

Quality Control
3 Church Street,
Carlby
CYCS 07

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| Checked by Project Manager | Approved by Senior Archaeologist |
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| Date: | Date: |

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT 3 CHURCH STREET,
CARLBY,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(CYCS 07)**

**Work Undertaken For
Silver Heron Developments Limited**

June 2007

Report Compiled by
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Planning Application No: S05/1076/17
National Grid Reference: TF 0449 1394
City and County Museum Accession No: 2007.75
OASIS Record No: archaeo11-27450

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. **77/07**

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1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at 3 Church Street, Carlby, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for a new detached dwelling.

Prehistoric remains, evident from cropmarks, survive in the south of the parish and may include Bronze Age (2250-800 BC) burial mounds. Romano-British (AD 43-410) activity is attested by the finds of coins, pottery and a statue of the god Mercury which perhaps suggest an important establishment in the vicinity. The church provides evidence of medieval (AD 1066-1540) occupation of the village along with areas of earthworks indicating that the village was once larger than it is today.

The watching brief recorded a sequence of natural deposits overlain by subsoil and topsoil. No archaeological features were identified and no artefacts were retrieved.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as “*a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed.*” (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Silver Heron Developments Limited to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with new residential development at 3 Church

Street, Carlby, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S05/1076/17. The watching brief was carried out on the 15th and 16th May 2007 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Carlby is located 7km north of Stamford and 26km southeast of Grantham in the administrative district of South Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site lies 60m to the north of the centre of the village as defined by the parish church of St Stephen at National Grid Reference TF 0499 1394 (Fig. 2). The site lies at a height of c. 30m OD on land sloping down to the south towards the valley of the West Glen River.

Local soils are of the Elmton 1 Association, typically brown rendzinas (Hodge *et al.* 1984). These are developed upon a solid geology of Jurassic Blisworth Limestone and Blisworth Clay (BGS 1978).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Carlby is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period to the present day. Evidence of prehistoric remains occur as cropmarks concentrated in the south of the parish. Several circular cropmarks may represent ring ditches around Bronze Age burial mounds.

Romano-British activity is scarce save for the find of a bronze statue of Mercury, a hoard of coins and pottery from the vicinity of the village. These finds may indicate the presence of a high status building.

Carlby is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Carlebi*, the name is derived from the Old Norse and means either ‘the farmstead (*by*) of the free peasants (*Karl*)’ or ‘the farmstead belonging to Karli’ (Cameron 1998, 28). At the time of Domesday the land was held by the Bishop of Lincoln, Gilbert de Gand and Robert of Stafford and contained 20 acres of meadow and 80 acres of woodland for pannage (Foster and Longley 1976).

Medieval remains are best represented by the extant church of St Stephen which dates to the 12th century (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 212). Situated within the village are a number of earthworks identified as former house platforms and a sunken way, suggesting that the village was larger during the medieval period.

A watching brief undertaken to the east of the site identified only subsoil and topsoil deposits, although medieval pottery was retrieved from the investigation (Cope-Faulkner 2004, 1).

3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), were to locate and record archaeological deposits and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

Prior to the excavation of foundation trenches, topsoil was stripped from the site. Foundation trenches were then excavated by machine using a 0.45m wide bucket to a depth of 0.75m. Following excavation the sides of the trenches were then cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. 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 2. 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.

Following excavation the records were checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

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

The earliest deposit encountered at the base of the foundation trenches was a layer of brownish yellow limestone (003) of the underlying geology. This measured in excess of 0.18m thick.

This was overlain by a 0.25m thick subsoil comprising yellowish brown clayey silt (002) which was in turn sealed by the current topsoil of brown silt (001).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits relate to the underlying solid geology of Jurassic limestone.

Above this a subsoil had developed which may indicate agricultural activities at the site.

No archaeological features were identified and no finds were observed or collected during the investigation.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Church Street, Carlby, as the site lay at the core of the medieval village, immediately adjacent to the 12th century church of St Stephen.

However, only natural, subsoil and topsoil deposits were encountered. No archaeological features were revealed during the watching brief.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr A Mumby of Silver Heron Developments Limited for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Jenny Young, the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist, kindly allowed access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
 Site Supervisors: Jim Robertson, Fiona Walker
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
 BGS British Geological Survey
 IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists



Figure 1 - General location plan

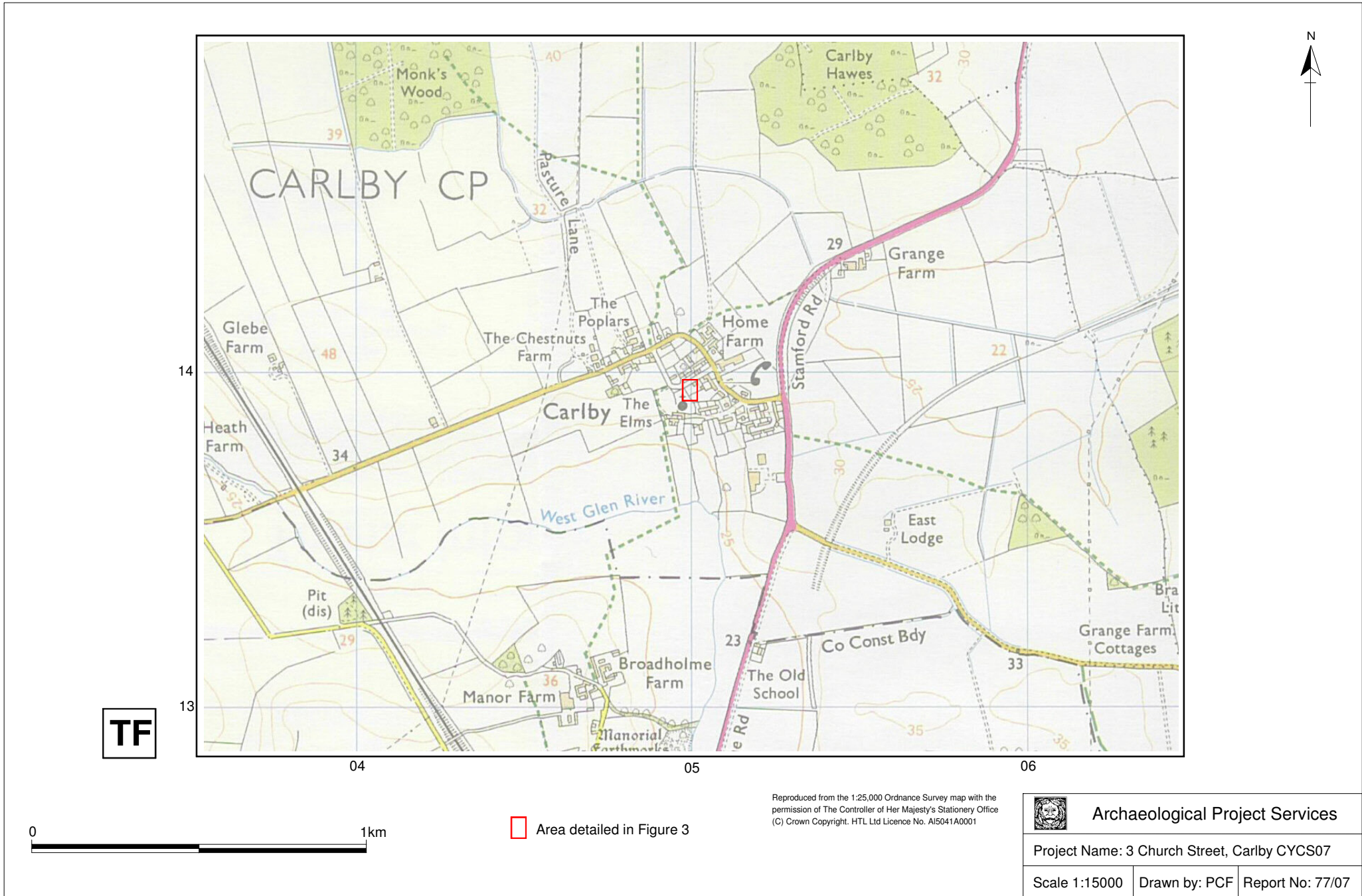


Figure 2 - Site location plan

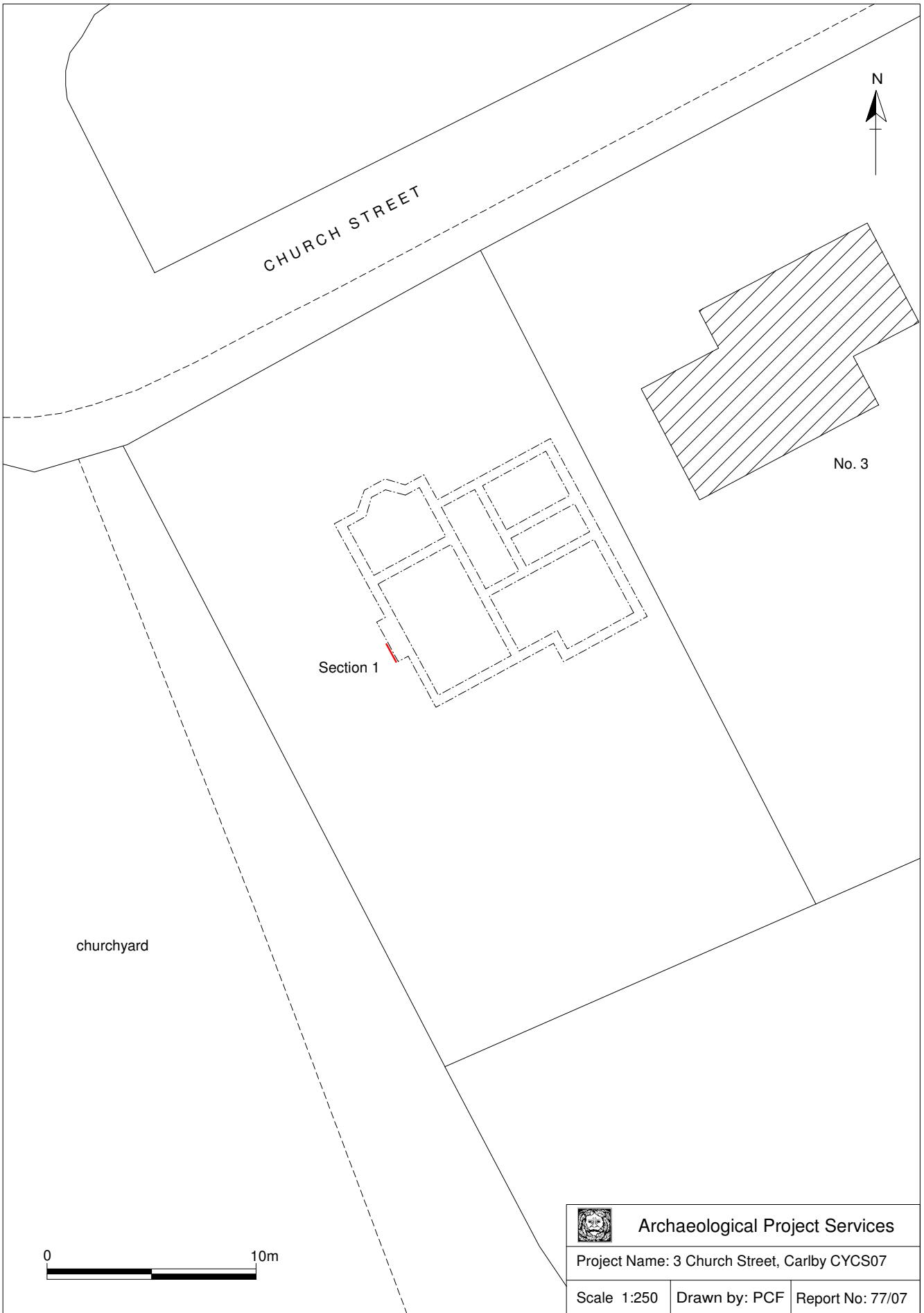
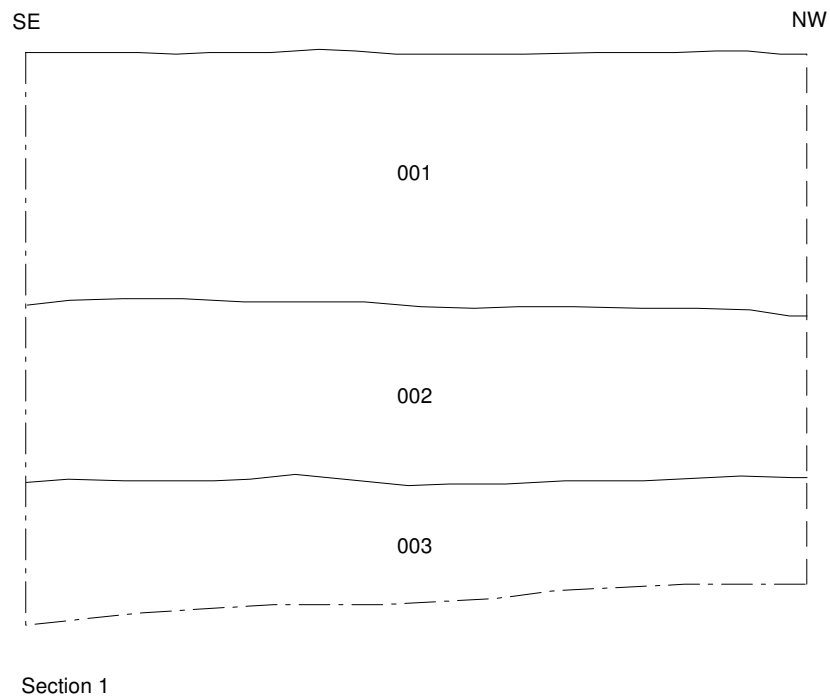


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing location of drawn section




| | | |
|---|---------------------------------|------------------|
|  | Archaeological Project Services | |
| Project Name: 3 Church Street, Carlby CYCS07 | | |
| Scale 1:10 | Drawn by: PCF | Report No: 77/07 |

Figure 4 - Section 1



Plate 1 - View looking southeast across the development area



Plate 2 - Section 1, looking southwest

Appendix 1

LAND AT 3 CHURCH STREET, CARLBY, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of a house at Church Street, Carlby, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in the historic core of Carlby, a village recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086, immediately northeast of the 12th century parish church. Prehistoric and Roman remains are also known around the village.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of a watching brief during development works on the site.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological watching brief during construction of a house on land at 3 Church Street, Carlby, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Carlby is located 7km north of Stamford, in the administrative district of South Kesteven, Lincolnshire. Church Street is in the centre of the village and the site lies immediately northeast of the church at National Grid Reference TF 050 139.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for the construction of a house. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the undertaking of a watching brief during groundworks associated with the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Carlby sits on a plateau on the north side of the West Glen River. The site is on a slight slope down to the river at approximately 32m OD. Local soils are the Elmton 1 Association brown rendzinas on a solid geology of Jurassic limestone. Pelo-alluvial gleys of the Fladbuy 1 Association flank the river to the south of the village (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 179; 194).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Carlby lies in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period and later. Cropmarks of prehistoric burials are known south of the village, but comparable prehistoric remains may be more extensive than currently known. Roman artefacts, including a coin hoard, a

bronze statue of Mercury and pottery, from the vicinity of the village, suggest the presence of a high status building such as a villa or temple/shrine.

- 6.2 Carlby is first mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086, indicating the settlement was in existence in the Late Saxon period. The development site is in the historic core of the village, immediately northeast of the late 12th century parish church. A map of the village dating from 1773 shows a building located extremely close to the development site (Archaeological Project Services 1994).

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:

7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.

7.1.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:

- Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.

8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.

8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

8.2 Methodology

8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.

8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.

8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.

8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology

within the trench.

- groups of features where their relationship is important

8.2.5 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

9.3 Stage 3

9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.

9.3.2 This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
- A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist; South Kesteven District Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

11 ARCHIVE

- 11.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to The Collection, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives for long-term storage and curation.

12 PUBLICATION

- 12.1 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).
- 12.2 If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project.

14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

- 14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 14.2 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 archaeological curator (*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).
- 14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 14.4 Any 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 archaeological curator and the client.

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 15.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.
- 15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor,

illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post- excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

| <u>Task</u> | <u>Body to be undertaking the work</u> |
|------------------------|--|
| Conservation | Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln |
| Pottery Analysis | Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist Post-Roman - J Young, Independent Specialist/A Boyle, APS |
| Non-pottery Artefacts | J Cowgill, Independent Specialist, or G Taylor, APS |
| Animal Bones | J Kitch, APS |
| Environmental Analysis | J Rackham, Independent Specialist |
| Human Remains Analysis | J Kitch, APS |

17 INSURANCES

17.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

18 COPYRIGHT

18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.

18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Specification: Version 1, 31-05-01

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

| No. | Description | Interpretation |
|------------|--|-----------------------|
| 001 | Friable dark brown silt with moderate limestone fragments, 0.35m thick | Topsoil |
| 002 | Firm mid yellowish brown clayey silt, 0.25m thick | Subsoil |
| 003 | Firm mid brownish yellow limestone, >0.18m thick | Natural deposit |

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Bronze Age | A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC. |
| 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 interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004). |
| Cropmark | A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological features influencing the growth of a particular crop. |
| Layer | A layer is a term 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. |
| 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 1 st 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:

| | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 3 | Context records |
| 1 | Photographic record sheet |
| 2 | Sheets of scale drawings |
| 1 | Stratigraphic matrix |

All primary records 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: 2007.75

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: CYCS 07

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.

Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.