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ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING ON LAND AT THE
FORMER GARAGES, SARCEN CLOSE,
GAINSBOROUGH, LINCOLNSHIRE.

National Grid Reference: SK 8258 8896

Site Code: SCGA14

Accession No: LCNCC: 2014.47

Planning Reference: 127879

PREPARED FOR GELDER LIMITED

By

Neville Hall MIFA

September 2014

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Summary

The archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks pertaining to the construction of eight new residential dwellings on land at the former Garages, Saracen Close, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, was carried out by Neville Hall MIFA on the 27th and the 29th-30th of May and on the 2nd-6th of June 2014.

The archaeological monitoring of the groundworks comprising the excavation of the foundations for the new residential dwellings identified a simple deposit sequence which consisted of a layer of hardcore associated with former concrete hardstanding on the site, a truncated remnant of a topsoil horizon and an underlying natural horizon of boulder clays. This deposit sequence was observed and recorded throughout the whole monitored area and was recorded within a total of five representative sections.

No archaeological activity was identified on this site and there were no finds. No archaeological activity which could be associated with the Battle of Gainsborough of 1643 was identified.

In the light of these findings and following consultations between the author and Ms Karen Waite of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, it was agreed that no further archaeological monitoring of the groundworks would be necessary.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Neville Hall MIFA was commissioned by Gelder Limited to undertake the archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks pertaining to the construction of eight new residential dwellings on land at the former Garages, Saracen Close, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, centred at National Grid Reference SK 8258 8896. The archaeological monitoring was carried out at the development site on the 27th and the 29th-30th of May and on the 2nd-6th of June 2014.
- 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 Ms Karen Waite of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, in her capacity as archaeological advisor 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* (IFA, 2008).
- 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 within a modern housing development, which is in turn located on the south-eastern outskirts of the town of Gainsborough. The site was occupied by a series of garages and areas of concrete hardstanding, which it is proposed to be demolished as part of this planning consent. The development site is located at National Grid Reference SK 8258 8896, and at a height of approximately 30m AOD. The town of Gainsborough 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 within an undulating upland area and to the east of a river terrace, which in turn overlooks the valley of the River Trent to the west. The development site is located on deep permeable sandy and coarse loamy soils of the Blackwood Series, which have developed on glaciofluvial drift deposits. The underlying solid geology comprises Middle and Lower Lias limestones of the Lower Jurassic [BGS, 1999; Soil Survey, 1983].

3. Planning Background [Figure 3]

- 3.1 An application for planning permission (Planning Reference: 127879) for the proposed demolition of a garage court area and the construction of eight new residential dwellings on land at the former Garages, Saracen Close, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, has been submitted to and granted consent by West Lindsey District Council, the Local Planning Authority. However, as the proposed development was situated within a perceived archaeologically sensitive area, various archaeological conditions were attached to this planning consent.
- 3.2 Following the receipt of an Archaeological Brief for this planning consent by Ms Karen Waite of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, it was established that the requirement for the archaeological programme of works on this site would

comprise the archaeological monitoring of all groundworks during the construction stage of development at the site.

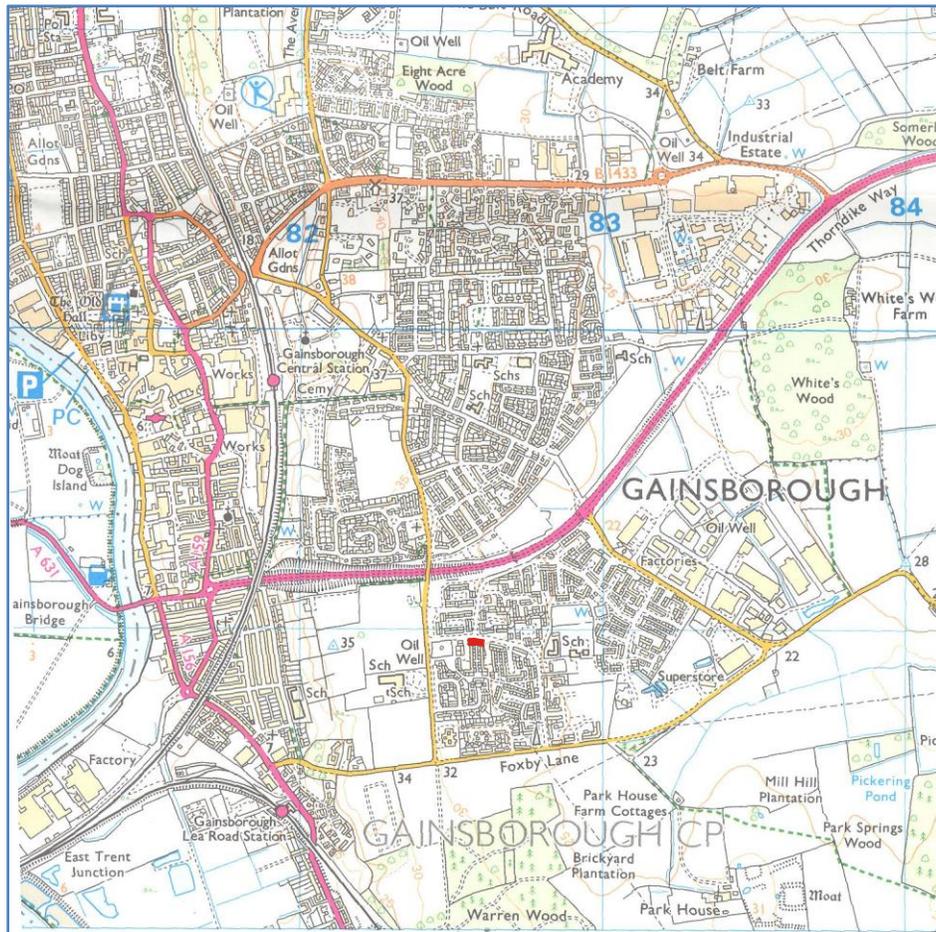


Figure 1: Site location at scale 1:25,000. The site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

- 3.3 A specification or a written scheme of works for the archaeological monitoring was submitted to and approved by Ms Karen Waite of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team (on behalf of the LPA) and notification given of the start date of the site groundworks programme prior to the commencement of the on-site archaeological works as required by Conditions 8 and 9 of this planning consent.
- 3.4 All of the archaeological monitoring and recording which was carried out on this site was undertaken in accordance with the agreed written scheme of works as required by Condition 11 of this planning consent.
- 3.5 This report documents the results of this programme of site archaeological monitoring and recording and will be submitted to the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and to the Local Planning Authority as required by Condition 12 of this planning consent.



Figure 2: Site location at an original scale of 1:1.250, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

4. Aims and Objectives of the Archaeological Monitoring

4.1 The aims of the project were the continual archaeological monitoring of all site groundworks during the construction stage of development, which comprised the mechanical excavation of the foundations and services for the eight new residential dwellings.

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 is situated within a perceived area of archaeological potential. It is thought that the development site may lie within the area of the battlefield of the Battle of Gainsborough of 1643. The specific objectives of the project were to record any archaeological features, deposits or finds that may be associated with this battlefield site.

5. Archaeological and Historical Background

5.1 Background research sources were consulted at 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.



Figure 3: Block plan showing the proposed layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:100 at A1, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

- 5.2 The settlement of Gainsborough appears to have had late Anglo-Saxon origins from place name evidence. The place name itself is derived from an Old English personal name and *burh* or 'fortified settlement', hence 'the stronghold of a man called Gagn' or 'Gagn's fortified place'. There is no doubt as to the topographical origin of this place name from its site dominating the right bank of the River Trent. The earliest documentary reference in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle to this place name dates from AD1013-14 as *Gervesburh* and as *Gaeignesburh*, though the settlement may have had earlier origins. At the Domesday Survey of AD1086, the manor of *Gainesburg* was held by Geoffrey la Guerche. Later medieval documentary sources variously refer to this settlement as *Gervesburc* (AD1167) and as *Gainesburch* (AD1177). At the Lindsey Survey of c.AD1115, Nigel de Albancio held eight carucates of land in *Gleinesburc* in the Wapentake of Coringeham (Corringham). There is no doubt that Gainsborough owes its position to its strategic location on the east bank of the River Trench and originating as a border fortified settlement. Soon after the Norman Conquest in AD1066, a motte and bailey castle was constructed to the north-east of the town and by the 13th century Gainsborough had become a planned medieval settlement [Cameron, 1998; Ekwall, 1991; Foster & Longley, 1976; Mills, 1991].
- 5.3 The parish of Gainsborough contained a deer park in the south-eastern corner of the parish and to the south-east of the development site, whose existence was first indicated by a grant of free warren in the 13th century. By 1601, it was disparted and divided into various closes. It is identifiable only as a coherent block of fields on early estate maps, the majority with 'park' in their field names. Two woodland blocks lay within the park comprising Park Spring Wood and part of Warren Wood. A moated site within it was presumably the park keepers lodge with surrounding paddocks, orchards and gardens. The earthworks of this site were destroyed between 1963-7 (HER 50405).
- 5.4 The development site is likely to be situated within the likely area of the Battle of Gainsborough of 1643, which was fought during the English Civil War. A cavalry and dragoon action on the 28th of July 1643 to the south of the town when a force of Parliamentarians under the command of Sir John Meldrum and including Cromwell, marched on the town from North Scarle to relieve the garrison in Gainsborough, which was under siege by elements of the Royalist northern army under the Earl of Newcastle. The victorious Parliamentarians were unable to hold Gainsborough when the main Royalist army approached and they withdrew towards Lincoln. By the end of 1643, the Parliamentary forces had recaptured Gainsborough and it remains in their hand until the end of the war. A metal detector survey as part of a prior archaeological desk based assessment undertaken in 2002 on land off Foxby Lane and to the south-east of this development site did not identify any artefacts which would be associated with this conflict and it was concluded that these hostilities may have taken place closer to Gainsborough (HER 52062, ELI3289) [Beckwith, 1988].
- 5.5 The site walkover survey which was undertaken as part of this aforementioned archaeological desk based assessment study in 2002 also identified a field boundary to the east of this development site which is documented on a map of the 17th century. This field boundary is aligned from north north east-south south west. It was thought that this field boundary was a relic of an earlier medieval field system. It was concluded that this boundary had been associated with clearance and the extension of farmland here in the 13th century (HER 55526, ELI8552).
- 5.6 There has been one previous archaeological investigations within this study area. To the east of the development site, an archaeological watching brief on the groundworks associated with the construction of a new replacement school building at the William Harrison School, Middlefield Lane in 2010 did not locate any archaeological features or finds (HER ELI10229, Site code: WHSG09). Only modern finds were made, which were

probably associated with the levelling of the site in the recent past to create a new school playing field [Tann, 2010].

- 5.7 A limited map regression exercise was also undertaken utilising manuscript maps and published Ordnance Survey maps from the Lincolnshire Archives and from the Lincolnshire Local Studies Library. The tithe map for the parish of Gainsborough of 1852 (Archive ref: H676) does not show the area of the development site. The outline of the town centre and enclosures to the north and north-west of the town only are featured on this map. An extract from the Second Edition six inch to one scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1907 shows the area of the development site as being located within an open field to the east of Middle Field Lane. An extract from the 1:10,560 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1956 shows this same layout, though now this area is occupied by several allotment gardens. An extract from the 1:10,000 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1982 shows the current layout of the development site.

6. Methodology

- 6.1 The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by Neville Hall MIFA at the development site on the 27th and on the 29th-30th of May and on the 2nd-6th of June 2014. This comprised the continual archaeological monitoring and recording of the mechanical excavation of the foundation trenches for the new residential dwellings. These excavations were carried out by a 5-ton 360° mechanical excavator that was fitted with a 0.80m wide toothless bucket.
- 6.2 Where necessary, surfaces were hand cleaned for examination and recording, and the deposit sequence observed was recorded on standard *pro-forma* context recording sheets. A plan at a scale of 1:50 was compiled on site of the monitored foundation trench excavations. This plan is reproduced in this report at a smaller scale of 1:200 on **Figure 4**. A total of five representative sections of the observed deposit sequence [designated as **Representative Sections 1-5**] were also compiled on site at a scale of 1:20. These are similarly reproduced at this same scale on **Figure 4**. Their respective locations are shown plotted on **Figure 4**. A complimentary digital colour photographic record was also maintained, a selection of which is reproduced in **Appendix 1, Plates 1-28**. 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 Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) standards and guidance for archaeological watching briefs.

7. Results [Figure 4; Appendix 1, Plates 1-28]

- 7.1 The groundworks pertaining to this development were continually monitored and recorded. The former garages and associated concrete hardstanding had already been demolished and removed prior to arrival to an average depth of 0.30m [**Plate 1**]. The foundation trenches for the new residential dwellings were mechanically excavated under archaeological supervision to varying lengths, to a width of 0.80m and to depths of between 0.70m-0.90m below the reduced levels. The foundation trenches were also stepped at various points [**Plates 3-4, 6, 8-10, 12-13, 15-16, 18-19 and 21-28**].
- 7.2 To the north, the removal of the former garages and the overlying associated concrete hardstanding had revealed a hardcore layer for the hardstanding (**001**). To the south, the removal of the concrete hardstanding had revealed a topsoil horizon (**002**). To the north, where the mechanical excavation of the foundation trenches took place through the hardcore layer (**001**), this was found to overlie a thin and relatively shallow remnant of the topsoil horizon (**002**). The topsoil horizon (**002**) in turn overlay the natural horizon (**003**),

which extended to the base of the excavations. This deposit sequence was observed and recorded throughout the monitored area and was recorded within five representative sections, which were designated as **Representative Sections 1-5 [Plates 2, 5, 7, 14 and 20]**.

- 7.3 No archaeological activity was identified on this site and there were no finds. No archaeological activity which could be associated with the site of the Civil War Battle of Gainsborough of 1643 was identified.

8. Discussion and Conclusions

- 8.1 The archaeological monitoring of the groundworks comprising the excavation of the foundations for the new residential dwellings identified a simple deposit sequence which consisted of a layer of hardcore associated with former concrete hardstanding on the site, a truncated remnant of a topsoil horizon and an underlying natural horizon of boulder clays. This deposit sequence was observed and recorded throughout the whole monitored area and was recorded within a total of five representative sections.
- 8.2 No archaeological activity was identified on this site and there were no finds. No archaeological activity which could be associated with the Battle of Gainsborough of 1643 was identified.
- 8.3 In the light of these findings and following consultations between the author and Ms Karen Waite of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, it was agreed that no further archaeological monitoring of the groundworks would be necessary.

9. Effectiveness of Methodology and Confidence Rating

- 9.1 The methodology chosen clearly demonstrated the absence of archaeological activity and finds and the nature of the deposit sequence on this site; while providing sufficient time to record the deposit sequence 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 ensure the absence of archaeological activity and finds and the nature of the deposit sequence present within the area of the development site with a high degree of confidence.

10. Acknowledgements

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

11. Bibliography

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Ekwall, E., (1991), *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place Names*, (Fourth Edition).

Extract from the Second Edition six inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1907, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 43SW.

Extract from the 1:10,560 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1956, map sheet no. SK 88 NW.

Extract from the 1:10,000 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1982, map sheet no. SK 88 NW.

Foster, C., Longley, T., (1976), *The Lincolnshire Domesday & The Lindsey Survey*, Lincoln Record Society, Vol. 19.

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Tithe map for the parish of Gainsborough of 1852, (Archive ref: H676).

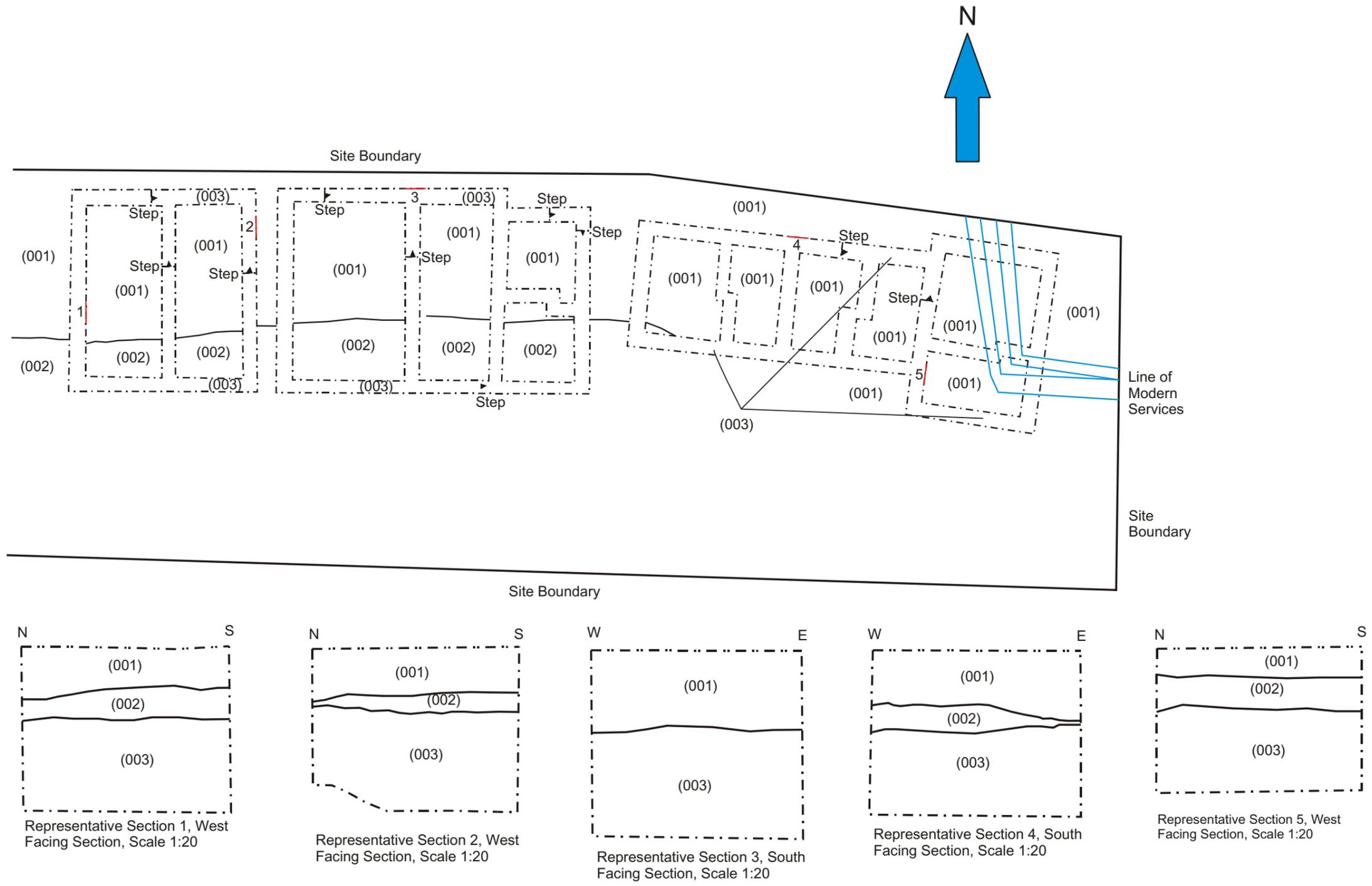


Figure 4: Plan of the Monitored Area at a scale of 1:200 & Representative Sections 1-5 at a scale of 1:20

Appendix 1: Plates



Plate 1: Pre-groundworks, from the west

Plate 2: Representative Section 1, from the west

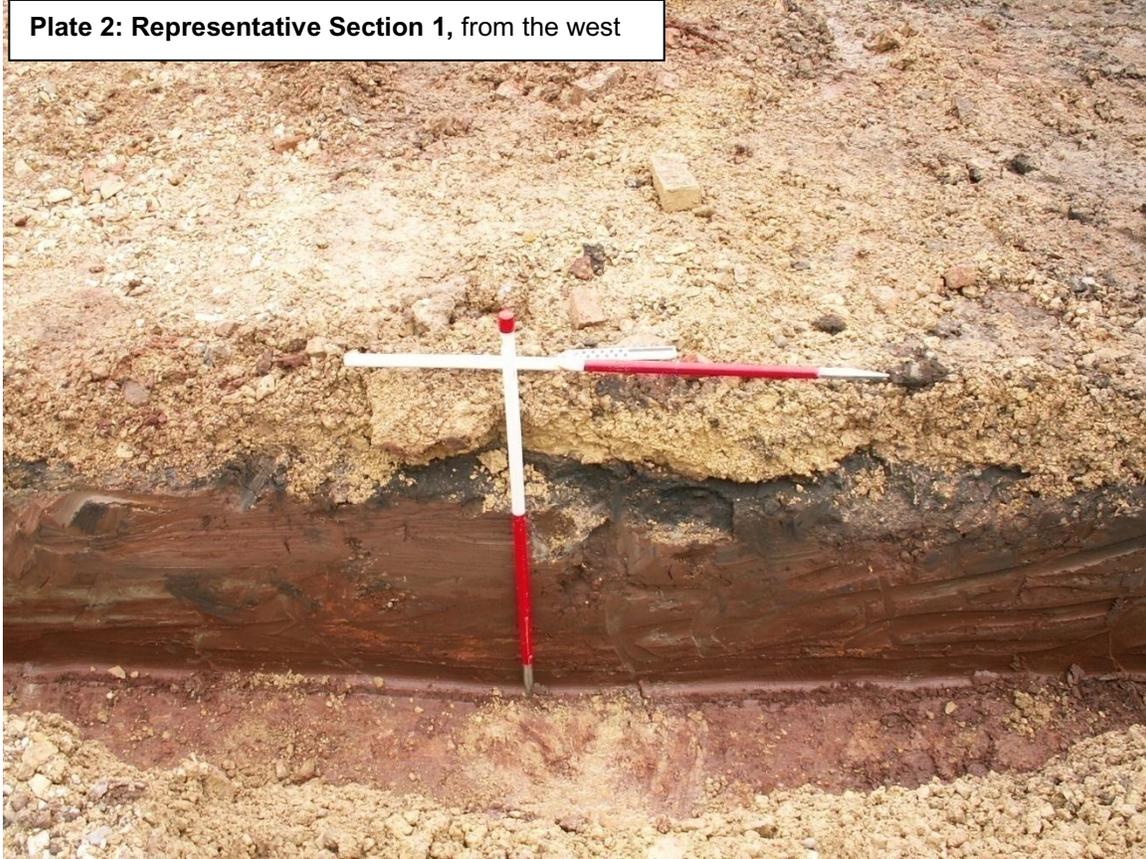




Plate 3: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 4: Excavation of the foundations, from the west

Plate 5: Representative Section 2, from the west

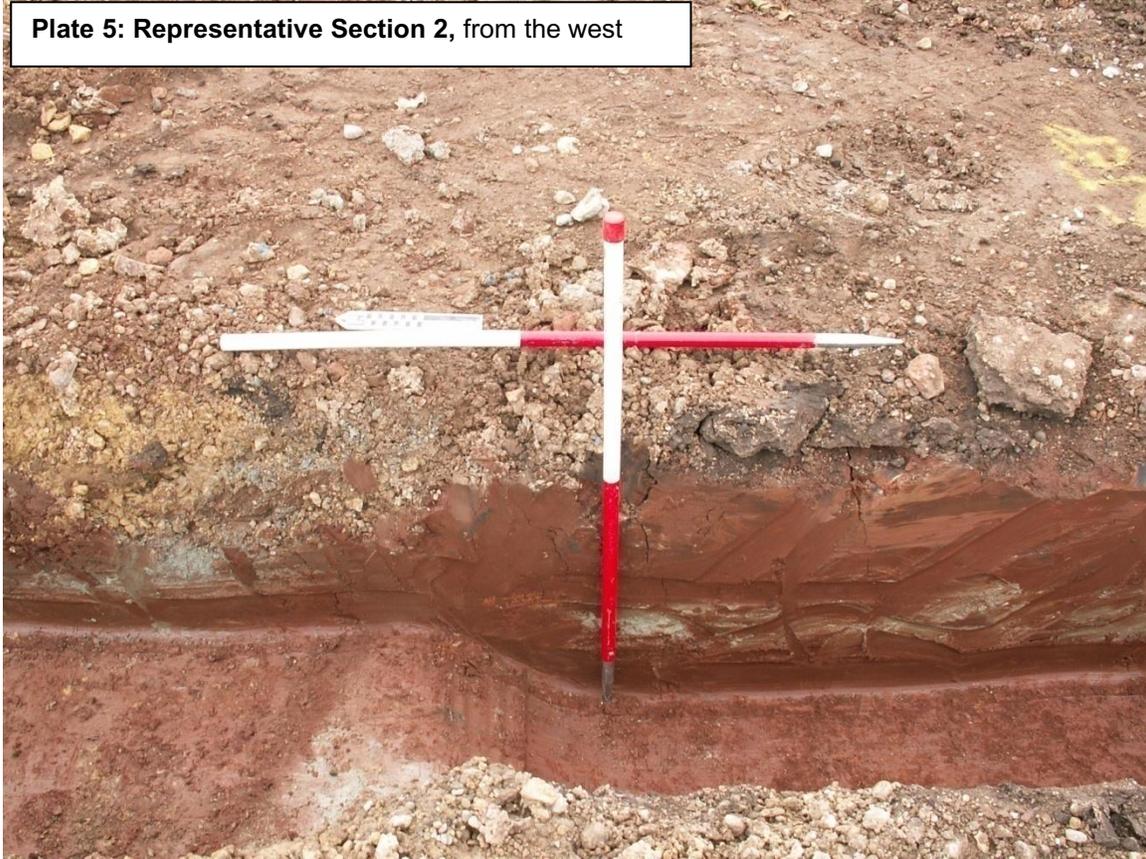


Plate 6: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 7: Representative Section 3, from the south

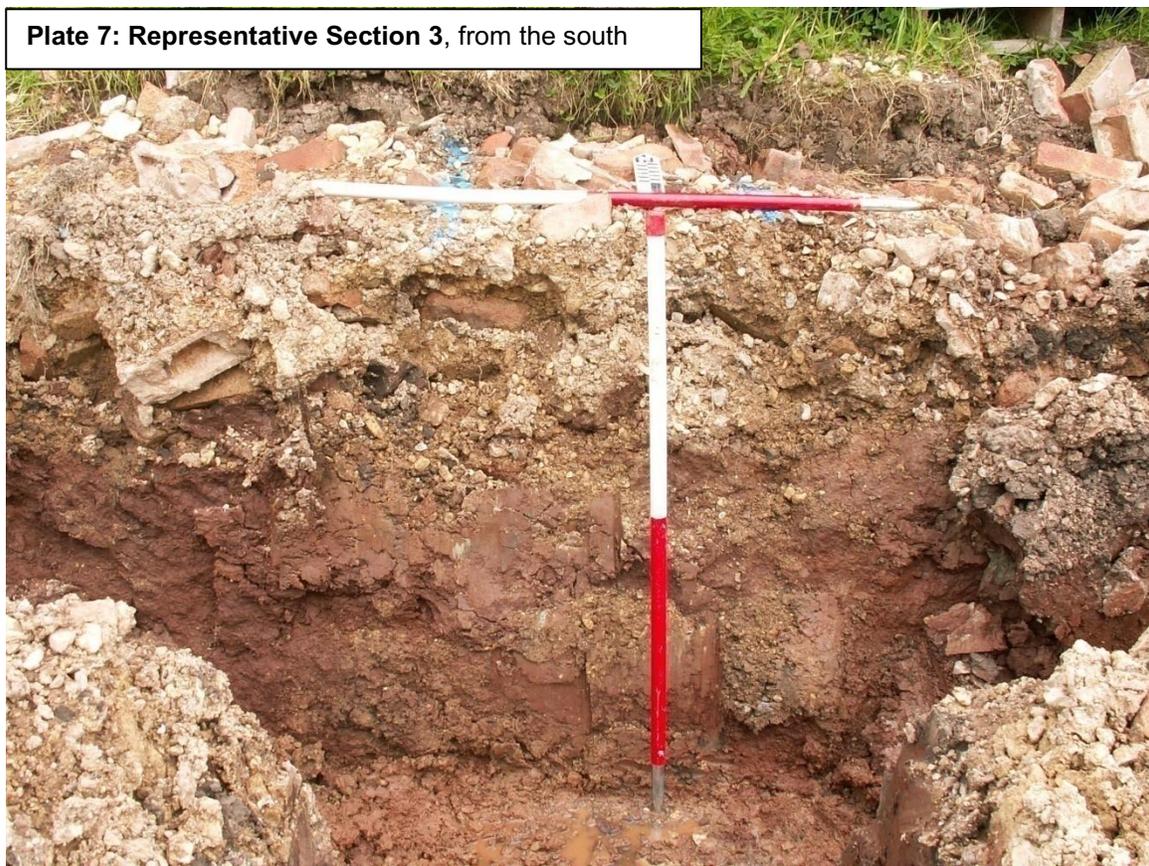


Plate 8: Excavation of the foundations, from the south

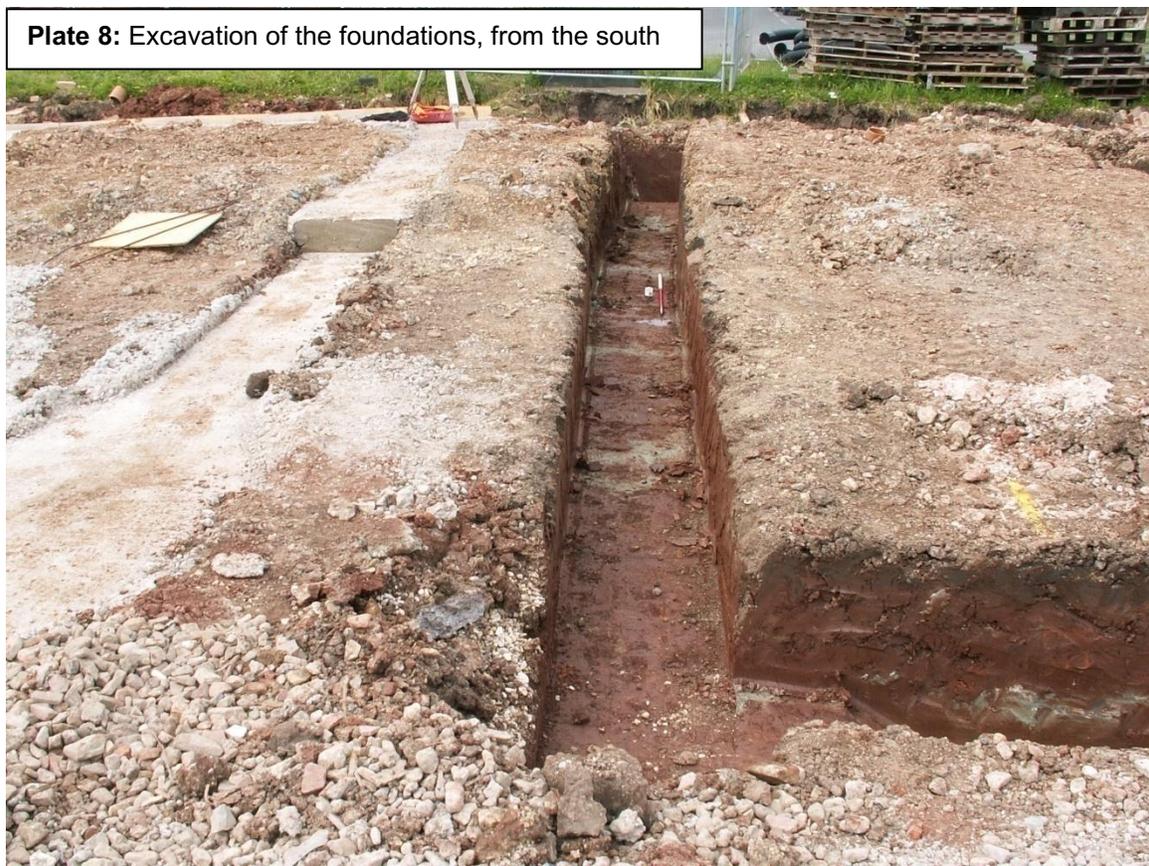


Plate 9: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 10: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 11: Layout of the foundations, from the west



Plate 12: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 13: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 14: Representative Section 4, from the south

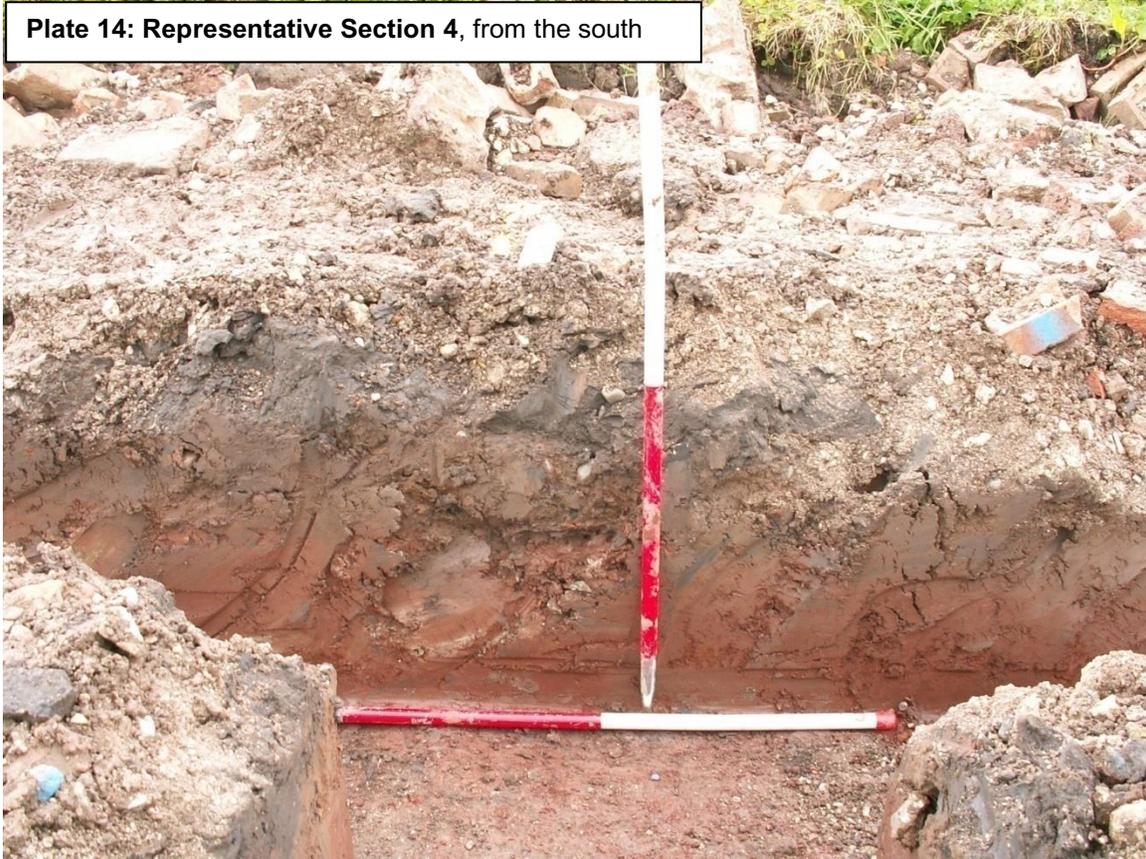


Plate 15: View of the development site, from the east



Plate 16: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 17: View of the development site, from the west



Plate 18: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 19: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 20: Representative Section 5, from the west

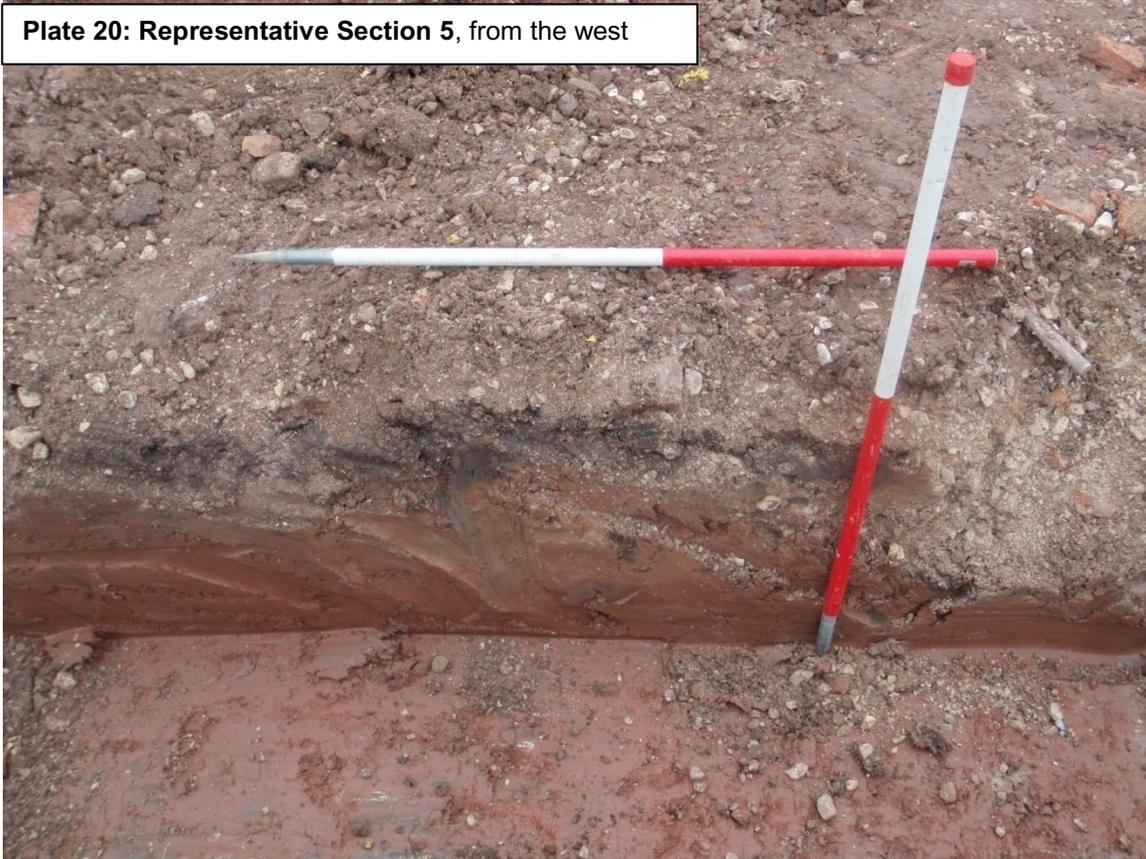


Plate 21: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 22: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 23: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 24: Excavation of the foundations, from the west



Plate 25: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 26: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 27: View of the development site, from the west



Plate28: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Appendix 2: List of Contexts

- 001** Modern hardcore layer or base for overlying former area of concrete hardstanding. Composed of small-medium brick and concrete fragments and small angular limestone fragments 80% within a matrix of a soft light orange brown sandy silt. Above **(002)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-5**. Depth - 0.14m.
- 002** Remnant of a topsoil horizon. Friable, dark grey brown sandy silt. Below **(001)** & above **(003)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-5**. Depth - 0.12m.
- 003** Natural horizon of boulder clays. Soft, dark reddish brown silty clay with spreads of light blue gleying and no inclusions. Below **(002)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-5**. Depth - >0.40m.

Appendix 3: The Archive

The archive consists of:

Three context records

One site plan at a scale of 1:50 of the monitored excavated foundation trenches on one sheet of drawing film

Five 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

Lincoln

LN6 0UP

And will be deposited in due course at:

The Collection

Danes Terrace

Lincoln

LN2 1LP

Under the accession number **LCNCC: 2014.47** and the site code **SCGA14**

Appendix 4: Photographic Register

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

Camera No.	Date Loaded / /	Time Loaded :	Comments		B&W Col. Digi. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A		
1	Pre-groundworks	w		At 27/5/14	SCGA14
2	Representative Section 1	"		" 29/5/14	"
3	Excavation of the Foundations	S		At 29/5/14	SCGA14
4	Excavation of The Foundations	w		At 30/5/14	SCGA14
5	Representative Section 2	w		At 30/5/14	SCGA14
6	Excavation of the Foundations	S		At 2/6/14	SCGA14
7	Representative Section 3	S		At 2/6/14	SCGA14
8	Excavation of The Foundations	S		At 3/6/14	SCGA14
9	Excavation of the Foundations	S		At 3/6/14	SCGA14
10	Excavation of the Foundations	w		At 3/6/14	SCGA14
11	Layout of the Foundations	w		At 4/6/14	SCGA14
12	Excavation of The Foundations	S		At 4/6/14	SCGA14
13	Excavation of The Foundations	w		At 4/6/14	SCGA14
14	Representative Section 4	S		At 4/6/14	SCGA14
15	View of the development site	E		At 5/6/14	SCGA14
16	Excavation of The Foundations	S		At 5/6/14	SCGA14
17	View of the development	w		At 5/6/14	SCGA14

Appendix 5: OASIS Summary Sheet

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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Saracen Close, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire - Neville Hall MIFA

OASIS ID - nevilleh1-190619

Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
View 1	1	Neville Hall MIFA	nevillehallmifa@googlemail.com	19 September 2014

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?	

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Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/formctl.cfm?OID=nevilleh1-190619> for this page

Appendix 6: Specification for Archaeological Monitoring

**Specification for Archaeological Monitoring
on Land at Former Garages,
Saracen Close,
Gainsborough, Lincolnshire.**

Prepared for Gelder Limited

National Grid Reference: SK 8258 8896

Site Code: SCGA14

Accession No: LCNCC: 2014.47

Planning Reference: 127879

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

March 2014

S Non-technical summary

- S1 *A scheme of works comprising archaeological monitoring is required during the groundworks pertaining to the construction of eight new residential dwellings on land at Former Garages, Saracen Close, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire.*
- S2 *The development site is situated within a perceived area of archaeological potential. It is thought that the development site may lie within the area of the battlefield of the Battle of Gainsborough of 1643. The specific objectives of the project will be to record any archaeological features, deposits or finds that may be associated with this battlefield site.*
- S3 *The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the groundworks stage of development, which will comprise the mechanical excavation of the foundations and services for the new residential dwellings. Any archaeological features, structures and/or deposits will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- S4 *On the completion of the monitoring, a report will be produced detailing the results of the archaeological investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

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

- 1.1 The development site is situated within a modern housing development, which is in turn located on the south-eastern outskirts of the town of Gainsborough. The site was occupied by a series of garages and concrete hardstanding, which it is proposed to be demolished as part of this planning consent. The development site is located at National Grid Reference SK 8258 8896, and at a height of approximately 30mAOD. The town of Gainsborough 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 within an undulating upland area and to the east of a river terrace, which in turn overlooks the valley of the River Trent to the west. The development site is located on deep permeable sandy and coarse loamy soils of the Blackwood Series, which have developed on glaciofluvial drift deposits. The underlying solid geology comprises Middle and Lower Lias limestones of the Lower Jurassic.

2. Planning background [Figure 3]

- 2.1 This document comprises a Specification or a written scheme of works for archaeological monitoring which is to be maintained during the groundworks pertaining to the construction of eight new residential dwellings on land at the Former Garages, Saracen Close, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, (Planning Reference: 127879).

3. Historical and Archaeological Background

- 3.1 Background research sources were consulted at 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.
- 3.2 The settlement of Gainsborough appears to have had late Anglo-Saxon origins from place name evidence. The place name itself is derived from an Old English personal name and *burh* or 'fortified settlement', hence 'the stronghold of a man called Gagn' or 'Gagn's fortified place'. There is no doubt as to the topographical origin of this place name from its site dominating the right bank of the River Trent. The earliest documentary reference in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle to this place name dates from AD1013-14 as *Gervesburh* and as *Gaeignesburh*, though the settlement may have had earlier origins. At

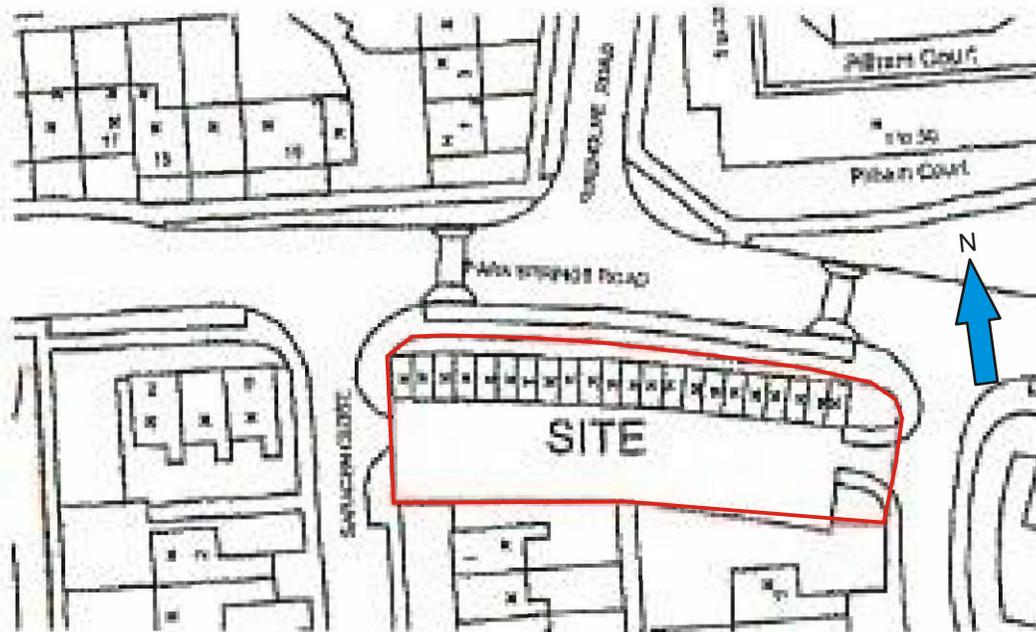


Figure 2: Site location at an original scale of 1:1.250, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

- 3.4 The development site is likely to be situated within the likely area of the Battle of Gainsborough of 1643, which was fought during the English Civil War. A cavalry and dragoon action on the 28th of July 1643 to the south of the town when a force of Parliamentarians under the command of Sir John Meldrum and including Cromwell, marched on the town from North Scarle to relieve the garrison in Gainsborough, which was under siege by elements of the Royalist northern army under the Earl of Newcastle. The victorious Parliamentarians were unable to hold Gainsborough when the main Royalist army approached and they withdrew towards Lincoln. By the end of 1643, the Parliamentary forces had recaptured Gainsborough and it remains in their hand until the end of the war. A metal detector survey as part of a prior archaeological desk based assessment undertaken in 2002 on land off Foxby Lane and to the south-east of this development site did not identify any artefacts which would be associated with this conflict and it was concluded that these hostilities may have taken place closer to Gainsborough (HER 52062, ELI3289).
- 3.5 The site walkover survey which was undertaken as part of this aforementioned archaeological desk based assessment study in 2002 also identified a field boundary to the east of this development site which is documented on a map of the 17th century. This field boundary is aligned from north north east-south south west. It was thought that this field boundary was a relic of an earlier medieval field system. It was concluded that this boundary had been associated with clearance and the extension of farmland here in the 13th century (HER 55526, ELI8552).
- 3.6 There has been one previous archaeological investigations within this study area. To the east of the development site, an archaeological watching brief on the groundworks associated with the construction of a new replacement school building at the William Harrison School, Middlefield Lane in 2010 did not located any archaeological features or finds (HER ELI10229, Site code: WHSG09). Only modern finds were made, which were probably associated with the levelling of the site in the recent past to create a new school playing field.

- 3.7 A limited map regression exercise was also undertaken utilising Ordnance Survey maps from the Lincolnshire Archives and from the Lincolnshire Local Studies Library. The tithe map for the parish of Gainsborough of 1852 (Archive ref: H676) does not show the area of the development site. The outline of the town centre and enclosures to the north and north-west of the town only are featured on this map. An extract from the Second Edition six inch to one scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1905 shows the area of the development site as being located within an open field to the east of Middle Field Lane. An extract from the 1:10,560 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1956 shows this same layout, though now this area is occupied by several allotment gardens. An extract from the 1:10,000 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1983 shows the current layout of the development site.

4. Aims and objectives of the project

- 4.1 The aims of the project are the **continual** archaeological monitoring of all site groundworks during the construction stage of development, which will comprise the mechanical excavation of the foundations and services for the eight new residential dwellings.

- 4.2 The objectives of the project are:

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

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

To allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits.

- 4.3 The development site is situated within a perceived area of archaeological potential. It is thought that the development site may lie within the area of the battlefield of the Battle of Gainsborough of 1643. The specific objectives of the project will be to record any archaeological features, deposits or finds that may be associated with this battlefield site.

5. Methodology

- 5.1 The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the groundworks phase of development, and will include the **continual monitoring** of the mechanical excavation of the foundations and services for the new residential dwelling, and of any other ground disturbance. The mechanical excavations will be undertaken using a toothless bucket.
- 5.2 All work will be carried out according to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IfA) standards, and will be under the management of a Member of the IfA (MIFA).
- 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.



Site Layout Plan (1:100)

Figure 3: Block plan showing the proposed layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:100 at A1, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

- 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 MIFA. Additional personnel may be appointed if required.

6. Post-fieldwork methodology

- 6.1 On the completion of the fieldwork, all of the written, drawn and photographic records produced by the archaeological monitoring will be checked, ordered, labelled (where appropriate) and catalogued to compile a distinctive site archive.
- 6.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. They will also be ordered into (and form part of) the site archive.
- 6.3 An assessment of significant finds will be made in light of general site information.
- 6.4 Any finds requiring specialist treatment and/or conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at The Collection, Lincoln, and in consultation with the relevant curator.
- 6.5 The site archive will be examined to enable the determination of various phases of activity on the site.
- 6.6 Relevant finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

7. Monitoring arrangements

- 7.1 Provision will be made for the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team (on behalf of West Lindsey District Council, the Local Planning Authority) to monitor the works during the fieldwork stage and any other aspect of the archaeological project as required including the post fieldwork analysis and report preparation stages of the project.
- 7.2 It is understood that the groundworks programme and hence the archaeological monitoring will begin as soon as possible following the agreement of this document with the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team. A period of not less than fourteen days notice will be given to the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team of the start date of this groundworks programme.
- 7.3 All aspects of the archaeological programme will be undertaken in accordance with this project specification.
- 7.4 Any variation to the project programme in terms of works or recording on or off site will be fully discussed and agreed with the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team.
- 7.5 Arrangements will be made for the representative of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team for access to the site to undertake monitoring visits, and such visits will be accounted for in the final report preparation.
- 7.6 The Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team shall be kept fully informed of any unexpected or unforeseen discoveries made during the course of the archaeological monitoring and recording programme.

8. Archive preparation and deposition

- 8.1 The documentation and records generated by the archaeological monitoring will be sorted and ordered in the format acceptable to The Collection, Lincoln, and to the standards and requirements as laid out in their Guide Book.
- 8.2 A unique accession number will be obtained from The Collection for the site archive.
- 8.3 It is anticipated that the archive will be deposited at The Collection, Lincoln by February 2015.

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, 2013).
- 10.4 Should the results of the archaeological investigation merit it, a note will also be placed in appropriate national journals e.g. *Medieval Archaeology*.

11. Other factors (including contingency)

- 11.1 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team.
- 11.2 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation, additional financial resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 11.3 Any additional financial contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and the client.

12. Variations to the proposed scheme

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

13. Resources

- 13.1 The monitoring will be undertaken by Neville Hall using standard archaeological field techniques.

- 13.2 Should additional personnel be required, prior approval of the personnel will be sought from the local planning authority archaeologist prior to appointment.

- 13.3 Post-excavation analysis will be undertaken by Neville Hall and where available specialist analysis from:-

Jane Young	Medieval and Post-medieval Ceramics
Ian Rowlandson	Iron Age and Roman Ceramics
Val Fryer	Environmental
Carol Allen	Neolithic and Bronze Age
Laura Keal	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 with Towergate Insurance.

15. Copyright

- 15.1 Copyright will remain that of the author. Licence will be given to the client to present any reports, copyright of the author, to the planning authority in good faith of satisfactory settlement of account.

16. Ownership

- 16.1 It will be asked of the client, at the outset, that the ownership of any portable objects discovered in the course of the monitoring be donated along with the archive.