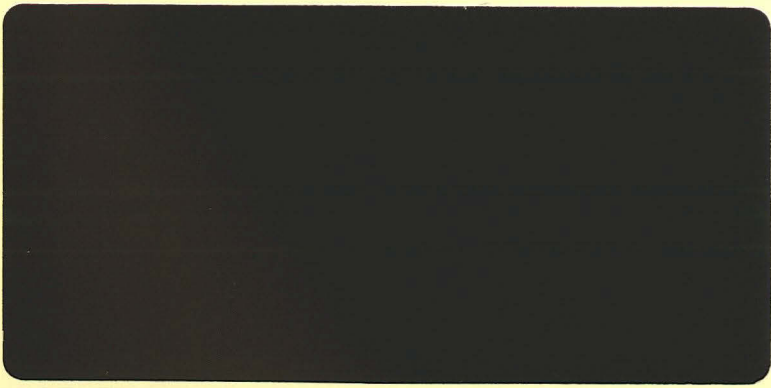


M1/05

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
DURING DEVELOPMENT AT
STONEYBECK COTTAGE, HOLDINGHAM,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(HOSC00)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES



3 0. MAR 01
Middlesex County Council
Administration Building

EVENT LI 1770
SOURCES LI 6528 LI 6530
PRN 636706 1174

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
DURING DEVELOPMENT AT
STONEYBECK COTTAGE, HOLDINGHAM,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(HOSC00)**

Work Undertaken For
Mr D Singerton

March 2001

Report Compiled by
James Snee BSc (Hons)

Planning Application No. N/57/0676/00
National Grid References: TF 0609 4710
City and County Museum Accession No: LCNCC : 2000.323

A.P.S. Report No. 23/01



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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during construction of an extension to Stoneybeck Cottage, Holdingham, Lincolnshire. The site lies within one of a series of medieval or post-medieval closes in an area of archaeological remains dating from the Romano-British to post-medieval periods.

No archaeological features were revealed during the investigation and the presence of modern alterations to the base of the cottage walls prevented the foundations of the building from being investigated. However the presence of early to late 18th century pottery on the site suggests that the cottage existed prior to the enclosure of Sleaford in 1796, and may represent continuity of occupation of a medieval or post-medieval close.

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 7th December 2000 an archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with the construction of an extension to Stoneybeck

Cottage, Holdingham, Lincolnshire.

A planning application (N/57/0676/00) was submitted to North Kesteven District Council for the proposed extension. Permission was granted subject to a condition requiring an archaeological watching brief.

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mr David Singerton to undertake the archaeological watching brief. The investigation was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by the North Kesteven Community Archaeologist (Appendix 1) and a specification (Appendix 2) produced by APS.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Holdingham is located 2km north of Sleaford, in the administrative district of North Kesteven (Fig. 1). The investigation took place at the rear of Stoneybeck Cottage, at the east end of the village, just south of the main street at National Grid Reference TF 0609 4710 (Fig. 2). The site is on a gentle northeast facing slope at approximately 23m OD. This slope is the south bank of a partially canalized stream, Field Beck.

The site is on the boundary of, to the north, Aswarby Association, fine loamy gleyic brown calcareous earths, and Curdrige Association typical argillic gleys to the south (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 99; 153). The soils are developed on interbedded Jurassic limestone and clays.

2.4 Archaeological Setting

No evidence of prehistoric archaeology has been identified in the immediate area of the investigation.

To the northeast of the site is the suspected site of a Romano-British villa (Figure 2) indicated by finds of stone, tessera and tile.

A second villa is known to the east. To the southwest of the site, skeletons associated with Romano-British pottery have been discovered and may indicate a cemetery (Cope-Faulkner 2000).

Holdingham is first mentioned in the Assize Rolls of 1202. Referred to as *Haldingham*, the name derives from the Old English 'ham' and 'Haldingas', meaning the farm or settlement of Halda's people (Cameron 1998).

Although place-name evidence indicates a Saxon foundation, no evidence of Saxon settlement has been recovered from the village. Holdingham was not recorded in the Domesday Survey, although it has been suggested this is due to the settlement lying within the Bishop of Lincoln's estate of New Sleaford. It has been suggested that Holdingham was the original and more important village, positioned as it is at the centre of the former medieval three fields of the parish (Pawley 1996).

Medieval pottery was found during the construction of the A15/A17 roundabout (Figure 2). This may indicate settlement at this location or may indicate an area of ploughed fields where refuse was discarded to improve soil fertility. A map of 1776 indicates extensive medieval field systems in the area and ridge and furrow survives today to the south and northeast of the site (Cope-Faulkner 2000).

A chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary is recorded at Holdingham in the 16th century (Trollope 1872). It is not known when this chapel was constructed but it was recorded as being ruinous at this time indicating an older date.

Holdingham was enclosed in 1796, however a map dated 1776 shows the proposed development site as one of a series of properties described as closes which may

indicate areas of medieval or post-medieval enclosure. No post-medieval finds have been reported to date, however, a number of cottages and houses in the village have been accorded listed status. It is believed that most of these buildings date from the time of the parliamentary enclosure (Cope-Faulkner 2000).

3. AIMS

The aim of the watching brief was to complete a record, both written and photographic, of any archaeological contexts or artefacts exposed during the groundworks of the development.

4. METHOD

The base for the concrete slab on which the conservatory extension would stand was excavated by machine with a toothless bucket. The base and sides of this open area were inspected and hand cleaned at 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 that may assist in the interpretation of the site.

5. RESULTS

The records of deposits excavated during development were examined. A list of contexts appears as Appendix 3. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits

Phase 1 Natural Deposits

Phase 2 Modern Deposits

5.1 Phase 1: Natural Deposits

The earliest deposit recorded at the site consisted of more than 0.35m of firm, orange-brown silty clay (003) with frequent large limestone fragments (Figures 3 & 4).

5.2 Phase 2: Modern Deposits

Overlying natural deposit (003) was approximately 0.15m of firm, dark grey brown clayey silt (002) with occasional large limestone fragments and occasional gravel patches.

6. DISCUSSION

The natural (Phase 1) deposits were weathered limestone brash, probably formed over Jurassic limestone bedrock.

Phase 2 was represented by a layer of modern topsoil that made up the current ground level.

Due to modern consolidation of the cottage, in the form of a concrete cladding to the base of the stone walls, there was no opportunity to locate or record any possible foundation trench or associated feature which might have assisted in dating construction of the building. However unstratified finds from the investigation cover a date range of early to late 18th century which could suggest that the cottage was built in a post-medieval close, prior to the enclosure of Holdingham and Sleaford in 1796.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during construction of an extension to Stoneybeck Cottage,

Holdingham, Lincolnshire. The site lies within one of a series of medieval or post-medieval closes in an area of archaeological remains dating from the Romano-British to post-medieval periods.

No archaeological features were revealed during the investigation and the presence of modern alterations to the base of the cottage walls prevented the foundations of the building from being investigated. However the presence of early to late 18th century pottery on the site suggests that the cottage existed on the close prior to the enclosure of Sleaford in 1796, and may represent continuity of occupation within a medieval or post-medieval close.

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 David Singerton 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. Jo Hambly, the Community Archaeologist for North Kesteven District Council, kindly permitted examination of the relevant parish files.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Site Supervisor: James Snee
Cad Illustration: James Snee
Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Post Excavation Analyst: James Snee

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cameron, K., 1998, *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place-Names*, The English Place-Name Society.

Cope-Faulkner, P., 2000, *Desk-top Assessment of the Archaeological Implications of proposed Development of Land Adjacent to Lincoln Road, Holdingham, Sleaford, Lincolnshire*, Unpublished APS Report No. 192/00.

Hodge, C.A.H., Burton, R.G.O., Corbett, W.M., Evans, R., and Seale, R.S., 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13.

IFA, 1997 *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching briefs*.

Pawley, S., 1996, *The Book of Sleaford*

Trollope, E., 1872, *Sleaford and the Wapentakes of Flaxwell and Aswardhurn in the County of Lincolnshire*, Republished (1999) by Heritage Lincolnshire.

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

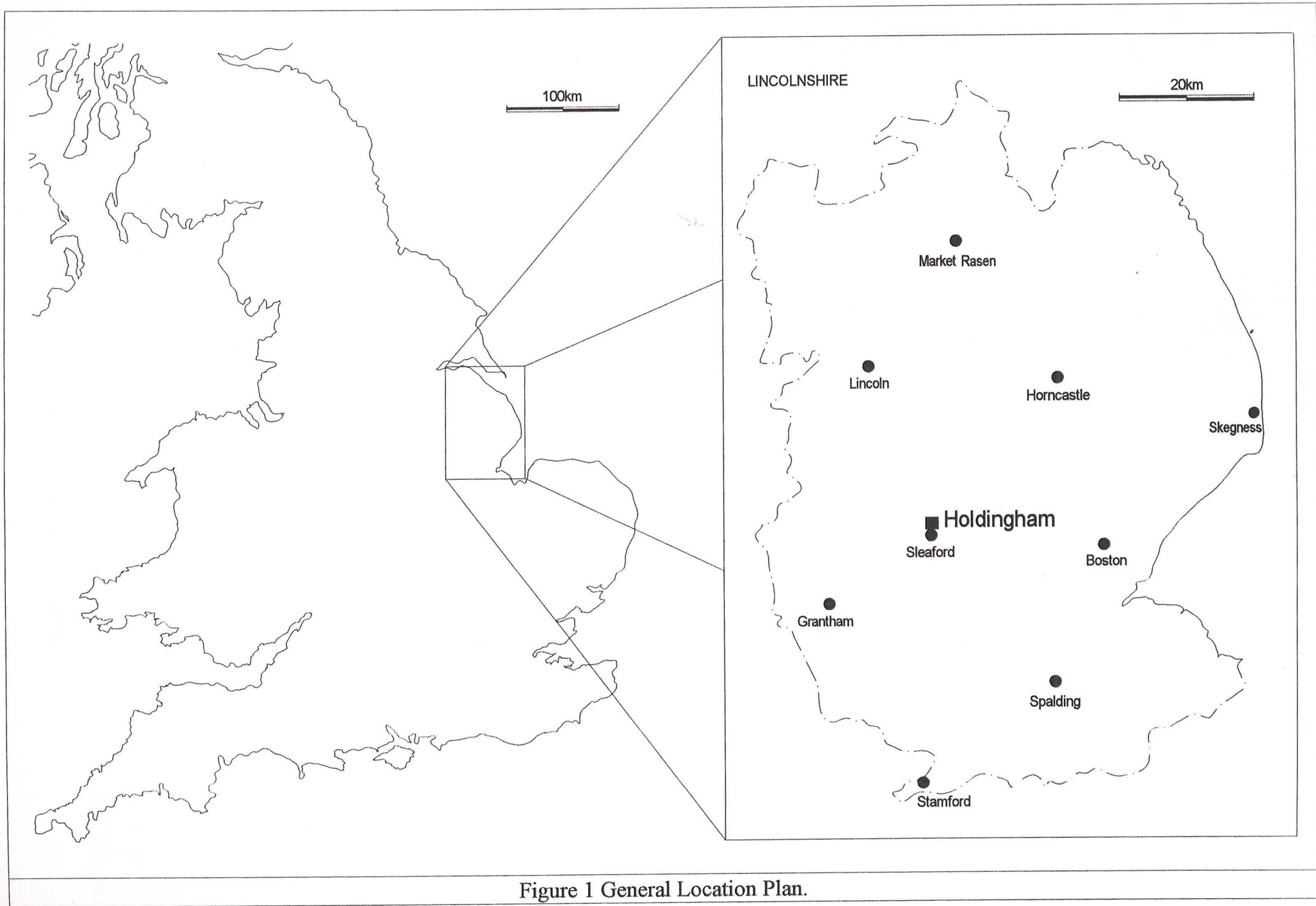
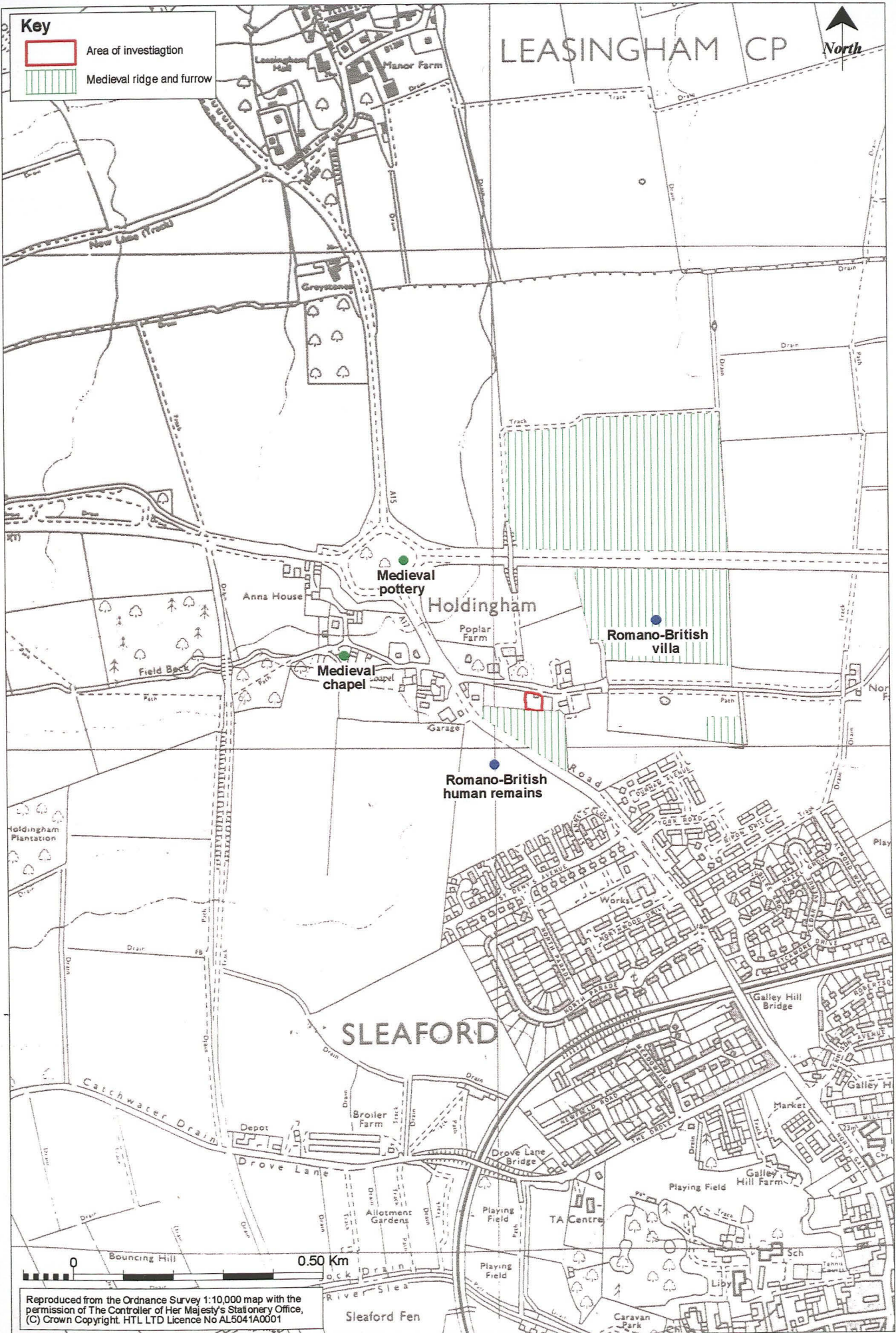


Figure 1 General Location Plan.



TF 47

Figure 2 Location plan and archaeological setting

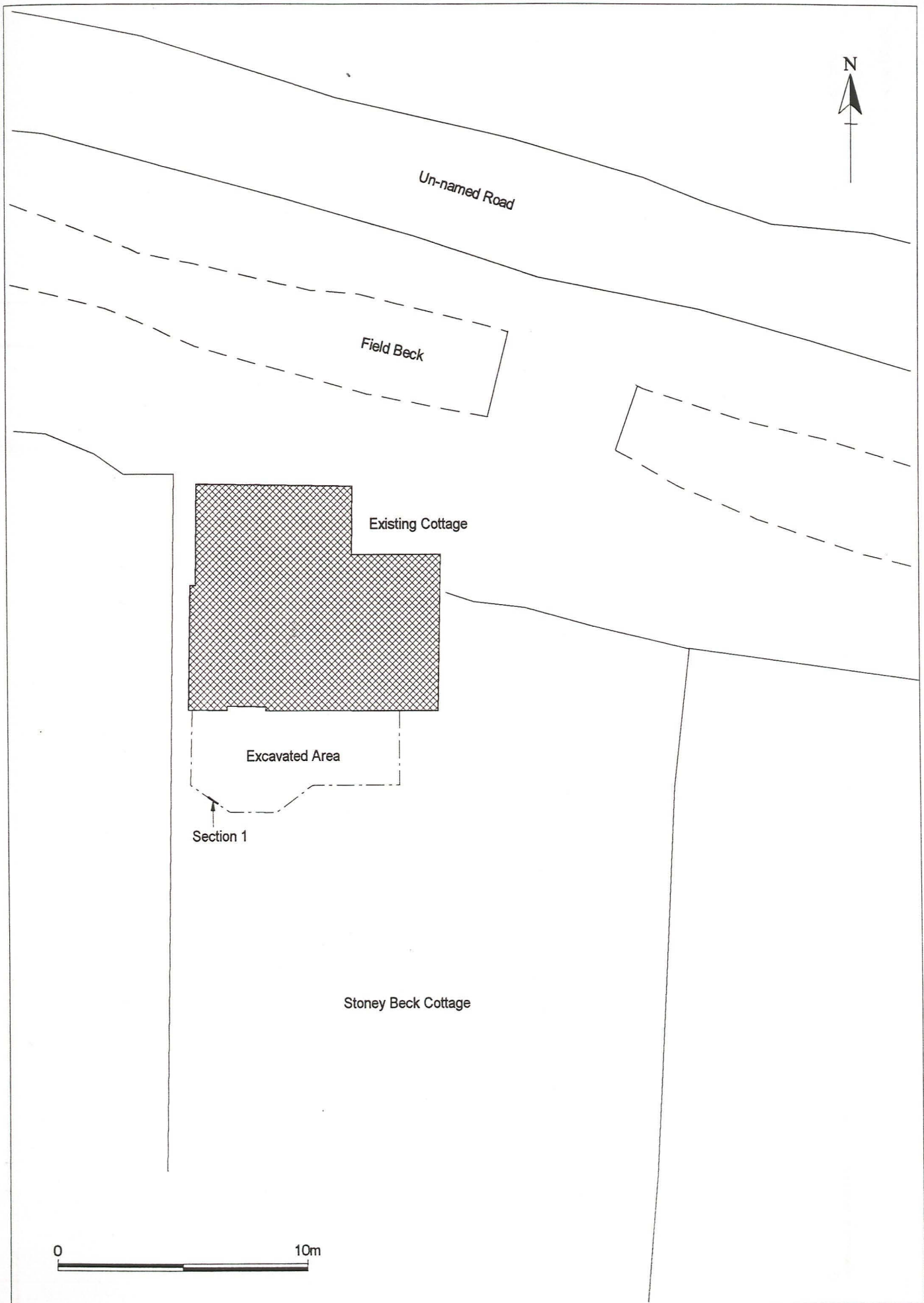
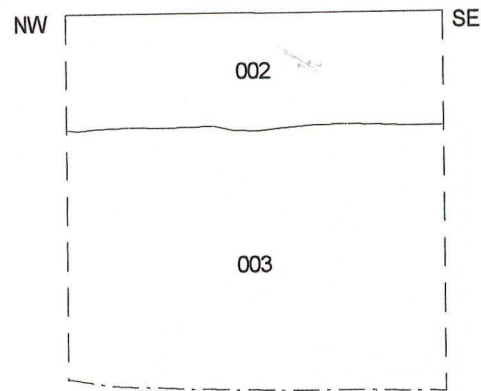


Figure 3 Plan of Development Area. Scale 1:200.



Section 1 Southwest Facing



Number	Description
002	Topsoil
003	Limestone Brash

Figure 4 Section 1. Scale 1:10.



Plate 1 General view of site during groundworks.

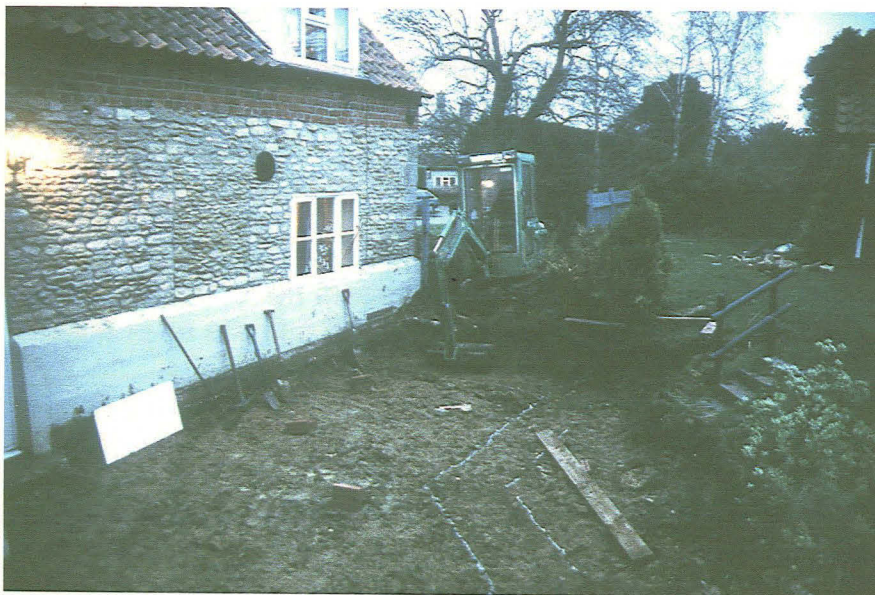


Plate 2 General view after completion of groundworks.



Plate 3 Section 1, representative section, looking southwest.

Appendix 1

BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION AND RECORDING (WATCHING BRIEF) AT

STONYBECK COTTAGE, HOLDINGHAM, LINCS.

Application Number: N 57 / 0676 / 00

HTL File ref: hold.676.00

Site Address: Stonybeck Cottage, Holdingham

NGR: 506090 347100

Applicant: David Singerton

Agent: David Singerton

Site Description:

The village of Holdingham lies about 2km north of Sleaford on Jurassic limestone and clay. The site of the proposed development is at the eastern end of the village, just to the south of the main street.

Planning Background:

An application has been made for outline planning permission to erect a conservatory and extensions to an existing building.

Archaeological Background:

The early development of the village of Holdingham is not well known. The village is thought to be mentioned under a different name in the Domesday Survey (1086). There has also been very little archaeological investigation in the area although surface finds from around the village suggest that there is a significant potential for the discovery of Roman and medieval occupation evidence. The site of the proposed development lies at the eastern end of what would have been the core area of the medieval village. There is crop mark evidence of a possible Roman Villa in a field just to the north west of the proposed development and east-west aligned skeletons associated with Roman pottery were found about 200m to the south of the site. It is likely that evidence of medieval and Roman occupation will be disturbed during groundworks for the proposed development.

Heritage Officer

Date: 11/8/00

Brief is valid for 1 year from this date.

1. Summary

- 1.1 This brief should be sent to archaeological contractors as the basis for the preparation of a detailed archaeological project specification. In response to this brief contractors will include the anticipated working methods, timescales and staffing levels. (The Heritage Officer 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).
- 1.2 These detailed specifications will be submitted by the client for approval by the North Kesteven Heritage Officer. The client will be free to choose between those specifications which are considered to adequately satisfy the brief

2. Requirements for Work

- 2.1 The objective of the watching brief should be to ensure that any archaeological features exposed by the groundworks are recorded and interpreted.
- 2.2 Any adjustments to the brief for the watching brief project should only be made after consultation with the Heritage Officer for North Kesteven.
- 2.3 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:
 - 2.3.1 A projected timetable for the various stages of work.
 - 2.3.2 Details of the staff structure and numbers including person hours for on-site work.
 - 2.3.3 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.
 - 2.3.4 A full description of the recovery and recording strategies to be used.
 - 2.3.5 An estimate of time and resources allocated for the post-excavation work and report production in the form of 'person' hours. This should include lists of specialists and their role in the project. It is expected that finds will be encountered and therefore adequate provision should be made for relevant specialists.
 - 2.3.6 Contingency costs should only be used in the event of unexpected costs and should only be activated after discussion with the Heritage Officer and the client.

3. Methods

- 3.1 The project 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 body are not members of The Institute of Field Archaeologists and are not locally recognised, a CV or some other form of reference should be provided with the specification.
- 3.2 The watching brief should involve:
- 3.2.1 archaeological supervision of topsoil stripping;
 - 3.2.2 inspection of subsoil for archaeological features;
 - 3.2.3 recording of archaeological features in plan;
 - 3.2.4 rapid excavation of features if necessary;
 - 3.2.5 archaeological supervision of subsoil stripping
 - 3.2.6 inspection of natural for archaeological features and recording them.
 - 3.2.7 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 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 remains or associated items. Attempt must be made at all times not to cause offence to any interested parties.
 - 3.2.8 under the new Treasure Act, all gold and silver artefacts found during the watching brief, thought to be 'treasure' should be reported to the appropriate coroner's office in Lincoln or Sleaford within fourteen days.

4. Monitoring Arrangements

- 4.1 The Heritage Officer for North Kesteven will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project and will require preferably fourteen days notice but at least five working days prior to the commencement of the work. The Heritage Officer should be kept informed of any unexpected discoveries and should be 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.

5. Reporting Requirements

- 5.1 A full report must be produced and deposited with the planning department of North Kesteven District Council, the Heritage Officer, the client and the County Sites and Monuments Record before the planning application will be discharged. The report should include:
- 5.1.1 location plan of the trenches;
 - 5.1.2 section and plan drawings, with ground level, Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scales as appropriate;
 - 5.1.3 specialist descriptions of artefacts and ecofacts;
 - 5.1.4 an indication of potential archaeological deposits not disturbed by the present development;
 - 5.1.5 a detailed bibliography including all sources that were referred to during the course of the investigation
- 5.2 After agreement with the landowner, arrangements are to be made for long term storage of all artefacts and paper archive in an appropriate museum.
- 5.3 If the receiving museum is to be the City and County Museum, Lincoln then the archive should be produced in the form outlined in the museum's document 'Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives', see address below.

6. Publication and Dissemination

- 6.1 The deposition of a copy of the report with the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record will be deemed to put all information into the public domain, unless a special request is made for confidentiality. If material is to be held in confidence a timescale must be agreed with the North Kesteven Heritage Officer but is expected this will not exceed six months. A summary of the results must be published in 'Lincolnshire History and Archaeology' in due course.
- 6.2 Should the watching brief reveal finds of national or regional importance, provision should be made of publication within the appropriate regional or national journal.

7. Additional Information

7.1 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 programme are only to be made with the prior written approval of the Heritage Officer

7.2 Further contact addresses:

North Kesteven Heritage Officer
Heritage Lincolnshire
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

County Sites and Monuments Record
Highways and Planning Directorate
Lincolnshire County Council
4th Floor
City Hall
Lincoln LN1 1DN
Mr T. Page
City and County Museum
12 Friars Lane
Lincoln
LN2 5AL

Department of Planning
North Kesteven District Council Offices
Kesteven Street
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 7EF

Brief set by Heritage Officer, North Kesteven

Appendix 2

**LAND AT
STONYBECK COTTAGE,
HOLDINGHAM,
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR
Mr D. SINGERTON**

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

NOVEMBER 2000

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1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during constyruction of an extension to an existing house at Holdingham, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, near to remains of a Roman villa, Roman burials and medieval settlement.*
- 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 the construction of an extension to an existing building at Stonebeck Cottage, Holdingham, Lincolnshire, National Grid Reference TF 0609 4710.
- 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 Holdingham is located 2km north of Sleaford in the North Kesteven district of Lincolnshire. The works are to take place at Stonebeck Cottage, atthe east end of the village, just to the south of the main street at National Grid Reference TF 0609 4710.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (N57/0676/00) was submitted to North Kesteven District Council for the proposed extension. 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 gentle northeast facing slope at approximately 23m OD. This slope is the south bank of a partially canalized stream, Field Beck. The site is on the boundary of, to the north, Aswarby Association fine loamy gleyic brown calcareous earths, and Curdrige Association typical argillic gleys to the south (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 99; 153). The soils are developed on Jurassic limestone and clays.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Just to the northwest of the site there is evidence, from cropmarks, field scatters and metal detection, of a possible Roman villa. Approximately 200m to the southwest of the development east-west skeletons associated with Roman pottery have been found and are thought to be burials of Roman date.
- 6.2 The development site is located at the eastern end of the medieval core of Holdingham and may, therefore, contain evidence of medieval settlement remains.

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.
- 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 they will be left *in situ* and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Should removal be required the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before the exhumation of the remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where 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 An indication of potential archaeological deposits not disturbed by the development.

9.3.2.9 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.

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

9.3.2.11 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

9.3.2.12 An appropriately detailed bibliography of references consulted.

9.3.2.13 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 North Kesteven Heritage Officer; North 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 submitted 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 North Kesteven Heritage Officer. 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 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**

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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, 14-11-00

Appendix 3

Context Summary

Context No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
001		Unstratified finds	
002	1	Firm, dark grey-brown clayey silt, with occasional large limestone fragments and gravel patches, <i>c.</i> 0.15m thick.	Topsoil
003	1	Firm, orange-brown silty clay, with frequent large limestone fragments, > 0.35m thick	Natural limestone brash

Appendix 4

THE FINDS *by Gary Taylor*

Provenance

All the material was recovered as unstratified artefacts (001).

One of the pottery fragments is a Staffordshire product and the others were probably also made in the central Midlands. However, the tile was probably manufactured locally in central Lincolnshire.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

Three pieces of pottery of broadly 18th century date were recovered, with one fragment of the later 17th-early 18th century the earliest artefact. A single piece of post-medieval tile was also collected, though no faunal remains were retrieved.

Context	Description	Context Date
001	1x Midlands Purple ware, late 17 th -early 18 th century 1x Staffordshire press-moulded slipware plate, 18 th century 1x red painted earthenware, black glazed, 18 th century 1x ceramic tile, post-medieval	18 th century

All of the artefacts are broadly of the same period, the 18th century. As a collection they could all have been in use at the same time and are unlikely to date after about 1780.

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 few previous archaeological investigations at Holdingham. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the North Kesteven Heritage Officer and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

As a small, late post-medieval assemblage the collection has limited potential though indicates activity, of indeterminate nature but probably settlement, of the early-middle 18th century at the site or in the vicinity.

Appendix 5

GLOSSARY

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].
Crop mark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
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
Old English	The vernacular dialects of the Anglo-Saxons and English up to <i>c.</i> 1150 AD.
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.
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:

3	-	Context records
1	-	Photographic record sheets
1	-	Drawing sheets
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 : 2000.323

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: HSC00

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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