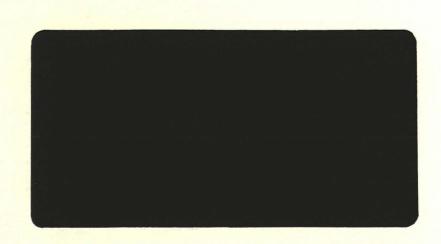


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A Report to St. Chads Parish Church

June 1997

Prepared by

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St. CHAD'S CHURCH, HOLMES LANE, DUNHOLME, LINCOLNSHIRE.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Michael Jarvis

CLAU ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT NO: 306

St. CHAD'S CHURCH, HOLMES LANE, DUNHOLME, LINCOLNSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

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St. CHAD'S CHURCH, HOLMES LANE, DUNHOLME, LINCOLNSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1.0 INTRODUCTION

On the 5th of June 1997, a representative from the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit (CLAU), undertook an archaeological watching brief, on behalf of St. Chad's Parish Church, Dunholme, during groundworks associated with the installation of a new foul sewer. National Grid Reference TF 02507940.

2.0 SITE LOCATION

The church of St. Chad's is essentially Early English in date (AD1190-1250), with some later medieval elements and was extensively restored in 1856 (Pevsner et al, 1989, 260). The groundworks under investigation lay external to the church, crossing a grassed area in the north west corner of the churchyard (Fig. 2). The trench extended from approximately the north west corner of the church tower, heading north west for c. 6.50m to the corner of the churchyard boundary wall. For the majority of the length of the trench its depth did not exceed 500mm, and not until c. 1.40m from the churchyard boundary wall did the trench extend to any depth (c. 1.80m at its maximum, in order to establish a connection into an existing sewer). The churchyard at St. Chad's is raised approximately 500mm above the surrounding ground level.

3.0 AIMS & METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims

The aims of the watching brief were:

A. to produce an archive record of deposits and remains generally within the constraints of the groundwork contractors' working methods and programme as related to the project design, with due regard to current Health and Safety legislation.

B. to produce a report on the archaeological importance of the discoveries.

C. to produce a project archive from which the potential for further study and academic research could be assessed.

D. to provide information for accession to the County Sites and Monuments Record.

3.2 Archaeological Methodology

The archaeological record was secured by means of trench-side notes. Scale drawings of archaeological features were made and a full photographic record compiled.

4.0 ANALYSIS

The earliest deposit encountered was [006], a light yellow/brown natural sand (Fig. 2). Sealing natural was [005], a 600mm thick deposit of compact, dark brown sandy soil containing frequent small-medium sized limestone fragments. At its lowest point [005] appeared to consist of laminated bands of

redeposited natural sand and bands of dark brown sandy soil. A (200mm thick) band of loose-firm, light green/brown sand, [004], overlay [005] and was in turn sealed by [003], a loose-firm deposit of light-mid brown sandy soil containing frequent small-medium sized limestone fragments (deposit c. 500mm thick). A layer of compact, mid brown sandy soil, [002], overlay [003]. This was in turn sealed by existing topsoil deposit [001].

No further features and/or deposits were encountered during the watching brief and no datable finds were forthcoming.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

The results from the watching brief have proved largely negative. This was due, in part, to the limited nature of the groundworks. One of the primary concerns regarding the excavation of the trench was the likelihood of encountering human remains as the trench lay close to several grave markers, but in the event no graves were encountered. However, their presence cannot be fully dismissed from this area of the churchyard, as for much of its length the pipe trench was at a relatively shallow depth (but did reach natural in places).

Deposit [005], and possibly [004], appear to represent pre-churchyard ground level. The church boundary wall then appears to have been erected and deposit [003] laid to its south in order to establish the raised ground level of the present day graveyard. Deposits [002] and [001] are also associated with this event.

6.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit would like to thank the St. Chad's Church Parish for funding the watching brief and post-fieldwork analysis. Thanks are also extended to the Reverend G. S. Darlison and the site contractor, Mr. R. Cleeve, Holmes Lane, Dunholme, for their full co-operation during the archaeological programme of investigation.

7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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

NOTE

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.

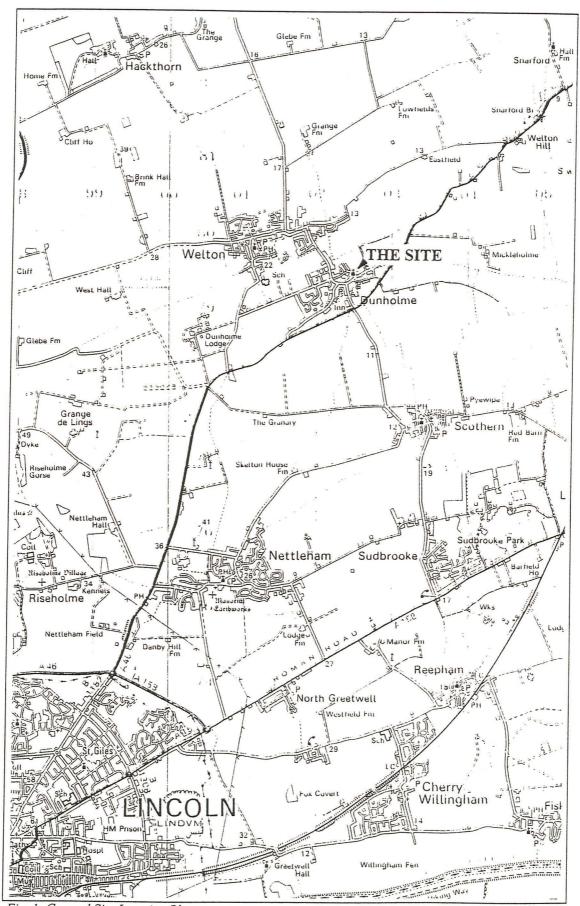


Fig. 1: General Site Location Plan.

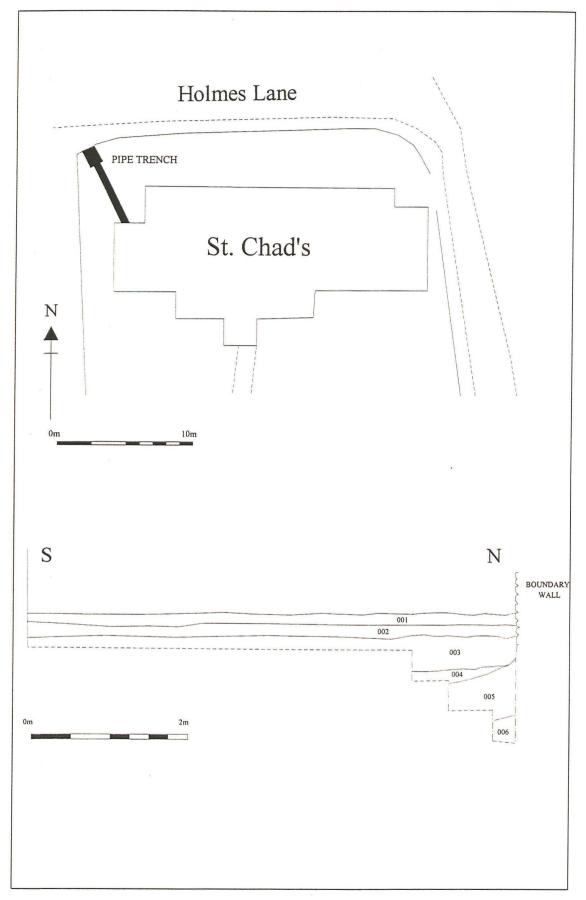


Fig. 2: Trench and Section Locations.

St. CHAD'S CHURCH, HOLMES LANE, DUNHOLME, LINCOLNSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

APPENDIX 1

LHA NOTE & ARCHIVE DETAILS

LHA NOTE DETAILS

CLAU CODE: DSC97

CLAU REPORT No.: 306

PLANNING APPLICATION NO.: n/a

FIELD OFFICER: Michael Jarvis

NGR: TF 02507940

CIVIL PARISH: Dunholme

SMR No .: -

DATE OF INTERVENTION: 05/05/97

TYPE OF INTERVENTION: Watching Brief

UNDERTAKEN FOR: St. Chad's Parish Church

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.: 129.97

ACCESSION DATE: -