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Graby, (Part OS 3956) South Kesteven

Results of an Archaeological Evaluation

on land in Graby (Part OS 3956), South Kesteven

ASLACKBY + LAUGHTON

Planning Reference (S98/1203/03)

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NGR TF 0985 2958

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Produced by

John Samuels Archaeological Consultants

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Prepared on behalf of

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Archaeological Project Brief
Trial-Trenching as Part of an Evaluation

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Appendix B

A Specification for the Archaeological Evaluation Excavation of
Land in Graby (Part OS 3956), South Kesteven

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Pottery Report

JSAC 497/99/06

June 1999

Accession No : Applied for

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

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*An Archaeological Evaluation Excavation of
Land at Graby (Part OS 3956), South Kesteven*

Results of an Archaeological Evaluation

of Land in Graby, (Part OS 3956) South Kesteven

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation was requested by the Community Archaeologist for South Kesteven as part of a proposal for the erection of a single domestic dwelling on land adjacent to Graby Farm, Graby in the parish of Aslackby and Laughton, Lincolnshire

The evaluation comprised an initial desk-based assessment followed by a geophysical survey carried out by GSB Prospection on behalf of John Samuels Archaeological Consultants. Following discussions with the Community Archaeologist and agreement on a specification, two trenches were excavated, positioned to identify possible anomalies and earthworks identified during the survey.

Trench A, in the southern part of the site produced evidence of ploughed out ridge and furrow cultivation, sealing an 11th - 12th century pit-like feature. Trench B produced no evidence for archaeological features, although late medieval pottery was recovered from the topsoil.

The evaluation has determined that the proposed development is highly unlikely to impact on significant archaeological remains and it is therefore concluded that planning permission should not be refused on archaeological grounds.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 An application has been made for the erection of a single dwelling on land adjacent to Graby Farm, Graby, Lincolnshire (NGR TF 0985 2958; Planning ref: S98/1203/03). The site lies within the shrunken medieval village of Graby and was considered to have the potential to retain elements of the medieval settlement layout. Following a desk-based assessment and geophysical survey, a programme of trial trenching was recommended, for which this document details the results.
- 1.2 A brief was prepared by the North Kesteven Community Archaeologist (See Appendix A) and specification produced by John Samuels Archaeological Consultants (JSAC 497/99/03; see Appendix B). Following approval of this by the Community Archaeologist, work took place in June 1999.
- 1.3 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken with the specific objective of ascertaining the nature and extent of any archaeological deposits which may be present in the area of proposed development. The trenches were specifically located over geophysical anomalies in order to determine their nature (see Figure 2).
- 1.4 The fieldwork was undertaken by Martin Griffiths BA and Simon Johnson BA AIFA under the direction of Simon Johnson. This report and illustrations were prepared by M. Griffiths BA in consultation with John Samuels BA, PhD, FSA, MIFA.

2.0 Method

- 2.1 The methodology employed was as agreed in the specification. In short it comprised the following.
- 2.2 The topsoil and overburden of each of the trenches were removed using a toothless ditching bucket. Mechanical excavation ceased either when archaeological features or undisturbed natural deposits were identified. This was followed by the hand cleaning of all the exposed surfaces, and the excavation of all archaeological features.
- 2.3 Excavation and recording were based on individual contexts, using conventional archaeological excavation and recording techniques, following the museum of London recording system and according to IFA guidelines.
- 2.4 A full written, drawn and photographic record was kept throughout, including a daily site diary to record site conditions and provisional interpretations. Levels were related to the Ordnance Datum.
- 2.5 All finds were treated in accordance with the recommendations of *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal 1998).
- 2.6 The excavation conformed to the guidelines set out in *Planning Policy and Guidance: Archaeology and Planning* (DoE) (PPG16). It was designed in accordance with current best practice and the appropriate national and regional standards and guidelines, including:
Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991);
Code of Conduct (Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1995);
Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations (Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1994); and
Archaeological Handbook (Lincolnshire County Council 1998).

3.0 Results

- 3.1 The two trenches were positioned in areas identified by the geophysical survey as possibly indicating the presence of archaeological activity. The trenches were designated A & B and are indicated on Figure 2.
- 3.2 Trench A measured 12.5m x 1.6m, was orientated north-south and extended to encompass an earthwork bank. A deposit of topsoil of dark blackish-brown silty clay (100), up to 200mm deep, sealed a compact layer of dark brown/grey silty clay subsoil (101). This subsoil varied in depth along the length of the trench, from 0.50m in the southern end down to 0.80m and then up again to 0.45m at the northern end. It is possible that this variance of depth indicates the position of ploughed out ridge and furrow cultivation remains.
- 3.3 The natural soils (102) were of silty clays that varied in colour and compaction (contexted as 102a, b & c). A small pit-like feature, [104] was cut into the natural near the northern end of Trench A. This feature had irregular sides and base with a firm, light grey silty clay fill (103). Two sherds of Stamford ware pottery, dating to the 11th-12th century were recovered, along with four other sherds of undated, but probably medieval pottery.
- 3.4 Trench B was slightly shorter at 11.5m x 1.6m and was orientated northwest-southeast. The stratigraphic sequence was similar to that seen in Trench A, although the subsoil (101) was much shallower. This is likely to indicate a lack of ridge and furrow in this area. No features of archaeological interest were identified in this trench, although a large quantity of 13th-15th century pottery was recovered from the topsoil. A field drain was identified crossing the trench on a north-south alignment.

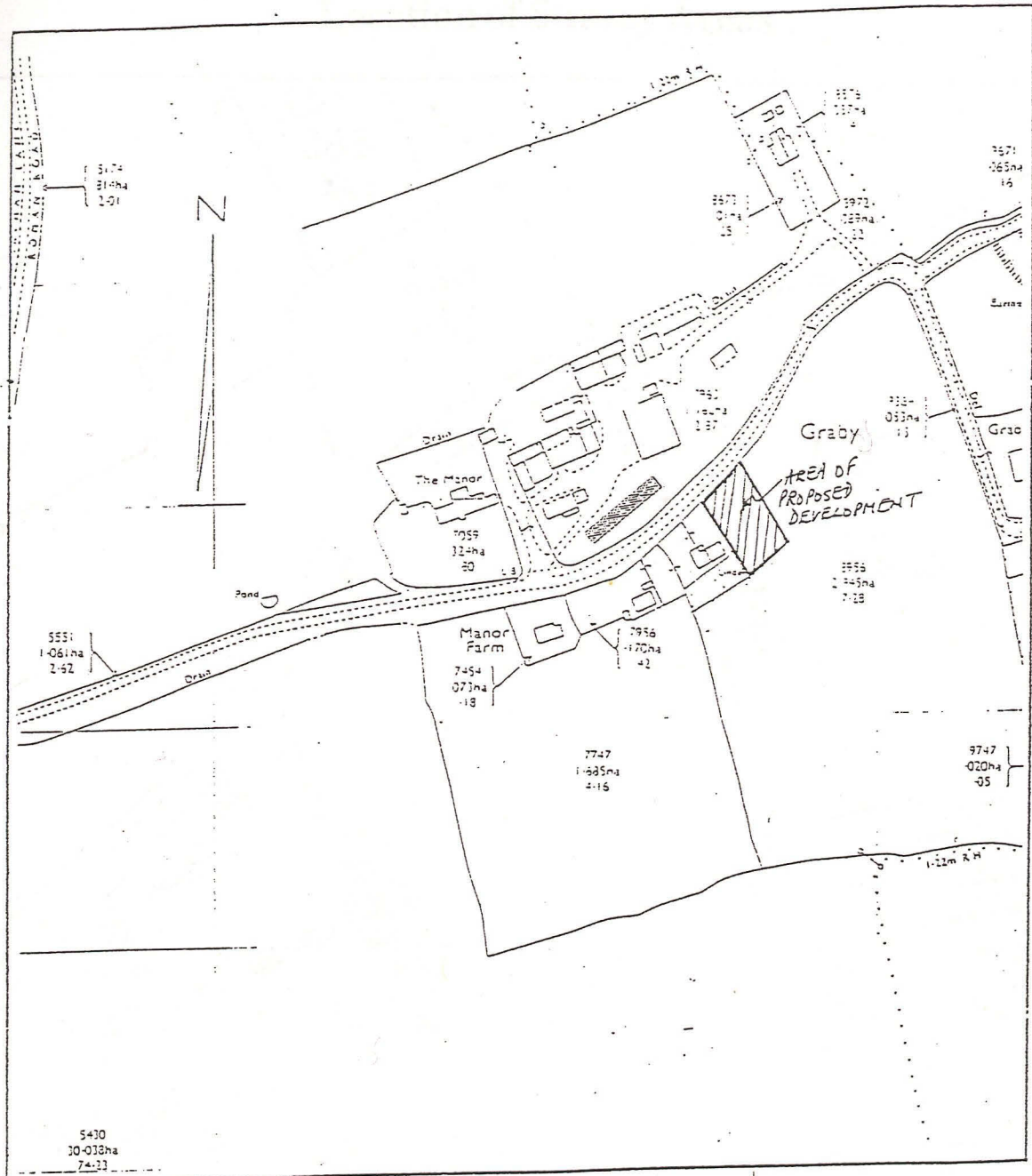
4.0 Discussion and Conclusions

- 4.1 A single pit in Trench A was found to contain 11th-12th century pottery, but was unassociated with any other features and is insignificant in isolation. It would appear to predate the use of this area for arable cultivation, as evidenced by the ploughed out ridge and furrow on an east-west alignment. This suggests that early activity in this area has been largely destroyed by its later use for farming.
- 4.2 Trench B contained no features of archaeological interest. The finds of late medieval pottery in the topsoil suggest that some form of dumping has taken place here. No evidence for ridge and furrow was present in this trench and the pottery is therefore unlikely to relate to a manuring scatter, although it is possible that the manure heap stood in this area prior to its dispersal across the fields.
- 4.3 Despite the site's position within the shrunken village, and on the street frontage, nothing of significant archaeological interest has been identified. The geophysical anomalies investigated by Trench A may have been caused by the increase in the depth of the subsoil; that in Trench B would appear to be the result of changes in the natural clays.
- 4.4 Based on the evidence of the evaluation, it is considered that the site has negligible potential for the survival of significant archaeological remains within its boundaries. The proposed development is highly unlikely to have an archaeological impact and there is therefore no reason to refuse planning permission on archaeological grounds.

5.0 Figures and Photographs

- Figure 1 Site location plan
- Figure 2 Trench location plan
- Figure 3 Trench A - Plan. West facing section
- Figure 4 Trench A - East facing section.
- Figure 5 Trench B - Plan and south-west facing section
- Plate 1 Trench A looking north
- Plate 2 Trench B looking southeast
- Plate 3 [104] looking north

GRABY FARM

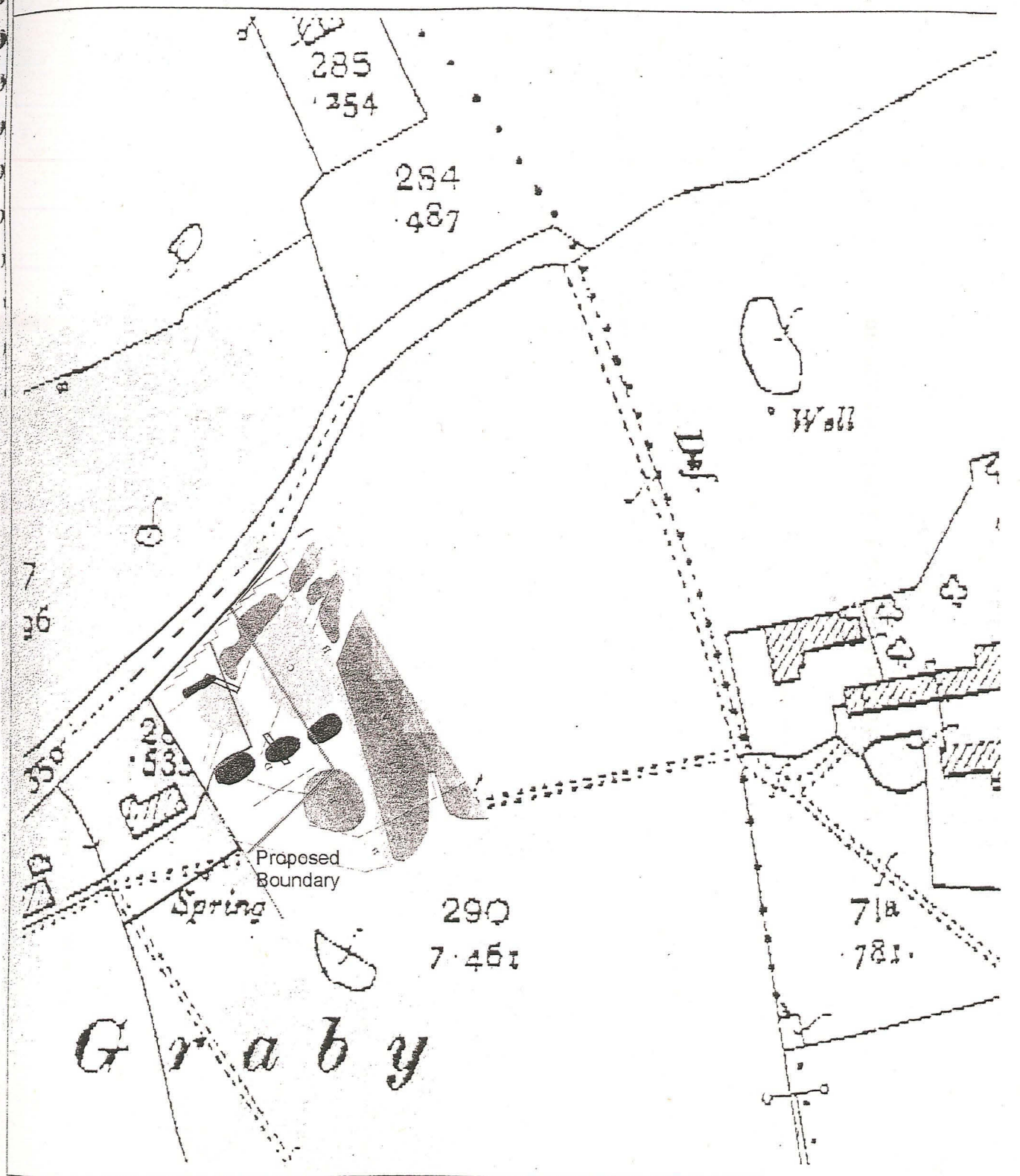


SCALE	1:2500 Approx	TITLE P.O.S. 3956 GRABY	Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey Map. Crown Copyright Reserved. Licence No. ES 776034
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Figure 1 :
Location of area of proposed development

GRABY FARM

Location of Survey Areas



— Trench locations (8m x 1.5m)



1:2500

0 100
metres

Figure 2

An Archaeological Excavation of Land at Graby (Part OS 3956), South Kesteven

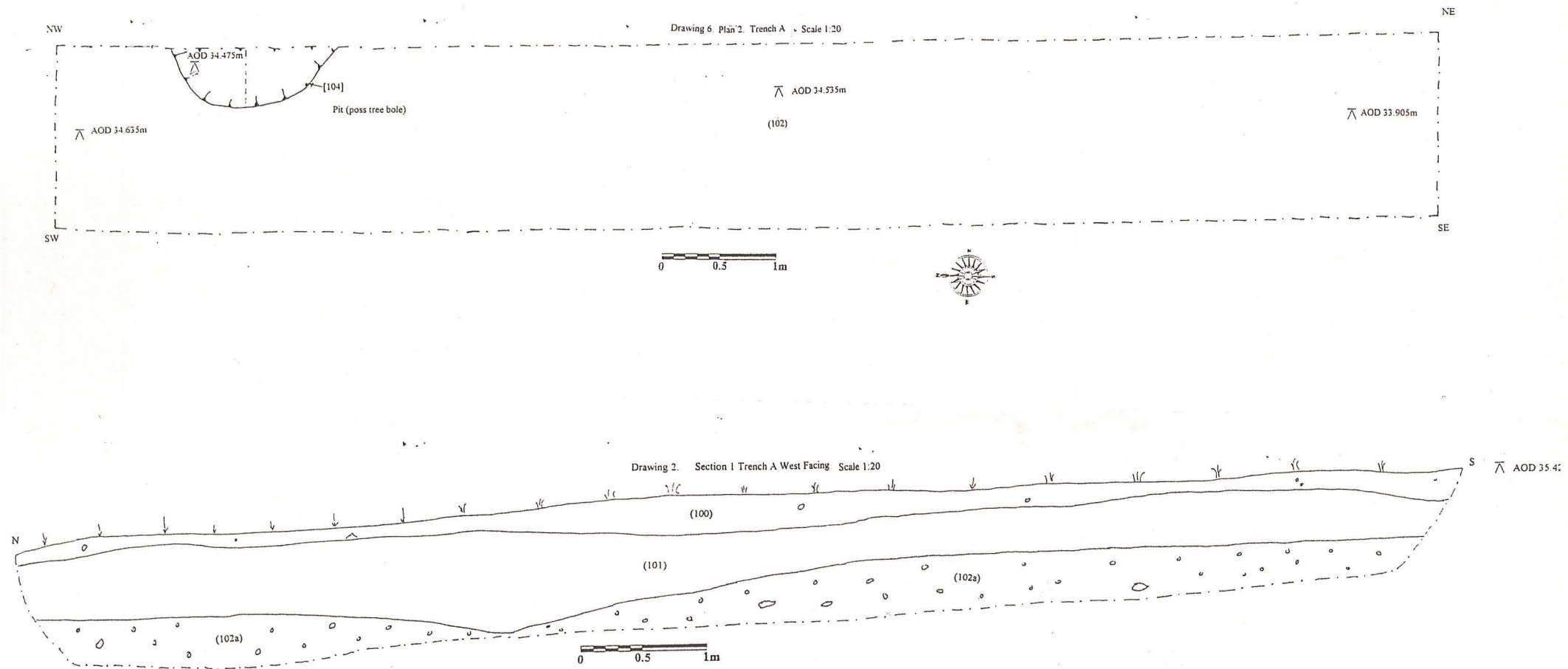


Figure 3. Trench A - Plan and West Facing Section

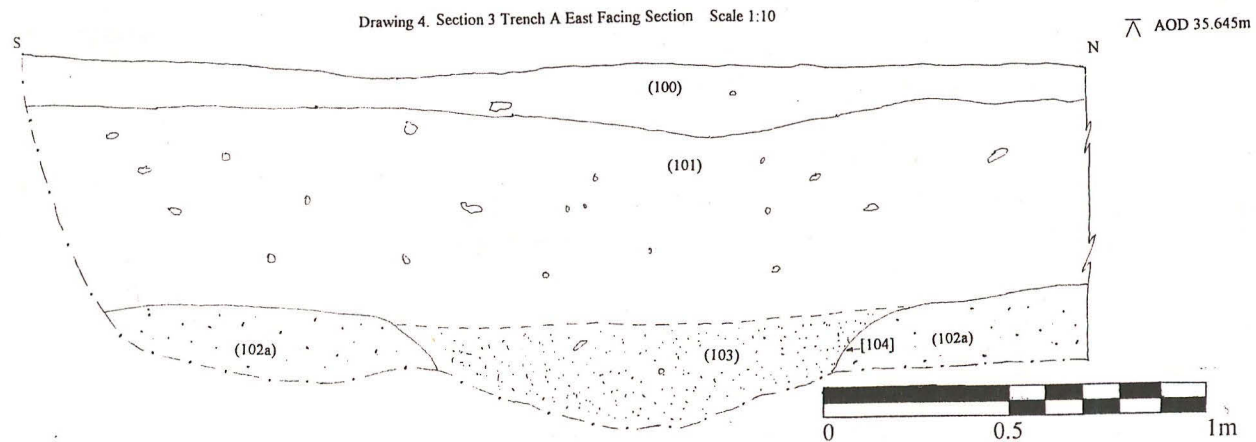


Figure 4. Trench A - East Facing Section

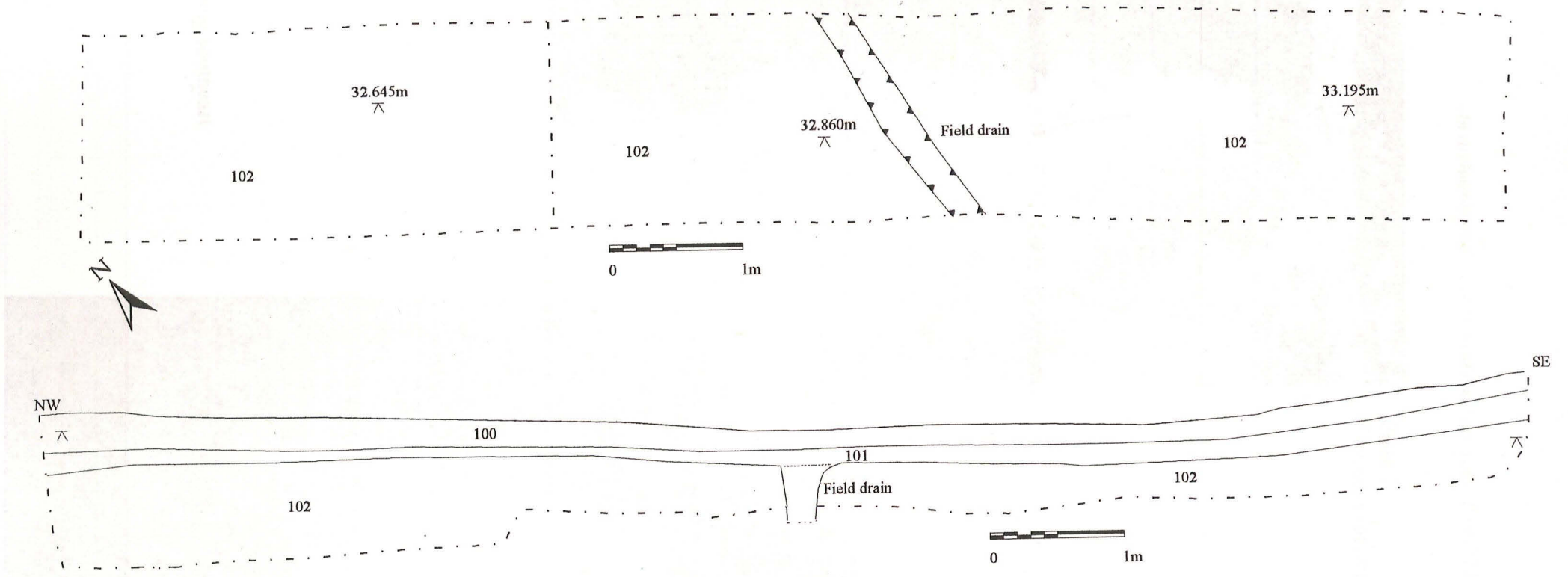


Figure 5 : Trench B - Plan and Southwest Facing Section



Plate 1.
Trench A looking north.



Plate 2.
Trench B looking southeast.

6.0 Excavation Summary

Excavation A - B

Excavation	Area	Depth	Notes
Excavation A	Area B	1.0m	Excavated to 1.0m depth.
Excavation A	Area B	2.0m	Excavated to 2.0m depth.
Excavation A	Area B	3.0m	Excavated to 3.0m depth.
Excavation A	Area B	4.0m	Excavated to 4.0m depth.
Excavation A	Area B	5.0m	Excavated to 5.0m depth.



Plate 3. Trench A - Pit 1 looking north.

6.0 Context Summary

Trenches A & B

Context No.	Description	Pottery	Interpretation
100	Friable, mid grey sandy silty clay	12 th - 15 th C	Topsoil
101	Mid greyish brown clayey silt	13 th - 15 th C Post-med	Subsoil
102	Firm, mottled yellow grey silty clay		Natural
103	Firm, light grey silty clay	11 th - 12 th C	Fill of 104
104	Irregular shallow cut		Possible pit

*An Archaeological Evaluation Excavation of
Land at Graby (Part OS 3956), South Kesteven*

**Appendix A:
Archaeological Project Brief for a Scheme of
Trial-Trenching as Part of an Evaluation at Part OS 3956, Graby**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT BRIEF FOR A SCHEME OF TRIAL-TRENCHING AS PART OF AN EVALUATION.

AT PART OS 3956, GRABY

APPLICATION NO. S98/1203/03

NGR : TF 0985 2958

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT BRIEF EVALUATION OF LAND, PART OS 3956 GRABY.

1. SUMMARY.

- 1.1 This document sets out the brief for archaeological fieldwork, recording and publication to be carried out prior to the development of land at part OS 3956, Graby.
- 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 Detailed specifications should be submitted to the Community Archaeologist of South Kesteven District Council for approval. The client will then be free to choose between those specifications which have been approved.
- 1.4 This brief should be used in conjunction with the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (August 1997) in the preparation of the contractor's specification.

2. SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION.

2.1 The application site lies in the east of the South Kesteven district, Lincolnshire. The hamlet of Graby is sited to the north of Rippingale, and is a part of Aslackby and Laughton parish. The actual site itself is situated at NGR: TF 0985 2958 (Please see location map). The site is bounded by fields to the south and east, by a dwelling to the west, and by a trackway to Graby Farm to the north.

3. PLANNING BACKGROUND.

3.1 An Outline planning application has been made to South Kesteven District Council for: Erection of dwelling (S98/1203/03). At the recommendation of the Community Archaeologist, the District Council have requested a pre-determination archaeological evaluation.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.

4.1 The first stage of the requested archaeological evaluation has now been completed by John Samuels Archaeological Consultants. (April 1999) This consisted of a geophysical survey. A desk-based assessment was also

undertaken. The results from this first stage show up a number of anomalies that are of archaeological interest which may represent remains of the medieval settlement of the area. In light of these results a further fieldwork stage of trial-trenching is now recommended to determine the date, nature and extent of the archaeology.

5. REQUIREMENT FOR WORK.

5.1 In light of previous work carried out in accordance with the first stage of the Archaeological Evaluation, the next stage should consist of a series of trial-trenches.

5.2 The investigation should be carried out by a recognised archaeological body in accordance with the code of conduct of The Institute of Field Archaeologists.

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).

6. METHODS.

6.1 In consideration of methodology the following details should be given in the contractor's specification:

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

6.1.2. The staff structure and numbers must be detailed.

6.1.3. 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.

6.1.4 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.**

6.1.5 An estimate of time and resources allocated for post-excavation work and report production 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.**

6.2 Excavation is a potentially destructive technique and the specification should take the following factors into account:

6.2.1 The use of an appropriate machine with a wide, toothless ditching blade to remove topsoil down to the first archaeological horizon.

6.2.2. The supervision of all machine work by an archaeologist.

6.2.3. When archaeological features are revealed by machine these will be cleaned and excavated by hand and all archaeological deposits will be fully excavated and recorded.

6.2.4 If human remains are encountered the contractor must comply with all statutory consents and licences under the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act, 1981 or other Burial Acts regarding their exhumation and interment. 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.

6.2.5 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.

6.2.6 Adequate recovery of finds and an adequate sampling programme to provide environmental evidence from all archaeological deposits should be ensured. A contingency sum to cover unexpected finds may be included with the tenders. However, this should only be activated after discussion with the Community Archaeologist and the client.

6.2.7 Two trenches measuring 1.5 metres by 8 metres each should be excavated in the locations specified on the enclosed map, these are designed to retrieve the maximum information.

7. MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS.

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 14 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 REQUIREMENTS.

8.1 The final report should be produced to the level outlined in The Management of Archaeological Projects, Appendix 3, English Heritage, 1991 and within a timescale agreed with the Community Archaeologist. The report should include:

8.1.1 Location plans of the areas which have been investigated and the position of any trenches.

8.1.2 Tables summarising features and artefacts together with a full description and brief interpretation.

8.1.3 specialist descriptions of artefacts and ecofacts.

8.1.4 section and plan drawing, with ground level, Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scales as appropriate.

8.1.5. A consideration of the importance of the findings on a local, regional and national basis.

8.1.6 A critical review of the effectiveness of the methodology.

8.2 Copies of the final report must be deposited with South Kesteven District Council, the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist, the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments and the developer.

9. ARCHIVE DEPOSITION.

9.1 After agreement with the land-owner(s), 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.

9.2 A site archive should be produced and deposited with the artefacts as detailed in 9.1

10. PUBLICATION AND DISSEMINATION.

10.1 The deposition of a copy of the report with the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record and the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist will be deemed to put all the 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 Community Archaeologist, but it is expected that this shall not exceed six months.

10.2 A summary of the findings of the investigation should be presented for publication to Lincolnshire History and Archaeology (Published by The Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology) within 12 months of the completion of the project.

11. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

11.1 This document attempts to define the best practice expected of an archaeological investigation 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.

11.2 Further Contact Addresses.

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Lincolnshire County Council
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Lincoln
LN2 5AL.

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

Brief set by Community Archaeologist May 1999.

**Appendix B:
A Specification for the Archaeological Evaluation Excavation of
Land in Graby (Part OS 3956), South Kesteven**

John Samuels Archaeological Consultants

The Manor, South Street, Normanton-on-Trent, Newark, Nottinghamshire NG23 6RQ

Telephone 01636 821727 Fax 01636 822080

A Specification for the Archaeological Evaluation Excavation of Land in Graby (Part OS 3956), South Kesteven

Planning Reference : (S98/1203/03)

NGR TF 0985 2958

by

John Samuels Archaeological Consultants

on behalf of

John Castley & Co.

7 West End

Langtoft

Peterborough

PE6 9LS

JSAC 497/99/03
May 1999

Site Code : GRA 99
Accession No : Applied for

**A Specification for the Archaeological Evaluation Excavation of
Land at Graby (Part OS 3956), South Kesteven**

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Site Location and Description

1.1.1 The proposed development site is located off a trackway to Graby Farm in the village of Graby within Aslackby and Laughton parish. (NGR TF 0985 2958). The area proposed for development covers approximately 0.35 ha of land currently under short grass. The site lies on chalky till at approximately 35m above Ordnance Datum.

1.2 Planning Background

1.2.1 John Castley & Co, acting on behalf of Mr & Mrs Dodds, have applied for outline planning permission for the construction of a single dwelling (S98/1203/03). Due to the archaeological potential of the site, this was supported by an archaeological desk-based assessment and geophysical survey.

1.2.2 Acting on the advice of the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist, a pre-determination evaluation has been requested. A brief for carrying out the trial trenching has been prepared by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist (see Appendix A).

1.3 Archaeological Background

1.3.1 The desk-based assessment established that the site lies within the medieval deserted village of Graby, and a site visit recorded a number of earthworks within the field (JSAC 497/99/01). A geophysical survey was carried out to determine the exact position and nature of these features. It was concluded that they represent the remains of quarry hollows and house platforms, related to the medieval occupation of the village (GSB Prospection 99/18).

1.4 Aims

1.4.1 The aims of this evaluation are:

- i. to determine the presence or otherwise of buried remains of archaeological interest; and
- ii. to assess the site's archaeological potential in order to allow the Local Planning Authority to make an informed decision regarding its suitability for development;
- iii. to assess the nature, date, density, extent, function, state of preservation and importance of archaeological remains identified;
- iv. to assess their potential for answering questions about the origins and decline of the village of Graby; and
- v. where remains are of sufficient importance, to determine the best method by which

these remains can be preserved by record.

- 1.5 This specification conforms to the requirements of *Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning* (DoE 1990) (PPG16). It has been designed in accordance with current best archaeological practice and the appropriate national standards and guidelines including :

Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991);

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

Code of Conduct (Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1994); and

Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations (Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1994).

2.0 Methodology

2.1 Excavation

- 2.1.1 Two trenches have been identified for excavation by the Community Archaeologist, located in relation to the anomalies identified by the geophysical survey. Each measures 8m x 1.6m and will be positioned as shown on Figure 1.
- 2.1.2 Topsoil and overburden will be removed by mechanical excavator. The spoil generated during the evaluation will be mounded around the edges of the area with topsoil being kept separate from the other excavated material. The excavation will cease at either undisturbed natural deposits or when archaeological features are identified. The nature of these deposits will be assessed by hand excavation. Excavation of archaeological features exposed will be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature.
- 2.1.3 The exposed areas will be assessed and areas of archaeological interest will be cleaned by hand. Discrete archaeological features (e.g. pits) that are identified for excavation will be assessed by half- or quarter-sectioning. Where linear features are encountered, sufficient will be excavated to determine their nature, profile and, where possible, their date and function.
- 2.1.4 The exposed areas and spoil heaps will be scanned by metal detector, operated by an archaeologist with experience in metal-detecting. Where metal artefacts are identified within trenches they will be marked for stratigraphic excavation which will take place prior to leaving site on that particular day. Where metal artefacts are identified within spoil heaps, they will be bagged and labelled according to the trench from which the spoil has been removed.
- 2.1.5 The exposed area will be recorded at an appropriate scale by measured drawing and photography and the deposits encountered described fully on pro-forma individual context recording sheets. The sections of excavated archaeological features will also be recorded by measured drawing at an appropriate scale (normally 1:20). The recording system is based on the Museum of London's '*Archaeological Site Manual*' (1994). Spot heights and those of individual features will be recorded relative to Ordnance Datum.
- 2.1.6 The photographic record will be maintained during the course of the excavation and will include:
- i. the site prior to commencement of fieldwork;
 - ii. the site during work, showing specific stages of fieldwork;
 - iii. the layout of archaeological features within each trench;
 - iv. individual features and, where appropriate, their sections;
 - v. groups of features where their relationship is important;

- 2.1.7 All artefacts will be treated in accordance with UKIC guidelines, 'First Aid for Finds' (1981). All finds will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered, ready for later cleaning and analysis.
- 2.1.8 Mr James Rackham will make a site visit to advise on deposits suitable for environmental sampling.
- i. Any securely dated deposits containing the following will be sampled at a minimum of 20 litres where possible.
- charred plant remains;
 - large quantities of molluscs;
 - large quantities of bone;
 - hearths and other burnt features;
 - other domestic features, e.g. house gullies, potentially containing the above .
- ii. Charred plant samples will be wet sieved with flotation using a 0.5mm mesh. All residues will be checked.
- iii. Should waterlogged deposits be encountered, further consultation with one of the above named specialists will determine methods for recovery.
- 2.1.9 Any human remains encountered will be cleaned with minimal disturbance, recorded and left *in situ* and only removed if necessary. The contractor will 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. The archaeological contractor will comply with all reasonable requests of interested parties as to the method of removal, reinterment or disposal of the remains or associated items. Every effort will be made, at all times, not to cause offence to any interested parties.
- 2.1.10 The Community Archaeologist will be given notice of when work is due to commence and will be free to visit the site by prior arrangement with the project director. Should any significant remains be found it may be necessary, in liaison with the Community Archaeologist, to formulate a strategy designed to fully establish their character, distribution, extent, condition, dating and further treatment.
- 2.1.11 Archaeological staff and visitors will respect Health and Safety provisions and site specific safety regulations.
- 2.1.12 The material excavated from the trenches will be used to backfill them following the completion of work.
- 2.2 *Post-excavation*
- 2.2.1 Post excavation work will comprise the following:

- i. checking of drawn and written records during and on completion of fieldwork;
- ii. production of a stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site, if appropriate;
- iii. cataloguing of photographic material and labelling of slides which will be mounted on appropriate hangers;
- iv. cleaning, marking, bagging and labelling of finds according to the individual deposits 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. Finds will be identified, quantified and dated by appropriate specialists.

2.2.2 A report detailing the finds of the evaluation will be prepared within three months of the completion of site works and will consist of:

- i. a title page detailing site address, site code, accession number, NGR, author/originating body, client's name and address;
- ii. full contents listing;
- iii. a non-technical summary of the findings of the evaluation;
- iv. a description of the archaeological background with reference to the desk-top assessment and previous fieldwork;
- v. a description of the topography and geology of the evaluation area;
- vi. a description of the methodologies used during the evaluation;
- vii. a description of the findings of the evaluation;
- viii. plans of each of the trenches/areas showing the archaeological features exposed;
- ix. sections of the excavated archaeological features;
- x. interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape;
- xi. specialist reports on the artefactual/environmental remains from the site;
- xii. appropriate photographs of specific archaeological features;
- xiii. a consideration of the importance of the archaeological remains present on the site in local, regional and national terms
- xiv. a list of contexts.

2.2.3 Copies of the evaluation report will be sent to John Castley & Co, Mr & Mrs Dodds, the Local Planning Authority, the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist and Lincolnshire SMR.

2.2.4 The project archive will be prepared according to the recommendations in *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for long term storage* (UKIC 1990), *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992) and *Conditions for the Acceptance of Archaeological Project Archives Version 2* (City & County Museum, Lincoln, no date). This excludes items of gold and silver which by law must be reported to Her Majesty's Coroner. An archive list will be sent to the County Archaeological Office for subsequent inclusion in the SMR. Subject to client approval, the archive will be deposited with the City and County Museum, Lincoln within 3 months of the completion of field and appropriate post-excavation work.

- 2.2.5 Notes or articles describing the results of the evaluation will be submitted for publication to *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology* within 12 months of completion of the project, and to national journals if warranted by the results. A copy of any such works will be sent to the County Archaeological Officer and to the County SMR.

3.0 Timetable and Personnel

- 3.1 The evaluation is expected to take up to one week with up to two staff. At this stage it is expected that the work would be undertaken as follows, although site conditions and the extent of remains will determine the actual programme.

Day 1	Location and excavation of trenches, cleaning as necessary
Days 2-5	Excavation and recording
Day 5	Backfilling

- 3.2 John Samuels BA, PhD, FSA, MIFA will direct the excavation with daily site supervision by either Aleck Russell or Simon Johnson BA, AIFA. Additional members of JSAC staff will be brought in as required. CVs will be provided on request.
- 3.3 Specialist assistance, where required, will be provided by the following persons :

Robert Alvey - Small finds / post-medieval pottery
Jane Cowgill - Slag
James Rackham - Environmental analysis
John Samuels - Roman pottery
Robert White - Conservation
Jane Young - Medieval pottery

Additional or alternative specialists will be brought in if necessary, in consultation with the Community Archaeologist.

4.0 Insurance

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

5.0 Health and Safety

- 5.1 It is the policy of John Samuels Archaeological Consultants ('the Employer') to conform fully with the requirements of the Health & Safety at Work etc. Act (1974).
- 5.2 It is accepted that it is the duty of the Employer to ensure, so far as is reasonably practical, the health and safety of all his employees at work.

*Specification for the Archaeological Evaluation Excavation of
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- 5.3 The employer also has a duty to ensure that his employees are aware of their responsibility for their own health and safety, and for the health and safety of others, including the general public, who might be affected by their work.
- 5.4 Where employees are temporarily engaged at other workplaces, they are to respect relevant local regulations, both statutory and as imposed by other employers within the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act (1974).
- 5.5 In furtherance of the duty of care imposed by the Health & Safety at Work etc. Act (1974), the Employer shall make available to his employees whatever reasonable facilities are required by particular circumstances, e.g appropriate protective clothing, safety equipment, rest breaks for specialised tasks, etc.
- 5.6 Attention is paid to the requirements of more recent legislation including the provision and use of *Work Equipment Regulations 1992*, the *Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1992* and the *Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 1994*. A risk assessment will be undertaken, a safety officer appointed and all aspects of health and safety nominated during work.
- 5.7 In addition to the forgoing all *John Samuels Archaeological Consultants* staff will be bound by the Health and Safety requirements of the main contractor.

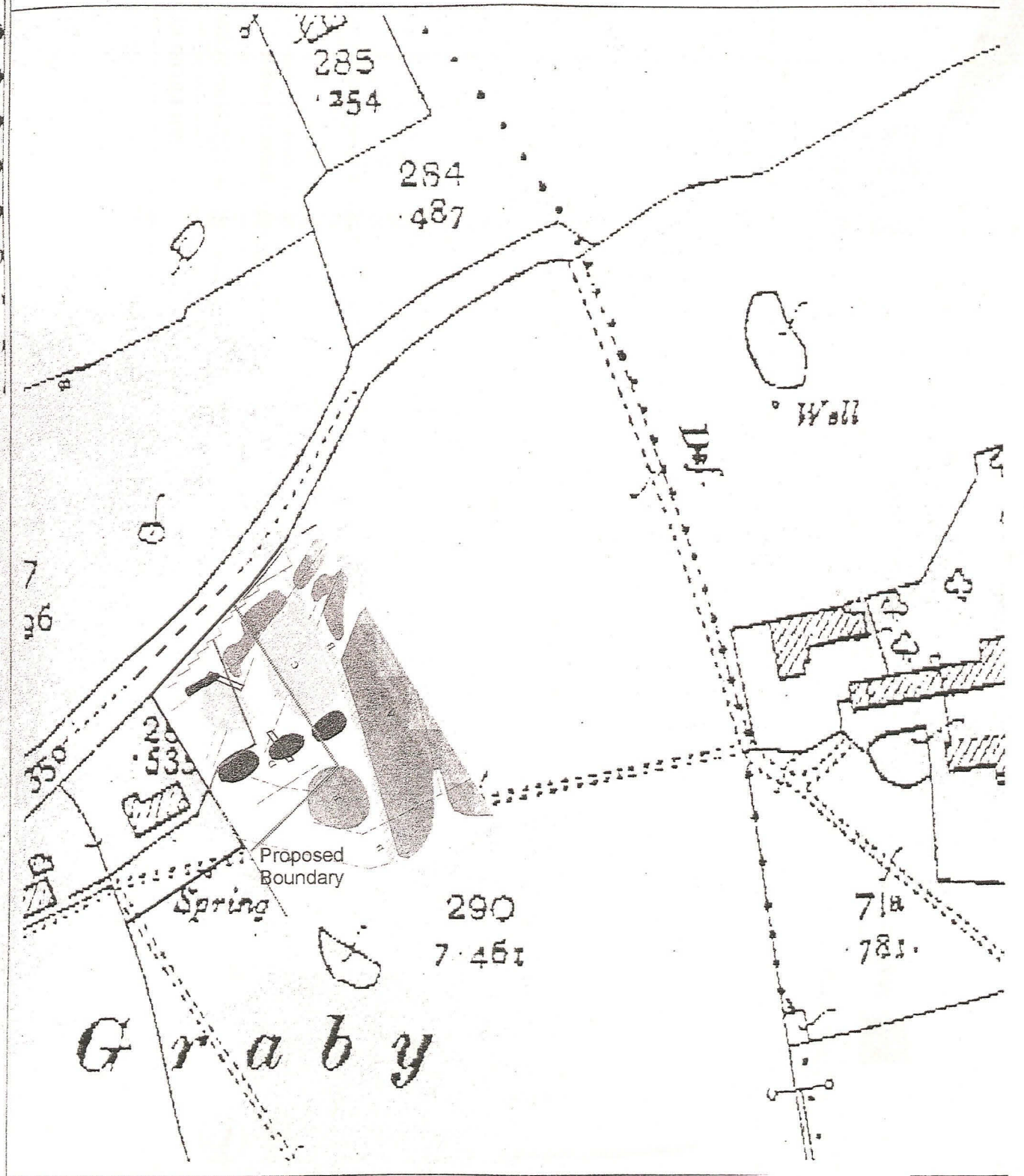
6.0 Figures

Figure 1 : Trench location plan

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GRABY FARM

Location of Survey Areas



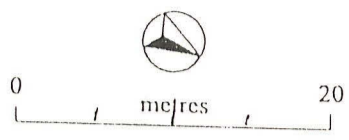
— Trench locations (8m x 1.5m)



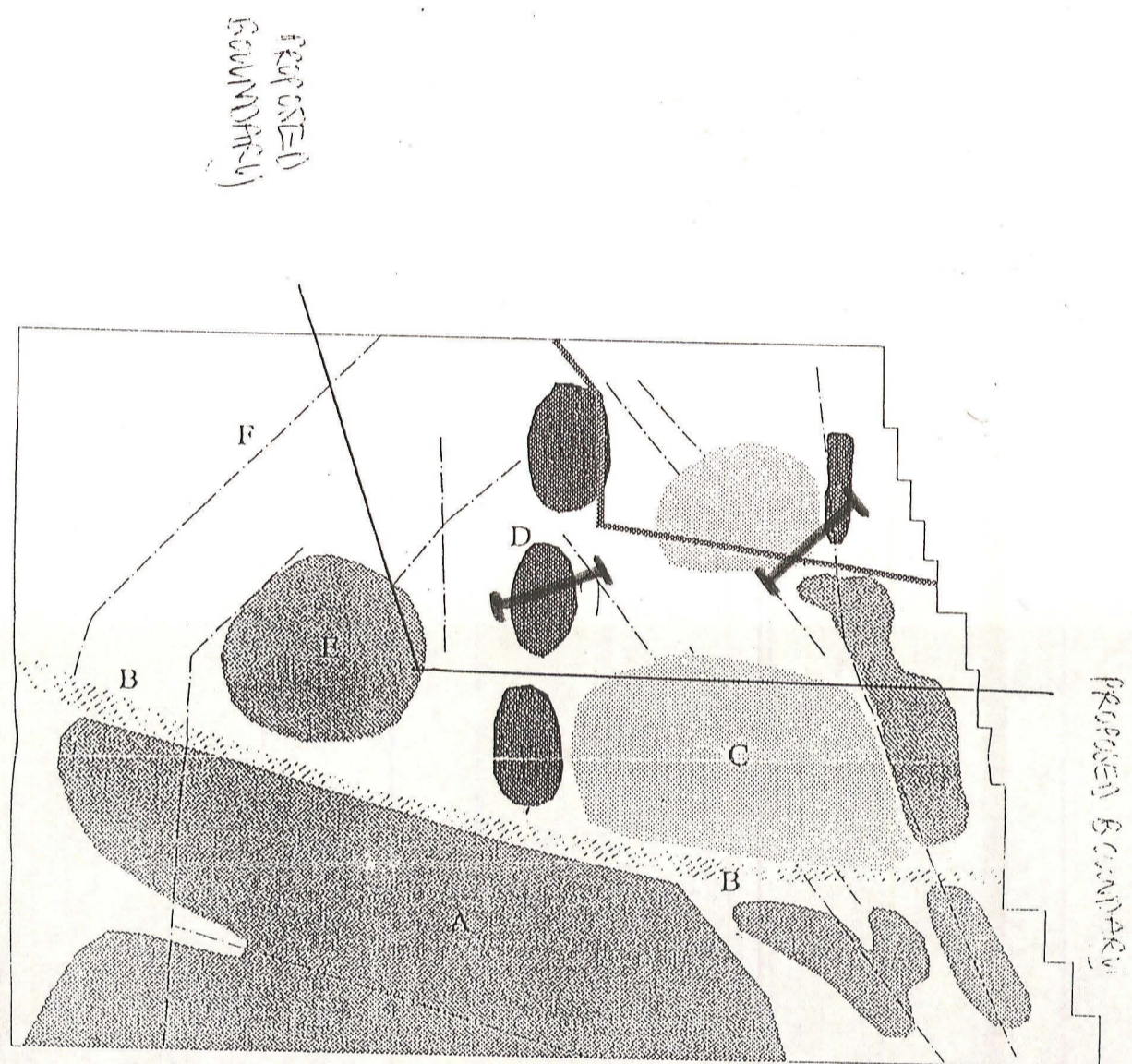
1:2500

0 100
metres

Figure 1



GSB PROSPECTION
 PROJECT: 99/18 GRABY FARM
 TITLE: Interpretation Diagram



POSITION OF TRENCHES
 MEASURING 1.5m X 2m EACH

High Resistance
 Archaeology

Linear Trends

Low Resistance
 Spring Channel

*Specification for the Archaeological Evaluation Excavation of
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Appendix: Brief

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT BRIEF FOR A SCHEME OF
TRIAL-TRENCHING AS PART OF AN EVALUATION.**

AT PART OS 3956, GRABY

APPLICATION NO. S98/1203/03
NGR : TF 0985 2958

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT BRIEF EVALUATION OF LAND, PART OS 3956 GRABY.

1. SUMMARY.

- 1.1 This document sets out the brief for archaeological fieldwork, recording and publication to be carried out prior to the development of land at part OS 3956, Graby.
- 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 Detailed specifications should be submitted to the Community Archaeologist of South Kesteven District Council for approval. The client will then be free to choose between those specifications which have been approved.
- 1.4 This brief should be used in conjunction with the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (August 1997) in the preparation of the contractor's specification.

2. SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION.

2.1 The application site lies in the east of the South Kesteven district, Lincolnshire. The hamlet of Graby is sited to the north of Rippingale, and is a part of Aslackby and Laughton parish. The actual site itself is situated at NGR: TF 0985 2958 (Please see location map). The site is bounded by fields to the south and east, by a dwelling to the west, and by a trackway to Graby Farm to the north.

3. PLANNING BACKGROUND.

3.1 An Outline planning application has been made to South Kesteven District Council for: Erection of dwelling (S98/1203/03). At the recommendation of the Community Archaeologist, the District Council have requested a pre-determination archaeological evaluation.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.

4.1 The first stage of the requested archaeological evaluation has now been completed by John Samuels Archaeological Consultants.(April 1999) This consisted of a geophysical survey. A desk-based assessment was also

undertaken. The results from this first stage show up a number of anomalies that are of archaeological interest which may represent remains of the medieval settlement of the area. In light of these results a further fieldwork stage of trial-trenching is now recommended to determine the date, nature and extent of the archaeology.

5. REQUIREMENT FOR WORK.

5.1 In light of previous work carried out in accordance with the first stage of the Archaeological Evaluation, the next stage should consist of a series of trial-trenches.

5.2 The investigation should be carried out by a recognised archaeological body in accordance with the code of conduct of The Institute of Field Archaeologists.

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).

6. METHODS.

6.1 In consideration of methodology the following details should be given in the contractor's specification:

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

6.1.2. The staff structure and numbers must be detailed.

6.1.3. 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.

6.1.4 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.**

6.1.5 An estimate of time and resources allocated for post-excavation work and report production 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.**

6.2 Excavation is a potentially destructive technique and the specification should take the following factors into account:

6.2.1 The use of an appropriate machine with a wide, toothless ditching blade to remove topsoil down to the first archaeological horizon.

6.2.2. The supervision of all machine work by an archaeologist.

6.2.3. When archaeological features are revealed by machine these will be cleaned and excavated by hand and all archaeological deposits will be fully excavated and recorded.

6.2.4 If human remains are encountered the contractor must comply with all statutory consents and licences under the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act, 1981 or other Burial Acts regarding their exhumation and interment. 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.

6.2.5 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.

6.2.6 Adequate recovery of finds and an adequate sampling programme to provide environmental evidence from all archaeological deposits should be ensured. A contingency sum to cover unexpected finds may be included with the tenders. However, this should only be activated after discussion with the Community Archaeologist and the client.

6.2.7 Two trenches measuring 1.5 metres by 8 metres each should be excavated in the locations specified on the enclosed map, these are designed to retrieve the maximum information.

7. MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS.

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 14 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 REQUIREMENTS.

8.1 The final report should be produced to the level outlined in The Management of Archaeological Projects, Appendix 3, English Heritage, 1991 and within a timescale agreed with the Community Archaeologist. The report should include:

8.1.1 Location plans of the areas which have been investigated and the position of any trenches.

8.1.2 Tables summarising features and artefacts together with a full description and brief interpretation.

8.1.3 specialist descriptions of artefacts and ecofacts.

8.1.4 section and plan drawing, with ground level, Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scales as appropriate.

8.1.5. A consideration of the importance of the findings on a local, regional and national basis.

8.1.6 A critical review of the effectiveness of the methodology.

8.2 Copies of the final report must be deposited with South Kesteven District Council, the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist, the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments and the developer.

9. ARCHIVE DEPOSITION.

9.1 After agreement with the land-owner(s), 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.

9.2 A site archive should be produced and deposited with the artefacts as detailed in 9.1

10. PUBLICATION AND DISSEMINATION.

10.1 The deposition of a copy of the report with the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record and the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist will be deemed to put all the 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 Community Archaeologist, but it is expected that this shall not exceed six months.

10.2 A summary of the findings of the investigation should be presented for publication to Lincolnshire History and Archaeology (Published by The Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology) within 12 months of the completion of the project.

11. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

11.1 This document attempts to define the best practice expected of an archaeological investigation 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.

11.2 Further Contact Addresses.

Miss Jo Simpson
South Kesteven Community Archaeologist
Heritage Lincolnshire
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Lincolnshire
NG 34 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 May 1999.

**Appendix C :
Pottery Report**

*An Archaeological Evaluation Excavation of
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Context	No. of sherds	Description	Date
Trench A 101	2	greyware	?12 th century
	6	greyware	?14 th -15 th century
	1	oxidised ware	?14 th century
	1	tile fragment	? medieval
	1	brown glazed	post-medieval
Trench A 103	2	Stamford ware	11 th -12 th century
	1	Oxidised ware	undated
	2	Shell gritted	undated
	1	Reduced ware	undated
Trench B 100	2	brown glazed	14 th - 15 th century
	15	green glazed	13 th -15 th century
	7	greyware	13 th - 14 th century
	4	shell gritted	13 th - 15 th century