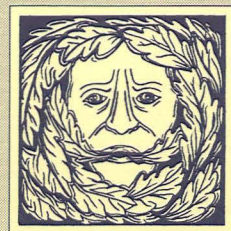


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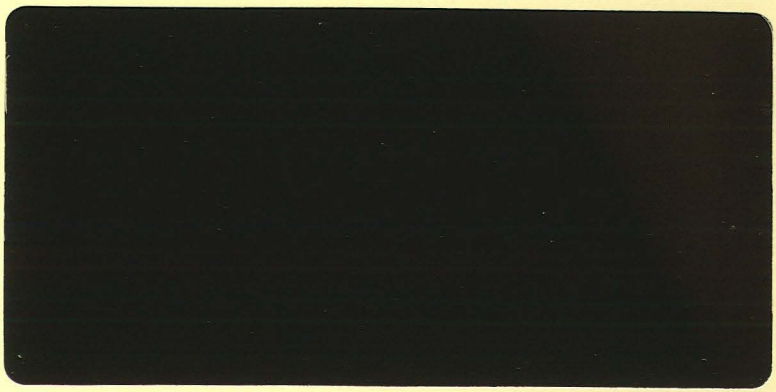
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND ADJACENT TO THE
FOSSDYKE CANAL
TORKSEY LOCK
LINCOLNSHIRE
(TLFC06)**



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SERVICES

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Conservation
Services
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Highways & Planning
Directorate



ELI 7380

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Quality Control
Torksey Lock Fossdyke Canal
Lincolnshire
(TLFC06)

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND ADJACENT TO THE
FOSSDYKE CANAL
TORKSEY LOCK
LINCOLNSHIRE
(TLFC06)**

**Work Undertaken For
Jackson Civil Engineering Ltd**

October 2006

Report Compiled by
Michael Wood BA (Hons) Mlitt AIFA

National Grid Reference: SK 838 779
City and County Museum Accession No: 2006.158

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 166/06

Quality Control
Torksey Lock Fosdyke Canal,
Lincolnshire
(TLFC06)

Project Coordinator	Gary Taylor
Supervisor	Tom Bradley-Lovekin, Bob Hamilton, Barry Martin, Mary Nugent & Michael Wood
Finds Analysis	Gary Taylor
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
CAD Illustration	Michael Wood
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Michael Wood

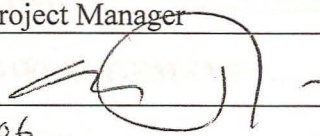
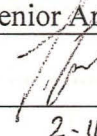
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
Gary Taylor 	 Tom Lane
Date: 2/11/06	Date: 2-11-06

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates

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

Appendices

1. Specification of Work.
2. Context Summary and Matrix
3. The Finds *by Gary Taylor*
4. Glossary
5. The Archive

List of Figures

- Figure 1 General location plan
- Figure 2 Site location plan
- Figure 3 Development site
- Figure 4 Test Pit Sections 1-5
- Figure 5 Test Pit Sections 6-11
- Figure 6 Section 12

List of Plates

- Plate 1 Test Pit 2 viewed from the east
- Plate 2 Test Pit 3 viewed from the southeast
- Plate 3 Section 12 viewed from the east
- Plate 4 New channel fully excavated. Viewed from the east.
- Plate 5 Redevelopment of Dyke bank. Viewed from the southwest.

1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with essential flood defences adjacent to the Fossdyke Canal, Torksey Lock, Lincolnshire. The watching brief supervised excavation of geological test pits and excavation of a new channel alongside the existing Fossdyke canal. In addition soil movement and excavation associated with redevelopment of the dyke bank was also monitored.

Torksey was an important port in the Roman and early medieval period, prior to silting up of the Fossdyke. This development impacted on the course of the Fossdyke and its associated dyke bank.

A sequence of modern and undated natural deposits was revealed during this project, including alluvial and windblown layers of silt and sand.

A small quantity of post-medieval and modern artefacts was recovered during this 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 may be disturbed or destroyed.*” (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Jackson Civil Engineering Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during

invasive groundworks associated with flood defence work alongside the Fossdyke Canal, Torksey Lock, Lincolnshire. This watching brief follows on from a previous evaluation of the development site also undertaken by APS (Allen 2005).

The watching brief was carried out between the 20th July and 25th October 2006.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Torksey Lock is situated 20km northwest of Lincoln and 2km south of Torksey village in the administrative district of West Lindsey, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

Torksey Lock lies at the confluence of The River Trent and the Fossdyke Canal. The development site is located along the southern side of the Fossdyke Canal on arable farmland at National Grid Reference SK 838 779 (Fig. 2).

Local soils are of the Blackwood association, typically deep permeable sand and loam over river gravels (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 361). Marine and freshwater alluvium may also be present within the dyke.

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Occasional findspots of Neolithic and Iron Age artefacts represent prehistoric remains near the development site.

Torksey was a significant port in the Roman period, connecting the River Trent with the Fossdyke Canal. The canal was built around 120 AD providing river access for transporting materials to Lincoln (Whitwell 1970). Three pottery kilns have been excavated at nearby Little London reflecting the importance of the area (Swan 1984).

The Canal remained in use throughout the Saxon period. Viking ships of ‘the great

army' wintered at Torksey in 872 (Sawyer 1998). Torksey is first mentioned c.900 as *Tureces Iege*, derived from the Old English *Turc's island of land* (Cameron 1998). A coin mint was based in Torksey during the 10th and early 11th century, with production ceasing around 1030. In 1014 Lindsey supported Cnut's claim to the English throne, and was ravaged by a vengeful Aethelred after the Scandinavian was repelled (Sawyer *ibid*).

Prior to the Norman Conquest the town was controlled by Queen Edith and contained 213 burgesses as well as the Manor of Hardwick. In the Domesday survey, Torksey had been taken by King William and contained 20 acres of meadow, 60 acres of underwood and 11 fisheries (Morris 1986).

Early medieval Torksey thrived on trade along the Fossdyke. The town included 2 churches and 2 religious houses, all later abandoned. Pottery kilns are known in the area, until a cessation of production in the 12th century (Platts 1985). The parish church of St. Peter may have been built around the 13th century, but was substantially rebuilt in the later medieval and Victorian periods (Pevsner & Harris 1989).

The Fossdyke silted up after the 12th century and Torksey's importance waned. The village now encompasses a relatively small area directly north of the Fossdyke Canal.

Torksey castle is the site of an Elizabethan Manor house and lies approximately 1km northwest of the site.

An evaluation undertaken on the development site in 2005, revealed a sequence of alluvial deposits and several undated ditches (Allen 2005).

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

This watching brief was undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and included archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.

Prior to topsoil removal, eight test pits were dug under archaeological supervision using a mechanical excavator fitted with a 0.8m wide toothed bucket (Fig. 3). Each pit measured approximately 1m wide by 3m long by 2m deep. A scale drawing and photographic record was made of each test pit, with deposits revealed given individual context numbers.

Following partial topsoil removal, a ninth test pit was excavated along the line of the proposed channel and recorded as above (Fig. 3). Subsequently the site was completely stripped of topsoil and a new channel excavated, replacing an existing stretch of the Fossdyke Canal. This channel was dug using a mechanical excavator fitted with a 2m wide toothless ditching bucket (Plate 4). The existing stretch of the Fossdyke Canal was backfilled with material from the new channel and the dyke bank redefined (Fig. 3, Plate 5). Excavated areas were regularly monitored and representative scale drawings drawn where appropriate. A photographic record was maintained throughout this investigation.

Following completion of fieldwork, finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced (attached to Context

Summary Appendix 2). 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 two phases were identified:

Phase 1	Undated
Phase 2	Modern

Archaeological contexts are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field. Test Pits 1 to 8 (Plates 1 & 2) and representative Section 12 (Plate 3) contain similar deposits and are discussed below. Test Pit 9 is discussed separately, as a different sequence of deposits was revealed in this area.

Phase 1 Undated

The earliest deposit present within the development site was grey clay silt (019), which measured 0.08m in thickness. This clay silt was overlain by grey brown silt sand with manganese and organic flecks (018) 0.35m thick. A layer of windblown sand (017 = 006) sealed alluvial deposit (018). This windblown sand or silt was composed of light yellow sandy silt with rare sub-rounded flint chips, at least 0.73m thick (Figs 4, 5 & 6, Plate 3).

Alluvial deposits of silt (016 = 005) and sand (007) were revealed overlying windblown sand. Alluvial silt was composed of grey brown silt measuring at least 0.35m thick. Alluvial sand was composed of light reddish brown sand 1.1m thick. These deposits were sealed by alluvial clay (004) and silt (008). Alluvial clay was composed of light grey clay at least 0.6m thick. Alluvial deposit (008) was composed of mid yellow brown grey sandy silt, which measured 0.4m in

thickness. A layer of light yellow brown sand (003), at least 1m thick overlay these deposits. This sand was sealed by subsoil in Test Pit 1, and overlain by modern ploughsoil in Test pits 2 to 8 (Figs 4, 5 & 6, Plates 1, 2 & 3).

Subsoil composed of mid greyish brown silty sand (002 = 009) was present in Test Pits 1 and 9. This deposit measured 0.3m thick, was derived from transformed alluvial silty sand and was sealed by modern ploughsoil (Figs 4 & 5).

Test Pit 9

The earliest deposit present in Test Pit 9 was yellow grey clay (015), which measured 0.1m in thickness. This clay was sealed by pale orange silt sand (013) 0.25m thick and overlain by pale yellow silt sand (012). This silty sand was 0.06m thick and underlay mid brown grey silt sand (011), which measured 0.11m in thickness. Alluvial deposit (011) was overlain by mid orange silt sand (010), which measured 0.09m thick and was sealed by subsoil (009 = 002) (Fig. 5).

Phase 2 Modern

Modern deposits were represented by ploughsoil present in Test pits 1 to 9. Ploughsoil (001 = 014) was composed of dark brown silty sand 0.3m thick, which sealed subsoil (002 = 009) (Figs 4 & 5, Plates 1 & 2). Artefacts of the 17th to 20th century date were recovered from the ploughsoil (001) and subsoil (002) (Appendix 3).

6. DISCUSSION

A sequence of natural deposits of silt, sand and clay was revealed at Torkey Lock, Fossdyke Canal. Although these are natural depositional events, dating is problematic and none of these layers could be confidently described as predating human activity at Torksey. This part of

Lincolnshire has been subject to alluvial inundation from the River Trent for millennia, followed by flood deposits from the Fossdyke Canal constructed in the early Roman period.

The Lincolnshire coastline was much closer to Torksey in the Roman and Saxon periods as seen by its prominence as a trade port and Saxon mint. Consequently tidal surges of marine silts and windblown sands can be expected to have formed at this time. The Fossdyke silted up in the Middle Ages and would have periodically flooded this area with further silt and clays, sealing earlier alluvial deposits.

The earliest deposits present appear to be alluvial clays and windblown sands, which may relate to the Roman and Saxon periods. The subsequent deposits of alluvial silts and sands probably date to the post-Roman period and may represent flooding alongside the Fossdyke as the canal silted up in the later medieval period.

7. CONCLUSION

A watching brief was undertaken on land at Torksey Lock, Fossdyke Canal, Lincolnshire. This project monitored groundworks associated with essential flood defences along a stretch of the Fossdyke Canal. Archaeological monitoring was deemed necessary as the development site lies within an area of known Roman, Saxon and early medieval remains.

A sequence of alluvial and windblown deposits was present during this investigation, representing natural deposition of material. No archaeological remains were revealed during this watching brief.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Jacksons Civil Engineering Ltd who commissioned this work. Gary Taylor coordinated the project and edited this report with Tom Lane.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Site Supervisors: Tom Bradley-Lovekin, Bob Hamilton, Barry Martin, Mary Nugent and Michael Wood.
Finds processing: Denise Buckley
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
CAD Illustration: Andy Failes & Michael Wood
Post-excavation analysis: Michael Wood

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Swan, V. G. 1984 *The Pottery Kilns of Roman Britain* Supplementary Series 5. Royal Commission of Historical Monuments.

Whitwell, J. B., 1970, *Roman Lincolnshire*. History of Lincolnshire Committee

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

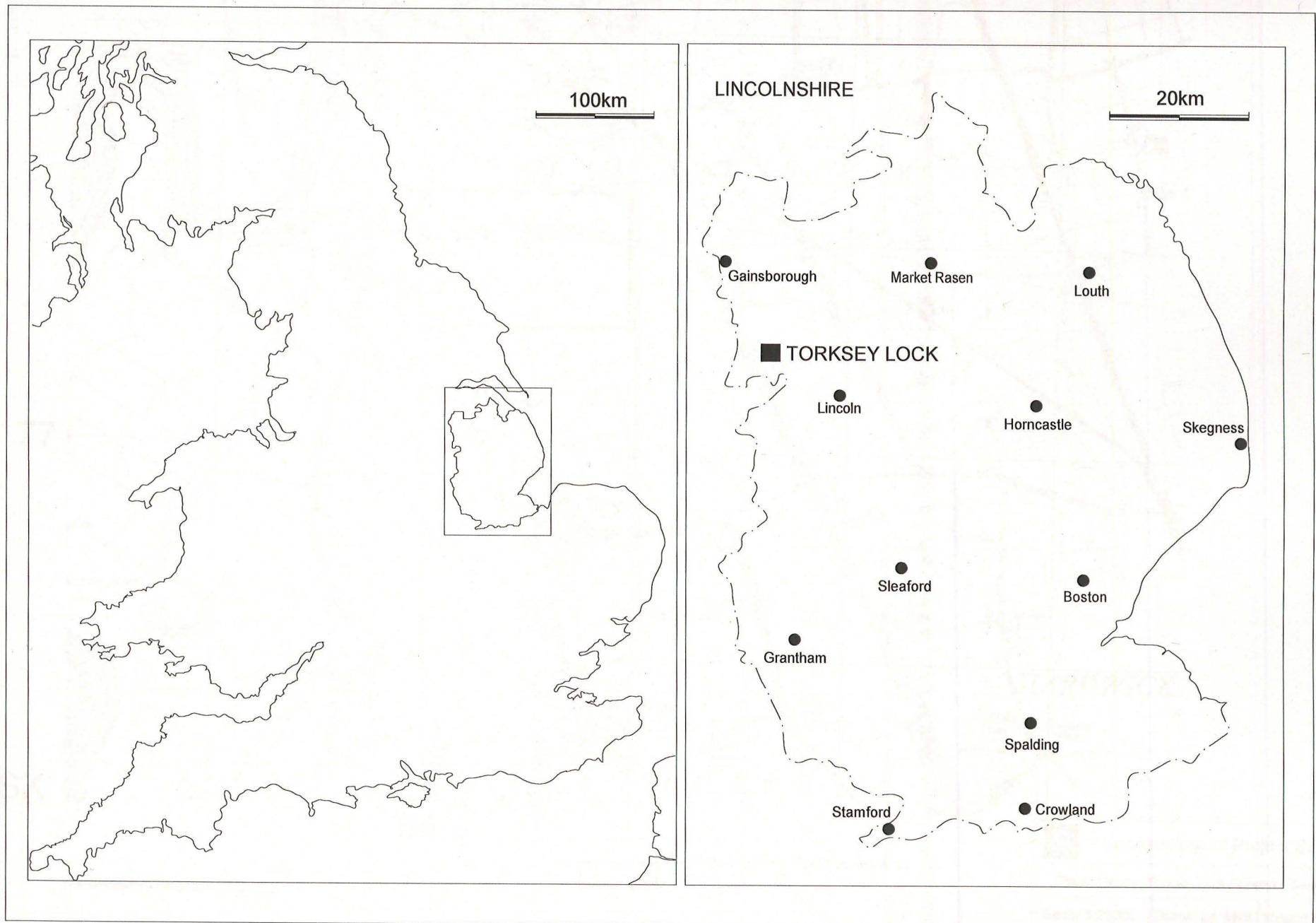
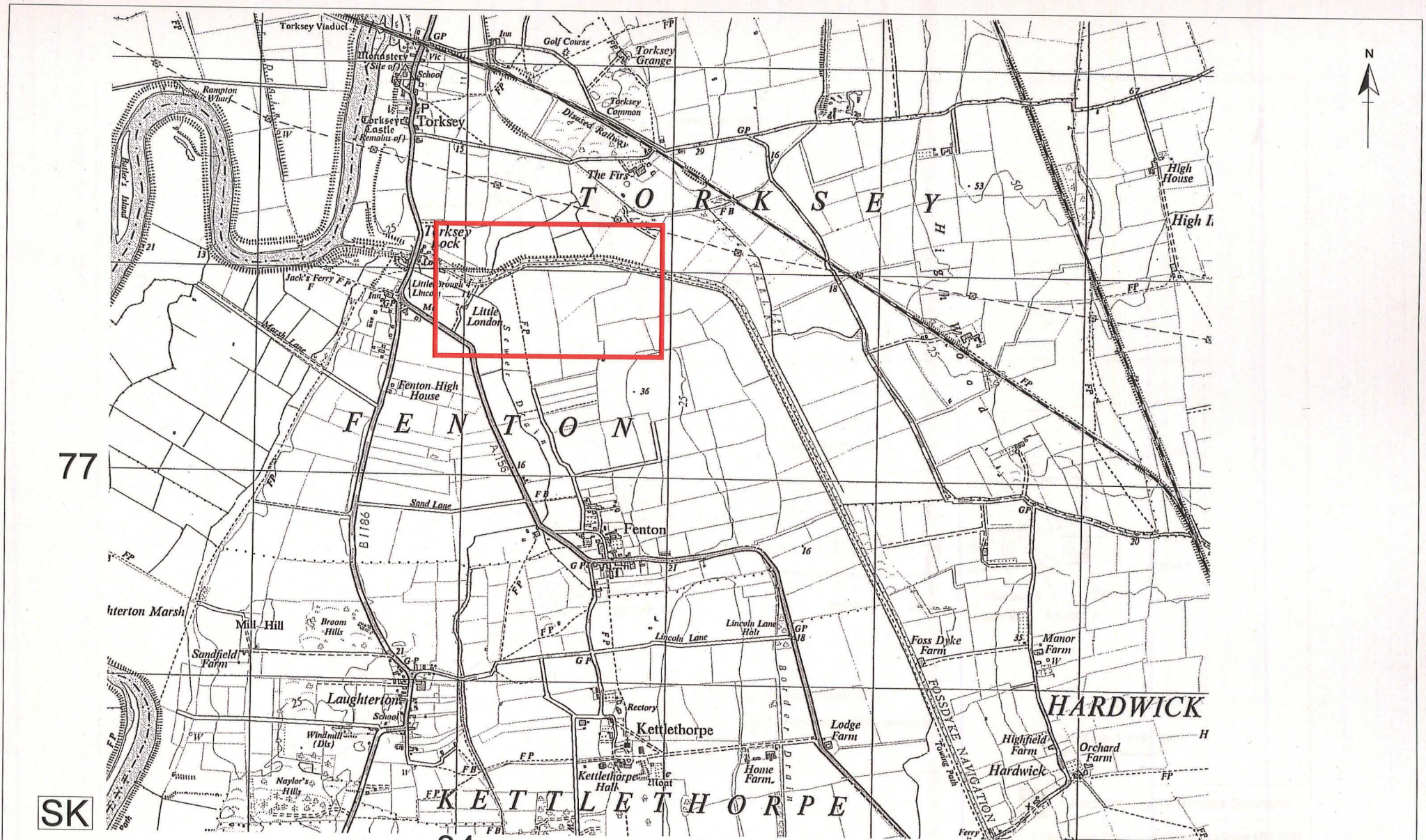


Figure 1: General Location Plan



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Development site shown in detail on Fig. 3



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Torksey Lock Fosse Dyke Canal (TLFC06)

Scale 1:25000

Drawn by: MW

Report No: 166/06

Figure 2 Site location plan

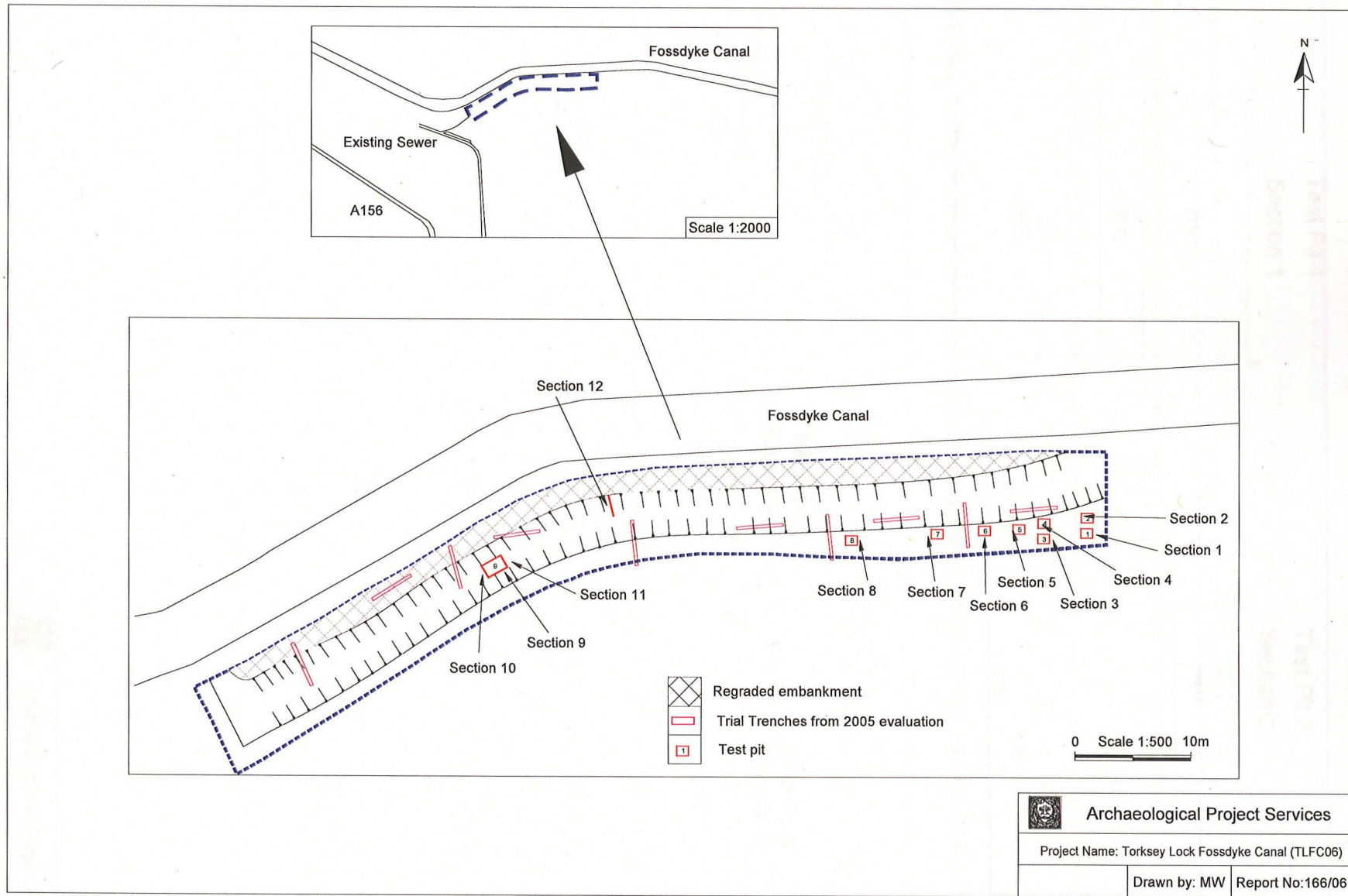
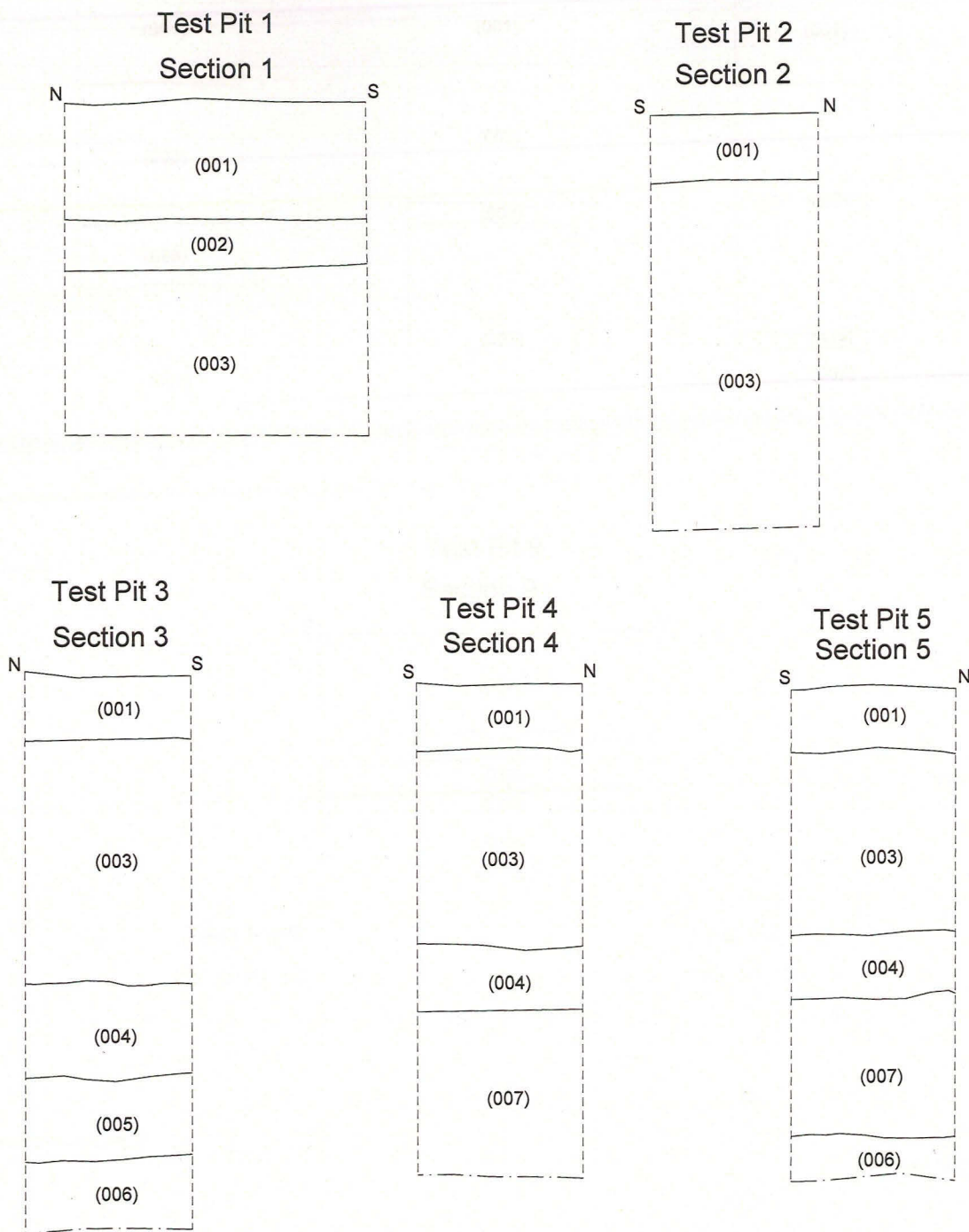


Figure 3 Development Site.




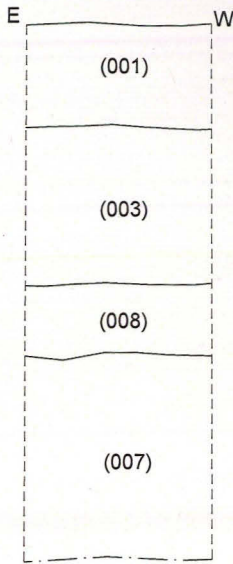
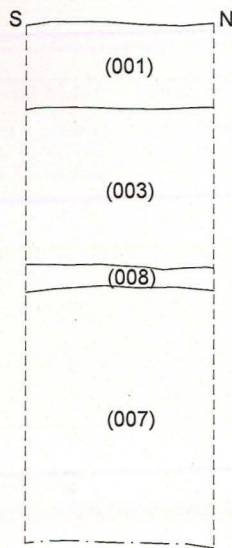
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Project Name: Torksey Lock Fosdyke Canal (TLFC06)		
Scale 1:40	Drawn by:AF	Report No: 166/06

Figure 4: Test Pit Sections

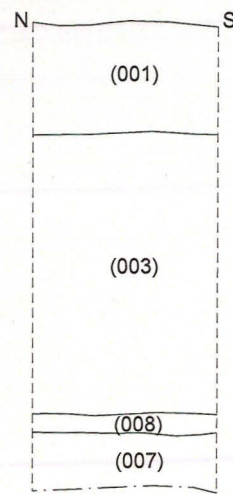
Test Pit 6
Section 6



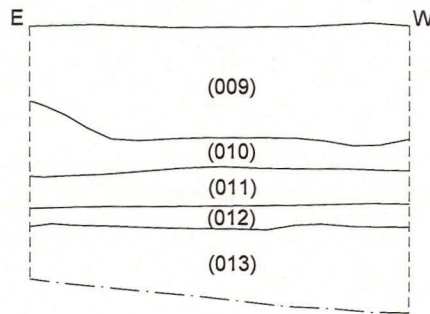
Test Pit 7
Section 7



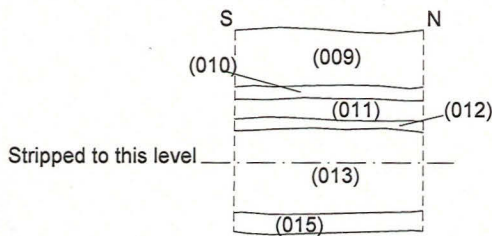
Test Pit 8
Section 8



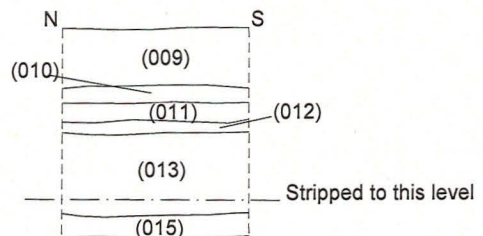
Test Pit 9
Section 9



Test Pit 9
Section 10



Test Pit 9
Section 11



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Torksey Lock Fosdyke Canal (TLFC06)

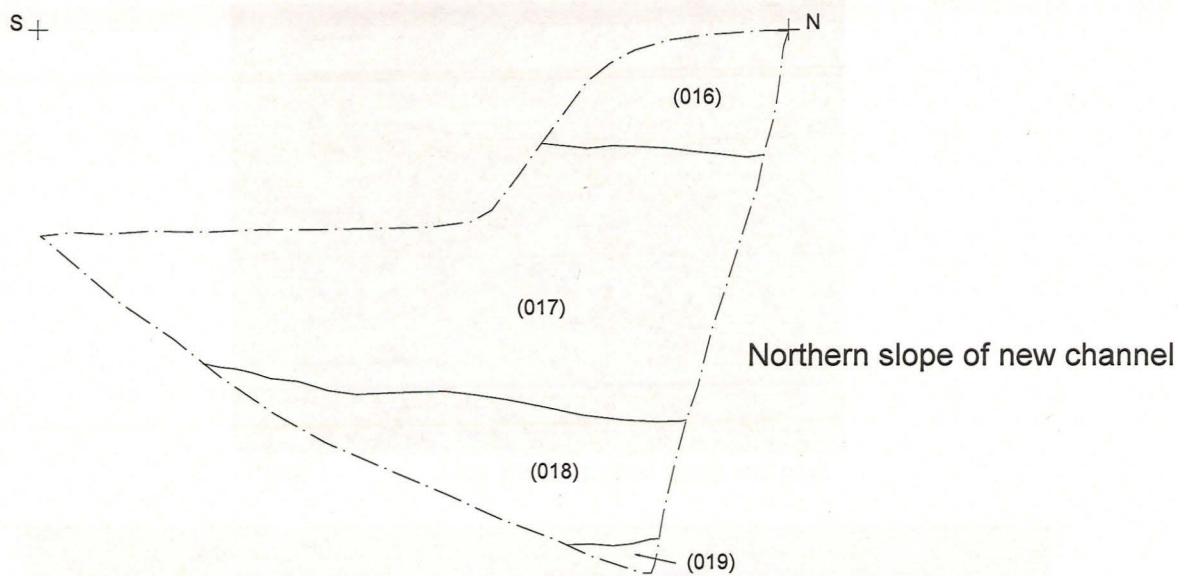
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Report No: 166/06

Figure 5: Test Pit Sections 6 - 11

Section 12



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Torksey Lock Fosdyke Canal (TLFC06)

Scale 1:20

Drawn by:AF

Report No: 166/06

Figure 6: Section 12

PLATES



Plate 1 Test Pit 2 viewed from the east



Plate 2 Test Pit 3 viewed from the southeast



Plate 3 Section 12 viewed from the east ~~viewed from the southwest~~



Plate 4 New channel fully excavated. Viewed from the east.



Plate 5 Redevelopment of Dyke bank. Viewed from the southwest.

Appendix 1

SPECIFICATION OF WORK

**LAND ADJACENT TO THE
FOSSDYKE CANAL
TORKSEY LOCK
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR
JACKSON CIVIL ENGINEERING LTD**

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

JULY 2006

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	SUMMARY.....	1
2	INTRODUCTION.....	1
3	SITE LOCATION.....	1
4	PLANNING BACKGROUND.....	1
5	SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY.....	2
6	ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW.....	2
7	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	2
8	SITE OPERATIONS.....	3
9	POST-EXCAVATION.....	4
10	REPORT DEPOSITION.....	5
11	ARCHIVE.....	5
12	PUBLICATION.....	5
13	CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY.....	5
14	VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES.....	6
15	PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS.....	6
16	SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT.....	6
17	INSURANCES.....	7
18	COPYRIGHT.....	7
19	BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	8

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during the groundwork associated with flood defence work alongside the Fossdyke Canal, Torksey Lock, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site is within an area of archaeological potential with archaeological find spots dating from the prehistoric to the mediaeval periods recorded in the vicinity. The main activity seems to be in the Roman period with artefacts indicating both settlement and pottery manufacture in the area.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during the excavation of test pits along the pipeline route. 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 works on the flood defences alongside the Fossdyke Canal, Torksey Lock, 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 Torksey Lock is located approximately 20km northwest of Lincoln in the administrative district of West Lindsey, with Torksey Lock about 2km south of Torksey village. The site comprises a stretch of land 400m long and approximately 25m wide along the southern side of the Fossdyke Canal at National Grid Reference SK 838 779.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Essential flood defence works are being undertaken alongside the Fossdyke Canal by the Environment Agency. An archaeological watching brief is required during the invasive groundwork aspect of the scheme.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Torksey Lock is located at the confluence of the Fossdyke Canal and the River Trent in the Trent valley. The site is located within arable farmland on the Blackwood association, deep permeable sandy and coarse loamy soils on river gravels (Hodge *et al.* 1984). The site lies to the south of the canal on fairly flat land at about 5m OD.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Torksey was an important port in the Roman and medieval periods relying on the Trent and the Fossdyke. When the Fossdyke silted up in the later medieval period Torksey lost much of its

earlier commercial advantage.

- 6.2 Findspots dating from the prehistoric period to the medieval have been identified in the vicinity of the current works. The majority of the material from the area is Roman in date and includes pottery kilns and artefact scatters indicating settlement and industry in the area. Medieval remains seem to be focussed in the area of the modern village.
- 6.3 Geophysical survey carried out as part of the programme of flood defence works revealed a small number of discrete anomalies that may relate to archaeological remains. Ditches, perhaps related to a Roman field system, were identified during earlier investigations at the site (Archaeological Project Services 2005).

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 groundwork for the scheme.
- 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 excavated 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 excavations will be recorded at a scale of 1:10, or more appropriate scale if necessary. 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 area.
 - 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 excavations 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 and the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

11 ARCHIVE

11.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to The Collection, 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 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).

12.2 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 Principal Archaeologist, Lincolnshire County Council. 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 –medieval - J Young, Independent Specialist/A Boyle, APS Post-medieval and later - G Taylor/A Boyle, APS
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist, or G Taylor, APS
Animal Bones	J Kitch, APS
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

Archaeological Project Services, 2005 *Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Fosdyke Canal, Torksey, Lincolnshire (TFC05)*, APS report no: 146/05

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, 13-07-06

Appendix 2

CONTEXT SUMMARY

Context	Description	Thickness	Interpretation	Phase
001	Mid grey brown silty sand	0.3m	Ploughsoil	Modern
002	Mid greyish brown silty sand	0.3m	Subsoil	Undated
003	Light yellow brown sand	1m	Alluvial silt	Undated
004	Light grey clay	0.6m	Alluvial clay	Undated
005	Light reddish brown silt	0.52m	Alluvial silt	Undated
006	Light brownish yellow sand	0.4m	Windblown sand	Undated
007	Light reddish brown sand	1.1m	Alluvial sand	Undated
008	Mid yellow brown grey sandy silt	0.4m	Alluvial silt	Undated
009	Mid brown grey silt sand	0.3m	Subsoil	Undated
010	Mid orange silt sand	0.09m	Alluvial silt	Undated
011	Mid brown grey silt sand	0.11m	Alluvial silt	Undated
012	Pale yellow silt sand	0.06m	Alluvial silt	Undated
013	Pale orange silt sand	0.25m	Alluvial silt	Undated
014	Dark brown grey sandy silt	0.25m	Ploughsoil	Modern
015	Pale yellow grey sandy clay	0.1m	Alluvial clay	Undated
016	Grey brown silt	0.35m	Alluvial silt	Undated
017	Light yellow sandy silt with rare sub rounded flint chips	0.73m	Windblown sand	Undated
018	Grey brown silt sand with rare manganese and organic flecks	0.35m	Alluvial silt	Undated
019	Grey clay silt	0.08m	Alluvial clay	Undated

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. Six fragments of pottery weighing 39g were recovered from a single context. In addition to the pottery, a small quantity of other artefacts, brick/tile, clay pipe and glass, comprising 4 items weighing a total of 124g, was retrieved. No faunal remains were recovered.

Provenance

The material was recovered from ploughsoil (001) and subsoil (009).

Most of the pottery was probably made in Staffordshire.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
009	WHITE	White glazed tableware, 19 th -20 th century	2	11	19 th -20 th century
	CRMWARE	Creamware, late 18 th -19 th century	1	2	
	PEARL	Pearlware, late 18 th -19 th century	1	3	
	LSTON	Late stoneware, 19 th -20 th century	1	9	
	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, 17 th -early 18 th century	1	14	

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	CBM	Pantile	1	114	Late post-medieval
009	Glass	Colourless bottle, 20 th century	1	4	20 th century
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 4/64", 19 th century	1	1	
	CBM	Brick/tile, post-medieval	1	5	

Note: CBM = Ceramic Building Material

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 Torksey, including at the current site, that are the subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

The small collection of artefacts is entirely of post-medieval to early modern date and is consequently of limited local potential and significance. It is likely that the entire collection entered the area in manuring scatter, which would in turn imply that the area has been agricultural land since perhaps the 17th century.

The lack of any material earlier than the 17th 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., Nenck, B. and Pearce, J., 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
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).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
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
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2250 BC.
Old English	The language used by the Saxon (q.v.) occupants of Britain.
Palaeolithic	The 'Old Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 500000 - 11000 BC in Britain.
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.

- Romano-British** Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
- Saxon** Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany
- Transformed** Soil deposits that have been changed. The agencies of such changes include natural processes, such as fluctuating water tables, worm or root action, and human activities such as gardening or agriculture. This transformation process serves to homogenise soil, erasing evidence of layering or features.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

19	Context records
2	Photographic record sheets
1	Section record sheet
13	Daily record sheets
5	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Bag of finds

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:

The Collection
Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

Accession Number: 2006.158

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: TLFC06

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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