

**NEVILLE HALL
FREELANCE ARCHAEOLOGIST & CONSULTANT**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT
GAMSTON MANOR, GREAT NORTH ROAD,
GAMSTON, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

National Grid Reference: SK 7094 7623
Site Code: GMGA23
Planning Reference: 23/00018/HSE

PREPARED FOR MR. ANDREW ALLISON OF RYLAND DESIGN SERVICES LTD. ON BEHALF
OF HIS CLIENTS - MR. & MRS. M. WILSON

By

Neville Hall

May 2023

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Summary

- *An archaeological evaluation comprising the mechanical excavation of a single archaeological trial trench was undertaken prior to the proposed construction of a new domestic garage/garden store on land at Gamston Manor, Great North Road, Gamston, Nottinghamshire. The archaeological evaluation was carried out at the development site by Neville Hall and Neil Jefferson on the 28th of April 2023.*
- *This archaeological field assessment did not identify any significant archaeological activity on this proposed development site and there were no significant finds.*
- *The First Edition Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1885 features a small livestock pond within the new build area. This feature had gone by the time of the Second Edition Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1899. A portion of this feature was identified within and towards the eastern end of the trial trench. This pond, from the map evidence, is considered to have been of 19th century origin and appeared to have been backfilled with contemporary building demolition rubble by the late 19th century. The pond was found to extend to a depth of c.1.0m below the site ground levels.*
- *The area of this former pond along with the new build area, was found to be occupied by a modern and imported topsoil or landscaping deposit, that was deposited when the present grassed lawns on the site were laid out. This was undoubtedly a modern 20th century horizon, since it overlay the 19th century livestock pond that had been infilled by the late 19th century. The pond feature was also found to be cut into an underlying and undated buried soil or ploughsoil horizon and an underlying natural horizon. This deposit sequence was recorded to the west of the pond feature, where the trench was excavated to shallower levels.*

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Neville Hall was commissioned by Mr. Andrew Allison of Ryland Design Services Ltd. on behalf of his clients - Mr. and Mrs. M. Wilson - to undertake an archaeological field evaluation prior to the proposed construction of a new domestic garage/garden store on land at Gamston Manor, Great North Road, Gamston, Nottinghamshire, centred at National Grid Reference SK 7094 7623. The archaeological evaluation was carried out at the proposed development site on the 28th of April 2023.
- 1.2 The work was carried out in order to inform and to be in support of a current application for planning consent for the proposed development on this site. This report documents the results of this archaeological evaluation, which was undertaken in accordance with a Specification prepared by Neville Hall. This document was submitted to and approved by Mr. Matt Adam of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team (on behalf of the local planning authority), prior to the commencement of the on-site works. This is in accordance with the principles established in *NPPF: Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide* (Department of Culture, Media and Sport, 2012), *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991) and *Standard and guidance for archaeological evaluations* (CHIfA, 2014).
- 1.3 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the clients, Mr. Matt Adam of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team (on behalf of the local planning authority), the Planning Department of Bassetlaw District Council, the Nottinghamshire Heritage Environment Record (HER) and the Retford Museum, Retford, along with an ordered project archive for long term storage and curation.

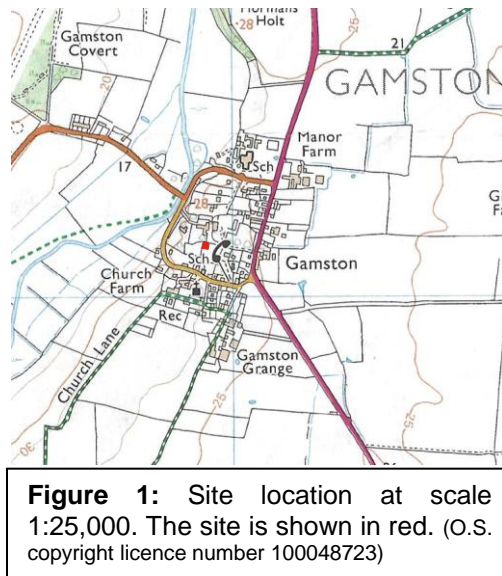
2. Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The proposed development site comprises a small parcel of land within the southern area of the complex of Gamston Manor. The proposed development site is set well back from and situated at the western end of a private gravelled driveway that in turn extends off the western frontage of the Great North Road at National Grid Reference SK 7094 7623 and at a height of approximately 25mAOD. Gamston Manor is located within the historic core of the village of Gamston and within the modern civil parish of the same name, administrative district of Bassetlaw, county of Nottinghamshire [Figures 1-3].
- 2.2 The proposed development site is situated on a west facing river terrace that in turn overlooks the valley of the River Idle further to the west. The assessment site is situated on deep fine loamy soils of the Burlingham 2 Series, which have developed on chalky till deposits and on a solid geology of Chalk of the Upper Cretaceous. [BGS, 1967; Soil Survey, 1983].

3. Planning Background

- 3.1 An application for planning consent for the proposed construction of a new domestic garage/garden store on land at Gamston Manor, Great North Road, Gamston, Nottinghamshire has been submitted to and granted consent by Bassetlaw District Council, the Local Planning Authority [Planning Reference: 23/00018/HSE] [Figure 4]. However, as the area of the proposed development site was considered to be situated within an of high archaeological potential, an archaeological condition (No. 4) was attached to this granting of planning permission.

- 3.2 The archaeological requirement for the discharging of this planning condition would comprise an archaeological field assessment through trial trenching of the area of this proposed development site to take place prior to development.
- 3.3 Neville Hall was subsequently commissioned by the applicants to prepare a written scheme of investigation for the archaeological evaluation.



- 3.4 A specification or a written scheme of works that included a trial trench plan layout proposal for this archaeological evaluation was subsequently submitted to and approved by Mr. Matt Adam of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team (on behalf of the LPA) prior to the commencement of the on-site works.
- 3.5 Notification was given to Mr. Matt Adam of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team (on behalf of the LPA) of the start date of the programme of archaeological site assessment prior to its commencement.
- 3.6 All of the archaeological work that was undertaken on this site was carried out in full accordance with the agreed specification or written scheme of investigation.
- 3.7 This report documents the results of this programme of site archaeological field assessment and will be submitted to Mr. Matt Adam of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and to the Local Planning Authority in due course.

4. Aims and objectives of the Archaeological Evaluation

- 4.1 The general aim of the archaeological evaluation of this site were to ensure that sufficient information would be generated from the results of this work, which would enable Mr. Matt Adam of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, (on behalf of Bassetlaw District Council, the local planning authority), to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resource (if any) on the site in the event that further archaeological work may be required, either pre- or post determination.
- 4.2 The objectives of the project were to:

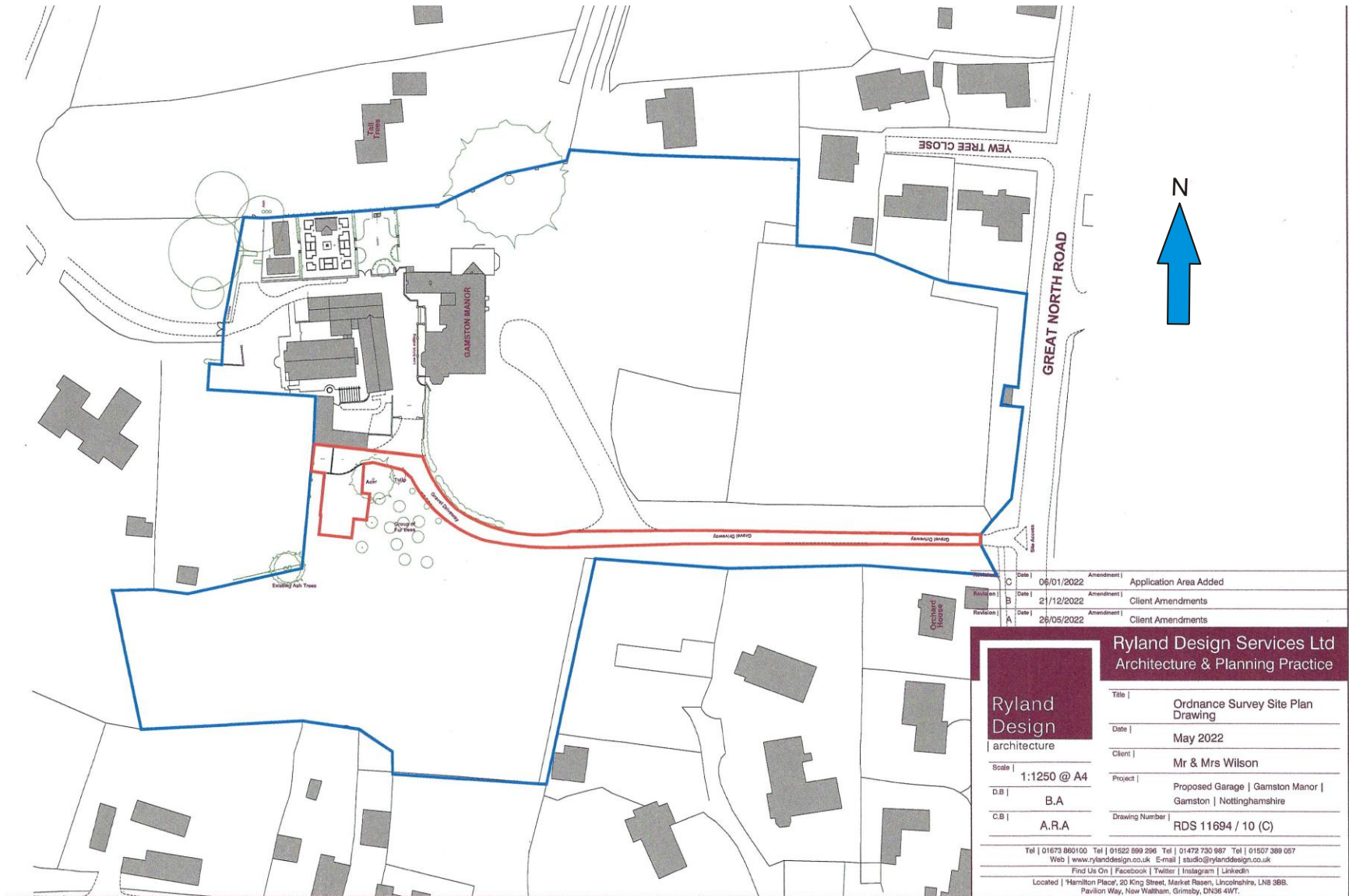


Figure 2: Site location at an original scale of 1:1,250 at A4, (extract from Architects plan). The proposal site is shown outlined in red.

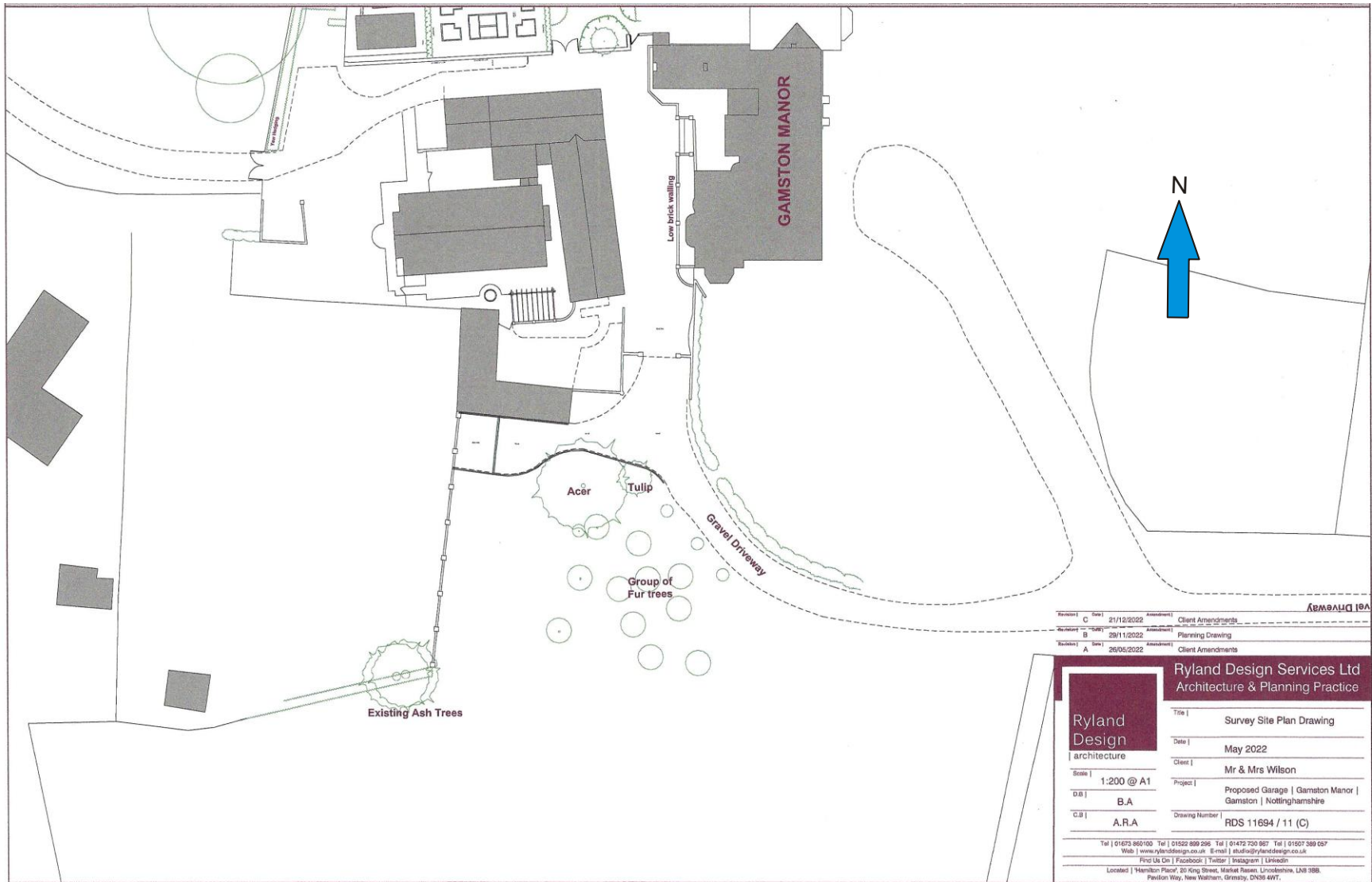


Figure 3: Plan showing the existing layout of the proposed development site at an original scale of 1:200 at A1, (extract from Architects plan).

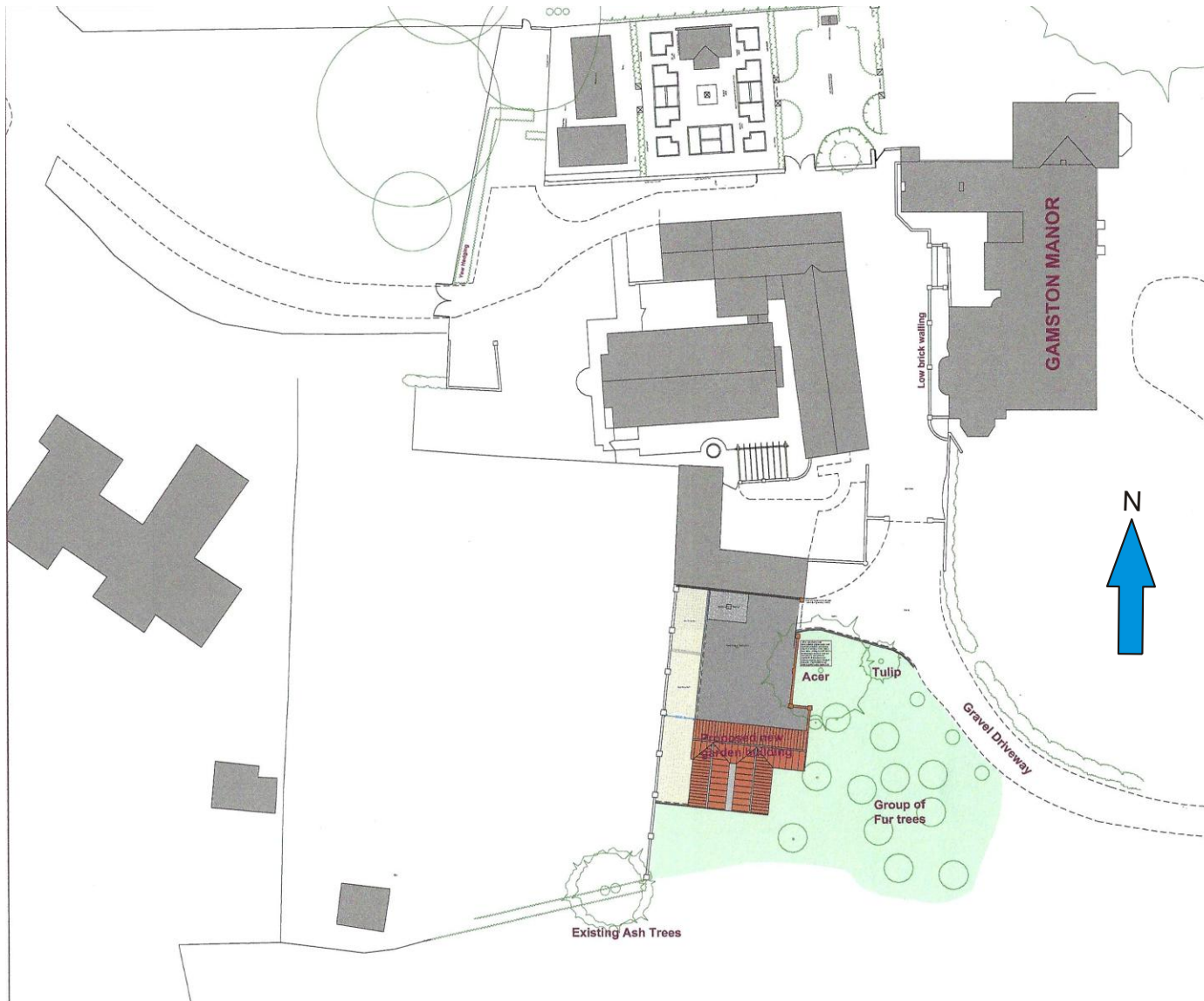


Figure 4: Plan showing the proposed layout of the proposed development site at an original scale of 1:200 at A1, (extract from Architects plan).

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

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

To allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits.

To gain information about heritage assets identified within the area of the proposed development site.

To mitigate potential threats.

To inform proposals for further archaeological investigations, if necessary.

To interpret the archaeology of the site within its local, regional and national context.

- 4.3 The proposed development site was considered to be situated within an area of high archaeological potential and within the historic cores of the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Gamston. The present building at Gamston Manor predates 1648 with the manor most likely originating in the late Anglo-Saxon period. It was thus considered likely that this proposed development would impact upon significant archaeological remains dating from the late Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods. So the specific objectives of the archaeological evaluation were to record any archaeological features, structures, deposits or finds associated with this multi-period settlement activity to be found here in terms of Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval settlement activity as detailed in *The Archaeology of the East Midlands, An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda* (2006).

5. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 5.1 A search of the Nottinghamshire Historic Environment Record (HER) was undertaken for listed buildings and other designated cultural heritage sites, archaeological sites, findspots and previous archaeological investigations within a 0.25km radius of National Grid Reference SK 7094 7623. The online map archives of the National Library of Scotland and the National Heritage List of Historic England were also consulted.
- 5.2 The settlement of Gamston is first documented in the Domesday Survey of AD1086 as *Gamelestune*. The place name itself and probably the settlement would appear to have had late Anglo-Saxon origins from place name evidence. The place name itself is derived from an Old Scandinavian personal name and the Old English *tun*, hence 'the farmstead/village of a man called Gamall' [Mills, 2003].
- 5.3 The parish church of St Peter on Rectory Lane is Grade I listed (HER M4671 - MNT15329, L45671 - MNT4614, L10026 - MNT9927, NHL 1224125). The parish church dates from the 13th-15th centuries and consists of a west tower, a nave, a north porch, a south aisle and a chancel. The church was restored in 1855. In 2021, an archaeological watching brief took place within the church interior and also externally within the parish churchyard. An 18th century crypt was identified at the western end of the south aisle. The excavation of drainage works in the churchyard were also monitored, which recorded five intact burials (HER ENT4608).
- 5.4 The site of medieval and post-medieval watermills were situated on the River Idle at Gamston (HER M7500- MNT16959, L7500 - MNT7432). At various times, this was a flax and a worsted mill, a candlewick manufactory and a corn mill in the 18th and 19th

centuries. The building is shown on Sanderson's map of 1835 of the area and on Chapman's map of the same of 1774.

- 5.5 A bridge over the River Idle at Gamston that carried a road (Muttonshire Hill), is of medieval origin and was first documented in AD1366 as *Gamelestonebrugge*. This is a single span structure (HER M17941 - MNT25613, L9823 - MNT9726, L9824 - MNT9727). The bridge is also featured on Sanderson's map of 1835 and on Chapman's map of 1774 (HER L9822 - MNT9725).
- 5.6 Corner Cottage on Rectory Lane is a Grade II listed cottage of 16th or 17th century date that has 20th century additions (HER M11580 - MNH19503, NHL 1223923).
- 5.7 Gamston Manor, Great North Road is a Grade II listed 17th century house with an attached cottage with late 18th century additions and alterations and 20th century additions (HER M11585 - MNT19508, NHL 1223921).
- 5.8 Bramcote School on Rectory Lane is a Grade II listed former mid 18th century rectory, which is now a school. The building has early 19th century additions (HER M11584 - MNT19507, NHL 1223924).
- 5.9 Bridge House on Rectory Lane in Gamston is an 18th century house with slight alterations (HER M11581 - MNT19504).
- 5.10 Riverside Cottage at No. 6, Great North Road, on Rectory Lane in Gamston is an 18th century house with later alterations (HER M11582 - MNT19505).
- 5.11 An 18th century farmhouse at Gamston is situated to the south of Manor Farm (HER M11987 - MNT19821).
- 5.12 Dresden Cottage at No. 26, Rectory Lane, Gamston is of 18th century date and has later slight alterations (HER M211988 - MNT19822).
- 5.13 The site of a former late 18th or early 19th century smithy was located in the village of Gamston (HER M4658 - MNT15316).
- 5.14 A late post-medieval or early modern Baptist Chapel is located at Gamston and is detailed on the Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of the area of 1920 (HER M6791 - MNT16390, L6791 - MNT6726).
- 5.15 A pair of late post-medieval to early modern cottages on Rectory Lane are situated to the east of Church Farm (HER M15532 - MNT23249).
- 5.16 Apple Barn and other farm buildings at The Farm, Great North Road, Gamston are of late post-medieval to early modern origin (HER M15534 - MNT23251). A small barn on the Great North Road at Gamston of late post-medieval to early modern origin is situated to the north of The Farm (HER M15535 - MNT23252).
- 5.17 No. 32, Great North Road, Gamston is a late post-medieval to early modern house (HER M15536 - MNT23253).
- 5.18 Gamston Roses on Church Lane, Gamston is a house of late post-medieval to early modern date (HER M15537 - MNT23254).
- 5.19 No. 14, Sandy Lane, Gamston is a house of late post-medieval to early modern date (HER M15538 - MNT23255).

- 5.20 No. 7, Great North Road, Gamston is a house of late post-medieval to early modern date (HER M15539 - MNT23256).
- 5.21 The Farm Farmhouse, Great North Road, Gamston is a farmhouse of late post-medieval to early modern date (HER M15563 - MNT23280).
- 5.22 Yew Tree Farmhouse, Great North Road, Gamston is a farmhouse of late post-medieval to early modern date (HER M15564 - MNT23281).
- 5.23 Nos. 1-4, Great North Road, Gamston comprise a terrace of four late post-medieval to early modern houses (HER M15565 - MNT23282).
- 5.24 No. 24, Rectory Lane, Gamston is a house of late post-medieval to early modern date (HER M15566 - MNT23283).
- 5.25 No. 29, Rectory Lane, Gamston is a house of late post-medieval to early modern date (HER M15568 - MNT23285).
- 5.26 No. 22, Rectory Lane, Gamston is a house of late post-medieval to early modern date (HER M15571 - MNT23288).
- 5.27 Nos, 27 and 28, Rectory Lane, Gamston comprise a pair of houses of late post-medieval to early modern date (HER M15802 -- MNT23518).
- 5.28 The Post Office at Rectory Lane, Gamston is a house of late post-medieval to early modern date (HER M15533 - MNT23250).
- 5.29 A short stretch of an undated flood bank is located on the western side of the River Idle at Gamston (HER L10096 - MNT9997).
- 5.30 A series of undated earthworks occupy a field to the south of the police house at Gamston (HER L6513 - MNT6090). These consist of a low curving bank or perhaps the remains of an embanked farm trackway that extends eastwards from the Great North Road towards farm buildings. There are also a number of other low mounds and hollows with no clear and discernible form.
- 5.31 A number of undated earthworks occupy land to the immediate south of The Farm (HER L6512 - MNT6089). These feature as a series of slight irregular hollows with no clear discernible pattern and are bounded to the south by a dry ditch. To the east of this, east-west orientated ridge and furrow occur.
- 5.32 Further undated earthworks are situated on land to the immediate south of Manor Farm and occurs as a series of slight irregular hollows and mounds with no discernible pattern (HER L6151 - MNT6088). To the east is a north-south aligned headland an east-west orientated ridge and furrow occur.
- 5.33 A pair of undated holloways occur along Rectory Lane and extend down to the River Idle to the north and south of the manor house (HER L4692 - MNT4635).
- 5.34 There have been other previous archaeological investigations within the HER search area. In 1997, an intermittent archaeological watching brief on trenching for a replacement water main in the village of Gamston was due to have taken place (HER ENT3691). However, the archaeological contractor was not notified when trenching had begun for this scheme and when monitoring began, virtually all of the trenching in Gamston had been completed and the trenches backfilled.

- 5.35 In 2009, documentary and cartographic research was undertaken on Gamston Manor (HER ENT4332). The present Gamston Manor building was constructed prior to 1648. The building was extended and altered in the late 18th and 20th centuries.
- 5.36 In 2007, an archaeological site inspection was made following the excavation of the foundation trenches for a new garage on a site in Gamston. The site was located within the historic core of the settlement. No archaeological features or finds were observed within the excavated foundation trenches.
- 5.37 Copies of published Ordnance Survey (O.S.) maps of the area of this proposed development site were obtained from the online National Library of Scotland. The earliest map consulted comprised an extract from the First Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1885. This map shows the area of this development site as within the north-western end of an enclosure, with a boundary to the immediate west and the line of an access off the western frontage of the Old Great North Road to the north-east. A small livestock pond is also shown within the area of the site.
- 5.38 An extract from the Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1899 shows the livestock pond having gone from the site by this time. The proposed development site is situated within the same enclosure with the boundary to the immediate west and the site access to the north-east.
- 5.39 An extract from the Third Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1920 features the line of a north-south orientated footpath traversing the area of the site.
- 5.40 An extract from the Provisional Edition six inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1950 shows the same layout and that this had not changed between 1920 and 1950.
- 5.41 An extract from the 1:10,560 scale O.S. map of 1956 shows the same layout and that this had not changed between 1950 and 1956.
- 5.42 **Figures 2 and 3** feature the current layout of the assessment site.

6. Methodology

- 6.1 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken at the proposed development site by Neville Hall and Neil Jefferson on the 28th of April 2023. This comprised the mechanical excavation under archaeological supervision of a single archaeological trial trench [designated as **Trench 1**] within the area of the new build footprint of the proposed new domestic garage/garden store according to the Specification for this project previously compiled by Neville Hall [**Figures 5-6**]. The trench was excavated by a 5-ton 360° mechanical excavator that was fitted with a 1.5m wide toothless bucket.
- 6.2 The specification or written scheme of investigation for this archaeological evaluation provided for the excavation under archaeological supervision of a single archaeological trial trench to a length of 7.0m by 1.80m in width [**Figure 5**]. However, the discovery of a cast iron water pipe, which traversed the eastern end of the trench, necessitated working around this service, which was assumed to be still live. Consequently, the eastern end of the trench was excavated to a width of 1.50m and to a shallower depth.
- 6.3 The trial trench was surveyed in using a hand held GPS device prior to the commencement of the onsite archaeological works [**Figure 5**].
- 6.4 Where necessary, surfaces were hand cleaned for examination and recording and the identified site deposit sequence and former 19th century livestock pond were recorded on

standard *pro-forma* context recording sheets. A plan of the archaeological trial trench was compiled on site at a scale of 1:50 and is reproduced in this report at this same scale as **Figure 6**. One section of the identified site deposit sequence [designated as **Representative Section 1**] was also compiled on site at a scale of 1:20. This is also reproduced in this report at the same scale on **Figure 6**. A further section of the infilled former livestock pond [designated as **Section 2**] was also compiled on site at a scale of 1:20. This is also reproduced at this same scale on **Figure 6**. A complimentary digital colour photographic record was also maintained, which are reproduced as **Plates 1-8, Appendix 1**.

- 6.5 All deposits were levelled in from a site TBM, which was in turn plotted from an Ordnance Survey benchmark situated on the eastern side of the Great North Road with a value of 25.26m AOD.
- 6.6 All work was carried out according to the approved Specification and to the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CHIfA) standards and guidance for archaeological evaluations.

7. Results [Figures 5-6; Appendix 1, Plates 1-8]

The assessment site within the area of the proposed new build footprint currently comprises a gassed area of lawn [**Plates 1-2**].

7.1 Trench 1

- 7.1.1 **Trench 1** was positioned within the area of the new build footprint of the domestic garage/garden store, the foundations for which had already been set out prior to arrival [**Plates 1-2**]. **Trench 1** was orientated from east-west and was excavated under archaeological supervision to the agreed length of 7.0m [**Plates 4-6**]. At the eastern end of the trench and at a relatively shallow depth of 0.25m below site ground levels, the line of an approximately north-south aligned and modern cast iron water pipe was identified. This was left *in situ* as it was assumed to be still live and was worked around [**Plate 3**]. These initial excavations here were confined to the modern imported topsoil/landscaping deposit (**100**) and extended to a width of 1.50m.
- 7.1.2 Beyond this, and to the west, these monitored mechanical excavations were expanded to the agreed trench width of 1.80m and thence extended through the shallow modern imported topsoil/landscaping deposit (**100**) and into a demolition rubble or infill horizon (**103**). This rubble was found to be of a very heterogeneous mixed nature and was composed of relatively modern brick and tile fragments and plaster fragments and debris. The First Edition O.S. map of 1885 features a small livestock pond [**104**] within this new build area. This demolition material was interpreted as the backfill to this former livestock pond [**104**], which appeared to have been infilled by this material in the late 19th century as this feature does not appear on the subsequent Second Edition O.S map of 1899. This pond was found to extend to a depth of c.1.0m below the site ground levels. This 19th century pond was also found to be cut through the undated buried soil or ploughsoil horizon (**101**) and into the underlying natural horizon (**102**). The part profile of this former infilled livestock pond was recorded within **Section 2** [**Plate 8**].
- 7.1.3 Further to the west and beyond this, the monitored mechanical excavations went through the modern imported topsoil/landscaping deposit (**100**), the undated buried soil or ploughsoil horizon (**101**) and into the upper levels of the underlying natural horizon (**102**), which extended to the base of the excavations towards the western end of the trench. This deposit sequence here was recorded within **Representative Section 1** [**Plate 7**].

The excavations here extended to depths of between 0.54m-0.56m below the site ground levels.

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

8. Discussion and Conclusions

- 8.1 This archaeological field assessment did not identify any significant archaeological activity on this proposed development site and there were no significant finds.
- 8.2 The First Edition Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1885 features a small livestock pond within the new build area. This feature had gone by the time of the Second Edition Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1899. A portion of this feature was identified within and towards the eastern end of the trial trench. This pond, from the map evidence, is considered to have been of 19th century origin and appeared to have been backfilled with contemporary building demolition rubble by the late 19th century. The pond was found to extend to a depth of c.1.0m below the site ground levels.
- 8.3 The area of this former pond along with the new build area, was found to be occupied by a modern and imported topsoil or landscaping deposit, that was deposited when the present grassed lawns on the site were laid out. This was undoubtedly a modern 20th century horizon, since it overlies the 19th century livestock pond that had been infilled by the late 19th century. The pond feature was also found to be cut into an underlying and undated buried soil or ploughsoil horizon and an underlying natural horizon. This deposit sequence was recorded to the west of the pond feature, where the trench was excavated to shallower levels.

9. Effectiveness of Methodology and Confidence Rating

- 9.1 The methodology chosen clearly demonstrated the absence of significant archaeological activity and the lack of significant finds on this site; while providing sufficient time to record the site deposit sequence and former 19th century livestock pond observed. A more detailed level of archaeological assessment and investigation comprising full site excavation or an archaeological watching brief clearly would not have been necessary. It is considered that the implemented methodology was sufficient to record the lack of significant archaeological activity and finds and the nature of the deposit sequence and of the former livestock pond present within the area of the development site with a high degree of confidence.

10. Acknowledgements

- 10.1 Thanks are gratefully extended to Mr. Andrew Allison of Ryland Design Services Ltd and his clients - Mr. and Mrs. M. Wilson for commissioning this work. Thanks are also extended to Mr. Matt Adam of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and to the staff of the Nottinghamshire Heritage Environment Record for their kind assistance.

11. Bibliography

British Geological Survey, (1967), Sheet 101, *East Retford, Solid & Drift Edition*, scale 1:50,000.

Extract from the First Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1885, map sheet no. Nottinghamshire 14.12.

Extract from the Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1899, map sheet no. Nottinghamshire 14.12.

Extract from the Third Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1920, map sheet no. Nottinghamshire 14.12.

Extract from the Provisional Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1950, map sheet no. Nottinghamshire 14SE.

Extract from the 1:10,560 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1956, map sheet no. SK 77 NW.

Mills, A., (2003), *Oxford Dictionary of English Place Names*.

Ordnance Survey, (2015), 1:25,000 scale map, *Newark-on-Trent, Retford, Southwell & Saxilby*, Explorer Sheet No. 271.

Soil Survey of England & Wales, (1983), *Soils of Eastern England*, Sheet 4.

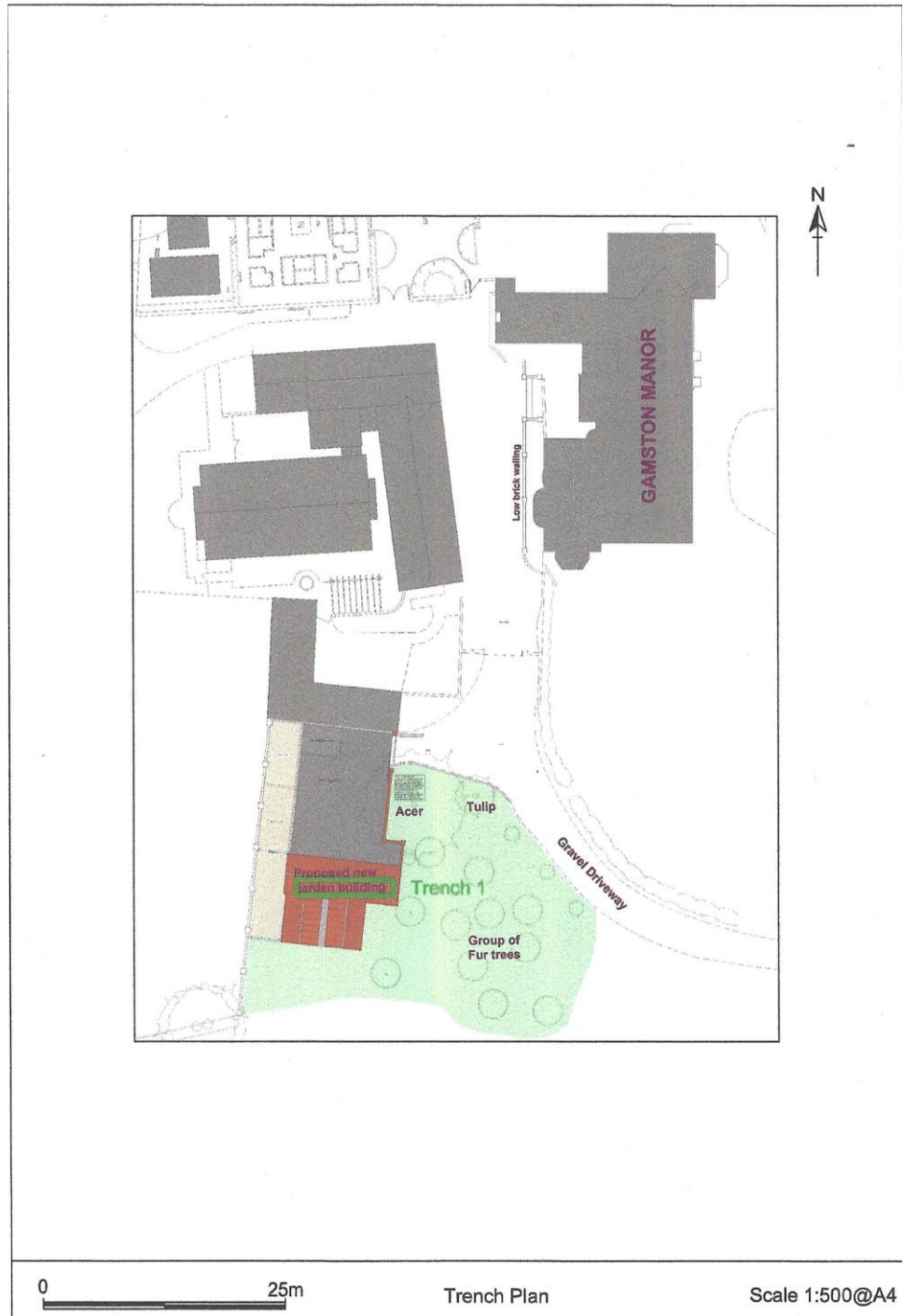


Figure 5: Plan showing the proposed and final layouts of the archaeological trial trench at a scale of 1:500 at A4.

Appendix 1: Plates



Plate 1: Pre-site works, from the north



Plate 2: Pre-site works, from the north-east



Plate 3: Excavation of the trial trench, from the north-east



Plate 4: Excavated trial trench, from the north-west



Plate 5: Trench 1, from the east



Plate 6: Trench 1, from the west



Plate 7: Trench 1, Representative Section 1, from the south



Plate 8: Trench 1, Section 2 of the infilled former livestock pond [104], from the north

Appendix 2: List of Contexts

Trench 1

- 100** Modern imported topsoil/landscaping horizon. Soft, dark black brown clayey silt with no inclusions. Above **(101)** and **(103)**. Recorded within **Sections 1 and 2**. Depth - 0.29m.
- 101** Undated buried soil or ploughsoil horizon. Soft, mid black brown clayey silt with frequent small-large angular and rounded stones. Below **(100)** and above **(102)**. Recorded within **Sections 1 and 2**. Depth - 0.23m.
- 102** Natural horizon. Soft, mid orange red clay with no inclusions. Below **(101)**. Cut by **[104]**. Recorded within **Sections 1 and 2**. Depth - >0.09m.
- 103** Fill of the backfilled pond cut **[104]**. Composed of late 19th century building demolition rubble of brick, tile, and plaster fragments and debris. Below **(100)**. Recorded within **Section 2**. Depth - 0.67m.
- 104** Cut of a former infilled livestock pond of 19th century date. Cut into **(102)**. Part profile recorded within **Section 2**. Length - >2.50m, width - >1.80m, depth - 0.67m.

Appendix 3: The Archive

The archive consists of:

Five context records

A plan of the archaeological trial trench at a scale of 1:50 and two section drawings at a scale of 1:20 on one sheet of drawing film

One context register

One photographic register

All records are currently held at:

38 Finningley Road

Lincoln

LN6 0UP

And will be deposited in due course at:

The Bassetlaw Museum

Ancott House

40, Grove Street

Retford

Nottinghamshire

DN22 6LP

Under the site code **GMGA23**

Appendix 4: Photographic Register

Appendix 5: OASIS Summary Sheet

Appendix 6: Specification for Archaeological Evaluation

**Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation at
Gamston Manor, Great North Road, Gamston,
Nottinghamshire (Version 2)**

**Prepared for Mr. Andrew Allison of Ryland Design
Services Ltd. on behalf of his clients - Mr. & Mrs.
M. Wilson**

**National Grid Reference: SK 7094 7623
Planning Reference: 23/00018/HSE**

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

April 2023

S Non-technical summary

S1 *This document comprises a specification or a written scheme of investigation for an archaeological field evaluation at Gamston Manor, Great North Road, Gamston, Nottinghamshire.*

S2 *The proposed development site is considered to be situated within an area of high archaeological potential and within the historic cores of the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Gamston. The present building at Gamston Manor predates 1648 with the manor most likely originating in the late Anglo--Saxon period. It was thus considered likely that this proposed development may impact upon significant archaeological remains dating from the late Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods. So the specific objectives of the archaeological evaluation will be to record any archaeological features, structures, deposits or finds associated with this multi-period settlement activity.*

S3 *On the completion of the evaluation, a report will be produced detailing the results of the archaeological investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

1. Introduction

1.1 This document comprises a specification or a written scheme of investigation for an archaeological field evaluation at Gamston Manor, Great North Road, Gamston, Nottinghamshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference SK 7094 7623.

2. Site location [Figures 1-3]

2.1 The proposed development site comprises a small parcel of land within the southern area of the complex of Gamston Manor. The proposed development site is set well back from and situated at the western end of a private gravelled driveway that in turn extends off the western frontage of the Old Great North Road at National Grid Reference SK 7094 7623 and at a height of approximately 25mAOD. Gamston Manor is located within the historic core of the village of Gamston and within the modern civil parish of the same name, administrative district of Bassetlaw, county of Nottinghamshire.

3. Planning background

3.1 An application for planning consent for the proposed construction of a new domestic garage/garden store at Gamston Manor, Great North Road, Gamston, Nottinghamshire has been submitted to and granted consent by Bassetlaw District Council, the Local Planning Authority [Planning Reference: 23/00018/HSE] [Figure 4].

3.2 The area of this proposed development site is considered to lie within an area of high archaeological potential associated with the medieval manor of Gamston. Consequently, an archaeological condition (No. 4) has been attached to the granting of this planning consent. This archaeological condition requires that an archaeological assessment of the area of this proposed development site through trial trenching be undertaken prior to any development taking place on the site.

3.3 Should the results of this archaeological field assessment yield significant results, further archaeological mitigation work may be required following this field evaluation.

3.4 This document comprises a written scheme of investigation or a specification for the archaeological field evaluation assessment of the proposed development site and will be submitted to Mr. Matt Adams of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment

Team on behalf of Bassetlaw District Council, the Local Planning Authority, prior to the commencement of the on-site archaeological works.

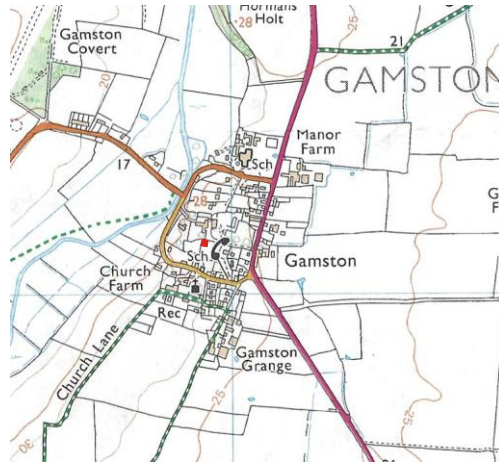


Figure 1: Site location at scale of 1:25,000. The site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence no. 100048723)

4. Soils and Topography

- 4.1 The proposed development site is situated on a west facing river terrace that in turn overlooks the valley of the River Idle further to the west.
- 4.2 The assessment site is situated on deep fine loamy soils of the Burlingham 2 Series, which have developed on chalky till deposits and on a solid geology of Chalk of the Upper Cretaceous.

5. Historical and Archaeological Background

- 5.1 A search of the Nottinghamshire Historic Environment Record (HER) was undertaken for listed buildings and other designated cultural heritage sites, archaeological sites, findspots and previous archaeological investigations within a 0.5km radius of National Grid Reference SK 7094 7623. The online map archives of the National Library of Scotland and the National Heritage List of Historic England were also consulted.
- 5.2 The settlement of Gamston is first documented in the Domesday Survey of AD1086 as *Gamelestune*. The place name itself and probably the settlement would appear to have had late Anglo-Saxon origins from place name evidence. The place name itself is derived from an Old Scandinavian personal name and the Old English *tun*, hence 'the farmstead/village of a man called Gamall'.
- 5.3 The parish church of St Peter on Rectory Lane is Grade I listed (HER M4671 - MNT15329, L45671 - MNT4614, L10026 - MNT9927, NHL 1224125). The parish church dates from the 13th-15th centuries and consists of a west tower, a nave, a north porch, a south aisle and a chancel. The church was restored in 1855. In 2021, an archaeological watching brief took place within the church interior and also externally within the parish churchyard. An 18th century crypt was identified at the western end of the south aisle. The excavation of drainage works in the churchyard were also monitored, which recorded five intact burials (HER ENT4608).

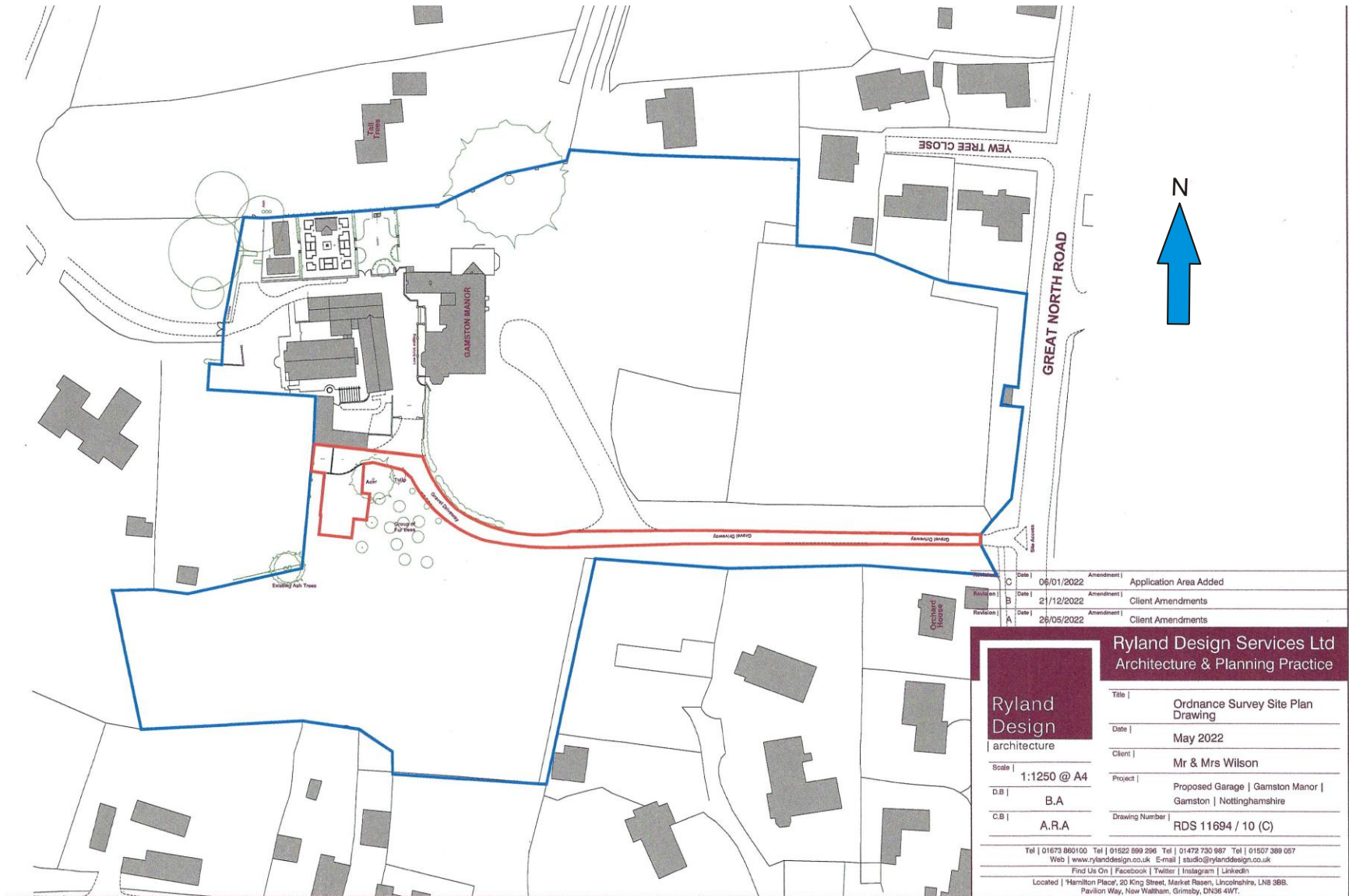


Figure 2: Site location at an original scale of 1:1,250 at A4, (extract from Architects plan). The proposal site is shown outlined in red.

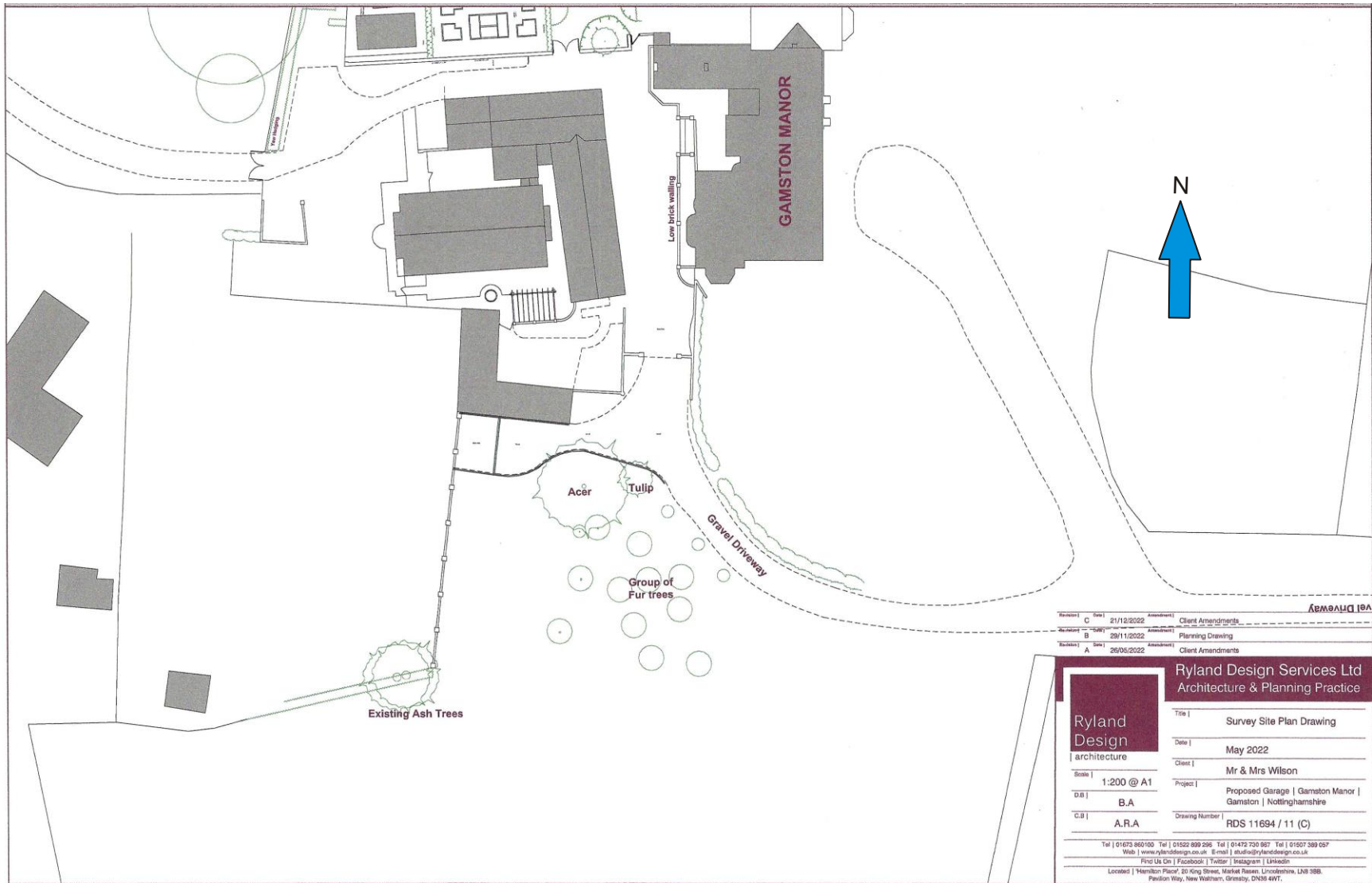


Figure 3: Plan showing the existing layout of the proposed development site at an original scale of 1:200 at A1, (extract from Architects plan).

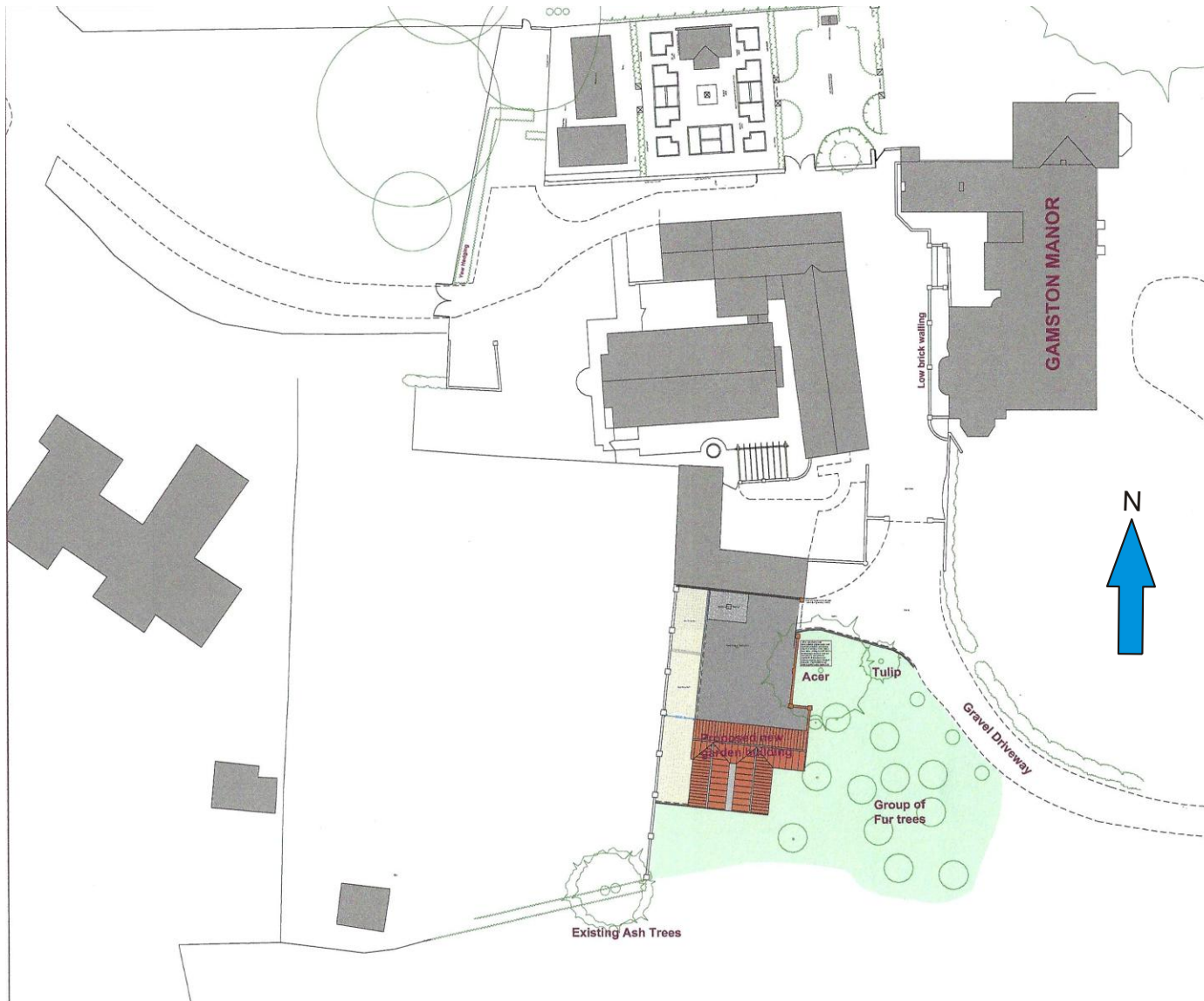


Figure 4: Plan showing the proposed layout of the proposed development site at an original scale of 1:200 at A1, (extract from Architects plan).

- 5.4 The site of medieval and post-medieval watermills were situated on the River Idle at Gamston (HER M7500- MNT16959, L7500 - MNT7432). At various times, this was a flax and a worsted mill, a candlewick manufactory and a corn mill in the 18th and 19th centuries. The building is shown on Sanderson's map of 1835 of the area and on Chapman's map of 1774.
- 5.5 A bridge over the River Idle at Gamston that carried a road (Muttonshire Hill), is of medieval origin and was first documented in AD1366 as *Gamelestonebrugge*. This is a single span structure (HER M17941 - MNT25613, L9823 - MNT9726, L9824 - MNT9727). The bridge is also featured on Sanderson's map of 1835 and on Chapman's map of 1774 (HER L9822 - MNT9725).
- 5.6 Corner Cottage on Rectory Lane is a Grade II listed cottage of 16th or 17th century date that has 20th century additions (HER M11580 - MNH19503, NHL 1223923).
- 5.7 Gamston Manor, Great North Road is a Grade II listed 17th century house with an attached cottage with late 18th century additions and alterations and 20th century additions (HER M11585 - MNT19508, NHL 1223921).
- 5.8 Bramcote School on Rectory Lane is a Grade II listed former mid 18th century rectory, which is now a school. The building has early 19th century additions (HER M11584 - MNT19507, NHL 1223924).
- 5.9 Bridge House on Rectory Lane in Gamston is an 18th century house with slight alterations (HER M11581 - MNT19504).
- 5.10 Riverside Cottage at No. 6, Great North Road, on Rectory Lane in Gamston is an 18th century house with alter alterations (HER M11582 - MNT19505).
- 5.11 An 18th century farmhouse at Gamston is situated to the south of Manor Farm (HER M11987 - MNT19821).
- 5.12 Dresden Cottage at No. 26, Rectory Lane, Gamston is of 18th century date and has later slight alterations (HER M211988 - MNT19822).
- 5.13 The site of a former late 18th or early 19th century smithy was located in the village of Gamston (HER M4658 - MNT15316).
- 5.14 A late post-medieval or early modern Baptist Chapel is located at Gamston and is detailed on the Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of the area of 1920 (HER M6791 - MNT16390, L6791 - MNT6726).
- 5.15 A pair of late post-medieval to early modern cottages on Rectory Lane are situated to the east of Church Farm (HER M15532 - MNT23249).
- 5.16 Apple Barn and other farm buildings at The Farm, Great North Road, Gamston are of late post-medieval to early modern origin (HER M15534 - MNT23251). A small barn on the Great North Road at Gamston of late post-medieval to early modern origin is situated to the north of The Farm (HER M15535 - MNT23252).
- 5.17 No. 32, Great North Road, Gamston is a late post-medieval to early modern house (HER M15536 - MNT23253).
- 5.18 Gamston Roses on Church Lane, Gamston is a house of late post-medieval to early modern date (HER M15537 - MNT23254).

- 5.19 No. 14, Sandy Lane, Gamston is a house of late post-medieval to early modern date (HER M15538 - MNT23255).
- 5.20 No. 7, Great North Road, Gamston is a house of late post-medieval to early modern date (HER M15539 - MNT23256).
- 5.21 The Farm Farmhouse, Great North Road, Gamston is a farmhouse of late post-medieval to early modern date (HER M15563 - MNT23280).
- 5.22 Yew Tree Farmhouse, Great North Road, Gamston is a farmhouse of late post-medieval to early modern date (HER M15564 - MNT23281).
- 5.23 Nos. 1-4, Great North Road, Gamston comprise a terrace of four late post-medieval to early modern houses (HER M15565 - MNT23282).
- 5.24 No. 24, Rectory Lane, Gamston is a house of late post-medieval to early modern date (HER M15566 - MNT23283).
- 5.25 No. 29, Rectory Lane, Gamston is a house of late post-medieval to early modern date (HER M15568 - MNT23285).
- 5.26 No. 22, Rectory Lane, Gamston is a house of late post-medieval to early modern date (HER M15571 - MNT23288).
- 5.27 Nos, 27 and 28, Rectory Lane, Gamston comprise a pair of houses of late post-medieval to early modern date (HER M15802 -- MNT23518).
- 5.28 The Post Office at Rectory Lane, Gamston is a house of late post-medieval to early modern date (HER M15533 - MNT23250).
- 5.29 A short stretch of an undated flood bank is located on the western side of the River Idle at Gamston (HER L10096 - MNT9997).
- 5.30 A series of undated earthworks occupy a field to the south of the police house at Gamston (HER L6513 - MNT6090). These consist of a low curving bank or perhaps the remains of an embanked farm trackway that extends eastwards from the Great North Road towards farm buildings. There are also a number of other low mounds and hollows with no clear and discernible form.
- 5.31 A number of undated earthworks occupy land to the immediate south of The Farm (HER L6512 - MNT6089). These feature as a series of slight irregular hollows with no clear discernible pattern and are bounded to the south by a dry ditch. To the east of this, east-west orientated ridge and furrow occur.
- 5.32 Further undated earthworks are situated on land to the immediate south of Manor Farm and occurs as a series of slight irregular hollows and mounds with no discernible pattern (HER L6151 - MNT6088). To the east is a north-south aligned headland an east-west orientated ridge and furrow occur.
- 5.33 A pair of undated holloways occur along Rectory Lane and extend down to the River Idle to the north and south of the manor house (HER L4692 - MNT4635).
- 5.34 There have been other previous archaeological investigations within the HER search area. In 1997, an intermittent archaeological watching brief on trenching for a replacement water main in the village of Gamston was due to have taken place (HER ENT3691). However, the archaeological contractor was not notified when trenching had

begun for this scheme and when monitoring began, virtually all of the trenching in Gamston had been completed and the trenches backfilled.

- 5.35 In 2009, documentary and cartographic research was undertaken on Gamston Manor (HER ENT4332). The present Gamston Manor building was constructed prior to 1648. The building was extended and altered in the late 18th and 20th centuries.
- 5.36 In 2007, an archaeological site inspection was made following the excavation of the foundation trenches for a new garage on a site in Gamston. The site was located within the historic core of the settlement. No archaeological features or finds were observed within the excavated foundation trenches.
- 5.37 Copies of published Ordnance Survey (O.S.) maps of the area of this proposed development site were obtained from the online National Library of Scotland. The earliest map consulted comprised an extract from the First Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1885. This map shows the area of this development site as within the north-western end of an enclosure, with a boundary to the immediate west and the line of an access off the western frontage of the Old Great North Road to the north-east. A small livestock pond is also shown within the area of the site.
- 5.38 An extract from the Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1899 shows the livestock pond having gone from the site by this time. The proposed development site is situated within the same enclosure with the boundary to the immediate west and the site access to the north-east.
- 5.39 An extract from the Third Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1920 features the line of a north-south orientated footpath traversing the area of the site.
- 5.40 An extract from the Provisional Edition six inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1950 shows the same layout and that this had not changed between 1920 and 1950.
- 5.41 An extract from the 1:10,560 scale O.S. map of 1956 shows the same layout and that this had not changed between 1950 and 1956.
- 5.42 **Figures 2 and 3** feature the current layout of the assessment site.

6. Aims and objectives of the project

- 6.1 The general aim of the archaeological evaluation of this site will be to ensure that sufficient information is generated from the results of this work, which will enable the Mr. Matt Adam of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, (on behalf of Bassetlaw District Council, the local planning authority), to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resource (if any) on the site in the event that further archaeological work may be required, either pre- or post determination.

- 6.2 The objectives of the project will be to:

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

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

To allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits.

To gain information about heritage assets identified within the area of the proposed development site.

To mitigate potential threats.

To inform proposals for further archaeological investigations, if necessary.

To interpret the archaeology of the site within its local, regional and national context.

- 6.3 The proposed development site is considered to be situated within an area of high archaeological potential and within the historic cores of the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Gamston. The present building at Gamston Manor predates 1648 with the manor most likely originating in the late Anglo-Saxon period. It was thus considered likely that this proposed development may impact upon significant archaeological remains dating from the late Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods. So the specific objectives of the archaeological evaluation will be to record any archaeological features, structures, deposits or finds associated with this multi-period settlement activity to be found here in terms of Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval settlement activity as detailed in *The Archaeology of the East Midlands, An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda* (2006).

7. Methodology [Figure 5]

- 7.1 Prior to the commencement of the archaeological evaluation, the proposed layout of the trial trenching shall be submitted to and agreed with Mr. Matt Adam of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team (on behalf of the Local Planning Authority) to ensure that this proposed scheme of archaeological works fulfils their requirements.
- 7.2 The trial trenching will consist of the excavation of one trench; measuring 7.0m in length by 1.80m in width. This trench will be positioned within the build footprint of the proposed new domestic garage/garden store. The trench will be excavated to a maximum safe working depth of up to 1.20m.
- 7.3 All work will be carried out according to the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CHIFA) standards.
- 7.4 All work will be undertaken following all statutory Health and Safety requirements and legislation in operation at the time of the investigation including the *Health and Safety at Work Act* (1974). Due consideration shall be given to keeping the assessment site secure at all times particularly if the field assessment is to continue overnight into a second day.
- 7.5 A Risk Assessment will be prepared for the site.
- 7.6 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to come under the provisions of the *Treasure Act* (1996), will be removed from the site to a secure location, and will be promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office. The local Finds Liaison Officer will also be contacted in the first instance for advice.
- 7.7 The excavation of the archaeological features and/or deposits exposed will be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. The investigation will also determine, as far as is reasonably practicable, the level of the natural and undisturbed subsoil deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.
- 7.8 The removal of the topsoil and/or of any other overburden will be undertaken by a tracked JCB or 360° mechanical excavator of sufficient power using a toothless ditching bucket. This will be carried out under constant archaeological supervision. Following the removal

of topsoil and/or other overburden, the nature of the exposed and underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation. The trenches will then be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of any archaeological features and/or deposits exposed.

- 7.9 The spoil generated during the investigations will be mounded at a minimum distance of 1.0m from the edges of each trench with the topsoil being retained separately from other excavated material for subsequent backfilling.
- 7.11 Archaeological excavation may sometimes require the use of manual work by mattock and shovel, or by the occasional further use of a mechanical excavator. This will only be employed to remove homogenous and/or non archaeological layers.
- 7.12 The hand excavation of any exposed archaeological features and/or deposits will be undertaken to determine their date, form and function etc. This work will consist of the half sectioning of discrete individual archaeological features, the hand excavation of at least 10% by length of discrete linear features and the sectioning of discrete individual archaeological layers as required. Should archaeological features be located, which are deemed to be worthy of preservation *in situ*, then hand excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum necessary to interpret the form, function, date etc. of the features.
- 7.13 All archaeological features and/or deposits will be recorded on *pro-forma* context recording sheets.
- 7.14 All archaeological features and/or deposits and the trial trenches themselves will be drawn at a scale of 1:20, and sections (including representative sections of deposit sequences within each trench) at a scale of 1:10.
- 7.15 Throughout the investigations, a digital photographic record will be maintained, and will comprise an overview of the site prior to work starting and during as well as after completion of the work, and will include any excavated features, sections and other relevant details that aid interpretation.
- 7.16 All archaeological features and/or deposits, as well as sections will be levelled in, in relation to a Temporary Site Benchmark (TBM), which will be turned and surveyed in from a nearby Ordnance Survey benchmark. The site grid will be tied into the National Grid.
- 7.17 The precise location of the trial trench will be surveyed in using a hand held GPS device.
- 7.18 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ*, and will only be excavated if absolutely necessary. Proper respect will be accorded to these remains, which will be cleaned to allow positive identification. Should removal be required, the appropriate Department for Constitutional Affairs Licence will be obtained prior to the removal of the remains. In addition, any remains will be reported to the local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.
- 7.19 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled according to the individual context from which they were recovered for later washing and further analysis. All relevant finds will be ordered into an archive. Most modern material will not be retained, although notes will be made of the appropriate context. An appropriate sample of materials such as ceramic building materials will be made.
- 7.20 All finds shall be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation *First Aid for Finds* (1998).

- 7.21 Environmental sampling will be undertaken (where appropriate) of the fills of relevant archaeological features and/or significant archaeological deposits. Sample sizes of not less than 40 litres will be taken from each fill/deposit or a 100% sample from smaller features.
- 7.22 If appropriate, during the investigation, specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist, who will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required. The results of this specialist assessment will be incorporated into the final evaluation report. A site visit by the nominated environmental specialist (Andy Peachey) may be required. Where appropriate, further advice may be sought from the English Heritage Regional Scientific Advisor.
- 7.23 The fieldwork will be undertaken by Neville Hall and Neil Jefferson. Additional personnel may be appointed if required.

8. Post-fieldwork methodology

- 8.1 On the completion of the fieldwork, all of the written, drawn and photographic records produced by the archaeological evaluation will be checked, ordered, labelled (where appropriate) and catalogued to compile a distinctive site archive, whose integrity shall be maintained. A stratigraphical matrix of the archaeological features and/or deposits present on the site will be compiled.
- 8.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the individual context from which they were recovered. They will also be ordered into (and form part of) the site archive. An assessment of significant finds will be made in light of general site information. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and/or conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at The Collection, Lincoln, and in consultation with the relevant curator.
- 8.3 The site archive will be examined to enable the determination of various phases of activity on the site (if appropriate).
- 8.4 Relevant finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

9. Monitoring arrangements

- 9.1 Provision will be made for Mr. Matt Adam of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team (on behalf of Bassetlaw District Council, the Local Planning Authority) to monitor the works during the fieldwork stage and any other aspect of the archaeological project as required including the post fieldwork analysis and report preparation stages of the project.
- 9.2 A minimum notice period of fourteen days will be given to Mr. Matt Adam of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team of the start date of works on the site.
- 9.3 All aspects of the archaeological programme will be undertaken in accordance with this project specification.
- 9.4 Any variation to the project programme in terms of works or recording on or off site will be fully discussed and agreed with Mr. Matt Adam of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team.
- 9.5 Should Mr. Matt Adam of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment team require any additional investigation which is beyond the scope of this document, then the

cost and duration of these supplementary works will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

- 9.6 Arrangements will be made for Mr. Matt Adam of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team for access to the site to undertake monitoring visits, and such visits will be accounted for in the final report preparation.
- 9.7 Mr. Matt Adam of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team shall be kept fully informed of any unexpected or unforeseen discoveries made during the course of the archaeological investigations.

10. Archive preparation and deposition

- 10.1 The documentation and records generated by the archaeological evaluation including all written records, drawings, photographic images and the project report will be sorted and ordered in the format acceptable to the Bassetlaw District Museum, Retford and to their standards and requirements.
- 10.2 The archive will be deposited with the Bassetlaw District Museum, Retford.
- 10.3 A unique accession number will be obtained from the Bassetlaw District Museum, Retford for the site archive.
- 10.4 It is anticipated that the preparation of the project archive for deposition will take one working day.
- 10.5 It is anticipated that the project archive will be deposited with the Bassetlaw District Museum, Retford by Spring 2024.

11. Reporting procedures

- 11.1 A report detailing the findings of the archaeological evaluation will be completed within two months after the finalisation of the fieldwork. Any delays will be related to the relevant authorities.
- 11.2 It is anticipated that the report preparation will take 1-2 working days to compile.
- 11.3 The report will consist of:

A title page with project name and location, national grid reference, planning reference, site code, accession number, client name, author and date;

A contents page listing report sections, illustrations and appendices;

A non-technical summary of the results of the evaluation;

An introduction, site description and location;

Planning background to the project;

A section on the archaeological and historical background to the project;

A description of the methodology used in the project;

A section describing the results of the evaluation;

A section on the discussion and results of the project including a consideration of the archaeological potential of the assessment site and its environs and a consideration of these findings of the project in a local and regional context;

A consideration of the effectiveness of the project methodology and a confidence rating of the results;

A full bibliography of all published references and other references consulted;

Illustrations including site location plans, plans of the areas which have been investigated including the position of the trial trenches, individual trench plans, plans of all archaeological features and sections thereof (including trench representative sections) with levels and horizontal and vertical scales, as appropriate; and

Appendices comprising appropriate photographs of the site including pre-site works, working shots and of specific and significant archaeological features and representative sections, a list of contexts and of any artefacts recovered from them, a summary of archive contents, their location and the date of deposition, a photographic register and any specialist reports on finds from the site and a copy of the approved specification.

An electronic copy of the report will be deposited with the OASIS project (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/index.cfm>.

12. Publication and dissemination

- 12.1 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the clients, the local curator (on behalf of the local planning authority), the planning department of Bassetlaw District Council and with the Nottinghamshire Heritage Environment Record (including a digital copy in a .pdf format).
- 12.2 A note will be placed in the 'Transactions of the Thoroton Society of Nottinghamshire' describing the results.
- 12.3 Should the results of the archaeological investigation merit it, a note will also be placed in appropriate national journals e.g. *Medieval Archaeology*.

13. Other factors (including contingency)

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

14. Variations to the proposed scheme

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

15. Resources

15.1 The fieldwork is expected to take one working day, and will be undertaken by Neville Hall using standard archaeological field techniques.

15.2 Post-excavation analysis will be undertaken by Neville Hall and Neil Jefferson and is expected to take one working days. Where available specialist analysis will be carried out by:-

Jane Young	Anglo-Saxon, Medieval and Post-medieval Ceramics
Ian Rowlandson	Iron Age and Roman Ceramics
Archaeological Solutions Ltd (Andy Peachey)	Environmental
Carol Allen	Neolithic and Bronze Age
Malin Holst	Osteoarchaeology
Jane Cowgill	Metallurgy

15.2 Small finds requiring conservation will be conserved by the City and County Museum Laboratory.

15.3 Recognised specialists will be sought in the event that other data are retrieved in the course of the investigations.

16. Insurance statement

16.1 Public indemnity of £2,000,000 and private indemnity insurance of £200,000 with Towergate Insurance.

17. Copyright

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

18. Ownership

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

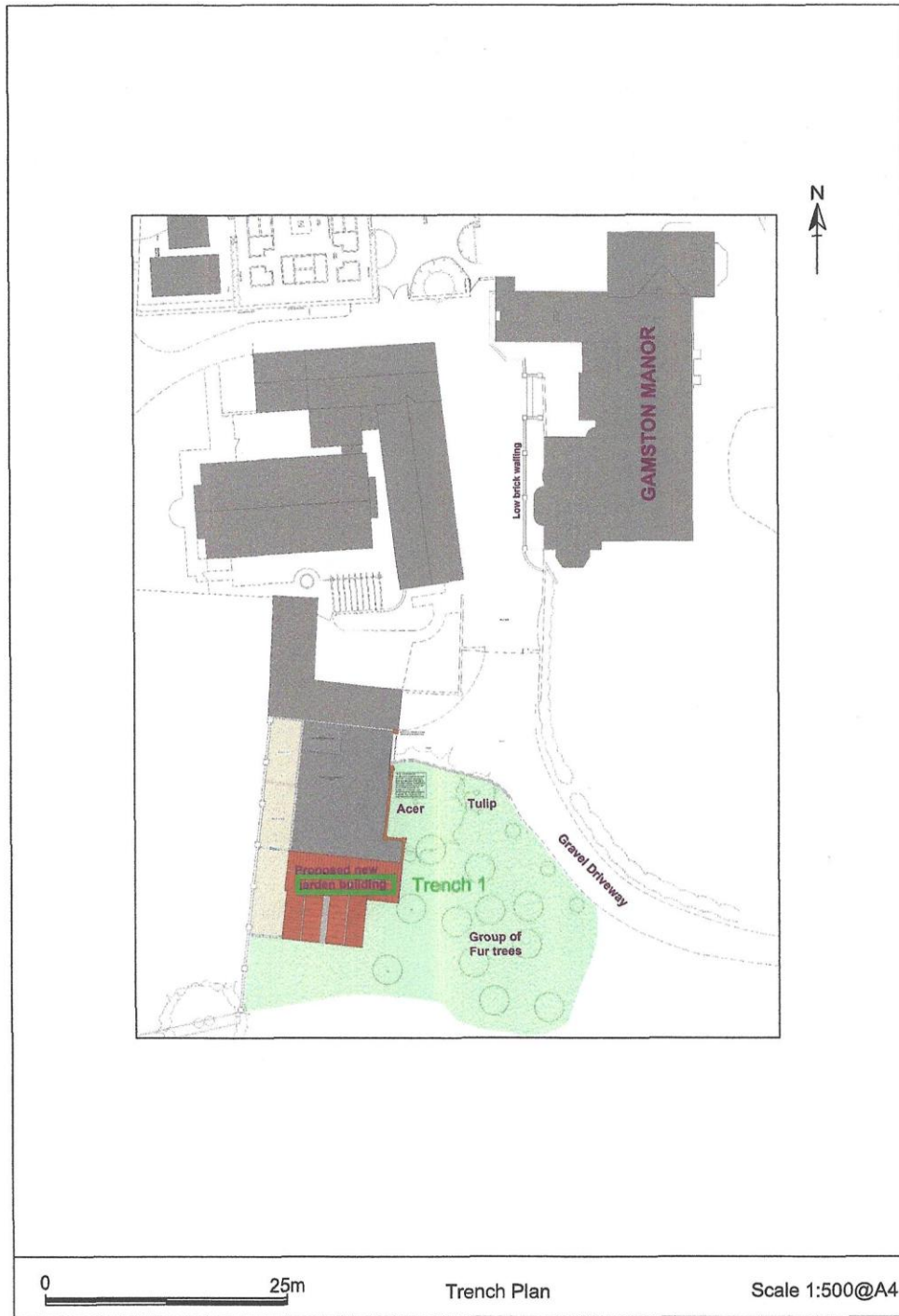


Figure 5: Plan showing the proposed layout of the archaeological trial trench at a scale of 1:500 at A4