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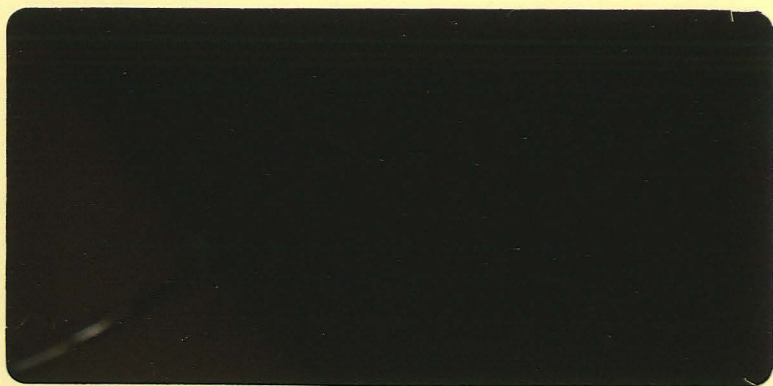
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MS/15

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
AT 31 HIGH STREET,  
GOSBERTON,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(GHS 05)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES



Conservation  
Services  
17 Nov 2005  
Highways & Planning  
Directorate

Acknowledged 17/11/05  
Jaw

EVENT  
ELI 6447

011473

PRN 23964 POST  
MEDICAL

SOURCE SLI 10421  
SLI 10422

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
AT 31 HIGH STREET,  
GOSBERTON,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(GHS 05)**

**Work Undertaken For  
Broadgate Homes Limited**

November 2005

Report Compiled by  
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons) AIFA

Planning Application No: H08/0400/03  
National Grid Reference: TF 2419 3157  
City and County Museum Accession No: 2005.191

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**



APS Report No. 170/05

Table of Contents

List of Figures


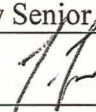
List of Plates

1. SUMMARY

2. INTRODUCTION

**Quality Control**  
High Street,  
Gosberton  
GHS 05

Project Coordinator	Neville Hall
Supervisors	Aaron Clements, Vicky Mellor
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Paul Cope-Faulkner

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Neville Hall	 Tom Lane
Date: 4/11/05	Date: 7-11-05

## Table of Contents

### List of Figures

### List of Plates

1.	SUMMARY .....	1
2.	INTRODUCTION.....	1
2.1	DEFINITION OF A WATCHING BRIEF.....	1
2.2	PLANNING BACKGROUND.....	1
2.3	TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.....	1
2.4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTING .....	1
3.	AIMS .....	2
4.	METHODS .....	2
5.	RESULTS .....	2
6.	DISCUSSION .....	3
7.	CONCLUSION .....	3
8.	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .....	3
9.	PERSONNEL .....	4
10.	BIBLIOGRAPHY .....	4
11.	ABBREVIATIONS.....	4

### Appendices

1. Specification for archaeological watching brief
2. Context descriptions
3. The Finds by *Paul Cope-Faulkner, Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor*
4. Glossary
5. The Archive

**1. SUMMARY**

**List of Figures**

- Figure 1 General location plan
- Figure 2 Site location plan
- Figure 3 Plan of the development showing section locations
- Figure 4 Sections 1 to 3

**List of Plates**

- Plate 1 View across the development area
- Plate 2 Section 2 showing the general sequence of deposits
- Plate 3 Section 3 showing the 19<sup>th</sup> century brick surface (011)

**2.1. Excavations at the site**

An archaeological watching brief was carried out during the construction of a new development on the site of an old building. The work was carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Planning Act (1990).

**2.2. Planning Background**

Archaeological Watching Briefs were commissioned by Bradford Council Limited to undertake an archaeological

watching brief during the construction of a new development on the site of an old building. The work was carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Planning Act (1990).

**2.3. Archaeological Watching Brief**

The archaeological watching brief was carried out during the construction of a new development on the site of an old building. The work was carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Planning Act (1990).

**2.4. Archaeological Watching Brief**

Archaeological watching brief was carried out during the construction of a new development on the site of an old building. The work was carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Planning Act (1990).

## 1. SUMMARY

*A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at 31 High Street, Gosberton, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the removal of topsoil and the excavation of foundation trenches for two new dwellings.*

*A few Romano-British (AD 50-410) finds are known from the vicinity which may indicate a settlement close to the village. The development site lies at the core of the medieval (AD 1066-1500) village which is represented by the 12<sup>th</sup> century church of SS. Peter and Paul and a number of moated sites in the vicinity.*

*The watching brief revealed a sequence of natural and post-medieval deposits. Post-medieval deposits comprised a former topsoil, a brick surface and a wall remnant. Finds retrieved during the investigations included a quantity of post-medieval and later pottery. Post-medieval brick and tile was also recovered. Other finds included two glass bottles, clay pipe stems and metalwork together with a small quantity of faunal remains.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as “*a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits maybe disturbed or destroyed.*” (IFA 1999).

### 2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Broadgate Homes Limited to undertake an archaeological

watching brief during groundworks associated with new residential development adjacent to 31 High Street, Gosberton, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application H08/0400/03. The watching brief was carried out between the 5<sup>th</sup> September and 7<sup>th</sup> October 2005 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Gosberton is situated 8km north of Spalding and 15km southwest of Boston, South Holland District, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The development site is located 490m southeast of the village centre as defined by the parish church of SS. Peter and Paul (Fig. 2). Centred on National Grid Reference TF 2419 3157, the development site is located on a slight ridge of higher ground running north to south through the village at a height of c. 4m OD.

The village is located on soils of the Romney Series, coarse silty gleyic brown calcareous alluvial soils (Robson 1990, 26). North, south and east of the village are clayey calcareous alluvial soils of the Agney, Stockwith and Wisbech Series (*ibid.* 9, 28, 36). Beneath these soils is a drift geology of marine silts and clays (BGS 1992). These in turn overlie a solid geology of Jurassic Oxford Clay (*ibid.*).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Gosberton is situated in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Romano-British period to the present day. Much of this area was salt marsh during the early Romano-British period, as salterns (salt-making sites) of the period were active to the west (Hayes and Lane 1992, 54). However, isolated finds of coins and pottery are known from the vicinity.

Gosberton is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Gozeberdecherca* or *Gosebertechirche*, the name is derived from the Germanic personal name *Gosbeorht* and the Old English *cirice* meaning church (Cameron 1998, 51). At the time of the Domesday Survey the land was held by the Bishop of Lincoln and Count Alan and contained 18 acres of meadow and 3 salt pans (Foster and Longley 1976). Additional land in the parish was held by the Abbot of Peterborough, although this was listed under Donington (Hallam 1965, 199).

The only extant remains of the medieval period are the parish church of SS. Peter and Paul which dates from the 12<sup>th</sup> century (DoE 1988, 35). Moated sites are also known from the vicinity. Cressy Hall, to the southwest, may have its origins in the 12<sup>th</sup> century, and Monk's Hall to the north has been identified with a grange of Peterborough Abbey. South of the church lies the Manor House where earthworks of former moats are still visible (Cope-Faulkner 1999, 7).

A watching brief undertaken at 41 High Street identified an undated pit and two walls of a building recorded in the 1940s (Cope-Faulkner 2001, 1).

### 3. AIMS

The requirement of the watching brief, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), were to locate and record archaeological features and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

### 4. METHODS

Prior to the excavation of foundation trenches (ground beams) and pile holes, topsoil was stripped from the site. Foundation trenches were then excavated by machine to depths required by the

development. The sides of the trenches were then cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

## 5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis three phases were identified:

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Post-medieval deposits
Phase 3	Recent deposits

Archaeological contexts are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

### Phase 1 Natural deposits

The earliest deposit encountered at the base of the foundation trenches, towards the northwest of the development was a layer of pinkish grey silty clay with mottles of yellowish brown silt and sand (005). This measured in excess of 0.26m in thickness (Fig. 4, Section 1).

Towards the centre of the site the earliest deposits comprised a mid to dark grey clay



(008) and a pinkish grey and yellowish brown silty clay (007) of up to 0.20m and 0.26m in thickness respectively (Fig. 4, Section 2).

Above these deposits was a layer of pinkish grey clayey silt and sand (004 and 010), which extended over the south western and central areas of the development. This layer was between 80mm and 100mm in thickness. This was in turn sealed by up to 0.31m of pinkish grey and yellowish brown silt (003 and 009) (Fig. 4, Sections 1 and 2).

Towards the southeast of the development, natural deposits comprised brown silt (017) that was over 0.24m in thickness (Fig. 4, Section 3).

### **Phase 2 Post-medieval deposits**

Overlying natural deposits towards the southeast of the development was a layer of grey clayey silt with frequent brick and coal fragments (016). This was 0.18m thick (Fig. 4, Section 3) and perhaps originated as a topsoil.

Overlying this layer was a brick surface (011) with a visible extent of 1.3m in section. Associated with this was a deposit of greyish mortar with brick/tile fragments (015), perhaps derived from a wall (Fig. 4, Section 3). Bricks from the floor were dated to the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

### **Phase 3 Recent deposits**

All natural and archaeological deposits were sealed by a mixed demolition and topsoil deposit varying from grey clayey silt (001), brown/black sandy silt (002) and black clayey silt (013), all of which contained brick/tile fragments.

Recent hardcore (006) and clearance deposits (018) were also recorded.

## **6. DISCUSSION**

Natural deposits (Phase 1) comprise silts, sands and clayey silt of the underlying drift geology of marine alluvium. There appears to be a slight southeast slope of these layers.

Post-medieval (Phase 2) deposits comprise a former topsoil upon which a building had been constructed. The building is of 19<sup>th</sup> century date and appears on maps of the period.

Finds included a range of 18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century pottery, brick, tile, glass and clay pipe together with some metalwork and a small assemblage of animal bone and mollusc shell.

## **7. CONCLUSION**

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at 31 High Street, Gosberton, as the development site lay within the medieval core of the village and in an area of known Romano-British remains.

However, a brick surface and wall remnant of probable 19<sup>th</sup> century date were the only archaeological features identified during the investigation. These are related to buildings that formerly stood at the site until their recent demolition.

Late post-medieval finds formed the bulk of the artefacts retrieved during the watching brief. The finds include pottery, brick, tile, glass and clay pipe with a small quantity of metalwork. Animal bone and shell were also recovered.

## **8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr P. Cliff and Mr J. Crunkhorn of Broadgate Homes Limited for commissioning the fieldwork

and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Neville Hall and this report was edited by Neville Hall and Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly allowed access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Neville Hall  
 Site Supervisors: Aaron Clements, Vicky Mellor  
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley  
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner  
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

DoE Department of the Environment

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

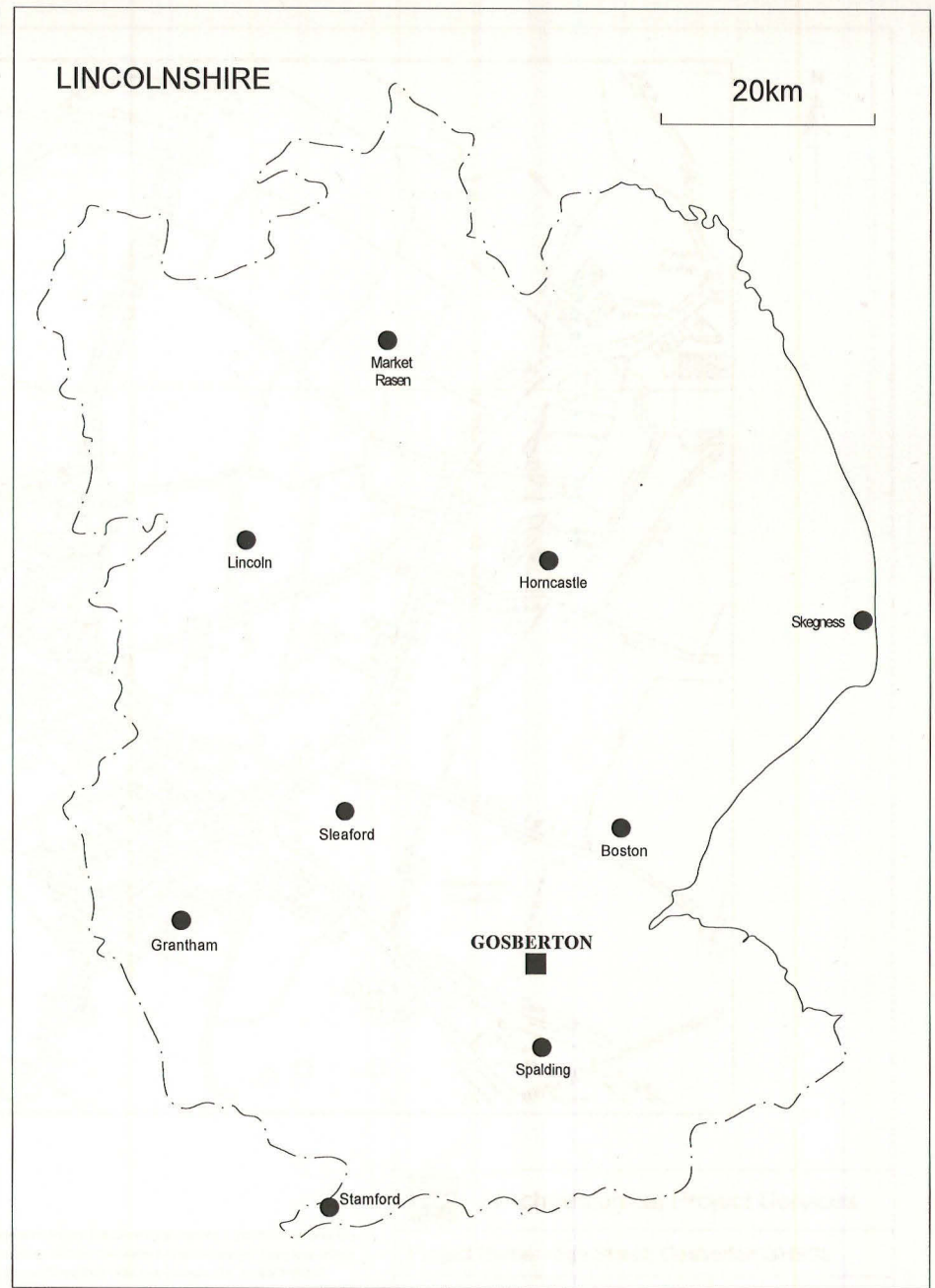
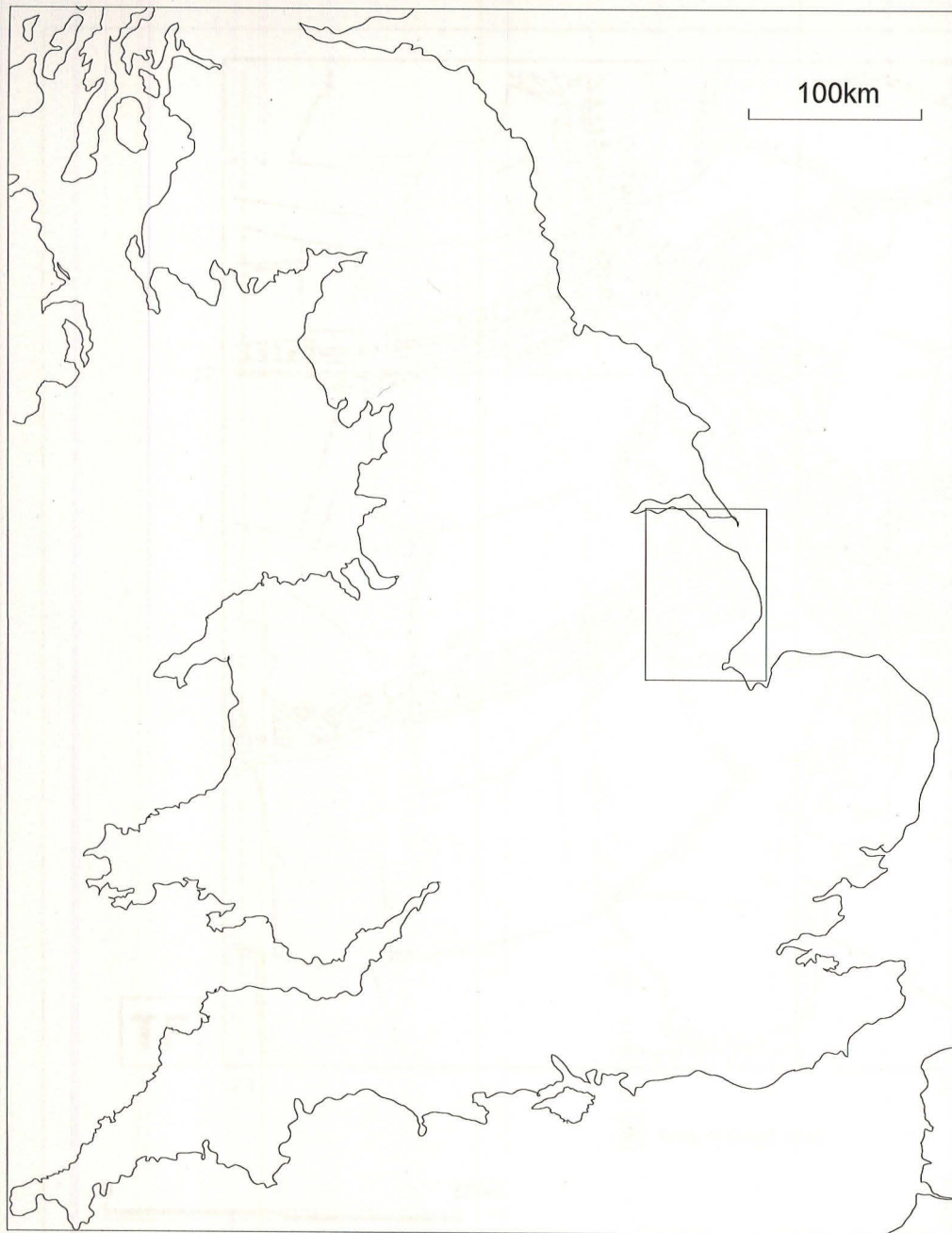
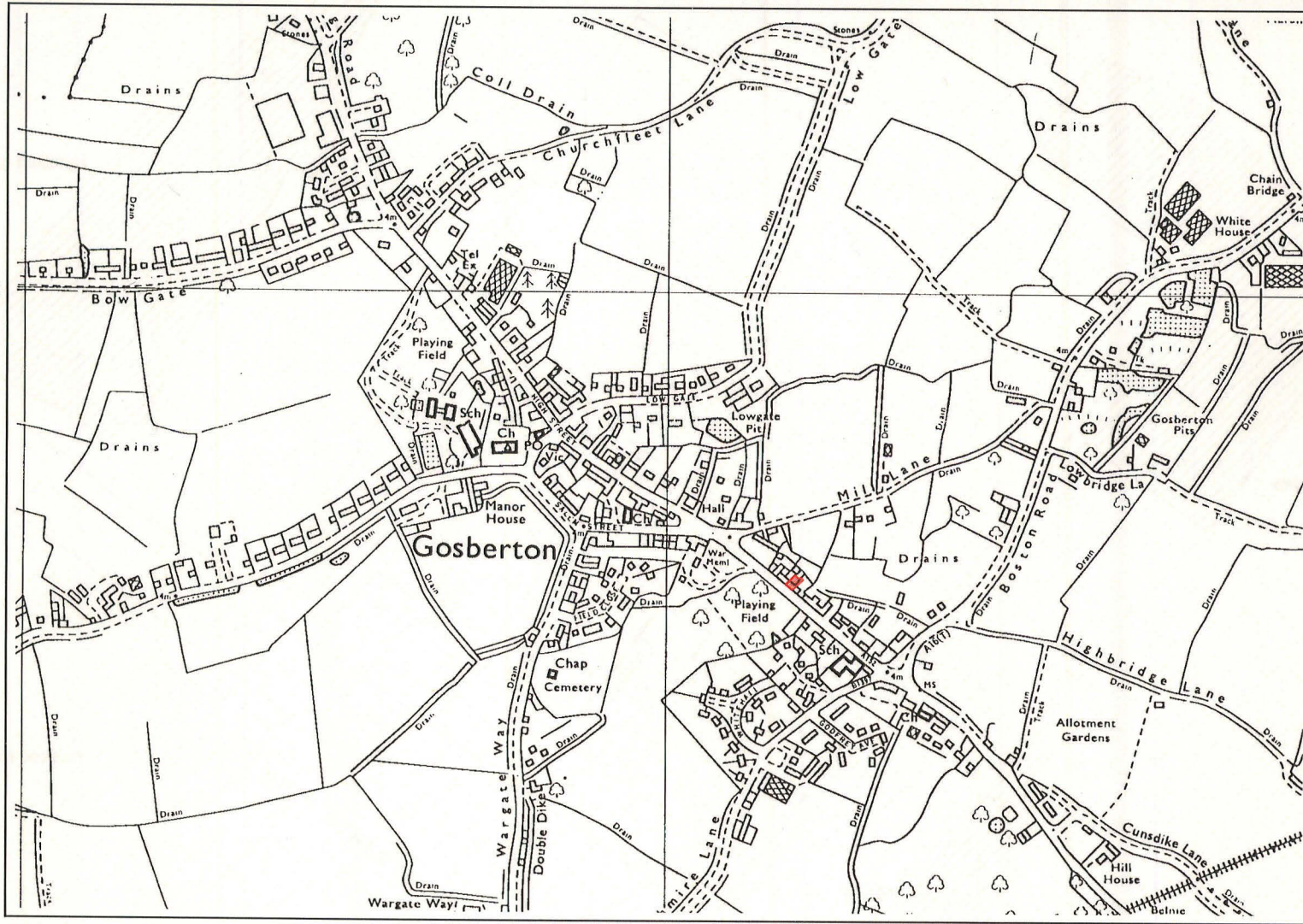



Figure 1 - General Location Plan



TF

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24

 Area of development



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 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: High Street, Gosberton GHS05		
Scale 1:10000	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 170/05

Figure 2 - Site location plan

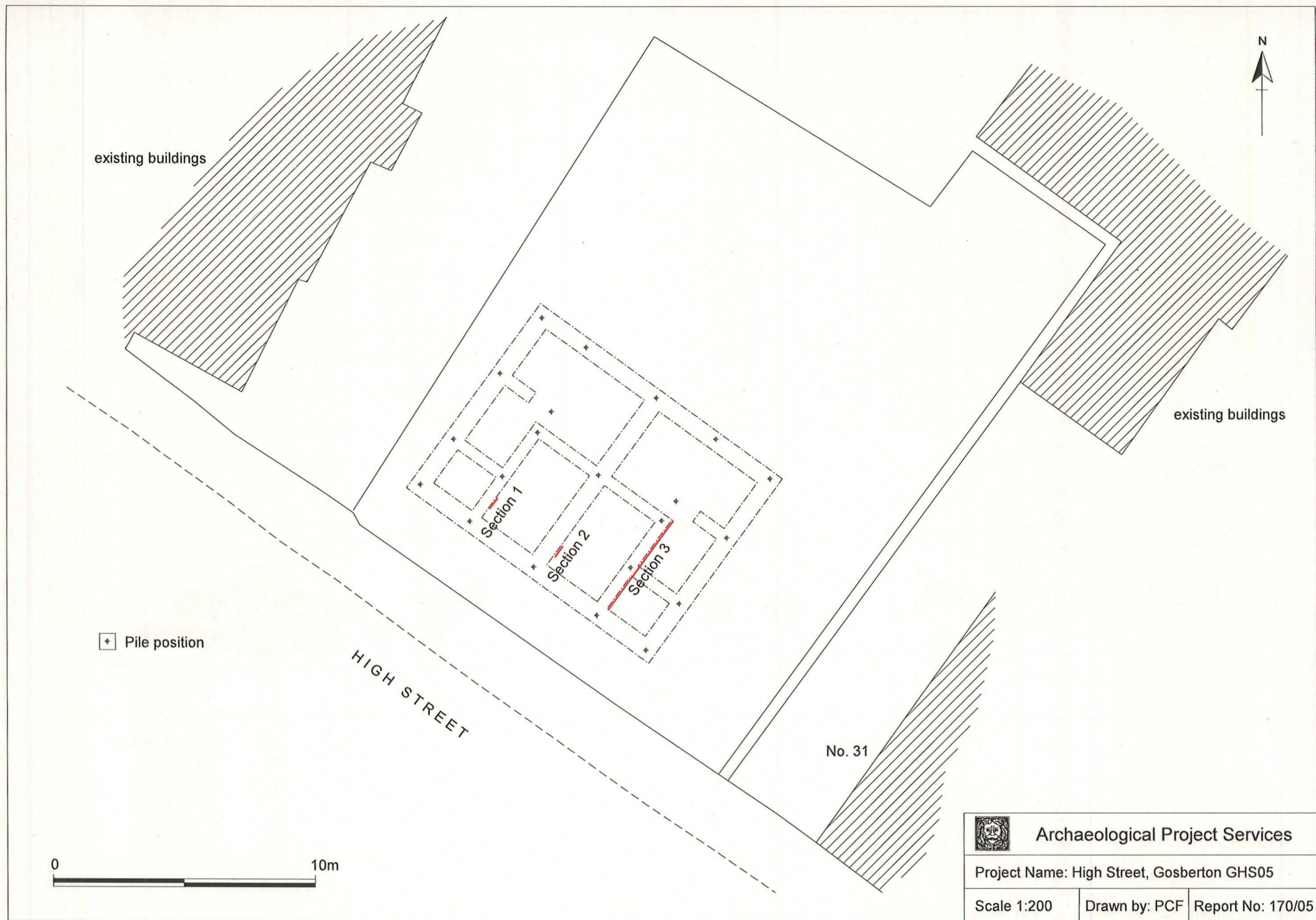
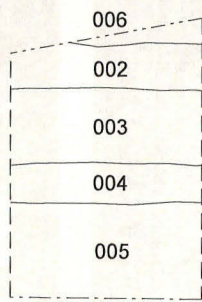


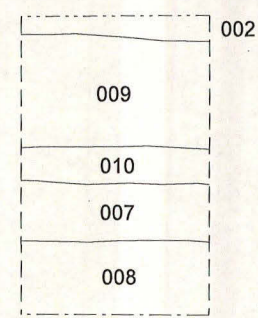
Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section locations

NE SW



Section 1

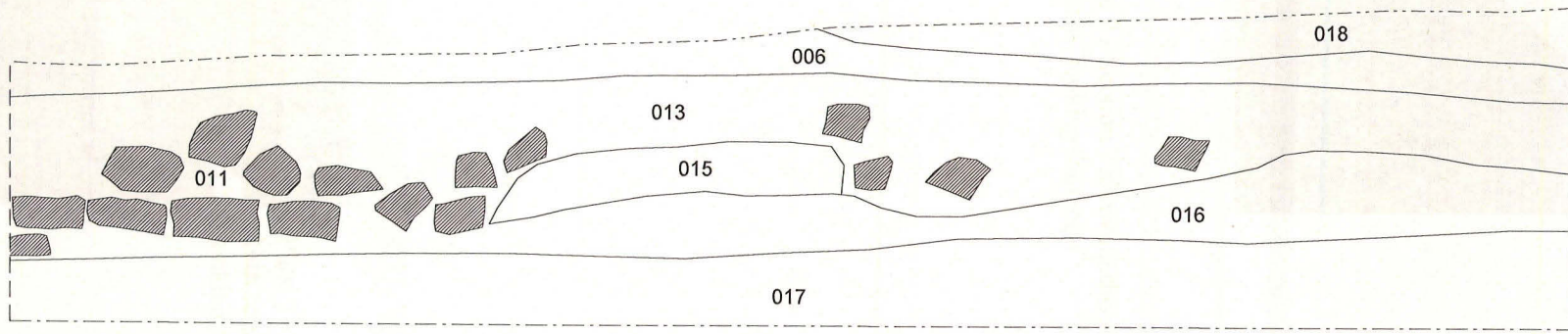
NE SW



Section 2

NE

SW



Section 3




		
Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: High Street, Gosberton GHS05		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 170/05

Figure 4 - Sections 1 to 3



Plate 1 - View across the development area, looking northwest



Plate 2 - Section 2 showing the general sequence of deposits, looking southeast



Plate 3 - Section 3 showing the 19th century brick surface (011), looking southeast

## Appendix 1

### LAND ADJACENT TO 31 HIGH STREET, GOSBERTON, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

#### 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during the construction of a pair of new residential dwellings on land adjacent to 31 High Street, Gosberton, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an area of known archaeological significance. The finding of a few Romano-British artefacts in the vicinity of the site may indicate a contemporary settlement close to the modern village. The site also lies at the core of the medieval settlement that is centred on the 12<sup>th</sup> century church of SS Peter and Paul.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of a watching brief during development works on the site.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the watching brief. 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 to be undertaken during the construction of a pair of new houses on land adjacent to 31 High Street, Gosberton, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 242 316.
- 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 Gosberton is situated 8km to the north of Spalding and 15km to the south west of Boston, in the administrative district of South Holland. The development site is located to the south east of the village centre. The site is centred on National Grid Reference TF 242 316.

#### 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (Planning ref. H08/1252/99) for proposed residential development at this site was first submitted to and granted consent by South Holland District Council in 1999. A condition (No. 4) was attached to this consent requiring that an archaeological watching brief be undertaken during the construction phase of this development. This application subsequently lapsed. In 2003 a second application was submitted and granted consent by the local planning authority for the proposed construction of a pair of new houses at the site (Planning ref. H08/0400/03). The same condition that was attached to the original consent still applies to this permission.

#### 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The development site is situated at the south eastern end of the village on a slight ridge of higher ground running north to south through the village at a height of c.4mOD. The village is located on soils of the Romney Series, coarse silty gleyic brown calcareous alluvial soils (Robson 1990, 26). North, south and east of the village are clayey calcareous alluvial soils of the Agney, Stockwith



and Wisbech Series (*ibid.* 9, 28, 36). Beneath these soils is a drift geology of marine silts and clays (BGS 1992). These in turn overlie a solid geology of Jurassic Oxford Clay (*ibid.*).

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Gosberton is situated in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Romano-British period onwards. Much of this area was salt marsh during the early Romano-British period, as salterns of this period are known to the west. Isolated contemporary finds of coins and pottery are also known from the vicinity.
- 6.2 The only extant remains of the medieval settlement is the parish church of SS Peter and Paul which dates from the 12<sup>th</sup> century. Moated sites are also located in the area. Cressy Hall to the south west may have had its origins in the 12<sup>th</sup> century and Monk's Hall to the north has been identified as a grange of Peterborough Abbey. South of the parish church is the Manor House where the earthworks of former moats are still visible on the ground.
- 6.3 It is thought likely that the groundworks may disturb archaeological deposits from of Romano-British and medieval origin.

## 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 foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- 7.1.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
- Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
  - Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
  - As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
  - 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 following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching 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 ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly 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.

- Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
- groups of features where their relationship is important

8.2.4 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 POST-EXCAVATION

### 9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 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.

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork 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.

### 9.2 Stage 2

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

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

### 9.3 Stage 3

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

9.3.2 This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
- A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.

- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

## 10 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; the South Holland District Council Archaeologist; South Holland District Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

## 11 ARCHIVE

- 11.1 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 entitled Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives for long-term storage and curation.

## 12 PUBLICATION

- 12.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be presented as a condensed article 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.

## 13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the South Holland District Council Archaeologist. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

## 14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

- 14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 14.2 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 archaeological curator (*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).
- 14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 14.4 Any 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 archaeological curator and the client.

## 15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 15.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the

archaeological site work.

- 15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 15.3 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. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

## 16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 16.1 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 - G Taylor, APS in consultation with 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

## 17 INSURANCES

- 17.1 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.

## 18 COPYRIGHT

- 18.1 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.
- 18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 18.3 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.

- 18.4 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.

## 19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

BGS 1992, *Spalding, Solid and Drift geology*, 1:50,000 map sheet 144

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

Robson, J.D., 1990, *Soils of the Boston and Spalding District*, Memoirs of the Soil Survey of Great Britain.

Specification: Version 1, 31-08-05

## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Soft dark grey clayey silt with frequent brick/tile and concrete rubble, 0.3m thick	Mixed topsoil and demolition
002	Loose dark brown/black sandy silt with frequent brick/tile fragments, 0.13m thick	Mixed topsoil and demolition
003	Soft light to mid pinkish grey and yellowish brown silt and sand, 0.2m thick	Natural deposit
004	Soft light to mid pinkish grey clayey silt and sand, 100mm thick	Natural deposit
005	Soft light to mid pinkish grey silty clay mottled with mid yellowish brown silt and sand, >0.26m thick	Natural deposit
006	Loose light yellowish brown limestone fragments, 70mm thick	Hardcore
007	Soft mottled mid pinkish grey and yellowish brown silty clay, 0.26m thick	Natural deposit
008	Soft mid to dark grey clay, >0.2m thick	Natural deposit
009	Soft light to mid pinkish grey and yellowish brown silt and sand, 0.31m thick	Natural deposit
010	Soft light to mid pinkish grey clayey silt and sand, 80mm thick	Natural deposit
011	Brick structure, laid flat to form a surface	Brick floor
012	Unstratified finds retrieval	
013	Soft black clayey silt with frequent brick/tile fragments, 0.32m thick	Mixed topsoil and demolition
014	Cancelled context	
015	Light greyish mortar with brick/tile fragments, 0.14m thick	?Wall remnant
016	Soft dark grey clayey silt with frequent brick and coal fragments, 0.18m thick	Former topsoil
017	Soft mid brown silt, >0.24m thick	Natural deposit
018	Loose light grey concrete fragments, 0.16m thick	Clearance deposit

## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS

by Paul Cope-Faulkner, Hilary Healey  
and Gary Taylor

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. A total of 22 fragments of pottery weighing 691g was recovered from a single context. In addition to the pottery, a quantity of other artefacts, brick/tile, glass, clay pipe and metal, comprising 18 items weighing a total of 2018g, was retrieved.

The excavated animal bone assemblage comprises 7 stratified fragments weighing 91g. The animal bone was identified by reference to published catalogues. No attempt is made to sex or age animals represented within the assemblage, although where this is readily apparent is noted in the comments column.

#### Provenance

The material was recovered from a brick floor (011) and as unstratified finds (012).

Most of the pottery was made in Staffordshire though there are some pieces from Nottingham. The brick and clay pipes were probably manufactured in the general vicinity of Gosberton.

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
012	NOTS	Nottingham salt glazed stoneware, separate vessels, late 18 <sup>th</sup> century	4	156	20 <sup>th</sup> century
	BS	Brown stoneware ink bottle, 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	83	
	LSTON	Late stoneware flagon, 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	46	
	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware cup, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	3	
	PORC	Soft paste porcelain, 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	1	
	PEARL	Pearlware, early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	1	
	LERTH	Late earthenware, 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century	2	63	
	CRMWARE	Creamware, early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	6	97	
	WHITE	White glazed ware, sanitary ware, 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	55	
	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware, incl. pancheon, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	2	166	
	LPM	Polychrome glazed tableware, 20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	9	
TGE	Tin glazed earthenware plate, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	11		

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
011	CBM	Handmade brick, 108mm wide, 69mm thick, mortar adhering	1	1291	19 <sup>th</sup> century

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
012	CBM	Handmade brick, 63mm thick, abraded, post-medieval	1	414	20 <sup>th</sup> century
	CBM	Handmade brick, post-medieval	1	55	
	CBM	Fired clay	1	23	
	CBM	Brick/tile, 20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	4	
	CBM	Pantile, 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	39	
	Glass	Very pale green mould produced bottle, 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	20	
	Glass	Olive green bottle, 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	2	
	Iron	Nail	1	3	
	Iron	Spike, T-head	1	153	
	Copper alloy	Ferrule, post-medieval	1	1	
	Clay pipe	Stems, bore 4/64", 19 <sup>th</sup> century	3	5	
	Clay pipe	Stems, bore 5/64", 18 <sup>th</sup> century	4	8	

Table 3: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
012	cattle sized	?scapula	1	10	sawn, worked and shaped
	cattle sized	long bone	1	9	
	sheep/goat	mandible	1	54	with three molars
	sheep/goat	rib	1	2	
	goose	long bone	2	15	copper staining on one
	cockle	shell	1	<1	

A single bone, probably a scapula fragment was worked into a triangular piece with curved shaving on the longer, external, side. Probably waste from bone working, there was no clear indication of what the finished product may have been.

#### Condition

All the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the collection is by material class.

#### Documentation

There have been previous archaeological investigations at Gosberton that are the subjects of reports. Additionally, there has been reported study of the archaeological and historical evidence for the village and its vicinity. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

#### Potential

The collection of artefacts is entire of late post-medieval to early modern date and, consequently, is generally of low local potential and significance. Continuous occupation at the site from the 18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> centuries is indicated by the assemblage.

The lack of any material earlier than the 18<sup>th</sup> century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this period are absent from the area, or were not disturbed by the development, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition.

#### References

Slowikowski, A., Nenk, B. and Pearce, J., 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2



## Appendix 4

### GLOSSARY

<b>Alluvium</b>	A deposit (usually clay, silts or sands) laid down in water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea and freshwater alluvium by streams, rivers or within lakes.
<b>Context</b>	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 interpretations 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).
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

## Appendix 5

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

18	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
3	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Bag of finds

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

Accession Number: 2005.191

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: GHS 05

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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