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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT HEDGEROWS FARM,
MILL LANE,
OSGODBY,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(OML 03)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

EVENT

L14413

SOURCE

L19018

L19019

L12012

NEGATIVE

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT HEDGEROWS FARM,
MILL LANE,
OSGODBY,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(OML 03)**

**Work Undertaken For
Mrs J. Kidd**

April 2003

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

National Grid Reference: TF 0785 9180
Planning Reference: 97/P/0801
City and County Museum Accession No: 2003.81

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 81/03

Conservation
Services

28 SEP 2003

Highways & Planning
Directorate

Quality Control
Hedgerows Farm,
Osgodby
OML 03

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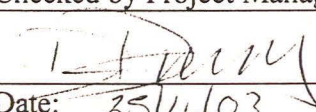
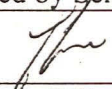
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Denise Drury	 Tom Lane
Date: 25/4/03	Date: 28-04-03

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during residential development at Hedgerows Farm, Mill Lane, Osgodby, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the foundation trenches.

The site lies in close proximity to findspots of Neolithic (4000-2201 BC) flint tools and a Bronze Age (2200-800 BC) axe. A suspected Roman (AD 43-410) road with an associated settlement runs through the parish.

The investigation identified a sequence of natural, subsoil and topsoil deposits. No archaeological features were identified and no artefacts 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 Mrs J. Kidd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of a single bungalow on land at Hedgerows Farm, Mill Lane, Osgodby, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application 97/P/0801. The watching brief was carried out on the 25th and 31st March 2003, in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services

(Appendix 1) and approved by the Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Osgodby is located 5km northwest of Market Rasen and 22km northeast of Lincoln in the administrative district of West Lindsey, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The development site lies approximately 1km south of Osgodby village centre on the eastern side of Mill Lane and north of the A1103 (Fig. 2). Centred on National Grid Reference TF 0785 9180 the site lies at a height of c. 25m OD on land that slopes gently down to the south towards the watercourse known as The Dale.

Local soils are of the Blackwood Association, typically deep permeable sandy and coarse soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 127). These soils are developed on glacial till which overlies a solid geology of Jurassic Amphill Clay (BGS 1999).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Osgodby lies in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Neolithic to the present day. A Neolithic flint leaf-shaped arrowhead was found in the north of the parish and two flint daggers have been retrieved from the area. A Bronze Age axe was found to the east of the site and two flint scrapers are known from the west

The site lies to the south of a suspected Roman road that ran from Owmbly Cliff to High Street, just east of Claxby (Margary 1973, 242). However, a watching brief undertaken near the A46 failed to find an eastern extension (Field and George 1997, 52). South of the village and north of the site, surface finds of pottery, building debris and bronze utensils suggests the site of a settlement (Whitwell 1970, 75). There are also antiquarian accounts of skeletons, presumed Roman, being unearthed in 1849

between Osgodby and Usselby (White 1856, 478).

Osgodby is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Osgotesbi* and *Osgotebi* the name is derived from the Anglo-Scandinavian personal name 'Osgot' and the Old Danish *by* meaning farmstead (Cameron 1998, 95). At the time of Domesday the land was held by the Bishop of Bayeaux, Roger of Poitou, Gocelin son of Lanbert, Palf Pagenel, Seward and Siward the priest and contained a mill and 26 acres of meadow (Foster and Longley 1976). In the subsequent Lindsey Survey of c. 1115, the land was being held by the Abbot of York, Ralf Painell, Gilbert son of Gocelin, Count of Mortain and Count Odo (*ibid.*).

Medieval remains are restricted to earthworks within the village. The earthworks represent the former tofts of the medieval village and a sunken lane, a back road, has also been recorded (Everson *et al.* 1991, 145). Ridge and furrow of the medieval field system has also been plotted to the north and south of the village (*ibid.*). There is no trace of the former medieval church of St. Denis.

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 nature, function and date.

4. METHODS

Prior to the excavation of foundation trenches, topsoil was stripped from some of the plot. Foundation trenches were then excavated by machine to depths required by the development. Following excavation the sides of the trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical and selected deposits were the hand dug to determine their

nature and to retrieve artefactual material. Each deposit identified was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A description of all deposits and their interpretation 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.

Following excavation, records of the deposits encountered were examined and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing is 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 layer of mid to dark grey clay (003) identified as the natural drift geology. Developed upon this was a subsoil comprising a 0.15m thick (Fig. 4, Section 1) deposit of mixed sand (002). Sealing all deposits was the current topsoil (001) of greyish brown silty sand.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits relate to the underlying drift geology of glacial till. Subsoil and topsoil had then developed upon this deposit. No archaeological features or deposits were present and no artefacts retrieved.

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Mill Lane, Osgodby, as the site lay in close proximity to prehistoric

finds and a possible Romano-British settlement.

However, no deposits and features relating to the Romano-British settlement were identified. No other archaeological deposits were identified and no artefactual material was retrieved.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mrs J. Kidd for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. Dale Trimble coordinated the work and this report was edited by Denise Drury and Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly permitted access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble
 Site Supervisor: Fiona Walker
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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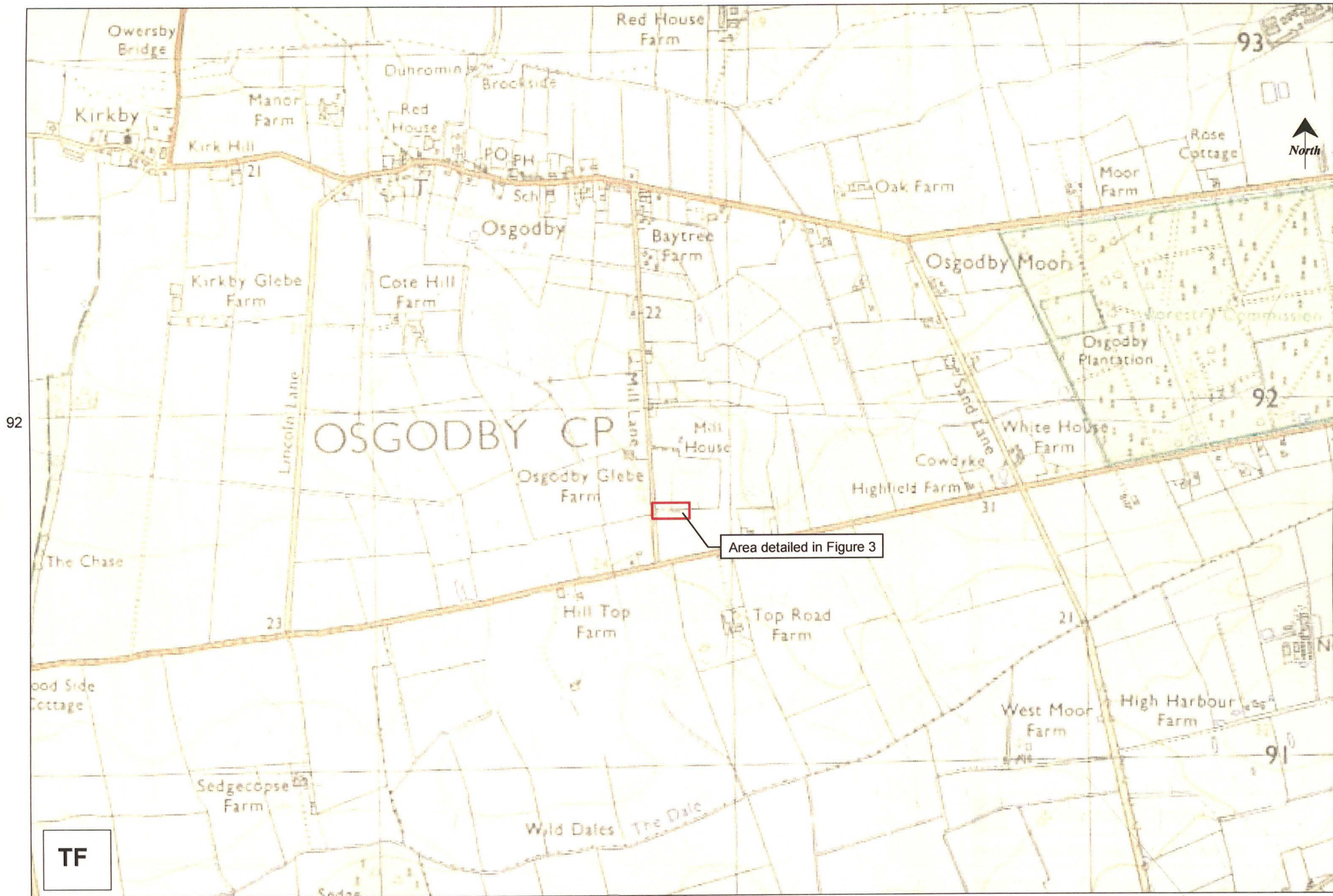
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11. ABBREVIATIONS

BGS British Geological Survey
 IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

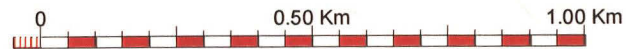


Figure 1 - General location plan



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright. HTL LTD Licence No AL5041A0001

Figure 2 - Site location plan



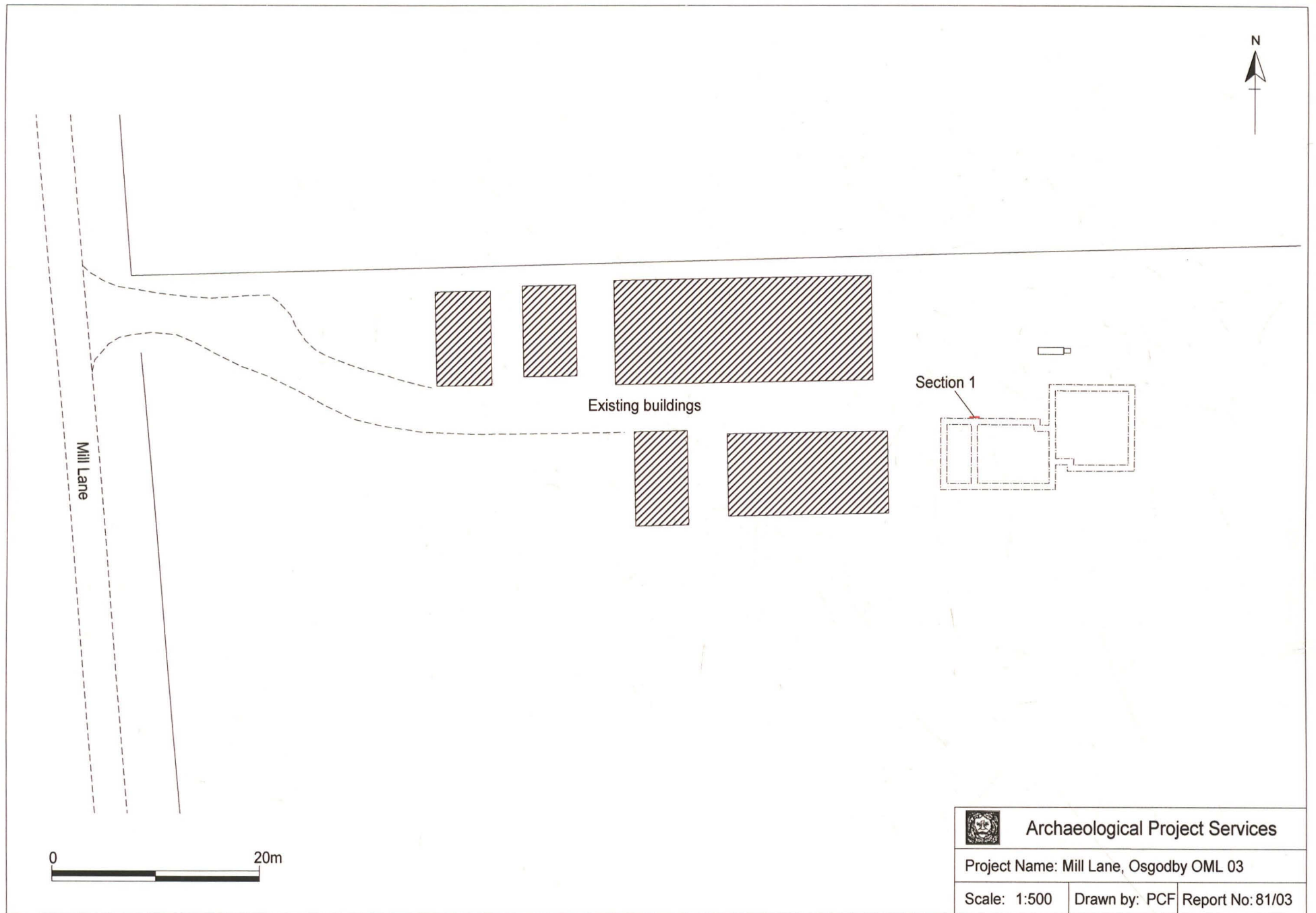
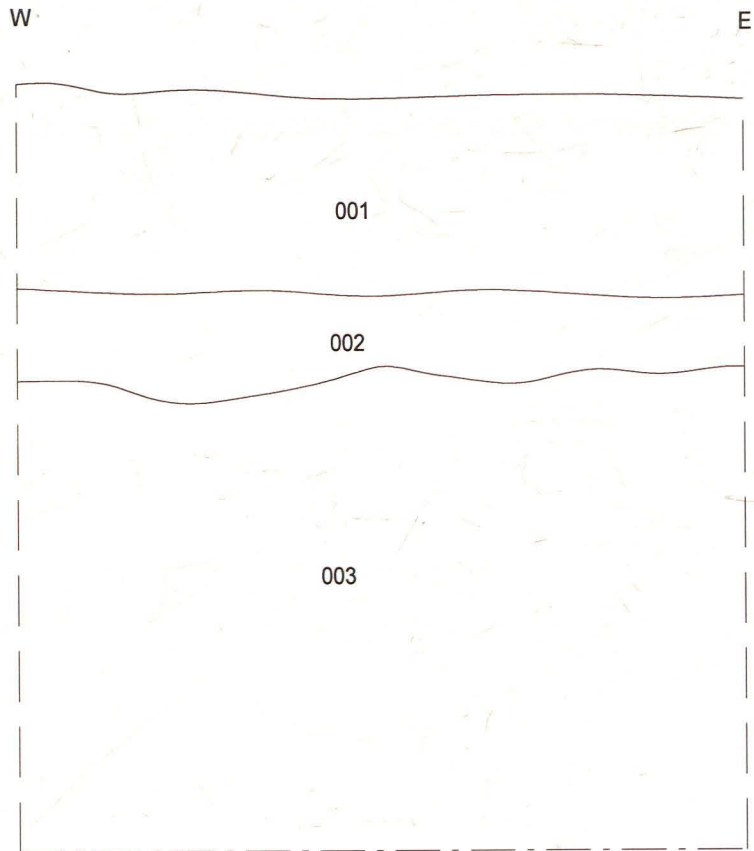


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section location



Section 1



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Mill Lane, Osgodby OML 03

Scale: 1:10

Drawn by:PCF

Report No: 81/03

Figure 4 - Section 1



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



Plate 2 - Section 1 showing the general sequence of deposits, looking north

Appendix 1

LAND AT HEDGEROWS FARM, MILL LANE, OSGODBY, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during groundworks associated with construction of a bungalow, garage and Calor gas storage tank at Hedgerows Farm, Mill Lane, Osgodby, Lincolnshire*
- 1.2 *The site lies approximately 1km south of the main village of Osgodby, in an area where three items of Romano-British metalwork have been discovered.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of inspection of footings and other groundworks after excavation and the recording of any visible archaeological remains.*
- 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 archaeological watching brief during development at Hedgerows Farm, Mill Lane, Osgodby, Lincolnshire at TF 07859180
- 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 Osgodby is located approximately 5km northwest of Market Rasen and 22km northeast of the city of Lincoln in the West Lindsey administrative district of Lincolnshire. The proposed development at Hedgerows Farm lies approximately 1km south of Osgodby village, off Mill Lane at TF 07859180.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (97/P/0801) was submitted to West Lindsey District Council for construction of a bungalow, garage and a Calor gas store. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the undertaking of a watching brief during groundworks associated with the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Osgodby lies at between 20m and 30m OD on the east edge of the Ancholme Valley and west of the scarp slope of the Wolds. Underlying soils are of the Blackwood Association, deep permeable sandy and coarse soils developed on glaciofluvial drift. (Hodge *et al.* 1984).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 At the time of the Domesday survey of 1086, manors in Osgodby were held by Roger of Poitou, Abba and Sumarlithi. A mill was held by Ingimundr from Roger.

- 6.2 The place name derives from the Anglo-Scandinavian personal name *Osgot* or *Osgod*, a regular anglicised form of the Old Norse *Asgautr* or Old Danish *Asgot*, prefixed before the Old Danish *by*, meaning farmstead or village (Cameron, 1998). The Domesday reference and the place name indicate that the settlement was established by the Late Saxon period at least.
- 6.3 The Lincolnshire County Council Site and Monuments Record holds records of the discovery by metal detectorists of three Romano British Bronze artefacts (PRN 50182) in the vicinity the proposed development. These comprise a fragment of furniture fitting, a late third century sestertius and a thimble with dotted decoration.

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 comprise the inspection of all excavated areas for the presence of archaeological remains.
- 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed 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.
- 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

8.2.4 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 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; the West Lindsey 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 Archaeology Section. They will be given as much notice as possible, ideally seven days before 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 sub-contractor 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

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Specification: Version 1, 18th March 2003

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Soft to friable mid greyish brown silty sand, 0.26m thick	Topsoil
002	Soft mixed mid grey, yellow and yellowish brown sand, 0.15m thick	Subsoil
003	Firm to plastic mid to dark grey clay, >0.75m thick	Natural deposit

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and 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).
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.
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.
Till	A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as Boulder Clay, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

3	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Sheet of scale drawings
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: 2003.81

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: OML 03

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.