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ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING ON LAND AT  
STOW PARK ROAD,  
STOW, LINCOLNSHIRE.

**National Grid Reference: SK 8801 8186**

**Site Code: SPST17**

**Accession No: LCNCC: 2017.37**

**Planning Reference: 134926**

PREPARED FOR MR. TIM WAUDBY

By

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with a contribution by  
Jane Young

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## List of Contents:

- Summary
- 1. Introduction
- 2. Site Location and Description
- 3. Planning Background
- 4. Aims and Objectives of the Archaeological Monitoring
- 5. Archaeological and Historical Background
- 6. Methodology
- 7. Results
  - 7.1 The House Plots
  - 7.2 The Access
- 8. Discussion and Conclusions
- 9. Effectiveness of Methodology and Confidence Rating
- 10. Acknowledgements
- 11. Bibliography

## List of Figures:

- Figure 1:** Site location at scale 1:25,000.
- Figure 2:** Site location at an original scale of 1:1,250, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan).
- Figure 3:** Block plan showing the proposed layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:500, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan).
- Figure 4** Plan of the Monitored House Plots at a scale of 1:100 & **Representative Sections 1-5** at a scale of 1:20.
- Figure 5:** Plan of the Monitored Access at a scale of 1:100.

## Appendices:

- Appendix 1:** Plates
- Appendix 2:** List of Contexts
- Appendix 3:** The Archive
- Appendix 4:** The Finds by Jane Young
- Appendix 5:** Photographic Register

**Appendix 6:** OASIS Summary Sheet

**Appendix 7:** Specification for Archaeological Monitoring

## **Summary**

*The archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a pair of new semi-detached residential dwellings with associated access on land at Stow Park Road, Stow, Lincolnshire, was carried out by Neville Hall on the 11th-12th of June 2018.*

*This programme of archaeological monitoring did not identify any archaeological activity on this site. The findings comprised a site deposit sequence that consisted of a modern topsoil horizon, a medieval buried soil or ploughsoil horizon and an underlying natural horizon. This deposit sequence was recorded within a total of five representative sections that were distributed across the monitored areas. Three sherds of pottery were recovered from the buried soil or ploughsoil horizon. Two of the sherds were of 13th century origin, whilst the third was of 13th-14th century date. The sherds recovered from this site were typical of other finds which have been made previously within the same field.*

## **1. Introduction**

- 1.1 Neville Hall was commissioned by Mr. Tim Waudby to undertake the archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new pair of semi-detached houses on land at Stow Park Road, Stow, Lincolnshire, centred at National Grid Reference SK 8801 8186. The archaeological monitoring was carried out at the development site on the 11th-12th of June 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 clients, the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, the Planning Department of West Lindsey District Council, the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record (HER) and The Collection, Lincoln, along with an ordered project archive for long term storage and curation.

## **2. Site Location and Description**

- 2.1 The development site is situated on land off the southern frontage of Stow Park Road and on the western outskirts of the modern village of Stow at National Grid Reference SK 8801 8186 and at a height of approximately 15mAOD. The village of Stow is situated approximately 10.5km to the south-east of Gainsborough and 13.5km to the north-west of Lincoln. The settlement of Stow is situated within the parish of the same name and in the administrative district of West Lindsey, county of Lincolnshire [Figures 1 and 2].
- 2.2 The development site is situated within a slightly undulating upland area of the Lincolnshire Wolds. The area of the development site is situated on fine loamy over clayey soils of the Wickham 2 Series. These deposits in turn overlie Lower Lias limestones of the Lower Jurassic [BGS, 1973, Soil Survey, 1983].

## **3. Planning Background**

- 3.1 An application for planning permission (Planning Reference: 134926) for the proposed construction of a pair of new semi-detached residential dwellings on land at Stow Park Road, Stow, Lincolnshire has been submitted to and granted consent by West Lindsey District Council, the Local Planning Authority. However, as the proposed development site was situated within a perceived archaeologically sensitive area, various archaeological conditions (Nos. 5-9) 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 pair of semi-detached residential dwellings along with ground reduction for 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.



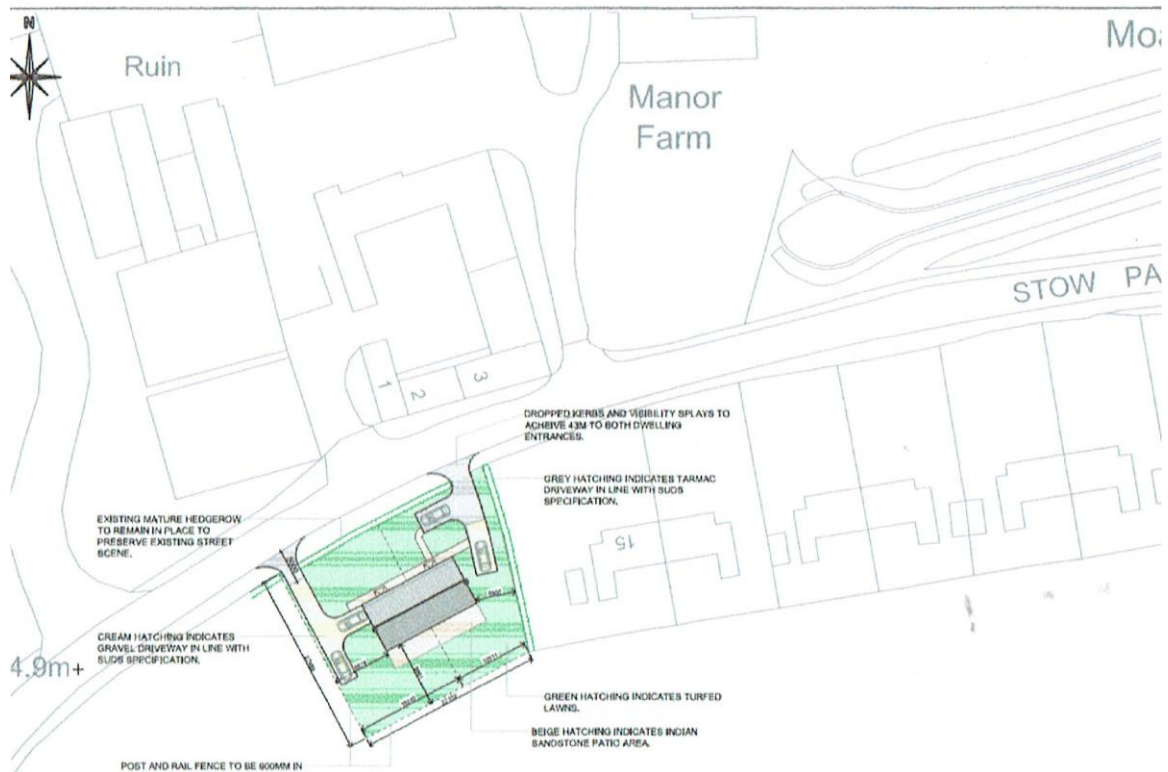
**Figure 2:** Site location at an original scale 1:1,250, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

4.3 The development site is situated within an area of high archaeological potential. The settlement of Stow was once more extensive than it is now. This is evidenced by finds of Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery made to the east and a large quantity of medieval pottery along with building materials found to the west of this development site. It was considered highly likely that remains associated with the Anglo-Saxon and medieval settlements could well be encountered on this development site. The specific objectives of the project were to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures or finds associated with these Anglo-Saxon and medieval settlements.

## 5. Archaeological and Historical Background

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

5.2 Sherds of Romano-British pottery have been found in 1959 near the church at Stow (HER 52436).



**Figure 3:** Block plan showing the proposed layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:500, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

- 5.3 Sherds of late Saxon and medieval pottery were recovered from a garden on Normanby Road in 2014 and were dated to between the 10th-12th centuries AD (HER 56590).
- 5.4 A scatter of Saxon and medieval pottery dating from the 10th-14th centuries AD was found along the path behind the properties which front onto the Stow Park Road and to the immediate east of this development site (HER 56591).
- 5.5 At the Domesday Survey of AD1086, lands in Stow were variously held by Gilbert of Ghent, the Bishop of Lincoln, Gillbert of Lacy, Jocelyn, son of Lambert, Count Alan and Ralph of Mortimer. There are also references in the Domesday entries for Stow St Mary to a church, a priest and three smithies. The earliest documentary reference to the settlement of Stow dates to Anglo-Saxon charters of AD1053-5 when it is detailed as *mynster aet Sancte Marian Stowe*. The settlement is referred to in the Domesday Survey as *inta Sancte Marian Stowe*. The place name itself is derived from the Old English *stow* or 'a holy place' [Morris, 1986, Cameron, 1998; Mills, 1991; Ekwall, 1991].
- 5.6 The settlement of Stow is focused on the great 11th century church of St Mary (HER 52439). This church is thought to stand on an earlier Christian site, perhaps a monastery, which is implied by the place name. In AD1086, the settlement bore many of the marks of an administrative and an economic centre or the core of a large episcopal estate with three smithies recorded and other estates holding tofts and mansions without land there. The morphology of this settlement has become distorted by recent emphasis on a north-south aligned through road, but at the core of the settlement is a roughly rectangular shaped block of land that encompasses the church at its north-eastern corner. At Stow, the significance of the village as the centre of a late Saxon estate as well as the existence of the Saxon minster church would perhaps suggest an early marketing function as well.



A formal market appears to have been in existence by the later 12th century and may have been an old established feature by then. Though the morphology of the settlement has clearly been much altered, on the south side of the church is a former open area containing several islands of properties. This was perhaps the site of the market place, now largely infilled. Street named Northgate, Westgate and Eastgate are documented in the 13th and 14th centuries. Despite population fluctuations, this remained a large settlement throughout the medieval period. Slight settlement earthworks around the village periphery seem to extend and consolidate the layout of this settlement and have not been investigated.

- 5.7 The Grade I listed parish church of St Mary the Virgin was part of the Benedictine abbey of Stow, which was founded in AD1005 and refounded in AD1091 (HER 52434). The church consists of a nave, a north-west vestry, a north stair turret, north and south transepts, a crossing tower and a chancel. The ground around the church is scheduled. The church was constructed in c.AD1034-1049 and was restored in cAD1090, cAD1150, c.AD1170 and in the 13th and early 15th centuries. The chancel was further restored in 1850-2 and the remainder of the church was restored between 1864-7.
- 5.8 The scheduled area around St Mary's church includes the site of a college and Benedictine Abbey (HER 50262, 50246). The buried remains of an Anglo-Saxon college for secular canons was founded in the early 11th century on the site of an earlier church. The college was enlarged in the mid 11th century, but was abandoned following the Norman Conquest. In AD1091, the Benedictine Abbey of St Mary was transferred here from Eynsham in Oxfordshire and the church was reconstructed. When the community returned to Eynsham in AD1094-5, the building reverted to use as a parish church. The scheduled monument includes the buried remains of the earlier Anglo-Saxon church which are overlain by those of the 11th century college and abbey church and associated monastic buildings, which are in turn overlain by a medieval and later parish church. This monument is located in the centre of the village in St Mary's churchyard. The present parish church, which is excluded from the scheduling, incorporates the transepts and crossing of the early 11th century collegiate church, rebuilt in the 11th century as part of the abbey church. The nave and chancel of the present church are 12th century in date and overlie the buried parts of the abbey church and their predecessor.
- 5.9 Archaeological excavations undertaken on the north side of the nave in advance of building work to extend the vestry to provide a new meeting room and kitchen were carried out in 1983 (HER ELI605). This uncovered the stone foundations of an earlier and slightly wider nave with a room attached to the north. Human burials were found both inside and outside this chamber. This group of features was thought to represent the nave of the 11th century collegiate and abbey church with an aisle or porticus. Underlying these remains were found those of an earlier and less substantial stone wall, thought to relate to the first stone church on the site.
- 5.10 Similarly excavations undertaken in the 19th century during the restoration of the Norman chancel revealed the foundations of an earlier chancel, the east wall of which was found to lie immediately within the later one (HER 50262, 50246). Beneath the foundations of the south wall of the later chancel, several large pieces of dressed stone were discovered, thought to be pier bases of a pre-Norman arcade. Such an opening would have led from the choir to a former aisle or other part of the 11th century building complex. The church lies within a churchyard which is raised approximately 1m above the surrounding land with a retaining stone wall. The area to the west of the nave is a small extension to the churchyard made in the mid 19th century. The remainder of the churchyard to the north, east and immediate south of the church includes archaeological remains associated with the college and abbey and with earlier and later remains on the site. The area is considered to have lain within the precinct of both the college and abbey, where a cloister, chapter house, dormitory and other domestic buildings would have

stood. The high density of human burials found during the 1983 excavation of the vestry indicated a continuous and extensive use of the site from the Anglo-Saxon period onwards.

- 5.11 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in 2006 during the groundworks associated with repairs to a blocked drain in the churchyard of St. Mary's Church (HER ELI7582; Site code: SSCD07). The service trenches were contained within ground which had been previously disturbed by the installation of existing services. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were made [McDaid, 2007].
- 5.12 A medieval moated site is situated at Manor Farmhouse, Stow (HER 50314). Two arms of the moat survive. A 17th century manor house farm is located to the west of this site. The manor of Stow was held by the Bishop of Lincoln at the Domesday Survey of AD1086. By the later 12th century AD, the Bishops of Lincoln had a palace at Stow Park to the south-west. It is uncertain whether there was a further local manorial centre or residence within the village. If there was, then this moated site may be the site of a further manorial centre. The main earthworks are an 'L'-shaped water filled moat, which lies in paddocks and gardens to the east of Manor Farm. The long arm of the moat is orientated from east-west with a return to the north. The interior of the moat has been disturbed by modern market garden activity. The moat bears some features that suggest an ornamental use or re-use, notably the flat topped internal bank along the south arms which resembled a raised walkway. In addition, the north-south orientated arm of the moat respects the orientation of the 17th century manor house. Whether this was a remodelling of an earlier feature is unclear. A slight dip in the farm track and a slight scarp in the farm garden to the north may represent the former continuation of the north-south arm of the moat. The north arm of the moat was observed to continue across the track of Church End Farm during trenching work. The moat was greater than 1.0m in depth. There was a similar sized ditch to the west of the known moat, which may have been an earlier cut of the moat. A further feature, possibly a pit situated to the east of the arm of the moat yielded sherds of 14th century pottery from its fill.
- 5.13 In an orchard to the north of Manor Farmhouse are the earthwork remains of a rectangular shaped platform (HER 56592). It is defined by a north-south orientated scarp or bank, possibly a hedge bank and also by a further east-west aligned scarp (HER 56592). Within this is a further smaller rectangular shaped platform. Beyond the platform to the north-east is a broad and low east-west orientated bank, which may be a plough headland for ridge and furrow to the north. This group of earthwork features are orientated with the plan of the Manor House and may have formed part of its settings. These earthworks may alternatively be part of the medieval settlement. The area has been landscaped since 2014 and the earthworks no longer survive..
- 5.14 Large quantities of medieval pottery dating from the 10th-14th centuries AD have been found to the south of the Stow Park Road and to the immediate west of this development site (HER 56680). Other finds included tile and stone building debris located as surface finds during fieldwalking here in 2015.
- 5.15 The earthwork cultivation remains of medieval ridge and furrow along with the cropmarks of a medieval holloway, a croft and field boundaries were identified by aerial photographic analysis to the south-east of the development site (HER 54270).
- 5.16 The earthwork cultivation remains of medieval ridge and furrow along with a field system, crofts and a holloway have been identified by aerial photographic analysis in fields to the east of Stow (HER 54501). These are thought to represent medieval settlement remains comprising trackways and tofts.

- 5.17 A Grade II listed whipping post dated to 1789 is situated in the centre of Stow (HER 52446). A mid 18th century threshing barn at Church End Farm is Grade II listed (HER 55790). The late 18th century stables and pigeoncote at Church End Farm are also Grade II listed (HER 50602).
- 5.18 21, Church Lane is a Grade II listed early 19th century house (HER 55791). 9, Ingham Road is a Grade II listed 17th century cottage with 20th century alterations (HER 56021). No. 6, Sturton Road is a Grade II listed early 19th century house (HER 56712).
- 5.19 Manor Farm house at Stow, which is now a farmhouse was built in c.1636 and underwent alterations in 1870 and was reduced and adapted in the 19th century. It stands on a moated site. Manor Farm is an extant 19th century farmstead. It is arranged around a regular courtyard with linking buildings to all four sides of the courtyard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex (HER 56216).
- 5.20 When a small cottage was demolished by the Green at Stow in 1973, some earlier building foundations were exposed (HER 52440). A small soakaway which was surrounded by slabs was also found along with associated 19th century pottery.
- 5.21 A former Grade II listed Wesleyan Methodist Chapel is situated on the Sturton Road (HER 55030). This was constructed in 1824. A rear extension comprising a schoolroom and a vestry or office was added in 1925. A programme of historic building recording was undertaken on the former Methodist Chapel on Sturton Road (HER ELI5549). This was undertaken prior to its conversion to a residential dwelling. This building dates from the early 19th century and has mid 19th century additions [Squire, 2004].
- 5.22 A former Sunday School on School Lane which was constructed in the first half of the 19th century is currently used as a garage/storeroom (HER 55155).
- 5.23 An unnamed farmstead within the northern portion of the village of Stow is a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER 56806). This is arranged around a regular courtyard in a 'U'-plan. The location of the farmhouse is unclear. There has been a partial loss of traditional buildings. The building was early 19th century date and had mid 19th century additions.
- 5.24 Gothic House Farm at Stow is a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER 56807). This is arranged around a regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is detached and facing the yard. There has been significant loss of traditional buildings. The farmstead is within a village location.
- 5.25 There have been several other previous archaeological investigations within the study area. During underpinning works carried out on a property to the north of the Minster church, a large and deep archaeological feature was observed running approximately from east-west. This was interpreted as a ditch. A second possible ditch was also identified to the north. 10th century AD pottery was recovered from the lower fills of the larger feature and mid 12th century AD pottery from its upper fills. This feature may have been associated with the Minster and the Abbey. A large quantity of Anglo-Saxon pottery has also been recovered from the garden of this property (HER 54262).
- 5.26 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in 2003 on the groundworks for a new extension to the Old School House (HER 54808, ELI3937; Site code: OSH03). This identified two pits, which were interpreted as medieval refuse pits. Finds from them included sherds of 12th century AD pottery [Brett, 2003].
- 5.27 An archaeological watching brief was carried out on the groundworks for a new extension to an existing farm building at Church End Farm in 2003 (HER ELI4621; Site code:

STCE04). This did not identify any archaeological remains here. The ground here had probably been truncated by the construction of previous buildings which had formerly stood on this site [Garrett, 2004].

- 5.28 Copies of published O.S. maps were obtained from the Lincolnshire Archives and from the Lincoln Central Library. An extract from the First Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1886 shows the development site as occupying part of the northern portion of a large enclosed field which fronts onto the southern side of the Stow Park Road.
- 5.29 The same layout to the development site is featured 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 1947 and on the 1:10,560 scale O.S. map of 1956.
- 5.30 The 1:2,500 scale O.S. map of 1976 shows the current modern residential development situated to the immediate east of the development site, the layout of which remains unchanged.

## 6. Methodology

- 6.1 The archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken by Neville Hall at the development site on the 11th-12th of June 2018. This comprised the continual archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks which comprised the mechanical excavation of the foundations for the new pair of semi-detached residential dwellings along with ground reduction associated with the new access. These mechanical excavations were carried out by a 5-ton 360° mechanical excavator that was fitted with 0.50m and 0.70m wide toothless buckets.
- 6.2 Where necessary, surfaces were hand cleaned for examination and recording and the deposit sequences observed were recorded on standard *pro-forma* context recording sheets. A plan at a scale of 1:100 was compiled on site of the monitored foundation excavations for the new pair of semi-detached residential dwellings. This plan is reproduced at the same scale of 1:100 in this report as **Figure 4**. A second plan was also compiled on site at a scale of 1:100 of the new access off the southern frontage of the Stow Park Road. This plan is similarly reproduced at this same scale as **Figure 5**. A total of five representative sections of the observed deposit sequences here [designated as **Representative Sections 1-5**] were also compiled on site at a scale of 1:20. These are reproduced at this same scale 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 [Figures 4-5; Appendix 1, Plates 1-48]

### 7.1 The House Plots

- 7.1.1 The groundworks for this development, which comprised the mechanical excavation under archaeological supervision of the foundations for the new dwellings along with mechanical ground reduction for the new access were the subject of continual monitoring and recording. The area of the new house build had already been set out prior to arrival and turf removed from the site [**Plates 1-2**]. All newly exposed surfaces were walked over and were scanned for any surface finds, of which there were none.

- 7.1.2 The foundation trenches were excavated to varying lengths, to widths of 0.50m-0.70m and to depths of between 1.30m-1.70m below ground levels [**Plates 4-7; 9-11; 13-18; and 20-26**]. These excavations extended through a modern topsoil horizon (**001**), a medieval buried soil or ploughsoil horizon (**002**) and an underlying natural horizon (**003**), which extended to the base of these excavations. This deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Sections 1-4** that were widely distributed across the site [**Plates 3, 8, 12 and 19**].
- 7.1.3 No archaeological activity was identified within this new build area, although three sherds of pottery were recovered from the buried soil or ploughsoil horizon (**002**) here. Two of the sherds were of 13th century origin, whilst the third was of 13th-14th century date. The sherds recovered from this site were typical of other finds which have been made previously within the same field. The cut of a modern pit was also identified within the south-eastern portion of the new build area.

## **7.2 The Access**

- 7.2.1 This was followed by the monitored mechanical ground reduction of two new areas of access to each of the dwellings off the southern frontage of the Stow Park Road. The first new area of access off the southern frontage of the Stow Park Road was situated at the north-eastern corner of the new build plot. This excavation attained its greatest depths at the roadside frontage at 1.10m below ground levels, and was gradually graded backwards in depth from 0.50m-0.20m in depths below ground levels to the south, so as to create a ramped access off the road [**Plates 27-39**]. These mechanical excavations extended through the same site deposit sequence as was identified in the nearby house plots. This sequence consisted of a modern topsoil horizon (**001**), the medieval buried soil or ploughsoil horizon (**002**) and an underlying natural horizon (**003**), which extended to the base of these excavations.
- 7.2.2 This was followed by the monitored mechanical ground reduction to create the second area of new access off the southern frontage of the Stow Park Road. This second area was located at the northern western corner of the new build plot. This second access attained its greatest depths at the roadside frontage at 1.20m below ground levels, and was gradually graded backwards in depth from 0.50m-0.20m depths below ground levels to the south, so as to create a further ramped access off the road [**Plates 40-45 and 47-48**]. These mechanical excavations extended through the same site deposit sequence as was identified in the nearby house plots. This sequence consisted of a modern topsoil horizon (**001**), the medieval buried soil or ploughsoil horizon (**002**) and an underlying natural horizon (**003**), which extended to the base of these excavations. The deposit sequence here was recorded within **Representative Section 5 [Plate 46]**.

## **8. Discussion and Conclusions**

- 8.1 The groundworks for this development, which consisted of the mechanical excavation of the foundations for the new pair of semi-detached residential dwellings along with the mechanical ground reduction for the new access of the southern frontage of the Stow Park Road were the subject of continual archaeological monitoring and recording.
- 8.2 This programme of archaeological monitoring did not identify any archaeological activity on this site. The findings comprised a site deposit sequence that consisted of a modern topsoil horizon, a medieval soil or ploughsoil horizon and an underlying natural horizon. This deposit sequence was recorded within a total of five representative sections that were distributed across the monitored areas. Three sherds of pottery were recovered from the buried soil or ploughsoil horizon. Two of the sherds were of 13th century origin,

whilst the third was of 13th-14th century date. The sherds recovered from this site were typical of other finds which have been made previously within the same field.

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

## **10. Acknowledgements**

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

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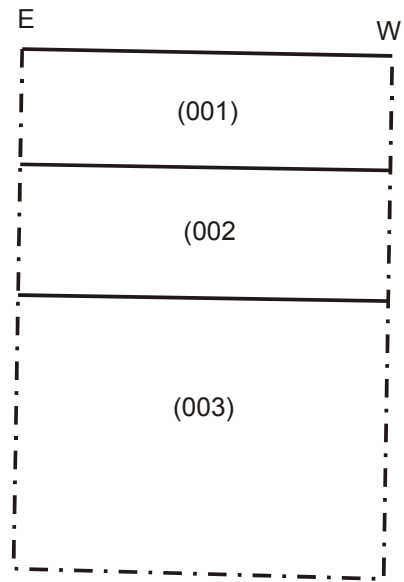
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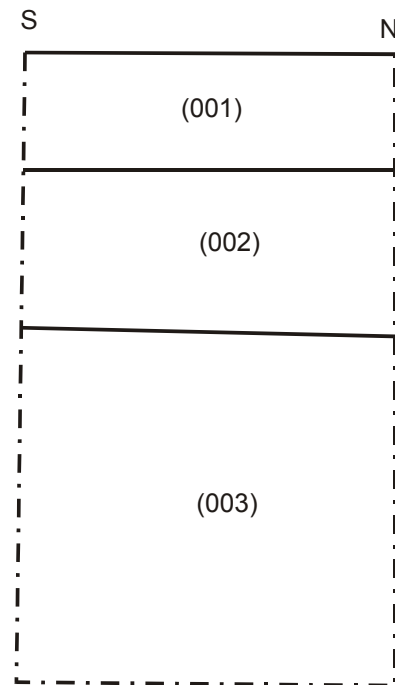
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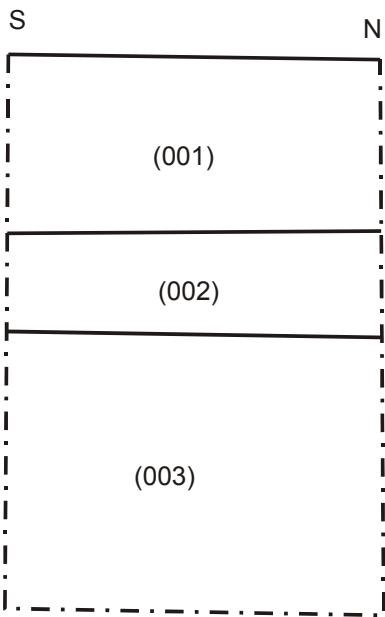
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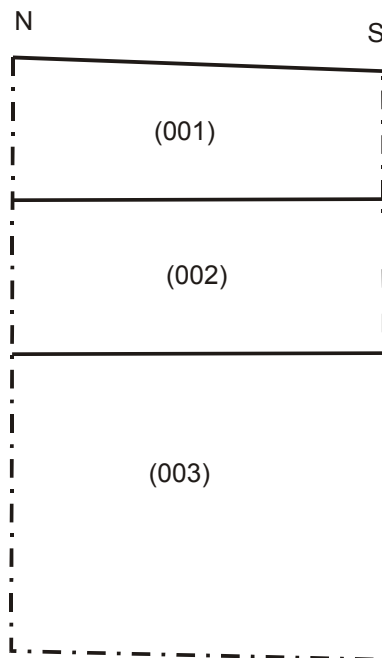
Representative Section 1, North Facing Section, scale 1:20



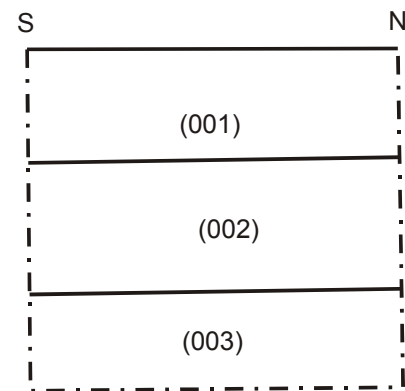
Representative Section 2, East Facing Section, scale 1:20



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



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



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

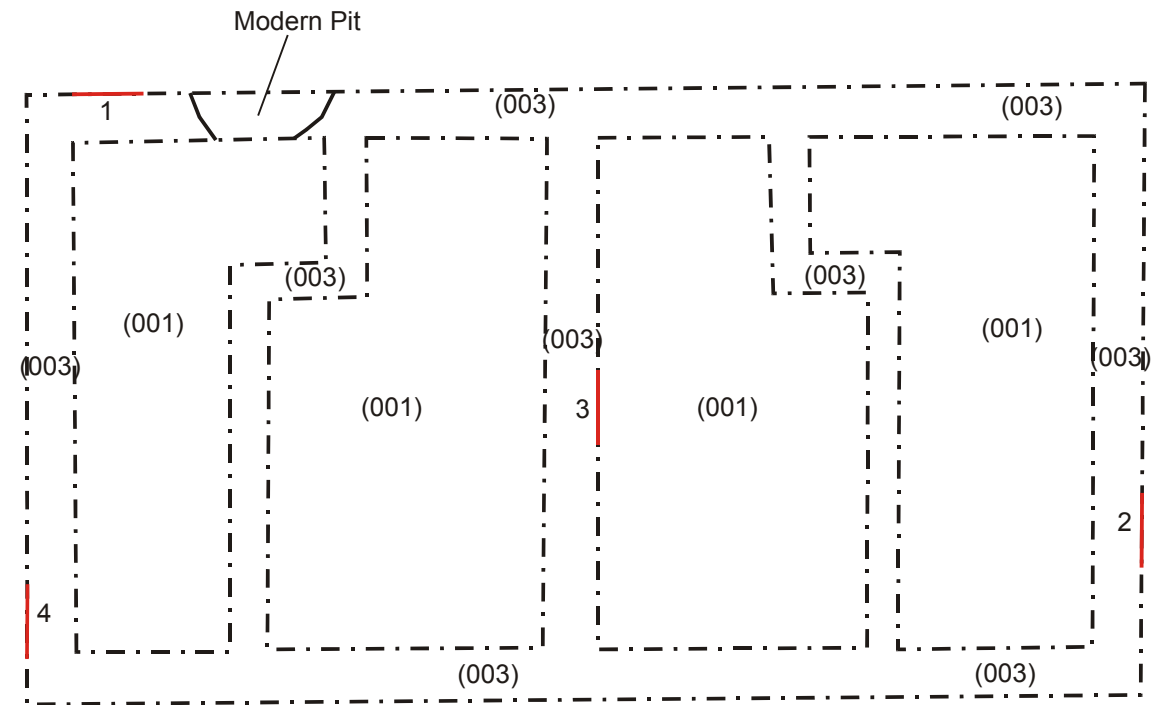


Figure 4: Plan of the Monitored House Plots at a scale of 1:100 & Representative Sections 1-5 at a scale of 1:20



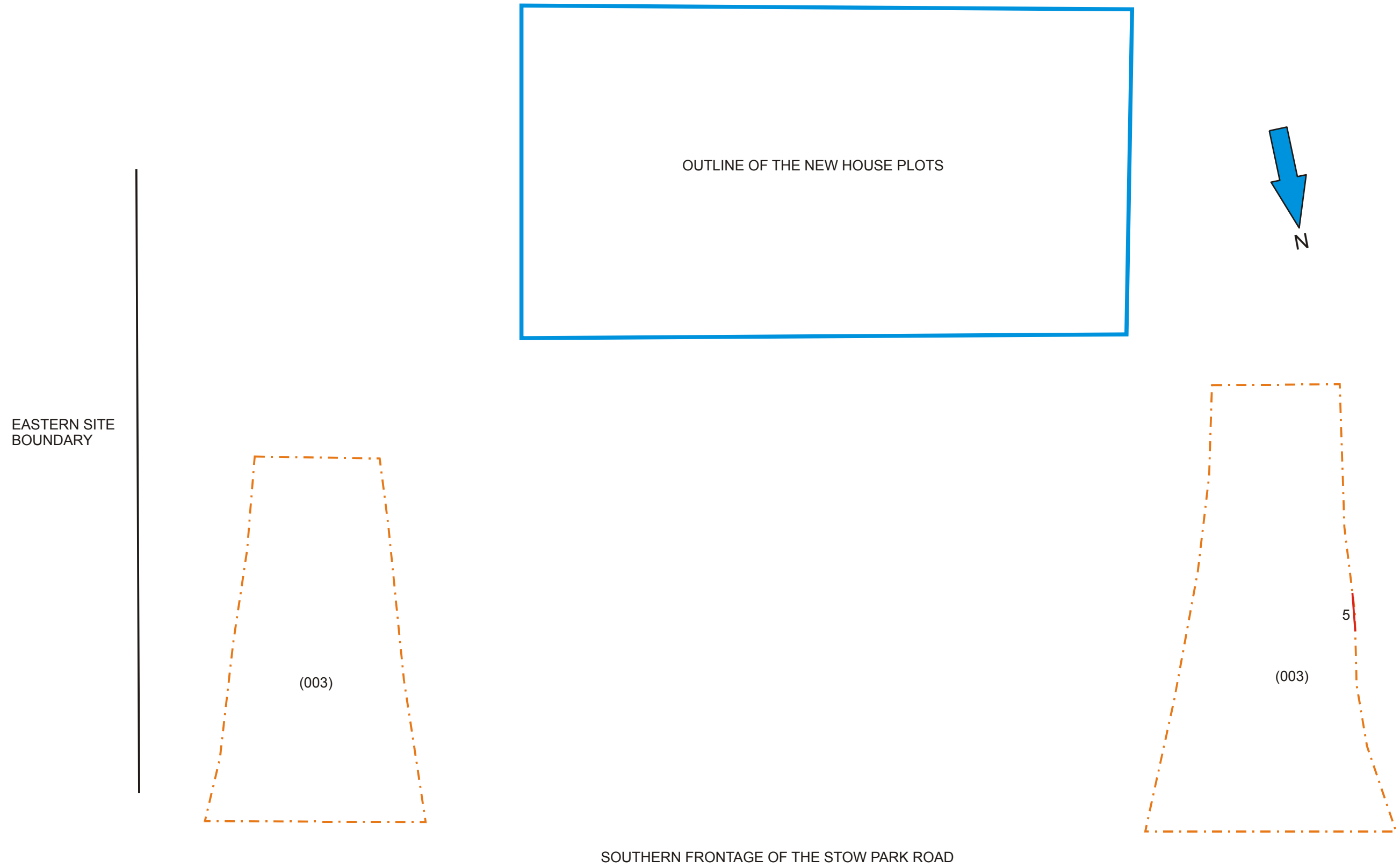


Figure 5: Plan of the Monitored Access at a scale of 1:100

## Appendix 1: Plates

### The House Plots



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



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



**Plate 3: Representative Section 1,** from the north



**Plate 4:** Excavation of the foundations, from the west



**Plate 5:** Excavation of the foundations, from the west





**Plate 6:** Excavation of the foundations, from the east



**Plate 9:** Excavation of the foundations, from the west



**Plate 7:** Excavation of the foundations, from the east



**Plate 10:** Excavation of the foundations, from the west



**Plate 8:** Representative Section 2, from the east



**Plate 11:** Excavation of the foundations, from the north-west





**Plate 12: Representative Section 3, from the east**



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



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



**Plate 13: Excavation of the foundations, from the north-east**



**Plate 17: Excavation of the foundations, from the north-west**



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





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



**Plate 21:** Excavation of the foundations, from the north-west



**Plate 19:** Representative Section 4, from the west



**Plate 22:** Excavation of the foundations, from the west



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



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





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



**Plate 27:** Ground reduction, from the east



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



**Plate 28:** Ground reduction, from the north



**Plate 26:** Excavation of the foundations, from the north-west



**Plate 29:** Ground reduction, from the west

## The Access





**Plate 30:** Ground reduction, from the west



**Plate 33:** Ground reduction, from the north



**Plate 31:** Ground reduction, from the north



**Plate 34:** Ground reduction, from the north



**Plate 32:** Ground reduction, from the south



**Plate 35:** Ground reduction, from the north





**Plate 36:** Ground reduction, from the north



**Plate 39:** Ground reduction, from the north



**Plate 37:** Ground reduction, from the north



**Plate 40:** Ground reduction, from the east



**Plate 38:** Ground reduction, from the north



**Plate 41:** Ground reduction, from the east





**Plate 42:** Ground reduction, from the east



**Plate 45:** Ground reduction, from the east



**Plate 43:** Ground reduction, from the east



**Plate 46:** Representative Section 5, from the east



**Plate 44:** Ground reduction, from the east



**Plate 47:** Ground reduction, from the south



**Plate 48:** Ground reduction, from the south

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

- 001** Topsoil horizon. Friable, dark orange brown sandy silt with small-large angular stone fragments 1%. Above **(002)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-5**. Depth - 0.46m.
- 002** Buried soil or ploughsoil horizon. Soft, mid orange brown silty clay with frequent small angular stones. Below **(001)** and above **(003)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-5**. Depth - 0.43m.
- 003** Natural horizon. Soft, light orange brown silty clay with light blue grey gleying. Below **(002)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-5**. Depth - >1.02m.

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

The archive consists of:

Three context records

One site plan of the monitored groundworks for the new house plots at a scale of 1:100 and five section drawings at a scale of 1:20 on one sheet of drawing film

One site plan of the monitored new access at a scale of 1;100 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: 2017.37** and the site code **SPST17**

## Appendix 4: The Finds by Jane Young

# pottery report for land on stow park road, stow, lincolnshire (spst 17)

Jane Young

## Introduction

Three sherds of medieval pottery recovered from the site were examined for this report. The pottery was examined both visually and using a x20 binocular microscope, then recorded using the fabric codenames (CNAME) of the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit and other nationally agreed codenames. The assemblage was quantified by three measures: number of sherds, vessel count and weight and the resulting archive entered onto an Access database (Appendix ??). The material has been recorded at archive level by ware and fabric type in accordance with the Medieval Pottery Research Group's Guidelines (Slowikowski 2001) and complies with the Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeological Handbook* (sections 13.4 and 13.5).

## Condition

The pottery is in a fairly fresh to slightly abraded condition with sherd size falling into the small size range (1 gram to 3 grams), although one sherd had been freshly broken during excavation and would have originally on deposition been larger

## The range and variety of materials

The three sherds found were recovered from buried soil layer **002**. Two of the sherds are from Nottingham Light-bodied Glazed ware (NOTGL) jugs of 13<sup>th</sup> century date. One sherd is from a medium-sized jug whilst the other is from a small jug with a bright copper-green glaze. The smallest sherd to be recovered from the site is from a Lincoln 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century Glazed ware (LSW2) jug with a reduced glaze. This jug is also of 13<sup>th</sup> century date.

## Discussion

This is a small group of 13<sup>th</sup> century pottery. The field within which this plot is sited has produced a large number of surface post-Roman pottery sherds of 10<sup>th</sup> to mid 14<sup>th</sup> century date. Many of these sherds occur in concentrated groups along with fragments of bone and oyster shell suggesting ploughed out pits in the backyards of medieval properties sited along Stow Park Road. The sherds recovered from this site are typical of other material found in the field.

The collection should be kept for future study of medieval fabrics in the county.

## References

*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* 2009 edition [Internet]. Available from

<[http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/upload/public/attachments/1073/Archaeological\\_Handbook.pdf](http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/upload/public/attachments/1073/Archaeological_Handbook.pdf)

Slowikowski, A.M., Nenk, B. and Pearce, J. 2001. *Minimum standards for the processing, recording, analysis and publication of post-Roman ceramics*. Occasional paper 2. London: Medieval Pottery Research Group.

Young, J, Vince, A and Nailor, V, 2005. *A Corpus of Anglo-Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln*, Lincoln Archaeological Studies 7, Oxbow, Oxford

site code	context	cname	full name	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	part	description
spst 17	002	LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	small jug	1	1	1	BS	reduced glaze
spst 17	002	NOTGL	Light Bodied Nottingham Green Glazed ware	jug	1	1	3	BS	cu speckled glaze
spst 17	002	NOTGL	Light Bodied Nottingham Green Glazed ware	small jug	1	1	2	BS	cu glaze;neck cordon;fresh breaks with no joining sherds

## Appendix 5: Photographic Register



**PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET**

Camera No.	Date Loaded	Time Loaded	Comments	B&W	Col.	Digi.
	/ /	:		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site	
	Identification Sheet	N/A	N/A			
	THE HOUSE PLOTS					
1	Pre-groundworks	S		NA 11/6/14	SPST17	
2	" "	W		" "	"	
3	Representative section 1	N		" "	"	
4	Excavation of the Foundation	W		NA 11/6/14	SPST17	
5	Excavation of the Foundation	W		NA 11/6/14	SPST17	
6	Excavation of the Foundation	E		NA 11/6/14	SPST17	
7	Excavation of the Foundation	E		NA 11/6/14	SPST17	
8	Representative section 2	E		NA 11/6/14	SPST17	
9	Excavation of the Foundation	W		NA 11/6/14	SPST17	
10	Excavation of the Foundation	W		NA 11/6/14	SPST17	
11	Excavation of the Foundation	NW		NA 11/6/14	SPST17	
12	Representative section 3	E		NA 11/6/14	SPST17	
13	Excavation of the Foundation	NE		NA 11/6/14	SPST17	
14	Excavation of the Foundation	NW		NA 11/6/14	SPST17	
15	Excavation of the Foundation	E		NA 11/6/14	SPST17	
16	Excavation of the Foundation	W		NA 11/6/14	SPST17	
17	Excavation of the Foundation	NW		NA 11/6/14	SPST17	
18	Excavation of the Foundation	E		NA 11/6/14	SPST17	

**PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET**

Camera No.	Date Loaded	Time Loaded	Comments		B&W Col. Dig.
	1 1	:			<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A		
19	the Foundation Representative Section &	W		NA 11/6/17	SPST17
20	Excavation of the Foundation	SW		NA 11/6/17	SPST17
21	Excavation of the Foundation	SW		NA 11/6/17	SPST17
22	Excavation of the Foundation	W		NA 11/6/17	SPST17
23	Excavation of the Foundation	W		NA 11/6/17	SPST17
24	Excavation of the Foundation	W		NA 11/6/17	SPST17
25	Excavation of the Foundation			NA 11/6/17	SPST17
26	Excavation of the Foundation	SW		NA 11/6/17	SPST17
THE ACCESS					
27	Ground reduction	E		NA 11/6/17	SPST17
28	"	N		" "	"
29	"	W		NA 12/6/17	"
30	"	"		" "	"
31	"	N		" "	"
32	"	S		" "	"
33	"	N		" "	"
34	"	"		" "	"
35	"	"		" "	"
36	"	"		" "	"
37	"	"		" "	"
38	"	"		" "	"
39	"	"		" "	"
40	"	E		" "	"
41	"	"		" "	"
42	"	"		" "	"





**Appendix 6: 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 at Stow Park Road, Stow, Lincolnshire - Neville Hall MIFA

OASIS ID - nevilleh1-332503

### Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
View 1	1	Neville Hall	nhallarchaeologicalservices@gmail.com	2 November 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 1996-2018 Created by Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham, email Last modified Friday 13 April 2018  
Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/formctl.cfm?oid=nevilleh1-332503> for this page

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## **Appendix 7: Specification for Archaeological Monitoring**

**Specification for Archaeological Monitoring  
on Land at Stow Park Road,  
Stow, Lincolnshire.**

**Prepared for Mr. Steven Jones of SLJ Design**

**National Grid Reference: SK 8801 8186**

**Site Code: SPST17**

**Accession No: LCNCC: 2017.37**

**Planning Reference: 134926**

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

**February 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 pair of semi-detached residential dwellings on land at Stow Park Road, Stow, Lincolnshire.*
- S2 *The development site is situated within an area of high archaeological potential. The settlement of Stow was once more extensive than it is now. This is evidenced by finds of Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery made to the east and a large quantity of medieval pottery along with building materials found to the west of this development site. It is considered highly likely that remains associated with the Anglo-Saxon and medieval settlements may well be encountered on this development site. The specific objectives of the project will be to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures or finds associated with these Anglo-Saxon and medieval settlements.*
- S3 *The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the groundworks stage of development, which will comprise the mechanical excavation of the foundations and services for the new pair of semi-detached residential dwellings along with any ground reduction for the associated access. Any archaeological features, structures and/or deposits will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- S4 *On the completion of the monitoring, a report will be produced detailing the results of the archaeological investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

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

- 1.1 The development site is situated on land off the southern frontage of Stow Park Road and on the western outskirts of the modern village of Stow at National Grid Reference SK 8801 8186 and at a height of approximately 15mAOD. The village of Stow is situated approximately 10.5km to the south-east of Gainsborough and 13.5km to the north-west of Lincoln. The settlement of Stow is situated within the parish of the same name and in the administrative district of West Lindsey, county of Lincolnshire.
- 1.2 The development site is situated within a slightly undulating upland area of the Lincolnshire Wolds. The area of the development site is situated on fine loamy over clayey soils of the Wickham 2 Series. These deposits in turn overlie Lower Lias limestones of the Lower Jurassic.

### **2. Planning background**

- 2.1 This document comprises a Specification or a written scheme of works for archaeological monitoring and recording, which is to be maintained during the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new pair of semi-detached residential dwellings on land at Stow Park Road, Stow, Lincolnshire, (Planning Reference: 134926) **[Figure 3]**.

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

- 3.1 Background research sources were consulted at the Lincolnshire Archives, the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) and the Lincoln Local Studies Library. A search of the Lincolnshire HER was conducted within a 0.5km radius of the centre of the development site. The National Heritage List of Historic England was also consulted.
- 3.2 Sherds of Romano-British pottery have been found in 1959 near the church at Stow (HER 52436).





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

- 3.3 Sherds of late Saxon and medieval pottery were recovered from a garden on Normanby Road in 2014 and were dated to between the 10th-12th centuries AD (HER 56590).
- 3.4 A scatter of Saxon and medieval pottery dating from the 10th-14th centuries AD was found along the path behind the properties which front onto the Stow Park Road and to the immediate east of this development site (HER 56591).
- 3.5 At the Domesday Survey of AD1086, lands in Stow were variously held by Gilbert of Ghent, the Bishop of Lincoln, Ilbert of Lacy, Jocelyn, son of Lambert, Count Alan and Ralph of Mortimer. There are also references in the Domesday entries for Stow St Mary to a church, a priest and three smithies. The earliest documentary reference to the settlement of Stow dates to Anglo-Saxon charters of AD1053-5 when it is detailed as *mynster aet Sancte Marian Stowe*. The settlement is referred to in the Domesday Survey as *inta Sancte Marian Stowe*. The place name itself is derived from the Old English *stow* or 'a holy place'.
- 3.6 The settlement of Stow is focused on the great 11th century church of St Mary (HER 52439). This church is thought to stand on an earlier Christian site, perhaps a monastery, which is implied by the place name. In AD1086, the settlement bore many of the marks of an administrative and an economic centre or the core of a large episcopal estate with three smithies recorded and other estates holding tofts and mansions without land there. The morphology of this settlement has become distorted by recent emphasis on a north-south aligned through road, but at the core of the settlement is a roughly rectangular shaped block of land that encompasses the church at its north-eastern corner. At Stow, the significance of the village as the centre of a late Saxon estate as well as the existence of the Saxon minster church would perhaps suggest an early marketing function as well. A formal market appears to have been in existence by the later 12th century and may have been an old established feature by then. Though the morphology of the settlement has clearly been much altered, on the south side of the church is a former open area containing several islands of properties. This was perhaps the site of the market place, now largely infilled. Street named Northgate, Westgate and Eastgate are documented in the 13th and 14th centuries. Despite population fluctuations, this remained a large

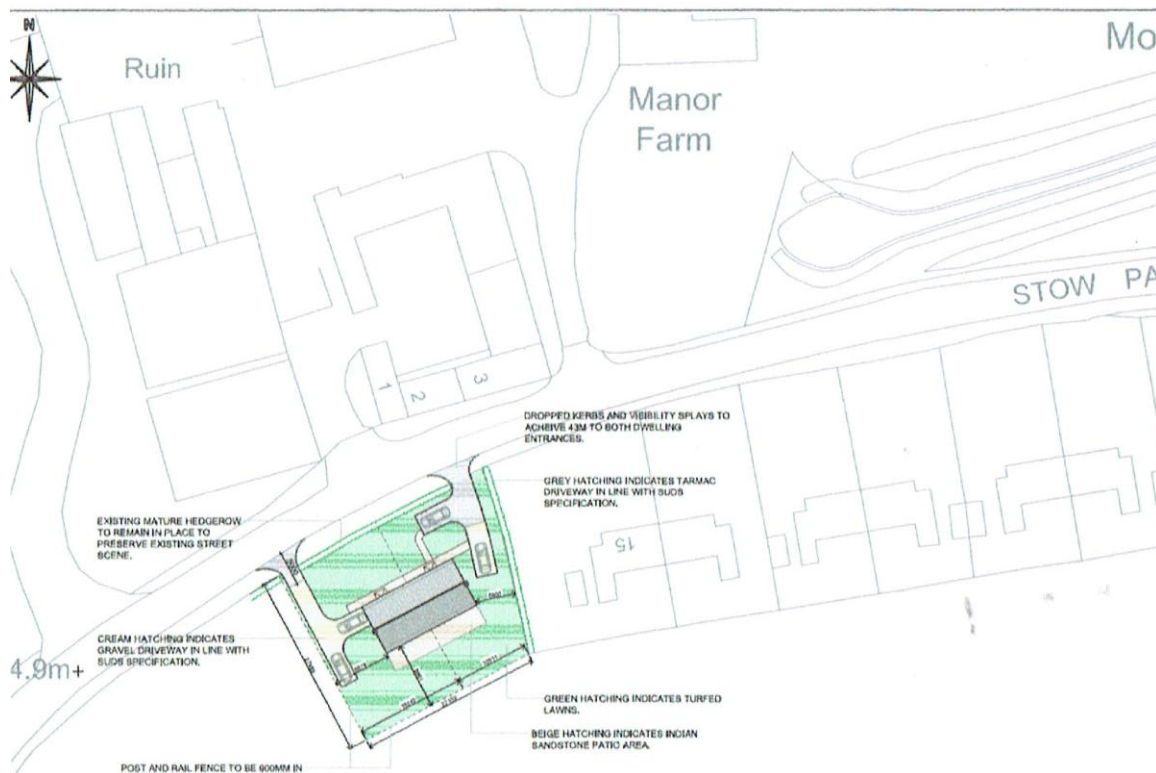
settlement throughout the medieval period. Slight settlement earthworks around the village periphery seem to extend and consolidate the layout of this settlement and have not been investigated.



**Figure 2:** Site location at an original scale 1:1,250, (not to scale, (extract from Architects plan))

- 3.7 The Grade I listed parish church of St Mary the Virgin was part of the Benedictine abbey of Stow, which was founded in AD1005 and refounded in AD1091 (HER 52434). The church consists of a nave, a north-west vestry, a north stair turret, north and south transepts, a crossing tower and a chancel. The ground around the church is scheduled. The church was constructed in c.AD1034-1049 and was restored in cAD1090, cAD1150, c.AD1170 and in the 13th and early 15th centuries. The chancel was further restored in 1850-2 and the remainder of the church was restored between 1864-7.
- 3.8 The scheduled area around St Mary's church includes the site of a college and Benedictine Abbey (HER 50262, 50246). The buried remains of an Anglo-Saxon college for secular canons was founded in the early 11th century on the site of an earlier church. The college was enlarged in the mid 11th century, but was abandoned following the Norman Conquest. In AD1091, the Benedictine Abbey of St Mary was transferred here from Eynsham in Oxfordshire and the church was reconstructed. When the community returned to Eynsham in AD1094-5, the building reverted to use as a parish church. The scheduled monument includes the buried remains of the earlier Anglo-Saxon church which are overlain by those of the 11th century college and abbey church and associated

monastic buildings, which are in turn overlain by a medieval and later parish church. This monument is located in the centre of the village in St Mary's churchyard. The present parish church, which is excluded from the scheduling, incorporates the transepts and crossing of the early 11th century collegiate church, rebuilt in the 11th century as part of the abbey church. The nave and chancel of the present church are 12th century in date and overlie the buried parts of the abbey church and their predecessor.



**Figure 3:** Block plan showing the proposed layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:500, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

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

site. The area is considered to have lain within the precinct of both the college and abbey, where a cloister, chapter house, dormitory and other domestic buildings would have stood. The high density of human burials found during the 1983 excavation of the vestry indicated a continuous and extensive use of the site from the Anglo-Saxon period onwards.

- 3.11 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in 2006 during the groundworks associated with repairs to a blocked drain in the churchyard of St. Mary's Church (HER ELI7582; Site code: SSCD07). The service trenches were contained within ground which had been previously disturbed by the installation of existing services. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were made.
- 3.12 A medieval moated site is situated at Manor Farmhouse, Stow (HER 50314). Two arms of the moat survive. A 17th century manor house farm is located to the west of this site. The manor of Stow was held by the Bishop of Lincoln at the Domesday Survey of AD1086. By the later 12th century AD, the Bishops of Lincoln had a palace at Stow Park to the south-west. It is uncertain whether there was a further local manorial centre or residence within the village. If there was, then this moated site may be the site of a further manorial centre. The main earthworks are an 'L'-shaped water filled moat, which lies in paddocks and gardens to the east of Manor Farm. The long arm of the moat is orientated from east-west with a return to the north. The interior of the moat has been disturbed by modern market garden activity. The moat bears some features that suggest an ornamental use or re-use, notably the flat topped internal bank along the south arms which resembled a raised walkway. In addition, the north-south orientated arm of the moat respects the orientation of the 17th century manor house. Whether this was a remodelling of an earlier feature is unclear. A slight dip in the farm track and a slight scarp in the farm garden to the north may represent the former continuation of the north-south arm of the moat. The north arm of the moat was observed to continue across the track of Church End Farm during trenching work. The moat was greater than 1.0m in depth. There was a similar sized ditch to the west of the known moat, which may have been an earlier cut of the moat. A further feature, possibly a pit situated to the east of the arm of the moat yielded sherds of 14th century pottery from its fill.
- 3.13 In an orchard to the north of Manor Farmhouse are the earthworks remains of a rectangular shaped platform (HER 56592). It is defined by a north-south orientated scarp or bank, possibly a hedge bank and also by a further east-west aligned scarp (HER 56592). Within this is a further smaller rectangular shaped platform. Beyond the platform to the north-east is a broad and low east-west orientated bank, which may be a plough headland for ridge and furrow to the north. This group of earthwork features are orientated with the plan of the Manor House and may have formed part of its settings. These earthworks may alternatively be part of the medieval settlement. The area has been landscaped since 2014 and the earthworks no longer survive..
- 3.14 Large quantities of medieval pottery dating from the 10th-14th centuries AD have been found to the south of the Stow Park Road and to the immediate west of this development site (HER 56680). Other finds included tile and stone building debris located as surface finds during fieldwalking here in 2015.
- 3.15 The earthwork cultivation remains of medieval ridge and furrow along with the cropmarks of a medieval holloway, a croft and field boundaries were identified by aerial photographic analysis to the south-east of the development site (HER 54270).
- 3.16 The earthwork cultivation remains of medieval ridge and furrow along with a field system, crofts and a holloway have been identified by aerial photographic analysis in fields to the east of Stow (HER 54501). These are thought to represent medieval settlement remains comprising trackways and tofts.

- 3.17 A Grade II listed whipping post dated to 1789 is situated in the centre of Stow (HER 52446). A mid 18th century threshing barn at Church End Farm is Grade II listed (HER 55790). The late 18th century stables and pigeoncote at Church End Farm are also Grade II listed (HER 50602).
- 3.18 21, Church Lane is a Grade II listed early 19th century house (HER 55791). 9, Ingham Road is a Grade II listed 17th century cottage with 20th century alterations (HER 56021). No. 6, Sturton Road is a Grade II listed early 19th century house (HER 56712).
- 3.19 Manor Farm house at Stow, which is now a farmhouse was built in c.1636 and underwent alterations in 1870 and was reduced and adapted in the 19th century. It stands on a moated site. Manor Farm is an extant 19th century farmstead. It is arranged around a regular courtyard with linking buildings to all four sides of the courtyard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex (HER 56216).
- 3.20 When a small cottage was demolished by the Green at Stow in 1973, some earlier building foundations were exposed (HER 52440). A small soakaway which was surrounded by slabs was also found along with associated 19th century pottery.
- 3.21 A former Grade II listed Wesleyan Methodist Chapel is situated on the Sturton Road (HER 55030). This was constructed in 1824. A rear extension comprising a schoolroom and a vestry or office was added in 1925. A programme of historic building recording was undertaken on the former Methodist Chapel on Sturton Road (HER ELI5549). This was undertaken prior to its conversion to a residential dwelling. This building dates from the early 19th century and has mid 19th century additions.
- 3.22 A former Sunday School on School Lane which was constructed in the first half of the 19th century is currently used as a garage/storeroom (HER 55155).
- 3.23 An unnamed farmstead within the northern portion of the village of Stow is a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER 56806). This is arranged around a regular courtyard in a 'U'-plan. The location of the farmhouse is unclear. There has been a partial loss of traditional buildings. The building was early 19th century date and had mid 19th century additions.
- 3.24 Gothic House Farm at Stow is a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER 56807). This is arranged around a regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is detached and facing the yard. There has been significant loss of traditional buildings. The farmstead is within a village location.
- 3.25 There have been several previous archaeological investigations within the study area. During underpinning works carried out on a property to the north of the Minster church, a large and deep archaeological feature was observed running approximately from east-west. This was interpreted as a ditch. A second possible ditch was also identified to the north. 10th century AD pottery was recovered from the lower fills of the larger feature and mid 12th century AD pottery from its upper fills. This feature may have been associated with the Minster and the Abbey. A large quantity of Anglo-Saxon pottery has also been recovered from the garden of this property (HER 54262).
- 3.26 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in 2003 on the groundworks for a new extension to the Old School House (HER 54808, ELI3937; Site code: OSH03). This identified two pits, which were interpreted as medieval refuse pits. Finds from them included sherds of 12th century AD pottery.

- 3.27 An archaeological watching brief was carried out on the groundworks for a new extension to an existing farm building at Church End Farm in 2003 (HER ELI4621; Site code: STCE04). This did not identify any archaeological remains here. The ground here had probably been truncated by the construction of previous buildings which had formerly stood on this site.
- 3.28 Copies of published O.S. maps were obtained from the Lincolnshire Archives and from the Lincoln Central Library. An extract from the First Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1886 shows the development site as occupying part of the northern portion of a large enclosed field which fronts onto the southern side of the Stow Park Road.
- 3.29 The same layout to the development site is featured 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 1947 and on the 1:10,560 scale O.S. map of 1956.
- 3.30 The 1:2,500 scale O.S. map of 1976 shows the current modern residential development situated to the immediate east of the development site, the layout of which remains unchanged.

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

4.1 The aims of the project are the **continual** archaeological monitoring of all site groundworks during the construction stage of development, which will comprise the mechanical excavation of the foundations and services for the new pair of semi-detached residential dwellings along with ground reduction for associated access.

4.2 The objectives of the project are:

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

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

To allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits.

4.3 The development site is situated within an area of high archaeological potential. The settlement of Stow was once more extensive than it is now. This is evidenced by finds of Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery made to the east and a large quantity of medieval pottery along with building materials found to the west of this development site. It is considered highly likely that remains associated with the Anglo-Saxon and medieval settlements may well be encountered on this development site. The specific objectives of the project will be to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures or finds associated with these Anglo-Saxon and medieval settlements.

#### **5. Methodology**

5.1 The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the groundworks phase of development, and will include the **continual monitoring** of the mechanical excavation of the foundations and services for the new pair of semi-detached residential dwellings, 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 December 2017.

## **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, 2016).
- 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.