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**Ashby Grange South
Bottesford
North Lincolnshire**

Archaeological Evaluation

March 2002

Report No. 994

CLIENT
Glenrock Ltd

**Ashby Grange South,
Bottesford,
*North Lincolnshire.***

Archaeological Evaluation

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Summary

Eighteen trial trenches at Ashby Grange South, Bottesford were excavated as part of an archaeological evaluation in advance of proposed development. A series of ditches have been identified, confirming the results and interpretation of earlier geophysical survey. Ceramic and morphological evidence suggests that there were two main phases of activity; a late Iron Age phase and a Romano-British phase.

Iron-Age activity was limited to the excavation of two east-west ditches with two enclosures appended to their southern side, along with the possible construction of a circular funnelled enclosure to the north-east of the development area. Subsequently, Romano-British activity amounted to the construction of a large rectilinear enclosure which lay mainly to the north of the east-west spinal ditches, the focus of activity having migrated from the south-east facing slopes of the area to the plateau in the north and west.

Overall, the evidence supports the proposition that here was a late Iron-Age settlement that gradually transformed in the Romano-British period into a more centralised single enclosure with later subdivisions. There is tentative evidence for the production of iron and the processing and possible production of cereal crops.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Archaeological Services WYAS was commissioned by Mr G. Jewitt of Glenrock Ltd, to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Ashby Grange South, Bottesford, North Lincolnshire centred on SE 9085 0765 (Fig. 1). This evaluation formed the third phase of work on the site, the first being a geophysical survey of the area (Webb 2001), and the second the excavation of three trial trenches in the north-west part of the development area (Burgess 2001a).
- 1.2 The evaluation area was bounded to the east, west and north by existing housing and to the south by Bottesford Beck (Fig. 2) and lay at c. 20m above Ordnance Datum (OD) on relatively flat and open ground which declined gently southwards towards Bottesford Beck. The ground cover was a mixture of short arable crop, rough grass and waste ground. Some below-ground disturbance had occurred previously, e.g. service installation, manholes and test pits, under an existing pre-1990 planning condition. *permission*
- 1.3 The underlying geology of the site is mapped as Triassic mudstones and Lower Jurassic lias (Institute of Geological Sciences 1979) comprising Scunthorpe mudstones, Frodingham ironstone, and limestones within the Scunthorpe mudstones. The soils of the area are the deep well-drained sandy and coarse loamy soils of the Newport 1 (551d) and Blackwood (821b) associations (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

2. Archaeological Background

- 2.1 The NLSMR records the presence of several prehistoric/Romano-British sites and findspots within the proposed development area and in the vicinity. Two flint axes (NLSMR numbers 1909 and 1943) were found in the southern part of the development area whilst further examples of flint and stone axes are recorded from the Holme area to the south-east. Evidence of prehistoric activity has also been recovered from Bottesford and from near South Grange Farm which lies to the north of the current application area (NLSMR numbers 1960, 1961, 4645). Later occupation of the area is evidenced by Romano-British pottery recovered from east of the proposal area (NLSMR numbers 1866, 1897) and by a Roman coin hoard found in the vicinity of two crop mark enclosures just outside the southern boundary of the site (NLSMR no. 19473). The coin hoard comprised 165 *denarii's* that attest to mid 1st to early 3rd century activity.
- 2.2 In 1994 geophysical (gradiometer) survey within the north-eastern and central parts of the development area (Boucher 1994) identified part of a double-ditched enclosure and field system (see Fig. 2). Additional geophysical survey to the south of this plus limited trial trenching in 1995 identified the remainder of the large enclosure which included subdivisions and a possible building (Holbrey and Webb 1995). The trial trenching confirmed the presence of the ditches indicated by geophysical anomalies and identified several smaller gullies and post-holes. A small assemblage of ceramics from these features suggested a Romano-British date.

- 2.3 Additional geophysical survey was undertaken on land directly west of the current application area (Webb 1998). This survey, and a subsequent watching brief (Webb 1999), found no evidence for the continuation of Romano-British activity into this area, although eight pieces of possibly Neolithic flint were recovered from the plough soil.
- 2.4 In March 2001, geophysical survey across the remainder of the application area revealed numerous potentially significant anomalies and the full extent of the double-ditched enclosure (Fig. 2; Webb 2001a). The anomalies were interpreted as a 220m long sinuous ditch, which traverses the development area from north-west to south-east (see Webb 2001a, Anomaly A), several additional ditches across the site (Anomalies B-H), a cluster of high magnetic anomalies in the south-west and a possible post-medieval building in the south-east of the site (Anomaly I).
- 2.5 Most recently, three trial trenches were excavated in the north-western area of the site (Burgess 2001). The excavations confirmed the presence of three linear ditch features representing part of a complex system of enclosures and boundary ditches identified by geophysical survey. No datable artefacts were recovered.

3. Method

- 3.1 The evaluation was carried out, in accordance with the Specification (see Appendix VI) prepared by the North Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record (hereafter NLSMR) and a Written Scheme of Investigation (see Appendix VII) prepared by Archaeological Services WYAS, between November 21st and December 20th 2001.
- 3.2 The aims and objectives of the evaluation were:
- to gather sufficient information to establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the proposed development area and,
 - to determine the extent, condition, character, quality of survival, importance and date of any archaeological remains present.
- 3.3 To achieve the above aims a total of eighteen trial trenches were excavated (see Fig. 3) in the locations proposed by Alison Williams of the NLSMR in the Specification.
- Trench 1 was positioned to evaluate an apparently blank area to the north-west of the enclosure complex.
 - Trench 2 was positioned to evaluate an apparently blank area to the west of the enclosure complex.
 - Trench 3 was positioned to evaluate an apparently blank area to the south-west of the enclosure complex.
 - Trench 4 was positioned to evaluate an apparently blank area to the south of the enclosure complex.
 - Trench 5 was positioned to evaluate linear geophysical anomalies forming the enclosure complex.

- Trench 6 was an L-shaped trench positioned to evaluate linear geophysical anomalies forming the enclosure complex and the interior of the southernmost enclosures.
 - Trench 7 was positioned to evaluate linear geophysical anomalies forming the enclosure complex and interior of the enclosures.
 - Trench 8 was positioned to evaluate a potentially earlier circular enclosure east of the rectilinear enclosure complex.
 - Trench 9 was positioned to evaluate linear geophysical anomalies forming a possible trackway to the potentially earlier circular enclosure.
 - Trench 10 was an L-shaped trench positioned to investigate two discrete linear anomalies to the south-east of the enclosure complex.
 - Trench 11 was positioned to evaluate an area of unknown potential at the southern edge of the site.
 - Trench 12 was positioned to investigate the linear geophysical anomalies forming a possible trackway.
 - Trench 13 was a T-shaped trench designed to investigate the long sinuous east-west geophysical anomaly and the possible enclosure appended to its southern side.
 - Trench 14 was positioned to investigate the boundary and interior of a potential enclosure.
 - Trench 15 was designed to investigate the eastern end of the possible trackway (see Trenches 8 and 12).
 - Trench 16 was positioned to investigate an area of magnetic disturbance identified by geophysical survey.
 - Trench 17 was an L-shaped trench designed to investigate a potential structure and field boundary in the eastern part of the site.
 - Trench 18 was positioned to evaluate an area of unknown potential at the eastern edge of the site.
- 3.4 Following trench establishment, using a 600 series Geotronics Geodimeter total station theodolite, each trench was excavated under direct archaeological supervision using a JCB mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide smooth-bladed ditching bucket. Topsoil deposits were removed in controlled, level spits until the first archaeological horizons or undisturbed natural deposits were identified. The resulting surface was then cleaned manually and inspected for archaeological remains.
- 3.5 All archaeological and potentially archaeological features were investigated. An appropriate written, drawn and photographic record was made of all of the features and trenches in accordance with the Archaeological Services WYAS standard method (Boucher 1995) and the written scheme of investigation.
- 3.6 A soil sampling programme was undertaken for the recovery of carbonised plant remains, vertebrate remains, molluscs and small artefacts. It was hoped that this would aid artefact recovery, provide evidence for the reconstruction of the economy and environment, and retrieve carbonised material should

radiometric dating be required. Soil samples of up to ten litres were taken from the primary fills of all archaeological features where practicable.

should have
been 30

- 3.7 The trench limits and the positions of all recorded features were surveyed using a 600 series Geotronics Geodimeter total station theodolite and fixed in relation to nearby permanent structures and roads and to the Ordnance Survey national grid.
- 3.8 Two monitoring visits by Alison Williams of the NLSMR were made during the course of the excavation, the final being on December 19th 2001 prior to the backfilling which was completed the following day.

4. Results

4.1 Trench 1 (not illustrated)

- 4.1.1 Trench 1 was orientated north-west/south-east and measured 2m wide and 40m long. It was located on gently undulating land which declined gently to the south and was under scrub/fallow ground cover.
- 4.1.2 Machine excavation removed 0.35m depth of dark brown clay-silt topsoil and 0.45m of light brownish yellow silty clay subsoil to reveal degraded mudstone deposits. The surface of the natural deposits sloped downwards from 18.28m OD in the north-west of the trench to 17.94m OD in the south-east.
- 4.1.3 No archaeological features were present in this trench.

4.2 Trench 2 (not illustrated)

- 4.2.1 Trench 2 was orientated south-west/north-east and measured 2m wide and 50m long. It was located on land gently sloping downhill to the south, which was under wheat stubble ground cover.
- 4.2.2 Machine excavation removed 0.3m of dark brown clay-silt topsoil overlying 0.4m of light brownish-yellow subsoil, which lay above an undisturbed natural light brown clay deposit. The surface of the natural deposits rose from 15.43m OD in the south-west to 16.43m OD in the north-east.
- 4.2.3 No archaeological features were identified in this trench. However, two stone-lined field drains were identified in Trench 2; one 18m and another 34m from the south-west of the trench.

4.3 Trench 3 (not illustrated)

- 4.3.1 Trench 3 was orientated west/east and measured 2m wide and 40m long. It was located on gently undulating ground, which inclined slightly to the north and was under wheat stubble cover.
- 4.3.2 Machine excavation removed 0.3m of dark brown clay-silt topsoil overlying 0.45m yellowish-brown silty clay subsoil. This lay above natural deposits, which changed from yellowish-brown silty clay in the west, rising 0.45m onto mudstone 21m from the east of the trench. The surface of the natural deposits rose from 12.40m OD in the west of the trench to 12.98m OD in the east.
- 4.3.3 One ditch was noted in this trench, but modern pottery was recovered from the base of the fill, so it was not fully recorded. OK but was it on plan?

4.3.4 Three field drains were identified in Trench 3, two at the east and west ends of the trench which contained plastic pipes, and one between them which was stone-lined. The plastic pipe drains were oriented north/south, and the stone-lined drain north-east/south-west.

4.4 Trench 4 (not illustrated)

4.4.1 Trench 4 was oriented west/east and measured 2m wide and 50m long. It was located on ground which inclined gently to the north and was under wheat stubble ground cover.

4.4.2 Machine excavation removed 0.3m of dark brown clay-silt topsoil which overlay 0.3m of yellowish-brown silty clay subsoil. This lay above yellowish-brown silty clay natural deposits, which rose from 15.06m OD in the east to 15.44m OD in the west.

4.4.3 No archaeological features were identified in this trench.

4.4.4 Two stone-lined field drains were identified in Trench 4; one 4m from the west end of the trench oriented north/south and another 21m from the west end oriented north-east/south-west.

4.5 Trench 5 (Fig. 3a)

4.5.1 Trench 5 was oriented north-east/south-west and measured 3m wide and 20m long. It was located on gently undulating ground which inclined slightly to the north and was under fallow ground cover.

4.5.2 Machine excavation removed 0.3m of dark brown clay-silt topsoil which overlay 0.3m of yellowish brown silty clay subsoil. Beneath this lay natural deposits of blue-grey clays with occasional sandstone inclusions, which rose from 15.86m OD at the south-west end to 15.97m OD in the north-east.

4.5.3 One archaeological feature was identified. Ditch 503 was cut into the natural clays 2.65m from the south-western end of the trench and was oriented roughly east-west. It was 1.2m wide and 0.27m deep with a shallow U-shaped profile (Fig.). The ditch contained a single fill (502); a mid reddish-brown firmly compacted silty clay included with occasional platy mudstones and rare charcoal flecks. Pottery was recovered, giving a spot date of cAD270+. Bone was also recovered from this context, which was sampled for environmental assessment.

4.5.4 One stone-lined field drain was identified in Trench 5, oriented east-west and lying 2.5m from the north-eastern end of the trench.

4.6 Trench 6 (Fig. 4)

4.6.1 Trench 6 comprised an east-west section measuring 3m wide and 40m long with a north-south section at the west end measuring 3m wide and 25m long. It was located on gently undulating land that sloped downhill to the south which was under scrub cover.

4.6.2 Machine excavation removed 0.4m of dark brown silty clay topsoil beneath which was 0.5m of light brownish-yellow silty clay subsoil. This overlay natural interbedded sands and mudstone strata. The natural surface height varied from 15.03m OD in the north-eastern corner and 15.50m OD in the west to 15.05m OD in the south of the trench.

- 4.6.3 Four archaeological features were identified, all cut into the natural geology within the trench. Feature 603 was located 5m from the north-western corner of Trench 6 and consisted of an "L"-shaped ditch terminus oriented north/south-east/west. It was 1m wide and 0.4m deep with a flat-based U-shaped profile. The feature contained a single fill (602); a mid brown firmly compacted silty clay with occasional platy mudstone fragments and heat affected sandstones. A quantity of pottery was recovered from this context along with the cranium of a horse. The pottery suggested a 2nd century AD date, with a *terminus post quem* in the Antonine period. This deposit was sampled for environmental assessment.
- 4.6.4 Ditch 605 lay 1.5m from the north-eastern end of the trench, and was 1m wide although it only survived to a depth of 0.25m. This feature was U-shaped and flat-based in profile, and ran north-south. It was filled by deposit 604; a firmly compacted mid brownish-yellow silty-clay with occasional small sandstone inclusions. Pottery dating from the 1st century AD was recovered from this deposit, and it was sampled for environmental assessment.
- 4.6.5 The remaining two features were 607, 9m from the south-western end of the trench, and 609, which lay 5m further south. Both ran east/west across Trench 6. Ditch 607 was 0.9m wide and 0.3m deep with a concave based U-shaped profile. This ditch was filled by 606 which comprised a mid brownish-yellow silty clay with occasional small mudstone inclusions. No finds were recovered from this context, although it was sampled for environmental assessment. Ditch 609 was very similar to ditch 607, being 0.8m wide and 0.35m deep with a flat-based U-shaped profile. The fill of this feature was 608, and it was identical to 606. Again, no finds were recovered from this context, and it was sampled.
- 4.7 Trench 7 (Fig. 5)**
- 4.7.1 Trench 7 was composed of two sections, one running north/south, and another east/west forming a "T" shape. The former section was 3m wide and 50m long, the latter 3m wide and 25m long. It was located on land which sloped gently downhill to the south under scrub cover.
- 4.7.2 Machine excavation removed 0.3m of dark brown clay-silt topsoil and 0.25m of mid yellowish-brown silty clay subsoil which overlay the natural geology, which in this trench comprised mudstone interbedded with yellow clays. The natural surface rose from 15.23m OD in the south to 16.25m OD in the north.
- 4.7.3 Nine archaeological features were identified; seven cutting natural and one cutting through an earlier feature. They will be discussed from the north to the south of Trench 7, and hence do not appear in numerical order. Ditch 720 was located 5.5m from the northern end of the trench and was oriented east/west. It was 1.33m wide and 0.43m deep with a shallow, flat-based U-shaped profile. The ditch contained two fills, the primary being 719 and the secondary 718. Deposit 719 was a dark grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks, which was 0.1m deep. One roman pottery sherd was recovered from this fill, which was sampled for environmental assessment. Deposit 718 was a dark reddish-brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal and angular mudstone inclusions, which remained to a depth of 0.33m. No finds were recovered; the deposit was sampled for environmental assessment.

- 4.7.4 Ditch 717 was located 16m south of, and parallel to, ditch 720. Ditch 717 was 1.8m wide and 0.68m deep with a steep flat-based U-shaped profile. It contained only one fill (716), which was a friable mid reddish-brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal and mudstone inclusions. Bone and pottery, which has been dated from between the 1st and 2nd century AD, were recovered from this context, and it was sampled for environmental assessment.
- 4.7.5 Ditch 724 lay 3.3m from the western end of Trench 7 and was oriented roughly north/south. It was 1.11m wide and 0.2m deep, and was filled by deposit 723, a soft purplish brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal and mudstone inclusions. Pottery and daub was recovered from this deposit, producing an estimated date of around AD 270. This deposit was sampled for environmental assessment.
- 4.7.6 Ditch terminus 722 was located 0.2m to the east of ditch 724, and ran parallel to it. The terminus was 0.55m wide and 0.13m deep. It was shallow and flat-based, and ran southwards from the northern section of the trench for 1.4m before terminating. This feature was filled by deposit 721, which was identical to deposit 723. It contained pottery which dated to about AD 200, and was sampled for environmental assessment.
- 4.7.7 Gully 715 lay 16m from the western end of Trench 7, and was oriented on the same alignment as 722 and 724. When excavated, it was shown that this feature was 0.63m wide and 0.23m deep with a shallow U-shaped profile. Only one fill was identified. This was 714, a loosely compacted greenish-grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal and small mudstone inclusions. Roman pottery was recovered from this deposit, and it was sampled for environmental assessment.
- 4.7.8 The next feature to be described is ditch 704, a 1.44m wide and 0.32m deep feature running parallel to gully 715. This ditch was constructed with a shallow-sided concave-based profile, and was filled first by deposit 702 and then by 703. Deposit 702 comprised a firm greyish-brown clayey sand with occasional charcoal flecks and heat affected sandstones within it. This deposit was 0.19m deep, was sampled, and contained pottery. The secondary fill (703) was composed of a firm greenish-brown clayey silt containing occasional charcoal flecking. It was 0.32m deep, containing a sherd of 3rd-4th century AD pottery, and was sampled for environmental assessment.
- 4.7.9 Gully 708 was located 7m from the southern end of Trench 7, and was oriented north/south, cutting into deposit 709. It was 0.4m wide, 0.12m deep and 4.2m long, and was filled by deposit 707, a loosely compacted dark grey-brown sandy silt with occasional burnt sandstone and frequent charcoal inclusions (Figs.). Pottery which gave a tentative 3rd century AD or later date was recovered from this deposit, and it was sampled, despite its shallowness, due to the possibility of a high organic content. The feature that was cut by 708 appeared to be a ditch terminus, and was oriented east/west, terminating 1m from the east side of Trench 7. This feature was filled primarily by 710 and subsequently by deposit 709. Fill 710 was a friable reddish-brown and grey mottled sandy clay, containing occasional sub-angular sandstone blocks (some heat-affected), charcoal and burnt clay inclusions. It was 0.58m deep, containing relatively large quantities of pottery and some bone. Apart from one medieval sherd, which was judged to be intrusive, the pottery pointed to a

date of about AD 270. This deposit was sampled for environmental assessment. The secondary fill (709) comprised a loosely compacted grey-brown sandy silt with occasional heat-affected sandstones and mudstones, and frequent charcoal flecks. This deposit survived to a depth of 0.36m, contained a sherd of pottery dated between the 1st and 2nd century AD, and was sampled for environmental assessment.

4.7.10 The final archaeological feature to be discussed within Trench 7 is 706, a steep-sided, flat-based ditch oriented east/west 1m from the southern end of the trench. It was 0.85m wide and 0.3m deep, and contained one fill; 705, a firmly compacted greenish-brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal inclusions. Pottery was recovered from this context, giving a date of 1st to early 2nd century AD. Bone was also recovered, and the fill was sampled for environmental assessment.

4.8 Trench 8 (Fig. 6)

4.8.1 Trench 8 was oriented approximately north-east/south-west with an east/west section perpendicular to it, forming an L-shaped trench. The north-east/south-west leg measured 2m wide and 19m long, and the east/west leg was 2m wide and 21m long. It was located on fairly level land which was under arable crop/waste ground cover.

4.8.2 Machine excavation removed 0.3m of dark brown clay-silt topsoil overlying 0.35m of mid brown silty-clay subsoil with degraded mudstone inclusions. Beneath this lay the natural geology, comprising well compacted mudstone which was fairly level, giving a height of 16.16m OD in the north-east, 16.11m OD at the south-west corner and 16.01m OD at the eastern end of the trench.

4.8.3 Three archaeological features were identified; all cut into the natural geology of the trench. Ditch 803 was located 5m from the eastern end of the trench and was oriented north-east/south-west. It was 0.95m wide and 0.12m deep with a shallow, flat-based profile.

4.8.4 Ditch 805 was located 22m from the north-eastern end of the trench and was oriented north-west/south-east. It was 1.02m wide and 0.23m deep with a profile very similar to that of 803.

4.8.5 The final feature in Trench 8 was post-hole 807. This lay 3.6m south-west of ditch 805, and measured 0.57m in diameter and 0.09m in depth, with a shallow, flat-based profile. The fills of the three features were 802, 804 and 806 respectively. All were friable dark reddish-brown silty sands with occasional gravel inclusions. None contained finds, but all three were sampled for environmental assessment.

4.9 Trench 9 (Fig. 7)

4.9.1 Trench 9 was oriented north-west/south-east and measured 2m wide and 40m long. It was located on land which inclined gently to the north and lay under scrub cover.

4.9.2 Machine excavation removed 0.4m of dark brown clay-silt topsoil overlying 0.15m of mid brown silty clay subsoil. Beneath this lay the natural geology, which in this trench consisted of mudstone rising from 15.72m OD in the south-east to 16.05m OD in the north-west.

4.9.3 Two archaeological features were identified in Trench 9, one within the other. Gully 903 was located 17m from the north-west end of the trench. It was 1.05m wide and 0.1m deep with a shallow sided, flat-based profile. Within 903 was another feature. This was post-hole 905, measuring 0.48m in width and 0.2m in depth, with a flat-based profile. Gully 903 was filled by deposit 902, and 905 by 904. Both were friable reddish-brown silty sands with occasional gravel inclusions, devoid of finds. Only deposit 902 was sampled for environmental assessment.

4.9.4 The south-eastern edges of fills 902 and 904 were disturbed by the insertion of a modern plastic pipe-lined field drain, which was aligned roughly north-south.

4.9.5 Trench 10 (Fig. 8)

4.9.6 Trench 10 was composed of two legs, forming an L-shaped area, one oriented east-west, measuring 2m wide and 20m long, and the other oriented north-south, measuring 2m wide and 18m long. This trench was located on land which sloped gently to the north-west and was under fallow cover.

4.9.7 Machine excavation removed 0.25m of dark brown silty-clay, below which lay 0.2m of yellow-brown sandy clay subsoil. This deposit overlay a yellow-brown clay natural, which declined gradually from 15.13m OD in the north-western corner to 14.41m OD at the south-eastern extent of the trench.

4.9.8 Two archaeological features were cut into the natural geology within the trench. Gully 1003 was located 0.4m from the north-western corner of Trench 10 measuring 1.45m wide and 0.16m deep, with a shallow, irregular profile. This gully was filled by deposit 1002, which was a firm, grey-brown silty clay without inclusions, containing tooth fragments. For this reason, a sample was taken for environmental assessment despite the shallowness of the feature. One Roman pottery sherd was recovered from this deposit.

animal/human?

4.9.9 Deposit 1002 was cut at its western extent by a modern field drain (1005) and its attendant backfill (1004), which was aligned approximately north-south.

4.9.10 The second archaeological feature within Trench 10 was 1007, a shallow gully lying 3.4m from the southern extent of the trench, oriented east-west. This gully measured 1.8m wide and 0.3m deep with a flat-based U-shaped profile (Fig.). Within this gully was deposit 1006, which was composed of a firm grey-brown silty clay devoid of inclusions and archaeological finds. This deposit was sampled for environmental assessment.

4.9.11 One further field drain was noted in this trench, running north-west/south-east, containing a ceramic pipe.

4.10 Trench 11 (not illustrated)

4.10.1 Trench 11 was oriented north-east/south-west and measured 2m wide and 50m long. It was located on ground which inclined slightly to the north, and was under fallow ground cover.

4.10.2 Machine excavation removed 0.3m of dark brown clay-silt topsoil lying above 0.1m of yellow-brown silty clay subsoil. This overlay the natural geology, which in this trench comprised a yellow-brown sandy clay which remained

fairly level, giving readings of 12.98m OD at the south-western end and 12.85m OD at the north-eastern end of then trench.

4.10.3 No archaeological features were identified in this trench.

4.11 Trench 12 (Fig. 9)

4.11.1 Trench 12 was oriented north-west/south-east and measured 2m wide and 25m long. It was located on level ground beneath scrub cover.

4.11.2 Machine excavation removed 0.2m of dark brown silty clay overlying the 0.15m of mid brown sandy silt containing occasional degraded mudstone inclusions, which constituted the subsoil in this area. This subsoil in turn lay on top of natural mudstone, which remained fairly level, being 12.98m OD at the north-western end of the trench, and 12.85m OD at it's south-eastern extent.

4.11.3 Two archaeological features were identified in Trench 12, both cut into the natural geology. Gully 1203 was located 1.2m from the north-western end of the trench, being 0.87m wide and 0.12m deep with a shallow, irregular profile. Gully 1205 lay 1m to the south-east of and ran parallel to gully 1203. It was 1.53m wide and 0.23m deep with a shallow irregular profile. The fills of 1203 and 1205 were 1202 and 1204 respectively. Both were loose red-brown sandy silts with occasional mudstone inclusions. Neither contained any finds; both were sampled for environmental assessment.

4.12 Trench 13 (Fig. 10)

4.12.1 Trench 13 was composed of two elements; a north-west/south-east leg measuring 3m wide and 50m long, and north-east/south-west leg measuring 3m wide and 25m long, the two elements forming a T-shaped trench. Trench 13 was located on ground which inclined gently to the north-west, and was under fallow ground cover.

4.12.2 Machine excavation removed 0.25m of dark brown clay-silt topsoil overlying 0.25m of yellow-brown sandy clay subsoil. The natural geology beneath this subsoil comprised interbedded sands, clays and mudstone strata which inclined from 12.43m OD at the south-east of the trench to 14.23m OD at the north-west.

4.12.3 Four archaeological features were uncovered; two on each leg of the trench. Ditch 1304 was situated 2.5m from the south-eastern end of the trench and was oriented north-east/south-west. It was 1.53m wide and 0.47m deep with a broad U-shaped profile (Fig.) This ditch contained two fills, these being primary fill 1303 and secondary fill 1302. The former was a firmly compacted mid yellow-brown silty clay with occasional charcoal inclusions but no finds; the latter comprised a firm red-grey sand containing occasional charcoal flecks, Iron-Age-1st century AD pottery and slag. Both deposits were sampled for environmental assessment.

4.12.4 Ditch 1307 lay 7m from the north-western extent of Trench 13 and was aligned on a north-south axis. It was 1.92m wide and 0.7m deep with a flat-based V-shape profile (Fig.). The ditch contained two fills, the primary being a firm dark brown-grey clay-silt devoid of finds but with frequent manganese, charcoal and heat-affected mudstone inclusions which was 0.25m deep (1306). The secondary fill of ditch 1307 was 1305, a firmly compacted red-

brown/yellow mottled silty sand surviving to a depth of 0.45m. This contained occasional charcoal flecks and burnt platy sandstone fragments as well as pottery dating to the later 1st century AD and bone. Both deposits were sampled for environmental assessment.

4.12.5 Ditch 1309 was located 6.5m from the north-eastern end of the trench, oriented north-west/south-east. This ditch was 0.95m wide and 0.27m deep with a broad, shallow U-shaped profile. There was one fill within this ditch, this being 1308, a soft pink-brown sand with occasional manganese and burnt sandstone flecking. No finds were recovered from this deposit, which was sampled for environmental assessment.

4.12.6 Ditch 1312 lay 4m north-east of ditch 1309, and ran parallel to it. This feature was 3.3m wide and 1m deep with a flat-based V-shaped profile. There were two fills within this ditch. The primary fill (1311) consisted of firmly compacted green-brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks, which was 0.36m deep. The secondary fill (1310) was very similar to deposit 1308. It comprised a pink-brown sand with occasional charcoal flecks and burnt mudstone fragments. This fill contained late Iron-Age to 1st century AD pottery and bone; it survived to a depth of 0.44m. Both fills were sampled for environmental assessment.

4.13 Trench 14 (Fig. 11)

4.13.1 Trench 14 was oriented approximately north/south, and measured 2m wide and 20m long. It was situated on land which inclined slightly to the north and was under fallow ground cover.

4.13.2 Machine excavation removed 0.48m of dark brown clay-silt topsoil, which overlay 0.32m of yellow-brown clay-silt subsoil. Beneath this was the natural geological surface, comprising yellow-brown sandy clays, which inclined from 12.81m OD in the south to 13.29m OD in the north of the trench.

4.13.3 One archaeological feature was uncovered: gully 1403 was cut into the natural surface 10m from the southern end of Trench 14. This feature was oriented from east to west, and measured 0.53m wide and 0.11m deep, with a shallow, concave-based profile. Gully 1403 was filled by 1402, a friable, grey-brown silty sand with occasional gravel, charcoal and manganese inclusions. Bone was recovered from this context, which was environmentally sampled.

4.14 Trench 15 (Fig. 12)

4.14.1 Trench 15 was oriented north-west/south-east and measured 2m wide and 25m long. It was located on land that inclined gently to the north under fallow ground cover.

4.14.2 Machine excavation removed 0.17m of dark brown clay-silt topsoil, 0.05m of mid brown silty clay subsoil and also truncated the natural mudstone geology by 0.19m due to the difficulty in differentiating it from the subsoil above. This truncated surface inclined from 14.89m OD at the south-eastern end of the trench to 15.35m OD at the north west.

4.14.3 Two archaeological features were noted in section within Trench 15; both were oriented north-east/south-west. Gully 1503 was located 0.1m from the north-western end of the trench. In section it appeared to be 0.53m wide and 0.22m

deep with a steep-sided, flat-based profile. This gully was filled with a friable mid red-brown silt with rare mudstone inclusions, devoid of finds (1502).

4.14.4 Gully 1505 was located 3m from the south-eastern end of Trench 15. In section it was 0.63m wide and 0.24m deep with a profile very similar to that of gully 1503. The fill of 1505 was identical to that of 1503. Both fills were sampled for environmental assessment.

4.15 Trench 16 (Fig. 13)

4.15.1 Trench 16 was oriented north-east/south-west and measured 2m wide and 20m long. It was located on gently undulating land which inclined gently to the north under fallow ground cover.

4.15.2 Machine excavation removed 0.35m depth of dark brown clay-silt topsoil to reveal a yellow-brown clay-silt subsoil which was 0.3m deep. Beneath this layer was the natural; a mottled yellow and grey sandy clay which rose slightly from 11.21m OD in the south-west to 11.90m OD in the north-east.

4.15.3 Four archaeological features were identified; they will be discussed in order of deposition, and so do not appear in numerical order. Feature 1606 was located 2.5m from the north-eastern end of the trench and was oriented east/west. It was 9.67m wide and 0.4m deep with a very shallow flat-based profile (Fig.). This feature contained two fills. The primary fill was 1605, a 0.2m deep friable grey-brown silty sand containing rare gravel and charcoal inclusions and some bone that was too degraded to be recovered. The secondary fill was 1604, a 0.2m deep friable, red-brown silty sand containing occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions as well as some pottery which gave a date from AD 120-200. Both deposits were sampled for environmental assessment.

4.15.4 Three gullies were identified within Trench 16, all cut into deposit 1604. The north-easternmost of the three was 1603, located 5m from the north-eastern end of the trench, oriented east/west. It measured 0.68m wide and 0.3m deep with a U-shaped profile (Fig.). Gully 1603 contained a single fill (1602), a friable dark red-brown silty sand containing occasional gravel inclusions but devoid of finds. It was sampled for environmental assessment. Gully 1613 lay 1.4m to the south-west of 1603, and was oriented south-west/north-east. It was 0.45m wide and 0.28m deep with a steep-sided, flat-based profile (Fig.). The fill of this gully (1612), was a friable, red-brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered from this context; it was sampled for environmental assessment. Lying 4m to the south-west of 1613 was 1611. This gully was oriented north-west/south-east, measuring 0.27m in width and 0.11m in depth. It contained a single fill (1610), which was identical to deposit 1612. Fill 1610 contained no finds; it was sampled for environmental assessment.

4.15.5 Two south-east/north-west oriented field drains were identified in Trench 16, the north-easternmost of the two being lined with a ceramic pipe, the other stone-lined.

4.16 Trench 17 (Fig. 14)

4.16.1 Trench 17 was mainly oriented north/south with an east/west leg at right angles, forming an L-shaped trench. The north/south leg was 2m wide and 20m long; the east/west leg 2m wide and 10m long. It was located on gently

undulating land which inclined slightly to the north, with the central region of the trench lying within a noticeable hollow. Trench 17 was under fallow ground cover.

- 4.16.2 Machine excavation removed 0.3m of dark brown clay-silt topsoil, which overlay 0.25m of yellow-brown clay-silt subsoil. Beneath this layer, the natural geology consisted of mottled grey and yellow sandy clays, which inclined from 12.81m OD in the north to 13.07 m at the western extent of the trench. The hollow at the centre of Trench 17 gave a reading of 12.00m OD.
- 4.16.3 Two archaeological features were identified; both cut into the natural geology of the trench. Feature 1705 was located 2m from the northern extent of the trench; the orientation was unclear due to its large size. It measured 19m long and 0.3m deep with a shallow, flat-based profile. This feature contained three fills. The primary fill (1704) comprised a hard, brown-yellow clay with frequent cobble and gravel and occasional charcoal and coal inclusions. It was 0.22m in depth, and Roman pottery, tile and slag were recovered. The secondary fill of this feature was 1703, a friable mid red-brown and dark brown mottled sand with occasional gravel inclusions. Pottery, slag and an iron object were recovered from this context. The tertiary fill of 1705 was friable red-brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions (1702). Roman and modern pottery was recovered from this deposit, and all three contexts were sampled for environmental assessment.
- 4.16.4 The second feature identified in Trench 17 was 1707, a ditch located 2.4m from the western extent of the trench, oriented north-west/south-east. It was 1.45m wide and 0.47m deep with a U-shaped profile (Fig.). The ditch contained 1706, a fill comprising a friable red-brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions. A Roman tegula fragment was recovered from this deposit, which was sampled for environmental assessment.
- 4.16.5 A single field drain was noted at the base of ditch 1707, oriented north/south and lined with a ceramic pipe.
- 4.17 Trench 18 (not illustrated)**
- 4.17.1 Trench 18 was oriented north-west to south-east and measured 2m wide and 30m long. It was located on gently undulating land which inclined slightly to the north, and was under fallow ground cover.
- 4.17.2 Machine excavation removed 0.3m of dark brown clay-silt topsoil. Beneath this was 0.25m of mid brown silty clay subsoil, which covered the natural geology. This was composed of yellow sand in the southern half of the trench, and mudstone in the north, inclining from 11.79m OD to 12.35m OD respectively.
- 4.17.3 No archaeological features were present in this trench.

5. The Artefact Record

5.1 Pottery by Dr J. Evans

- 5.1.1 Some 189 sherds of pottery were recovered from the site of which 43 were from unstratified contexts; the assemblage ranging in date from the late Iron

Age to modern periods. The majority of sherds (141) were thought to be of Roman date and these were submitted for assessment.

- 5.1.2 The current collection is too small to be of intrinsic interest as a pottery assemblage. However, if the structural sequence is to be published then those items that provide dating evidence to the sequence should also be published.
- 5.1.3 The pottery that was useful in determining a date for the contexts from which it came is discussed below in trench and context number order.

Trench 5; Context 502

Five greyware jar bodysherds.

Two joining greyware jar rimsherds.

One greyware developed and flanged bowl rimsherd, cAD 270+.

Trench 6; Context 602

A handmade bodysherd with calcareous temper voids was recovered from soil sample number 4.

Two rimsherds and two bodysherds in a black sandy fabric from an internally beaded dish, possibly of Roxbury type H and therefore of Antonine date.

A shelly vat rim or tegula flange.

A greyware jar with a straight everted rising rim and a carinated shoulder, probably later 1st to 2nd century.

A necked greyware carinated jar with everted rising rim of probable 2nd century date.

Two joining rimsherds from a black reduced ware rustic decorated jar with everted rising rim, probably Flavian or Trajanic in date.

Five sandy greyware base and bodysherds.

Fifteen handmade bodysherds.

- *The pottery recovered from this context suggests a 2nd century date with a Terminus Post Quem in the Antonine period.*

Trench 6; Context 604

A tiny flake from the ovolo of a moulded bowl of south Gaulish form 30 or 37, produced in the range cAD 65/70-85 at La Graufesenque. Although this chip from the ovolo is extremely battered and consequently the terminal of its tongue is unclear, it looks similar to those small neat ovolos found on early examples of form 37 as well as on form 30 at such sites as York; cf Dickinson and Hartley (1993) 752, no2671 (form 30), 754, no2683 (form 37) etc. If this fragment represents form 37, then it was produced cAD 70-85.

A grog tempered reduced ware jar rim with everted, bifid rim, perhaps 1st-2nd century.

- *Context date probably 1st century.*

Trench 7; Context 703

Six shell tempered ware bodysherds.

One greyware bodysherd.

One handmade grog tempered bodysherd.

One handmade grog tempered jar rim with horizontal beaded rim.

- *This context is probably of 1st to early 2nd century AD date.*

Trench 7; Context 707

One greyware jar rimsherd.

Three handmade reduced ware bodysherds.

One shell tempered ware dish rim, slightly internally beaded, perhaps 3rd century or later.

- *Context date possibly 3rd century or later, but far from certain.*

Trench 7; Context 709

One bodysherd, shell and sand tempered, possibly 1st to 2nd century, recovered from sample 27.

Trench 7; Context 710

One battered basal sherd of a deep dish or bowl in a red-slipped orange-pink ware from Rheinzabern, dating from the late 2nd to early 3rd century, general range AD 170/200-260.

One medieval oxidised glazed bodysherd.

Five greyware bodysherds.

One greyware developed beaded and flanged bowl rim, cAD 270+

Ten Dalesware bodysherds, 3rd to 4th century.

Two different Dalesware Dales type jar rims, cAD 200-350.

- *Context date: Medieval; Roman pottery is AD 270+.*

Trench 7; Context 714

One rather crude greyware wheelmade jar base of roman date.

Trench 7; Context 716

One sandy greyware constricted-necked jar shoulder sherd of roman date.

One shelly bodysherd, possibly from a wide-mouthed jar, perhaps 1st to 2nd century AD.

Trench 7; Context 719

One greyware jar bodysherd of Roman date.

Trench 7; Context 721

One shelly bodysherd, possibly of Dalesware and if so dating from the 3rd-4th century.

One oxidised two cordoned flagon handle of 1st to 2nd century date.

One greyware jar bodysherd with acute lattice decoration of Hadrianic or Antonine date.

All the above sherds from this context were recovered from sample number 34.

Two greyware bodysherds.

Ten Dalesware bodysherds.

- *Context date is cAD 200+.*

Trench 7; Context 723

One daub fragment.

One greyware jar base.

Two calcite grittedware bodysherds.

One Dalesware Dalestype jar rim, cAD 200-350.

One greyware developed beaded and flanged bowl, cAD 270-400.

- *Context date AD 270+.*

Trench 10; Context 1002

One greyware bodysherd of Roman date.

Trench 13; Context 1302

Five handmade reduced small bodysherds, Iron Age-1st century AD.

Trench 13; Context 1305

One black handmade jar base imitating greyware; fine and laminar with some fine shell temper, perhaps 1st century AD.

One rimsherd from a shelly wide-mouthed jar with a beaded rim, 1st century. 1 bodysherd and a bowl rim in a black handmade reduced fabric with fine shell temper and beaded rim with cordon below, late Iron Age-1st Century.

Nine handmade reduced fine shell-tempered ware jar bodysherds.

Seven handmade reduced sherds with voids.

- *Context dates to later 1st century AD.*

Trench 13; Context 1340

Thirteen vesicular handmade reduced sherds.

One shell-tempered reduced bodysherd.

- *Context dates to later Iron-Age to 1st century AD.*

Trench 16; Context 1604

One very battered fragment, possibly from the rim of a bowl or large dish of form 36 with barbotine decoration, and probably produced in the Hadrianic-Antonine period, that is AD 120-200.

Trench 17; Context 1702

One greyware bodysherd, Roman.

Four 19th century or later transfer printed ware sherds.

Trench 17; Context 1704

One large tegula fragment, Roman.

Trench 17; Context 1706

One tegula fragment, Roman.

5.2 Metallic Residues by Jane Cowgill

- 5.2.1 Two pieces of iron smithing slag were recovered from the Romano-British linear ditch located within the series of farmstead enclosures identified by the geophysical survey. The slag is a waste product of the smithing of iron, which is the fabrication, repair and recycling of iron objects. Both fragments are small, almost complete pieces and both may be proto hearth bottoms, namely small versions of the usually larger plano-convex slag accumulations found where iron has been smithed. Charcoal was the only fuel noted as inclusions within the slags.

Table 1. Catalogue of a small assemblage of slag and ironstone

Context	Type	Count	Weight	Fuel	Size
602	PHB	1	22g	Charcoal	30x38x24mm
602	SSL	1	11g	Charcoal	25x25x15mm

PHB: Proto Hearth Bottom. SSL: Smithing slag lump.

6. The Environmental Record

6.1 Animal Bone and Marine Shell by Dr J. Richardson

- 6.1.1 Excavations at Ashby Grange South, Bottesford produced 107 animal bone fragments and three oyster shells from deposits assumed to be Iron Age/Romano-British in date. As the faunal assemblage was so small, it was of limited statistical significance. The usefulness of the assemblage was further reduced by the poor condition of the bone fragments. Any conclusions reached here, therefore, should be treated with extreme caution.

Method

- 6.1.2 As the total assemblage was so small, all bone fragments were identified where possible to species or a lower order category such as 'cattle-size'. In addition, bones including a diagnostic element zone were noted. By definition these are easily identifiable and non-reproducible and eliminate the possibility of recording an anatomical zone more than once. Age data (epiphyseal fusion, dental eruption and dental wear) were considered and the recording of erosion, fragmentation and gnawing allowed bone condition and treatment to be assessed. No butchery marks were noted, however, and the assemblage was too fragmented to allow metrical data to be collected.
- 6.1.3 To facilitate analysis, all the animal bones were assigned to single Iron Age/Romano-British phase. The few unstratified fragments were not considered further.

Results

Bone retrieval and condition

- 6.1.4 All bone fragments were hand-collected and this will have introduced a bias against the smaller bones and the smaller species. The poor condition of the assemblage (cracked bones and eroded surfaces) will have exacerbated this bias and probably explains the dominance of cattle, horse and cattle-size fragments (Section 6.1.5). Bone destruction as a result of gnawing by dogs was not extensive (less than 1% of bones), although its identification was hindered by the heavy erosion of bone surfaces.

Species representation

- 6.1.5 Species presence is given as the total number of bone fragments (Table 2) and this indicates that cattle, horse and cattle-size bones were most common. Using bone zones to calculate the minimum number of animals indicates that only three cattle, one horse, one pig and one sheep were represented, in addition to three oysters. Poor bone condition and retrieval biases, however, will have resulted in the under-representation of the smaller species.

Age data

- 6.1.6 Very little epiphyseal fusion data were noted. All ageable limb bones were fused with the exception of one cattle femur. This indicates that the animal died before 36 to 42 months, presumably culled for its meat.

Body part representation

- 6.1.7 In the absence of butchery marks, evidence for the consumption of the domestic animals may be inferred from the body parts present. A prevalence of meat bones would imply consumption, while many skulls and limb extremities may indicate preliminary carcass reduction. For cattle, bones from the head, torso and limbs were present suggesting that carcasses were processed locally and both primary waste and food debris were discarded in the vicinity. In contrast, the placement of a horse's head at the terminus of ditch 603 may represent a symbolic act linked to perceptions of the cultural landscape rather

than the disposal of waste from carcass processing. (cf. Grant 1984, 533; 1991, 109).

Context	Cattle	Horse	Sheep	Pig	Cattle-size	Sheep-size	Oyster
unstratified	1					1	
502	2				2		
602		40	2		13	3	1
705		1			9		
710							1
711	2						1
716	1	3			8		
723	1				2		
1002		1					
1305	2			2	2	1	
1310	3				2		
1402	1				4		

Table 2. Bone and shell fragments by context

Conclusions

- 6.1.8 Cattle, sheep and pigs were presumably slaughtered locally for their meat either as sub-adult animals or when their roles as traction cattle, milk or fleece producers had been exhausted. This diet was occasionally supplemented by oysters, presumably harvested from beds in the Humber estuary. Horse may also have been consumed, although this species was not generally regarded as appropriate for human consumption (Grant 1989, 145). Certainly the position of a horse's head at a ditch terminus suggests that this species was treated differently. *or Trout?*

6.2 Archaeobotanical Report by Dr Ruth Young

Introduction

- 6.2.1 Charred plant remains recovered from the excavations of the Iron Age/Romano-British site of Ashby Grange South were analysed in order to assess the subsistence strategies carried out at this settlement.

Methodology

- 6.2.2 Routine sampling for environmental material was carried out during excavations. On-site sampling comprised collection of a minimum of 10 litres of soil from every discrete feature or layer. These samples were processed using an Ankara style flotation machine, with a 300 micron sieve. All the material discussed in this report has been recovered from ditch contexts, with the exception of context 707, which was a wall slot containing Roman pottery.

Table 3. Archaeobotanical samples by context

Trench number	Context number	Sample number	Sample volume	Flot volume	Context description
7	703	24	10 l	2 ml	Ditch fill
7	707	26	10 l	30 ml	Wall slot
7	709	27	10 l	1 ml	Ditch fill
7	710	28	10 l	5 ml	Ditch fill
7	716	31	10 l	2 ml	Ditch fill
7	718	32	10 l	10 ml	Ditch fill
8	802	1	10 l	10 ml	Ditch fill
13	1305	8	10 l	200 ml	Ditch fill
15	1504	47	10 l	400 ml	Ditch fill

Results and Discussion

- 6.2.3 Table 4 (below) shows the quantities per context of the identified material from Ashby Grange South. The majority of this material is cereal grain or chaff, with a much smaller number of weed seeds and shell fragments noted. Clearly, the context with the greatest amount of plant material recovered was 707, with over 700 cereal grains and around 100 weed seeds. The greatest range in the types of cereals and weeds noted also came from context 707. Interestingly 707 is the fill of a wall slot, that also contained Roman Pottery. As shown in Table 2, the other samples from which botanical material was recovered and identified all came from ditch fills.
- 6.2.4 The most frequently identified cereal was wheat, and of this, emmer wheat was noted in both the greatest quantity, and from the most contexts. Spelt wheat was the next most numerous cereal, and was recovered from three of the nine contexts for which material was examined. Barley was noted in samples from three contexts also, but in much smaller quantities. Both emmer and spelt wheat species are known from archaeological sites in the north of England from the later Iron Age onwards. While spelt wheat tends to occur in greater concentration in sites with some evidence of Roman occupation, it is known in the north of England from early first millennium BC (van der Veen 1992, 157).
- 6.2.5 The presence of both chaff and weed seeds in most of the samples analysed suggests that they represent partly cleaned and processed crops. The material recovered from the ditch fill contexts may well be the result of accidental burning events during crop processing (Hillman 1981), as heat is used effectively in the processing of glume wheats, which both emmer and spelt are.
- 6.2.6 Chaff was recovered from samples from four contexts: 707 in the largest quantity, and then 709, 710 and 718 in much smaller, roughly equal amounts. These three contexts are all in Trench 7, which was located within the rectilinear enclosure. Outside the material from context 707, the weed seeds were also noted in the greatest quantity from the contexts in Trench 7. This marked division in quantity of material between Trench 7 contexts, and those

from the other trenches, suggests that there is a perceptible spatial difference in the concentration of plant remains. This further suggests that the processing of crops at Ashby Grange South took place in a very specific location, which would have been very close to the ditches uncovered in Trench 7.

- 6.2.7 Weed seeds were recovered from all but two of the samples (802 and 1305), in conjunction with cereal remains (except from context 1504, where a single weed seed only was recovered and identified). This strongly supports an interpretation of the whole assemblage as representative of harvested material, being cleaned and processed at this site. A local origin for the crops is supported by the types of weeds that have been identified. Weeds such as *Chenopodium album* (associated with cultivated land, grassland), *Rumex* sp. (woodland, disturbed land), *Plantago lanceolata* (disturbed land, grassland), *Urtica urens/dioica* (cultivated land, disturbed land), *Galium aparine* (disturbed land), and *Bromus* sp. (arable, disturbed land, grassland) (Carruthers 2000, 184-5) are characteristic of land being cleared and utilised for agriculture.
- 6.2.8 The relatively large amounts of chaff, and the weed seeds recovered with the cereal grains, especially from the sample from context 707, suggest that this is a producer rather than consumer site (Jones 1988; van der Veen 1992, 92). However, it is also possible to argue that consumer sites may be importing grain such as emmer and spelt (both glume wheats), which has been only partially processed (Hillman 1981). One of the significant factors in this debate is the presence of larger weed seeds that are unlikely to have been retained beyond the coarse sieving stage, such as, *Polygonum convolvulus*, *Galium aparine* and *Bromus mollis/secalinus* (van der Veen 1992). As these are present in significant numbers in this assemblage, along with possible straw waste, it could be argued that this is a producer site.
- 6.2.9 As a result of her analysis of archaeobotanical material from nine sites from the Bronze through to Iron Age and Romano-British period in northern England, van der Veen (1992, 155) has proposed two main groups of agricultural production. These groups are firstly, small-scale subsistence agriculture and secondly, larger scale, extensive agricultural production. Among the criteria used to distinguish these two groups were the types and quantities of cereals, the weed flora composition and the levels of soil nitrogen (ibid., 145). At Ashby Grange South, the recovered cereals are emmer, spelt and a very small amount of barley and the weed assemblage which includes *Chenopodium* sp., *Rumex* sp., and *Polygonum* sp, are similar to those van der Veen associates with small-scale intensive cultivation (ibid., 137-8, 145). It should be remembered that the Ashby Grange South assemblage is smaller in terms of samples and total number of identified remains than the material van der Veen used, and no soil analysis has been carried out here. However, the similarity between the cereals and weeds present and van der Veen's proposed evidence for small-scale intensive agriculture suggests that cultivation at this site may have been based on intensive ploughing methods, and possibly even fertiliser use. It is pointed out that emmer and spelt wheat have, and are known to have had in the past, rather different requirements in terms of soil, moisture, and temperature (ibid. 145-5). In general spelt is believed to be a hardier crop, and more tolerant of poor conditions than emmer. That both emmer and spelt have been recovered from Ashby Grange South, along with evidence for their

cultivation at this site, suggests that conditions during the time of occupation must have been suitable for the more demanding emmer crop, as well as spelt.

Table 4. Identified Archaeobotanical Material

		703	707	709	710	716	718	802	1305	1504
<i>Triticum dicoccum</i>	emmer wheat	6	403	2	11	1				
<i>Triticum spelta</i>	spelt wheat		132		4	2				
<i>Triticum</i> sp.			157			1	3		1	
<i>Triticum frags</i>		4	87	1			4			
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	six row barley						2			
Cereal indet.				8	3	3	2	2		
Glume <i>T. dicoccum</i>			386	13	3					
Glume <i>T. spelta</i>			129		2					
Glume <i>T. sp.</i>			58	5	2		13			
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	fat hen		4		1					
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	common mallow	1	2							
<i>Polygonum</i> sp.	knotgrass/ bindweed		3			1				
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Nettle		6							
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	Dock		4							
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	plantain		7							
<i>Galium aparine</i>	goosegrass									2
<i>Bromus mollis/secalimus</i>	bromegrass		27	3			1			
<i>Gramineae</i> indet	grasses		54				10			
	hazelnut shell	1								
Unidentified			42	5	1	1	2			

Conclusion

6.2.10 Cereals were certainly being cleaned and processed at Ashby Grange South, and given the type of weeds associated with the cereal assemblage, it is likely that the crops were being grown nearby. The material recovered and identified also conforms to van der Veen's model of small-scale, intensive production (1992). The concentration of plant remains recovered in trench 7 suggests that crop processing activities were being concentrated in a specific area of the site.

This assemblage could be described as typical of a number of relatively small, cereal based, archaeobotanical collections from Iron Age/Romano-British sites in northern Britain. As such, the identification and analysis is extremely important as a contribution to a growing corpus of information about subsistence practice and potentially trade and exchange of cereal foodstuffs in this region.

7. Discussion

7.1 A very good correlation was obtained between the results of the trial trenching and the results of the geophysical survey. The positions of the features uncovered in the trenches corresponded with the positions of the linear anomalies identified by the earlier survey. No further archaeological features were identified suggesting that the geophysical survey provide a good representation of the archaeology present.

7.2 The spatial evidence from the geophysical survey and the ceramic evidence from the trial trenching suggests two main phases of activity within the development area:

- Late Iron-Age to early 1st century.
- Romano-British

7.3 The earliest phase of activity is represented by the main east-west spinal ditch, 1312, which was excavated in Trench 13, and its attendant enclosure to the immediate south (1304=1307), and the circular enclosure at the north-east of the site, which was excavated within Trenches 8, 12, and 15. Unfortunately, this possible circular enclosure is only dated on a morphological basis, as there was no supporting ceramic evidence. It should be noted that the pottery from Trench 13 was recovered from secondary fills, suggesting that the features may have been cut earlier than the Late Iron-Age date that the pottery supported, and that they remained in use into the 1st century AD.

7.4 The majority of the features excavated have been assigned to the second, Romano-British phase. This phase is represented principally by the large rectilinear enclosure at the centre of the site, which was evaluated in Trenches 5, 6, and 7. Evidence for less intensive Roman activity was also present to the south-east, in Trenches 10, 16 and 17. For ease of reference, these features will be discussed in ascending trench number order.

Contradicted in 19-1?

7.5 Trench 5

7.5.1 Ditch 503 can be assigned to the Roman phase by pottery from its fill, which dates it to AD270+, and also by spatial evidence. This small (and probably truncated) ditch appears to form the south-west corner of the rectilinear enclosure discussed above. Within the fill of the ditch (502) were found two cattle and two cattle-size bones.

7.6 Trench 6

7.6.1 Feature 603 was found upon excavation to be a ditch terminus that turned through 90° within the trench. The cranium of a horse was found in the fill of 603, along with oyster shell and some cattle and sheep-size bones (Richardson 2002), together with two pieces of iron slag, attesting to the presence of small-

scale smithing on site in this period (Cowgill 2002). Pottery dating from the 2nd century AD was also recovered. The position of the horse cranium may be interpreted as a symbolic or ritual act rather than one relating purely to disposal. The geophysical survey unfortunately does not show any clear relationship between this feature and those surrounding it.

- 7.6.2 Feature 605 appears to be the external boundary of the rectilinear enclosure, and the pottery from it included a small flake of Samian ware imported from La Grafesenque. This would suggest a 1st century date for the backfilling of the main rectilinear ditch of which this seems to form a part, and also the presence of a well-developed settlement on site. Neither of the parallel ditches 607 or 609 produced any dating evidence, but the spatial evidence would point to their being either part of the rectilinear enclosure or perhaps a later addition to, or expansion of, the main occupation area.

7.7 Trench 7

- 7.7.1 By far the greatest volume of pottery was recovered from Trench 7, along with the best preserved archaeobotanical remains. This is probably due to its positioning within the main rectilinear enclosure. The contexts discussed will be dealt with in ascending number order:
- 7.7.2 Ditch 704 was found through pottery evidence to have fallen out of use around the between the 3rd and 4th centuries AD. The geophysical plot does not clearly show a linear feature in this area, but its position does suggest that this may represent a subdivision within the main enclosure.
- 7.7.3 Pottery evidence suggests that ditch 706 fell out of use or was backfilled around the 1st to 2nd centuries AD. An examination of the spatial evidence suggests that this was the partner ditch to the main spinal east-west ditch (1312), running parallel to it at a distance of approximately 10-12m to the south, which may have been re-used to form the southern boundary of the rectilinear enclosure.
- 7.7.4 The only stratigraphic relationship on site was that between gully 708 and ditch 711. Feature 711 was primarily backfilled around 270 AD+, possibly quite rapidly, as attested to by the homogeneous appearance and the presence of large heat-affected pieces of sandstone within fill 710. After this event, there was a period of silting represented by deposit 709. This deposit was then cut by gully 708, the fill of which (709) contained well preserved archaeobotanical remains. These showed the presence of cereals including spelt and emmer wheats in some abundance. The burnt appearance of the deposit may be due to an episode of accidental burning during crop processing. A tentative 3rd century AD or later date was assigned to this context on the basis of the pottery found within it. The dating of cut 711 must be treated with some caution, as the primary deposit appears to date to later than the secondary, and also contained a sherd of medieval pottery. This is most likely due to subsequent disturbance of the features by ploughing. Although problematic, this does not preclude the development of a narrative, this being that feature 711 of approximately 2nd century AD date (possibly forming part of the subdivision of the main rectilinear enclosure) was filled in, to be cut by what may have been part of a crop processing development in the 3rd century AD.

- 7.7.5 Gully 714 cannot be seen on the geophysical plot of the study area, presumably due to its extreme shallowness. The pottery can only allow a broad Roman date to be assigned, and so it may be tentatively considered as part of a subdivision of the large rectilinear enclosure.
- 7.7.6 Ditch 717 had fallen out of use around the 1st to 2nd centuries AD according to the pottery evidence. Reference to the geophysical plot again clearly shows it to be part of the main east-west spinal ditch also sampled as cut 1312. Clearly this feature becomes shallower to the east, but is still substantial at this point. There is an apparent conflict of evidence between the two sections in that in Trench 13, Iron-Age pottery was found in the secondary fill of the ditch, whereas at this point Roman pottery was recovered from the primary fill. This seems difficult to explain through plough disturbance in a feature that survives to such a depth and is so well defined. It seems likely that this ditch has been subject to a gradual process of silting, proceeding at differing rates along its length. This view is certainly consistent with the pottery evidence and the depositional profiles exposed in excavation.
- 7.7.7 Ditch 720 forms the southern east-west part of a square enclosure which is approximately 20m across. Morphologically this can be assigned to the Roman phase of activity on site, and the recovery of a greyware jar bodysherd from the primary fill 719 supports this. The secondary fill 718 produced no pottery, but did yield fragments of wheat and barley, supporting the proposition that the large rectilinear enclosure and its associated features is of Roman date, and was involved in the processing, and possibly the production of cereal crops. It is unfortunate that no more specific date can as yet be assigned to this sub-enclosure.
- 7.8 Trenches 9 and 10**
- 7.8.1 Both Trenches 9 and 10 encountered shallow gullies, which may have formed a rectangular enclosure running across the two east-west spinal ditches. The northern extent of this faint feature lies at the point where it crosses Trench 9, and its southern boundary was excavated in Trench 10 as context 1007. Dating evidence was recovered from this feature in deposit 1002 in the form of a sherd of Roman greyware pottery. It would seem plausible that this somewhat enigmatic feature was a small enclosure constructed after the spinal ditches had fallen out of use, which has subsequently suffered severe plough damage.
- 7.9 Trench 14**
- 7.9.1 The date and function of the ditch excavated in Trench 14 must remain unknown at this stage, as no dating evidence was recovered, and the feature does not in any way relate to any of the others on site.
- 7.10 Trench 16**
- 7.10.1 Trench 16 contained an isolated feature which on the geophysical plot (Fig. 3) appears to be roughly square in plan, measuring approximately 10m from the south-west to north-east corners. The only dating evidence came from deposit 1604, the secondary fill of the main cut 1606. This gave a date range from the 2nd to early 3rd centuries AD for the abandonment phase of the square feature, but no date can be assigned to the small gullies running across the feature. The function of this feature remains unknown.

7.11 Trench 17

7.11.1 Before excavation, it was thought that Trench 17 was positioned across a modern feature. Despite the presence of Roman pottery in the deposits, the degree of disturbance encountered suggests that these sherds were residual. Although deposit 1702 yielded Roman greyware, it also contained 19th century pottery. Likewise, despite the presence of a tegula fragment in deposit 1706, ditch 1707 cannot be dated due to the presence of a modern ceramic field drain at its base. The only reasonably secure date was gained from deposit 1704 in which a tegula fragment was discovered. However, the general level of disturbance in the area was such that it would be unwise to assign anything other than a modern date to this feature at this stage.

8. Archive Storage and Curation

- 8.1 The primary archive from this work is summarised in Appendices I and II.
- 8.2 The written, drawn and photographic records, and the artefacts and environmental flots and retents are currently held by Archaeological Services WYAS. Where appropriate these materials are stored in controlled conditions.
- 8.3 It is anticipated that upon completion of all work the archive will be deposited with the North Lincolnshire Museum, Oswald Road, Scunthorpe DN15 7BD. The museum archaeology site code is ASAG and the museum entry form number is 1203.

9. Statement of Potential

9.1 Stratigraphic analysis

- 9.1.1 The current phase of evaluation has demonstrated that substantial archaeological remains do survive across the proposed development area but that the degree of preservation is variable.
- 9.1.2 Two phases of activity have tentatively been postulated. This phasing has been based almost entirely on the small pottery assemblage as there was only a single stratigraphic relationship between any of the excavated features in the trenches. Further analysis of the stratigraphic record is therefore not warranted.

9.2 Artefactual analysis

- 9.2.1 The artefact assemblage has no further potential to address the aims and objectives of the evaluation. Although no additional analysis has been recommended, it may be appropriate to incorporate the material from this stage of work with any other material from recovered from previous or future stages of work.

9.3 Environmental analysis

- 9.3.1 The vast majority of the ecofactual material derives from features in Trench 7, the only trench which evaluated inside the main body of the enclosure. The concentration of plant remains suggests the site specific processing of cereals. Very little material derived from any of the trenches further away from the main area of archaeological activity, reflecting the peripheral location of those trenches.

9.3.2 Any further evaluation should therefore contain a detailed and comprehensive sampling strategy as the environmental potential, particularly of features inside the enclosure to provide information on subsistence practice and potentially trade and exchange of cereal foodstuffs, is considered high.

9.4 Summary of potential

9.4.1 The overall potential of the site remains high given that the majority of the evaluation work which has taken place to date has focussed on the obviously peripheral areas of the site. This potential is illustrated by the fact that more artefactual and ecofactual material has been recovered from the single trench which sampled inside the main body of the enclosure than in all the other trenches put together.

10. Conclusions

10.1 A tentative phasing of the development of this site can be carried out on the basis of this evaluation along with the results of earlier excavations by ASWYAS (Holbrey 1995) and geophysical survey (Webb 2000). Iron-Age activity was limited to the excavation of two east-west ditches with two enclosures appended to their southern side, along with the possible construction of a circular funnelled enclosure to the north-east of the development area. Subsequently, Romano-British activity amounted to the construction of a large rectilinear enclosure which lay mainly to the north of the east-west spinal ditches, the focus of activity having migrated from the south-east facing slopes of the area to the plateau in the north and west. The initial cutting of the main enclosure ditch has been found to date from the Roman period, but could not be more precisely dated (Holbrey 1995) until now. The most recent evaluation has shown that the main enclosure was cut at some time before the 1st century AD, with later subdivisions being introduced between the 3rd 4th centuries AD. Overall, the evidence supports the proposition that here was a late Iron-Age settlement which typologically appears to have been based on cattle, which gradually transformed in the Romano-British period into a more centralised single enclosure with later subdivisions. There is tentative evidence for the production of iron and the processing and possible production of cereal crops. A broad parallel can be drawn between this and the results of a larger scale excavation at Swillington Common; 'The results of the large scale investigations at this site illustrate an evolving landscape, where the earliest boundary, the trackway, is reused and modified throughout the period, ultimately forming the spine of a co-axial field system which continued to develop through the Roman period'. (Burgess 2001b).

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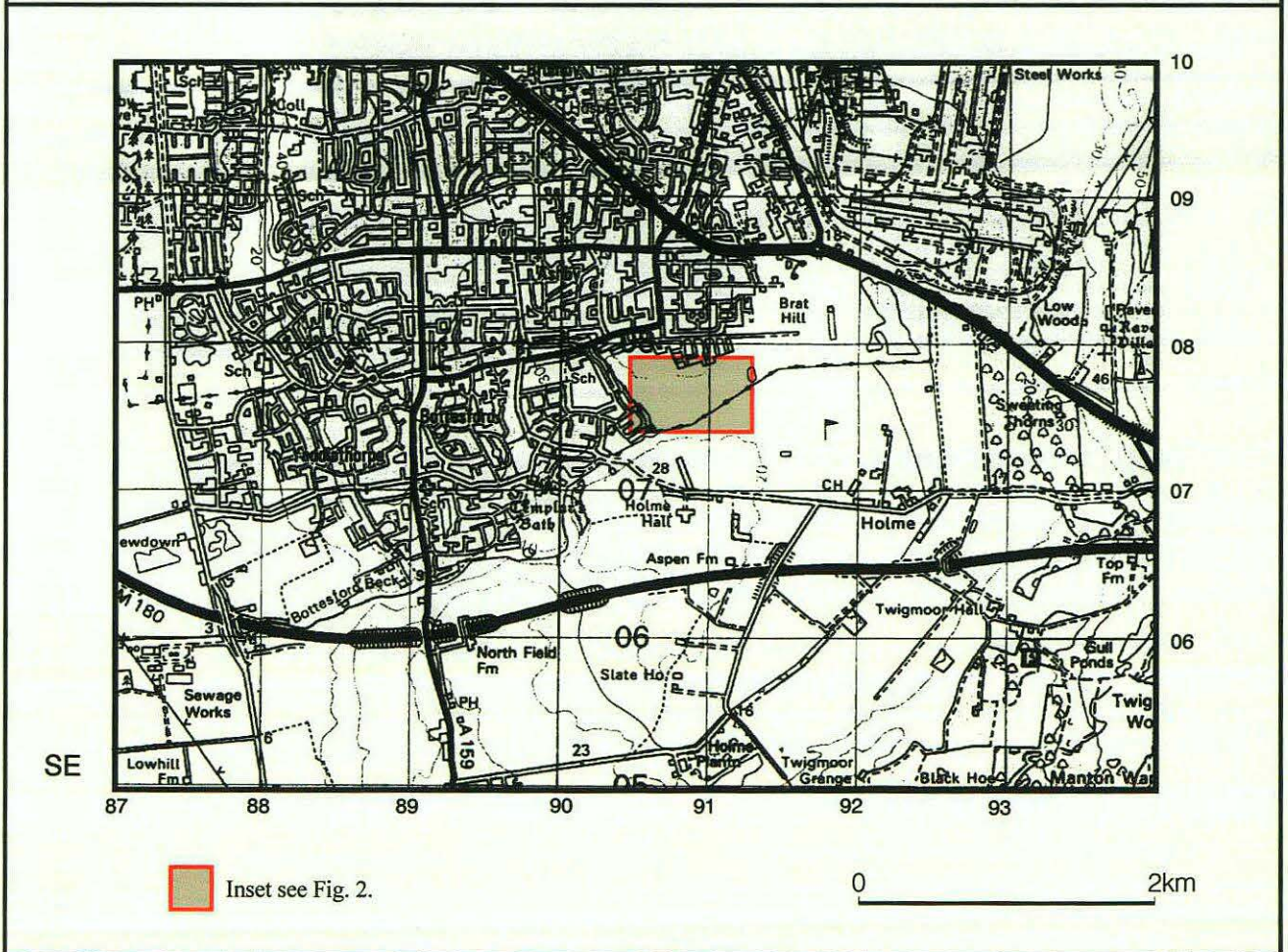
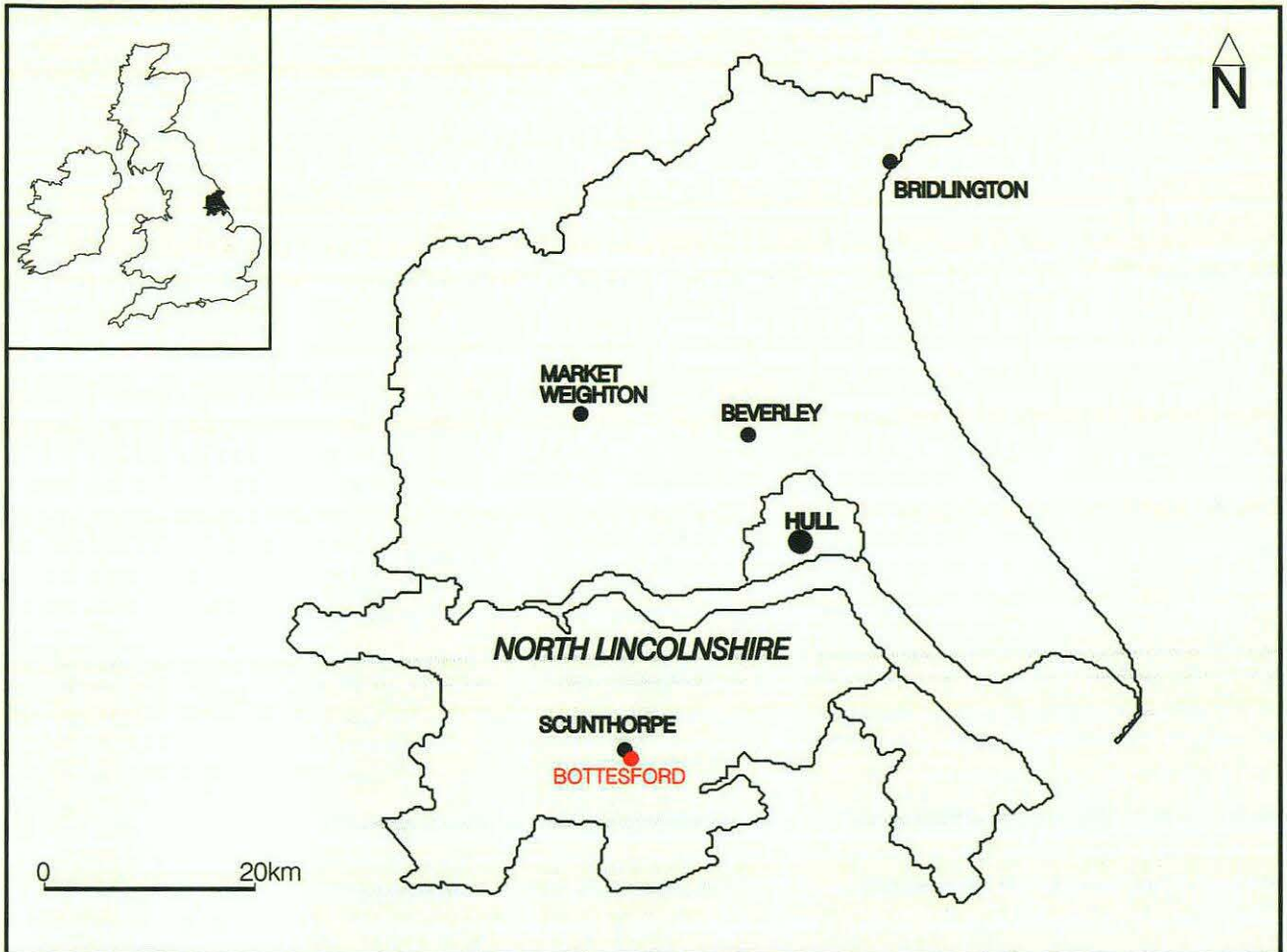


Fig. 1. Site location

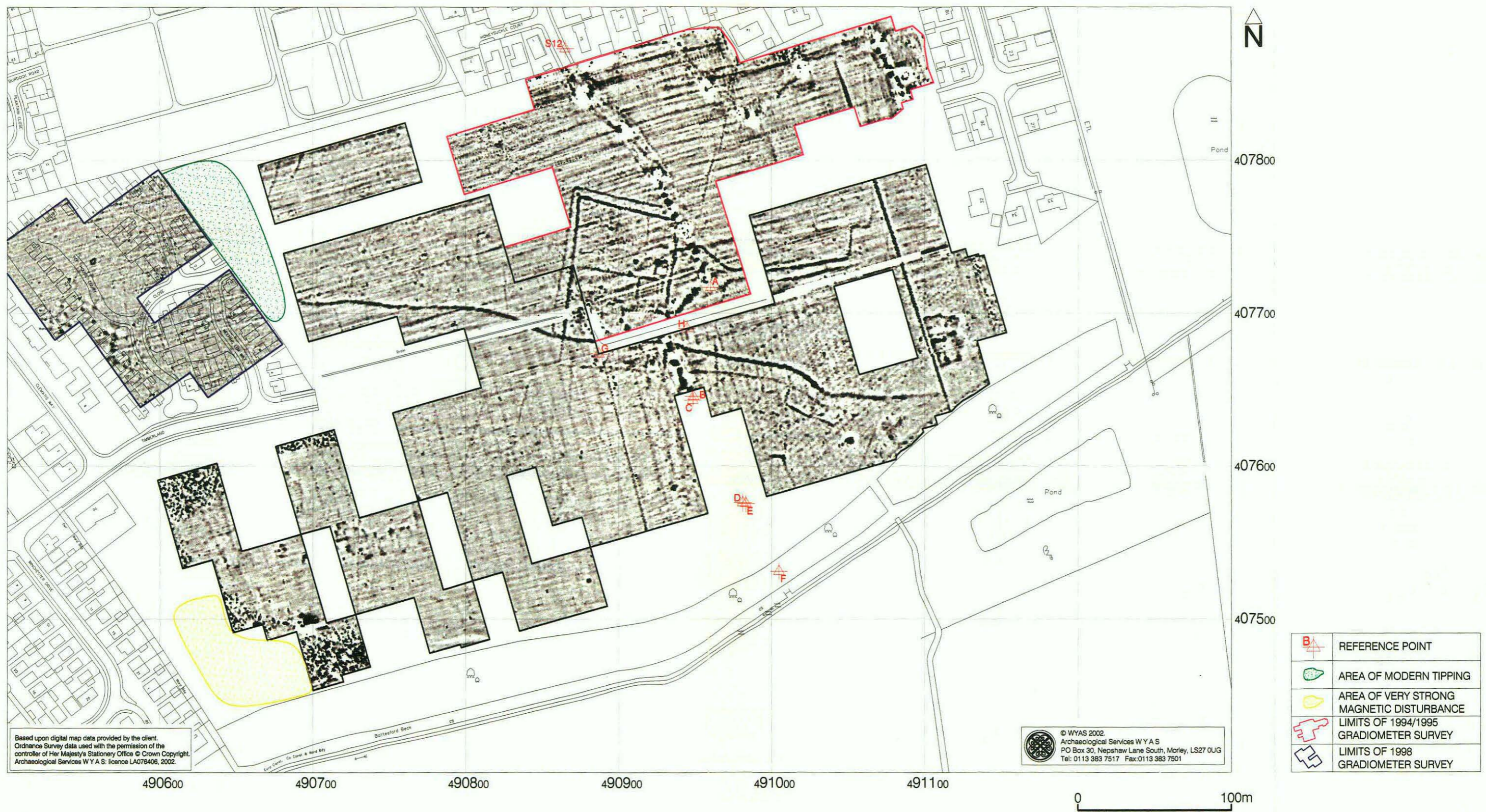


Fig. 2. Site location showing greyscale gradiometer data



Fig. 3. Trench locations showing greyscale gradiometer data

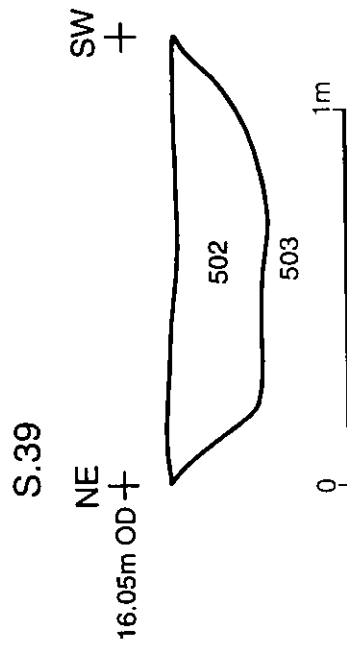
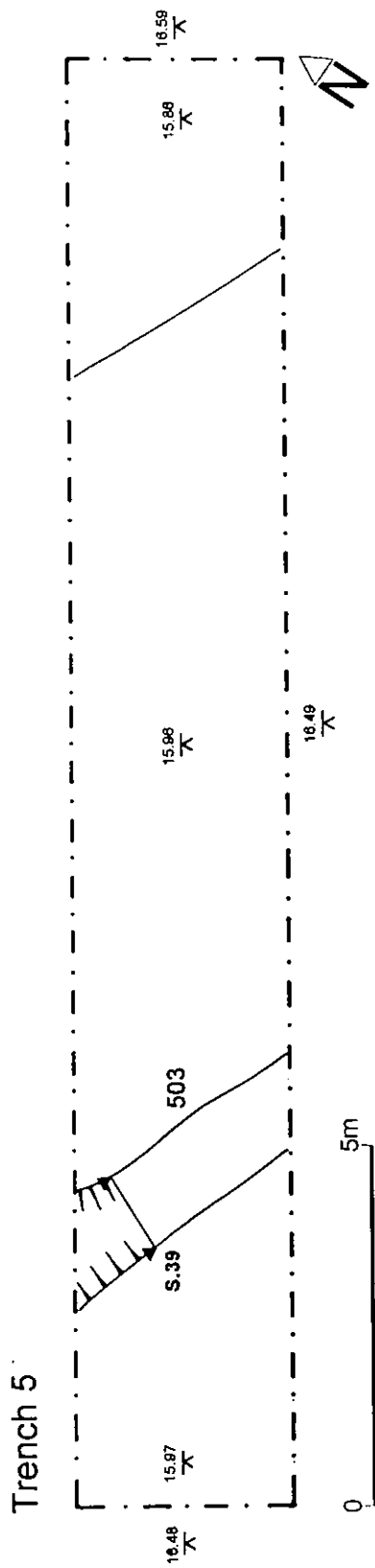


Fig. 3a. Trench 5; Plan and Section

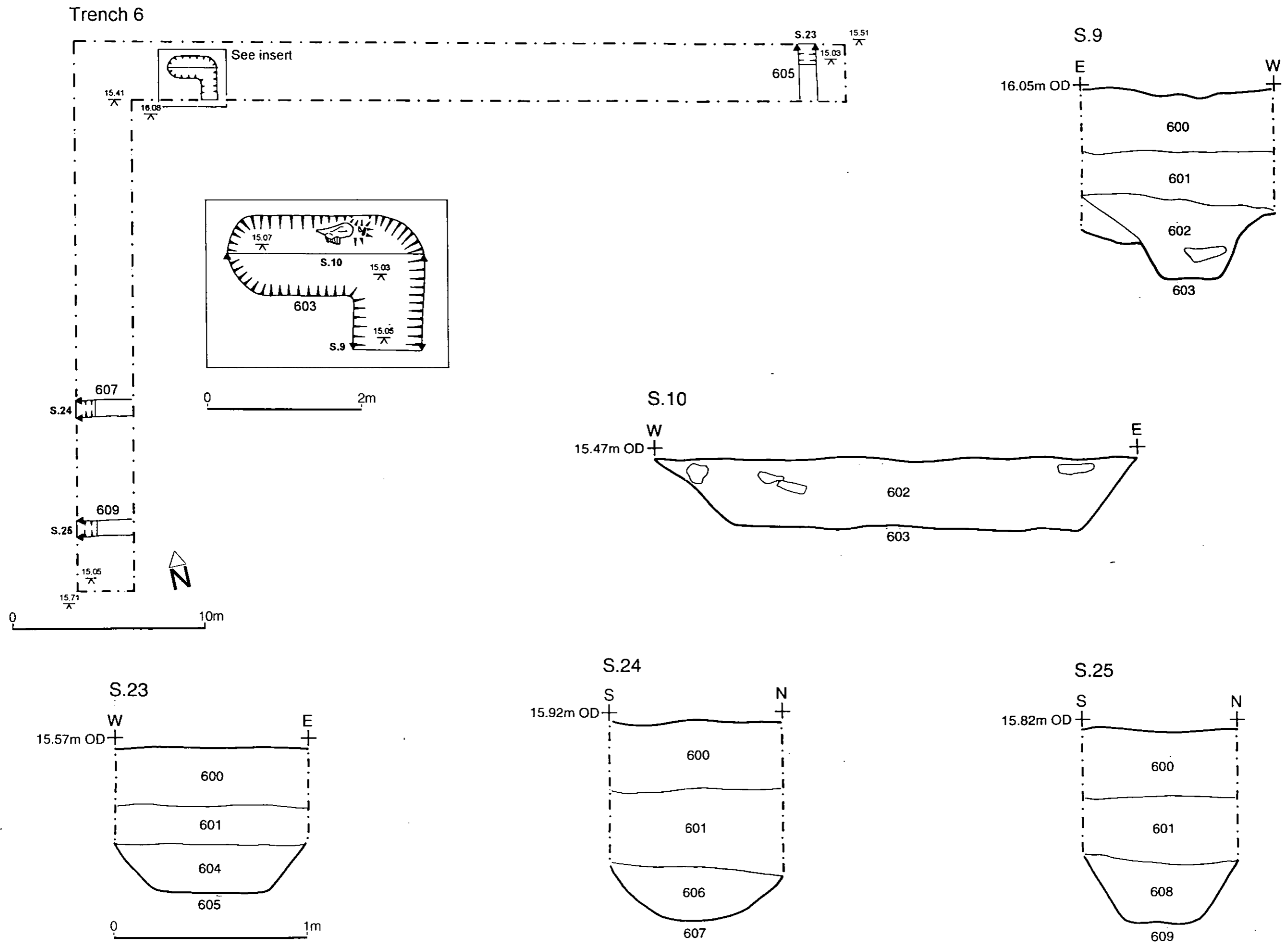


Fig. 4. Trench 6; Plan and Sections

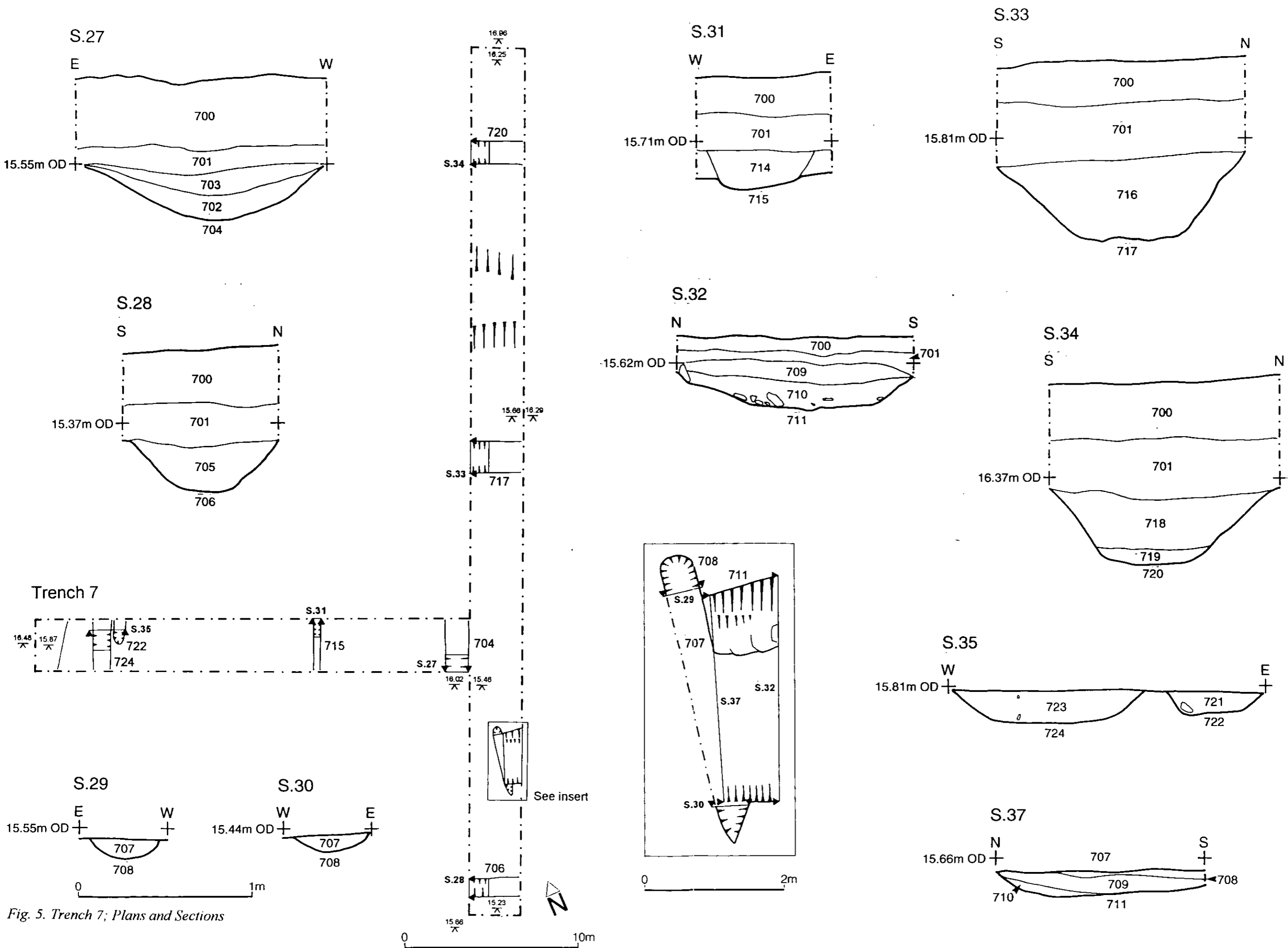


Fig. 5. Trench 7; Plans and Sections

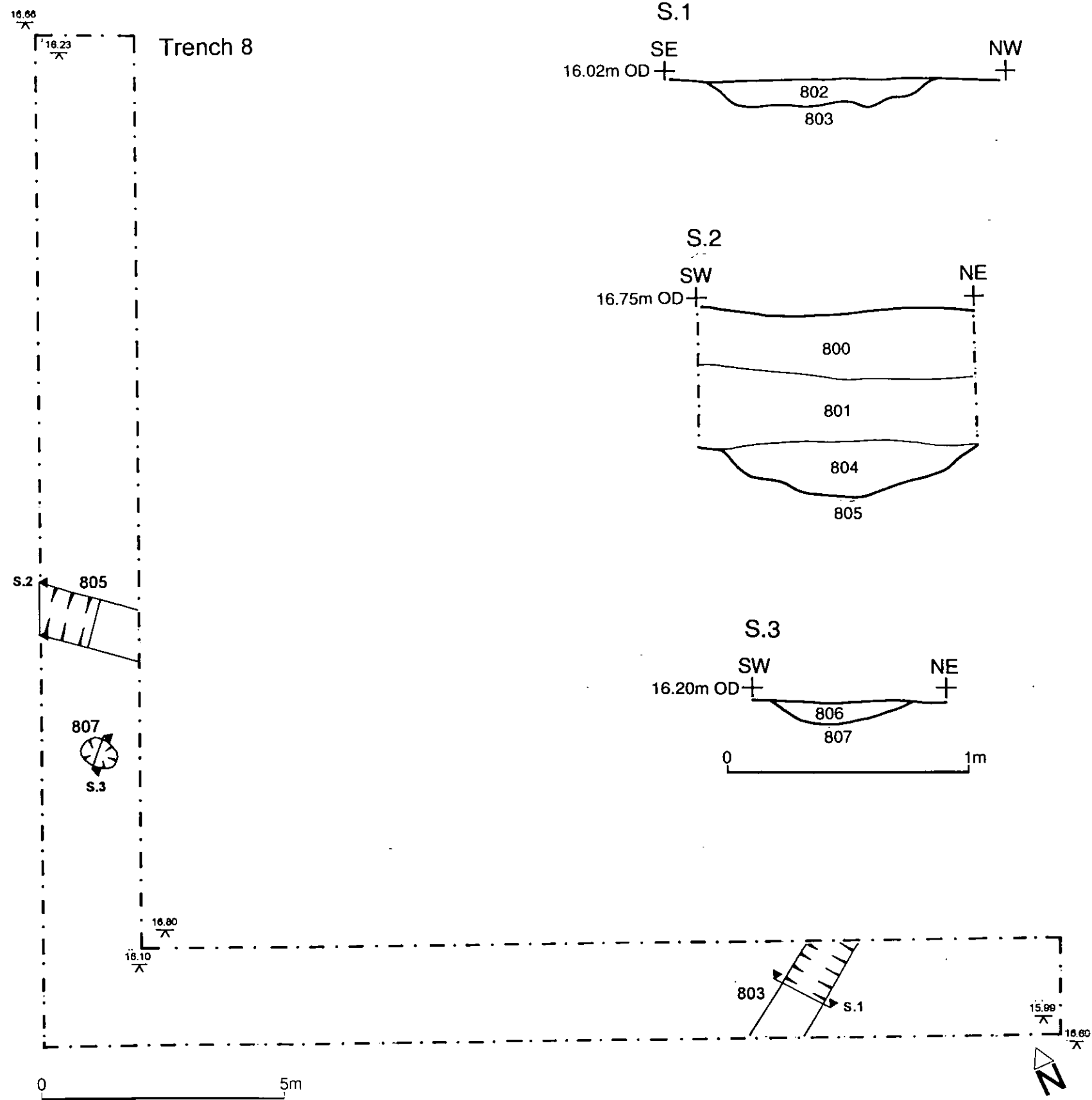


Fig. 6. Trench 8; Plan and Sections

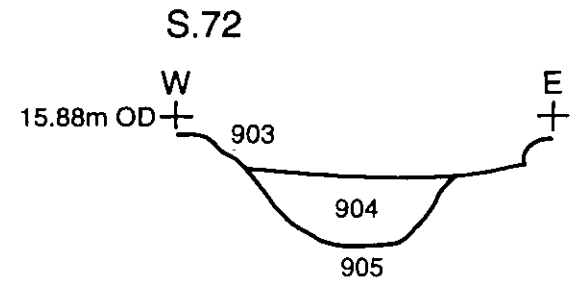
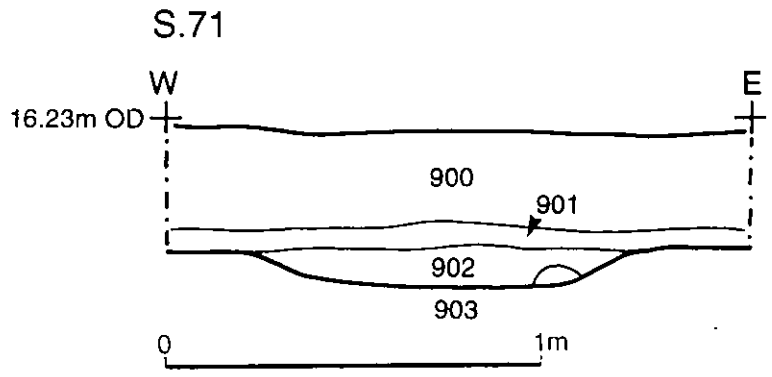
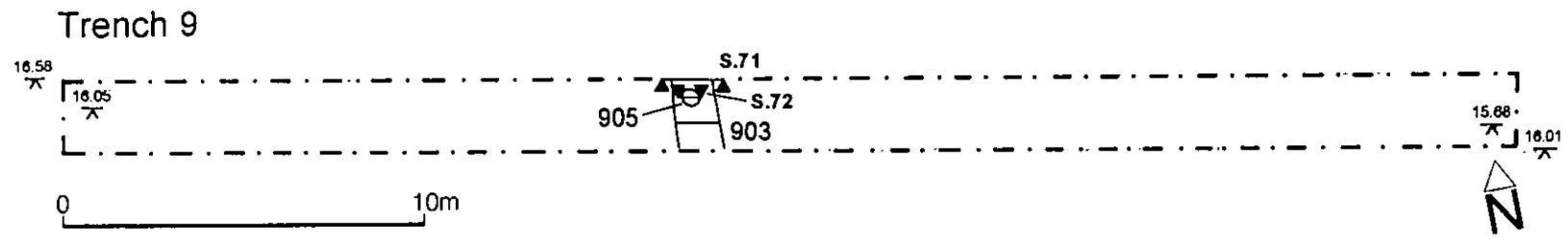


Fig. 7. Trench 9; Plan and Sections

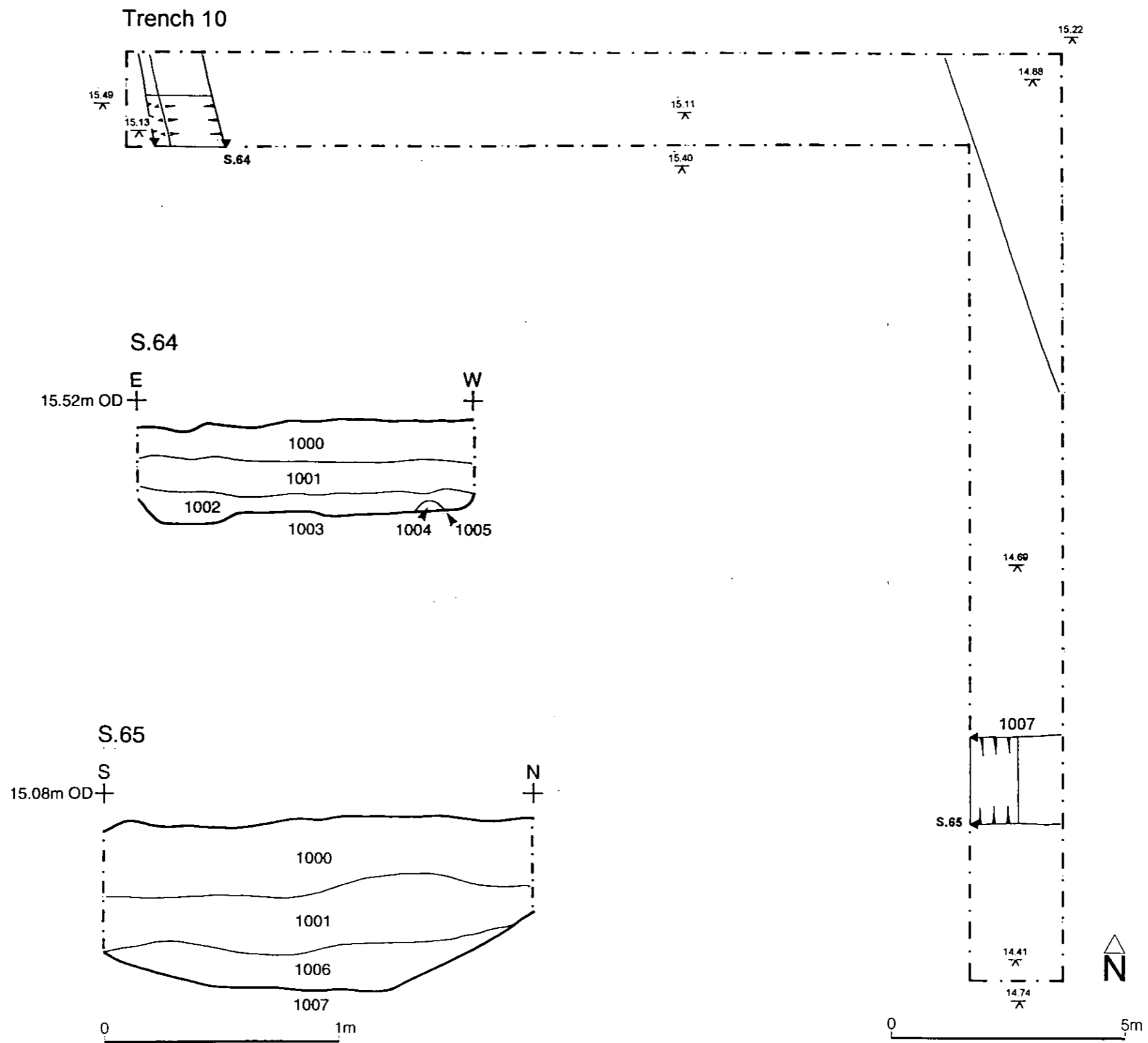


Fig. 8. Trench 10; Plan and Sections

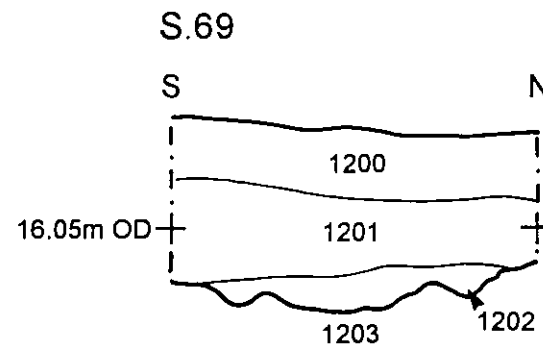
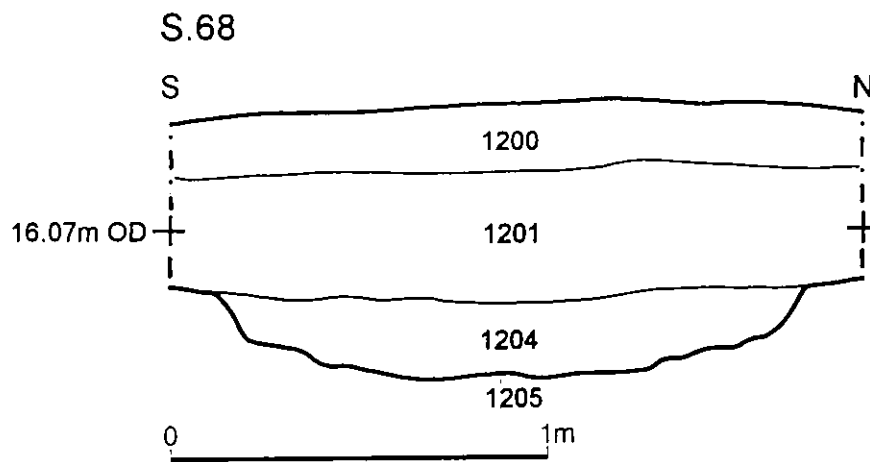
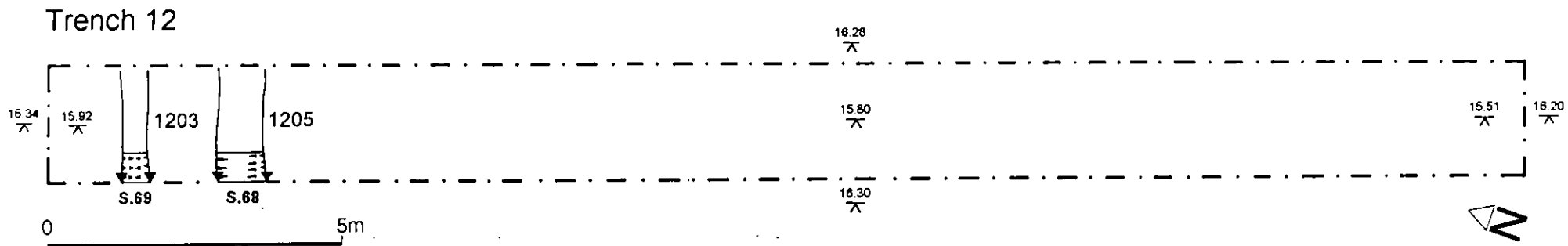


Fig. 9. Trench 12; Plan and Sections

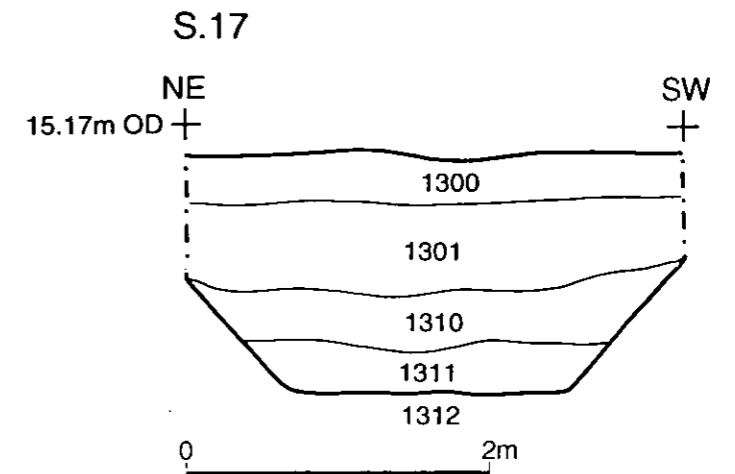
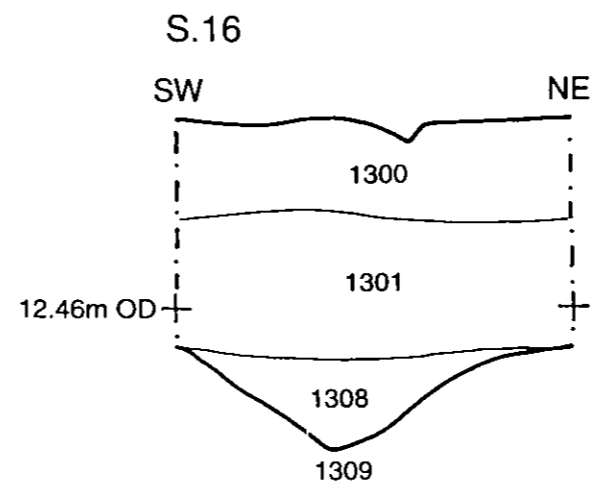
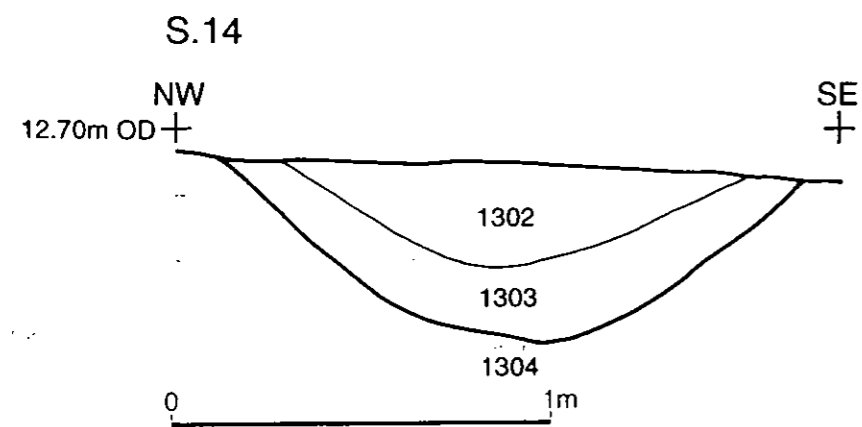
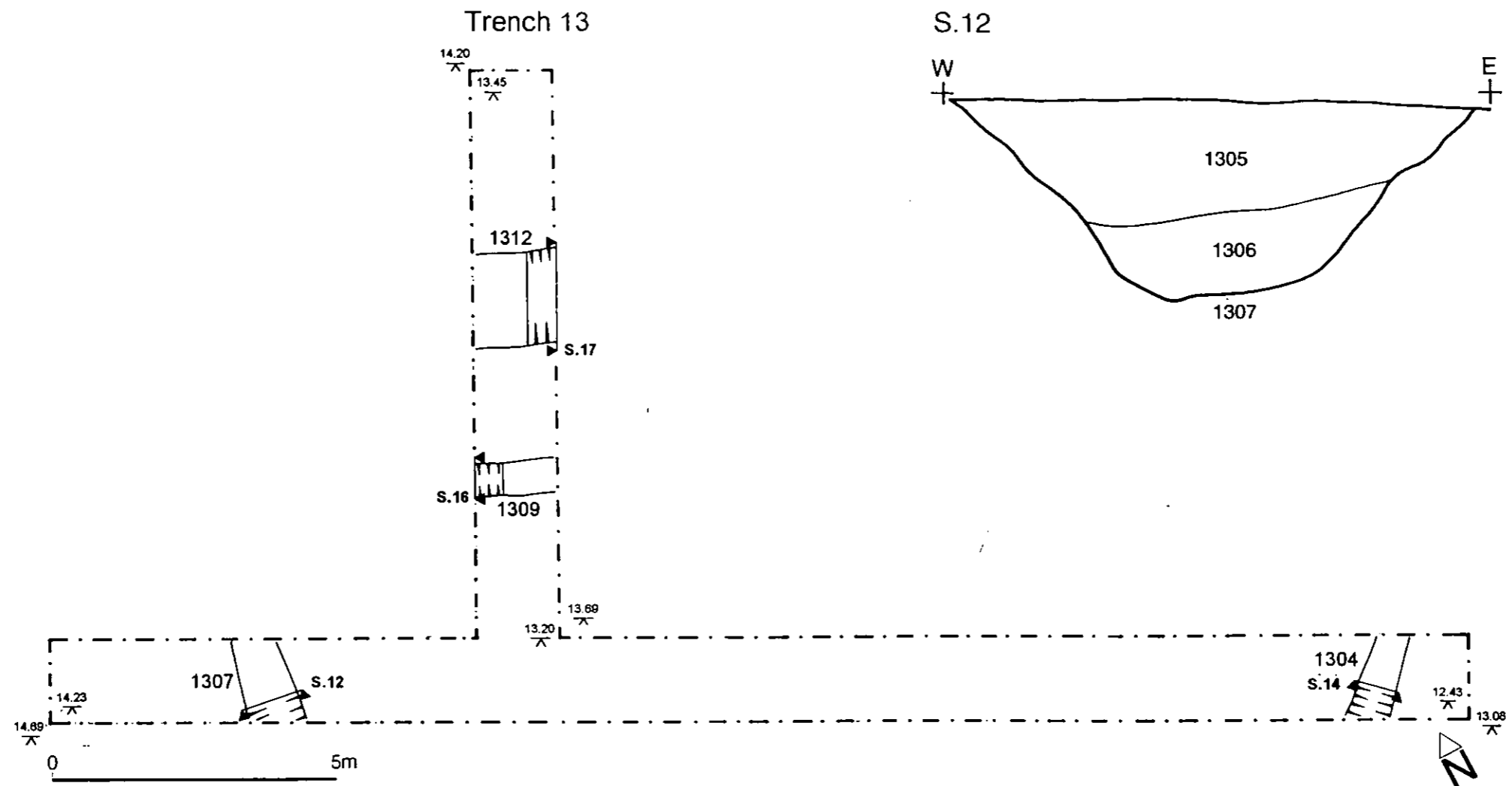


Fig. 10. Trench 13; Plan and Sections

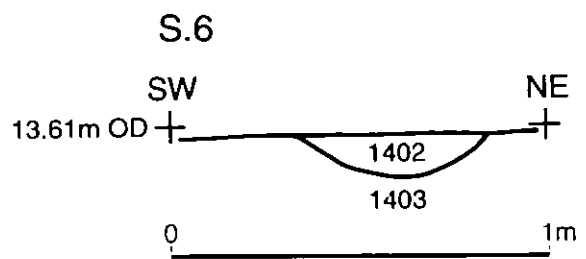
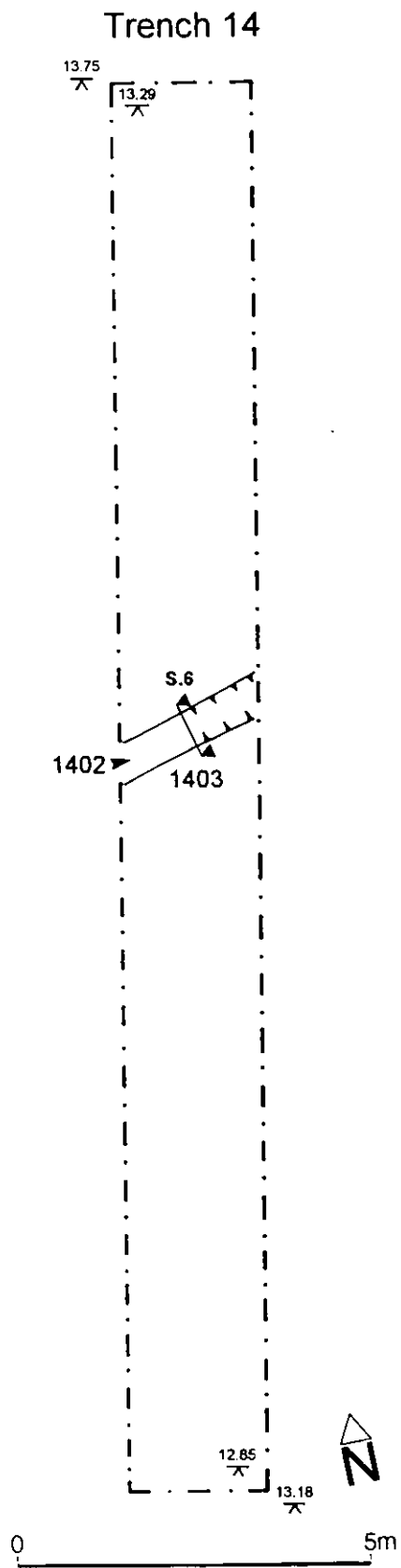


Fig. 11. Trench 14; Plan and Section

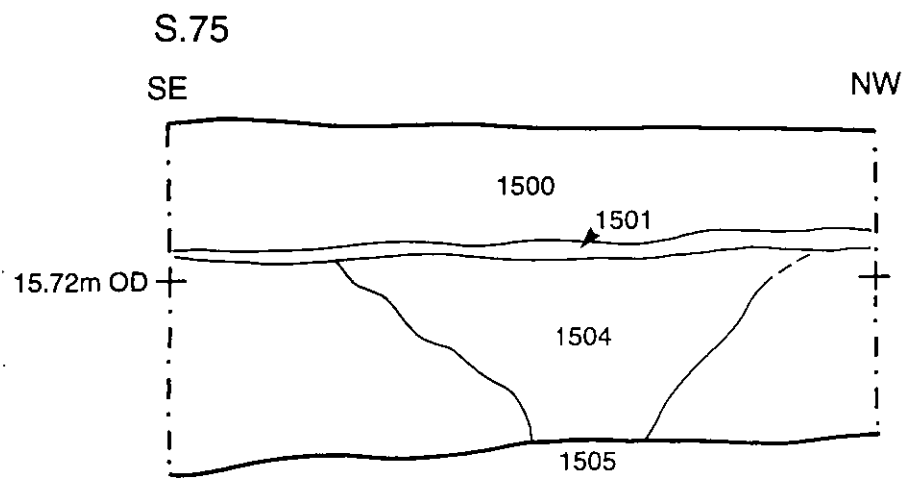
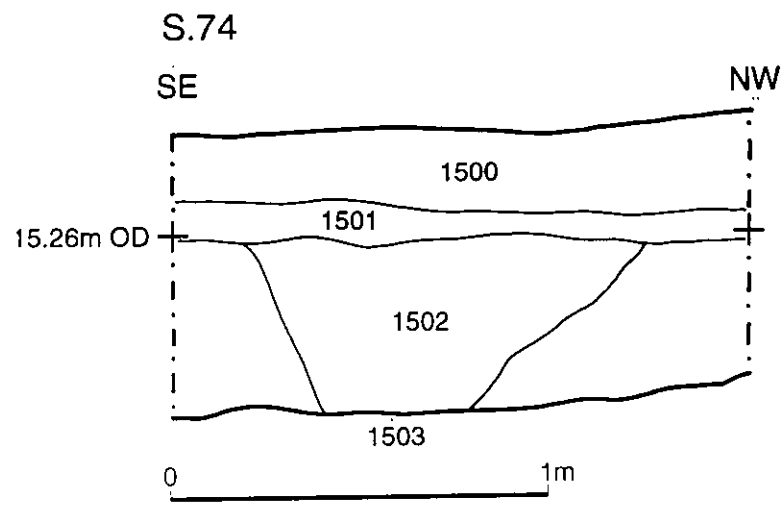
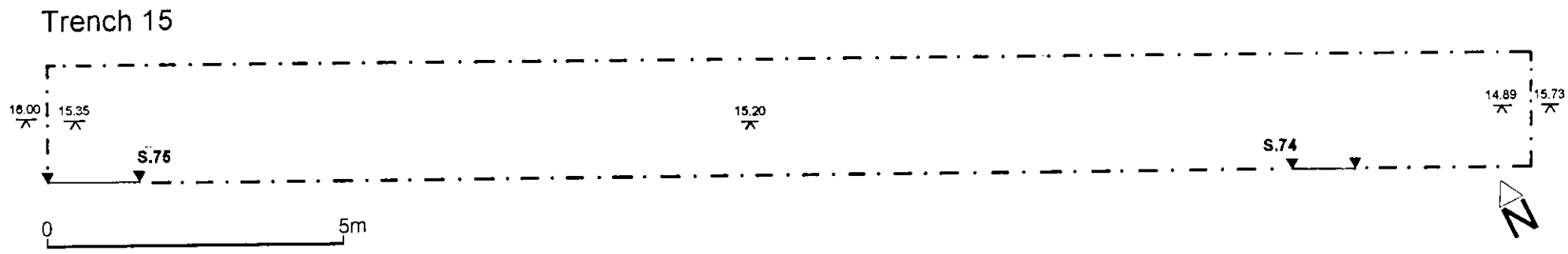


Fig. 12. Trench 15; Plan and Sections

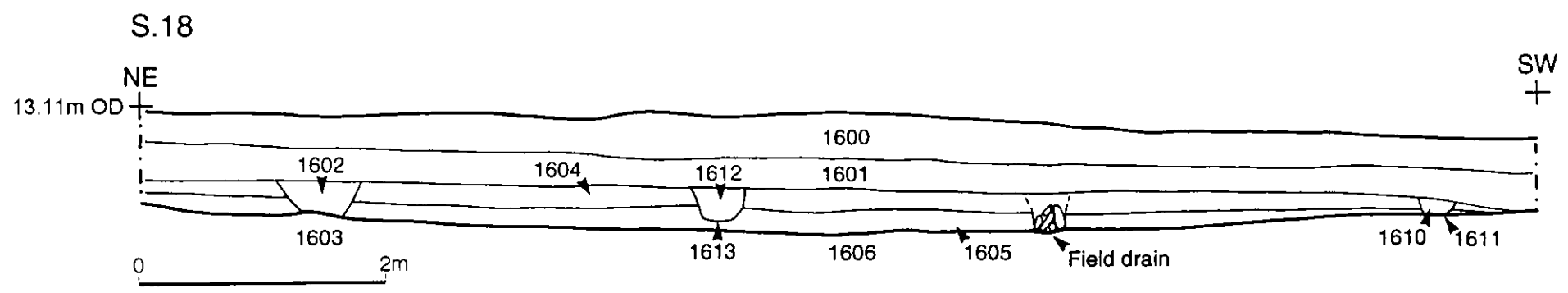
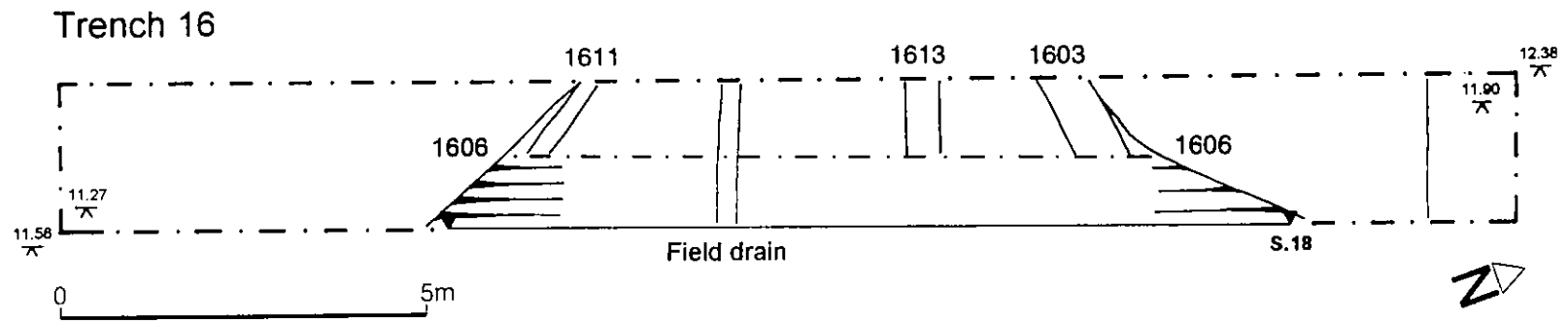


Fig. 13. Trench 16; Plan and Section

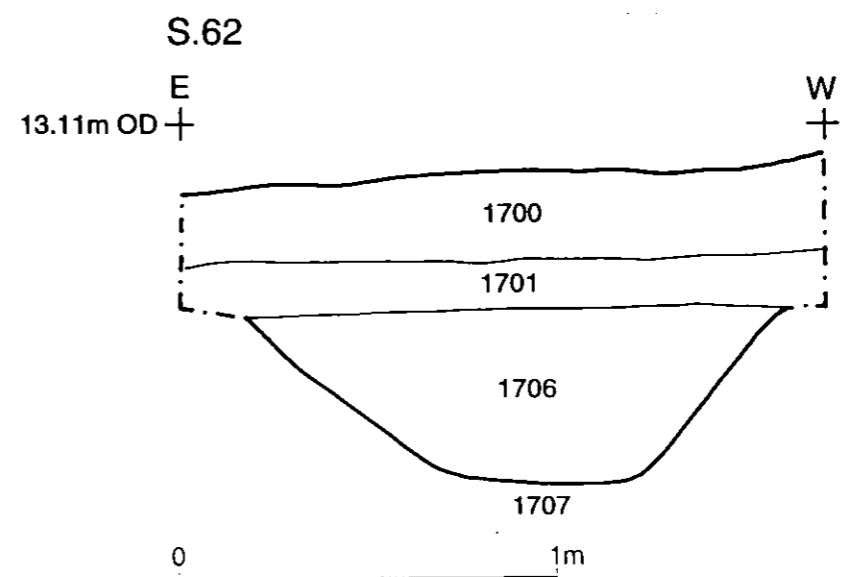
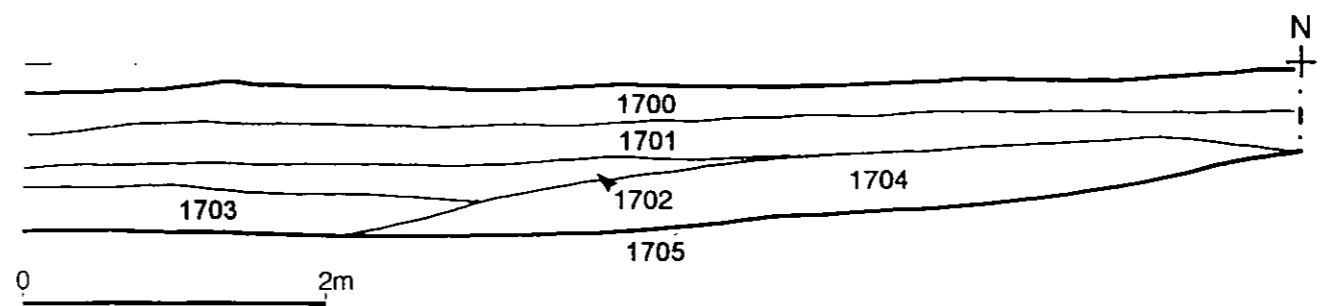
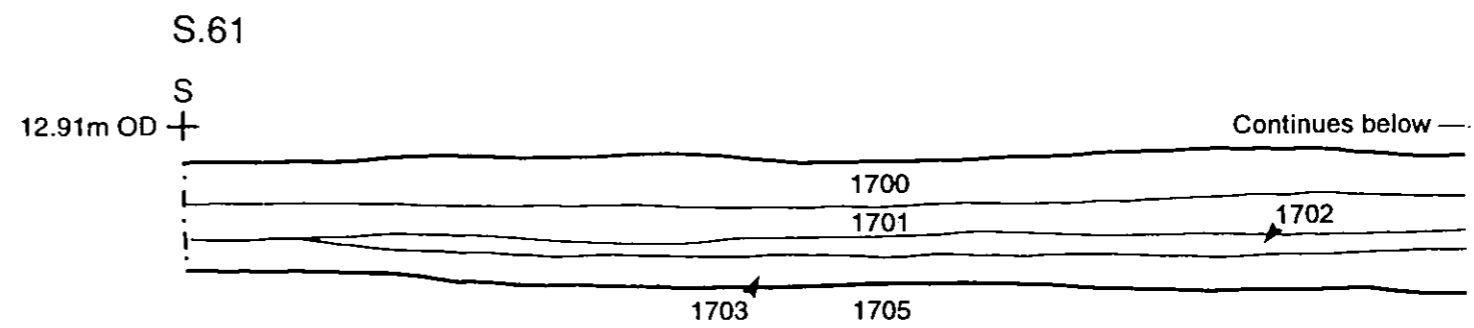
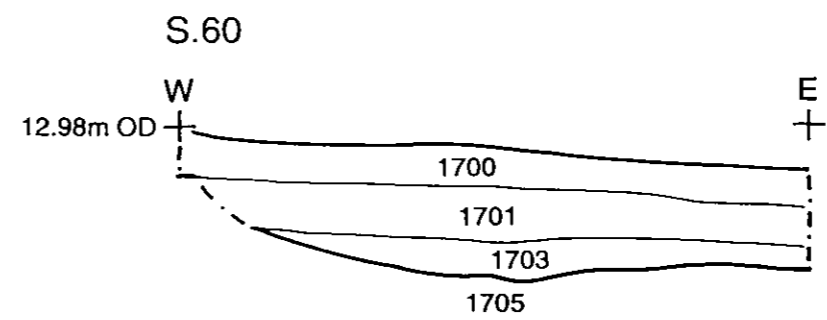
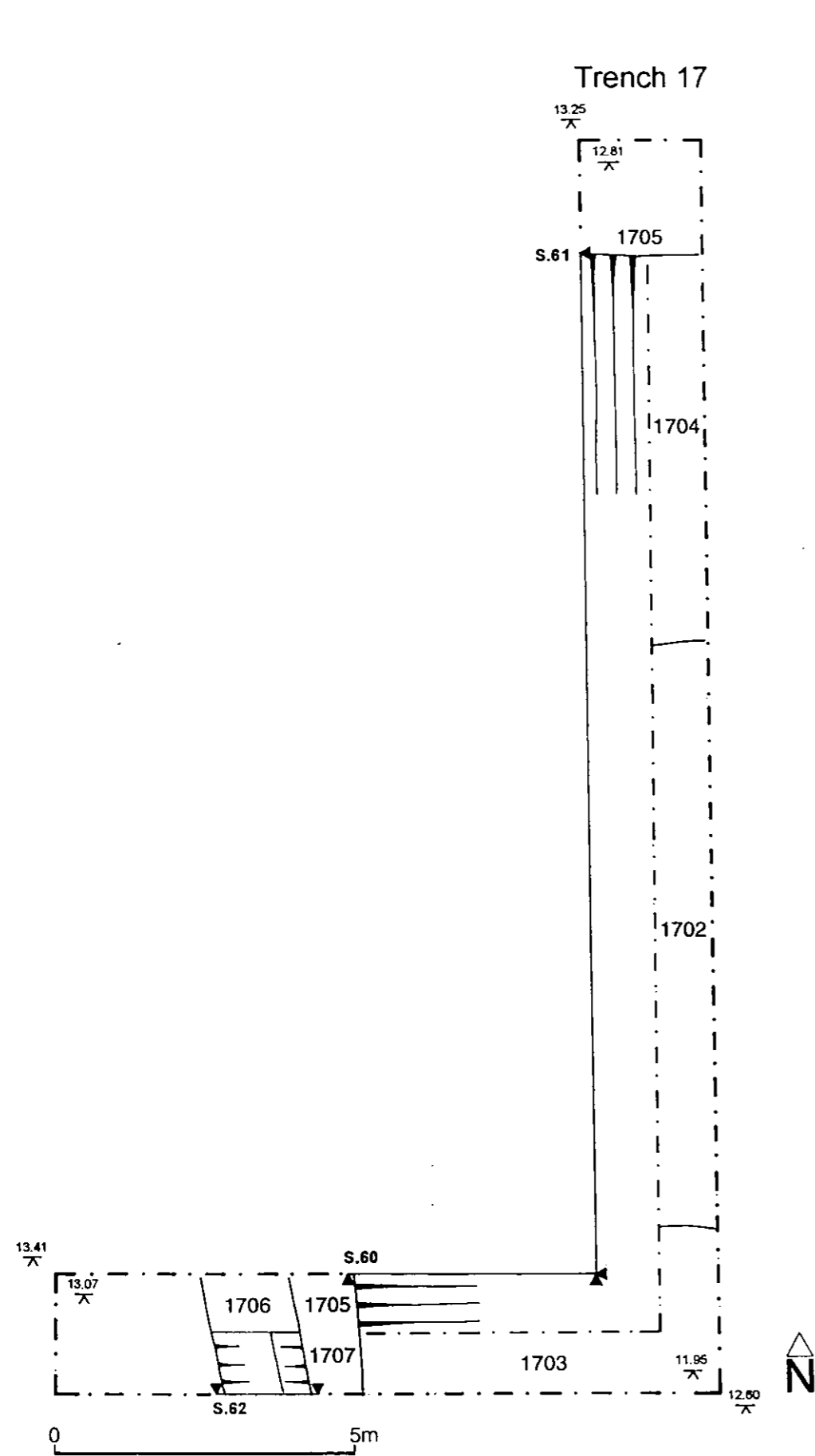


Fig. 14. Trench 17; Plan and Sections

Appendix I
Primary Archive Inventory

File no	Description	No. sheets
File 1	Trench record sheets	18
	Context register	11
	Context cards	98
	Environmental sample register	3
	Environmental processing sheets	41
File 2	Drawing register	1
	Drawings	3
	Survey data plot (hand annotated)	3
	Photographic register	2
	Monochrome film	1
	Colour transparency film	1

Appendix II

Context Inventory

Context	Trench	Description
100	1	Topsoil
101	1	Subsoil
200	2	Topsoil
201	2	Subsoil
300	3	Topsoil
301	3	Subsoil
400	4	Topsoil
401	4	Subsoil
500	5	Topsoil
501	5	Subsoil
502	5	Fill of linear
503	5	Cut of linear
600	6	Topsoil
601	6	Subsoil
602	6	Fill of curvilinear feature
603	6	Cut of curvilinear feature
604	6	Fill of ditch
605	6	Cut of ditch
606	6	Fill of ditch
607	6	Cut of ditch
608	6	Fill of ditch
609	6	Cut of ditch
700	7	Topsoil
701	7	Subsoil
702	7	Fill of ditch 2°
703	7	Fill of ditch 1°
704	7	Cut of ditch
705	7	Fill of ditch
706	7	Cut of ditch
707	7	Fill of linear
708	7	Cut of linear
709	7	Fill of feature 2°
710	7	Fill of feature 1°

711	7	Cut of feature
712	7	Cancelled
713	7	Cancelled
714	7	Fill of ditch
715	7	Cut of ditch
716	7	Fill of ditch
717	7	Cut of ditch
718	7	Fill of ditch
719	7	Fill of ditch
720	7	Cut of ditch
721	7	Fill of ditch terminus
722	7	Cut of ditch
723	7	Fill of ditch
724	7	Cut of ditch
800	8	Topsoil
801	8	Subsoil
802	8	Fill of gully
803	8	Cut of gully
804	8	Fill of ditch
805	8	Cut of ditch
806	8	Fill of post hole
807	8	Cut of post hole
900	9	Topsoil
901	9	Subsoil
902	9	Fill of gully
903	9	Cut of gully
904	9	Fill of post hole
905	9	Cut of post hole
1000	10	Topsoil
1001	10	Subsoil
1002	10	Fill of gully
1003	10	Cut of gully
1004	10	Field drain
1005	10	Cut of field drain
1006	10	Fill of ditch
1007	10	Cut of ditch
1100	11	Topsoil
1101	11	Subsoil

1200	12	Topsoil
1201	12	Subsoil
1202	12	Fill of gully
1203	12	Cut of gully
1204	12	Fill of gully
1205	12	Cut of gully
1300	13	Topsoil
1301	13	Subsoil
1302	13	2° Fill of ditch
1303	13	1° Fill of ditch
1304	13	Cut of ditch
1305	13	2° Fill of ditch
1306	13	1° Fill of ditch
1307	13	Cut of ditch
1308	13	Fill of ditch
1309	13	Cut of ditch
1310	13	2° Fill of ditch
1311	13	1° Fill of ditch
1312	13	Cut of ditch
1400	14	Topsoil
1401	14	Subsoil
1402	14	Fill of gully
1403	14	Cut of gully
1500	15	Topsoil
1501	15	Subsoil
1502	15	Fill of gully
1503	15	Cut of gully
1504	15	Fill of gully
1505	15	Cut of gully
1600	16	Topsoil
1601	16	Subsoil
1602	16	Fill of gully
1603	16	Cut of gully
1604	16	2° Fill of feature
1605	16	1° Fill of feature
1606	16	Cut of feature
1607	16	Cancelled
1608	16	Cancelled

1609	16	Cancelled
1610	16	Fill of gully
1611	16	Cut of gully
1700	17	Topsoil
1701	17	Subsoil
1702	17	Layer
1703	17	Layer
1704	17	Layer
1705	17	Layer
1706	17	Fill of ditch
1707	17	Cut of ditch
1800	18	Topsoil
1801	18	Subsoil

Appendix III

Environmental Sample Inventory

Sample	Trench	Context	Type	Description
1	8	802	GBA	Fill of gully 803
2	8	804	GBA	Fill of ditch 805
3	8	806	GBA	Fill of post hole 807
4	6	602	GBA	Fill of ditch terminus
5	14	1402	GBA	Fill of gully
6	13	1302	GBA	2° fill of ditch 1304
7	13	1303	GBA	1° fill of ditch 1304
8	13	1305	GBA	2° fill of ditch 1307
9	13	1306	GBA	1° fill of ditch 1307
10	16	1602	GBA	Fill of gully
11	16	1604	GBA	2° fill of ditch 1307
12	16	1605	GBA	1° fill of ditch 1307
13	16	1607	GBA	Cancelled
14	16	1608	GBA	Cancelled
15	16	1610	GBA	Fill of gully 1611
16	13	1308	GBA	Fill of ditch 1309
17	16	1612	GBA	Fill of gully 1613
18	13	1310	GBA	2° fill of ditch 1312
19	13	1311	GBA	1° fill of ditch 1312
20	6	604	GBA	Fill of ditch 605
21	6	606	GBA	Fill of ditch 607
22	6	608	GBA	Fill of ditch 609
23	7	702	GBA	2° fill of ditch 704
24	7	703	GBA	1° fill of ditch 704
25	7	705	GBA	Fill of ditch 706
26	7	707	GBA	Fill of linear 708
27	7	709	GBA	2° fill of feature 711
28	7	710	GBA	1° fill of feature 711
29	7	712	GBA	Cancelled
30	7	714	GBA	Fill of ditch 715
31	7	716	GBA	Fill of ditch 717
32	7	718	GBA	2° fill of ditch 720
33	7	719	GBA	1° fill of ditch 720

34	7	721	GBA	Fill of ditch terminus 722
35	7	723	GBA	Fill of ditch 724
36	5	502	GBA	Fill of linear 503
37	17	1702	GBA	3° layer within 1705
38	17	1703	GBA	2° layer within 1705
39	17	1704	GBA	1° layer within 1705
40	17	1706	GBA	Fill of ditch 1707
41	10	1002	GBA	Fill of gully 1003
42	10	1006	GBA	Fill of ditch 1007
43	9	902	GBA	Fill of gully 903
44	12	1202	GBA	Fill of gully 1203
45	12	1204	GBA	Fill of gully 1205
46	15	1502	GBA	Fill of gully 1503
47	15	1504	GBA	Fill of gully 1505

Appendix IV

Artefact inventory

Fabric	Context	Trench	Quantity
Pottery	U/S		43
Pottery	602	6	37
Pottery	502	5	7
Pottery	603	6	1
Pottery	604	6	2
Pottery	703	7	2
Pottery	705	7	7
Pottery	706	7	1
Pottery	707	7	5
Pottery	709	7	1
Pottery	710	7	8
Pottery	711	7	6
Pottery	712	7	1
Pottery	714	7	4
Pottery	716	7	1
Pottery	721	7	14
Pottery	723	7	5
Pottery	U/S		
Pottery	1002	10	1
Pottery	1302	13	5
Pottery	1305	13	15
Pottery	1310	13	12
Pottery	U/S		
Pottery	1604	16	1
Pottery	1702	17	5
Pottery	1704	17	1
Bone	502	5	4
Bone/Tooth	602	6	52
Bone/Tooth	U/S		1
Bone	705	7	10
Bone	711	7	3
Bone	716	7	10
Bone	723	7	6

Fabric	Context	Trench	Quantity
Bone/Tooth	1002	10	1
Bone	1305	13	8
Bone	1310	13	4
Bone	1402	14	5
Slag	602	6	1
Slag	U/S	6	1
Shell	602	6	1
Shell	710	7	2
Shell	711	7	1

Appendix V

Survey Location Information

The trenches were laid out using known reference points (see Fig. 2 and below) based on a proposal by the North Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record Office.

After the trenches had been excavated the trench outlines, section and planning points were tied in to reference points, including two survey stations established by the client, by a Geotronics Geodimeter 600s total station theodolite. Station S2 had been tied in to an Ordnance Datum point by the client and this station was used to establish a level across the site. The height of S2, provided by the client, is 16.117m above Ordnance Datum.

Ordnance Survey co-ordinates for the reference points as shown in Figure 2 are given below. Points A to E were measured to the centre of the drain covers (a cross was marked at points A, B and C on the drain covers). The survey nail (S12) was an existing survey point located in the pavement opposite No. 15 Jonquil Avenue. Points S2 and S6 were established by the client.

Station	Easting	Northing
A (drain cover)	490960.28	407716.91
B (drain cover)	490948.78	407645.63
C (drain cover)	490948.312	407643.19
D (drain cover)	490981.23	407575.91
E (drain cover)	490983.22	407575.47
G (bamboo cane)	490886.96	407673.33
H (bamboo cane)	490944.64	407689.87
S2 (survey nail)	490567.04	407595.08
S6 (survey nail)	490651.14	407639.40
S12 (survey nail)	490865.06	407872.85

Archaeological Services WYAS cannot accept responsibility for errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by a third party or for the removal of any of the survey reference points.

Appendix VI

Specification for Archaeological Trial Trenching

Prepared by the North Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record

**SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCHING
LAND AT ASHBY GRANGE SOUTH, BOTTESFORD
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE**

1 SUMMARY

1.1 This Specification has been prepared for Roland Bolton of Development Land & Planning Consultants Ltd, on behalf of Glenrock, by the North Lincolnshire Council Sites and Monuments Record Office (hereafter NLSMR). This document is valid for one year commencing 21 May 2001; after this period, the NLSMR must be re-consulted.

1.2 Residential development is proposed over an area of c.20 hectares of land at Ashby Grange South, Bottesford, Scunthorpe, North Lincolnshire. Investigations in 1995 and 2001 have identified the presence of archaeological remains across a large part of the development area. The precise nature, significance and state of preservation of these remains is not yet known, but any construction work in this area would be likely to encounter below-ground archaeological deposits.

1.3 In response to consultation on the development brief for the area known as Ashby Grange South, the NLSMR has advised the Local Planning Authority of the potential archaeological implications of the development proposals. In accordance with the recommendations of Planning Policy Guidance note 16 on 'Archaeology and Planning', issued by the Government in November 1990, and Policy HE9 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan Deposit Draft, a staged scheme of archaeological field evaluation has been proposed.

1.4 The preliminary stage of the current archaeological evaluation comprised a fluxgate gradiometer survey, undertaken in March 2001 by Archaeological Services WYAS. This survey, building on the results of the 1995 work, revealed archaeological anomalies forming part of a probable rural farm enclosure of Romano-British date located in the central section of the development site and set within a larger landscape of field division and enclosure. It is proposed therefore that trial trenching is undertaken to confirm these results and establish the character, date and significance of the below-ground deposits. The results of this work will enable the impact of the development proposals on the archaeological resource to be assessed, in order to determine what mitigatory measures may be required to preserve archaeological deposits either in situ or by record.

1.5 This Specification has been prepared in order to provide a scope of archaeological work to allow an archaeological contractor to provide a detailed Project Design and a costing for the evaluation. In view of unresolved planning and design issues, three evaluation strategies have been devised at the request of the client and the contractor is asked to provide a separate project design and costing for each strategy.

1.6 The evaluation shall be undertaken in a manner consistent with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *'Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluations'* (revised 1999) and the English Heritage document *'Management of Archaeological Projects - 2nd Edition'* (1991), (hereafter MAP2).

2 SITE LOCATION & DESCRIPTION

2.1 The site lies to the south of Scunthorpe, on the eastern side of Bottesford and is accessed from Timberland to the west (centre NGR SE9085 0765). The area to be evaluated measures c.16 hectares and consists of relatively flat open land with a slight slope downwards towards Bottesford Beck, which runs along the southern boundary of the site. The southeastern corner of the site, south of the existing houses, contains short rough grass and two raised manhole covers are present in this area. The eastern half of the development area already contains a number of services (vitrified clay drains) which have been installed previously. The locations of these are evident on the ground from the positions of manholes in the field. The southwestern corner becomes increasingly stoney and recent building debris is scattered to the rear of the existing houses. The northern section of the survey area lies immediately east of the new Haslam Homes development, not yet surveyed by the OS. This area is covered with short stubble and several recently dug test pits were evident across the area.

2.2 The site lies on the 20m contour. The soils in this area are classified by the Soil Survey of England and Wales as 551d Newport 1, a typical brown sand and 821b Blackwood, a typical sandy gley soil (Soils of England & Wales, 1983, Sheet 1 Northern England, 1:250,000). The underlying strata of Lower Jurassic rocks include Scunthorpe Mudstones, Frodingham Ironstone and Limestones within the Scunthorpe Mudstones. Test pit results from the development area have shown that the depth of the bedrock below the current ground surface varies between 0.8m and 1.9m, the overlying soils comprising clays and silty sands.

3 THE PROPOSALS

3.1 The site at Ashby Grange South is a committed housing site allocated within the North Lincolnshire Local Plan deposit draft and there is an existing pre-1990 planning permission for the road layout and drainage. House construction has commenced at the western end of the site and a development brief for the whole area is under preparation. The draft development brief includes provision for an area of open space designed to preserve in situ the known archaeology remains in the central section of the site. In view of both the known and the potential archaeological implications across this site, the NLSMR Office has advised that archaeological evaluation of the total development area should be undertaken before specific design issues such as public open space, children's play areas and housing layouts are incorporated into the design brief layout.

3.2 A planning application (ref 2000/1466) has been submitted by Haslam Homes for the erection of 54 dwellings on c. 1.2 hectares of land immediately east of their existing development. The NLSMR Office advised that the decision on the application be deferred pending the results of the proposed evaluation; alternatively planning permission should be granted subject to an archaeological condition requiring a programme of archaeological works to be agreed and implemented in advance of any development work commencing on site. At the time of writing the application has not been determined due to other overriding planning issues.

3.3 In view of these and other ongoing planning issues, three alternative development proposals have been put forward in relation to the known archaeology:

- i) The main spine road of the development is moved further south to completely avoid the main area of archaeological interest and the area of proposed open space is extended to include the majority of the main enclosure site.
- ii) The spine road runs through the southern half of the main enclosure and a smaller area of the archaeological site is preserved within the open space allocation.
- iii) Under the original planning permission for Ashby Grange South, the open space allocation was situated in the area of the current Haslam Homes application. If this planning permission is refused by Government Office, the developer may revert to the original layout and seek to develop the remainder of the site including the area of archaeological importance.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST (see Figure 1)

4.1 The site of the proposed development lies within an area of archaeological significance with particular potential for the survival of remains of the prehistoric and Romano-British periods. There are several sites and findspots recorded on the NLSMR both within the development area and in the near vicinity.

4.2 The main site is a large double-ditched enclosure measuring some 70m by at least 130m located in the centre of the development area. Within Northern Lincolnshire there are few known enclosed rural settlements of this date and the site is considered to be of regional importance.

4.3 The site was first identified by geophysical survey in 1994 and was seen to contain internal subdivisions and a possible building (*Ashby South Grange, Scunthorpe, Humberside Gradiometer Survey* West Yorkshire Archaeology Service, 1994). Limited trial trenching in 1995 revealed a rural occupation site of Romano-British date, although its exact nature was not fully defined (*Ashby South Grange, Scunthorpe, Humberside Archaeological Evaluation* West Yorkshire Archaeology Service, 1995). The archaeological features comprised ditches, gullies and post-holes, some of which had been severely truncated by later agricultural activity.

4.4 A more extensive geophysical survey covering a total of 8 hectares was undertaken in March 2001. The survey detected a sinuous ditch feature running WNW – ESE across the whole site. The main enclosure straddles this spinal ditch with discrete anomalies probably representing pits, hearths and other areas of burning being particularly concentrated on either side of it. To the south-east a smaller enclosure is located on the south side of a second ditch that runs parallel to the spinal ditch. Other ditches can be seen running in an easterly direction from the north-east side of the main enclosure. Two parallel ditches in the north-west corner of the development site may represent the continuation northwards of the west end of the spinal ditch which either turned or terminated in this area. A cluster of high magnetic anomalies across the south-western corner of the site may represent possible archaeological features whilst a possible building in the south-eastern corner of the site is likely to be of post-medieval date.

4.5 Geophysical survey was also undertaken ahead of construction commencing on the new Haslam Homes development at the western end of the development area. This evaluation found no evidence for the presence of archaeological features and a subsequent watching brief on the access road and service trenches also produced negative results (*Land at Clematis Way, Bottesford, Scunthorpe Gradiometer Survey* Archaeological Services WYAS, 1998; *Land at Clematis Way, Bottesford, Scunthorpe Archaeological Watching Brief* Archaeological Services WYAS, 1999).

4.6 Two flint axes are recorded within the southern section of the development area (SMRs 1909 & 1943 nb. these may be duplicate records of a single findspot). Further prehistoric flint and stone axes are known from the Holme area to the southeast and early finds are also recorded from the Bottesford area to the south-west. Quantities of mesolithic and later flints are recorded from the area of the South Grange Farm which lay just to the north of the development area (SMRs 1960, 1961, 4645).

4.7 Romano-British pottery sherds are recorded as having been found during the construction of the former sewage works to the east of the development area (SMRs 1866, 1897). On the south side of the Beck immediately opposite the development area and to the southwest lie two cropmark complexes of unknown date, but of rectilinear form with internal features and possible associated enclosures. Between these two sites, 100m from the southwest corner of the development area, a Roman coin hoard comprising 165 denarii of mid first to early 3rd century date was discovered by a metal detectorist in 1996 (SMR 19473).

4.8 Further details of the sites referred to above can be found in the Sites and Monuments Record Office, North Lincolnshire Museum, Oswald Road, Scunthorpe. It is expected that prior to the commencement of the evaluation the archaeological contractor will visit the NLSMR in order to gain an overview of the archaeological and historical background to the site.

5 EVALUATION OBJECTIVES

5.1 In the area of proposed development, any below-ground construction work will entail damage to, or destruction of, any archaeological deposits which survive within or below the topsoil cover.

5.2 The purpose of this archaeological evaluation is to gather sufficient information to establish the presence/absence, nature, date, depth, quality of survival and importance of any archaeological deposits to enable an assessment of the potential and significance of the archaeology of the site to be made, and the impact which development will have upon them. When the evaluation is completed, an informed decision can then be taken regarding the future treatment of the remains and any mitigatory measures appropriate either in advance of or during development.

5.3 The preferred option is the preservation of important archaeological remains *in situ*. The possibilities of reconciling the needs of preservation with those of the development should be fully explored, for example through sympathetic foundation design. However, where *in situ* preservation proves impracticable, preservation by record is considered to be the second-best option, through detailed excavation in advance of development, to include post-excavation analysis and publication of results.

6 PROPOSED METHODOLOGY (see Figures 1-3)

Should the contractor or commissioning body wish to vary the survey strategy, if, for example, a part or the whole of the site is not amenable to evaluation as outlined below, or trench positions conflict with development proposals; or an alternative evaluation technique may be more appropriate or likely to produce more informative results, it is expected that a proposal for amended/additional work should be drafted by the archaeological contractor and discussed urgently with the NLSMR to resolve the matter.

6.1 The scale and nature of the proposed development is such that most of the site will be affected either by construction work and the installation of services, or by associated landscaping and planting proposals. The three alternative development proposals outlined in 3.3 above will impact upon the known archaeology to varying degrees. Consequently, three evaluation strategies have been devised to assess the impact of the whole development. The attached figures show the suggested location and dimensions of trenches for each of these three strategies.

6.2 The trenches have been placed to investigate the geophysical anomalies and to test apparently blank areas on the survey, as well as areas that were not covered by the survey. Trenches within the main archaeological enclosure and the smaller enclosure labelled D on the geophysical interpretation should be a minimum of 3 metres in width, all remaining trenches should be 2 metres wide.

6.3 Figure 1 relates to the proposal outlined in 3.3 i) and comprises the excavation of 20 trenches totalling 1685 square metres. Figure 2 is based on proposal 3.3 ii) with additional trenches across the south-eastern section of the main archaeological enclosure totalling 1910 square metres. Figure 3 relates to 3.3 iii) and includes evaluation trenches across the main enclosure totalling 2390 square metres. Each scheme should include an additional allocation for open area excavation comprising a maximum 20% of the total trench area. The location/s of the open areas will be guided by the initial results from the trial trenches and will be determined at an on-site meeting between the contractor and the NLSMR.

6.4 The trenches can be opened and the topsoil and any recent overburden removed using an appropriate mechanical excavator, compressed air tools, or electrical breakers. If a mechanical excavator is used, a toothed bucket may be used to assist the removal of any concrete, tarmac or hardcore; thereafter, a wide, toothless ditching blade shall be used wherever possible. Mechanical, air-powered, or electrical excavation equipment shall be used judiciously under direct archaeological supervision down to the first significant archaeological horizon or natural subsoil. (Topsoil and subsoil should be stored separately.)

6.5 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 (see 5 above). The complete excavation of features is not regarded as necessary; a sufficient sample shall be investigated to understand the full stratigraphic sequence in each trench, down to naturally occurring deposits.

6.6 In certain cases, the use of mechanical, air-powered, or electrical excavation equipment may also be appropriate for removing deep intrusions (eg. modern brick and concrete floors or footings) or for putting sections through major features after partial excavation (eg. ditches) or through deposits to check that they are of natural origin. Archaeological contractors should make provision within their excavation strategies, where necessary, for the use of shoring, pumps, or artificial lighting.

6.7 A full written, drawn, electronic and photographic record, as appropriate, will be made of all material revealed during the course of the trial excavation. Plans shall be completed at a scale of 1:50 or 1:20 (as appropriate) whilst section drawings should be at a scale of 1:10. A minimum 35mm format for photography is required (in monochrome and colour). The site grid must be accurately related to the National Grid. Copies of all recording forms and manuals must be submitted to the NLSMR prior to the commencement of site works, if these have not been supplied previously.

6.8 A finds recovery and conservation strategy must be agreed with the NLSMR and the recipient museum in advance of the project commencing (see *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections, Guidelines for use in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales: Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993*). All finds (artefacts and ecofacts) visible during the excavation must be collected and processed unless variations to this principle are agreed, in some cases sampling may be most appropriate. Spoil should be monitored in order to recover artefacts to assist in the spatial distribution of finds. Topsoil and subsoil should be treated separately and a 20% sample should be subject to coarse sieving using a 10mm sieve mesh. A finds recording policy shall be submitted and agreed with the NLSMR before commencement of site works.

6.9 Finds must be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, in accordance with the published guidelines *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal, 1998). Any recording, marking and storage materials shall be of archive quality and recording systems must be compatible with the recipient

museum. Contractors must make an adequate allowance in calculating estimates for the museum's storage grant in consultation with the museum curator (see 11 below).

6.10 It is anticipated that the following categories of artefacts will be encountered during the evaluation: flint and/or worked stone, pottery, ceramic building material, worked bone, ferrous and non-ferrous metalwork, glass and stone. Provision should be made for at least one visit by the named conservator, to aid the understanding of the burial environment of the material. Allowance must also be made for the preliminary conservation and stabilisation of all objects.

6.11 In accordance with the procedures outlined in MAP2, all iron objects, a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including all coins) and a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy should be X-radiographed before assessment.

6.12 The terms of the Treasure Act 1996 must be followed with regard to any finds which might fall within its scope. Any finds must be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner as required by the procedures laid down in the "Code of Practice". Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures must be taken to protect the finds from theft.

6.13 Where human skeletal remains are encountered they must initially be left *in situ*, covered and protected. Lifting should be kept to the minimum which is compatible with the aims of the evaluation. Where removal is deemed necessary, the contractor must obtain a Home Office Burial Licence; the preferred option would be for the remains to be adequately recorded before lifting, and then carefully removed for scientific study, and long-term storage with an appropriate museum. Excavators should be aware of and comply with, provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act of 1857 and pay due attention to the requirements of Health and Safety.

6.14 A strategy for the recovery and sampling of environmental remains from the site must be agreed with the NLSMR and the English Heritage Regional Advisor on Archaeological Sciences (Ian Panter 01904 601983) in advance of the project commencing (see *Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Evaluations - Recommendations concerning the environmental archaeology component of archaeological evaluations in England*: Association for Environmental Archaeology 1995). Deposits must be sampled for retrieval and assessment of the preservation conditions and potential for analysis of all biological remains. The sampling strategy should include a reasoned justification for selection of deposits for sampling, and should be developed in collaboration with a recognised bioarchaeologist. Provision should be made for the appropriate environmental specialists to visit the site during the fieldwork to discuss and review the strategy.

6.15 Bulk samples and samples taken for coarse sieving from dry deposits should be processed at the time of fieldwork wherever possible, to avoid a backlog of samples causing delays during post fieldwork stages.

6.16 Samples must be taken for scientific dating (principally radiocarbon dating), where dating by artefacts is insecure, and where dating is necessary for development of the Project Design/Specification for subsequent mitigation strategies. Where *in situ* timbers are found to survive in good condition, samples should be taken for dendrochronological determination following procedures presented in the English Heritage document *Dendrochronology: guidelines on producing and interpreting dendrochronological dates*.

6.17 Provision should be made for buried soils and sediment sequences to be inspected and recorded on site by a recognised geoarchaeologist, since field inspection may provide sufficient data for understanding site formation processes. Samples for laboratory assessment must be collected where appropriate following discussion with the geoarchaeologist and the NLSMR. Procedures and techniques presented in the English Heritage document *Guidelines for carrying out assessments in Geoarchaeology* should be followed.

6.18 Where there is evidence for industrial activity, large technological residues will be collected by hand. Separate samples (c. 10ml) will be collected for micro-slags (hammer-scale and spherical droplets). Reference should be made to the English Heritage/Historical Metallurgy Society document *Archaeometallurgy in archaeological projects*.

6.19 Excavation must be carried out by a professional archaeological contractor who must demonstrate that they or their sub-contractors possess the necessary levels of professional experience and technical expertise. This shall include familiarity with the prehistoric, Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval artefactual and ceramic products of the region, and where appropriate, having access to adequate laboratory facilities and relevant reference collections.

6.20 Arrangements for site access and reinstatement must be agreed with the commissioning body in advance of the project commencing. In general the trenches should be backfilled preserving any separation between soil types. Adequate provision for reinstatement must be made in the project costings.

7 ASSESSMENT

7.1 Upon completion of on-site works, the stratigraphic information, artefacts, soil samples and any technological residues shall be assessed as to their potential and significance for further analysis.

7.2 Assessment must include inspection of all X-radiographs. A rapid scan of all excavated material should be undertaken by the specialist conservators and finds researchers in collaboration. Material 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). An assessment of long-term conservation and storage needs must be made. Once assessed, all material will be packed and stored in optimum conditions, as described in *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal, 1998).

7.3 Samples for dating must be submitted to laboratories promptly, so as to ensure that results are available to aid development of specifications for subsequent mitigation strategies.

7.4 Processing of all samples collected for biological assessment, or sub-samples of them, must be completed. Bulk and site riddled samples from dry deposits should have been processed during excavation, where possible. The preservation state, density and significance of material retrieved must be assessed. Unprocessed sub-samples must be stored in conditions specified by appropriate specialists.

7.5 Samples collected for geoarchaeological assessment should be processed as deemed necessary by the specialist, particularly where storage for unprocessed samples is thought likely to result in deterioration. Appropriate assessment is to be undertaken.

8 REPORT PREPARATION, CONTENTS AND DISTRIBUTION

8.1 A brief, interim report may be required shortly after the completion of fieldwork. An interim report will be required within two weeks of the completion of fieldwork.

8.2 An evaluation report shall be prepared to include the following:

a) A non-technical summary of the results of the work, introduction and aims and objectives,

b) An introduction which will include
the site code
planning application reference number
dates when fieldwork took place
national grid reference (centre of site)

c) An account of the methods and results of the evaluation, describing both structural data and associated finds and/or environmental data recovered,

d) Interpretation, including phasing of the site sequence and spot-dating of ceramics. (Descriptive material should be clearly separated from interpretative statements). This shall be supported by the use of photographs and drawings, to include an overall plan of the evaluation site at an appropriate scale, locating all excavated areas and accurately referenced to the National Grid; individual trench plans as excavated indicating the location of archaeological features, with at least one section detailing the stratigraphic sequence of deposits within each trench and including OD heights.

e) Specialist assessments of the artefacts recovered, and environmental samples taken, with a view to their potential for further study, and long-term conservation and storage needs. The results from investigations in Archaeological Sciences must be presented in the evaluation report and must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis. They should include tabulation of data in relation to site phasing and contexts, and must include non-technical summaries. The objective presentation of data must be clearly separated from interpretation. Recommendations for further investigations (both on samples already collected, and at future excavations) must be clearly separated from the results and interpretation, and will be incorporated into the Specification/Project Design for any future intervention or mitigation strategy.

f) An assessment of the archaeological significance of the deposits identified, in relation to other sites in the region.

g) A conclusion with recommendations for further post-excavation work, if required.

h) Details of archive location and destination

i) Appendices and figures, as appropriate, including a copy of the Specification and Project Design.

j) References and bibliography of all sources used/consulted.

8.3 Copies of the report must be submitted to the commissioning body, the Planning Authority and the NLSMR within an agreed timetable and subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality. A copy of the evaluation report must also be sent to the English Heritage Regional Advisor on Archaeological Sciences (Mr Ian Panter, English Heritage, 37 Tanner Row, York YO1 6WP). An electronic copy of the evaluation report should be provided to the NLSMR.

9 COPYRIGHT, CONFIDENTIALITY AND PUBLICITY

9.1 Unless the individual/organisation commissioning the project wishes to state otherwise, the copyright of any written, electronic, graphic or photographic records and reports rests with the originating body (the archaeological organisation undertaking the fieldwork and analysis). Agreements on copyright shall be agreed with the commissioning body at the outset of the project.

9.2 The circumstances under which the report or records can be used by other parties must be identified at the commencement of the project, as should the proposals for distribution of the report (see 3 above). All archaeologists undertaking work must respect the commissioning body's requirements over confidentiality, but the archaeologist must endeavour to emphasise their professional obligation to make the results of archaeological work available to the wider archaeological community within a reasonable time (normally 6 months).

9.3 The archaeologist undertaking the evaluation has a duty of confidence to the client commissioning the work. All aspects of publicity must be agreed at the outset of the project between the commissioning body and the archaeological organisation or individual undertaking the project. If the project is to be publicised in any way (including media releases, publications etc.), then the NLSMR should be given the opportunity to consider whether its curatorial role should be acknowledged.

10 POST EXCAVATION ANALYSIS & PUBLICATION

10.1 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.

10.2 In the event that no further fieldwork takes place on the site, a full programme of analysis and publication of artefactual and scientific material from the evaluation must be completed, as appropriate. Due attention must be paid to geophysical prospection (where required), artefact retrieval and conservation, ancient technology, dating of deposits, and assessment of the potential for scientific analysis of soils,

sediments, biological remains, ceramics and stone. (If deemed necessary, this work will be the subject of a future Specification/Project Design and does not form part of the tender for the evaluation work.)

10.3 If the result of the evaluation is a decision not to initiate any further fieldwork or analysis, it must be appreciated that the evaluation may produce results of sufficient significance to merit publication in their own right. Allowance must be made for the preparation and publication in a local/regional journal of a short summary on the results of the evaluation and of the location and material held within the site archive.

10.4 Should further archaeological excavation be undertaken, a synopsis of the results of the evaluation shall be prepared for publication with the final results of any further fieldwork.

11 ARCHIVE PREPARATION & DEPOSITION

11.1 The requirements for archive preparation and deposition must be addressed and undertaken in a manner agreed with the recipient museum; in this instance North Lincolnshire Museums Service is recommended (see *Guidelines for deposition of Archaeological Archives with North Lincolnshire Museum*, January 2000). The recipient museum must be contacted by the archaeological contractor before submission of the project design and informed of the commencement of fieldwork.

11.2 A site archive shall be prepared in accordance with the specification outlined in *Management of Archaeological Projects* (MAP2, English Heritage 1991, 5A; Appendix 5). See also *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive, the Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums: Guidelines for use in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales* Society of Museum Archaeologists 1995. The results from investigations in Archaeological Sciences must be included in the site archive.

11.3 The site archive, including finds and environmental material, subject to the permission of the relevant landowners, should be labelled, conserved and stored according to the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC)'s *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage* (Walker 1990) and the Museums and Galleries Commission's *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections*, 1992. Provision must be made for the stable storage of paper records and their long-term storage on a suitable medium, such as microfiche or microfilm. A copy of the site archive on microfiche or microfilm should be deposited with the NMR (English Heritage). Consideration should also be given to the deposition of the electronic element of the evaluation archive with a recognised repository, such as the Archaeology Data Service, to ensure this data remains accessible.

11.4 Should no further archaeological work be initiated, the archive shall be deposited with a suitable repository which meets the criteria for the storage of archaeological material; such as North Lincolnshire Museums Service. Provision must be made for an adequate contribution to the recipient museum towards the curation and storage of archive material. As previous evaluation comprising geophysical survey and trial trenching have been undertaken on this site, arrangements should be made for the archive from these previous events and that from the current evaluation to be stored within the same institution, for the benefit of future researchers.

11.5 Should further archaeological excavation be undertaken, the evaluation archive should be prepared accordingly for incorporation into the final archive.

11.6 Archive deposition must be arranged in consultation with the recipient museum and other repositories and must take account of the requirements of the repositories and the relevant guidelines relating to the preparation and transfer of archives. Deposition must include transfer of title in accordance with legal requirements. The timetable for deposition shall be agreed on completion of the site archive and narrative.

11.7 Written confirmation of the date and place of deposition must be sent to the NLSMR, together with an index to the contents of the archive. A set of copy transparencies or digital images which depict a representative sample of the archaeological features and artefacts from the site should also be provided to the NLSMR for educational and community use.

12 MONITORING, HEALTH AND SAFETY, STAFFING & INSURANCE

12.1 The work will be monitored under the auspices of the NLSMR who must be consulted before the commencement of site works. A programme of monitoring visits will also be agreed with the NLSMR at this stage. The archaeological science aspects of this project will also be monitored by the English Heritage Regional Advisor on Archaeological Sciences.

12.2 Health and safety will take priority over archaeological matters. All archaeologists undertaking fieldwork must do so under a defined Health and Safety Policy which complies with all Health and Safety Legislation, this includes the preparation of a Risk Assessment.

12.3 Necessary precautions must be taken over underground services and overhead lines. The archaeological contractor will be responsible for locating any drainage pipe, service pipes, cables etc. which may coincide with any of the proposed trench locations, and for taking the necessary measures to avoid disturbing such services.

12.4 The archaeologist or archaeological organisation undertaking fieldwork must ensure that they, or any proposed sub-contractors, are appropriately qualified to undertake such projects.

12.5 The archaeologist or archaeological organisation undertaking the evaluation must ensure that they are adequately insured, to cover all eventualities, including risks to third parties.

13 PROJECT DESIGN

13.1 In response to this Specification, the archaeological contractor shall prepare a Project Design, to be agreed with the NLSMR in advance of the commencement of fieldwork, to cover the following aspects:

- Summary and introduction.
- A written statement on the project's overall objectives, strategy and methods.
- Field methodology, including recording techniques, a strategy for the recovery and sampling of environmental remains, artefact retention and discard policies.
- Post-fieldwork methodologies, including cleaning, conservation, cataloguing, packaging, dating techniques, archive preparation.
- Report preparation and contents.
- Copyright and publicity.
- Evidence of consultation and agreement with the appropriate local museum regarding issues of finds recovery, conservation, recording systems, archiving and deposition.
- Publication and dissemination proposals.
- Timetable for the on-site works, assessment, report and archive preparation.
- A list of all staff (including any sub-contractors and/or specialists), their responsibilities and qualifications.
- Health & Safety Policies and implementation.
- Insurances.
- Monitoring.

(See Appendix 3, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*, Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994, revised 1999)

Any queries relating to this Specification should be addressed to the North Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record, North Lincolnshire Museum, Oswald Road, Scunthorpe DN15 7BD (Tel. 01724 843533, Fax. 01724 270474)

A Williams 5/2001

Appendix VII

Written Scheme of Investigation

Prepared by Archaeological Services WYAS

**Ashby South Grange,
Bottesford,
Scunthorpe**

Archaeological Evaluation

Written Scheme Of Investigation

1. *Introduction and archaeological background*

- 1.1 An archaeological evaluation has been requested on part of the above proposed development area which is centred at SE 9085 0765. This document forms the strategy for the second phase of the evaluation (the first phase involved a geophysical survey of the application area) of the site via limited trial trenching, and has been prepared for Mr G. Jewitt of Glenrock by Archaeological Services WYAS.

- 1.2 The proposed development has archaeological implications due to the identification of anomalies indicative of infilled archaeological ditches that demonstrate the full extent of the enclosed Romano-British rural farmstead partially revealed through earlier geophysical surveys. Discrete anomalies are thought to indicate occupational activity, particularly in the southern half of the enclosure. The survey has also shown the enclosure to be situated within a much wider landscape of archaeological activity, with further ditches to all sides and smaller enclosures to the south-east; any occupational activity seems to be limited to the main enclosure. Most of the archaeological activity appears to be located in the central and eastern parts of the proposed development area with little definite evidence of activity in the south-western part of the site, other than modern tipping.

- 1.3 Consequently the SMR Officer of North Lincolnshire Council has advised that, as the proposed development would damage or destroy any surviving archaeological remains, an archaeological evaluation be carried out prior to the determination of any planning application, in line with government guidance as set out in D.O.E. Planning Policy on Archaeology and Planning (PPG16 1990). The results of this evaluation will mitigate against the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological deposits to be assessed. This document details the proposed methodology for this second stage of the archaeological evaluation.

2. *Aims and objectives*

2.1 The general aims and objectives of the archaeological excavation in the area of the proposed development will be:

- to gather sufficient information to establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within this part of the proposed development area;
- to determine the extent, condition, character, quality of survival, importance and date of any archaeological remains present.

3. *Proposed method*

3.1 Following consultation with Ms Alison Williams of the NLCSMR it has been agreed that three trial trenches shall be excavated as shown on the attached figure although the precise location may be adjusted slightly to achieve the desired objectives. They are positioned to investigate the nature, depth and extent of any deposits encountered. All trench locations will be established and set out using the 600 series robotic Geodimeter system and will be tied in to the geophysical survey grid and other permanent features.

3.2

Trench	Dimensions	Area
1	40m by 2m	80m ²
2	50m by 2m	100m ²
3	40m by 2m	80m ²
4	50m by 2m	100m ²
5	20m by 3m	60m ²
6	65m by 3m	195m ²
7	75m by 3m	225m ²
8	40m by 2m	80m ²
9	40m by 2m	80m ²
10	40m by 2m	80m ²
11	50m by 2m	100m ²
12	25m by 2m	50m ²
13	70m by 3m	210m ²
14	20m by 2m	40m ²
15	25m by 2m	50m ²
16	20m by 2m	40m ²
17	30m by 2m	60m ²
18	30m by 2m	60m ²
Total		1690m² + contingency

Archaeological Evaluation

- Trench 1 is positioned to evaluate an apparently blank area west of the enclosure complex.
- Trench 2 is positioned to evaluate an apparently blank area west of the enclosure complex.
- Trench 3 is positioned to evaluate an apparently blank area west of the enclosure complex.
- Trench 4 is positioned to evaluate an apparently blank area south of the enclosure complex.
- Trench 5 is positioned to evaluate linear geophysical anomalies forming the enclosure complex.
- Trench 6 is an L-shaped trench positioned to evaluate linear geophysical anomalies forming the enclosure complex and the interior of the southernmost enclosures.
- Trench 7 is positioned to evaluate linear geophysical anomalies forming the enclosure complex and the interior of the enclosures.
- Trench 8 is positioned to evaluate linear geophysical anomalies forming a potentially earlier circular enclosure east of the rectilinear enclosure complex.
- Trench 9 is positioned to evaluate linear geophysical anomalies forming a possible trackway to the potentially earlier circular enclosure.
- Trench 10 is an L-shaped trench positioned to investigate two discrete linear anomalies to the south-west of the enclosure complex.
- Trench 11 is positioned to evaluate an area of unknown potential at the southern edge of the site.
- Trench 12 is positioned to investigate the linear geophysical anomalies forming a possible trackway.
- Trench 13 is a T-shaped trench designed to investigate the long sinuous east-west geophysical anomaly and the possible enclosure appended to its southern side.
- Trench 14 is positioned to investigate the boundary and interior of a potential enclosure.
- Trench 15 is designed to investigate the eastern end of the possible trackway (see Trenches 8 and 12).
- Trench 16 is positioned to investigate an area of magnetic disturbance identified by the geophysical survey.
- Trench 17 is an L-shaped trench designed to investigate a potential structure and field boundary in the eastern part of the site.
- Trench 18 is positioned to evaluate an area of unknown potential at the eastern edge of the site.

Archaeological Evaluation

- 3.3 The location of the proposed trenches has been determined by the NLCSMR Officer. However, due to unforeseen nature of the below-ground modern make-up and the (currently) unknown location of any modern services it is proposed that the trench locations may be subject to change at the discretion of the supervising archaeologist and in consultation with the NLCSMR Officer.
- 3.4 A JCB equipped with a toothless ditching bucket will be used once any modern material has been removed. All machining shall be done under direct archaeological supervision with all soil removed in level spits to the top of the first archaeological horizon or undisturbed natural. The resulting surface will be inspected for archaeological remains and tagged as seen. Where archaeological remains require clarification the relevant area will be cleaned by hand. Non-modern artefacts will be collected from the excavated topsoil.
- 3.5 Archaeological features will be hand excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner in order to meet the aims and objectives outlined above. All features will be investigated in order to understand the full stratigraphic sequence, down to the naturally occurring deposits. Where minor archaeological features such as agricultural boundary ditches are identified, they will be planned and minimally sampled (10% by length). Where more substantial or significant features or deposits are identified, they will be treated through the following sampling strategies :
- Linear features: A minimum of 10% (or a minimum sample of 1m if the feature is less than 10m long) of the deposits within linear features, such as boundary or drainage ditches associated with domestic, agricultural, industrial, funerary or ritual enclosures, or fields, or trackways, will be excavated to their full depth. Where possible one section will be located and recorded adjacent to the trench edge.
 - Intersections of linear features: The deposits at the junctions of, or interruptions in, linear features will be totally removed over a sufficient length to determine the nature of the relationship between the components. Excavation of an 'L'-shaped section will be undertaken in the first instance to demonstrate and record relationships and then expanded to the full widths, planned and recorded.
 - Discrete features: Pits, post-holes and other isolated features will normally be half-sectioned to determine and record their form. The exceptions will be potential sunken-floored buildings, wall-settings, hearths, kilns, storage pits or other identifiable domestic, agricultural, industrial, funerary or ritual structures or buildings. These features will be half sectioned as a minimum, with a provision for 100% excavation if necessary, in order to interpret determine and record their form. Huts, barns, kilns, gateways, causeways, working hollows, floor levels, hearths will also be excavated to a degree whereby their extent, nature, form, date, function and relationship to other features and deposits can be established. Again at least 50% of these features will be excavated, with a provision for 100% excavation if required to achieve the aims of the evaluation.
 - Built structures, such as walls, will be examined and sampled to a degree whereby their extent, nature, form, date, function and relationship to other features and deposits can be established.

Archaeological Evaluation

- 3.6 A full written, drawn and photographic record will be made of all material revealed during the course of the evaluation. The trench limits will be surveyed using the Geodimeter Total Station with larger scale hand drawn plans of features at 1:20, as appropriate. Sections of linear and discrete features will be drawn at 1:10. All sections, plans and elevations will include spot-heights related to Ordnance Datum in metres as correct to two decimal places and survey tie-in information will be undertaken during the course of the evaluation and will be fixed in relation to nearby permanent structures and roads and to the National Grid (located on the 1:2500 map of the area).
- 3.7 All finds will be recorded, where practicable, three dimensionally using the robotic 600 series Geodimeter system. The resulting data will be downloaded and processed using Landscape 3.1 software. All artefacts recovered will be retained and removed from the site for conservation and analysis (except in the case of 19th and 20th century artefacts that will be noted but not retained). Non-modern artefacts will be collected from the excavated topsoil to aid in an assessment of the spatial distribution of finds across the site. Finds material will be stored in controlled environments, where appropriate. All artefacts recovered will be retained, cleaned, labelled and stored as detailed in the guidelines laid out in the IFA Guidelines for Finds Work. Conservation, if required, will be undertaken by Karen Barker of Antiquities Conservation Service. UKIC guidelines will also apply.
- 3.8 Context recording will be by Archaeological Services WYAS standard method (Boucher 1995). All contexts, and any small finds and samples from them will be given unique numbers. Bulk finds will be collected by context. Colour transparency and monochrome negative photographs will be taken at a minimum format of 35mm.
- 3.9 An environmental specialist (Dr Jane Richardson), will visit the site to advise on the implementation of an appropriate sampling strategy. This may include any or all of the following options:-
- A soil-sampling programme will be undertaken for the identification and recovery of carbonised and waterlogged remains, vertebrate remains, molluscs and small artefactual material.
 - Where appropriate and practicable soil samples of between 10 and 30 litres may be taken from excavated contexts, and larger samples will be taken of any rich carbonised deposits. Particular attention will be paid to the sampling of all ditch fills and any surviving buried soils beneath banks or other positive features (if any of the latter are found to survive) and for the recovery of material suitable for radiocarbon, thermoluminescence and/or dendrochronological determinations, as appropriate.
 - If buried soils or other appropriate deposits are encountered column samples may be taken for micromorphological and pollen analysis. Where appropriate environmental material will be stored in controlled environments.
- 3.10 The environmental strategy will also take into account the presence of industrial residues. A specialist (Jane Cowgill), will visit the site to advise on the implementation of an appropriate sampling strategy.

- 3.11 In the event of human remains being discovered during the excavation these will be left *in situ*, covered and protected, in the first instance. The removal of human remains will only take place under appropriate Home Office and environmental health regulations, and in compliance with the Burial Act 1857. If human remains are identified the SMR and Coroner will be informed immediately. A Home Office licence will be obtained prior to the removal of the remains and contingency provision will be made for the specialist reports on the remains and either Andrea Burgess or Dr Charlotte Roberts will undertake this osteoarchaeological work.
- 3.12 Provision will be made for the recovery of samples suitable for scientific dating. Contingency sums will be made available for thermoluminescent dating, and radiometric/AMS dating, if deemed necessary, and will only be acted upon in consultation with the NLCSMR. In the event that archaeomagnetic dates may be possible, these will have to take place on-site and will therefore be dependent upon specialist availability. This will be undertaken by Dr Mark Noel of Geoquest Associates.
- 3.13 Further contingency provisions will be made available for specialist reports on animal bone, pottery, metalwork and other miscellaneous small finds. All contingencies are to have the prior agreement of the NLSMR and the client before they are invoked and this agreement will be recorded in writing, if necessary in retrospect. The relevant specialists are detailed below:-
- Animal bone Dr Jane Richardson
 - Pottery Dr Jerry Evans (Roman), Peter Didsbury (medieval)
 - Metalwork Jane Cowgill (slag), Holly Duncan
- 3.14 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 SMR.
- 3.15 It is envisaged that the evaluation and recording of the trenches will be completed in 4 - 6 weeks. The archaeological team will consist of a Site Supervisor and up to four Site Assistants. The trenching will be supervised by David Cudlip. Although the field team may be subject to change all Archaeological Services WYAS staff are professionals.

4. *Archive preparation and deposition*

- 4.1 The site archive will contain all the data collected during the exploratory work, including records, finds and environmental samples. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent. Adequate resources will be provided during fieldwork to ensure that all records are checked and internally consistent. Archive consolidation will be undertaken immediately following the conclusion of fieldwork:
- the site record will be checked, cross-referenced and indexed as necessary;
 - all retained finds will be cleaned, conserved, marked and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the recipient museum. All finds will be

Archaeological Evaluation

assessed and dealt with appropriately according to their conservation needs and the requirements for further analysis. All finds will be stabilised and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the recipient museum. Normally only artefacts of displayable quality would warrant full conservation. All metalwork will be subject to X-ray analysis;

- all retained finds will be assessed and recorded using pro forma recording sheets, by suitably qualified and experienced staff. Initial artefact dating will be integrated with the site matrix;
- all retained environmental samples will be processed by suitably experienced and qualified staff and recorded using pro forma recording sheets, to assess the preservation conditions and the potential for analysis of environmental remains. This will be carried out by Dr Jane Richardson.

- 4.2 The archive will be assembled in accordance with the specification set out in English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991; Appendix 3). In addition to the site records, artefacts, ecofacts and other sample residues, the archive shall contain:
- site matrices where appropriate;
 - a summary report synthesising the context record;
 - a summary of the artefact record;
 - a summary of the environment record.
- 4.3 The integrity of the primary field record will be preserved. Security copies will be maintained where appropriate.
- 4.4 Provision will be made for the deposition of the archive, artefacts and environmental material, subject to the permission of the relevant landowner (and if no further archaeological work is to be initiated), in an appropriate recipient museum (Scunthorpe Museum). The museum will be advised of the timetable of the proposed investigation prior to evaluation commencing. Further, Archaeological Services WYAS will adhere to any reasonable requirements the museum may have regarding conservation and storage of the excavated material and the resulting archive. The archive will be prepared in accordance with the guidelines published in *Guidelines for the preparation of Excavation Archives for long-term storage* (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation 1990) and *Standards in the Museum care of archaeological collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission 1994).
- 4.5 Should further archaeological evaluation be initiated and/or additional archaeological work undertaken, the evaluation archive will be prepared accordingly for incorporation into the final archive.
- 4.6 Archive deposition will be arranged in consultation with the recipient museum and the NLSMR and will take into account all requirements of the recipient museum and of the relevant guidelines outlined above. The timetable for deposition will be agreed on completion of the site archive and narrative.

5. Report preparation, contents and distribution

Archaeological Evaluation

- 5.1 Upon completion of the evaluation, the artefacts, ecofacts and stratigraphic information shall be assessed as to their potential and significance for further analysis. If the post-excavation analysis delays the final report an interim report will be produced within 6 months.
- 5.2 Following an assessment of any artefactual material recovered during the course of the excavation an evaluation report will be prepared which will include the following :
- a non-technical summary of the results of the work;
 - a summary of the project's background;
 - the site location;
 - an account of the method;
 - the results of the evaluation, including phasing and interpretation of the site sequence and spot-dating of ceramics;
 - a post-excavation assessment of the stratigraphic and other written, drawn and photographic records;
 - a catalogue and post-excavation assessment of each category of artefact recovered during excavation;
 - a catalogue and post-excavation assessment of any faunal remains recovered during the excavation;
 - a catalogue of soil samples collected and post-excavation assessment of the assessment of their potential for further analysis;
 - catalogues and post-excavation assessments and/or summary reports of all scientific dating procedures or other analyses, including conservation, carried out;
 - an appendix containing a list and summary descriptions of all contexts recorded;
 - a summary of the contents of the project archive and its location
 - a summary of the results of the background research;
- 5.3 The report will be supported by an overall plan of the site, accurately identifying the location of trenches; individual trench plans as excavated, indicating the location of archaeological features with supporting section drawings where appropriate; and photographs.
- 5.4 The report will also contain the specialist assessments of the artefacts and ecofacts recovered with a view to their potential for further study. This may form another phase of work. If this is required a separate Brief and costing will be provided at the time.
- 5.5 Finally, the evaluation report will outline the archaeological significance of the deposits identified, and provide an interpretation of the results in relation to other sites in the region.

Archaeological Evaluation

- 5.6 Copies of the report will be submitted to the Client, the Local Planning Authority, the Sites and Monuments Record and the English Heritage regional science advisor (Ian Panter) within an agreed timetable, normally no longer than 10 weeks, unless delayed by specialist reports.

6. *Publication and dissemination*

- 6.1 It is to be appreciated that the assessment may produce results of sufficient significance to merit publication in their own right. Allowance will be therefore be made for the preparation and publication of the work and, if of regional or national significance, within an appropriate journal. Any decisions on the publication of the archaeological evidence will be made in consultation with the North Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record Office.
- 6.2 It is understood that the results of the excavation may be of interest to the wider public and as such may be disseminated my means of occasional talks.

7. *Copyright, confidentiality and publicity*

- 7.1 Unless the Client commissioning the project wishes to state otherwise, the copyright of any written, graphic or photographic record and reports rests with the originating body (Archaeological Services WYAS). Issues concerning copyright will be agreed between Archaeological Services WYAS and the Client at the outset of the project.
- 7.2 The circumstances under which other parties can use the report or records will be identified at the commencement of the project, as will the proposals for the distribution of the report. Archaeological Services WYAS will respect the Client's requirements over confidentiality, but will endeavour to emphasise the company's professional obligation to make the results of archaeological work known to the wider archaeological community within a reasonable time. No issues have been raised by the Client in this regard.

8. *Health and safety*

- 8.1 Archaeological Services WYAS has its own Health and Safety policy, which has been compiled using national guidelines such as SCAUM. These guidelines conform to all relevant Health and Safety legislation.
- 8.2 In addition each project undergoes a 'Risk Assessment' which sets project specific Health and Safety requirements to which all members of staff are made aware of prior to on-site work commencing.
- 8.3 Health and safety will take priority over archaeological matters. Necessary precautions will be taken over underground services and overhead lines at the outset of the project.

9. *Insurance*

- 9.1 Archaeological Services WYAS is covered by the insurance and indemnities of the City of Wakefield Metropolitan District Council.

Archaeological Evaluation

- 9.2 Insurance has been effected with: Zurich Municipal, Sterling House, 2 The Bourse, LEEDS LS1 5EE.
- 9.3 The policy number is QLA 03R896 0013.
- 9.4 Any further enquiries should be directed to :
Head of Financial Services, Central Services Department, City of Wakefield
MDC, County Hall, Bond Street, Wakefield WF1 2QW.

10. Monitoring

- 10.1 The work will be monitored by the NLCSMR who will be consulted before the commencement of any site works and afforded the opportunity to inspect the site and the records at any stage of the work.



"Alistair Webb" <awebb@aswyas.demon.co.uk> on 22/04/2002 13:09:50

To: <Alison_Williams@northlincs.gov.uk>
cc:

Subject: Ashby Grange South report

Dear Alison

Sorry for the delay in responding to your queries as I was out of the office all last week.

Anyway the answers are as detailed below:-

1. A copy of the report has now been sent to Ian Panter; an oversight on my part.
2. The slag from context 1302 turned out to be a piece of iron stone and has been discarded; the reference in the text has now been removed.
3. The slag from contexts 1703 and 1704 were not submitted for assessment as the contexts were not considered secure and may have a modern origin. Again I will amend the text accordingly. We still have the material.
4. The iron object from context 1703 has been X-rayed. It is very badly corroded and no detail can be discerned, although it has resolved the objects shape; it is a circular loop of diameter 4cm. It has been added to the artefact inventory.
5. All the environmental samples were processed and the flots examined by Dr Jane Richardson. All those with environmental remains were then sent out to Ruth Young for analysis i.e environmental material was only present in samples from trenches 7, 8 13 and 15. The flots from the samples in these trenches has been retained, the retents from all the negative samples has been discarded.
6. Our site code is AGS01. The museum access code is as stated in the text.

Regards,
Alistair

Record Sheet

Sites and Monuments Record Humberside County Council County Architects Dept.

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Name

Parish

Sheet No.

ROMANO-BRITISH POTTERY

Barnetby le Wold

1

No. Remarks and Notes

Reference and Authority

Entered by
(Date and Initials)

1	TA 0539 0989 RB pottery found when making subway at Barnetby Station, 1913 (SMI)		
	TA 0551 00 RB pottery reported (SMI)	L & M : 183	
2	TA 0551 0998 Quantity of Roman pottery discovered when excavating a subway under the railway at Barnetby Station in 1913. Dated to 2nd and 3rd centuries. (OS Records)	Y.A.S. Card : 6359	
3	TA 0551 0998 ² A fair amount of Roman pottery was turned out when a subway under the railway at Barnetby station was excavated in 1913. (Corr 6" (C.W. Phillips 17.3.30) Inf. Miss Gibbons and A. Smith of Lincoln Museum, Mrs Rudkin of Willoughton) (Corr 6" F.T. Baker 1949 ; Inf. Rev. C.F. Brotherton.) D.A. 29.5.62 Pottery now held in store at Lincoln Museum. It is classified 2 c. - 3 c. and was donated by Mrs. E. Rudkin, Willoughton. (F. Colquhoun F.I. 24.4.63)	OS Card TA 00 NE 1	C.S.H. 17.5.85
4		Hu 7/481; 7/483	JW 6.6.85
5	Letter re proposed building of bungalow appli no 7/829/84		EP 21/8/87
6	(Donated) by the President, Prof. P.F. Kendall, a fragment of a Roman mortar with the rim stamp 'AESICA' from pottery works at Barnetby railway station, Humberside. A kiln was found at the same place along with large quantities of Roman pottery.		

Continued Over



LaserJet 6L

6 Pages per Minute

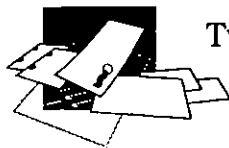
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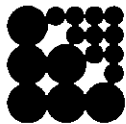
Supports DOS
and Windows



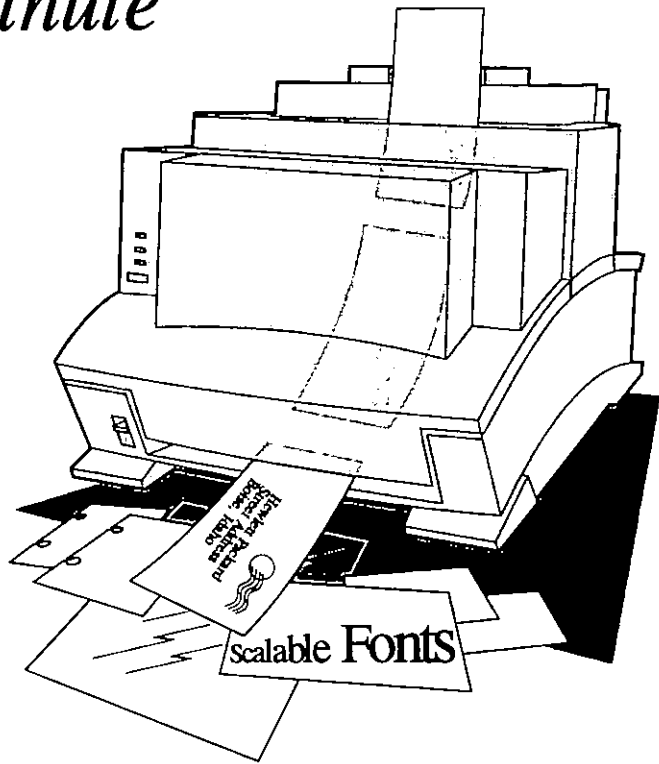
Network
Upgradable*



Two Paper
Input Sources



REt
Resolution
Enhancement
technology



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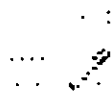
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Lines Of Text:	64	Image Adapt:	AUTO
Manual Feed:	OFF	Image Adapt Used:	NO
Toner Density:	3	Power-On Page Count:	0
I/O Buffering:	AUTO	Firmware Datecode:	19961118

 **HEWLETT[®]
PACKARD**

7. Discussion.

The circular enclosure was undated except on morphological grounds. (~~Sampled from 1952 - 1974?~~)

761 reference to (Richardson 2002) ^{reference to animal bone in} ^{the site was separated apart} not in bibliog.



Alison Williams
15/04/2002 12:49

To: awebb@aswyas.demon.co.uk
cc:

Subject: Ashby Grange South report

Dear Alistair

Thanks for the evaluation report, I understand from Ian Panter that he has not yet received a copy of the report, could you ensure that this is sent out as soon as possible. In the meantime I have a couple of queries to raise.

Firstly, Jane Cowgill's assessment of slag mentions only 2 pieces from context 602, but not the pieces from contexts 1302 (Iron Age?), 1703 & 1704 (RB?) which are mentioned in the text but are not included in the artefact inventory (Appendix IV). Can you confirm whether Jane saw all the slag from the site and whether she commented on these other fragments. Similarly, the iron object from trench 17 is not listed or described in any detail, was it X-rayed?

Secondly, were all the environmental samples processed prior to a selection being made for assessment by Dr Ruth Young, also has the material from all or some of the samples been retained, the report does not make this clear?

I look forward to hearing from you.

Regards, Alison.

9

PA/2002/0346 Planning permission to erect a bay window extension and to make alterations to internal dividing wall

Location of proposal:

21
Holme Drive
Burton-upon-stather

Applicant:

Mr & Mrs G Evans

Address/Agent: Tel: 01724 721200
T M W Construction Ltd
14 Darby Road
Burton Upon Stather
SCUNTHORPE
North Lincolnshire
DN15 9DZ

Ward: Burton upon Stather & Gunness

Case Officer: Dylan Jones
Valid: 18/03/02
Grid: E: 486993.4 N: 418156.0
Level: Delegated Item



10

PA/2002/0351 Planning permission to substitute house type, enhanced 4-bed detached in lieu of standard 4-bed detached including double garage instead of single

Location of proposal:

^P
Plot 20
Chestnut Grange
Goxhill

Applicant:

Balmer Construction & Technical

rel 5.4
rel 26.4

Address/Agent: Tel: 01724 289119
Balmer Construction & Technical
Dragonby Vale Enterprise Park
Manaberg Way
SCUNTHORPE
North Lincolnshire
DN15 8XF

Ward: Ferry

Case Officer: Dylan Jones
Valid: 18/03/02
Grid: E: 510075.6 N: 421878.1
Level: Delegated Item



11

PA/2002/0352 Planning permission to erect a two storey extension to form kitchen/diningroom with bedroom over

Location of proposal:

64
North Street
West Butterwick

Applicant:

Mr & Mrs D Nixon

Address/Agent: Tel: 01924 254784
Neil Bowen Architects
137 Agbrigg Road
Agbrigg
WAKEFIELD
West Yorkshire
WF1 5AU

Ward: South Axholme

Case Officer: Ron White
Valid: 18/03/02
Grid: E: 483544.8 N: 406448.7
Level: Delegated Item



Has Jan Parker had a copy of report.

Trench 6 - heat affected sandstones from 603.

Trench 7

Bone

burnt clay

clay,

Sandstone blocks (some heat-affected)
702

- nothing about the origin of these.

Trench 10

1002 tooth fragments Animal or human. (horse? table 2 6.1.7)

Trench 13

Slag.

Trench 17

Tile & slag

iron object

also not included in appendix IV after
winning

Slag report only mentions 2 pieces from context 602 which is not mentioned in text for trench 6, no mention of slag recovered from trenches 13 & 17. particularly 1302 in assoc with iron Age (1st pot. (iron age slag?))

Archaeobotanical report by Dr Ruth Young. what about Jane Richardson.

Were all samples processed - what was basis of selection for assessment?
(All samples listed in table were only 10 ltr)

My ref NLSMR/AW/
SITES & MONUMENTS RECORD OFFICE
e-mail: Alison.Williams@northlincs.gov.uk

2002

Dear

I'm afraid
With reference to your letters dated 11 March and 2 April, I write to inform you that it is not the policy of either the North Lincolnshire Museum Service, or North Lincolnshire Council, to make any contribution towards archaeological evaluation work required by planning conditions.

Both Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16) 'Archaeology and Planning' issued by the Government in November 1990, and the Council's Local Plan Policies on the Historic Environment, make it clear that it is the developer's responsibility to provide the Local Planning Authority with the required information from an evaluation. This information enables an accurate assessment of the impact of the proposed development on any archaeological remains to be made, and, where appropriate, a mitigation strategy to be agreed in order to preserve important deposits. This may involve additional archaeological works either in advance of, or during, construction work which the developer is also expected to fund.

In very exceptional circumstances where an unexpected and major archaeological discovery is made following an evaluation, English Heritage may offer some assistance, but only where they are satisfied that the developer has done all that may be expected of them in accordance with PPG16.

The Local Plan also advises developers to consult the Sites and Monuments Record at an early stage to discuss potential archaeological implications, and clearly your site is situated opposite the parish church in the historic centre of the town. The outline planning application for your site was validated on 6 August 2001, and I made my comments and recommendations to the planning office on 23 August. My response will have been placed on the planning file and ^{should} ~~was~~ ^{have been} therefore available to you. I reiterated my recommendations in response to the subsequent application submitted at the end of August, and again in November when I considered it appropriate to write directly ~~to~~ ^{to yourselves}, having heard nothing from you ~~yourself~~.

I trust this
Yours sincerely

Alison Williams
Sites and Monuments Officer