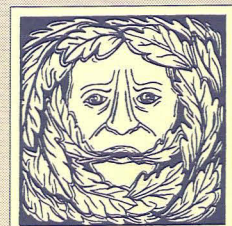


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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND BETWEEN BRIDGE STREET
AND THE RIVER TRENT, GAINSBOROUGH,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(GNB00)**



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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND BETWEEN BRIDGE STREET
AND THE RIVER TRENT, GAINSBOROUGH,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(GNB00)**

Work Undertaken For
Environment Agency

Report Compiled by
James Snee

November 2000

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A.P.S. Report No. 173/00



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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during engineering works on land between Bridge Street and the River Trent at Gleadalls Wharf, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire. Archaeological evidence suggests that Gainsborough is an ancient settlement. The port at Gainsborough is known to have been established in the medieval period and Bridge Street is believed to contain the remains of the medieval waterfront and Quay.

Although no evidence of the medieval waterfront was discovered the development provided a valuable opportunity to investigate the development of the port of Gainsborough during the early 19th century.

The watching brief recognised four confirmed buildings, one relating to an 18th century Staithe, two to the 19th century port and one possible merchants house or Inn. In addition, a number of wall fragments were recorded which suggest other structures and buildings associated with river trade.

Pottery dated to the 18th and 20th centuries was recovered from various deposits including two discrete pottery dumps.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

A watching brief is defined as 'a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons within a specified area or site on land or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed' (IFA 1997).

2.2 Planning Background

In order to improve the flood defences on the river Trent, the Environment Agency has implemented the Gainsborough Flood Alleviation Scheme. This includes the construction of a new river wall north of Gainsborough Bridge. At Gleadall's Wharf this would take the form of a tied combi wall, with an associated anchor wall constructed in a trench extending across the area of the Wharf and former warehouses.

Consultation with the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeological Officer established a high archaeological potential in the area of the operations. An archaeological watching brief was proposed to identify and record any archaeological remains uncovered.

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by The Environment Agency to undertake the archaeological watching brief. The investigation was carried out between the 7th April and 24th July 2000, in accordance with the requirements of a brief developed by the Environment Agency (Appendix 1) and the project specification (Appendix 2) produced by APS and approved by the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeological Officer.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Gainsborough is located on the east bank of the River Trent, 25km northwest of Lincoln and 20km southwest of Scunthorpe in the West Lindsey district of Lincolnshire (Figure 1). The engineering works took place on land between Bridge Street and the River Trent at National Grid Reference SK 8147 8944 (Figure 2 & Figure 4). Lying at approximately 6m OD, the site is part of an industrialised urban street that was formerly the main working wharfs of the town. Long rows of brick houses and warehouses extend

to the north and south. Until recently the site contained standing warehouses.

For most of its course the River Trent traverses either silty soils formed over marine alluvium (to the north) or deep deposits of river alluvium, unsuitable for settlement. At Gainsborough the east bank of the river touches on an area of solid land, in particular a Keuper Marl escarpment (immediately north of the town) and several north-south bands of sandy soils over clay, clay shale and mudstone (Everson *et al.* 1991, Hodge *et al.* 1984). It has been suggested that the town's location is in many ways a product of the geology of the immediate area.

2.4 Archaeological Setting

There is no recorded evidence of prehistoric activity in the town of Gainsborough, although this may be a factor of its modern urban character.

Although evidence for Romano-British activity has been recorded in the general area, only a few sherds of pottery of this date have been found in the town itself. Kilns dating to this period have been excavated at Lea, to the south of the town, and elsewhere in the parish. Evidence of Romano-British settlement has been recorded further north along the marl ridge and it has been suggested that the higher ground was predominantly the area of settlement, rather than the river flood plain. A Romano-British river crossing was located approximately 6km to the south at Littleborough (Whitwell 1970).

Evidence for Anglo-Saxon and Viking occupation of Gainsborough is largely documentary. In 868 AD the tribal name *Gaini* was recorded when Alfred (the King of Wessex) married Aelswitha, the daughter

of the local chief (Anglo-Saxon Chronicles). In the 11th century the Danish king Swen received the submission of Northumbria and Lindsey here (Page 1982, Sawyer 1998). The *burgh* element of the name is Old English for a fortified place which could suggest an established Anglo-Saxon settlement. This was probably in the area of the existing market place. The two suburb names Northolme and Southolme are Old Norse and refer to settlement on dry land surrounded by marsh, or water-meadow. These suburbs were possibly Viking satellite settlements of Gainsborough (Cameron 1998, Page 1982).

The recorded medieval history of Gainsborough begins with reference in the Domesday Survey (1086) to the manor which had been held by an Englishman called Ledwin but later formed part of the estates of Geoffrey de Wirce. The population was 17 families. At least twelve of these householders were described as 'Sokeman', a term often applied to families of Danish or Scandinavian origin. It is notable that the first river crossing in the immediate area is recorded in Domesday at Lea, just south of Gainsborough. That this remained the main crossing point throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods is suggested by Armstrong's map of 1778 (Figure 17) which shows a ferry crossing south of the town (Morris 1986, Page 1982).

In the 12th century (before 1146) King Steven granted William de Roumare the 'castle of Gainsborough'. It is likely that this was the Ring and Baileys known as Danes Camp, at Thonock (Figure 2) (Everson *et al.* 1991).

During the medieval period Gainsborough grew into a small town. Some buildings and elements of the street plan of the medieval town still survive (Figure 3). The most important surviving building is

Gainsborough Old Hall. Built in the late 15th century by the Burgh family, it was possibly a re-occupation of an existing manor site. South of the hall was a mart yard, situated on an east-west road (now Lord Street) that extended to the river bank.

The main medieval north-south route ran along the bank of the river as far as Chapel Staithe (a staithe is an open loading point on a bank) and then turned north-east, possibly along the line of Silver Street. It crossed the east-west road, now occupied by the line of Lord Street, approximately where the market place now stands and finally exited the town to the north (Lindley (ed) 1991, Page 1982).

The first historical record of a market at Gainsborough occurs in 1204 when Henry fitz Gerald was granted a weekly market. Evidence from medieval lawsuits show that the goods on sale included fish (particularly pickled herrings), hemp, oil, salt and untanned hides. Although in 1298 quayage was granted to the bailiffs, to build a quay against the inundations of the Trent, the first specific reference to a port at Gainsborough was in 1322 when it was listed among those supplying the King with corn. Further records exist for the medieval port and a late 14th century lawsuit shows its connection with the market when it describes laden carts and boats (Beckwith 1990).

By the end of the medieval period Gainsborough was a developing market town and documentary evidence shows that the active waterfront contributed to the success of the marts and fairs. By the end of the 16th century a twice yearly fair was granted by charter to take place in Lord Street, Silver Street, the Mart Yard and the South of the town. In 1589 and 1596 the merchants of Hull petitioned against the growing practice of goods being consigned direct to Gainsborough instead of their home port. In

1643 the Court of the Star Chamber ordered such consignments to cease, however the town was required to pay ship money, indicating that it had been recognised as a port. Throughout the 17th and 18th century the town and its river trade continued to develop. The active water front expanded from the staithe of the northern part of the town, southwards for about a mile. The southern end of this waterfront was probably a 17th century mansion, later identified with Pillared House. The condition of the river was such that this was the furthest point upstream that large vessels could moor. To travel beyond this point, goods were transhipped to smaller open 'catches' (Beckwith 1971 & 1990, Page 1982).

During the Napoleonic wars the river traffic handled by Gainsborough rose dramatically in a mini trade boom. Although after the end of the war there was a brief slump, trade recovered quickly, and expanded to include sailings to and from European ports. During this period the merchants petitioned for official port status. In 1820 a branch Customs House was established in Bridge Street and in 1840 the town was recognised as a port. However from the mid 1840's onwards the river trade declined rapidly. This was in part due to the advent of the railways, but it was also a result of the poor state of the river. Bridge Street, which had seen rapid growth during the first half of the 19th century changed little until the 20th century which saw the road widened and the yards and historic buildings, including the Pillared House, on the east side of the road demolished. Elsewhere in the town the medieval core was demolished along with the merchants houses and warehouses between Chapel Staithe and Lord Staithe, an area of waterfront reminiscent of parts of the waterfront at King's Lynn (Beckwith 1971 & 1990, Page 1982).

3. Aims

The aim of the watching brief was to complete a record, both written and photographic, of any archaeological contexts or artefacts exposed during the groundworks of the development.

4. METHOD

The engineering work for the flood defences required the excavation of an area of the land c. 80m long and between 7m and 20m wide, between the river and Bridge Street at Gleadall's Wharf. A sheet pile anchor wall, secured to the new flood wall by steel tie rods was constructed within the excavated area. The excavation was carried out in short sections using a mechanical excavator, to a depth of approximately 3m. Where necessary a mechanical breaker was used to reduce and demolish masonry structures that impeded the work. Spoil from the excavations was exported from the development to a land fill site. These excavations were monitored by Archaeological Project Services who undertook 14 visits to the site at intervals between the 7th April and 24th July 2000.

The depth and thickness of each deposit was measured from the ground surface. Each deposit or feature was allocated a unique reference number (Context Number) with an individual written description. Plans were drawn at scales of 1:50 and 1:100 as appropriate and sections were drawn at scales of 1:10 and 1:20. A photographic record was compiled, depicting the setting of the site and the nature of recorded features and deposits.

The work on this site was undertaken in accordance with stringent health and safety regulations that reflected difficulties posed by the excavation of deep trenches in a very

confined site, close to a tidal river. A consequence of this is that in some circumstances the trenches could not be closely inspected due to health and safety considerations. Also on some occasions it was possible to inspect only parts of the trench, limiting the recording to fragmentary sections rather than complete profiles.

5. RESULTS

The records of deposits excavated during development and the finds that were recovered were examined (Figure 5). A list of contexts appears as Appendix 3. Three phases of deposits were identified.

Phase 1	River deposits
Phase 2	18 th /19 th Century deposits
Phase 3	20 th Century deposits

5.1 Phase 1: River deposits

The earliest deposit recorded at the site consisted of soft, dark grey-brown silt (013 & 086) observed at the base of the excavations with a thickness in excess of 0.8m. Overlying this was up to 1.7m of firm, mid brown silt (012, 041 & 085) (Figures 9, 12 & 15).

5.2 Phase 2: 18th/19th Century deposits

Building 4

In the north west of the development area (Figures 5 & 8) the west end of a rectangular building (Building 4) composed of a stone clad brick wall (067 & 081) were recorded (Figure 14; Section 7). Surviving to just below ground level, it had 7 courses of stone visible on the west face, backed by soft red bricks bonded with lime mortar. In plan it formed the base of a building 7.2m wide and

greater than 4.4m long. The area bounded by foundation wall (067) was completely filled by more than 1m of firm, mid brown silt (080) with occasional coal and mortar fragments and stones.

Immediately to the south, and probably associated with this building was a series of walls, associated with a loose mortar floor (Figure 8). The northern component was an L-shaped brick and mortar wall (068) aligned north-south and east-west. To the south of this was a second east-west brick and mortar wall (069). Between the two parallel walls was a soft, black ashy silt layer (084) recorded to a depth of 0.5m which contained occasional brick and mortar flecks (Figure 15; Section 8). Overlying this was the loose mortar floor or surface (083) between 0.1 and 0.2m thick and containing frequent limestone and occasional brick fragments.

West of foundation wall (067) was a series of accumulated or tipped deposits (Figure 14; Section 6). The earliest (079) was at least 0.80m thick and composed of firm, mixed mid brown silt with moderate mortar flecks. Overlying (079) was a 0.1m thick tip layer (078) of firm, very dark grey brown silt with frequent small coal and ash fragments and dust. This was sealed below a firm, mid brown silt (077) *c.* 0.3m thick. Above (077) was a *c.* 0.16m thick tip layer (076) of loose, pale grey-brown rubble, mortar and brick fragments, covered by a broad band of soft, brown silt (071) up to 1.5m thick.

South of wall (067) was a thick (greater than 1.1m) deposit of firm, mid brown silt (082) with occasional brick/tile fragments, which was also recorded between walls (068) and (069) overlying floor surface (083) (Figure 15; Section 8).

To the west, brown silt band (071) butted up

to a north-south oriented wall (066) (Figure 8). This wall was composed of regular courses of red brick bonded with mortar. West of the wall and butting up to it was a pottery tip (075) with a loose, mid brown silty sand matrix, sealed beneath a layer of firm, mid brown silt and rubble (074) up to 0.5m thick. Above and butting up to wall (066), was a lens of loose, black ashy silt (073) with fragments of coal and clinker and frequent pebbles (Figure 14).

West of (066) was an L-shaped brick wall (063), oriented north-south and turning east at the south end (Figure 8). Constructed with a regular (English garden wall) bond with lime mortar between the bricks, the wall was *c.* 0.8m broad and encompassed an area at least 6m long and up to 5m wide. Unfortunately it was not possible to establish its relationship with the deposits butting up to wall (066) due to the presence of modern disturbance (see below).

North of wall (063) was a short fragment of east-west oriented wall (092). Composed of brick and mortar in English Garden Wall bond, it extended from the west edge of the site for approximately 3.5m (Figure 8).

South of wall (063) were two substantial wall fragments possibly constituting the foundation of a building (Figure 8). The northern most segment was an L-shaped wall or foundation (064) oriented east-west and north-south. It was composed of red brick in an English Garden Wall bond, with lime mortar securing the bricks. The southern stretch of wall (065) was oriented north-south with two short piers on the east face. The building materials and bond were the same as (064) and it may form part of the same structure, however the presence of modern disturbance prevented this relationship from being established.

Building 3

South of the weigh bridge (see below) was a large rectangular structure (Building 3), approximately 12m long and 7m wide (Figure 5 & 7). It was composed of four walls, three of these, (036) south, (090) west and (091) north, surviving to ground level. However the east wall (042 & 043) survived as part of a standing warehouse and was three stories high.

The walls were red brick and lime mortar in an English Garden Wall bond. In the east wall were a number of square hatches and windows with wooden lintels and large (0.45m square) sockets for floor beams. Keyed into the west wall (090) were two short brick piers (046 & 047), oriented east-west. It is probable that these walls were constructed in foundation trenches cut through the river silt (041), however it was not possible to detect the cuts due to the nature of the development.

Within the four walls and overlying the river silt, was a 0.20m thick layer of firm, orange-brown sandy silt (048) with frequent gravel. Lying over this was a cobble surface with a grey silt matrix (040). This in turn was sealed by a single course of bricks (039), mortared together to form a floor within the building (Figure 13).

Building 2

South of wall (036) was a similar rectangular structure (Building 2), approximately 12m long and 7m wide (Figures 5 & 7).

The east wall of the structure was incorporated into a standing building. This was subject to the deepest excavation, allowing a complete construction sequence to be recorded (Figure 12). In the southeast corner of the building was a brick pier (030),

at least 1.85m square and greater than 0.5m deep. This supported the east wall, the foundation of which consisted of a layer of Yorkstone slabs (029) with a single overlying course of header bricks (028). Built over this was a foundation or cellar wall (020) which extended to just below modern ground level. Above ground level the wall (014) was approximately half the thickness of the foundation. This wall survived to three stories high and at each level stepped in, becoming progressively narrower. Both the foundation and the standing wall were built in red brick and cemented with lime mortar in an English Garden Wall bond. The ground floor hatches were approximately 0.8m higher than those in Building 3. The wall contained rows of sockets to hold floor beams and a row of beam slots (021, 022, 032 & 033) was identified in the top of foundation (020).

The west wall (016 & 024) survived to ground level and a row of slots (025, 026, 027, 034 & 035) for floor beams (Figure 11) was identified.

The south wall was stepped just below ground level, the narrow upper portion (015) stood c. 1.1m high with the broader foundation or cellar wall (023) below. At the base of foundation (023) was a 1.7m wide brick pier (019), directly above this was an embrasure or flue (018), of identical width, with a rendered, sloping back. A corresponding gap existed in wall (015) (Figure 10).

Within the walls, and overlying river silt (012) was a 40mm thick layer of firm, pale grey-brown mortar (011) with coarse lime inclusions (Figure 9). Seated on the mortar was a floor (010) composed of sandstone slabs, sealed below a deposit of soft, dark yellow brown silt (009) approximately 0.5m thick. Overlying this was a tip layer of firm,

black sand and silt (008) with ash, mortar, stone and ceramic building material fragments. The thickness of the deposit varied up to 0.3m. Sealing the tip layer was a 0.57m thick band of firm, dark yellow-brown sandy silt (004), with frequent pebbles, and containing a discrete pottery tip (031), approximately 0.2m thick and 1.5m in diameter.

It was reported by the contractors that immediately to the south of Building 2 was a large (and still functioning) culvert with stone walls and a brick vaulted ceiling. However this structure was not impacted upon by the development and was not recorded as part of this investigation.

Building 1

Further to the south the rear of an east-west oriented building was exposed (Building 1) (Figures 5 & 6). In the northeast corner was the remains of a brick barrel vault (054), bonded and rendered with mortar. South of this was a parallel wall (057) which probably formed the opposite side of the vault. At the west end, butting up to vault (054) and wall (057), narrow semicircular mortar bonded brick wall (058), contained an embrasure with a stone slab or step (060) to the west. An east-west brick pier (059) butted up to the west face of wall (058). South of, and butting up to, wall (057) was a narrow brick wall (056) oriented north-south. Wall (057) also supported a triangular stone slab (055).

To the west of Building 1 was an east-west oriented wall fragment. Built of brick and mortar with regular bonding, it was cut at the west end by a large north-south brick wall (051). To the south was an east-west brick wall (050) believed to belong to a second culvert.

All the structural elements in this area were

buried in a deep deposit of firm, mid brown silt (061) with large quantities of rubble.

5.3 Phase 3: 20th Century Deposits

In the north of the site the archaeological deposits had been disturbed by a grid of large square section wooden piles with concrete pile caps (088) (Figure 8). Overlying tip layer (073) were two deposits (Figure 14; Section 6), to the east a 0.15m thick levelling deposit of dark grey-brown silt and rubble (070). To the west a makeup deposit (072) of dark brown silt and rubble up to 1m thick with occasional concrete fragments.

An approximately 10m square concrete and steel weigh bridge set into the centre of the site had disturbed all deposits with its foot print to the limit of excavation (Figure 5).

In Building 3, standing on the brick floor was a pair of north-south parallel walls (037 & 044) (Figure 7 and Figure 13). To the east, brick wall (037) butted against standing wall (042 & 043) and contained a rectangular embrasure 0.24m wide and 0.42m deep, set 0.3m below the top of the wall. To the east, wall (044) also stood upon the brick floor (039) and was oriented north-south. Covering these walls, and all the earlier deposits was a 0.5m thick band of firm, dark brown silt and rubble (045).

In Building 2, silt deposit (004) was sealed below 0.22m of loose, very dark grey-brown sandy silt with frequent brick and limestone rubble (003) (Figure 9).

Within silt and rubble deposits (003 & 045) was a line of large rectangular concrete pedestals (089) that extended from the south end of Building 2 to the north end of Building 3, approximately in the middle of

the buildings.

Overlying the pedestals in Building 2, was a 0.3m thick layer of compacted, grey-brown rubble and silt (002).

Covering the whole site and forming the modern ground surface was a re-enforced concrete floor (001).

6. DISCUSSION

The earliest deposits (Phase 1) represent silts deposited by the river. It is possible that the difference in colouration between the lower dark grey silts and the upper brown silts is due to a chemical change in the overlying deposit caused by a drop in its water content. These silts were probably accumulated over a historical rather than geological time scale. The piece of pipe stem and mid 18th century potsherd from the lower deposit may be intrusive or could indicate that in some areas, particularly the middle of the site, the silts were subject to river movement until or during the 19th century. The mid 19th century map (Ibbetson 1851, Figure 16) does not show any permanent structures on this part of the site. It is possible that a piled timber platform, extending over the river existed in this central area (such structures were common in Gainsborough until very recently).

The 18th/19th century (Phase 2) deposits cover a period during which the waterfront underwent considerable change. Building 4 was probably a warehouse or merchants house which fronted onto the river to the west and possibly extended as far as Bridge Street to the east. This could suggest an east-west orientation similar to the surviving 18th century warehouses located close to the north of the site. A view of the river dated 1747 (Lindley (ed) 1991) shows the majority

of waterfront buildings aligned in this way. The brick structures to the south of Building 4 are difficult to interpret but may be part of a yard, or are the bases of temporary structures - a common feature of staithes and wharfs. Although very little dating evidence was recovered, the finds would support an 18th century date for these structures.

A series of accumulated river silts and tipped deposits built up against the walls of Building 4, possibly forming a natural shore. A similar instance is recorded at the Lords Staithe where ships had to be moored against a sloping shore and planks were extended from the staithe to reach the decks. This caused frequent complaints and ultimately had to be remedied by the construction of a further quay. Wall (066) may have been built for a similar reason. However the pottery tip (075) is late 19th to early 20th century in date and could indicate that this wall formed part of a later structure. It is possible that wall (063) was the foundation of a later waterside building which may have incorporated wall (066).

Wall fragment (092) may relate to a square waterfront building shown on the 1851 map (Figure 16). Wall fragments (064) and (065) may represent a building such as a warehouse, however the absence on any evidence for an east wall could suggest a wharf or river wall

The two rectangular buildings (2 and 3) appear to have been constructed directly adjacent to the river, probably to allow easy access to shipping. Building 3 lacked a basement but incorporated a low brick floor (039) set onto an earlier cobble surface (040). The west wall of the building was supported by two brick piers (046 & 047) probably to counter the effect of the forces of the river acting on the wall. The hatches set into the east wall and the depiction of the

building on 19th century maps (e.g. Ibbetson 1851) as a structure set back from Bridge Street (Figure 16) suggests that this building probably represents an early 19th century warehouse. Building 2 incorporated a deep basement and possibly a large chimney or flue at the south end (019 & 018). No evidence of an associated boiler, steam mill, or malt kiln was identified to suggest an industrial function for the chimney. The hatches in the east wall would indicate a more commercial function and it may be that this building housed offices or workshops but also retained the facility to handle goods from the river. At some point either at the end of the 19th century or the beginning of the 20th century the basement in Building 2 went out of use and was backfilled with redeposited river silt. The similarity of pottery in spread (031) to that contained in (075) would suggest that this happened at the same time that the area between wall (066) and (063) was backfilled. This would suggest that the wharf had undergone a change in ownership or use. The amount of burning recorded on the pottery could suggest that the assemblage was formed as a by product of demolition, perhaps of one or more of the temporary structures that were once common on Bridge Street.

An examination of the finds from the site has suggested that, although they probably represent waste dumping, they do not represent domestic refuse. The presence of unfinished vessels possibly relates to the transport of such items through Gainsborough. Unfinished vessels were often despatched to painters for decoration and glazing and one such decorator, William Billingsley who worked at nearby Torksey, had been involved in finishing vessels made in France and Staffordshire. It is possible that the examples recovered in the present investigation are breakages of imported vessels that were discarded on the site

(Healey and Taylor, Appendix 4)

The culvert reported by the contractors was probably the outflow shown on the 1851 Cholera maps (Ibbetson, Figure 16). From the later 18th century onwards improvements were made to the sanitation of Gainsborough, although Bridge Street was one of the last places to be improved, and remained unpaved and insanitary until the second half of the 19th century.

The remains of Building 1 match well with the structure shown on the 1851 map (Figure 16). The semi-circular wall (058) may have been the base for a bay window, although this does not explain the apparent step and threshold in the centre of it. It is possible that this was the original access to the vaulted basement and that the steps (055) were a later addition. The building extended to the road (Ibbetson 1851, Figure 16) and was possibly a merchants house, although later it was the site of the Neptune Inn.

The wall fragments recorded to the west of building 1 were probably features of a private yard or wharf.

The 20th century deposits (Phase 3) represent the remodelling of Buildings 2 and 3 into a single warehouse and other alterations to Gleadalls Wharf. This occurred at some point in the mid 20th century at a time when all of Bridge Street was modernised. Later in the 20th century the site was levelled and concreted over to form a yard.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during engineering works between Bridge Street and the River Trent as part of the Gainsborough Flood Alleviation Scheme. Archaeological and documentary evidence suggests that Gainsborough is an

ancient settlement and a medieval port.

Although no waterfront or Quay remains from earlier than the 18th century were recovered from the investigation, the watching brief produced a quantity of evidence relating to changes to Bridge Street throughout the 19th century. The remains of Building 4 and related structures suggest that this area was the site of a staithe, possibly associated with Pillared House. This would be consistent with documentary evidence that several staithe existed in Gainsborough, possibly shown on the 'Armstrong' map of 1778 (Figure 17) as parallel roads leading down to the river. Bridge street was not paved until the late 19th century and even after the building of Gainsborough Bridge it remained a minor road.

During the first half of the 19th century Gainsborough began to grow as a port and the waterfront was greatly expanded. During this time construction ran parallel to the river and the road, perhaps to allow more efficient use of the increasing transshipment of goods from the river to the roads. Buildings 2 and 3 form part of this new pattern of development and Building 4 may have gone out of use.

From the middle of the 19th century the river trade on the Trent declined and with it the Waterfront. In the mid 20th century the site was remodelled as part of Gleadall's Wharf.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone
Site Supervisors: Tobin Rayner & James Snee
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Cad Illustration: Rachel Hall & James Snee
Post Excavation Analyst: James Snee
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

RCHME Royal Commission on Historical Monuments in England

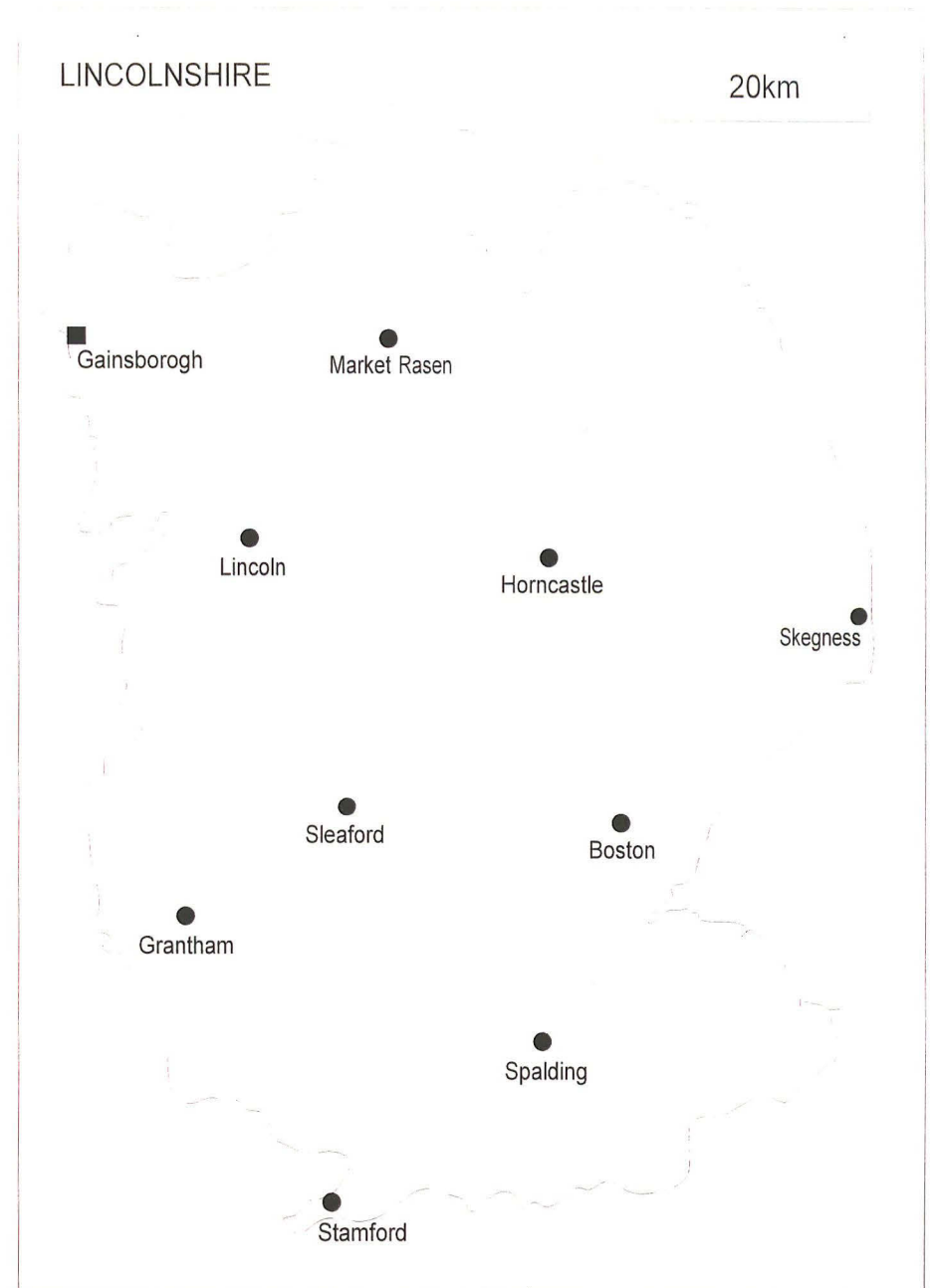


Figure 1 General Location Plan



Figure 2 Area of Investigation

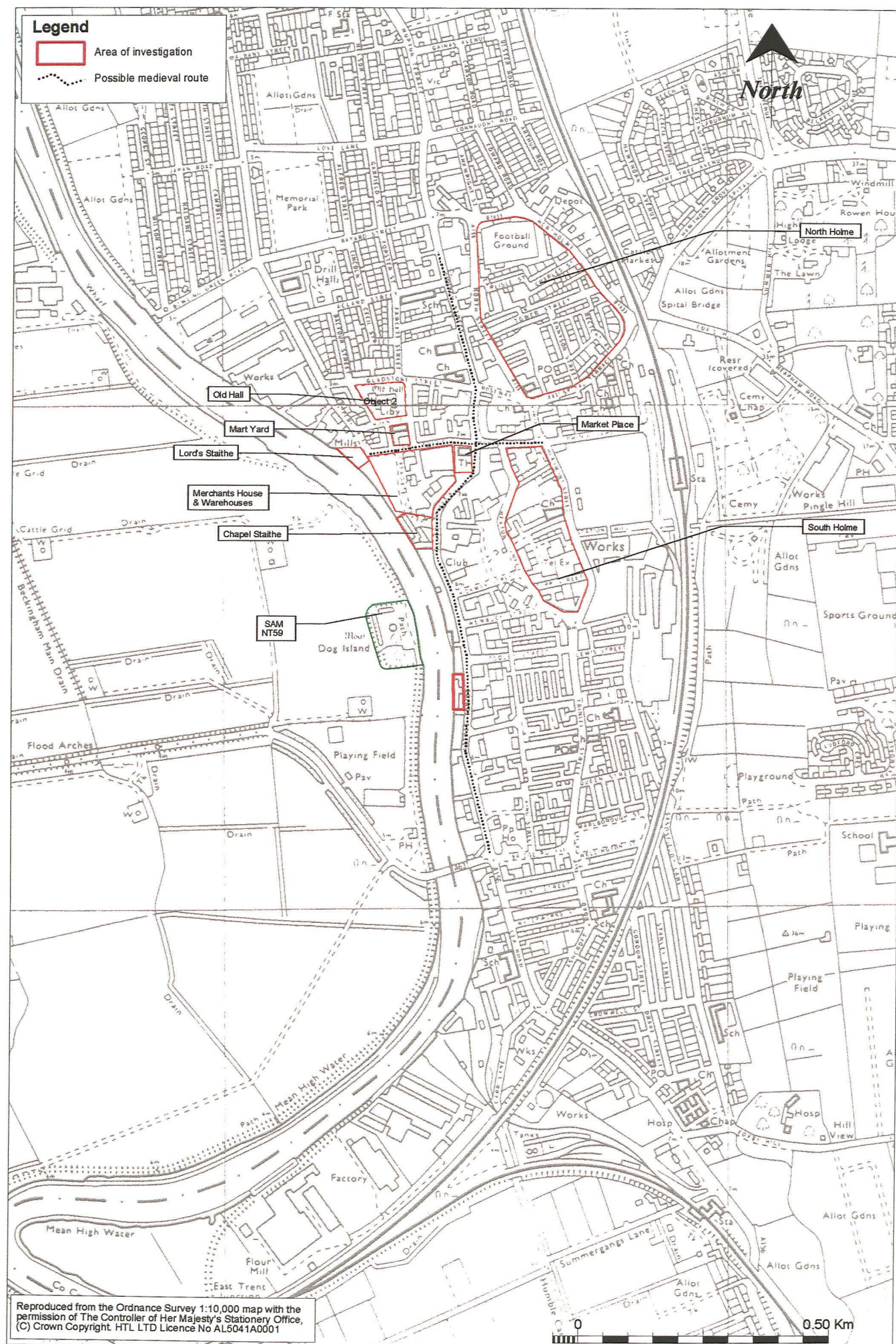


Figure 3 Street Map of Gainsborough

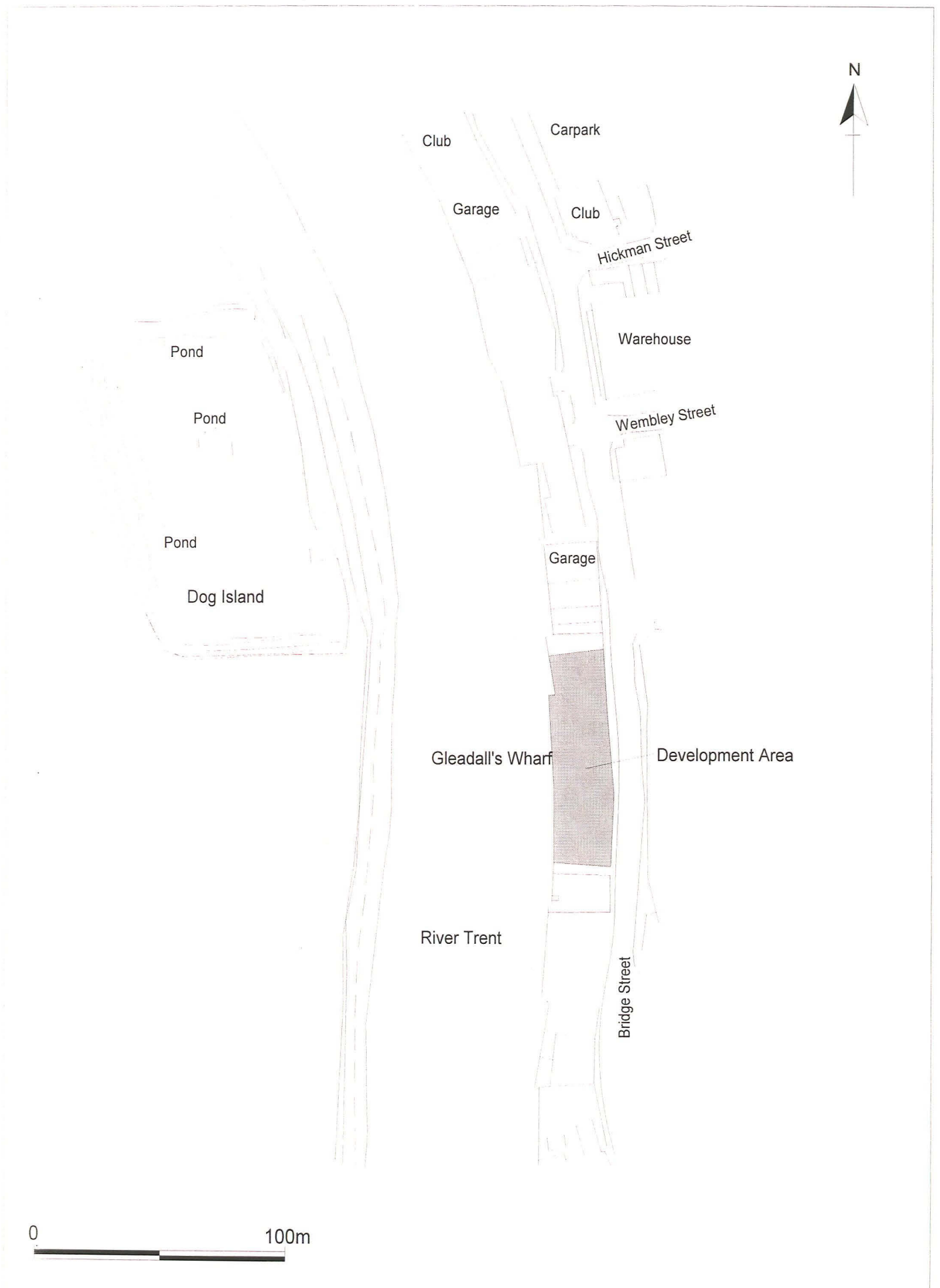


Figure 4 Detailed Site Location Plan

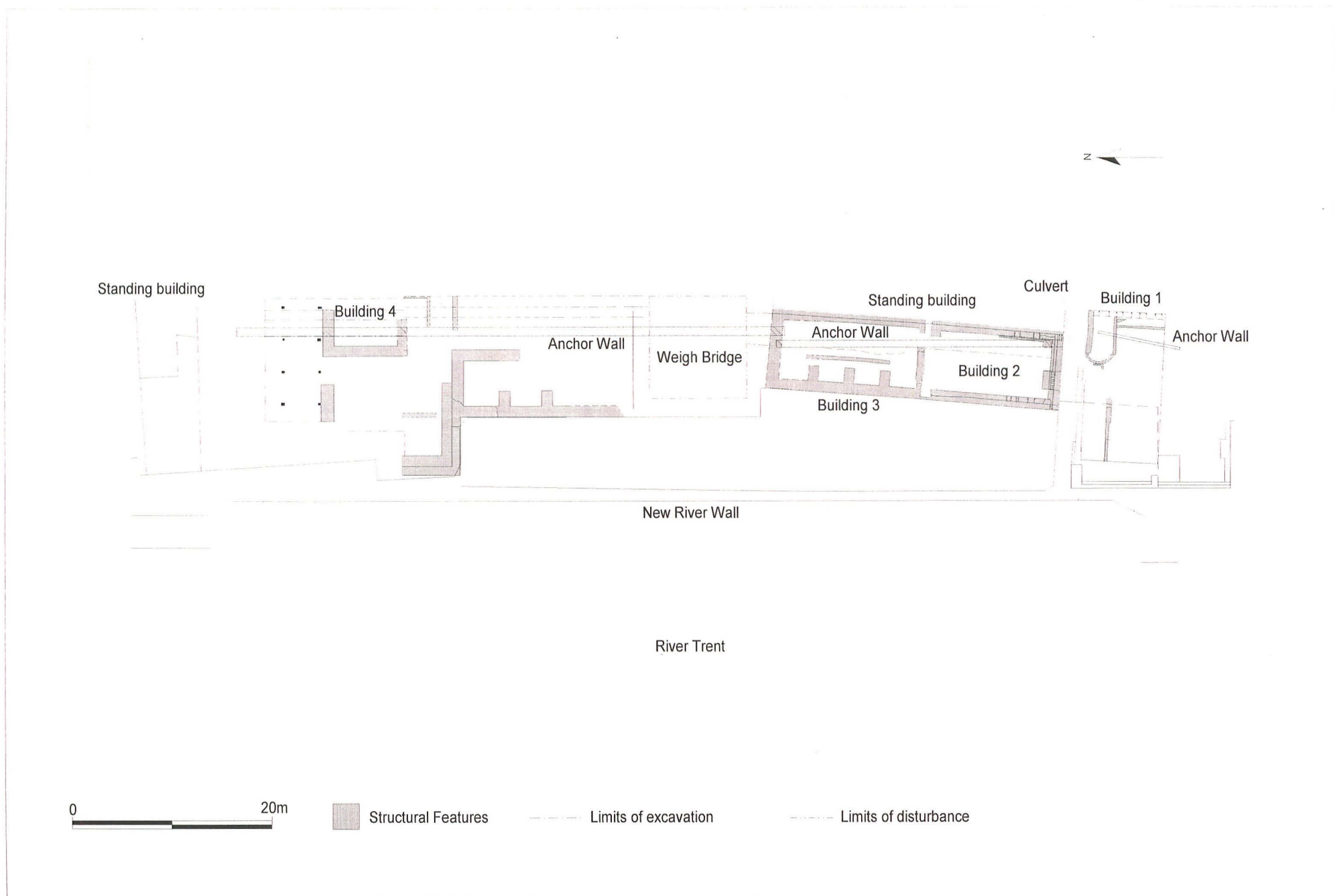


Figure 5 General Plan of Gleadalls Wharf Showing Layout of Buildings and Structural Features

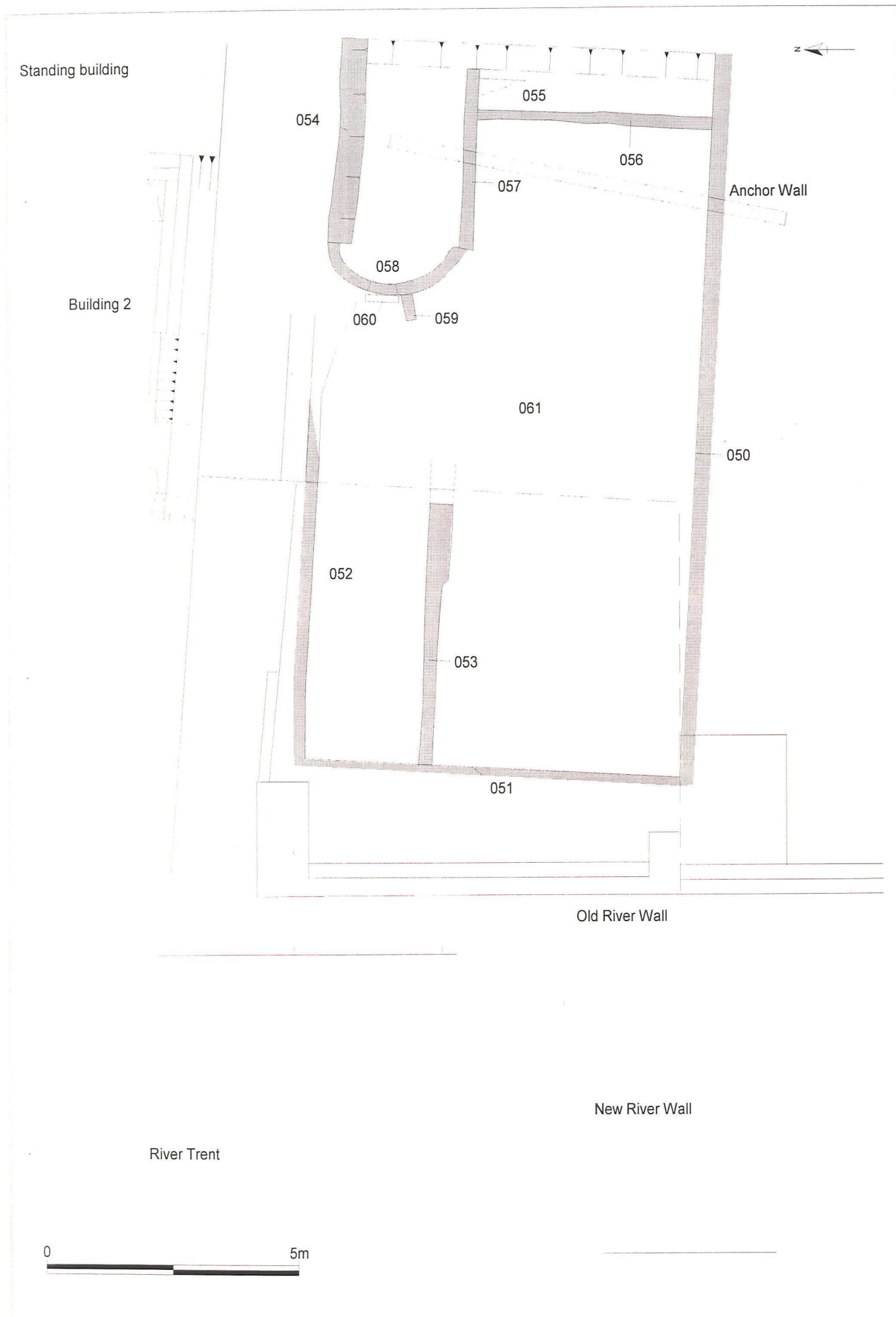


Figure 6 Plan of Building 1

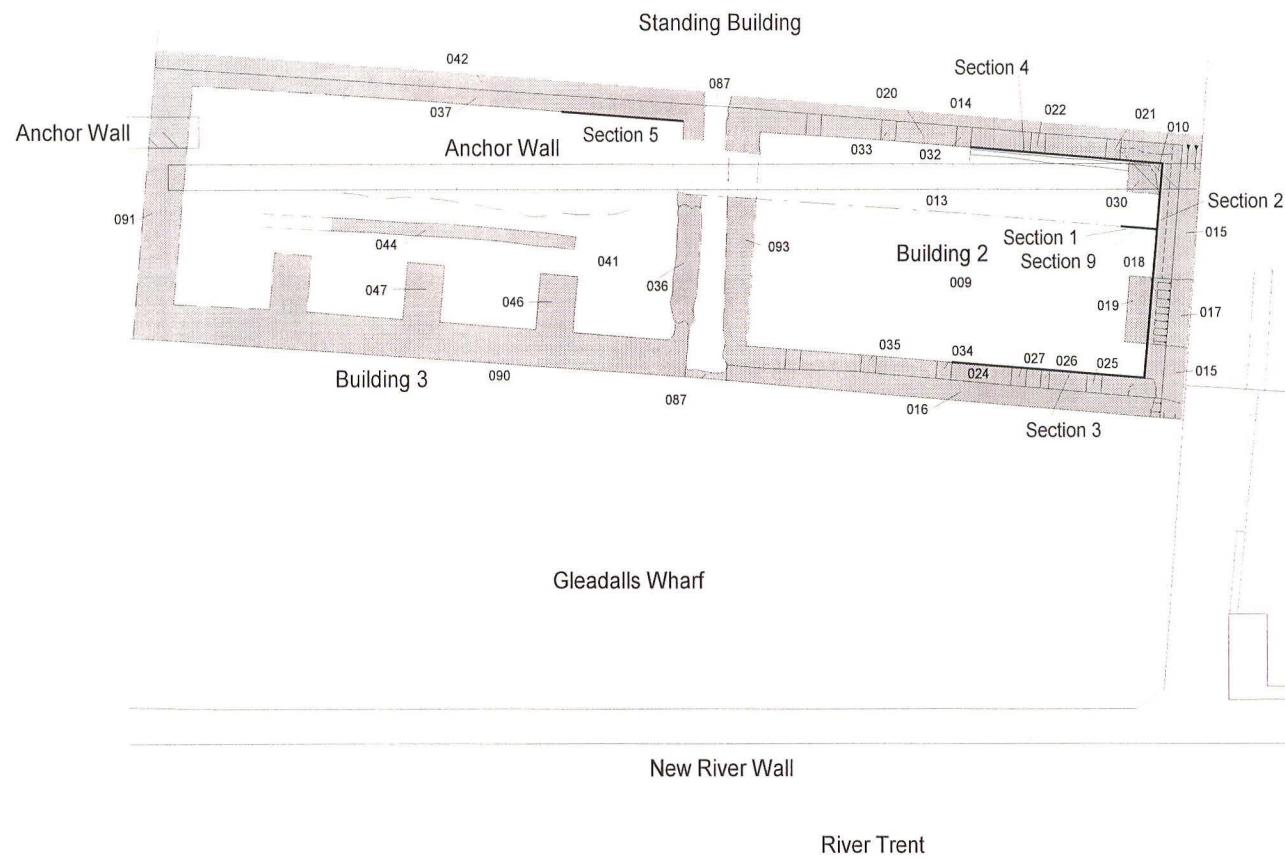


Figure 7 Plan of Buildings 2 & 3 Showing Section Locations

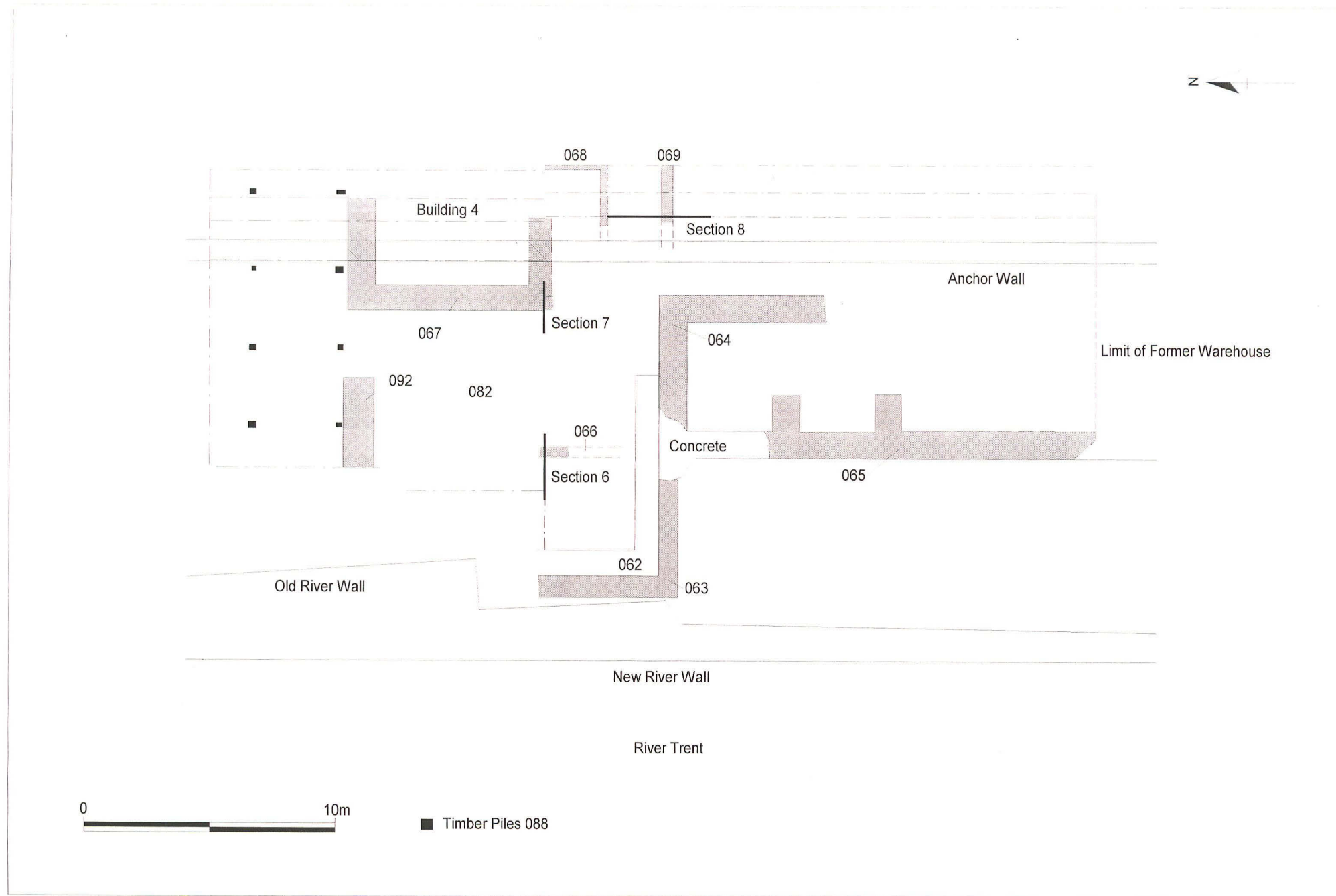
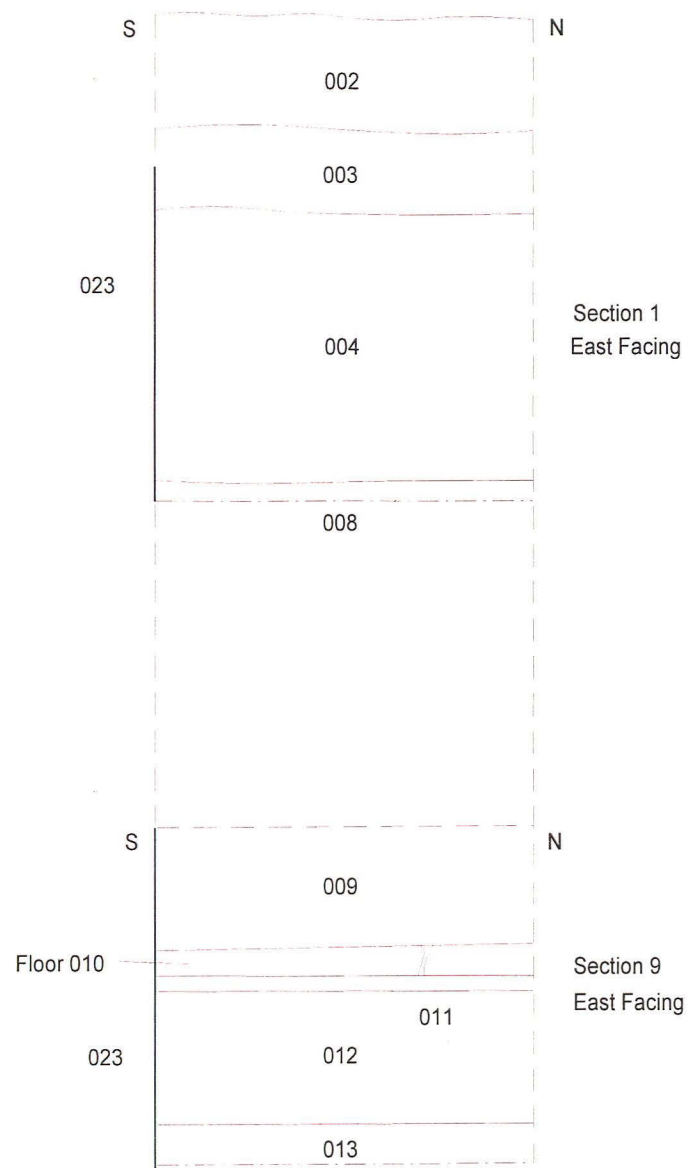


Figure 8 Plan of Building 4 and Structural Features Showing Section Locations



0 1m

Figure 9 Soil Profile in Building 2

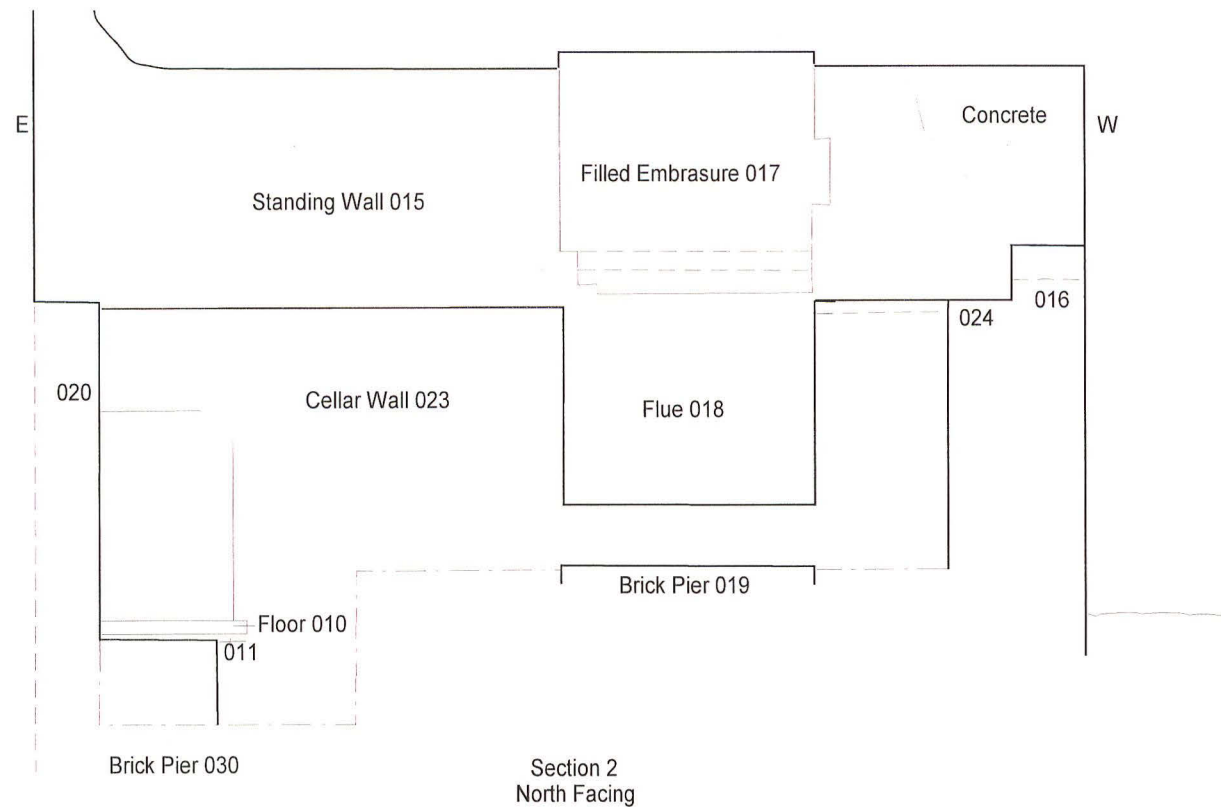


Figure 10 Elevation of the South Wall of Building 2

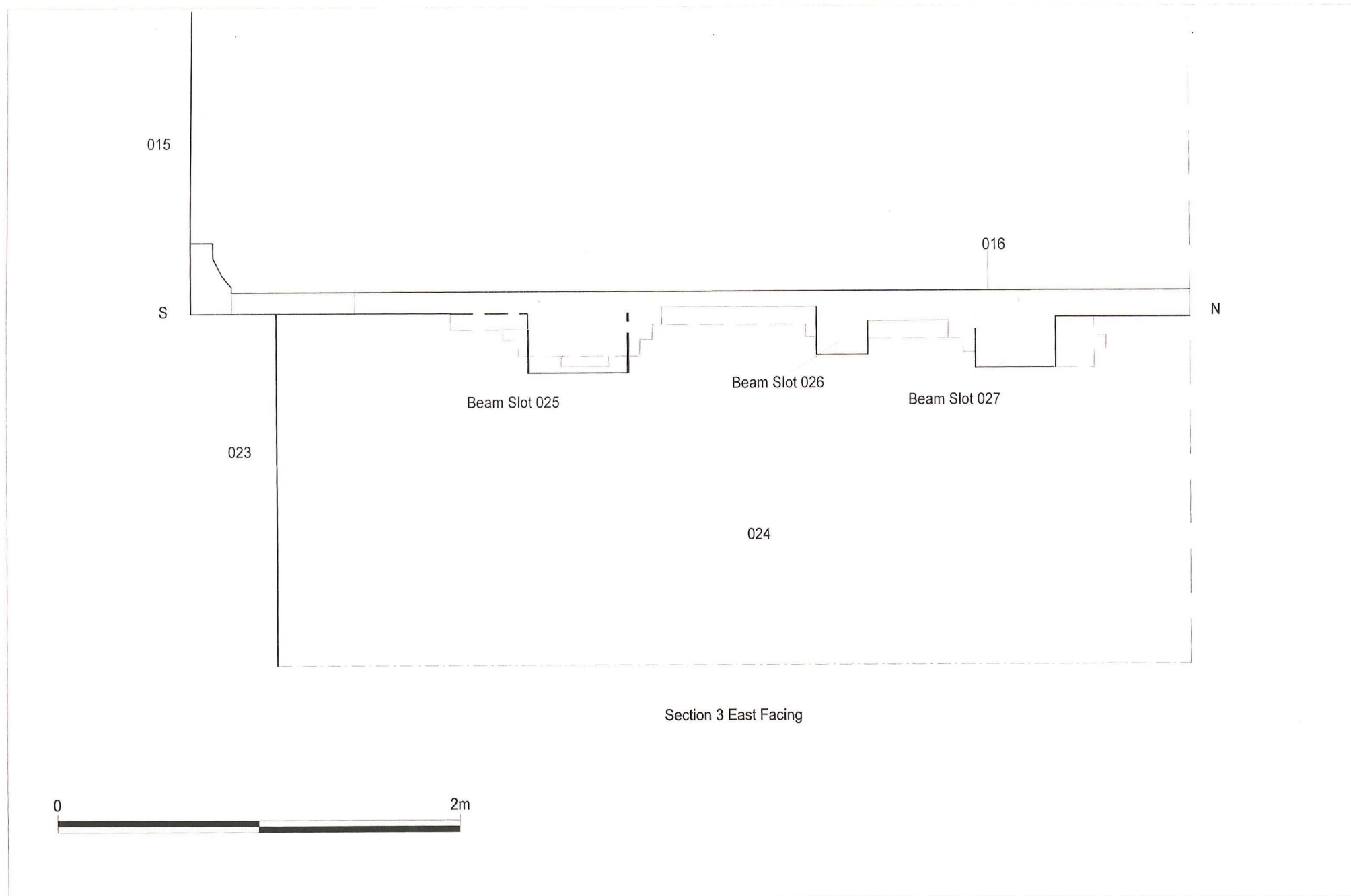


Figure 11 Sample Elevation of the West Wall of Building 2

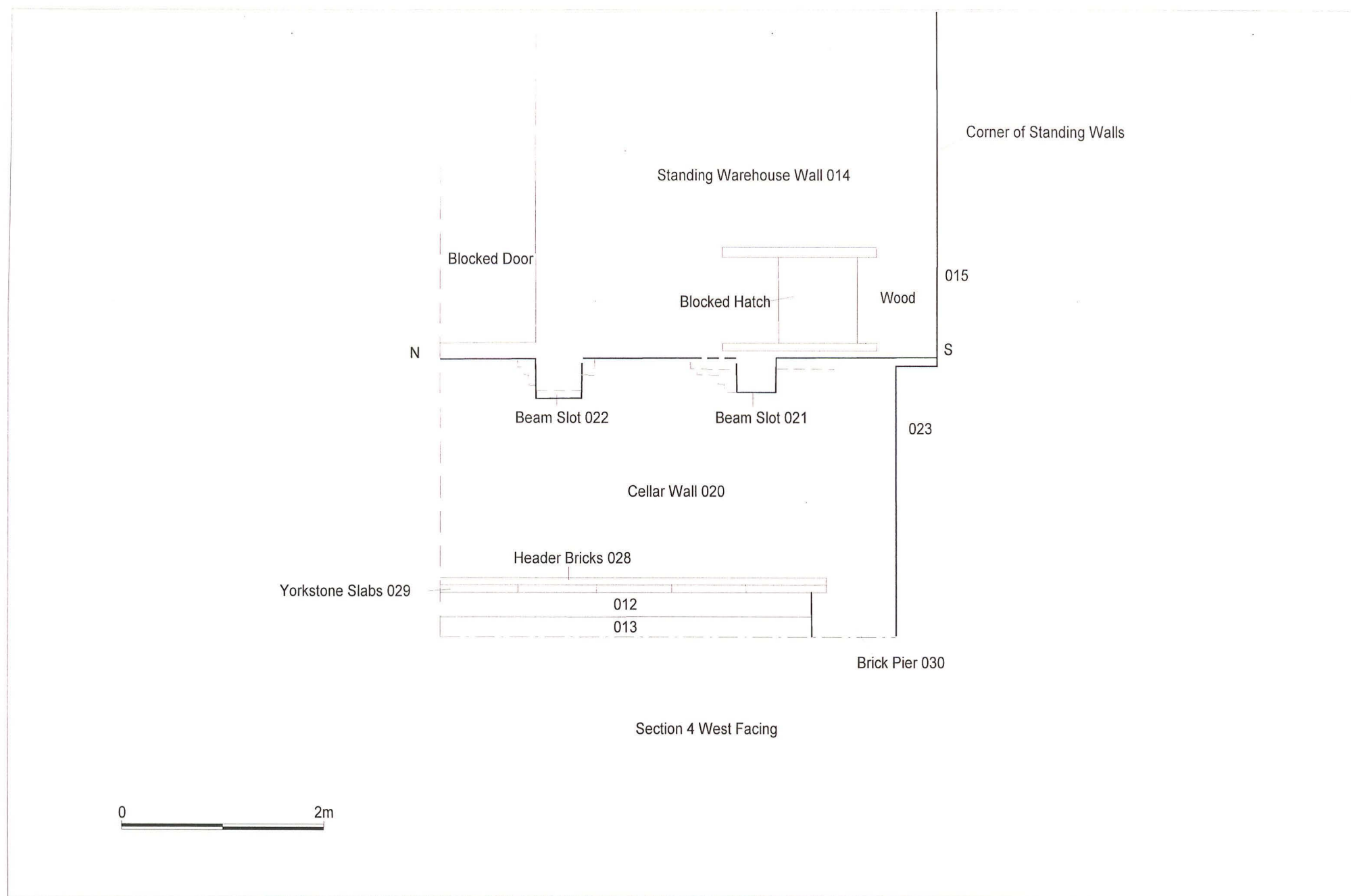


Figure 12 Sample Elevation of the East Wall of Building 2

Standing Warehouse Wall 042

N

S



Beam Slot 038

037

036

039

040

041

Stone

042

Spoil

Section 5 West Facing



Figure 13 Sample Elevation of the East Wall of Building 3

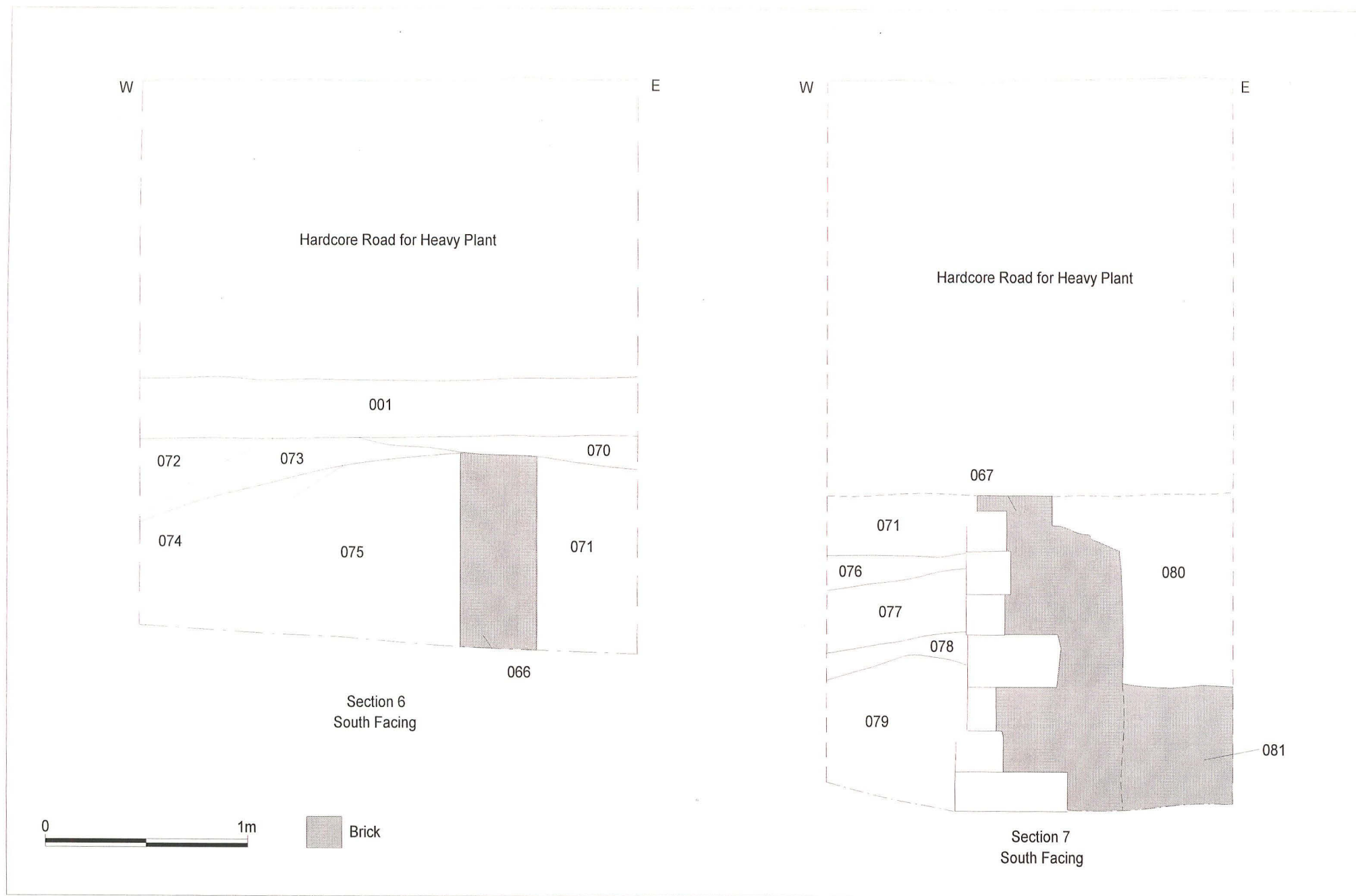


Figure 14 Details of Sections 6 & 7

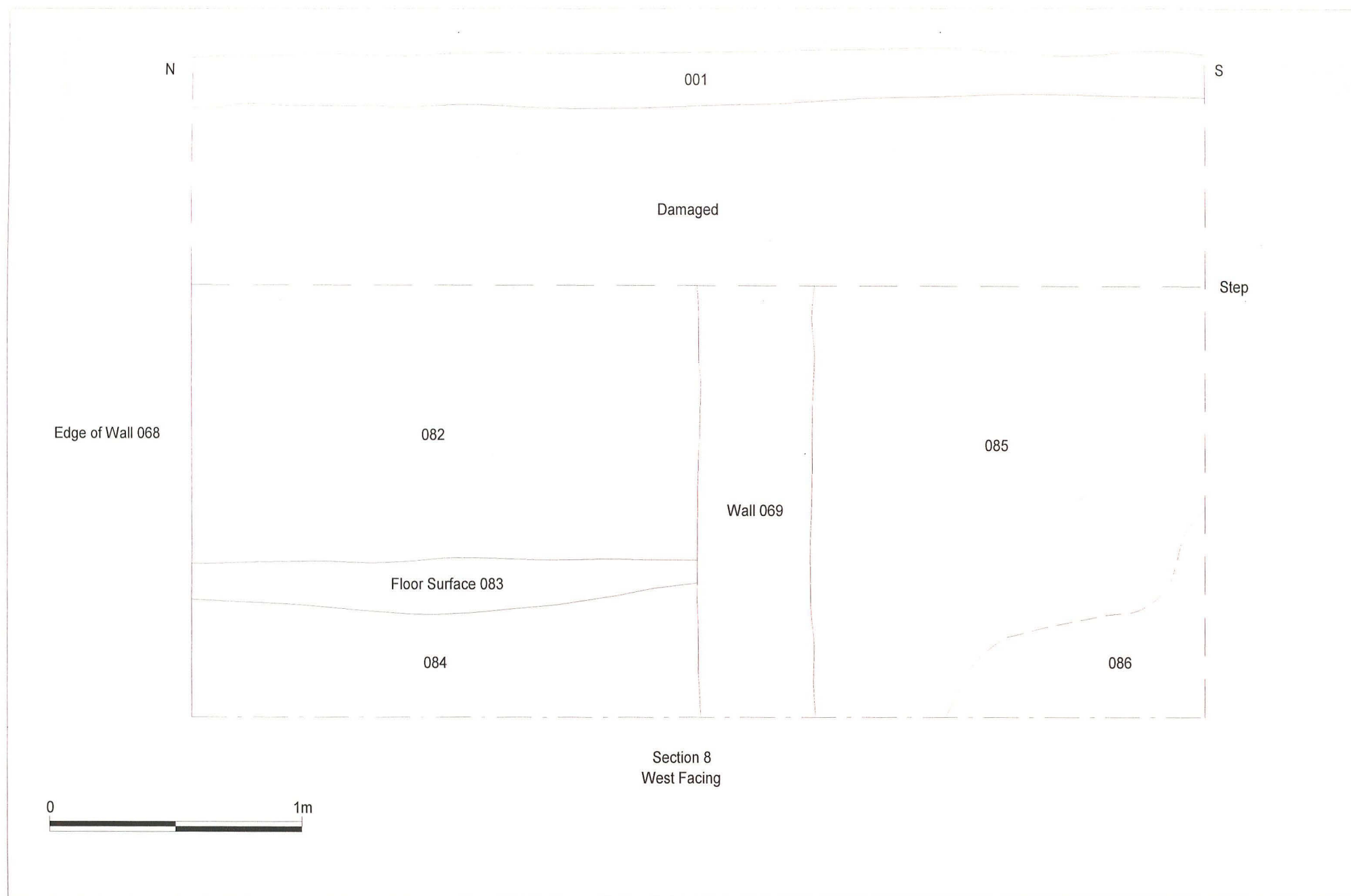


Figure 15 Section 8

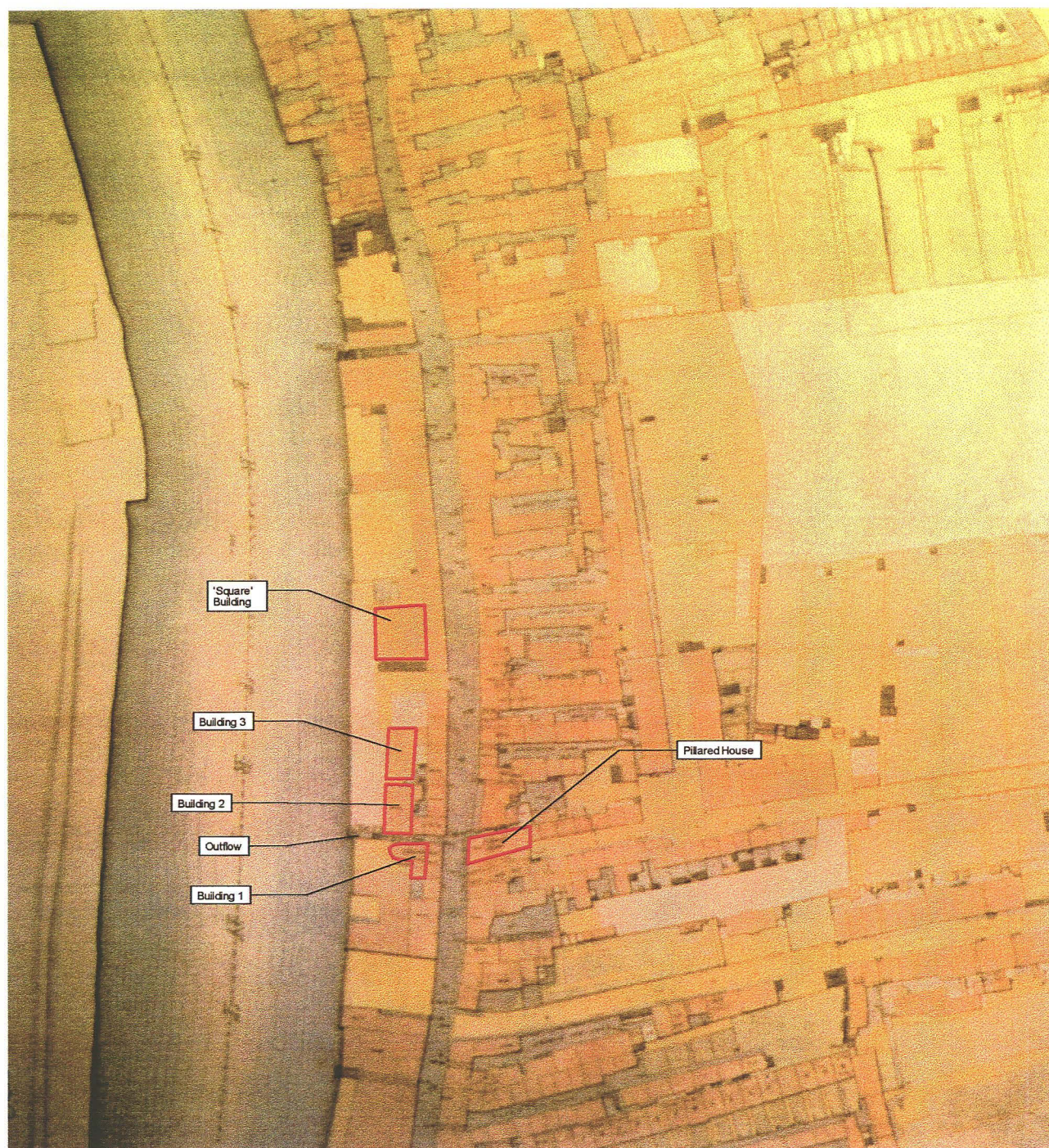


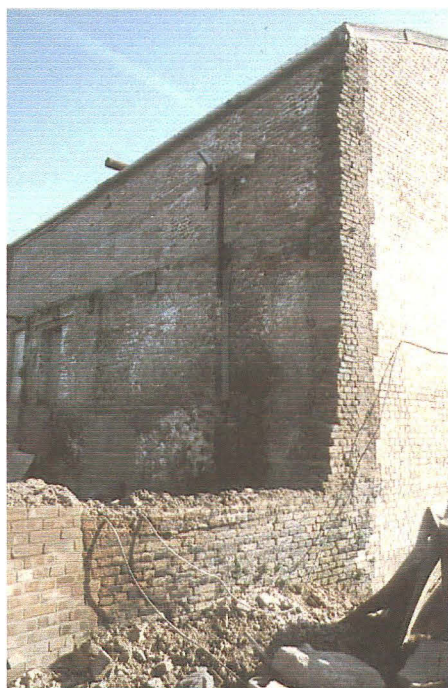
Figure 16 Detail from Ibbetson's 1851 Map of Gainsborough



Figure 17 Detail from Armstrong's 1778 Map of Lincolnshire



▲ Plate 1 General view of development area, looking north



◀ Plate 2 View of Building 2 showing standing wall [014] incorporated into 3 story standing building, looking northeast

▼ Plate 3 General view of south end at Building 2, looking southeast





Plate 4 The separation of
Buildings 2 and 3; showing
walls [036] and [093],
looking east



Plate 5 Section through
wall [067] in the southwestern corner of
Building 4, looking north



Plate 6 Section through walls [068] and [069]
showing floor deposit [083], looking east

APPENDIX 1

**GAINSBOROUGH
BRIDGE STREET
FLOOD ALLEVIATION SCHEME**

**BRIEF FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WATCHING BRIEF**

BRIEF FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF.

GAINSBOROUGH FLOOD ALLEVIATION SCHEME PHASES 4 AND 5, RIVER TRENT, GAINSBOROUGH, LINCOLNSHIRE.

This document outlines what we expect from an archaeological watching brief, and the information which we require from archaeological contractors undertaking such work.

To summarise, an archaeological watching brief is a response to a scheme or proposal involving ground disturbance in an area where archaeological remains may be inspected. A watching brief must be undertaken or supervised by a professional archaeologist. It involves inspecting deposits uncovered by the ground disturbance, identifying potential archaeological features and investigating and recording these to an appropriate level. To achieve this to a suitable standard, an archaeological contractor commissioned to undertake a watching brief will, on behalf of his client, submit a specification for such work in line with the brief below.

The specification will control the manner in which the watching brief will be undertaken and must be submitted to the client and the curatorial archaeologist. Once the report has been completed and approved a further copy is to be submitted for inclusion in the County Archive at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

Further information and guidance about watching briefs is included within the Institute of Field Archaeologists 'Standard Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs' and the Lincolnshire Archaeological handbook all work should be undertaken to the standards set therein.

The Scheme Area

The engineering works will take place on land between Bridge Street, Gainsborough and the River Trent and specifically between building numbers 68 to 80 Bridge Street. Location plans are enclosed with this brief.

The Archaeological Potential

The site is identified as being within an area of high archaeological potential. It is described by the County Archaeologist as follows:

'Gainsborough is a town of some archaeological importance. Despite the presence of pottery kilns at Lea and the clear importance of the site as a river crossing only a handful of pottery provides evidence for Roman occupation of the site. The first reference is in the 11th Century when Danish King Swein received the submission of Northumbria and Lindsey here. A late Saxon waterfront and associated settlement can be inferred from this and although Danish fortifications have been suggested for the town no excavated evidence has been retrieved to confirm this theory.'

It is from the medieval period that there is most information. The medieval town plan survives in places and buildings such as Old Hall provide the most obvious evidence. The town also possesses extensive buried deposits

which form the remains of medieval settlement, some of which will contain waterlogged material including preserved leather and wood. The implications for surviving evidence of the medieval waterfront and quayside is clear and it is important that if such remains do survive, they are recorded prior to any destruction.

The Objectives of an Archaeological Watching Brief.

To identify and make a record of archaeological remains uncovered in the course of work. If archaeological features are identified the watching brief will seek to define their nature and date and record them as far as possible in section and plan. Where remains are found that are outside the resources allocated for the watching brief all parties must be notified so that the application of contingencies or consideration of preserving important remains can be determined.

The Engineering Works.

The proposed works involve:

- 1 Demolish 1 No warehouse labelled 68 on enclosed plan (completed).
- 2 Construct temporary working jetty in river between A and B on plan (works begun).
- 3 Construct permanent sheet pile wall along line A to B on plan (works begun).
- 4 Excavate trenches 1.00m wide and approx. 3.00m deep at approx. 3.00m centres at right angles to the river along line A to B. The trenches will extend from the new sheet pile wall to the road except at the remaining warehouse where they will terminate at the riverside wall of the building. The trenches will house permanent ground anchors tying the new sheet pile wall to the front face of the existing river frontage.
- 5 Removal of the temporary jetty.

The excavation works for the trenches is expected to begin towards the **end of March 2000** and continue for **12 weeks** with approximately one trench being opened per week.

Methodology

The frequency and duration of watching brief visits is to be estimated at the outset and this information will be included within the specification. If necessary these will need to be adjusted following appropriate consultation and agreement between all parties according to the sensitivity or otherwise of deposits encountered.

Any and all features recognised as well as any artefacts recovered are to be recorded and treated using the recording and finds handling procedures in accordance with the national and local guidance specified above. Recording procedures will always include drawings sections and plans at appropriate scales.

Deposits likely to be of antiquity containing well preserved floral and faunal remains are to be sampled for further analysis particularly where these are in association with artefactual remains. Where there is uncertainty about either artefact collection or the environmental sampling strategy to be used the advice of the curatorial archaeologist is to be sought.

Monitoring

The curatorial archaeologist is to be informed by the archaeological contractor when the watching brief is to begin and offered the opportunity of visiting the site to monitor the progress of the watching brief.

Contingencies

Details of contingency provisions are to be included within the specification to make allowance for additional resources in the exceptional circumstances where redistribution of resources will not be sufficient. Contingency provisions are only to be drawn upon with the agreement of all relevant parties including the curatorial archaeologist.

Watching Brief Report.

The results of the watching brief will be presented in a fully detailed report which will be illustrated with photographs and, if appropriate, drawings. *All documents and reports to be produced wherever possible on recycled paper containing at least 80% post consumer waste and printed double sided.*

The report is to be dated and the names of the authors and contributors given.

The frequency of the watching brief visits will be reported. Poor weather conditions or other factors which may have had an influence on the success or otherwise of the watching brief will be noted.

The location of the areas covered by the watching brief will be clearly shown on a plan of an appropriate scale and to be accompanied by NGR's.

In addition to copies of the report as required by the client one of which is to be submitted to the curatorial archaeologist a further copy will be submitted to the County Sites and Monuments Records (SMR) for inclusion therein in due course.

In the SMR copy of the report photographic prints are to be supplied **not photocopies or colour photocopies.**

Unless otherwise agreed between all the relevant parties this report will be regarded as within the public domain 6 months after its receipt by the SMR.

Watching Brief Archive

On completion of the archaeological watching brief an archive of the work will be prepared and placed in an appropriate repository. Details of the archive deposition are to be included within the report.

Staffing and Health and Safety.

The Quotation Submission shall include details of staffing levels and a list of specialists that will be used in post-excavation analysis. In addition all insurance forms supplied shall be completed at the time of quotation together with the Health and Safety Plan and Risk Assessment. **The work will be taking place immediately adjacent to a fast flowing tidal river and within an active site in which heavy engineering machinery will be operating.**

NB For the purposes of this contract the curatorial archaeologist will be County Archaeologist Mr J. Bonnor of Lincolnshire County Council.

APPENDIX 2

**GAINSBOROUGH
BRIDGE STREET
FLOOD ALLEVIATION SCHEME**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR
ENVIRONMENT AGENCY**

**BY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES
Institute of Field Archaeologists'
Registered Organisation No. 21**

MARCH 2000

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1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during engineering works on land between Bridge Street and the River Trent in Gainsborough, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, possibly containing remains of the medieval waterfront and quayside.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during excavation of trenches for permanent ground anchors tying in the new sheet pile river wall.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during groundworks connected with Gainsborough Flood Alleviation Scheme. The site is located at National Grid Reference SK 8147 8944.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Gainsborough is located on the River Trent, 25km northwest of Lincoln and 20km southwest of Scunthorpe in the West Lindsey district of Lincolnshire. The works are to take place on land between Bridge Street and the River Trent at National Grid Reference SK 8147 8944.

4 BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Consultation with the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeological Officer has established a high archaeological potential within the site (see 6 below). An archaeological watching brief on excavation works is proposed in order to identify and record any archaeological remains uncovered.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies immediately adjacent to the river at approximately 6m OD. Local soils have not been mapped within the urban area..

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Despite the presence of Roman pottery kilns at Lea some 3km to the south and the clear importance of the site as a river crossing, only a handful of pottery provides evidence for Roman

occupation in the town.

- 6.2 The earliest reference is in the 11th century when the Danish king Swein received the submission of Northumbria and Lindsey here. A late Saxon waterfront and associated settlement can be inferred from this and although Danish fortifications have been suggested for the town also, there has been no excavated evidence.
- 6.3 Most information survives from the medieval period. The medieval town plan survives in places and extensive buried deposits have been found preserving waterlogged material including leather and wood. Evidence of a medieval waterfront or quayside might survive close to the river.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
 - 7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the trenches for the ground anchors.
- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
 - 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
 - 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
 - 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
 - 7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

- 8.1 General considerations
 - 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken in accordance with the Health and Safety plan and Risk Assessment provided with the brief.
 - 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
 - 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.
- 8.2 Methodology
 - 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the excavation phase of the works.
 - 8.2.2 Excavated sections will be observed to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the

deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.

8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.

8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

8.2.4.1 the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the excavations.

8.2.4.2 groups of features where their relationship is important

8.2.5 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

9 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

9.1 If appropriate during the excavation specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. The specialist will visit the site and will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis. Analysis of any samples will be undertaken only as a contingency provision with the agreement of relevant parties. The results of the specialist's assessment will be incorporated into the final report

10 POST-EXCAVATION

10.1 Stage 1

10.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

10.1.2 All finds recovered during the field work will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

10.2 Stage 2

10.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

10.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

10.3 Stage 3

10.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.

10.3.2 This will consist of:

- 10.3.2.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- 10.3.2.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
- 10.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.
- 10.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
- 10.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
- 10.3.2.6 A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
- 10.3.2.7 Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- 10.3.2.8 Sections of the archaeological features.
- 10.3.2.9 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- 10.3.2.10 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- 10.3.2.11 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

11 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

- 11.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the client; the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeological Officer; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

12 **ARCHIVE**

- 12.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives for long term storage and curation.

13 **PUBLICATION**

- 13.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be published in Heritage Lincolnshire's Annual Report and a note presented to the editor of the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

14 **CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

- 14.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the

Lincolnshire County Council Archaeological Officer. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

15 VARIATIONS

- 15.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.

16 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 16.1 It is assumed that the narrow and deep holes will only be available for inspection for a short time, since they will need to be shuttered before construction works commence. Provision is therefore made for inspection visits only during initial excavation. The duration of the visits will depend on the nature of the deposits encountered, level of recording, sampling etc. required. A single visit per trench would therefore seem sufficient but has been costed at a full day per visit.
- 16.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 16.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report.

17 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 17.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist Medieval and later - H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

18 INSURANCES

- 18.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

19 **COPYRIGHT**

- 19.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 19.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 19.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.
- 19.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

Specification: Version 1, 16-03-00

Appendix 3

Context Summary

No	Plan	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	-	6, 8	Solid, grey concrete with re-enforcing bars.	Concrete floor.
002	-	1	Compacted, grey-brown rubble and silt, <i>c.</i> 0.3m thick.	Hard standing.
003	-	1	Loose, very dark grey-brown sandy silt (trace of clay), with frequent brick and limestone ballast and large concrete pedestals, <i>c.</i> 0.22m thick.	Makeup layer.
004	1	1	Firm, dark yellow-brown sandy silt, with frequent pebbles, <i>c.</i> 0.56m thick.	Makeup layer.
005	-	3	Single course of dry bonded bricks.	Fill of beam slot.
006	1	-	Sub-circular cut, 0.12m wide and greater than 0.45m deep, vertical sides, contains (007)	Post hole (associated with concrete pedestal).
007	-	-	Badly decayed wooden post.	Post associated with concrete pedestal.
008	-	1	Firm, black sand and silt, with ash, mortar stone and CBM fragments, up to 0.30m deep, slopes north.	Makeup layer-tip line.
009	2, 3	2	Soft, dark yellow brown silt, <i>c.</i> 0.5m thick, slopes north.	Makeup/redeposited river silt.
010	2	2	Layer of sandstone slabs, <i>c.</i> 80mm thick and between 0.50m and 1.00m along each edge, observed during machining.	Floor.
011	-	2	Firm, pale grey-brown/white mortar, with coarse lime inclusions, <i>c.</i> 40mm thick.	Bedding for floor (010).
012	-	2, 4	Soft, mid brown silt, <i>c.</i> 0.25m thick.	Natural.
013	2, 3	2, 4	Soft, dark grey-brown/black silt.	Natural.
014	2, 3	4	Brick wall, regular bonding (English garden wall) with lime mortar, faces to east and west, 3 stories high, the wall reduces in width with each storey, incorporated into 20 th century building.	East wall of building 2.
015	1, 2	2, 3, 4	Brick wall, regular bonding (English garden wall) with lime mortar, faces to north and south, contains a gap filled by (017).	South wall of building 2.
016	2, 3	2, 3	Brick wall, regular bonding (English garden wall) with lime mortar, faces to the east and west.	West wall of building 2.

No	Plan	Section	Description	Interpretation
017	1, 2	2	Modern brickwork bonded with Portland cement, supports electric fuse box.	Modern patch in wall (015).
018	1, 2	2	Rectangular alcove in wall (015), with a sloping back.	Possible chimney back.
019	2	2	Brick buttress/pier, regular bonding with lime mortar.	Foundation/base for (018).
020	2, 3	2, 4	Brick foundation, regular bonding (English garden wall) with lime mortar, bonded to (014), face to west, contains beam slots (021), (022), (032) & (033)	Cellar wall/foundation of wall (014).
021	2	4	Rectangular embrasure in foundation (020)	Beam slot.
022	2	4	Rectangular embrasure in foundation (020)	Beam slot.
023	1, 2	2, 3, 0	Brick foundation, regular bonding (English garden wall) with lime mortar, bonded to wall (015), face to north, contains chimney back (018).	Cellar wall/foundation of wall (015).
024	2, 3	2, 3	Brick footing, regular bonding (English garden wall) with lime mortar, bonded to (016), face to east, contains beam slots (025), (026), (027), (034) & (035)	Cellar wall/foundation of wall (016).
025	2	3	Rectangular embrasure in foundation (024)	Beam slot.
026	2	3	Rectangular embrasure in foundation (024)	Beam slot.
027	2	3	Rectangular embrasure in foundation (024)	Beam slot.
028	2	4	Single course of bricks, header bond with lime mortar.	Possible support for slab floor (010).
029	2	4	Single course of Yorkstone slabs, rough finished, dry bonded.	Foundation layer.
030	2	2, 4	Brick buttress/pier, regular bonding with lime mortar.	Corner pier.
031	-	-	Loose, mid brown silt with very frequent pottery fragments, c.0.20m thick (estimated).	Tip line/pottery dump within makeup (004).
032	3	-	Rectangular embrasure in foundation (020)	Beam slot.
033	3	-	Rectangular embrasure in foundation (020)	Beam slot.
034	3	-	Rectangular embrasure in foundation (024)	Beam slot.
035	3	-	Rectangular embrasure in foundation (024)	Beam slot.
036	4	5	Brick wall, regular bonding (English garden wall) with lime mortar, faces to north and south, contains a repair in the west side.	South wall of building 3.

No	Plan	Section	Description	Interpretation
037	4	5	Brick wall, regular bonding with lime mortar, butts up to (but not bonded to) wall (042), face to west, contains beam slot (038).	Inner skin added to wall (042).
038	-	5	Rectangular embrasure in wall (037), three courses from the top.	Beam slot.
039	-	5	Single course of bricks, all headers, bonded with lime mortar.	Brick floor.
040	-	5	Layer of cobbles with friable, grey silt matrix.	Cobble surface.
041	4	5	Soft, brown silt, greater than 1m thick.	Natural.
042	4	5	Brick wall, regular bonding (English garden wall) with lime mortar, faces to east and west, 3 stories high, the wall reduces in width with each storey, incorporated into 20 th century building.	East wall of building 3.
043	-	5	Continuation of (042) below wall (037).	East wall of building 3.
044	4	-	Brick wall, regular bonding with mortar, faces to east and west, parallel to wall (037).	Internal wall in building 3, possibly to support a floor.
045	-	-	Firm, dark brown silt with frequent rubble, c. 0.5m thick.	Modern makeup.
046	4	-	Brick pier, regular bonding with lime mortar, bonded to wall (090), faces to north and south.	Supporting pier.
047	4	-	Brick pier, regular bonding with lime mortar, bonded to wall (090), faces to north and south.	Supporting pier.
048	-	-	Firm, orange brown sandy silt with frequent gravel, up to 0.20m thick.	Levelling/bedding for cobble surface (040).
049	-	-	Unstratified finds.	
050	5	-	Brick wall, regular bonding with mortar, face to north.	Possible north wall of culvert.
051	5	-	Brick wall, regular bonding with mortar, face to east.	Possible wharf/river wall.
052	5	-	Brick wall, regular bonding with mortar, face to south.	Possible south wall of culvert 2.
053	5	-	Brick wall fragment, regular bonding with mortar, faces to north and south, cut by wall (051).	Wall fragment.
054	5	-	Brick structure, regular bonding with lime mortar, remains of render on the interior, faces to north and south, forms north side of an east-west oriented barrel vault.	Remains of barrel vault.

No	Plan	Section	Description	Interpretation
055	5	-	Triangular Yorkstone slab, set into wall (057), supported by brick and mortar.	Stone step, part of spiral stair.
056	5	-	Brick wall, regular bonding with mortar, faces to east and west, butts up to wall (057) and (050).	Cellar wall.
057	5	-	Brick wall, regular bonding with mortar, faces to north and south.	Probable south wall of barrel vault.
058	5	-	Brick wall, semi-circular, regular bondage with mortar, faces to east and west, butts up to structure (054) and wall (057).	Wall or foundation.
059	5	-	Brick pier, regular bonding with mortar, faces to north and south, butts up to wall (058).	Buttress.
060	5	-	Stone slab associated with embrasure in wall (058).	Step and doorway?
061	5	-	Firm, mid brown silt with frequent rubble.	Make up layer.
062	6	-	L-shaped concrete wall or duct oriented east-west and north-south, built into wall (063), contains cast iron pipes.	Wall or duct.
063	6, 7	-	Brick wall, regular bonding with lime mortar, C-shaped in plan; a north south wall with faces to east and west and two east-west projections with north and south faces.	Wall of wharf or warehouse.
064	6	-	Brick wall, regular bonding (English garden wall) with lime mortar, L-shaped in plan, east-west wall with north and south faces turns south at east end with faces to east and west. South end fragmentary - extent not clear. May be part of (065).	Wall of wharf or warehouse.
065	6	-	Brick wall, regular bondage (English garden wall) with lime mortar, faces to east and west, two piers supporting east side. May be contemporary with (064).	Wall of Wharf or warehouse.
066	6	6	Brick wall, regular bonding with mortar, faces to east and west.	Possible revetment wall or wharf structure.
067	6, 7	7	Stone clad brick wall, regular bonding, rectangular in plan.	Possible warehouse wall (building 4).
068	6	8	Brick wall, regular bonding with mortar, L-shaped in plan, east-west segment parallel to (069).	Possible warehouse or staithe structure.
069	6	8	Brick wall, regular bonding, with mortar, faces to north and south, parallel to (068).	Possible warehouse or staithe structure.
070	-	6	Soft, dark grey-brown silt with rubble, up to 0.15m thick.	Tip layer.

No	Plan	Section	Description	Interpretation
071	-	6, 7	Soft, brown silt, up to 1.5m thick.	Redeposited silt layer.
072	-	6	Soft, dark brown silt and rubble, with occasional concrete fragments, up to 1m thick.	Disturbance/make up deposit.
073	-	6	Loose, black ashy silt, with coal and clinker fragments and pebbles, c. 0.2m thick.	Tip layer.
074	-	6	Firm, mid brown silt and rubble, up to 0.5m thick.	Tip lawyer.
075	-	6	Loose, mid brown silt and sand, frequent potsherds, up to 0.9m thick.	Pottery tip.
076	-	7	Loose, pale grey-brown mortar and rubble with brick fragments, c. 0.16m thick.	Tip layer.
077	-	7	Firm, mid brown silt, c. 0.3m thick.	River silt.
078	-	7	Firm, very dark grey-brown silt, with frequent coal and ash fragments and dust, c. 0.1m thick.	Tip layer.
079	-	7	Firm, mixed mid brown silt, with mortar flecks, greater than 0.8m thick.	Makeup / river silt layer.
080	-	7	Firm, mid brown silt with occasional coal and mortar fragments, greater than 1m thick.	Back fill of basement.
081	-	7	Brick wall, regular bonding with mortar, faces to north and south, fragmentary and badly damaged, part of foundation (067).	South wall of building 4.
082	7	8	Firm, mid brown silt, with occasional brick/tile fragments and stones, greater than 1.1m thick.	Makeup.
083	-	8	Loose, light yellow-brown mortar, with frequent limestone fragments and occasional brick fragments, between 0.1 and 0.2m thick.	Floor/surface.
084	-	8	Soft, black ashy silt, with occasional CBM and mortar flecks, greater than 0.5m thick.	Makeup/tip layer.
085	-	8	Firm, mid brown silt, greater than 1.7m thick.	River silt.
086	-	8	Firm, mid grey-brown silt, greater than 0.8m thick.	River silt.
087	4	-	Brick structure, regular bonding with Portland cement.	Modern brickwork keying buildings 2 and 3 together.
088	7	-	Regular pattern of large square section wooden piles with concrete pile caps.	Piling to support modern warehouse structure.
089	-	-	Line of rectangular concrete pedestals, oriented north-south.	Pedestals to support modern warehouse structure.

No	Plan	Section	Description	Interpretation
090	4	-	Brick wall, regular bonding (English garden wall) with lime mortar, faces to the east and west, butted on east side by piers (046) & (047).	West wall of building 3.
091	-	-	Brick wall, regular bonding (English garden wall) with lime mortar, faces to the north and south.	North wall of building 3.
092	7	-	Brick wall, regular bonding (English garden wall) with lime mortar, faces to the north and south.	Wall fragment.
093	-	-	Brick wall, regular bonding (English garden wall) with lime mortar, faces to the north and south.	North wall of building 2.

Appendix 4

THE FINDS Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor

Provenance

The material was recovered from four deposits in building 2 (004, 008, 009 & 031), and a series of tip layers (075, 084) and silt deposits (013, 079 & 086).

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

A clay pipe bowl of 17th century date is the earliest datable item recovered, though the great majority of the assemblage is of the late 18th-early 20th century. Few faunal remains were retrieved.

Table 1: Pottery and Other Finds

Context	Description	Context Date
004	1x blue and white transfer printed tableware, late 19 th -early 20 th century 1x salt-glazed stoneware ink bottle, trademarked, late 19 th -early 20 th century 3x creamware, late 18 th -early 19 th century 2x pearlware, late 18 th -early 19 th century 1x yellow glazed earthenware, 19 th -early 20 th century	19 th -early 20 th century
008	1x blue and white transfer printed tableware, late 19 th -early 20 th century	late 19 th -early 20 th century
009	2x salt-glazed stoneware flagons, not linked but probably same vessel, early 20 th century 1x blue and white transfer printed tableware, late 19 th -early 20 th century	early 20 th century

031	<p>1x red painted earthenware, black glazed pancheon, 18th-early 19th century</p> <p>1x red painted earthenware, yellow glazed pancheon, early 19th century</p> <p>3x blue and white transfer printed tablewares, 19th century</p> <p>1x purple and white transfer printed tableware, 19th century</p> <p>2x brown and white transfer printed tablewares, 1 burnt, 19th- early 20th century</p> <p>1x green and white transfer printed tableware, 19th century; same service as vessel from (031)</p> <p>1x white handle, drawer or vessel, unglazed, 19th- early 20th century</p> <p>1x green glazed moulded tableware, burnt, 19th century</p> <p>1x black and white transfer printed tableware, painted decoration, 19th century</p> <p>1x white glazed dish, painted red lines around rim, burnt, 19th- early 20th century</p> <p>2x white glazed tableware, burnt, 19th-early 20th century</p> <p>2x white glazed tableware, 1x green painted, 1x red painted, late 18th- 19th century</p> <p>1x mocha ware ?chamber pot, 19th century</p> <p>1x black and white transfer printed tableware, overglaze painted decoration, probably European copy of Japanese vessel, 18th-early 19th century</p>	19 th -early 20 th century
049	<p>1x green and white transfer printed tableware, late 19th-early 20th century</p> <p>1x Derby or Nottingham salt-glazed stoneware ink bottle, trademarked, late 19th-early 20th century</p>	late 19 th -early 20 th century
075	<p>2x red painted earthenware, black glazed pancheon, 18th-early 19th century</p> <p>9x blue and white transfer printed tablewares, 1 with possible impressed trademark on base but illegible, 3 burnt, 19th century</p> <p>2x green and white transfer printed tableware, burnt, late 19th-early 20th century; 1 is same service as vessel from (031)</p> <p>2x black and white transfer printed tableware, burnt, 19th century</p> <p>1x black and white transfer printed ?chamber pot, 19th century</p> <p>10x white tableware, 5 burnt; 5 pieces seem unglazed, 19th- early 20th century</p> <p>1x white glazed plate, painted red lines around rim, 19th- early 20th century</p> <p>1x white glazed handle, drawer or vessel, burnt, 19th- early 20th century</p> <p>1x lead glazed stoneware bottle, 19th- early 20th century</p> <p>1x red painted earthenware, yellow glazed pancheon, burnt, 19th century</p> <p>3x gilded tableware, 19th century</p> <p>5x ?Nottingham salt-glazed stoneware, 18th-early 19th century</p> <p>1x salt-glazed stoneware tankard, 19th century</p> <p>1x brown and white glazed earthenware, 19th- early 20th century</p> <p>1x moulded blue tableware, 19th century</p> <p>1x green glazed tableware, burnt, ?19th century</p> <p>1x nib tile</p>	19 th - early 20 th century
079	1x creamware plate	late 18 th -early 19 th century

084	1x clinker	
086	1x Staffordshire mottled ware tankard	mid 18 th century

An impressed trademark, 'JEX.', survives partially on the salt-glazed stoneware bottle from (001).

Several of the transfer-printed vessels are of low quality, with off-line or poorly merged transfers and sub-standard glazing. Additionally, there is a number of white tablewares that appear to be unfinished and only biscuit-fired, lacking glaze. Although this may be due to some erosive process it is perhaps more likely that the vessels are unfinished. Unfinished vessels were often despatched to painters for decoration and glazing, and one such decorator, William Billingsley who worked at nearby Torksey, had been involved in finishing vessels made in France and Staffordshire (Manchip 1995, 7; Miller 1995, 5). It is possible that the examples recovered in the present investigation are breakages of imported unfinished vessels that were discarded on site.

Contexts (031) and (075) are probably related. Although they have no obvious cross-linking sherds, they have a similar complement of vessel fabrics and forms, including pieces from the same services, and both deposits contain moderately numerous burnt pottery fragments.

Table 2: Clay Pipe

Context	Description	Context Date
004	1x bowl, Oswald Type G23, c. 1760-1800 2x stems, bore 5/64"	19 th century
009	1x bowl, bore 7/64", Lincolnshire Type C	1660-90
013	1x stem with bowl spur, bore 4/64" 1x stem, bore 5/64"	19 th -early 20 th century
049	1x stem, bore 4/64" 5x stems, bore 5/64"	19 th -early 20 th century
086	1x stem, bore 5/64"	19 th century

None of the clay pipe groups is large enough to attempt bore dating. However, the contexts with multiple examples are all consistent and suggest limited residuality or redeposition. The clay pipe from (009) is a Lincolnshire Type C bowl dating from 1660-90 (Mann 1977, 17-8). This piece is not only the earliest of the pipe fragments but also the earliest artefact recovered during the investigation. Clay pipe production is known in Gainsborough from as early as 1645, and continued until the end of the 19th century (Wells 1979, 133). This bowl

The complete bowl from (004) has moulded Lincoln-style markings of masonic symbols (set-square, compasses) and the Society of Freemason's shield. Pipes with similar markings are known to have been made in Leeds and are considered to be early 19th century products (Muldoon 1979, 276). The bowl form is Oswald General Type 23, dated (on London examples) to c. 1760-1800 (Oswald 1975, 40-1). However, like the similarly decorated Leeds examples, this bowl is probably also early 19th century in date.

Table 3: Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Description
004	cat	1x pelvis
086	cockle	1x shell

Condition

Although some of the pieces are moderately abraded all of the assemblage is in good condition. The objects present no long-term storage problems and archive storage of the collection is by material class.

Documentation

There has been limited previous archaeological study of Gainsborough. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

In general, the assemblage has limited potential and probably represents waste dumping. However, the absence of faunal remains may indicate that the dumping was not of domestic waste. The apparently unfinished vessels probably relate to transport of such items passing through Gainsborough.

Bibliography

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Appendix 5

The Glass Rachael Victoria Hall

Provenance:

The following assemblage was retrieved during the archaeological investigations undertaken at Gleadalls Wharf, Gainsborough.

Summary:

The glass is summarised in *Table 1* below.

Table 1

Context No.	Description	Date
031	1x fragment of colourless solid glass handle, possibly jug	Undated
075	1x fragment of pale green hollow handle 1x base of pale green squat bottle, with basal punt mark 'SURGH'. Crudely produced bottle, suffered weathering	Late 18th- 19th century
084	1x fragment dark green squat wine bottle	18 th century

Discussion:

Represented in the Gleadalls wharf glass assemblage are two examples of 18th century wine bottles, with the bottle retrieved from context (075) displaying an obscured punt mark on its base (see *Table 1*). Two handles were also retrieved from the site, both are undated due to their nature in size.

Condition:

The condition of the glass is poor with the glass retrieved from (075) having suffered weathering in the addition of a layer of hydrated silica.

Potential:

The Gleadalls Wharf glass assemblage offers little potential for further research, though the punt mark on the bottle base from (075) may give an indication of a more exact date if this were checked with the Public Records Office

Appendix 6

GLOSSARY

Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> [004].
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Post hole	The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have been dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.
Staithe	An open loading point or riverside landing.

Appendix 7

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

93	-	Context records
1	-	Photographic record sheets
16	-	Drawing sheets
1	-	Box of finds
1	-	Stratigraphic matrix

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum
12 Friars Lane
Lincoln
LN2 1HQ

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Lincolnshire City and County Museum Accession Number:

LCNCC : 2000.95

Archaeological Project Services Site Code:

GNB00

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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