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ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING AT
9B, INGHAM ROAD,
STOW, LINCOLNSHIRE.

National Grid Reference: SK 8863 8215
Site Code: IRST16
Accession No: LCNCC: 2016.96
Planning Reference: 134431

PREPARED FOR MR. J. CADY & MS. M. KEMP

By

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Summary

The archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new replacement residential dwelling with integral garage on land at 9B, Ingham Road, Stow, Lincolnshire, was carried out by Neville Hall on the 17th-18th, 20th-21st, 25th-26th and the 31st of July and on the 1st of August 2017.

This programme of archaeological monitoring did not identify any archaeological activity on this site and there were no finds.

The findings comprised various deposit sequences composed of modern imported landscaping deposits, modern made ground deposits, modern buried topsoils, an undated buried ploughsoil horizon, a natural horizon of probable glacial origin and mudstone bedrock. The foundations were excavated consistently down to this level of bedrock, which appeared to fluctuate in levels. These various deposit sequences were recorded within a total of nine representative sections, which were widely distributed across the whole site.

The Ordnance Survey map of 1975, depicts two approximately north-south orientated and parallel modern outbuildings within the area of the new house build footprint. These were subsequently demolished and the site cleared, which is where the various imported landscaping deposits and made ground deposits originated from. The former extent of these two former structures were clearly evident on the ground by a distinctive deposit, which may have marked their former floor levels.

In the light of the lack of archaeological activity and finds on this site, and following consultation with the Historic Environment Team of Lincolnshire County Council, it was agreed that no further archaeological monitoring would be necessary.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Neville Hall was commissioned by Mr. J. Cady and Ms. M. Kemp to undertake the archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new replacement residential dwelling with integral garage on land at 9B, Ingham Road, Stow, Lincolnshire, centred at National Grid Reference: SK 8863 8215. The archaeological monitoring was carried out at the development site on the 17th-18th, 20th-21st, 25th-26th and the 31st of July and on the 1st of August 2017.
- 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* (CHIfA, 2014).
- 1.3 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the clients, 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 land off the northern frontage of the Ingham Road, to the east of the village of Stow at National Grid Reference SK 8863 8215, and at a height of approximately 17mAOD. The village of Stow is situated approximately 10.5km to the south-east of Gainsborough and 13.5km to the north-west of Lincoln. The settlement of Stow 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 within a slightly undulating upland area of the Lincolnshire Wolds. The area of the development site is situated on fine loamy over clayey soils of the Wickham 2 Series. These deposits in turn overlie Lower Lias limestones of the Lower Jurassic [BGS, 1973, Soil Survey, 1983].

3. Planning Background

- 3.1 An application for planning permission (Planning Reference: 134431) for the proposed construction of a new replacement residential dwelling with integral garage on land at 9B, Ingham Road, Stow, Lincolnshire has been submitted to and granted consent by West Lindsey District Council, the Local Planning Authority. However, as the proposed development site was situated within a perceived archaeologically sensitive area, various archaeological conditions (Nos. 5-6 and 10-12) 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.

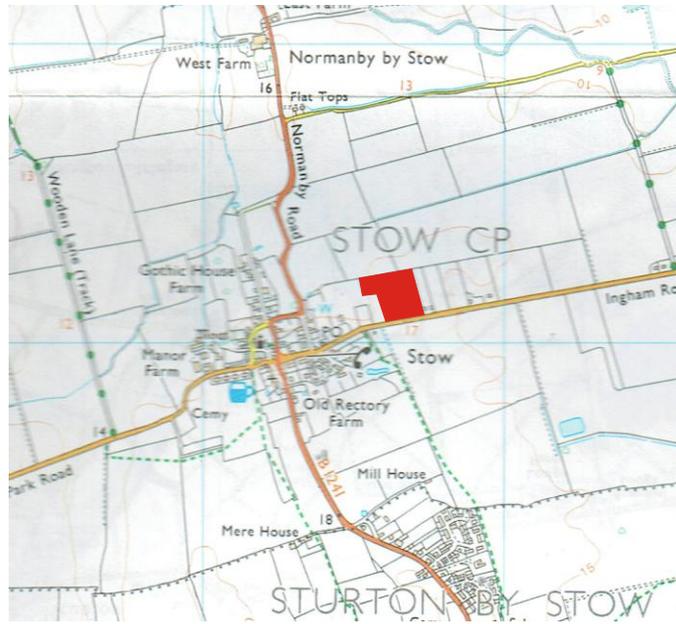


Figure 1: Site location at scale 1:25,000. The site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

- 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 11 of this planning consent.

4. Aims and objectives of the project

- 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 new replacement residential dwelling with integral garage.
- 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.

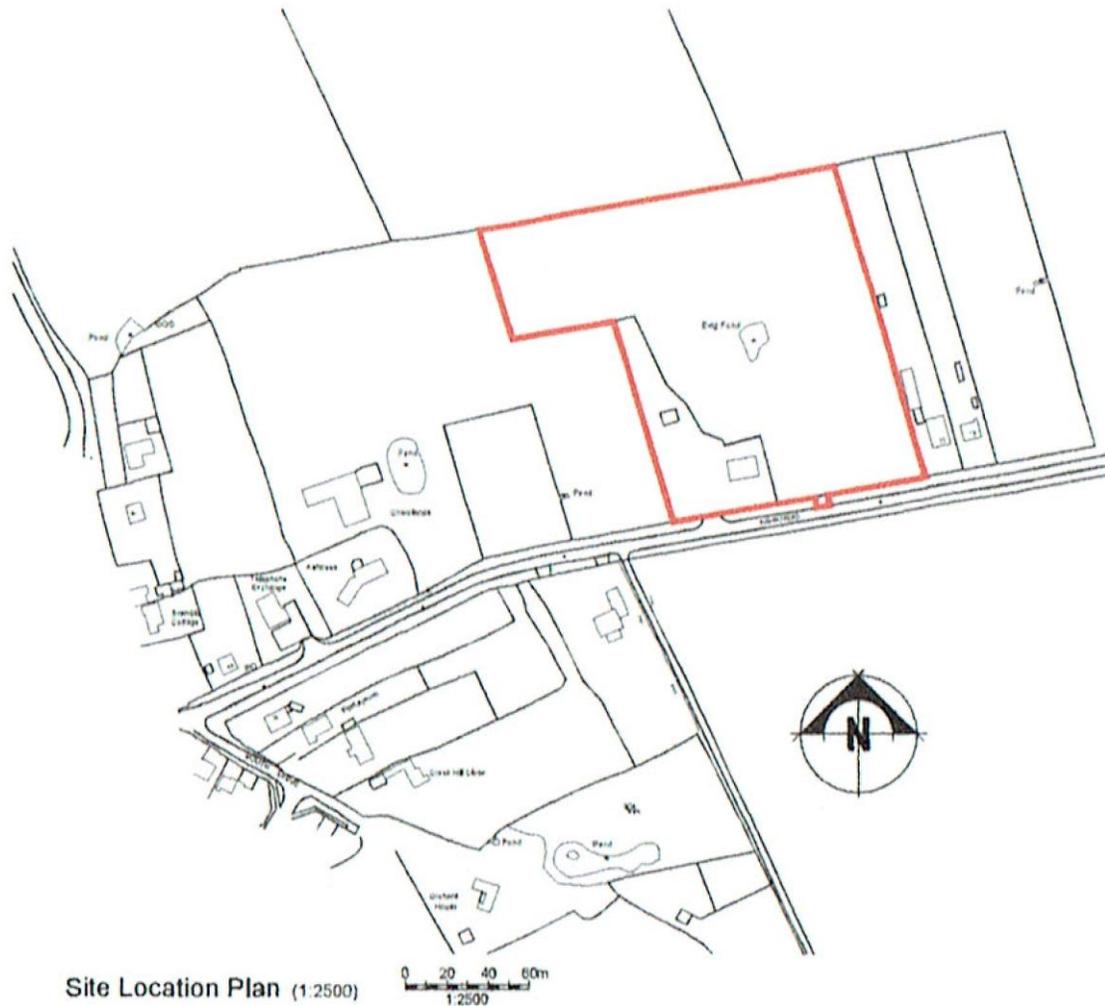


Figure 2: Site location at a scale of 1:2,500, (not to scale, (extract from Architects plan))

4.3 The development site is situated within an area of high archaeological potential. The settlement of Stow was once more extensive than it is now. There is evidence for remains associated with shrunken medieval settlement activity in the vicinity of the development site and a trackway is known to traverse this site. It was considered highly likely that remains associated with the Anglo-Saxon and medieval settlements would be encountered on this development site. The specific objectives of the project were to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures or finds associated with these Anglo-Saxon and 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. The National Heritage List of Historic England was also consulted.

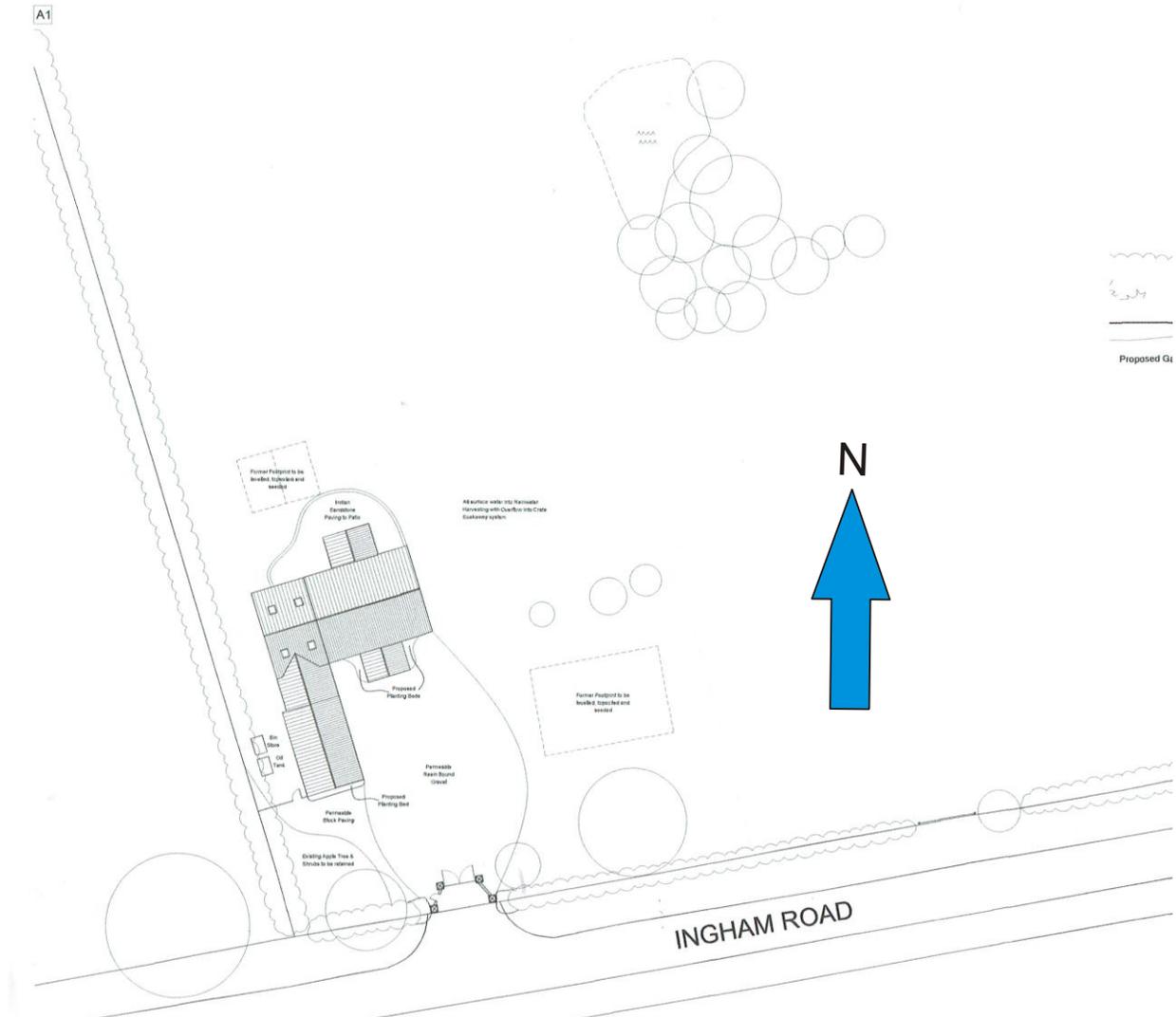


Figure 3: Block plan showing the proposed layout of the development site at a scale of 1:200, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

- 5.2 Sherds of Romano-British pottery have been found in 1959 near the church at Stow (HER 52436).
- 5.3 The scheduled area around St Mary's church includes the site of a college and Benedictine Abbey (HER 50262, 50246). The buried remains of an Anglo-Saxon college for secular canons was founded in the early 11th century AD on the site of an earlier church. The college was enlarged in the mid 11th century AD, but was abandoned following the Norman Conquest. In AD1091, the Benedictine Abbey of St Mary was transferred here from Eynsham in Oxfordshire and the church was reconstructed. When the community returned to Eynsham in AD1094-5, the building reverted to use as a parish church. The scheduled monument includes the buried remains of the earlier Anglo-Saxon church which are overlain by those of the 11th century college and abbey church and associated monastic buildings, which are in turn overlain by a medieval and later parish church. This monument is located in the centre of the village in St Mary's churchyard. The present parish church, which is excluded from the scheduling, incorporates the transepts and crossing of the early 11th century collegiate church, rebuilt in the 11th century as part of the abbey church. The nave and chancel of the present church are 12th century in date and overlie the buried parts of the abbey church and their predecessor.
- 5.4 Archaeological excavations undertaken on the north side of the nave in advance of building work to extend the vestry to provide a new meeting room and kitchen were carried out in 1983 (HER ELI605). This uncovered the stone foundations of an earlier and slightly wider nave with a room attached to the north. Human burials were found both inside and outside this chamber. This group of features was thought to represent the nave of the 11th century collegiate and abbey church with an aisle or porticus. Underlying these remains were found those of an earlier and less substantial stone wall, thought to relate to the first stone church on the site.
- 5.5 Similarly excavations undertaken in the 19th century during the restoration of the Norman chancel revealed the foundations of an earlier chancel, the east wall of which was found to lie immediately within the later one (HER 50262, 50246). Beneath the foundations of the south wall of the later chancel, several large pieces of dressed stone were discovered, thought to be pier bases of a pre-Norman arcade. Such an opening would have led from the choir to a former aisle or other part of the 11th century building complex. The church lies within a churchyard which is raised approximately 1m above the surrounding land with a retaining stone wall. The area to the west of the nave is a small extension to the churchyard made in the mid 19th century. The remainder of the churchyard to the north, east and immediate south of the church includes archaeological remains associated with the college and abbey and with earlier and later remains on the site. The area is considered to have lain within the precinct of both the college and abbey, where a cloister, chapter house, dormitory and other domestic buildings would have stood. The high density of human burials found during the 1983 excavation of the vestry indicated a continuous and extensive use of the site from the Anglo-Saxon period onwards.
- 5.6 Sherds of late Saxon and medieval pottery were recovered from a garden on Normanby Road in 2014 and were dated to between the 10th-12th centuries AD (HER 56590).
- 5.7 At the Domesday Survey of AD1086, lands in Stow were variously held by Gilbert of Ghent, the Bishop of Lincoln, Ilbert of Lacy, Jocelyn, son of Lambert, Count Alan and Ralph of Mortimer. There are also references in the Domesday entries for Stow St Mary to a church, a priest and three smithies. The earliest documentary reference to the settlement of Stow dates to Anglo-Saxon charters of AD1053-5 when it is detailed as *mynster aet Sancte Marian Stowe*. The settlement is referred to in the Domesday Survey

as *inta Sancte Marian Stowe*. The place name itself is derived from the Old English *stow* or 'a holy place' [Morris, 1986; Mills, 1991; Ekwall, 1991; Cameron, 1998].

- 5.8 The settlement of Stow is focused on the great 11th century church of St Mary (HER 52439). This church is thought to stand on an earlier Christian site, perhaps a monastery, which is implied by the place name. In AD1086, the settlement bore many of the marks of an administrative and an economic centre or the core of a large episcopal estate with three smithies recorded and other estates holding tofts and mansions without land there. The morphology of this settlement has become distorted by recent emphasis on a north-south aligned through road, but at the core of the settlement is a roughly rectangular shaped block of land that encompasses the church at its north-eastern corner. At Stow, the significance of the village as the centre of a late Saxon estate as well as the existence of the Saxon minster church would perhaps suggest an early marketing function as well. A formal market appears to have been in existence by the later 12th century and may have been an old established feature by then. Though the morphology of the settlement has clearly been much altered, on the south side of the church is a former open area containing several islands of properties. This was perhaps the site of the market place, now largely infilled. Streets named Northgate, Westgate and Eastgate are documented in the 13th and 14th centuries. Despite population fluctuations, this remained a large settlement throughout the medieval period. Slight settlement earthworks around the village periphery seem to extend and consolidate the layout of this settlement and have not been investigated.
- 5.9 The Grade I listed parish church of St Mary the Virgin was part of the Benedictine abbey of Stow, which was founded in AD1005 and refounded in AD1091 (HER 52434). The church consists of a nave, a north-west vestry, a north stair turret, north and south transepts, a crossing tower and a chancel. The ground around the church is scheduled. The church was constructed in c.AD034-1049 and was restored in cAD1090, cAD1150, c.AD1170 and in the 13th and early 15th centuries. The chancel was further restored in 1850-2 and the remainder of the church was restored between 1864-7.
- 5.10 The cropmarks of a medieval boundary and an enclosure were identified by aerial photographic analysis to the south-east of the development site (HER 52448). The earthwork cultivation remains of medieval ridge and furrow along with the cropmarks of a medieval holloway, a croft and field boundaries were identified by aerial photographic analysis to the south of the development site (HER 54270).
- 5.11 The earthwork cultivation remains of medieval ridge and furrow along with a field system, crofts and a holloway have been identified by aerial photographic analysis in fields to the east of Stow (HER 54501). These are thought to represent medieval settlement remains comprising trackways and tofts.
- 5.12 9, Ingham Road is a Grade II listed 17th century cottage with 20th century alterations (HER 56021). 21, Church Lane is a Grade II listed early 19th century house (HER 55791). A Grade II listed whipping post dated to 1789 is situated in the centre of Stow (HER 52446).
- 5.13 A former Grade II listed Wesleyan Methodist Chapel is situated on the Sturton Road (HER 55030). This was constructed in 1824. A rear extension comprising a schoolroom and a vestry or office was added in 1925. A programme of historic building recording was undertaken on the former Methodist Chapel on Sturton Road (HER ELI5549). This was undertaken prior to its conversion to a residential dwelling.
- 5.14 A former Sunday School on School Lane which was constructed in the first half of the 19th century is currently used as a garage/storeroom (HER 55155).

- 5.15 When a small cottage was demolished by the Green at Stow in 1973, some earlier building foundations were exposed (HER 52440). A small soakaway which was surrounded by slabs was also found along with associated 19th century pottery.
- 5.16 Various features have been plotted from aerial photographic sources are situated within the area of the development site and in its immediate vicinity. The line of a north east-south-west orientated and undated trackway traverses the area of the development site. The earthwork cultivation remains of undated ridge and furrow have been identified in the north-western area of the development site, and also to the north-west and east of it.
- 5.17 There have been several previous archaeological investigations within the study area. This included an archaeological watching brief at The Old School House in Stow (HER 54808, ELI3937, Site code: OSHS03). The watching brief was undertaken on the groundworks for a new extension. This identified two domestic refuse pits of 12th century date. No other archaeological features were found.
- 5.18 During underpinning works carried out on a property to the north of the Minster church, a large and deep archaeological feature was observed running approximately from east-west. This was interpreted as a ditch. A second possible ditch was also identified to the north. 10th century AD pottery was recovered from the lower fills of the larger feature and mid 12th century AD pottery from its upper fills. This feature may have been associated with the Minster and the Abbey. A large quantity of Anglo-Saxon pottery has also been recovered from the garden of this property (HER 54262).
- 5.19 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the groundworks associated with the repairs to a blocked drain at St Mary's church in 2007 (HER ELI7582, Site code: SSCD07). The service trenches were contained within ground that had been previously disturbed by the installation of existing services. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were encountered.
- 5.20 Copies of published O.S. maps were obtained from the Lincolnshire Archives and from the Lincoln Central Library. The First Edition six inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1891 shows that the current boundaries of the development site had become established by this time. The development site comprises a large open field. This same layout to the development site is featured on the subsequent Second Edition six inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1907, on the Provisional Edition six inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1947 and on the 1:10,560 scale O.S. map of 1956.
- 5.21 The 1:10,000 scale O.S. map of 1979 shows the current layout of the development site with a residential dwelling and garage to the rear occupying the south-western portion of the open field along with two parallel north-south orientated linear outbuildings to the north-west

6. Methodology

- 6.1 The archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken by Neville Hall at the development site on the 17th-18th, 20th-21st, 25th-26th and the 31st of July and on the 1st of August 2017. This comprised the continual archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks which comprised the mechanical excavation of the foundations for the new replacement dwelling with integral garage. These mechanical excavations were carried out by a 5-ton 360° mechanical excavator that was fitted with 0.60m and 1.20m wide toothless buckets.
- 6.2 Where necessary, surfaces were hand cleaned for examination and recording and the deposit sequences observed were recorded on standard *pro-forma* context recording

sheets. A plan at a scale of 1:100 was compiled on site of the monitored groundworks for the new replacement residential dwelling with integral garage. This plan is reproduced at the reduced scale of 1:200 in this report as **Figure 4**. A total of eight representative sections of the observed deposit sequences here [designated as **Representative Sections 1-8**] were also compiled on site at a scale of 1:20. These are reproduced at this same scale on **Figures 4-5**. A complimentary digital colour photographic record was also maintained, which is reproduced in **Appendix 1, Plates 1-114**. 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 4-5; Appendix 1, Plates 1-114]

7.1 Initial Phase of Ground Reduction

- 7.1.1 The site initially comprised an open grassed area [**Plates 1-2**]. The first part of the monitored groundworks programme on this site consisted of an initial phase of mechanical ground reduction of an area that was slightly larger than the area of the new build footprint. This initial strip extended to depths of between 0.10m-0.15m below ground levels and extended through a modern made ground deposit (**001**) over much of the stripped area. To the south and within the area of the integral garage build footprint, this ground reduction extended through a modern imported topsoil or landscaping deposit (**002**) [**Plates 3-11**]. All newly exposed surfaces were walked over and were scanned for any surface finds. A number of sherds of modern 20th century pottery were noted here, but were not retained.

7.2 Second Phase of Ground Reduction

- 7.2.1 This was followed by a second phase of monitored ground reduction over the same area. This further strip extended further through the modern made ground deposit (**001**) to further depths of between 0.25m-0.30m below already reduced levels. Within this further stripped area, two distinctive and parallel linear areas of ground were identified. The Ordnance Survey map of 1975 shows two parallel approximately north-south orientated modern outbuildings within the area of the new house build footprint, which had been subsequently demolished. These areas of ground marked the sites of the two former parallel linear modern outbuildings that had stood on this site. Their former extent was marked by the deposit (**003**), which was found to be below the modern made ground deposit (**001**). This further strip had extended into the upper levels of the deposit (**003**). These areas occupied part of the western and central portions of the new build house footprint. The intervening spaces between the two former outbuildings marked by the deposit (**003**), were occupied by the modern made ground deposit (**001**).
- 7.2.2 To the east and within the central portion of the reduced area, this mechanical ground reduction reached depths of between 0.30m-0.40m below the already reduced levels. At the eastern end of the stripped area and of the new house build footprint, the depth of this ground reduction attained a maximum depth of 0.50m below the already reduced levels. Within the central and eastern portions of this new house build footprint (and outside the footprint of the second easterly former outbuilding), the mechanical removal of the modern made ground deposit (**001**) extended into the upper levels of an undated buried ploughsoil horizon (**006**). All newly exposed surfaces were walked over and were scanned for any surface finds, of which there were none.

7.2.3 The final part of this second phase of ground reduction consisted of a mechanical strip to the south and within the area of the new build footprint of the integrated garage. Within the northern part of this further stripped area, the ground reduction extended further through the modern made ground deposit (001) to depths of up to 0.30m below the already reduced levels. However, at the southern end of this further stripped area, the removal of the remainder of the modern topsoil/imported landscaping deposit (002), revealed further modern made ground (004). This strip extended through this made ground (004) and reached the upper levels of a buried modern topsoil horizon (005). Here the ground reduction attained depths of 0.50m below already reduced levels. The modern made ground horizon (004) was found to merge into the modern made ground deposit (001) to the north. All newly exposed surfaces were walked over and were scanned for any surface finds, of which there were none [Plates 12-28].

7.3 Excavation of the Foundations

7.3.1 The foundations for the new house build with integral garage had already been set out prior to arrival [Plates 34-37]. The mechanical excavation of the foundations trenches for the new house plot and integrated garage were undertaken under archaeological supervision. The foundation trenches were excavated to varying lengths, to widths of 0.45m-0.60m and to depths of between 1.60m-2.30m below already reduced levels [Plates 38, 40-44, 46-51, 53-59, 61-62, 64-69, 64-75, 76-78, 80-97, 99-110 and 112-114].

7.3.2 The first foundation trench to be excavated extended along and parallel to the western site boundary. The southern end of this trench extended through the new build footprint of the integrated garage. These excavations extended through the remainder of the buried modern topsoil horizon (005), an undated buried ploughsoil horizon (006), a natural horizon (007) and the mudstone bedrock (008) at the base of these excavations. This deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Section 1** [Plate 39]. This same deposit sequence remained consistent throughout the area of the garage build footprint.

7.3.3 As the excavation of this foundation trench continued to the north, it extended into the new house plot build footprint. Here the mechanical excavation of this trench extended through the modern made ground deposit (001), the undated buried ploughsoil horizon (006), a natural horizon (007) and the mudstone bedrock (008) at the base of this excavation. This deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Section 2** [Plate 45].

7.3.4 To the east, and within the build footprint of the new house plot, this same deposit sequence of modern made ground deposit (001), the undated buried ploughsoil horizon (006), a natural horizon (007) and the mudstone bedrock (008) at the base of this excavation continued and was recorded during the excavation of the foundation trenches here within **Representative Section 3** [Plate 52].

7.3.5 To the east of the footprint of the second former north-south orientated modern outbuilding and within the remainder of the central and eastern portions of the new house plot build footprint, the mechanical excavation of the foundation trenches extended through a consistent deposit sequence which consisted of the undated buried ploughsoil horizon (006), the natural horizon (007) and the mudstone bedrock at the base of these excavations. This deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Sections 4-6** [Plates 60, 63 and 70]. There were also still remnants of the modern made ground deposit (001) above the ploughsoil horizon (006) in places here.

7.3.6 This was followed by the monitored mechanical excavation of the remaining foundation trenches within the build footprint of the new integral garage. Here the recorded deposit sequence remained consistent with that previously recorded within this area of the site

and consisted of the buried modern topsoil horizon (005), the undated buried ploughsoil horizon (006), the natural horizon (007) and the mudstone bedrock (008) at the base of the excavations here. This deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Section 7 [Plate 79]**.

- 7.3.7 This was followed by the resumption of the monitored mechanical excavation of the remaining foundation trenches within the build footprint of the new house plot. Here within the central and eastern portions of the new house plot, the recorded deposit sequence consisting of the undated buried ploughsoil horizon (006), the natural horizon (007) and the mudstone bedrock (008) at the base of these excavations remained consistent with that recorded earlier in the groundworks programme here. This deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Sections 8-9 [Plates 98 and 111]**.

8. Discussion and Conclusions

- 8.1 The groundworks for this development, which consisted of the mechanical excavation of the foundations for the new replacement residential dwelling with integral garage were the subject of continual archaeological monitoring and recording.
- 8.2 This programme of archaeological monitoring did not identify any archaeological activity on this site and there were no finds.
- 8.3 The findings comprised various deposit sequences composed of modern imported landscaping deposits, modern made ground deposits, modern buried topsoils, an undated buried ploughsoil horizon, a natural horizon of probable glacial origin and mudstone bedrock. The foundations were excavated consistently down to this level of bedrock, which appeared to fluctuate in levels. These various deposit sequences were recorded within a total of nine representative sections, which were widely distributed across the whole site.
- 8.4 The Ordnance Survey map of 1975, depicts two approximately north-south orientated and parallel modern outbuildings within the area of the new house build footprint. These were subsequently demolished and the site cleared, which is where the various imported landscaping deposits and made ground deposits originated from. The former extent of these two former structures were clearly evident on the ground by a distinctive deposit, which may have marked their former floor levels.
- 8.5 In the light of the lack of archaeological activity and finds on this site, and following consultation with the Historic Environment Team of Lincolnshire County Council, it was agreed that no further archaeological monitoring would be necessary.

9. Effectiveness of Methodology and Confidence Rating

- 9.1 The chosen methodology comprising a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording clearly demonstrated both the absence of archaeological activity and finds and the nature of the deposit sequences present on this site; while providing sufficient time to record the deposit sequences therein. It is considered that the implemented methodology was sufficient to record both the absence of archaeological activity and 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. J. Cady and Ms. M. Kemp 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.

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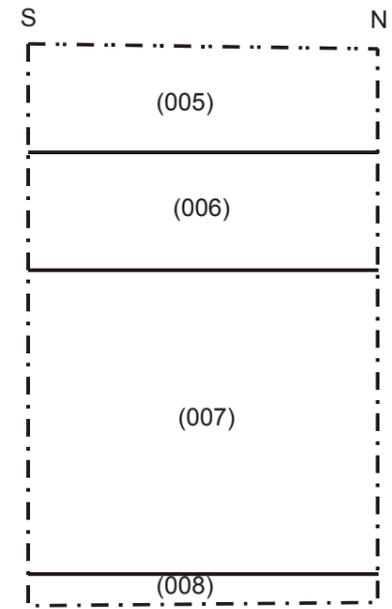
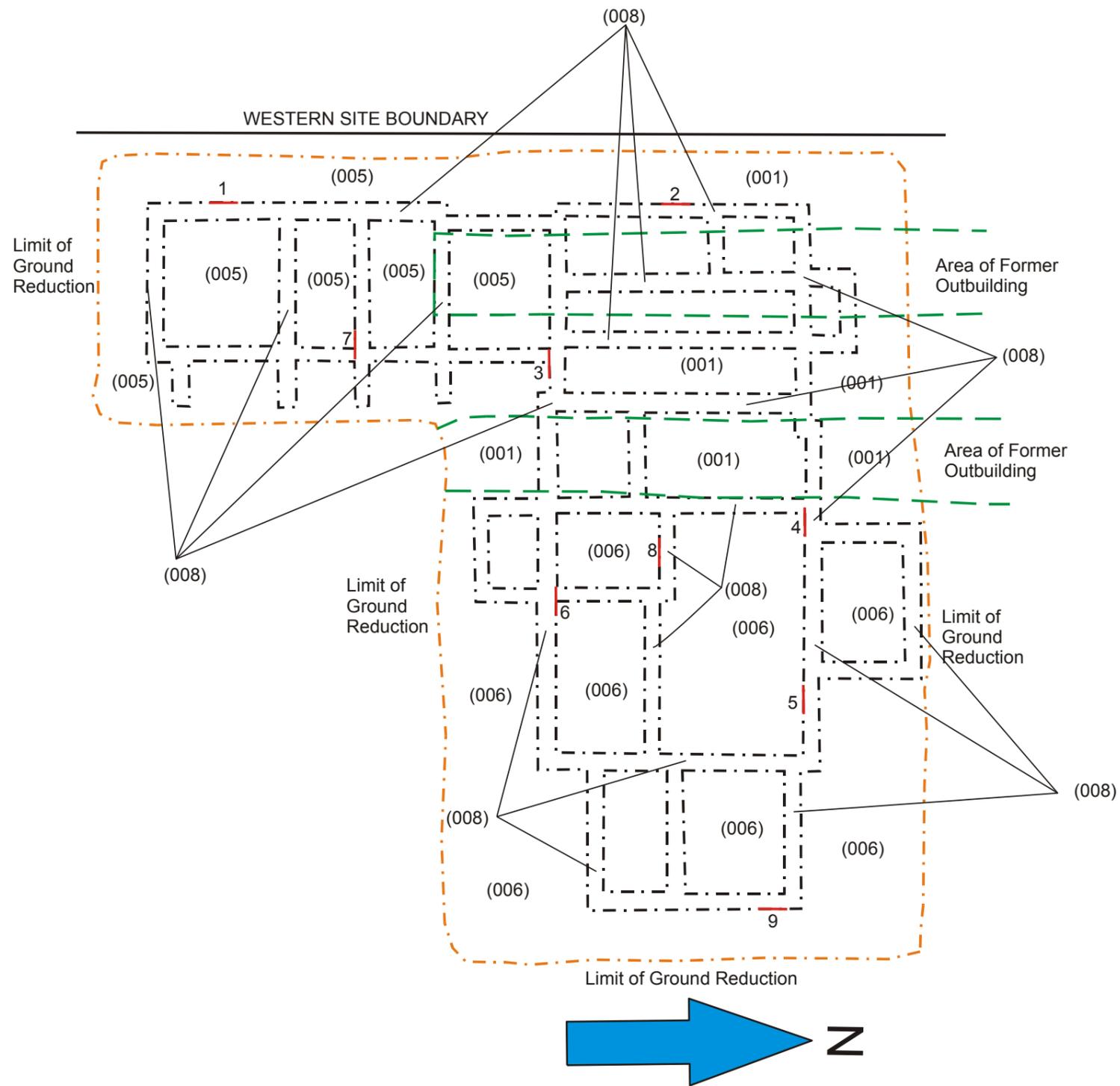
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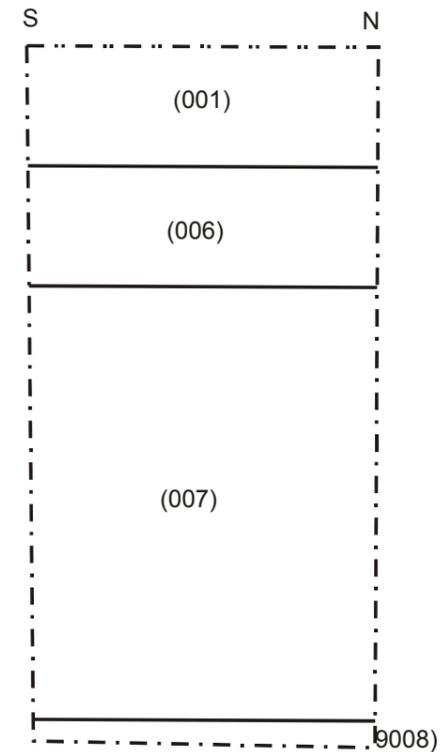
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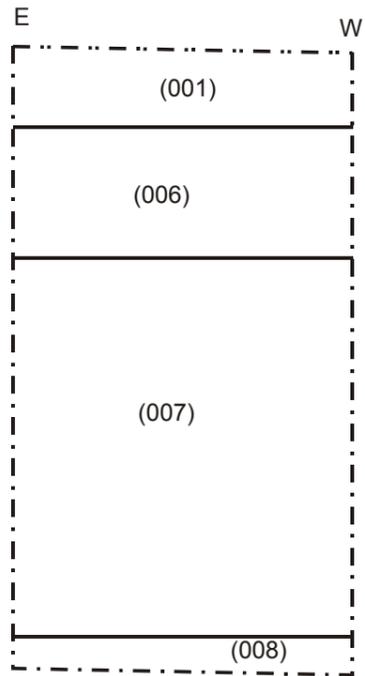


Representative Section 1, East Facing Section, scale 1:20

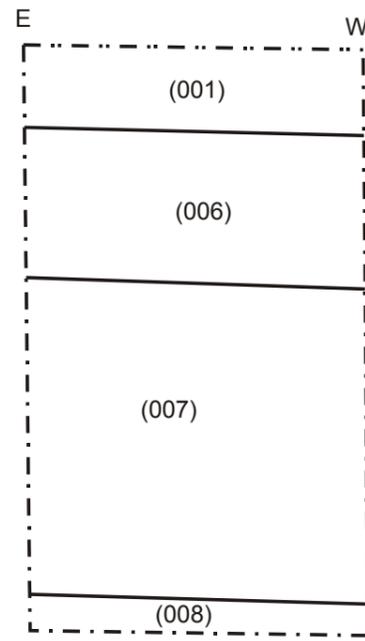


Representative Section 2, East Facing Section, scale 1:20

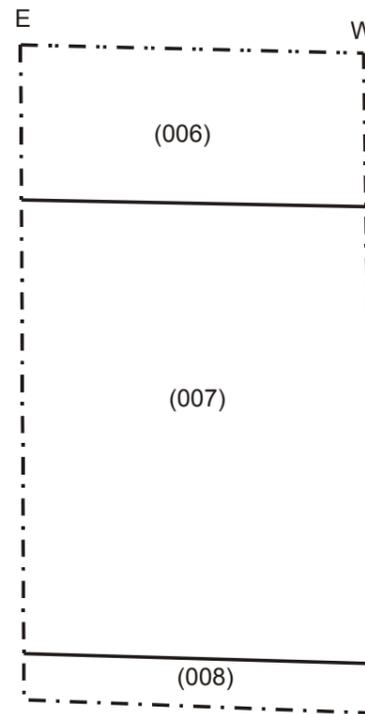
Figure 4: Plan of the Monitored Groundworks at a scale of 1:200 & Representative Sections 1-2 at a scale of 1:2)



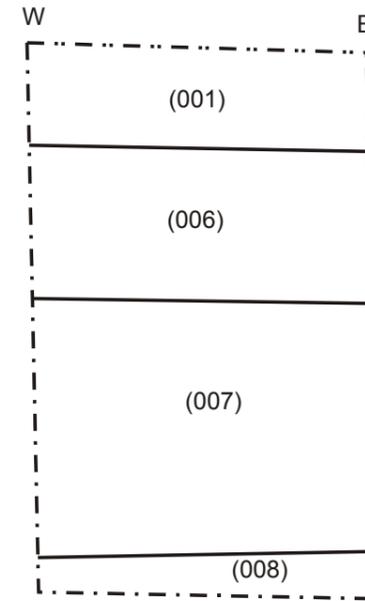
Representative Section 3, North Facing Section, scale 1:20



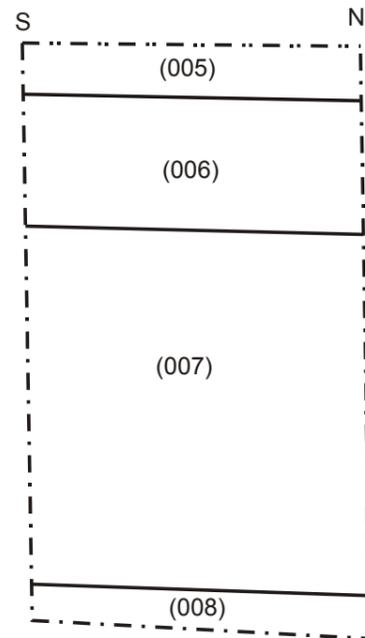
Representative Section 4, North Facing Section, scale 1:20



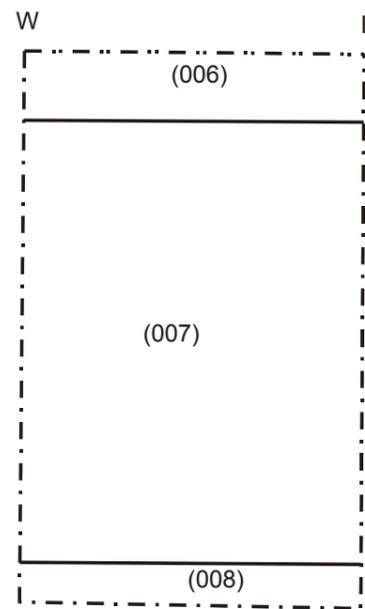
Representative Section 5, North Facing Section, scale 1:20



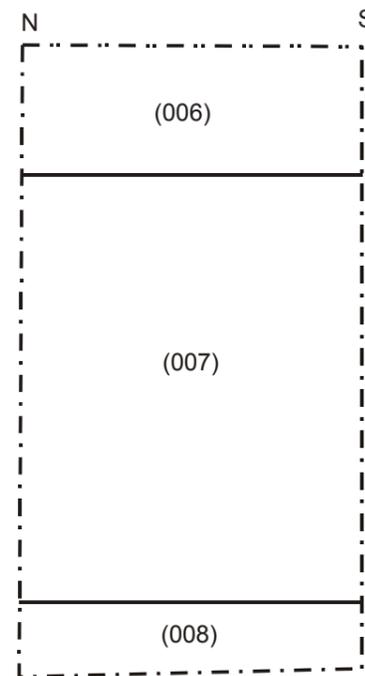
Representative Section 6, South Facing Section, scale 1:20



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



Representative Section 8, North Facing Section, scale 1:20



Representative Section 9, West Facing Section, scale 1:20

Figure 5: Representative Sections 3-8 at a scale of 1:20

Appendix 1: Plates

Initial Phase of Ground Reduction



Plate 1: Pre-groundworks, from the south



Plate 2: Pre-groundworks, from the north



Plate 3: Initial ground reduction, from the north-east



Plate 4: Initial ground reduction, from the south



Plate 5: Initial ground reduction, from the south



Plate 6: Initial ground reduction, from the south



Plate 7: Initial ground reduction, from the south



Plate 10: Initial ground reduction, from the south



Plate 8: Initial ground reduction, from the north-east



Plate 11: Initial ground reduction, from the north



Plate 9: Initial ground reduction, from the north

Second Phase of Ground Reduction



Plate 12: Further ground reduction, from the south



Plate 13: Further ground reduction, from the south



Plate 16: Further ground reduction, from the south



Plate 14: Further ground reduction, from the south



Plate 17: Further ground reduction, from the south



Plate 15: Further ground reduction, from the south



Plate 18: Further ground reduction, from the south



Plate 19: Further ground reduction, from the south



Plate 22: Further ground reduction, from the north



Plate 20: Further ground reduction, from the south



Plate 23: Further ground reduction, from the north



Plate 21: Further ground reduction, from the north



Plate 24: Further ground reduction, from the north



Plate 25: Further ground reduction, from the north



Plate 28: Further ground reduction, from the north



Plate 26: Further ground reduction, from the south



Plate 29: Further ground reduction, from the south



Plate 27: Further ground reduction, from the south



Plate 30: Further ground reduction, from the north



Plate 31: Further ground reduction, from the north



Plate 34: Set out foundations, of the new house plot, from the north-east



Plate 32: Further ground reduction, from the south



Plate 35: Set out foundations of the new house plot, from the south



Plate 33: Further ground reduction, from the south



Plate 36: Set out foundations, of the new integral garage, from the east

Excavation of the Foundations



Plate 37: Set out foundations of the new house plot & garage, from the south-east



Plate 40: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 38: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 41: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 39: Representative Section 1, from the east



Plate 42: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 43: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 46: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 44: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 47: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 45: Representative Section 2, from the east



Plate 48: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 49: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 52: Representative Section 3, from the north



Plate 50: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 53: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 51: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 54: Excavated foundations, from the south



Plate 55: Excavated foundations, from the south



Plate 58: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 56: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 59: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 57: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 60: Representative Section 4, from the north



Plate 61: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 64: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 62: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 65: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 63: Representative Section 5, from the north



Plate 66: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 67: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 70: Representative Section 6, from the south



Plate 68: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 71: Excavation of the foundations, from the south-east



Plate 69: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 72: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 73: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 76: Excavated foundation trenches, from the south



Plate 74: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 77: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 75: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 78: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 79: Representative Section 7, from the east



Plate 82: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 80: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 83: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 81: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 84: Excavation of the foundations, from the south-east



Plate 85: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 88: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 86: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 89: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 87: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 90: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 91: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 94: Excavation of the foundations, from the south-east



Plate 92: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 95: Excavation of the foundations, from the north-west



Plate 93: Excavation of the foundations, from the north-west



Plate 96: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 97: Excavation of the foundations, from the north-west



Plate 100: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 98: Representative Section 8, from the north



Plate 101: Excavation of the foundations, from the north-west



Plate 99: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 102: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 103: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 106: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 104: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 107: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 105: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 108: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 109: Excavation of the foundations, from the north-west



Plate 112: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 110: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 113: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 111: Representative Section 9, from the west



Plate 114: Excavation of the foundations, from the south

Appendix 2: List of Contexts

Initial Phase of Ground Reduction

- 001** Modern made ground deposit. Friable, mid orange brown sandy silt matrix with gravel scalplings (gravel) from former car park surface 30%, small angular and rounded stones 10%, brick demolition material consisting of small-large brick fragments 10%, small-large limestone fragments 1%, frequent small fragments of window glass and moderate small roof tile fragments. Above **(003)**.
- 002** Modern topsoil horizon/imported landscaping deposit within southern portion of reduced area. Friable, mid orange brown sandy silt with small angular and rounded stones 2% and occasional small fragments of brick and tile and small fragments of charcoal and flecking. Above **(004)**.

Second Phase of Ground Reduction

- 001** As above. Above **(003)**.
- 002** As above. Above **(004)**.
- 003** Area of build footprints of two former parallel north-south orientated linear modern outbuildings that had stood on this site, but had been subsequently demolished and the site cleared. Possible floor surfaces. Soft, light orange brown silt with moderate small angular stones and occasional small brick fragments. Not recorded in section. Below **(001)** and above **(006)**.
- 004** Modern made ground horizon below **(002)**. Friable, dark grey brown sandy silt matrix with small-large brick fragments 2% and frequent small angular stones. Above **(005)**.
- 005** Modern buried topsoil horizon below the modern made ground deposit **(004)**. Soft, mid grey brown silty clay with frequent small charcoal fragments and flecking and small brick/tile fragments and flecking.
- 006** Undated buried ploughsoil horizon. Soft, light orange brown silty clay with occasional small fragments of charcoal and flecking and small brick/tile fragments and flecking. Below **(001)** and **(003)**.

Excavation of the Foundations

- 001** As above. Above **(006)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 2-4 and 6-7**. Depth - 0.34m.
- 003** As above. Below **(001)** and above **(006)**.
- 005** As above. Below **(004)** and above **(006)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1 and 7**. Depth - 0.29m.
- 006** As above. Below **(005)** and above **(007)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-9**. Depth - 0.42m.
- 007** Natural horizon. Soft, light grey brown silty clay with frequent small chalk fragments with spreads of mid orange brown sand and of gravel (small angular stones) and of light blue gleyed silty clay. Below **(006)** and above **(008)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-9**. Depth - 1.29m.

008 Mudstone bedrock. Light grey brown stone. Below **(007)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-9**. Depth - >0.20m.

Appendix 3: The Archive

The archive consists of:

Nine context records

One site plan of the monitored groundworks at a scale of 1:100 on one sheet of drawing film

Nine 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: 2016.96** and the site code **IRST16**

Appendix 4: Photographic Register

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

Camera No.	Date Loaded / /	Time Loaded :	Comments	B&W Col. Digi. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
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INITIAL PHASE OF GROUND REDUCTION				
1	Pre-groundwork	S		At 17/7/17 IRST16
2	" "	N		" " " "
3	Initial ground reduction	NE		" " " "
4	Initial ground reduction	S		At 17/7/17 IRST16
5	Initial ground reduction	S		At 17/7/17 IRST16
6	Initial ground reduction	S		At 17/7/17 IRST16
7	Initial ground reduction	S		At 17/7/17 IRST16
8	Initial ground reduction	NE		At 17/7/17 IRST16
9	Initial ground reduction	N		At 17/7/17 IRST16
10	Initial ground reduction	S		At 17/7/17 IRST16
11	Initial ground reduction	N		At 17/7/17 IRST16
SECOND PHASE OF GROUND REDUCTION				
12	Further ground reduction			At 17/7/17 IRST16
13	Further ground reduction	S		At 17/7/17 IRST16
14	Further ground reduction	S		At 17/7/17 IRST16
15	Further ground reduction	S		At 17/7/17 IRST16
16	Further ground reduction	S		At 17/7/17 IRST16
17	Further ground reduction	S		At 17/7/17 IRST16

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

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19	Further ground reduction	S		14 15/1/14	IRST16
20	Further ground reduction	S		14 15/1/14	IRST16
21	Further ground reduction	N		14 15/7/14	IRST16
22	Further ground reduction	N		14 15/1/14	IRST16
23	Further ground reduction	N		14 15/7/14	IRST16
24	Further ground reduction	N		14 15/1/14	IRST16
25	Further ground reduction	N		14 15/7/14	IRST16
26	Further ground reduction	S		14 15/1/14	IRST16
27	Further ground reduction	S		14 15/1/14	IRST16
28	Further ground reduction	N		14 15/7/14	IRST16
29	Further ground reduction	S		14 15/7/14	IRST16
30	Further ground reduction	N		14 15/1/14	IRST16
31	Further ground reduction	N		14 15/1/14	IRST16
32	Further ground reduction	S		14 15/1/14	IRST16
33	Further ground reduction	S		14 15/1/14	IRST16
EX	CAVATION OF THE			FOUNDATIONS	
34	Set out			14 20/7/14	IRST16

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

Camera No.	Date Loaded / /	Time Loaded :	Comments	B&W Col. Digi. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site	
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A			
	Foundations of the new house plot					
35	Set out Foundations of the new house plot	S		At 20/7/14	IRST16	
	Foundations of the new house plot					
36	Set out Foundations of the new integral garage	E		At 20/7/14	IRST16	
	Foundations of the new integral garage					
37	Set out Foundations of the new house plot & garage	SE		At 20/7/14	IRST16	
	Foundations of the new house plot & garage					
38	Excavation of the Foundations	S		At 20/7/14	IRST16	
	Excavation of the Foundations					
39	Representative Section 1	E		At 20/7/14	IRST16	
	Representative Section 1					
40	Excavation of the Foundations	S		At 20/7/14	IRST16	
	Excavation of the Foundations					
41	Excavation of the Foundations	S		At 20/7/14	IRST16	
	Excavation of the Foundations					
42	Excavation of the Foundations	N		At 20/7/14	IRST16	
	Excavation of the Foundations					
43	Excavation of the Foundations	S		At 20/7/14	IRST16	
	Excavation of the Foundations					
44	Excavation of the Foundations	S		At 20/7/14	IRST16	
	Excavation of the Foundations					
45	Representative Section 2	E		At 20/7/14	IRST16	
	Representative Section 2					
46	Excavation of the Foundations	N		At 20/7/14	IRST16	
	Excavation of the Foundations					
47	Excavation of the Foundations	N		At 20/7/14	IRST16	
	Excavation of the Foundations					

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

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Frame	Comments	View N/A	Scale N/A	Init & Date	Site
	the Foundations				
48	Excavation of the Foundations	N		NA 20/7/17	IRST16
49	Excavation of the Foundations	N		NA 20/7/17	IRST16
50	Excavation of the Foundations	N		NA 20/7/17	IRST16
51	Excavation of the Foundations	N		NA 20/7/17	IRST16
52	Representative Section 3	N		NA 20/7/17	IRST16
53	Excavation of the Foundations	N		NA 20/7/17	IRST16
54	Excavated Foundation	S		NA 21/7/17	IRST16
55	Excavated Foundation	S		NA 21/7/17	IRST16
56	Excavation of the Foundations	N		NA 25/7/17	IRST16
57	Excavation of the Foundations	N		NA 25/7/17	IRST16
58	Excavation of the Foundations	N		NA 25/7/17	IRST16
59	Excavation of the Foundations	N		NA 25/7/17	IRST16
60	Representative Section 4	N		NA 25/7/17	IRST16
61	Excavation of the Foundations	N		NA 25/7/17	IRST16
62	Excavation of the Foundations	N		NA 25/7/17	IRST16
63	Representative Section 5	N		NA 25/7/17	IRST16
64	Excavation of	E		NA 25/7/17	IRST16

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

Camera No.	Date Loaded / /	Time Loaded :	Comments	B&W Col. Digi. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A		
	the Foundation				
65	Excavation of the Foundation	N		NA 25/7/14	IRST16
66	Excavation of the Foundation	N		NA 25/7/14	IRST16
67	Excavation of the Foundation	S		NA 25/7/14	IRST16
68	Excavation of the Foundation	S		NA 25/7/14	IRST16
69	Excavation of the Foundation	S		NA 25/7/14	IRST16
70	Representative Section 6	S		NA 25/7/14	IRST16
71	Excavation of the Foundation	SE		NA 25/7/14	IRST16
72	Excavation of the Foundation	E		NA 25/7/14	IRST16
73	Excavation of the Foundation	E		NA 25/7/14	IRST16
74	Excavation of the Foundation	N		NA 25/7/14	IRST16
75	Excavation of the Foundation	N		NA 25/7/14	IRST16
76	Excavated Foundation - benches	S		NA 26/7/14	IRST16
77	Excavation of the Foundation	S		NA 26/7/14	IRST16
78	Excavation of the Foundation	N		NA 26/7/14	IRST16
79	Representative Section 7	E		NA 26/7/14	IRST16
80	Excavation of the Foundation	S		NA 26/7/14	IRST16
81	Excavation of the Foundation	N		NA 26/7/14	IRST16

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

Camera No.	Date Loaded / /	Time Loaded :	Comments	B&W Col. Digi. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A		
	the Foundation				
82	Excavation of the Foundation	S		NA 26/7/17	IRST16
83	Excavation of the Foundation	N		NA 26/7/17	IRST16
84	Excavation of the Foundation	SE		NA 26/7/17	IRST16
85	Excavation of the Foundation	S		NA 26/7/17	IRST16
86	Excavation of the Foundation	N		NA 26/7/17	IRST16
87	Excavation of the Foundation	N		NA 31/7/17	IRST16
88	Excavation of the Foundation	N		NA 31/7/17	IRST16
89	Excavation of the Foundation	E		NA 31/7/17	IRST16
90	Excavation of the Foundation	N		NA 31/7/17	IRST16
91	Excavation of the Foundation	S		NA 31/7/17	IRST16
92	Excavation of the Foundation	E		NA 31/7/17	IRST16
93	Excavation of the Foundation	NW		NA 31/7/17	IRST16
94	Excavation of the Foundation	SE		NA 31/7/17	IRST16
95	Excavation of the Foundation	NW		NA 31/7/17	IRST16
96	Excavation of the Foundation	S		NA 31/7/17	IRST16
97	Excavation of the Foundation	NW		NA 31/7/17	IRST16
98	Reinvestigative	N		NA 31/7/17	IRST16

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

Camera No.	Date Loaded / /	Time Loaded :	Comments	B&W Col. Digi. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A		
	Section 8				
99	Excavation of the Foundation	S		NA 31/7/14	IRST16
100	Excavation of the Foundation	S		NA 31/7/14	IRST16
101	Excavation of the Foundation	NW		NA 31/7/14	IRST16
102	Excavation of the Foundation	S		NA 31/7/14	IRST16
103	Excavation of the Foundation	E		NA 31/7/14	IRST16
104	Excavation of the Foundation	S		NA 1/8/14	IRST16
105	Excavation of the Foundation	S		NA 1/8/14	IRST16
106	Excavation of the Foundation	S		NA 1/8/14	IRST16
107	Excavation of the Foundation	S		NA 1/8/14	IRST16
108	Excavation of the Foundation	E		NA 1/8/14	IRST16
109	Excavation of the Foundation	NW		NA 1/8/14	IRST16
110	Excavation of the Foundation	N		NA 1/8/14	IRST16
111	Representative section 9	W		NA 1/8/14	IRST16
112	Excavation of the Foundation	N		NA 1/8/14	IRST16
113	Excavation of the Foundation	N		NA 1/8/14	IRST16
114	Excavation of the Foundation	S		NA 1/8/14	IRST16

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](#)

9B, Ingham Road, Stow, Lincolnshire - Neville Hall MIFA

OASIS ID - nevilleh1-295303

Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
View 1	1	Neville Hall	nhallarchaeologicalservices@gmail.com	10 September 2017

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/formctl.cfm?oid=nevilleh1-295303> for this page

Appendix 6: Specification for Archaeological Monitoring

**Specification for Archaeological Monitoring
at 9B, Ingham Road,
Stow, Lincolnshire.**

Prepared for Mr. James Cady

National Grid Reference: SK 8863 8215

Site Code: IRST16

Accession No: LCNCC: 2016.96

Planning Reference: 134431

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

April 2016

S Non-technical summary

- S1 *A scheme of works comprising archaeological monitoring and recording is required during the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new replacement residential dwelling of land at 9B, Ingham Road, Stow, Lincolnshire.*
- S2 *The development site is situated within an area of high archaeological potential. The settlement of Stow was once more extensive than it is now. There is evidence for remains associated with shrunken medieval settlement activity in the vicinity of the development site and a trackway is known to traverse this site. It is considered highly likely that remains associated with the Anglo-Saxon and medieval settlements may well be encountered on this development site. The specific objectives of the project will be to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures or finds associated with these Anglo-Saxon and 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 new replacement dwelling. 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 and 2]

- 1.1 The development site is situated on land off the northern frontage of the Ingham Road, to the east of the village of Stow at National Grid Reference SK 8863 8215, and at a height of approximately 17mAOD. The village of Stow is situated approximately 10.5km to the south-east of Gainsborough and 13.5km to the north-west of Lincoln. The settlement of Stow 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 within a slightly undulating upland area of the Lincolnshire Wolds. The area of the development site is situated on fine loamy over clayey soils of the Wickham 2 Series. These deposits in turn overlie Lower Lias limestones of the Lower Jurassic.

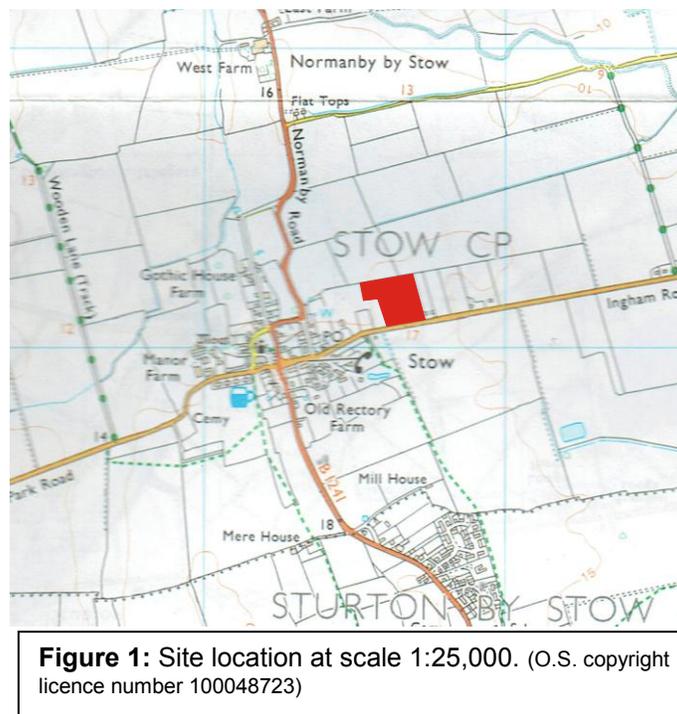
2. Planning background

- 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 groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new replacement residential dwelling on land at 9B, Ingham Road, Stow, Lincolnshire, (Planning Reference: 134431) [Figure 3].

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. The National Heritage List of Historic England was also consulted.
- 3.2 Sherds of Romano-British pottery have been found in 1959 near the church at Stow (HER 52436).

- 3.3 The scheduled area around St Mary's church includes the site of a college and Benedictine Abbey (HER 50262, 50246). The buried remains of an Anglo-Saxon college for secular canons was founded in the early 11th century on the site of an earlier church. The college was enlarged in the mid 11th century, but was abandoned following the Norman Conquest. In AD1091, the Benedictine Abbey of St Mary was transferred here from Eynsham in Oxfordshire and the church was reconstructed. When the community returned to Eynsham in AD1094-5, the building reverted to use as a parish church. The scheduled monument includes the buried remains of the earlier Anglo-Saxon church which are overlain by those of the 11th century college and abbey church and associated monastic buildings, which are in turn overlain by a medieval and later parish church. This monument is located in the centre of the village in St Mary's churchyard. The present parish church, which is excluded from the scheduling, incorporates the transepts and crossing of the early 11th century collegiate church, rebuilt in the 11th century as part of the abbey church. The nave and chancel of the present church are 12th century in date and overlie the buried parts of the abbey church and their predecessor.



- 3.4 Archaeological excavations undertaken on the north side of the nave in advance of building work to extend the vestry to provide a new meeting room and kitchen were carried out in 1983 (HER ELI605). This uncovered the stone foundations of an earlier and slightly wider nave with a room attached to the north. Human burials were found both inside and outside this chamber. This group of features was thought to represent the nave of the 11th century collegiate and abbey church with an aisle or porticus. Underlying these remains were found those of an earlier and less substantial stone wall, thought to relate to the first stone church on the site.
- 3.5 Similarly excavations undertaken in the 19th century during the restoration of the Norman chancel revealed the foundations of an earlier chancel, the east wall of which was found to lie immediately within the later one (HER 50262, 50246). Beneath the foundations of the south wall of the later chancel, several large pieces of dressed stone were discovered, thought to be pier bases of a pre-Norman arcade. Such an opening would have led from the choir to a former aisle or other part of the 11th century building complex. The church lies within a churchyard which is raised approximately 1m above the

surrounding land with a retaining stone wall. The area to the west of the nave is a small extension to the churchyard made in the mid 19th century. The remainder of the churchyard to the north, east and immediate south of the church includes archaeological remains associated with the college and abbey and with earlier and later remains on the site. The area is considered to have lain within the precinct of both the college and abbey, where a cloister, chapter house, dormitory and other domestic buildings would have stood. The high density of human burials found during the 1983 excavation of the vestry indicated a continuous and extensive use of the site from the Anglo-Saxon period onwards.

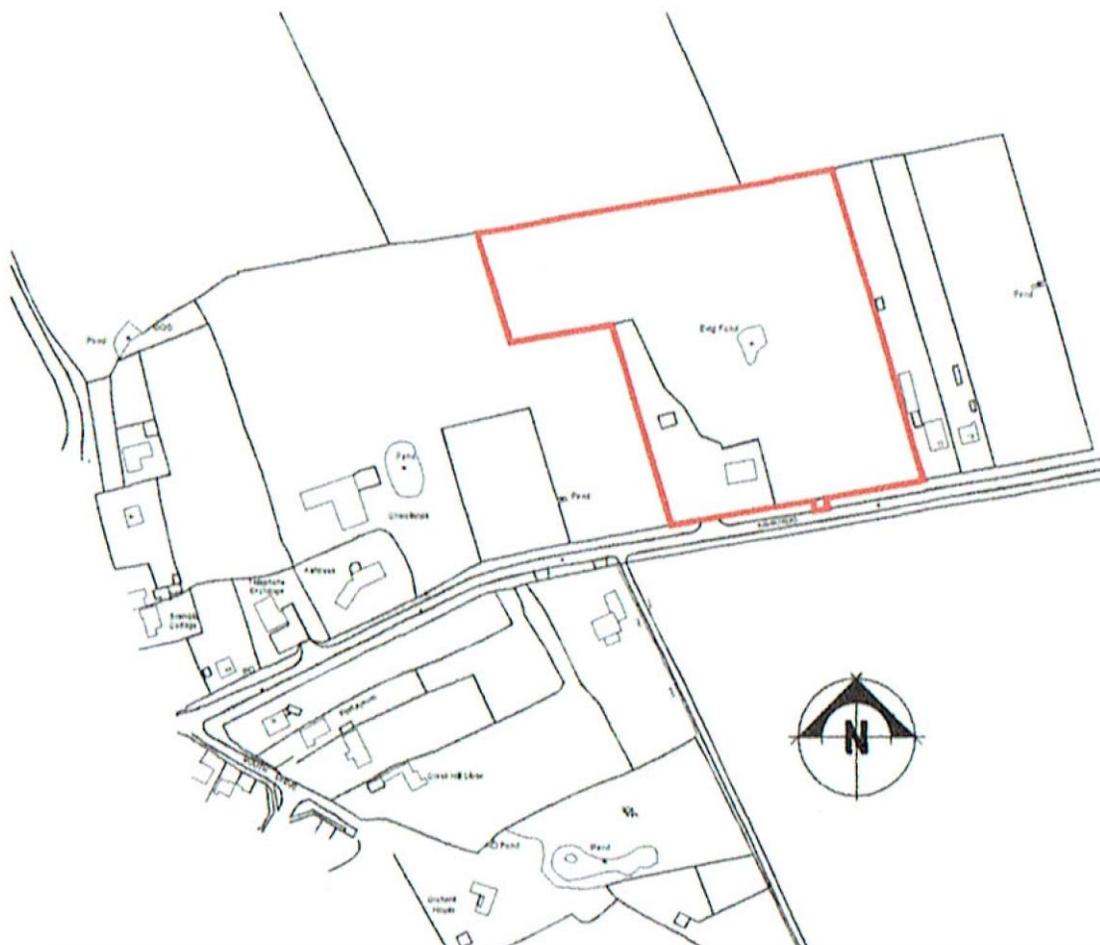


Figure 2: Site location at a scale 1:2,500, (not to scale, (extract from Architects plan))

- 3.6 Shards of late Saxon and medieval pottery were recovered from a garden on Normanby Road in 2014 and were dated to between the 10th-12th centuries AD (HER 56590).
- 3.7 At the Domesday Survey of AD1086, lands in Stow were variously held by Gilbert of Ghent, the Bishop of Lincoln, Ilbert of Lacy, Jocelyn, son of Lambert, Count Alan and Ralph of Mortimer. There are also references in the Domesday entries for Stow St Mary to a church, a priest and three smithies. The earliest documentary reference to the settlement of Stow dates to Anglo-Saxon charters of AD1053-5 when it is detailed as *mynster aet Sancte Marian Stowe*. The settlement is referred to in the Domesday Survey as *inta Sancte Marian Stowe*. The place name itself is derived from the Old English *stow* or 'a holy place'.

- 3.8 The settlement of Stow is focused on the great 11th century church of St Mary (HER 52439). This church is thought to stand on an earlier Christian site, perhaps a monastery, which is implied by the place name. In AD1086, the settlement bore many of the marks of an administrative and an economic centre or the core of a large episcopal estate with three smithies recorded and other estates holding tofts and mansions without land there. The morphology of this settlement has become distorted by recent emphasis on a north-south aligned through road, but at the core of the settlement is a roughly rectangular shaped block of land that encompasses the church at its north-eastern corner. At Stow, the significance of the village as the centre of a late Saxon estate as well as the existence of the Saxon minster church would perhaps suggest an early marketing function as well. A formal market appears to have been in existence by the later 12th century and may have been an old established feature by then. Though the morphology of the settlement has clearly been much altered, on the south side of the church is a former open area containing several islands of properties. This was perhaps the site of the market place, now largely infilled. Street named Northgate, Westgate and Eastgate are documented in the 13th and 14th centuries. Despite population fluctuations, this remained a large settlement throughout the medieval period. Slight settlement earthworks around the village periphery seem to extend and consolidate the layout of this settlement and have not been investigated.
- 3.9 The Grade I listed parish church of St Mary the Virgin was part of the Benedictine abbey of Stow, which was founded in AD1005 and refounded in AD1091 (HER 52434). The church consists of a nave, a north-west vestry, a north stair turret, north and south transepts, a crossing tower and a chancel. The ground around the church is scheduled. The church was constructed in c.AD034-1049 and was restored in cAD1090, cAD1150, c.AD1170 and in the 13th and early 15th centuries. The chancel was further restored in 1850-2 and the remainder of the church was restored between 1864-7.
- 3.10 The cropmarks of a medieval boundary and an enclosure were identified by aerial photographic analysis to the south-east of the development site (HER 52448). The earthwork cultivation remains of medieval ridge and furrow along with the cropmarks of a medieval holloway, a croft and field boundaries were identified by aerial photographic analysis to the south of the development site (HER 54270).
- 3.11 The earthwork cultivation remains of medieval ridge and furrow along with a field system, crofts and a holloway have been identified by aerial photographic analysis in fields to the east of Stow (HER 54501). These are thought to represent medieval settlement remains comprising trackways and tofts.
- 3.12 9, Ingham Road is a Grade II listed 17th century cottage with 20th century alterations (HER 56021). 21, Church Lane is a Grade II listed early 19th century house (HER 55791). A Grade II listed whipping post dated to 1789 is situated in the centre of Stow (HER 52446).
- 3.13 A former Grade II listed Wesleyan Methodist Chapel is situated on the Sturton Road (HER 55030). This was constructed in 1824. A rear extension comprising a schoolroom and a vestry or office was added in 1925. A programme of historic building recording was undertaken on the former Methodist Chapel on Sturton Road (HER ELI5549). This was undertaken prior to its conversion to a residential dwelling.
- 3.14 A former Sunday School on School Lane which was constructed in the first half of the 19th century is currently used as a garage/storeroom (HER 55155).
- 3.15 When a small cottage was demolished by the Green at Stow in 1973, some earlier building foundations were exposed (HER 52440). A small soakaway which was surrounded by slabs was also found along with associated 19th century pottery.

- 3.16 Various features have been plotted from aerial photographic sources are situated within the area of the development site and in its immediate vicinity. The line of a north east-south-west orientated and undated trackway traverses the area of the development site. The earthwork cultivation remains of undated ridge and furrow have been identified in the north-western area of the development site, and also to the north-west and east of it.
- 3.17 There have been several previous archaeological investigations within the study area. This included an archaeological watching brief at The Old School House in Stow (HER 54808, ELI3937, Site code: OSHS03). The watching brief was undertaken on the groundworks for a new extension. This identified two domestic refuse pits of 12th century date. No other archaeological features were found.
- 3.18 During underpinning works carried out on a property to the north of the Minster church, a large and deep archaeological feature was observed running approximately from east-west. This was interpreted as a ditch. A second possible ditch was also identified to the north. 10th century AD pottery was recovered from the lower fills of the larger feature and mid 12th century AD pottery from its upper fills. This feature may have been associated with the Minster and the Abbey. A large quantity of Anglo-Saxon pottery has also been recovered from the garden of this property (HER 54262).
- 3.19 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the groundworks associated with the repairs to a blocked drain at St Mary's church in 2007 (HER ELI7582, Site code: SSCD07). The service trenches were contained within ground that had been previously disturbed by the installation of existing services. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were encountered.
- 3.20 Copies of published O.S. maps were obtained from the Lincolnshire Archives and from the Lincoln Central Library. The First Edition six inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1891 shows that the current boundaries of the development site had become established by this time. The development site comprises a large open field. This same layout to the development site is featured on the subsequent Second Edition six inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1907, on the provisional Edition six inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1947 and on the 1:10,560 scale O.S. map of 1956.
- 3.21 The 1:10,000 scale O.S. map of 1979 shows the current layout of the development site with the residential dwelling and garage to the rear occupying the south-western portion of the open field.

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 the new replacement residential dwelling.

4.2 The objectives of the project are:

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. The settlement of Stow was once more extensive than it is now. There is evidence for remains associated with shrunken medieval settlement activity in the vicinity of the development site and a trackway is known to traverse this site. It is considered highly likely that remains associated with the Anglo-Saxon and medieval settlements may well be encountered on this development site. The specific objectives of the project will be to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures or finds associated with these Anglo-Saxon and 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 December 2016.

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, 2015).
- 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
Malin Holst	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 and private indemnity insurance of £250,000 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.