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ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING
ON LAND AT
SOMERBY WAY/MARSHALL WAY,
GIANSBOROUGH, LINCOLNSHIRE.

National Grid Reference: SK 8337 8956
Site Code: SWGA15
Accession No: LCNCC: 2015.191
Planning Reference: 133084

PREPARED FOR MR. KEN SHINGDIA OF K9 FUELS LIMITED

By

Neville Hall MIFA

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

Appendices:

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

Summary

This archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks pertaining to the proposed construction of a new single storey office building, fuel storage tanks, access and hardstanding on land at Somerby Way-Marshall Way, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire was undertaken by Neville Hall MIFA on the 12th-15th of November 2015 and on the 6th-8th of January 2016.

The groundworks for this project, which the subject of continual monitoring and recording, comprised an initial phase of mechanical ground reduction at the north-western and central portions of the site, which gradually decreased in depth to and was graded to the south-west. Following this, a layer of compacted hardcore was laid over the area of the development such that any further mechanical excavations took place through this layer.

This initial phase of ground reduction was then followed by the mechanical excavation of a chamber, connecting trench and a storage tank close to the north-western boundary of the site followed by the mechanical excavation of a new manhole, a connecting trench and an interceptor pit to the south-west.

It was understood that the remaining development works comprising the erection of a new single storey office building and fuel storage tanks would be constructed on pads on the hardstanding and the access and hardstanding would be constructed on the layer of compacted hardcore.

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

The ground reduction within the north-eastern area of the site identified a made ground deposit which included in its make-up redposited topsoil overlying a natural horizon. This sequence was recorded within two Representative Sections. The mechanical excavation of the chamber, connecting trench and storage tank identified the same sequence, but owing to deeper excavations, here revealed two further natural horizons, which were recorded within a further two Representative Sections. The mechanical excavation of the manhole, connecting trench and interceptor pit revealed a topsoil horizon, the made ground deposit and the uppermost natural horizon, which was recorded within the fifth and final Representative Section.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Neville Hall MIFA was commissioned by Mr. Ken Shingdia of K9 Fuels Limited to undertake the archaeological monitoring of the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new single storey office building, fuel storage tanks, access and hardstanding on land at Somerby Way-Marshall Way, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, centred at National Grid Reference SK 8337 8956. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken at the development site on the 12th-15th of November 2015 and on the 6th-8th of January 2016.
- 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 Ms Louise Jennings of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, in her capacity as archaeological advisor 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 client, Ms Louise Jennings of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, the Planning Department of West Lindsey District Council, the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record (HER) and The Collection, Lincoln, along with an ordered project archive for long term storage and curation.

2. Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The development site is situated on the eastern outskirts of the town of Gainsborough. The site currently comprises open land situated to the south of the intersection between Marshall Way and Somerby Way. The development site is located at National Grid Reference SK 8337 8956, and at a height of approximately 25mAOD. The town of Gainsborough is situated within the modern civil parish of the same name and in the administrative district of West Lindsey, county of Lincolnshire [**Figures 1 and 2**].
- 2.2 The development site is situated within an undulating upland area and is located on fine loamy over clayey soils of the Beccles 1 Series, which have in turn developed on chalky till deposits. The underlying solid geology comprises Middle and 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 a new single storey office building, fuel storage tanks, access and hardstanding on land at Somerby Way-Marshall Way, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire (Planning Reference: 133084) has been 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, archaeological conditions (Nos. 2-3) were attached to this consent.
- 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 archaeological works would be the

archaeological monitoring and recording 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 as required by Condition 2 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 Following the approval of this specification by Ms Louise Jennings 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 as required by Condition 3 of this planning consent.
- 3.5 The archaeological site work was fully carried out in accordance with the prior approved specification for this project.
- 3.6 This report documents the results of this programme of the archaeological site works and will be submitted in due course to Ms Louise Jennings 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 of all site groundworks during the construction stage of development, which comprised an initial phase of ground reduction followed by the excavation of a new chamber, connecting trench and storage tank along with a new manhole, connecting trench and interceptor pit.

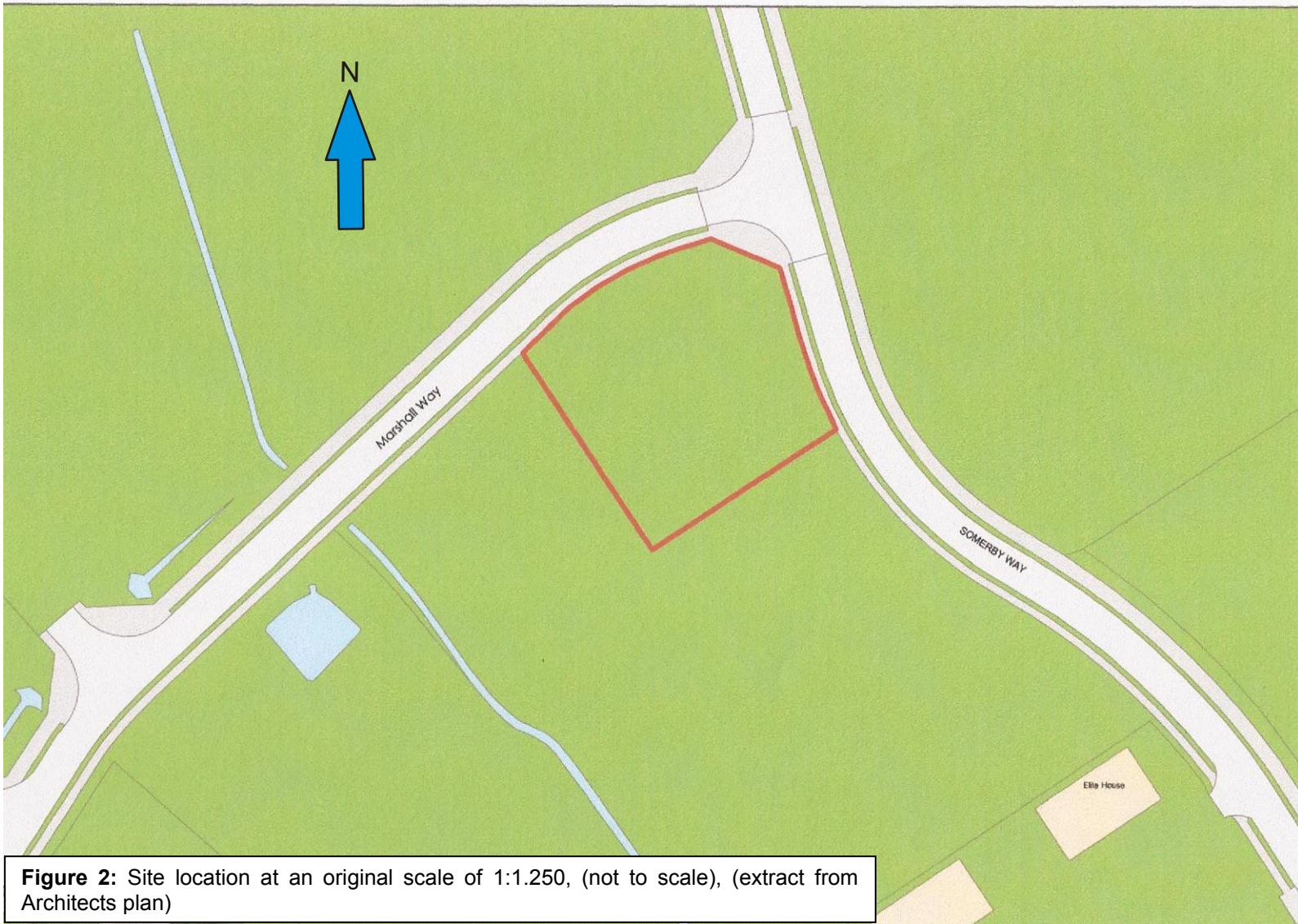


Figure 2: Site location at an original scale of 1:1.250, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

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 The development site is situated within a perceived area of archaeological potential. It is thought that the development site may lie within the area of the battlefield of the Battle of Gainsborough of 1643. The development site is also situated in close proximity to the site of a Roman pottery kiln. The specific objectives of the project were to record any archaeological features, deposits or finds that may be associated with this battlefield site and with the site of this Roman kiln.

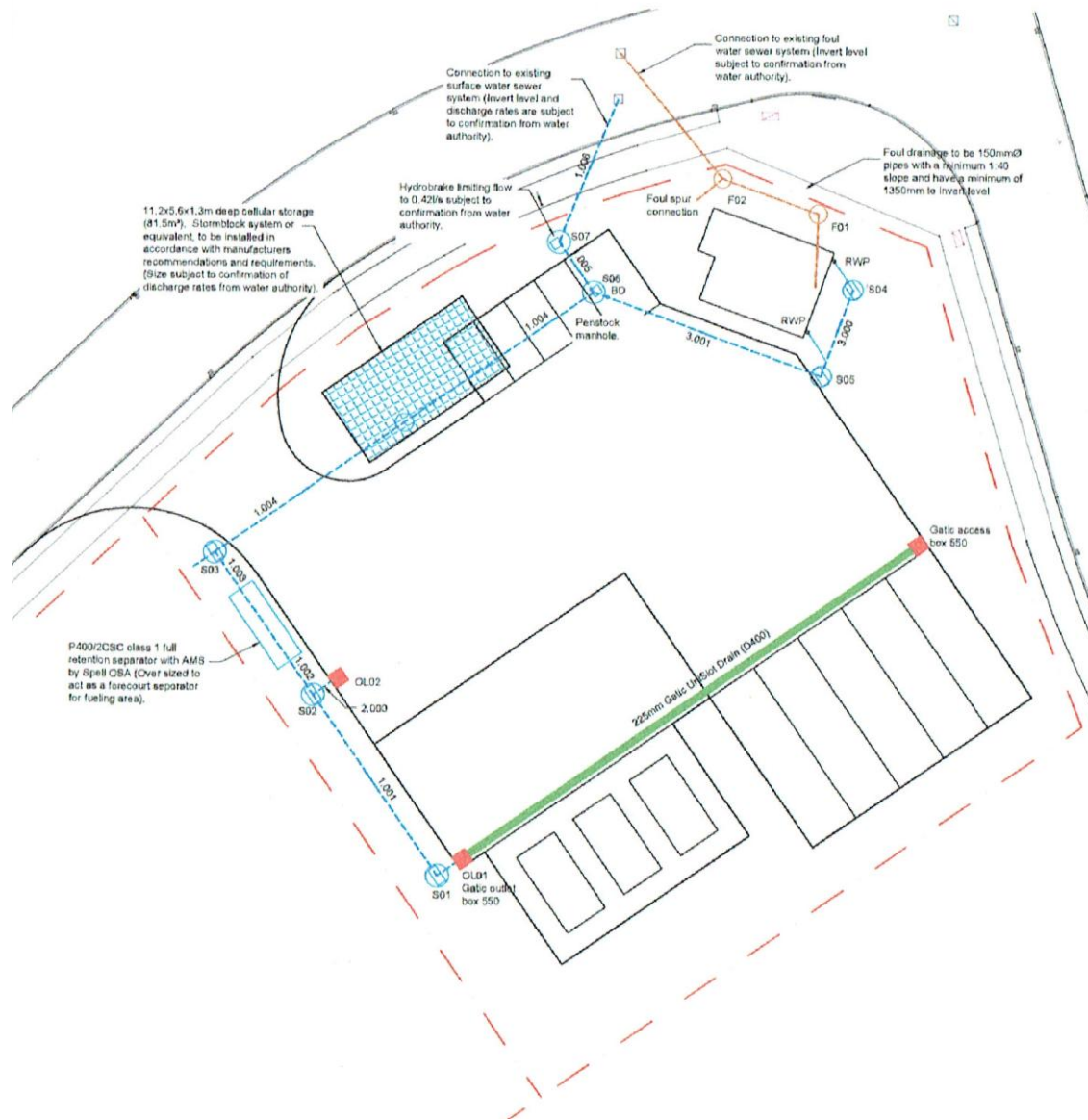


Figure 3: Block plan showing the proposed layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:200, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

5. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 5.1 Background research sources were consulted at the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER), the Lincolnshire Archives 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 The site of a possible ring kiln of Roman date was found on the site of an oil well pump at White Wood's Lane to the north of the development site (HER 52074). Debris of late 18th and early 19th century date was found in association with this site.
- 5.3 The settlement of Gainsborough appears to have had late Anglo-Saxon origins from place name evidence. The place name itself is derived from an Old English personal name and *burh* or 'fortified settlement', hence 'the stronghold of a man called Gagn' or 'Gagn's fortified place'. There is no doubt as to the topographical origin of this place name from its site dominating the right bank of the River Trent. The earliest documentary reference in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle to this place name dates from AD1013-14 as *Gervesburh* and as *Gaeignesburh*, though the settlement may have had earlier origins. At the Domesday Survey of AD1086, the manor of *Gainesburg* was held by Geoffrey la Guerche. Later medieval documentary sources variously refer to this settlement as *Gervesburc* (AD1167) and as *Gainesburgh* (AD1177). At the Lindsey Survey of c.AD1115, Nigel de Albancio held eight carucates of land in *Gleinesburc* in the Wapentake of Coringeham (Corryingham). There is no doubt that Gainsborough owes its position to its strategic location on the east bank of the River Trent and originating as a border fortified settlement. Soon after the Norman Conquest in AD1066, a motte and bailey castle was constructed to the north-east of the town and by the 13th century Gainsborough had become a planned medieval settlement [Morris, 1986; Cameron, 1998; Ekwall, 1974; Mills, 1991; Foster & Longley, 1976].
- 5.4 An area of woodland known as White's Wood is situated to the east and north-east of this development site (HER 50649). This woodland is included in the Nature Conservancy Council's 'Inventory of Ancient Woodland', denoting a possible medieval origin for this woodland.
- 5.5 The cropmarks of medieval ridge and furrow and a possible trackway of post-medieval date have been identified from aerial photographic sources to the north of Thorndike Way and to the north-west of the development site (HER 54305).
- 5.6 The development site is likely to be situated within the likely area of the Battle of Gainsborough of 1643, which was fought during the English Civil War. A cavalry and dragoon action on the 28th of July 1643 to the south of the town when a force of Parliamentarians under the command of Sir John Meldrum and including Cromwell, marched on the town from North Scarle to relieve the garrison in Gainsborough, which was under siege by elements of the Royalist northern army under the Earl of Newcastle. The victorious Parliamentarians were unable to hold Gainsborough when the main Royalist army approached and they withdrew towards Lincoln. By the end of 1643, the Parliamentary forces had recaptured Gainsborough and it remained in their hand until the end of the war [Beckwith, 1988].
- 5.7 Cropmarks of possible undated features which have been identified from aerial photographic sources of the National Mapping Programme are situated to the north of Heapham Road and to the south-east of the development site (HER 52931). These features have been interpreted as being possible extractive pits, enclosures, linear features or natural features.

- 5.8 There have been several previous archaeological investigations within this search area. An archaeological watching brief on the groundworks for a new classroom extension at the Beckett School to the north of the development site in 1995 recovered one sherd of Roman pottery (HER 56644, ELI8543, Site code: GBS95). An archaeological evaluation comprising the excavation of three trial trenches and a single test pit was undertaken in 2007 in advance of new residential development on land at the Beckett School to the north of the development site (HER ELI7820, Site code: GABS07). This evaluation yielded negative results.
- 5.9 An archaeological watching brief took place to the immediate north of the development site in 2013 at the Marston's public house, Somerby Way (HER ELI2009, Site code: MPH12). This watching brief took place on the groundworks for the construction of a new public house yielded negative results [Hobson, 2013].
- 5.10 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the groundworks pertaining to new development on the Heapham Road Industrial Estate in 2003 (HER ELI4513, Site code: GHRE03). This also yielded negative results.
- 5.11 A limited map regression exercise was also undertaken utilising Ordnance Survey maps from the Lincolnshire Archives and from the Lincolnshire Local Studies Library. An extract from the Second Edition six inch to one scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1907 shows the area of the development site as being located within an open field to the west of White's Wood. An extract from the 1:2,500 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1940 shows the area of the development site within a larger enclosure to the west of White's Wood. This same layout is repeated on the subsequent 1:10,560 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1956 and on the 1:2,500 scale O.S. maps of 1970, 1975 and 1988.

6. Methodology

- 6.1 The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by Neville Hall MIFA at the development site on the 12th-15th of November 2015 and on the 6th-8th of January 2016. This consisted of the monitoring and recording of an initial phase of mechanical ground reduction within the north-eastern portion of the site, followed by the mechanical excavation of a chamber, connecting trench and storage tank at the northern boundary of the site along with the mechanical excavation of a new manhole, connecting trench and interceptor pit to the south-west. These mechanical excavations were carried out by a JCB 3cx mechanical excavator that was fitted with various sized toothed buckets.
- 6.2 The identified deposit sequences were recorded on standard *pro-forma* context recording sheets. A plan of the area of initial mechanical ground reduction along with the remaining mechanical groundworks excavations was compiled on site at a scale of 1:200. This is reproduced at this same scale as **Figure 4**. A total of five sections of the observed deposit sequences recorded during these monitored groundworks [designated as **Representative Sections 1-5**] were also compiled on site at a scale of 1:20. These are reproduced at this same scale as **Figure 5**. A complimentary digital colour photographic record was also maintained, which is reproduced as **Plates 1-68, 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 3-4; Appendix 1, Plates 1-68]

- 7.1 The first day of the archaeological monitoring and recording programme saw the mechanical removal of a section of the earthen bund which was situated along the north-eastern boundary of the site and parallel to the line of Somerby Way [Plate 6]. The earthen bund was found to be made up of a mix of redeposited topsoil and redeposited natural subsoils.
- 7.2 This was followed by an initial phase of mechanical ground reduction. The mechanical excavations were undertaken under archaeological supervision by a JCB 3cx mechanical excavator that was fitted with a 1.0m wide toothed bucket. This mechanical ground reduction commenced with the excavation of a linear trench along and parallel to the north-eastern site boundary. This trench was excavated to a length of 25.0m, to a width of 1.20m and to depths of 0.90m below ground levels [Plates 1 and 3-5]. These excavations extended through a modern made ground deposit (001), which had originated from the upcast from the nearby and adjacent modern road construction of Somerby Way. The made ground deposit (001) overlay an undisturbed natural horizon (002), which extended to the base of this trench excavation. This deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Section 1 [Plate 2]**.
- 7.3 The second day of the programme of archaeological monitoring and recording saw the resumption of the programme of monitored ground reduction. The ground was reduced south-westwards from the prior excavated trench along the north-eastern site boundary such that the depth of this ground reduction gradually decreased to the south west and that it was graded. The objective of this ground reduction was to create a level platform, with uniform site levels. Thus, the level of ground reduction decreased from a maximum depth of 0.90m below ground levels to final depths of 0.10m-0.20m below ground levels to the south-west [Plates 7-8 and 10-34]. This mechanical ground reduction extended through the made ground deposit (001) and into the upper levels of the underlying natural deposit (002) within the north-eastern and central portions of this area of ground reduction. However, to the south-west the decreasing depths of the ground reduction confined these excavations to within the made ground deposit (001). This same deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Section 2 [Plate 9]**. All newly exposed surfaces were walked over and were systematically scanned for any surface finds, of which there were none. This area of ground reduction measured 25.0m in length and 17m in width. To the west of this area of ground reduction, made ground and redeposited topsoil from the reduced area was redeposited over this area of the site.
- 7.4 The whole ground reduced area in addition to the remainder of the area of the development site was then covered over with a layer of compacted hardcore [Plates 35-40]. At the north-eastern and central areas of the site, this hardcore layer thus came down directly onto the underlying natural horizon. The depth of this hardcore over the site was reflected in the extent and depths of the preceding ground reduction. Thus, the layer of compacted hardcore reached its deepest extent at the north-eastern area of the site at 0.90m and decreased in depth to the south-west at 0.50m.
- 7.5 The next stage in this groundworks programme comprised the mechanical excavation under archaeological supervision of a deep chamber with a connecting trench to a deeply excavated storage tank. The chamber was the first of these excavations and took place at the north-eastern end of this sequence of excavations. This chamber was excavated to a length of 3.60m, to a width of 2.0m and to a depth of 2.80m below the level of the top of the compacted hardcore layer [Plates 42-46]. These excavations extended through a thin band of the made ground deposit (001) below the compacted hardcore, the natural horizon (002), a second natural horizon (003) and an underlying third natural horizon of metamorphosed rock (004) at the base of this excavation.

- 7.6 This was followed by the mechanical excavation under archaeological supervision of a length of connecting trench which extended south-westwards from the south-western end of the chamber. This connecting trench was excavated to a length of 4.70m, to a width of 0.80m and to a depth of 2.80m below the compacted hardcore layer [**Plates 42-46**]. These further mechanical excavations extended through the same deposit sequence as was previously recorded within the nearby excavated chamber, which was recorded within **Representative Section 3 [Plate 47]**.
- 7.7 This was followed by the mechanical excavation under archaeological supervision of the storage tank, which was situated at the south-western end of the connecting trench and extended further to the south-west. This storage tank was excavated to a length of 11.60m, to a width of 5.80m and to a depth of 2.80m below ground levels [**Plates 48-51 and 53-63**]. These further mechanical excavations extended through the same deposit sequence as was previously recorded within the nearby excavated chamber and connecting trench, which was recorded within **Representative Section 4 [Plate 52]**.
- 7.8 This was followed by the mechanical excavation under archaeological supervision of a pit for a new interceptor, a connecting trench and a new manhole to the north. This north west-south east orientated excavation was situated to the south-west of the previous excavations with the new manhole excavated at the north-western end of the excavation. The manhole was excavated to a length of 2.0m, to a width of 2.0m and to depths of 1.10m below the level of the compacted hardcore. To the south-east of this, the connecting trench was excavated to a length of 2.0m, a width of 0.80m and to a depth of 1.10m below the level of the compacted hardcore. To the south-east of this was the excavated pit for the new interceptor, which was excavated to a length of 5.0m, to a width of 3.50m and to a depth of 1.70m below the level of the compacted hardcore. These excavations extended through the hardcore, a topsoil horizon (**005**), the redposited topsoil/made ground deposit (**001**) and the underlying natural horizon (**002**) at the base of these excavations [**Plates 64-65 and 67-68**]. This deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Section 5 [Plate 66]**.
- 7.9 No archaeological was identified on this site and there were no finds.

8. Discussion and Conclusions

- 8.1 The groundworks for this project, which the subject of continual monitoring and recording, comprised an initial phase of mechanical ground reduction at the north-western and central portions of the site, which gradually decreased in depth to and was graded to the south-west. Following this, a layer of compacted hardcore was laid over the area of the development such that any further mechanical excavations took place through this layer.
- 8.2 This initial phase of ground reduction was then followed by the mechanical excavation of a chamber, connecting trench and a storage tank close to the north-western boundary of the site followed by the mechanical excavation of a new manhole, a connecting trench and an interceptor pit to the south-west.
- 8.3 It was understood that the remaining development works comprising the erection of a new single storey office building and fuel storage tanks would be constructed on pads on the hardstanding and the access and hardstanding would be constructed on the layer of compacted hardcore.
- 8.4 No archaeological activity was identified on this site and there were no finds.
- 8.5 The ground reduction within the north-eastern area of the site identified a made ground deposit which included in its make-up redposited topsoil overlying a natural horizon. This

sequence was recorded within two Representative Sections. The mechanical excavation of the chamber, connecting trench and storage tank identified the same sequence, but owing to deeper excavations here revealed two further natural horizons, which were recorded within a further two Representative Sections. The mechanical excavation of the manhole, connecting trench and interceptor pit revealed a topsoil horizon, the made ground deposit and the uppermost natural horizon, which was recorded within the fifth and final Representative Section.

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 sequences present on this site; while providing sufficient time to record the both the absence of archaeological activity and finds and the deposit sequences 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 Mr. Ken Shingdia of K9 Fuels Limited 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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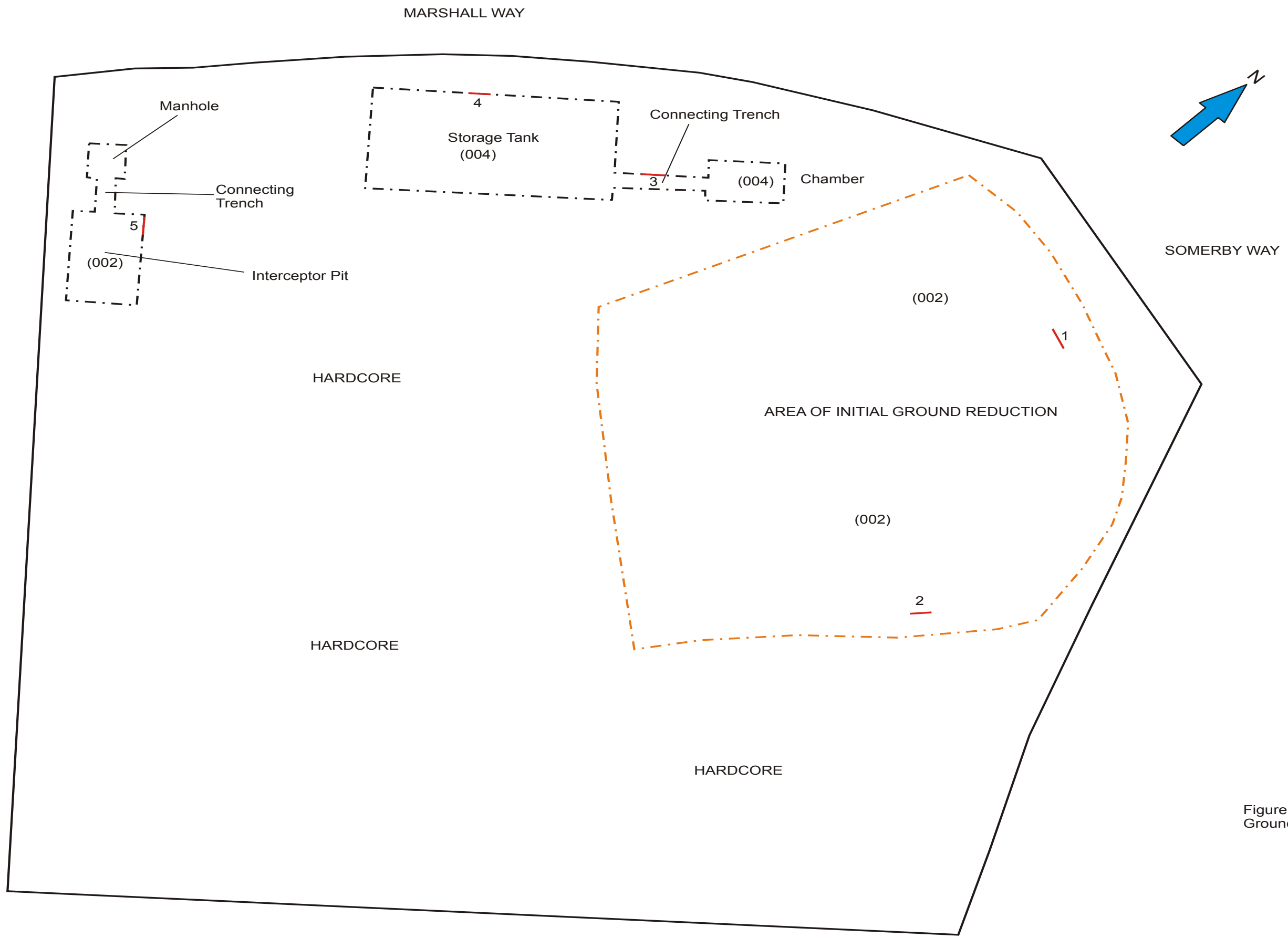
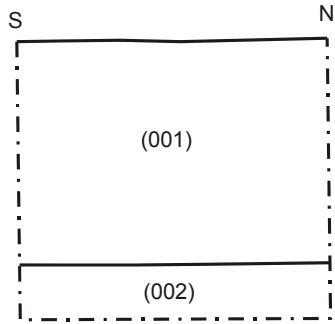
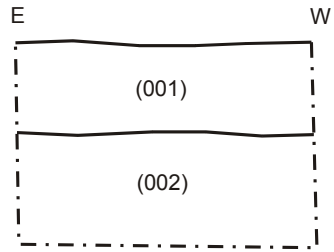


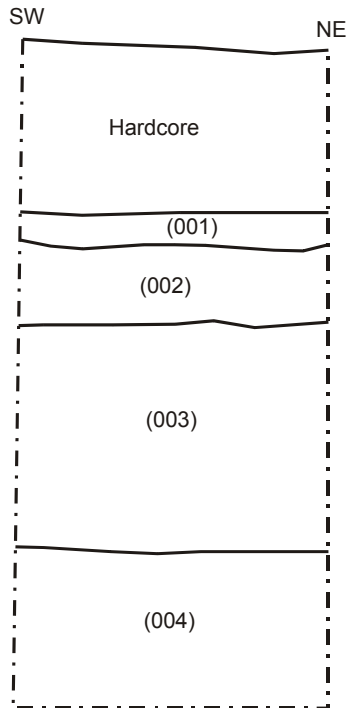
Figure 4: Plan of the Monitored Groundworks at a scale of 1:200



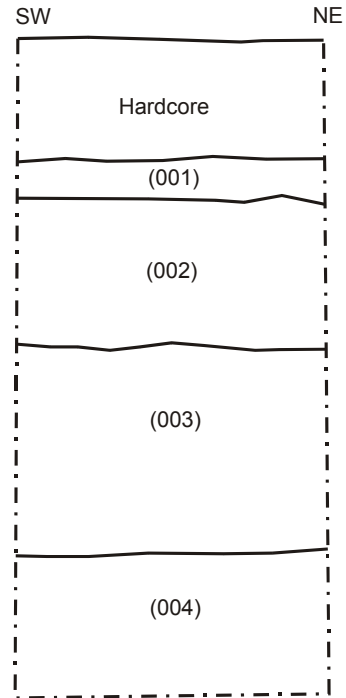
Representative Section 1, East Facing Section, scale 1:20



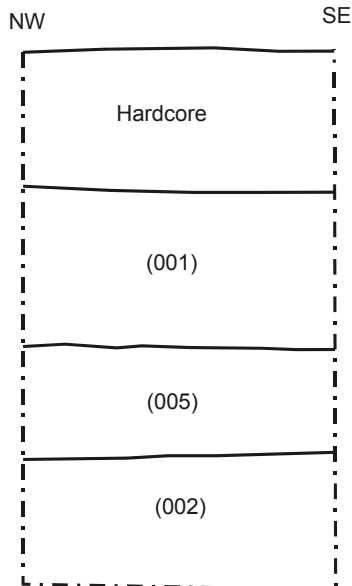
Representative Section 2, North Facing Section, scale 1:20



Representative Section 3, South-East Facing Section, scale 1:20



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



Representative Section 5, South-West Facing Section, scale 1:20

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

Appendix 1: Plates



Plate 1: Initial ground reduction, from the south-east



Plate 3: Initial ground reduction, from the south-east



Plate 2: Representative Section 1, from the north-east



Plate 4: Initial ground reduction, from the north-east



Plate 5: Initial ground reduction, from the south-east



Plate 6: Section through the earthen bund around the site, from the north-east



Plate 7: Initial ground reduction, from the south



Plate 8: Initial ground reduction, from the south



Plate 9: Representative Section 2, from the north-west



Plate 10: Initial ground reduction, from the south



Plate 13: Initial ground reduction, from the north-east



Plate 11: Initial ground reduction, from the north-east



Plate 14: Initial ground reduction, from the east



Plate 12: Initial ground reduction, from the south-east



Plate 15: Initial ground reduction, from the south-east



Plate 16: Initial ground reduction, from the east



Plate 19: Initial ground reduction, from the east



Plate 17: Initial ground reduction, from the south-east



Plate 20: Initial ground reduction, from the east



Plate 18: Initial ground reduction, from the east



Plate 21: Initial ground reduction, from the east



Plate 22: Initial ground reduction, from the east



Plate 25: Initial ground reduction, from the south-east



Plate 23: Initial ground reduction, from the south-east



Plate 26: Initial ground reduction, from the east



Plate 24: Initial ground reduction, from the north-west



Plate 27: Initial ground reduction, from the south east



Plate 28: Initial ground reduction, from the east



Plate 31: Initial ground reduction, from the east



Plate 29: Initial ground reduction, from the south



Plate 32: Initial ground reduction, from the east



Plate 30: Initial ground reduction, from the south-east



Plate 33: Initial ground reduction, from the east



Plate 34: Initial ground reduction, from the east



Plate 37: Compacted hardcore over the area of the development site, from the south



Plate 35: Compacted hardcore over the area of the development site, from the north-east



Plate 38: Compacted hardcore over the area of the development site, from the south-west



Plate 36: Compacted hardcore over the area of the development site, from the east



Plate 39: Compacted hardcore over the area of the development site, from the north-west



Plate 40: Compacted hardcore over the area of the development site, from the north-east



Plate 43: Excavation of the chamber and connecting trench, from the south-west



Plate 41: Set out storage tank, from the south-west



Plate 44: Excavation of the chamber and connecting trench, from the south-west



Plate 42: Excavation of the chamber and connecting trench, from the south-west



Plate 45: Completed excavation of the chamber and connecting trench, from the north-east



Plate 46: Completed excavation of the chamber and connecting trench, from the north-east



Plate 49: Excavation of the storage tank, from the north-east



Plate 47: Representative Section 3, from the south-east



Plate 50: Excavation of the storage tank, from the north-east



Plate 48: Excavation of the storage tank, from the north-east



Plate 51: Excavation of the storage tank, from the south



Plate 52: Representative Section 4, from the south-east



Plate 55: Excavation of the storage tank, from the south-west



Plate 53: Excavation of the storage tank, from the south-west



Plate 56: Excavation of the storage tank, from the north-west



Plate 54: Excavation of the storage tank, from the south-west



Plate 57: Excavation of the storage tank, from the south-west



Plate 58: Excavation of the storage tank, from the north-west



Plate 61: Excavation of the storage tank, from the north-east



Plate 59: Excavation of the storage tank, from the north-east



Plate 62: Excavation of the storage tank, from the north-east



Plate 60: Excavation of the storage tank, from the north-east



Plate 63: Excavation of the storage tank, from the north



Plate 64: Excavation of the manhole, connecting trench and interceptor, from the south-east



Plate 66: Representative Section 5, from the south-west



Plate 65: Excavation of the manhole, connecting trench and interceptor, from the north-west



Plate 67: Excavation of the manhole, connecting trench and interceptor, from the south-east



Plate 68: Excavation of the manhole, connecting trench and interceptor, from the south-east

Appendix 2: List of Contexts

- 001** Modern made ground deposit. Composed of a mix of redeposited topsoil (soft, dark grey brown clayey silt) and redeposited natural subsoils (soft, light blue gleyed clay and soft, light orange brown clay mix). Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-5**. Above **(002)**. Depth - 0.70m.
- 002** Natural horizon. Soft, light orange brown clay with light blue grey gleying with no inclusions. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-5**. Below **(001)** and **(005)** and above **(003)**. Depth - 0.44m.
- 003** Natural horizon. Soft, dark blue grey gleyed silty clay with no inclusions. Recorded within **Representative Sections 3 and 4**. Below **(002)** and above **(004)**. Depth - 0.48m.
- 004** Natural horizon. Layer of metamorphosed rock composed of loose mid-dark grey/black laminated sandstone. Recorded within **Representative Sections 3 and 4**. Below **(003)**. Depth - >0.35m.
- 005** Topsoil horizon identified in the south-western portion of the development site. Soft, dark grey brown clayey silt with frequent small angular stones and moderate small brick/tile fragments. Recorded within **Representative Section 5**. Below **(001)** and above **(002)**. Depth - 0.31m.

Appendix 3: The Archive

The archive consists of:

Five context records

One site plan at a scale of 1:200 of the monitored groundworks on one sheet of drawing film

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

One context register

One photographic register

All records are currently held at:

38, Finningley Road

Lincoln

LN6 0UP

And will be deposited in due course at:

The Collection

Danes Terrace

Lincoln

LN2 1LP

Under the accession number **LCNCC: 2015.191** and site code **SWGA15**

Appendix 4: Photographic Register

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

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	Initial ground reduction	SE		AA 12/11/15	SWGA15
2	Representative Section 1	NE		AA 12/11/15	SWGA15
3	Initial ground reduction	SE		AA 12/11/15	SWGA15
4	Initial ground reduction	NE		AA 12/11/15	SWGA15
5	Initial ground reduction	SE		AA 12/11/15	SWGA15
6	Section through the earthen bund around the site	NE		AA 12/11/15	SWGA15
7	Initial ground reduction	S		AA 13/11/15	SWGA15
8	Initial ground reduction	S		AA 13/11/15	SWGA15
9	Representative Section 2	NW		AA 13/11/15	SWGA15
10	Initial ground reduction	S		AA 13/11/15	SWGA15
11	Initial ground reduction	NE		AA 13/11/15	SWGA15
12	Initial ground reduction	SE		AA 13/11/15	SWGA15
13	Initial ground reduction	NE		AA 13/11/15	SWGA15
14	Initial ground reduction	E		AA 13/11/15	SWGA15
15	Initial ground reduction	SE		AA 13/11/15	SWGA15
16	Initial ground reduction	E		AA 13/11/15	SWGA15

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

Camera No.	Date Loaded / /	Time Loaded :	Comments		B&W Col. Digi. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A		
17	Initial ground reduction	SE		At 13/11/15	SWGATF
18	Initial ground reduction	E		At 13/11/15	SWGATF
19	Initial ground reduction	E		At 13/11/15	SWGATF
20	Initial ground reduction	E		At 13/11/15	SWGATF
21	Initial ground reduction	E		At 13/11/15	SWGATF
22	Initial ground reduction	E		At 13/11/15	SWGATF
23	Initial ground reduction	SE		At 14/11/15	SWGATF
24	Initial ground reduction	NW		At 14/11/15	SWGATF
25	Initial ground reduction	SE		At 14/11/15	SWGATF
26	Initial ground reduction	E		At 14/11/15	SWGATF
27	Initial ground reduction	SE		At 14/11/15	SWGATF
28	Initial ground reduction	E		At 14/11/15	SWGATF
29	Initial ground reduction	S		At 14/11/15	SWGATF
30	Initial ground reduction	SE		At 15/11/15	SWGATF
31	Initial ground reduction	E		At 15/11/15	SWGATF
32	Initial ground reduction	E		At 15/11/15	SWGATF
33	Initial ground reduction	E		At 15/11/15	SWGATF

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

Camera No.	Date Loaded	Time Loaded	Comments			B&W Col. Digi.
	/ /	:				<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site	
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A			
34	Initial ground reduction	E		At 15/11/15	SWGA15	
35	Compacted hardcore over the area of the development site	NE		At 6/1/16	SWGA15	
36	Compacted hardcore over the area of the development site	E		At 6/1/16	SWGA15	
37	Compacted hardcore over the area of the development site	S		At 6/1/16	SWGA15	
38	Compacted hardcore over the area of the development site	SW		At 6/1/16	SWGA15	
39	Compacted hardcore over the area of the development site	NW		At 6/1/16	SWGA16	
40	Compacted hardcore over the area of the development site	NE		At 6/1/16	SWGA16	
41	Set out storage tank	SW		At 6/1/16	SWGA16	

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

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		
42	Excavation of the chamber and connecting trench	SW		AT 6/1/16	SWGALT
43	Excavation of the chamber and connecting trench	SW		AT 6/1/16	SWGALT
44	Excavation of the chamber and connecting trench	SW		AT 6/1/16	SWGALT
45	Completed excavation of the chamber and connecting trench	NE		AT 6/1/16	SWGALT
46	Completed excavation of the chamber and connecting trench	NE		AT 6/1/16	SWGALT
47	Representative Section 3	SE		AT 6/1/16	SWGALT
48	Excavation of the storage tank	NE		AT 6/1/16	SWGALT
49	Excavation of the storage tank	NE		AT 6/1/16	SWGALT
50	Excavation of the storage tank	NE		AT 6/1/16	SWGALT
51	Excavation of	S		AT 6/1/16	SWGALT

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

Camera No.	Date Loaded / /	Time Loaded :	Comments			B&W Col. Dig. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site	
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A			
	The storage tank					
52	Representative section 4	SE		AT 6/1/16	SWGAT	
53	Excavation of the storage tank	SW		AT 6/1/16	SWGAT	
54	Excavation of the storage tank	SW		AT 6/1/16	SWGAT	
55	Excavation of the storage tank	SW		AT 6/1/16	SWGAT	
56	Excavation of the storage tank	NW		AT 6/1/16	SWGAT	
57	Excavation of the storage tank	SW		AT 6/1/16	SWGAT	
58	Excavation of the storage tank	NW		AT 6/1/16	SWGAT	
59	Excavation of the storage tank	NE		AT 6/1/16	SWGAT	
60	Excavation of the storage tank	NE		AT 7/1/16	SWGAT	
61	Excavation of the storage tank	NE		AT 7/1/16	SWGAT	
62	Excavation of the storage tank	NE		AT 7/1/16	SWGAT	
63	Excavation of the storage tank	N		AT 7/1/16	SWGAT	
64	Excavation of the manhole connecting trench	SE		AT 8/1/16	SWGAT	

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](#)

Marshall Way/Somerby Way, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire - Neville Hall MIFA

OASIS ID - nevilleh1-245910

Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
View 1	1	Neville Hall	nevillehallmifa@gmail.com	17 March 2016

Completed sections in current version

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

Validated sections in current version

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

File submission and form progress

Grey literature report submitted? Yes **Grey literature report filename/s** Sent by other means

Boundary file submitted? No **Boundary filename**

HER signed off? **NMR signed off?**

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

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

OASIS:

Please e-mail Historic England for OASIS help and advice

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Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/formct1.cfm?oid=nevilleh1-245910> for this page

Appendix 6: Specification for Archaeological Monitoring

**Specification for Archaeological Monitoring
on Land at Somerby Way-Marshall Way,
Gainsborough, Lincolnshire.**

Prepared for Mr. Ken Shingdia of K9 Fuels Limited

National Grid Reference: SK 8337 8956

Site Code: SWGA15

Accession No: LCNCC: 2015.191

Planning Reference: 133084

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

October 2015

S Non-technical summary

- S1 *A scheme of works comprising archaeological monitoring is required during the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new single storey office building, fuel storage tanks, access and hardstanding on land at Somerby Way-Marshall Way, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire.*
- S2 *The development site is situated within a perceived area of archaeological potential. It is thought that the development site may lie within the area of the battlefield of the Battle of Gainsborough of 1643. The development site is also situated in close proximity to the site of a Roman pottery kiln. The specific objectives of the project will be to record any archaeological features, deposits or finds that may be associated with this battlefield site and with the site of this Roman kiln.*
- S3 *The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the groundworks stage of development, which will comprise the mechanical excavation of the foundations for the new office building, the excavations for the new fuel storage tanks and ground reduction associated with the construction of the new access and hardstanding. 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 and 2]

- 1.1 The development site is situated on the eastern outskirts of the town of Gainsborough. The site currently comprises open land situated to the south of the intersection between Marshall Way and Somerby Way. The development site is located at National Grid Reference SK 8337 8956, and at a height of approximately 25mAOD. The town of Gainsborough is situated within the modern civil parish of the same name and in the administrative district of West Lindsey, county of Lincolnshire.
- 1.2 The development site is situated within an undulating upland area and is located on fine loamy over clayey soils of the Beccles 1 Series, which have in turn developed on chalky till deposits. The underlying solid geology comprises Middle and Lower Lias limestones of the Lower Jurassic.

2. Planning background [Figure 3]

- 2.1 This document comprises a Specification or a written scheme of works for archaeological monitoring which is to be maintained during the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new single storey office building, fuel storage tanks, access and hardstanding on land at Somerby Way-Marshall Way, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire,(Planning Reference: 133084).

3. Historical and Archaeological Background

- 3.1 Background research sources were consulted at 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.
- 3.2 The site of a possible ring kiln of Roman date was found on the site of an oil well pump at White Wood's Lane to the north of the development site (HER 52074). Debris of late 18th and early 19th century date was found in association with this site.



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

- 3.3 The settlement of Gainsborough appears to have had late Anglo-Saxon origins from place name evidence. The place name itself is derived from an Old English personal name and *burh* or 'fortified settlement', hence 'the stronghold of a man called Gagn' or 'Gaegn's fortified place'. There is no doubt as to the topographical origin of this place name from its site dominating the right bank of the River Trent. The earliest documentary reference in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle to this place name dates from AD1013-14 as *Gervesburh* and as *Gaeignesburh*, though the settlement may have had earlier origins. At the Domesday Survey of AD1086, the manor of *Gainesburg* was held by Geoffrey la Guerche. Later medieval documentary sources variously refer to this settlement as *Gervesburc* (AD1167) and as *Gainesburh* (AD1177). At the Lindsey Survey of c.AD1115, Nigel de Albancio held eight carucates of land in *Gleinesburc* in the Wapentake of Coringeham (Coringham). There is no doubt that Gainsborough owes its position to its strategic location on the east bank of the River Trent and originating as a border fortified settlement. Soon after the Norman Conquest in AD1066, a motte and bailey castle was constructed to the north-east of the town and by the 13th century Gainsborough had become a planned medieval settlement.
- 3.4 An area of woodland known as White's Wood is situated to the east and north-east of this development site (HER 50649). This woodland is included in the Nature Conservancy Council's 'Inventory of Ancient Woodland', denoting a possible medieval origin for this woodland.
- 3.5 The cropmarks of medieval ridge and furrow and a possible trackway of post-medieval date have been identified from aerial photographic sources to the north of Thorndike Way and to the north-west of the development site (HER 54305).

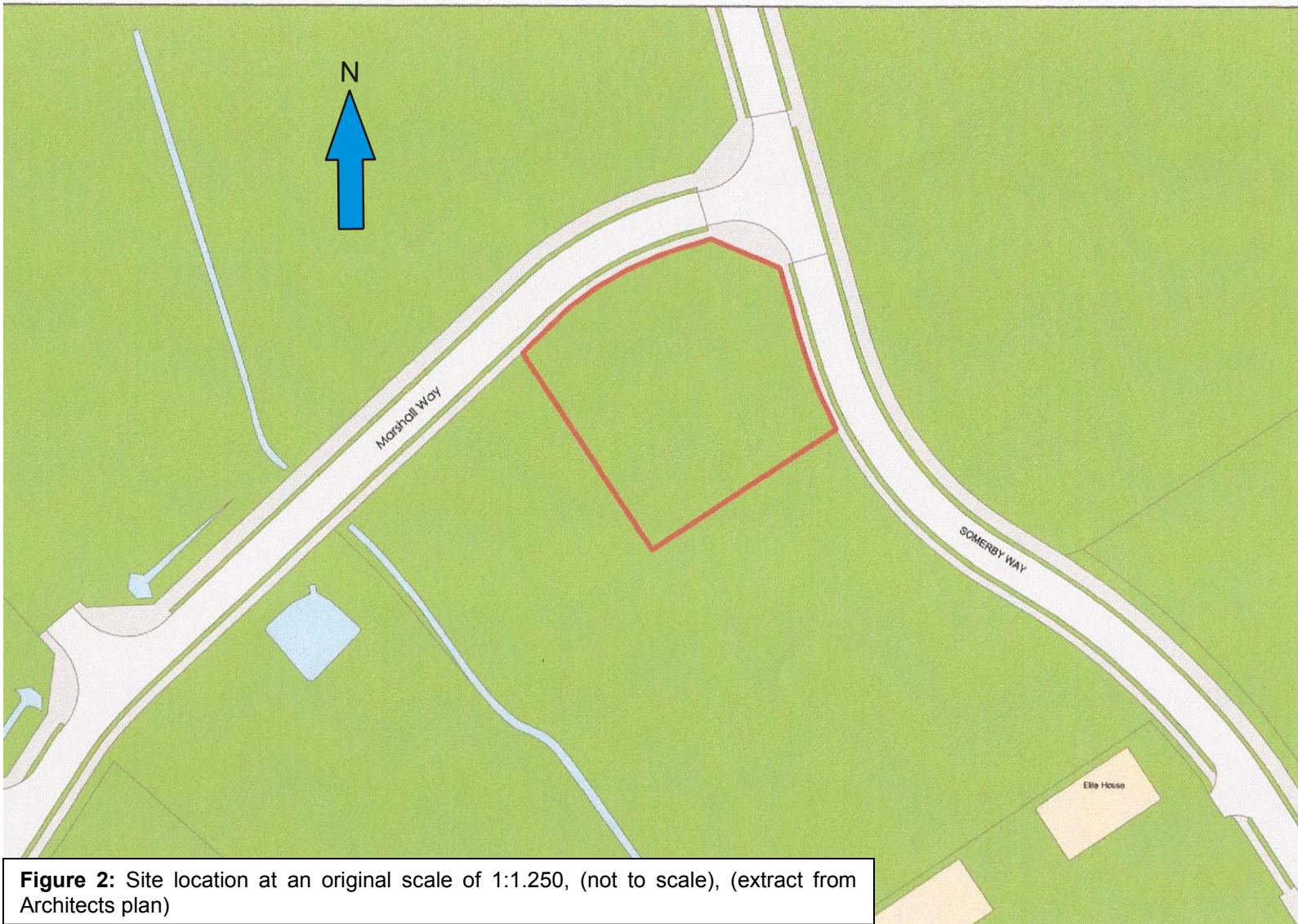


Figure 2: Site location at an original scale of 1:1.250, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

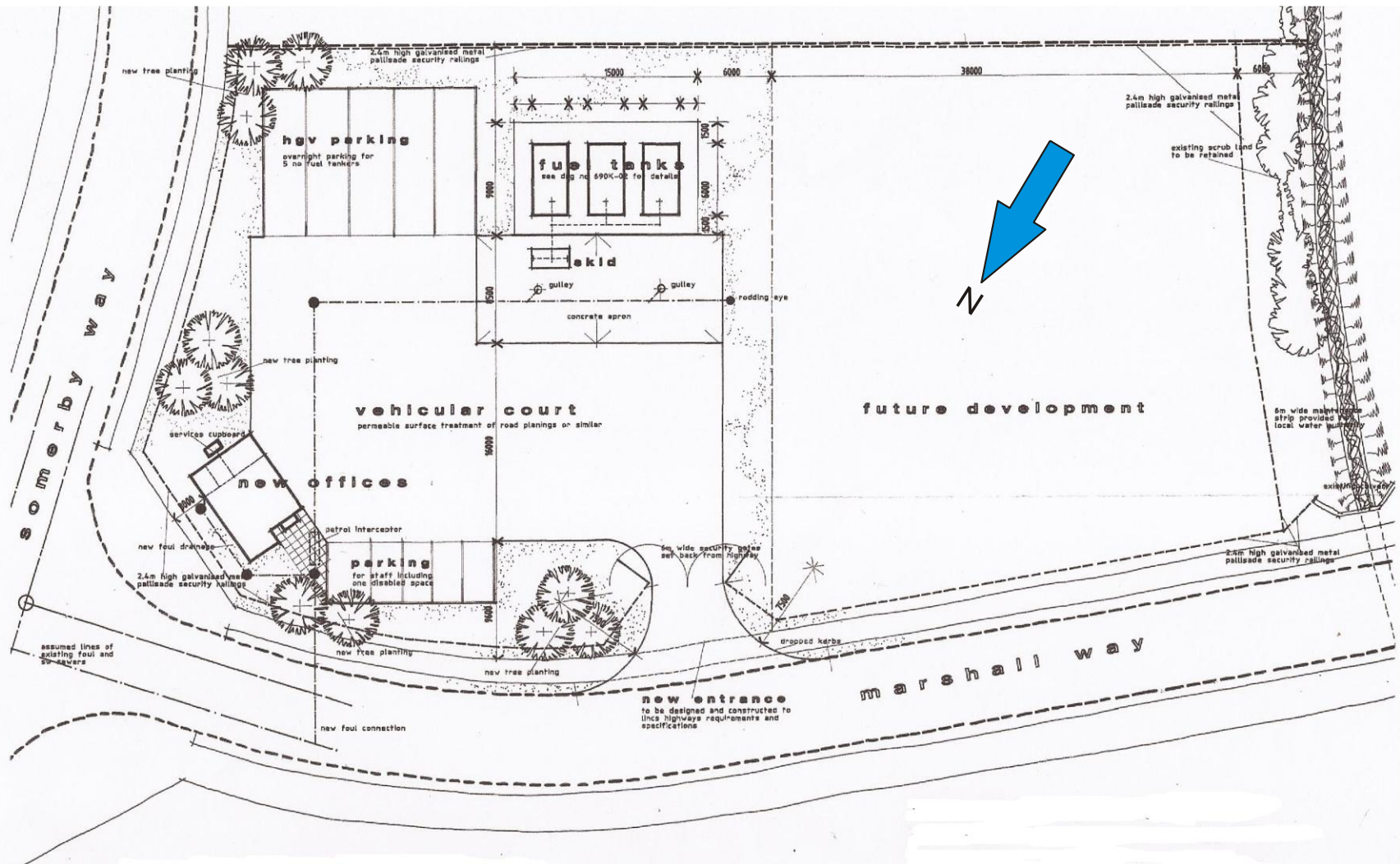


Figure 3: Block plan showing the proposed layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:200, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

- 3.6 The development site is likely to be situated within the likely area of the Battle of Gainsborough of 1643, which was fought during the English Civil War. A cavalry and dragoon action on the 28th of July 1643 to the south of the town when a force of Parliamentarians under the command of Sir John Meldrum and including Cromwell, marched on the town from North Scarle to relieve the garrison in Gainsborough, which was under siege by elements of the Royalist northern army under the Earl of Newcastle. The victorious Parliamentarians were unable to hold Gainsborough when the main Royalist army approached and they withdrew towards Lincoln. By the end of 1643, the Parliamentary forces had recaptured Gainsborough and it remained in their hand until the end of the war.
- 3.7 Cropmarks of possible undated features which have been identified from aerial photographic sources of the National Mapping Programme are situated to the north of Heapham Road and to the south-east of the development site (HER 52931). These features have been interpreted as being possible extractive pits, enclosures, linear features or natural features.
- 3.8 There have been several previous archaeological investigations within this search area. An archaeological watching brief on the groundworks for a new classroom extension at the Beckett School to the north of the development site in 1995 recovered one sherd of Roman pottery (HER 56644, ELI8543, Site code: GBS95). An archaeological evaluation comprising the excavation of three trial trenches and a single test pit was undertaken in 2007 in advance of new residential development on land at the Beckett School to the north of the development site (HER ELI7820, Site code: GABS07). This evaluation yielded negative results.
- 3.9 An archaeological watching brief took place to the immediate north of the development site in 2013 at the Marston's public house, Somerby Way (HER ELI2009, Site code: MPH12). This watching brief took place on the groundworks for the construction of a new public house yielded negative results.
- 3.10 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the groundworks pertaining to new development on the Heapham Road Industrial Estate in 2003 (HER ELI4513, Site code: GHRE03). This also yielded negative results.
- 3.11 A limited map regression exercise was also undertaken utilising Ordnance Survey maps from the Lincolnshire Archives and from the Lincolnshire Local Studies Library. An extract from the Second Edition six inch to one scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1907 shows the area of the development site as being located within an open field to the west of White's Wood. An extract from the 1:2,500 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1940 shows the area of the development site within a larger enclosure to the west of White's Wood. This same layout is repeated on the subsequent 1:10,560 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1956 and on the 1:2,500 scale O.S. maps of 1970, 1975 and 1988.

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 for the new office building, the excavations for the new fuel storage tanks and ground reduction associated with the construction of the new access and hardstanding.

- 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 a perceived area of archaeological potential. It is thought that the development site may lie within the area of the battlefield of the Battle of Gainsborough of 1643. The development site is also situated in close proximity to the site of a Roman pottery kiln. The specific objectives of the project will be to record any archaeological features, deposits or finds that may be associated with this battlefield site and with the site of this Roman kiln.

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 for the new office building, the excavations for the new fuel storage tanks and ground reduction associated with the construction of the new access and hardstanding. The mechanical excavations will be undertaken using a toothless bucket.
- 5.2 All work will be carried out according to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IfA) standards, and will be under the management of a Member of the IfA (MIFA).
- 5.3 All work will be undertaken following all statutory Health and Safety requirements and legislation in operation at the time of the monitoring.
- 5.4 A Risk Assessment will be prepared for the site.
- 5.5 All mechanical excavations will be undertaken under archaeological supervision, utilising a machine of sufficient power and using a toothless bucket.
- 5.6 Stripped areas and trench sections will be continually observed to identify any archaeological features and/or deposits which may be exposed.
- 5.7 Section drawings at a scale of 1:10 will be made of any archaeological features identified in the course of the groundworks, including representative sections of trenches at appropriate intervals. These will be related to a site plan drawing at a scale of 1:50, which may also record archaeological features and/or deposits identified. Any significant archaeological features in plan will also be recorded at a scale of 1:20.
- 5.8 *Written descriptions detailing the nature of archaeological features and/or deposits encountered will be compiled on pro-forma context record sheets.*
- 5.9 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for further analysis. All relevant finds will be ordered into an archive. Most modern material will not be retained, although notes will be made of the appropriate context. An appropriate sample of materials such as ceramic building materials will be made.
- 5.10 Any and all artefacts found during the monitoring and thought to come under the provisions of the *Treasure Act* (1996), will be removed from the site to a secure location, and will be promptly reported to the appropriate local coroner's office and to Lincolnshire Portable Antiquities Scheme.
- 5.11 Throughout the monitoring a digital photographic record will be compiled, and will comprise an overview of the site prior to work starting, and during as well as after

completion of the work, and will include any excavated features, sections and other relevant details that aid interpretation.

- 5.12 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ*, and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Proper respect will be accorded to these remains, which will be cleaned to allow positive identification. Should removal be required, the appropriate Ministry of Justice Licence will be obtained prior to the removal of the remains. In addition, any remains will be reported to the local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.
- 5.13 The fieldwork will be undertaken by Neville Hall MIFA. Additional personnel may be appointed if required.

6. Post-fieldwork methodology

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

7. Monitoring arrangements

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

- 7.6 The Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team shall be kept fully informed of any unexpected or unforeseen discoveries made during the course of the archaeological monitoring and recording programme.

8. Archive preparation and deposition

- 8.1 The documentation and records generated by the archaeological monitoring will be sorted and ordered in the format acceptable to The Collection, Lincoln, and to the standards and requirements as laid out in their Guide Book.
- 8.2 A unique accession number will be obtained from The Collection for the site archive.
- 8.3 It is anticipated that the archive will be deposited at The Collection, Lincoln by October 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, 2015).
- 10.4 Should the results of the archaeological investigation merit it, a note will also be placed in appropriate national journals e.g. *Medieval Archaeology*.

11. Other factors (including contingency)

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

12. Variations to the proposed scheme

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

13. Resources

- 13.1 The monitoring will be undertaken by Neville Hall using standard archaeological field techniques.
- 13.2 Should additional personnel be required, prior approval of the personnel will be sought from the local planning authority archaeologist prior to appointment.
- 13.3 Post-excavation analysis will be undertaken by Neville Hall and where available specialist analysis from:-

Jane Young	Medieval and Post-medieval Ceramics
Ian Rowlandson	Iron Age and Roman Ceramics
Val Fryer	Environmental
Carol Allen	Neolithic and Bronze Age
Laura Keal	Osteoarchaeology
Jane Cowgill	Metallurgy

- 13.4 Small finds requiring conservation will be conserved by the City and County Museum Laboratory.
- 13.5 Recognised specialists will be sought in the event that other data are retrieved in the course of the monitoring.

14. Insurance statement

- 14.1 Public indemnity of £2,000,000 and private indemnity insurance of £250,000 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.