THORNTON ROAD,
NORTH OWERSBY,
LINCOLNSHIRE

REPORT ON AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Planning Reference: 137879

Museum Accession No: 2018.130

PCA Report Number: R13390

September 2018

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

LAND OFF THORNTON ROAD, NORTH OWERSBY, LINCOLNSHIRE:

REPORT ON AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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Thornton Road, North Owersby, Lincolnshire
Report on an Archaeological Evaluation

Local Planning Authority:	**West Lindsey District Council**
Central National Grid Reference:	**TF 0600 9473**
Planning Reference:	**137879**
Site Code:	**TROL18**
Museum Accession No:	**LCNCC 2018.130**
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ABSTRACT

This report describes the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land off Thornton Road, North Owersby, Lincolnshire. The work was commissioned by Antony Aspbury Associates Ltd on behalf of the Diocese of Lincoln.

The evaluation took place between 28th - 30th August 2018, in anticipation of the construction of a residential development of four dwellings. The aim of the work was to characterise the archaeological potential of the proposed development area. Earthworks of medieval settlement remains were previously located in the vicinity.

The archaeological evaluation identified the remains of two linear furrows, indicative of the use of the area for agriculture during the post-medieval period. No other archaeological remains were revealed.

1 INTRODUCTION

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on land off Thornton Road, North Owersby, Lincolnshire, centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) TF 0600 9473 (**Figures 1** and **2**). The evaluation took place from the 28th – 30th August 2018.

The archaeological work was commissioned by Antony Aspbury Associates Ltd, on behalf of the Diocese of Lincoln. The archaeological evaluation was undertaken in response to an Outline Planning Application (137879) for the proposed construction of four residential dwellings.

The archaeological works were carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA 2018) following consultation with the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Officer, advisor to West Lindsey District Council.

The planned archaeological works involved the excavation of two 20 metre trenches (**Figure 2**).

The aim of the trenching evaluation was to identify and record any surviving archaeological remains and/or deposits that may be impacted upon during the proposed development.

The archaeological works sought to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition, and quality of any archaeological remains on the site, to assess the significance of any such remains in a local, regional, or national context, as appropriate, and to assess the potential impact of the development proposals on the site's archaeology.

This report describes the results of the archaeological works. The site archive will be deposited with Lincolnshire County Council Museums Services (The Collection) under archive number LCNCC: 2018.130.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Geology

2.1.1 The solid geology of the site is Ampthill Clay Formation Mudstone of the Jurassic period. This is overlain by superficial deposits of Till, Diamicton, formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary period when the local environment was dominated by ice age conditions (British Geological Survey Viewer, www.bgs.ac.uk).

2.1.2 Superficial geological deposits across the site consisted of mid yellowish brown to mid reddish brown sandy clay with frequent manganese flecks, limestone and flint fragments **(03 and 04).**

Topography

2.1.3 The site is on a gentle slope down to the west at c. 24m OD.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER) show that the application site lies within an area of archaeological potential**.**

3.2 **Prehistoric**

3.1.1 Two Neolithic-Bronze Age flint scrapers were found on land immediately adjacent to the east.

3.2 Romano British

3.2.1 Small quantities of Roman artefacts have been found close to the church, about 175m east of the site. Further small amounts of Roman material, including pottery, coins and roof tiles, have been found at separate locations about 250m to the southwest and northeast of the site.

3.3 Saxon

3.3.1 An Anglo-Saxon brooch, and a piece of Saxon pottery, were found about 250m northwest of the site. Other Saxon artefacts have been found in the general area. Owersby is mentioned in the Domesday Book, indicating the settlement was in existence in the Late Saxon period, though it is not clear whether these references are to North or South Owersby. At that time there was a church and priest and 3 mills in Owersby.

3.4 Medieval

3.4.1 The field encompassing the site previously contained earthworks indicative of medieval settlement. The nearby church, although of 18th century date, is built on the site of an earlier foundation that was in existence at least as early as the 14th century. It is likely that the church provided the focus for the medieval settlement. Earthworks and building foundations have been identified at various locations around the zone of medieval occupation. Saxo-Norman and later medieval pottery has also been recovered at numerous locations around the village.

4 PROJECT AIMS AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

Project Aims

4.1.1 The project was commissioned as a result of an Outline Planning Application (137879) for the erection of up to four detached dwellings. West Lindsey District Council has recommended an archaeological evaluation be undertaken to assist the determination of any submitted application.

4.1.2 The project is 'threat-led' with potential to disturb or destroy important sub-surface archaeological remains, if present. Therefore, the broad aim of the archaeological project was to inform the Local Planning Authority and the Client regarding the character, date, extent and degree of survival of archaeological remains at the site.

4.1.3 Archaeological trial trenching was selected as the most appropriate investigative tool to test the archaeological potential of the site.

4.1.4 Additional aims of the project were:

- To compile a site archive consisting of all site and project documentary and photographic records, as well as all artefactual and palaeoenvironmental material recovered;
- To compile a report that contains an assessment of the nature and significance of all data categories, stratigraphic, artefactual, *etc*.

Research Objectives

The Archaeology of the East Midlands, An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda, Leicester Archaeology Monograph 13, ed. N Cooper (2006), along with the *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands,* ed. D. Knight, B. Vyner & C. Allen (2012) will be referenced for specific research criteria.

The archaeological evaluation addressed the following objectives:

- To record the nature, extent, date, character, quality, significance and state of preservation of any archaeological remains affected by the investigation;
- To assess where appropriate any ecofactual and palaeo-environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features from within the site.

In addition, the evaluation sought to address the following research questions:

- To set the site and its potential archaeological remains into the context of the wider landscape;
- To confirm the presence or absence of any prehistoric activity;

- To confirm the presence or absence of any Romano-British activity;
- To confirm the presence or absence of any Saxon activity;
- To confirm the presence or absence of any medieval activity;
- To confirm the presence or absence of post-medieval activity relating to the wider settlement of North Owersby

5 METHODOLOGY

Fieldwork Methodology

5.1.1 The Evaluation took place from 28th-30th August 2018 in compliance with the relevant guidance document of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a); PCA is a CIfA registered organisation (No. 23) and operates within the Institute's 'Code of Conduct'. The evaluation trenches were laid out in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation for the evaluation, as accepted by the Historic Environment Officer (**Figure 2**).

5.1.2 The two trenches were excavated under archaeological supervision using a JCB 3CX excavator fitted with a toothless 1.8m ditching bucket. Deposits were removed in spits to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon, or the clearly defined top of the natural sub-stratum, whichever was reached first. Sondages were machine-excavated in each trench to confirm the depth and nature of natural deposits. All potential archaeological features were identified and marked at the time of machine clearance of overburden.

5.1.3 All exposed deposits/layers were cleaned using hand tools and recorded as set out in the PCA fieldwork manual (Taylor and Brown 2009). Contexts were recorded in accordance with PCA's fieldwork manual approved for use in Lincolnshire, including written, photographic and drawn records.

5.1.4 Discrete features such as pits and postholes were at least 50% excavated and, where considered appropriate, 100% excavated.

Recording Methodology

5.1.5 The trench locations were established using a survey grade differential GPS.

5.1.6 Trench plans and section locations were surveyed using a GPS and section drawings of archaeological features and deposits were drawn at an appropriate scale (1:20).

5.1.7 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as 'context numbers') and recorded utilising PCAs printed *pro forma*.

5.1.8 High-resolution digital photographs were taken at all stages of the evaluation process. Digital Photographs were taken of all archaeological features and deposits.

5.1.9 All finds encountered were collected by hand and assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from the site (CIfA 2014b).

Post-Fieldwork Methodology

5.1.10 Historic England's Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers Guide (HE 2015) was used as the framework for post-

excavation work.

5.1.11 The stratigraphic data for the project comprises written, drawn and photographic records. A total of 11 archaeological contexts were defined within the two trenches. Post-excavation work involved checking and collating site records, and phasing the stratigraphic data (**Appendix 1**). A written summary of the archaeological finds was then compiled, as described in Section 6 with a discussion and chronological sequencing of the site in Section 7.

5.1.12 The artefactual material from the evaluation comprised a small assemblage of ceramic building material, pottery and metal. Specialist examination of these finds was undertaken and relevant comments integrated into Section 6, with reports in **Appendices 3 and 4**. Finds determined to be of archaeological significance or of use to further research will be retained.

5.1.13 No other categories of organic or inorganic artefactual material were represented. None of the material recovered during the evaluation required specialist stabilisation or an assessment of its potential for conservation research.

5.1.14 The complete Site Archive will be packaged for long-term curation. In preparing the Site Archive for deposition, all relevant standards and guidelines documents referenced in the Archaeological Archives Forum guidelines document (Brown 2007) will be adhered to; in particular, the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) document (Walker 1990) and the relevant CIfA publication (CIfA 2014b). The depositional requirements of the body (The Collection) to which the Site Archive will be ultimately transferred will be met in full.

6 THE RESULTS

During the archaeological evaluation, separate stratigraphic entities were assigned unique and individual 'context' numbers, which are indicated in the following text as bracketed numbers, for example **(123).**

Natural deposits

6.1.1 Natural deposits across the site consisted of mid yellowish brown to mid reddish brown sandy clay with frequent manganese flecks, limestone and flint fragments **(03 and 04).**

Additional deposits

6.1.2 Above the natural and underlying the topsoil was a subsoil deposit with a thickness of 0.10m in Trench 1 and 0.20m in Trench 2 and consisted of firm mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional limestone fragments **(02)**.

6.1.1 The topsoil/ploughsoil, measuring 0.30m thick across the site consisted of a friable dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional fragments and flecks of limestone **(01).** This deposit contained a small assemblage of modern ceramic building material and a single fragment of late medieval pottery (Appendix 3).

Trench 1

6.1.2 Two features truncated the natural **(03)** near the south-western and north-eastern end of the trench. The south-western-most of these was a linear furrow [**07**], which is thought to be the same as **[05]** in Trench 2. Measuring 2.9m wide by 0.23m deep, it extended in length through the width of the trench on a north to south alignment. It had concave sides and a moderately flat base and was filled with two deposits (Figure 4, Section 2)**.** At the base was a firm mid greyish orange silty clay **(08)** containing occasional limestone fragments and flecks, and occasional manganese flecks. This fill contained one fragment of metal and one small fragment of modern ceramic building material. Overlying this was a firm lighter mid greyish orange silty clay **(09)** with more frequent limestone fragments and manganese flecks and slightly more clayey than **(08)**. This fill produced no finds.

6.1.3 The north-easternmost feature was a furrow terminus **[10]**. Aligned north-south, this measured 2.5m wide by 0.13m thick and terminates halfway through the trench. It had shallow, uneven sides and an even, flat base. This had a single fill of a firm mid-greyish brown silty clay with frequent limestone flecks and occasional charcoal fragments **(11)**. This fill produced a small assemblage of Roman or Post Roman and Modern ceramic building material, a late medieval tile fragment and a single fragment of late medieval pottery (Appendix 3).

6.1.4 Both of these features were overlain by a sequence of 0.10m thick subsoil (**02**) and 0.30m thick topsoil (**01**) as illustrated in Section **4** and **5**.

Trench 2

6.1.5 A single feature, a linear furrow **[05]**, truncated the natural **(04)** at the northern-most end of Trench 2. This is thought to be the same as **[07]** in Trench 1. It had a similar profile to furrow **[10]** with concave sides and a flat base (Figure 4, Section 2). However, its northern aspect appears to have been disturbed by bioturbation and so its width and length are unknown, though it was 0.12m deep. This fill produced no finds.

6.1.6 This feature was overlain by a sequence of a slightly thicker 0.28m subsoil **(02)** and 0.30m topsoil **(01)** that was 0.3m thick **(Figure 3, Sections 1 and 3).**

7 DISCUSSION – THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

The archaeological sequence is described by placing stratigraphic sequences within broad phases, assigned on a site-wide basis in this case. An attempt has been made to add interpretation to the data, and correlate these phases with recognised historical and geological periods.

Summary

7.1.1 The archaeological evaluation identified two linear furrows which have been dated to the early modern period with evidence of agricultural usage from the medieval period onward. No evidence dating to the prehistoric or Saxon period was recovered.

Phase 1: Natural sub-stratum

7.1.2 Phase 1 represents natural geological material exposed within the two trenches. This consisted of a mid-yellowish brown to mid-reddish brown sandy clay with frequent manganese flecks, limestone and flint fragments **(03 and 04)**. These deposits are identifiable as Till, Diamicton deposited in the Quaternary period.

Phase 2: Medieval to post-medieval

7.1.3 Three shallow furrows were identified on the site, two in trench 1 and one in trench 2, with **[05]** and **[07]** thought to be parts of the same feature. One late medieval pottery fragment, a Nottingham Glazed Ware which dates to the 13th century, was recovered from one of these furrows **(11)**. Modern ceramic building material and a mixture of Roman ceramic building material, late Medieval tile and a modern brick, were retrieved from both furrows **(08), (11)**. A single thin piece of sheet iron with a possible partial rivet hole was retrieved from one of the furrows **(08).** It is thought to be part of a small strap hinge, an artefact type which changed little in form from the Roman to post-medieval periods.

7.1.4 The features and associated artefacts, which probably entered the area in manuring scatter (the spreading of debris on the land to improve fertility), indicate agricultural usage of the land through the medieval and post-medieval periods.

7.1.5 The presence of subsoil may indicate that the site had a shallow agricultural usage in the later post-medieval to modern periods.

Phase 3: Modern

7.1.6 Topsoil provided the modern ground surface across the site.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1.1 The evaluation fulfilled its objective. Natural deposits on the site generally consisted of brownish sandy clay, identifiable as Till, Diamicton.

8.1.2 Although earthworks thought to represent medieval settlement previously survived in the vicinity, no similar remains were identified. Instead, furrows and a thin scatter of artefacts of medieval and later date were recorded. These suggest the site had an agricultural usage during the medieval and post-medieval periods.

8.1.3 On that basis there is limited potential for any further work. However, any future work will be decided at the discretion of the Historic Environment Officer.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Antony Aspbury Associates Ltd for commissioning the work on behalf of the Diocese of Lincoln.

The work was carried out by supervisor Iain Pringle and Site Assistant Kelly Corlett-Slater. Gary Taylor of PCA Newark managed the site and edited this report. Figures accompanying this report were prepared by PCA's CAD department. Alex Beeby and Gary Taylor of PCA provided the specialist reports.

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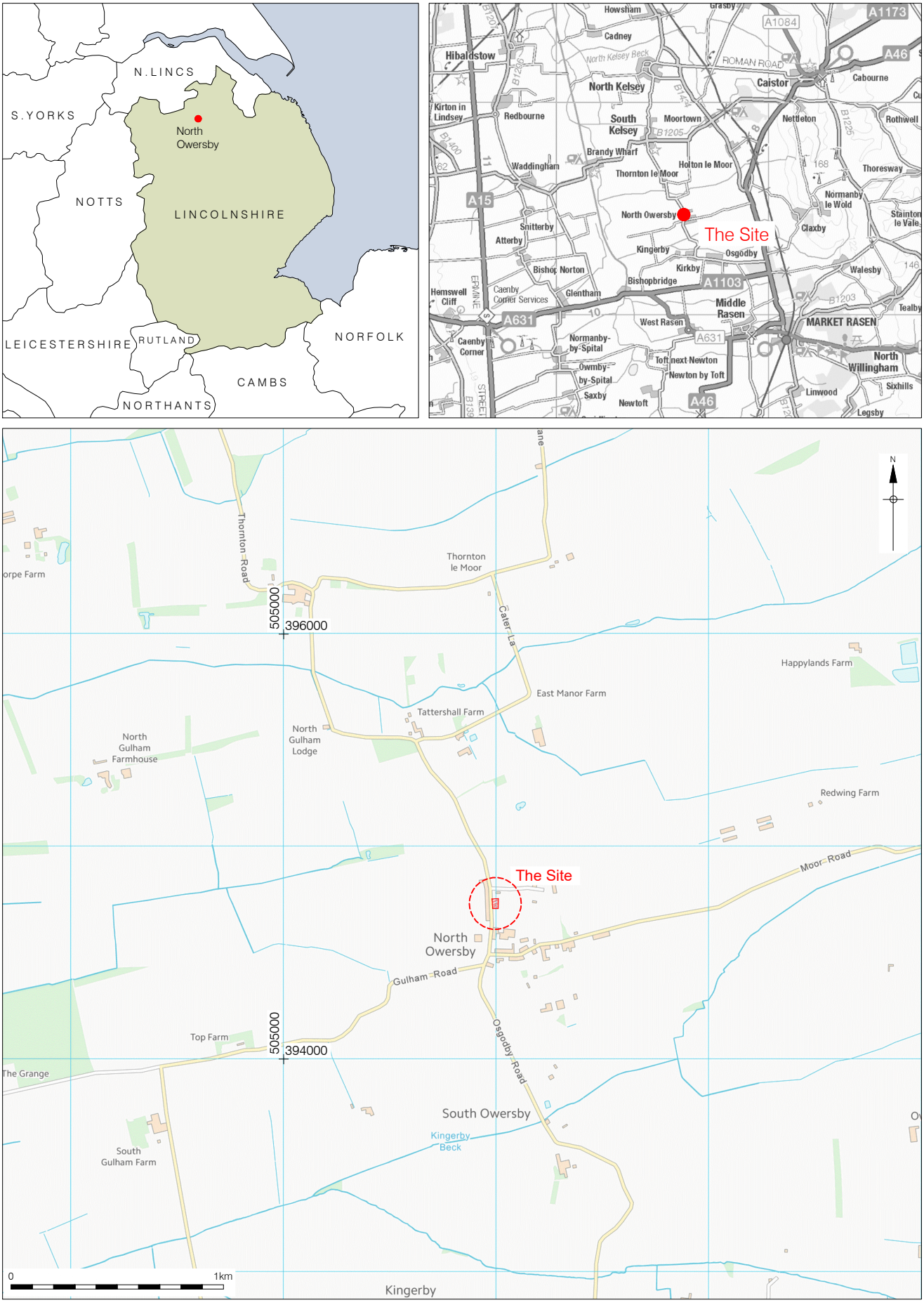
Accessed on 01/08/2018



07/09/18 AT

Figure 1
Site Location
1:2,000,000; 250,000 & 25,000 at A4

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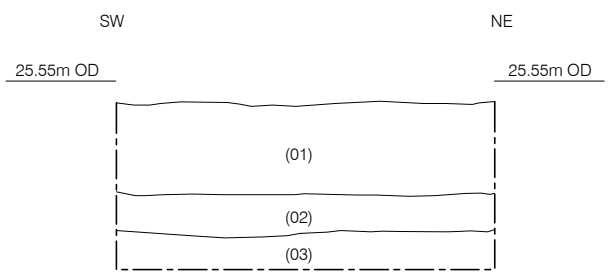
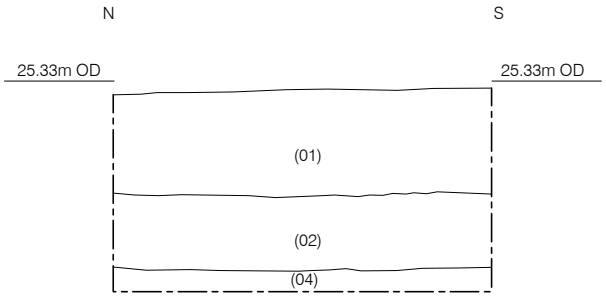
Figure 2
Trench Location
1:500 at A4



Section 4
South East facing
Trench 1



Section 3
West facing
Trench 2

0 1m

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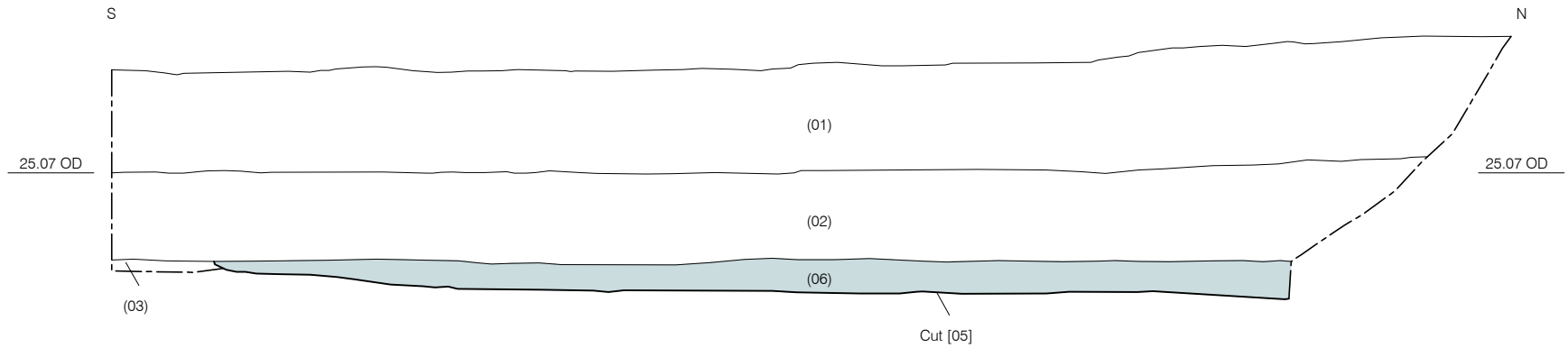
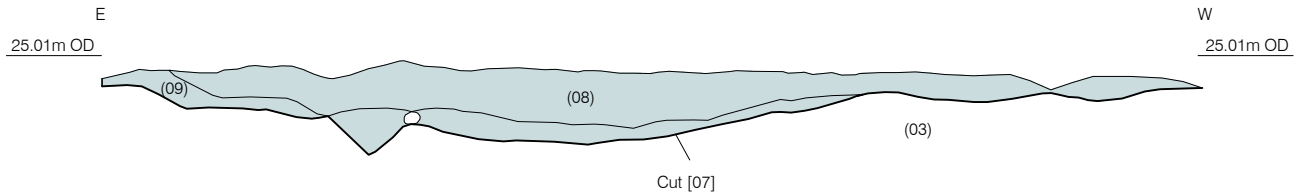
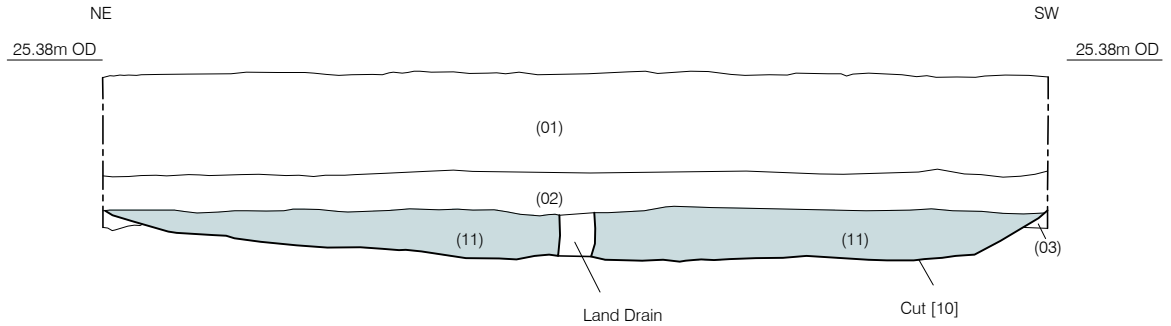
Figure 3
Representative Sections of Trenches 1 and 2
1:20 at A4



Section 1
East facing section
Trench 2



Section 2
North facing
Trench 1



Section 5
North West facing
Trench 1

Archaeological Feature

0 1m

07/09/18 AT

Figure 4
Sections of Features [05], [07] and [10]
1:20 at A4

Appendix 1: Context Index

Abbreviations: UE means 'unexcavated'; N/A means 'not applicable'; > means 'greater than'; < means 'up to'; Context numbers are followed by a brief description and interpretation; their dimensions in metres (in the order length x width x depth; or diameter x depth); and their critical stratigraphic relationships.

Context	Category	Description			Interpretation	Dimensions (m)	Above	Below	Trench
		Colour	Texture and Composition	Inclusions					
(01)	Layer	Dark greyish brown	Silty sand, friable	Very occasional limestone fragments and flecks	Topsoil	0.30m thick	(02)	-	1 + 2
(02)	Layer	Mid yellowish brown	Silty clay, firm	Very occasional limestone fragments	Subsoil	0.10-0.20m thick	(03), (04)	(01)	1 + 2
(03)	Layer	Mid yellowish brown	Sandy clay, very firm	Very frequent limestone, manganese flecks, flint	Natural	-	-	(02)	1
(04)	Layer	Mid reddish brown	Sandy clay, firm	Frequent manganese flecks, occasional flint fragments	Natural	-	-	(02)	2
[05]	Cut	Linear furrow, oriented on a North to South alignment with concave sides and a flat base.			Furrow cut	0.12m Depth Unknown width and length	(04)	(06)	2

06	Fill	Mid greyish orange	Silty clay, firm	Occasional limestone fragments and flecks and occasional manganese flecks	Single fill of [05]	0.12m thick	(02)	[05]	2
07	Cut	Linear furrow, oriented on a North to South alignment with Concave side and a flat base. Same as [05]			Furrow cut	>1.80 length x 2.9m width x 23m depth	(03)	(08)	1
08	Fill	Mid greyish orange	Silty clay, firm	Occasional limestone fragments and flecks and occasional manganese flecks	Upper fill of [07]	0.14m thick	(02)	(09)	1
09	Fill	Light Mid greyish orange	Silty clay, firm	Frequent limestone fragments and manganese flecks	Lower fill of [07]	0.06m thick	(08)	[07]	1
10	Cut	Sub circular terminus of furrow, oriented on a North to South alignment with shallow uneven sides and a slightly undulating flat base.			Furrow terminus cut	1.24 m length x 2.5m width x 0.23m depth	(11)	(03)	1
11	Fill	Mid to dark greyish brown	Silt	Frequent charcoal flecks and shell fragments	Fill of [10]	0.30m deep	[10]	(02)	1

Appendix 2: Site Photographs

Plate 1: Trench 1 looking south west, showing furrow terminus [10] with a northwest-southeast alignment and furrow [07] in the distance with a north-south alignment.

Plate 2: Trench 2 looking north, showing furrow [05] with a north-south alignment.

Plate 3: Representative section of Trench 1, looking east, showing the topsoil, subsoil and natural deposits.

Plate 4: North facing section of furrow **[07]** in Trench 1.

Plate 5: Representative section of Trench 2, looking east, showing the topsoil, subsoil and natural deposits.

Plate 6: East facing section of furrow **[05]** in Trench 2.

Appendix 3: Report on Pottery and Ceramic Building Material

The Finds
Artefacts recovered during investigations at Thornton Road, North Owersby are reported, below.

The finds were examined and reported in accordance with CIfA guidelines (2008) and the *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* (Lincolnshire County Council (2016).

The Post Roman Pottery
By Alex Beeby

Introduction
All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005). A total of two sherds from two vessels, weighing 10 grams were recovered from the site.

Methodology
The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1 below. The pottery dates to the medieval period.

Condition
The pottery is in a fragmentary condition, with both pieces classed as abraded. Given that the material came from plough furrows or the topsoil, the poor state of the material is unsurprising.

Results

Table 1, the Pottery Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Form	Decor	Part	Description	Date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
01	TOY	Toynton ware	?		Base	Abraded; ?ID	Late 13th to 15th	1	1	8
11	NOTGI	Nottingham Glazed ware with Iron	Jug		BS	Abraded	13th	1	1	2
							Total	2	2	10

Provenance
Post Roman pottery was recovered from the topsoil (01) and from fill (11) within probable plough furrow [10].

Range
There are two pieces of medieval pottery. Types include Nottingham and Toynton medieval type wares.

Potential
The pottery should be retained as part of the site archive. The material is in a stable condition and should pose no problems for long-term storage.

The Ceramic Building Material
By Alex Beeby

Introduction
All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (2002) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. A total of seven fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 561 grams were recovered from the site.

Methodology
The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 2 below.

Condition
The material is in a mixed condition, with both large fresh fragments and smaller pieces. None of the material is notably abraded.

Results

Table 2, the Ceramic Building Material

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	Description	Date	NoF	W(g)
01	MODBRK	Modern Brick			Late 20th to Early 21st	1	445
01	MODBRK	Modern Brick			20th	1	27
08	MODCBM	Modern Ceramic Building Material			Late 19th to Mid 20th	1	2
11	MODBRK	Modern Brick			20th	2	63
11	PNR	Peg, Nib or Ridge Tile	OX/R/OX; mudstone		Late 12th to 15th	1	23
11	CBM	Ceramic Building Material	Oxidised; fine sandy; Fe		Roman or Post Roman	1	1
Total						**7**	**561**

Provenance
Ceramic building material was recovered from the topsoil (01) and from fills (08) and (11) within probable plough furrows.

Range
There is a range of modern ceramic building material, as well as a single piece of medieval peg, nib or ridge roofing tile. Every context produced modern material.

Potential
There is no potential for further work. All of the ceramic building material, with the exception of the medieval dated fragment from (11), can be discarded.

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Abbreviations

CIfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

No. Number

Wt(g) Weight (grams)

Appendix 4: Report on the Metal and Stone

Artefacts recovered during investigations at Thornton Road, North Owersby are reported, below.

The finds were examined and reported in accordance with CIfA guidelines (2008) and the *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* (Lincolnshire County Council (2016).

The Metal

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

A single item weighing 5g was recovered.

Condition

The metal item is in moderate-good condition, though corroded.

Results

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt(g)	Context date
08	iron	Possible strap hinge? 18mm wide, 24mm long, 3mm thick	1	5	

Provenance

The item was recovered from the fill of a furrow (08).

Discussion

A thin piece of sheet iron was retrieved. This is about 3mm thick, with no indication of it tapering to an edge. There is a possible partial rivet hole on one edge of the object. Its nature suggests it is perhaps part of a small strap hinge. Functionally-simple, strap hinges changed little in form from the Roman to post-medieval periods.

Potential

The possible fragment of strap hinge is of limited potential and could be discarded.

The Stone

Introduction

A single other find weighing 810g was recovered.

Results

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt(g)	Context date
01	stone	Water-worn sandstone block. Probably natural, though some edges extra smooth	1	810	

Provenance

The item was recovered from ploughsoil (01).

Discussion

The stone is probably natural. However, some edges are smoother than others and it might have been used as an *ad hoc* hone, though it is rather large for this purpose.

Potential

Probably natural, the stone is of no or very limited potential and can be discarded.

Context Date Summary

The dating in the following Table is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Cxt	Date (Century AD)	Comments
01	Late 20th to early 21st	Topsoil
08	Late 19th to early 20th	
11	20th	

References

CIfA, 2008 *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*

Lincolnshire County Council, 2016 *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook.* Available at: http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/upload/public/attachments/1073/lincolnshire-archaeological-handbook

Abbreviations

CIfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

No. Number

Wt(g) Weight (grams)

Appendix 5: OASIS Report

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: preconst1-328073

Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation at Thornton Road, North Owersby, Lincolnshire
Short description of the project	Evaluation was undertaken in an area that previously contained earthworks thought to represent medieval settlement remains. Remnants of furrows of post-medieval or later date were identified.
Project dates	Start: 28-08-2018 End: 30-08-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	TROL18 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	2018.130 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	137879 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	FURROW Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"'Sample Trenches"'
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination

Project location

Country	England
Site location	LINCOLNSHIRE WEST LINDSEY OWERSBY Land at Thornton Road, North Owersby
Postcode	LN8 3PW
Study area	1500 Square metres
Site coordinates	TF 0600 9473 53.438408713275 -0.404087715716 53 26 18 N 000 24 14 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 25m Max: 25m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	PCA Newark
Project brief originator	none
Project design originator	Gary Taylor
Project director/manager	Gary Taylor
Project supervisor	Iain Pringle
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	The Collection Lincolnshire
Physical Archive ID	2018.130
Physical Contents	"Metal","Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	The Collection Lincolnshire
Digital Archive ID	2018.130
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	The Collection Lincolnshire
Paper Archive ID	2018.130
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Thornton Road, North Owersby, Lincolnshire: Report on an Archaeologicla Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor (s)	Dickinson, R.
Other bibliographic details	R13390
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	PCA Newark
Place of issue or publication	Newark
Description	A4 comb-bound
Entered by	Gary Taylor (gtaylor@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	12 September 2018

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