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**Report on an archaeological evaluation excavation  
undertaken on land south of Hawthorn Avenue,  
Cherry Willingham, Lincolnshire**

**(Planning App. Ref. MOO/P/0191)**

**NGR TF 0190 7282**

prepared by

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on behalf of

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**Site Code: HCW 00**

**Acc. No: 2000.279**

**JSAC 751/01/02**

**February 2001**

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**Report on an archaeological evaluation excavation  
on land south of Hawthorn Avenue, Cherry Willingham**

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### ***Summary***

*John Samuels Archaeological Consultants carried out an archaeological evaluation excavation of four trenches prior to ground works associated with the proposed development of land south of Hawthorn Avenue, Cherry Willingham, Lincolnshire.*

*The site is centred on NGR TF 0190 7282, to the south of Hawthorne Avenue. The ground slopes gently towards the centre of the site.*

*A desk-based assessment was undertaken in June 2000 and found nothing to suggest that the site had any archaeological potential. However, the results of a geophysical survey, completed in May 2000, succeeded in identifying several features of possible archaeological potential. For this reason the Archaeological Advisor to the West Lindsey District Council requested that an archaeological evaluation excavation should be undertaken prior to any development.*

*The excavation was carried out during November 2000 and recorded a layer of topsoil sealing subsoil overlying limestone brash. Four features were recorded, one in each of the trenches excavated. No finds or datable material were recovered from the evaluation. The regularity of the enclosure, despite its poor survival would suggest that it was archaeological, whereas the linear features were most probably geological in origin.*

*It is considered that both the geophysical anomalies and the archaeological potential of the site has now been thoroughly investigated and that little value could be gained by carrying out any further archaeological works on this site.*



## **1.0 Introduction**

- 1.1 David Wilson Homes have applied for planning permission (Planning App. Ref. MOO/P/0191) to build residential accommodation on a parcel of scrubland to the south of Hawthorn Avenue, Cherry Willingham, Lincolnshire. The site comprises a sub-rectangular unit of land measuring approximately 2.5 Hectares at a height of approximately 30m O.D. and is centred on NGR TF 0190 7282. The ground slopes gently down from the north of the site, rising very slightly again in the south. The soil is characterised as being slowly permeable seasonably waterlogged clayey loam over chalky till (SSEW 1983). Hawthorn Avenue, although classed as part of Cherry Willingham, is not actually part of the main village, it lies approximately 1.2km to the north-west, forming part of a small 'satellite' settlement within Cherry Willingham civil parish.
- 1.2 A specification for the evaluation (JSAC 751/00/01) was agreed with the Archaeological Officer for West Lindsey. An archaeological desk-based assessment, undertaken in June 2000 by the City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit, concluded that the land was probably of little archaeological interest (Wragg 2000). However, a geophysical survey undertaken on the site identified several features of archaeological potential (Bunn and Hardwick 2000). For this reason the Archaeological Advisor to West Lindsey District Council requested that an evaluation excavation be carried out prior to any development works in order to elucidate further on the results.
- 1.3 This document reports the results of the evaluation and conforms to the requirements of *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 : Archaeology and Planning* (DoE, 1990). It is in accordance with current best archaeological practice and the appropriate national standards and guidelines, including:
- Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1994, rev. 1999);
- Code of Conduct* (Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1997);
- Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991).
- Archaeological Handbook* (Lincolnshire County Council, 1998).
- 1.4 The excavation and recording was undertaken on site by Aleck Russel and Mike Garrett with supervision by Richard Pullen PIFA, during November 2000. Ground conditions on site were wet, with dry but overcast weather. This report was written by Richard Pullen PIFA in consultation with Jenny Young BA AIFA and John Samuels BA, MA, PhD, MIFA.

## **2.0 Archaeological and Historical Background**

- 2.1 Cherry Willingham, like so many villages in Lincolnshire, is thought to have gained its name by a corruption of *-ingaham*, being an Anglo-Saxon term for a group of transferred or dispossessed people. The Cherry prefix is simply thought to allude to plentiful Cherry orchards in the area (Cameron 1997).
- 2.2 Areas of known archaeology surrounding the site include no less than eleven entries recorded within the Lincolnshire County SMR, ranging from isolated finds of Roman pottery and metal work, to relatively substantial cropmarks.
- 2.3 A number of archaeological evaluations have been carried out close to the proposed development site resulting in the discovery of material remains ranging from the Neolithic to the post medieval periods (Wragg 2000).
- 2.4 The study site is at present under rough scrubland and self seeded oilseed rape. The remains of several buildings connected to a former use as a hauliers yard are in evidence in the northwestern part of the application area.
- 2.5 The present investigations were prompted by the results of a geophysical survey undertaken by Pre-Construct Geophysics during May 2000, which identified three main areas of possible interest. These were characterised as being two separate linear features and the remains of a possible enclosure (Bunn and Hardwick 2000).
- 2.6 A desk-based assessment of the site undertaken by the City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit in June 2000 concluded that, with the exception of several areas of archaeological interest in the vicinity of the site, there was nothing to suggest that any past activity had taken place in the study area (Wragg 2000).



### 3.0 Research Framework

- 3.1 The objective of the field evaluation is to assess the site's archaeological significance so that the planning authority can make an informed decision regarding the granting, or refusal, of planning permission on archaeological grounds.
- 3.2 To this end, the primary aim of the fieldwork was to determine the presence, or otherwise, of archaeological remains, and to investigate and record any remains within the limits defined by the project specification.
- 3.3 Where remains are identified, an evaluation seeks to ascertain their date, extent, density, state of preservation and (where possible) nature and function. This is done primarily through analysis and comparison of the results of the evaluation, but may also require further research. This forms the basis of an *assessment of importance* of the remains, in relation to what information they may add to the current state of knowledge at local, regional and national levels. Where remains are shown to be of national importance, then there is a presumption of their physical preservation *in-situ*.
- 3.4 At present, no specific regional research framework has been agreed and thus the academic priorities presented in *Exploring our Past* (English Heritage 1991) is used as a basis for assessment. In considering the importance of the remains, the data set recovered from the site is quantified in terms of what contribution it can make to the state of current knowledge regarding the processes of change and development of past rural settlement.

#### 4.0 Methodology and objectives

- 4.1 Four trial excavation trenches were excavated and recorded during November 2000. The trenches were positioned in order to intersect the geophysical anomalies identified during a survey undertaken in May 2000. Each trench was machine excavated to the first archaeological horizon, or to sterile geological deposits. Machining was undertaken by a JCB, using a flat bladed ditching bucket and proceeded under continual archaeological supervision. The spoil generated during the machining was mounded along the edges of the trial trenches, with a safe working distance left between the spoil and the trench side. Trench 1 measured 25m in length and 1.60m wide. Both trenches 2 and 3, were excavated to a length of 20m and were 1.60m wide. A fourth trench was added within the contingency in order to locate the horizontal arm of the possible enclosure. This trench measured 12m in length and was 1.60m wide.
- 4.2 The sections and bases of each trench were cleaned by hand, as necessary, to identify the deposit sequence. Discrete archaeological features were investigated to determine (where possible) their date, extent, sequence and depth. Plans and sections of trenches are included in the report.
- 4.3 The recording system was based on the Museum of London's *Archaeological Site Manual* (1994) with revisions to take account of the rural context of the site. The system is centred on scale drawings in both plan and section format supplemented with proforma-context sheets for the description of discrete deposits. The locations of the trenches were plotted in order to coincide with the geophysical anomalies and according to field boundaries, levels were according to Ordnance Datum.
- 4.4 A full photographic record was maintained during fieldwork in colour slide, monochrome and colour print.
- 4.5 All work was undertaken with respect to health and safety provision. No excavation was undertaken at a depth greater than 1.2m and spoil was kept at a safe distance from the trench. The trenches were backfilled as soon as possible after the completion of field work.
- 4.6 Copies of this report will be sent to the client, the Local Planning Authority, the County Sites and Monuments Record, and the West Lindsey Archaeological Advisor.
- 4.7 Following project completion, an ordered site archive will be prepared in accordance with *Conditions for the Acceptance of Archaeological Archives* (City & County Museum, Lincoln). Once deposited, it may be accessed by quoting accession no: LCNCC 2000.279.
- 4.8 Acceptance of this report by the Planning Authority and its deposition with the County SMR will effectively place the results of the evaluation in the public domain.



## **5.0 Results**

5.1 Four trial trenches were excavated within the application area to investigate a series of anomalies identified by geophysical survey.

5.2 Several features of archaeological potential were exposed following machine excavation down to the natural deposit. Almost immediately after the features were hand excavated, they filled with water. All features contained a single fill of material of a remarkably similar nature to the natural brash, with only the very slightest variations in texture and colour differentiating them. This, along with the lack of any dating material made determination of whether the features were actually archaeological or merely geological problematic.

### *5.3 Trenches 1 and 4*

5.3.1 Trench 1 was excavated to investigate the northern section of a 'U' shaped anomaly thought to be the remains of a possible enclosure in the west of the site.

5.3.2 Excavation revealed a very shallow ditch [104], cutting the natural brash (103). A single fill (105) was observed within [104] consisting of material remarkably similar to the natural brash (103). No finds were made from [104] and this feature was sealed by sub-soil (102). In addition an extra trench, trench 4, was added approximately half way along trench 1 in order to attempt to locate the horizontal arm of the possible feature.

5.3.3 Trench 4 was an extra trench, allowed for in the contingency, and was attached to trench 1. It was positioned in order to attempt to locate the return of the possible enclosure feature on the western side of the site. The trench succeeded in locating the return of the feature which continued in stratigraphic make-up as in trench 1. The feature, contexted within trench 4 as [404], was of a similar depth and nature as [104], with a single fill and no dating evidence being observed.

### *5.4 Trench 2*

5.4.1 This trench was in the northernmost area of the site and sought to investigate a broad linear anomaly which was aligned north-south across the proposed development area.

5.4.2 Removal of subsoil (202) exposed a north-south aligned possible ditch [204] cutting the natural drift, (203). It had a depth of approximately 0.60 m, and a bowl shaped profile with a gently rounded base. The single fill, (205), was, as before, of a material remarkably similar to the natural brash (203). No datable evidence was recovered from within feature [204].

### *5.5 Trench 3*

5.5.1 This trench was located in order to section a possible linear feature aligned northwest by southeast across the application area. The feature [304] was located and sectioned. It contained a single fill and had a section profile much the same as feature [204], perhaps suggesting that the two are related, being two areas of the same water course or geological fault. Feature [304] was not fully excavated due to health and safety concerns raised by incoming fast running water produced by natural run off from the slope of the field. Once

again, no material of an archaeological or datable nature was encountered.

- 5.6 All three of the target anomalies were located by the evaluation, all being of questionable archaeological value. No archaeological material was observed during the excavation of any of the four trenches excavated at Hawthorn Avenue, Cherry Willingham.



## **6.0 Discussion and conclusions**

- 6.1 The archaeological evaluation excavation undertaken at land south of Hawthorn Avenue, Cherry Willingham, Lincolnshire resulted in the identification of three separate below ground features, as suggested by the geophysical survey undertaken in May 2000.
- 6.2 No datable material was recovered from any of the contexts and the fill of all excavated features was remarkably similar in each. These conclusions could easily indicate that the features are of natural origins, being fragments of a water course or geological fault. The fill of both linear's were entirely consistent with the surrounding geological weathering profile. However, the close proximity of the remains of ridge and furrow to the south of the study area could have a bearing on the characterisation of [204] and [304]. These features could represent the continuation of medieval agricultural activity into the site, however this is merely conjecture.
- 6.2 The shape of geophysical anomaly [104] / [404] could suggest a more archaeologically interesting interpretation. However, the feature was so ephemeral in its nature that if it was of a man made nature it has now been almost completely lost, perhaps due to modern ploughing techniques.
- 6.3 Due to the relatively undisturbed nature of the sites natural stratigraphy and the lack of any material predating the 20th century, it is thought likely that the study area has been subject to very little past occupational or agricultural activity.

## **7.0 Figures and Plates**

Figure 1: Site location Plan Scale 1:25000

Figure 2: Site location and trench layout Scale 1:2500

Figure 3: Trench 1 plan and section Scale 1:20

Figure 4: Trench 2 Plan and section. Scale 1:20

Figure 5: Trench 3 Plan and section. Scale 1:20

Figure 6: Trench 4 Plan and section. Scale 1:20

Plate 1: Looking south-east along trench 1

Plate 2: Looking east along trench 2

Plate 3: Looking north-east along trench 3

Plate 4: Looking south-west along trench 4

Plate 5: Showing feature [105] within trench 1



Report on an Archaeological Evaluation Excavation at  
Land South of Hawthorn Avenue, Cherry Willingham, Lincolnshire

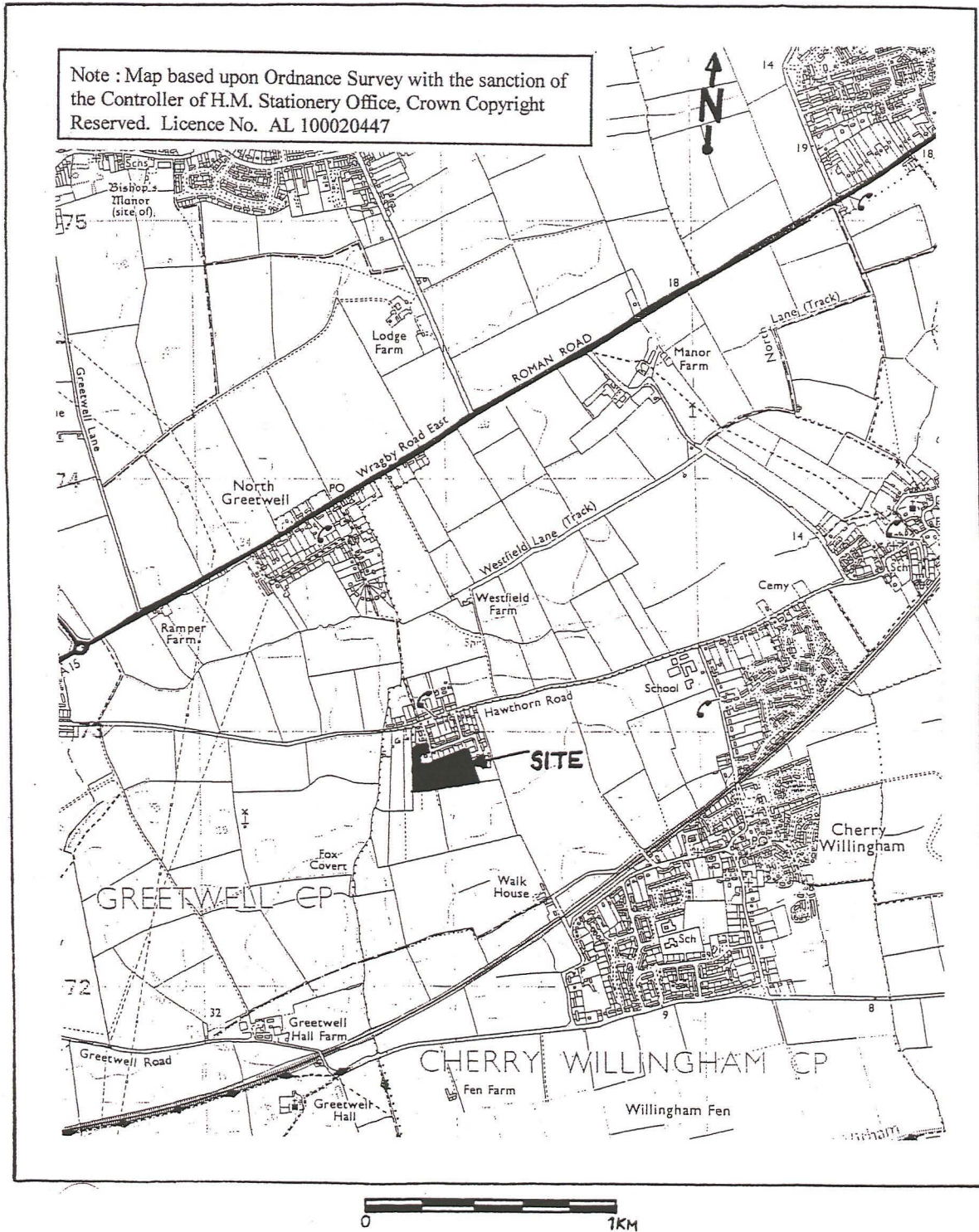


Figure 1: Site location Plan Scale 1:25000

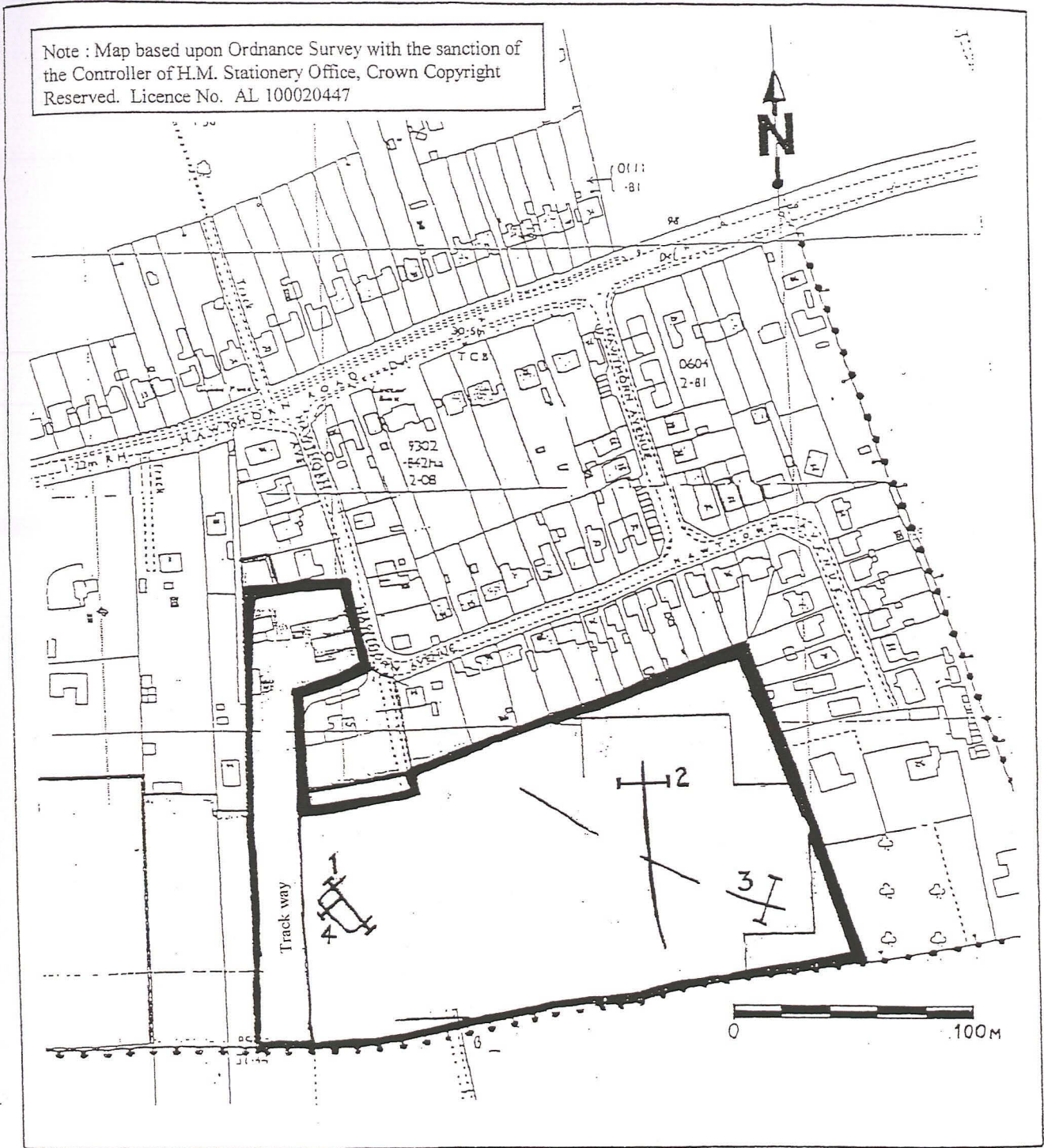


Figure 2: Site location and trench layout Scale 1:2500



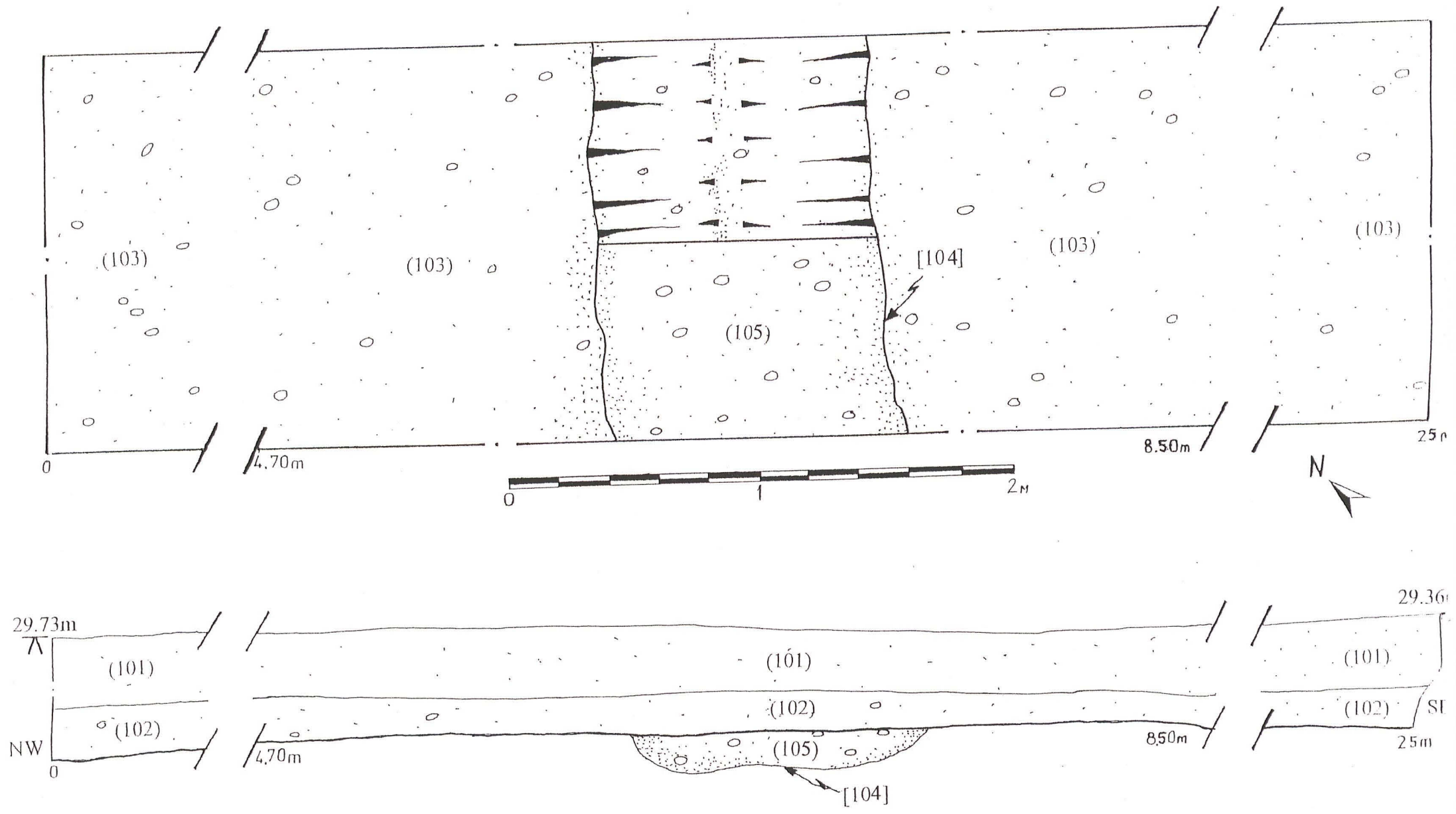


Figure 3: Trench 1 plan and section Scale 1:20

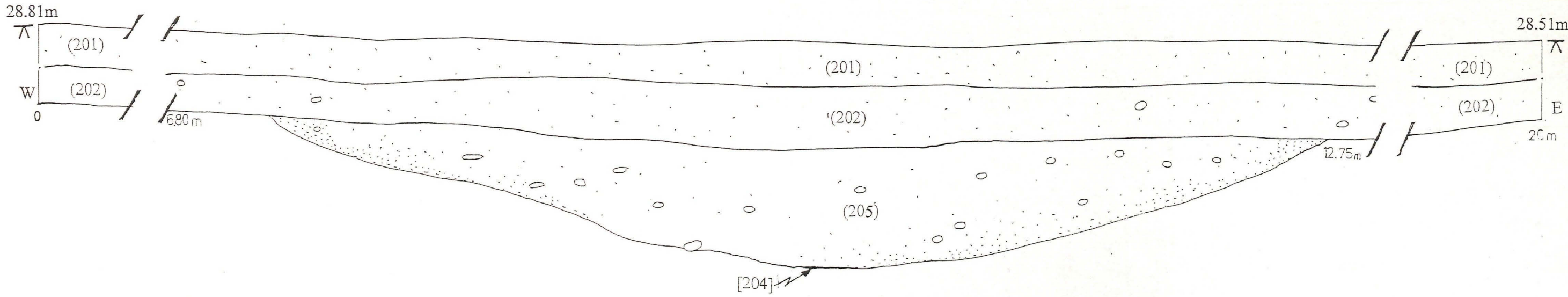
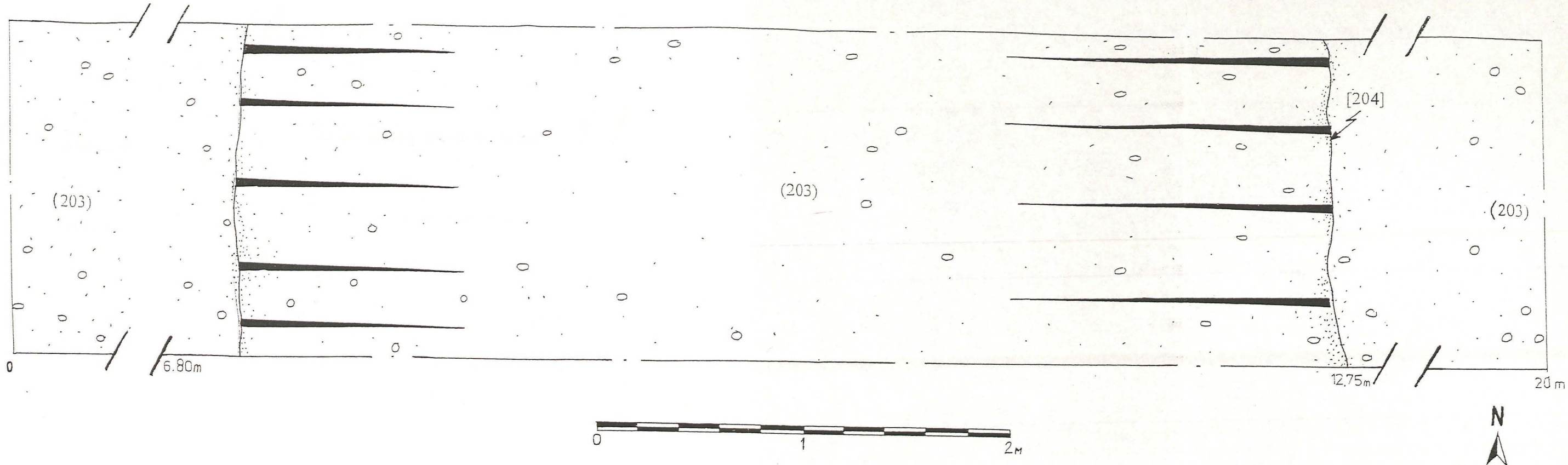


Figure 4: Trench 2 Plan and section. Scale 1:20



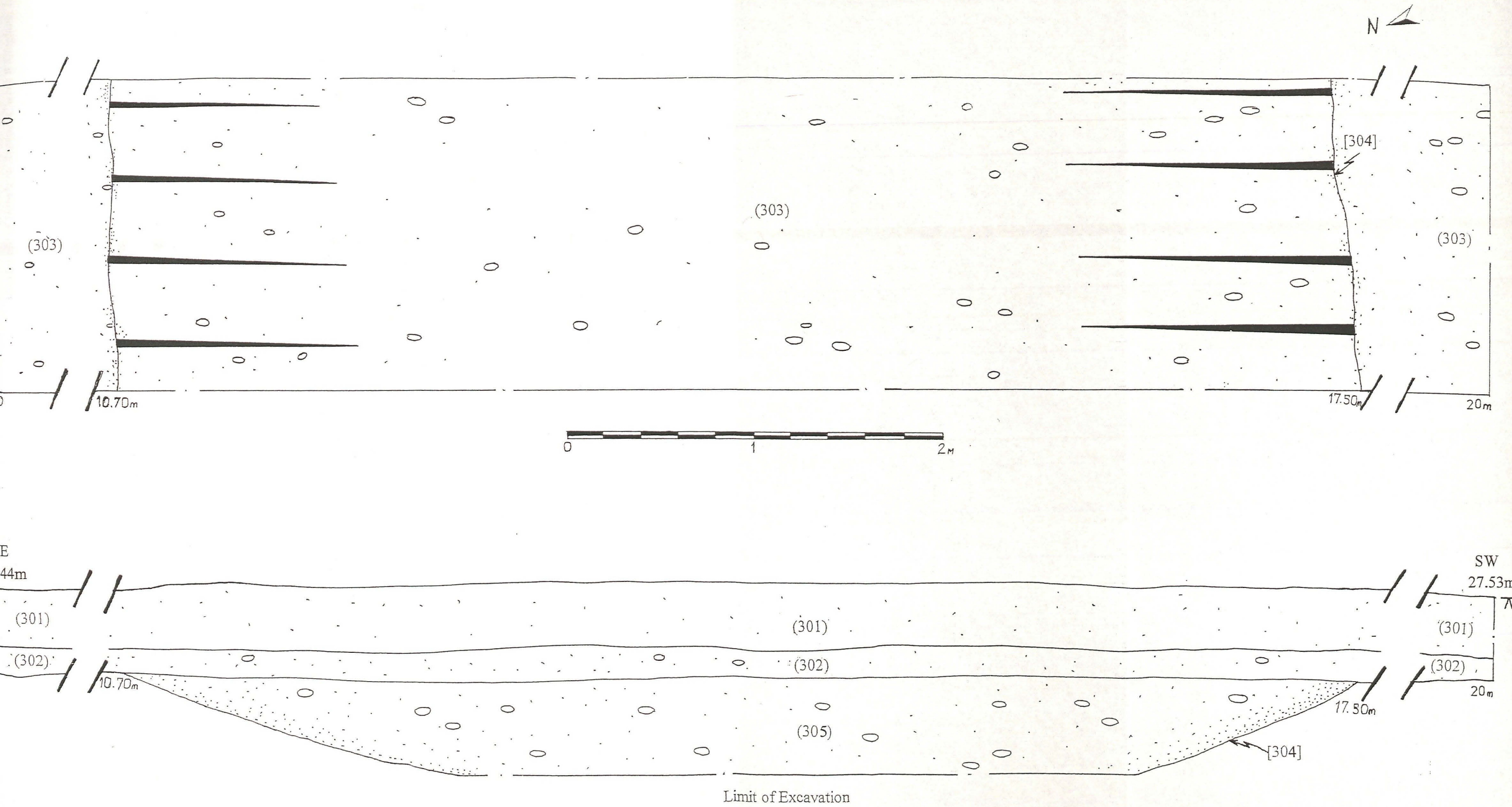


Figure 5: Trench 3 Plan and section. Scale 1:20

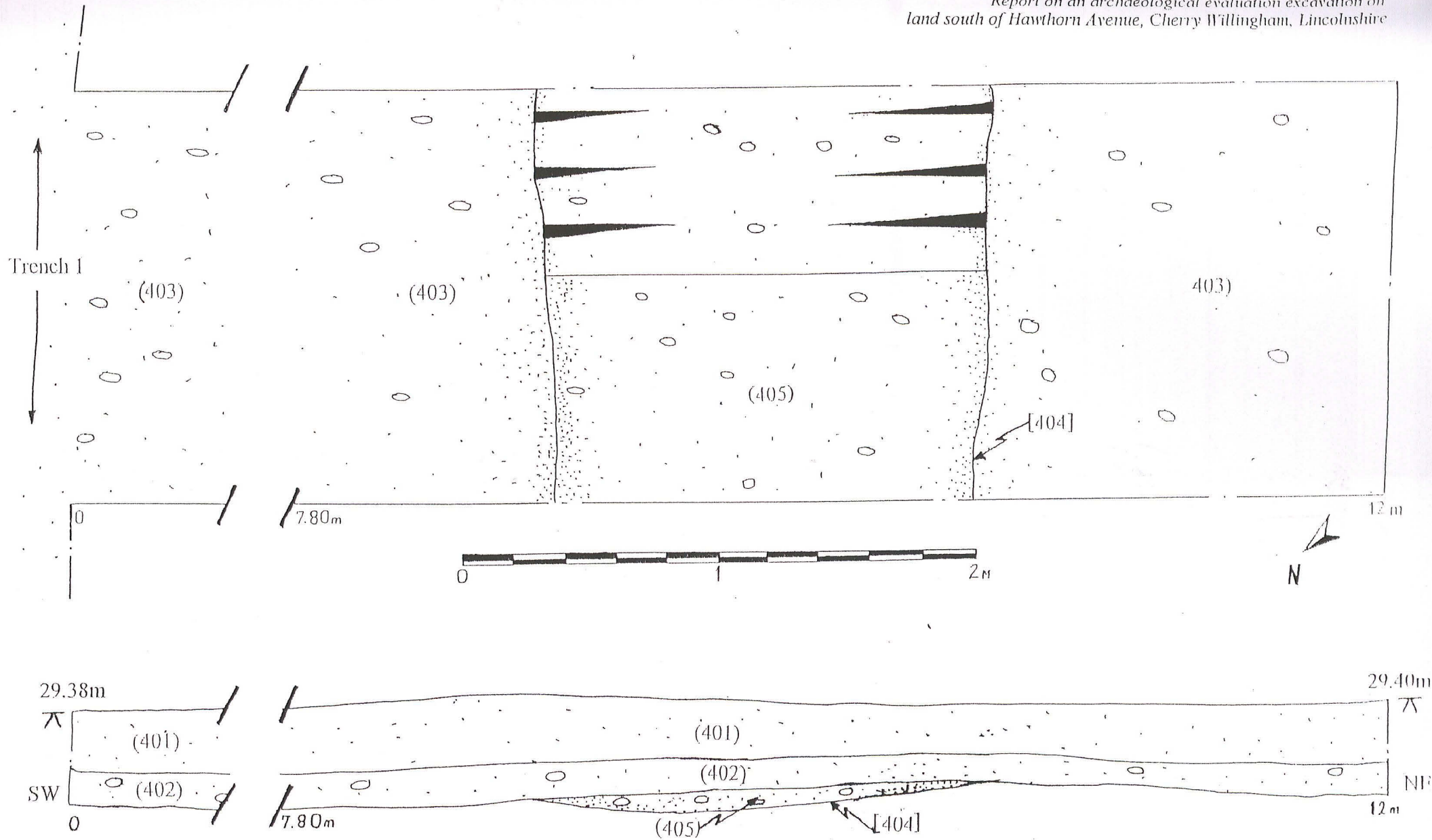


Figure 6: Trench 4 Plan and section. Scale 1:20





Plate 1: Looking south-east along trench 1



Plate 2: Looking east along trench 2



Plate 3: Looking north-east along trench 3



Plate 4: Looking south-west along trench 4



Plate 5: Showing feature [105] within trench 1



## 8.0 References and Sources Consulted

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- Wragg, K. 2000 *Report on Land south of Hawthorn Avenue, Cherry Willingham, Lincolnshire*. CLAU 422 (Unpublished Report)



Appendix A: Context Summary

### Context Summary

Context No.	Description	Interpretation	Depth
101	Mid-dark brown, clay-loam with angular chalk/sandstone inclusions	Topsoil	0.25m
102	Mid orange/brown, clay-loam with frequent angular chalk/sandstone inclusions	Subsoil	0.15m
103	Very firm layer of orange, brown chalky till and sandstone brash	Chalky till/brash natural	N/A
104	Shallow linear feature c. 45 degree slope onto an undulating base, 1.20m in width	Cut of possible enclosure	0.15m
105	Firm orange, brown chalk/sandstone fragments within an orange, brown clay loam matrix	Sole fill of [104]	0.15m
201	Mid-dark brown, clay-loam with angular chalk/sandstone inclusions	Topsoil	0.25m
202	Mid orange/brown, clay-loam with frequent angular chalk/sandstone inclusions	Subsoil	0.30m
203	Very firm layer of orange, brown chalky till and sandstone brash	Chalky till/brash natural	N/A
204	Substantial linear feature c. 45 degree slope onto a sagging bowl shaped base, 5.30m in width	Cut of linear, either remains of ridge and furrow or natural in origin	0.60m
205	Firm orange, brown chalk/sandstone fragments within an orange, brown clay loam matrix	Sole fill of [204]	0.60m
301	Mid-dark brown, clay-loam with angular chalk/sandstone inclusions	Topsoil	0.32m
302	Mid orange/brown, clay-loam with frequent angular chalk/sandstone inclusions	Subsoil	0.20m
303	Very firm layer of orange, brown chalky till and sandstone brash	Chalky till/brash natural	N/A



304	Substantial linear feature c. 45 degree slope. Full profile unknown, as not fully excavated, 6.60m in width	Cut of linear, either remains of ridge and furrow or natural in origin	0.55m+
305	Firm orange, brown chalk/sandstone fragments within an orange, brown clay loam matrix	Sole fill of [304]	0.55m+
401	Mid-dark brown, clay-loam with angular chalk/sandstone inclusions	Topsoil	0.25m
402	Mid orange/brown, clay-loam with frequent angular chalk/sandstone inclusions	Subsoil	0.15m
403	Very firm layer of orange, brown chalky till and sandstone brash	Chalky till/brash natural	N/A
404	Very shallow linear feature c. 20 degree slope onto a bowl shaped base, 1.70m in width	Cut of possible enclosure	0.08m
405	Firm orange, brown chalk/sandstone fragments within an orange, brown clay loam matrix	Sole fill of [404]	0.08m

Appendix B: Specification for an Archaeological Excavation Evaluation on land  
south of Hawthorn Avenue, Cherry Willingham, Lincolnshire



**A specification for the Archaeological Evaluation Excavation of land  
South of Hawthorne Avenue, Cherry Willingham, Lincolnshire**

**TF 0190 7282**

produced by

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for

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Site code : Applied for  
**JSAC 751/00/01**

Accession No. Applied for  
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Certificate Number 1967/99

A specification for the Archaeological Evaluation Excavation of land  
South of Hawthorne Avenue, Cherry Willingham, Lincolnshire

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## **1.0 Introduction**

### **1.1 Site Location and Description**

1.1.1 The site is an area of former agricultural land south of Hawthorne Avenue which is a small satellite settlement of Cherry Willingham about 1.2km to the south-east and about 3km east of Lincoln (see Figure 1).

1.1.2 The proposed development area is about 2.5ha in area with modern development to the north and east and agricultural land to the west and south.

### **1.2 Planning Background**

1.2.1 David Wilson Homes propose to build residential accommodation on the site and an archaeological desk-based assessment and geophysical survey have already been undertaken (CLAU Report 422).

1.2.2 The results of the geophysical survey have led the archaeological advisor to West Lindsey District Council to request that trial excavations are undertaken to elucidate the results.

### **1.3 Archaeological Background**

1.3.1 An analysis of the relevant SMR data did not identify any features of archaeological interest within the proposed development site although areas of archaeological interest were noted in the general vicinity.

1.3.2 The geophysical survey identified a number of anomalies which may be of archaeological origin. Of particular interest is a possible small ditched enclosure close to the site's western boundary and two linear features running across the site, one of which may be a modern pipe.

### **1.4 Aims**

1.4.1 The aims of this evaluation are:

- i. to determine the nature, date, extent, state of preservation and importance of anomalies identified through geophysical survey; and
- ii. to assess the site's archaeological potential in order to allow the Local Planning Authority to make an informed decision regarding its suitability for development.

- 1.5 This specification conforms to the requirements of *Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning* (DoE 1990) (PPG16). It has been designed in accordance with current best archaeological practice and the appropriate national standards and guidelines including :

*Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991);

*Model Briefs and Specifications for Archaeological Assessments and Field Evaluations* (Association of County Archaeological Officers, 1994);

*Code of Conduct* (Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1994);

*Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1994; revised 1999); and

*Archaeological Handbook* (Lincolnshire County Council 1998).



## 2.0 Methodology

### 2.1 Excavation

- 2.1.1 It is proposed to excavate 3 trenches across the geophysical anomalies (see Figure 2). Trench 1 (25m x 1.5m) will be across the small ditched enclosures and trenches 2 and 3 (each 20m x 1.5m) will be across the linear anomalies. There is a contingency of a further 30 sq m to be used as required.
- 2.1.2 Topsoil and overburden will be removed by mechanical excavator. The spoil generated during the evaluation will be mounded around the edges of the area with topsoil being kept separate from the other excavated material. The excavation will cease at either undisturbed natural deposits or when archaeological features are identified. The nature of these deposits will be assessed by hand excavation. Excavation of archaeological features exposed will be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature.
- 2.1.3 The exposed areas will be assessed and areas of archaeological interest will be cleaned by hand. Discrete archaeological features (e.g. pits) that are identified for excavation will be assessed by half- or quarter-sectioning. Where linear features are encountered, sufficient will be excavated to determine their nature, profile and, where possible, their date and function.
- 2.1.4 The exposed areas and spoil heaps will be scanned by metal detector, operated by an archaeologist with experience in metal-detecting. Where metal artefacts are identified within trenches they will be marked for stratigraphic excavation which will take place prior to leaving site on that particular day. Where metal artefacts are identified within spoil heaps, they will be bagged and labelled according to the trench from which the spoil has been removed.
- 2.1.5 The exposed area will be recorded at an appropriate scale by measured drawing and photography and the deposits encountered described fully on pro-forma individual context recording sheets. The sections of excavated archaeological features will also be recorded by measured drawing at an appropriate scale (normally 1:20). The recording system is based on the Museum of London's *'Archaeological Site Manual'* (1994). Spot heights and those of individual features will be recorded relative to Ordnance Datum.
- 2.1.6 The photographic record will be maintained during the course of the excavation and will include:
- i. the site prior to commencement of fieldwork;
  - ii. the site during work, showing specific stages of fieldwork;
  - iii. the layout of archaeological features within each trench;
  - iv. individual features and, where appropriate, their sections;
  - v. groups of features where their relationship is important;
- 2.1.7 All artefacts will be treated in accordance with UKIC guidelines, *'First Aid for Finds'* (1981). All finds will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered, ready for later cleaning and analysis.
- 2.1.8 Mr James Rackham will make a site visit to advise on deposits suitable for environmental sampling, if necessary.
- i. Any securely dated deposits containing the following will be sampled at a minimum of 20 litres where possible.



- charred plant remains;
  - large quantities of molluscs;
  - large quantities of bone;
  - hearths and other burnt features;
  - other domestic features, e.g. house gullies, potentially containing the above.
- ii. Charred plant samples will be wet sieved with flotation using a 0.5mm mesh. All residues will be checked.
- iii. Should waterlogged deposits be encountered, further consultation with the above named specialist will determine methods for recovery.
- 2.1.9 Any human remains encountered will be cleaned with minimal disturbance, recorded and left *in situ* and only removed if necessary. The contractor will comply with all statutory consents and licences under the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act, 1981 or other Burial Acts regarding the exhumation and interment of human remains. The archaeological contractor will comply with all reasonable requests of interested parties as to the method of removal, reinterment or disposal of the remains or associated items. Every effort will be made, at all times, not to cause offence to any interested parties.
- 2.1.10 The Archaeological Officer will be given notice of when work is due to commence and will be free to visit the site by prior arrangement with the project director. Should any significant remains be found it may be necessary, in liaison with the Heritage Officer, to formulate a strategy designed to fully establish their character, distribution, extent, condition, dating and further treatment.
- 2.1.11 Archaeological staff and visitors will respect Health and Safety provisions and site specific safety regulations.
- 2.1.12 The material excavated from the trenches will be used to backfill them following the completion of work.
- 2.2 *Post-excavation*
- 2.2.1 Post excavation work will comprise the following:
- i. checking of drawn and written records during and on completion of fieldwork;
  - ii. production of a stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site, if appropriate;
  - iii. cataloguing of photographic material and labelling of slides which will be mounted on appropriate hangers;
  - iv. cleaning, marking, bagging and labelling of finds according to the individual deposits 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. Finds will be identified, quantified and dated by appropriate specialists.
- 2.2.2 A report detailing the finds of the evaluation will be prepared within three months of the completion of site works and will consist of:



*Specification for the Archaeological Evaluation Excavation of  
Land South of Hawthorn Avenue, Cherry Willingham, Lincolnshire*

- i. a title page detailing site address, site code, accession number, NGR, author/originating body, client's name and address;
- ii. full contents listing;
- iii. a non-technical summary of the findings of the evaluation;
- iv. a description of the archaeological background with reference to the desk-top assessment and previous fieldwork;
- v. a description of the topography and geology of the evaluation area;
- vi. a description of the methodologies used during the evaluation;
- vii. a description of the findings of the evaluation;
- viii. plans of each of the trenches/areas showing the archaeological features exposed;
- ix. sections of the excavated archaeological features;
- x. interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape;
- xi. specialist reports on the artefactual/environmental remains from the site;
- xii. appropriate photographs of specific archaeological features;
- xiii. a consideration of the importance of the archaeological remains present on the site in local, regional and national terms
- xiv. a list of contexts.

2.2.3 Copies of the evaluation report will be sent to the client, the Local Planning Authority, the Archaeological Officer and Lincolnshire SMR.

2.2.4 The project archive will be prepared according to the recommendations in *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for long term storage* (UKIC 1990), *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992) and *Conditions for the Acceptance of Archaeological Project Archives Version 2* (City & County Museum, Lincoln, no date). This excludes items of gold and silver which by law must be reported to Her Majesty's Coroner. An archive list will be sent to the County Archaeological Office for subsequent inclusion in the SMR. Subject to client approval, the archive will be deposited with the City and County Museum, Lincoln within 3 months of the completion of field and appropriate post-excavation work.

2.2.5 Notes or articles describing the results of the evaluation will be submitted for publication to *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology* within 12 months of completion of the project, and to national journals if warranted by the results. A copy of any such works will be sent to the County Archaeological Officer and to the County SMR.

### **3.0 Timetable and Personnel**

- 3.1 Fieldwork should be completed within two weeks. A draft report should be presented to JSAC for approval within 4 weeks of the completion of the fieldwork.
- 3.2 Dan Slatcher BA, MA, AIFA will monitor the evaluation on behalf of David Wilson Homes. A suitably qualified and/or experienced archaeologist will be responsible for day-to-day supervision of the fieldwork and management of post-excavation procedures. Cvs may be requested.

### **4.0 Insurance**

- 4.1 The archaeological contractor will produce evidence of Public Liability Insurance to the minimum value of £2 m and Professional Indemnity Insurance to the minimum of £2m.

### **5.0 Health and Safety**

- 5.1 It is the policy of John Samuels Archaeological Consultants ('the Employer') to conform fully with the requirements of the Health & Safety at Work etc. Act (1974).
- 5.2 It is accepted that it is the duty of the Employer to ensure, so far as is reasonably practical, the health and safety of all his employees at work.
- 5.3 The employer also has a duty to ensure that his employees are aware of their responsibility for their own health and safety, and for the health and safety of others, including the general public, who might be affected by their work.
- 5.4 Where employees are temporarily engaged at other workplaces, they are to respect relevant local regulations, both statutory and as imposed by other employers within the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act (1974).
- 5.5 In furtherance of the duty of care imposed by the Health & Safety at Work etc. Act (1974), the Employer shall make available to his employees whatever reasonable facilities are required by particular circumstances, eg. appropriate protective clothing, safety equipment, rest breaks for specialised tasks, etc.
- 5.6 Attention is paid to the requirements of more recent legislation including the provision and use of *Work Equipment Regulations 1992*, the *Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1992* and the *Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 1994*. A risk assessment will be undertaken, a safety officer appointed and all aspects of health and safety nominated during work.
- 5.7 In addition to the forgoing all *John Samuels Archaeological Consultants* staff will be bound by the Health and Safety requirements of the main contractor.
- 5.8 The contractor will be required to produce a risk assessment which should be submitted at least two weeks prior to excavation commencing.



**6.0 Figures**

Figure 1 : Site location

Figure 2 : Proposed location of trial trenches

Specification for the Archaeological Evaluation Excavation of  
Land South of Hawthorn Avenue, Cherry Willingham, Lincolnshire



Note : Map based upon Ordnance Survey with the sanction of  
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Figure 1 : Site Location