

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND
RECORDING AT THE MANOR HOUSE
10 WESTHORPE ROAD
GOSBERTON
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**Planning Application No:
H08-0203-23
Grid Ref: TF 2371 3169
Accession No: LCNCC:2023.88**

**PREPARED FOR
MR N MCCLEMENTS**

JUNE 2023

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1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording is required during development groundwork on land at the Manor House, Westhorpe Road, Gosberton Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site is archaeologically sensitive, located within an area occupied since the Romano-British period and later, during the medieval period, part of an important centre for salt production in the fens. Moreover, the Manor House lies within a partly moated area and may represent the site of Doubledike Manor.*
- 1.3 *The investigation will involve monitoring of development groundwork. Deposits exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a written scheme of investigation for archaeological monitoring and recording of development on land at the Manor House, Westhorpe Road, Gosberton, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Gosberton is a village and civil parish located 8.5km north of Spalding in the administrative district of South Holland, Lincolnshire. The Site is located 60m southwest of the parish church of St Peter and St Paul's at National Grid Reference TF 2371 3169.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission (H08-0203-23) has been approved for the construction of an extension to the Manor House, Westhorpe Road, Gosberton, Lincolnshire. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological programme of works comprising the monitoring and recording of development groundwork in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation. This document represents such a Written Scheme of Investigation.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Local soils are of the Pepperthorpe/Tanvats Series, typically fine silty alluvial gley soils developed on marine alluvium (Robson 1990, 30). These soils overlie clay and silt tidal flat deposits with Oxford Clay Formation mudstone bedrock (BGS2019).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 There are no prehistoric sites known within the vicinity of the proposed development. Any prehistoric sites are likely to be buried at some depth below tidal silts which followed marine inundation of the area in the 1st millennium BC. The Bicker Haven, a major fen water way, lay just to the north of the Site and formed as the marshes drained during the Iron Age Hayes and Lane 1992, 53-64).
- 6.2 A small quantity of Roman finds including samian ware and a bone pin were found approximately 600m east of the site. The finds were reported by workmen and said to be at 3m depth, although the HER notes that, if accurate, this would be exceptional (LHER 20092).
- 6.3 The settlement of Gosberton may have been founded during the Saxon period and late Saxon pottery has been recovered during excavations within the core of the village. A Saxon or medieval bank may have been constructed along the line of what is now Mill Road on the eastern edge of the site, to protect against flooding (Cope-Faulkner 1999). Gosberton is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c.1086. Referred to as *Gozeberdecherca* or *Gosebertechirche*, the name is derived from the Old High German meaning 'Gosbert's church' (Cameron 1998, 51).
- 6.4 At the time of the Domesday Survey the land was held by the Bishop of Lincoln and Count Alan and contained 18 acres of meadow and 3 salt pans (Foster and Longley 1976). Although not specifically referred to in the listing, place-name evidence would suggest there was a church in existence at this time. The Abbot of Peterborough also held a manor in Gosberton (Hallam 1965, 195). The entry for this manor is under the record for Donington as that town lay partly in the Danelaw Hundred of Surfleet and Gosberton and partly in the Hundred of Quadring and Donington. The entry for the abbot's holding includes a further 16 salt pans and 12 acres of meadow (Foster and Longley 1976). However, it is unlikely that all these possessions were in Gosberton.
- 6.5 Much of the early history regarding Gosberton deals with reclamation of land from the fen and sea. These reclaimed areas, or newlands, appear in charters of Crowland Abbey from c. 1204 and continues throughout the 13th century. Some of this reclamation was carried out in partnership with Surfleet (Hallam 1965). Although the production of salt is recorded in the Domesday Survey, it was not until the 12th century and later that Gosberton became an important centre for this industry. Much of the evidence for this comes from grants to monastic institutions, notably Catley Priory and Crowland Abbey (Hallam 1960).
- 6.6 It was during the 12th century that the parish church of St Peter and St Paul was built (Pevsner and Harris 1989), likely replacing an earlier church. The construction of a new church may attest to a degree of wealth within the town or of the lord of the manor.

Medieval pottery, coins, seals and belt buckles have been found in the vicinity of Gosberton's historic core.

- 6.7 The site lies within a moated area recorded from early aerial photographs and still partially visible on lidar images. This is thought to represent the site of Doubledike Manor (Hayes and Lane 1992, 63).

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to record and interpret the deposits and any archaeological features exposed during the development groundwork.

- 7.2 The objectives of the investigation will be to:

- Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.
- 8.1.2 All work will be carried out in accordance with the *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* (Lincolnshire County Council 2019) and any revisions of such received up to the acceptance of this specification. Additionally, the work will be undertaken in consideration of, and with reference to, the regional research agenda (Knight *et al.* 2012).
- 8.1.3 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MCIfA). Archaeological Project Services is CIfA registered organisation no. 21.
- 8.1.4 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 and the Portable Antiquities'/Finds Liaison Officer. The archaeological curator will also be informed.

8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the groundworks phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement. All soil movement will be undertaken with a toothless bucket with the option to cease work to fully record archaeological deposits and features.
- 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 8.2.3 Finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the investigation a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site during the investigation to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within the area.
 - individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important.
- 8.2.5 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Should removal be required the appropriate Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained before the exhumation of the remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

- 9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the investigation will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming 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 and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 9.1.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to York Archaeological Trust.

9.2 Stage 2

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

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

9.3 Stage 3

9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared.

9.3.2 This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the investigation.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the investigation.
- A text describing the findings of the investigation.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the investigation findings.
- Plans of 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 chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to: the client and to Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record.

11 **ARCHIVE**

11.1 The documentation and records generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered into format acceptable to The Collection, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long-term storage and curation. The archive will be identified by the following;

- Site Code: GOWR23
- Accession No: LCNCC: 2023.88
- Deposition date: June 2024

12 PUBLICATION

12.1 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).

12.2 If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* for findings of medieval or later date. In addition, a note will be submitted to the local journal, *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Planning Archaeologist, Lincolnshire County Council. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project.

14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.

14.2 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 archaeological curator.

14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.

14.4 Any 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 archaeological curator and the client.

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

15.1 The investigation will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme, and also on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered. It is therefore not possible to

specify the person-hours for the archaeological site. Post-excavation work is likewise dependent on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered.

15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of investigations of this type will undertake the work.

15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle 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.

Task		Body undertaking the work
Conservation		York Archaeological Trust
Pottery Analysis	Bronze Age	Dr P Chowne, Independent specialist
	Iron Age	D Trimble, Independent specialist
	Roman	I Rowlandson/R Perrin, Independent specialists
	Post-Roman	J Young/A Irving, Independent specialists
Non-ceramic artefacts		D Buckley APS/J Cowgill, Independent specialist
Lithics (Flints)		T Lane, Independent specialist
Stonework		P Cope-Faulkner APS
Metalworking		A Frasca/J Cowgill, Independent specialists
Faunal Remains		M Holmes/N Sleaford, Independent specialists
Human Remains Analysis	Skeletal	Maria Leroi, APS/R Kendall, Independent specialist
	Cremations	L Keal, Independent specialist
Environmental Analysis		Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Waterlogged wood		M Bamforth, Independent specialist
Scientific Dating	C ₁₄	SUERC
	Dendro	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Lab
Artefact Illustration		Dave Watt
Metal Detection		Lisa Gerassimov, APS

17 **INSURANCES**

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

18 **COPYRIGHT**

- 18.1 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.
- 18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 18.3 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.
- 18.4 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.

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Specification: Version 1,

