LAND TO THE WEST OF ALMOND GROVE, BRIGG, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

SPECIFICATION FOR A SCHEME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

NGR:	SE 99662 07620
Planning application:	PA/2015/0917
PCAS job no.	1921
Site code:	AGBM 17
Archive acc. no.:	TBC

Prepared for

John Derbyshire Design Partnership Ltd.

by

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Non-Technical Summary

A scheme of archaeological monitoring and recording is to take place during groundworks for a residential development on land formerly occupied by 'The Bungalow', off the west side of Almond Grove, in the town of Brigg in the county of North Lincolnshire.

The application site lies within an area of high archaeological significance within the floodplain of the Old River Ancholme, where there is the potential for buried archaeological remains, including wooden artefacts, to be well-preserved in waterlogged conditions. Significant Bronze Age remains, including a logboat over 48 feet long (the 'Brigg Boat'), have been found within 250m of the site.

An archaeological evaluation by means of an auger survey was carried out on the site in 2005, in association with a previous development proposal. The survey did not reveal any evidence for the widespread presence of well-preserved buried deposits.

This document describes the archaeological methodology that will be adopted as part of the scheme in order to satisfy a series of planning conditions, and the reporting and archive procedures that will follow.

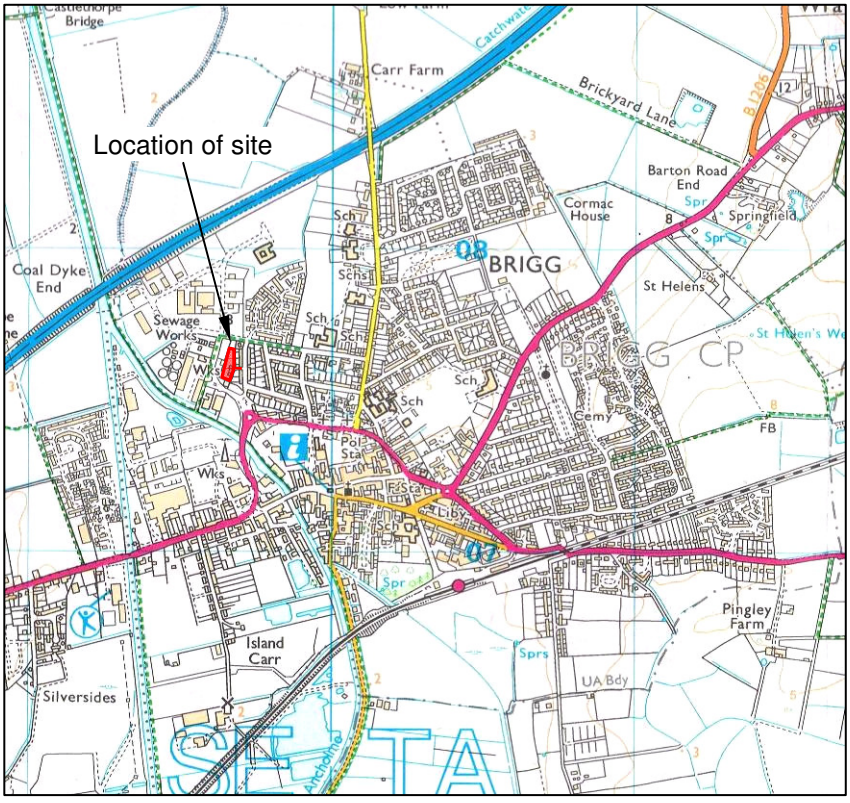

Figure 1: Location plan of the site (marked in red) at scale 1:25,000. OS mapping © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. PCAS licence no. 100049278.

1.0 Introduction

PCAS Archaeology Ltd. was commissioned by John Derbyshire Design Partnership Ltd. to prepare a specification for a scheme of archaeological monitoring and recording during groundworks for a residential development on land formerly occupied by 'The Bungalow', off the west side of Almond Grove, in the town of Brigg in the county of North Lincolnshire (post code DN20 8AW), in order to fulfil conditions of the planning permission.

As the application site lies within an area of high archaeological significance within the floodplain of the Old River Ancholme, where there is the potential for buried archaeological remains to be well-preserved in waterlogged conditions, a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording is required as a condition of planning permission.

This document is a specification (written scheme of investigation) for a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording. It follows current best practice and appropriate national guidance including:

- NPPF, National Planning Policy Framework, 2012;
- CIFA Code of Conduct (2014 as revised);
- CIFA Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (2014);
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE ver. 1.1, 2009)

2.0 Site Location and Description (figs. 1 and 2)

The market town of Brigg, formerly Glanford Brigg, is the county town of the county of North Lincolnshire, and is situated approximately 10km east of Scunthorpe and 14km south of Barton-on-Humber. It lies in the valley of the River Ancholme, a tributary of the Humber, occupying a traditional crossing point at the narrowest point of the valley. The Ancholme valley in general is relatively narrow and well-defined; its villages as a rule are located on the margin of the wetland, with the parishes elongated to incorporate some higher dry land in each. The valley itself is in general sparsely populated, mostly with post-enclosure farmsteads; Brigg is an exception to this pattern, occupying a spur on the eastern side of the valley and spreading down towards, and eventually across, the river (Van de Noort and Ellis, 1998, p.15). The natural course of the Old River Ancholme describes a curve through the west side of the historic core of the town, but has been reduced to a minor watercourse by the post-medieval canalisation of the river to form the Ancholme Navigation or New River Ancholme, whose modern course runs in a straight line further to the west.

Almond Grove lies to the north-west of the historic town centre, near the east bank of the Old River Ancholme, within the historic parish of Wrawby. The development site is off the west side of Almond Grove, accessed via a private drive between nos. 11 and 13. It is approximately 4000m^2 in area, on a broadly north-to-south alignment, roughly rectangular in shape, but tapering towards the north end; the Design and Access Statement for the previous planning application states that the bungalow shown on Figure 2 at the centre of the east side of the site has since been demolished. The site is bordered by industrial units and garden allotments to the west, by further industrial units and a children's playground to the south, and by the rear boundaries of residential properties on Almond Grove to the north and east (JDDP, 2015). A site walkover survey undertaken in September 2015, in the course of an environmental assessment commissioned as part of the previous planning application, noted that the site had been vegetation-stripped and the trees within the site removed, although those on the site boundaries remained, and that there was no visual evidence of any remains of the previous buildings (HML, 2015).

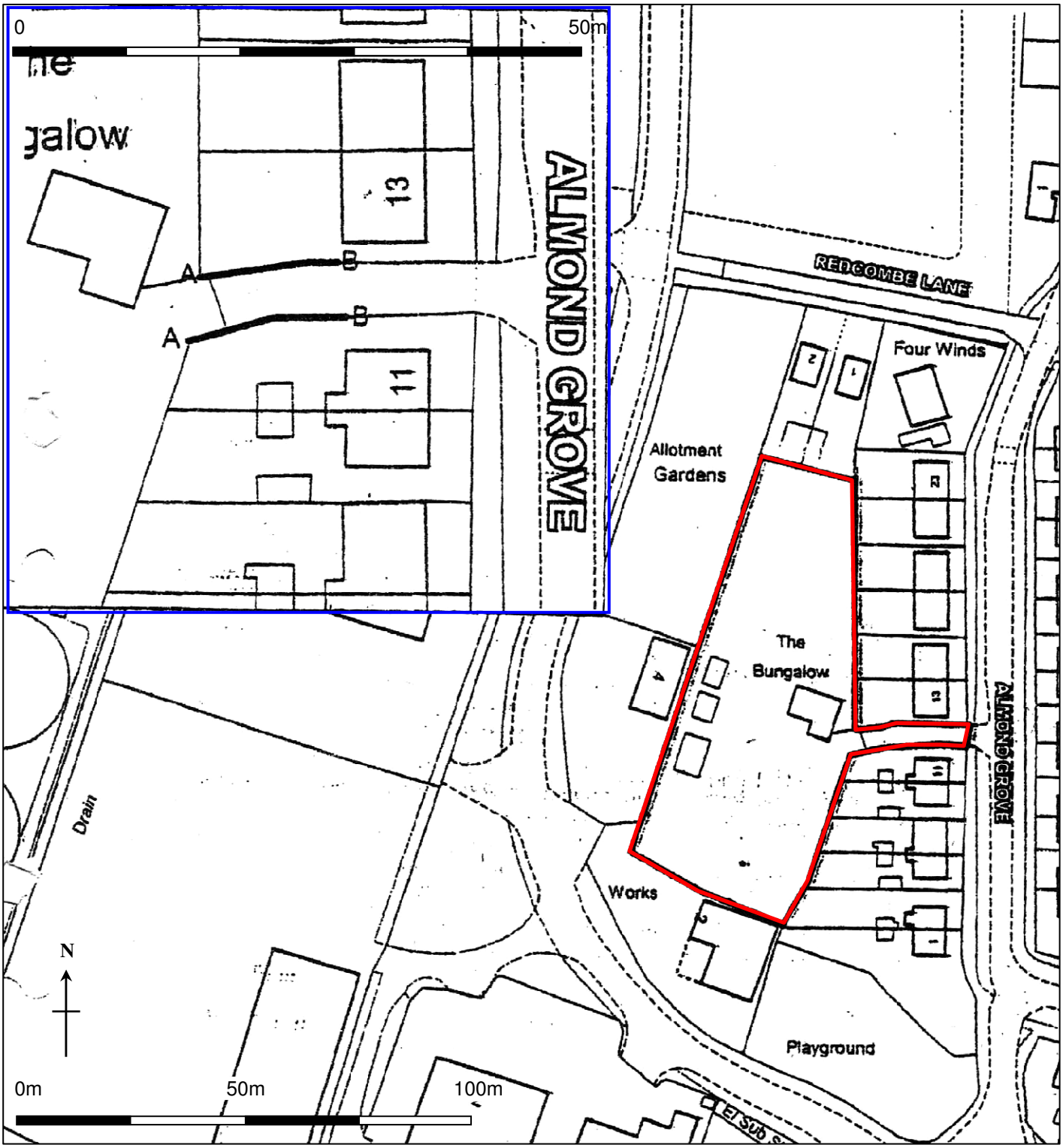

Figure 2: Location plan of the site (outlined in red) at scale 1:1250, with an inset detail (blue) at scale 1:500. The buildings depicted on the site have now been demolished. Plan supplied by client.

3.0 Topography and Geology

Brigg is situated at a point where the Lincoln Edge and the Lincolnshire Wolds draw close together, reducing the Ancholme Valley to a narrow gap: the town occupies a raised area of drift deposits at the foot of the west-facing slope of the Wolds. The base of the Ancholme valley is here approximately 2m above Ordnance Datum sea level, while the town is raised some five or six metres above the river valley base. The site lies within an area of modern development spread into the river valley, on level ground below the 5m contour line; the Design and Access Statement notes that it is 'flat with no natural features' (JDDP, 2015), while the Environmental Assessment notes that it is 'on the same elevation as the surrounding houses, but elevated above the adjacent industrial estate and allotments to the south and west (HML, 2015). A topographic survey carried out as part of a previous application indicates that, before site clearance, the site sloped slightly downwards from north to south, with the bungalow occupying a slightly raised area: a triangulation point a short distance to the north of the bungalow was recorded at 3.196m OD (fig. 3).

The drift geology on the site is most likely to be alluvium deposited along the course of the Old River Ancholme, but sand and gravel of the Vale of York Glacial Lake Deposits may also be present. The underlying solid geology is Ancholme Group Clay (BGS, 1982).

4.0 Planning Background

Full planning permission, with conditions, for the construction of five dwellings with garages was granted by North Lincolnshire Council in May 2017 (planning application number PA/2015/0917).

As the site lies in an area of archaeological interest, Condition 12 of the grant of planning permission requires the submission to and approval in writing by the Local Planning Authority of an archaeological mitigation strategy (in this case a scheme of archaeological monitoring and recording), in accordance with policy HE9 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan, while Condition 13 requires the scheme of archaeological mitigation to be carried out in accordance with the approved details and timings, and Condition 14 requires the deposition of the archaeological report with the North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record within six months of the date of completion of the development.

5.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

The wetlands of the early prehistoric Ancholme flood plain would not have been suitable for permanent habitation. Small numbers of individual finds, such as flint arrowheads, from this period suggest that the area was a venue for transient or seasonal activity, such as hunting or fishing; no such finds have been recorded within 250m of the site.

Activity in the Ancholme Valley appears to have increased considerably during the Bronze Age. The increased frequency of overland travel through the Bronze Age Ancholme valley is indicated by the presence of a timber causeway and trackway recorded by a local antiquarian as being discovered in 1884 during clay-digging in *'the brickyard which lies between the two branches of the river'* (at the north end of Island Carr, approximately 350m west-south-west of the present site). It consisted of a layer of branches and small trees lying on the same alignment as the causeway, with an overlying layer of oak planks on a perpendicular alignment. The planks were pegged down by stakes at either end (Claye, circa 1904, pp. 4-5; HER ref. 1783). The causeway has been radiocarbon-dated to the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age: parts are believed still to exist *in situ* (Van de Noort and Ellis, 1998).

A dug-out logboat was found in 1886 during the construction of a gasworks on the east bank of the Old River Ancholme, approximately 250m to the south-east of the present site. The 'Brigg Boat' was retrieved from a layer of clay between 3' and 9' below ground level. It had been constructed from a single oak tree, and was 48' 6" long, up to 4' 6" broad and 3' 4" deep at the stern. The stern of the boat featured a groove and lashing holes for the mounting of a sternboard; the board itself was no longer *in situ*, but was found nearby. Holes along the sides of the boat probably held lashings and stretchers (one was found in position), while shelves and brackets at bow and stern may have carried seats. A crack in the boat had been repaired with an oak plank held in place with pegged cleats and sewn lashings of twisted fibre. The boat itself was destroyed when Hull Museum was bombed during the Second World War, but fragments kept in Scunthorpe Museum were later radiocarbon-dated, giving a date of 834 BC ±100 (HER ref. 1789).

Evidence of settled late Bronze Age activity was uncovered a short distance from the Brigg Boat site, also approximately 250m to the south-east of the present site, during archaeological works in 1998 in advance of the construction of a petrol tank for a new filling station at the Tesco store. Eight roundwood stakes were exposed, driven into a former ground surface. Scatters of woodworking debris were also found, including hazel rods believed to be offcuts from hurdle manufacture or basket-weaving and chips of oak that appeared to have been struck by an adze from the heartwood of a very large tree, possibly indicating the manufacture of a logboat along the lines of the Brigg Boat. Further pieces of worked wood, all of hazel, were found in a higher deposit: these were not in situ, and may have represented portions of a collapsed fence (HER ref. 21338).

The Ancholme valley appears to have been a figurative, if not literal, backwater during the Roman period, with activity concentrated on the higher ground of the Wolds and focussed on Ermine Street, the principal north-south route of the imperial administration, and the Humber ferry crossing point at Winteringham. The site lies approximately 4km to the east of Ermine Street, and no Romano-British material has been recorded in its vicinity.

No settlement identifiable as Brigg appears in Domesday Book. The oldest form of the place-name from which the modern 'Brigg' was derived is *Glanford*, which appears in the Pipe Roll for AD 1183: this is believed to be derived from Old English with an Old Norse influence, *glēam/glaumr* and *ford* giving 'the ford where sport or merrymaking takes place', and indicating that the crossing-point on the Ancholme was originally forded. By the beginning of the 13th century, the Pipe Rolls refer to this settlement as *pontem de Glaunford*, 'the bridge of Glanford', which in the early 14th century had become *Glaunford Brigge*; the first mention of a bridge across the Ancholme is in 1203 (Van de Noort and Ellis, 1998).

The Ancholme Valley was drained in 1635, when Sir John Monson had the Ancholme Navigation cut. The new river proved too expensive to maintain, and by 1767 it was so narrow and silted that a new Drainage Act had to be passed, setting up the Ancholme Drainage and Navigation Board, allowed to tax riverside property to fund its works. However, the Ancholme Navigation continued to be unsatisfactory until a new sluice and lock, passable by larger vessels, were installed at South Ferriby in 1828. The consequent boom in river trade to Brigg lasted until the opening of the railway in 1848 (Henthorn, 1987, pp. 14-15 and p. 22).

In 1872, the parish of Glanford Brigg was created out of parts of the parishes of Wrawby, Scawby, Bigby and Broughton. Wrawby remained the 'mother' parish for some time, to the extent that, at the beginning of the 20th century, the inhabitants of the other three constituent districts had to return to Scawby, Bigby or Broughton to bury their dead (Claye, c. 1904, pp. 30-31).

Historic mapping indicates that the site was undeveloped agricultural land from the late 19th century to the construction of The Bungalow and its associated outbuildings between 1956

and 1969. Some of the outbuildings shown on the 1969 plan had been removed by 1994, and others built in different positions on the plot (HML, 2015).

An archaeological evaluation by means of an auger survey was carried out on the site in 2005, in association with a previous development proposal. The survey did not reveal any evidence for the widespread presence of well-preserved buried deposits (HER ref. ELS2342).

6.0 Archaeological Requirement

A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording is required on all groundworks associated with the development. It is anticipated that these will consist of topsoil removal and ground levelling, with the machine excavation of foundation trenches; some machine excavation of service trenches will probably also be required, although this is likely to be limited in scope, as the Design and Access Statement notes that 'all the public services, foul and water drains [from the previous bungalow] still remain connected on the land' (JDDP, 2015).

The purpose of the monitoring scheme should be to gather sufficient information to establish the presence or absence, extent, depth, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits and to create a permanent record. Environmental evidence should be taken into account as appropriate: the topography and geology of the site are promising for good conditions for palaeoenvironmental survival.

The site should not be treated in isolation, and reference should be made to relevant historical sources and previous archaeological work in the area when interpreting the results.

An online record of the project data shall be initiated with the Archaeological Data Service (OASIS database) before fieldwork commences, and completed at the end of the project, including an uploaded digital copy of the report.

7.0 Methodology: Fieldwork and Recording

The scheme of archaeological monitoring and recording will be undertaken during all construction groundworks, including the excavation of service trenches and drainage works where these are required. It will involve the excavation and cleaning of any archaeological features exposed, the recovery of artefactual or ecofactual remains, and detailed recording. These works will be undertaken by a suitably qualified staff member of PCAS (Field Officer or Project Officer).

The archaeologist monitoring the groundworks will cause the least possible disruption to the development programme, but at any time may request a pause in programme to assess any potential features or deposits and to allow the adequate hand excavation and recording of any features that have been identified. The archaeologist will keep the construction contractors informed of developments and progress. If significant archaeological remains are identified, further mitigation measures should be developed, in liaison with the Historic Environment Officer for North Lincolnshire County Council. This may include avoiding or minimizing disturbance to the remains, ensuring that ground conditions favourable to their in situ preservation are achievable. Where destruction is unavoidable, the remains should be recorded to a level proportionate to their significance, ranging from detailed excavation ahead of further construction followed by post-excavation analysis and publication of results, to sample recording during construction work.

Unless ground conditions dictate otherwise (e.g. concrete or compacted rubble), a toothless bucket will be used for machine topsoil stripping and excavation.

Where identified, archaeological features will be sample excavated, within the parameters of the contractors' groundworks, to determine their date, character and survival condition and then recorded by measured plan and section drawings at appropriate scales (normally 1:20 or 1:50). Drawings will be located on an overall base plan, using scale plans supplied by the developer.

A written record of each significant stratigraphic horizon and archaeological feature will be made on standard PCAS context recording forms. These will be supplemented by a narrative account in the form of a site diary. The archaeologist will pay due attention to the landscape aspect of any exposed remains – both the cultural and the natural landscape – which may require a brief assessment to be made of neighbouring conditions (e.g. visible earthworks in adjacent areas, surface observation, standing buildings, vegetation cover etc).

A colour slide photographic record (supplemented by monochrome and digital film photography where appropriate) will be maintained during the course of the archaeological intervention. Photographs will incorporate an identification board, north arrow and vertical/horizontal scales as appropriate. The photographic record will include:

- general location shots depicting the area of works;
- working shots chronicling the progress and recording the methodology of the groundworks;
- individual features in plan and/or section as appropriate;
- groups of features, where relationships are important.

Lifting of human remains will be kept to the minimum which is compatible with the planned development processes and the aims of the archaeological project; remains will be left *in situ* where possible. The landowner and/or developer, the North Lincolnshire HER Officer and the coroner will be informed of the discovery. Where removal is considered to be necessary, a Ministry of Justice Exhumation Licence will be requested, in accordance with the Burial Act of 1857, and the local Environmental Health Officer advised. All reasonable requests of interested parties concerning the methods of removal, reinterral or disposal of the remains and associated items will be complied with, and attempts will be made at all times not to cause offence to interested parties; as a standard, pre-Christian remains are retained in a museum of record for possible future study following initial specialist assessment post-excavation, and the terms of the exhumation licence will be arranged to reflect this. The treatment of human remains will be at all times in accordance with the requirements of civil law and all relevant CIFA and Historic England (formerly English Heritage) guidance, including *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites: Guidelines for Producing Assessment Documents and Analytical Reports* (EH, 2004).

All artefacts will be treated in accordance with UKIC guidelines, *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neale 1998). All artefacts encountered during the groundworks will be retrieved and returned to PCAS offices for initial assessment. A register of finds that are potentially of particular interest will be kept, and such finds will be located on the plan and section drawings; recorded finds typically include all items of precious metal; recognisable base metal artefacts other than those identifiable as modern; complete ceramic or glass vessels other than those identifiable as modern; glass or ceramic sherds with dates, inscriptions or significant decoration (e.g. stamped mortarium); worked bone artefacts; wooden artefacts, and complete flint artefacts. All finds will be stored in polythene bags labelled with the site code and the context number of the individual deposit from which they were recovered, in order to be returned to PCAS premises for later cleaning, marking and in-house assessment or dispatch to external specialists. Finds will not be left on the site

overnight. An initial record of the presence of finds by type will be made for each context as part of the written recording on site; a full record of the type and count of artefacts retrieved from each context will be made during initial processing (see section 8 below).

Wooden artefacts, or artefacts of other organic materials, preserved in waterlogged deposits will be block-lifted, wet-packed, labelled as for specialised environmental samples (below) and returned to PCAS for immediate dispatch for conservation and specialist assessment. Structural timber and other wooden artefacts too large to be lifted and packed by this method will be left *in situ*, covered with polythene sheeting and an earth layer to prevent their drying out, until advice from the relevant specialist and the HE Regional Science Advisor can be obtained. More detailed guidelines for the lifting, packaging and preservation of waterlogged wood are to be found in English Heritage (now Historic England) 2010, *Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of waterlogged wood*.

All finds that qualify as 'treasure' under the 1996 Treasure Act (Treasure Act Code of Practice – 2002 revision) will be treated in accordance with the Act; HM Coroner and the regional Finds Liaison Officer for the Portable Antiquities Scheme will be informed and the finds will be safely stored.

In line with the recommendations made in *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-Excavation* (English Heritage, 2011, 2nd edition), palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken from interpretable and datable archaeological deposits (*ibid.*, p.5). The topography and geology of the site suggest that the site has high potential for organic preservation within waterlogged deposits, and any such deposits should be prioritised for sampling. Recommended sample sizes are 40-60 litres, or the whole of smaller features (*ibid.*, p.12), although this may depend on the scope and nature of the works being monitored. Bulk samples for environmental processing will be taken in 10-litre capacity lidded plastic buckets. All samples will be 'whole earth': visible finds will not be removed unless they are likely to be harmed by sample processing or their nature demands special treatment (e.g. precious metal, human remains or artefacts in need of immediate conservation). The removal of any such material will be noted on the sample record. All samples will be labelled with the site code, context number and sub-sample count (e.g. '1 of 4', '2 of 4') with indelible pen on plasticized labels; two labels will be sealed inside each bucket, and two attached to the exterior of each bucket. Smaller and specialised samples may be kept in polythene finds bags: these will be double-bagged, with the site code, context number and sub-sample count written on the white panels of both bags, and a label placed in the inner bag and between the inner and outer bags, duplicating this information.

8.0 Methodology: Post-Fieldwork

Following completion of site works, all archaeological records and finds will be taken to the offices of PCAS prior to processing, dispatch and/or analysis.

Stable finds (e.g. pottery, bone etc) will be washed, marked and packaged at PCAS prior to dispatch. Unstable finds will be dispatched for remedial conservation as a prelude to assessment, and bulk samples will be dispatched for processing.

Prior to archive deposition, a fully illustrated site report will be prepared in accordance with current guidelines. The final report will include the following minimum information:

- A non-technical summary
- Museum accession number, site code and project number
- Planning reference number

- Grid reference, site location, topography and geology
- Archaeological and historical background
- A statement of aims and objectives of the project
- A description and analysis of the fieldwork undertaken
- A geo-referenced location plan at a minimum scale of 1:10,000
- A scaled overall site plan showing the accurately surveyed location of the development site in relation to known and speculated archaeological features (if appropriate)
- Scaled section and plan drawings of all archaeological features encountered within the monitored area.
- Discussion and conclusions, including the importance of the findings in local, regional and national basis and a critical review of the effectiveness of methodology
- Tables summarising features and artefacts with full descriptions and brief interpretation
- Specialist artefact and environmental reports, as necessary, with reference made to appropriate published type-series
- Colour photographs, including general views and appropriate detail
- Acknowledgements
- Bibliography of sources used
- Archive deposition location and agreed deposition date
- A summary of the report's presence and location on the OASIS online database

Copies of the project report will be sent to the client, the North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and the HER Officer for North Lincolnshire Council. Copies of the report will also be deposited with North Lincolnshire Museum as part of an ordered and indexed project archive. The data from the project, along with a digital copy of the report, will be uploaded to the Archaeology Data Service OASIS (Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS) database for public consultation.

Deposition of the report with the HER, where it will be incorporated into their database for public consultation, and uploading the project data to OASIS will be considered as placing the results of the project in the public domain. However, wider publication of the results will be considered, although the content and place of publication will be dependent on what is found, and be subject to discussion with the archaeological advisor to the planning authority.

Working under the terms of the Copyright, Design and Patents Act 1988, PCAS shall retain full copyright with regard to written, digital and graphic material. However, following project completion, both the commissioning body, the North Lincolnshire HER and the Archaeology Data Service may, in the interest of informing and advancing the profession, make responsible use of the data, provided that any material copied or cited in reports is duly acknowledged and all copyright conditions observed.

Following acceptance of the report, a project archive (documentary and material) will be prepared in accordance with the guidelines contained in *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC 1990) and *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992). The entire archive will be prepared at the offices of PCAS, prior to deposition with North Lincolnshire Museum: following deposition, the archive will be available for public consultation under a unique NLM site code (pending).

9.0 Timetable and Personnel

In accordance with Condition 14 of the planning permission, a full report on the results of the project will be submitted within 6 months of the completion of the groundworks, providing this is compatible with the availability and timescales of the specialists consulted. In the event that the number or significance of the finds requires a longer assessment time, an interim report may be produced in consultation with the client and the North Lincolnshire HER Officer.

Details of the site team will be provided before site works commence on request. The site team will include an experienced Project Officer as a minimum. CVs will also be provided if requested.

Following the completion of site works, any finds and/or environmental samples (bulk soil samples) will be dispatched for specialist identification/assessment. PCAS have used the services of the following specialists in the past and may use any/all of the following again, depending on suitability, availability etc.

Archaeological Contractors:

- University Of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) – provides a comprehensive service in all areas of post-excavation analysis.
- Durham University Archaeological Services (DUAS) – provides environmental archaeology services.
- York Archaeological Trust (YAT) – identification and assessment of registered special finds; X-Ray analysis and Conservation Services.
- Archaeological Project Services (APS) staff – provides a comprehensive service in most areas of post-excavation analysis.

Other Freelance Specialists:

- T. Lane – specialising in the identification and assessment of lithic materials and tools.
- Dr. K. Leahy – specialising in the identification and assessment of post-Roman and early medieval artefacts, particularly metalwork.
- Dr. R. Mackenzie – specialising in the identification and assessment of waste metalworking residues.
- Q. Mould – specialising in the identification and assessment of leather artefacts.
- Sarah Percival – specialising in the identification and assessment of prehistoric pottery and ceramics.
- I. Rowlandson – specialising in the identification and assessment of Iron Age and Roman pottery.
- M. Taylor/M. Bamforth – specialising in the identification and assessment of waterlogged wood.
- Dr. R. Tyson – specialising in the identification and assessment of glass.
- J. Wood – specialising in the identification and assessment of animal bone & human remains.
- J. Young – specialising in the identification and assessment of post-Roman pottery and ceramic building material (with Z. Tomlinson).

Following the acceptance of the report, the project archive will be deposited with North Lincolnshire Museum, as detailed above. In accordance with Condition 14 of the planning permission, archive deposition will take place within 6 months of the completion of the development, unless otherwise agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority.

10.0 Health and Safety

All work will be carried out in compliance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and its related regulations and codes of practice.

Employees and sub-contractors of Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd will perform their duties in accordance with company safety policy (revised 2014). Where employees are temporarily engaged at other workplaces, they are to respect relevant local regulations, both statutory and as imposed by other employers within the Health and Safety at Work Act.

In furtherance of the duty of care imposed by the Health & Safety at Work Act, the Employer shall make available to his employees whatever reasonable facilities are required by particular circumstances, e.g. appropriate protective clothing, safety equipment, rest breaks for specialised tasks, etc.

A site risk assessment will be prepared prior to any site works taking place.

11.0 Insurance

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd has the following insurance cover:

Employers' Liability:	£10,000,000
Public Liability:	£5,000,000
Professional Indemnity:	£1,000,000

12.0 Monitoring Arrangements

Internal monitoring will be the responsibility of Will Munford, Director, PCAS. The Historic Environment Record Officer for North Lincolnshire County Council will be informed, with not less than one week's notice, of the start of the monitoring programme. She will be kept informed of any unexpected discoveries and regularly updated on the project's progress, and will be free to visit the site by prior arrangement with the site director.

13.0 Other Factors

Any potential financial outlay which may be activated over and above rudimentary costs (i.e. fieldwork, basic reporting and archive arrangements) has been calculated as provisional sums/contingencies, which will be activated only after discussion with the client and the Historic Environment Record Officer for North Lincolnshire Council.

14.0 Contacts

Alison Williams, HER Officer, NLC	(01724) 297 471
Will Munford, Director, PCAS Ltd.	(01522) 703 800

15.0 References

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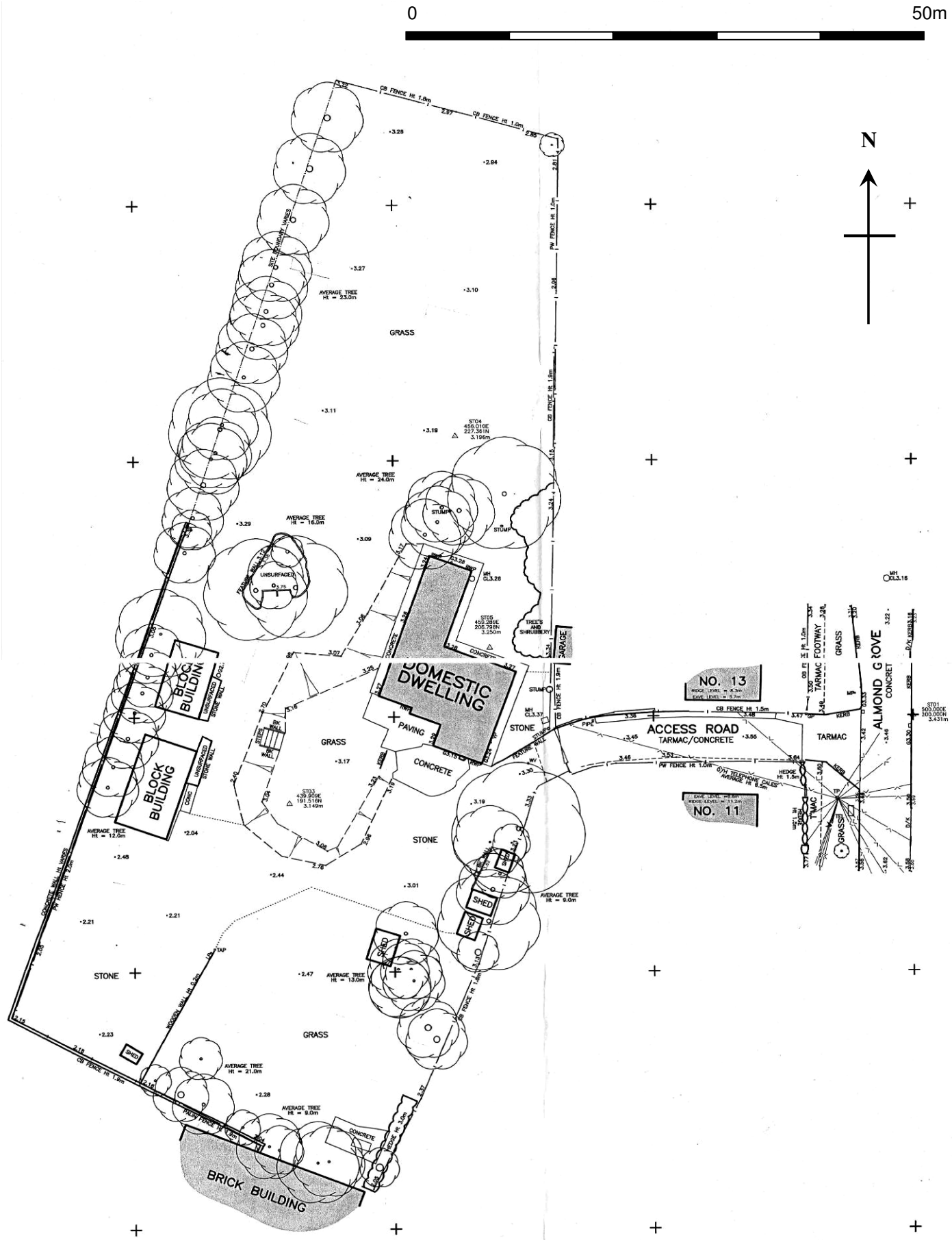

Figure 3: Topographic plan of the site prior to clearance, at scale 1:500. Plan supplied by client.

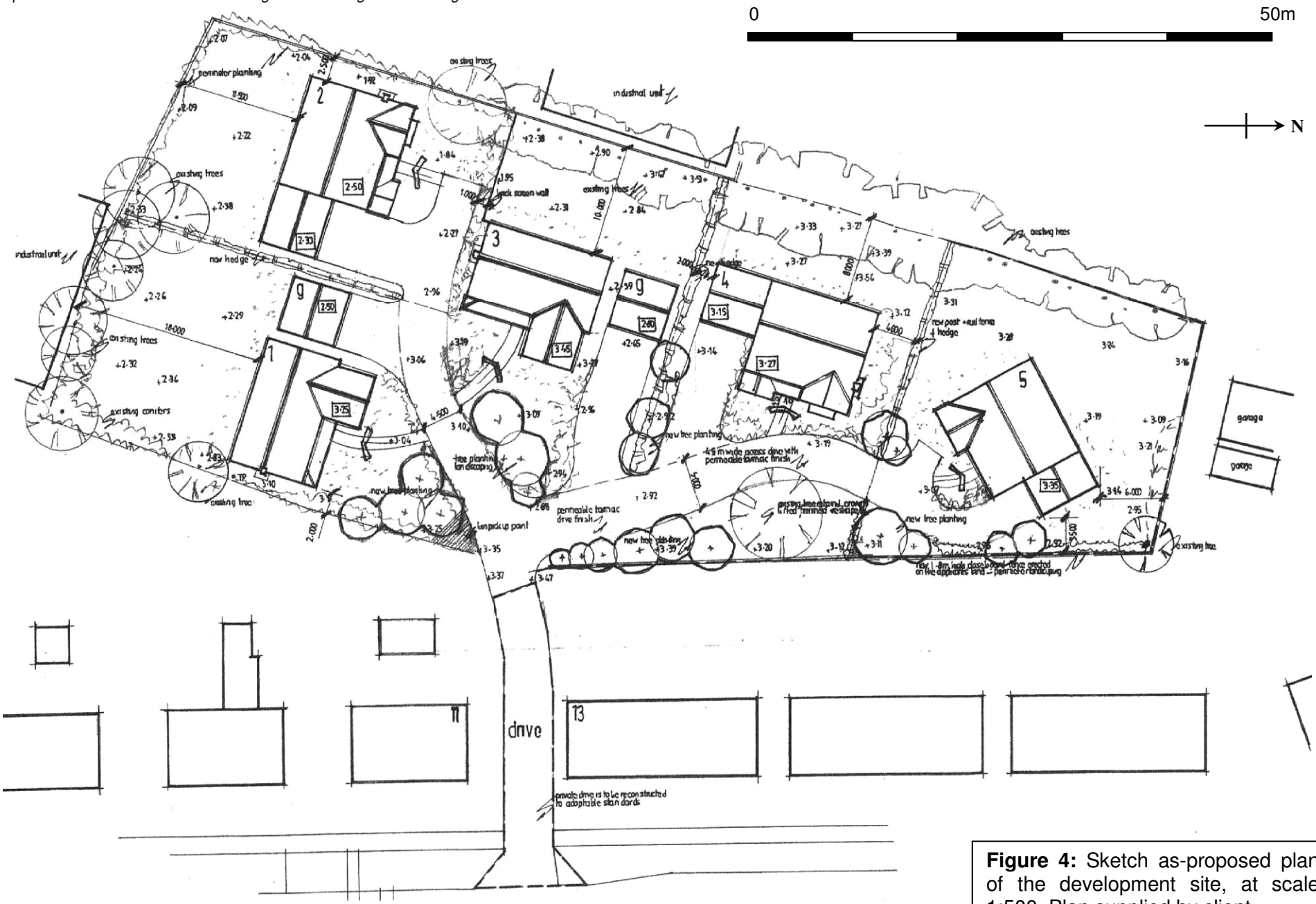

Figure 4: Sketch as-proposed plan of the development site, at scale 1:500. Plan supplied by client.