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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT EAST ROAD,
TETFORD,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(TER03)**



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

NEGATIVE

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT EAST ROAD,
TETFORD,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(TER03)**

**Work Undertaken For
Ms H. Murdoch**

April 2003

Report Compiled by
James Snee BSc (Hons)

National Grid Reference: TF 3325 7462
Planning Reference: S177/01167/02
City and County Museum Accession No: LCNCC: 2003.36



ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 95/03



Quality Control
East Road, Tetford
TER 03

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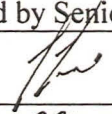
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| Checked by Project Manager | Approved by Senior Archaeologist |
|  Dale Trimble |  Tom Lane |
| Date: 28/04/07 | Date: 28.04.07 |

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on land at East Road, Tetford, Lincolnshire (NGR TF 3325 7462), as the site lay within an area of archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric to the medieval period.

The aims of the watching brief were to record the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.

The investigation revealed natural drift deposits, typical of the locality, over which a topsoil had formed.

No archaeological features or deposits were disturbed by the groundworks of this development.

No artefacts, ecofacts or environmental indicators were recovered during this investigation.

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 Ms Hannah Murdoch to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the erection of a dwelling on land at East Road, Tetford, Lincolnshire. Approval for

the development was sought through the submission of planning application S177/01167/02. Planning permission was granted subject to a condition requiring a watching brief during groundworks.

The watching brief was carried out on the 6th March 2003 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 2) and approved by the Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Tetford is located approximately 27km northwest of Skegness and 35km northeast of Lincoln in the administrative district of East Lindsey in Lincolnshire. The proposed development on East Road is located towards the northeast side of the village, approximately 150 south of the parish church of St. Mary at NGR TF 3325 7462.

Tetford lies at around 45m and 50m OD within the steeply rolling hills of the Wolds and stands on soils of the Cuckney 2 Association comprising well drained sandy and ferruginous fine loamy soils over soft sandstone (Hodge et al. 1984, 152-153).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Evidence for prehistoric activity in the area comprises two probable burial mounds located on the northwest side of the village and a polished greenstone axe retrieved some 0.7km southeast of the proposed development.

The course of the Roman road which connected Burgh-le-Marsh and Lincoln runs west to east 250m to the north of the proposed development and is followed for part of its length by North Road and then Platts Lane to the west. Roman pottery has been found approximately 200m to the east of the proposed development and a coin of Antoninianus of Severus

Alexander has been found towards the centre of the village. More Roman pottery was also recovered close to the area where the coin was discovered.

Approximately 100m west of the proposed development are the remains of a ploughed out medieval moat where pot sherds and building material of the period have been recovered, suggesting a site of some status.

The parish church of St. Mary is of medieval date, containing fabric in the Early English, Decorated and Perpendicular styles (Pevsner 1989). The village was included in the Domesday survey of 1086 when a church and a mill were recorded in the manor of Gilbert, the Archbishop of Yorks man (Morris, 1986).

The place name Tetford literally means 'the peoples ford' from the Old English *theod* and *ford*, probably denoting a public ford.

3. AIMS

The aims of the watching brief were to record the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.

4. METHODS

Foundation trenches were excavated by machine to depths required by the development. The sides of the trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical and selected deposits were partially excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. The depth and thickness of each deposit was measured from the ground surface. Each archaeological deposit or feature was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their interpretations appears as

Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and plans and sections were drawn at appropriate scales. Recording of deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Finds retrieved during the examination were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). Records of the deposits and features were also examined and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

5. RESULTS

The results of the investigation established the general depositional history of the site.

The earliest deposit encountered was at least 0.30m of grey-brown sand (003), overlain by 0.60m of orange brown slightly clayey sand (002). Covering (002) was a 0.30m thick mid orange-brown clayey sand topsoil layer (001), which was darker along the top edge where turf was established.

6. DISCUSSION

The two earlier deposits (002 & 003) were naturally formed sands of the Cuckney 2 association. Over these a topsoil had formed, which supported a layer of turf.

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations were undertaken on land at East Road, Tetford, as the site lay within an area of archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric to the medieval period.

The investigation revealed natural drift deposits, typical of the locality, over which a topsoil had formed.

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

No archaeological features or deposits were disturbed by the groundworks of this development.

No artefacts, ecofacts or environmental indicators were recovered during this investigation.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Ms Hannah Murdoch who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. Dale Trimble coordinated the work and edited this report with Tom Lane.

9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cameron, K., 1998 *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place Names*.

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10. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

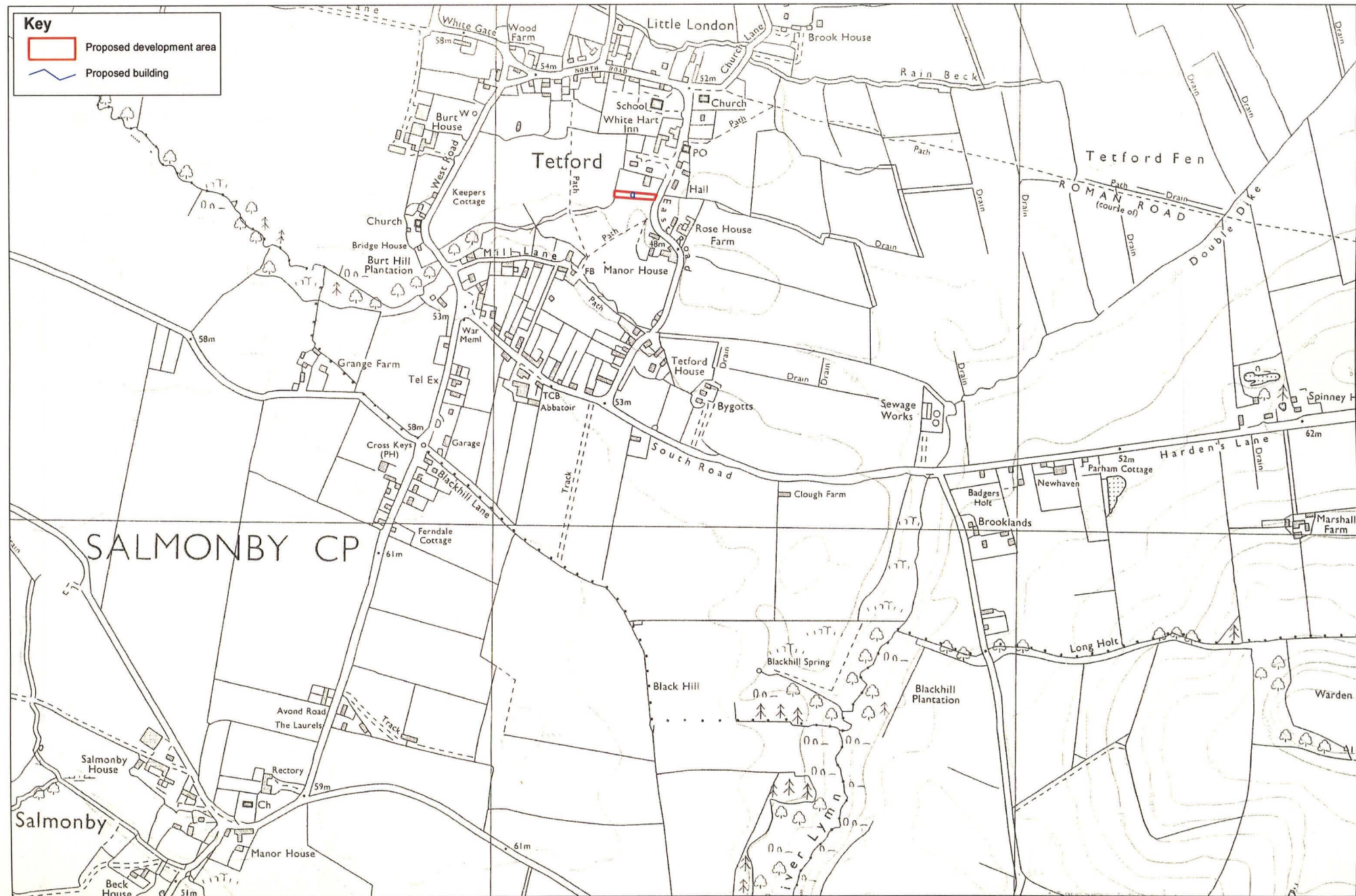
BGS British Geological Survey



Figure 1: General Location Plan

Key

- Proposed development area
- ~ Proposed building



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Fig. 2 Site location

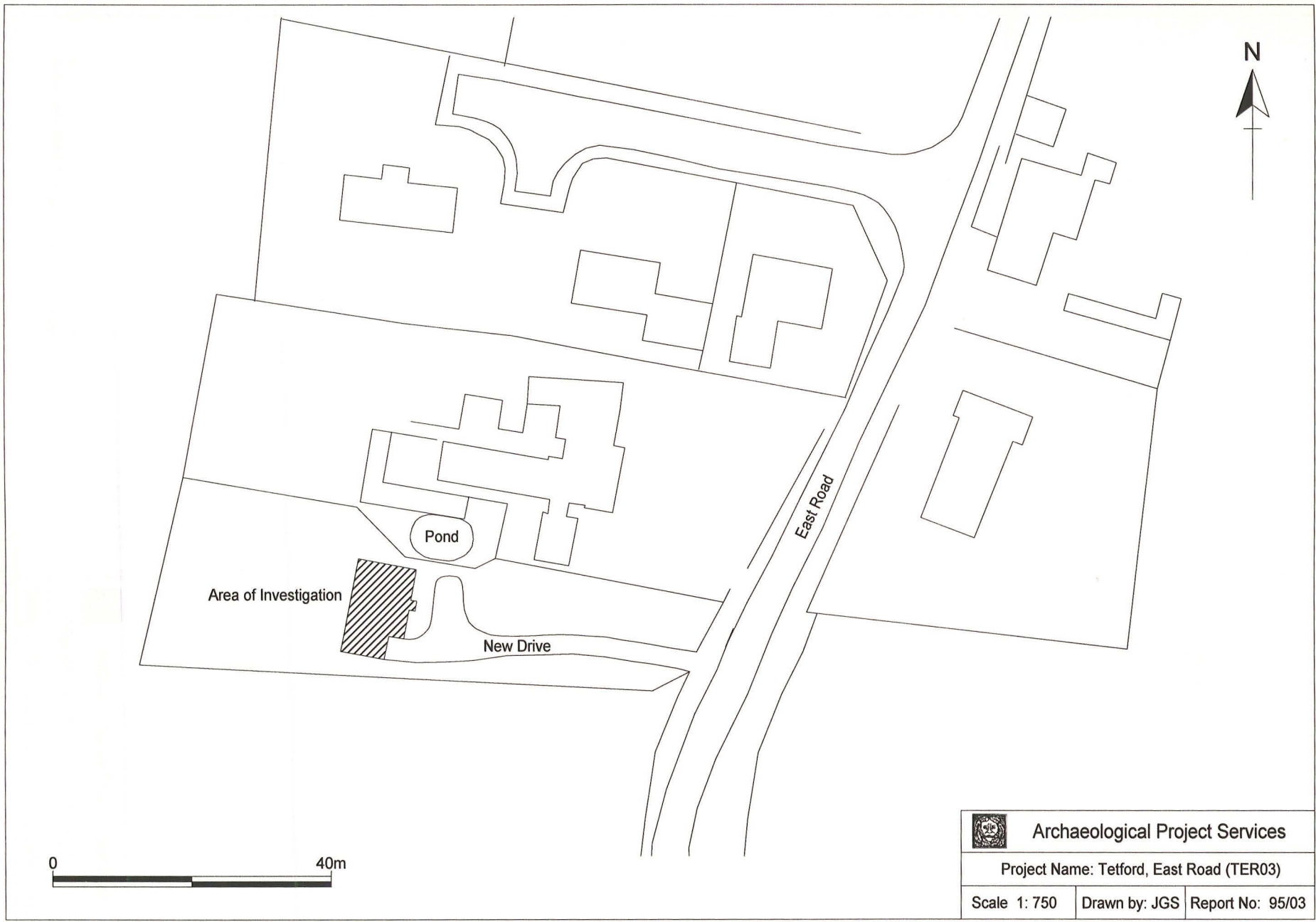


Figure 3 General plan showing the area of investigation.

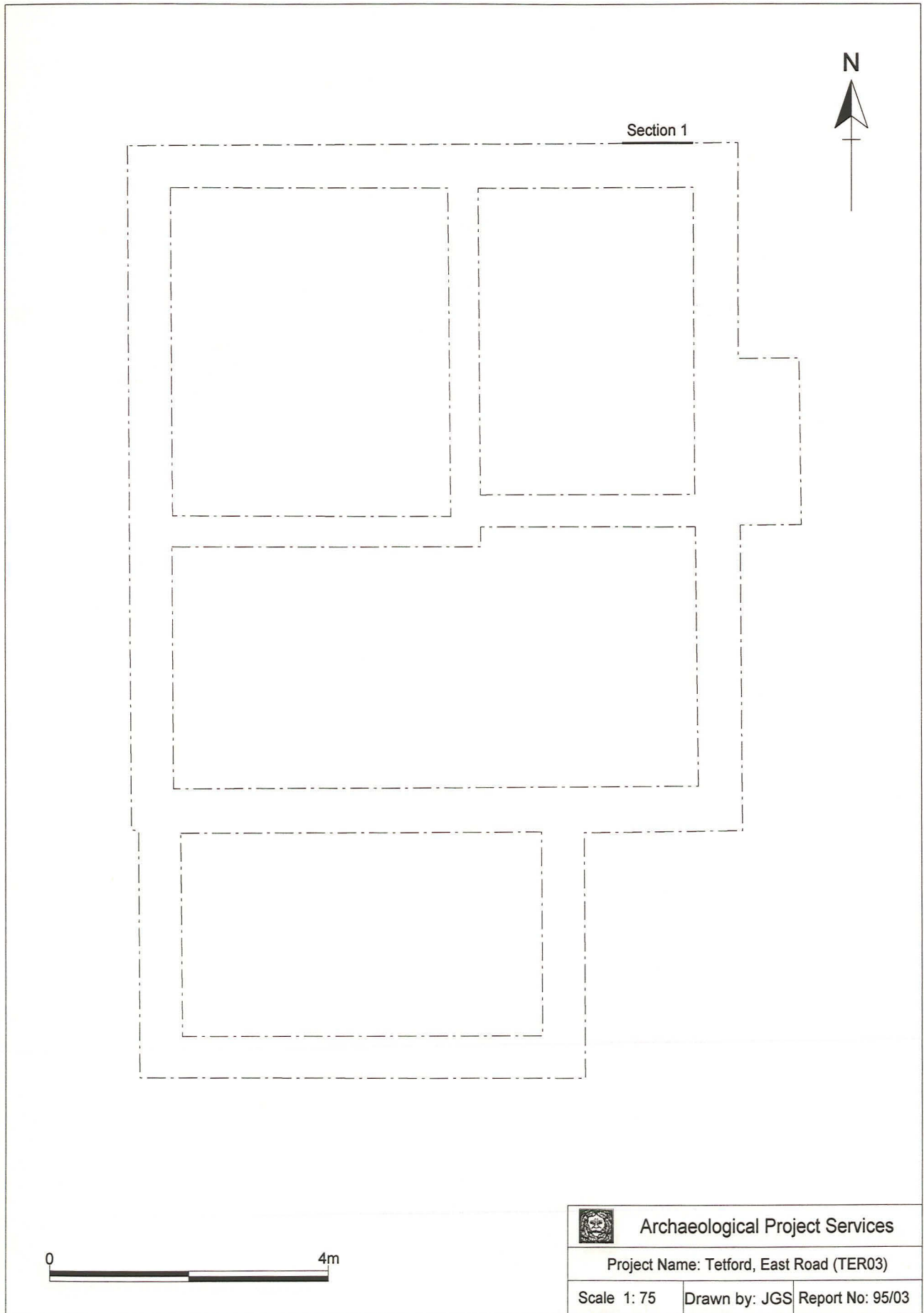
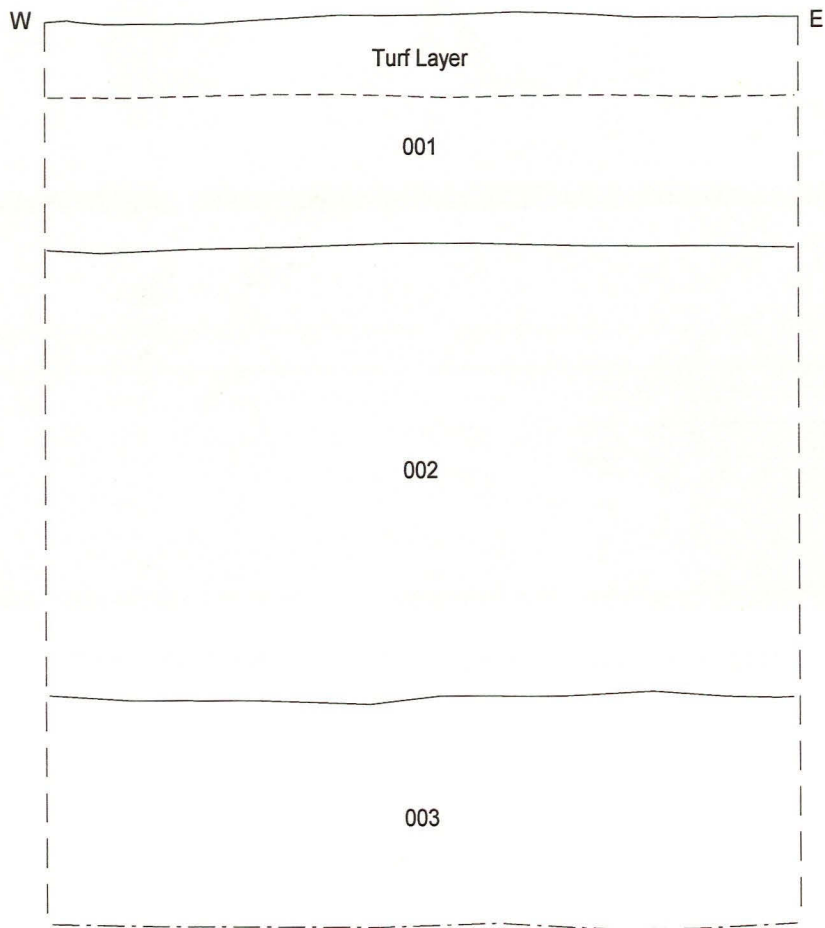


Figure 4 Plan of footing showing location of section.



Section 1 South Facing



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Tetford, East Road (TER03)

Scale 1:10

Drawn by: JGS

Report No: 95/03

Figure 5 Section 1.



Plate 1 General view of development, looking northeast.



Plate 2 Sample section showing soil profile, looking north.

Appendix 1

LAND AT EAST ROAD, TETFORD, LINCOLNSHIRE

SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during groundworks associated with the construction of a dwelling with a single attached dwelling at East Road, Tetford, Lincolnshire*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying in an area where archaeological remains ranging in date from the prehistoric through to the medieval period have been identified and within the core of the historic village. The medieval church of St. Mary lies approximately 250m northwest of the proposed development.*
- 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 construction of a dwelling and attached single garage at East Road, Tetford, Lincolnshire centred on National Grid Reference TF 33257462.
- 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 Tetford is located approximately 27km northwest of Skegness and 35km northeast of Lincoln in the administrative district of East Lindsey in Lincolnshire. The proposed development on East Road is located towards the northeast side of the village, approximately 150 south of the parish church of St. Mary at NGR TF 33257462. (Fig 1)

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (S177/01167/02) was submitted to East Lindsey District Council for the construction of a dwelling and single attached garage on East Road, Tetford. Full planning permission has been granted subject to a condition requiring the undertaking of an archaeological watching-brief during groundworks associated with the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Tetford lies at around 45m and 50m OD within the steeply rolling hills of the Wolds and stands on soils of the Cuckney 2 Association comprising well drained sandy and ferruginous fine loamy soils over soft sandstone (Hodge et al. 1984, 152-153).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Evidence for prehistoric activity in the area comprises 2 probable burial mounds located on the northwest side of the village and a polished greenstone axe retrieved some 0.7km southeast of the proposed development.
- 6.2 The course of the Roman road which connected Burgh-le-Marsh and Lincoln runs west to east 250m to the north of the proposed development and is followed for part of its length by North Road and then Platts Lane to the west. Roman pottery has been found approximately 200m to the east of the proposed development and a coin of Antoninianus of Severus Alexander has been found towards the centre of the village. More Roman pottery was also recovered close to the area where the coin was discovered.
- 6.3 Approximately 100m west of the proposed development are the remains of a ploughed out medieval moat where pot sherds and building material of the period have been recovered, suggesting a site of some status.
- 6.4 The parish church of St. Mary is of medieval date, containing fabric in the Early English, Decorated and Perpendicular styles (Pevsner 1989). The village was included in the Domesday survey of 1086 when a church and a mill were recorded in the manor of Gilbert, the Archbishop of Yorks man (Morris, 1986).
- 6.5 The place name Tetford literally means 'the peoples ford' from the Old English *theod* and *ford*, probably denoting a public ford.

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 fieldwork 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, South Holland District Council Planning Department, the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section 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 Lincolnshire County Council Archaeological Officer. 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

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

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

Morris, J., 1986 *Domesday Book, Lincolnshire History From the Sources*, Phillimore

Pevsner, N., and Harris, J., 1989 *The Buildings of England: Lincolnshire*

Specification: Version 1, 11/01/03

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS.

| Number | Section | Description | Interpretation |
|--------|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 001 | 1 | Friable, mid orange brown clayey sand with dark brown upper turf layer, occasional flint fragments, c. 0.30m thick. | Topsoil & turf. |
| 002 | 1 | Friable to loose, pale orange brown slightly clayey sand, with occasional flint pebbles, c. 0.60m thick. | Natural drift. |
| 003 | 1 | Loose, patchy pale to dark grey-brown sand, with occasional flint pebbles, 0.30m thick. | Natural drift. |

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. |
| Neolithic | The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC. |
| Post-medieval | The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800. |
| Prehistoric | The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1 st century AD. |
| Romano-British | Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain. |

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 3 Context records
- 1 Sheets of scale drawings
- 1 Photographic record sheet
- 1 Stratigraphic matrix

All primary records 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: 2003.36

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: TER03

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.