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**FREELANCE ARCHAEOLOGIST & CONSULTANT**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING ON  
LAND OPPOSITE THE PADDOCKS, MAIN STREET,  
OSGODBY, LINCOLNSHIRE.

**National Grid Reference: TF 0740 9260**  
**Site Code: MSOS16**  
**Accession No: LCNCC: 2016.202**  
**Planning Reference: 134753**

PREPARED FOR MR. GLYNN JONES

By

Neville Hall

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## **Summary**

*The archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new residential dwelling with attached garage on land opposite to The Paddocks, Main Street, Osgodby, Lincolnshire, was carried out by Neville Hall on the 14th-16th of February 2016.*

*The archaeological monitoring did not identify any archaeological activity on this site and there were no finds.*

*The findings comprised a simple deposit sequence which consisted of deep and substantial and undated topsoil/ploughsoil horizon which overlay an underlying natural horizon of sands. This deposit sequence was recorded within a total of six representative sections which were widely distributed across the development site.*

*Owing to the lack of archaeological activity and finds on this site, and following consultations with the Historic Environment Team of Lincolnshire County Council, it was agreed that no further archaeological monitoring of the remaining groundworks on this site would be required.*

## **1. Introduction**

- 1.1 Neville Hall was commissioned by Mr. Glynn Jones to undertake the archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new residential dwelling with attached garage on land opposite The Paddocks, Main Street, Osgodby, Lincolnshire, centred at National Grid Reference: TF 0740 9260. The archaeological monitoring was carried out at the development site on the 14th-16th of February 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 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* (CHIfA, 2014).
- 1.3 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the client, 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 a parcel of land, which is in turn located off the southern frontage of Main Street and within the historic core of the settlement of Osgodby, at National Grid Reference TF 0740 9260 and at a height of approximately 22mAOD. The village of Osgodby is located approximately 5km to the north-west of Market Rasen and is situated in 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 located within a slightly undulating upland area of the Lincolnshire Wolds and is situated on deep sandy and coarse loamy soils of the Blackwood Series, which overlie glaciofluvial drift deposits and Ampthill and Kimmeridge clays of the Upper Jurassic [BGS, 1999; Soil Survey, 1983].

## **3. Planning Background**

- 3.1 An application for planning permission (Planning Reference: 134753) for the proposed construction of a new residential dwelling with attached garage on land opposite The Paddocks, Main Street, Osgodby, Lincolnshire has been submitted to and granted consent by West Lindsey District Council, the Local Planning Authority. However, as the proposed development site was situated within a perceived archaeologically sensitive area, various archaeological conditions (Nos. 5-6, and 11-13) were attached to this planning consent.
- 3.2 Following the receipt of an Archaeological Brief for this planning consent by the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, it was established that the requirement for the archaeological programme of works on this site would comprise the archaeological monitoring of the groundworks during the construction stage of development at the site.



**Figure 1:** Site location at scale 1:25,000. The site is shown in red.  
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- 3.3 A specification or a written scheme of works for the archaeological monitoring was subsequently submitted to and approved by the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team (on behalf of the LPA) and notification given of the start date of the site groundworks programme prior to the commencement of the on-site archaeological works as required by Conditions 5 and 6 of this planning consent.
- 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 11 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 12 of this planning consent.

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

- 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, services and access for the new residential dwelling.
- 4.2 The objectives of the project were:

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

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 in an area of high archaeological potential. The settlement of Osgodby has late Anglo-Saxon origins from place name evidence. An archaeological watching brief to the east identified evidence for early-mid Saxon settlement activity along with a large number of undated archaeological features, which may have been later in date. The area of the development site itself contains a former toft or croft with rear boundary ditch of possible medieval origin, part of the ample evidence for the shrinkage of the medieval settlement in the area. The development site would also appear to lie within the historic core of the post-medieval settlement, which may also have undergone a degree of shrinkage. It was thus considered highly likely that archaeological activity associated with the Saxon, medieval and post-medieval settlements of Osgodby may well be encountered on this site. The specific objectives of the project were to record any further such archaeological potential, comprising possible archaeological features, structures, deposits or finds associated with this multi-period settlement activity.

## **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. The National Heritage List of Historic England (NHL) was also consulted.
- 5.2 The findspot of a Neolithic polished flint axe occurs to the north of Osgodby (HER 51972).
- 5.3 The settlement of Osgodby is first documented in the Domesday Survey of AD1086 as *Osgotesbi* and as *Osgotebi*. At the Domesday Survey, the lands in Osgodby were variously held by the Bishop of Bayeux, by Ivo Tallboys, by Roger of Poitou, by Jocelyn son of Lambert, by Ralph Pagnell and by Svartbrandr and lesser thanes. There are also references in the entries for Osgodby to several mills, presumably water mills. Later medieval documentary references variously refer to this settlement as *Osgotebi* (c.AD1115, 1139-42), *Angoteby* (AD1153-62 and 1187) and as *Osgotebi* (12th century). The place name itself would appear to have had late Anglo-Saxon origins and is derived from an Old Scandinavian personal name of *Osgot* and by the Old Danish *by*, hence the 'farmstead/village of a man called Osgot' [Morris, 1986; Ekwall, 1991; Cameron, 1998; Mills, 1991].
- 5.4 The medieval teneurial history of Osgodby is complex and concerned relatively small land holdings. In AD1086, eight holdings are recorded which were spread amongst seven lords, three of them were small manors and the remainder comprised sokeland. In AD1115, at least five separate lords had land interests here [Everson, Taylor & Dunn, 1991].
- 5.5 The medieval settlement of Osgodby was one of four such settlements situated in the area (HER 51987). At first sight, Osgodby is morphologically a simple two row street village based on a slightly meandering west-west aligned road. The North Row is almost completely built up; gaps on the south side contain earthworks of former properties that completed the pattern. To the east of Osgodby House especially, perhaps six closes with platforms and hollows representing former buildings and yards fronting the street run back from the street to a ditch or back land along their south side with a bank beyond that perhaps served as a headland. At the western end of the settlement and north of the road are at least two narrow land plots which are bounded to the west by a north-south way with flanking ditches, perhaps giving access to Manor Farm with traces of presumably

abandoned buildings on their street end. However, this settlement may be more complex than this would suggest. The core of this settlement may have been to the west of Osgodby House incorporating a triangular shaped green. Within the area of the development site itself, are the earthworks of at least one croft or toft with perhaps an east-west orientated property boundary ditch to its rear. So it would appear that there is evidence of settlement shrinkage not only within the area of the development site, but on a broader basis within the settlement as a whole [ibid].

- 5.6 In the 15th century, Osgodby was described as a separate hamlet within the parish of Kirkby cum Osgodby. Osgodby never had a separate ecclesiastical provision apart from a manorial chapel [ibid].
- 5.7 A medieval moated site is situated at Manor Farm to the north-west of the village of Osgodby (HER 50304). The surviving earthworks of this moated site are partially obscured by Manor Farm and are partially cut through by a modern stream channel. These earthworks mark the site of the medieval manor of Tournay which was probably established in the early 14th century. The surviving remains consist of a broad and straight moat or fishpond with a bay that extends eastwards onto the moat platform. Along the western edge of the moat is a bank which acts as a dam with a gap at its southern end. This moated site also cuts through earlier medieval ridge and furrow which also indicates that it is of later medieval origin.
- 5.8 The earthwork cultivation remains of late medieval ridge and furrow have been plotted from aerial photographic sources to the south-east of Cote Hill Farm (HER 51994). These were associated with the medieval settlement of Osgodby.
- 5.9 The earthwork cultivation remains of medieval ridge and furrow comprising a field system and a medieval green lane have been identified to the north of the village (HER 53473).
- 5.10 The line of a possible late medieval earthwork boundary has been detected from aerial photographic sources to the north of the village (HER 53481).
- 5.11 The earthwork cultivation remains of late medieval ridge and furrow have been plotted from aerial photographic sources and are situated to the north of Field House Farm and were probably associated with the medieval settlement of Osgodby (HER 58100).
- 5.12 The earthwork cultivation remains of late medieval ridge and furrow have been plotted from aerial photographic sources and are located to the north and north-west of Cote Hill Farm and were probably associated with the medieval settlement of Osgodby (HER 58103).
- 5.13 A large scatter of brick and stone work was found on a field within the bottom of a dyke during drainage works to the south-west of the development site in 1996 (HER 53074). Other finds from here comprised 16th-18th century pottery.
- 5.14 A post-medieval well was found at the Roman Catholic church (HER 53081). This was originally thought to have been a cistern because of its close proximity to the main house. The upper levels are of brick and the lower levels in dressed stone.
- 5.15 A former Primitive Methodist Chapel was situated on Main Street (HER 55080). This was built in 1840 and was still in use as a chapel until the 1970s. A former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel was also situated on Main Street (HER 55081). This chapel was constructed in 1897 and replaced an earlier one, which was built in 1840. It was used as a chapel until at least the 1970s and has since been converted into two residential dwellings. A former Free United Methodist Chapel was also located on Main Street (HER



55082). This was built in 1854, but was disused by 1906. The building may have survived until the 1950s, but was no longer in existence by the 1970s.

- 5.16 There are several Grade II listed buildings within the search area. These comprise: a pair of early 19th century cottages at 1 and 2, Main Street (HER 55684, NHL 1063435); the Blessed Lady and St. Joseph Chapel and House, Main Street, a Roman Catholic chapel and former priests house built in 1823 with additions and alterations made in c.1850 (HER 55983, NHL 1166103) and Manor Farmhouse, Main Street, an early 19th century farmhouse with later 19th century additions (HER 56121; NHL 1309074).
- 5.17 Cote Hill Farm at Osgodby is a redeveloped late 19th century farmstead which is arranged around a regular courtyard in a 'U'-plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmstead is in an isolated location with large modern sheds located on the site (HER 57369).
- 5.18 Osgodby School on Main Street is a building of late Victorian origin with a number of extensions and a 20th century porch (HER 56769). The school was built as a National School in 1822. It is unknown how much of the original building dating from 1822 survives. A school is shown at this location on the First and Second Edition O.S. maps of 1887 and 1906.
- 5.19 There are documentary references to a plot of land to the south of the village which was known as 'Burn House Garth' in land deeds (HER 53085). These refer to a site of a former post-medieval building here. During drainage works here, large timbers, straw and a brick floor were found.
- 5.20 The three open fields of Kirkby cum Osgodby together with its moor were enclosed by an Act of Parliament in 1803-6.
- 5.21 A possible undated north-south orientated roadway of stone was found during drainage works to the south of the village in 1996 (HER 53082). The road was constructed of stones laid on edge forming a camber with larger stones set to form a kerb. A number of undated paving slabs were found to the east of the development site in 1996 during the levelling out of a grass field for a new garden (HER 53084). No building has appeared on this site since 1906.
- 5.22 A possible undated house site located to the north of Old South Street and to the east of this development site has been found (HER 53086). It does not appear on any maps after 1906.
- 5.23 Large numbers of undated horse skulls have been reported as being found at depth in a field to the north of the village during drainage works in this area in 1980 (HER 51986).
- 5.24 Undated building foundations were revealed during road building works at the western end of the village in 1996 (HER 52719). No buildings are indicated on maps at this location.
- 5.25 Building works to the south of Main Street in 1996 and in very close proximity to this development site revealed a row of possible undated postholes (HER 53062). A short section of undated wall of dress stone was found to the north of the village in 1996 (HER 53068).
- 5.26 An undated hurdle was found during drainage works to the north of the village in 1996 (HER 53076). A lump of undated pig iron was found with charcoal markings in the vicinity of the development site in 1996 (HER 53077). The corner of an undated stone floor was found to the north of the village in 1996 (HER 53078).

- 5.27 There have been several previous archaeological investigations within the search area. An archaeological watching brief took place in 1992 at Osgodby House, Main Street to the east of this development site on the groundworks for a new residential dwelling (HER 52201, ELI545). The finds included sherds of early medieval pottery. The groundworks comprised ground reduction for a new car parking space which identified an east-west orientated ditch. Contained within this ditch was an ovular shaped posthole and was interpreted as perhaps being part of a Saxon grubenhaus. Finds from this area of the site included a sherd of early-mid Saxon pottery. The remaining groundworks comprised the excavation of the foundations for a new house. Sherds of 11th century pottery were recovered from the topsoil here. During the excavation of the foundations, one large and one small pit were identified. The finds from the larger pit comprised sherds of late 6th-7th century AD pottery. Other features identified during the excavation of these foundations included an east-west orientated ditch; a north east-south west orientated second ditch, a pit which yielded several sherds late 6th-7th century AD pottery; a third east-west aligned ditch, a fourth north east-south west orientated ditch, a second possible pit along with a further six ditches of various alignments and two further pits [LAS, 1992].
- 5.28 An archaeological watching brief took place in 1998 at the Osgodby Primary School to the east of this development site on the groundworks for a new nursery block (HER 54791, ELI3703; Site code: OPS98). The results of this archaeological watching brief were inconclusive. While it was apparent that preserved archaeological features were present, it was not possible to determine the periods and activity represented by these features, nor their function. Undated archaeological features which consisted of two north-south aligned ditches and two further east-west aligned linear features were recorded. These were thought to be field boundaries or drainage ditches. Use of the site during WWII as allotments may have destroyed any evidence suggesting date or function [Wragg, 1998].
- 5.29 A geophysical survey took place on land off Washdyke Lane in 1996. None of the anomalies detected appeared to represent archaeological features,. Other anomalies were detected which reflected the presence of ferric litter within the soil [Geoquest Associated, 1996].
- 5.30 Copies of early edition and published Ordnance Survey maps were obtained from the Lincolnshire Archives and from the Lincoln Local Studies Library. An extract from the First Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1887 shows the development site as being situated within a much larger enclosure which is in turn located off the southern frontage of Main Street.
- 5.31 This layout is repeated on the subsequent Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1906, on the Provisional Edition six inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1950, on the 1:10,560 scale O.S. map of 1956 and finally on the 1:2,500 scale O.S. map of 1976.

## 6. Methodology

- 6.1 The archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken by Neville Hall at the development site on the 14th-16th of February 2016. This comprised the continual archaeological monitoring and recording of the mechanical excavation of the foundations for the new residential dwelling and attached garage. These mechanical excavations were carried out by a 5-ton 360° mechanical excavator that was fitted with 0.60m and 1.20m wide toothless buckets.
- 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. This plan is reproduced in this report at the reduced scale of 1:100 as **Figure 3**. A total of six 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 also on **Figure 3**. A complimentary digital colour photographic record was also maintained, a selection of which is reproduced in **Appendix 1, Plates 1-38**. 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 Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CHIfA) standards and guidance for archaeological watching briefs.

## **7. Results [Figure 3; Appendix 1, Plates 1-38]**

- 7.1 The monitored groundworks for this development which consisted of two phases of mechanical ground reduction along with the mechanical excavation of the foundations were the subject of continual archaeological monitoring and recording.
- 7.2 The first phase of the monitored groundworks programme comprised limited ground reduction towards the rear of the new build plot in order to provide a level construction platform for the new build. This ground reduction was confined to the upper levels of the topsoil/ploughsoil horizon (**001**) and extended to depths of between 0.10m-0.20m below ground levels. All newly exposed surfaces were walked over and were scanned for finds, of which there were none [**Plates 3-7**].
- 7.3 This was followed by the monitored mechanical excavation of the foundations for the new build. These trenches were excavated to varying lengths, to a width of 0.60m and to depths of between 0.90m-1.20m below both reduced and ground levels [**Plates 8, 10-13, 15-18, 20-26 31-32, 34-35 and 37-38**]. These mechanical excavations extended through the topsoil/ploughsoil horizon (**001**), which was observed to be both deep and substantial and into an underlying natural horizon of sands (**002**) at the base of these excavations. This deposit sequence was consistent throughout the monitored area and was recorded within a total of six representative sections that were widely distributed across the site [**Plates 9, 14, 19, 33 and 35**].
- 7.4 Occurring simultaneously with the mechanical excavation of the foundation trenches, was a second phase of mechanical ground reduction within the internal area of the new build. This similarly extended through and was confined to the topsoil/ploughsoil horizon (**001**) and extended to 0.20m-0.25m below ground levels. All newly exposed surfaces were walked over and were scanned for finds, of which there were none [**Plates 27-30**].

## **8. Discussion and Conclusions**

- 8.1 The monitored groundworks for this development which consisted of two phases of mechanical ground reduction along with the mechanical excavation of the foundations were the subject of continual archaeological monitoring and recording.
- 8.2 The archaeological monitoring did not identify any archaeological activity on this site and there were no finds.
- 8.3 The findings comprised a simple deposit sequence which consisted of deep and substantial and undated topsoil/ploughsoil horizon which overlay an underlying natural horizon of sands. This deposit sequence was recorded within a total of six representative sections which were widely distributed across the development site.

- 8.4 Owing to the lack of archaeological activity and finds on this site, and following consultations with the Historic Environment Team of Lincolnshire County Council, it was agreed that no further archaeological monitoring of the remaining groundworks on this site would be required.

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

- 9.1 The chosen methodology comprising a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording clearly demonstrated both the absence of archaeological activity and the lack of finds and the nature of the deposit sequence present on this site; while providing sufficient time to record the deposit sequence therein. It is considered that the implemented methodology was sufficient to record both the absence of archaeological activity and of 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. Glynn Jones for commissioning this work. Thanks are also extended to 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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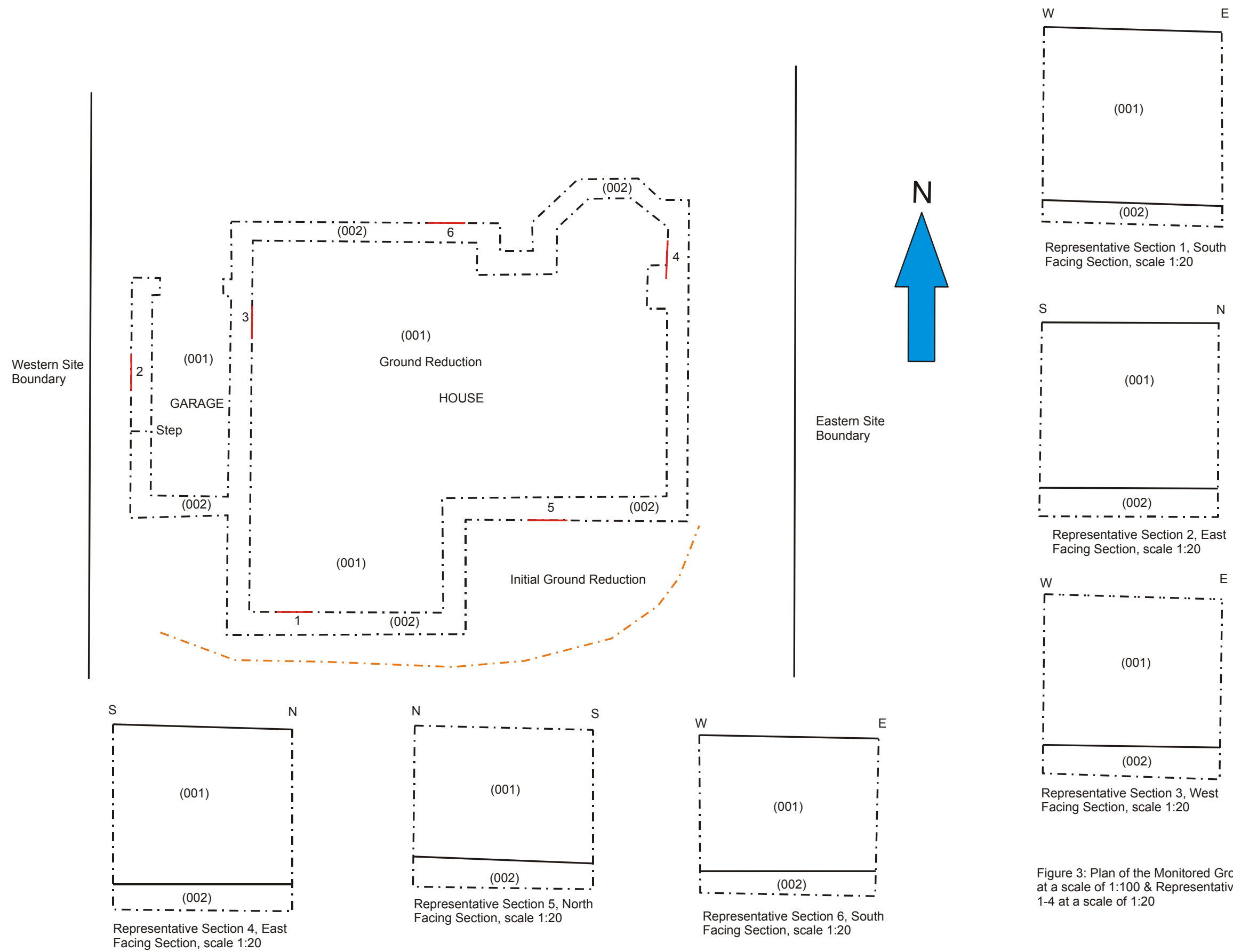
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## Appendix 1: Plates



**Plate 1:** Pre-groundworks, from the south-east



**Plate 2:** Pre-groundworks, from the south-east



**Plate 3:** Initial ground reduction, from the south



**Plate 4:** Initial ground reduction, from the south



**Plate 5:** Initial ground reduction, from the south



**Plate 6:** Initial ground reduction, from the south-west





**Plate 7:** Initial ground reduction, from the south-east



**Plate 10:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south-west



**Plate 8:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south-west



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



**Plate 9: Representative Section 1,** from the south



**Plate 12:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south



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



**Plate 16:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south-east



**Plate 14: Representative Section 2,** from the east



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



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



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





**Plate 19: Representative Section 3,**  
from the west



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



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



**Plate 23: Excavation of the foundations,**  
from the north



**Plate 21: Excavation of the foundations,**  
from the south



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



**Plate 25:** Excavation of the foundations, from the north



**Plate 28:** Further ground reduction, from the south



**Plate 26:** Excavation of the foundations, from the north



**Plate 29:** Further ground reduction, from the south-east



**Plate 27:** Further ground reduction, from the south



**Plate 30:** Further ground reduction, from the south-west





**Plate 31:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south



**Plate 34:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south



**Plate 32:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south



**Plate 35:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south



**Plate 33: Representative Section 5,** from the north



**Plate 36: Representative Section 6,** from the south



**Plate 37:** Excavation of the foundations,  
from the south



**Plate 38:** Excavation of the foundations,  
from the south-east

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

- 001** Topsoil/ploughsoil horizon. Friable, dark orange brown sandy silt with occasional small brick/tile fragments. Above (**002**). Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-6**. Depth - 0.80m.
- 002** Natural horizon. Composed of spreads of friable, light buff, light orange brown, mid orange brown and dark orange brown sands with occasional small-medium erratics. Below (**001**). Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-6**. Depth - >0.20m.



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

The archive consists of:

Two context records

One site plan of the monitored groundworks at a scale of 1:50 and 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: 2016.202** and the site code **MSOS16**

**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	Pre-groundwork	SE		14/2/17	MS0516
2	" "	"		" "	"
3	Initial ground reduction	S		" "	"
4	Initial ground reduction	S		14/2/17	MS0516
5	Initial ground reduction	S		14/2/17	MS0516
6	Initial ground reduction	SW		14/2/17	MS0516
7	Initial ground reduction	SE		14/2/17	MS0516
8	Excavation of the Foundations	SW		14/2/17	MS0516
9	Representative Section 1	S		14/2/17	MS0516
10	Excavation of the Foundations	SW		14/2/17	MS0516
11	Excavation of the Foundations	S		14/2/17	MS0516
12	Excavation of the Foundations	S		14/2/17	MS0516
13	Excavation of the Foundations	S		14/2/17	MS0516
14	Representative Section 2	E		14/2/17	MS0516
15	Excavation of the Foundations	N		14/2/17	MS0516
16	Excavation of the Foundations	SE		14/2/17	MS0516
17	Excavation of the Foundations	E		14/2/17	MS0516
18	Excavation of the Foundations	E		15/2/17	MS0516

# 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		
19	Representative Section 3	N		15/2/17	MS0516
20	Excavation of the Foundations	S		15/2/17	MS0516
21	Excavation of the Foundations	S		15/2/17	MS0516
22	Excavation of the Foundations	N		15/2/17	MS0516
23	Excavation of the Foundations	N		15/2/17	MS0516
24	Excavation of the Foundations	N		15/2/17	MS0516
25	Excavation of the Foundations	N		15/2/17	MS0516
26	Excavation of the Foundations	N		15/2/17	MS0516
27	Further ground reduction	S		15/2/17	MS0516
28	Further ground reduction	S		15/2/17	MS0516
29	Further ground reduction	SE		15/2/17	MS0516
30	Further ground reduction	SW		16/2/17	MS0516
31	Excavation of the Foundations	S		16/2/17	MS0516
32	Excavation of the Foundations	S		16/2/17	MS0516
33	Representative Section 5	N		16/2/17	MS0516
34	Excavation of the Foundations	S		16/2/17	MS0516
35	Excavation of the Foundations	S		16/2/17	MS0516

## PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

[illegible]

**Appendix 5: OASIS Summary Sheet**



# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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## Land Opposite The Paddocks, Main Street, Osgodby, Lincolnshire - Neville Hall MIFA

OASIS ID - nevilleh1-279234

### Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
View 1	1	Neville Hall	nevillehallmifa@gmail.com	15 March 2017

### Completed sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0/0

### Validated sections in current version

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

### 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?	

<a href="#">Upload images</a>	<a href="#">Upload boundary file</a>	<a href="#">Update project entry</a>	<a href="#">Request record re-opened</a>	<a href="#">Printable version</a>
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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=nevilleh1-279234> for this page



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

**Specification for Archaeological Monitoring  
on Land Opposite The Paddocks, Main Street,  
Osgodby, Lincolnshire.**

**Prepared for Mr. Glynn Jones**

**National Grid Reference: TF 0740 9260**

**Site Code: MSOS16**

**Accession No: LCNCC: 2016.202**

**Planning References: 134753**

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

**December 2016**

## **Non-technical summary**

- S1 A scheme of works comprising archaeological monitoring is required during the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new residential dwelling on land opposite The Paddocks, Main Street, Osgodby, Lincolnshire.*
- S2 The development site is situated in an area of high archaeological potential. The settlement of Osgodby has late Anglo-Saxon origins from place name evidence. An archaeological watching brief to the east identified evidence for early-mid Saxon settlement activity along with a large number of undated archaeological features, which may have been later in date. The area of the development site itself contains a former toft or croft with rear boundary ditch of possible medieval origin, part of the ample evidence for the shrinkage of the medieval settlement in the area. The development site would also appear to lie within the historic core of the post-medieval settlement, which may also have undergone a degree of shrinkage. It is thus considered highly likely that archaeological activity associated with the Saxon, medieval and post-medieval settlements of Osgodby may well be encountered on this site. The specific objectives of the project will be to record any further such archaeological potential, comprising possible archaeological features, structures, deposits or finds associated with this multi-period settlement activity.*
- S3 The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the groundworks stage of development, which will comprise the mechanical excavation of the foundations, services and access for the new residential dwelling. Any archaeological features, structures and/or deposits will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- S4 On the completion of the monitoring, a report will be produced detailing the results of the archaeological investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

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

- 1.1 The development site is situated within a parcel of land which is in turn located off the southern frontage of Main Street and within the historic core of the settlement of Osgodby, at National Grid Reference TF 0740 9260 and at a height of approximately 22mAOD. The village of Osgodby is located approximately 5km to the north-west of Market Rasen and is situated in 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 located within a slightly undulating upland area of the Lincolnshire Wolds and is situated on deep sandy and coarse loamy soils of the Blackwood Series, which overlie glaciofluvial drift deposits and Amphill and Kimmeridge clays of the Upper 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 erection of a new residential dwelling on land opposite The Paddocks, Main Street, Osgodby, Lincolnshire, (Planning Reference: 134753).

## **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. The National Heritage List of Historic England (NHL) was also consulted.

- 3.2 The findspot of a Neolithic polished flint axe occurs to the north of Osgodby (HER 51972).



**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 Osgodby is first documented in the Domesday Survey of AD1086 as *Osgotesbi* and as *Osgotebi*. At the Domesday Survey, the lands in Osgodby were variously held by the Bishop of Bayeux, by Ivo Tallboys, by Roger of Poitou, by Jocelyn son of Lambert, by Ralph Pagnell and by Svartbrandr and lesser thanes. There are also references in the entries for Osgodby to several mills., presumably water mills. Later medieval documentary references variously refer to this settlement as *Osgotebi* (c.AD1115, 1139-42) *Angoteby* (AD1153-62 and 1187) and as *Osgotebi* (12th century). The place name itself would appear to have had late Anglo-Saxon origins and is derived from an Old Scandinavian personal name of *Osgot* and by the Old Danish *by*, hence the 'farmstead/village of a man called Osgot'.
- 3.4 The medieval teneural history of Osgodby is complex and concerned relatively small land holdings. In AD1086, eight holdings are recorded which were spread amongst seven lords, three of them were small manors and the reminder comprised sokeland. In AD1115, at least five separate lords had land interests here.
- 3.5 The medieval settlement of Osgodby was one of four such settlements situated in the area (HER 51987). At first sight, Osgodby is morphologically a simple two row street village based on a slightly meandering west-west aligned road. The North Row is almost completely built up; gaps on the south side contain earthworks of former properties that completed the pattern. To the east of Osgodby House especially, perhaps six closes with platforms and hollows representing former buildings and yards fronting the street run back from the street to a ditch or back land along their south side with a bank beyond that



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



that perhaps served as a headland. At the western end of the settlement and north of the road are at least two narrow land plots which are bounded to the west by a north-south way with flanking ditches, perhaps giving access to Manor Farm with traces of presumably abandoned buildings on their street end. However, this settlement may be more complex than this would suggest. The core of this settlement may have been to the west of Osgodby House incorporating a triangular shaped green. Within the area of the development site itself, are the earthworks of at least one croft or toft with perhaps an east-west orientated property boundary ditch to its rear. So it would appear that there is evidence of settlement shrinkage not only within the area of the development site, but on a broader basis within the settlement as a whole.

- 3.6 In the 15th century, Osgodby was described as a separate hamlet within the parish of Kirkby cum Osgodby. Osgodby never had a separate ecclesiastical provision apart from a manorial chapel..
- 3.7 A medieval moated site is situated at Manor Farm to the north-west of the village of Osgodby (HER 50304). The surviving earthworks of this moated site are partially obscured by Manor Farm and are partially cut through by a modern stream channel. These earthworks mark the site of the medieval manor of Tournay which was probably established in the early 14th century. The surviving remains consist of a broad and straight moat or fishpond with a bay that extends eastwards onto the moat platform. Along the western edge of the moat is a bank which acts as a dam with a gap at its southern end. This moated site also cuts through earlier medieval ridge and furrow which also indicates that it is of later medieval origin.
- 3.8 The earthwork cultivation remains of late medieval ridge and furrow have been plotted from aerial photographic sources to the south-east of Cote Hill Farm (HER 51994). These were associated with the medieval settlement of Osgodby.
- 3.9 The earthwork cultivation remains of medieval ridge and furrow comprising a field system and a medieval green lane have been identified to the north of the village (HER 53473).
- 3.10 The line of a possible late medieval earthwork boundary has been detected from aerial photographic sources to the north of the village (HER 53481).
- 3.11 The earthwork cultivation remains of late medieval ridge and furrow have been plotted from aerial photographic sources and are situated to the north of Field House Farm and were probably associated with the medieval settlement of Osgodby (HER 58100).
- 3.12 The earthwork cultivation remains of late medieval ridge and furrow have been plotted from aerial photographic sources and are located to the north and north-west of Cote Hill Farm and were probably associated with the medieval settlement of Osgodby (HER 58103).
- 3.13 A large scatter of brick and stone work was found on a field within the bottom of a dyke during drainage works to the south-west of the development site in 1996 (HER 53074). Other finds from here comprised 16th-18th century pottery.
- 3.14 A post-medieval well was found at the Roman Catholic church (HER 53081). This was originally thought to have been a cistern because of its close proximity to the main house. The upper levels are of brick and the lower levels in dressed stone.
- 3.15 A former Primitive Methodist Chapel was situated on Main Street (HER 55080). This was built in 1840 and was still in use as a chapel until the 1970s. A former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel was also situated on Main Street (HER 55081). This chapel was constructed in 1897 and replaced an earlier one, which was built in 1840. It was used as

a chapel until at least the 1970s and has since been converted into two residential dwellings. A former Free United Methodist Chapel was also located on Main Street (HER 55082). This was built in 1854, but was disused by 1906. The building may have survived until the 1950s, but was no longer in existence by the 1970s.

- 3.16 There are several Grade II listed buildings within the search area. These comprise: a pair of early 19th century cottages at 1 and 2, Main Street (HER 55684, NHL 1063435); the Blessed Lady and St. Joseph Chapel and House, Main Street, a Roman Catholic chapel and former priests house built in 1823 with additions and alterations made in c.1850 (HER 55983, NHL 1166103) and Manor Farmhouse, Main Street, an early 19th century farmhouse with later 19th century additions (HER 56121; NHL 1309074).
- 3.17 Cote Hill Farm at Osgodby is a redeveloped late 19th century farmstead which is arranged around a regular courtyard of a 'U'-plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmstead is in an isolated located with large modern sheds located on the site (HER 57369).
- 3.18 Osgodby School on Main Street is a building of late Victorian origin with a number of extensions and a 20th century porch (HER 56769). The school was built as a National School in 1822. It is unknown how much of the original building dating from 1822 survives. A school is shown at this location on the First and Second Edition O.S. maps of 1887 and 1906.
- 3.19 There are documentary references to a plot of land to the south of the village which was known as 'Burn House Garth in land deeds (HER 53085). These refer to a site of a former post-medieval building here. During drainage works here, large timbers, straw and a brick floor were found.
- 3.20 The three open fields of Kirkby cum Osgodby together with its moor were enclosed by an Act of Parliament in 1803-6.
- 3.21 A possible undated north-south orientated roadway of stone was found during drainage works to the south of the village in 1996 (HER 53082). The road was constructed of stones laid on edge forming a camber with larger stones set to form a kerb. A number of undated paving slabs were found to the east of the development site in 1996 during the levelling out of a grass field for a new garden (HER 53084). No building has appeared on this site since 1906.
- 3.22 A possible undated house site located to the north of Old South Street and to the east of this development site has been found (HER 53086). It does not appear on any maps after 1906.
- 3.23 Large numbers of undated horse skulls have been reported as being found at depth in a field to the north of the village during drainage works in this area in 1980 (HER 51986).
- 3.24 Undated building foundations were revealed during road building works at the western end of the village in 1996 (HER 52719). No buildings are indicated on maps at this location.
- 3.25 Building works to the south of Main Street in 1996 and in very close proximity to this development site revealed a row of possible undated postholes (HER 53062). A short section of undated wall of dress stone was found to the north of the village in 1996 (HER 53068).
- 3.26 An undated hurdle was found during drainage works to the north of the village in 1996 (HER 53076). A lump of undated pig iron was found with charcoal markings in the vicinity



of the development site in 1996 (HER 53077). The corner of an undated stone floor was found to the north of the village in 1996 (HER 53078).

- 3.27 There have been several previous archaeological investigations within the search area. An archaeological watching brief took place in 1992 at Osgodby House, Main Street to the east of this development site on the groundworks for a new residential dwelling (HER 52201, ELI545). The finds included sherds of early medieval pottery. The groundworks comprised ground reduction for a new car parking space which identified an east-west orientated ditch. Contained within this ditch was an ovular shaped posthole and was interpreted as perhaps being part of a Saxon grubenhaus. Finds from this area of the site included a sherd of early-mid Saxon pottery. The remaining groundworks comprised the excavation of the foundations for a new house. Sherds of 11th century pottery were recovered from the topsoil here. During the excavation of the foundations, one large and one small pit were identified. The finds from the larger pit comprised sherds of late 6th-7th century AD pottery. Other features identified during the excavation of these foundations included an east-west orientated ditch; a north east-south west orientated second ditch, a pit which yielded several sherds late 6th-7th century AD pottery; a third east-west aligned ditch, a fourth north east-south west orientated ditch, a second possible pit along with a further six ditches of various alignments and two further pits.
- 3.28 An archaeological watching brief took place in 1998 at the Osgodby Primary School to the east of this development site on the groundworks for a new nursery block (HER 54791, ELI3703; Site code: OPS98). The results of this archaeological watching brief were inconclusive. While it was apparent that preserved archaeological features were present, it was not possible to determine the periods and activity represented by these features, nor their function. Undated archaeological features which consisted of two north-south aligned ditches and two further east-west aligned linear features were recorded. These were thought to be field boundaries or drainage ditches. Use of the site during WWII as allotments may have destroyed any evidence suggesting date or function.
- 3.29 A geophysical survey took place on land off Washdyke Lane in 1996. None of the anomalies detected appeared to represent archaeological features,. Other anomalies were detected which reflected the presence of ferric litter within the soil.
- 3.30 Copies of early edition and published Ordnance Survey maps were obtained from the Lincolnshire Archives and from the Lincoln Local Studies Library. An extract from the First Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1887 shows the development site as being situated within a much larger enclosure which is in turn located off the southern frontage of Main Street.
- 3.31 This layout is repeated on the subsequent Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1906, on the Provisional Edition six inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1950, on the 1:10,560 scale O.S. map of 1956 and finally on the 1:2,500 scale O.S. map of 1976.

#### **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, services and access for the new residential dwelling.
- 4.2 The objectives of the project are:
- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the area of the development site.

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

To allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits.

- 4.3 The development site is situated in an area of high archaeological potential. The settlement of Osgodby has late Anglo-Saxon origins from place name evidence. An archaeological watching brief to the east identified evidence for early-mid Saxon settlement activity along with a large number of undated archaeological features, which may have been later in date. The area of the development site itself contains a former toft or croft with rear boundary ditch of possible medieval origin, part of the ample evidence for the shrinkage of the medieval settlement in the area. The development site would also appear to lie within the historic core of the post-medieval settlement, which may also have undergone a degree of shrinkage. It is thus considered highly likely that archaeological activity associated with the Saxon, medieval and post-medieval settlements of Osgodby may well be encountered on this site. The specific objectives of the project will be to record any further such archaeological potential, comprising possible archaeological features, structures, deposits or finds associated with this multi-period settlement activity.

## 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 community hall, 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 Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CHIfA) standards.
- 5.3 All work will be undertaken following all statutory Health and Safety requirements and legislation in operation at the time of the monitoring.
- 5.4 A Risk Assessment will be prepared for the site.
- 5.5 Stripped areas and trench sections will be continually observed to identify any archaeological features and/or deposits which may be exposed.
- 5.6 Section drawings at a scale of 1:10 will be made of any archaeological features identified in the course of the groundworks, including representative sections of trenches at appropriate intervals. These will be related to a site plan drawing at a scale of 1:50, which may also record archaeological features and/or deposits identified. Any significant archaeological features in plan will also be recorded at a scale of 1:20.
- 5.7 *Written descriptions detailing the nature of archaeological features and/or deposits encountered will be compiled on pro-forma context record sheets.*
- 5.8 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for further analysis. All relevant finds will be ordered into an archive. Most modern material will not be retained, although notes will be made of the appropriate context. An appropriate sample of materials such as ceramic building materials will be made.
- 5.9 Any and all artefacts found during the monitoring and thought to come under the provisions of the *Treasure Act* (1996), will be removed from the site to a secure location, and will be promptly reported to the appropriate local coroner's office and to Lincolnshire Portable Antiquities Scheme.

- 5.10 Throughout the monitoring a digital photographic record will be compiled, and will comprise an overview of the site prior to work starting, and during as well as after completion of the work, and will include any excavated features, sections and other relevant details that aid interpretation.
- 5.11 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ*, and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Proper respect will be accorded to these remains, which will be cleaned to allow positive identification. Should removal be required, the appropriate 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.
- 5.12 The fieldwork will be undertaken by Neville Hall. Additional personnel may be appointed if required.

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

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

## **7. Monitoring arrangements**

- 7.1 Provision will be made for the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team on behalf of 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 A minimum notification period of not less than fourteen days of the start date of works on the site will be given to the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team.
- 7.3 All aspects of the archaeological programme will be undertaken in accordance with this project specification.
- 7.4 Any variation to the project programme in terms of works or recording on or off site will be fully discussed and agreed with the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team.
- 7.5 Arrangements will be made for the representative of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team for access to the site to undertake monitoring visits, and such visits will be accounted for in the final report preparation.

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

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

- 8.1 The documentation and records generated by the archaeological monitoring will be sorted and ordered in the format acceptable to The Collection, Lincoln, and to the standards and requirements as laid out in their Guide Book.
- 8.2 A unique accession number will be obtained from The Collection for the site archive.
- 8.3 It is anticipated that the archive will be deposited at The Collection, Lincoln by June 2017.

## **9. Reporting procedures**

- 9.1 A report detailing the findings of the archaeological monitoring will be completed within two months after the finalisation of the fieldwork. Any delays will be related to the relevant authorities.

- 9.2 The report will consist of:

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

A contents page listing report sections, illustrations and appendices;

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

An introduction, site description and location;

Planning background to the project;

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

A description of the methodology used in the project;

A section describing the results of the monitoring;

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

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

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

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

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 Historic 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, 2016).
- 10.4 Should the results of the archaeological investigation merit it, a note will also be placed in appropriate national journals e.g. *Medieval Archaeology*.

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

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

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

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

## **13. Resources**

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

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

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

#### **14. Insurance statement**

- 14.1 Public indemnity of £2,000,000 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.