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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF DEVELOPMENT AT CAWTHORPE VILLAGE
LINCOLNSHIRE
(CWV00)**

Work Undertaken For



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

EVENT LI 1561
SOURCES LI 6363/6364
PRN 35333 LI 81210
35334 LI 81211

19 OCT 00

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF DEVELOPMENT AT CAWTHORPE VILLAGE, *BOURNE*
LINCOLNSHIRE
(CWV00)**

Work Undertaken For
Cray Builders Ltd

October 2000

Report Compiled by
James Snee BSc (Hons)

Planning Application No: S98/0785/12
National Grid Reference: TF 090 221
City and County Museum Accession No: LCNCC : 2000.172

A.P.S. Report No. 132/00



CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	Summary	1
2.	Introduction	1
2.1	Definition of a Watching brief	1
2.2	Planning Background	1
2.3	Topography and Geology	1
2.4	Archaeological Setting	1
3.	Aims	2
4.	Methods	3
5.	Results	3
6.	Discussion	4
7.	Conclusions	4
8.	Acknowledgements	5
9.	Personnel	5
10.	Bibliography	5
11.	Abbreviations	5

Appendices

1	Archaeological Project Brief
2	Specification for an Archaeological Watching Brief
3	Context Descriptions
4	The Finds
5	Glossary
6	The Archive

List of Figures

Figure 1 General location plan

Figure 2 Area of investigation and archaeological remains

Figure 3 Site Plan

Figure 4 Footing plan showing section locations

Figure 5 Sections 1-3

Figure 6 Sections 4 and 5

List of Plates

Plate 1 General view of the site, looking northeast

Plate 2 Section through pit (005), looking southeast

Plate 3 Section through pit/ditch (014), looking east

Plate 4 Section through ditch (008), looking west

1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during development at Cawthorpe, Lincolnshire. The site lies with an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Romano-British through to the post-medieval period.

During the groundworks a series of undated features associated with drainage were exposed. One feature contained ceramic building material and bone fragments. In addition a modern rubbish pit containing 19th and 20th century pottery and glass was recorded.

The nature of the soils exposed suggests that few ancient environmental indicators (plant remains, seeds, pollen etc.) will have survived other than through charring.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

A watching brief is defined as 'a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons within a specified area or site on land or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed' (IFA 1997).

2.2 Planning Background

On the 20th and 21st July 2000 an archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with the erection of a single dwelling at Cawthorpe, Lincolnshire.

A planning application (S98/0785/12) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for the construction of two dwellings. Permission was granted subject to a

condition requiring a watching brief during groundworks. Subsequent to the issue of the brief for monitoring two dwellings the building plots were divided and sold separately. As a consequence this project covers a single dwelling only.

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Cray Builders Ltd to undertake the archaeological watching brief. The investigation was carried out in accordance with the requirements of the project Brief (Appendix 1) and a specification (Appendix 2) produced by APS and approved by the Community Archaeologist, South Kesteven District Council.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Cawthorpe is located 2km northwest of Bourne in the South Kesteven district of Lincolnshire. The site is in the centre of the village, on a slope down to the east at approximately 16m OD. It is centred on National Grid Reference TF 090 221.

Local soils are the Curdrige Association typical argillic gley soils on Kellaways Sand, Sandstone and clay beds (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 153). Immediately to the east are Aswarby Association, fine loamy gleyic brown calcareous earths, occurring over interbedded Jurassic limestone and clays (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 99).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

It has been suggested, on the evidence of field walking, that the western half of Bourne parish (including Cawthorpe) was heavily wooded during the prehistoric period. Little trace of prehistoric human activity has been found (Hayes & Lane 1992).

During the Roman period two roads traversed the parish, converging just north of Bourne. King Street, located just east of

Cawthorpe, was a first century AD military road which branched off Ermine street near Peterborough and continued towards Sleaford, where it is commonly called Mareham Lane. Passing through Cawthorpe itself is Long Hollow, which linked King Street to the Roman town at Ancaster and, once again, Ermine Street. It has been suggested that this was the more important of the two roads (Hayes & Lane 1992, Whitwell 1970).

Evidence of possible buildings associated with Romano-British pottery were discovered in a field to the south of Cawthorpe (site U6; Hayes & Lane 1992). To the southwest sherds from at least two Romano-British pots and fragments of burnt bone were discovered. These traces could indicate the presence of cremation burials, possibly even a cemetery.

Further to the southeast, on the Fen edge of the parish is a substantial area of settlement which occupies an area of rising ground west of, and adjacent to, the Car Dyke. Clusters of building debris including tiles and hypercaust fragments have been identified during field walking, along with Romano-British pottery. Early Saxon pottery found at this site suggests continuity of settlement into the Early Saxon period (Hayes & Lane 1992). An excavation carried out on the edge of this settlement revealed a number of ditched enclosures dating from the Middle Iron Age to Early Romano-British. In the later Romano-British period the settlement developed into a small villa complex (Field & Tipper 1995).

Within Cawthorpe itself, no evidence for Saxon activity has been recorded. The place-name means *Kali's* thorp, *Kali* is a Old Norse, Old Danish and Old Swedish personal name. A Thorp is usually a farm or hamlet and may indicate a secondary settlement formed by colonization from a larger one.

(Ekwall 1974)

Cawthorpe is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as part of the lands of Odger the Breton. In addition to the agricultural land it lists areas of meadow and woodland pasture among the taxable assets. A crude indication of the population at this time is the surveys reference to 10 Freemen in Cawthorpe and 9 Freemen in Dyke and Cawthorpe. (Morris 1984)

Documentary evidence suggests that the agricultural regime of most medieval settlements in this area began with two main fields, later this developed into a three or four field system. Prior to the enclosure act Cawthorpe had four fields: Hasleland Field, Dog Hill Field, Quinto Field and Cawthorpe West Field. Stripped ridges and furrows, characteristic of medieval agriculture, have been survived in all four of these fields. (Hayes & Lane 1992)

The Sites and Monuments records includes the presence of two undated dovecotes in the hamlet as well as the remains of a possible shrunken medieval village. In the Diocesan Return of 1563 Cawthorpe hamlet was reported to have 22 households, since then it has declined as farming practices changed. (Hodgett 1975)

Two large Georgian houses stand in Cawthorpe; Cawthorpe House which may have earlier features, and Cawthorpe Hall which is situated near a 17th century Pigeoncote. (Pevsner & Harris 1989)

3. Aims

The aim of the watching brief, as set out in the project specification (Appendix 2), was to record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of

ground disturbance.

4. METHOD

The footing trenches were excavated by a machine with a toothed bucket, to a maximum depth of 1.2m. The sides of the trenches were inspected and hand cleaned at close intervals. The depth and thickness of each deposit was measured from the ground surface. Each deposit or feature was allocated a unique reference number (Context Number) with an individual written description. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and annotated sketch plans were produced. A photographic record was compiled, depicting the setting of the site and the nature of recorded features and deposits. The spoil from the excavations was searched using a trowel to recover finds.

5. RESULTS

The records of deposits excavated during development and the finds that were recovered were examined. A list of contexts appears as Appendix 2. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and their stratigraphic relationships.

Phase 1	Natural Geology
Phase 2	Undated deposits
Phase 3	Modern deposits

5.1 Phase 1: Natural Geology

The earliest deposit recorded at the site consisted of at least 0.59m of soft, light to mid grey clay (017) with mid reddish brown mottling. To the north of this was an overlying deposit of soft, yellow brown clayey silt (002), more than 0.70m thick, with lenses of blue silt.

5.2 Phase 2: Undated Deposits

Cutting the natural clay (017) was a pit or ditch (014) at least 2.70m wide and 0.66m deep, with concave sides, stepped on the southeast side, and a concave base. This feature was recorded in section only and it was not possible to determine its exact form. The cut contained four fills. The lowest fill (012) was 0.23m of soft mid grey sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks. Overlying the lower fill was 0.37m of soft, mid yellowish greyish brown sandy clay (013) with frequent sub-angular medium limestone and ceramic building material fragments and occasional charcoal flecks. Two fragments of bone and a fragment of very abraded brick or tile were recovered from this deposit. It is possible that the brick/tile fragment was Roman but it was not possible to securely date the feature from this single small fragment. The latest fill was 0.30m of soft, mid brown sandy clay (011), with occasional charcoal and ceramic building material flecks.

Cutting the pit/ditch (014) and linear feature (008, 016), was a probable northeast-southwest linear cut (010), 1.64m wide and greater than 0.70m deep. It had concave sides and a single fill of soft, mid greyish brown sandy clay (009), with occasional sub-angular medium limestone fragments.

Cutting natural clayey silt (002) was an northeast-southwest linear cut (008, 016) which traversed the entire width of the proposed building. Approximately 1.05m wide and 0.70m deep, it had concave sides and a rounded base. It contained a soft, mid greenish brown sandy clay (007, 015), with occasional sub-angular moderately size limestone fragments.

5.3 Phase 3: Modern Deposits

On the northwest side of the site a flat based, vertically sided pit cut (005) was recorded, approximately 1.08m wide and 0.60m deep. It contained two fills, the earliest a loose,

dark grey brown, clayey silt (004), 0.30m thick with large quantities of roots and 19th and 20th century pottery and glass. Sealing this was 0.30m of firm, yellow brown clayey silt (003).

Covering the entire site was up to 0.30m of firm, dark grey brown clayey silt (001) with frequent building debris. Above this was 0.39m of friable, dark brown sandy clay (006) with frequent larger building debris fragments.

6. DISCUSSION

The natural deposits (Phase 1) were probably gleyed soils, formed during episodic rising and falling of the local water table. The overlying yellow brown colour of deposit (002) is probably due to intermittent or local aeration where the ferric iron compounds in the soil re-oxidized. The mottled grey deposit (017) observed in the southeast and below (002), was probably a gley soil where waterlogging has led to the reduction of the ferric iron compounds.

The undated (Phase 2) features were a pit or ditch (014) which could not be traced in plan, with a basal fill probably formed by natural silting. This could suggest a drainage ditch or a sump, although it is difficult to interpret a feature of uncertain form. The two upper fills were probably formed by deliberate backfilling sometime after the feature went out of use. The small amount of material recovered and the absence of any modern material may suggest that this feature predates the rubbish pit (see below) where abundant modern material was found.

The later linear cut (010) was probably a drainage ditch, again it silted up naturally.

The linear cut (008, 016) was probably a drainage ditch which silted up naturally to

form fill (007, 015).

The modern (Phase 3) pit (005) on the southwest side of the site was probably dug for the disposal of rubbish. The lower fill (004) was composed mainly of very organic soil and domestic refuse, the upper fill (003) was redeposited natural clay used to backfill the pit. Sealing the site was a layer of topsoil (001) and a layer of demolition rubble (006) left behind after the removal of modern agricultural buildings which had previously occupied the site.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during development at Cawthorpe, Lincolnshire. The site lies with an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Romano-British through to the post-medieval period.

During the groundworks a series of undated features associated with drainage were exposed. In addition a modern rubbish pit containing 19th and 20th century pottery and glass was recorded.

Although the route of the Roman road known as King Street is believed to pass through the village close to the site of this investigation, no remains were revealed that suggested the presence of either the road itself or any associated features.

The nature of the soils exposed suggests that few ancient environmental indicators (plant remains, seeds, pollen etc.) will have survived other than through charring.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr Cray of Cray Builders Ltd who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor and this report was edited by Dale Trimble and Tom Lane. Gail Smith, the Community Archaeologist for South Kesteven District Council, kindly permitted examination of the relevant parish files.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Site Supervisors: Tobin Rayner & James Snee
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Cad Illustration: Rachael Hall
Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Post Excavation Analyst: James Snee

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Field, N. & Tipper, J., 1995, *Excavation of a Late Iron Age/Romano-British Settlement at Mill Drove Bourne*, unpublished LAS report.

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Whitwell, J.B., 1970, *Roman Lincolnshire*, History of Lincolnshire Committee, Lincoln.

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists
LAS Lindsey Archaeological Services

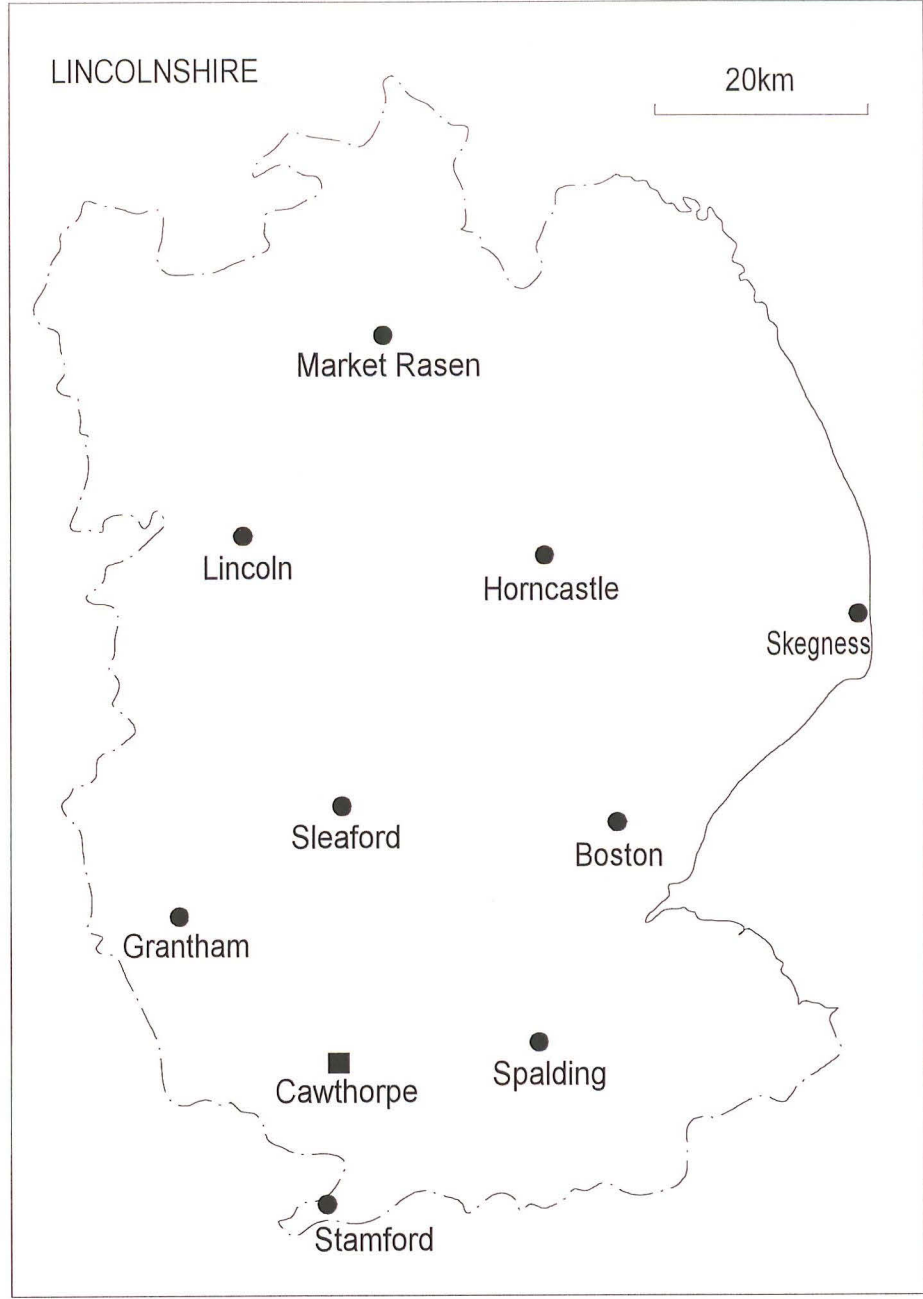
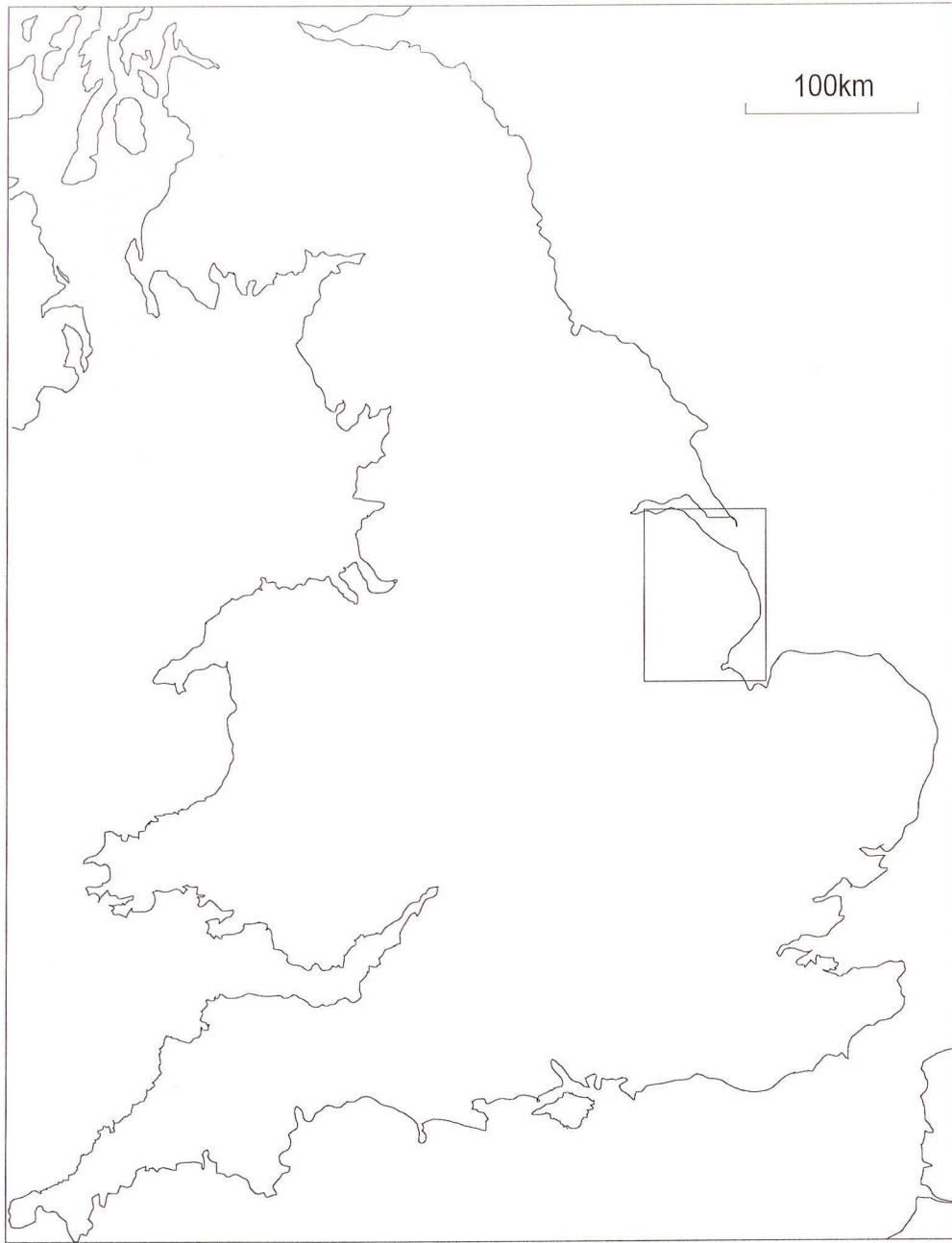


Figure 1 General Location Plan

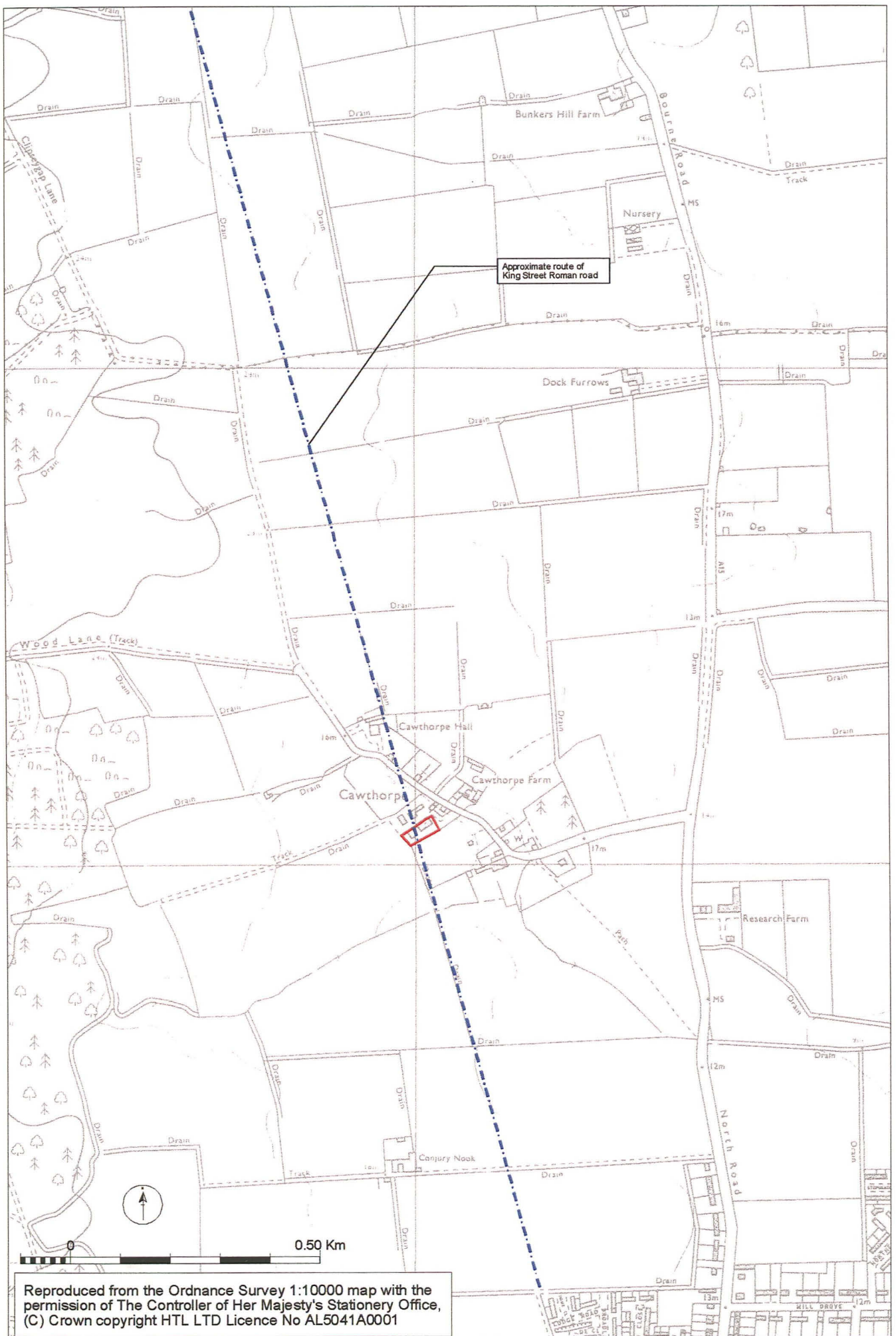


Figure 2 Area of investigation and archaeological remains

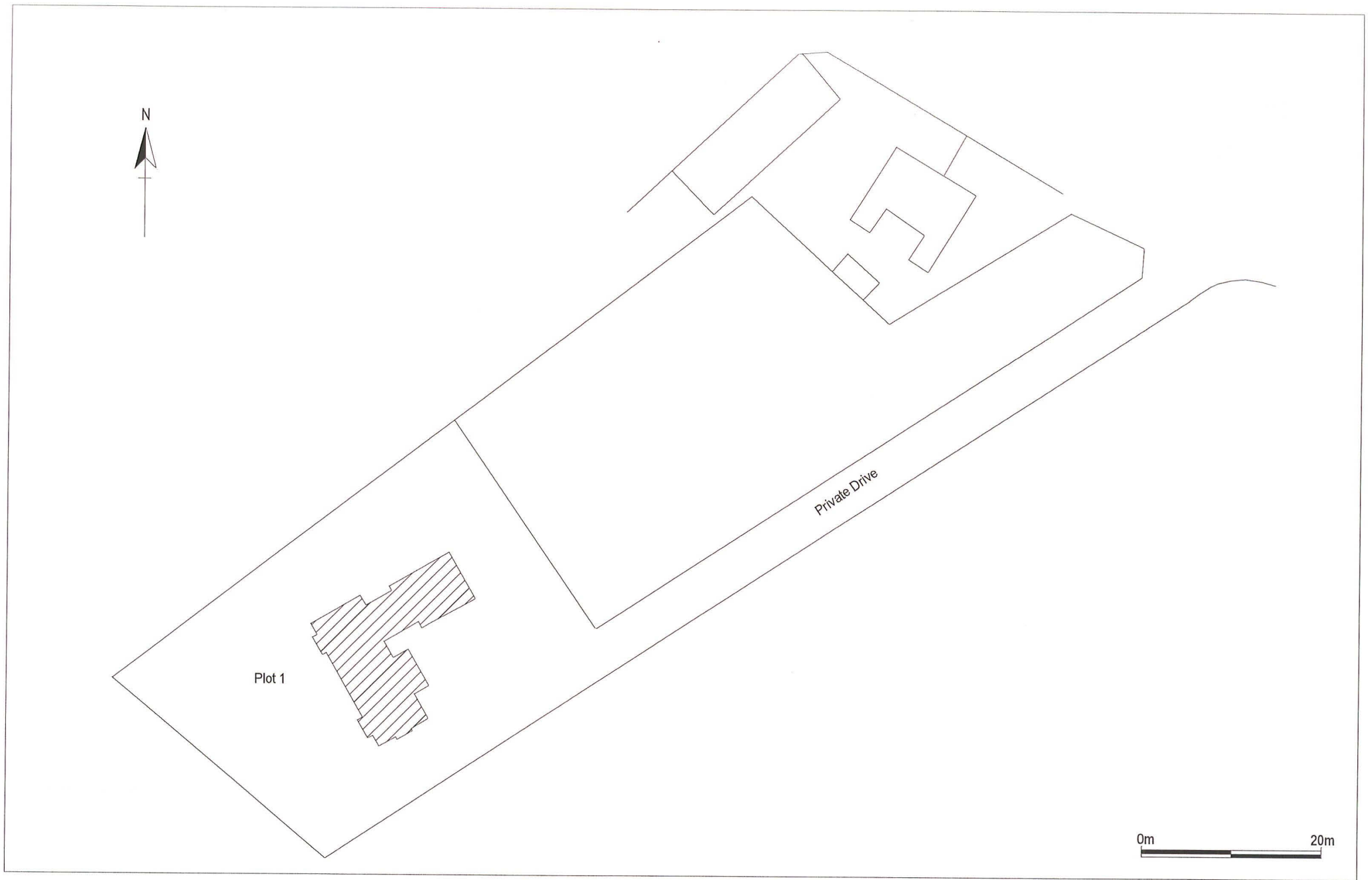


Figure 3 Site Plan

0m 20m

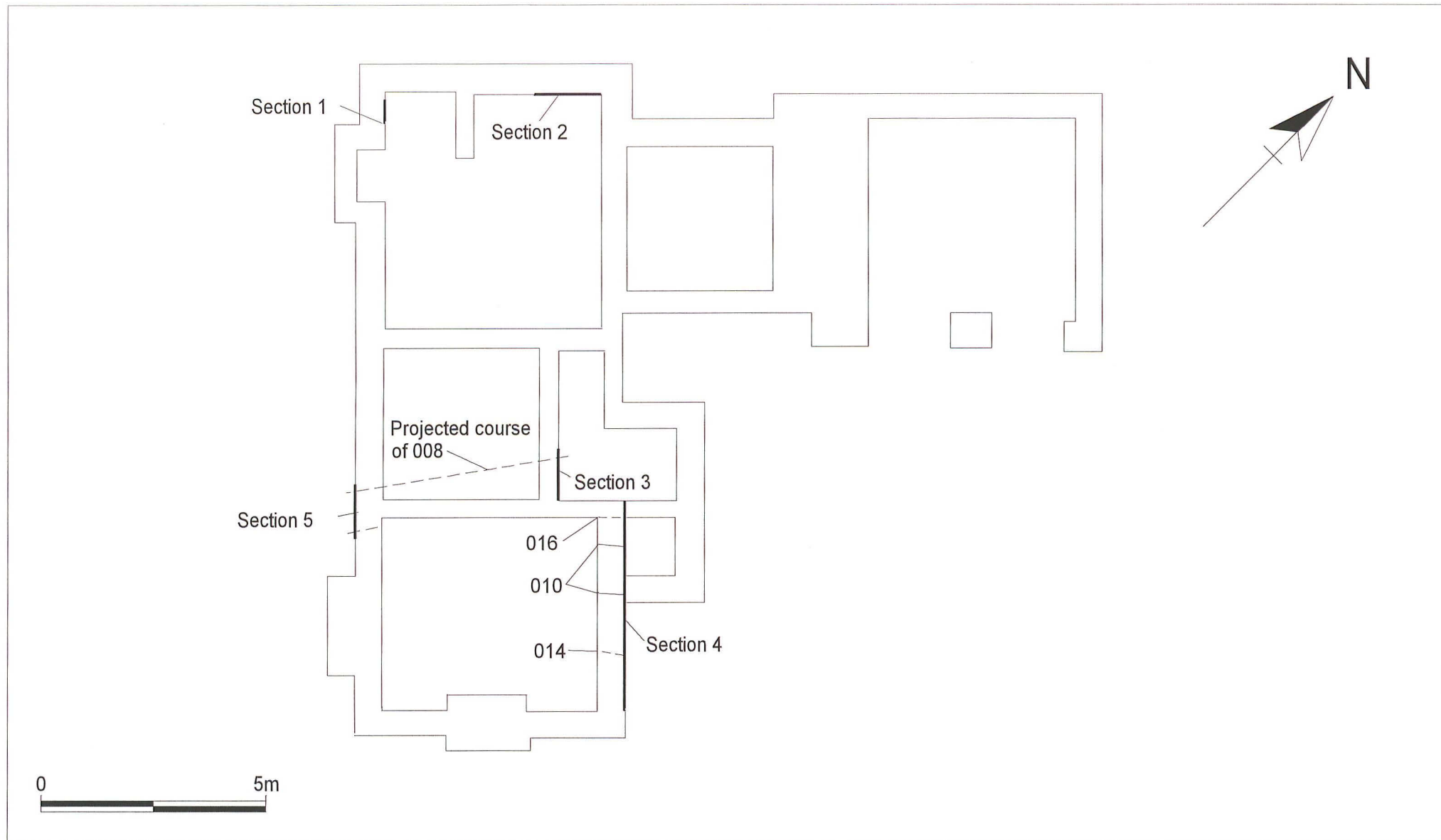


Figure 4 Footing plan showing section locations

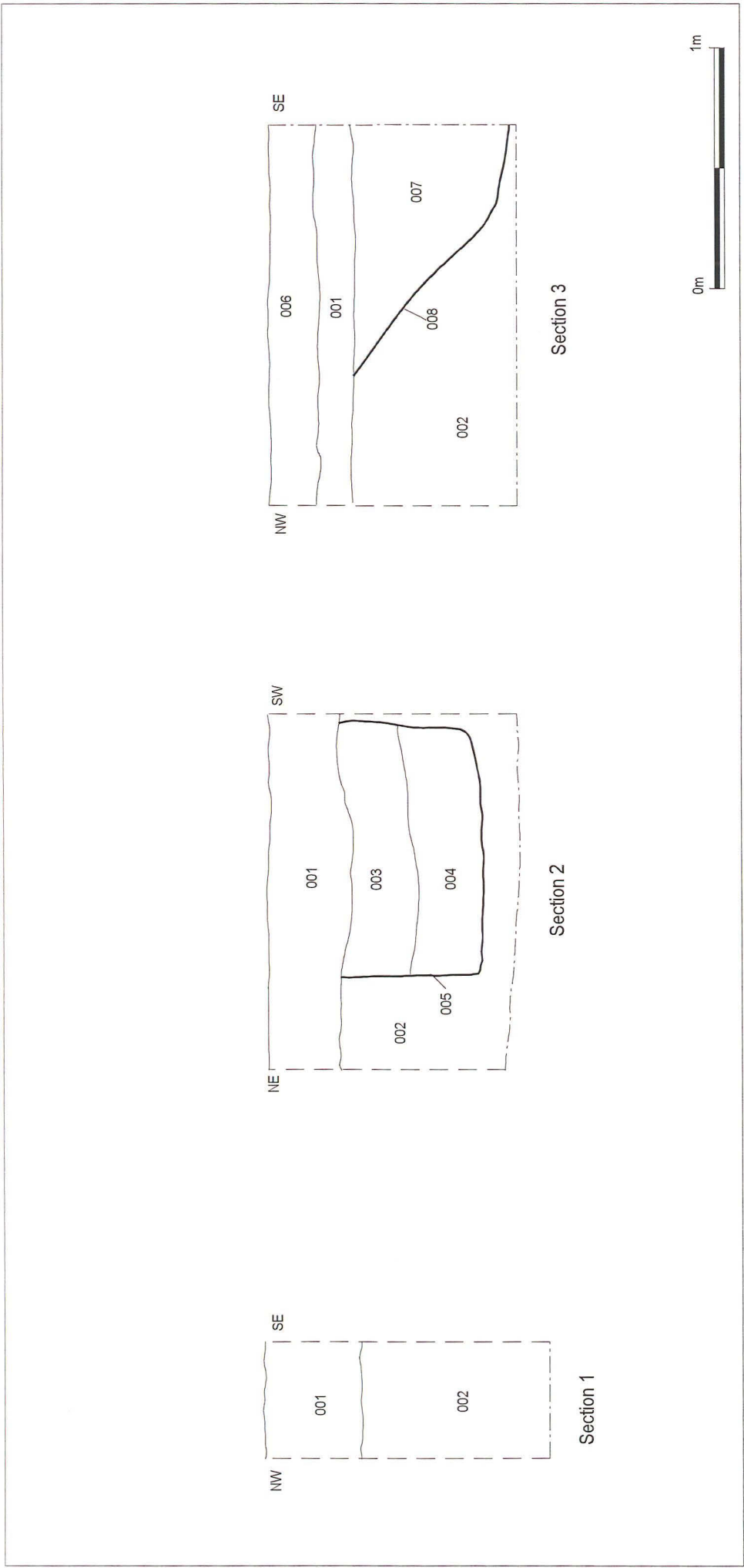


Figure 5 Sections 1-3

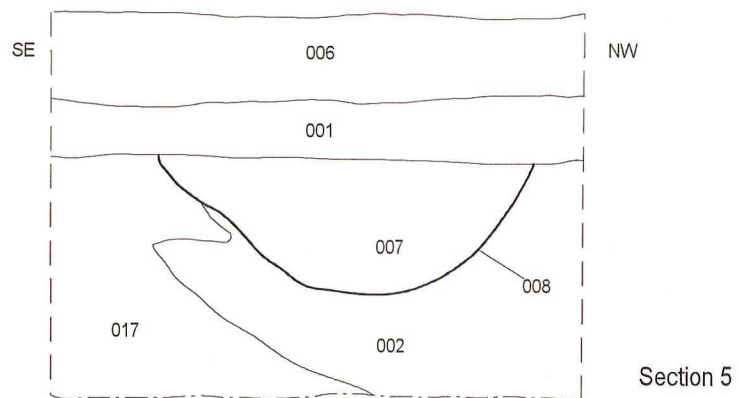
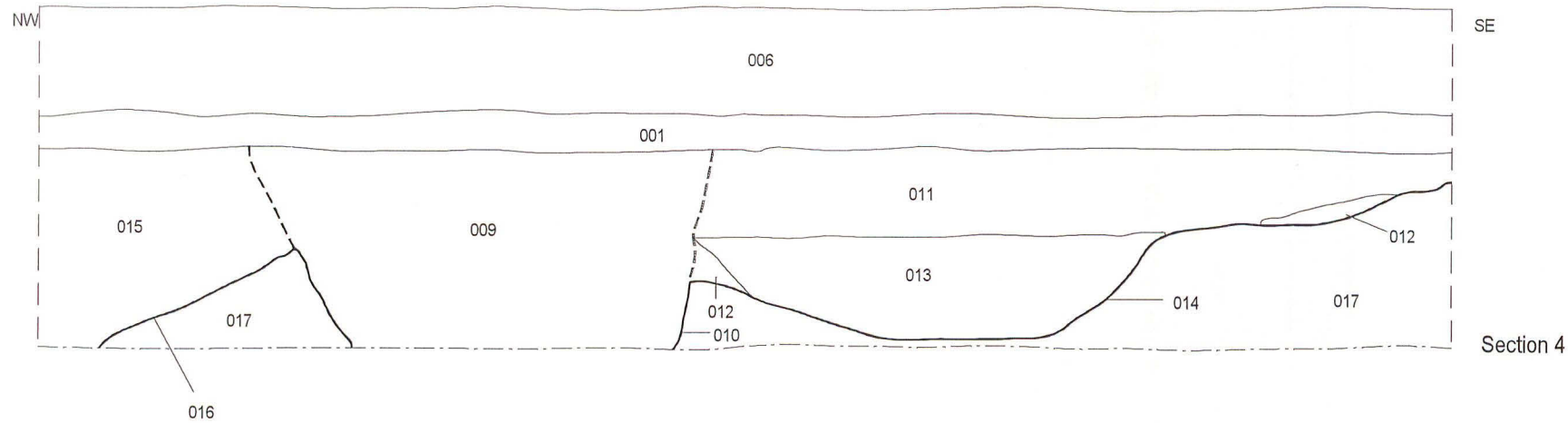


Figure 6 Sections 4 and 5



Plate 1 General view of the site, looking northeast.



Plate 2 Section through pit [005], looking southeast.



Plate 3 Section through pit/ditch [014], looking east.



Plate 4 Section through ditch [008], looking west.

Appendix 1

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT BRIEF
WATCHING BRIEF DURING ERECTION OF TWO DWELLINGS, PT
OS 0109 CAWTHORPE.**

PLEASE READ THE BLUE LEAFLET INCLUDED WITH THIS BRIEF.

**APPLICATION NUMBER : S98/0785/12
NGR: TF 09027 22076**

Please include copies of any relevant site plans and the location map,
when sending this brief out to contractors.

WATCHING BRIEF DURING THE ERECTION OF 2 DWELLINGS, Pt OS 0109 CAWTHORPE.

1. SUMMARY.

1.1 This document is the brief for an archaeological watching brief to be carried out during demolition of existing buildings and erection of 2 dwellings, Pt OS 0109 Cawthorpe.

1.2 This brief should be used by archaeological contractors as the basis for the preparation of a detailed archaeological project specification. In response to this brief contractors will be expected to provide details of the proposed scheme of work, to include the anticipated working methods, timescales and staffing levels. **(The Community Archaeologist does not maintain a list of archaeological contractors but names of local units can be found in the Yellow Pages or from the Institute of Field Archaeologists Tel 0118 931 6446.)**

1.3 The detailed specifications will be submitted for approval to the Community Archaeologist of South Kesteven District Council. The client will be free to choose between those specifications which are considered to adequately satisfy this brief.

2. SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION.

2.1 The application site lies in the centre of Cawthorpe which lies to the north-west of Bourne in the south of South Kesteven district, Lincolnshire. The actual site itself is situated at NGR: TF 09027 22076. Please see location map.

3. PLANNING BACKGROUND.

3.1 An outline planning application renewal has been submitted to South Kesteven District Council for: Demolition of existing buildings and erection of 2 dwellings, Pt OS 0109 Cawthorpe. (S98/0785/12).

Due to the possibility that archaeological remains may be present on the site, the Community Archaeologist for South Kesteven has recommended that a Watching Brief take place during the groundwork stages of the development.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.

4.1 The hamlet of Cawthorpe now forms part of the parish of Bourne, along with the slightly larger village of Dyke. However, Dyke was once a detached civil parish in its own right, with Cawthorpe as its hamlet.

Cawthorpe is recorded in The Domesday Book of 1086 when it was spelt Caletorp. The SMR records the presence of two undated dovecots in the hamlet as well as the remains of possible Shrunken Medieval Village. Aerial photographs have revealed the presence of ridge and furrow surrounding the hamlet, indicating that farming was taking place during the medieval period.

Possibly most significant is the presence of the Long Hollow Roman road which runs through the southern edge of the hamlet and possibly through the development site. Long Hollow is the continuation of King Street, which splits

into two in the north west corner of the modern town. Significant Roman settlement remains have been found along the route of this road, such as at Bourne and Stainfield.

There are two relatively large Post-medieval houses within Cawthorpe, both of which may have had earlier origins. Both Cawthorpe House and Cawthorpe Hall are Georgian. The latter being associated with a 17th century dovecote.

5. REQUIREMENT FOR WORK.

5.1 The objective of the watching brief should be to ensure that any archaeological features exposed by the groundworks are recorded and interpreted and that any remains disturbed are recovered.

5.2 Any adjustments to the brief for the Watching Brief project should only be made after discussion with the Community Archaeologist of South Kesteven District Council.

5.3 The contractor's specification should be prepared according to requirements of this brief and the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook's section 'Standard Briefs for Archaeological Projects in Lincolnshire' (August 1997) and should include the following details:

5.3.1 A projected timetable must be agreed for the various stages of work.

5.3.2 The staff structure and numbers must be detailed.

5.3.3 It is expected that all on-site work will be carried out in a way that complies with the relevant Health and Safety Legislation and that due consideration will be given to site security.

5.3.4 The recovery and recording strategies to be used must be described in full. It is expected that an approved single context recording system will be used for all on-site and post fieldwork procedures;

5.3.5 An estimate of time and resources allocated for the post-excavation report in the form of 'person hours'. This should include lists of specialists and their role in the project. **There should be no change to any of the specialists listed in the specification, unless previously discussed with the Community Archaeologist.**

6. METHODS

6.1 The investigation should be carried out by a recognised archaeological body in accordance with the code of conduct of The Institute of Field Archaeologists. **If the specialists to be used by the archaeological body are not IFA registered and are not locally recognised, a CV or some other form of reference should be provided with the specification.**

6.2 Where appropriate, the watching brief should involve:

- 6.2.1 archaeological supervision of soil stripping;
- 6.2.2 inspection of subsoil for archaeological features;
- 6.2.3 recording of archaeological features in plan;
- 6.2.4 rapid excavation of features if necessary.
- 6.2.5 archaeological supervision of subsoil stripping;
- 6.2.6 inspection of natural for archaeological features and recording of them;
- 6.2.7 any human remains encountered must be left in situ and only removed if absolutely necessary. The contractor must comply with all statutory consents and licences under the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act, 1981 or other Burial Acts regarding the exhumation and interment of human remains. It will also be necessary to comply with all reasonable requests of interested parties as to the method of removal, reinterment or disposal of the remains or associated items. Attempt must be made at all times not to cause offence to any interested parties;
- 6.2.8 If discovered during excavation, finds of gold and silver must be archaeologically removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner immediately (within 14 days) in accordance with the procedures of the Treasure Act 1997 and Code of Practice. If removal of such finds is not possible on the same day then adequate security arrangements must be made.
- 6.2.9 The use of a metal detector on site is encouraged. Especially for the survey of spoil heaps.

7. MONITORING ARRANGEMENT.

7.1 The Community Archaeologist of South Kesteven District Council will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project and will require at least fourteen days notice prior to the commencement of the work. The Community Archaeologist should be kept informed of any unexpected discoveries and regularly updated on the project's progress. They should be allowed access to the site at their convenience and will comply with any health and safety requirements associated with the site.

8. REPORTING REQUIREMENT.

8.1 A full report should be produced and deposited with the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist, South Kesteven District Council Planning Department, the Developer and the County Sites and Monuments Record. The report should include:

- 8.1.1 location plan of the development;

8.1.2 section and plan drawing, with ground level, Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scales as appropriate;

8.1.3 specialist descriptions of artefacts and ecofacts;

8.1.4 an indication of potential archaeological deposits not disturbed by the present development;

8.2 After agreement with the landowner, arrangements should be made for long term storage of all artefacts in the City and County Museum, Lincoln, as outlined in that Museum's document 'Conditions for the acceptance of Project Archives'. The City and County Museum should be contacted at the earliest possible opportunity so that the full cost implications of the archive deposition can be taken into account.

8.3 A site archive should be produced and deposited with the artefacts as detailed in 8.2.

8.4 A summary of the results will be published in Lincolnshire History and Archaeology in due course.

8.5 Should the Watching Brief reveal finds of national or regional importance, provision should be made for publication in the appropriate regional or national journal.

9. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

9.1 This document attempts to define the best practice expected of an archaeological watching brief but cannot fully anticipate the conditions that will be encountered as work progresses. However, changes to the approved programme of excavation are only to be made with the prior written approval of the Community Archaeologist.

9.2 Further contact addresses:

Miss Jo Simpson
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Heritage Lincolnshire
The Old School
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3rd Floor

City Hall
Lincoln
LN1 1DN

Mr T Page
City and County Museum
12 Friars Lane
Lincoln
LN2 5AL

Brief set by Community Archaeologist, South Kesteven District Council. October 1999.
This project brief is valid for a period of six months. After that period consult the SKCA.

Appendix 2

**LAND AT
OS 0109,
CAWTHORPE,
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR
CRAY BUILDERS LTD**

**BY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES
Institute of Field Archaeologists'
Registered Organisation No. 21**

JULY 2000

SPECIFICATION FOR WATCHING BRIEF AT CAWTHORPE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	SUMMARY	1
2	INTRODUCTION	1
3	SITE LOCATION	1
4	PLANNING BACKGROUND	1
5	SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY	2
6	ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW	2
7	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	2
8	SITE OPERATIONS	2
9	POST EXCAVATION	3
10	REPORT DEPOSITION	5
11	ARCHIVE	5
12	PUBLICATION	5
13	CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY	5
14	VARIATIONS	5
15	PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS	5
16	SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT	6
17	INSURANCES	6
18	COPYRIGHT	7
19	BIBLIOGRAPHY	7

SPECIFICATION FOR WATCHING BRIEF AT CAWTHORPE

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during residential development at Cawthorpe, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, being a probable shrunken medieval settlement located on a Roman road.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during groundworks connected with residential development at OS 0109, Cawthorpe, Lincolnshire, National Grid Reference TF 090 221.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Cawthorpe is located 2km northwest of Bourne in the South Kesteven district of Lincolnshire. The site is in OS 0109 at National Grid Reference TF 090 221.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (S98/0785/12) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for proposed construction of two dwellings. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site is on a slope down to the east at approximately 16m OD. Local soils are the Curdridge Association typical argillic gley soils on Kelloways Sand, Sandstone, and clay beds (Hodge *et al* 1984, 153). Immediately to the east are Aswarby Association, fine loamy gleyic brown calcareous earths, occurring over interbedded Jurassic limestone and clays (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 99).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

SPECIFICATION FOR WATCHING BRIEF AT CAWTHORPE

- 6.1 The Roman Road, Long Hollow, passes through the southern edge of Cawthorpe hamlet. Roman towns, including Bourne and Stainfield lie along this Roman road and there are other smaller Roman settlements along the route, including just north of Bourne.
- 6.2 Cawthorpe is recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086, indicating that it was in existence in the Late Saxon period. A probable shrunken medieval settlement, Cawthorpe contains buildings of 17th century date.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
 - 7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
 - 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
 - 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
 - 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
 - 7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

- 8.1 General considerations
 - 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
 - 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
 - 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.
- 8.2 Methodology
 - 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
 - 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
 - 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.

SPECIFICATION FOR WATCHING BRIEF AT CAWTHORPE

- 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- 8.2.4.1 the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
 - 8.2.4.2 groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.5 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

- 9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 9.1.2 All finds recovered during the field work will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

- 9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.
- 9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

9.3 Stage 3

- 9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.
- 9.3.2 This will consist of:
- 9.3.2.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
 - 9.3.2.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
 - 9.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.
 - 9.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
 - 9.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
 - 9.3.2.6 A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.

SPECIFICATION FOR WATCHING BRIEF AT CAWTHORPE

9.3.2.7 Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

9.3.2.8 Sections of the archaeological features.

9.3.2.9 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.

9.3.2.10 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

9.3.2.11 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the client; South Kesteven Community Archaeologist; South Kesteven District Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

11 ARCHIVE

11.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives for long term storage and curation.

12 PUBLICATION

12.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be published in Heritage Lincolnshire's Annual Report and a note presented to the editor of the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

14 VARIATIONS

14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

15.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.

15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.

15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one

SPECIFICATION FOR WATCHING BRIEF AT CAWTHORPE

person-day) will require a post- excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist Medieval and later - H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 INSURANCES

17.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

18 COPYRIGHT

18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.

SPECIFICATION FOR WATCHING BRIEF AT CAWTHORPE

- 18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

19 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

Specification: Version 1, 04-07-00

Appendix 3

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	1 - 5	Firm, dark grey-brown clayey silt, with frequent building debris, up to 0.30m thick.	Topsoil
002	1 - 5	Soft, yellow-brown clayey silt, greater than 0.70m thick.	Natural
003	2	Firm, yellow-brown clayey silt, c. 0.30m thick.	Upper fill of (005)
004	2	Loose, dark grey-brown clayey silt, with large quantities of roots and rubbish, c. 0.30m thick.	Lower fill of (005)
005	2	Cut, c. 1.08m wide by 0.60m deep, vertical sides and flattish base, contains (003) and (004).	Cut of refuse pit
006	3 - 5	Friable, dark brown sandy clay, with frequent building debris, 0.39m thick	Building debris
007	3, 5	Soft, mid greenish brown sandy clay, with occasional sub-angular moderate limestone, 0.67m thick, same as (015).	Fill of (008)
008	3, 5	Linear cut, 1.05m wide and 0.67m deep, concave sides and base, contains (007), same as (016).	Ditch cut
009	4	Soft, mid greyish brown sandy clay, with occasional sub-angular medium limestone fragments, greater than 0.70m thick.	Fill of (010)
010	4	Linear cut, 1.64m wide and greater than 0.70m wide, concave sides, base below limit of excavation, oriented northeast-southwest, contains (009).	Cut of ditch
011	4	Soft, mid brown sandy clay, with occasional charcoal and CBM flecks, 0.30m thick.	Upper fill of (014)
012	4	Soft, mid grey sandy clay, with occasional charcoal flecks, 0.23m thick.	Lower fill of (014)
013	4	Soft, mid yellowish greyish brown sandy clay, with frequent sub-angular medium limestone, CBM and charcoal flecks, 0.37m thick.	Intermediate fill of (014)

014	4	Cut of uncertain form, 2.70m wide and 0.66m deep, concave sides, stepped on southeast side, contains (011), (012) & (013).	Cut of pit or ditch
015	4	Soft, mid greyish brown sandy clay, with occasional sub-angular medium limestone fragments, greater than 0.70m thick, same as (007).	Fill of (016)
016	4	Linear cut, greater than 0.90m wide and 0.70m deep, straight sides, base not excavated, oriented northeast-southwest, contains (015), same as (008)	Cut of ditch
017	4, 5	Soft, light to mid grey (with mid reddish mottling) clay, at least 0.59m thick.	Natural

Appendix 4

THE FINDS, James Rackham and Gary Taylor

Provenance

The material was recovered from the lower fill of a pit (004), and the lower (012) and intermediate (013) fills of a pit or ditch. Most, if not all, of the material was probably made in Staffordshire in the Midlands.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

In addition to the pottery, ceramic tile, bone and flint, a quantity of glass vessels was also recovered and is reported separately. Fragments of pottery of early-mid 19th century date are the earliest distinctly datable items in this group, though the tile may be Roman.

Context	Description	Context Date
004	4x blue or black and white transfer-printed tableware, including plates and mugs, early 19th-early 20th century 1x soft-paste porcelain cup, 19th century 2x lead-glazed stoneware jars, 19th-early 20th century	19th-early 20th century
012	1x flint flake, natural	
013	1x ceramic tile, ?Roman 1x horse (small pony) <i>metacarpus</i> , dog gnawed, cut marks 1x cattle-size unidentified long bone fragment	

In general, the group from (004) seems to represent domestic refuse; the glass bottles (reported separately) were also obtained from this deposit.

Condition

All the material is in good condition and present no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the collection is by material class.

Documentation

There have been no previous archaeological investigations in Cawthorpe though details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

As a post-medieval collection of material, this aspect of the assemblage has limited potential but does indicate activity of the period in the vicinity.

The Glass
Rachael Victoria Hall

Provenance:

The following glass is all from the context (004), the lower fill of a pit

Summary:

The glass is summarised in *Table 1* below.

Context No.	Description	Date
004	1x complete colourless screw top square sauce bottle, fully automated mould produced 1x complete pale blue internal screw square lemonade bottle, embossed with 'EIFFEL TOWER LEMONADE' and 'FOSTER CLARK LTD. MAIDSTONE', with Punt mark '2' 1x complete colourless internal screw square sauce bottle, embossed with 'DADDIES SAUCE', with punt mark '20'	19 th -early 20 th century
	8	
	1x neck fragment of colourless cylindrical bottle 1x fragment of bowl and stem of a dessert dish, decorated by mould produced facets. 3x small colourless fragments of bottle glass	

Discussion:

The glass retrieved during the Cawthorpe archaeological investigations is all modern in origin, having been mass produced in fully automated moulds. The bottles are embossed labelled, which was common practice before the introduction of the cheaper paper label.

Potential:

The assemblage offers little potential for further analysis due to its modern nature, though an analysis of the punt marks may source the bottles production location.

Condition:

The glass is all in good condition with three complete bottles being represented in the assemblage.

Appendix 5

GLOSSARY

Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> [004].
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Ridge and Furrow	The remains of arable cultivation consisting of raised rounded strips separated by furrows. It is characteristic of open field agriculture.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany

Appendix 6

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 17 Context records
- 5 Scale drawings
- 1 Photographic record sheets
- 1 Stratigraphic matrix
- 1 Box of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum
12 Friars Lane
Lincoln
LN2 1HQ

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Lincolnshire City and County Museum Accession Number: LCNCC : 2000.172

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: CAW00

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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