

**NEVILLE HALL MIFA
FREELANCE ARCHAEOLOGIST & CONSULTANT**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING
AT CHURCH FARM, CHURCH LANE,
RAND, LINCOLNSHIRE.

National Grid Reference: TF 1073 7892
Site Code: CLRA15
Accession No: LCNCC: 2015.142
Planning Reference: 132429

PREPARED FOR MR. JIM GRUNDY OF THE JHG PLANNING CONSULTANCY ON BEHALF OF
HIS CLIENT - MR. CARL INGALL

By

Neville Hall MIFA
with a contribution by Jane Young

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List of Contents:

Summary

1. Introduction
2. Site Location and Description
3. Planning Background
4. Aims and Objectives of the Archaeological Monitoring
5. Archaeological and Historical Background
6. Methodology
7. Results
 - 7.1 Initial Ground Reduction
 - 7.2 Stanchion Bases 1-10
8. Discussion and Conclusions
9. Effectiveness of Methodology and Confidence Rating
10. Acknowledgements
11. Bibliography

List of Figures:

- Figure 1:** Site location at scale 1:25,000.
- Figure 2:** Site location at an original scale of 1:2,500, (not to scale), (extract from Architect's plan).
- Figure 3:** Plan of the proposed layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:500, (not to scale), (extract from Architect's plan).
- Figure 4:** Plan of the Monitored Groundworks showing the location of **Representative Sections 1-10** at a scale of 1:100.
- Figure 5:** **Representative Sections 1-10** at a scale of 1:20.

Appendices

- Appendix 1:** Plates
- Appendix 2:** List of Contexts
- Appendix 3:** The Archive
- Appendix 4:** The Pottery by Jane Young
- Appendix 5:** Photographic Register

Appendix 6: OASIS Summary Sheet

Appendix 7: Specification for Archaeological Monitoring

Summary

The archaeological monitoring of the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new garage and store at Church Farm, Church Lane, Rand, was carried out by Neville Hall MIFA on the 3rd and the 6th of August 2015.

The groundworks pertaining to this development which consisted of an initial phase of mechanical ground reduction of part of the new build area along with an associated new access/driveway followed by the mechanical excavation of the ten foundation stanchion bases for the new garage and store were undertaken under archaeological supervision and were continually monitored and recorded.

Overall, the groundworks programme identified a simple deposit sequence which consisted of a topsoil horizon, a buried soil or ploughsoil horizon and an underlying natural horizon of boulder clays. This deposit sequence was recorded within a total of ten representative sections during the excavation of the corresponding ten foundation stanchion bases. An assemblage of post-medieval pottery dating from the late 17th to the mid 19th centuries was recovered from the buried soil or ploughsoil horizon during the initial mechanical ground reduction.

This archaeological monitoring did not identify any archaeological activity on this site.

No archaeological activity which could be associated with the nearby scheduled deserted medieval settlement of Rand or with the postulated line of the Roman road to the north were identified during the course of this archaeological monitoring.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Neville Hall MIFA was commissioned by Mr. Jim Grundy of the JHG Planning Consultancy on behalf of his client - Mr. Carl Ingall - to undertake the archaeological monitoring of the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new garage and store at Church Farm, Church Lane, Rand, Lincolnshire, centred at National Grid Reference TF 1073 7892. The archaeological monitoring was carried out at the development site on the 3rd and the 6th of August 2015.
- 1.2 The work was carried out according to the requirements of various archaeological conditions, which were attached to the granting of planning consent for this development by West Lindsey District Council, the Local Planning Authority and acting on the advice of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, in their capacity as archaeological advisors on planning issues to the District Council. This is in accordance with the principles established in *NPPF: Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide* (Department of Culture, Media and Sport, 2010), and *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching briefs* (IFA, 2008).
- 1.3 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the clients, the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, the Planning Department of West Lindsey District Council, the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record (HER) and The Collection, Lincoln, along with an ordered project archive for long term storage and curation.

2. Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The development site is situated at Church Farm and on the northern frontage of Church Lane. The development site is located within the historic core of the modern settlement of Rand, at National Grid Reference TF 1073 7892, and at a height of approximately 25mAOD. The village of Rand is located approximately 2.5km to the north-west of Wragby. The village of Rand is situated within the modern civil parish of the same name and in the administrative district of West Lindsey, county of Lincolnshire [**Figures 1 and 2**].
- 2.2 The development site is situated within an undulating upland area of the Lincolnshire Wolds. The area of the development site is situated on fine loamy over clayey soils of the Beccles I Series, which have developed on chalky glacial till deposits and Amphill and Kimmeridge Clays of the Upper Jurassic [BGS, 1995; Soil Survey, 1983].

3. Planning Background

- 3.1 A planning application for the proposed construction of a new garage and store at Church Farm, Church Lane, Rand, Lincolnshire (Planning Reference: 132429) was submitted to and granted consent by West Lindsey District Council, the Local Planning Authority. However, as the proposed development was situated within an area of high archaeological potential, various archaeological conditions (Nos. 2-3 and 6-8) were attached to the granting of this planning permission.
- 3.2 Following the receipt of an Archaeological Brief for this planning consent by Ms. Louise Jennings of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, it was established that the requirement for the fulfilment of these conditions would be the archaeological monitoring of all groundworks during development at the site.
- 3.3 A specification or a written scheme of works for the archaeological monitoring was subsequently submitted to and approved by Ms. Louise Jennings of the Lincolnshire

County Council Historic Environment Team (on behalf of the LPA) prior to the commencement of the on-site works and notification given of the start date of the site groundworks programme as required by Conditions 2 and 3 of this planning consent.

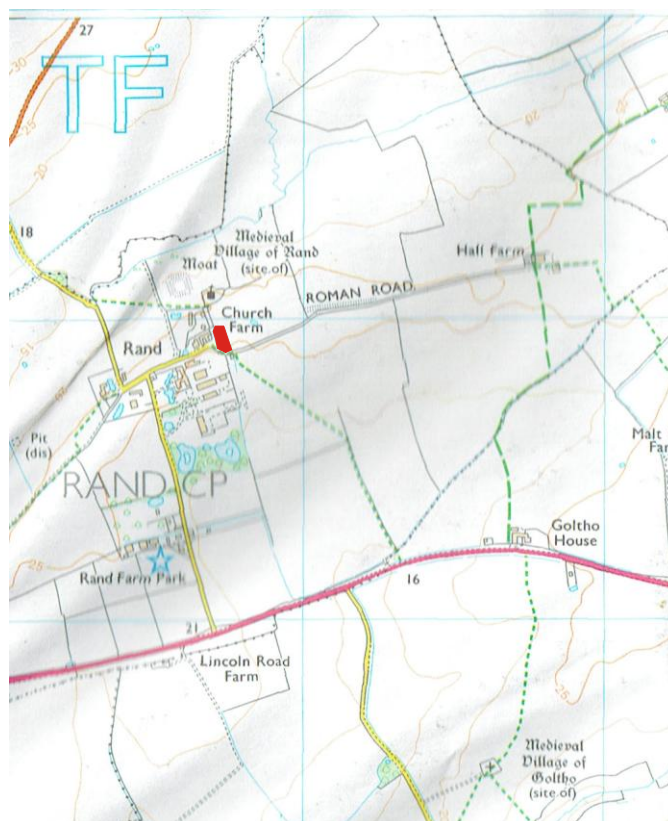


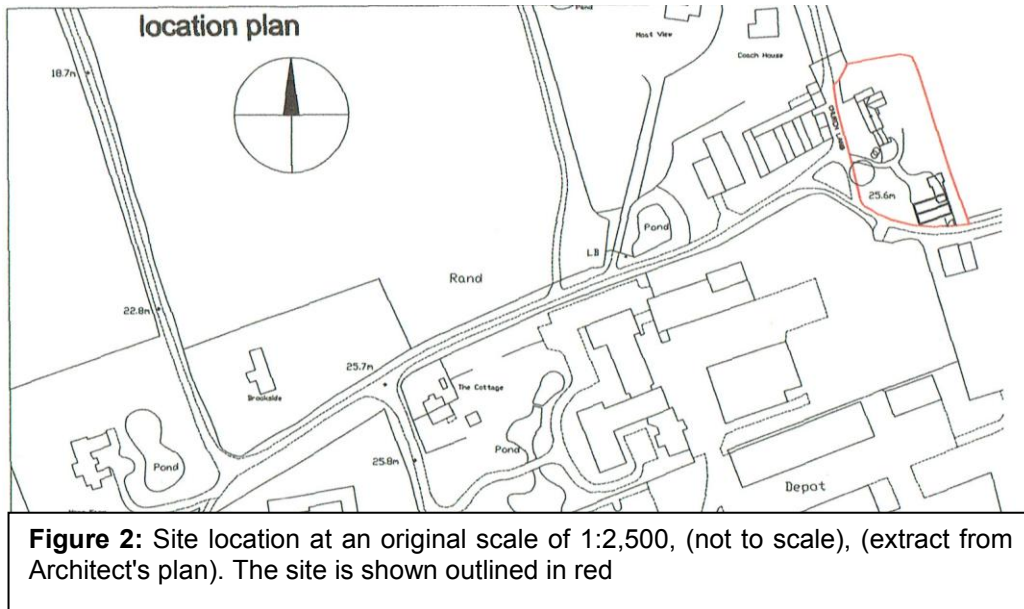
Figure 1: Site location at scale 1:25,000. The site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

- 3.4 All of the archaeological monitoring and recording which was carried out on this site was undertaken in accordance with the agreed written scheme of works as required by Condition 6 of this planning consent.
- 3.5 This report documents the results of this programme of site archaeological monitoring and recording and will be submitted to the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and to the Local Planning Authority as required by Condition 7 of this planning consent.

4. Aims and Objectives of the Archaeological Monitoring

- 4.1 The aims of the project were the **continual** archaeological monitoring of all site groundworks during the construction stage of development, which comprised an initial phase of mechanical ground reduction followed by the mechanical excavation of ten foundation stanchion bases for the new garage and store.
- 4.2 The objectives of the project were:

To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the area of the development site.



To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.

To allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits.

- 4.3 The development site is situated within an area of high archaeological potential with the scheduled remains of the deserted medieval settlement of Rand lying to the immediate east and north. It was considered that the postulated line of the Roman road from Burgh le Marsh to Lincoln may also extend to the immediate north of this site. The specific objectives of the project were to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures or finds associated with the scheduled deserted medieval settlement of Rand and with the Roman road including in particular any associated roadside archaeological activity.

5. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 5.1 Background research sources were consulted at the Lincolnshire Archives, the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) and the Lincoln Local Studies Library. A search of the Lincolnshire HER was conducted within a 1.0km radius of the centre of the development site.
- 5.2 The line of a Roman road is known to survive as earthworks to the west of the development site and the line of this feature is shown on modern 1:10,000 scale O.S. maps of this area (HER 50160). The earthworks feature as an earthwork bank and agger standing for a height of 0.60m and occur to a length of 0.25km. This feature is part of the Roman road from Burgh le Marsh to Lincoln.
- 5.3 At the Domesday Survey of AD1086, the manor of Rand or *Rande* was held by Erneis of Buron. The place name itself has a topographical origin and is derived from the Old English *Rand* or 'edge, border, bank or boundary' hence the 'place at the edge, border, bank or boundary'. At the Lindsey Survey of c.AD1115, Geoffrey son of Payne held six carucates of land in *Randa* and Fulnetby in the Wapentake of Wraggoe [Cameron, 1998; Mills, 1991; Ekwall, 1991; Morris, 1986; Foster & Longley, 1976].

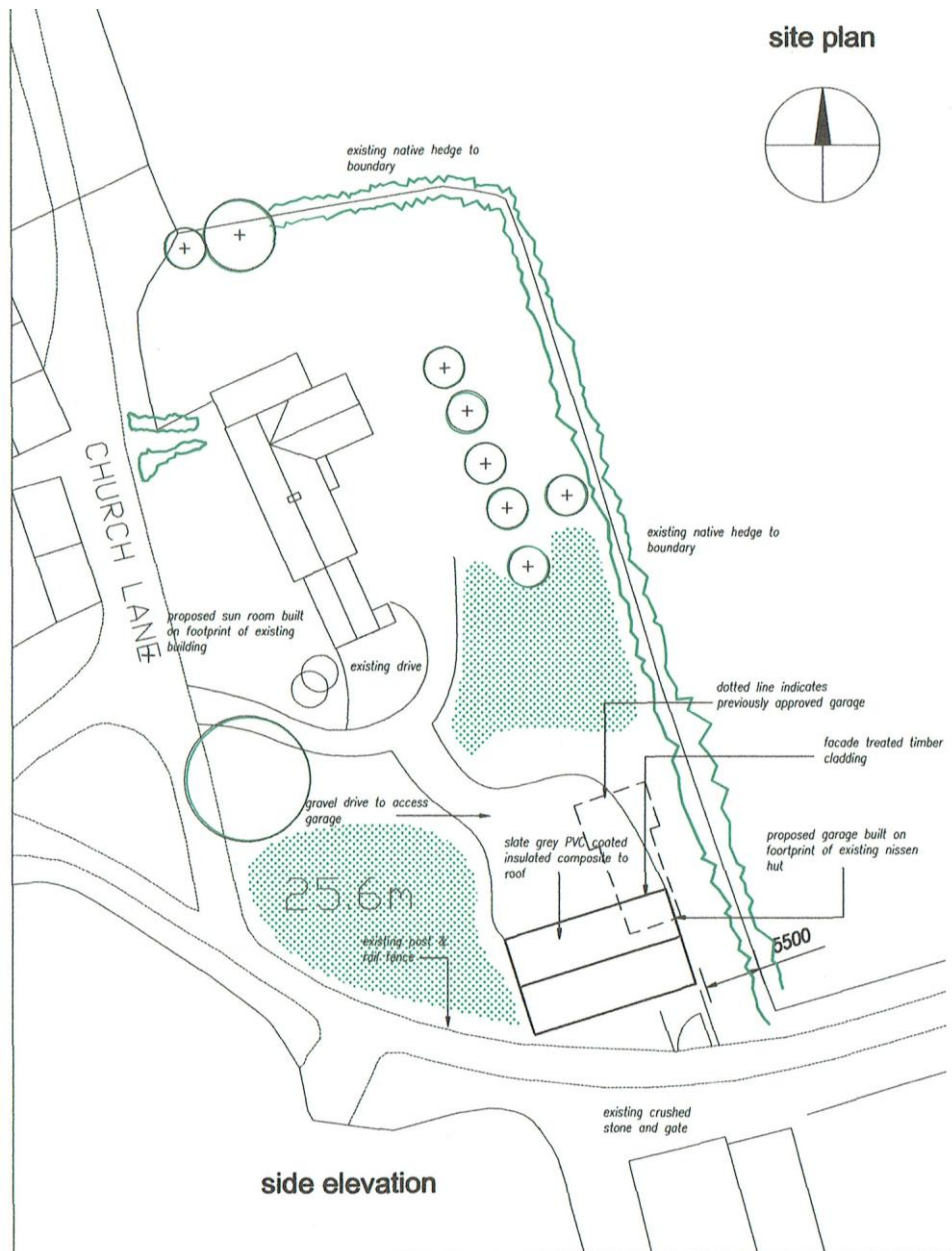


Figure 3: Plan of the proposed layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:500, (not to scale), (extract from Architect's plan).

- 5.4 The medieval settlement of Rand includes a moated manorial site to the north-west of the parish church (HER 54189). The earthwork remains of this settlement are scheduled as an ancient monument and lie to the immediate north and east of the development site. This settlement with the remains of its open fields survive as a series of substantial earthworks which have been the product of a detailed archaeological survey by the RCHME in 1991 (HER ELI588). The survey included the settlement, the moated site, the site of a watermill and fishponds all of medieval date which are discussed below. The scheduled area includes the medieval settlement remains along with associated ridge and furrow. The ridge and furrow is closely spaced and aligned from north east-south west (HER 55423). In the 11th century AD, Rand was documented as a manor of Wragby, but during the late 12th century a separate manor was established here. During

this period, the population of the settlement increased and a planned expansion took place, while part of the area of the earlier settlement was enclosed within the manorial complex. From the late 15th century onwards, the settlement population began to decline, probably due to enclosure for sheep pasture. By 1563, there were only seven households in the village and by the early 19th century, just one household. The remains of the medieval settlement survive as a series of substantial earthworks of house platforms and holloways. The buried remains of the earliest part of this settlement lie around the parish church. The core of this settlement lies along a natural ridge orientated from east-west. From the south side of the churchyard a broad linear depression extends eastwards along this ridge. This was the principal holloway of the settlement. Rectangular enclosures are ranged along both sides of the holloway and represent house plots within which raised platforms and depressions indicate the buried remains of buildings and yards. The enclosures on the north side of the holloway are bounded to the rear by a long linear bank that runs roughly parallel to this holloway; adjacent to the north is an area of ridge and furrow cultivation representing the only complete furlong surviving from the large open fields which formerly surrounded the medieval settlement. A further holloway runs southwards from the main holloway to the south-east where further house plots and holloways represent a further phase of settlement expansion associated with the late medieval period. The enclosures in this south-easternmost part include settlement remains of post-medieval date [Everson, Taylor & Dunn, 1991].

- 5.5 A substantial moated manorial site of medieval date occurs to the north-west of the parish church (HER 54190). This site is part of the scheduled medieval settlement. A manor is first documented here in AD1153. The moat is broad and about 2m in depth with the water being let into the site at its south-eastern corner. There is a pronounced bank and ditch to the north-east which is under pasture. Breaks occurring at the north-western corner and in the centre of the northern side were presumably controlled by wooden sluices. On the enclosed central platform, which measures approximately 35m square, are slight traces of the earthworks of the principal buildings including those of the medieval manor house first established in the late 12th century AD. At the south-eastern corner of the moat are the remains of an inlet leat, taking the form of a linear depression which runs into the moat from the north-western corner of the churchyard [*ibid*].
- 5.6 Also included within this scheduled area and to the south of the moated manorial site are a flight of four small and irregularly shaped fishponds of medieval date that are carefully graded in level with the highest to the east and an outlet at the north-west (HER 51215) [*ibid*].
- 5.7 Both the moated site and the fishponds lie within a large rectangular enclosure, the northern part of which is subdivided by ditches and banks into a series of smaller enclosures representing paddocks and gardens; traces of ridge and furrow cultivation within these enclosures indicate that the manorial complex was laid out over earlier arable fields. A long linear mound along its north-eastern boundary is thought to represent the remains of a rabbit warren; while the board linear ditch which forms the northern boundary of the complex, retained by a broad outer bank, is thought to represent a mill leat associated with a former manorial windmill. The whole manorial complex dates from the late 12th or early 13th centuries. Adjacent to the east of these remains are those of the early settlement, which extend to both north and south of the parish church; a ditch separates these from an area of ridge and furrow adjacent to the north. This area of settlement and cultivation remains, bounded on the east and south by holloways and on the north by a stream is believed to have been abandoned in the 13th century and enclosed within an extension to the manorial complex, which also included the parish church and churchyard [*ibid*].
- 5.8 Also included within this scheduled area and approximately 30m to the north-east of the moated site is a possible pillow mound of possible medieval date comprising a long bank

of approximately 1m in height with an additional long mound at its southern end (HER 50487). This is perhaps a former rabbit warren [*ibid*].

- 5.9 Also included within this scheduled area and to the north of the moated site is the probable site of a medieval watermill (HER 51213). This is represented by a deep linear ditch that runs parallel to a stream and which may have been the mill leat. The close between the present stream and the parish boundary was known as Mill Croft in 1842 [*ibid*].
- 5.10 Also included within this scheduled area and to the south-east of the parish church are the possible remains of a medieval manorial dovecote (HER 51214). The site is marked by a circular shaped embankment with stone foundations and an apparent entrance to the north [*ibid*].
- 5.11 The Grade II* listed parish church, which is dedicated to St. Oswald is situated to the north of the development site (HER 50159). The church consists of a west tower, a nave with a north vestry and a chancel. The church is of 12th century date with 13th and 14th century alterations. The chancel arch is Early English and was heavily restored in the 19th century. The nave was rebuilt in c.1820 and the chancel was mostly rebuilt in 1862. The west tower is of mid 14th century date. The north vestry is of 19th century construction.
- 5.12 Two sherds of medieval pottery were found during the course of a site walkover survey of the proposed route of the Holton-cum-Bickering to Welton Gathering Centre Pipeline to the south of the development site in 2003 (HER 54904). A further sherd of medieval pottery along with a fragment of medieval roof tile were found during the course of this same site walkover survey in 2003 to the south and to the south-east of the development site respectively (HER 54903 and 54905).
- 5.13 There have been other previous archaeological investigations within the search area. An archaeological excavation was carried out in 1982 at the parish church in advance of reflooring in the nave (HER EL1113). This excavation led to the discovery of earlier phases of the church. There was a north aisle to the church which was demolished in 1783, when the church was described as being in a ruinous state. This archaeological excavation revealed its north wall and the bases of pillars which lay hidden under the present north wall of the nave. A pillar capital of mid 12th century date has been found in the churchyard that may have originally come from the north aisle arcade. No evidence was found during this excavation for a corresponding south aisle. Underneath the arcade pillar bases were the limestone footings for an earlier north nave wall. These were found along the present line of the west end of the chancel and the south aisle wall forming the outline of a nave which pre-dated the north aisle and which dated to the 11th century. Although on the same alignment as the modern nave, this earlier nave was shorter at its west end. Also here were the massive foundations for a west tower which lay to the east of the standing tower and under the west end of the present nave. A further set of sandstone foundations were found lying within the limestone footings representing an even earlier nave. However, later burials had destroyed much of the earlier structure. Two burials were also found which pre-dated the sandstone foundations and hinted at the possibility of an even earlier church of which no other trace existed. The discovery of a large domestic oven at the eastern end of the present nave provided evidence for activity on the site prior to its use for religious purposes. The date of the oven was unknown but in the debris was a limestone vessel which may have been a mortar, but which did not appear to be worn internally [Lincolnshire History & Archaeology, 1983].
- 5.14 Copies of manuscript and published O.S. maps were obtained from the Lincolnshire Archives and from the Lincoln Local Studies Library. The earliest map consulted comprised an extract from a map of Rand and Fulnetby of the early 19th century. This

map shows the area of the development site as lying within a small enclosure (plot no. 113). At the northern end of this enclosure is a farmhouse and to the north of this the parish church. The boundaries of the development site have already become established by this time.

- 5.15 An extract from the Second Edition six inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1907 shows the development site within the same small enclosure with the farmhouse to the north. The same layout to the development site is featured on the subsequent extract from the Provisional Edition six inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1948 and on the 1:10,560 scale O.S. map of 1956. **Figure 2** shows the present layout of the development site.

6. Methodology

- 6.1 The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by Neville Hall MIFA at the development site on the 3rd and the 6th of August 2015. This comprised the continual archaeological monitoring and recording of an initial phase of mechanical ground reduction of the build footprint of the new garage and store along with a new associated access/driveway. This was followed by the mechanical excavation under archaeological supervision of ten stanchion bases comprising the foundations for the new garage and store. The mechanical ground reduction was carried out by a 14-ton 360° mechanical excavator that was fitted with a 1.20m wide toothless bucket, whilst the mechanical excavation of the ten stanchion bases was undertaken by an 8-ton 360° mechanical excavator that was fitted with a 1.0m wide toothless bucket.
- 6.2 Where necessary, surfaces were hand cleaned for examination and recording and the deposit sequence observed was recorded on standard *pro-forma* context recording sheets. A plan at a scale of 1:50 was compiled on site of the monitored groundworks, which is reproduced at a reduced scale of 1:100 on **Figure 4** of this report. A total of ten representative sections of the observed deposit sequence [designated as **Representative Sections 1-10**] were also compiled on site at a scale of 1:20. These are reproduced at this same scale on **Figure 5**. The locations of these various sections are also featured on **Figure 4**. A complimentary digital colour photographic record was also maintained, which is reproduced as **Plates 1-41, Appendix 1**. A list of contexts recorded is reproduced in **Appendix 2**.
- 6.3 All work was carried out according to the approved Specification and to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) standards and guidance for archaeological watching briefs.

7. Results [Figures 4-5; Appendix 1, Plates 1-41]

All of the groundworks pertaining to this development comprising an initial phase of mechanical ground reduction within the area of the new build footprint and the associated access along with the mechanical excavation of ten foundation stanchion bases for the new build were undertaken under archaeological supervision and were the subject of continuous archaeological monitoring and recording.

7.1 Initial Ground Reduction

- 7.1.1 The eastern portion of the new build area had already been disturbed to a certain extent by the site of a former Nissen hut which had been removed. The basal foundation of this structure comprising breeze blocks had been left *in situ* [**Plates 1 and 12**]. The remainder of the development site comprised a grassed area [**Plates 2-4**].

- 7.1.2 The area which had been assigned for the new build had already been set out prior to arrival. The total new build area measured 17.60m in length from east-west and 11.50m in width from north to south. The mechanical ground reduction excavations were undertaken by a 14-ton 360° mechanical excavator that was fitted with a 1.20m wide toothless bucket. This area of mechanical ground reduction was confined to the grassed portion of the new build area, whilst the eastern portion of this area which had been the site of the former Nissen hut was not reduced, but was left alone.
- 7.1.3 The ground reduction attained depths of 0.30m-0.35m below ground levels within the southern portion of the reduced area reaching maximum depths of 0.40m-0.50m below ground levels in the northern part of the reduced area [Plates 5-11]. This ground reduction removed much of a topsoil horizon (001) and in places reached the upper levels of an underlying buried soil or ploughsoil horizon (002).
- 7.1.4 To the north of the new build footprint, a further and second area was reduced to create a new access/driveway to the new garage and store, the extent of which is shown on Figure 4. The depth of ground reduction in this second area reached depths of between 0.20m-0.40m below ground levels and was confined to within the topsoil horizon (001) [Plates 13-18]. All newly exposed surfaces were walked over and were scanned for any surface finds. The deposit (002) yielded an assemblage of post-medieval pottery dating from the late 17th to the mid 19th centuries.

7.2 Stanchion Bases 1-10

- 7.2.1 Following the completion of ground reduction within the area of the new build footprint, a layer of hardcore was laid down within this area and the ten stanchion bases were set out [Plate 19]. **Stanchion Bases 1-5** were excavated in a line along the southern edge of the new build area [Plates 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30]. **Stanchion Bases 6-10** were excavated in a line along the corresponding northern edge of the new build area and parallel to the first line to the south [Plates 33, 35-36, 38 and 41]. No hardcore was laid down over the eastern portion of the new build area where the former Nissen hut had stood. **Stanchion Bases 5 and 6** were excavated through the site of this former structure.

7.2.2 Stanchion Base 1

Stanchion Base 1 was positioned within the south-western corner of the new build footprint and was excavated to a length of 1.10m, to a width of 1.10m and to a depth of 1.0m below the reduced levels [Plate 20]. These excavations extended through the remainder of the topsoil horizon (001), the buried soil/ploughsoil horizon (002) and into the underlying natural horizon of boulder clays (003), which extended to the base of this excavation. This deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Section 1** [Plate 21].

7.2.3 Stanchion Base 2

Stanchion Base 2 was situated to the east of **Stanchion Base 1** and was excavated to a length of 1.15m (from north-south), to a width of 1.0m (from east-west) and to a depth of 0.90m below the reduced levels. The same deposit sequence noted earlier was also identified within this excavation and was recorded within **Representative Section 2** [Plate 23].

7.2.4 Stanchion Base 3

Stanchion Base 3 was located to the east of **Stanchion Base 2** and was excavated to a length of 1.20m (from north-south), to a width of 1.10m (from east-west) and to a depth of 0.90m below the reduced levels. The same deposit sequence noted earlier was also

identified within this excavation and was recorded within **Representative Section 3 [Plate 25]**.

7.2.5 **Stanchion Base 4**

Stanchion Base 4 was positioned to the east of **Stanchion Base 3** and was excavated to a length of 1.20m (from north-south), to a width of 1.0m (from east-west) and to a depth of 1.10m below the reduced levels. The same deposit sequence noted earlier was also identified within this excavation and was recorded within **Representative Section 4 [Plate 27]**. This stanchion base was excavated within the area of the site of the former Nissen hut.

7.2.6 **Stanchion Base 5**

Stanchion Base 5 was located at the south-eastern corner of the new build area and to the east of **Stanchion Base 4**. **Stanchion Base 5** was excavated to a length of 1.25m in length (from north-south), to a width of 1.10m (from east-west) and to a depth of 1.10m below the reduced levels. The same deposit sequence noted earlier was also identified within this excavation and was recorded within **Representative Section 5 [Plate 29]**. The line of a 19th century red ceramic drain was identified traversing this excavation. **Stanchion Base 5** was also excavated through the site of the former Nissen hut which had stood here. This stanchion base was excavated within the area of the site of the former Nissen hut.

7.2.7 **Stanchion Base 6**

Stanchion Base 6 was positioned at the north-eastern corner of the new build area and to the north of **Stanchion Base 5**. **Stanchion Base 6** was excavated to a length of 1.10m (from north-south), to a width of 1.0m (from east-west) and to a depth of 1.20m below the reduced levels **[Plate 31]**. The same deposit sequence noted earlier was also identified within this excavation and was recorded within **Representative Section 6 [Plate 32]**. **Stanchion Base 6** was also excavated through the site of the former Nissen hut which had stood here.

7.2.8 **Stanchion Base 7**

Stanchion Base 7 was located to the west of **Stanchion Base 6** and was excavated to a length of 1.30m (from north-south), to a width of 1.20m (from east-west) and to a depth of 1.40m below the reduced levels. The same deposit sequence noted earlier was also identified within this excavation and was recorded within **Representative Section 7 [Plate 34]**. This excavation also extended through part of the modern breeze block foundations of the former Nissen hut which had stood here.

7.2.9 **Stanchion Base 8**

Stanchion Base 8 was situated to the west of **Stanchion Base 7** and was excavated to a length of 1.30m (from north-south), to a width of 1.10m (from east-west) and to a depth of 1.0m below the reduced levels. The same deposit sequence noted earlier was also identified within this excavation and was recorded within **Representative Section 8 [Plate 37]**.

7.2.10 **Stanchion Base 9**

Stanchion Base 9 was located to the west of **Stanchion Base 8** and was excavated to a length of 1.20m (from north-south), to a width of 1.0m (from east-west) and to a depth of 1.0m below the reduced levels. The topsoil horizon (**001**) was absent from the deposit

sequence which was recorded in this excavation within **Representative Section 9 [Plate 39]**.

7.2.11 **Stanchion Base 10**

Stanchion Base 10 was positioned at the north-western corner of the new build area, to the west of **Stanchion Base 9** and to the north of **Stanchion Base 1**. **Stanchion Base 10** was excavated to a length of 1.0m, to a width of 1.0m and to a depth of 0.90m below the reduced levels. The topsoil horizon (**001**) was absent from the deposit sequence which was recorded in this excavation within **Representative Section 10 [Plate 40]**.

8. Discussion and Conclusions

- 8.1 The groundworks pertaining to this development which consisted of an initial phase of mechanical ground reduction of part of the new build area along with an associated new access/driveway followed by the mechanical excavation of the ten foundation stanchion bases for the new garage and store were undertaken under archaeological supervision and were continually monitored and recorded.
- 8.2 Overall, the groundworks programme identified a simple deposit sequence which consisted of a topsoil horizon, a buried soil or ploughsoil horizon and an underlying natural horizon of boulder clays. This deposit sequence was recorded within a total of ten representative sections during the excavation of the corresponding ten foundation stanchion bases. An assemblage of post-medieval pottery dating from the late 17th to the mid 19th centuries was recovered from the buried soil or ploughsoil horizon during the initial mechanical ground reduction.
- 8.3 This archaeological monitoring did not identify any archaeological activity on this site.
- 8.4 No archaeological activity which could be associated with the nearby scheduled deserted medieval settlement of Rand or with the postulated line of the Roman road to the north were identified during the course of this archaeological monitoring.

9. Effectiveness of Methodology and Confidence Rating

- 9.1 The methodology chosen clearly demonstrated the absence of archaeological activity and the nature of the deposit sequence on this site; while providing sufficient time to record the deposit sequence observed. A more detailed level of archaeological assessment and investigation clearly would not have been necessary. It is considered that the implemented methodology was sufficient to ensure the absence of archaeological activity and the nature of the deposit sequence present within the area of the development site with a high degree of confidence.

10. Acknowledgements

- 10.1 Thanks are gratefully extended to Mr. Jim Grundy of the JHG Planning Consultancy and his client - Mr Carl Ingall for commissioning this work. Thanks are also extended to Ms Louise Jennings of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and to the staff of the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record, the Lincoln Local Studies Library and the Lincolnshire Archives for their kind assistance.

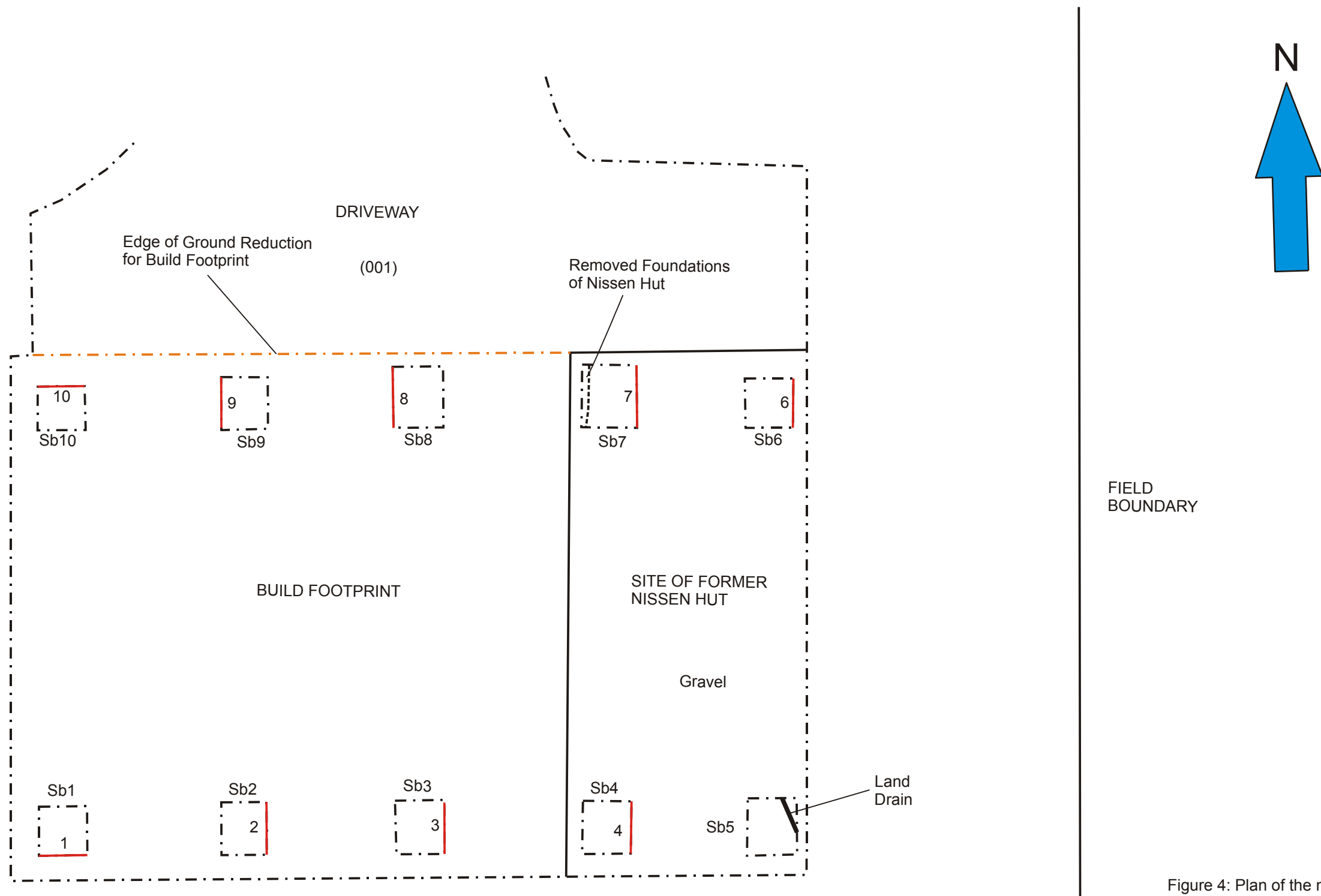


Figure 4: Plan of the monitored groundworks showing the location of Representative Sections 1-10 at a scale of 1:100

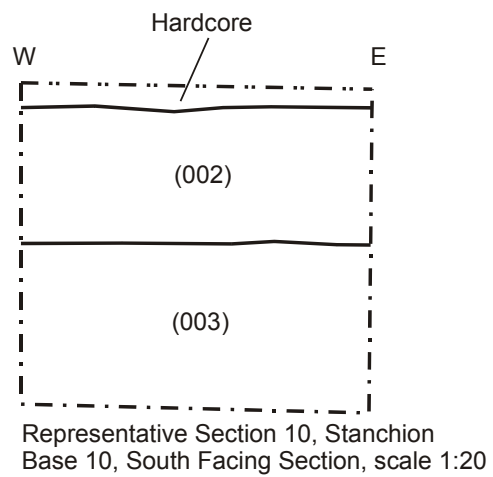
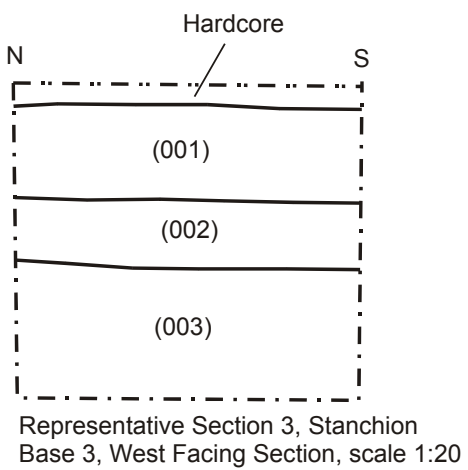
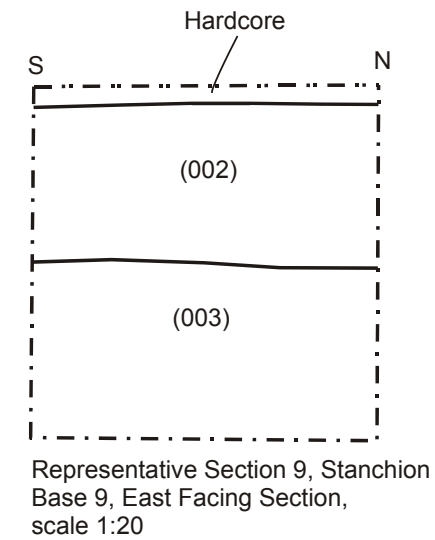
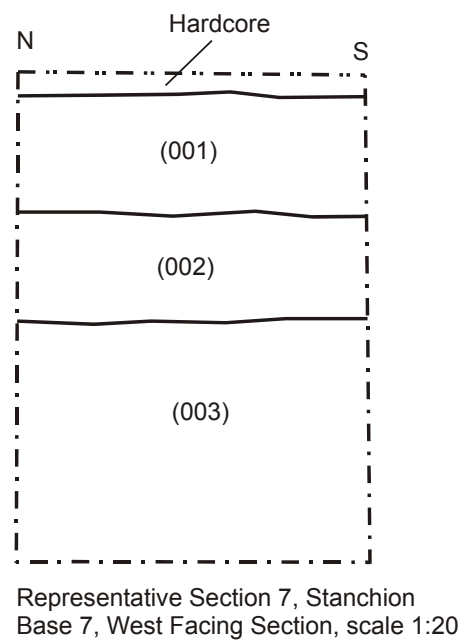
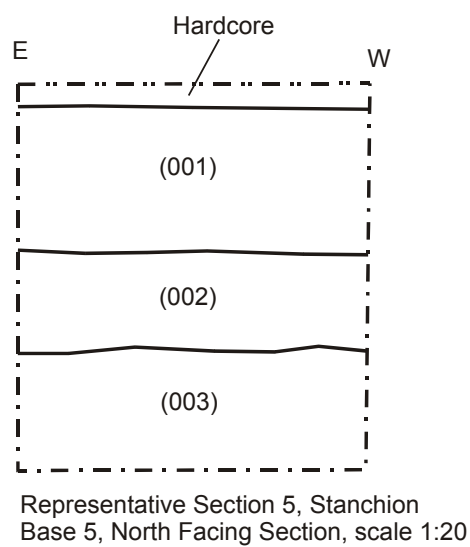
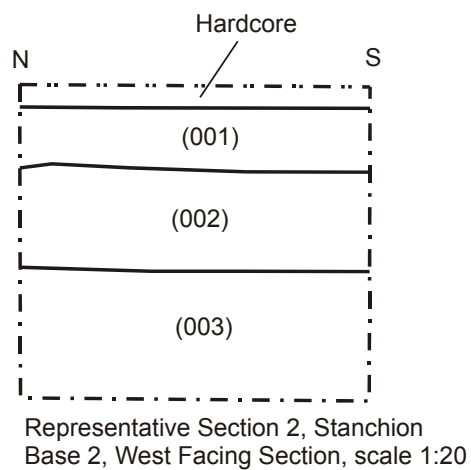
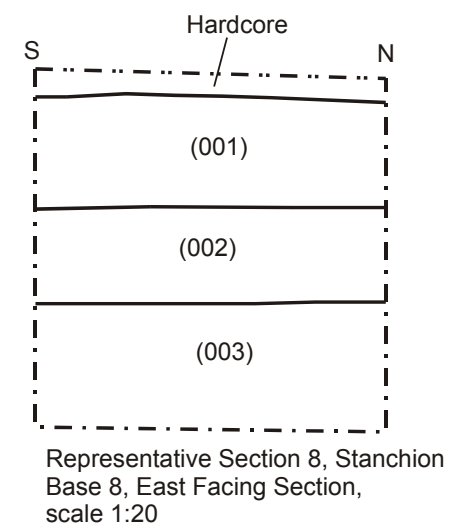
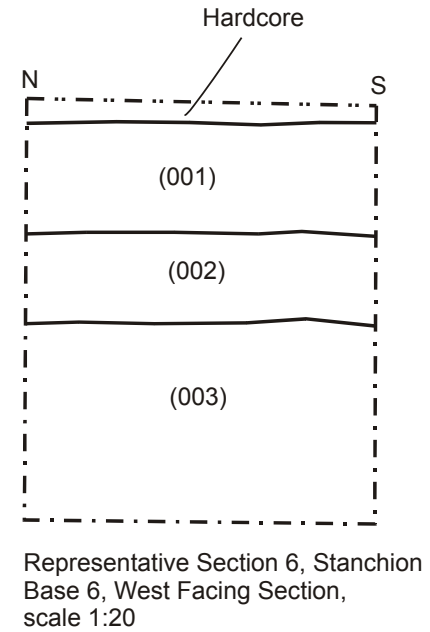
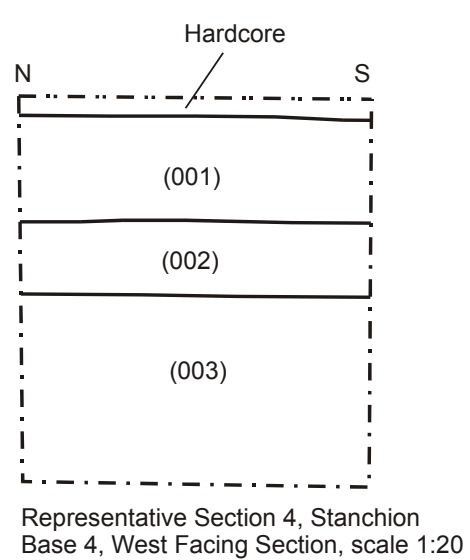
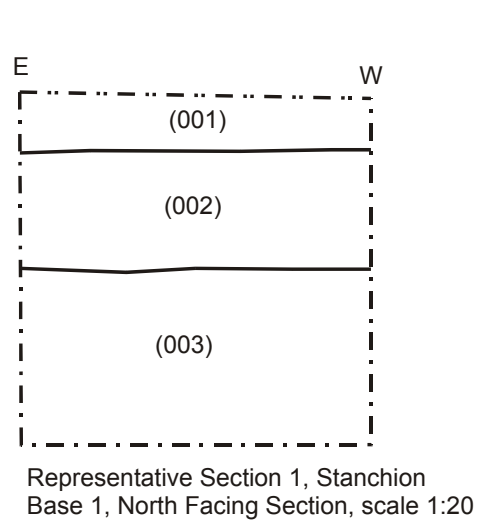


Figure 5: Representative Sections 1-10 at a scale of 1:20

11. Bibliography

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Appendix 1: Plates

I(initial Ground Reduction



Plate 1: View of the site of a former Nissen hut, from the south



Plate 2: Pre-groundworks, from the west



Plate 3: Pre-groundworks, from the north



Plate 4: Pre-groundworks, from the south-east



Plate 5: Ground reduction, from the south-east



Plate 6: Ground reduction, from the south-east



Plate 7: Ground reduction, from the south-east



Plate 10: Ground reduction, from the south-east



Plate 8: Ground reduction, from the south-east



Plate 11: Ground reduction, from the south-east



Plate 9: Ground reduction, from the south-east



Plate 12: View of the site of a former Nissen hut showing line of foundations, from the south



Plate 13: Ground reduction, from the south-east



Plate 16: Ground reduction, from the south-east



Plate 14: Ground reduction, from the south-east



Plate 17: Ground reduction, from the south-east



Plate 15: Ground reduction, from the south-east



Plate 18: Completed ground reduction, from the north-west

Stanchion Bases 1-10



Plate 19: Pre-excitation, from the south-east



Plate 20: Excavation of **Stanchion Base 1**, from the east



Plate 21: Section 1, **Stanchion Base 1**, from the north



Plate 22: Excavation of the Stanchion Bases, from the south-east



Plate 23: Section 2, Stanchion Base 2, from the west



Plate 25: Section 3, Stanchion Base 3, from the west



Plate 24: Excavation of the Stanchion Bases, from the west



Plate 26: Excavation of the Stanchion Bases, from the south-east



Plate 27: Section 4, Stanchion Base 4, from the west



Plate 29: Section 5, Stanchion Base 5, from the north



Plate 28: Excavation of the Stanchion Bases, from the south-east



Plate 30: Excavation of the Stanchion Bases, from the west



Plate 31: Excavation of **Stanchion Base 6**, from the north



Plate 32: Section 6, **Stanchion Base 6**, from the west



Plate 33: Excavation of the Stanchion Bases, from the west



Plate 34: Section 7, **Stanchion Base 7**, from the west



Plate 35: Excavation of the Stanchion Bases, from the west



Plate 37: Section 8, Stanchion Base 8, from the east



Plate 36: Excavation of the Stanchion Bases, from the west



Plate 38: Excavation of the Stanchion Bases, from the west



Plate 39: Section 9, Stanchion Base 9,
from the east



Plate 41: Completed excavations,
from the south-east



Plate 40: Section 10, Stanchion Base
10, from the south

Appendix 2: List of Contexts

- 001** Topsoil horizon. Friable, mid orange brown sandy silt with frequent small-medium angular stones & flint fragments & occasional small chalk fragments & small brick/tile fragments. Above **(002)**. Recorded in **Representative Sections 1-8**. Depth - 0.42m.
- 002** Buried soil or ploughsoil horizon. Soft, mid orange brown silty clay with frequent small-medium angular stones & flint fragments & small chalk fragments & flecking & small fragments of brick & charcoal and flecking. An assemblage of pottery dating from the 17th-19th centuries was recovered from this deposit. Below **(001)** and above **(003)**. Recorded in **Representative Sections 1-10**. Depth - 0.44m.
- 003** Natural horizon of boulder clays. Soft, mid grey brown silty clay with light blue gleying 60%, which increased with depth, occasional small spreads of gravel, Occasional small angular stones & chalk fragments. Below **(002)**. Recorded in **Representative Sections 1-10**. Depth - >0.69m.

Appendix 3: The Archive

The archive consists of:

Three context records

One site plan at a scale of 1:50 of the monitored groundworks on one sheet of drawing film

Ten section drawings at a scale of 1:20 on one sheet of drawing film

One context register

One photographic register

All records are currently held at:

38 Finningley Road

Lincoln

LN6 0UP

And will be deposited in due course at:

The Collection

Danes Terrace

Lincoln

LN2 1LP

Under the accession number **LCNCC: 2015.142** and the site code **CLRA15**

site	context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	part	action	description	date
clra 15	002	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	fine orange sandy	large bowl	1	1	130	rim	retain	int mid brown glaze	18th to mid 19th
clra 15	002	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	fine orange-red sandy	large bowl	2	1	127	rim	retain	int mid brown glaze	18th to mid 19th
clra 15	002	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	fine orange sandy	jar	1	1	47	rim	retain	int & ext mid brown glaze	18th to mid 19th
clra 15	002	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	coarse orange	large bowl	3	1	205	base & BS	retain	int & ext orange-red slip;int dark brown fe flecked glaze;knife trimmed	18th to mid 19th
clra 15	002	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	coarse orange	large bowl	9	1	350	base & BS	retain	int & ext red slip;int very dark brown fe flecked glaze;knife trimmed basal	18th to mid 19th
clra 15	002	LERTH	Late earthenwares	fine orange	?	1	1	3	base	retain	flake;probably BL/BERTH	late 17th to 19th
clra 15	002	BL	Black-glazed wares	fine orange-red sandy	large bowl	1	1	39	rim	retain	int glaze over red slip	18th to mid 19th
clra 15	002	BL	Black-glazed wares	fine orange	large bowl	1	1	68	rim	retain	int glaze	18th to mid 19th
clra 15	002	BL	Black-glazed wares	coarse orange	large bowl	2	1	150	rim	retain	int misfired glaze over orange slip	18th to mid 19th
clra 15	002	BL	Black-glazed wares	fine orange sandy	large bowl	1	1	8	BS	retain	int glaze	18th to mid 19th
clra 15	002	BL	Black-glazed wares	fine orange sandy	large jar/bowl	1	1	10	BS	retain	int glaze	18th to mid 19th
clra 15	002	BL	Black-glazed wares	fine orange-red sandy	?	1	1	2	BS	retain	int glaze	late 17th to mid 19th
clra 15	002	BL	Black-glazed wares	fine orange-red sandy	?	1	1	3	BS	retain	int glaze	late 17th to mid 19th

Appendix 4: The Pottery by Jane Young

Appendix 5: Photographic Register

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

Camera No.	Date Loaded / /	Time Loaded :	Comments		B&W Col. Digi. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A		
	INITIAL GROUND REDUCTION				
1	View of the site of a former Mission hut	S		3/5/15	CLRAIS
2	Pre-groundworks	W		3/5/15	CLRAIS
3	" "	N		" "	"
4	" "	SE		" "	"
5	Ground reduction	"		" "	"
6	" "	"		" "	"
7	" "	"		" "	"
8	" "	"		" "	"
9	" "	"		" "	"
10	" "	"		" "	"
11	" "	"		" "	"
12	View of the site of a former Mission hut showing line of Foundations	S		" "	"
13	Ground reduction	SE		3/5/15	CLRAIS
14	" "	"		" "	"
15	" "	"		" "	"
16	" "	"		" "	"
17	" "	"		" "	"
18	Completed ground reduction	NW		" "	"
	STANCHION BASES 1-10				
19	Pre-excavation	SE		6/5/15	CLRAIS
20	Excavation of Stanchion Base 1	E		" "	"
21	Section 1, Stanchion Base 1	N		6/5/15	CLRAIS

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

Camera No.	Date Loaded / /	Time Loaded :	Comments		B&W Col. Digi. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A		
22	Excavation of the Stanchion Bases	SE		11/6/15	CLRAIS
23	Section 2, Stanchion Base 2	W		11/6/15	CLRAIS
24	Excavation of the Stanchion Bases	W		11/6/15	CLRAIS
25	Section 3, Stanchion Base 3	W		11/6/15	CLRAIS
26	Excavation of the Stanchion Bases	SE		11/6/15	CLRAIS
27	Section 4, Stanchion Base 4	W		11/6/15	CLRAIS
28	Excavation of the Stanchion Bases	SE		11/6/15	CLRAIS
29	Section 5, Stanchion Base 5	N		11/6/15	CLRAIS
30	Excavation of the Stanchion Bases	W		11/6/15	CLRAIS
31	Excavation of Stanchion Base 6	N		11/6/15	CLRAIS
32	Section 6, Stanchion Base 6	W		11/6/15	CLRAIS
33	Excavation of	W		11/6/15	CLRAIS

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

[illegible]

Appendix 6: OASIS Summary Sheet

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Church Farm, Church Lane, Rand, Lincolnshire - Neville Hall MIFA

OASIS ID - nevilleh1-224724

Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
View 1	1	Neville Hall	nevillehallmifa@gmail.com	25 September 2015

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?	Yes	Grey literature report filename/s	Sent by other means
Boundary file submitted?	No	Boundary filename	
HER signed off?		NMR signed off?	

[Upload images](#)
[Upload boundary file](#)
[Request record re-opened](#)
[Printable version](#)

Email Lincolnshire HER about this OASIS record

OASIS:

Please e-mail Historic England for OASIS help and advice

© ADS 1996-2015 Created by Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham, email Last modified Thursday 13 August 2015

Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/formctl.cfm?oid=nevilleh1-224724> for this page

Appendix 7: Specification for Archaeological Monitoring

**Specification for Archaeological Monitoring & Recording at
Church Farm, Church Lane,
Rand, Lincolnshire.**

**Prepared for Mr. Jim Grundy of the JHG Planning Consultancy on
behalf of his client - Mr. Carl Ingall**

National Grid Reference: TF 1073 7892
Site Code: CLRA15
Accession No: LCNCC: 2015.142
Planning Reference: 132429

**Prepared by Neville Hall MIFA, Freelance Field Archaeologist &
Consultant**

July 2015

S Non-technical summary

- S1 A scheme of works comprising archaeological monitoring and recording is required during the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new garage and store at Church Farm, Church Lane, Rand, Lincolnshire.*
- S2 The development site is situated within an area of high archaeological potential with the scheduled remains of the medieval settlement of Rand lying to the immediate east and north. The postulated line of the Roman road from Burgh le Marsh to Lincoln may also extend to the immediate north of this site. The specific objectives of the project will be to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures or finds associated with the scheduled medieval settlement of Rand and with the Roman road including in particular any associated roadside archaeological activity.*
- S3 The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the groundworks stage of development, which will comprise the mechanical excavation of the foundations and services for the new garage and store. Any archaeological features, structures and/or deposits will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- S4 On the completion of the monitoring, a report will be produced detailing the results of the archaeological investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This document comprises a specification or a written scheme of investigation for archaeological monitoring and recording at Church Farm, Church Lane, Rand, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 1073 7892.

2. Site location [Figures 1 and 2]

- 2.1 The development site is situated at Church Farm and on the northern frontage of Church Lane. The development site is located within the historic core of the modern settlement of Rand, at National Grid Reference TF 1073 7892, and at a height of approximately 25mAOD. The village of Rand is located approximately 2.5km to the north-west of Wragby. The village of Rand is situated within the modern civil parish of the same name and in the administrative district of West Lindsey, county of Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 The development site is situated within an undulating upland area of the Lincolnshire Wolds. The area of the development site is situated on fine loamy over clayey soils of the Beccles I Series, which have developed on chalky glacial till deposits and Amphill and Kimmeridge Clays of the Upper Jurassic.

3. Planning background [Figure 3]

- 3.1 This document comprises a Specification or a written scheme of works for archaeological monitoring and recording, which is to be maintained during the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new garage and store at Church Farm, Church Lane, Rand, Lincolnshire, (Planning Reference: 132429).

4. Historical and Archaeological Background

- 4.1 Background research sources were consulted at the Lincolnshire Archives, the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) and the Lincoln Local Studies Library. A search of the Lincolnshire HER was conducted within a 1.0km radius of the centre of the development site.

- 4.2 The line of a Roman road is known to survive as earthworks to the west of the development site and the line of this feature is shown on modern 1:10,000 scale O.S. maps of this area (HER 50160). The earthworks feature as an earthwork bank and agger standing for a height of 0.60m and occur to a length of 0.25km. This feature is part of the Roman road from Burgh le Marsh to Lincoln.

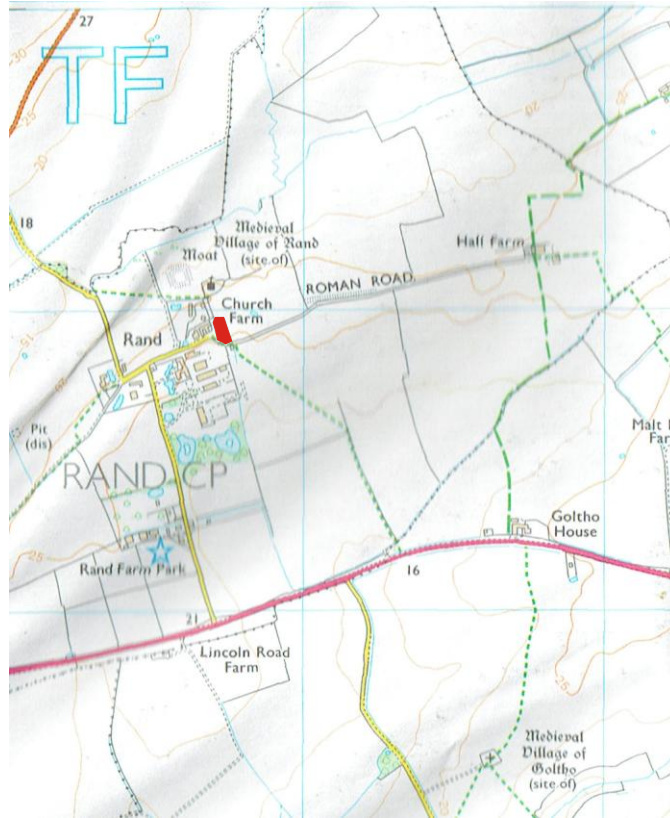


Figure 1: Site location at scale 1:25,000. The site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

- 4.3 At the Domesday Survey of AD1086, the manor of Rand or *Rande* was held by Erneis of Buron. The place name itself has a topographical origin and is derived from the Old English *Rand* or 'edge, border, bank or boundary' hence the 'place at the edge, border, bank or boundary'. At the Lindsey Survey of c.AD1115, Geoffrey son of Payne held six carucates of land in *Randa* and Fulnetby in the Wapentake of Wraggoe.
- 4.4 The medieval settlement of Rand includes a moated manorial site to the north-west of the parish church (HER 54189). The earthwork remains of this settlement are scheduled as an ancient monument and lie to the immediate north and east of the development site. This settlement with the remains of its open fields survive as a series of substantial earthworks which have been the product a detailed archaeological survey by the RCHME in 1991 (HER ELI588). The survey included the settlement, the moated site, the site of a watermill and fishponds all of medieval date which are discussed below. The scheduled area includes the medieval settlement remains along with associated ridge and furrow. The ridge and furrow is closely spaced and aligned from north east-south west (HER 55423). In the 11th century AD, Rand was documented as a manor of Wragby, but during the late 12th century a separate manor was established here. During this period, the population of the settlement increased and a planned expansion took place, while part of the area of the earlier settlement was enclosed within the manorial complex. From the

late 15th century onwards, the settlement population began to decline, probably due to enclosure for sheep pasture. By 1563, there were only seven households in the village and by the early 19th century, just one household. The remains of the medieval settlement survive as a series of substantial earthworks of house platforms and holloways. The buried remains of the earliest part of this settlement lie around the parish church. The core of this settlement lies along a natural ridge orientated from east-west. From the south side of the churchyard a broad linear depression extends eastwards along this ridge. This was the principal holloway of the settlement. Rectangular enclosures are ranged along both sides of the holloway and represent house plots within which raised platforms and depressions indicate the buried remains of buildings and yards. The enclosures on the north side of the holloway are bounded to the rear by a long linear bank that runs roughly parallel to this holloway; adjacent to the north is an area of ridge and furrow cultivation representing the only complete furlong surviving from the large open fields which formerly surrounded the medieval settlement. A further holloway runs southwards from the main holloway to the south-east where further house plots and holloways represent a further phase of settlement expansion associated with the late medieval period. The enclosures in this south-easternmost part include settlement remains of post-medieval date.

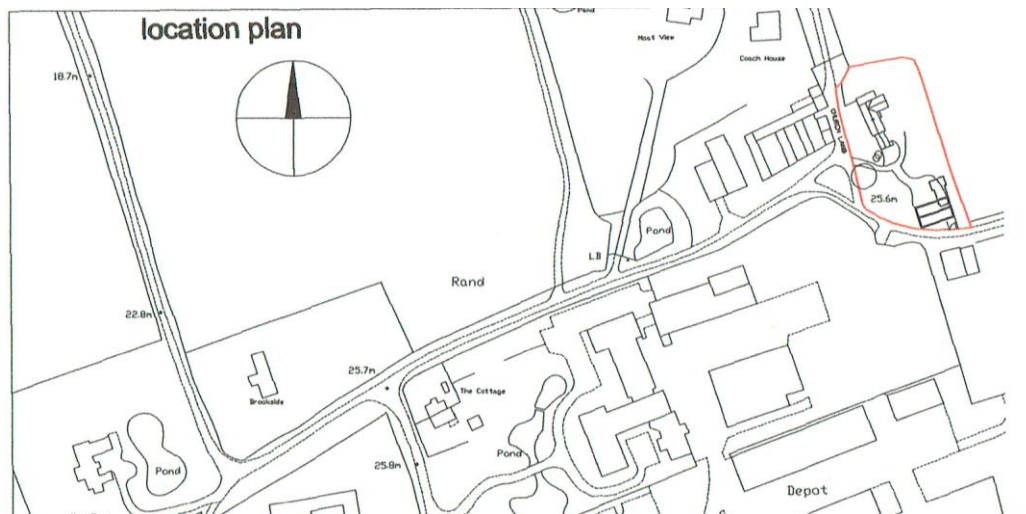


Figure 2: Site location at an original scale of 1:2,500, (not to scale), (extract from Architect's plan). The site is shown outlined in red.

- 4.5 A substantial moated manorial site of medieval date occurs to the north-west of the parish church (HER 54190). This site is part of the scheduled medieval settlement. A manor is first documented here in AD1153. The moat is broad and about 2m in depth with the water being let into the site at its south-eastern corner. There is a pronounced bank and ditch to the north-east which is under pasture. Breaks occurring at the north-western corner and in the centre of the northern side were presumably controlled by wooden sluices. On the enclosed central platform, which measures approximately 35m square, are slight traces of the earthworks of the principal buildings including those of the medieval manor house first established in the late 12th century AD. At the south-eastern corner of the moat are the remains of an inlet leat, taking the form of a linear depression which runs into the moat from the north-western corner of the churchyard.

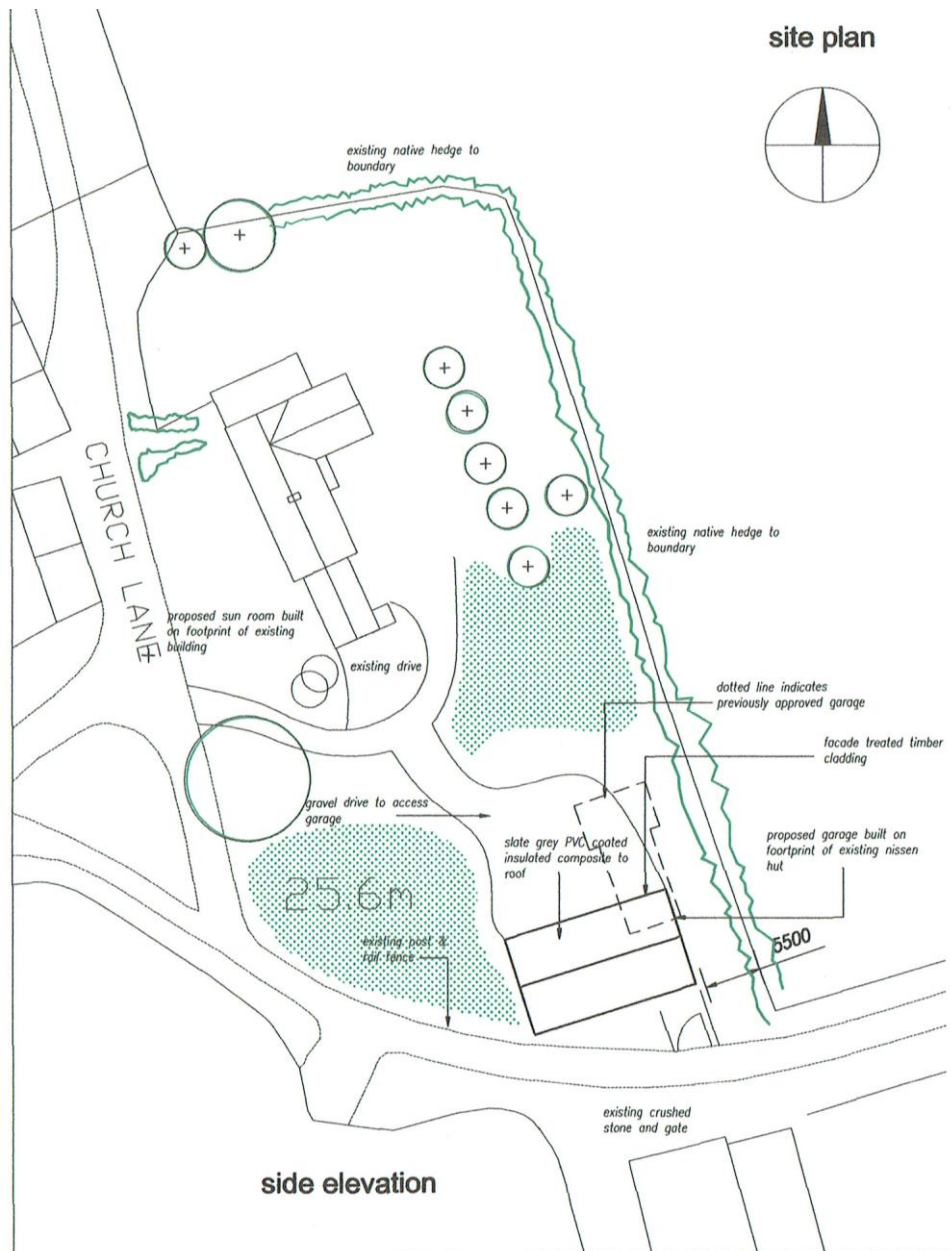


Figure 3: Plan of the proposed layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:500, (not to scale), (extract from Architect's plan).

- 4.6 Also included within this scheduled area and to the south of the moated manorial site are a flight of four small and irregularly shaped fishponds of medieval date that are carefully graded in level with the highest to the east and an outlet at the north-west (HER 51215).
- 4.7 Both the moated site and the fishponds lie within a large rectangular enclosure, the northern part of which is subdivided by ditches and banks into a series of smaller enclosures representing paddocks and gardens; traces of ridge and furrow cultivation within these enclosures indicate that the manorial complex was laid out over earlier arable fields. A long linear mound along its north-eastern boundary is thought to represent the remains of a rabbit warren; while the board linear ditch which forms the northern boundary of the complex, retained by a broad outer bank, is thought to represent

a mill leat associated with a former manorial windmill. The whole manorial complex dates from the late 12th or early 13th centuries. Adjacent to the east of these remains are those of the early settlement, which extend to both north and south of the parish church; a ditch separates these from an area of ridge and furrow adjacent to the north. This area of settlement and cultivation remains, bounded on the east and south by holloways and on the north by a stream is believed to have been abandoned in the 13th century and enclosed within an extension to the manorial complex, which also included the parish church and churchyard.

- 4.8 Also included within this scheduled area and approximately 30m to the north-east of the moated site is a possible pillow mound of possible medieval date comprising a long bank of approximately 1m in height with an additional long mound at its southern end (HER 50487). This is perhaps a former rabbit warren.
- 4.9 Also included within this scheduled area and to the north of the moated site is the probable site of a medieval watermill (HER 51213). This is represented by a deep linear ditch that runs parallel to a stream and which may have been the mill leat. The close between the present stream and the parish boundary was known as Mill Croft in 1842.
- 4.10 Also included within this scheduled area and to the south-east of the parish church are the possible remains of a medieval manorial dovecote (HER 51214). The site is marked by a circular shaped embankment with stone foundations and an apparent entrance to the north.
- 4.11 The Grade II* listed parish church, which is dedicated to St. Oswald is situated to the north of the development site (HER 50159). The church consists of a west tower, a nave with a north vestry and a chancel. The church is of 12th century date with 13th and 14th century alterations. The chancel arch is Early English and was heavily restored in the 19th century. The nave was rebuilt in c.1820 and the chancel was mostly rebuilt in 1862. The west tower is of mid 14th century date. The north vestry is of 19th century construction.
- 4.12 Two sherds of medieval pottery were found during the course of a site walkover survey of the proposed route of the Holton-cum-Bickering to Welton Gathering Centre Pipeline and to the south of the development site in 2003 (HER 54904). A further sherd of medieval pottery along with a fragment of medieval roof tile were found during the course of this same site walkover survey in 2003 to the south and to the south-east of the development site respectively (HER 54903 and 54905).
- 4.13 There have other previous archaeological investigations within the search area. An archaeological excavation was carried out in 1982 at the parish church in advance of reflooring in the nave (HER ELI113). This excavation led to the discovery of earlier phases of the church. There was a north aisle to the church which was demolished in 1783, when the church was described as being in a ruinous state. This archaeological excavation revealed its north wall and the bases of pillars which lay hidden under the present north wall of the nave. A pillar capital of mid 12th century date has been found in the churchyard that may have originally come from the north aisle arcade. No evidence was found during this excavation for a corresponding south aisle. Underneath the arcade pillar bases were the limestone footings for an earlier north nave wall. These were found along the present line of the west end of the chancel and the south aisle wall forming the outline of a nave which pre-dated the north aisle and which dated to the 11th century. Although on the same alignment as the modern nave, this earlier nave was shorter at its west end. Also here were the massive foundations for a west tower which lay to the east of the standing tower and under the west end of the present nave. A further set of sandstone foundations were found lying within the limestone footings representing an even earlier nave. However, later burials had destroyed much of the earlier structure.

Two burials were also found which pre-dated the sandstone foundations and hinted at the possibility of an even earlier church of which no other trace existed. The discovery of a large domestic oven at the eastern end of the present nave provided evidence for activity on the site prior to its use for religious purposes. The date of the oven was unknown but in the debris was a limestone vessel which may have been a mortar, but which did not appear to be worn internally.

- 4.14 Copies of manuscript and published O.S. maps were obtained from the Lincolnshire Archives and from the Lincoln Local Studies Library. The earliest map consulted comprised an extract from a map of Rand and Fulnetby of the early 19th century. This map shows the area of the development site as lying within a small enclosure (plot no. 113). At the northern end of this enclosure is a farmhouse and to the north of this the parish church. The boundaries of the development site have already become established by this time.
- 4.15 An extract from the Second Edition six inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1907 shows the development site within the same small enclosure with the farmhouse to the north. The same layout to the development site is featured on the subsequent extract from the Provisional Edition six inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1948 and on the 1:10,560 scale O.S. map of 1956. **Figure 2** shows the present layout of the development site.

5. Aims and objectives of the project

- 5.1 The aims of the project are the **continual** archaeological monitoring of all site groundworks during the construction stage of development, which will comprise the mechanical excavation of the foundations and services for the new garage and store dwelling.

- 5.2 The objectives of the project are:

To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the area of the development site.

To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.

To allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits.

- 5.3 The development site is situated within an area of high archaeological potential with the scheduled remains of the medieval settlement of Rand lying to the immediate east and north. The postulated line of the Roman road from Burgh le Marsh to Lincoln may also extend to the immediate north of this site. The specific objectives of the project will be to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures or finds associated with the scheduled medieval settlement of Rand and with the Roman road including in particular any associated roadside archaeological activity.

6. Methodology

- 6.1 The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the groundworks phase of development, and will include the **continual monitoring** of the mechanical excavation of the foundations and services for the new residential dwelling, and of any other ground disturbance. The mechanical excavations will be undertaken using a toothless bucket.
- 6.2 All work will be carried out according to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IfA) standards, and will be under the management of a Member of the IfA (MIFA).

- 6.3 All work will be undertaken following all statutory Health and Safety requirements and legislation in operation at the time of the monitoring.
- 6.4 A Risk Assessment will be prepared for the site.
- 6.5 All mechanical excavations will be undertaken under archaeological supervision, utilising a machine of sufficient power and using a toothless bucket.
- 6.6 Stripped areas and trench sections will be continually observed to identify any archaeological features and/or deposits which may be exposed.
- 6.7 Section drawings at a scale of 1:10 will be made of any archaeological features identified in the course of the groundworks, including representative sections of trenches at appropriate intervals. These will be related to a site plan drawing at a scale of 1:50, which may also record archaeological features and/or deposits identified. Any significant archaeological features in plan will also be recorded at a scale of 1:20.
- 6.8 Written descriptions detailing the nature of archaeological features and/or deposits encountered will be compiled on pro-forma context record sheets.
- 6.9 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for further analysis. All relevant finds will be ordered into an archive. Most modern material will not be retained, although notes will be made of the appropriate context. An appropriate sample of materials such as ceramic building materials will be made.
- 6.10 Any and all artefacts found during the monitoring and thought to come under the provisions of the *Treasure Act* (1996), will be removed from the site to a secure location, and will be promptly reported to the appropriate local coroner's office and to Lincolnshire Portable Antiquities Scheme.
- 6.11 Throughout the monitoring a digital photographic record will be compiled, and will comprise an overview of the site prior to work starting, and during as well as after completion of the work, and will include any excavated features, sections and other relevant details that aid interpretation.
- 6.12 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ*, and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Proper respect will be accorded to these remains, which will be cleaned to allow positive identification. Should removal be required, the appropriate Ministry of Justice Licence will be obtained prior to the removal of the remains. In addition, any remains will be reported to the local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.
- 6.13 The fieldwork will be undertaken by Neville Hall MIFA. Additional personnel may be appointed if required.

7. Post-fieldwork methodology

- 7.1 On the completion of the fieldwork, all of the written, drawn and photographic records produced by the archaeological monitoring will be checked, ordered, labelled (where appropriate) and catalogued to compile a distinctive site archive.
- 7.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which there were recovered. They will also be ordered into (and form part of) the site archive.
- 7.3 An assessment of significant finds will be made in light of general site information.

- 7.4 Any finds requiring specialist treatment and/or conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at The Collection, Lincoln, and in consultation with the relevant curator.
- 7.5 The site archive will be examined to enable the determination of various phases of activity on the site.
- 7.6 Relevant finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

8. Monitoring arrangements

- 8.1 Provision will be made for the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team (on behalf of West Lindsey District Council, the Local Planning Authority) to monitor the works during the fieldwork stage and any other aspect of the archaeological project as required including the post fieldwork analysis and report preparation stages of the project.
- 8.2 It is understood that the groundworks programme and hence the archaeological monitoring will begin as soon as possible following the agreement of this document with the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team. A period of not less than fourteen days notice will be given to the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team of the start date of this groundworks programme.
- 8.3 All aspects of the archaeological programme will be undertaken in accordance with this project specification.
- 7.4 Any variation to the project programme in terms of works or recording on or off site will be fully discussed and agreed with the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team.
- 8.5 Arrangements will be made for the representative of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team for access to the site to undertake monitoring visits, and such visits will be accounted for in the final report preparation.
- 8.6 The Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team shall be kept fully informed of any unexpected or unforeseen discoveries made during the course of the archaeological monitoring and recording programme.

9. Archive preparation and deposition

- 9.1 The documentation and records generated by the archaeological monitoring will be sorted and ordered in the format acceptable to The Collection, Lincoln, and to the standards and requirements as laid out in their Guide Book.
- 9.2 A unique accession number will be obtained from The Collection for the site archive.
- 9.3 It is anticipated that the archive will be deposited at The Collection, Lincoln by April 2016.

10. Reporting procedures

- 10.1 A report detailing the findings of the archaeological monitoring will be completed within three months after the finalisation of the fieldwork. Any delays will be related to the relevant authorities.
- 10.2 The report will consist of:

A title page, with project name and location, national grid reference, planning reference, site code, accession number, client name, author and date;

A contents page listing report sections, illustrations and appendices;

A non-technical summary of the results of the monitoring;

An introduction, site description and location;

Planning background to the project;

A section on the archaeological and historical background to the project;

A description of the methodology used in the project;

A section describing the results of the monitoring;

A section on the discussion and results of the project including a consideration of the findings of the project in a local and regional context;

A consideration of the effectiveness of the project methodology and a confidence rating of the results;

Illustrations including plans showing monitored areas, all archaeological features and sections thereof (including trench sections); and

Appendices comprising appropriate photographs of the site and of specific and significant archaeological features and representative sections and a list of contexts, and any specialist reports on finds from the site.

An electronic copy of the report will be deposited with the OASIS project (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/index.cfm>.

11. Publication and dissemination

- 11.1 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the clients, the local curator (on behalf of the local planning authority), West Lindsey District Council and with the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record (including a digital copy in a .pdf format).
- 11.2 A note will be placed in 'Lincolnshire History and Archaeology' describing the results.
- 11.3 The deposition of the site archive will be in accordance with guidelines outlined in the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (LCC, 2013).
- 11.4 Should the results of the archaeological investigation merit it, a note will also be placed in appropriate national journals e.g. *Medieval Archaeology*.

12. Other factors (including contingency)

- 12.1 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team.
- 12.2 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation, additional financial resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.

- 12.3 Any additional financial contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and the client.

13. Variations to the proposed scheme

- 13.1 Variations to the proposed scheme will only be made following written confirmation with the archaeological curator.

14. Resources

- 14.1 The monitoring will be undertaken by Neville Hall using standard archaeological field techniques.
- 14.2 Should additional personnel be required, prior approval of the personnel will be sought from the local planning authority archaeologist prior to appointment.
- 14.3 Post-excavation analysis will be undertaken by Neville Hall and where available specialist analysis from:-

Jane Young	Medieval and Post-medieval Ceramics
Ian Rowlandson	Iron Age and Roman Ceramics
Val Fryer	Environmental
Carol Allen	Neolithic and Bronze Age
Malin Holst	Osteoarchaeology
Jane Cowgill	Metallurgy

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

15. Insurance statement

- 15.1 Public indemnity of £2,000,000 and private indemnity insurance of £250,000 with Towergate Insurance.

16. Copyright

- 16.1 Copyright will remain that of the author. Licence will be given to the client to present any reports, copyright of the author, to the planning authority in good faith of satisfactory settlement of account.

17. Ownership

- 17.1 It will be asked of the client, at the outset, that the ownership of any portable objects discovered in the course of the evaluation be donated along with the archive.