

# Anglian Water S101a Scheme SEW10100 Little Humby, Lincolnshire Results of an Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation



**For Anglian Water**

Prepared by J.Winfer

Accession Number: LCNCC: 2015.14

Report Number: 098/2015

TPA Project Code: LHU1

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## Summary

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- Outline planning permission has been granted for the construction of a pumping station for a new gravity sewer to the west of the village of Little Humby. Lincolnshire County Council's Historic Environment Officer recommended that an archaeological condition be attached to this planning permission in order to secure a programme of works to evaluate the archaeological potential of the site and subsequently mitigate the damage or loss caused by the development to any below ground remains.
- Trent & Peak Archaeology was commissioned by Anglian Water to undertake an archaeological evaluation on the site prior to development. This aimed to identify any archaeological features present and clarify their character, date, state of preservation and depth.
- No features of archaeological significance were identified during the course of the evaluation. Three possible furrow bases were identified running across the site orientated roughly east - west. No artefacts were recovered.

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## 1 Introduction

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- 1.1 Outline planning permission has been granted for the construction of a pumping station for a new gravity sewer to the north west of the village of Little Humby, Lincolnshire (Figure 1). Trent and Peak Archaeology was commissioned by Anglian Water to undertake an archaeological evaluation on the site prior to development. The work was carried out in response to a Brief issued by Lincolnshire County Council's Historic Environment Officer (Jennings 2015) and followed an approved Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Trent & Peak Archaeology (Taylor 2015).
- 1.2 The site comprises part of a single arable field, with a total area of 275 square metres. The centre of the site is located at NGR TF0061 32886 (Figure 2). The site sloped from 72.03m OD at the west to 70.39m OD at the east. This slope appeared to be the edge of a valley which continued to the east.

## 2 Project Background

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- 2.1 The proposed development site is located at the west of the village of Little Humby, which is situated approximately 10km east of Grantham.
- 2.2 British Geological Survey Mapping shows that site is situated on alluvium comprising clay, silt, sand and gravel. This overlies limestone of either the Upper Lincolnshire Formation or the Blisworth Formation (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

## 3 Historical and Archaeological Background

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- 3.1 The scheme is in an area of archaeological interest. The now largely deserted village of Great Humby - which lies less than 1km to the south east of Little Humby - is listed in the Domesday Book of 1086, with reference to the manorial estate of Walter de Aincurt. Within the vicinity of both Little and Great Humby, there are numerous earthworks which stand as testament that these settlements previously occupied a greater area of land. Specifically within the route of this proposed development there are several areas of ploughed-out medieval earthworks, mainly agricultural in nature.
- 3.2 In addition, there are also various sites of Prehistoric and Roman interest within the locality. These have been evidenced by the identification of cropmarks as well as findspots. Within fields to the northeast of the development a probable Prehistoric or Roman enclosure is known to exist from cropmarks. Whilst nearby findspots include a possible Iron Age or Roman stone head, a Neolithic axe and a possible Bronze Age battle axe (<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>).

## 4 Aims and Objectives

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- 4.1 The main objective of the trial trench evaluation was to investigate the nature of the extant earthworks present within the bounds of the pumping station and to establish their date, significance, value and extent. The evaluation also aimed to establish if earlier archaeological remains survived below the earthworks.
- 4.2 The broader aims of the evaluation were to
- To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significant and quality of any archaeological remains within the development site
  - To assess the artefactual and environmental potential of the archaeological deposits encountered
  - To assess the impact of previous land use on the site
  - To inform formulation of a further measures to mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains
  - To produce a site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum and to provide information for accession to the Lincolnshire HER.
- 4.3 The results of the evaluation would enable reasoned and informed recommendations to be made to the local planning authority and a suitable mitigation strategy for the proposed development to be formulated.

## 5 Methodology

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- 5.1 At all times the project followed current CIfA best practice as laid out in *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014).
- 5.2 Two trenches, each 10m long by 1.8m wide were located using GPS and excavated using a wheeled excavator with a toothless ditching bucket under continuous archaeological supervision.
- 5.3 Each trench was hand cleaned and all exposed features were investigated. A plan of any archaeological remains was produced. A written, drawn and photographic record of the trenches was maintained. Drawings were produced at a suitable scale, normally 1:10 or 1:20 for sections and 1:50 for plans. Upon completion, trenches were backfilled by the machine and loosely compacted.

## 6 Results

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- 6.1 Natural yellow/grey clay (0104/0204) was evident at the base of both trenches (Plates 1 and 2). The clay had a much higher gravel content in Trench 1. At the east end of Trench 1 the natural subsoil dipped away and was covered by grey silt clay (0107). This was excavated down to a depth of 1.1m from the trench surface which was the maximum depth permitted for safe working. It appeared to mark the edge of a marshy area/river in the valley to the east (Fig 2, Section 1).
- 6.2 In both trenches the natural clay was covered by a mid yellow brown silt clay (0103/0203) which was generally around 0.5m thick (Figure 2, Plates 3 and 4). Slight undulations, aligned east-west, in the top of this context in Trench 2 may represent the base of furrows. Relic ridge and furrow were present in the rest of the field to the west but the differing alignment of those present in Trench 2 could indicate an earlier phase of cultivation. No artefacts were recovered to help with their dating.
- 6.3 Deposit (0103/0203) was covered by a mid brown clay silt (0102/0202) up to 0.3m thick. Deposits (0103/0203 and 0102/0202) are thought to represent alluvial deposits. In both trenches these deposits were covered by a very shallow grey brown silt clay topsoil (0101/0201) which averaged 0.12m thick.
- 6.4 A stone drain was identified at the eastern end of Trench 1 [0105] cutting subsoil layer (0102) (Fig 2, Section 1). It was made up of angular pieces of light grey/white limestone. No artefacts were recovered from this drain to accurately date it. Trench 1 cut through a backfilled borehole.
- 6.5 No archaeological features of interest were encountered and no artefacts were retrieved during the course of the evaluation

## 7 Discussion

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- 7.1 The evaluation successfully characterised the stratigraphy of the site with natural gravelly clay overlain by silt/clay alluvial deposits laid down by a watercourse which once ran in the valley to the east of the site. Possible furrow bases were identified in Trench 2 although these may represent natural undulations. Ridge and furrow features are evident in the rest of the field to the west as well as further fields in the general area. A stone drain at the east of the site is presumed to be post medieval in date. A shallow topsoil covered the site.

## 8 Conclusion

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- 8.1 The evaluation has successfully recorded the stratigraphy of the site. No features of archaeological significance were encountered and no artefacts were recovered during the course of the evaluation. The possible bases of three furrows were recorded in Trench 2. Their date is unclear.
- 8.2 The results of the evaluation would suggest that the proposed development area has been in agricultural use since at least the medieval period if not earlier.

## 9 Bibliography

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British Geological Survey, 2015 *Geology of Britain Viewer*. [online] Available at: <<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.htm>>

CIFA, 2014 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*., Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Reading.

Jennings, L. 2015 Archaeological Brief for Trial Trenching, Little Humby S101a scheme, Ref SEW10100, Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team

Taylor, E. 2015 Project Specification and Written Scheme of investigation for Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation, Anglian Water S101a Scheme, Little Humby, Lincolnshire



# Plates and Figures



Plate 1: Trench 1 looking north east



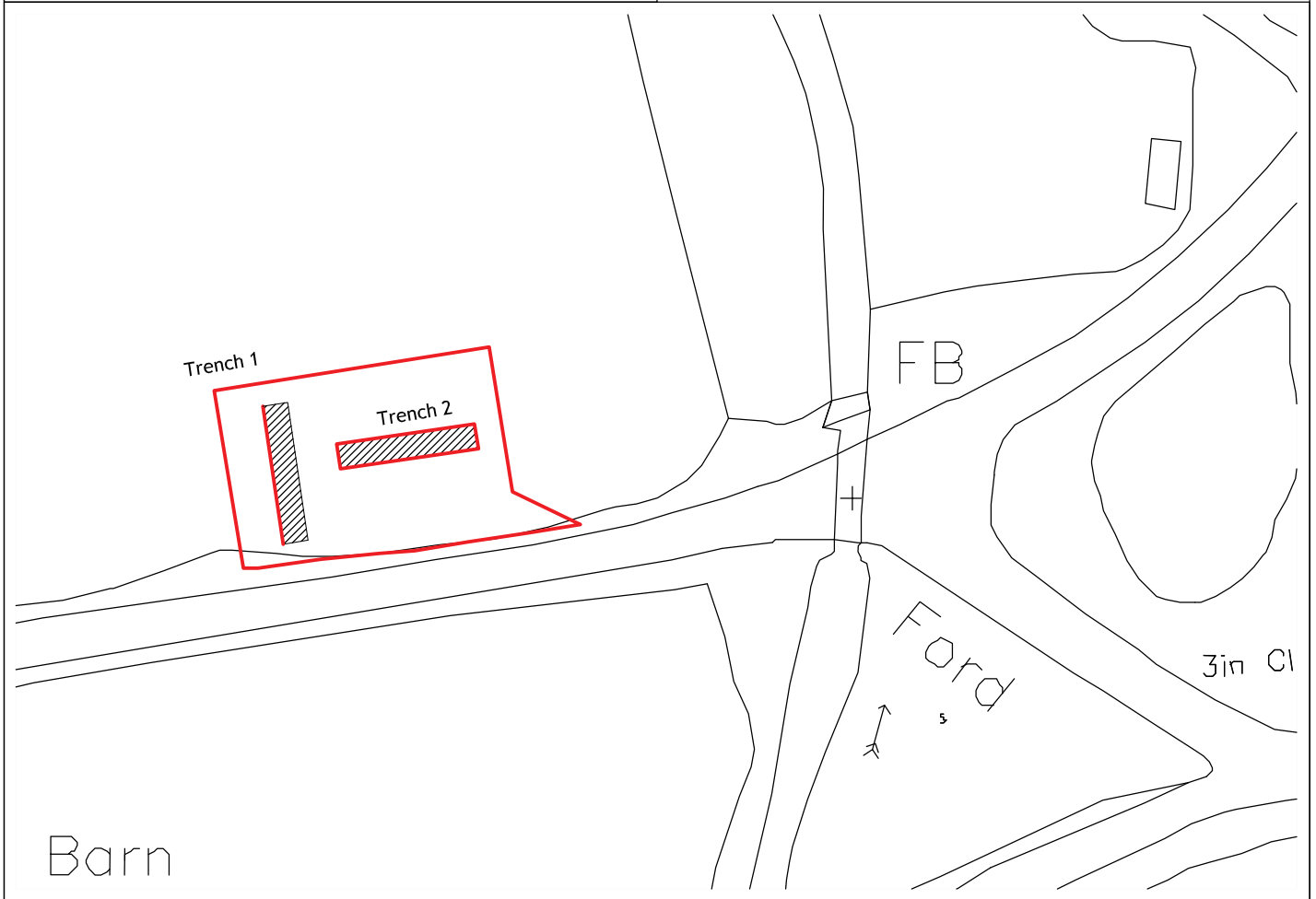
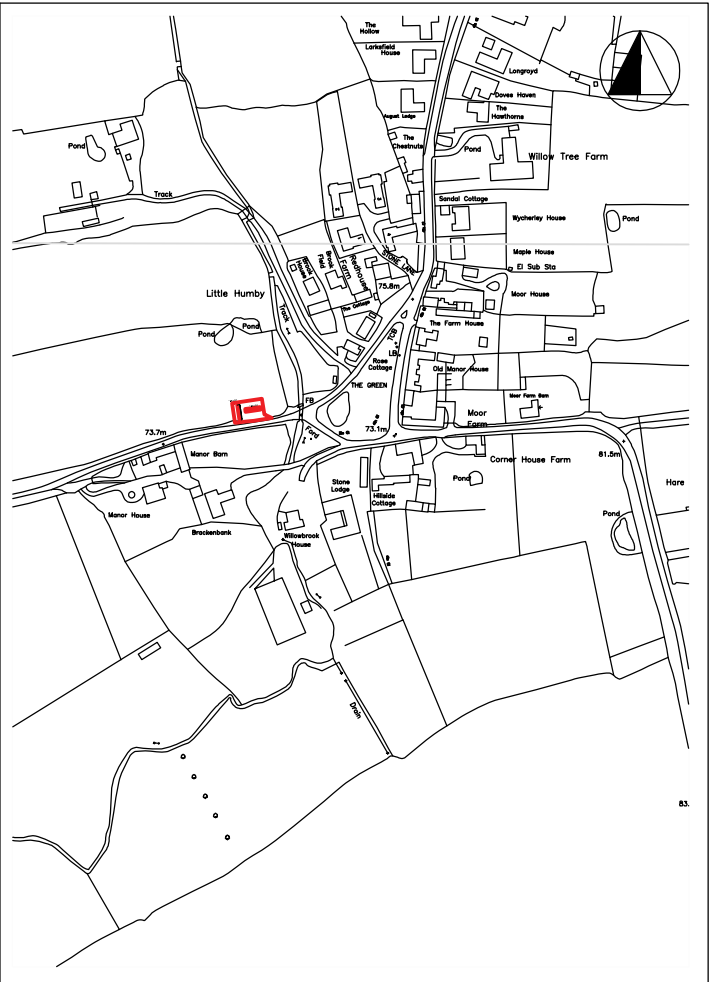
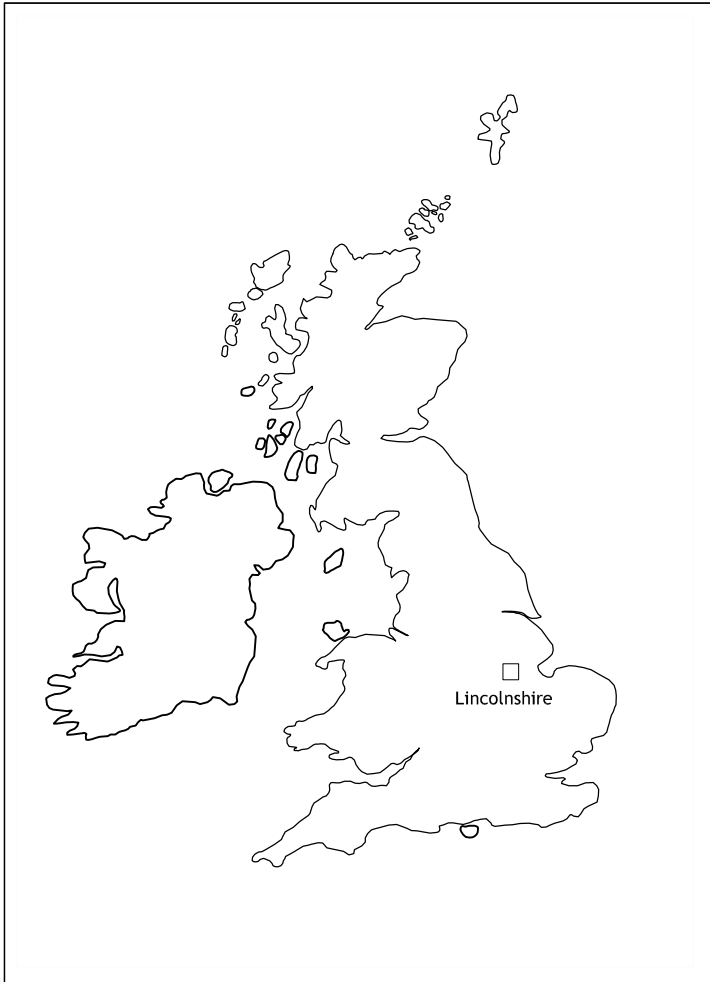
Plate 2: Trench 2 looking south



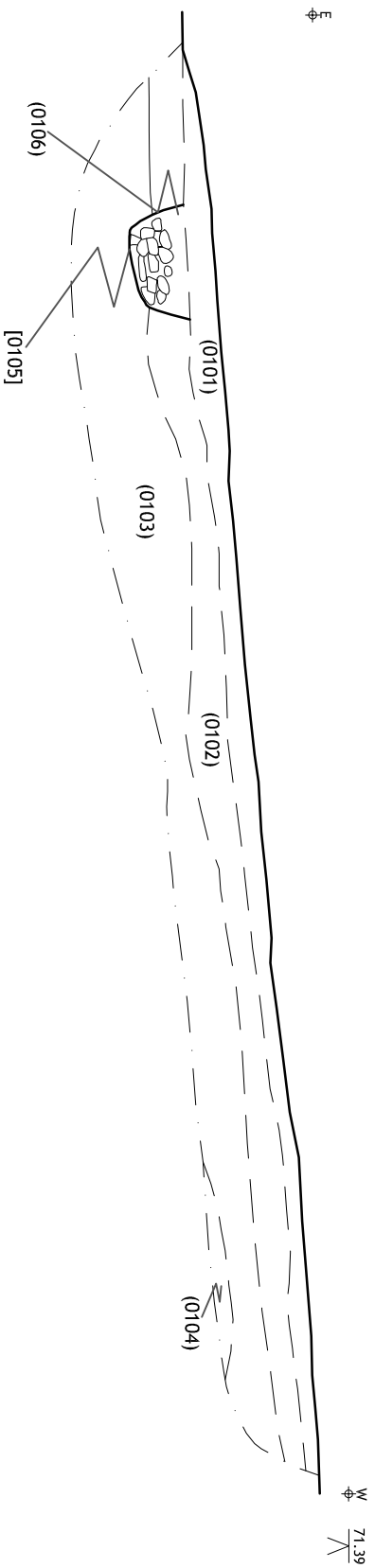
Plate 3: Trench 1 section looking south



Plate 4: Trench 2 section looking east

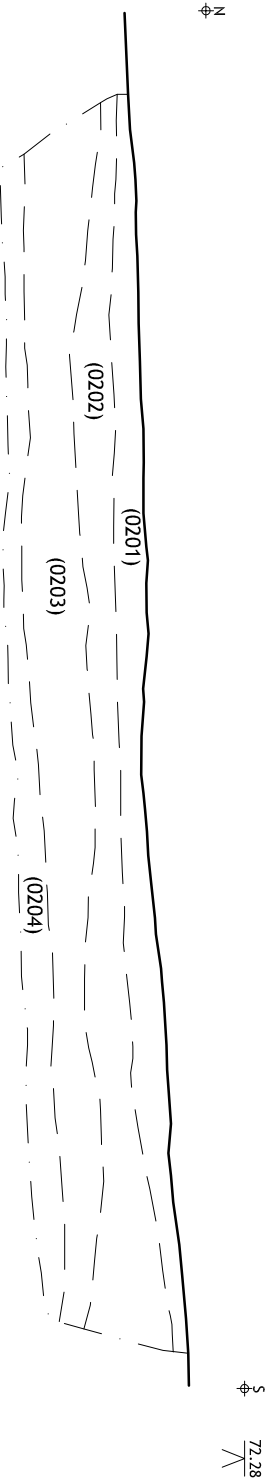


E



Section 1

N



Section 2



## Appendix 1: Archive and Museum Deposition

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The evaluation has produced a small archive comprising:

Written records (7 pro forma sheets)

Section drawings (1 A3 sheet)

Photographic record (28 digital photographs on 1 contact sheet)

Digital records (1 CD)

The archive is currently stored at the Trent & Peaks offices and will be deposited with The Collection Museum, Lincoln under the Accession Number LCNCC: 2015.14. The anticipated date of deposition is October 2015.

## Appendix 2: Context Summary

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<i>Context</i>	<i>Trench/Area</i>	<i>Description</i>
0101	Trench 01	Mid Grey/Brown Topsoil
0102	Trench 01	Mid-Brown Subsoil
0103	Trench 01	Mid Yellow/Brown Alluvium
0104	Trench 01	Yellow Natural Gravel/clay
0105	Trench 01	Cut of Drain
0106	Trench 01	Mid Reddish Brown Fill of [0105]
0107	Trench 01	Grey Silt Clay
0201	Trench 02	Mid Grey/Brown Topsoil
0202	Trench 02	Mid Brown Subsoil
0203	Trench 02	Mid Yellow/Brown Alluvium
0204	Trench 02	Yellow/Clay Natural Clay

## Appendix 3: Photographic Record

<b>Digital-No</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Looking</b>
1	Trench 01 General View Western End	E
2	Trench 01 General View Western End	E
3	Trench 01 N Facing Section Western End	SE
4	Trench 01 N Facing Section Western End	SE
5	Trench 01 S Facing Section Western End	NE
6	Trench 01 S Facing Section Western End	NE
7	Trench 01 S Facing Section Closeup Western End	N
8	Trench 01 S Facing Section Closeup Western End	N
9	Trench 01 N Facing Section Closeup Western End	S
10	Trench 01 N Facing Section Closeup Western End	S
11	Trench 01 General View Eastern End	W
12	Trench 01 General View Eastern End	W
13	Trench 01 S Facing Section Eastern End	NW
14	Trench 01 S Facing Section Eastern End	NW
15	Trench 01 N Facing Section Eastern End	SW
16	Trench 01 N Facing Section Eastern End	SW
17	Trench 01 N Facing Section Closeup Eastern End	S
18	Trench 01 N Facing Section Closeup Eastern End	S
19	Trench 01 S Facing Section Closeup Eastern End	N
20	Trench 01 S Facing Section Closeup Eastern End	N
21	Trench 02 General View Northern End	S
22	Trench 02 General View Northern End	S
23	Trench 02 General View Southern End	N
24	Trench 02 General View Southern End	N
25	Trench 02 E Facing Section Northern End	E
26	Trench 02 E Facing Section Northern End	E
27	Trench 02 W Facing Section Southern End	W
28	Trench 02 W Facing Section Southern End	W

## Appendix 3: Oasis Data Collection Form

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# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#)  
| [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

## Printable version

**OASIS ID: trentpea1-224491**

### Project details

Project name	Little Humby, Lincolnshire, Anglian Water S101a scheme
Short description of the project	Outline planning permission has been granted for the construction of a pumping station for a new gravity sewer to the west of the village of Little Humby. Lincolnshire County Council Planning Archaeologist, Louise Jennings recommended that an archaeological condition be attached to this planning permission in order to secure a programme of works to evaluate the archaeological potential of the site of the pumping station and subsequently mitigate the damage or loss caused by the development to any below ground remains. Trent and Peak Archaeology were commissioned by Anglian Water to undertake a two trench archaeological evaluation on the site prior to development. This aimed to identify any archaeological features present and clarify their character, date, state of preservation and depth. No features of archaeological significance were identified during these works. Three possible furrow bases were identified running across the site orientated roughly east - west. No artefacts were recovered.
Project dates	Start: 26-08-2015 End: 28-08-2015
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	LCNCC: 2015.14 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	NONE None
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development	Service infrastructure (e.g. sewage works, reservoir, pumping station, etc.)



type

Prompt National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Position in the planning process After outline determination (eg. As a reserved matter)

**Project location**

Country England

Site location LINCOLNSHIRE SOUTH KESTEVEN ROPSLEY AND HUMBY Little Humby, Lincolnshire, Anglian Water S101a Scheme

Postcode NG33 4HW

Study area 275 Square metres

Site coordinates TF 00169 32889 52.883792435371 -0.511203693915 52 53 01 N 000 30 40 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 70m Max: 72m

**Project creators**

Name of Organisation Trent and Peak Archaeology

Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

Project design originator Edmund Taylor

Project director/manager Edmund Taylor

Project supervisor John Winfer

Type of sponsor/funding body Anglian Water

Name of sponsor/funding body Anglian Water

**Project archives**

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive recipient The Collection: Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire, Lincoln

Digital Archive ID LCNCC: 2015.14

Digital Contents "other"

Digital Media available "Database"

Paper Archive ID	LCNCC: 2015.14
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Report", "Section"
Entered by	Ed Taylor (etaylor@yorkat.co.uk)
Entered on	23 September 2015

## OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

© ADS 1996-2012 Created by [Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham](#), [email](#) Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012

Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page

## Appendix 5: Lincolnshire County Council Brief

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Lincolnshire County Council  
Historic Environment Team  
Archaeological Brief for Scheme of Monitoring and  
Recording and Trial Trenching

Little Humby s101a scheme  
Anglian Water Services Ltd  
Ref: SEW10100  
Grid Reference: TF0015 3303  
Issued: 9/3/2015  
Issued by: Louise Jennings Historic Environment Officer

Issued by Lincolnshire County Council

This archaeological brief is only valid for a period of six months from issue. Any specification or project design resulting from this brief shall only be considered valid for a period of six months from its issue.

## **1.1 Notes for the applicant**

This document sets out the brief for trial excavation and a scheme of monitoring and recording. A full report shall be prepared, and it is in the developer's interest to ensure the report is to an adequate standard.

This brief should be sent to archaeological contractors as the basis for the preparation of a detailed archaeological project specification. In response to this brief contractors will be expected to provide details of the proposed working methods, timescales and staffing levels necessary to complete the work.

Detailed specifications should be submitted by the applicant for approval by the planning archaeologist. Unless the specification is approved no groundworks should commence.

A phased approach to fieldwork may be adopted, with one stage leading on to another (if necessary) after each phase is reported upon and reviewed.

Employing an archaeologist is similar to employing any professional undertaking work on your behalf; you are free to get several quotations before making your final decision. Details of archaeological contractors may be found on [www.archaeologists.net](http://www.archaeologists.net), [www.bajr.org](http://www.bajr.org) or the yellow pages.

The planning archaeologist will require at least ten working days' notice prior to the commencement of the work.

## **1.2 Notes for the contractor**

The contractor's specification should be prepared according to requirements of this brief and the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook's section 'Standard Briefs for Archaeological Projects in Lincolnshire' (August 1997, revised 2012).

The professional archaeological contractors invited to tender for the work must be able to demonstrate, within their specification or project design, that they can provide sufficient staffing, relevant expertise and the appropriate experience in dealing with technology of the type and nature required in this brief.

Contractors will operate in line with professional Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) guidelines and standards and the IfA Code of Conduct.

The scheme of archaeological works will include, as appropriate, background research, fieldwork, assessment, analysis, preparation of report, publication and deposition of the project archive.

Specifications will be rejected if it is determined that they

- are insufficiently documented,
- do not meet the requirements specified in the brief, or
- the specification fails to demonstrate the archaeological contractor's competence and ability to undertake the project in accordance with the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook.

The relevant experience of the project team must be articulated within the specifications. In particular the person leading the project in the field must have significant experience of current archaeological methods, theory and safe practice.

The full report including all specialist assessments of artefact assemblages shall be submitted within three months of completion of the fieldwork phase. If this is not possible then the planning archaeologist must be consulted at the earliest possible opportunity.

A copy of the final report can be sent to the planning archaeologist for approval prior to its submission to the Local Planning Authority, but please be advised that Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team is not responsible for writing, proof-reading or copy-editing draft reports.

It should be noted that the planning archaeologist will not recommend the discharge of any planning conditions until they have approved the report and the archive has been deposited.

**An additional copy of the report should be submitted to the curator in a single PDF format.**

### **1.3 Summary of brief**

Anglian Water has proposed a new water pipeline scheme, as this scheme is in an area of archaeological interest, archaeological trial trenching is recommended in area 3 and monitoring and recording of any other groundworks has been recommended By Lincolnshire County Council, Historic Environment Team to preserve any archaeology that may be disturbed by record.

### **1.4 Site location and description**

The site is located in South Kesteven district in the parish of Ropsley and Humby. The site grid reference is 0015 3303.

The specification should include details of the area's geology, land use, vegetation and current land use.

## **1.5 Archaeological and historical background**

The pipeline passes through several areas of now ploughed out medieval earthworks, mainly agricultural in nature but attesting to the extent of the very small settlement of Humby. In the core of the settlement many of the medieval earthworks are still very pronounced.

## **1.6 Requirement for work**

The archaeological research aims and objectives of the project will be clearly stated, and the method statement or specification will demonstrate how these will be met. Appropriate reference will be made to the East Midlands Research Frameworks and strategies or any national period-specific research frameworks.

Stage 1:

Archaeological evaluation of area 3 (the site of the permanent pumping station). Two x10m trenches to cover the areas of extant earthworks.

Archaeological monitoring is required during all other groundworks including Area 1 which is the site of the temporary compound but excluding any works which are undertaken using a trenching machine. The archaeologist should have the ability to stop works and record any features that are revealed, if appropriate.

This should be followed by a written report supported by any specialist reports as appropriate and the submission of the complete archive to the museum.

## **1.7 Methodology**

In consideration of methodology the following details should be given in the contractor's specification:

- 1.7.1 An agreed projected timetable for the various stages of work (fieldwork and production of report and archive).
- 1.7.2 Details of the staff structure and numbers.
- 1.7.3 Compliance with the relevant Health and Safety legislation and due consideration of site security.
- 1.7.4 A full description of the recovery and recording strategies to be used.
- 1.7.5 A programme of investigation that provides a sound basis for developing the archaeological scientific component within the specification for any subsequent mitigation strategy.

- 1.7.6 An estimate of time and resources allocated for the post excavation work and report production. This should include lists of specialists and their role in the project. It is expected that finds will be encountered and therefore adequate provision should be made for specialists in these areas. If the specialists to be used are not IfA registered and are not locally recognised, a CV or other form of reference should be provided with the specification. There should be no change to any of the specialists listed in the specification unless previously discussed with the planning archaeologist.
- 1.7.7 The normal preferred policy for the scale of archaeological site plans is 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.
- 1.7.8 The site grid will be tied to the national grid.
- 1.7.9 Finds of potential Treasure must be reported to the local Coroner within fourteen days in accordance with the Treasure Act 1996. The Finds Liaison Officer can be contacted for advice in the first instance.
- 1.7.10 If human remains are encountered the contractor must comply with current legislation.
- 1.7.11 The use of an appropriate machine with a toothless ditching blade should be used during any monitored excavation. **All** groundworks should be monitored by an experienced archaeologist during machining.

#### FOR TRIAL TRENCHING/EXCAVATION

Excavation is a potentially destructive technique and the specification should include a detailed reasoning behind the application of this technique. The following factors should be borne in mind:

- 1.7.12 The use of an appropriate machine with a wide toothless ditching blade to be used to remove topsoil down to the first archaeological horizon or natural deposits, whichever are encountered first. And the supervision of **all** machine work to be undertaken by an experienced archaeologist.
- 1.7.13 When archaeological features are revealed by machine these will be cleaned by hand.
- 1.7.14 A representative sample of every archaeological feature must be excavated by hand (although the depth of surviving deposits must be determined, it is not expected that every trench will be excavated to natural).
- 1.7.15 Adequate recovery of finds and an appropriate sampling programme to provide environmental evidence from all archaeological deposits should be ensured. A site visit by the nominated environmental specialist may be required.
- 1.7.16 Where appropriate, a level of scientific advice either from the English Heritage Regional Scientific Advisor or an appropriate specialist should be sought.

#### **1.8 Monitoring arrangements**

The planning archaeologist, Louise Jennings, will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project and will



require at least ten working days' notice prior to the commencement of the work. The planning archaeologist should be kept informed of any unexpected discoveries and regularly updated on the project's progress. Any variations to the specification shall be agreed with the planning archaeologist in writing prior to them being carried out.

## **1.9 Health and Safety**

All work should be carried out in a way that complies fully with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974.

## **1.10 Finds**

All finds will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) *First Aid For Finds*, 1998 (new edition).

## **1.11 Standards**

Archaeological contractors should note that the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook stipulates basic *methodological* standards. It is considered axiomatic that all contractors will strive to achieve the highest possible *qualitative* standards, with the application of the most advanced and appropriate techniques possible within a context of continuous improvement aimed at maximising the recovery of archaeological data and contributing to the development of a greater understanding of Lincolnshire's historic environment. Monitoring officers will seek and expect clear evidence of commitment to the historic resource of Lincolnshire, with specifications being drawn up within a context of added value.

## **1.12 Reporting Requirements**

The report content should conform to the minimum standards as defined in Section 14.6 of the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook, including:

- 1.12.1 Location plans of the proposed development area at a minimum scale of 1:10 000.
- 1.12.2 Location plans of the area/s which have been investigated and the position of any trenches.
- 1.12.3 Tables summarising features and artefacts together with a full description and brief interpretation.
- 1.12.4 Specialist descriptions of artefacts and ecofacts.
- 1.12.5 Accurate section and plan drawings, with ground level, Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scales as appropriate.
- 1.12.6 Photographs of the site scanned at a high resolution in colour. Photocopies are not acceptable.
- 1.12.7 The archaeological potential of the proposed development site and its immediate surrounding area.

- 1.12.8 A consideration of the significance of the findings on a local, regional and national basis.
- 1.12.9 A critical review of the effectiveness of the methodology.
- 1.12.10 A complete bibliography of all reference material including sources consulted but not referred to in the text.
- 1.12.11 The online OASIS form <http://ads.ac.uk/projects/oasis> must be completed and the cover sheet included in the report.
- 1.12.12 The following appendices:
- All specialist reports or assessments.
  - Context register with brief descriptions.
  - Photographic register.
  - Summary of archive contents, location and date of deposition.
  - Archaeological brief.
- Any recommendations for further work are the responsibility of the planning archaeologist. The report produced by the contractor, therefore, should not include any written recommendations concerning further works. Should the contractor wish to make recommendations to the planning archaeologist, this may be done in writing, separately from the submitted report (IfA standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation, paragraph 3.2.8).

### 1.13 Archive deposition

The integrity of the site archive should be maintained. All finds and records should preferably be properly curated by a single organisation, and be available for public consultation. The archive should be deposited within six months of the completed project or prior to the request for discharge of any relevant planning condition. The National Planning Policy Framework, section 12 para. 141 advise that planning conditions should not normally be discharged until archiving is complete.

The archive consists of all written records and materials recovered, drawn and photographic records, including a single copy of the final report. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent. It should also contain site matrices, a site summary and brief written observations on the artefactual and environmental data. **An accession number must be drawn prior to the commencement of archaeological works. An expected archive deposition date should also be included; this should be applied for at the same time as the museum accession code and site code. This is a compulsory requirement for the specification.**

If the receiving museum is to be The Collection, Lincoln then the archive should be produced in the form outlined in that museum's document '[Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives](#)', Chapter 17 in the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook.

### 1.14 Public Dissemination

The deposition of a copy of the report with the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record and with the planning archaeologist will be deemed to put all information into the public domain, unless a special request is made for confidentiality.

See Chapter 16 of the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook for further details.

### **1.15 Other factors (including contingency)**

The specification should make adequate provision in contingency to allow for unexpected finds. The archaeological contractor should provide details of adequate insurance policies. Contingency for unexpected costs e.g. due to more artefacts or ecofacts recovered than expected. This should only be activated after discussion with the planning archaeologist and the client.

### **1.16 Useful contact details**

Louise Jennings  
**Lincolnshire County Council Planning Archaeologist**  
Development Directorate  
Historic Environment Team  
Unit 16 Witham Park House  
Waterside South  
Lincoln LN5 7JN  
01522 554823  
[Louise.jennings@lincolnshire.gov.uk](mailto:Louise.jennings@lincolnshire.gov.uk)

Adam Daubney  
Lincolnshire County Council Finds Liaison Officer  
Address as above.  
01522 552361  
[Adam.Daubney@lincolnshire.gov.uk](mailto:Adam.Daubney@lincolnshire.gov.uk)

Museum/Archives  
The Collection  
1 Danes Terrace  
Lincoln  
LN2 1LP  
01522 550961  
[www.thecollection.lincoln.museum](http://www.thecollection.lincoln.museum)

South Holland District Council  
01775 761161  
[www.sholland.gov.uk](http://www.sholland.gov.uk)

English Heritage – East Midlands Region  
01604 735400  
[www.english-heritage.org.uk](http://www.english-heritage.org.uk)

## **1.17 Planning and The Historic Environment**

There is a presumption in favour of preservation in situ of all important archaeological remains, whether they are designated or not. The National Planning Policy Framework, section 12 para. 141 states 'Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of the plan-making or development management publically accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact and top make this evidence (and any archive generated) publically accessible. However the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.'