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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT
RIDGE END ROAD AND SALTERSFORD ROAD,
ONDONTHORPE AND HARROWBY WITHOUT,
GRANTHAM,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(LBE05)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT
BRIDGE END ROAD AND SALTERSFORD ROAD,
LONDONTHORPE AND HARROWBY WITHOUT,
GRANTHAM,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(LBE05)**

**Work Undertaken For
I Crowther & C Payne**

March 2005

Report Compiled by
Aaron Clements BA(Hons) PIFA

Planning Application No: S04/1316/54
National Grid Reference: SK 9282 3465
City and County Museum Accession No: 2005.40

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 49/05

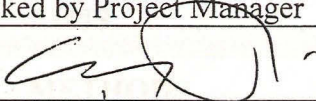
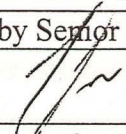


Quality Control
Archaeological Watching Brief
Londonthorpe, Bridge End Road
(LBE 05)

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Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 29/3/05	Date: 31-03-05

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application (S/41716/04) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for the construction of a dwelling and garage at the site. Permission was granted subject to a watching brief being undertaken during groundwork associated with the development. The watching brief was undertaken on 22 March 2004, in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist.

2.3 Topography and Geology

The site is on the east side of the River Great Ouse, a tributary of the River Trent, which flows from south to north through the town of Grantham. The ground surface is the result of glacial till, which covers the east of the settlement boundary of the town. The till is of the late-glacial period, and is composed of a mixture of sand, silt and clay. The geology of the site is therefore glacial till.

2.1 Introduction

2.2 Description of a Watching Brief

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by A. Crowther and C. Foster to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundwork associated with residential development at Bridge End Road, Grantham. A planning

The site is on the east side of the River Great Ouse, a tributary of the River Trent, which flows from south to north through the town of Grantham. The ground surface is the result of glacial till, which covers the east of the settlement boundary of the town. The till is of the late-glacial period, and is composed of a mixture of sand, silt and clay. The geology of the site is therefore glacial till.

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by A. Crowther and C. Foster to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundwork associated with residential development at Bridge End Road, Grantham. A planning application (S/41716/04) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for the construction of a dwelling and garage at the site. Permission was granted subject to a watching brief being undertaken during groundwork associated with the development. The watching brief was undertaken on 22 March 2004, in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist.

1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during development at Bridge End Road and Saltersford Road, Grantham, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the groundwork for a residential development.

The development was in an area of archaeological potential. Prehistoric artefacts have been found in the area, including at the edge of the site. Medieval remains are also known in the area, with pottery of the period found on adjacent land and a deserted settlement nearby.

The watching brief identified two ditches and a gully. These were undated but do not appear on maps dating after 1814 and they were cut by 19th-20th century land drains. It seems likely, therefore, that the undated features are medieval or post-medieval. A sequence of land drainage features dated to the post-medieval and recent periods was also recognised. A small quantity of 19th-20th century pottery was recovered.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as "a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits maybe disturbed or destroyed." (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by I. Crowther and C. Payne to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with residential development at Bridge End Road, Grantham. A planning

application (S04/1316/54) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for the construction of a dwelling and garage at the site. Permission was granted subject to a watching brief being undertaken during groundwork associated with the development. The watching brief was carried out on 12th March 2005, in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Grantham is located 40km south of Lincoln in the South Kesteven district of Lincolnshire, (Fig. 1). The work took place at the southeastern corner of the town, in the parish of Londonthorpe and Harrowby Without, at the junction of Bridge End Road and Saltersford Road at National Grid Reference SK 9282 3465, (Fig. 2).

The site is on the east side of the River Witham, on a slope down to the river at about 78m OD. Additionally, the ground surface at the site dips from south to north, toward the road at the northern boundary of the area. The site lies at the junction of soils of the Wickham 2 Association stagnogleys on Jurassic clay shales to the west, and Marcham Association brown rendzinas on Lincolnshire limestone to the east (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 351; 242).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

A prehistoric flint blade had previously been found at the edge of the site. Additionally, medieval pottery has been recovered from land immediately adjacent. Other prehistoric artefacts, including Mesolithic flints and Bronze Age burial urns have also been found in the vicinity, mostly on the banks of the Witham about 400m west of the current investigation site. Romano-British pottery has also been found in this same river bank area. A Middle Bronze Age spearhead has also been found to the southeast of the

investigation area, near Spitalgate Airfield (SK Records).

Also nearby is the site of Houghton deserted medieval village, a settlement recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 and thus in existence in the Late Saxon period. At the time of Domesday, Houghton was a manor held by Guy of Craon and contained two mills. Other land at Houghton was held by Walter de Aincurt and Peterborough Abbey (Foster and Longley 1976). Medieval pottery has also been found off Bridge End Road, about 400m northwest of the investigation site (SK Records).

3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as described in the specification (Appendix 1), were to record and interpret archaeological deposits, if present, and to determine their date, sequence, function and origin.

4. METHODS

Prior to the excavation of foundation trenches, the area was terraced and overburden was stripped from the site (Fig. 3; Plate 1). Foundation trenches for the dwelling were then excavated by machine to depths required by the development. The foundation trenches for the garage were not excavated at the time of monitoring but this area had also been stripped to natural and it was clear that, other than land drains, no archaeological remains were present. Consequently, the garage foundation trenches were not examined.

Within the area of development groundwork, each observed deposit and feature was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. Context numbers appearing in the text in round brackets are deposits, while those in square

brackets are cut features. 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 was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

The records were checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis four phases were identified:

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Undated features
Phase 3	Post-medieval features
Phase 4	Modern deposits

Archaeological contexts are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

Phase 1 Natural deposits

At the base of the stripped area was a firm, mostly mid to dark grey clay, with rare inclusions of medium rounded and sub-angular stones (016). This deposit, which was over 1.3m deep, was identified as natural. This material was seen to have oxidized to a light grey around the various features cut into it, suggesting the presence of water drainage.

Phase 2 Undated features

Cut into natural (016) at the northern edge of the site was linear feature [018]. Apparently aligned north-south, this was over 0.8m wide and 0.45m deep with a V-shaped profile (Fig. 4; Plate 2). Identified as a gully, this cut was filled by (017), a

moderately firm, yellowy brown gritty gravely silty clay with abundant inclusions of small to medium sub-angular reddish brown stone.

Immediately west of, and truncating, gully [018] was a further linear feature on the same north-south alignment and with a V-shaped profile [015]=[011]. This was 2.75m wide, over 0.9m deep and was identified as a ditch. This feature was filled by deposit (014)=(010), a moderately compacted reddish brown gritty silty clay with abundant inclusions of medium reddish brown stone, and rare inclusions of small sub-angular limestone (Fig. 4, Section 1; Plate 2).

Truncating the western edge of cut [011] was feature [009]=[005]. This was an apparently east – west linear feature over 8.5m long and with a maximum observed depth of about 0.7m and is interpreted as a ditch (Fig. 4, Section 1; Plate 3). The lower fill of the feature was (004), a compacted, light brownish grey fine sandy silty clay with abundant inclusions of medium angular and sub-angular stone, as well as charcoal flecks and rare flecks of ceramic building material such as brick and tile. This deposit was only observed in the western 2m length of ditch [009]=[005]. Overlying this stony material was the later fill (003)=(008). This was moderately firm light greyish brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks and rare inclusions of small sub-angular stones.

Phase 3 Post-medieval features

In the southwestern part of the site the natural (016) was cut by [021], a linear feature 0.60m deep, 1.20m wide and over 1.50m long. This had very steep sides and a flat base and was filled by (020), a moderately firm yellowy brown medium grade sand, with a tubular terracotta pipe embedded within it, along with occasional inclusions of medium and small sub-rounded stones (Fig. 4, Section 2; Plate 4).

A fragment of 19th century pottery was recovered from the deposit (Appendix 3). The feature was identified as a land drain.

Phase 4 Modern deposits

A series of drainage features were observed across the site. At the northern edge of the stripped area these drains were [007], [013] and [023]. All were apparently aligned north-south and had extremely steep sides and concave bases with ceramic drain pipes at the bottom. Drain [007], backfilled with mixed light and dark grey sandy silt and clay (006), truncated the undated east-west ditch [005]=[009]. Further east, drain [013], filled with mixed yellow-brown and grey silty clay (012), cut through undated ditch [011]=[015]. At the eastern end of the recorded northern section was drain [023], containing grey-brown silty clay (022) and cut directly into natural.

Many other land drains, some containing tubular ceramic drain pipes, others stone, were observed across the area cutting in to natural but were not recorded.

Overlying the post-medieval drain [021] was a yellowy brownish grey fine sandy silty clay, with inclusions of charcoal flecks and abundant medium sub-angular limestone (019). This deposit was up to 0.30m thick and was interpreted as a possible subsoil.

Above the fills of undated ditch [005]=[009] was layer (002), a greyish brown slightly clayey fine sandy silt, with moderate inclusions of charcoal, and occasional small sub-angular stones. This was thought to be a former topsoil.

Overlying the former topsoil (002) and subsoil (019), and providing the ground surface across the area, was dark brownish grey fine sandy silt (001), explained as imported topsoil (Fig. 4, Sections 1 and 2).

6. DISCUSSION

The earliest deposit identified on this site, (016), was naturally deposited clay, probably the decayed upper parts of the natural Jurassic clay shales of the area (Phase 1).

Cutting into this natural deposit were several undated features (Phase 2). The earliest of these was [018], which appeared to be a drainage gully. This was truncated by a large ditch [011]=[015], probably also for drainage. This ditch, and gully [018], had very similar and distinct fills, stony reddish silty clay, deposits notably different from all others on site. It seems likely that the creation, or backfilling, of these two features occurred within a relatively short space of time.

Both the gully and ditch were oriented approximately north-south, running down the site-specific slope toward Bridge End Road. Ditch [011]=[015] was in turn cut by an east-west aligned feature [005]=[009]. This ditch runs across the site-specific slope, rather than down it, and may have primarily functioned as a boundary. However, the lower fill (004) of the ditch mostly comprised stones that may have assisted drainage.

Although these ditches and gullies are undated they do not appear on 19th century (OS 1814; 1891) or subsequent maps and are thus likely to be post-medieval or possibly earlier. Some further indication of termination dates for these features is provided by the land drains which truncate them (see below).

Numerous land drains of various forms were observed across the area and one of these, [021], contained 19th century pottery, indicating a probable post-medieval date for its creation (Phase 3). This drain, and many of the others, contained ceramic drain pipes. Cylindrical clay drain pipes such as these were invented in 1843 (Douglas and Oglethorpe

1993, 16), which provides the earliest possible date for these land drains. They are likely to have been installed in the 19th or 20th century and reflect modern agricultural practices and use of the land (Phase 4). Some of these 19th-20th century land drains cut through the undated, but clearly earlier, ditches and gullies.

Subsoil and former topsoil was also recorded and the present ground surface was provided by an imported topsoil. This was probably laid down when the house immediately to the south was constructed, sometime between 1948 and 1977 (OS 1948; OS 1977).

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during development at Bridge End Road, Londonthorpe, Lincolnshire, as the site was in an area of previous discoveries of prehistoric and medieval date and there was potential for similar remains to be revealed.

However, no archaeological features or artefacts of prehistoric or medieval date were identified. Several ditches and gullies which probably functioned as drainage and boundary features were observed and although undated do not appear on 19th century or subsequent maps. Consequently, these undated features are likely to predate the maps, the earliest of which was made in 1814, and thus are perhaps post-medieval or medieval in date. Numerous post-medieval and recent land drains were also identified and probably relate to agricultural use of the land prior to recent development. A few fragments of 19th-20th century pottery were recovered but no earlier artefacts were found.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of I Crowther

& C Payne who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane. Jenny Young, the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist, kindly allowed access to the parish files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

RCAHMS Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland

9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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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 Bulletin 13

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

OS, 1814 *Lincolnshire Surveyors' Drawing*, 2 inches to 1 mile, Sheet 275, port. 24

OS, 1891 *Lincolnshire [Parts of Kesteven] Sheet CXXIII. N.W.*, 6 inches to 1 mile map

OS, 1948 *Lincolnshire [Parts of Kesteven] Sheet CXXIII. N.W.*, 6 inches to 1 mile map (provisional edition)

OS, 1977 *Sheet SK 93 SW*, 1:10000 map

10. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

OD Ordnance Datum (height above sea level)

OS Ordnance Survey

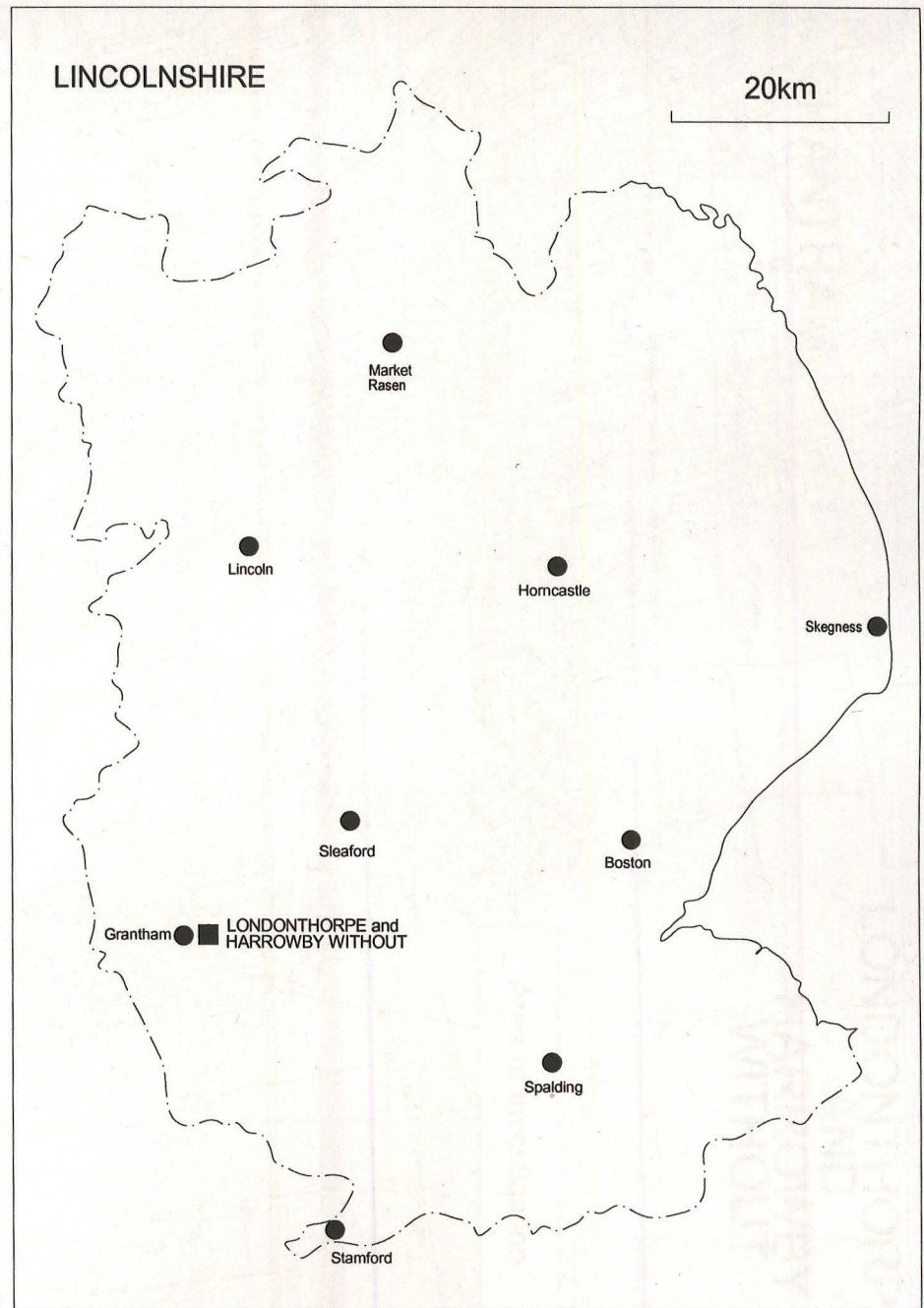
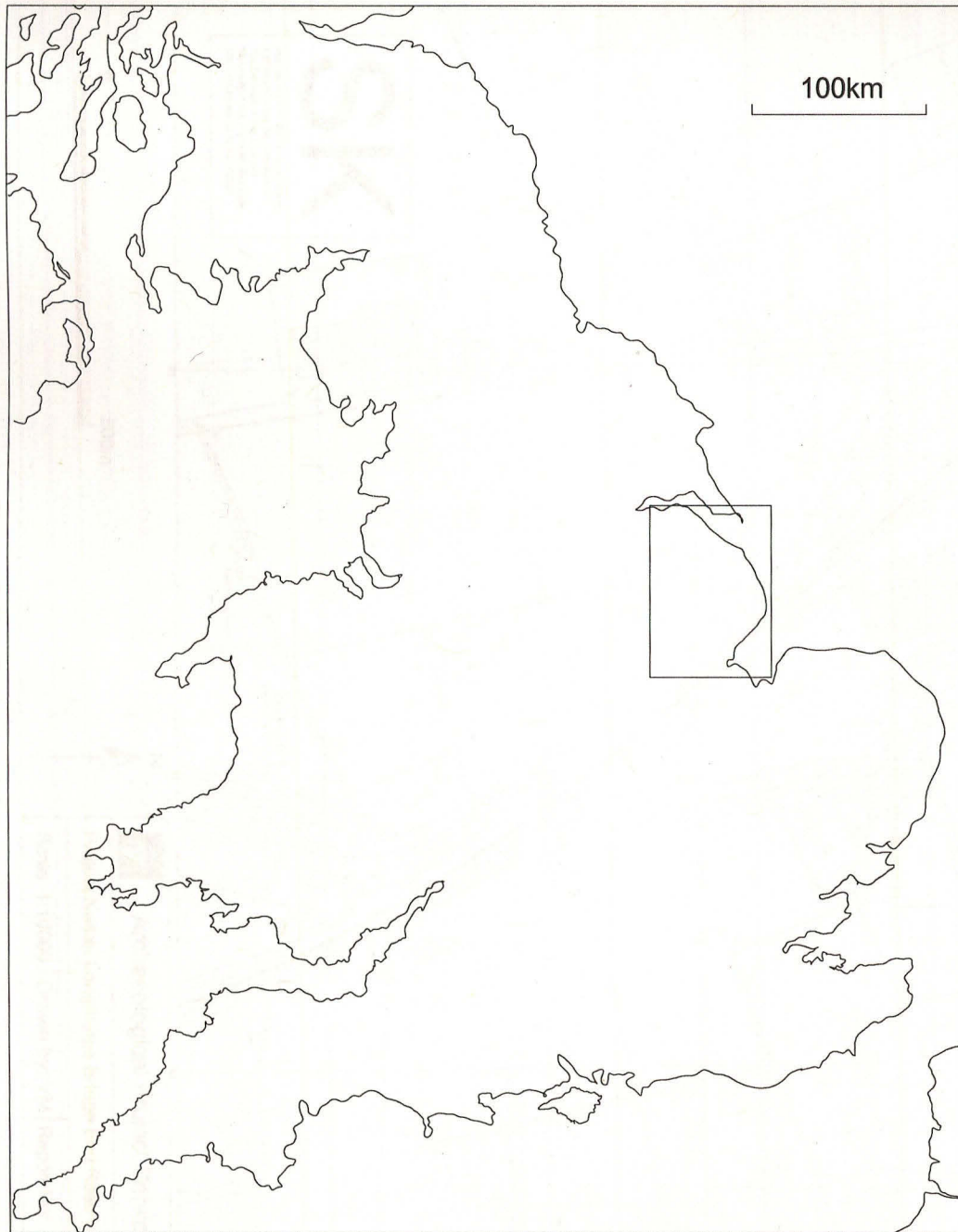


Figure 1 General Location Plan

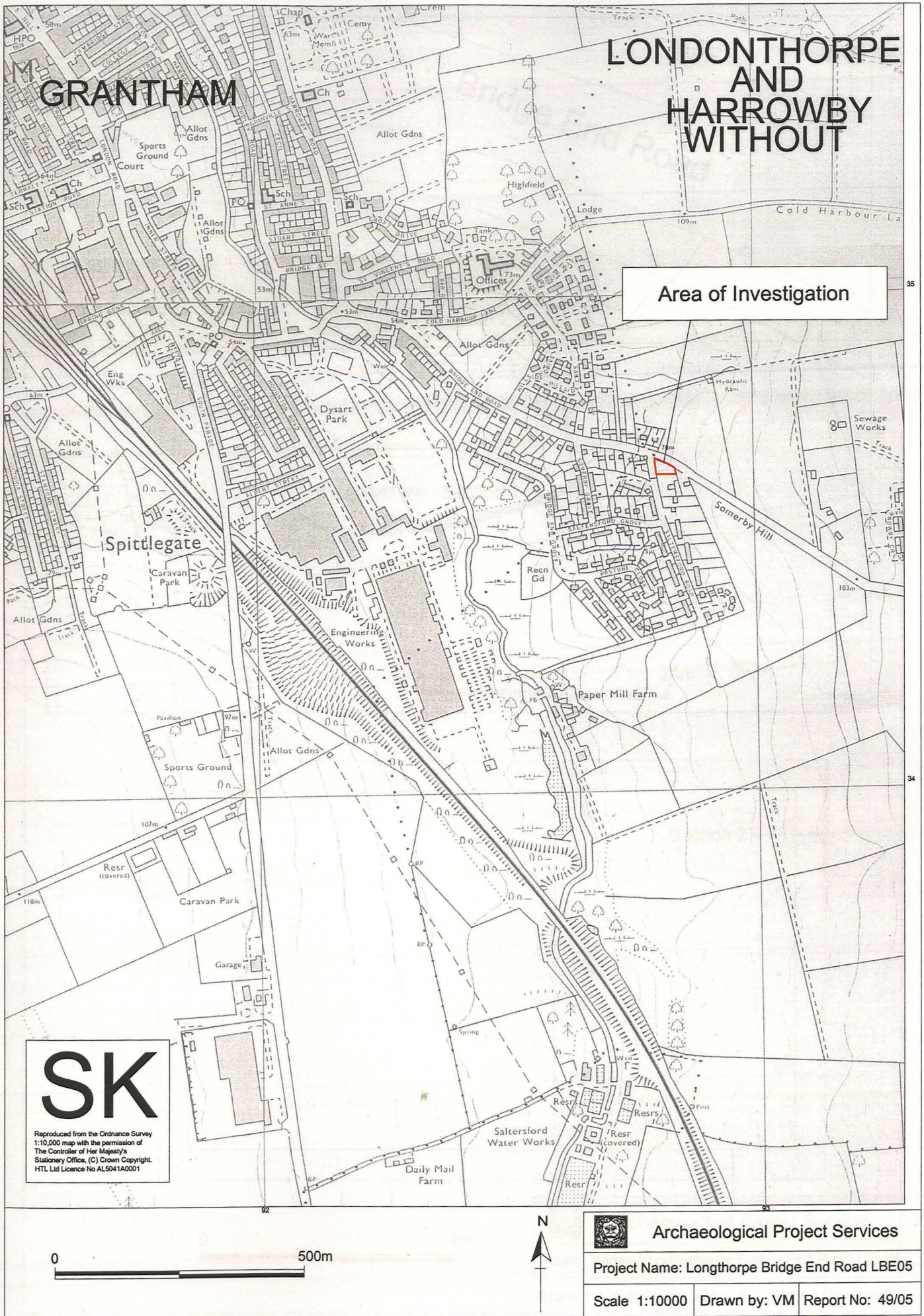
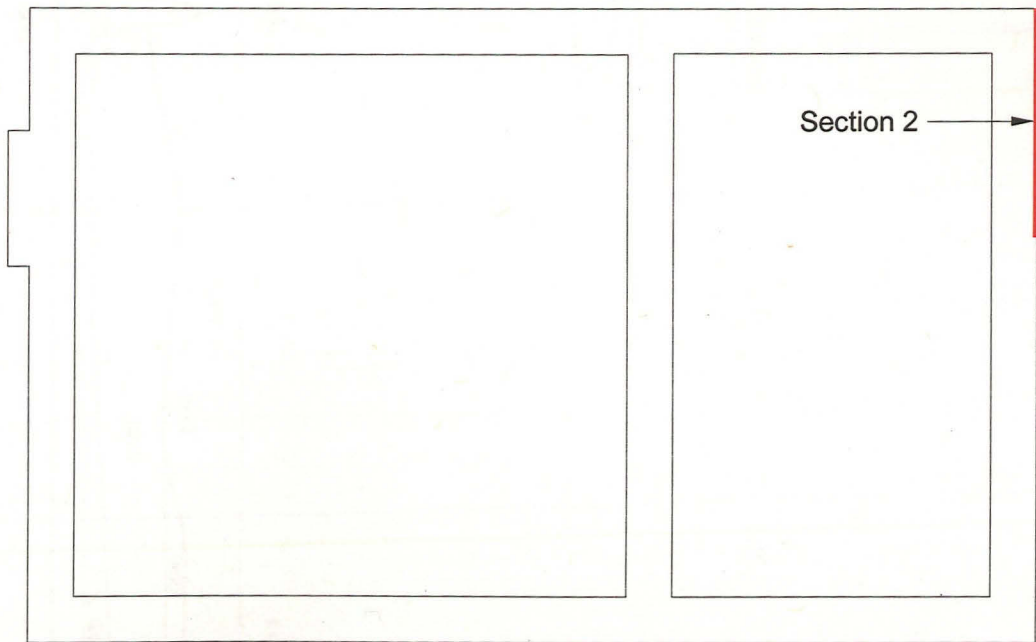
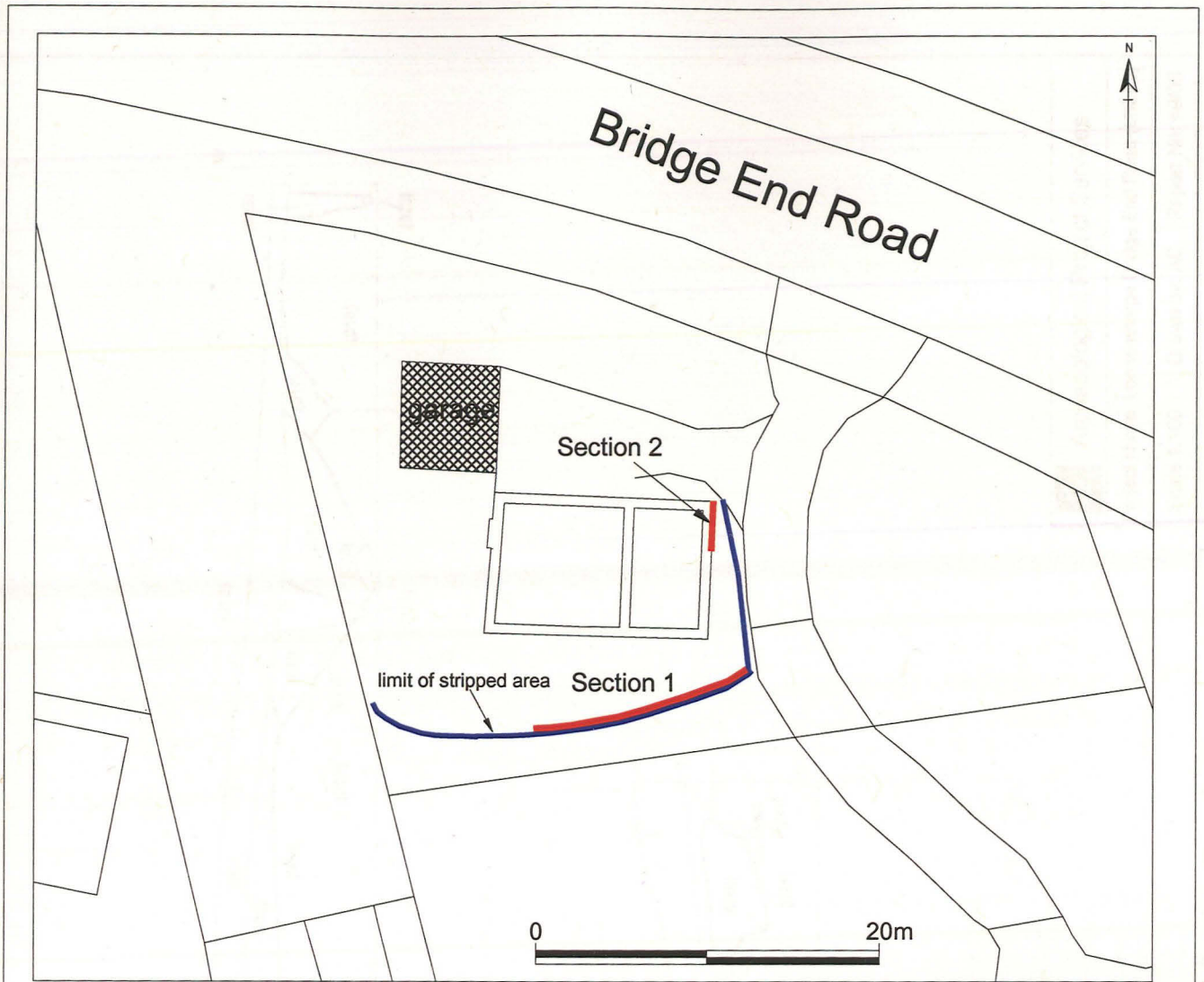


Figure 2 Site Location Map




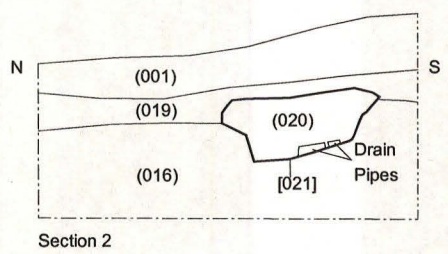
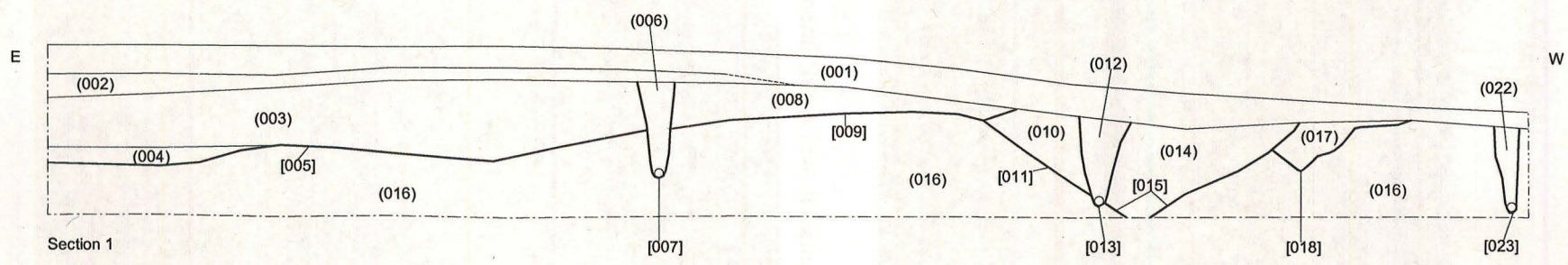
 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Londonthorpe Bridge End Road LBE05		
Scale 1:100/400	Drawn by: AC	Report No: 49/05

Figure 3: Detailed Site Plan, showing section locations

Plan 1




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Londonthorpe Bridge End Road (LBE05)		
Scale 1:100	Drawn by: AC	Report No: 49/05

Figure 4 Section Drawings



Plate 1
General Site View, looking northwest



Plate 2
Section 1, Ditch [011]=[015], looking south (north arrow pointing in wrong direction)



Plate 3
Section 1, Ditch [005]=[009], looking south (north arrow pointing in wrong direction)



Plate 4
Section 2, Drain [021], looking east (north arrow pointing in wrong direction)

SUMMARY

1.1 A watching brief is required during the construction of a dwelling and garage on the junction of Bridge End Road and Saltersford Road, Loundthorpe and Harrowby Without, Grantham, Lincolnshire.

1.2 The site is on the east side of the road, bounded to the north by the junction of Bridge End Road and Saltersford Road, to the south by the junction of Bridge End Road and Harrowby Without, and to the west by the junction of Bridge End Road and the railway line.

**LAND AT
BRIDGE END ROAD AND SALTERSFORD ROAD,
LONDONTHORPE AND HARROWBY WITHOUT,
GRANTHAM,
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR
I CROWTHER & C PAYNE**

**BY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES
Institute of Field Archaeologists'
Registered Organisation No. 21**

JANUARY 2005

REFERENCES

1.1 The site is on the east side of the road, bounded to the north by the junction of Bridge End Road and Saltersford Road, to the south by the junction of Bridge End Road and Harrowby Without, and to the west by the junction of Bridge End Road and the railway line. (Hodge et al., 1994, 301, 242)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

1.1 A preliminary site visit had previously been carried out on the site. (Hodge et al., 1994, 301, 242)

1 **SUMMARY**

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during the construction of a dwelling and garage at the junction of Bridge End Road and Saltersford Road, Londonthorpe and Harrowby Without, Grantham, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The development is in an area of archaeological potential. Prehistoric artefacts have been found in the area, including at the edge of the site. Medieval remains are also known in the area, with pottery of the period found on adjacent land and a deserted settlement nearby.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during the groundwork for 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 investigation. 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 the construction of a dwelling and garage at the junction of Bridge End Road and Saltersford Road, Londonthorpe and Harrowby Without, Grantham, Lincolnshire.
- 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 Grantham is located 40km south of Lincoln in the South Kesteven district of Lincolnshire. The works are to take place at the southeastern corner of the town, in the parish of Londonthorpe and Harrowby Without, at the junction of Bridge End Road and Saltersford Road at National Grid Reference SK 9282 3465.

4 **PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 A Planning Application (S04/1316/54) for a dwelling and garage at Bridge End Road, Grantham, was submitted to South Kesteven District Council. Approval has been granted subject to an archaeological watching brief being undertaken during the development groundwork.

5 **SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 5.1 The site is on the east side of the River Witham, on a slope down to the river at about 78m OD. The site is at the junction of soils of the Wickham 2 Association stagnogleys on Jurassic clay shales to the west, and Marcham Association brown rendzinas on Lincolnshire limestone the east (Hodge *et al.*, 1984 351; 242).

6 **ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW**

- 6.1 A prehistoric flint blade had previously been found at the edge of the site. Additionally, medieval

pottery has been recovered from land immediately adjacent. Other prehistoric artefacts, including Mesolithic flints and Bronze Age burial urns have also been found in the vicinity. Also nearby is the site of Houghton deserted medieval village, a settlement recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 and thus in existence in the Late Saxon period.

7 **AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:

7.1.1 To record and interpret the deposits and any archaeological features exposed during the development groundwork.

7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:

7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;

7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;

7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and

7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 **SITE OPERATIONS**

8.1 General considerations

8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.

8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.

8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

8.2 Methodology

8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.

8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.

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

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

8.2.4.1 the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology

within the test pits.

8.2.4.2 groups of features where their relationship is important

8.2.5 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Should removal be required the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before the exhumation of the remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.

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:

9.3.2.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.

9.3.2.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.

9.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.

9.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.

9.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the watching brief.

9.3.2.6 A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.

9.3.2.7 Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

9.3.2.8 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.

9.3.2.9 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.

9.3.2.10 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

9.3.2.11 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 South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist; South Kesteven District Council; and Lincolnshire 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 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 South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist. They will be given written notice of 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 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 in consultation with H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist, or G Taylor, APS
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	Dr 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, 27-01-05

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Moderately firm dark brownish grey fine sandy silt with mod root hairs and small roots	Imported topsoil
002	Moderately firm mid to dark greyish brown slightly clayey fine sandy silt with mod cc and occ small sub-angular stone inclusions	Possibly buried topsoil
003	Moderately firm light greyish brown clayey silt with occ cc and rare small sub-angular stone inclusions	Upper fill of [005]
004	Compact light brownish grey fine sandy silty clay with abundant medium angular and sub-angular stones, occ cc flecks and rare cbm flecks included	Lower fill of [005], possibly drainage layer
005	Linear feature, up to 0.60m deep, over 5.30m long cut fairly sharply at top, with moderately steep sides, slightly concave. Base is fairly flat, though slightly undulating. Feature orientated East – West, truncated by [007], filled by (003) and (004) and is equivalent to [009]	Boundary ditch
006	Compacted mixed light grey and dark brownish grey clay and sandy silt with mod. Sub-angular stones and a tubular cbm pipe included	Backfill of land drain [007]
007	Cut feature 0.30m wide and 0.90m deep, cut sharply at top, with extremely steep sides, and a rounded break into concave base, aligned north – south, filled by (006)	Land drain
008	Moderately firm light greyish brown clayey silt with occ cc and rare small sub-angular stone inclusions	Fill of ditch [009], appears same as (003)
009	Linear feature 0.40m deep and over 3.00m long cut sharply at top, with flattish base. Aligned east – west, and inclined down to west. Truncated by [007], filled by (008) and equivalent to [005]	Boundary ditch
010	Moderately compacted reddish brown gritty silty clay with abundant medium reddish brown stones and rare small sub-angular limestone included. Appears equivalent to (014)	Fill of ditch / drain [011]
011	Linear feature over 0.90m deep, cut sharply at top, with moderately sloping sides. Aligned north – south, truncated by [009] and [013], filled by (010) and equivalent to [015]	Ditch / drain
012	Moderately firm mixed yellowy greyish brown and medium grey slightly gritty silty clay with occ large sub-angular limestone, mod medium sub-angular reddish brown stone and tubular cbm pipe included	Fill of land drain [013]
013	Linear feature 0.45m wide by 0.80m deep, cut sharply at top with extremely steep sides, very rounded break into concave base. Aligned north – south and filled by (012)	Land drain
014	Moderately compacted reddish brown gritty silty clay with abundant medium reddish brown stones and rare small sub-angular limestone included. Appears equivalent to (010). Limestone formed into rough blocks and laid as lining	Fill of ditch / drain [015]
015	Linear feature cut fairly sharply at top, with moderately sloping sides, aligned north – south and filled by (014). Appears equivalent to [011]	Ditch / drain
016	Firm mostly medium to dark grey clay, also lighter grey and brownish grey where truncated. Rare medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stones included. Over 1.30m thick	Natural clay

017	Moderately firm yellowy brown gritty gravely silty clay with abundant small to medium sub-angular reddish brown stones included	Fill of [018]
018	Linear feature with rounded cut at top, moderately sloping sides, very rounded break into concave base. Aligned north – south and filled by (017). Surrounding natural material has oxidized	Gully, possibly for drainage
019	Moderately firm yellowy brownish grey fine sandy silty clay with mod cc flecks, abundant medium sub-angular limestone inclusions. Up to 0.30m thick	Subsoil
020	Moderately firm yellowy brown medium sand with tubular cbm pipe and occ medium and small sub-rounded stone inclusions	Fill of land drain [021]
021	Linear feature 0.60m deep x 1.20m wide x 1.50m long, cut sharply at top with very steep sides, sharp break into flat base	Land drain
022	Compacted mid greyish brown silt clay with abundant small and medium roots, occ large angular limestone and tubular cbm pipe inclusions. 0.70m thick	Backfill of land drain [023]
023	Linear feature 0.70m deep x 0.20m wide, cut sharply at top with vertical sides, and rounded break into concave base. Aligned north – south, cut inclined down to south and filled by (022)	Land drain

Abbreviations

cbm	ceramic building materials
cc	charcoal
mod	moderate
occ	occasional

Appendix 3

THE FINDS by 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 7 fragments of pottery weighing 19g was recovered from 2 separate contexts. No other artefacts or faunal remains were retrieved.

Provenance

The material was recovered from imported topsoil (001) and the fill of a drain (020).

All of the pottery was probably made in Staffordshire.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th -20 th century	1	3	19 th -20 th century
	WHITE	White glazed tableware, 19 th century	3	3	
	CRMWARE	Creamware, early 19 th century	2	1	
020	LPM	Mocha or cane ware bowl	1	12	19 th century

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 previous archaeological investigations at Londonthorpe, Harrowby and Grantham that are the subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

The collection of artefacts is entirely of early modern date and consequently of limited local potential and significance. Moreover, as the majority of the assemblage was recovered from topsoil that was imported to the site the potential and importance of the artefacts is limited still further.

The lack of any material earlier than the 19th 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.

References

Slowikowski, A., Nenk, 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

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].
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).
Layer	A layer is 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
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.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

23	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
3	Drawing sheets
1	Stratigraphic matrix
2	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: 2005.40

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: LBE 05

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.

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