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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALAUTION ON LAND AT TEMPLE FARM TEMPLE BRUER LINCOLNSHIRE (TBT05)

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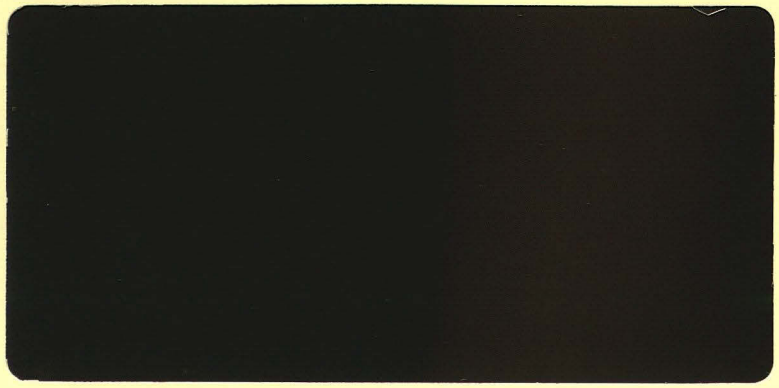

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL ~~EVALAUTION~~ EVALUATION ON LAND AT TEMPLE FARM TEMPLE BRUER LINCOLNSHIRE (TBT05)

Work Undertaken For
Phil Broughton

October 2005

Report Compiled by
Rachael V. Hall

0090 5373

National Grid Reference: TF ~~00845370~~
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A.P.S. Report No. **142/05**

Quality Control

Temple Farm
Temple Bruer
Lincolnshire
(TBT05)

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Date: 25/10/05	Date: 25/10/05

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation, consisting of four trenches, was undertaken as part of a pre-planning application for residential development at land at Temple Farm, Temple Bruer, Lincolnshire to assist in the mitigation of the site.

The proposed development area lies adjacent to a Templar Preceptory constructed during the reign of Henry II. A now deserted village built to serve the community in the 12th century lies immediately to the south of the site.

Archaeological investigations at the site have identified shallow buried archaeological remains in Trenches 2 and 3. The earliest evidence for occupation at the site was identified within Trench 2, where a sherd of 9th-10th century pottery was retrieved. Across the site a general background of medieval activity, likely to be associated with the Templar occupation of the site, was recorded. Several residual fragments of medieval tile were retrieved from deposits contained within Trenches 2-3. A medieval surface identified in Trench 3 is likely to be associated with the Templar Preceptory.

The truncated remains of a post-medieval surface were identified in Trench 2. It is unclear as to whether this surface has been disturbed by the robbing out of a wall associated with the surface or the present barn immediately to the north of the trench.

There is considerable evidence for the maintenance and repair of the current farmyard, with several 19-20th century surfaces being identified within Trenches 2 and 3.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as, *'a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate'* (IFA 1999a).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Temple Farm, Temple Bruer, Lincolnshire, prior to submission of a planning application for residential development at the site. The purpose of the investigations was to assess the likely impact any development at the site would have upon surviving archaeological remains and to assist in the archaeological mitigation at the site.

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mr Phil Broughton to undertake the archaeological evaluation of the site in accordance with the requirements outlined by the North Kesteven Planning Officer. The work was undertaken between the 12-14th September 2005.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Temple Bruer is located mid way between Lincoln to the north and Sleaford to the south (Figure 1) in the administrative district of North Kesteven.

The proposed development site is located within the farmyard of Temple Farm, Temple Bruer, centred on National Grid

Reference TF 00845370 (Figure 2).

Local soils are Marcham series, typically brown rendzinas and calcareous soils (Hodges *et* al). The site lies within a natural hollow, formed by undulations in the underlying lower Lincolnshire Limestone.

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The investigation area lies immediately adjacent to a Templar Preceptory that was founded 1150-60 by William of Ashby (Figure 8). The Preceptory appears to have been of considerable importance, with the brethan allowed to crenellate the great gate in 1306. It was the second richest Preceptory in England by *c.*1308, with nine corrodyholders dependant upon its revenues for support by 1312 (Page, 1906).

Temple Bruer flourished until the suppression of the Knight's Templar in 1312, after which the Preceptory was taken over by the Knights Hospitallars. A commandary of the hospitaller's order was established in 1338 at Temple Bruer under the same preceptor as the house at Eagle (Page, 1906).

There have been two main excavations undertaken at Temple Bruer. The first in 1833 by Reverend G. Oliver (of Scopwick). The excavations identified the foundations of the round church, which had previously been recorded as an illustration by Samuel Beck in 1726. Vaults were exposed beneath the church, along with a series of buildings to the south (White, 1981).

St. John Hope undertook further excavations and academic reassessment of previous works in 1907. He confirmed the existence of a circular nave and western porch, along with a second north-east tower matched with the standing south-east tower. A choir or presbytery flanked both of these towers. The excavations identified that the choir originally ended in an apse, which was extended in the later 12th century to the east. At the same time a northern tower was added and was followed shortly afterwards by the addition of a southern tower. The final addition to the complex was a large chapel to the south. This is depicted in Buck's view of 1726 (Hope 1908).

Much of the Temple Bruer Preceptory complex had been demolished by the 18th century, with its religious function dissolved in 1541. All that survives above ground today of the Scheduled Monument (no. SM22609) is the tower and part of the Hall. The tower has undergone considerable repair in the last century with the addition of a conical roof in 1912. Further repair was undertaken in 1961 by the then landowner Mr. J.E. Mountain and Kesteven County Council. The Hall now forms part of the farmhouse. In 1976, a 15th century doorway was uncovered in its western wall (White, 1981).

To the southeast of Temple Farm is the deserted medieval village of Temple Bruer, believed to have its origins in the the 12th century. All that remains today of the village once largely dependant upon the Preceptory, is a row of heavily ploughed house platforms (White, 1981).

The most recent archaeological work undertaken at the site identified a natural sequence of soils during the excavation of a small trench for the erection of a display board immediately to the northeast of the standing tower (Cope-Faulkner, 2000).

3. AIMS

The aim of the evaluation was to gather sufficient information to enable the archaeological curator to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the

site. To achieve this a number of objectives were set out:

- to establish the presence/absence of significant archaeological remains in the area
- to determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site
- to determine the potential impact of the development on potential archaeological remains

4. METHODS

Four trenches, three measuring 10m by 1.80m and one 20m by 1.80m were excavated within the areas likely to be impacted on by the development (Figure 3).

The purpose of the investigation was to identify the archaeological level. Removal of overburden was undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains.

Each deposit exposed during the archaeological investigations was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled, and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and plans at 1:20. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice. The location of the Trenches was tied in using existing references.

Following excavation, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they constituted a complete Level II archive and a stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Phasing was based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

5.1 The stratigraphic sequence

Following post-excavation analysis, four phases were identified:

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Medieval deposits
Phase 3	Post-Medieval deposits
Phase 4	Modern deposits

The results are discussed below (with the exception of Natural deposits) by Trench with reference made to the Phasing in the following discussion. Context numbers appear in brackets, and these refer to the individual cut and deposit descriptions recorded during excavation.

5.2 Phase 1: Natural deposits

The earliest deposit recorded at the site was natural limestone bedrock (107) in Trench 1 at 0.85m beneath the current ground level. This was overlain by natural limestone brash (104), which was also identified in Trench 2 as (206) at 0.40m beneath the current ground surface.

In Trench 3 reddish brown silt and limestone (307) was identified within a small exploratory sondage. This has been interpreted as natural subsoil.

5.3 Trench 1

(Figures 3, 4 and 5)

Trench 1, located at the eastern end of the current drying barn (Figure 3), was excavated to investigate potential ground disturbance of the area where a new garage is to be constructed (Figure 4).

Overlying the natural geology in Trench 1 was a 0.10m thick layer of limestone brash (103) containing three fragments of late post-medieval hand made brick extended

across the trench. Traces of burning were identified as (102) comprising reddened burnt limestone and charcoal. This was overlain by a 0.06m thick layer of buried soil (101), consisting of blackish brown silt. Sealing the buried soil is the limestone and silt yard surface (100).

Modern service trench [105], containing mixed mid-yellow and mid-brown silty sand and limestone (106) was identified at the southern end of Trench 1.

5.4 Trench 2 5.4 Trench 2

(Figures 3, 4 and 6)
Trench 2 was located in front of the northernmost brick built barns (Figure 3), to provide an assessment of the likely impact upon any archaeological remains during the construction of new service trenches and gardens in the area.

The earliest archaeological deposit encountered within Trench 2 occurred within a hand-excavated sondage and consisted of mid-brown sandy silt and limestone (211). A small sherd of 9th-10th century pottery was recovered from the layer. Sealing the layer was (214)=(218) mid-yellow limestone and mortar, it is unclear within the exposed sections whether the layer represents a former surface or levelling layer. This in turn was overlain by a layer of mid-brown silt (217)=(213).

Recorded in section in the western half of the trench was a sequence of silt and limestone dumped/levelling deposits (205) (216) and (204) containing a fragment of handmade post-medieval brick.

Overlying the levelling deposits was a 0.25m thick pale yellow mortar and limestone surface (203)=(215), at 49.58m OD (0.30m beneath the present ground surface). Truncating the surface along the southern edge of the trench was [212], an east-west aligned possible robber trench. Contained within the trench were fills comprising mid-brown silt (210) and mid-brown sandy silt (209). Both fills contained post-medieval and modern brick fragments, with 2 sherds of 17th century pottery retrieved from (209).

Abutting surface (203) in the eastern half of the trench was a sandy silt and limestone-levelling layer (207). Traces of a former yard surface (208) were seen at the westernmost end of the trench sealed by further levelling (202), over which a limestone yard surface (202) was laid.

Sealing all the deposits was topsoil layer (200) consisting of light brown silt.

5.5 Trench 3

(Figures 3, 4 and 7)
Trench 3, was positioned parallel to the northern elevation of the drying barn (Figure 3) to allow for assessment of the impact of groundworks associated with the demolition of the barn and the construction of new gardens.

Within Trench 3 several former surfaces were identified. The earliest of these (306), comprised a 0.05m thick layer of crushed and compacted limestone located at 0.49m beneath the present ground surface (49.19m OD). Two small fragments of medieval tile were found in association with the floor (Appendix 3).

Directly overlying the former was a further crushed limestone surface (305), 0.08m thick. This 19-20th century dated surface (305) (Appendix 3) shows traces of in-situ burning. Sealing the surface was a 0.08 thick layer of dark brown clayey silt (304).

Extending across the trench, only 0.20-0.30m below the present ground surface was (300), a rough surface constructed of lain assorted limestone fragments. A 0.15m thick layer of mortar (301) sealed the limestone fragments to provide a reasonably level surface. Evidence of use

of this surface was provided in the form of a fine layer of dark greyish brown clayey silt trample (302), from which small fragments of 20th century brick were retrieved. Towards the western end of the trench a small discreet area of burning (308) was identified in Section 6.

Further traces of a modern mortar surface/layer (309) were recorded at only 0.05m beneath the present ground surface, sealed by dark greyish brown silt topsoil (303).

5.6 Trench 4

(Figures 3, 4 and 5)

Trench 4, located perpendicular to the present eastern boundary wall of the Preceptory tower and parallel to the east-west aligned central stone barn (Figure 3), was positioned to investigate the area in which groundworks associated with the proposed new gardens are to be undertaken (Figure 4).

A 0.40m thick layer of levelling/dumped material (404) consisting of dark orange sandy clay and limestone (404) was identified sloping east-west across the trench. The layer contained three fragments of medieval tile along with a post-medieval tile fragment.

Overlying layer (404) was (403), a dumped levelling layer comprising dark brown silt and limestone, which was sealed, by a 0.10m thick layer of dark brown sandy loam levelling (402). Medieval and post-medieval tile was retrieved from both layers (403) and (402).

Further levelling was identified as (405), dark brown sandy loam and limestone in the eastern half of the trench. This was overlain by limestone hardstanding (401) and the present concrete yard surface (400).

6. DISCUSSION

Archaeological investigations undertaken at Temple Farm, Temple Bruer, Lincolnshire were undertaken to provide information on the nature of any archaeological deposits and to assist in the formulation of a mitigation scheme for any further development works to be undertaken at the site.

The site is discussed by phase below:

Phase 1-Natural deposits

The earliest deposits encountered at the site were natural limestone bedrock as recorded in Trench 1, which was overlain by limestone brash, representing the known geology of the area.

Phase 2-Medieval deposits

Evidence of early medieval activity was identified in Trench 2 at *c.*49m OD, where a small sherd of 9-10th century Lincoln kiln-type ware was retrieved from a deposit identified at the base of the archaeological groundworks. Due to the nature of the investigations it is unclear as to whether this deposit represents an occupation layer or the fill of an earlier feature concealed by later activity at the site. The layer to date represents the earliest known archaeological activity at the site with the Preceptory not being founded until the 12th century.

Later medieval activity was recorded in Trench 3, where a fragment of medieval tile core was found in association with the earliest crushed limestone floor surface (306) (49.19m OD). Where exposed, within a small sondage, this floor surface was well compacted and very clean in nature, perhaps suggesting a building which was well maintained or was purposefully kept clean, such as a dairy, perhaps associated with the Preceptory. Overlying the floor were two further surfaces, which are discussed in Phase 3 and 4 below.

Across the site there is a background of medieval material, with residual tile dating from the period identified in Trenches 2 and 4. This suggests a nearby tiled buildings, as would be expected with a Preceptory site.

Phase 3-Post-medieval deposits
Post-medieval material was retrieved from Trench 1, from a layer sealed by buried soil. This layer appears to represent a former ground surface with traces of burning evident. Such traces of burning are not uncommon in a farmyard environment.

Post-medieval occupation activity was also recorded in Trench 2, where a limestone and mortar surface was identified, at only 0.30m beneath the present ground surface. The surface was constructed onto a sequence of levelling deposits from which a fragment of post-medieval handmade brick was recovered.

Further evidence of the post-medieval occupation of the site was recorded in Trench 4, where fragments of post-medieval tile were identified in levelling deposits.

Phase 4-Modern deposits
19th-20th century activity and modification is represented within both Trenches 2 and 3.

An east-west aligned trench cutting along the southern edge of the Trench 2, truncating the mortar and limestone surface could lend itself to several interpretations. One hypothesis is that it may represent the robbing out of a wall associated with the post-medieval surface, with the stone being used elsewhere on the site. Alternatively, it may represent an earlier phase of the barn immediately to the north of the trench, as the original stone barn has been strengthened by the insertion of internal brick facing with brick stachions along its 'open' southern elevation. It is entirely possible that the southern elevation may have extended further forward and been a single stone wall. Sealing the possible robber trench were several former farmyard surfaces.

Further surfaces were identified in Trench 3, to the south of Trench 2. Partially exposed within an investigative sondage was a crushed limestone surface, containing assorted sherds of tile dating from medieval-19-20th century. This was overlain/replaced by a further surface comprising large lain limestone fragments sealed by a mortar surface, with a thin layer of trample. This surface is well made, and would presumably have taken a considerable amount of effort to construct, making it unusual for a yard surface. This may suggest earlier farm building at the site prior to the construction of the present drying barn. A further mortar surface is present immediately beneath the topsoil.

A modern service trench was recorded at the southernmost end of Trench 1.

8. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations at Temple Farm, Temple Bruer, Lincolnshire were undertaken as a pre-planning condition to assist the archaeological curator in the formulation of a policy for the management/mitigation of the archaeological resources on site.

Archaeological investigations at the site have identified shallowly buried archaeological remains in Trenches 2 and 3 which are likely to be impacted upon by any future groundworks in the vicinity.

The earliest evidence for occupation at the site was identified within Trench 2, where a sherd of 9th-10th century pottery was retrieved, suggesting some form of activity at the site or nearby pre-Preceptory.

Across the site a general background of

medieval activity, likely to be associated with Templar occupation of the site was recorded. Several residual fragments of medieval tile were retrieved from deposits contained within Trenches 2-3. A medieval surface identified in Trench 3 is also likely to be associated with the Templar Preceptory buildings/farmyard.

The truncated remains of a post-medieval surface were identified in Trench 2. It is unclear as to whether this surface has been disturbed by the robbing out of a wall associated with the surface or the present barn immediately to the north of the trench.

There is considerable evidence for the maintenance and repair of the current farmyard, with several 19-20th century surfaces being identified within Trenches 2 and 3.

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr. Phil Broughton who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis, and provided use of plant. Jo Hambley, North Kesteven Heritage Officer who kindly provided information from the City's Sites and Monument Record. Mark Williams coordinated the archaeological project and edited this report along with Tom Lane.

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

SMR Sites and Monuments Record

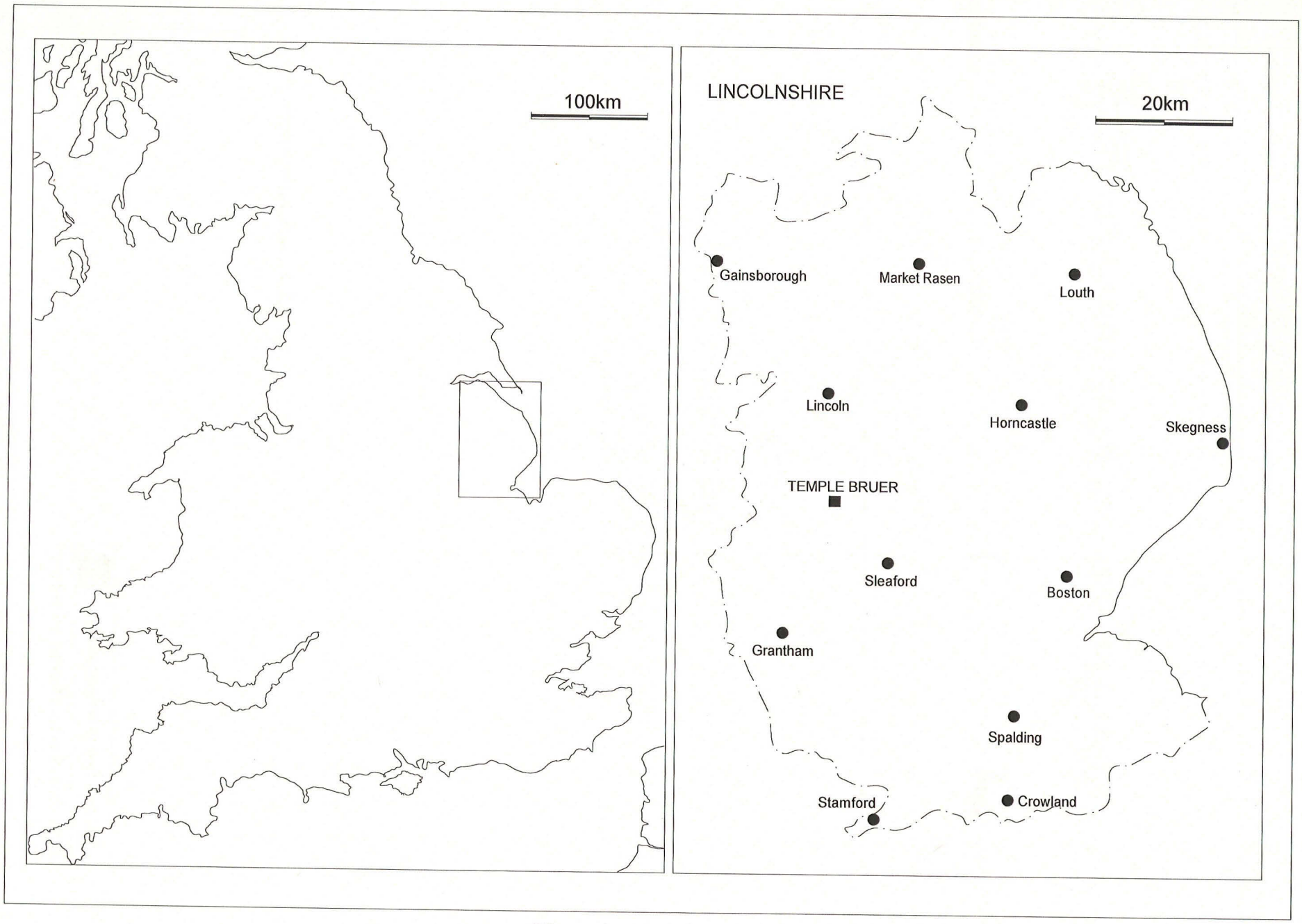

Figure 1: General Location Plan

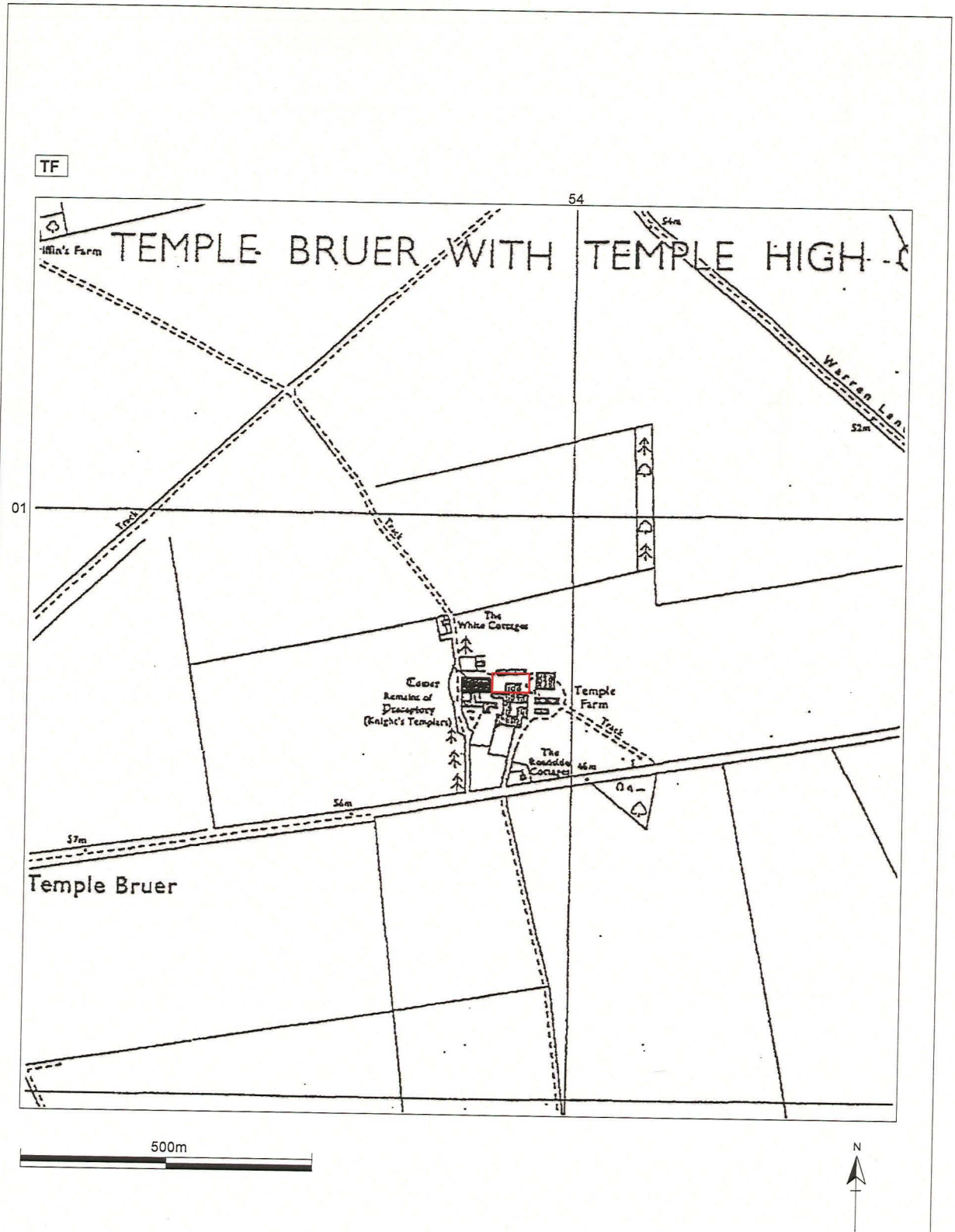

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Figure 2 Site Location

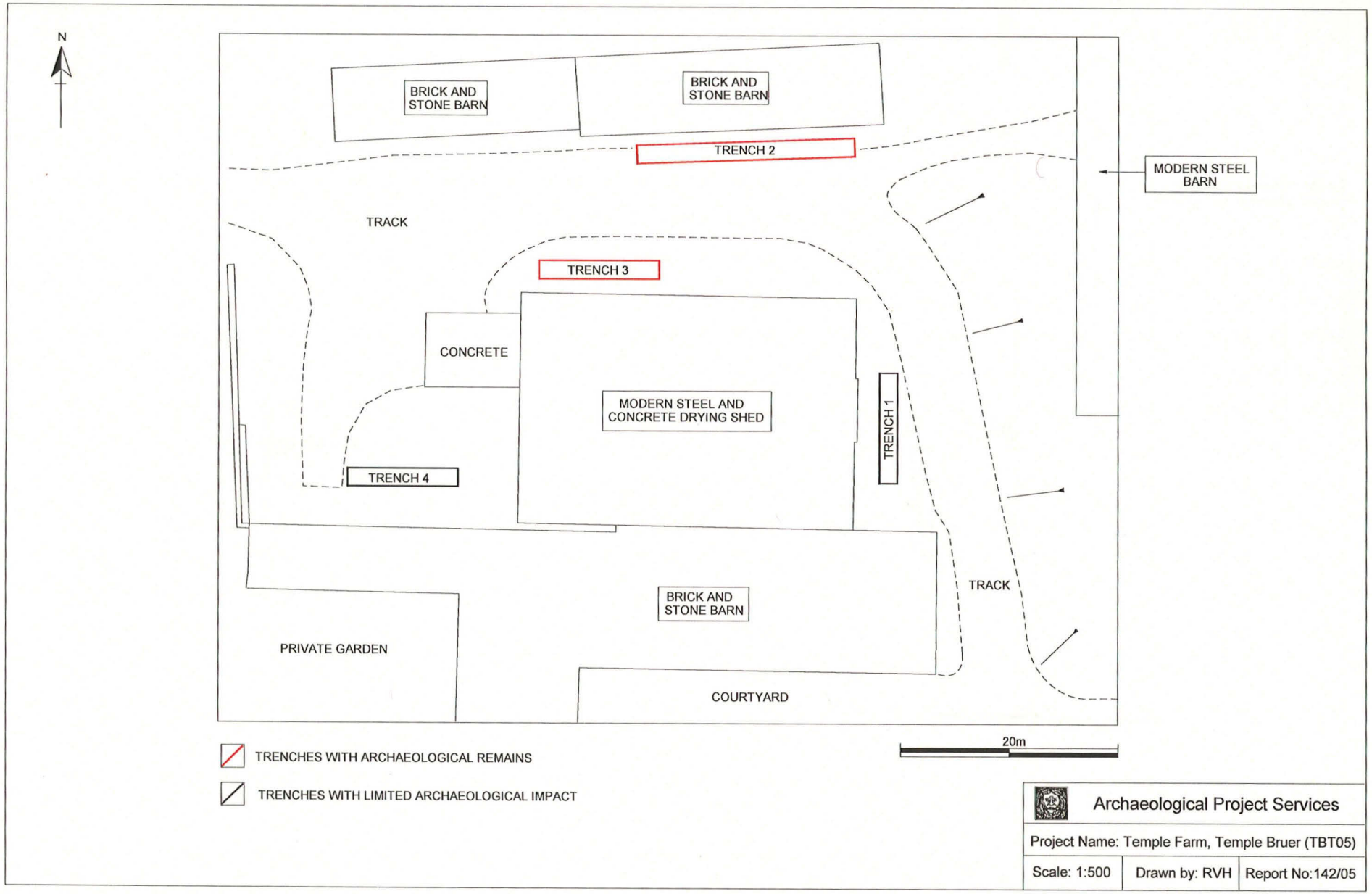


Figure 3 Trench Locations and Current Farmyard Layout

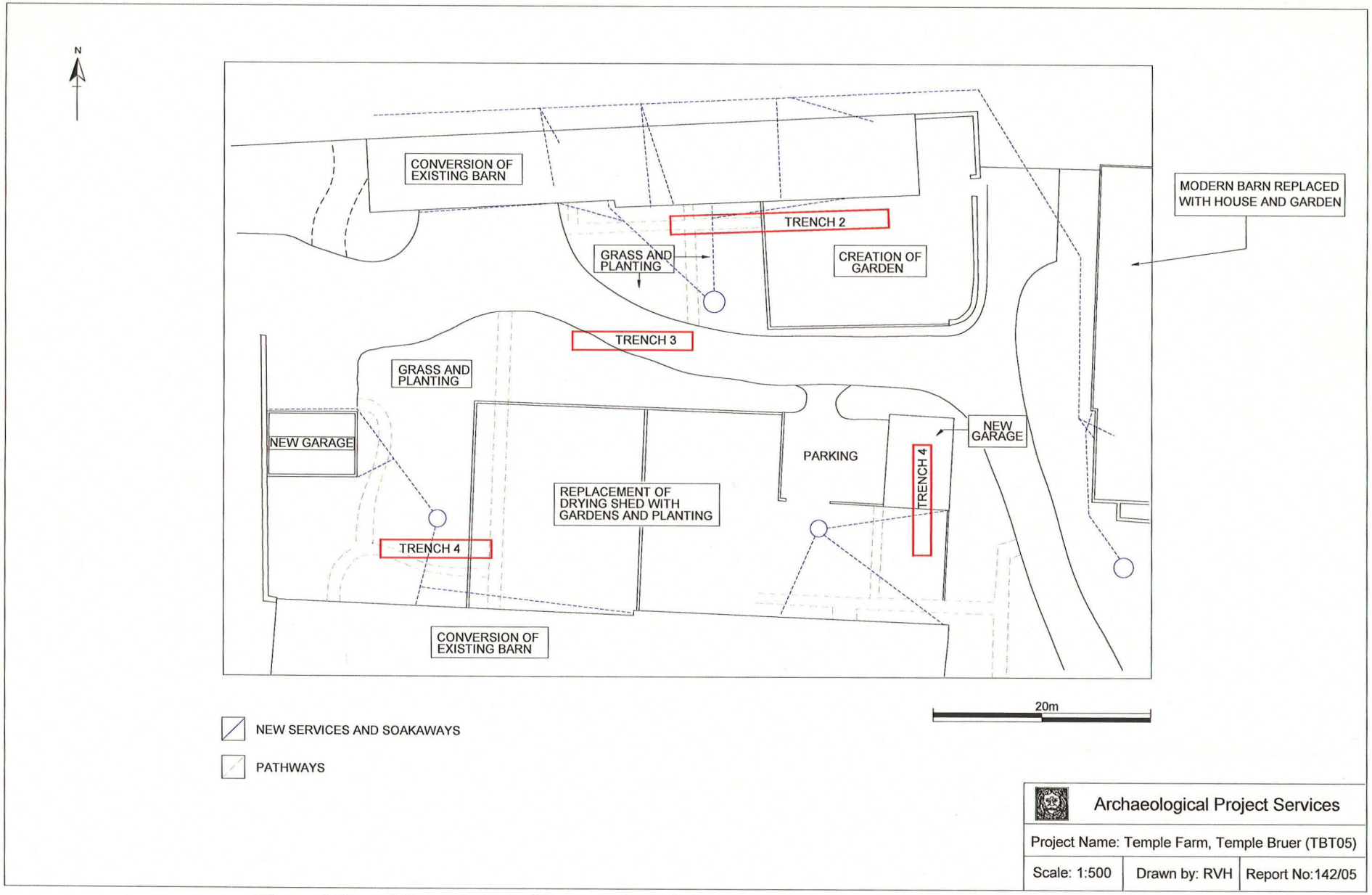
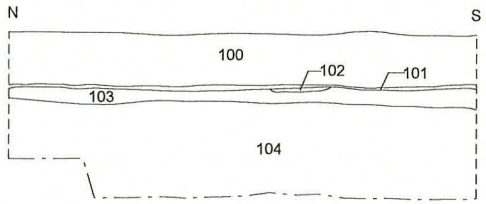
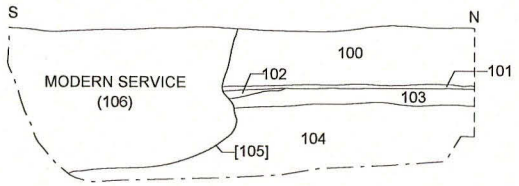


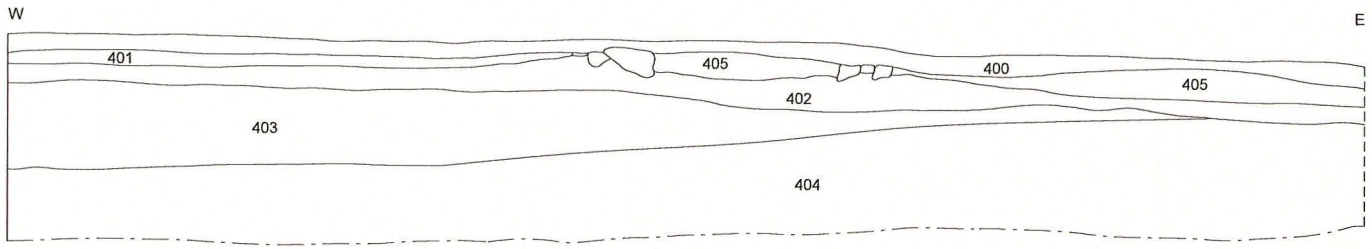
Figure 4 Trench Locations and Proposed Modifications within the Investigation Area



Trench 1/ Section 1



Trench 1/ Section 2



Trench 4/ Section 8

0 2m

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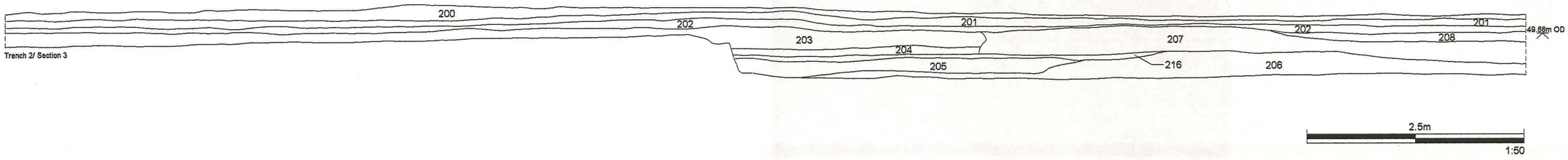
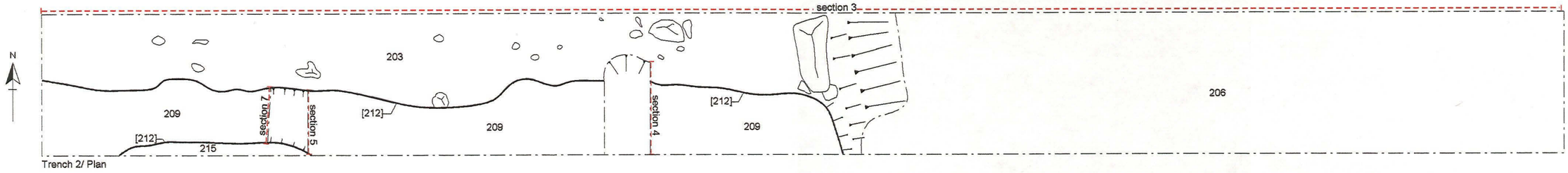
Figure 5 Trenches 1 and 4, Sections





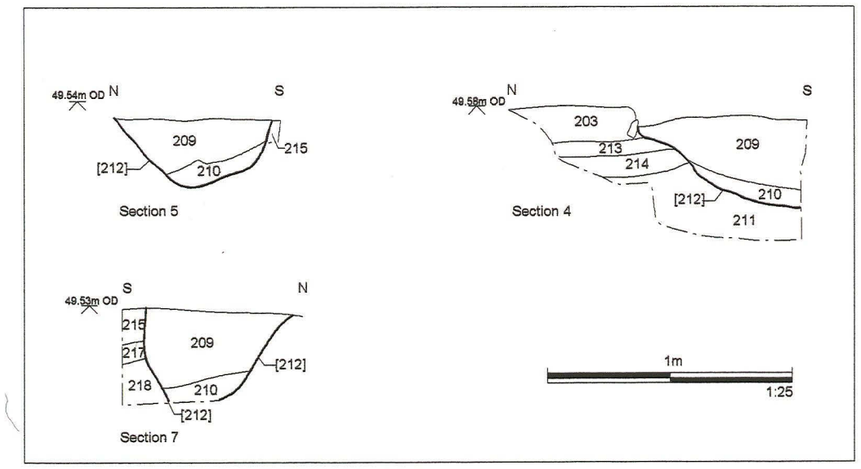


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Figure 6 Trench 2, Section and Plan

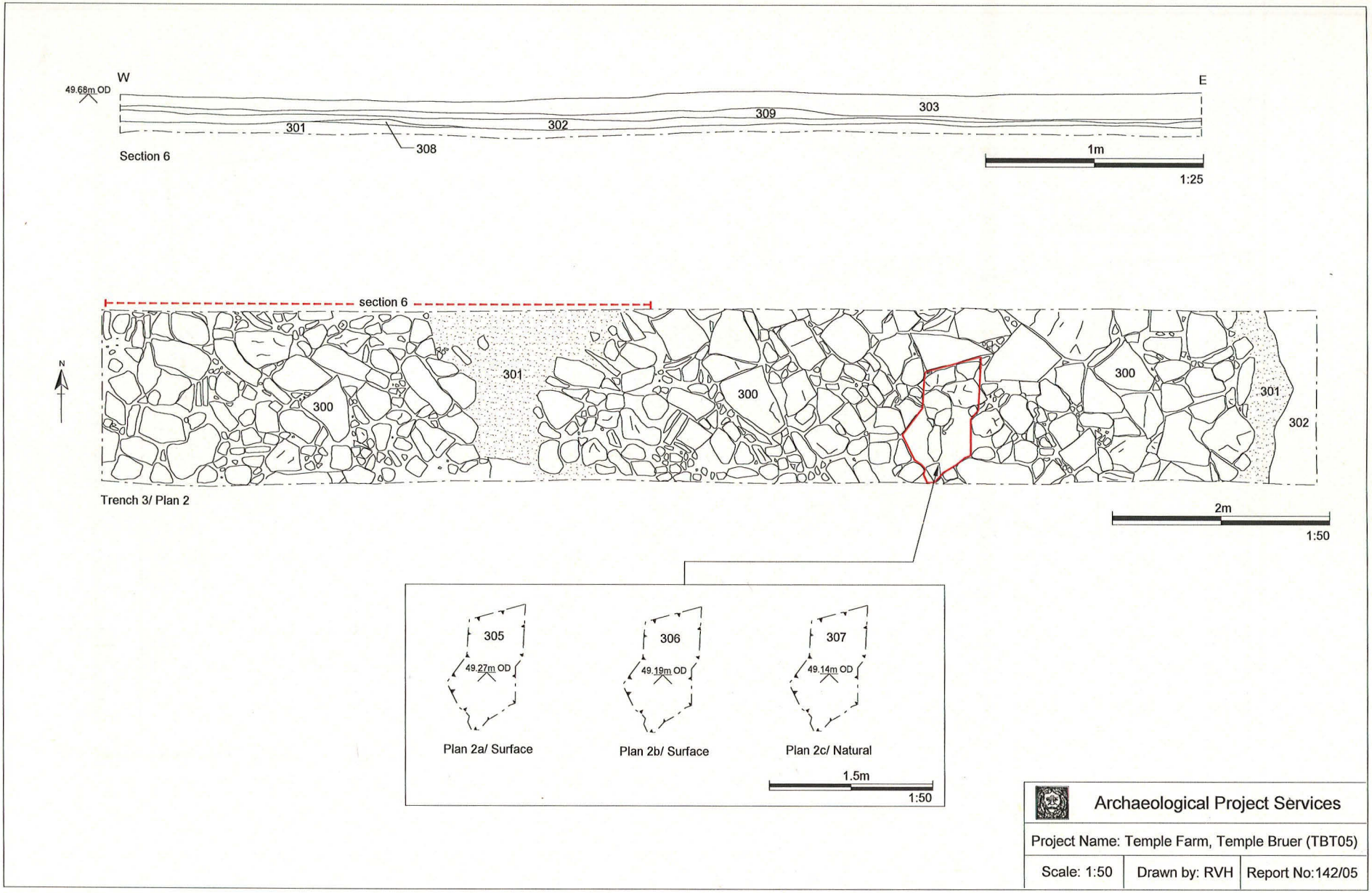

Figure 7 Trench 3, Section and Plans

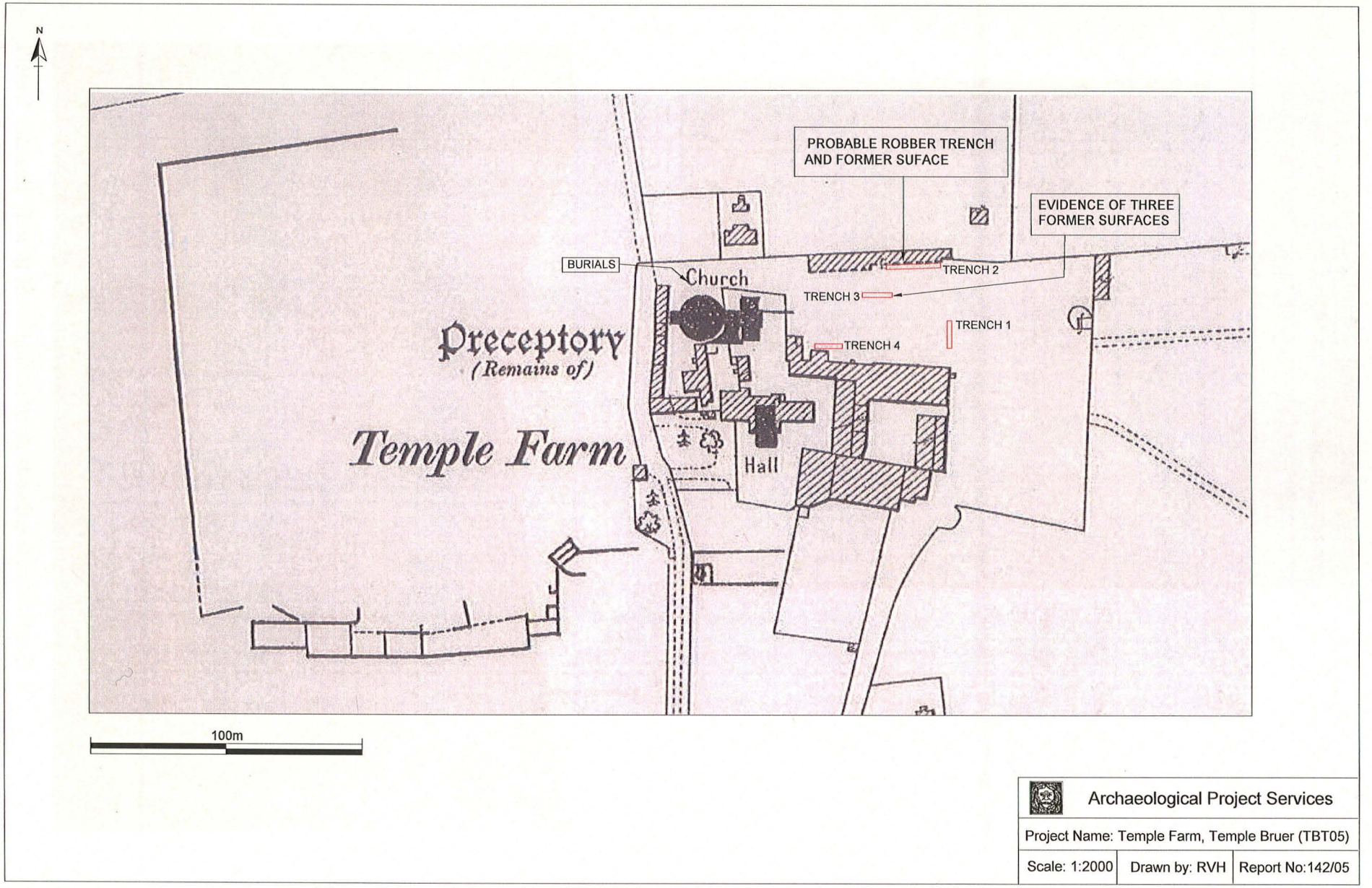

Figure 8 Trench Locations in Relation to known Templar Perceptory Remains

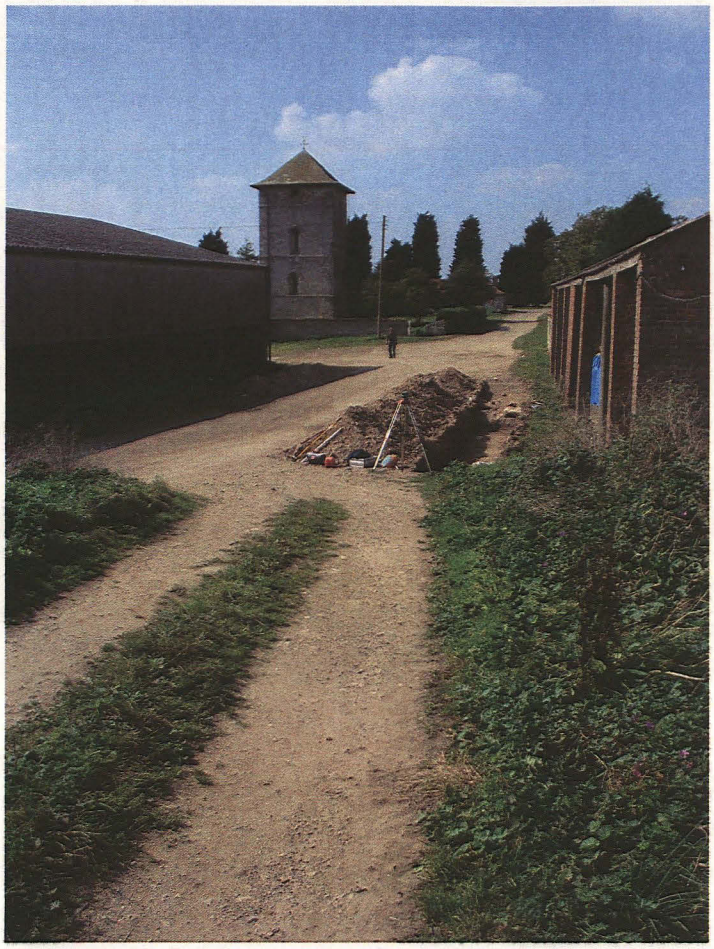

Plate 1 General View of Investigation Area showing Preceptory Tower with Trenches 2 and 3 in foreground, looking west

Plate 2 General View of Investigation Area, showing area of Trench 3, looking southeast

Plate 3
Trench 1,
Representative
Section

Plate 4 Trench 2, Plan view showing post-medieval surface in foreground

Plate 5 Trench 2, Section 4 - through possible Robber Trench [212], looking east

Plate 6 Trench 3, Modern limestone surface (300), looking east

Plate 7 Trench 3, Medieval surface (306), looking north

Appendix 1

Specification for Archaeological Evaluation at Temple Bruer, Temple Farm, Lincolnshire

1 SUMMARY

1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at Temple Bruer.*

1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive lying within the vicinity of a Templar Preceptory. Archaeological remains.*

1.3 *The archaeological work is pre planning and the Archaeological Advisor to North Kesteven District Council have requested that five archaeological trenches be excavated to investigate the potential impact of archaeological remains on the site.*

1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at Temple Farm, Temple Bruer, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 08789 50851.

2.1.1 The document contains the following parts:

2.1.2 Overview

2.1.3 The archaeological and natural setting

2.1.4 Stages of work and methodologies to be used

2.1.5 List of specialists

2.1.6 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

3.1 Temple Bruer is located between Lincoln and Sleaford, 4 km east of Welbourn in the administrative district of North Kesteven at NGR TF 009538.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1 This programme of archaeological evaluation is to be carried out before a planning application submitted for the conversion of farm buildings to residential use. The Archaeologcial Advisor to North Kesteven district council has requested that this work be carried out to determine the impact of the development on preserved archaeological remains.

5 TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 The site lies within the farmyard of the existing Temple High Grange. Lower Lincolnshire Limestone form the Undulations in the ground surface suggest that the area has undergone landscaping although the

effects on the potential archaeological remains are unknown.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

6.1 The area lies in the vicinity of the Preceptory Church, Temple Bruer. This is one of 57 preceptories in Britain but is unusual in that it has standing remains including the south tower which stands to a height of over 16m

6.2 The is a high potential for remains associated with the Preceptory although previous ground disturbance may have truncated archaeological remains, the extent of this is unknown.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.

7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:

7.2.1 Establish the presence/absence of significant archaeological remains in the area.

7.2.2 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.

7.2.3 Determine the potential impact of the development on potential archaeological remains.

8 TRIAL TRENCHING

8.1 Reasoning for this technique

8.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.

8.1.2 The trial trenching will consist of the excavation of five 10m long trenches, a contingency of one trench to be used in consultation with the client and the North Kesteven Archaeological Advisor.

8.1.3 The trenches are to be located to investigate potential landscaping, the precise location of the trenches will be based on site logistical requirements such as services and maintaining access.

8.2 General Considerations

8.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.

8.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).

8.2.3 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.

8.2.4 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine the highest level of significant archaeological deposits.

8.2.5 Open trenches will be marked by hazard tape attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.

8.3 Methodology

8.3.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.

8.3.2 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine the level of significant archaeological deposits.

8.3.3 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.

8.3.4 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.

8.3.5 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- the site before the commencement of field operations.
- the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
- individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
- groups of features where their relationship is important.
- the site on completion of field work

8.3.6 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If removal of the remains is necessary the appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.

8.3.7 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.

8.3.8 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the top soil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.

8.3.9 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by an EDM survey.

9 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting 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: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual 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 investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
- Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.
- Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results
- A text describing the findings of the investigation.
- Plans of the trenches
- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features, should they be needed
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.
- A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

10 ARCHIVE

10.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the

investigation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This sorting will be undertaken according to the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long term storage and curation.

11 REPORT DEPOSITION

11.1 Copies of the investigation report will be sent to: the client, the North Kesteven District Council Heritage Officer; North Kesteven District Council Planning Department; and the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record.

12 PUBLICATION

12.1 A report of the findings of the investigation will be submitted for inclusion in the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

13 CURATORIAL MONITORING

13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with the NKDC Heritage Officer. As much written notice as possible, ideally at least seven days, will be given to the archaeological curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

14 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

14.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from the archaeological curator.

14.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

15 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

15.1 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.

Task	Body to be undertaking the work
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: Dr D Knight, Trent and 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; or
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist; or G Taylor, APS

Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy; or P Cope-Faulkner, APS
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

16 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

16.1 Fieldwork is expected to be undertaken by 3 staff and supervisor and to take 4 days.

16.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by a project officer or supervisor, with assistance from the finds supervisor and CAD illustrator. Specialist time for reporting on artefactual and environmental remains are allowed for in the budget.

16.3 Contingency

16.3.1 A contingency for an additional 1% sample of the proposed area of development is allowed for in the budget.

16.3.2 The activation of any contingency requirement will be by the archaeological curator (NKDC Heritage Officer), not Archaeological Project Services.

17 INSURANCES

17.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability insurance to £10,000,000. Additionally, the company maintains 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**

Appendix 2
Context Summary
Temple Bruer Farm

Trench 1

Context No	Type	Description	Thck (m)	Interpretation
100	Layer	Loose, mid-yellow silt and limestone	0.27	Yard Surface
101	Layer	Loose, blackish brown silt	0.06	Buried Soil
102	Layer	Hard, red brunt limestone	0.02	Burnt Layer
103	Layer	Compact, mid-yellow limestone brash	0.10	Layer
104	Layer	Compact, mid-yellow limestone brash	0.45	Natural Limestone Brash
105	Cut	Steep sided with flat base cut; dimensions 1.2m+ wide x 1.6m+ long	0.75	Modern Service Trench
106	Fill	Loose, mid yellow and mid-brown silty sand and limestone frags	0.75	Fill of [105]
107	Layer	Hard, mid-yellow limestone blocks	-	Natural Bedrock

Trench 2

Context No	Type	Description	Thck (m)	Interpretation
200	Layer	Loose, light brown silt, incl sm frags limestone	0.20	Topsoil
201	Layer	Loose, light yellow limestone chippings and silt	0.20	Former Yard Surface
202	Layer	Loose, light brown silt and small rounded pebbles	0.20	Levelling
203	Layer	Compact/hard, light yellow mortar and limestone	0.25	Floor Surface
204	Layer	Compact, mid-grey silt and limestone	0.12	Hardstanding for (203)
205	Layer	Firm, mid-grey silt and limestone	0.21	Levelling for (203)
206	Layer	Loose, mid-yellow silty sand and limestone frags	-	Natural
207	Layer	Friable, mid-brown silty sand and limestone frags	0.25	Levelling Layer
208	Layer	Compact, mid-yellow silty mortar	0.20	Floor surface
209	Fill	Compact, mid-brown sandy silt and limestone frags	0.30	Fill in [212]
210	Fill	Loose, mid-brown silt and limestone frags	0.10+	Fill in [212]
211	Layer	Compact, mid-brown sandy silt and limestone frags	0.30+	
212	Cut	E/W linear, irregular profiled; dimensions 0.60m wide x 10m+ long	0.45	Robber Trench
213	Layer	Compact, mid-grey sandy silt	0.10	
214	Layer	Firm, mid-yellow limestone and mortar	0.10	Mortar Levelling
215	Layer	Firm, light yellow mortar and limestone	0.30	Mortar Layer
216	Layer	Firm, mid-grey silt and limestone	0.07	
217	Layer	Loose, mid-brown silt	0.10	Levelling Layer
218	Layer	Hard, mid-yellow limestone and mortar	0.30	Mortar Layer

Appendix 2
Context Summary
Temple Bruer Farm

Trench 3

Context No	Type	Description	Thck (m)	Interpretation
300	Masonry	Limestone blocks lain, 1 irregular course forming uneven surface, dry bonded; dimension (300mm x 250mm x 100mm) – (20mm x 50mm x 30mm)	0.30	Floor Foundation
301	Layer	Compact, yellowish cream clayey mortar	0.15	Floor Surface
302	Layer	Compact, dark greyish brown clayey silt; incl sm rounded pebbles and occ tile	0.02	Trample
303	Layer	Friable, dark greyish brown silt and limestone frags	0.15	Topsoil
304	Layer	Soft, dark brown slight clayey silt; incl freq sm limestone frags	0.08	Layer
305	Layer	Hard, creamish grey crushed limestone, traces of burning	0.08	Floor Surface
306	Layer	Hard, yellowish cream crushed limestone	0.05	Floor Surface
307	Layer	Compact, reddish brown silt and limestone	-	Natural Subsoil
308	Layer	Hard, reddish orange burnt limestone	0.02	Burnt Layer
309	Layer	Compact, cream mortar	0.03	Mortar Layer

Trench 4

Context No	Type	Description	Thck (m)	Interpretation
400	Layer	Hard, light grey concrete	0.20	Present Yard Surface
401	Layer	Loose, mid-grey silty sand and limestone	0.10	Hardstanding
402	Layer	Firm, dark brown sandy loam	0.10	Levelling Layer
403	Layer	Firm, dark brown silt and limestone	0.45	Dump/Levelling
404	Layer	Firm, dark orange sandy clay and limestone	0.40	Dump/Levelling
405	Layer	Firm, dark brown sandy loam	0.25	Levelling Layer

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

by Jane Young 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. Three fragments of pottery weighing 8g and representing 2 individual vessels were recovered from 2 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a large quantity of other artefacts, all of it brick/tile and mortar, comprising 39 items weighing a total of 8320g, was retrieved. Further building material, beyond that recorded below, were also recovered but as small, undiagnostic pieces. These were discarded without examination. Additionally, some of the clearly modern pieces noted below were discarded after recording.

No faunal remains were recovered.

Provenance
The material was recovered during archaeological investigations undertaken at Temple Farm, Temple Bruer, Lincolnshire

Most of the artefacts were probably made in moderate proximity to Temple Bruer, in the area between Sleaford and Lincoln. Exceptions to this are some of the modern bricks that were manufactured in London.

Range
The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
209	EMLOC	Local early medieval fabric	2(link)	5	12th-early 13th century
211	LKT?	Lincolnshire kiln-type ware	1	3	9th-10th century

A single fragment of pottery of probable 9th-10th century date is the earliest material recovered, though the majority of the assemblage is much later, dating from the post-medieval to early modern periods.

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
103	CBM	Handmade brick, mortar adhering	3	43	Late post-medieval
204	CBM	Handmade brick, 60mm thick	1	341	Post-medieval
209	CBM	Frogged bullnose brick, impressed LBC 10 PHORPRES, 20th century	1	2610	20th century
	CBM	Frogged bullnose bricks, impressed marks: 1 and C, mortar adhering, 20th century	6	3518	
	Mortar	Mortar	1	57	
210	CBM	Handmade brick, abraded	1	104	Post-medieval
301	CBM	Brick	1	55	Post-medieval
302	CBM	Machine-made frogged brick, 20th century	1	60	20th century
	CBM	Handmade brick, mortar adhering including on broken edges, post-medieval	2	31	

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
304	CBM	Tile, oxidized throughout, 15mm thick, 19th-20th century	1	10	19th-20th century
	CBM	Brick/tile, late post-medieval	2	26	
305	CBM	Handmade brick, post-medieval	1	245	19th-20th century
	CBM	Pantile, 19th-20th century	1	50	
	CBM	Tile, reduced core, 19mm thick, abraded, post-medieval	2(link)	40	
	CBM	Tile, reduced core, 15mm thick, medieval	2(link)	62	
306	CBM	Tile, reduced core, 12mm thick, mortar adhering on broken edge	2	40	Medieval
402	CBM	Handmade brick, post-medieval	1	41	Post-medieval
	CBM	Tile, slightly reduced core, 16mm thick, post-medieval	1	28	
	CBM	Tile, reduced core, medieval	1	7	
403	CBM	Tile, oxidized throughout, 15-16mm thick, mortar adhering, post-medieval	2	133	Post-medieval
	CBM	Tile, reduced core, 15mm thick, mortar adhering, medieval	2	188	
404	CBM	Tile, reduced core, 14mm thick, medieval	2(link)	514	Post-medieval
	CBM	Tile, reduced core, 17mm thick, medieval	1	43	
	CBM	Tile, oxidized throughout, mortar adhering, abraded, post-medieval	1	74	

Building materials, most of it post-medieval to 20th century, was recovered in abundance and reflects the presence of buildings of this date at the site or close by. Further building material of earlier, medieval, date was not uncommon and again indicate structures of this period in the proximity of the investigation site.

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

Documentation
Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the North Kesteven Planning Archaeologist and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential
Although a large collection of artefacts, much of it comprises late building materials. Although these indicate buildings of the period at the site the materials are of limited local potential and significance. There is also a quantity of medieval building material, again reflecting the presence of structures of the period. This is of greater significance, though the potential of the material is still low.

Although the abundant building materials indicate structures in the area, the lack of occupation debris such as domestic artefacts or food waste (animal bones, mollusc shells) is informative and suggests that the structures in the area were not used for habitation, or were kept very clean, with refuse deposited elsewhere.

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

Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
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, e.g. [004].
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. 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).
Knights Templar	A Christian religious order founded in 1118 with the aim of protecting pilgrims in the Holy Land. They quickly became a powerful and wealthy force across Europe and obtained large grants of land in Lincolnshire and elsewhere. They fell out of favour in the late 13th century and were effectively dissolved around 1312.
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
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.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

3	Daily Record Sheet
1	Photographic record sheet
43	Context Sheets
10	Scale drawing Sheets

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: 2005.195

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: TBT05

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.