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FREELANCE ARCHAEOLOGIST & CONSULTANT**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING AT
17, CHURCH LANE,
SAXILBY,
LINCOLNSHIRE.

National Grid Reference: SK 8939 7620
Site Code: CLSA14
Accession No: LCNCC: 2014.59
Planning Reference: 130325

PREPARED FOR MR. PAULL SNOWDEN OF LINCON LTD.

By

Neville Hall

December 2016

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Summary

The archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks pertaining to the construction of two new residential dwellings at 17, Church Lane, Saxilby, Lincolnshire, was carried out by Neville Hall on the 19th of May and on the 3rd of July 2014.

This archaeological monitoring identified a simple deposit sequence which consisted of a topsoil horizon, an undated ploughsoil or buried soil horizon and an underlying natural horizon over the whole monitored area, which was recorded within a total of five representative sections.

Within House Plot 3 and the northern portion of the survey area, a single undated pit was identified, whose fill did not yield any finds. The profile of this pit was recorded within a further section. This pit was sealed by the undated ploughsoil or buried soil horizon. So it may have been an earlier feature, though as both the overlying deposit and the pit did not produce any finds, the dating of both is uncertain.

The specific objectives of this archaeological monitoring had been to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures or finds which could be associated with the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Saxilby.

It is possible that the undated pit may have been associated with these settlements, though the lack of any finds, datable or otherwise, from this monitoring could attribute this feature to either settlement. This feature also appeared to be isolated and was therefore not considered to be significant.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Neville Hall was commissioned by Mr Paull Snowden of Lincoln Ltd. to undertake the archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks pertaining to the construction of two new residential dwellings at 17, Church Lane, Saxilby, Lincolnshire, centred at National Grid Reference SK 8939 7620. The archaeological monitoring was carried out at the development site on the 19th of May and on the 3rd of July 2014.
- 1.2 The work was carried out according to the requirements of various archaeological conditions, which were attached to the granting of planning consent for this development by West Lindsey District Council, the Local Planning Authority and acting on the advice of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, in their capacity as archaeological advisors on planning issues to the District Council. This is in accordance with the principles established in *NPPF: Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide* (Department of Culture, Media and Sport, 2010), and *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching briefs* (IFA, 2014).
- 1.3 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the client, the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, the Planning Department of West Lindsey District Council, the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record (HER) and The Collection, Lincoln, along with an ordered project archive for long term storage and curation.

2. Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The development site is situated on the eastern frontage of Church Lane, to the north-west of the parish church and on the northern outskirts of the village of Saxilby. The proposed development site is located at National Grid Reference SK 8939 7620, and at a height of approximately 15mAOD. Saxilby is a large suburban dormitory village that lies approximately 8.5km to the west of the City of Lincoln. The village of Saxilby is situated within the parish of the same name and in the administrative district of West Lindsey, county of Lincolnshire [**Figures 1 and 2**].
- 2.2 The development site is situated on a west facing slope of a river terrace, which overlooks the valley of the River Trent further to the west. The area of the development site is situated on fine loamy over clayey and fine silty over clayey soils of the Wickham 2 Series, which have developed on deposits of glacial drift deposits and on Lower Lias clays and mudstones of the Upper Jurassic. [BGS, 1973; Soil Survey, 1983].

3. Planning Background [Figure 3]

- 3.1 An application for planning permission (Planning Reference: 130325) for proposed extensions and alterations to an existing dwelling and for the proposed construction of two new residential dwellings at 17, Church Lane, Saxilby, Lincolnshire has been submitted to and granted consent by West Lindsey District Council, the Local Planning Authority. However, as the proposed development was situated within a perceived archaeologically sensitive area, various archaeological conditions (Nos. 5-6, 10, and 17-18) were attached to this planning consent.
- 3.2 Following the receipt of an Archaeological Brief for this planning consent by the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, it was established that the requirement for the archaeological programme of works on this site would comprise the archaeological monitoring of the groundworks during the construction stage of development at the site.



Figure 1: Site location at scale 1:25,000. The site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

- 3.3 A specification or a written scheme of works for the archaeological monitoring was subsequently submitted to and approved by the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team (on behalf of the LPA) and notification given of the start date of the site groundworks programme prior to the commencement of the on-site archaeological works as required by Conditions 5 and 6 of this planning consent.
- 3.4 All of the archaeological monitoring and recording which was carried out on this site was undertaken in accordance with the agreed written scheme of works as required by Condition 10 of this planning consent.
- 3.5 This report documents the results of this programme of site archaeological monitoring and recording and will be submitted to the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and to the Local Planning Authority as required by Condition 17 of this planning consent.
- 3.6 A second and separate application for planning consent (Planning Reference: 132718) was subsequently made for the proposed demolition of an existing dwelling and the erection of a replacement dwelling on this site. The existing building on this site was the subject of a programme of historic building recording which was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd prior to its demolition and was the subject of a separate report compiled by them.

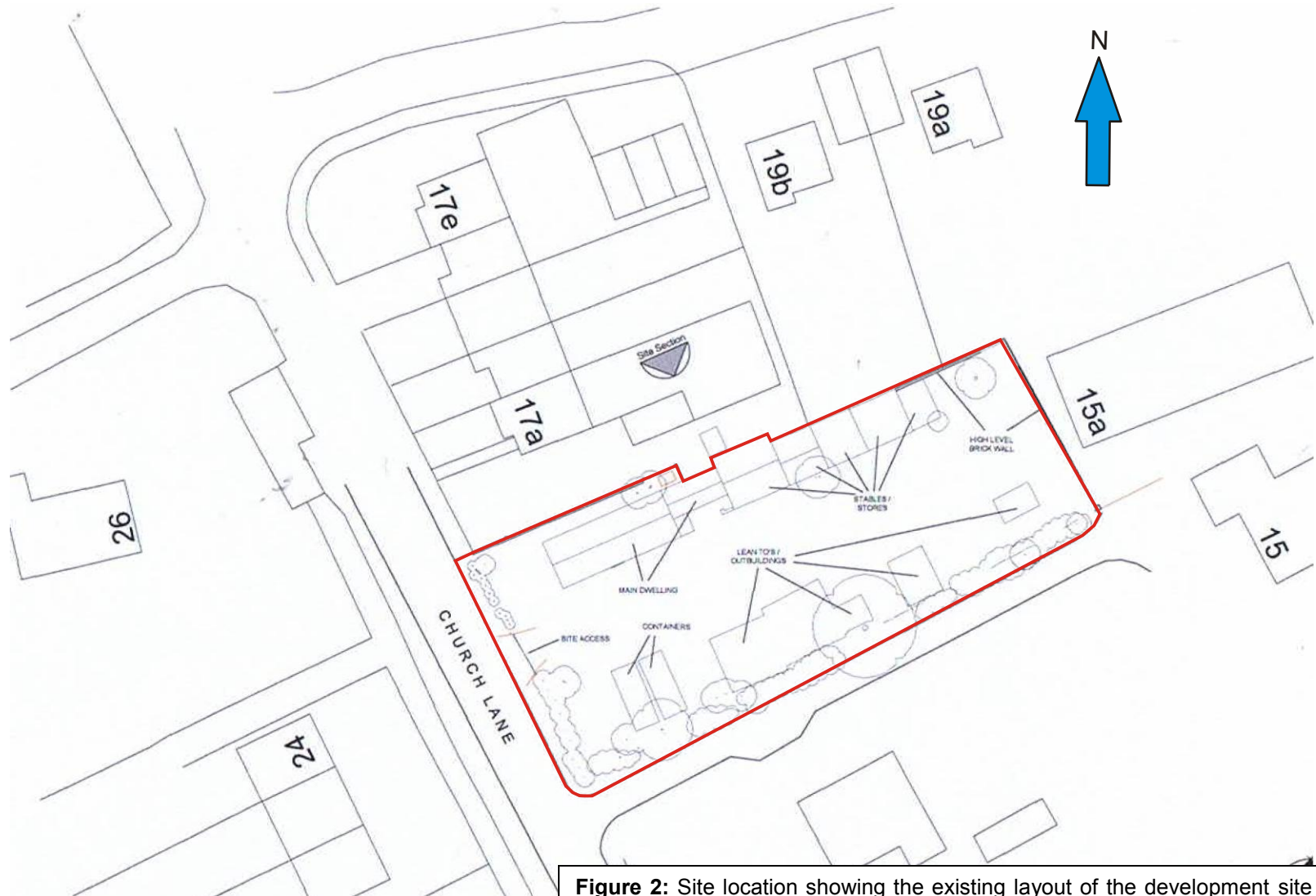


Figure 2: Site location showing the existing layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:200 (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

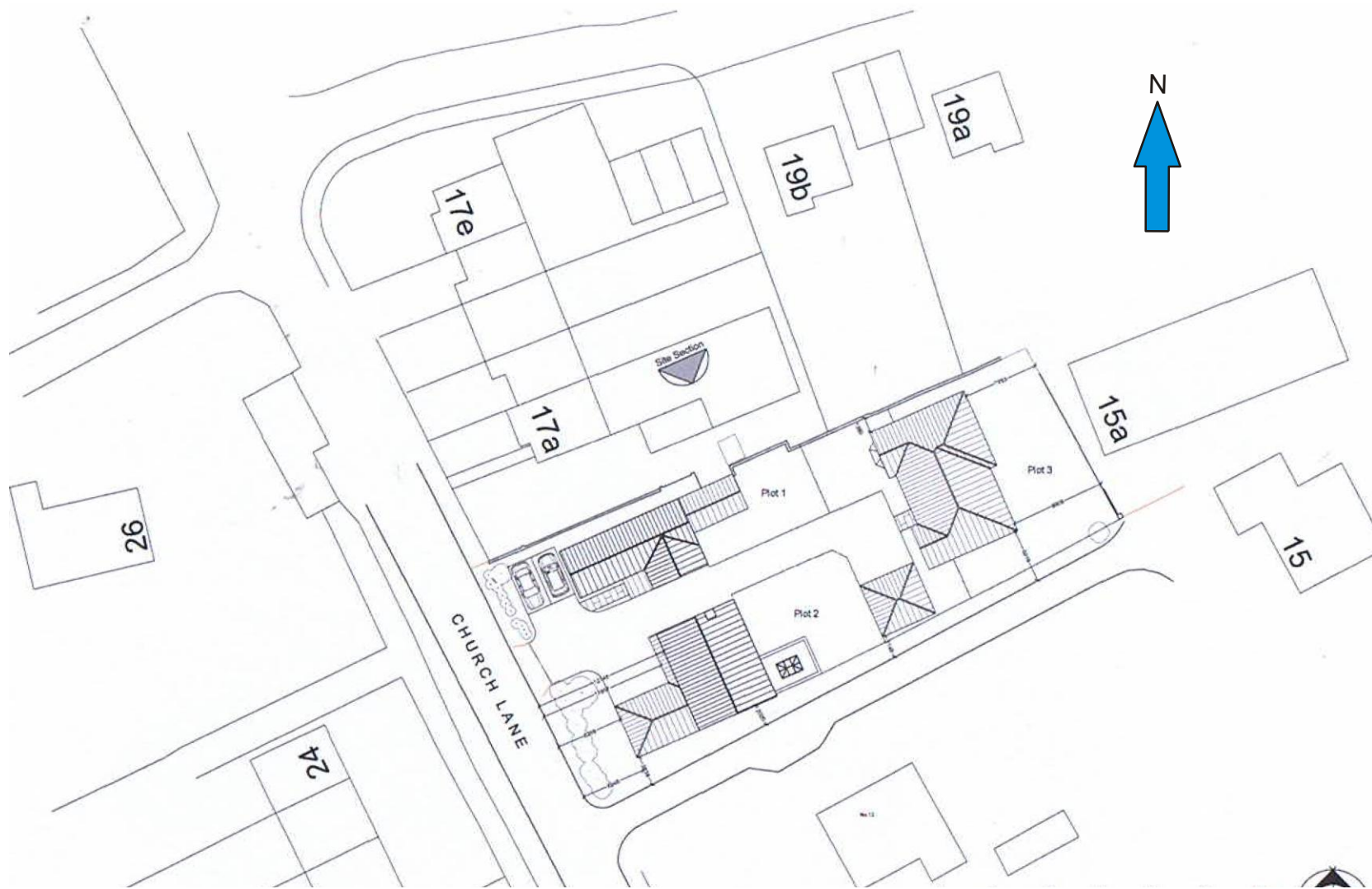


Figure 3: Block plan showing the proposed layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:200 (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

4. Aims and Objectives of the Archaeological Monitoring

4.1 The aims of the project were the **continual** archaeological monitoring of the site groundworks during the construction stage of development, which comprised the mechanical excavation of the foundations for the two new residential dwellings.

4.2 The objectives of the project were:

To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the area of the development site.

To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.

To allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits.

4.3 The development site is situated within an area of high archaeological potential and to the north-west of the parish church. The development site is undoubtedly located within the core of the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Saxilby. The specific objectives of the project were to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures or finds associated with these medieval and post-medieval settlements.

5. Archaeological and Historical Background

5.1 Background research sources were consulted at the Lincolnshire Archives, the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) and the Lincoln Local Studies Library. A search of the Lincolnshire HER was conducted within a 0.5km radius of the centre of the development site.

5.2 Saxilby does not appear in the Domesday Survey of AD1086 for Lincolnshire. An indirect reference is found in the Domesday Survey for Nottinghamshire, when it is detailed as *Saxebe*. This indirect reference is found in the entry for Broadholme, the lands of which are held by Berengar of Tosny: *In Broadholme, Thorgut and Haldane had five bovates of land taxable. Land for two ploughs, waste. Now Berengar of Tosny and William of Percy have it. The land lies with Newark, but the villagers work belongs to Saxebe in Lincolnshire.....* [Morris, 1986].

5.3 The settlement of Saxilby or *Saxlabi*, *Saxlebi* is first mentioned in the Lindsey Survey of c.AD1115, when Alan de Perceio held two carucates and one bovate and the third part of one bovate of land in *Saxlabi*, while Manasiet Asric held one carucate and four bovates of land in *Saxlebi* in the Wapentake of Lawress (Lagolfris) [Foster & Longley, 1976]. Later medieval documentary sources variously refer to this medieval settlement as *Saxebe* (AD1143-7) and AD1160-6). The place name and hence the settlement of Saxilby would appear to have had late Anglo-Saxon origins from place name evidence. The place name itself is derived from an Old Norse personal name of *Saxwulf* and the Old Danish *by* hence 'Saxwulf's farmstead/village' [Cameron, 1998; Ekwall, 1974; Mills, 1991].

5.4 The development site is situated to the north-west of the parish church, which is dedicated to St Botolph (HER 51474). This is a Grade I listed 12th century church consisting of a west tower, nave, chancel, north aisle and chapel, which underwent alterations in the 13th and 15th centuries and restorations in 1819 and again in 1908. The removal of the D'Aubeney monument from the west wall of the chancel for repair was the subject of an archaeological watching brief in 1993 (HER ELI546). The supporting structure was recorded and the infilling rubble produced fragments of painted wall plaster, glazed medieval floor tiles, window glass and unfired earthen bricks. A small area of wall

plaster survived on the wall behind the monument, but which has since been removed [Pevsner & Harris, 2002].

- 5.5 Within the ringing chamber of St Bololphs church are a number of carved stones built into the wall, which were probably incorporated into the wall fabric as part of the aforementioned 1908 restoration (HER 52776). These carved stones comprised three fragments of tombstones and a fragments of interlace all of medieval date.
- 5.6 An archaeological watching brief took place to the immediate north of the development site in 2002 (HER 54824, ELI4217, Site code: SCF02). This watching brief was undertaken during the groundworks for a new residential dwelling at Church Farm, Church Lane. This also found evidence for a possible holloway or trackway in the form of a shallow depression of some 17m in width. The southern side of this depression was lined at the base with large cobbles and infrequent brick rubble. It appeared that the holloway was later deliberately backfilled with sand and overlain by post-medieval and modern deposits. Although no dating evidence was recovered, the holloway was tentatively dated to the medieval or post-medieval periods. The Lincolnshire HER identifies the cultivation remains of ridge and furrow in the adjacent field to the north of this site.
- 5.7 Situated to the south-west of the parish church is the Grade II listed Manor House (HER 56086). This is a 16th century building which underwent alterations in the 16th, 18th and 20th centuries with further additions being made in the 20th century.
- 5.8 A second archaeological watching brief took place to the west of this development site on the groundworks for a new residential development in 1999 (HER ELI951, Site code: CLSA99). No archaeological deposits, finds or features were identified. The Lincolnshire HER records several removed field boundaries along with a plough headland as earthworks at this site prior to this development. These features were identified as a result of the National Mapping programme of the RCHME. It was the purpose of this watching brief to attempt to locate these features. It was found that this site had been extensively disturbed by very recent land use to such an extent that the aforementioned earthworks no longer appeared to have survived this process. The field boundaries are shown on the O.S. map of 1905. The Lincolnshire HER identifies the cultivation remains of ridge and furrow in the adjacent field to the west of this development site.
- 5.9 Copies of manuscript and published Ordnance Survey maps were obtained from the Lincolnshire Archives and from the local studies collections of Lincoln Central Library. The earliest map consulted comprised a map of the Estates of John Buxton in Saxilby of 1648 (Archive ref: T.L.E. 23/8). This map shows the area of the development site as lying within one large open field to the north-west of the parish church. The line of Church Lane is featured on the same modern alignment.
- 5.10 An extract from the Enclosure Award Plan for the Parish of Saxilby of 1804 (Archive ref: Saxilby Par CO1) shows that the boundaries of the development site had become established by this time. The site is shown fronting onto the eastern side of Church Lane. There is a long linear building, possibly a residential dwelling along the north-western site boundary and close to the lane frontage.
- 5.11 An extract from a plan of Saxilby of post 1827 (Archive ref: Misc Don 294/5) shows the area of the development site within its current boundaries on the eastern frontage of Church Lane. The aforementioned dwelling is shown at the same location. To the south of this building is an outbuilding, with a small enclosure featured at the rear of the land plot.

- 5.12 An extract from the Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1905 shows the same residential dwelling along the north-eastern site boundary. The outbuilding to the south has gone as also has the small enclosure to the rear. This map probably shows a residential dwelling with gardens. Church Farm is featured to the immediate north and on an adjacent land plot.
- 5.13 An extract from the 1922 Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map shows some change to the layout of the development site. To the south of the residential dwelling, a new outbuilding is featured. The frontal westerly portion of the site is also now shown as an orchard.
- 5.14 An extract from the Provisional Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1949 shows the same layout to the area of the development site as that featured on the map of 1922.
- 5.15 An extract from the 1:10,560 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1956 shows the same layout to the area of the development site as that featured on the map of 1949.

6. Methodology

- 6.1 The archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken by Neville Hall at the development site on the 19th of May and on the 3rd of July 2014. This comprised the continual archaeological monitoring and recording of the mechanical excavation of the foundations for the two new house plots. These mechanical excavations were carried out by a 5-ton 360° mechanical excavator that was fitted with a 0.70m wide toothless bucket.
- 6.2 Where necessary, surfaces were hand cleaned for examination and recording and the deposit sequences and archaeological feature observed were recorded on standard *pro-forma* context recording sheets. Two plans at a scale of 1:100 each were compiled on site of the monitored House Plots 3 and 2. These plans are reproduced at the same scale as **Figures 4 and 5**. A total of seven sections of the observed deposit sequences and of the single identified archaeological feature were also compiled on site at a scale of 1:20. These are similarly reproduced at this same scale on **Figure 6**. Their respective locations are shown plotted on **Figures 4 and 5**. A complimentary digital colour photographic record was also maintained, a selection of which is reproduced in **Appendix 1, Plates 1-32**. A list of contexts recorded is reproduced in **Appendix 2**.
- 6.3 All work was carried out according to the approved Specification and to the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CHIfA) standards and guidance for archaeological watching briefs.

7. Results [Figures 4-6; Appendix 1, Plates 1-32]

7.1 House Plot 3

- 7.1.1 **House Plot 3** is situated at the eastern end of the development site [**Figure 3**]. The foundations for the first house plot had already been set out prior to arrival [**Plate 1**]. The mechanical excavation of the foundations for **House Plot 3** were the subject of continual archaeological monitoring and recording. These trenches were excavated to varying lengths, to an average width of 0.70m and to depths of between 1.0m-1.40m below ground levels [**Plates 2-3; 5-9; 11-17 and 19-20**].
- 7.1.2 A simple deposit sequence was identified during the course of the monitoring of this house plot. This sequence consisted of a topsoil horizon (**001**), an undated buried soil or

ploughsoil horizon (**002**) and an underlying natural horizon (**003**), which extended to the base of these excavations. This deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Sections 2-4 [Plates 4, 10 and 18]**.

- 7.1.3 During the archaeological monitoring of these groundworks, the cut of an undated pit [**004**] with fill (**005**) was identified within the northern portion of the monitored area. This cut did not produce any finds. This feature was sealed by the undated buried soil or ploughsoil horizon (**002**), and so may be of earlier origin, though of uncertain date. The profile of this pit was recorded within **Section 1 [Plate 21]**.

7.2 House Plot 2

- 7.2.1 **House Plot 2** is situated within the southern portion of the development site [**Figure 3**]. This was followed by the archaeological monitoring of the mechanical excavation of the foundations of the second house plot. These foundation trenches were excavated to varying lengths, to an average width of 0.60m and to an average depth of 1.0m below ground levels [**Plates 23-32**].
- 7.2.2 The archaeological monitoring of the excavations for this second house plot identified the same simple deposit sequence which had also been recorded earlier during the monitoring of the first house plot consisting of a topsoil horizon (**001**), an undated buried soil or ploughsoil horizon (**002**) and an underlying natural horizon (**003**), which extended to the base of these excavations. This deposit sequence was recorded within a further two **Representative Sections 5-6 [Plate 22]**.

8. Discussion and Conclusions

- 8.1 The groundworks for this development comprising the mechanical excavation of the foundations for the two new house plots were the subject of continual archaeological monitoring and recording.
- 8.2 This archaeological monitoring identified a simple deposit sequence which consisted of a topsoil horizon, an undated ploughsoil or buried soil horizon and an underlying natural horizon over the whole monitored area, which was recorded within a total of five representative sections.
- 8.3 Within House Plot 3 and the northern portion of the survey area, a single undated pit was identified, whose fill did not yield any finds. The profile of this pit was recorded within a further section. This pit was sealed by the undated ploughsoil or buried soil horizon. So it may have been an earlier feature, though as both the overlying deposit and the pit did not produce any finds, the dating of both is uncertain.
- 8.4 The specific objectives of this archaeological monitoring had been to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures or finds which could be associated with the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Saxilby.
- 8.5 It is possible that the undated pit may have been associated with these settlements, though the lack of any finds, datable or otherwise, from this monitoring could attribute this feature to either settlement. This feature also appeared to be isolated and was therefore not considered to be significant.

9. Effectiveness of Methodology and Confidence Rating

- 9.1 The chosen methodology comprising a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording clearly demonstrated both the nature of the archaeological activity and the lack of finds and the nature of the deposit sequences present on this site; while providing sufficient time to record the archaeological feature and the deposit sequences therein. It is considered that the implemented methodology was sufficient to record both the nature of the archaeological activity and the absence of finds and the nature of the deposit sequences present within the area of the development site with a high degree of confidence.

10. Acknowledgements

- 10.1 Thanks are gratefully extended to Mr. Paull Snowden of Lincon Ltd. for commissioning this work. Thanks are also extended to the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and to the staff of the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record, the Lincoln Local Studies Library and the Lincolnshire Archives for their kind assistance.

11. Bibliography

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Ekwall, E., (1974), *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place Names*, (Fourth Edition).

Extract from a map of the Estates of John Buxton in Saxilby of 1648 (Archive ref: T.L.E. 23/8).

Extract from the Enclosure Award Plan for the Parish of Saxilby of 1804 (Archive ref: Saxilby Par CO1).

Extract from a plan of Saxilby of post 1827 (Archive ref: Misc Don 294/5).

Extract from the Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1905, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 60.11.

Extract from the 1922 Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map sheet no. Lincolnshire 60NE.

Extract from the Provisional Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1949, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 60NE.

Extract from the 1:10,560 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1956, map sheet no SK 87 NE.

Foster, C., Longley, T., (1976), *The Lincolnshire Domesday and the Lindsey Survey*. Lincoln Record Society, Vol. 19.

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Pevsner, N., Harris, J., (2002), *The Buildings of England: Lincolnshire*.

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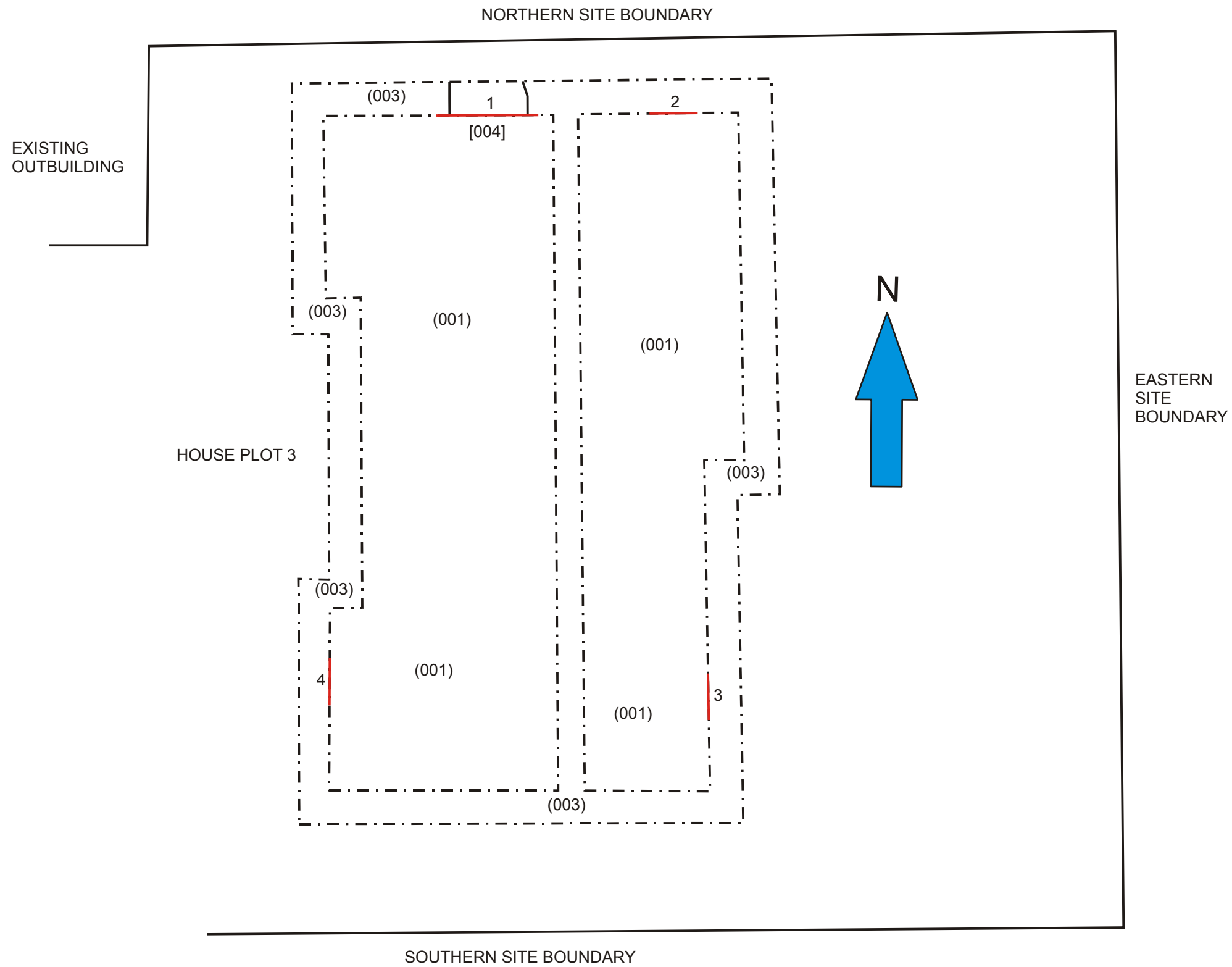
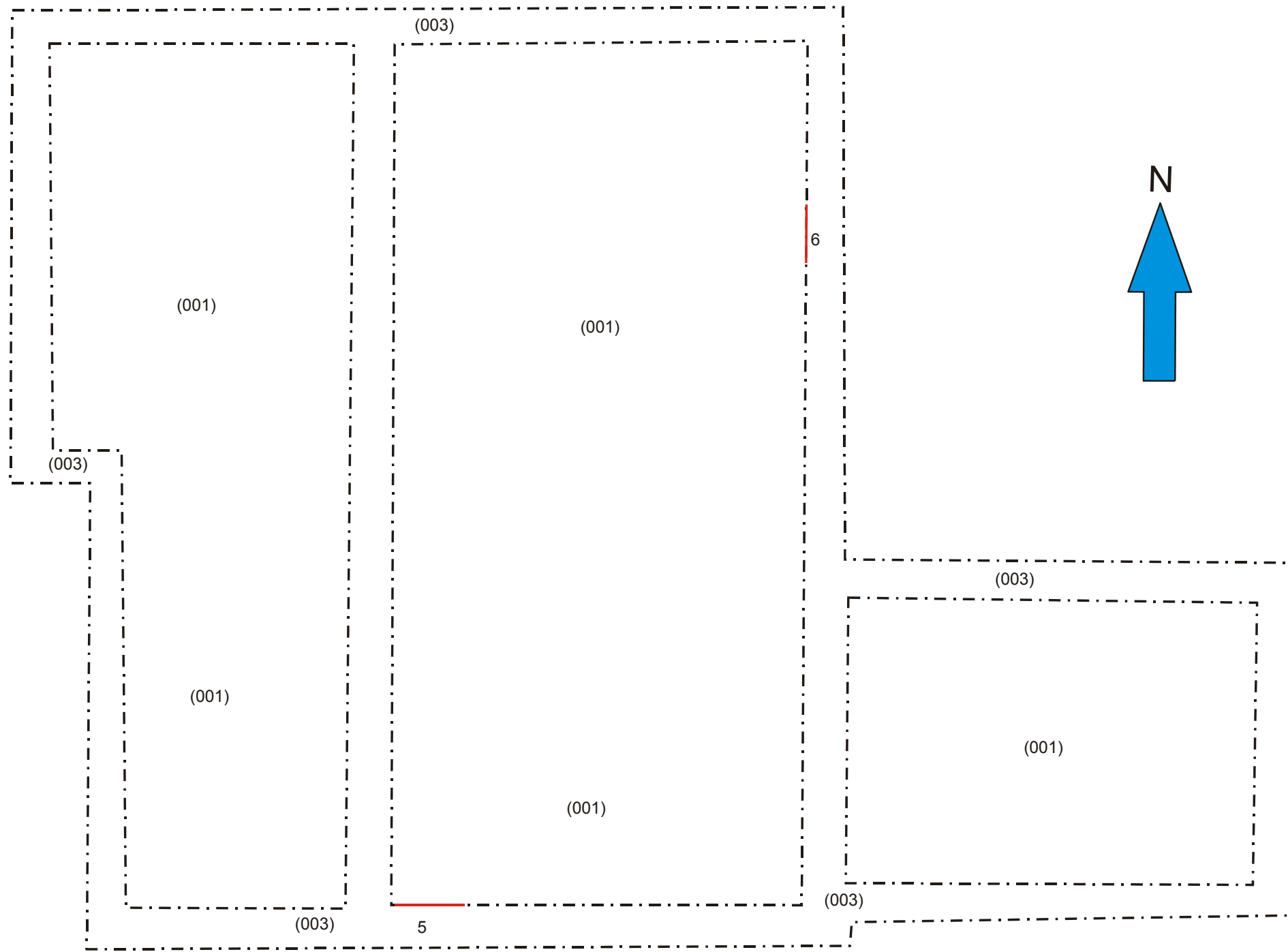


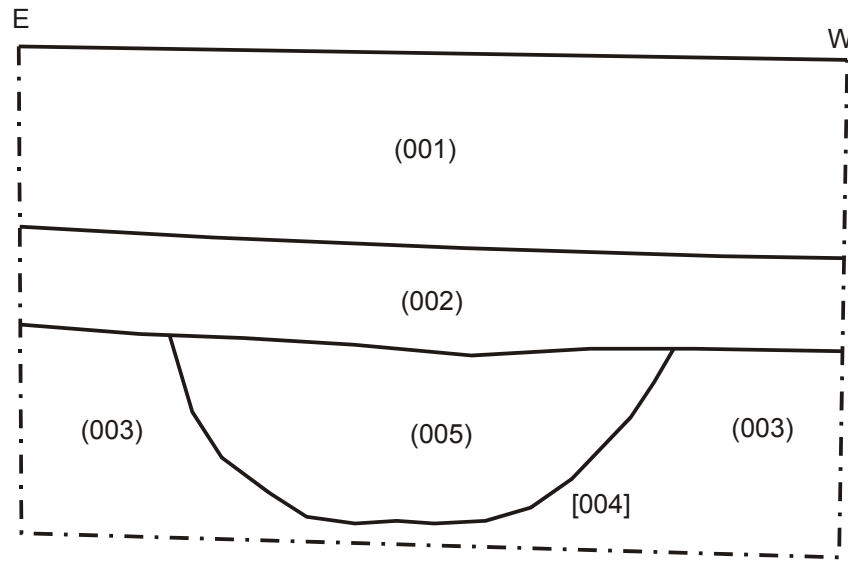
Figure 4: Plan of the Monitored House Plot 3 at a scale of 1:100



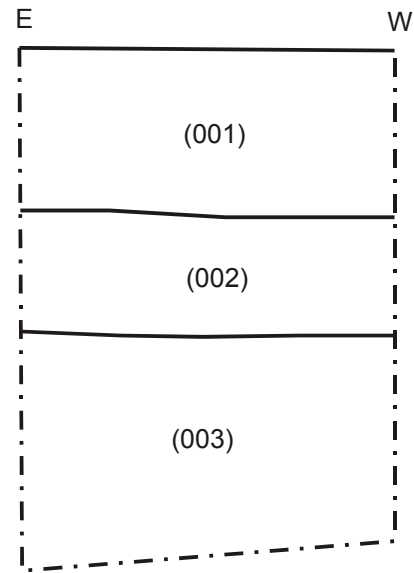
HOUSE PLOT 2

SOUTHERN SITE BOUNDARY

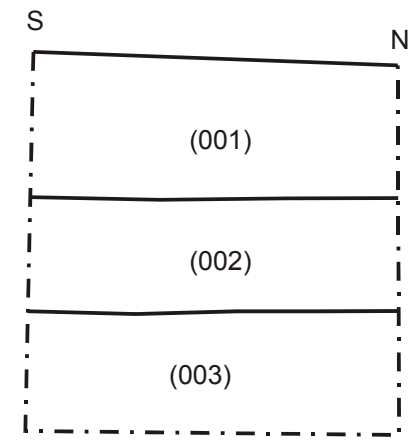
Figure 5: Plan of the Monitored House Plot 2 at a scale of 1:100



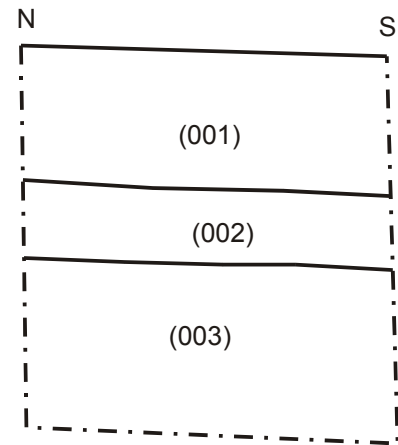
Section 1 of the Pit Cut [004] with Fill (005). North Facing Section, scale 1:20



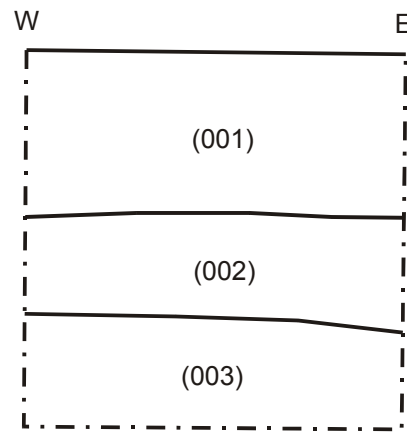
Representative Section 2, North Facing Section, scale 1:20



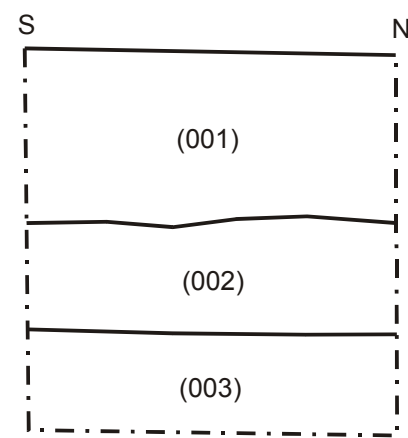
Representative Section 3, East Facing Section, scale 1:20



Representative Section 4, West Facing Section, scale 1:20



Representative Section 6, South Facing Section, scale 1:20



Representative Section 7, East Facing Section, scale 1:20

Figure 6: Sections 1-7 at a scale of 1:2:

Appendix 1: Plates

House Plot 3



Plate 1: Set out foundations, from the south-east



Plate 2: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 3: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 4: Representative Section 2, from the north



Plate 5: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 6: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 7: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 10: Representative Section 3, from the east



Plate 8: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 11: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 9: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 12: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 13: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 16: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 14: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 17: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 15: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 18: Representative Section 4, from the west



Plate 19: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 22: Representative Section 5, from the south



Plate 20: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 23: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 21: Section 1 of the pit cut [004] with fill (005), from the north

House Plot 2



Plate 24: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 27: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 25: Excavation of the foundations, from the west

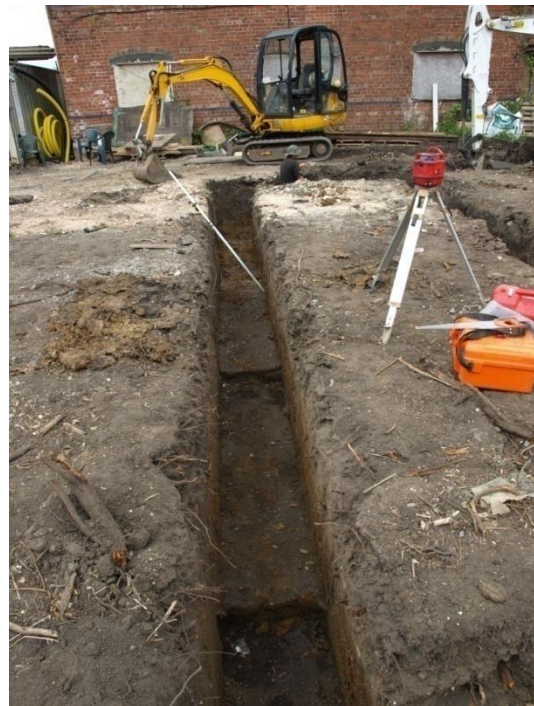


Plate 28: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 26: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 29: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 30: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 31: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 32: Excavation of the foundations, from the south

Appendix 2: List of Contexts

- 001** Topsoil horizon. Friable, dark grey brown sandy silt matrix with small-medium brick/tile fragments 10%, small-medium concrete fragments 5%, small-medium angular stones 2% and frequent small-medium fragments of light buff mortar fragments and flecking. Above **(002)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-6**. Depth - 0.38m.
- 002** Undated ploughsoil/buried soil horizon. Soft, light grey brown clayey silt with frequent small angular stones and small brick/tile fragments and flecking, small charcoal fragments and flecking and moderate small light buff sandy lime mortar fragments and flecking. Below **(001)** and above **(003)** and **(005)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-6**. Depth - 0.31m.
- 003** Natural horizon. Friable, dark orange brown silty sand with spreads of light grey brown silty sand and light blue gleyed clay. Below **(002)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-6**. Depth - >0.60m.
- 004** Cut of an undated pit. Sharp break of slope at top, rounded sides with rounded break of slope at base and flattish slightly rounded base. Cut into **(003)**. Recorded within **Section 1**. Length ->0.70m, width - 1.35m, depth - 0.44m.
- 005** Fill of the undated pit **[004]**. Soft, light orange brown silty clay with spreads of redeposited orange brown sand, moderate small-medium angular stones and occasional small fragments of charcoal and flecking. Below **(002)**. Recorded within **Section 1**. Depth - 0.44m.

Appendix 3: The Archive

The archive consists of:

Five context records

One site plan at a scale of 1:100 of House Plot 3 on one sheet of drawing film

One site plan at a scale of 1:100 of House Plot 2 on one sheet of drawing film

Six section drawings at a scale of 1:20 on one sheet of drawing film

One context register

One photographic register

All records are currently held at:

38 Finningley Road

Lincoln

LN6 0UP

And will be deposited in due course at:

The Collection

Danes Terrace

Lincoln

LN2 1LP

Under the accession number **LCNCC: 2014.59** and the site code **CLSA14**

Appendix 4: Photographic Register

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

Camera No.	Date Loaded	Time Loaded	Comments		B&W	Col.	Digi.
	1 / 1	:			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site		
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A				
	HOUSE PLOT 3						
1	Set out Foundations	SE		At 19/5/14	CLSA14		
2	Excavation of The Foundations	S		At 19/5/14	CLSA14		
3	Excavation of The Foundations	S		At 19/5/14	CLSA14		
4	Representative Section 2	N		At 19/5/14	CLSA14		
5	Excavation of The Foundations	E		At 19/5/14	CLSA14		
6	Excavation of The Foundations	W		At 19/5/14	CLSA14		
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8	Excavation of The Foundations	E		At 19/5/14	CLSA14		
9	Excavation of The Foundations	W		At 19/5/14	CLSA14		
10	Representative Section 3	E		At 19/5/14	CLSA14		
11	Excavation of The Foundations	E		At 19/5/14	CLSA14		
12	Excavation of The Foundations	E		At 19/5/14	CLSA14		
13	Excavation of The Foundations	E		At 19/5/14	CLSA14		
14	Excavation of The Foundations	E		At 19/5/14	CLSA14		
15	Excavation of The Foundations	E		At 19/5/14	CLSA14		
16	Excavation of The Foundations	E		At 19/5/14	CLSA14		
17	Excavation of	E		At 19/5/14	CLSA14		

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

Camera No.	Date Loaded	Time Loaded	Comments		B&W	Col.	Digi.
	1 / 1	:			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site		
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A				
	the Foundations						
18	Representative Section 4	W		At 14/5/14	CLSA14		
19	Excavation of the Foundations	E		At 14/5/14	CLSA14		
20	Excavation of the Foundations	E		At 14/5/14	CLSA14		
21	Section 1 of the pit cut [004] with fill (005)	N		At 14/5/14	CLSA14		
	HOUSE PLOT 2						
22	Representative section 5	S		At 3/7/14	CLSA14		
23	Excavation of the Foundations	S		At 3/7/14	CLSA14		
24	Excavation of the Foundations	W		At 3/7/14	CLSA14		
25	Excavation of the Foundations	W		At 3/7/14	CLSA14		
26	Excavation of the Foundations	W		At 3/7/14	CLSA14		
27	Excavation of the Foundations	W		At 3/7/14	CLSA14		
28	Excavation of the Foundations	S		At 3/7/14	CLSA14		
29	Excavation of the Foundations	S		At 3/7/14	CLSA14		
30	Excavation of the Foundations	W		At 3/7/14	CLSA14		
31	Excavation of the Foundations	W		At 3/7/14	CLSA14		
32	Excavation of the Foundations	S		At 3/7/14	CLSA14		

Appendix 5: OASIS Summary Sheet

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

17, Church lane, Saxilby, Lincolnshire - Neville Hall MIFA

OASIS ID - nevilleh1-269805

Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
View 1	1	Neville Hall	nevillehallmifa@gmail.com	27 November 2016

Completed sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1/1

Validated sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
No	No	No	No	0/1

File submission and form progress

Grey literature report submitted?	Yes	Grey literature report filename/s	Sent by other means
Boundary file submitted?	No	Boundary filename	
HER signed off?		NMR signed off?	

[Upload images](#) [Upload boundary file](#) [Request record re-opened](#) [Printable version](#)

[Email Lincolnshire HER about this OASIS record](#)

OASIS:

Please e-mail Historic England for OASIS help and advice
© ADS 1996-2016 Created by Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham, email Last modified Tuesday 9 August 2016
Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/formct1.cfm?oid=nevilleh1-269805> for this page

Appendix 6: Specification for Archaeological Monitoring

**Specification for Archaeological Monitoring
at 17, Church Lane,
Saxilby, Lincolnshire.**

Prepared for Mr. Paul Snowden

National Grid Reference: SK 8939 7620

Site Code: CLSA14

Accession No: LCNCC: 2014.59

Planning Reference: 130325

**Prepared by Neville Hall MIFA, Freelance Field Archaeologist &
Consultant**

March 2014

S Non-technical summary

- S1 *A scheme of works comprising archaeological monitoring and recording is required during the mechanical excavation of the foundations and services pertaining to the erection of two new residential dwellings at 17, Church Lane, Saxilby, Lincolnshire.*
- S2 *The development site is situated within an area of high archaeological potential and to the north-west of the parish church. The development site is undoubtedly located within the core of the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Saxilby. The specific objectives of this project will be to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures or finds associated with these medieval and post-medieval settlements.*
- S3 *The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the groundworks stage of development, which will comprise the mechanical excavation of the foundations and services for the two new residential dwellings. Any archaeological features, structures and/or deposits will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- S4 *On the completion of the monitoring, a report will be produced detailing the results of the archaeological investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

1. Site location and description [Figures 1-2]

- 1.1 The development site is situated on the eastern frontage of Church Lane, to the north-west of the parish church and on the northern outskirts of the village of Saxilby. The proposed development site is located at National Grid Reference SK 8939 7620, and at a height of approximately 15mAOD. Saxilby is a large suburban dormitory village that lies approximately 8.5km to the west of the City of Lincoln. The village of Saxilby is situated within the parish of the same name and in the administrative district of West Lindsey, county of Lincolnshire.
- 1.2 The development site is situated on a west facing slope of a river terrace, which overlooks the valley of the River Trent further to the west. The area of the development site is situated on fine loamy over clayey and fine silty over clayey soils of the Wickham 2 Series, which have developed on deposits of glacial drift deposits and on Lower Lias, clays and mudstones of the Upper Jurassic.

2. Planning background [Figure 3]

- 2.1 This document comprises a Specification or a written scheme of works for archaeological monitoring and recording, which is to be maintained during the mechanical excavation of the foundations and services pertaining to the erection of two new residential dwellings at 17, Church Lane, Saxilby, Lincolnshire,(Planning Reference: 130325).

3. Historical and Archaeological Background

- 3.1 Background research sources were consulted at the Lincolnshire Archives, the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) and the Lincoln Local Studies Library. A search of the Lincolnshire HER was conducted within a 0.5km radius of the centre of the development site.
- 3.2 Saxilby does not appear in the Domesday Survey of AD1086 for Lincolnshire. An indirect reference is found in the Domesday Survey for Nottinghamshire, when it is detailed as *Saxeby*. This indirect reference is found in the entry for Broadholme, the lands of which are held by Berengar of Tosny:

In Broadholme, Thorgut and Haldane had five bovates of land taxable. Land for two ploughs, waste. Now Berengar of Tosny and William of Percy have it. The land lies with Newark, but the villagers work belongs to Saxebi in Lincolnshire.....



Figure 1: Site location at scale 1:25,000. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

- 3.3 The settlement of Saxilby or *Saxlabi*, *Saxlebi* is first mentioned in the Lindsey Survey of c.AD1115, when Alan de Perceio held two carucates and one bovate and the third part of one bovate of land in *Saxlabi*, while Manasiet Asric held one carucate and four bovates of land in *Saxlebi* in the Wapentake of Lawress (Lagolfris). Later medieval documentary sources variously refer to this medieval settlement as *Saxelebi* (AD1143-7) and AD1160-6). The place name and hence the settlement of Saxilby would appear to have had late Anglo-Saxon origins from place name evidence. The place name itself is derived from an Old Norse personal name of *Saxwulf* and the Old Danish *by* hence 'Saxwulf's farmstead/village'.
- 3.4 The development site is situated to the north-west of the parish church, which is dedicated to St Botolph (HER 51474). This is a Grade I listed 12th century church consisting of a west tower, nave, chancel, north aisle and chapel, which underwent alterations in the 13th and 15th centuries and restorations in 1819 and again in 1908. The removal of the D'Aubenev monument from the west wall of the chancel for repair was the subject of an archaeological watching brief in 1993 (HER ELI546). The supporting structure was recorded and the infilling rubble produced fragments of painted wall plaster, glazed medieval floor tiles, window glass and unfired earthen bricks. A small area of wall plaster survived on the wall behind the monument, but which has since been removed.

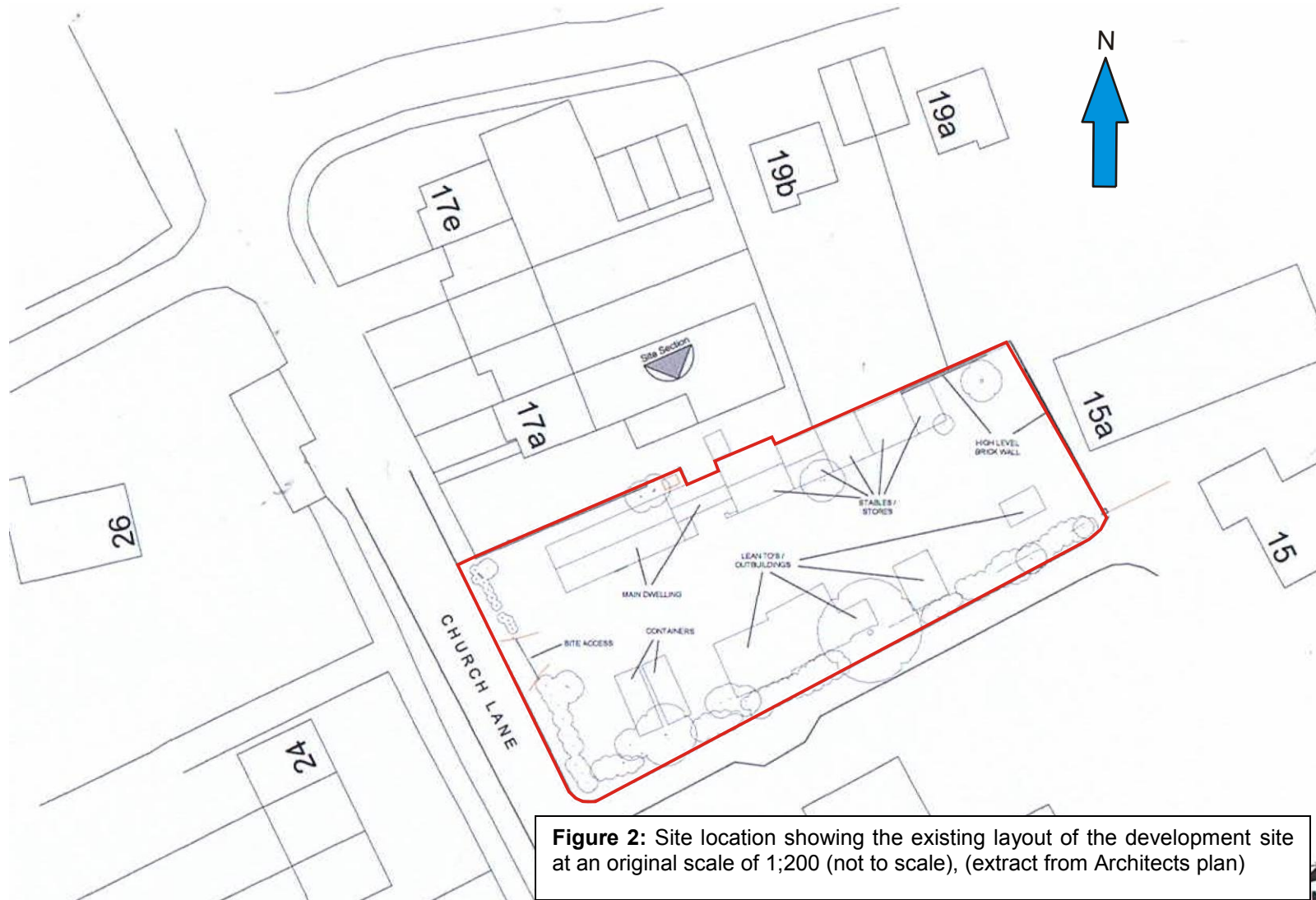


Figure 2: Site location showing the existing layout of the development site at an original scale of 1;200 (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

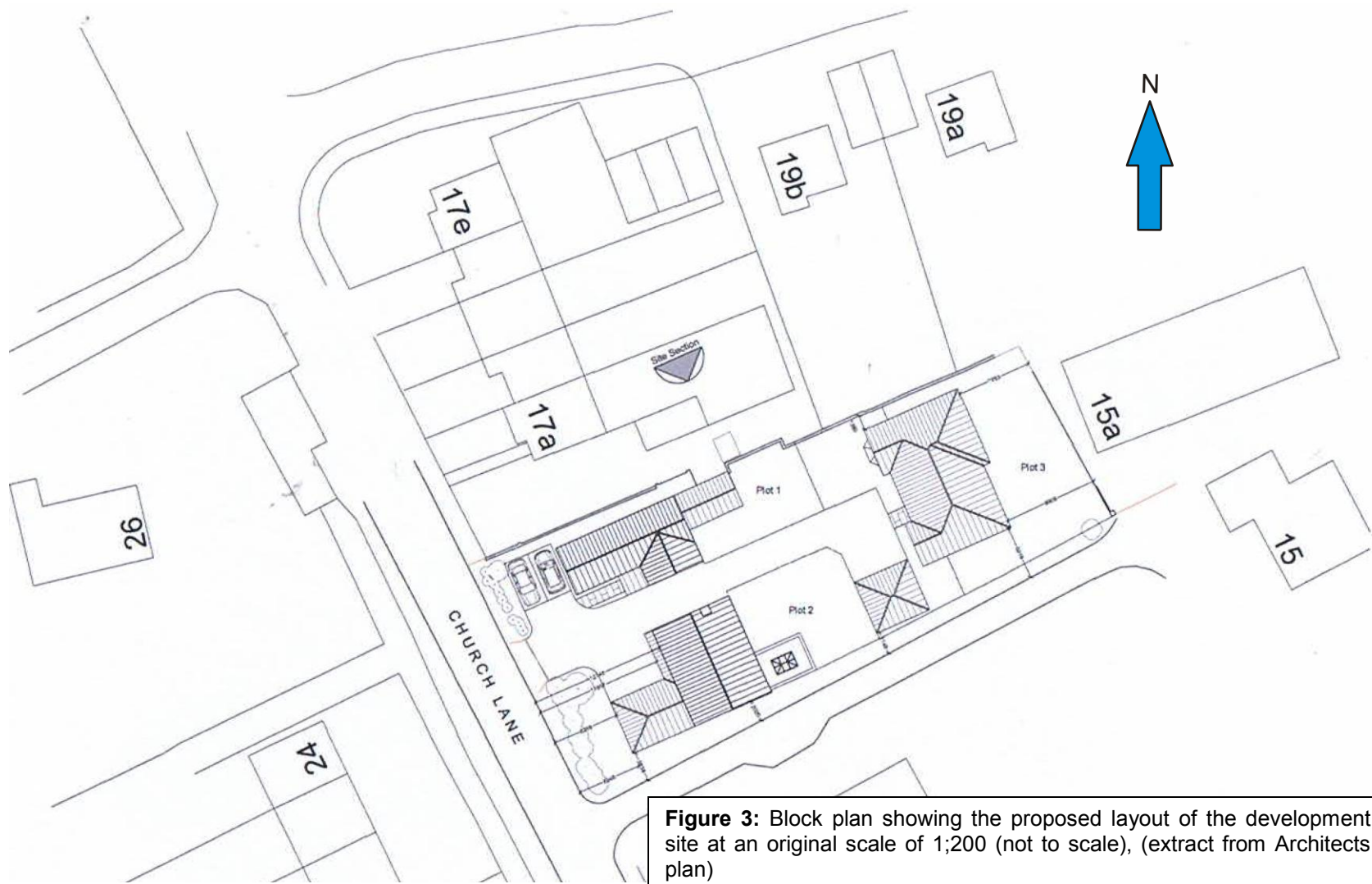


Figure 3: Block plan showing the proposed layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:200 (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

- 3.5 Within the ringing chamber of St Bololphs church are a number of carved stones built into the wall, which were probably incorporated into the wall fabric as part of the aforementioned 1908 restoration (HER 52776). These carved stones comprised three fragments of tombstones and a fragments of interlace all of medieval date.
- 3.6 An archaeological watching brief took place to the immediate north of the development site in 2002 (HER 54824, ELI4217, Site code: SCF02). This watching brief was undertaken during the groundworks for a new residential dwelling at Church Farm, Church Lane. This also found evidence for a possible holloway or trackway in the form of a shallow depression of some 17m in width. The southern side of this depression was lined at the base with large cobbles and infrequent brick rubble. It appeared that the holloway was later deliberately backfilled with sand and overlain by post-medieval and modern deposits. Although no dating evidence was recovered, the holloway was tentatively dated to the medieval or post-medieval periods. The Lincolnshire HER identifies the cultivation remains of ridge and furrow in the adjacent field to the north of this site.
- 3.7 Situated to the south-west of the parish church is the Grade II listed Manor House (HER 56086). This is a 16th century building which underwent alterations in the 16th, 18th and 20th centuries with further additions being made in the 20th century.
- 3.8 A second archaeological watching brief took place to the west of this development site on the groundworks for a new residential development in 1999 (HER ELI951, Site code: CLSA99). No archaeological deposits, finds or features were identified. The Lincolnshire HER records several removed field boundaries along with a plough headland as earthworks at this site prior to this development. These features were identified as a result of the National Mapping programme of the RCHME. It was the purpose of this watching brief to attempt to locate these features. It was found that this site had been extensively disturbed by very recent land use to such an extent that the aforementioned earthworks no longer appeared to have survived this process. The field boundaries are shown on the O.S. map of 1905. The Lincolnshire HER identifies the cultivation remains of ridge and furrow in the adjacent field to the west of this development site.
- 3.9 Copies of manuscript and published Ordnance Survey maps were obtained from the Lincolnshire Archives and from the local studies collections of Lincoln Central Library. The earliest map consulted comprised a map of the Estates of John Buxton in Saxilby of 1648 (Archive ref: T.L.E. 23/8). This map shows the area of the development site as lying within one large open field to the north-west of the parish church. The line of Church Lane is featured on the same modern alignment.
- 3.10 An extract from the Enclosure Award Plan for the Parish of Saxilby of 1804 (Archive ref: Saxilby Par CO1) shows that the boundari3s of the development site had become established by this time. The site is shown fronting onto the eastern side of Church Lane. There is a long linear building, possibly a residential dwelling along the north-western site boundary and close to the lane frontage.
- 3.11 An extract from a plan of Saxilby of post 1827 (Archive ref: Misc Don 294/5) shows the area of the development site within its current boundaries on the eastern frontage of Church Lane. The aforementioned dwelling is shown at the same location. To the south of this building is an outbuilding, with a small enclosure featured at the rear of the land plot.
- 3.12 An extract from the Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1905 shows the same residential dwelling along the north-eastern site boundary. The outbuilding to the south has gone as also has the small enclosure to the rear. This

map probably shows a residential dwelling with gardens. Church Farm is featured to the immediate north and on an adjacent land plot.

- 3.13 An extract from the 1922 Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map shows some change to the layout of the development site. To the south of the residential dwelling, a new outbuilding is featured. The frontal westerly portion of the site is also now shown as an orchard.
- 3.14 An extract from the Provisional Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1949 shows the same layout to the area of the development site as that featured on the map of 1922.
- 3.15 An extract from the 1:10,560 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1956 shows the same layout to the area of the development site as that featured on the map of 1949.

4. Aims and objectives of the project

4.1 The aims of the project are the **continual** archaeological monitoring of all site groundworks during the construction stage of development, which will comprise the mechanical excavation of the foundations and services for two new residential dwellings.

4.2 The objectives of the project were:

To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the area of the development site.

To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.

To allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits.

4.3 The development site is situated within an area of high archaeological potential and to the north-west of the parish church. The development site is undoubtedly located within the core of the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Saxilby. The specific objectives of the project were to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures or finds associated with these medieval and post-medieval settlements.

5. Methodology

5.1 The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the groundworks phase of development, and will include the **continual monitoring** of the mechanical excavation of the foundations and services for the new residential dwelling, and of any other ground disturbance. The mechanical excavations will be undertaken using a toothless bucket.

5.2 All work will be carried out according to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IfA) standards, and will be under the management of a Member of the IfA (MIFA).

5.3 All work will be undertaken following all statutory Health and Safety requirements and legislation in operation at the time of the monitoring.

5.4 A Risk Assessment will be prepared for the site.

5.5 All mechanical excavations will be undertaken under archaeological supervision, utilising a machine of sufficient power and using a toothless bucket.

5.6 Stripped areas and trench sections will be continually observed to identify any archaeological features and/or deposits which may be exposed.

- 5.7 Section drawings at a scale of 1:10 will be made of any archaeological features identified in the course of the groundworks, including representative sections of trenches at appropriate intervals. These will be related to a site plan drawing at a scale of 1:50, which may also record archaeological features and/or deposits identified. Any significant archaeological features in plan will also be recorded at a scale of 1:20.
- 5.8 Written descriptions detailing the nature of archaeological features and/or deposits encountered will be compiled on pro-forma context record sheets.
- 5.9 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for further analysis. All relevant finds will be ordered into an archive. Most modern material will not be retained, although notes will be made of the appropriate context. An appropriate sample of materials such as ceramic building materials will be made.
- 5.10 Any and all artefacts found during the monitoring and thought to come under the provisions of the *Treasure Act* (1996), will be removed from the site to a secure location, and will be promptly reported to the appropriate local coroner's office and to Lincolnshire Portable Antiquities Scheme.
- 5.11 Throughout the monitoring a digital photographic record will be compiled, and will comprise an overview of the site prior to work starting, and during as well as after completion of the work, and will include any excavated features, sections and other relevant details that aid interpretation.
- 5.12 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ*, and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Proper respect will be accorded to these remains, which will be cleaned to allow positive identification. Should removal be required, the appropriate Ministry of Justice Licence will be obtained prior to the removal of the remains. In addition, any remains will be reported to the local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.
- 5.13 The fieldwork will be undertaken by Neville Hall MIFA. Additional personnel may be appointed if required.

6. Post-fieldwork methodology

- 6.1 On the completion of the fieldwork, all of the written, drawn and photographic records produced by the archaeological monitoring will be checked, ordered, labelled (where appropriate) and catalogued to compile a distinctive site archive.
- 6.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. They will also be ordered into (and form part of) the site archive.
- 6.3 An assessment of significant finds will be made in light of general site information.
- 6.4 Any finds requiring specialist treatment and/or conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at The Collection, Lincoln, and in consultation with the relevant curator.
- 6.5 The site archive will be examined to enable the determination of various phases of activity on the site.
- 6.6 Relevant finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

7. Monitoring arrangements

- 7.1 Provision will be made for the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team (on behalf of West Lindsey District Council, the Local Planning Authority) to monitor the works during the fieldwork stage and any other aspect of the archaeological project as required including the post fieldwork analysis and report preparation stages of the project.
- 7.2 It is understood that the groundworks programme and hence the archaeological monitoring will begin as soon as possible following the agreement of this document with the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team. A period of not less than fourteen days notice will be given to the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team of the start date of this groundworks programme.
- 7.3 All aspects of the archaeological programme will be undertaken in accordance with this project specification.
- 7.4 Any variation to the project programme in terms of works or recording on or off site will be fully discussed and agreed with the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team.
- 7.5 Arrangements will be made for the representative of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team for access to the site to undertake monitoring visits, and such visits will be accounted for in the final report preparation.
- 7.6 The Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team shall be kept fully informed of any unexpected or unforeseen discoveries made during the course of the archaeological monitoring and recording programme.

8. Archive preparation and deposition

- 8.1 The documentation and records generated by the archaeological monitoring will be sorted and ordered in the format acceptable to The Collection, Lincoln, and to the standards and requirements as laid out in their Guide Book.
- 8.2 A unique accession number will be obtained from The Collection for the site archive.
- 8.3 It is anticipated that the archive will be deposited at The Collection, Lincoln by April 2015.

9. Reporting procedures

- 9.1 A report detailing the findings of the archaeological monitoring will be completed within three months after the finalisation of the fieldwork. Any delays will be related to the relevant authorities.
- 9.2 The report will consist of:
- A title page, with project name and location, national grid reference, planning reference, site code, accession number, client name, author and date;
 - A contents page listing report sections, illustrations and appendices;
 - A non-technical summary of the results of the monitoring;
 - An introduction, site description and location;
 - Planning background to the project;

A section on the archaeological and historical background to the project;

A description of the methodology used in the project;

A section describing the results of the monitoring;

A section on the discussion and results of the project including a consideration of the findings of the project in a local and regional context;

A consideration of the effectiveness of the project methodology and a confidence rating of the results;

Illustrations including plans showing monitored areas, all archaeological features and sections thereof (including trench sections); and

Appendices comprising appropriate photographs of the site and of specific and significant archaeological features and representative sections and a list of contexts, and any specialist reports on finds from the site.

An electronic copy of the report will be deposited with the OASIS project (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/index.cfm>.

10. Publication and dissemination

- 10.1 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the clients, the local curator (on behalf of the local planning authority), West Lindsey District Council and with the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record (including a digital copy in a .pdf format).
- 10.2 A note will be placed in 'Lincolnshire History and Archaeology' describing the results.
- 10.3 The deposition of the site archive will be in accordance with guidelines outlined in the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (LCC, 2013).
- 10.4 Should the results of the archaeological investigation merit it, a note will also be placed in appropriate national journals e.g. *Medieval Archaeology*.

11. Other factors (including contingency)

- 11.1 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 Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team.
- 11.2 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation, additional financial resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 11.3 Any additional financial 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 Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and the client.

12. Variations to the proposed scheme

- 12.1 Variations to the proposed scheme will only be made following written confirmation with the archaeological curator.

13. Resources

- 13.1 The monitoring will be undertaken by Neville Hall using standard archaeological field techniques.
- 13.2 Should additional personnel be required, prior approval of the personnel will be sought from the local planning authority archaeologist prior to appointment.
- 13.3 Post-excavation analysis will be undertaken by Neville Hall and where available specialist analysis from:-
- | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Jane Young | Medieval and Post-medieval Ceramics |
| Ian Rowlandson | Iron Age and Roman Ceramics |
| Val Fryer | Environmental |
| Carol Allen | Neolithic and Bronze Age |
| Laura Keal | Osteoarchaeology |
| Jane Cowgill | Metallurgy |
- 13.4 Small finds requiring conservation will be conserved by the City and County Museum Laboratory.
- 13.5 Recognised specialists will be sought in the event that other data are retrieved in the course of the monitoring.

14. Insurance statement

- 14.1 Public indemnity of £2,000,000 with Towergate Insurance.

15. Copyright

- 15.1 Copyright will remain that of the author. Licence will be given to the client to present any reports, copyright of the author, to the planning authority in good faith of satisfactory settlement of account.

16. Ownership

- 16.1 It will be asked of the client, at the outset, that the ownership of any portable objects discovered in the course of the monitoring be donated along with the archive.