

**Specification for Archaeological Monitoring
on Land Adjacent to Morley Lodge, Morley Lane,
Bicker, Lincolnshire.**

Prepared for Mr. Allan Richardson

National Grid Reference: TF 2257 3751

Site Code: MLBI20

Accession No: LCNCC: 2020.156

Planning Reference: B/19/0041

**Prepared by Neville Hall, Freelance Field Archaeologist &
Consultant**

November 2020

S Non-technical summary

- S1 A scheme of works comprising archaeological monitoring is required during the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new residential dwelling and garage on Plot 4, Land Adjacent to Morley Lodge, Morley Lane, Bicker, Lincolnshire.*
- S2 The development site lies within an area of high archaeological potential. This development site lies within a larger area off Morley Lane that was the subject of an archaeological evaluation here with three of the ten trenches excavated being situated within the area of this development site. In general terms, this 2001 evaluation identified significant archaeological remains relating to medieval salt production, metal working and domestic settlement activity. A large number of other nearby previous archaeological investigations including further evaluations and other archaeological watching briefs have identified ample evidence for medieval and post medieval settlement activity including other evidence for salt production, domestic occupation, iron working and agricultural activity and finds from the medieval and post-medieval periods. It is therefore considered highly likely that similar and further such archaeological activity and finds from these periods will be encountered on this development site. The specific aims of this archaeological watching brief will therefore be to record any further archaeological features, deposits, structures and finds associated with this multi-period settlement activity.*
- S3 The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the groundworks stage of development, which will comprise the mechanical excavation of foundations and services for the new residential dwelling and garage. Any archaeological features, structures and/or deposits will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- S4 On the completion of the monitoring, 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. Site location and description [Figures 1 and 2]

- 1.1 The development site is situated on land that is adjacent and to the immediate west of Morley Lodge, which are in turn located at the western end of an unclassified road, that extends off the northern frontage of Morley Lane. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 2257 3751 and at a height of approximately 4mAOD. The village of Bicker is located in the modern civil parish of the same name, administrative district of Boston Borough, county of Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 The development site is located within a relatively flat and low lying area of the Lincolnshire Fens. The development site is situated on deep and calcareous fine and coarse silty soils of the Agney Series, which overlie deposits of marine alluvium. These deposits in turn overlie a solid geology of Oxford Clays and Kellaway Beds of the Upper Jurassic.*

2. Planning background [Figure 3]

- 2.1 This document comprises a Specification or a written scheme of works for archaeological monitoring, which is required during the construction of a new residential dwelling and garage on Plot 4, Land Adjacent to Morley Lodge, Morley Lane, Bicker Lincolnshire, (Planning Reference: B/19/0041). This document will be submitted to Ms Denise Drury, Senior Historic Environment Officer of Heritage Lincolnshire on behalf of Boston Borough Council, (the Local Planning Authority), for approval prior to the commencement of the on-site archaeological monitoring.*

3. Historical and Archaeological Background

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

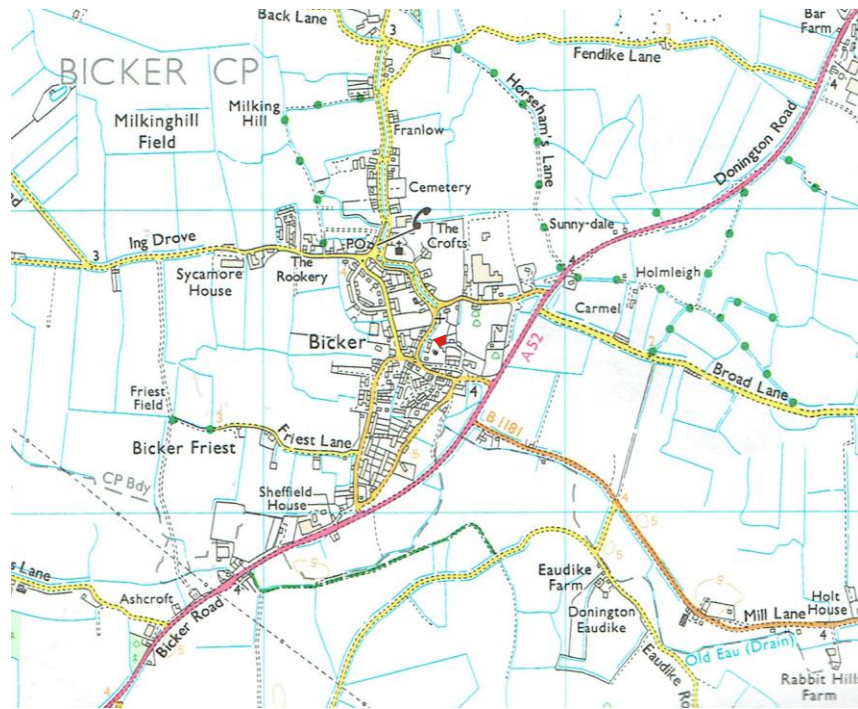


Figure 1: Site location at a scale of 1:25,000. The site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

- 3.2 Sherds of late Anglo-Saxon pottery were found in 1972 on the site of an old people's home in Lowgate Lane (HER 12969).
- 3.3 At the time of the Domesday Survey of AD1086, the lands in Bicker were held by the Archbishop of York, by Count Alan, by Countess Judith, by Guy of Craon and by Kolgrmir. There are also references in the various Domesday entries to a salt house, to a church, a priest and 20 salt houses and to two further salt houses. The earliest documentary reference to the settlement of Bicker dates from the Domesday Survey of AD1086 when it is referred to as *Bichere*. The place name itself is derived from the Old English preposition *bi* or 'by, beside' and the Old Norse *kjarr* or 'a marsh', hence 'the place near or by the marsh', the settlement place name thus having a topographical derivation. Later medieval documentary sources variously refer to this settlement as *Bicra* (c.AD1180), *Bicre* (AD1200) and as *Bikere* (AD1176).
- 3.4 Bicker came to prominence as a salt making centre and utilised Bicker Haven as a small port during the early medieval period. Bicker lay at the eastern end of the Haven, an ancient estuary that discharged into The Wash. Salterns and salt manufacture comprised an important part of the local economy. Efforts were made to maintain the Haven in AD1359 and again in AD1413. However, the Haven gradually silted up, for reasons which are uncertain.

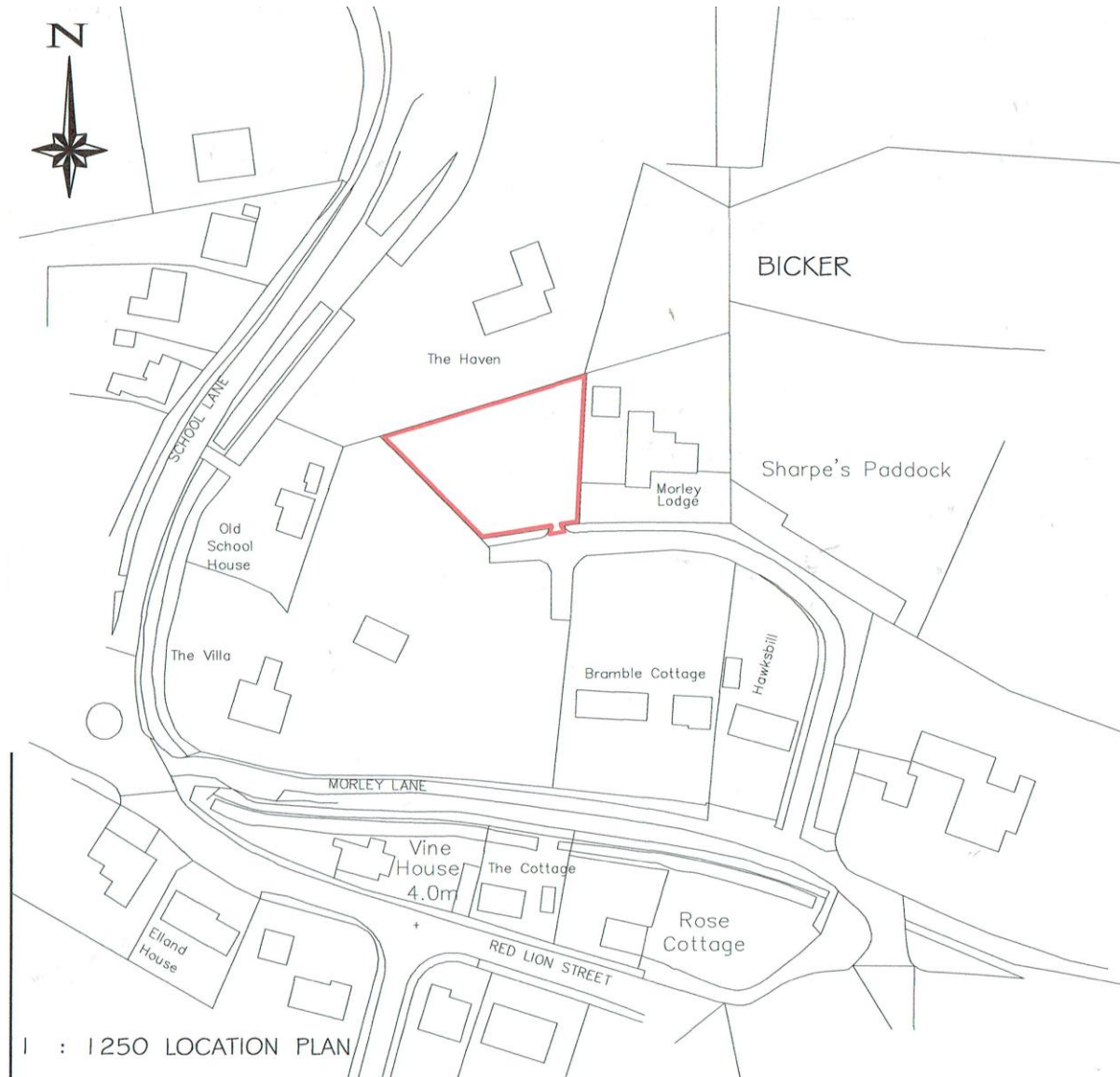


Figure 2: Site location at an original scale of 1:1,250, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan). The site is shown outlined in red.

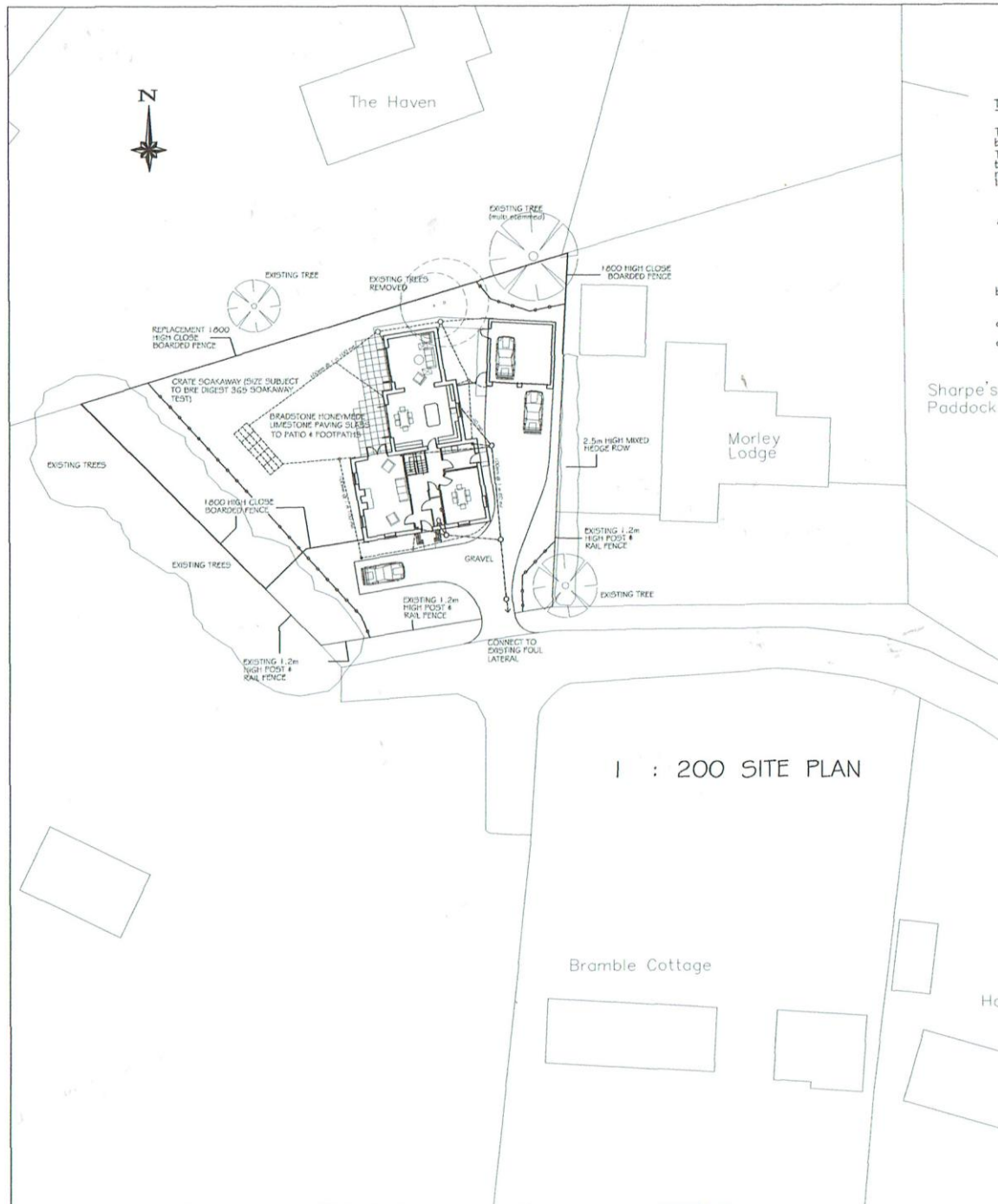


Figure 3: Block plan showing the proposed layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:200, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan).

- 3.5 Sherds of medieval pottery have been found at the south end of Lowgate in Bicker in the 1970s (HER 13302).
- 3.6 Morley Cottages on Morley Lane is a Grade II listed house of 16th century date which was later converted into a pair of cottages (HER 14047, NHL 1062018). The building

possibly incorporated an earlier core and is situated to the south-east of this development site. The building has 18th and 19th century alterations.

- 3.7 The Red Lion public house on the Donington Road is Grade II listed and was built in 1665 (HER 14044, NHL 1062015()). The building has 19th and 20th century alterations.
- 3.8 Bicker Haven had silted up by the 17th century and the settlement of Bicker thus declined economically compared to other nearby and more prosperous settlements that were located on drier thoroughfares.
- 3.9 Morley House on the Donington Road is a Grade II listed house built in the late 18th century with 19th century alterations and further alterations dating to 1919 (HER 14045, NHL 1062016).
- 3.10 A windmill is shown on the First Edition O.S map of 1825 to the east of Mill Lane (HER 13306). The windmill was converted into a house in 1934 and was demolished by 1936.
- 3.11 Chapel Cottage on the High Street is a former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel that was built in 1846 and was converted into the house known as Chapel Cottage (HER 13954). The building was substantially altered as a result of this conversion.
- 3.12 The Grade II listed The Villa on Morley Lane is a house dating to around 1800 and is situated to the south-west of this development site (HER 14102, NHL 1165050).
- 3.13 Gedney Farm at Bicker is a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER 14627). This is arranged around a regular courtyard in an 'L'-plan range with detached buildings on the fourth side of the yard. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a significant loss of traditional buildings. The farmstead is in a village location.
- 3.14 The Bicker Primitive Methodist Church on School Lane was built in 1854 and is still in use (HER 13953). There are two chapels here which abut one another. The second and larger chapel was constructed in 1908.
- 3.15 The Bicker War Memorial stands at the junction of Monument Road, Church Road and School Lane (HER 14564). The memorial was unveiled in 1920.
- 3.16 The site of a possible undated mill occurs to the east of Bicker (HER 12958). There is a reference to a 'Marsh Mill House' on Mill Lane on the Second Edition O.S. map of 1905.
- 3.17 There have been a number of other previous archaeological investigations within the search area. In 1994, an archaeological watching brief was mounted on the groundworks for a new residential dwelling and detached garage on land adjacent to Red Lion Street (HER 13321, Site code BRL94). This identified various refuse pits and boundary and/or drainage ditches. Some of these features produced finds from the 13th century onwards. Other finds included building material and slag that perhaps indicated that a saltern or a salt making site was located in the vicinity. A silt deposit was also identified which indicated that a flooding episode had interrupted the use of the site in the 13th century.
- 3.18 In 1996, an archaeological evaluation comprising ten trenches was undertaken on land to the west of the Donington Road and to the south of Red Lion Street prior to development and to the south of this development site (HER 13358-9, Site code: BDR96). A prior geophysical survey of this site had identified magnetic anomalies that probably represented buried pits, ditches, a field boundary and modern land drains. Some of the larger pits that were identified by this survey were tentatively interpreted as being the remains of salterns. The subsequent evaluation identified seven ditches and gullies which represented medieval and post-medieval land division. Finds of 13th century pottery and

medieval saltern slag were recorded. In addition, a medieval pit that contained burnt soils and waste material from an industrial source probably associated with salt extraction was also found. Pottery of the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries were also recovered. Cut into the natural horizons were a further three archaeological features that comprised two pits and a ditch, the latter of which represented a boundary shown on the Second Edition O.S. map of 1905.

- 3.19 In 1997, an archaeological watching brief took place on the groundworks for a new bungalow and garage on land at Red Lion Street and to the south of this development site (HER 13321, 13323, Site code: BLR97). This recorded deposits that were associated with widespread flooding of this area, which was probably of 6th century AD origin. Medieval archaeological features were also found that included several pits, a gully and a hearth. Several sherds of 13th-15th century pottery were found. By the post-medieval period, the area of this site had come under agricultural usage and several brick lined wells of 18th-19th century date were constructed in the area. The deposits associated with this agricultural usage sealed the earlier medieval archaeological activity. Post-medieval archaeological features found included three parallel ditches that were used for drainage and/or land division. One of the ditches produced finds of eight pottery sherds, seven glass bottle fragments, animal bone and shell dated to the late 18th to early 19th centuries.
- 3.20 In 1998, an archaeological watching brief was mounted during development groundworks on land to the south of Red Lion Street and to the south of this development site (HER 13543, Site code: BLR98). This identified a medieval pit which yielded finds of three sherds of pottery. Later findings included a modern refuse pit and an undated archaeological feature, whose function and purpose were uncertain.
- 3.21 In 2000, a geophysical survey was undertaken on land off Morley Lane, the survey area of which included the area of this development site (HER 13570-72, Site code MLB00). This survey identified significant magnetic anomalies across the site, most of these were interpreted as being of modern origin. However, a small number of anomalies probably recorded the presence of features of greater archaeological significance particularly in the northern part of the survey area.
- 3.22 This was followed by an archaeological evaluation on this site in 2001 that consisted of the excavation of ten trial trenches (HER 13570-72, Site code: MLB01). This evaluation incorporated the area of this development site. Trench 2 of this evaluation identified much medieval activity including a wide and shallow feature which was interpreted as a dwelling associated with the salt industry. Two pits which may have been timber lined were also found. There was also evidence for a possible rectangular shaped structure of later 12th-13th century origin, which was much disturbed by later archaeological activity. This included regular pits which resembled filtration units for salt production. These pits were dated to between the 13th and 15th centuries. Evidence for medieval iron smithing and possible salt making was recorded as well as indications of medieval domestic activity. Fuel ash, a possible hearth or kiln were indications of possible salt production. Dumps of domestic debris and industrial debris were also recorded, but there was little evidence of domestic occupation until the 16th century. Areas of the site appeared to have been used for domestic refuse disposal.
- 3.23 The 2001 evaluation also identified a boundary ditch that was thought to be associated with Morley Cottages to the west. This was dated to the 16th century. Clay pipe fragments and mid 17th-18th century pottery were recovered from its fill. This evaluation also identified a number of undated archaeological features which included a shallow linear feature aligned from WNW-ESE and whose function was not determined along with several pits, three of which were thought to have been of modern origin. A north-south

aligned gully produced finds of fired clay fragments, charcoal and lumps of compacted and burnt clay.

- 3.24 Three of the evaluation trenches of 2001 project were excavated within the area of this development site. This included Trench 3, which identified a medieval ditch, which yielded finds of 13th-14th century pottery and a medieval roof tile fragment. The ditch truncated a spread of burning which contained dumps of ash, charcoal, fired clay and silt and possible burnt peat. This produced finds of 11th century pottery. Other finds from this trench included sherds of 11th-12th century pottery. Trench 5 yielded negative results. Within Trench 10 a north-south aligned linear gully was identified. This was undated through the fill produced finds of fired clay and charcoal. A spread of charcoal, fired clay and burnt peat appeared to respect this gully to the west and was probably contemporary with the gully.
- 3.25 In 2001, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land to the side and rear of High House, High Street and to the north-west of this development site (HER 13599, Site code: BHHS01). This comprised the excavation of three trenches. Within Trench 1, a small and undated pit was identified. There was no evidence for any archaeological activity along the street frontage. The excavation of Trench 2 revealed a refuse pit which produced finds of 15th and 16th century pottery. Flood deposits were found within Trench 3 which produced finds of small charcoal fragments and of fired clay, which were the remnants of briquetage associated with salt making activity. These deposits also produced several sherds of 11th century pottery. It was concluded that this site was in the vicinity of a nearby salt processing site.
- 3.26 Between 1998 and 2001 an archaeological watching brief was undertaken during development on land off Red Lion Street and to the south of this development site (Site code: BLB99). During the course of this watching brief medieval occupation of this site was identified in the form of a probable domestic structure, refuse pits, agricultural or horticultural bedding trenches and field boundaries that were defined by ditches, gullies and postholes. A pattern of crofts and tofts during the medieval period was indicated with domestic occupation to the north of the site and agriculture and probable salt production to the south. Medieval salt production was evidenced by saltern waste that was redeposited in the fill of a post-medieval ditch and probable salt water inlet ditches. Post-medieval remains consisted of field boundary ditches, pits and dumped deposits. Field boundaries of post-medieval date closely matched those of the medieval period here, suggesting that much of the medieval field system was sustained in later years when the land as given over to agricultural usage. Pottery finds were made which ranged from the 9th-20th centuries, the majority of which as attributed to the medieval period. Other finds included a whetstone, a quern fragments, clay pipe fragments and animal bone.
- 3.27 In 2002, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken during development on land at Morley Lane and to the south-east of this development site (HER 13570, 13647, Site code: BML02). This identified a series of dumped deposits which yielded finds of 12th-15th century pottery, burnt silt and clay. These deposits formed a mound or bank and it was suggested that they were deposits related to salt making, which has been dumped against a former medieval sea bank. Further finds from the post-medieval period included several pits and a ditch. The pits were thought to be domestic refuse pits. The finds from this comprised pottery of 15th-18th century date. These pottery finds suggested occupation of this site from the 15th century to the 18th century when the site was abandoned.
- 3.28 In 2003, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken on land at Lowgate to the west of this development site (HER 13663, Site code: BLL03). This found evidence for four 19th-20th century pits, which were interpreted as possible soakaways or horticultural

features along with a brick lined well or soakaway. Finds of medieval and later pottery, brick and tile were recovered.

- 3.29 Between 2003-2004, an archaeological watching brief was carried out on the groundworks for five new dwellings and access on land at the High Street and to the north-west of this development site (HER 13599, 13814-5, Site code: BIHS03). This watching brief identified various undated pits, ditches, postholes, a slot and dumped deposits. Medieval remains consisting of a ditch and two pits were only encountered within Plot 1 and were thought to represent backyard settlement activity to settlement lying to the east. Finds consisted of 36 sherds of pottery with a date range from the 12th-16th centuries. Post-medieval activity was represented by a gully which produced finds of clay pipe and glass fragments, a pit and brick built wells or soakaways.
- 3.30 In 2002, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken on land at Red Lion Street and to the south of this development site (HER 13321 and 13323, Site code: RLB99). A large number of pits, ditches and gullies and postholes of medieval date were recorded. Pottery with a date range of between the 9th century through to the very end of the medieval period suggested that occupation of this site was continual over this time span. The site appeared to consist of two categories, domestic and agricultural. The domestic area was situated in the northern portion of the site. This consisted of a 13th-14th century structure, which consisted of four postholes which contained a pit that was sealed by a floor surface. A flood deposit was identified overlying the floor surface, which may have been the reason for the eventual abandonment of the site. Other parts of the site also appeared to have been subjected to flooding. The refuse pits were situated close to the structure and appeared to be contemporary with it. Boundary ditches were found to the west and south and defined the area around the structure. A large east-west aligned ditch appeared to demarcate the domestic and agricultural areas of the site. In the latter area, a large number of postholes were identified which may have created new boundaries and enclosures as well as agricultural bedding trenches. A series of gullies were also recorded as inlets for saltwater suggested saltern activity here in the 13th-15th centuries. Some iron smithing slag was also found, indicating iron working nearby.
- 3.31 Post-medieval findings from this site consisted of several pits and ditches, which were all thought to be of agricultural use. Post-medieval pottery from the 16th-18th centuries were recovered from these features.
- 3.32 Copies of published Ordnance Survey maps were obtained from the online National Library of Scotland. The earliest map consulted comprised an extract from the First Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey map of 1889. This map shows the area of this development site as occupying the northern extended portion of a larger enclosure that is located off the northern frontage of Morley Lane.
- 3.23 This same layout to the area of this development site is repeated on the subsequent Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey map of 1905 and on the 1:10,560 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1956.
- 3.24 The extract from the 1:2,500 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1977 shows much of the area of this site lying within the area of the former Morley Farm, with its attendant yards and associated outbuildings with areas of pasture to the rear of this complex to the north and north-west.
- 3.25 **Figure 2** features the current layout of this development site with the Morley Farm complex having gone by the present time to be replaced by modern residential dwellings.

4. Aims and objectives of the project

- 4.1 The aims of the project are the continual archaeological monitoring of the site groundworks, which will comprise the mechanical excavation of the foundations and services for the new residential dwelling and garage.

- 4.2 The objectives of the project are:

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

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

To allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits.

- 4.3 The development site lies within an area of high archaeological potential. This development site lies within a larger area off Morley Lane that was the subject of an archaeological evaluation with three of the ten trenches excavated being situated within the area of this development site. In general terms, this 2001 evaluation identified significant archaeological remains relating to medieval salt production, metal working and domestic settlement activity. A large number of other nearby previous archaeological investigations including further evaluations and other archaeological watching briefs have identified ample evidence for medieval and post medieval settlement activity including other evidence for salt production, domestic occupation, iron working and agricultural activity and finds from the medieval and post-medieval periods. It is therefore considered highly likely that similar and further such archaeological activity and finds from these periods will be encountered on this development site. The specific aims of this archaeological watching brief will therefore be to record any further archaeological features, deposits, structures and finds associated with this multi-period settlement activity.

5. Methodology

- 5.1 The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the groundworks phase of development and will include the continual monitoring of any topsoil stripping, ground reduction, and of any other ground disturbance, using where possible a toothless ditching bucket.
- 5.2 All work will be carried out according to the Lincolnshire Archaeological handbook, (LCC, 2020), to the Chartered Institute of 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).
- 5.3 All work will be undertaken following all statutory Health and Safety requirements and legislation in operation at the time of the monitoring.
- 5.4 A Risk Assessment will be prepared for the site.
- 5.5 Stripped areas and trench sections will be continually observed to identify any archaeological features and/or deposits which may be exposed.
- 5.6 Any archaeological features exposed during the groundworks will be excavated as far as reasonably possible to meet the objectives of the archaeological monitoring and recording.

- 5.7 Section drawings at a scale of 1:10 will be made of any archaeological features identified in the course of the groundworks, including representative sections of trenches at appropriate intervals. These will be related to a site plan drawing at a scale of 1:50, which may also record archaeological features and/or deposits identified. Any significant archaeological features in plan will also be recorded at a scale of 1:20.
- 5.8 Written descriptions detailing the nature of archaeological features and/or deposits encountered will be compiled on pro-forma context record sheets. A single context recording system will be used.
- 5.9 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for 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.
- 5.10 Any and all artefacts found during the monitoring and thought to come under the provisions of the *Treasure Act* (1996) and Code of Practice, will be removed from the site to a secure location, and will be promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office within fourteen days. All such finds will also be reported to the local Portable Antiquities Officer
- 5.11 Throughout the monitoring a digital photographic record will be compiled, 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.
- 5.12 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ*, and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Proper respect will be accorded to these remains, which will be cleaned to allow positive identification. 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.
- 5.13 Should environmental sampling be required, a suitable archaeological scientist (probably James Rackham) will be requested to make a site visit in order to advise on an appropriate sampling and recording strategy.
- 5.14 The fieldwork will be undertaken by Neville Hall. Additional personnel may be appointed if required.

6. Post-fieldwork methodology

- 6.1 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.
- 6.2 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.
- 6.3 An assessment of significant finds will be made in light of general site information.
- 6.4 Any finds requiring specialist treatment and/or conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at The Collection, Lincoln, and in consultation with the relevant curator.

- 6.5 The site archive will be examined to enable the determination of various phases of activity on the site (if appropriate).
- 6.6 Relevant finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.
- 6.7 All post-excavation work will be carried out according to the Lincolnshire Archaeological handbook, (LCC, 2020), to the Chartered Institute of 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),

6. Monitoring arrangements

- 6.1 Provision will be made for Ms Denise Drury (Senior Historic Environment Officer of Heritage Lincolnshire (on behalf of Boston Borough 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.
- 6.2 Ms Denise Drury, Senior Historic Environment Officer of Heritage Lincolnshire will be notified as soon as possible of the start date of works on the site. This notification period will be at least of fourteen days prior to this start.
- 6.3 All aspects of the archaeological programme will be undertaken in accordance with this project specification.
- 6.4 Any variation to the project programme in terms of works or recording on or off site will be fully discussed and agreed with the Senior Historic Environment Officer of Heritage Lincolnshire.
- 6.5 Arrangements will be made for the Senior Historic Environment Officer of Heritage Lincolnshire for access to the site to undertake monitoring visits, and such visits will be accounted for in the final report preparation.
- 6.6 Ms Denise Drury shall be regularly updated on the project's progress and shall be kept fully informed of any unexpected or unforeseen discoveries made during the course of the archaeological monitoring and recording programme.

7. Archive preparation and deposition

- 7.1 The documentation, records, and artefacts, (comprising the archive) generated by the archaeological programme of works will be sorted and ordered in the format acceptable to The Collection, Lincoln, and to the standards and requirements as laid out in their Guide Book
- 7.2 Following written authorisation from the landowner, the archive will be deposited at The Collection, Lincoln.
- 7.3 A unique accession number will be obtained from The Collection for the site archive.
- 7.4 It is anticipated that the project archive will be deposited with the Collection by August 2021.

8. Reporting procedures

8.1 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 related to the relevant authorities.

8.2 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 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; and

Appendices comprising appropriate digital photographs of the site and of specific and significant archaeological features and representative sections and a list of contexts, and any specialist reports on finds from the site.

8.3 The report will follow the guidelines set out in the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook, Section 14.

8.4 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 (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/index.cfm>.

9. Publication and dissemination

9.1 Copies of the report will be deposited with the clients; the Senior Historic Environment Officer of Heritage Lincolnshire; the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record; (including a digital copy in .pdf format) and the Planning Department of Boston Borough Council within two months of the completion of the site fieldwork.

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

- 9.3 The deposition of the site archive will be in accordance with guidelines outlined in the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (LCC, 2020), to the Chartered Institute of 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),
- 9.4 Should the results of the archaeological investigation merit it, a note will also be placed in appropriate national journals e.g. *Medieval Archaeology*.

10. Other factors (including contingency)

- 10.1 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 Senior Historic Environment Officer of Heritage Lincolnshire.
- 10.2 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation, additional financial resources will required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 10.3 Appropriate financial contingencies have been made in the event of the finding of Anglo-Saxon pottery and medieval and post-medieval pottery, brick and tile.
- 10.4 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 Senior Historic Environment Officer of Heritage Lincolnshire and the client.

11. Variations to the proposed scheme

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

12. Resources

- 12.1 The archaeological programme of works will be undertaken by Neville Hall using standard archaeological field techniques during the appropriate duration of the groundworks programme of the construction stage of development and also during the archaeological evaluation phase. It is anticipated that the monitoring of the groundworks programme and the archaeological evaluation will require up to two days on site.
- 12.2 Post-excavation analysis and report preparation (up to three days in duration) will be undertaken by Neville Hall; and where available specialist analysis from:-
- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Jane Young | Medieval and Post-medieval Ceramics |
| Ian Rowlandson | Anglo-Saxon and Roman Ceramics |
| Archaeological Solutions Ltd. | Environmental |
| Carol Allen | Neolithic and Bronze Age |
| Malin Holst | Osteoarchaeology |
| Jane Cowgill | Metallurgy |
- 12.3 Small finds requiring conservation will be conserved by the City and County Museum Laboratory.
- 12.4 Recognised specialists will be sought in the event that other data are retrieved in the course of the monitoring.

13. Insurance statement

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

14. Copyright

- 14.1 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.

15. Ownership

- 15.1 It will be asked of the client, at the outset, that the ownership of any portable objects discovered in the course of the monitoring be donated along with the archive and deposited with The Collection, Lincoln.