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**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF DEVELOPMENT AT
HILLSIDE FARM,
LOUND,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(LHF 01)**

T&T WITH



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

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**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF DEVELOPMENT AT
HILLSIDE FARM,
LOUND,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(LHF 01)**

TGF1 WITH LOUND & MANTHORPE PARISH

Work Undertaken For
Private Collection Homes

Report Compiled By
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons) AIFA

July 2002


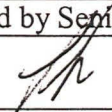
Planning Application No: S01/0396/77
National Grid Reference: TF 0694 1817
City and County Museum Accession No:2001.161

A.P.S. Report No: 3/02



Quality Control
Hillside Farm, Lound
LHF 01

Project Coordinator	Steve Malone
Supervisor	Rachael Hall, Jim Snee, Fiona Walker
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Paul Cope-Faulkner

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
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Date: 4 th July 2002	Date: 5 th July 2002

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the construction of three dwellings at Hillside Farm, Lound, Lincolnshire.

The site lies within the medieval (AD 1066-1500) core of Lound and in close proximity to cropmarks indicating enclosures, possibly of prehistoric date.

The investigations revealed a sequence of natural deposits overlain by subsoils. A pit was also revealed but remains undated. No artefacts were retrieved during 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

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Private Collection Homes to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the construction of three dwellings at Hillside Farm, Lound, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S01/0396/77. Permission was granted subject to a standard condition for archaeological recording. The watching brief was carried out in accordance with a specification designed by Archaeological Project Services and

approved by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist (Appendix 1). The watching brief was undertaken between the 12th July and 26th October 2001.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Lound is situated 11km northeast of Stamford and 28km south of Sleaford in the civil parish of Toft with Lound and Manthorpe, South Kesteven District, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The development site is located in the centre of the hamlet at National Grid Reference TF 0694 1817 (Fig. 2). The site is on a gentle slope down to the south and west at approximately 35m OD, overlooking the valley of a small tributary to the East Glen River.

Local soils are of the Cuckney 2 Association, typically brown sandy soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 152). Beneath these soils is a solid geology of Jurassic Blisworth Clay (GSGB 1972).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Lound is situated in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period to the present day. Circular ring ditches have been recorded north and west of the village and a series of cropmarks indicating enclosures and field systems are known from the adjacent area.

Lound is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Lund* the name is derived from the Old Norse '*Lundr*' meaning a small wood or grove (Cameron 1998, 82). The Domesday Survey records that the land was held by Gilbert de Gand and was assessed with Witham on the Hill, Manthorpe and Toft and that a church, 2 mills, 40 acres of meadow and 40 acres of woodland fell within the assessment.

Aerial photographs indicate a number of soil marks and crop marks around the village which possibly represent the outlines of medieval dwellings and their plots, indicating that Lound was once much larger than at present. A chapel is recorded at Lound from the late 12th century (Owen 1975, 22) although no trace of it is known.

3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), were to record and interpret archaeological deposits, if present, and to determine their date, sequence, function and origin.

4. METHODS

Prior to the excavation of the foundation trenches, a concrete yard was removed and a layer of hardstanding was laid down. Foundation trenches were then excavated by machine to depths of between 0.7m and 1.5m as required by the development. Following excavation, the sides of the trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were partially or fully excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. The depth and thickness of each deposit were measured from the ground surface. Each archaeological deposit or feature revealed was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording of deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Records of the deposits and features

recognised during the watching brief were examined. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

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

The earliest deposits encountered comprise a dark yellowish brown silty clay (005) in Plots 1 and 2, with a yellowish grey limestone and sand (012) in Plot 3. These were identified as the weathered surface of the underlying solid geology.

Overlying the natural were layers of naturally formed subsoils. These varied from yellowish brown clayey silt with limestone (004 and 007) in Plots 1 and 2 to dark grey clay (009), yellowish grey clay (010) and yellowish brown clayey silt (011) in Plot 3.

Cut into the subsoil was a feature (003) identified as a possible pit. This was 1.45m wide by 0.4m deep and contained a single fill of limestone and bluish grey clayey silt (002).

Sealing all deposits in Plot 1 was a layer of grey limestone rubble (001) that was laid as hardstanding. Topsoil was evident across the remaining two plots which varied from a greyish brown sandy silt (006) in Plot 2 to a brownish grey clay (008) in Plot 3.

6. DISCUSSION

Deposits of natural silty clays, limestone and sand were the earliest deposits encountered during the watching brief. These relate to the underlying solid geology. Subsoil had then developed naturally across the site with

minor variations.

A pit was recorded but remains undated due to a lack of artefactual material. The function of this pit was also not ascertained. No artefactual material was recovered from any deposit during this investigation.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations were carried out at Hillside Farm, Lound as the site lay close to an area of cropmarks and within the core of the medieval village.

Overlying natural deposits was a subsoil layer through which an undated pit had been cut. This was in turn sealed by topsoil or recently deposited limestone hardstanding

No artefacts were retrieved during this investigation. No waterlogged features were found which indicates that few environmental indicators (snails, seeds, pollen *etc.*) will survive other than through charring.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr Ross Gilmour of Private Collection Homes who commissioned the fieldwork and post excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Steve Malone and this report was edited by Tom Lane. Gail Smith, the Community Archaeologist for South Kesteven District Council, kindly permitted access to the parish files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone

Supervisors: Rachael Hall, Jim Snee, Fiona Walker

Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner

Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

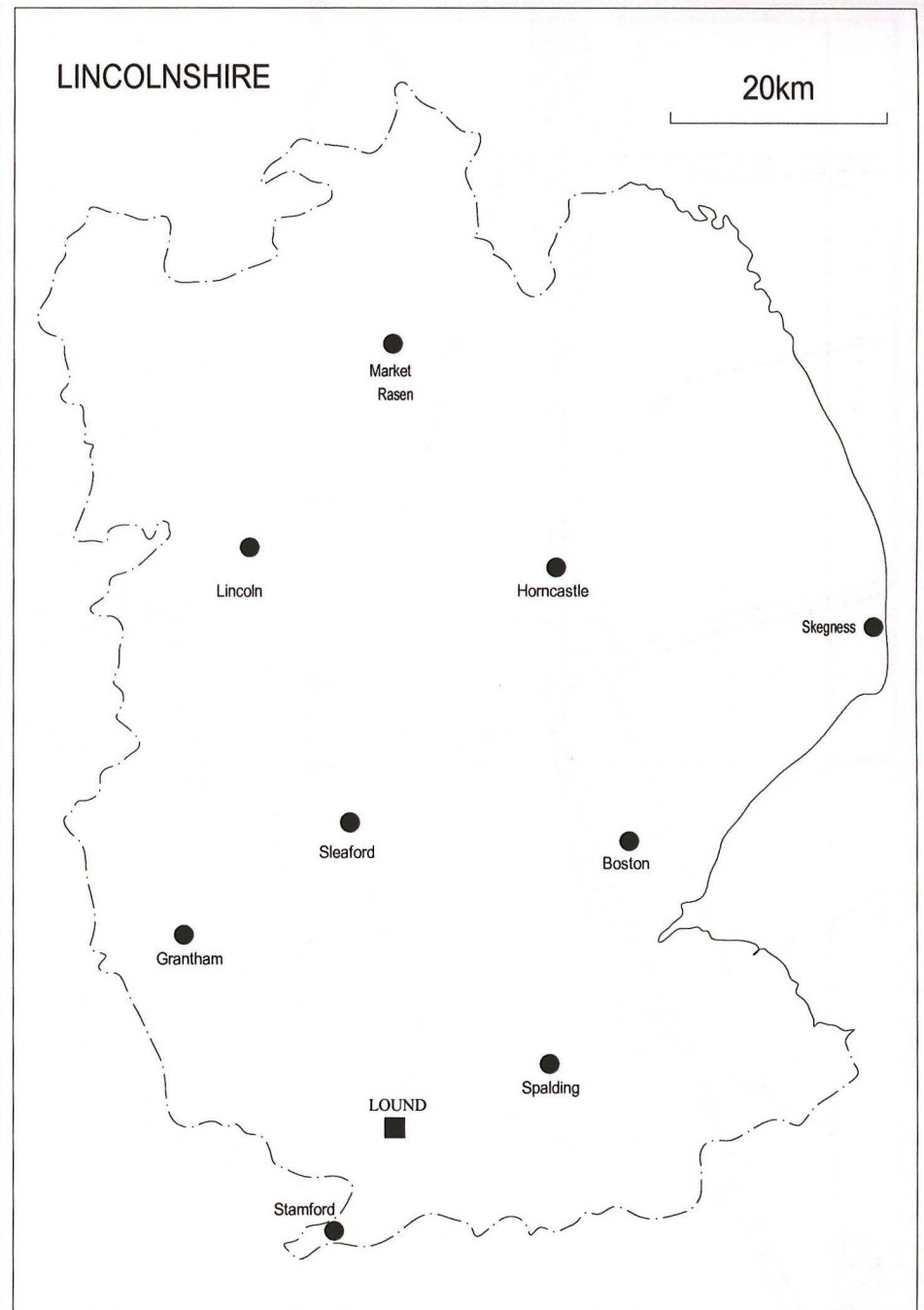


Figure 1 - General Location Plan

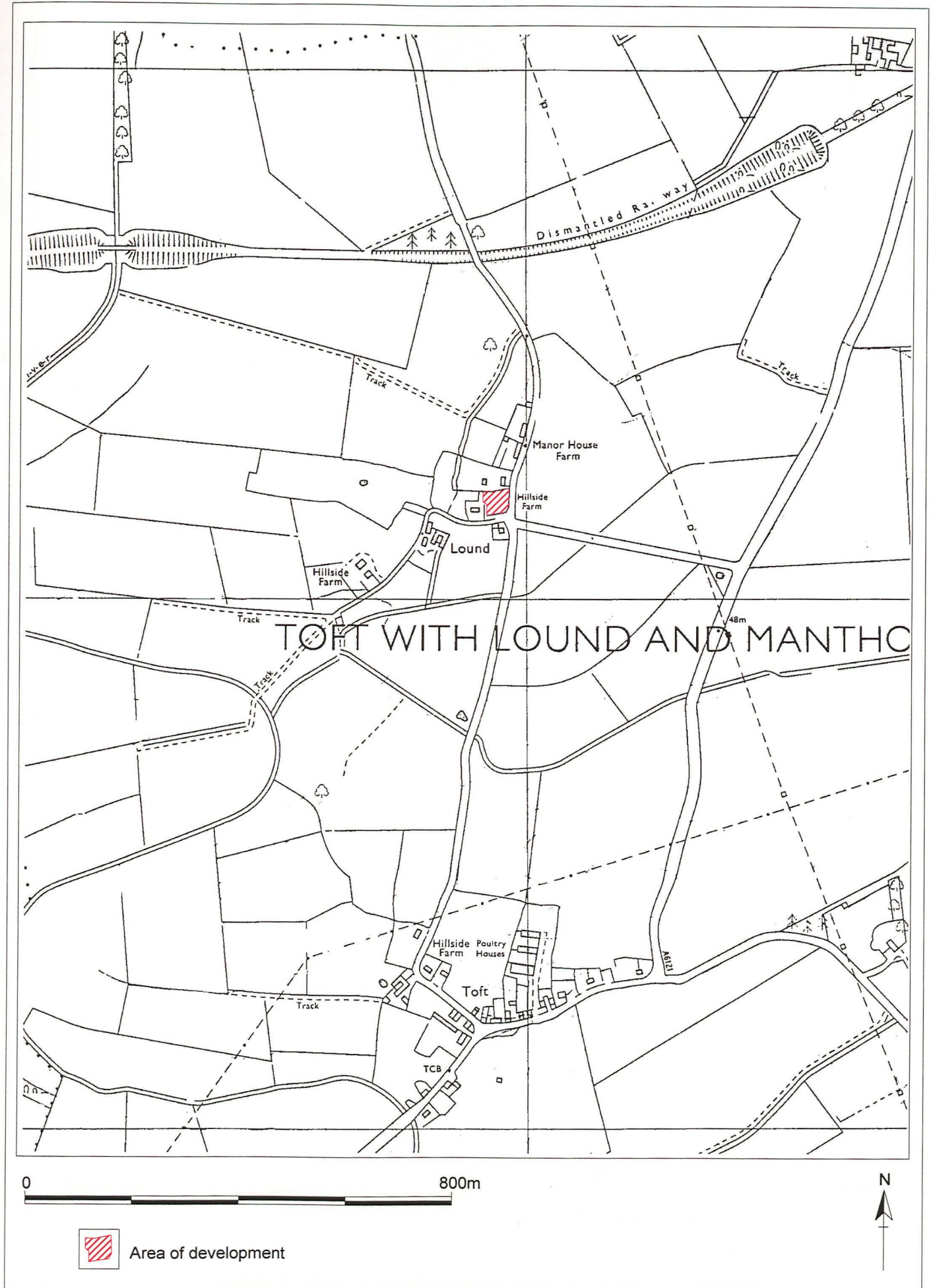


Figure 2 - Site location plan

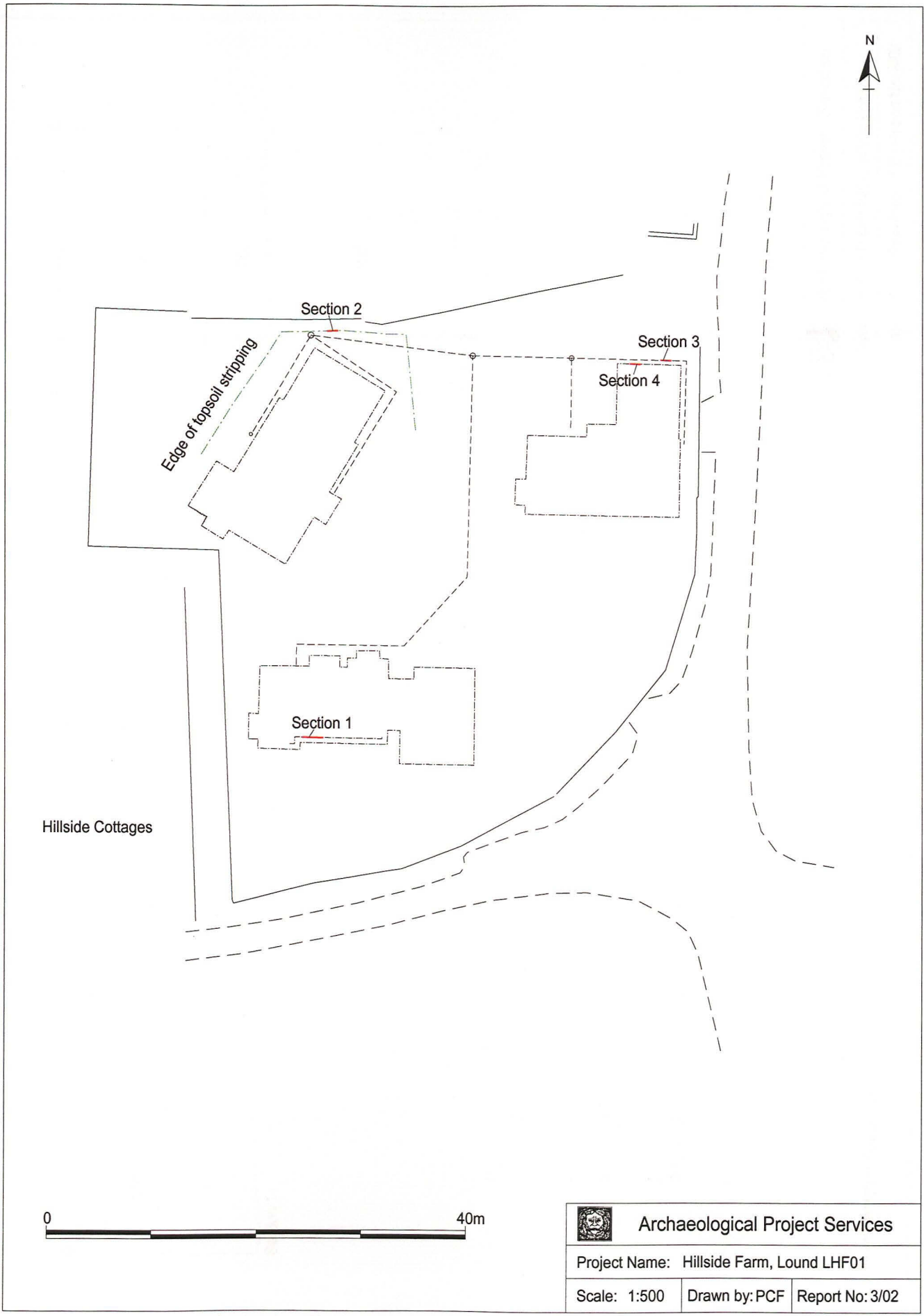
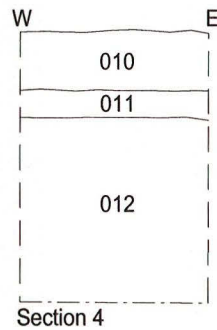
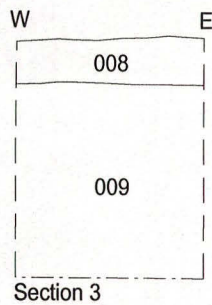
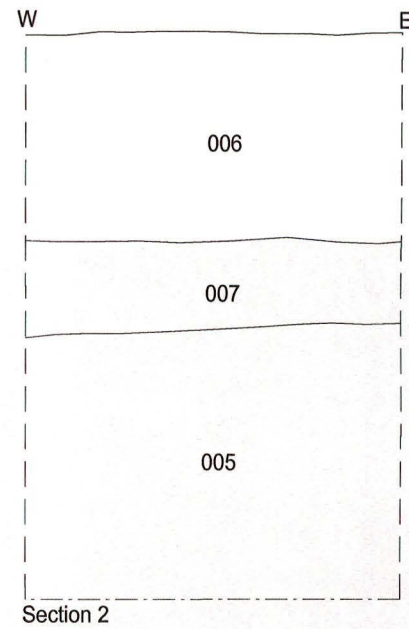
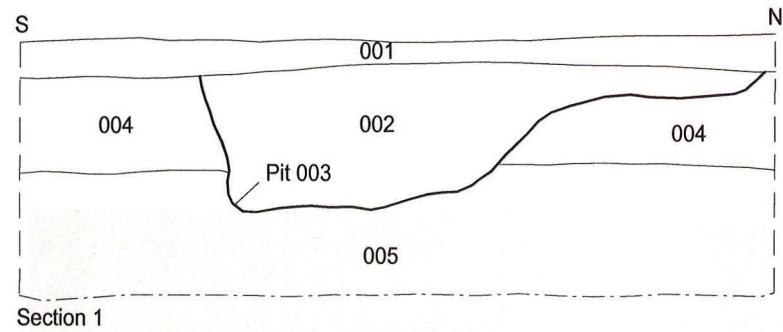


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section locations




	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Hillside Farm, Lound LHF01		
Scale: 1:20	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 3/02

Figure 4 - Sections 1 to 4



Plate 1 - General view of the development area, looking north



Plate 2 - Section 1, looking west



Plate 3 - Section 3, looking north

Appendix 1

LAND AT HILLSIDE FARM YARD, LOUND, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during the construction of three dwellings on land at the Old Farmyard, Hillside Farm, Lound, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying within the hamlet of Lound, once a more extensive 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 three dwellings on land at the Old Farmyard, Hillside Farm, Lound, Lincolnshire, National Grid Reference TF 0694 1817.
- 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 Lound is located 3km southwest of Bourne in the South Kesteven district of Lincolnshire. The works are to take place in the centre of the village, adjacent to Hillside Farm at National Grid Reference TF 0694 1817.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (SK97/0982/77/41) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for the proposed development. 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 slope down to the south and west at approximately 35m OD, overlooking the valley of a small tributary to the East Glen River, only some 500m to the southwest. Local soils are the Cuckney 2 Association typical brown sands lying on or adjacent to Cretaceous sandstone (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 152).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 6.1 The hamlet of Lound is mentioned in the Domesday survey of 1086 and a settlement at the site can be presumed from at least Late Saxon times. Records indicate the presence of a chapel in the village prior to the reformation. No trace of it remains but the adjacent Church Cottages may indicate that it stood nearby. Surviving earthworks visible around the village on aerial photographs indicate that the

medieval settlement was more extensive than it appears today. Earthworks are visible in the field immediately to the west of Hillside Farm and remains of earlier settlement may survive in and around the area of the farmyard.

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 practice 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:

- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
- 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:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
- A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the client; South Kesteven District Council Planning Department; the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist; 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 presented to the editor of the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project.

14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

- 14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator (*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).
- 14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 14.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

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 - 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

- 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

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Plot	Description	Interpretation
001	1	Loose light grey limestone rubble, 100mm thick	Hardstanding
002	1	Compact mid bluish grey limestone and clayey silt	Fill of (003)
003	1	Feature, 1.45m wide by 0.4m deep, irregular sides and base	Pit
004	1	Firm dark yellowish brown clayey silt with limestone fragments, 0.2m thick	Subsoil
005	1	Firm dark yellowish brown silty clay, >0.35m thick	Natural deposit
006	2	Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt, 0.55m thick	Topsoil
007	2	Stiff mid yellowish brown silty clay with limestone fragments, 0.25m thick	Subsoil
008	3	Firm mid brownish grey clay, 0.12m thick	Topsoil
009	3	Plastic mid to dark grey clay, >0.52m thick	Subsoil
010	3	Plastic mid yellowish grey clay, 0.15m thick	Subsoil
011	3	Friable mid yellowish brown clayey silt, 70mm thick	Subsoil
012	3	Firm light to mid yellowish grey limestone and sand, >0.51m thick	Natural deposit

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

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 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).
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological 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.
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) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term 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.
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 1 st century AD.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

12	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
3	Drawing sheets
1	Stratigraphic matrix

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: 2001.161

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: LHF 01

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.

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.