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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
KETTLETHORPE-HARDWICK  
OVERHEAD LINE,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(KHOL 06)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES



acknowledged receipt of rept 11/12/06 -

*J. Bell*

Conservation  
Services

11 DEC 2006

Highways & Planning  
Directorate



CU 12484  
ELI 7585

SLI 11237 11238

Negative

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
KETTLETHORPE-HARDWICK  
OVERHEAD LINE,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(KHOL 06)**

**Work Undertaken For  
Yorkshire Electricity**

October 2006

Report Compiled by  
Mark Peachey BA (Hons)

National Grid Reference: SK 848 758  
Lincolnshire Museums Accession No: 2006.240

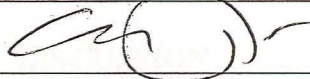
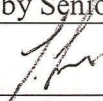
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**



APS Report No.161/06

**Quality Control**  
Kettlethorpe-Hardwick Overhead Line,  
Lincolnshire  
KHOL 06

|                           |                |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| Project Coordinator       | Gary Taylor    |
| Supervisor                | Mark Peachey   |
| Illustration              | Mark Peachey   |
| Finds Processing          | Denise Buckley |
| Photographic Reproduction | Sue Unsworth   |
| Post-excavation Analyst   | Mark Peachey   |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Checked by Project Manager  | Approved by Senior Archaeologist  |
|  Gary Taylor |  Tom Lane |
| Date: 26 October 2006   | Date: 26 October 2006   |



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## 1. SUMMARY

*A watching brief was undertaken on a cable trench during the replacement of electricity cables on the Kettlethorpe-Hardwick powerline, Lincolnshire.*

*The site lies within the historic core of the village of Kettlethorpe.*

*However, the watching brief revealed no archaeological features.*

*Pottery of 18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century date was retrieved from the topsoil.*

## 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 was commissioned by Yorkshire Electricity (YE) to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the replacement of electricity cables on the Kettlethorpe-Hardwick powerline, Lincolnshire. Two areas of trenching were proposed, one on Fenton Road, the other across a field by Hall Farm. However, this latter section of trenching was cancelled by YE and replaced with an overhead line. The watching brief was carried out between 9<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> October 2006 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services and approved by Lincolnshire County Council (Appendix

1).

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Kettlethorpe is located approximately 13km northwest of Lincoln and 2km east of the River Trent in the administrative district of West Lindsey, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The trench was located on Fenton Road centred on National Grid Reference SK 848 758 (Fig. 2).

Kettlethorpe lies in the Trent valley, on the west side of a slight north-south ridge at about 6m OD.

Local soils are Blackwood Association, slightly stony sandy gleys developed on glaciofluvial drift (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 127).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Kettlethorpe has a place-name of Old Danish origin, meaning the secondary settlement (thorpe) of Ketil (Cameron 1998). However, Kettlethorpe is not recorded in Domesday and is first mentioned in the early 13<sup>th</sup> century. The parish church of Saints Peter and Paul is medieval in origin. Kettlethorpe Hall was built in the 14<sup>th</sup> century, but only the gateway of the original remains. Immediately south of the church is a substantial medieval moated site (Appendix 1).

## 3. AIMS

The aims of the watching brief, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), were to record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the cable trench.

The objectives were to determine the form, function and spatial arrangement of the features encountered, recover dating



evidence from them and establish the sequence of archaeological remains present on the site.

#### 4. METHODS

A cable trench was excavated along the grass verge by mini mechanical excavator (Fig 3). A representative section was recorded (Fig 4). Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

#### 5. RESULTS (Figs 3, 4)

The cable trench was 0.23m wide and approximately 0.5m deep. Natural mid brown sand (002) was reached at a depth of 0.4m. This was overlain by dark greyish brown sandy silt (001) topsoil. A small quantity of 18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century artefacts was recovered from the topsoil.

#### 6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits comprised sand, probably glaciofluvial drift. Topsoil dated to the 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> centuries (Appendix 3) overlay this.

No archaeological features were present.

#### 7. CONCLUSION

A watching brief was undertaken on a cable trench at Kettlethorpe as the site lay close to the historic core of the village.

However, no archaeological deposits were revealed during the investigation possibly

due to the limited nature of the trench.

Pottery of 18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century date was retrieved

#### 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Yorkshire Electricity for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. Gary Taylor coordinated the work and edited this report along with Tom Lane.

#### 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor  
 Site Supervisor: Mark Peachey  
 Finds Processing: Denise Buckley  
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
 Illustration: Mark Peachey  
 Post-excavation analysis: Mark Peachey

#### 10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Cameron, K., 1998 *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place-names*
- Hodge, C.A.H., Burton, R.G.O., Corbett, W.M., Evans, R. and Seale, R.S., 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13
- IFA, 1999 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*

#### 11. ABBREVIATIONS

- APS Archaeological Project Services
- IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists



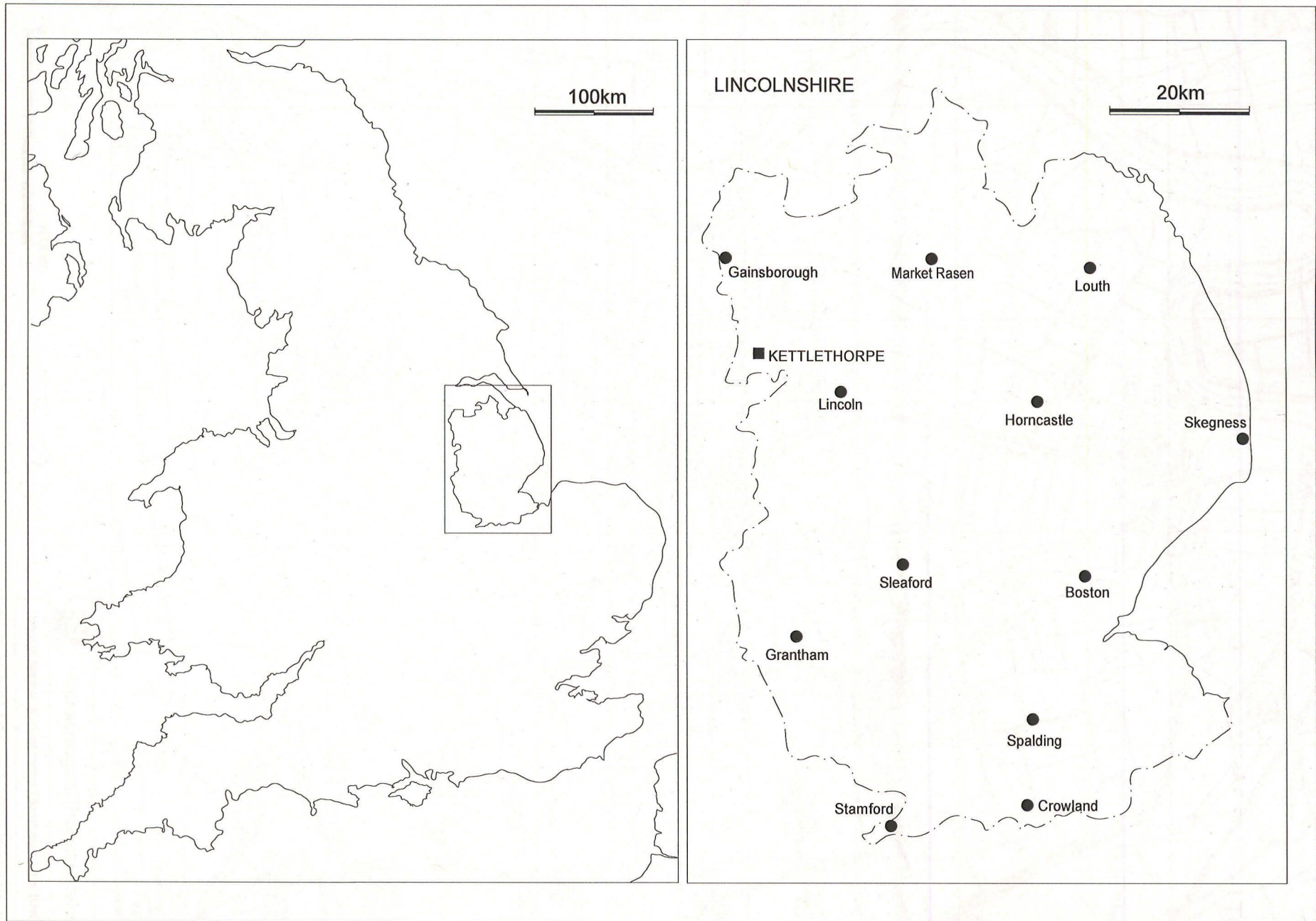
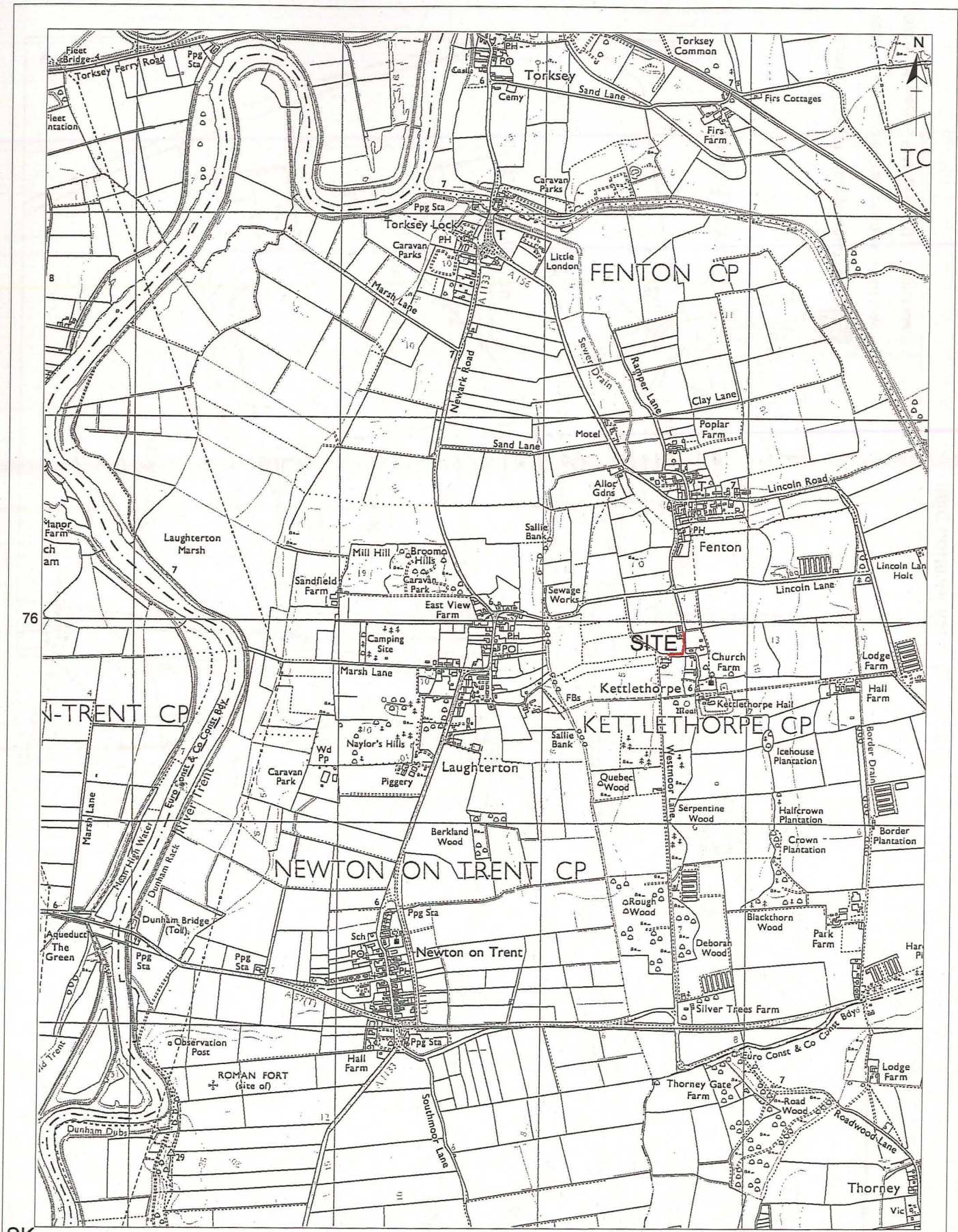


Figure 1: General Location Plan






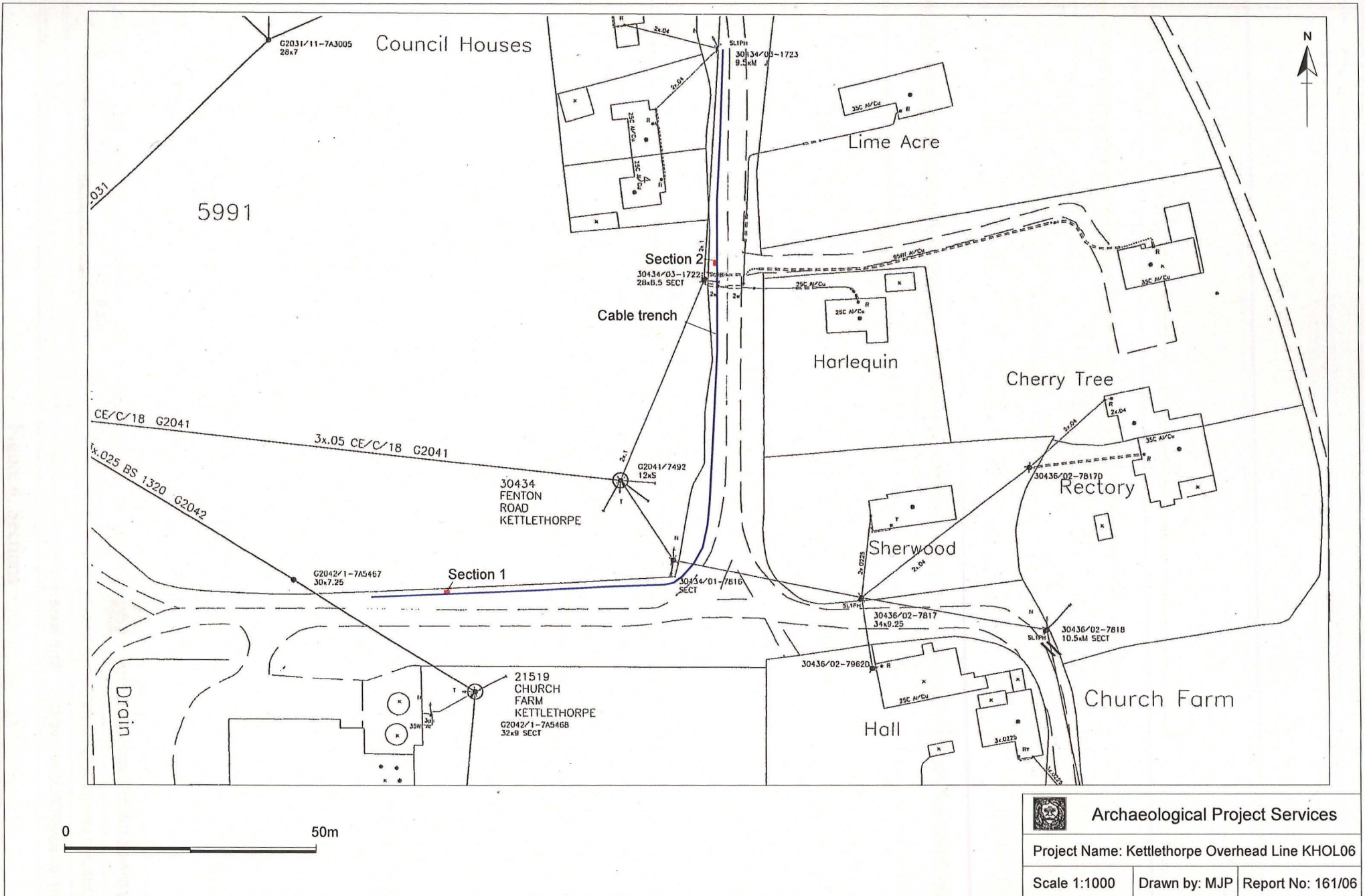
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|---|---------------|-------------------|
|  <b>Archaeological Project Services</b> |               |                   |
| Project Name: Kettlethorpe Overhead Line KHOL06   |               |                   |
| Scale 1:25000   | Drawn by: MJP | Report No: 161/06 |

Figure 2. Site Location Plan






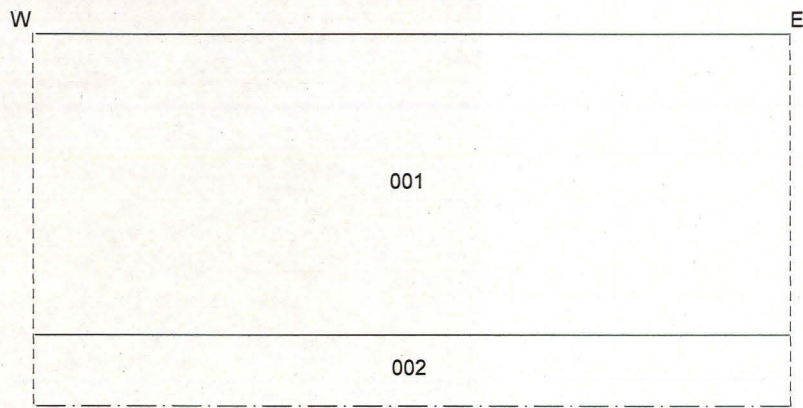
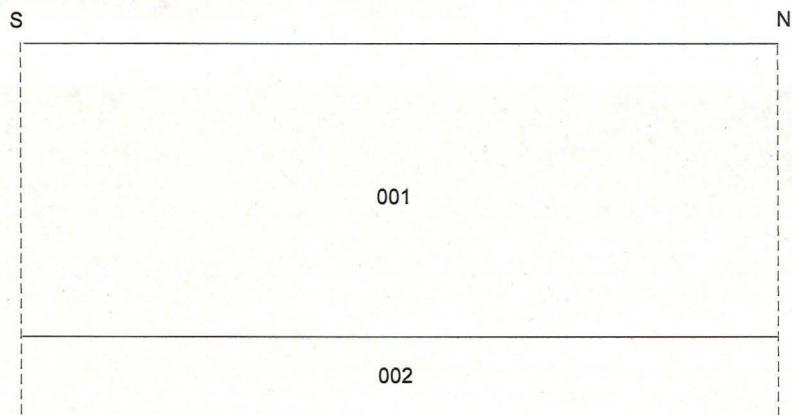
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|--|---------------|-------------------|
|  <b>Archaeological Project Services</b> |               |                   |
| Project Name: Kettlethorpe Overhead Line KHOL06  |               |                   |
| Scale 1:1000   | Drawn by: MJP | Report No: 161/06 |

Figure 3. Trench location plan





Section 1



Section 2



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Kettlethorpe Overhead Line KHOL06

Scale 1:10

Drawn by:MJP

Report No: 161/06

Figure 4. Sections





Plate 1: Cable trench looking north along Fenton Road



Plate 2: Representative section of cable trench



**Appendix 1:**

**LAND ON THE  
KETTLETHORPE-  
HARDWICK POWERLINE,  
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR  
YORKSHIRE ELECTRICITY**

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

**OCTOBER 2006**

**1 SUMMARY**

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during replacement of electricity cables on the Kettlethorpe-Hardwick powerline, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *Trenches will be excavated near to the medieval church and Hall Farm, in the historic village core. There is a large medieval moat nearby also.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of a watching brief during groundwork on the site.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

**2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological watching brief during groundwork for cable replacement on powerlines at Kettlethorpe-Hardwick, 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 Kettlethorpe is located approximately 13km northwest of Lincoln and 5km west of Saxilby in the administrative district of West Lindsey, Lincolnshire. Two areas of trenching will occur in the village centre, on Fenton Road near the church and at Hall Farm, centred on National Grid Reference SK 848 758.

**4 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 Proposals have been made to rebuild part of the existing Kettlethorpe-Hardwick powerline. Lincolnshire County Council have requested that an archaeological watching brief be carried out during groundworks for the scheme.

**5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 5.1 Kettlethorpe lies in the Trent valley, on the west side of a slight north-south ridge at about 6m OD. Local



soils are Blackwood Association, slightly stony sandy gleys developed on glaciofluvial drift (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 127).

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Kettlethorpe has a place-name of Old Danish origin, meaning the secondary settlement (thorpe) of Ketil. However, Kettlethorpe is not recorded in Domesday and is first mentioned in the early 13<sup>th</sup> century. The parish church of SS Peter and Paul is medieval in origin. Kettlethorpe Hall was built in the 14<sup>th</sup> century, but only the gateway of the original remains. Immediately south of the church is a substantial medieval moated site.

## 7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
- 7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the cable trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- 7.1.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
- Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
  - Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
  - As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
  - Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

## 8 SITE OPERATIONS

### 8.1 General considerations

- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
- 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

### 8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.



- groups of features where their relationship is important

8.2.5 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

## 9 POST-EXCAVATION

### 9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

### 9.2 Stage 2

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

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

### 9.3 Stage 3

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

9.3.2 This will consist of:

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



## 10 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client 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 County Council Archaeology Section. They will be given notice in writing 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<br>Pottery Analysis | Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln |
|                                  | Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust          |
|                                  | Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist               |
|                                  | Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist            |
| Non-pottery Artefacts            | Medieval and later – A Boyle, APS                        |
|                                  | J Cowgill, Independent Specialist/G Taylor, APS          |
| Animal Bones                     | J Kitch, APS   |
| Environmental Analysis           | J Rackham, Independent Specialist                        |
| Human Remains Analysis           | R Gowland, Independent Specialist                        |

## 17 INSURANCES

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

## 18 COPYRIGHT

- 18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.
- 18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

## 19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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

| Context | Description                              | Interpretation | Date   |
|---------|--|----------------|--------|
| 001     | Dark greyish brown sandy silt 0.4m thick | Topsoil        | Modern |
| 002     | Mid brown sand 0.1m+ thick               | Natural        |        |



## 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. Five fragments of pottery weighing 131 g were recovered from a single context. No other artefacts or faunal remains were recovered.

#### Provenance

The material was recovered from topsoil (001).

Most of the pottery was probably made in Staffordshire.

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

Table 1: Pottery

| Context | Fabric Code | Description  | No. | Wt (g) | Context Date                               |
|---------|-------------|--|-----|--------|--|
| 001     | TPW         | Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 <sup>th</sup> century      | 1   | 8      | 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century |
|         | PEARL       | Pearlware, early 19 <sup>th</sup> century                                | 1   | 10     |  |
|         | LSTON       | Late stoneware, 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century               | 1   | 28     |  |
|         | BL          | Red painted black glazed earthenware, pancheon, 18 <sup>th</sup> century | 2   | 85     |  |

#### 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 Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

#### Potential

As a small collection that is entirely post-medieval in date the assemblage is of limited local potential and significance. All of the material could have entered the area in manuring scatter or as general discard.

The lack of any material earlier than the 18<sup>th</sup> century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this period are absent from the area, or were not disturbed by the development, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition.

#### References

Slowikowski, A., Nenck, B. and Pearce, J., 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2



#### Appendix 4

#### GLOSSARY

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| <b>Context</b>          | An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004]. |
| <b>Domesday Survey</b>  | A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.  |
| <b>Layer</b>            | A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.  |
| <b>Medieval</b>         | The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.  |
| <b>Manuring Scatter</b> | A distribution of artefacts, usually pottery, created by the spreading of manure and domestic refuse from settlements onto arable fields. Such scatters can provide an indication of the extent and period of arable agriculture in the landscape.  |
| <b>Natural</b>          | Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.  |



**Appendix 5**  
**THE ARCHIVE**

The archive consists of:

- 2 Context records
- 1 Context record sheet
- 1 Section record sheet
- 1 Drawing sheet
- 1 Photographic record sheet
- 3 Daily record sheets
- 1 Box 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:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum  
The Collection  
Danes Terrace  
Lincoln  
LN2 1LP

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: 2006.240

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: KHOL06

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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