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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT BOILING WELLS FARM, GRANTHAM ROAD,
GREYLEES, SLEAFORD, LINCOLNSHIRE.

National Grid Reference: TF 0418 4579
Site Code: BWSF14
Accession No: LCNCC: 2014.225
Planning Reference: 14/0985/FUL

PREPARED FOR MR. OLVER GRUNDY OF THE JHG PLANNING CONSULTANCY
ON BEHALF OF HIS CLIENT - MR. DAVID BELLAMY OF GREYLEES LIMITED

By

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Summary

- *The archaeological monitoring of the groundworks pertaining to the construction of two new poultry units, four feed silos, a general purpose building, back-up generator house, water storage tank and private service carriageway and access on land at Boiling Wells Farm, Grantham Road, Greylees, Lincolnshire was carried out by Neville Hall MIFA on the 23rd-25th of March and on the 2nd-3rd of July 2015.*
- *The initial ground reduction of the area of the new build for the poultry units and feed silos yielded a small assemblage of finds which comprised two sherds of 17th-18th century pottery, one sherd of 13th-mid 14th century pottery and one sherd of 13th-14th century pottery along with four fragments of 18th-mid 20th century brick, three fragments of 18th-20th century land drain, two fragments of 19th-20th century pantile, three fragments of post-medieval-early modern roof tile and one fragment of medieval-post-medieval roof tile. Although multi-period finds from the Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon periods have all been found within the vicinity of the development site, no finds from this period were made during this ground reduction. The finds made and their relatively sparse density and distribution may be indicative of manuring activity and not related to any underlying and associated medieval and /or post-medieval archaeological activity.*
- *It has been previously noted that prior to the excavation of the foundations for the new poultry units and feed silos that the ground levels in this area had been built up with redeposited topsoil and subsoils very substantially to depths of between 3-4m above the underlying and already reduced ground levels. Over this terram and a stone layer were laid down through which the foundations were excavated to depths and to levels well above that of the previous reduced ground levels. Consequently, no archaeological activity or further finds were made.*
- *It has also already been noted that the General Purpose Building and Back-up Generator House, which were both situated to the immediate south of the poultry units had been constructed and remained unmonitored. These were however, relatively small in nature, had been constructed upon the already considerably built up site levels, and therefore would have had no potential impact on any underlying archaeological potential.*
- *The construction of the Drainage Attenuation Pond located to the east of the new poultry units did not involve any excavation works into the underlying ground levels and comprised a bank and site level build up of redeposited material from elsewhere in its construction. There was therefore similarly no potential impact from this aspect of the development on any underlying archaeological potential.*
- *A length of the haul road which extended southwards from the development site had utilised an already existing farm trackway. The road had however been widened and deepened, but had remained unmonitored. Spoil heaps which had accumulated to one side of this construction were scanned over for any finds, of which none were made. This dearth of finds here may be suggestive in turn of a lack of associated archaeological activity.*

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Neville Hall MIFA was commissioned by Mr. Oliver Grundy of the JHG Planning Consultancy on behalf of his client - Mr David Bellamy of Greylees Ltd. to undertake the archaeological monitoring of the groundworks pertaining to the construction of two new poultry units, four feed silos, a general purpose building, back-up generator house, water storage tank and private service carriageway and access on land at Boiling Wells Farm, Grantham Road, Greylees, Lincolnshire, centred at National Grid Reference TF 0418 4579. The archaeological monitoring was carried out at the development site by Neville Hall MIFA on the 23rd-25th of March and on the 2nd-3rd of July 2015.
- 1.2 The work was carried out according to the requirements of an archaeological condition, which was attached to the granting of planning consent for this development by North Kesteven District Council, the Local Planning Authority (LPA), and acting on the advice of Ms Jenny Young, Senior Historic Environment Officer of Heritage Lincolnshire, in her capacity as archaeological advisor on planning issues to the LPA. 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, 2012), and *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching briefs* (IFA, 2008).
- 1.3 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the clients, Ms Jenny Young (on behalf of the local planning authority), the Planning Department of North Kesteven 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 proposed development site is situated on land to the north of Boling Wells Farm and to the immediate south-east of the Boiling Wells Plantation, at National Grid Reference TF 0418 4579 and at a height of approximately 25mAOD. The proposed new private carriageway extends southwards from this site with the new access utilising existing trackways which extend further southwards to meet the northern frontage of the A153 trunk road. The proposed development site is located approximately 2km to the west of Sleaford and within the modern civil parish of South Rauceby, administrative district of North Kesteven, county of Lincolnshire [**Figures 1 and 2**].
- 2.2 The development site is located within an undulating upland area of the Jurassic limestone escarpment. The development site is situated on shallow, well drained brashy calcareous fine loamy soils of the Elmton Series, which have in turn developed on the underlying solid geology of Oolitic limestones of the Middle Jurassic [BGS, 1995; Soil Survey, 1983].

3. Planning Background

- 3.1 An application for planning consent for the proposed erection of two new poultry units, four feed silos, a general purpose building, back-up generator house, water storage tank and private service carriageway and access on land at Boiling Wells Farm, Grantham Road, Greylees, Lincolnshire (Planning Reference: 14/0985/FUL) has been submitted to and granted consent by North Kesteven District Council, the Local Planning Authority (LPA) [**Figures 2 and 3**]. However, as the proposed development is situated within a known archaeologically sensitive area and in an area of high archaeological potential, a condition (No. 5), was attached to this consent which stated that:

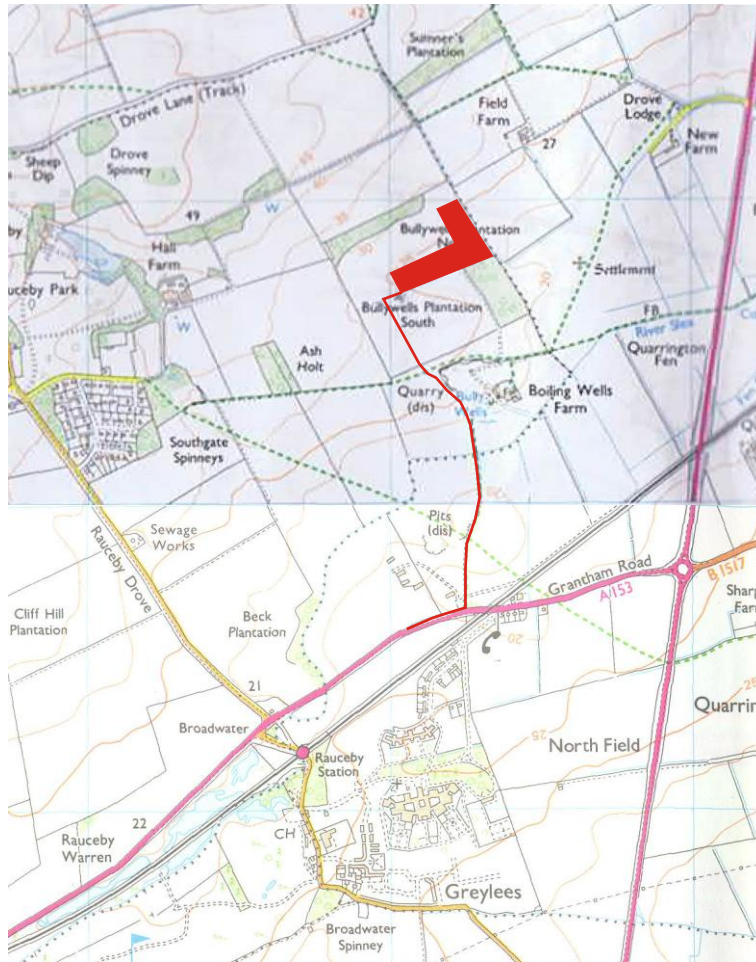


Figure 1: Site location at a scale of 1:25,000 showing the line of the proposed new access. The site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

No development shall take place unless and until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of an agreed written specification that sets out a programme of work to archaeologically monitor groundworks during development. The specification shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The programme of work shall be carried out strictly in accordance with the approved specification. A final report of the archaeological findings shall be submitted to the local planning authority within six months of the completion of the development, or such longer period as may be agreed by the local planning authority.

- 3.2 Following the receipt of a Brief for this archaeological watching brief, a specification for the archaeological monitoring was submitted to and approved by Ms Jenny Young, Senior Historic Environment Officer of Heritage Lincolnshire (on behalf of the LPA) prior to the commencement of the on-site archaeological works.
- 3.3 This report documents the results of this archaeological watching brief and will be submitted to Ms Jenny Young, Senior Historic Environment Officer of Heritage Lincolnshire and to the Local Planning Authority.

4. Aims and Objectives of the Archaeological Monitoring

- 4.1 The aims of the project were the **continual archaeological monitoring** of all site groundworks, which would comprise the excavation of the foundations and services

for the two new poultry units, four feed silos, a general purpose building, backup generator house, water storage tank along with ground reduction pertaining to the construction of the new private carriageway and access.



Figure 2: Site location showing the line of the new private carriageway and access at an original scale of 1:5,000 (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

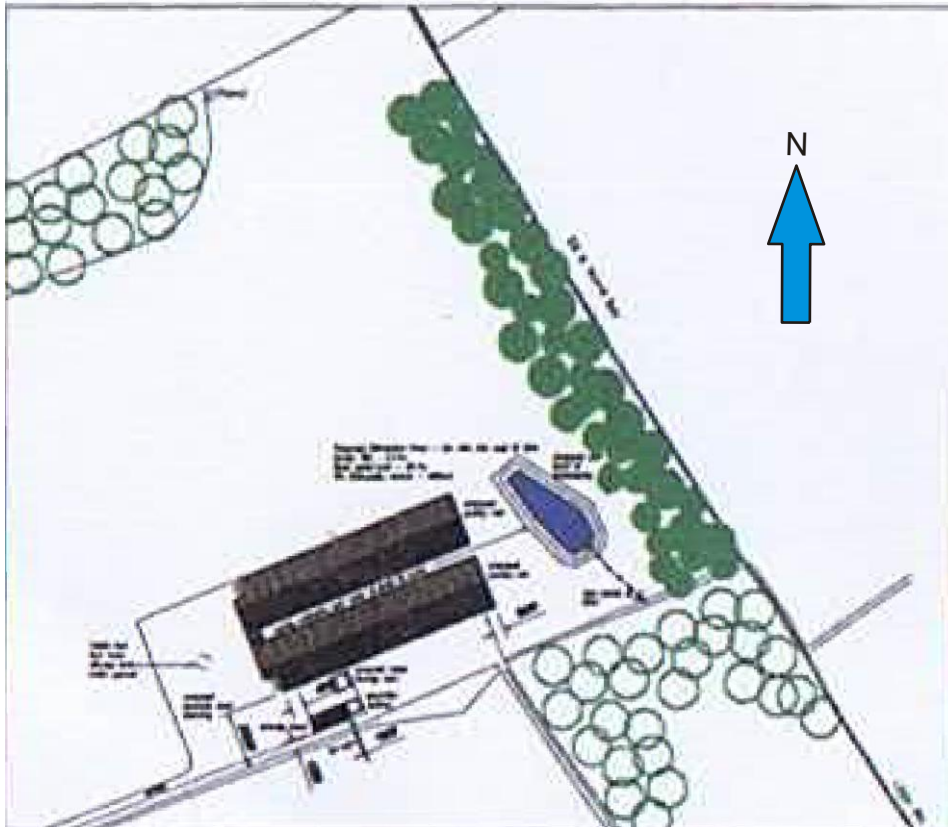


Figure 3: Block plan showing the proposed layout of the new poultry units, feed silos, water storage tank and other ancillary buildings at an original scale of 1:500 (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

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 lies within an area of high archaeological potential. Finds and archaeological activity from the Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon periods have all been found both within and in the vicinity of the development site. These have been as the result of casual finds, from previous archaeological investigations and from aerial photographic analysis. The specific aims of this archaeological watching brief will be to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures or finds associated with this multi-period archaeological activity.

5. Archaeological and Historical Background

5.1 Background research sources were consulted at the Lincoln Local Studies Library, the Lincolnshire Archives, the Lincoln Local Studies Library and the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER). A search of the Lincolnshire HER was conducted within a 0.5km radius of the centre of the development site.

- 5.2 The cropmarks of a scheduled Iron Age and/or Romano-British settlement site and field system are situated to the east of Bullywells Plantation South (HER 60718). These features have been identified by aerial photographic analysis. The cropmark complex consists of a sequence of overlapping and conjoined enclosures lying on a terrace of the River Slea. Amongst the fields and enclosures are at least two near circular shaped cropmarks which are thought to be the remains of two hut circles. A dark line which appears to traverse the spine of the settlement is a removed field boundary of much later date. Nothing is visible of this site on the ground.
- 5.3 A Romano-British sealbox was found to the north of the Boiling Wells Quarry and within the main area of the development site in 1993 (HER 60469, ELI7466). The sealbox was decorated and was dated to cAD45-50.
- 5.4 Sherds of Roman pottery were found in 1993 to the immediate south-east of the Bullywells Plantation North and to the immediate north of the main area of the development site (HER 60470, ELI7462).
- 5.5 A Roman coin was found by metal detection within the area of the development site and to the south of Bullywells Plantation South (HER 60910, ELI7451).
- 5.6 A possible Roman brooch was found at the result of metal detection to the south-west of Field Farm in 1993 (HER 60907).
- 5.7 Finds dating to the early Anglo-Saxon period were found on land to the west of the Bullywells South Plantation and within the main area of the development site (HER 60471, ELI7443). The finds consisted of a brooch of 5th-6th century AD date, girdle hangers and a strap end. These finds may have come from a single burial or from a possible contemporary cemetery.
- 5.8 A fragment of a bronze catch of Anglo-Saxon date was found by metal detection to the north-east of Ash Holt (HER 60911, ELI7440).
- 5.9 The place name of Rauceby has late Anglo-Saxon origins. The earliest documentary reference to this place name or settlement dates from the Domesday Survey of AD1086 as *Rosbi* or *Rosebi*. At the Domesday Survey, lands in Rauceby were held variously by Robert of Vessey, Robert of Stafford and by Geoffrey Alselin. Both the manors of North and South Rauceby are detailed in the same Domesday Survey entry and it is difficult to differentiate between the two manors, though they are referred to as separately land holdings, though not by name in this entry. The place name itself is derived from an Old Scandinavian personal name of *Rauthr* and the Old Danish *by*, hence 'the farmstead or village of a man called Rauthr'. There is no distinction between North and South Rauceby in the Domesday Survey and as such later. Later medieval documentary references variously refer to this settlement as *Roscebi* (AD1197, AD1202); *Roucubi* (AD1146, AD1170), *Rauceby* (AD1150-60) and as *Rousebi* (AD1193) [Cameron, 1998; Mills, 1991; Ekwall, 1991; Morris, 1986].
- 5.10 A buckle of post-medieval date was found in 1978 in a field to the east of Bullywells South Plantation (HER 65240, ELI8396).
- 5.11 A quarry and associated lime kiln of post-medieval date is situated at Boilingwells Farm (HER 64318). The site is shown on the Second Edition O.S. map of 1906. Limestone was first extracted from this site from the late 18th century onwards for use as a fertiliser, rather than for building stone. The limestone here was also converted into quick lime, hence the lime kiln. There is no surviving evidence for the lime kiln on the ground which is also shown on the Second Edition O.S. map of 1906.
- 5.12 An undated bronze buckle and strap end were found by metal detection within the main area of the development site and to the south-east of the Bullywells Plantation North (HER 60912, ELI7439). An undated copper alloy object, which was possibly

part of an armlet or a bracelet was found in 1978 to the east of Ash Holt (HER 64292, ELI7468).

- 5.13 There have been several previous archaeological investigations within the search area. An archaeological evaluation took place in 2005 in advance of a proposed quarry extension to the north of the existing quarry at Boiling Wells Farm and to the south-east of the main area of the development site (HER 63532-3, ELI5844, ELI5603-4, Site code: BWFS05). A prior geophysical survey of this site in 2004 had identified what were described as a series of significant archaeological anomalies including part of a rectangular shaped enclosure, pits, ditches and a possible prehistoric burial mound along with a possible natural limestone fissure and areas of medieval ridge and furrow (HER 60718). The subsequent archaeological trial trenching did not identify any significant archaeological deposits. Finds from this evaluation included seven worked flints, which were recovered from five possible and contemporary archaeological features. One of the worked flints was dated to the late Mesolithic-late Neolithic. Evidence was also uncovered for the remains of medieval ridge and furrow and an undated boundary feature [Clay, 2004; Clay, 2005].
- 5.14 Earlier in 1992, another geophysical survey had been carried out at the same location on the site of an earlier proposal for a quarry extension to the north of the existing quarry at Boiling Wells Farm and to the south-east of the main area of the development site. This survey identified a few anomalies of archaeological interest including a possible ring ditch or hengiform monument, a curving ditch anomaly along with several land drains (HER ELI6770).
- 5.15 Also in 1992, a geophysical survey followed by archaeological trial trenching took place on land to the east and west of the existing quarry at Boiling Wells Farm and in advance of proposals for gravel and limestone extraction here (HER 60334, 60550, ELI143). The geophysical survey identified a number of buried archaeological anomalies including a circular mound. The subsequent archaeological trial trenching took place over these anomalies. The trenching identified deposits and archaeological features which ranged in date from the prehistoric to the late 19th century. A trench excavated across the aforementioned barrow, which was identified as a Bronze Age round barrow, revealed three phases of activity. The latest phase of this activity was represented by the infilling and sealing of the inner bank, ditch and outer bank of the barrow with material which yielded moderate quantities of Roman pottery. Other finds from the Roman period comprised a sub-rectangular shaped pit.
- 5.16 The 1992 geophysical survey on this site identified a large semi-circular shaped curving feature thought to be a large ditched enclosure. Excavation confirmed this interpretation as a ditched enclosure of Neolithic date. Sixty postholes were recorded cutting into the ditch, but there was no indication whether the postholes were contemporary or later than the ditch. The ditch appears to have silted up naturally. Neolithic flint flakes were recovered from this ditch. On the western side of this ditch was a north-south aligned further ditch, with a possible merging of the two features. Seven postholes were found cut into this second ditch and may have been contemporary with the others found in the main ditch. The only archaeological feature identified within the large ditched enclosure was a small pit or posthole also of Neolithic date. A large assemblage of flint debitage and five flint flakes all of Neolithic date were found in the spoil heaps (HER 60623, ELI143).
- 5.17 Other finds retrieved from these spoil heaps included Mesolithic finds of a flint scribing bit and part of a flint drill along with a fragments of a Mesolithic microlith, which was found in one of the evaluation trenches (HER 60624, ELI143).
- 5.18 This 1992 evaluation also identified a number of undated archaeological features including several ditches, one of which yielded Neolithic worked flints. A number of shallow postholes on the same east-west alignment were also recorded which may have been contemporary with this ditch (HER 60800, ELI143). Other finds from this

evaluation consisted of medieval ridge and furrow and late 19th-20th century field boundary ditches.

- 5.19 An archaeological evaluation took place in 1992 on land to the east of Boiling Wells Farm (HER 65697, 65699). A number of flint flakes of Neolithic date were found, some of which came from an undated "V"-shaped ditch with the remainder coming from a deposit of eroded limestone, which was thought to have been deposited by the nearby River Slea. A possible Palaeolithic boring implement was recovered from the spoil from one of the evaluation trenches.
- 5.20 A geophysical survey which was followed by archaeological trial trenching took place on land to the south of Boilingwells Farm in 1992. The archaeological trial trenching did not identify any archaeological features or any other form of archaeological activity and found that the possible archaeological features which were identified by the prior geophysical survey were natural in origin (HER ELI8420) [Brown & Dymond, 1992].
- 5.21 Fieldwalking to the south-west of the Boilingwells Quarry in 2000 recovered a number of Neolithic and Bronze Age worked flints including tools and debitage (HER 60623, ELI6093, Site code: SSP99). This was part of fieldwork undertaken along the line of the Silk Willoughby to Staythorpe gas pipeline.
- 5.22 A limited map regression exercise was undertaken utilising published Ordnance Survey maps obtained from the Lincolnshire Archives and the Lincoln Local Studies Library. The earliest map consulted comprised an extract from the Second Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey map of 1906. This map shows the area of the development site within an enclosed field, which has retained its boundaries to the present time. To the immediate north-west is Bullywells Plantation North and to the immediate south-east is Bullywells Plantation south.
- 5.24 An extract from the Provisional Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey map of 1950 shows that no change took place to the area of the development site between 1906 and 1950. An extract from the 1:10,560 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1956 similarly shows that no change took place to the area of the development site between 1950 and 1956.

6. Methodology

- 6.1 The archaeological monitoring at the development site was undertaken by Neville Hall MIFA on the 23rd-25th of March and on the 2nd-3rd of July 2015. This comprised the continual archaeological monitoring and recording of an initial phase of ground reduction of the new build areas of the poultry units and feed silos followed by the mechanical excavation of the foundations for same. The mechanical excavations were undertaken by a 360° mechanical excavator that was fitted with a 2.0m wide toothless bucket and a 1.0m wide toothed bucket.
- 6.2 The deposits observed were recorded on standard *pro-forma* context recording sheets. A plan at an original scale of 1:200 was compiled on site of the monitored foundation excavations for the new poultry units and feed silos. This is reproduced at this scale as **Figure 4** in this report. A complimentary colour photographic digital record was also maintained, which are reproduced as **Plates 1-64, Appendix 1**. A list of contexts 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[Figure 4; Appendix 1, Plates 1-64]

7.1 Initial Ground Reduction

7.1.1 The first phase of the monitored groundworks programme comprised ground reduction within the areas of the new build footprints of the two new poultry units and feed silos over a three-day period [Plates 1-23]. This mechanical ground reduction was limited to within a topsoil/ploughsoil horizon (001) and extended to depths of between 0.15m-0.25m below ground levels. This mechanical ground reduction was undertaken by a 14-ton 360° mechanical excavator which was fitted with a 2.0m wide toothless bucket. The mechanical ground reduction was undertaken by a series of east-west orientated linear strips of 2.0m in width. All newly exposed surfaces which were created by this limited ground reduction were walked and were systematically scanned for any surface finds. An assemblage of finds consisting of two sherds of 17th-18th century pottery, one sherd of 13th-mid 14th century pottery and one sherd of 13th-11th century pottery along with four fragments of 18th-mid 20th century brick, three fragments of 18th-20th century land drain, two fragments of 19th-20th century pantile, three fragments of post-medieval-early modern roof tile and one fragments of medieval-post-medieval roof tile were recovered by this process. A number of other miscellaneous fragments of 19th century red ceramic land drain fragments were also found, were noted, but were not retained.

7.2 The Excavation of the Stanchion Bases

7.2.1 The second phase of the monitored groundworks programme consisted of the excavation under archaeological supervision of the mechanical excavation of sixty-eight stanchion bases of various dimensions and depths which are set out in detail below in Table 1. The connecting ring beam trenches between each stanchion bases had already been excavated prior to arrival. These had been excavated to varying lengths, to a uniform width of 0.80m and to a uniform depth of 0.25m.

7.2.2 The area of the new build of the poultry units and feed silos had been built up substantially in level by deposits of a mixture of redeposited topsoil and natural subsoils (002) from elsewhere on the farm. This had then been covered over with terram and a layer of stone (003). The depth of these built up levels was substantial and varied from between 3.0m in depth which increased to a maximum depth of 4.0m above the former field ground levels to the east (i.e. above the ground level depths following the initial ground reduction) The location of each of the stanchion bases had already been marked out prior to arrival. The mechanical excavation took place through this layer of stone, terram and redeposited soil below this. The sixty-eight monitored stanchion bases were excavated to depths of between 0.70m-1.30m below the top of the stone layer.

7.2.3 In all instances the depths of all of the sixty-eight stanchion bases monitored did not extend to the depth of the former field ground levels, so no archaeological activity was identified and no finds were made [Plates 24-62].

Table 1: Dimensions of Stanchion Bases 1-68

Stanchion Base	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
1	1.60	1.0	1.30
2	1.70	1.10	1.0
3	2.0	1.0	0.80
4	2.20	1.0	0.80
5	2.10	1.10	0.80
6	2.20	1.0	1.0
7	2.30	1.0	0.90
8	2.20	1.0	0.90
9	1.70	1.0	0.90
10	1.70	1.0	0.80
11	1.70	1.0	1.0

Stanchion Base	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
12	1.70	1.0	0.90
13	1.70	1.0	0.80
14	1.70	1.0	0.80
15	1.60	1.0	0.90
16	1.90	1.0	0.90
17	1.70	1.0	0.90
18	1.70	1.0	0.80
19	1.50	1.0	0.80
20	1.50	1.0	0.80
21	1.30	1.0	0.70
22	1.70	1.0	0.90
23	1.50	1.0	0.80
24	1.50	1.0	0.80
25	1.60	1.0	0.80
26	1.60	1.0	0.80
27	1.60	1.0	0.80
28	1.80	1.0	0.80
29	1.80	1.0	0.70
30	1.60	1.0	0.80
31	1.60	1.0	0.80
32	1.70	1.0	0.80
33	1.50	1.0	0.80
34	1.40	1.0	0.80
35	1.50	1.0	0.70
36	1.40	1.0	0.70
37	1.30	1.0	0.80
38	1.50	1.0	0.80
39	1.50	1.0	0.80
40	1.60	1.0	0.90
41	1.30	1.0	0.80
42	1.20	1.0	0.80
43	1.30	1.0	0.70
44	1.50	1.0	0.80
45	1.50	1.0	0.80
46	1.40	1.0	0.80
47	1.40	1.0	0.80
48	1.40	1.0	1.0
49	1.40	1.0	0.90
50	1.30	1.0	0.90
51	1.40	1.0	0.90
52	1.40	1.0	1.0
53	1.30	1.0	0.80
54	1.30	1.0	0.80
55	1.50	1.0	0.90
56	1.70	1.0	1.0
57	1.80	1.0	1.0
58	1.40	1.0	1.0
59	1.50	1.0	1.0
60	1.30	1.0	1.0
61	1.40	1.0	1.0
62	1.80	1.0	1.0
63	1.40	1.0	0.80
63	1.40	1.0	0.80
64	1.20	1.0	0.80
65	1.60	1.0	0.90
66	1.30	1.0	1.0

Stanchion Base	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
67	1.40	1.0	0.80
68	1.40	1.0	0.80

7.3 The General Purpose Building and Back-up Generator House

7.3.1 These buildings, which were both situated to the immediate south of the poultry units had been constructed and remained unmonitored. These were however, relatively small in nature, had been constructed upon the already considerably built up site levels, and therefore would have had no potential impact on any underlying archaeological potential [Plates 61-62].

7.4 The Drainage Attenuation Pond

7.4.1 This aspect of the development programme was under construction at the same time as that of the excavation of the foundations for the new poultry units. This pond did not involve any excavation works into the underlying ground levels and comprised a bank and site level build up of redeposited material from elsewhere in its construction [Plates 63-64]. There was therefore similarly no potential impact from this aspect of the development on any underlying archaeological potential.

7.5 The Haul Road

7.5.1 The haul road which extended southwards from the development site for a distance of approximately 400m had utilised an already existing farm trackway. The road had however been widened and deepened and so had remained unmonitored. Spoil heaps which has accumulated to one side of this construction were scanned over for any finds, of which none were made.

8. Discussion and Conclusions

8.1 The initial ground reduction of the area of the new build for the poultry units and feed silos yielded a small assemblage of finds which comprised two sherds of 17th-18th century pottery, one sherd of 13th-mid 14th century pottery and one sherd of 13th-14th century pottery along with four fragments of 18th-mid 20th century brick, three fragments of 18th-20th century land drain, two fragments of 19th-20th century pantile, three fragments of post-medieval-early modern roof tile and one fragment of medieval-post-medieval roof tile. Although multi-period finds from the Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon periods have all been found within the vicinity of the development site, no finds from this period were made during this ground reduction. The finds made and their relatively sparse density and distribution may be indicative of manuring activity and not related to any underlying and associated medieval and /or post-medieval archaeological activity.

8.2 It has been previously noted that prior to the excavation of the foundations for the new poultry units and feed silos that the ground levels in this area had been built up with redeposited topsoil and subsoils very substantially to depths of between 3-4m above the underlying and already reduced ground levels. Over this terram and a stone layer were laid down through which the foundations were excavated to depths and to levels well above that of the previous reduced ground levels. Consequently, no archaeological activity or further finds were made.

8.3 It has also already been noted that the General Purpose Building and Back-up Generator House, which were both situated to the immediate south of the poultry units had been constructed and remained unmonitored. These were however, relatively small in nature, had been constructed upon the already considerably built up site levels, and therefore would have had no potential impact on any underlying archaeological potential.

- 8.4 The construction of the Drainage Attenuation Pond located to the east of the new poultry units did not involve any excavation works into the underlying ground levels and comprised a bank and site level build up of redeposited material from elsewhere in its construction. There was therefore similarly no potential impact from this aspect of the development on any underlying archaeological potential.
- 8.5 A length of the haul road which extended southwards from the development site had utilised an already existing farm trackway. The road had however been widened and deepened, but had remained unmonitored. Spoil heaps which had accumulated to one side of this construction were scanned over for any finds, of which none were made. This dearth of finds here may be suggestive in turn of a lack of associated archaeological activity.

9. Acknowledgements

- 9.1 Thanks are gratefully extended to Mr. Oliver Grundy of the JHG Planning Consultancy and his client Mr. David Bellamy of Greylees Ltd. for commissioning this work. Thanks are also extended to Ms Jenny Young of Heritage Lincolnshire and the staff of the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record, the Lincoln Central Library and the Lincolnshire Archives for their kind assistance.

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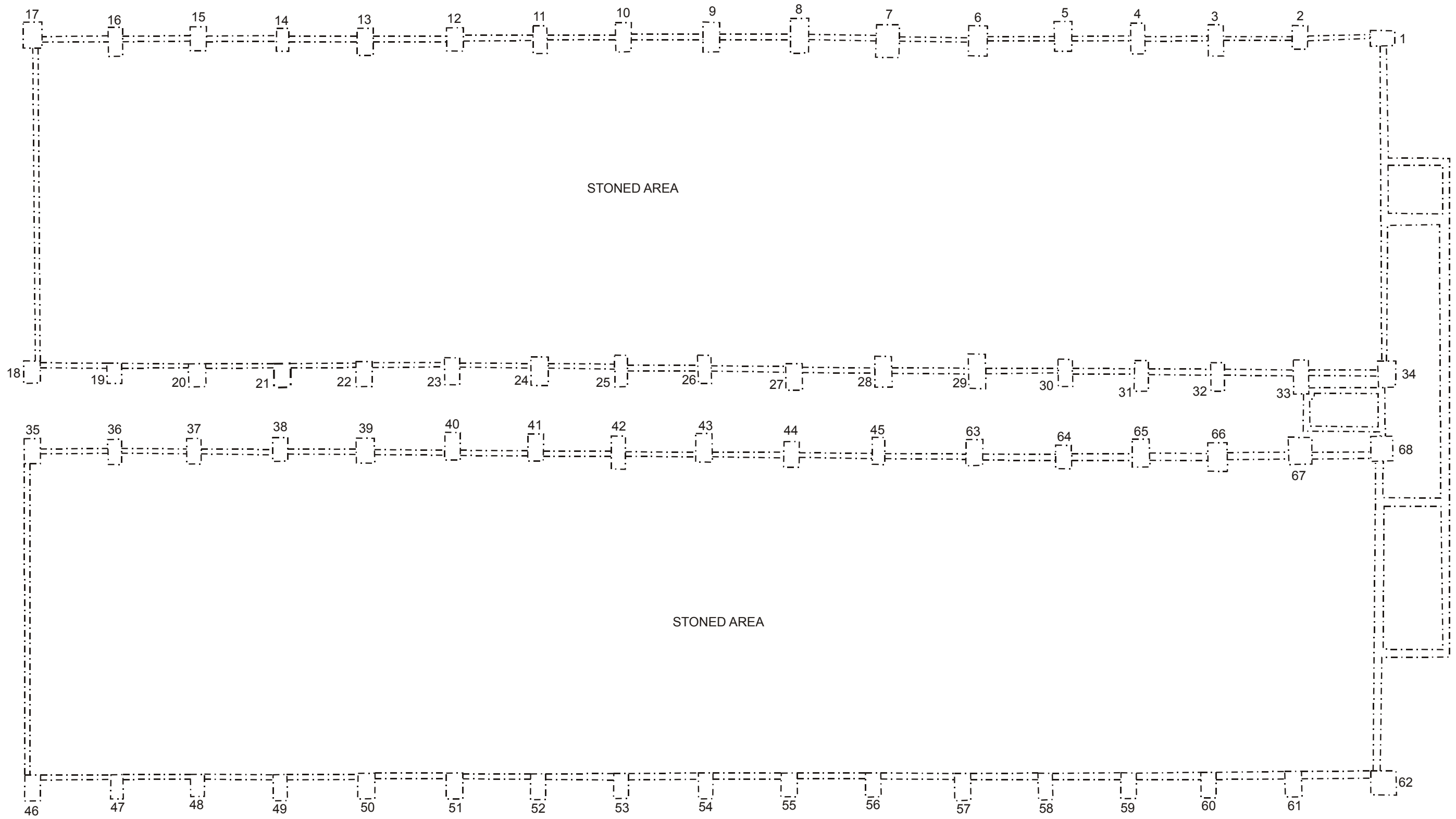


Figure 4: Plan of the Monitored Groundworks for the New Poultry Units & Feed Silos at an original scale of 1:200

Appendix 1: Plates

Initial Ground Reduction



Plate 1: Pre-groundworks, from the west



Plate 2: Pre-groundworks, from the south



Plate 3: Pre-groundworks, from the east



Plate 4: Ground reduction, from the west



Plate 5: Ground reduction, from the west



Plate 6: Ground reduction, from the east



Plate 7: Ground reduction, from the east



Plate 10: Ground reduction, from the west



Plate 8: Ground reduction, from the west



Plate 11: Ground reduction, from the west



Plate 9: Ground reduction, from the east



Plate 12: Ground reduction, from the east



Plate 13: Ground reduction, from the west



Plate 16: Ground reduction, from the west



Plate 14: Ground reduction, from the west



Plate 17: Ground reduction, from the east



Plate 15: Ground reduction, from the west



Plate 18: Ground reduction, from the west



Plate 19: Ground reduction, from the east



Plate 22: Ground reduction, from the north



Plate 20: Ground reduction, from the west



Plate 23: Ground reduction, from the east



Plate 21: Ground reduction, from the west

The Excavation of the Stanchion Bases



Plate 24: Pre-groundworks, from the south



Plate 25: Pre-groundworks, from the south



Plate 28: Stanchion Base 1 & ring beams, from the west



Plate 26: Pre-groundworks, from the east



Plate 29: Excavation of the Stanchion Bases, from the west



Plate 27: Pre-groundworks, from the east



Plate 30: Stanchion Base 5, from the south



Plate 31: Excavation of the Stanchion Bases, from the west



Plate 34: Stanchion Base 15, from the south



Plate 32: Stanchion Base 10, from the south



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



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



Plate 36: Stanchion Base 20, from the south



Plate 38: Stanchion Base 25, from the south



Plate 37: Excavation of the Stanchion Bases, from the east



Plate 39: Excavation of the Stanchion Bases, from the east



Plate 40: Excavation of the Stanchion Bases, from the east



Plate 41: Stanchion Base 30, from the south



Plate 44: Excavated ring beams for the feed silos, from the south



Plate 42: Excavation of the Stanchion Bases, from the west



Plate 45: Excavation of the Stanchion Bases, from the west



Plate 43: Excavation of the Stanchion Bases, from the west



Plate 46: Stanchion Base 35, from the north



Plate 47: Excavation of the Stanchion Bases, from the east



Plate 50: Stanchion Base 45, from the north



Plate 48: Stanchion Base 40, from the north



Plate 51: Excavation of the Stanchion Bases, from the east



Plate 49: Excavation of the Stanchion Bases, from the east



Plate 52: Stanchion Base 50, from the north



Plate 54: Stanchion Base 55, from the north



Plate 53: Excavation of the Stanchion Bases, from the west



Plate 55: Excavation of the Stanchion Bases, from the west



Plate 56: Stanchion Base 60, from the south



Plate 59: Stanchion Base 65, from the south



Plate 57: Excavation of the Stanchion Bases, from the west



Plate 60: Excavation of the Stanchion Bases, from the west



Plate 58: Excavation of the Stanchion Bases, from the west

The General Purpose Building and Back-up Generator House



Plate 61: View of the depths of the built up ground levels & the Back-up Generator House, from the south



Plate 62: The General Purpose Building and Back-up Generator House, from the west

The Drainage Attenuation Pond



Plate 63: Construction of the pond, from the west



Plate 64: Construction of the pond, from the west

Appendix 2: List of Contexts

- 001** Topsoil/ploughsoil horizon. Soft, mid orange brown silty clay with moderate small angular stones & occasional small-medium brick/tile fragments & flecking.
- 002** Stone and terram layer laid down to facilitate the construction of the poultry units and feed silos. Above (**003**). Depth - 0.50m.
- 003** Layer of mixed redeposited topsoil (as **001**) and natural subsoils composed of soft, blue gleyed clays. Below (**002**). Depth - 3.0m-4.0m.

Appendix 3: The Archive

The archive consists of:

Three context records

One site plan of the monitored foundations for the poultry unit and feed silos groundworks at a scale of 1:200 on one sheet of drawing film

One context register

One photographic register

All records are currently held at:

38 Fittingley Road

Lincoln

Lincolnshire

LN6 0UP

And will be deposited by June 2016 at:

The Collection

Danes Terrace

Lincoln

LN2 1LP

Under the accession number **LCNCC: 2014.225** and the Site Code **BWSF14**

Appendix 4: The Finds by Jane Young

site code	context	cname	full name	fabric	frags	weight	action	description	date
bwsf 14	001	BRK	Brick	coarse orange	1	17	discarded	handmade;flake;abundant fe in fabric	18th to mid 20th
bwsf 14	001	BRK	Brick	coarse OX/R/OX	1	16	discarded	handmade;corner flake;comm fe in fabric	18th to mid 20th
bwsf 14	001	BRK	Brick	coarse orange	1	143	retain	handmade;sand moulded;flake;abundant fe in fabric	18th to mid 20th
bwsf 14	001	BRK	Brick	coarse OX/R/OX	1	197	retain	handmade;58mm thick;sand moulded;comm fe in fabric	18th to mid 20th
bwsf 14	001	DRAIN	Drain (general)	coarse OX/R/OX	1	22	discarded		19th to 20th
bwsf 14	001	DRAIN	Drain (general)	coarse orange	1	14	discarded	flake	19th to 20th
bwsf 14	001	DRAIN	Drain (general)	coarse orange	1	17	discarded	flake	19th to 20th
bwsf 14	001	PANT	Pantile	coarse orange	1	81	discarded	bar nib	19th to 20th
bwsf 14	001	PANT	Pantile	fine orange-red	1	110	discarded		19th to 20th
bwsf 14	001	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	coarse orange sandy	1	15	retain	flat roofer;flake;abraded	post-medieval to early modern
bwsf 14	001	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	coarse orange	1	12	retain	flat roofer;15mm thick;abraded	post-medieval to early modern
bwsf 14	001	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	coarse orange	1	59	retain	flat roofer;15mm thick;very abraded	post-medieval to early modern
bwsf 14	001	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	coarse light orange	1	40	retain	flat roofer;15mm thick;very abraded	medieval to post-medieval

site code	context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	part	action	description	date
bwsf 14	001	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	fne orange	jar ?	1	1	3	BS	retain	very dark brown int glaze	late 17th to 18th
bwsf 14	001	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	coarse orange	large jar/bowl	1	1	16	BS	retain	very dark brown int glaze	late 17th to 18th
bwsf 14	001	NOTGL	Light Bodied Nottingham Green Glazed ware		jug	1	1	10	BS	retain	very abraded	13th to early/mid 14th
bwsf 14	001	SLALT	Sleaford Area Lincoln Type Medieval Glazed ware		large jug	1	1	14	BS	retain		13th to 15th

Appendix 4: The Finds 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	Pre-groundworks	W		At 23/3/15	BWSF14
2	" "	S		" "	"
3	" "	E		" "	"
4	Ground reduction	W		" "	"
5	" "	"		" "	"
6	" "	E		" "	"
7	" "	"		" "	"
8	" "	W		" "	"
9	" "	E		" "	"
10	" "	W		" "	"
11	" "	"		" "	"
12	" "	E		" "	"
13	" "	W		" 24/3/15	"
14	" "	"		" "	"
15	" "	"		" "	"
16	" "	"		" "	"
17	" "	E		" "	"
18	" "	W		" 25/3/15	"
19	" "	E		" "	"
20	" "	W		" "	"
21	" "	"		" "	"
22	" "	N		" "	"
23	" "	E		" "	"
	THE EXCAVATION OF THE STANCHION BASES				
24	Pre-groundworks	S		At 2/7/15	BWSF14
25	" "	"		" "	"
26	" "	E		" "	"
27	" "	"		" "	"
28	Stanchion Base I and ring beams	W		" "	"
29	Excavation of The Stanchion Bases	W		At 2/7/15	BWSF14

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		
30	Stanchion Base 5	S		A 2/7/15	BWSF14
31	Excavation of The Stanchion Bases	W		A 2/7/15	BWSF14
32	Stanchion Base 10	S		A 2/7/15	BWSF14
33	Excavation of The Stanchion Bases	W		A 2/7/15	BWSF14
34	Stanchion Base 15	S		A 2/7/15	BWSF14
35	Excavation of The Stanchion Bases	E		A 2/7/15	BWSF14
36	Stanchion Base 20	S		A 2/7/15	BWSF14
37	Excavation of The Stanchion Bases	E		A 2/7/15	BWSF14
38	Stanchion Base 25	S		A 2/7/15	BWSF14
39	Excavation of The Stanchion Bases	E		A 2/7/15	BWSF14
40	Excavation of The Stanchion Bases	E		A 2/7/15	BWSF14
41	Stanchion Base 30	S		A 2/7/15	BWSF14
42	Excavation of The Stanchion Bases	W		A 2/7/15	BWSF14

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

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Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A		
43	Excavation of the Stanchion Bases	W		At 2/7/15	BWSF14
44	Excavated ring beams for the feed silos	S		At 2/7/15	BWSF14
45	Excavation of the Stanchion Bases	W		At 3/7/15	BWSF14
46	Stanchion Base 35	N		At 3/7/15	BWSF14
47	Excavation of the Stanchion Bases	E		At 3/7/15	BWSF14
48	Stanchion Base 40	N		At 3/7/15	BWSF14
49	Excavation of the Stanchion Bases	E		At 3/7/15	BWSF14
50	Stanchion Base 45	N		At 3/7/15	BWSF14
51	Excavation of the Stanchion Bases	E		At 3/7/15	BWSF14
52	Stanchion Base 50	N		At 3/7/15	BWSF14
53	Excavation of the Stanchion Bases	W		At 3/7/15	BWSF14
54	Stanchion Base 55	N		At 3/7/15	BWSF14
55	Excavation of the Stanchion Bases	W		At 3/7/15	BWSF14

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

Camera No.	Date Loaded	Time Loaded	Comments			B&W Col. Digi.
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Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site	
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A			
56	Stanchion Base 60	S		At 3/7/15	BWSF14	
57	Excavation of the stanchion Bases	W		At 3/7/15	BWSF14	
58	Excavation of the stanchion Bases	W		At 3/7/15	BWSF14	
59	Stanchion Base 65	S		At 3/7/15	BWSF14	
60	Excavation of the stanchion Bases	W		At 3/7/15	BWSF14	
THE GENERAL PURPOSE BUILDING AND BACK UP GENERATOR HOUSE						
61	View of the depths of the built up ground levels and the Back-up Generator House	S		At 3/7/15	BWSF14	
62	The General Purpose Building and the Back up Generator House	W		At 3/7/15	BWSF14	
THE DRAINAGE ATTENUATION POND						
63	Construction of the pond	W		At 3/7/15	BWSF14	
64	Construction of the pond	W		At 3/7/15	BWSF14	

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](#)

Boiling Wells Farm, Grantham Road, South Rauceby, Lincolnshire - Neville Hall MIFA

OASIS ID - nevilleh1-228064

Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
View 1	1	Neville Hall	nevillehallmifa@gmail.com	28 October 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

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Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/formctl.cfm?oid=nevilleh1-228064> for this page

Appendix 7: Specification for Archaeological Monitoring

**Specification for Archaeological Monitoring
on Land at Boiling Wells Farm, Grantham Road,
Greylees, Sleaford, Lincolnshire.**

**Prepared for Mr. Oliver Grundy of the JHG Planning
Consultancy**

National Grid Reference: TF 0418 4579

Site Code: BWSF14

Accession No: LCNCC: 2014.225

Planning Reference: 14/0985/FUL

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

November 2014

S Non-technical summary

- S1 *A scheme of works comprising archaeological monitoring and recording is required during the groundworks pertaining to the construction of two new poultry units, four feed silos, a general purpose building, backup generator house, water storage tank and private service carriageway and access on land at Boiling Wells Farm, Grantham Road, Greylees, Sleaford, Lincolnshire.*
- S2 *The development site lies within an area of high archaeological potential. Finds and archaeological activity from the Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon periods have all been found both within and in the vicinity of the development site. These have been as the result of casual finds, from previous archaeological investigations and from aerial photographic analysis. The specific aims of this archaeological watching brief will be to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures or finds associated with this multi-period 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 two new poultry units, four feed silos, the general purpose building, backup generator house, water storage tank along with ground reduction associated with the construction of the new private service carriageway and access. 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. Site location and description [Figure 1 and 2]

- 1.1 The proposed development site is situated on land to the north of Boling Wells Farm and to the immediate south-east of the Boiling Wells Plantation, at National Grid Reference TF 0418 4579 and at a height of approximately 25mAOD. The proposed new private carriageway extends southwards from this site with the new access utilising existing trackways which extend further southwards to meet the northern frontage of the A153 trunk road. The proposed development site is located approximately 2km to the west of Sleaford and within the modern civil parish of South Rauceby, administrative district of North Kesteven, county of Lincolnshire.
- 1.2 The development site is located within an undulating upland area of the Jurassic limestone escarpment. The development site is situated on shallow, well drained brashy calcareous fine loamy soils of the Elmton Series, which have in turn developed on the underlying solid geology of Oolitic limestones of the Middle Jurassic.

2. Planning background

- 2.1 This document comprises a Specification or a written scheme of works for archaeological monitoring which is required during the construction of two new poultry units, four feed silos, a general purpose building, a backup generator house, a water storage tank and a private service carriageway and access on land at Boiling Wells Farm, Grantham Road, Greylees, Sleaford, Lincolnshire, (Planning Reference: 14/0985/FUL). This document has been prepared in accordance with a generic Planning Brief issued by Ms Jenny Young, Senior Historic Environment Officer of Heritage Lincolnshire on behalf of North Kesteven District Council, (the Local Planning Authority) and will be submitted to same for approval prior to the commencement of the on-site archaeological monitoring.

3. Historical and Archaeological Background

- 3.1 Background research sources were consulted at the Lincoln Local Studies Library, the Lincolnshire Archives, the Lincoln Local Studies Library and the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER). A search of the Lincolnshire HER was conducted within a 0.5km radius of the centre of the development site.
- 3.2 The cropmarks of a scheduled Iron Age and/or Romano-British settlement site and field system are situated to the east of Bullywells Plantation South (HER 60718). These features have been identified by aerial photographic analysis. The cropmark complex consists of a sequence of overlapping and conjoined enclosures lying on a terrace of the River Slea. Amongst the fields and enclosures are at least two near circular shaped cropmarks which are thought to be the remains of two hut circles. A dark line which appears to traverse the spine of the settlement is a removed field boundary of much later date. Nothing is visible of this site on the ground.



Figure 1: Site location at a scale of 1:25,000 showing the line of the proposed new access. The site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

- 3.3 A Romano-British sealbox was found to the north of the Boiling Wells Quarry and within the main area of the development site in 1993 (HER 60469, ELI7466). The sealbox was decorated and was dated to cAD45-50.



Figure 2: Site location showing the line of the new private carriageway and access at an original scale of 1:5,000 (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

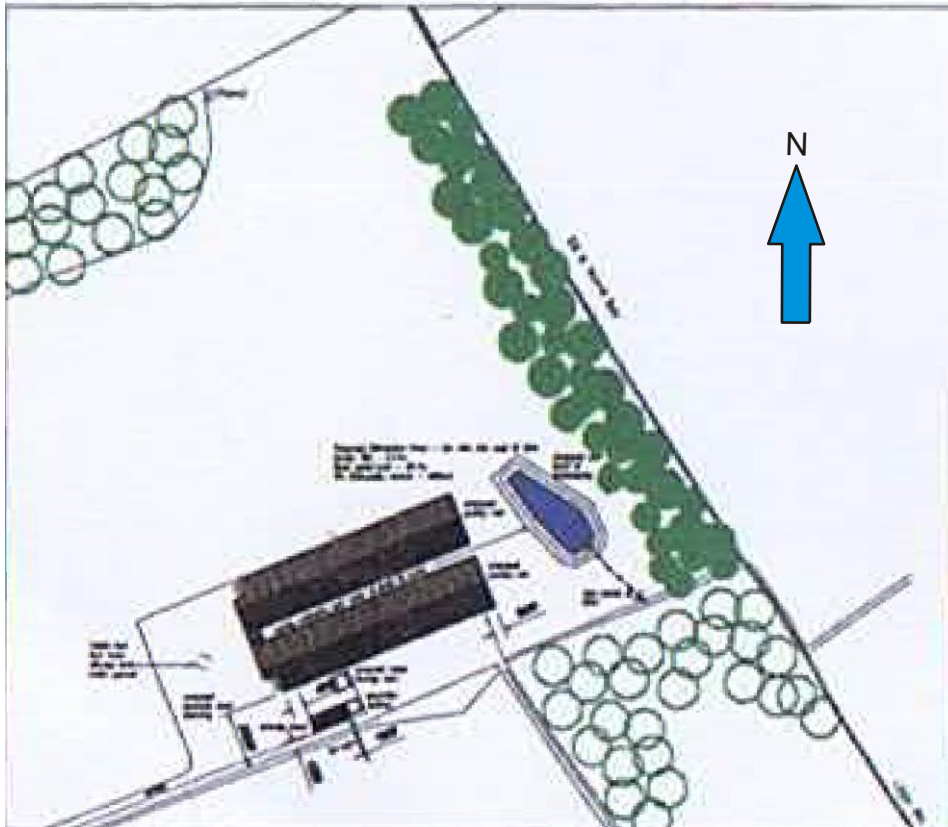


Figure 3: Block plan showing the proposed layout of the new poultry units, feed silos, water storage tank and other ancillary buildings at an original scale of 1:500 (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

- 3.4 Sherds of Roman pottery were found in 1993 to the immediate south-east of the Bullywells Plantation North and to the immediate north of the main area of the development site (HER 60470, ELI7462).
- 3.5 A Roman coin was found by metal detection within the area of the development site and to the south of Bullywells Plantation South (HER 60910, ELI7451).
- 3.6 A possible Roman brooch was found at the result of metal detection to the south-west of Field Farm in 1993 (HER 60907).
- 3.7 Finds dating to the early Anglo-Saxon period were found on land to the west of the Bullywells South Plantation and within the main area of the development site (HER 60471, ELI7443). The finds consisted of a brooch of 5th-6th century AD date, girdle hangers and a strap end. These finds may have come from a single burial or from a possible contemporary cemetery.
- 3.8 A fragment of a bronze catch of Anglo-Saxon date was found by metal detection to the north-east of Ash Holt (HER 60911, ELI7440).
- 3.9 The place name of Rauceby has late Anglo-Saxon origins. The earliest documentary reference to this place name or settlement dates from the Domesday Survey of AD1086 as *Rosbi* or *Rosebi*. At the Domesday Survey, lands in Rauceby were held variously by Robert of Vessey, Robert of Stafford and by Geoffrey Alselin. Both the manors of North and South Rauceby are detailed in the same Domesday Survey entry and it is difficult to differentiate between the two manors, though they are referred to as separately land holdings, though not by name in this entry. The place name itself is derived from an Old Scandinavian personal name of *Rauthr* and the Old Danish *by*, hence 'the farmstead or village of a man called Rauthr'. There is no

distinction between North and South Rauceby in the Domesday Survey and as such later. Later medieval documentary references variously refer to this settlement as *Roscebi* (AD1197, AD1202); *Roucubi* (AD1146, AD1170), *Rauceby* (AD1150-60) and as *Rouscebi* (AD1193).

- 3.10 A buckle of post-medieval date was found in 1978 in a field to the east of Bullywells South Plantation (HER 65240, ELI8396).
- 3.11 A quarry and associated lime kiln of post-medieval date is situated at Boilingwells Farm (HER 64318). The site is shown on the Second Edition O.S. map of 1906. Limestone was first extracted from this site from the late 18th century onwards for use as a fertiliser, rather than for building stone. The limestone here was also converted into quick lime, hence the lime kiln. There is no surviving evidence for the lime kiln on the ground which is also shown on the Second Edition O.S. map of 1906.
- 3.12 An undated bronze buckle and strap end were found by metal detection within the main area of the development site and to the south-east of the Bullywells Plantation North (HER 60912, ELI7439). An undated copper alloy object, which was possibly part of an armlet or a bracelet was found in 1978 to the east of Ash Holt (HER 64292, ELI7468).
- 3.13 There have been several previous archaeological investigations within the search area. An archaeological evaluation took place in 2005 in advance of a proposed quarry extension to the north of the existing quarry at Boiling Wells Farm and to the south-east of the main area of the development site (HER 63532-3, ELI5844, ELI5603-4, Site code: BWFS05). A prior geophysical survey of this site in 2004 had identified what were described as a series of significant archaeological anomalies including part of a rectangular shaped enclosure, pits, ditches and a possible prehistoric burial mound along with a possible natural limestone fissure and areas of medieval ridge and furrow (HER 60718). The subsequent archaeological trial trenching did not identify any significant archaeological deposits. Finds from this evaluation included seven worked flints, which were recovered from five possible and contemporary archaeological features. One of the worked flints was dated to the late Mesolithic-late Neolithic. Evidence was also uncovered for the remains of medieval ridge and furrow and an undated boundary feature.
- 3.14 Earlier in 1992, another geophysical survey had been carried out at the same location on the site of an earlier proposal for a quarry extension to the north of the existing quarry at Boiling Wells Farm and to the south-east of the main area of the development site. This survey identified a few anomalies of archaeological interest including a possible ring ditch or hengiform monument, a curving ditch anomaly along with several land drains (HER ELI6770).
- 3.15 Also in 1992, a geophysical survey followed by archaeological trial trenching took place on land to the east and west of the existing quarry at Boiling Wells Farm and in advance of proposals for gravel and limestone extraction here (HER 60334, 60550, ELI143). The geophysical survey identified a number of buried archaeological anomalies including a circular mound. The subsequent archaeological trial trenching took place over these anomalies. The trenching identified deposits and archaeological features which ranged in date from the prehistoric to the late 19th century. A trench excavated across the aforementioned barrow, which was identified as a Bronze Age round barrow, revealed three phases of activity. The latest phase of this activity was represented by the infilling and sealing of the inner bank, ditch and outer bank of the barrow with material which yielded moderate quantities of Roman pottery. Other finds from the Roman period comprised a sub-rectangular shaped pit.
- 3.16 The 1992 geophysical survey on this site identified a large semi-circular shaped curving feature thought to be a large ditched enclosure. Excavation confirmed this interpretation as a ditched enclosure of Neolithic date. Sixty postholes were recorded cutting into the ditch, but there was no indication whether the postholes were

contemporary or later than the ditch. The ditch appears to have silted up naturally. Neolithic flint flakes were recovered from this ditch. On the western side of this ditch was a north-south aligned further ditch, with a possible merging of the two features. Seven postholes were found cut into this second ditch and may have been contemporary with the others found in the main ditch. The only archaeological feature identified within the large ditched enclosure was a small pit or posthole also of Neolithic date. A large assemblage of flint debitage and five flint flakes all of Neolithic date were found in the spoil heaps (HER 60623, ELI143).

- 3.17 Other finds retrieved from these spoil heaps included Mesolithic finds of a flint scribing bit and part of a flint drill along with a fragments of a Mesolithic microlith, which was found in one of the evaluation trenches (HER 60624, ELI143).
- 3.18 This 1992 evaluation also identified a number of undated archaeological features including several ditches, one of which yielded Neolithic worked flints. A number of shallow postholes on the same east-west alignment were also recorded which may have been contemporary with this ditch (HER 60800, ELI143). Other finds from this evaluation consisted of medieval ridge and furrow and late 19th-20th century field boundary ditches.
- 3.19 An archaeological evaluation took place in 1992 on land to the east of Boiling Wells Farm (HER 65697, 65699). A number of flint flakes of Neolithic date were found, some of which came from an undated 'V'-shaped ditch with the remainder coming from a deposit of eroded limestone, which was thought to have been deposited by the nearby River Slea. A possible Palaeolithic boring implement was recovered from the spoil from one of the evaluation trenches.
- 3.20 A geophysical survey which was followed by archaeological trial trenching took place on land to the south of Boilingwells Farm in 1992. The archaeological trial trenching did not identify any archaeological features or any other form of archaeological activity and found that the possible archaeological features which were identified by the prior geophysical survey were natural in origin (HER ELI8420).
- 3.21 Fieldwalking to the south-west of the Boilingwells Quarry in 2000 recovered a number of Neolithic and Bronze Age worked flints including tools and debitage (HER 60623, ELI6093, Site code: SSP99). This was part of fieldwork undertaken along the line of the Silk Willoughby to Staythorpe gas pipeline.
- 3.22 A limited map regression exercise was undertaken utilising published Ordnance Survey maps obtained from the Lincolnshire Archives and the Lincoln Local Studies Library. The earliest map consulted comprised an extract from the Second Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey map of 1906. This map shows the area of the development site within an enclosed field, which has retained its boundaries to the present time. To the immediate north-west is Bullywells Plantation North and to the immediate south-east is Bullywells Plantation south.
- 3.24 An extract from the Provisional Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey map of 1950 shows that no change took place to the area of the development site between 1906 and 1950. An extract from the 1:10,560 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1956 similarly shows that no change took place to the area of the development site between 1950 and 1956.

4. Aims and objectives of the project

- 4.1 The aims of the project are the **continual archaeological monitoring** of all site groundworks, which will comprise the excavation of the foundations and services for the two new poultry units, four feed silos, a general purpose building, backup generator house, water storage tank along with ground reduction pertaining to the construction of the new private carriageway and access.
- 4.2 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.

- 4.3 The development site lies within an area of high archaeological potential. Finds and archaeological activity from the Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon periods have all been found both within and in the vicinity of the development site. These have been as the result of casual finds, from previous archaeological investigations and from aerial photographic analysis. The specific aims of this archaeological watching brief will be to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures or finds associated with this multi-period archaeological activity.

5. Methodology

- 5.1 The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the groundworks phase of development, and will include the **continual monitoring** of any topsoil stripping, ground reduction, and of any other ground disturbance, using where possible a toothless ditching bucket.
- 5.2 All work will be carried out according to the *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook*, (LCC, 2012), to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) standards and guidance for archaeological watching briefs (IfA, 2008) and with guidance detailed in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*, *The MoRPHE Managers Guide*, (English Heritage, 2009), and will be under the management of a Member of the IFA (MIFA).
- 5.3 All work will be undertaken following all statutory Health and Safety requirements and legislation in operation at the time of the monitoring.
- 5.4 A Risk Assessment will be prepared for the site.
- 5.5 Stripped areas and trench sections will be continually observed to identify any archaeological features and/or deposits which may be exposed.
- 5.6 Any archaeological features exposed during the groundworks will be excavated as far as reasonably possible to meet the objective of the Planning Brief.
- 5.7 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.
- 5.8 Written descriptions detailing the nature of archaeological features and/or deposits encountered will be compiled on *pro-forma* context record sheets. A single context recording system will be used.
- 5.9 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.
- 5.10 Any and all artefacts found during the monitoring and thought to come under the provisions of the *Treasure Act* (1996) and Code of Practice, will be removed from the site to a secure location, and will be promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's

office within fourteen days. All such finds will also be reported to the local Portable Antiquities Officer.

- 5.11 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.
- 5.12 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.
- 5.13 Should environmental sampling be required, a suitable archaeological scientist (probably James Rackham) will be requested to make a site visit in order to advise on an appropriate sampling and recording strategy.
- 5.14 The fieldwork will be undertaken by Neville Hall MIFA. Additional personnel may be appointed if required.

6. Post-fieldwork methodology

- 6.1 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.
- 6.2 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.
- 6.3 An assessment of significant finds will be made in light of general site information.
- 6.4 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.
- 6.5 The site archive will be examined to enable the determination of various phases of activity on the site (if appropriate).
- 6.6 Relevant finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.
- 6.7 All post-excavation work will be carried out according to the Lincolnshire Archaeological handbook, (LCC, 2012), to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) standards and guidance for archaeological watching briefs (IfA, 2008) and with guidance detailed in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment, The MoRPHE Managers Guide*, (English Heritage, 2009),

6. Monitoring arrangements

- 6.1 Provision will be made for Ms Jenny Young (Senior Historic Environment Officer of Heritage Lincolnshire (on behalf of North Kesteven 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.
- 6.2 Ms Jenny Young, Senior Historic Environment Officer of Heritage Lincolnshire will be notified as soon as possible of the start date of works on the site. This notification period will be at least of fourteen days prior to this start.

- 6.3 All aspects of the archaeological programme will be undertaken in accordance with this project specification.
- 6.4 Any variation to the project programme in terms of works or recording on or off site will be fully discussed and agreed with the Senior Historic Environment Officer of Heritage Lincolnshire.
- 6.5 Arrangements will be made for the Senior Historic Environment Officer of Heritage Lincolnshire (Ms Jenny Young) for access to the site to undertake monitoring visits, and such visits will be accounted for in the final report preparation.
- 6.6 Ms Jenny Young shall be regularly updated on the project's progress and shall be kept fully informed of any unexpected or unforeseen discoveries made during the course of the archaeological monitoring and recording programme.

7. Archive preparation and deposition

- 7.1 The documentation, records, and artefacts, (comprising the archive) 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
- 7.2 Following written authorisation from the landowner, the archive will be deposited at The Collection, Lincoln.
- 7.3 A unique accession number will be obtained from The Collection for the site archive.
- 7.4 It is anticipated that the project archive will be deposited with The Collection, Lincoln by December 2015.

8. Reporting procedures

- 8.1 A report detailing the findings of the archaeological monitoring will be completed within two months after the finalisation of the fieldwork. Any delays will be related to the relevant authorities.

- 8.2 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;

A complete bibliography of all sources consulted;

Illustrations including scaled site location plans, scaled plans showing monitored areas, all archaeological features and sections thereof (including representative trench sections) with scale bars; and

Appendices comprising appropriate digital 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.

8.3 The report will follow the guidelines set out in the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook, Section 14.

8.4 An online record will be initiated with OASIS prior to the commencement of the fieldwork. 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>.

9. Publication and dissemination

9.1 Copies of the report will be deposited with the clients; the Senior Historic Environment Officer of Heritage Lincolnshire; the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record; (including a digital copy in .pdf format) and the Planning Department of North Kesteven District Council within two months of the completion of the site fieldwork.

9.2 A note will be placed in 'Lincolnshire History and Archaeology' describing the results.

9.3 The deposition of the site archive will be in accordance with guidelines outlined in the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (LCC, 2012), to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) standards and guidance (IfA, 2008) and with guidance detailed in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment, The MoRPHE Managers Guide*, (English Heritage, 2009),

9.4 Should the results of the archaeological investigation merit it, a note will also be placed in appropriate national journals e.g. *Medieval Archaeology*.

10. Other factors (including contingency)

10.1 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 Senior Historic Environment Officer of Heritage Lincolnshire.

10.2 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation, additional financial resources will be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.

10.3 Appropriate financial contingencies have been made in the event of the finding of prehistoric, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon pottery; and medieval and post-medieval pottery, brick and tile.

10.4 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 Senior Historic Environment Officer of Heritage Lincolnshire and the client.

11. Variations to the proposed scheme

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

12. Resources

12.1 The monitoring will be undertaken by Neville Hall MIFA with the possible assistance of Paul Riccoboni using standard archaeological field techniques during the appropriate duration of the groundworks programme of the construction stage of development. It is anticipated that the monitoring of the groundworks programme will require at least five working days on site.

12.2 Post-excavation analysis and report preparation (up to three days in duration) will be undertaken by Neville Hall; and where available specialist analysis from:-

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

12.3 Small finds requiring conservation will be conserved by the City and County Museum Laboratory.

12.4 Recognised specialists will be sought in the event that other data are retrieved in the course of the monitoring.

13. Insurance statement

13.1 Public indemnity of £2,000,000 with Towergate Insurance.

14. Copyright

14.1 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.

15. Ownership

15.1 It will be asked of the client, at the outset, that the ownership of any portable objects discovered in the course of the monitoring be donated along with the archive and deposited with The Collection, Lincoln.