

**NEVILLE HALL MIFA  
FREELANCE ARCHAEOLOGIST & CONSULTANT**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING ON LAND ADJACENT TO  
PADDOCK LODGE, LEGSBY ROAD,  
MARKET RASEN, LINCOLNSHIRE.

**National Grid Reference: TF 1131 8859**

**Site Code: LRMR14**

**Accession No: LCNCC: 2014.238**

**Planning Reference: 131270**

PREPARED FOR MR. GAVIN FARRAND OF G. F. DESIGNS AND  
HIS CLIENT - COUNTRYSIDE PROPERTIES (LINCS) LTD.

By

Neville Hall MIFA

April 2015

## List of Contents:

- Summary
- 1. Introduction
- 2. Site Location and Description
- 3. Planning Background
- 4. Aims and Objectives of the Archaeological Monitoring
- 5. Archaeological and Historical Background
- 6. Methodology
- 7. Results
- 8. Discussion and Conclusions
- 9. Effectiveness of Methodology and Confidence Rating
- 10. Acknowledgements
- 11. Bibliography

## List of Figures:

- Figure 1:** Site location at scale 1:25,000.
- Figure 2:** Site location at a scale of 1:1,250 (extract from Architects plan).
- Figure 3:** Block plan showing the proposed layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:200 (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan).
- Figure 4** Plan of the Monitored Groundworks at a scale of 1:100 & **Representative Sections 1-5** at a scale of 1:20.

## Appendices

- Appendix 1:** Plates
- Appendix 2:** List of Contexts
- Appendix 3:** The Archive
- Appendix 4:** Photographic Register
- Appendix 5:** OASIS Summary Sheet
- Appendix 6:** Specification for Archaeological Monitoring

## **Summary**

*The archaeological monitoring of the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new residential dwelling on land adjacent to Paddock Lodge, Legsby Road, Market Rasen, Lincolnshire, was carried out by Neville Hall MIFA on the 4th of March 2015.*

*This archaeological monitoring identified a simple deposit sequence of a topsoil horizon overlying a natural horizon of aeolian or wind blown sands. This deposit sequence was recorded throughout the monitored area within a total of five representative sections.*

*There was no evidence for any archaeological activity on this site and there were no finds. No archaeological features, deposits, structures or finds associated with nearby known Romano-British pottery manufactory were found.*

*In the light of this absence of any archaeological activity and finds and following consultations with the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Team, it was agreed that no further archaeological monitoring would be necessary.*

## **1. Introduction**

- 1.1 Neville Hall MIFA was commissioned by Mr. Gavin Farrand of G. F. Designs on behalf of his client - Countryside Properties (Lincs) Ltd. to undertake the archaeological monitoring of the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new residential dwelling on land adjacent to Paddock Lodge, Legsby Road, Market Rasen, Lincolnshire, centred at National Grid Reference TF 1131 8859. The archaeological monitoring was carried out at the development site on the 4th of March 2015.
- 1.2 The work was carried out according to the requirements of various archaeological conditions, which were attached to the granting of planning consent for this development by West Lindsey District Council, the Local Planning Authority and acting on the advice of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, in their capacity as archaeological advisors on planning issues to the District Council. This is in accordance with the principles established in *NPPF: Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide* (Department of Culture, Media and Sport, 2010), and *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching briefs* (IFA, 2008).
- 1.3 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the clients, the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, the Planning Department of West Lindsey District Council, the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record (HER) and The Collection, Lincoln, along with an ordered project archive for long term storage and curation.

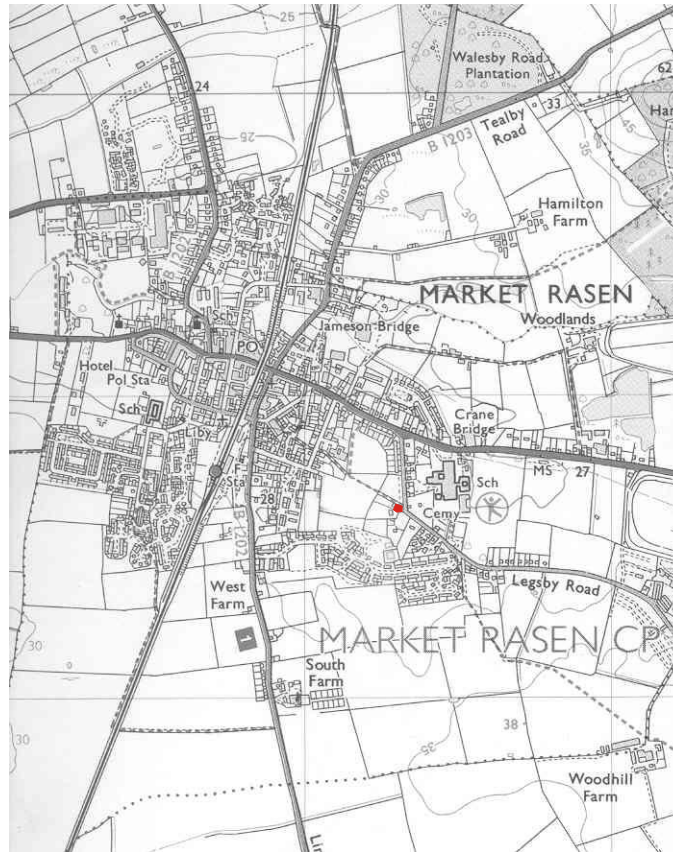
## **2. Site Location and Description**

- 2.1 The development site is situated on the south-western frontage of the Legsby Road and on the eastern outskirts of the town of Market Rasen. The development site is located at National Grid Reference TF 1131 8859 and at a height of approximately 28m AOD. The town of Market Rasen is situated within the parish of the same name and in the administrative district of West Lindsey, county of Lincolnshire [Figures 1 and 2].
- 2.2 The development site is situated within an undulating upland area of the Lincolnshire Wolds. The area of the development site is situated on deep stoneless and fine sandy soils of the Holme Moor Series, which have developed on deposits of aeolian sand and on Amphill and Kimmeridge Clays of the Upper Jurassic [BGS, 1999; Soil Survey, 1983].

## **3. Planning Background**

- 3.1 A planning application for the proposed construction of a new residential dwelling on land adjacent to Paddock Lodge, Legsby Road, Market Rasen, Lincolnshire (Planning Reference: 131270) was submitted to and granted consent by West Lindsey District Council, the Local Planning Authority. However, as the proposed development was situated within a perceived archaeologically sensitive area, various archaeological conditions (Nos. 6-7 and 12-14) were attached to the granting of this planning permission.
- 3.2 Following the receipt of an Archaeological Brief for this planning consent by Ms. Louise Jennings of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, it was established that the requirement for the fulfilment of these conditions would be the archaeological monitoring of all groundworks during development at the site.
- 3.3 A specification or a written scheme of works for the archaeological monitoring was subsequently submitted to and approved by Ms. Louise Jennings of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team (on behalf of the LPA) prior to the

commencement of the on-site works and notification given of the start date of the site groundworks programme as required by Conditions 6 and 7 of this planning consent.



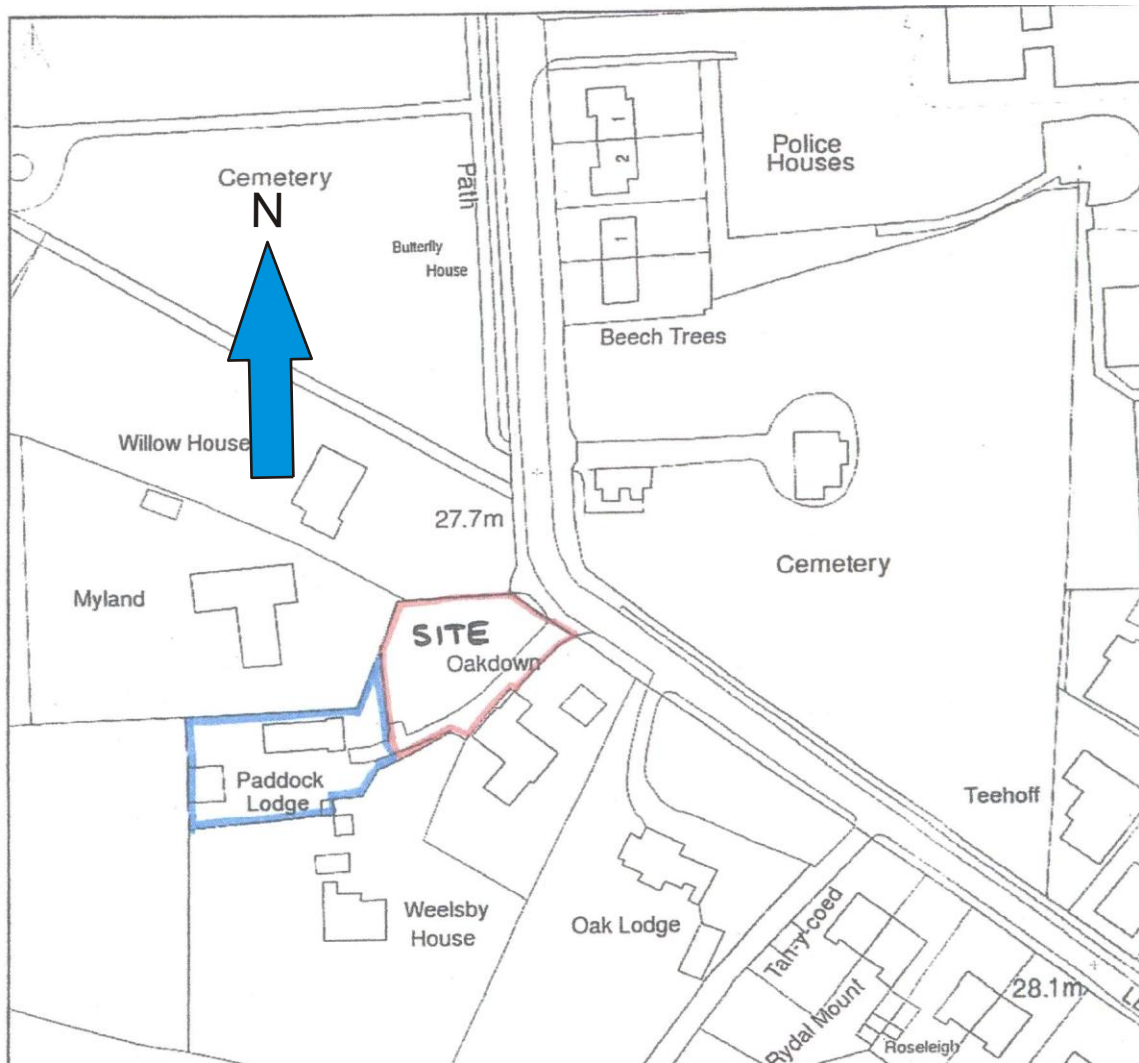
**Figure 1:** Site location at scale 1:25,000. The site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

- 3.4 All of the archaeological monitoring and recording which was carried out on this site was undertaken in accordance with the agreed written scheme of works as required by Condition 12 of this planning consent.
- 3.5 This report documents the results of this programme of site archaeological monitoring and recording and will be submitted to the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and to the Local Planning Authority as required by Condition 13 of this planning consent.

#### **4. Aims and Objectives of the Archaeological Monitoring**

- 4.1 The aims of the project were the **continual** archaeological monitoring of all site groundworks during the construction stage of development, which comprised an initial phase of ground reduction followed by the mechanical excavation of the foundations for the new residential dwelling.
- 4.2 The objectives of the project were:

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



**Figure 2:** Site location at a scale of 1:1,250 (extract from Architects plan)

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

To allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits.

- 4.3 The development site is situated within an area of high archaeological potential. Previous archaeological investigations to the north-west, west and to the south-west of this development site have identified very significant archaeological remains and finds associated with local Romano-British pottery manufacture. It is considered very likely that further archaeological remains and finds associated with this significant archaeological activity will be made on this development site. The specific objectives of the project were to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures or finds associated with this Romano-British pottery manufactory.



**Figure 3:** Block plan showing the proposed layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:200 (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

## 5. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 5.1 Background research sources were consulted at the Lincolnshire Archives, the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) and the Lincoln Local Studies Library. A search of the Lincolnshire HER was conducted within a 0.25km radius of the centre of the development site.
- 5.2 The presence of a thriving centre of Roman pottery manufacture on an industrial scale in the 3rd or 4th century AD is known to the south and south-east of Market Rasen and into the adjacent parish of Linwood. This would tend to suggest that there might have been a contemporary settlement in this area, but it is as yet unlocated (HER 52752).
- 5.3 There have been a number of previous archaeological investigations within the search which have found much evidence of this Roman pottery manufacture. A fieldwalking survey on land off the Linwood Road and to the south-west of the development site in 1998 located pottery sherds dating to the 3rd-4th centuries AD as well as possible kiln or industrial wasters with a concentration to the west (HER 52736, ELI2162, Site code: LRM97) [Albone, 1998].
- 5.4 This was followed by an archaeological evaluation here in 1998 to sample single possible archaeological anomalies and blank areas which were identified by a prior geophysical survey. This geophysical survey had identified several archaeological features of potential significance that included enclosures, areas of pitting and burning and local concentrations of debris containing possible kiln material and burnt features; some of this were thought to represent kiln bases (HER 52736, ELI2164) [Johnson, 1995]. The subsequent archaeological evaluation identified many Romano-British features including pits, ditches and gullies, but there was no clear evidence of any associated structures and no kilns or furnaces were found. Two postholes were found in the bases of two pits and it was thought that some of the features which were interpreted as gullies may have had a structural origin. Pottery analysis suggested that some domestic activity may have taken place on this site prior to pottery production with some of the pottery clearly not having been made on this site; though finds of samian wares and mortaria may alternatively have suggested a domestic element to the pottery manufacturing complex. A large quantity of pottery and wasters were found as well as the remains of kiln furniture, which suggested the presence of kilns in the immediate vicinity. The most common fabric found were greywares, indicating that this was the most common type of pottery made here. The pottery dated from the mid 2nd-4th centuries AD. The finding of a quern stone also suggested agricultural activity here. Finds of slag from iron smelting were also made which suggested metalworking in the area (HER 52736, ELI2161, Site code: LRM97).
- 5.5 A further geophysical survey took place on and to the east of the Linwood Road and to the west of the development site in 2001 (HER 52736, ELI2177, Site code: MRLR01). This survey identified significant magnetic variations across the site. Some of this variability comprised a series of magnetic anomalies. Some of the stronger anomalies were probably associated with modern activities such as pond backfilling while others were features of potential significant archaeological origin. Several linear anomalies were thought to represent previous land divisions and/or enclosures and certain areas of moderate activity may have been areas of burnt material. By contrast, significant areas of this site were magnetically quiet and it was thought that these areas did not incorporate important archaeological remains [Bunn & Palmer-Brown, 2001].
- 5.6 The trial trenches of the subsequent archaeological evaluation on this site in 2001 were positioned over where potential archaeological anomalies had been identified by this prior geophysical survey (HER 52736, ELI2576, Site code: LRMR01). This trenching took place in two areas which were designated as Areas A and B. Area A contained extant north-south orientated remains of medieval ridge and furrow which extended across the



whole area. In Area B, a complex of Roman ditches, pits and gullies were found. A significant quantity of Roman pottery, pieces of kiln furniture and the charcoal rich fills of these features suggested the presence of a pottery kiln nearby. The pottery was dated exclusively to the mid 2nd-3rd centuries AD. The earthworks of medieval ridge and furrow were also visible in Area B, being a continuation of the earthworks in Area A, with east-west orientated ridge and furrow in the southern half of Area B [Allen, 2001].

- 5.7 This geophysical survey and evaluation was then followed by an archaeological excavation in 2001 which was targeted on two areas (HER 52736, Site code: MRL99). Area 1 on the western side of the site and adjacent to the Linwood Road revealed numerous intercutting quarry pits of Roman date along with contemporary clay processing and settling pits. These pits were infilled with kiln waste. A single kiln was found associated with other pits and ditches which contained pottery production waste. In addition, two hearths along with a number of associated postholes, which were used for possibly processing and the drying of pots were also found, representing a possible drying shed. To the west were also two possible beam slots [LAS, 2001].
- 5.8 To the east were archaeological features which were probably associated with phases of pottery manufacture including settling tanks and possible drying areas. A single kiln of 3rd century AD date was excavated in Area 2 along with pits and ditches which contained pottery waste. This excavation demonstrated that pottery manufacture had taken place here longer than had been previously thought, extending into the late 3rd-4th centuries AD. Greywares and finer Parisian wares were produced on this site and pottery wasters of these wares were found across the site. Hearths were recorded in the eastern part of this and were probably corn driers. Ditches were dug across the site in the 2nd-4th centuries AD which marked boundaries, perhaps for a field system with trackways between. It was thought that the area was used for agriculture in the 2nd century AD and was subsequently used for pottery production in the 3rd-4th centuries AD. It was also thought that the archaeological remains that were identified in the eastern part of this site indicated the presence of a possible settlement further to the east HER 52736, Site code: MRL99) [Rowlandson, 2001].
- 5.9 An archaeological excavation and an earthwork survey took place to the north-west of the development site in 2005 (HER 52736, ELI8113, Site code: LRM05). The initial earthwork survey was carried out in order to record the medieval ridge and furrow in this area. Part of a significant pottery production centre was found here. The remains found here were dated to the early-mid 2nd century AD, making this the earliest pottery production site found in this area so far. Two pottery kilns were exposed within the excavated area. Utilitarian greywares were manufactured here. A number of clay extraction pits were also found. These were later filled with industrial waste including many complete pottery vessels. A large number of archaeological features including pits, ditches, gullies and structural slots were also found. It was thought that the slots represented buildings, possible storage sheds or workshops. There was no evidence for domestic usage of these structures. The finding of a single sherd of mortaria which appeared to be locally produced, suggested the possibility of a specialised production area in the locality. There were also indications that other industries were practiced in the locality from finds of tap, smithing or smelting slags were recovered from residual contexts suggesting that metalworking was taking place nearby [Munford & Palmer-Brown, 2007].
- 5.10 The settlement of Market Rasen situated in the Wapentake of Walshcroft, appears to have had late Anglo-Saxon origins, though little is known concerning any Anglo-Saxon settlement activity in the area. The first documentary reference to this settlement occurs in a contemporary charter of AD973 when it is referred to as *oet roresnan*. At the time of the Domesday Survey of AD1086, *Resne*, *Rase* or *Rasa* lands in the parish were held by Alfred of Lincoln and Roger of Poitou. There is a reference in the Survey to a mill. The place name is derived from the Old English *ræsn* or 'a plank'. This is perhaps a reference

to a plank bridge or plans that were laid over marshy ground [Morris, 1986; Mills, 1991; Ekwall, 1991; Cameron, 1998].

- 5.11 By the time of the Lindsey Survey of c.AD1115, the lands here were held by Alan of Lincoln who held 4½ bovates and a third of a bovate and Roger de Montebegin who held 1 carucate and 1 bovate in *Parua Rasa* on behalf of the Count of Mortain [Foster & Longley, 1976].
- 5.12 Market Rasen was firstly known as East Rasen with medieval documentary references variously detailing this as *Estrase* (AD1193); *Estrasne* (AD 1153-62, AD1187); *Est Rasne* (AD1221); *Estrasen* (AD1409); *Estryan* (AD1267, AD1346); *East Raesen* (AD1558) and *Estrayner* (AD 1535). It is uncertain as to exactly when the settlement became known as Market Rasen and from these documentary references it would appear that it was known as both throughout the medieval and early post-medieval periods. The addition of 'Market' to Rasen is self-explanatory. Other medieval documentary references refer to Market Rasen as *Market Rasyn* (AD1358); *Market Rasyny* (AD1418) and *Market Reson* (AD1509-10) [Mills, 1991; Ekwall, 1991; Cameron, 1998].
- 5.13 Market Rasen is thought to have developed as a market town serving the needs of the local area in the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries. The significance of Market Rasen lay in its location to the south of the River Rase. A market was first granted in AD1218-19 and a fair shortly afterwards. This was probably followed by a decline in the 14<sup>th</sup> century. Recovery from the Black Death in the mid 14<sup>th</sup> century appears to have been rapid (HER 52750).
- 5.14 A gasworks was erected in the town in 1837. There are many markets recorded as having taken place here. Tuesday was the main market day. More extensive markets being here also held. Every other Tuesday after Palm Sunday there was a cattle market. The New Spring Cattle Fair was held annually on the fourth Tuesday in Lent, and was first established in 1854 (HER 52752).
- 5.15 There is only one Grade II listed building within the search area. This is the Headmaster's House at the De Aston School, which is a Victorian house built in 1863 (HER 55970).
- 5.16 A number of other previous archaeological investigations have taken place within the search area. An archaeological watching brief at Sarir, Legsby Road in 2000 took place during the construction of a new access road. This identified a north-south aligned ditch and a large pit, but as no finds dating evidence was made here, it was impossible to date these archaeological features or to determine their function (HER 54534, ELI1457, Site code: MRA00) [LAS, 2000].
- 5.17 In 2000, an archaeological watching brief was carried out on the groundworks for a new bungalow on Plot 4, Legsby Road (HER ELI1533, Site code: MRAA00). This did not identify any significant archaeological deposits and no finds were made [Clay, 2000]. A second archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the groundworks for a new residential dwelling on Plot 3, Legsby Road in 2001 (HER ELI2849, Site code: LGMR01). No archaeological deposits were identified during this watching brief and there were no finds [Clay, 2001]. In 2001, a further archaeological watching brief was carried out on the groundworks for two new residential dwellings on Plots 1 and 2, Legsby Road (HER ELI2760, Site code: LEMR01). No archaeological deposits were exposed or finds made during the monitoring for Plot 2, Based on this and on the negative results obtained from the Monitoring of Plots 3 and 4, Plot 1 remained unmonitored [Clay 2002].
- 5.18 The enclosure award map for the parish of Market Rasen dates to 1780. An extract from this map was obtained from the Lincolnshire Archives (Archive reference: Lindsey Award 122). This map shows the area of this development site as lying within portions of three

enclosures, two of which were occupied by woodland. An extract from the First Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey map of 1891-2 shows that the development site was now contained within the area of a single enclosure with Willow Cottage to the north-west and Oak Lodge to the south. The same layout to this site is repeated on the subsequent Second Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey map of 1905 and on the 1:10,560 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1956.

## 6. Methodology

- 6.1 The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by Neville Hall MIFA at the development site on the 4th of March 2015. This comprised the continual archaeological monitoring and recording of an initial phase of mechanical ground reduction of an area that was the same as that of new build footprint. This was followed by the mechanical excavation under archaeological supervision of the foundation trenches for the new residential dwelling. These mechanical excavations were carried out by a 5-ton 360° mechanical excavator that was fitted with a 0.80m wide toothless bucket.
- 6.2 Where necessary, surfaces were hand cleaned for examination and recording and the deposit sequence observed was recorded on standard *pro-forma* context recording sheets. A plan at a scale of 1:50 was compiled on site of the monitored groundworks of the new build, which is reproduced at a reduced scale of 1:100 on **Figure 4** of this report. A total of five representative sections of the observed deposit sequence [designated as **Representative Sections 1-5**] were also compiled on site at a scale of 1:20. These are reproduced at this same scale on **Figure 4**. The locations of these various sections are also featured on **Figure 4**. A complimentary digital colour photographic record was also maintained, which is reproduced as **Plates 1-24, Appendix 1**. A list of contexts recorded is reproduced in **Appendix 2**.
- 6.3 All work was carried out according to the approved Specification and to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) standards and guidance for archaeological watching briefs.

## 7. Results [Figure 4; Appendix 1, Plates 1-24]

- 7.1 The monitored groundworks on this site comprised an initial phase of ground reduction of an area which was same as that of the area of the monitored foundations for the new build footprint. This was followed by the mechanical excavation of the foundation trenches for the new dwelling within this reduced area.
- 7.2 The initial phase of the groundworks comprised a limited ground reduction that was confined entirely to within the topsoil horizon (**001**). The depth of this reduction was limited to 0.05m to the east and increased in depth to between 0.20m-0.25m below ground levels to the west [**Plates 1-2**]. All of the newly exposed surfaces were walked over and were scanned for any surface finds, of which there were none. A moderate density of undiagnostic small-medium brick and tile fragments was observed and recorded within the topsoil horizon (**001**), but were not retained.
- 7.3 The foundations for the new residential dwelling were undertaken under archaeological supervision and were excavated to varying lengths, to a width of 0.80m and to depths of between 0.70m-1.60m below ground levels [**Plates 3-5, 7-11, 13-15, 17-20, 22 and 24**]. The depths of the foundation trenches were also stepped at various points. These excavations extended through the topsoil horizon (**001**) and into an underlying natural horizon (**002**) of aeolian sands, which extended to the base of the trench excavations. This simple deposit sequence was recorded within five representative sections [**Plates 6, 12, 16, 21 and 23**]. An infilled tree throw hole was found at the north-western corner of

the new build area, which necessitated deeper trench excavations. The line of two 19th century land drains were also detected during the course of these foundation trench excavations.

- 7.4 No evidence for any archaeological activity was found on this site and there were no finds. No evidence was found for any archaeological activity associated with known and nearby Romano-British pottery manufactory.
- 7.5 In the light of this absence of any archaeological activity and finds and following consultations with the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Team, it was agreed that no further archaeological monitoring would be necessary.

## **8. Discussion and Conclusions**

- 8.1 The groundworks pertaining to this development which consisted of an initial phase of limited ground reduction followed by the excavation of the foundations for the new dwelling were continually monitored and recorded.
- 8.2 This archaeological monitoring identified a simple deposit sequence of a topsoil horizon overlying a natural horizon of aeolian or wind blown sands. This deposit sequence was recorded throughout the monitored area within a total of five representative sections.
- 8.3 There was no evidence for any archaeological activity on this site and there were no finds. No archaeological features, deposits, structures or finds associated with nearby known Romano-British pottery manufactory were found.
- 8.4 In the light of this absence of any archaeological activity and finds and following consultations with the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Team, it was agreed that no further archaeological monitoring would be necessary.

## **9. Effectiveness of Methodology and Confidence Rating**

- 9.1 The methodology chosen clearly demonstrated the absence of archaeological activity and finds and the nature of the deposit sequence on this site; while providing sufficient time to record the deposit sequence observed. A more detailed level of archaeological assessment and investigation clearly would not have been necessary. It is considered that the implemented methodology was sufficient to ensure the absence of archaeological activity and finds and the nature of the deposit sequence present within the area of the development site with a high degree of confidence.

## **10. Acknowledgements**

- 10.1 Thanks are gratefully extended to Mr. Gavin Farrand of G. F. Designs and his client - Countryside Properties (Lincs) Ltd. for commissioning this work. Thanks are also extended to Ms Karen Waite and Ms Louise Jennings of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and to the staff of the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record, the Lincoln Local Studies Library and the Lincolnshire Archives for their kind assistance.

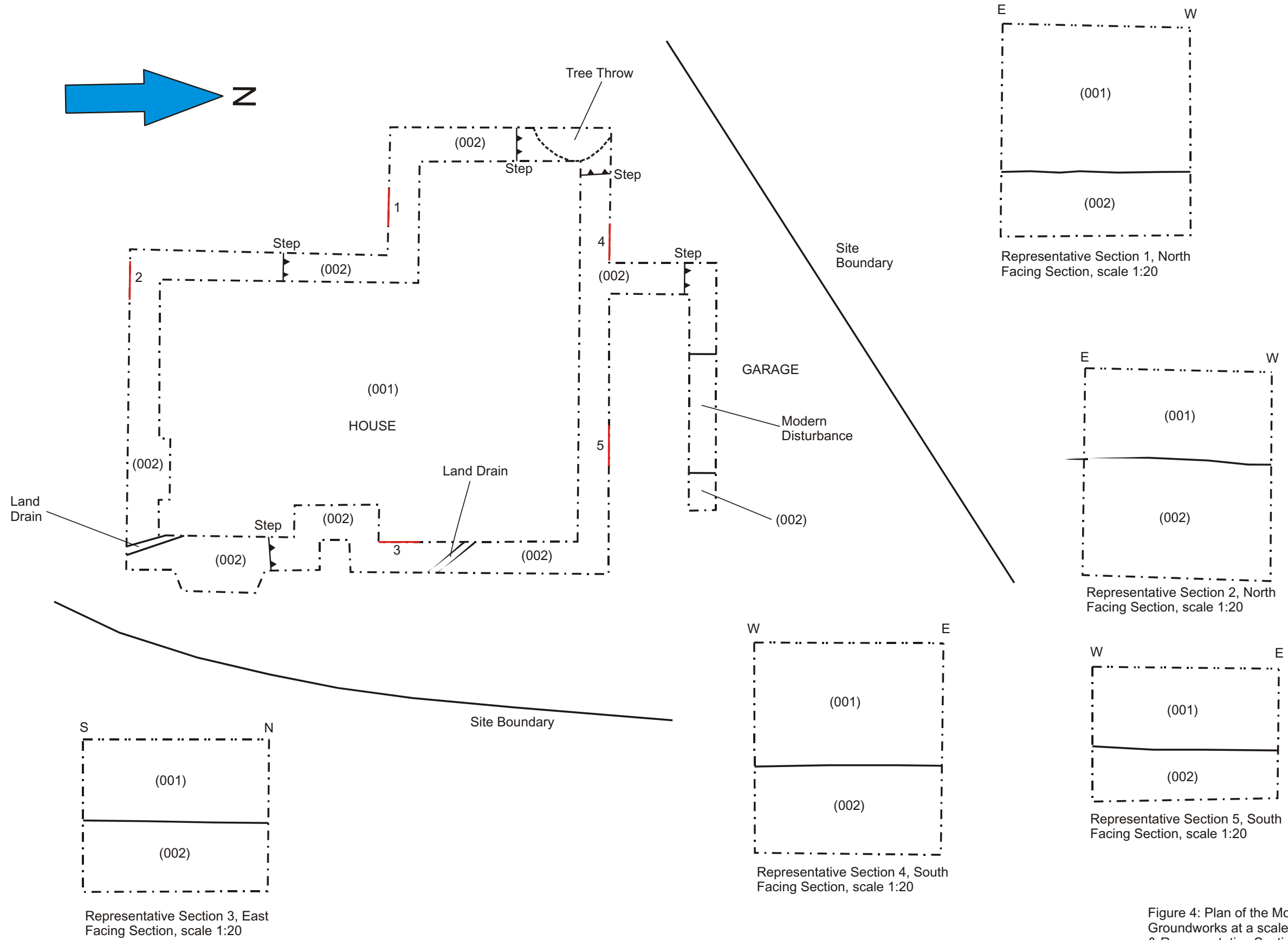


Figure 4: Plan of the Monitored Groundworks at a scale of 1:100 & Representative Sections 1-5 at a scale of 1:20

## 11. Bibliography

Albone, J, (1998), *Archaeological Field Evaluation, Phase II, Land East of Linwood Road, Market Rasen, Lincolnshire*. Pre-Construct Archaeology client report.

Allen, M., (2001), *Archaeological Evaluation, Land East of Linwood Road, Market Rasen, Lincolnshire*. Pre-Construct Archaeology client report.

British Geological Survey, (1999), Sheet 102, *Market Rasen, Solid & Drift Geology, Scale 1:50,000*.

Bunn, D., Palmer-Brown, C., (2001), *Fluxgate Gradiometer Survey: Land East of Linwood Road, Market Rasen, Lincolnshire*. Pre-Construct Archaeology client report.

Cameron, K., (1998), *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place Names*.

Clay, C., (2000), *Archaeological Watching Brief Report, Plot 4, Legsby Road, Market Rasen, Lincolnshire*. Pre-Construct Archaeology client report.

Clay, C., (2001), *Archaeological Watching Brief Report, Plot 3, Legsby Road, Market Rasen, Lincolnshire*. Pre-Construct Archaeology client report.

Clay, C., (2002), *Archaeological Watching Brief Report, Plots 1 & 2, Market Rasen, Lincolnshire*. Pre-Construct Archaeology client report.

Ekwall, E., (1974), *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place Names*, (Fourth Edition).

Extract from the enclosure award map for the parish of Market Rasen of 1780 (Archive ref: Lindsey Award 122).

Extract from the First Edition six inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1889, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 45SE.

Extract from the Second Edition six inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1905, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 45SE.

Extract from the 1:10,560 scale O.S. map of 1956, map sheet no. TF 18 NW.

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

Johnson, A., (1995), *Land East of Linwood Road, Market Rasen, Lincolnshire, Topsoil Magnetic Susceptibility & Gradiometer Survey*. Oxford Archaeotechnics client report.

LAS, (2000)., *Sarir, Legsby Road, Market Rasen, Lincolnshire, Residential Development Access Road, Archaeological Watching Brief*. Lindsey Archaeological Services client report.

LAS, (2001)., *Linwood Road, Market Rasen, Lincolnshire, Archaeological Investigation*. Lindsey Archaeological Services client report.

Mills, A. (1991), *English Place Names*.

Morris, J., (1986), *Domesday Book: Lincolnshire, Parts 1 & 2*.

Munford, W., Palmer-Brown, C., (2007), *Linwood Road, Market Rasen, Lincolnshire: Archaeological Excavation & Earthworks Survey*.

Ordnance Survey, (2008), 1:25,000 scale Explorer Map Sheet No. 282, *Lincolnshire Wolds North, Louth & Market Rasen*. Pre-Construct Archaeology client report.

Pevsner, N., Harris, J., (2002), *The Buildings of England: Lincolnshire*.

Rowlandson, I., (2001), *Linwood Road, Market Rasen, Archaeological Excavation & Watching Brief*. Lindsey Archaeological Services client report.

Soil Survey of England & Wales, (1983), *Soils of Eastern England, Sheet 4*, 1:250,000 scale.



**Appendix 1: Plates**



**Plate 1:** Initial ground reduction, from the north-east



**Plate 2:** Initial ground reduction, from the south



**Plate 3:** Excavation of the foundations, from the east



**Plate 4:** Excavation of the foundations, from the east



**Plate 5:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south



**Plate 6: Representative Section 1,** from the north





**Plate 7:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south-west



**Plate 10:** Excavation of the foundations, from the north-east



**Plate 8:** Excavation of the foundations, from the east



**Plate 11:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south



**Plate 9:** Excavation of the foundations, from the east



**Plate 12: Representative Section 2,** from the north





**Plate 13:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south



**Plate 16: Representative Section 3,** from the east



**Plate 14:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south



**Plate 17:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south



**Plate 15:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south



**Plate 18:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south





**Plate 19:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south



**Plate 22:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south



**Plate 20:** Excavation of the foundations, from the west



**Plate 23: Representative Section 5,** from the south



**Plate 21: Representative Section 4,** from the south



**Plate 24:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south

## **Appendix 2: List of Contexts**

- 001** Topsoil horizon. Friable, dark brown sandy silt with frequent small-medium angular stones & moderate small-medium brick/tile fragments Above (**002**). Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-5**. Depth - 0.75m.
- 002** Natural horizon. Friable, mid orange brown sand with spreads of light buff sand and of mid-dark grey brown sand. No inclusions. Below (**001**). Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-5**. Depth - >0.62m.

## **Appendix 3: The Archive**

The archive consists of:

Two context records

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

Five section drawings at a scale of 1:20 on one sheet of drawing film

One context register

One photographic register

All records are currently held at:

38 Finningley Road

Lincoln

LN6 0UP

And will be deposited in due course at:

The Collection

Danes Terrace

Lincoln

LN2 1LP

Under the accession number **LCNCC: 2014.238** and the site code **LRMR14** .

## Appendix 4: Photographic Register

Camera No.	Date Loaded / /	Time Loaded :	Comments	B&W Col. Digi. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site	
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A			
1	Initial ground reduction	NE		At 4/3/15	LRMR14	
2	Initial ground reduction	S		At 4/3/15	LRMR14	
3	Excavation of the Foundations	E		At 4/3/15	LRMR14	
4	Excavation of the Foundations	E		At 4/3/15	LRMR14	
5	Excavation of the Foundations	S		At 4/3/15	LRMR14	
6	Representative Section 1	N		At 4/3/15	LRMR14	
7	Excavation of the Foundations	SW		At 4/3/15	LRMR14	
8	Excavation of the Foundations	E		At 4/3/15	LRMR14	
9	Excavation of the Foundations	E		At 4/3/15	LRMR14	
10	Excavation of the Foundations	NE		At 4/3/15	LRMR14	
11	Excavation of the Foundations	S		At 4/3/15	LRMR14	
12	Representative Section 2	N		At 4/3/15	LRMR14	
13	Excavation of the Foundations	S		At 4/3/15	LRMR14	
14	Excavation of the Foundations	S		At 4/3/15	LRMR14	
15	Excavation of the Foundations	S		At 4/3/15	LRMR14	
16	Representative Section 3	E		At 4/3/15	LRMR14	
17	Excavation of the Foundations	S		At 4/3/15	LRMR14	





**Appendix 5: OASIS Summary Sheet**



# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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

## Land Adjacent to Paddock Lodge, Legsby Road, Market Rasen, Lincolnshire - Neville Hall MIFA

OASIS ID - nevilleh1-207604

### Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
View 1	1	Neville Hall	nevillehallmifa@gmail.com	29 March 2015

### Completed sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1/1

### Validated sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
No	No	No	No	0/1

### File submission and form progress

Grey literature report submitted?	Yes	Grey literature report filename/s	Sent by other means
Boundary file submitted?	No	Boundary filename	
HER signed off?		NMR signed off?	

[Upload images](#)

[Upload boundary file](#)

[Request record re-opened](#)

[Printable version](#)

Email Lincolnshire HER about this OASIS record

## OASIS:

Please e-mail English Heritage for OASIS help and advice

© ADS 1996-2014 Created by Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham, email Last modified Friday 12 December 2014

Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/formct1.cfm?OID=nevilleh1-207604> for this page

## **Appendix 6: Specification for Archaeological Monitoring**

**Specification for Archaeological Monitoring  
on Land Adjacent to Paddock Lodge,  
Legsby Road, Market Rasen,  
Lincolnshire.**

**Prepared for Mr. Gavin Farrand of G. F. Designs**

**National Grid Reference: TF 1131 8859  
Site Code: LRMR14  
Accession No: LCNCC: 2014.238  
Planning Reference: 131270**

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

**November 2014**

## **S Non-technical summary**

- S1 *A scheme of works comprising archaeological monitoring and recording is required during the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new residential dwelling on land adjacent to Paddock Lodge, Legsby Road. Market Rasen, Lincolnshire.*
- S2 *The development site is situated within an area of high archaeological potential. Previous archaeological investigations to the north-west, west and to the south-west of this development site have identified very significant archaeological remains and finds associated with local Romano-British pottery manufacture. It is considered very likely that further archaeological remains and finds associated with this significant archaeological activity will be made on this development site. The specific objectives of the project will be to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures or finds associated with this Romano-British pottery manufactory.*
- S3 *The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the groundworks stage of development, which will comprise the mechanical excavation of the foundations and services for the new residential dwelling. Any archaeological features, structures and/or deposits will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- S4 *On the completion of the monitoring, a report will be produced detailing the results of the archaeological investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

### **1. Site location and description [Figures 1-2]**

- 1.1 The development site is situated on the south-western frontage of the Legsby Road and on the eastern outskirts of the town of Market Rasen. The development site is located at National Grid Reference TF 1131 8859, and at a height of approximately 28mAOD, The town of Market Rasen is situated within the parish of the same name and in the administrative district of West Lindsey, county of Lincolnshire.
- 1.2 The development site is situated within an undulating upland area of the Lincolnshire Wolds. The area of the development site is situated on deep stoneless and fine sandy soils of the Holme Moor Series, which have developed on deposits of aeolian sand and on Amphill and Kimmeridge Clays of the Upper Jurassic.

### **2. Planning background [Figure 3]**

- 2.1 This document comprises a Specification or a written scheme of works for archaeological monitoring and recording, which is to be maintained during the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new residential dwelling on land adjacent to Paddock Lodge, Legsby Road. Market Rasen, Lincolnshire, (Planning Reference: 131270).

### **3. Historical and Archaeological Background**

- 3.1 Background research sources were consulted at the Lincolnshire Archives, the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) and the Lincoln Local Studies Library. A search of the Lincolnshire HER was conducted within a 0.25km radius of the centre of the development site.
- 3.2 The presence of a thriving centre of Roman pottery manufacture on an industrial scale in the 3rd or 4th century AD is known to the south and south-east of Market Rasen and into the adjacent parish of Linwood. This would tend to suggest that there might have been a contemporary settlement in this area, but it is as yet unlocated (HER 52752).

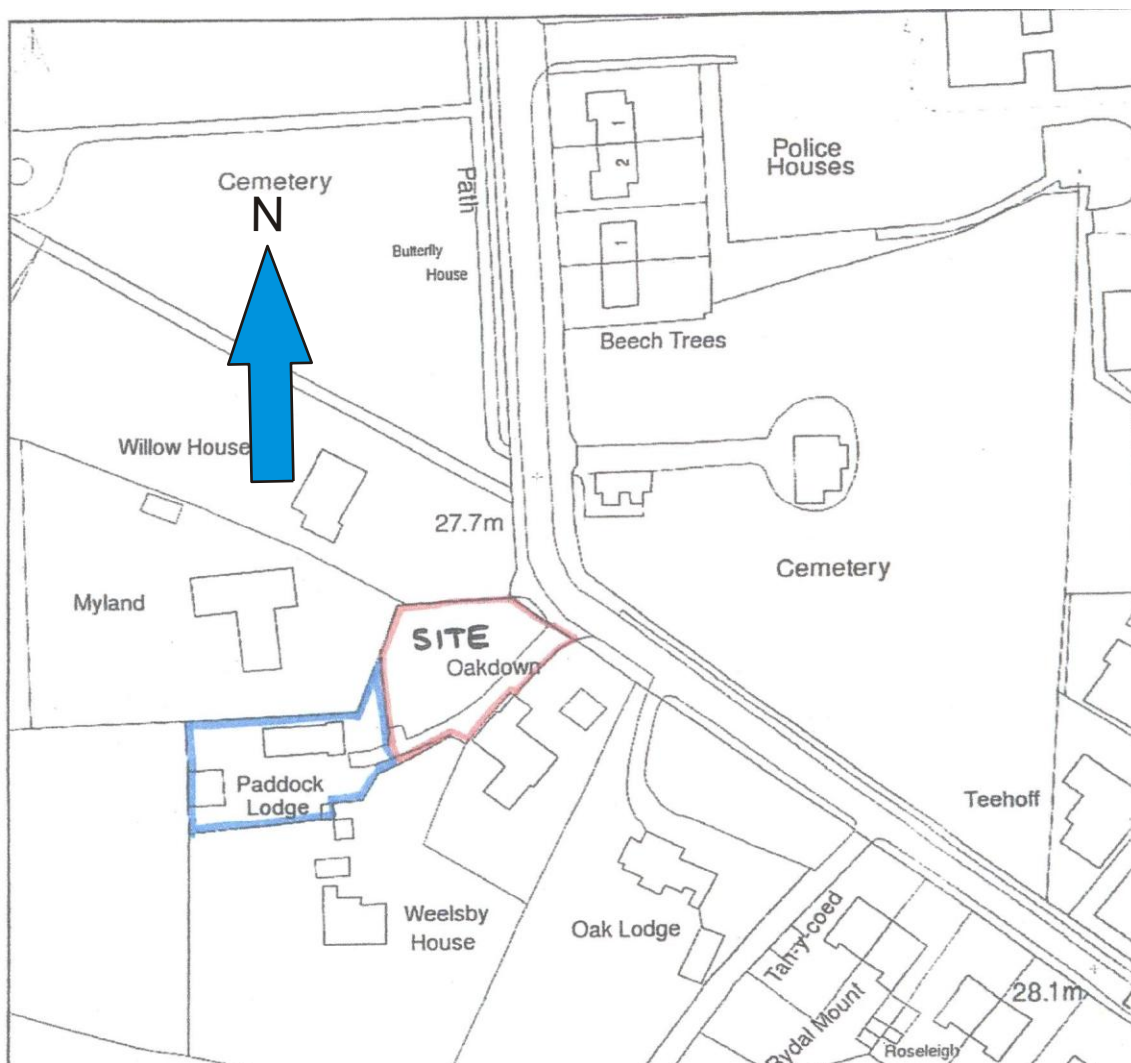
- 3.3 There have been a number of previous archaeological investigations within the search which have found much evidence of this Roman pottery manufacture. A fieldwalking survey on land off Linwood Road and to the south-west of the development site in 1998 located pottery sherds dating to the 3rd-4th centuries AD as well as possible kiln or industrial wasters with a concentration to the west (HER 52736, ELI2162, Site code: LRM97).



**Figure 1:** Site location at scale 1:25,000. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

- 3.4 This was followed by an archaeological evaluation here in 1998 to sample single possible archaeological anomalies and blank areas which were identified by a prior geophysical survey. This geophysical survey had identified several archaeological features of potential significance that included enclosures, areas of pitting and burning and local concentrations of debris containing possible kiln material and burnt features, some of this were thought to represent kiln bases (HER 52736, ELI2164). The subsequent archaeological evaluation identified many Romano-British features including pits, ditches and gullies, but there was no clear evidence of any associated structures and no kilns or furnaces were found. Two postholes were found in the bases of two pits and it was thought that some of the features which were interpreted as gullies may have had a structural origin. Pottery analysis suggested that some domestic activity may have taken place on this site prior to pottery production with some of the pottery clearly not having been made on this site; though finds of samian wares and mortaria may alternatively have suggested a domestic element to the pottery manufacturing complex. A large quantity of pottery and wasters were found as well as the remains of kiln furniture, which suggested the presence of kilns in the immediate vicinity. The most common fabric found were greywares, indicating that this was the most common type of pottery made here.

The pottery dated from the mid 2nd-4th centuries AD. The finding of a quern stone also suggested agricultural activity here. Finds of slag from iron smelting were also made which suggested metalworking in the area (HER 52736, ELI2161, Site code: LRM97).



**Figure 2:** Site location at a scale of 1:1,250 (extract from Architects plan)

- 3.5 A further geophysical survey took place on and to the east of Linwood Road and to the west of the development site in 2001 (HER 52736, ELI2177, Site code: MRLR01). This survey identified significant magnetic variations across the site. Some of this variability comprised a series of magnetic anomalies. Some of the stronger anomalies were probably associated with modern activities such as pond backfilling while other were features or potential significant archaeological origin. Several linear anomalies were thought to represent previous land divisions and/or enclosures and certain areas of moderate activity may have been areas of burnt material. By contrast, significant areas of this site were magnetically quiet and it was thought that these areas did not incorporate important archaeological remains.



Myland

**Figure 3:** Block plan showing the proposed layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:200 (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

Willow House

- 3.6 The trial trenches of the subsequent archaeological evaluation on this site in 2001 were positioned over where potential archaeological anomalies had been identified by this prior geophysical survey (HER 52736, ELI2576, Site code: LRMR01). This trenching took place in two areas which were designated as Areas A and B. Area A contained extant north-south orientated remains of medieval ridge and furrow which extended across the whole area. In Area B, a complex of Roman ditches, pits and gullies were found. A significant quantity of Roman pottery, pieces of kiln furniture and the charcoal rich fills of these features suggested the presence of a pottery kiln nearby. The pottery was dated exclusively to the mid 2nd-3rd centuries AD. The earthworks of medieval ridge and furrow were also visible in Area B, being a continuation of the earthworks in Area A, with east-west orientated ridge and furrow in the southern half of Area B.
- 3.7 This geophysical survey and evaluation was then followed by an archaeological excavation in 2001 which was targeted on two areas (HER 52736, Site code: MRL99). Area 1 on the western side of the site and adjacent to the Linwood Road revealed numerous intercutting quarry pits of Roman date along with contemporary clay processing and settling pits. These pits were infilled with kiln waste. A single kiln was found associated with other pits and ditches which contained pottery production waste. In addition, two hearths along with a number of associated postholes, which were used for possibly processing and the drying of pots were also found, representing a possible drying shed. To the west were also two possible beam slots.
- 3.8 To the east were archaeological features which were probably associated with phases of pottery manufacture including settling tanks and possible drying areas. A single kiln of 3rd century AD date was excavated in Area 2 along with pits and ditches which contained pottery waste. This excavation demonstrated that pottery manufacture has taken place here longer than had been previously thought, extending into the late 3rd-4th centuries AD. Greywares and finer Parisian wares were produced on this site and pottery wasters of these wares were found across the site. Hearths were recorded in the eastern part of this and were probably corn driers. Ditches were dug across the site in the 2nd-4th centuries AD which marked boundaries, perhaps for a field system with trackways between. It was thought that the area was used for agriculture in the 2nd century AD and was subsequently used for pottery production in the 3rd-4th centuries AD. It was also thought that the archaeological remains that were identified in the eastern part of this site indicated the presence of a possible settlement further to the east (HER 52736, Site code: MRL99).
- 3.9 An archaeological excavation and an earthwork survey took place to the north-west of the development site in 2005 (HER 52736, ELI8113, Site code: LRM05). The initial earthwork survey was carried out in order to record the medieval ridge and furrow in this area. Part of a significant pottery production centre was found here. The remains found here were dated to the early-mid 2nd century AD, making this the earliest pottery production site found in this area so far. Two pottery kilns were exposed within the excavated area. Utilitarian greywares were manufactured here. A number of clay extraction pits were also found. These were later filled with industrial waste including many complete pottery vessels. A large number of archaeological features including pits, ditches, gullies and structural slots were also found. It was thought that the slots represented buildings, possible storage sheds or workshops. There was no evidence for domestic usage of these structures. The finding of a single sherd of mortaria which appeared to be locally produced, suggested the possibility of a specialised production area in the locality. There were also indications that other industries were practiced in the locality from finds of tap, smithing or smelting slags were recovered from residual contexts suggesting that metalworking was taking place nearby.
- 3.10 The settlement of Market Rasen situated in the Wapentake of Walshcroft, appears to have had late Anglo-Saxon origins, though little is known concerning any Anglo-Saxon



settlement activity in the area. The first documentary reference to this settlement occurs in a contemporary charter of AD973 when it is referred to as *œt roresnan*. At the time of the Domesday Survey of AD1086, *Resne*, *Rase* or *Rasa* lands in the parish were held by Alfred of Lincoln and Roger of Poitou. There is a reference in the Survey to a mill. The place name is derived from the Old English *ræsn* or 'a plank'. This is perhaps a reference to a plank bridge or plans that were laid over marshy ground.

- 3.11 By the time of the Lindsey Survey of c.AD1115, the lands here were held by Alan of Lincoln who held 4½ bovates and a third of a bovate and Roger de Montebegin who held 1 carucate and 1 bovate in *Parua Rasa* on behalf of the Count of Mortain.
- 3.12 Market Rasen was firstly known as East Rasen with medieval documentary references variously detailing this as *Estrase* (AD1193); *Estrasne* (AD 1153-62, AD1187); *Est Rasne* (AD1221); *Estrasen* (AD1409); *Estryan* (AD1267, AD1346); *East Raesen* (AD1558) and *Estrayner* (AD 1535). It is uncertain as to exactly when the settlement became known as Market Rasen, and from these documentary references it would appear that it was known as both throughout the medieval and early post-medieval periods. The addition of 'Market' to Rasen is self-explanatory. Other medieval documentary references refer to Market Rasen as *Market Rasyn* (AD1358); *Market Rasyny* (AD1418) and *Market Reson* (AD1509-10).
- 3.13 Market Rasen is thought to have developed as a market town serving the needs of the local area in the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries. The significance of Market Rasen lay in its location to the south of the River Rase. A market was first granted in AD1218-19 and a fair shortly afterwards. This was probably followed by a decline in the 14<sup>th</sup> century. Recovery from the Black Death in the mid 14<sup>th</sup> century appears to have been rapid (HER 52750).
- 3.14 A gasworks was erected in the town in 1837. There are many markets recorded as having taken place here. Tuesday was the main market day. More extensive markets being here also held. Every other Tuesday after Palm Sunday there was a cattle market. The New Spring Cattle Fair was held annually on the fourth Tuesday in Lent, and was first established in 1854 (HER 52752).
- 3.15 There is only one Grade II listed building within the search area. This is the Headmaster's House at the De Aston School, which is a Victorian house built in 1863 (HER 55970).
- 3.16 A number of other previous archaeological investigations have taken place within the search area. An archaeological watching brief at Sarir, Legsby Road in 2000 took place during the construction of a new access road. This identified a north-south aligned ditch and a large pit, but as no finds dating evidence was made here, it was impossible to date these archaeological features or to determine their function (HER 54534, ELI1457, Site code: MRA00).
- 3.17 In 2000, an archaeological watching brief was carried out on the ground works for a new bungalow on Plot 4, Legsby Road (HER ELI1533, Site code: MRAA00). This did not identify any significant archaeological deposits and no finds were made. A second archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the groundworks for a new residential dwelling on Plot 3, Legsby Road in 2001 (HER ELI2849, Site code: LGMR01). No archaeological deposits were identified during this watching brief and there were no finds. In 2001, a further archaeological watching brief was carried out on the groundworks for two new residential dwellings on Plots 1 and 2, Legsby Road (HER ELI2760, Site code: LEMR01). No archaeological deposits were exposed or finds made during the monitoring for Plot 2, Based on this and on the negative results obtained from the Monitoring of Plots 3 and 4, Plot 1 remained unmonitored.

- 3.18 The enclosure award map for the parish of Market Rasen dates to 1780. An extract from this map was obtained from the Lincolnshire Archives (Archive reference: Lindsey Award 122). This map shows the area of this development site as lying within portions of three enclosures, two of which were occupied by woodland. An extract from the First Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey map of 1891-2 shows that the development site was now contained within the area of a single enclosure with Willow Cottage to the north-west and Oak Lodge to the south. The same layout to this site is repeated on the subsequent Second Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey map of 1905 and on the 1:10,560 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1956.

#### **4. Aims and objectives of the project**

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

- 4.2 The objectives of the project are:

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

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

To allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits.

- 4.3 The development site is situated within an area of high archaeological potential. Previous archaeological investigations to the north-west, west and to the south-west of this development site have identified very significant archaeological remains and finds associated with local Romano-British pottery manufacture. It is considered very likely that further archaeological remains and finds associated with this significant archaeological activity will be made on this development site. The specific objectives of the project will be to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures or finds associated with this Romano-British pottery manufactory.

#### **5. Methodology**

- 5.1 The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the groundworks phase of development, and will include the **continual monitoring** of the mechanical excavation of the foundations and services for the new residential dwelling, and of any other ground disturbance. The mechanical excavations will be undertaken using a toothless bucket.
- 5.2 All work will be carried out according to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IfA) standards, and will be under the management of a Member of the IfA (MIFA).
- 5.3 All work will be undertaken following all statutory Health and Safety requirements and legislation in operation at the time of the monitoring.
- 5.4 A Risk Assessment will be prepared for the site.
- 5.5 All mechanical excavations will be undertaken under archaeological supervision, utilising a machine of sufficient power and using a toothless bucket.
- 5.6 Stripped areas and trench sections will be continually observed to identify any archaeological features and/or deposits which may be exposed.

- 5.7 Section drawings at a scale of 1:10 will be made of any archaeological features identified in the course of the groundworks, including representative sections of trenches at appropriate intervals. These will be related to a site plan drawing at a scale of 1:50, which may also record archaeological features and/or deposits identified. Any significant archaeological features in plan will also be recorded at a scale of 1:20.
- 5.8 Written descriptions detailing the nature of archaeological features and/or deposits encountered will be compiled on pro-forma context record sheets.
- 5.9 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for further analysis. All relevant finds will be ordered into an archive. Most modern material will not be retained, although notes will be made of the appropriate context. An appropriate sample of materials such as ceramic building materials will be made.
- 5.10 Any and all artefacts found during the monitoring and thought to come under the provisions of the *Treasure Act* (1996), will be removed from the site to a secure location, and will be promptly reported to the appropriate local coroner's office and to Lincolnshire Portable Antiquities Scheme.
- 5.11 Throughout the monitoring a digital photographic record will be compiled, and will comprise an overview of the site prior to work starting, and during as well as after completion of the work, and will include any excavated features, sections and other relevant details that aid interpretation.
- 5.12 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ*, and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Proper respect will be accorded to these remains, which will be cleaned to allow positive identification. Should removal be required, the appropriate Ministry of Justice Licence will be obtained prior to the removal of the remains. In addition, any remains will be reported to the local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.
- 5.13 The fieldwork will be undertaken by Neville Hall MIFA. Additional personnel may be appointed if required.

## **6. Post-fieldwork methodology**

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

## **7. Monitoring arrangements**

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

## **8. Archive preparation and deposition**

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

## **9. Reporting procedures**

- 9.1 A report detailing the findings of the archaeological monitoring will be completed within three months after the finalisation of the fieldwork. Any delays will be related to the relevant authorities.
- 9.2 The report will consist of:
- A title page, with project name and location, national grid reference, planning reference, site code, accession number, client name, author and date;
  - A contents page listing report sections, illustrations and appendices;
  - A non-technical summary of the results of the monitoring;
  - An introduction, site description and location;
  - Planning background to the project;

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

A description of the methodology used in the project;

A section describing the results of the monitoring;

A section on the discussion and results of the project including a consideration of the findings of the project in a local and regional context;

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

Illustrations including plans showing monitored areas, all archaeological features and sections thereof (including trench sections); and

Appendices comprising appropriate photographs of the site and of specific and significant archaeological features and representative sections and a list of contexts, and any specialist reports on finds from the site.

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

## **10. Publication and dissemination**

- 10.1 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the clients, the local curator (on behalf of the local planning authority), West Lindsey District Council and with the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record (including a digital copy in a .pdf format).
- 10.2 A note will be placed in 'Lincolnshire History and Archaeology' describing the results.
- 10.3 The deposition of the site archive will be in accordance with guidelines outlined in the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (LCC, 2013).
- 10.4 Should the results of the archaeological investigation merit it, a note will also be placed in appropriate national journals e.g. *Medieval Archaeology*.

## **11. Other factors (including contingency)**

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

## **12. Variations to the proposed scheme**

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

### **13. Resources**

- 13.1 The monitoring will be undertaken by Neville Hall using standard archaeological field techniques.
- 13.2 Should additional personnel be required, prior approval of the personnel will be sought from the local planning authority archaeologist prior to appointment.
- 13.3 Post-excavation analysis will be undertaken by Neville Hall and where available specialist analysis from:-
- |                |                                     |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Jane Young     | Medieval and Post-medieval Ceramics |
| Ian Rowlandson | Iron Age and Roman Ceramics         |
| Val Fryer      | Environmental                       |
| Carol Allen    | Neolithic and Bronze Age            |
| Malin Holst    | Osteoarchaeology                    |
| Jane Cowgill   | Metallurgy                          |
- 13.4 Small finds requiring conservation will be conserved by the City and County Museum Laboratory.
- 13.5 Recognised specialists will be sought in the event that other data are retrieved in the course of the monitoring.

### **14. Insurance statement**

- 14.1 Public indemnity of £2,000,000 with Towergate Insurance.

### **15. Copyright**

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

### **16. Ownership**

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