

An Archaeological Evaluation on Land adjacent to Narrow Lane, Belchford, East Lindsey, Lincolnshire

Prepared by

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on behalf of

*JHG Planning Consultancy
(Consultant Archaeologist: Neville Hall MIFA)*

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Abstract

A pre-determination archaeological evaluation was conducted by PRO Archaeology Services in advance of the proposed construction of three new single residential dwellings with garaging and associated access driveways. Three ten metre long trenches were positioned over the areas of the proposed new dwellings. Trench 1 revealed medieval archaeological features probably associated with medieval settlement suspected across the western portion of the site. The features were sealed beneath a simple stratigraphic sequence across the site (total depth c. 0.60m). Trenches 2 & 3 revealed no archaeological features. The impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource is discussed within this report to aid determination of any future archaeological mitigation. A confidence rating is high that the best possible results were achieved.

1. Introduction

PRO Archaeology Services were commissioned on the advice of Neville Hall MIFA acting for Mr. Oliver Grundy of the JHG Planning Consultancy on behalf of their clients Mr J. Boulton of Wilsons Chartered Surveyors to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to Narrow Lane, Belchford, East Lindsey, Lincolnshire in advance of a planning application for redevelopment.

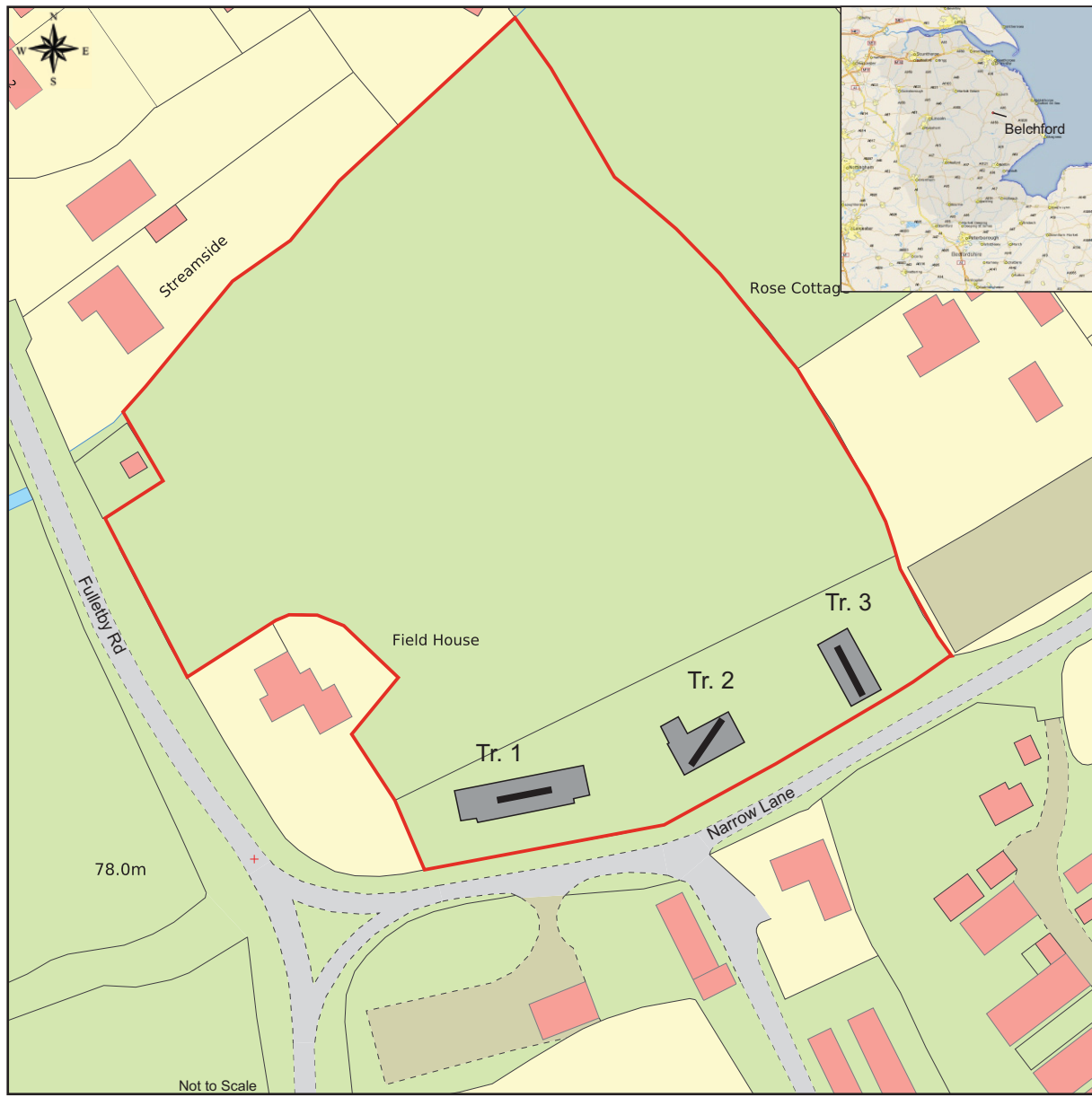
A desk based heritage assessment was prepared by Neville Hall MIFA for the proposed development site (Hall 2013). As a result of the desk based work it was felt necessary to understand more of the archaeological potential by a trial trench evaluation. This would allow the planning department to make a more informed decision regarding any future mitigation at the site.

2. Site Location and Description

The proposed development site is situated within the historic core of the settlement of Belchford, on land off Fulletby Road and Narrow Lane. The assessment site currently comprises two open fields with mature hedgerow boundaries to the south and east and modern residential dwellings to the north and west. The assessment site is located within an undulating upland area of the Lincolnshire Wolds. The River Waring forms much of the northern boundary of the site. The assessment site is situated at National Grid Reference TF 2955 7534 and at a height of approximately 80m AOD. The village of Belchford is located approximately 7km to the north-east of Horncastle, within the modern civil parish of the same name, and in the administrative district of East Lindsey, county of Lincolnshire.

The assessment site is located on slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine loamy over clayey and fine silty over clayey soils of the Wickham 2 Series (Soil

Land adjacent to Narrow Lane, Belchford, Lincolnshire



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10m 20m 30m 40m 50m 60m 70m 80m 90m

Scale: 1:1250, paper size: A4

Key:

■ Proposed House Plots

— Trench Locations

— Site Outline and Study Area

13/22

Site and Trench Location

Planning Reference: S/013/02254/11

Figure 1

Survey of England & Wales, 1983). These in turn overlie glacial drift deposits and clays and greensands of the Lower Cretaceous (BGS, 1995).

3. Planning Background

An application for outline planning consent (Planning Ref: S/013/02254/11) for a proposed new residential development comprising one pair of semi-detached houses, one pair of semi-detached houses with detached single garage and one detached house with detached garage, the erection of fences, the construction of vehicular access with a public amenity space to the rear will be submitted to East Lindsey District Council, the local planning authority in due course. A *Written Scheme of Investigation* for archaeological evaluation was prepared and submitted for approval by the East Lindsey District Archaeologist Jan Allen before any on site works. This document detailed the method, resources, reporting and timetable necessary for the archaeological work in accordance with Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance* (IFA 2008).

4. Aims and Objectives

The purpose of the archaeological evaluation was to help inform a heritage statement which lays out the archaeological potential of the site, and which is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the development upon it. This is in keeping with the National Planning Policy Framework (para 128).

The objectives of the archaeological investigation are to contribute to heritage knowledge of the area through the recording of the archaeological remains exposed as a result of trench excavations. The general aim of the archaeological evaluation of the site will be to ensure that sufficient information is generated from the results of this work, which will enable a planning determination.

Specific aims will be:

- to determine the type, extent, condition, nature, character, quality, function, and date, of any archaeological remains encountered;
- to allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits;
- to clarify the nature of deposits and assess the potential for all periods;

5. Archaeological and Historical Background

The study site lies within the core of the medieval and post-medieval settlement of Belchford, Lincolnshire. A Desk Based Heritage Assessment of the site was conducted by Neville Hall MIFA which assessed the archaeological potential and concluded the site had low potential for prehistoric, Roman and Saxon periods and high potential for medieval and post-medieval remains especially in the form

of previous field boundaries identified on the enclosure award map of 1805 (Hall 2013).

A full archaeological and historical background can be obtained from the Desk Based Heritage Assessment (Hall 2013). A HER search detailing a 1.0km radius recorded prehistoric tools (HER 48511; HER 42299 & HER 42297) and cropmarks, which have been interpreted as being the remains of prehistoric pits, enclosures and boundaries from aerial photographic sources (HER 45225). To the north of Lowfield Lane are the cropmarks of a prehistoric trackway (HER 45224). Further cropmarks consisting of the possible remains of prehistoric enclosures, boundaries and the site of a possible Neolithic long barrow are also located to the south-west of Furlongs Lane (HER 45223 & 42969). The cropmarks of other prehistoric boundaries and enclosures have been identified to the north-west of Belchford (HER 45214) and the west of Belchford (HER 45211). The cropmarks of further prehistoric enclosures have been located to the south of Furlongs Lane (HER 45216). An undated cropmark enclosure has also been found to the west of Belchford (HER 452).

Sherds of Roman pottery have been found to the south-west of Belchford in 1969 (HER 42352). Other sherds of Roman pottery have been found to the east of Sandy Lane and to the north of the postulated course of the Roman road in Belchford (HER 42354).

At the time of the Domesday Survey of AD1086, the manor of Belchford or Beltesford was held by Ivo Tallboys, who was one of Lincolnshire's most influential Norman barons. Reference is also made in this Domesday entry to two mills (Morris, 1986). There is no reference to the manor of Belchford in the Lindsey Survey of c.AD1115 (Foster & Longley, 1976).

The place name of Belchford and hence the settlement may have had late Anglo-Saxon origins. The earliest documentary reference to this place name as Beldeforda dates to AD1075. The place name itself is derived from an Old English personal name Belt and the Old English ford, hence 'Belt's ford' or 'the ford of a man called Belt'. Later medieval documentary references variously detail this place name as Beldforda (c. AD1135); Beltesforda (AD1155); and Beltesford (AD1123-9) (Cameron, 1998; Ekwall, 1991; Mills, 1991). The earthwork remains of the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Belchford have been found in and around the village (HER 43884). This includes the earthwork remains of these settlements within the western portion of the proposed development site and indications of further medieval settlement earthworks to the east of it. There are also reports of building material and finds being ploughed up on this site (J. Allen, Historic Environment Team, Lincolnshire County Council consultee comments).

The manor of Belchford formed the core of a sokeland, which as the Soke of Belchford was a significant administrative entity during the Anglo-Saxon period.

However, by 1086, these divisions were no longer the territories of private land that they had once been. The sokelands had by this time become somewhat scattered and fragmented. They were superseded by a new administrative division known as the Wapentake with the parish of Belchford being located within the Wapentake of Haverstoe (Platts, 1985).

There has been one previous archaeological investigation within the settlement of Belchford. This comprised an archaeological watching brief which took place in 2000 during the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new detached residential dwelling at Main Road, Belchford, (HER 43883). This watching brief found two sherds of Roman pottery, a sherd of early medieval pottery and 11 sherds of post- medieval pottery (Trimble, 2000).

6. Methodology

A 5 tonne mechanical excavator fitted with a wide toothless bucket was used to excavate the trenches in carefully controlled level spits. The trenches were all 10m long and 1.6m wide. The fieldwork was directed by James Vessey with Neville Hall MIFA using standard recording methods with a context sheet filled out for every deposit encountered and scale plans and sections on draughting film. A full photographic record was kept of the work using a digital camera.

The trenches were fully cleaned and sections were towelled down where necessary and a base plan was drawn. It was not thought necessary to use any contingency trenching.

No samples deposits were thought suitable for bulk sampling.

On completion of recording the trenches were backfilled with the arisings.

All recording points were accurately tied into the National Grid and located on the 1:1250 map of the area (Fig. 1). The trenches were levelled with respect to OD obtained from a spot height marked on a purchased drawing of Narrow Lane, measuring 78m AOD.

The site archive will include all project records and will be prepared in accordance with Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (UKIC 1990). On completion of the project PRO Archaeology Services will arrange for the archive to be deposited with The Collection, Lincoln under accession: LCNCC: 2013.16 in conjunction with the general standards for archive preparation and in accordance with guidelines outlined in the Lincolnshire *Archaeology Handbook* (LCC, 2012) within a reasonable timeframe (in this case October 2013).

Number of Contexts	13
No. of files/paper record	15
Plan and sections sheets	2
Bulk Samples	0
Photographs	21 digitals
Bulk finds	4 bags of pottery
Registered finds	0
Environmental flots/residue	0

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

7. Results

All deposits and features were assigned individual context numbers. Context numbers in [] indicate features i.e. pit cuts; while numbers in () show feature fills or deposits of material. Numbers not shown in any brackets are masonry features i.e. walls.

7.1 Trench 1 (Fig. 1; Fig. 2)

Trench 1 was excavated to a length of 10m (1.6m wide) and to varying depths of 0.70m (78.29m AOD) at the western end and 0.95m (78.30m AOD) at the eastern end.

General stratigraphic sequence (Fig. 2; Section 1.2 & 1.4)

The earliest deposit revealed within the trench was the natural clay (103). Overlying the natural was 0.48m thick moderately compact light brown silty clay sand subsoil with occasional small pebble inclusions (102). The latest deposit was 0.13m thick dark greyish brown sandy silt ploughsoil (101).

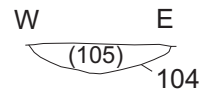
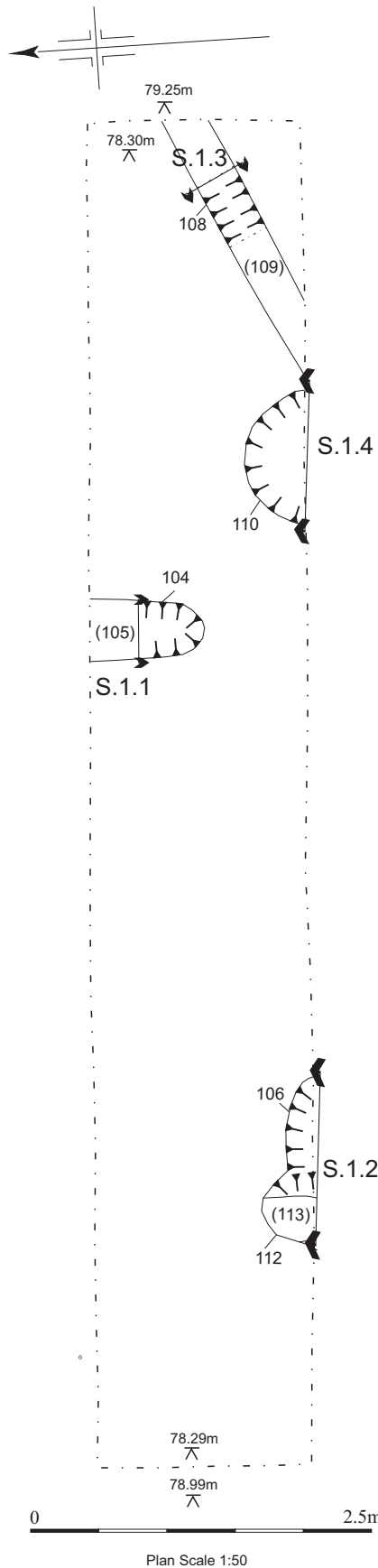
Pits; cut into natural (103)

Ovoid cut 106 (Fig. 2; S. 1.2) was 0.30m in length and 0.35m deep with deeply sloping concave sides with a sharp break of slope at the top. The feature was extending beyond the limits of the trench and was interpreted as a pit. The feature was filled by friable dark grey brown silt clay (107) with various pottery sherds dated from the mid 12th to 15th centuries. It was sealed by subsoil (102).

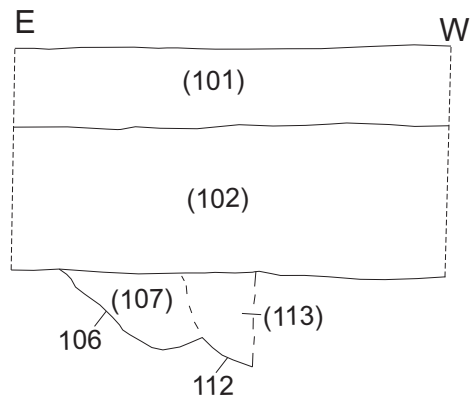
Pit 110 was sub circular in shape but only partially visible as it extended beyond the southern limits of the trench (Fig. 2; S. 1.4). It was 0.80m in width and 0.45m deep with sharp concave sides forming a gently rounded base. The pit was filled by compact dark brown grey silty clay with occasional flecks of charcoal (111) and with one sherd of Saxo-Norman pottery residual amongst three mid 12th to early-mid 13th century AD pottery sherds. It was sealed by subsoil (102).

Posthole; cut through (107)

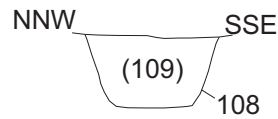
Section 1.1 South Facing Section of wall trench 104



Section 1.2 North facing section of pit 106 & posthole 112



Section 1.3 South-west facing section of gully 108



Section 1.4 North facing section of pit 110

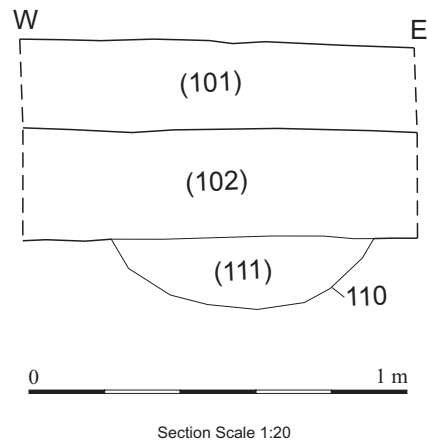


Figure 2; Trench 1; Plan and Sections

Cut through of fill pit 106 was posthole 112. This was a circular cut only partially exposed within the trench measuring 0.20m in width and 0.35m deep (Fig. 2; S. 1.2). It had a sharp break of slope at the top with steeply sloping concave sides and rounded base. The posthole was filled by dark brown friable silty clay (113) with no finds. The fill was sealed by (102).

Gully; cut into natural (103)

Gully 108 (Fig 2; Section 1.3) was 0.48m wide and 0.27m deep with a sharp break of slope at the top and steep concave sides forming a flat base. The gully was orientated on a north-east south-west direction. It was filled by moderately compact dark orange brown silty clay with small fragments of decayed limestone (109) and no dateable finds. The gully was sealed by subsoil (102).

Wall construction trench; cut into subsoil (102)

Ditch 104 was 0.55m wide and 0.10m deep with gradually curving sides and rounded base (Fig. 2; S. 1.1). It was orientated on a north-south direction and was considered to be a construction trench for a rough rubble wall. The remains of the wall were probably represented by the loose stone in the overlying ploughsoil across this area. The cut was filled by dark brown clay silt with occasional small fragments of degraded stone (105). Only the base of this feature was recorded in plan where it cut into natural, but did extend across the width of the trench at a higher level. The wall was sealed by ploughsoil (100).

7.2 Trench 2 (Fig. 1)

Trench 2 was excavated to a length of 10m (1.6m wide) and to varying depths of 0.84m (78.29m AOD) at the north-eastern end and 0.95m (78.06m AOD) at the eastern end.

General stratigraphic sequence

The earliest deposit revealed within the trench was the natural clay with some light grey mottling (203). Overlying the natural was 0.44m thick moderately compact light brown silty clay sand subsoil with occasional small pebble inclusions (202). The latest deposit was 0.32m thick dark greyish brown sandy silt ploughsoil (201).

There were no archaeological features in this trench. Some medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds were collected from the ploughsoil (201).

7.3 Trench 3 (Fig. 1)

Trench 3 was excavated to a length of 10m (1.6m wide) and to varying depths of 0.50m (80.46m AOD) at the northern end and 0.51m (80.04m AOD) at the southern end.

The earliest deposit revealed within the trench was the natural clay with some light brown orange sandy silt mottling (303) with rare lenses of iron panning and limestone. Overlying the natural was 0.21m thick moderately compact light brown silty clay sand subsoil with occasional small pebble inclusions (302). The latest deposit was 0.31m thick dark greyish brown sandy silt ploughsoil (301).

There were no archaeological features or finds within this trench.

8. Discussion and Conclusions

The results of the archaeological evaluation were successful in establishing some of the aims and objectives set out at the start of the project in the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (Appendix 6). No finds or features were recovered from the prehistoric, Roman or Anglo-Saxon periods at the site in keeping with the outline of low potential suggested in the desk based heritage study (Hall 2013).

The earliest recovered evidence dates from the Saxon-Norman period. One pottery sherd of this date was residual alongside later medieval pot sherds within pit 110. The Saxo-Norman pot sherd is rare and is evidence from when the village of Belchford was first developing after the conquest.

The proposed development site lies within the core of the medieval and post-medieval settlement of Belchford. There were said to be earthwork remains of this settlement activity within the western portion of this site (Hall 2013). The site is also one of the pre-parliamentary enclosure 'old enclosures' and is also located to the south-east of the parish church, which provided a focus for such settlement activity. This theory can now be corroborated with the archaeological evidence as the medieval features were discovered across the western side of the site (Trench 1).

Building materials such as stone and tile have also been brought up on the plough on this site. A further roof tile was discovered in the plough soil of trench 2 of post-medieval date.

Pits from the medieval period were generally used for rubbish disposal and organic waste. The features including a posthole, a gully and two pits indicate a medieval settlement on or in close vicinity to the western side of development site.

Posthole 112 was recorded cut through prehistoric pit 106, which may indicate a timber structure once stood on the site. As the posthole was cut through the pit it would suggest perhaps two phases of occupation at the site. The gully although undated was also probably medieval in origin, being well sealed beneath the subsoil and with a similar dark brown fill. It may have once marked a property boundary or even been used as a drainage channel connected with a medieval dwelling.

The wall construction trench was the only evidence uncovered which probably relates to the post-medieval period. The nature of the wall is uncertain but it may have been a property boundary wall rather than a wall from a previous building.

Development proposals

The development will have an impact on the present ground levels and the archaeological resource at the site. The most impact on the ground will be from the new footing trenches, expected to reach no more than 1m in depth (subject to building control). Excavations this deep will have an impact on archaeology. Surface works such as landscaping or new driveways will have a limited effect.

Any service trenching is likely to have an impact on archaeology as they are generally c. 0.50-1.0m deep. This would also apply to any soakaways. As trenches 2 & 3 were void of any archaeological features it is considered that the medieval settlement did not extend into the central and eastern side of the field.

9. Acknowledgements

PRO Archaeology Services would like to thank Neville Hall and Mr. Oliver Grundy of the JHG Planning Consultancy and his client - Mr. James Boulton of Wilson Chartered Surveyors for commissioning PRO Archaeology Services to undertake the archaeological evaluation. Thanks are also extended to Jan Allen.

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Plate 1; General view of trench 1 looking west
(1m scale x 2)



Plate 2; General view of Trench 3 looking south



Plate 3; North facing section of pit 106 & posthole 112 (1m scale x 2)

APPENDIX 1; Summary of all contexts

Context No	Trench/Area	Type/deposit/cut/masonry	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Date
101	1	Deposit	Ploughsoil	0.13	Tr.	Post-med
102	1	Deposit	Subsoil	0.48	Tr.	
103	1	Deposit	Natural	n/a	Tr.	
104	1	Cut	Construction cut	0.10	0.55	
105	1	Deposit	Dark brown clay silt	0.10	0.55	
106	1	Cut	Pit	0.35	0.30	
107	1	Deposit	Dark grey brown silty clay	0.35	0.30	medieval
108	1	Cut	Gully	0.27	0.48	
109	1	Deposit	Dark orange brown silty clay	0.27	0.48	
110	1	Cut	Pit	0.45	0.80	
111	1	Deposit	Dark brown grey silty clay	0.45	0.80	medieval
112	1	Cut	Posthole	0.35	0.20	
113	1	Deposit	Dark brown silt clay	0.35	0.20	
201	2	Deposit	Ploughsoil	0.32	Tr.	Post-med
202	2	Deposit	Subsoil	0.44	Tr.	
203	2	Deposit	Natural	n/a	Tr.	
301	3	Deposit	Ploughsoil	0.31	Tr.	
302	3	Deposit	Subsoil	0.21	Tr.	
303	3	Deposit	Natural	n/a	Tr.	

APPENDIX 2; Full photographic register

Digital Image Ref	Description	Black & White Neg.	Black & White Contact	Slide No	Slide Master	Digital Archival Master
1	ID Shot	no	no	no	no	yes
2	Trench 1- W	no	no	no	no	yes
3	Trench 2-NE	no	no	no	no	yes
4	Trench 1 [104] Section	no	no	no	no	yes
5	Trench 1 [106] Section	no	no	no	no	yes
6	Trench 1 [106] Section	no	no	no	no	yes
7	Trench 1 [106] Section with labels	no	no	no	no	yes
8	Trench 1 [104]	no	no	no	no	yes

Digital Image Ref	Description	Black & White Neg.	Black & White Contact	Slide No	Slide Master	Digital Archival Master
	Section with labels					
9	Trench 1 [108] Section- S	no	no	no	no	yes
10	Rep Sect Tr. 2- SE	no	no	no	no	yes
11	Rep Sec Tr. 3- E	no	no	no	no	yes
12	Trench 3- N	no	no	no	no	yes
13	Trench 3-S	no	no	no	no	yes
14	Rep Sect Tr. 1	no	no	no	no	yes
15	Trench 1 [110]- S	no	no	no	no	yes
16	Trench 1 [110] -S	no	no	no	no	yes

APPENDIX 3; The Medieval and Post-medieval pottery by Jane Young

Introduction

An assemblage of fifteen post-Roman sherds representing fourteen vessels and one fragment of roof tile was recovered from the area investigated. The pottery ranges in date from the Saxo-Norman to Early modern periods and includes local and regionally imported vessels. The material has been fully archived in accordance with Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeological Handbook* (sections 13.4 and 13.5) with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001). Visual fabric identification of much of all of the medieval pottery was undertaken by x20 binocular microscope. The assemblage was quantified by three measures: number of sherds, weight and vessel count within each context. Every effort was made to identify cross-context joins, of which none were found. The pottery data was entered on an access database using fabric codenames (see Table 2) developed for the Lincoln Ceramic Type Series. One new Ware Type has been defined for the purpose of this report.

Condition

The pottery is mainly in a slightly abraded condition with sherd size varying widely (between 3grams and 140grams) but mainly falling into the small to medium range (below 50grams). Only one vessel is represented by more than one sherd and no cross-context joins were noted. The surface fossil shell has been leached from the shell-tempered fabrics.

The Pottery

In total a maximum of fourteen vessels in eight different identifiable ware types, were recovered (Table 2). The range of vessel types is fairly limited, with examples of various types of jug and bowl forming the body of the assemblage.

Saxo-Norman pottery

A single sherd from an unglazed Stamford ware (ST) jar or pitcher was recovered from deposit (111). The sherd is in Fabric B and can be dated to between the mid/late 11th and 12th centuries.

Table 2 *Pottery types with total quantities by sherd and vessel count*

Codename	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	Total sherds	Total vessels
BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	1550	1800	4	4
BEVO2	Beverley ware Type 2	1230	1350	2	2
ELDOX	East Lincolnshire Dull Oxidised	1200	1450	1	1
ELEMOX	East Lincolnshire Early Medieval Oxidised	1175	1230	1	1
LEMS	Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly	1130	1230	4	3
ST	Stamford Ware	970	1200	1	1
TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware	1250	1450	1	1
TPW	Transfer printed ware	1770	1900	1	1

early medieval to medieval pottery.

Eight vessels from the site are of mid 12th to 15th century date. Four sherds from three vessels are in Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly ware (LEMS). This type first occurs in deposits of mid 12th date and appears to have become residual by the end of the first quarter of the 13th century. One of the sherds from deposit (111) is from the ridged shoulder of a large jar. This form is generally of mid/late 12th to early/mid 13th century date.

Deposit (101) produced an in-turned jug rim with spots of a splashed-type glaze. This ware has been classified as East Lincolnshire Early Medieval Oxidised sandy ware (ELEMOX). Visually it is similar to a coarse Nottingham Splashed ware. Small undiagnostic sherds in a similar fabric have been recovered from other sites in East Lincolnshire but this is the first indication of the character of the production. The slightly micaceous fabric has abundant mixed round to subround quartz of 0.3mm to 0.8mm together with moderate iron-rich grains up to 0.6mm. The 'splashed-type' glaze (ie. applied as a powder) is present only as spots and varies in colour from a light reduced green to brown. The in-turned jug rim type is common in Lincoln, Nottingham and Doncaster between the mid/late 12th and early/mid 13th centuries. This sherd has been removed to the County Fabric Type Series.

Two sherds are regional imports from Beverley in East Yorkshire. These Beverley ware Type 2 (BEVO2) are a common find on sites along the Lincolnshire coast but are less commonly found inland. One sherd is from a bowl in Fabric A and one is from a jug or jar in Fabric B. These vessels are of 13th to early/mid 14th century date.

An unusual grooved strap handle from a large jug is in East Lincolnshire Dull-oxidised Sandy ware (ELDOX). Sherds in this ware type are an unusual occurrence in the county, but the similarity in inclusions to the East Lincolnshire Early Medieval Oxidised Sandy ware jug found on this site suggests that they may have been made at the same centre. Not enough is known about this type to enable close dating, although a 13th to 14th century date is most probable. This sherd has been removed to the County Fabric Type Series.

The Toynton-type jug sherd (TOY) found in deposit 107 is of late 13th to 15th century date and was probably manufactured in the immediate Toynton area.
late post-medieval to early modern pottery.

Five of the vessels recovered from the site date to between the mid 17th and 19th centuries. Three of the large coarse brown-glazed earthenware bowls (BERTH) recovered from this site are from kilns in the Humber Basin whilst the fourth vessel is probably a product of more local kilns. These bowls generally date to between the late 17th and 18th centuries, but two could have been produced slightly earlier (by the mid 17th century). A single transfer printed sherd (TPW), recovered from deposit 101, is from a 19th century plate.
tile

A single fragment from a post-medieval flat roof tile of 16th to 18th century date was recovered from deposit (201). The tile is in a coarse oxidised sandy fabric and was probably produced quite locally.

Discussion

The pottery recovered from this site ranges in date from the Saxo-Norman to the early modern periods, although the majority of the material comprises early medieval to medieval fabrics. The occurrence of what appears to be a fairly local product of mid/late 12th to early/mid 13th century date (ELEMox) is somewhat surprising. Most wheel-thrown glazed ware industries of this period are situated in the major urban centres such as Lincoln, Nottingham and Doncaster. This ware type has not been characterised before, but isolated sherds have been found elsewhere and recorded as miscellaneous local types. The presence of production waste of similar date at Alford Manor House (Young 2010) and a number of unusual fabrics recovered from a site in Louth (Young 2004) suggest that there may be a number of small unknown medieval production sites in East Lincolnshire.

Two sherds have been removed to the temporary County Type Series at present held at 13 Church Road, Stow, Lincoln. The early modern sherd has been discarded.

APPENDIX 4; The Pottery Archive by Jane Young

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherd	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	description	date
101	BERTH	fine orange	large bowl	1	1	31		base		int glaze;wear marks int;Humber	late 17th to 18th
101	BERTH	light orange fine	large bowl	1	1	65		rim		int glaze	late 17th to 18th
101	BEVO2	Fabric B	jug/jar	1	1	5		BS		int & ext glaze	13th to early/mid 14th
101	ELEMOX		large jug	1	1	21		rim with	County Type	inturned rim;spots amber/green glaze	mid/late 12th to early/mid 13th
101	TPW		plate	1	1	3	blue printed	BS	discard		19th
107	TOY	+ ca	jug	1	1	4		BS		abraded	late 13th to 15th
107	BEVO2	Fabric A	bowl	1	1	6		rim		soot;int glaze	early to mid 13th
107	LEMS		jar	1	1	20		base		leached;soot	mid 12th to early/mid 13th

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherd	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	description	date
111	LEMS		large jar/bowl	2	1	26		BS		leached;soot int & ext	12th to early/mid 13th mid
111	LEMS		large jar	1	1	8		BS		leached;ridged shoulder	mid/late 12th to early/mid 13th
111	ST	Fabric B	jar/pitcher	1	1	8		BS		unglazed	mid/late 11th to 12th
201	BERTH	fine orange	large bowl	1	1	26		BS		int glaze;Humber Basin	mid 17th to 18th
201	BERTH	fine orange	large bowl	1	1	75		BS		int glaze;wear marks int;Humber	mid 17th to 18th
201	ELDOX		large jug	1	1	140		handle	County Type	reeded strap handle	13th to 15th

APPENDIX 5; The Tile Archive by Jane Young

context	cname	fabric	frags	weight	description	date
201	PNR	coarse oxid sandy	1	58	flat roofer;probably quite local;15mm	16th to 18th

APPENDIX 6; Written Scheme of Investigation

Non Technical Summary

PRO Archaeology Services have been commissioned by clients to undertake a pre-determination archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to Furlong and Furrows Lane, Belchford, Lincolnshire. This document sets out the aims, objectives and tasks essential for the completion of the work including details of method, resources, reporting and timetable.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 An application for outline planning consent (Planning Ref: S/013/02254/11) for a proposed new residential development comprising one pair of semi-detached houses, one pair of semi-detached houses with detached single garage and one detached house with detached garage, the erection of fences, the construction of vehicular access with a public amenity space to the rear will be submitted to East Lindsey District Council, the local planning authority in due course. This *Written Scheme of Investigation* for archaeological evaluation details the method, resources, reporting and timetable in accordance with Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance* (IFA 2008). The archaeological evaluation will help inform a heritage statement which lays out the archaeological potential of the site, and which is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the development upon it. This is in keeping with the National Planning Policy Framework (para 128).
- 1.2 The proposed development site is situated within the historic core of the settlement of Belchford and on land off Furlongs Lane and Narrow Lane. The assessment site currently comprises two open fields with mature hedgerow boundaries to the south and east and modern residential dwellings to the north and west. The assessment site is located within an undulating upland area of the Lincolnshire Wolds. The River Waring forms much of the northern boundary of the site. The assessment site is situated at National Grid Reference TF 2955 7534 and at a height of approximately 80m AOD. The village of Belchford is located approximately 7km to the north-east of Horncastle, within the modern civil parish of the same name, and in the administrative district of East Lindsey, county of Lincolnshire,
- 1.3 The assessment site is located on slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine loamy over clayey and fine silty over clayey soils of the Wickham 2 Series [Soil Survey of England & Wales, 1983]. These in turn overlie glacial drift deposits and clays and greensands of the Lower Cretaceous (BGS, 1995).
- 1.4 The archaeological work will involve the excavation of three 10m x 1.6m trenches under the direction of an experienced archaeologist. The trenches will be backfilled after inspection and all recording is completed.
- 1.5 If archaeology is observed within any of the trenches, the East Lindsey District Council Archaeological Advisor (Ms Jan Allen of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team) should be informed at once. An assessment of the

archaeology will be made and if necessary a more detailed archaeological recording strategy will be agreed at a site meeting.

2. The Archaeological Potential

- 2.1 The study site lies within the core of the medieval and post-medieval settlement of Belchford, Lincolnshire. A Desk Based Heritage Assessment of the site was conducted by Neville Hall MIFA which assessed the archaeological potential and concluded the site had low potential for prehistoric, Roman and Saxon periods and high potential for medieval and post-medieval remains especially in the form of previous field boundaries identified on the enclosure award map of 1805 (Hall 2013).
- 2.2 A full archaeological and historical background can be obtained from the Desk Based Heritage Assessment (Hall 2013). A HER search detailing a 1.0km radius recorded prehistoric tools (HER 48511; HER 42299 & HER 42297) and cropmarks, which have been interpreted as being the remains of prehistoric pits, enclosures and boundaries from aerial photographic sources (HER 45225). To the north of Lowfield Lane are the cropmarks of a prehistoric trackway (HER 45224). Further cropmarks consisting of the possible remains of prehistoric enclosures, boundaries and the site of a possible Neolithic long barrow are also located to the south-west of Furlongs Lane (HER 45223 & 42969). The cropmarks of other prehistoric boundaries and enclosures have been identified to the north-west of Belchford (HER 45214) and the west of Belchford (HER 45211). The cropmarks of further prehistoric enclosures have been located to the south of Furlongs Lane (HER 45216). An undated cropmark enclosure has also been found to the west of Belchford (HER 452).
- 2.3 Sherds of Roman pottery have been found to the south-west of Belchford in 1969 (HER 42352). Other sherds of Roman pottery have been found to the east of Sandy Lane and to the north of the postulated course of the Roman road in Belchford (HER 42354).
- 2.4 At the time of the Domesday Survey of AD1086, the manor of Belchford or Beltesford was held by Ivo Tallboys, who was one of Lincolnshire's most influential Norman barons. Reference is also made in this Domesday entry to two mills (Morris, 1986). There is no reference to the manor of Belchford in the Lindsey Survey of c.AD1115 (Foster & Longley, 1976).
- 2.5 The place name of Belchford and hence the settlement may have had late Anglo-Saxon origins. The earliest documentary reference to this place name as Beldeforda dates to AD1075. The place name itself is derived from an Old English personal name Belt and the Old English ford, hence 'Belt's ford' or 'the ford of a man called Belt'. Later medieval documentary references variously detail this place name as Beldforda (c. AD1135); Beltesforda (AD1155); and Beltesford (AD1123-9) (Cameron, 1998; Ekwall, 1991; Mills, 1991). The earthwork remains of the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Belchford have been found in and around the village (HER 43884). This includes the earthwork remains of these settlements within the western portion of the proposed development site and indications of further medieval settlement earthworks to the east of it. There

are also reports of building material and finds being ploughed up on this site (J. Allen, Historic Environment Team, Lincolnshire County Council consultee comments).

- 2.6 The manor of Belchford formed the core of a sokeland, which as the Soke of Belchford was a significant administrative entity during the Anglo-Saxon period. However, by 1086, these divisions were no longer the territories of private land that they had once been. The sokelands had by this time become somewhat scattered and fragmented. They were superseded by a new administrative division known as the Wapentake with the parish of Belchford being located within the Wapentake of Haverstoe (Platts, 1985).
- 2.7 There has been one previous archaeological investigation within the settlement of Belchford. This comprised an archaeological watching brief which took place in 2000 during the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new detached residential dwelling at Main Road, Belchford, (HER 43883). This watching brief found two sherds of Roman pottery, a sherd of early medieval pottery and 11 sherds of post- medieval pottery (Trimble, 2000).

3. Objectives

- 3.1 The objectives of the archaeological investigation are to contribute to heritage knowledge of the area through the recording of the archaeological remains exposed as a result of trench excavations. The general aim of the archaeological evaluation of the site will be to ensure that sufficient information is generated from the results of this work to enable a planning determination.
- 3.2 Specific aims will be:
- to determine the type, extent, condition, nature, character, quality, function, and date, of any archaeological remains encountered;
 - to allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits;
 - to clarify the nature of deposits and assess the potential for all periods;

4. Proposed Groundworks

- 4.1 The archaeological trenches have been positioned across the general area of the new buildings (Fig.1). This will provide sufficient coverage across the proposed impact to inform a planning decision.

5. Method

- 5.1 The proposed position of the trenches are shown on Figure 1 but may change slightly due to on site restrictions and limited space. Any modern overburden will be carefully removed by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket. The mechanical excavator will only be used for the removal of non-archaeologically significant material undertaken in controlled spits of 100mm to reveal the archaeology.

- 5.2 All fieldwork will be under archaeological supervision and will cease immediately if significant evidence is revealed.
- 5.3 The machine used will be powerful enough for a clean job of work and mound spoil neatly at a safe distance from the sides of the trench. Trench excavations must be maintained in a safe condition at all times. If necessary, trench sides should be stepped or battered. Care should be taken not to damage the archaeological deposits through excessive use of mechanical excavation.
- 5.4 Particular care should be taken not to damage any areas containing significant remains, which might merit preservation in-situ. Such evidence would normally include deep or complex stratification, settlement evidence and structures.
- 5.5 The archaeologist will inspect the surfaces revealed. Any archaeological structures or features revealed will be recorded in plan and section as appropriate according to Section 6 below.
- 5.6 Further limited excavation may be necessary to clarify the extent and nature of some archaeological deposits. It is proposed that a contingency of 5m may be necessary to clarify any archaeological features or deposits extending out of the trench.
- 5.7 If significant remains are encountered additional staff may be required to deal effectively with complex archaeological remains. The curator will be informed immediately in the event of unexpected discoveries.
- 5.8 Any human remains revealed by this evaluation trench will be left in-situ
- 5.9 Any human remains will be treated with dignity and respect in accordance with standard MoJ directions.
- 5.10 The trench will be hand cleaned with suitable tools to ensure features are properly defined and sufficient to produce a base plan.
- 5.11 Archaeological features should initially only be sampled sufficiently to characterise and date them (see section 6). The intersections of features will be investigated so that their stratigraphic relationships may be recorded and understood.
- 5.12 Bulk samples, a minimum of 30 litres taken, or whole of context if smaller, from post-medieval, medieval or earlier deposits for flotation of charred plant remains, small animal bones and other small artefacts.
- 5.13 On completion of recording the trench will be backfilled with arisings (subsoil and then topsoil). Re-instatement will be done in a neat and tidy manner.

6. Recording

- 6.1 All recording will be undertaken to the standards detailed in the Museum of London Archaeology Service Archaeological Site Manual Third Edition 1994.

- 6.2 All recording points used should be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on to the 1:1250 map of the area.
- 6.3 Plans indicating the location of all archaeological features encountered are to be drawn at an appropriate scale, located on the site plan and levelled with respect to OD. An overall trench plan is to be maintained at a scale of 1:50.
- 6.4 All plans are to be accurately tied in to the site grid. All plans and sections are to be drawn on polyester based drafting film and clearly labelled.
- 6.5 All archaeological contexts are to be recorded individually on context record sheets. A further more general record of the work comprising a description and discussion of the archaeology is to be maintained as appropriate.
- 6.6 A high priority should be given to dating any remains and so all artefacts and finds are to be retained. Assessments of artefacts will be made by appropriately qualified specialists.
- 6.7 A full black and white and colour (35mm transparency) photographic record of the work is to be kept. The photographic record is to be regarded as part of the site archive.

7. Reporting

Reporting of evaluations with limited remains

- 7.1 If the evaluation has resulted in limited or significant archaeological remains, PRO Archaeology Services will complete the necessary post excavation works and produce a 'Evaluation Report' within 4 weeks of the completion of the field work (see sections 7.6 to 7.8 below).

Contents of an 'Evaluation Report'

- 7.2 The evaluation report will follow the guidelines for report format and style as detailed in the Lincolnshire Archaeology Handbook (LCC, 2012). The report must provide sufficient information and assessment to inform on any future planning decisions for the site.
- 7.3 Reports that do not provide sufficient information or that have not been compiled in accordance with the relevant sections of this specification will be returned to PRO Archaeology Services for revision and resubmission.
- 7.4 Copies of all reports are to be provided by PRO Archaeology Services to:
- the Developer
 - Ms Jan Allen of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team
 - Neville Hall MIFA

7.5 The report is to include as a minimum:

7.6.1 An **Abstract** summarising the scope and results of the archaeological evaluation.

7.6.2 An Introduction including:

- the location of the site including National Grid Reference;
- an account of the planning background and circumstances of the work;
- a description of the development proposals, planning history and planning reference together with the planning condition (where appropriate);
- the scope and date of the fieldwork, the personnel involved and who commissioned it;
- the nature of potential impacts arising from the proposals;

7.6.3 An account of the **Archaeological Background** of the development site including:

- geology, soils and topography;
- any known existing disturbances on the site;
- background archaeological potential of the site. This will include a summary of the known Historic Environment Record entries generally within a 250m radius of the boundaries of the site. The HER entries should be quoted with their full HER identifier.

7.6.4 The **Methodology** employed during the evaluation must be detailed in the report. The aims and objectives specified in this specification will be included as should any further objectives identified during the course of the evaluation. The frequency of monitoring visits and any constraints experienced while carrying out the archaeological evaluation will be detailed.

7.6.5 The report will include a quantification of the archive contents, their state and future location.

7.6.6 A description of the **Results** of the archaeological monitoring. This description must include for each area observed:

- the dimensions of the area observed;
- the nature and depth of overburden soils encountered;
- description of all archaeological features and finds encountered in each area observed, their dimensions, states of preservation and interpretation;
- a description of the geological subsoil encountered across the site;
- heights related to Ordnance Datum will be provided for each feature and deposit; and
- for complex remains a Harris Matrix diagram should be provided.

7.6.7 The **Finds** recovered during the course of the evaluation will be described, quantified and assessed by artefact type within the report. The report should also provide an indication of the potential of each category of artefact for further analysis and research. For each category of artefact the report should describe the method of processing, any sub-sampling, conservation and assessment undertaken. Where appropriate local reference collections will be referred to for

descriptive and analytical consistency. Any implications for future archive, conservation or discard of the artefacts should also be detailed.

- 7.6.8 The report will include a table showing the contexts, classes and quantity of artefacts recovered, together with their date and interpretation.
- 7.6.9 The report may include an assessment of the **Environmental** potential of the site if thought necessary. Details should be provided of any environmental sampling undertaken in connection with the fieldwork and the results of any processing and assessment of the samples. The report should describe the method of processing and assessment. Any potential for future analysis of the samples or environmental remains recovered should be described. Implications for future archive, conservation or discard of environmental samples or remains should be detailed.
- 7.6.10 The report should include, as appropriate, tables summarising environmental samples taken, together with the results of processing and assessment.
- 7.6.11 Any results from the evaluation involving the application of archaeological scientific techniques e.g. specialist dating will be included in the evaluation report.
- 7.6.12 An **Interpretation** of the archaeology of the site, including its location, extent, date, condition, significance and importance. This will include, even if no archaeology is identified as present on the site, description of areas of disturbance, non-archaeological deposits and changes in geological subsoil where appropriate.
- 7.6.13 A **Conclusion** with a summary of the archaeological results and how any archaeology observed relates to the development site. The effects of the development works on the archaeological remains should also be described. The report should highlight any areas of significant archaeological deposits that remain preserved within the development site. Particular note will be made of any variations in the depth of overburden covering any archaeological deposits revealed.
- 7.6.14 The report will include comments on the effectiveness of the methodology employed and the confidence of the results and interpretation.
- 7.6.15 Figures / illustrations – The report will include sufficient illustrations to support descriptions and interpretations within the report text. Figures are to be fully cross-referenced within the document text. As a minimum the report should include the following figures:
- a site location plan tied into the Ordnance Survey at 1:1250 or in the case of larger sites at 1:2500. The plan will also include at least two National Grid points and show the site boundary;
 - a plan at 1:100 or 1:200 showing the layout of the development groundworks clearly indicating the areas observed. The plan will show significant archaeological features, coloured by phases or period as related to the development site. Where possible, projection of archaeological features

outside of the areas observed will be included on the plan. This plan will also include two National grid points;

- plans of the features revealed in each of the excavation areas at a larger scale e.g. 1:20 or 1:50; such plans are to also illustrate areas of disturbance, change in subsoil and location of sections; The location of significant finds and samples taken should also be indicated;
- relevant section drawings and soil trench profiles as appropriate; and
- illustrations and/or photographs of significant finds should be included where appropriate.

7.6.16 All report illustrations must be fully captioned and scale drawings must include a bar scale. Standard archaeological drawing conventions must be used. Plan and section illustrations must include the numbers of all contexts illustrated. North must be included on all plans and will be consistent. Sections must indicate the orientation of the section and the Ordnance Datum height of the section datum.

7.6.17 Black & White, Colour or digital photographs will be included where appropriate to illustrate the archaeology of the site, the development operations or the range of soil profiles encountered. All photographs will be appropriately captioned.

7.7 The report will be submitted to Ms Jan Allen of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team in a bound hard-copy and in digital format. The digital copy will be supplied for preference in Pdf format. The medium should be either on PC CD-ROM (CD-R format only). Whichever software is used the digital files must be supplied in a PC readable format.

7.8 The finished report will be listed on the OASIS database under PRO Archaeology Services ID proarcha1.

8. General

8.1 PRO Archaeology Services is to allow the site records to be inspected and examined at any reasonable time, during or after the evaluation, by Ms Jan Allen of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team or any designated representative of the Local Planning Authority.

8.2 In undertaking the work PRO Archaeology Services is to abide by :

- all statutory provisions and by-laws relating to the work in question, especially the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974;
- the Institute of Field Archaeologist's Code of Conduct (IFA 1999)
- the Institute of Field Archaeologist's Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology (IFA 1999a).
- Institute of Field Archaeologists Standard Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation (IFA 1995).

8.3 On completion of the evaluation PRO Archaeology Services will prepare a consideration of the methodology used, including a confidence rating.

- 8.4 PRO Archaeology Services is to include with their report a completed copy of the OASIS form.
- 8.5 The treasure act 1996 will be complied with.
- 8.6 PRO Archaeology Services has full Public Liability Insurance for excavations up to 2m in depth to the value of £2 000 000.

9. Archive

- 9.1 All artefacts recovered during the excavations on the site are the property of the Landowner, but will be deposited with the The Collection, Lincoln. They are to be suitably bagged, boxed and marked in accordance with the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, Conservation Guidelines nos. 2 and on completion of the archaeological post-excavation programme. The archive will be undertaken in line with the Collection deposition requirements (LCC 2012, Chapter 17).
- 9.2 The site archive, to include all project records and cultural material produced by the project, is to be prepared in accordance with guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (UKIC 1990). On completion of the project PRO Archaeology Services will arrange for the archive to be deposited with The Collection, Lincoln, Lincolnshire under accession: LCNCC: 2013.16 in conjunction with the general standards for archive preparation and in accordance with guidelines outlined in the Lincolnshire *Archaeology Handbook* (LCC, 2012) within the museum deposition window of October 2013.
- 9.3 PRO Archaeology Services will archive all transparencies illustrating the archaeology of the site and the operations of the investigation.

10. Health and Safety

- 10.1 All work will be undertaken within the terms of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and the Health and Safety Management Regulations 1992 and in accordance with the SCAUM (Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers) health and safety manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (1997). A risk assessment will be undertaken prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

11 Timetable and personnel

- 11.1 The evaluation will commence in early February 2013. Fourteen days notice will be given to enable inspection of the trenches by Ms Jan Allen. The fieldwork will be led by Senior Archaeologist James Vessey Msc Arch and will take a minimum of 1 day on site with Neville Hall MIFA. Provision has been in the costings to allow for a second day depending on the type and character of any archaeology discovered.
- 11.2 Post-excavation analysis will be undertaken by James Vessey & Paul Riccoboni and is expected to take up to two working days. Neville Hall MIFA will be monitoring the work in a consultant capacity and initial draft reports will be

submitted to him for comments and possible editing. Where available specialist analysis will be carried out by:-

Jane Young	Medieval and Post-medieval Ceramics
Ian Rowlandson	Iron Age and Roman Ceramics
James Rackham	Environmental
Carol Allen	Neolithic and Bronze Age Ceramics
Laura Keal	Human & Animal bone specialist
Jane Cowgill	Metallurgy

- 11.3 Small finds requiring conservation will be conserved by the City and County Museum Laboratory.
- 11.4 Recognised specialists will be sought in the event that other data are retrieved in the course of the investigations.

12. Copyright and Confidentiality

- 12.1 PRO Archaeology Services will retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1998 with all rights reserved except in that it will provide an exclusive license to the client in matters directly relating to the project as set out in this Written Scheme of Investigation.
- 12.2 PRO Archaeology Services undertake to respect all requirements for confidentiality about the clients' proposals provided that they are clearly stated.

APPENDIX 7: OASIS SUMMARY

Land adjacent to Narrow Lane, Belchford, East Lindsey - PRO Archaeology Services

OASIS ID - proarcha1-146125

Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
View 1	1	Paul Riccoboni	info@archaeologypro.com	22 March 2013

Completed sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1/1

Validated sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
No	No	No	No	0/1

File submission and form progress

Grey literature report submitted?	No	Grey literature report filename/s	
Report release delay specified?	Yes	Release delay	Release into ADS library once signed off
Boundary file submitted?	No	Boundary filename	
HER signed off?		NMR signed off?	

APPENDIX 8: Standard Terms and Conditions

Clause	Detail
Basis of documentation	All documents produced by PRO Archaeology Services (PRO AS) are legal copyright of PRO AS until payment has been received then copyright automatically passes to the client.
Access to information	Access to information within the reports supplied by PRO Archaeology Services will be made public by submission to the County Archaeology Service, LPA and local amateur archaeological society upon completion of the work. If the client wishes confidentiality of the information supplied in the report PRO Archaeology should be informed at the outset of the project. .
Provision of materials or equipment	Any third-party documents supplied by the client or used in the production of the documentation will be a legal copy.
Approval of deliverables	Upon completion of the archaeological report it will have to be approved by the client and the County Council Archaeology Service. PRO Archaeology Services will make up to a maximum of two revisions for each document free of charge. Any more revisions after this will be charged at a day rate.
Errors and omissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is the client's responsibility to check the final documentation carefully, because payment of the invoice indicates that the documentation is acceptable. In general all documents and reports produced by PRO Archaeology Services are based on information supplied and PRO Archaeology Services cannot be held responsible for any errors
Additional charges	<p>Additional charges will have to be made if there needs to be further</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site visits. These will be charged at a half day (for less than three hours on site or a full day for more than three hours on site). Any additional site visits will be cleared with the client first. Printed copies of the report which exceed 6 copies to relevant parties Late payment which exceeds 30 days of date of invoice will be charged at 1% each day over the 30 days from date of invoice. If conditions change as set out in the original Specification then extra charges may apply
Timely disclosure	In the event of unusual circumstances this will be conveyed "as soon as is reasonably practical". For example, if there has been a serious

Clause	Detail
	miscalculation with time and/or costs, then you will know as soon as we know things have gone wrong. Conversely, if you (the client) are not happy with the work, then we should be told early, rather than finding out at the end of the project.
Early termination	The procedure for terminating our agreed contract will be 15 working days notice in writing from the date of the letter. .
Confidentiality	All information between the client and PRO Archaeology Services will be portrayed in the strictest confidence.
Copyright	Copyright of the archaeological reports will belong to PRO Archaeology Services until final payment has been received and then copyright will be automatically transferred.
Intellectual property rights	Any discoveries/or finds made by PRO Archaeology Services will be the property of the Land owner. The landowner will have to sign a transferal of ownership agreement before the site is archived with the local museum.
Liquidated damages or late delivery penalties	PRO Archaeology Services will not be responsible for delays caused by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes to the Specification. • Failure on the part of the client to provide information he has requested. • Slowness on the part of the client to review various drafts.
Law	England (UK) will be the country under which the law will operate.
Circumstances beyond control	Neither party shall be responsible for factors outside their control. Trenches will be scanned with a CAT Scanner and opened with due care. PRO Archaeology Services will not accept responsibility for damage to any un-located services
Re-instatement	All efforts will be made to backfill the trenches neatly but the finishing will not be in the same condition as found.