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ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING ON
PLOT 2, LAND ADJACENT TO 2, CHURCH STREET,
GLENTWORTH, LINCOLNSHIRE.

National Grid Reference: SK 9463 8792

Site Code: CSGE20

Accession No: LCNCC: 2020.31

Planning Reference: 140077

PREPARED FOR MR. ADRIAN FOX OF AF ARCHITECTURE ON BEHALF OF HIS CLIENTS -
MR. & MRS. WALKER

By

Neville Hall

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Summary

The archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new residential dwelling on Plot 2, land adjacent to 2, Church Street, Glentworth, Lincolnshire, was carried out by Neville Hall on the 25th to the 27th of January 2021.

The groundworks for this development, which consisted of the mechanical excavation of the foundations for the new residential dwelling were the subject of continual archaeological monitoring and recording.

No archaeological activity was identified on this site and there were no finds.

In modern times, a pond had been excavated at the northern end of this plot and the resultant upcast from this excavation had been spread over the northernmost two thirds of the new build area for Plot 2. The mechanical excavation of the foundations for the new dwelling along with the mechanical ground reduction within the interior of the new build area, revealed this process, with this redeposited pond upcast horizon overlying a buried soil horizon along with two underlying natural horizons as the foundations were dug to depth here.

Within the southern portion of the new build area and where this redeposited pond upcast horizon was absent, the mechanical foundation excavations here extended through the topsoil (buried) soil horizon and the two underlying natural horizons. Over the whole site the buried soil and/or the topsoil horizon was found to be relatively shallow, suggesting in turn that this plot of land had never been under the plough, but had been utilised for pasture for a considerable period.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Neville Hall was commissioned by Adrian Fox of AF Architecture on behalf of his clients - Mr. and Mrs. Walker - to undertake the archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new residential dwelling on Plot 2, land adjacent to 2, Church Street, Glentworth, Lincolnshire, centred at National Grid Reference SK 9463 8792. The archaeological monitoring was carried out at the development site on the 25th to the 27th of January 2021.
- 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 Mr. Ian Marshman of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, in his 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 to the east of and is set well back from the eastern frontage of Church Street, from which it is accessed via a trackway lane off this eastern frontage. The development site is located on the southern outskirts of the village of Glentworth, at National Grid Reference SK 9463 8792 and at a height of approximately 35mAOD. The settlement of Glentworth is situated within the modern civil 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 to the west of the scarp slope of the nearby Jurassic limestone escarpment that traverses the county from north to south. The area of the development site is situated on coarse and fine loamy soils of the Wigton Moor Series. These deposits in turn overlie glaciofluvial drift deposits and Middle Lias limestones of the Lower Jurassic [BGS, 1973; Soil Survey, 1983].

3. Planning Background

- 3.1 An application for planning permission (Planning Reference: 140077) for the proposed construction of a new residential dwelling on Plot 2, land adjacent to 2, Church Street, Glentworth, Lincolnshire was submitted to West Lindsey District Council, the Local Planning Authority [Figure 3]. However, as the proposed development site was perceived to be situated within an area of high archaeological potential, various archaeological conditions (Nos. 10-14) have been attached to the granting of this planning consent.
- 3.2 It was understood that the requirement for the archaeological programme of works on this site would comprise the archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks during the construction stage of development at the site.

- 3.3 Neville Hall was subsequently commissioned by the applicants to prepare a written scheme of investigation for the archaeological monitoring and recording.



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

- 3.4 A specification or a written scheme of works for the archaeological monitoring and recording was subsequently submitted to and approved by Mr. Ian Marshman of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team (on behalf of the LPA) as required by Condition 10 of the planning consent.
- 3.5 Notification was given to Mr. Ian Marshman of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team of the start date of the site groundworks programme prior to the commencement of the on-site archaeological works as required by Condition 11 of the planning consent.
- 3.6 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 12 of the planning consent.
- 3.7 This report documents the results of this programme of site archaeological monitoring and recording on the groundworks for Plot 2 and will be submitted to Mr. Ian Marshman of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and to the Local Planning Authority in due course as required by Condition 13 of the planning consent.

4. Aims and objectives of the project

- 4.1 The aims of the project were the continual archaeological monitoring of the site groundworks during the construction stage of development, which comprised the mechanical excavation of the foundations for the new residential dwelling on Plot 2.
- 4.2 The objectives of the project were:

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



Figure 2: Site location at an original scale of 1:1,250 showing the existing site layout, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

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

To allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits.

- 4.3 This proposed development site lies within an area of high archaeological potential. The site lies within the area of the historic core of the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Glentworth. The specific objectives of this archaeological monitoring were to identify and record any archaeological features, structures, deposits or finds associated with these medieval and post-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 The site of a probable Roman villa is situated to the north-east and east of Glentworth Hall (HER 50560). The site was discovered at around 1753 during building works at

Glentworth. The findings included a plain white tessellated floor, an open conduit or drain and a parallel and square sectioned water pipe. Fieldwalking in Glentworth that was undertaken in 1977, identified a major Roman site to the east of the Hall and on either side of an ornamental fishpond. Finds from the fieldwalking survey consisted of large quantities of 3rd-4th century AD pottery, building stone, roof tile and flue tile. It appeared that the construction of the fishpond in the landscaping of the eastern prospect of Glentworth Hall may have disturbed part of this Roman villa site.

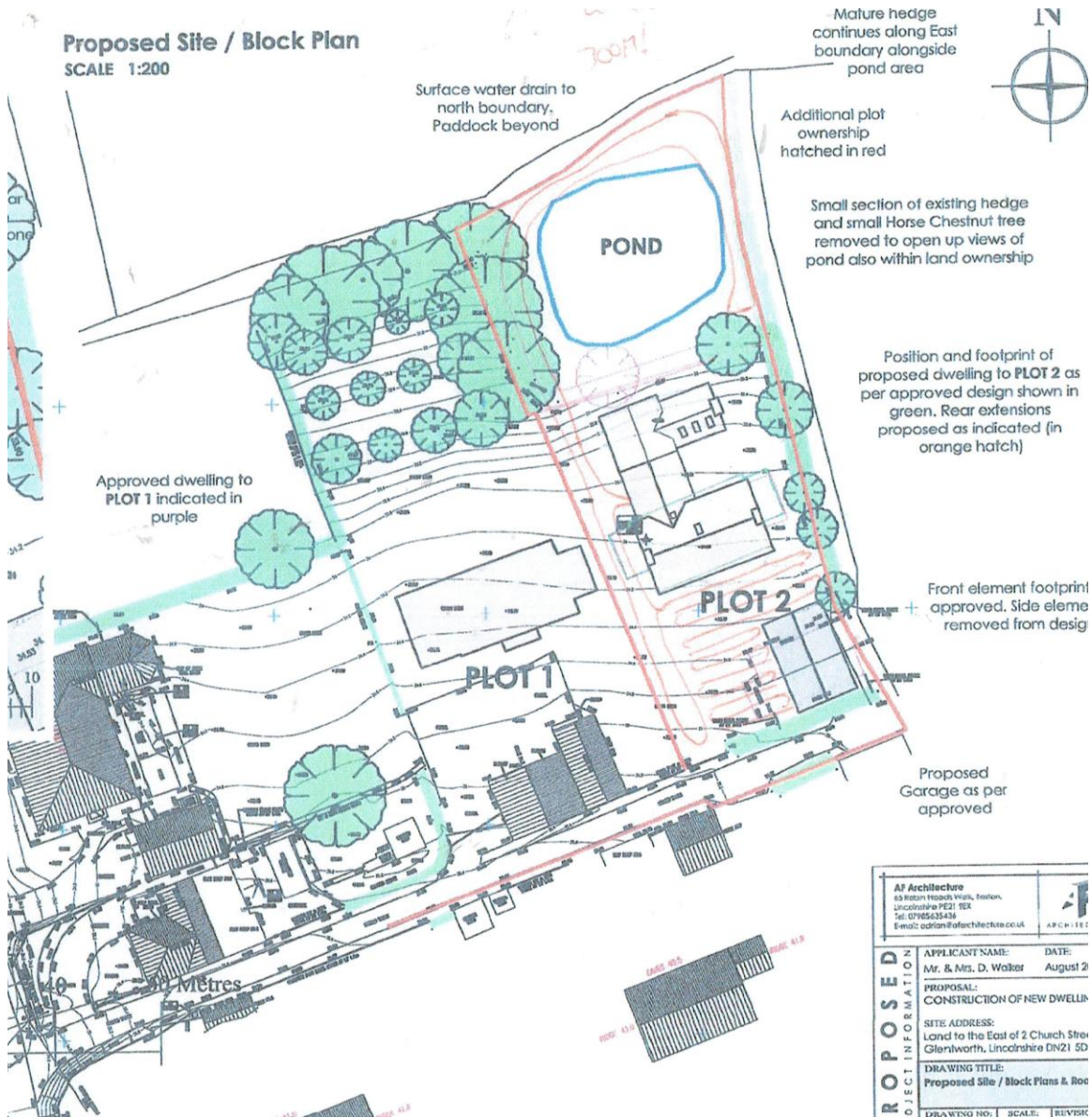


Figure 3: Block plan showing the proposed layout of Plot 2 at an original scale of 1:200, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

- 5.3 A Roman coin of Constantius (AD337-361) has been found to the east of Glentworth Hall and to the north-east of this development site in 1976 (HER 51096).
- 5.4 The settlement of Glentworth or *Glentwre*, *Glentwrde* or *Glenturde* is first documented in the Domesday Survey of AD1086, when it was divided into five manors, which were

owned by the King, Martin, Restold, the Bishop of Bayeux, and by Jocelyn, son of Lambert. The place name itself has a late Anglo-Saxon topographical origin and is derived from the Old English *glents*, probably a kite and the Old English *worth*, hence 'the enclosure frequented by kites'. At the time of the Lindsey Survey of c.AD1115, Ralf Paganel held five bovates of land in *Glenteworda*; Stephen de Albamarca held one carucate and three bovates of land in *Glentsworda*; Manaset Asric held seven bovates of land in *Gleintaword* and Gilbert, son of Gocelin held five bovates of land in *Glenteworda*. Other medieval documentary sources variously refer to this settlement as *Glentwurde* (AD1150: *Glenteworthe* (AD1155-60); *Glenteworde* (AD1160-6) and as *Glenteworth* (AD1202) [Morris, 1986; Cameron, 1998; Mills, 1991; Ekwall, 1991, Foster & Longley, 1976].

- 5.5 The Grade II* listed parish church of St Michael, Church Street has late 11th, late 12th and mid 14th century fabric within its construction, but was mostly rebuilt in the late 16th century and again in 1782 (HER 51099, 56122, NHL 1309078). The church comprises a west tower, a nave, chancel, south porch and a north-west lean-to. Some medieval features remain. The nave and chancel are in one. The nave is of 1782 and the chancel was rebuilt in the late 16th century. The West Tower and other stonework at the church date from the second half of the 11th century AD and so is of late Anglo-Saxon origin (HER 51098).
- 5.6 Shrunken remains of the medieval settlement occur in the vicinity of this proposed development site (HER 51102). This was evidenced by traces of earthworks (which are no longer extant) on earlier aerial photographs. Medieval finds and fragments of the earlier street patters are shown on the tithe map of 1813. This map shows the settlements earlier principal axis was an east-west street that continued the line of St George's Hill to the west, with properties on both sides, which may have in turn led onto a rectangular green on the north side of the church. There were also further elements of this shrunken settlement to the south, which were represented in the earlier 19th century by a group of seven houses on what is now Chapel Lane.
- 5.7 Two medieval lead seals were found in 1976 to the south-east of Glentworth Hall (HER 51095).
- 5.8 The population of Glentworth showed a very sharp decline in the later 14th century from which recovery was slow and partial. A further population decline took place in the 17th century. The effect of the creation of Glentworth Hall in the mid 16th century and its reorientation to face east along with associated landscaping in the mid 18th century had the effect of depopulation on the post-medieval settlement. Streets on the north side of the settlement were also closed as a result of this and pushed the focus of the contemporary settlement to the south (HER 54001).
- 5.9 Glentworth Hall is a Grade II* listed large country house which dates from about 1566 (HER 51101, NHL 1063348). The house was altered in 1753. The building is in a very severe state of dilapidation. The original Glentworth Hall was an Elizabethan mansion built in 1567-8. It was surrounded by a deer park and formal gardens. In 1753, the houses and gardens were redesigned, although this was not completed and the rebuilding of Glentworth Hall was not finished. However, the east wing was completed and an ornamental lake and possibly other garden features were completed before the project was abandoned (HER 56483). By this time, the remains of the Tudor House (comprising the north, south and west wings) had already started to fall into ruin. During the 20th century, the house was requisitioned by the RAF, who added various structures to the rear of the main building. The older areas of the house continued to be neglected and the south and west wings were demolished in the 1990s. A wall was also built through the remains of the courtyard reusing some of the stone from the demolished wings. The Georgian part of the house has survived better, although it has lost its top

storey and a truncated section of the Tudor north wing also survives. The area to the immediate west of Glentworth Hall, though ploughed up, still exhibits traces of terracing and limestone rubble walls forming a rectangular layout, presumably of part of the formal gardens associated with the 16th century house. The parkland and garden features are depicted on early Edition O.S. maps of 1884-8 (HER 56483).

- 5.10 The stables to Glentworth Hall, which were constructed in 1753 have been converted into cottages. The Grade II listed Nos. 1-4 Hall Cottages, were this former 18th century stable block, which are now four cottages and which underwent alterations in the 20th century (HER 55982, NHL 1166094).
- 5.11 In 2001, the site of the demolished Tudor south wing of Glentworth Hall was excavated for non-archaeological purposes, to provide items for sale (HER 51101, ELI7897). This excavation was not recorded. The excavated areas were not backfilled. The exposed areas were subsequently archaeologically surveyed and recorded. This survey work was undertaken in 2006 and a post-excavation assessment of the site subsequently compiled (HER ELI7898).
- 5.12 Scottish Farmhouse on St. George's Hill is a Grade II listed late 18th century farmhouse (HER 56307, NHL 1359851).
- 5.13 Northlands House on Church Street is a Grade II listed late 18th century house (HER 56119, NHL 1309058).
- 5.14 No. 12, Church Street is a Grade II listed late 18th century house (HER 55615, NHL 1063349). This is also the site of a 19th century farmstead. This was arranged around a regular courtyard in a 'U'-plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex and is the only surviving historic structure. The farmstead was within a village location.
- 5.15 Hall Farm at Glentworth is a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER 57540). This was arranged around a regular courtyard in a 'U'-plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss of traditional buildings. The farmstead was in an isolated location.
- 5.16 The Old Vicarage on Church Street is a Grade II listed early 19th century former vicarage, which is now a residential dwelling (HER 56306, NHL 1359850).
- 5.17 The site of a former school occurs on Stoney Lane and was built in 1876 (HER 56755). It is shown on the First and Second Edition O.S. maps of 1887 and 1906. Records show that the school was originally opened in 1840, but was rebuilt in 1876, creating the building that exists to the present time. The school was closed in 1969.
- 5.18 A former Free United Methodist Chapel is located on the Kexby Road (HER 55006). It has been converted into a residential dwelling and is featured on the Second Edition O.S. maps of 1902-1906.
- 5.19 The Glentworth War Memorial is situated in the parish churchyard and was unveiled in 1921 (HER 58188).
- 5.20 In 2017, a programme of historic building recording was carried out at 1 and 3, St George's Hill (Site code GLGH17). This survey examined a late 18th-early 19th century stone cottage with later brick extensions and 19th century outbuildings, that comprised an animal shelter and cartshed to the north-east, a barn to the south and a washhouse to the north. Four phases of development were identified. The first phase comprised the original late 18th-early 19th century stone cottage, which was probably built originally as two

small cottages. The second phase comprised the addition of two brick extensions. These outbuildings were probably added to the complex at the same time, turning the site into a smallholding. In the 19th or early 20th century, the animal shelter was added. The last phase of development took place in the latter 20th century, when a lean-to was built to the cottage. In 2017, a programme of historic building recording was carried out at 1 and 3, St George's Hill (Site code GLGH17). This survey examined a late 18th-early 19th century stone cottage with later brick extensions and 19th century outbuildings, that comprised an animal shelter and cartshed to the north-east, a barn to the south and a washhouse to the north. Four phases of development were identified. The first phase comprised the original late 18th-early 19th century stone cottage, which was probably built originally as two small cottages. The second phase comprised the addition of two brick extensions. These outbuildings were probably added to the complex at the same time, turning the site into a smallholding. In the 19th or early 20th century, the animal shelter was added. The last phase of development took place in the latter 20th century, when a lean-to was built to the cottage.

- 5.21 Copies of manuscript and published early edition O.S maps were obtained from the Lincolnshire Archives and from the local studies collections of the Lincoln Central Library. The earliest map consulted comprised an extract from the First Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S map of 1886. This map shows that by this time, the current boundaries of the development site have become established. The area of this development site occupies two enclosures. The site is bisected by an approximately north-south aligned field boundary ditch that separates these two enclosures. The land off the eastern frontage of Church Lane, which leads onto this site is also in existence by this time.
- 5.22 This same layout to this development site is repeated on the subsequent Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S map of 1906 and on the 1:2,500 scale O.S. map of 1974.
- 5.23 **Figure 2** shows the existing layout of the development site.

6. Methodology

- 6.1 The archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken by Neville Hall at the development site on the 25th to the 27th of January 2021. This comprised the continual archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks, which comprised the mechanical excavation of the foundations for the new residential dwelling. These mechanical excavations were carried out by a 5-ton 360° mechanical excavator that was fitted with a 0.60m wide toothed bucket and a 10-ton mechanical excavator that was fitted with a 0.80m wide toothed bucket and a 1.20m wide toothless bucket.
- 6.2 Where necessary, surfaces were hand cleaned for examination and recording and the deposit sequences observed were recorded on standard *pro-forma* context recording sheets. A plan at a scale of 1:100 was compiled on site of the monitored groundworks for the new residential dwelling. This plan is reproduced at the same scale of 1:100 in this report as **Figure 4**. A total of three representative sections of the observed deposit sequences here [designated as **Representative Sections 1-3**] 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 1-81**. A list of contexts recorded is reproduced in **Appendix 2**.
- 6.3 All work was carried out according to the approved Specification and to the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CHIfA) standards and guidance for archaeological watching briefs.

7. Results [Figure 4; Appendix 1, Plates 1-81]

- 7.1 The area of the new build footprint had been stripped of turf to average depths of 0.10m, leaving the upper levels of the redeposited pond upcast horizon (001) and the topsoil horizon (004) to the south exposed [Plates 1-2]. All newly exposed surfaces were walked over and were scanned for any surface finds. Several sherds of modern 20th century pottery were observed on the ground, but were not retained.
- 7.2 The foundation trenches for the new residential dwelling were excavated under archaeological supervision to varying lengths, to a widths of between 0.80m-1.0m and to depths of between 1.80m-2.20m below the site reduced levels [Plates 3-7, 9-19, 24, 31, 39-42 and 44-58].
- 7.3 These monitored mechanical excavations extended through a redposited pond upcast horizon (001), (the product of the excavation of a modern pond to the north of the new build area), a buried topsoil horizon (004), (which occurred as a relatively thin band of material), the first natural horizon (002) and through a second natural horizon (003), which extended to the base of these excavations. This deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Sections 1-3** [Plates 8, 43 and 62]. The buried topsoil horizon (004) was found to increase in depth to the south as the redeposited pond upcast horizon (001) above it was seen to correspondingly decrease in depth, also to the south.
- 7.4 Simultaneously with the mechanical excavation of the foundation trenches, internal mechanical ground reduction also took place within the interior of the new build area. This ground reduction took place below the already slightly and initially reduced site levels, and commenced at the northern end of the new build are and thence continued to the south. These excavations took place over most of the area of the new build interior and extended through the redeposited pond upcast horizon (001), the buried topsoil horizon (004) and extended into the upper levels of the first natural horizon (002). These excavations extended to depths of between 0.60m-0.90m below the initially and slightly reduced site levels [Plates 20-23, 25-30, 32-34, and 37-38].
- 7.5 In addition, a further small area of mechanical ground reduction took place within the north-western corner of the interior of the new build area. These further excavations continued into the first natural horizon (002) for a further depth of 0.60m below the already reduced levels [Plates 35-36].
- 7.6 At the southern end of the new build area, the base of the foundation trenches were stepped up in level, such that here the foundation trench excavations extended to shallower depths of between 1.30m--1.70m below the initially slightly reduced site levels [Plates 59-61, 63-81]. Here the redeposited pond upcast horizon (001) appeared to peter out, such that the site deposit sequence at this southern end of the new build area consisted of the (buried) topsoil horizon (004), the first natural horizon (002) and the second natural horizon (003), which extended to the base of these excavations.
- 7.7 The archaeological monitoring of the groundworks on Plot 2 did not identify any archaeological activity and there were no finds.

8. Discussion and Conclusions

- 8.1 The groundworks for this development, which consisted of the mechanical excavation of the foundations for the new residential dwelling were the subject of continual archaeological monitoring and recording.
- 8.2 No archaeological activity was identified on this site and there were no finds.

- 8.3 In modern times, a pond had been excavated at the northern end of this plot and the resultant upcast from this excavation had been spread over the northernmost two thirds of the new build area for Plot 2. The mechanical excavation of the foundations for the new dwelling along with the mechanical ground reduction within the interior of the new build area, revealed this process, with this redeposited pond upcast horizon overlying a buried soil horizon along with two underlying natural horizons as the foundations were dug to depth here.
- 8.4 Within the southern portion of the new build area and where this redeposited pond upcast horizon was absent, the mechanical foundation excavations here extended through the topsoil (buried) soil horizon and the two underlying natural horizons. Over the whole site the buried soil and/or the topsoil horizon was found to be relatively shallow, suggesting in turn that this plot of land had never been under the plough, but had been utilised for pasture for a considerable period.

9. Effectiveness of Methodology and Confidence Rating

- 9.1 The chosen methodology comprising a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording clearly demonstrated both the absence of archaeological activity and the lack of finds and the nature of the deposit sequences present on this site; while providing sufficient time to record the deposit sequences therein. It is considered that the implemented methodology was sufficient to record both the absence of archaeological activity and lack 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. Adrian Fox of AF Architecture and Mr. and Mrs. Walker for commissioning this work. Thanks are also extended to Mr. Ian Marshman of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and to the staff of the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record for their kind assistance.

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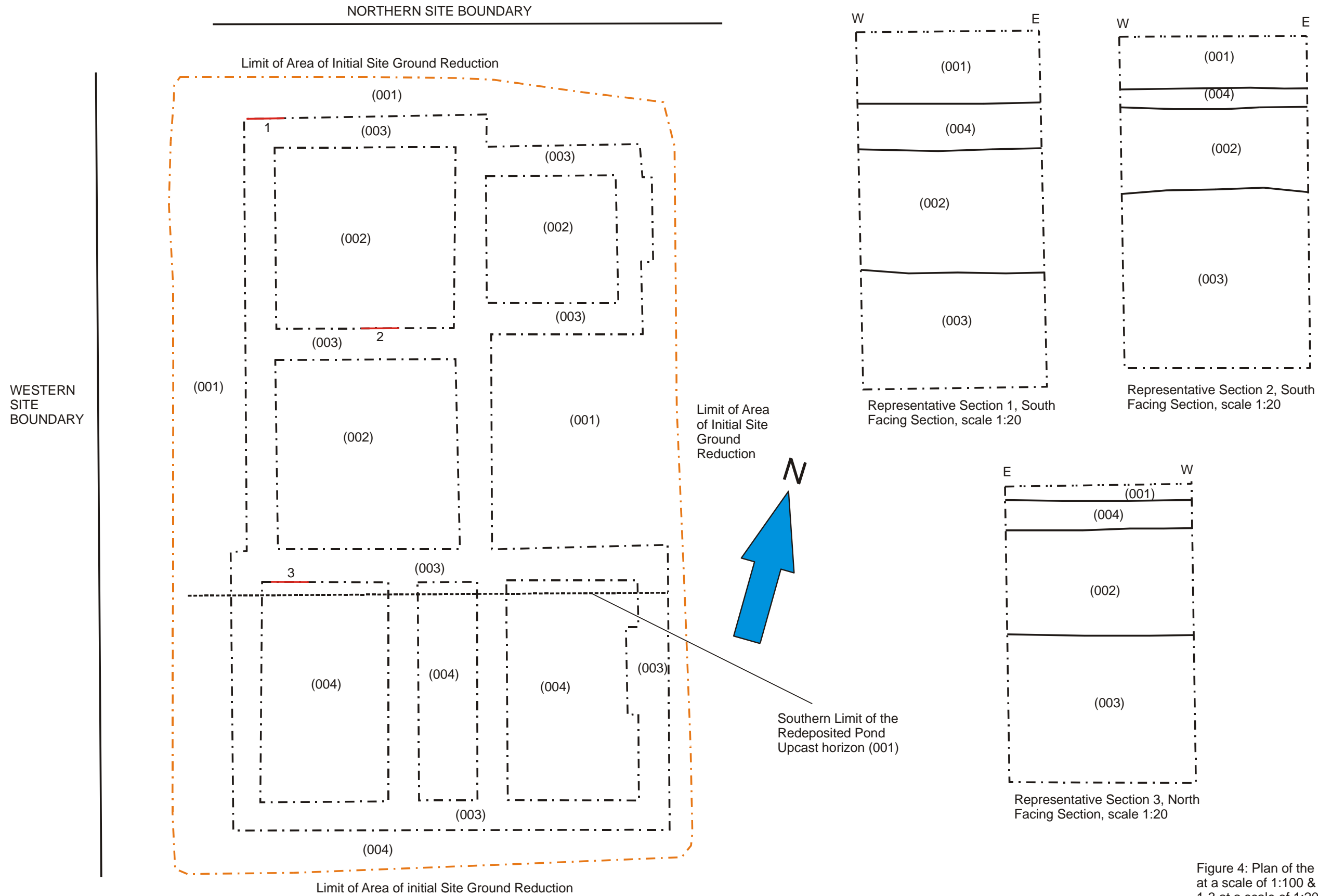


Figure 4: Plan of the Monitored Groundworks at a scale of 1:100 & Representative Sections 1-3 at a scale of 1:20

Appendix 1: Plates



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



Plate 2: Pre-groundworks, from the east



Plate 3: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



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 south-west



Plate 8: Representative Section 1, from the south



Plate 7: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 9: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 10: Excavation of the foundations, from the south-west



Plate 11: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 14: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 12: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 15: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 13: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 16: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 19: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



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



Plate 20: Internal ground reduction, from the west



Plate 18: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 21: Internal ground reduction, from the west



Plate 22: Internal ground reduction, from the west



Plate 25: Internal ground reduction, from the north



Plate 23: Internal ground reduction, from the west



Plate 26: Internal ground reduction, from the west



Plate 24: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 27: Internal ground reduction, from the east



Plate 28: Internal ground reduction, from the east



Plate 31: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 29: Internal ground reduction, from the east



Plate 32: Internal ground reduction, from the east



Plate 30: Internal ground reduction, from the east



Plate 33: Internal ground reduction, from the north



Plate 34: Internal ground reduction, from the west



Plate 37: Internal ground reduction, from the east



Plate 35: Internal ground reduction, from the west



Plate 38: Internal ground reduction, from the east



Plate 36: Internal ground reduction, from the west



Plate 39: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 40: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 41: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 42: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 43: Representative Section 2, from the south



Plate 44: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 45: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 48: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 46: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 49: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 47: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 50: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 51: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 54: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 52: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 55: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 53: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 56: Excavation of the foundations, from the south-west



Plate 57: Excavation of the foundations, from the south-west



Plate 60: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 58: Excavation of the foundations, from the south-west



Plate 61: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 59: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 62: Representative Section 3, from the west



Plate 63: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 66: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 64: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 67: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 65: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 68: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 69: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 70: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 71: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 72: Excavation of the foundations, from the north-west



Plate 73: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 74: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 75: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 78: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 76: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 79: Excavation of the foundations, from the south-west



Plate 77: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 80: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 81: Excavation of the foundations,
from the west

Appendix 2: List of Contexts

- 001** Redeposited pond upcast horizon that had originated from the excavation of a modern pond to the immediate north of the new build area. Soft, mid orange brown sandy silt with rare small angular stones. Above **(004)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-3**. Depth - 0.34m.
- 002** Natural horizon. Soft, light orange brown sandy silt with light blue grey gleyed mottling. Below **(004)** and above **(003)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-3**. Depth - 0.65m.
- 003** Natural horizon. Soft, light blue gleyed silty clay with light orange brown mottling. Below **(002)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-3**. Depth - >0.94m.
- 004** Buried topsoil and topsoil horizon occurred as a thin band of material. Soft, mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional small angular stones. Below **(001)** and above **(002)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-3**. Depth - 0.24m.

Appendix 3: The Archive

The archive consists of:

Four context records

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

One context register

One photographic register

All records are currently held at:

38 Finningley Road

Lincoln

LN6 0UP

And will be deposited in due course at:

The Collection

Danes Terrace

Lincoln

LN2 1LP

Under the accession number **LCNCC: 2020.31** and the site code **CSGE20**

Appendix 4: Photographic Register

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

Camera No.	Date Loaded	Time Loaded	Comments		B&W	Col.	Digi.
	1 1	:			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site		
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A				
1	Pre-groundwork	SE		At 25/1/21	CSGE20		
2	" "	E		" "	"		
3	Excavation of the Foundation	W		" "	"		
4	Excavation of the Foundations	W		At 25/1/21	CSGE20		
5	Excavation of the Foundation	W		At 25/1/21	CSGE20		
6	Excavation of the Foundation	SW		At 25/1/21	CSGE20		
7	Excavation of the Foundation	W		At 25/1/21	CSGE20		
8	Representative Section	S		At 25/1/21	CSGE20		
9	Excavation of the Foundations	W		At 25/1/21	CSGE20		
10	Excavation of the Foundations	SW		At 25/1/21	CSGE20		
11	Excavation of the Foundations	S		At 25/1/21	CSGE20		
12	Excavation of the Foundations	S		At 25/1/21	CSGE20		
13	Excavation of the Foundations	S		At 25/1/21	CSGE20		
14	Excavation of the Foundations	E		At 25/1/21	CSGE20		
15	Excavation of the Foundations	W		At 25/1/21	CSGE20		
16	Excavation of the Foundations	E		At 25/1/21	CSGE20		
17	Excavation of the Foundations	NW		At 25/1/21	CSGE20		
18	Excavation of the Foundations	S		At 25/1/21	CSGE20		

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

Camera No.	Date Loaded	Time Loaded	Comments		B&W Col. Digi.
	1 1	:			<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A		
19	Excavation of the Foundation	W		At 25/1/21	CSGE20
20	Internal ground reduction	W		At 26/1/21	CSGE20
21	Internal ground reduction	W		At 26/1/21	CSGE20
22	Internal ground reduction	W		At 26/1/21	CSGE20
23	Internal ground reduction	W		At 26/1/21	CSGE20
24	Excavation of the Foundation	N		At 26/1/21	CSGE20
25	Internal ground reduction	N		At 26/1/21	CSGE20
26	Internal ground reduction	W		At 26/1/21	CSGE20
27	Internal ground reduction	E		At 26/1/21	CSGE20
28	Internal ground reduction	E		At 26/1/21	CSGE20
29	Internal ground reduction	E		At 26/1/21	CSGE20
30	Internal ground reduction	E		At 26/1/21	CSGE20
31	Excavation of the Foundation	N		At 26/1/21	CSGE20
32	Internal ground reduction	E		At 26/1/21	CSGE20
33	Internal ground reduction	N		At 26/1/21	CSGE20
34	Internal ground reduction	W		At 26/1/21	CSGE20
35	Internal ground reduction	W		At 26/1/21	CSGE20

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

Camera No.	Date Loaded	Time Loaded	Comments		B&W Col. Dig.
	/ /	:			<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A		
36	Internal ground reduction	W		At 26/1/21	CSGE20
37	Internal ground reduction	E		At 26/1/21	CSGE20
38	Internal ground reduction	E		At 26/1/21	CSGE20
39	Excavation of the Foundations	W		At 26/1/21	CSGE20
40	Excavation of the Foundations	W		At 26/1/21	CSGE20
41	Excavation of the Foundations	W		At 26/1/21	CSGE20
42	Excavation of the Foundations	W		At 26/1/21	CSGE20
43	Representative Section 2	S		At 26/1/21	CSGE20
44	Excavation of the Foundations	N		At 26/1/21	CSGE20
45	Excavation of the Foundations	N		At 26/1/21	CSGE20
46	Excavation of the Foundations	N		At 26/1/21	CSGE20
47	Excavation of the Foundations	W		At 26/1/21	CSGE20
48	Excavation of the Foundations	N		At 26/1/21	CSGE20
49	Excavation of the Foundations	N		At 26/1/21	CSGE20
50	Excavation of the Foundations	W		At 26/1/21	CSGE20
51	Excavation of the Foundations	W		At 26/1/21	CSGE20
52	Excavation of the Foundations	S		At 26/1/21	CSGE20

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

Camera No.	Date Loaded / /	Time Loaded :	Comments	B&W Col. Digi. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A		
53	Excavation of the Foundation	S		At 26/1/21	CSGERO
54	Excavation of the Foundation	W		At 26/1/21	CSGERO
55	Excavation of the Foundation	W		At 26/1/21	CSGERO
56	Excavation of the Foundation	SW		At 26/1/21	CSGERO
57	Excavation of the Foundation	SH		At 27/1/21	CSGERO
58	Excavation of the Foundation	SW		At 27/1/21	CSGERO
59	Excavation of the Foundation	W		At 27/1/21	CSGERO
60	Excavation of the Foundation	S		At 27/1/21	CSGERO
61	Excavation of the Foundation	W		At 27/1/21	CSGERO
62	Representative Section 1	W		At 27/1/21	CSGERO
63	Excavation of the Foundation	W		At 27/1/21	CSGERO
64	Excavation of the Foundation	W		At 27/1/21	CSGERO
65	Excavation of the Foundation	W		At 27/1/21	CSGERO
66	Excavation of the Foundation	W		At 27/1/21	CSGERO
67	Excavation of the Foundation	W		At 27/1/21	CSGERO
68	Excavation of the Foundation	E		At 27/1/21	CSGERO
69	Excavation of the Foundation	N		At 27/1/21	CSGERO

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](#)

Plot 2, Land Adjacent to 2, Church Street, Glentworth, Lincolnshire - Neville Hall

OASIS ID - nevilleh1-417833

Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
View 1	1	Neville Hall	nhallarchaeologicalservices@gmail.com	22 March 2021

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=nevilleh1-417833> for this page

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Appendix 6: Specification for Archaeological Monitoring

**Specification for Archaeological Monitoring
on Land Adjacent to 2, Church Street,
Glentworth, Lincolnshire.**

Prepared for Mr. Adrian Fox of A F Architecture

National Grid Reference: SK 9463 8792

Site Code: CSGE20

Accession No: LCNCC: 2020.31

Planning Reference: 140077

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

March 2020

- S Non-technical summary
- S1 *A scheme of works comprising archaeological monitoring and recording is required during the groundworks pertaining to the construction of two new residential dwellings with associated new garaging and access on land adjacent to 2, Church Street, Glentworth, Lincolnshire.*
- S2 *This proposed development site lies within an area of high archaeological potential. The site lies within the area of the historic core of the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Glentworth. The specific objectives of this archaeological monitoring will be to identify and record any archaeological features, structures, deposits or finds associated with these medieval and post-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 two new residential dwellings with associated garaging and 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 1-2]

- 1.1 The development site is situated to the east of and is set well back from the eastern frontage of Church Lane, from which it is accessed via a lane off this eastern frontage. The development site is located on the southern outskirts of the village of Glentworth, at National Grid Reference SK 9463 8792 and at a height of approximately 35mAOD. The settlement of Glentworth is situated within the modern civil parish of the same name and in the administrative district of West Lindsey, county of Lincolnshire.
- 1.2 The development site is situated to the west of the scarp slope of the nearby Jurassic limestone escarpment that traverses the county from north to south. The area of the development site is situated on coarse and fine loamy soils of the Wigton Moor Series. These deposits in turn overlie glaciofluvial drift deposits and Middle 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 two new residential dwelling with associated garaging and access on land adjacent to 2, Church Street, Glentworth, Lincolnshire, (Planning Reference: 140077) [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.



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

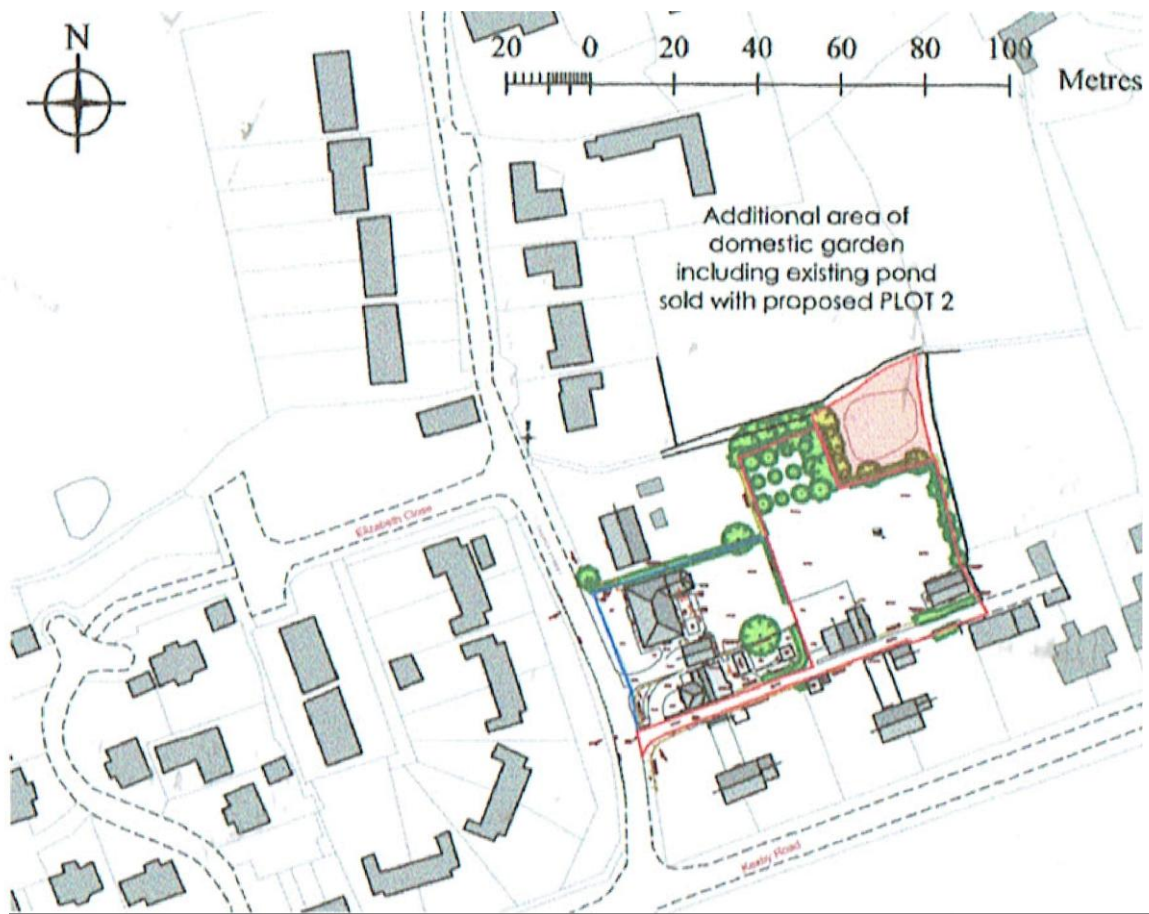


Figure 2: Site location at an original scale of 1:1,250 showing the existing site layout, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

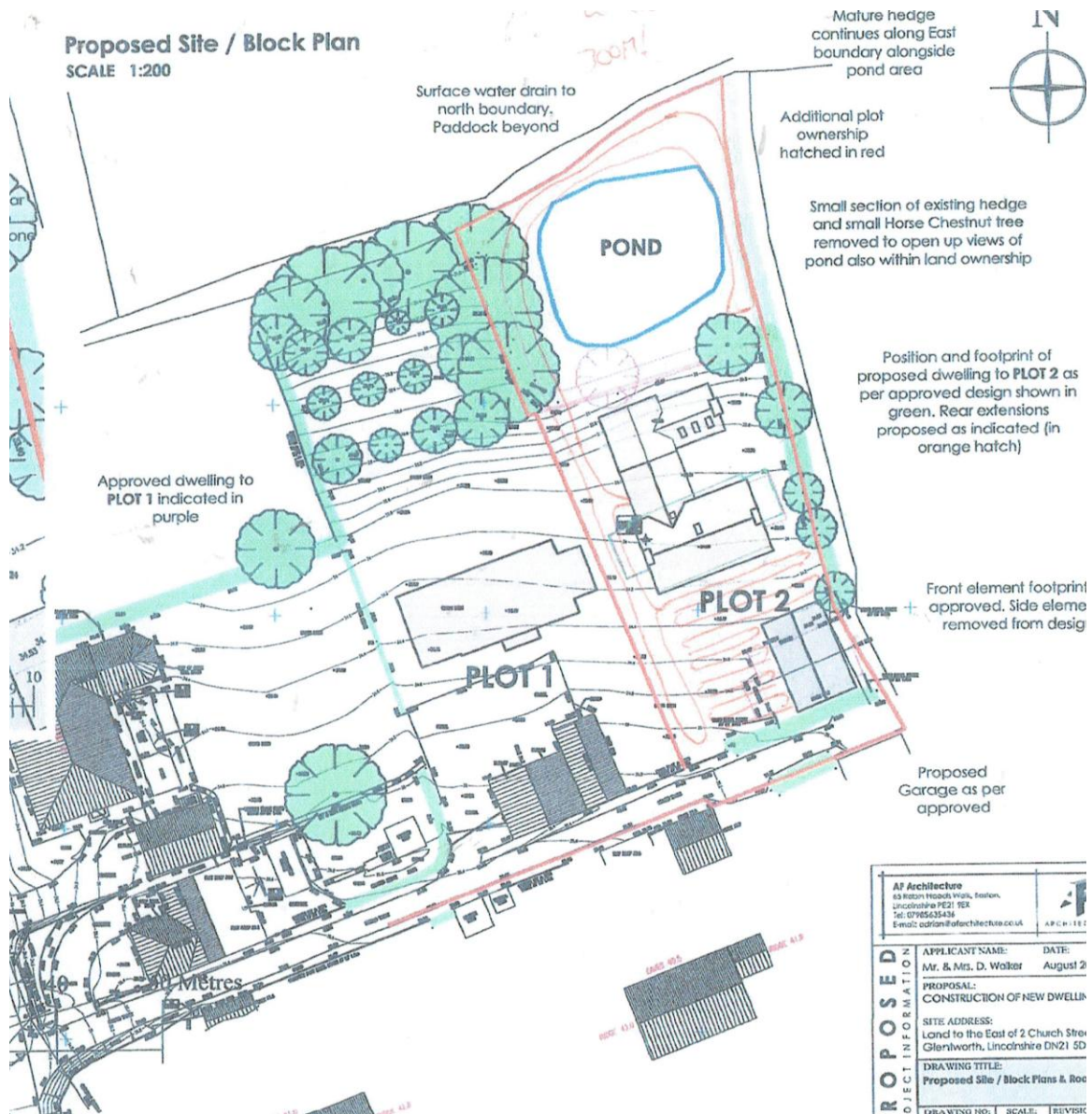


Figure 3: Block plan showing the proposed layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:200, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

- 3.2 The site of a probable Roman villa is situated to the north-east and east of Glentworth Hall (HER 50560). The site was discovered at around 1753 during building works at Glentworth. The findings included a plain white tessellated floor, an open conduit or drain and a parallel and square sectioned water pipe. Fieldwalking in Glentworth that was undertaken in 1977, identified a major Roman site to the east of the Hall and on either side of an ornamental fishpond. Finds from the fieldwalking survey consisted of large quantities of 3rd-4th century AD pottery, building stone, roof tile and flue tile. It appeared that the construction of the fishpond in the landscaping of the eastern prospect of Glentworth Hall may have disturbed part of this Roman villa site.
- 3.3 A Roman coin of Constantius (AD337-361) has been found to the east of Glentworth Hall and to the north-east of this development site in 1976 (HER 51096).

- 3.4 The settlement of Glentworth or *Glentrewrde*, *Glentwrde* or *Glenturde* is first documented in the Domesday Survey of AD1086, when it was divided into five manors, which were owned by the King, Martin, Restold, the Bishop of Bayeux, and by Jocelyn, son of Lambert. The place name itself has a late Anglo-Saxon topographical origin and is derived from the Old English *glents*, probably a kite and the Old English *worth*, hence 'the enclosure frequented by kites'. At the time of the Lindsey Survey of c.AD1115, Ralf Paganel held five bovates of land in *Glenteworda*; Stephen de Albamarca held one carucate and three bovates of land in *Glentsworda*; Manaset Asric held seven bovates of land in *Gleintaword* and Gilbert, son of Gocelin held five bovates of land in *Glenteworda*. Other medieval documentary sources variously refer to this settlement as *Glentwurde* (AD1150: *Glenteworthe* (AD1155-60); *Glenteworde* (AD1160-6) and as *Glenteworth* (AD1202).
- 3.5 The Grade II* listed parish church of St Michael, Church Street has late 11th, late 12th and mid 14th century fabric within its construction, but was mostly rebuilt in the late 16th century and again in 1782 (HER 51099, 56122, NHL 1309078). The church comprises a west tower, a nave, chancel, south porch and a north-west lean-to. Some medieval features remain. The nave and chancel are in one. The nave is of 1782 and the chancel was rebuilt in the late 16th century. The West Tower and other stonework at the church date from the second half of the 11th century AD and so is of late Anglo-Saxon origin (HER 51098).
- 3.6 Shrunken remains of the medieval settlement occur in the vicinity of this proposed development site (HER 51102). This was evidenced by traces of earthworks (which are no longer extant) on earlier aerial photographs. Medieval finds and fragments of the earlier street patters are shown on the tithe map of 1813. This map shows the settlements earlier principal axis was an east-west street that continued the line of St George's Hill to the west, with properties on both sides, which may have in turn led onto a rectangular green on the north side of the church. There were also further elements of this shrunken settlement to the south, which were represented in the earlier 19th century by a group of seven houses on what is now Chapel Lane.
- 3.7 Two medieval lead seals were found in 1976 to the south-east of Glentworth Hall (HER 51095).
- 3.8 The population of Glentworth showed a very sharp decline in the later 14th century from which recovery was slow and partial. A further population decline took place in the 17th century. The effect of the creation of Glentworth Hall in the mid 16th century and its reorientation to face east along with associated landscaping in the mid 18th century had the effect of depopulation on the post-medieval settlement. Streets on the north side of the settlement were also closed as a result of this and pushed the focus of the contemporary settlement to the south (HER 54001).
- 3.9 Glentworth Hall is a Grade II* listed large country house which dates from about 1566 (HER 51101, NHL 1063348). The house was altered in 1753. The building is in a very severe state of dilapidation. The original Glentworth Hall was an Elizabethan mansion built in 1567-8. It was surrounded by a deer park and formal gardens. In 1753, the houses and gardens were redesigned, although this was not completed and the rebuilding of Glentworth Hall was not finished. However, the east wing was completed and an ornamental lake and possibly other garden features were completed before the project was abandoned (HER 56483). By this time, the remains of the Tudor House (comprising the north, south and west wings) had already started to fall into ruin. During the 20th century, the house was requisitioned by the RAF, who added various structures to the rear of the main building. The older areas of the house continued to be neglected and the south and west wings were demolished in the 1990s. A wall was also built through the remains of the courtyard reusing some of the stone from the demolished

wings. The Georgian part of the house has survived better, although it has lost its top storey and a truncated section of the Tudor north wing also survives. The area to the immediate west of Glentworth Hall, though ploughed up, still exhibits traces of terracing and limestone rubble walls forming a rectangular layout, presumably of part of the formal gardens associated with the 16th century house. The parkland and garden features are depicted on early Edition O.S. maps of 1884-8 (HER 56483).

- 3.10 The stables to Glentworth Hall, which were constructed in 1753 have been converted into cottages. The Grade II listed Nos. 1-4 Hall Cottages, were this former 18th century stable block, which are now four cottages and which underwent alterations in the 20th century (HER 55982, NHL 1166094).
- 3.11 In 2001, the site of the demolished Tudor south wing of Glentworth Hall was excavated for non-archaeological purposes, to provide items for sale (HER 51101, ELI7897). This excavation was not recorded. The excavated areas were not backfilled. The exposed areas were subsequently archaeologically surveyed and recorded. This survey work was undertaken in 2006 and a post-excavation assessment of the site subsequently compiled (HER ELI7898).
- 3.12 Scottish Farmhouse on St. George's Hill is a Grade II listed late 18th century farmhouse (HER 56307, NHL 1359851).
- 3.13 Northlands House on Church Street is a Grade II listed late 18th century house (HER 56119, NHL 1309058).
- 3.14 No. 12, Church Street is a Grade II listed late 18th century house (HER 55615, NHL 1063349). This is also the site of a 19th century farmstead. This was arranged around a regular courtyard in a 'U'-plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex and is the only surviving historic structure. The farmstead was within a village location.
- 3.15 Hall Farm at Glentworth is a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER 57540). This was arranged around a regular courtyard in a 'U'-plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss of traditional buildings. The farmstead was in an isolated location.
- 3.16 The Old Vicarage on Church Street is a Grade II listed early 19th century former vicarage, which is now a residential dwelling (HER 56306, NHL 1359850).
- 3.17 The site of a former school occurs on Stoney Lane and was built in 1876 (HER 56755). It is shown on the First and Second Edition O.S, maps of 1887 and 1906. Records shows that the school was originally opened in 1840, but was rebuilt in 1876, creating the building that exists to the present time. The school was closed in 1969.
- 3.18 A former Free United Methodist Chapel is located on the Kexby Road (HER 55006). It has been converted into a residential dwelling and is featured on the Second Edition O.S maps of 1902-1906.
- 3.19 The Glentworth War Memorial is situated in the parish churchyard and was unveiled in 1921 (HER 58188).
- 3.20 In 2017, a programme of historic building recording was carried out at 1 and 3, St George's Hill (Site code GLGH17). This survey examined a late 18th-early 19th century stone cottage with later brick extensions and 19th century outbuildings, that comprised an animal shelter and cartshed to the north-east, a barn to the south and a washhouse to the north. Four phases of development were identified. The first phase comprised the original

late 18th-early 19th century stone cottage, which was probably built originally as two small cottages. The second phase comprised the addition of two brick extensions. These outbuildings were probably added to the complex at the same time, turning the site into a smallholding. In the 19th or early 20th century, the animal shelter was added. The last phase of development took place in the latter 20th century, when a lean-to was built to the cottage. In 2017, a programme of historic building recording was carried out at 1 and 3, St George's Hill (Site code GLGH17). This survey examined a late 18th-early 19th century stone cottage with later brick extensions and 19th century outbuildings, that comprised an animal shelter and cartshed to the north-east, a barn to the south and a washhouse to the north. Four phases of development were identified. The first phase comprised the original late 18th-early 19th century stone cottage, which was probably built originally as two small cottages. The second phase comprised the addition of two brick extensions. These outbuildings were probably added to the complex at the same time, turning the site into a smallholding. In the 19th or early 20th century, the animal shelter was added. The last phase of development took place in the latter 20th century, when a lean-to was built to the cottage.

3.21 Copies of manuscript and published early edition O.S maps were obtained from the Lincolnshire Archives and from the local studies collections of the Lincoln Central Library. The earliest map consulted comprised an extract from the First Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S map of 1886. This map shows that by this time, the current boundaries of the development site have become established. The area of this development site occupies two enclosures. The site is bisected by a an approximately north-south aligned field boundary ditch that separates these two enclosures. The land off the eastern frontage of Church Lane, which leads onto this site is also in existence by this time.

3.22 This same layout to this development site is repeated on the subsequent Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S map of 1906 and on the 1:2,500 scale O.S. map of 1974.

3.23 **Figure 2** shows the existing layout of the development site.

4. Aims and objectives of the project

4.1 The aims of the project are the continual archaeological monitoring of the site groundworks during the construction stage of development, which will comprise the mechanical excavation of the foundations and services for the two new residential dwellings with associated garaging and 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 This proposed development site lies within an area of high archaeological potential. The site lies within the area of the historic core of the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Glentworth. The specific objectives of this archaeological monitoring will be to identify and record any archaeological features, structures, deposits or finds associated with these medieval and post-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 two new residential dwellings with associated garaging and access. 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 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.
- 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 2020.

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, 2019).

- 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
Archaeological Solutions Ltd	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.