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ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING ON  
LAND ADJOINING CORNER COTTAGE,  
FALDINGWORTH ROAD,  
SPRIDLINGTON, LINCOLNSHIRE.

**National Grid Reference: TF 0074 8455**  
**Site Code: FRSP17**  
**Accession No: LCNCC: 2017.227**  
**Planning Reference: 135860**

PREPARED FOR MR. GLYNN JONES

By

Neville Hall

January 2018

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## **Summary**

*The archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new residential dwelling with detached garage on land adjoining Corner Cottage, Faldingworth Road, Spidlington, Lincolnshire, was carried out by Neville Hall on the 15th-18th of January 2018.*

*The monitored groundworks for this development consisted of the mechanical excavation of the foundations for the new residential dwelling along with the foundations for the new detached garage. These were the subject of continual archaeological monitoring and recording.*

*The archaeological monitoring did not identify any archaeological activity on this site and there were no finds. The findings comprised a simple deposit sequence which was composed of a deep and substantial and undated topsoil/ploughsoil horizon, which overlay a natural horizon of sands. This deposit sequence was consistent throughout the whole of the monitored areas and was recorded within a total of six representative sections, which were widely distributed across the area of the development site.*

*Within the monitored area of the new house plot, a modern brick lined cess pit along with several tree throws, which were featured on the O.S. map of 1886 were also identified.*

## 1. Introduction

- 1.1 Neville Hall was commissioned by Mr. Glynn Jones to undertake the archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new residential dwelling with detached garage on land adjoining Corner Cottage, Faldingworth Road, Spridlington, Lincolnshire, centred at National Grid Reference: TF 0074 8455. The archaeological monitoring was carried out at the development site on the 15th-18th of January 2018.
- 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 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 land adjoining Corner Cottage and off the northern frontage of the Faldingworth Road at National Grid Reference TF 0088 8446 and at a height of approximately 18mAOD. The village of Spridlington 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 comprising a ridge. The area of the development site is situated on shallow permeable calcareous fine loamy soils of the Aswarby Series, which have developed on a solid geology of Cornbrash of the Middle Jurassic [BGS, 1999; Soil Survey, 1983].

## 3. Planning Background

- 3.1 An application for planning permission (Planning Reference: 135860) for the proposed construction of a new residential dwelling with detached garage on land adjoining Corner Cottage, Faldingworth Road, Spridlington, Lincolnshire has been submitted to and granted consent by West Lindsey District Council, the Local Planning Authority [**Figure 3**]. However, as the proposed development site was situated within a perceived archaeologically sensitive area, various archaeological conditions (Nos. 5-9) 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.



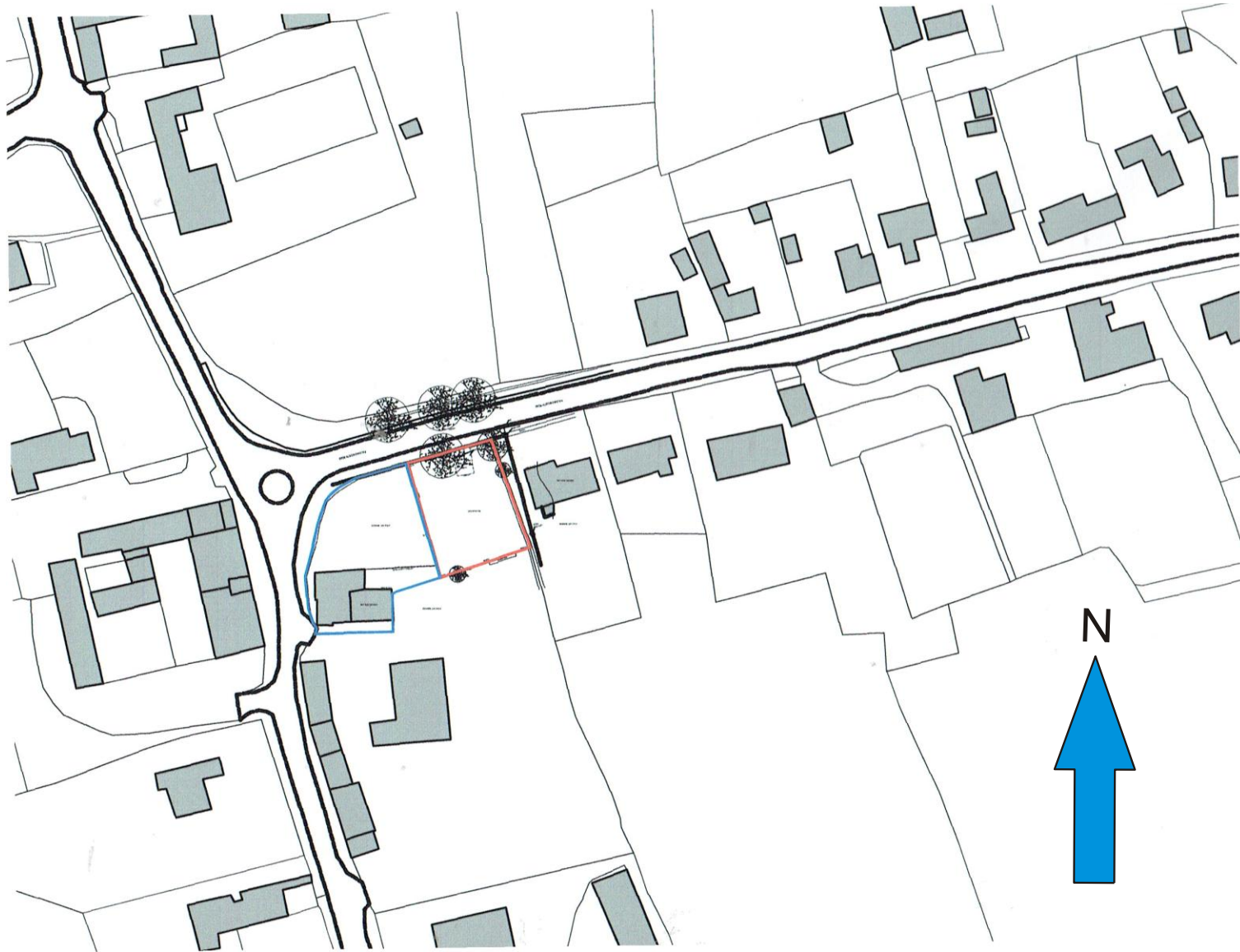
**Figure 1:** Site location at scale 1:25,000. The site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

- 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 7 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 8 of this planning consent.

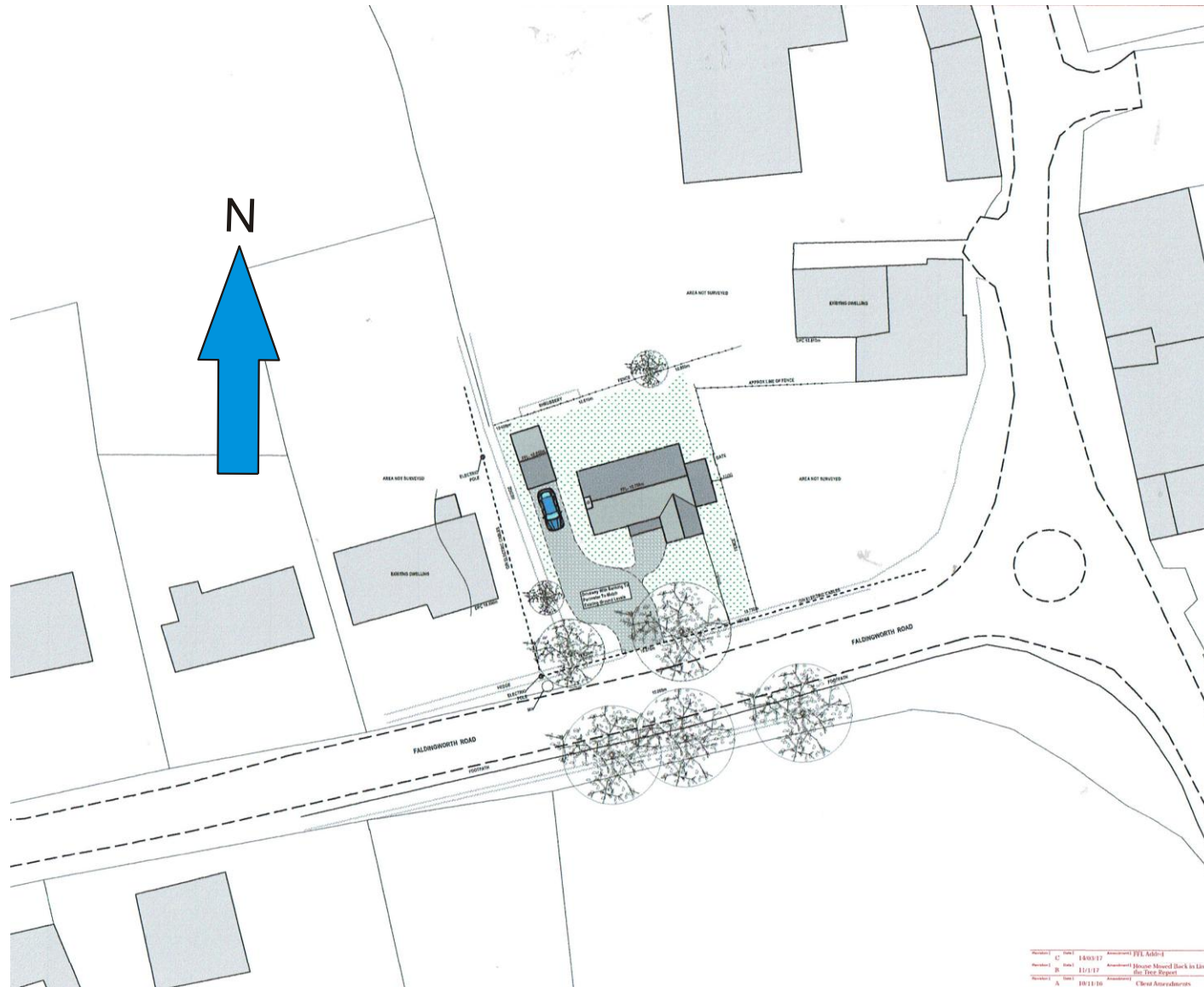
#### **4. Aims and objectives of the project**

- 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 residential dwelling with detached garage.
- 4.2 The objectives of the project were:

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



**Figure 2:** Site location at an original scale of 1:1,250 at A4, (extract from Architects plan)



**Figure 3:** Block plan showing the proposed layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:200 at A1, (extract from Architects plan)

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 within the historic core of the village of Spridlington. The site also lies within the area of the late Anglo-Saxon and medieval settlements. An Anglo-Saxon inhumation burial has been found close to this site. It was considered highly likely that late Anglo-Saxon and medieval settlement activity may be found on this site. The specific objectives of the project were therefore be to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures or finds associated with these late 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.
- 5.2 An early Anglo-Saxon inhumation burial was found at Spridlington House in 1974 (HER 51438). Associated with the skeleton was a carinated shield boss of possible 6th century AD date.
- 5.3 At the time of the Domesday Survey of AD1086, lands in Spridlington in the Wapentake of Aslaoe were held by Count Alan and by Kolsveinn. At the time of the Lindsey Survey of cAD1115, Robert de Haia held two carucates and two bovates of land in *Spridlintuna* along with Count Stephen of Brittany who held two carucates and three bovates of land in *Spritlingtuna*. The earliest documentary reference to this settlement dates from the Domesday Survey, when it is referred to as *Sperlintone* or *Spredeinton*. The first element of this place name is from an Old English personal name of *Spreotel* with the Old English connective participle *ing* and the Old English *ham*, hence the farmstead/village of a man called Spreotel'. Later medieval documentary sources variously refer to this settlement as *Spredeinton* (AD1200); *Soerlintuna* (AD1145) and as *Sperlingtun* (12th century) [Morris, 1986; Cameron, 1998; Ekwall, 1991; Mills, 1991, Foster & Longley, 1976].
- 5.4 The settlement of Spridlington was probably established in the late Anglo-Saxon period (HER 50518). The surviving remains of the medieval settlement are limited in extent, when supported by the evidence from the existing street pattern and properties and by the documentary record They reveal a complex development from an early polyfocal settlement through late medieval decline to a 19th century estate village. Documentary evidence suggests that there were two distinct, but contiguous early medieval settlements, which subsequently merged to form the present village. Two manors are listed in the Domesday Survey and both can be traced through the medieval period and later. In AD1372, the southern manor had a lack of tenants and this may explain large areas of abandoned settlement at the south end of the village. Indeterminate earthworks occur in four main groups around the periphery of the village - south of Spridlington Hall, north and east of Church View Farm, south and south-east of Elms Farm and south of Glebe House Farm. The road pattern, which can be constructed from the enclosure map of 1775 and the earthworks suggest that at some stage, Spridlington may have had an east-west orientated grid plan with a north-south ridge road as its spine.
- 5.5 The Grade II listed parish church, which is dedicated to St Hilary, dates from 1875 (HER 51457, NHL 1165996). The church is all in late 13th century style of architecture and



- comprises a north-west tower, nave and chancel. Two medieval churches were documented in Spridlington, one with this dedication and the second to St Albinus. Each church belonged to the two distinct and contiguous medieval settlements. St Hilary was associated with the northern manor and the church of St Albinus with the southern manor. The two parishes were united in AD1417 and licence was then given the demolish the ruinous remains of the church of St Albinus. This current church is built on its original site. The parish churchyard is featured on the Second Edition O.S. map of 1906 and may date to the medieval period (HER 51458).
- 5.6 The site of the former medieval parish church of St Albinus lies to the south of the present church (HER 51459). This church was demolished in the early 15th century when it was then in a ruinous condition and comprised a bell tower, nave and chancel.
- 5.7 A scheduled medieval moated site is situated to the south of Glebe House Farm (HER 50310). The most prominent surviving earthwork of this site is the roughly rectangular shaped moat whose interior stands about 1m above the level of the ditch. Indeterminate earthworks lie outside it with moat upcast material on the west which has produced sherds of 17th-19th century pottery. Traces of at least two rectangular buildings are still visible, one of which was marked on the 1775 enclosure award map as a standing structure. To the south, the earthworks are now bounded by a drain, whose line continued upslope to Elms Farm via a holloway, also shown on the 1775 map as a road. The field to the north of the holloway has been levelled and any earthworks linking this group with the area around the church have thus been removed.. The moated site may mark the site of the southern manor house. The earthworks lie about 100m to the west of the parish church and represent the remains of a moated platform and surrounding water management systems. There were two distinct contiguous medieval settlements at Spridlington in the early medieval period and the parishes were united in AD1417. The monument is thought to be part of the south manor of the village. The earthworks to the south, east and west of the platform are channels and ponds related to the water management system for the moat. This includes a probable fishpond There are also curvilinear features that are thought to represent animal enclosures.
- 5.8 Elms Farmhouse at Spridlington is a Grade II listed late 18th century farmhouse with minor 20th century additions (HER 55971, NHL1165979). Elms Farm is a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER 55841). This was arranged around a regular courtyard in an 'F'-plan with a secondary and smaller yard. There has been a partial loss of farm buildings here. The farmstead was within a village location. Various farm buildings at Elms Farmhouse are also Grade II listed (HER 55841, NHL 106124). These buildings consist of a pigeoncote, stables and a barn all of late 18th century date. A photographic survey of the buildings was carried out in 2012 following the partial collapse of the barn (HER ELI12208). The damaged portion of the building was demolished in 2013.
- 5.9 The Village Hall, Owmbly Road is a Grade II listed former school built in 1870, which is now the village hall (HER 55843, NHL 1064126). Church View Farmhouse, Owmbly Road, is a Grade II listed farmhouse from the late 18th century which has 19th and 20th century additions and alterations (HER 56126, NHL 1309108).
- 5.10 Glebe Farm at Spridlington is a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER 55335). This was arranged around a regular courtyard in an 'E'-plan. There was a prominent secondary yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex There has been a partial loss of traditional buildings on the site. The farmstead was situated in a village location. The farm buildings at the Crew Yard at Glebe Farm Barns were the subject of a photographic survey prior to their conversion in 2006. This comprised traditional late post-medieval farm buildings that were arranged around a crew yard. They were then in a derelict condition (HER ELI7109).

- 5.11 The Grange at Spridlington was a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER 56827). This was arranged around a loose courtyard with an 'L'-plan range with detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss of traditional buildings at the site. The farmstead was within a village location.
- 5.12 The Manor House at Spridlington was a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER 56828). This was arranged around a regular courtyard with linked working buildings on all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse was attached to a range of working buildings. There has been significant loss of traditional buildings on the site. The farmstead was situated within a church/manor farm group.
- 5.13 'The Old Chapel' on Faldingworth Road is a former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel (HER 55161). This is a late 19th century building, which has since been converted into a residential dwelling. It was probably a replacement for an earlier chapel, built in 1838.
- 5.14 An unnamed farmstead at Spridlington is a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER 56826). This was arranged around a regular courtyard in an 'L'-plan with detached buildings on the third side of the yard. There were also additional detached and prominent elements to the main plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss of traditional buildings on the site. The farmstead was within a village location.
- 5.15 There have been a number of previous archaeological investigations within the vicinity of this development site. In 2005, a photographic survey was undertaken of the Farrier's Workshop on Owmbly Road prior to development taking place (HER 55175, ELI5729). The workshop dated from the late 19th century and had a later extension.
- 5.16 An archaeological watching brief was carried out during the excavation of a new service trench at Old Glebe Farm, Church Hill in 2004 (HER ELI4915, Site code: SOGF04). This trench passed through an area that had not previously been identified as being of archaeological interest. No archaeological features or finds were identified [Jordan, 2004].
- 5.17 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the groundworks for a new dwelling and garage on land at Plot 1, Glebe Farm, Church Lane in 2003 (HER ELI4917, Site code: SPRB03). This did not identify any archaeological remains or finds [Wragg, 2004].
- 5.18 An archaeological watching brief was carried out during the groundworks on the Anglian Water Sewerage Pipeline at Spridlington in 2004 (HER ELI5849, Site code: SPSW04). The watching brief was carried out on both open trenching and on directional drilling to a length of c.500m that crossed arable land and continued into the village. The techniques used in the excavation had a negligible effect on the upstanding remains of ridge and furrow and no archaeological deposits or finds were made during the excavation of manholes in the village itself [Pullen, 2005].
- 5.19 In 1998, an archaeological evaluation of three trenches at The Old Glebe Farm at Spridlington was undertaken in advance of new residential development (HER ELI65, Site code: SGF98). Archaeological remains associated with the shrunken medieval village were identified. Findings included a buried soil of medieval date, which contained a quantity of finds that were probably deposited as refuse material from nearby contemporary occupation including animal bone and sherds of 14th-15th century pottery. Later development of the site occurred from the post-medieval period onwards. Deposits that were associated with part of a stone structure were also recorded, which were overlain by several episodes of dumping and by probable yard surfaces. Smithing slag

and clinker were also recorded and were probably the remains of the production of metal objects [Herbert, 1998].

- 5.20 In 1993, geophysical surveys were carried out on land adjacent to Church View Farm Cottage, Faldingworth Road (HER 50518, ELI406). This survey verified existing known property boundaries and the relative positions of the most prominent earthworks represented on the site and identified by an RCHME topographical survey of the site undertaken in the 1980s (HER ELI574). The bulk of the archaeological remains that were identified by these surveys were probably associated with the medieval settlement and represented shrunken settlement activity. The surveys also identified new settlement features such as pits, ditches and the buried remains of a stone structure, which were all probably medieval in date [Hockley, 1993].
- 5.21 In 1996, an archaeological watching brief was carried out on the groundworks at Church View Farm Cottage, Faldingworth Road (HER ELI7021). The groundworks consisted of the reinforcement of the foundations of the existing house along with the excavation of foundations for a new rear extension. The results from this watching brief were largely negative with no evidence of any archaeological activity or finds that pre-dated the 19th and 20th centuries [Wragg, 1996].
- 5.22 Copies of early edition published O.S. map were obtained from the Lincolnshire Archives and from the Lincoln Local Studies Library. The earliest map consulted comprised the First Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1886. This map shows the development site as occupying a portion of a small enclosure off the southern frontage of the Faldingworth Road, which is occupied by trees.
- 5.23 An extract from the Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1906, shows the same enclosure, but from which the trees are now absent. This same site layout is repeated on the subsequent six inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1949, on the 1:10,560 scale O.S. map of 1956, on the 1:2,500 scale O.S. map of 1975 and on the 1:10,000 scale O.S. map of 1983.

## 6. Methodology

- 6.1 The archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken by Neville Hall at the development site on the 15th-18th of January 2018. This comprised the continual archaeological monitoring and recording of the mechanical excavation of the foundations for the new residential dwelling and detached garage. These mechanical excavations were carried out by a 5-ton 360° mechanical excavator that was fitted with 0.50m and 0.70m wide toothed buckets.
- 6.2 Where necessary, surfaces were hand cleaned for examination and recording and the deposit sequence observed was recorded on standard *pro-forma* context recording sheets. A plan at a scale of 1:100 was compiled on site of the monitored groundworks. This plan is reproduced in this report at the same scale as **Figure 4**. A total of six sections of the observed deposit sequence [designated as **Representative Sections 1-6**] were also compiled on site at a scale of 1:20. These are reproduced at this same scale also on **Figure 4**. A complimentary digital colour photographic record was also maintained, which is reproduced in **Appendix 1, Plates 1-48**. 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 [Figure 4; Appendix 1, Plates 1-48]

### 7.1 The New Residential Dwelling

- 7.1.1 The foundations for the new residential dwelling had already been set out prior to arrival. The development site comprised a small enclosure under grass [Plates 1-2]. The mechanical excavation of the foundations for the new residential dwelling were undertaken under archaeological supervision.
- 7.1.2 The monitored foundation trenches were excavated to varying lengths, to widths of between 0.50m-0.70m and to depths of between 0.60m-1.20m below ground and internal reduced levels. These excavations extended through an undated, deep and substantial topsoil/ploughsoil horizon (001) and an underlying natural horizon (002), which was encountered at the base of these excavations. This deposit sequence was consistent throughout the whole monitored area of this new dwelling and was recorded within a total of five representative sections [designated as **Representative Sections 1-5**]. These were widely distributed across this monitored area [Plates 4, 15, 29, 33 and 41]. Internal mechanical ground reduction within the interior of the new build footprint also took place simultaneously with the excavation of the foundation trenches. This ground reduction extended to depths of between 0.30m-0.40m below ground levels and was entirely confined to the upper levels of the topsoil/ploughsoil horizon (001) [Plates 3, 5-7, 10-14, 16-24, 26-28, 30-32, 34-40 and 42-43]. All newly exposed surfaces were walked over and were scanned for any surface finds, of which there were none.
- 7.1.3 No archaeological activity was identified within this monitored area and there were no finds. Sherds of modern 20th century pottery were noted within the topsoil/ploughsoil horizon (001), but were not retained. A modern brick-lined cess pit was identified within the north-eastern corner of this new build area [Plate 25]. Several tree throws were also identified during the course of this monitoring, exposed at the base of the foundation trench excavations.

### 7.2 The New Detached Garage

- 7.2.1 The foundations for the new detached garage had also already been set out prior to arrival. The foundation trenches here were also monitored under archaeological supervision. These were excavated to varying lengths, to a width of 0.70m and to depths of 0.80m-0.90m below ground levels. These excavations extended through an undated, deep and substantial topsoil/ploughsoil horizon (001) and an underlying natural horizon (002), which was encountered at the base of these excavations. This deposit sequence was consistent throughout the whole monitored area of this new detached garage and was recorded within a further representative section, which was designated as **Representative Section 6 [Plate 48]**. Internal mechanical ground reduction within the interior of the new build footprint also took place simultaneously with the excavation of the foundation trenches. This ground reduction extended to depths of between 0.30m-0.40m below ground levels and was entirely confined to the upper levels of the topsoil/ploughsoil horizon (001) [Plates 8-9 and 44-47]. All newly exposed surfaces were walked over and were scanned for any surface finds, of which there were none.

## 8. Discussion and Conclusions

- 8.1 The monitored groundworks for this development consisted of the mechanical excavation of the foundations for the new residential dwelling along with the foundations for the new detached garage. These were the subject of continual archaeological monitoring and recording.

- 8.2 The archaeological monitoring did not identify any archaeological activity on this site and there were no finds. The findings comprised a simple deposit sequence which was composed of a deep and substantial and undated topsoil/ploughsoil horizon, which overlay a natural horizon of sands. This deposit sequence was consistent throughout the whole of the monitored areas and was recorded within a total of six representative sections, which were widely distributed across the area of the development site.
- 8.3 Within the monitored area of the new house plot, a modern brick lined cess pit along with several tree throws, which were featured on the O.S. map of 1886 were also identified.

## **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 the lack of finds and the nature of the deposit sequence present on this site; while providing sufficient time to record the deposit sequence therein. It is considered that the implemented methodology was sufficient to record both the absence of archaeological activity and of finds and the nature of the deposit sequence present within the area of the development site with a high degree of confidence.

## **10. Acknowledgements**

- 10.1 Thanks are gratefully extended to Mr. Glynn Jones 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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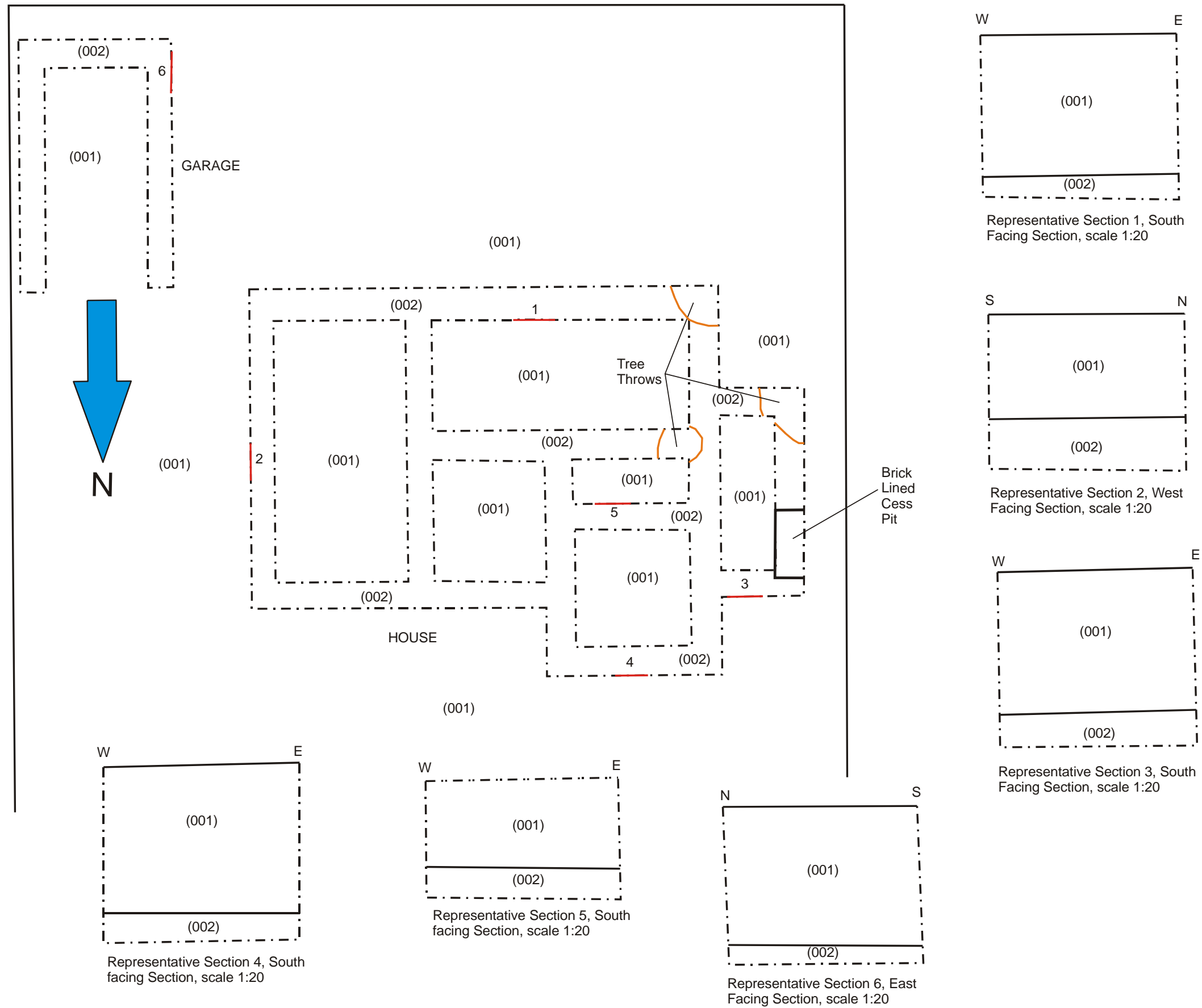


Figure 4: Plan of the Monitored Groundworks at a scale of 1:100 & Representative Sections 1-6 at a scale of 1:20

**Appendix 1: Plates**



**Plate 1:** Pre-groundworks, from the east



**Plate 2:** Pre-groundworks, from the south



**Plate 3:** Excavation of the house foundations, from the south



**Plate 4:** Representative Section 1, from the south



**Plate 5:** Excavation of the house foundations, from the south



**Plate 6:** Excavation of the house foundations, from the south





**Plate 7:** Excavation of the house foundations, from the south-west



**Plate 10:** Excavation of the house foundations, from the south



**Plate 8:** Excavation of the garage foundations, from the north-east



**Plate 11:** Excavation of the house foundations, from the south



**Plate 9:** Excavation of the garage foundations, from the north



**Plate 12:** Excavation of the house foundations, from the south



**Plate 13:** Excavation of the house foundations, from the south



**Plate 16:** Excavation of the house foundations, from the east



**Plate 14:** Excavation of the house foundations, from the east



**Plate 17:** Excavation of the house foundations, from the east



**Plate 15: Representative Section 2,** from the west



**Plate 18:** Excavation of the house foundations & internal ground reduction, from the east



**Plate 19:** Excavation of the house foundations & internal ground reduction, from the east



**Plate 22:** Internal ground reduction, from the south



**Plate 20:** Excavation of the house foundations & internal ground reduction, from the east



**Plate 23:** Internal ground reduction, from the south



**Plate 21:** Excavation of the house foundations & internal ground reduction, from the east



**Plate 24:** Internal ground reduction, from the south



**Plate 25:** View of the brick lined cess pit, from the south-east



**Plate 28:** Excavation of the house foundations, from the south



**Plate 26:** Internal ground reduction, from the south



**Plate 29:** Representative Section 3, from the south



**Plate 27:** Excavation of the house foundations, from the south



**Plate 30:** Excavation of the house foundations, from the south



**Plate 31:** Excavation of the house foundations, from the south



**Plate 34:** Excavation of the house foundations, from the north



**Plate 32:** Excavation of the house foundations, from the north



**Plate 35:** Excavation of the house foundations, from the north



**Plate 33: Representative Section 4,** from the south



**Plate 36:** Excavation of the house foundations, from the north



**Plate 37:** Excavation of the house foundations, from the north



**Plate 40:** Excavation of the house foundations, from the east



**Plate 38:** Excavation of the house foundations, from the south



**Plate 41: Representative Section 5,** from the south



**Plate 39:** Excavation of the house foundations, from the south



**Plate 42:** Excavation of the house foundations, from the south



**Plate 43:** Excavation of the house foundations, from the south



**Plate 46:** Internal ground reduction, garage, from the north



**Plate 44:** Internal ground reduction, garage, from the north



**Plate 47:** Excavation of the garage foundations, from the north



**Plate 45:** Internal ground reduction, garage, from the north



**Plate 48:** Representative Section 6, from the east

## **Appendix 2: List of Contexts**

- 001** Undated topsoil/ploughsoil horizon. Deep and substantial deposit. Friable, dark orange brown sandy silt with frequent small angular and rounded stones, moderate small fragments of charcoal and flecking and occasional small and undiagnostic brick/tile fragments. Above **(002)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-6**. Depth - 0.74m.
  
- 002** Natural horizon. Friable, light orange brown silty sand with light buff mottling. Below **(001)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-6**. Depth - >0.14m.



### **Appendix 3: The Archive**

The archive consists of:

Two context records

One site plan of the monitored groundworks at a scale of 1:100 and 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: 2017.227** and the site code **FRSP17**

## 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site		
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A				
1	Pre-groundworks	E		NA 15/1/14	FRSP17		
2	" "	S		" "	"		
3	Excavation of the house foundations	"		" "	"		
4	Representative section 1	S		NA 15/1/14	FRSP17		
5	Excavation of the house foundations	S		NA 15/1/14	FRSP17		
6	Excavation of the house foundations	S		NA 15/1/14	FRSP17		
7	Excavation of the house foundations	SW		NA 15/1/14	FRSP17		
8	Excavation of the garage foundations	NE		NA 15/1/14	FRSP17		
9	Excavation of the garage foundations	N		NA 15/1/14	FRSP17		
10	Excavation of the house foundations	S		NA 16/1/14	FRSP17		
11	Excavation of the house foundations	S		NA 16/1/14	FRSP17		
12	Excavation of the house foundations	S		NA 16/1/14	FRSP17		
13	Excavation of the house foundations	S		NA 16/1/14	FRSP17		

**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
	<b>Identification Shot</b>	N/A	N/A		
14	Excavation of the home foundations	E		14/16/11	FRSP17
15	Representative section 2	w		14/16/11	FRSP17
16	Excavation of the home foundations	E		14/16/11	FRSP17
17	Excavation of the home foundations	E		14/16/11	FRSP17
18	Excavation of the home foundations & internal ground reduction	E		14/16/11	FRSP17
19	Excavation of the home foundations & internal ground reduction	E		14/16/11	FRSP17
20	Excavation of the home foundations & internal ground reduction	E		14/16/11	FRSP17
21	Excavation of the home foundations & internal ground reduction	E		14/16/11	FRSP17
22	Internal ground reduction	S		14/17/11	FRSP17
23	Internal	S		14/17/11	FRSP17

**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			
	around reduction					
24	Internal around reduction	S		At 17/1/14	FRSP17	
25	View of the brick lined cess pit	SE		At 17/1/14	FRSP17	
26	Internal around reduction	S		At 17/1/14	FRSP17	
27	Excavation of the house foundations	S		At 17/1/14	FRSP17	
28	Excavation of the house foundations	S		At 17/1/15	FRSP17	
29	Representative section 7	S		At 17/1/14	FRSP17	
30	Excavation of the house foundations	S		At 17/1/14	FRSP17	
31	Excavation of the house foundations	S		At 17/1/14	FRSP17	
32	Excavation of the house foundations	N		At 17/1/15	FRSP17	
33	Representative section 4	S		At 17/1/14	FRSP17	
34	Excavation of the house foundations	N		At 17/1/14	FRSP17	
35	Excavation of the house foundations	N		At 17/1/14	FRSP17	
36	Excavation of the house foundations	N		At 17/1/14	FRSP17	

**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			
	the home Foundation					
37	Excavation of the home Foundation	N		NA 17/1/14	FRSP17	
38	Excavation of the home Foundation	S		NA 18/1/14	FRSP17	
39	Excavation of the home Foundation	S		NA 15/1/14	FRSP17	
40	Excavation of the home Foundation	E		NA 15/1/14	FRSP17	
41	Representative Section 5	S		NA 15/1/14	FRSP17	
42	Excavation of the home Foundation	S		NA 15/1/14	FRSP17	
43	Excavation of the home Foundation	S		NA 15/1/14	FRSP17	
44	Internal ground reduction, garage	N		NA 15/1/14	FRSP17	
45	Internal ground reduction, garage	N		NA 15/1/14	FRSP17	
46	Internal ground reduction, garage	N		NA 15/1/14	FRSP17	
47	Excavation of the garage Foundation	N		NA 15/1/14	FRSP17	
48	Representative Section 6	E		NA 15/1/14	FRSP17	

**Appendix 5: OASIS Summary Sheet**

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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## Archaeological Monitoring on Land Adjoining Corner Cottage, Faldingworth Road, Spridlington, Lincolnshire - Neville Hall MIFA

OASIS ID - nevilleh1-307159

### Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
View 1	1	Neville Hall	nhallarchaeologicalservices@gmail.com	25 January 2018

### 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=nevilleh1-307159> for this page



## **Appendix 6: Specification for Archaeological Monitoring**

**Specification for Archaeological Monitoring  
on Land Adjoining Corner Cottage, Faldingworth Road,  
Spridlington, Lincolnshire.**

**Prepared for Mr. Glynn Jones**

**National Grid Reference: TF 0074 8455**

**Site Code: FRSP17**

**Accession No: LCNCC: 2017.227**

**Planning Reference: 135860**

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

**December 2017**

## **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 residential dwelling with detached garage on land adjoining Corner Cottage, Faldingworth Road, Spridlington, Lincolnshire.*
- S2 *The development site is situated within an area of high archaeological potential and within the historic core of the village of Spridlington. The site also lies within the area of the late Anglo-Saxon and medieval settlements. An Anglo-Saxon inhumation burial has been found close to this site. It is considered highly likely that late Anglo-Saxon and medieval settlement activity may be found on this site. The specific objectives of the project will therefore be to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures or finds associated with these late 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 residential dwelling with detached garage. 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 adjoining Corner Cottage and land off the northern frontage of the Faldingworth Road at National Grid Reference TF 0088 8446 and at a height of approximately 18mAOD. The village of Spridlington 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 comprising a ridge. The area of the development site is situated on shallow permeable calcareous fine loamy soils of the Aswarby Series, which have developed on a solid geology of Cornbrash of the Middle 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 residential dwelling with detached garage on land adjoining Corner Cottage, Faldingworth Road, Spridlington, Lincolnshire, (Planning Reference: 135860)

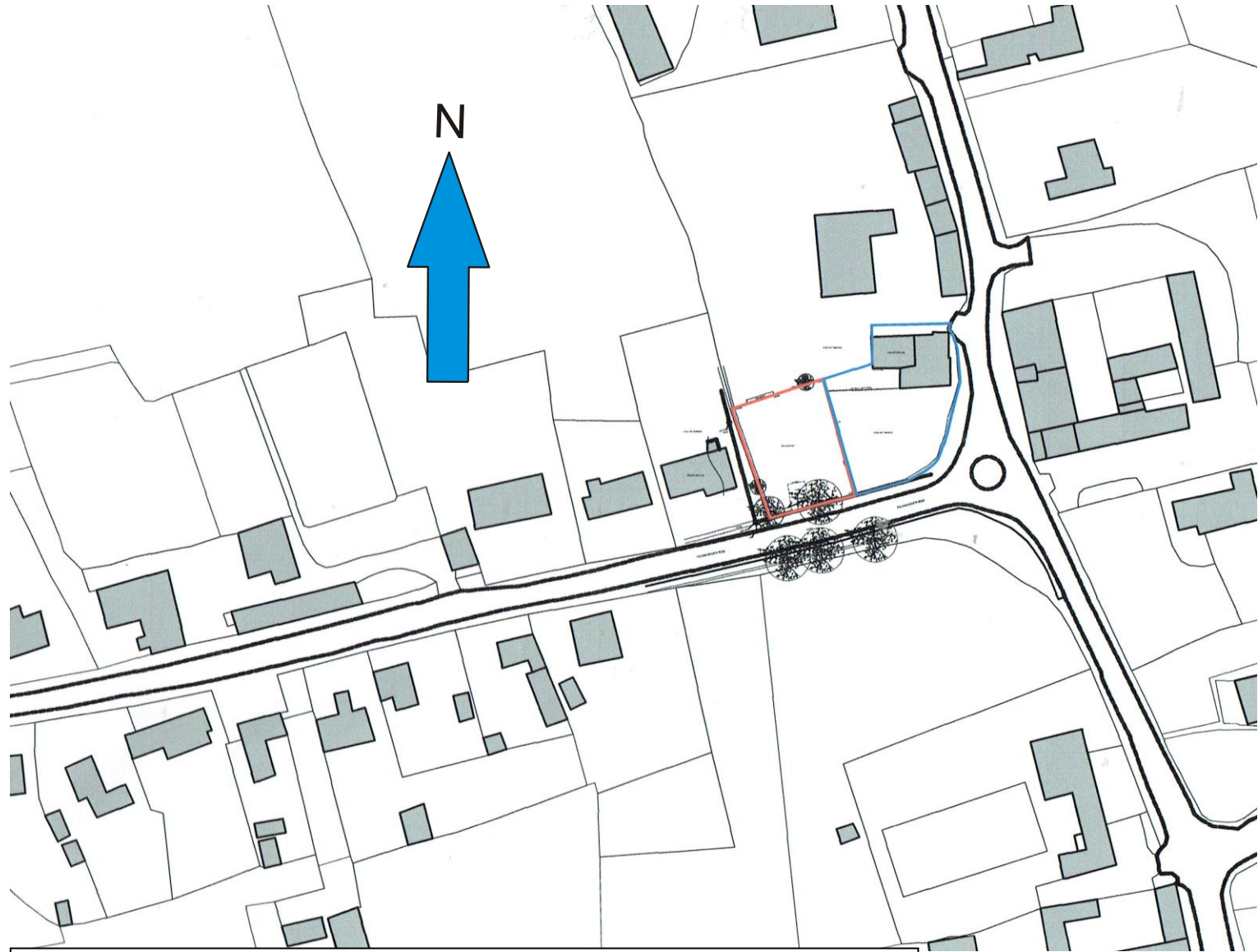
### **3. Historical and Archaeological Background**

- 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 An early Anglo-Saxon inhumation burial was found at Spridlington House in 1974 (HER 51438). Associated with the skeleton was a carinated shield boss of possible 6th century AD date.



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

- 3.3 At the time of the Domesday Survey of AD1086, lands in Spridlington in the Wapentake of Aslaoce were held by Count Alan and by Kolsveinn. At the time of the Lindsey Survey of cAD1115, Robert de Haia held two carucates and two bovates of land in *Spridlintuna* along with Count Stephen of Brittany who held two carucates and three bovates of land in *Spritlingtuna*. The earliest documentary reference to this settlement dates from the Domesday Survey, when it is referred to as *Sperlintone* or *Spredelinton*. The first element of this place name is from an Old English personal name of *Spreotel* with the Old English connective participle *ing* and the Old English *ham*, hence the farmstead/village of a man called Spreotel'. Later medieval documentary sources variously refer to this settlement as *Spredelinton* (AD1200); *Soerlintuna* (AD1145 and as *Sperlingtun* (12th century).
- 3.4 The settlement of Spridlington was probably established in the late Anglo-Saxon period (HER 50518). The surviving remains of the medieval settlement are limited in extent, when supported by the evidence from the existing street pattern and properties and by the documentary record, they reveal a complex development from an early polyfocal settlement through late medieval decline to a 19th century estate village. Documentary evidence suggests that there were two distinct, but contiguous early medieval settlements, which subsequently merged to form the present village. Two manors are listed in the Domesday Survey and both can be traced through the medieval period and later. In AD1372, the southern manor had a lack of tenants and this may explain large areas of abandoned settlement at the south end of the village. Indeterminate earthworks occur in four main groups around the periphery of the village - south of Spridlington Hall, north and east of Church View Farm, south and south-east of Elms Farm and south of Glebe House Farm. The road pattern, which can be constructed from the enclosure map of 1775 and the earthworks suggest that at some stage, Spridlington may have had an east-west orientated grid plan with a north-south ridge road as its spine.



**Figure 2:** Site location at an original scale of 1:1,250 at A4, (extract from Architects plan)

- 3.5 The Grade II listed parish church, which is dedicated to St Hilary dates from 1875 (HER 51457, NHL 1165996). The church is all in late 13th century style of architecture and comprises a north-west tower, nave and chancel. Two medieval churches were documented in Spridlington, one with this dedication and the second to St Albinus. Each church belonged to two distinct and contiguous medieval settlements. St Hilary was associated with the northern manor and the church of St Albinus with the southern manor. The two parishes were united in AD1417 and licence was then given to demolish the ruinous remains of the church of St Albinus. This current church is built on its original site. The parish churchyard is featured on the Second Edition O.S. map of 1906 and may date to the medieval period (HER 51458).
- 3.6 The site of the former medieval parish church of St Albinus lies to the south of the present church (HER 51459). This church was demolished in the early 15th century when it was then in a ruinous condition and comprised a bell tower, nave and chancel.
- 3.7 A scheduled medieval moated site is situated to the south of Glebe House Farm (HER 50310). The most prominent surviving earthwork of this site is the roughly rectangular moat whose interior stands about 1m above the level of the ditch. Indeterminate earthworks lie outside it with moat upcast material on the west which has produced sherds of 17th-19th century pottery. Traces of at least two rectangular buildings are still visible, one of which was marked on the 1775 enclosure award map as a standing structure. To the south, the earthworks are now bounded by a drain, whose line continued upslope to Elms Farm via a holloway, also shown on the 1775 map as a road. The field to the north of the holloway has been levelled and any earthworks linking this group with the area around the church have thus been removed. The moated site may mark the site of the southern manor house. The earthworks lie about 100m to the west of the parish church and represent the remains of a moated platform and surrounding water management systems. There were two distinct contiguous medieval settlements at Spridlington in the early medieval period and the parishes were united in AD1417. The monument is thought to be part of the south manor of the village. The earthworks to the south, east and west of the platform are channels and ponds related to the water management system for the moat. This includes a probable fishpond. There are also curvilinear features that are thought to represent animal enclosures.
- 3.8 Elms Farmhouse at Spridlington is a Grade II listed late 18th century farmhouse with minor 20th century additions (HER 55971, NHL1165979). Elms Farm is a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER 55841). This was arranged around a regular courtyard in an 'F'-plan with a secondary and smaller yard. There has been a partial loss of farm buildings here. The farmstead was within a village location. Various farm buildings at Elms Farmhouse are also Grade II listed (HER 55841, NHL 106124). These buildings consist of a pigeoncote, stables and a barn all of late 18th century date. A photographic survey of the buildings was carried out in 2012 following the partial collapse of the barn (HER ELI12208). The damaged portion of the building was demolished in 2013.
- 3.9 The Village Hall, Owmbly Road is a Grade II listed former school built in 1870, which is now the village hall (HER 55843, NHL 1064126). Church View Farmhouse, Owmbly Road, is a Grade II listed farmhouse from the late 18th century which has 19th and 20th century additions and alterations (HER 56126, NHL 1309108).
- 3.10 Glebe Farm at Spridlington is a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER 55335). This was arranged around a regular courtyard in an 'E'-plan. There was a prominent secondary yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss of traditional buildings on the site. The farmstead was situated in a village location. The farm buildings at the Crew Yard at Glebe Farm Barns were the subject of a photographic survey prior to their conversion in 2006. This comprised

traditional late post-medieval farm buildings that were arranged around a crew yard. They were then in a derelict condition (HER ELI7109).

- 3.11 The Grange at Spridlington was a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER 56827). This was arranged around a loose courtyard with an 'L'-plan range with detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss of traditional buildings at the site. The farmstead was within a village location.
- 3.12 The Manor House at Spridlington was a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER 56828). This was arranged around a regular courtyard with linked working buildings on all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse was attached to a range of working buildings. There has been significant loss of traditional buildings on the site. The farmstead was situated within a church/manor farm group.
- 3.13 'The Old Chapel' on Faldingworth Road is a former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel (HER 55161). This is a late 19th century building, which has since been converted into a residential dwelling. It was probably a replacement for an earlier chapel, built in 1838.
- 3.14 An unnamed farmstead at Spridlington is a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER 56826). This was arranged around a regular courtyard in an 'L'-plan with detached buildings on the third side of the yard. There were also additional detached and prominent elements to the main plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss of traditional buildings on the site. The farmstead was within a village location.
- 3.15 There have been a number of previous archaeological investigations within the vicinity of this development site. In 2005, a photographic survey was undertaken of the Farrier's Workshop on Owmbly Road prior to development taking place (HER 55175, ELI5729). The workshop dated from the late 19th century and had a later extension.
- 3.16 An archaeological watching brief was carried out during the excavation of a new service trench at Old Glebe Farm, Church Hill in 2004 (HER ELI4915, Site code: SOGF04). This trench passed through an area that had not previously been identified as being of archaeological interest. No archaeological features or finds were identified.
- 3.17 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the groundworks for a new dwelling and garage on land at Plot 1, Glebe Farm, Church Lane in 2003 (HER ELI4917, Site code: SPRB03). This did not identify any archaeological remains or finds.
- 3.18 An archaeological watching brief was carried out during the groundworks on the Anglian Water Sewerage Pipeline at Spridlington in 2004 (HER ELI5849, Site code: SPSW04). The watching brief was carried out on both open trenching and on directional drilling to a length of c.500m that crossed arable land and continued into the village. The techniques used in the excavation had a negligible effect on the upstanding remains of ridge and furrow and no archaeological deposits or finds were made during the excavation of manholes in the village itself.
- 3.19 In 1998, an archaeological evaluation of three trenches at The Old Glebe Farm at Spridlington was undertaken in advance of new residential development (HER ELI65, Site code: SGF98). Archaeological remains associated with the shrunken medieval village were identified. Findings included a buried soil of medieval date, which contained a quantity of finds that were probably deposited as refuse material from nearby contemporary occupation including animal bone and sherds of 14th-15th century pottery. Later development of the site occurred from the post-medieval period onwards. Deposits that were associated with part of a stone structure were also recorded, which were

overlain by several episodes of dumping and by probable yard surfaces. Smithing slag and clinker were also recorded and were probably the remains of the production of metal objects.

- 3.20 In 1993, geophysical surveys were carried out on land adjacent to Church View Farm Cottage, Faldingworth Road (HER 50518, ELI406). This survey verified existing known property boundaries and the relative positions of the most prominent earthworks represented on the site and identified by an RCHME topographical survey of the site undertaken in the 1980s (HER ELI574). The bulk of the archaeological remains that were identified by these surveys were probably associated with the medieval settlement and represented shrunken settlement activity. The surveys also identified new settlement features such as pits, ditches and the buried remains of a stone structure, which were all probably medieval in date.
- 3.21 In 1996, an archaeological watching brief was carried out on the groundworks at Church View Farm Cottage, Faldingworth Road (HER ELI7021). The groundworks consisted of the reinforcement of the foundations of the existing house along with the excavation of foundations for a new rear extension. The results from this watching brief were largely negative with no evidence of any archaeological activity or finds that pre-dated the 19th and 20th centuries.
- 3.22 Copies of early edition published O.S. map were obtained from the Lincolnshire Archives and form the Lincoln Local Studies Library. The earliest map consulted comprised the First Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1886. This map shows the development as being located within a larger enclosure off the northern frontage of the Faldingworth Road.
- 3.23 The same layout to the development site is repeated on the subsequent Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1906, on the Provisional Edition six inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1949 and on the 1:10,560 scale O.S. map of 1956.
- 3.24 The 1:2,500 scale O.S. map of 1970 shows the development site within its current boundaries off the northern frontage of Faldingworth Road where it is occupied by a residential dwelling designated as 'Rockie Rise'. This same layout is repeated on the 1:10,000 scale O.S map of 1983.

#### **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 for the new residential dwelling with detached garage.
- 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 and within the historic core of the village of Spridlington. The site also lies within the area of the late Anglo-Saxon and medieval settlements. An Anglo-Saxon inhumation burial has



been found close to this site. It is considered highly likely that late Anglo-Saxon and medieval settlement activity may be found on this site. The specific objectives of the project will therefore be to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures or finds associated with these late 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 detached garage, 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 Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CHIfA) standards.
- 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. 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 June 2018.

## **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, 2017).
- 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.