ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION REPORT
LAND NORTH OF LAUGHTON ROAD, SCOTTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE.

99/3

Site Code: LSC99
LCNCC Acc No. 22.99
NGR ~~SK 8710 9887~~ SK 88686 9
Planning Ref: 97/P/0804

EVENT L13470
SOURCES L18175 L18176
SK778 L183322 EMED
SK778 L183323 PMED
51283 MED

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LCNCC Acc No.	22.99
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Report prepared for Bell Watson (Chartered Surveyors).
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March 1999

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Contents

Summary

* *An archaeological field evaluation was undertaken on land to the north of Laughton Road, Scotton, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).*

* *Five trenches were excavated to establish the archaeological potential of the site. In particular, trenches one and four were located to investigate possible earthwork platforms identified from aerial photographs and during an earlier field survey.*

* *Ditches surrounding the platform were identified in Trenches 1 and 5. However, no evidence of any settlement activity was identified on the platform area, suggesting that it had been simply been an earlier field.*

* *A small quantity of fourteenth to fifteenth century pottery was recovered from a subsoil layer in Trench 4.*

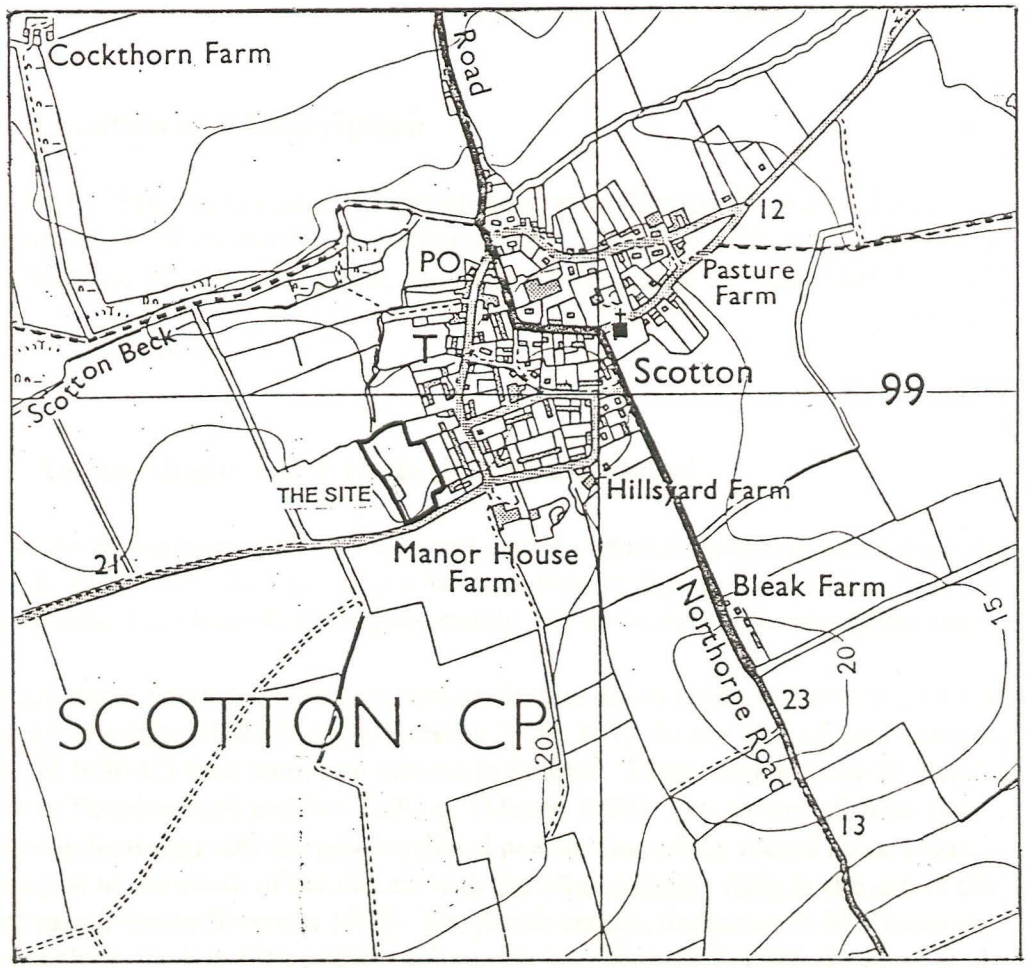

Fig. 1: Site location (1:12,500)
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1.0 Introduction

A five day programme of archaeological trial excavation was carried out on a site to the north of Laughton Road, Scotton, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). The evaluation was commissioned by Bell Watson (Chartered Surveyors) on behalf of their client, Mr. R. Mountcastle.

The trial excavation followed an earlier phase of evaluation, which consisted of a desk-based assessment and earthworks survey, carried out by the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit (Trimble 1998).

The results of this report will assist the local planning authority to assess the archaeological significance of the site, the potential impacts which may be imposed by development and the requirement / non-requirement for further archaeological investigation in advance of or during development.

A copy of this report will be deposited at the County SMR, and a short text will be submitted to the editor of the county journal, *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*; effectively placing the information in the public domain. Reports will be deposited at the City and County Museum, Lincoln, accompanied with an ordered project archive.

2.0 Location and Description

The village of Scotton is situated in the administrative district of West Lindsey, approximately 11.5 km south of Scunthorpe and 4.5 km west of Kirton in Lindsey. It lies on wind blown sands and glacial clay. The site is centred on NGR SK8710 9887 and lies at c.22 m. OD. The site covers an area of approximately 1.3 hectares and is currently under pasture.

3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

The earliest archaeological evidence from Scotton includes worked flints dating back to the Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age). Worked flints and pottery, of both Roman and medieval date, have been found approximately 200 m. to the south west of the site.

The place-name Scotton is first recorded as *Scottun* in the 1060s AD and refers to 'the farmstead or village of the Scots' (Cameron 1998, 107). At the time of the Domesday Survey of 1086AD their were two manors in Scotton. These were held by St. Peter's Church of Peterborough and Ivo Tallboys (Morris 1986). The history of these two manors can be traced into the post-medieval period. One of the manor houses was situated just to the south of the church with the other possibly lying at the site of the present manor house (Everson 1991). The parish church, dedicated to St. Genewys, dates mainly to the late 13th century although it was restored in 1866 (Pevsner et al 1995, 628).

The area of the site is shown on the Tithe Map of Scotton (Fig.2) which dates to 1839 (LAO, E156). The main field of the site is listed in the accompanying schedule as 'Hillards Close', which was owned by Edmund Roadley and was under grass at that time. The platform area of the site (see below) was shown as part of a separate field (No. 495) called 'Smithy Yard' and was under arable cultivation. The ponds, which were present on the south west side of the site, were not shown on this map.

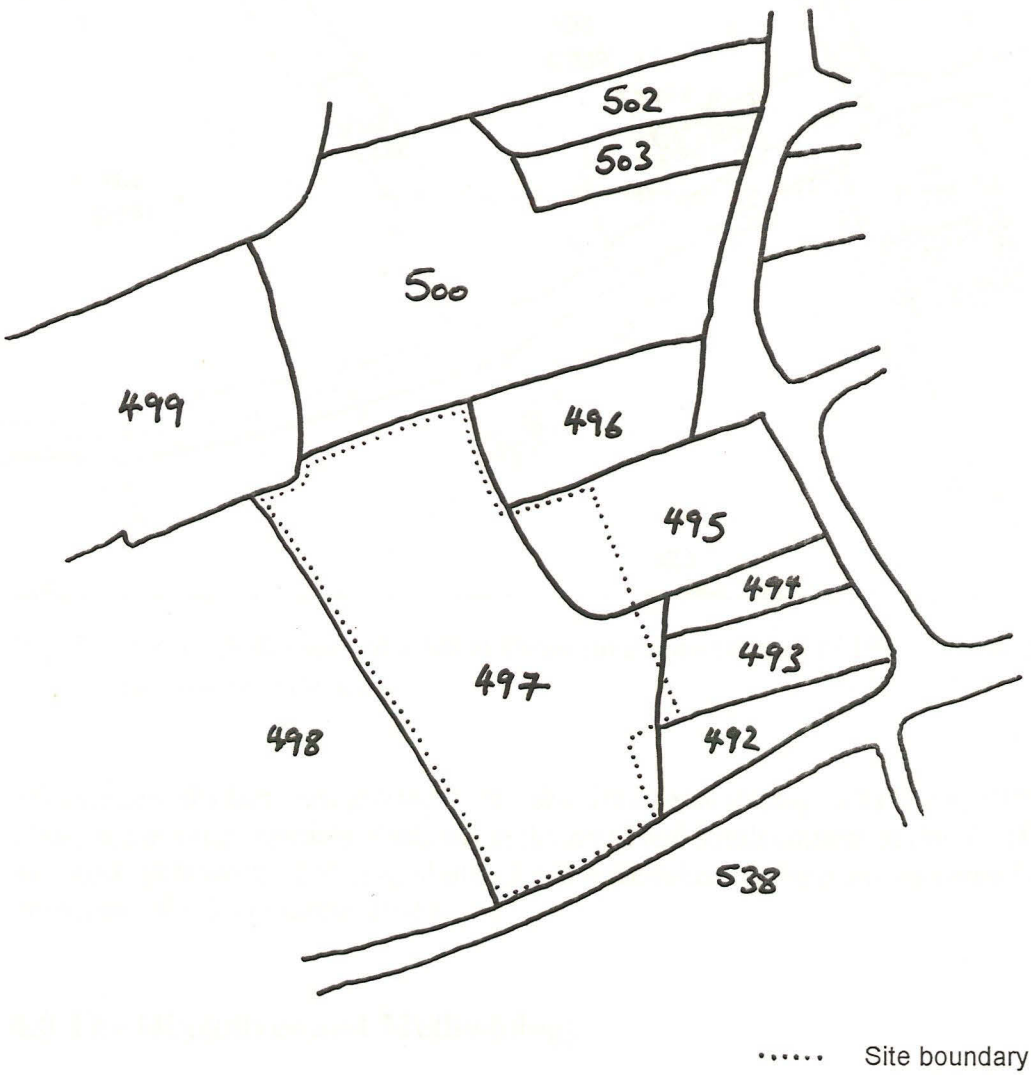


Fig. 2: Sketch of the site area, as shown on the 1839 Tithe Map (approx. 1:2500) (LAO E156).

The second edition Ordnance Survey map of 1907 (Fig. 3.) showed that the platform area had been amalgamated with the main field. One of the ponds and the stream are first shown on this map.

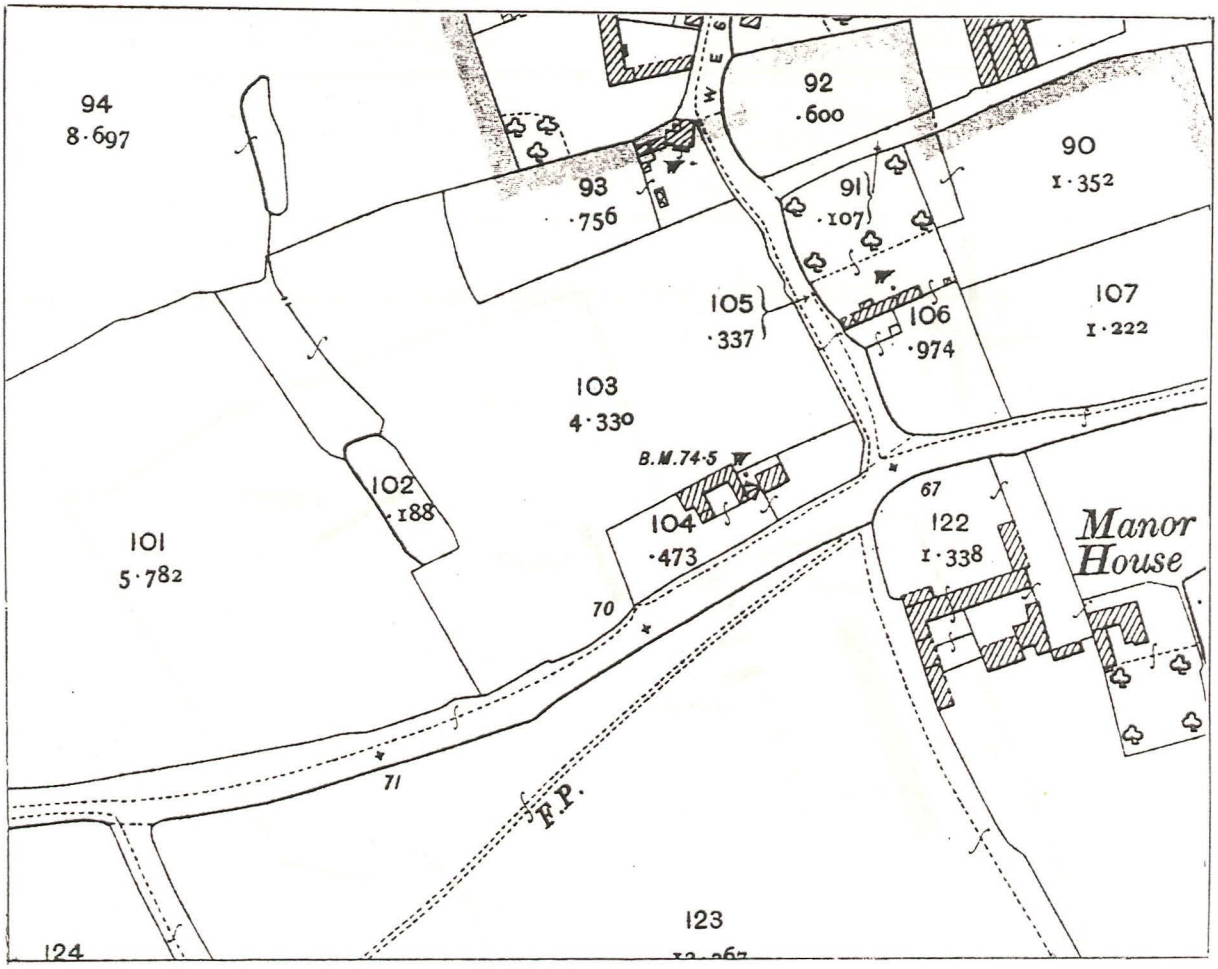


Fig. 3: Extract of the second edition Ordnance Survey map of 1907 (1:2500) showing the site area.

Two earthworks had been plotted on the site from aerial photographs by the RCHME. These consisted of possible platforms in the north and south corners of the site (Fig. 4). These earthworks, and several others, were identified during a survey carried out in the spring of 1998 (Trimble 1998).

4.0 The Objectives and Methodology

Information held at the County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and the results of the earlier earthwork survey suggested that important archaeological remains lay within the area of the proposed development (as outlined above).

The Assistant County Archaeologist for Lincolnshire issued a brief requiring that four archaeological trenches should be excavated to determine the nature of the archaeology (its character, date, depth, state of preservation, extent and significance). Only by sampling a percentage of the site could the actual archaeological potential be fully addressed. The overall objective of this phase of work, therefore, was to present

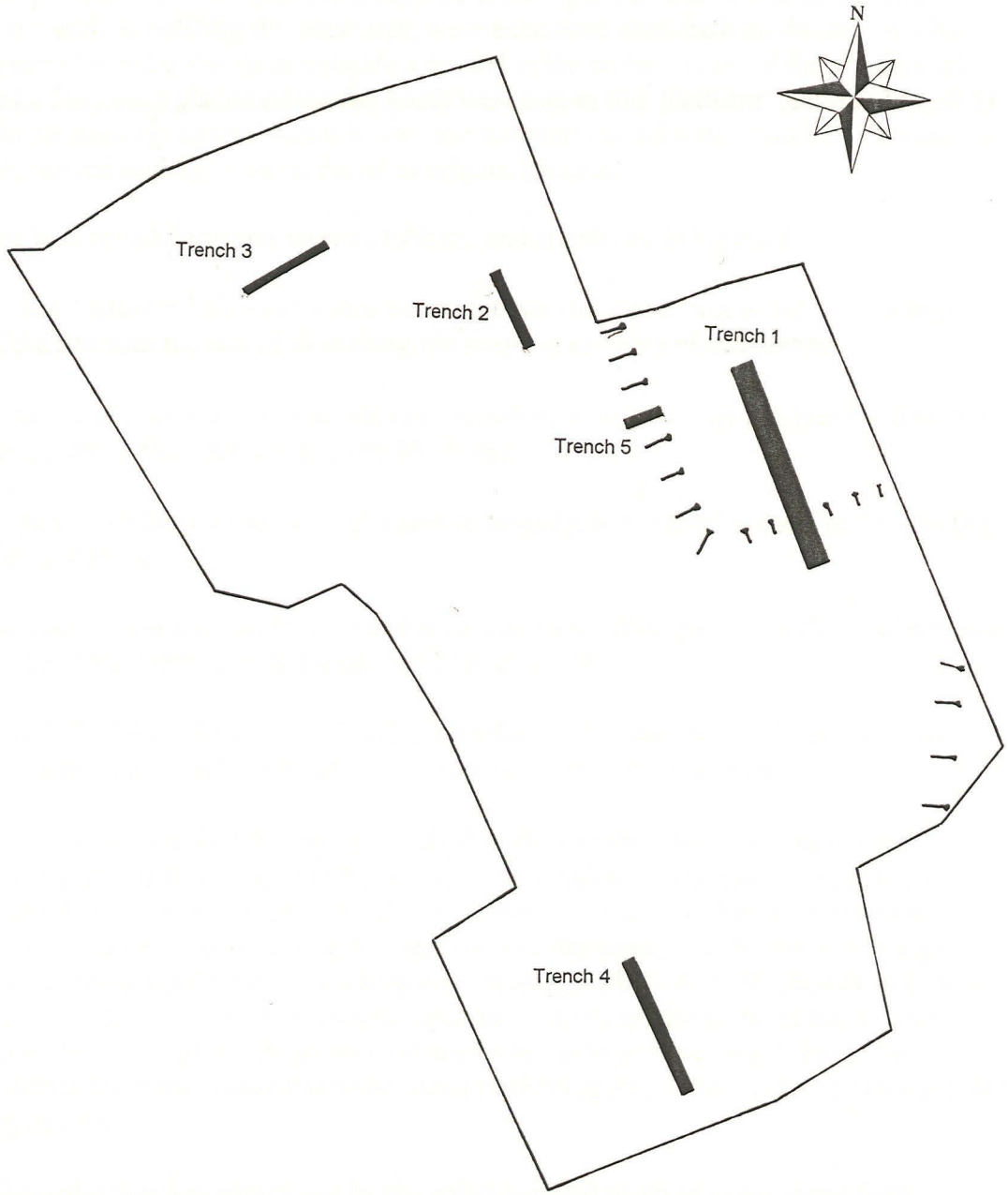


Fig. 4: Site plan showing the location of Trenches 1 to 5 (1:1000).

the client and the District Planning Authority with a set of data from which reasoned decisions may be taken regarding future management of the archaeological resource.

The proposed trenching strategy had to be amended due to site conditions. The quantity of water flowing in the stream on the north west side of the site prevented the excavation of the 20m trench which was designed to investigate this feature. Following consultation with the Assistant County Archaeologist this trench was abandoned and two trenches, totalling the same area, were excavated elsewhere on the site. A 15m trench was excavated to investigate a mound in the northern part of the site (Trench 3) and a 5m trench placed across the south west side of the 'platform' feature (Trench 5). Due to standing surface water, it was also necessary to relocate Trench 2. This trench was moved slightly to the north of its original location.

The final trench locations were as follows, and are shown in Figure 4;

Trench 1 (30m x 3m) was located across the supposed platform in the north east part of the site with the aim of identifying the purpose and date of this feature.

Trench 2 (11.4m x 1.6m) was placed to investigate possible clay pits identified during the earlier earthworks survey (Trimble 1998).

Trench 3 (13.2m x 1.6m) was relocated to investigate a mound present in the northern part of the site.

Trench 4 (9.8m x 1.6m) was located across and area of cropmarks in the southern part of the site in order to established their nature and date.

Trench 5 (5.4m x 1.6m) was placed across the south west bank of the platform to obtain more information about the structure and date of this feature.

Recording was undertaken using standard context record sheets (incorporating physical descriptions, interpretations, and stratigraphic relationships). Features were planned and drawn to scale in section, and photographic recording was undertaken (some prints are reproduced in this report). The drawings, and the rest of the paper record, will form the basis for a long-term project archive. A small quantity of pottery and two small finds were recovered; specialist reports on these are included in the appendices. Samples were taken from deposits which were considered to have potential for environmental remains and a further report on these is also included in the appendices.

The evaluation was supervised by the writer assisted by three experienced field archaeologists and was carried out between the 1st and 5th of February 1999.

5.0 Results

5.1 Trench 1 (Figs. 5 & 6)

Only two clearly archaeological features were identified in this trench. These were two adjacent, north east to south west aligned, ditches which defined the southern limit of the platform.

Ditch 109 contained a medium grey brown silty clay (110) which produced no artefactual remains.

Ditch 106 was located immediately to the south of ditch 109 but the relationship between the two could not be determined stratigraphically. The fill of this feature was a dark brown to blue grey sandy clay (107) which contained a piece of modern china and a residual sherd, probably dating to the 10th/11th centuries AD.

The ditches were sealed by an orange-brown sandy clay subsoil (101) which contained a single residual sherd of late medieval pottery. Both of these features cut into the natural pale brown to pale yellow clay (108).

A network of other features were recorded within the trench on the platform area. These consisted of steep sided interlinking gullies cutting into the natural clay. These contained a yellowish brown to pink coloured sand (103). Sample excavation of these features failed to produce any evidence to suggest that they were of anthropogenic origin. Despite being seemingly regular in plan, it is likely that they are natural features, possibly created by weathering and root disturbance. Environmental samples were taken from the fills of the ditches and the results of these are given in Appendix 8.2. The results suggested that there had been no settlement activity in the immediate vicinity of the platform and that the ditches had probably been hedged.

5.2 Trench 2

No archaeological features were observed in trench 2. Beneath the topsoil was a silty sand overlying a natural clay. The slight depressions visible in the surface of the field appear to have been natural and not a result of clay extraction.

5.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 contained no archaeological features. The topsoil overlay a silty sand and natural clay. The mound observed in the field at this point appears to have been a natural topographic feature.

5.4 Trench 4 (Fig. 7)

Sealed below the medium brown clayey silt subsoil (401) was a lens of medium grey clay (402). This broad and shallow deposit contained some limestone fragments but no artefacts. It was aligned parallel to the modern field boundary and appeared to correspond to the feature identified on aerial photographs. Its profile did not suggest

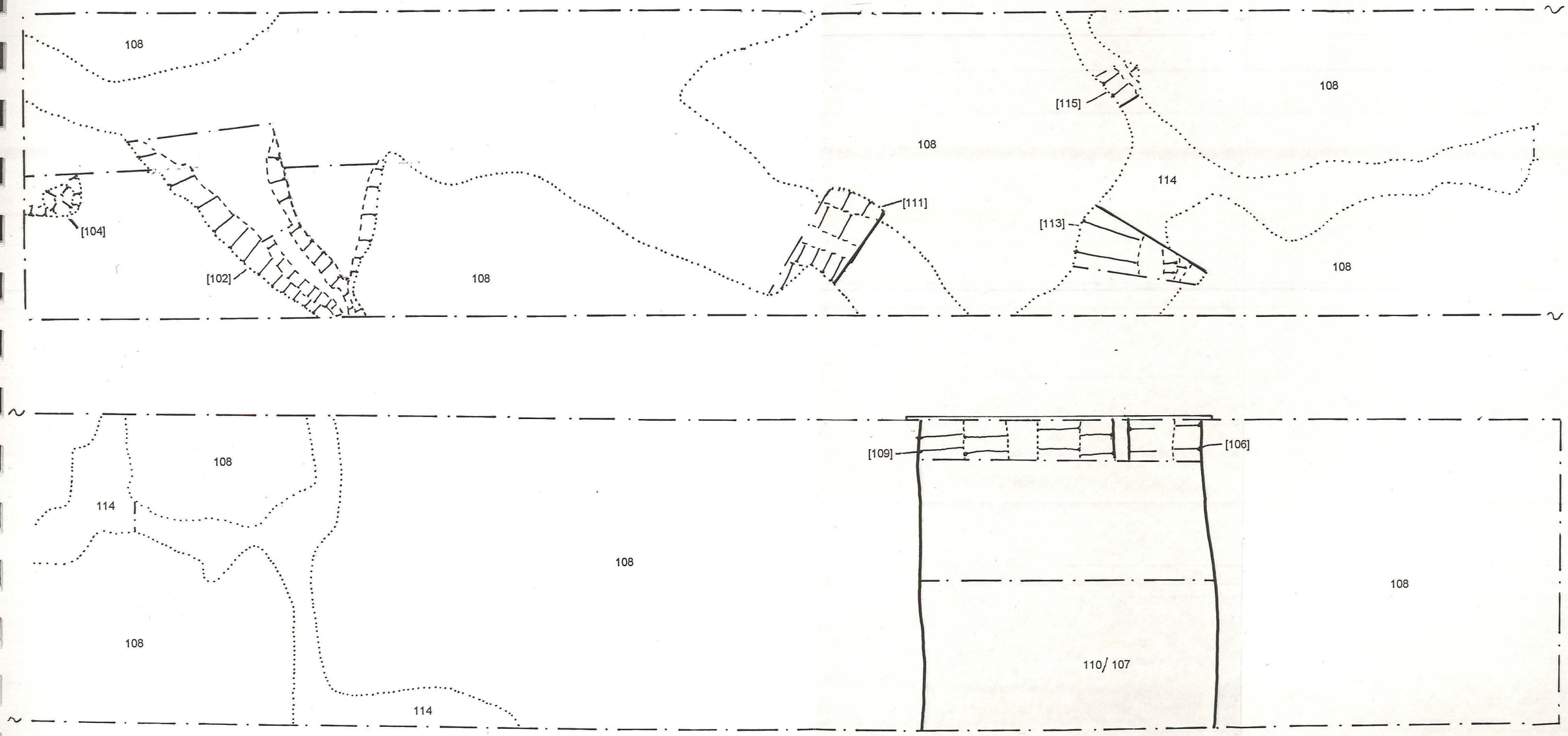
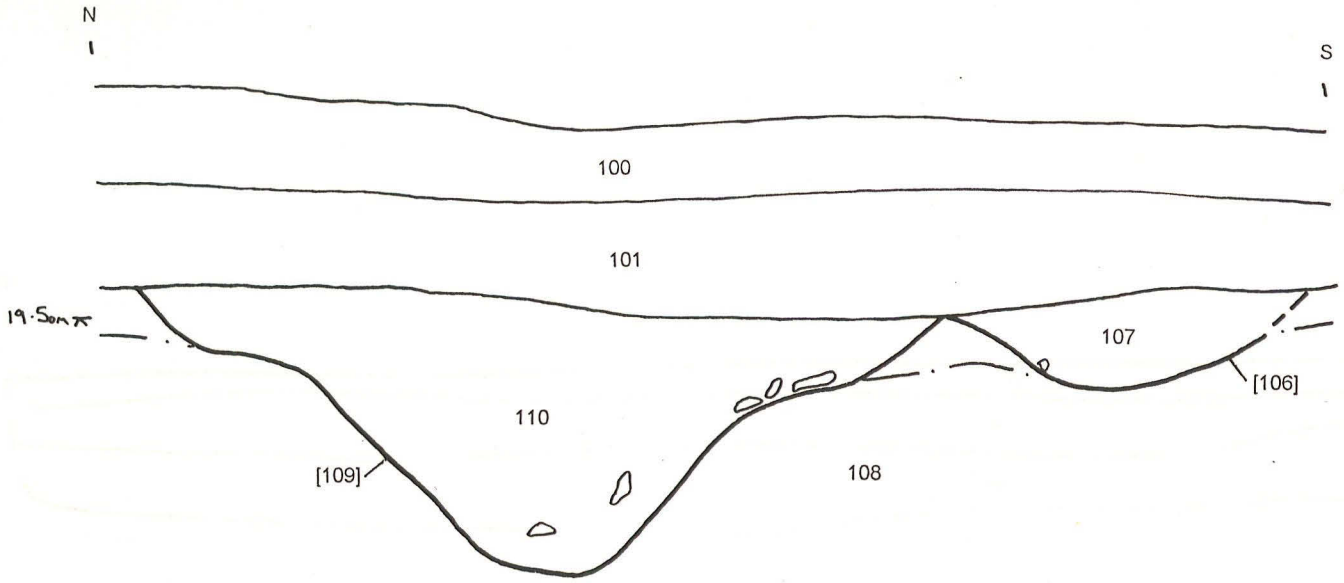
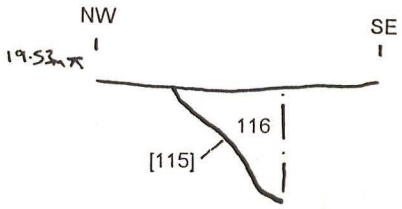
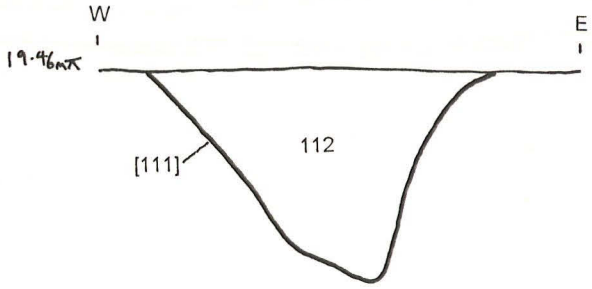


Fig. 5: Plan of Trench 1 (1:40)







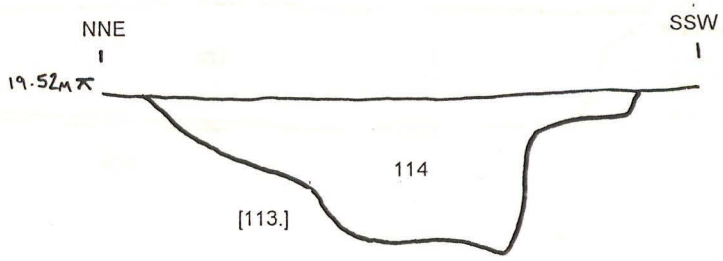


Fig. 6: Sections of features in Trench 1 (1:20).

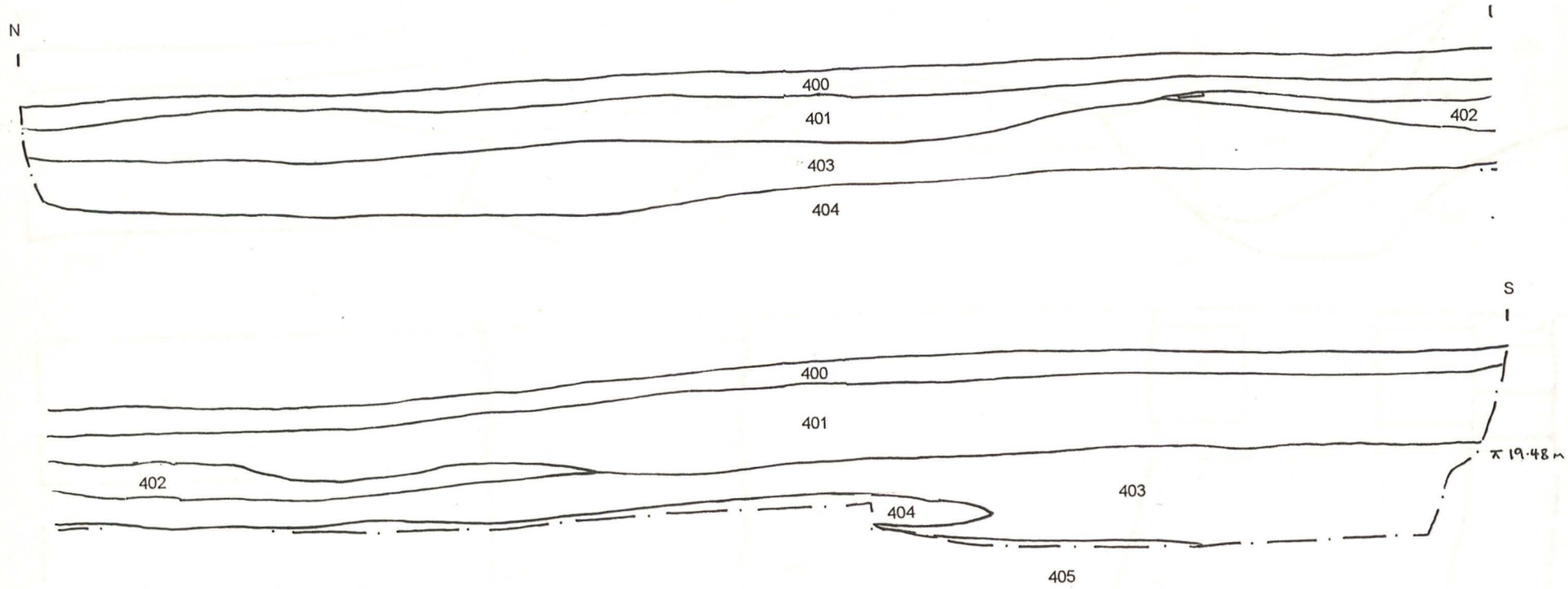


Fig. 7: Section of Trench 4 (1:20).

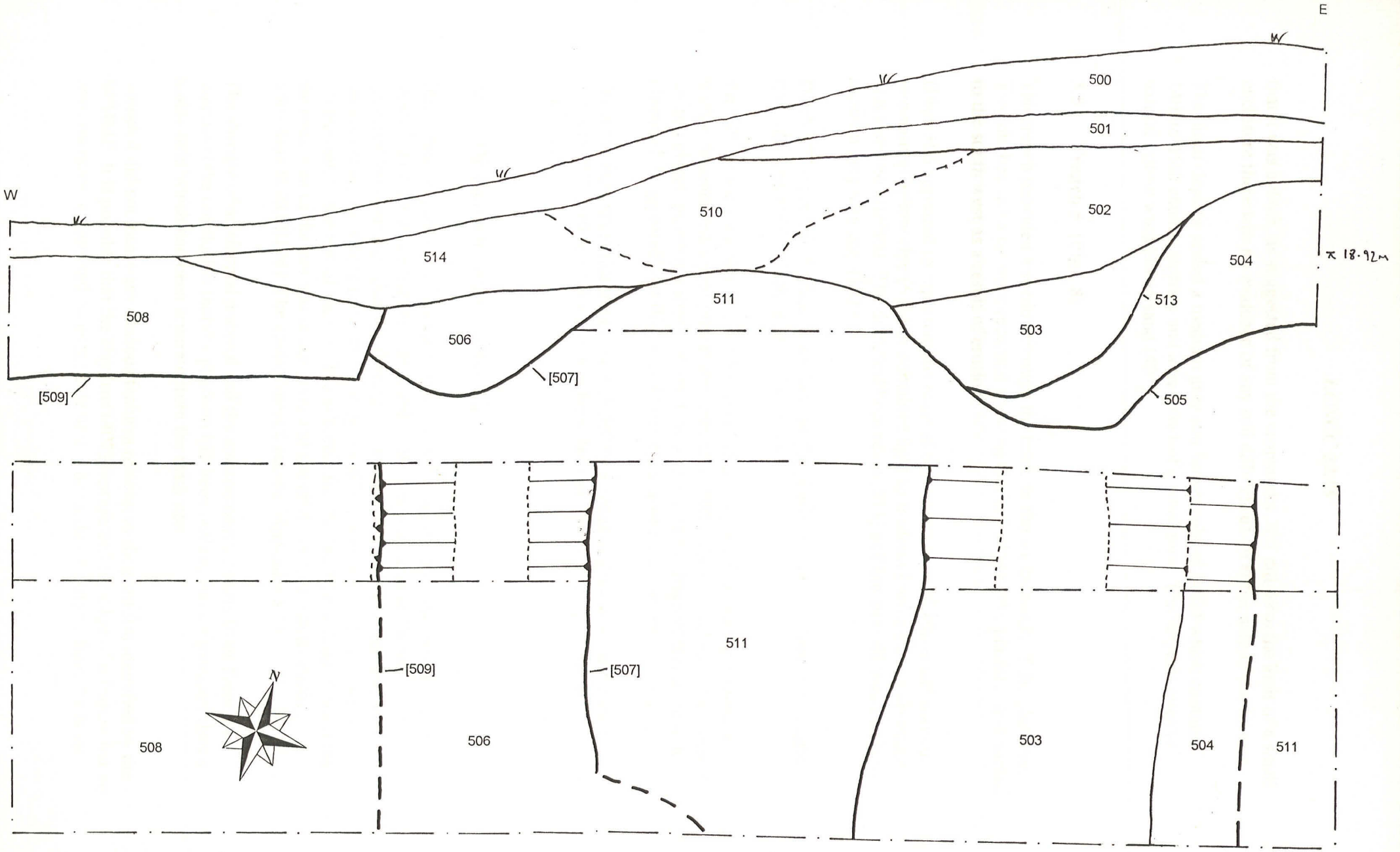


Fig. 8: Plan and section of Trench 5 (1:20).

that it was a ditch, as suggested from the cropmarks. If it did form the limit of a small enclosure there was no evidence of any soil differences on either side of the feature.

The linear deposit sealed a medium grey and brown subsoil (403) which contained 14th to 15th century pottery and a fragment of a whetstone. This deposit overlay natural yellow wind blown sand (405).

5.5 Trench 5 (Figs. 8)

This trench provided a section through the bank on the western side of the platform. Two ditches and a pit were recorded showing that the edge of the platform had moved to the south west as a result of erosion.

Ditch 505 appeared to represent the original boundary of the platform and was cut into natural yellow clay (511). It contained light to medium brown clay (504) which contained no artefacts. The ditch had been recut [513] and the later fill was a light to medium grey silty clay (103).

Ditch 507 represented a later boundary for the platform area and contained a light grey silty clay (506) which produced no finds.

Pit 509 cut the west side of ditch 507 and had a straight sided and flat bottomed profile. It contained a light grey brown silty clay (508) which contained a fragment of an iron object, possibly a shovel blade. However it was too fragmentary to be fully identified. It appeared that this pit had been excavated for the extraction of clay.

All of the features in this trench were sealed by a series of grey silty clay to clay deposits (502, 510 & 514) which had been derived from the erosion of the edge of the platform.

6.0 Discussion and Conclusion

Only a limited quantity of archaeological evidence was located during the evaluation. Despite their form, the features identified on the platform area in Trench 1, all appeared to be natural. This weathering processes which may have formed these features could have been brought about by the differing land use of this area in comparison to the rest of the site. The schedule for the 1839 Tithe Map showed that the main area of the site was under grass and the platform area was in arable cultivation (LAO E156). The environmental results (Appendix 8.2)

The absence of artefactual material and the environmental results from Trench 1, supported the conclusion that the platform had been nothing more significant than a arable field which had been separate from the main site.

Trench 4 did not locate any obvious features relating to the platform identified by the RCHME. It is possible that the clay lens (402) represented the edge of a feature but no differences were observed on either side of it. The medieval pottery from the layer

beneath (403) suggested that some contemporary activity was taking place on this part of the site, although it was impossible to establish exactly what.

The ponds (extant and infilled) which were present on the south west side of the site can be confidently assigned a modern date on the basis of the cartographic evidence presented in this report (Figs. 2 & 3). They are not shown on the 1839 Tithe Map (which is very detailed) but one is present by 1907, which suggested a mid to late nineteenth century date for these features. It was likely that they were clay pits to provide material for the marling of the surrounding agricultural land.

The field boundaries shown on the maps also appeared to suggest that Westgate had formerly been on a straight alignment which cut through the south east corner of the site. If this was the case the change of alignment occurred before 1839. It is probable that the change in road layout was directly related to the Manor House, which the present road leads straight towards.

7.0 Acknowledgements

Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) express their thanks to Bell Watson (Chartered Surveyors), in particular Mr. R. Blackshaw, and their client Mr. R. Mountcastle for this commission. Thanks area also expressed to; the specialist contributors to this report, Jane Cowgill, James Rackham, Jane Young; Mark Bennet and Sarah Grundy of the County SMR, and to the site team; Phil Lings, Miles Ridsdale and Jim Rylatt.

8.0 Appendices:

8.1 Pottery Analysis by J. Young

pottery archive lsc99

context	*cname*	*form*	*nosh*	*nov*	*part*	*description*
101						
	NOTG	jug	1	1	BS	white fabric black int;late?;? ID
106						
	LSLOC	jar	1	1	BS	shell + quartz fabric;wheelthrown
	LPM		1	1	base	plain earthenware;19/20th
403						
	HUMB	jar?	1	1	BS	no glze;? ID;worn
	HUMB	jar?	1	1	BS	no glze;? ID;worn
	HUMB	jug;small	1	1	base	sagging base;thu dec;?HUM/BE
	HUM	jug	2	1	base	
	LLSW	jug;large	3	1	base	? ID or notts;thu edge
	NOTG	jug	1	1	rim	white fabric black int;late?;? ID
	NOTG	jug	2	1	BS	white fabric black int;late?;? ID

pottery dates lsc99

context	*date range*
101	
	19/20th
106	
	14th to 15th
403	
	late 14th to 15th

Discussion

The shell tempered sherd from 106 is badly leached and impossible to be certain about, but it is probably 10/11th C as it appears to be wheel thrown and is totally the wrong colour for Roman. It is not a Lincoln product that is known, as there is too much quartz in the fabric, but a small number of similar sherds do turn up in the county and city. The medieval pottery from 101 and 403 appears to be of 14th to 15th C date. The pottery comes from several sources; those identifiable include Lincoln, Nottingham and the Humber area. All the identifiable vessels are jugs, one small and one large being noted in 403.

Scotton, LSC99 Evaluations

8.2 Environmental Archaeology Assessment by J. Rackham

Introduction

Six samples and a few excavated animal bones were submitted from the evaluation for environmental assessment (Table 1). These were recovered from four different ditches and a small clay pit. The contexts have not been satisfactorily dated although they have been provisionally placed in the post-medieval period. Sherds of pottery in 503 and 110 perhaps suggest some earlier material since the former is shell tempered, and the latter organic tempered.

Table 1: List of soil samples from Scotton LSC99 submitted for assessment

sample	context	feature	vol in l.	wt in kg	trench
1	506	fill of ditch 507	10	12	5
2	508	fill of small clay pit 509	8	10.5	5
4	504	fill of ditch 505	7	11.5	5
5	503	fill of recut 513 of ditch 505	11	16	5
6	110	fill of ditch 109	10	15.5	1
7	107	fill of ditch 106	20	29	1

Method

The soil samples were processed in the following manner. Sample volume and weight was measured prior to processing. The samples were washed in a 'Siraf' tank (Williams 1973) using a flotation sieve with a 0.5mm mesh and an internal wet-sieve of 1mm mesh for the residue. Both residue and float were dried, and the residues subsequently re-floated to ensure the efficient recovery of charred material and mollusc shells. The dry volume of the flots was measured, and the volume and weight of the residue recorded. A total of 66 litres of soil was processed in this way.

The residue from the bulk samples was sorted by eye, and environmental and archaeological finds picked out, noted on the assessment sheet and bagged independently. A magnet was run through each residue in order to recover magnetised material such as hammerscale and prill. The residue was then discarded. The float of each sample was studied under a low power binocular microscope. The presence of environmental finds (ie snails, charcoal, carbonised seeds, bones etc) was noted and their abundance and species diversity recorded on the assessment sheet. The float was then bagged. The float and finds from the sorted residue constitute the material archive of the samples.

The individual components of the samples were then preliminarily identified and the results are detailed below in Tables 2 - 4.

Results

Modern rootlets were present in a number of the samples and a few tiny fragments of coal (see below) which are present may also have moved down through the soil from recent surface levels. The preservation of uncharred seeds of elder, *Sambucus* sp., and blackberry/raspberry, *Rubus* sp., and one or two other robust seeds, in one sample in very large numbers, suggests

survival of material contemporary with the deposits although biassed heavily by preservational factors. Small quantities of charcoal are present in all the samples but at such low frequency that they could merely have washed into the ditches and fills. Amphibian bones (frog or toad) are present in all but one of the samples and context 503 produced a snake vertebra.

Context 107. Fill of ditch 109 around the 'platform' field. The concentration of coal and cinder in this sample (Table 2) suggests that the fill may be of post-medieval date, although the single small fragment of pottery appears to be organic tempered. The only other archaeological finds from the sample were two tiny fragments of brick or tile, a few flakes of hammerscale and six grammes of cattle sized bone fragments. The clayey silt matrix of the deposit includes a small component of fossiliferous limestone and numbers of small spherules of concreted sediment. This sediment matrix was sufficiently fine to preserve the most robust seeds (elder -*Sambucus* sp., blackberry/rapsberry -*Rubus* sp., and others) of which elder survived in very large numbers. The most abundant remains were the shells of snails (Table 4) which suggest a well shaded woodland type habitat as the primary source of many of the shells. A single shell of the freshwater taxa *Planorbis leucostoma* is the only evidence of an aquatic environment in the ditch.

Context 110. Fill of ditch 109 around the 'platform' field. Archaeological finds in this sample were limited to one flake of hammerscale, some tiny fragments of coal that could have moved down through the soil, and one gramme of bone including a sheep-sized rib fragment. A few fragments of exploded and unidentifiable cereal grain were present in the flot but no other material derived from human activity. A few uncharred seeds of elder were present and a rich terrestrial mollusc assemblage which includes taxa of both open and shaded habitats (Table 4).

Context 504. Fill of ditch 505, the primary ditch around the 'platform' field. The residue of this sample produced substantially more fossiliferous limestone brash than the other contexts suggesting erosion of the upthrow or sides of the feature. Archaeological finds were limited with only a few grammes of fired clay and two small abraded sherds of pottery. A possible exploded cereal grain was present in the flot otherwise only the uncharred seeds of two or three species were present, including elder. A molluscan fauna dominated by aquatic and semi-aquatic shells, with a terrestrial component from both shaded and open habitats, was recorded.

Context 503. Fill of recut 513 of the primary ditch 505. The only archaeological finds from this sample were a single small fragment of shell tempered pottery, two grammes of sheep sized animal bone and a few unidentifiable fragments of exploded charred cereal grain. The flot included a few uncharred seeds of elder and a mollusc fauna composed of both shaded and open habitat taxa, with shells of the marsh taxa *Lymnaea truncatula*.

Context 506. Fill of ditch 507 around the 'platform' field. This sample produced no archaeological finds apart from one very poorly preserved and unidentifiable charred cereal grain. A few seeds of elder and goosefoots survived in the sediment and snails indicative of a woodland or shaded environment dominated the molluscan assemblage. This snail fauna also included a substantial aquatic/semi aquatic element with shells of *Lymnaea truncatula* and *Planorbis leucostoma*, suggesting that the ditch intermittently carried water in this part of the site.

Context 508. Fill of cut 509, possibly a small clay pit. Archaeological finds were limited. Two tiny fragments of brick or tile and coal were recovered but these were sufficiently small to

have moved down through the soil. A single unidentifiable fragment of sheep-sized long bone was the only other find. The environmental material included seeds of elder, blackberry/raspberry, one or two other species and shells of *L. truncatula*, *H. hispida* and *Retinella* sp.

Table 4: Mollusc shells preliminarily identified from the samples

context	107	110	503	504	506	508	habitat preference
Carychium sp.	+	++			++		shade loving
Oxychilus alliarus	+			+	+		
Oxychilus cellarius	+	+					
Oxychilus sp.		+		+	+		
Retinella nitidula	+	+		+			
Retinella pura		+	+		+		
Retinella radiatula	+		+	+			
Retinella sp.						+	
Vitrea sp.	+			+			
Clausilidae	+						
Punctum pygmaeum		+			+		
Cochlicopa lubrica	+	+		+			intermediate species
Cochlicopa lubricella	+						
Cochlicopa sp.		+		+	+		
Helix hortensis/nemoralis	+	+			+		
Helix aspersa	+	+	+	+	+		
Hygromia hispida	++	+	+	+	+	+	
Vallonia costata	+	+					open country
Vallonia excentrica	+	+	+	+	+		
Vallonia sp			++				
Pupilla muscorum					+		
Vertigo sp.	+						
Lymnaea truncatula	+		+	+	+	+	marsh
Planorbis leucostoma	+			++	+		freshwater

++ the most abundant taxa
habitat information drawn from Evans 1972; Ellis 1969; Macan 1976)

The molluscan assemblages from these samples (Table 4) show a dominance of taxa associated with shaded or woodland habitats, although an open country component is present in all the samples. Only in context 504 is there substantial evidence of the ditches being water filled for any length of time, and even here the aquatic species *Planorbis leucostoma* is characteristic of ponds and ditches that dry up (Macan 1976). The assemblages present in the samples would not be inconsistent with the ditch bank carrying a hedgerow and enclosing a grazed pasture field and the abundance of elder seeds and presence of blackberry/raspberry (in all probability bramble) would support the hedgerow hypothesis. The limited fauna in 508 may reflect that the feature was not open for long.

Excavated Animal bone

The following bones were recovered during the evaluation. The frequency of shells in the samples is an indicator of a good preservational environment for bones and this small sample is probably attributable to the low density of bone in the ditch fills.

106 - horse femur - midshaft fragment
503 - cattle atlas - three fragments
508 - dog canine; pig - atlas fragment; sheep femur - shaft, both epiphyses unfused

Conclusion

Apart from context 107 where coal and cinder are relatively common and a few grammes of bone are present the samples lack archaeological finds. This indicates a very low input of domestic rubbish and suggests that there may be limited or no settlement in the immediate vicinity of the 'field'. The palaeoenvironmental evidence suggests that parts of the ditch may have retained water for several months while other parts drained fairly rapidly. The bank of the ditches may also have been hedged. Small fragments of shell and organic tempered pottery may indicate a potentially earlier date than post-medieval for the original cutting of the ditches.

Acknowledgments
I should like to thank Alison Foster for the processing and sorting of the samples.

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1st March 1999

Table 2: LSC99: Archaeological finds from the samples

sample	context	sample vol. lt	Res. wt. g.	Fired clay wt	Pot *	Brick/ tile wt	Ham' scale	Coal/ cinder wt. g.	Bone wt g.	comment
1	506	10	500						<1	residue - concreted sediment and limestone
2	508	8	190			+		+	2	residue - concreted sediment and limestone
4	504	7	1230	5	2/<1				<1	residue - fossil rich limestone
5	503	11	400		1/<1			+	2	residue - fossil rich limestone and concreted sediment
6	110	10	230				+	+	1	residue - limestone and concreted sediment spherules
7	107	20	630		1/<1	2	+	21	6	residue - fossil rich limestone with concreted sediment spherules

* fragment or sherd no/weight in grammes
+ present

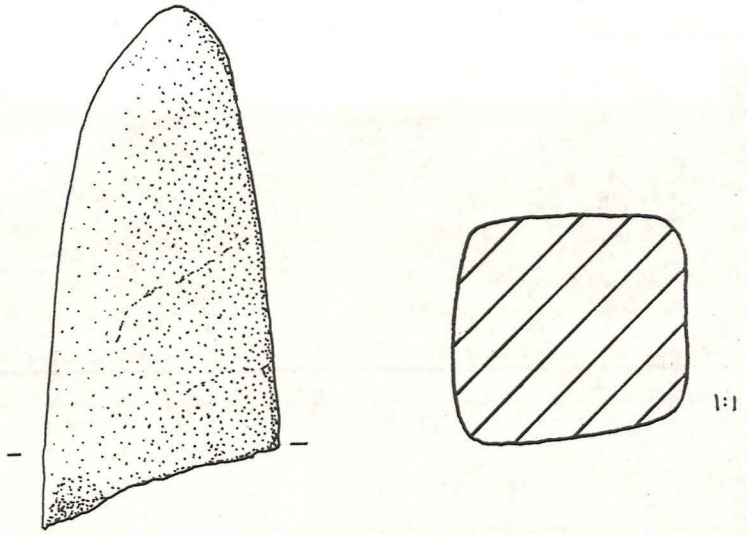
Table 3: LSC99: Environmental finds from the samples

sample	context	flot vol in ml.	char coal #	cereal #	chaff #	seeds, charred *	seeds, water-logged*	insects *	snails #	bone #	comments
1	506	1	1	1			2/1		3/2	1	*Sambucus*, *Chenopodium*, moss, frog/toad
2	508	1	1				2/1		1/1	1	*Samubucus* and *Rubus*
4	504	2	1	?			1/1		3/3	1	*Sambucus*, indet. cereal, frog/toad
5	503	20	2	1			1/1		2/2	1	*Sambucus*, indet. cereal, frog/toad, snake
6	110	3	2	1			1/1		4/3	1	*Sambucus*, indet. cereal, frog/toad
7	107	30	2				5/2		4/3	1	*Sambucus*, *Rubus*, frog/toad, rodent

frequency of items: 1=1-10; 2= 11-50; 3=51-150; 4=151-250; 5=>250
* frequency/diversity - frequency as above and diversity as follows: 1=1-3; 2=4-10; 3=11-25; 4=26-50 taxa.

8.3 **Note on the whetstone** by J. Albone

A fragment of a whetstone was recovered from context 403. This is made of medium grained quartz sandstone and has a quadrilateral profile. Whetstones of this type are were used over a long period time and a date contemporary with the pottery in context 403 (14th - 15th C) would be in keeping.



8.4 **Site archive**

Primary records are currently with PCA (Lincoln). An ordered archive of both paper and object elements is in preparation and will be deposited at the City and County Museum, Lincoln, within six months.

8.5 **References**

Cameron, K. 1998 *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place-Names.*

Everson, P. 1991 Scotton. Unpublished archive notes in SMR.

Morris, J. (gen. ed.) 1986 *'Lincolnshire' Domesday Book.*

Pevsner, N. Harris, J. & Antram, N. 1995 *The Buildings of England: Lincolnshire.*

Trimble, R. 1998 Land off Laughton Road, Scotton Lincolnshire. Archaeological Assessment and Earthwork Survey. CLAU Archaeological Report No: 342. (Unpublished)

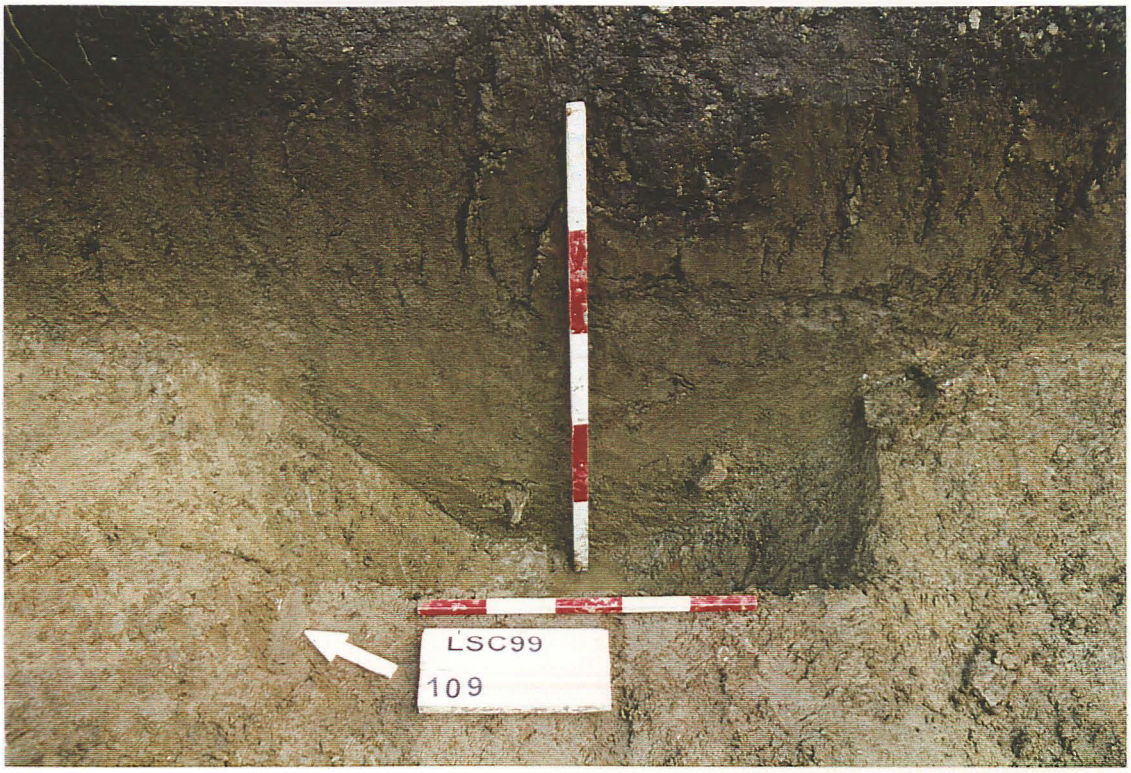
Documents at Lincolnshire Archives Office:

LAO E156 Scotton Tithe Award and Plan 1839.

8.5 Colour Photographs.

P.1 General view of the site, looking north, showing the platform area.

P.2 Trench 1 looking south.



P.3 Boundary ditch 109, looking north east.

P.4 Natural gully feature 102, looking west.

P.5 Trench 4, looking north east.

P.6 Boudary ditch 505, looking north west.