
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND
RECORDING FOR A NEW
ELECTRICAL SUB-STATION
AT NORTH ROAD,
TETFORD,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(TENR14)**

Work Undertaken For
Western Power Ltd

August 2014

Report Compiled by
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



Quality Control

Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at
North Road,
Tetford
Lincolnshire
TENR 14

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Site Supervisor	Fiona Walker
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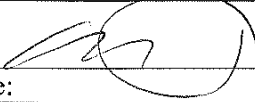

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Team Leader
 Gary Taylor	 Denise Drury
Date: 29 August 2014	Date: 29 August 2014

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1. SUMMARY

Archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken during groundworks for an electrical sub-station on the north side of North Road, Tetford, Lincolnshire. The investigation monitored both the topsoil strip for the hardstanding for the new sub-station and the excavation of a service access

The site was archaeologically sensitive, lying on the route of a Roman road. Roman artefacts had been found around the village, including evidence for a possible pottery kiln. Prehistoric and medieval artefacts and remains had also been identified in the area.

The watching brief revealed a sequence of natural, subsoil and topsoil deposits. No archaeological features were disturbed by the ground works monitored.

Finds retrieved during the investigation included a single sherd of early modern pottery.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Western Power Ltd to undertake archaeological monitoring and recording during groundworks associated with construction of a new sub-station on land on the north side of North Road, Tetford, Lincolnshire. The watching brief was carried out between the 4th and 8th August 2014.

2.2 Topography and Geology

Tetford is situated approximately 27km northwest of Skegness and 35km northeast of Lincoln in the administrative district of East Lindsey, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site is located in the north side of the village, 100m west of St Mary's Church on North Road at National Grid Reference TF 3327 7486 (Fig. 2).

Tetford lies within the rolling hills of the wolds to the north and the River Lymn valley to the south. The site lies at the junction of two soil types. To the north are Wickham 2 Association stagnogleys on thin loamy drift that overlies Jurassic and Cretaceous clay shales (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 152), while to the south are Cuckney 2 Association ferric brown earths developed on Cretaceous sandstone (*ibid.*, 351).

The area monitored lies at a height of c. 52m OD on land formerly part of a garden and being used for the storage of roof tiles. The plot slopes gently down from the north and is stepped down to the road at the south limit.

2.3 Archaeological Setting

Evidence for prehistoric activity in the area comprises two probable burial mounds located on the northwest side of the village and a polished greenstone axe retrieved some 0.95km southeast of the proposed development.

The course of the Roman road which connected Burgh-le-Marsh and Lincoln runs west to east in the vicinity, or just south of, the proposed development and is followed for part of its length by North Road and then Platts Lane to the west. Roman pottery has been found at several locations in Tetford. Evidence of a possible Roman pottery kiln has been found a short distance to the west of the site.

Medieval remains have also been identified in Tetford. Approximately 300m southwest of the proposed development are the remains of a ploughed out medieval moat.

The parish church of St. Mary is of medieval date, containing fabric in the Early English, Decorated and Perpendicular styles (Pevsner 1989). The village was included in the Domesday survey of 1086 when a church and a mill were recorded in the manor of Gilbert, the Archbishop of York (Morris, 1986).

The place name Tetford literally means 'the peoples' ford' from the Old English *theod* and *ford*, probably denoting a public ford (Cameron 1998).

A watching brief 240m to the south revealed no archaeological remains (Snee 2003).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the work was to record and interpret the deposits and any archaeological features exposed during the development groundwork.

The objectives of the work were to determine the form, function and spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered; to, as far as practicable recover dating evidence from them and to establish the sequence of archaeological remains present on the site.

4. METHODS

The topsoil strip for the new sub-station hardstanding and subsequent deeper excavation for service access were carried out by mechanical excavator under archaeological supervision. Selected sides of the trench were then cleaned. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 1. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording was undertaken

according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

5. RESULTS

Archaeological contexts are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

The earliest deposit revealed was natural yellow brown silty sand (003) (Fig 5, Section 2, Plate 4). No archaeological features were observed and the natural was overlain by 0.16m thick mid orange brown clayey sandy silt subsoil (002) which contained a probable iron nail and a fragment of slag, both undated. Above this was 0.32m thick topsoil (001) from which a sherd of early modern pottery was retrieved.

6. DISCUSSION

Overlying the natural deposits was a probable former agricultural subsoil. No archaeological features were identified.

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological monitoring was undertaken prior to the building of a new electricity sub-station at North Road, Tetford as the site lay close to the route of a Roman road.

However, no Roman or other remains were revealed with a sequence of natural, subsoil and topsoil deposits being recorded.

Artefacts retrieved included a single sherd of early modern pottery.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Western

Power Limited for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Denise Drury.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Site Supervisor: Fiona Walker
Finds processing: Denise Buckley
Photographic reproduction: Mark Peachey
Illustration: Mark Peachey
Post-excavation analysis: Mark Peachey,
Fiona Walker

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cameron, K., 1998 *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place Names*.

Hodge, C.A.H., Burton, R.G.O., Corbett, W.M., Evans, R. and Seale, R.S., 1984, *Soils and their use in Eastern England*. Soil Survey of England and Wales Bulletin No. **13**

Morris, J. (General Ed), 1986, *Domesday Book: Lincolnshire*, Phillimore, Chichester.

Pevsner, N. and Harris, J., 1989 *Lincolnshire, The Buildings of England* (2nd edition, revised Antram, N.)

Snee, J, 2003 *Archaeological Watching Brief on land at East Road, Tetford, Lincolnshire (TER 03)* unpublished APS report no. **95/03**

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

DoE Department of the Environment

GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain



Figure 1: General Location Plan



74

TF

33

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Area shown on Fig 3


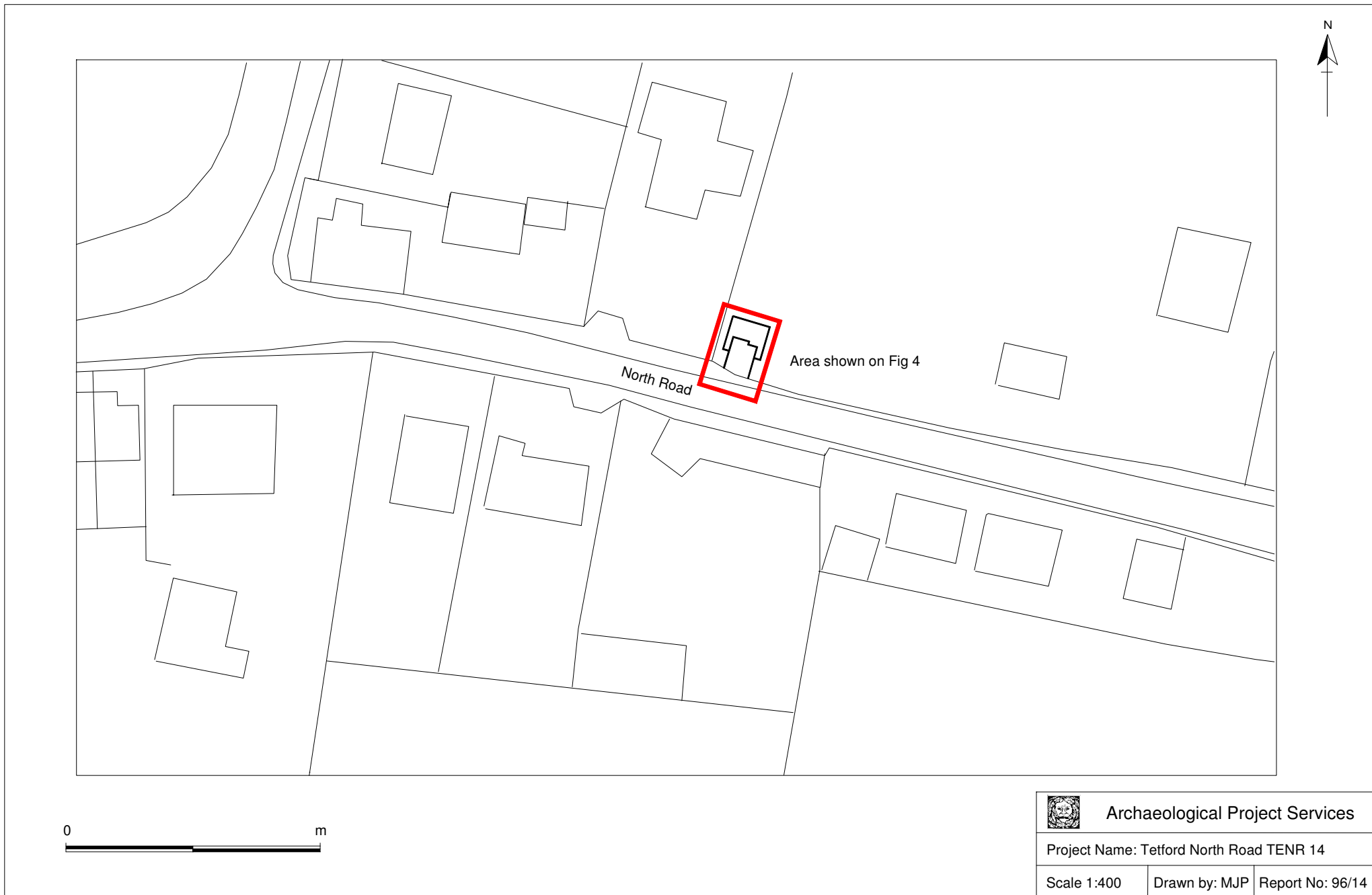
 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Tetford North Road TENR 14		
Scale 1:12500	Drawn by: MJP	Report No: 89/14

Figure 2. Site location plan




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Tetford North Road TENR 14		
Scale 1:400	Drawn by: MJP	Report No: 96/14

Figure 3. Trench location plan

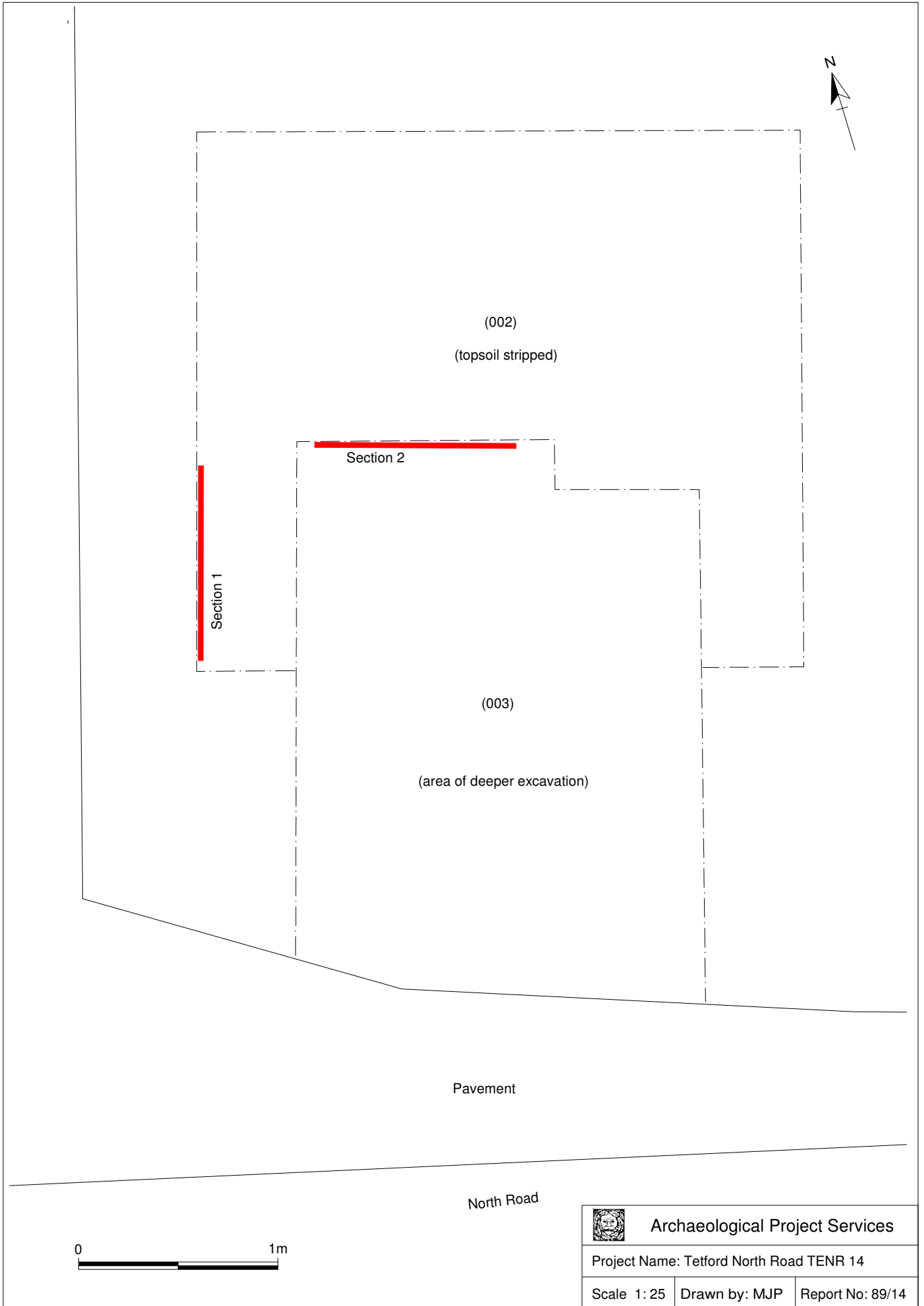


Figure 4. Trench plan



Plate 1. Pre-machining view of site looking northwest



Plate 2. Site looking north following topsoil strip



Plate 3. General view of service access excavation looking northeast



Plate 4. Representative section 2 looking north

Appendix 1

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Loose dark brown silt with rare brick/tile rubble 0.32m thick	Topsoil
002	Fairly firm light to mid orange brown slightly clayey sandy silt with occasional pebbles and charcoal and rare coal lumps, 0.16m thick	Subsoil
003	Fairly firm mix of yellow brown silty sand, at least 0.14m thick	Natural

Appendix 2

THE FINDS

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

The material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. The pottery codename (Cname) used, is in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005). A single sherd, weighing 10 grams, was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was weighed and examined visually. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1 below. The pottery dates to the Early Modern period.

Condition

The sherd is small, but unabraded.

Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Part	Date
001	LUST	Lustre ware	Jar or Bowl	1	1	10	Rim	19th to early 20th century

Provenance

The pottery was recovered from the topsoil, (001).

Range

There is a single piece of pottery. The sherd is from a jar or bowl in an early modern Lustreware fabric (LUST).

Potential

There is no potential for further work. The pottery should be discarded if possible. Should it be retained, it will pose no problems for long-term storage.

Summary

A single fragment of pottery, probably of 19th or early 20th century date, was recovered from the topsoil.

OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor and Denise Buckley

Introduction

Two other finds, weighing a total of 7g, were recovered.

Condition

The other finds are in moderate condition, though the metal is corroded.

Results

Table 2, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
002	iron	nail?	1	2	
	slag?	indeterminate slag/cinder	1	5	

Provenance

The other finds were recovered from subsoil.

Range

A probable iron nail was recovered together with a possible piece of slag or cinder. If slag, it is not of readily identifiable nature but is not a ferrous (iron smithing or smelting) slag, nor is it a typical fuel ash slag.

Potential

The other finds are of limited significance and potential and can be discarded.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 3 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 3, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
001	19th to early 20 th century	based on 1 pot
002	undated	

ABBREVIATIONS

BS	Body sherd
CXT	Context
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
W (g)	Weight (grams)

REFERENCES

- ~ 2012, *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* [internet]. Available at
<<http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/residents/environment-and-planning/conservation/archaeology/lincolnshire-archaeological-handbook>>
- Slowikowski, A. M., Nenck, B., and Pearce, J., 2001, *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2
- Young, J., Vince, A.G. and Nailor, V., 2005, *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Old English	The language used by the Saxon (q.v.) occupants of Britain.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

1	Context register sheet
3	Context record sheets
1	Plan record sheet
1	Section record sheet
3	Daily record sheets
1	Photographic record sheet
2	Sheets of scale drawings

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

The Collection
Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

Accession Number:	LCNCC: 2014.156
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	TENR 14
OASIS record number	archaeo11-187652

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

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OASIS ID: archaeol1-187652

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Watching Brief for a new electrical sub-station at North Road, Tetford, Lincolnshire
Short description of the project	A sequence of natural, subsoil and topsoil deposits were revealed in the excavations for a new electrical sub-station.
Project dates	Start: 04-08-2014 End: 08-08-2014
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	TENR14 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	LCNCC:2014.156 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	LINCOLNSHIRE EAST LINDSEY TETFORD North Road
Postcode	LN9 6QH
Study area	12.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TF 3327 7486 53.2536925302 -0.00212954638569 53 15 13 N 000 00 07 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 52.00m Max: 52.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Project Services
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

Project design originator	Gary Taylor
Project director/manager	Gary Taylor
Project supervisor	Fiona Walker
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Western Power Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	The Collection
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	The Collection
Digital Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Media available	"Text"
Paper Archive recipient	The Collection
Paper Contents	"Ceramics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

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