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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND OFF HIGH STREET AND SWINDERBY ROAD,
EAGLE, LINCOLNSHIRE.

National Grid Reference: SK 8765 6674
Site Code: HSEA16
Accession No: LCNCC: 2016.20
Planning Reference: 15/0620/FUL

PREPARED FOR MS JANE GOODRIDGE OF BENTLEY HOMES LTD.

By

Neville Hall

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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 Initial Groundworks
 - 7.2 House Plot 5
 - 7.3 House Plot 10
 - 7.4 House Plot 11
 - 7.5 House Plot 12
 - 7.6 House Plot 13
 - 7.7 House Plots 6 and 7
 - 7.8 House Plots 8 and 9
 - 7.9 Site Service Trenching
- 8. Discussion and Conclusions
- 9. Effectiveness of Methodology and Confidence Rating
- 10. Acknowledgments
- 11. Bibliography

List of Figures:

- Figure 1:** Site location at scale 1:25,000.
- Figure 2:** Block plan showing the site location and the proposed layout of the development site at a scale of 1:1,250 at A4, (extract from Architects plan).
- Figure 3:** Block plan showing the proposed layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:200 at A1, (extract from Architects plan).
- Figure 4:** Plan showing the extent of the monitored site groundworks and the location of **Representative Sections 1 and 10-11**, at an original scale of 1:200 at A1, (extract from Architects plan).
- Figure 5:** Plan of the Monitored House Plot 5 at a scale of 1:100 & **Representative Sections 1-3** at a scale of 1:20.
- Figure 6:** Plan of the Monitored House Plot 10 at a scale of 1:50 & **Representative Section 4** at a scale of 1:10.
- Figure 7:** Plan of the Monitored House Plot 11 at a scale of 1:50 & **Representative Section 5** at a scale of 1:20.

- Figure 8:** Plan of the Monitored House Plot 12 at a scale of 1:50 & **Representative Section 6** at a scale of 1:20.
- Figure 9:** Plan of the Monitored House Plot 13 at a scale of 1:50 & **Representative Section 7** at a scale of 1:20.
- Figure 10:** Plan of the Monitored House Plots 6 and 7 at a scale of 1:50 & **Representative Section 8** at a scale of 1:20.
- Figure 11:** Plan of the Monitored House Plots 8 and 9 at a scale of 1:50 & **Representative Section 9** at a scale of 1:20.
- Figure 12:** **Representative Sections 10 and 11** at a scale of 1:20.

Appendices

- Appendix 1:** Plates
- Appendix 2:** List of Contexts
- Appendix 3:** The Archive
- Appendix 4:** Photographic Register
- Appendix 5:** OASIS Summary Sheet
- Appendix 6:** Specification for Archaeological Monitoring

Summary

- *The archaeological monitoring of the groundworks pertaining to the construction of fourteen new residential dwellings, with associated access, roadway and landscaping on land off High Street/Swinderby Road, Eagle, Lincolnshire was carried out by Neville Hall and Maria Gale on the 10th, 20th, 25th-28th of September, 1st-2nd and the 4th, 8th-10th, 15th-18th and on the 22nd-26th of October 2018.*
- *The groundworks for this development, which comprised several phases of mechanical ground reduction for the northern upper portions of the new site access road and of the area of the new site compound, a mechanical topsoil strip of over much of the remainder of the area of the development site; the mechanical excavation of the foundations for House Plots 5-13 along with the mechanical excavation of two sections of new site service trenching were the subject of continual archaeological monitoring and recording.*
- *This archaeological watching brief did not identify any significant archaeological activity and there were no finds. The 19th century pinfold on the site was not identified. A large modern refuse pit was recorded during the archaeological monitoring of House Plot 13. A ditch profile was also recorded during the mechanical excavation of the second service trench on the site. This ditch cut was undated and its single fill did not yield any finds. However, the line of this ditch appeared to follow the line of the nearby Swinderby Road, and so it is interpreted as being the line and the truncated remnants of a possible field enclosure boundary that was in close proximity to and followed the line of this thoroughfare. Despite its being undated, this feature is considered to be of relatively recent origin, and was therefore not considered to be significant.*
- *The archaeological monitoring also identified a simple site deposit sequence which comprised a topsoil horizon, which overlay an underlying natural horizon, along with a second natural horizon below the first. This second natural horizon was only encountered where the monitored mechanical excavations extended to greater depths. This deposit sequence was consistent over all of the monitored areas of this site, and was recorded within a total of eleven representative sections.*
- *In the light of these insignificant findings, the lack of finds, the certainty of encountering no further archaeological activity or of any finds on this site and following consultations with Ms Denise Drury, of Heritage Lincolnshire, it was agreed with same that no further archaeological monitoring of the groundworks on this site would be required.*

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Neville Hall was commissioned by Ms Jane Goodridge of Bentley Homes Ltd. to undertake the archaeological monitoring of the groundworks pertaining to the construction of fourteen new residential dwellings, with associated access, roadway and landscaping on land off High Street/Swinderby Road, Eagle, Lincolnshire, centred at National Grid Reference SK 8765 6674. The archaeological monitoring was carried out at the development site on the 10th, 20th, 25th-28th of September, 1st-2nd, the 4th, 8th-9th, 15th-18th and on the 22nd-26th of October 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. Jenny Young, Senior 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* (CHIfA, 2014).
- 1.3 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the clients, Ms. Denise Drury of Heritage Lincolnshire (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 proposed development site is situated on land to the south of the High Street and Swinderby Road, and on the southern outskirts of the modern settlement of Eagle, at National Grid Reference SK 8765 6674, and at a height of approximately 25mAOD. The village of Eagle is situated within the modern civil parish of Eagle and Swinethorpe, administrative district of North Kesteven, county of Lincolnshire [**Figure 1**].
- 2.2 The development site is located on the western edge of an undulating upland area which overlooks the valley of the River Trent to the west. The development site is situated on deep sandy and coarse loamy soils of the Blackwood Series, which have in turn developed on the underlying solid geology of 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 fourteen new residential dwellings with associated access, roadway and landscaping on land off High Street/Swinderby Road, Eagle, Lincolnshire (Planning Reference: 15/0620/FUL), has been submitted to and granted consent by North Kesteven District Council, the Local Planning Authority (LPA) [**Figures 2-3**]. However, as the proposed development is situated within a perceived archaeologically sensitive area and in an area of high archaeological potential, a condition (No. 3) was attached to this consent.
- 3.2 A specification or a written scheme of investigation for the archaeological monitoring was submitted to and approved by Ms. Jenny Young, Senior Historic Environment Officer of Heritage Lincolnshire (on behalf of the LPA) prior to the commencement of the on-site archaeological works.

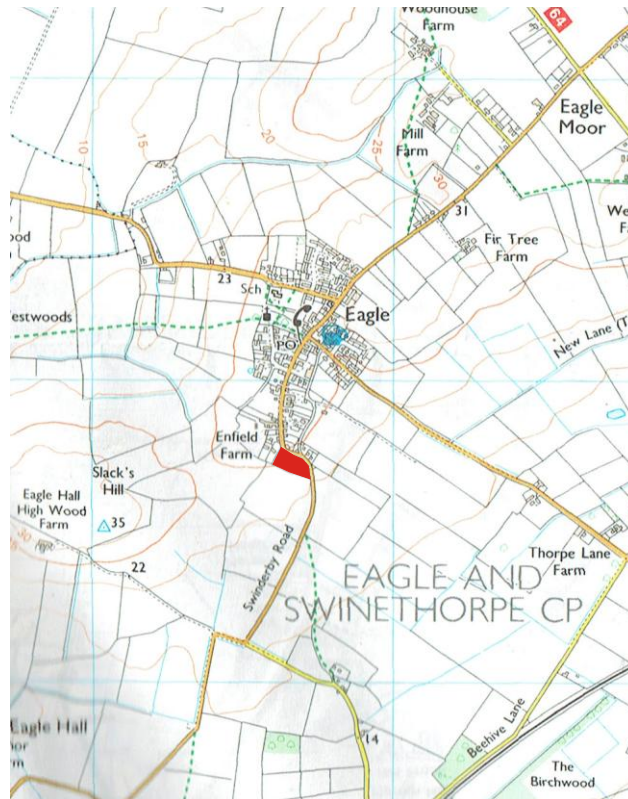


Figure 1: Site location at a scale of 1:25,000. The site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

4. Aims and Objectives of the Archaeological Monitoring

4.1 The aims of the project were the continual archaeological monitoring of the site groundworks, which comprised the excavation of the foundations and services for the fourteen new residential dwellings with associated access, roadway and landscaping.

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 development site lies within the curtilage of the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Eagle. The earthwork cultivation remains of ridge and furrow associated with these settlements have been identified to the north-east along with finds of Iron Age, Roman, and medieval and post-medieval pottery during the monitoring of a water pipeline to the east. A 19th century pinfold is recorded on the northern fringes of the site. It was considered likely that similar such archaeological activity and finds would be made on this site. The specific aims of this archaeological watching brief were to record any further archaeological features, deposits, structures or finds associated with this multi-period archaeological activity.



Figure 2: Block plan showing the site location and the proposed layout of the development site at a scale of 1:1,250 at A4, (extract from Architects plan)

5. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 5.1 Background research sources were consulted at the Lincoln Local Studies Library, the Lincolnshire Archives, the Lincoln Local Studies Library and the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER). A search of the Lincolnshire HER was conducted within the vicinity of the centre of the development site. The National Heritage List of Historic England was also consulted.
- 5.2 The settlement of Eagle or *Acle*, *Aclej*, *Akeley* or *Ayele* is first documented in the Domesday Survey of AD1086 when the lands here were held by Roger of Poitou, Durand Malet, Odo the Crossbowman and by Countess Judith (HER 60685). There are also references in this Domesday entry to a church and to a priest. The place name itself has a topographical origin and is derived from the Old English *ac* and the Old English *leah* denoting 'an oak glade or wood'. Later medieval documentary references variously refer to this settlement as *Eicla* (AD1135-9), *Aicles* or *Aicle* (AD1221) and as *Eycle* (AD1212) [Morris, 1986; Mills, 1991; Cameron, 1998, Ekwall, 1991].
- 5.3 The parish church, which is dedicated to All Saints is Grade II listed (NHL 1061994). This is a 13th century church composed of a west tower, nave, north aisle and a



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)

chancel. The west tower is of 13th century date and the chancel was rebuilt between 1903-4.

- 5.4 The site of a post-medieval pinfold is situated within the northern fringes of the development site and is marked on the O.S. maps from 1891 onwards (HER 61049).
- 5.5 The Elms Farmhouse is a Grade II listed farmhouse situated within the south of the village (HER 61037, NHL 1062000). It is an 18th century farmhouse in brick. The Homestead in Eagle is a Grade II listed 17th century timber framed and rendered cottage (HER 61038, NHL 1161121). It has a tiled roof of 20th century date. Ford Cottage on the High Street is a Grade II listed early 18th century brick farmhouse (HER 61040, NHL 1360485). Village Farmhouse situated on the eastern side of the High Street is a Grade II listed early 19th century brick building (HER 61040, NHL 1165136). This listing also includes a wall with a gate and iron railings.
- 5.6 The parliamentary enclosure of the local fields occurred in 1841 (HER 60685).
- 5.7 There have been several previous archaeological investigations within the vicinity of this development site. In 1996, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new water pipeline from Eagle to Harby (HER ELI803, Site code: SWP96). In field 38 of this archaeological monitoring, which was situated to the north-east of this development site, one sherd of Roman pottery (HER 60678), one sherd of Iron Age pottery (HER 60680), along with two sherds of medieval pottery (HER 60686) and north-west to south east orientated ridge and furrow were identified. Within Field 39, to the immediate east of this development site, one sherd of post-medieval pottery and north-west to south east orientated ridge and furrow were identified. Within Field 40, to the south-east of the development site, were found six sherds of medieval pottery (HER 60686) and three sherds of post-medieval pottery [LAS, 1997].
- 5.8 An archaeological watching brief took place in 2001 on the groundworks for a new garage and kitchen complex at Church Farm Cottages to the north of this development site (Site code: CFCO00). This identified a large soakaway or former pond and a uniform medieval/post-medieval garden soil [Allen, 2001].
- 5.9 A second archaeological watching brief was undertaken during development at the parish church of All Saints in 2001 (Site code: EAS01). This watching brief monitored the excavation of foundations in the churchyard and located a graveyard soil with a single possible burial identified. The finds included a single roof tile and a clay pipe fragment [Cope-Faulkner, 2001].
- 5.10 A further archaeological watching brief took place at All Saints church in 2012 (Site code: EASC12). This watching brief monitored the excavation of the foundations for a new extension and on associated drainage works. This identified a graveyard soil which contained quantities of stone fragments along with a single grave. Finds made included a quantity of medieval and post-medieval roof tile fragments, a stone tile and coffin furniture of 19th century date [Cope-Faulkner, 2012].
- 5.11 The earthwork cultivation remains cropmarks of undated ridge and furrow have been plotted in fields to the north-east and also to the south and south-east of the development site (HER 63578). Some of this ridge and furrow may have already been destroyed by the expansion of the modern settlement. Traces of medieval ridge and furrow were noted in the field to the west of the local primary school in 2006 during the archaeological monitoring of new development site within the school grounds (HER 60685, site code: EAPS06). These remains were visible as a series of slight parallel linear earthworks on an approximate east-west orientation.
- 5.12 A limited map regression exercise was undertaken utilising published Ordnance Survey maps obtained from the Lincolnshire Archives and the Lincoln Local Studies Library. The earliest map consulted comprised an extract from the First Edition six

inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1891. This map shows the development site within its current field boundaries with a pinfold situated on the northern fringes of the site. This same layout to the area of the development site is repeated on the subsequent Second Edition 25 and six inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1905, on the Provisional Edition six inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1949 and on the 1:10,560 scale O.S. map of 1956.

6. Methodology

- 6.1 The archaeological monitoring at the development site was undertaken by Neville Hall and Maria Gale on the 10th, 20th, 25th-28th of September, on the 1st-2nd and 4th, 8th-9th, 15th-18th and the 22nd-26th of October 2018. This comprised the continual archaeological monitoring and recording of initial phases of mechanical ground reduction for the upper northern portion of the new site access road, of the area of the new site compound and of an initial mechanical topsoil strip of much of the remainder of the area of the development site, followed by the archaeological monitoring of the mechanical excavation of the foundations for House Plots 5-13 along with the archaeological monitoring of the mechanical excavation of two phases of site service trenching. The mechanical excavations were undertaken by a 20-ton 360° mechanical excavator that was fitted with a 2.0m wide toothless bucket and a 0.80m wide toothed bucket and also by an 8-ton 360° mechanical excavator that was fitted with 0.50m and 0.70m wide toothed buckets.
- 6.2 Where necessary, surfaces were hand cleaned for examination and recording, and the observed site deposit sequence and ditch profile were recorded on standard *pro-forma* context recording sheets. The extent of the site monitored groundworks are shown on **Figure 4**. Plans of the monitored groundworks undertaken on House Plots 5-13 were compiled on site at scale of 1:50 and 1:100. These are reproduced at these same scales in this report as **Figures 5-11**. A total of eleven representative sections of the identified deposit sequence and of the undated ditch profile [designated as **Representative Sections 1-11**] were also compiled on site at scales of 1:10 and 1:20. These are also reproduced at these same scales on **Figures 5-12**. A complimentary colour photographic digital record was also maintained, which are reproduced as **Plates 1-83, 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 (CHIfA) standards and guidance for archaeological watching briefs.

7. Results [Figures 4-12; Appendix 1, Plates 1-83]

7.1 Initial Groundworks

- 7.1.1 The north-eastern end of the site access road along with an initial corridor of this new access to the south-west, south and south-east had already been set out and mechanically reduced prior to arrival. This mechanical ground reduction had attained depths of between 0.30m-0.90m below ground levels [**Plates 2 and 5-6**]. These excavations extended through a topsoil horizon (**001**) and into the upper levels of an underlying natural horizon (**002**), which was at the base of these excavations. This deposit sequence here was recorded within **Representative Section 1 [Plate 1]**. The extent of this initial ground **reduction** is shown on **Figure 4**. All newly exposed surfaces were walked over and were scanned for any surface finds, of which there were none.
- 7.1.2 Much of the remainder of the interior of the development site to the south-east, east and south-west of this new site access had also been mechanically reduced prior to arrival. This had comprised an initial mechanical topsoil strip of the topsoil horizon

(001) to average depths of 0.30m below ground levels. This initial ground reduction was confined to this topsoil horizon (001) [Plates 3-4 and 7-25]. The extent of this initial ground reduction/site topsoil strip is shown on Figure 4. All newly exposed surfaces were walked over and were scanned for any surface finds, of which there were none. The lines of several 19th century red ceramic land drains were noted along with one large modern disturbance.

- 7.1.3 This was followed by further monitored mechanical ground reduction within the area of the new site access road, which took place to the south and south-east of the aforementioned already and initially reduced road corridor area. These further excavations attained depths of between 0.30m-0.60m below already reduced levels, and extended through the remainder of the topsoil horizon (001) and into the upper levels of the underlying natural horizon (002) [Plates 28-33]. The extent of this further ground reduction is shown on Figure 4. All newly exposed surfaces were walked over and were scanned for any surface finds, of which there were none. These mechanical excavations were undertaken by a 20-ton 360° mechanical excavator that was fitted with a 2.0m wide toothless bucket.
- 7.1.4 This was followed by further monitored mechanical ground reduction of a small area to the south-east of the site entrance and within the area of the new site compound. These further excavations attained depths of 0.30m below already reduced levels, and extended through the remainder of the topsoil horizon (001) and into the upper levels of the underlying natural horizon (002) [Plates 34-35]. The extent of this ground reduction is shown on Figure 4. All newly exposed surfaces were walked over and were scanned for any surface finds, of which there were none.
- 7.1.5 This was in turn followed by further monitored mechanical ground reduction within the area of the new site access road, over already reduced areas, to average depths of 0.90m below ground levels overall [Plates 36-37]. These further excavations extended further through the natural horizon (002).
- 7.1.6 This was in turn followed by further monitored mechanical ground reduction within the area of the new site compound [Plate 38]. This further ground reduction extended to further depths of 0.10m below already reduced levels, such that the excavations removed the remainder of the topsoil horizon (001) here and extended into the upper levels of the underlying natural horizon (002). The extent of this further ground reduction is shown on Figure 4. All newly exposed surfaces were walked over and were scanned for any surface finds, of which there were none.

7.2 House Plot 5

- 7.2.1 The foundations for House Plot 5 had already been set out prior to arrival [Plate 39]. The foundations for this house plot were mechanically excavated under archaeological supervision to varying lengths, to widths of between 0.70m-0.80m and to depths of between 1.10m-2.40m below already reduced site levels [Plates 40-41, 43-50 and 52]. These mechanical excavations, which were undertaken by an 8-ton 360° mechanical excavator that was fitted with a 0.80m wide toothed bucket and a 20-ton 360° mechanical excavator that was fitted with a 0.70m wide toothed bucket, extended through the remainder of the topsoil horizon (001) and into the underlying natural horizon (002), which extended to the base of these excavations here. This deposit sequence was recorded within Representative Sections 2-3 [Plates 42 and 51]. Where these mechanical excavations extended to greater depths, a second natural horizon (003) was identified underlying the second natural horizon (002).
- 7.2.2 No archaeological activity was identified within the area of this house plot, and there were no finds.

7.3 House Plot 10

- 7.3.1 The foundations for this second house plot were mechanically excavated under archaeological supervision to varying lengths, to widths of between 0.50m-0.80m and to depths of between 0.70m-1.40m below already reduced site levels [**Plates 54-55**]. These mechanical excavations, which were undertaken by an 8-ton 360° mechanical excavator that was fitted with 0.50m and 0.80m wide toothed buckets, extended through the remnant of the topsoil horizon (**001**) (left after the initial site strip noted earlier), and through the underlying natural horizon (**002**), which extended to the base of these excavations. This deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Section 4 [Plate 53]**.
- 7.3.2 No archaeological activity was identified within the area of this house plot, and there were no finds.

7.4 House Plot 11

- 7.4.1 The foundations for this house plot were mechanically excavated under archaeological supervision to varying lengths, to widths of 0.60m and to depths of between 0.80m-1.20m below already reduced site levels [**Plate 57**]. These mechanical excavations, which were undertaken by an 8-ton 360° mechanical excavator that was fitted with a 0.50m toothed bucket, extended through the remnant of the topsoil horizon (**001**) (left after the initial site strip noted earlier), and through the underlying natural horizon (**002**), which extended to the base of these excavations. This deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Section 5 [Plate 56]**.
- 7.4.2 No archaeological activity was identified within the area of this house plot, and there were no finds.

7.5 House Plot 12

- 7.5.1 The foundations for this house plot were mechanically excavated under archaeological supervision to varying lengths, to a width of 0.60m and to depths of between 0.90m-1.10m below already reduced levels [**Plate 60**]. These mechanical excavations, which were undertaken by an 8-ton 360° mechanical excavator that was fitted with a 0.50m wide toothed bucket, extended through the remnant of the topsoil horizon (**001**) (left after the initial site strip noted earlier), and through the underlying natural horizon (**002**), which extended to the base of these excavations. This deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Section 6 [Plates 58-59]**.
- 7.5.2 No archaeological activity was identified within the area of this house plot, and there were no finds.

7.6 House Plot 13

- 7.6.1 The foundations for this house plot were mechanically excavated under archaeological supervision to varying lengths, to widths of between 0.50m-0.80m and to depths of between 0.70m-1.30m below already reduced levels [**Plates 61 and 63-64**]. These mechanical excavations, which were undertaken by an 8-ton 360° mechanical excavator that was fitted with 0.50m and 0.80m wide toothed buckets, extended through the remnant of the topsoil horizon (**001**) (left after the initial site strip noted earlier), and through the underlying natural horizon (**002**), which extended to the base of these excavations. This deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Section 7 [Plate 62]**.
- 7.6.2 No archaeological activity was identified within the area of this house plot, and there were no finds. A large and modern 20th century refuse pit was identified within the southern eastern portion of this monitored area.

7.7 House Plots 6 and 7

- 7.7.1 The foundations for these two semi-detached house plots were mechanically excavated under archaeological supervision to varying lengths, to a width of 0.70m and to depths of between 1.0m-1.70m below already reduced site levels [**Plate 65**]. These mechanical excavations, which were undertaken by an 8-ton 360° mechanical excavator that was fitted with a 0.50m wide toothed bucket, extended through the remnant of the topsoil horizon (**001**) (left after the initial site strip noted earlier), and through the underlying natural horizon (**002**), which extended to the base of these excavations. This deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Section 8**.
- 7.7.2 No archaeological activity was identified within the area of these house plots, and there were no finds.

7.8 House Plots 8 and 9

- 7.8.1 The foundations for these two semi-detached house plots were mechanically excavated under archaeological supervision to varying lengths, to widths of between 0.50m-0.70m and to depths of between 1.0m-1.90m below already reduced site levels [**Plate 66**]. These mechanical excavations, which were undertaken by an 8-ton 360° mechanical excavator that was fitted with 0.50m and 0.70m wide toothed buckets extended through the remnant of the topsoil horizon (**001**) (left after the initial site strip noted earlier), and through the underlying natural horizon (**002**), which extended to the base of these excavations. This deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Section 9**.
- 7.8.2 No archaeological activity was identified within the area of these house plots, and there were no finds.

7.9 Site Service Trenching

- 7.9.1 The monitored site service trenches comprised two parts. The first part consisted of the monitored mechanical excavation of a trench for the main foul sewer, which extended along the line of the site access road. This was a deep and substantial excavation, the monitored extent of which is shown on **Figure 4**. This excavation was undertaken to varying widths and to maximum depths of 2.40m to 2.70m below already reduced site levels. Consequently, these excavations extended through the remnants of the topsoil horizon (**001**), (the remnants deriving from the initial site topsoil strip), through the natural horizon (**002**) and into the second natural horizon (**003**), which extended to the base of these excavations [**Plates 67-80**].
- 7.9.2 No archaeological activity was identified within the area of this monitored service trench, and there were no finds.
- 7.9.3 The second part of the monitored site service trenching programme consisted of the excavation of a second trench to serve as a foul sewer trench for the site WCs. The extent of this second trench is featured on **Figure 4**. This second service trench was excavated to an average width of 1.0m and to depths of up to 1.90m below ground levels [**Plate 81**]. These mechanical excavations extended through the topsoil horizon (**001**) and into the underlying natural horizon (**002**).
- 9.9.4 During the course of the archaeological monitoring of this second service trench, the cut of a shallow and a heavily truncated undated ditch profile [**004**] with fill (**005**) was recorded. The profile of this ditch along with the identified deposit sequence here was recorded within **Representative Section 10** [**Plates 82-83**]. The ditch profile was sealed by the topsoil horizon (**001**) and the ditch was cut into the underlying natural horizon (**002**). The fill (**005**) did not yield any finds, so this feature remained undated. However, given the position and close proximity of this ditch alongside the nearby modern southern road frontage of the Swinderby Road, it is considered that this may represent the remnants of part of a field boundary that extended in close proximity to

and alongside this road frontage, and so may be of relatively recent origin. This was not considered to be significant.

8. Discussion and Conclusions

- 8.1 The groundworks for this development, which comprised several phases of mechanical ground reduction for the northern upper portions of the new site access road and of the area of the new site compound, a mechanical topsoil strip of over much of the remainder of the area of the development site; the mechanical excavation of the foundations for House Plots 5-13 along with the mechanical excavation of two sections of new site service trenching were the subject of continual archaeological monitoring and recording.
- 8.2 This archaeological watching brief did not identify any significant archaeological activity and there were no finds. The 19th century pinfold on the site was not identified. A large modern refuse pit was recorded during the archaeological monitoring of House Plot 13. A ditch profile was also recorded during the mechanical excavation of the second service trench on the site. This ditch cut was undated and its single fill did not yield any finds. However, the line of this ditch appeared to follow the line of the nearby Swinderby Road, and so it is interpreted as being the line and the truncated remnants of a possible field enclosure boundary that was in close proximity to and followed the line of this thoroughfare. Despite its being undated, this feature is considered to be of relatively recent origin, and was therefore not considered to be significant.
- 8.3 The archaeological monitoring also identified a simple site deposit sequence which comprised a topsoil horizon, which overlay an underlying natural horizon, along with a second natural horizon below the first. This second natural horizon was only encountered where the monitored mechanical excavations extended to greater depths. This deposit sequence was consistent over all of the monitored areas of this site, and was recorded within a total of eleven representative sections.
- 8.4 In the light of these insignificant findings, the lack of finds, the certainty of encountering no further archaeological activity or of any finds on this site and following consultations with Ms Denise Drury, of Heritage Lincolnshire, it was agreed with same that no further archaeological monitoring of the groundworks on this site would be required.

9. Effectiveness of Methodology and Confidence Rating

- 9.1 The methodology chosen clearly demonstrated the very limited nature of the archaeological activity and the lack of finds and the nature of the deposit sequence present on this site; while providing sufficient time to record the deposits and the single undated ditch profile 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 very limited archaeological activity and the lack of finds and the nature of the deposit sequence present within the area of the development site with a high degree of confidence.

10. Acknowledgements

- 10.1 Thanks are gratefully extended to Ms. Jane Goodridge of Bentley Homes Ltd. for commissioning this work. Thanks are also extended to Ms Denise Drury of Heritage Lincolnshire and to the staff of the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record, the Lincoln Central Library and the Lincolnshire Archives for their kind assistance.

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Mills, A. (1991), *English Place Names*.

Morris, J., (1986) *Lincolnshire: Domesday: Parts 1 and 2*.

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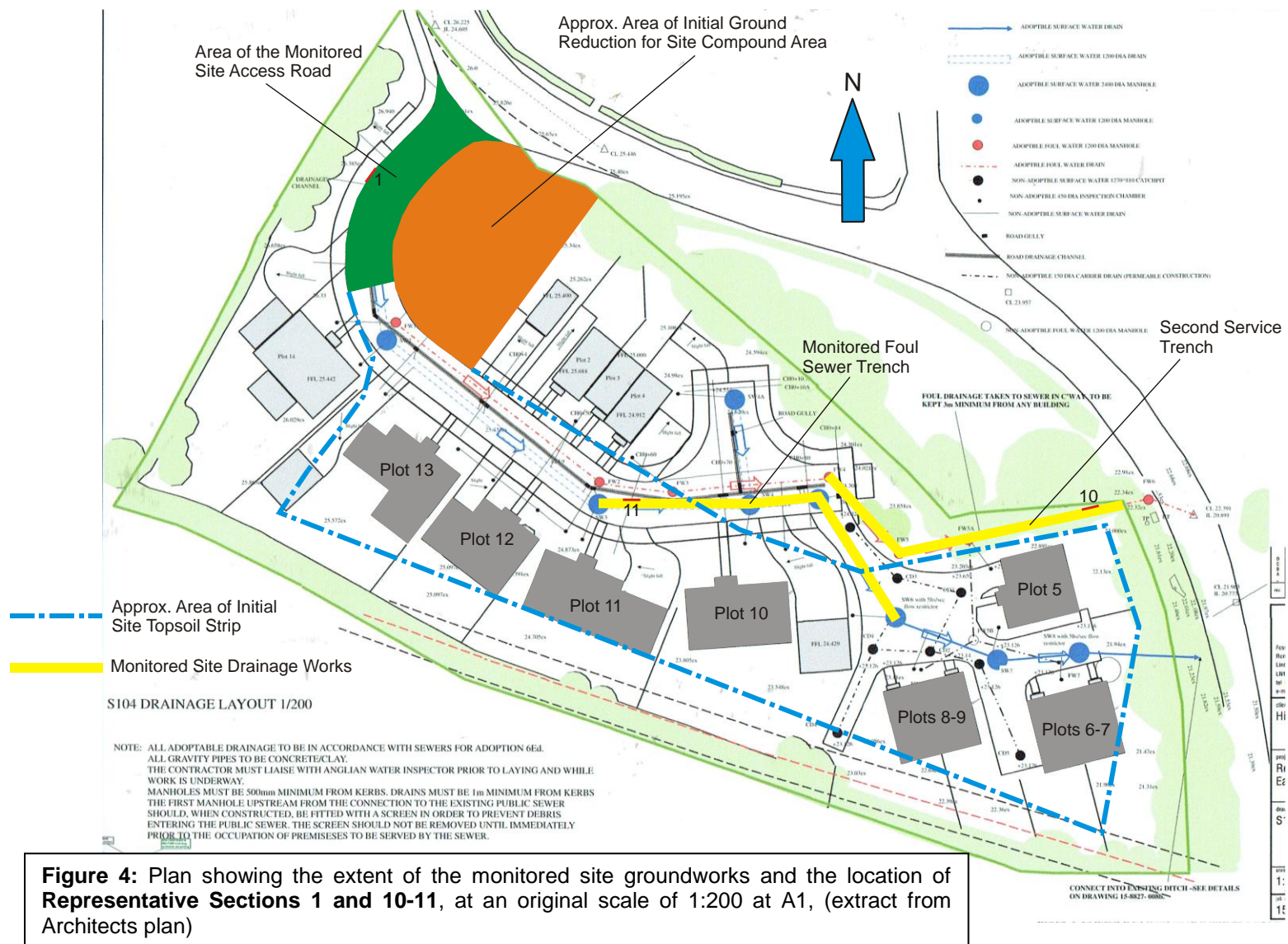
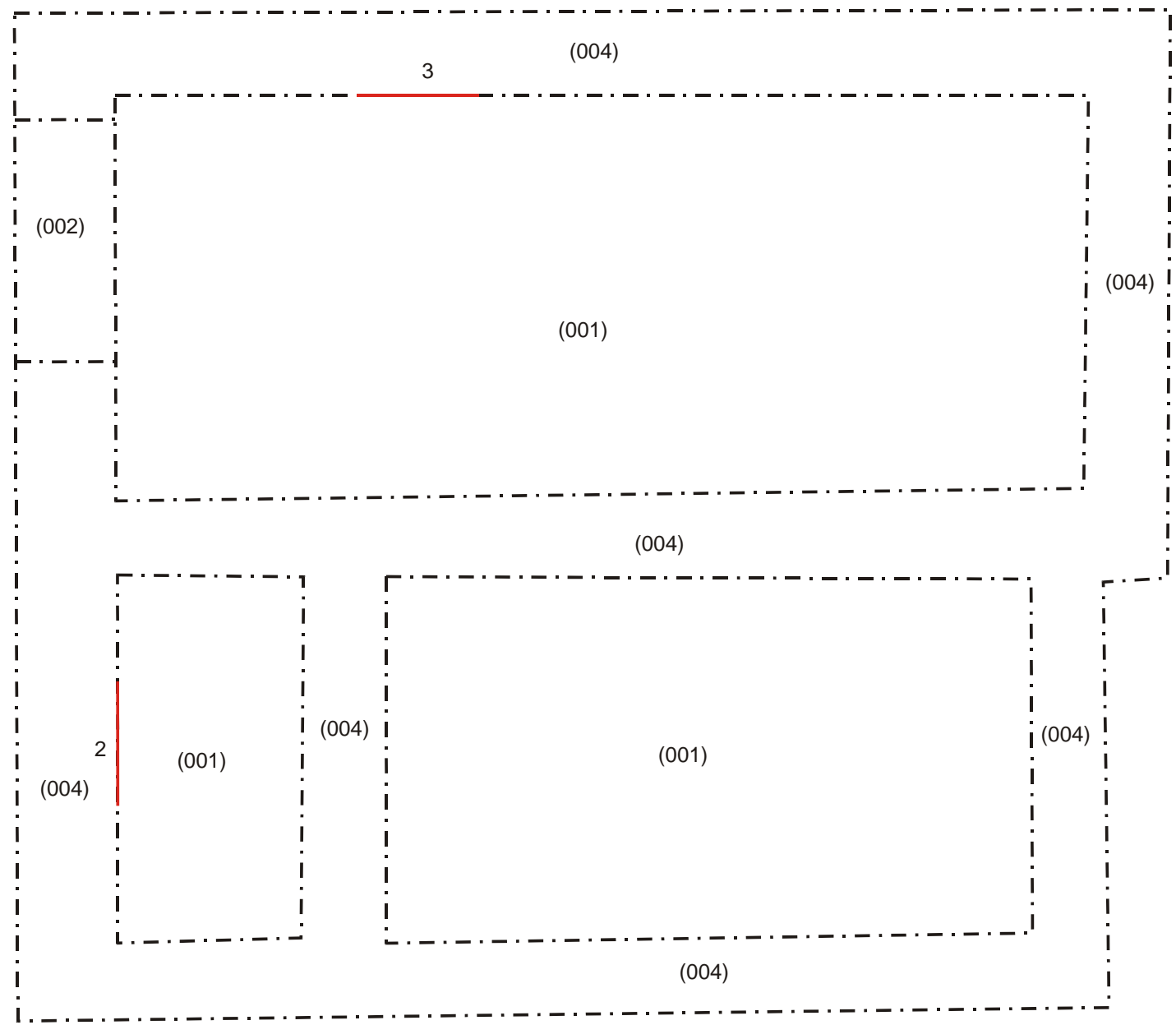
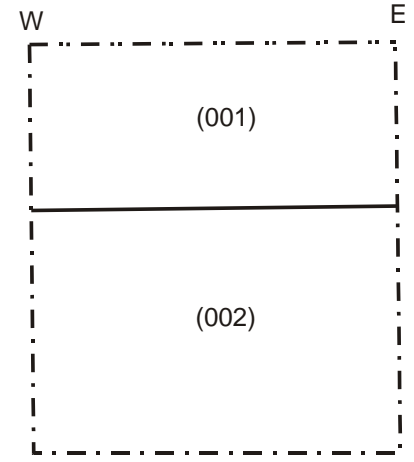


Figure 4: Plan showing the extent of the monitored site groundworks and the location of **Representative Sections 1 and 10-11**, at an original scale of 1:200 at A1, (extract from Architects plan)



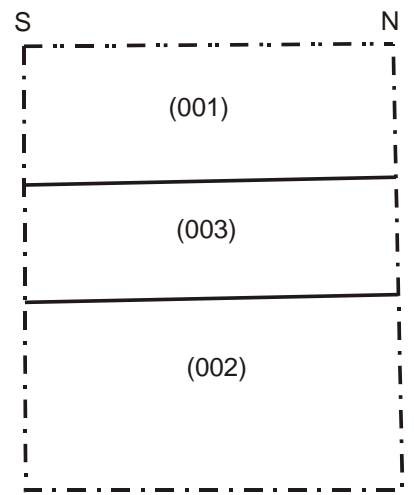
HOUSE PLOT 5



House Plot 5, Representative Section 3, South Facing Section, scale 1:20



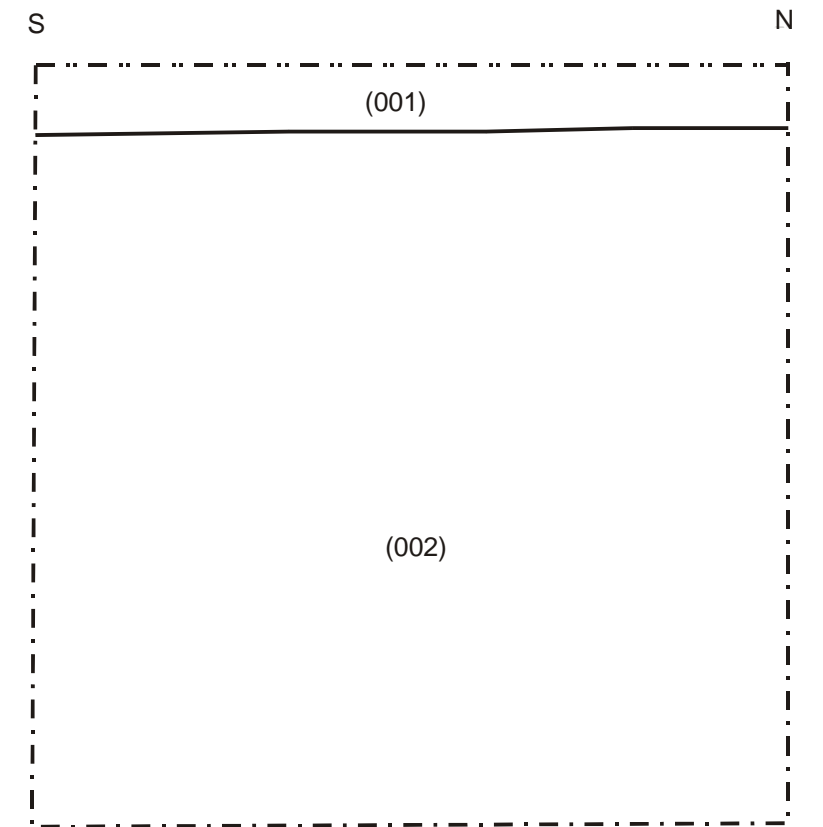
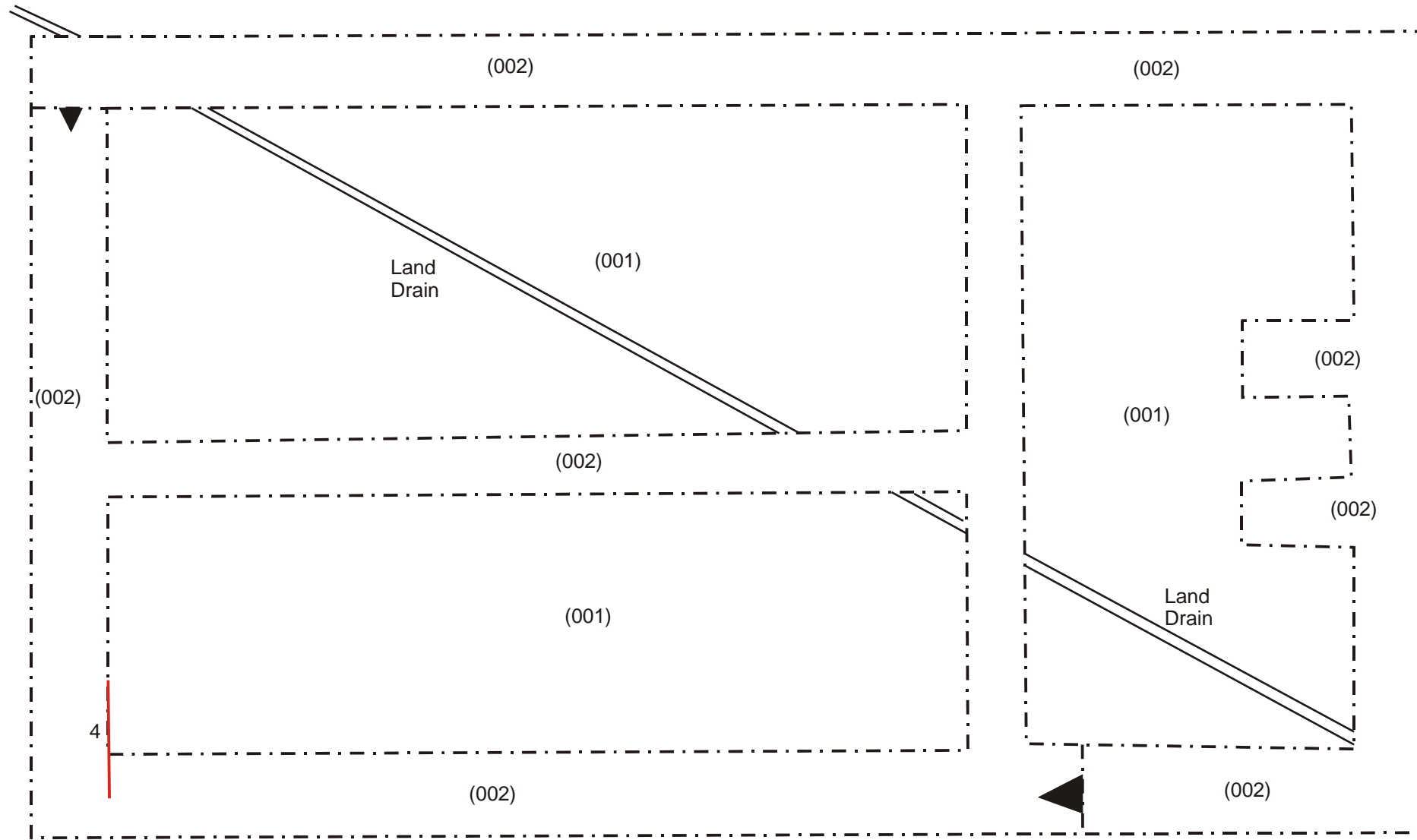
Representative Section 1, East Facing Section, scale 1:20



House Plot 5, Representative Section 2, East facing Section, scale 1:20

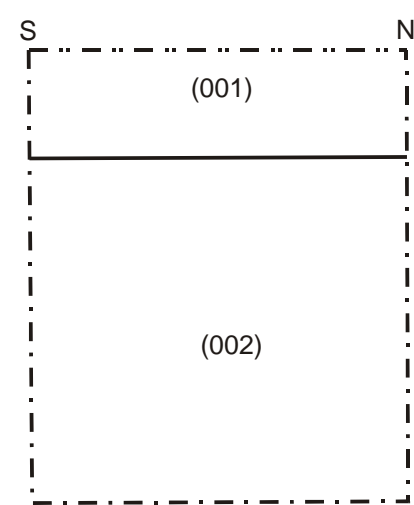
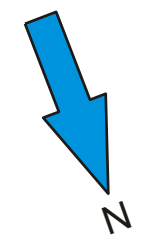
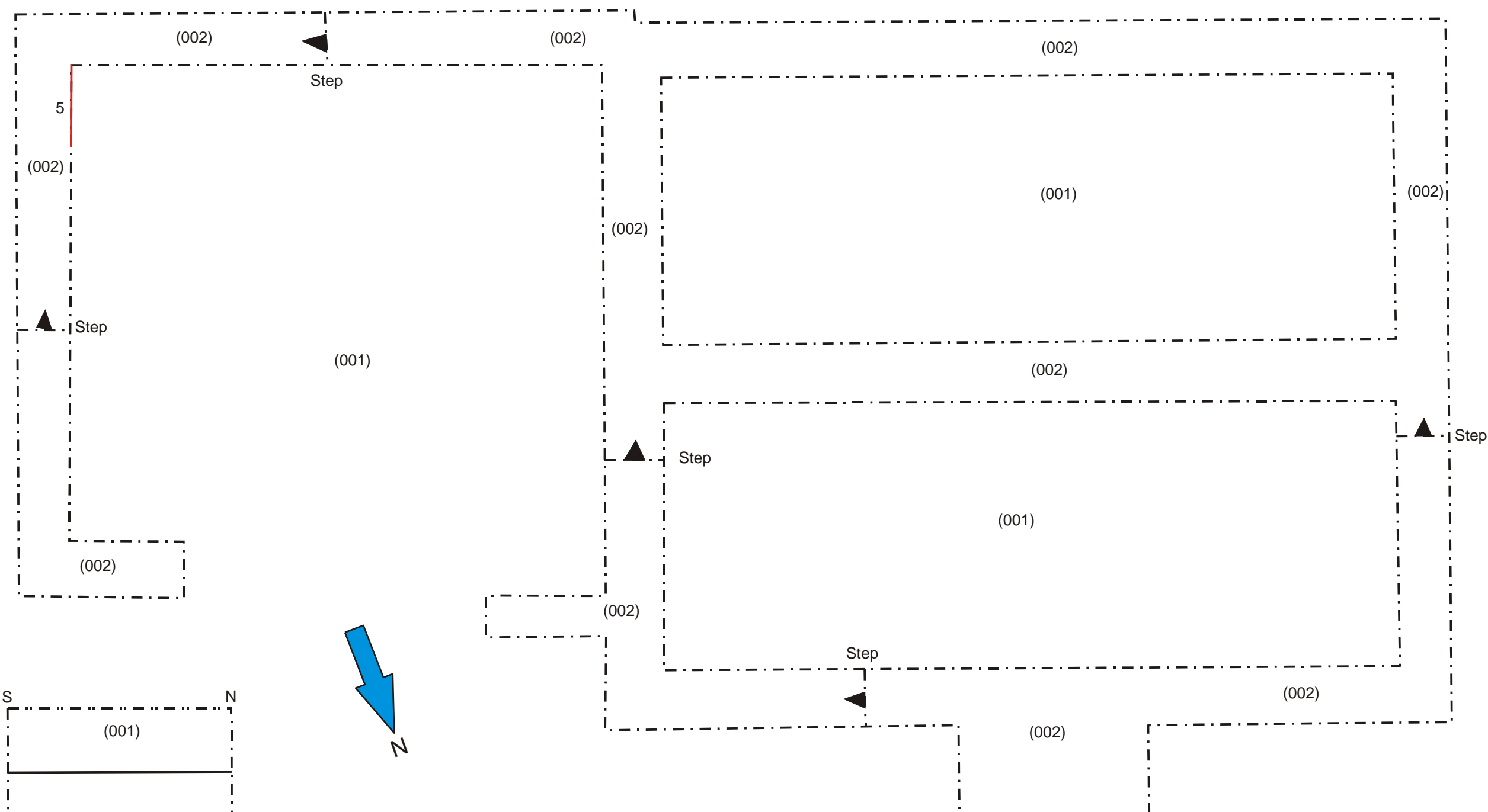
Figure 5: Plan of the Monitored House Plot 5 at a scale of 1:100 & Representative Sections 1-3 at a scale of 1:20

House Plot 10



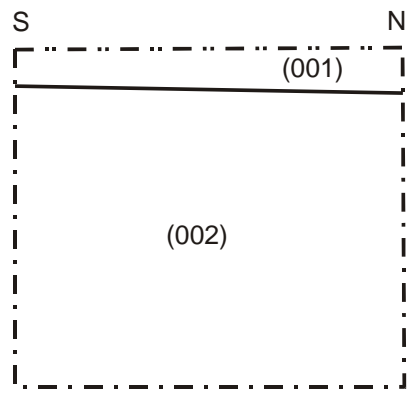
House Plot 10, Representative Section 4, East Facing Section, scale 1:10

Figure 6: Plan of the Monitored House Plot 10 at a scale of 1:50 & Representative Section 4 at a scale of 1:10

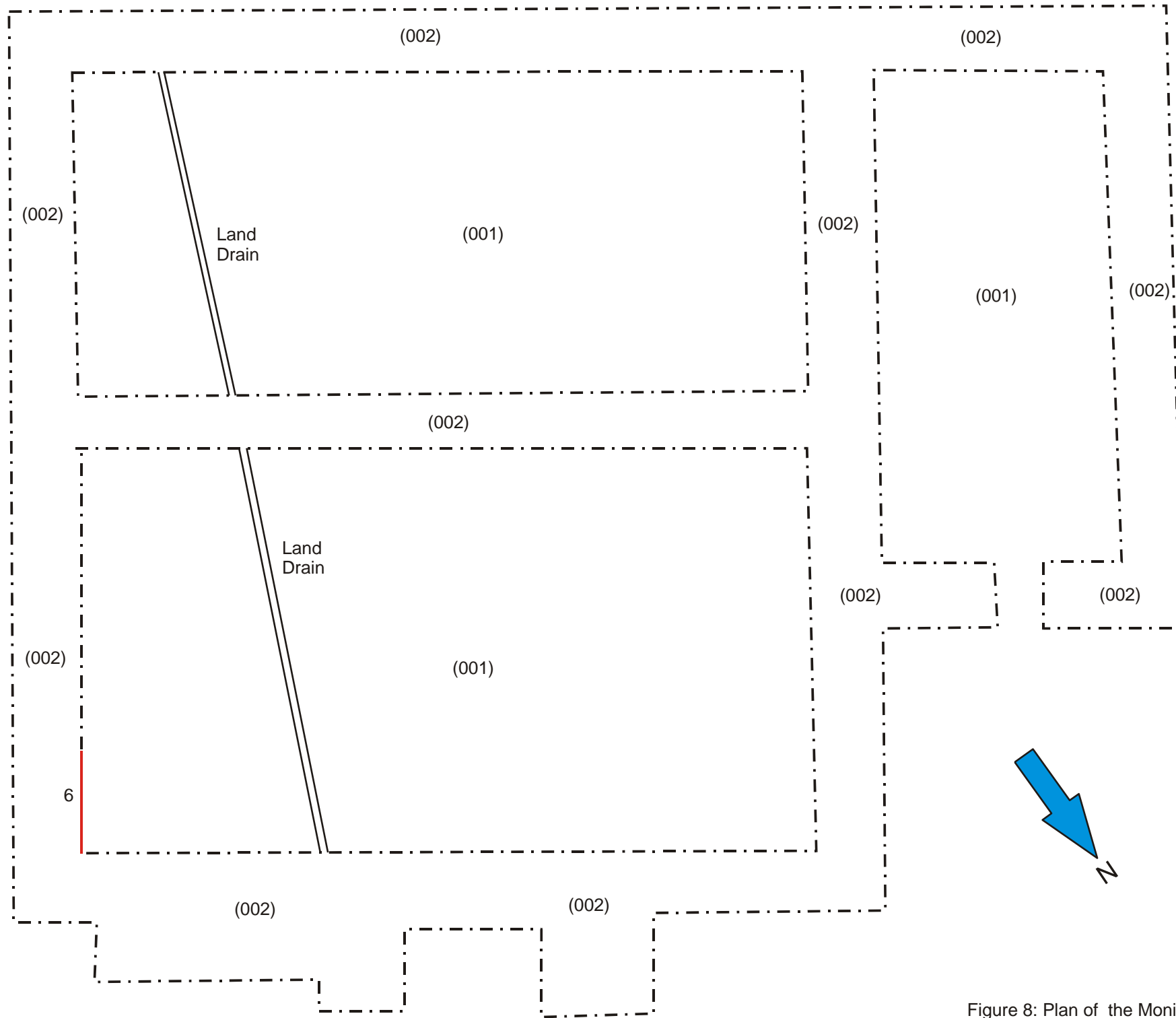


House Plot 11, Representative Section 5, East facing Section, scale 1:20

Figure 7: Plan of the Monitored House Plot 11 at a scale of 1:50 & Representative Section 5 at a scale of 1:20

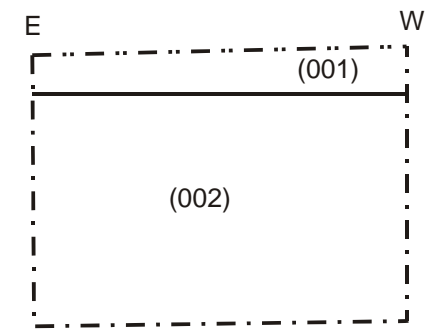
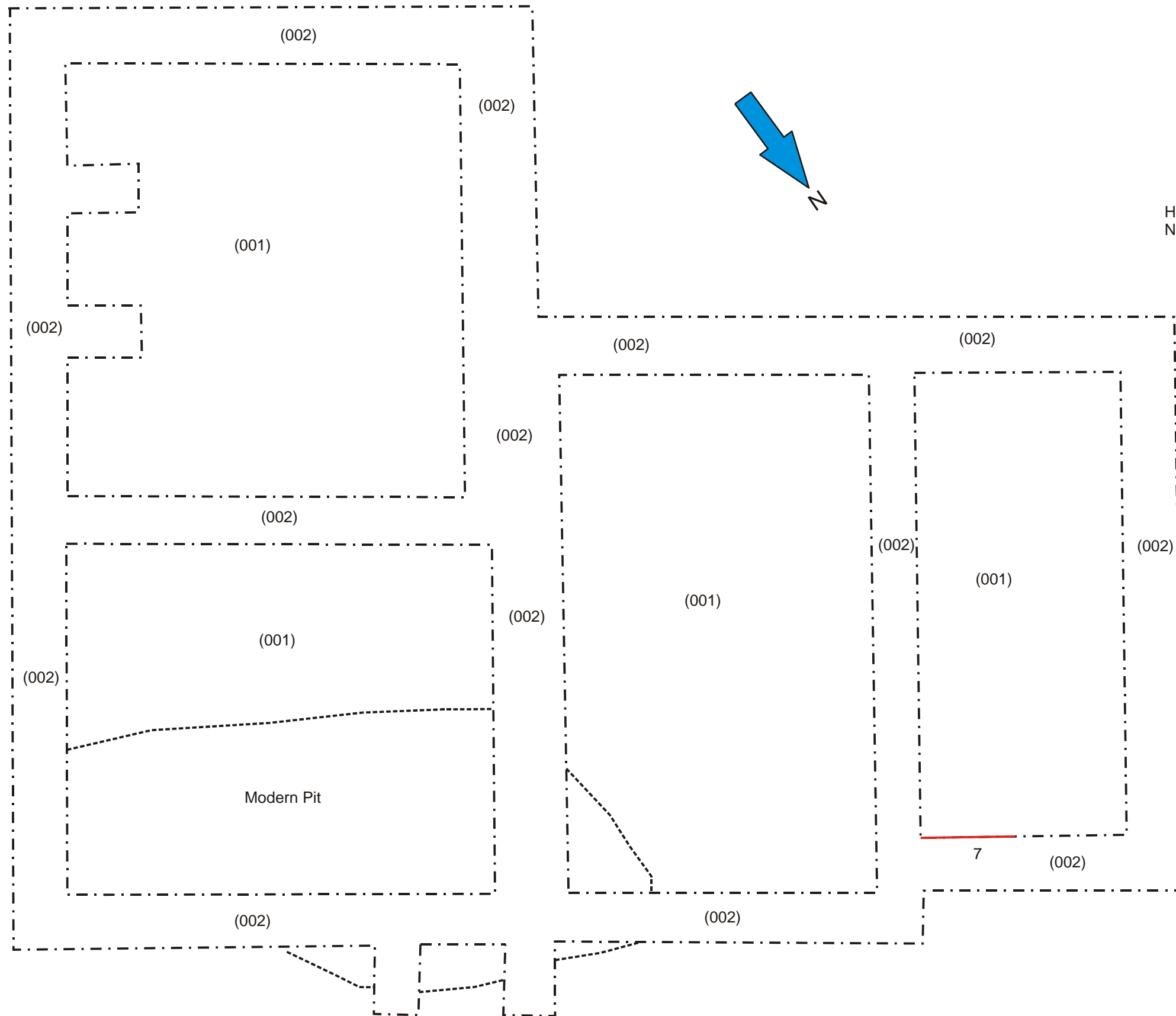


House Plot 12, Representative Section 6,
East Facing Section, scale 1:20



HOUSE PLOT 12

Figure 8: Plan of the Monitored House Plot 12 at a scale of 1:50 & Representative Section 6 at a scale of 1:20

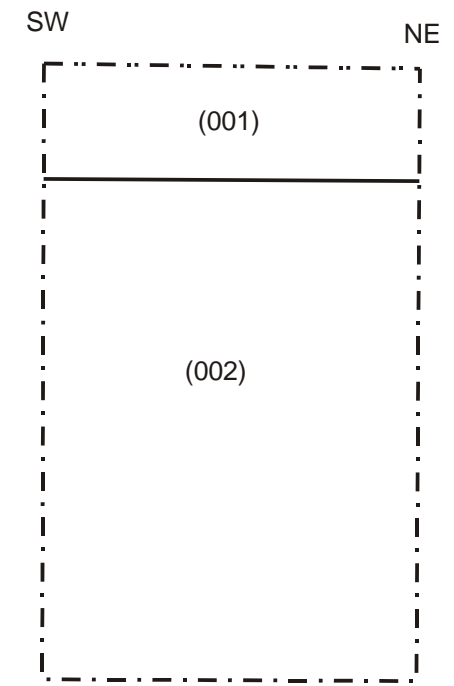
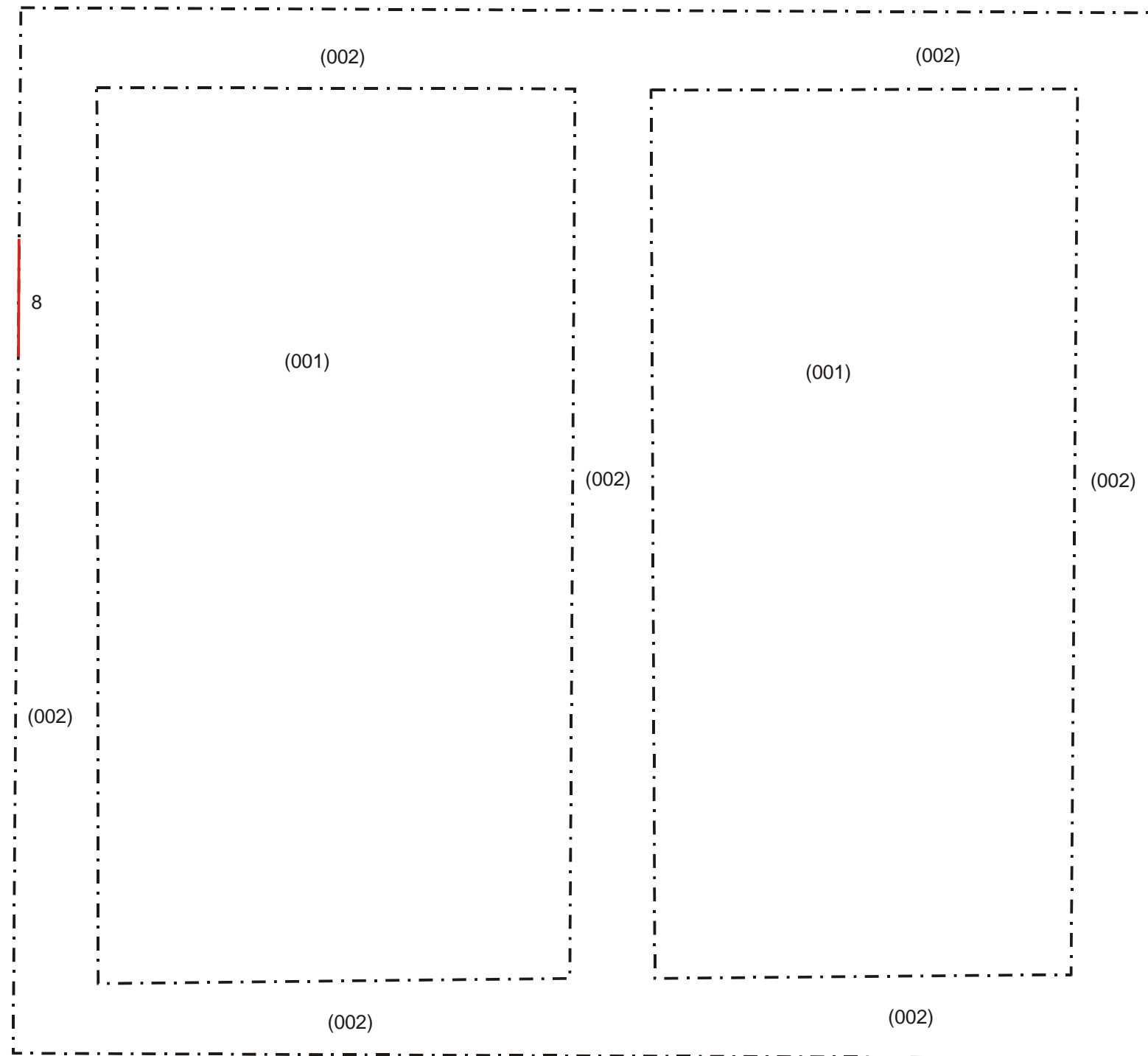


House Plot 13, Representative Section 7,
North Facing Section, scale 1:20

Figure 9: Plan of the Monitored House Plot 13 at a
scale of 1:50 & Representative Section 7 at a scale
of 1:20

HOUSE PLOT 6

HOUSE PLOT 7



House Plots 6 and 7, Representative Section 8, South-East Facing Section, scale 1:20

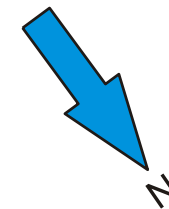
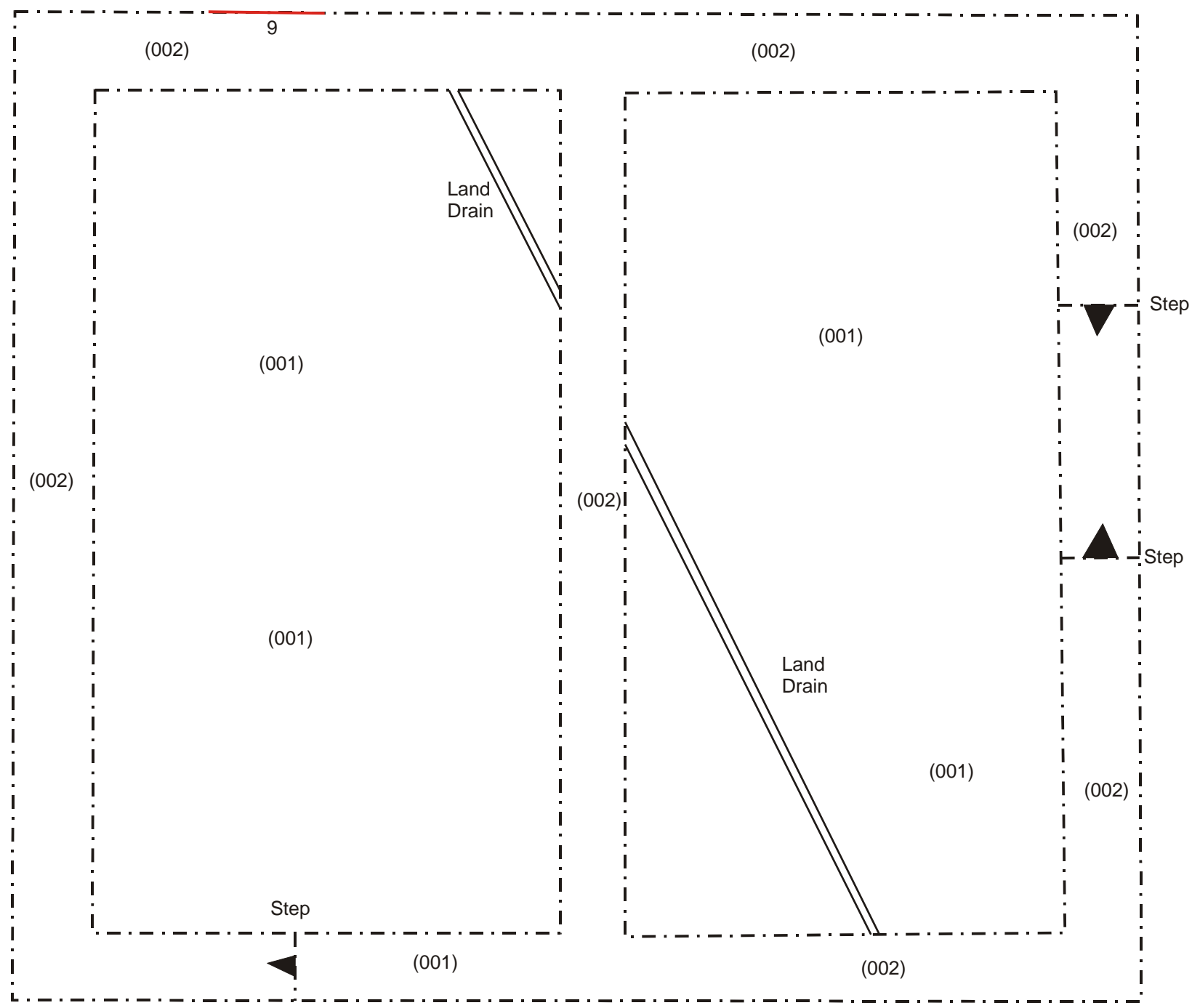
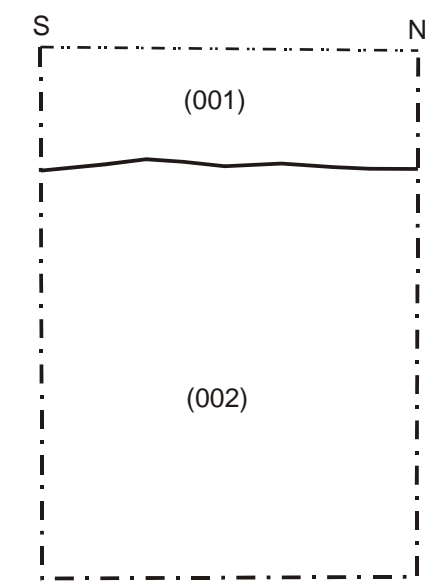


Figure 10: Plan of the Monitored House Plots 6 and 7 at a scale of 1:50 & Representative Section 8 at a scale of 1:20



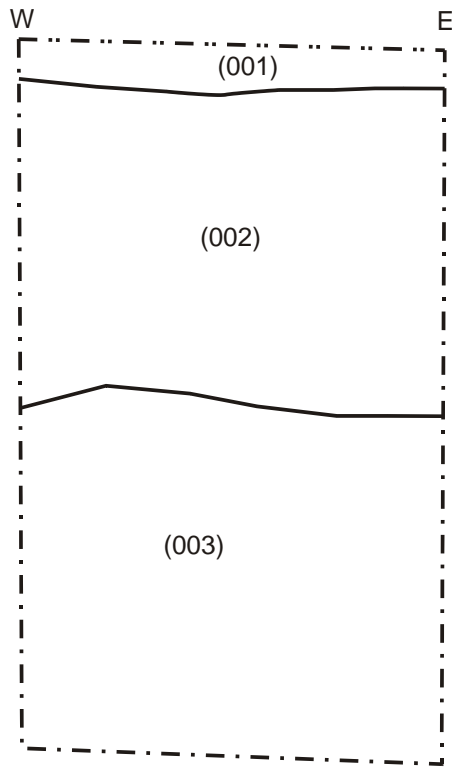
HOUSE PLOT 9

HOUSE PLOT 8

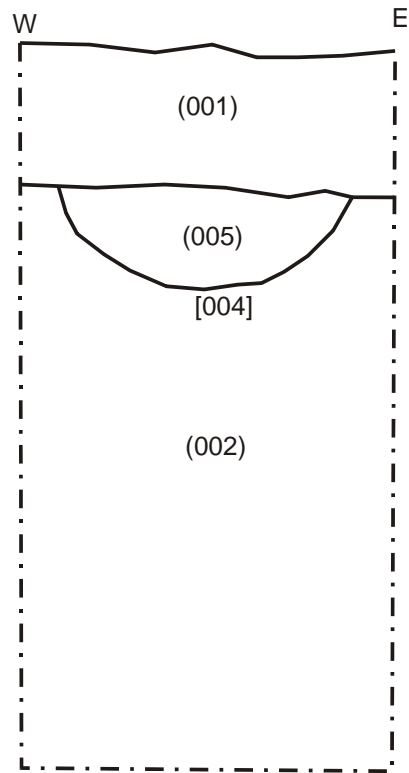


House Plots 8 and 9, Representative Section 9, East Facing Section, scale 1:20

Figure 11: Plan of the Monitored House Plot 8 and 9 at a scale of 1:50 & Representative Section 9 at a scale of 1:20



Foul Sewer Trench, Representative Section 11,
South Facing Section, scale 1:20



Second Service Trench, Representative
Section 10, South Facing Section,
scale 1:20

**Figure 12: Representative Sections 10-11 at a
scale of 1:20**

Appendix 1: Plates

Initial Groundworks



Plate 1: Representative Section 1, from the east



Plate 2: Reduced site access road, from the north-east



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



Plate 4: Initial ground reduction, from the north



Plate 5: Reduced site access road, from the north-east



Plate 6: Reduced site access road, from the south-west



Plate 7: Initial ground reduction, from the south



Plate 10: Initial ground reduction, from the south-west



Plate 8: Initial ground reduction, from the south



Plate 11: Initial ground reduction, from the south-west



Plate 9: Initial ground reduction, from the south



Plate 12: Initial ground reduction, from the west



Plate 13: Initial ground reduction, from the west



Plate 16: Initial ground reduction, from the east



Plate 14: Initial ground reduction, from the west



Plate 17: Initial ground reduction, from the east



Plate 15: Initial ground reduction, from the north



Plate 18: Initial ground reduction, from the east



Plate 19: Initial ground reduction, from the east



Plate 22: Initial ground reduction, from the north-west



Plate 20: Initial ground reduction, from the west



Plate 23: Initial ground reduction, from the east



Plate 21: Initial ground reduction, from the south



Plate 24: Initial ground reduction, from the north



Plate 25: Initial ground reduction, from the west



Plate 28: Further ground reduction of site access road, from the north-west



Plate 26: Further ground reduction of site access road, from the north-west



Plate 29: Further ground reduction of site access road, from the north-west



Plate 27: Further ground reduction of site access road, from the north-west



Plate 30: Further ground reduction of site access road, from the south-east



Plate 31: Further ground reduction of site access road, from the south-east



Plate 34: Further ground reduction within site compound area, from the west



Plate 32: Further ground reduction of site access road, from the north-west



Plate 35: Further ground reduction within site compound area, from the west



Plate 33: Further ground reduction of site access road, from the south-east



Plate 36: Further ground reduction of site access road, from the south-east



Plate 37: Further ground reduction of site access road, from the south-east



Plate 40: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 38: Further ground reduction within the site compound area, from the west



Plate 41: Excavation of the foundations, from the east

House Plot 5



Plate 39: Pre-groundworks, from the west



Plate 42: House Plot 5. Representative Section 2, from the east



Plate 43: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 46: Excavation of the foundations, from the north-east



Plate 44: Excavation of the foundations, from the north-east



Plate 47: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 45: Excavation of the foundations, from the north-east



Plate 48: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 49: Excavation of the foundations, from the south-east



Plate 52: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 50: Excavation of the foundations, from the west

House Plot 10



Plate 53: House Plot 10, Representative Section 4, from the east



Plate 51: House Plot 5, Representative Section 3, from the south



Plate 54: House Plot 10, excavated foundation trench, from the south-east



Plate 55: House Plot 10, excavated foundation trenches, from the north

House Plot 11



Plate 56: House Plot 11, Representative Section 5, from the east



Plate 57: House Plot 11, excavated foundation trenches, from the north

House Plot 12



Plate 58: House Plot 12, Representative Section 6, from the south-east



Plate 59: House Plot 12, Representative Section 6, from the east



Plate 60: House Plot 12, excavated foundation trenches, from the north

House Plot 13



Plate 61: House Plot 13, excavated foundation trenches, from the west



Plate 62: House Plot 13, Representative Section 7, from the north



Plate 63: House Plot 13, excavated foundation trenches, from the west



Plate 64: House Plot 13, excavated foundation trenches, from the west

House Plots 6 and 7



Plate 65: House Plots 6 and 7, excavated foundation trenches, from the west

House Plots 8 and 9



Plate 66: House Plots 8 and 9, excavated foundation trenches, from the south

Site Service Trenching



Plate 67: Excavation of the main foul sewer trench, from the north-west



Plate 68: Excavation of the main foul sewer trench, from the north



Plate 72: Excavation of the main foul sewer trench, from the east



Plate 69: Excavation of the main foul sewer trench, from the west



Plate 73: Excavation of the main foul sewer trench, from the south



Plate 70: Excavation of the main foul sewer trench, from the south



Plate 74: Excavation of the main foul sewer trench, from the south-east



Plate 71: Excavation of the main foul sewer trench, from the south



Plate 75: Excavation of the main foul sewer trench, from the east



Plate 76: Excavation of the main foul sewer trench, from the south



Plate 77: Excavation of the main foul sewer trench, from the east



Plate 78: Excavation of the main foul sewer trench, from the east



Plate 79: Excavation of the main foul sewer trench, from the east



Plate 80: Excavation of the main foul sewer trench, from the west



Plate 81: Excavated second service trench, from the south



Plate 82: Excavated second service trench, **Representative Section 10**, from the south



Plate 83: Excavated second service trench, **Representative Section 10**, from the south-east

Appendix 2: List of Contexts

- 001** Topsoil horizon. Friable, dark orange brown sandy silt with frequent small angular stones and moderate small undiagnostic brick/tile fragments. Above **(002)** and **(005)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-11**. Depth - 0.38m.
- 002** Natural horizon. Soft, light orange brown silty clay with spreads of mid orange brown sand and light orange brown silty clay and small-medium angular and rounded stones (gravel) 10%. Below **(001)** above **(004)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-11**. Depth - >1.20m.
- 003** Second natural horizon encountered at greater depths. Soft, dark blue grey silty clay with no inclusions. Below **(002)**. Depth - >0.80m
- 004** Cut of a shallow and truncated ditch recorded in profile only within **Representative Section 10**. Moderate break of slope at top, rounded, convex sides, rounded break of slope at base with flattish and slightly rounded base. Cut into **(002)**. Length - not determined. width - 0.78m, depth - 0.27m,
- 005** Fill of the shallow ditch cut **[004]**. Soft, light orange brown silty clay with no inclusions. Below **(001)**. Recorded within **Representative Section 10**. Depth - 0.27m. This fill did not yield any finds.

Appendix 3: The Archive

The archive consists of:

Three context records

Plans of the monitored groundworks for House Plots 5-13 at scales of 1:50 and 1:100 and eleven section drawings at scales of 1:10 and 1:20 on eight 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: 2016.20** and the Site Code **HSEA16**

Appendix 4: Photographic Register

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

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	INITIAL GROUNDWORKS				
1	Representative section	E		NA 10/9/14	HSEAI6
2	Reduced site area road	NE		NA 10/9/14	HSEAI6
3	Initial ground reduction	NW		NA 10/9/14	HSEAI6
4	Initial ground reduction	N		NA 10/9/14	HSEAI6
5	Reduced site area road	NE		NA 10/9/14	HSEAI6
6	Reduced site area road	SW		NA 10/9/14	HSEAI6
7	Initial ground reduction	S		NA 10/9/14	HSEAI6
8	Initial ground reduction	S		NA 10/9/14	HSEAI6
9	Initial ground reduction	S		NA 10/9/14	HSEAI6
10	Initial ground reduction	SW		NA 10/9/14	HSEAI6
11	Initial ground reduction	SW		NA 10/9/14	HSEAI6
12	Initial ground reduction	W		NA 10/9/14	HSEAI6
13	Initial ground reduction	W		NA 10/9/14	HSEAI6
14	Initial ground reduction	W		NA 10/9/14	HSEAI6
15	Initial ground reduction	N		NA 10/9/14	HSEAI6
16	Initial ground reduction	E		NA 10/9/14	HSEAI6
17	Initial ground reduction	E		NA 10/9/14	HSEAI6

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

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	reduction				
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14	Initial ground reduction	E		10/9/14	HJEA16
20	Initial ground reduction	W		10/9/14	HJEA16
21	Initial ground reduction	S		10/9/14	HJEA16
22	Initial ground reduction	NW		10/9/14	HJEA16
23	Initial ground reduction	E		10/9/14	HJEA16
24	Initial ground reduction	N		10/9/14	HJEA16
25	Initial ground reduction	W		10/9/14	HJEA16
26	Further ground reduction of site access road	NW		10/9/14	HJEA16
27	Further ground reduction of site access road	NW		10/9/14	HJEA16
28	Further ground reduction of site access road	NW		10/9/14	HJEA16
29	Further ground reduction of site access road	NW		10/9/14	HJEA16
30	Further ground reduction of site access road	SE		10/9/14	HJEA16
31	Further ground reduction of site access road	SE		10/9/14	HJEA16

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

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	site access road				
32	Further ground reduction of site access road	NW		1st 10/9/14	HSE/16
33	Further ground reduction of site access road	SE		1st 10/9/14	HSE/16
34	Further ground reduction within site compound area	W		1st 10/9/14	HSE/16
35	Further ground reduction within site compound area	W		1st 10/9/14	HSE/16
36	Further ground reduction of site access road	SE		1st 10/9/14	HSE/16
37	Further ground reduction of site access road	SE		1st 10/9/14	HSE/16
38	Further ground reduction within the site compound area	W		1st 10/9/14	HSE/16
HOUSE PLOT 5					
39	Pre-excavation	W		1st 10/10/14	HSE/16
40	Excavation of the foundations	E		" "	"
41	Excavation of the foundations	E		1st 10/10/14	HSE/16
42	House Plot 5 Representative Section 2	E		1st 10/10/14	HSE/16

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

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44	Excavation of the Foundation	NE		NA 10/10/14	HJEA16
45	Excavation of the Foundation	NE		NA 10/10/14	HJEA16
46	Excavation of the Foundation	NE		NA 10/10/14	HJEA16
47	Excavation of the Foundation	E		NA 10/10/14	HJEA16
48	Excavation of the Foundation	E		NA 10/10/14	HJEA16
49	Excavation of the Foundation	SE		NA 10/10/14	HJEA16
50	Excavation of the Foundation	W		NA 10/10/14	HJEA16
51	House Plot 5 Representative Section 3	S		NA 10/10/14	HJEA16
52	Excavation of the Foundation	S		NA 10/10/14	HJEA16
	HOUSE PLOT 10				
53	House Plot 10 Representative Section 4	E		NA 27/9/14	HJEA16
54	House Plot 10 excavated. Foundation trench	SE		NA 27/9/14	HJEA16
55	House Plot 10 excavated. Foundation trenches	N		NA 27/9/14	HJEA16
	HOUSE PLOT 11				
56	House Plot 11	E		NA 27/9/14	HJEA16

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

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	Section 5				
57	House Plot 11, excavated Foundation trenches	N		NA 2/1/14	HSEAI6
	HOUSE PLOT 12				
58	House Plot 12, Representative Section 6	SE		NA 1/10/14	HSEAI6
59	House Plot 12, Representative Section 6	E		NA 1/10/14	HSEAI6
60	House Plot 12, excavated Foundation trenches	N		NA 1/10/14	HSEAI6
	HOUSE PLOT 13				
61	House Plot 13, excavated Foundation trenches	W		NA 2/10/14	HSEAI6
62	House Plot 13, Representative Section 7	N		NA 2/10/14	HSEAI6
63	House Plot 13, excavated Foundation trenches	W		NA 2/10/14	HSEAI6
64	House Plot 13, excavated Foundation trenches	W		NA 2/10/14	HSEAI6
	HOUSE PLOTS 6 AND 7				

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

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65	House Plots 6 and 7 excavated foundation trenches	W		14/1/10/14	HSEFA16		
HOUSE PLOTS 8 AND 9							
66	House Plots 8 and 9 excavated foundation trenches	S		14/5/10/14	HSEFA16		
SITE SERVICE TRENCHING							
67	Excavation of the main foul sewer trench	NW		14/15/10/14	HSEFA16		
68	Excavation of the main foul sewer trench	N		14/15/10/14	HSEFA16		
69	Excavation of the main foul sewer trench	W		14/15/10/14	HSEFA16		
70	Excavation of the main foul sewer trench	S		14/17/10/14	HSEFA16		
71	Excavation of the main foul sewer trench	S		14/17/10/14	HSEFA16		
72	Excavation of the main foul sewer trench	E		14/17/10/14	HSEFA16		
73	Excavation of the main foul sewer trench	S		14/18/10/14	HSEFA16		
74	Excavation of the main foul sewer trench	SE		14/18/10/14	HSEFA16		

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

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76	Excavation of the main foul sewer trench	S		NA 14/10/14	HSEPA16
77	Excavation of the main foul sewer trench	E		NA 22/10/14	HSEPA16
78	Excavation of the main foul sewer trench	E		NA 22/10/14	HSEPA16
79	Excavation of the main foul sewer trench	E		NA 22/10/14	HSEPA16
80	Excavation of the main foul sewer trench	E		NA 22/10/14	HSEPA16
81	Excavated sewer service trench	S		NA 25/10/14	HSEPA16
82	Excavated sewer service trench Representative section 10	S		NA 25/10/14	HSEPA16
83	Excavated sewer service trench Representative section 10	SE		NA 25/10/14	HSEPA16

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 off High Street and Swinderby Road, Eagle, Lincolnshire - Neville Hall MIFA

OASIS ID - nevilleh1-339084

Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
View 1	1	Neville Hall	nhallarchaeologicalservices@gmail.com	13 January 2019

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=nevilleh1-339084> for this page

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Appendix 6: Specification for Archaeological Monitoring

**Specification for Archaeological Monitoring
on Land off High Street and Swinderby Road,
Eagle, Lincolnshire.**

**Prepared for Ms. Jane Goodridge of Bentley Homes
Ltd.**

**National Grid Reference: SK 8765 6674
Site Code: HSEA16
Accession No: LCNCC: 2016.20
Planning Reference: 15/0620/FUL**

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

February 2016

S Non-technical summary

- S1 *A scheme of works comprising archaeological monitoring and recording is required during the groundworks pertaining to the construction of fourteen new residential dwellings, with associated access, roadway and landscaping on land off High Street/Swinderby Road, Eagle, Lincolnshire.*
- S2 *The development site lies within an area of high archaeological potential. The development site lies within the curtilage of the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Eagle. The earthwork cultivation remains of ridge and furrow associated with these settlements have been identified to the north-east along with finds of Iron Age, Roman, and medieval and post-medieval pottery during the monitoring of a water pipeline to the east. A 19th century pinfold is recorded on the northern fringes of the site. It is considered likely that similar such archaeological activity and finds may be made on this site. The specific aims of this archaeological watching brief will be to record any further archaeological features, deposits, structures or finds associated with this multi-period archaeological activity.*
- 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 fourteen new residential dwellings along with ground reduction associated with the construction of the new access and roadway. 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 [Figure 1]

- 1.1 The proposed development site is situated on land to the south of the High Street and Swinderby Road, and on the southern outskirts of the modern settlement of Eagle, at National Grid Reference SK 8765 6674, and at a height of approximately 25mAOD. The village of Eagle is situated within the modern civil parish of Eagle and Swinethorpe, administrative district of North Kesteven, county of Lincolnshire.
- 1.2 The development site is located on the western edge of an undulating upland area which overlooks the valley of the River Trent to the west. The development site is situated on deep sandy and coarse loamy soils of the Blackwood Series, which have in turn developed on the underlying solid geology of Lower Lias limestones of the Lower Jurassic.

2. Planning background [Figure2]

- 2.1 This document comprises a Specification or a written scheme of works for archaeological monitoring which is required during the construction of fourteen new residential dwellings, with associated access, roadway and landscaping of land off High Street/Swinderby Road, Eagle, Lincolnshire (Planning Reference: 15/0620/FUL). This document has been prepared in accordance with a generic Planning Brief issued by Ms Jenny Young, Senior Historic Environment Officer of Heritage Lincolnshire on behalf of North Kesteven District Council, (the Local Planning Authority) and will be submitted to same 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, the Lincoln Local Studies Library and the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER). A search of the Lincolnshire

HER was conducted within the vicinity of the centre of the development site. The National Heritage List of Historic England was also consulted.

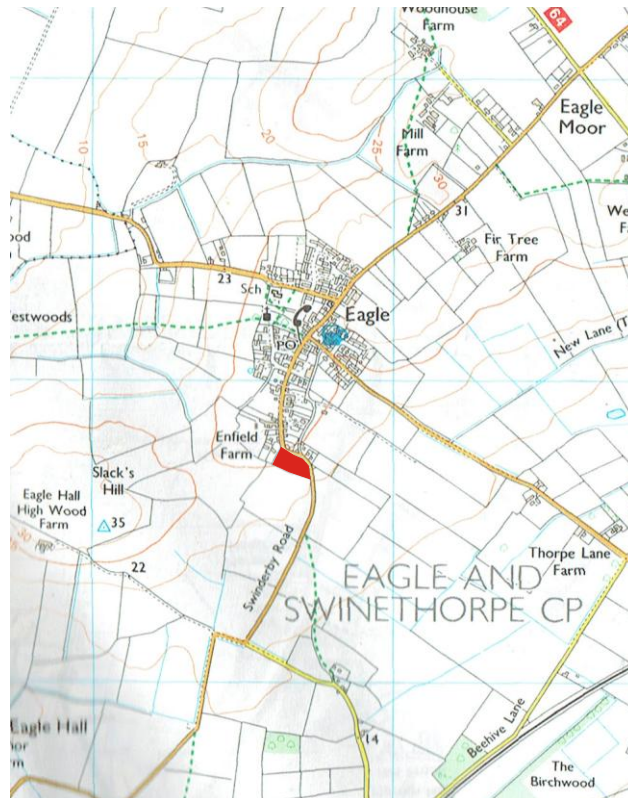


Figure 1: Site location at a scale of 1:25,000. The site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

- 3.2 The settlement of Eagle or *Acle*, *Aclei*, *Akeley* or *Ayele* is first documented in the Domesday Survey of AD1086 when the lands here were held by Roger of Poitou, Durand Malet, Odo the Crossbowman and by Countess Judith (HER 60685). There are also references in this Domesday entry to a church and to a priest. The place name itself has a topographical origin and is derived from the Old English *ac* and the Old English *leah* denoting 'an oak glade or wood'. Later medieval documentary references variously refer to this settlement as *Eicla* (AD1135-9), *Aicles* or *Aicle* (AD1221) and as *Eycle* (AD1212).
- 3.3 The parish church, which is dedicated to All Saints is Grade II listed (NLI 1061994). This is a 13th century church composed of a west tower, nave, north aisle and a chancel. The west tower is of 13th century date and the chancel was rebuilt between 1903-4.
- 3.4 The site of a post-medieval pinfold is situated within the northern fringes of the development and is marked on the O.S. maps from 1891 onwards (HER 61049).
- 3.5 The Elms farmhouse is a Grade II listed farmhouse situated within the south of the village (HER 61037, NHL 1062000). It is an 18th century farmhouse in brick. The Homestead in Eagle is a Grade II listed 17th century timber framed and rendered cottage (HER 61038, NHL 1161121). It has a tiled roof of 20th century date. Ford Cottage on the High Street is a Grade II listed early 18th century brick farmhouse (HER 61040, NHL 1360485). Village Farmhouse situated on the eastern side of the High Street is a Grade II listed early 19th century brick building (HER 61040, NHL 1165136). This listing also includes a wall with a gate and iron railings.



Figure 3: Block plan showing the site location and the proposed layout of the development site at a scale of 1:1,250 at A4, (extract from Architects plan)

- 3.6 The parliamentary enclosure of the local fields occurred in 1841 (HER 60685).
- 3.7 There have been several previous archaeological investigations within the vicinity of this development site. In 1996, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new water pipeline from Eagle to Harby (HER ELI803, Site code: SWP96). In field 38 of this archaeological monitoring, which was situated to the north-east of this development site, one sherd of Roman pottery (HER 60678), one sherd of Iron Age pottery (HER 60680), along with two sherds of medieval pottery (HER 60686) and north-west to south east orientated ridge and furrow were identified. Within Field 39, to the immediate east of this development site, one sherd of post-medieval pottery and north-west to south east orientated ridge and furrow were identified. Within Field 40, to the south-east of the development site, were found six sherds of medieval pottery (HER 60686).and three sherds of post-medieval pottery.
- 3.8 An archaeological watching brief took place in 2001 on the groundworks for a new garage and kitchen complex at Church Farm Cottages to the north of this development site (Site code: CFCO00). This identified a large soakaway or former pond and a uniform medieval/post-medieval garden soil.

- 3.9 A second archaeological watching brief was undertaken during development at the parish church of All Saints in 2001 (Site code: EAS 01). This watching brief monitored the excavation of foundations in the churchyard and located a developed graveyard soil with a single possible burial identified. The finds included a single roof tile and a clay pipe fragment.
- 3.10 A further archaeological watching brief took place at All Saints church in 2012 (Site code: EASC12). This watching brief monitored the excavation of the foundations for a new extension and on associated drainage works. This identified a graveyard soil which contained quantities of stone fragments along with a single grave. Finds made included a quantity of medieval and post-medieval roof tile fragments, a stone tile and coffin furniture of 19th century date.
- 3.11 The earthwork cultivation remains cropmarks of undated ridge and furrow have been plotted in fields to the north-east and also to the south and south-east of the development site (HER 63578). Some of this ridge and furrow may have already been destroyed by the expansion of the modern settlement. Traces of medieval ridge and furrow were noted in the field to the west of the local primary school in 2006 during the archaeological monitoring of new development site within the school grounds (HER 60685, site code: EAPS06). These remains were visible as a series of slight parallel linear earthworks on an approximate east-west orientation.
- 3.12 A limited map regression exercise was undertaken utilising published Ordnance Survey maps obtained from the Lincolnshire Archives and the Lincoln Local Studies Library. The earliest map consulted comprised an extract from the First Edition six inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1891. This map shows the development site within its current field boundaries with a pinfold situated on the northern fringes of the site. This same layout to the area of the development site is repeated on the subsequent Second Edition 25 and six inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1905, on the Provisional Edition six inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1949 and on the 1:10,560 scale O.S. map of 1956.

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 excavation of the foundations and services for the fourteen new residential dwellings with associated access, roadway and landscaping.
- 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 development site lies within the curtilage of the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Eagle. The earthwork cultivation remains of ridge and furrow associated with these settlements have been identified to the north-east along with finds of Iron Age, Roman, and medieval and post-medieval pottery during the monitoring of a water pipeline to the east. A 19th century pinfold is recorded on the northern fringes of the site. It is considered likely that similar such archaeological activity and finds may be made on this site. The specific aims of this archaeological watching brief will be to record any further archaeological features, deposits, structures or finds associated with this multi-period archaeological activity.

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, 2015), to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) standards and guidance for archaeological watching briefs (IfA, 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 James Rackham) 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, 2015), to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) standards and guidance for archaeological watching briefs (IfA, 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 Jenny Young (Senior 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 Jenny Young, Senior 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 Senior Historic Environment Officer of Heritage Lincolnshire.
- 6.5 Arrangements will be made for the Senior Historic Environment Officer of Heritage Lincolnshire (Ms Jenny Young) for access to the site to undertake monitoring visits, and such visits will be accounted for in the final report preparation.
- 6.6 Ms Jenny Young 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 December 2016.

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 Senior 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, 2015), to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) standards and guidance (IfA, 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 Senior 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 prehistoric, Romano-British and 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 Senior 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 least twenty 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.