

KD BL/ST ?

MS/S

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
OF WATER MAIN REPLACEMENT AT  
SCRUB LANE,  
AUTHORPE,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(ASL 04)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES



con ul 10679

Event: L16066

INTERVENTION: L110109

Excavation: L110110

negative

Quality Control  
Scrub Lane, Authorpe  
ASL 04

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
OF WATER MAIN REPLACEMENT AT  
SCRUB LANE,  
AUTHORPE,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(ASL 04)**

**Work Undertaken For  
Anglian Water Services Ltd**

April 2005

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

National Grid Reference: TF 3880 8070 – TF 4050 8086  
City and County Museum Accession No: 2004.267

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**



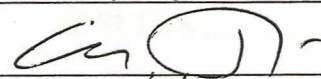
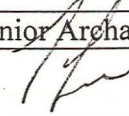
APS Report No. 67/05



Table of Contents

**Quality Control**  
Scrub Lane, Authorpe  
ASL 04

Project Coordinator	Mark Williams
Supervisor	Rachael Hall
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Paul Cope-Faulkner

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 26/4/05	Date: 26-4-05

## Table of Contents

### List of Figures

Figure 1 Contextual location plan

### List of Plates

Plate 2 Site location plan

1.	SUMMARY .....	1
2.	INTRODUCTION.....	1
2.1	DEFINITION OF A WATCHING BRIEF.....	1
2.2	PLANNING BACKGROUND.....	1
2.3	TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY .....	1
2.4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTING .....	1
3.	AIMS .....	2
4.	METHODS .....	2
5.	RESULTS .....	2
6.	DISCUSSION .....	2
7.	CONCLUSION .....	3
8.	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .....	3
9.	PERSONNEL .....	3
10.	BIBLIOGRAPHY .....	3
11.	ABBREVIATIONS.....	3

### Appendices

1. Context descriptions
2. Glossary
3. The Archive



### List of Figures

- Figure 1      General location plan
- Figure 2      Site location plan
- Figure 3      Plan showing the location of monitored pits
- Figure 4      Sections 1 and 2

### List of Plates

- Plate 1        View along Scrub Lane with pit M2 in background
- Plate 2        Section 1 showing general sequence of deposits
- Plate 3        Section 2 showing the sequence of deposits

## 1. SUMMARY

*A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with water main replacement along Scrub Lane, Authorpe, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of pits to accommodate directional drilling equipment.*

*The excavated pits lie within the medieval (AD 1066-1540) core of the village which is represented by the site of the 13<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> century St. Margaret's church and the earthworks of tofts, crofts and ridge and furrow of the field system. Neolithic (4000-2200 BC) and Bronze Age (2200-800 BC) remains have also been recorded in the vicinity.*

*Within one pit, a possible feature was identified that had subsequently been sealed by road make-up layers. In the second pit, subsoil and topsoil development was recorded. No finds were identified or retrieved during the investigation.*

## 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 Anglian Water Services Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with water main replacement

works at Scrub Lane, Authorpe, Lincolnshire. The watching brief was carried out between the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> December 2004.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Authorpe is situated 9km southeast of Louth and 18km northeast of Horncastle in the administrative district of East Lindsey, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The water main replacement was undertaken through the village although only a short length was to be archaeologically monitored. This short length follows Scrub Lane between National Grid Reference TF 3880 8070 and TF 4050 8086. Local heights are c. 23m OD at the western end, dropping down slightly to c. 22m OD towards the east.

Local soils are of the Salop Association, typically stagnogley soils, with Holderness Association permeable fine and coarse loamy soils to the east of the village (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 214, 305). These soils overlie a drift geology of glacial boulder clay which in turn seals a solid geology of Cretaceous Red Chalk (BGS 1980).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Authorpe is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric to the present day. A Neolithic polished stone axe was found to the southwest of the village. Also located to the southwest is an earthwork mound that may be a Bronze Age barrow.

Authorpe is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Agetorp* the name is derived from the Old Danish and means 'the secondary settlement (*torp*) belonging to *Aghi*' (Cameron 1998, 7). The Domesday Survey records that the land was held by Ansgot and contained 8 acres of meadow (Foster and Longley 1976). Ansgot still held the



land in the subsequent Lindsey Survey of c. 1115 (*ibid.*).

No extant remains of the medieval period survive, although the former parish church of St. Margaret of 13<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century date once stood adjacent to Scrub Lane (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 111). Earthworks of crofts around the village indicate the former extent of the village with ridge and furrow of the field system also having been recorded.

### 3. AIMS

The aim of the archaeological investigation was to ensure that any archaeological features exposed during the groundworks should be recorded and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

### 4. METHODS

Trenches, each 2m by 1m, to allow the insertion of directional drilling equipment were excavated by machine at 100m intervals. The sides of the trenches were then cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 1. 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.

Following excavation the records were checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

### 5. RESULTS

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

#### *Pit M2 (Fig. 4, Section 1)*

The earliest deposits within Pit M2 comprised brown clayey silt with large stones (005) that was overlain by 0.26m of sandy clay and gravel (004). Both of these layers were thought to represent the fill of a feature that extended beyond the limit of the trench.

Above this was a deposit of brownish yellow sandy clay and gravel (003) overlain by mixed brownish grey and yellowish brown stones, gravel with clay and chalk (002). These were identified as the make-up deposits for the current tarmac road surface (001).

#### *Pit M3 (Fig. 4, Section 2)*

The sequence begins with a subsoil of brown silty clay (009) that was overlain by a former topsoil of brown clayey silt (008). This was overlain by grey angular stones (007), make-up for the adjacent road. The current topsoil of the verge was recorded as brown sandy silt (006).

### 6. DISCUSSION

No natural deposits were exposed during the investigation. A possible feature was identified in Pit M2, although the nature of this could not be determined. Moreover, it, remains undated due to a lack of artefactual material but was sealed beneath the current road make-up deposits.

Further east, subsoil and topsoil formation was identified. The topsoil is divided in two by a layer of road make-up from the adjacent road.



Pit M1 was also observed, but flooding had made recording impossible.

No finds were retrieved during the investigation.

## 7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Scrub Lane, Authorpe, as the route of a pipeline traversed the medieval core of the village.

A possible undated feature was identified. Otherwise, subsoil, topsoil and deposits associated with the road were the only other deposits noted. No finds were identified.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr C. Lindsay of Anglian Water Services Ltd for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Mark Williams and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly permitted access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Mark Williams  
 Site Supervisor: Rachael Hall  
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner  
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

## 10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

BGS, 1980, *Louth: Solid and drift edition*, 1:50,000 map sheet 103

Cameron, K., 1998, *A Dictionary of*

*Lincolnshire Place-Names*, English Place-Name Society Popular Series Vol. 1

Foster, C.W. and Longley, T. (eds), 1976, *The Lincolnshire Domesday and the Lindsey Survey*, The Lincoln Record Society 19

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 13

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

Pevsner, N. and Harris, J., 1989, *Lincolnshire*, The Buildings of England (2<sup>nd</sup> edition, revised Antram, N.)

## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services  
 BGS British Geological Survey  
 IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists



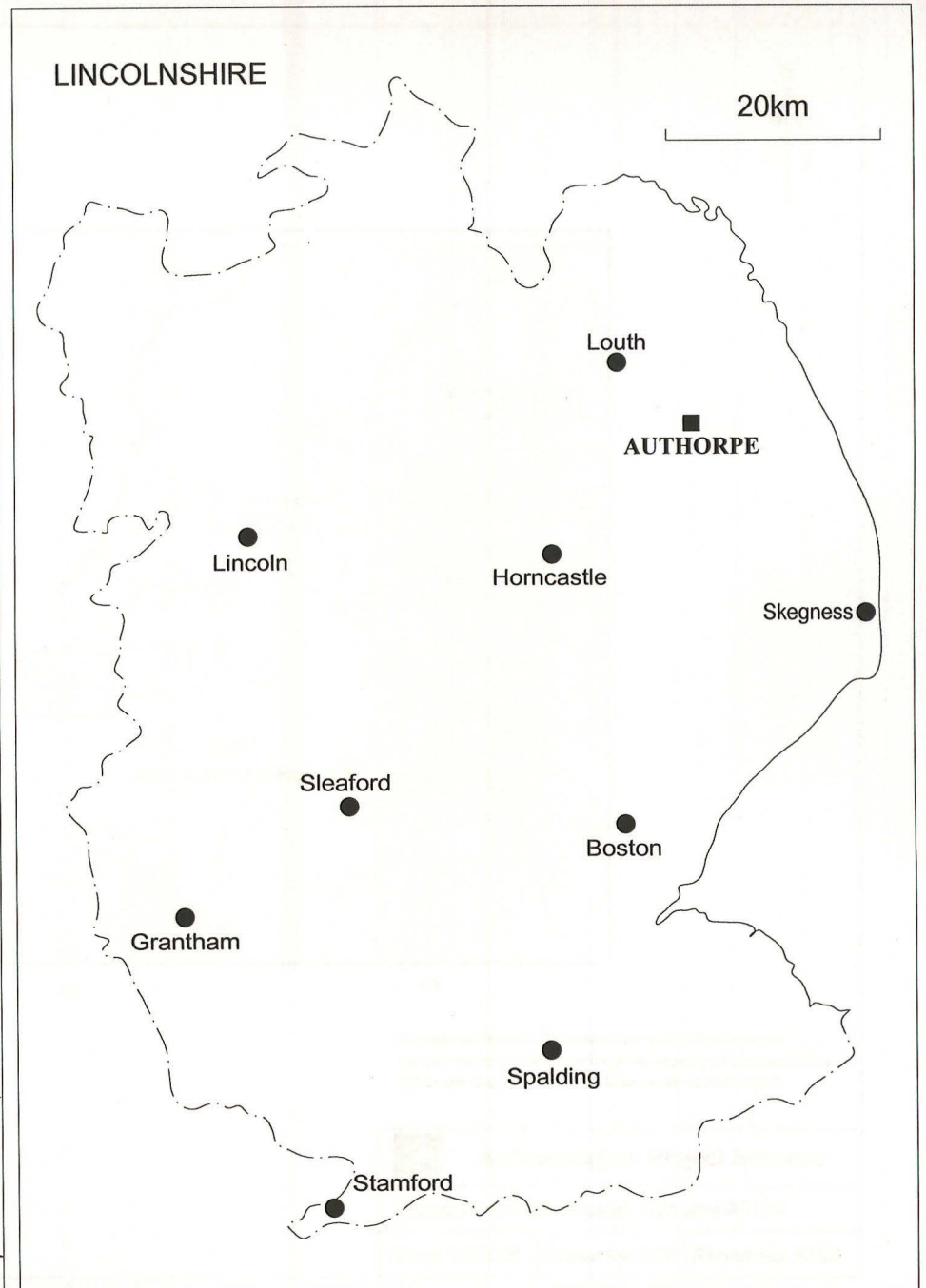
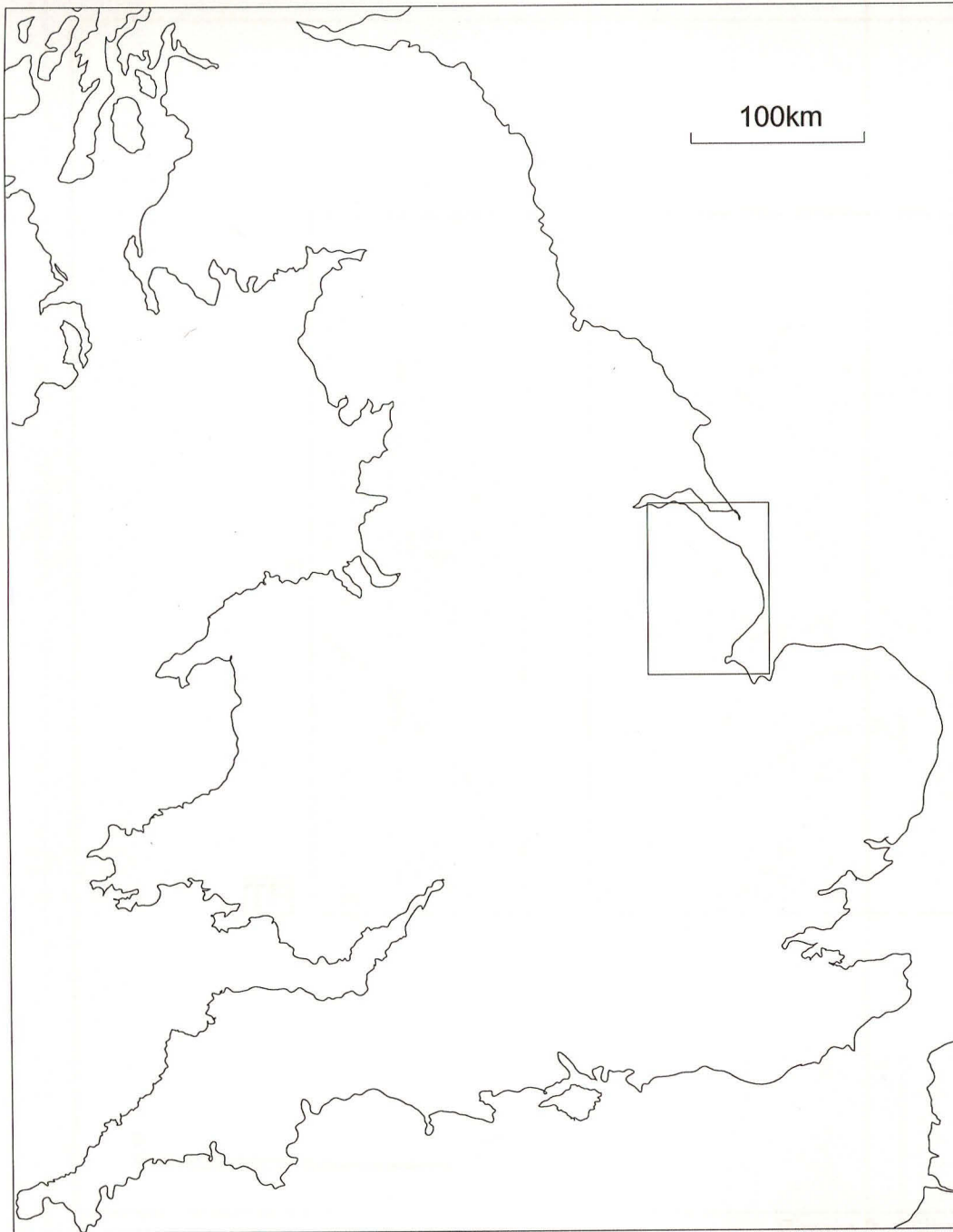
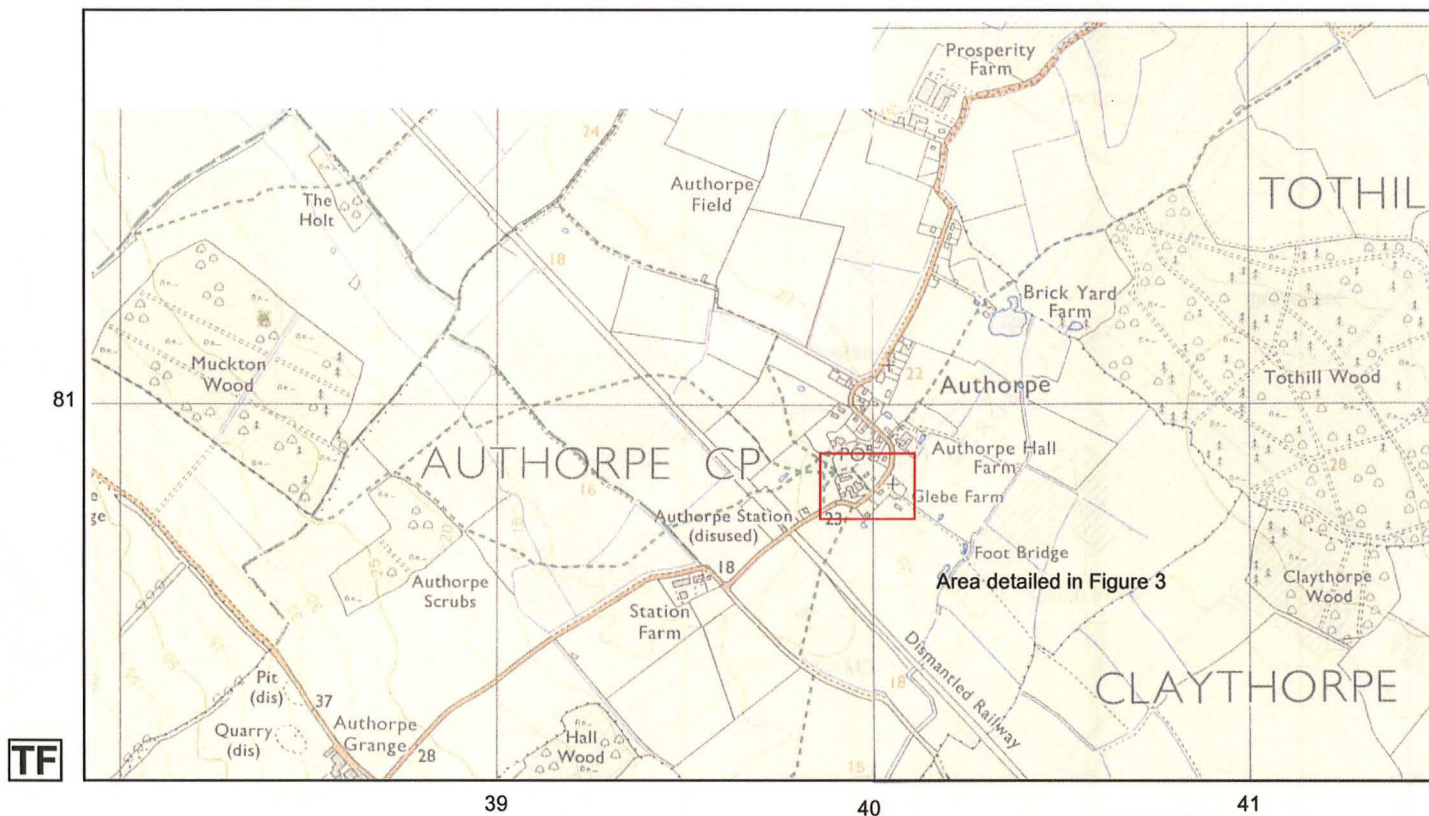


Figure 1 - General Location Plan



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


	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Scrub Lane, Authorpe ASL04		
Scale 1:20000	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 67/05

Figure 2 - Site location plan



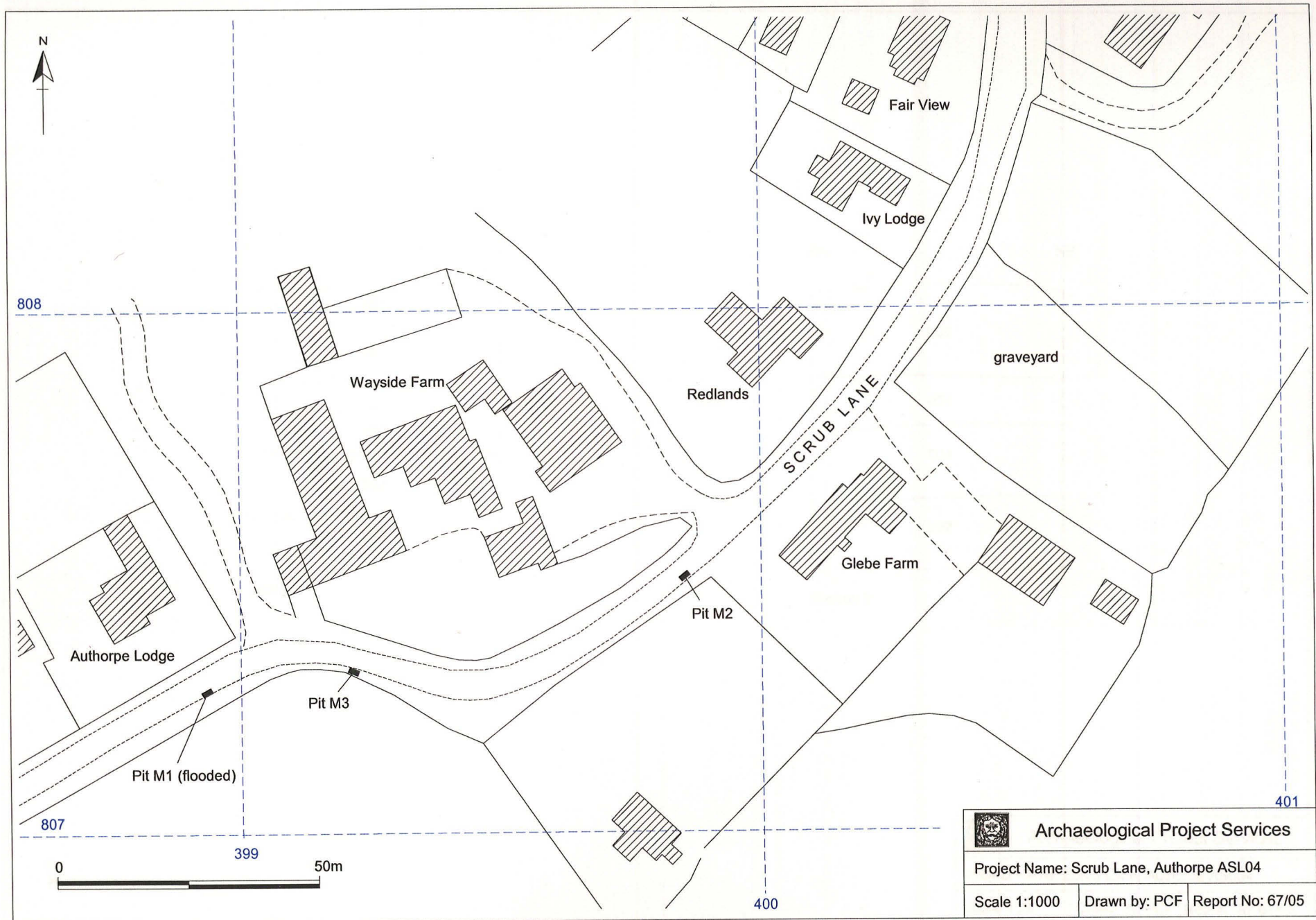
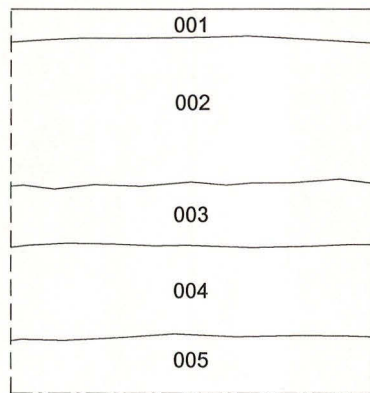


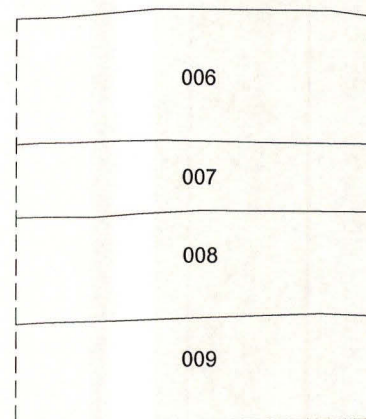
Figure 3 - Plan showing the location of monitored pits

SW NE



Section 1

SW NE



Section 2




	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Scrub Lane, Authorpe ASL04		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 67/05

Figure 4 - Sections 1 and 2





Plate 1 - View along Scrub Lane with pit M2 in background, looking north



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



Plate 3 - Section 2 showing the sequence of deposits, looking northwest



## Appendix 1

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Pit	Description	Interpretation
001	M2	Hard dark grey tarmac, 100mm thick	Road surface
002	M2	Firm mixed brownish grey and yellowish brown angular stones, gravel with clay and chalk, 0.3m thick	Make-up for (001)
003	M2	Firm light brownish yellow sandy clay and gravel, 0.16m thick	Make-up for (001)
004	M2	Firm light brown sandy clay and small gravel, 0.26m thick	Fill of Indeterminate feature
005	M2	Firm dark brown clayey silt with frequent large angular stones, >100mm thick	Fill of Indeterminate feature
006	M3	Loose dark brown sandy silt, 0.2m thick	Topsoil
007	M3	Firm dark grey large angular stones, 0.18m thick	Make-up for road
008	M3	Firm dark brown clayey silt, 0.26m thick	Former topsoil
009	M3	Firm mid brown silty clay, >0.3m thick	Subsoil



## Appendix 2

### GLOSSARY

<b>Boulder Clay</b>	A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as till, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size.
<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 interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
<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) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term 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>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>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 1 <sup>st</sup> century AD.
<b>Toft</b>	Elongated and parallel plots of land containing a dwelling.

## Appendix 3

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

9	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Drawing sheet
1	Stratigraphic matrix

All primary records are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services  
The Old School  
Cameron Street  
Heckington  
Sleaford  
Lincolnshire  
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum  
12 Friars Lane  
Lincoln  
LN2 1HQ

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number: 2004.267

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: ASL 04

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.