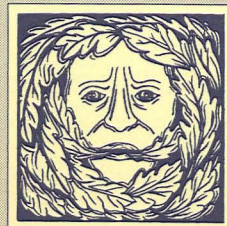


SMR

M2/24

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT HALL LANE,
BRANDON, HOUGHTON HILL
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BHL 02)



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

Event 413360

Source 418070
418071

Mon 4183222
35718

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT HALL LANE,
BRANDON, *Houghton Hill*
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BHL 02)

Work Undertaken For
Mr M. Arnold

September 2002

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

National Grid Reference: SK 9027 4827
Planning Application No: S02/0498/46
City and County Museum Accession No: 2002.403

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 174/02

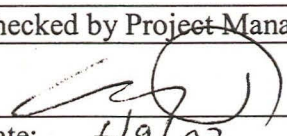
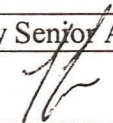
Conservation
Services

20 SEP 2002

Highways & Planning
Directorate

Quality Control
Hall Lane, Brandon
BHL 02

Project Coordinator	Denise Drury
Supervisors	Steve Thomson, Fiona Walker
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Paul Cope-Faulkner

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 6/9/02	Date: 10-09-02

CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	SUMMARY	1
2.	INTRODUCTION	1
2.1	DEFINITION OF A WATCHING BRIEF	1
2.2	PLANNING BACKGROUND	1
2.3	TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY	1
2.4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTING	1
3.	AIMS.....	2
4.	METHODS.....	2
5.	RESULTS.....	2
6.	DISCUSSION.....	2
7.	CONCLUSION	3
8.	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	3
9.	BIBLIOGRAPHY	3
10.	ABBREVIATIONS.....	3

Appendices

1. Specification for archaeological watching brief
2. Context Descriptions
3. Glossary
4. The Archive

List of Figures

- Figure 1 General location plan
- Figure 2 Site location plan
- Figure 3 Plan of the development showing section locations
- Figure 4 Sections 1 and 2

List of Plates

- Plate 1 General view of the development area
- Plate 2 Section 1
- Plate 3 View looking towards Section 2 and showing the surviving ridge and furrow along the fence line

1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during development on land adjacent to Hall Lane, Brandon, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of the foundation trenches.

The site lies in an area of archaeological remains, notably close to extensive cropmarks and finds of Romano-British date (AD 50-410) and close to the core of the medieval hamlet.

The investigation identified a natural sequence of geology, subsoil and topsoil with limited evidence for medieval ridge and furrow. No other archaeological features or deposits were identified and no artefacts were retrieved.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as "a formal program of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits maybe disturbed or destroyed." (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mr M. Arnold to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with residential development at Hall Lane, Brandon, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S02/0498/46. Permission was granted subject to a standard condition for archaeological recording. The watching

brief was undertaken in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist (Appendix 1). The watching brief was undertaken on the 5th and 14th August 2002.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Brandon is located 12km north of Grantham and 17km west of Sleaford in the civil parish of Hough-on-the-Hill, South Kesteven district, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site is located 150m northwest of the hamlet centre as defined by St. John's church (Fig. 2). Centred on National Grid Reference SK 9027 4827 the site lies at a height of 21m OD. The local topography describes a gentle slope down to the north.

Local soils are of the Wickham 2 Association, typically fine loamy over clayey soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 351). These soils overlie a solid geology of Jurassic Lower Lias clays and sandstones (GSGB 1972).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Brandon is situated in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Romano-British period to the present day. Located to the west of the hamlet are extensive areas of cropmark enclosures and trackways possibly indicating settlement of this period (Winton 1998, 63). To the east of the site, fieldwalking has identified a number of concentrations of Romano-British pottery.

Brandon is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Brandune* the name is Old English and derives from 'the hill (*dūn*) overlooking the River Brant' (Cameron 1998, 19). The Domesday Survey records that the land was held by Gilbert de Gand (from his manor at Hough) and Robert de Veci as

Soke of Caythorpe (Foster and Longley 1976).

The only extant remains of the medieval period is the church of St. John, originally a chapel of ease. The earliest part of the church is the south doorway which dates from the transitional Anglo-Saxon to Norman period (Everson and Stocker 1999, 309) although much of the church dates to the 12th century (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 178). Earthworks of ridge and furrow of the medieval field system were noted at the site prior to the topsoil being stripped (Fig. 3).

3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as outlined in the specification (Appendix 1), were to locate and record archaeological deposits and, if present, determine their type, function and origin.

4. METHODS

Prior to the excavation of the foundation trenches, topsoil was largely stripped from the site. Foundation trenches were then excavated by machine to depths required by the development. As the depths of the trenches exceeded 1.2m, the safe limit set by the Health and Safety Executive, recording was restricted to the upper portions of the trenches. Selected areas were cleaned and rendered vertical. The depth and thickness of each deposit was measured from the ground surface. Each archaeological deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording of the deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Records of the deposits and features recognised during the watching brief were examined and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was 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 deposit encountered was a mixed yellow, brown and grey sandy silt (003). This measured over 1.7m thick and was identified as the natural underlying geology (Fig. 4, Sections 1 and 2).

Developed upon the natural geology was a subsoil of yellowish brown sandy silt (002) which had a maximum thickness of 0.5m. Although largely stripped from the site, topsoil comprising brown sandy silt (001) was identified in the hollows of the ridge and furrow earthworks recorded at the site (Fig. 4, Section 2). These earthworks were aligned approximately north-south (Fig. 3).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits represent the upper weathered surface of the Lower Lias clays and sandstones. Subsoil and topsoil had then formed above this.

Remnants of the medieval ridge and furrow were evident within the recorded sections where the differing depths of subsoil and topsoil denote its existence. These earthworks indicate that the site served an agricultural function in the medieval period and subsequently. No other archaeological features were identified and no artefacts were retrieved.

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Hall Lane, Brandon, as the site lay within an area of archaeological interest, notably close to the core of the medieval hamlet.

The investigation identified a sequence of natural, subsoil and topsoil deposits. The relative thickness of the subsoil and topsoil indicate the former extent of ridge and furrow of the medieval field system. No other archaeological deposits or features were identified and no artefacts were recorded.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr M. Arnold for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Denise Drury and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane. Gail Smith, the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist, kindly permitted examination of the relevant parish files.

9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cameron, K., 1998, *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place-Names*, English Place-Name Society Popular Series Vol. 1

Everson, P. and Stocker, D., 1999, *Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Stone Sculpture: Lincolnshire*, Vol. 5

Foster, C.W. and Longley, T. (eds), 1976, *The Lincolnshire Domesday and Lindsey Survey*, The Lincoln Record Society 19

GSGB, 1972, *Grantham; Solid and drift edition*, 1:63 360 map sheet 127

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, 1999, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*

Pevsner, N. and Harris, J., 1989, *Lincolnshire The Buildings of England* (2nd edition, revised Antram, N)

Winton, H., 1998, *The Cropmark Evidence for Prehistoric and Roman Settlement in West Lincolnshire*, in Bewley, R.H. (ed), *Lincolnshire's Archaeology from the Air*, Occasional Papers in Lincolnshire History and Archaeology 11

10. ABBREVIATIONS

GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

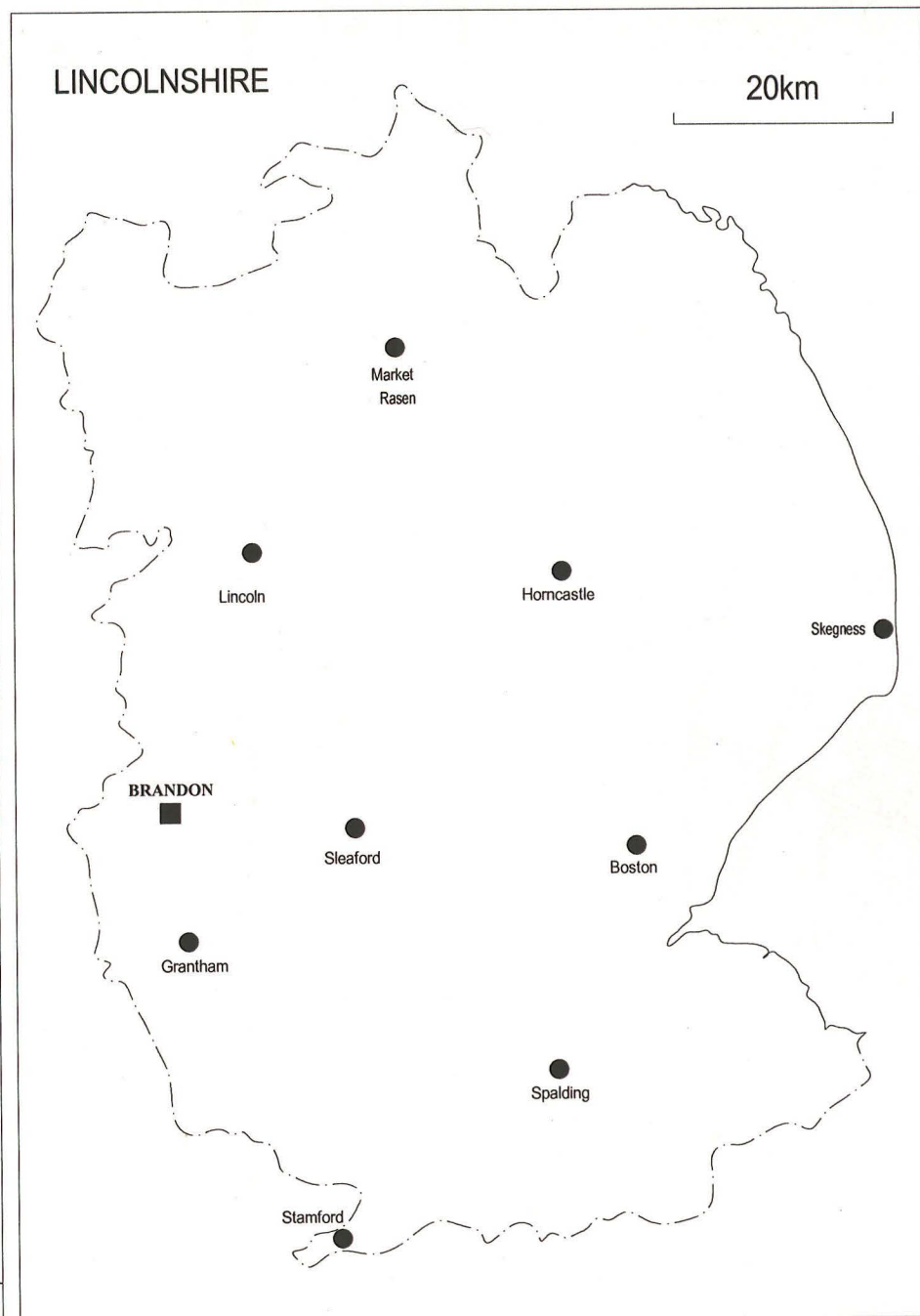
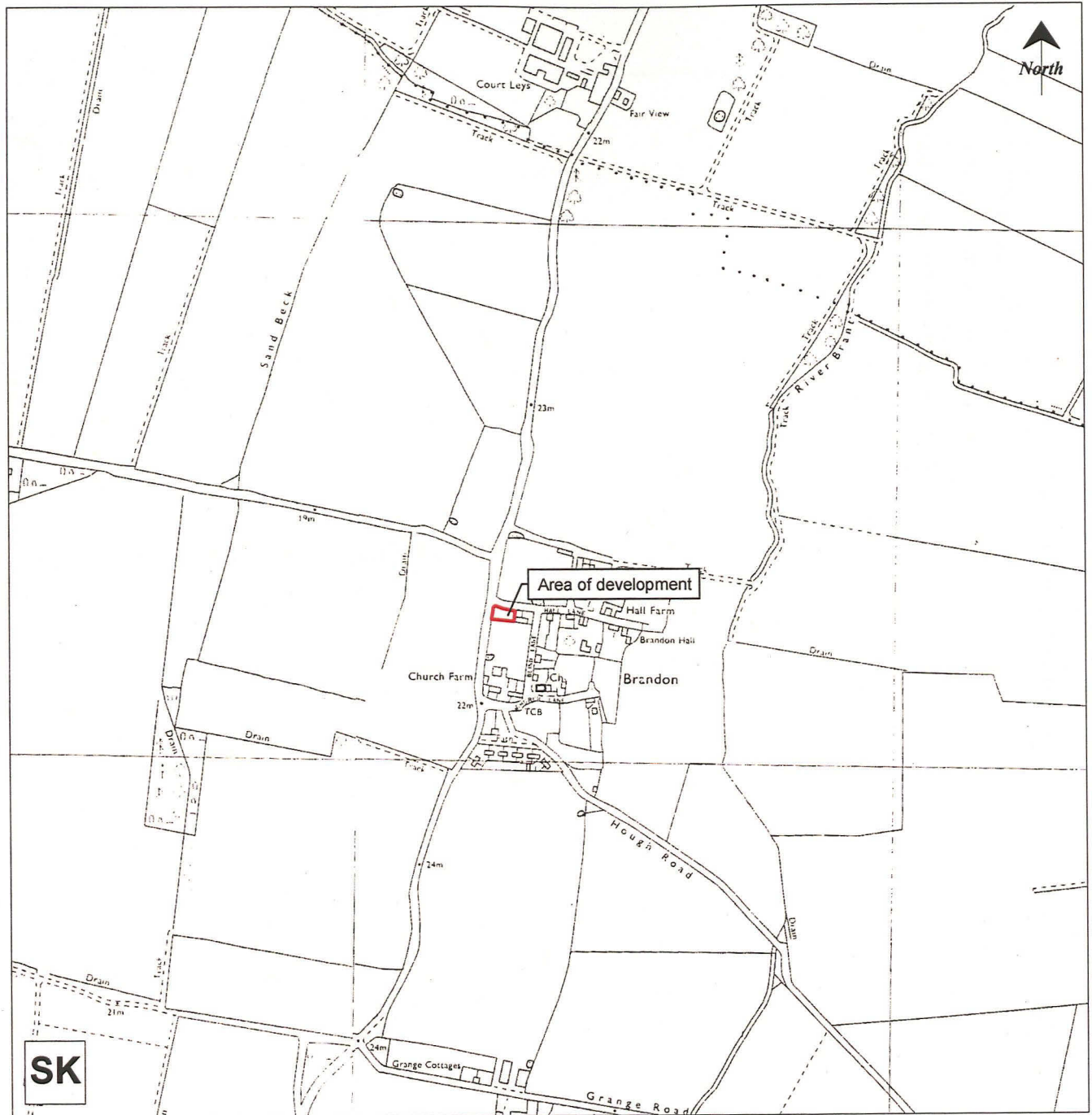


Figure 1 - General Location Plan



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:10000 map
with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary
Office,
(C) Crown copyright HTL LTD Licence No AL5041A0001



Figure 2 - Site location plan

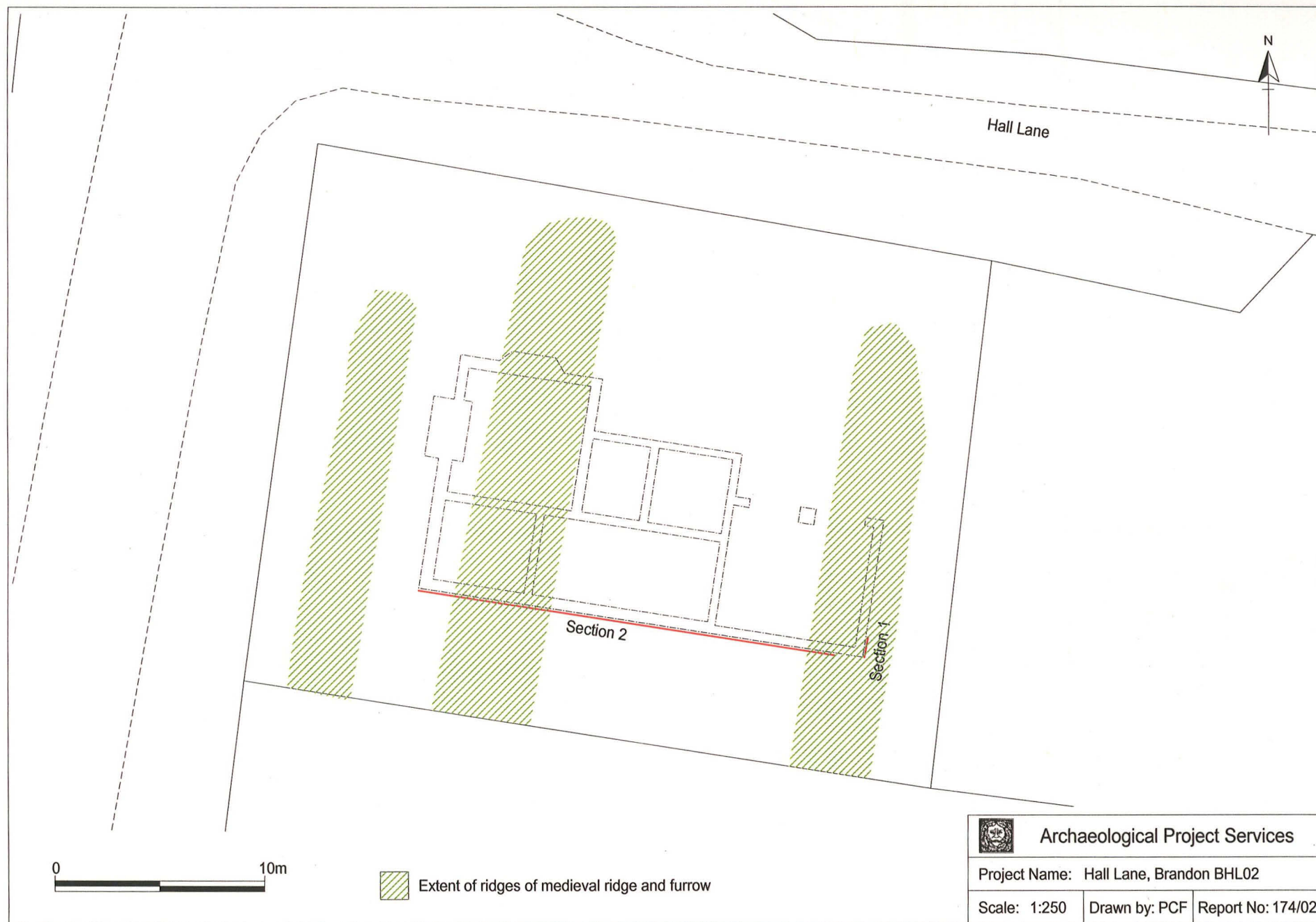
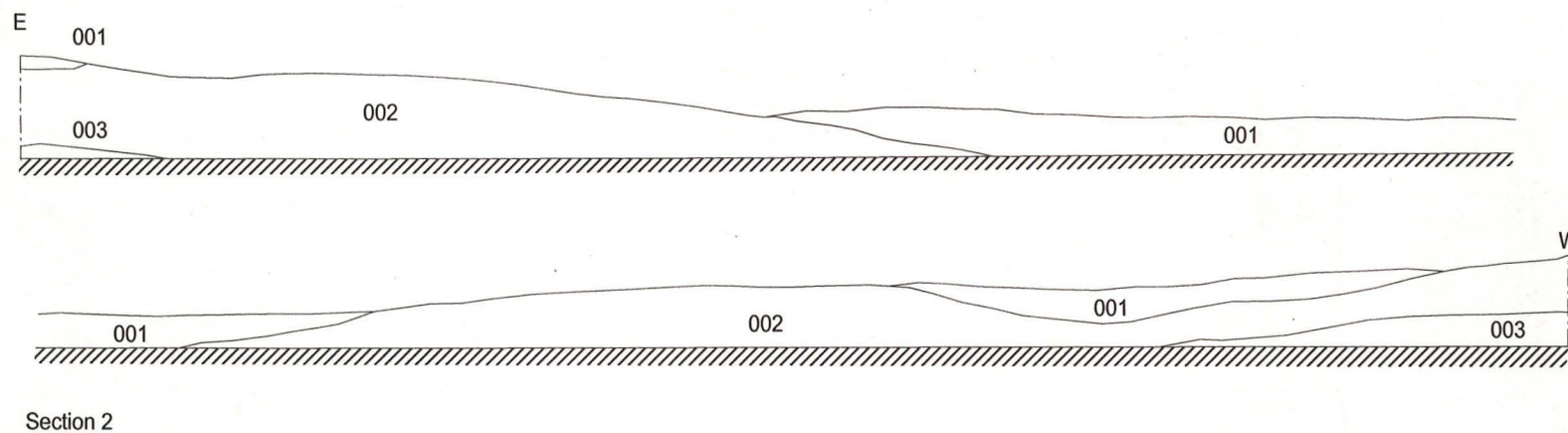
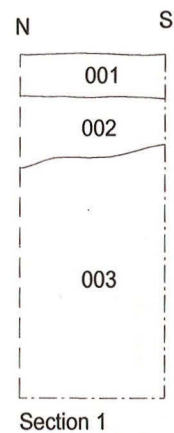


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section locations



0 2m

 Concrete



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Hall Lane, Brandon BHL02

Scale: 1:50

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 174/02

Figure 4 - Sections 1 and 2



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



Plate 2 - Section 1, looking east



Plate 3 - View looking towards Section 2 and showing the surviving ridge and furrow along the fence line, looking south

Appendix 1

LAND AT ADJACENT TO WEST VIEW, HALL LANE, BRANDON, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during residential development on land adjacent to West View, Hall Lane, Brandon, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The development site lies close to the core of the medieval settlement and adjacent to possible medieval settlement remains.*
- 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 watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during development on land adjacent to West View, Hall Lane, Brandon, Lincolnshire, National Grid Reference SK 9027 4827.
- 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 Brandon lies approximately 2.5km northwest of Hough on the Hill and 12km north of Grantham in the administrative district of South Kesteven. The site is on the northwestern outskirts of the village at National Grid reference SK 9027 4827.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A Reserved Matters planning application (S02/0498/46) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for the erection of a dwelling. Planning permission is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies at approximately 20m OD. Local soils are the Wickham 2 Association, typically fine loamy over clayey soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 351).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Brandon is mentioned in the Domesday Survey when land holdings included those of Robert de Veci and Gilbert de Gant, who held land here and in Hough on the Hill. The church of St John, which lies approximately 150m southeast of the development site, is in Early English style (late 12th to 13th century), although there are reused Norman features within the building. Old Hall, to the north of the site, is believed to date from the early 16th century.
- 6.2 Although Brandon is now a small village there is evidence to suggest that it may have been larger in the medieval period. To the immediate north of the development site possible medieval settlement remains have been identified from aerial photographs. Due its location the groundworks at the site may expose or disturb remains associated with the medieval settlement.

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:
- 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 the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

9 POST EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

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

9.2 Stage 2

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

9.3 Stage 3

- 9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.
- 9.3.2 This will consist of:
- 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 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; the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist; South Kesteven District Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

11 ARCHIVE

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

12 PUBLICATION

- 12.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be presented as a condensed article to the editor of the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

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

14 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 14.1 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.
- 14.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 14.3 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.

15 VARIATION AND CONTINGENCIES

- 15.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 15.2 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).
- 15.3 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
- 15.4 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.

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.	Description	Interpretation
001	Friable dark brown sandy silt, 0.28m thick	Topsoil
002	Firm light to mid yellowish brown sandy silt, 0.5m thick	Subsoil
003	Firm mixed light to mid yellow, reddish brown and light grey sandy silt, 1.7m thick	Natural deposit

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

Chapel of Ease	A chapel provided for those that lived at some distance from the main parish church.
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.
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.
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 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 3 | Context records |
| 1 | Photographic record sheet |
| 2 | 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: 2002.403

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: BHL 02

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.