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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING
BRIEF
AT BACK LANE
WOOD ENDERBY
LINCOLNSHIRE
(WEB 02)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

EVENT LI 4524 SOURCE LI 9125 PRN- 45501 - Undated LI 7716
LI 9126 45502 Early Medieval
45503 Neolithic
45504 Medieval

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING
BRIEF
AT BACK LANE
WOOD ENDERBY
LINCOLNSHIRE
(WEB 02)**

**Work Undertaken For
Fieldview Homes**

July 2003

Report Compiled by
Thomas Bradley-Lovekin MA, PIFA

National Grid Reference: TF 276 640

Planning Application No: S/213/00512/02
LCNCC Archive No: 2002.407

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT
SERVICES**



APS Report No.11/03



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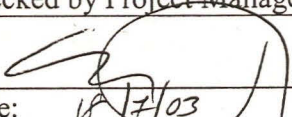
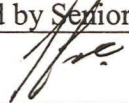
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Table of Contents

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
5.1	Phase 1: The natural deposits	3
5.2	Phase 2: Saxo-Norman features.....	3
5.3	Phase 3: Medieval features	3
5.4	Phase 4: Undated features.....	3
5.5	Phase 5: Recent features and overburden	4
6.	Discussion.....	5
7.	Conclusions	5
8.	Acknowledgements.....	5
9.	Bibliography	5
10.	Abbreviations.....	5

Appendices

1. Specification for archaeological watching brief
2. Context descriptions
3. The Finds by *Paul Cope-Faulkner, Rachael Hall, Tom Lane and Gary Taylor*
4. Glossary
5. The Archive

List of Figures

Figure 1 General location plan

Figure 2 Site location plan and archaeological setting

Figure 3 Plan of development area, showing location of groundworks monitored

Figure 4 Plot 1 groundworks and archaeological features.

Figure 5 Plot 2 groundworks and archaeological features.

Figure 6 Plot 3 groundworks and archaeological features.

Figure 7 Sections recorded in Plot 1 (Sections 11-14)

Figure 8 Sections recorded in Plot 2 (Sections 6 and 8)

Figure 9 Sections recorded in Plot 3 (Sections 1-3)

Figure 10 Sections recorded in Plot 3 (Sections 4-5)

Figure 11 Sections recorded in Plot 3, Garage (Sections 9-10)

Figure 12 Section 7, recorded in Plot 2

Figure 13 Section 15, recorded in groundworks for septic tank (Plot 1)

List of Plates

Plate 1 Southeast facing view across the completed Plot 3 groundworks

Plate 2 Close up of Section 11, showing [061]

Plate 3 Close up of Section 14, showing [048]

Plate 4 Close up of Section 14, showing [055]

1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of foundation trenches for three detached houses and two garages at Back Lane, Wood Enderby, Lincolnshire. The site is situated in the medieval core of the village.

Two Saxo-Norman (850-1150AD) features, a ditch and a pit were recorded within Plot 3 and three medieval (1067-1540AD) features were identified within Plot 1. Nine undated features were recorded dispersed across all three plots.

The presence of a re-deposited Neolithic flint blade flake on the site is indicative of activity in the vicinity of the site during this period.

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 (APS) was commissioned by Fieldview Homes Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of footings trenches for three detached houses and two detached garages on land adjacent to Rectory Cottage, Back Lane, Wood Enderby, Lincolnshire. The watching brief was required to fulfil an archaeological condition attached to the client's planning permission (S/213/00512/02) by the local authority, East Lindsey District Council.

The work was undertaken in accordance with a specification designed by APS (Appendix 1) and approved by the Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council. The watching brief was undertaken between the 22nd and 30th of August 2002. An additional watching brief was carried out on the 4th of April 2003 during groundworks for a septic tank within Plot 1 (Figure 3).

2.3 Topography and Geology

Wood Enderby is located approximately 5.5km south of Horncastle in the East Lindsey district of Lincolnshire, (Figure. 1). Back Lane runs north-south to the east of the main road through the village. The site itself is located 220m southeast of the parish church (Figure. 2) and is centred on National Grid Reference TF 276 640.

Wood Enderby is located on the western side of the Lincolnshire Wolds. The village stands on a north-facing slope to the south of Haltham Beck. The site itself is in the stream valley and lies at 30m OD. Local soils are stagnogleyic brown calcareous earths of the Cannamore Association developed on chalky till (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 140).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Although this watching brief is believed to be the first archaeological project to have been undertaken in Wood Enderby, individual prehistoric and Medieval artefacts have been recovered from the vicinity of the village and at least two Bronze Age (2200-800BC) barrows are known to have stood within 1.75km of the site. The locations of these find spots are shown on Figure. 2 and recorded on the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monument Record (SMR).

The barrows stood to the south of the village. The nearer of the two (SMR 40599), located 400m south of the development area, was levelled in the

1950s. The other (SMR 40600) stood 1.75km to the south, close to Enderby Hill Farm. Prehistoric worked flints (SMR40597) have been found 50m north of this barrow. A possible third barrow (SMR 40596) was shown on the 1824 1st edition Ordnance Survey 375m northeast of the development area.

Nothing of Roman date is recorded within the vicinity of the village.

Wood Enderby comprised the land of two manors in the Domesday Survey of 1086, most of it being sokeland of the royal manor of Horncastle (Foster & Longley 1976).

The development area lies at edge of the shrunken medieval settlement, 220m to the southeast of the now redundant medieval parish church, St Benedict (SMR 40598).

A Medieval bronze seal (SMR 40601) was discovered immediately north of the development area within the garden of an adjacent property, within 50m of Plot 1. The decoration on this artefact depicts Eve taking the apple from the Tree of Life. The location of the site within the medieval settlement meant that medieval remains were anticipated prior to the development.

Although the parish of Wood Enderby was enclosed by act of Parliament between 1792 and 1798, the land upon which the development was situated was enclosed prior to this. The area immediately north of the development was known as *kiln garth* (meaning enclosure) in 1792 (Russell and Russell 1985, 86-8).

3. AIMS

The aim of the watching brief was to record and interpret any archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches. This was to enable the form, function, sequence and spatial arrangement of those

archaeological features encountered to be determined.

4. METHODS

The groundworks involved the excavation of footings trenches for three detached houses, two detached garages and an associated septic tank. The position of the trenching is shown on Fig 3. Trenches ranged from 1.4m to 0.73m in depth. All the trenches were excavated by the client's contractors, but monitored and recorded by APS staff. For simplicity, the trenches will be referred to by the same terms as the client's use (e.g. Plot 1 or Plot 2 garage).

Each archaeological deposit or feature revealed within the trenches was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20. Recording of the deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

A range of archaeological finds was recovered during the watching brief. These have been retained and are reported on in Appendix 3.

5. RESULTS

Following post excavation analysis five phases of archaeological activity were identified:

Phase 1	The natural deposits
Phase 2	Saxo-Norman features
Phase 3	Medieval features
Phase 4	Undated features
Phase 5	Recent features

These archaeological phases are reported below. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers that were assigned on site. The contexts are also listed in Appendix 2.

The positions of all the archaeological features identified during the watching brief are shown on Figures 4, 5 and 6.

5.1 Phase 1: The natural deposits

Eight natural deposits were identified during the groundworks. Across most of the site the natural strata comprised light yellow to reddish brown gravelly sands (003, 015, 031, 044, 047). There was however a marked change within Plot 1, the northern portion of which was excavated through mottled creamy grey and yellowish brown silty clay (034, 040). This clay was also present in the septic tank excavations, close to the site's northern boundary, where it was recorded as (063) (Figure 13).

5.2 Phase 2: Saxo-Norman features

Two Saxo-Norman features were identified in the central portion of the Plot 3 groundworks (Figure 6). The first of these, ditch [005 / 006], ran north-south across the southern portion of the house plot (Figure 6). The width of the ditch varied. To the south, [005] was 1.4m wide and at least 0.58m deep (Figure 9; Section 1). Towards the centre of the house plot, [006] was 2m wide (Figure 6) and at least 0.40m deep (Figure 9; Section 2). In spite of these differences [005] and [006] were clearly components of the same ditch. The ditch was cut through natural sand (003) and was filled with (004), a dark grey silty sand which contained fragments of 10th to 12th century pottery and re-deposited prehistoric worked flint. A large sub-rectangular cut [008] was situated immediately north of [005/ 006] (Figure 6). This was 2.5 long, at least 0.60m wide and at least 0.35m deep (Figure 9; Section 3). It cut through natural gravelly sand

(003) and was filled with a dark grey silty sand (007), which contained 11th to 12th century pot.

5.3 Phase 3: Medieval features

Three Medieval features were identified within the Plot 1 groundworks (Figure 4). A steep sided pit cut [048] was recorded towards the centre of the plot cutting through (059) (Figure 7; Section 14). The cut was 0.80m wide and at least 0.60m deep. The primary fill was a very dark grey slightly sandy silt (049). This contained a high proportion of charcoal which is indicative of the deposit having been cleaned out from a fire or hearth. The deposit contained fragments of possible prehistoric worked flint and sherds of 13th-15th century pottery. The secondary fill, a dark greyish brown sandy clay (050) also contained 12th to 14th century pottery.

A second sub-rectangular shaped pit [051] cut through (050) and partially truncated the cut of [048] (Figure 7; Section 14). Pit [051] was 1.04m wide and 0.43m deep. It was filled with a dark greyish brown silty sand (052), which contained a single sherd of 13th to 15th century pottery.

The third medieval feature [055] lay 0.66m north west of [048] (Figure 7; Section 14). This pit was 1.8m wide and 0.28m deep. It was cut through natural deposit (040). The primary fill was a grey silty clay (056). This was sealed by a mottled deposit of silty and sandy clay (057), which contained 13th to 15th century pottery. This fill was truncated by a later undated cut [053].

5.4 Phase 4: Undated features

It is not possible to date nine of the features recorded during the watching brief as no datable artefacts were recovered from their fills.

Two undatable features were identified within the Plot 3 groundworks (Figure 6).

The first, [010] was a 1.8m wide, 0.25m deep sub-rectangular pit (Figure 10; Section 4). This was filled with a dark brownish grey silty clay (009). The second [012], a sub-circular cut, lay immediately north of [010]. This cut measured 1m x 0.8m and was at least 0.30m deep. It cut through natural gravelly sand (003) and was filled with a dark brownish grey silty sand (011).

Another undated possible ditch cut [030] was identified in the southwest corner of the Plot 3 garage groundworks (Figure 6). This cut was at least 0.90m wide and had a minimum depth of 0.43m (Figure 11; Section 10). It was filled with (029) a dark greyish brown silty sand.

Two undated features were identified during the groundworks for the Plot 2 garage (Figure 5). An east-west ditch [018/ 022] cut through natural sand (017). The ditch was 1.8m wide and 0.50m deep and was filled with a mid brown silty sand (020/ 023). Another east/ west linear cut [019] ran north of [018/ 022] (Figure 12, Section 7). This was 1.8m wide, 0.40m deep and also cut through (017). It was filled with a mid brown silty sand (021).

Four undated features were identified during the groundworks for Plot 1 (Figure 4). A small pit [053], was cut through (057), the upper fill of medieval pit [055] (Figure 7; Section 14). This cut was 0.57m wide and 0.17m deep. It was filled with a light greyish brown sandy silt (054). Another pit [060] was partially exposed in the northwest corner of Plot 1 (Figure 7; Section 11). This pit had a minimum depth of 0.50m and was cut through a natural deposit (034). It contained two fills, a dark greyish brown silty clay primary fill (036), sealed by a greyish brown sandy silt (038). No finds were recovered from the small segment of this feature disturbed during the groundworks.

A linear cut [061] lay in the north corner of Plot 1 (Figure 4). It was 0.80m wide, at

least 0.45m deep (Figure 7; Section 11) and extended 2.4m into the groundwork area. It was possibly the terminal of a northeast-southwest aligned ditch. It cut through natural deposit (034) and was filled with a very dark greyish brown silty clay (035).

A final cut feature [041] was identified on the northern edge of the Plot 1 groundworks. This cut is hard to interpret as only a small portion of it was disturbed, but it was probably either a large pit or the terminal of a NE-SW aligned ditch. The cut was 0.32m deep and approximately 1m wide. It cut through natural deposit (040) and was filled with a very dark greyish brown sandy silt (042).

5.5 Phase 5: Recent features and overburden

A large shallow cut or depression [028] was present within the Plot 3 garage groundworks (Figure 6). This was 3.2m wide and 0.22m deep (Figure 11; Section 9). It was filled with a mixed deposit of greyish brown silty sand, brownish yellow sandy clay and mid red fired clay (027). This was sealed by a dark greyish brown silty sand (026), which contained post-medieval ceramic building material.

The natural soils and cut features were sealed by a series of subsoils and topsoils. Four subsoils (033, 039, 043, and 058) were recorded during the groundworks for Plot 1. These subsoils were all similar deposits of sandy silt and sandy clay. A modern land drain [045] cut through (043). This was filled with a dark brown silty sand (046). All the subsoils in Plot 1 were sealed by a dark greyish brown silty sand topsoil (032). This topsoil was also present in the septic tank excavations, where it was recorded as (062) (Figure 13).

Two mid brown silty sand subsoils (014, 016) were recorded in Plot 2 and its garage. In the garage groundworks the subsoil (016) lay beneath a mixed deposit

of light yellowish olive brown silt clay, mixed with chalk fragments (024). Similar mid brown silty sand subsoils were identified in Plot 3 (002) and its garage (025). A single dark grey silty sand topsoil (001) covered the subsoils in both Plots 2 and 3.

6. DISCUSSION

Although archaeological features were identified in all three areas of groundworks, it is clear that activity was focussed at the northern end of the site in Plot 1, where three medieval features were identified and to the south in Plot 3 where two Saxo-Norman features were found. Comparatively few archaeological features were found in Plot 2. Analysis of the pottery assemblage (Appendix 3) suggests that the site was occupied for a comparatively short period of time and was abandoned by about the 14th century. It is suggested that occupation may have been largely restricted to the 12th-13th centuries. However, although all the medieval features investigated in Plot 1 also contained quantities of 10th-12th century pottery, only 10th - 12th century material was recovered from Plot 3. Although the assemblage from Plot 3 is small, the absence of 13th-15th century material suggests that the northern part of the site may have been occupied for longer than the south. The absence of late-medieval and post-medieval artefacts suggests that the occupation of the site had either ceased or was greatly diminished by the later part of the medieval period. This is in line with well documented national trends which show that settlement contraction was a common occurrence across Britain at this time.

All the features identified during the watching brief were either ditches or pits. No structural features such as postholes or beam slots were identified which suggests that no buildings stood within the areas investigated. The presence of charcoal, pottery and bone within (049), the primary

fill of [048], indicates that this may have been a domestic refuse deposit.

Although activity within Plot 2 was limited, [018] and [022] were clearly components of the same narrow east-west ditch. The south facing terminal of another ditch [061], aligned northeast-southwest was recorded further north in Plot 1. Curiously, both these ditches were aligned at approximate right angles to Back Lane, suggesting that its line may have historical antecedents. This is supported by the 1798 survey for the enclosure of Wood Enderby, which shows that the part of the village that included the site was enclosed prior to the 1792 Enclosure Act (Russell & Russell 1985). The survey shows that the site was occupied by three paddocks (Numbers 42, 43 and 44), which may reflect the boundaries of medieval house plots. It is possible that ditch [018]=[022] represents one of the paddock boundaries. The origin of the public footpath which runs diagonally across the site is unclear but it may also date to these earlier enclosures.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Back Lane, Wood Enderby, Lincolnshire. It was anticipated that archaeological features would be encountered as the site is located close to the core of the Medieval village and a number of prehistoric sites are known within the parish.

It is clear from the results of this watching brief that medieval remains extend across a large part of the development area. It is likely that these remains form part of a 'shrunk' medieval settlement. The pottery assemblage has been judged to be of high local significance and potential and it is likely that the physical remains recorded on the site are of similar importance.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr A.P. Brotherton of Fairview Homes Ltd who commissioned the fieldwork and this report. The project was coordinated by Steve Malone, Gary Taylor and Tom Lane edited this report.

9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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

Russell, E. and Russell, R.C, 1985 *Old and New Landscapes in the Horncastle area*, Lincolnshire County Council 86-8

10. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

OD Ordnance Datum (Mean Sea Level, Newlyn, Cornwall)

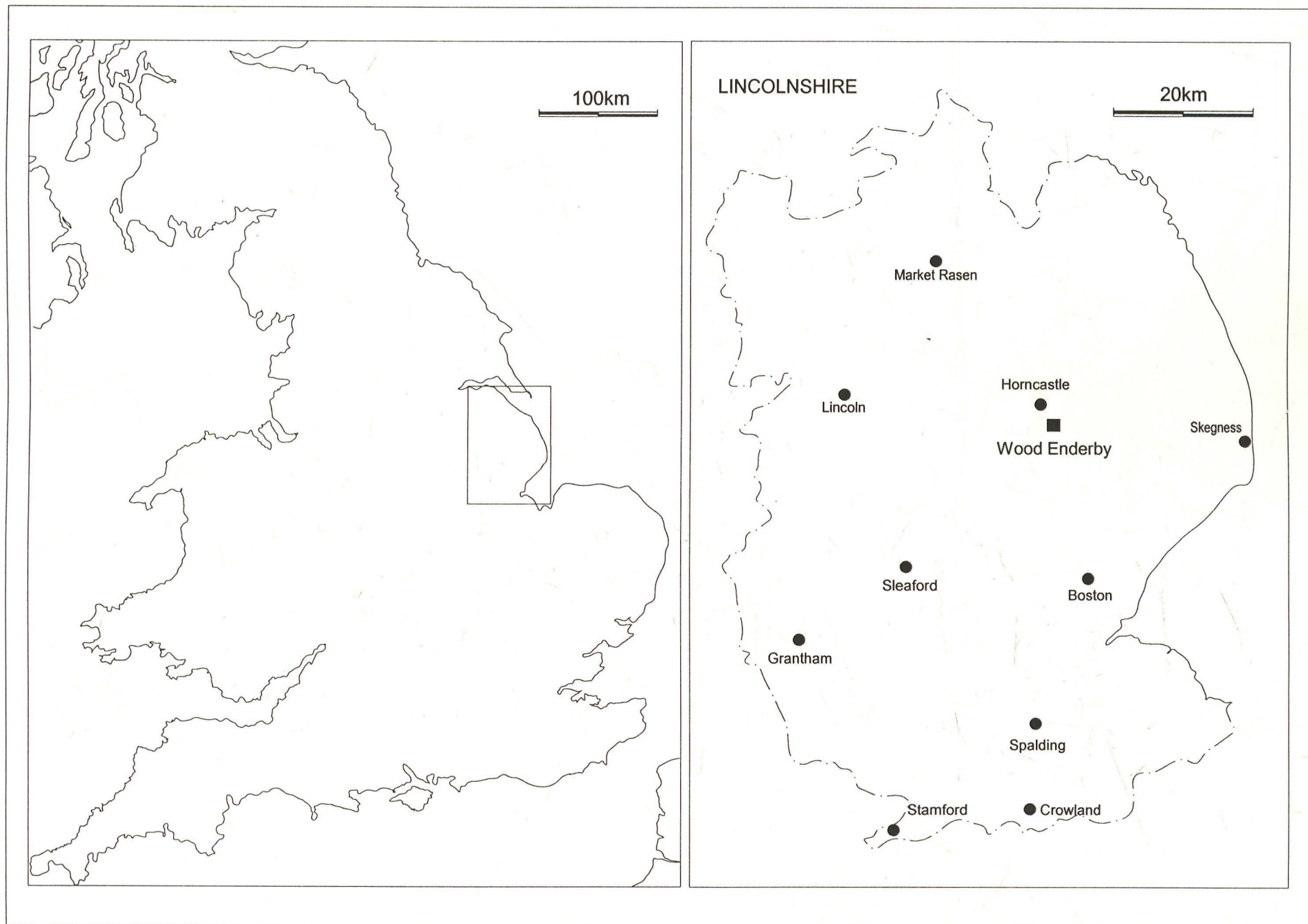


Figure 1: General Location Plan

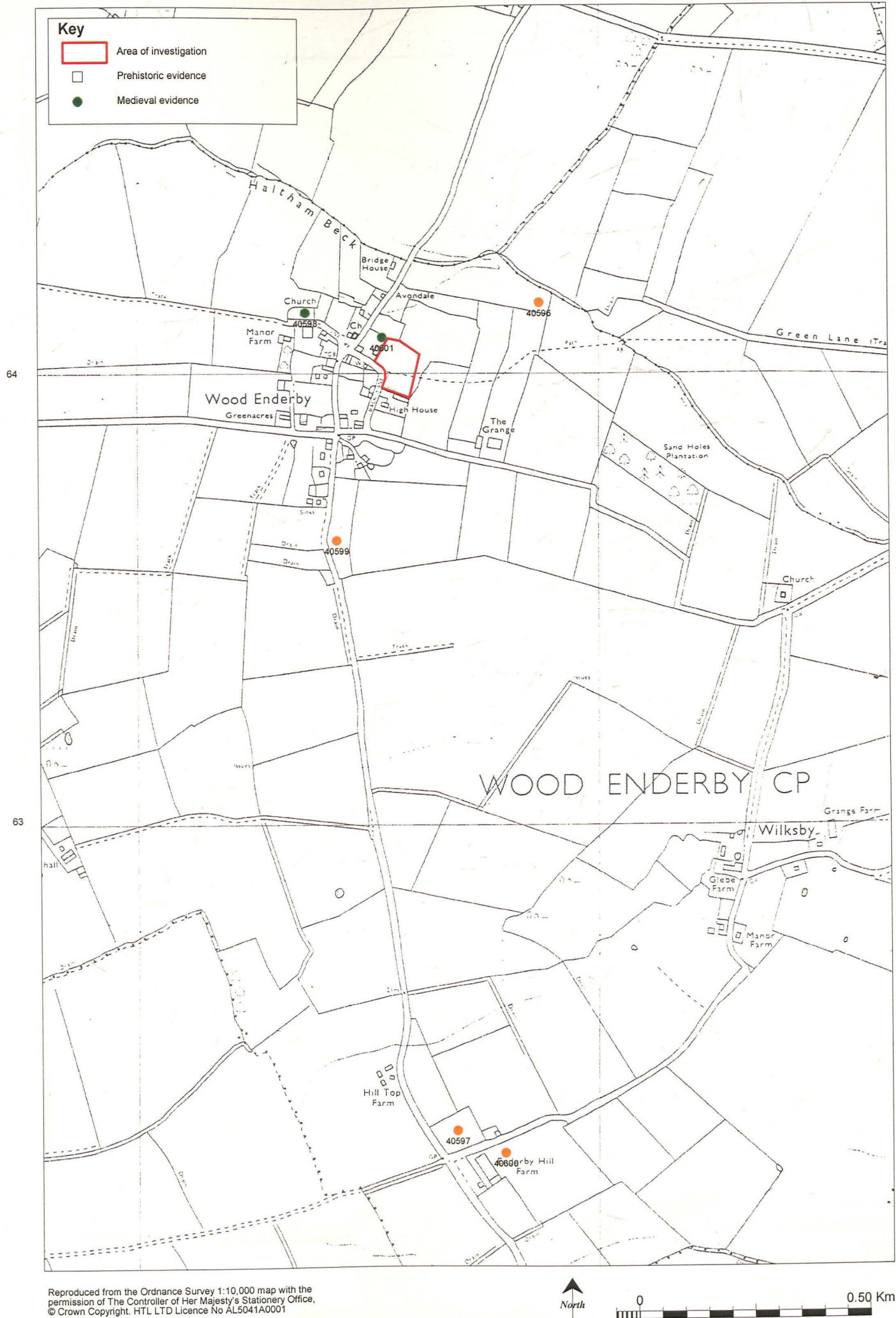


Figure 2 Site location plan and archaeological setting

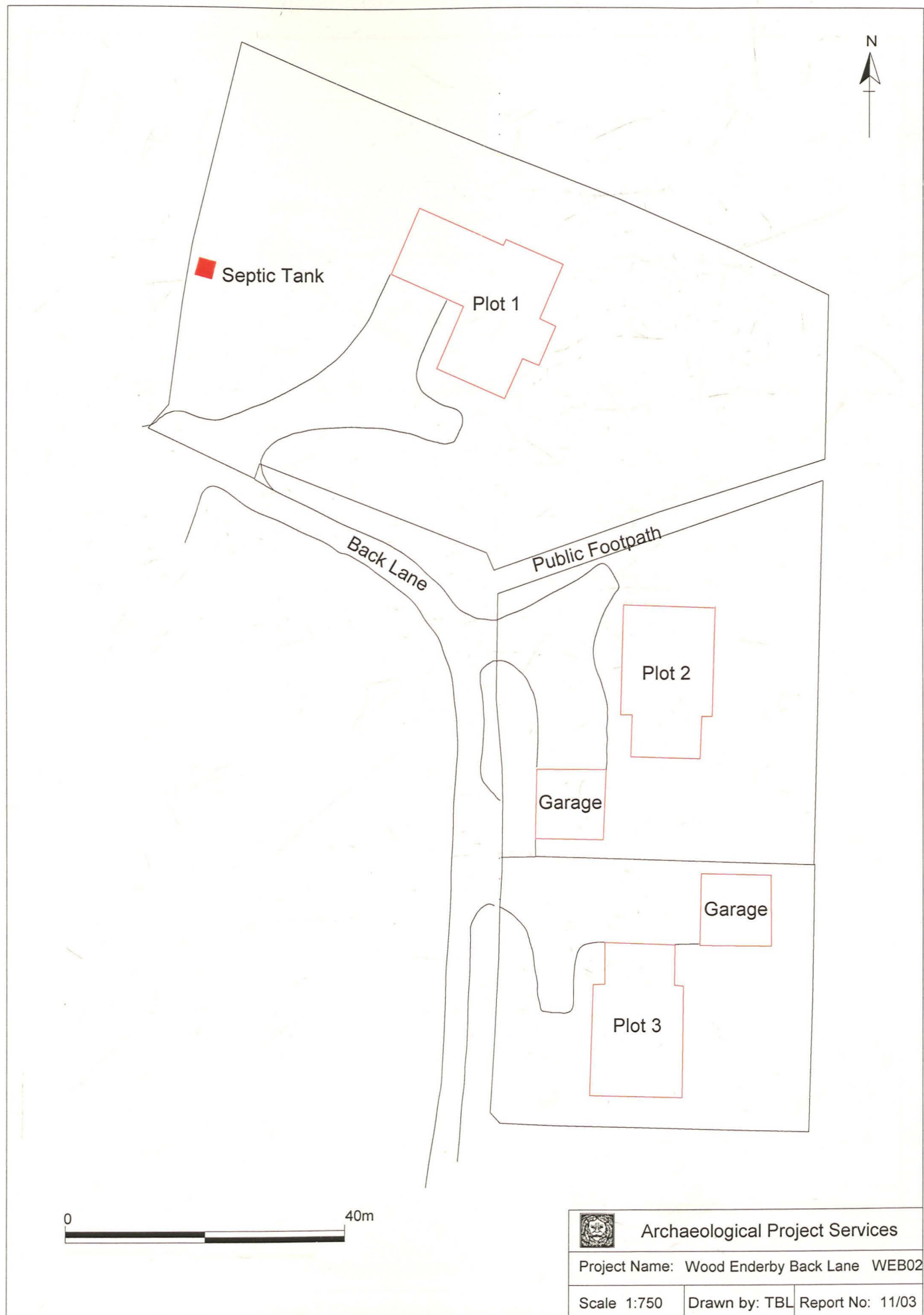


Figure 3. Plan of development area showing location of groundworks monitored

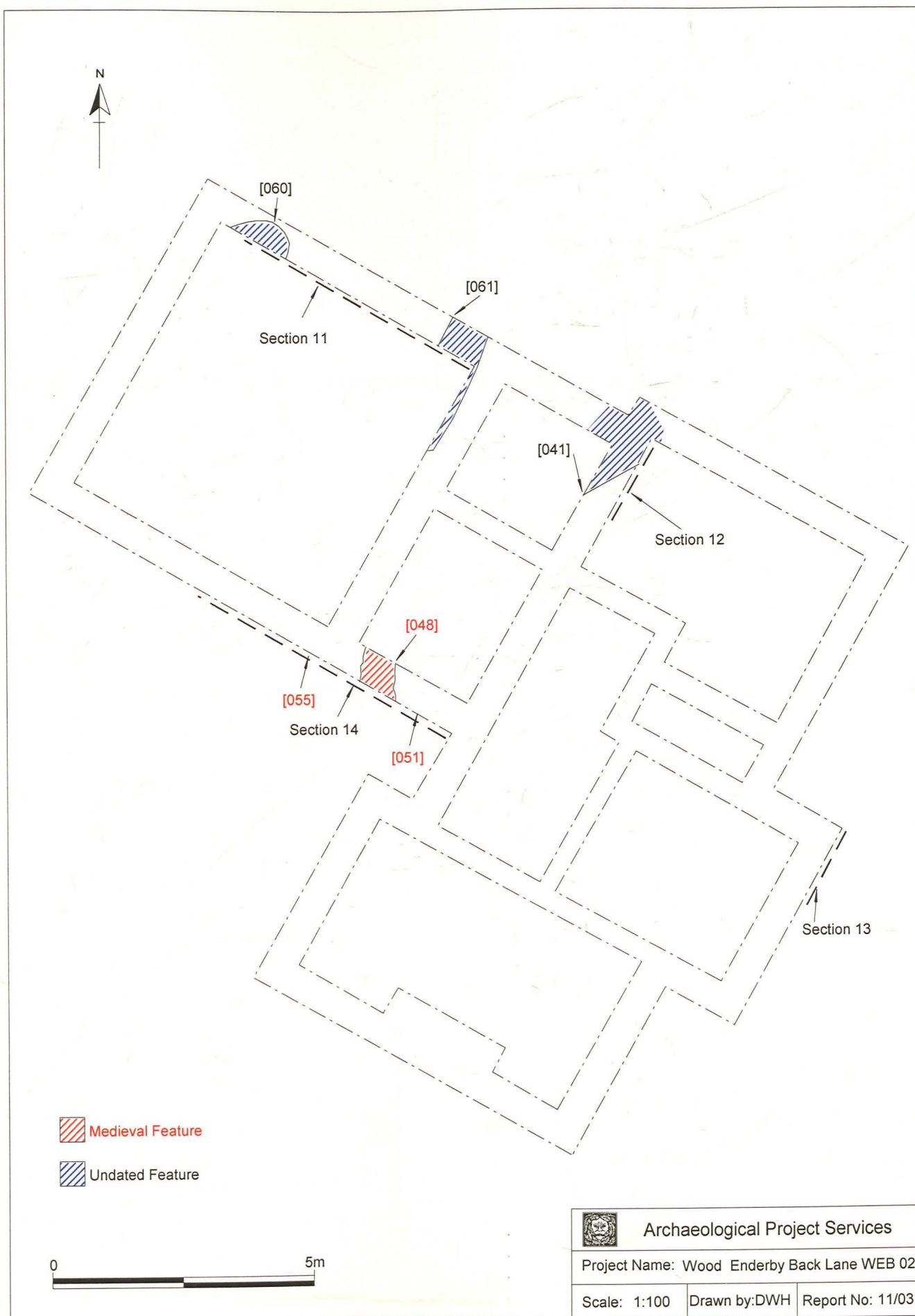


Fig. 4 Plot 1 Groundworks and archaeological features.

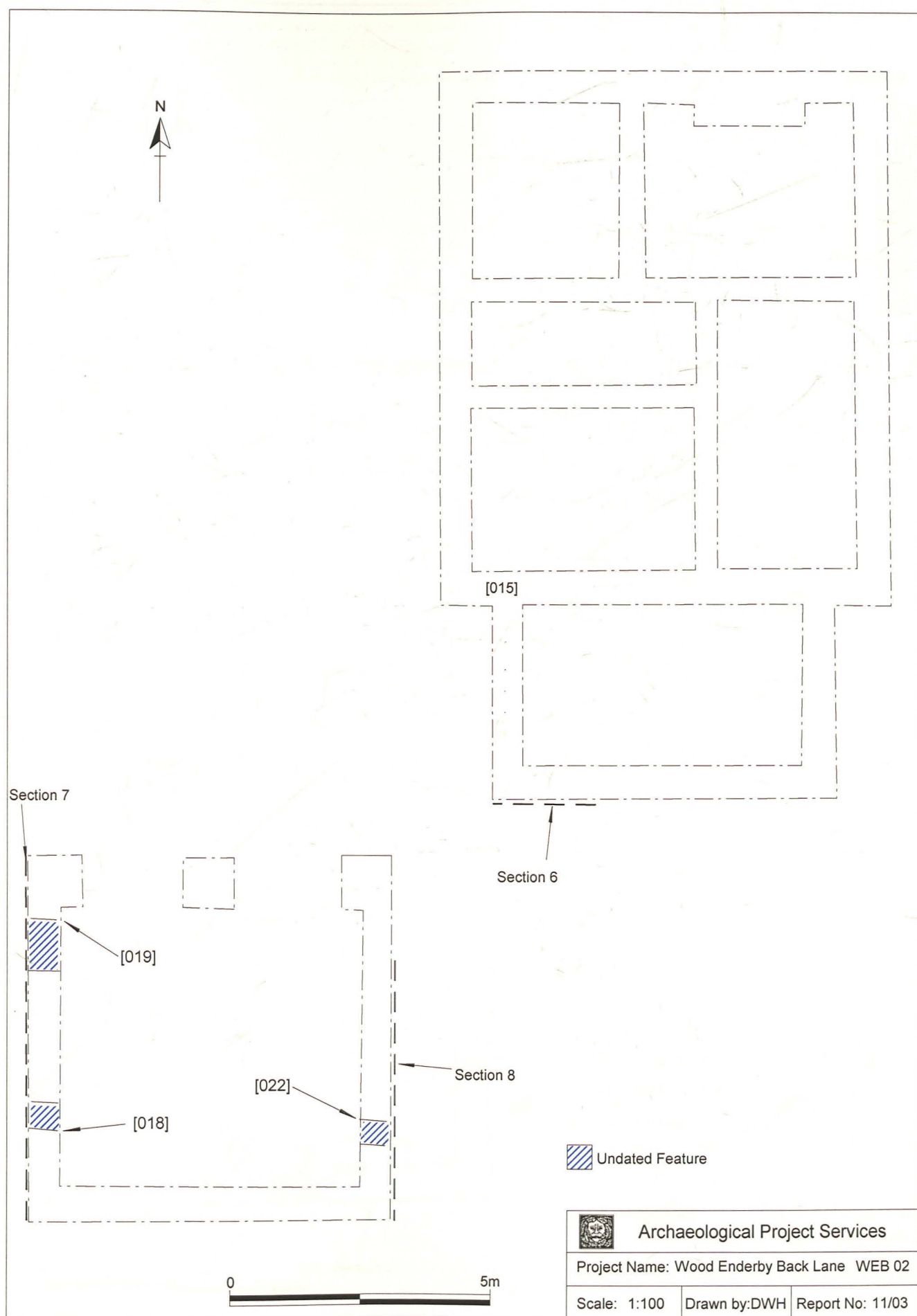
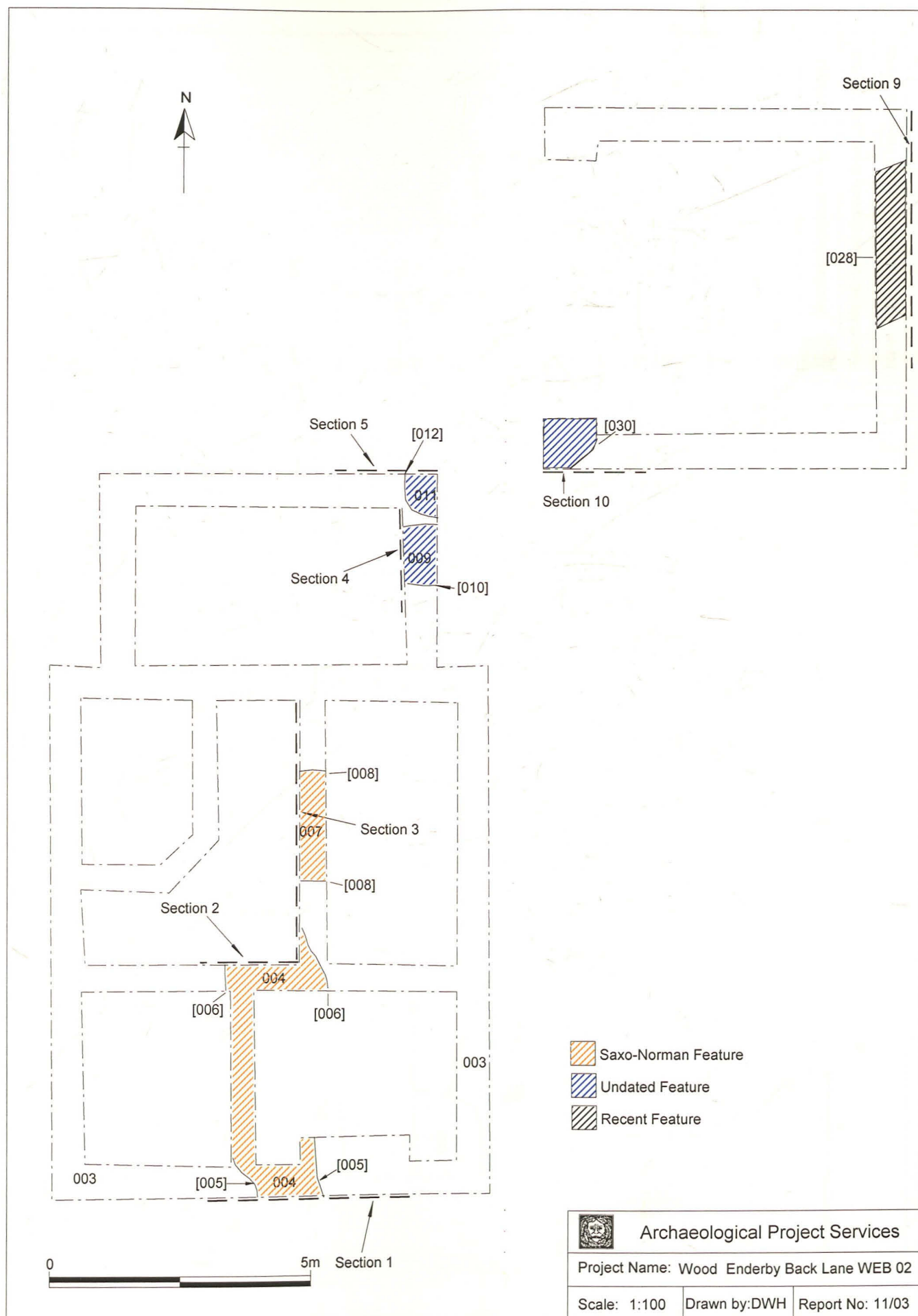


Fig.5 Plot 2 Groundworks and archaeological features



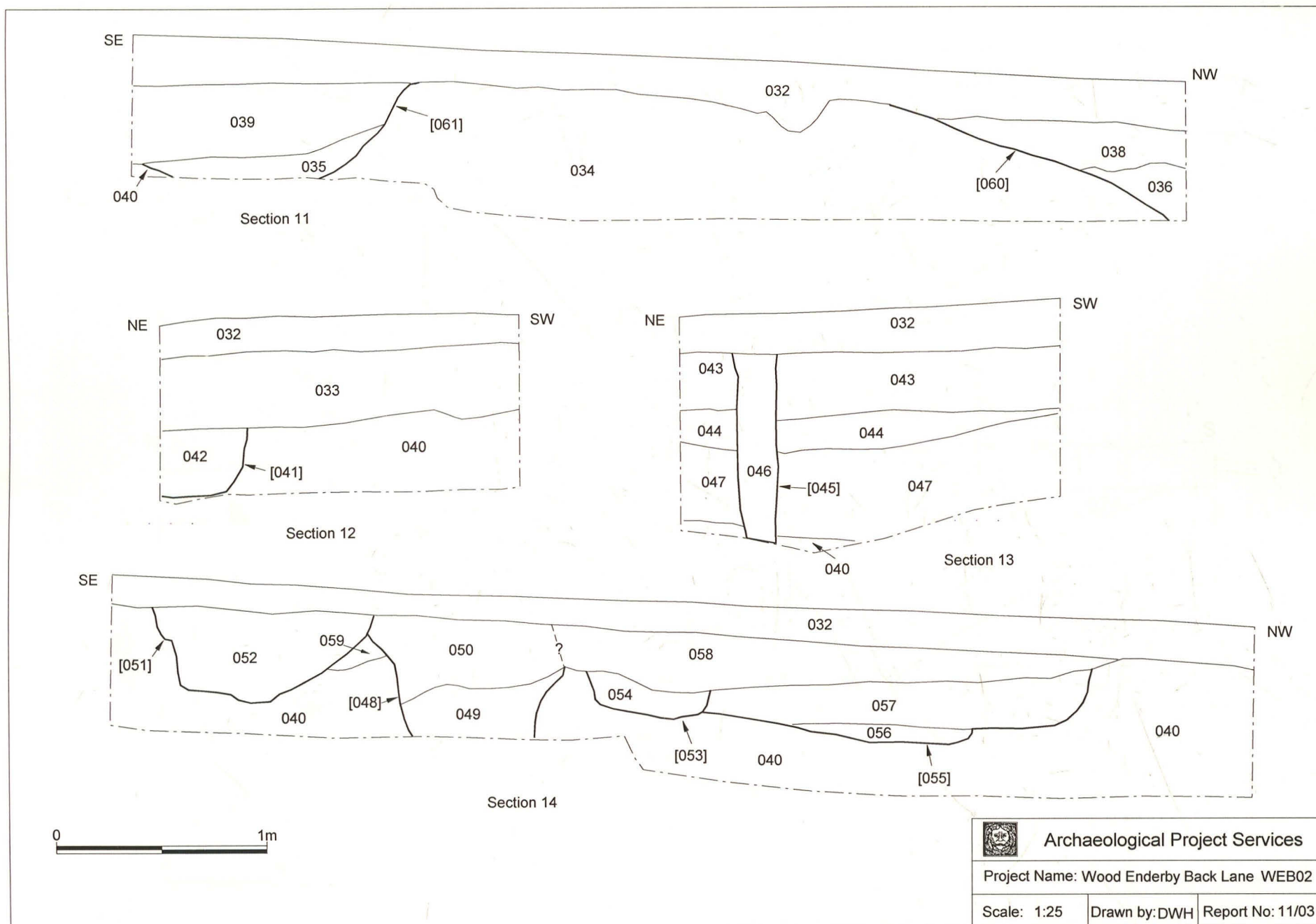
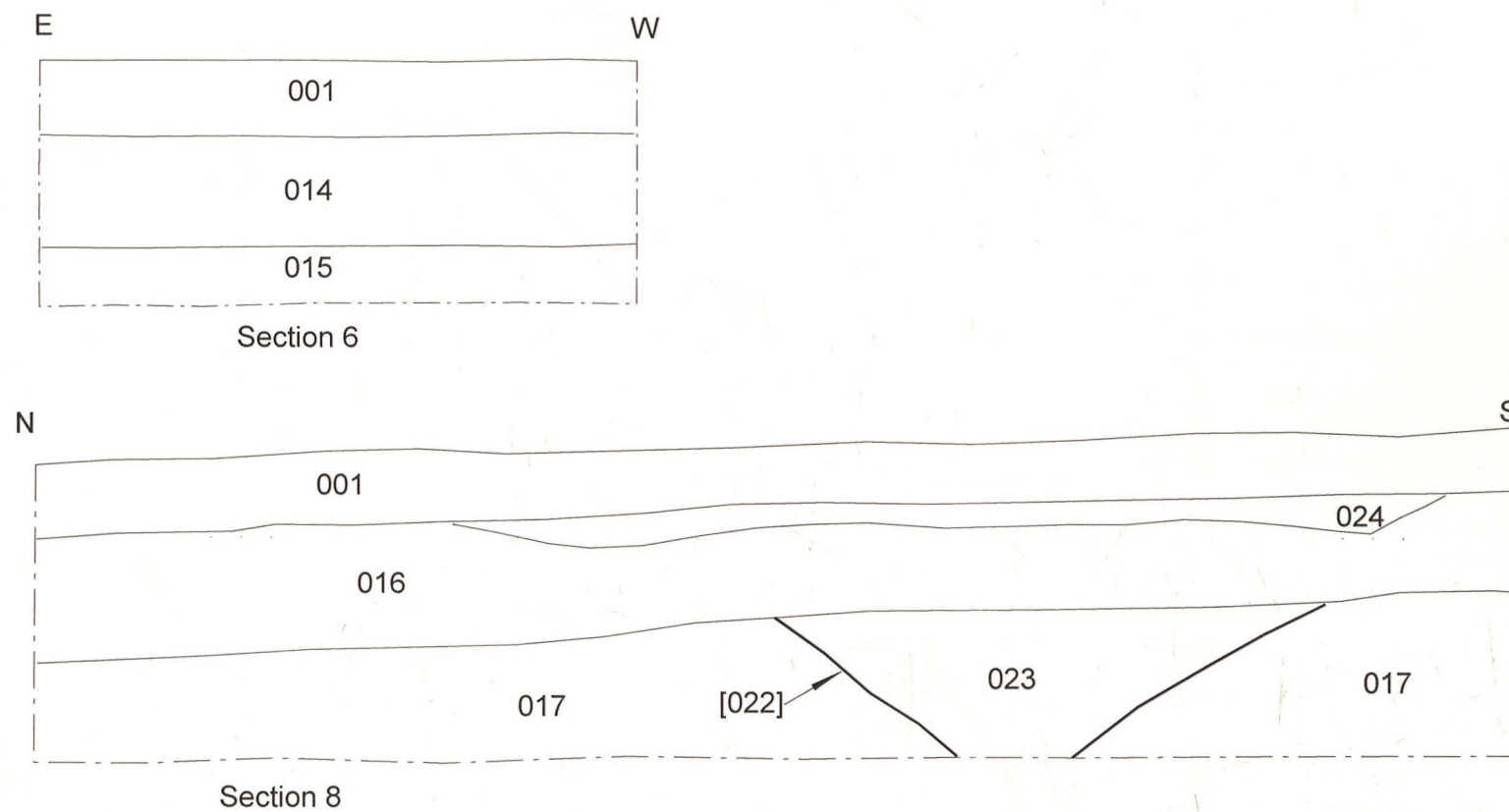


Fig.7 Sections recorded in Plot 1 (Sections 11-14)



0 1m


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Project Name: Wood Enderby Back Lane WEB02			
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Fig. 8 Sections recorded in Plot 2 (Sections 6 and 8)

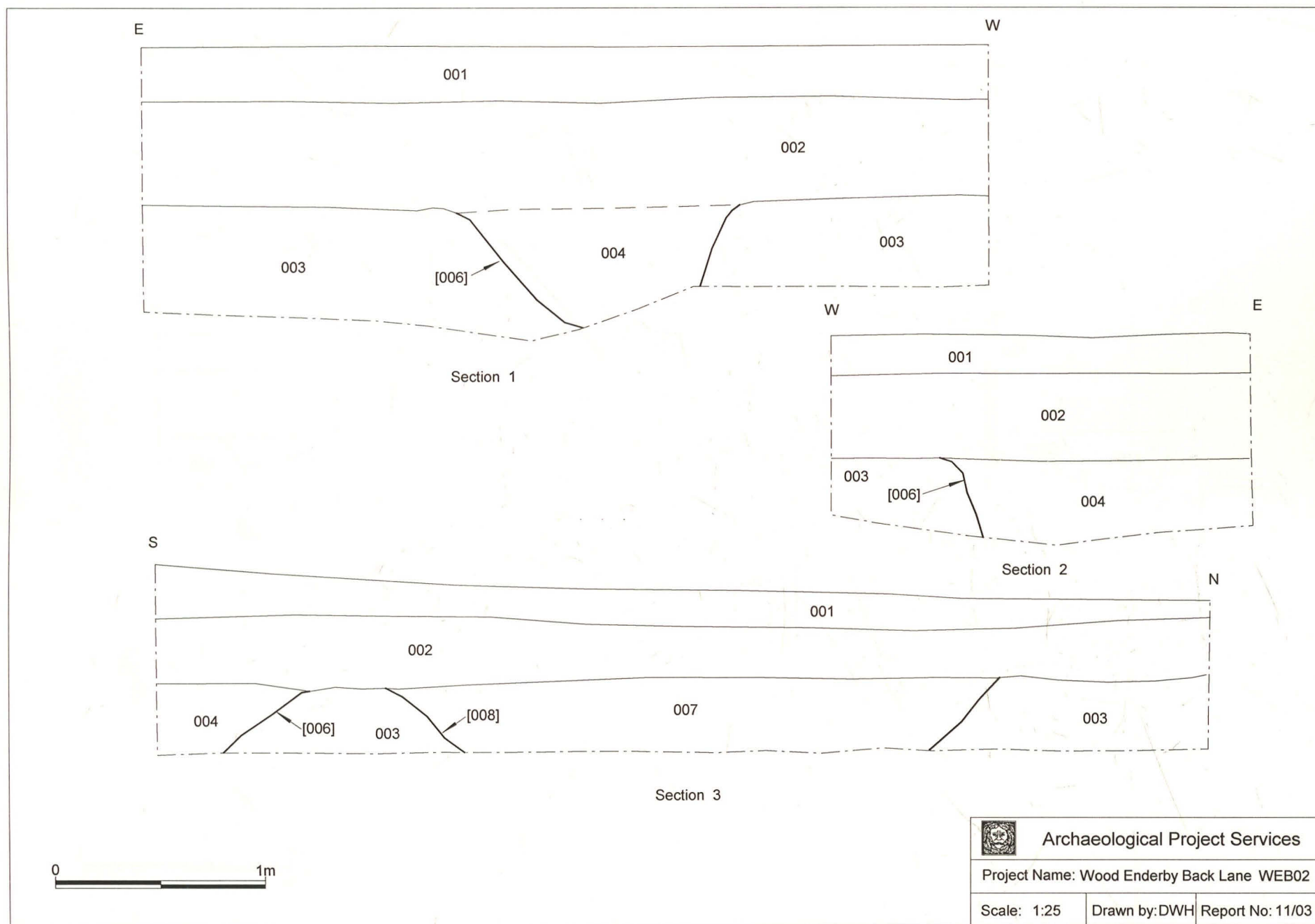

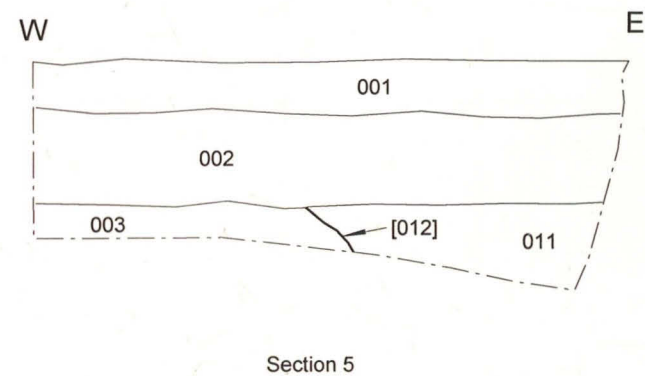
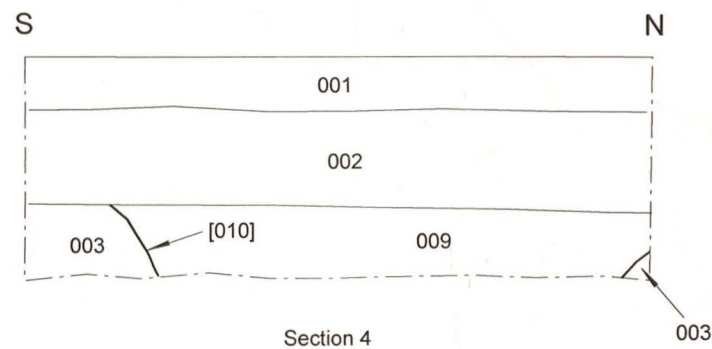


Fig.9 Sections in Plot 3 (Sections 1-3)

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Scale: 1:25	Drawn by: DWH	Report No: 11/03



0 1m



Archaeological Project Services

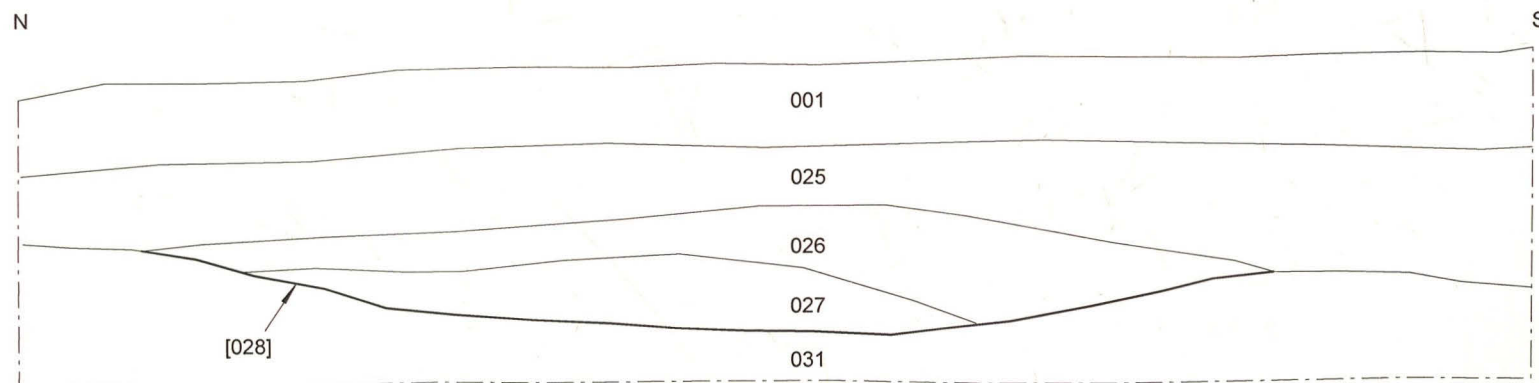
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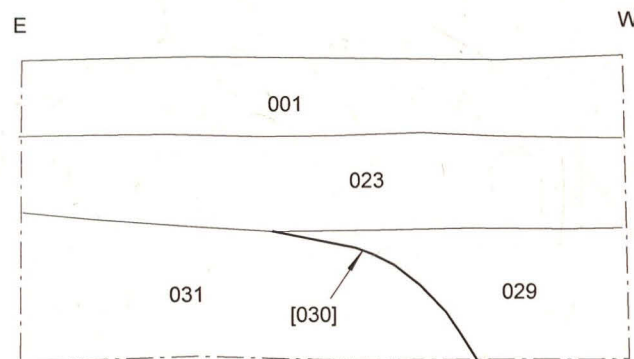
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Fig. 10 Sections in Plot 3 (Sections 4-5)



Section 9



Section 10

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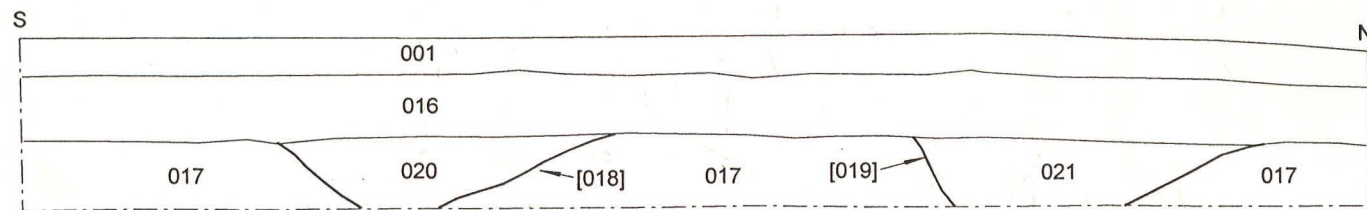


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Fig. 11 Sections in Plot 3, Garage (Sections 9-10)



Section 7



Archaeological Project Services

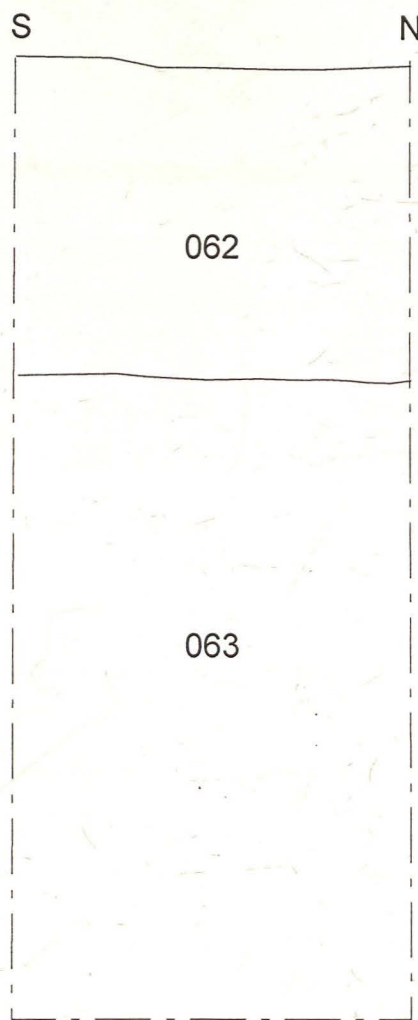
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Report No: 11/03

Fig. 12 Section 7



Section 15



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Wood Enderby Back Lane WEB 02

Scale 1:20

Drawn by: TBL

Report No: 11/03

Figure 13. Section 15, recorded in groundworks for septic tank (Plot 1)



Plate 1 Southeast facing view across
the completed Plot 3 groundworks



Plate 2 Close up of Section 11,
showing undated feature [061]



Plate 3 Close up of Section 14,
showing Medieval feature [048]



Plate 4 Close up of Section 14,
showing Medieval feature [055]

Appendix 1

LAND AT BACK LANE, WOOD ENDERBY, LINCOLNSHIRE SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during residential development on land at Back Lane, Wood Enderby, Lincolnshire*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an area of archaeological interest and potential, within the core of the shrunken medieval settlement. Prehistoric remains are also known close by.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of a watching brief during groundworks on the site.*
- 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 residential development at Back Lane, Wood Enderby, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 276 640.
- 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 Wood Enderby is located 6km south of Horncastle in the East Lindsey District of Lincolnshire. The site is at the northeastern corner of the village, off Back Lane, at National Grid Reference TF 276 640.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (S/213/00512/02) was submitted to East Lindsey District Council for two houses with detached garages and a single house with integral garage on land adjacent to Rectory Cottage, Back Lane, Wood Enderby, Lincolnshire. 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 Wood Enderby is located on the west side of the Lincolnshire Wolds. The village is on a north-facing slope to the south of Haltham Beck. The site is in the stream valley and lies at 30m OD. Local soils are stagnogleyic brown calcareous earths of the Cannamore Association developed on chalky till (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 140).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 A possible prehistoric burial tumulus is depicted on the 1824 1st edition OS map of the area as lying about 200m to the northeast of the development site. Another tumulus was located about 1km to the south and prehistoric flints have been found further south.
- 6.2 Wood Enderby comprised the land of two manors in the Domesday Survey of 1086, most of it being sokeland of the royal manor of Horncastle. The site is at the edge of the shrunken medieval settlement, close to the redundant medieval parish church. Settlement remains of Late Saxon-post-medieval date might be expected in the development area.

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 excavation of foundation trenches and other aspects of ground disturbance.
- 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 East 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

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

Specification: Version 1, 19 August 2002

Appendix 2

Context Descriptions

Context	Description	Depth	Interpretation
001	Friable dark grey silty sand	0.25m	Topsoil
002	Friable dark brown silty sand	0.55m	Subsoil
003	Loose light yellow gravel and sand	-	Natural strata
004	Soft dark grey silty sand	>0.55m	Fill of [005/ 006]
005	Linear north-south ditch cut, 1.3m wide.	0.55m	Ditch cut
006	Northwards continuation of [005], 1.4m wide.	0.40m	Ditch cut
007	Soft dark grey silty sand	0.60m	Fill of [008]
008	Sub-rectangular cut feature, >0.60m wide	0.35m	Pit cut
009	Soft dark brownish grey silty sand	0.25m	Fill of [010]
010	Sub-rectangular cut feature, 1.8m wide	0.25m	Pit cut
011	Soft dark brownish grey silty sand	0.30m	Fill of [012]
012	Sub circular cut, 0.8m wide	0.30m	Pit cut
013	Unstratified finds		
014	Friable mid dark brown silty sand	0.20m	Subsoil
015	Soft mottled yellow/ reddish brown gravel sand	-	Natural strata
016	Friable Mid dark brown silty sand	0.30m	Subsoil
017	Same as (015)	-	Natural strata
018	Linear east/ west ditch cut, 1.7m wide	0.40m	Ditch cut
019	Linear east/ west ditch cut, 1.8m wide	0.40m	Ditch cut
020	Friable medium brown silty sand	0.40m	Fill of [018]
021	Friable medium brown silty sand	0.40m	Fill of [019]
022	Linear east/ west ditch cut, 1.8m wide	0.50m	Ditch cut
023	Friable mottled yellow brown silty sand	0.50m	Fill of [022]
024	Firm light yellowish olive brown silty clay	0.15m	Subsoil
025	Friable mid brown silty sand	0.30m	Subsoil deposit
026	Friable dark brownish grey silty clay, banked up towards centre.	0.40m	Secondary fill of [028]
027	Firm mixture of dark greyish brown silty sand, yellow sandy clay, red-fired clay.	0.24m	Primary fill of [028]
028	Linear SW/ NE cut feature, >0.60m wide.	0.40m	Cut or depression
029	Friable dark greyish brown silty sand	0.43m	Fill of [030]
030	Linear SW/ NE ditch cut, >0.90m	>0.43m	Ditch cut
031	Sand deposit	-	Natural strata
032	Friable dark greyish brown silty sand	0.25m	Topsoil
033	Loose greyish brown sandy silt	0.35m	Subsoil

034	Firm mottled creamish grey and yellow silty clay mixed with limestone gravel	0.65m	Natural strata
035	Very dark greyish brown silty clay	>0.12m	Fill of [061]
036	Friable dark greyish brown silty clay	>0.27m	Primary fill of [060]
037	Unstratified material		
038	Loose to friable greyish brown sandy silt	0.23m	Secondary fill of [060]
039	Friable dark greyish brown sandy clay	0.38m	Subsoil
040	Friable mottled creamy grey and yellowish brown silty clay	-	Natural strata
041	Partially exposed pit or ditch cut	0.32m	Cut feature
042	Loose very dark greyish brown sandy silt.	0.32m	Fill of [041]
043	Loose yellowish brown slightly silty sand	0.36m	Subsoil
044	Loose bright orangey brown sand	0.18m	Natural strata
045	Cut for east/ west modern land drain	>0.90m	Drain cut
046	Loose dark brown silty sand	>0.90m	Fill of [045]
047	Slightly plastic orangey brown sandy clay	0.50m	Natural strata
048	Sub-rectangular pit cut, 0.80m wide.	>0.56m	Pit cut
049	Loose very dark grey slightly sandy silt	0.23m	Primary fill of [048]
050	Friable dark greyish brown sandy clay	0.40m	Secondary fill of [048]
051	Sub-rectangular shaped pit cut, 1.04m wide	0.43m	Pit cut
052	Friable dark greyish brown silty sand.	0.56m	Fill of [051]
053	Small pit cut, 0.57m wide	0.17m	Pit cut
054	Friable light greyish brown sandy silt	0.15m	Fill of [053]
055	Pit cut, 1.8m wide	0.28m	Pit cut
056	Soft grey very silty clay	0.08m	Primary fill of [055]
057	Friable mixture of dark grey silty clay and yellowish brown sandy clay	0.23m	Secondary fill of [055]
058	Friable dark greyish brown sandy silty clay	0.30m	Subsoil
059	Loose dark greyish brown sandy silt	0.12m	Subsoil
060	Partially exposed pit cut	>0.50m	Pit cut
061	Partially exposed ditch cut	>0.45m	Ditch cut
062	Friable dark greyish brown silty sand	0.80m	Topsoil
063	Friable pale cream clayey sand and limestone brash.	1.6m	Natural

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

by Paul Cope Faulkner, Rachael Hall,
Tom Lane and Gary Taylor

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. A total of 24 fragments of pottery weighing 308g was recovered from 9 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a large quantity of other objects, flint, fired clay and glass, comprising 29 items weighing a total of 385g, was retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

Provenance

The material was recovered from subsoils and feature fills across the site.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
004	LFS	Lincoln fine-shelled ware, sooted externally	1	41	10 th -12 th century
007	EMSS?	Early medieval shelly ware? (decalcified).	1	2	11 th -12 th century
013	LFS	Lincoln fine-shelled ware. 10 th -12 th century	1	42	19 th century
	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware. 13 th - 15 th century	2	93	
	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed ware. 19 th century.	1	7	
033	LFS?	Lincoln fine-shelled ware?	1	24	10 th -12 th century
037	LFS	Lincolnshire fine-shelled ware. 10 th -12 th century	1	11	13 th -15 th century
	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware, possible jug, 13 th -15 th century	1	12	
	GSS	Green sand and shell tempered ware. 11 th -13 th century.	3	11	
049	LFS	Lincolnshire fine-shelled ware. 10 th -12 th century	2	7	13 th -15 th century
	GSS	Green sand and shell tempered ware. 11 th -13 th century.	1	17	
	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware, 2 burnt, 1 with limy encrustation, incl on broken edges. 13 th -15 th century.	3(2 link)	14	
050	LSW1-2?	Lincoln glazed ware jug.	1	3	12 th -14 th century
052	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware.	1	5	13 th -15 th century
057	LFS	Lincolnshire fine-shelled ware. 10 th -12 th century	2	9	13 th -15 th century
	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware, jug. 13 th -15 th century.	1	7	
	GSS	Green sand and shell tempered ware, encrusted internally. 11 th -13 th century	1	3	

Most of the pottery spans the 10th-13th centuries, though several contexts include Toynton wares of 13th-15th century date. As a result, it seems highly probable that the period of occupation at the site is largely restricted to the overlap phase of the ceramic types, probably the 12th-13th centuries. The lack of any later medieval or post-medieval ceramics suggests the site was abandoned by about the 14th century.

Table 2: Flint

Context	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
004	Heavily patinated broken flint blade flake. Max Dimensions 53 x 21 x 7mm. Neolithic.	1	7	Neolithic
	Natural unworked flint	4	54	
035	Natural unworked flint	1	55	
037	Natural unworked flint	11	78	
049	Possible struck flint flake. Max dimensions 44 x 20 x 6mm	1	9	Prehistoric
056	Natural unworked flint	1	37	

The collection of flint is chiefly unworked but with one characteristic blade flake of Neolithic date.

Table 3: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
013	Glass	String rim fragment of green bottle, heavy iridescence	1	2	1750
027	Ceramic building material	Fired clay all composed of the same fabric. Almost certainly from a single brick, the fabric of which contains linear voids where organic material, probably straw, has been burnt out. Also contains numerous small (c.5mm) crushed stones and flint fragments	9	143	Post-medieval

Table 4: Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
032	cattle sized	unidentified	1	20	
037	mussel	shell	1	1	
049	cattle sized	rib	1	8	rodent gnawing
	sheep sized	radius	1	20	
056	sheep sized	humerus	1	24	

Condition

All the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the collection is by material class.

Documentation

Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

As a moderately large collection of early medieval ceramics, the pottery is of high local potential and significance and indicates occupation of the site during that period. Moreover, the composition of the pottery assemblage suggests that the period of occupation may be quite restricted in duration, with subsequent abandonment of the site.

Most of the flint is natural and this has no potential. However, two prehistoric fragments were collected and these are of moderate local potential and contribute to the general evidence of prehistoric activity in the area.

References

Slowikowski, A., Nenck, B. and Pearce, J., 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
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 interpretation 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 or geological 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.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
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) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term used 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.
Mesolithic	The 'Middle Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 11000 - 4500 BC.
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.
Old English	The language used by the Saxon (<i>q.v.</i>) occupants of Britain.
Palaeolithic	The 'Old Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 500000 - 11000 BC in Britain.
Posthole	The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have been dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground.

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 1st century AD.
Ridge and Furrow	The remains of arable cultivation consisting of raised rounded strips separated by furrows. It is characteristic of open field agriculture.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxo-Norman	This term is used to define the transition from the Anglo-Saxon to the Medieval period which occurred between approximately AD 850-1150. The Domesday Survey was compiled towards the end of this period in AD 1086.
Transformed	Soil deposits that have been changed. The agencies of such changes include natural processes, such as fluctuating water tables, worm or root action, and human activities such as gardening or agriculture. This transformation process serves to homogenise soil, erasing evidence of layering or features.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

61	Context records
14	Scale drawings
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Bag of finds
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:
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:

LCNCC: 2002.407
WEB02

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.