

**NEVILLE HALL  
FREELANCE ARCHAEOLOGIST & CONSULTANT**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
ON LAND TO THE REAR OF 10, LINCOLN ROAD,  
SKELLINGTHORPE, LINCOLNSHIRE.

**National Grid Reference: SK 9256 7177**  
**Site Code: LRSK18**  
**Accession No: LCNCC: 2018.9**  
**Planning Reference: 17/1476/FUL**

PREPARED FOR MR. ANDREW ALLISON OF RYLAND DESIGN SERVICES ON BEHALF OF  
HIS CLIENT - MR. J. JONES

By

Neville Hall

March 2018

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## **Summary**

- *The archaeological monitoring of the groundworks pertaining to the construction of three new residential dwellings with associated access on land to the east of 10, Lincoln Road, Skellingthorpe, Lincolnshire was carried out by Neville Hall on the 21st and on the 25th of March 2018.*
- *This monitored groundworks programme which comprised mechanical ground reduction for a new access road along with the mechanical excavation of the foundations for two new residential dwellings did not identify any archaeological activity on this site and there were no finds.*
- *The findings consisted of a simple deposit sequence of a topsoil horizon overlying a natural horizon of gravels, which was recorded within a total of nine representative sections that were widely distributed across the development site.*
- *In the light of these negative results, it was decided not to monitor the groundworks for the third residential dwelling to the north, which was also situated well to the north of the reputed site of the post-medieval windmill or earthwork mound, for which no evidence was found. It was quite clear that on the ground, that this earthwork mound had been ploughed out long ago.*

## 1. Introduction

- 1.1 Neville Hall was commissioned by Mr. Andrew Allison of Ryland Design Services Ltd. on behalf of his client - Mr. J. Jones, to undertake the archaeological monitoring of the groundworks pertaining to the construction of three new residential dwellings with associated access on land adjacent to the rear of 10, Lincoln Road, Skellingthorpe, Lincolnshire, centred at National Grid Reference SK 9256 7177. The archaeological monitoring was carried out at the development site on the 21st and on the 15th of March 2018.
- 1.2 The work was carried out according to the requirements of an archaeological condition, which was attached to the granting of planning consent for this development by North Kesteven District Council, the Local Planning Authority (LPA), and acting on the advice of Ms. Denise Drury, Historic Environment Officer of Heritage Lincolnshire, in her capacity as archaeological advisor on planning issues to the LPA. 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, 2012), and *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching briefs* (CIfA, 2014).
- 1.3 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the clients, Ms. Denise Drury (on behalf of the local planning authority), the Planning Department of North Kesteven 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 to the south of the historic core of the settlement of Skellingthorpe and to the rear of 10, Lincoln Road, which is in turn located on the western frontage of Lincoln Road, at National Grid Reference SK 9256 7177, and at a height of approximately 12mAOD. The village of Skellingthorpe is located in the modern civil parish of the same name, administrative district of North Kesteven, county of Lincolnshire [**Figures 1 and 2**].
- 2.2 The development site is located within a slightly undulating upland area to the east of the River Witham. The development site is situated on deep permeable sandy and coarse loamy soils of the Blackwood Series, which have in turn developed on Lower Lias limestones of the Lower Jurassic. [BGS, 1973; Soil Survey, 1983].

## 3. Planning Background

- 3.1 An application for planning consent for the proposed erection of three new residential dwellings with associated access on land to the rear of 10, Lincoln Road, Skellingthorpe, Lincolnshire (Planning Reference: 17/1476/FUL), has been submitted to and granted consent by North Kesteven District Council, the Local Planning Authority (LPA) [**Figure 3**]. However, as the proposed development is situated within a perceived archaeologically sensitive area and in an area of high archaeological potential, a condition (No. 8) was attached to this consent which stated that:

*No development or site clearance/preparation shall take place unless and until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of an agreed written specification that sets out a programme of work to archaeologically monitor groundworks during development. The specification shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The programme of work shall be carried out strictly in accordance with the approved specification.*



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

- 3.2 A specification or a written scheme of investigation for the archaeological monitoring was submitted to and approved by Ms. Denise Drury, Historic Environment Officer of Heritage Lincolnshire (on behalf of the LPA) prior to the commencement of the on-site archaeological works.

#### 4. Aims and Objectives of the Archaeological Monitoring

- 4.1 The aims of the project were the archaeological monitoring of the site groundworks, which comprised the mechanical excavation of the foundations for the three residential dwellings along with associated access.

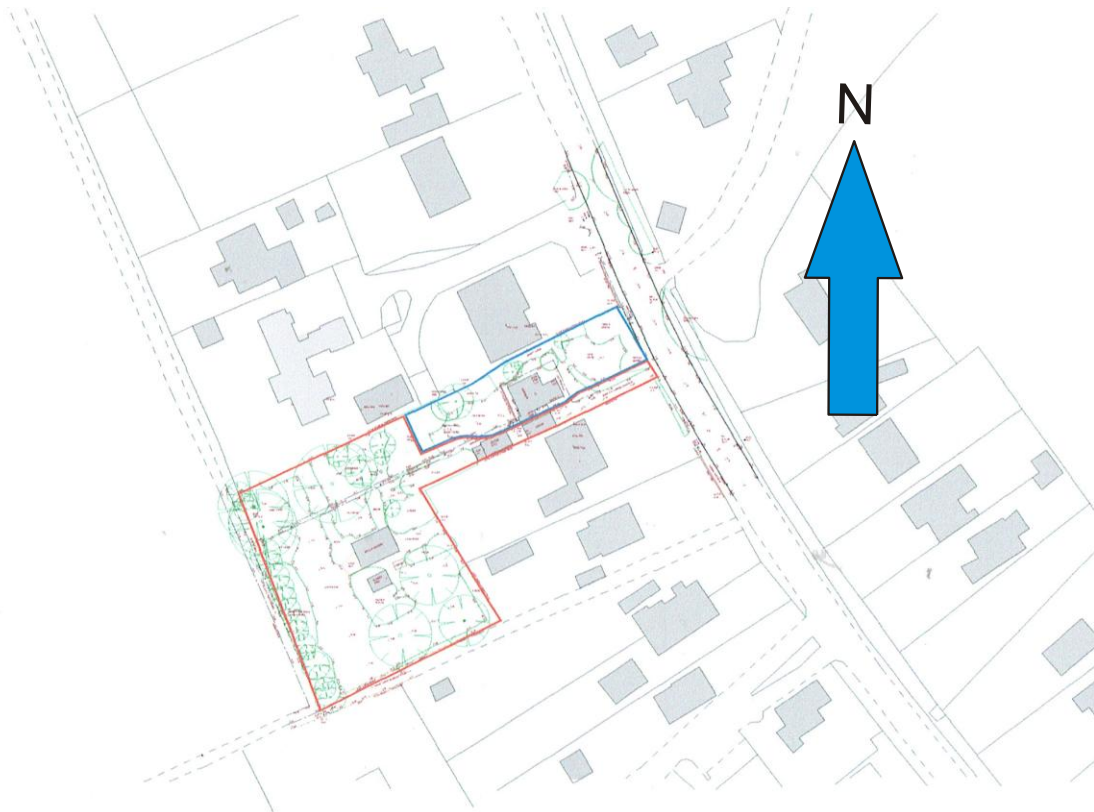
- 4.2 The objectives of the project were:

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

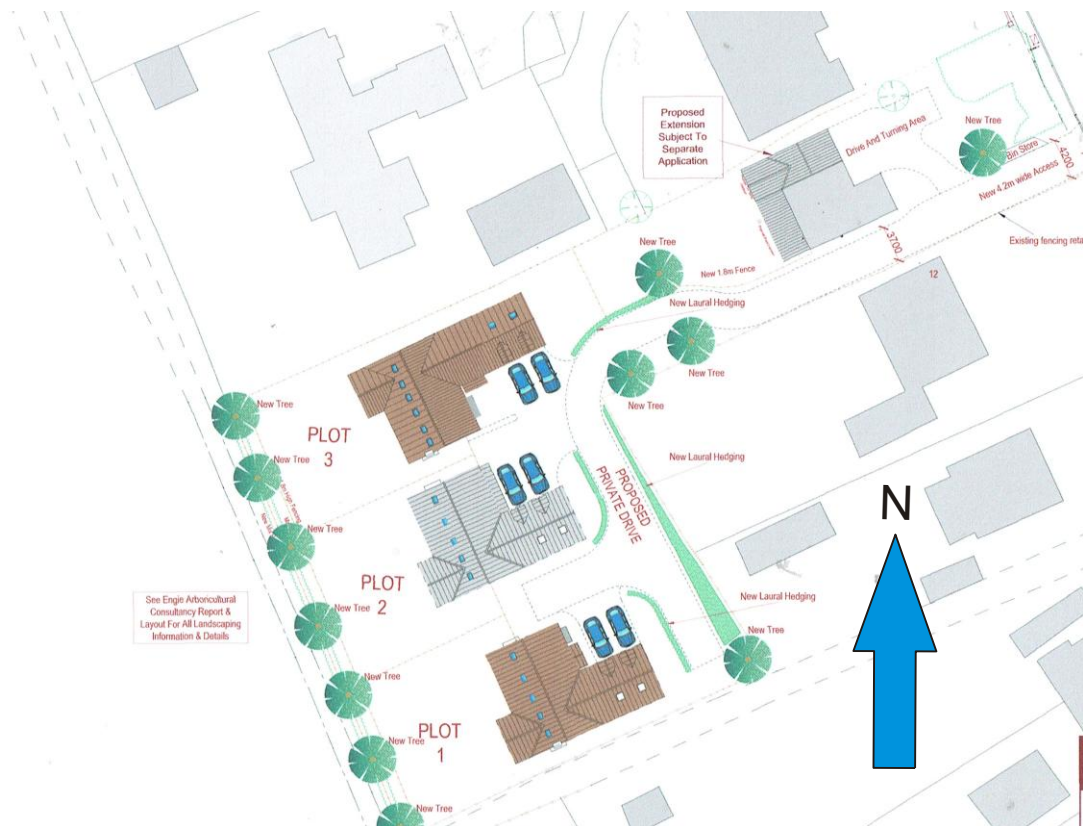
To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.

To allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits.

- 4.3 The development site lies within an area of high archaeological potential. The First Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1886 features an earthwork mound within the area of this proposed development site. The Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record notes this as a possible windmill mound of post-medieval date.



**Figure 2:** Site location at a scale of 1:1,250 at A4, (extract from Architects plan). The site is shown outlined in red.



**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).

The specific aims of this archaeological watching brief were therefore be to record any remains of this earthwork mound along with any further archaeological features, deposits, structures or finds which may be associated with it.

## **5. Archaeological and Historical Background**

- 5.1 Background research sources were consulted at the Lincoln Local Studies Library, the Lincolnshire Archives and the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER). A search of the Lincolnshire HER was conducted within a 0.5km radius of the development site. The National Heritage List of Historic England was also consulted.
- 5.2 A polished flint axe of Neolithic date was found at 4, Waterloo Lane in 1961 (HER 61127, ELI971).
- 5.3 A polished glass bead of Anglo-Saxon date was found in the garden of 'The Meadows' in 1948 (HER 61125, ELI969).
- 5.4 A perforated bone disc brooch of Anglo-Saxon date was found near the church of St Lawrence in 1963 (HER 61126, ELI970).
- 5.5 The earliest documentary reference to the settlement of Skellingthorpe in the Wapentake of Graffoe dates from the Domesday Survey of AD1086 when it was referred to as *Scheldinchope* or as *Schellingop*. (HER 61137). Then the manor of Skellingthorpe was held by Baldwin. The origins of this place name are uncertain. The second element of this place name is derived from the Old English *hop* or 'an enclosure in a marsh'. The first element is derived from the Old English *Scelding* or 'the shield shaped hill'. Later medieval documentary sources variously refer to this settlement as *Sceldinhopa* (AD1085-9); *Sceldinghop* (AD1135-54); *Sceldinghop* (AD1141); *Cheldintorp* (AD1198) and as *Skeldintorp* (AD1215) [Morris, 1986; Cameron, 1998; Mills, 1991, Ekwall, 1991].
- 5.6 The only recorded physical remains of the medieval settlement of Skellingthorpe are fishponds, water channels and ridge and furrow, which were reported as being in good condition in 1981 (HER 61137). However, by 1984, these areas had been flattened, the ponds infilled and the drainage ditches put through. The focus of the early settlement was around the parish church in the northern portion of the present settlement.
- 5.7 The Grade II listed 13th century parish church of St Lawrence on Lower Church Road was rebuilt in 1855 in the Early English style of church architecture (HER 61138, NHL 1317649). The church consists of a tower, a nave with north and south aisles, a south porch and a chancel. A Grade II listed table tomb dated to 1694 is located in the parish churchyard (HER 65588).
- 5.8 A circular shaped earthwork mound is shown within the area of the development site on the First and Second Edition O.S. maps of 1886 and 1905 respectively (HER 67044). This is thought to represent the remains of a former windmill mound.
- 5.9 Skellingthorpe Hall, Lincoln Road is a Grade II listed small early 19th century country house (HER 61139, NHL 164660). The Grove, Church Road is a Grade II listed early 19th century house (HER 61143, NHL 1061965). Skellingthorpe Farm at Skellingthorpe is a redeveloped 19th century farmstead (HER 61143). This was arranged around a regular courtyard in a 'U'-plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. The farmstead was in an isolated location.
- 5.10 Jessup Cottage, Green Lane is a Grade II listed early 18th century building (HER 61146). The Manor House, Lincoln Road is a Grade II listed early 19th century building (HER 61147).



- 5.11 Skellingthorpe Methodist Church on the High Street was built in 1894 and is still in use as such (HER 61144). There are documentary references to a Wesleyan Chapel in Skellingthorpe in 1822, though it is uncertain if this was an earlier occupant of this site.
- 5.12 Manor Farm at Skellingthorpe is a redeveloped 19th century farmstead (HER 65914). This was arranged around a regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. The farmstead was in a village location.
- 5.13 The site of an unnamed farmstead was situated at Skellingthorpe (HER 65918). This is a demolished former 19th century farmstead that was arranged around a regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse was attached to a range of working buildings. The farmstead was in a village location.
- 5.14 The former railway station at Skellingthorpe was part of the Lancashire, Derbyshire and East Coast Railway that was constructed between Lincoln and Chesterfield and opened in 1897 (HER 60659). This was taken over by the Great Central Railway in 1907. It was closed to passengers in about 1955 and finally to freight traffic in 1981. By 1964, the only buildings that remained were a goods shed, signal box and old weight house.
- 5.15 The site of a 19th century school occurs at Skellingthorpe (HER 61145). This was constructed in 1865 and was located adjacent to the parish church. The original building appears to have survived and has been extended.
- 5.16 The Grade II listed War Memorial at Skellingthorpe stands on the eastern side of the parish churchyard (HER 67011, NHL 1440929). This was unveiled in 1920.
- 5.17 There have been several previous archaeological investigations in the vicinity of this development site. An archaeological watching brief took place at 'Stone Nook', High Street in 1998 (HER 60945, ELI967, Site code: HSS98). This took place on the groundworks for a new extension. A series of modern features were exposed as a result of this watching brief along with the north-western edge of a large undated earth cut feature, which was interpreted as a possible pond [Palmer-Brown, 1998].
- 5.18 In 2005, an archaeological evaluation took place on land fronting Ferry Lane and Lower Church Road prior to development (HER ELI5885, Site code: SKFL05). This identified a large boundary ditch of post-medieval date along with later field drains and modern levelling activity. The finds from this comprised brick and tile fragments that included wasters of 16th-18th century date. This finds suggested that the site of a previously unknown kiln was situated in the vicinity [McDaid, 2005].
- 5.19 In 2009, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the groundworks for a new garage block on land fronting Ferry Lane and Lower Church Road (HER ELI10615, Site code: LCRS07). This did not identify any archaeological remains, deposits or finds despite the proximity of this site to the site of the medieval manor and the parish church [Field, 2010].
- 5.20 In 2000, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the site of a proposed new cemetery and adjacent separate dwelling at Woodbank (Site code: SKW00). This identified a single undated ditch, which was the only archaeological features that was found [Farr, 2000].
- 5.21 Copies of published O.S. maps of the area of the development site were obtained from the local studies collections of the Lincoln Central Library and from the Lincolnshire Archives. An extract from the First Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1886 shows the earthwork mound referred to earlier within a large enclosure off the western frontage of the Lincoln Road.

- 5.22 The same site layout is shown on the subsequent Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1906 and on the 1932 Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map.
- 5.23 The six inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1950 features the earthwork mound within the area of this development site along with new residential development taking place to the north and south and along the western frontage of the Lincoln Road.
- 5.24 The 1:10,560 scale O.S. map of 1956 still features the earthwork mound, although by now, further modern residential development has taken place both to the immediate north and south of this mound.
- 5.25 By the 1:2,500 scale O.S. map of 1971, the present boundaries of the development site have become established and the earthwork mound is no longer featured.
- 5.26 **Figure 2** shows the existing layout of the development site.

## 6. Methodology

- 6.1 The archaeological monitoring at the development site was undertaken by Neville Hall on the 21st and on the 25th of March 2018. This comprised the continual archaeological monitoring and recording of the mechanical excavation of an initial phase of ground reduction for a new access driveway, followed by the mechanical excavation of the foundations for two new house plots. The mechanical excavations were undertaken by a 7-ton 360° mechanical excavator that was fitted with a 0.50m, a 0.70m and a 1.50m wide toothless buckets.
- 6.2 Where necessary, surfaces were hand cleaned for examination and recording, and the deposits observed were recorded on standard *pro-forma* context recording sheets. Two plans each at an original scale of 1:100 of the two monitored House Plots were compiled on site. These are reproduced at the same scale as **Figures 5 and 6** in this report. A total of nine representative sections of the identified deposit sequence [designated as **Representative Sections 1-9**] were also compiled on site at a scale of 1:20. These are similarly reproduced at this same scale on **Figures 4-6**. A complimentary colour photographic digital record was also maintained, which are reproduced as **Plates 1-53, Appendix 1**. A list of contexts 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 (CIfA) standards and guidance for archaeological watching briefs.

## 7. Results [Figures 4-6; Appendix 1, Plates 1-53]

### 7.1 Access Driveway

- 7.1.1 The first portion of the monitored groundworks programme consisted of mechanical ground reduction for the new access driveway, which extended along alongside the southern site boundary [**Plate 1**]. This consisted of the strip of an area which measured 28.50m in length, 4.40m in width and to depths of between 0.40m-0.65m below ground levels [**Plates 2-7 and 9**]. The mechanical ground reduction extended through a topsoil horizon (001) and into the upper levels of an underlying natural horizon (002). This deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Section 1** [**Plate 8**].
- 7.1.2 No archaeological activity was identified here and there were no finds.

## **7.2 House Plot 1**

7.2.1 This was followed by the monitored mechanical excavation of the foundation trenches for **House Plot 1**. The foundations for this new house plot has already been set out prior to arrival. The foundation trenches were excavated to varying lengths, to a width of 0.70m and to depths of between 0.70m-0.90m below ground levels [**Plates 10-12; 14-18; 20-25; 27-28 and 30-31**]. These mechanical excavations extended through a topsoil horizon (**001**) and into an underlying natural horizon (**002**). This deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Sections 2-5** [**Plates 13; 19; 26 and 29**].

7.2.2 No archaeological activity was identified here and there were no finds.

## **7.3 House Plot 2**

7.3.1 This was followed by the monitored mechanical excavation of the foundation trenches for **House Plot 2**. The foundations for this new house plot has already been set out prior to arrival. The foundation trenches were excavated to varying lengths, to widths of between 0.60m-0.70m and to depths of between 0.60m-0.90m below ground levels [**Plates 32; 34-35; 37-45; 47-49 and 51-53**]. These mechanical excavations extended through a topsoil horizon (**001**) and into an underlying natural horizon (**002**). This deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Sections 6-9** [**Plates 33; 36; 46 and 50**].

7.3.2 No archaeological activity was identified here and there were no finds.

## **8. Discussion and Conclusions**

8.1 This monitored groundworks programme which comprised mechanical ground reduction for a new access road along with the mechanical excavation of the foundations for two new residential dwellings did not identify any archaeological activity on this site and there were no finds.

8.2 The findings consisted of a simple deposit sequence of a topsoil horizon overlying a natural horizon of gravels, which was recorded within a total of nine representative sections that were widely distributed across the development site.

8.3 In the light of these negative results, it was decided not to monitor the groundworks for the third residential dwelling to the north, which was also situated well to the north of the reputed site of the post-medieval windmill or earthwork mound, for which no evidence was found. It was quite clear that on the ground, that this earthwork mound had been ploughed out long ago.

## **9. Effectiveness of Methodology and Confidence Rating**

9.1 The methodology chosen clearly demonstrated the absence of archaeological activity and finds and the nature of the deposit sequence on this site; while providing sufficient time to record the deposits observed. A more detailed level of archaeological assessment and investigation clearly would not have been necessary. It is considered that the implemented methodology was sufficient to record the absence of archaeological activity and 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. Andrew Allison of Ryland Design Services Ltd and his client - Mr. Jem Jones for commissioning this work. Thanks are also extended

to Ms Denise Drury of Heritage Lincolnshire and the staff of the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record, the Lincoln Central Library and the Lincolnshire Archives for their kind assistance.

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Extract from the Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1906, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 69.7.

Extract from the Provisional Edition six inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1950, map sheet no. SK 97 SW.

Extract from the 1:10,560 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1956, map sheet no. SK 97 SW.

Extract from the 1:2,500 scale O.S. map of 1971.

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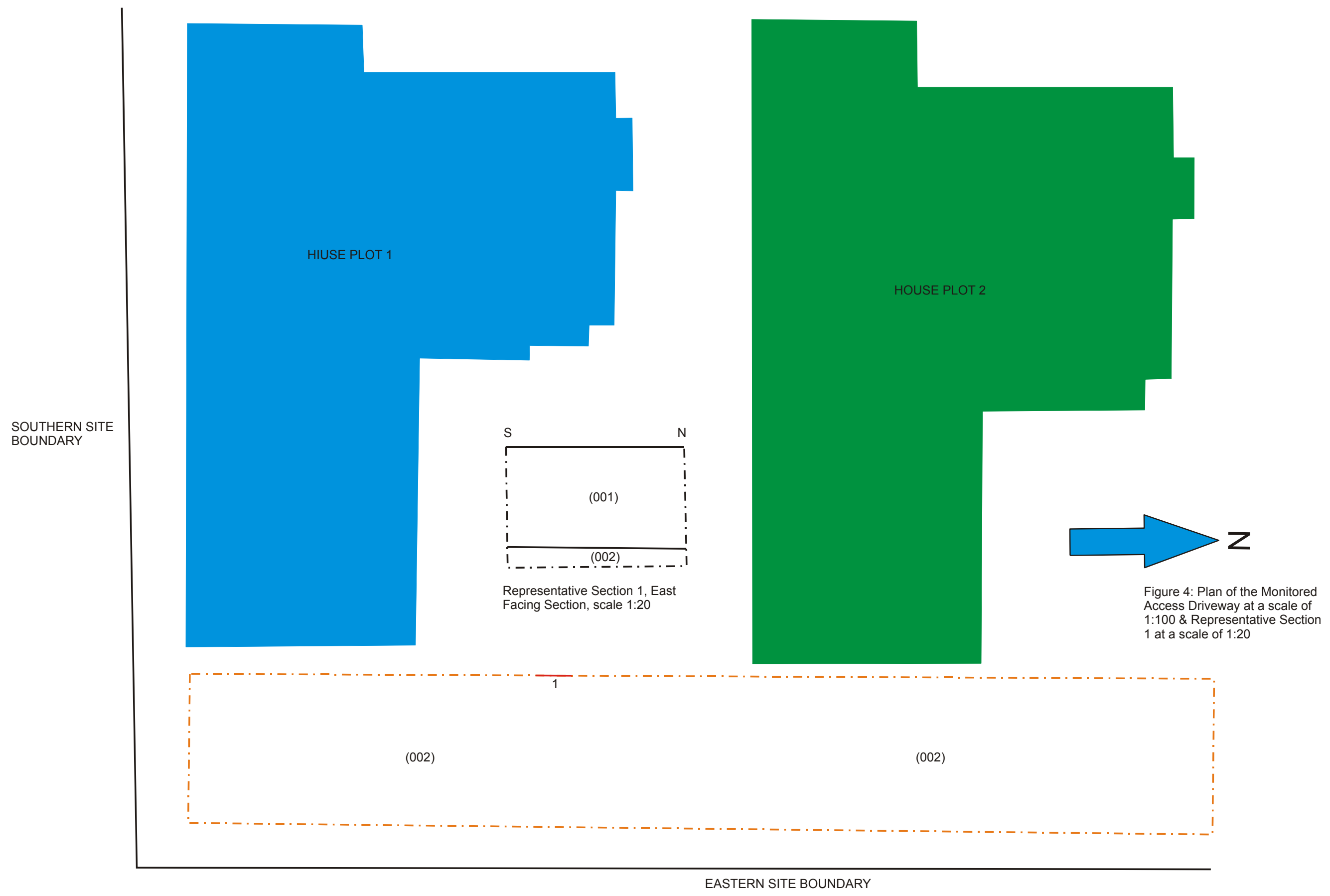


Figure 4: Plan of the Monitored Access Driveway at a scale of 1:100 & Representative Section 1 at a scale of 1:20

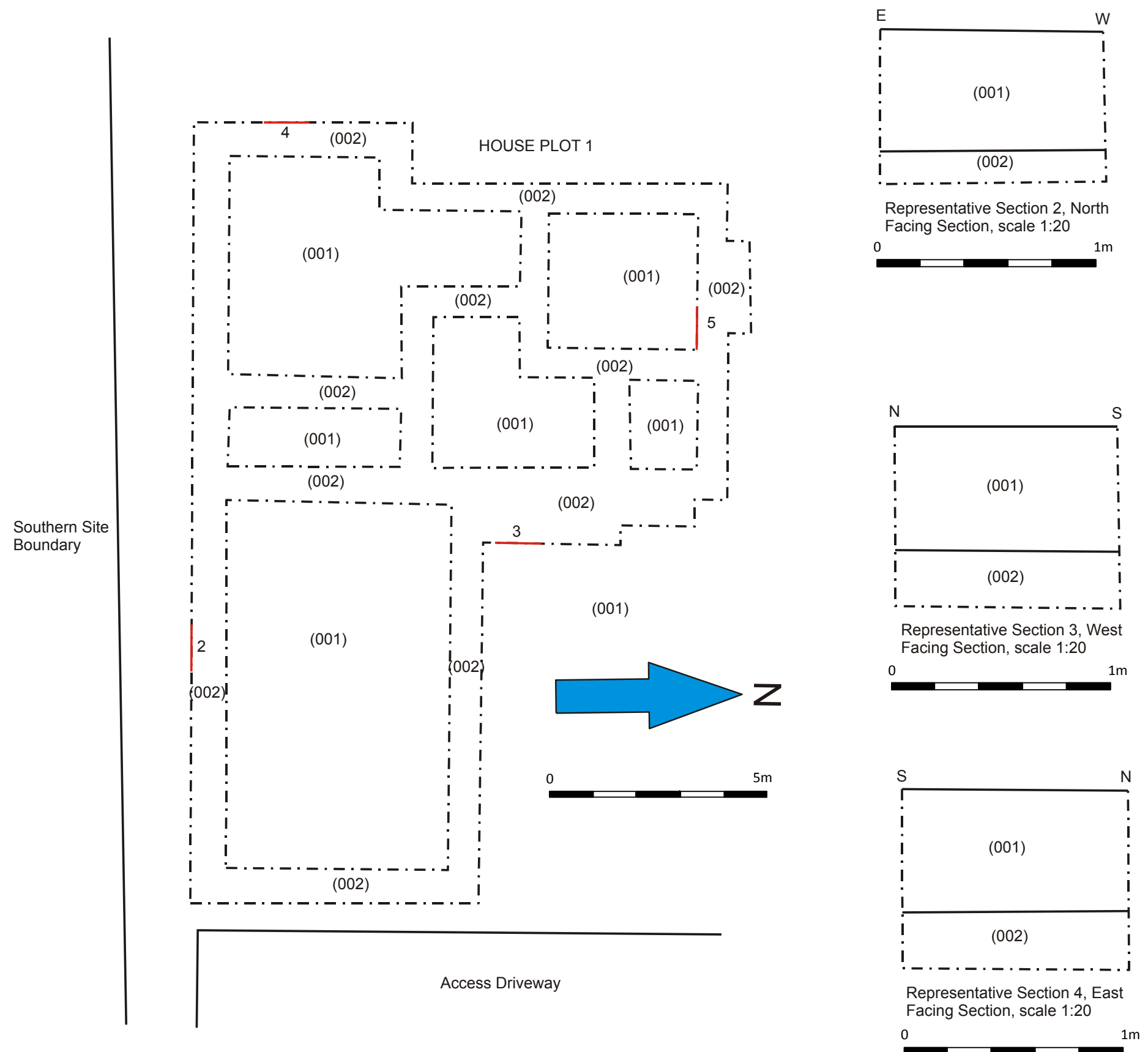


Figure 5; Plan of the Monitored House Plot 1 at a scale of 1:100 & Representative Sections 2-5 at a scale of 1:20

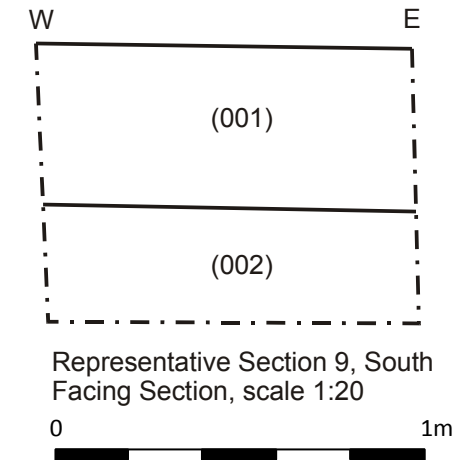
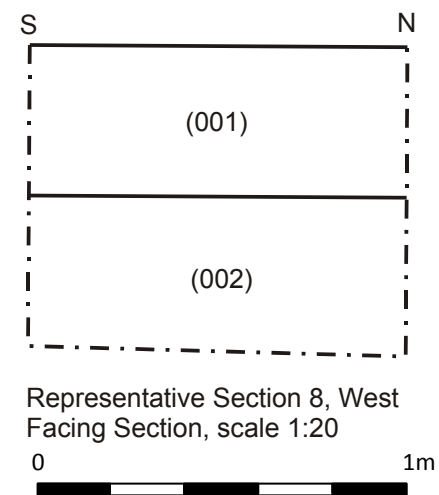
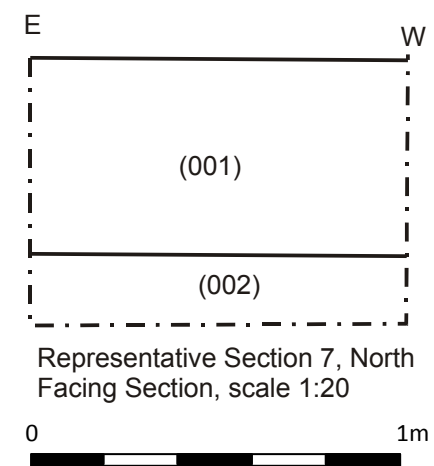
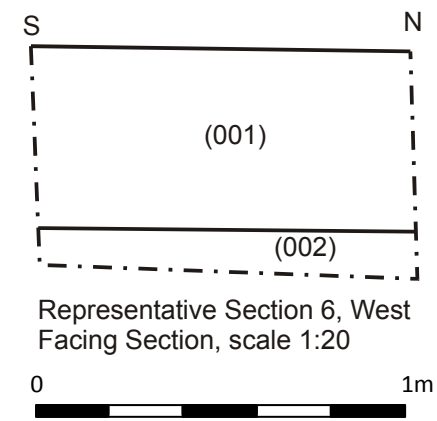
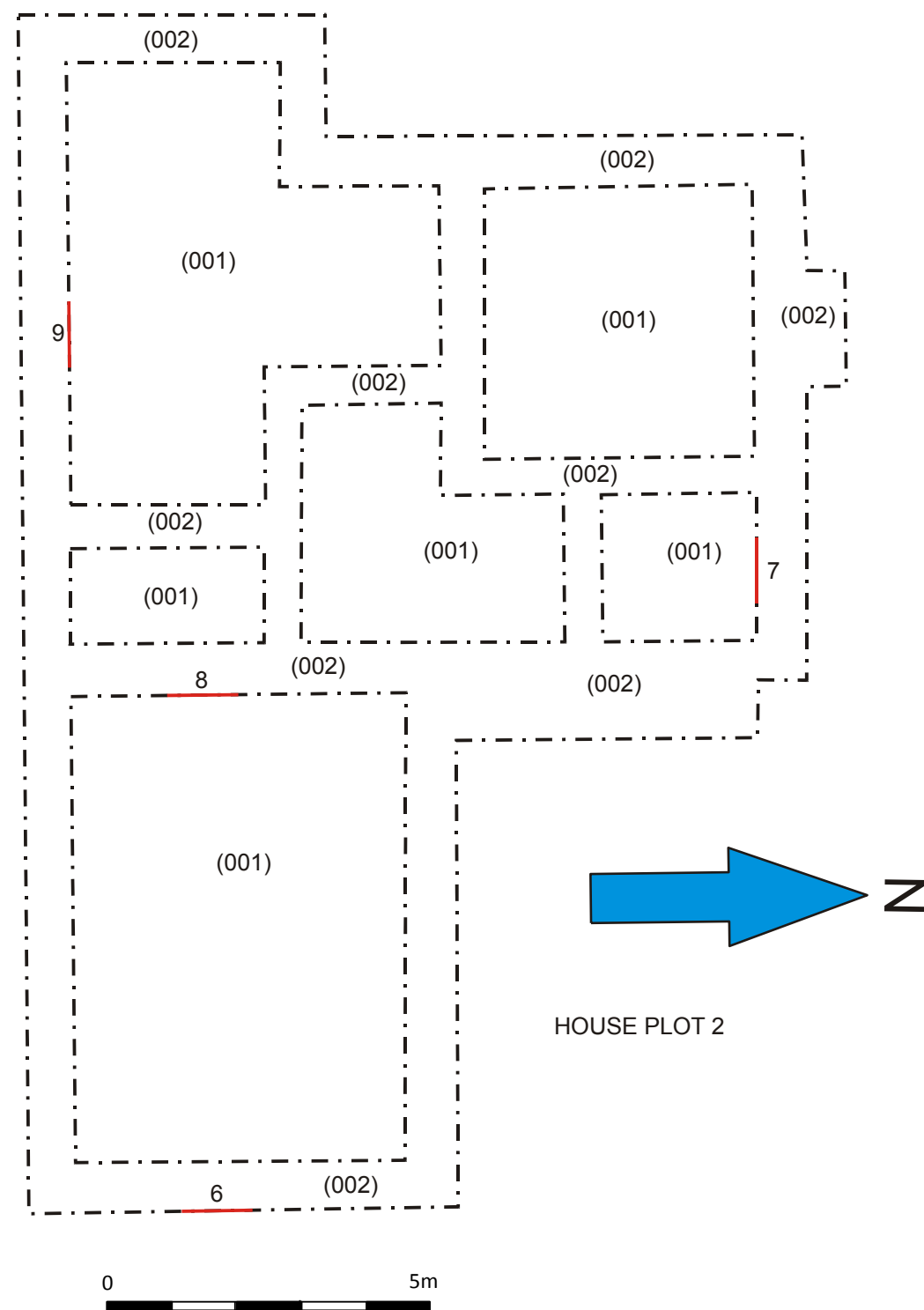


Figure 6: Plan of the Monitored House Plot 2 at a scale of 1:100 & Representative Sections 6-9 at a scale of 1:20



## Appendix 1: Plates

### Access Driveway



**Plate 1:** Pre-groundworks, from the south-west



**Plate 2:** Ground reduction, from the south-west



**Plate 3:** Ground reduction, from the south-west



**Plate 4:** Ground reduction, from the south-west



**Plate 5:** Ground reduction, from the south-west



**Plate 6:** Ground reduction, from the north





**Plate 7:** Ground reduction, from the north



**Plate 10:** Pre-groundworks, from the east



**Plate 8: Representative Section 1,**  
from the east



**Plate 11:** Pre-groundworks, from the east



**Plate 9:** Ground reduction, from the north



**Plate 12:** Excavation of the foundations,  
from the east

## House Plot 1



**Plate 13: Representative Section 2, from the north**



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



**Plate 14: Excavation of the foundations, from the north-east**



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



**Plate 15: Excavation of the foundations, from the east**



**Plate 18: Excavation of the foundations, from the east**





**Plate 19: Representative Section 3,**  
from the west



**Plate 22:** Excavation of the foundations,  
from the north-east



**Plate 20:** Excavation of the foundations,  
from the east



**Plate 23:** Excavation of the foundations,  
from the east



**Plate 21:** Excavation of the foundations,  
from the east



**Plate 24:** Excavation of the foundations,  
from the east





**Plate 25:** Excavation of the foundations, from the west



**Plate 28:** Excavation of the foundations, from the west



**Plate 26: Representative Section 4,** from the east



**Plate 29: Representative Section 5,** from the north



**Plate 27:** Excavation of the foundations, from the west



**Plate 30:** Excavation of the foundations, from the west





**Plate 31:** Excavation of the foundations, from the east



**Plate 34:** Excavation of the foundations, from the east

## House Plot 2



**Plate 32:** Pre-groundworks, from the west



**Plate 35:** Excavation of the foundations, from the east



**Plate 33:** Representative Section 6, from the west



**Plate 36:** Representative Section 7, from the north





**Plate 37:** Excavation of the foundations, from the east



**Plate 40:** Excavation of the foundations, from the west



**Plate 38:** Excavation of the foundations, from the east



**Plate 41:** Excavation of the foundations, from the east



**Plate 39:** Excavation of the foundations, from the north-east



**Plate 42:** Excavation of the foundations, from the east





**Plate 43:** Excavation of the foundations, from the east



**Plate 46: Representative Section 8,** from the west



**Plate 44:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south



**Plate 47:** Excavation of the foundations, from the west



**Plate 45:** Excavation of the foundations, from the west



**Plate 48:** Excavation of the foundations, from the west





**Plate 49:** Excavation of the foundations, from the west



**Plate 52:** Excavation of the foundations, from the west



**Plate 50: Representative Section 9,** from the south



**Plate 53:** Excavation of the foundations, from the west



**Plate 51:** Excavation of the foundations, from the west



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

- 001** Topsoil horizon. Friable, dark orange brown sandy silt with small angular and rounded stones (gravel) 10%. Above **(002)**. Recorded within **Representative Section 1**. Depth - 0.48m.
- 002** Natural horizon of gravels composed of small angular and rounded stones 90% within a matrix of a friable, light orange brown sandy silt. Below **(001)**. Recorded within **Representative Section 1**. Depth - >0.25m.

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

The archive consists of:

Two context records

Two site plans at a scale of 1:100 of the two monitored house plots and eight section drawings at a scale of 1:20 on two sheets of drawing film

One context register

One photographic register

All records are currently held at:

38 Finningley Road

Lincoln

Lincolnshire

LN6 0UP

And will be deposited in due course at:

The Collection

Danes Terrace

Lincoln

LN2 1LP

Under the accession number **LCNCC: 2018.9** and the Site Code **LRSK18**

**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
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A	Site
	ACCESS DRIVEWAY			
1	Pre-groundworks	SW		14-21/3/14 LRSK14
2	" "	"		" " "
3	Ground reduction	"		" " "
4	" "	"		" " "
5	" "	"		" " "
6	" "	N		" " "
7	" "	"		" " "
8	Representative Section 1	E		" " "
9	Ground reduction	N		14-21/3/14 LRSK14
	HOUSE PLOT 1			
10	Pre-groundworks	E		14-25/3/14 LRSK14
11	" "	"		" " "
12	Excavation of the Foundations	"		" " "
13	Representative Section 2	N		14-25/3/14 LRSK14
14	Excavation of the Foundations	NE		14-25/3/14 LRSK14
15	Excavation of the Foundations	E		14-25/3/14 LRSK14
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19	Representative Section 3	W		14-25/3/14 LRSK14
20	Excavation of the Foundations	E		14-25/3/14 LRSK14
21	Excavation of the Foundations	E		14-25/3/14 LRSK14

# 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		
22	Excavation of the Foundation	NE		At 25/3/14	LR Skit
23	Excavation of the Foundation	E		At 25/3/14	LR Skit
24	Excavation of the Foundation	E		At 25/3/14	LR Skit
25	Excavation of the Foundation	W		At 25/3/14	LR Skit
26	Representative Section 4	E		At 25/3/14	LR Skit
27	Excavation of the Foundation	W		At 25/3/14	LR Skit
28	Excavation of the Foundation	W		At 25/3/14	LR Skit
29	Representative Section 5	N		At 25/3/14	LR Skit
30	Excavation of the Foundation	W		At 25/3/14	LR Skit
31	Excavation of the Foundation	E		At 25/3/14	LR Skit
	HOUSE PLOT 2				
32	Pre-groundwork	W		At 25/3/14	LR Skit
33	Representative Section 6	W		" "	"
34	Excavation of the Foundation	E		At 25/3/14	LR Skit
35	Excavation of the Foundation	E		At 25/3/14	LR Skit
36	Representative Section 7	N		At 25/3/14	LR Skit
37	Excavation of the Foundation	E		At 25/3/14	LR Skit
38	Excavation of the Foundation	E		At 25/3/14	LR Skit



# 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		
39	Excavation of the Foundation	NE		At 25/3/14	LRSK14
40	Excavation of the Foundation	W		At 25/3/14	LRSK14
41	Excavation of the Foundation	E		At 25/3/14	LRSK14
42	Excavation of the Foundation	E		At 25/3/14	LRSK14
43	Excavation of the Foundation	E		At 25/3/14	LRSK14
44	Excavation of the Foundation	S		At 25/3/14	LRSK14
45	Excavation of the Foundation	W		At 25/3/14	LRSK14
46	Representative Section 5	W		At 25/3/14	LRSK14
47	Excavation of the Foundation	W		At 25/3/14	LRSK14
48	Excavation of the Foundation	W		At 25/3/14	LRSK14
49	Excavation of the Foundation	W		At 25/3/14	LRSK14
50	Representative Section 9	S		At 25/3/14	LRSK14
51	Excavation of the Foundation	W		At 25/3/14	LRSK14
52	Excavation of the Foundation	W		At 25/3/14	LRSK14
53	Excavation of the Foundation	W		At 25/3/14	LRSK14

**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](#)

## Land to the Rear of 10, Lincoln Road, Skellingthorpe, Lincolnshire - Neville Hall MIFA

OASIS ID - nevilleh1-313038

### Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
View 1	1	Neville Hall	nhallarchaeologicalservices@gmail.com	31 March 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 Heritage Trust Lincolnshire about this OASIS record](#)

## OASIS:

Please e-mail Historic England for OASIS help and advice

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Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/formctl.cfm?oid=nevilleh1-313038> for this page



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

**Specification for Archaeological Monitoring  
of Land to the Rear of 10, Lincoln Road,  
Skellingthorpe, Lincolnshire.**

**Prepared for Mr. Andrew Allison of Ryland Design  
Services Ltd. on behalf of his client - Mr. J. Jones**

National Grid Reference: SK 9256 7177  
Site Code: LRSK18  
Accession No: LCNCC: 2018.9  
Planning Reference: 17/1476/FUL

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

January 2018

## **S Non-technical summary**

- S1 *A scheme of works comprising archaeological monitoring is required during the groundworks pertaining to the construction of three new residential dwellings on land to the east of 10, Lincoln Road, Skellingthorpe, Lincolnshire.*
- S2 *The development site lies within an area of high archaeological potential. The First Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1886 features an earthwork mound within the area of this proposed development site. The Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record notes this as a possible windmill mound of post-medieval date. The specific aims of this archaeological watching brief will therefore be to record any remains of this earthwork mound along with any further archaeological features, deposits, structures or finds which may be associated with it.*
- S3 *The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the groundworks stage of development, which will comprise the mechanical excavation of foundations and services for the new residential dwellings. Any archaeological features, structures and/or deposits will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- S4 *On the completion of the monitoring, a report will be produced detailing the results of the archaeological investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

## **1. Site location and description [Figures 1 and 2]**

- 1.1 The development site is situated on land to the south of the historic core of the settlement of Skellingthorpe and to the rear of 10, Lincoln Road, which is in turn located on the western frontage of Lincoln Road, at National Grid Reference SK 9256 7177, and at a height of approximately 12mAOD. The village of Skellingthorpe is located in the modern civil parish of the same name, administrative district of North Kesteven, county of Lincolnshire.
- 2.1 The development site is located within a slightly undulating upland area to the east of the River Witham. The development site is situated on deep permeable sandy and coarse loamy soils of the Blackwood Series, which have in turn developed on Lower Lias limestones of the Lower Jurassic.

## **2. Planning background [Figure 3]**

- 2.1 This document comprises a Specification or a written scheme of works for archaeological monitoring which is required during the construction of three new residential dwellings on land to the rear of 10, Lincoln Road, Skellingthorpe, Lincolnshire, (Planning Reference: 17/1476/FUL). This document will be submitted to Ms Denise Drury, Historic Environment Officer of Heritage Lincolnshire on behalf of North Kesteven District Council, (the Local Planning Authority), for approval prior to the commencement of the on-site archaeological monitoring.

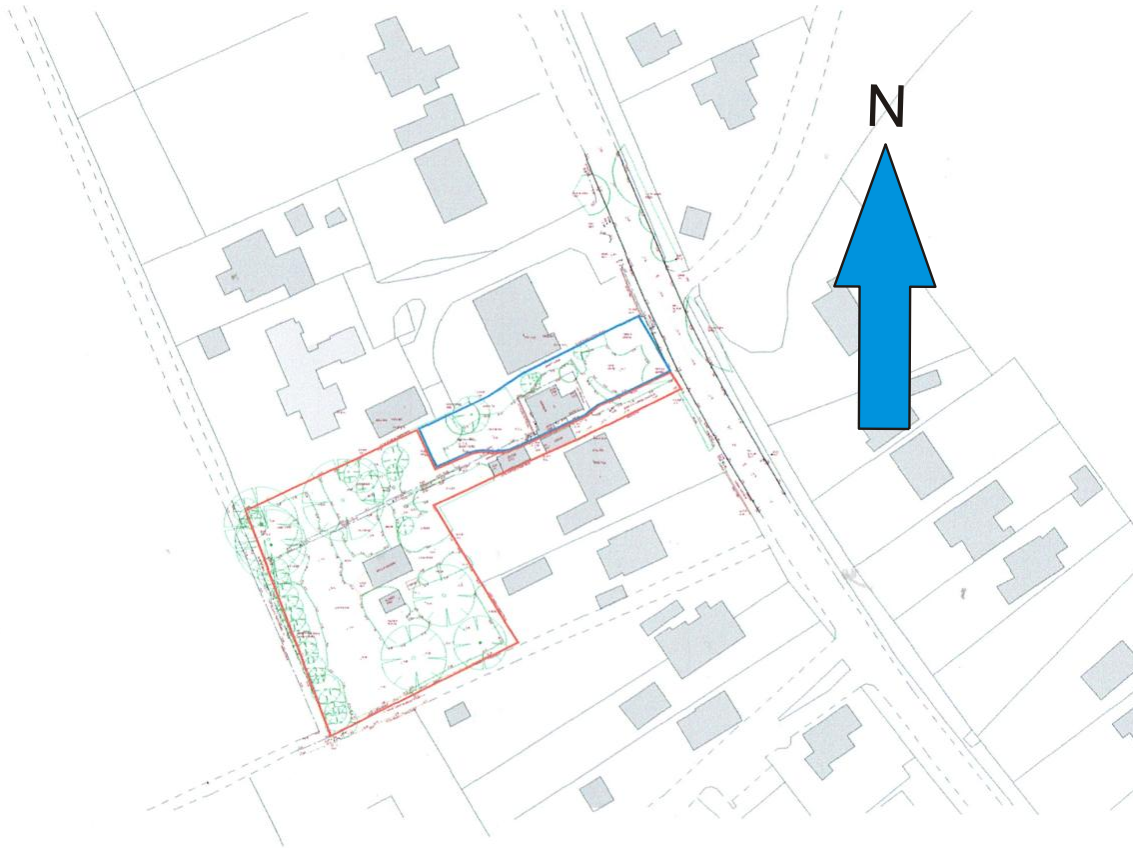
## **3. Historical and Archaeological Background**

- 3.1 Background research sources were consulted at the Lincoln Local Studies Library, the Lincolnshire Archives and the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER). A search of the Lincolnshire HER was conducted within a 0.5km radius of the development site. The National Heritage List of Historic England was also consulted.



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

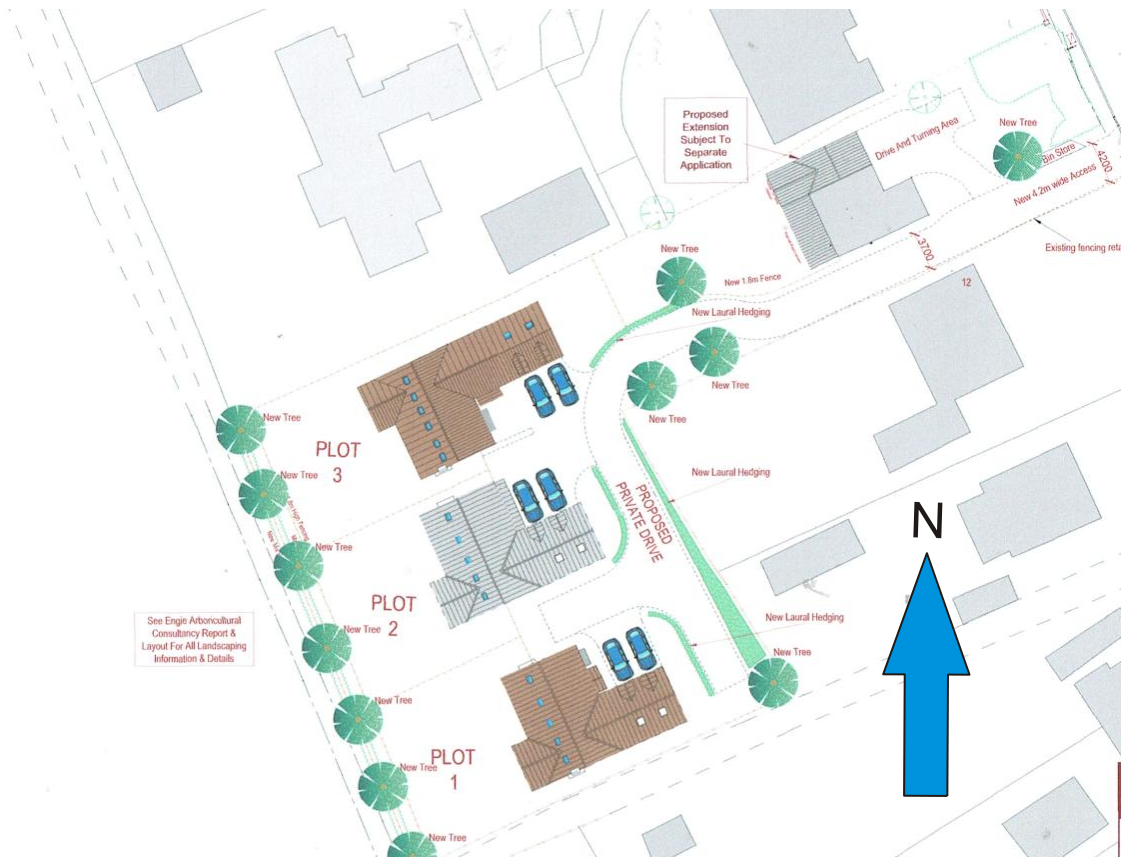
- 3.2 A polished flint axe of Neolithic date was found at 4, Waterloo Lane in 1961 (HER 61127, ELI971).
- 3.3 A polished glass bead of Anglo-Saxon date was found in the garden of 'The Meadows' in 1948 (HER 61125, ELI969).
- 3.4 A perforated bone disc brooch of Anglo-Saxon date was found near the church of St Lawrence in 1963 (HER 61126, ELI970).
- 3.5 The earliest documentary reference to the settlement of Skellingthorpe in the Wapentake of Graffoe dates from the Domesday Survey of AD1086 when it was referred to as *Scheldinchope* or as *Schellingop*. (HER 61137). Then the manor of Skellingthorpe was held by Baldwin. The origins of this place name are uncertain. The second element of this place name is derived from the Old English *hop* or 'an enclosure in a marsh'. The first element is derived from the Old English *Scelding* or 'the shield shaped hill'. Later medieval documentary sources variously refer to this settlement as *Sceldinhopa* (AD1085-9); *Sceldinghop* (AD1135-54); *Sceldinghop* (AD1141); *Cheldintorp* (AD1198) and as *Skeldintorp* (AD1215).
- 3.6 The only recorded physical remains of the medieval settlement of Skellingthorpe are fishponds, water channels and ridge and furrow, which were reported as being in good condition in 1981 (HER 61137). However, by 1984, these areas had been flattened, the ponds infilled and the drainage ditches put through. The focus of the early settlement was around the parish church in the northern portion of the present settlement.



**Figure 2:** Site location at a scale of 1:1,250 at A4. The site is shown outlined in red, (extract from Architects plan)

- 3.7 The Grade II listed 13th century parish church of St Lawrence on Lower Church Road was rebuilt in 1855 in the Early English style of church architecture (HER 61138, NHL 1317649). The church consists of a tower, a nave with north and south aisles, a south porch and a chancel. A Grade II listed table tomb dated to 1694 is located in the parish churchyard (HER 65588).
- 3.8 A circular shaped earthwork mound is shown within the area of the development site on the First and Second Edition O.S. maps of 1886 and 1905 respectively (HER 67044). This is thought to represent the remains of a former windmill mound.
- 3.9 Skellingthorpe Hall, Lincoln Road is a Grade II listed small early 19th century country house (HER 61139, NHL 164660). The Grove, Church Road is a Grade II listed early 19th century house (HER 61143, NHL 1061965). Skellingthorpe Farm at Skellingthorpe is a redeveloped 19th century farmstead (HER 61143). This was arranged around a regular courtyard in a 'U'-plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. The farmstead was in an isolated location.
- 3.10 Jessup Cottage, Green Lane is a Grade II listed early 18th century building (HER 61146). The Manor House, Lincoln Road is a Grade II listed early 19th century building (HER 61147).

- 3.11 Skellingthorpe Methodist Church on the High Street was built in 1894 and is still in use as such (HER 61144). There are documentary references to a Wesleyan Chapel in Skellingthorpe in 1822, though it is uncertain if this was an earlier occupant of this site.



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

- 3.12 Manor Farm at Skellingthorpe is a redeveloped 19th century farmstead (HER 65914). This was arranged around a regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. The farmstead was in a village location.
- 3.13 The site of an unnamed farmstead was situated at Skellingthorpe (HER 65918). This is a demolished former 19th century farmstead that was arranged around a regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse was attached to a range of working buildings. The farmstead was in a village location.
- 3.14 The former railway station at Skellingthorpe was part of the Lancashire, Derbyshire and East Coast Railway that was constructed between Lincoln and Chesterfield and opened in 1897 (HER 60659). This was taken over by the Great Central Railway in 1907. It was closed to passengers in about 1955 and finally to freight traffic in 1981. By 1964, the only buildings that remained were a goods shed, signal box and old weight house.
- 3.15 The site of a 19th century school occurs at Skellingthorpe (HER 61145). This was constructed in 1865 and was located adjacent to the parish church. The original building appears to have survived and has been extended.

- 3.16 The Grade II listed War Memorial at Skellingthorpe stands on the eastern side of the parish churchyard (HER 67011, NHL 1440929). This was unveiled in 1920.
- 3.17 There have been several previous archaeological investigations in the vicinity of this development site. An archaeological watching brief took place at 'Stone Nook', High Street in 1998 (HER 60945, ELI967, Site code: HSS98). This took place on the groundworks for a new extension. A series of modern features were exposed as a result of this watching brief along with the north-western edge of a large undated earth cut feature, which was interpreted as a possible pond.
- 3.18 In 2005, an archaeological evaluation took place on land fronting Ferry Lane and Lower Church Road prior to development (HER ELI5885, Site code: SKFL05). This identified a large boundary ditch of post-medieval date along with later field drains and modern levelling activity. The finds from this comprised brick and tile fragments that included wasters of 16th-18th century date. This finds suggested that the site of a previously unknown kiln was situated in the vicinity.
- 3.19 In 2009, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the groundworks for a new garage block on land fronting Ferry Lane and Lower Church Road (HER ELI10615, Site code: LCRS07). This did not identify any archaeological remains, deposits or finds despite the proximity of this site to the site of the medieval manor and the parish church.
- 3.20 In 2000, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the site of a proposed new cemetery and adjacent separate dwelling at Woodbank (Site code: SKL00). This identified a single undated ditch, which was the only archaeological features that was found.
- 3.21 Copies of published O.S. maps of the area of the development site were obtained from the local studies collections of the Lincoln Central Library and from the Lincolnshire Archives. An extract from the First Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1886 shows the earthwork mound referred to earlier within a large enclosure off the western frontage of the Lincoln Road.
- 3.22 The same site layout is shown on the subsequent Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1906 and on the 1932 Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map.
- 3.23 The six inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1950 features the earthwork mound within the area of this development site along with new residential development taking place to the north and south and along the western frontage of the Lincoln Road.
- 3.24 The 1:10,560 scale O.S. map of 1956 still features the earthwork mound, although by now, further modern residential development has taken place both to the immediate north and south of this mound.
- 3.25 By the 1:2,500 scale O.S. map of 1971, the present boundaries of the development site have become established and the earthwork mound is no longer featured.
- 3.26 **Figure 2** shows the existing layout of the development site.

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

- 4.1 The aims of the project are the **continual archaeological monitoring** of all site groundworks, which will comprise the mechanical excavation of the foundations and services for the three residential dwellings.
- 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 lies within an area of high archaeological potential. The First Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1886 features an earthwork mound within the area of this proposed development site. The Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record notes this as a possible windmill mound of post-medieval date. The specific aims of this archaeological watching brief will therefore be to record any remains of this earthwork mound along with any further archaeological features, deposits, structures or finds which may be associated with it.

## **5. Methodology**

- 5.1 The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the groundworks phase of development, and will include the **continual monitoring** of any topsoil stripping, ground reduction, and of any other ground disturbance, using where possible a toothless ditching bucket.
- 5.2 All work will be carried out according to the *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook*, (LCC, 2017), to the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CHIfA) standards and guidance for archaeological watching briefs (CHIfA, 2008) and with guidance detailed in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment, The MoRPHE Managers Guide*, (English Heritage, 2009).
- 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 Stripped areas and trench sections will be continually observed to identify any archaeological features and/or deposits which may be exposed.
- 5.6 Any archaeological features exposed during the groundworks will be excavated as far as reasonably possible to meet the objective of the Planning Brief.
- 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. A single context recording system will be used.
- 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) and Code of Practice, will be removed from the site



to a secure location, and will be promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office within fourteen days. All such finds will also be reported to the local Portable Antiquities Officer.

- 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 Should environmental sampling be required, a suitable archaeological scientist (probably Val Fryer) will be requested to make a site visit in order to advise on an appropriate sampling and recording strategy.
- 5.14 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 there 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 (if appropriate).
- 6.6 Relevant finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.
- 6.7 All post-excavation work will be carried out according to the Lincolnshire Archaeological handbook, (LCC, 2017), to the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CHIfA) standards and guidance for archaeological watching briefs (CHIfA, 2008) and with guidance detailed in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment, The MoRPHE Managers Guide*, (English Heritage, 2009),

## **6. Monitoring arrangements**

- 6.1 Provision will be made for Ms Denise Drury (Historic Environment Officer of Heritage Lincolnshire (on behalf of North Kesteven 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.

- 6.2 Ms Denise Drury, Historic Environment Officer of Heritage Lincolnshire will be notified as soon as possible of the start date of works on the site. This notification period will be at least of fourteen days prior to this start.
- 6.3 All aspects of the archaeological programme will be undertaken in accordance with this project specification.
- 6.4 Any variation to the project programme in terms of works or recording on or off site will be fully discussed and agreed with the Historic Environment Officer of Heritage Lincolnshire.
- 6.5 Arrangements will be made for the Historic Environment Officer of Heritage Lincolnshire (Ms Denise Drury) for access to the site to undertake monitoring visits, and such visits will be accounted for in the final report preparation.
- 6.6 Ms Denise Drury shall be regularly updated on the project's progress and shall be kept fully informed of any unexpected or unforeseen discoveries made during the course of the archaeological monitoring and recording programme.

## **7. Archive preparation and deposition**

- 7.1 The documentation, records, and artefacts, (comprising the archive) 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
- 7.2 Following written authorisation from the landowner, the archive will be deposited at The Collection, Lincoln.
- 7.3 A unique accession number will be obtained from The Collection for the site archive.
- 7.4 It is anticipated that the project archive will be deposited with The Collection, Lincoln by October 2018.

## **8. Reporting procedures**

- 8.1 A report detailing the findings of the archaeological monitoring will be completed within two months after the finalisation of the fieldwork. Any delays will be related to the relevant authorities.
- 8.2 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;

A complete bibliography of all sources consulted;

Illustrations including scaled site location plans, scaled plans showing monitored areas, all archaeological features and sections thereof (including representative trench sections) with scale bars; and

Appendices comprising appropriate digital 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.

8.3 The report will follow the guidelines set out in the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook, Section 14.

8.4 An online record will be initiated with OASIS prior to the commencement of the fieldwork. 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>.

## **9. Publication and dissemination**

9.1 Copies of the report will be deposited with the clients; the Historic Environment Officer of Heritage Lincolnshire; the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record; (including a digital copy in .pdf format) and the Planning Department of North Kesteven District Council within two months of the completion of the site fieldwork.

9.2 A note will be placed in 'Lincolnshire History and Archaeology' describing the results.

9.3 The deposition of the site archive will be in accordance with guidelines outlined in the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (LCC, 2017), to the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CHIfA) standards and guidance (CHIfA, 2008) and with guidance detailed in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment, The MoRPHE Managers Guide*, (English Heritage, 2009),

9.4 Should the results of the archaeological investigation merit it, a note will also be placed in appropriate national journals e.g. *Medieval Archaeology*.

## **10. Other factors (including contingency)**

10.1 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 Historic Environment Officer of Heritage Lincolnshire.

10.2 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation, additional financial resources will be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.

10.3 Appropriate financial contingencies have been made in the event of the finding of Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon pottery; and medieval and post-medieval pottery, brick and tile.

- 10.4 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 Historic Environment Officer of Heritage Lincolnshire and the client.

## **11. Variations to the proposed scheme**

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

## **12. Resources**

- 12.1 The monitoring will be undertaken by Neville Hall using standard archaeological field techniques during the appropriate duration of the groundworks programme of the construction stage of development. It is anticipated that the monitoring of the groundworks programme will require at three working days on site.

- 12.2 Post-excavation analysis and report preparation (up to three days in duration) will be undertaken by Neville Hall; and where available specialist analysis from:-

Jane Young	Medieval and Post-medieval Ceramics
Ian Rowlandson	Anglo-Saxon and Roman Ceramics
Val Fryer	Environmental
Carol Allen	Neolithic and Bronze Age
Malin Holst	Osteoarchaeology
Jane Cowgill	Metallurgy

- 12.3 Small finds requiring conservation will be conserved by the City and County Museum Laboratory.

- 12.4 Recognised specialists will be sought in the event that other data are retrieved in the course of the monitoring.

## **13. Insurance statement**

- 13.1 Public indemnity of £2,000,000 and private indemnity insurance of £250,000 with Towergate Insurance.

## **14. Copyright**

- 14.1 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.

## **15. Ownership**

- 15.1 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 and deposited with The Collection, Lincoln.