

ELBY

M3/27

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING  
BRIEF  
AT PLOT 4  
THE GREEN  
ORBY  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(OTG4 03)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES

EVENT LI 4997

SOURCE LI9406  
LI9407

LI7495  
PEN 4518 - Unsted  
43701 - Medford

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING  
BRIEF  
AT PLOT 4  
THE GREEN  
ORBY  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(OTG4 03)**

**Work Undertaken For  
Mrs D. Tona**

December 2003

Report Compiled by  
Thomas Bradley-Lovekin MA, PIFA

National Grid Reference: TF 49176730

Planning Application No: S/134/2001/01  
LCNCC Archive No: 2003.39

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT  
SERVICES**



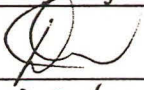

APS Report No.137/03



## Quality Control

Plot 4, The Green, Orby, Lincolnshire (OTG4 03)

Project Coordinator	Dale Trimble
Supervisor	Rachael Hall
Illustration	Sue Unsworth
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Thomas Bradley-Lovekin

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Dale Trimble	 Tom Lane
Date: 22/12/03	Date: 22-12-03

## 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
5.4	Phase 2: Undated features.....	3
5.5	Phase 3: 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. Glossary
4. 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 Plan of house groundworks showing location of Sections 1, 2 and 3.

Figure 5 Plan of garage groundworks showing the location of Sections 4 and 5.

Figure 6 Sections 1 and 2.

Figure 7 Sections 3, 4 and 5.

## **List of Plates**

Plate 1 North facing view across Plot 4 prior to the commencement of machining.

Plate 2 Section 1: East facing section showing deposits 001, 002 and 003.

Plate 3 Section 2: South facing section showing pit [005].

Plate 4 Section 3: North facing section showing pit [007]

Plate 5 Section 4: East facing section showing ditch [009]

## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of foundation trenches for a house and an associated detached garage at Plot 4, The Green, Orby, Lincolnshire. The site is archaeologically sensitive, lying close to the historic core of the village within an area where previous archaeological investigations have revealed buried archaeological remains of medieval and post-medieval date.*

*Four undated archaeological features were identified during the groundworks including two pits ([007] and [011]) and a ditch ([011]).*

*Modern disturbance was found to be limited to the southern portion of the house groundworks.*

## 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 Mrs D. Tona to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of footings trenches for a single house and an associated detached garage on land at Plot 4, The Green, Orby, Lincolnshire. The watching brief was required to fulfil an archaeological condition attached to the client's planning permission (S/134/2001/01) 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 during the 1st and 2nd of May 2003.

The watching brief was the second archaeological intervention to have been undertaken on the Plot 4 site. An archaeological evaluation (Rylatt, 2000) of the wider development area was undertaken to fulfil an outline planning condition (Application No. S/134/2002/97). This evaluation demonstrated that the survival and significance of the archaeological remains varied across the site and led to the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section devising an individual archaeological mitigation strategy for each separate development plot. Within Plot 4, the evaluation demonstrated that archaeological deposits were less densely concentrated than in other parts of the development area. This led to Lincolnshire County Council stipulating a watching brief condition for groundworks within Plot 4.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Orby is located approximately 26km southeast of Louth and 23km east of Horncastle in the East Lindsey district of Lincolnshire, (Fig. 1). The Green is located towards the northeast side of the village, the site itself lies approximately 130m northeast of the parish church of All Saints at NGR TF 49176730.

Orby lies at around 5m OD within soils of the Holderness Association, slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine loams formed on chalky till (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 214-217). The underlying geology of glacially derived chalky till gives the surrounding landscape its gently undulating and hummocky appearance.

## 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Evidence for prehistoric remains in the area is scarce. However, briquetage, the debris associated with salt production during the Iron Age and Romano – British periods, has been identified during the cutting and cleaning of numerous drainage ditches some 2.5km to the east of the proposed area of development (Rylatt, 2000).

Previous archaeological evaluation at the site identified archaeological remains dating from the 10th century through to the post-medieval period. A geophysical survey undertaken as part of the evaluation identified anomalies consistent with the division of the area into adjacent plots and tofts. Subsequent trial trenching recovered deposits associated with domestic occupation, indicating that medieval settlement once extended across the area now known as The Green.

The evaluation trenches located within the area of Plot 4 identified remains buried around 40-50cm beneath the current land surface (Rylatt, 2000). An evaluation trench located to the east, within the adjacent plot (Plot 5), identified a metallised surface, possibly the remains of a road, and earlier features which were not fully investigated. Pottery recovered from the metallised surface was dated to the 13th to 15th centuries (Rylatt, 2000). Two other watching briefs have recently been undertaken by Archaeological Project Services on Plots 3 and 5 (Fig. 3). Fifteen archaeological features were recorded in Plot 5, five of which dated to the 12<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> centuries, indicating that a settlement existed on that part of the site during the latter part of the medieval period (Bradley-Lovekin, 2003a). Four probable plough furrows were recorded in Plot 3, immediately west of Plot 5, suggesting that the central portion of the development area was less intensively settled (Bradley-Lovekin, 2003b).

Approximately 1.3km to the south of The Green the course of the Roman road traced from Burgh-le-Marsh to Lincoln runs southeast to northwest and is fossilised by several dykes and field boundaries.

The village of Orby is first mentioned in the Domesday survey of 1086, indicating that the settlement must have at least existed by the late Saxon period (Morris, 1986). The place name is of Scandinavian origins and means 'Orri's farmstead or village' from the Old Norse byname *Orri* and Old Danish suffix *by*.

The parish church of All Saints lies approximately 130m of southwest of the site and contains fabric predominantly in the perpendicular style of the 14th century. Re-used elements of masonry of Norman style may indicate the presence of an earlier structure on the site (Pevsner and Harris, 1989).

Within 100m of the south side of The Green, lies a well-preserved moat and associated earthworks (Scheduled Ancient Monument No 30211). The western side of the moat is partially overlain by the buildings of Manor farm. The close proximity of the parish church and Manor Farm to this monument indicates that it may represent the site of the medieval manor of Orby.

## 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 a single detached house and an associated garage, shown on

Fig.3. Trenches ranged from 1.07m to 0.90m in depth. All the trenches were excavated by the client's contractors, but monitored and recorded by APS staff.

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.

## 5. RESULTS

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

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Undated features
Phase 3	Recent features

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

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

No artefacts were recovered during the watching brief.

### 5.1 Phase 1: Natural deposits

Two natural deposits (002 and 003) were identified during the groundworks (Fig 6, Section 1) (Plate 2). The earliest was a compact pale brown clay (003), at least 0.10m deep, present at the base of all the groundworks. This layer was sealed by (002), a compact buff yellowish brown

silty clay that contained a high proportion of chalk fragments and pea gravel and is likely to be of glacial origin.

### 5.2 Phase 2: The undated features

Dating evidence was not recovered from the fills of four features identified during the groundworks. Two of the features were recorded in the foundation trenches for the house (Fig. 4). Located in the southeast corner of the house plot (Plate 3), pit [005] was 0.26m deep, measured 0.5m x 0.32m and was only partially exposed within the trench. The pit cut through (002) (Fig. 6, Section 2) and was filled with a firm mid-brown clayey silt (004), containing occasional fragments of chalk.

It is unclear whether the second feature ([007]) represents a pit cut or formed the southern terminal of a ditch as it was present only on the northern edge of the house plot (Plate 4). The cut measured 1.51m from east to west wide, at least 1.10m from north to south and was 0.55m deep. The feature was cut through (002) and had a broad concave base (Fig. 7 Section 3). It was filled with a compact very dark brown silty clay (006).

Two undated features ([009] and [011]) were identified during the groundworks for the garage (Fig. 5). A broad concave based ditch ([009]) cut through (002) (Plate 5). Although this was aligned east west, it curved northwards towards the western edge of the trench. A 5m length of the ditch was exposed, it was at least 1.20m wide, 0.57m deep and was filled with a firm mid-greyish brown silty clay (008). (Fig. 7, Section 4).

A flat based pit ([011]) was recorded in the south east corner of the garage plot. This was at least 0.70m wide, 1.54m long and 0.70m deep (Fig. 7 Section 5). It contained two fills, a compact, 0.70m deep, mid-brown silty clay primary deposit (010), partially sealed by a 0.10m deep deposit of buff yellowish brown clay with chalk



flecks (012). This clearly represented natural material redeposited from (002).

### 5.2 Phase 3: Recent features and deposits

All the features were sealed by a 0.20m deep deposit of firm, mid-greyish brown clayey silt topsoil (001) that extended across the site.

A large straight edged disturbance ([013]) ran east west across the southern end of the house plot. This disturbance was clearly recent but its origins are unknown.

## 6. DISCUSSION

Both the evaluation and geophysical surveys (Rylatt, 2000) showed that whilst archaeological remains extended across the whole of the development area, they were concentrated along the three sides of The Green that border roads. This is supported by the results of this watching brief, which showed that the area surrounding Plot 4 was less intensively occupied than Plot 5, which lies alongside the road (Bradley-Lovekin, 2003a).

The lack of any finds from this watching brief implies that, if present, any artefacts in this area are scarce and widely scattered.

## 7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Plot 4, The Green, Orby, Lincolnshire. It was anticipated that archaeological features would be encountered as the site is located close to the core of the medieval village and an earlier archaeological evaluation on the site had revealed medieval remains.

It is clear from the results of this watching brief that Plot 4 lies beyond the area of intensive medieval settlement, was

focussed on the portions of The Green that border the present day road system.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Deborah and David Tona who commissioned the fieldwork and this report. The project was coordinated by Dale Trimble and Tom Lane edited this report.

## 9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bradley-Lovekin, T., 2003a, *Archaeological Watching Brief at Plot 5, The Green, Orby, Lincolnshire*, Unpublished APS Report No. 137/03

Bradley-Lovekin, T., 2003b, *Archaeological Watching Brief at Plot 3, The Green, Orby, Lincolnshire*, Unpublished APS Report No. 141/03

Hodge, C.A.H., Burton R.G.O., Corbett, W.M., Evans, R. and Seale, R.S., 1984 *Soils and their Use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 214-217

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

Rylatt, J., 2000 *Archaeological Evaluation Report: Land at The Green, Orby, Lincs*. Unpublished Pre-Construct Archaeology Report.

## 10. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

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



Figure 1: General Location Plan



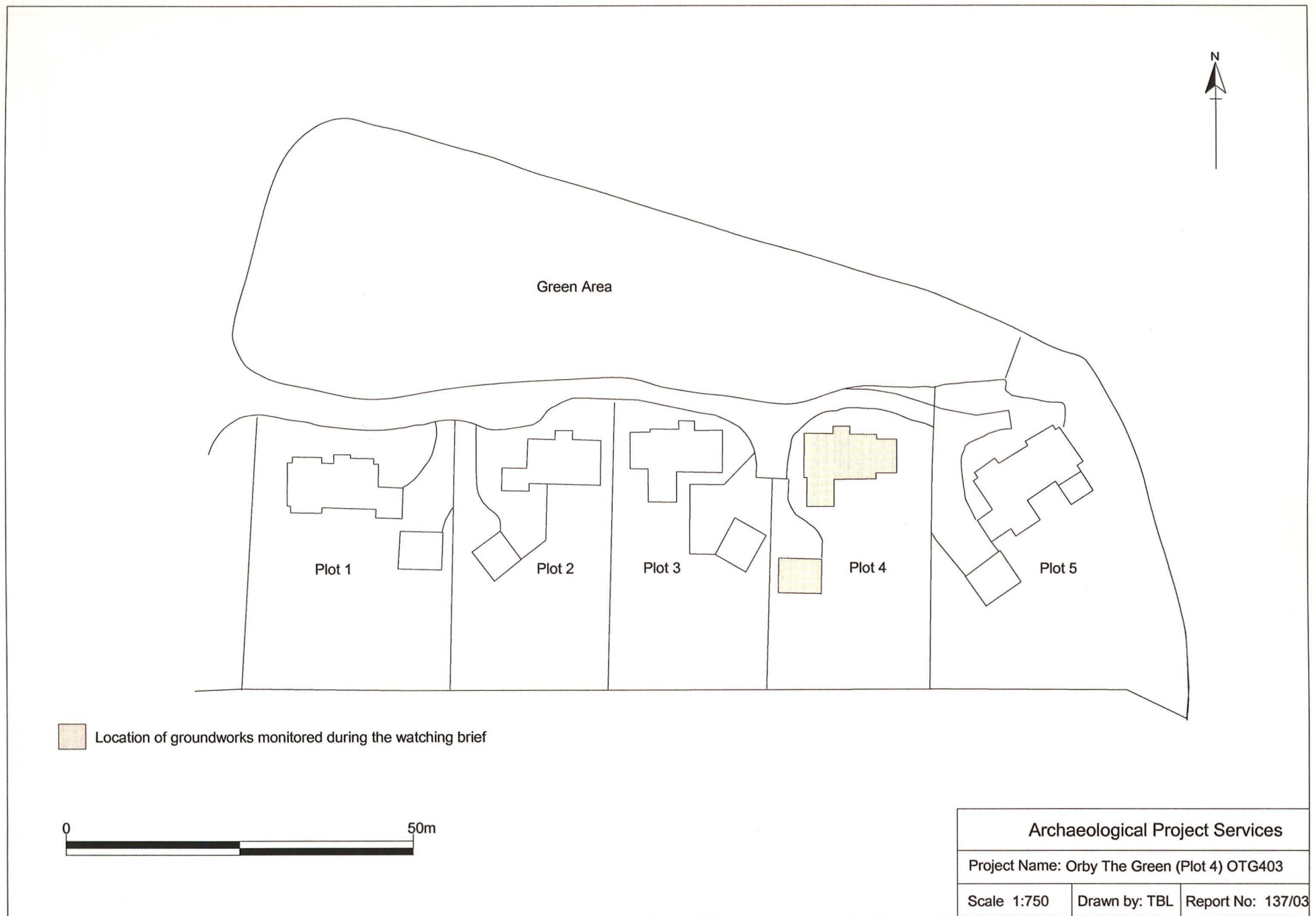
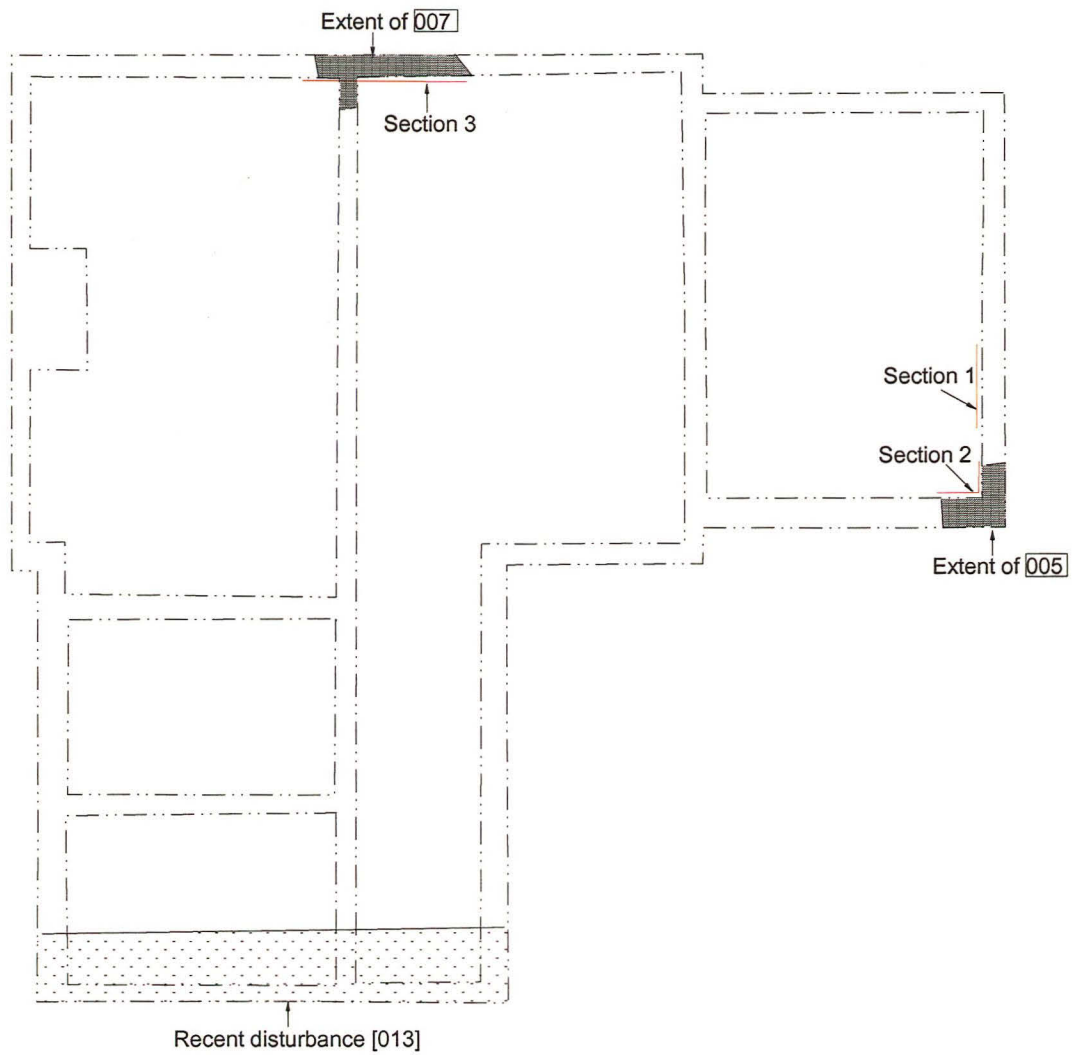


Figure 3. Plan of the development



Archaeological Project Services

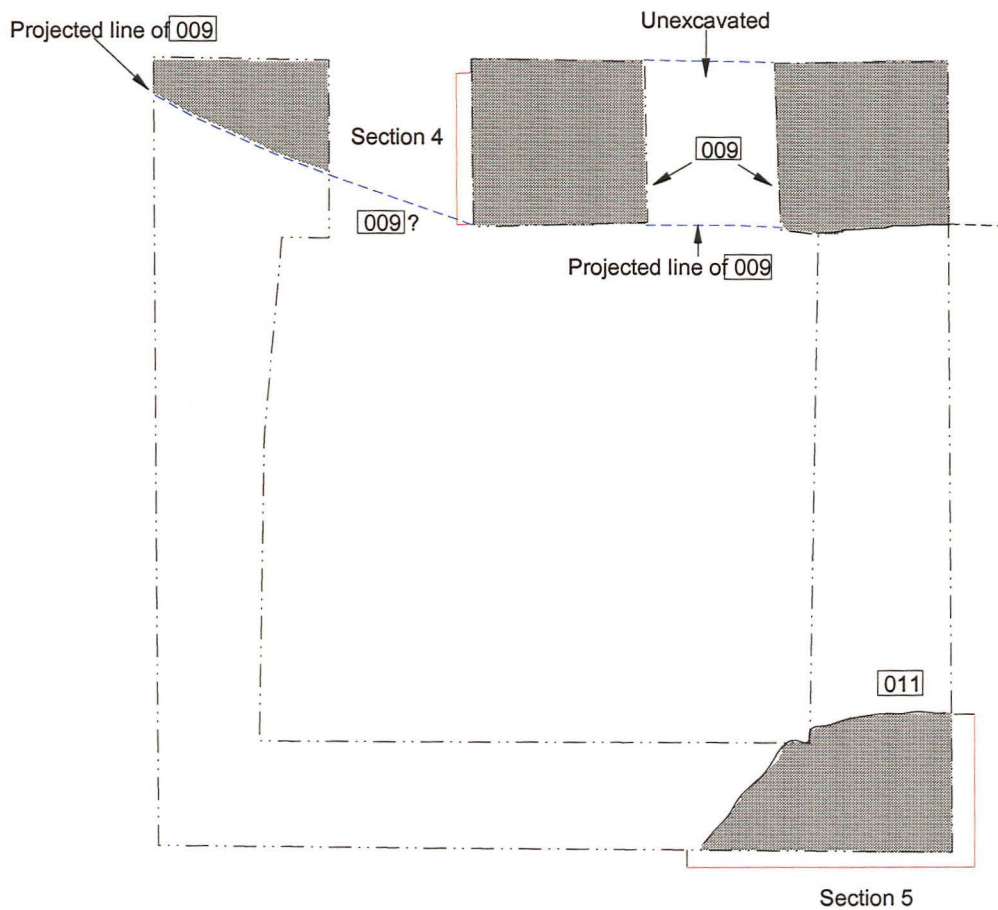
Project Name: Orby The Green (Plot 4) OTG4 03

Scale 1:100

Drawn by:TBL

Report No: 137/03

Fig. 4 Plan of house groundworks showing location of Sections 1,2 and 3



Archaeological Project Services

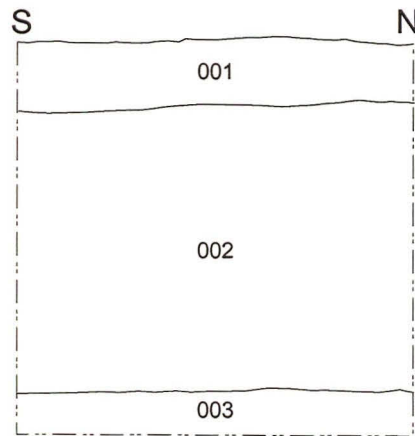
Project Name: Orby The Green (Plot 4) OTG4 03

Scale 1:50

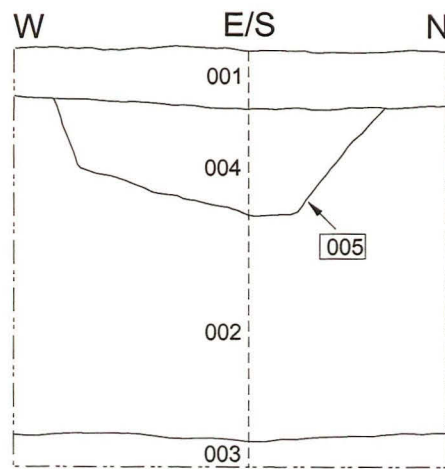
Drawn by:TBL

Report No: 137/03

Fig. 5 Plan of garage groundworks showing the location of Sections 4 and 5



Section 1: East facing section



Section 2: Right angled section showing 005



Archaeological Project Services

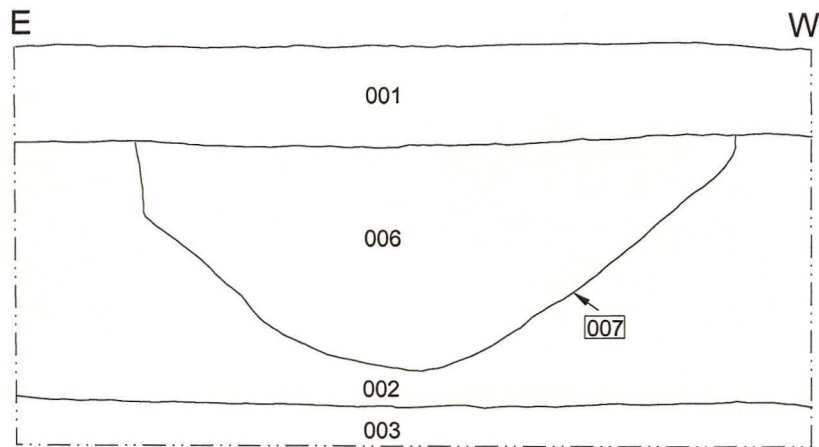
Project Name: Orby The Green (Plot 4) OTG403

Scale 1:20

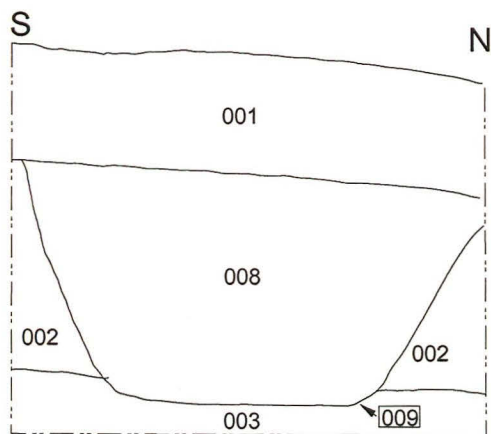
Drawn by: TBL

Report No: 137/03

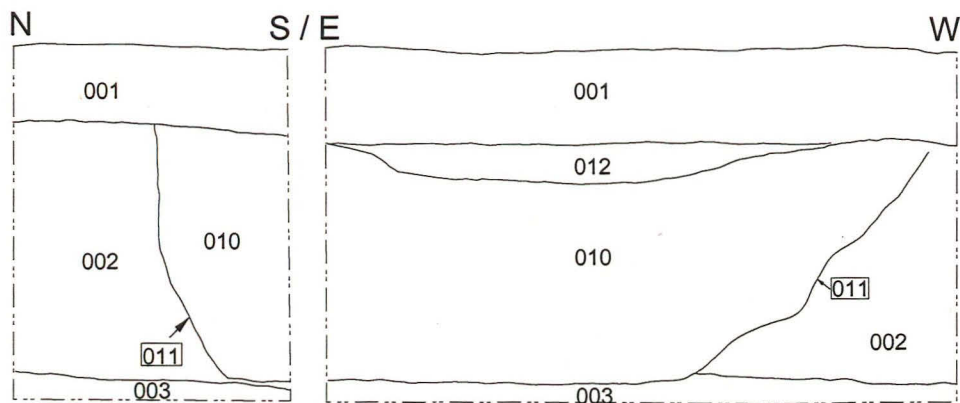
Fig. 6 Sections 1 and 2



Section 3: North facing section



Section 4: East facing section



Section 5: Right angled section showing 011



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Orby The Green (Plot4) OTG4 03

Scale 1:20

Drawn by:TBL

Report No:137/03

Fig.7 Sections 3, 4 and 5





Plate 1 North facing view across Plot 4 prior to the commencement of machining.



Plate 2 Section 1: East facing section showing deposits 001, 002 and 003.



Plate 3 Section 2: South facing section showing pit [005].



Plate 4 Section 3: North facing section showing pit [007]



Plate 5 Section 4: East facing section showing ditch [009]

*Appendix 1*

**LAND AT PLOT 4, THE GREEN, ORBY, LINCOLNSHIRE, SPECIFICATION FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR MRS TONA**

Dale Trimble (APS)

APRIL 2003

**1. SUMMARY**

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during groundworks associated with the construction of a dwelling at Plot 4, The Green, Orby, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying close to the core of the historic village and in an area where previous archaeological investigations have identified buried archaeological remains of medieval and post-medieval date.*
- 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 Plot 4, The Green, Orby, Lincolnshire centred on National Grid Reference TF 49176730.
- 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 Orby is located approximately 26km southeast of Louth and 23km east of Horncastle in the administrative district of East Lindsey in Lincolnshire. The

proposed development at The Green is located towards the northeast side of the village, approximately 150m northeast of the parish church of All Saints, at NGR TF 49176730. (Fig 1)

#### 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (S/134/2001/01) was submitted to East Lindsey District Council for the construction of a dwelling at Plot 4, The Green, Orby. As part of an outline condition of planning (Application No. S/134/2002/97) an archaeological scheme of works was imposed on the application. Archaeological trenching of the site demonstrated variable survival and significance of the archaeological remains across the site. As a result, an archaeological mitigation strategy for each individual development plot was devised by the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section. Within Plot 4 the evaluation demonstrated that in relation to other areas of the site the archaeological deposits survive at a lower intensity. Consequently, a low level of recording is required, comprising a watching brief during construction.

#### 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Orby lies at around 5m OD within soils of the Holderness Association, slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine loams formed on chalky till. (Hodge et al. 1984, 214 – 217). The underlying geology of glacially derived chalky till gives the surrounding landscape its gently undulating and hummocky appearance.

#### 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Previous archaeological evaluation at the site identified archaeological remains dating from the 10<sup>th</sup> century through to the post-medieval period. A geophysical survey undertaken as part of the evaluation identified anomalies consistent with division of the area into adjacent plots and tofts. Subsequent trial trenching recovered deposits associated with domestic occupation, indicating that medieval settlement once extended across the area now known as the Green.
- 6.2 The evaluation trenches located in the area of Plot 4 identified remains buried around 40-50cm beneath the current land surface (Rylatt, J., PCA 2000). A recent archaeological watching brief undertaken by Archaeological Project Services during construction in Plot 5 identified ditches and possible pits from which medieval ceramics were retrieved (Lovekin *pers comm.*).
- 6.3 Evidence for prehistoric remains in the area is scarce. However, briquetage, the debris associated with salt production during the Iron Age and Romano-British periods, has been identified during the cutting and cleaning of numerous drainage ditches some 2.5km to the east of the proposed area of development (*ibid*).

- 6.4 Approximately 1.3km to the south of The Green the course of the Roman road traced from Burgh-le-Marsh to Lincoln runs south-east to northwest and is fossilised by several dykes and field boundaries.
- 6.5 The village of Orby is first mentioned in the Domesday survey of 1086, indicating that the settlement must have at least existed by the late Saxon period (Morris, 1986). The place-name is of Scandinavian origin and means 'Orri's farmstead or village' from the Old Norse byname *Orri* and Old Danish suffix *by*.
- 6.6 The parish church of All Saints lies within 35m of the southeast corner of The Green and contains fabric predominantly in the Perpendicular style of the 14<sup>th</sup> century. Re-used elements of masonry of Norman style may indicate the presence of an earlier structure on the site (Pevsner and Harris, 1989).
- 6.7 Within 100m of the south side of the TheGreen lie the well preserved moat and associated earthworks of a Scheduled Ancient Monument (No 30211). On its western side the moat is overlain by buildings of manor farm and encloses an area of approximately 70m x 80m. The close proximity of the church, Manor Farm and the church point to this monument being the site of the medieval manor of Orby.

## 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. Evaluation of the site has determined that archaeological remains are buried at shallow levels, beneath between 0.25 and 0.4m of topsoil and subsoil.

8.2.2 Strip trenches will be used to contain the foundations of the proposed building. It is intended that these will be excavated to a depth of one metre during which a continuous watching brief will be maintained and any deposits revealed recorded in the appropriate manner.

8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.

8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
- groups of features where their relationship is important

8.2.5 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

## 9 POST EXCAVATION

### 9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the field work will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

## 9.2 Stage 2

9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

## 9.3 Stage 3

9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.

9.3.2 This will consist of:

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

## 10 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client, 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 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, Professional Indemnity Insurance of £2,000,000 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*

Rylatt, J., 2000 *Archaeological Evaluation Report: Land at The Green, Orby, Lincs.* Unpublished Pre-Construct Archaeology Report.

Specification: Version 1, 11/04/03

## Appendix 2

### Context Descriptions

Context	Description	Depth	Interpretation
001	Mid-greyish brown clayey silt	0.20m	Topsoil deposit
002	Buff yellowish brown silty clay	0.70m	Natural deposit
003	Pale brown clay	0.10m>	Natural deposit
004	Mid-brown clayey silt	0.26m	Fill of 005
005	Tapered cut. Measures 0.50 x 0.32m.	0.26m	Pit cut
006	Very dark brown silty clay	0.55m	Fill of 007
007	Concave based cut. Measures 1.70 x 1.10m	0.55m	Pit cut
008	Mid-greyish brown silty clay	0.57m	Fill of 009
009	Linear cut. Aligned east west but curves to the north at western end of plot. 1.20m> wide at least 5m long.	0.57m	Ditch cut
010	Mid-brown silty clay	0.70m	Fill of 011
011	Flat based cut. Measures 1.5m> x 0.70m>.	0.70m	Pit cut
012	Buff yellowish brown clay with chalk flecks. Redeposited natural material	0.10m	Fill of 011
013	Linear cut, aligned east west. At least 6m long and 1m> wide	c. 1m	Recent disturbance

## Appendix 3

### GLOSSARY

<b>Anglo-Saxon</b>	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.
<b>Archaeological evaluation</b>	A programme of trial trenching within an area of proposed development in order to determine its likely impact on any buried archaeological deposits. The trenches are positioned so that a representative sample of the development area is assessed.
<b>Bronze Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
<b>Context</b>	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].
<b>Cropmark</b>	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
<b>Cut</b>	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.
<b>Domesday Survey</b>	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
<b>Fill</b>	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).
<b>Geophysical survey</b>	An archaeological survey undertaken using remote sensing equipment such as electro-resistivity meters, gradiometers or radar. Used to rapidly assess and map buried archaeological remains.
<b>Iron Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Mesolithic</b>	The 'Middle Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 11000 - 4500 BC.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
<b>Neolithic</b>	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2250 BC.
<b>Old English</b>	The language used by the Saxon ( <i>q.v.</i> ) occupants of Britain.

<b>Palaeolithic</b>	The 'Old Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 500000 - 11000 BC in Britain.
<b>Posthole</b>	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.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	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.
<b>Ridge and Furrow</b>	The remains of arable cultivation consisting of raised rounded strips separated by furrows. It is characteristic of open field agriculture.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Saxo-Norman</b>	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.
<b>Transformed</b>	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 4

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

13	Context records
7	Scale drawings
1	Photographic record sheet

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: 2003.39  
OTG4 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.