
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
ON LAND AT
WEMBLEY STREET
GAINSBOROUGH
LINCOLNSHIRE
(GBWS08)**

Work Undertaken For
NCHA Ltd

May 2008

Report Compiled by
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A.P.S Report No. **53/08**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



Quality Control
Wembley Street,
Gainsborough,
Lincolnshire
GBWS08

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Wembley Street, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire. Three trial trenches were excavated providing a sample of the area under investigation. The site lies within an area of archaeological potential on the southern edge of the historic core in an area of late medieval, post-medieval and industrial expansion.

During the evaluation layers of industrial ash and mixed demolition material were uncovered in Trenches 1 and 2 and the remains of a building, possibly a Victorian cottage, were revealed in Trench 3. All three trenches showed a substantial thickness of re-deposited natural soils overlying river silt and natural blue clay. Finds from the modern period were recovered including pottery, clay pipes and the remains of a pair of shoes.

None of the features recorded appear to pre-date the modern period and may all be related to the industrial expansion of this area.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as, “a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate” (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Residential development of the site is proposed. Archaeological evaluation was required in order to provide information to assist in the determination of any application.

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was

commissioned by NCHA to undertake the archaeological evaluation of the site in accordance with a specification of works written by APS and approved by the archaeological curator. The work was undertaken between the 5th and 7th March 2008.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Gainsborough is located on the east bank of the River Trent 24km northwest of Lincoln in the administrative district of West Lindsey. The site is located in the south of the town on the south side of Wembley Street at National Grid Reference SK 8157 8955. The site has formerly been in industrial use and is largely down to hard surfacing.

The site lies at 6m O.D. close to the eastern bank of the Trent. As an urban area the site has not been mapped by the Soil Survey, but soils appear to be reddish clayey soils of the Worcester association developed over mudstone with the possibility of sandy and coarse loamy soils of the Blackwood association developed over glaciofluvial drift (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Gainsborough, recorded in the Anglo Saxon Chronicle as *Gaeignesburgh* and as *Gainesburg* in Domesday Book, means “fortified settlement belonging to *Gaegn*” (Ekwall 1974).

Gainsborough came to prominence in 1013AD when Sweyne, King of Denmark sailed up the Trent and landed there dominating the area until his death the following year (White 1856).

During the Domesday period Gainsborough was relatively small, not even having a church (Morgan & Thorn 1986).

Gainsborough maintained a successful rivalry with Hull as a port town although was overshadowed by the larger port that saw the Trent as one of its dependant creeks. Gainsborough had so increased in importance as a river port by 1820 that a Branch Custom

House from the port of Hull was established there. The consequence of this was to enhance Gainsborough so much as a commercial station that by 1841 it was constituted as a sea port in its own right and independent of Hull (White 1856). The site lies close to the wharfs on the banks of the River Trent.

Gainsborough saw massive industrial expansion, particularly in the Victorian period. To the northeast of Wembley Street, lay Marshall's Britannia Works, the dominant force in Gainsborough industry. First founded in 1842 by William Marshall and called the Britannia Ironworks by 1848 the factory produced steam engines and boilers to award winning standards (Clark 1998).

During the decline of steam engines in favour of petrol and heavy oil engines many industries suffered but Marshall's remained, producing boilers and during the war years munitions, such as naval gun mounts, unarmed tanks and miniature submarines (Mills Ed. 1989).

The site also lies in close proximity to later industrial works (Fig. 2).

3. AIMS

The aim of the evaluation was to gather information to establish the presence or absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits in order to enable the archaeological curator to formulate a policy for the management of archaeological resources present on the site.

4. METHODS

4.1 Trial Trenching

Three trial trenches were excavated as a random sample of the investigation area. Trench 1 was aligned east to west adjacent to the boundary wall of the site. Trench 2 was aligned northeast to southwest with the intention of avoiding the modern drains and sewer while Trench 3 was aligned north-south adjacent to the western boundary wall of the

site.

Following the breaking of the surfaces by a pneumatic breaker attached to a JCB Sitemaster the trenches were excavated with a 1.6m toothless ditching bucket. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled comprising black and white print and digital images. Sections and elevations were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and plans at a scale of 1:20. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice. The trenches were located in relation to the present site boundary and standing buildings.

Artefacts recovered during the investigation were identified by appropriate specialists (Appendix 4).

4.2 Post-excavation

Following excavation, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they constituted a complete archive and a stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. Artefacts recovered from excavated deposits were examined and a period date assigned where possible. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Context numbers are identified in the text by brackets. Phasing was based on artefact dating, the nature of the deposits and the recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Trench 1

The earliest recorded deposit in Trench 1 comprised a very firm, grey blue clay deposit (112) and represented the underlying natural river deposits within the area (Figures 4 & 5, Plate 6).

Overlying this clay was a soft, dark grey

organically rich river silt deposit (111) that had a thickness of approximately 70mm (Figures 4 & 5, Plate 6).

A 0.3m thick demolition layer of greyish brown rubble, silt and charcoal (110) lay above the river silt and was in turn covered by (109), a levelled layer of pale brown silt, sand and clay containing limestone and brick fragments. A bone implement and clay pipe fragments were recovered from this 0.2m thick deposit (Figures 4 & 5, Plate 6).

Re-deposited natural material (108) comprising pink and grey mixed mudstone and clay with an approximate thickness of 0.2m sealed these deposits along the length of Trench 1 (Figures 4 & 5, Plates 3 & 6).

Overlying the re-deposited natural layer was a firm, plastic, dark brown clayey silt (107) that had a thickness of 0.28m and appeared to be a buried soil layer. A sherd of pottery was recovered from this deposit (Figure 5, Plate 6).

Above these were very mixed dumped industrial deposits. (106) and (104) were similar comprising sand, silt, rubble and charcoal. (103) was formed from a layer of crushed brick and the most substantial layers, (105) and (102), from which sherds of pottery were recovered, consisted of industrial ash and cinder. All appeared to have been dumped and levelled from various directions (Figure 5, Plate 6).

The uppermost remaining layer was a mixed concrete, brick and rubble deposit (101). Having a maximum thickness of 0.38m, this formed the base floor level of a previously removed building (Figure 5, Plate 6).

5.2 Trench 2

Soft, dark grey, organically rich silt (211) deposited by the river was the earliest recorded layer in Trench 2. (Figure 6, Plate 8).

The remains of a 3 pairs of shoes were recovered from this deposit (Appendix 3).

As with Trench 1, a layer of re-deposited natural (210) formed from clay and mudstone and approximately 0.3m thick sealed the river

deposits (Figure 5, Plates 4 & 6).

Several features cut (210) including a linear feature with a bulbous terminus [209] at the northeastern end of the trench. The feature had a width of 0.25m on average and a depth of 0.31m and was filled with mid grey brown clayey silt from which pottery, glass and clay pipe-stems were recovered. The function of the feature remains unclear (Figures 4 & 6, Plates 4 & 8).

Adjacent to this were a pit [213] and a possible post-hole [212]. The pit [213] was of irregular ovoid form approximately 0.7m wide and 0.3m deep and filled with soft, mid grey brown clayey silt from which pottery and clay pipe fragments were recovered. The post-hole [212] had a diameter of 0.23m, a depth of 0.13m and was filled with (214) a coarse ash and silt deposit (Figures 4 & 6, Plate 9).

At the southwestern end of the trench was a large cut feature [216]. Probably circular in form this was for the installation of a gas service. A collapsed brick structure, filled with silt and rubble from which a glass bottle was recovered (218) surrounded an old gas pipe and was in turn backfilled with mid grey blue clay (217). (Figure 4, Plate 4).

Adjacent to this was another linear cut feature [219]. Aligned east to west with a width of 0.2m and filled with soft, mid grey clay (220) this unexcavated linear contained modern material and appeared to be associated with [216] (Figure 4, Plate 4).

As in Trench 1, the re-deposited natural material (210) and the above features were covered by what appeared to be a layer of buried soil (207). This dark brown clayey silt, with a thickness of approximately 0.2m was present throughout the length of the trench (Figure 6, Plate 8).

On top of (207) were several layers of made ground. The lowermost, (206) was a 0.2m thick layer of hardcore covered by a 0.1m thick layer of industrial ash and cinder (205). Over this was a bedding layer of crushed brick and cinder approximately 80mm thick (204), laid down for the construction of a yard

(Figure 6, Plate 8).

Two phases of yard surface were evident in Trench 2. The earliest, on top of (204) was composed of an indurated, 50mm thick light grey concrete (203). Overlying this was a loose sand and gravel hardcore layer (202) onto which was laid the latest Tarmac yard surface (201) that was rather uneven and had a thickness of 30mm (Figure 6, Plate 8).

5.3 Trench 3

The earliest deposit recorded in Trench 3 was a layer of re-deposited natural (301) similar to (108) and (210). Although unexcavated in this trench it is similar to layers found in the other two trenches (Figures 4 & 5, Plates 5 & 7).

Overlying (301) was a more mixed (309) that may have been formed by construction trampling after the re-deposition of the natural (Figure 5, Plate 7).

Overlying the trampled layer were several deposits consistent with industrial dumping. A layer of ash and cinder approximately 60mm thick (310) was covered by more re-deposited natural (311) and then another layer of ash (312). It is possible these were made up and levelled dumped deposits relating to the construction of the building in Trench 3 (Figure 5, Plate 7).

Substantial building remains were uncovered in Trench 3. The steep sided cut for a wall footing [302] was backfilled with (303), the same re-deposited natural from which it was excavated. The wall (308) was constructed from bricks measuring 110mm x 80mm x 220mm. The coursing of the wall was not evident as this portion may have been where two walls were keyed together. The wall was bonded with strong, sandy mortar (Figure 5, Plate &7).

Significant amounts of pottery and clay pipe stems and bowls were recovered from (304), a firm, plastic, dark grey clayey silt that had a thickness of 0.1m and formed the bedding for a brick floor (Figure 4, Plate 5).

Similar bricks of the same dimensions as (308)

were used to form the internal floor (305). Mostly intact and set directly into (304), the floor was present from its outer wall to the southern end of the trench and beyond (Figure 4, Plate 5).

On the eastern side of the floor and directly sealing it were the remnants of a yard surface (306). Very cracked and degraded, this surface may relate to (203), the surface found in Trench 2 (Figure 4, Plate 5).

North of the wall (308) were deposits of what appeared to be demolition rubble. Consisting mostly of sand (313) and broken brick (314) they appear to have been levelled off for the construction of a yard surface (Figure 5, Plate 7).

The latest yard surface formed the uppermost deposits recorded in Trench 3. The Tarmac surface (316) was bedded onto a limestone, gravel and cement layer approximately 0.16m thick and sealed the remains of the building and the previous yard surface (Figure 5, Plates 5 & 7).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits were uncovered only in Trench 1 and comprised firm blue clay (112).

Although not uncovered in Trench 3, it would seem reasonable to assume that the alluvial river silts represented by (111) and (211) are present in the whole area.

A layer of re-deposited natural (108), (210) and (301) was found in all three trenches, probably to stabilise the area for building.

Based on the finds the features cut into this, [209], [212] and [213] in Trench 2 are probably of 19th century date and are sealed by the later industrial deposits in this trench.

Consistently over the whole site are considerable deposits of industrial waste. The most striking of these are the thick layers of foundry ash and cinder (102), (105), (205), (310) and (312). The proximity to the site of Marshall's Britannia Works, the wharves and

docks by the river and the associated riverside foundries such as Foundry Yard on Bridge Street areas are likely to account for the presence of this material in such quantities. In many cases it appears to have been dumped and levelled and in the case of (205) may have been used as part of a base for an earlier yard (203).

The cut for the gas main [216] in Trench 2, probably of Victorian construction, appears to have been re-used later to run cables for an electricity power supply although the date of this re-use is unknown.

The building in Trench 3 may relate to the terraced housing constructed around the site in the Victorian period. Ibbetson's map of the area of 1861, however, shows no buildings that correspond to this area and the finds from layer (304) below the floor (305) suggests that the building post-dates this map. It was demolished some time afterwards and a yard surface (306) built over the top of the remaining floor.

Removal of a portion of the yard surface revealed contamination from diesel that had leaked through the cracks, again suggesting industrial usage although the date of the construction of this surface is unknown. It is possible that this surface and (203) form part of the same yard.

Trench 1 was cut through the poured concrete footings of a modern building that stood until at least 2005 as evidenced by aerial mapping of that date and was surrounded by the modern Tarmac yard that covered the remainder of the site.

The substantial amounts of clay pipe recovered are to be expected as the site lies within an area where production has been well documented. The recovery of wasters and kiln material suggests that clay pipes may have been produced close to the site (Appendix 3).

7. CONCLUSIONS

Three archaeological trial trenches were excavated on land at Wembley Street,

Gainsborough, Lincolnshire as the site lay within an area of potential archaeological interest.

Archaeological remains, specifically industrial deposits and the remains of a building were recovered at various depths below the present ground surface. There was no evidence for archaeological activity on the site pre-dating the 19th century.

Finds retrieved were plentiful and dated to the 19th century and were recovered sitewide.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge NCHA Ltd who commissioned the fieldwork and this report.

APS also extends thanks to Arthur Stamp of Acis Group for his help during the fieldwork.

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10. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

CBM Ceramic Building Material

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

SSEW Soils Survey of England and Wales



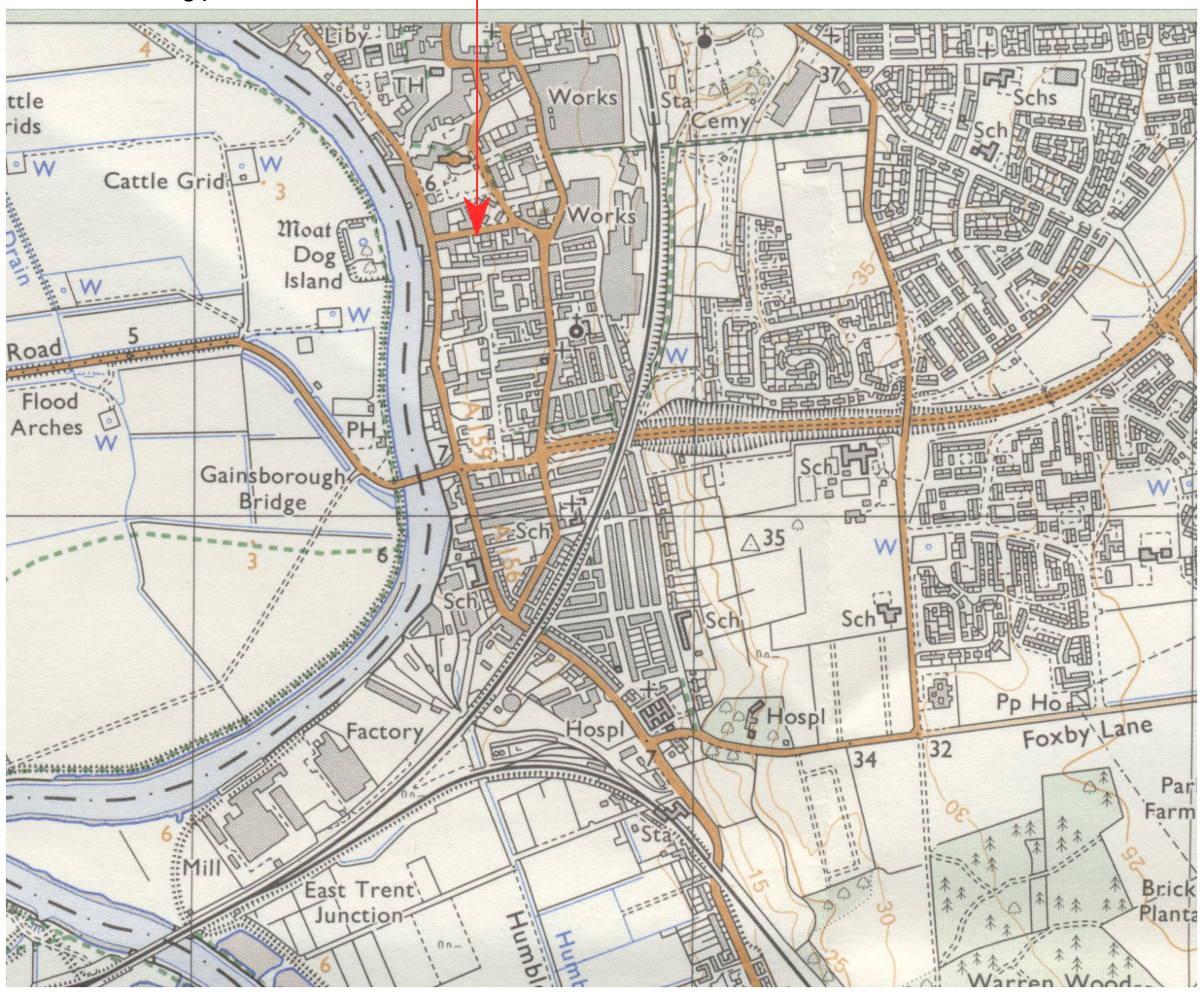
Figure 1: General Location Plan



81

Site Location

89



SK

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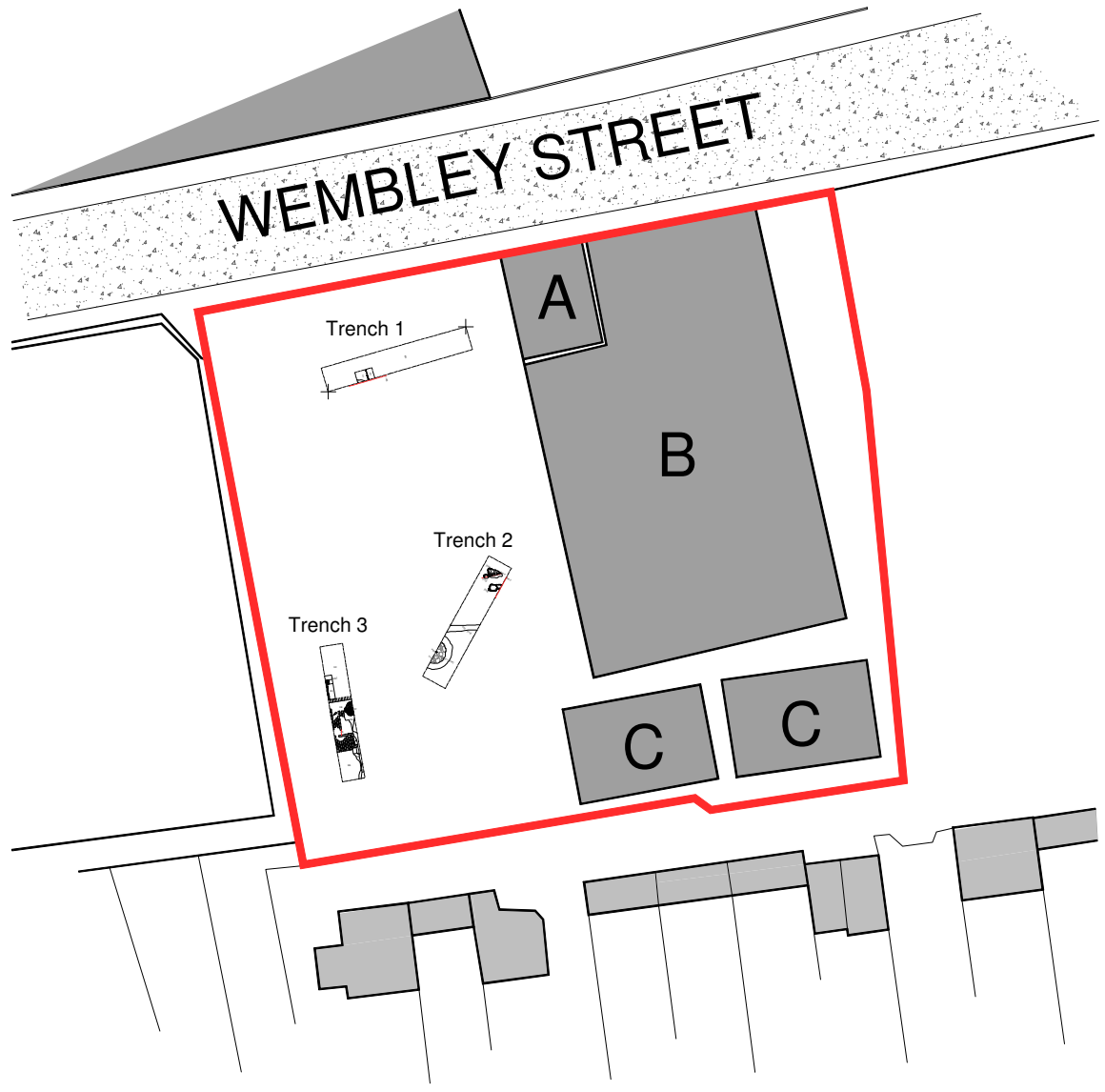


	Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Gainsborough Wembley Street			
Scale 1:15000	Drawn by: NP	Report No: 53/08	

Figure 2. Site Location



KEY

	Buildings
	Site Boundary
A	Electric Sub-station
B	Factory
C	Disused Offices


	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Gainsborough Wembley Street		
Scale 1:500	Drawn by: NP	Report No: 53/08

Figure 3. Trench Location

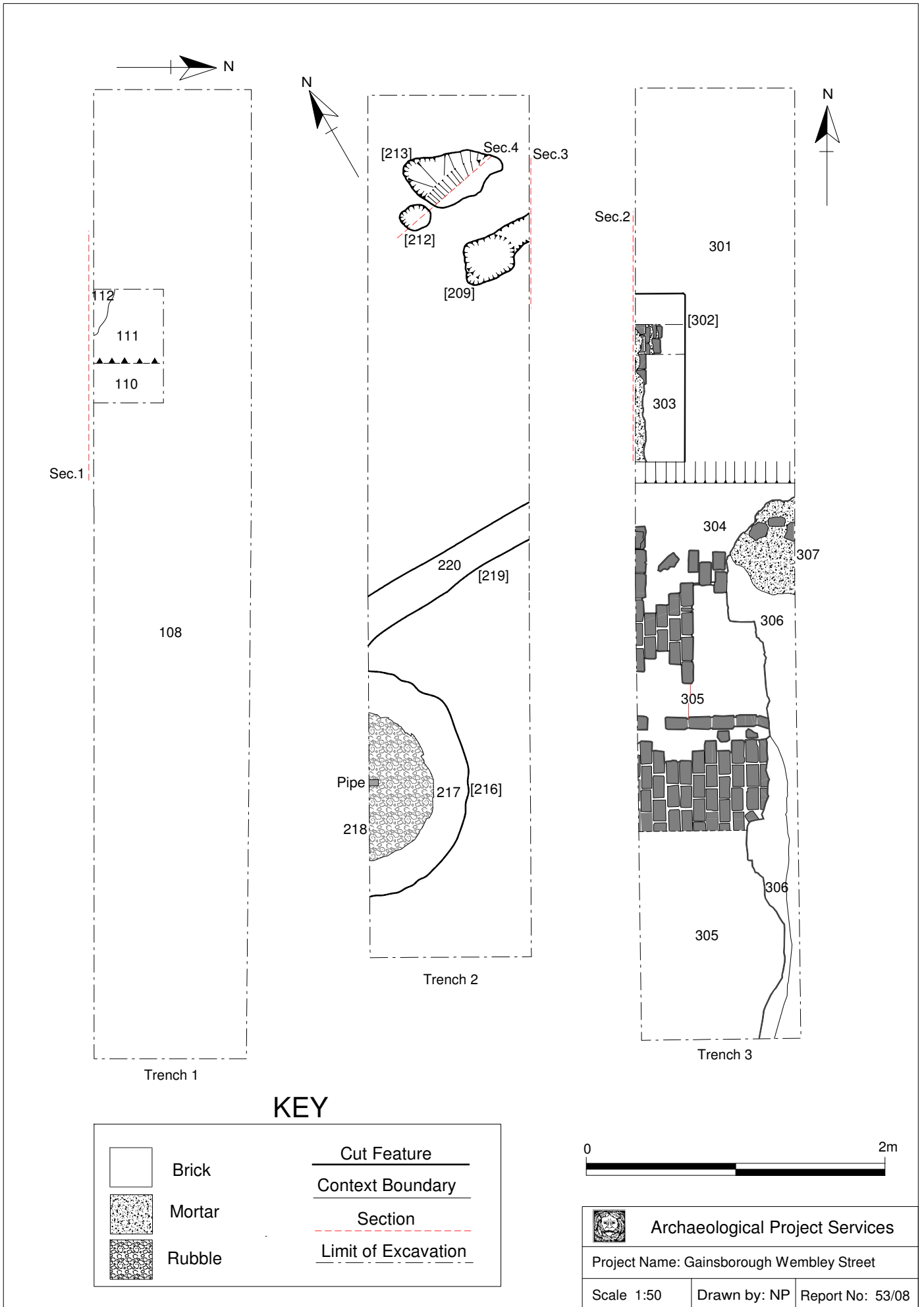
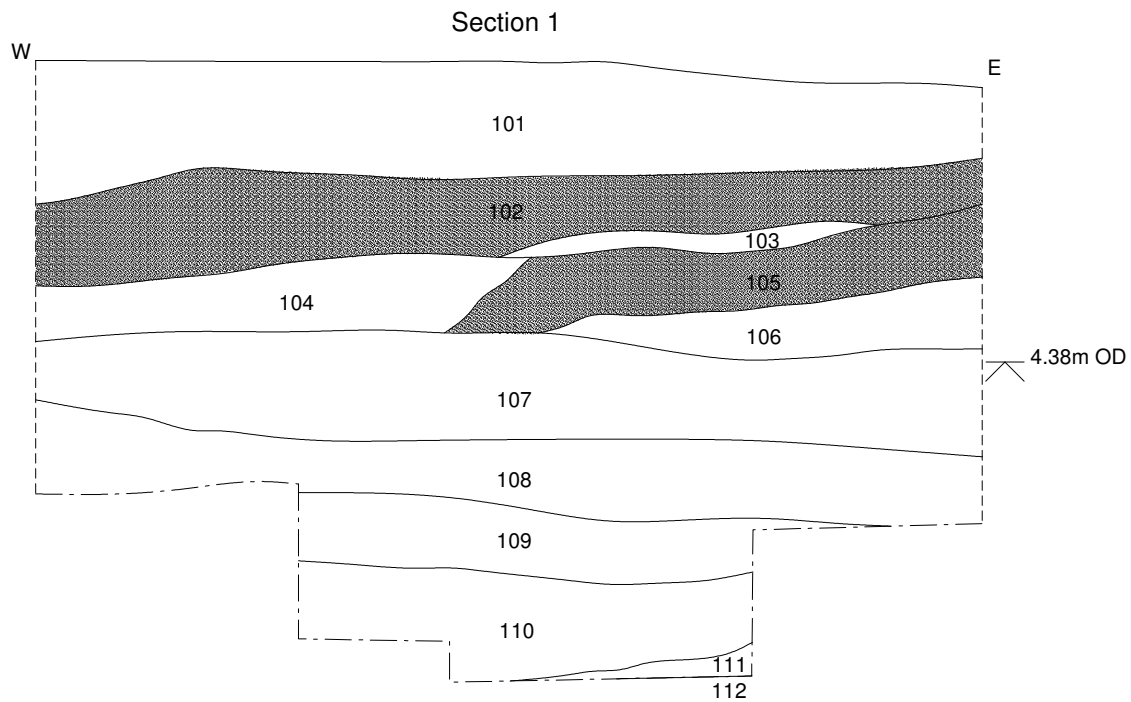
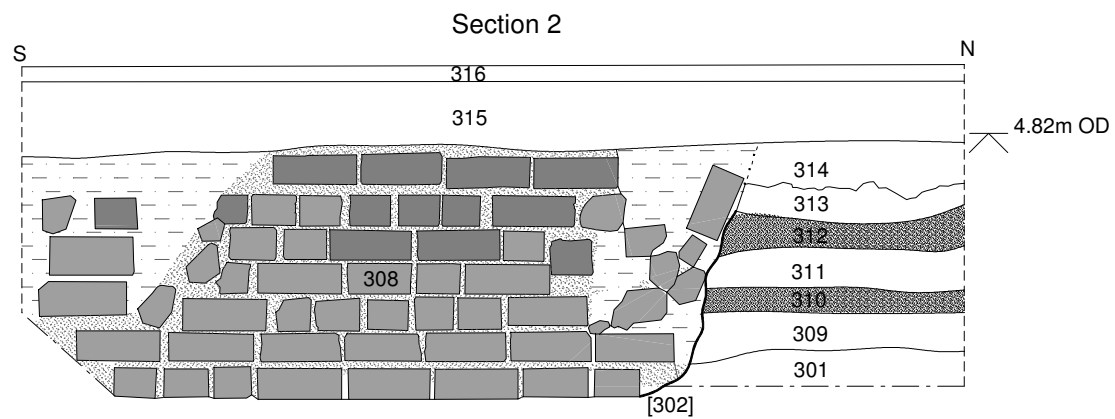
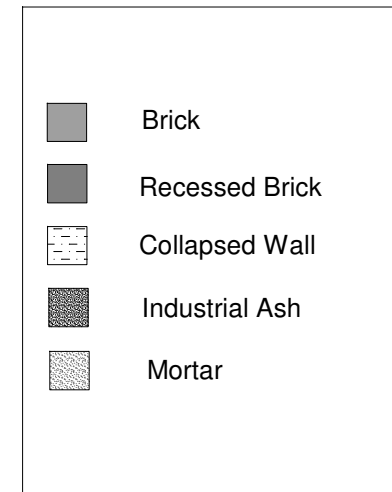


Figure 4. Trench Plans



KEY



Archaeological Project Services

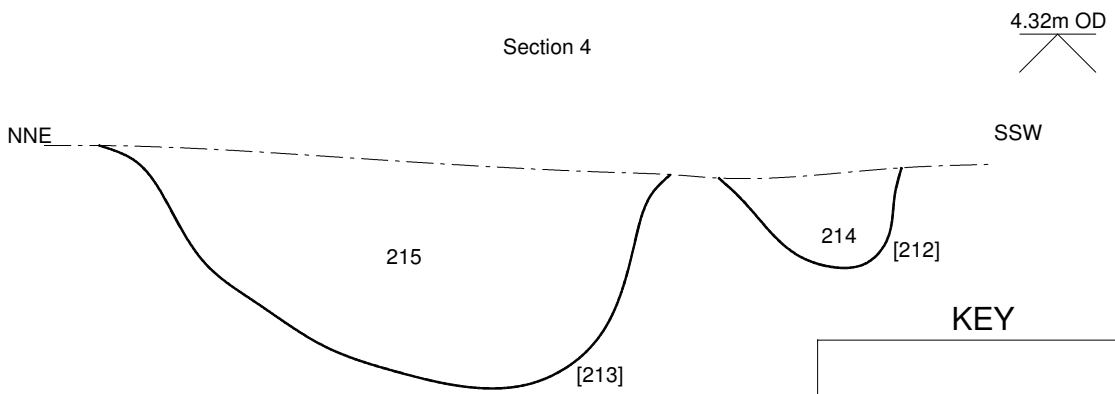
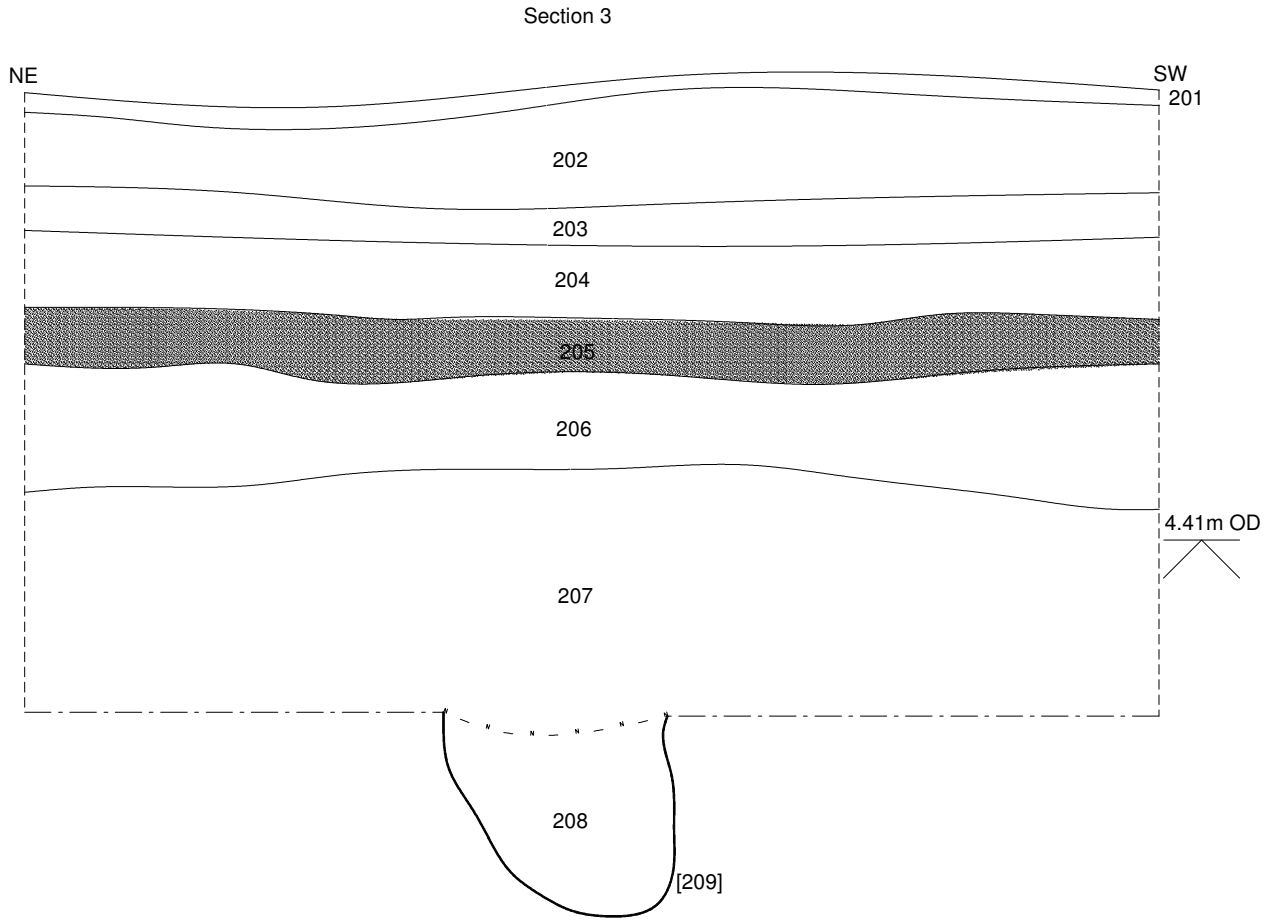
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

Drawn by: NP

Report No: 53/08

Figure 5. Sections 1 & 2



KEY

	Industrial Ash
	Uncertain Boundary




	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Gainsborough Wembley Street		
Scale 1:10	Drawn by: NP	Report No: 53/08

Figure 6. Sections 3 & 4



Plate 1

General view of
the site

Looking southwest



Plate 2

General view of
the site

Looking north



Plate 3

Trench 1

Looking east



Plate 4

Trench 2

Looking southwest



Plate 5

Trench 3

Looking north



Plate 6

Section 1

Looking south



Plate 7

Section 2

Looking west



Plate 8

Section 3

Looking east



Plate 9

Section 4

Looking SSE

Appendix 1

Specification

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at Wembley Street, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an area of archaeological potential on the southern edge of the historic core in an area of late medieval and post-medieval expansion.*
- 1.3 *Residential development of the site is proposed. The archaeological works are being undertaken to provide information to assist the determination of any application.*
- 1.4 *The archaeological work will consist of a programme of trial trenching of the site. On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by line drawings and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at Wembley Street, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 The document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview
 - 2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting
 - 2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
 - 2.2.4 List of specialists
 - 2.2.5 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE DESCRIPTION

- 3.1 Gainsborough is located on the east bank of the River Trent 24km northwest of Lincoln in the administrative district of West Lindsey. The site is located in the south of the town on the south side of Wembley Street at National Grid Reference SK 8157 8955. The site has formerly been in industrial use and is largely down to hard surfacing.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Residential development of the site is proposed. Archaeological evaluation is required in order to provide information to assist in the determination of any application.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies at c. 6m OD on the east bank of the River Trent. As an urban area site has not been mapped by the Soil Survey, but soils would probably be either sandy and coarse loamy soils of the Blackwood association developed over glaciofluvial drift, or reddish clayey soils of the Worcester association developed on mudstone (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 A settlement at Gainsborough is recorded in the Domesday book and earlier, implying an origin for the town in at least the late Saxon period. The early focus of the town probably lay in the northwest where sit the 15th century Old Hall and parish church of All Saints. The town steadily grew during the 17th century with Gainsborough achieving the status of a port in 1841. Wembley Street lies on the southern edge of the historic core near to the river frontage, in an area of late medieval and post-medieval expansion.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section to be able to formulate an appropriate policy for the management of the archaeological resource of the site.
- 7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:
- 7.2.1 Establish the type and date of archaeological activity that may be present within the site;
 - 7.2.2 Determine the likely extent, depth, state of preservation and potential of archaeological activity present within the site;
 - 7.2.3 Determine the way in which the archaeological features identified fits into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape;
 - 7.2.4 Identify the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area;
 - 7.2.5 Establish the likely impact of proposed development upon the archaeological resource; and
 - 7.2.6 Provide an evidence base against which options for mitigation might be assessed.

8 TRIAL TRENCHING

8.1 Reasoning for this technique

- 8.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.
- 8.1.2 The trial trenching will consist of the excavation of three-four 10m-long trenches laid out in accordance with the attached plan.
- 8.1.3 Should archaeological deposits extend below 1.2m depth then the trench sides may be stepped in, or shored, as appropriate. Augering may be used to determine the depth of the sequence of deposits present.

8.2 General Considerations

- 8.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the evaluation. A risk assessment will prepared prior to the commencement of site works.
- 8.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).
- 8.2.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.
- 8.2.4 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is

required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. Not all archaeological features exposed will necessarily be excavated. However, the evaluation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.

8.3 Methodology

- 8.3.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.
- 8.3.2 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*ie* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.
- 8.3.3 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.
- 8.3.4 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at more appropriate scales.
- 8.3.5 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record in both black and white and colour will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site before the commencement of field operations.
 - the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
 - individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important.
 - the site on completion of fieldwork
- 8.3.6 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If exhumation is necessary, the appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department, the coroner and the police informed.
- 8.3.7 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.
- 8.3.8 The spoil generated during the evaluation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the topsoil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.
- 8.3.9 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established, relative to the National Grid, by an EDM survey.

- 9.1 If appropriate, during the evaluation specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. The specialist will visit the site and will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required. The results of the specialist's assessment will be incorporated into the final report

10 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

10.1 Stage 1

10.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

10.1.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

10.2 Stage 2

10.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

10.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

10.3 Stage 3

10.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the evaluation will be prepared. This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the findings of the evaluation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the site with reference to previous discoveries in the area.
- Description of the topography and geology of the evaluation area
- Description of the methodologies used during the evaluation and a critical review of their effectiveness in the light of the findings of the investigation.
- A text describing the findings of the evaluation.
- Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.
- A consideration of the importance of the findings on a local, regional and

national basis.

11 ARCHIVE

11.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the evaluation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This sorting will be undertaken according to the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long-term storage and curation.

12 REPORT DEPOSITION

12.1 Copies of the evaluation report will be sent to: the client; the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section; and the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record.

13 PUBLICATION

13.1 Details of the project will be entered onto the OASIS online database and a pdf copy of the report uploaded. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date; and *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains.

14 CURATORIAL MONITORING

14.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section. They will be given notice in writing of the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

15 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

15.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section.

15.2 Should the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principal and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: Dr D Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust Roman: A Boyle, APS with B Precious, independent specialist Anglo-Saxon: A Boyle, APS with J Young, independent specialist Medieval and later: A Boyle, APS
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist
Human Remains Analysis	Jen Kitch, APS

Animal Remains Analysis	Jen Kitch, APS
Environmental Analysis	Val Fryer, independent specialist
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

17 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 17.1 Fieldwork is expected to be undertaken by 2-3 staff and to take up to 5 days.
- 17.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production is expected to take 10 person-days within a notional programme of 10-15 days. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor and CAD illustrator.

18 INSURANCES

- 18.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability insurance to £10,000,000. Additionally, the company maintains Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

19 COPYRIGHT

- 19.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 19.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 19.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* and may result in legal action.
- 19.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

20 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

Appendix 2

Context Summary

Context	Description	Interpretation
101	Mixed concrete, brick and rubble deposit, up to 0.38m thick.	Made-up ground
102	Friable, black coarse industrial ash and cinder up to 0.27m thick.	Industrial waste
103	Friable, mid red crushed brick rubble approx 1m wide and 60mm thick.	Demolition rubble
104	Pale brown sand and silt with rubble and charcoal inclusions, up to 0.23m thick.	Levelled demolition layer
105	Friable, black coarse industrial ash and cinder up to 0.22m thick.	Industrial waste
106	Pale brown and grey sand and silt with crushed brick, limestone rubble and degraded mortar. Up to 0.19m thick.	Demolition rubble
107	Firm, plastic, dark brown clayey silt up to 0.28m thick.	Buried soil
108	Pink and grey mixed up clay and mudstone up to 0.21m thick.	Re-deposited natural
109	Pale brown silt, sand, clay, brick and limestone fragments approx 0.2m thick.	Levelled layer
110	Greyish brown rubble, silt and charcoal mixture approx 0.3m thick.	Demolition layer
111	Soft, dark grey, organically rich silt approx 70mm thick.	River silt deposit
112	Very firm, grey blue clay.	Natural clay
113	Un-stratified finds	
****	*****	*****
201	Tarmac, approx 30mm thick.	Upper yard surface
202	Loose, sand and gravel hardcore layer approx 0.15m thick.	Bedding for Tarmac
203	Indurated, light grey concrete, 50mm thick.	Lower yard surface
204	Red and grey crushed brick and industrial ash, 80mm thick.	Levelled bed for 203
205	Friable, black coarse industrial ash and cinder up to 0.1m thick.	Industrial waste
206	Light yellowish grey limestone rubble, up to 0.2m thick.	Made-up ground
207	Plastic, dark brown clay and silt, up to 0.21m thick.	Buried soil
208	Mid brown clayey silt with charcoal and mudstone flecks. Approx 0.25m thick.	Fill of [209]
209	Linear feature with bulbous terminus, average 0.31m wide x 0.25m deep aligned NNE-SSW.	Feature of unknown function
210	Pink and grey mixed up clay and mudstone at least 0.28m thick.	Re-deposited natural
211	Soft, dark grey, organically rich silt.	River silt deposit
212	Ovoid cut feature approx 0.23m wide x 0.13m deep with steep sides and rounded base.	Possible post-hole
213	Irregular ovoid cut feature approx 0.7m wide x 0.3m deep with steep sides and irregular base.	Possible rubbish pit
214	Dark brown, friable, coarse ash and silt. 0.13m thick	Fill of [212]
215	Soft, mid brown clayey silt with mudstone fragments. 0.3m thick.	Fill of [213]
216	Unexcavated circular cut feature of unknown size.	Cut for services
217	Firm, plastic, mid grey blue clay.	Backfill of [216]
218	Dark grey silt and rubble. Unexcavated.	Fill around gas pipe
219	Unexcavated linear feature, 0.2m wide, aligned E-W.	Associated with [216]
220	Soft, mid grey clay and silt up to 0.2m wide.	Fill of [219]
****	*****	*****
301	Pink and grey mixed up clay and mudstone.	Re-deposited natural
302	Steep sided, linear square cut feature.	Wall footing
303	Firm, mixed red and greenish grey re-deposited natural.	Backfill of [302]
304	Firm, plastic, dark grey clayey silt up to 0.1m thick.	Bedding/construction trample under 305
305	Bricks, 110mm x 80mm x 220mm.	Floor surface
306	Indurated, light grey and sandy yellow concrete and limestone.	Yard surface

307	Hard, mixed mortar, brick and stone rubble	Possible dumped excess
308	Bricks, 110mm x 80mm x 220mm. Coursing not evident.	Walls keyed together
309	Friable, mid reddish brown and greenish grey dirty re-deposited natural.	Construction trample
310	Friable, black industrial ash and cinder approx 60mm thick.	Industrial waste
311	Friable, pink and greenish grey re-deposited natural.	Possible upcast from another process
312	Friable, black industrial ash and cinder approx 0.1m thick.	Industrial waste
313	Soft, loose light yellow sand, up to 0.1m thick.	Dumped deposit
314	Hard and loose, very mixed brick and concrete rubble approx 0.15m thick.	Demolition/made-up ground
315	Light grey gravel and cement, approx 0.16m thick.	Bedding for Tarmac
316	Indurated, black Tarmac.	Yard surface.

THE FINDS

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* 2001 and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* 2005. Nineteen sherds from 19 vessels, weighing 279 grams were recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Archive Catalogue 1, with a summary of the pottery below (table 1). The pottery ranges in date from the Post Medieval to Early Modern period.

Condition

The pottery mainly consists of small abraded sherds, as indicated by the average sherd weight of 14 grams. All of the vessels are represented by single sherds.

Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cname	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	NoS	NoV	W (g)
BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	1	1	88
CREA	Creamware	1770	1830	5	5	47
ENGS	Unspecified English Stoneware	1700	1900	1	1	87
ENPO	English Porcelain	1750	1900	3	3	13
NCBLCB	19 th -century Blue-bodied earthenware	1800	1950	1	1	3

NCBW	19th-century Buff ware	1800	1900	1	1	12
NOTS	Nottingham stoneware	1690	1900	1	1	6
PEARL	Pearlware	1770	1900	3	3	13
TPW	Transfer printed ware	1770	1900	1	1	8
WHITE	Modern whiteware	1850	1900	2	2	2
TOTAL:				19	19	279

Provenance

Six contexts produced pottery, although (113) represents unstratified finds. Industrial waste (102) included a single sherd of Modern pottery. Buried soil (107) produced pottery of 18th to 20th century date. Early Modern pottery came from linear feature (209) and surface (305). A single sherd of 19th Century Buff ware (NCBW) was retrieved from possible rubbish pit [213]. The condition of the material suggests the assemblage consists of re-deposited pottery.

Range

The assemblage contains wares that are typical of the Post Medieval and Early Modern periods. A high number of drinking vessels are present as well utilitarian vessels, suggesting domestic occupation in the vicinity of the site.

Potential

The assemblage poses no problems for long term storage. Some of the material is suitable for discard. The pottery offers limited opportunities for further work.

Summary

A re-deposited assemblage of 18th to 20th century was recovered from the site. The pottery suggests activity of this date in the vicinity.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in the ACBMG guidelines (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology*

Handbook. Five fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 12,274 grams were recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in table 2.

Condition

A single small fragment was recovered, along with four complete bricks.

Results

Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Fabric	Sub form	NoF	W (g)	Description
107	MODDRAIN	Modern land drain			1	57	Mortar
305	BRK	Brick	Oxidised; sandy	110 x 65 x 225mm	1	3354	Complete; mortar; soot; strike marks; deliberate indentations/ frog?; worn corners
305	BRK	Brick	Oxidised; sandy + shale	110 x 65 x 225mm	1	3171	Complete; mortar; worn on stretcher and flat; early frog; sand moulded; handmade
308	BRK	Brick	Calcareous	110 x 65 x 230mm	1	2843	Near complete; mortar; slop moulded; handmade
308	BRK	Brick	Calcareous	110 x 65 x 230mm	1	2849	Complete; mortar; slop moulded; handmade

Provenance

Buried soil (107) produced a small fragment of modern drain. Complete bricks came from Floor surface (305) and wall (308). The two bricks from (305) are in a similar fabric and have identical dimensions. The bricks from (308) are slightly larger and have calcareous fabric.

Range

All the bricks are handmade and are probably of 19th to early 20th century date. An example of an early frog (a single indentation made with a stick) is visible on one example from (305). Two hollow indentations on the surface of a brick from (308) may also be frogging.

Potential

The assemblage requires no further work; the bricks should be retained.

Summary

Ceramic Building Material from the site is Early Modern in date. The bricks are associated with structures on the site.

GLASS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Condition

Results

Table 3, Glass Archive

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
209	Colourless bottle glass, embossed 'JTER', 20 th century	1	11	20 th century
	Dark green bottle glass, 20 th century	1	10	
	Colourless window glass, with iridescent trace of rosette/flower pattern, 20 th century	1	2	
211	Pale green bottle, embossed 'JAMES[, AA[, QUEEN S ^T , GAINSBORO',	3(link)	250	late 19 th -early 20 th century
218	Colourless flat, flask-shaped bottle	1	353	20 th century
304	Very pale green Codd bottle, late 19 th -early 20 th century	2(link)	67	late 19 th -early 20 th century
	Very pale green Codd bottle, embossed 'JAVIES[,]MARK[' and emu-like bird, late 19 th -early 20 th century	1	55	20 th century
	Very pale green bottle base, embossed 'JSB[' , large 'S' puntmark, late 19 th -early 20 th century	2(link)	47	
	Very pale green Codd bottle 'marble' late 19 th -early 20 th century	1	8	

Provenance

CLAY PIPE

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Analysis of the clay pipes followed the guidance published by Davey (1981) and the material is detailed in the accompanying table. A total of 61 fragments weighing 181g were recovered from 8 separate contexts, with the majority of pipe collected from Trenches 2 and 3.

Condition

All the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems.

Results

Table 4. Clay pipes

Context no.	Bore diameter /64"					NoF	W(g)	Comments	Date
	8	7	6	5	4				
102				1	1	2	3		19 th century
107				1		1	3		18 th -19 th century
113				1	1	2	4		19 th century
209				11	14	27	84	26 stems, including 2 mouthpieces, 1 glazed yellow. 1 stem has a spur with ridges with dots at the top. A second spurred stem has the ends of fluting on the bowl. There are two bowls, a plain form of c. 1840-90, and a second decorated example with a hand holding the base of the bowl, c. 1820-70	c. 1840-90
211					2	2	5		19 th century
215				2	4	7	18	Stems include 1 probable waster (very bent). Also decorated bowl (unused) with Masonic symbols and 'STORR, GAINSBRO' below rim, c. 1840-60	c. 1840-60
304				8	7	15	52	14 stems, including 1 mouthpiece. One complete bowl marked 'RAOB' below rim and above buffalo horns, fluted, spurred base, c. 1840-60	c. 1840-60
305				1	4	5	12	Stems, one of which has been used in kiln muffle walling	19 th century
Totals				25	33	61	181		

Provenance

Clay pipe fragments were recovered from industrial waste (102), pit and other feature fills (209, 211), buried soil (107), natural silt (215), a bedding layer (304), a surface (305), and as unstratified artefacts (113). It is likely all the clay pipe was made in Gainsborough, and there is one piece marked as such.

Range

Stems are most abundant, as is usual, though several bowls, most of them decorated, were also recovered. One of the bowls, an unused example, is marked with the name of the local Gainsborough clay pipe manufacturer, Storr. Several members of this family were involved in clay pipe making and are recorded between 1826 and 1861. Decorated bowls, as with this example, are thought to have been products of the patriarch, James Storr, whose floruit was 1826-44, and who had died by 1849. However, his widow and sons carried on the business until at least 1861. The Storr family had establishments on Bridge Street and Lea Road, the former running across the western end of Wembley Street where the current site is, the latter to the south (Wells 1979, 138-9). Other mid-19th century clay pipe makers were also located close to Wembley Street, including John Eccleshall on Bridge Street and William Henry Burkitt at Silver Street, a little to the north (Taylor 2007, 54).

Another decorated bowl, from (304), is marked with the initials of the 'Royal Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes', and their symbol, buffalo horns.

There is some evidence of clay pipe manufacture close to the site, if not on it. The Storr bowl is unused and the same context yielded a probably waster stem. There is also a stem from (305) that clearly was used in stem slag laminate. This material is clay reinforced by pieces of pipe stem and was used for constructing kiln muffle walls (Peacey 1999, 229). In addition, there is a kiln prop made from pipe clay (see below, 'other finds').

OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Condition

Results

Table 5. Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
102	Iron	Nail??	1	62	
109	Bone	'Spearhead'-shaped tool, point worn, triangular-sectioned blade 96mm x 17mm max width, x 5mm max thickness, whittle tang 24mm long x 6mm max width, x 5mm max thickness; angled shoulder panels	1	7	
211	Iron	Sheet iron, ?circular, post-medieval	1	32	Late post-medieval
	Leather	Shoe heel, tacked, women's/child's, post-medieval	3	114	
	Leather	Shoe heels, nailed and with shoe irons, women's/child's, late post-medieval	2	168	
	Leather	Shoe heel, nailed, adult man's, late post-medieval	2	368	
	Leather	Shoe sole, nailed, post-medieval	1	34	
208	Stone	Ashlar block, upper face very worn and smooth, lower face has chamfered rebate cut out, mortar adhering, burnt on one side	1	2923	
215	Pipe clay	Kiln prop, slightly curved circular-sectioned rod of clay with two concave indentations (formed by pipe stems?)	1	5	Post-medieval
Totals			13	3713	

Roll fragment (Peacey 1999, 230 and fig 104)

SPOT DATING

The dating in table 6 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 6, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
102	19 th	Date on single sherd
107	18 th -19 th	
113	Unstratified	
209	20 th	
211	Late 19 th -early 20 th	
215	19 th	Date on single sherd, includes clay pipe of c.1840-60

218	20 th	
304	Late 19 th -early 20 th	
305	19 th	
308	19 th to early 20 th	Date on CBM

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
LHJ	Lower Handle Join
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
UHJ	Upper Handle Join
W (g)	Weight (grams)

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ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

Archive catalogue 1: Post Roman Pottery

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
102	WHITE		Cup	1	1	1		BS		
107	BL	Coarse	Bowl	1	1	88		Rim	Abraded; white	

									deposit over break	
107	CREA		Plate/ dish/ bowl	1	1	7	Under glaze green bands	Rim	Abraded	
107	ENGS		Bottle	1	1	87		Rim		
107	ENPO		Cup	1	1	5	Black transfer print; flora and fauna design; over glaze hand painted; gold banded rim	Rim	Early?	
107	TPW		Cup/ mug	1	1	8	Blue transfer print; floral and landscape design	Rim		
113	ENPO		Cup/ mug	1	1	7		Rim with UHJ		19 th tp 20 th
209	CREA		?	3	3	11		BS	Flakes	
209	ENPO		Cup/ mug?	1	1	1		BS		
209	NCBLCB		Cup/ mug	1	1	3	Blue glaze	Rim		
209	NOTS		Jar/ bowl	1	1	6		Base		
209	PEARL		Hollow	1	1	5	Under glaze hand painted purple; floral design	BS	Late	
209	PEARL		Flat	1	1	3	Blue transfer print	Base	Late	
209	WHITE		?	1	1	1	Acid yellow glaze	Rim	Abraded	
215	NCBW		Jar?	1	1	12	Multiple horizontal white slip bands	Rim	Flake	
305	CREA		Bowl?	1	1	29	Blue transfer print; floral design	Base	Footring; marked "Rd 42488"	
305	PEARL		Plate/ dish/ bowl	1	1	5	Red transfer print; floral design	Base		

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> [004].
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Glaciofluvial Drift	Materials (eg, clays, silts, gravels, <i>etc.</i>) deposited by the combined action of rivers and glaciers, or from streams from glacial ice.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

49	Context records
6	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Plan record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Box of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

The Collection
Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Archaeological Project Services Site Code:
Accession Number:

GBWS08
LCNCC:2008.41

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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