

**NEVILLE HALL
FREELANCE ARCHAEOLOGIST & CONSULTANT**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING
ON LAND OFF TILLBRIDGE LANE,
SCAMPTON, LINCOLNSHIRE.

National Grid Reference: SK 9504 7854
Site Code: TLSC16
Accession No: LCNCC: 2016.105
Planning Reference: 134169

PREPARED FOR MR. ANDREW ALLISON OF RYLAND DESIGN SERVICES LTD.
ON BEHALF OF HIS CLIENT - MR. RICHARD COLLETT

By

Neville Hall
with a contribution by
Jane Young

May 2017

List of Contents:

- Summary**
- 1. Introduction**
- 2. Site Location and Description**
- 3. Planning Background**
- 4. Aims and Objectives of the Archaeological Monitoring**
- 5. Archaeological and Historical Background**
- 6. Methodology**
- 7. Results**
- 8. Discussion and Conclusions**
- 9. Effectiveness of Methodology and Confidence Rating**
- 10. Acknowledgements**
- 11. Bibliography**

List of Figures:

- Figure 1:** Site location at scale 1:25,000.
- Figure 2:** Site location at an original scale of 1:2,500 at A3, (extract from Architects plan), showing the proposed layout of the development site.
- Figure 3:** Plan of the Monitored Groundworks at a scale of 1:100.

Appendices:

- Appendix 1:** Plates
- Appendix 2:** List of Contexts
- Appendix 3:** The Archive
- Appendix 4:** Photographic Register
- Appendix 5:** The Finds by Jane Young
- Appendix 6:** OASIS Summary Sheet
- Appendix 7:** Specification for Archaeological Monitoring

Summary

The archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new access way on land off Tillbridge Lane, Scampton, Lincolnshire, was carried out by Neville Hall on the 27th-28th of February and on the 1st of March 2017.

The archaeological monitoring of the new access way did not identify any archaeological activity throughout the whole and considerable length of the mechanical strip corridor. The mechanical ground reduction did not extend to any depth below ground, not more than a maximum 0.35m in depth and was thus not deep enough to encounter any likely archaeological levels at these relatively shallow depths. Throughout the monitored area, the mechanical strip was confined to within topsoil horizons, which showed a variation between sandy and clayey silts.

The topsoil deposit (001) yielded one sherd of late 18th-mid 20th century pottery along with two brick fragments of 18th-20th century date and one fragment of roof tile of 19th-mid 20th century origin. The topsoil deposit (002) produced one sherd of abraded 13th-14th century pottery and eight fragments of roof tile of 18th-20th century date.

No finds which could be attributed either to the nearby Roman villa site to the east or to the Roman road to the south were found.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Neville Hall was commissioned by Mr. Andrew Allison of Ryland Design Services Ltd. on behalf of his client - Mr. Richard Collett to undertake the archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new access way on land off Tillbridge Lane, Scampton, Lincolnshire, centred at National Grid Reference SK 9504 7854. The archaeological monitoring was carried out at the development site on the 27th-28th of February and on the 1st of March 2017.
- 1.2 The work was carried out according to the requirements of various archaeological conditions, which were attached to the granting of planning consent for this development by West Lindsey District Council, the Local Planning Authority and acting on the advice of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, in their capacity as archaeological advisors on planning issues to the District Council. This is in accordance with the principles established in *NPPF: Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide* (Department of Culture, Media and Sport, 2010), and *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching briefs* (CHIfA, 2014).
- 1.3 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the clients, the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, the Planning Department of West Lindsey District Council, the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record (HER) and The Collection, Lincoln, along with an ordered project archive for long term storage and curation.

2. Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The development site is situated on land off Tillbridge Lane and to the south of the village of Scampton at National Grid Reference SK 9504 7854 and at a height of approximately 25mAOD. The village of Scampton is situated within the parish of the same name and in the administrative district of West Lindsey, county of Lincolnshire [**Figures 1 and 2**].
- 2.2 The development site is situated at the foot of the west facing scarp slope of the Jurassic limestone escarpment which traverses the county from south to north. The area of the development site is situated on fine loamy over clayey soils of the Beccles 1 Series, which have developed on Middle Lias limestones of the Lower Jurassic [BGS, 1973; Soil Survey, 1983].

3. Planning Background

- 3.1 An application for planning permission (Planning Reference: 134169) for the proposed construction of a new access way on land off Tillbridge Lane, Scampton, Lincolnshire has been submitted to and granted consent by West Lindsey District Council, the Local Planning Authority. However, as the proposed development site was situated within a perceived archaeologically sensitive area, various archaeological conditions (Nos. 3-4 and 7-9) were attached to this planning consent.
- 3.2 Following the receipt of an Archaeological Brief for this planning consent by the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, it was established that the requirement for the archaeological programme of works on this site would comprise the archaeological monitoring of the groundworks during the construction stage of development at the site.

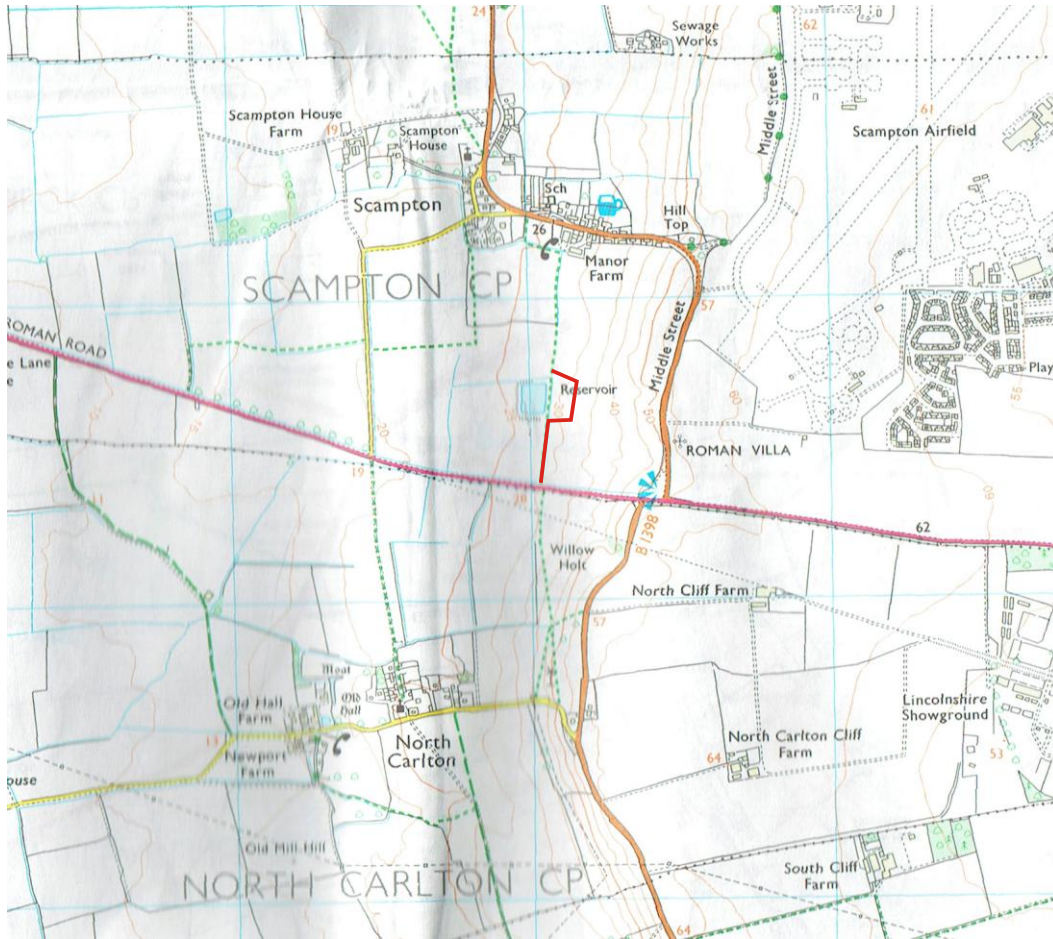


Figure 1: Site location at scale 1:25,000. The site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

- 3.3 A specification or a written scheme of works for the archaeological monitoring was subsequently submitted to and approved by the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team (on behalf of the LPA) and notification given of the start date of the site groundworks programme prior to the commencement of the on-site archaeological works as required by Conditions 3 and 4 of this planning consent.
- 3.4 All of the archaeological monitoring and recording which was carried out on this site was undertaken in accordance with the agreed written scheme of works as required by Condition 7 of this planning consent.
- 3.5 This report documents the results of this programme of site archaeological monitoring and recording and will be submitted to the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and to the Local Planning Authority as required by Condition 8 of this planning consent.

4. Aims and objectives of the project

- 4.1 The aims of the project were the **continual** archaeological monitoring of all site groundworks during the construction stage of development, which comprised the mechanical ground reduction of the area of the proposed new access way.
- 4.2 The objectives of the project were:

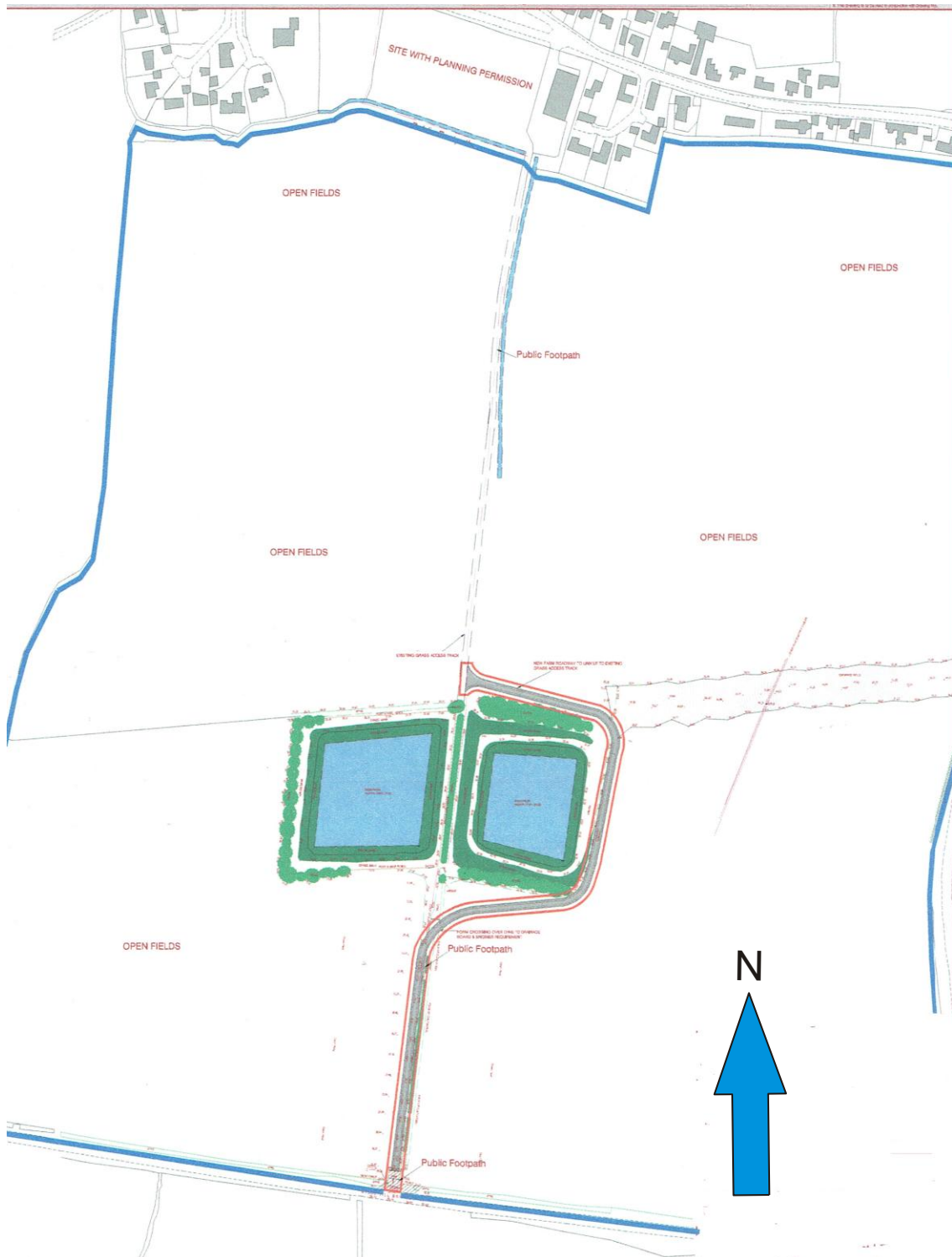


Figure 2: Site location at an original scale of 1:2,500 at A3, (extract from Architects plan), showing the proposed layout of the development site

To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the area of the development site.

To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.

To allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits.

- 4.3 The development site is situated within an area of high archaeological potential and to the east of the scheduled site of a Roman villa and to the north of a Roman road. Finds of a scatter of Roman pottery and a column base have been found to the north-east, whilst the cropmarks of enclosures which probably relate to field systems of the villa site are also situated in the immediate vicinity of the development site. It was considered highly likely that remains and finds associated with this site and roadside settlement activity would be made on this site. The site also lies to the south of the medieval settlement of Scampton and further field systems possibly associated with this settlement may be encountered on this development site. The specific objectives of the project were to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures or finds associated with this medieval settlement and with the scheduled Roman villa site and contemporary roadside activity.

5. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 5.1 Background research sources were consulted at the Lincolnshire Archives, the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) and the Lincoln Local Studies Library. A search of the Lincolnshire HER was conducted within a 0.5km radius of the centre of the development site. The National Heritage List of Historic England was also consulted.
- 5.2 A single flint flake thought to be a burin of Mesolithic date was recovered from ploughsoil during an archaeological watching brief at RAF Scampton in 2013 to the east of the development site (HER 56597, ELI11859, Site code: RAFM13). The watching brief took place during runway improvements to the main airfield runway. A deposit which possibly related to the raised agger of Ermine Street was also observed.
- 5.3 The cropmark of a possible enclosure of later prehistoric date is situated to the east of the development site (HER 52181). This has been plotted from aerial photographic sources.
- 5.4 The site of a Roman villa, which is scheduled is situated to the west of Scampton Cliff Farm and to the east of the development site (HER 54197). This is a large courtyard villa which was excavated by the Reverend Cayley Illingworth in 1795. The excavation revealed some forty rooms, many tessellated pavements along with finds of pottery, coins and brooches. The site plan from this excavation shows a large group of buildings including a bathhouse, which were arranged around two courtyards. Some aspects of its surrounding fields or paddocks are known from aerial photography. Twenty post-Roman skeletons some lying on the foundation walls, other enclosed in stone coffins were discovered in two rooms of the west wing comprising a portico or long gallery. All were orientated from east-west and appeared to be of Anglo-Saxon origin or later Christian burials. There were no accompanying grave goods (HER 54549). The principal entrance into the villa appears to have been into this room or yard from the west. There was a large gateway here and four of the bodies were buried with their heads against the threshold of this gateway. In addition, the skeleton of a female with a Roman bronze ring on one of the finger bones was also found [Whitwell, 1992].
- 5.4 The development site lies to the north of Tillbridge Lane, which is part of the Roman road which links Ermine Street to the east to the crossing of the River Trent at Marton to the west (HER 50575). An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks on the Riseholme water mains replacement scheme. During this, evidence was

uncovered for a metalled surface which led off the modern A15 trunk road to the north-west at the junction with the Lincolnshire showground. This was thought to be part of the Roman road at Tillbridge Lane.

- 5.5 A scatter of Roman pottery and a possible contemporary stone column base have been found to the north-east of the development site in 1968 (HER 52173).
- 5.6 At the Domesday Survey of AD1086, lands in the manor of Scampton or *Scantone*, *Scantune* were held by Gilbert of Ghent. There are references in the Domesday Survey entry for Scampton to a church, a priest and a mill worth two shillings. The place name itself is derived from the Old Norse *Skammr* or 'short' and the Old English *tun*, hence 'the short village'. At the time of the Lindsey Survey of c.AD1115, one Walter de Ganto is documented as holding six carucates on land in *Scantuna*. Later medieval documentary references variously refer to this settlement as *Schantona* (AD1125-1145) and as *Scantuna* (AD1155) [Cameron, 1998; Mills; 1991; Ekwall, 1991; Morris, 1986; Foster & Longley, 1976].
- 5.7 There is evidence for a shrunken medieval settlement at Scampton (HER 52160). The village assumes an 'L'-shape. The surviving medieval settlement earthworks have been described as 'scrappy', though they and the underlying morphology of the settlement give rise to some analytical comments. A great impact was had on the settlement by the Reverence C. Illingworth, Rector from 1783-1823 and particularly by emparkment. The repeated realignment of roads and new housing developments here in recent years have effectively obscured the pattern of the earlier medieval settlement [Everson, Taylor & Dunn, 1991].
- 5.8 The site of the medieval St Pancras well and hermitage chapel at Scampton, first documented in the 12th century AD are situated to the immediate east of the development site (HER 50248). A chapel of St Pancras once stood on the site of the Roman villa at Scampton. Close by was a spring which bore the same dedication. All traces of this site appear to have gone.
- 5.9 The earthwork cultivation remains of ridge and furrow of post-medieval date are situated in various fields around the margins of the village of Scampton including three fields to the north and north-east of the development site [Everson, Taylor & Dunn, 1991].
- 5.10 The cropmark of an undated enclosure is situated to the south-west of the development site (HER 52158). The cropmark of a probable undated enclosure are situated to the west of Scampton (HER 52163). The cropmark of an undated enclosure is located to the east of the development site (HER 52176). These have all been plotted from aerial photographic sources.
- 5.11 The site of an undated quarry is situated to the north-east of the development site (HER 52179). This is shown on the O.S. map of 1956 at this location.
- 5.12 The site of a windmill is depicted on a sketch by the Reverend Illingworth to the east of Scampton in the late 18th century (HER 52177). However, it is not shown on the First Edition O.S. map of 1891 suggesting that it was no longer extant by the end of the 19th century.
- 5.13 The RAF airfield at Scampton was opened in 1916 (HER 53104). It was established as a training airfield in 1917 and was intended to be a temporary facility at this time for the duration of the First World War. The buildings at this time were thus temporary along with six more substantial hanger buildings. After the War, the training facility was run down and by early 1920 the station was closed. All the buildings were removed and the land returned to agriculture. The airfield was rebuilt in 1935-6, was opened in 1936 and was

used during the Second World War with both fighters and bombers being stationed there. Bombers were stationed here from 1940 onwards, the most famous being 617 Squadron who carried out the Dambusters air raid in 1943. The airfield was reconstructed in 1954-6 with stronger dispersals, specialised buildings and one long runway which replaced the second World War triangular pattern. This caused a kink in the line of the modern Ermine Street. The airfield was reopened in 1958. Throughout the 1950s and early 1960s, the airfield was continually expanded and upgraded. During the Cold War, Scampton housed V-bombers. Major alterations including the building of the new longer runway were necessary to accommodate the larger aircraft. Since 1968, RAF Scampton has been used for a variety of flight training activities including providing a base of the Red Arrows display team. In 2004, a detailed building survey was undertaken of the surviving buildings at the site. Four of these buildings comprised hangars which are Grade II listed [Otter, 1999].

- 5.14 There have been several other previous archaeological investigations within the village of Scampton. An archaeological watching brief on the groundworks for a new residential development took place on land off the High Street in 1995 (HER 52845, ELI2293, Site code: SHS95). A number of undated archaeological features including intercutting ditches and the remains of a post trench were found. The post trench appeared to form part of an extensive structure, possibly a fence line or temporary structure. The function of the ditches was not determined. A single sherd of residual 14th-15th century medieval pottery was also found. The remains of a post-medieval dry stone wall were also found (HER 54096).
- 5.15 In 1996, a further archaeological watching brief took place on Plot 2, High Street (HER 52845, ELI6780, Site code SCA96). This identified a series of further intercutting ditches. These appeared to represent drainage or enclosure ditches. No finds for this activity were made and so no date for this could be determined.
- 5.16 The remains of an east-west aligned ditch was identified during an archaeological watching brief on the groundworks for a new residential development on land adjacent to the High Street in Scampton in 1996 (HER 52160, Site code: SCH96). A single sherd of 13th-14th century pottery was recovered from the fill of the ditch. Further sherds of similar pottery were found from an overlying buried soil deposit.
- 5.17 A geophysical survey was undertaken at Manor Farm, Scampton in 2014 prior to a proposed new residential development (HER 56646, 52160, ELI12294). This found traces of north-south orientated medieval ridge and furrow along with a post-medieval well and a number of possible pits or sites of burning of an unknown date.
- 5.18 An archaeological watching brief took place during the groundworks for a new residential development in 2003 on land at Manor Farm, Scampton (HER ELI4223, Site code: MFSC02). No archaeological features, deposits or finds were encountered.
- 5.19 Copies of published O.S. maps were obtained from the Lincolnshire Archives and from the Lincoln Central Library. An extract from the First Edition six inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1891 features the development site as being situated within portions of four enclosed fields. The site of St Pancras' Well and the Roman Villa are both featured to the east.
- 5.20 An extract from the Second Edition six inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1907 features the same layout to the area of the development as does the subsequent Provisional Edition six inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1949 and the 1:10,560 scale O.S. map of 1956. The extract from the 1:10,000 scale O.S. map of 1977 shows that boundaries of the four aforementioned fields having been removed by this time such the development

site is situated within one large field. The current layout of the development site is featured on **Figure 2**.

6. Methodology

- 6.1 The archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken by Neville Hall at the development site on the 27th-28th of February and on the 1st of March 2017. This comprised the continual archaeological monitoring and recording of the mechanical ground reduction of the new access way. This mechanical ground reduction was carried out by a 14-ton 360° mechanical excavator that was fitted with a 2.0m wide toothless bucket.
- 6.2 Where necessary, surfaces were hand cleaned for examination and recording and the deposit sequence observed was recorded on standard *pro-forma* context recording sheets. A plan at a scale of 1:50 was compiled on site of the monitored groundworks. This plan is reproduced in this report at the reduced scale of 1:100 as **Figure 3**. A complimentary digital colour photographic record was also maintained, which is reproduced in **Appendix 1, Plates 1-54**. A list of contexts recorded is reproduced in **Appendix 2**.
- 6.3 All work was carried out according to the approved Specification and to the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CHIfA) standards and guidance for archaeological watching briefs.

7. Results [Figure 3; Appendix 1, Plates 1-54]

- 7.1 The first day of the archaeological monitoring programme saw the mechanical ground reduction of a 4.0m wide strip corridor, that extended from just to the north of the northern frontage of Tillbridge Lane to a point to the south of the existing twin reservoirs on the site. This mechanical strip was carried out in two parallel corridors of 2.0m wide each or one width of the attached ditching bucket each [**Plates 1-18**].
- 7.2 This first part of the monitored programme saw the mechanical ground reduction extend to depths of between 0.20m-0.35m below ground levels and was confined to within a topsoil horizon (**001**). Towards the northern end of this first strip corridor, a change to the nature of this topsoil was recorded and was designated as context (**002**), becoming more clayey in composition in contrast to the sandy silt composition of the topsoil (**001**). All newly exposed surfaces were walked over and were rapidly scanned for any surface finds. The resulting spoil heaps were also scanned for any finds.
- 7.3 The second day of the archaeological monitoring programme saw the resumption of the mechanical ground reduction from a point to the south of the existing twin reservoirs and thence extended eastwards and then northwards to a second point to the immediate north-east of the easterly reservoir. This further mechanical strip was similarly undertaken in two parallel corridors of 2.0m wide each or one width of the attached ditching bucket each thus creating the same strip corridor with of 4.0m. This further mechanical strip was confined to the topsoil horizon (**002**) and reached depths of between 0.25m-0.30m below ground levels [**Plates 19-41**]. All newly exposed surfaces were walked over and were rapidly scanned for any surface finds. The resulting spoil heaps were also scanned for any finds.
- 7.4 The third and final day of the archaeological monitoring programme saw the resumption of the mechanical ground reduction from the point to the immediate north-east of the easterly reservoir and thence westwards to a third and final point to the north of the

westerly reservoir. This further mechanical strip was similarly undertaken in two parallel corridors of 2.0m wide each or one width of the attached ditching bucket each thus creating the same strip corridor with of 4.0m. This further mechanical strip was confined to the topsoil horizon (002) and reached depths of between 0.20m-0.35m below ground levels [Plates 42-50]. All newly exposed surfaces were walked over and were rapidly scanned for any surface finds. The resulting spoil heaps were also scanned for any finds.

- 7.5 The final element in this archaeological monitoring programme comprised the southern end of the strip corridor achieved on the first day of the monitoring extending southwards to the northern frontage of the Tillbridge Lane. This final mechanical strip extended from a width of 4.0m to a final width of 9.0m, as the strip was splayed slightly outwards to meet the northern road frontage. This final strip was confined to within the topsoil horizon (001) an attained depths of between 0.30m-0.35m below ground levels [Plates 51-54]. All newly exposed surfaces were walked over and were rapidly scanned for any surface finds. The resulting spoil heaps were also scanned for any finds.
- 7.6 The topsoil deposit (001) yielded one sherd of late 18th-mid 20th century pottery along with two brick fragments of 18th-20th century date and one fragment of roof tile of 19th-mid 20th century origin. The topsoil deposit (002) produced one sherd of abraded 13th-14th century pottery and eight fragments of roof tile of 18th-20th century date.

8. Discussion and Conclusions

- 8.1 The archaeological monitoring of the new access way did not identify any archaeological activity throughout the whole and considerable length of the mechanical strip corridor. The mechanical ground reduction did not extend to any depth below ground, not more than a maximum 0.35m in depth and was thus not deep enough to encounter any likely archaeological levels at these relatively shallow depths. Throughout the monitored area, the mechanical strip was confined to within topsoil horizons, which showed a variation between sandy and clayey silts.
- 8.2 The topsoil deposit (001) yielded one sherd of late 18th-mid 20th century pottery along with two brick fragments of 18th-20th century date and one fragment of roof tile of 19th-mid 20th century origin. The topsoil deposit (002) produced one sherd of abraded 13th-14th century pottery and eight fragments of roof tile of 18th-20th century date.
- 8.3 No finds which could be attributed either to the nearby Roman villa site to the east or to the Roman road to the south were found.

9. Effectiveness of Methodology and Confidence Rating

- 9.1 The chosen methodology comprising a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording clearly demonstrated both the absence of archaeological activity and the nature of the deposit sequence present on this site; while providing sufficient time to record the deposit sequence therein. It is considered that the implemented methodology was sufficient to record both the absence of archaeological activity and the nature of the deposit sequence present within the area of the development site with a high degree of confidence.

10. Acknowledgements

- 10.1 Thanks are gratefully extended to Mr. Andrew Allison of Ryland Design Services Ltd. and to his client - Mr. Richard Collett for commissioning this work. Thanks are also extended to the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and to the staff of the

Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record, the Lincoln Local Studies Library and the Lincolnshire Archives for their kind assistance.

11. Bibliography

British Geological Survey, (1973), Sheet 114, *Lincoln, Solid & Drift Geology*, Scale 1:50,000.

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

Ekwall, E., (1974), *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place Names*, (Fourth Edition).

Everson, P., Taylor, C., Dunn, C., (1991), *Change and Continuity, Rural Settlement in North-West Lincolnshire*. RCHME.

Extract from the First Edition six inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1891, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 61NW.

Extract from the Second Edition six inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1907, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 61NW.

Extract from the Provisional Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1949, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 61NW.

Extract from the 1:10,560 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1956, map sheet no. SK 97 NW.

Extract from the 1:10,000 scale O.S. map of 1977, map sheet no. SK 97 NW.

Foster, C., Longley, T., (1976), *The Lincolnshire Domesday and the Lindsey Survey*. Lincoln Record Society, Vol. 19.

Mills, A. (1991), *English Place Names*.

Morris, J., (1986), *Domesday Book: Lincolnshire*.

Ordnance Survey, (2016), 1:25,000 scale Explorer Map Sheet No. 272, *Lincoln, Sleaford, Metheringham & Navenby*.

Otter, P., (1999), *Lincolnshire Airfields in the Second World War*.

Pevsner, N., Harris, J., (2002), *The Buildings of England: Lincolnshire*.

Soil Survey of England & Wales, (1983), Soils of Eastern England, Sheet 4, 1:250,000 scale.

Whitwell, J., (2002), *History of Lincolnshire, Vol. II, Roman Lincolnshire*.

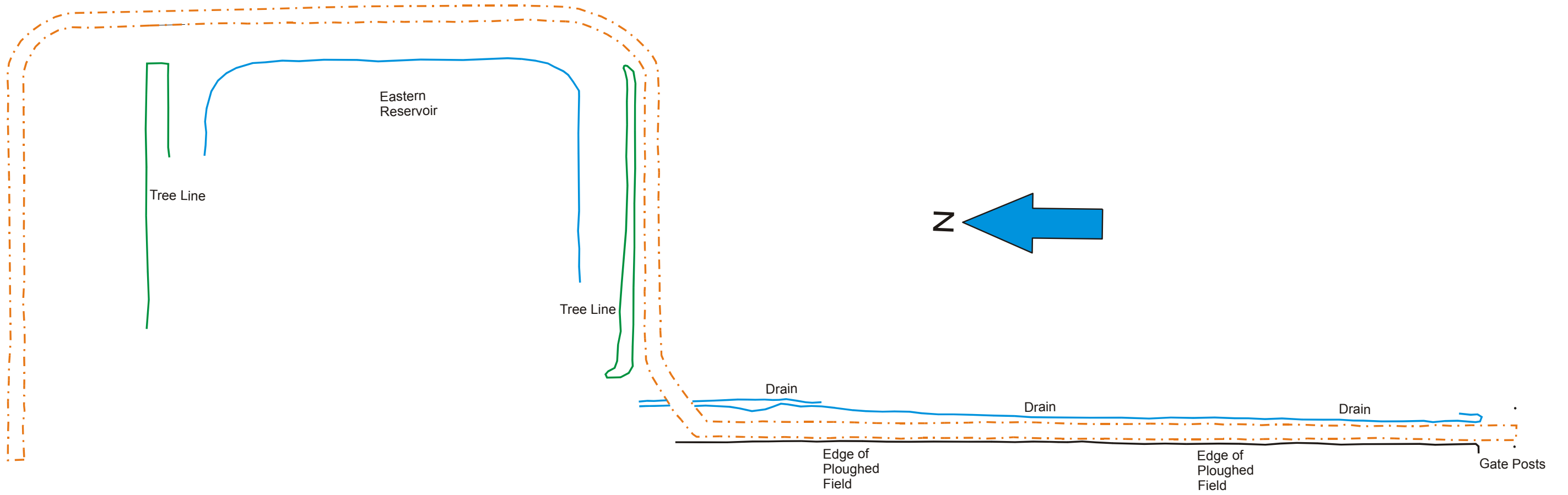


Figure 3: Plan of the Monitored Groundworks at a scale of 1:100

Appendix 1: Plates



Plate 1: Pre-groundworks, from the south



Plate 2: Ground reduction, from the north



Plate 3: Ground reduction, from the south



Plate 4: Ground reduction, from the south



Plate 5: Ground reduction, from the south



Plate 6: Ground reduction, from the south



Plate 7: Ground reduction, from the south



Plate 10: Ground reduction, from the south



Plate 8: Ground reduction, from the south



Plate 11: Ground reduction, from the south



Plate 9: Ground reduction, from the south



Plate 12: Ground reduction, from the south



Plate 13: Ground reduction, from the south



Plate 16: Ground reduction, from the south



Plate 14: Ground reduction, from the south



Plate 17: View of the strip corridor from north of the Tillbridge Lane, from the south



Plate 15: Ground reduction, from the south



Plate 18: View of the northern end of the strip corridor looking southwards towards Tillbridge Lane, from the north



Plate 19: Pre-groundworks, second stage of archaeological monitoring, from the west



Plate 22: Ground reduction, from the east



Plate 20: Ground reduction, from the north



Plate 23: Ground reduction, from the east



Plate 21: Ground reduction, from the east



Plate 24: Ground reduction, from the east



Plate 25: Ground reduction, from the east



Plate 28: Ground reduction, from the east



Plate 26: Ground reduction, from the east



Plate 29: Ground reduction, from the south



Plate 27: Ground reduction, from the east



Plate 30: Ground reduction, from the south



Plate 31: Ground reduction, from the north



Plate 34: Ground reduction, from the south



Plate 32: Ground reduction, from the north



Plate 35: Ground reduction, from the south



Plate 33: Ground reduction, from the south



Plate 36: Ground reduction, from the north



Plate 37: Ground reduction, from the south



Plate 40: Ground reduction, from the north



Plate 38: Ground reduction, from the north



Plate 41: Ground reduction, from the north



Plate 39: Ground reduction, from the north



Plate 42: Ground reduction, from the north



Plate 43: Ground reduction, from the west



Plate 46: Ground reduction, from the west



Plate 44: Ground reduction, from the west



Plate 47: Ground reduction, from the west



Plate 45: Ground reduction, from the west



Plate 48: Ground reduction, from the west



Plate 49: Ground reduction, from the west



Plate 52: Ground reduction, from the south



Plate 50: Ground reduction, from the west



Plate 53: Ground reduction, from the north



Plate 51: Ground reduction, from the south



Plate 54: Ground reduction, from the south

Appendix 2: List of Contexts

- 001** Topsoil horizon. Friable, light orange brown sandy silt with frequent small angular and rounded stones, moderate small fragments of charcoal and occasional small brick/tile fragments and sherds of modern pottery. Above **(002)**. Depth - 0.35m.
- 002** Topsoil horizon. Soft, light orange brown clayey silt with frequent small ironstone fragments. Below **(001)**. Depth - 0.35m.

Appendix 3: The Archive

The archive consists of:

Two context records
One site plan of the monitored groundworks at a scale of 1:50 on one sheet of drawing film
One context register
One photographic register

All records are currently held at:

38 Finningley Road
Lincoln
LN6 0UP

And will be deposited in due course at:

The Collection
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

Under the accession number **LCNCC: 2016.105** and the site code **TLSC16**

Appendix 4: Photographic Register

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

| Camera No. | Date Loaded / / | Time Loaded : | Comments | B&W <input type="checkbox"/> | Col. <input type="checkbox"/> | Digi. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
|------------|---|------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| Frame | Comments Identification Shot | View N/A | Scale N/A | Init & Date | Site | |
| 1 | Pre-groundworks | S | | At 27/2/17 | TLSC16 | |
| 2 | Ground reduction | N | | " " | " | |
| 3 | " " | S | | " " | " | |
| 4 | " " | " | | " " | " | |
| 5 | " " | " | | " " | " | |
| 6 | " " | " | | " " | " | |
| 7 | " " | " | | " " | " | |
| 8 | " " | " | | " " | " | |
| 9 | " " | " | | " " | " | |
| 10 | " " | " | | " " | " | |
| 11 | " " | " | | " " | " | |
| 12 | " " | " | | " " | " | |
| 13 | " " | " | | " " | " | |
| 14 | " " | " | | " " | " | |
| 15 | " " | " | | " " | " | |
| 16 | " " | " | | " " | " | |
| 17 | View of the strip corridor from north of the Tillbridge Lane | " | | " 28/2/17 | " | |
| 18 | View of the northern end of the strip corridor looking southwards towards Tillbridge Lane | N | | At 28/2/17 | TLSC16 | |
| 19 | Pre-groundworks second stage archaeological monitoring | W | | At 28/2/17 | TLSC16 | |
| 20 | Ground reduction | N | | At 28/2/17 | TLSC16 | |
| 21 | " " | E | | " " | " | |

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

| Camera No. | Date Loaded / / | Time Loaded : | Comments | | | B&W Col. Digi. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
|------------|---------------------|------------------|----------|-------------|--------|--|
| Frame | Comments | View | Scale | Init & Date | Site | |
| | Identification Shot | N/A | N/A | | | |
| 22 | Ground reduction | E | | 1/25/17 | TLSC16 | |
| 23 | " " | " | | " " | " | |
| 24 | " " | " | | " " | " | |
| 25 | " " | " | | " " | " | |
| 26 | " " | " | | " " | " | |
| 27 | " " | " | | " " | " | |
| 28 | " " | " | | " " | " | |
| 29 | " " | S | | " " | " | |
| 30 | " " | " | | " " | " | |
| 31 | " " | N | | " " | " | |
| 32 | " " | " | | " " | " | |
| 33 | " " | S | | " " | " | |
| 34 | " " | " | | " " | " | |
| 35 | " " | " | | " " | " | |
| 36 | " " | N | | " " | " | |
| 37 | " " | S | | " " | " | |
| 38 | " " | N | | " " | " | |
| 39 | " " | " | | " " | " | |
| 40 | " " | " | | " " | " | |
| 41 | " " | " | | " " | " | |
| 42 | " " | " | | " 1/3/17 | " | |
| 43 | " " | W | | " " | " | |
| 44 | " " | " | | " " | " | |
| 45 | " " | " | | " " | " | |
| 46 | " " | " | | " " | " | |
| 47 | " " | " | | " " | " | |
| 48 | " " | " | | " " | " | |
| 49 | " " | " | | " " | " | |
| 50 | " " | " | | " " | " | |
| 51 | " " | S | | " " | " | |
| 52 | " " | " | | " " | " | |
| 53 | " " | N | | " " | " | |
| 54 | " " | S | | " " | " | |

Appendix 5: The Finds by Jane Young

Report on the ceramic material from land off tillbridge lane, scampton, Lincolnshire (tlsc 16)

Jane Young

Introduction

Two sherds of post-Roman pottery and eleven fragments of ceramic building material were recovered from the monitoring. The material is of medieval to early modern date. The assemblage was quantified by three measures: number of sherds/fragments, weight and vessel/brick count within each context. The ceramic data was entered on an Access database using fabric codenames. Recording of the assemblage was in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001), the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (2001) and complies with the Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeological Handbook* (sections 13.4 and 13.5).

Condition

The material is in a slightly abraded to abraded but stable condition.

Overall Chronology and Source

Two different pottery ware types were recognised (Table 1). The sherds were recovered from topsoil layers **001** and **002**.

Table 1 Pottery types with total quantities by sherd count and weight in grams

| Codename | Full name | Earliest date | Latest date | Total sherds | Total weight in grams |
|----------|--------------------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| LSWV | Lincoln Glazed ware Variant | 1200 | 1500 | 1 | 12 |
| MLBSL | Midlands Light-bodied Slipware | 1680 | 1930 | 1 | 50 |

Topsoil layer **002** produced an abraded sherd from an unglazed sherd of 13th to 14th century date is from a Lincoln Glazed ware-type jug in a variant fabric (LSWV). A plough-damaged rim sherd recovered from topsoil layer **001** is from a very large Midlands Light-bodied Slipware bowl (MLBSL) of late 18th to mid 20th century type.

Eleven pieces of ceramic building material comprising two bricks (BRK), six pantiles (PANT) and three flat roof tiles (PNR). Two fragments of brick and a flat roof tile were recovered from topsoil layer **001**. The flat roof tile is of 19th to mid 20th century type whilst the brick flakes are of 18th to mid 20th and 18th to 20th century date. The six pantiles found in topsoil layer **002** are all in different fabrics and range from late 18th to 20th century types to one of late 19th to 20th century type. A fragment in a light orange fabric is from a flat roof tile of 19th to 20th century type and a larger fragment in a near-vitrified red fabric is of 18th to 20th century type.

Summary and Recommendations

The two recovered sherds suggest medieval and early modern rubbish disposal in the area of the site. Little post-Roman material has been recovered from the vicinity of the site but it is unlikely that the sherds are typical of material found in the local area. The ceramic building material could represent dumped material but both pantile and flat roof tiles are often used in the construction of early modern land drains.

The ceramic building material has been discarded but the pottery should be retained for any future study of fabrics in Lincolnshire.

References

- 2001, Draft Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material, third version [Internet]. Available from <http://www.geocities.com/acbmg1/CBMGDE3.htm>
- Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* 2009 edition [Internet]. Available from
<http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/upload/public/attachments/1073/Archaeological_Handbook.pdf
- Slowikowski, A. Nenk, B. and Pearce, J. 2001. *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*. Medieval Pottery Research Group, Occasional Paper 2.
- Young, J, Vince A. and Nailor V. 2005. *A Corpus of Anglo-Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln*. Lincoln Archaeological Studies 7

| site code | context | cname | full name | fabric | frags | weight | action | description | date |
|-----------|---------|-------|------------------------|---|-------|--------|-----------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| tlsc 16 | 001 | BRK | Brick | coarse light orange | 1 | 4 | discarded | inner flake | 18th to 20th |
| tlsc 16 | 001 | BRK | Brick | orange med sandy | 1 | 20 | discarded | handmade;edge flake;soot | 18th to mid 20th |
| tlsc 16 | 001 | PNR | Peg, nib or ridge tile | orange-red med sandy | 1 | 44 | discarded | flat roofer | 19th to mid 20th |
| tlsc 16 | 002 | PANT | Pantile | fine orange sandy | 1 | 46 | discarded | flake from pantile or flat roofer | late 18th to 20th |
| tlsc 16 | 002 | PANT | Pantile | marbled light orange & cream fine sandy | 1 | 103 | discarded | | late 18th to 20th |
| tlsc 16 | 002 | PANT | Pantile | fine-med red sandy | 1 | 75 | discarded | hard fired | late 19th to 20th |
| tlsc 16 | 002 | PANT | Pantile | fine orange sandy | 1 | 90 | discarded | | 19th to 20th |
| tlsc 16 | 002 | PANT | Pantile | fine orange-red sandy | 1 | 44 | discarded | mortar | 19th to 20th |
| tlsc 16 | 002 | PANT | Pantile | fine orange sandy | 1 | 30 | discarded | | 19th to 20th |
| tlsc 16 | 002 | PNR | Peg, nib or ridge tile | fine light orange sandy | 1 | 50 | discarded | flat roofer;smoothed upper | 19th to 20th |
| tlsc 16 | 002 | PNR | Peg, nib or ridge tile | red med-coarse sandy | 1 | 82 | discarded | flat roofer;near vitrified | 18th to 20th |

TLSC16 Tile Archive

| site code | context | cname | full name | sub fabric | form type | sherds | vessels | weight | part | description | date |
|-----------|---------|-------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--------|---------|--------|------|--|-----------------------|
| tlsc 16 | 001 | MLBSL | Midlands Light-bodied Slipware | fine light orange | very large bowl | 1 | 1 | 50 | rim | plough damaged;int red slip;ext orange slip;no glaze;late 18th to mid 20th | late 18th to mid 20th |
| tlsc 16 | 002 | LSWV | Lincoln Sandy ware Variant Generic | light orange/light grey med sandy | jug | 1 | 1 | 12 | BS | abraded;comm med subround to round quartz occ flint | 13th to 14th |

TLSC 16 Pottery Archive

Appendix 6: OASIS Summary Sheet

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Land off Tillbridge Lane, Scampton, Lincolnshire - Neville Hall MIFA

OASIS ID - nevilleh1-286071

Versions

| View | Version | Completed by | Email | Date |
|--------|---------|--------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| View 1 | 1 | Neville Hall | nhallarchaeologicalservices@gmail.com | 27 May 2017 |

Completed sections in current version

| Details | Location | Creators | Archive | Publications |
|---------|----------|----------|---------|--------------|
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 1/1 |

Validated sections in current version

| Details | Location | Creators | Archive | Publications |
|---------|----------|----------|---------|--------------|
| No | No | No | No | 0/1 |

File submission and form progress

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| Grey literature report submitted? | Yes | Grey literature report filename/s | Sent by other means |
| Boundary file submitted? | No | Boundary filename | |
| HER signed off? | | NMR signed off? | |

[Upload images](#) [Upload boundary file](#) [Request record re-opened](#) [Printable version](#)

Email Lincolnshire HER about this OASIS record

OASIS:

Please e-mail Historic England for OASIS help and advice
© ADS 1996-2016 Created by Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham, email Last modified Tuesday 9 August 2016
cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/formct1.cfm?oid=nevilleh1-286071> for this page

Appendix 7: Specification for Archaeological Monitoring

**Specification for Archaeological Monitoring
on Land off Tillbridge Lane,
Scampton, Lincolnshire.**

Prepared for Mr. Andrew Allison of Ryland Design Services Ltd.

National Grid Reference: SK 9504 7854

Site Code: TLSC16

Accession No: LCNCC: 2016.105

Planning Reference: 134169

**Prepared by Neville Hall MIFA, Freelance Field Archaeologist &
Consultant**

July 2016

S Non-technical summary

- S1 *A scheme of works comprising archaeological monitoring and recording is required during the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new access way on land off Tillbridge Lane, Scampton, Lincolnshire.*
- S2 *The development site is situated within an area of high archaeological potential and to the east of the scheduled site of a Roman villa and to the north of a Roman road. Finds of a scatter of Roman pottery and a column base have been found to the north-east, whilst the cropmarks of enclosures which probably relate to field systems of the villa site are also situated in the immediate vicinity of the development site. It is considered highly likely that remains and finds associated with this site and roadside settlement activity may be made on this site. The site also lies to the south of the medieval settlement of Scampton and further field systems possibly associated with this settlement may be encountered on this development site. The specific objectives of the project will be to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures or finds associated with this medieval settlement and with the scheduled Roman villa site and contemporary roadside activity.*
- S3 *The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the groundworks stage of development, which will comprise the mechanical ground reduction of the area for the proposed new access way. Any archaeological features, structures and/or deposits will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- S4 *On the completion of the monitoring, a report will be produced detailing the results of the archaeological investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

1. Site location and description [Figures 1 and 2]

- 1.1 The development site is situated on land off Tillbridge Lane and to the south of the village of Scampton at National Grid Reference SK 9504 7854 and at a height of approximately 25mAOD. The village of Scampton is situated within the parish of the same name and in the administrative district of West Lindsey, county of Lincolnshire.
- 1.2 The development site is situated at the foot of the west facing scarp slope of the Jurassic limestone escarpment which traverses the county from south to north. The area of the development site is situated on fine loamy over clayey soils of the Beccles 1 Series, which have developed on Middle Lias limestones of the Lower Jurassic.

2. Planning background

- 2.1 This document comprises a Specification or a written scheme of works for archaeological monitoring and recording, which is to be maintained during the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new access way on land off Tillbridge Lane, Scampton, Lincolnshire, (Planning Reference: 134169) [Figure 2].

3. Historical and Archaeological Background

- 3.1 Background research sources were consulted at the Lincolnshire Archives, the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) and the Lincoln Local Studies Library. A search of the Lincolnshire HER was conducted within a 0.5km radius of the centre of the development site. The National Heritage List of Historic England was also consulted.
- 3.2 A single flint flake thought to be a burin of Mesolithic date was recovered from ploughsoil during an archaeological watching brief at RAF Scampton in 2013 to the east of the

development site (HER 56597, ELI11859, Site code: RAFM13). The watching brief took place during runway improvements to the main airfield runway. A deposit which possibly related to the raised agger of Ermine Street was also observed.

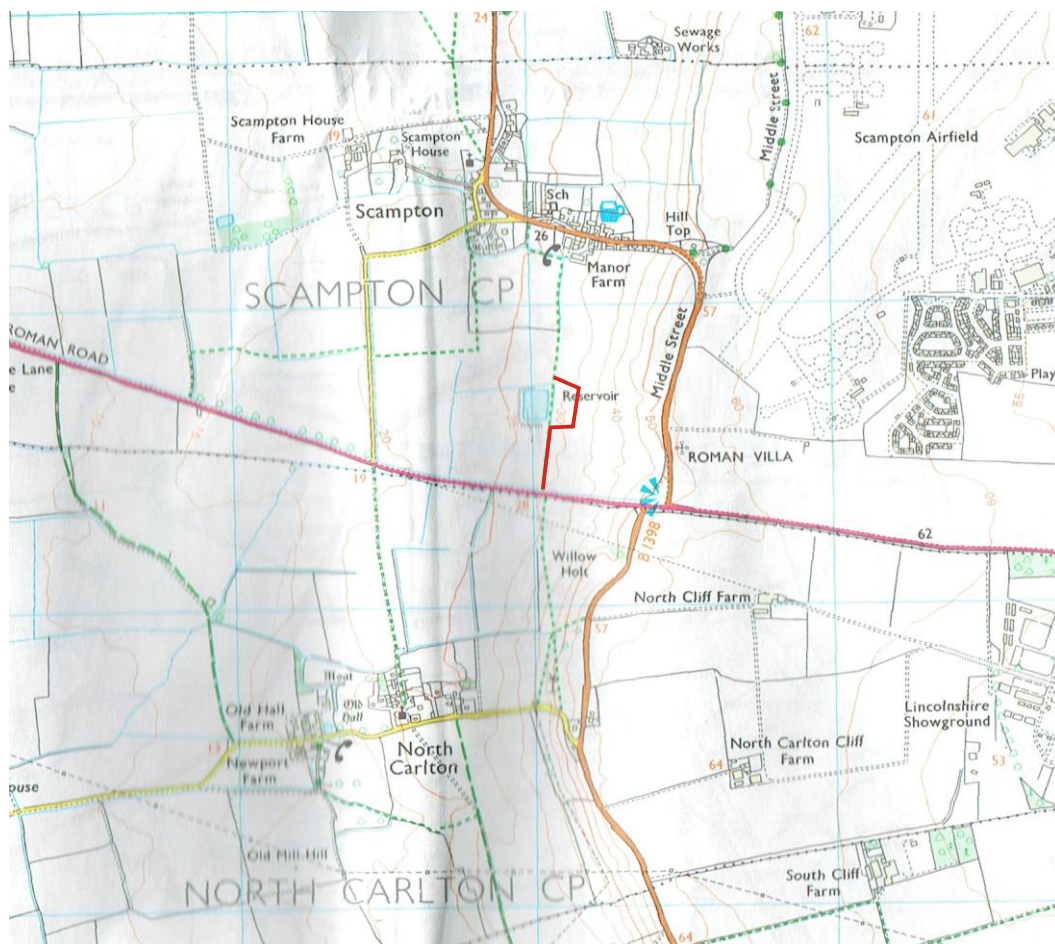


Figure 1: Site location at scale 1:25,000. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

- 3.3 The cropmark of a possible enclosure of later prehistoric date is situated to the east of the development site (HER 52181). This has been plotted from aerial photographic sources.
- 3.4 The site of a Roman villa, which is scheduled is situated to the west of Scampton Cliff Farm and to the east of the development site (HER 54197). This is a large courtyard villa which was excavated by the Reverend Cayley Illingworth in 1795. The excavation revealed some forty rooms, many tessellated pavements along with finds of pottery, coins and brooches. The site plan from this excavation shows a large group of buildings including a bathhouse, which were arranged around two courtyards. Some aspects of its surrounding fields or paddocks are known from aerial photography. Twenty post-Roman skeletons some lying on the foundation walls, other enclosed in stone coffins were discovered in two rooms of the west wing comprising a portico or long gallery. All were orientated from east-west and appeared to be of Anglo-Saxon origin or later Christian burials. There were no accompanying grave goods (HER 54549). The principal entrance into the villa appears to have been into this room or yard from the west. There was a large gateway here and four of the bodies were buried with their heads against the threshold of this gateway. In addition, the skeleton of a female with a Roman bronze ring on one of the finger bones was also found.

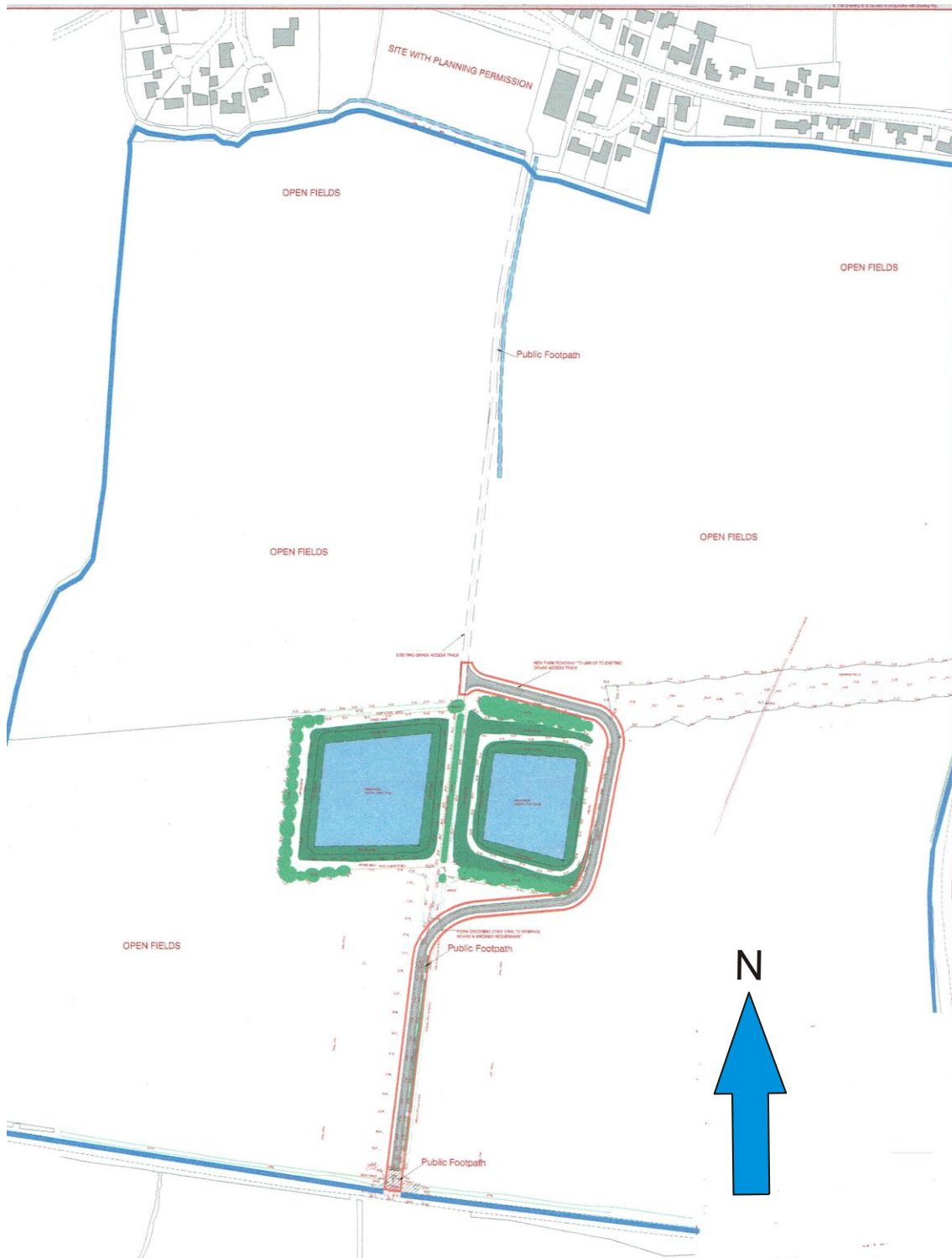


Figure 2: Site location at an original scale of 1:2,500 at A3, (extract from Architects plan), showing the proposed layout of the development site

3.4 The development site lies to the north of Tillbridge Lane, which is part of the Roman road which links Ermine Street to the east to the crossing of the River Trent at Marton to the west (HER 50575). An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks

on the Riseholme water mains replacement scheme. During this, evidence was uncovered for a metalled surface which led off the modern A15 trunk road to the north-west at the junction with the Lincolnshire showground. This was thought to be part of the Roman road at Tillbridge Lane.

- 3.5 A scatter of Roman pottery and a possible contemporary stone column base have been found to the north-east of the development site in 1968 (HER 52173).
- 3.6 At the Domesday Survey of AD1086, lands in the manor of Scampton or *Scantone*, *Scantune* were held by Gilbert of Ghent. There are references in the Domesday Survey entry for Scampton to a church, a priest and a mill worth two shillings. The place name itself is derived from the Old Norse *Skammr* or 'short' and the Old English *tun*, hence 'the short village'. At the time of the Lindsey Survey of c.AD1115, one Walter de Ganto is documented as holding six carucates on land in *Scantuna*. Later medieval documentary references variously refer to this settlement as *Schantona* (AD1125-1145) and as *Scantuna* (AD1155).
- 3.7 There is evidence for a shrunken medieval settlement at Scampton (HER 52160). The village assumes an 'L'-shape. The surviving medieval settlement earthworks have been described as 'scrappy', though they and the underlying morphology of the settlement give rise to some analytical comments. A great impact was had on the settlement by the Reverence C. Illingworth, Rector from 1783-1823 and particularly by emparkment. The repeated realignment of roads and new housing developments here in recent years have effectively obscured the pattern of the earlier medieval settlement.
- 3.8 The site of the medieval St Pancras well and hermitage chapel at Scampton, first documented in the 12th century are situated to the immediate east of the development site (HER 50248). A chapel of St Pancras once stood on the site of the Roman villa at Scampton. Close by was a spring which bore the same dedication. All traces of this site appear to have gone.
- 3.9 The earthwork cultivation remains of ridge and furrow of post-medieval date are situated in various fields around the margins of the village of Scampton including three fields to the north and north-east of the development site.
- 3.10 The cropmark of an undated enclosure is situated to the south-west of the development site (HER 52158). This has been plotted from aerial photographic sources. The cropmark of a probable undated enclosure are situated to the west of Scampton (HER 52163). This has been plotted from aerial photographic sources. The cropmark of an undated enclosure is located to the east of the development site (HER 52176). This has been plotted from aerial photographic sources.
- 3.11 The site of an undated quarry is situated to the north-east of the development site (HER 52179). This is shown on the O.S. map of 1956 at this location.
- 3.12 The site of a windmill is depicted on a sketch by the Reverend Illingworth to the east of Scampton in the late 18th century (HER 52177). However, it is not shown on the First Edition O.S. map of 1891 suggesting that it was no longer extant by the end of the 19th century.
- 3.13 The RAF airfield at Scampton was opened in 1916 (HER 53104). It was established as a training airfield in 1917 and was intended to be a temporary facility at this time for the duration of the First World War. The buildings at this time were thus temporary along with six more substantial hanger buildings. After the War, the training facility was run down and by early 1920 the station was closed. All the buildings were removed and the land returned to agriculture. The airfield was rebuilt in 1935-6, was opened in 1936 and was

used during the Second World War with both fighters and bombers being stationed there. Bombers were station here from 1940 onwards, the most famous being 617 Squadron who carried out the Dambusters air road in 1943. The airfield was reconstructed in 1954-6 with stronger dispersals, specialised buildings and one long runway which replaced the second World War triangular pattern., This cased a kink in the line of the modern Ermine Street. The airfield was reopened in 1958. Throughout the 1950s and early 1960s, the airfield was continually expanded and upgraded. During the Cold War, Scampton housed V-bombers. Major alterations including the building of the new longer runway were necessary to accommodate the larger aircraft. Since 1968, RAF Scampton has been used for a variety of flight training activities including providing a base of the Red Arrows display team. In 2004, a detailed building survey was undertaken of the surviving buildings at the site. Four of these buildings comprised hangers which are Grade II listed.

- 3.14 There have been several other previous archaeological investigations within the village of Scampton. An archaeological watching brief on the groundworks for a new residential development took place on land off the High Street in 1995 (HER 52845, ELI2293, Site code: SHS95). A number of undated archaeological features including intercutting ditches and the remains of a post trench were found. The post trench appeared to form part of an extensive structure, possible a fence line of temporary structure. The function of the ditches was not determined. A single sherd of residual 14th-15th century medieval pottery was also found. The remains of a post-medieval dry stone wall were also found (HER 54096).
- 3.15 In 1996, a further archaeological watching brief took place on Plot 2, High Street (HER 52845, ELI6780, Site code SCA96). This identified a series of further intercutting ditches. These appeared to represent drainage or enclosure ditches. No finds for this activity were made and so no date for this could be determined.
- 3.16 The remains of an east-west aligned ditch was identified during an archaeological watching brief on the groundworks for a new residential development on land adjacent to the High Street in Scampton in 1996 (HER 52160, Site code: SCH96). A single sherd of 13th-14th century pottery was recovered from the fill of the ditch. Further sherds of similar pottery were found from an overlying buried soil deposit.
- 3.17 A geophysical survey was undertaken at Manor Farm, Scampton in 2014 prior to a proposed new residential development (HER 56646, 52160, ELI2294). This found traces of north-south orientated medieval ridge and furrow along with a post-medieval well and a number of possible pits or sites of burning of an unknown date.
- 3.18 An archaeological watching brief took place during the groundworks for a new residential development in 2003 on land at Manor Farm, Scampton (HER ELI4223, Site code: MFSC02). No archaeological features, deposits or finds were encountered.
- 3.19 Copies of published O.S. maps were obtained from the Lincolnshire Archives and from the Lincoln Central Library. An extract from the First Edition six inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1891 features the development site as being situated within portions of four enclosed fields. The site of St Pancras' Well and the Roman Villa are both featured to the east.
- 3.20 An extract from the Second Edition six inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1907 features the same layout to the area of the development as does the subsequent Provisional Edition six inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1949 and the 1:10,560 scale O.S. map of 1956. The extract from the 1:10,000 scale O.S. map of 1977 shows that boundaries of the four aforementioned fields having been removed by this time such the development site is situated within one large field. The current layout of the development site is featured on Figure 2.

4. Aims and objectives of the project

4.1 The aims of the project are the **continual** archaeological monitoring of all site groundworks during the construction stage of development, which will comprise the mechanical ground reduction of the area of the proposed new access way.

4.2 The objectives of the project are:

To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the area of the development site.

To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.

To allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits.

4.3 The development site is situated within an area of high archaeological potential and to the east of the scheduled site of a Roman villa and to the north of a Roman road. Finds of a scatter of Roman pottery and a column base have been found to the north-east, whilst the cropmarks of enclosures which probably relate to field systems of the villa site are also situated in the immediate vicinity of the development site. It is considered highly likely that remains and finds associated with this site and roadside settlement activity may be made on this site. The site also lies to the south of the medieval settlement of Scampton and further field systems possibly associated with this settlement may be encountered on this development site. The specific objectives of the project will be to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures or finds associated with this medieval settlement and with the scheduled Roman villa site and contemporary roadside activity.

5. Methodology

5.1 The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the groundworks phase of development, and will include the **continual monitoring** of the mechanical excavation of the foundations and services for the new residential dwelling, and of any other ground disturbance. The mechanical excavations will be undertaken using a toothless bucket.

5.2 All work will be carried out according to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IfA) standards, and will be under the management of a Member of the IfA (MIFA).

5.3 All work will be undertaken following all statutory Health and Safety requirements and legislation in operation at the time of the monitoring.

5.4 A Risk Assessment will be prepared for the site.

5.5 All mechanical excavations will be undertaken under archaeological supervision, utilising a machine of sufficient power and using a toothless bucket.

5.6 Stripped areas and trench sections will be continually observed to identify any archaeological features and/or deposits which may be exposed.

5.7 Section drawings at a scale of 1:10 will be made of any archaeological features identified in the course of the groundworks, including representative sections of trenches at appropriate intervals. These will be related to a site plan drawing at a scale of 1:50, which may also record archaeological features and/or deposits identified. Any significant archaeological features in plan will also be recorded at a scale of 1:20.

- 5.8 Written descriptions detailing the nature of archaeological features and/or deposits encountered will be compiled on pro-forma context record sheets.
- 5.9 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for further analysis. All relevant finds will be ordered into an archive. Most modern material will not be retained, although notes will be made of the appropriate context. An appropriate sample of materials such as ceramic building materials will be made.
- 5.10 Any and all artefacts found during the monitoring and thought to come under the provisions of the *Treasure Act* (1996), will be removed from the site to a secure location, and will be promptly reported to the appropriate local coroner's office and to Lincolnshire Portable Antiquities Scheme.
- 5.11 Throughout the monitoring a digital photographic record will be compiled, and will comprise an overview of the site prior to work starting, and during as well as after completion of the work, and will include any excavated features, sections and other relevant details that aid interpretation.
- 5.12 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ*, and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Proper respect will be accorded to these remains, which will be cleaned to allow positive identification. Should removal be required, the appropriate Ministry of Justice Licence will be obtained prior to the removal of the remains. In addition, any remains will be reported to the local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.
- 5.13 The fieldwork will be undertaken by Neville Hall MIFA. Additional personnel may be appointed if required.

6. Post-fieldwork methodology

- 6.1 On the completion of the fieldwork, all of the written, drawn and photographic records produced by the archaeological monitoring will be checked, ordered, labelled (where appropriate) and catalogued to compile a distinctive site archive.
- 6.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which there were recovered. They will also be ordered into (and form part of) the site archive.
- 6.3 An assessment of significant finds will be made in light of general site information.
- 6.4 Any finds requiring specialist treatment and/or conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at The Collection, Lincoln, and in consultation with the relevant curator.
- 6.5 The site archive will be examined to enable the determination of various phases of activity on the site.
- 6.6 Relevant finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

7. Monitoring arrangements

- 7.1 Provision will be made for the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team (on behalf of West Lindsey District Council, the Local Planning Authority) to monitor the works during the fieldwork stage and any other aspect of the archaeological project as required including the post fieldwork analysis and report preparation stages of the project.

- 7.2 It is understood that the groundworks programme and hence the archaeological monitoring will begin as soon as possible following the agreement of this document with the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team. A period of not less than fourteen days notice will be given to the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team of the start date of this groundworks programme.
- 7.3 All aspects of the archaeological programme will be undertaken in accordance with this project specification.
- 7.4 Any variation to the project programme in terms of works or recording on or off site will be fully discussed and agreed with the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team.
- 7.5 Arrangements will be made for the representative of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team for access to the site to undertake monitoring visits, and such visits will be accounted for in the final report preparation.
- 7.6 The Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team shall be kept fully informed of any unexpected or unforeseen discoveries made during the course of the archaeological monitoring and recording programme.

8. Archive preparation and deposition

- 8.1 The documentation and records generated by the archaeological monitoring will be sorted and ordered in the format acceptable to The Collection, Lincoln, and to the standards and requirements as laid out in their Guide Book.
- 8.2 A unique accession number will be obtained from The Collection for the site archive.
- 8.3 It is anticipated that the archive will be deposited at The Collection, Lincoln by December 2016.

9. Reporting procedures

- 9.1 A report detailing the findings of the archaeological monitoring will be completed within three months after the finalisation of the fieldwork. Any delays will be related to the relevant authorities.
- 9.2 The report will consist of:
- A title page, with project name and location, national grid reference, planning reference, site code, accession number, client name, author and date;
 - A contents page listing report sections, illustrations and appendices;
 - A non-technical summary of the results of the monitoring;
 - An introduction, site description and location;
 - Planning background to the project;
 - A section on the archaeological and historical background to the project;
 - A description of the methodology used in the project;
 - A section describing the results of the monitoring;

A section on the discussion and results of the project including a consideration of the findings of the project in a local and regional context;

A consideration of the effectiveness of the project methodology and a confidence rating of the results;

Illustrations including plans showing monitored areas, all archaeological features and sections thereof (including trench sections); and

Appendices comprising appropriate photographs of the site and of specific and significant archaeological features and representative sections and a list of contexts, and any specialist reports on finds from the site.

An electronic copy of the report will be deposited with the OASIS project (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/index.cfm>.

10. Publication and dissemination

- 10.1 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the clients, the local curator (on behalf of the local planning authority), West Lindsey District Council and with the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record (including a digital copy in a .pdf format).
- 10.2 A note will be placed in 'Lincolnshire History and Archaeology' describing the results.
- 10.3 The deposition of the site archive will be in accordance with guidelines outlined in the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (LCC, 2016).
- 10.4 Should the results of the archaeological investigation merit it, a note will also be placed in appropriate national journals e.g. *Medieval Archaeology*.

11. Other factors (including contingency)

- 11.1 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team.
- 11.2 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation, additional financial resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 11.3 Any additional financial contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and the client.

12. Variations to the proposed scheme

- 12.1 Variations to the proposed scheme will only be made following written confirmation with the archaeological curator.

13. Resources

- 13.1 The monitoring will be undertaken by Neville Hall using standard archaeological field techniques.

13.2 Should additional personnel be required, prior approval of the personnel will be sought from the local planning authority archaeologist prior to appointment.

13.3 Post-excavation analysis will be undertaken by Neville Hall and where available specialist analysis from:-

| | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Jane Young | Medieval and Post-medieval Ceramics |
| Ian Rowlandson | Iron Age and Roman Ceramics |
| Val Fryer | Environmental |
| Carol Allen | Neolithic and Bronze Age |
| Malin Holst | Osteoarchaeology |
| Jane Cowgill | Metallurgy |

13.4 Small finds requiring conservation will be conserved by the City and County Museum Laboratory.

13.5 Recognised specialists will be sought in the event that other data are retrieved in the course of the monitoring.

14. Insurance statement

14.1 Public indemnity of £2,000,000 and private indemnity insurance of £250,000 with Towergate Insurance.

15. Copyright

15.1 Copyright will remain that of the author. Licence will be given to the client to present any reports, copyright of the author, to the planning authority in good faith of satisfactory settlement of account.

16. Ownership

16.1 It will be asked of the client, at the outset, that the ownership of any portable objects discovered in the course of the monitoring be donated along with the archive.