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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING  
BRIEF  
AT PLOT 3  
THE GREEN  
ORBY  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(OTG3 03)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES

EVENT L14996

Source  
L19402  
L19404

REN 45518 - undated

L17495

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING  
BRIEF  
AT PLOT 3  
THE GREEN  
ORBY  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(OTG3 03)**

**Work Undertaken For  
Blue Chip Developments**

January 2004

Report Compiled by  
Thomas Bradley-Lovekin MA, PIFA

National Grid Reference: TF 49176730

Planning Application No: S/134/02007/01  
LCNCC Archive No: 2003.39

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT  
SERVICES**



APS Report No.141/03

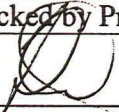
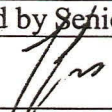




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Plot 3, The Green, Orby Lincolnshire (OTG 3 03)

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Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Finds Specialists	Paul Cope-Faulkner, Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor.
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Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Dale Trimble	 Tom Lane
Date: 26/01/04	Date: 26-01-04

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## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of foundation trenches for a detached house and an associated detached garage at Plot 3, The Green, Orby, Lincolnshire. The site is archaeologically sensitive, lying close to the historic core of the village and within an area where previous archaeological investigations have revealed buried archaeological remains of medieval and post-medieval date.*

*Three undated east west linear features were identified within the groundworks for the house plot. Although it is possible that these were ditch cuts they are more likely to represent medieval plough furrows. A circular cut feature recorded within the garage groundworks was possibly a recent geotechnical bore hole.*

*The small collection of artefacts recovered included fragments of fired clay, animal bone and pottery. Although three sherds of 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered from the topsoil, this also contained 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century material. These finds of limited local potential and significance as the medieval pot fragments may have been deposited during manuring, further suggesting that the site was once under agricultural cultivation (Appendix. 3).*

## 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 Blue Chip Developments to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of footings trenches for a single detached house and an associated garage on land at Plot 3, The Green, Orby, Lincolnshire (Fig. 3, Plate 1). The watching brief was required to fulfil an archaeological scheme of works attached to the client's planning permission (S/134/02007/01) 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 on the 26<sup>th</sup> of June 2003.

The watching brief followed an earlier archaeological evaluation (Rylatt, 2000) of the wider development area 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.

### 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 corner of the village, whilst the site itself lies approximately 100m northeast of the parish church of All Saints at NGR TF 49176730 (Fig. 2).

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).

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 100m to the southeast 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, lie 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 the

earthworks may represent the site of the medieval manor of Orby.

Previous archaeological evaluation at The Green 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.

Within Plot 3, the evaluation demonstrated that a number of archaeological features crossed the area at depths of about 0.55m below the pre-development ground level (Rylatt, 2000, Trench 2). The distribution of features indicated that activity within this plot was less intense than elsewhere on The Green.

An evaluation trench (Rylatt, 2000, Trench 3) located within a nearby plot (Plot 5) identified a metalled surface, possibly the remains of a road, and earlier features, which were not fully investigated. Pottery recovered from this surface was dated to the 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> centuries (Rylatt, 2000). Two other watching briefs have recently been undertaken by Archaeological Project Services on Plots 4 and 5. Within Plot 5, a dense concentration of fifteen pits and ditches, seven of which contained 12<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century pottery, confirmed that intensive activity occurred there during the latter part of the medieval period. However, no trace of the metalled surface was found (Bradley-Lovekin, 2003a). Four undated pits and ditches were recorded within Plot 4, which is situated immediately to the east of Plot 3 (Bradley-Lovekin, 2003b).



### 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 associated garage. The position of the trenching is shown on Fig 3. Trenches ranged from 0.70m to 0.95m 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.

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 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. The contexts are also listed in Appendix 2.

The positions of all the archaeological features identified during the watching brief are shown on Fig. 3.

#### 5.1 Phase 1: Natural deposits

A single deposit of natural firm to friable mid reddish brown silty clay, containing flecks of chalk (005=014) was identified. This was recorded as (005) within the house plot and (014) within the garage groundworks.

#### 5.2 Phase 2: Undated features

Five undated features ([004], [007], [009], [013] and [016]) were recorded cutting through natural silty clay (005=014). These included three parallel linear cuts ([004], [007] and [009]) crossing the house plot on an east - west alignment (Fig. 4). Although it is possible that these features were ditches, they are more likely to be plough furrows. A 3.5m length of ([004]) was present at the southern end of the house plot. This irregular sided cut was 1.2m wide and at least 0.28m deep (Fig. 4, Fig 6, Section 1, Plate 2) and filled with a mid yellowish brown silt (003), containing clay flecks and a small quantity of fine stones.

An 11.2m length of the second probable furrow ([007]) was exposed within the centre of the house plot, where it was 1.26m wide and 0.22m deep (Fig 6, Section 2, Plate 3). It was filled with a mid-yellowish brown clayey silt (006), containing pebbles and fine fragments of chalk.

A 1.2m length of the third furrow was recorded at the northwest end of the



plot. It had a minimum width of 0.50m and was at least 0.25m deep (Fig 6, Section 3, Plate 4) and filled with a mid-yellowish brown clayey silt (008), containing pebbles and fine fragments of chalk. Three pieces of fired clay and a single fragment of animal bone were recovered from this fill.

Two undated features ([013] and [016]) were recorded within the groundworks for the garage (Fig. 5). The first ([016]) was also probably a plough furrow. A 6.5m length of [016] was exposed, it had a minimum width of 0.98m, was at least 0.12m deep and was filled with a mid yellowish brown clayey silt (015), containing pebbles and fine fragments of chalk (Fig 7, Section 5, Plate 5).

Finally, a circular, steep to vertically sided cut ([013]) was recorded within the south west corner of the garage groundworks. This measured 0.39m in diameter, at least 0.2m deep (Fig. 7, Section 4) and was filled with a mid yellowish brown clayey silt (012), containing fine fragments of chalk and small pebbles.

### 5.3 Phase 3: Recent features and deposits

All the undated features were sealed by a 0.30 to 0.40m thick deposit of mid yellowish brown clayey silt subsoil, recorded as (002) within the house plot and (011) within the garage plot. The subsoil was sealed by a single 0.34m thick deposit of dark greyish brown silt topsoil, recorded as (001) within the house plot and (010) within the garage plot. A small quantity of artefacts was recovered from (010), 2 sherds of late 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> century pottery and 3 fragments of residual locally made medieval wares, dated to the 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> centuries (Appendix. 3).

## 6. DISCUSSION

The results of the evaluation and geophysical surveys (Rylatt, 2000) showed that whilst archaeological remains extended across the whole of the development area, medieval activity was at it's most intense at the edges of The Green, along the three sides bordered by present day roads (Rylatt, 2000). This suggests that settlement was concentrated along the road frontage and that the area to the rear was occupied by back plots. This hypothesis is supported by the results of the three watching briefs, which revealed intensive activity alongside the road, within Plot 5, but less activity to the rear within Plots 3 and 4. The presence of four probable plough furrows ([004], [007], [009] and [016]) suggests that this plot lies beyond the medieval settlement area, possibly on the edge of the field system. The interpretation of the undated circular feature ([013]) within the garage plot is unclear. Whilst [013] may have been a pit, it was interpreted on site as a possible bore hole. If this were the case it may be very recent, perhaps associated with the present development.

The small collection of artefacts recovered included fragments of fired clay and animal bone from (008) the fill of [009] and three sherds of locally made 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century pottery, recovered along with 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century material from topsoil (010). This assemblage has been judged to be of limited local potential and significance, the small quantity of medieval pot fragments present may have been deposited during manuring, suggesting that the site was under agricultural cultivation at the time. The absence of 15<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century material suggests that the site was unoccupied during the post-medieval period (Appendix. 3).

## 7. CONCLUSION



An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Plot 3, 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 within an area where a previous evaluation had shown that remains survived.

Three undated east west linear features were identified within the groundworks for the house plot, although it is possible that these were ditch cuts they are more likely to have been plough furrows. A final circular cut feature recorded within the garage groundworks was possibly a geotechnical bore hole.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Roy Nash of Blue Chip Developments who commissioned the fieldwork and this report. The project was coordinated by Dale Trimble and Tom Lane edited this report.

## 9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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## 10. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

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



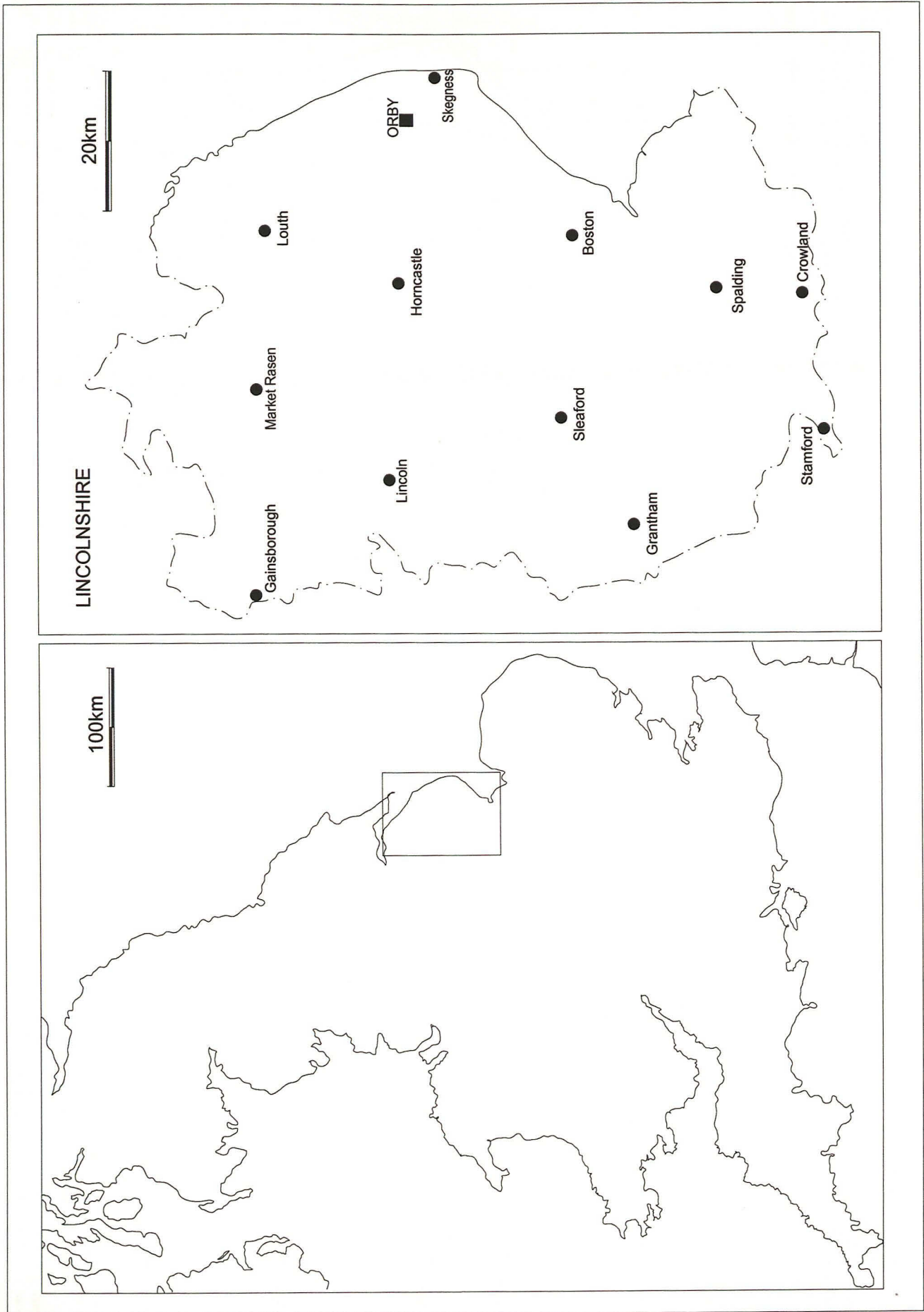
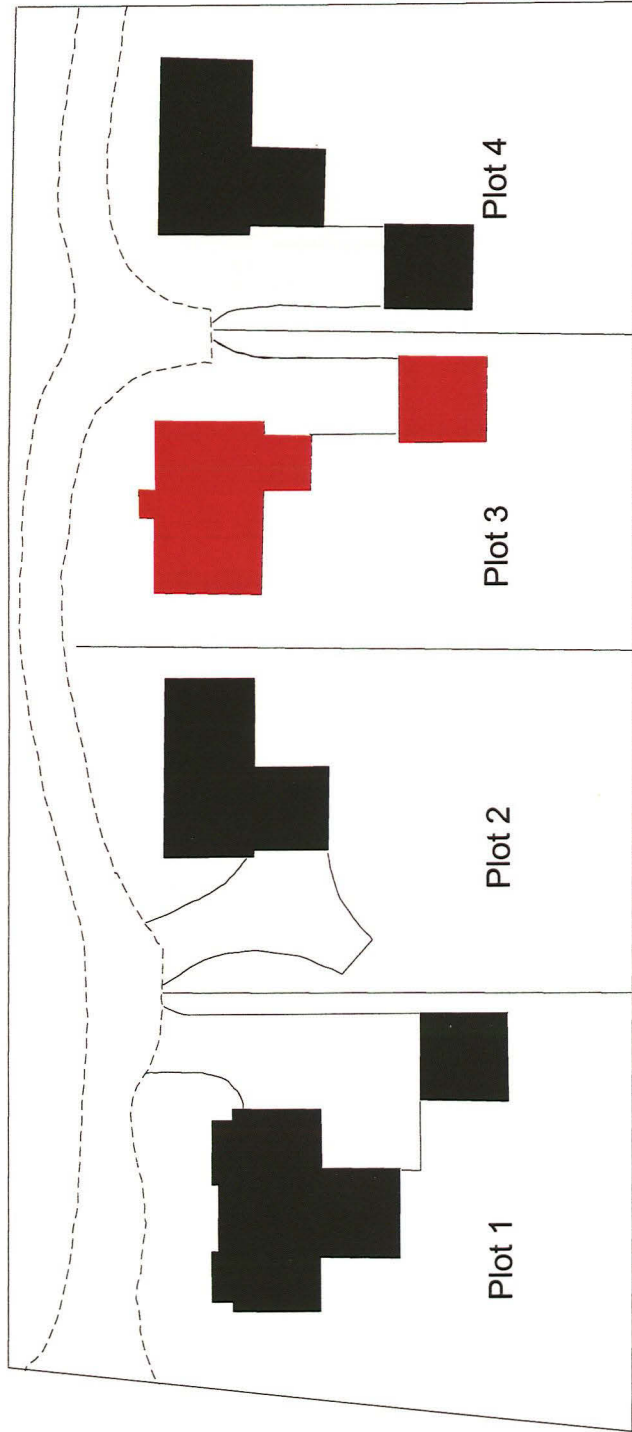


Figure 1: General Location Plan








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Project Name: Orby The Green Plot 3 (OTG303)	
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Figure 3. Plan of development showing location of Plots 1-4

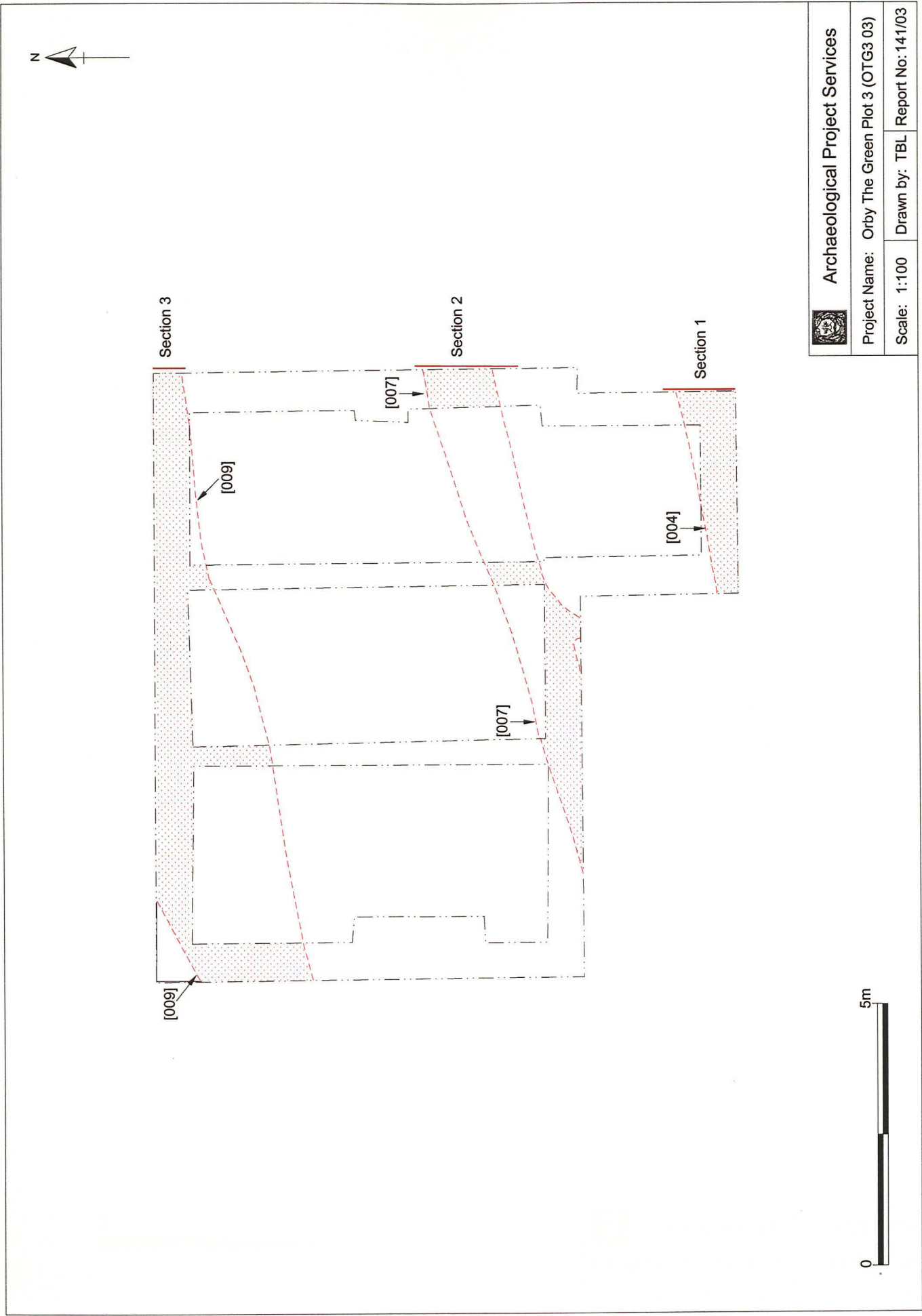
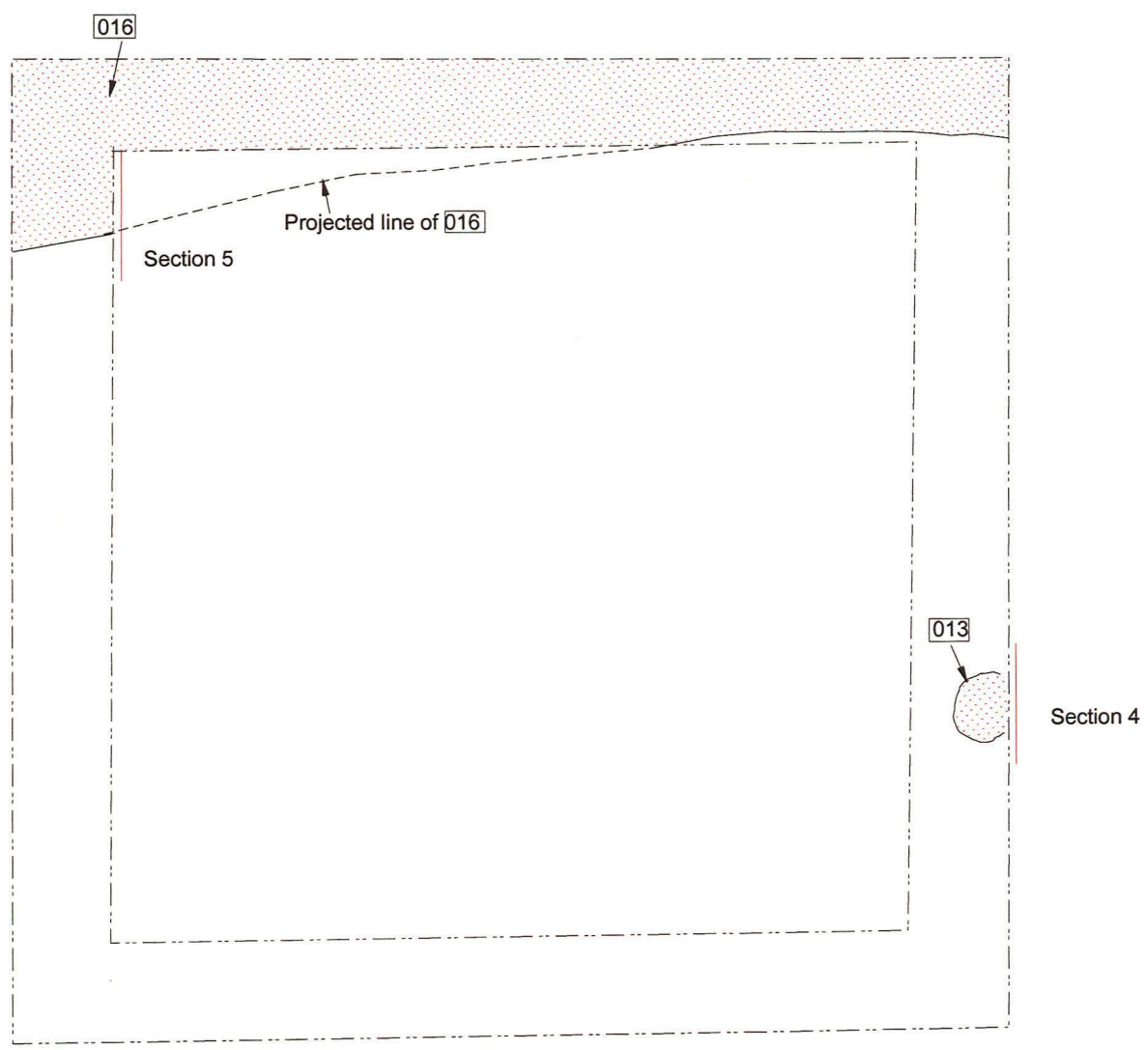


Figure 4. Plan of groundworks for house plot showing location of sections.






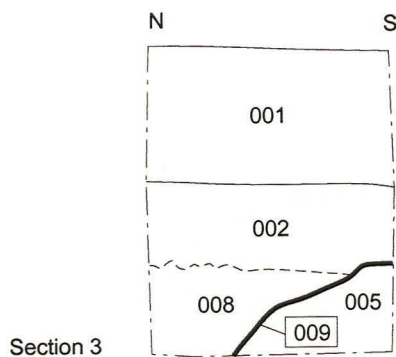
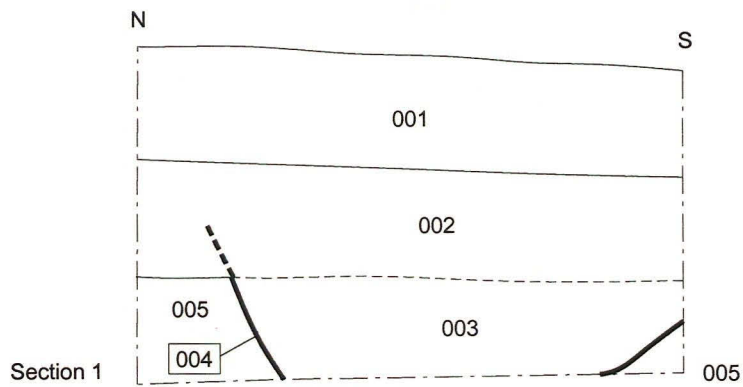
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Project Name: Orby The Green (Plot 3) OTG 03	
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Figure 5 Plan of garage groundworks showing the location of Sections 4 and 5



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Orby The Green (Plot 3) OTG303

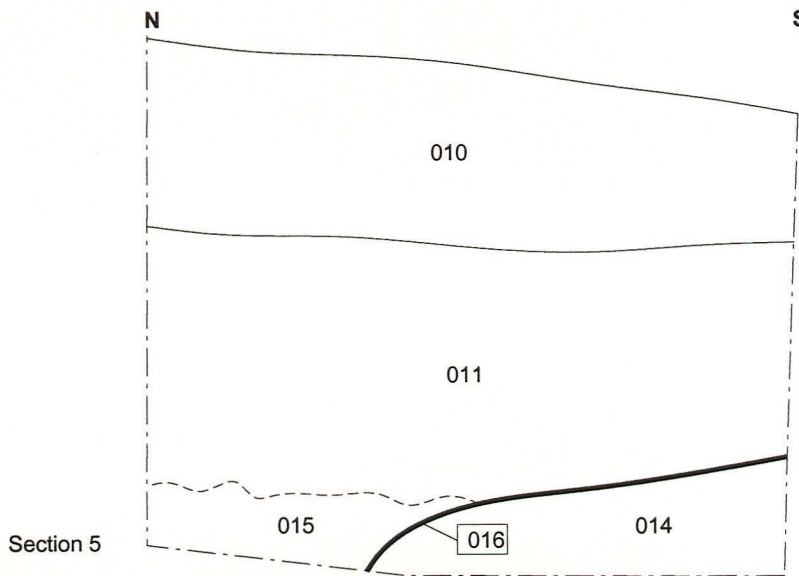
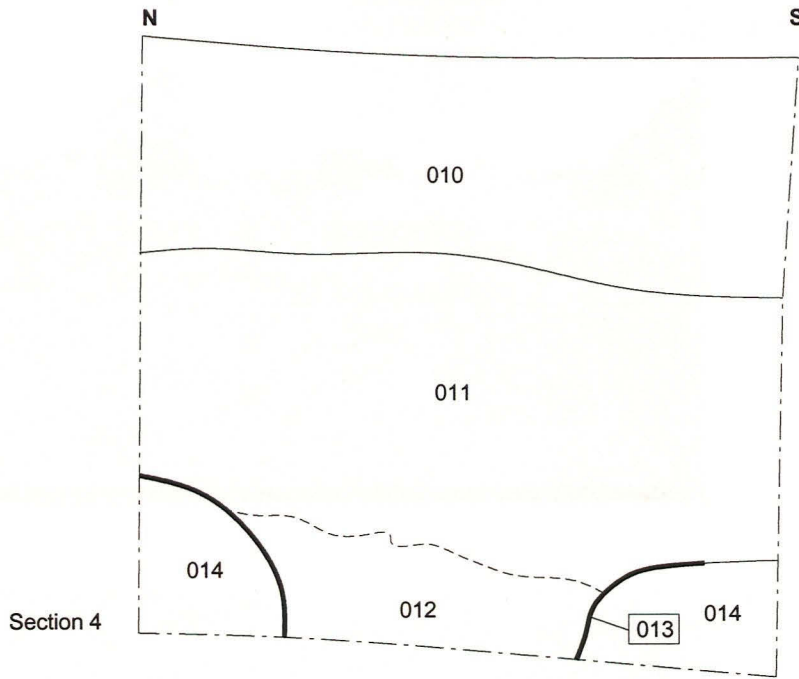
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Figure 6 Sections 1,2 and 3





Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Orby The Green (Plot 3) OTG303

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Figure 7 Sections 4 and 5





Plate 1 Northeast facing view across Plot 3 during groundworks



Plate 2 East facing view showing probable plough furrow [004]



Plate 3 East facing view showing probable plough furrow [007]



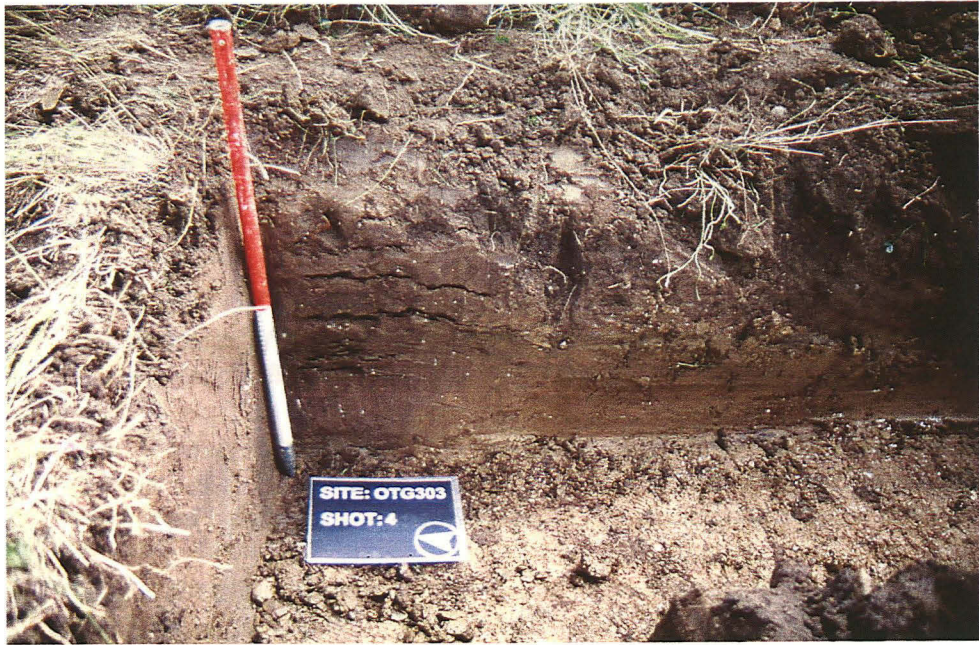


Plate 4 East facing view showing probable plough furrow [009]

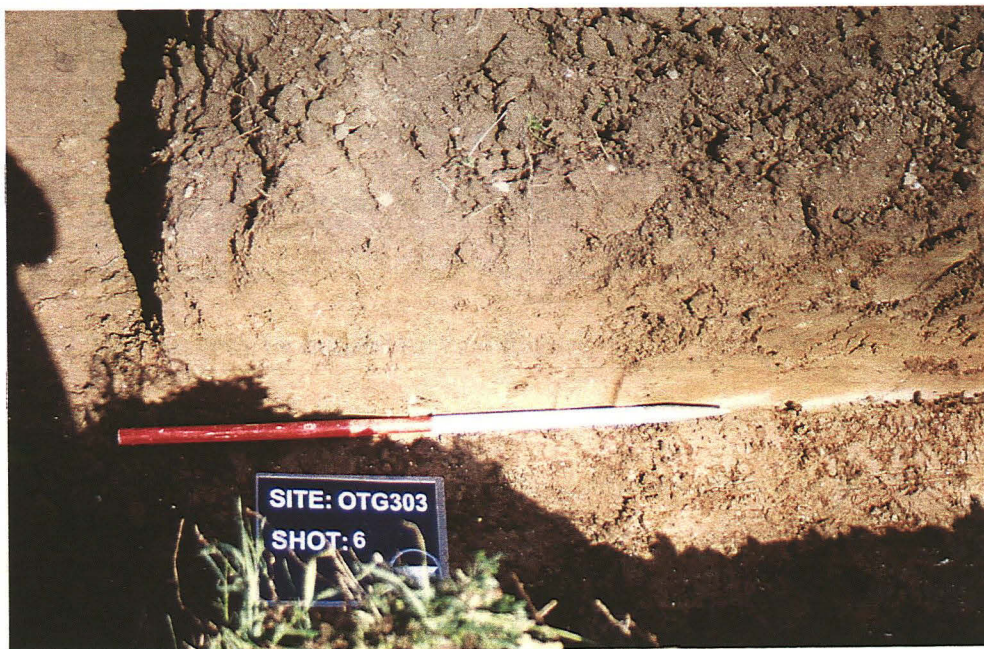


Plate 5 East facing view showing probable plough furrow [0016]



*Appendix 1*

**LAND AT PLOT 3, THE GREEN ORBY, LINCOLNSHIRE  
SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCHEME OF WORKS  
Prepared for Mr Nash by Tobin Rayner, Archaeological Project Services, May 2003.**

**1 SUMMARY**

- 1.1 *A scheme of works is required during groundworks associated with the construction of a dwelling with a single detached garage at Plot 3, 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 archaeological monitoring 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 3, The Green, Orby, Lincolnshire centred on National Grid Reference TF 673492.
- 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 673492.

#### 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (S/134/02007/01) was submitted to East Lindsey District Council for the construction of a dwelling and single attached garage at Plot 3, 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. The evaluation 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.

#### 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 (Rylatt, J., PCA 2000).
- 6.2 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*).
- 6.3 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.
- 6.4 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*.

- 6.5 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).
- 6.6 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 archaeological monitoring 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 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 scheme of works 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. During initial reduction and clearance of topsoil and overburden within the footprint of the proposed building, machining will be monitored by Archaeological Project Services. The intended depth of reduction is between 300mm and 400mm and should not disturb any archaeological deposits. However, if the archaeological monitoring determines that these sensitive archaeological remains are threatened by machine damage, or a need to further reduce ground level by more than the specified 100mm to 150mm, groundworks shall be discontinued. In this eventuality, topsoil will be removed under archaeological supervision and all deposits and features recorded in plan.
- 8.2.2 Strip trenches will be used to contain the foundations of the proposed building 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 fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

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

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

9.3 Stage 3

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

9.3.2 This will consist of:

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



## 10 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client, South Holland District Council Planning Department, the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

## 11 ARCHIVE

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

## 12 PUBLICATION

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

## 13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeological Officer. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

## 14 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 14.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.
- 14.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 14.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half-person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

## 15 VARIATION AND CONTINGENCIES

- 15.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 15.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator (Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).
- 15.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis
- 15.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

## 16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust
Roman	B Precious, Independent Specialist
Anglo-Saxon	J Young, Independent Specialist
Medieval and later	G Taylor, APS in consultation with H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist



Human Remains Analysis      R Gowland, Independent Specialist

## 17 INSURANCES

17.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

## 18 COPYRIGHT

18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances, it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.

18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

## 19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

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

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

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

Specification: Version 1, 28/05/03



## Appendix 2

### Context Descriptions

Context	Description	Depth	Interpretation
001	Dark greyish brown silt	0.34m	Topsoil
002	Mid yellow brown clayey silt	0.30m	Subsoil
003	Mid yellowish brown mottled with grey flecks.	0.28m	Fill of [004]
004	Linear E / W cut, 1.2m wide.	0.28m	Ditch/ plough furrow
005	Mid reddish brown silty clay with chalk flecks.	0.28m>	Natural
006	Mid yellowish brown clayey silt.	0.22m	Fill of [007]
007	Linear E /W cut, 1.26m wide	0.22m	Ditch plough/ furrow
008	Mid yellowish brown clayey silt	0.25m	Fill of [009]
009	Linear cut, 0.50m wide.	0.25m	Ditch/ plough furrow
010	Dark greyish brown silt	0.32m	Topsoil
011	Mid yellow brown clayey silt	0.40m	Subsoil
012	Mid yellowish brown clayey silt	0.20m	Fill of [013]
013	Round, 0.39m diameter cut.	0.20m	Pit/ bore hole
014	Mid reddish brown silty clay with chalk flecks.	0.20m>	Natural
015	Mid yellowish brown clayey silt	0.12m	Fill of [016]
016	Linear E / W cut, 0.98m cut	0.12m	Ditch/ plough furrow

## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS

by Paul Cope-Faulkner, Hilary Healey 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 5 fragments of pottery weighing 157g was recovered from a single context. In addition to the pottery, a small quantity of other objects, ceramic building materials and stone, comprising 5 items weighing a total of 64g, was retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

The excavated animal bone assemblage comprises one stratified fragment weighing 1g. The animal bone was identified by reference to published catalogues. No attempt is made to sex or age animals represented within the assemblage, although where this is readily apparent is noted in the comments column.

#### Provenance

The material was recovered from (008), the fill of undated probable plough furrow [009] and (010), a topsoil.

The earlier pottery types were probably made in moderate proximity to Orby, including at Toynton All Saints, 10km to the west. However, the latest pieces are probably Staffordshire products.

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
010	LSTON	Late stoneware, 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	148	19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
	LERTH	Late earthenware, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	2	
	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware, 13 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> century	1	1	
	MEDLOC?	Medieval Local Fabric?, 13 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century	2(link)	6	

Fragments of pottery of probable 13<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century date is the earliest material recovered, though these pieces are redeposited with 19<sup>th</sup>-early 20<sup>th</sup> century artefacts.

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
008	CBM	Fired clay	3(2 link)	26	
010	CBM	Handmade brick, post-medieval	1	12	Post-medieval
	Stone	Granite? water worn, natural	1	26	

The granite pebble from (010) is a piece of natural stone and has therefore been discarded.

Table 3: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
008	Cattle-size	Unidentified	1	1	

#### 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**

There have been several previous archaeological investigations at Orby, including in immediate proximity of the current site. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

### **Potential**

The small collection of medieval and early modern artefacts is of limited local potential and significance. The medieval fragments could have entered the site in manuring scatter, which would tend to suggest that the area was agricultural land at that time. The early modern pieces may be of similar derivation.

The lack of any material earlier than about the 13<sup>th</sup> century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this period are absent from the area, or were not disturbed by the development, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition. Similarly, the absence of any artefacts dating to the period 15<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century would tend to suggest that the site was abandoned at that time.

### **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

<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>Plough Furrow</b>	Broad based furrows created by ploughing during the medieval period, associated with ridge and furrow (see below), however evidence of furrows remain after ridges have been levelled by more recent ploughing.
<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 5

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

16	Context records
7	Scale drawings
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Bag of finds

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  
OTG3 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.