Land at the Vale Academy, Grammar School Road, Brigg, North Lincolnshire, DN20 8BA

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

NGR:	SE 99967 07981
Planning Refs.:	PA/2014/1260
PCAS job no.	1413
Site code:	BVAE 15

NLMS archaeology site code : BRICC

Prepared for

Galliford Try

by

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April 2015

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation consisting of six 20m x 2m trenches was undertaken on the northern part of the playing field at the Vale Academy, Brigg, North Lincolnshire, in order to inform a forthcoming planning application for major redevelopment and improvement works.

The prehistoric archaeology of Brigg is densely concentrated around the River Ancholme. Brigg sits at a natural ford of the river, where a spur of sand and gravel juts into the valley, forming an island of higher ground in the peat around the river's edge. Two Bronze Age log boats and a wooden causeway of a similar date have been found in the peat at Brigg, and an occupation surface on the sand was discovered during works for a supermarket in the town centre.

Due to the likely threat of flooding, Roman and Saxon occupation is concentrated on the higher ground at neighbouring Wrawby, but the ford continued to be used throughout these periods. Occupation at Brigg probably commenced in the early medieval period, although the sand bank may have been used for riverside activities before this. The settlement developed as a small market town concentrated on the sand bank, a satellite to Wrawby until the post-medieval period, when the River Ancholme was straightened and various industries developed along the river bank.

The site of the Vale Academy was arable farmland accessed via Red Moor Lane, with a windmill depicted on the western boundary of the site in late 18th century mapping. As the demand for housing grew in the 19th century, Red Moor Lane was gradually developed and renamed for the Grammar School at its southern end. The buildings of the Vale Academy itself date from the 1950's; originally two separate schools joining to become the town comprehensive in the 1970's.

The evaluation encountered mixed windblown sands and alluvial silty-clays. Occupation layers sealed beneath peat were not encountered on the site and no discreet archaeological features were present. Results from a Borehole Survey presented evidence relating to an 'increasing sea level and inundation from the Humber Estuary'. No evidence of peat was encountered, demonstrating that standing water was not a persistent characteristic of this particular area.

1.0 Introduction

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd (PCAS) was commissioned by Galliford Try to undertake an archaeological evaluation at the playing field at the Vale Academy, Brigg. The evaluation took place to inform a forthcoming planning application for a major redevelopment and improvement programme.

2.0 Location and description (figs. 1 and 2)

Brigg is a historic market town lying in the administrative district of North Lincolnshire. The town is situated approximately 10km east of Scunthorpe and 14km south of Barton-on-Humber. The true course of the River Ancholme meanders through the western end of the towns High Street, with the canalised River Ancholme forming the boundary between Brigg and neighbouring Scawby Brook.

The existing Vale Academy and the proposed development site lie on the north side of the town. The school is mid-way along Grammar School Road, which extends north from the historic core of the town at the east end of the High Street.

The Academy comprises of three main buildings positioned around a large shared playing field. The private houses fronting onto Grammar School Road form the eastern boundary of the site, and two of the main school buildings are accessed from this road. The third school building lies on the southern boundary which is defined by Redcombe Lane. The modern housing estate of Poppyfield Avenue forms the bulk of the western site boundary, while to the north lies St. Mary's Primary School and the small fields south of the M180.

All three buildings of the school are currently in use, with the bulk of the site utilised as the school playing fields. The total area of the site is c.6.7 hectares. The new school building, access and parking is proposed for the northern half of the site, approximately 1.6 hectares of land currently in use as the school playing field.

The approximate central National Grid Reference of the site is SE 99967 07981.

3.0 Topography and Geology

Brigg lies on the east bank of the River Ancholme, which formerly meandered through the centre of the town. The natural course of the Ancholme can still be tracked, and shows the development site lies on the inside of a second curve on the river to the north of the town. The site is generally flat land, rising slightly to the south. The closest recorded benchmark is actually within the site boundaries; a level of 2.61m is cut into the east face of the west wing of the Redcombe Lane school building.

The east side of Brigg and the Vale Academy lies on a bedrock geology of Oxford Clay formation mudstone, formed in a Jurassic shallow sea environment. The overlying drift geology is primarily alluvium, river terrace deposits of clay, silt sand and gravel resulting from episodes of flooding of the River Ancholme. There are also deposits of glacial sand and gravel. The glacial sand and gravel has been recorded extending as a spur into the site from the northern boundary; the majority of the new building will sit on the glacial deposits, with the peat lying to the south and west of the new school (http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html).

A borehole scheme was completed prior to redevelopment. These boreholes confirmed the presence of peat around the central areas of the site, with the glacial sand and gravels occupying a spur in the northwest corner of the playing field. A number of boreholes were completed ahead of the construction of Ancholme Business Park; brown grey clay mixed with

yellow sand and peat was encountered at around 0.50m below the existing ground level (http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/ GeoIndex/).

4.0 Planning Background

An application for the redevelopment of the school has been prepared and submitted to North Lincolnshire Council (application ref: PA/2014/1260). The development proposals include the demolishment of all existing buildings comprising the Vale Academy, and the construction of a single new larger building on the northern edge of the site. This will include a new access extending from Atherton Way in the northwest corner of the site, along the northern boundary to the existing carpark in the northeast corner. The development proposals retain the existing access from Grammar School Road to this carpark, and to a smaller secondary carpark adjacent to the existing sports hall. The proposed demolition and construction will be phased to allow the school to continue operating.

The Historic Environment Officer for North Lincolnshire recommended a programme of archaeological investigation to inform the planning process and fulfil NPPF requirements. The initial works included a desk-based assessment of the known heritage assets; to be followed by a scheme of archaeological trial trenching with integral auguring targeted on areas where archaeological remains may be impacted by the development proposals. The results of the trenching will be used in combination with the desk-based assessment to inform the planning process.

5.0 Archaeological and historical background

A detailed archaeological and historical background has already been compiled as part of the Heritage Impact Assessment prepared by PCAS to accompany the archaeological evaluation (Lane, 2014). A summary of this document follows:

Prehistoric occupation and activity around Brigg is well documented. The town lies in the Ancholme Valley, on a small spur of higher land at the narrowest point of the river valley. The Ancholme was tidal prior to drainage improvements in the post-medieval period, which allowed for the growth of multiple layers of peat, separated by thin occupation layers, representing periods of activity in prehistory.

A dispersed scatter of flint tools have been recovered from the wider area, and excavation has shown the island on the bank of the river to have been a focus of activity in the Bronze Age. On the east side of the river, and c.700m south of the proposed new school building, the Brigg Boat was uncovered during 19th century excavations at the former Brigg Gas Works (NLHER ref: MLS 1789). On the west side of the river, a second craft, the Brigg Raft, and two stretches of a timber causeway were revealed, also during 19th century works (MLS 1790/1783). Radiocarbon dating has given late Bronze Age dates for these features. Modern excavations around the site of the supermarket in the centre of the town revealed further evidence of Bronze Age activity: occupation layers sealed within peat, with worked wooden stakes and rods, and a dense scatter of heartwood chips which may have resulted from the construction of a boat from a hollowed out tree trunk, with radiocarbon determinations for these features producing late Bronze Age – mid Iron Age dates (NLHER ref: MLS 21338).

An augur survey was completed ahead of the development of Brigg Primary School, on land to the west of the Vale Academy (Anon, 2005). Peat deposits recorded in this survey were concentrated along the western edge of the site, overlying marine sand; along the east edge of the site and adjacent to the Vale Academy ground, the modern topsoil lay directly over the sands, suggesting the peat, and the potential for significant archaeological remains preserved within the peat, does not extend into the Vale Academy.

In the late Iron Age, occupational activity moved away from the riverbank up the slope towards neighbouring Wrawby, where a small settlement and subsequently a possible late Roman villa stood overlooking the Anchome Valley (NLHER ref: MLS 2226). The river crossing and the marsh surrounding it probably continued to be utilised and exploited for natural resources, however the area was again subject to regular flooding and was not permanently occupied.

It is not until the late 12th century that Brigg appears in documentary records, as Glanford. The name is thought to be a distortion of the Old English *Gleam*, distorted into the Scandinavian *Glaum*, meaning *Revelry*, and ford being self-explanatory (Cameron, 1998). This place name may suggest the riverside area was utilised as a games field or market place in the later Saxon period. The suffix *Brigges* first appears in the 14th century, probably referring to a bridge built here to replace the ford, and a hostel for people travelling along the Brigg road is recorded here from the 13th century. Probably based on the business of the travellers and as a convenient crossing point of the river, Brigg was granted a market in the early 13th century and developed as a small riverside settlement - a satellite to the considerably larger Wrawby.

Medieval activity in Brigg was concentrated on the island of higher land on the river bank which had first attracted a Bronze Age community. It was not until the 17th century that the new River Ancholme was cut to the west of the town, straightening the river and aiding the drainage of the valley. With this, Brigg could expand into the surrounding former marshland, and with the more easily navigable new River Ancholme the town became a centre of trade and transport, finally separating from Wrawby and becoming an town and parish in its own right in the 19th century. As Brigg grew, the demand for housing increased and a former farm track giving access to fields north of the town centre was developed to provide affordable housing. This is the former West Moor Road, renamed in the early 19th century as School House Lane in honour of the 17th century grammar school which had been founded at the southern end on the periphery of the town. Mapping indicates the presence of a mill on the western boundary of the site in the early 19th century, perhaps accessed via a track across the development site itself.

Both Glanford and Redcombe schools were first constructed in the late 1950's. Originally separate bodies, the schools were combined to form the Vale of Ancholme Comprehensive School in the 1970's, sharing the school playing field. The school building of Glanford House is home to two pieces of original artwork by Philip Pape, a local artist who was commissioned for many such works in Lincolnshire schools in the 1950's – 1970's.

Archaeological investigation has been undertaken prior to modern works on Atherton Way, immediately adjacent to the western boundary of the site. No archaeological remains were encountered during test-pitting. An augur survey identified peat deposits primarily to the west, immediately adjacent to the river, with peat levels varying across the site but decreasing and almost completely disappearing towards the boundary with the Vale Academy. Evidence suggests that at least one palaeochannel ran through the area to the west of the Vale Academy (Allen, 2007). This corresponds with the evidence of a small augur survey which was undertaken on the site itself, confirming the presence of peat towards the central and southern ends of the site, with a spur of glacial sand and gravel being recorded at the northern end.

6.0 Methodology

The evaluation consisted of six 20m x 2m trenches spaced across the open portion of the site. The trenches were randomly positioned to sample both the sand and peat deposits encountered through the earlier auger survey.

Trenches were located by GPS. They were machine excavated under archaeological supervision, using a 180° excavator fitted with a toothless bucket. The exposed surfaces were then cleaned by hand, and any potential features encountered were sample excavated.

The evaluation trenches were drawn in plan at a scale of 1:100; excavated features were drawn at scales of 1:20, and sample sections of the trench baulks were also drawn. The section drawings were located on the base plans. Deposits were recorded on standard PCAS record sheets, and an excavation site diary was also kept; a digital photographic record, supplemented by colour slide photography, was made, and extracts from this are reproduced in Appendix 1. Finds were stored in labelled finds bags prior to their removal to the offices of PCAS for initial processing.

The fieldwork was carried out by Julian Sleap and took place between the 30th March and 1st April 2015. Weather conditions were variable, but generally favourable.

7.0 Results

Trench 1

Trench 1 was positioned near the northwest corner of the site; it was oriented northeast to southwest with a maximum depth of 95cm.

Dark brown sandy topsoil (100) directly overlay a mixed pale orange windblown sand (101). No archaeological features or artefacts were recorded in this trench; excluding a modern land drain towards the north.

Trench 2

Trench 2 was positioned near the centre of the site; oriented north to south with a maximum depth of 100cm.

Topsoil (200) covered a fine off-white windblown sand (201). This deposit in turn covered a light orange windblown sand (202). The latter covered the pale grey-brown sand (203) which was thought possibly to be an alluvial formation.

No archaeological features or artefacts were recorded in this trench, excluding modern land drains.

Trench 3

Trench 3 was positioned in the northeast of the site; oriented east to west with a maximum depth of 100cm.

Topsoil (300) covered a modern layer of consolidated yellow-brown silt clay (301). This layer in turn covered modern sand used for levelling. Beneath this, layer (303) contained modern CBM (ceramic building material). Finally, a blue-grey silty clay layer (304), an estuarine formation, was sealed by context (303).

No archaeological features or artefacts were recorded in the vicinity of this trench. A modern carpet was dumped in the west end of the trench, but could not be removed.

Trench 4

Trench 4 was positioned in the west of the site; oriented northeast to southwest with a maximum depth of 95cm.

Dark brown sandy topsoil (400) covered mottled orange and off-white windblown sand (401). No archaeological features or artefacts were recorded in this trench, excluding modern land drains in the centre.

Trench 5

Trench 5 was positioned in the west of the site; oriented northeast to southwest, with a maximum depth of 95cm.

Topsoil (500) sealed layer (501), which was a mid-brown alluvial clay. This covered a thin deposit of grey-brown sandy silt (502), which contained degrading roots and other organic material. This organic interface overlay yellow-grey clay sand (503).

No archaeological features or artefacts were recorded, excluding modern land drains in the centre and south of the trench.

Trench 6

Trench 6 was positioned in the south of the site; oriented northwest to southeast, with a maximum depth of 110cm.

Topsoil (600) covered mid-brown silty alluvial clay (601), which in turn sealed yellow-grey clay sand at the base of the excavation (602). No archaeological features or artefacts were recorded excluding land drains.

8.0 Discussion and Conclusions

Prehistoric activity is well documented in the area of Brigg, which is situated on a spur of higher ground east of the Old River Ancholme. This spur was a focus for activity in the Bronze Age, but no such evidence has been encountered at the current level of investigation. The windblown sands and alluvial clays exposed, whilst demonstrative of the sites natural formation processes, did not yield any archaeologically pertinent information.

Results from the borehole survey revealed evidence of ‘increasing sea level and inundation from the Humber Estuary’, but no indications of peat formation were encountered, thus suggesting that standing water was not a persistent characteristic of this site. The deposits observed were of little palaeoenvironmental potential.

9.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

Archaeological evaluation was effective in demonstrating the presence or lack thereof of archaeological remains on the site. The body of data produced in conjunction with the borehole survey results will be sufficient to inform the planning and development process.

10.0Project Archive

The project archive, consisting of the site recording and the finds, will be deposited with printed copies of this report and the forthcoming full report at North Lincolnshire Museums Archive, in December 2015. The North Lincolnshire Museums Archive site code is BRICC. A copy of the full report will also be uploaded to the Archaeology Data Service OASIS (Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS) database, where it will be publicly accessible online.

11.0Acknowledgements

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services would like to thank Galliford Try for this commission.

12.0References

2012 1:25000 OS Explorer Map sheet 280 Ancholme Valley (PCAS licence no. 100049278)

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Anon, 2005*, Archaeological assessment of land off Atherton Way, Brigg, North Lincolnshire*. Client report produced by Humber Field Archaeology (NLHER ref SLS 3717)

Cameron, K., 1998, *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place Names*, The English Place Name Society, Nottingham

Lane, A, 2014, *Archaeological Heritage Assessment: Land at the Vale Academy, Grammar School Road, Brigg, North Lincolnshire. PCAS report no. 1359*. Unpublished document by PCAS

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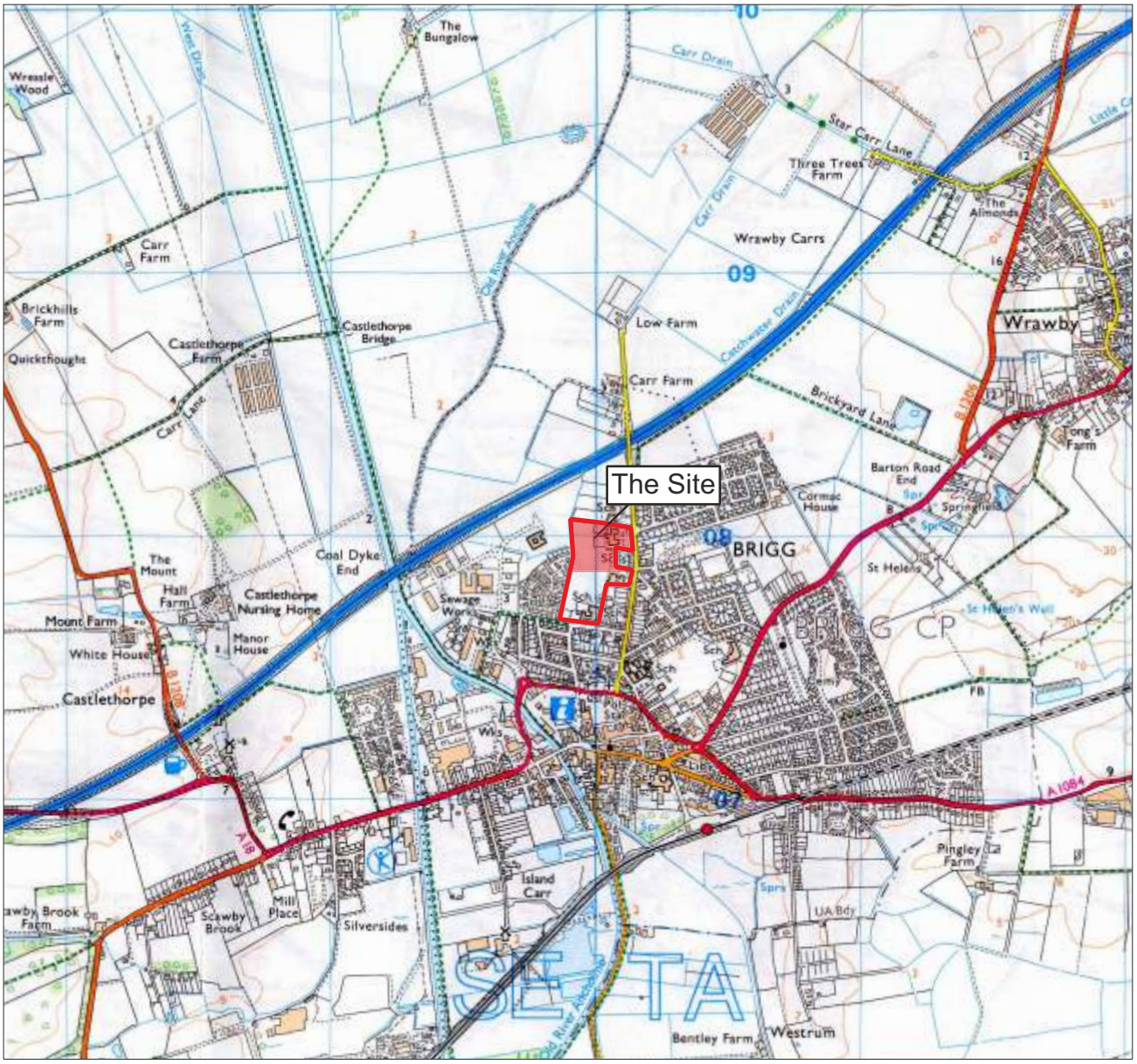


Figure 1: Site location plan, the Vale Academy is outlined in red.
Based on the 1:25000 OS Explorer map sheet 280.

Figure 2: Trenching plan based on existing site layout.
Scale 1:1000 @ A4

Figure 3: Trench 1 plan (1:100) and section (1:20)

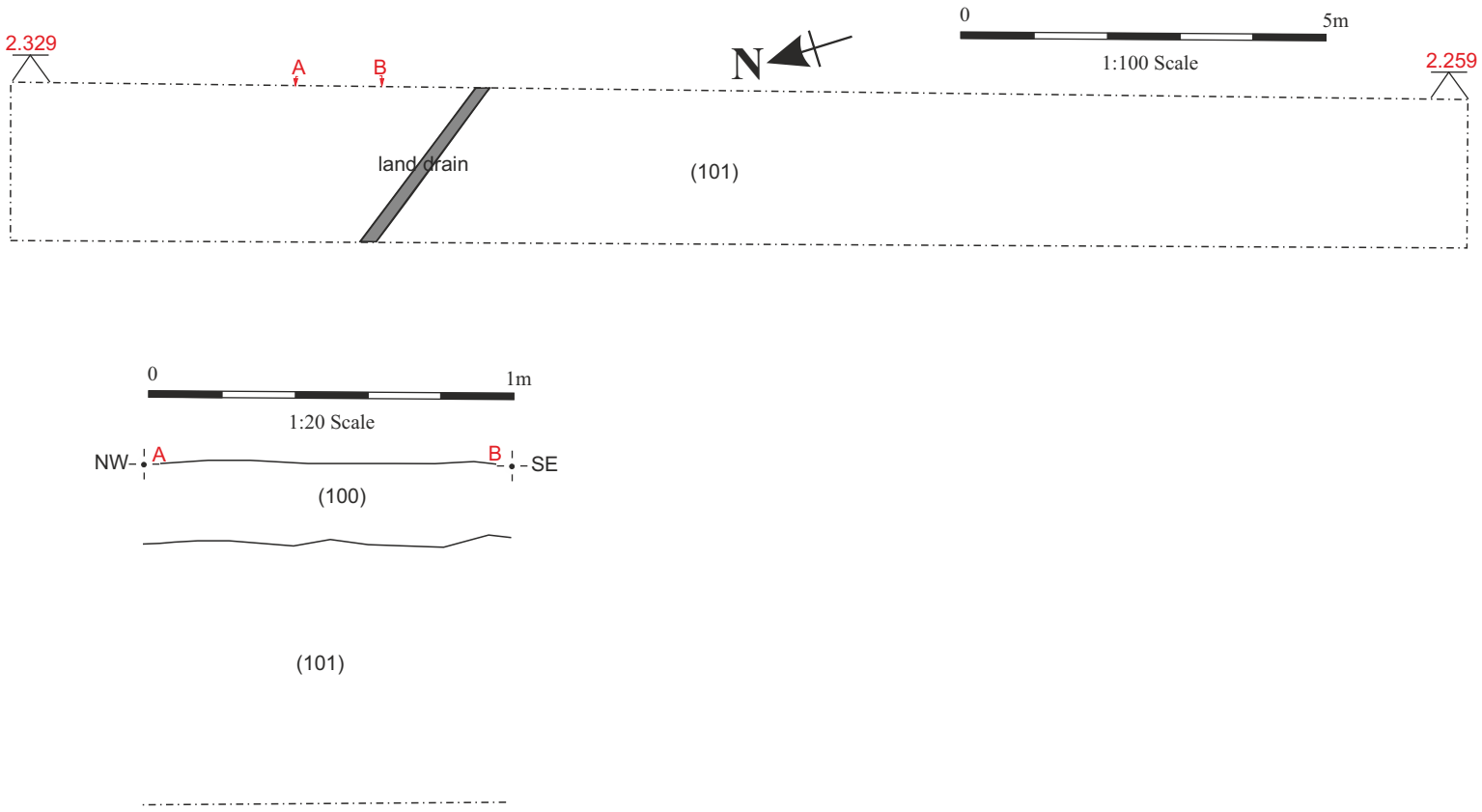


Figure 4: Trench 2 plan (1:100) and section (1:20)

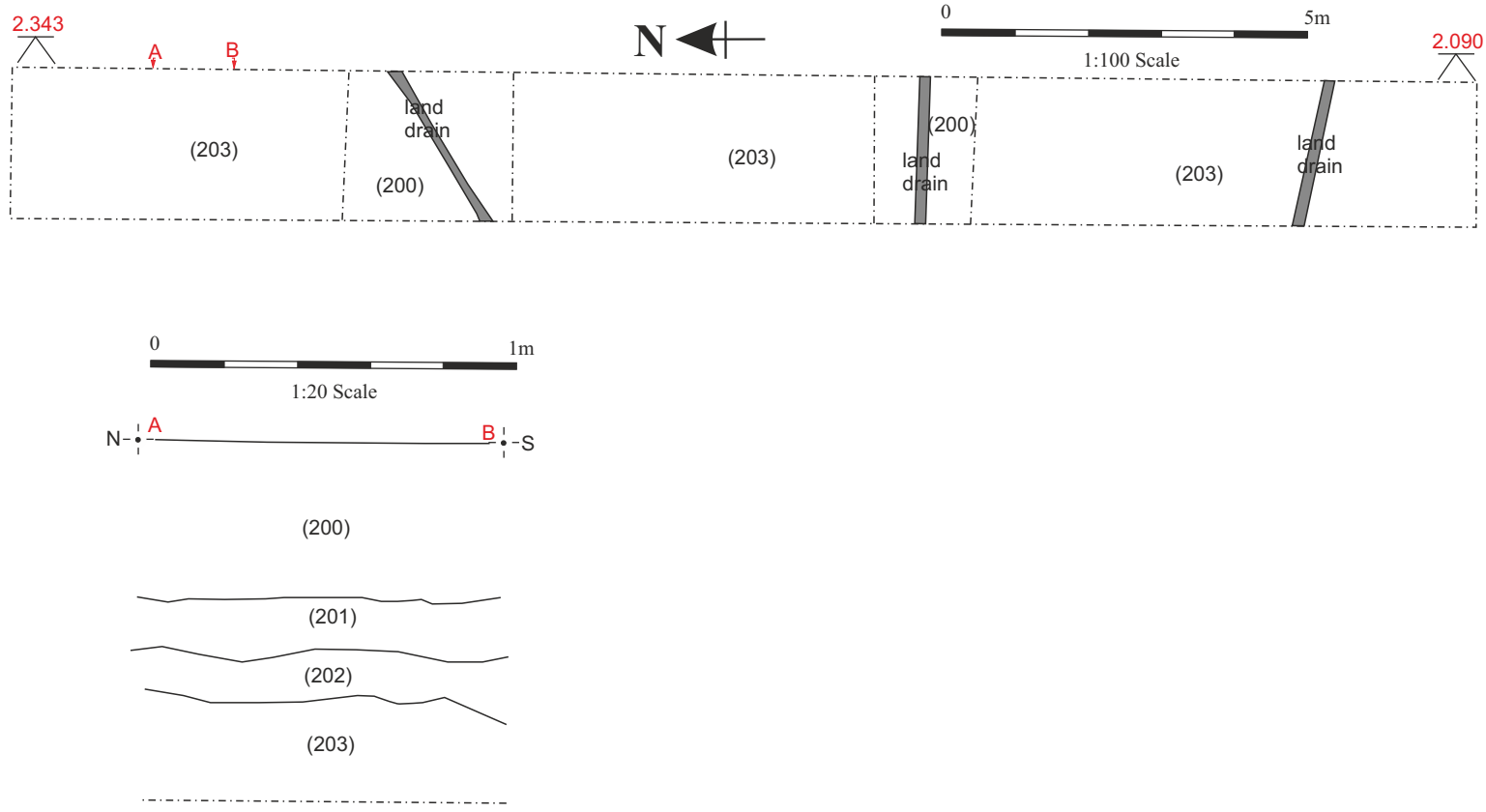


Figure 5: Trench 3 plan (1:100) and section (1:20)

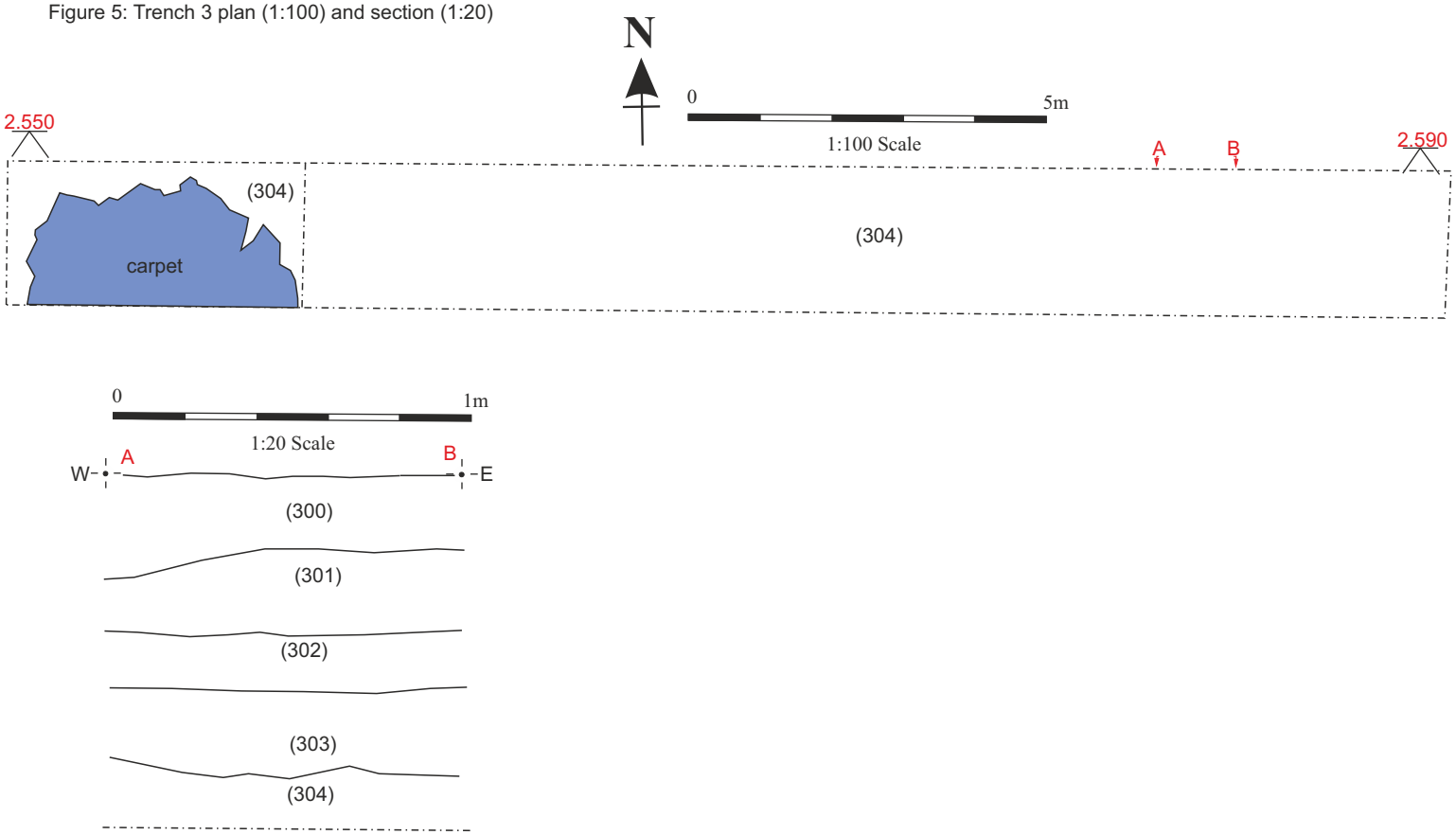
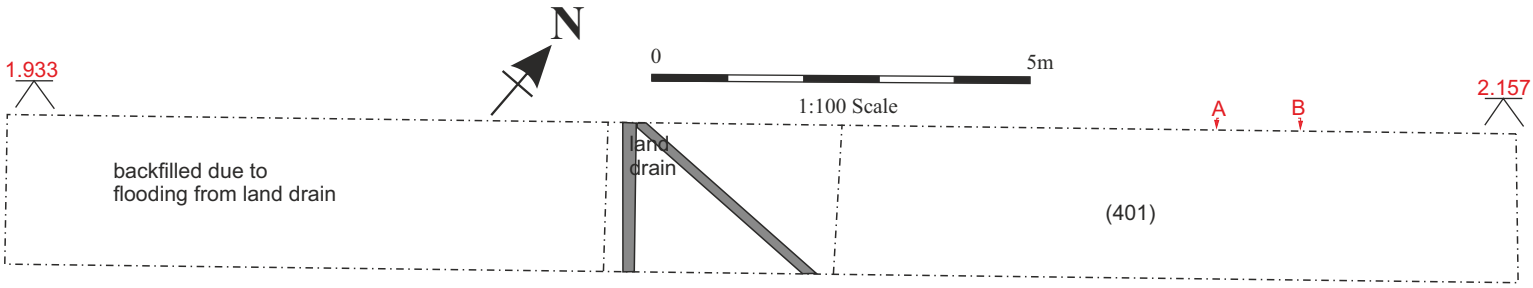


Figure 6: Trench 4 plan (1:100) and section (1:20)



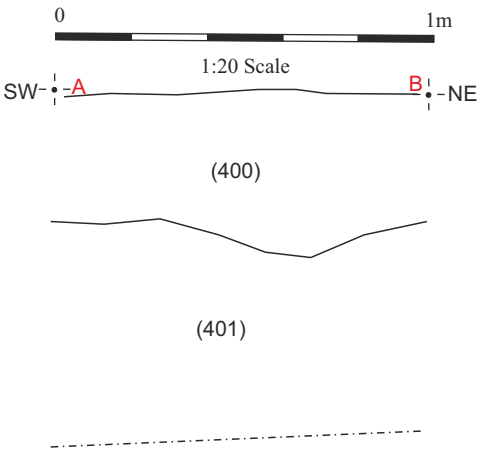


Figure 7: Trench 5 plan (1:100) and section (1:20)

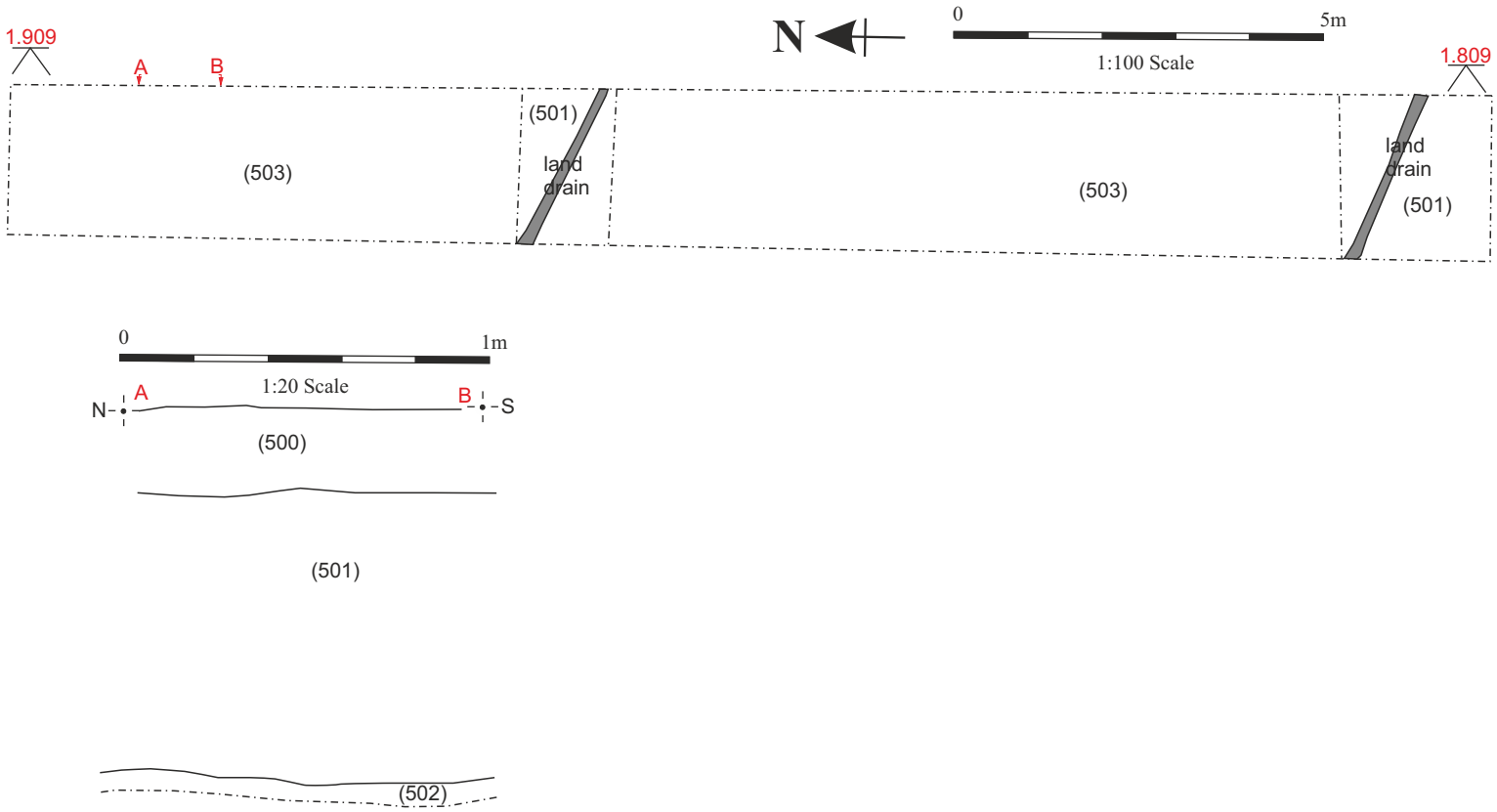
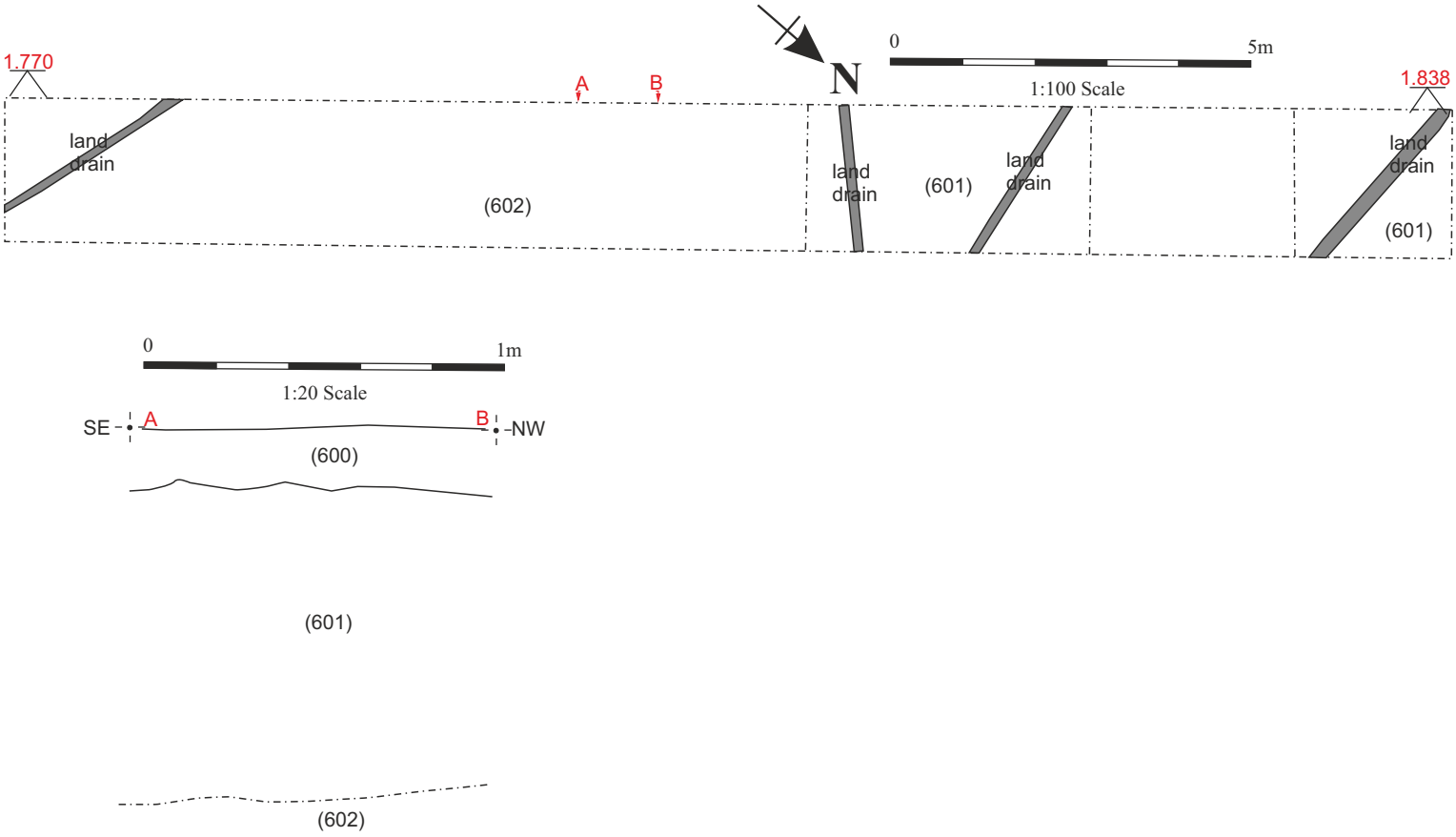


Figure 8: Trench 6 plan (1:100) and section (1:20)



Appendix 1 Colour Plates

1. General shot of site, looking southwest

2. Trench 1, looking northeast

3. Trench 1 Representative Section, looking southeast

4. Trench 2, looking south

5. Trench 2 Representative Section, looking east

6. Trench 3, looking west

7. Trench 3 Representative Section, looking north

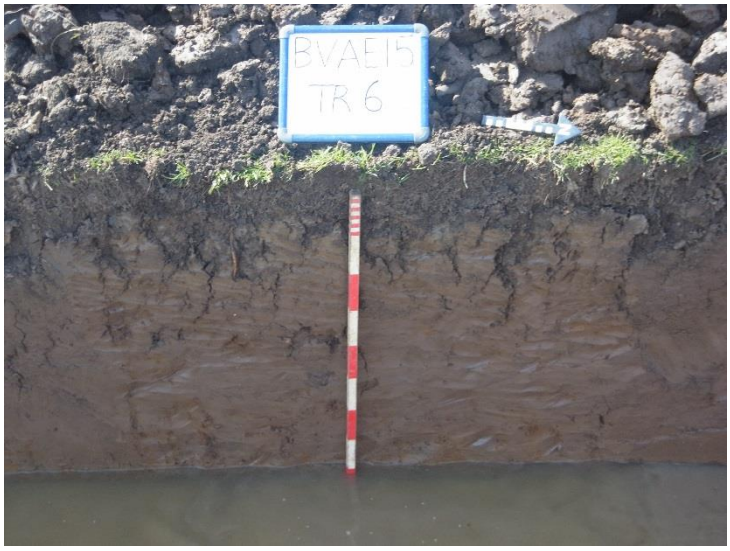
8. Trench 4, looking northwest

9. Trench 4 Representative Section, looking northwest

10. Trench 5, looking southeast

11. Trench 5 Representative Section, looking west

12. Trench 6, looking northwest



13. Trench 6 Representative Section, looking southwest

Appendix 2: Context Summary

context no.	type	description	width (cm)	length (cm)	depth (cm)	finds
100	layer	topsoil			22	
101	layer	pale orange windblown sand, some root disturbance			78	
200	layer	topsoil			45	
201	layer	fine off-white windblown sand, some root disturbance			16	
202	layer	pale orange windblown sand, some root disturbance			18	
203	layer	grey-brown sand			30	
300	layer	topsoil			28	
301	layer	yellow-brown silt clay, modern layer			22	
302	layer	mixed orange-brown sand, modern layer			20	
303	layer	grey-brown with CBM inclusions, modern layer			27	
304	layer	blue-grey silt clay, alluvial deposit			20	
400	layer	topsoil			42	
401	layer	mottled orange and off-white sand, windblown			56	
500	layer	topsoil			24	
501	layer	mid brown alluvial clay			78	
502	layer	grey-brown sandy silt containing degrading wood-roots			7	
503	layer	yellow-grey clay sand			LoE	
600	layer	topsoil			20	
601	layer	mid brown alluvial clay			84	
602	layer	yellow-grey clay sand			LoE	

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DURHAM UNIVERSITY

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Vale Academy
Brigg
Lincolnshire

borehole survey

report 3767
April 2015

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Contents

Figures

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1. Summary

The project

1.1 This report presents the results of a palaeoenvironmental borehole survey conducted in advance of a proposed development at Vale Academy, Brigg, Lincolnshire.

1.2 The works were commissioned by Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd, and conducted by Archaeological Services Durham University.

Results

1.3 Laminated sands, sandy silts, and silty clays were recorded in all boreholes, with a thin layer of humified silt exposed by trial trenching on the northeastern side of the site. No deposits comprising palaeoenvironmental remains were encountered.

Recommendations

1.4 No further analysis is recommended due to the absence of deposits of palaeoenvironmental potential.

2. Project background

Location and background

2.1 The proposed development site is located on the northern side of Brigg, Lincolnshire, centred on NGR SE 99960 08000 (Figure 1). A previous archaeological assessment, conducted on land to the immediate west of the study site, identified a layer of peat preserved at a depth of roughly 1.1m below contemporary ground level (Steedman 2005). This report presents the results of a borehole survey undertaken in order to establish if deposits of palaeoenvironmental potential are present in the area of the proposed development.

Objective

2.2 The objective of the scheme of works was to undertake a borehole survey of the site in order to determine the location, nature and extent of palaeoenvironmental deposits.

Dates

2.3 The fieldwork was undertaken on the 1st and 2nd of April 2015. This report was prepared for April 2015.

Personnel

2.4 Fieldwork was undertaken and this report prepared by Mark Randerson, with illustrations by Janine Watson.

Archive

2.5 The site code is **BVAE15** for **Brigg Vale Academy 2015.**

3. Methods

3.1 Boreholes were undertaken in six archaeological evaluation trenches which had been previously excavated across the site. Where possible, these boreholes were excavated from the lowest point of the base of each trench, although ground water levels on the site prevented this in several locations. The boreholes were carried out using a hand auger with the locations and elevations recorded using a Leica GS15 global navigation satellite system (GNSS), with real-time kinematic (RTK) correction typically providing accuracy of ≤10mm in horizontal plane and ≤15mm in elevation. The sediment stratigraphy within the boreholes is described below and presented in Appendix 1. The boreholes were numbered from BH1 to BH6, corresponding to the number of the evaluation trench which they were located in.

3.2 The works were undertaken in accordance with the palaeoenvironmental research aims and objectives outlined in the regional archaeological research framework and resource agenda, which highlights the potential that palaeoenvironmental deposits can offer for the study of environmental change (Monckton 2006).

4. Results

Borehole sediment stratigraphy

4.1 BH1, in Trench 1, was located in the north-western corner of the study site. It was augered to a depth of 0.38m OD. The stratigraphy comprised brownish-grey and

blue-grey sandy clays and silty clays overlain by mottled silty sands and dark brown sandy clayey silt topsoil.

4.2 BH2 was located toward the centre of the site, and was augered to a depth of 0.34m OD. Mottled brown silty clay was overlain by greenish-grey sand, which graded upwards to a mottled, laminated coarse sand before being sealed by topsoil.

4.3 BH3 was positioned in the west end of Trench 3, in the northeastern area of the site. It was augered to a depth of 0.53m OD. Light blue-grey sandy clayey silt was overlain by mottled silty sand and brown medium coarse sands. A thin layer of mid bluish-grey silty clay containing frequent lenses of very dark brown humic silt was exposed at the base of the evaluation trench, at a depth of roughly 1.7m OD. This deposit contained modern CBM fragments and domestic refuse. It was overlain by mottled silty sand and sealed by topsoil.

4.4 BH4, in Trench 4, lay on the western side of the site. The borehole was augered to a depth of -0.3m OD, exposing a dense dark brown silty clay. This was overlain by a mottled clayey silt and a mixed, laminated medium sand, before being sealed by topsoil.

4.5 BH5 was augered to a depth of -0.06m OD, and was located in the southwest part of the site. The lowest stratigraphic unit was a very dense brown and light blue-grey silty clay, overlain by layers of silty clays and silty sand and sealed by topsoil.

4.6 BH6 was located in Trench 6, in the southeast corner of the site, and was augered to a depth of -0.14m OD. Mottled blue-grey silty clays and light yellow-brown sand was overlain by mottled light grey sandy silty clay. This was sealed by a layer of grey-brown silty clay and topsoil.

5. Discussion

5.1 No peat deposits were located by the borehole survey. Whilst a thin layer of humified silt was exposed along the base of Trench 3, this contains intrusive material of comparatively recent origin and thus does not have any potential for palaeoenvironmental data.

5.2 The study site is located to the east of both the New and Old River Ancholme, with the Redcombe Drain forming the western boundary of the site. The boreholes comprised of sands, silts and clays, with the stratigraphy consistent with increasing sea level and inundation from the Humber Estuary. The laminated sands recorded in several of the boreholes, and rounded gravel in BH1 and BH4, reflect episodes of high energy inwash and flooding. The absence of peat indicates that anaerobic conditions provided by permanently standing water were absent from this location. The distribution of peat at Atherton Way, west of the site, indicates organic accumulation within a pool or cut-off former river channel orientated roughly north-south along the eastern side of the area (Steedman 2005, Figure 11). The present study indicates that this area of standing water did not extend further to the east, meaning that no peat formed within the boundary of the study site.

6. Recommendations

6.1 No further analysis is recommended due to the absence of deposits of palaeoenvironmental potential.

7. Sources

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Appendix 1: Borehole logs

Borehole BH1

Description	Height (m OD)	
	Top	Base
Dark brown slightly sandy clayey silt	2.23	1.98
Mottled light yellow-brown and orange-brown medium sand with dark brown sandy silt lenses	1.98	1.15
Mottled dark greenish-grey/mid blue-grey silty sand	1.15	0.85
Dark blue-grey silty clay, occasional small sub-rounded and rounded gravel	0.85	0.75
Mid brownish-grey sandy clayey silt	0.75	0.38
Not bottomed	0.38	

Borehole BH2

Description	Height (m OD)	
	Top	Base
Dark brown slightly sandy clayey silt	2.24	1.89
Mottled (laminated and interleaving) dark brown / mid grey / light yellow medium coarse sand	1.89	0.91
Mid greenish-grey medium sand	0.91	0.67
Mid brown mottled with mid bluish-grey silty clay	0.67	0.44
Not bottomed	0.44	0.34

Borehole BH3

Description	Height (m OD)	
	Top	Base
Dark brown slightly sandy clayey silt	2.49	2.19
Mixed and mottled (interleaving) mid orange / light yellow-brown / dark brown / dark bluish-grey silty medium sand	2.19	1.69
Mid bluish-grey silty clay with lenses of very dark brown humified silt	1.69	1.39
Dense black and very dark brown medium coarse sand	1.39	1.24
Dark brown medium silty sand	1.24	1.19
Mottled light yellow-brown and dark brown slightly silty medium sand	1.19	0.94
Light bluish-grey fine slightly sandy clayey silt, flecked with light yellow	0.94	0.53
Not bottomed	0.53	

Borehole BH4

Description	Height (m OD)	
	Top	Base
Dark brown slightly sandy clayey silt	2	1.6
Mixed (laminated and interleaving) dark brown / light grey / mid yellow-brown medium coarse sand	1.6	0.92
Heavily mottled light blue-grey sandy clayey silt with dark grey / dark greenish-grey / mid brown flecking, occasional very small rounded gravel and pea grit	0.92	0.2
Dense dark brown silty clay flecked with mid bluish-grey	0.2	-0.17
Not bottomed	-0.17	
No recovery	-0.17	-0.3

Borehole BH5

Description	Height (m OD)	
	Top	Base
Dark brown slightly sandy clayey silt	1.8	1.5
Mid grey-brown silty clay flecked with orange-brown	1.5	0.9
Mixed and mottled light grey sandy clayey silt and mid yellow silty clay, with clay content increasing to the base of the deposit	0.9	0.65
Mid yellow flecked with mid orange medium silty sand	0.65	0.35
Light yellow-grey to yellow-brown silty clay	0.35	0.2
Very dense mottled mid brown and light blue-grey silty clay, occasional white flecks	0.2	-0.06
Not bottomed	-0.06	

Borehole BH6

Description	Height (m OD)	
	Top	Base
Dark brown slightly sandy clayey silt	1.66	1.46
Mid grey-brown silty clay flecked with orange-brown	1.46	0.56
Mottled mid and light grey slightly sandy silty clay	0.56	0.36
Light blue-grey sandy silty clay mottled with yellow and orange flecks	0.36	0.16
Light brownish-yellow medium sand	0.16	0.09
Light to mid bluish-grey silty clay	0.09	-0.14
Not bottomed	-0.14	

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on behalf of
Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd

Vale Academy
Brigg
Lincolnshire

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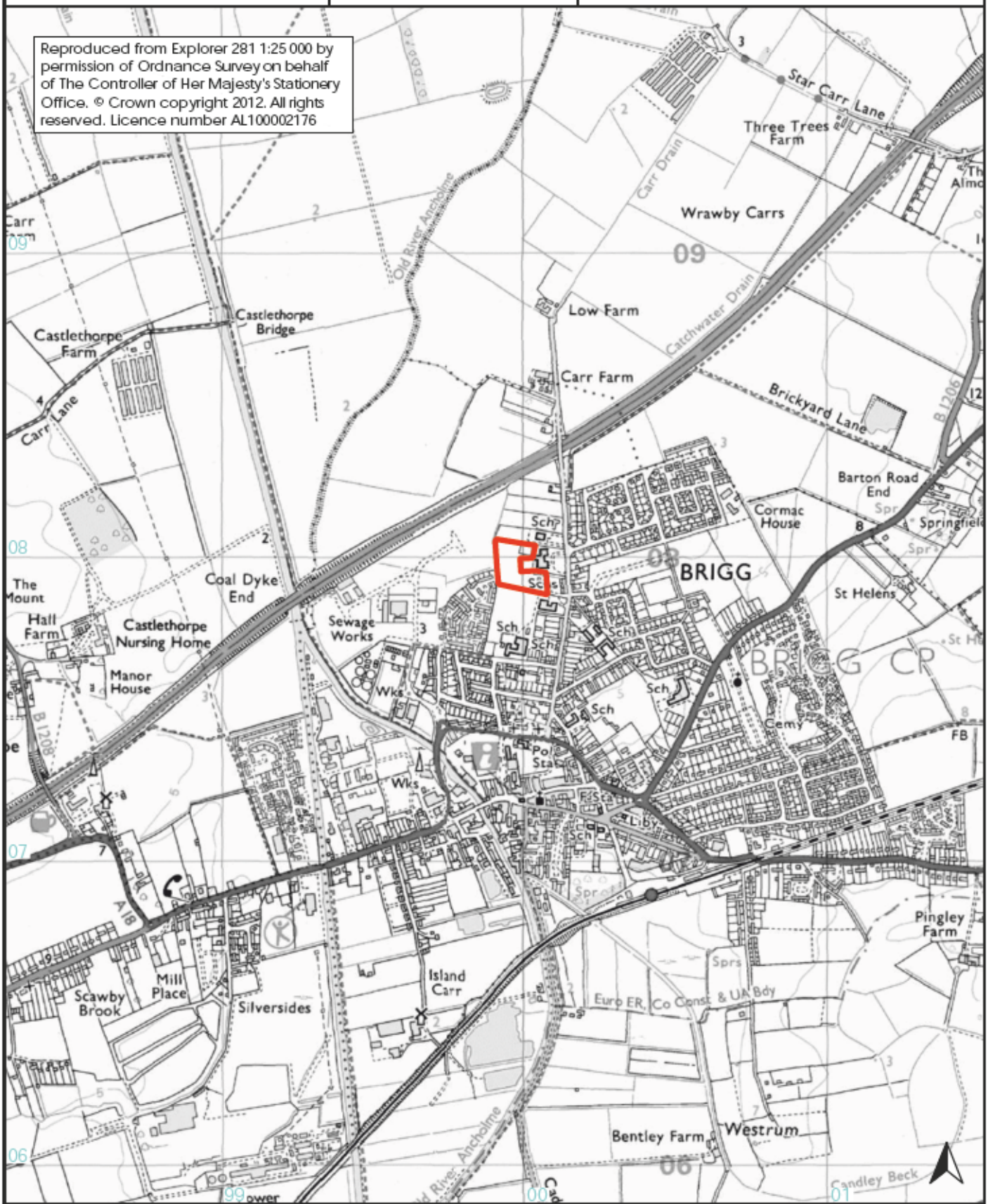
Figure 1: Site location



site location

0 800m
scale 1:17 500 for A4 plot

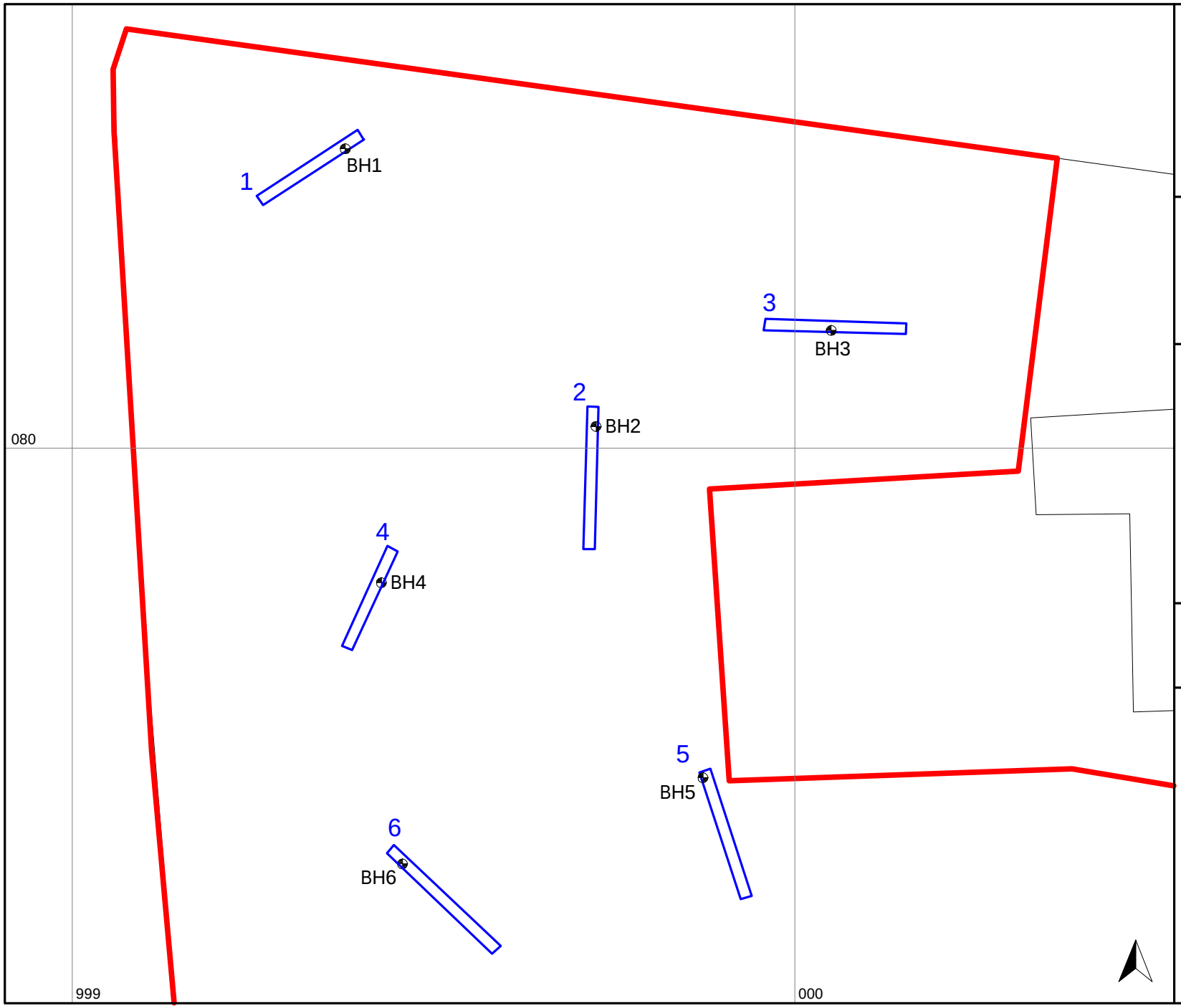


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Figure 2: Location of boreholes

0 30m
scale 1:750 for A4 plot

borehole
trench
site boundary

Appendix 4 OASIS Summary

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

Land at the Vale Academy, Grammar School Road, Brigg, North Lincolnshire, DN20 8BA ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION INTERIM R - Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd

OASIS ID - preconst3-208973

Versions				
View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
View 1	1	Benedict Wheeliker	ben@pre-construct.co.uk	16 April 2015
View 2	2	Benedict Wheeliker	ben@pre-construct.co.uk	1 May 2015

Completed sections in current version				
Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1/1

Validated sections in current version				
Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
No	No	No	No	0/1

File submission and form progress			
Grey literature report submitted?	No	Grey literature report filename/s	
Boundary file submitted?	No	Boundary filename	
HER signed off?		NMR signed off?	

Grey literature | Upload images | Upload boundary file | Request record re-opened | Printable version

Email North Lincolnshire SMR about this OASIS record