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**LANGTOFT HALL, LANGTOFT,  
LINCOLNSHIRE:**

## **AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

Produced by

***John Samuels Archaeological Consultants***

For

M. Parker and Sons Ltd  
St. Johns Road  
Spalding  
Lincolnshire  
PE11 1JX

May 1996

**LANGTOFT HALL, LANGTOFT  
LINCOLNSHIRE:**

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## **SUMMARY**

*An application was made by M. Parker and Sons Ltd for planning permission for a housing development at Langtoft Hall, Langtoft, Lincolnshire. A desk-based assessment and limited geophysical survey of the site was undertaken by Lindsey Archaeological Services. A documentary search was carried out by John Samuels Archaeological Consultants in May 1993 and June 1994. A second geophysical survey was undertaken by Geophysical Surveys of Bradford in July 1994. Trial trenching carried out by Wessex Archaeology in July 1995 was followed by excavation of two 20m x 20m areas by John Samuels Archaeological Consultants in November 1995. Planning permission was granted by the Local Planning Authority with the condition that an archaeological watching brief be undertaken during all below ground works connected with the development. John Samuels Archaeological Consultants was commissioned to undertake the watching brief, the results of which are the subject of this report.*

*An undated linear feature [9001] was observed running north-east / south-west across Plot 9. Although no dating evidence was recovered from this feature, the nature of its fills and profile were closely comparable to a linear feature recorded by Wessex Archaeology in their Trench 1 (feature 102) and Trench 10 (feature 1011), which they identified as a continuation of the medieval moat that can be seen as an earthwork feature to the north-east of the site.*

*Deep trenching to the south-east of the crewyard revealed a stone lined well measuring 1.70m in diameter.*

*Substantial blocks of unworked masonry were observed in the spoil from the trench excavated for the public sewer on the south-west side of the site. However, it was only possible to locate one possible wall (observed at 50 - 51m from the south-east end of the trench).*

*Masonry was also revealed in the north-east facing section of the pit dug for manhole F8. A burnt rectangular area observed in the base of the pit was possibly a hearth. The south-west facing section revealed a disturbed round bottomed pit, which produced no dating evidence.*

*Deep trenching to the south of the crewyard revealed an area of agricultural dumping and burning, where burnt and decomposing straw was observed.*

*Five undated pit features were observed in the foundation trenches excavated on Plot 1.*

*Two undated linear gully features were observed in the bases of the foundation trenches excavated on Plot 6, one running approximately north-east / south-west and the other running east-north-east to west-south-west.*

*Summary continued:*

*Two edges of what appeared to be the same linear feature were observed in the northern most trench on Plot 7 as feature [7001] and the southern most trench on Plot 8 as feature [8001]. The nature of the profile, fills and alignment of this linear feature suggested that it corresponded to the linear feature observed on Plot 9 and with the medieval moat recorded by Wessex Archaeology in their Trench 1.*

*Unstratified sheep skull fragments and a fragment of a brick with straw impressions were the only finds from Plot 9. Unstratified bovine bones were recovered from the trench excavated for the public sewer (see Appendix C).*

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The Local Planning Authority granted planning permission for a housing development at Langtoft Hall, Langtoft, Lincolnshire (centred on grid ref: TF 127130) (see figures 1 and 2). The planning permission was subject to a condition for archaeological evaluation.
- 1.2 The site covers an area of 2ha and is situated on well drained calcareous fine loamy soils over limestone gravel (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).
- 1.3 A desk-based assessment and limited geophysical survey were carried out by Lindsey Archaeological Services (*Langtoft Hall Farm: Archaeological Evaluation, 1991*). Documentary sources revealed that medieval activity had taken place within the site for proposed development, including the erection of Langtoft Hall.
- 1.4 Further documentary research was undertaken by *John Samuels Archaeological Consultants* in May 1993 and June 1994. A second geophysical survey was carried out by Geophysical Surveys of Bradford (Ref. No: 94/68) in July 1994.
- 1.5 *John Samuels Archaeological Consultants* produced a brief of works for the excavation of ten trial trenches (February 1995) which was approved by the Community Archaeologist, Jenny Stevens. Ten trial trenches were excavated by Wessex Archaeology (July 1995) in an attempt to locate the site of Langtoft Hall, which had been demolished in the late 18th century.
- 1.6 *John Samuels Archaeological Consultants* was commissioned to excavate two 20m x 20m areas.
- 1.7 *John Samuels Archaeological Consultants* was commissioned to carry out an archaeological watching brief during all below ground works on the site. The watching brief was carried out with the objectives of establishing if any further archaeological remains survived on the site, and if so recording, identifying and determining their significance.
- 1.8 The project was directed by John Samuels BA, PhD, FSA, MIFA. The watching brief was carried out by Janine Buckley BA who wrote this report in consultation with John Samuels.
- 1.9 This watching brief was based on the requirements of *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16* (DoE 1990), selected elements from *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994) and current best archaeological practice.

## 2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

### 2.1 *Langtoft Hall Farm Archaeological Evaluation* report by Lindsey Archaeological Services (June 1991) concluded that:

1. The projected route of the Car Dyke Roman canal runs along the north-east side of the site.
2. The remains of a medieval moat lie to the north-west of the site.
3. A possible medieval fishpond lies to the south-west of the site.
4. Fragments of 16th or 17th century garden walls lie within the site.
5. The most probable location of Langtoft Hall is beneath the 19th century crewyard.
6. Combining the techniques of geophysical survey and aerial photographic survey it was possible to plot the probable location of former formal gardens, dating from the 17th or early 18th century.

### 2.2 Further documentary research carried out by JSAC in June 1994 confirmed the conclusions drawn by Lindsey Archaeological Services, but produced no additional information relevant to the site's history

### 2.3 A second geophysical survey carried out by Geophysical Surveys of Bradford in July 1995 (see figure 15) concluded that:

1. The western section of the moat extended into the area of development.
2. A layout of a possible post-medieval formal garden was found. However, it did not correspond to the lines plotted by Lindsey Archaeological Services from RAF vertical photograph.
3. Several possible pits and linear features were plotted around the projected site of the dovecote.
4. The location of Langtoft Hall was not ascertained.

### 2.4 Trial trenching carried out by Wessex Archaeology located a western extension of the medieval moat that can be seen as an earthwork feature to the north-east of the site. Medieval activity dating from the 10th - 11th centuries was observed in the area of the moat. Wall foundations, identified

as the remains of Langtoft Hall, were discovered in a trench excavated in the area of the crewyard. The wall foundations of a post-medieval dovecote were discovered in trenches dug in the south-west corner of the site.

- 2.5 JSAC excavated two 20 x 20m areas on the south-east side of the site. *Langtoft Hall, Langtoft: An Archaeological Evaluation* report is forthcoming.

### **3.0 PROCEDURE AND RESULTS OF THE WATCHING BRIEF**

#### **3.1 Procedure:**

- 3.1.1 The sides and bases of all trenches that were left open for inspection by *John Samuels Archaeological Consultants*, were examined and where possible, cleaned. Where archaeological features were observed the sides and bases of the trench were cleaned by hand and recorded by colour photography and measured drawing. Shoring used in the deep drainage trenches meant that certain section faces were not visible (see photograph 6). The bases of some trenches were not visible due to the laying of drain pipes prior to site visits (see photograph 7).
- 3.1.2 The watching brief took the form of 10 site visits on: 11/12/95, 13/12/95, 15/12/95, 20/12/95, 12/1/96, 17/1/96, 19/1/96, 24/1/96, 26/1/96 and 28/2/96.

#### **3.2 Deep Trenching For Drainage Trenches**

- 3.2.1 An L-shaped drainage trench was dug from East End Road in a north-westerly direction. The trench continued in a south westerly direction along the north-east side of the existing farmhouse, terminating on the south-west side of the site. For descriptive purposes this trench will be divided into 5 sections, each section commencing and terminating with a manhole (See figure 2). 0.42m wide steel plates were used to shore the sides of the trench, the use of which obscured some portions of the section faces.
- 3.2.2 Drainage trench from manhole S1 to S2:  
This 60m long portion of the trench ran in a north-westerly direction from the existing road and measured 0.90m in width and 2.20m in depth (see photograph 1). The topsoil was a dark brown sandy silt that measured 0.30m from the ground level. The topsoil overlay orange/brown natural gravel, which contained lenses of orange sand. Two modern pits were identified in section, at 20m and 24m from the existing road. Both pits measured 2m in depth and contained modern debris, including plastic animal feed bags.
- 3.2.3 Drainage trench from manhole S2 to S3:  
This 17.5m long portion of the trench was at a 45° angle to the above portion, running approximately east - west (see photograph 2). This portion measured 0.90m in width and 2.35m in depth. Ten shoring plates were used in this portion of the trench, obscuring 21% of the section face. Examination of the sides of the trench revealed one 3m wide cut for a modern drain. The cut was filled with dark brown silty sand. The section faces also contained flecks of a natural white deposit and lenses of orange sand.

#### 3.2.4 Drainage trench from manhole S3 to S4:

This 40m long portion of the trench ran in a south-westerly direction and measured 1.59m in width and 3m deep (see photograph 3). Twenty one shoring plates were used in this portion of the trench, obscuring 22% of the section face. Bands and flecks of a natural white deposit were observed in both sections. The foundations of the wall that had connected the existing farmhouse to the buildings of the crewyard were observed in both sections of the trench (see photograph 5).

#### 3.2.5 Drainage trench from manhole S4 to S5:

This 35m long portion of the trench ran in a south-westerly direction and measured 1.59m in width and 3m in depth (see photograph 4). Nineteen shoring plates were used, obscuring 23% of each of the sections. 13.74m west of manhole S4, a well was observed in section (see figures 9 and 10 and photographs 8 - 12). The well was stone-lined and measured 1.70m in width. The north-west facing section revealed 0.40m of subsoil overlaying a loose brown/grey sandy silt containing rubble. Below this rubble fill, 7 curved courses of masonry were visible. Lower courses of masonry could not be recorded as the base of the drainage trench had been filled with a large drain pipe and gravel. The south-east facing section revealed the same subsoil and rubble deposits overlaying 5 curved courses of masonry, which overlay 4 straight courses.

#### 3.2.6 Drainage trench from manhole S5 to S6

This unshored portion of the trench ran approximately east / west for 20m (see photograph 22). The trench measured 0.60m in width and 1m in depth. The topsoil measured 0.20 - 0.30m in depth, though it had been greatly disturbed by machine activity. No archaeological features were present.

### 3.3 Trench Excavated for the Public Sewer

#### 3.3.1 An 80m long trench was dug on the south-west side of the site, running north-west / south-east (see figure 2 and photographs 13 and 14). This trench was 2.80m deep at the south-eastern end, 0.70m deep at the north-western end and 0.60m wide. The south-eastern half of the trench had been shored (see photograph 16).

#### 3.3.2 Large sections of masonry were found in the spoil from the trench. 10m from the south-eastern end of the trench (manhole F7) a rectangular gap that could have contained some of this masonry was obscured by shoring. At 18.5m north of manhole F7 bands of charcoal were observed in section, at a depth of 1.5m. Large lumps of charcoal were also revealed in the spoil from this section of the trench. At 45m - 48m from manhole F7 10 - 25cm sub-angular stones were observed in section and in the spoil on the side of

the trench. At 50m - 51m from manhole F7 0.35 - 0.50m blocks of masonry were observed in both sections of the trench and in the spoil on the side of the trench. At 55.5 - 56.5m from manhole F7 masonry was observed in the section faces of the trench and much larger (0.50 - 0.80m) sections of masonry were observed in the spoil on the side of the trench. At the north-western end of the trench natural deposits had been reached at a depth of 0.80m. The drain pipe and gravel had been laid in the south-eastern half of the trench, making any observations of the base of the trench in this section impossible. Unstratified bovine bones were recovered from this trench (see Appendix C).

- 3.4 Two trenches measuring 1m in depth running north-east / south-west on the west side of the site** (see photograph 15). One trench measuring approximately 45m long terminated at its south-eastern end in manhole F8 (see figure 2). The second trench, to the east and running parallel to the first trench had been backfilled prior to the site visit. Examination of the open trench revealed no archaeological features, though small quantities of charcoal were observed in the west facing section.

**3.5 Pit Excavated for Manhole F8**

Examination of the base and the sides of the pit dug to contain manhole F8 revealed a two features. The north-east facing section of the pit revealed two large faced stones that formed the two sides of a 0.60m wide gap. Staining of this area was indicative of burning, suggesting that the area had possibly been used as a hearth (see figure 11 and photographs 16, 17 and 18). To the south-east of the hearth, medium sized (10cm) chunks of stone were overlain with a loose mid-brown sandy silt that contained stone rubble. The west-facing section revealed a disturbed cut for a pit. The cut measured 1.30m in depth with a round bottom. The pit contained a subsoil fill of brown sandy silt (see figure 12 and photograph 19).

**3.6 Trench Excavated From Manhole F8 to F9** (see photographs 20 and 21)

- 3.6.1** This 2.5m deep trench was excavated under archaeological supervision due to the discovery of masonry in manhole F8 (see 3.5). Excavation of the trench revealed that the feature in the south-west facing section of manhole F8 was a pit, filled with stone rubble and subsoil. Four metres north-east of manhole F8 three 0.30 x 0.50m stone blocks were revealed. Hand cleaning revealed that the masonry did not continue into either of the sections and continuation of machine excavation revealed that the masonry did not carry on within the trench.

- 3.6.2** Six metres north-east of manhole F8 an oval deposit of charcoal was observed in the base of the trench at approximately 1m deep. A large area of agricultural dumping including decomposing straw was discovered directly beneath the topsoil. In some areas the straw lay over modern bricks. During the excavation of the north-eastern end of the trench an 18th century silver spoon was recovered from an unstratified deposit.

### **3.7 Pit Excavated for Manhole F9**

Two 0.50 x 0.80m blocks of masonry, one faced and one unworked, were removed. A small amount of stone rubble and bricks was also observed. No archaeological features were present.

### **3.8 The Trench Excavated for the Road**

A 6.20m wide trench was excavated for the road.

#### **3.8.1 Section running north-west from East End Road (see figure 2 and photograph 23):**

The base of the trench was rough and disturbed. However, the gravel filled trenches dug for services and drains, during an earlier phase in the development of the site, were visible. Two other features were observed in the base of the trench. Both of these features had been excavated by mechanical digger and their true morphology could not, therefore, be determined. Examination of the section revealed that the southernmost feature was 2.5m deep and had been filled with a loose mid-brown sandy silt which contained frequent roots. The north-westernmost feature was 1.15m deep in section and had a rounded base. Examination of the soil from this feature revealed that it was a mixture of top and subsoil. A plastic context label from the JSAC archaeological excavation was discovered in the spoil, suggesting that these features were most probably recently dug modern pits.

#### **3.8.2 Section running between manhole S2 to S4:**

This section of the trench measured 1m in depth and 6.2m in width (see photograph 24). All the masonry from the well observed in the drainage trench that ran through this part of the site had been removed prior to the JSAC site visit. The base and sides of the trench were very disturbed and no features were present in the base or sections of this portion of the trench.

#### **3.8.3 Section running between manhole S4 and the west end of the road:**

In this section the trench measured 0.90m in depth and 6.2m in width (see photograph 24). Examination of the base and side of the trench revealed no archaeological features. However, at the west end of the trench, approximately 19m west of manhole S4, an area of charcoal and ash measuring 0.60 x 0.30m was observed in the base of the trench. In section a 10cm thick layer of charcoal rested on 2 courses of modern bricks. To the north of this were 4 large flat stone slabs (0.40 x 0.20m), behind which was a single modern brick (see photograph 25).

#### **3.8.4 A pit was excavated to a depth of approximately 1m to the west of the west end of the road. It measured 4m in length and 2m in width. The topsoil was a mid-brown silty loam to a depth of 0.30 - 0.40m and the subsoil was a further 0.80m in depth. The natural deposits comprised of**

a light yellow sand. No archaeological features were present (see photograph 26).

### **3.9 THE FOUNDATION TRENCHES**

The bases and sides of all the foundation trenches were examined and where appropriate recorded by colour photography and measured drawing. In the following text the foundation trenches are described by house plot.

### **3.10 PLOT ONE**

The foundation trenches were 0.60m wide and 1.30m to 1.70m deep. Examination of the trenches revealed 5 features (see figure 3).

3.10.1 Feature 1 was a pit observed in the south-west facing section of Room 5. The pit measured 1.65m in depth, with a round base with no perceptible break of slope. The pit contained a grey-brown sandy silt.

3.10.2 Feature 2 was a 1.70m deep pit, observed in the south-east facing section of Room 5. The cut had a round base with sides sloping at an angle of 65°. The pit contained a grey-brown sandy silt.

3.10.3 Feature 3 was observed in two facing sections, the south-east facing section of Room 2 and the opposite north-west facing section. This 1.60m deep pit contained a grey-brown fill and the cut had a round base with moderately steeply sloping sides (approximately 45°).

3.10.4 Feature 4 was a pit approximately 1.50m deep, with a round base and sides that sloped at a 45° angle, observed in the north-west facing section of the south-easternmost trench. It also was filled with a grey-brown sandy silt.

3.10.5 Feature 5 was a large pit observed in the northern corner of the plot and was also visible in the south-west corner of Room 6. It measured 1.70m in depth, with a round base.

3.10.6 No dating evidence was recovered from any of the pits, which were all filled with a grey-brown sandy silty top/subsoil. The pits were all cut through the subsoil and are therefore likely to be modern.

### **3.11 PLOT TWO**

The sides and bases of the foundation trenches on Plot 2 were cleaned and examined. The trenches measured 0.60m in width and 1.2m in depth. The topsoil consisted of a mid-brown silty loam that measured 0.40m deep. No archaeological features were present.

### **3.12 PLOT THREE**

The sides and bases of the trenches were examined. The trenches measured 0.60m in width and 1.30m in depth. The topsoil measured 1m in depth and consisted of a mid-brown sandy loam, with infrequent small (2cm) rounded pebbles. The natural was an orange clay. Examination of the sides and bases of the trenches revealed no archaeological features.

### **3.13 PLOT FOUR**

3.13.1 The foundation trenches measured 0.60m in width and 0.80m - 1.10m in depth. Examination of the sides and the bases of the trenches revealed no archaeological features. The topsoil, a mid-brown sandy loam, measured 0.60 - 0.70m in depth and rested on natural orange gravelly clay.

3.13.2 The Summer House:

The foundation trenches for the summer house on Plot 4 were excavated to the east of the house foundations. The sides and base of each trench were examined. The trenches measured 0.60m in width and were excavated to a depth of 1m. No archaeological features were present and the deposits were the same as those encountered in the house foundation trenches.

### **3.14 PLOT FIVE**

The foundation trenches measured 0.60m in width and 1.20m in depth (see photographs 27 - 30). The topsoil consisted of a dark brown sandy loam, that measured 0.30 - 0.40m in depth. The natural that lay beneath the top soil was greatly disturbed by biological activity and consisted of a brown-orange sandy clay, which lay over dull yellow sand that was streaked with a natural white deposit.

### **3.15 PLOT SIX**

The foundation trenches for Plot 6 measured from between 1.1m - 1.3m deep. The topsoil had been stripped, but 20 - 30cm of subsoil remained. Natural yellow sandy gravel was observed in the base of the trenches. Examination of the bases of the each trench revealed a gully running north-east / south-west across the south-western half of the plot (see figure 4 and photographs 31 and 32). In the north-eastern half of the plot a similar feature was recorded running approximately east-west. It was not possible to ascertain if these gullies were in fact the same feature that turned at an angle. The gully in the eastern half of the plot measured 0.70m in width and 0.20m in depth, as did the gully in the western half of the plot. The cut for both gullies was rounded and shallow. Both gullies were filled with a mixed orange/brown silty sand that was moderately compact.

### 3.16 PLOT SEVEN

The foundation trenches for Plot 7 measured 0.60m in width and were excavated to a depth of 1m (see figure 5 and photographs 33 and 34). The topsoil measured 1m in depth and consisted of a mid-brown sandy silt. The natural consisted of a yellowy orange clay. Examination of the base and sections of the foundation trenches revealed a linear feature [7001] running north-east / south-west, half sectioned by the north-westernmost foundation trench. The feature measured 2m in depth. The profile, alignment and fills of this features were similar to feature [9001] on Plot 9 (see 3.19.2), and may represent the remains of the same feature.

### 3.17 PLOT EIGHT

The foundation trenches for Plot 8 measured 0.60m in width and were excavated to a depth of 1.30m (figure 6 and see photograph 35). The natural consisted of an orange clay and the topsoil, measuring 1.20m in depth, was a mid-brown silty loam. Examination of the base of the foundation trenches revealed a linear feature [8001], half-sectioned by the south-easternmost trench. This feature measured 2m in depth. The nature of the profile, alignment and fills of this feature suggest it was a similar or the same feature as [9001] (see 3.19.2) on Plot 9.

### 3.18 Plots Seven and Eight: Discussion

Features [7001] and [8001], observed in the north-western most trench of Plot 7 and the south-eastern most trench of Plot 8 had similar fills, profiles and both measured 2m in depth. It is highly likely that these features represent the north-west and south-east sides of a large linear feature running north-east / south-west. Geophysical survey of this area of the site revealed a large linear feature running north-east / south-west across this section of the site. The projected alignment of the earthwork remains of a medieval moat that lies to the north-east of the site, shows the moat running through the south-eastern side of Plot 8 (see figures 13 and 14), corresponding well to the alignment of the linear feature observed in the foundation trenches on Plots 7 and 8. Wessex Archaeology located a similar linear feature, recorded as feature [102] in Trench 1 and and feature [1011] in Trench 10 of their excavations (see figure 14), which they identified as a western extension of the medieval moat to the north-east of the site. The profile, alignment and fills of this feature corresponds well with the linear feature(s) observed on Plots 7 and 8.

### 3.19 PLOT NINE

3.19.1 The foundation trenches on Plot 9 (see figure 7 and photograph 36) measured 0.60m in width and were excavated to natural pale orange gravelly sand. The trenches were excavated to a depth of 1.50 - 1.60m (except in the south-easternmost trench where feature [9001] was located). The topsoil was a mid-brown silty loam and measured 20 - 30cm deep. A linear feature was observed in the south-easternmost trench (see photograph 37). This feature, ([9001]) was recorded by measured drawing (see figure 8) and colour photography. Unstratified finds from this plot included a brick fragment with straw impressions and sheep's skull fragments (see Appendix C).

#### 3.19.2 Feature [9001]:

Feature [9001] was located in the south-easternmost trenches on Plot 9. This linear feature ran north-east / south-west across the site and was half sectioned by the south-easternmost trenches on Plot 9. The profile of the northern side of the feature could be seen in the east and west-facing sections. Feature [9001] measured 1.90m in depth and from its north-west side to the limit of excavation measured 4.4m in width. The visible side of the cut sloped at an angle of 45°, the bottom of the features was rounded with no perceptible break of slope. Feature [9001] was sealed by topsoil (9002) and contained 3 fills (9006), (9007) and (9008). The topsoil (9002) consisted of a moderately loose dark brown silty clayey sand and measured 0.20m deep (some top soil had already been machine stripped). Fill (9007) consisted of a moderately loose brown silty clayey sand that was greatly mixed by biological action. This deposit contained small sub-rounded stone fragments and a horizon containing numerous fragments of shell. Fill (9006) consisted of a moderately firm dark brown silty sandy clay containing sub-rounded pebbles and one bone fragment. Fill (9006) had a large organic content and had been greatly mixed by root and biological action. Fill (9008) appeared to be modern, with 10-15% stone inclusions up to 5cm<sup>3</sup>. No dating evidence was found for feature [9001] during the watching brief.

3.19.3 The alignment of [9001] corresponds well to the alignment of the linear feature plotted by the geophysical survey. The nature of the profile and fills of [9001] were similar to those of feature [102] and feature [1011] identified by Wessex Archaeology as a medieval moat.

#### 3.20 Foundation trenches for the garage next to the existing farmhouse:

The foundation trenches were excavated to a depth of 1.40 - 2.10m in depth and measured 0.90m in width. The mixed modern overburden and top soil measured 1m in depth and consisted of brick and stone rubble. A horizon of less disturbed top soil beneath the modern overburden measured 0.30 and contained 1-2% animal bones. A round bottomed 1m deep pit-like

feature was observed in the north-west facing section of the trench running north-east / south-west. An iron knife blade and animal bone fragments were recovered from this feature.

#### 4.0 CONCLUSIONS

- 4.1 A linear feature [9001] was recorded running north-east / south-west across the site. This moat-like feature was in effect half sectioned by the south-easternmost trench on Plot 9. Although no dating evidence was recovered from this feature, its fills and visible profile were closely comparable to the medieval moat identified in Wessex Archaeology's Trenches 1 and 10.
- 4.2 Deep trenching to the south-east of the crewyard revealed a stone-lined well measuring 1.70m in diameter.
- 4.3 Substantial blocks (10 - 60cm) of unworked masonry were excavated from the trench excavated for the public sewer on the south-west side of the site. However, it was only possible to locate one possible wall (at 50 - 51m from the south-east end of the trench).
- 4.4 Masonry was revealed in the north-east facing section of the pit dug for manhole F8. A burnt rectangular area observed in the base of the pit was possibly a hearth. The south-west facing section revealed a disturbed round bottomed pit, which produced no dating evidence.
- 4.5 Deep trenching to the south of the crewyard revealed an area of agricultural dumping and burning where burnt and decomposing straw was observed.
- 4.6 Five undated pit features were observed in the foundation trenches excavated on Plot 1.
- 4.7 Two undated linear gully features were observed in the bases of the foundation trenches excavated on Plot 6, one running approximately north-east / south-west and the other running east-north-east to west-south-west. It was not possible to determine if these two gullies were connected.
- 4.8 A linear feature was observed in the north-western most trench on Plot 7 [7001] and the south-eastern most trench of Plot 8 [8001]. The alignment, profile and fills of this feature were comparable to the moat-like linear feature observed on Plot 9 and with the medieval moat identified by Wessex Archaeology in Trenches 1 and 10 of their excavations.

## 5.0 FIGURES

Figure 1: Site Location Map

Figure 2: Development Plan

Figure 3: Plot 1 Foundation Trench Plan

Figure 4: Plot 6 Foundation Trench Plan

Figure 5: Plot 7 Foundation Trench Plan

Figure 6: Plot 8 Foundation Trench Plan

Figure 7: Plot 9 Foundation Trench Plan

Figure 8: Feature [9001] North-East Facing Section

Figure 9: The Stone-lined Well - North-West Facing Section

Figure 10: The Stone-lined Well - South-East Facing Section

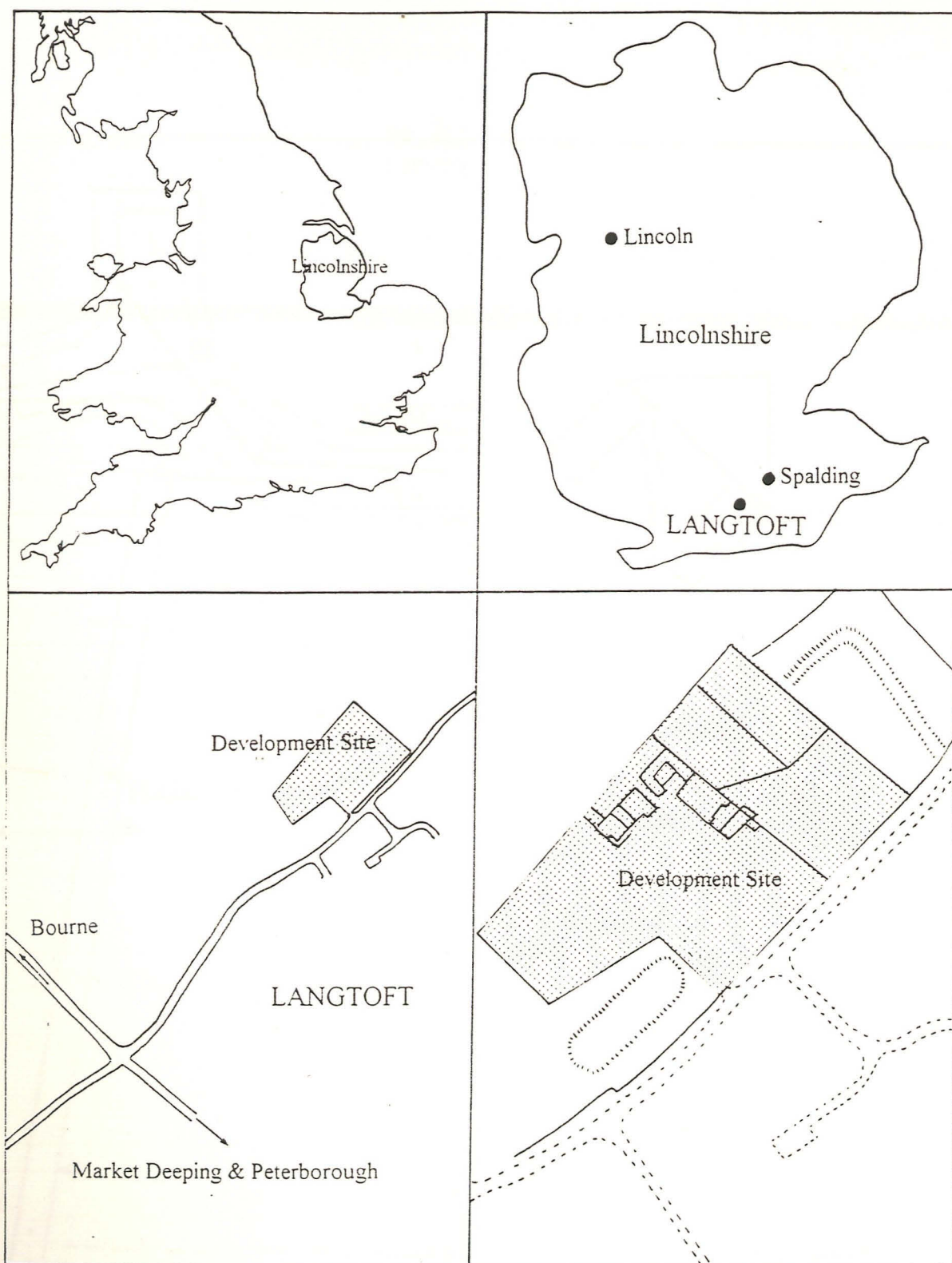
Figure 11: Pit Excavated For Manhole F8 - North-East Facing Section

Figure 12: Pit Excavated For Manhole F8 - South-West Facing Section

Figure 13: Overlay Showing Development Site

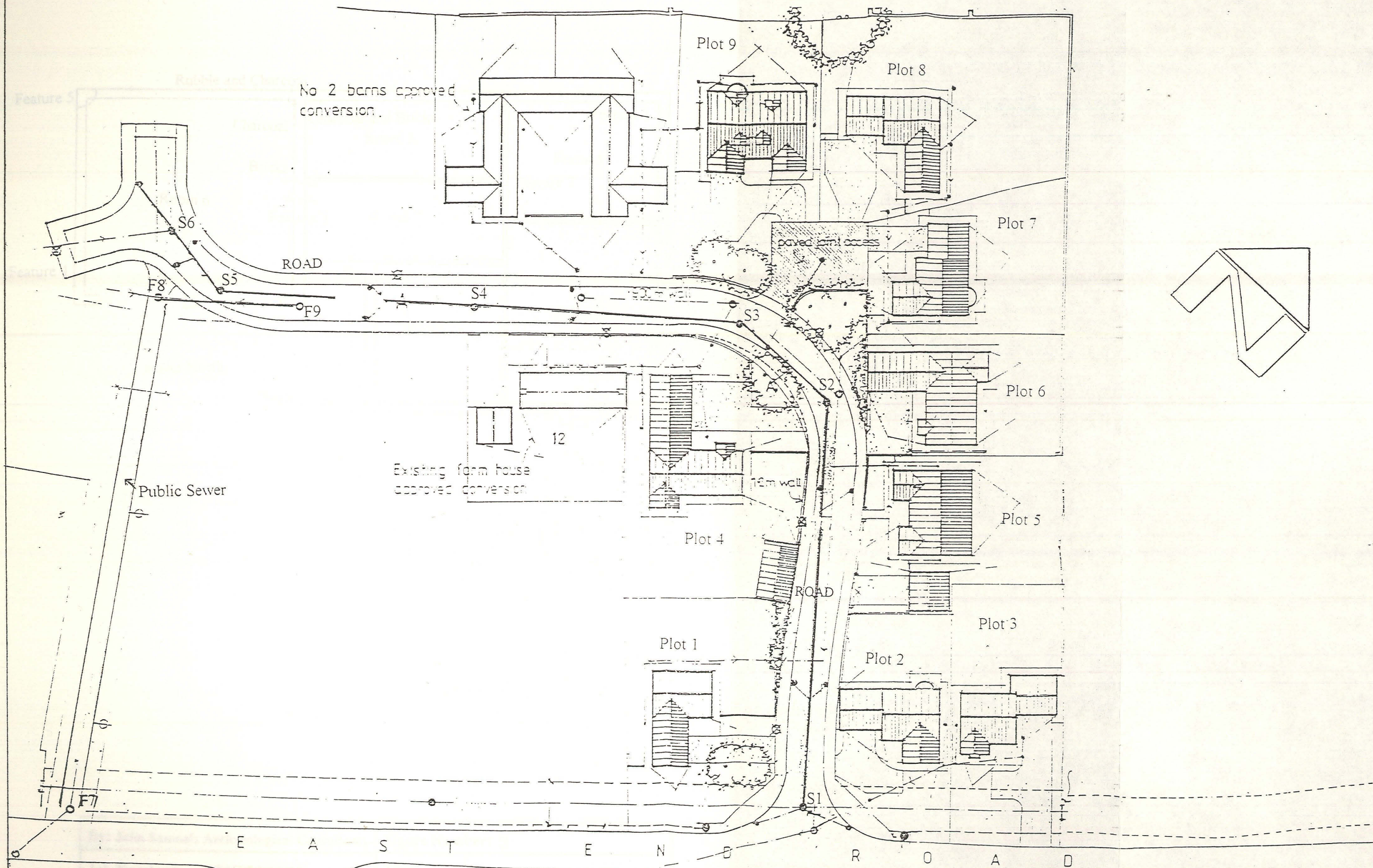
Figure 14: Trench Location Plan produced by Wessex Archaeology

Figure 15: Interpretation of the Geophysical Results by Geophysical Surveys of  
Bradford

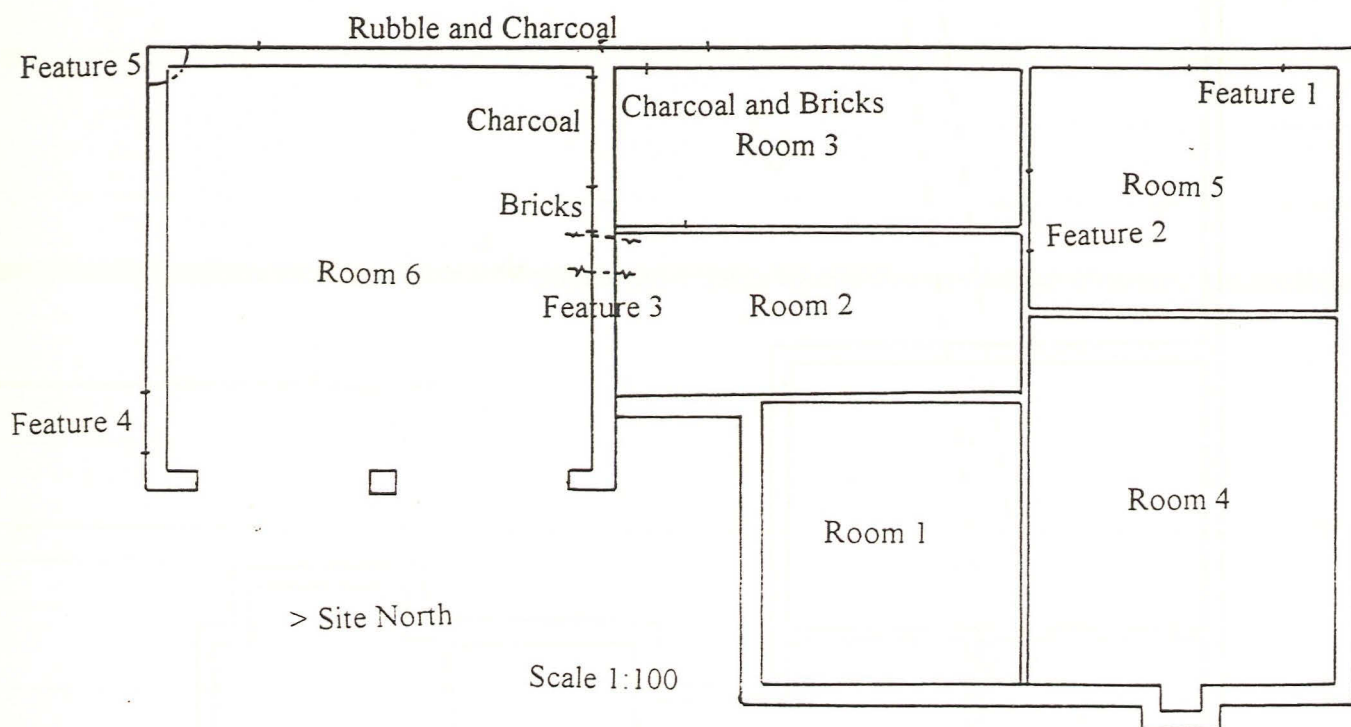


Not To Scale

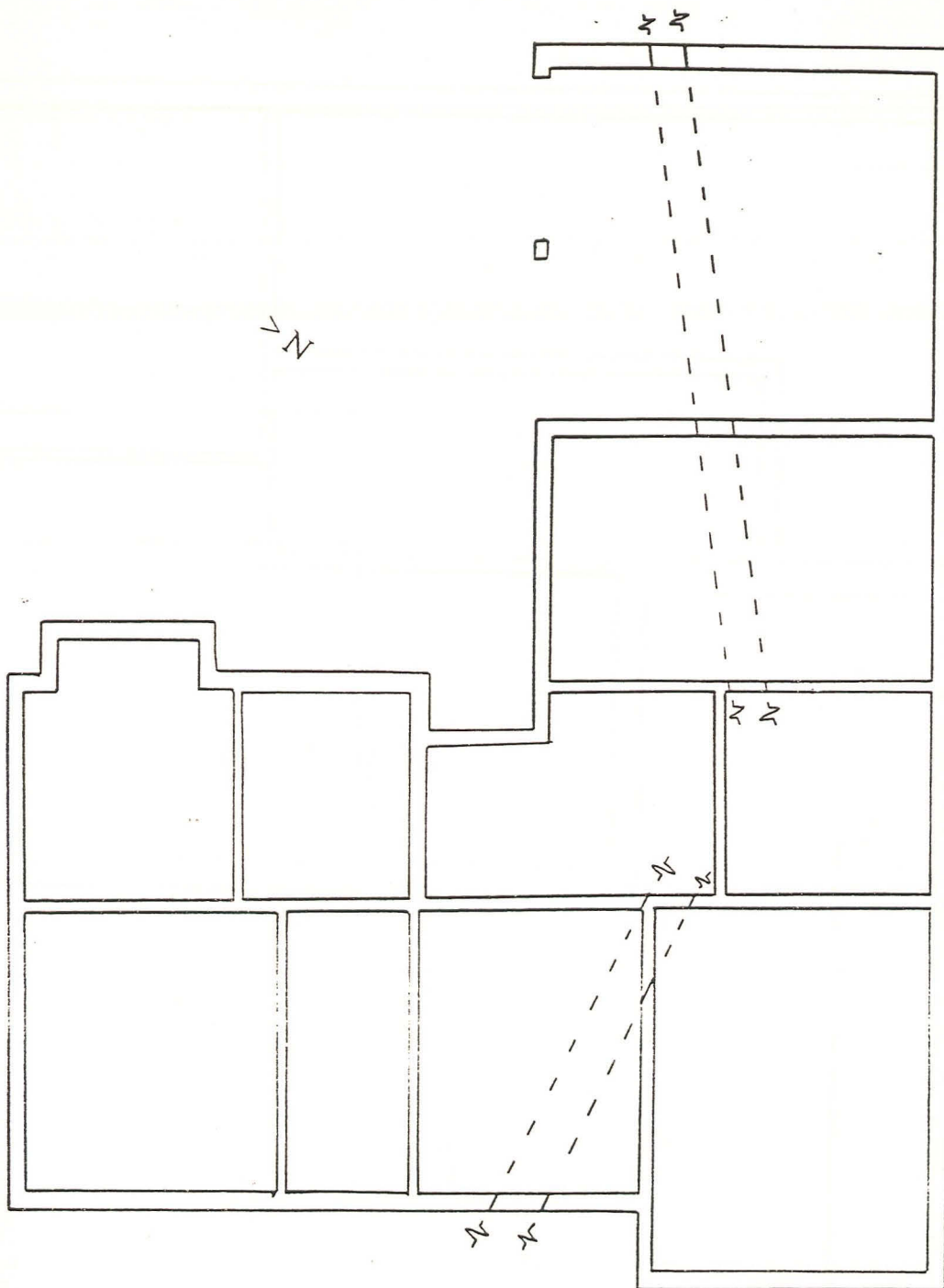
By: John Samuels Archaeological Consultants	Figure Number: 1
Job Number: JSAC/24/96/02	Title: Site Location Plan
Date: May 1996	Scale: Not To Scale



By: John Samuels Archaeological Consultants	Figure Number: 2
Job Number: JSAC/24/96/02	Title: Development Plan

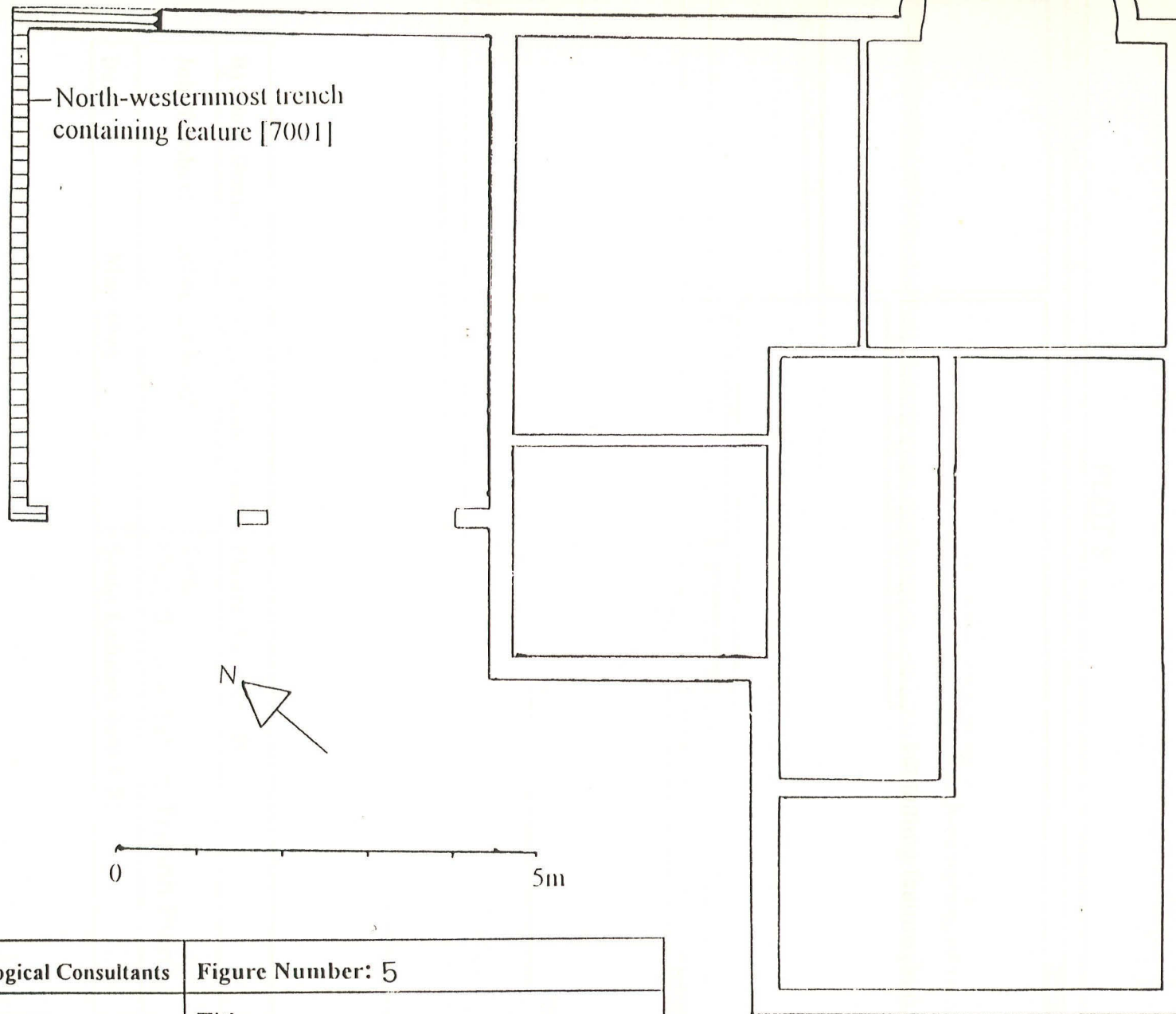


By: John Samuels Archaeological Consultants	Figure Number: 3
Job Number: JSAC/24/96/02	Title: Plot 1 Foundation Trench Plan
Date: May 1996	Scale: 1:100



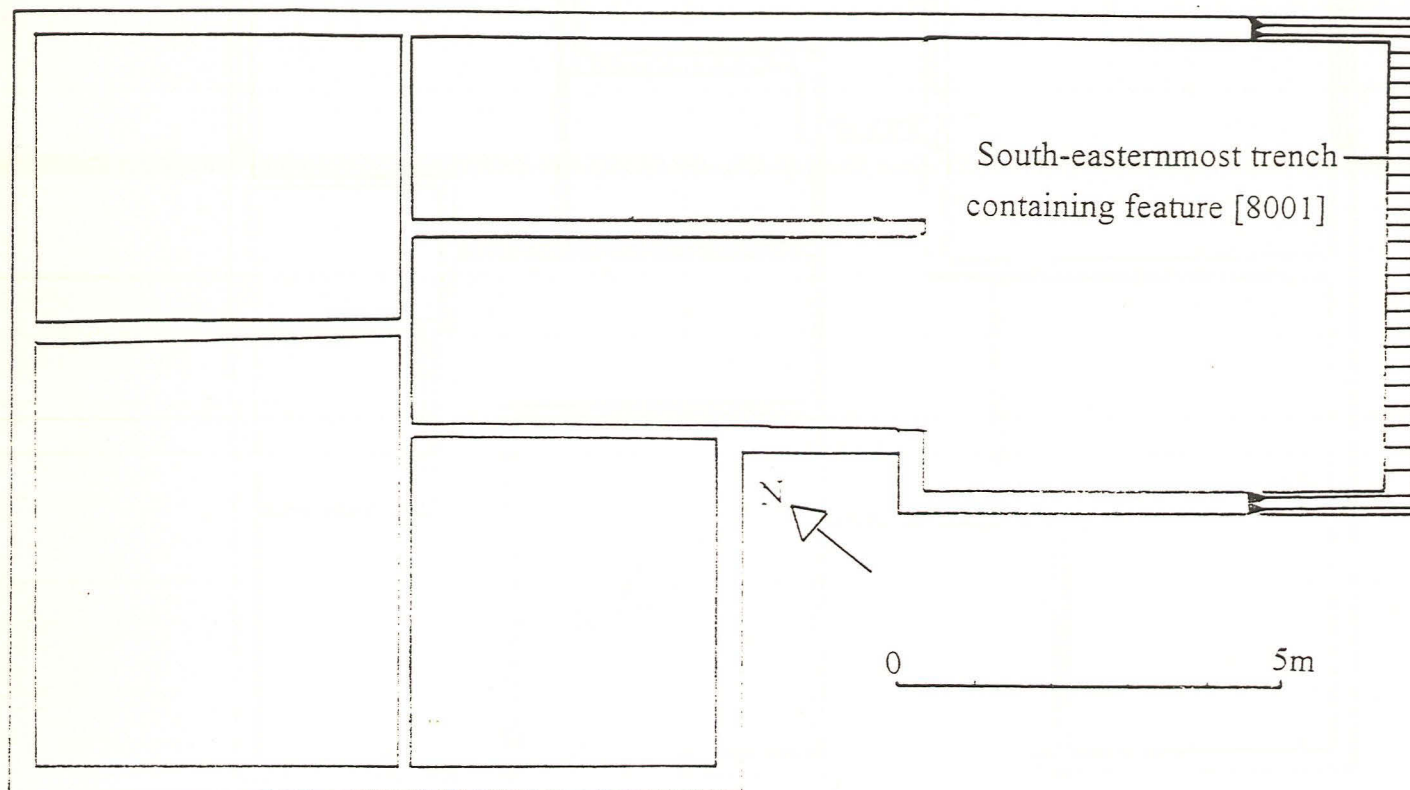
By: John Samuels Archaeological Consultants	Figure Number: 4
Job Number: JSAC/24/96/02	Title: Plot 6: Foundation Trench Plan
Date: May 1996	Scale: 1:100

# PLOT 7

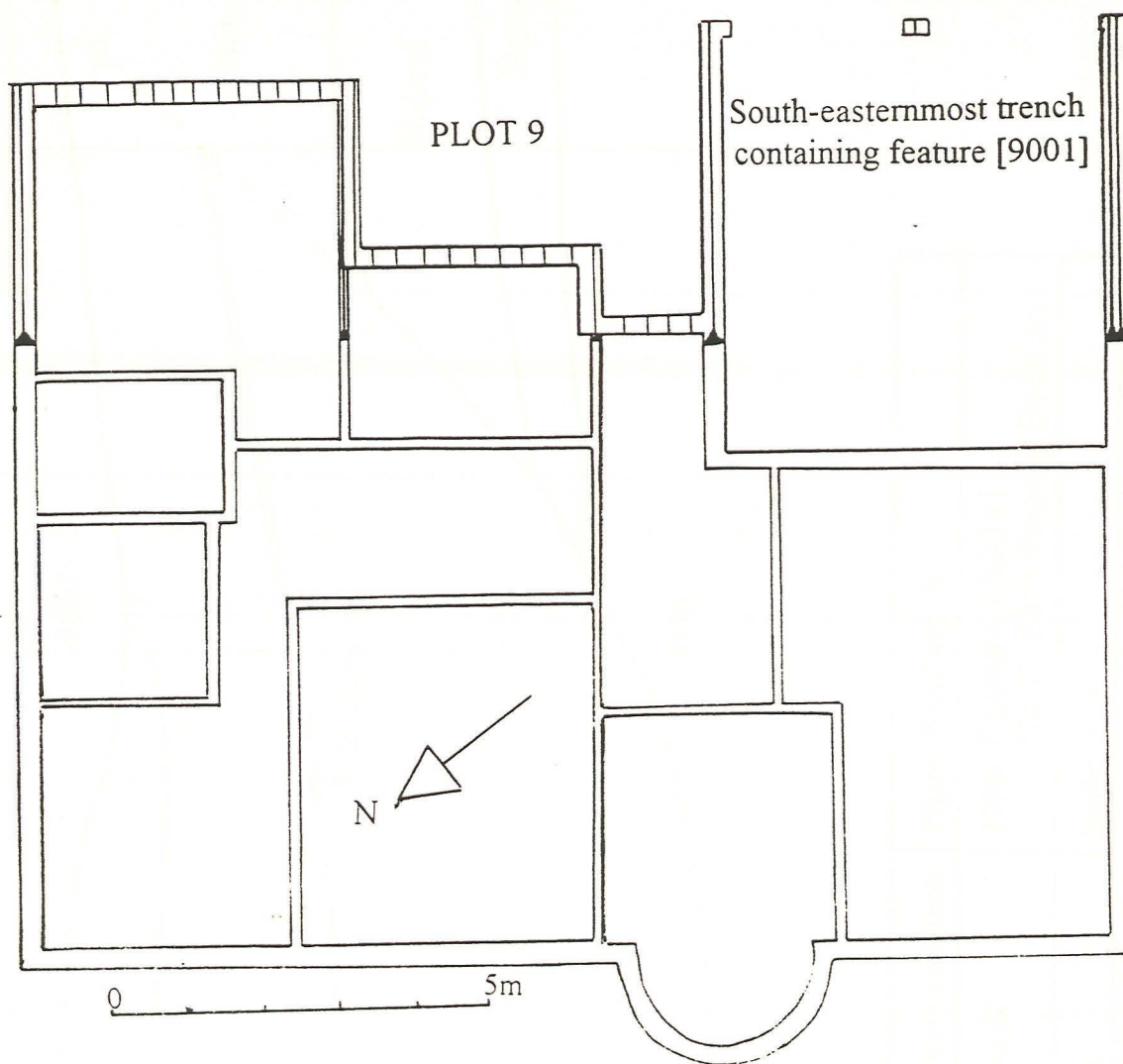


By: John Samuels Archaeological Consultants	Figure Number: 5
Job Number: JSAC/24/96/02	Title: Plot 7 Foundation Trench Plan
Date: May 1996	Scale: Reduced from 1:50

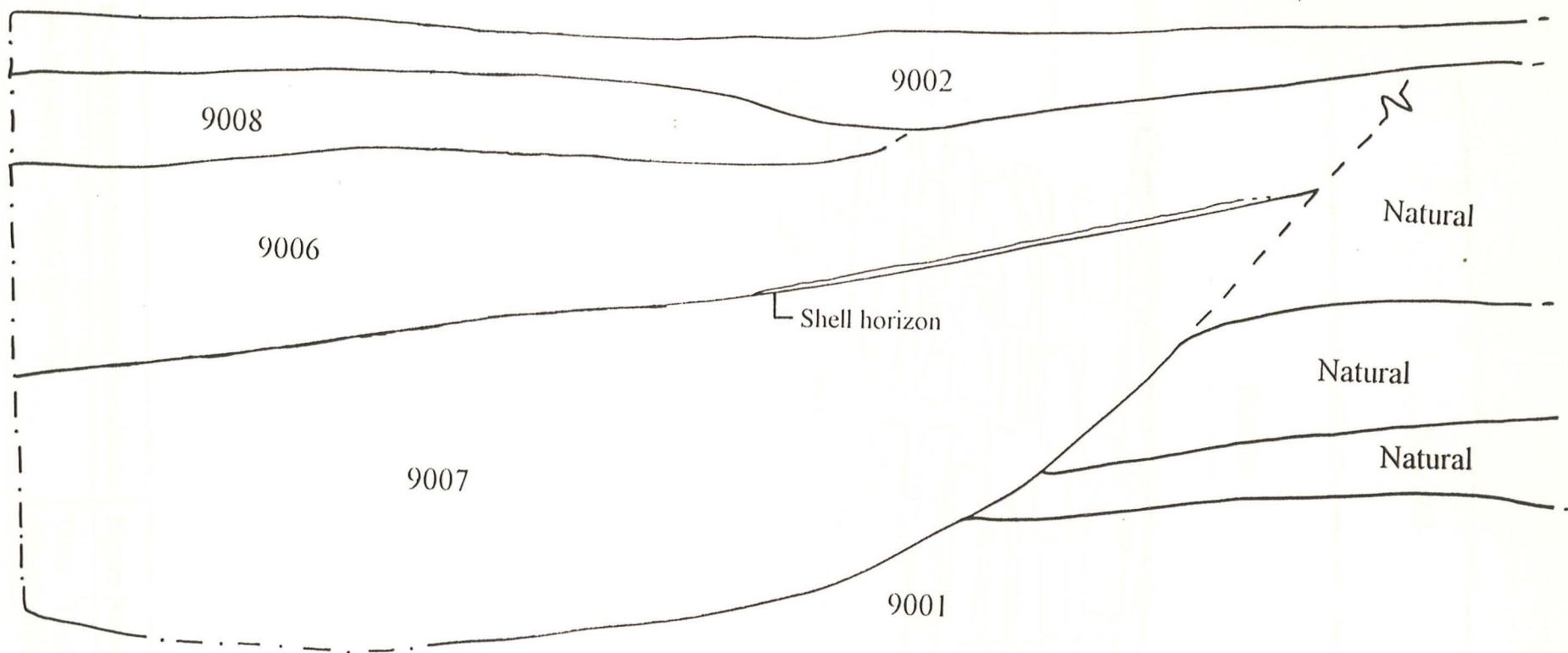
# PLOT 8



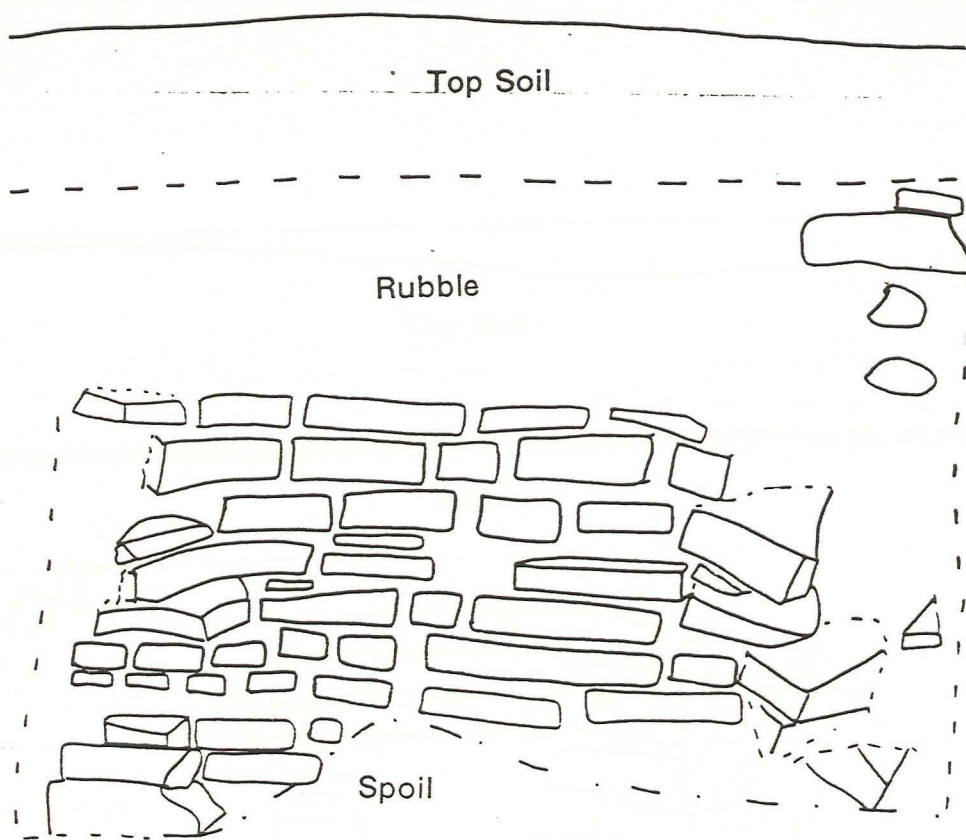
By: John Samuels Archaeological Consultants	Figure Number: 6
Job Number: JSAC/24/96/02	Title: Plot 8 Foundation Trench Plan
Date: May 1996	Scale: Reduced from 1:50



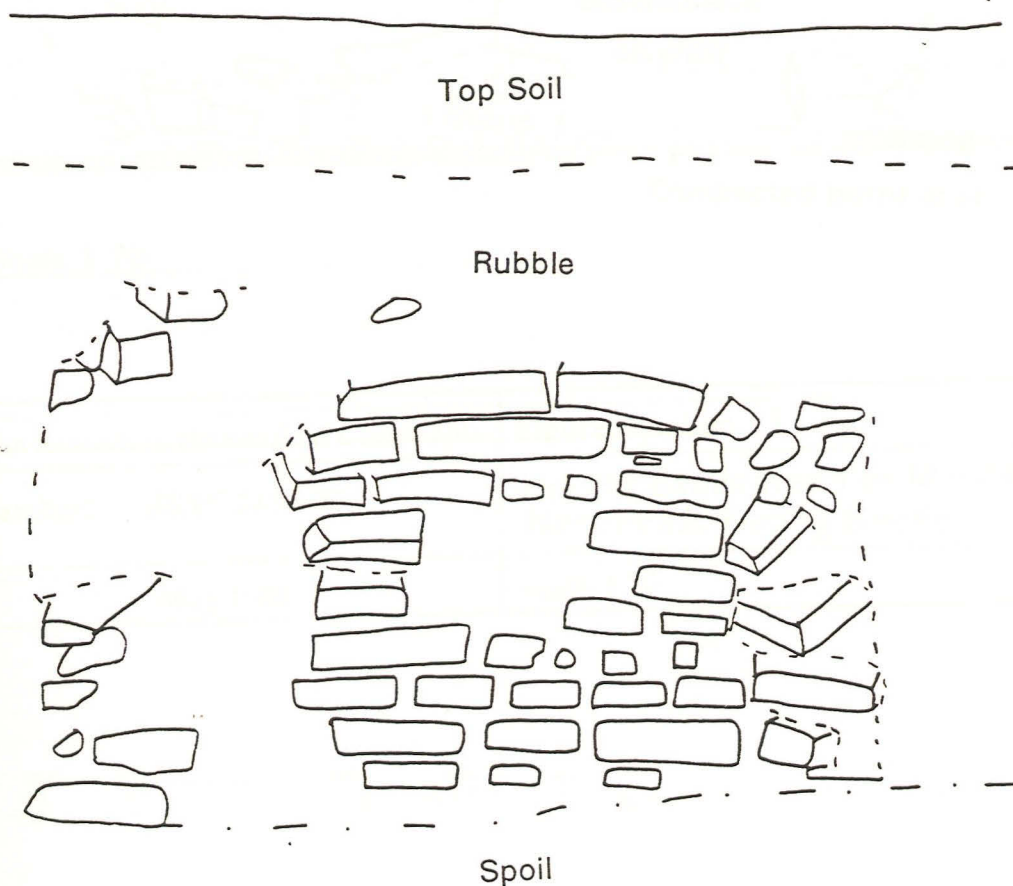
By: John Samuels Archaeological Consultants	Figure Number: 7
Job Number: JSAC/24/96/02	Title: Plot 9 Foundation Trench Plan
Date: May 1996	Scale: 1:100



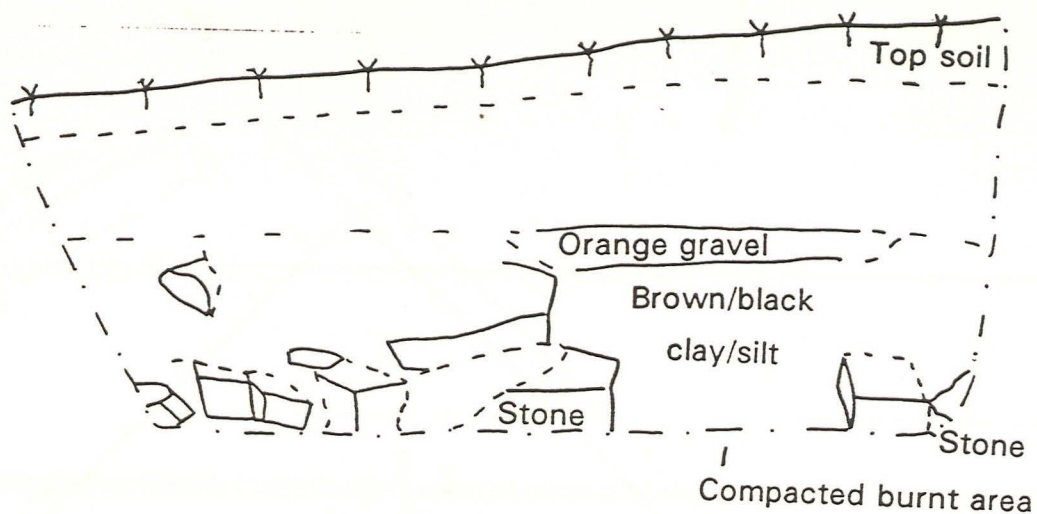
By: John Samuels Archaeological Consultants	Figure Number: 8
Job Number: JSAC/24/96/02	Title: Feature [9001] North-East Facing Section
Date: May 1996	Scale: 1:20



By: John Samuels Archaeological Consultants	Figure Number: 9
Job Number: JSAC/24/96/02	Title: The Stone-lined Well North-West Facing Section
Date: May 1996	Scale: 1:20

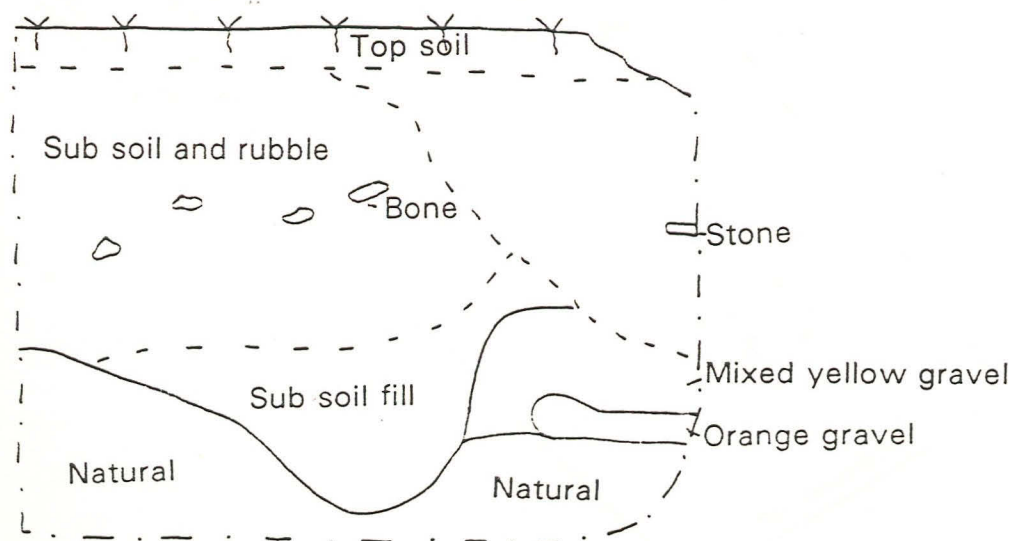


By: John Samuels Archaeological Consultants	Figure Number: 10
Job Number: JSAC/24/96/02	Title: The Stone-lined Well South-East Facing Section
Date: May 1996	Scale: 1:20



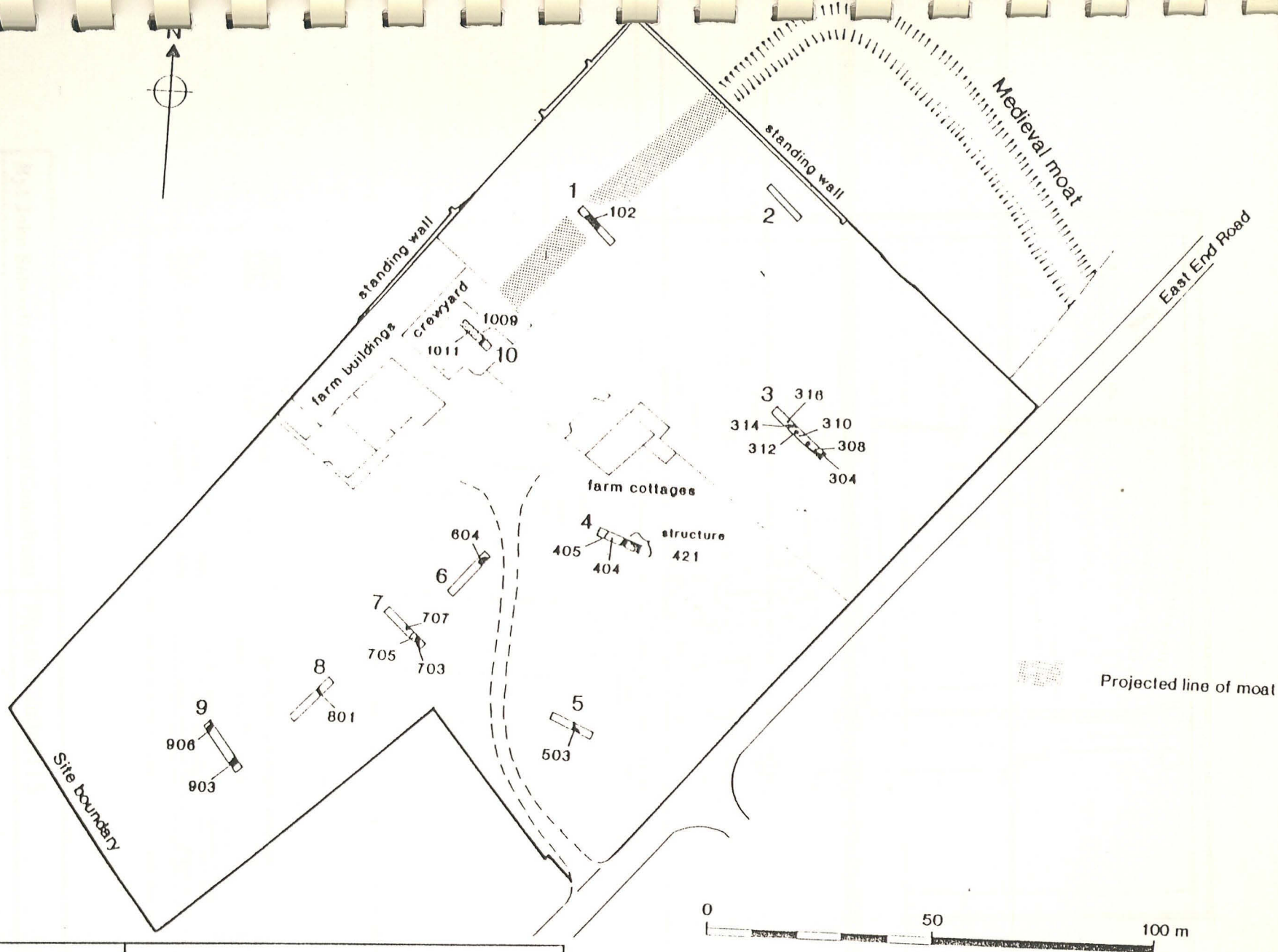
Scale 1:20

By: John Samuels Archaeological Consultants	Figure Number: 11
Job Number: JSAC/24/96/02	Title: Pit Excavated For Manhole F8 North-East Facing Section
Date: May 1996	Scale: 1:20

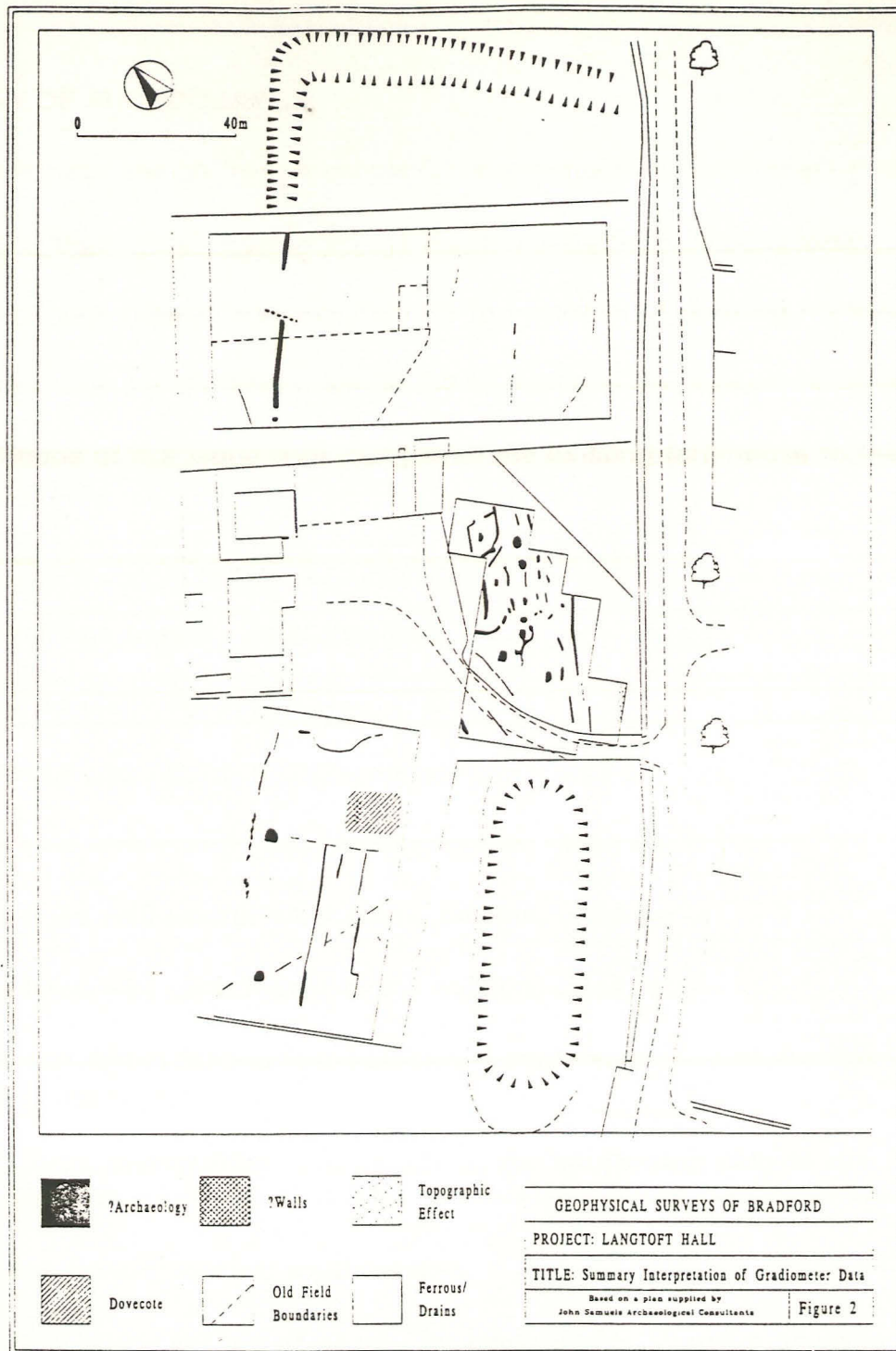


Scale 1:20

By: John Samuels Archaeological Consultants	Figure Number: 12
Job Number: JSAC/24/96/02	Title: Pit Excavated For Manhole F8 South-West Facing Section
Date: May 1996	Scale: 1:20



By: John Samuels Archaeological Consultants	Figure Number: 14
Job Number: JSAC/24/96/02	Title: Trench Location Plan produced by Wessex Archaeology
Date: May 1996	Scale:



By: John Samuels Archaeological Consultants	Figure Number: 15
Job Number: JSAC/24/96/02	Title: Interpretation of the Geophysical Results by Geophysical Surveys of Bradford
Date: May 1996	Scale:

## 6.0 LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Deep drainage trench from manhole S1 to manhole S2, looking south-east.
2. Deep drainage trench from manhole S2 to manhole S3, looking west.
3. Deep drainage trench from manhole S3 to manhole S4, looking north-east.
4. Deep drainage trench from manhole S4 to manhole S5, looking north-east.
5. Foundations of the stone wall that joined the existing farmhouse to the crewyard.
6. Manhole S2, showing extent of shoring in some trenches.
7. Deep drainage trench - base obscured.
8. Stone-lined well - north-west facing section.
9. Stone-lined well - north-west facing section, close up.
10. Stone-lined well - north-west facing section, close up.
11. Stone-lined well - north-west facing section, close up.
12. Stone-lined well - south-east facing section, close up.
13. South-east end of 80m long trench on the south-west side of the site, looking north-west.
14. North-west end of 80m long trench on the south-west side of site, looking north-west.
15. Drainage trench, looking south-east.
16. North-east facing section of pit dug for manhole F8, showing possible hearth.
17. North-east facing section of pit dug for manhole F8, showing possible hearth, close up.
18. North-east facing section of pit dug for manhole F8, showing possible hearth, extreme close up.
19. South-west facing section of pit dug of manhole F8, showing pit feature.

20. Trench excavated under archaeological supervision, running from manhole F8 to F9, looking north-east.
21. Trench excavated under archaeological supervision, running from manhole F8 to F9, looking south-west.
22. Deep drainage trench, running from S5 to S6.
23. Trench excavated for the road on the south-east side of the site, looking south-east.
24. Trench excavated for the road to the north-west of the existing farmhouse.
25. Masonry found in the trench excavated for the road to the north-east of the existing farmhouse.
26. Pit dug to the west of the west end of the road.
27. Plot 5, looking north.
28. Plot 5, looking east.
29. North-western half of Plot 5, looking south-west.
30. South-eastern half of Plot 5, looking south-west
31. Linear feature observed on Plot 6, prior to excavation.
32. Linear feature observed on Plot 6, post-excavation.
33. Plot 7, looking south-east
34. Plot 7, close up of linear feature in northern most trench.
35. Plot 8, looking south-east.
36. Plot 9, looking west.
37. Feature [9001], looking south-west.

**APPENDIX A:      Method Statement for the Archaeological Watching Brief**

## **Method Statement for Undertaking an Archaeological Watching Brief at Langtoft Hall, Langtoft, Lincolnshire.**

- 1.1 The Watching Brief will be undertaken with the specific objectives of establishing whether archaeological remains survive on the development site, and if so, recording, identifying, and determining their significance.
- 1.2 In practice, and in liaison with the developer, the watching brief will take the form of site visits by suitably qualified professional archaeologists to monitor each phase of groundworks as they commence and proceed.
- 1.3 Adequate facilities shall be provided for archaeological staff to observe earthmoving operations in progress; and where structures, soil features, or finds of archaeological interest are exposed or disturbed, to examine, clean, assess, and if appropriate to manually excavate, sample and record by photography and measured drawing.
- 1.4 Should surviving archaeological remains be identified, it may be necessary, in liaison with the Community Archaeologist, to formulate a strategy designed to fully establish their character, distribution, extent, condition, dating and further treatment.
- 1.5 Any artefacts of antiquity shall, after analysis and recording, be transferred to an appropriate local museum. This excludes items of gold and silver which by law must be reported to Her Majesty's Coroner.
- 1.6 Within three months of the completion of the excavation works, a summary report shall be submitted to the LPA and the results of the watching brief shall also be made available to the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR).
- 1.7 Every effort will be made to implement the watching brief without affecting the construction timetable.
- 1.8 Archaeological staff will respect Health and Safety provisions and site safety regulation.

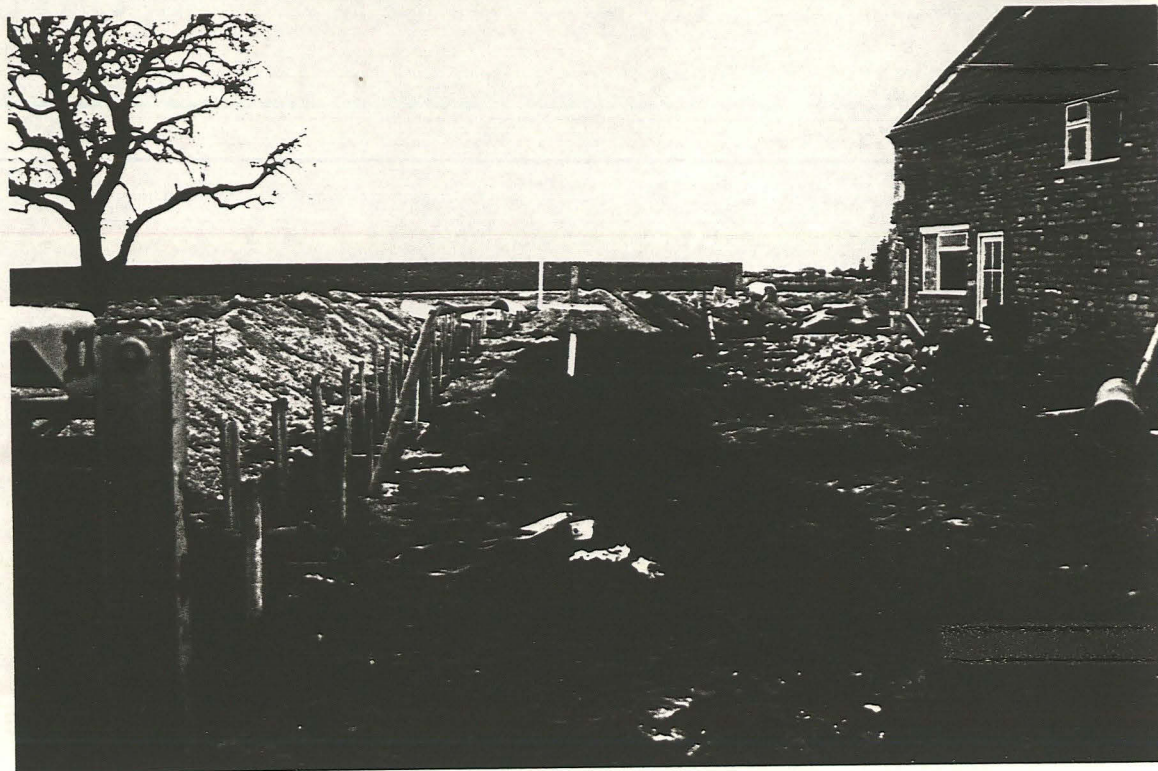
## APPENDIX B: The Photographic Record



1. Deep drainage trench from manhole S1 to manhole S2, looking south-east.



2. Deep drainage trench from manhole S2 to manhole S3, looking west.



3. Deep drainage trench from manhole S3 to manhole S4, looking north-east.



4. Deep drainage trench from manhole S4 to manhole S5, looking north-east.

5. Manhole S2, showing extent of shoring in some trenches



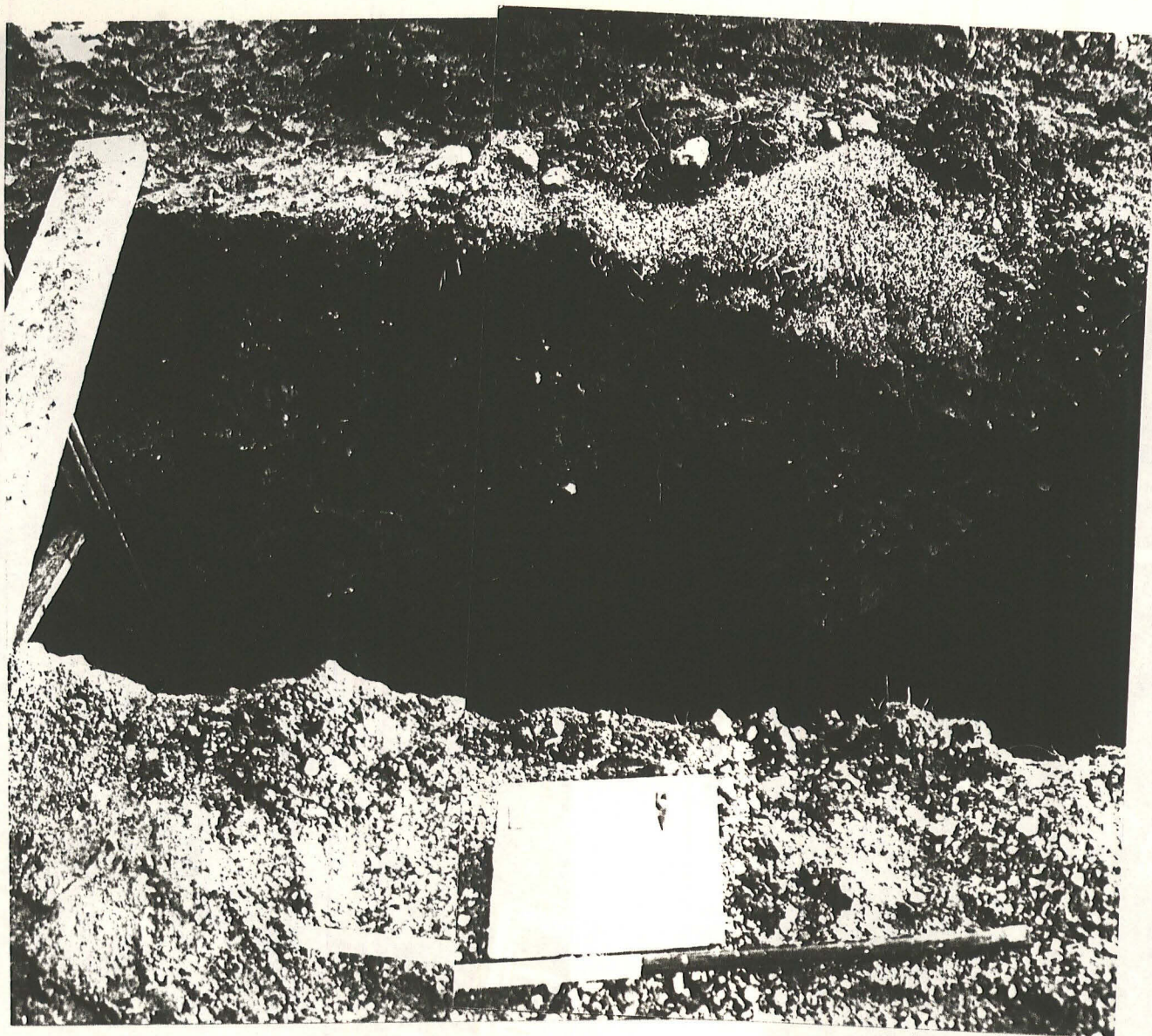
5. Foundations of the stone wall that joined the existing farmhouse to the crewyard.



6. Manhole S2, showing extent of shoring in some trenches.



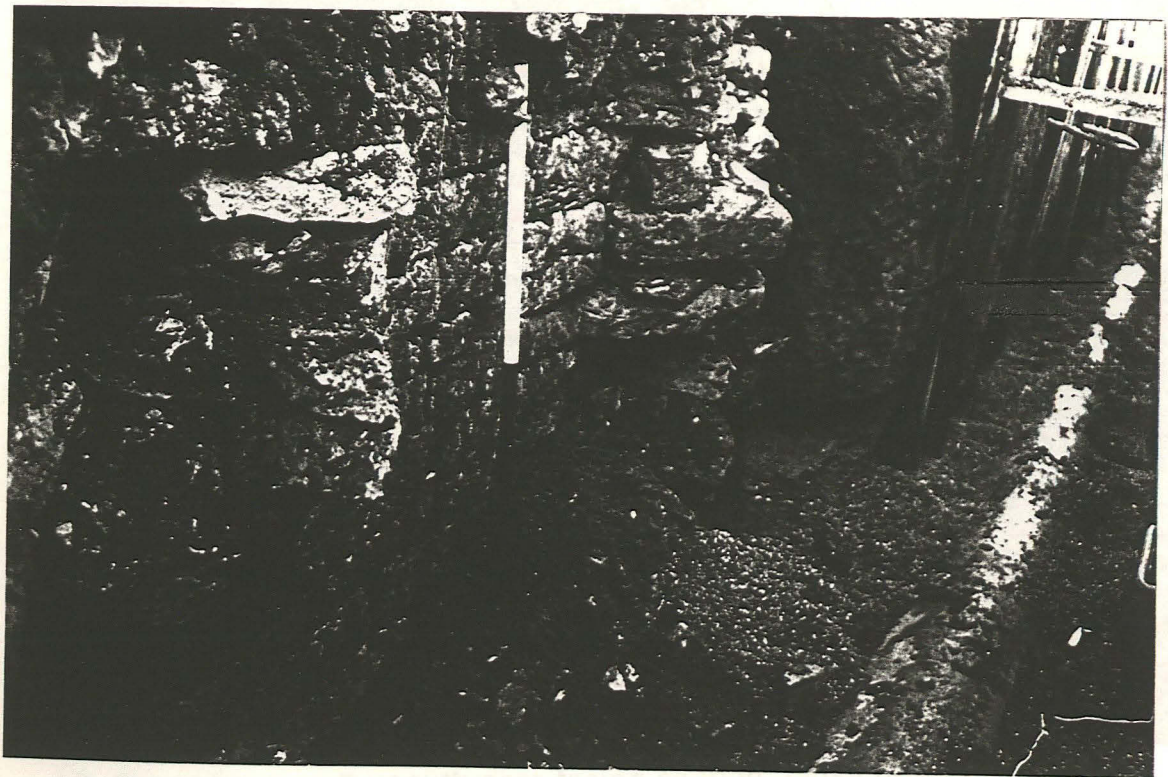
7. Deep drainage trench - base obscured.



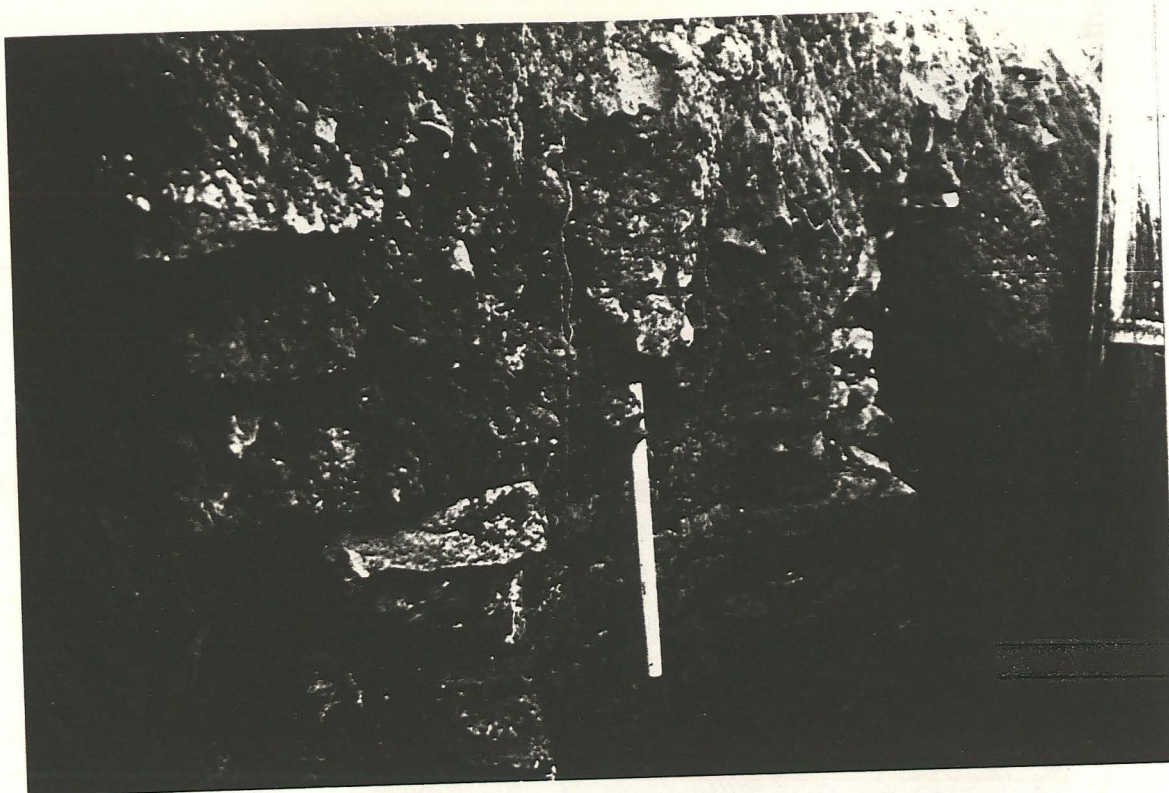
8. Stone-lined well - north-west facing section.



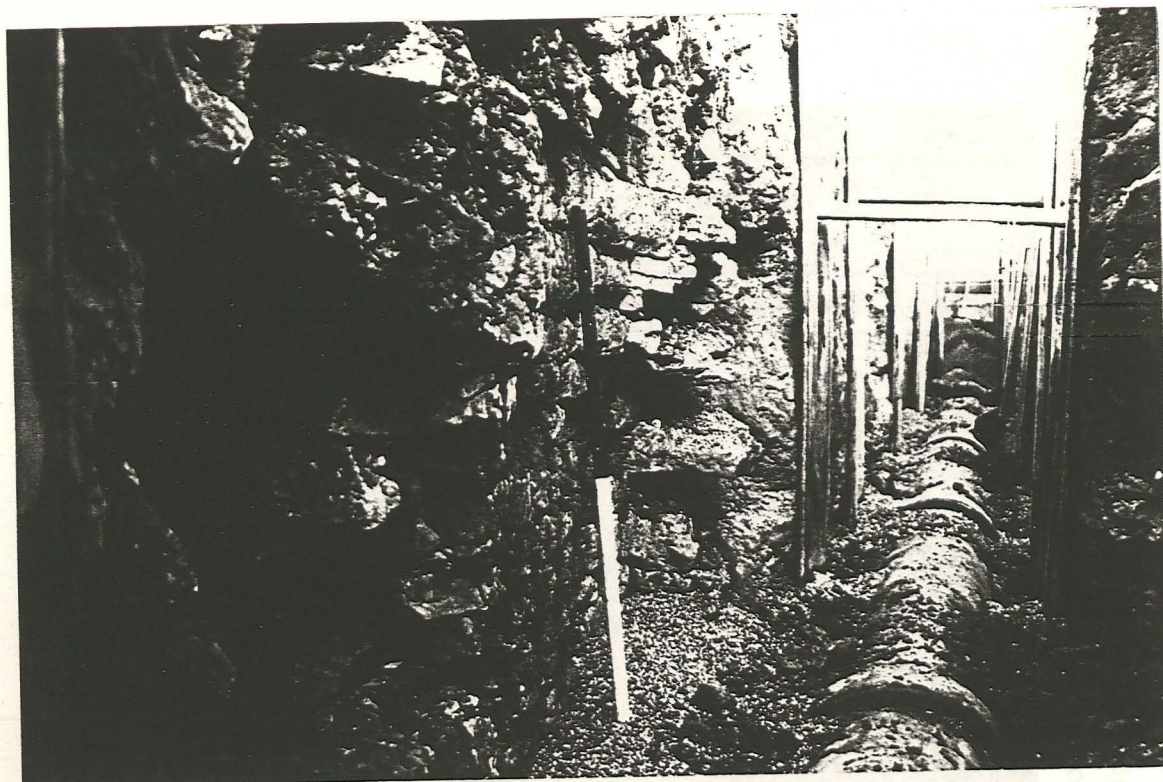
9. Stone-lined well - north-west facing section, close up.



10. Stone-lined well - north-west facing section, close up.



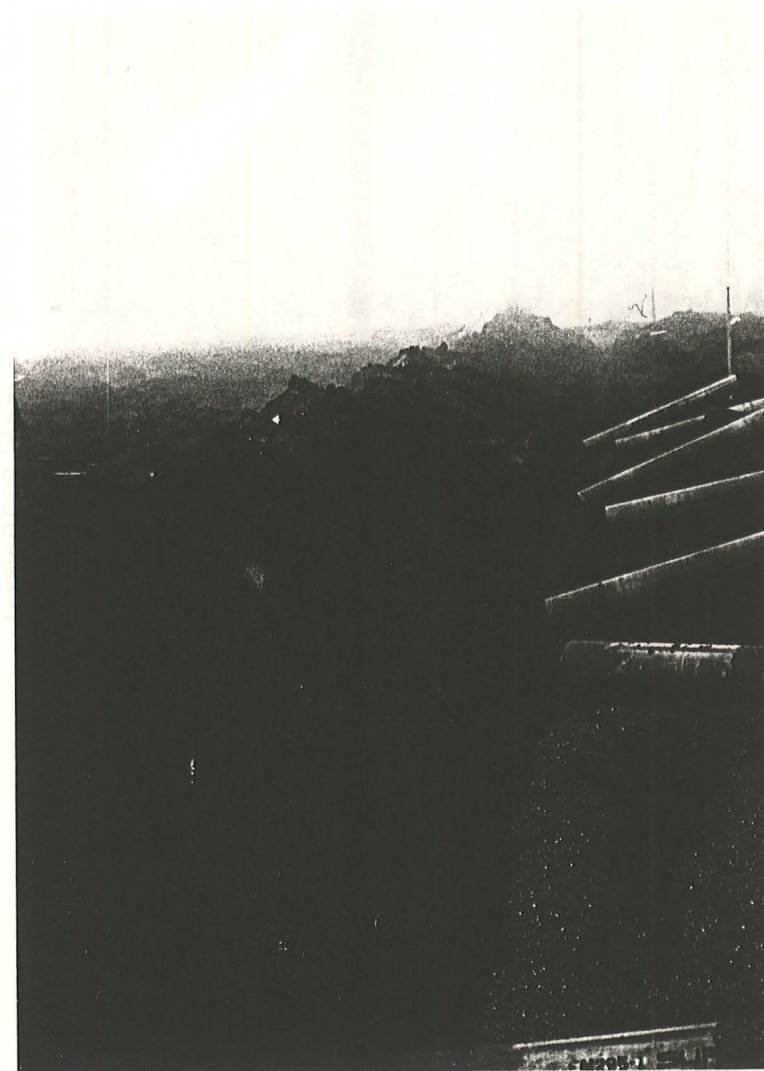
11. Stone-lined well - north-west facing section, close up.



12. Stone-lined well - south-east facing section, close up.



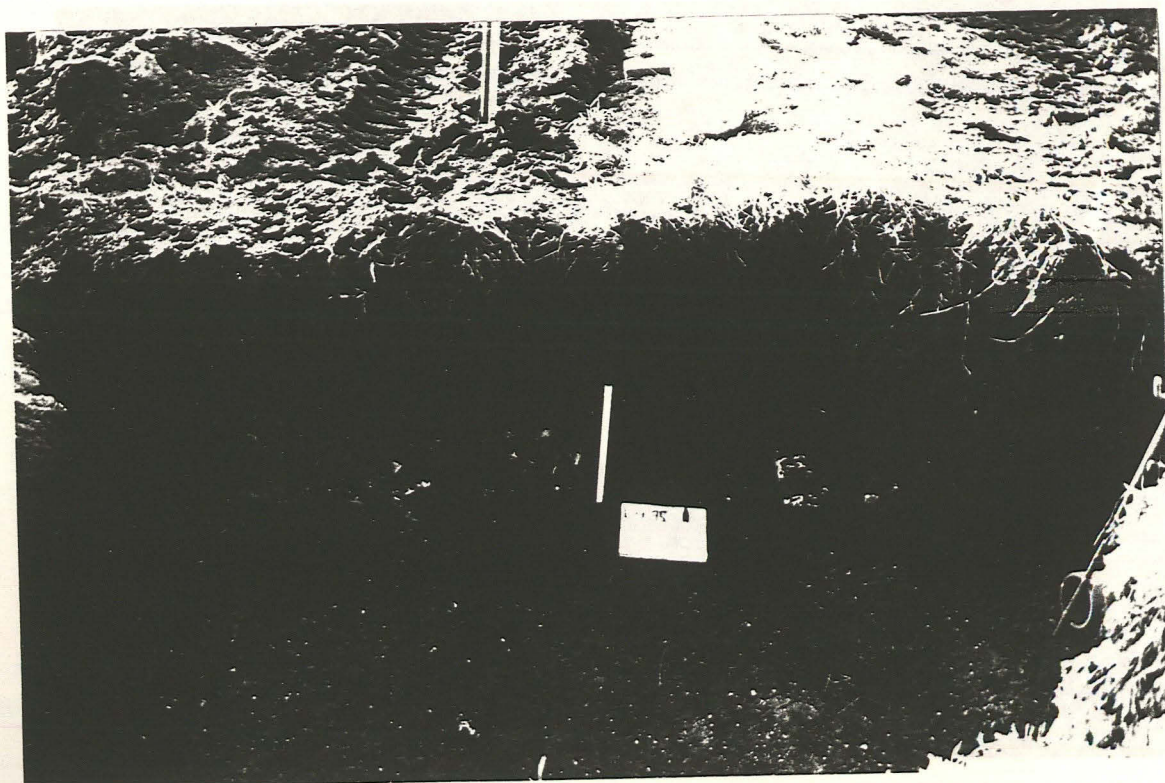
13. South-east end of 80m long trench on the south-west side of the site, looking north-west.



14. North-west end of 80m long trench on the south-west side of site, looking north-west.



15. Drainage trench, looking south-east.



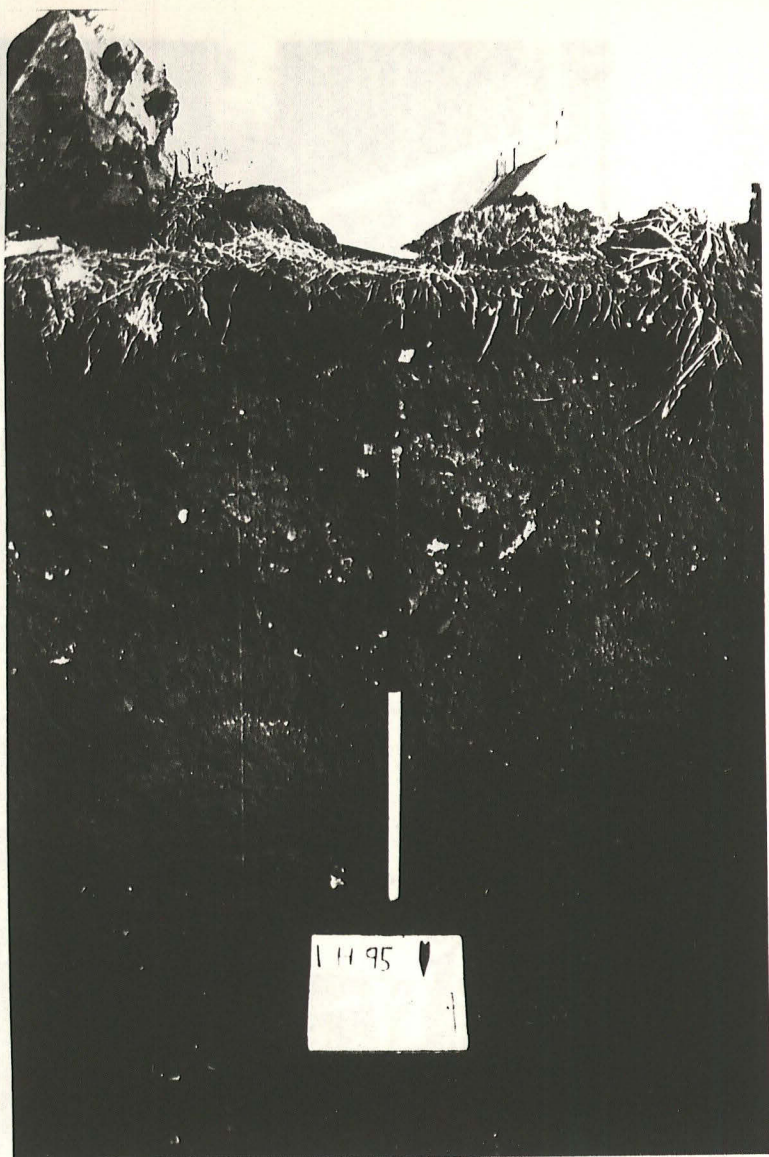
16. North-east facing section of pit dug for manhole F8, showing possible hearth.



17. North-east facing section of pit dug for manhole F8, showing possible hearth, close up.



18. North-east facing section of pit dug for manhole F8, showing possible hearth, extreme close up.



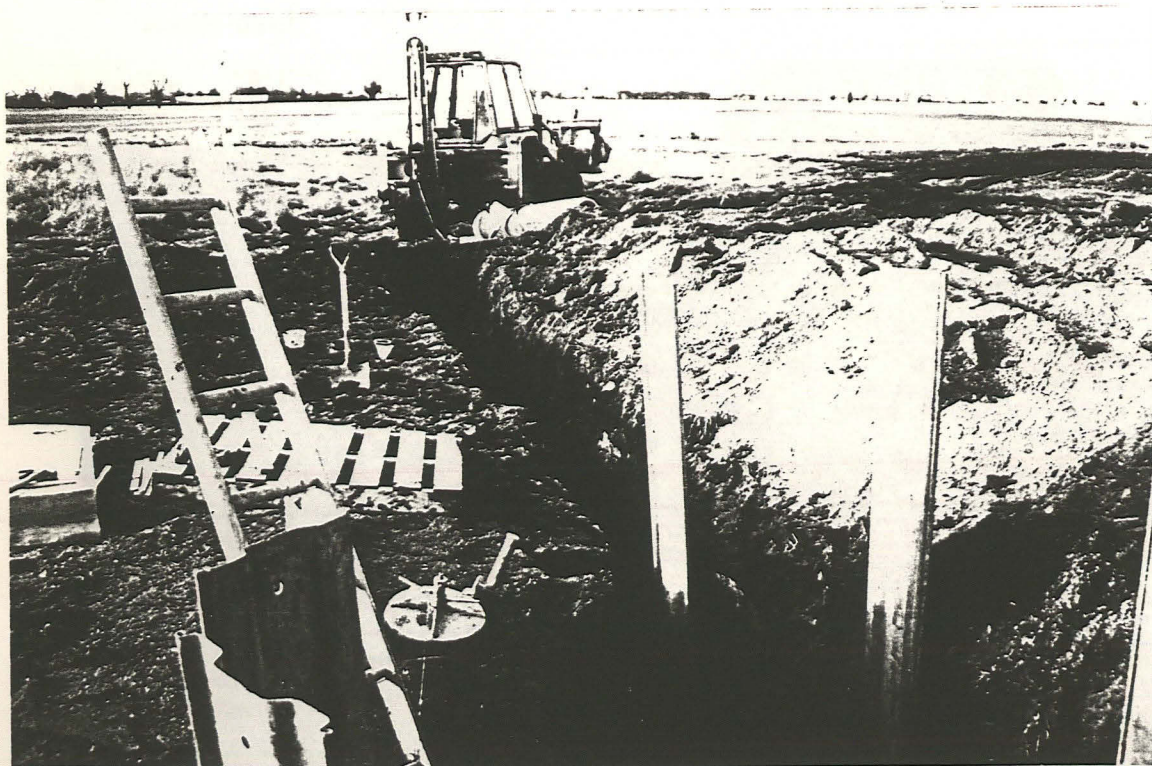
19. South-west facing section of pit dug of manhole F8, showing pit feature.



20. Trench excavated under archaeological supervision, running from manhole F8 to F9, looking north-east.



21. Trench excavated under archaeological supervision, running from manhole F8 to F9, looking south-west.



22. Deep drainage trench, running from S5 to S6

Trench excavated for the... to the north-west of the existing... house.



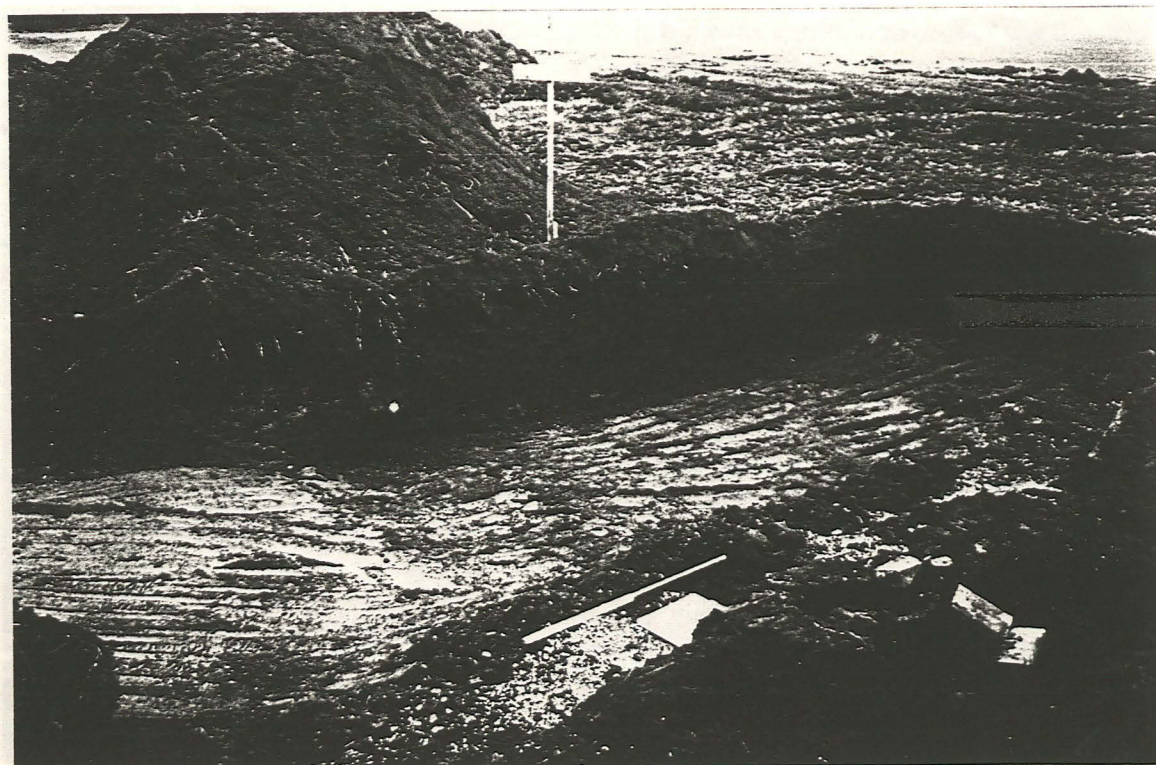
23. Trench excavated for the road on the south-east side of the site, looking south-east.



24. Trench excavated for the road to the north-west of the existing farmhouse.



25. Masonry found in the trench excavated for the road to the north-east of the existing farmhouse.



26. Pit dug to the west of the west end of the road.



27. Plot 5, looking north.



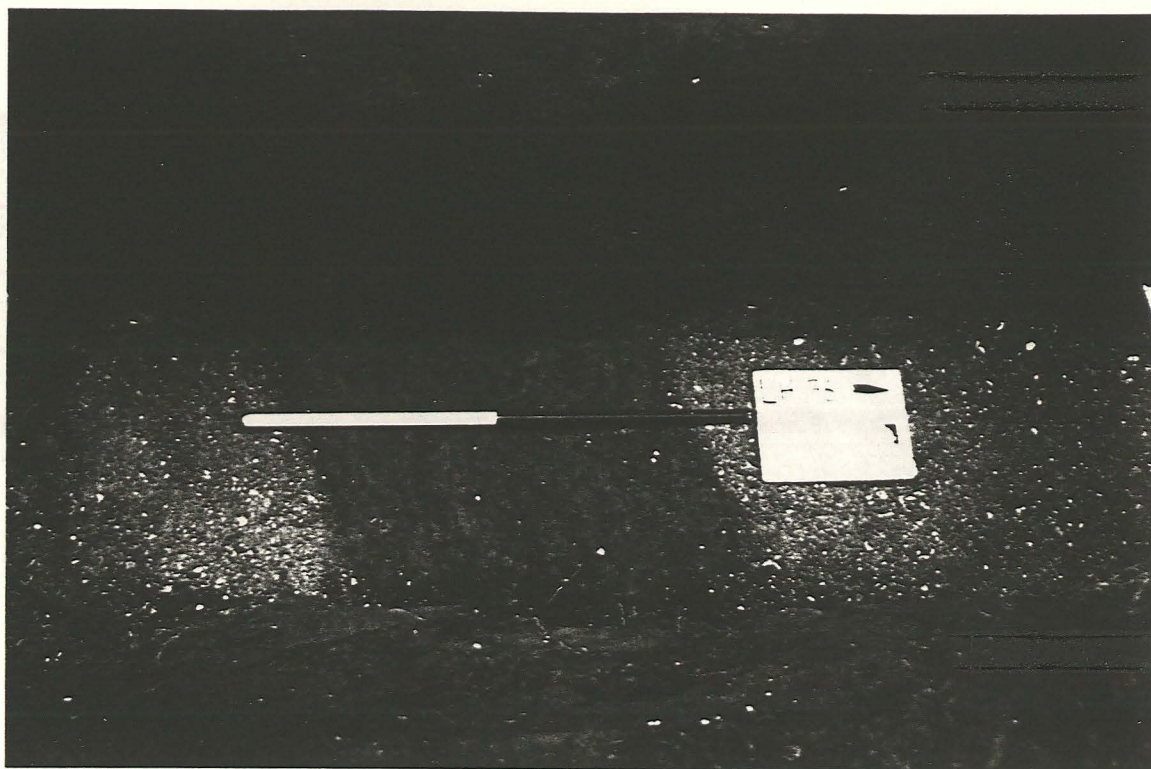
28. Plot 5, looking east.



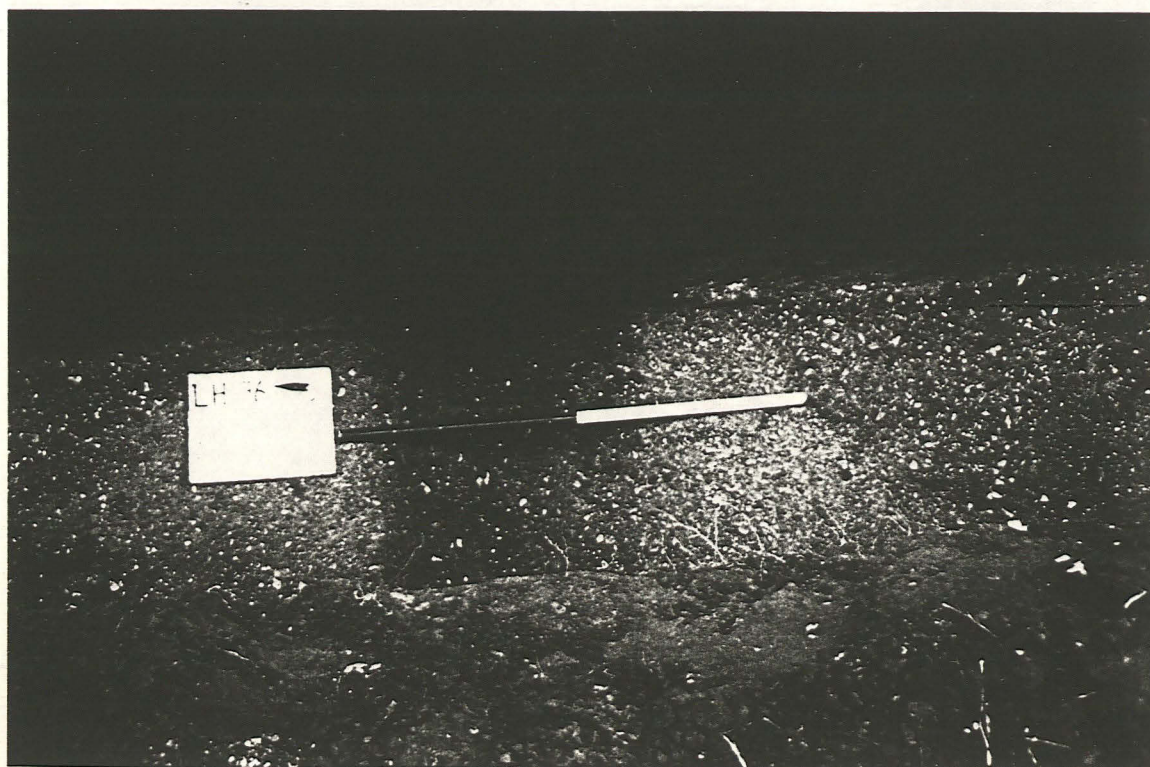
29. North-western half of Plot 5, looking south-west.



30. South-eastern half of Plot 5, looking south-west



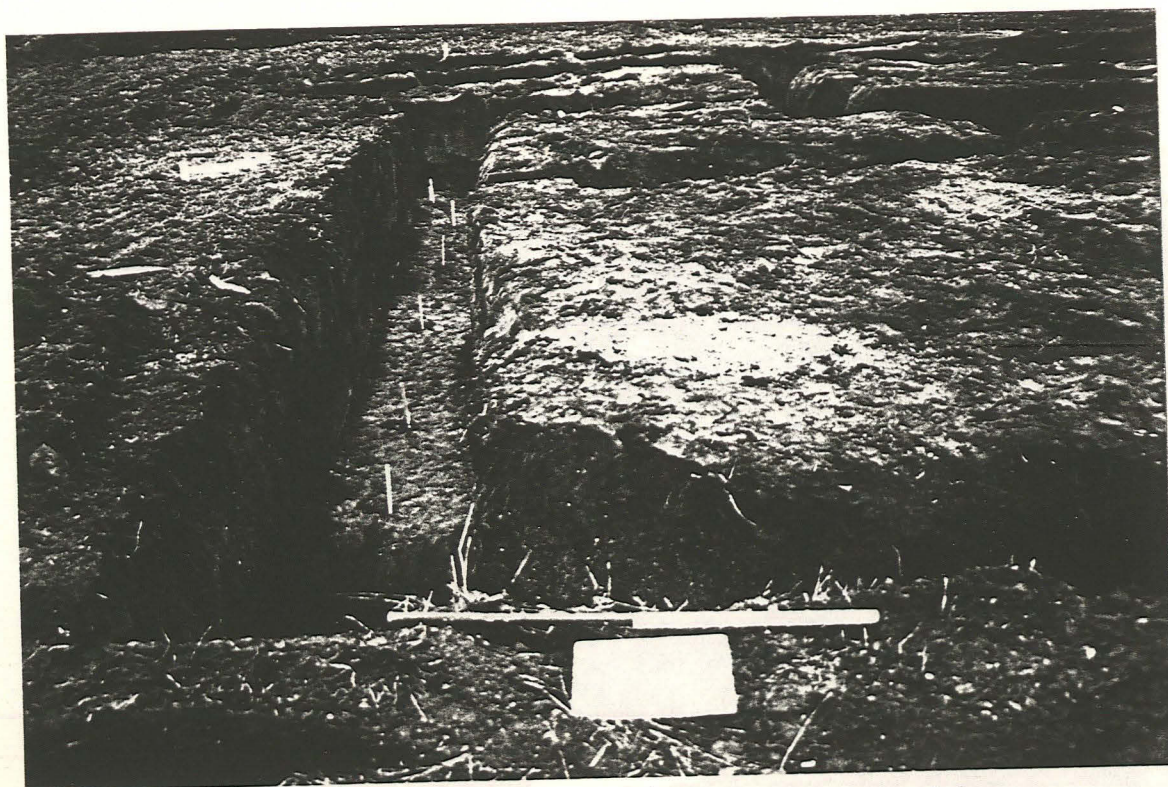
31. Linear feature observed on Plot 6, prior to excavation.



32. Linear feature observed on Plot 6, post-excavation.



33. Plot 7, looking south-east



34. Plot 7, close up of linear feature in northern most trench.

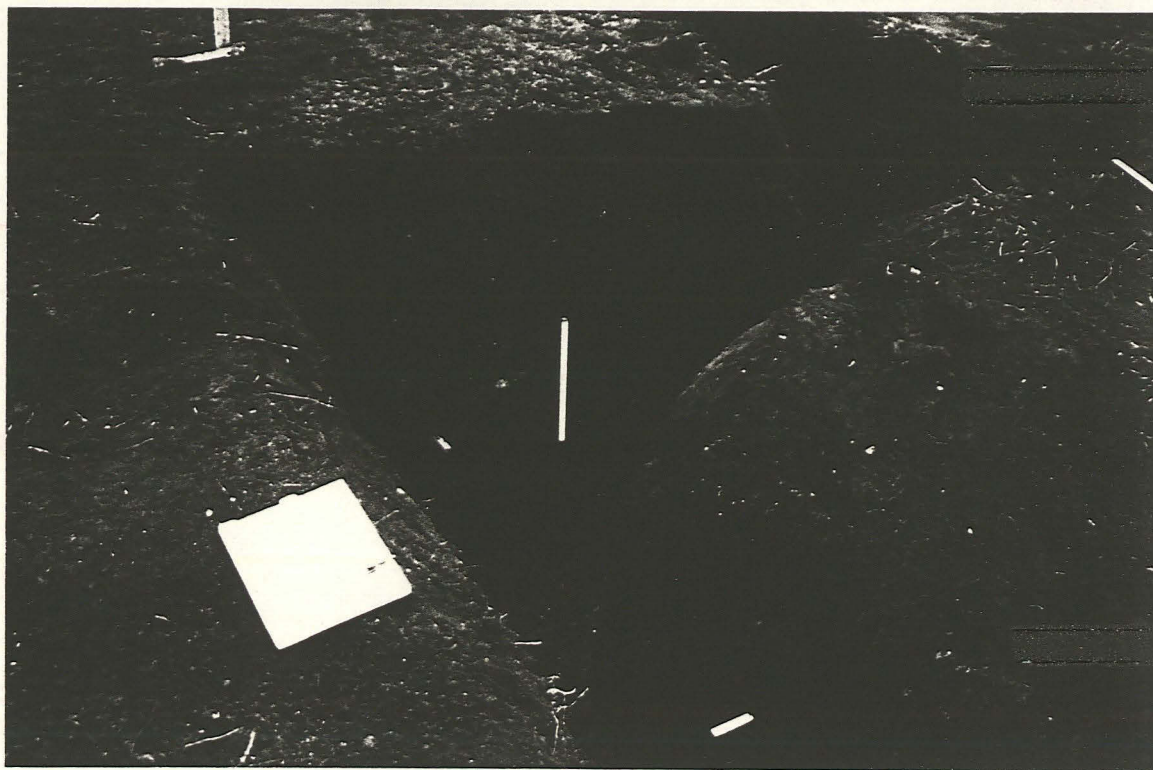
38. Plot 7



35. Plot 8, looking south-east.



36. Plot 9, looking west.



37. Feature [9001], looking south-west.

**APPENDIX C: Finds report by R.C.Alvey**

**Langtoft Hall Finds Report** by R.C.Alvey

LOCATION	ARTEFACT IDENTIFICATION	NUMBER	WEIGHT Gms
Plot 9	Brick fragment with straw impressions	1	12
Public sewer trench	Bos, part skull and one horn core attached	1	734
As above	Bos, mandibular hinge, right	1	104
As above	Bos, Humerus	1	216
As above	Bos, rib, vertebrae and skull frag	6	220
Plot 9	Sheep, skull fragments	3	16
Farmhouse garage	Bos, pelvis	1	290
As above	Bone fragments, possibly sheep	5	45
As above	Part of an iron knife blade	1	