



LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

SMR
M1/10

Land South of High Street, Scotter
(formerly Soulby Farm; adjacent to No. 72 High Street)

NGR: SE 8860 0082
Site Code: SDC 01
LCNCC Museum Accn. No. 2001.85
W. Lindsey District Council Planning Application No. M00 P/0271

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Report for
Mr J. Whittaker, Wold Architects
(on behalf of Mr. J. Murray)

by G. Tann

LAS Report No. 528

May 2001



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Summary

The application site contains brick buildings formerly associated with Soulby Farm, with traces of stone walls which may indicate earlier structures. The date of Soulby Farm is not known but an early eighteenth century brick dovecote on the site suggests that the holding was a property of enhanced status at that date, and it may possibly have been the manor farm until some time before the nineteenth century. The site is close to the core of the medieval settlement, beside the twelfth century marketplace. During the site walk-over, a sherd of a Bronze Age collared urn and a tenth century pottery sherd were found in disturbed soil, suggesting that Bronze Age cremations and Saxon occupation features may be present. Earthworks, possibly of medieval house sites, are visible in the adjacent pasture field, suggesting a temporary contraction of the settlement in the medieval period.

The site is superficially heavily disturbed and is at present cluttered with stored building materials, demolition rubble and a heap of topsoil and sandy subsoil stripped from the southern side of the site. The footprints of demolished buildings occupy much of the NE part of the site. Despite these detractors, the site appears to hold significant potential for archaeological remains, especially along the High Street frontage and along the west-east former property division in the centre of the site.

Introduction

Lindsey Archaeological Services (LAS) was commissioned in April 2001 by Mr J. Whittaker, Wold Architects (on behalf of Mr. J. Murray) to prepare an archaeological desk-based assessment of land south of High Street, Scotter, Lincs. (Figs. 1 and 2).

The purpose of the desk-based assessment is to identify the archaeological potential of the application site by collating available existing information.

The Application Site

Scotter is situated 10km south of Scunthorpe, 13km NE of Gainsborough, and 5.5km NW of Kirton in Lindsey, in the West Lindsey district of Lincolnshire. The application site is located close to the settlement core and immediately SW of the remnant village green (Pl. 1). The c. 0.25ha NE-SW aligned plot (formerly two properties) extends back from High Street, backing onto a pasture field.

Planning Background

The present application no. M00/P/ 0271 is for outline planning permission for six dwellings with

garages and an access road (Fig. 3). The application requires the demolition of brick outbuildings on the site; other buildings have been demolished in the past few years. Previous planning applications for this site include WLDC Application Nos. W88/350/76, W88/186/92 and W88/275/95; details of these have not been obtained.

In 1980, the District Council produced a development guide which designated the site as part of Site J, zoned for a development of 34 houses. It recommended two-storey development and the retention of 'older farm buildings' (WLDC 1980).

In 1996, an application was made to West Lindsey District Council to demolish the Grade II Listed dovecote within the site, which was described as dilapidated and potentially contaminated (Echo 1996). Demolition was refused, despite no objections from the Parish Council and letters in support of the proposal. The building is now repaired and is to be included within any development (Pl. 2).

Methods and Sources

A desk-based assessment of the application site, within a 0.5km surrounding area, was undertaken in order to identify and assess all archaeological constraints. Research for the assessment was conducted by G. Tann between April 23 - 30th 2001. The following sources were consulted and available information researched:

- Lincolnshire County Council County Archaeology Office (Sites and Monuments Record),
- Lincolnshire Archives Office (Enclosure map, Ordnance Survey maps, manuscript maps and other documentary and published sources)
- Lincoln Central Library Reference Department, Local Studies Collection
- Site visit

An attempt was made to locate property deeds and any existing accompanying documentation but this was not successful. Previous planning applications for this site are held on microfiche at the WLDC offices, but these have not been consulted.

Topography and Geology

Scotter village lies on the western bank of the River Eau, a SE-NW tributary of the River Trent 5km to the NW. The soils are Cover Sands on gravel, and gravel deposits have been recorded close to the site at depths of up to 4m (Smith 1976a, 52). Gravel was extracted from a pit 100m SE of the application site after Enclosure of the parish in 1808-20 (LAO Lindsey Award 122).

On the application site, an open small pit shows that the 0.3m thick topsoil overlies a dark brown sand, with yellow sand revealed at about 1.7m below present ground level. The height of the site is about 16m OD.

Archaeological and Historical Background (Fig. 4)

Previously recorded sites and findspots are listed in the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record. These have been allocated Primary Record Numbers (PRNs) and these are used, in bold, in the text. A summary list of entries in the vicinity is provided in Appendix 1.

Prehistoric

Flint and stone implements are easily identified in the sandy soils of this area. A flint knife was found 700m NE of the site (SMR **50062**) and a polished stone axe has been reported from about 500m to the south (SMR **50061**). Close to the River Eau, a prehistoric dug-out boat was found (SMR **50080**).

Roman

Only two Roman coins, both mid-fourth century AD, have been reported from Scotter. One (SMR **50076**) is from an unknown location, while the second is from a track through Scotter Wood, 2.5km to the west of the application site (SMR **50067**).

Saxon and Medieval

The earliest recorded forms of the place-name are *Scotere* and *Scotre* [both 1086 Domesday Survey], *Scottere* and *Scotra* [mid-twelfth century]; the name appears to derive from the Old English elements indicating 'tree of the Scots' (Cameron 1998, 107). The village was in Corringham wapentake, in the West Riding of Lindsey.

At the time of the Domesday Survey of 1086, land in Scotter was divided between two manors, both of which were held after 1066 by Peterborough Abbey (Foster and Longley 1924, 56). Previously, Alnod and Aschil had held lands there; Aschil was the brother of Brand, a Peterborough monk. In 1066, the lands of Brand's brothers and kinsmen were granted to the Abbey by William I (Foster and Longley 1924, xl-xliv). Three mills and two fisheries are mentioned in the Domesday entry, and the probable site of the water mill **50051** is known. Values ascribed to holdings in Scotter fell by about 10% between 1066 and 1086. One of the manor sites is believed to have been NW of the church, on the site of the present manor house.

The settlement size was comparatively large at the end of the Saxon period (Everson 1991, 1). Articulated human skeletal remains, thought to be of Saxon or medieval date, have been found on the southern and eastern sides of The Green on several occasions. In about 1810, a 'great many' human bones were found during levelling of a hill on The Green (SMR **50065**; Smith 1974, citing Cragg 1820). In 1892, 'many skeletons' were described as having been found in gravelly soil to the east, and were suspected to represent a mass grave from either the Black Death of the mid-fourteenth century, or a medieval conflict (SMR **50050**). Some of these, mostly identified as child skeletons, had been found at the time of the report, below a house. Others had been seen in house foundation trenches between the contemporary graveyard and the river, and the stones covering the upper bodies were thought to indicate a Saxon date (SMR **50050**). In this context, it was noted that there was a local tradition of an

earlier church on or near The Green (Eminson 1892, 3). Further skeletal remains were found, together with animal bones, during excavation of a sewer pipe along the road in front of Tudor Cottage and the National Westminster Bank in 1965 (SMR 50054; Smith 1976b, 47).

In the late twelfth century, the right to an annual fair and weekly market in Scotter was granted. The market was held on a land block which later became the Town Green (which survives in a much reduced form to the west of the manor house). The arrangement of land parcels on nineteenth century maps suggests that the market may have originally occupied a rectangular block of c. 1.1ha, extending from Church Lane to the NW side of The Green (Everson 1991, 1). As medieval markets often developed in churchyards, this situation would be appropriate, with roads leading from its corners towards neighbouring settlements. Much of the suggested marketplace area NW of the church coincides with the supposed extent of Brand's Croft, a documented sheepfold site in Scotter erected by Peterborough Abbey before 1321 (Smith 1976c). One explanation to reconcile these different land-use claims is that the stock enclosure may have been taken from the marketplace, but continued to contain sheep being traded.

An inventory of possessions of Peterborough Abbey in 1321 notes a dovecote in Scotter, producing a revenue of three shillings per year (Smith 1974, 70). This may have been a precursor to the existing eighteenth century building (on the application site) but research for this assessment found minimal information relating to dovecotes in Scotter. Dovecotes were introduced to England by the Normans mainly as a way of keeping fresh meat through the winter; by the mid-seventeenth century 26,000 dovecotes were recorded, each with 500 or more pigeons. The birds ate vast quantities of grain (both harvested and in fields) and because of their potential nuisance value dovecotes were restricted to lords of manors, and are seldom found except on manorial complexes, manor farms and monastic farms. Norman dovecotes were large circular buildings, but square, rectangular and octagonal dovecotes were gradually introduced (Wood 1972, 207-8).

This site is not known to have been a manor farm for either of the two manors, although it was called Soulby Farm during the twentieth century and lies close to the village core. The present Manor Farm beside Messingham Road (SE 8905 0171) has been created since Enclosure (1808-1820).

The application site falls within a block of NE-SW aligned rectangular land parcels of uniform length fronting onto High Street/Long Street/South Street, centred on the surviving green. The widths of these plots varies, but they appear to be derived from amalgamations of uniformly sized properties, of medieval or earlier origin. The land block forms one of several such units within the settlement, identifying the sites of medieval development foci.

Post-medieval

The lands held by Peterborough Abbey in Scotter were confiscated in 1540 and passed to secular owners. Enclosure of Scotter's open fields had taken place in a piecemeal fashion prior to the 1808

Enclosure Act, by which time several field names are recorded. The application site equates with areas of early enclosure (plots 13 and half of 12) marked on the Enclosure Award plan beside Rooklands (Fig. 5; LAO Lindsey Award 122). The accompanying schedule details plots of these numbers, but they refer to new enclosures elsewhere in the parish; old enclosures are only referred to intermittently. The northern of the plots is 13, with development shown only in its SE corner and west of the dovecote (where no building is shown). Plot 13 extends around the rear of plot 12, connecting the shorter properties to the north with the deeper ones to the south. The centre of the High Street frontage of plot 12 is developed.

By 1885 the buildings shown on the site are limited to those positions identified in the site visit (see below). The southern third of the site was undeveloped (Figs. 6 and 7; OS 1891, and at larger scale on OS 1907). It appears that the complex of buildings on the frontage of the northern plot had encroached slightly onto the adjoining land, and that this arrangement created a rectangular area enclosed by buildings apart from entrances near the SW and NE corners. The three buildings in the SE corner acted as a distinct unit, and may have been the farmhouse and workers accommodation if this had become a farm. The land boundary at the western end of the site had been breached, with the effect of providing access to northern side of one of the brick sheds from the field beyond it. This access had altered to its present position, south of the shed, by 1956 (OS 1956). The arrangement remained until after 1974, with the exception of demolition of the farmhouse and adjacent buildings (OS 1975).

Site Visit (Fig. 8)

The application site was visited by G. Tann on April 23rd 2001. Access to the site is via a broad double door/gate at the northern end of the High Street frontage, secured by padlock. Between the gate and the NE corner of the site is a short length of stone wall (Pl. 3). Inside the entrance is a tarmac surface leading past the extant dovecote and covering land in the NE corner of the site. A spread of asphalt extends this surface to the west.

The northern limit of the site is a brick wall extending 40m from High Street, with a low stone wall continuing on the same alignment to the NW corner (Pls. 4 and 5). The brick wall exhibits scars of demolished brick structures which once lay within the site; the only structure remaining against this boundary is the rectangular brick dovecote about 11m west of High Street. A small area of rough stonework survives in the western wall of the dovecote, hinting at an earlier structure on the same site (Pl. 2). Recent repairs to the NW corner of this building have removed its relationship with the brick boundary wall to the west, although it is assumed that the wall formerly abutted by it as the wall bricks are larger. No trace of demolished buildings was seen alongside the stone boundary wall, although this area is obscured by pallets of bricks and other materials.

The western boundary is defined by a timber post and rail fence, separating the application site from a pasture field (Pl. 6). Slight undulations were seen in that field, interpreted as probably medieval

settlement earthworks rather than ridge and furrow cultivation remains (although this field lay outside the area of early enclosures when the Enclosure Award was prepared in 1808-1820). At the time of the site visit, sheep were grazing in the field behind an electric fence about 5m from the boundary, and if the present uninfected Foot and Mouth Disease status of Lincolnshire were to change, this might affect further visits or fieldwork on the site.

The remains of a west-east aligned shed extends as far as the western boundary fence in the centre of the application site (Pl. 7). This structure, open to the north, abuts a brick shed with brick dimensions of 230mm x 105mm x 72mm. Both buildings formerly lay along the southern edge of a narrower property, with other brick buildings extending eastwards along the same removed boundary. The most easterly surviving shed (with brick dimensions of 230mm x 110mm x 70mm) has a blocked circular hole in its northern wall, presumably once accommodating a piece of equipment (Pl. 8). Most of the internal former property boundary is obstructed with large piles of brick rubble (Pl. 4).

The northern part of the eastern site boundary is a brick wall, bearing the scars of removed adjoining buildings (described as former cottages by the present owner Mr Murray, although as the site was known as Soulby Farm, they may have begun life as farmyard buildings) (Pl. 10). To the south is a high stone wall, with a locked pedestrian doorway. Outside this door, at the point where the two properties have been amalgamated, High Street changes alignment and is noticeably wider (Pl. 11). The reason for this is not clear: it could mark the site of a former pump, over which the road has encroached, or represent the angle needed for cart traffic to enter The Green, but this anomaly might reflect the limits of medieval land parcels. It is noticeable that the presumably later brick wall coincides with the wider street.

The SE corner of the application site adjoins No. 72 High Street, the front part of which is of stone, with brick additions to the rear. Behind the house is a brick wall, with a short section of stone wall east of a gap in the defined boundary (Pl. 12). Beyond the gap is a breezeblock shed, with a hedge forming the western end of this boundary and extending further west than the application site.

Much of the southern side of the application site has been lowered by about 1m, with a large spoil heap close to the rear of the site (Pls. 10 and 13). A small area of ground west of this heap is at the former level, and is under rough grass. The lowered area was apparently stripped of topsoil (and some underlying sand) by Mr Murray in the late 1990s. It extends to the southern boundary and across to the former central property division, and virtually to the eastern boundary, although it is shallower in that area. The stripped surface now has a rough grass cover, and has been disturbed by soil mounds and a pit excavated by mountain bike riders as an assault course. The pit, 5m x 3m x 1.5m deep is partially covered by boards, but at the eastern end a soil profile of 0.7m dark brown sand above yellow sand is visible (Pl. 14). A Bronze Age collared urn sherd and a tenth century pottery sherd were collected from loose soil around the edge of this pit during the site visit; other sherds found in the stripped area ranged from sixteenth century to nineteenth century.

In summary, the site visit found the application site to be heavily disturbed and considerably obstructed by piles of materials. It is clear that brick buildings have been demolished along the northern and eastern boundaries, and in the centre of the site. Possible archaeological features were seen immediately west of the site, and artefacts were recovered from the southern area.

Planning Policies

Scotter is in West Lindsey. The West Lindsey Local Plan for the period to 2001 was adopted in April 1998 (WLDC 1998). An extract relevant to archaeological issues is appended (Appendix 2).

Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings

There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments on the application site or in its vicinity. Within the site is a rectangular brick dovecote, thought to be of eighteenth century date, which has the status of a Building Listed as of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, Grade II (DOE 1985). A small section of rough stonework in one wall may indicate survival of part of an earlier structure within its fabric. The proposals envisage the retention of this recently repaired building as an outbuilding, part of Plot 1 of the development. The application site may also lie within the setting of St Peter's Church (Listed, Grade I; SMR **50063**), 150m east of the site.

Archaeological Potential of the Application Site

Prehistoric and Roman

As with any location on the sandy soils close to the River Eau in Scotter, prehistoric and Roman finds could be present. As the site has already produced a sherd of Bronze Age pottery, the potential for further finds of pottery and flint of a similar date is high. Collared urns are large diameter vessels frequently found containing cremated human remains.

Saxon and Medieval

The casual discovery during the site visit of a tenth century pottery sherd suggests that Saxon occupation remains may be present on this site. This confirms the impression that the site lies close to the core of the Saxon and medieval settlement, west of the church and alongside the medieval market place. The presence of the eighteenth century dovecote on the site suggests a possible medieval importance of the northern part of the site (as medieval dovecotes were restricted to manorial complexes, manor farms and monastic farms) but it is not known whether this building is on the site of a dovecote recorded in Scotter in 1321.

The application site (or part of it) occupies the site of Soulby Farm. Research for this assessment has been unable to locate much material relating to the farm. The name (which was used in the 1985 DOE *List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest*, but has not been identified elsewhere in this research) is an unlikely one for a manor farm; although it may be a personal name, Soulby could derive from the Old English place-name element *sulh*, indicating a ploughland (Smith

1984, 167). Although not very conclusive as a name derivation, the site could have been at the edge of cultivated land 200m west of the River Ea and extending to the market place. Even if this farmstead were not a manorial holding, there is potential for medieval buildings across the site and especially alongside the High Street frontage. Early buildings are likely to be of stone or wattle and daub.

The west-east central division within the site is a former property boundary. This boundary line has particularly high potential for the identification of archaeological features from the Saxon period onwards, as the corresponding land boundary features anticipated around the site perimeter may not be accessible. The early boundary may have been a ditch, in which case infilling could have incorporated material that would illustrate the status and development of the site (and possibly clues to the trade at the nearby marketplace). Despite later brick buildings alongside this boundary, the survival of early features here could be good. Organic remains may not have survived in the acidic sandy soils, although human bones of Saxon or medieval date are known to survive beside The Green on the other side of High Street.

Post-medieval

The footprints of recently demolished buildings within the site are visible and could be recorded. Most of these may relate to buildings depicted on the Enclosure map, and on Ordnance Survey maps, although the omission of the dovecote from the Enclosure map raises doubts as to the accuracy of pre-existing enclosed parcels on the small-scale plan. Post-medieval buildings on the site (with the exception of the dovecote) are likely to have been farm outbuildings, stables, byres and barns with associated domestic premises. It appears that stonework of earlier structures survives in places although most fabric is of brickwork later than the early eighteenth century dovecote.

Potential Archaeological Impact of the Proposed Development

If developed for housing, groundworks for strip foundations, the access road, associated drainage and landscaping would all affect any underlying remains on the site. The frontage with High Street represents a potentially important archaeological boundary which may be affected if the frontage line is altered to produce improved sight lines for the vehicle access. Parts of this boundary are stone walls which may pre-date other buildings on the site.

Conclusion

This site lies within what may have been the earliest settlement focus in Scotter, close to the parish church which is thought to have had a Saxon predecessor. A tenth century pottery sherd has been found on the application site. After the Norman Conquest, this site was part of extensive holdings in the village granted to Peterborough Abbey, and this tenure remained until the mid sixteenth century. In the twelfth century the privileged status of Scotter was reinforced with the grant of rights to a fair and market, with the market place occupying land alongside the application site. At that date it was clearly in a prime position, and this remained the case as the market became developed but a lane across the River Eau formed directly in line with the site. This may have been the location of the

manor farm, less vulnerable to flooding of the river than on the manor site east of the market place. As the manor farm, the site could have included the dovecote documented in Scotter in 1321. The existing dovecote dates from the early eighteenth century.

Uncertainty surrounds the status of the farm here, known in the twentieth century as Soulby Farm but not identified in available earlier sources. This report suggests that the name might have derived from place-name elements describing a ploughland. Some of the surviving brick outbuildings on the site are early nineteenth century or earlier, but any farm house or workers accommodation has been demolished. The farm premises appear to have encroached onto a second property, which has only been amalgamated relatively recently. Although there are no records of any buildings close to the High Street frontage of the second property, this may have been the site of medieval and early post-medieval dwellings.

Since the end of the market, and the creation of improved road communications after the Enclosure Act of 1808, the hub of the Scotter settlement has shifted from alongside The Green to the more recently realigned junction of Gainsborough Road and High Street. The application site has experienced a resultant decline, illustrated by the dovecote which had fallen into decay by 1976 and the abandonment of the farm premises. The renovation of the dovecote reflects the present regeneration of this part of the village with residential development.

The application site has considerable potential for important prehistoric, Saxon and medieval archaeological remains, as well as the complex of post-medieval buildings which are documented on the site. Pasture land beyond the site has surviving vestigial earthworks of medieval settlement features which do not seem to have been identified before this study. The relationship of those earthworks to the market-place focus has yet to be determined. The stretches of surviving stone boundary wall beside the entrance, at the NW end of the site, and along the SE frontage, may be upstanding fragments of early post-medieval features. With the identification of a Bronze Age sherd and a tenth century pottery sherd during the walk-over, the importance of the present application site has been confirmed.

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Geoff Tann
Lindsey Archaeological Services
3rd May 2001

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Archive Summary

Correspondence

Copies of developer's site plans

Field notes

Photographs: colour prints, LAS film no. 01/26/15-36 (including those used in this report)

Archaeological finds

APPENDIX 1

APPENDIX 1

Summary of Reported Sites and Monuments in the Study Area, Scotter

(Source: Lincolnshire County SMR)

SMR No.	NGR (all SE)	Description
50050	8868 0058	Anglo-Saxon burials, found with Anglian knife and other remains on site of new school outside Scotter
50050	888 008	Anglo-Saxon burials, found pre 1892
50051	8888 0074	Probable site of medieval watermill
50054	8861 0085	Human and animal bones found in sewer trench between The Green and the corner of South Street; ?Anglo Saxon cemetery
50063	8875 0081	St. Peter's Church, Norman, but with stonework possibly reused from earlier building
50065	8860 0090	Human bones found during lowering of hill on Town Green
50067	863 013	Roman coin (Magentius, 347-353) found in Scotter Wood
50068	887 009	Site of manor house, demolished in 18thC. Foundations noted 19thC.
50070	8856 0062	Site of post-medieval post mill
50071	886 009	Site of medieval market place
50072	8887 0067	Site of Town Well (or Halliwell)
50073	8865 0085	Brand's Croft: site of medieval sheepfold
50075	8872 0108	Medieval jet crucifix, found 2.4m deep in garden of 6, Riverside
50077	8865 0110	Medieval pottery jug found in River Eau
50080	8887 0090	Dug-out boat, found c. 1836
52140	8872 0082	Watching Briefs, 23 Church Lane. Undated pits or foundation trenches, with mortar and masonry fragments
52142	8872 0082	Medieval pottery
53858	8878 0126	Site of gravel pit
53870	8833 0053	Windmill, built 1874 to replace post mill

APPENDIX 2

Planning Policies

Relevant policy initiatives followed by West Lindsey District Council are detailed in its Local Plan (WLDC 1998):

Listed Buildings, Policy SA6

Planning permission will not be granted for development which adversely affects the setting of a listed building or structure unless there is an over-riding benefit in meeting the objectives of another plan policy.

Policy SA7

Permission will not be granted for development proposals which will detract from the character or appearance or result in the demolition of buildings of architectural or historic interest which are not listed unless there is an over-riding benefit in meeting the objectives of another plan policy.

Ancient Monuments and Sites of Archaeological Importance: Policy SA8

Planning permission will not be granted for development proposals which will detrimentally affect archaeological remains of national importance, which are scheduled or otherwise, or their settings.

In respect of remains which are not of national importance, planning permission will not be granted for development proposals which:

- i. would adversely affect the archaeological remains on, or under, a site, or;*
- ii. would adversely affect the character or setting of an archaeological site, or;*
- iii. are located in an area where there is evidence of archaeological interest and the applicant has provided insufficient information needed to determine whether the proposals will adversely affect that interest, and ;*
- iv. do not indicate how the archaeological interest will be preserved or recorded if planning permission for development which would adversely affect the site were to be granted, and;*
- v. do not indicate what means would be employed to ensure the preservation or recording referred to in iv above, that is conditions, agreements, planning obligations or other means.*

Policy SA8(a)

If proposals for development will have an adverse affect on archaeological remains the authority will take into account any measures that are put forward to lessen that impact. In order of preference,

these are:

- i *Preservation of site in situ with, or without access to remains, depending on their vulnerability;*
- ii *A combination of preservation in situ and excavation according to the extent, nature and characteristics of the remains on site*
- iii *Recording and removal of movable artefacts and recording of all other material prior to destruction. Publication of results;*
- iv *Recording of all material prior to destruction and publication of results.*

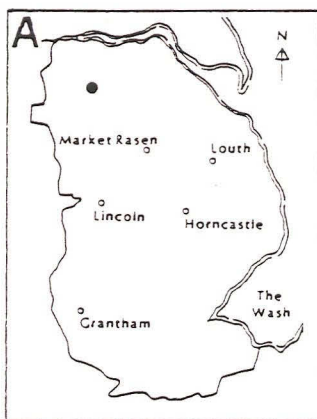
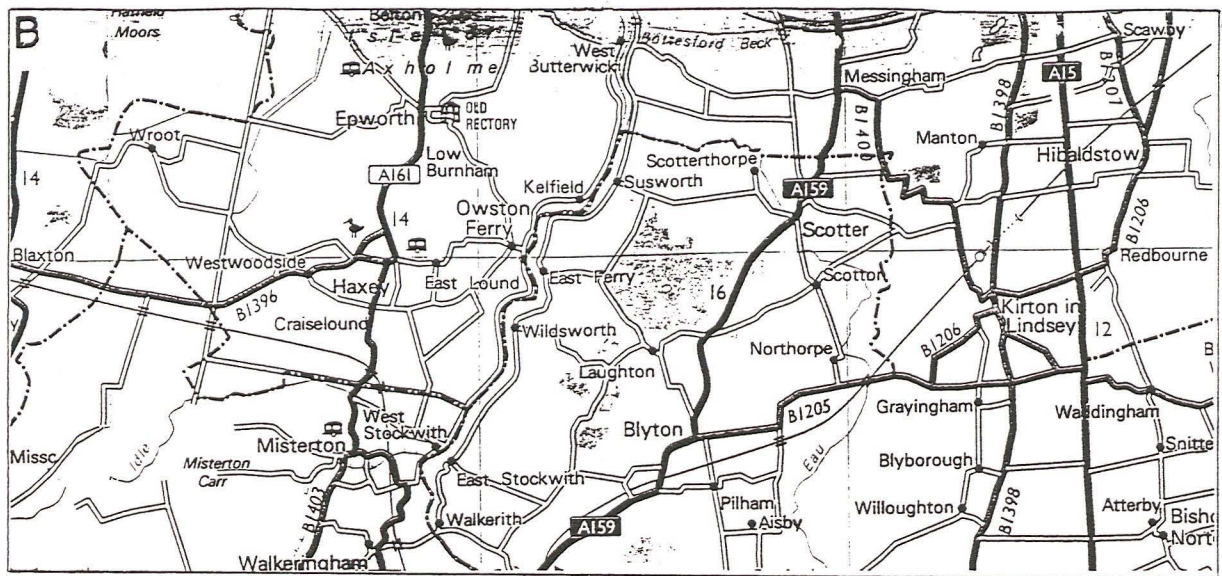


Fig. 1 Location of Scotter (inset C based on the 1975 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map sheet SE 80 SE. © Crown Copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 10002165).



Fig. 2 Location of the Application Site (based on an enlarged scale extract of the Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map. © Crown Copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 100002165).

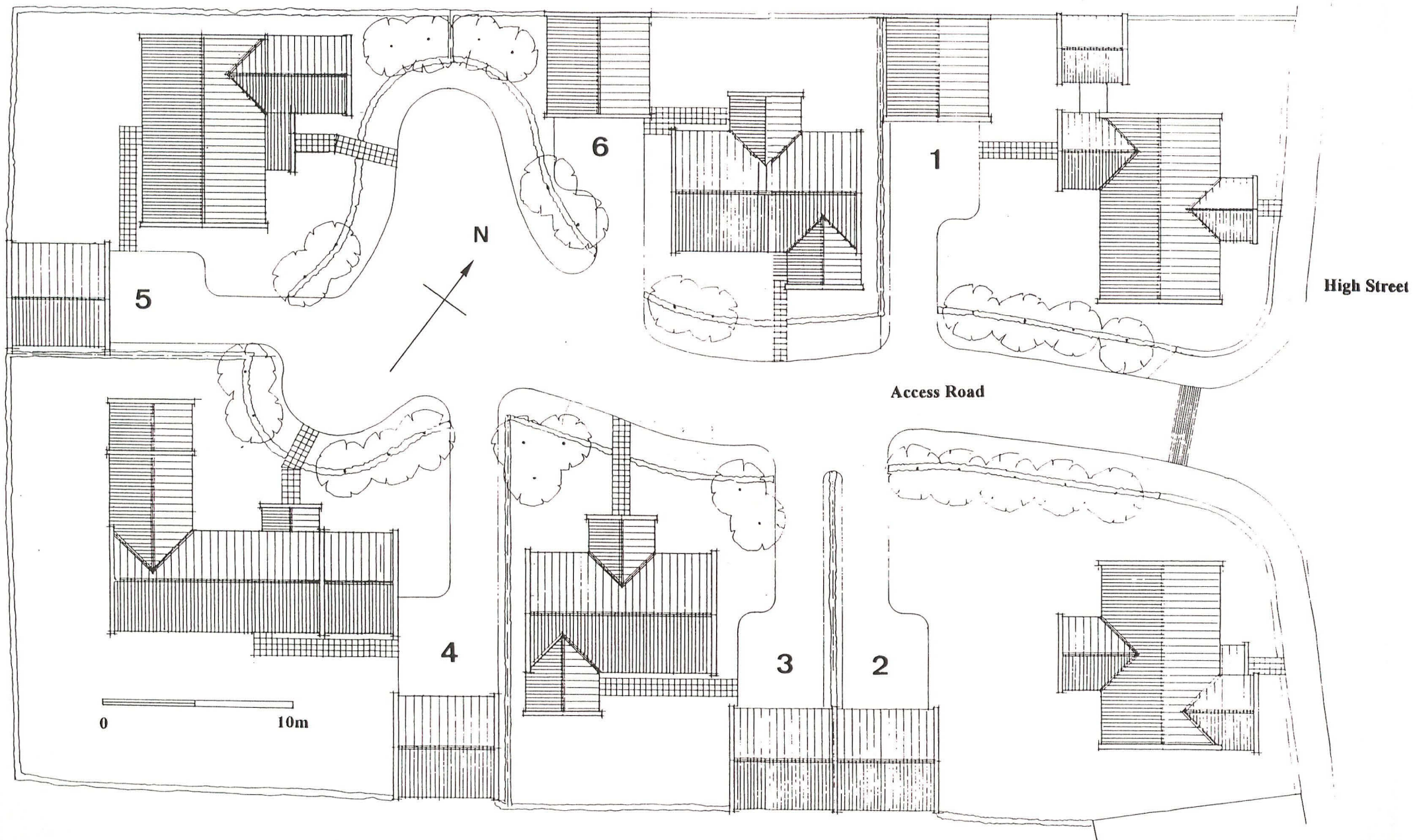


Fig. 3 The Application Site, showing the proposed development (based on a reduced scale copy of the 1:100 plan supplied by the client).

SMR No.	Description
50050	Anglo-Saxon burials, found with Anglian knife and other remains on site of new school outside Scotter
50050	Anglo-Saxon burials, found pre 1892
50051	Probable site of medieval watermill
50054	Human and animal bones found in sewer trench between The Green and the corner of South Street; ?Anglo Saxon cemetery
50063	St. Peter's Church, Norman, but with stonework possibly reused from earlier building
50065	Human bones found during lowering of hill on Town Green
50068	Site of manor house, demolished in 18thC. Foundations noted 19thC.
50071	Site of medieval market place
50073	Brand's Croft: site of medieval sheepfold
52140	Watching Briefs, 23 Church Lane. Undated pits or foundation trenches, with mortar and masonry fragments
52142	Medieval pottery

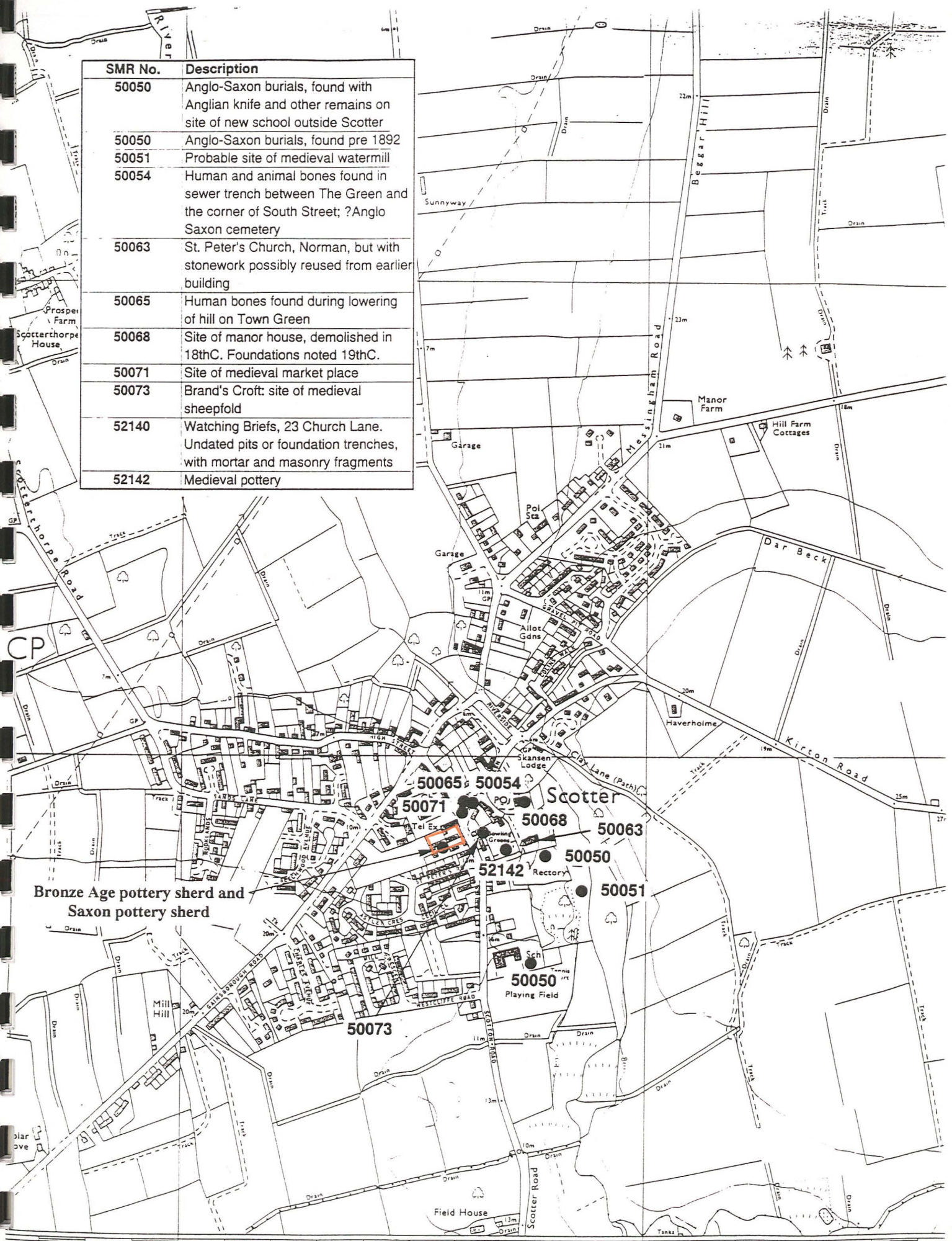


Fig. 4 Recorded archaeological sites and findspots close to the application site, based on the 1975 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map sheet SE 80 SE. Additional information plotted from Lincolnshire SMR. © Crown Copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 10002165).

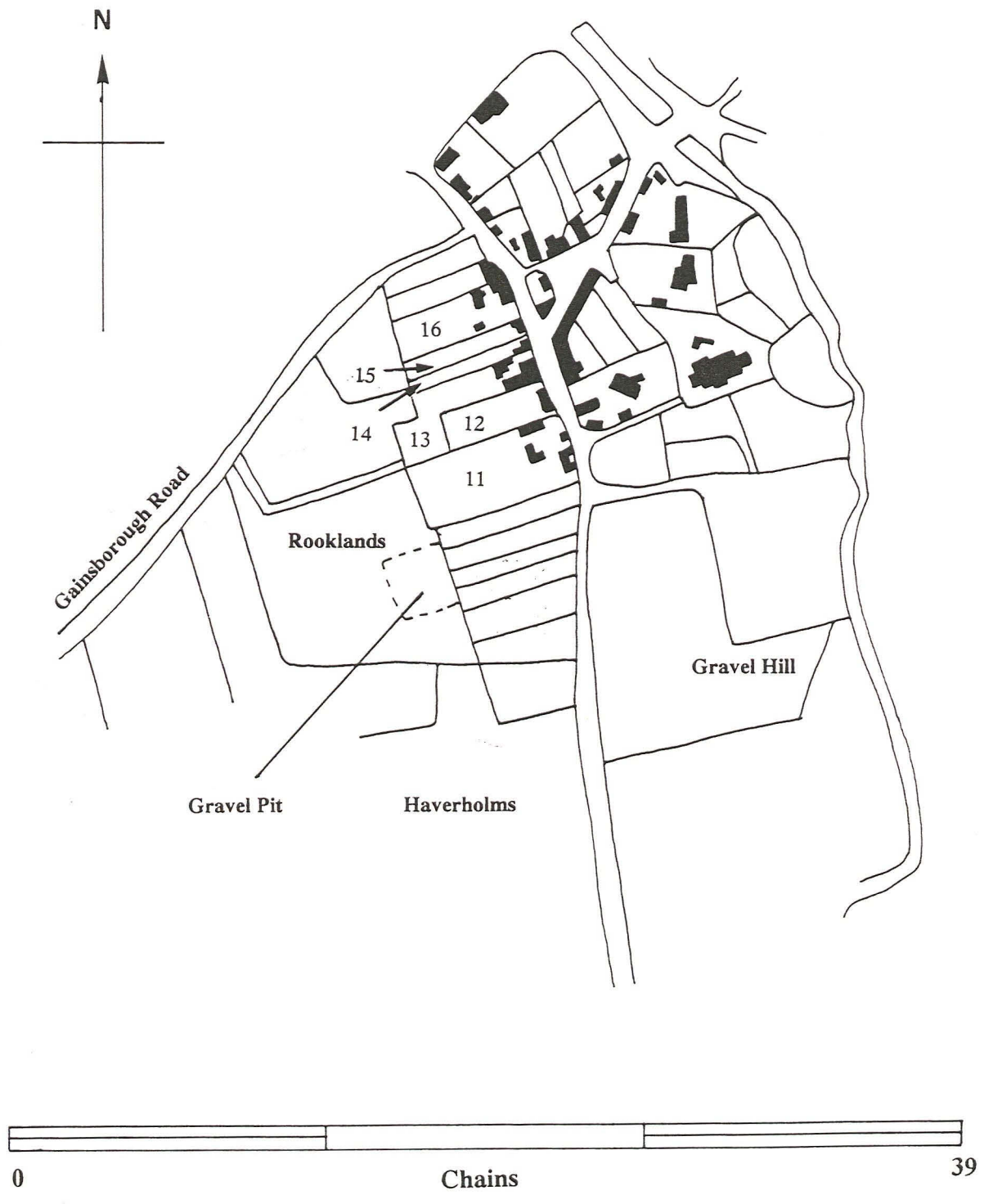


Fig. 5 Extract from the 1820 Scotter Enclosure Map (traced from LAO Lindsey Award 122).

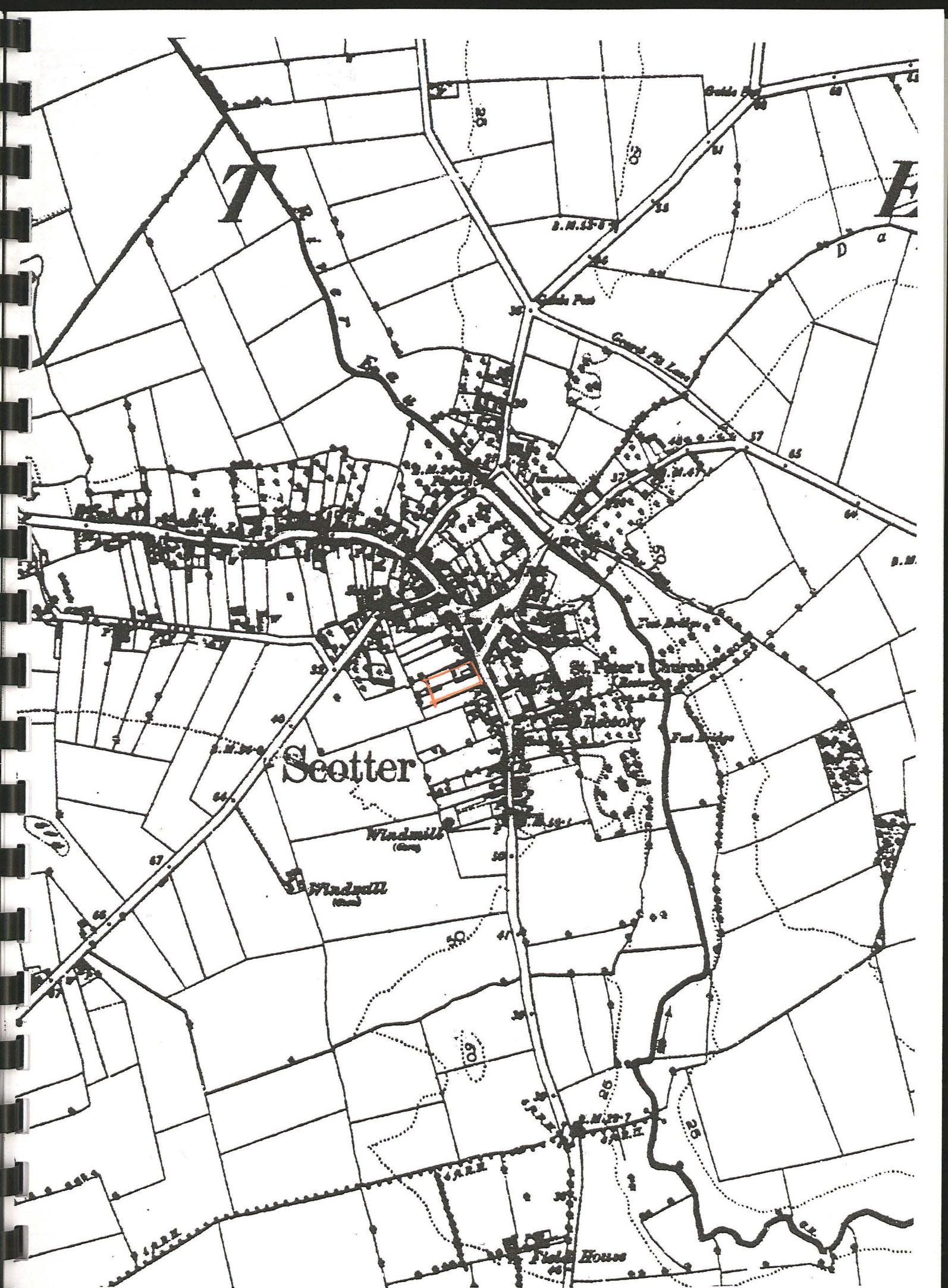


Fig. 6 Extract from the 1891 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map Sheet Lincs. 26SE (reproduced at reduced scale).



Fig. 7 Extract from the 1907 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map Sheet Lincs. 26.15 (not to original scale).

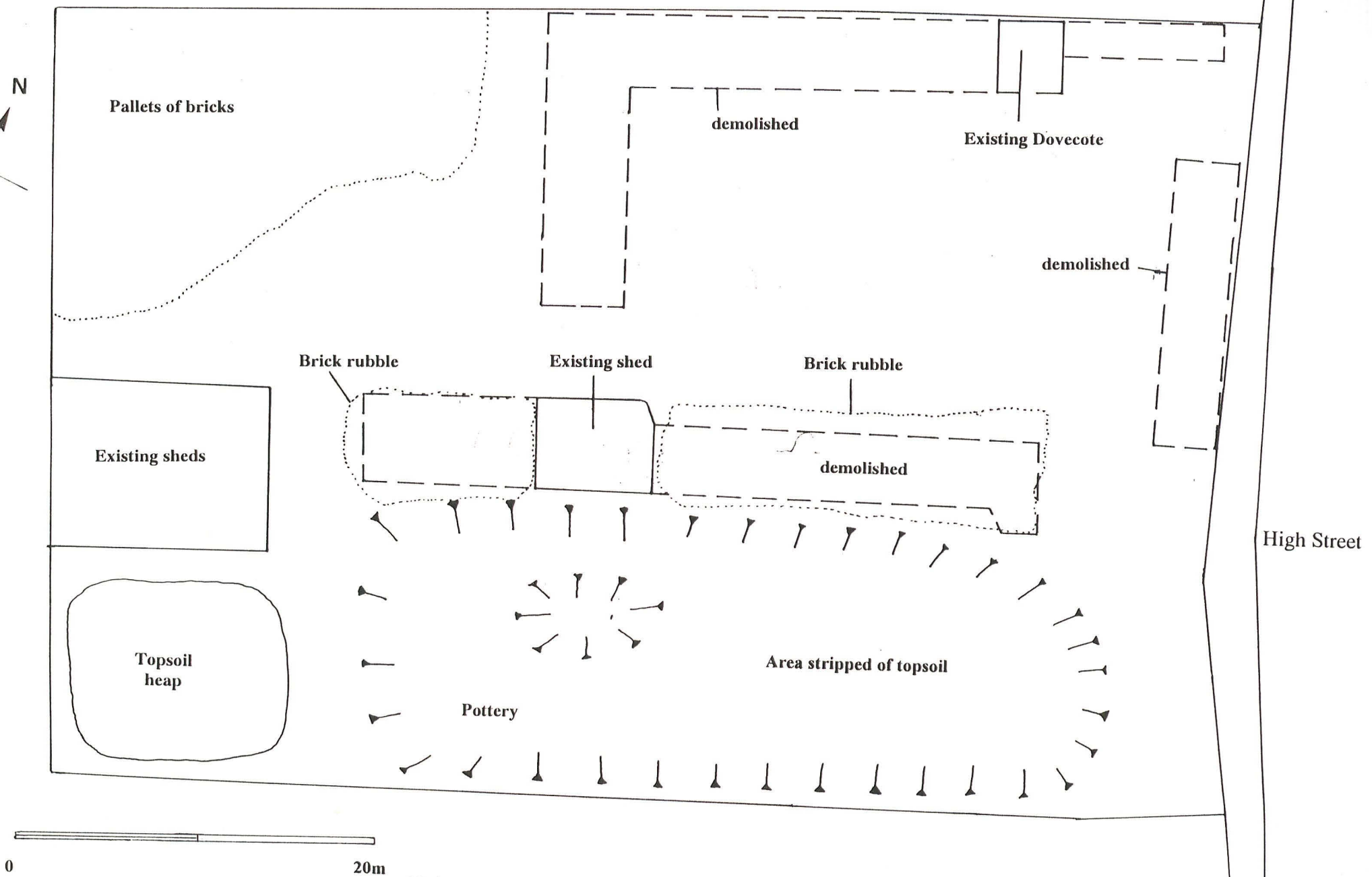


Fig. 8 Approximate location of existing buildings and obstructed ground (McDaid, after Tann).



Pl. 1 High Street, Scotter, looking SE past the Sun and Anchor public house, with the remains of the village green on the left. The road widens outside the application site (beyond the butcher's shop with green fascia).

Pl. 2 The repaired early eighteenth century dovecote in the NE corner of the site, showing stonework at the base of one wall (looking NE).





Pl. 3 Composite view showing evidence for removed buildings between the dovecote and the High Street frontage, with a short section of stone wall north of the entrance (looking north).



Pl. 4 View across the centre of the application site, taken from the topsoil heap in the SW corner (looking NE).

Pl. 5 At the rear of the site, the northern boundary wall was of stone (looking north).





Pl. 6 Beyond the application site is a grazed pasture field with earthworks which may represent medieval settlement features (looking west).

Pl. 7 Open-fronted brick sheds in the centre of the site, near the western boundary (looking SW).





Pl. 8 Small brick shed in the centre of the site; note the blocked circular hole to the right of the ivy (looking south).

Pl. 9 The frontage with High Street at the northern end is a brick wall with evidence of demolished buildings (looking east).





Pl. 10 The southern side of the application site, where ground has been lowered and pits dug recently; note the stone wall of the High Street frontage (looking east).



Pl. 11 The High Street frontage of the application site (looking NW).

Pl. 12 Stonework in No. 72 High Street (left) and in the southern site boundary wall (looking SE).





Pl. 13 The rear of the southern side of the site, showing recent pits, lowered ground and the topsoil heap (looking west).

Pl. 14 Orange sand visible in the pit dug below the lowered ground level in the southern part of the site.

