

**WESTERLEY BACK LANE,
WHAPLODE DROVE,
LINCOLNSHIRE**



NGR: TF 31719 13391

MUSEUM ACCESSION NUMBER: LCNCC:2025.96

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

SUMMARY

A scheme of works is required comprising an archaeological evaluation at Westerley Back Lane, Whaplode Drove, Lincolnshire prior to a proposed new residential development of maximum 2 plots.

The development site lies within an area of high archaeological potential. The evidence for this has come from the results of previous archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the proposed development site. Roman, Saxon, Medieval and Post-medieval remains are known from the surrounding area. The aims of the archaeological evaluation, which is described in this scheme of investigation, will therefore be to record any further archaeological features, deposits, structures or finds associated with the history of this area of Westerley, and to facilitate the further handling of this application in the planning process.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document is the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation at Westerley Back Lane, Whaplode Drove, Lincolnshire (NGR: TF 31719 13391) in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2023), as well as discussions with LCC Historic Environment Officer Ruben Lopez. The WSI complies with the principles of the National Planning Policy Framework (2025).
- 1.2 Independent Archaeology Consultants is an archaeological consultancy company based in Peterborough, Cambridgeshire. The company subscribes to the *Code of Conduct, the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (CIfA 2023), *The Lincolnshire Archaeology Handbook* (revised 2019) and *East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework* (revised 2012). All relevant CIfA Codes of Practice will be adhered to throughout the course of the project.

2 LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 2.1 The site is located in the western parts of Whaplode Drove, along Back Lane and surrounded by open fields in east and west and existing dwellings in north and south (Figure 1). The development site encloses an area of some 2400m² at an average height of ca. 2.60m AOD. The geology of the site comprises Tidal Flat Deposits of clay and silt over Oxford Clay Formations-Mudstone (British Geological Survey 2025).

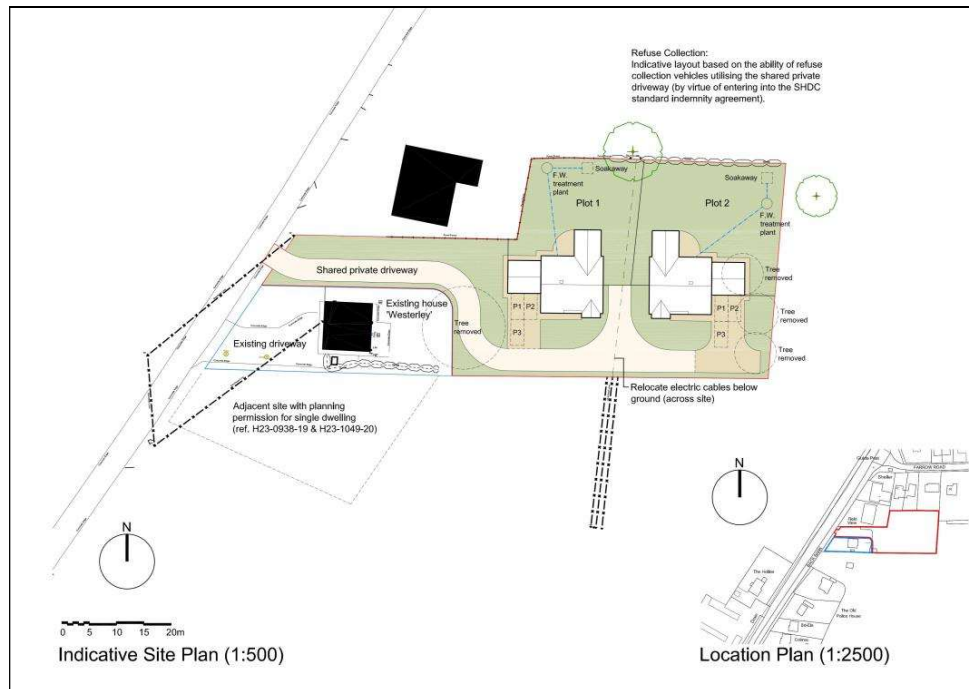


Figure 1. Site Location in Whaplode Drove.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Planning Permission exists for a new development at Westerley Back Lane, Whaplode Drove, Lincolnshire (H23-0698-22). The development comprises the development of maximum two new plots with associated groundworks. No archaeological remains are known from within the proposed development site, but archaeological features and finds have been uncovered in the surrounding area.
- 3.2 The site is located within an area of archaeological potential. Therefore, an archaeological evaluation is required prior to any construction within the site. This decision is mentioned in the Planning Permission granted by South Holland District Council, and is in line with guidance described in the NPPF 2023 (National Planning Policy Framework).
- 3.3 This document is for evaluation (trial trenching) only and if archaeological remains are identified during the evaluation phase further archaeological mitigation work may be required, and will in that case be the subject of a separate written scheme.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 No archaeological remains are known from within the proposed development sites, but a number of archaeological features and finds have been uncovered in the surrounding areas. A number of archaeological investigations have also taken place in surrounding landscape in the last thirty years.
- 4.2 At Chapel Gate, in the northern end of Whaplode Drove, was an archaeological monitoring project carried out in 2002, but little of archaeological interest was being found (ELI3988).
- 4.3 At Broadgate, some 200m to the south, another watching brief was carried out in 2000, but again little of archaeological interest was being uncovered (ELI1835).
- 4.4 In 2003 another archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at Ashleigh, Broadgate and fragment of 17th century claypipes were being found (ELI5646).
- 4.5 A photographic survey of the barn at 48 Broadgate was conducted in May 2021 prior to its proposed demolition. The building was found to be in reasonable condition (ELI13564).
- 4.6 A watching brief was undertaken during the monitoring of foundation trenches for a new vehicle showroom and workshop extension at 77 Broadgate in 2004. No archaeological features were recorded (ELI5693).
- 4.7 A scheme of archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken during the groundworks for the construction of a new dwelling at Broadgate in 2014. Medieval features, comprising a ditch, pit and buried soil, were identified, underlying extensive post-medieval made ground deposits. Two further undated features, comprising a pit and ditch, were identified, underlying the buried soil. Although no finds were recovered from these features, the alignment of the ditch matches that of the nearby Romano-British field system previously identified as cropmarks (ELI12216).
- 4.8 A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was conducted during groundworks for the construction of a new dwelling on land at 91 Broadgate in 2016. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were encountered (ELI13226).

- 4.9 A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was conducted during groundworks for the construction of a new residential dwelling with associated services on land adjacent to 106 Broadgate in 2021. The works exposed the cuts of two linear features, one of which was the remains of a late post-medieval, probable former field boundary or drainage ditch. The other, more archaeologically significant feature had a wide but shallow profile, and followed a winding course on a roughly north-west to south-east axis. No finds or dating material was recovered from its fill, however, and its exact function and origins remains unknown (ELI13593).
- 4.10 A watching brief was carried out during groundworks associated with the construction of a new bungalow at 101 Broadgate in 1992. Features thought to be Roman were uncovered (ELI6939).
- 4.11 An archaeological watching brief was carried out in July 2009, during groundworks associated with the construction of a new house at 107 Broadgate. The watching brief produced evidence of late medieval and later activity (ELI9328).

SUMMARY OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

- 4.12 Based on previous archaeological investigations in the surrounding area the proposed development site has a high potential to contain features, deposits and finds from the Roman, Saxon and Medieval periods. This will, however, not leave out the potential for important remains from other historical and archaeological periods.

5 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 5.1 The aim of the archaeological evaluation of the site at Westerley Back Lane, Whaplode Drove, Lincolnshire will be to ensure that sufficient information is generated from the results of this work, which will enable Ruben Lopez, LCC Historic Environment Officer, to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resource within the site in the event that further archaeological work may be required.
- 5.2 The objectives of the archaeological evaluation will be 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.

To gain information about heritage assets identified within the area of the proposed development site.

To mitigate potential threats.

To inform proposals for further archaeological investigations, if necessary.

To interpret the archaeology of the site within its local, regional and national context.

- 5.3 The development site lies within an area of archaeological potential. The evidence for this has come from the results of previous archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the proposed development site. The specific objectives of the archaeological evaluation will therefore be to record any archaeological features, structures, deposits or finds associated with earlier human activity in the area.

6 METHODOLOGY

The evaluation will aim at determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. An adequate representative sample of all areas where archaeological remains are potentially threatened by the new development will be studied. It is therefore recommended that the trial trenching is carried out in all areas to be impacted upon by the new development. The full stratigraphic sequence will be recorded, including the stratigraphic relationship of cut features with subsoils and topsoils.

6.1 Trial Trenching

Based on the layout of the site it is proposed that four evaluation trenches are opened up across the site in accordance with the attached trench plan (Appendix 1). It is suggested that all trenches are made 15m long and 2m wide, and are opened up under constant archaeological supervision using a flat bladed ditching bucket fitted onto a mechanical excavator. The total length of trenching will in that case be 60m, covering an area of 120m², or ca 5% of the 2400m² large site.

The location of the trenches will target areas of proposed ground disturbance and will focus on the areas to be covered by the new development. The location of the trenches will, however, be slightly flexible and will take into consideration potential above- and below-ground constraints and/or hazards, such as trees, utility trenches, overhead cables and areas of modern disturbance. If necessary, the trenches will be slightly re-located. The investigation areas will be searched for live cables and other potential threats prior to the evaluation, and the management of spoil heaps will be planned carefully. Spoil heaps will be kept as a minimum of 1m away from trench edges.

The trenches will be excavated to the upper interface of secure archaeological deposits or, where these are not present, to the upper interface of natural deposits. Thereafter, hand-excavation will be required to sample any features exposed.

It is anticipated that 'rapid' machine excavated sondages will be excavated at the end of a selection of trenches to confirm the full stratigraphic sequence and to identify any deeply buried former land surfaces.

The field evaluation will not be carried out at the expenses of the heritage assets and will be minimally intrusive to archaeological remains.

6.2 Contingency

Additional contingency trenching, up to a further 1% will be used, in agreement with the advising Historic Environment Officer for further investigation or clarification of initial results for instance to extend trenches over whole features, to enable safe excavation where deposits are deep and to check orientations or extents of significant remains should this prove necessary). Further trenching or deposit testing may be a requirement of the site monitoring visit if unclear archaeological remains or geomorphological features present difficulties in interpretation, or to assist with the formulation of a mitigation strategy.

6.3 Metal Detecting

Metal detector sweeps of exposed features and spoil heaps will be carried out in advance of, and during, the excavation process. The metal detector should not be set to discriminate against iron. Deeply buried signals will be investigated only if agreed as part of the hand excavation programme.

6.4 Hand Excavation

All man-made features will be investigated. Apparently natural features (such as tree throws) will be sampled sufficiently to establish their origin and to characterise any

related human activity. Hand excavation and feature sampling will be sufficient to establish the date and character, and to allow appropriate levels of recording.

Deposits and layers (including buried horizons of top- and subsoils) will be sampled sufficiently to enable a confident interpretation of their character, date and relationships with other features. The characterisation of the artefact contents of the topsoil and subsoil will be attempted, to provide an understanding of the presence/absence and condition of underlying archaeological remains: Are the artefacts in the topsoil and subsoil mixed, and of different periods, (as a result of ploughing or recent ground disturbance) or is the stratigraphy in the ground still intact, with older artefacts in lower deposits? The topsoil and subsoil will for this reason be separated during the digging of the trenches and searched separately.

All exposed features will be subject to a minimum of 50% excavation. At least 15% (or a percentage sufficient to achieve information on the character, function and dating) of linear features and/or very large and deep features will be hand excavated. All slots through linear features will be at least 1m wide. Particular attention will be given to terminals and intersections, to ascertain stratigraphic and physical relationships.

Structural remains (stake holes, post holes and gullies, as well as masonry foundations or low masonry walls and associated features like hearths) will be excavated fully and in plan/phase, as appropriate to the requirements of the project.

The evaluation will provide a representative sample of the site's archaeology at no significant cost to the value or integrity of archaeological remains therein. Judgement regarding the removal of human remains, structural remains (*in situ* wood or masonry), or other special remains or deposits, will be led by this consideration, and will always be made in consultation with the LCC Historic Environment Officer. They will also be informed immediately upon the discovery of human remains. If removal of human remains is essential an exhumation licence will be requested from the Ministry of Justice, and the coroner will be informed immediately.

Normal conditions will apply with regard to finds ownership and the Treasure Act of 1996. Any finds that could be considered treasure under the terms of the Act made during the process of fieldworks will immediately be reported to the Finds Liaison Officer. Any item considered treasure will, if possible, be excavated and moved to a safe place the same day. Otherwise suitable security arrangements will be organized over night.

6.5 Palaeoenvironmental Sampling

The proposed development site has good potential for the preservation of faunal/plant remains. For this reason viable bulk samples of 40 litres (if possible) to characterise soil profiles, as well as plant remains/charred plant remains, molluscs, small faunal remains and pollen sequences, will be taken from a representative selection of suitable deposits in accordance with the evaluation aims.

Special care will be taken to understand the stratigraphy of the site: Where the investigated deposits created in dry or wet conditions, and what can this, in that case, tell us about the development and history of the site? Buried soils and deposits will be carefully studied in order to understand the processes behind their creations. Waterlogged timber will be kept wet to prevent cracking and shrinking, and to facilitate dating and analysis of the wood.

Should Prehistoric features of uncertain age be discovered, as a result of the archaeological evaluation, environmental samples can be used for extraction of material suitable for Carbon Dating. All samples will be extracted and recorded in accordance with the following publications: *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice and Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011), *Association for Environmental Archaeology, 1995, Environmental archaeology and archaeological evaluations. Recommendations concerning the environmental archaeology component of archaeological evaluations in England (1995), A working classification of sample types for environmental archaeology (1992 for 1991), A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis (1994)*, and in consultation with the appointed specialist and Historic England. The appointed Plant Remains and Environmental Samples Expert Val Fryer will also be available to assist throughout the project.

The following guidance documents will be consulted in order to provide an adequate strategy for the excavation, field treatment and conservation of any delicate organic materials. English Heritage, 2012, *Waterlogged Organic Artefacts: Guidelines on Their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation*; English Heritage, 2008, *Investigative Conservation: Guidance on How the Detailed Examination of Artefacts from Archaeological Sites Can Shed Light on Their Manufacture and Use*; English Heritage, 2010, *Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the Recovery, Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood*.

6.6 Recording

A numbered single context-based recording system, written on suitable forms and indexed appropriately, will be used for all elements of the archaeological recording programme.

Measured plans will be produced to show all exposed features (including natural features and modern features etc.) and excavated areas. Individual measured plans and sections will be produced for all excavated features and deposits. These will be accurately tied into trench plans/trench location plans, that in turn will be accurately related to the Ordnance Survey grid and to suitably mapped local features (boundaries, buildings, roads etc.). All sections, in the scale 1:10, and plans, in the scale 1:20, will be related accurately to Ordnance Datum. Samples will be marked up and transported to laboratories as soon as possible to prevent contamination.

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.

Machine assistance may be required (with the approval of the LCC HEO) for the excavation of very large/deep features.

A photographic record comprising monochrome and digital photos will form part of the excavation record. Digital photographs may also be used in the final report (a maximum of two photographs per A4 sheet).

6.7 In Situ Preservation

Should a preservation *in situ* strategy be applicable, following appropriate excavation and recording, all exposed surfaces will be cleaned and prepared for re-burial beneath construction materials. If necessary, the laying out of geotextile and buffering materials will be carried out under archaeological supervision. All decisions regarding an *in situ* strategy will be coordinated with the LCC Historic Environment Officer.

6.8 Post Excavation Methodology

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

All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which there were recovered. They will also be ordered into (and form part of) the site archive. 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 Service, and in consultation with the relevant curator.

The site archive will be examined to enable the determination of various phases of activity on the site (if appropriate). Relevant finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

All post-excavation work will be carried out according to the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook, (LCC, 2020), to the Chartered Institute for Field Archaeologists (CifA) standards and guidance (CifA, 2008) and with guidance detailed in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment, The MoRPHE Managers Guide, (English Heritage, 2009).

7 ASSESSMENT AND REVIEW

- 7.1 The archaeological investigation will be followed by an assessment of the character and significance of all categories of the recorded evidence. The assessment will be undertaken by suitably qualified specialists.
- 7.2 The assessment report will contain a thorough appraisal of the recorded evidence within its local, regional and national context.
- 7.3 Arrangements for the long term storage and deposition of all artefacts will be agreed with the landowner and the HER before or during reporting stage. Transfer of title and the transfer of the ownership of the archive to Lincoln Museum will be arranged at this time, and the arrangements indicated in the evaluation report.
- 7.4 On completion of the fieldwork, all written, drawn and photographic records produced during the archaeological evaluation will be checked, ordered, labelled and catalogued to compile a distinctive site archive.
- 7.5 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. They will also be ordered into the site archive.
- 7.6 An assessment of significant finds will be made in light of the general site information.
- 7.7 Any finds requiring specialist treatment and/or conservation will be sent to the Museum of London Conservation Service, and be done in consultation with the relevant curator. Example of artefacts that may need conservation are items made of wood, metal and leather.

- 7.8 The site archive will be examined to enable the determination of various phases of activity on the site.
- 7.9 Relevant finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.
- 7.10 All post-excavation work will be carried out in accordance with the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook, (2019), the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance (CIfA, 2021) and Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (English Heritage, 2009).

8 REPORT

- 8.1 Specific publication requirements will be agreed during the assessment review. Publication of a short report within refereed local journal or national journals will be anticipated. Copies of the final report will be submitted to the HER and the client.
- 8.2 A report detailing the findings of the archaeological programme of works will be completed within two months after the finalisation of the fieldwork. Any delays will be communicated to the relevant authorities.
- 8.3 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 archaeological programme of works;

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 archaeological programme of works;

A stratigraphic (Harris) matrix/diagram will be included;

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

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

A complete bibliography of all sources consulted;

Illustrations including scaled site location plans, scaled plans showing monitored and evaluated areas, all archaeological features and sections thereof (including representative trench sections) with scale bars;

Appendices comprising appropriate digital photographs of the site and of specific and significant archaeological features and representative sections and a list of contexts;

Any specialist reports on finds from the site;

The report will follow the guidelines set out in the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (2019);

An online record will be initiated with OASIS prior to the commencement of the fieldwork. An electronic copy of the report will be deposited with the OASIS project.

A digital copy of the report will also be sent to the LCC Historic Environment Officer, and a digital copy marked Draft will be submitted for approval to curatorial archaeologist.

9 ARCHIVE

9.1 It is a requirement of Lincolnshire County Council that significant excavation archives pertaining to Lincolnshire should be held close to source and made readily available to the public and local and national researchers. The site archive will therefore conform to the requirements in *The Lincolnshire Archaeology Handbook* (2019), and be deposited within Lincoln Museum archaeological archive storage facilities on completion of site analysis and any ensuing publication under accession number: LCNCC:2025.96.

9.2 If alternative arrangements for storage are agreed, the archive will be prepared to the requirements of MoRPHE (English Heritage 2015) and to the CIfA

Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives (CIfA 2014), *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections* 1993 (Society of Museum Archaeologists, 1993), and *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* 1992 (Museums and Galleries Commission, 1992).

- 9.3 In either case, the requirement for conservation of significant items for long term storage and display will be anticipated. As a supplement to a paper archive, proposals for the creation of a digital archive will be submitted.

10 MISCELLANEOUS REQUIREMENTS AND CONSIDERATIONS

- 10.1 The LCC Historic Environment Officer will be given a 14 days written notice of when work is due to commence. The LCC Historic Environment Officer will also monitor implementation of the programme of works on behalf of the Local Planning Authority and evaluate the work being undertaken on site according to the methodology detailed in this specification.
- 10.2 The LCC Historic Environment Officer will also be responsible for considering any changes to the specification of works. Any such alterations will be agreed in writing with the relevant parties prior to commencement of on site works, or at the earliest available opportunity.
- 10.3 Individuals who have an archaeological interest in the area will be given an opportunity to visit the on-going evaluation.

11 STAFF

- 11.1 The site team will consist of an experienced archaeologist, who will be supplemented by additional staff as required. It is expected that the opening up of the evaluation trenches will take two days for one archaeologist. The following two days the trenches will be hand cleaned, planned and documented. Additional 3-4 days may be required, should exceptional finds or features be uncovered as a result of the site works. Independent Archaeology Consultants have the capacity to bring in a team of up to four additional archaeologists, should the density of archaeology across the site require it. A team of two archaeologists will clean and pack finds in the office during the post-excavation phase, and make sure the archaeological material from the site is sent off to the suitable specialists (See below).

- 11.2 The Site Manager will be Dr. Christer Karlsson who has 25 years of experience from running archaeological sites. The project will also be directed by Dr. Karlsson, who has wide experience from performing, monitoring and managing archaeological fieldwork projects of different periods throughout Britain. He is the Director of Independent Archaeology Consultants and a member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
- 11.3 Specialists who are going to advise and report on specific aspects of the project include Sarah Percival (Prehistoric pottery), Paul Blinkhorn (Saxon, Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery), Jeremy Evans (Roman pottery), Val Fryer (Plant Remains and Environmental Samples), Dr Tania Kausmally (Human and Animal Bones) and Lincoln Conservation (Archaeological Conservation). Any other categories of specialist reports will be provided by Museum of London Specialist Services. The conservation specialists will be notified prior to the project, so a stand-by system is in place should waterlogged artefacts, or other sensitive archaeological material, be uncovered.

12 MONITORING

- 12.1 The LCC Historic Environment Officer may visit the site as appropriate. Site visits can be planned in during all stages of the fieldworks.
- 12.2 LCC Historic Environment Officer will have free access to the site (subject to Health and Safety considerations) and all records to ensure the works are being carried out in accordance with this WSI and all other relevant standards.
- 12.3 Unless safety considerations require otherwise, no backfilling of trenches will take place until the LCC Historic Environment Officer has visited the site and confirmed that the evaluation has been carried out to an acceptable standard.
- 12.4 No plant or vehicles will be permitted to track over any exposed archaeology or excavated trench prior to their investigation and sign-off by the LCC Historic Environment Officer.
- 12.5 The trenches will be excavated to a maximum safe working depth. 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.

13 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 13.1 The fieldwork will be undertaken with regard to all relevant Health and Safety legislation, in accordance with the *Independent Archaeology Consultant's Health and Safety Manual* (2023). Independent Archaeology Consultants is a CSCS-accredited organisation, and has, as such, the necessary skills and requirements to direct working sites in a safe and secure manner. A copy of the Risk Assessment for the site can be sent to the LCC Historic Environment Officer.

14 INSURANCE

- 14.1 Independent Archaeology Consultants carries appropriate levels of Public Liability, Employers Liability Insurance and Professional Indemnity Insurance. Copies of the certificates are available on request.

15 TIMETABLE

- 15.1 The archaeological evaluation can be conducted by Independent Archaeology Consultants as soon as all necessary permissions have been achieved, the WSI has been approved by the Council and the client gives the field team access to the site. It is anticipated, however, that the evaluation can be conducted during the summer of 2025.

16 LITERATURE

APP (2007) *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*: Archaeological Archive Forum (2007)

BGS. *British Geological Survey* (2025)

CHARTERED INSTITUTE FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS (2023 revision) *Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluations*

CHARTERED INSTITUTE FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS (2023 revision) *Standards and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*

CHARTERED INSTITUTE FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS (2023 revision) *Code of Conduct*

ENGLISH HERITAGE (1991) *Exploring Our Past*

ENGLISH HERITAGE (1997) *English Heritage Archaeology Division Research Agenda* (Unpublished draft)

ENGLISH HERITAGE (2011) *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from sampling and recovery to post excavation (second edition)* (Centre for Archaeology Guidelines)

ENGLISH HERITAGE (2009) *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* and *MoRPHE Project Planning Note 3: Excavation* (2008)

HER ARCHIVE FOR LINCOLNSHIRE. Lincolnshire County Council. (2025). Lincoln

THE LINCOLNSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY HANDBOOK, Lincolnshire County Council (2024). Lincoln

NPPF (2025) (National Planning Policy Framework). Department for Communities and Local Government. London

TREASURE ACT (1996). London

Appendix 1: Suggested Trench Locations

