

99/18

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Results of Archaeological Fieldwalking

on Land at

Brattleby House, Brattleby, Lincolnshire

(BHB99)

NGR SK 9400 8150

Produced by

John Samuels Archaeological Consultants

on behalf of

Mr. J. Wright
Brattleby House
Brattleby
Lincoln
LN1 2SQ

JSAC491/99/03

LCNCC Accession Number: 156.99

August 1999

Also at : Witham Park House, Waterside South, Lincoln LN5 7JP Telephone 01522 880050

Lincolnshire County Council
Archaeology Section

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EVENT L1 2422
SOURCES L1 7064 L1 7065
S4599 L182102 Preh
S2115 Rom
S2116 Med
S4600 L182103 Med

**Results of Archaeological Fieldwalking
on Land at
Brattleby House, Brattleby, Lincolnshire**

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Summary

Mr. Wright commissioned John Samuels Archaeological Consultants to produce a specification and to undertake Archaeological Fieldwalking on 21ha of land adjacent to Brattleby House, Brattleby, Lincolnshire.

The results of the fieldwalking indicate that there is a dispersed scatter of artefacts across the area fieldwalked. These artefacts date from the prehistoric through to the post-medieval periods but no concentrations of material dating to any specific period were identified.

It is concluded that the material is representative of manuring over the centuries rather than indicative of settlement or industrial activity within the proposed development. It is therefore considered that there is no archaeological reason to refuse planning permission and there should be no need to impose an archaeological condition on any permission granted.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 *Planning Background*

- 1.1.1 Mr. Wright proposes to plant short rotation coppice and woodland (see Figure 2) on approximately 64ha of land at Brattleby House, Brattleby, Lincolnshire.
- 1.1.2 After consultation with the Archaeology Section, Lincolnshire County Council, it was recommended that an archaeological evaluation should be undertaken of the application area using a staged approach. A desk-based assessment was undertaken (*JSAC 491/99/01*) and the results led the Archaeological Officer (LCC) to request preliminary archaeological field evaluation in the form of fieldwalking to be undertaken across part of the application area (21ha). - Fields 1 and 4.
- 1.1.3 A specification for archaeological fieldwalking (*JSAC491/99/02*) was submitted and approved by the Archaeological Officer (LCC).

1.2 *Standards and Guidance*

This document forms the results of the fieldwalking and conforms to the requirements of *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 : Archaeology and Planning* (DoE, 1990). It is in accordance with current best archaeological practice and the appropriate national and regional standards and guidelines, including :

Code of Conduct (Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1994)

Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991);

Standard and Guidance for archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1994)

Archaeological Handbook (Lincolnshire County Council, 1998)

- 1.3 The fieldwalking was undertaken by Jenny Young and Mark Chambers. This report was written by Jenny Young and edited by Nansi Rosenberg BA, PIFA. The finds were analysed by Dr. John Samuels and Jane Young.

2.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

2.1 Archaeological Background

2.1.1 The application area lies within an area of archaeological and historical interest. The earliest archaeological evidence for settlement around Brattleby dates from the prehistoric period and continues through to the post-medieval period. Within the application area, there are two areas of particular interest comprising a possible Bronze Age barrow cemetery to the east and Roman settlement positioned to the west (JSAC 491/99/01).

2.1.2 Within the area fieldwalked, there are two areas of interest. Within Field 4, fragments of Roman pottery, tile, building stone and lead pipe have been recorded (SMR 52115) and possibly represent a farmstead within the vicinity. Medieval ridge and furrow have been identified within Field 1 (Everson 1991).

2.2 Historical Background

2.2.1 The earliest written record of Brattleby occurs in the Domesday Book (1086) where reference is made to 'Brotulbi' and in the later Lindsey Survey (1115), 'Brotulebi' (Ekwall, 1960). The word Brattleby is thought to originate from the Old Scandinavian word 'Brotulfr' and possibly means 'the boisterous fellow'.

2.2.2 The Domesday Survey of 1086 lists Brattleby in the Wapentake of Lawress in the West Riding of Lindsey (Foster & Longley 1976). The Bishop of Durham, Gilbert de Gand and Colsuain are listed amongst the landowners. In the later Lindsey Survey (1115), Robert de Haia is also listed as the landowner, holding the settlement in a single lordship (Everson 1991).

2.2.3 The Church of St. Cuthberts dates from the 11th century (Pevsner & Harris 1973) with 14th century additions. The Hall and medieval village appear to have surrounded the church but desertion occurring in the later medieval period is represented by earthworks forming the shrunken medieval village.

3.0 Methodology

- 3.1 The aim of the field walking was to collect and plot material pre-dating the 19th century and to identify distinct areas of activity.
- 3.2 Part of the site comprising approximately 21ha was included in the fieldwalking survey. A 20m x 20m grid was established across the site and walked at 20m transects. A detailed methodology is included in the Specification (see Appendix A). However, the lack of Roman material collected during fieldwalking raised some onsite concerns, in that a possible Roman settlement has been recorded on the northern side of Field 4. For this reason, a strip c. 60m wide on the northern side of Field 4 was subsequently walked at 10m transects. No material was collected from this second run of fieldwalking.
- 3.3 All finds predating the 19th century were collected and located by grid square (see Figure 3). All finds were placed in marked bags prior to being washed and marked. Spot-dating was undertaken by John Samuels BA, PhD, FSA, MIFA and assessment of the suitability of the assemblage for further analysis by the named specialists made.
- 3.4 After processing, the finds were analysed and a table of results produced (see Appendix C). Distribution plots were generated and comprise an integrated plot (Figure 3). Distribution plots by period have not been produced as the majority of the material is of post-medieval date with few artefacts from earlier periods.
- 3.5 A site code and accession number has been agreed with the City & County Museum, Lincoln (Site Code: BHB99; Accession Number: 156.99).

4.0 Results

- 4.1 The fieldwalking was undertaken in dry and sunny conditions after the application area had been ploughed, harrowed and left to weather. A 20m x 20m grid was established and fieldwalked at 20m transects in an east-west direction. Each find was located according to grid square and bagged.
- 4.2 One artefact dated to the prehistoric period was collected and comprises an unfinished flint scraper (C3). The condition of the artefact is generally good with little plough damage apparent.
- 4.3 One fragment of Roman pottery (M34) was collected and is located at the western edge of Field 4. The material is generally weathered and abraded.
- 4.4 A total of 1 pottery sherd dated to the medieval period was collected and comprises a medieval jug sherd. The condition of the material is of an abraded and weathered appearance. The pottery fragment is dated to the 13th to 14th century and is likely to be a local product (K30) (Figure 3).
- 4.5 A total of 7 pottery sherds, 3 glass fragments and 7 ?tile fragments dated to the post-medieval period were collected. All of these, like the medieval sherd, are generally abraded and weathered in appearance. The combined distribution plot (Figure 3) illustrates that there is no concentration of material and it is generally dispersed. The assemblage is generally thought to be typical for the area with the exception of one fragment of Cistercian ware.

5.0 Discussion and Conclusions

- 5.1 The material collected during fieldwalking dates from the prehistoric period and later. The combined distribution plot illustrates that the material is generally dispersed across the areas fieldwalked.
- 5.2 An entry within the SMR database suggested the presence of Roman settlement within Field 4. However, the presence of one fragment of Roman pottery identified through systematic fieldwalking suggests that the focus of settlement is perhaps outside and to the west of Field 4 and not towards the northern side as previously recorded. The presence of a small square enclosure seen as a cropmark to the west of this field also suggests the same.
- 5.3 The presence of ridge and furrow to the south of Field 1 (Everson 1991) indicates medieval ploughing and is therefore conducive to the interpretation of a manuring scatter rather than of settlement within the site.
- 5.4 The majority of the material collected dates from the post-medieval period and comprises glass, pottery and possible tile fragments. The range of material is not particularly unusual and the distribution is general.
- 5.5 It is therefore concluded that the artefacts collected represent a scatter of material generated through manuring over the centuries rather than indicative of settlement. It is recommended that no further archaeological investigation should be carried out and that there is no archaeological reason for planning permission to be refused, or for an archaeological condition to be applied to a planning permission.

6.0 Bibliography

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7.0 Figures

Figure 1. Site Location.

Figure 2. Area of proposed development.

Figure 3. Combined finds plot.

*Results of Archaeological Fieldwalking
on Land at
Brattleby House, Brattleby, Lincolnshire*

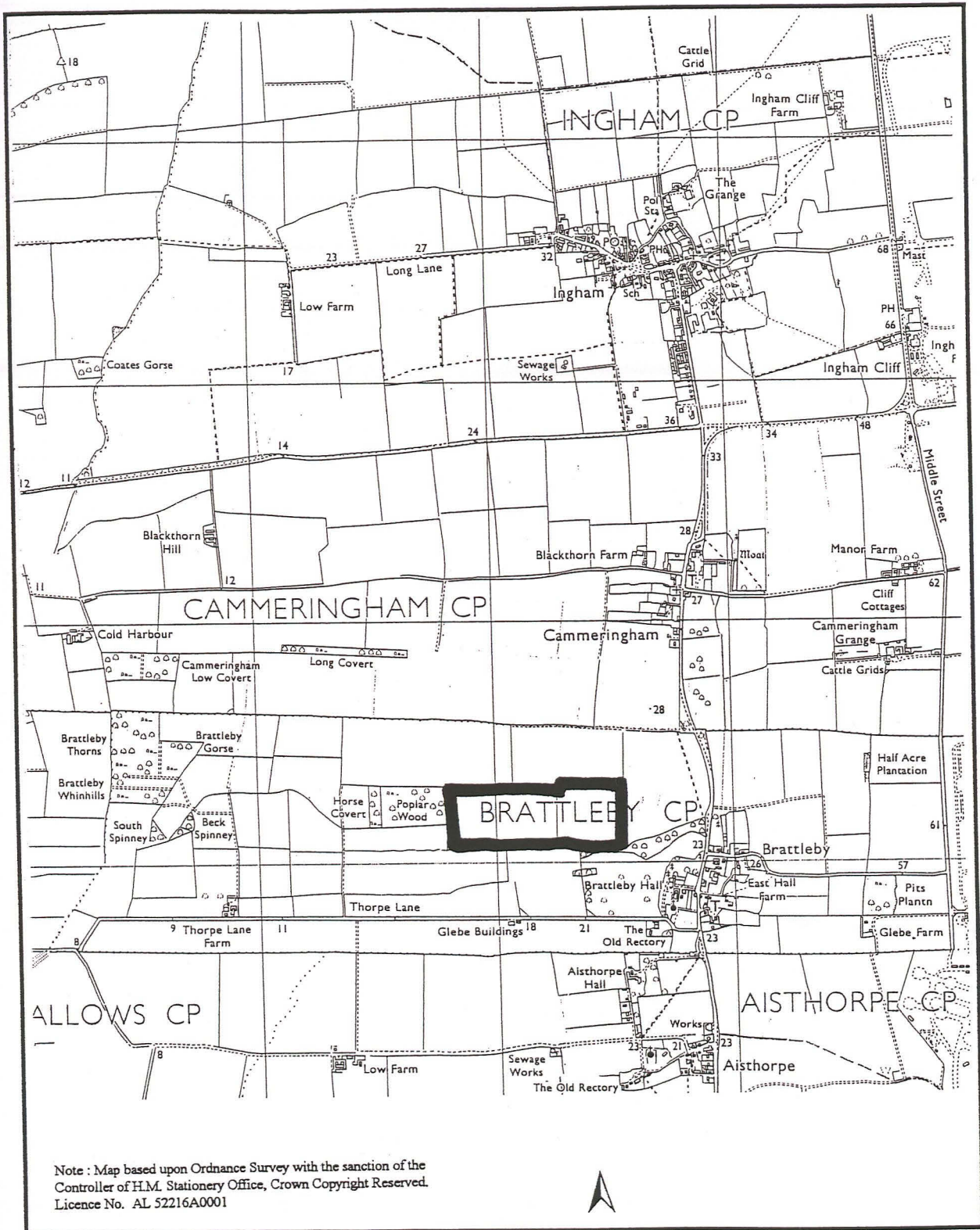


Figure 1. Site Location. Scale 1: 25000.

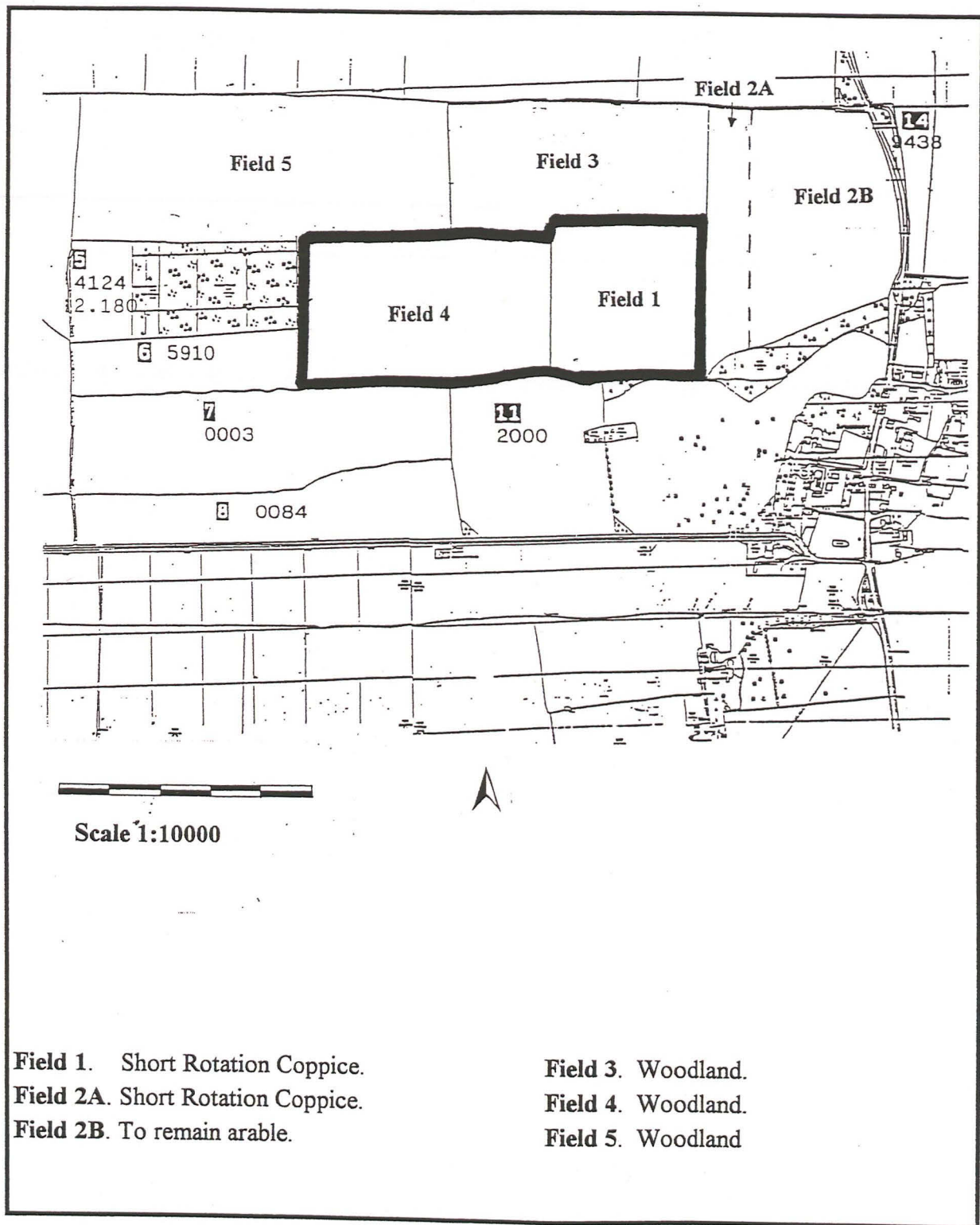


Figure 2. Area of proposed development.

Results of Archaeological Fieldwalking
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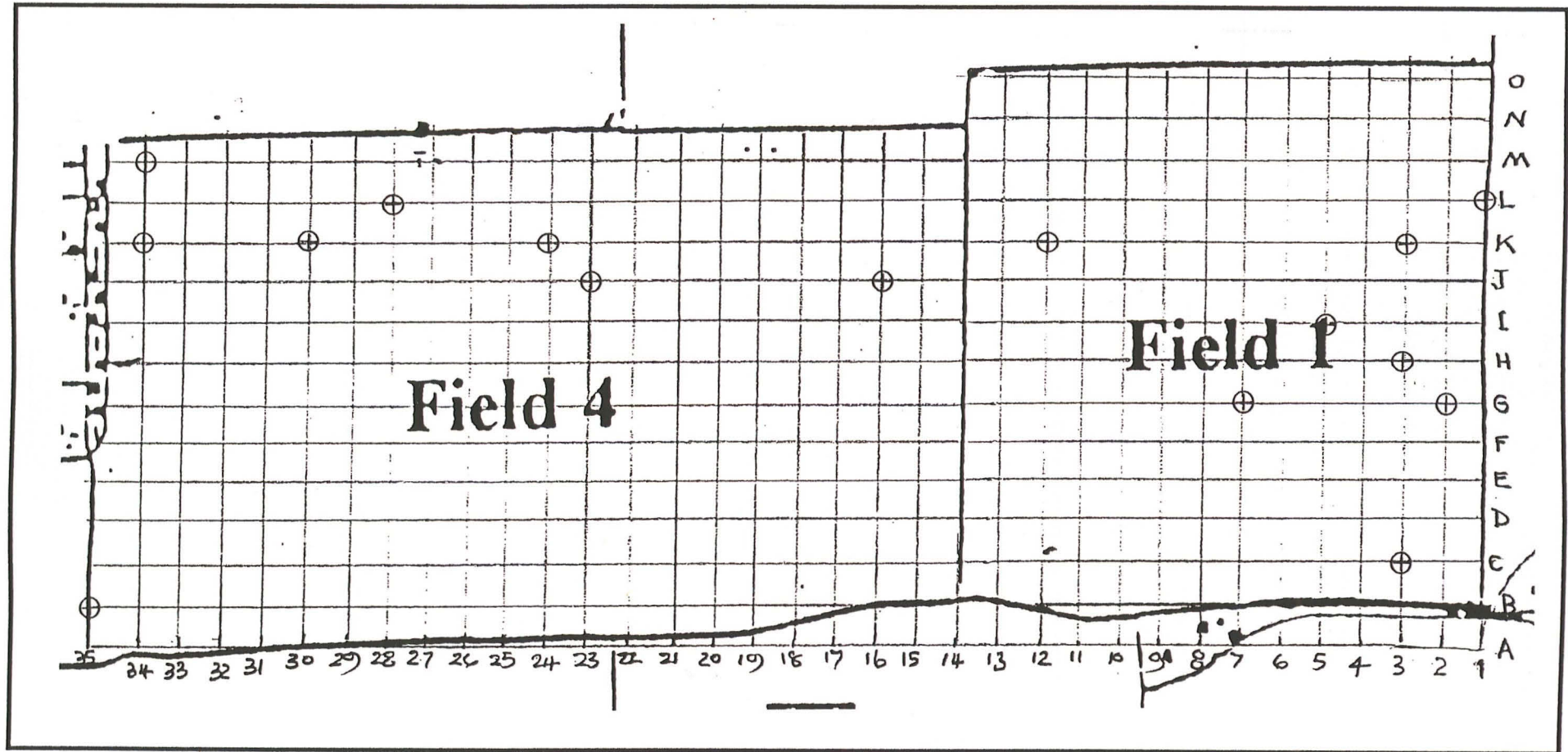


Figure 3. Combined finds plot

Appendix A:

**Specification for Archaeological Fieldwalking
on Land at
Brattleby House, Brattleby, Lincolnshire**

John Samuels Archaeological Consultants

The Manor, South Street, Normanton on Trent, Newark, Nottinghamshire NG23 6RQ
Telephone 01636 821727 Fax 01636 822080



**Specification for Archaeological Fieldwalking
on land adjacent to
Brattleby Hall, Brattleby, Lincoln**

NGR SK 9400 8150

prepared by

John Samuels Archaeological Consultants

on behalf of

**Mr. J. Wright,
Brattleby House,
Brattleby,
Lincoln.
LN1 2SQ.**

JSAC 491/99/02

June 1999

Also at : Witham Park House, Waterside South, Lincoln LN5 Telephone 01522 880050

**Specification for Archaeological Fieldwalking
on land adjacent to Brattleby House, Brattleby, Lincolnshire**

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 The study area is situated to the northwest of Brattleby Hall and the village of Brattleby, centred on NGR SK 9400 8150 (see Figure 1). The complete study area covers approximately 64ha of land currently under crop and set-aside.
- 1.2 Mr. J. Wright commissioned *John Samuels Archaeological Consultants* to undertake a desk-based assessment to identify any archaeological remains in advance of the development of the site and in response to a brief set by the Assistant County Archaeological Officer (LCC), Mr. J. Bonnor. The results indicated that within the application area, three areas of archaeological interest exist.
- 1.3 Subsequent consultation with Mr. Bonnor concluded that fieldwalking should be undertaken across Fields 1 and 4 in order to establish the presence and distribution of archaeological material, if any. Dependent on the results, further consultation will be undertaken in order to determine if further archaeological works should be carried out i.e. geophysical survey.
- 1.4 This document forms the specification for undertaking the fieldwalking and conforms to the requirements of *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 : Archaeology and Planning* (DoE, 1990). It is in accordance with current best archaeological practice and the appropriate national and regional standards and guidelines, including :

Code of Conduct (Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1994)

Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991);

Model Briefs and Specifications for Archaeological Assessments and Field Evaluations (Association of County Archaeological Officers, 1994)

Standard and Guidance for archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1994)

Archaeological Handbook (Lincolnshire County Council, 1998)

2.0 Methodology

- 2.1 Initially, Fields 1 and 4 will be included in the fieldwalking survey covering approximately 21 hectares. Depending on the results and after consultation with the Archaeological Officer (LCC), further archaeological works may be undertaken. This may include an extension of the fieldwalking area or geophysical survey.
- 2.2 A 20m x 20m grid will be established and will be walked at 20m transects. All finds predating the 19th century will be collected and located within each grid. Each find will be individually plotted or located according to grid quadrant if large concentrations of artefacts are present.
- 2.3 All finds will be placed in marked bags prior to being washed and marked for analysis. A report on the results will be produced within three months of completion of the fieldwork.
- 2.3 The site code and accession number will be agreed with the City & County Museum, Lincoln, prior to commencement of field work.

3.0 Report

- 3.1 Following completion of fieldwork a report will be produced within three months describing the location, extent and significance of any remains recovered during the fieldwalking through specialist descriptions of artefacts and distribution plots by period, together with an assessment of the importance of the material.
- 3.2 Copies of the report will be deposited with the County Sites and Monuments Record, the Archaeological Officer (LCC) and the client.

4.0 Archive

- 4.1 Following the completion of fieldwork and acceptance of the report by the Archaeological Officer (LCC), an ordered archive of both object and paper elements will be prepared. This will conform to 'Site Archive' level as defined in *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991).
- 4.2 Should significant remains be discovered during the course of the brief, and post-excavation assessment identifies the need for fuller publication, then a secondary research archive will also be prepared.
- 4.3 Following project completion, an ordered archive will be prepared and deposited at the City and County Museum, Lincoln in accordance with its standard terms of acceptance.

5.0 Personnel

- 5.1 The project will be directed by J. Forbes Marsden BA, MA, Cert. Arch, AIFA. Fieldwalking will be undertaken by staff of *John Samuels Archaeological Consultants* and is expected to take up to two days. CVs will be provided on request.
- 5.2 Any artefacts recovered during the works are expected to date to either the prehistoric, Romano-British or medieval periods, and will be assessed by the following:

John Samuels -prehistoric and Roman pottery

Jane Young -medieval pottery

Should remains of other periods be recovered, then descriptions of these remains will be provided by other suitable persons.

6.0 Health and Safety

- 6.1 It is the policy of John Samuels Archaeological Consultants ('the Employer') to conform fully with the requirements of the Health & Safety at Work Etc. Act (1974).
- 6.2 It is accepted that it is the duty of the Employer to ensure, so far as is reasonably practical, the health and safety of all his employees at work.
- 6.3 The employer also has a duty to ensure that his employees are aware of their responsibility for their own health and safety, and for the health and safety of others, including the general public, who might be affected by their work.
- 6.4 Where employees are temporarily engaged at other workplaces, they are to respect relevant local regulations, both statutory and as imposed by other employers within the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act (1974).
- 6.5 In furtherance of the duty of care imposed by the Health & Safety at Work etc. Act (1974), the Employer shall make available to his employees whatever reasonable facilities are required by particular circumstances, e.g appropriate protective clothing, safety equipment, rest breaks for specialised tasks, etc.
- 6.6 Attention is paid to the requirements of more recent legislation including the provision and use of *Work Equipment Regulations* 1992, the *Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations* 1992 and the *Construction (Design and Management) Regulations* 1994. A safety officer will be appointed and all aspects of health and safety nominated during work.

7.0 Insurance

- 7.1 The archaeological contractor will produce evidence of Public Liability Insurance to the minimum value of £5m and Personal Indemnity Insurance to the minimum of £2m.

8.0 Figures

Figure 1. Site Location. Scale 1:25000.

Figure 2. Field Location.

*Specification for Archaeological Fieldwalking
on land adjacent to Brattleby House, Brattleby, Lincolnshire*

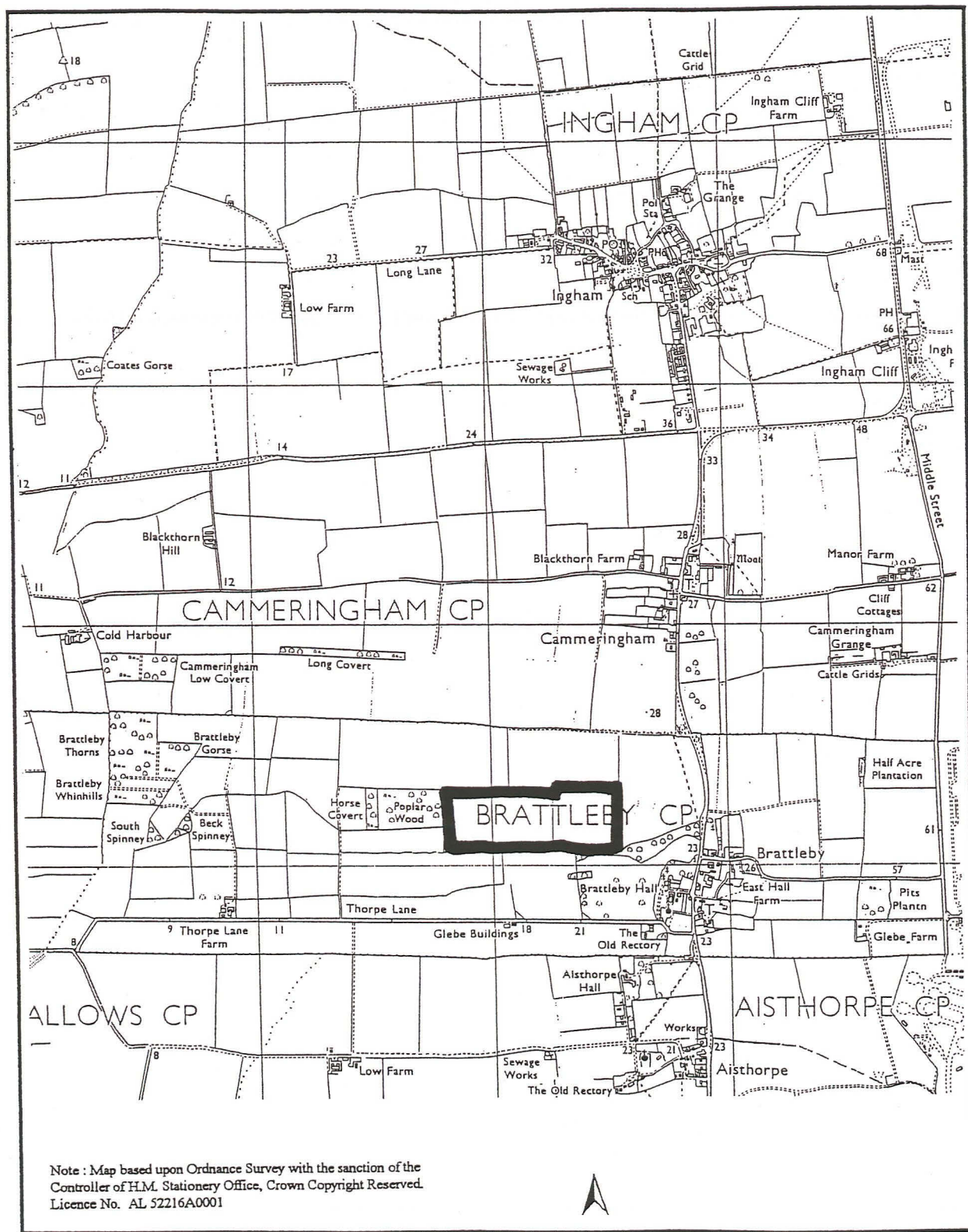


Figure 1. Site Location. Scale 1: 25000.

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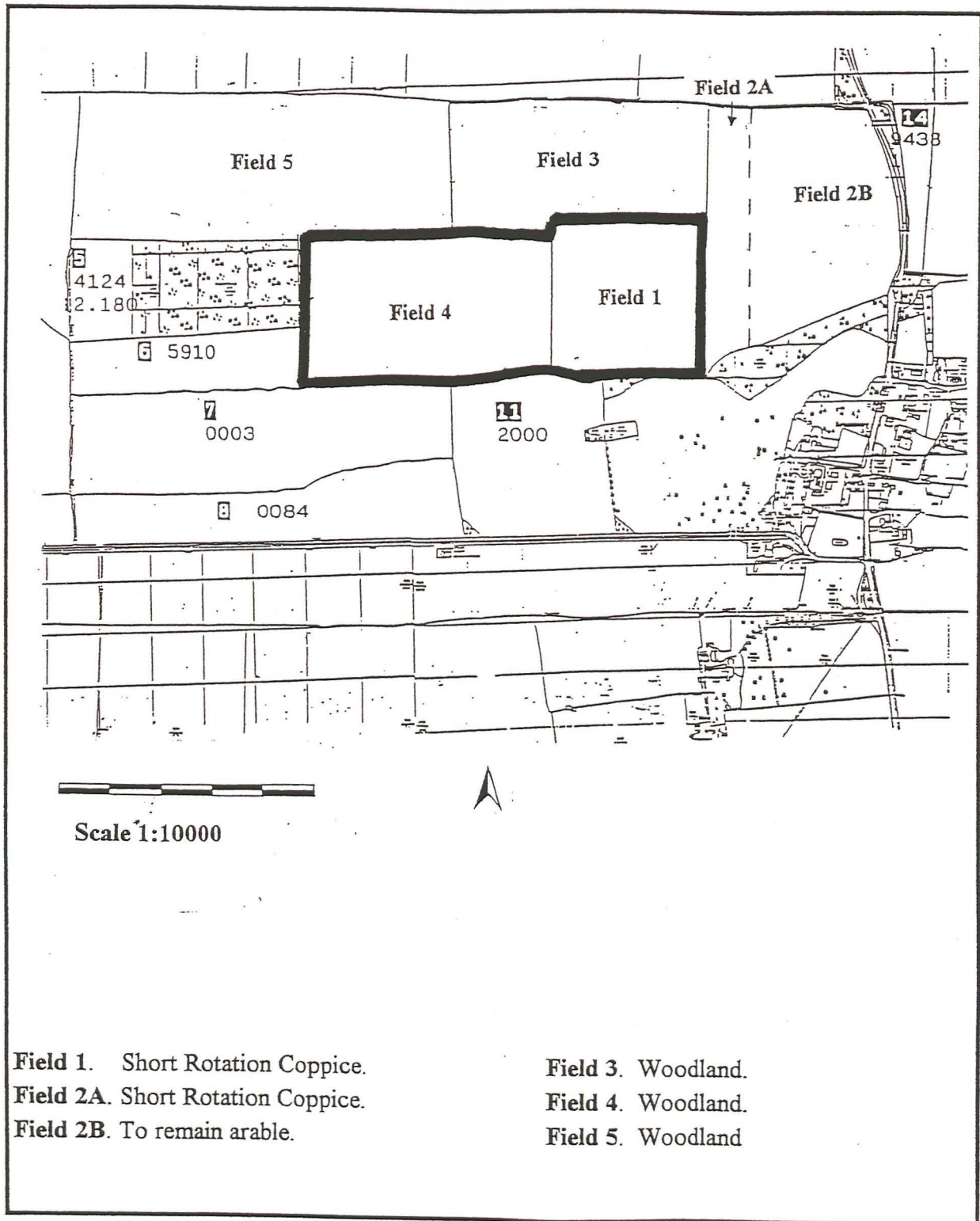


Figure 2. Area of proposed development.

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Brattleby House, Brattleby, Lincolnshire*

Appendix B :

Letter from Archaeological Officer (LCC)



LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

HIGHWAYS & PLANNING DIRECTORATE
Director: Paul Kirby

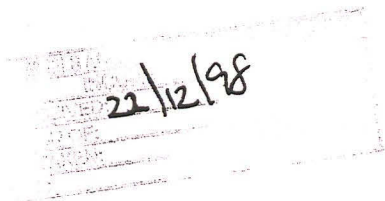
City Hall, Lincoln LN1 1DN
Telephone (01522) 552222 Fax (01522)553149

Your Ref: -
My Ref: JB/FC/BRAT/LT1/TS

For further information contact
Mr J Bonnor
Telephone Lincoln (01522) 553074

Mr J M Wright
Brattleby House
Brattleby
LINCOLN
LN1 2SQ

15 December 1998



Dear Mr Wright

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION BRATTLEBY HOUSE, BRATTLEBY

Further to your letters I am writing to confirm my advice to you at our meeting and to offer my specific guidance for the work above.

My main concerns are that:

1. Roman period remains extend in to the site from the west
2. Prehistoric remains, associated with the barrow cemetery, extend into the site from the east.

The starting point for this project I would suggest would be a desk-based assessment. This should identify and assess the evidence for existing information. It should also attempt to identify the extent of previous disturbance from the installation of the gas mains etc. The date of the disappearance of the ridge and furrow would also be useful.

This information would help to interpret the results of other field techniques. The two main techniques are field walking and geophysical survey. In the case of the former the field would need to be ploughed and left to weather. It would also be desirable to walk the areas of the ring ditches or Roman remains as a control. Similarly geophysical survey over the areas of known archaeology would aid the interpretation of such work in the planting field. I would imagine that detailed magnetometry would be most useful but specialist advice on this should be sought by your archaeologist.

I would hope that the combination of these techniques would provide the necessary information for me to be able to advise the Forestry Authority on the archaeological implications of the scheme. The other available technique is trial trenching which would prove expensive and I hope that this can be avoided.

Regarding the other fields you mention in your letter, it might be prudent to extend field walking into these areas to begin to set your mind at rest.

This should be sufficient for your archaeologist to prepare you a scheme for the archaeological work. JSAC may wish to offer their own suggestions and you should bear in mind that the results of this project should provide me with sufficient information in order to make a decision.

If you have any further questions on this matter please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of several fluid, overlapping strokes that form a cursive name.

for County Archaeological Officer

*Results of Archaeological Fieldwalking
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Appendix C:

Finds Summary

by Dr John Samuels & Jane Young

BHB99 - Brattleby House, Brattleby, Lincolnshire - LCNCC: 156.99

Finds list from Fieldwalking

Grid Square	Type	Manufacture	Quantity	Period/date
B35	?Tile/Field drain		1	Post-medieval
C3	Flint scraper		1	Prehistoric
G2	?Tile/Field drain		3	Post-medieval
G7	?Tile/Field drain		1	Post-medieval
H3	Pottery	Cistercian	1 base sherd	Mid 16th to mid 17th
I5	Pottery	Blackware	1 base sherd	Mid 17th to 18th
J16	Glass		1	Post-medieval
J23	Pottery	Blackware	1 rim sherd	Mid 17th to 18th
K3	Pottery	Late Earthenware	1 base sherd	Mid 18th to 20th
K12	Glass		1	Post-medieval
K24	Pottery	Blackware	1	Mid 17th to 18th
K30	Pottery	Medieval local fabric	1 rim sherd	Mid 13th to 14th
K34	Pottery	Blackware	1 rim sherd	Mid 17th to 18th
L1	?Tile		1	Post-medieval
L28	Pottery	Glazed red earthenware	1	Mid 16th to 18th
M34	Pottery Glass		1 1	Roman Post-medieval

Summary of pottery from bhb99

A small collection of eight sherds, seven of which are of post-medieval date. With the exception of the Cistercian ware (CIST) cup the post-medieval pottery is typical for the area and was probably all deposited between the mid 17th and the late 18th century. The Cistercian ware sherd is in a brown fabric and is more likely to be of 15th century date. The medieval jug sherd is probably a local product and dates to the 13th or 14th centuries.

pottery archive bhb99

<i>context</i>	<i>cname</i>	<i>form</i>	<i>nosh</i>	<i>nov part</i>	<i>description</i>	<i>date</i>
<i>H3</i>	CIST	cup	1	1 base	brown fabric	mid 16th to mid 17th
<i>I5</i>	BL	jar/bowl	1	1 base	spots of glaze	mid 17th to mid 18th
<i>J23</i>	BL	bowl	1	1 rim	thin walled	mid 17th to mid 18th
<i>K24</i>	BL	?	1	1 BS	local	mid 17th to mid 18th
<i>K3</i>	LERTH	garden pot?	1	1 base	unglaze	mid 18th to 20th centur
<i>K30</i>	MEDLOC	jug	1	1 base	light firing	mid 13th to late 14th
<i>K34</i>	BL	jar	1	1 rim	Staffs	mid 17th to late 18th
<i>L28</i>	GRE	?	1	1 base	worn	mid 16th to 18th

sitecode	context	cname	nosh	date
bhb99	H3	CIST		1 mid 16th to mid 17th
bhb99	I5	BL		1 mid 17th to mid 18th
bhb99	J23	BL		1 mid 17th to mid 18th
bhb99	K3	LERTH		1 mid 18th to 20th
bhb99	K24	BL		1 mid 17th to mid 18th
bhb99	K30	MEDLOC		1 mid 13th to late 14th
bhb99	K34	BL		1 mid 17th to late 18th
bhb99	L28	GRE		1 mid 16th to 18th