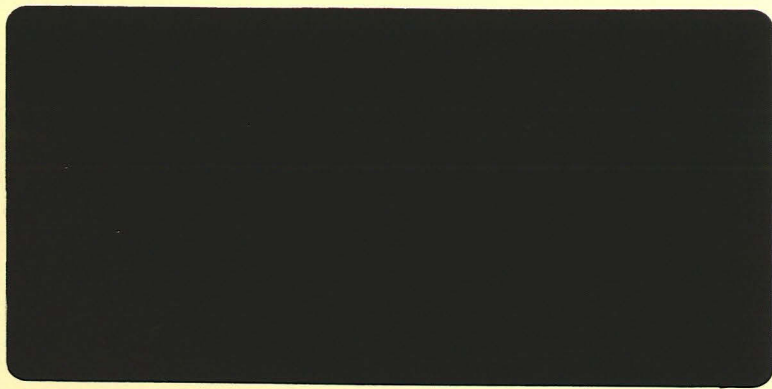


M1/02/01

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
ON LAND ADJACENT TO WINDYGATES,  
CASTHORPE ROAD, BARROWBY,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(BCRA00)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES



Lincolnshire County Council  
Archaeology Section  
19 JAN 01

EVENT 41520  
SOURCES L16310/6311  
PRN 35322 4181151  
35324 4181153

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
ON LAND ADJACENT TO WINDYGATES,  
CASTHORPE ROAD, BARROWBY,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(BCRA00)**

Work Undertaken For  
C.P. Mahoney

Report Compiled by  
James Snee BSc

January 2001

National Grid Reference: SK 8785 3630  
Planning Application Number: S99/0134/06  
City and County Museum Accession No: LCNCC : 2000.213

A.P.S. Report No. 4/01



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## 1. SUMMARY

*Archaeological investigations were undertaken on land adjacent to Windygate, Casthorpe Road, Barrowby because the site lay close to the historic core of the settlement, within an area of known archaeological remains.*

*The investigations recorded an undated, although possibly recent pit, and an area of subsoil buildup on the dip slope of the natural limestone brash.*

*Although close to extant earthworks, the development did not disturb any significant archaeological remains.*

*Finds of 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery and an 18<sup>th</sup> century clay pipe stem were recovered from this investigation.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological 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, ..., where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed,*' (IFA 1997).

### 2.2 Planning Background

A watching brief was undertaken on 13<sup>th</sup> September 2000 during the excavation of footings for a dwelling on land adjacent to Windygates, Casthorpe Road, Barrowby, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S99/0134/06 to South Kesteven District Council. Permission was granted subject to a standard watching brief

condition for archaeological recording. The watching brief was carried out to satisfy the brief set by the North Kesteven Heritage Officer (Appendix 1) and in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 2).

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Barrowby is located approximately 37km south of Lincoln and c. 3km west of Grantham in the administrative district of South Kesteven. (Fig. 1). Casthorpe Road is located on the southwest side of the village.

The development site is located near the historic core of the settlement, north of Casthorpe Road at national grid reference SK 8785 3630 (Fig. 2).

The site lies on solid geology of Lower Jurassic limestone. The principle soils are fine loam over clayey stagnogleyic ferritic brown earths of the Banbury Association. (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 103).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Prehistoric and Romano-British finds have been reported throughout the parish of Barrowby, in particular to the west of the village.

The name Barrowby is of Old Scandinavian derivation, *Berga-by* meaning 'bi' or village, on the hill of Berga' (Ekwall 1974, 28).

Barrowby is referred to in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as *Bergebi*, a manor with a mill and a church (Foster and Longley 1976). All Saints church is mainly late 13<sup>th</sup> to mid 14<sup>th</sup> century, although it was restored in 1854.

To the west of the village core are significant earthwork remains. These consist

of a possible medieval or post-medieval boundary ditch or hollow way associated with an enclosure and a pond. It is not certain what the function of these earthworks was but it is believed that they are associated with Barrowby Old Hall, a 17<sup>th</sup> century hall (much altered in the 19<sup>th</sup> century) with medieval fragments incorporated into the front wall.

Other surviving early post-medieval buildings in the village includes Barrowby Hall which is dated 1691 and the Rectory, dated 1588.

A watching brief carried out by the community archaeologist in 1990, identified Romano-British and medieval pottery together with remains of stone walling and undated industrial residues in an area immediately west of the development.

### 3. AIMS

The aim of the archaeological investigation, as described in the specification (Appendix 2), was to ensure that any archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance should be recorded and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

### 4. METHODS

The site was initially stripped of vegetation. The footings were excavated by machine using a toothed bucket to produce a trench up to 2.0m deep. All surfaces exposed by the excavation were examined and, where necessary, cleaned using a pointing trowel. Each archaeological deposit or feature revealed within the trench was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A

photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10.

Records of the deposits and features recognised during the investigation were examined. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 3. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them, supplemented by artefact dating where relevant. A stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced.

## 5. RESULTS

Three phases were identified:

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

Archaeological contexts are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

### 5.1 Phase 1: Natural Deposits

The earliest deposit encountered during this investigation was firm, brownish orange silty clay (004) with frequent angular limestone/ironstone fragments. This natural deposit was greater than 1.20m thick (Fig. 5).

### 5.2 Phase 2: Undated Deposits

Overlying (004) as it sloped away to the south was up to 0.60m of firm, light to mid yellowish brown clay (003), sealed by up to 0.40m of friable, light to mid yellowish brown silty clay (002) with occasional small rounded stones (Fig. 5).

Over most of the area of the development, (002) and (003) were not present. Cutting natural (004) in the middle of the footing,

was an irregular pit (006) c. 3.70m wide and 1.20m deep, with sloping sides and a flat base. Filling (006) was friable, mid brownish grey clayey silt (005) with occasional stone fragments.

### 5.3 Phase 3: Modern Deposits

Sealing all the earlier deposits was 0.20m of friable, mid to dark greyish brown clayey silt (001) with occasional rounded stones and coal or charcoal fragments (Fig. 5). Finds of 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery and an 18<sup>th</sup> century pipe stem were recovered from this deposit.

## 6. DISCUSSION

Phase 1 was represented by a natural limestone brash deposit (004) typical of the soils formed over limestone bedrock.

The natural brash (004) dipped to the south and was sealed by two subsoil deposits (Phase 2) that were probably formed through a combination of agricultural activity and slope wash. A examination of the topography of the village shows a small valley, immediately south of the development, extending east through the village. The dip slope of the natural brash corresponds with the north edge of the valley. The undated pit (006) was probably relatively recent and may have been where a tree root had been removed.

Topsoil (001) sealed the subsoil and formed the modern ground surface (Phase 3). However the presence of post-medieval and later pottery in this deposit suggests activity of these periods in the vicinity.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations were

undertaken on land adjacent to Windygates, Casthorpe Road, Barrowby because the site lay close to the historic core of the settlement, within an area of known archaeological remains.

The investigations recorded an undated, although possibly recent pit, and an area of subsoil buildup on the dip slope of the natural limestone brash probably associated with a small valley extending east through the village.

Although close to extant earthworks, the development did not disturb any significant archaeological remains.

Finds of 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery and an 18<sup>th</sup> century pipe stem were recovered from this investigation.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr C.P. Mahoney who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Steve Malone and this report was edited by Steve Malone and Tom Lane. Gail Smith, the South Kesteven Heritage Officer, kindly permitted examination of the relevant parish archaeological files.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone  
Supervisor: Fiona Walker  
Illustration: James Snee  
Post-excavation Analyst: James Snee  
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth

## 10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Unpublished APS report number **58.96**

## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

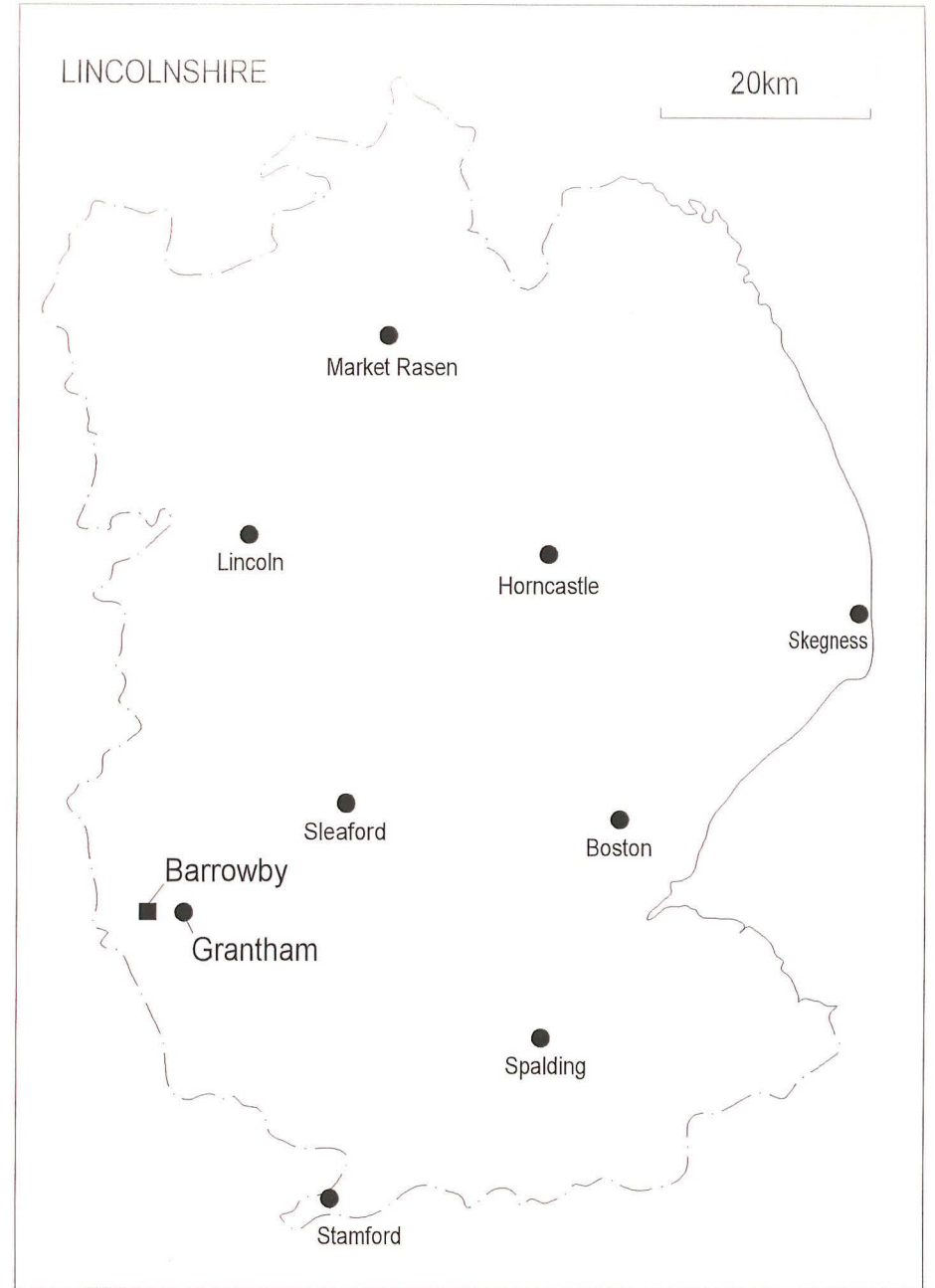


Figure 1 General Location Plan

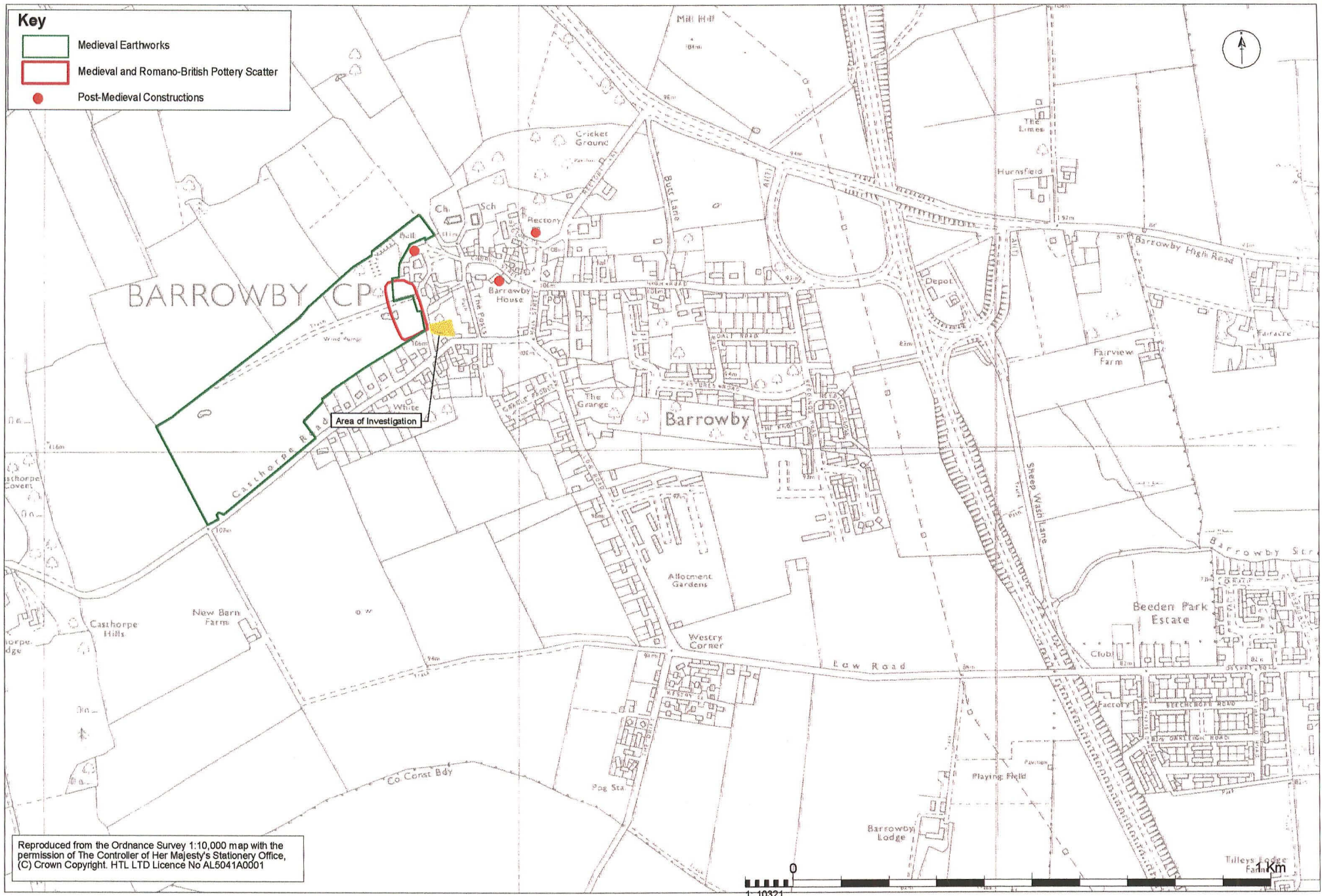


Figure 2 Site Location

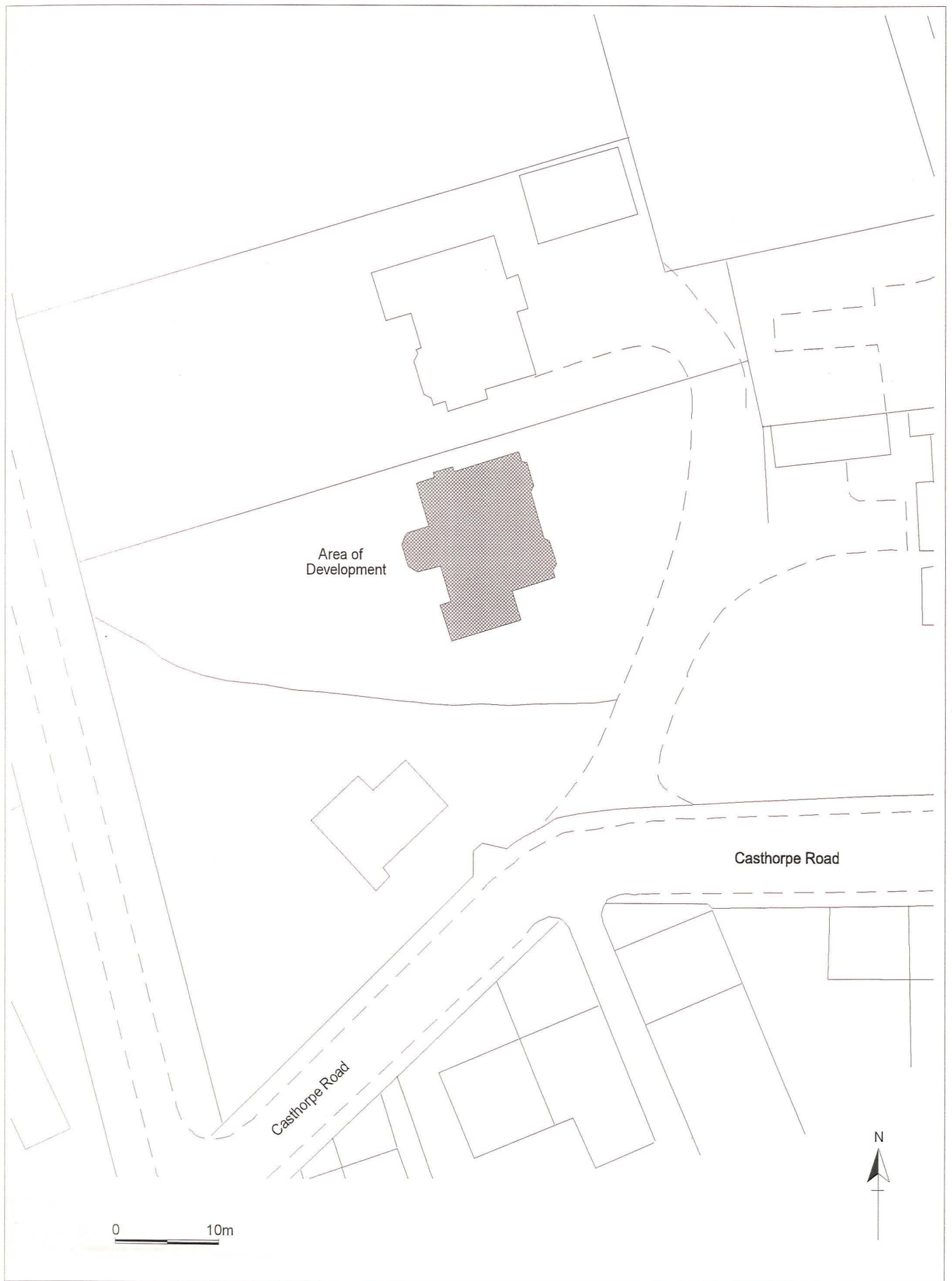


Figure 3 Detailed Site Location Plan

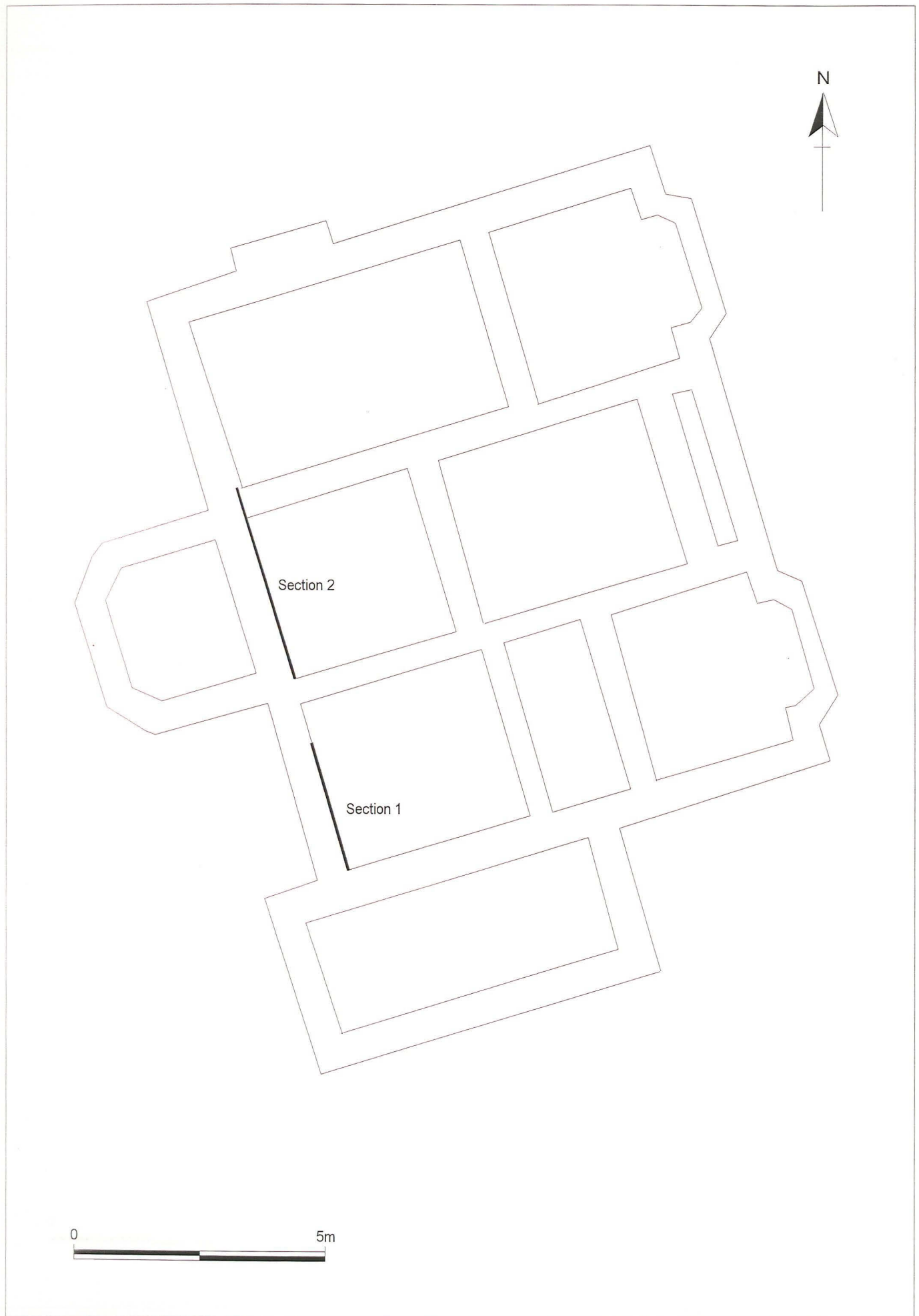
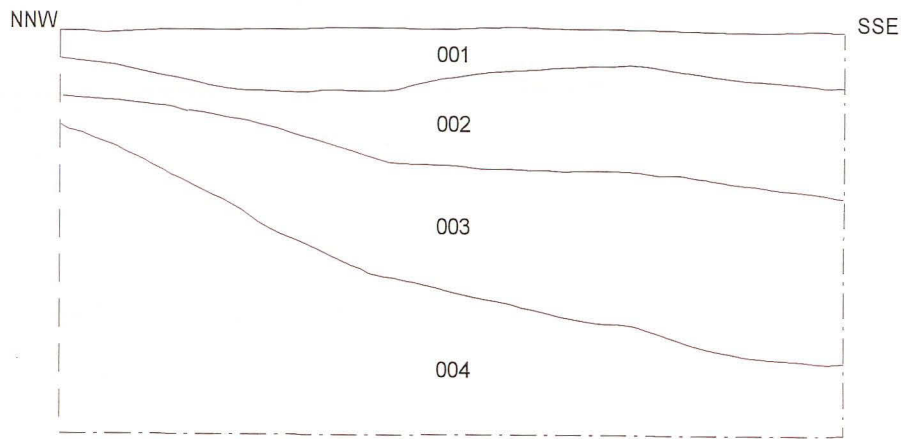
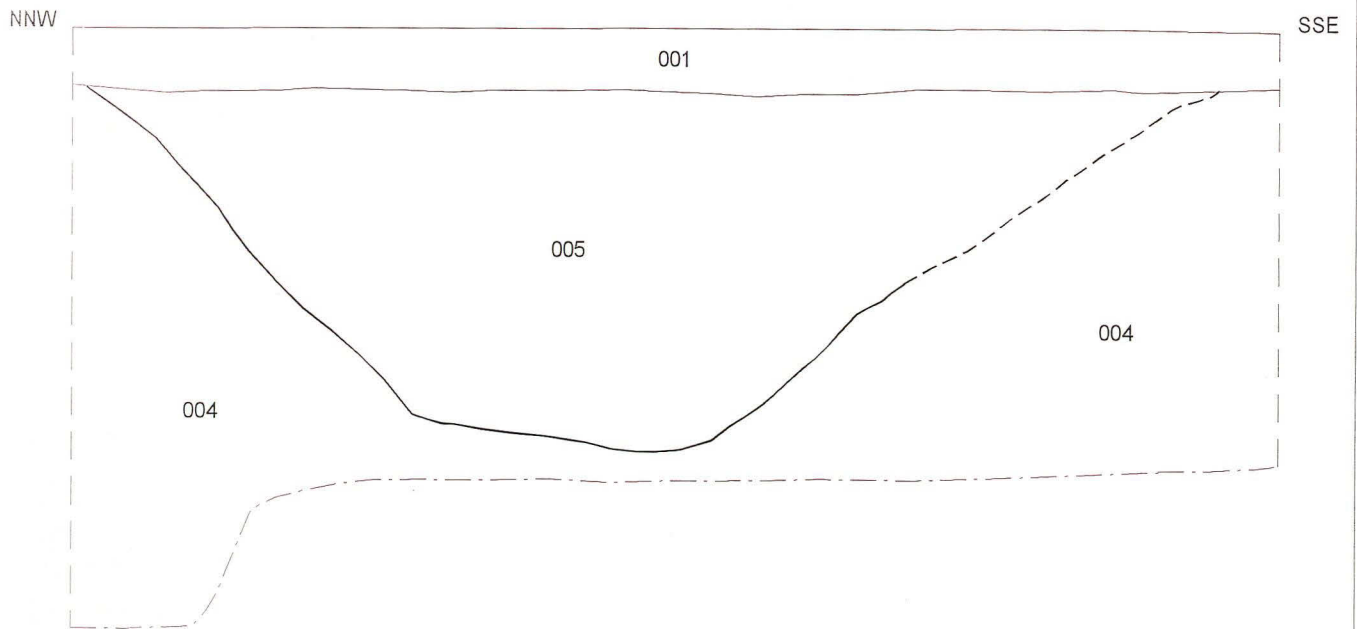


Figure 4 Plan of the Footing showing Section Locations



Section 1 West Southwest Facing



Section 2 West Southwest Facing



Figure 5 Details of Sections 1 and 2



Plate 1 General view of development area during excavation, looking south



Plate 2 Representative section, looking east



Plate 3 Possible pit (006), looking northeast

Appendix 1

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT BRIEF  
WATCHING BRIEF DURING ERECTION OF TWO DWELLINGS,  
ADJACENT WINDYGATES, CASTHORPE ROAD, BARROWBY.**

**PLEASE READ THE BLUE LEAFLET INCLUDED WITH THIS  
BRIEF.**

**APPLICATION NUMBER : S99/0134/06  
NGR: SK 8785 3630**

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 TWO DWELLINGS, ADJACENT WINDYGATES, CASTHORPE ROAD, BARROWBY.**

### **1. SUMMARY.**

1.1 This document is the brief for an archaeological watching brief to be carried out during residential development, adjacent Windygates, Casthorpe Road, Barrowby.

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 right in the centre of the village. The actual site itself is situated at NGR: SK 8785 3630. Please see location map. The site is currently a garden plot, short grass with trees, bounded by a hedge and fences.

### **3. PLANNING BACKGROUND.**

3.1 An outline planning application has been submitted to South Kesteven District Council for: Erection of two dwellings, adjacent Windygates, Casthorpe Road, Barrowby. (S99/0134/06). 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 proposed development is sited in an area rich in archaeological evidence. To the west there is a lot of archaeological activity where significant earthwork remains can be seen but are of unknown function. Possibly, they represent the remains of a seventeenth century formal garden, Cromwellian defences, or Medieval remains, perhaps a mixture of all three. Previous Watching Briefs in this central area of the village have revealed the presence of both Medieval and Romano-British activity

in the form of pottery, a bone domino, slag and walling. Barrowby House itself, to the south-east carries a date of 1691, although later extensions have been added.

To the north of the proposed site, lies the church of All Saints, which is of the late thirteenth century, containing fragments of Anglo-Saxon carving and Medieval brasses. Barrowby Old Hall is also very close to the application site and is dated to the seventeenth century, with Medieval fragments in the front wall. A moated site is also situated in the vicinity, possibly associated with the Old Hall, with fragmentary remains of a dry moat.

## 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  
South Kesteven Community Archaeologist  
Heritage Lincolnshire  
The Old School  
Cameron Street  
Heckington

Sleaford  
Lincolnshire  
NG34 9RW

Mr S Catney  
Archaeological Officer  
Lincolnshire County Council  
12 Friars Lane  
Lincoln  
LN2 5AL

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

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

**Appendix 2**

**LAND ADJACENT TO  
WINDYGATES,  
CASTHORPE ROAD,  
BARROWBY,  
GRANTHAM,  
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR  
C.P. MAHONEY**

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

**MARCH 2000**

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## 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during residential development at adjacent to Windygates, Casthorpe Road, Barrowby, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The development lies close to previous discoveries of Romano-British and medieval remains. Earthworks of unknown date and function occur immediately to the west and medieval and post-medieval buildings are located close by. To the north is the medieval parish church, of 13<sup>th</sup> century date but perhaps on the site of a Saxon foundation as there are fragments of carving of this period in the church.*
- 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 development on land adjacent to Windygates, Casthorpe Road, Barrowby, Grantham, National Grid Reference SK 8785 3630.
- 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 Barrowby is a village approximately 4km west of Grantham in the administrative district of South Kesteven. The site is on the west side of the village, but near the historic core of the settlement as 20<sup>th</sup> century expansion has mostly been on the east side of the village. The site is on the north side of Casthorpe Road, about 200m south of the parish church, at national grid reference SK 8785 3630.

## 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

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- 4.1 A planning application (S99/0134/06) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for the erection of two dwellings. Permission was granted subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during the development.

## 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies at approximately 105m OD on a plateau with a gentle slope down to the south and the edge of a sharper decline northward 200m to the north. Local soils are the Banbury Association, loamy ferritic brown earths on shattered ironstone of Jurassic age (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 103).

## 6 THE ARCHAEOLOGY

- 6.1 Roman and medieval pottery has previously been found immediately west of the present site, together with remains of stone walling and industrial residues of unknown date. Barrowby church contains Anglo-Saxon fragments and these probably relate to the church recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 which also notes a mill in the manor of Barrowby. The present church is largely 13<sup>th</sup> century in date (Archaeological Project Services 1996).
- 6.2 Earthworks of unknown date and function occur just to the west and Barrowby Old Hall, located very close to the site, is thought to be of medieval origin, though the present building is 17<sup>th</sup> century. A moated site of probable medieval date and perhaps associated with the Old Hall is also located nearby. Barrowby House, of late 17<sup>th</sup> century date, is also situated in the vicinity.

## 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. A metal detector may be used to assist artefact recovery.

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, archaeological curator, Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, as appropriate.

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.
- 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; the 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 Community Archaeologist of South Kesteven District Council. 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 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 three 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 Unit

Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist

Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist

Medieval and later - G Taylor, APS in consultation with 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.

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**

Archaeological Project Services, 1996 *Archaeological Watching Brief of Water Pipe Trench between Barrowby and Casthorpe, Lincolnshire (BCP96)*

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, 21st March 2000

### APPENDIX 3

#### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	1,2	Friable, mid-dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional medium rounded stones and coal/charcoal fragments, 0.20m thick.	Topsoil
002	1	Friable, light-mid yellowish brown silty clay, occasional small rounded stones, up to 0.40m thick.	Subsoil
003	1	Firm, light-mid yellowish brown clay, with occasional grey clay bands, up to 0.60m thick.	Subsoil
004	1,2	Firm, brownish orange silty clay and ironstone, greater than 1.2m thick.	Natural
005	2	Soft-friable, mid brownish grey clayey silt, with occasional sandstone fragments, <i>c.</i> 3.7m wide and 1.2m deep.	Fill of Pit (006)
006	2	Irregular cut, <i>c.</i> 3.7m wide and 1.2m deep, sloping sides, flat base.	Possible Pit, probably from tree root.



## Appendix 4

### THE FINDS

*Gary Taylor*

#### Provenance

All the material was recovered from the topsoil (001). Although there is one piece of pottery from Nottingham most of the pottery fragments were probably made in Staffordshire in the Midlands. The clay pipe is likely to be relatively local, perhaps made in the Grantham area.

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

Pottery and clay pipe of 18th century date is the earliest and most abundant material recovered. No faunal remains were retrieved.

Context	Description	Context Date
001	2x red painted earthenware, black glazed, including pancheon, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	19th century
	1x Nottingham saltglazed stoneware, mid-late 18th century	
	1x blue and white transfer-printed tableware, 19th century	
	1x pearlware, early 19th century	
	1x gilded, polychrome hand painted tableware, plate, late 18th-19th century	
	1x ?plant pot, ?19th century	
	1x clay pipe stem, bore 5/64", 18th century	

The assemblage reflects general domestic activity of the later 18th-19th century, with tablewares, storage and utilitarian vessels represented.

#### 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 several previous archaeological investigations at Barrowby, including elsewhere on Casthorpe Road, which are the subjects of reports. 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 assemblage the collection has limited potential though indicates activity of the period in the vicinity.

## Appendix 5

### GLOSSARY

<b>Context</b>	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 interpretations 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).
<b>Cut</b>	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.
<b>Fill</b>	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) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

## Appendix 6

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

6	Context records
2	Scale drawings
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Bag 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 Council Museum Accession Number: LCNCC: 2000.213

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: BCW00

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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