

**NEVILLE HALL MIFA  
FREELANCE ARCHAEOLOGIST & CONSULTANT**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING  
AT 1, BOSTON ROAD,  
HORNCastle, LINCOLNSHIRE.

**National Grid Reference: TF 2612 6914**  
**Site Code: BRHO15**  
**Accession No: LCNCC: 2015.31**  
**Planning Reference: S/086/02276/14**

PREPARED FOR MISS VERITY DEAR

By

Neville Hall MIFA

July 2015

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## **Summary**

*The archaeological monitoring of the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new extension to an existing residential dwelling, new car parking facilities and associated vehicular access at 1, Boston Road, Horncastle, Lincolnshire was undertaken by Neville Hall MIFA on the 1st and the 28th of April 2015.*

*The archaeological monitoring identified a simple deposit sequence which consisted of a topsoil horizon and an underlying natural horizon of yellow sands. This deposit sequence was recorded within two representative sections.*

*No archaeological activity was identified on this site and there were no finds.*

*No archaeological activity or finds which could be associated with the late Iron Age and Roman settlements of Horncastle and with the known Roman cemetery site to the west were identified.*

## 1. Introduction

- 1.1 Neville Hall MIFA was commissioned by Miss Verity Dear to undertake the archaeological monitoring of the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new extension to an existing residential dwelling, new car parking facilities and associated vehicular access at 1, Boston Road, Horncastle, Lincolnshire, centred at National Grid Reference TF 2612 6914. The archaeological monitoring was carried out at the development site on the 1st and on the 28th of April 2015.
- 1.2 The work was carried out according to the requirements of an archaeological condition, which was attached to the granting of planning consent for this development by East Lindsey District Council, the Local Planning Authority (LPA), and acting on the advice of Ms Jan Allen of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, in her capacity as archaeological advisor on planning issues to the LPA. 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) and *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching briefs* (IFA, 2008).
- 1.3 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the client, Ms Jan Allen of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, (on behalf of the local planning authority), the Planning Department of East 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.

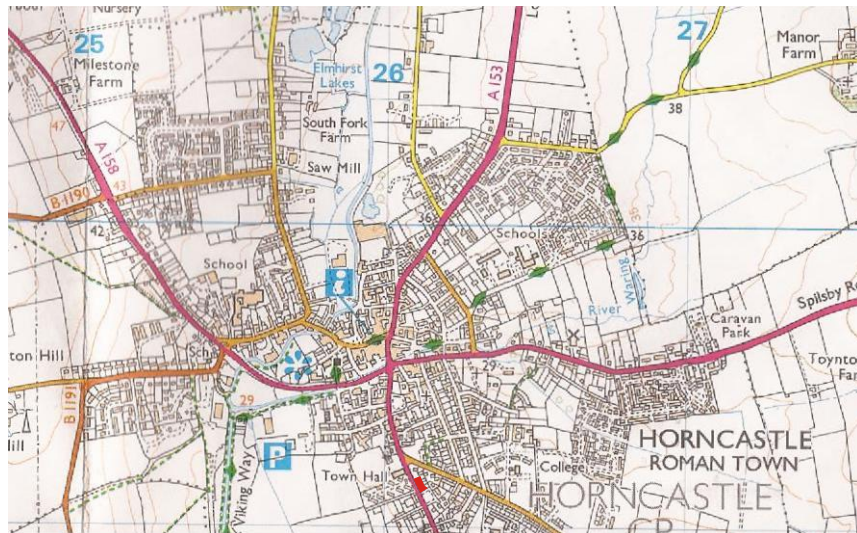
## 2. Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The development site is situated to the south of the historic core of the town of Horncastle and on the eastern frontage of A153 Boston Road. The development site is located within an undulating upland area of the Lincolnshire Wolds, at National Grid Reference TF 2612 6914, and at a height of approximately 30mAOD. The modern settlement of Horncastle is situated within the modern civil parish of the same name, administrative district of East Lindsey, county of Lincolnshire [Figures 1 and 2].
- 2.2 The assessment site is located on deep calcareous and non-calcareous fine loamy and clayey soils of the Cannamore Series, which have developed on deposits of chalky tills. These in turn overlie a solid geology of Ampthill and Kimmeridge Clays of the Upper Jurassic [BGS, 1995; Soil Survey, 1983].

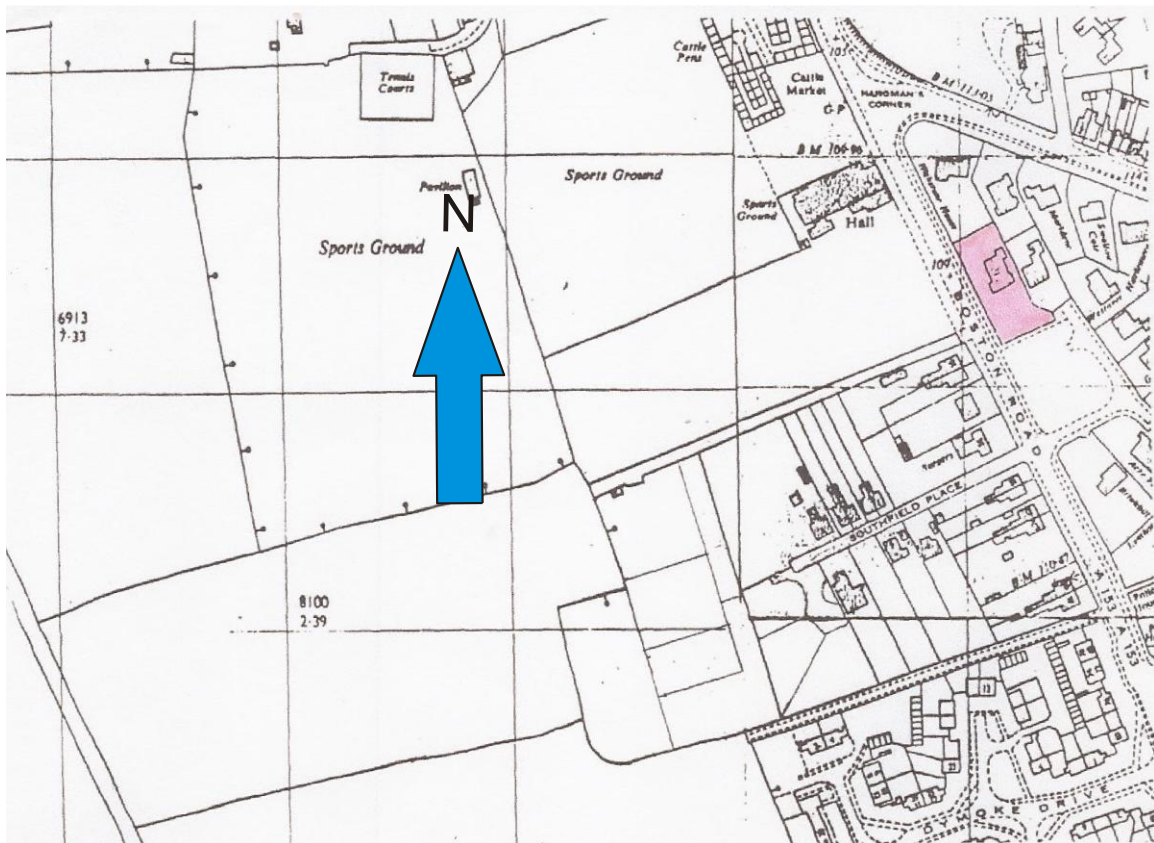
## 3. Planning Background

- 3.1 A planning application for the proposed construction of a new extension to an existing residential dwelling, new car parking facilities and associated vehicular access at 1, Boston Road, Horncastle, Lincolnshire (Planning Reference: S/086/02276/14) has been submitted to and granted consent by East Lindsey District Council, the Local Planning Authority (LPA) [Figure 3]. However, as the proposed development is situated within a perceived archaeologically sensitive area and in an area of high archaeological potential, an archaeological condition (No. 9) was attached to this planning consent.
- 3.2 Following the receipt of an Archaeological Brief for this planning consent by Ms Jan Allen of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, it was established that the requirement for the fulfilment of this condition would be the archaeological monitoring of all groundworks during the construction stage of 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 Jan Allen of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team (on behalf of the LPA) prior to the commencement of the on-site works.



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



**Figure 2:** Site location at a scale of 1:2,500 (extract from Architects plan)

- 3.4 Following the approval of this specification by Ms Jan Allen of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team (on behalf of the LPA), a notification period of fourteen days of the start of the groundworks programme was given to same.
- 3.5 This report documents the results of this programme of site archaeological monitoring and recording and will be submitted in due course to Ms Jan Allen of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and to the Local Planning Authority.

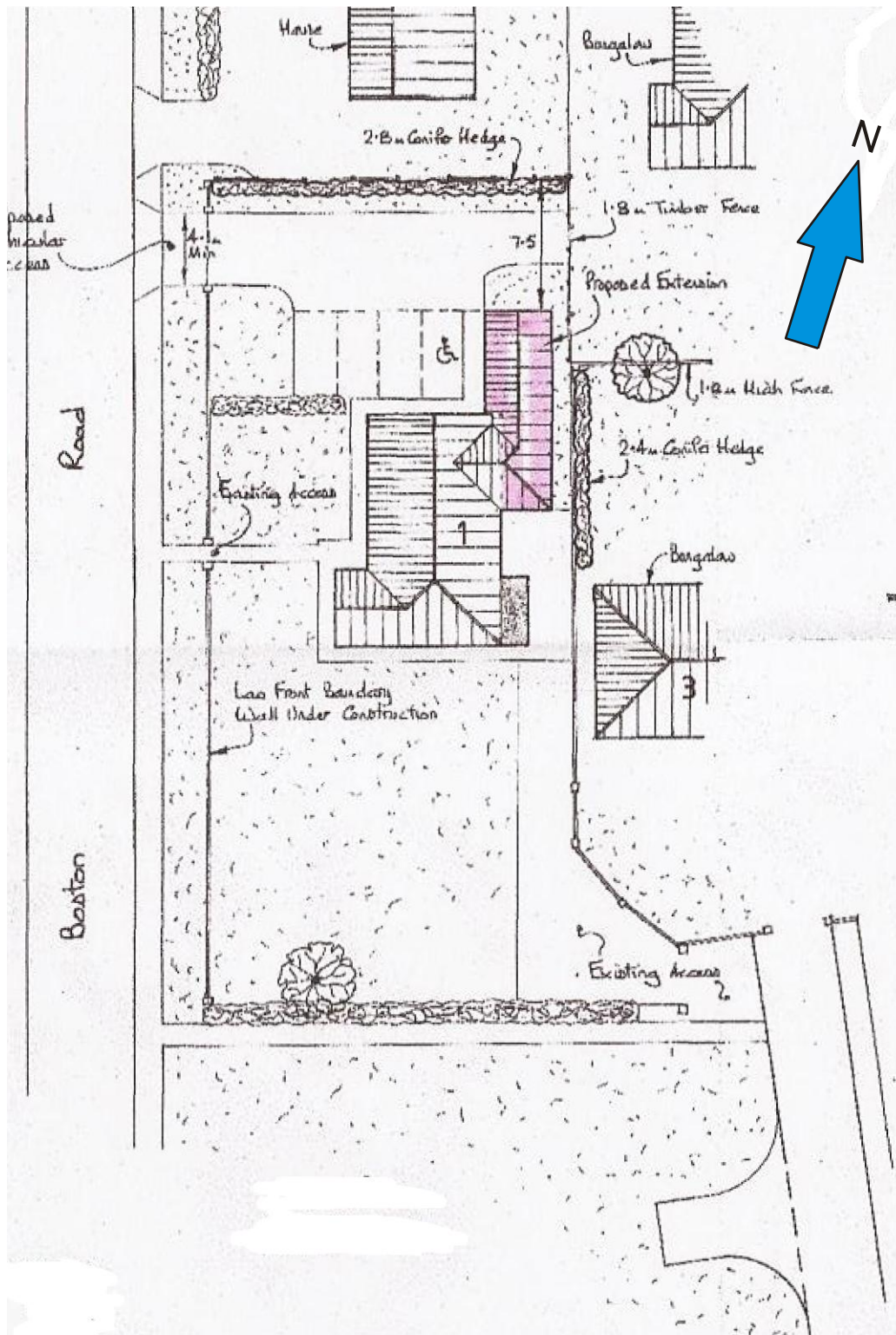
#### **4. Aims and Objectives of the Archaeological Monitoring**

- 4.1 The aims of the project were the continual archaeological monitoring and recording of all site groundworks during the construction stage of development, which comprised the excavation of the foundations and services for the new extension along with ground reduction for the new car parking facilities and associated access.
- 4.2 The objectives of the project were:
- 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 This development site lies in an area of high archaeological potential and within the area of the late Iron Age and Roman settlements of Horncastle from which ample evidence of associated archaeological features and finds have been made both within the area of this site and in the immediate vicinity. To the west, inhumation and cremation burials associated with the site of a known Roman cemetery were found in the area around the Town Hall. The specific objectives of the archaeological monitoring and recording were therefore to record any archaeological features, structures, deposits or finds associated with the late Iron Age and Roman settlements of Horncastle and with the known Roman cemetery site which may extend eastwards into this development site.

#### **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 100m radius of the centre of the development site.
- 5.2 Evidence for late Iron Age settlement activity has been identified on the river terrace gravels to the south of the town suggesting in turn that there was a substantial settlement here in the late Iron Age. There was a continuity of occupation at this settlement into the Roman period (HER 43747). Sites with both Iron Age and early Roman occupation activity are known at Horncastle and illustrate this transition. This transitory settlement and the later extra mural Roman settlement were situated to the south of the Roman walled town and was unenclosed. There is much evidence for this extra mural settlement. Within the search area, this has included a number of previous archaeological investigations and contemporary finds in the area of The Wong (HER 43747).





**Figure 3:** Block plan showing the proposed layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:250, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

- 5.3 A bronze core of a Corintian stater of Late Iron Age date was found during building work at Boston Road in 1967 and in very close proximity to the development site (HER 41883).

- 5.4 William Stukeley, the 18<sup>th</sup> century antiquarian was the first to suggest that Horncastle was the Banovallum detailed in the Ravenna Cosmography. The Ravenna Cosmography was a late 7<sup>th</sup> century AD manuscript which comprised an itinerary of Roman place names and the distances between them. Stukeley's suggestion has been perpetuated since that time. The place name evidence for Horncastle detailed below with its topographical derivation and the suffix *ceastre* would tend to indicate that Horncastle is the *Banovallum* suggested by Stukeley [Whitwell, 1992].
- 5.5 The place name of Horncastle means 'the Roman station on a horn-shaped land' (i.e. between the Rivers Bain and Waring) from the Old English *horn* or *horna* and the Old English *ceastre* or 'Roman Station'. Thus the place name has a part topographical derivation. This is illustrated by the location of the development site on a spur of land between these two rivers. Horncastle has long been identified with the Roman settlement of Banovallum. This is similarly derived from a Celtic name meaning 'the strong spur of land' [Mills, 1991, Cameron, 1998, Ekwall, 1991].
- 5.6 The Roman walled settlement of Banovallum (HER 43583) enclosed an area of approximately six acres in extent and formed a more or less regular rectangle situated at the confluence of the Rivers Bain and Waring. This walled town and the extra-mural settlement to the south served both as a market for local farms and as an administrative centre. The walled enclosure is situated in an easily defensible area and in the angle formed by the confluence of the Rivers Bain and Waring (HER 43583). The wall was constructed of local Spilsby sandstone in ashlar with a rubble core interior. Parts of this wall are still standing and are both Grade I listed and scheduled (SM No. 44). There are also at least two bastions. This wall dates to the late 3<sup>rd</sup>–mid 4<sup>th</sup> century. Very little associated archaeological activity has been found within the walled town (HER 43583).
- 5.7 There are five extant sections of the town wall. The first is located to the rear of 5, Bridge Street. This is a section of the north curtilage wall composed of a rubble core, of 1.0m in height and 4.20m in length. This section of the wall continues under the north wall of the garage of the Manor House, Manor House Lane. A second section of this wall, also of rubble core is embedded in a clinic building on Manor House Street. This is part of the western curtilage and is 2.0m in height and 3.0m in length. A third section of this wall also of rubble core, is situated in the lobby of the public library on Wharf Road and comprises a section of the southern curtilage wall. This section is 18.0m in length and between 1.20m-1.50m in height. A fourth and further section of the southern curtilage and part of the south-western bastion are located on Church Walk. A section of rubble core of 12.25m in length and 2-3m in height extends westwards with a second section of rubble core of 2.20m in height and 13.20m in length leading onto part of the south-western bastion also of rubble core and 2.2m high and 4.6m in length. The fifth and final section is located to the rear of the Manor House, Manor House Street. This is part of the north-western corner of the curtilage and comprises both rubble core and ashlar facing stones of 1.50m in height and 3.0m in length (HER 43582).
- 5.8 A antoninianus of Carausius (AD 287-293) was found in 1959 off the Boston Road and to the south of the development site (HER 41855). Two bronze Roman coins were found at Mareham Road and to the north-east of the development site in 1959 (HER 41858). These were of Gratian and Theodosius II. Two further Roman coins of Constantine I and Tetricus I were also found at the same location in 1960.
- 5.9 A further Roman coin of Gallienus was found in the early 1960s at the junction of South Street and Mareham Lane and to the immediate west of the development site (HER 41862).



- 5.10 Large amounts of sherds of Roman pottery were found in the area around and outside of the Town Hall in 1977 and to the immediate west of the development site (HER 42206, HER 43747j).
- 5.11 Cinerary urns and several inhumation burials were found in 1969 just to the north-west of the Town Hall and to the north-west of the development site (HER 42760). Grave goods such as a jet bracelet and two bronze bracelets were found with the inhumation burials (HER 42760). These indicate the site of a Roman cemetery at this location. Two large north east-south west orientated 'V'-shaped contemporary ditches were observed within a service trench in 1982 to the south of the burials.
- 5.12 There have been several previous archaeological investigations within this search area and within the vicinity of the development site. An archaeological evaluation took place in 2000 in advance of development in the car park of the Black Swann Inn and to the north of the development site (Site code BSH00). The two trenches excavated revealed an Iron Age ditch and four Romano-British ditches, all of which yielded substantial quantities of datable finds including pottery [Clay, 2000]. This was followed in 2002 by an archaeological watching brief at this location on the excavation of the foundations for a new building in the car park (Site code BSH02). This identified a series of ditches which formed a combination of Iron Age and Romano-British field systems. The watching brief also identified three Late Iron Age/Roman pits, two of which were domestic refuse pits whilst the third was a quarry pit for the extraction of sand. Mortar rubble was recorded within one of the Roman ditches along with fragments of *opus signinum* in one of the Roman pits. These finds were indicative of stone buildings which had been demolished in the vicinity. These findings suggested in turn that this site was situated on the margins of the Iron Age and Roman settlement [Brett, 2002].
- 5.13 An archaeological watching brief on the groundworks for a new extension took place at Bannovallum School in 2004 (Site code: BASH04). Sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from a buried soil. The watching brief also located a number of archaeological features. These comprised an undated pit and two further pits which yielded sherds of Roman pottery and roof tile fragments. Two ditches were also identified, one of which produced sherds of Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery, whilst the second ditch was undated [Gardner, 2004].
- 5.14 An archaeological evaluation took place at Bannovallum School in 2007 prior to the construction of a new school extension (Site code: BABO06). The three trenches excavated revealed a number of archaeological features which included an undated gully and a number of ditches which yielded sherds of Roman pottery, which were thought to be elements of a contemporary field system [Munford, 2006].
- 5.15 In 2005, an archaeological watching brief took place on the groundworks for a new rear extension at 60, Boston Road (Site code: HCBR05). This did not identify any archaeological activity, but did locate two residual sherds of Roman pottery which were recovered from a buried soil horizon [Rowlandson, 2005].
- 5.16 Evidence for Roman occupation was identified within the immediate area of this development site in 1968 during the excavation of the foundations for new bungalows on land off Boston Road (HER 43747m, ELI6438). This comprised several foundation walls of sandstone and layers of cement and flint were found along with a large quantity of Roman pottery and a coin dated to the 1st century AD. Further evidence for such occupation was found in 1969 during the excavation for the foundations for a new bungalow at The Garden and to the north-east of this development site (HER 43747n). These findings consisted of a length of sixty feet of wall possibly of Roman date and Roman coins and pottery.

- 5.17 Several sherds of Roman pottery were found in 1978 during the excavation of a GPO telephone cable trench at the corner of Mareham Lane and to the north of the development site (HER 43747p ELI6441). Several sherds of Roman pottery were found in 1963 on a building site and on allotments near the Drill Hall and to the west of the development site (HER 43747q, ELI6442).
- 5.18 In 1962, a rescue archaeological excavation was undertaken on a site opposite the Drill Hall and to the west of the development site (HER ELI6463). Although there was no record of any archaeological features being identified, there were finds from this excavation which included a quantity of 3rd-4th century AD pottery along with contemporary coins.
- 5.19 In 1994, a geophysical survey took place on land to the west of Mareham Road and to the south of the development site (HER 43747w). The geophysical survey identified a number of archaeological anomalies. A subsequent archaeological evaluation here identified two ditches along with several pits and gullies, some of which yielded finds of Roman pottery and roof tile.
- 5.20 At the Domesday Survey of AD1086, lands in the manor of Horncastle or *Hornecastra* were held by the King. Lands here had been held by Queen Edith, the wife of King Edward the Confessor (AD1042-1066), prior to the Norman Conquest. The Domesday entry for Horncastle also makes reference to two mills [Morris, 1986; Foster & Longley, 1976].
- 5.21 Later medieval documentary references variously refer to the contemporary settlement as *Hornecastra* (AD1130); *Horncastre* (AD1147-54) and as *Hornecastr* (AD1150-60) [Mills, 1991, Cameron, 1998, Ekwall, 1991].
- 5.22 Copies of early Edition Ordnance Survey (O.S.) were obtained from the Lincolnshire Archives and the Lincoln Local Studies Library. The First Edition six inch to mile scale O.S. map of 1890 shows the area of the development site within a large open field which is bounded to the south-west by the Boston Road and to the north-east by the Mareham Road. The Second Edition six inch to mile scale O.S. map of 1907 shows the same layout to the area of the development site. The 1:10,560 scale O.S. map of 1956 similarly shows the same layout to the area of the development site.

## 6. Methodology

- 6.1 The archaeological monitoring at the development site was undertaken by Neville Hall MIFA on the 1st and on the 28th of April 2015. This comprised the continual monitoring and recording of the mechanical excavation of the foundation trenches for the new extension, ground reduction within the interior of the new build area and the excavation of new services. These excavations were carried out by a 5-ton 360° mechanical excavator that was fitted with 0.70m wide and 1.20m wide toothless buckets.
- 6.2 Where necessary, surfaces were hand cleaned for examination and recording, and the deposits observed were recorded on standard *pro-forma* context recording sheets. A plan at a scale of 1:50 was compiled on site of the monitored groundworks. This plan is reproduced at the reduced scale of 1:100 in this report as **Figure 4**. Two sections of the identified deposit sequence [designated as **Representative Sections 1-2**] were also compiled on site at a scale of 1:20. These are similarly reproduced at this same scale also on **Figure 4**. A complimentary digital colour photographic record was also maintained, which are reproduced as **Plates 1-23, Appendix 1**. A list of the 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 1-23]**

- 7.1 All of the groundworks pertaining to this development were archaeologically monitored and recorded. The new site access to the south-east and off a spur of the Boston Road had already been created prior to arrival. This had involved a very limited ground reduction of the removal of the former access and the subsequent laying down of stone. All newly exposed surfaces were walked over and were scanned for any surface finds. However, none were found.
- 7.2 Similarly, other similar ground reduction had taken place over the area to the west of the new build area and of the new car parking facilities and associated access at the northern end of the site. This limited ground reduction had entailed the removal of a former concrete yard surface, associated hardcore and concrete paving slabs to an average depth of 0.20m below ground levels. All newly exposed surfaces were walked over and were scanned for any surface finds. However, none were found. The foundations for the new extension had also been set out prior to arrival [**Plates 1-2**].
- 7.3 During the first day of the archaeological monitoring, two foundation trenches were excavated to varying lengths, to a width of 0.70m and to depths of between 0.38m-0.40m below the reduced levels. Further ground reduction also took place simultaneously within the area of the new build to further average depths of 0.20m below the already reduced levels. Both the excavation of the foundation trenches and the simultaneous ground reduction within the new build area took place within a topsoil horizon (**001**), which extended to the base of the foundation trench excavations. All newly exposed surfaces within the reduced new build area over were walked over and were scanned for any surface finds. However, none were found [**Plates 3-18**].
- 7.4 A modern ceramic pipe and trench were found to traverse the line of the foundation trench excavations at the south-eastern corner of the new build area at which point, the groundworks ceased.
- 7.5 The second day of the archaeological monitoring saw the resumption of the mechanical excavation of the foundation trenches for the new extension to varying lengths, to widths of 0.70m-1.25m and to depths of 0.80m below ground levels and 0.30m below the internal reduced levels. The foundation trench which extended along the eastern site boundary had been widened to 1.25m as this was on the line of an existing foul sewer pipe. The trench was widened in order to allow a new replacement foul sewer pipe to extend outside of the new build foundations [**Plates 19-20 and 22-23**].
- 7.6 These foundation trench excavations extended through the remainder of the topsoil horizon (**001**) and into an underlying natural horizon of yellow sands (**002**), which extended to the base of these excavations. This deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Sections 1-2**.
- 7.7 One new manhole was also excavated at the northern end of the new build area along with a second manhole nearby to connect to existing services. These further groundworks also extended through the same deposit sequence with the natural horizon of yellow sands (**002**) extending to the base of each excavation. The first manhole measured 1.50m in length, 1.32m in width and extended to a depth of 0.80m below ground levels. The second manhole, which connected to existing services was excavated to a length of 1.90m, to a width of 1.35m and to a depth of 0.80m below ground levels [**Plate 21**].

## **8. Discussion and Conclusions**

- 8.1 The groundworks pertaining to this development comprising ground reduction, the excavation of the foundation trenches for the new extension along with excavations for new services were the subject of continual archaeological monitoring.
- 8.2 The archaeological monitoring identified a simple deposit sequence which consisted of a topsoil horizon and an underlying natural horizon of yellow sands. This deposit sequence was recorded within two representative sections.
- 8.3 No archaeological activity was identified on this site and there were no finds.
- 8.4 No archaeological activity or finds which could be associated with the late Iron Age and Roman settlements of Horncastle and with the known Roman cemetery site to the west were identified.

## **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 confirm 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 Miss Verity Dear and to Mr. Richard Dear for commissioning this work. Thanks are also extended to Ms Jan Allen of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, and to the staff of the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record, the Lincolnshire Archives and the Lincoln Central Library for their kind assistance.

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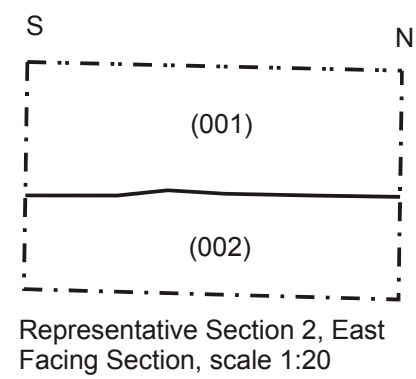
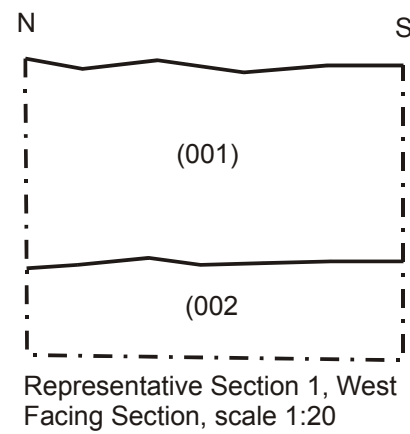
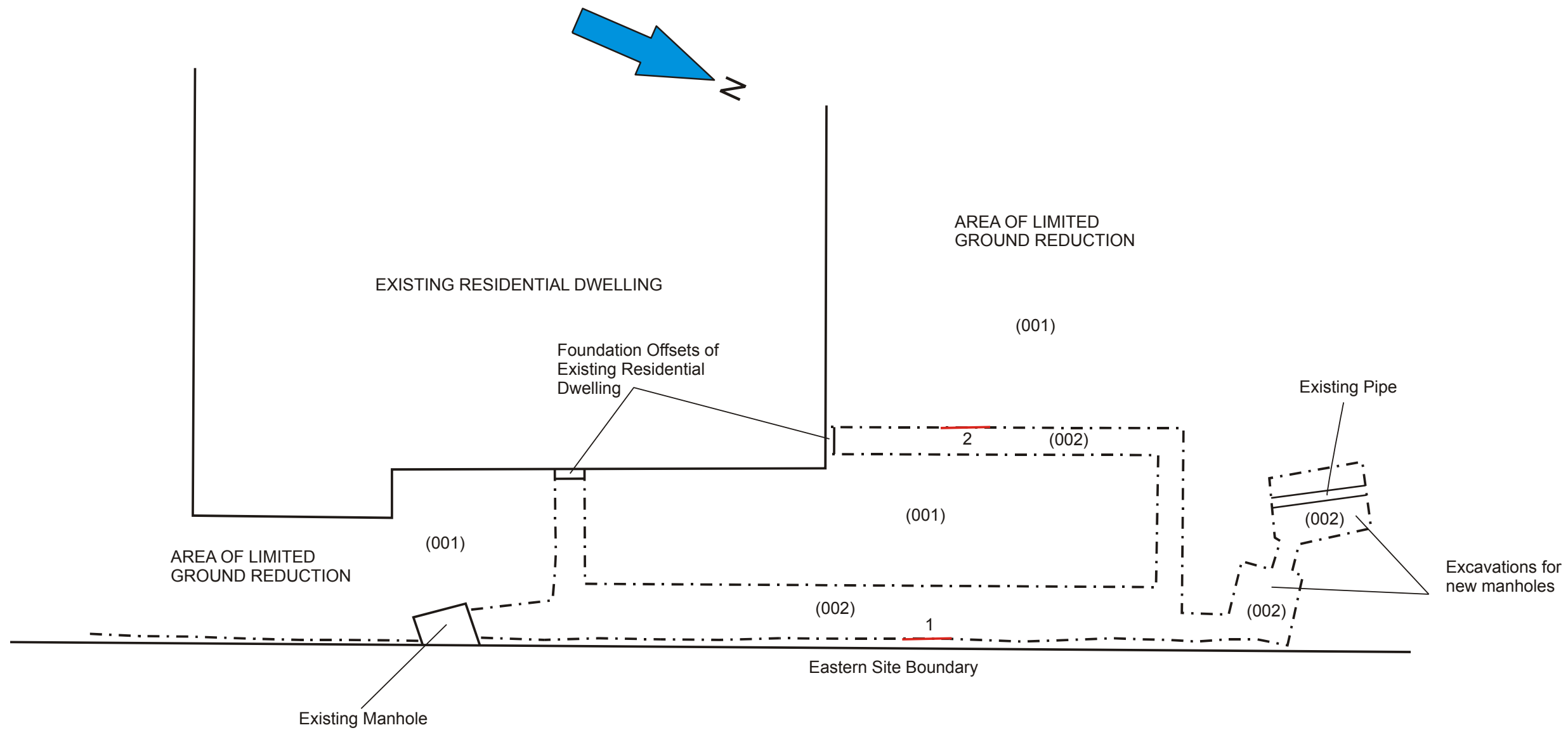


Figure 4: Plan of the Monitored Groundworks at a scale of 1:100 & Representative Sections 1-2 at a scale of 1:20

## Appendix 1: Plates



**Plate 1:** Set out foundations for the new extension, from the north



**Plate 4:** Excavation of the foundations for the new extension & ground reduction within the new build interior, from the south



**Plate 2:** Set out foundations for the new extension, from the south



**Plate 5:** Excavation of the foundations for the new extension, from the south



**Plate 3:** Excavation of the foundations for the new extension, from the south



**Plate 6:** Excavation of the foundations for the new extension, from the south





**Plate 7:** Excavation of the foundations for the new extension, from the south



**Plate 10:** Excavation of the foundations for the new extension & ground reduction within the new build interior, from the north



**Plate 8:** Excavation of the foundations for the new extension & ground reduction within the new build interior, from the south



**Plate 11:** Excavation of the foundations for the new extension & ground reduction within the new build interior, from the south



**Plate 9:** Excavation of the foundations for the new extension & ground reduction within the new build interior, from the north



**Plate 12:** Excavation of the foundations for the new extension & ground reduction within the new build interior, from the north



**Plate 13:** Excavation of the foundations for the new extension & ground reduction within the new build interior, from the south



**Plate 16:** Excavation of the foundations for the new extension & ground reduction within the new build interior, from the south



**Plate 14:** Excavation of the foundations for the new extension & ground reduction within the new build interior, from the south



**Plate 17:** Excavation of the foundations for the new extension & ground reduction within the new build interior, from the north



**Plate 15:** Excavation of the foundations for the new extension & ground reduction within the new build interior, from the north



**Plate 18:** Excavation of the foundations for the new extension & ground reduction within the new build interior, from the south





**Plate 19:** Excavation of the foundations for the new extension & new service groundworks, from the south



**Plate 22:** Completed excavation of the foundations for the new extension, from the north



**Plate 20:** Excavation of the foundations for the new extension & new service groundworks, from the south



**Plate 23:** Completed excavation of the foundations for the new extension, from the north



**Plate 21:** Excavation of two new manholes at the northern end of the development site, from the west

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

- 001** Topsoil horizon. Friable, dark grey brown sandy silt with small angular stones & small flint fragments 1% & frequent small-medium concrete & brick/tile fragments & spreads of modern light orange brown sand. Above **(002)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-2**. Depth - 0.38m.
- 002** Natural horizon. Friable, yellow sand. Below **(001)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-2**. Depth - >0.20m.

### **Appendix 3: The Archive**

The archive consists of:

- Two context records
- One site plan at a scale of 1:50
- Two section drawings at a scale of 1:20
- One context register
- One photographic register

All records are currently held at:  
38 Finningley Road  
Lincoln  
LN6 0UP

And will be deposited by February 2016 at:

The Collection  
Danes Terrace  
Lincoln  
LN2 1LP

Under the accession number LCNCC: 2015.31 and site code BRHO15

**Appendix 4: Photographic Register**

Camera No.	Date Loaded / /	Time Loaded :	Comments		B&W Col. Digi. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A		
1	Set out Foundations N for the new extension			At 1/4/15	BRHO15
2	Set out Foundations S for the new extension			At 1/4/15	BRHO15
3	Excavation of the Foundations for the new extension	S		At 1/4/15	BRHO15
4	Excavation of the Foundations for the new extension a ground reduction within the new build interior	S		At 1/4/15	BRHO15
5	Excavation of the Foundations for the new extension	S		At 1/4/15	BRHO15
6	Excavation of the Foundations for the new extension	S		At 1/4/15	BRHO15
7	Excavation of the Foundations for the new extension	S		At 1/4/15	BRHO15
8	Excavation of the Foundations for the new extension a ground reduction within the new build interior	S		At 1/4/15	BRHO15
9	Excavation of the Foundations for the new extension	N		At 1/4/15	BRHO15



Camera No.	Date Loaded / /	Time Loaded :	Comments		B&W Col. Digi. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A		
	e ground reduction within the new build interior				
10	Excavation of the N Foundations for the new extension			1/4/15	BRH015
	e ground reduction within the new build interior				
11	Excavation of the S Foundations for the new extension			1/4/15	BRH015
	e ground reduction within the new build interior				
12	Excavation of the N Foundations for the new extension			1/4/15	BRH015
	e ground reduction within the new build interior				
13	Excavation of the S Foundations for the new extension			1/4/15	BRH015
	e ground reduction within the new build interior				
14	Excavation of the S Foundations for the new extension			1/4/15	BRH015
	e ground reduction within the new build interior				
15	Excavation of the N			1/4/15	BRH015

Camera No.	Date Loaded / /	Time Loaded :	Comments		B&W Col. Digi. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A		
	Foundations for the new extension & ground reduction within the new build interior				
16	Excavation of the S Foundations for the new extension & ground reduction within the new build interior	S		1/4/15 BRH015	
17	Excavation of the N Foundations for the new extension & ground reduction within the new build interior	N		1/4/15 BRH015	
18	Excavation of the S Foundations for the new extension & ground reduction within the new build interior	S		1/4/15 BRH015	
19	Excavation of the S Foundations for the new extension & new service groundworks	S		28/4/15 BRH015	
20	Excavation of the S Foundations for the new extension & new service groundworks	S		28/4/15 BRH015	
21	Excavation of	N		28/4/15 BRH015	

[illegible]

**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](#)

## 1, Boston Road, Horncastle, Lincolnshire - Neville Hall MIFA

OASIS ID - nevilleh1-217133

### Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
View 1	1	Neville Hall	nevillehallmifa@gmail.com	8 July 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?	

Email Lincolnshire HER about this OASIS record

## OASIS:

Please e-mail Historic England 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/formctl.cfm?OID=nevilleh1-217133> for this page

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

**Specification for Archaeological Monitoring  
at 1, Boston Road,  
Horncastle, Lincolnshire.**

**Prepared for Miss Verity Dear**

**National Grid Reference: TF 2612 6914**

**Site Code: BRHO15**

**Accession No: LCNCC: 2015.31**

**Planning Reference: S/086/02276/14**

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

**February 2015**



## **Non-technical summary**

- S1 *A scheme of works comprising archaeological monitoring and recording is required during the erection of a new extension to an existing dwelling, new car parking facilities and associated vehicular access at 1, Boston Road, Horncastle Lincolnshire.*
- S2 *This development site lies in an area of high archaeological potential and within the area of the late Iron Age and Roman settlements of Horncastle from which ample evidence of associated archaeological features and finds have been made both within the area of this site and in the immediate vicinity. To the west, inhumation and cremation burials associated with the site of a known Roman cemetery were found in the area around the Town Hall. The specific objectives of the archaeological monitoring and recording will therefore be to record any archaeological features, structures, deposits or finds associated with the late Iron Age and Roman settlements of Horncastle and with the known Roman cemetery site which may extend eastwards into this development site.*
- S3 *The archaeological monitoring and recording will be undertaken during the groundworks stage of development, which will comprise the excavation of the foundations and services for the new extension along with ground reduction for the associated car parking and vehicular access. Any archaeological features, structures and/or deposits will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- S4 *On the completion of the archaeological 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 and 2]**

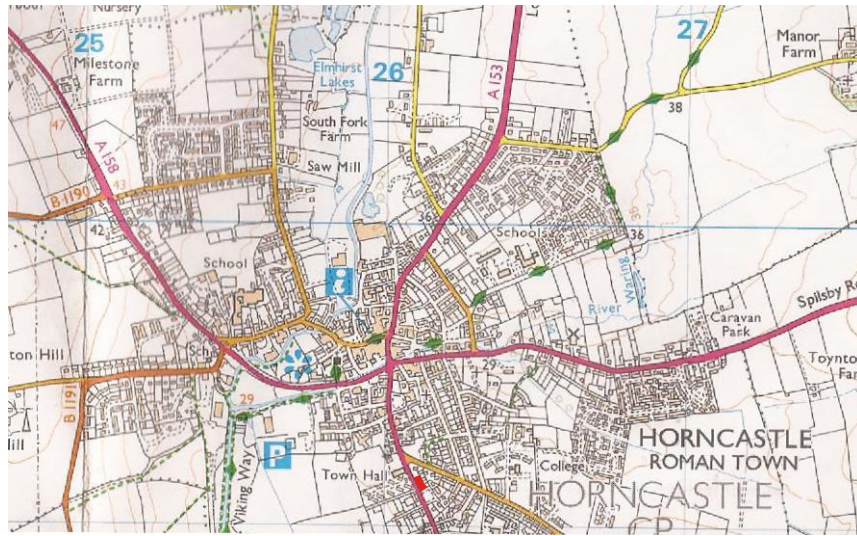
- 1.1 The development site is situated to the south of the historic core of the town of Horncastle and on the eastern frontage of A153 Boston Road. The development site is located within an undulating upland area of the Lincolnshire Wolds, at National Grid Reference TF 2612 6914, and at a height of approximately 30mAOD. The modern settlement of Horncastle is situated within the modern civil parish of the same name, administrative district of East Lindsey, county of Lincolnshire.
- 1.2 The assessment site is located on deep calcareous and non-calcareous fine loamy and clayey soils of the Cannamore Series, which have developed on deposits of chalky tills. These in turn overlie a solid geology of Ampthill and Kimmeridge Clays of the Upper Jurassic.

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

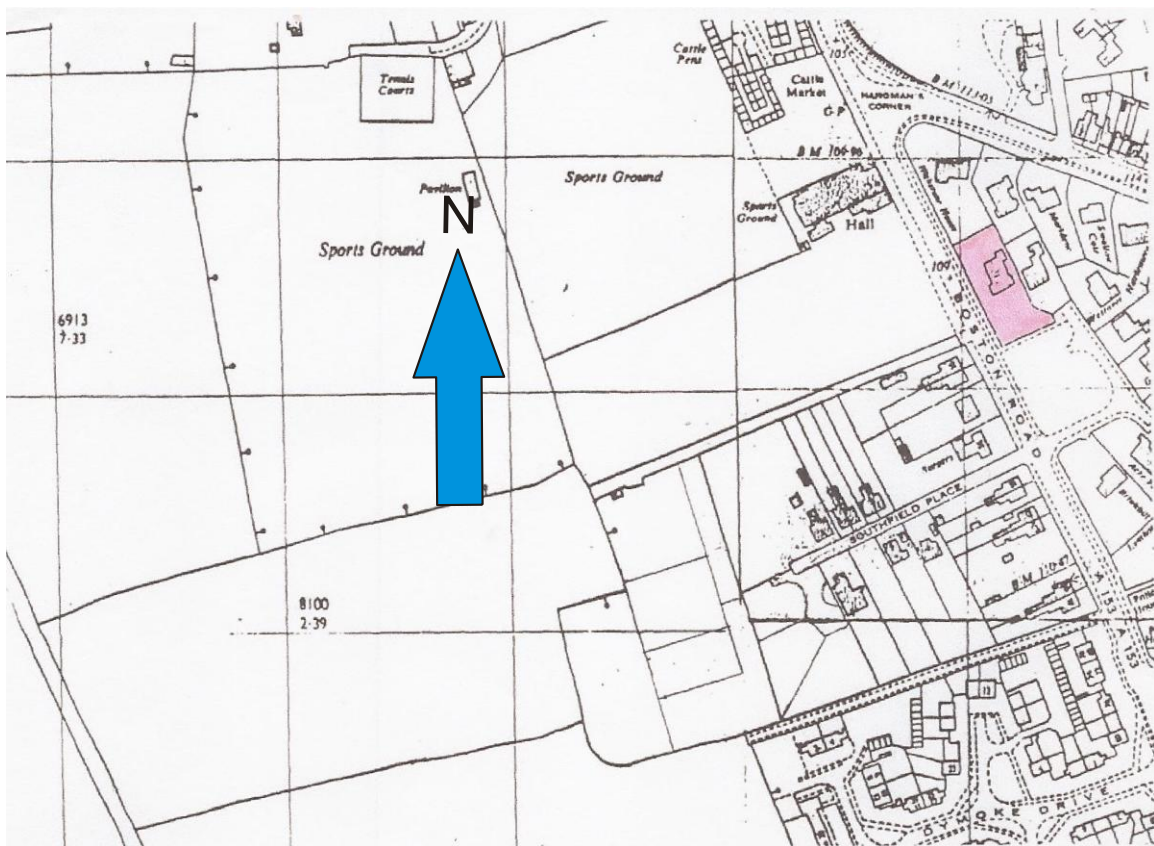
- 2.1 This document comprises a Specification or a written scheme of works for archaeological monitoring and recording which is to be maintained during the erection of a new extension to an existing dwelling, new car parking facilities and associated vehicular access at 1, Boston Road, Horncastle Lincolnshire (Planning Reference: S/086/02276/14).

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

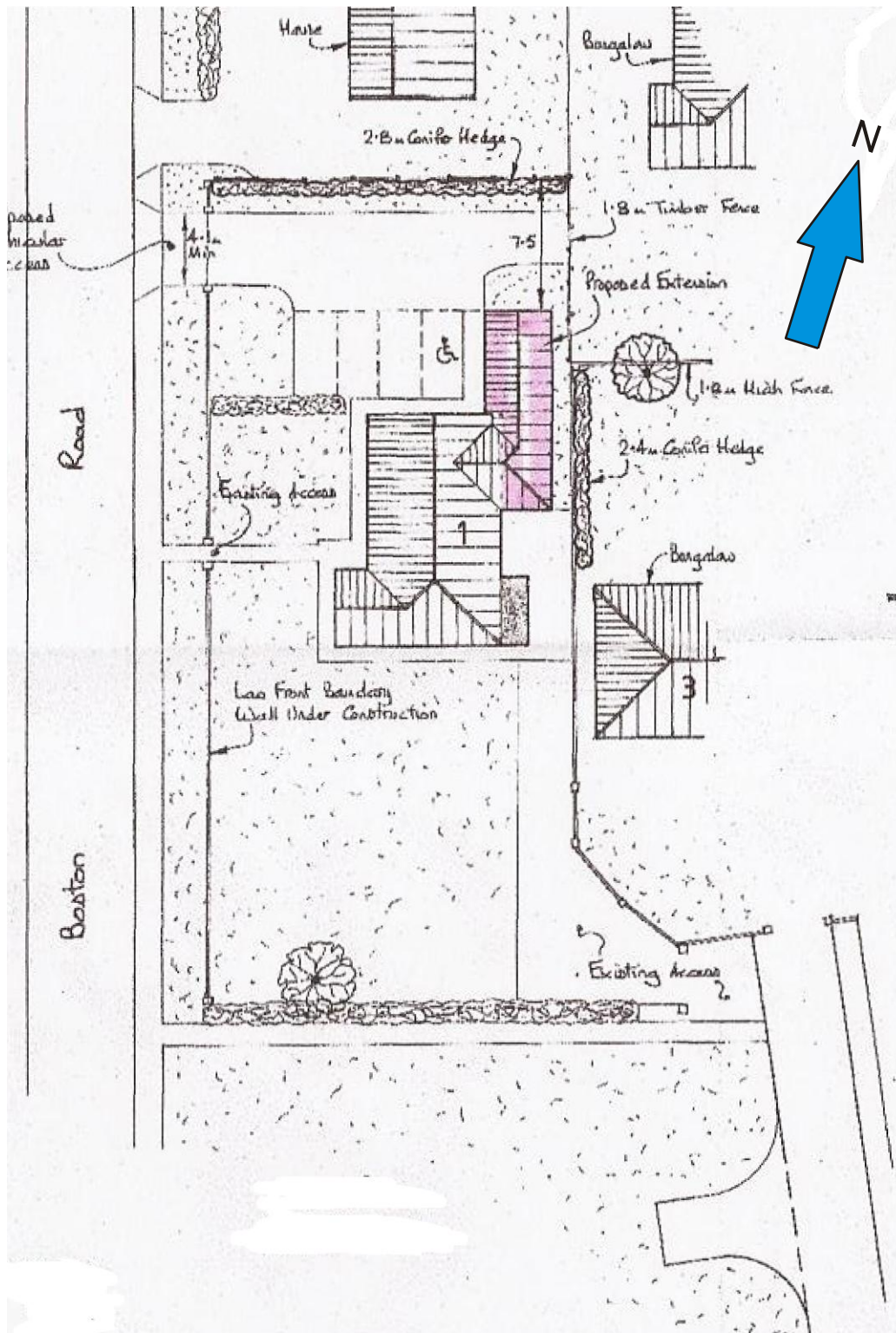
- 3.1 Background research sources were consulted at the Lincolnshire Archives, the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) and the Lincoln Local Studies Library. A search of the Lincolnshire HER was conducted within a 100m radius of the centre of the development site.



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



**Figure 2:** Site location at a scale of 1:2,500 (extract from Architects plan)



**Figure 3:** Block plan showing the proposed layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:250, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

- 3.2 Evidence for late Iron Age settlement activity has been identified on the river terrace gravels to the south of the town suggesting in turn that there was a substantial settlement

here in the late Iron Age. There was a continuity of occupation at this settlement into the Roman period (HER 43747). Sites with both Iron Age and early Roman occupation activity are known at Horncastle and illustrate this transition. This transitory settlement and the later extra mural Roman settlement were situated to the south of the Roman walled town and was unenclosed. There is much evidence for this extra mural settlement. Within the search area, this has included a number of previous archaeological investigations and contemporary finds in the area of The Wong (HER 43747).

- 3.3 A bronze core of a Corintian stater of Late Iron Age date was found during building work at Boston Road in 1967 and in very close proximity to the development site (HER 41883).
- 3.4 William Stukeley, the 18<sup>th</sup> century antiquarian was the first to suggest that Horncastle was the Banovallum detailed in the Ravenna Cosmography. The Ravenna Cosmography was a late 7<sup>th</sup> century manuscript which comprised an itinerary of Roman place names and the distances between them. Stukeley's suggestion has been perpetuated since that time. The place name evidence for Horncastle detailed below with its topographical derivation and the suffix *ceastre* would tend to indicate that Horncastle is the *Banovallum* suggested by Stukeley.
- 3.5 The place name of Horncastle means 'the Roman station on a horn-shaped land' (i.e. between the Rivers Bain and Waring) from the Old English *horn* or *horna* and the Old English *ceastre* or 'Roman Station'. Thus the place name has a part topographical derivation. This is illustrated by the location of the development site on a spur of land between these two rivers. Horncastle has long been identified with the Roman settlement of Banovallum. This is similarly derived from a Celtic name meaning 'the strong spur of land'.
- 3.6 The Roman walled settlement of Banovallum (HER 43583) enclosed an area of approximately six acres in extent and formed a more or less regular rectangle situated at the confluence of the Rivers Bain and Waring. This walled town and the extra-mural settlement to the south served both as a market for local farms and as an administrative centre. The walled enclosure is situated in an easily defensible area and in the angle formed by the confluence of the Rivers Bain and Waring (HER 43583). The wall was constructed of local Spilsby sandstone in ashlar with a rubble core interior. Parts of this wall are still standing and are both Grade I listed and scheduled (SM No. 44). There are also at least two bastions. This wall dates to the late 3<sup>rd</sup>–mid 4<sup>th</sup> century. Very little associated archaeological activity has been found within the walled town (HER 43583).
- 3.7 There are five extant sections of the town wall. The first is located to the rear of 5, Bridge Street. This is a section of the north curtilage wall composed of a rubble core, of 1.0m in height and 4.20m in length. This section of the wall continues under the north wall of the garage of the Manor House, Manor House Lane. A second section of this wall, also of rubble core is embedded in a clinic building on Manor House Street. This is part of the western curtilage and is 2.0m in height and 3.0m in length. A third section of this wall also of rubble core, is situated in the lobby of the public library on Wharf Road and comprises a section of the southern curtilage wall. This section is 18.0m in length and between 1.20m-1.50m in height. A fourth and further section of the southern curtilage and part of the south-western bastion are located on Church Walk. A section of rubble core of 12.25m in length and 2-3m in height extends westwards with a second section of rubble core of 2.20m in height and 13.20m in length leading onto part of the south western bastion also of rubble core and 2.2m high and 4.6m in length. The fifth and final section is located to the rear of the Manor House, Manor House Street. This is part of the north western corner of the curtilage and comprises both rubble core and ashlar facing stones of 1.50m in height and 3.0m in length (HER 43582).



- 3.8 A antoninianus of Carausius (AD 287-293) was found in 1959 off the Boston Road and to the south of the development site (HER 41855). Two bronze Roman coins were found at Mareham Road and to the north-east of the development site in 1959 (HER 41858). These were of Gratian and Theodosius II. Two further Roman coins of Constantine I and Tetricus I were also found at the same location in 1960.
- 3.9 A further Roman coin of Gallienus was found in the early 1960s at the junction of South Street and Mareham Lane and to the immediate west of the development site (HER 41862).
- 3.10 Large amounts of sherds of Roman pottery were found in the area around and outside of the Town Hall in 1977 and to the immediate west of the development site (HER 42206, HER 43747j).
- 3.11 Cinerary urns and several inhumation burials were found in 1969 just to the north-west of the Town Hall and to the north-west of the development site (HER 42760). Grave goods such as a jet bracelet and two bronze bracelets were found with the inhumation burials (HER 42760). These indicate the site of a Roman cemetery at this location. Two large north east-south west orientated 'V'-shaped contemporary ditches were observed within a service trench in 1982 to the south of the burials.
- 3.12 There have been several previous archaeological investigations within this search area and within the vicinity of the development site. An archaeological evaluation took place in 2000 in advance of development in the car park of the Black Swann Inn and to the north of the development site (Site code BSH00). The two trenches excavated revealed an Iron Age ditch and four Romano-British ditches, all of which yielded substantial quantities of datable finds including pottery. This was followed in 2002 by an archaeological watching brief at this location on the excavation of the foundations for a new building in the car park. This identified a series of ditches which formed a combination of Iron Age and Romano-British field systems. The watching brief also identified three Late Iron Age/Roman pits, two of which were domestic refuse pits whilst the third was a quarry pit for the extraction of sand. Mortar rubble was recorded within one of the Roman ditches along with fragments of *opus signinum* in one of the Roman pits. These finds were indicative of stone buildings which had been demolished in the vicinity. These findings suggested in turn that this site was situated on the margins of the Iron Age and Roman settlement.
- 3.13 An archaeological watching brief on the groundworks for a new extension took place at Bannovallum School in 2004 (Site code: BASH04). Sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from a buried soil. The watching brief also located a number of archaeological features. These comprised an undated pit and two further pits which yielded sherds of Roman pottery and roof tile fragments. Two ditches were also identified, one of which produced sherds of Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery, whilst the second ditch was undated.
- 3.14 An archaeological evaluation took place at Bannovallum School in 2007 prior to the construction of a new school extension (Site code: BABO06). The three trenches excavated revealed a number of archaeological features which included an undated gully and a number of ditches which yielded sherds of Roman pottery, which were thought to be elements of a contemporary field system.
- 3.15 In 2005, an archaeological watching brief took place on the groundworks for a new rear extension at 60, Boston Road (Site code: HCBR05). This did not identify any archaeological activity, but did locate two residual sherds of Roman pottery which were recovered from a buried soil horizon.

- 3.16 Evidence for Roman occupation was identified within the immediate area of this development site in 1968 during the excavation of the foundations for new bungalows on land off Boston Road (HER 43747m, ELI6438). This comprised several foundation walls of sandstone and layers of cement and flint were found along with a large quantity of Roman pottery and a coin dated to the 1st century AD. Further evidence for such occupation was found in 1969 during the excavation for the foundations for a new bungalow at The Garden and to the north-east of this development site (HER 43747n). These findings consisted of a length of sixty feet of wall possibly of Roman date and Roman coins and pottery.
- 3.17 Several sherds of Roman pottery were found in 1978 during the excavation of a GPO telephone cable trench at the corner of Mareham Lane and to the north of the development site (HER 43747p ELI6441). Several sherds of Roman pottery were found in 1963 on a building site and on allotments near the Drill Hall and to the west of the development site (HER 43747q, ELI6442).
- 3.18 In 1962, a rescue archaeological excavation was undertaken on a site opposite the Drill Hall and to the west of the development site (HER ELI6463). Although there was no record of any archaeological features being identified, there were finds from this excavation which included a quantity of 3rd-4th century AD pottery along with coins.
- 3.19 In 1994, a geophysical survey took place on land to the west of Mareham Road and to the south of the development site (HER 43747w). The geophysical survey identified a number of archaeological anomalies. A subsequent archaeological evaluation here identified two ditches along with several pits and gullies, some of which yielded finds of Roman pottery and roof tile.
- 3.20 At the Domesday Survey of AD1086, lands in the manor of Horncastle or *Hornecastr*a were held by the King. Lands here had been held by Queen Edith, the wife of King Edward the Confessor (AD1042-1066), prior to the Norman Conquest. The Domesday entry for Horncastle also makes reference to two mills.
- 3.21 Later medieval documentary references variously refer to the contemporary settlement as *Hornecastr*a (AD1130); *Horncastre* (AD1147-54) and *Hornecastr* (AD1150-60).
- 3.22 Copies of early Edition Ordnance Survey (O.S.) were obtained from the Lincolnshire Archives and the Lincoln Local Studies Library. The First Edition six inch to mile scale O.S. map of 1890 shows the area of the development site within a large open field which is bounded to the south-west by the Boston Road and to the north-east by the Mareham Road. The Second Edition six inch to mile scale O.S. map of 1907 shows the same layout to the area of the development site. The 1:10,560 scale O.S. map of 1956 similarly shows the same layout to the area of the development site.

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

- 4.1 The aims of the project are the **continual** archaeological monitoring and recording of all site groundworks during the construction stage of development, which will comprise the excavation of the foundations and services for the new extension along with ground reduction for the new car parking facilities and associated access.
- 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 This development site lies in an area of high archaeological potential and within the area of the late Iron Age and Roman settlements of Horncastle from which ample evidence of associated archaeological features and finds have been made both within the area of this site and in the immediate vicinity. To the west, inhumation and cremation burials associated with the site of a known Roman cemetery were found in the area around the Town Hall. The specific objectives of the archaeological monitoring and recording will therefore be to record any archaeological features, structures, deposits or finds associated with the late Iron Age and Roman settlements of Horncastle and with the known Roman cemetery site which may extend eastwards into this development site.

## **5. Methodology**

- 5.1 The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the groundworks phase of development, and will include the **continual monitoring** of any topsoil stripping, of ground reduction, of the excavation of foundations, and of any other ground disturbance. All mechanical excavations will be undertaken under archaeological supervision 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 Stripped areas and trench sections will be continually observed to identify any archaeological features and/or deposits which may be exposed.
- 5.6 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.
- 5.7 Written descriptions detailing the nature of archaeological features and/or deposits encountered will be compiled on pro-forma context record sheets.
- 5.8 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.
- 5.9 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 coroner's office.
- 5.10 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.

- 5.11 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 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.
- 5.12 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 there 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 (if appropriate).
- 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 East 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 A minimum notification period of not less than fourteen days of the start date of works on the site will be given to the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team.
- 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 February 2016.

## **9. Reporting procedures**

- 9.1 A report detailing the findings of the archaeological monitoring will be completed within two 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.

- 9.3 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), East 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, 2014).
- 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 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

- 13.3 Small finds requiring conservation will be conserved by the City and County Museum Laboratory.
- 13.4 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.

