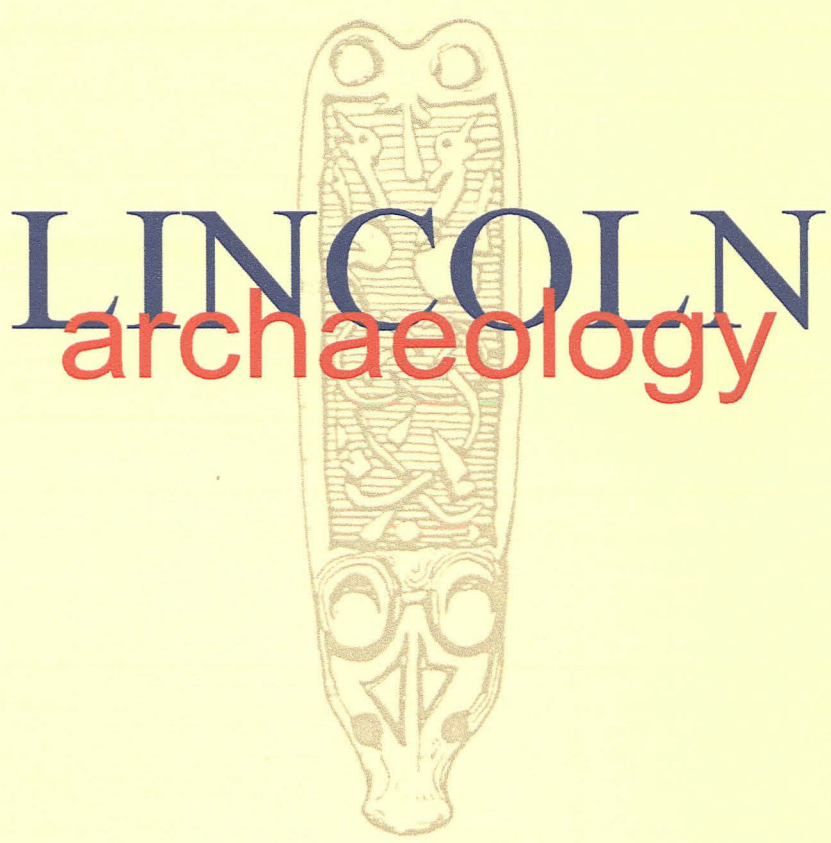


99/22

**A Report to Banks, Long & Co.
On behalf of Mr J. Shaw**

November 1999



**Development at Church Lane Farm
Church Lane, Saxilby, Lincolnshire**

Archaeological Watching Brief

By K Wragg

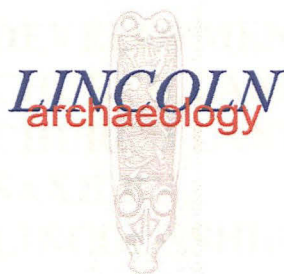
Report No.: 397

LINCOLN
archaeology

3 0. NOV 69
ack 30/11/99

2/2

LI951
52790
52791



Development at Church Lane Farm, Church Lane, Saxilby, Lincolnshire

Site Code: CLSA99

LCCM Accession No.: 93.99

Planning Application Nos.: 98/P/1075, 99/P/0202 &
99/P/0218

NGR: SK 8930/7620

Archaeological Watching Brief

<i>Contents</i>	<i>Page</i>
NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY.....	1
1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	2
2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	2
3.0 RESULTS.....	3
4.0 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS & CONCLUSIONS.....	3
5.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	3
6.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	3
7.0 LHA NOTES/ARCHIVE DETAILS.....	4
7.1 LHA NOTE DETAILS.....	4
7.2 ARCHIVE DETAILS.....	4
APPENDIX A - ARCHIVE DEPOSITION.....	5
APPENDIX B - COLOUR PLATES 1 & 2.....	6

Illustrations

Fig.1 Site location plan - scale 1:25000 & 1:1250

Fig.2 Site layout plan - scale 1:500

Fig.3 West-facing section - scale 1:20

**DEVELOPMENT AT
CHURCH LANE FARM,
CHURCH LANE,
SAXILBY,
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WATCHING BRIEF**

pasture, or for arable cultivation (much as it is today). It is also distinctly likely that any possible early village focus lies more to the south of the church (and more particularly to the south-west), where elements of medieval and post-medieval buildings can still be seen.

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

During January 1999, the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit (C.L.A.U.) was approached by Banks, Long & Co., Chartered Surveyors, with regard to a proposed development site in Saxilby, in the district of West Lindsey, Lincolnshire.

The site itself comprised a parcel of land approximately 280 square metres in size, formerly occupied (partly) by barns and similar farm structures. This area had been divided into three building plots, served by a communal roadway.

In view of the potential for archaeological discoveries in the immediate area, it was decided by West Lindsey District Council (in consultation with the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section), that a watching brief should be undertaken on the development groundworks.

Accordingly, the C.L.A.U. was commissioned by Banks, Long & Co., on behalf of Mr J. Shaw, to carry out the required archaeological work.

Observations took place between the 4th of May and the 4th of June 1999, but notwithstanding the possible potential of this site, the results of the project proved completely negative.

If earthwork features were originally present, the recent land-use on the site has completely destroyed all trace of any ancient occupation.

Given the total lack of any identifiable archaeological deposits or features, it is very likely that this area was originally used as

DEVELOPMENT AT CHURCH LANE FARM, CHURCH LANE, SAXILBY, LINCOLNSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1.0 INTRODUCTION

During January 1999, the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit (C.L.A.U.) was approached by Banks, Long & Co., Chartered Surveyors, with regard to a proposed development site in Saxilby, in the district of West Lindsey, Lincolnshire.

The site itself comprised a parcel of land approximately 280 square metres in size, formerly occupied (partly) by barns and similar farm structures. This area had been divided into three building plots, served by a communal roadway (see Figs.1 & 2).

The original owner of the whole site, Mr J. Shaw of Church Lane Farm, was to be responsible for the demolition of the existing structures on the site and the provision of a new access road. The development of each individual plot then lay with the respective purchasers.

As a result of this, individual planning consents were required for each element of the redevelopment, and each of these would potentially have its own unique archaeological planning condition. In order to avoid unnecessary duplication of effort, it was decided by West Lindsey District Council (in consultation with the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section), that a single watching brief covering the whole site was the best approach.

Accordingly, the C.L.A.U. was commissioned by Banks, Long & Co., on behalf of Mr J. Shaw, to carry out the required archaeological work. Observations on the site took place between the 4th of May and the 4th of June 1999.

The information in this document is presented with the proviso that further data may yet emerge. The Unit, its members and employees cannot, therefore, be held responsible for any loss, delay or damage, material or otherwise, arising out of this report. The document has been prepared in accordance with the terms of the Unit's Articles of Association, the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and *The Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage, 1991).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The site lies in close proximity to the church of St. Botolph, which is apparently Norman in origin (Pevsner *et al*, 1989), in an area believed to be close to the focus of the medieval village (J.Bonnor, advice to WLDC, January 1998).

On the basis of earthworks noted in the Lincolnshire Sites & Monuments Record, it was originally proposed that an archaeological evaluation was required on the site.

A site visit by Jim Bonnor (LCC Archaeological Officer) undertaken at the end of 1997, however, found:

"...that the site had been extensively disturbed in the past, to such an extent that the earthwork features noted in our records no longer survive. Buildings on this site will also have disturbed archaeological remains that the potential of the site will have been severely reduced. There is still some archaeological potential to the site given the sites location in an area deemed to have been an early focus of the village and some useful archaeological work could be done".

As a result, it was recommended (by LCC Archaeology Section) that while an archaeological evaluation was no longer appropriate, an archaeological watching brief should be carried out during the redevelopment (J.Bonnor, advice to WLDC, January 1998).

3.0 RESULTS

The groundworks for this project basically comprised the following (see Fig.2):

- An 800mm-1m deep stripped area along the line of the new access road;
- strip trench foundation networks for each of the three new dwellings (and garages as appropriate), generally 1m-1.1m deep;
- associated service connections and drainage trenches, including a 2m deep soakaway at the main road frontage.

The stratigraphic sequence revealed during this work was very basic, with only three deposits uncovered across the whole site (see Fig.3). No evidence was found for the earthworks thought to have been present on the site, and there was no sign of any archaeological finds or features.

The earliest deposit was present at a depth of approximately 600mm below the existing ground level (G.L.), and continued to the limit of excavation (L.O.E.). This deposit, [102], comprised a moderate-well compacted mottled mid-light grey/light brown clay containing only occasional small flint/stone inclusions.

This layer was overlain by [101], a 500mm thick moderately compacted mid-light yellow-brown silty clay, which contained occasional pebble inclusions and decayed root remains.

The final deposit was [100], the existing topsoil present across the entire site. This comprised a very mixed mid grey sandy silt containing frequent small modern brick/pantile pieces, rounded pebbles, patches of limestone hardcore, and other modern dumped material.

Patches of sparse coarse grass were also present in various locations at the upper surface of the topsoil, together with areas of concrete hardstanding and modern brick/steel building remains.

4.0 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

Notwithstanding the possible potential of this site, the results of this project have proved completely negative.

If earthwork features were originally present, the recent agricultural land-use on the site has completely destroyed all trace of any ancient occupation.

Given the total lack of any identifiable archaeological deposits or features, it is very likely that this area was originally used as pasture, or for arable cultivation (much as it is today). It is also distinctly likely that any possible early village focus lies more to the south of the church (and more particularly to the south-west), where elements of medieval and post-medieval buildings can still be seen.

5.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit would like to thank the following for their assistance during this project: Mr J. Shaw, Church Lane Farm, Church Lane, Saxilby, Lincolnshire, for kindly funding this project; Mr Geoff Hillman (Plot 3) & Mr Mark Horsman (Plot 1); Mr Trevor Smelt, Banks, Long & Co. (Chartered Surveyors), 15 St.Mary's Street, Lincoln, LN5 7EQ; Ms. Emma Stanley, Planning Officer, West Lindsey District Council, 26 Spital Terrace, Gainsborough, DN21 2HG; Mr J. Bonner, Archaeology Officer, Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section, Highways & Planning Directorate, City Hall, Lincoln, LN1 1DN; on-site staff of A.C.Moore Ltd (road/drainage contractors).

6.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

J. Bonnor/LCC Archaeology Section, letter to West Lindsey District Council regarding revised planning advice, 16th January 1998

Pevsner, N, Harris, J & Antram, N (eds) 1989 *Lincolnshire, The Buildings of England*, Penguin Books, London

7.0 LHA NOTE/ARCHIVE DETAILS

7.1 LHA NOTE DETAILS

CLAU CODE: CLSA99

PLANNING APPLICATION Nos.: 98/P/1075
99/P/0202 & 99/P/0218

FIELD OFFICER: K. Wragg

NGR: SK 8930/7620

CIVIL PARISH: Saxilby

SMR No.: n/a

DATE OF INTERVENTION: 04/05/99 -
04/06/99

TYPE OF INTERVENTION: Watching Brief

UNDERTAKEN FOR: Banks, Long & Co., 15
S^t. Mary's Street, Lincoln, LN5 7EQ on behalf
of Mr J. Shaw, Church Lane Farm, Church
Lane, Saxilby, Lincolnshire.

7.2 ARCHIVE DETAILS

PRESENT LOCATION: City of Lincoln
Archaeology Unit, Charlotte House, The
Lawn, Union Road, Lincoln, LN1 3BL.

FINAL LOCATION: The City and County
Museum, Friars Lane, Lincoln.

MUSEUM ACCESSION No.: 93.99

ACCESSION DATE: -

**APPENDIX A - ARCHIVE
DEPOSITION**

The archive consists of:

No.	Description
1	Site diary
1	Report
3	Context records
3	Site drawings
1 set	Colour slides
1	Stratigraphic matrix

The primary archive material, as detailed above, is currently held by :

**The City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit,
Charlotte House,
The Lawn,
Union Road,
Lincoln,
Lincolnshire,
LN1 3BL.**

It is intended that transfer to the City and County Museum, Friars Lane, Lincoln, in accordance with current published requirements, under Museum Accession Number 93.99, will be undertaken following completion of this project.

APPENDIX B - COLOUR PLATES




Plate 1: General view of completed foundation trenches, Plot 1 - looking north



Plate 2: General view of access road (west end), with stripping in progress - looking north

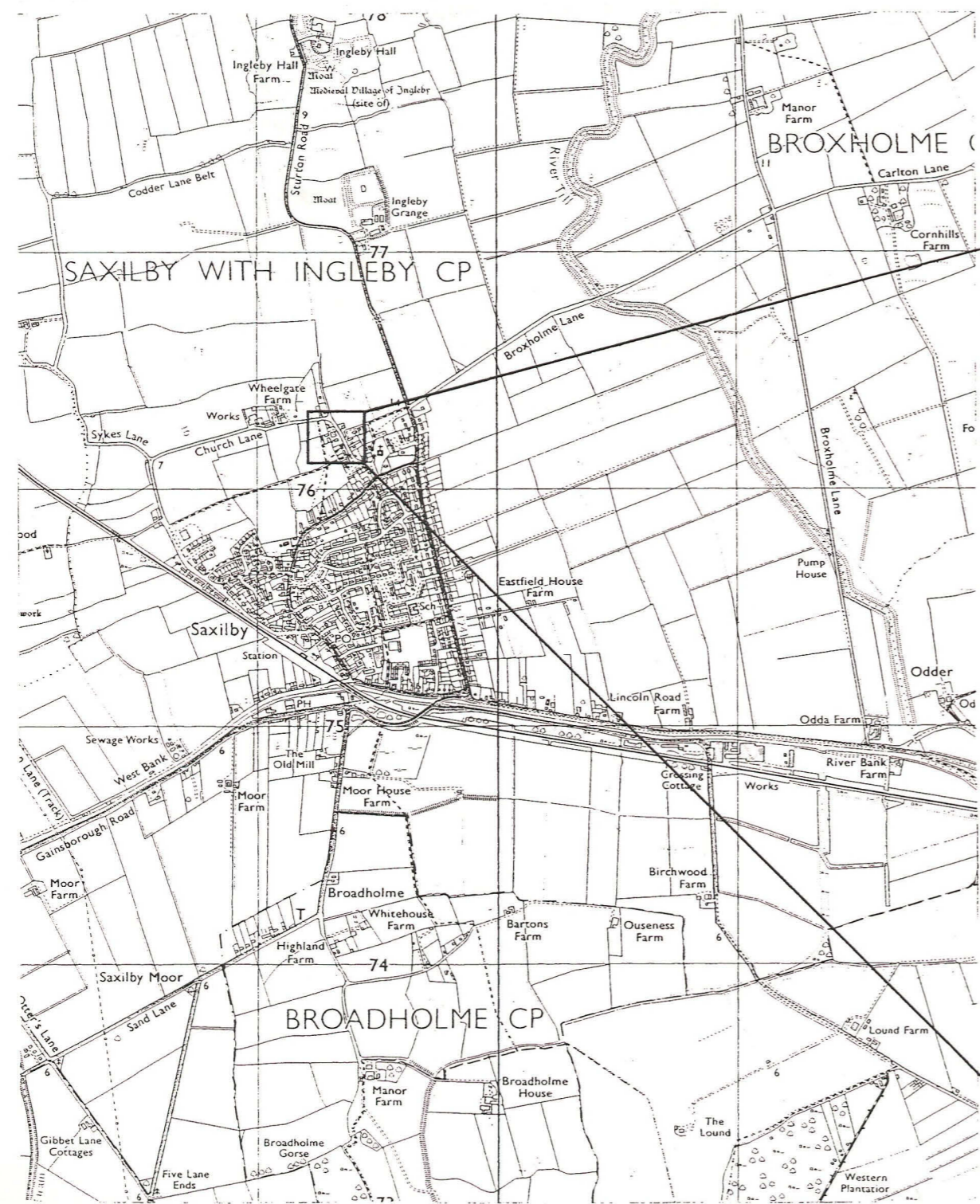
CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: CLSA99	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:	
CLIENT: Banks, Long & Co. on behalf of Mr J. Shaw		
DESCRIPTION: Site Location Plan		
SCALE:	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY:	CHECKED:	DATE:
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 93.99		

KEY

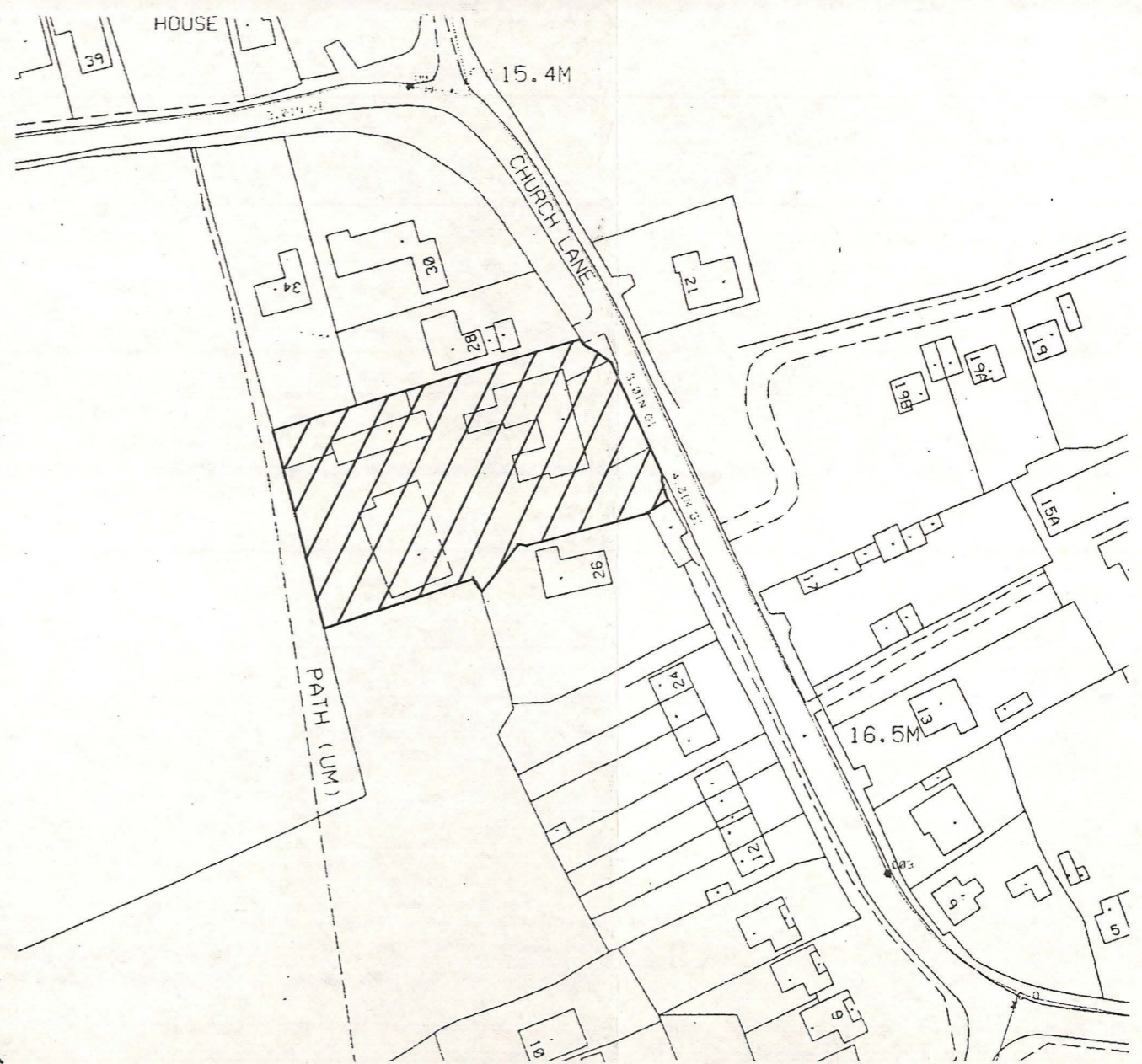
 Location of Site



1:25 000



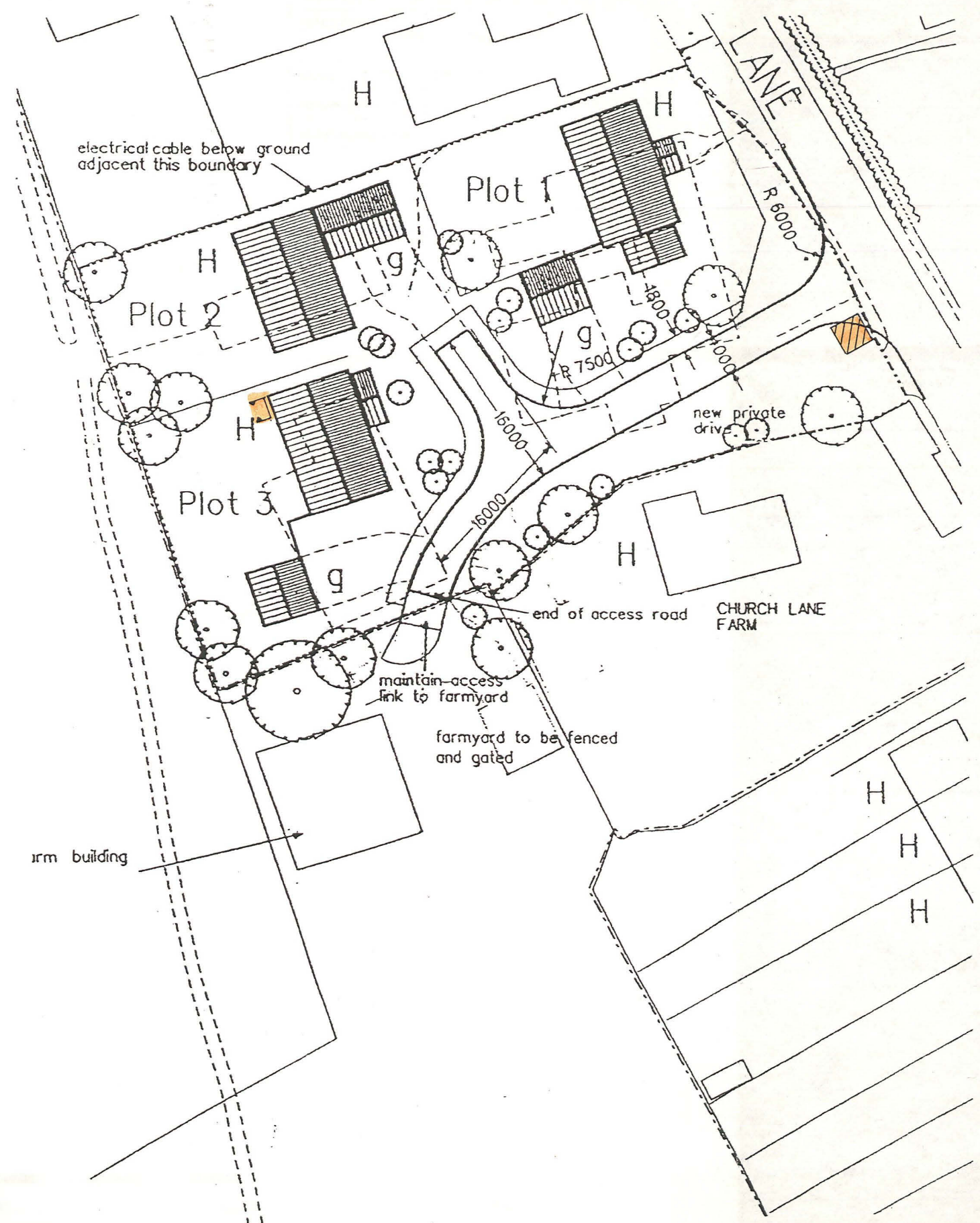
1:1250



Reproduced from the 1988 Ordnance Survey 1:25 000 Pathfinder 764 map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown copyright, by CLAU, Charlotte House, The Lawn, Lincoln, under Licence No. AL 52761A0001.



Based upon mapping information supplied by Banks, Long & Co.

Fig.1



CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: CLSA99		PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:
CLIENT: Banks, Long & Co. on behalf of Mr J. Shaw		
DESCRIPTION: Site Layout Plan		
SCALE: 1:500	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY:	CHECKED:	DATE:
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 93.99		

KEY

-  Location of Section Drawing
-  Location of Soakaway

Based upon mapping information supplied by Banks, Long & Co.

Fig.2

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: CLSA99	PLANELEV/SECTION NO:	
CLIENT: Banks, Long & Co. on behalf of Mr J. Shaw		
DESCRIPTION: West-Facing Section		
SCALE: 1:20	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY: K.W.	CHECKED:	DATE: 06/05/99
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 93.99		

KEY

 Clay

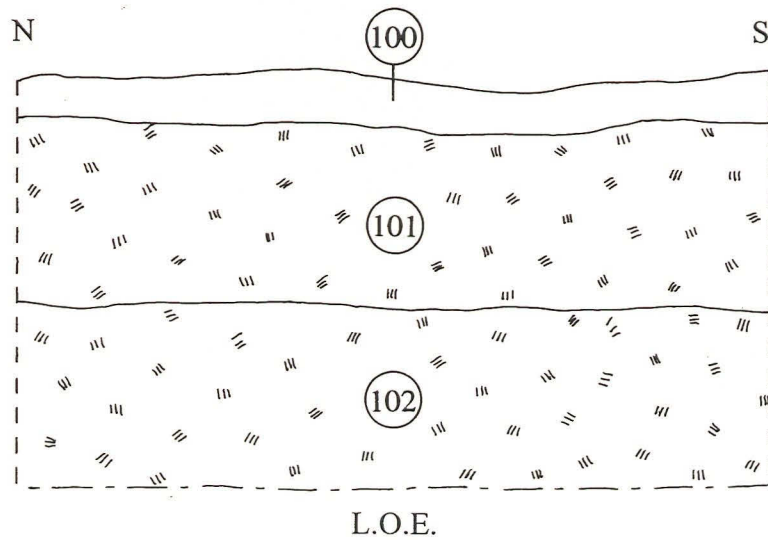


Fig.3