Specification for a Pre-Determination Archaeological Evaluation of Land off High Road, Weston, Lincolnshire (Version 3).

Prepared for Mr. Adrian Brotherton of Highgrove Homes Ltd.

National Grid Reference: TF 2854 2464
Site Code: HRWN24
Accession No: LCNCC: 2024.145
Planning Reference: H22-1070-23

Prepared by Neville Hall, Freelance Field Archaeologist & Consultant

August 2024

S Non-technical summary

S1 *This document comprises a specification or a written scheme of investigation for a pre-determination archaeological field evaluation of land off High Road, Weston, Lincolnshire.*

S2 *The proposed development site lies within an area of high archaeological potential, the evidence for which has come from the results of previous archaeological investigations in the vicinity of this site. Roman settlement activity and finds were recorded by evaluation and excavation in 2001-3 to the west. In 2018, an evaluation to the north-east identified Saxon-Norman and post-medieval archaeological activity and finds. In 2021, a geophysical survey recorded two probable rectilinear enclosures to the west of this site. This was followed in 2022 by an evaluation, which recorded field boundaries, furrows and finds of post-medieval date. One of the field boundaries produced finds of residual medieval pottery. It is considered highly likely that this multi-period archaeological activity and finds may well encountered on this development site. The specific objectives of this archaeological field assessment will be to record any further evidence for archaeological features, deposits, structures and finds that could be attributed to this potential multi-period archaeological activity.*

S3 *On the completion of the field evaluation, a report will be produced detailing the results of the archaeological investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

1. Introduction

1.1 This document comprises a specification or a written scheme of investigation for a pre-determination archaeological field evaluation of land off High Road, Weston, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 2854 2464 and at a height of approximately 4mAOD.

2. Site location [Figures 1-3]

2.1 The development site is situated on land off the north-eastern frontage of the High Road. The development site is situated within the modern settlement of Weston, which is located in the modern civil parish of the same name, administrative district of South Holland, county of Lincolnshire.

3. Planning background [Figure 4]

3.1 An application for outline planning consent for the proposed erection of a new residential development on land off High Road, Weston, Lincolnshire (Planning reference: H22-1070-23) has been submitted to and granted consent by South Holland District Council (the Local Planning Authority).

3.2 However, as this proposed development site is situated within an area of high archaeological potential, an archaeological condition (No. 10) was attached to this outline consent. A requirement was subsequently made by the Historic Environment Officer (Lincolnshire County Council Historic Places Team) (on behalf of the Local Planning Authority) for sufficient supporting information to be made available by the applicants in order to inform and determine the granting of reserved matters planning consent for this proposed development (planning application for reserved matters pending). This requirement will comprise a programme of pre reserved matters determination archaeological site assessment of the archaeological potential of the proposal site through trial trenching.

3.3 Should the results of this archaeological field assessment yield significant results, further archaeological mitigation work may be required following this initial field evaluation.

4. Soils and Topography

4.1 The settlement of Weston is located within the flat and low-lying Lincolnshire Fens. The development site is situated on deep stoneless clayey soils of the Wallasea 2 Series, which have developed on deposits of marine alluvium. The underlying solid geology comprises Oxford Clays and Kellaway Beds of the Upper Jurassic.

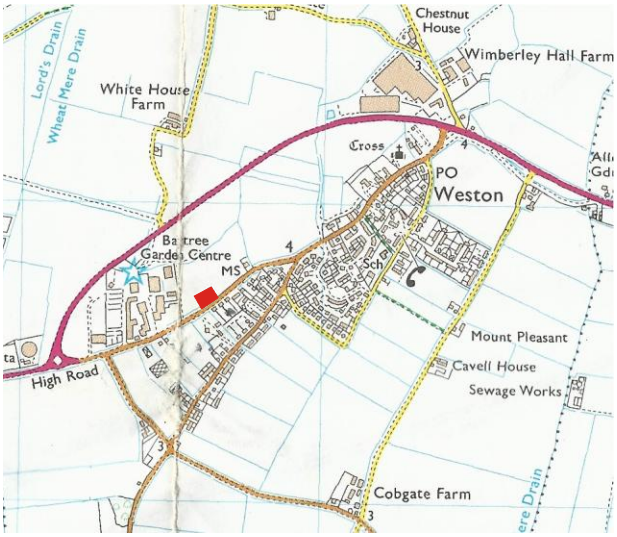


Figure 1: Site location at scale of 1:25,000. The site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence no. 100048723)

5. Historical and Archaeological Background

5.1 Background research sources were consulted at the online National Library of Scotland and the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER). A search of the Lincolnshire HER was conducted within a 0.25km radius of the development site. The National Heritage List of Historic England was also consulted.

5.2 A milestone on the Main Street dating to the mid 19th century is Grade II listed (HER MLI94337).

5.3 Chestnut House at Weston is the site of a 19th century farmstead (HER MLI22934).This was arranged around a regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. The farmstead was within an isolated location.

5.4 An unnamed farmstead at Weston is a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER MLI22935). This is arranged around a regular courtyard in an 'L'-plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss of traditional buildings. The farmstead was within an isolated location.

5.5 An unnamed farmstead at Weston is the site of a demolished 19th century farmstead (HER MLI22936). This was arranged around a regular courtyard in an 'L'-plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. The farmstead was within an isolated location.

5.6 An undated enclosure at Wool Hall Farm has been recorded from aerial photographic analysis (HER MLI87293). This may have formed part of a field system.

5.7 The cropmarks of an undated droveway and of undated enclosures are situated near Wool Hall Farm and have been plotted from aerial photographic sources (HER MLI89823).

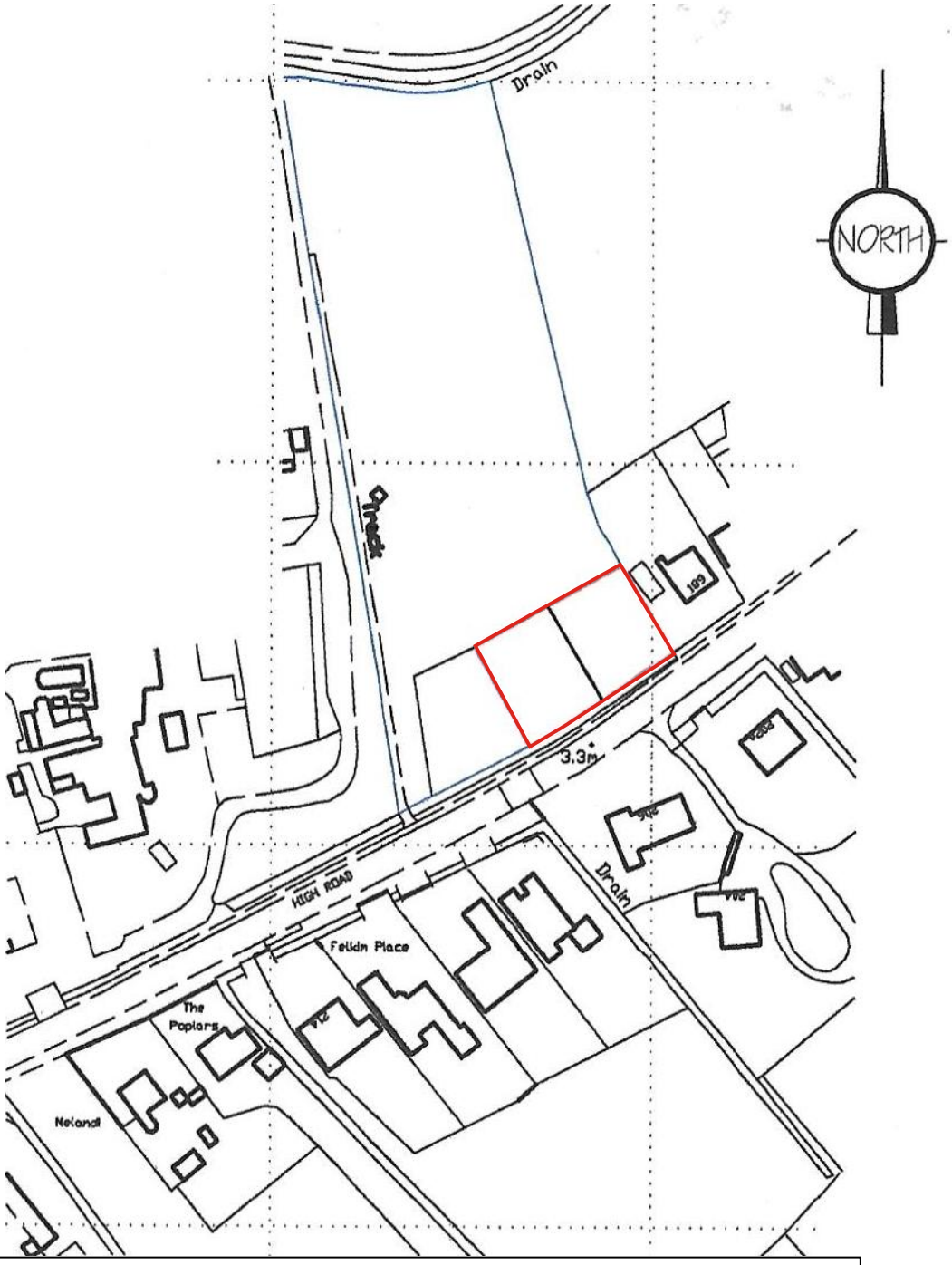


Figure 2: Plan showing the site location at an original scale of 1:1,250, (extract from Architects plan). The assessment site is shown outlined in red.

5.8 The cropmarks of several possible undated enclosures and trackways on land to the west of Begger's Bush Lane, have been plotted from aerial photographic sources (HER MLI116097).

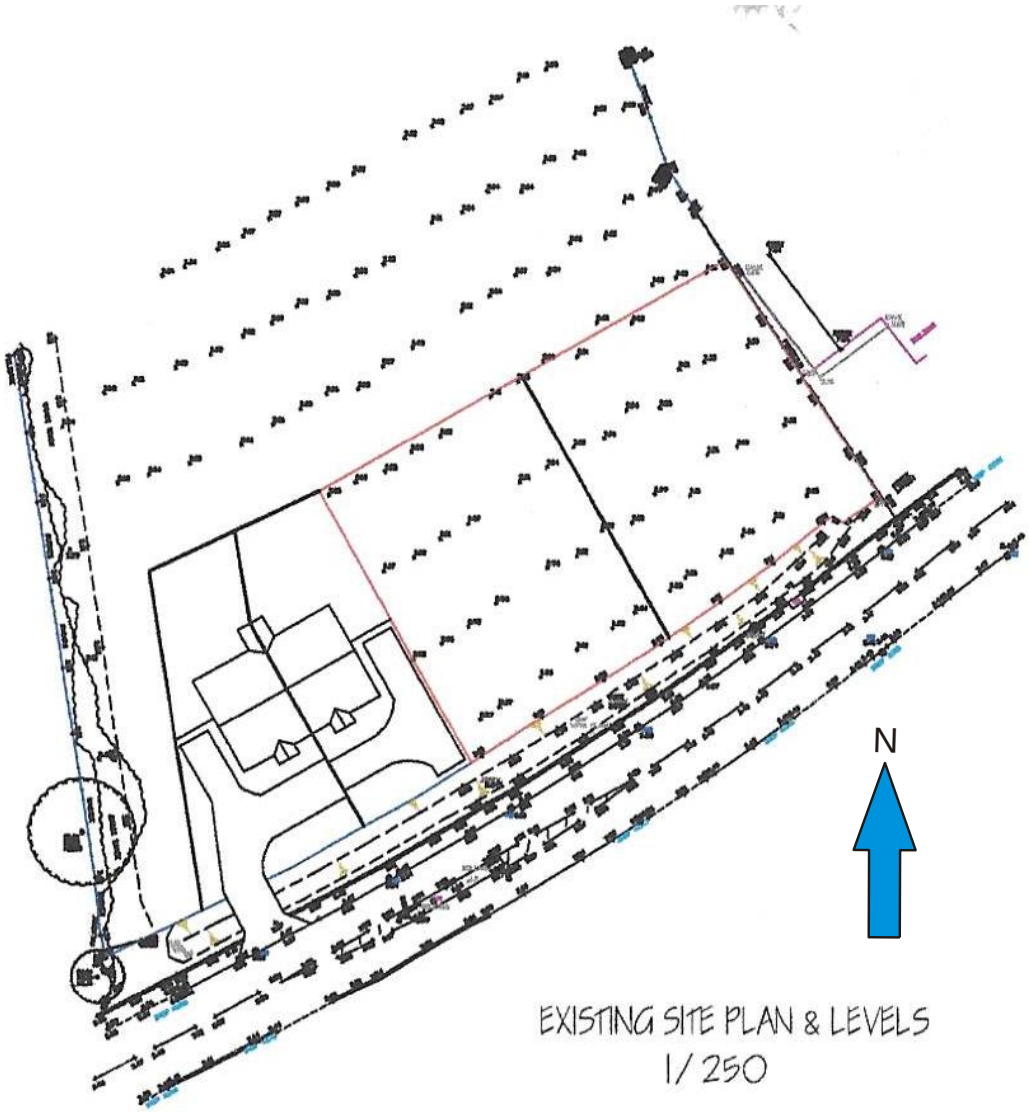


Figure 3: Plan showing the existing layout of the development at an original scale of 1:250, (extract from Architects plan). The assessment site is shown outlined in red.

5.9 There have been other previous archaeological investigations in the vicinity of this development site. In 2003, an archaeological evaluation of fifteen trial trenches was undertaken along the line of a proposed new access road to the east of Woolhall Farm, (HER MLI86087-8, ELI4737, Site code: WWF03). The evaluation identified thirteen former natural watercourses of varying orientation and size. It was considered that these features represented a series of silted up and intercutting creeks and channels associated with a system of watercourses that were previously identified from aerial photographic sources to the north of this site. A single sherd of 12th-14th century pottery was also found. Various undated and possibly post-medieval ditches were also found within three of the trenches, which were mainly aligned from east-west, only one of which yielded finds of 18th-19th century date. It was thought that they represented part of a system of post-medieval land drainage. Alternatively, they may have represented the remnants of medieval dylings.

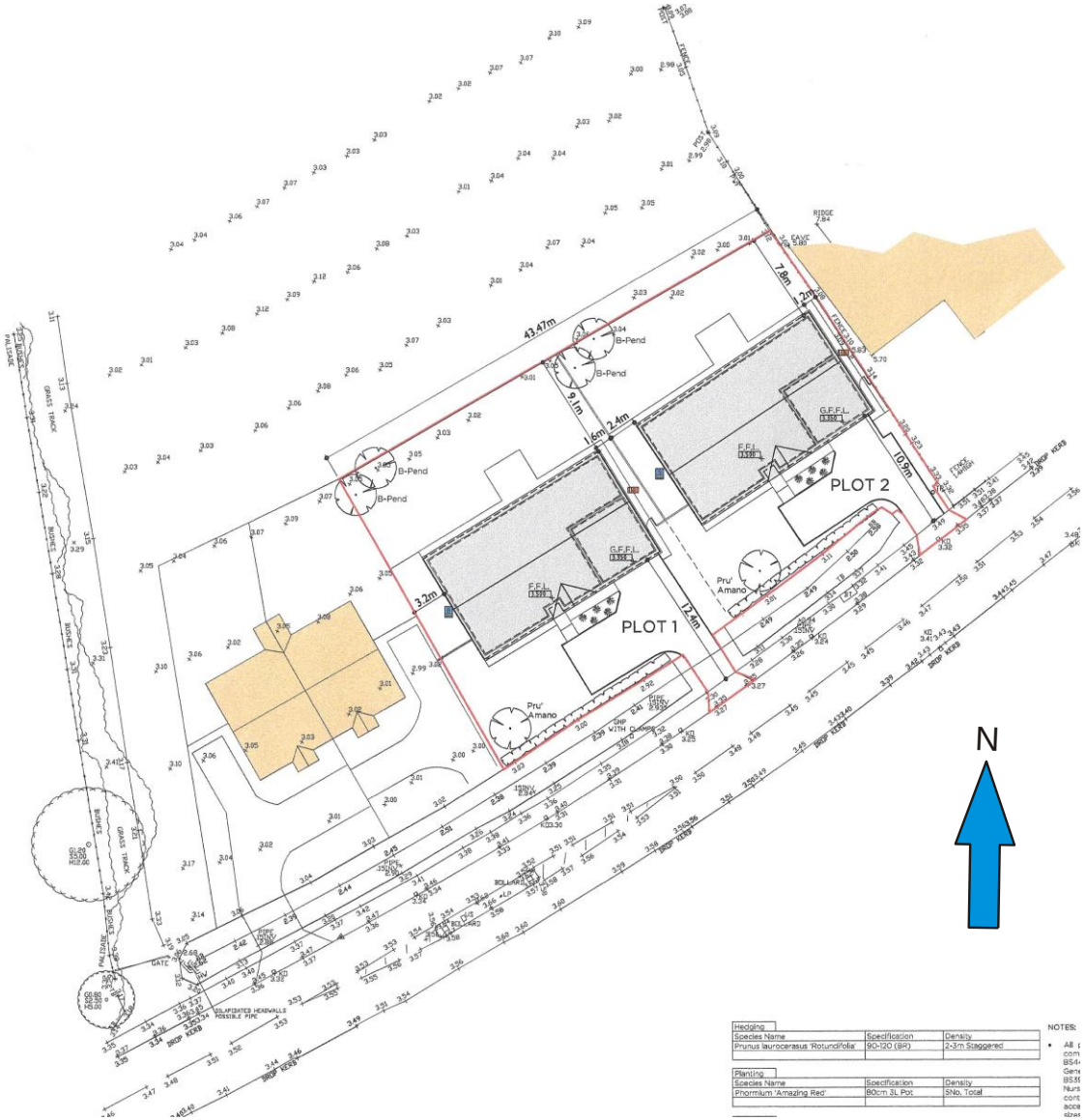


Figure 4: Plan showing the proposed layout of the development at an original scale of 1:200 at A1, (extract from Architects plan).

5.10 A geophysical survey was undertaken to the north of the Weston High Road in 2002 (HER MLI89081, ELI3132). This revealed a linear anomaly that was thought to represent a ditch and two possible sub rectangular shaped enclosures.

5.11 In 2001, an archaeological evaluation of nineteen trial trenches (HER MLI92281, HER ELI9013, Site code: WBP01) followed by an open area excavation in 2001-2003 (HER ELI9014, Site code: WBP01) were carried out along the line of the Weston By-pass. Roman deposits were recorded both at the western end of the evaluation area and also within this open area excavation to the west of this development site. The deposits included ditches that dated from the 1st-4th centuries AD, a creek with fills dating from the 2nd-3rd centuries AD and a pit that contained 3rd-4th century AD domestic waste. A large assemblage of Roman pottery was recovered from the site along with charcoal, fired clay and shell. The archaeological excavations on the site revealed a pastoral and cereal based economy of 2nd-4th century AD field systems. The evaluation also revealed late Saxon and medieval activity to the north of the church of St Mary. These appeared to form field boundaries for arable and pastoral farming. A creek system was found to have partially silted up here in the late Saxon period. Environmental evidence suggested that these were seasonally flooded. The finds evidence diminished in the 13th and 14th centuries and suggested the abandonment of these field systems in the later medieval period.

5.12 In 2015, a geophysical survey was carried out on land off Small Drove (HER MLI116216, ELI12578). The only anomaly identified was that of a single and isolated pit like feature of unknown date.

5.13 A 50m wide corridor was fieldwalked along part of the proposed line of the Weston By-pass in 1999 (HER ELI1019, Site code: WES99). This recovered a small assemblage of twenty sherds of Saxo-Norman to late medieval pottery. A further small assemblage of post-medieval finds of ten fragments of pottery and tile were also collected from the general area of the medieval scatter.

5.14 In 2000, a geophysical survey was undertaken in advance of a proposed new housing development on land to the north of the High Road to the north of this development site (HER ELI1886). No anomalies that were likely to represent archaeological features were observed.

5.15 In 2018, an archaeological evaluation of nineteen trenches was carried out on land to the north of High Road in advance of new residential development (Site code: WEHR17) and to the north-east of this development site. This revealed several ditches and pits of Saxo-Norman or of 11th-13th century date in the southern part of the site and close to the High Road. These features suggested evidence here of domestic activity. Apart from a small undated ditch in the north-eastern part of the site, only large post-medieval field boundary ditches were excavated across the remainder of the site. Finds from this evaluation comprised 11th-early 13th century pottery and animal bone.

5.16 In 2016, an archaeological evaluation of four trenches was undertaken on land at Pinfold Lane (Site code: WEPL16). The trenching revealed an east-west aligned palaeochannel, which had been reduced to two small and defunct creeks by the early medieval period. These were dated by 11th-12th century finds. A pattern of three north-south orientated and parallel drainage ditches were also recorded. These were of 11th-12th century date. Environmental material from soil sampling here suggested evidence of nearby domestic occupation. Finds of Roman and early medieval pottery were recovered from the buried deposits along with a sherd of post-medieval pottery form the topsoil.

5.17 In 2021, a geophysical survey was carried out on land to the north of High Road in advance of new residential development on the site. The survey was constrained by

unsuitable conditions over much of the site area and a high degree of magnetic disturbance was recorded as a result of the nature of the underlying alluvial geology here. Two potential rectilinear enclosures were recorded towards the south-western corner of the site and to the west of this development site. It was not possible to suggest a date or a function for these features. An additional linear feature or possible ditch of unknown date and purpose was also recorded towards the eastern part of the survey area.

5.18 In 2022, an archaeological evaluation of seven trenches was carried out on land at High Road in advance of new residential development to the north-west, north, north-east and east of this development site (Site code: WEHR22). Archaeological features were identified in six of the seven trenches that comprised possible field boundaries, furrows and other ditches. Finds comprised a small amount of animal bone and shell, three sherds of medieval pottery and a sherd of post-medieval pottery, the latter of which was produced from one of the furrows. It was considered that these identified features were consistent with post-medieval agricultural usage of the area. Two probable field boundaries on a north west-south east alignment were identified and were consistent with field boundaries shown on the O.S. map of 1887. One of these ditches produced residual finds of three sherds of medieval pottery. Three probable furrows on different alignments were also recorded along with a further possible furrow or ditch which was not on the general alignment of the field boundaries and was thought to either pre or postdate them.

5.19 In 2000, a further geophysical survey was undertaken on land off High Road prior to a new residential development (HER ELI1888). No anomalies likely to represent archaeological features were observed.

5.20 In 2002, a father geophysical survey took place on land to the west of the junction of the Weston High Road and the A151 trunk road. This recorded a linear anomaly along with two possible sub rectangular enclosures. The survey area was also traversed by a modern service pipe.

5.21 Copies of published Ordnance Survey (O.S.) maps were obtained from the online National Library of Scotland. An extract from the First Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1888 shows the area of this development site as occupying the southern end of a larger enclosure, that was in turn situated off the north-western frontage of the High Road. The current south-eastern and north-eastern site boundaries were already in place by this time.

5.22 This same layout of the area of this development site is repeated on the subsequent Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1904, on the 1932 Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map, on the Provisional Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1951 and on the 1:10,560 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1958.

5.23 An extract from the 1:10,000 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1971 shows the area of this assessment as then being occupied by allotments.

5.24 **Figures 2 and 3** feature the current layout of the proposed development site.

6. Aims and objectives of the project

6.1 The general aim of the archaeological evaluation of this site will be to ensure that sufficient information is generated from the results of this work, which will enable the Historic Environment Officer (Lincolnshire County Council Historic Places Team), (on behalf of South Holland District Council), to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resource (if any) on the site in the event that further archaeological work may be required.

6.2 The objectives of the project will be to:

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

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

To allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits.

6.3 The proposed development site lies within an area of high archaeological potential, the evidence for which has come from the results of previous archaeological investigations in the vicinity of this site. Roman settlement activity and finds were recorded by evaluation and excavation in 2001-3 to the west. In 2018, an evaluation to the north-east identified Saxo-Norman and post-medieval archaeological activity and finds. In 2021, a geophysical survey recorded two probable rectilinear enclosures to the west of this site. This was followed in 2022 by an evaluation, which recorded field boundaries, furrows and finds of post-medieval date. One of the field boundaries produced finds of residual medieval pottery. It is considered highly likely that this multi-period archaeological activity and finds may well encountered on this development site. The specific objectives of this archaeological field assessment will be to record any further evidence for archaeological features, deposits, structures and finds that could be attributed to this potential multi-period archaeological activity.

7. Methodology [Figure 5]

7.1 Prior to the commencement of the archaeological evaluation, the proposed layout of the trial trenching shall be submitted to and agreed with the Historic Environment Officer (Lincolnshire County Council Historic Places Team) (on behalf of the Local Planning Authority) to ensure that this proposed scheme of archaeological works fulfils their requirements.

7.2 The trial trenching will consist of the excavation of two trenches [to be designated as **Trenches 1-2**]. Each of the two trenches will be positioned within the new build footprints of each of the two new proposed residential dwellings. **Trench 1** will measure 15.0m in length by 1.60m in width, will be orientated from north east-south west and will be placed within the new build footprint of **Plot 1. Trench 2** will be orientated from north west-south east and will be situated within the new build area of **Plot 2. Trench 2** will measure 15.0m in length by 1.60m in width. The proposed layout of the two trial trenches are depicted on **Figure 5.** The trenches will be excavated to a safe working depth of up to 1.20m. Beyond this safe working depth or when required, provision following the current H & S regulations will be made for safe excavation (shoring/stepping) as well as water management. This is in order to expose the first archaeologically significant or natural horizon. (Lincs Archaeological Handbook 10.9.1).

It is anticipated that machine excavated sondages will be excavated and recorded at the end of all trenches to confirm the full stratagraphic sequence and to identify any deeply buried former land surfaces.

7.3 All work will be carried out according to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) standards and in accordance with guidelines outlined in the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (LCC, 2024).

7.4 All work will be undertaken following all statutory Health and Safety requirements and legislation in operation at the time of the investigation including the *Health and Safety at*

Work Act (1974). Due consideration shall be given to keeping the assessment site secure at all times particularly if the field assessment is to continue overnight into a second day.

7.5 A Risk Assessment will be prepared for the site.

7.6 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to come under the provisions of the *Treasure Act* (1996), will be removed from the site to a secure location, and will be promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office. The local Finds Liaison Officer will also be contacted in the first instance for advice.

7.7 All features must be investigated and recorded unless otherwise agreed with the LCC HEO. Excavation of the archaeological features and/or deposits exposed will be undertaken as far as it is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. The investigation will also determine, as far as is reasonably practicable, the level of the natural and undisturbed subsoil deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.

7.8 The removal of the topsoil and/or of any other overburden will be undertaken by a tracked 360° mechanical excavator of sufficient power using a toothless ditching bucket. This will be carried out under constant archaeological supervision. Following the removal of topsoil and/or other overburden, the nature of the exposed and underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation. The trenches will then be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of any archaeological features and/or deposits exposed.

7.9 The spoil generated during the investigations will be mounded at a minimum distance of 1.0m from the edges of each trench with the topsoil being retained separately from other excavated material for subsequent backfilling.

7.11 Archaeological excavation may sometimes require the use of manual work by mattock and shovel, or by the occasional further use of a mechanical excavator. This will only be employed to remove homogeneous and/or non archaeological layers and with the approval of the LCC HEO.

7.12 The hand excavation of any exposed archaeological features and/or deposits will be undertaken to determine their date, form and function etc. This work will consist of the half sectioning or a 50% sample of discrete individual archaeological features, the hand excavation of at least 10% by length of discrete linear features and the sectioning of discrete individual archaeological layers as required. Sections through linear features will be at a minimum of 1.0m in length. Should archaeological features be located, which are deemed to be worthy of preservation *in situ*, then hand excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum necessary to interpret the form, function, date etc. of the features. Intersecting features will be excavated to determine the relationship between them. The full section evidence will be shown of trenches - e.g. for sections at trench edges, the vertical sequence to the top of the plough or topsoil should be cleaned to establish the presence/absence of vestigial old land surface soils and other stratified deposits, photographed, drawn and discussed in the report. As a minimum 1 metre wide representative section will be cleaned and recorded in each trench.

7.13 All archaeological features and/or deposits will be recorded on *pro-forma* context recording sheets.

7.14 All archaeological features and/or deposits and the trial trenches themselves will be drawn at a scale of 1:20, and sections (including representative sections of deposit sequences within each trench) at a scale of 1:10.

7.15 Throughout the investigations, a digital photographic record will be maintained, and will comprise an overview of the site prior to work starting and during as well as after completion of the work, and will include any excavated features, sections and other relevant details that aid interpretation.

7.16 All archaeological features and/or deposits, as well as sections will be levelled in, in relation to a Temporary Site Benchmark (TBM), which will be turn be surveyed in from a nearby Ordnance Survey benchmark. The site grid will be tied into the National Grid.

7.17 The precise location of each trial trench will be measured in using a hand held GPS device.

7.18 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ*, and will only be excavated if absolutely necessary. Proper respect will be accorded to these remains, which will be cleaned to allow positive identification. Should the remains either be left *in situ* or should removal be required, the appropriate Ministry of Justice Licence will be obtained prior to the removal of the remains. In addition, any remains will be reported to the local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.

7.19 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled according to the individual context from which they were recovered for later washing and further analysis. All relevant finds will be ordered into an archive. Most modern material will not be retained, although notes will be made of the appropriate context. An appropriate sample of materials such as ceramic building materials will be made.

7.20 All finds shall be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation *First Aid for Finds* (1998).

7.21 Environmental sampling will be undertaken (where appropriate) of the fills of relevant archaeological features and/or significant archaeological deposits. Sample sizes of not less than 40 litres will be taken from each fill/deposit or a 100% sample from smaller features.

7.22 If appropriate, during the investigation, specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist, who 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 this specialist assessment will be incorporated into the final evaluation report. A site visit by the nominated environmental specialist (Val Fryer) may be required. Where appropriate, further advice may be sought from the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor.

7.23 The fieldwork will be undertaken by Neil Jefferson. Additional personnel may be appointed if required.

7.24 Trenches and spoil heaps will be metal detected. The use of metal detectors on site to aid the recovery of artefacts is required and should be performed by a competent metal detector user. The metal detector should not be set to discriminate against iron, Metal detected finds should be plotted on suitable plans within the report.

8. Post-fieldwork methodology

8.1 On the completion of the fieldwork, all of the written, drawn and photographic records produced by the archaeological evaluation will be checked, ordered, labelled (where appropriate) and catalogued to compile a distinctive site archive, whose integrity shall be

maintained. A stratigraphical matrix of the archaeological features and/or deposits present on the site will be compiled.

8.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the individual context from which there were recovered. They will also be ordered into (and form part of) the site archive. An assessment of significant finds will be made in light of general site information. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and/or conservation will be sent to the Museum of London Conservation Services (MOLA) and in consultation with the relevant curator.

8.3 The site archive will be examined to enable the determination of various phases of activity on the site (if appropriate).

8.4 Relevant finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

9. Monitoring arrangements

9.1 Provision will be made for the Historic Environment Officer (Lincolnshire County Council Historic Places Team) (on behalf of South Holland District Council, the Local Planning Authority) to monitor the works during the fieldwork stage and any other aspect of the archaeological project as required including the post fieldwork analysis and report preparation stages of the project.

9.2 A minimum notice period of fourteen days will be given to the Historic Environment Officer (Lincolnshire County Council Historic Places Team) of the start date of works on the site.

9.3 All aspects of the archaeological programme will be undertaken in accordance with this project specification.

9.4 Any variation to the project programme in terms of works or recording on or off site will be fully discussed and agreed with the Historic Environment Officer (Lincolnshire County Council Historic Places Team).

9.5 Should the Historic Environment Officer (Lincolnshire County Council Historic Places Team) require any additional investigation which is beyond the scope of this document, then the cost and duration of these supplementary works will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

9.6 Arrangements will be made for the representative of the Historic Environment Officer (Lincolnshire County Council Historic Places Team) for access to the site to undertake monitoring visits, and such visits will be accounted for in the final report preparation.

9.7 The Historic Environment Officer (Lincolnshire County Council Historic Places Team) shall be kept fully informed of any unexpected or unforeseen discoveries made during the course of the archaeological investigations.

9.8 No mechanical excavators, earthmoving or other vehicles travelled within any excavated trench until it has been signed off by the Historic Environment Officer. Trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of the LCC HEO.

10. Archive preparation and deposition

10.1 The documentation and records generated by the archaeological evaluation including all written records, drawings, photographic images and the project report will be sorted and

ordered in the format acceptable to the Lincoln Museum, and to the standards and requirements as laid out in their *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*.

10.2 The archive will be deposited at the Lincoln Museum.

10.3 A unique accession number will be obtained from The Collection for the site archive. This is **LCNCC: 2024.145**.

10.4 It is anticipated that the preparation of the project archive for deposition will take one working day.

10.5 It is anticipated that the project archive will be deposited with The Collection, Lincoln by December 2025.

11. Reporting procedures

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

11.2 It is anticipated that the report preparation will take 2-3 working days to compile.

11.3 The report will consist of:

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

A contents page listing report sections, illustrations and appendices;

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

An introduction, site description and location;

Planning background to the project;

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

A description of the methodology used in the project;

A section describing the results of the evaluation;

A section on the discussion and results of the project including a consideration of the archaeological potential of the assessment site and its environs and a consideration of these findings of the project in a local and regional context;

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

A full bibliography of all published references and other references consulted;

Illustrations including site location plans, plans of the areas which have been investigated including the position of the trial trenches, individual trench plans, plans of all archaeological features and sections thereof (including trench representative sections) with levels and horizontal and vertical scales, as appropriate; and

Appendices comprising appropriate photographs of the site including pre-site works, working shots and of specific and significant archaeological features and representative sections, a list of contexts and of any artefacts recovered from them, a summary of archive contents, their location and the date of deposition, a photographic register and any specialist reports on finds from the site.

An electronic copy of the report will be deposited with the OASIS project (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/index.cfm.

12. Publication and dissemination

12.1 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the clients, the local curator (on behalf of the local planning authority), the planning department of South Holland District Council and with the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record (including a digital copy in a .pdf format).

12.2 A note will be placed in 'Lincolnshire History and Archaeology' describing the results.

12.3 The deposition of the site archive will be in accordance with guidelines outlined in the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (LCC, 2024).

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

13. Other factors (including contingency)

13.1 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the Historic Environment Officer (Lincolnshire County Council Historic Places Team).

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

13.3 Any additional financial contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the Historic Environment Officer (Lincolnshire County Council Historic Places Team).

14. Variations to the proposed scheme

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

15. Resources

15.1 The fieldwork is expected to take between 1-2 working days, and will be undertaken by Neil Jefferson using standard archaeological field techniques.

15.2 Post-excavation analysis will be undertaken by Neville Hall and is expected to take up to two working days. Where available specialist analysis will be carried out by:-

Paul Blinkhorn	Anglo-Saxon, Medieval and Post-medieval Ceramics
Ian Rowlandson	Roman Ceramics
Andrew Peachey	Neolithic, Iron Age and Bronze Age ceramics

Val Fryer	Environmental Sampling Processing & Analysis
Julie Walker	Animal bone and human remains
Andrew Peachey	Lithics

15.2 Small finds requiring conservation will be conserved by the Museum of London Conservation Services (MOLA).

15.3 Recognised specialists will be sought in the event that other data are retrieved in the course of the investigations.

16. Insurance statement

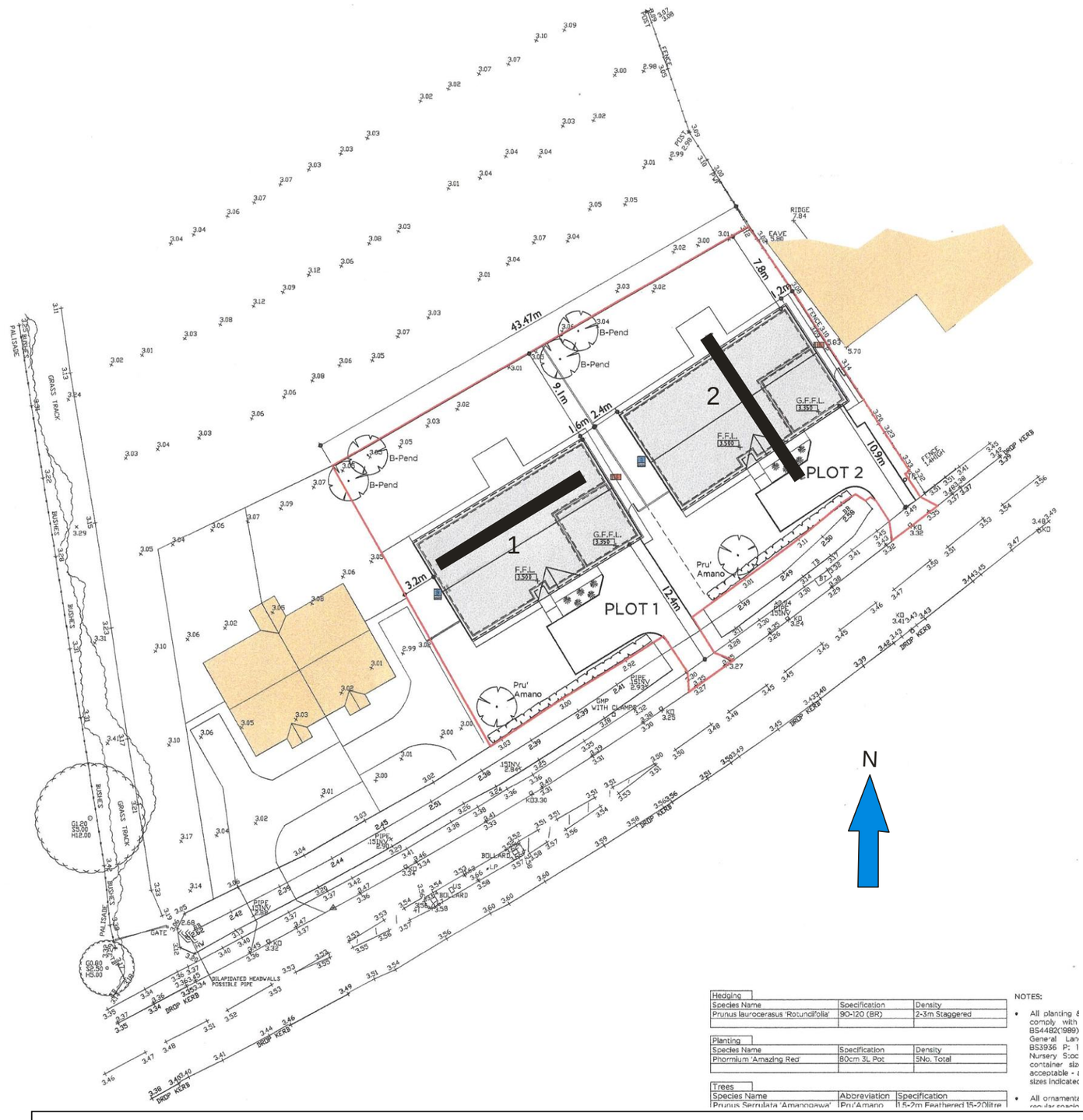
16.1 Public indemnity of £2,000,000 and private indemnity insurance of £250,000 with Towergate Insurance.

17. Copyright

17.1 Copyright will remain that of the author. Licence will be given to the client to present any reports, copyright of the author, to the planning authority in good faith of satisfactory settlement of account.

18. Ownership

18.1 It will be asked of the client, at the outset, that the ownership of any portable objects discovered in the course of the evaluation be donated along with the archive.



Hedging		
Species Name	Specification	Density
Prunus laurocerasus 'Rotundifolia'	90-120 (BR)	2-3m Staggered

Planting		
Species Name	Specification	Density
Phormium 'Amazing Red'	80cm 3L Pot	SNo. Total

Trees		
Species Name	Abbreviation	Specification
Prunus Serrulata 'Amanogawa'	Pru'Amano	1.5-2m Feathered 15-20litre

NOTES:

- All planting & comply with BS4482(1989) General Lan BS3936 P: 1 Nursery Stoc container siz acceptable - sizes indicate
- All ornamenta

Figure 5: Plan showing the proposed layout of the archaeological trial trenches at a scale of 1:400 at A3, (extract from Architects plan)