



Snitterby, Lincolnshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

ArcHeritage 2018

Archaeological Evaluation at Hillside Farm, Snitterby, Lincolnshire

ArcHeritage Campo House, 54 Campo Lane, Sheffield, S1 2EG

Phone: +44 (0)114 2728884 Fax: +44 (0)114 3279793
archeritage@yorkat.co.uk www.archeritage.co.uk



Key Project Information

Project Name	Snitterby, Lincolnshire
Report Title	Report on Archaeological Evaluation Trenching
Report status	Final
ArcHeritage Project No.	1197
Type of Project	Evaluation
Client	Mr. Phillip Medley
NGR	SK 98357 94744
OASIS Identifier	archerit1-311370
Author	Richard Jackson
Illustrations	Laura Strafford
Editor	Glyn Davies
Report Number and Date	2018/18 - 8/3/18
Version and filename	Version 1 - 1197 Evaluation Hillside Farm Snitterby

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NON-TECNHICAL SUMMARY

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation at Hillside Farm, Snitterby, Lincolnshire. The evaluation was undertaken on the recommendation of Louise Jennings, the Historic Environment Record (HER) Officer of Lincolnshire County Council, with reference to the National Planning Policy Framework (2012).

The evaluation trenches were located to assess the potential for archaeological structures or deposits within areas which were likely to be truncated by footings of the proposed development.

Despite the potential for uncovering evidence relating to the Medieval history of Snitterby, no definitive archaeological features were found during the evaluation.

1 INTRODUCTION

This report details the results of a scheme of archaeological trial trenching at Hillside Farm, High Street, Snitterby, Gainsborough DN21 4TP.

The scheme of trenching was recommended by Louise Jennings, the Historic Environment Record (HER) Officer for Lincolnshire County Council with reference to the National Planning Policy Framework (2012). The work was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) agreed by Louise Jennings, and in adherence to all relevant CIFA standards and guidance.

2 LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOLOGY

The proposal site is located at Hillside farm, off the High Street, Snitterby, Lincolnshire (centred on SK 98357 94744) (Figure 1). The underlying bedrock geological deposits consist of a mixture of argillaceous rock (Rutland Formation), sandstone (Thorncroft Sand Member) and Limestone. No superficial geology is mapped for the site (BGS 2017). At the time of the evaluation the site was mainly covered in grass with an unkempt scrub periphery to the west, and the northern part of the proposal area was covered by loose metalled hardstanding for vehicular access. The grassed area sloped up gently towards the south.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The archaeological background of the proposal area is described in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI, Appendix 4), and is summarised below.

The Lincolnshire HER records the site as being within the Medieval settlement of Snitterby (HER No. 50815), which had a manor but no recorded population in 1086. Anglo-Saxon material has also been recovered from nearby. The settlement was depleted by the 14th/15th century, and re-occupied by the 18th century.

Hillside farm, located to the north of the area subject to trial trenching, is Grade II listed along with its associated outbuildings (NHLE 1165142). The farmhouse was built in 1750 and underwent alterations in the 20th century.

4 AIMS

The aims of the project were:

- to determine the extent, condition, character importance and date of any archaeological remains present
- to provide information that will enable the remains to be placed within their local, regional and national context and for an assessment of the significance of the archaeology of the proposal area to be made
- to provide information to enable the local authority to decide any requirements for further archaeological mitigation for the site

5 METHODOLOGY

In the absence of any pertinent information from historic mapping or other records, the trial trenches were located on the relevant plots for forthcoming development (Figure 2) where footings were likely to truncate any surviving archaeological remains relating to the Medieval settlement of Snitterby (Figure 3).

Trench	Size (m)	Rationale
1	12 x 2	Located over Plot 1 of proposed development, where footings are likely to truncate any surviving archaeological remains relating to the Medieval settlement of Snitterby
2	15 x 2	Located over Plot 4 of proposed development, where footings are likely to truncate any surviving archaeological remains relating to the Medieval settlement of Snitterby
3	15 x 2	Located over Plot 2 of proposed development, where footings are likely to truncate any surviving archaeological remains relating to the Medieval settlement of Snitterby
4	10 x 2	Located over access/parking spaces of proposed development, where footings are likely to truncate any surviving archaeological remains relating to the Medieval settlement of Snitterby
5	15 x 2	Located over Plot 3 of proposed development, where footings are likely to truncate any surviving archaeological remains relating to the Medieval settlement of Snitterby

In the field two of the trenches, 1 and 3, were adjusted from their original intended location due to obstructions, but they were still covered their targeted proposed footing areas.

The trenches were opened with a JCB mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket and supervised by an appropriately qualified and experienced archaeologist. Following a general clean of each trench all potential archaeological features were investigated by hand and recorded in accordance with current IfA guidelines and the techniques detailed in the WSI.

6 RESULTS

The results of the five evaluation trenches were generally similar, and will be discussed sequentially.

6.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 (Plates 1 to 3; Figures 4 and 5) was located towards the north-western corner of the proposal area. It was necessary to slightly adjust the final location of the trench to avoid impacting upon a functioning drainage ditch between the lawn and the arable fields to the west. The trench was adjusted accordingly by shifting the location a few metres to the east.

The trench was orientated east-west, and excavated to a general depth of 0.35m below ground level (Plate 1). The general overlying deposit (101) consisted of a mixture of angular stone fragments and clinker with occasional inclusions of red brick fragments and coarse sand. The context was 0.1-0.25m thick, increasing in thickness towards the west end of the trench. Context (101) was underlain by (102), a bulk infill deposit consisting of limestone and brick

rubble hardcore with an overall thickness of 0.4-0.5m. (101) and (102) comprised the 20th century hardstanding laid down to facilitate vehicular access from the metalled yards area to the barn and adjacent arable fields to the west.

Upon removal of (101) and (102), the underlying subsoil (103) was found to consist of a mid brown-orange silty clay with occasional inclusions of limestone cobbles. Three distinct features were cut into the subsoil (Figures 4 & 5). Feature [104] was a sub-circular feature which continued beyond the southern limit of excavation (Plate 2). The excavated half of the feature had very gently sloping sides with a slightly curved base, and measured 0.64m in excavated diameter. The fill (105) consisted of a dark grey-brown clay silt with very occasional inclusions of small crushed brick fragments and limestone cobbles. One sherd of 19th century whiteware was recovered during excavation. The feature is interpreted as a remnant of landscape clearance, possibly prior to the instatement of the hardcore surface.

Feature [106] was considerably larger than (104), measuring 1m in diameter with a maximum depth of 0.24m (Plate 3). The profile was generally similar to feature (104), and the fill (107) consisted of a light brown orange clay with occasional blue-green mottles, containing frequent inclusions of limestone cobbles, and occasional finds of animal bones and pottery (see Appendix 3). The nature of the fill suggests that backfilling of this feature occurred quite rapidly, presumably with local re-deposited material. It is reasonable to interpret the feature as a product of tree removal prior to the instatement of (101) and (102).

Feature [108] was a linear cut orientated north-west to south-east. The feature measured 0.6m wide, and was backfilled with clean sub-angular chalk or limestone fragments. This feature was interpreted as a modern land drain, as it appeared to discharge into the adjacent current drainage ditch.

6.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 (Plates 4 to 5; Figure 6) was orientated east-west, and located along the southern edge of the loose metalled surface which covered much of the northern end of the proposal area (Plate 4). The metalled surface (201) was removed by excavation within the limits of Trench 2, and consisted of cinder and clinker fragments with occasional inclusions of small angular limestone fragments in a layer 0.3-0.4m thick. This context was found to directly overlay the natural clay deposit (202), which was considerably drier than the sandier clay subsoils exposed in the other trenches (Figure 6). Presumably the compacted overlying context (201) led to most surface water running off to the adjacent drainage ditches rather than percolating down to the natural. Occasional larger fragments of red brick and sandstone impressed into the top of (202) may be remnants from earlier structures, although there is no direct evidence to suggest these inclusions are derived from a former building on site.

A faint linear band was investigated towards the east end of the trench. Although the 'feature' was ascribed a cut [203] and fill (204) context, it was ultimately interpreted as a grey-blue band of clay running through the natural clay (202), which may have been impacted upon during clearance work prior to the instatement of hardstanding (201); the large limestone cobble visible in section appeared to have been dragged down into the clay, rather than deliberately placed as part of a former foundation (Plate 5).

6.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 (Plates 6 to 7; Figures 7 and 9) was orientated north-south, and located in the south-western corner of the proposal area. The location of the trench had to be adjusted slightly to the west to avoid impacting upon an extant hedgerow and drainage ditch. Initial mechanical excavation removed the deposit of overlying topsoil (301), exposing the underlying light brown-orange silt clay subsoil (302), (Plate 6, Figure 7).

One feature was exposed upon removal of (301); a small circular cut feature [303] filled by a dark grey-black clay silt (304). The cut was approximately circular with an uneven base sloping down towards the west, and measured 0.46m in diameter (Figure 9, Plate 7). The maximum excavated depth was 0.11m. The fill contained a high proportion of loose clinker material as inclusions, and was identical to the spread of material (305)/(306) at the north end of the trench. These contexts were interpreted as the result of modern disturbance, and may be waste material left over from the instatement of the hardstanding and trackways excavated in Trenches 1 and 2.

6.4 Trench 4

Trench 4 (Plates 8 and 9; Figures 7 and 9) was orientated east-west, and located in the south-west corner of the grassed southern half of the proposal area. Removal of the topsoil (401) exposed an underlying deposit of mid-orange silt clay, with frequent mottles as a result of bioturbation (Plate 8). Two features were exposed; a land drain and small circular cut feature (Figures 8 & 9). The land drain (404) was atypical, constructed from pre-cast concrete segments rather than the more typical terracotta variety. The drain was located within a very narrow cut [403] with no discernable fill. It is likely that a narrow trench was excavated by a machine into the subsoil and then rapidly backfilled upon completion. It is perhaps worth noting that this area of site was surprisingly wet, considering that it was at a higher elevation than the locations of Trenches 1-3.

The small circular feature [405] was 0.53m in diameter with a maximum excavated depth of 0.19m. The sloping sides broke smoothly to a flat base. The fill (406) consisted of a mottled pale yellow and mid brown-grey clay (Plate 9). No artefacts were recovered from the excavation of this feature. The feature is of indeterminate purpose, and is interpreted as a result of tree or shrub removal prior to landscaping.

6.5 Trench 5

Trench 5 (Plates 10 and 11; Figures 10 and 11) was orientated north-south, and located midway along the southern boundary of the proposal area. Removal of the dark brown silt clay topsoil (501) exposed the underlying subsoil deposit (502), which consisted of an orange-brown sandy clay (Figure 10, Plate 10). The high frequency of root activity in this area had contributed to a slightly thicker topsoil and a merging boundary between the topsoil and subsoil.

The features excavated within Trench 5 consisted of a land drain (504) and an amorphous linear feature [505]. The land drain was constructed from pre-cast concrete segments, and was aligned exactly with land drain (404) within Trench 4. It is reasonable to assume that (504) and (404) are in fact the same drain.

Feature [505] was located immediately to the north of land drain (504), and appeared to share a similar alignment within the trench (Figure 11); the cut [503] for land drain virtually overlapped with the south edge of [505]. It is possible that feature [505] represents an earlier phase of open drainage ditches which were backfilled as part of a phase of landscaping and replaced with buried land drains.

The fill (506) of [505] consisted of a mid grey-brown sandy clay, which was heavily mottled by root activity (Plate 11). A substantial quantity of finds were present in the fill, which were early 20th century/late 19th century in origin. A representative sample of the finds was recovered and the excavation of the feature was curtailed due to the presence of large quantities of waste dry-cell batteries, and the remains of lead-acid batteries.

The profile of cut [505] was not entirely straightforward; although clear in plan on completion of mechanical excavation, the upper margins of the profile appeared to have been obscured by a re-deposition of subsoil (507). This supports the interpretation that a phase of landscaping occurred in the early 20th century; waste was deposited in ditch (505) as it ceased to be of use, [505] was backfilled, the land drain (504)/(404) was instated and the area was levelled.

7 CONCLUSION

The evaluation trenches excavated at Hill Farm, Snitterby, revealed no evidence of Medieval occupation or other related activity. The absence of medieval remains probably reflects the limited, sporadic development and subsequent abandonment of the village in the Medieval period. The absence of any archaeological remains suggests the proposal area was on the outer edge of the village through the medieval period and that focus of activity during this period was elsewhere within the current village bounds.

PLATES



Plate 1: Trench 1, viewed facing East. 2 x 1m scale.

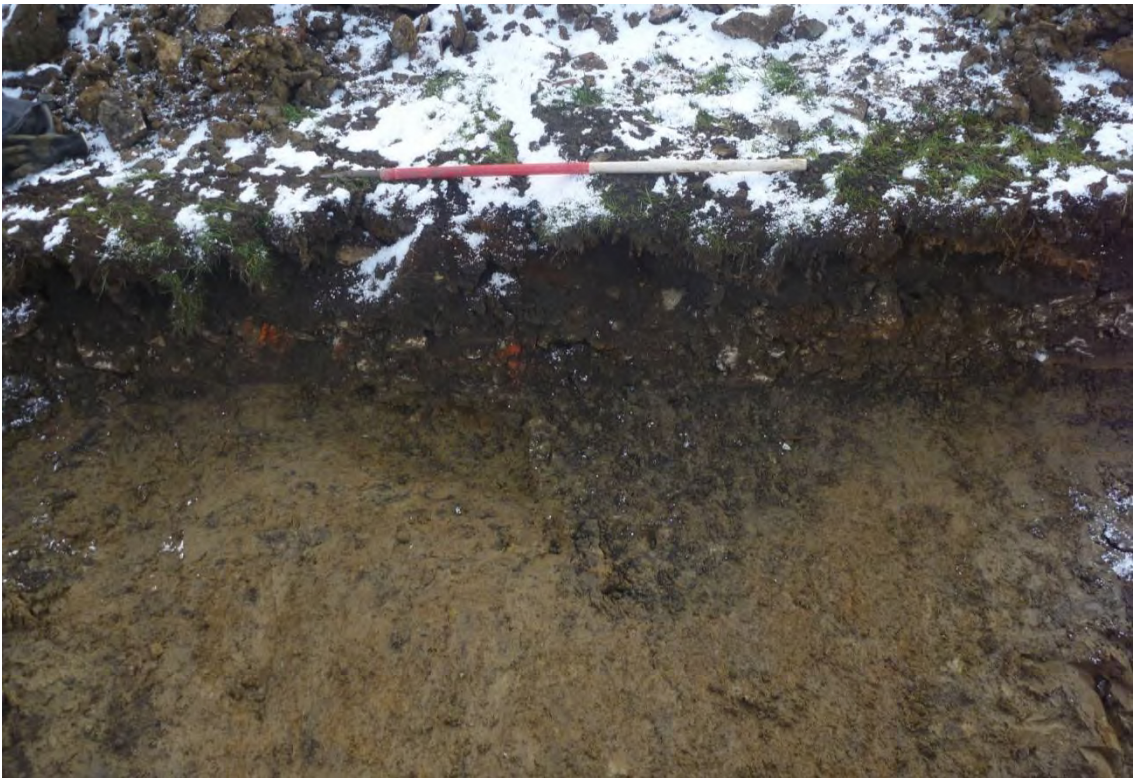


Plate 2: Feature (104), viewed facing South. 1m scale.



Plate 3: Feature (106) viewed facing South. 1m scale.



Plate 4: Trench 2, viewed facing West. 1m scale.



Plate 5: Putative feature (203) viewed facing South. 0.5m scale.



Plate 6: Trench 3, viewed facing South. 2 x 1m scale.



Plate 7: Feature (303), viewed facing South. 0.5m scale.



Plate 8: Trench 4, viewed facing West. 2 x 1m scale.



Plate 9: Feature (403) viewed facing South. 0.5m scale.



Plate 10: Trench 5, viewed facing North. 2 x 1m scale.



Plate 11: Feature (505), viewed facing West. 1m scale.

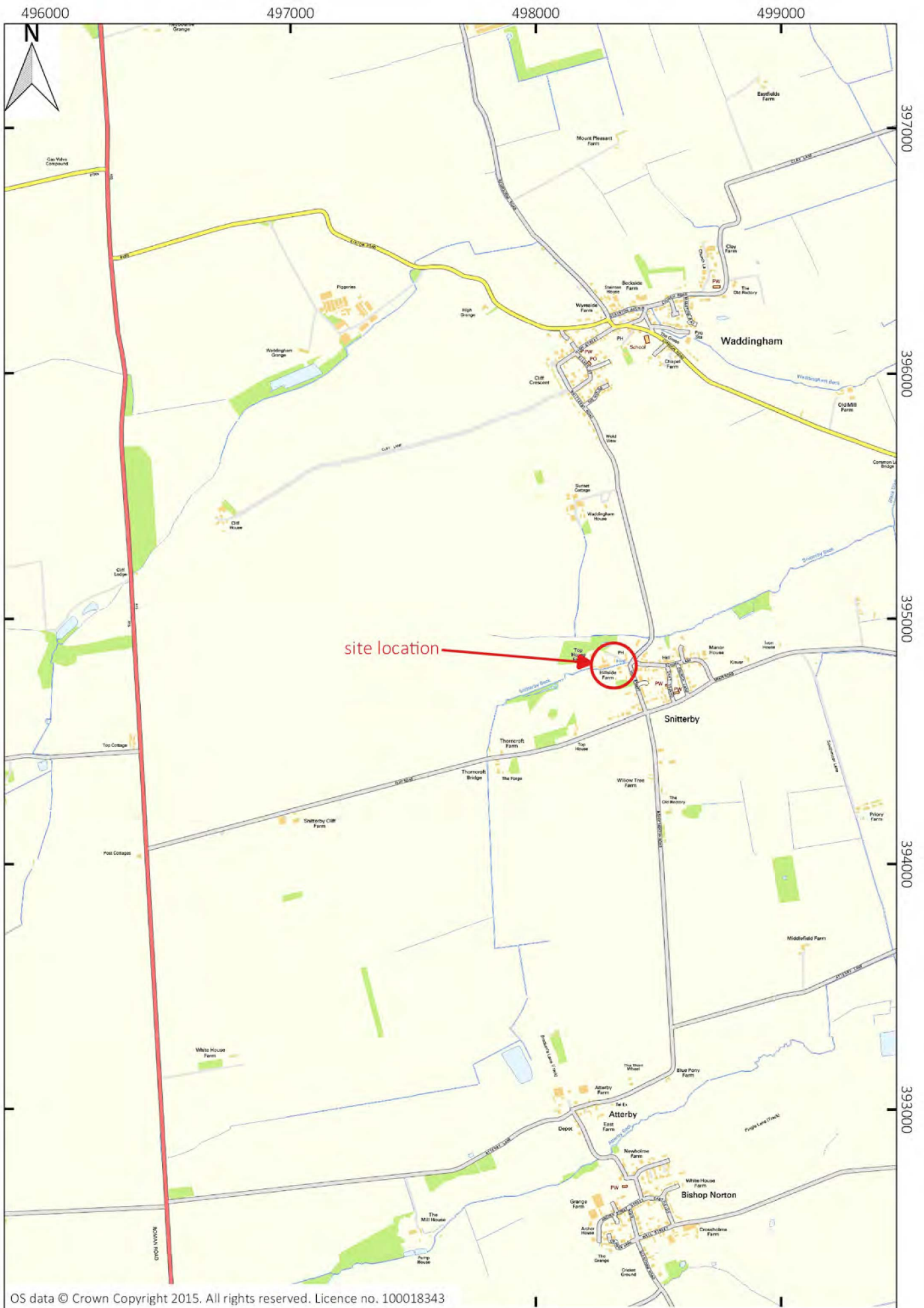


Figure 1: Site location

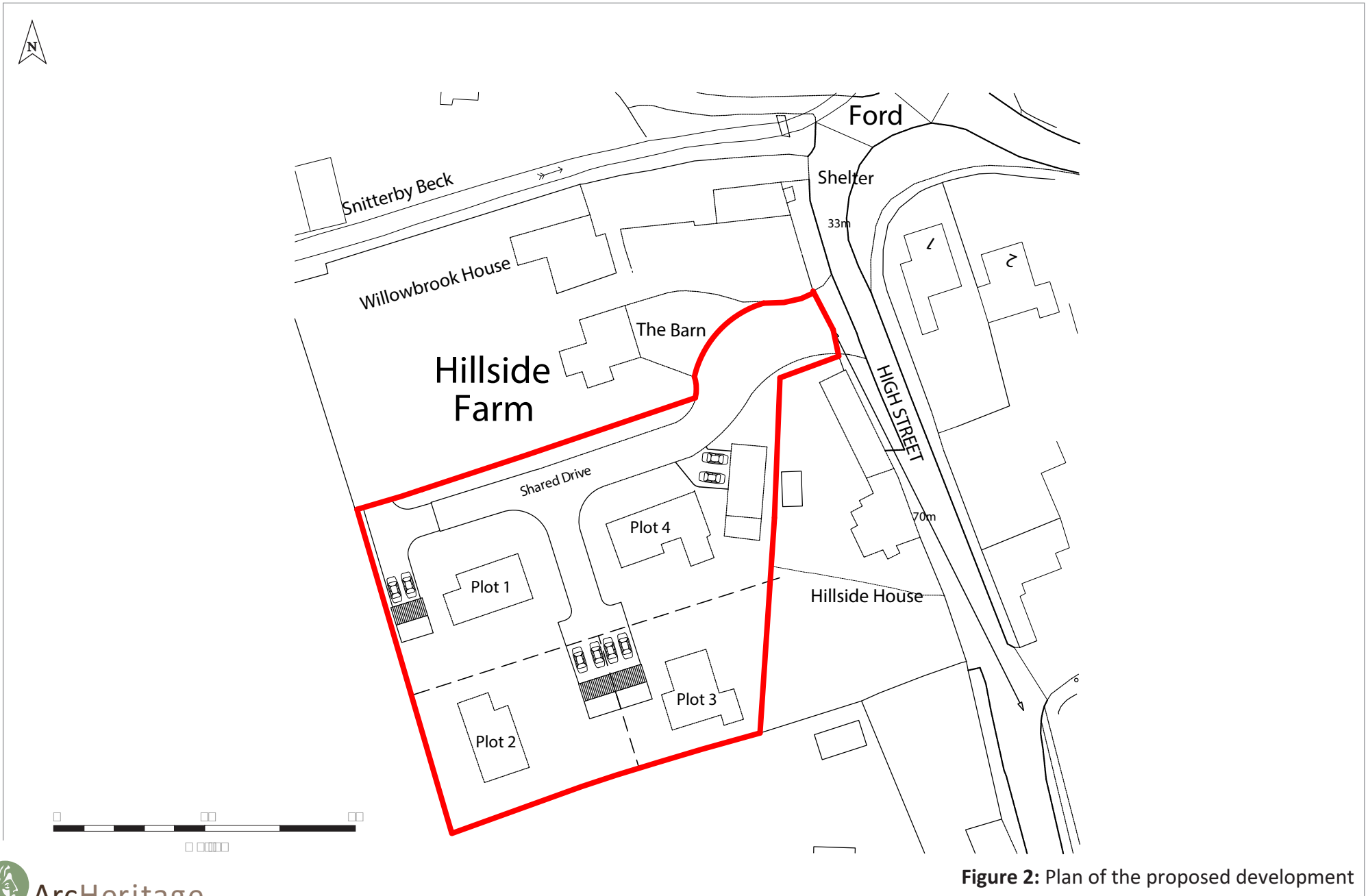


Figure 2: Plan of the proposed development

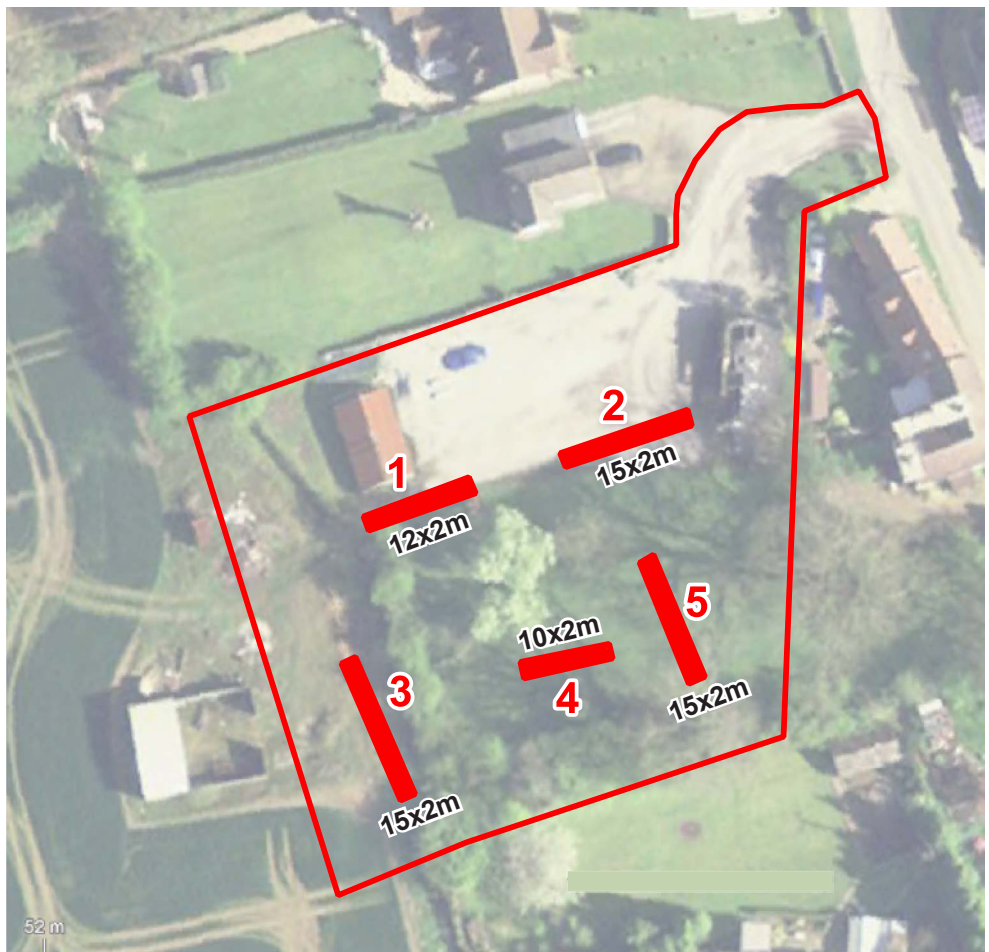
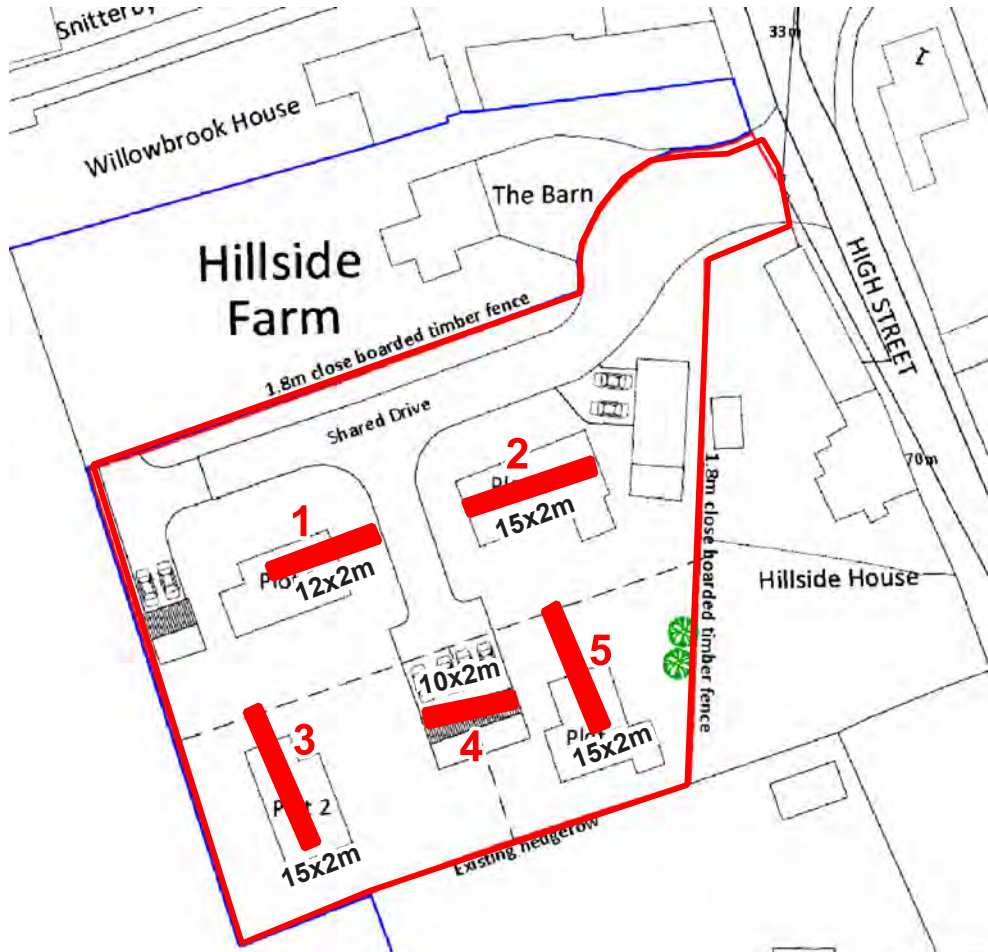
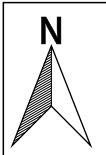


Figure 3: Trench location plan

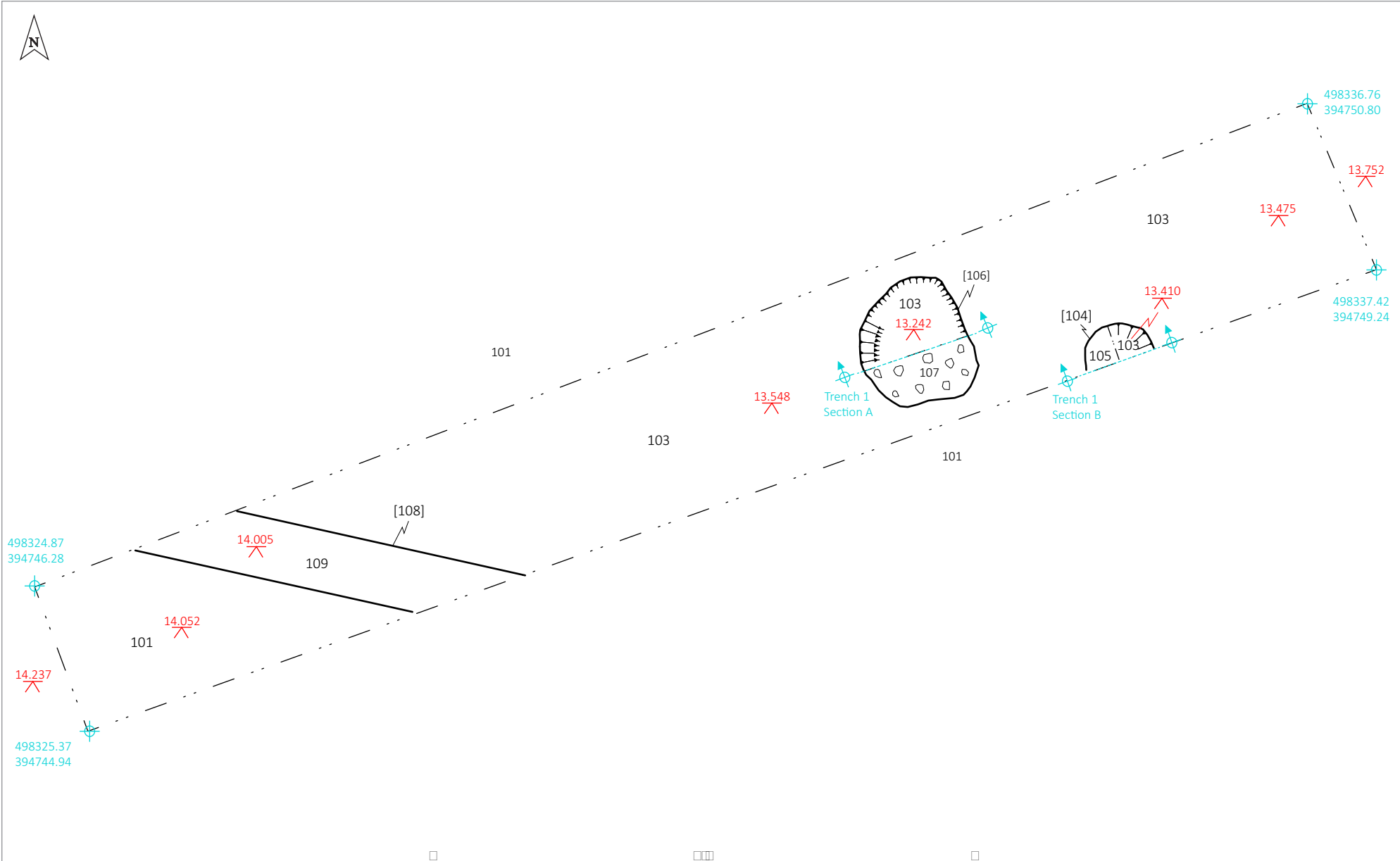
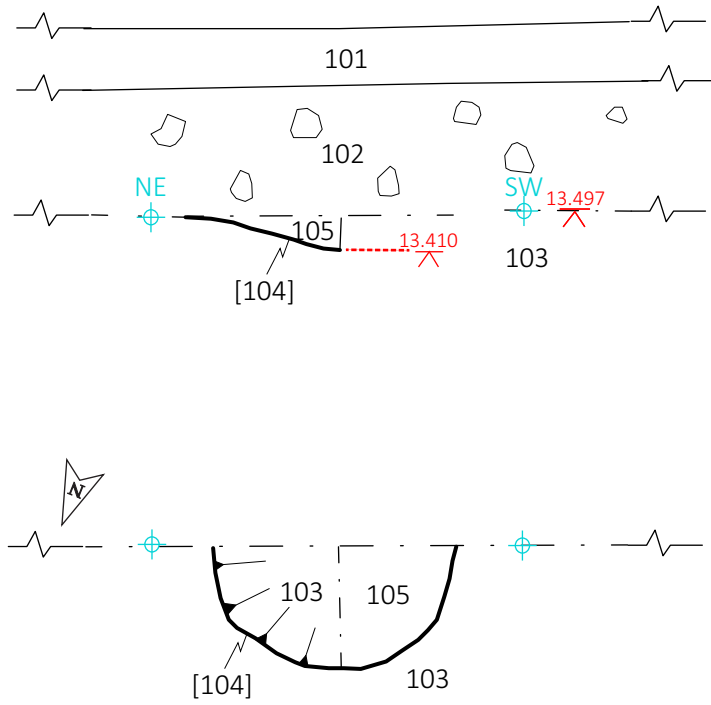


Figure 4: Plan of Trench 1

Trench1
Section A



Trench1
Section B

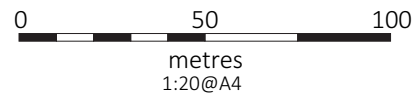
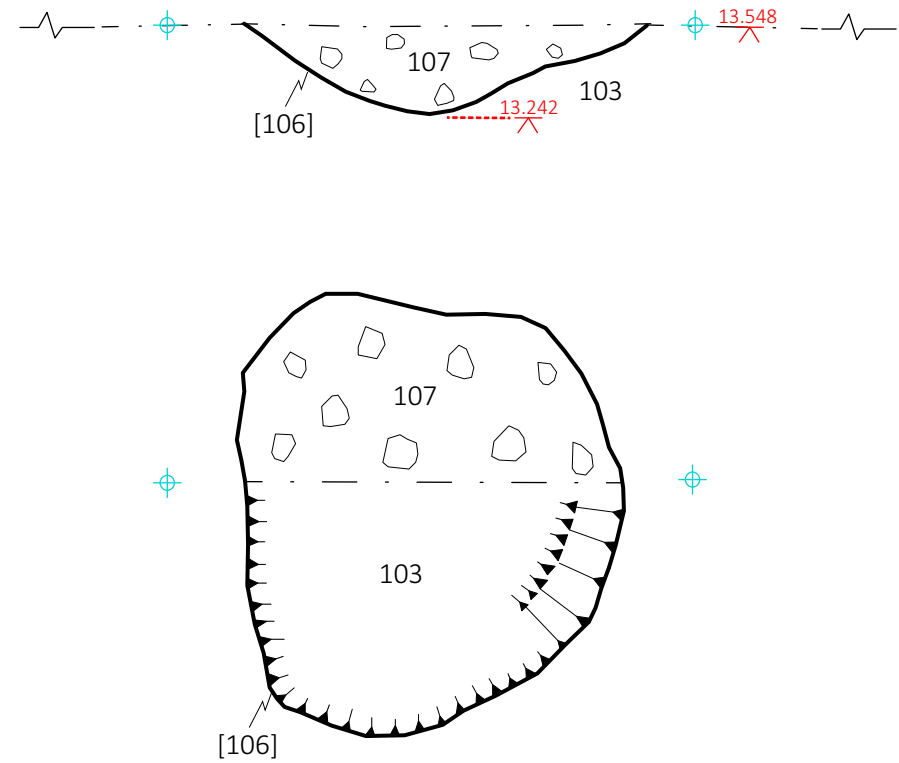


Figure5: Plans and section of features within Trench 1

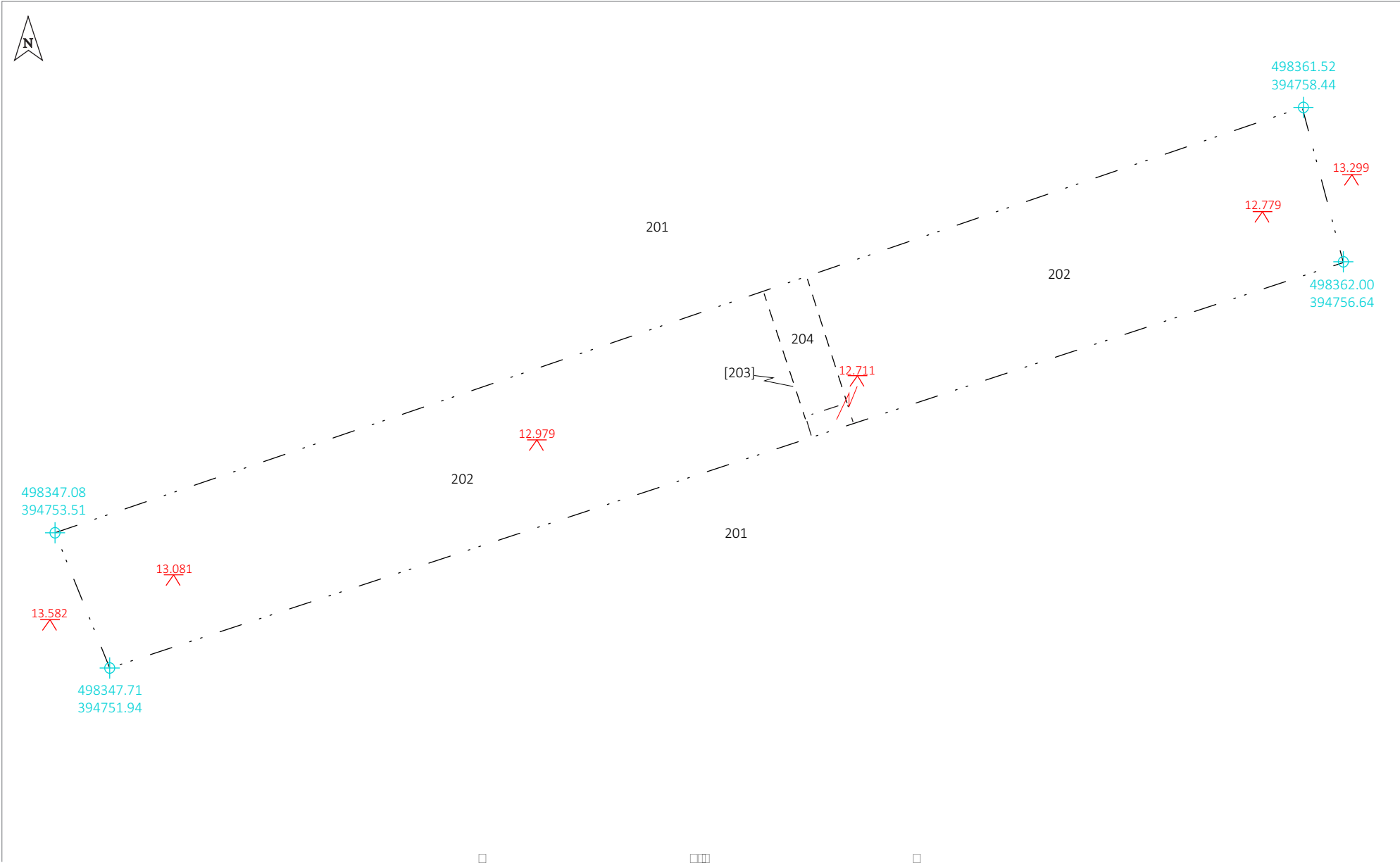


Figure 6: Plan of Trench 2

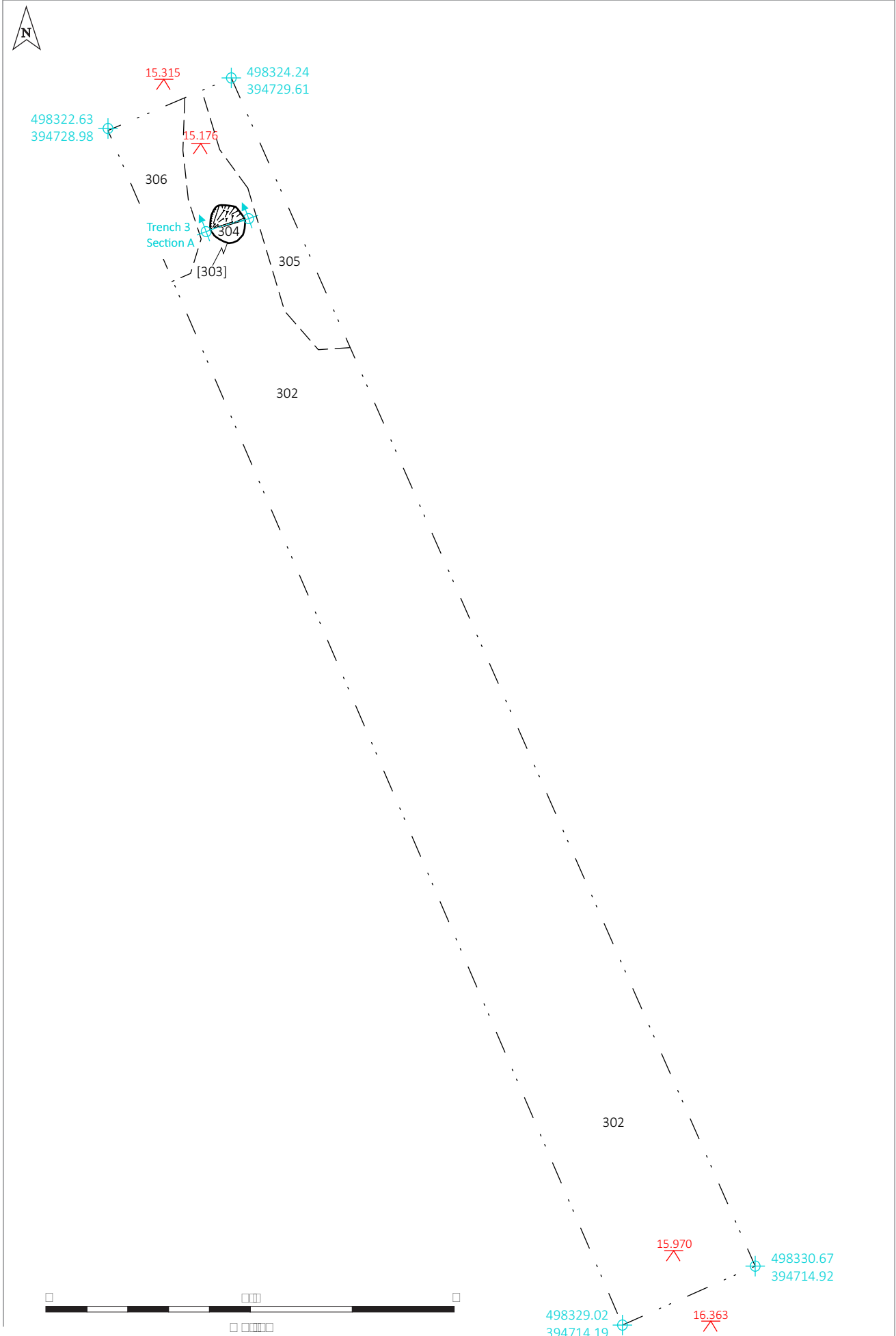


Figure 7: Plan of Trench 3

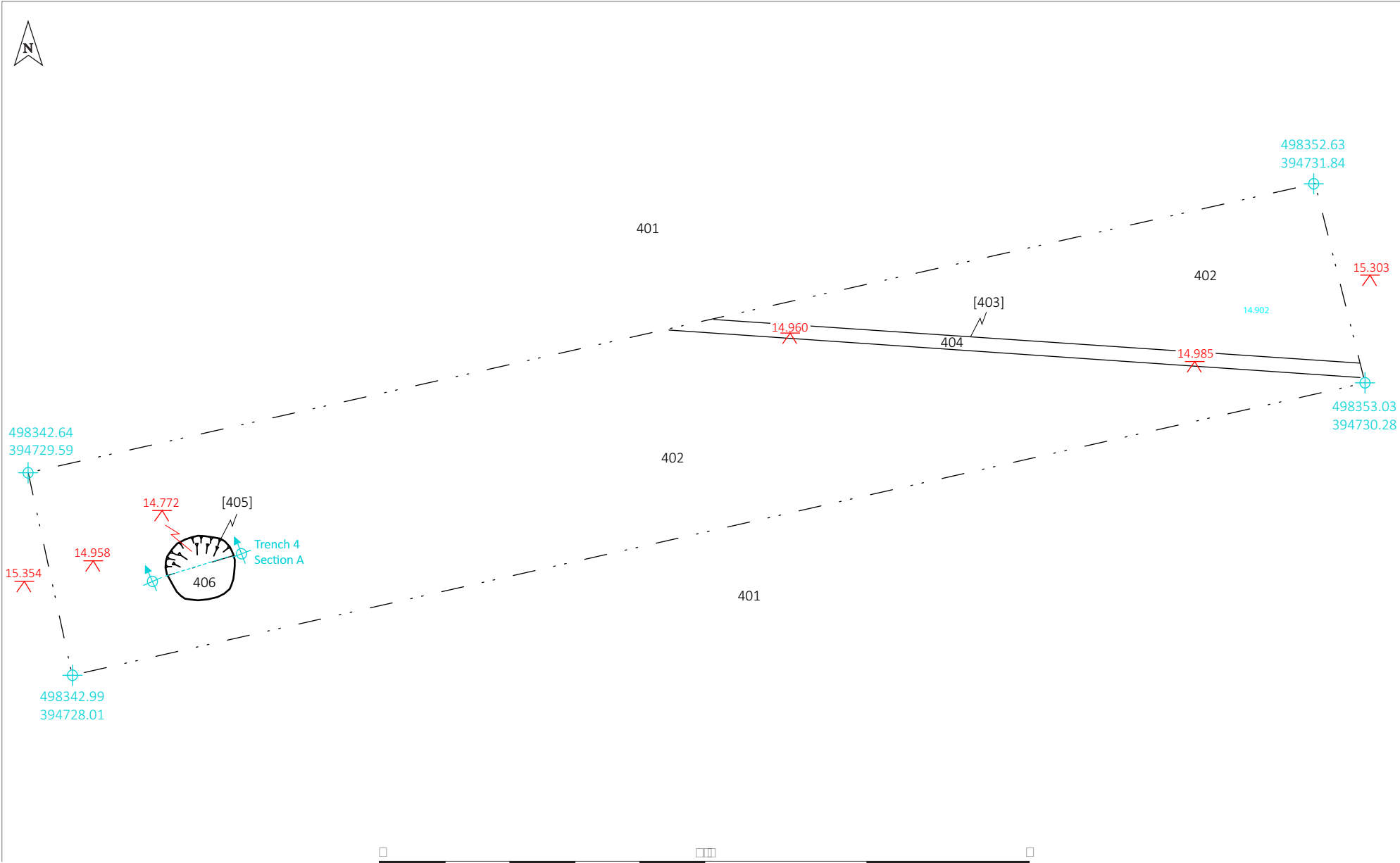
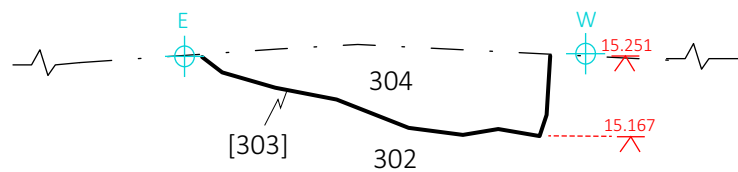
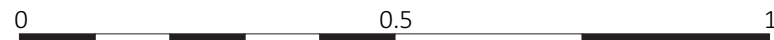
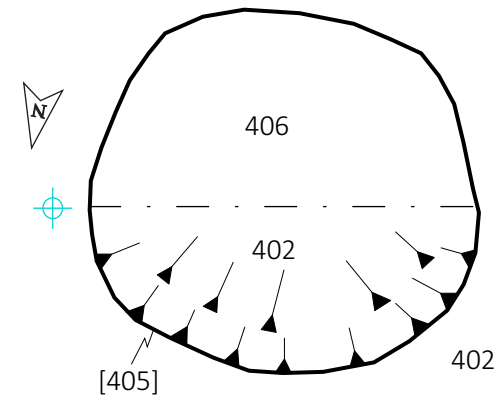
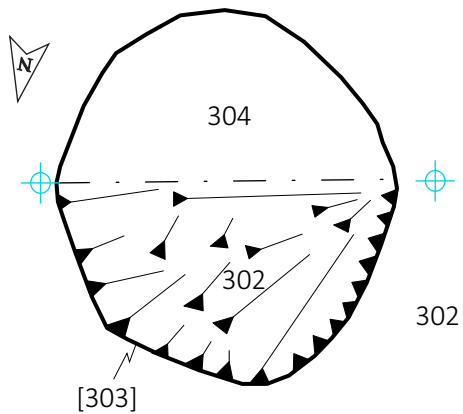
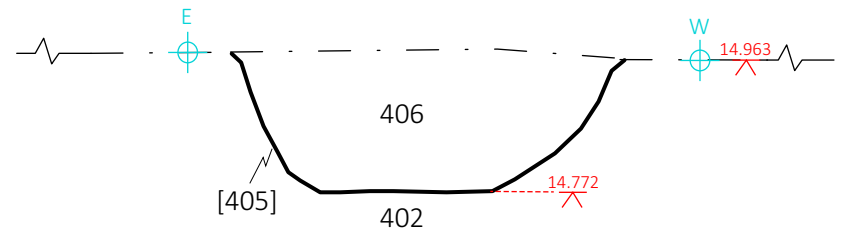


Figure 8: Plan of Trench 4

Trench 3
Section A



Trench 4
Section A



metres
1: 10 @A4

Figure 9: Plans and sections of features within Trenches 3 and 4

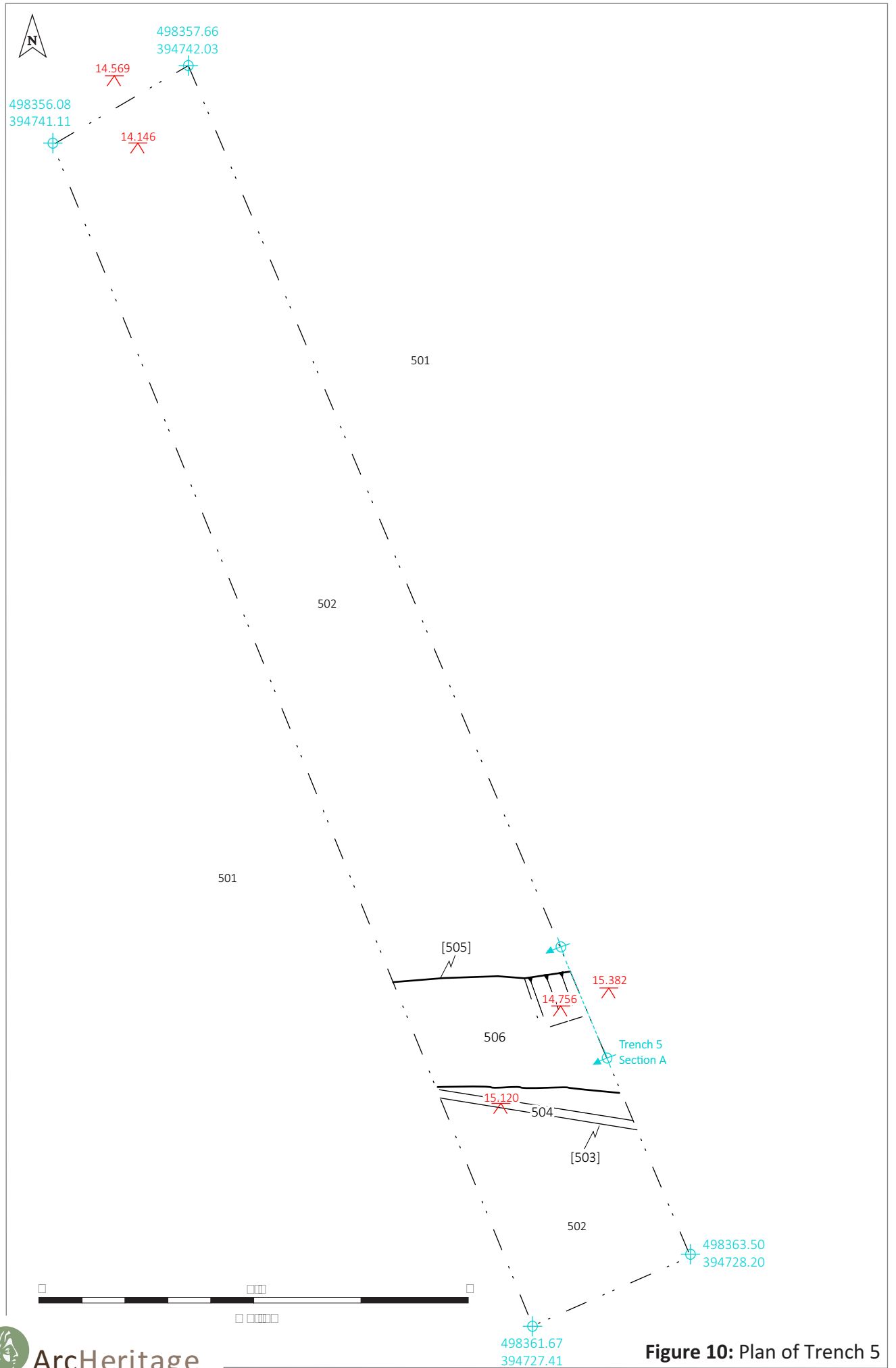


Figure 10: Plan of Trench 5

Trench 5
Section A

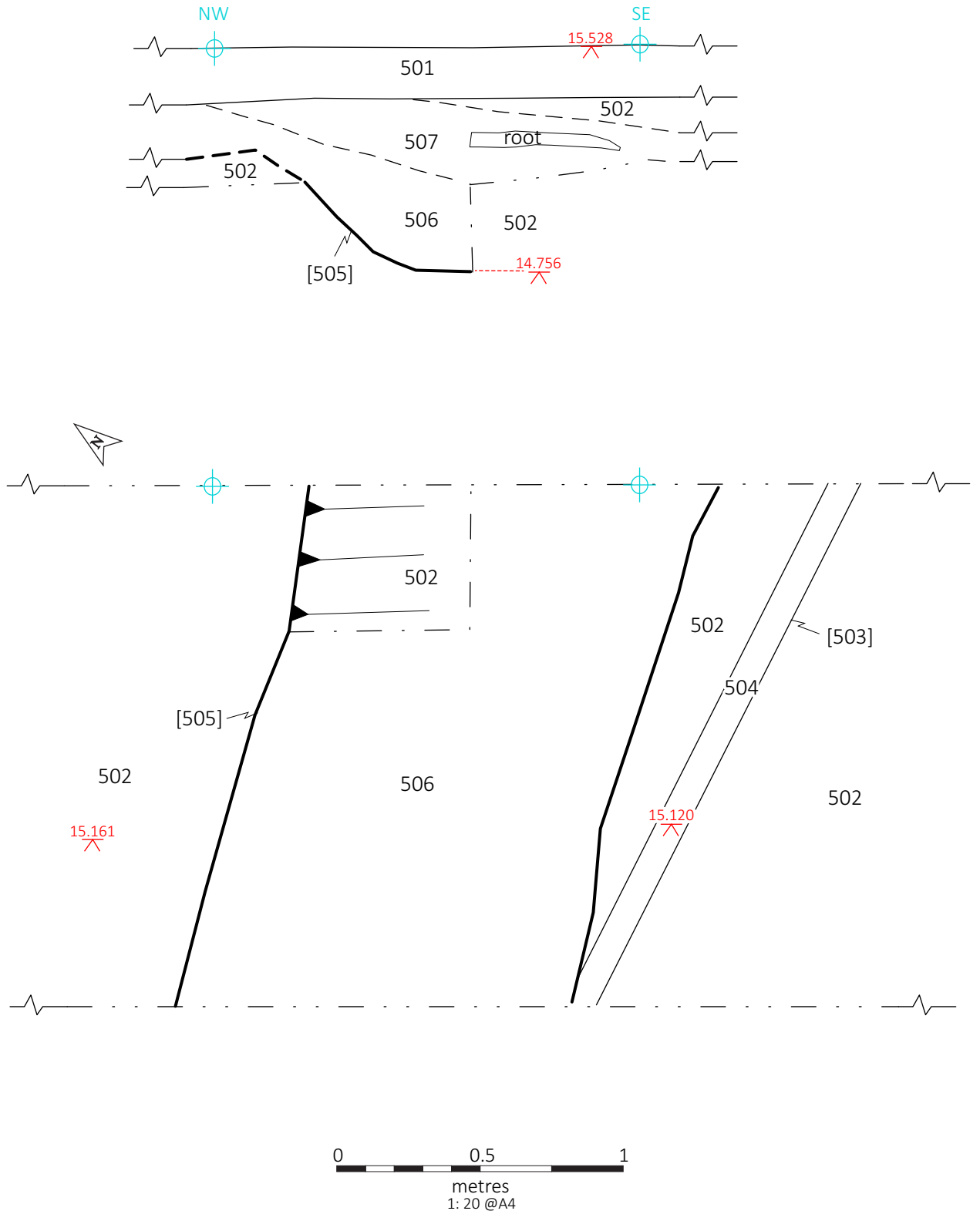


Figure 11: Plan and section of features within Trench 5

APPENDIX 1: INDEX TO ARCHIVE

Item	Quantity
Context Sheets	32
Context Registers	2
Original Drawings	10
Black and White Photographs	36
Digital Photographs	57
WSI	1
Report	2

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT LIST

Context	Trench	Description
101	1	Hardstanding
102	1	Rubble hardcore
103	1	Clay natural
104	1	Semi-circular cut
105	1	Fill of 104
106	1	Sub-circular cut
107	1	Fill of 106
108	1	Cut of modern drain
109	1	Limestone backfill of 108
201	2	Clinker/cinder made ground
202	2	Natural clay
203	2	Putative linear feature
204	2	Clay deposit
301	3	Topsoil
302	3	Subsoil
303	3	Small circular cut
304	3	Fill of 303
305	3	Spread of clinker material in northeast corner of trench
306	3	Spread of clinker material in northwest corner of trench
401	4	Topsoil
402	4	Subsoil
403	4	Cut for land drain
404	4	Land drain
405	4	Circular cut feature
406	4	Fill of 405
501	5	Topsoil
502	5	Subsoil
503	5	Cut for land drain 503
504	5	Land drain
505	5	Cut for linear feature
506	5	Fill of 505
507	5	Redeposited subsoil

APPENDIX 3: ARETEFACT ASSESSMENT

Artefact assessments were undertaken by Richard Jackson with comments from Glyn Davies.

Pottery Assessment

Context	Fabric	Date	Form	Qty	Comments
104	Whiteware	19 th /20 th	Rim; u/id	1	
106	Salt-glazed stoneware	19 th	Body sherd; mug or similar	1	Rilled decoration external
106	Slipware	18 th /19 th	1 rim, 1 body; u/id	2	Clear glaze external only. Abraded.
106	Whiteware	19 th /20 th	Body sherd; flatware	1	Unglazed
402	Cistercian/blackware	17 th /18 th	Body sherd; u/id	1	Dark red fine fabric. Pitted metallic glaze int & ext. Fragment of white slip dec.
506	Creamware	18 th /19 th	2 rim, 1 base; dish	3	
506	Transfer-Printed Whiteware	19 th /20 th	5 rim, 4 base; one plate. 1 rim; teacup	10	Plate dec with repeating border pattern, semi-porcelain body. Teacup has atypical TP pattern ext.
506	Whiteware	19 th /20 th	1 base, 1 rim, 1 body. Bowl	3	Kitchenware
506	Whiteware	19 th /20 th	2 body, 2 base; bowl or jar	4	Unglazed. Painted turquoise.

The pottery assemblage from Hillside Farm, Snitterby is of limited diagnostic value, and generally represents limited residual deposition. The artefacts from context (506) were deliberately deposited in a feature along with other waste. The small fragment of possible Cistercian ware was recovered from subsoil and does not contribute a great deal to the understanding of the site. The two sherds of Slipware are heavily abraded and most likely represent residual post-medieval activity in the area. No further work is recommended on this assemblage, and it is not recommended that this material is included with the archive for deposition upon completion of the assessment.

Glass Assessment

Context	Type	Qty	Date
506	Intact bottle, screw threaded. "SOULBYS ALFORD" stamped	1	19 th /20 th
506	Bottle base fragment, "GRIMSBY HEWI-" stamped	1	19 th /20 th
506	Press-moulded square profile bottle, intact	2	19 th
506	Press-moulded round profile bottle, intact	1	19 th
506	Flattened profile screw threaded bottle, indentations for grip.	1	20 th
506	Inkwell	1	19 th /20 th
506	Assorted fragments; 1 partially melted bottle neck; 4 bottle body sherds; 2 wide-necked jars or similar	7	20 th
506	Glass battery fragment. Square profile, linear marking with 'acid level' stamped below.	1	20 th

The glass assemblage was derived exclusively from a single context, ditch fill (506). It is of limited interest or diagnostic value, although it is worth noting that Soulbys was the name of a brewery operating in Alford, Lincolnshire between 1896 and 1952 (Lincs to the Past, nd).

The glass lead-acid battery case is a relatively unusual artefact, although given the nature of the other dry-cell batteries within 506 it would appear that this feature was used for disposal of stockpiled waste upon clearance of a nearby dwelling or workshop. No further work is recommended on this assemblage, and disposal is recommended on completion of the assessment.

References:

Lincs to the Past. Nd. <https://www.lincstothepast.com/Records-relating-to-the-Lincolnshire-breweries-of-Soulby--Sons--amp--Winch-Ltd-of-Alford-and-Mowbray--amp--Co-Ltd-of-Grantham-and-their-associated-companies/699616.record?pt=S> [accessed 9/3/18]

Animal Bone Assessment

A total of three animal bone fragments were recovered from context (106). They consisted of a un-diagnostic longbone fragment, a distal tibia fragment and a fragment of ulna. All fragments are most likely *bos* (cattle). No further work is recommended on this assemblage.

APPENDIX 4: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

Snitterby

Written Scheme of Investigation

ArcHeritage 2017

Snitterby, Lincolnshire
Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation Trenching

ArchHeritage Campo House, 54 Campo Lane, Sheffield, S1 2EG

Phone: +44 (0)114 2728884 Fax: +44 (0)114 3279793
archeritage@yorkat.co.uk www.archeritage.co.uk



Key Project Information

Project name	Snitterby, Lincolnshire
Report title	Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation Trenching
Report status	Final
ArcHeritage Project No.	1197
Client	Philip Medley
NGR	SK 98357 94744
Planning Application No.	136268
Author	Laura Strafford
Illustrations	Laura Strafford
Editor	Glyn Davies
Report Number and Date	2017/66 August 2017
Version and filename	V1 1197 Snitterby WSI V1.docx

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FIGURES

Figure 1: Site location

Figure 2: Proposed development plan

Figure 3: Proposed trench plan

1. SUMMARY

- 1.1. This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) relates to the proposed development of four dwellings and associated access at R/O Hillside Farm, High Street, Snitterby, Gainsborough, DN21 4TP.
- 1.2. Louise Jennings, the Historic Environment Record (HER) Officer for Lincolnshire County Council has recommended that archaeological trial trenches be undertaken on the site, with reference to the National Planning Policy Framework (2012), (below). This is with the aim to help provide sufficient information to enable the planning authority to make a reasoned decision on the planning application.

"Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment, and where necessary, a field evaluation." Policy 128. National Planning Policy Framework (2012).

- 1.3. This WSI has been prepared in response to correspondence with the Louise Jennings, HER Officer for Lincolnshire County Council. The work will be carried out in accordance with this WSI, and according to the principles of the Institute for Archaeology (CIfA) Code of Conduct and all relevant standards and guidance.

2. SITE LOCATION & DESCRIPTION

- 2.1. The proposal site is located at Hillside Farm, off the High Street, Snitterby, Lincolnshire (centred NGR: SK 98357 94744) (Figure 1). The proposed development plan is detailed in Figure 2.
- 2.2. The underlying bedrock on the site is a mix of limestone (Blisworth Limestone Formation), argillaceous rock (Rutland Formation) and sandstone (Thorncroft Sand Member). There is no superficial geology mapped for the site (BGS 2017). A search of BGS borehole records did not return any results for the site.

3. DESIGNATIONS & CONSTRAINTS

- 3.1. Hillside Farm and its associated outbuildings are Grade II Listed. There are no known constraints relating to the site.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST

- 4.1. The Lincolnshire HER records the site as being located within the Medieval settlement of Snitterby (HER No. 50815). The record describes the settlement of Snitterby as small, with a manor with no recorded population in 1086. The settlement was depleted by the 14th/15th century. Its layout is based on an east-west street parallel with the Snitterby Beck.
- 4.2. The site also lies within the post-medieval settlement of Snitterby (HER No. 53899). The settlement of Snitterby, although small during the medieval period, has enjoyed considerable growth over the last two centuries. The medieval layout, on an east-west street parallel with

Snitterby Beck, has been extended with the addition of a second street parallel and to the south.

- 4.3. Hillside Farm, located within the site, is Grade II Listed, along with its associated outbuildings (NHLE 1165142). The farmhouse was built in 1750 and underwent alterations in the 20th century. It is constructed of colour-washed coursed limestone rubble with ashlar quoins and brick dressings, with a pantile roof with raised brick coped gables and three ridge brick stacks.
- 4.4. Anglo-Saxon material has also been recovered from nearby the site.

5. AIMS

5.1. The aims are:

- to determine the extent, condition, character, importance and date of any archaeological remains present
- to provide information that will enable the remains to be placed within their local, regional, and national context and for an assessment of the significance of the archaeology of the proposal area to be made
- to provide information to enable the local authority to decide any requirements for further archaeological mitigation for the site

6. TECHNIQUES

6.1. The recording will comprise the following elements:

- Trial trenching
- Report

6.2. Further stages of work or other mitigation measures could be required by the local authority, depending upon the results of the evaluation.

7. TRIAL TRENCHES

7.1. A series of five trenches will be excavated. The location of the trenches is shown on Figure 3. Trenches will be stepped if necessary, to ensure their stated size at the base of the trench.

No.	Size (m)	Rationale
1	12x2	Located over Plot 1 of the proposed development, where footings are likely to truncate any surviving archaeological remains relating to the Medieval settlement of Snitterby
2	15x2	Located over Plot 4 of the proposed development, where footings are likely to truncate any surviving archaeological remains relating to the Medieval settlement of Snitterby
3	15x2	Located over Plot 2 of the proposed development, where footings are likely to truncate any surviving archaeological remains relating to the Medieval settlement of Snitterby

4	10x2	Located over access/parking spaces of the proposed development, where footings are likely to truncate any surviving archaeological remains relating to the Medieval settlement of Snitterby
5	15x2	Located over Plot 3 of the proposed development, where footings are likely to truncate any surviving archaeological remains relating to the Medieval settlement of Snitterby

- 7.2. The trench locations will be accurately plotted using an EDM Total station, by measurement to local permanent features shown on published Ordnance Survey maps. All measurements will be accurate to +/-10cm, and the trenches locatable on a 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. This is to ensure that the trenches can be independently relocated in the event of future work.
- 7.3. Overburden such as turf, topsoil or other superficial fill materials would be removed by a machine fitted with a toothless bucket. Mechanical excavation equipment would be used judiciously, under archaeological supervision down to the top of archaeological deposits, or the natural subsoil, whichever appears first. If archaeology is present machining will cease and excavation will normally proceed by hand. Where deep homogenous deposits, or deposits such as rubble infills, are encountered, these may be carefully removed by machine, after consultation with Louise Jennings, HER Officer for Lincolnshire County Council.
- 7.4. The use of mechanical, air-powered, or electrical excavation equipment may also be appropriate for removing deep intrusions (e.g. modern brick and concrete floors or footings) or through deposits to check that they are of natural origin, after consultation with Louise Jennings, HER Officer for Lincolnshire County Council. The machine will not be used to cut arbitrary sondages down to natural deposits.
- 7.5. All trenches will be sufficiently cleaned by hand to enable potential archaeological features to be identified and recorded; areas without archaeological features will be recorded as sterile and no further work will take place in these areas. The stratigraphy of all trenches will be recorded on trench record sheets even where no archaeological features are identified.
- 7.6. A sufficient sample of any archaeological features and deposits revealed will be excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner in order to establish the aims of the evaluation.
- 7.7. Discrete features will be half-sectioned in the first instance.
- 7.8. Linear features will be sample excavated (to a minimum of 20% of their length) with each sample being not less than 1m in length
- 7.9. Deposits at junctions or interruptions in linear features will be sufficiently excavated to allow relationships to be determined.
- 7.10. Structures will be sample excavated to a degree whereby their extent nature, form, date, function and relationships to other features and deposits can be established.

8. RECORDING METHODOLOGY

- 8.1. All archaeological features will be recorded using standardised pro forma record sheets. Plans, sections and elevations will be drawn as appropriate and a comprehensive photographic record will be made where archaeological features are encountered.
- 8.2. Archaeological deposits will be planned at a basic scale of 1:50, with individual features requiring greater detail being planned at a scale of 1:20. Larger scales will be utilised as appropriate. Cross-section of features will be drawn to a basic scale of 1:10 or 1:20 depending on the size of the feature. All drawings will be related to Ordnance Datum. Where it aids interpretation, structural remains will also be recorded in elevation.
- 8.3. Each context, where assigned, will be described in full on a pro forma context record sheet in accordance with the accepted context record conventions. Each context will be given a unique number. These field records will be checked and indexes compiled.
- 8.4. Photographs of work in progress and post-excavation of individual and groups of features will be taken. This will include general views of entire features and of details such as sections as considered necessary. The photographic record will comprise 35mm black and white film. Digital photography may be used in addition, but will not form any part of the formal site archive. All site photography will adhere to accepted photographic record guidelines.
- 8.5. Areas which do not contain any archaeological deposits will be photographed and recorded as being archaeologically sterile. The natural stratigraphic sequence within these areas will be recorded.
- 8.6. All finds will be collected and handled following the guidance set out in the ClfA guidance for archaeological materials. Unstratified material will not be kept unless it is of exceptional intrinsic interest. Material discarded as a consequence of this policy will be described and quantified in the field. Finds of particular interest or fragility will be retrieved as Small Finds, and located on plans. Other finds, finds within the topsoil, and dense/discrete deposits of finds will be collected as Bulk Finds, from discrete contexts, bagged by material type. Any dense/discrete deposits will have their limits defined on the appropriate plan.
- 8.7. All artefacts and ecofacts will be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in the RESCUE/UKIC publication *First Aid for Finds*, and recording systems must be compatible with the recipient museum. All finds that fall within the purview of the Treasure Act (1996) will be reported to HM Coroner according to the procedures outlined in the Act, after discussion with the client and the local authority.
- 8.8. An environmental sampling programme will be undertaken for the recovery and identification of charred and waterlogged remains where suitable deposits are identified. The collection and processing of environmental samples will be undertaken in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 2011). Environmental and soil specialists will be consulted during the course of the excavation with regard to the implementation of this sampling programme. The sampling regime will include samples of the four types of deposit sample as appropriate. These are described below:
 - **Bulk-sieved Sample (BS).** Sample size will depend upon the context/feature size, but should be up to 40-60 litres in size (if the context size allows). They are taken for the

recovery of charcoal, burnt seeds, bone and artefacts. The samples will be processed (flotation) on site where possible with 1mm and 500micron sieves on a rack to collect the carbonised washover. The retents and flots will then be dried, sorted and assessed to advise the potential for further analysis.

- **General Biological Sample (GBA):** These are only taken if a deposit is waterlogged. A 10 litre sample size will be used (if the context size allows). These samples will be processed in the laboratory, to recover macrofossils and microscopic remains such as pollen and insects.
- **Column monolith:** Kubiena tin samples may be taken for soils and pollen analysis and to determine soil accumulation processes.
- **Spot samples:** these samples are taken as required. they may be contexts or material not suited to sieving, such as caches of seeds, pieces of eggshell or any specific finds of organic material. They may also be specialist samples (e.g. charcoal for radiocarbon dating).

- 8.9. Other samples will be taken, as appropriate, in consultation with ArcHeritage specialists and the Historic England Regional Science Advisor, as appropriate (e.g. dendrochronology, soil micromorphology, monolith samples, C14, etc.). Samples will be taken for scientific dating where necessary for the development of subsequent mitigation strategies. Material removed from site will be stored in appropriate controlled environments.
- 8.10. In the event of human remains being discovered during the evaluation these will be left *in-situ*, covered and protected, in the first instance. The removal of human remains will only take place in compliance with environmental health regulations and following discussions with, and with the approval of, the Secretary of State or the Church of England, as appropriate.
- 8.11. If **disarticulated** remains are encountered, these will be identified and quantified on site. If trenches are being immediately backfilled, the remains will be left in the ground. If the excavations will remain open for any length of time, disarticulated remains will be removed and boxed, for immediate reburial by the Church.
- 8.12. If **articulated** remains are encountered, these will be excavated in accordance with recognised guidelines and retained for assessment.
- 8.13. Any grave goods or coffin furniture will be retained for further assessment.
- 8.14. Where a licence is issued, all human skeletal remains must be properly removed in accordance with the terms of that licence. Where a licence is not issued, the treatment of human remains will be in accordance with the requirements of Civil Law, ClfA Technical Paper 13 (1993) and Historic England guidance.

9. SPECIALIST ASSESSMENT

- 9.1. The stratigraphic information, artefacts, soil samples, and residues will be assessed as to their potential and significance for further analysis and study. The material will be quantified (counted and weighted). Specialists will undertake a rapid scan of all excavated material. Ceramic spot dates will be given. Appropriately detailed specialist reports will be included in the report.

- 9.2. Materials considered vulnerable should be selected for stabilisation after specialist recording. Where intervention is necessary, consideration must be given to possible investigative procedures (e.g. glass composition studies, residues on or in pottery, and mineral-preserved organic material). Allowance will be made for preliminary conservation and stabilization of all objects and a written assessment of long-term conservation and storage needs will be produced. Once assessed, all material will be packed and stored in optimum conditions, in accordance with Watkinson and Neal (1998), ClfA (2007) and Museums and Galleries (1992).
- 9.3. All finds will be cleaned, marked and labelled as appropriate, prior to assessment. For ceramic assemblages, any recognised local pottery reference collections and relevant fabric Codes will be used.
- 9.4. Allowance will be made for the recovery of material suitable for scientific dating and contingency sums will be made available to undertake such dating, if necessary. This will be decided in consultation with Louise Jennings, HER Officer for Lincolnshire County Council.

10. REPORT & ARCHIVE PREPARATION

- 10.1. Upon completion of the site work, a report will be prepared to include the following:
- A non-technical summary of the results of the work.
 - An introduction which will include the planning reference number, grid reference and dates when the fieldwork took place.
 - An account of the methodology and detailed results of the operation, describing structural data, archaeological features, associated finds and environmental data, and a conclusion and discussion.
 - A selection of photographs and drawings, including a detailed plan of the site accurately identifying the areas monitored, trench locations, selected feature drawings, and selected artefacts, and phased feature plans where appropriate.
 - Specialist artefact and environmental reports where undertaken, and a context list/index.
 - Details of archive location and destination (with accession number, where known), together with a context list and catalogue of what is contained in that archive.
 - A copy of the key OASIS form details
 - Copies of the Brief and WSI
 - Additional photographic images may be supplied on a CDROM appended to the report
- 10.2. A digital copy of the report will be submitted to the commissioning body. A bound and digital copy of the report will be submitted direct to the Louise Jennings, HER Officer for Lincolnshire County Council. for planning purposes, and subsequently for inclusion into the HER.
- 10.3. A field archive will be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs. Catalogues of contexts, finds, soil samples, plans, sections and photographs will be produced. ArcHeritage will liaise with the relevant local museum prior to the commencement of fieldwork to establish the detailed curatorial requirements of the museum

and discuss archive transfer and to complete the relevant museum forms. The relevant museum curator would be afforded access to visit the site and discuss the project results.

- 10.4. The owner of the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in the information and documentation arising from the work, would grant a licence to the Local Authority and the museum accepting the archive to use such documentation for their statutory functions and provide copies to third parties as an incidental to such functions. Under the Environmental Information Regulations (EIR), such documentation is required to be made available to enquirers if it meets the test of public interest. Any information disclosure issues would be resolved between the client and the archaeological contractor before completion of the work. EIR requirements do not affect IPR.
- 10.5. Upon completion of the project an OASIS form will be completed at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>.

11. POST EXCAVATION ANALYSIS & PUBLICATION

- 11.1. The information contained in the evaluation report will enable decisions to be taken regarding the future treatment of the archaeology of the development site and any material recovered during the evaluation.
- 11.2. If further archaeological investigations (mitigation) take place, any further analyses (as recommended by the specialists, and following agreement with Louise Jennings, HER Officer for Lincolnshire County Council.) may be incorporated into the post-excavation stage of the mitigation programme unless such analysis are required to provide information to enable a suitable mitigation strategy to be devised. **Such analysis will form a new piece of work to be commissioned.**
- 11.3. In the event that no further fieldwork takes place on the site, a full programme of post excavation analysis and publication of artefactual and scientific material from the evaluation may be required by Louise Jennings, HER Officer for Lincolnshire County Council. **Where this is required, this work will be a new piece of work to be commissioned.**
- 11.4. If further site works do not take place, allowance will be made for the preparation and publication in a local and/or national journal of a short summary on the results of the evaluation and of the location and material held within the site archive.
- 11.5. The results of the work will be publicised locally e.g. by producing a paper for a relevant journal, and talking to local societies, as appropriate.

12. HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 12.1. Health and safety issues will take priority over archaeological matters and all archaeologists will comply with relevant Health and Safety Legislation.
- 12.2. A Risk Assessment will be prepared prior to the start of site works.

13. PRE-START REQUIREMENTS

- 13.1. The client will be responsible for ensuring site access has been secured prior to the commencement of site works, and that the perimeter of the site is secure.

- 13.2. The client will provide ArcHeritage with up to date service plans and will be responsible for ensuring services have been disconnected, where appropriate.
- 13.3. The client will be responsible for ensuring that any existing reports (e.g. ground investigation, borehole logs, contamination reports) are made available to ArcHeritage prior to the commencement of work on site.

14. REINSTATEMENT

- 14.1. Following excavation and recording the spoil from the trenches will be backfilled unless requested otherwise. The backfill material will be levelled and compressed as far as possible with the mechanical excavator bucket, but will not be compressed to a specification. ArcHeritage are not responsible for reinstating any surfaces, including reseeding, unless specifically commissioned by the client who will provide a suitable specification for the work.
- 14.2. During the first monitoring visit an agreement on a suitable staged backfill timetable for the trenches will be agreed, to avoid leaving all trenches open at once for health and safety reasons.

15. STAFFING

- 15.1. Specialist staff available for this project are:
- Human remains - Malin Holst (York Osteoarchaeology Ltd) & Rebecca Storm (University of Bradford)
 - Palaeoenvironmental remains - Sheffield Archaeobotanical Consultancy
 - Head of Curatorial Services - Christine McDonnell
 - Lithics - George Loffman
 - Roman Pottery - Ruth Leary, David Gregory
 - Medieval and post-medieval pottery - Anne Jenner
 - Post-medieval pottery - David Barker
 - Post-medieval glass - Karen Weston
 - Finds Officers - Nienke Van Doorn
 - Conservation - Ian Panter
 - Worked wood - Steve Allen
- 15.2. Other specialist staff may be commissioned as necessary.

16. MONITORING OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

- 16.1. As a minimum requirement, Louise Jennings, HER Officer for Lincolnshire County Council, will be given a minimum of one week's notice of work commencing on site, and will be afforded the

opportunity to visit the site during and prior to completion of the on-site works so that the general stratigraphy of the site can be assessed and to discuss the requirement any further phases of archaeological work. ArcHeritage will notify Louise Jennings, HER Officer for Lincolnshire County Council, of any discoveries of archaeological significance so that site visits can be made, as necessary. Any changes to this agreed WSI will only be made in consultation with Louise Jennings, HER Officer for Lincolnshire County Council.

- 16.2. With the client's agreement illustrated notices will be displayed on site to explain the nature of the works.

17. COPYRIGHT

- 17.1. ArcHeritage retain the copyright on this document. It has been prepared expressly for the named client, and may not be passed to third parties for use or for the purpose of gathering quotations.

18. KEY REFERENCES

ADS and Digital Antiquity. 2013. Caring for Digital Data in Archaeology: A guide to Good Practice.

Brown, D. H. 2007. Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation. ClfA/AAA

BGS. 2017. Geology of Britain Viewer. Available online at:

Museum and Galleries Commission. 1992. Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections.

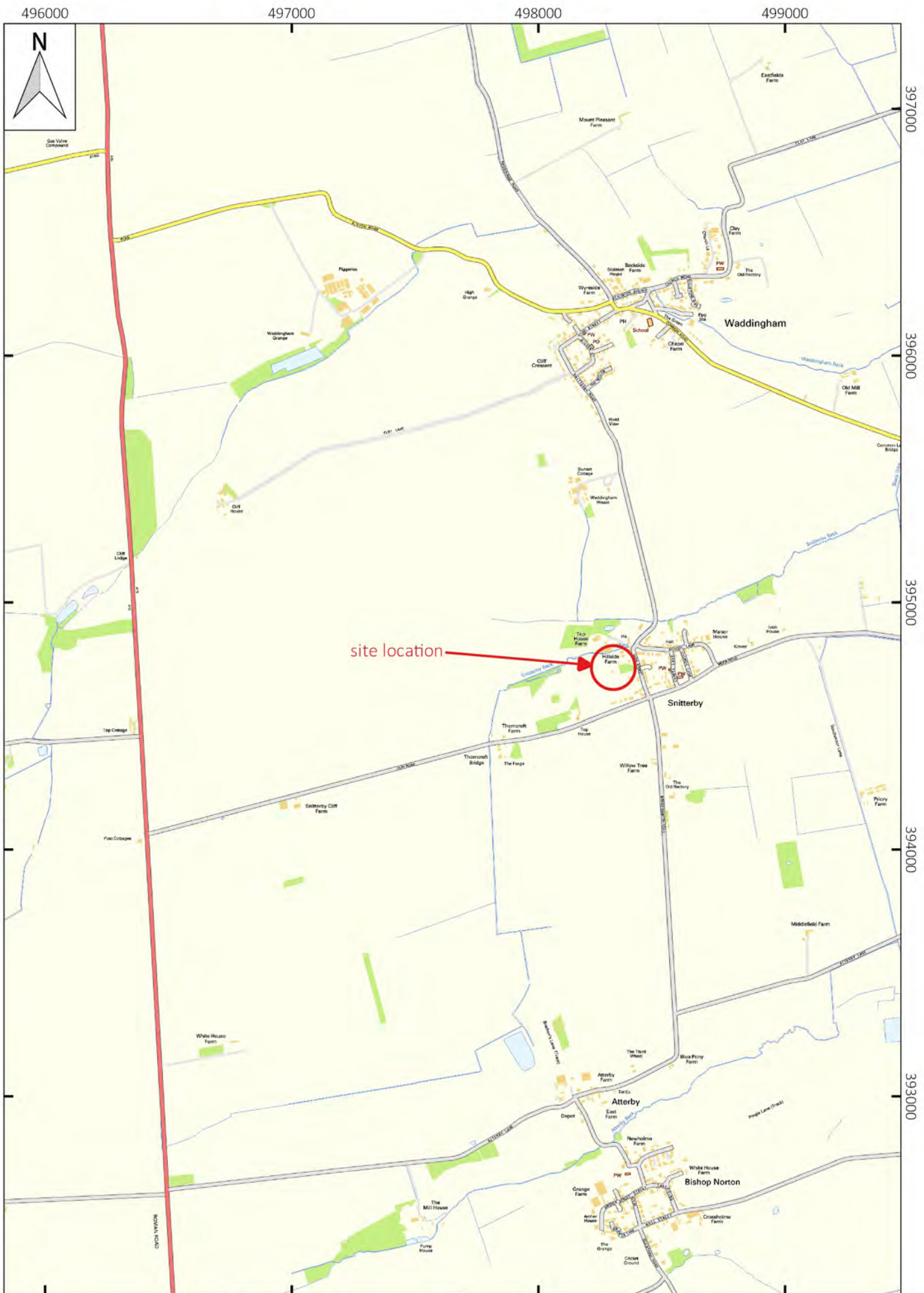
Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM). 2007. *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology*

Neal, V., and D. Watkinson (eds). 1998. *First Aid for Finds: practical guide for archaeologists*. United Kingdom Institute for Conservation of Historic & Artistic Works, Archaeology Section; 3rd Revised Edition.

See also the website of the ClfA for all Guidance and Standards documentation.
<http://www.archaeologists.net/codes/ifa>

See also the Historic England website for a full list of guidance documents.
<http://historicengland.org.uk/advice/technical-advice/recording-heritage/>

FIGURES



site location

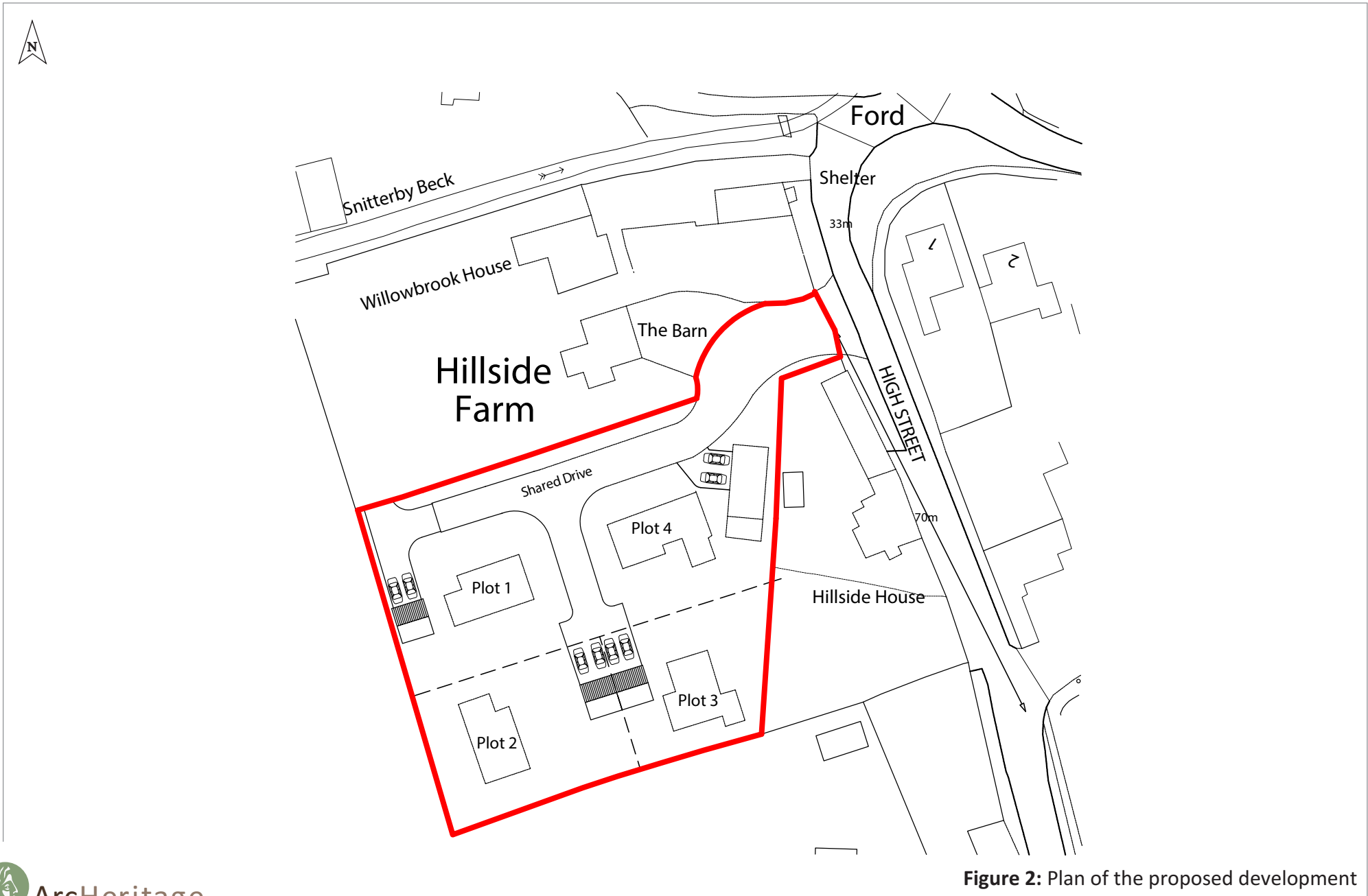


Figure 2: Plan of the proposed development

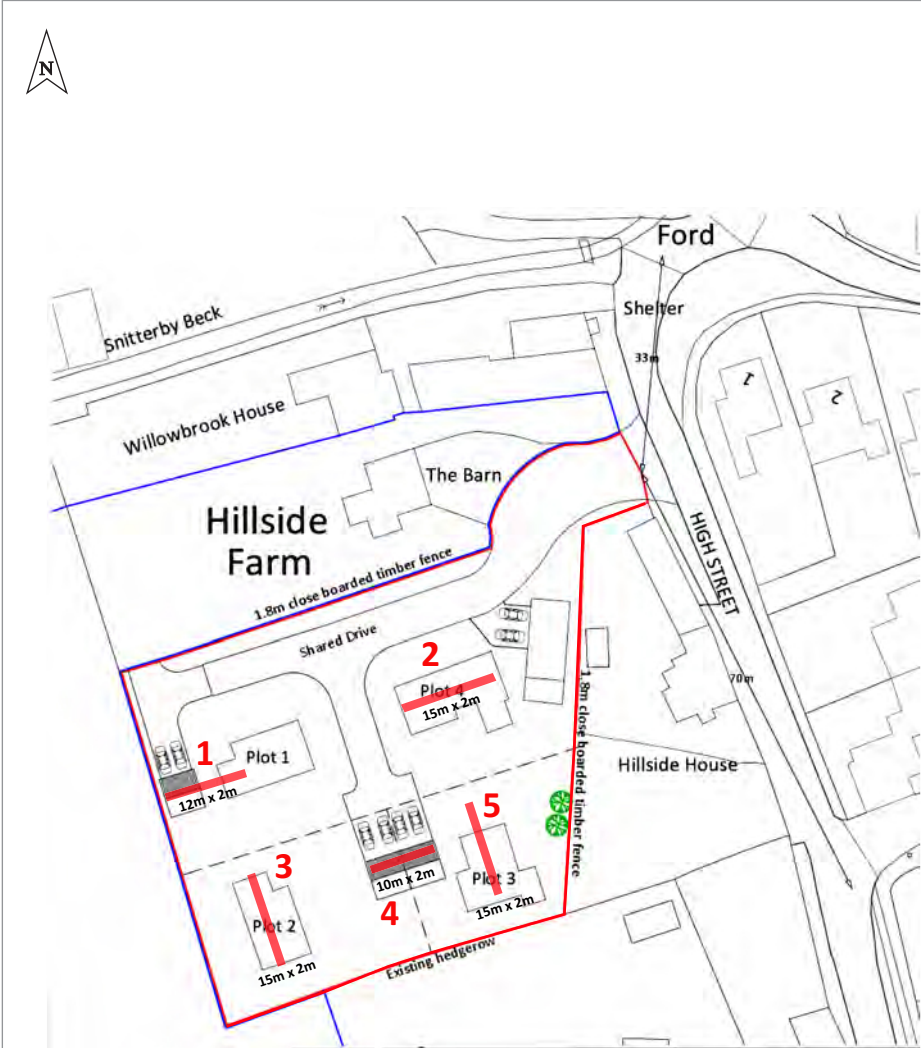


Figure 3: Proposed trench location plan

ArcHeritage

54 Campo Lane, Sheffield, S1 2EG

tel: +44 (0)114 2728884

email: archeritage@yorkat.co.uk

www.archeritage.co.uk

