

**NEVILLE HALL MIFA
FREELANCE ARCHAEOLOGIST & CONSULTANT**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING ON LAND OFF
ANDERSON WAY,
LEA, LINCOLNSHIRE.

**National Grid Reference: SK 8300 8682
Site Code: AWLE14
Accession No: LCNCC: 2015.32
Planning Reference: 131421**

PREPARED FOR MR. PAULL SNOWDEN OF LINCON LTD.

By

Neville Hall MIFA

July 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 an original scale of 1:1,250, (not to scale), (extract from Architect's plan).
- Figure 3:** Plan of the proposed development at an original scale of 1:100, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan).
- Figure 4** Plan of the Monitored Groundworks at a scale of 1:100.
- Figure 5:** **Representative Sections 1-6** 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 three new residential dwellings on land off Anderson Way, Lea, Lincolnshire, was carried out by Neville Hall MIFA on the 2nd-4th of June 2015.

This archaeological monitoring identified a simple deposit sequence which consisted of a modern made ground deposit, a second made ground deposit underlying this which included at least three phases of farmyard surfaces within its make-up, a buried soil horizon and an underlying natural horizon of sands. This deposit sequence was recorded within a total of six representative sections. The second made ground deposit showed evidence of three phases of former farmyard surfaces which included a layer of red scalplings, a layer of tarmac and an underlying layer of compacted brick and mortar rubble. This second made ground deposit appeared to deepen and to become more substantial to the south. This corresponded to a decrease in ground levels to the south and it is suggested that this second made ground deposit had been laid down in order to build up ground levels in the southern part of this site.

The buried soil horizon was a clean and a homogeneous deposit, but was devoid of any finds. This is interpreted as a buried ploughsoil horizon, though undated.

No archaeological activity or finds which could be associated with the medieval and the post-medieval settlements of Lea or with the former parks and gardens associated with Lea Hall 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. Paull Snowden of LinCon Ltd. to undertake the archaeological monitoring of the groundworks pertaining to the construction of three new residential dwellings on land off Anderson Way, Lea, Lincolnshire, centred at National Grid Reference SK 8300 8682. The archaeological monitoring was carried out at the development site on the 2nd-4th of June 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 within an area of modern residential development and on land off the western frontage of Anderson Way. The development site is located within the historic core of the modern settlement of Lea, at National Grid Reference SK 8300 8682 and at a height of approximately 21mAOD. The village of Lea is located approximately 2km to the south of Gainsborough and 19km to the north-west of Lincoln. The village of Lea 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 on a river terrace, which overlooks the valley and flood plain of the River Trent to the west. The area of the development site is situated on deep permeable sandy and coarse loamy soils of the Blackwood Series, which have developed on glaciofluvial drift deposits, which in turn overlie Lower Lias limestones of the Lower Jurassic [BGS, 1999; Soil Survey, 1983].

3. Planning Background

- 3.1 A planning application for the proposed construction of three new residential dwellings on land off Anderson Way, Lea, Lincolnshire (Planning Reference: 131421) was submitted to and granted consent by West Lindsey District Council, the Local Planning Authority [**Figure 3**]. However, as the proposed development was situated within a perceived archaeologically sensitive area, various archaeological conditions (Nos. 7-8 and 13-15) 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 7 and 8 of this planning consent.

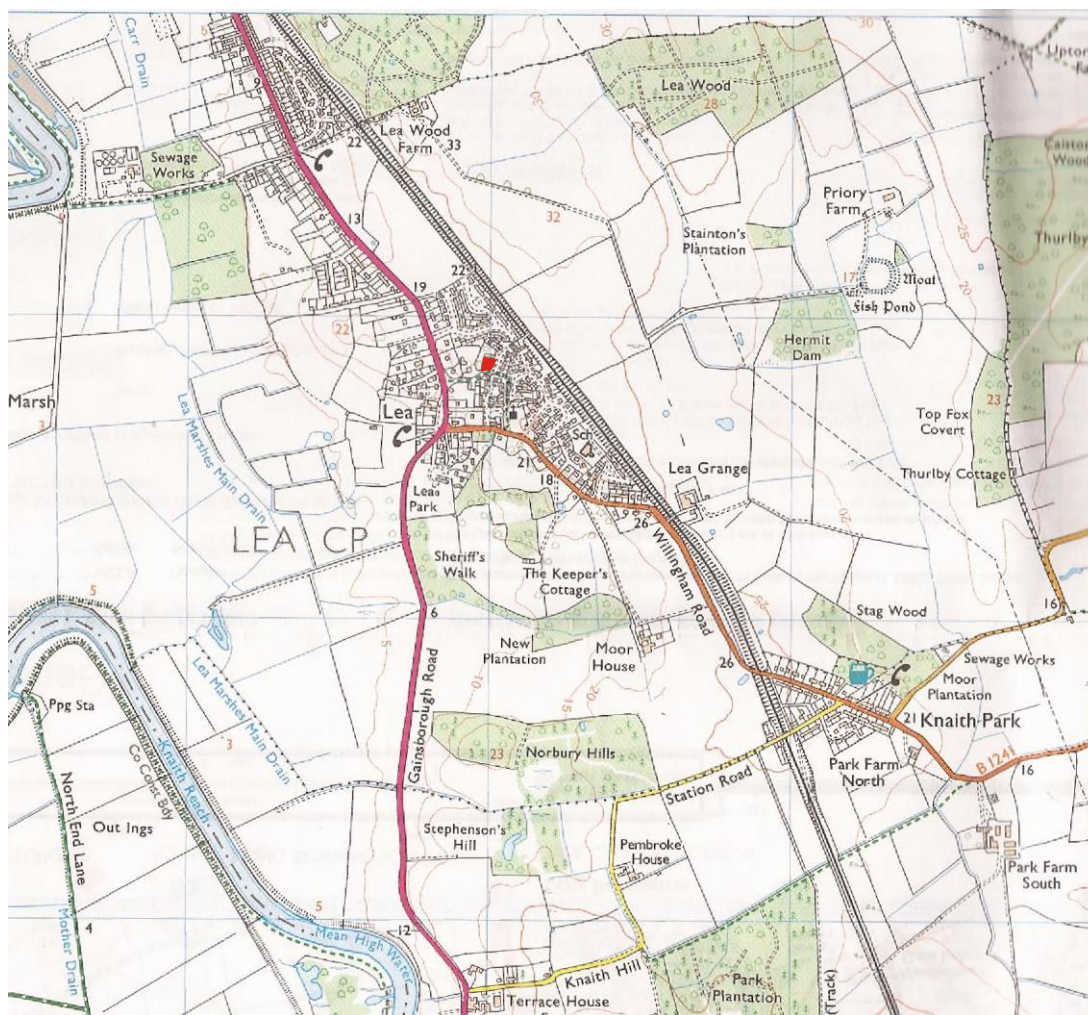


Figure 1: Site location at scale 1:25,000. The site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

- 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 13 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 14 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 the mechanical excavation of the foundations for the three new residential dwellings.

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.

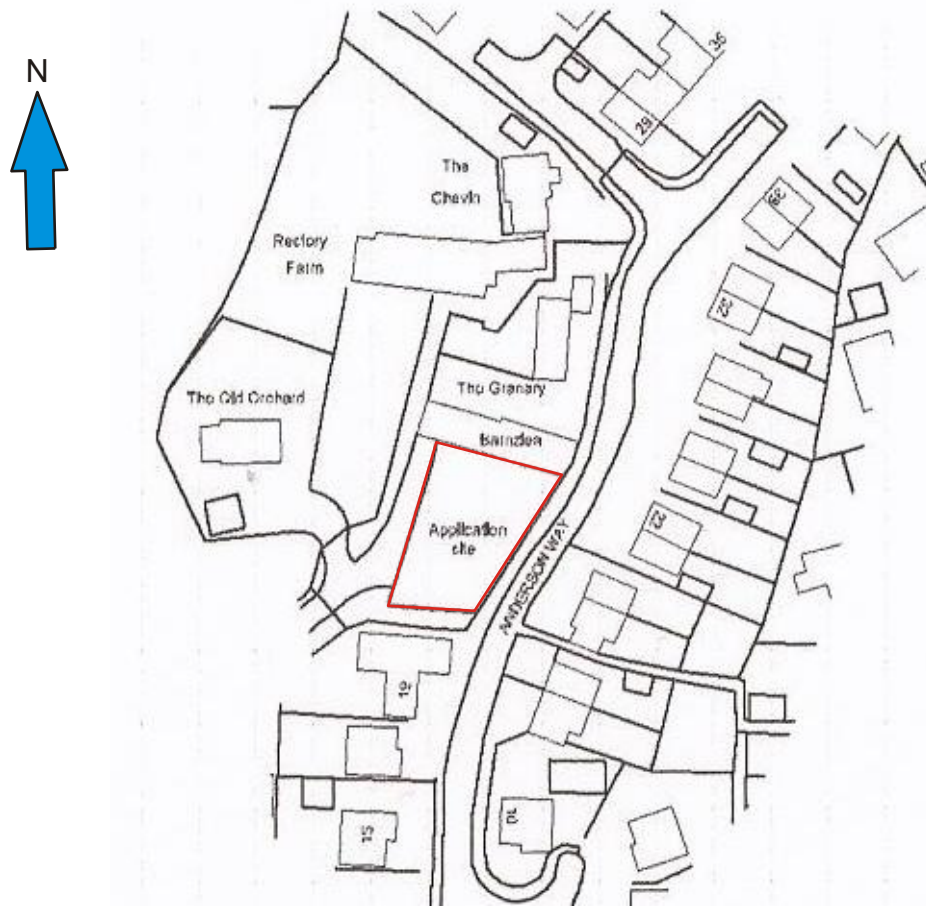


Figure 2: Site location at an original scale of 1:1,250, (not to scale), (extract from Architect's plan). The site is shown outlined in red.

4.3 The development site is situated within an area of high archaeological potential, lying to the north of the parish church and within the historic core of the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Lea. The development site lies within the auspices of the parklands and gardens associated with the former Lea Hall, now demolished. The specific objectives of the project were to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures or finds associated with these medieval and post-medieval settlements and with the former parks and gardens associated with Lea Hall.

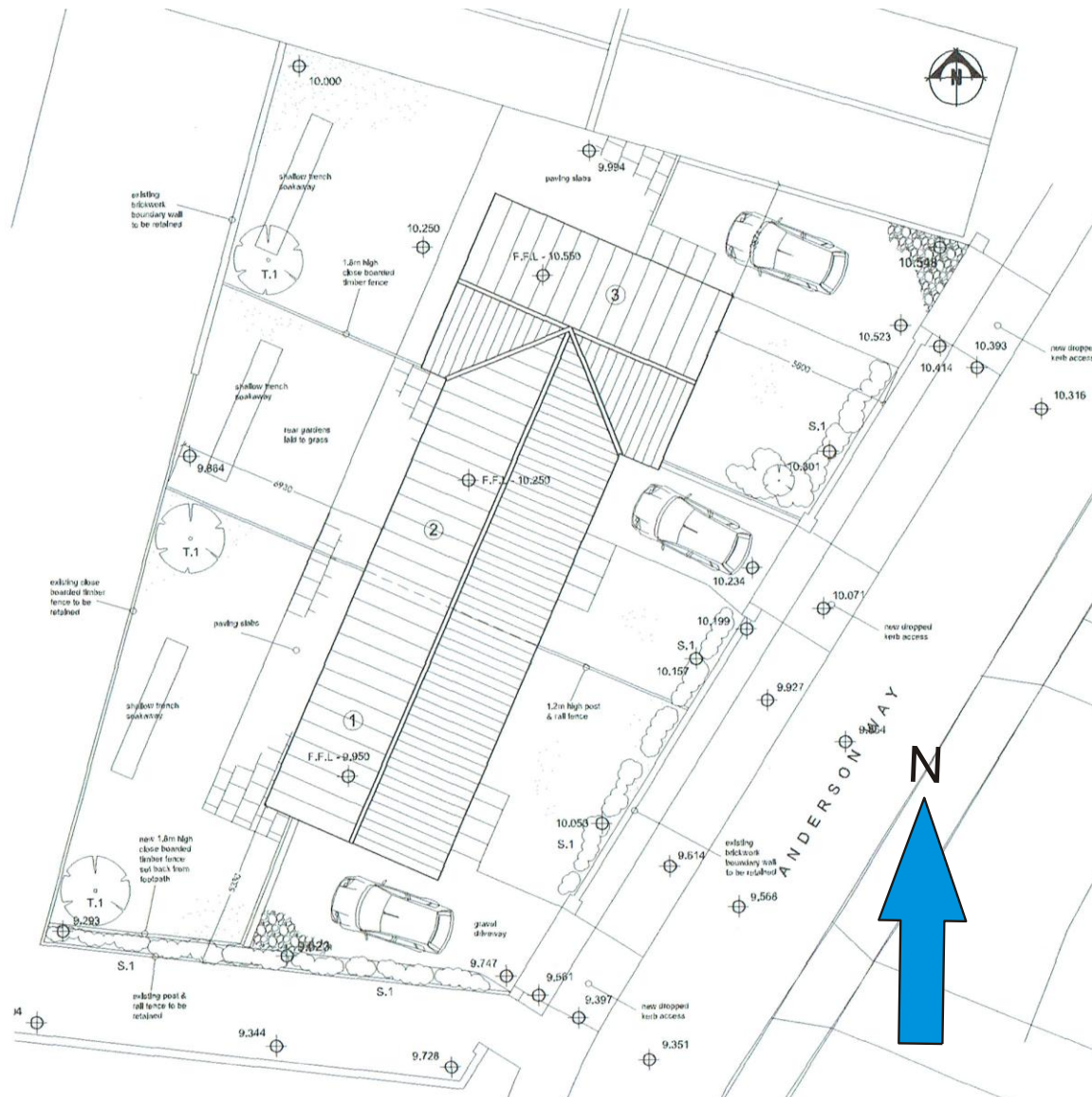


Figure 3: Plan of the proposed development at an original scale of 1:100, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

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 0.5km radius of the centre of the development site.
- 5.2 Sherds of Roman pottery and coins were found to the west of the village and to the south of Green Lane in 1964 (HER 51379). A Roman coin of Constantine was found in 1952 to the south of Green Lane (HER 51380).
- 5.3 A Roman pottery kiln was excavated at Green Lane in 1983 (HER 51390, ELI660). The kiln was found after part of an old orchard had been ploughed out and was well preserved. It had a short flue which led to a large stokehole which was only partially

excavated. The oven was lined with clay and still contained pottery fragments. The pottery was dated to the second half of the 2nd century AD. Fieldwalking in the field where this kiln had been found was undertaken in 1985 (HER ELI304). Finds from this suggested that there were other kilns nearby. This was followed by a resistivity survey which yielded inconclusive results due to disturbance caused by the uprooting of trees from the orchard (HER ELI393). Further archaeological excavations took place here in 1985, but failed to locate other kilns though stoke hole residue was found in several areas (HER 51390). Several pits and gullies were found which produced large quantities of Roman pottery. A substantial ditch or gully appeared to form a broadly circular shaped enclosure. Shortly after the 1985 excavation, a number of large stone slabs associated with large quantities of Roman tile and mortar fragments were found during the digging of the foundations for a new bungalow. Two large dumps of burnt clay, possibly kiln residues were also found. The structural remains may have been associated with the pottery production site.

- 5.4 In 1998, a geophysical survey comprising a magnetic susceptibility survey and a gradiometer survey took place on a plot of land to the south of the 1983 archaeological excavation, which had identified the Roman pottery kiln (HER ELI2526-7). This survey took place in advance of a proposed housing development. The magnetic susceptibility survey yielded negative results. However, the gradiometer survey identified a few possible pits and to the west, a large pit, from which hand auguring yielded burnt deposits [Oxford Archaeotechnics, 1998].
- 5.5 The settlement of *Lea* is first documented in the Domesday Survey of AD1086. Lands in the parish of *Lea* were held at this time by Count Alan. There are references in the Domesday entry for *Lea* of a fishery and a ferry over the nearby River Trent. At the time of the Lindsey Survey of cAD1115, Count Stephen of Brittany held five carucates of land in *Lea*, *Sumerdebi* (Somerby) and at *Iopheim* (Heapham) in the Wapentake of Corringham [Morris, 1986; Foster & Longley, 1976].
- 5.6 It is clear from place name evidence that the settlement of *Leah* has late Anglo-Saxon origins. The place name itself has a topographical derivation and comes from the Old English *Leah* or 'a wood, glade or clearing' or 'place at the wood or woodland clearing' [Cameron, 1998; Mills, 1991; Ekwall, 1991].
- 5.7 The historic settlement of *Lea* has not undergone any shrinkage in terms of settlement size or of population and by the 20th century had expanded to become a suburb of Gainsborough (HER 51393). The core of this settlement is organised along a north-south orientated main through road with minor alignments dated to the 19th and 20th centuries. This represented an orientation through 90 degrees from an original east-west axis with the church of St Helen at the eastern end of the main street of the medieval settlement and which originally continued westwards to the west of the Main Road line. This original east-west thoroughfare access is now marked by the line of a footpath. The creation of *Lea Hall* to the south, which took over the original south-eastern portion of the medieval settlement in the 17th century and the growing significance of the Gainsborough Road are the most likely factors behind the change in orientation of the main road through the medieval settlement.
- 5.8 The Grade I listed parish church, which is dedicated to St Helen is situated off the northern frontage of the Willingham Road (HER 51389). The church comprises a west tower, a nave, a south porch, a south transept, a large north aisle and a chancel. The church is Early English to late Perpendicular in date. The west tower is 15th century in date and the chancel is Early English. The north aisle dates to the early 14th century and the south transept dates to the 19th century. The church underwent much restoration in the 19th century and was much rebuilt at this time.

- 5.9 The earthwork cultivation remains of medieval ridge and furrow have been detected by the National Mapping Programme in fields to the south of Lea and also in further fields to the north-east of the railway line (HER 51393). Some of this has been removed by modern arable cultivation.
- 5.10 The site of the former Lea Hall, park and gardens occurs within the southern portion of the modern settlement of Lea and was said to have contained 17th century as well as later material in its fabric (HER 51394). In the mid 19th century, extensive alterations were carried out to the Hall, which was finally demolished in 1972. In 1964, Lea Hall was described by Pevsner as being of early 17th century date, but having been much altered in the mid 19th century. The formal gardens, which consisted of terraces, walks and ponds lying to the east of Lea Hall are partly recorded on early edition O.S. maps and may survive in part in nearby woodlands.
- 5.11 A brick built road bridge of post-medieval date with three arches crosses the railway line at Lea (HER 53303). The bridge is still in use.
- 5.12 A post-medieval bronze finger ring was found in the parish churchyard in 1973 (HER 51385). A lead token of probable 18th century date was found in the parish churchyard to the east of the Old School at Lea (HER 51387).
- 5.13 There are several Grade II listed buildings within the study area. These comprise: Holly House, Gainsborough Road, an early 19th century house (HER 55779); The Village Farmhouse, Gainsborough Road, an 18th century building with 19th and 20th century alterations (HER 55780); an 18th century dairy, wash house and laundry, which was later used as a brewery and is now an outhouse at the Old Rectory, Rectory Lane (HER 55781); Rectory Farmhouse, Rectory Lane, a late 17th century building with 20th century additions and alterations (HER 55782); 1 and 3, Willingham Road, two semi-detached house with No. 1 dating to the early 19th century and No. 3 to the mid 18th century (HER 55783); the 18th carthouse and stables with 20th century alterations at the Old Rectory, Rectory Lane, (HER 56011); a pair of 18th century gate piers at the Old Rectory, Rectory Lane (HER 56012); The Old Rectory, Rectory Lane, an 18th century rectory which was remodelled in the late 18th and 19th centuries (HER 56110); Mellow Cottage and the Old Post Office, Gainsborough Road, an 18th century house with 19th and 20th century alterations (HER 56212); The Cottage, Gainsborough Road, a mid 18th century cottage with late 19th and 20th century alterations (HER 56213) and a late 18th century gazebo at The Old Rectory, Rectory Lane (HER 56214).
- 5.14 There have been several other previous archaeological investigations within the search area. In 2001, an archaeological watching brief took place on the groundworks for a new residential dwelling at Plot 1, Cowgarth Lane (HER ELI2529, Site code: LEA01). A few archaeological features were found, though these could not be securely assigned to possible Roman occupation of this site. A date for these features which was associated with the late post-medieval period appeared to be more plausible [Lincoln Archaeology, 2001].
- 5.15 An archaeological watching brief that took place in 2000 on land adjacent to No. 27, Gainsborough Road on the groundworks for a new bungalow and garage did not identify any archaeological activity and finds (HER ELI1286, Site code: LGB00) [LAS, 2000].
- 5.16 An archaeological evaluation comprising the excavation of 12 test pits took place in 1999 prior to the construction of a new residential dwelling on land to the rear of 35, Gainsborough Road (HER ELI1110, Site code: LGR99). Two of these test pits at the eastern end of the site identified significant archaeological remains comprising clay lined structures, which were probably related to local Roman pottery production, that had been identified from an archaeological excavation to the north in 1983, which had identified a

pottery kiln. No further Roman archaeological remains were identified within any of the remaining test pits, though one of the test pits yielded unstratified sherds of Roman pottery [LAS, 1999].

- 5.17 An archaeological watching brief took place at St Helen's Church in 1997 on ground reduction to the south of the church prior to the construction of an improved access. The results of the watching brief were largely negative due in part to the limited nature of the groundworks programme. No burials were disturbed, though a small quantity of fragments of disarticulated human bone were found [Jarvis, 1999].
- 5.18 In 1996, an archaeological watching brief took place at Rectory Farm on the groundworks for a new agricultural building (Site code: RFL96). No significant archaeological deposits or finds were made [Johnson, 1996].
- 5.19 Copies of published O.S. maps were obtained from the Lincolnshire Archives and from the Lincoln Local Studies Library. An extract from the Second Edition six inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1907 shows the area of the assessment site lying within a farmyard to the immediate south of the Rectory Farm complex. An extract from the 1:10,560 scale O.S. map of 1956 shows that no change took place to the layout of the assessment site or to that of its environs between 1907 and 1956. This same situation is repeated on the from the 1:10,000 scale O.S. map of 1973.

6. Methodology

- 6.1 The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by Neville Hall MIFA at the development site on the 2nd-4th of June 2015. This comprised the continual archaeological monitoring and recording of the mechanical excavation under archaeological supervision of the foundation trenches for the three new residential dwellings. These mechanical excavations were carried out by a 5-ton 360° mechanical excavator that was fitted with a 0.70m 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 six representative sections of the observed deposit sequence [designated as **Representative Sections 1-6**] were also compiled on site at a scale of 1:20. These are reproduced at this same scale on **Figure 5**. 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 1-35, 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.

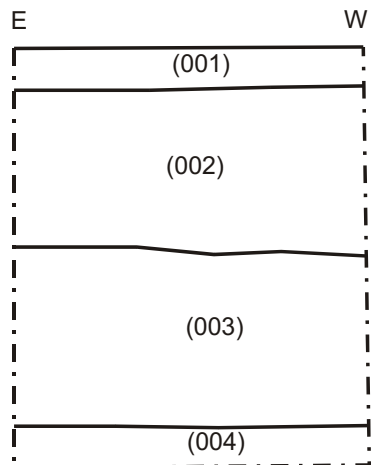
7. Results [Figures 4-5; Appendix 1, Plates 1-35]

- 7.1 The monitored groundworks on this site comprised the mechanical excavation of the foundation trenches for the new residential dwellings. A line of farm outbuildings pertaining to the nearby Rectory Farm formed the northern boundary to the development site. The site had been cleared of vegetation and the foundations had already been set out prior to arrival [**Plate 1**].

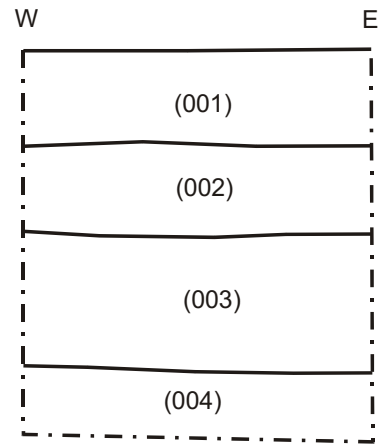
- 7.2 The foundation trenches were excavated under archaeological supervision to varying lengths, to widths of 0.50m-0.70m and to depths of between 1.0m-1.20m below ground levels [**Plates 3-5, 7-10, 12-16, 18-21, 23-26, 28-33 and 35**]. A 19th century ceramic land drain traversed the northern end of the monitored area, where the foundation excavations were also stepped.
- 7.3 This archaeological monitoring identified a deposit sequence which consisted of a modern made ground deposit (**001**), a second made ground deposit, (which also included within its make-up at several buried former farmyard surfaces), a buried soil horizon (**003**) and an underlying natural horizon of sands (**004**), which extended to the base of the foundation trench excavations. This deposit sequence was recorded within a total of six representative sections [**Plates 6, 11, 17, 22, 27 and 34**]. Very occasional sherds of modern 20th century pottery were observed within the modern made ground deposit (**001**), but were not retained. The modern made ground deposit (**001**) included areas of a former concrete yard surface in its make. The horizon (**002**) also included at least three phases of earlier farmyard surfaces, which included a layer of red scalpings, a layer of tarmac and an underlying layer of compacted brick and mortar rubble. The horizon (**002**) appeared to deepen and to become more substantial to the south with a corresponding decline in the level of the underlying buried soil horizon (**003**), which was reduced to a thin horizontal band of material.

8. Discussion and Conclusions

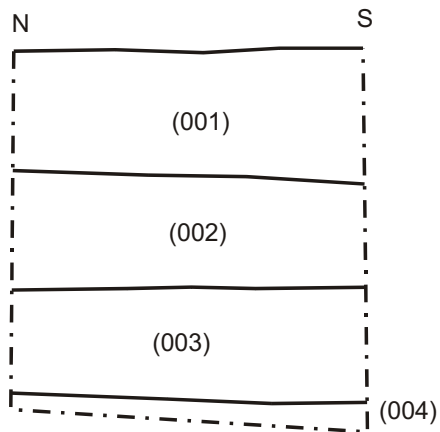
- 8.1 The groundworks pertaining to this development which consisted of the mechanical excavation under archaeological supervision of the foundations for the new residential dwellings were continually monitored and recorded.
- 8.2 This archaeological monitoring identified a simple deposit sequence which consisted of a modern made ground deposit, a second made ground deposit underlying this which included at least three phases of farmyard surfaces within its make-up, a buried soil horizon and an underlying natural horizon of sands. This deposit sequence was recorded within a total of six representative sections. The second made ground deposit showed evidence of three phases of former farmyard surfaces which included a layer of red scalpings, a layer of tarmac and an underlying layer of compacted brick and mortar rubble. This second made ground deposit appeared to deepen and to become more substantial to the south. This corresponded to a decrease in ground levels to the south and it is suggested that this made ground deposit had been laid down in order to build up ground levels in the southern part of this site.
- 8.3 The buried soil horizon was a clean and a homogeneous deposit, but which was devoid of any finds. This is interpreted as a buried ploughsoil horizon, though undated.
- 8.4 No archaeological activity or finds which could be associated with the medieval and the post-medieval settlements of Lea or with the former parks and gardens associated with Lea Hall were found.
- 8.5 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.



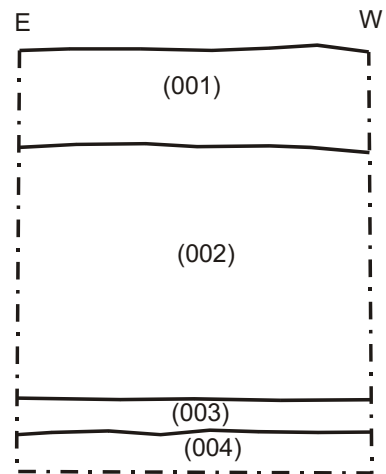
Representative Section 1, North Facing Section, scale 1:20



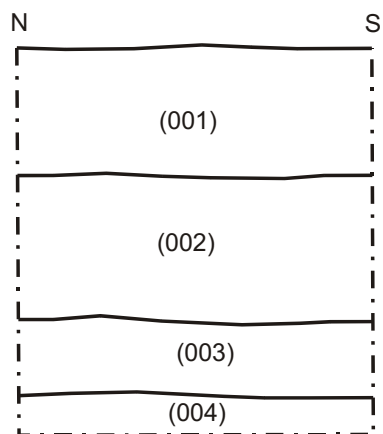
Representative Section 2, South Facing Section, scale 1:20



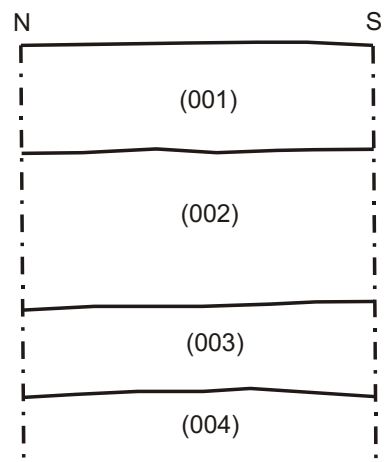
Representative Section 3, West Facing Section, scale 1:20



Representative Section 4, South Facing Section, scale 1:20



Representative Section 5, East Facing Section, scale 1:20



Representative Section 6, West Facing Section, scale 1:20

Figure 5: Representative Sections 1-6 at a scale of 1:20

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. Paull Snowden of LinCon Ltd. for commissioning this work. Thanks are also extended to 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.

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Appendix 1: Plates



Plate 1: Pre-groundworks, from the south



Plate 2: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 3: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 4: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 5: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 6: Representative Section 1, from the north



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



Plate 8: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 9: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 10: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 11: Representative Section 2,
from the south



Plate 12: Excavation of the foundations,
from the east



Plate 13: Excavation of the foundations,
from the east



Plate 14: Excavation of the foundations,
from the north-east



Plate 15: Excavation of the foundations,
from the north-east



Plate 16: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 18: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 17: Representative Section 3, from the west



Plate 19: Excavation of the foundations, from the north-east



Plate 20: Excavation of the foundations, from the north-east



Plate 21: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 23: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 22: Representative Section 4, from the south



Plate 24: Excavation of the foundations, from the north-east



Plate 25: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 26: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 28: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 27: Representative Section 5, from the east



Plate 29: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 30: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 31: Excavation of the foundations, from the north



Plate 32: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 33: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 34: Representative Section 6, from the west



Plate 35: Excavation of the foundations, from the south

Appendix 2: List of Contexts

- 001** Modern made ground/demolition horizon. Friable, dark orange brown silty sand matrix with small angular stones 5%, small-medium brick/tile fragments 5%, small-medium concrete fragments 1%. Above **(002)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-6**. Depth - 0.34m.
- 002** Made ground deposit including several phases of buried farmyard surfaces. Friable, light reddish brown silt matrix with small-medium angular stones (gravel) 30%, brick rubble composed of small-large brick fragments 2% and fragments of light orange brown mortar 1%. Below **(001)** & above **(003)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-6**. Depth - 0.73m.
- 003** Buried soil horizon. Clean and homogeneous deposit at the lower levels. Friable, dark grey brown silty sand with demolition material within its upper levels only composed of small-large brick fragments 1%, frequent small chalk fragments & flecking & occasional small brick/tile fragments. Below **(002)** & above **(004)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-6**. Depth - 0.50m.
- 004** Natural horizon. Friable, dark grey brown sand with spreads of light orange brown sand. Below **(003)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-6**. Depth - >0.17m.

Appendix 3: The Archive

The archive consists of:

Four context records

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

Six 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: 2015.32** and the site code **AWLE14**.

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	Pre-groundworks		S		2/6/15	AWLE14
2	Excavation of the Foundations		"		" "	"
3	Excavation of the Foundations		S		2/6/15	AWLE14
4	Excavation of the Foundations		S		2/6/15	AWLE14
5	Excavation of the Foundations		E		2/6/15	AWLE14
6	Representative Section 1		N		2/6/15	AWLE14
7	Excavation of the Foundations		SW		2/6/15	AWLE14
8	Excavation of the Foundations		E		2/6/15	AWLE14
9	Excavation of the Foundations		E		2/6/15	AWLE14
10	Excavation of the Foundations		E		2/6/15	AWLE14
11	Representative Section 2		S		2/6/15	AWLE14
12	Excavation of the Foundations		E		2/6/15	AWLE14
13	Excavation of the Foundations		E		2/6/15	AWLE14
14	Excavation of the Foundations		NE		3/6/15	AWLE14
15	Excavation of the Foundations		NE		3/6/15	AWLE14
16	Excavation of the Foundations		S		3/6/15	AWLE14
17	Representative Section 3		W		3/6/15	AWLE14
18	Excavation of		S		3/6/15	AWLE14

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		
	the Foundations				
19	Excavation of	NE		3/6/15	AWLE14
	The Foundations				
20	Excavation of	NE		3/6/15	AWLE14
	The Foundations				
21	Excavation of	S		3/6/15	AWLE14
	The Foundations				
22	Representative	S		3/6/15	AWLE14
	Section 4				
23	Excavation of	S		3/6/15	AWLE14
	The Foundations				
24	Excavation of	NE		3/6/15	AWLE14
	The Foundations				
25	Excavation of	N		4/6/15	AWLE14
	The Foundations				
26	Excavation of	N		4/6/15	AWLE14
	The Foundations				
27	Representative	E		4/6/15	AWLE14
	Section 5				
28	Excavation of	S		4/6/15	AWLE14
	The Foundations				
29	Excavation of	S		4/6/15	AWLE14
	The Foundations				
30	Excavation of	S		4/6/15	AWLE14
	The Foundations				
31	Excavation of	N		4/6/15	AWLE14
	The Foundations				
32	Excavation of	S		4/6/15	AWLE14
	The Foundations				
33	Excavation of	S		4/6/15	AWLE14
	The Foundations				
34	Representative	W		4/6/15	AWLE14
	Section 6				
35	Excavation of	S		4/6/15	AWLE14

[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](#)

Land off Anderson Way, Lea, Lincolnshire - Neville Hall MIFA

OASIS ID - nevilleh1-218617

Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
View 1	1	Neville Hall	nevillehallmifa@gmail.com	22 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?	

[Upload images](#)
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[Request record re-opened](#)
[Printable version](#)

[Email Lincolnshire HER about this OASIS record](#)

OASIS:

Please e-mail Historic England for OASIS help and advice

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Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/formctl.cfm?oid=nevilleh1-218617> for this page

Appendix 6: Specification for Archaeological Monitoring

**Specification for Archaeological Monitoring
on Land Off Anderson Way.
Lea, Lincolnshire.**

Prepared for Mr. Paul Snowden of LinCon Ltd.

National Grid Reference: SK 8300 8682

Site Code: AWLE15

Accession No: LCNCC: 2015.32

Planning Reference: 131421

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

February 2015

S Non-technical summary

- S1 *A scheme of works comprising archaeological monitoring and recording is required during the groundworks pertaining to the construction of three new residential dwellings on land off Anderson Way, Lea, Lincolnshire.*
- S2 *The development site is situated within an area of high archaeological potential, lying to the north of the parish church and within the historic core of the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Lea. The development site lies within the auspices of the parklands and gardens associated with the former Lea Hall, now demolished. The specific objectives of the project will be to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures or finds associated with these medieval and post-medieval settlements and with the former parks and gardens associated with Lea Hall.*
- 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 three new residential dwellings. 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 within an area of modern residential development and on land off the western frontage of Anderson Way. The development site is located within the historic core of the modern settlement of Lea, at National Grid Reference SK 8300 8682 and at a height of approximately 21mAOD. The village of Lea is located approximately 2km to the south of Gainsborough and 19km to the north-west of Lincoln. The village of Lea 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 on a river terrace, which overlooks the valley and flood plain of the River Trent to the west. The area of the development site is situated on deep permeable sandy and coarse loamy soils of the Blackwood Series, which have developed on glaciofluvial drift deposits, which in turn overlie Lower Lias limestones of the Lower Jurassic.

2. Planning background

- 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 three new residential dwellings on land off Anderson Way, Lea, Lincolnshire, (Planning Reference: 131421).

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 0.5km radius of the centre of the development site.

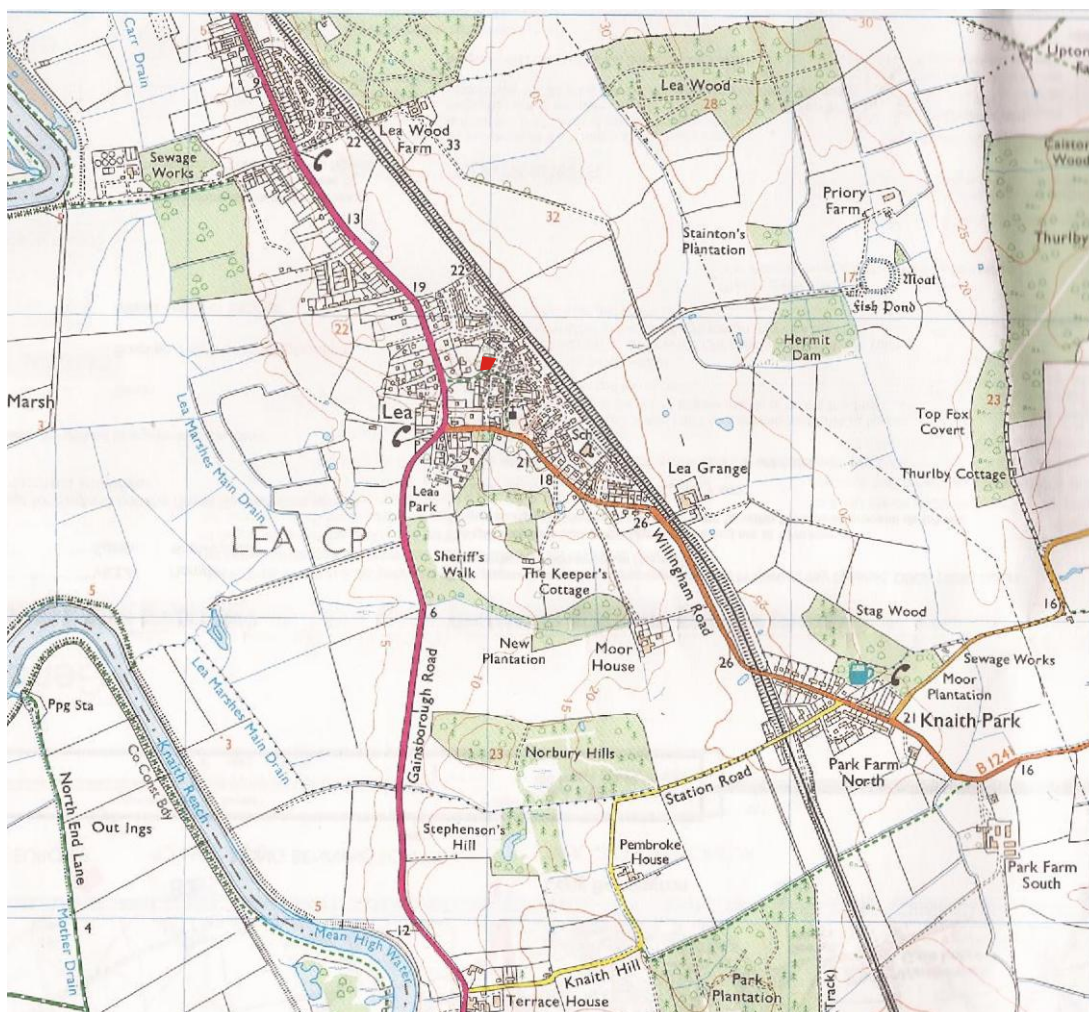


Figure 1: Site location at scale 1:25,000. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

- 3.2 Sherds of Roman pottery and coins were found to the west of the village and to the south of Green Lane in 1964 (HER 51379). A Roman coin of Constantine was found in 1952 to the south of Green Lane (HER 51380).
- 3.3 A Roman pottery kiln was excavated at Green Lane in 1983 (HER 51390, ELI660). The kiln was found after part of an old orchard had been ploughed out and was well preserved. It had a short flue which led to a large stokehole which was only partially excavated. The oven was lined with clay and still contained pottery fragments. The pottery was dated to the second half of the 2nd century AD. Fieldwalking in the field where this kiln had been found was undertaken in 1985 (HER ELI304). Finds from this suggested that there were other kilns nearby. This was followed by a resistivity survey which yielded inconclusive results due to disturbance caused by the uprooting of trees from the orchard (HER ELI393). Further archaeological excavations took place here in 1985, but failed to locate other kilns though stoke hole residue was found in several areas (HER 51390). Several pits and gullies were found which produced large quantities of Roman pottery. A substantial ditch or gully appeared to form a broadly circular shaped enclosure. Shortly after the 1985 excavation, a number of large stone slabs associated with large quantities of Roman tile and mortar fragments were found during the digging of the foundations for a new bungalow. Two large dumps of burnt clay, possibly kiln

residues were also found. The structural remains may have been associated with the pottery production site.

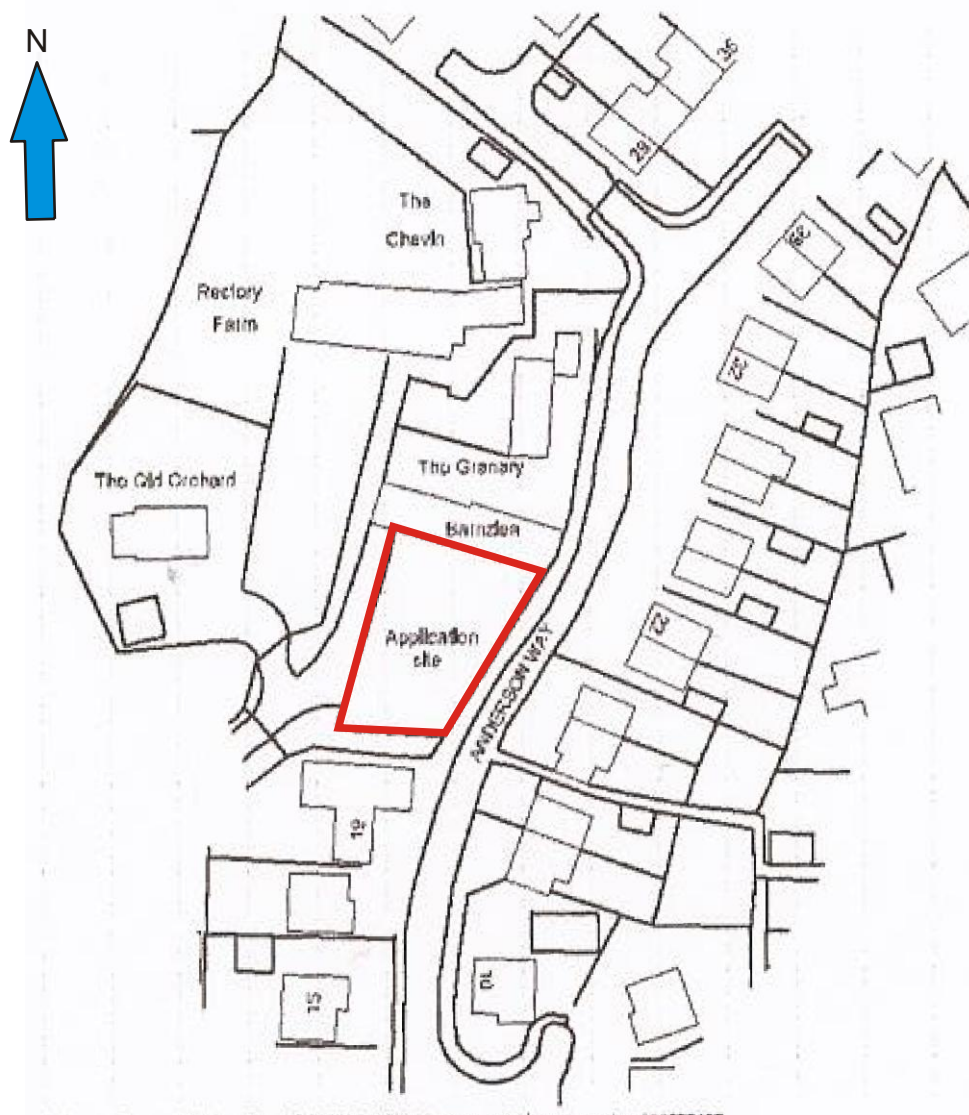


Figure 2: Site location at an original scale of 1:1,250, (not to scale), (extract from Architect's plan). The site is shown outlined in red.

- 3.4 In 1998, a geophysical survey comprising a magnetic susceptibility survey and a gradiometer survey took place on a plot of land to the south of the 1983 archaeological excavation, which had identified the Roman pottery kiln (HER ELI 2526-7). This survey took place in advance of a proposed housing development. The magnetic susceptibility survey yielded negative results. However, the gradiometer survey identified a few possible pits and to the west, a large pit, from which hand auguring yielded burnt deposits.
- 3.5 The settlement of *Lea* is first documented in the Domesday Survey of AD1086. Lands in the parish of *Lea* were held at this time by Count Alan. There are references in the Domesday entry for *Lea* of a fishery and a ferry over the nearby River Trent. At the time of the Lindsey Survey of cAD1115, Count Stephen of Brittany held five carucates of land

in Lea, *Sumerdebi* (Somerby) and at *Iopheim* (Heapham) in the Wapentake of Corringham.

- 3.6 It is clear from place name evidence that the settlement of Leah has late Anglo-Saxon origins. The place name itself has a topographical derivation and comes from the Old English *Leah* or 'a wood, glade or clearing' or 'place at the wood or woodland clearing'.
- 3.7 The historic settlement of Lea has not undergone any shrinkage in terms of settlement size or of population and by the 20th century had expanded to become a suburb of Gainsborough (HER 51393). The core of this settlement is organised along a north-south orientated main through road with minor alignments dated to the 19th and 20th centuries. This represented an orientation through 90 degrees from an original east-west axis with the church of St Helen at the eastern end of the main street of the medieval settlement and which originally continued westwards to the west of the Main Road line. This original east-west thoroughfare access is now marked by the line of a footpath. The creation of Lea Hall to the south, which took over the original south-eastern portion of the medieval settlement in the 17th century and the growing significance of the Gainsborough Road are the most likely factors behind the change in orientation of the main road through the medieval settlement.
- 3.8 The Grade I listed parish church, which is dedicated to St Helen is situated off the northern frontage of the Willingham Road (HER 51389). The church comprises a west tower, a nave, a south porch, a south transept, a large north aisle and a chancel. The church is Early English to late Perpendicular in date. The west tower is 15th century in date and the chancel is Early English. The north aisle dates to the early 14th century and the south transept dates to the 19th century. The church underwent much restoration in the 19th century and was much rebuilt at this time.
- 3.9 The earthwork cultivation remains of medieval ridge and furrow have been detected by the National Mapping Programme in fields to the south of Lea and also in further fields to the north-east of the railway line (HER 51393). Some of this has been removed by modern arable cultivation.
- 3.10 The site of the former Lea Hall, park and gardens occurs within the southern portion of the modern settlement of Lea and was said to have contained 17th century as well as later material in its fabric (HER 51394). In the mid 19th century, extensive alterations were carried out to the Hall, which was finally demolished in 1972. In 1964, Lea Hall was described by Pevsner as being of early 17th century date, but having been much altered in the mid 19th century. The formal gardens, which consisted of terraces, walks and ponds lying to the east of Lea Hall are partly recorded on early edition O.S. maps and may survive in part in nearby woodlands.
- 3.11 A brick built road bridge of post-medieval date with three arches crosses the railway line at Lea (HER 53303). The bridge is still in use.
- 3.12 A post-medieval bronze finger ring was found in the parish churchyard in 1973 (HER 51385). A lead token of probable 18th century date was found in the parish churchyard to the east of the Old School at Lea (HER 51387).
- 3.13 There are several Grade II listed buildings within the study area. These comprise: Holly House, Gainsborough Road, an early 19th century house (HER 55779); The Village Farmhouse, Gainsborough Road, an 18th century building with 19th and 20th century alterations (HER 55780); an 18th century dairy, wash house and laundry, which was later used as a brewery and is now an outhouse at the Old Rectory, Rectory Lane (HER 55781); Rectory Farmhouse, Rectory Lane, a late 17th century building with 20th century additions and alterations (HER 55782); 1 and 3, Willingham Road, two semi-detached

house with No. 1 dating to the early 19th century and No. 3 to the mid 18th century (HER 55783); the 18th carthouse and stables with 20th century alterations at the Old Rectory, Rectory Lane, (HER 56011); a pair of 18th century gate piers at the Old Rectory, Rectory Lane (HER 56012); The Old Rectory, Rectory Lane, an 18th century rectory which was remodelled in the late 18th and 19th centuries (HER 56110); Mellow Cottage and the Old Post Office, Gainsborough Road, an 18th century house with 19th and 20th century alterations (HER 56212); The Cottage, Gainsborough Road, a mid 18th century cottage with late 19th and 20th century alterations (HER 56213) and a late 18th century gazebo at The Old Rectory, Rectory Lane (HER 56214).

- 3.14 There have been several other previous archaeological investigations within the search area. In 2001, an archaeological watching brief took place on the groundworks for a new residential dwelling at Plot 1, Crowgarth Lane (HER ELI2529, Site code: LEA01). A few archaeological features were found, though these could not be securely assigned to possible Roman occupation of this site. A date for these features which was associated with the late post-medieval period appeared to be more plausible.
- 3.15 An archaeological watching brief that took place in 2000 on land adjacent to No. 27, Gainsborough Road on the groundworks for a new bungalow and garage did not identify any archaeological activity and finds (HER ELI1286, Site code: LGB00).
- 3.16 An archaeological evaluation comprising the excavation of 12 test pits took place in 1999 prior to the construction of a new residential dwelling (HER ELI1110, Site code: LGR99). Two of these test pits at the eastern end of the site identified significant archaeological remains comprising clay lined structures, which were probably related to local Roman pottery production, that had been identified from an archaeological excavation to the north in 1983, which had identified a pottery kiln. No further Roman archaeological remains were identified within any of the remaining test pits, though one of the test pits yielded unstratified sherds of Roman pottery.
- 3.17 An archaeological watching brief took place at St Helen's Church in 1997 on ground reduction to the south of the church prior to the construction of an improved access. The results of the watching brief were largely negative due in part to the limited nature of the groundworks programme. No burials were disturbed, though a small quantity of fragments of disarticulated human bone were found.
- 3.18 In 1996, an archaeological watching brief took place at Rectory Farm on the groundworks for a new agricultural building (Site code: RFL96). No significant archaeological deposits or finds were made.
- 3.19 Copies of manuscript and published O.S. maps were obtained from the Lincolnshire Archives and from the Lincoln Local Studies Library. The earliest map consulted comprised an extract from a map of parish of Lea of 1826 (Archive ref: Misc Don 196). This map shows that the assessment site lay within an enclosure to the north of the parish church (plot no. 178).
- 3.20 An extract from the Second Edition six inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1907 shows the area of the assessment site lying within the same open field. A large sand extraction pit is shown to the immediate east and the line of Great Northern and Great Eastern Joint Railway line beyond this to the north-east. An extract from the 1:10,560 scale O.S. map of 1956 shows that no change took place to the layout of the assessment site or to that of its environs between 1907 and 1956. An extract from the 1:10,000 scale O.S. map of 1973 shows the sand extraction pit to the east now having gone.

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 three new residential dwellings.

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, lying to the north of the parish church and within the historic core of the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Lea. The development site lies within the auspices of the parklands and gardens associated with the former Lea Hall, now demolished. The specific objectives of the project will be to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures or finds associated with these medieval and post-medieval settlements and with the former parks and gardens associated with Lea Hall.

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 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.
- 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 June 2016.

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
Val Fryer
Carol Allen
Malin Holst
Jane Cowgill

Iron Age and Roman Ceramics
Environmental
Neolithic and Bronze Age
Osteoarchaeology
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.