Archaeological Evaluation on Land off Oak Avenue, Scawby, North Lincolnshire

View of Trench 7 facing west, Oak Avenue, Scawby, North Lincolnshire

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Executive Summary

Project Name:	*Archaeological Evaluation on Land off Oak Avenue, Scawby, Lincolnshire*
Site Code:	*SWBS-20*
Planning Authority:	*North Lincolnshire council*
Location:	*Scawby, North Lincolnshire*
Geology:	*Limestone, Sandstone, Siltstone and Mudstone of the Inferior Oolite Group. There are no superficial deposits recorded (BGS (2021).*
National Grid Reference:	*SE 97053 05288*
Date of Fieldwork:	*30/11/2020 to 09/12/2020*
Date of Report:	*January 2021*

In November 2020 Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Scawby Estate to conduct an archaeological evaluation on land off Oak Avenue, Scawby, North Lincolnshire.

The archaeological evaluation, which was undertaken as part of a phased programme of works following earlier phases of desk-based assessment and geophysical survey, comprised the excavation of 18 evaluation trenches. All archaeological works were undertaken to inform the planning decision regarding a change of land use and the construction of 60 dwellings, roads, footways, landscaping, walls, fencing and public open spaces (planning reference: PA/2020/1482).

The programme of archaeological trenching has confirmed the results of the geophysical survey, revealing evidence for a multi-phase farmstead settlement which was occupied from the 1st – 2nd century and may have its origins within the late Iron Age. The focus of archaeological activity was predominantly centred on Field 2 and comprised evidence for field systems and probable drove-ways for the management of livestock. Following the apparent abandonment of the Roman farmstead during the 2nd century, the site has been subject to prolonged agricultural exploitation which has caused extensive horizontal truncation to the preserved archaeological remains revealed across the entirety of the proposed development area.

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Caitlin Halton, Senior Project Officer at Archaeological Research Services Ltd. The project was managed by Dr David Underhill, Project Manager at Archaeological Research Services Ltd.

1 Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Scawby Estate to undertake a phase of archaeological evaluation trenching as a pre-determination condition to inform he planning decision (planning reference: PA/2020/1482) concerning the erection of 60 dwellings, roads, footways, landscaping, walls, fencing and public open spaces within the proposed development area (PDA) (Figure 1).

1.1.2 The programme of works was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Dyson 2020) approved by Alison Williams, Historic Environment Officer at North Lincolnshire County Council.

1.1.3 This document brings together information gathered during successive phases of archaeological investigation and post-evaluation identification and quantification to assess the potential of further analysis to address national, local and regional questions as outlined in E*ast Midlands Heritage. An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands* (Knight *et al.* 2012).

1.1.4 This assessment report was compiled in accordance with a scheme of works outlined within the WSI (Dyson 2020) and is consistent with the principles outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (Historic England 2015).

1.2 Site Location

1.2.1 The site is located adjacent to the northern urban sprawl of Scawby and is centred at National Grid Reference SE 97053 05288 (Figure 1). The site is split into two fields, hereafter referenced as Fields 1 and 2.

- Field 1 is the smaller, western field and is c.0.51 ha in area. Field 1 is bounded to the north by Ingram Gardens, by residential properties of Beechwood Drive to the south, by the Lincolnshire Co-Operative supermarket and the B1207 to the west and by Field 2 to the east. The site is enclosed by Oak Avenue to the south, housing to the east and west and pastoral farmland to the north with further housing beyond.
- Field 2 is the larger, eastern field and is c.2.37 ha in area. Field 2 is bounded to the north by a small agricultural field and woodland area, by residential housing to the east, south and south-west and by Field 1 and residential housing to the west.

1.3 Landform Geology and Soils

1.3.1 The underlying bedrock geology of the site is comprised of the Inferior Oolite Group, on the East Midlands Shelf this is the Lincolnshire Limestone Formation overlying the sandy mudstone and siltstone of the Grantham Formation and ironstone, limestone, and sandstone of the Northampton Formation. This roughly 50m thick Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 165

to 176 million years ago in the Mid Jurassic Period (BGS 2020). There are no superficial deposits recorded (BGS 2020).

1.3.2 The soils of the PDA are classified as belonging to the Aberford Soil Association (511a), which are typical brown calcareous earths (SSEW 1983). These soils form over limestone, and are characterised as '*Shallow, locally brashy, well-drained calcareous fine loamy soils. Some deeper calcareous soils in colluvium'* (SSEW 1983b, 7)

1.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

1.4.1 The site is located within a wider region that has been subjected to a systematic assessment; An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of land Off Oak Avenue, Scawby, North Lincolnshire (DBA) (Jacklin 2020). It is beyond the scope of this evaluation report to reproduce the results of this desk-based assessment, therefore, the results are summarised below.

1.4.2 The DBA incorporated all known heritage assets within a 1km area bordering the PDA. The document indicated that although heritage assets, including listed buildings, were present within the vicinity, no assets were noted within the site boundary which is located outside of the historic core of the town of Scawby.

Prehistoric and Roman Periods

1.4.3 Numerous Neolithic or Bronze Age artefacts located within wider agricultural landscape surrounding Scawby indicate the existence of settled farming communities within the wider region surrounding the site. Aerial photography has identified linear boundaries/dykes in the fields to the south-west of the PDA that may be of prehistoric date. However, it is equally possible that these crop marks result from Romano-British agricultural activity (Shakarian 2009, 9).

Romano-British Period

1.4.4 Activity from this period is predominantly focused along Ermine Street (HER 100), a former Roman road located c.1.2km to the west of the site that linked London to York via Lincoln.

1.4.5 A significant amount of Romano-British archaeological remains surrounding the site is recorded on the North Lincolnshire HER that suggest settlement activity. A Romano-British villa (HER 2398), with surviving mosaics and a hypocaust system, was discovered west of Ermine Street and c.800m south of the PDA at Sturton in 1816-17. Towards the north-east, a possible Romano-British settlement (HER 2403) was identified during ploughing in the 1970s, suggesting a substantial Roman presence within the vicinity of the PDA. Further artefactual evidence, including a trumpet broach, was discovered at Home Farm and a limestone wall foundation was identified during an archaeological watching brief which may be related to the villa (Sidebottom 2019, 9).

Medieval Period

1.4.6 Lincolnshire is known for having some of the earliest evidence in England of Germanic occupation, predominantly evidence by burials. (Sawyer 1998, 46).

1.4.7 Scawby (HER 9671) is listed in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as *Scallebi,* within the hundred of Manley, and is recorded as comprising 34 households; this makes Scawby one of the larger settlements recorded within the survey. The place name 'Scawby' has its origins in Danish and means *Scalli's farmstead*. This suggests that the settlement of Scawby may not have predated Danish occupation in AD 877. Evidence of Viking activity within the area can be identified *c.*1.1km west of the PDA at Ermine Street, where a Viking coin weight (HER 22449) was discovered.

1.4.8 The Grade II* Listed St Hybalds Church (NHLE 1083718), is medieval in origin, with Hybald being recorded in the 8th century as the abbot of Lindsey, who was buried at Hybaldstow (Sidebottom 2019, 10). Recorded archaeological activity dating to the medieval period within the area include a fragment of 'shelly ware' pottery (HER 2407), identified *c.*500m east of the PDA, and a buckle that was discovered *c.*700m east of the PDA in 1974 (HER 2404).

Post Medieval to Modern Period

1.4.9 Since the late 16th century, the Nelthorpe family had been major landowners in Scawby, and the core of the village expanded and evolved under their patronage. Numerous buildings within the village were constructed under the instruction of Richard Nelthorpe, including the Grade I Listed Scawby Hall (NHLE 1083683) in *c.*1603 and the Free School in 1705. Scawby Hall and its associated parkland (HER 21185) are prominent features in the village.

1.4.10 The Enclosure Act of 1771 resulted in the Nelthorpe family acquiring 1135 acres of land, further cementing their position as major landholders in the area. The *1771 Enclosure Map* shows the larger field of the PDA (Field 2) extending all the way to Gainsborough Lane in the south and was owned by 'Mr John Aldam'. The smaller field (Field 1) used to comprise two smaller enclosures and belonged to 'Ann Boardman' and 'James Hunt & Others'. The enclosure of land in Scawby brought substantial economic success and, consequently, new houses and agricultural buildings were constructed as the village expanded throughout the 18th and 19th centuries.

1.4.11 The 19th century saw development of the canals and railways in the area, the development of which was spurred on by the growth of industry. Regarding the site, historic OS maps show it has remained relatively unchanged since the *1771 Enclosure Map*, comprising fields for the last 200 years. The turn of the 20th century brought more change to the village, as the road widening scheme resulted in the demolition of the buildings that at one time lined the B1207 (West Street), and large housing estates have been constructed to the west and south-east of the village.

1.5 Archaeological activity

1.5.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in 2016, on the land that is now occupied by the Lincolnshire Co-Op, in order to target below-ground archaeological remains of structures that were present in the north-west corner of the site in the 19th century (Lane 2016, 4). Trench 2 of these investigations, located within what is now the car park of the Co-Op, identified a post medieval/early modern post hole and a post-medieval pit (Lane 2016, 6). The exact nature of these

features was difficult to ascertain but their presence does show that there is still the potential to identify further post-medieval archaeological activity within Field 1.

1.5.2 A geophysical survey was undertaken within the fields of the PDA by ARS Ltd as part of the pre-determination works for this development (Durkin 2020). The geophysical survey revealed a considerable number of features within the application site indicative of multi-phase archaeological remains surviving beneath the topsoil (see Figure 2). The report describes the form of the remains as typical of settlement and agricultural activity of the later Iron Age and Romano-British periods. As they appear to be on two contrasting alignments, it is likely that they represent at least two phases of activity. The western of the two fields, Field 1, revealed former medieval cultivation strips.

2. The Evaluation

2.1 Regional Research Aims and Objectives

2.1.1 Relevant research topics, applicable to this project are identified in *East Midlands Heritage. An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands* (Knight *et al.* 2012) and the fieldwork had the potential to address the following:

Romano British Period

2.1.2 Research Objective 5H: Investigate landscape context of rural settlements.

- 5.4.2 : How and why did settlement forms and building traditions vary within the region and over time?
- 5.4.3 : How did rural settlements relate to each other and to towns and military sites, and how may this have varied regionally and over time?
- 5.4.4 : How did field and boundary systems relate to earlier systems of land allotment, and how did these boundary networks develop over time?
- 5.5.4: Can we chart more closely the processes of agricultural intensification and expansion and the development of field systems?

- 8.3.1: How can we improve our understanding of the early landscapes of enclosure and improvement and the interrelationship between arable, pasture, woodland, commons and waste?

2.2 Archaeological Evaluation

2.2.1 The aims and objectives of the scheme of archaeological fieldwork were laid out in the WSI (Dyson 2020).

2.2.1.1 The aims of the fieldwork were to;

- Identify the presence/absence of archaeological features and deposits within the site – with particular focus on any evidence for medieval occupation

- Record all archaeological features and deposits encountered.

- Sample a sufficient percentage of the archaeological features and deposits to establish relative sequence, likely dating and quality of preservation.

- Gather sufficient information to establish the character, extent, form, function and likely status of any surviving archaeological deposits with a view to evaluating their significance and potential to inform the aims and objectives outlined in Section 2.1 of this document.

2.2.1.2 The objectives of the fieldwork were to;

- Record any archaeological features and deposits encountered.

- Sample sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits to establish relative sequence, likely dating and quality of preservation.

- Gather sufficient information to establish the character, extent, form, function and likely status of any surviving archaeological deposits with a view to evaluating their significance and potential to inform established aims and objectives and identify if additional aims might be achieved.

3 Method Statements

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 A full method statement is outlined in the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix IV) (Dyson 2020) but is summarised here.

3.2 Professional Standards

3.2.1 All fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (CIfA, 2019) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (CIfA, 2020a) Sections 3.4 to 3.6.

3.2.2 A risk assessment was undertaken before commencement of the work and Health and Safety regulations were adhered to at all times.

3.2.3 All works were undertaken in full compliance with the *Health and Safety at Work Ac*t 1974 and with the *Management of Health and Safety Regulations* 1992. A Risk Assessment (ARS 041/20/B) and Method Statement (ARS 20/353/MS) were prepared prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

3.3 The Evaluation

3.3.1 All relevant ground works were undertaken using a mechanical 360 excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. Following identification of the first significant archaeological horizon machine excavation was halted and all archaeological

remains were fully exposed before being recorded (see Figure 3). The exception to the afore-mentioned excavation methodology was in trench 14 whereby excavation continued to a depth of 2.2m below present ground level (BGL) within the eastern limits of the trench in order to aid understanding of the form and composition of the underlying deposits and the broader stratigraphic sequence.

3.3.2 All features encountered were cleaned by hand and investigated.

3.3.3 A detailed drawn, written and photographic record was compiled in accordance with the ARS Ltd recording system.

3.3.4 All drawings were referenced to the Ordnance Survey co-ordinate system (X,Y,Z values) using a Leica GPS.

3.3.5 Spoil generated from both machine and hand excavation was carefully examined for finds and artefacts.

3.3.6 A site specific strategy for sampling archaeological and environmental deposits and structures was followed, as outlined in the project WSI (Dyson 2020).

4 Results

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The following section provides an overview and synthesis of the depositional sequence encountered on the site. Depths of deposits are expressed as below ground level (BGL) and in meters above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

4.1.2 A context summary table of the depositional sequence encountered in the evaluation trenches is presented in Appendix II which provides a synthesis of the presence/absence of archaeology or potential archaeology in each of the trenches. This should be viewed in association with the figures and the photographs presented in the next section.

4.2 The Evaluation Trenches

4.2.1 A total of 18 trenches were excavated (Figure 2) and examined extending across a cumulative area covering 2.88ha divided over two fields. The following section describes in detail the results as they relate to the Trenches (Figure 3). For further information relating to all trenches, the reader is directed to Appendices I and II.

4.2.2 The topsoil was uniformly characterised as a dark brown organic soil with occasional sub-angular stones evenly distributed throughout its matrix. Numerous fragments of late 20th century detritus typically associated with modern agriculture were identified within the topsoil deposits and discarded on site. The topsoil sealed a variable natural substrate comprising both orange-yellow sandy-clay with areas of limestone bedrock, most prominently identified within the northern area of Field 2. (Figures 36, 37, 44 and 48). A subsoil horizon comprising mid brown clayey-silt was identified within three trenches, (Trenches 5, 14 and 15), all of which were located within Field 2. The deposit was not wide-spread across Field 1 and contained no dating

evidence, however, the layers relative stratigraphic location, sealing features of confirmed Roman date (see below), suggested that the buried soil may also represent an abandonment horizon that may have been subsequently removed through later plough activity which seems likely given the relatively shallow deposit of the overlying deposits leaving remnants across the field which were observed within Trenches 5, 14 and 15.

4.2.3 The trench summary (Table 1) below provides a synthesis of the presence/absence of archaeology or potential archaeology in each of the trenches as well as the depth of the overlying deposits.

Trench Number	Archaeology Y/N	Period	Topsoil thickness	Subsoil thickness
1	Y	?	0.30m	-
2	Y	?	0.26m	-
3	N	N/A	0.30m	-
4	Y	LIA-Early Roman ?	0.32m	-
5	Y	LIA-Early Roman ?	0.35m	0.10m
6	Y	LIA-Early Roman ?	0.25m	-
7	N	N/A	0.30m	-
8	Y	LIA-Early Roman ?	0.30m	-
9	Y	LIA-Early Roman ?	0.35m	-
10	Y	LIA-Early Roman ?	0.30m	-
11	Y	?	0.30m	-
12	Y	?	0.25m	-
13	Y	LIA-Early Roman ?	0.31m	-
14	Y	?	0.30m	0.11m
15	Y	LIA-Early Roman ?	0.30m	0.15m
16	Y	?	0.26m	-
17	Y	?	0.30m	-
18	Y	?	0.26m	-

Table 1: Trench summary table demonstrating presence/absence of archaeology/excavated deposits and overlying deposit depths.

4.3 Trench 1

4.3.1 Trench 1, located within the southern half of Field 1 (Figure 2), was orientated north-west to south-east and sited over a magnetic disturbance identified during the earlier geological survey. Trench 1 measured 30m x 2m x 0.32m at its maximum extent and was excavated to the depth of the natural substrate which was characterised by weathered limestone punctuated by pockets of orange-pink marl and clays, identified at a maximum height of 21.96m aOD (Figures 25 and 26).

4.3.2 17 pockets of brown clay of varying shapes and sizes were identified within the trench, eight of which were investigated [103/105/111/113/115/115/121/129], and represent the truncated remnants of posts and pits (Figure 5). No apparent shape or form could be identified given the relative narrow constraints of the trenches width. However, the features do appear to align, broadly, along the orientation of the trench, although this could simply be selection bias and it does not preclude the possibility of similar features existing beyond the limits of the trench in any direction. The features measure between 0.19m-0.36m wide and 0.07m-0.27m deep. Each of the features was filled with a similar homogenous, mid brown clay deposit which appears similar to

observable pockets of soft natural deposits within the underlying limestone bedrock below (Figures 27 and 28).

4.3.3 No finds or datable evidence was recovered from any of the deposits within Trench 1, therefore any stratigraphical relationship or phasing of the features is unknown. Nonetheless, given the close proximity to the apparent farmstead complex to the east (see below), within Field 2, and the sites continued use as farmland it is reasonable to suggest that the features within Trench 1 were formed during land clearance events of the larger arable hinterland of the farmstead, as indicated by mollusc shells recovered from deposits within features [106], [112], [114] and [118], indicative of an open landscape.

4.4 Trench 2

4.4.1 Trench 2 was located within Field 1, approximately 25m north of Trench 1, orientated north-north-west to south-south-east it measured 30m x 3m x 0.29m (Figure 2). The natural substrate comprised a limestone brash and silty-clay which extended across the base of the trench at a maximum height of 21.79m aOD (Figures 29 and 30). Two ditches, which corresponded with the location of linear anomalies revealed during the geophysical survey, were identified bisecting the trench on an east-west alignment (Figure 6).

4.4.2 Ditch [203] measures 0.95m in width and 0.32m in depth. It displays slightly convex sides, a tapered, uneven base and was filled by naturally deposited brown clayey-silt (204) (Figure 31). The ditch corresponds with the location of possible ridge and furrow remnants identified by the geophysical survey.

4.4.3 Ditch [213] measures 2.63m wide and 0.08m deep with gradual top and bottom breaks in slope onto a flat base, and is indicative of a furrow which represents the truncated remnants of agricultural activity. Furrow [213] was filled by a brown clayey-silt accumulation deposit (214) (figure 32).

4.4.4 Additionally, four sub-circular features were investigated along the length of the trench [205/207/209/211]. These features measure between 0.22m-0.24m wide and 0.10m-0.22m deep and were filled by a similar, homogenous mid brown clayey-silt accumulation deposit (Figures 34 and 35). Curiously, feature [209] is located within the base of ditch [203] (see figure 6) and may represent a post within a palisaded ditch. No evidence for the post was recovered and no further post-holes were observed within the ditch, although only a small section could be revealed in the trench.

4.4.5 As with Trench 1, mollusc fragments were recovered within deposit (208) of feature [207], a common theme found in deposits across the site and further indication of the apparently perpetual open landscape setting of the proposed development area.

4.5 Trench 3

4.5.1 Trench 3 was located within the north-eastern limits of Field 2 (Figures 2 and 7). Measuring 30m x 2m x 0.31m at its maximum extent it was machine excavated to the depth of the natural

substrate which comprised orangey-yellow limestone and sands at a height of 20.21m aOD (Figures 35 and 36). No features or deposits were observed within the base of the trench except for some modern ploughing activity which punctuated the central area of the trench and mirrored the north-south orientation of the present day ploughing observed across Field 2.

4.6 Trench 4

4.6.1 Trench 4 was sited at the northern extent of Field 2 (Figure 2) and measured 30 x 2m x 0.32m at its maximum extents, it was machine excavated to the depth of the natural substrate which was revealed at a height of 20.31 aOD (Figures 37 and 38). The trench targeted two ditch-like anomalies, identified within the geophysical survey, on broad north-south and east-west alignments tentatively interpreted as a former small rectangular ditched enclosure and possibly part of a co-axial field system. Additionally, the geophysical survey also identified a sub-circular discrete anomaly of unknown origin within the eastern limits of the trench (Figure 8).

4.6.2 Following excavation, the ditches identified by the geophysics were confirmed, however, an additional north-south ditch was identified [403] parallel to [407].

4.6.3 Ditches [403] and [407] are here interpreted to comprise the eastern boundary of an enclosure and were aligned broadly north to south. Ditch [403] measured 0.84m in width and 0.19m in depth and was sited 1.8m south-west of ditch [407]. Ditch [403] comprised moderately steep concave side onto a relatively flat base and filled by a grey-brown sandy-silt accumulation deposit (Figure 39).

4.6.4 Ditch [407] measures 1.01m wide and 0.45m deep and comprises steep slightly convex sides to a rounded base. Four sherds of shell tempered wares of Late Iron Age to Second century Roman date were recovered from deposit (408), a mid-brown silty-clay accumulation deposit (Figure 41) (see 5.2.2) .

4.6.5 Ditch [405] measured 1.06m in width, 0.30m in depth and was filled by a light brown clayey-silt accumulation deposit (406) (Figure 40). The ditch was aligned broadly east-west and is interpreted as forming part of the southern boundary of a moderate enclosure primarily sited towards the north-west of Trench 4.

4.6.5 Pit [409] was excavated within the north-eastern extent of the trench (Figure 8). The pit extended beyond the limits of the trench and therefore the full size of the feature could not be determined, although it does seem to match with the geophysical anomaly already mentioned. The observable extent of the pit measured 1.81m wide and 0.73m deep, displaying concave sides, a rounded, uneven base and was filled by a sequence of superimposed deliberate backfill deposits (410/411/412/413). 18th century brick and tile fragments were recovered from deposit (412) (Figure 42) (see 5.6.1). Pit [409] has been interpreted as a large post-medieval waste pit.

4.7 Trench 5

4.7.1 Trench 5 was located within Field 2, approximately 38m to the south of Trench 4, orientated north-east to south-west and measured 30m x 3m x 0.35m (Figure 2). The natural

substrate comprises a limestone brash and silty-clay which extended across the base of the trench at a maximum height of 20.86m aOD (Figures 43 and 44). Two ditches, which roughly corresponded with the location of linear anomalies revealed during the geophysical survey, were identified bisecting the trench on a north-south alignment (Figure 9).

4.7.2 Ditch [503] measures 1.16m in width and 0.43m in depth and displays concave sides, a rounded, uneven base and was filled by a pair of superimposed, naturally deposited sandy-silt layers (504/510) (Figure 45).

4.7.3 Ditch [505] is sited 1.30m to the west of ditch [503], within the western margins of Trench 5. The ditch measures 1.10m wide and 0.21m deep at its maximum extents and comprised a flatter, although more undulating base. Ditch [505] was also filled by a sandy-silt disuse deposit (506) (Figure 46).

4.7.4 A modern north-west to south-east aligned ceramic land drain, [507](508), was observed truncating the eastern edge of ditch [505].

4.7.5 The absence of dating evidence from the fills of the ditches precludes definitive interpretation, however, their form, orientation, and location could be indicative of either a migrating field boundary or a small drove-way or track of Roman or medieval date. It is worth noting that the orientation of the ditches, broadly mirrors the alignment of the presumed enclosure boundaries situated to the north and south, and could suggest a broadly contemporaneous date.

4.8 Trench 6

4.8.1 Trench 6, approximately 27m to the west of Trench 5, measured 30m x 2m x 0.25m at its maximum extents, was aligned north-north-west to south-south-west and was excavated to the depth of the natural substrate which is characterised by limestone fragments within a yellow sand matrix identified at a maximum height of 21.92m aOD (Figures 47 and 48).Trench 6 was targeted across two east -west aligned linear anomalies identified during the geophysical survey (Figure 2). Three broadly east-west orientated features [603], [605] and [607] were excavated within Trench 6 (Figure 10).

4.8.2 Ditch [603] measures 0.67m wide and 0.20m deep at its maximum visible extent displaying moderately steep concave sides and a rounded base. The ditch was filled by a light orangey-brown well-sorted aeolian or fluvial accumulation deposit (604) (Figure 49).

4.8.3 Ditch [605], the central feature not detected by the geophysics, measures 0.5m wide and 0.18m deep and was filled by a similar orangey-brown clayey-sand deposit (606), although this feature has a slightly flatter base.

4.8.4 Ditch [607] measures 0.62m wide and 0.22m deep at its maximum extent and displays steep sloping sides, a rounded, uneven base and was filled by a similar orangey-brown accumulation deposit (608).

4.8.5 Definitive interpretation of these features is precluded by the absence of any physical relationship to one another and the lack of dating evidence. However, the ditches presence between large sub-square enclosures sited to the north and south, identifiable on the geophysical survey, coupled with their forms, suggests that the ditches probably demarcated the location of smaller bounded areas, pens for example, within a larger field or paddock system and might reasonably be anticipated to date to the Roman period.

4.9 Trench 7

4.9.1 Trench 7 was located within the eastern third of Field 2 (Figure 2), approximately 55m east of Trench 7, and measured 30m x 2m x 0.31m at its maximum extent. The trench was machine excavated to the depth of the natural substrate which comprises orangey-yellow limestone and sands at a height of 20.82m aOD (Figures 50 and 51). The trench did not target any anomalies identified within the geophysical survey and no additional features or deposits were observed (Figure 11).

4.10 Trench 8

4.10.1 Trench 8, located approximately 71m east of Trench 6, was orientated north-east south-west and measured 30m x 2m x 0.3m (Figure 2). The natural substrate comprises a yellow-orange clay marl with limestone fragment inclusions which extended across the base of the trench at a maximum height of 21.21m aOD (Figures 52 and 53). The placement of Trench 8, in combination with Trenches 10, 13 and 15, targeted a centrally located square enclosure identified during the geophysical survey (Figure 4). A north-west to south-east aligned ditch [811] was revealed truncating the natural substrate, and this corresponded with the location and alignment of the eastern enclosure boundary observed during the geophysical survey works (Figure 12). Several anomalous features not identified during the geophysical survey were also noted within the base of the trench, primarily concentrated within its southern limits.

4.10.2 Ditch [811] bisected the southern third of Trench 8 and measured 0.66m wide and 0.16m deep at its maximum extent. It displays a concave sided cut with rounded base. The ditch was filled by an orangey-brown well-sorted silty-clay accumulation deposit (812) (Figure 57).

4.10.3 Eight sub-circular features were identified within the southern limits of the trench and may represent either a single or phased post built structure sited within the enclosure (Figure 13). No discernible form could be attributed to the features but it is possible they formed part of a larger structure which extended beyond the limits of the trench. Four of the features were excavated [083/807/809/811] and measure between 0.16-0.27m in width and 013-021m in depth with an average spacing of 0.29m between them (Figures 54, 55 and 56). Each of these features was filled with the same homogenous, orange clayey-marl deposit which appears indistinguishable to variations in the natural substrate seen within trenches across the site, perhaps being formed through water erosion or root penetration. Further credence to this theory may be found in the

sterile nature of the deposits and the lack of material culture evidence within these features and similarly identified anomalous features across the site. It is therefore possible that these features are naturally formed, such as taproots.

4.10.4 In addition, a large, irregular but shallow feature was excavated within the northern third of the trench. Feature [813] measures 0.96m x 0.82m in plan and is 0.19m deep, comprising irregular concave sides onto an irregular undulating base filled by a sterile, homogenous, orange clayey-marl. Accordingly, Feature [813] is interpreted as the basal remains of a tree-bole or other naturally formed anomaly (Figure 58).

4.11 Trench 9

4.11.1 Trench 9 was orientated east-north-east to west-south-west and sited over two linear anomalies identified during the geophysical survey. These are located within the central square enclosure in Field 2 (Figures 2, 4). Trench 9 measured 30m x 2m x 0.35m at its maximum extent and was excavated to the depth of the natural substrate which is characterised by weathered limestone, punctuated by pockets of orangey-pink marl and clays identified at a maximum height of 21.59m aOD (Figures 59 and 60).

4.11.2 Trench 9 was bisected by a pair of subparallel ditches [903/905] aligned on a broadly north-south axis. Both ditches were sited within the western end of the trench and broadly mirrored a pair of parallel ditches located within Trench 5 to the north. This apparent association is tentative given the approximate 56m distance between them and further investigation is required to determine the potential relationship between the ditches identified (Figures 2, 9 and 14).

4.11.3 Ditches [903] and [905] measure 1.40m, 1.19 wide and 0.25m, 0.34m deep respectively and were both filled by a similar red-brown clayey-silt deposit. Ditch [903] displays moderately steep concave sides and a rounded base where as the sides of ditch [905] are slightly steeper and the base flatter and uneven (Figures 61 and 62).

4.11.4 Due to the absence of stratigraphical evidence or datable material the relationship between these ditches and the enclosure seen in Trenches 8, 10, 13, and 15, is unclear. However, given their relative orientation, form and spatial association with the probable farmstead complex to the north (Trench 4) and north-west (Trench 6) it is reasonable to conclude that they represent a southern portion of the possible drove-way which also bisects Trench 5 to the north.

4.12 Trench 10

4.12.1 Trench 10 was sited within the centre of Field 2, approximately 22m north of Trench 9, and measured 30m x 2m x 0.30m at its maximum extent. It was excavated to the depth of the natural substrate which is revealed at a height of 21.49m aOD (Figures 63 and 64). Trench 10, in combination with Trenches 8, 13 and 15, targeted a square enclosure within the central area of Field 2, first identified during the geophysical survey works discussed (Figure 4). Additionally, the survey identified a broadly east-west linear anomaly to the north of the enclosure, with the placement of Trench 10 intended to intersect both (Figures 2, 4 and 15).

4.12.2 A north-east to south-west boundary ditch was identified within the southern limits of the trench. Ditch [1005] measures 0.55m wide and 0.22 m deep and was filled by a grey-brown, well sorted clayey-silt accumulation deposit (1006) (Figure 66). Ditch [1005] displays moderately steep concave sides with a slightly rounded, uneven, base and is interpreted as the northern boundary ditch of the square enclosure. No dating or stratigraphical evidence was recovered from the ditch and its relative orientation and spatial alignment to surrounding features identified within other trenches, and during the geophysical survey, would indicate that the square enclosure is not contemporary with many of the surrounding features, particularly those already described to the north and west. It likely represents a period of activity discrete from the surrounding land management activity already discussed.

4.12.3 Ditch [1003] was observed bisecting the northern third of the trench and corresponds with a ditch identified within the geophysics. Ditch [1003] measured 0.9m wide and 0.47m deep with steep sides and a rounded, tapered base with a broadly east-west alignment (Figure 65). The ditch was composed of a mid-brown clay silt accumulation deposit. No finds or datable material were recovered.

4.13 Trench 11

4.13.1 Trench 11 was located within the western limits of Field 2 (figure 2). The trench measured 30m x 2m x 0.31m and was excavated to the depth of the natural substrate which comprised orangey-yellow silty-clay, punctuated by pockets of orangey-pink clayey-marl (Figures 67 and 68). A number of north-south orientated linear features were observed bisecting the east-west aligned trench and were identified as the remnants of modern ploughing activity.

4.13.2 Several pockets of orangey-pink clayey-marl were investigated within the trench and revealed to be natural in origin, however, seven features located within the eastern third of the trench were observed to broadly align in a north west-south east orientation (Figure 16). The fills of these features were similar, if not identical, to the material filling the naturally derived anomalies in the rest of the trench. However, given their relatively circular and regular appearance they may be anthropogenic in origin and form part of a larger structure, perhaps a fence line, which extends beyond the limits of the Trench.

4.13.3 Four of the seven were excavated and sampled [1103/1105/1107/1109]. These features ranged between 0.25m-0.28 wide and 0.18-0.29m deep with varied profiles, the side ranging from gradual to steep and the bases rounded to tapered (Figures 69, 70 and 71). No finds or dating evidence was recovered and the environmental samples taken did not reveal any significant results, perhaps suggesting some form of natural explanation, root disturbance for example.

4.14 Trench 12

4.14.1 Trench 12 was sited against the western boundary of Field 2, approximately 33m south of Trench 11, and measured 30m x 2m x 0.29m. It was machine excavated to the depth of the natural substrate which was revealed at a height of 21.69m aOD (Figure 2). The natural substrate comprised orangey-yellow silty-clayey-marl with pockets of limestone brash (Figures 72 and 73).

Numerous orangey-pink features were identified within the base of the trench and were similar to potential features observed within Trenches 8 and 11.

4.14.2 Ten sub–circular features of varying irregularity were observed and excavated within the southern limits of the trench (Figure 17). They varied in width and depth, ranging from 0.16-0.25m and 0.14-0.36m respectively, apparently extending to the depth of the underlying limestone bedrock below (Figures 74, 75, 76 and 77). No discernible form could be attributed to these features but it is possible they are part of a larger post-built structure extending beyond the limits of the trench. No finds were recovered in association with any of the features and environmental sampling failed to produce significant results. However, their apparent form, location, and alignment relative to the enclosure complex to the east tentatively point towards possible contemporaneity.

4.13 Trench 13

4.13.1 Trench 13, located approximately 4.3m east of Trench 12, was orientated north-east to south-west and measured 30m x 2m x 0.31m (Figure 2) The natural substrate comprises a yellow limestone brash with pockets of pinky-orange silty-clay which extends across the base of the trench at a maximum height of 21.38m aOD (Figures 78 and 79). The placement of Trench 13, in combination with Trenches 8, 10 and 15, targeted a centrally located square enclosure identified during the geophysical survey (Figures 2, 4). A ditch aligned north-west south-east [1305] was revealed within the northern limits of the trench, truncating the natural substrate. This corresponds with the location and alignment of the western enclosure boundary observed in the geophysical survey (Figure 18). A second ditch [1303], aligned north-east south-west bisected the southern third of the trench but was not present in the geophysical survey.

4.13.2 Ditch [1303] measured 0.73m wide and 0.24m deep at its maximum extent and displays a concave sided cut with a slightly rounded base. The ditch was filled by red-brown well sorted silty-clay deposit (1304) and is interpreted as a boundary ditch of unknown date (Figure 80).

4.13.3 Ditch [1305] measured 0.82m wide and 0.23m deep was filled by a similar red-brown accumulation deposit (1306).It displays moderately steep concave sides and flat, uneven, base and formed part of the western boundary of a centrally placed square enclosure ditch (Figures 4, 81).

4.13.4 No finds or dating evidence were recovered from either ditch.

4.14 Trench 14

4.14.1 Trench 14 measured 30m x 2m x 0.32m at its maximum extents, was aligned north-east to south-west and was excavated to the depth of the natural substrate, characterised by a weathered limestone brash within a yellow sand matrix, identified at a maximum height of 21.34m aOD (Figures 82 and 83). Trench 14 was placed to the south of the central square enclosure to identify any possible associated activity (Figure 2). A broadly north-north-west to south-south-east aligned linear was identified within the western third of the Trench (Figure 19).

4.14.2 Ditch [1403] measured 4m wide and 0.34m deep at its maximum extent, comprising steep, irregular sides and a rounded, uneven base. The ditch was filled by two superimposed silty, disuse deposits (1404/1406) (Figure 84). It broadly aligns with the western boundary of the central square enclosure and may be a continuation of the same feature towards the south, beyond its apparent southern extent. As a result of this form the central enclosure has been tentatively dated to the Early Roman period.

4.15 Trench 15

4.15.1 Trench 15 was sited within the centre of Field 2, approximately 6.3m north of Trench 14, and measured 30m x 2m x 0.30m at its maximum extent. It was excavated to the depth of the natural substrate which was revealed at a height of 21.21m aOD (Figures 20, 85 and 86). Trench 15, in combination with Trenches 8, 10 and 13, targeted a square enclosure within the central area of Field 2, first identified during the geophysical survey (Figures 2, 4). Additionally, that survey identified possible internal feature associated with the enclosure, some of which were also targeted by this trench.

4.15.2 Ditch [1503] was identified within the western limits of the trench and comprising concave sides and a rounded, uneven base filled with a well-sorted orangey-brown clayey-silty-sand accumulation deposit (1504). The ditch measured 0.95m wide and 0.35m (Figure 87).

4.15.3 The north-west south-east boundary ditch was identified within the centre of the trench as expected. This ditch [1505] measures 0.93m wide and 0.25m deep, and contained an orangey-brown sandy-clayey-silt accumulation deposit (1506). The cut [1505] displays concave sides and rounded base, forming the boundary ditch of the apparent eastern most extent of the square enclosure.

4.15.4 Both ditches were identified on the geophysical survey prior to excavation. No dating or stratigraphic evidence was recorded from either ditch, however, given their relative orientations and spatial alignments it is likely that they are broadly contemporaneous, with [1503] tentatively interpreted as partitioning within the larger enclosure.

4.16 Trench 16

4.16.1 Trench 16 lay within the south-eastern corner of Field 2, approximately 35m south of Trench 15 and was orientated north-east south-west, measuring 30m x 2m x 0.26m (Figure 2). The natural substrate comprised clayey- silty-marl with limestone fragment inclusions which extended across the base of the trench at a maximum height of 21.08m aOD (Figures 89 and 90).

4.16.2 Seven sub-circular features were identified within the southern limits of the trench and may represent a post built structure. No discernible form could be attributed to the features but it is possible they formed part of a larger structure which extends beyond the limits of the trench (Figure 21). Three features were investigated, [1603/1605/1607], and measured between 0.19m-0.23m in width and 0.12-0.15m in depth with an average spacing of 0.20m between them (Figure 22). Each of these features were filled with the same homogenous, orange clayey-marl deposit, which appears indistinguishable to variations in the natural substrate seen within trenches across

site and they are perhaps formed through water erosion or root penetration (Figures 91, 92 and 93). However, given their apparent semi-regular form, these features may represent the remnant post- holes of a structure of unknown date, form or function. This possible post-hole group appears to have no apparent association with the land division activity occurring within the central and northern areas of site and, if they are anthropogenic in nature, may therefore not be contemporaneous in date.

4.17 Trench 17

4.17.1 Trench 17 was located approximately 80m west of Trench 16, orientated north-west to south-east and measured 30m x 3m x 0.30m (Figures 94 and 95). The natural substrate comprised limestone brash and silty-clay which extended across the base of the trench at a maximum height of 0.32m aOD (Figure 2). A broadly north-south oriented ditch and several other features were observed within the trench (Figure 23).

4.17.2 A large, irregular feature was excavated within the western half of the trench. Feature [1703] measured 1.34m along its long axis but the width extended beyond the northern limits of the trench. It reached 0.42m at its maximum depth with irregular concave sides onto an irregular undulating base. It is filled by a sterile, homogenous, red-brown, clayey-sandy-silt (1704) (Figure 96). The characteristics of the feature make it extremely probable that it is naturally formed, such as a tree bowl, or geologically derived. A single fragment of flower pot was recovered from deposit (1704) indicating a 15th-18th century date, meaning this could, in fact, be a pit of post-medieval date.

4.17.3 Ditch [1705] measured 0.45m wide and 0.33m deep, displaying irregular concave sides, a rounded, uneven base, and was filled by a pair of naturally deposited clayey-silts (1706/1712). The form and composition of the ditch may be suggestive of a truncated enclosure ditch or possible palisaded ditch. Further evidence may be found in the existence of possible post-holes, some of which appear to truncate the ditch (Figure 97).

4.17.4 Five sub-circular features [1709/1711/1713/1715/1717] were identified in association with ditch [1705]. They measured between 0.25m-0.61m in width and 0.21m-0.46m in depth. Each of these features was filled by a similar homogenous, well-sorted, red-brown clayey-silt and may represent the remnant remains of postholes associated with a palisaded ditch [1705] (Figure 97). No finds or dating material was recovered from any of these features.

4.17.5 Ditch [1707] was sited within the eastern margins of the trench and measured a minimum of 2m wide and is filled by a brown clayey-silt accumulation and is interpreted as a continuation of the broadly north-south aligned boundary ditch [1403] identified within Trench 14. Two fragments of shell tempered wares of 1st / 2nd century date were recovered from the surface of deposit (1708) within ditch [1707].

4.18 Trench 18

4.18.1 Trench 18, located within the south western corner of Field 2, was excavated to the depth of the natural substrate, which was revealed at a height of 21.50m (Figure 2). This natural substrate comprised limestone brash and silty-clay extending across the base of the trench which measured 30m x 2m x 0.26m at its maximum extent (Figures 98 and 99). A north-east to south-west orientated ditch and possible pit were identified truncating the natural (Figure 24). Neither feature was identified within the geophysical survey works.

4.18.2 Ditch [1803] measured 0.42m wide and 0.14m deep and was moderately concave in profile with a slightly undulating base. It was filled by an orange-brown clayey-silt accumulation (1804) and likely represents a boundary ditch on the peripherals of a larger paddock or enclosure complex sited within the central and northern areas of Field 2 (Figure 100).

4.18.3 Feature [1805] consisted of irregular sides and an uneven base measuring 1.35m in diameter and 0.19m in depth, and filled by a red-brown, well-sorted, clayey-sandy-silt deposit (1806) (Figure 101). Given the form, and sterility of the feature and deposit, it has been interpreted as naturally formed through root disturbance or geological processes.

5 The Finds

5.1 Iron Age/Roman Pottery

Dr Phil Mills MCIfA

5.1.1 There were 7 sherds of pottery weighing 65g presented for study. The full catalogue is shown in Table 2.

5.1.2 The material was recorded following the Oxford Archaeology/ Warwick Museum system (Booth 2000) to the standard set out in Barclay, A. (2016). Metrics recorded were number of sherds (NoSh), weight in grams (Wt), Minimum number of rims (MNR), rim equivalent (RE), and rim diameter in cm (RD).

Context	Fabric	Function	NoSh	WT (g)	RD	MR	RE	Soot code	Period	Comments
406	c31	J	4	45	15	1	5	4	LIA-C2	AS Darling and Precious (2014 Fig 70. 693)
1708	c31	L	2	17	20	1	6		Early Roman?	lid with thickened rim and groove
1704	z31	FP	1	3	15	1	6		Post Med	post med flower pot type?

Table 2: Pottery Catalogue

Soot code 4 on the pieces from context (406) indicates external sooting.
Fabrics
C31 - Brown handmade fabric with abundant coarse shell and common grog, as Darling and Precious (2014) IASH/ LRF328
Z31 - A red fabric with common fine silver mica, moderate coarse quartz and some black iron stone.

5.2 Discussion

5.2.1 This is a small group of Late Iron Age Roman pottery from ditches and a probable post medieval rim sherd from a pit.

5.2.2 The Late Iron Age/ early Roman material is all in shell tempered ware C31, probably Lincolnshire fabric IASH. The forms include a jar with an everted out curving rim (Darling and Precious 2014, Figure 70 no 693) of Late Iron Age to 2nd century date and a probable lid or dish fragment, of a similar date. This would suggest material from a basic level rural site. The post medieval sherd probably derived form a flower pot or similar.

5.3 Post-medieval pottery

Robin Holgate MCIfA, FSA

5.3.1 Two body sherds of post-medieval pottery weighing *c*.27.01g were recovered from context (412). They comprise a brown-glazed stoneware bottle and a dark brown-glazed earthenware bowl

or jar fragments representing utilitarian wares used for the storage of food and drink, and both date to the 19th century.

5.4 Discussion

5.4.1 The post-medieval pottery recovered from the site are not unusual in any respect for a site of this nature. None of the fragments of pottery require conservation and they have no potential for further analysis. They could, therefore, be archived, returned to the landowner or disposed of.

5.5 Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

5.5.1 There were 17 fragments, 1309g of ceramic building material (CBM) presented for study, the catalogue is given in Table 3.

5.5.2 The material was recorded by context with fabrics recorded by a type series and forms recorded where possible. Metrics recorded were number of fragments (NoSh), weight in grams (Wt), and complete dimensions of length, width and thickness were recorded in mm.

Context	Fabric Code	Function	NoSh	Wt	Thickness	Period	Comments
412	TZ01	Pan Tile	9	545	0	C18+	
412	TZ01	Tile	1	116	18	Post Med	
412	TZ11	Brick	7	638	0	C18+	wiped surfaces rounded regular arises

Table 3: Catalogue of CBM

Fabrics

TZ01 - This is a red fabric with common moderate quartz and occasional black grits.

TZ11 - This is a reddish yellow fabric with inclusions of quartz and clay pellets.

5.6 Discussion

5.6.1 This is a small group of CBM from a single pit. The material includes fragments of pan tile, brick and a plain roof tile. The material is of 18th century or later date and is consistent with rural scatter of the period. The presence of these fragments in a pit points towards a possible drainage function.

5.7 Environmental Samples

Maryn Baylet

Introduction

5.7.1 Palaeoenvironmental assessment was undertaken on flots recovered from samples taken from fifty archaeological contexts. These archaeological contexts were primarily the sedimentary fills of postholes, pits and ditches. This assessment determines the presence or absence of

archaeobotanical remains within the archaeological fills, as well as the quality of preservation and the potential for adding further insight to archaeological interpretation.

Methods

5.7.2 Bulk fill samples were processed via water floatation through a siraf-style flotation tank using a 500 µm flotation mesh and a 500 µm sieve. Residues were cleaned and searched for archaeological finds and non-floating palaeoenvironmental remains. Flots were weighed, air dried, and scanned using a low-power binocular microscope (x40).

5.7.3 Botanical macrofossil identification was undertaken using a low-power binocular microscope (x40). Botanical macrofossil identification utilised plates and guides from Martin and Barkley (2000) and Cappers *et al.* (2006), as well as comparison with a modern reference collection. Plant nomenclature follows Stace (1997). Cereal identification utilised the guide by Jacomet (2006). All botanical macrofossils present were assessed. Uncharred material is viewed as being recent biological activity as the site was free-draining and no evidence for permanent groundwater saturation was identified.

Results

5.7.4 Most of the seeds found from the site were modern contaminations. They were represented by large quantities of rootlets, which were recovered from all the context samples. Modern dock (*Rumex*) and goosefoot (*Chenopidum*) seeds were recovered in twenty-six samples. The samples also included Elderberry seeds (410), cleavers (1804 and 1006), one tree ash seed (604), and one common dandelion seed (1213). These represented modern plants which were present throughout and surrounding the site during the excavation.

5.7.5 Charred archaeobotanical remains were recovered from fifteen archaeological contexts (Table 4). They were represented by cereal grains and were recovered from fills of ditches, postholes, and a pit. The preservation of the charred remains was very poor, therefore identification of the cereal grains was not possible for all of them. One oat grain from the fill of posthole [111], one barley grain from the fill of ditch [1003], one wheat grain from the fill of pit [1703] have been identified. The fill of one pit (410) was composed of 95% small charcoals (< 2mm) and 2% medium (2-10mm) charcoals. Likewise, the fills of ditches (508, 1306), postholes (25, 112, 1211), and pits (411, 1704) was composed of small charcoals.

Sample no	Context no	Feature type	Volume	Flot weight	Grains	Chaff	Weed seeds		Charcoal			Other
							Uncharred	Charred	>2mm	2-10mm	>10mm	
1	604	Ditch	40L	16.80g			100%					Molluscs
2	606	Ditch	20L	6.57g			100%					Molluscs
3	504	Ditch	40L	20.26g	+							Molluscs
4	906	Ditch	40L	3.11g	+		1%					Molluscs
5	1404	Ditch	40L	10.11g			100%					Molluscs
6	410	Pit	40L	12.05g			3%	+	95%	2%		Molluscs
7	411	Pit	40L	16.25g			90%		1%	2%	7%	Molluscs
8	408		30L	6.87g	+		100%					Molluscs
8	408		10L	1.19g			100%					Molluscs
9	508	Ditch	40L	6.59g	++		98%		2%			Molluscs
10	1004	Ditch	40L	7..54g	+		100%					Molluscs
11	1203	Posthole	10L	2.63g			100%					
12	1205	Posthole	10L	0.99g			99%		1%			Molluscs
13	1207	Posthole	10L	1.37g			100%					Molluscs
14	1209	Posthole	20L	7.88g	+		100%					Molluscs
15	208	Posthole	10L	0.31g			100%					
16	206	Posthole	10L	1.43g			100%					Molluscs
17	104	Posthole	10L	0.33g			100%					
18	106	Posthole	10L	0.77g			100%					Molluscs
19	112	Posthole	10L	0.63g	+		100%					Molluscs
20	114	Posthole	10L	2.27g	+		100%					Molluscs
21	118	Posthole	10L	4.35g			100%					Molluscs
23	1211	Posthole	20L	7.24g			99%		1%			Molluscs
24	1213	Posthole	10L	5.65g			100%					Molluscs
25	1215	Posthole	10L	0.97g			100%					
26	1217	Posthole	10L	0.79g			100%					Molluscs
27	1219	Posthole	10L	2.03g			100%					Molluscs

Sample no	Context no	Feature type	Volume	Flot weight	Grains	Chaff	Weed seeds		Charcoal			Other
							Uncharred	Charred	>2mm	2-10mm	>10mm	
28	1221	Posthole	20L	12.10g			100%					Molluscs
29	210	Posthole	10L	1.82g			100%					
30	1304	Ditch	40L	20.90g			100%					Molluscs
30	1304	Ditch	10L	2.24g			100%			2%		Molluscs
31	1804	Ditch	30L	18.26g		+	100%					Molluscs
33	608	Ditch	40L	15.50g			100%					Molluscs
34	1006	Ditch	40L	64.33g			100%					Molluscs
35	804	Posthole	5L	0.74g			100%					
36	806	Posthole	10L	1.76g			100%					
37	808	Posthole	10L	3.09g			100%					
38	810	Posthole	2L	0.81g			100%					
39	812	Ditch	40L	56,29g	+		100%					
40	1306	Ditch	40L	38.43g	+		98%		2%			Molluscs
42	1106	Posthole	5L	0.62g			100%					Molluscs
43	1108	Posthole	4L	0.74g			100%					Molluscs
44	1110	Posthole	3L	0.80g	+		100%					Molluscs
45	1704	Pit	40L	66.49g	+		99%		1%			Molluscs
46	1604	Posthole	1L	0.92g			100%					Molluscs
47	1606	Posthole	1L	1.42g			100%					Molluscs
48	1608	Posthole	1L	0.68g			100%					Molluscs
49	1706	Ditch	30L	2.56g			100%					Molluscs

Table 4: Assessment of recovered organic remains from Oak Avenue, Scawby. Percentages given as percentage of total flot. Uncharred non-cereal remains considered to be modern contamination (see methodology). Quantification of charred archaeobotanical remains: +

5.7.6 A large number of molluscs were recovered from forty contexts. Two different types of shells have been identified: gastropod-type and turriform-shaped shells. Both of them vary in size between 1 mm and 10 mm, and are observed to likely represent two different species. Molluscs quantities vary in regard to the context. In the fills (114, 118, 212, 408, 411, 504,608, 1213, 1219 and 1706) more than 80% of their flots were composed of molluscs; whereas the fills (106, 206, 208, 410, 508, 604, 606, 906, 1006, 1108, 1110, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1217, 1221, 1304, 1306, 1404, 1604, 1606, 1704, 1804) were composed of molluscs for less than 40% of the total recovered organic material.

Further analysis

5.7.7 Due to the small number of charred cereal grains and non-cereal remains recovered from these archaeological contests, no further analysis is recommended and there is limited potential for archaeobotanical analysis to assist with archaeological interpretations.

5.7.8 Due to the small quantity of cereal grains, radiocarbon dating is not recommended. This is due to the potential for residuality and/or intrusion (see Pelling *et al.* 2015).

6 Discussion and Conclusion

6.1 The archaeological evaluation undertaken at Oak Avenue, Scawby has succeeded in evaluating the archaeological remains present across the proposed development area, overarchingly supported the results of the geophysical survey under taken in 2020 (Durkin 2020) and provided further information of past land usage within the agricultural hinterlands east of Ermine Street. A high concentration of archaeological features were revealed within the central and northern extent of the PDA, within Trenches 4, 8, 10, 13 and 15, broadly comprising a complex of north-south aligned early period enclosures primarily occupied within the first-second century. Additionally, a number of ditches and possible post-built structures were also identified within the peripherals of the afore-mentioned enclosures.

6.2 Multi-phase rectangular Roman enclosure complexes, demarcating the location of small farmstead settlements, have been identified elsewhere within Lincolnshire with comparable examples identified at Brookenby, Long Bennington and Hatcliffe Top (Jones 1998). Given the proven accuracy of the geophysical survey results to correctly predict the location of the enclosure ditches targeted during the course of the evaluation, it is reasonable to assume that the Oak Avenue farmstead comprised a series of rectilinear enclosures broadly characterised by a larger field flanking a track or drove-way to the north and bordered to the south west by a series of smaller enclosures or paddocks. The enclosures may have accreted gradually as the farmstead expanded and the periodic re-establishment of the enclosure boundary ditches. This can be seen with the identification of a square ditched enclosure within the central area of the proposed development area sited on a broadly north-east south-west orientation suggesting an different phase of activity. Although the site was not comprehensively dated, its apparent multi-phased nature attests to the relative longevity and economic viability of the Oak Avenue farmstead settlement.

6.3 The identification of ancillary boundaries and possible post-built structures is intriguing and although certainly not conclusive, could represent the relict remains of subsidiary activity on the peripherals of the farmstead complex. In addition, trackways are not uncommon during the Romano-British period with comparable evidence also recorded at Brauncewell Quarry, Borderville Farm, Stamford, and Brookenby, all suggestive of trackways leading from stock enclosures or paddocks to unenclosed pastureland situated beyond the limits of the farmstead core.

6.4 As previously mentioned, the earliest identifiable dating evidence retrieved from the enclosure ditches was discovered in Trench 4, and points towards the establishment of the farmstead during the Late iron age- Romano British transition. It is tempting to place the settlements establishment to a period marked by the movement of the frontier as the Roman road of Ermine Street was extended north as the conquest of Britain progressed. Ermine Street was built between the years 45 and 75 AD and may give an indication for the dates of the Oak Avenue Farmstead.

6.5 The presence of small enclosures and possible droveways identified during the geophysical survey, and confirmed during this evaluation trenching, points towards the management of livestock, possibly sheep or cattle.

6.6 The identification of minute amounts of grain or charcoal doesn't conclusively prove the anthropogenic origins of the pit and post-hole like features. Conversely, the identification of mollusc shells (gastropod-type and turriform-shaped) demonstrate that the deposits identified likely formed in forested or grassland environments on land used for either arable or pastoral purposes and may be the results of tree and vegetation clearance and root removal prior to settlement.

6.7 In summary, the evaluation undertaken at Oak Avenue during winter 2020 has revealed evidence of a multi-phase Early Roman farmstead settlement, likely occupied from the mid-late 1st century. The farmstead almost certainly formed part of a network of mixed agrarian and pastoral farming settlement within the agricultural hinterland of Ermine Street. The archaeology remains revealed within the trenches excavated across the proposed development area, especially within the northern portion of the site, displayed evidence of extensive horizontal truncation, probably caused by long term agricultural exploitation. Accordingly, the works have accurately identified the nature, date and extent of the archaeological resources present and have addressed a number of key topics (4E and 5H) as defined by the east midlands regional research framework (Petts and Knight 2012).

7 Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright

7.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client.

7.2 ARS Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

8 Statement of Indemnity

8.1 All statements and opinions contained within this report arising from the works undertaken are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

9 The Archive

9.1 A digital and paper archive will be prepared by ARS Ltd, consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data, and will be deposited in accordance with Lincolnshire County Council archiving policy and the Written Scheme of Investigation and in line with relevant CIfA guidance: *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (CIfA, 2020c) and *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials* (CIfA, 2020b).

9.2 An OASIS Record has also been completed for this work, including a digital version of this report, the reference for which is OASIS ID: archaeol5-413888.

10 Acknowledgements

10.1 ARS Ltd would like to thank The Trustees of Lt Col R Sutton Nelthorpe's Will Trust and their agent JVH Town Planning Consultants Ltd for commissioning and facilitating the project and Alison Williams, Historic Environment Officer at North Lincolnshire County Council for her advice and guidance.

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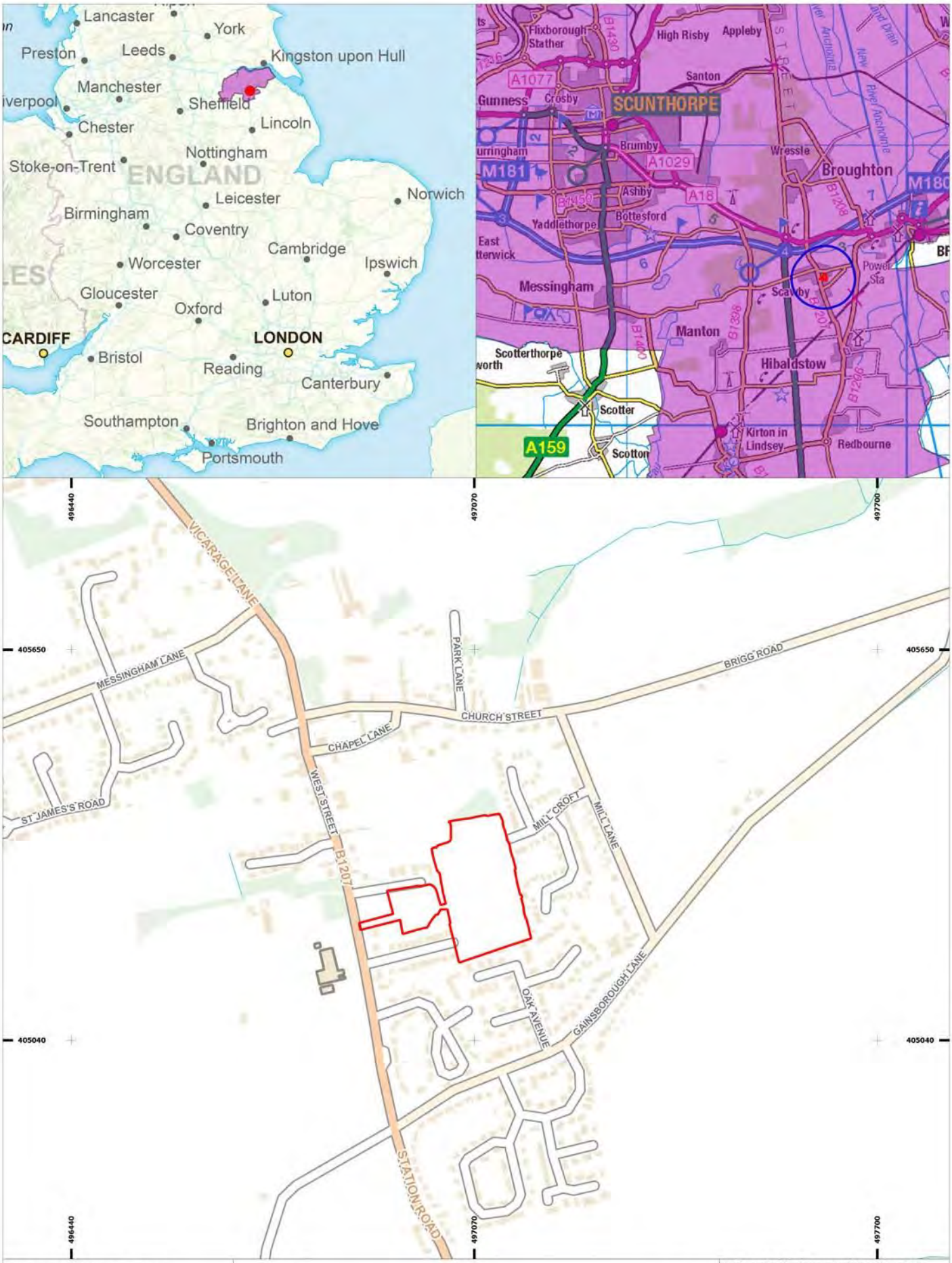
APPENDIX I: Figures



Site name:	Oak Avenue, Scawby
Date:	July 2020
Drawn by:	ARJ
Scale:	Varies

Figure 1:
Site location

N

Site Location
Site Boundary
North Lincolnshire Council

Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Unit 2
Aizlewood's Mill
Nursery Street
Sheffield
South Yorkshire
S3 8GG

Tel: 0114 275 0140

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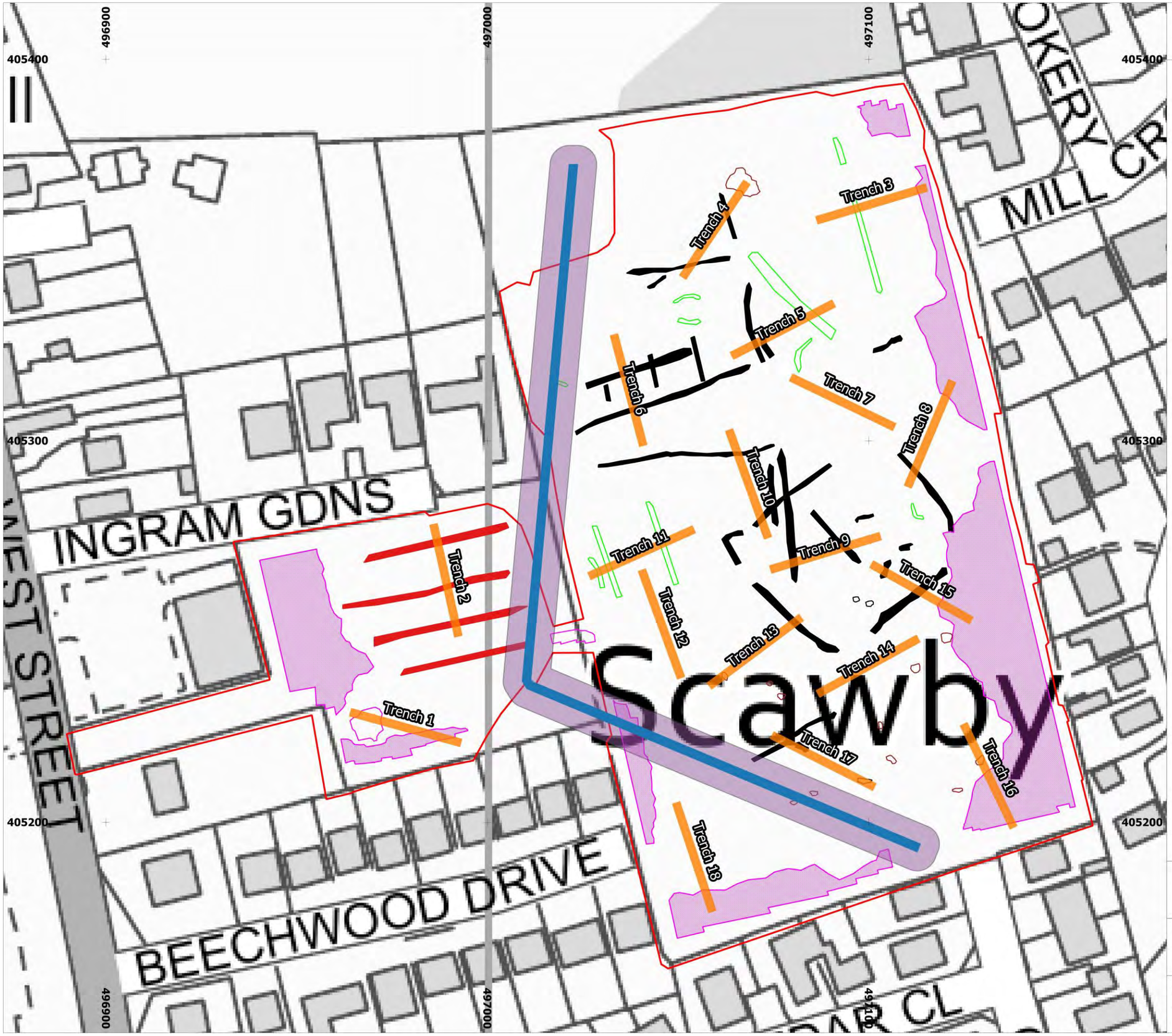
Figure 2. Plan of geophyical survey results overlaid by evaluation trenches.



Site Boundary
30m x 2m Trench

Geophysical Survey Results
- Anomaly Discrete
- Anomaly Magnetic Disturbance
- Anomaly Possible Archaeology
- Anomalies Probable Archaeology
- Anomalies Ridge and Furrow
- Overhead cables
- 5m overhead buffer

0 10 20 30 40 m

N

Site name: Oak Avenue, Scawby
Date: November 2020
Drawn by: MB
Scale: 1:1000 @ A3

Promap 819300-913244-2082-0

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Figure 3: Plan of features across the site.

Site Boundary
30m x 2m Trench
Features

Geophysical Survey Results
Anomaly Discrete
Anomaly Magnetic Disturbance
Anomaly Possible Archaeology
Anomalies Probable Archaeology
Anomalies Ridge and Furrow

0 10 20 30 40 m

Site name: Oak Avenue
Date: 09/02/21
Drawn by: DU

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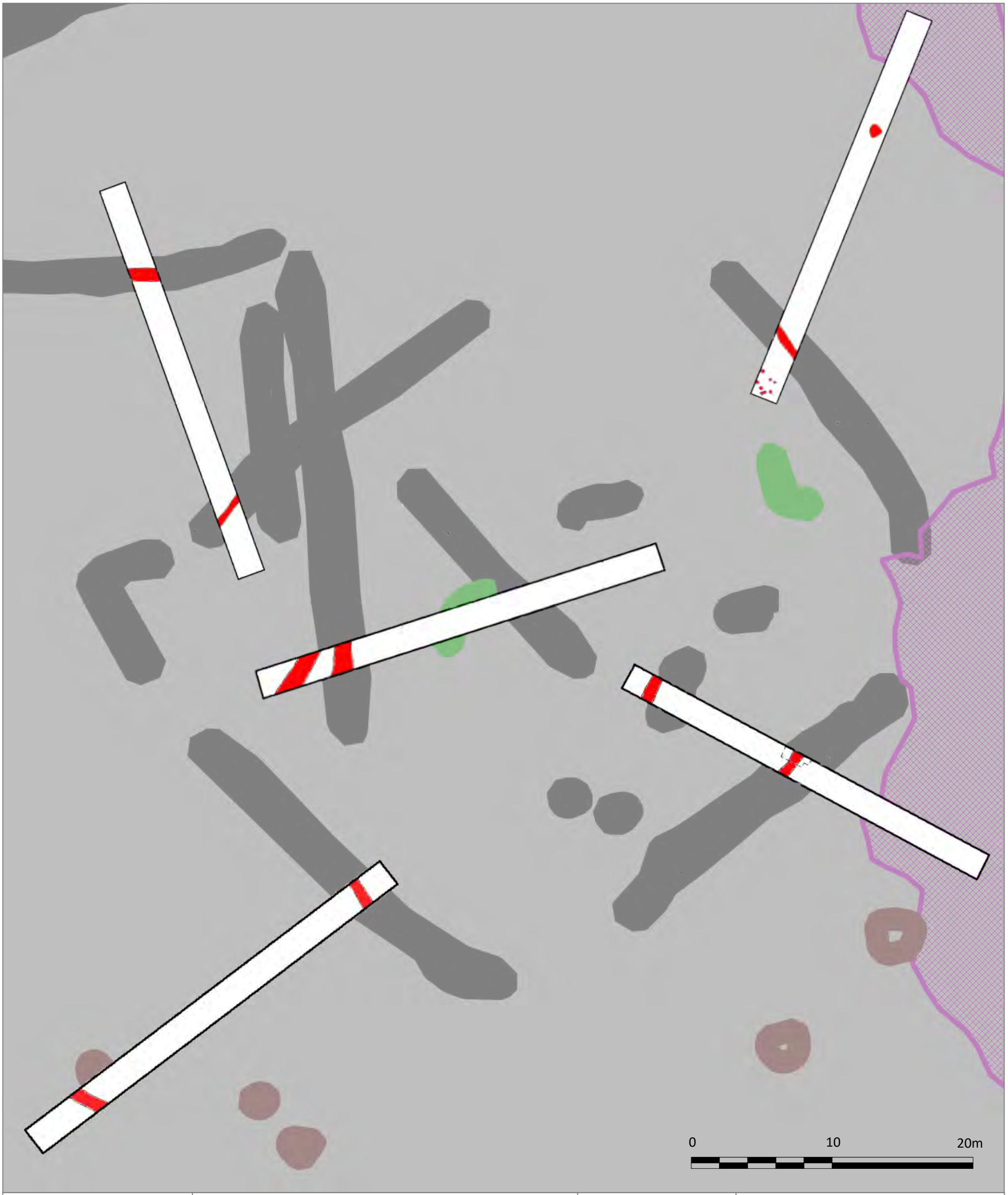

Figure 4: Plan of the probable Farmstead.

Site name: Oak Avenue
Date: 09/02/21
Drawn by: DU

- Anomaly Discrete
- Anomaly Magnetic Disturbance
- Anomaly possible Archaeology
- Anomalies Probable Archaeology
- Trench
- Feature

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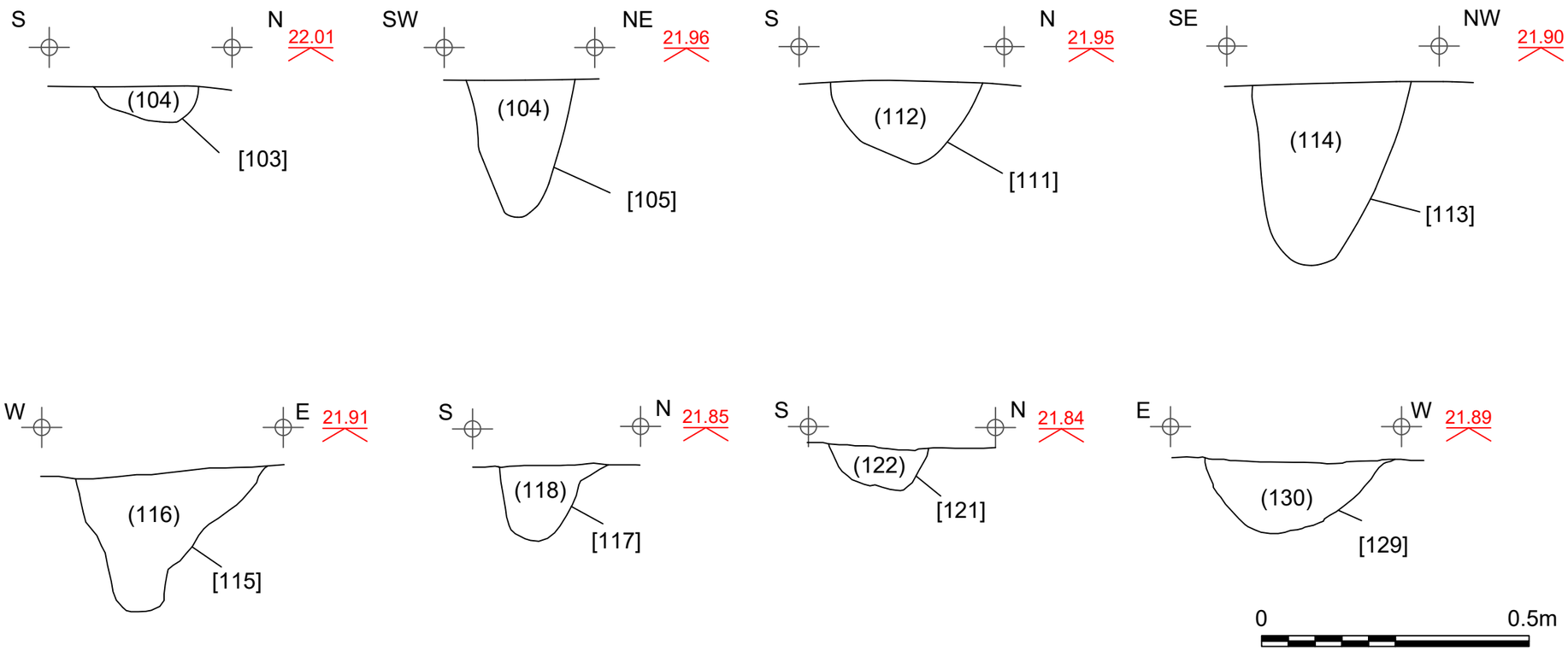

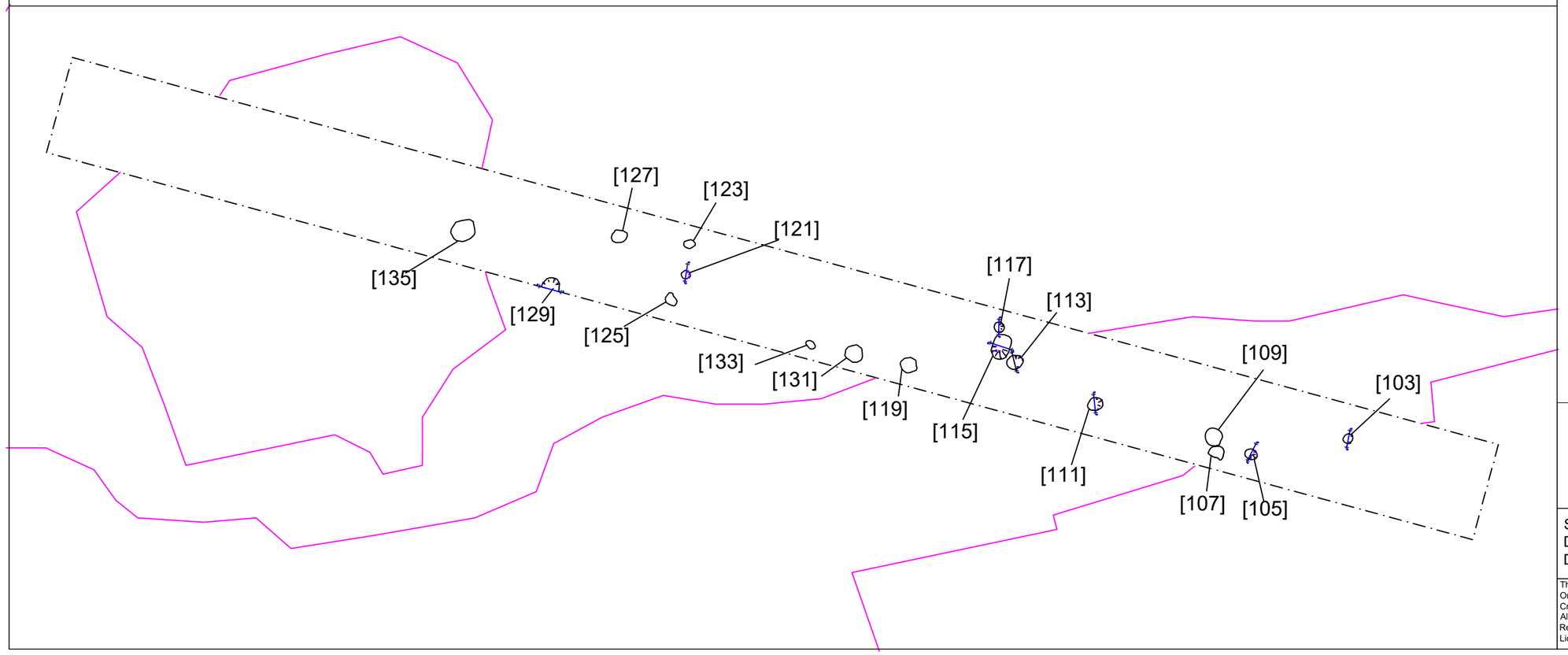

Figure 5: Plan and sections of Trench 1 and associated features.

21.90 Meters above Ordnace Datum

Magnetic disturbance identified on geophysical survey

Trench limits of excavation

Section line

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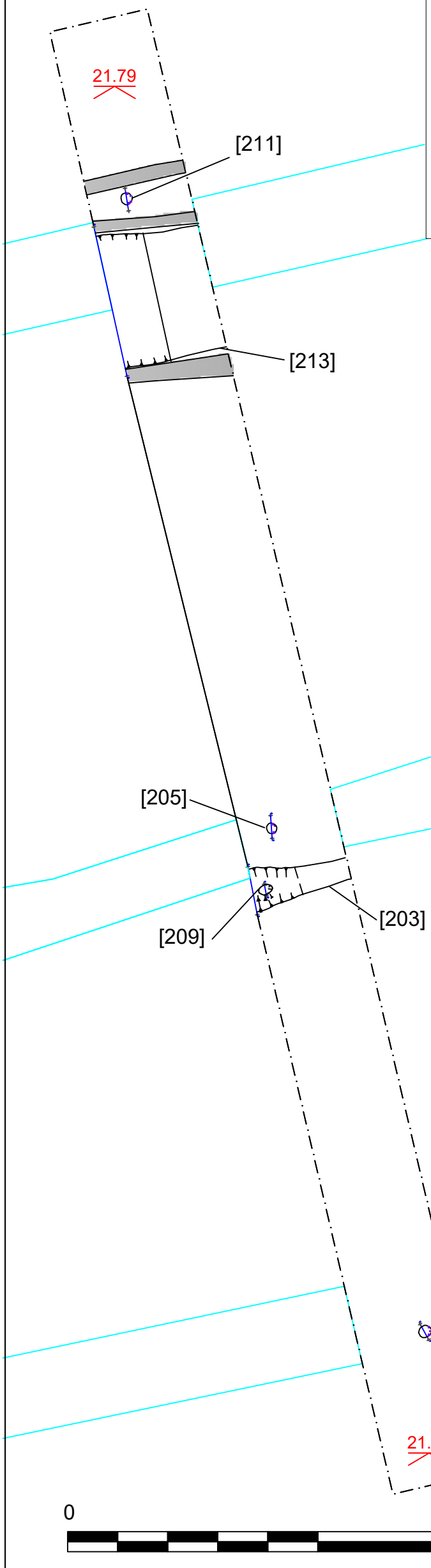

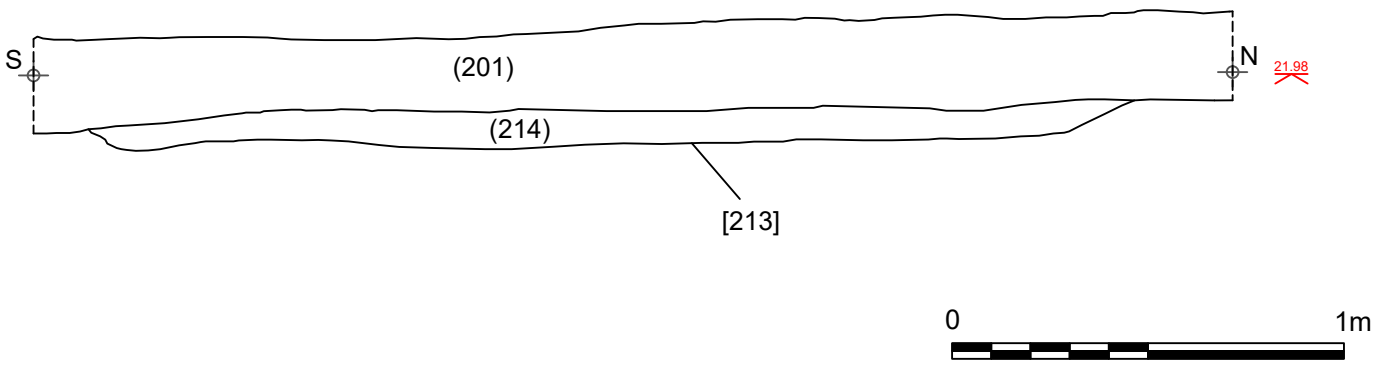

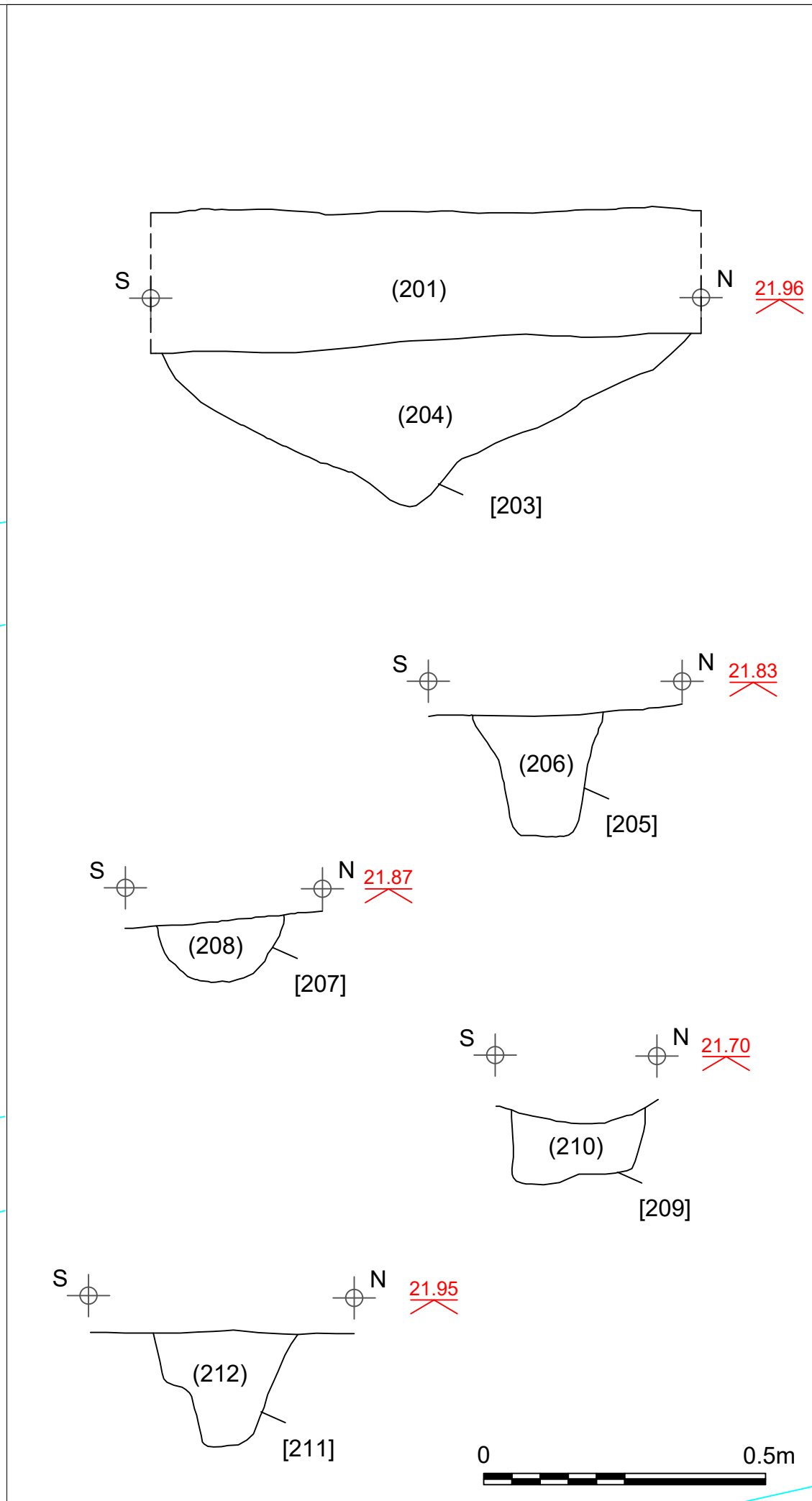

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Figure 6: Plan and sections of Trench 2 and associated features.

N

21.90 Meters above Ordnace Datum

Ridge & furrow identified on geophysical survey

Trench limits of excavation

Plough scars

Section line

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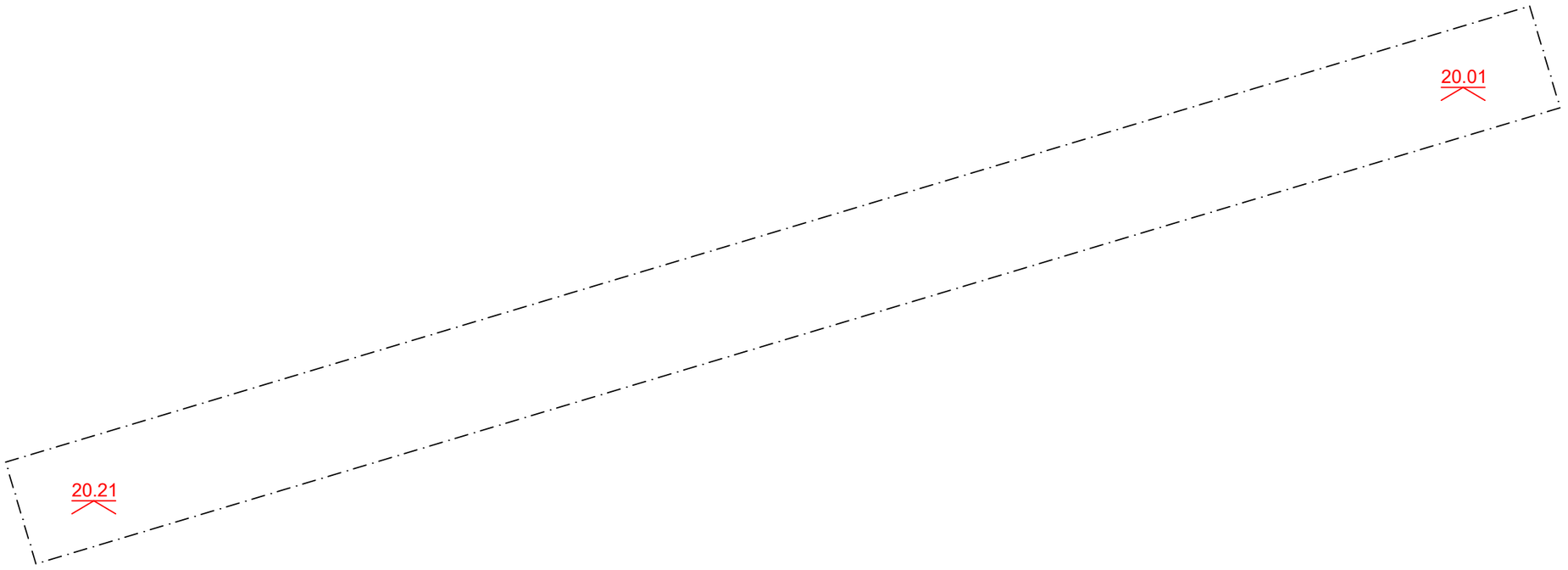
Figure 7: Plan of Trench 3

21.90 Meters above Ordnace Datum

Trench limits of excavation



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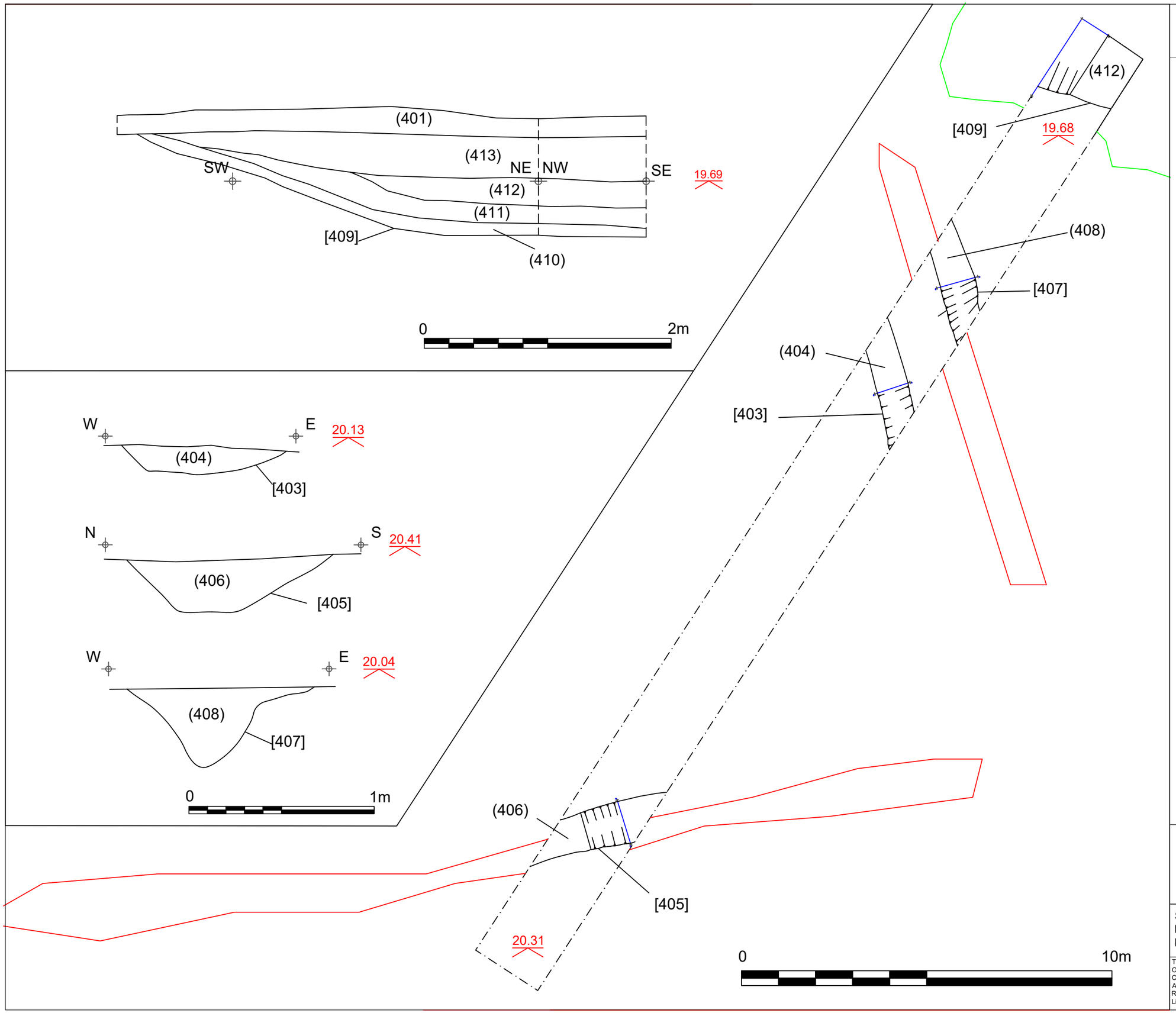

Figure 8: Plan and sections of Trench 4 and associated features.

21.90 Meters above Ordnace Datum

Discrete anomaly identified on geophysical survey

Probable archaeology identified on geophysical survey

Trench limits of excavation

Section line

N

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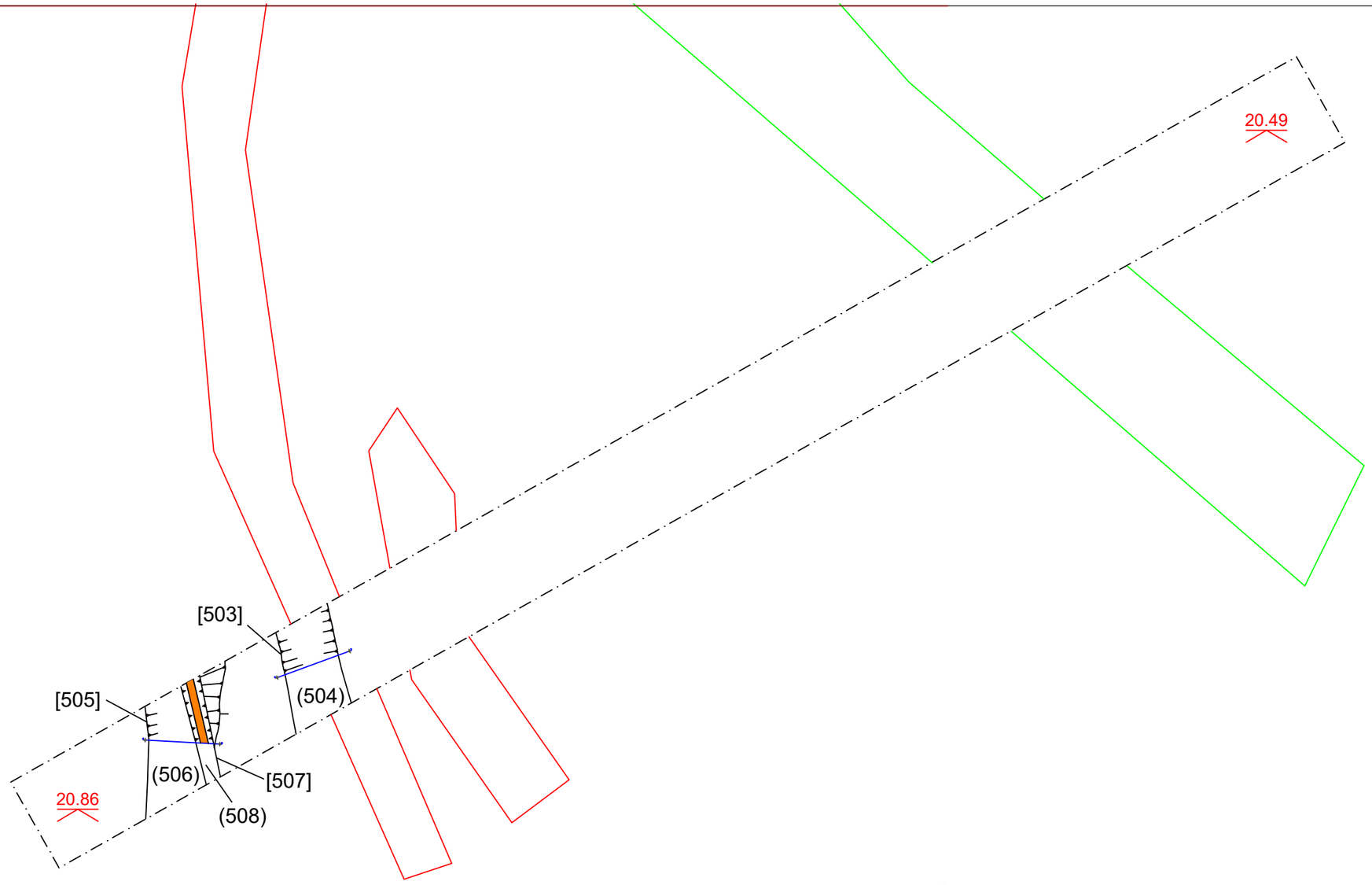
Figure 9: Plan and sections of Trench 5 and associated features.



21.90 Meters above Ordnace Datum

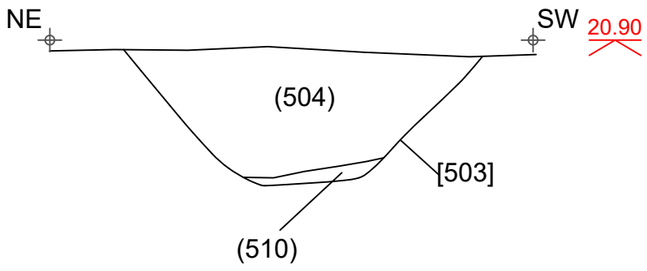
Discrete anomaly identified on geophysical survey

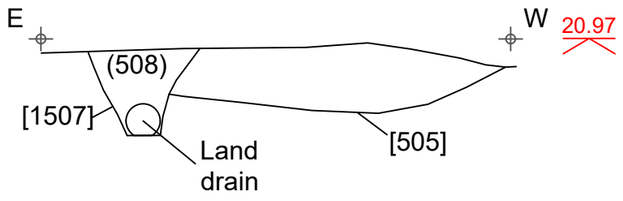
Probable archaeology identified on geophysical survey

Trench limits of excavation

Section line

Land drain





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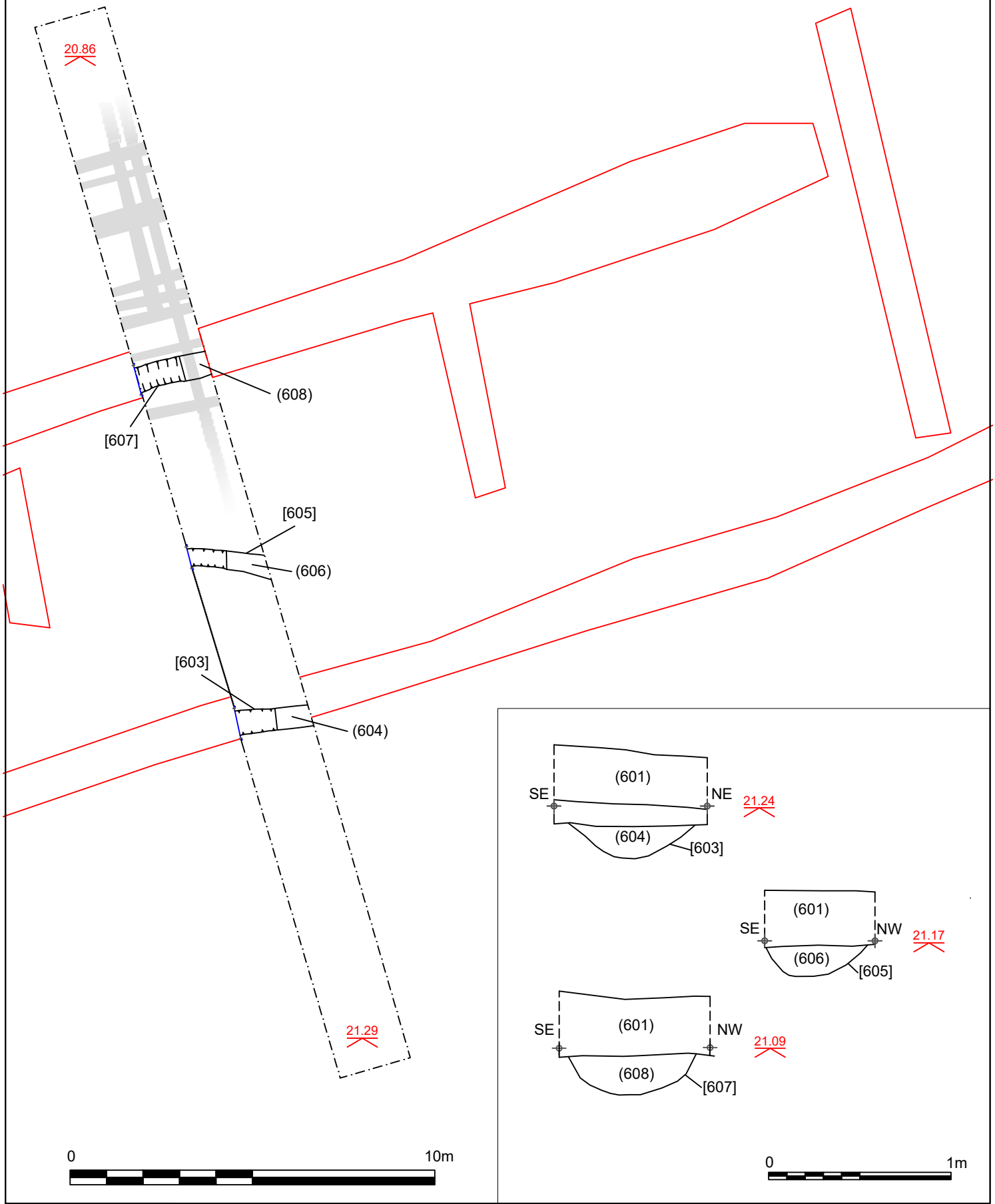

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Figure 10: Plan and sections of Trench 6 and associated features.

N

21.90 Meters above Ordnace Datum

Probable archaeology identified on geophysical survey

Trench limits of excavation

Section line

Plough scars

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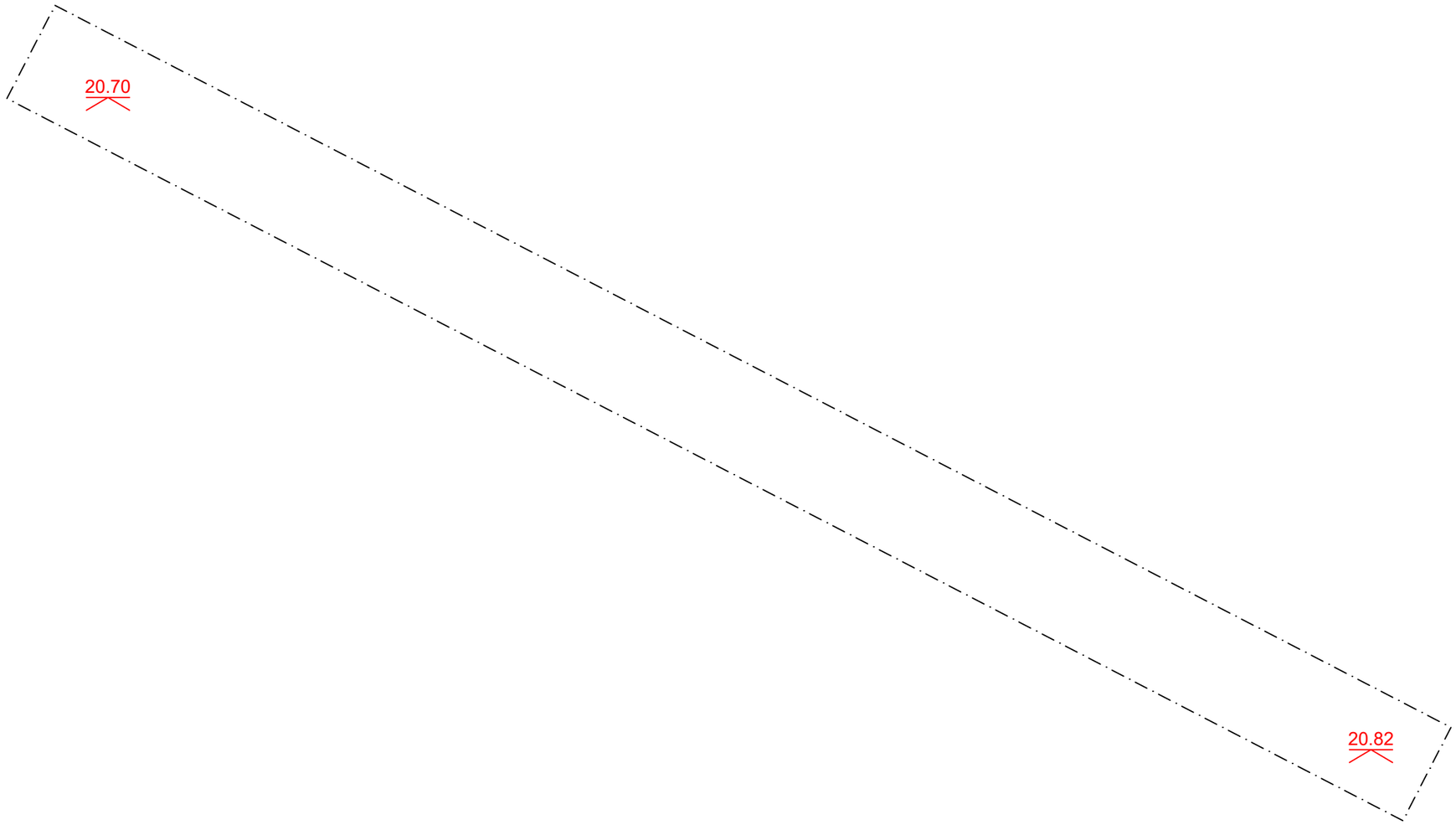
Figure 11: Plan of Trench 7



21.90 Meters above Ordnace Datum

Trench limits of excavation

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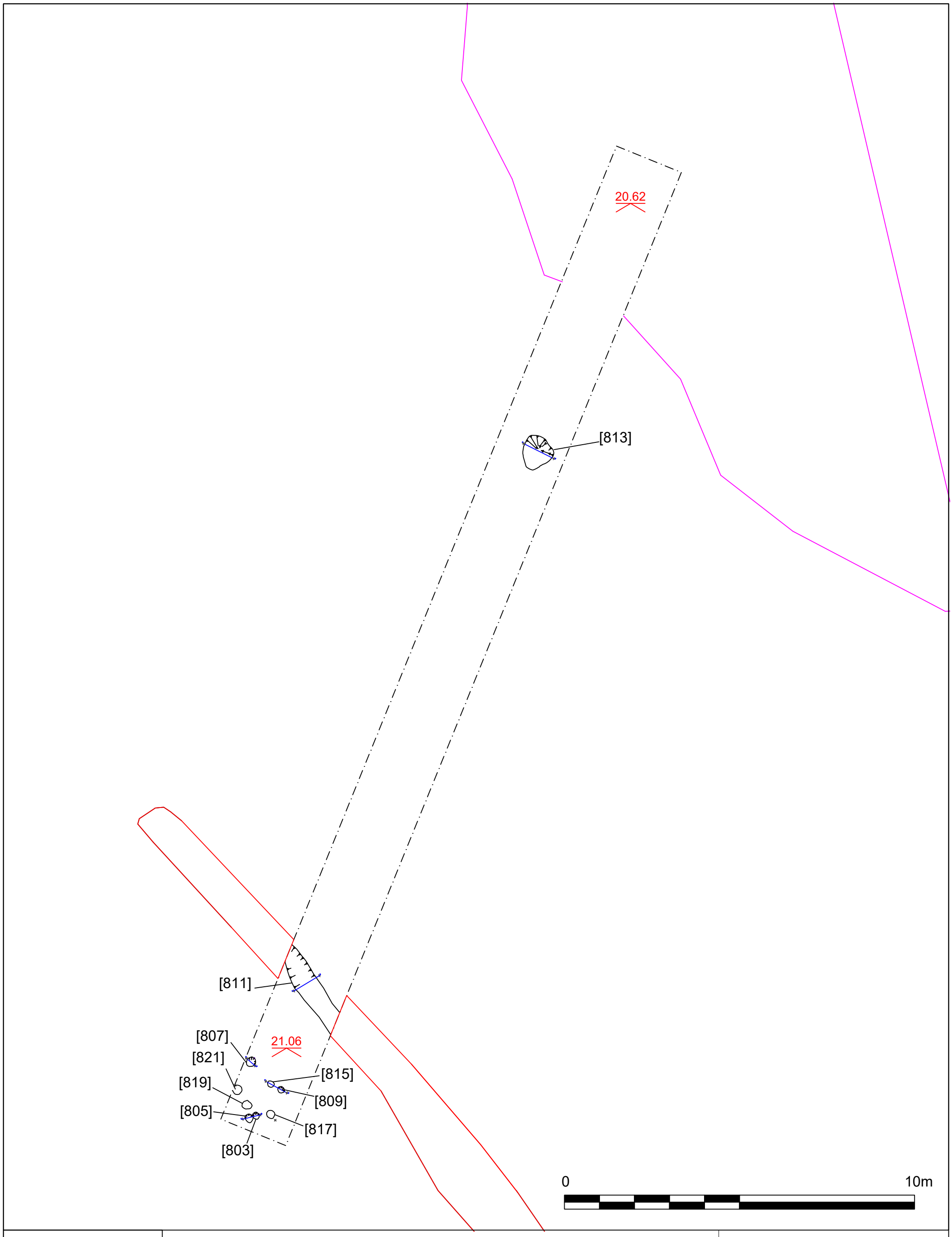

Site name: Oak Avenue
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Figure 12: Plan of Trench 8 and associated features.

N

21.90 Meters above Ordnace Datum

Probable archaeology identified on geophysical survey

Trench limits of excavation

Section line

Magnetic disturbance identified on geophysical survey

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NE

SW

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(812)

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0

1m

Site name: Oak Avenue
Date: 15/01/21
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Figure 13: Plan and sections of features within Trench 8.

N

21.90 Meters above Ordnace Datum

Trench limits of excavation

Section line

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Figure 14: Plan and sections of Trench 9 and associated features.

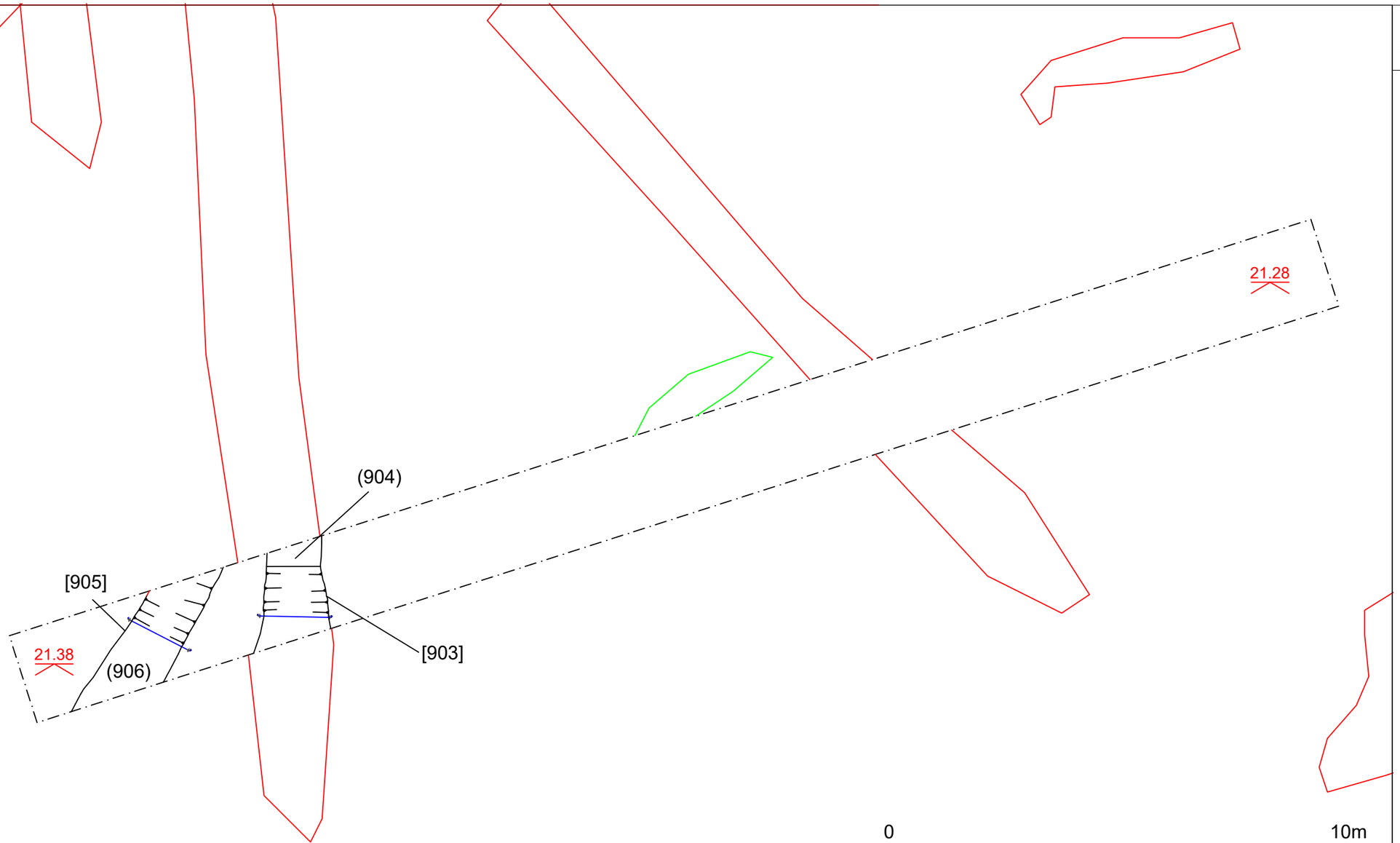
21.90 Meters above Ordnace Datum

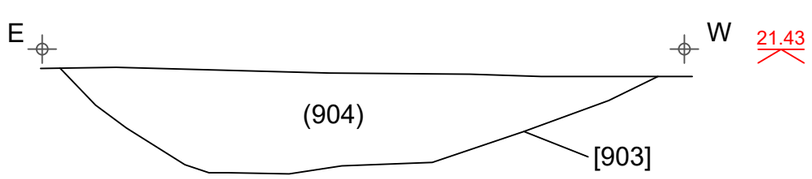
Discrete anomaly identified on geophysical survey

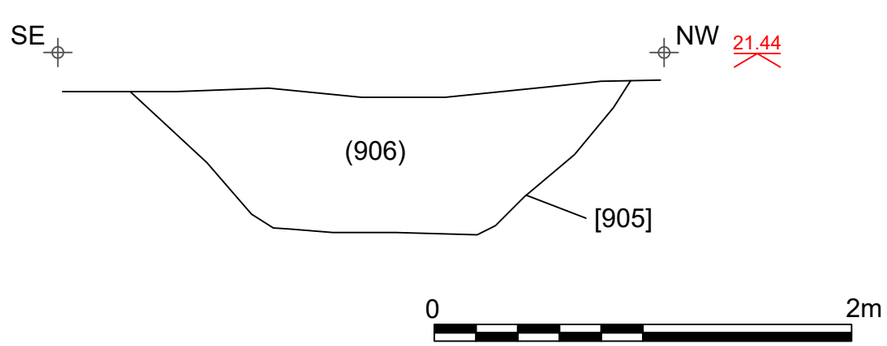
Probable archaeology identified on geophysical survey

Trench limits of excavation

Section line







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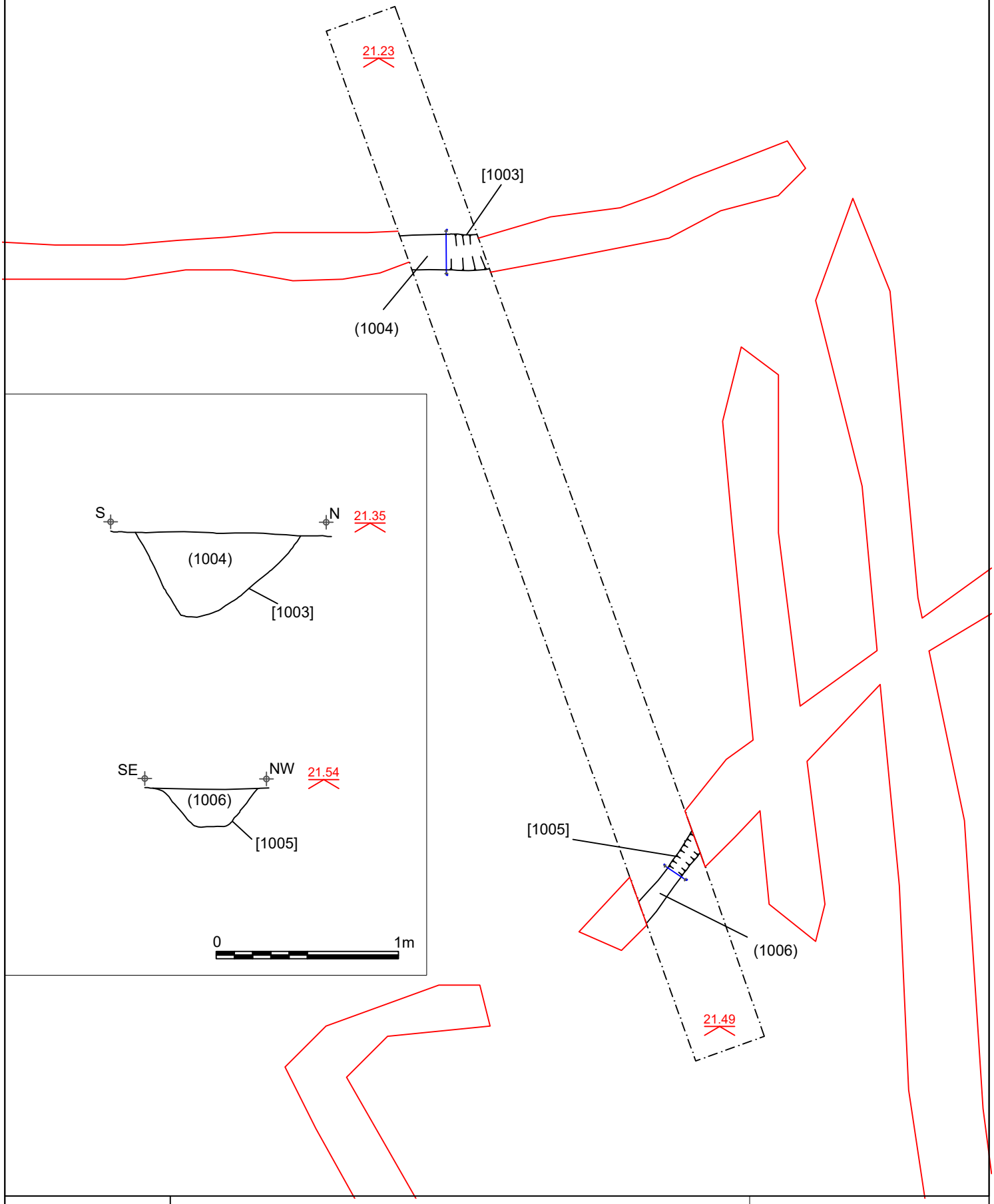

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Figure 15: Plan and section of Trench 10 and associated features.

N

21.90 Meters above Ordnace Datum

Trench limits of excavation

Probable archaeology identified on geophysical survey

Section line

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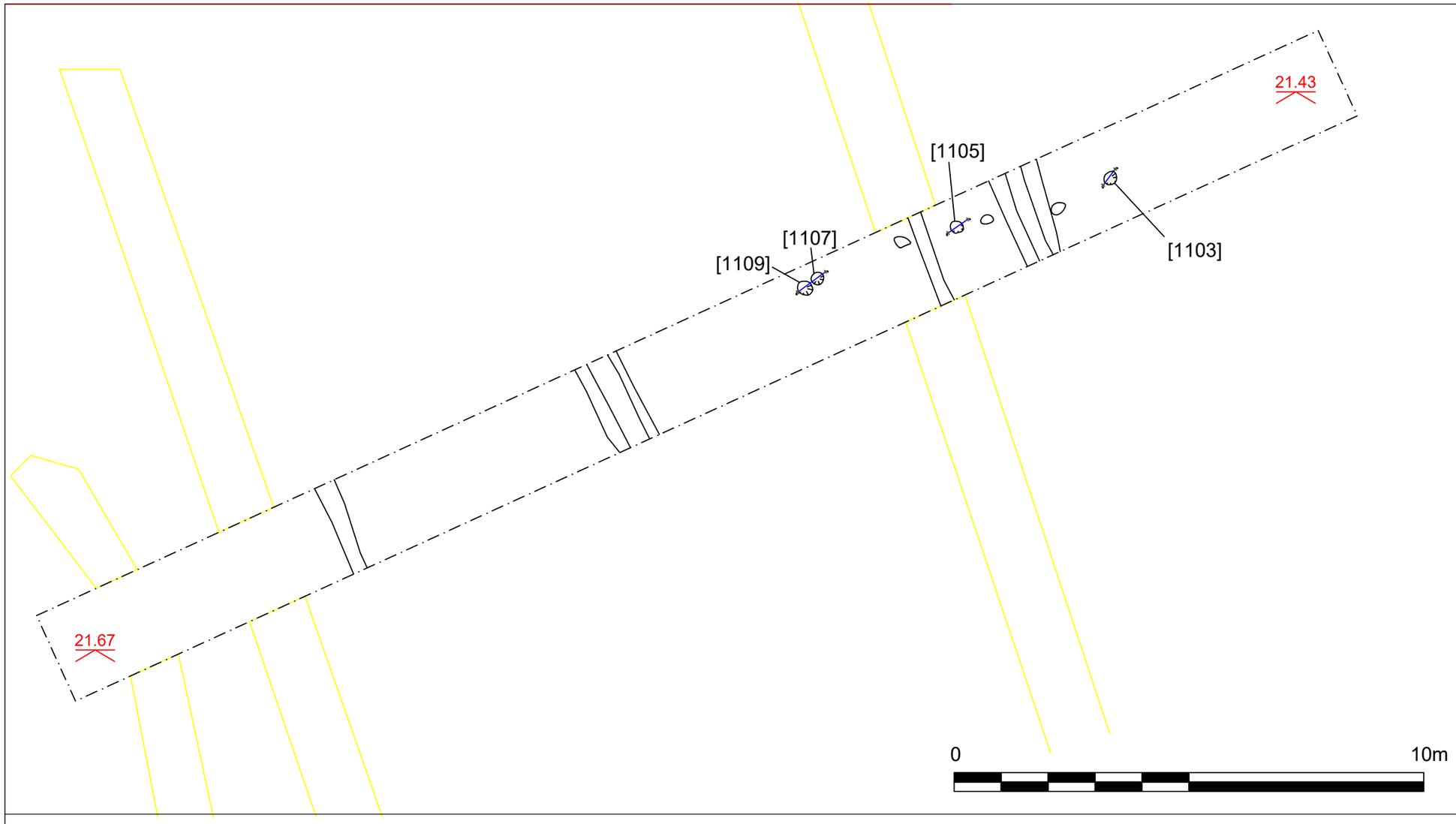
Figure 16: Plan and sections of Trench 11 and associated features.

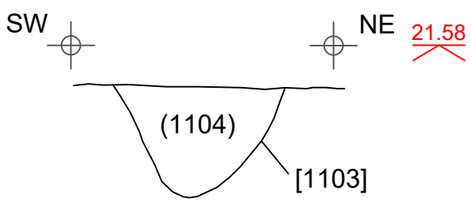
21.90 Meters above Ordnace Datum

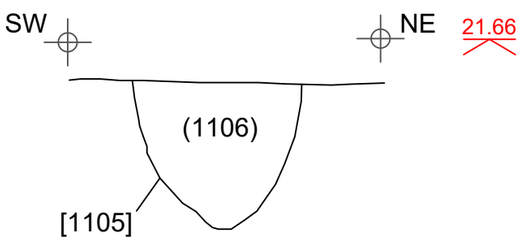
Possible archaeology identified on geophysical survey

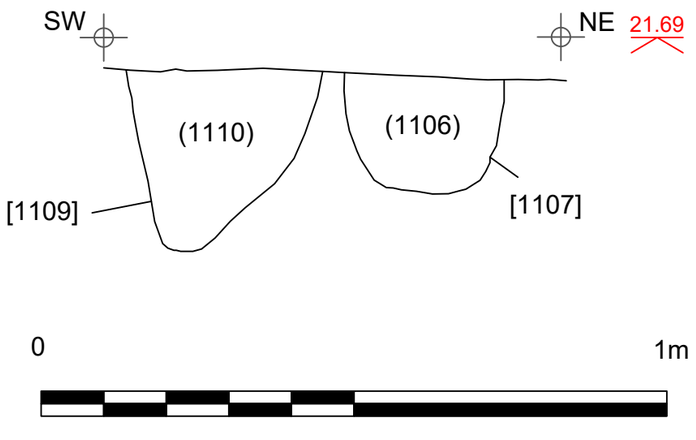
Trench limits of excavation

Section line









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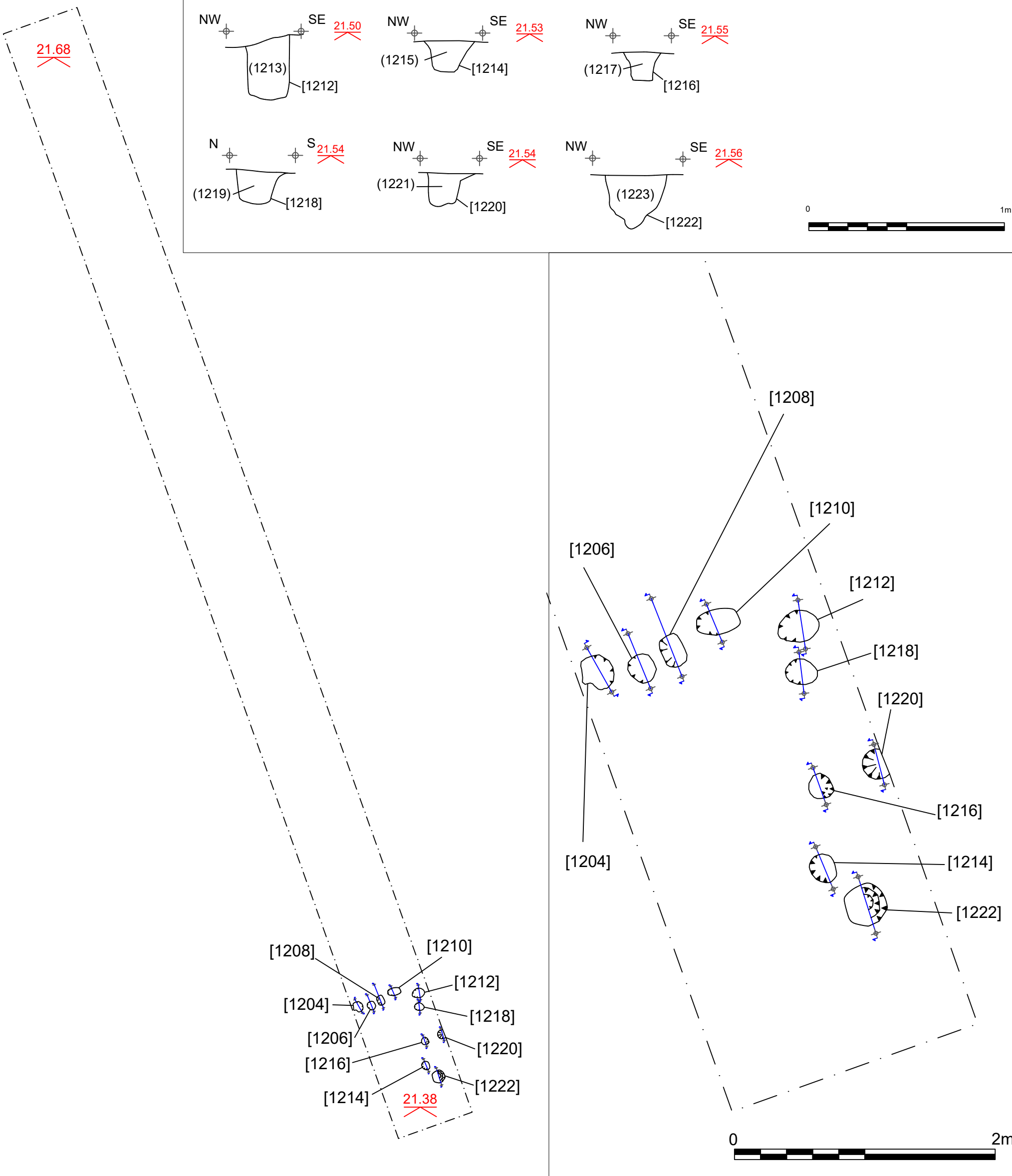

Site name: Oak Avenue
Date: 15/01/21
Drawn by: MN

Figure 17: Plan and sections of Trench 12 and associated features.

N

21.90 Meters above Ordnace Datum

Trench limits of excavation

Section line

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Figure 18: Plan and sections of Trench 13 and associated features.

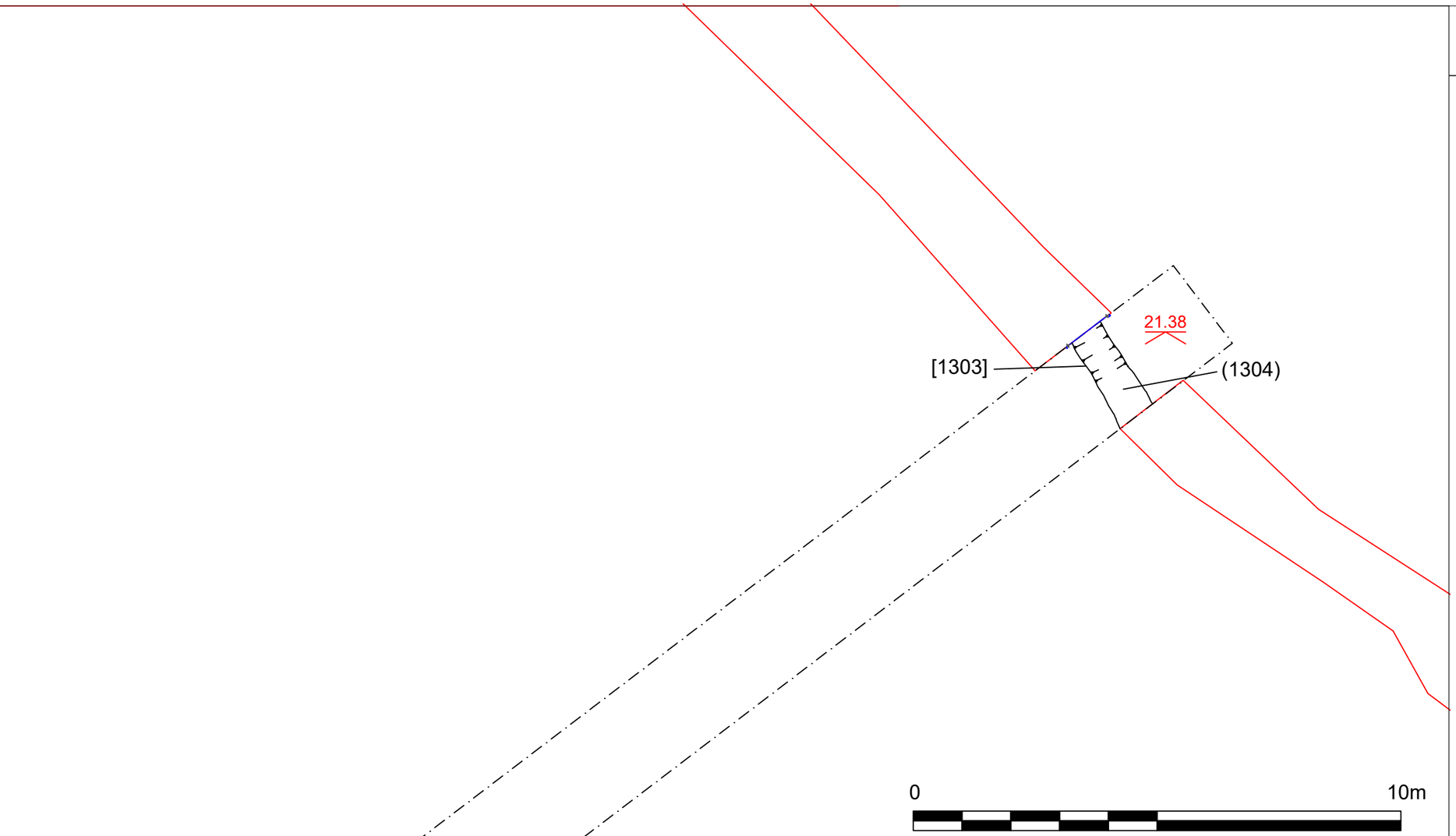
21.90 Meters above Ordnace Datum

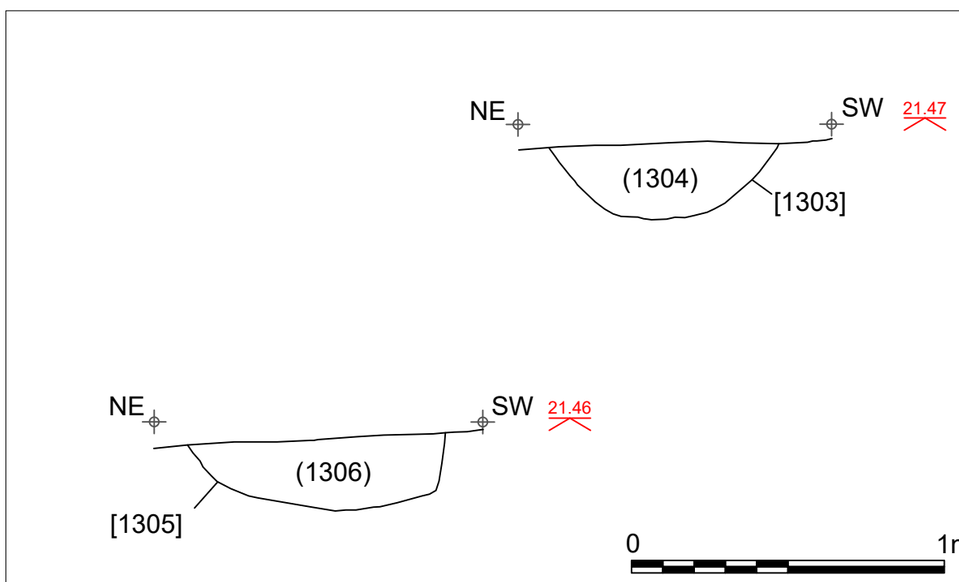
Discrete anomaly identified on geophysical survey

Probable archaeology identified on geophysical survey

Trench limits of excavation

Section line





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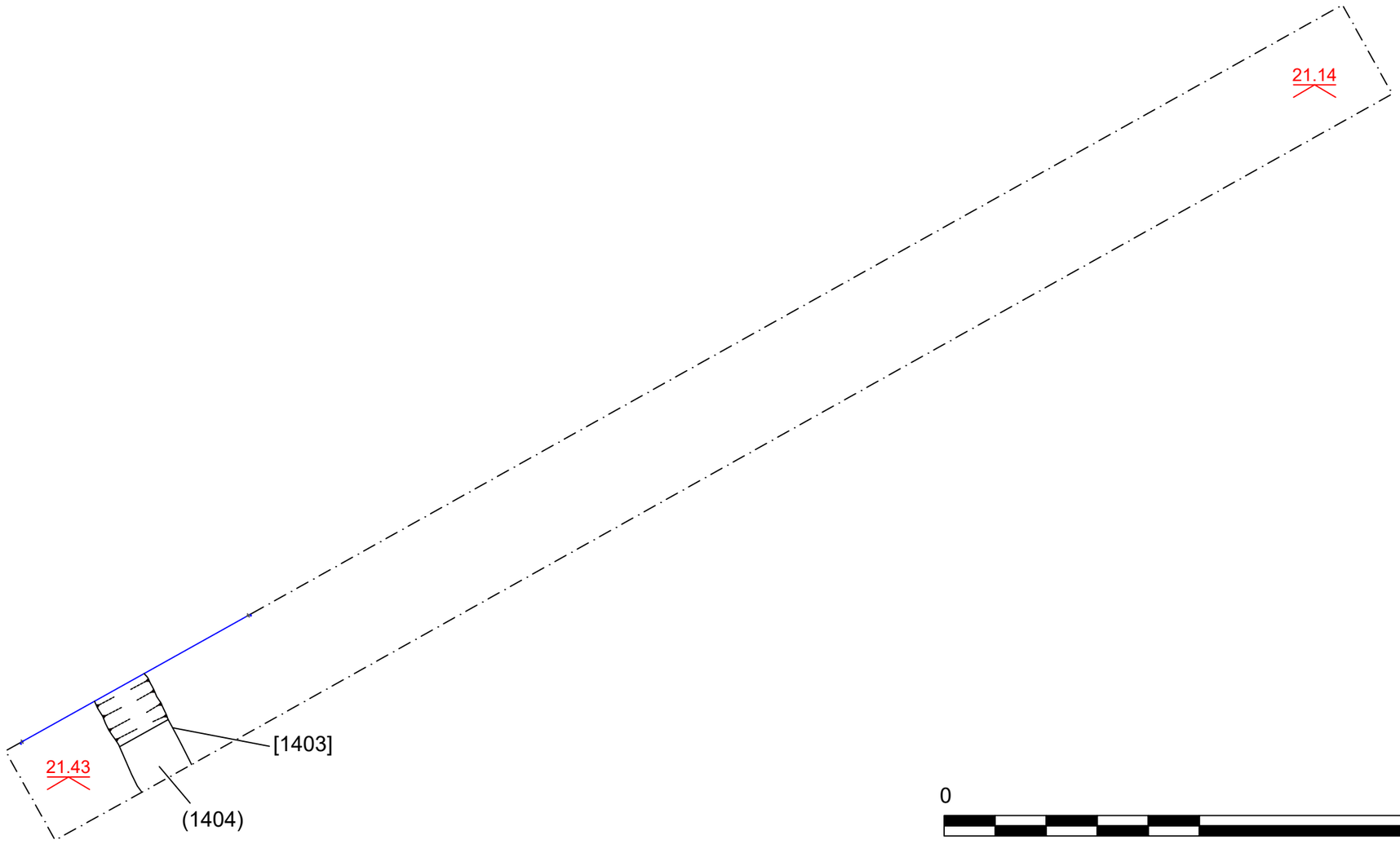

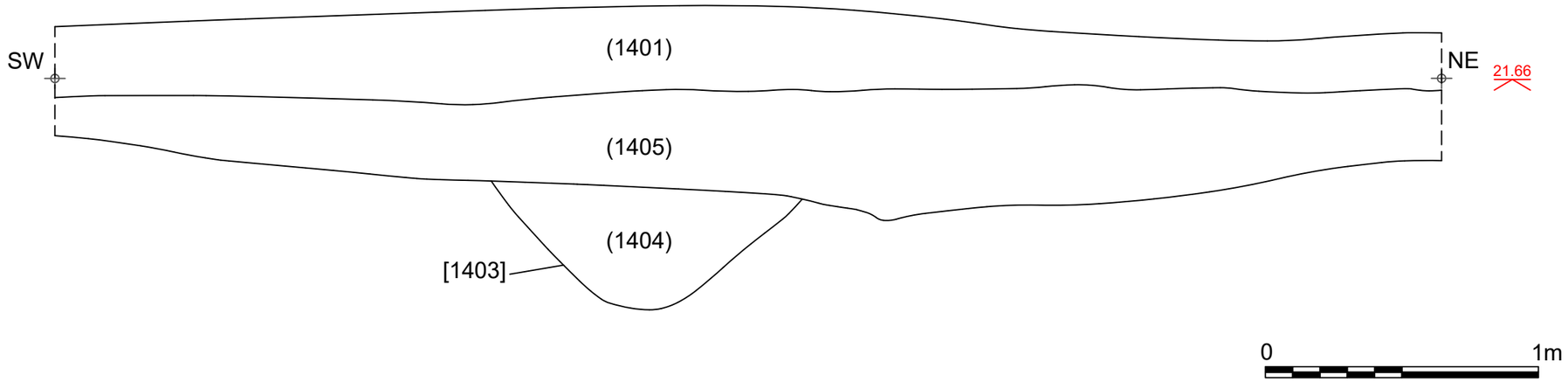

Figure 19: Plan and sections of Trench 14 and associated features.

21.90 Meters above Ordnace Datum

Trench limits of excavation

Section line

N

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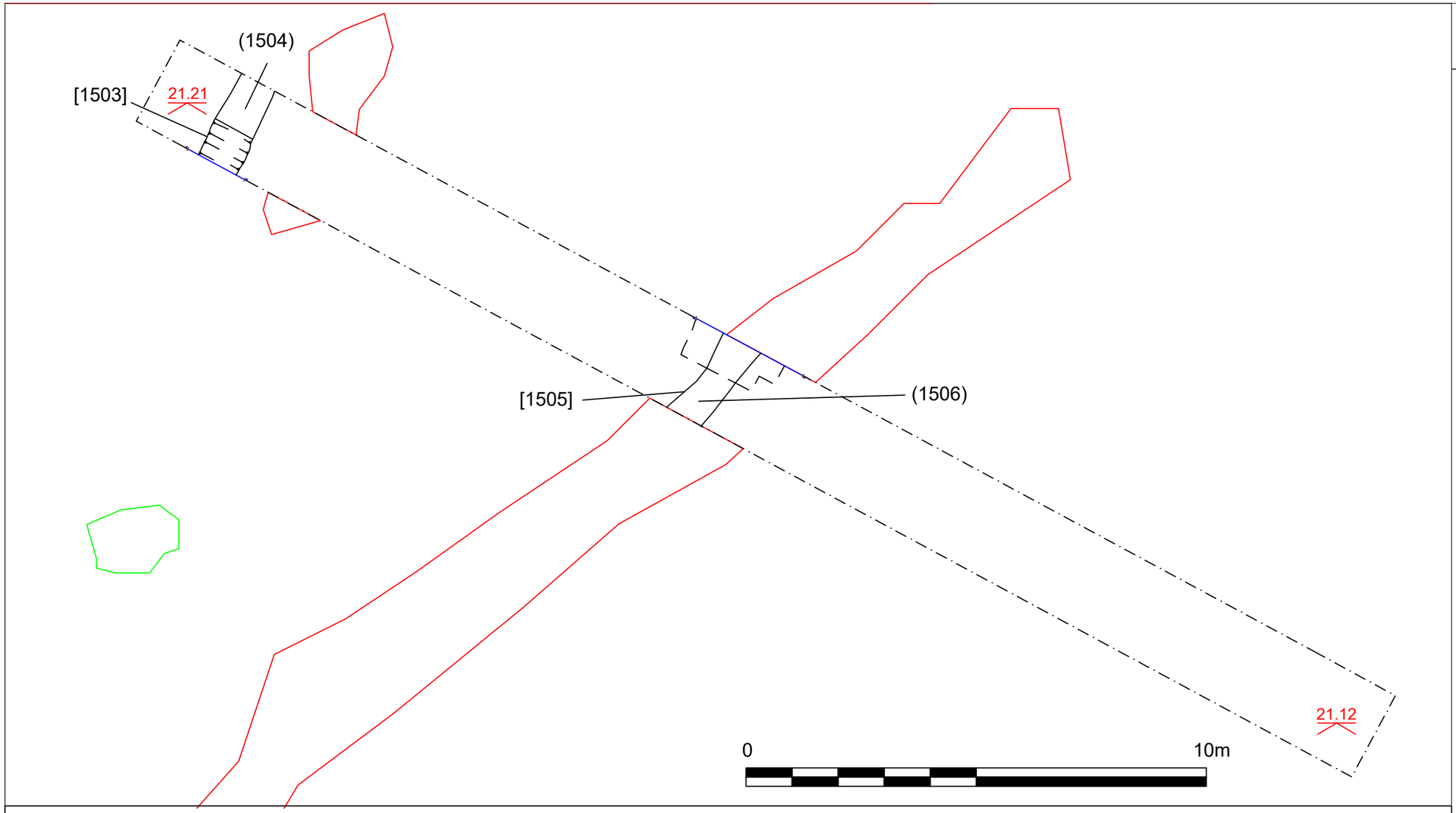
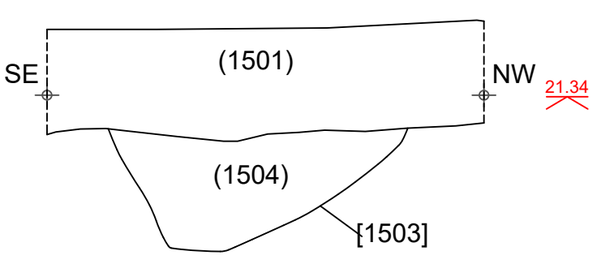
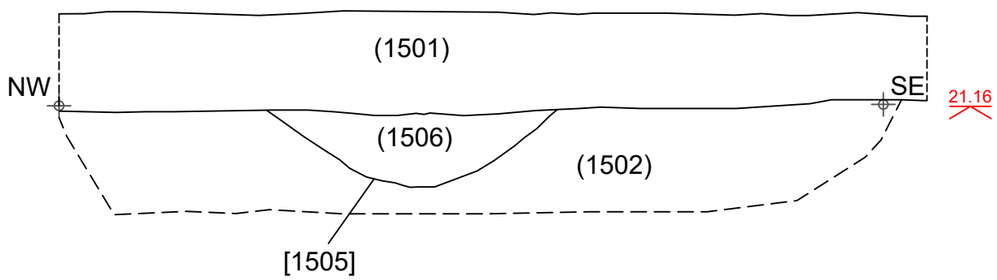
Figure 20: Plan and sections of Trench 15 and associated features.







0 1m

21.90 Meters above Ordnace Datum

Discrete anomaly identified on geophysical survey

Probable archaeology identified on geophysical survey

Trench limits of excavation

Section line

N

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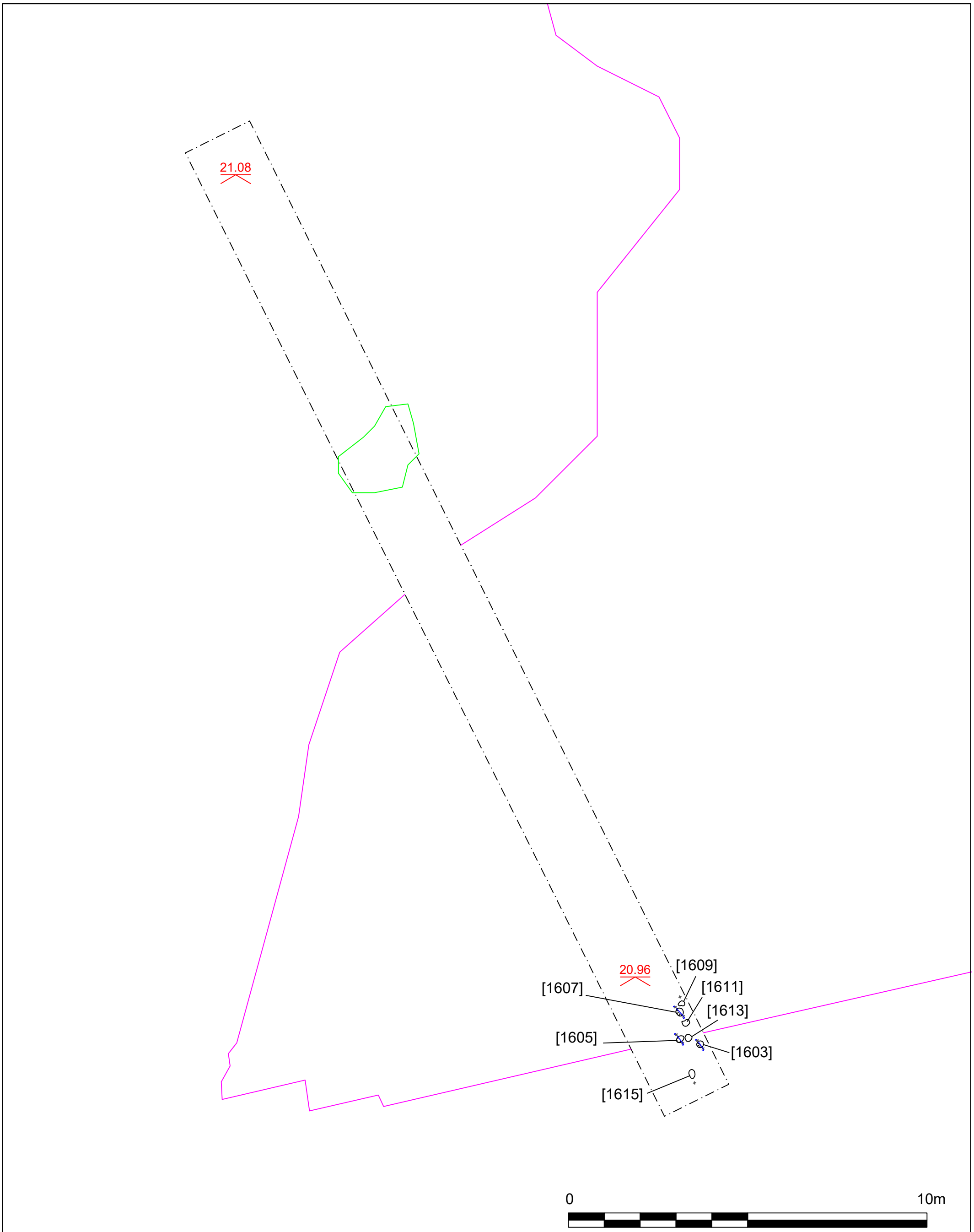

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Figure 21: Plan and section of Trench 16 and associated features.

N

21.90 Meters above Ordnace Datum

Discrete anomaly identified on geophysical survey

Trench limits of excavation

Section line

Magnetic disturbance identified on geophysical survey

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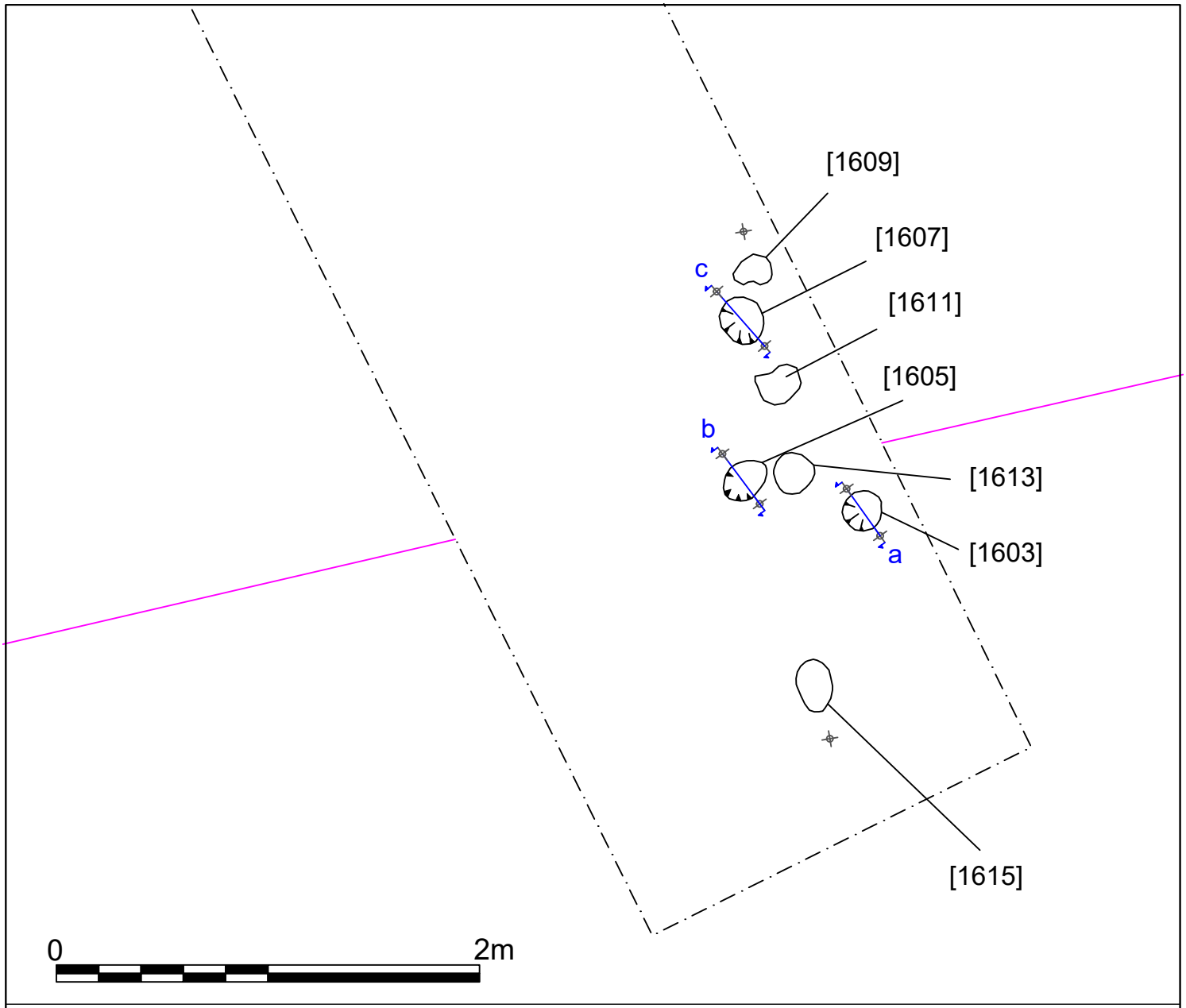

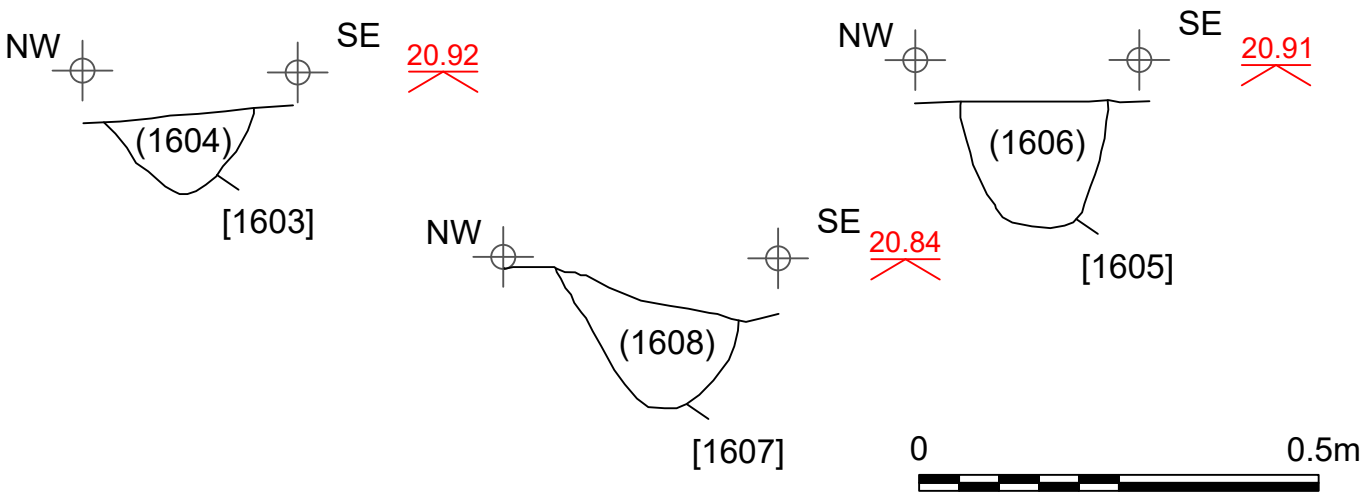

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Figure 22: Plan and sections of features within Trench 16.

21.90 Meters above Ordnace Datum

Magnetic disturbance identified on geophysical survey

Trench limits of excavation

Section line

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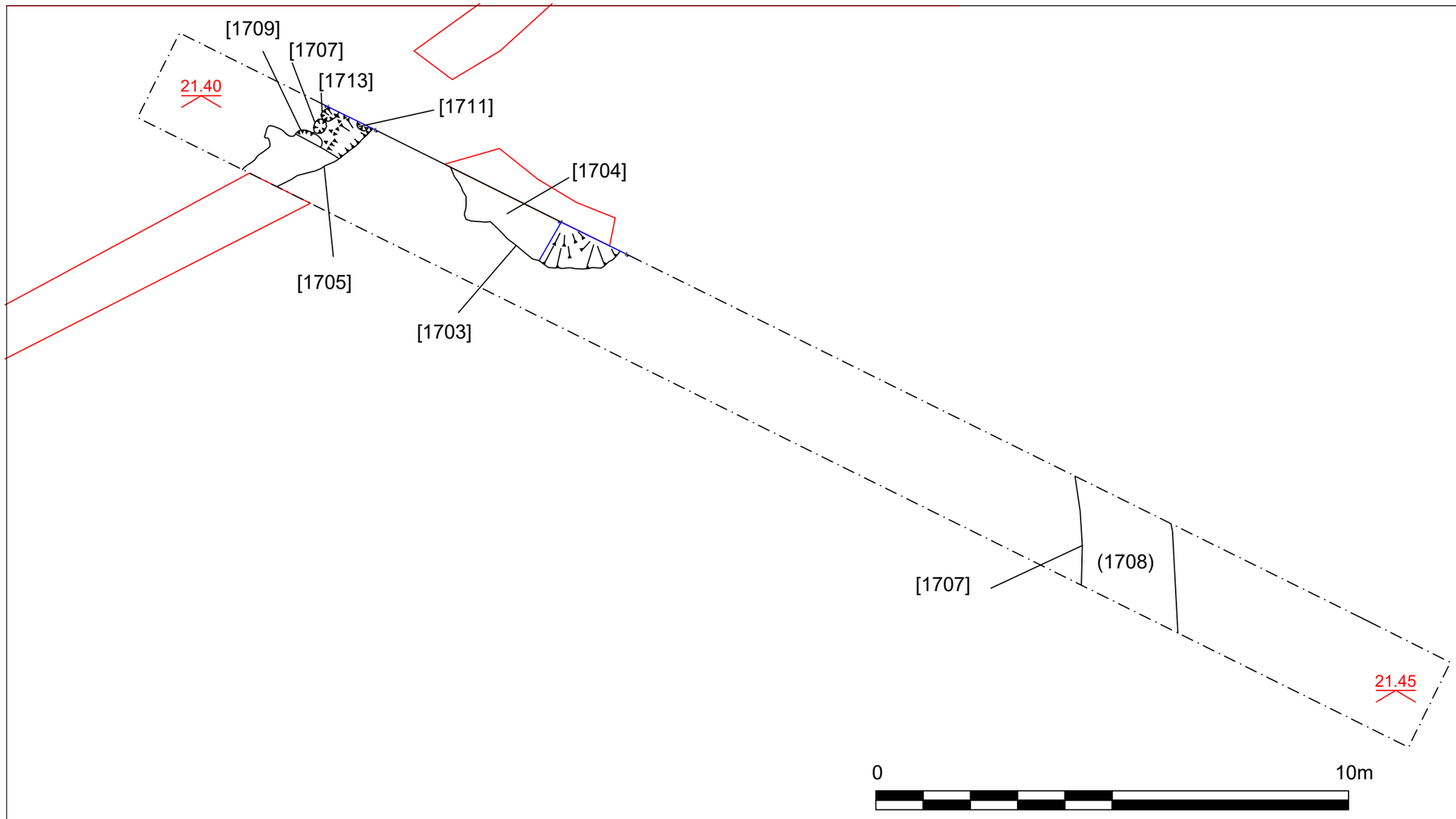
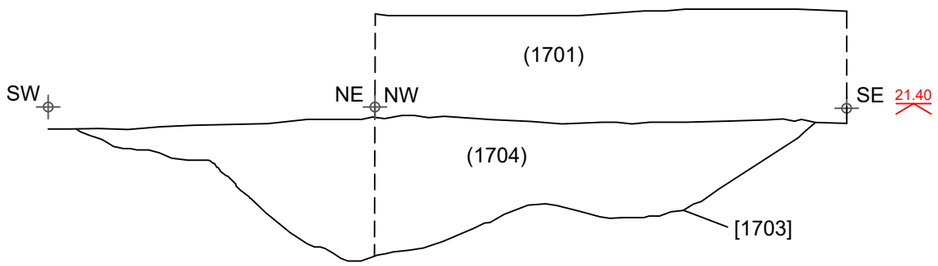
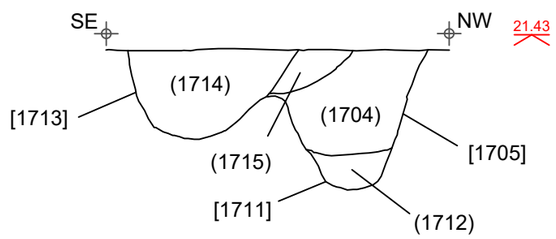
Figure 23: Plan and sections of Trench 17 and associated features.







21.90 Meters above Ordnace Datum

Probable archaeology identified on geophysical survey

Trench limits of excavation

Section line

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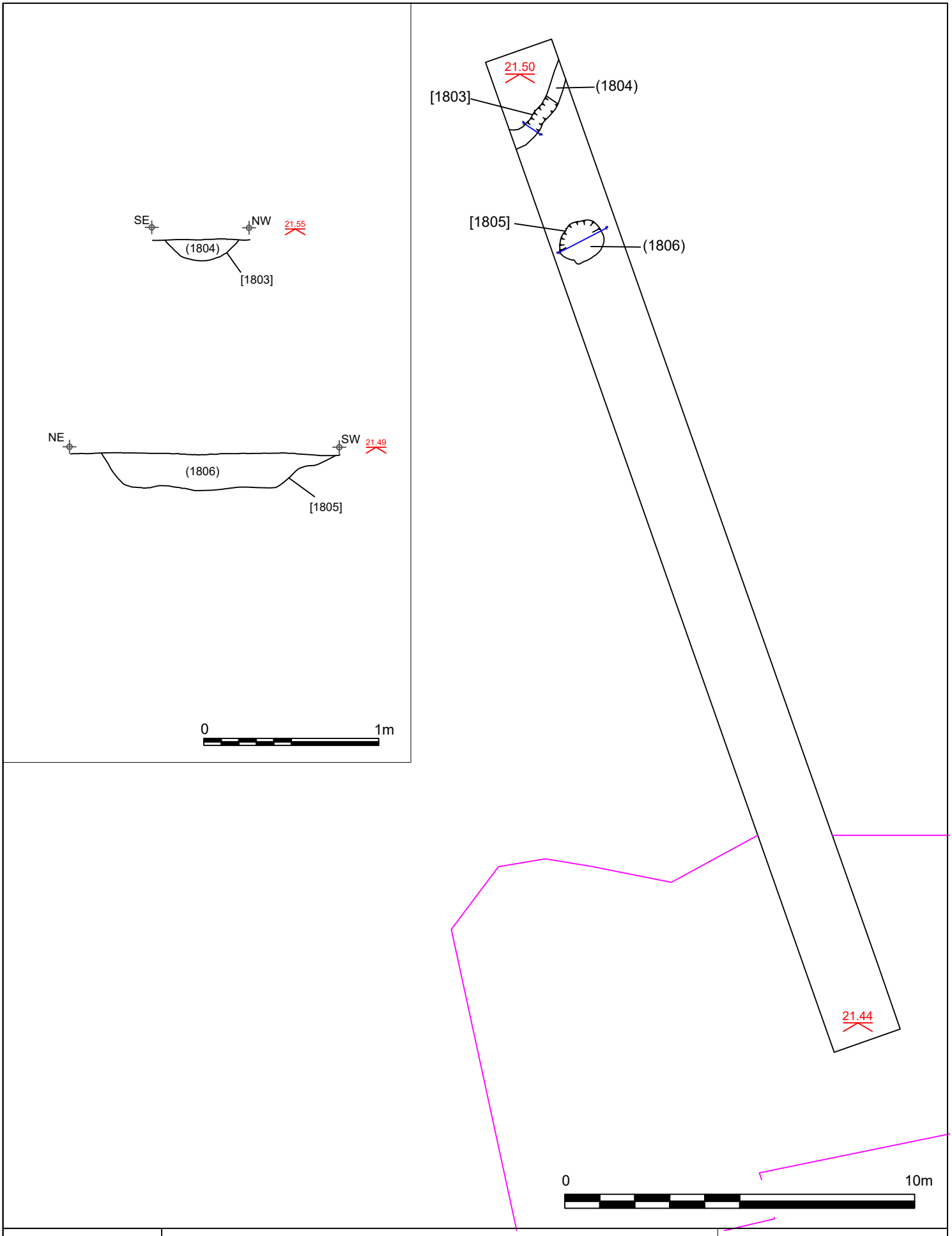

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Figure 24: Plan and sections of Trench 18 and associated features.

N

21.90 Meters above Ordnace Datum

Magnetic disturbance identified on geophysical survey

Trench limits of excavation

Section line

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Figure 25: View of Trench 1 looking north west. (Scale = 2 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 26: South west facing section of Trench 1. (Scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 27: East facing section through feature [113]. (Scale in 0.01m graduations).

Figure 28: East facing section through feature [115]. (Scale in 0.01m graduations).

Figure 29: View of Trench 2 looking north north west. (Scale = 2 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 30: East facing section of Trench 2. (Scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 31: West facing section through ditch [203] (Scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 32: Oblique view of east facing section through furrow [213]. (Scale = 1 x 2m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 33: East facing section through feature [209] (scale in 0.01m graduations).

Figure 34: Plan view of feature [211] (Scale in 0.01m graduations).

Figure 35: North-west facing section of Trench 3 (Scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 36: View of Trench 3 looking north east (Scale = 2 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 37: View of Trench 4 looking north east (Scale = 2 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 38: South-west facing section through Trench 4 (1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 39: South facing section though ditch [403] (Scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 40: West facing section through ditch [405] (Scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 41: South facing section through ditch [407] (Scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 42: Oblique view of south-east facing section through feature [409] (Scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 43: South facing section through Trench 5 (Scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 44: View of Trench 5 looking north-east. (Scale = 2 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 45: South facing section through ditch [503] (Scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 46: South facing section through ditch [505] and land drain [507] (Scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 47: South-west facing section through Trench 6 (Scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 48: View of trench 6 looking north west (Scale = 2 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 49: East facing section through ditch [603] (Scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 50: South-west facing section through Trench 7 (Scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 51: View of Trench 7 looking south east (Scale = 2 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 52: View of Trench 8 looking north east (Scale = 2 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 53: North-west facing section through Trench 8 (Scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 54: north facing section through features [803] and [805] (Scale in 0.01m graduations).

Figure 55: North-east facing section through feature [807] (Scale in 0.01m graduations).

Figure 56: North-east facing section through feature [809] (Scale in 0.01m graduations).

Figure 57: North-west facing section through ditch [811] (Scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 58: North-east facing section through feature [813] (Scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 59: View of Trench 9 looking west north-west (Scale = 2 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 60: South facing section through Trench 9 (Scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 61: North facing section through ditch [903] (Scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 62: North-east facing section through ditch [905] (Scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 63: West facing section through Trench 10 (Scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 64: View of Trench 10 looking north-north-east (Scale = 2 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 65: East facing section through ditch [1003] (Scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 66: West facing section through ditch [1005] (Scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 67: View of Trench 11 looking North-east (Scale = 2 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 66: South-east facing section through Trench 11 (Scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 69: South-east facing section through feature [1103] (Scale in 0.01m graduations).

Figure 70: South-east facing section through feature [1105] (Scale in 0.01m graduations).

Figure 71: South-east facing section through features [1109] and [1111] (Scale in 0.01m graduations).

Figure 72: View of Trench 12 looking south-east (Scale = 2 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 73: South-east facing section through Trench 12 (Scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 74: East facing section through feature [204] (Scale in 0.01m graduations).

Figure 75: Plan view of feature [1210] (Scale in 0.01m graduations).

Figure 76 Plan view of features [1216] (top) and [1218] (bottom) (Scale in 0.01m graduations).

Figure 77: Plan view of features [1220] (left) and [1222] (right) (Scale in 0.01m graduations).

Figure 78: North-west facing section through Trench 13 (Scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 79: View of Trench 13 looking north east (Scale = 2 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 80: South-east facing section through ditch [1303] (Scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

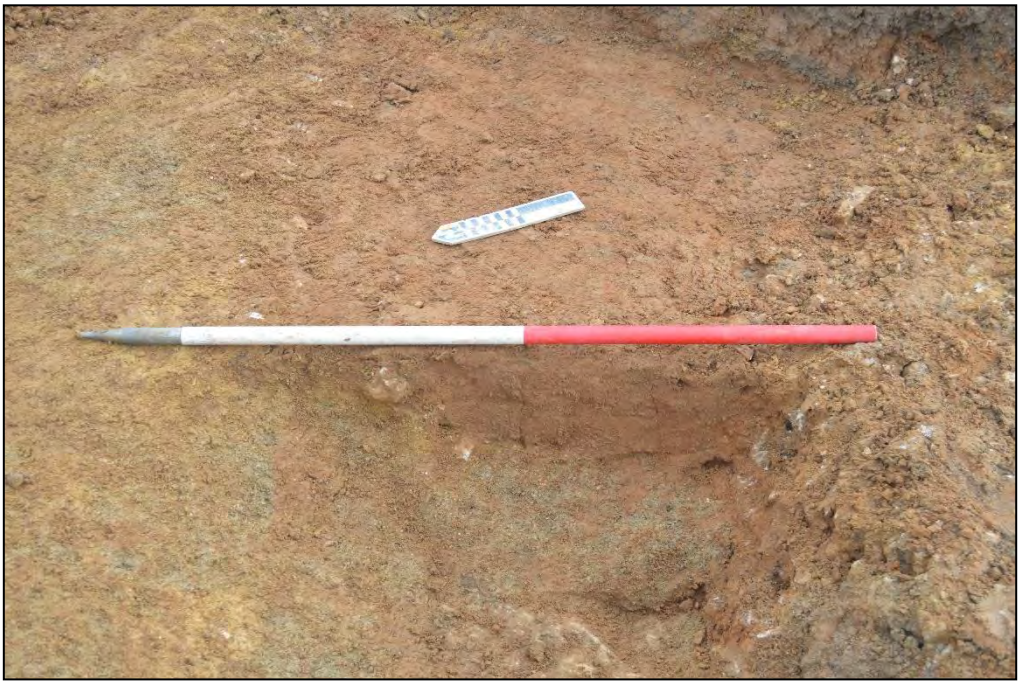

Figure 81: North-west facing section through ditch [1305] (Scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 82: View of Trench 14 looking north-west (Scale = 2 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 83: South west facing section through Trench 14 (Scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 84: South-east facing section through ditch [1403] (Scale = 1 x 2m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 85: View of Trench 15 looking south west (Scale = 2 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 86: North-east facing section through Trench 15 (Scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 87: North east facing section through ditch [1503] (Scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 88: South-west facing section through ditch [1505] (overcut) (Scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 89: North-west facing section through Trench 16 (Scale = 1 x 1m in0.5m graduations).

Figure 90: View of Trench 16 looking South-east (Scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 91: South-east facing section through feature [1603] (Scale in 0.01m graduations).

Figure 92: South-west facing section through feature [1605] (Scale in 0.01m graduations).

Figure 93: South-west facing section through feature [1607] (Scale in 0.01m graduations).

Figure 94: South-west facing section through Trench 17 (Scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 95: view of Trench 17 looking south-east (Scale = 2 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 96: Oblique view of south-west facing section through feature [1703] (Scale = 2 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 97: South-west facing section through ditch [1705] and feature [1709] (Scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 98: View of Trench 18 looking north-west (Scale = 2 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 99: North-east facing section through Trench 18 (Scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 100: North-east facing section through ditch [1803] (Scale = 1 x1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 101: North-west facing section through feature [1805] (Scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

APPENDIX II: Context Summary Table

Context Number	Type	Description / Interpretation	Thickness	Max. exposed dimensions: (D) depth, (W) width, (L) length, (H) height, (Diam.) diameter
101	Deposit	**Topsoil** - A fine textured dark grey brown clayey silt**.**	0.30m	-
102	Deposit	**Natural Geology** - A medium textured yellow siltstone and sandstone deposit.	-	-
103	Cut	**Cut of posthole** - Oval shaped feature with sharp break of slope with steep sides and sloping base. Filled by (104).	-	0.19m x 0.19m x 70mm
104	Fill	**Fill of posthole [104].** Reddish brown clayey silt accumulation deposit**.**	-	0.19m x 0.19m x 70mm
105	Cut	**Cut of posthole** - Oval shaped feature with sharp break of slope, steep concave sides and tapered point base. Filled by [106].	-	0.24m x 0.21m x 0.26m
106	Fill	**Fill of posthole [105**] - Reddish brown clayey silt accumulation deposit.	-	0.24m x 0.21m x 0.26m
107	Cut	**Cut of posthole**. Oval shaped feature not excavated.	-	0.3m x 0.17m
108	Fill	**Fill of Posthole [107].** Reddish brown clayey silt accumulation deposit.	-	0.3m x 0.17m
109	Cut	**Cut of posthole.** Oval shaped feature not excavated. Filled by (110)	-	0.31m x 0.32m

110	Fill	**Fill of [109].** Not excavated	-	0.31m x 0.32m
111	Cut	**Cut of posthole.** Oval shaped feature with sharp break in slope, concave sides and rounded base. Filled by (112)	-	0.31m x 0.26m x 0.15m
112	Fill	**Fill of posthole [111].** Reddish brown clayey silt accumulation deposit.	-	0.31 x 0.26 x 0.15m
113	Cut	**Cut of posthole.** Oval shaped feature with sharp break in slope, steep sides and rounded base. Filled by [114].	-	0.35m x 0.28m x 0.34m
114	Fill	**Fill of posthole [113].** Reddish brown clayey silt accumulation deposit	-	0.35m x 0.28m x 0.35m
115	Cut	**Cut of posthole.** Oval shaped with sharp break of slope, moderate stepped sides and flat base. Filled by (116).	-	0.52m x 0.35m x 0.26m
116	Fill	**Fill of posthole [115].** Reddish brown clayey silt accumulation deposit.	-	0.52m x 0.35m x 0.26m
117	Cut	**Cut of posthole.** Circular shaped feature with sharp to moderate break in slope, steep concave sides and rounded base. Filled by (118).	-	0.21m x 0.21m x 0.15m
118	Fill	**Fill of posthole [1717].** Reddish brown clayey silt accumulation deposit.	-	0.21m x 0.21m x 0.15m

119	Cut	**Cut of posthole.** Oval shaped feature not excavated. Filled by (120)	-	-
120	Fill	**Fill of posthole (119).** Unexcavated.	-	--
121	Cut	**Cut of posthole.** Circular shaped feature with moderate break of slope, concave sides and sloping base Filled by (122).	-	0.18m x 0.18m x 80mm
122	Fill	**Fill of posthole [121].** Reddish brown clayey silt accumulation deposit.	-	0.18m x 0.18m x 80mm
123	Cut	**Cut of posthole.** Oval shaped feature not excavated. Filled by (124).	-	-
124	Fill	**Fill of posthole [123].** Reddish brown clay silt accumulation deposit.	-	-
125	Cut	**Cut of posthole**. Oval shaped feature not excavated. Filled by (126).	-	-
126	Fill	**Fill of posthole.** Unexcavated.	-	-
127	Cut	**Cut of posthole**. Oval shaped feature not excavated. Filled by (128).	-	-
128	Fill	**Fill of posthole [127]** Unexcavated.	-	-
129	Cut	**Cut of posthole**. Oval shaped feature extending beyond the trench edge with sharp break of slope, concave sides and rounded base. Filled by (130).	-	0.36m x 0.24m x 0.13m

130	Fill	**Fill of posthole (129)**. Reddish brown clayey silt accumulation deposit.	-	0.36m x 0.24m x 0.13m
201	Deposit	**Topsoil -** A fine textured dark grey brown clayey silt.	0.26m	-
202	Deposit	**Natural geology** - A medium textured yellow siltstone and sandstone deposit.	-	-
203	Cut	**East to west aligned linear ditch** feature with sharp to moderate break of slope, sloping sides and rounded base.	-	1m+ x 0.94m x 0.3m
204	Fill	**Fill of ditch [203]** - A fine textured brown clayey silt fill with occasional stone inclusions.	-	1m+ x 0.73 x 0.28m
205	Cut	**Cut of posthole** - Circular shaped feature with sharp break of slope, near vertical sides and flat base. Filled by (206).	-	0.2m x 0.22m x 0.22m
206	Fill	**Fill of posthole {205].** A fine textured reddish brown clayey silt accumulation deposit.	-	0.2m x 0.22m x 0.23m
207	Cut	**Cut of posthole.** Oval shaped feature with sharp break of slope, concave sides and rounded base. Filled by (206).	-	0.26m x 0.22m x 0.11m
208	Fill	**Fill of posthole [207].** A fine textured reddish brown clayey silt accumulation deposit.	-	0.2m6 x 0.22m x 0.11m
209	Cut	**Cut of posthole.** Oval shaped feature with sharo break of slope, near vertical sides and uneven base. Filled by (209).	-	0.26m x 0.23m x 0.12m

210	Fill	**Fill of posthole [209].** A fine textured reddish brown clayey silt accumulation deposit.	-	0.26m x 0.23m x 0.12m
211	Cut	**Cut of posthole**. Circular shaped feature with sharp break of slope, stepped and steep sides with a flat base. Filled by (212).	-	0.23m x 0.24m x 0.2m
212	Fill	**Fill of posthole [211].** A fine textured, brown red clayey silt accumulation deposit.	-	0.23m x 0.24m x 0.2m
213	Cut	**Cut of furrow.** Linear feature aligned east to west with moderate breaking slope, concave side and uneven base. Filled by (214).	-	2m x 2.66m x 0.10m
214	Fill	**Fill of furrow [213].** A fine textured yellowish brown clayey sandy silt accumulation deposit.	-	3m x 2.66m x 0.10m
215	Fill	**Fill of ditch [203**]. Medium textured yellow brown clayey sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions.	-	1m+ x 0.2m x 0.15m
301	Deposit	**Topsoil** - Fine dark brown clayey silt with occasional small stones	0.3m	-
302	Deposit	**Natural Geology** - Coarse yellow limestone brash and silty clay	-	-
401	Deposit	**Topsoil** - Fine dark brown clayey silt with occasional small stones	0.32m	-
402	Deposit	**Natural Geology** - Medium yellow silty clay with limestone and sand inclusions	-	-

403	Cut	**N-S aligned ditch, possibly part of an enclosure with [405] or a forming drove way with [407].** Filled by (404). Parallel sided linear feature with a moderate break of slope at the top, concave sides and gradual break of slope, to the slightly concave base. Cuts (402).	-	0.17m x 0.84m x 1m+
404	Fill	**Fill of Ditch [405] -** Medium light-mid brown silty clay with fragmented limestone. Overlain by (401)	-	0.17m x 0.84m x 1m+
405	Cut	**E-W aligned boundary ditch**, filled by (406). Parallel sided linear feature with a moderate break of slope at the top, concave sides and gradual break of slope, to the concave base. Cuts (402).	-	0.3m x 1.06m1.06m x 1m+
406	Fill	**Fill of Ditch [405] -** Medium textured light-mid brown clayey silt with fragmented limestone.	-	0.3m x 1.06m x 1m+
407	Cut	**NW-SE aligned possible drove way**, filled by (408). Linear ditch with moderate breaks of slope, convex sides and a rounded base. Cuts (402).	-	0.42m x 1.5m x 1m+
408	Fill	**Fill of Ditch [407] -** Medium textured light-mid brown silty clay with fragmented limestone.	-	0.42m x 1.5m x 1m+
501	Deposit	**Topsoil** - Fine dark brown clayey silt with occasional small angular stones	0.35m	-
502	Deposit	**Natural Geology** - Coarse yellow limestone brash and silty clay	-	-
503	Cut	**NW-SE aligned possible drove way**, filled by (504) and (510). Linear ditch with sharp breaks of slope, concave sides and a flat base. Cuts (502).	-	0.43m x 2.16m x 1m+

504	Fill	**Secondary backfill of ditch [503]** - Fine brown sandy silt with angular limestone inclusions. Overlain by (509), overlying (510).	-	0.43m x 2.16m x 1m+
505	Cut	**Linear co-axial field system ditch**, filled by (506). Linear ditch with sharp breaks of slope and near vertical sides. Cuts (502)	-	0.2m x 1.04m x 2m+
506	Fill	**Backfill of ditch [505]** - Mid orange brown clayey silt. Cut by (507)	-	0.2m x 1.04m x 2m+
507	Cut	**NW-SE aligned land drain**, filled by (508). Linear with sharp breaks of slope and near vertical sides. Cuts (502) and (506).	-	0.4m x 0.25m x 2m+
508	Fill	**Backfill of land drain [507]** - Fine to medium greyish brown clayey sandy silt.	-	0.4m x 0.25m x 2m+
509	Deposit	**Subsoil** - Fine reddish brown sandy clayey silt with small angular limestone inclusions.	0.10m	-
510	Fill	**Primary fill of ditch [503]** - Medium textured orange sandy silt.	-	0.31m x 0.30m x 1m+
601	Deposit	**Topsoil** - Fine dark greyish brown sandy clayey silt with occasional angular stones	0.25m	-
602	Deposit	**Natural Geology** - medium textured yellow sand with sandstone fragments	-	-
603	Cut	**E-W aligned linear ditch**, filled by (604). Moderate breaks of slope, concave sides and a rounded base. Cuts (602).	-	0.20m x 0.67m x 1m+
604	Fill	**Fill of ditch [603]** - Fine light orange brown clayey sandy silt with occasional small stones.	-	0.20m x 0.67m x 1m+

605	Cut	**E-W aligned enclosure ditch**, filled by (606). Moderate/sharp breaks of slope at the top, concave sides and moderate breaks of slope with a flat base. Cuts (602).	-	0.18m x 0.56m x 1m+
606	Fill	**Redeposited natural fill of ditch [605]** - Medium textured yellow brown clayey sandy silt with frequent small angular stone.	-	0.18m x 0.56m x 1m+
607	Cut	**Cut of ditch within co-axial field system**, filled by (608). Linear with sharp breaks of slope, stepped sides and a rounded base. Aligned ENE-WSW. Cuts (602).	-	0.22m x 0.62m x 1m+
608	Fill	**Natural infill of ditch [607]** - Fine orange grey brown sandy silt with frequent limestone inclusions.	-	0.22m x 0.62m x 1m+
701	Deposit	**Topsoil** - Fine dark brown clayey silt with small angular stones	0.30m	-
702	Deposit	**Natural Geology** - Coarse yellow limestone brash with limestone inclusions	-	-
801	Deposit	**Topsoil** - Fine dark brown clayey silt with occasional small limestone inclusions	0.30m	-
802	Deposit	**Natural Geology** - Medium textured yellow magnesium limestone	-	-
803	Cut	**Cut of structural posthole** - Circular cut with sharp breaks of slope, near vertical edges and a rounded base. Cuts (802).	-	0.16m x 0.15m x 0.2m
804	Fill	**Natural infill of posthole [803]** - Fine reddish brown clayey silt.	-	0.16m x 0.15m x 0.2m
805	Cut	**Cut of structural posthole** - Oval cut aligned N-S with sharp breaks of slope, near vertical edges and a rounded base. Cuts (802).	-	0.23m x 0.19m

806	Fill	**Natural infill of posthole [805]** - Fine reddish brown clayey silt.	-	0.23m x 0.19m
807	Cut	**Cut of structural posthole** - Circular cut with sharp breaks of slope, steep sloping edges and a rounded base. Cuts (802).	-	0.27m x 0.21m
808	Fill	**Natural infill of posthole [807]** - Fine reddish brown clayey silt.	-	0.27m x 0.21m
809	Cut	**Cut of structural posthole** - Circular cut with sharp breaks of slope, steep concave edges and a tapered point base. Cuts (802).	-	0.18m x 0.20m x 0.13m
810	Fill	**Natural infill of posthole [809]** - Fine reddish brown clayey silt. Overlain by (801)	-	0.18m x 0.20m x 0.13m
811	Cut	**Cut of NW-SE aligned enclosure ditch**, filled by (812). Linear with gradual to moderate breaks of slope, sloping edges and a flat base. Cuts (802)	-	0.16m x 0.16m x 1m+
812	Fill	**Backfill of ditch [811]** - Fine to medium textured brownish grey sandy silt with frequent small stone inclusions.	-	0.16m x 0.16m x 1m+
813	Cut	**Cut of pit**, filled by (814). Sub oval with moderate breaks of slope, convex stepped sides and a flat base. Aligned W-E. Cuts (802)	-	0.19m x 0.96m x 0.82m
814	Fill	**Natural infill of pit [813]** - Fine reddish brown clayey silt.	-	0.19m x 0.96m x 0.82m
815	Cut	**Cut of posthole** -unexcavated	-	-
816	Fill	**Fill of posthole [815]**	-	-

817	Cut	**Cut of posthole** -unexcavated	-	-
818	Fill	**Fill of posthole [817]**	-	-
819	Cut	**Cut of posthole** -unexcavated	-	-
820	Fill	**Fill of posthole [819]**	-	-
821	Cut	**Cut of posthole** -unexcavated	-	-
822	Fill	**Fill of posthole [821]**	-	-
901	Deposit	**Topsoil** - Fine dark brown clayey silt with occasional small angular stones	0.35m	-
902	Deposit	**Natural Geology** - Coarse yellow limestone brash and silty clay	-	-
903	Cut	**Cut of NE-SW aligned ditch**, filled by (904). Linear with moderate breaks of slopes, sloping sides and flat base.	-	0.25m x 1.44m x 1m+
904	Fill	**Fill of ditch [903]** - mid red brown accumulation deposit.	-	0.25m x 1.44m x 1m+
905	Cut	**Cut of NE-SW** aligned ditch, filled by (904). Linear with steep sides and flat base.	-	0.34m x 1.19m x 1m+
906	Fill	**Fill of ditch [905]** - mid red brown accumulation deposit.	-	0.34m x 1.19m x 1m+

907	Cut	**Cut of natural feature**	-	-
908	Fill	**Fill of natural feature [907]**	-	-
909	Cut	**Cut of natural feature**	-	-
910	Fill	**Fill of natural feature [909]**	-	-
1001	Deposit	**Topsoil** - Fine dark brown clayey silt with occasional small angular stones	0.30m	-
1002	Deposit	**Natural Geology** - Coarse yellow limestone brash and silty clay	-	-
1003	Cut	**Cut of E-W aligned ditch**, filled by (1004). Linear with steep sides and flat base.	-	0.47m x 0.94m x 1m+
1004	Fill	**Fill of ditch [1003]** - Mid brown clay silt accumulation deposit.)	-	0.47m x 0.94m x 1m+
1005	Cut	**Cut of NE-SW aligned ditch** - Filled by (1006). Linear with concave sides and flat base.	-	0.2m x 0.55m x 1m+
1006	Fill	**Fill of ditch [1005]** - Grey brown clay silt accumulation deposit.	-	0.2m x 0.55m x 1m+
1101	Deposit	**Topsoil** - Fine dark brown clayey silt with occasional small angular stones	0.30m	-
1102	Deposit	**Natural Geology** - Coarse yellow limestone brash and silty clay	-	-

1103	Cut	**Cut of posthole** - Sub-circular cut with moderate breaks of slope, concave edges and rounded base. Filled by (1104).	-	0.18m x 0.28m
1104	Fill	**Fill of posthole [1103]** - Red brown clay silt accumulation.	-	0.18m x 0.28m
1105	Cut	**Cut of posthole** - Sub-circular cut with steep sides and rounded base. Filled by (1106).	-	0.23m x 0.27m
1106	Fill	**Fill of posthole [1105]** - Red brown clay silt accumulation.	-	0.23m x 0.27m
1107	Cut	**Cut of posthole** - Sub-circular cut with steep sides and flat base. Filled by (1108).	-	0.18m x 0.25m
1108	Fill	**Fill of posthole [1107**] - Red brown clay silt accumulation deposit.	-	0.18m x 0.25m
1109	Cut	**Cut of posthole** - Sub-circular with varying steep sides and flat base. Filled by (1110).	-	0.29m x 0.31m
1110	Fill	**Fill of posthole** [1109] - Fine red brown silt clay accumulation deposit.	-	0.29m x 0.31m
1111	Deposit	**Natural feature**	-	-
1112	Cut	**Cut of posthole** -unexcavated	-	-
1113	Fill	**Fill of posthole [1112]**	-	-
1114	Cut	**Cut of posthole** -unexcavated	-	-

1115	Fill	**Fill of posthole [1114]**	-	-
1116	Cut	**Cut of posthole** -unexcavated	-	-
1117	Fill	**Fill of posthole [1116]**	-	-
1201	Deposit	**Topsoil** - Fine dark brown clayey silt with occasional small angular stones	0.25m	-
1202	Deposit	**Natural Geology** - Coarse yellow limestone brash and silty clay	-	-
1203	Fill	**Fill of posthole [1204]** - Red brown clay silt accumulation deposit	-	0.16m x 0.33m
1204	Cut	**Cut of posthole** - Sub-circular cut with steep sides and rounded base. Filled by (1203).	-	0.16m x 0.33m
1205	Fill	**Fill of posthole [1206]** - Red brown clay silt accumulation deposit.	-	0.15m x 0.20m
1206	Cut	**Cut of posthole** - Sub-circular cut with steep sides and flat base. Filled by (1205).	-	0.15m x 0.20m
1207	Fill	**Fill of posthole [1208] -** Red brown clay silt accumulation deposit.	-	0.25m x 0.25m
1208	Cut	**Cut of posthole** - Oval cut with steep sides and rounded base. Filled by (1207).	-	0.25m x 0.25m
1209	Fill	**Fill of posthole [1210]** - Red brown clay silt accumulation deposit.	-	0.36m x 0,36m

1210	Cut	**Cut of posthole** - Oval cut with steep sides and rounded base. Filled by (1210).	-	0.36m x 0,36m
1211	Fill	**Fill of posthole [1212**] - Fine red brown clay silt accumulation deposit.	-	0.3m x 0.24m
1212	Cut	**Cut of posthole** - Oval cut with steep sides and flat base. Filled by (1210)	-	0.3m x 0.24m
1213	Fill	**Fill of posthole [1214**] - Red brown clay silt accumulation deposit.	-	0.22m x 0.15m
1214	Cut	**Cut of posthole** - Sub-circular cut with convex sides and flat base. Filled by (1213).	-	0.22m x 0.15m
1215	Fill	**Fill of posthole [1216]** - Red brown clay silt accumulation deposit.	-	0.14m x 0.18m
1216	Cut	**Cut of posthole** - Sub-circular cut with vertical sides and flat base. Filled by (1215).	-	0.14m x 0.18m
1217	Fill	**Fill of posthole [1218]** - Red brown clay silt accumulation deposit.	-	0.18m x 0.19m
1218	Cut	**Cut of posthole** - Oval cut with vertical sides and slightly rounded base. Filed by (1217).	-	0.18m x 0.19m
1219	Fill	**Fill of posthole [1220]** - Red brown clay silt accumulation deposit.	-	0.17m x 0.21m
1220	Cut	**Cut of posthole** - Sub circular cut with vertical sides and flat base.	-	0.17m x 0.21m
1221	Fill	**Fill of posthole [1222]** - Red brown clay silt accumulation deposit.	-	0.27m x 0.31m

1222	Cut	**Cut of posthole** - Sub-circular cut with steep sides and tapered base.	-	0.27m x 0.31m
1301	Deposit	**Topsoil** - Fine dark brown clayey silt with occasional small angular stones	0.31m	-
1302	Deposit	**Natural Geology** - Coarse yellow limestone brash and silty clay	-	-
1303	Cut	**NW-SE aligned ditch**. Filled by (1804). Linear with moderate concave slops and flat base.		0.24m x 0.73m x 1m+
1304	Fill	**Fill of ditch [1303]** - Red brown clay silt accumulation deposit. Overlain by (1301).		0.24m x 0.73m x 1m+
1305	Cut	**NW-SE aligned ditch** with steep concave sides and uneven base. Filled by (1306).		0.23m x 0.82m x 1m+
1306	Fill	**Fill of ditch [1305]** - Red brown clay silt accumulation deposit. Overlain by (1301).		0.23m x 0.82m x 1m+
1307	Cut	**Cut of natural feature**	-	-
1308	Fill	**Fill of natural feature [1307]**	-	-
1309	Cut	**Cut of natural feature**	-	-
1310	Fill	**Fill of natural feature [1309]**	-	-
1401	Deposit	**Topsoil** - Fine dark brown clayey silt with occasional small angular stones	0.30m	-

1402	Deposit	**Natural Geology** - Coarse yellow limestone brash and silty clay	-	-
1403	Cut	**N-S aligned ditch**. Filled by (1404) and (1405). Linear with moderate concave sides and flat base.	-	0.8m x 4m x 1m+
1404	Fill	**Primary fill of ditch [1403]** - Brown clay silt accumulation deposit.	-	0.42m x 1.12m x 1m+
1405	Fill	**Secondary fill of ditch [1403]** - Red brown clay silt accumulation deposit.	-	0.34m x 4m x 1m+
1406	Deposit	**Subsoil -** Fine mid brown clay silt with occasional small rounded stone inclusions.	0.11m	-
1501	Deposit	**Topsoil** - Fine dark brown clayey silt with occasional small angular stones	0.30m	-
1502	Deposit	**Natural Geology** - Coarse yellow limestone brash and silty clay	-	-
1503	Cut	**NE-SW aligned ditch**. Filled by (1504). Linear with concave sides and flat base.	-	0.36m x 0.95m x 1m+
1504	Fill	**Secondary fill of ditch [1503]** - Orang-brown silt sand accumulation deposit.	-	0.35m x 0.95m x 1m+
1505	Cut	**NE-SW aligned ditch**. Filled by (1506). Linear with concave sides and rounded base.	-	0.25m x 0.93m x 1m+
1506	Fill	**Fill of ditch [1505]** - Orange brown sand silt accumulation deposit.	-	0.25m x 0.93m x 1m+
1507	Fill	**Primary fill of ditch [1503]** - Orange brown sand silt accumulation deposit.	-	0.02m c 0.35m x 1m+

1508	Deposit	**Subsoil**	0.15m	-
1601	Deposit	**Topsoil** - Fine dark brown clayey silt with occasional small angular stones	0.26m	-
1602	Deposit	**Natural Geology** - Coarse yellow limestone brash and silty clay	-	-
1603	Cut	**Cut of posthole.** Circular cut with concave sides and rounded base. Filled by (1604).	-	0.09m x 0.19m
1604	Fill	**Fill of posthole [1603]** - Red brown clay silt accumulation deposit.	-	0.09m x 0.19m
1605	Cut	**Cut of posthole** - Oval cut with vertical sides and flat base. Filled by (1606).	-	0.17m x 0.15m
1606	Fill	**Fill of posthole [1605]** - Red brown clay silt accumulation deposit.	-	0.17m x 0.15m
1607	Cut	**Cut of posthole** - Sub-circular cit with concave sides and rounded base.	-	0.13m x 0.20m
1608	Fill	**Fill of posthole [1607]** - Red brown accumulation deposit.	-	0.13m x 0.20m
1609	Cut	**Cut of posthole** - Not excavated	-	-
1610	Fill	**Fill of posthole [1609]** - Not excavated	-	-
1611	Cut	**Cut of posthole** - Not excavated	-	-

1612	Fill	**Fill of posthole [1611]** - Not excavated	-	-
1613	Cut	**Cut of posthole** - Not excavated	-	-
1614	Fill	**Fill of posthole [1613]-** Not excavated	-	-
1615	Cut	**Cut of posthole** - Not excavated	-	-
1616	Fill	**Fill of posthole [1615]** - Not excavated	-	-
1701	Deposit	**Topsoil** - Fine dark brown clayey silt with occasional small angular stones	0.30m	-
1702	Deposit	**Natural Geology** - Coarse yellow limestone brash and silty clay	-	-
1703	Cut	**Cut of pit** - Sub-circular. Extends beyond the limits of the trench. Moderate concave sides and uneven base. Filled by (1704).	-	0.42m x 0.94m x 1m+
1704	Fill	**Fill of pit [1703]** - Red brown clay silt accumulation deposit.	-	0.42m x 0.94m x 1m+
1705	Cut	**NE_SW aligned ditch**. Filled by (1706). Linear with steep concave sides and rounded/tapered base.	-	0.33m x 0.45m x 1m+
1706	Fill	**Fill of ditch [1705]** - Red brown clay silt accumulation deposit.	-	0.33m x 0.45m x 1m+
1707	Cut	**Cut of ditch** - unexcavated	-	-

1708	Fill	**Fill of ditch [1707]** - unexcavated	-	-
1709	Cut	**Cut of posthole/pit** - Sub-circular cut. Filled by (1710).	-	0.26m x 0.60m x 1m+
1710	Fill	**Fill of posthole/pit [1709]** - Red brown clay silt accumulation deposit.	-	0.26m x 0.60m x 1m+
1711	Cut	**Cut of posthole** - Sub-circular cut with vertical sides and flat base. Filled by (1712).	-	0.11m x 0.26m
1712	Fill	**Fill of posthole [1711]** - Orange brown clay silt accumulation deposit.	-	0.11m x 0.26m
1713	Cut	**Cut of posthole/pit - Sub-circular cut**. Filled by (1714).	-	0.28m x 0.56m x 0.27m
1714	Fill	**Fill of posthole/pit [1713]** - Red brown clay sand accumulation deposit.	-	0.28m x 0.56m x 0.27m
1715	Cut	**Cut of posthole/pit** - Sub-circular cut with concave sides and rounded base. Filled by (1716).	-	0.13m x 0.18m
1716	Fill	**Fill of posthole/pit [1715] -** Yellow brown redeposited natural.	-	0.13m x 0.18m
1717	Cut	**Cut of posthole** - Sub-circular cut with concave sides and rounded base. (Filled by (1718).	-	0.14m x 0.22m
1718	Fill	**Fill of posthole [1717]** - Red brown clay silt accumulation deposit.	-	0.14m x 0.22m
1801	Deposit	**Topsoil** - Fine dark brown clayey silt with occasional small angular stones	0.26m	-

1802	Deposit	**Natural Geology** - Coarse yellow limestone brash and silty clay	-	-
1803	Cut	**NE-SW aligned ditch.** Filled by (1804). Linear with concave sides and rounded base.	-	0.14m x 0.42m x 1m
1804	Fill	**Fill of gully [1803].** Orange brown clay sand accumulation deposit.	-	0.14m x 0.42m x 1m
1805	Cut	**Cut of pit.** Sub-circular cut with moderate slope, irregular sides and uneven base. Filled by (1806).	-	0.19m x 1. 34m x 1.19m
1806	Fill	**Fill of pit [1805] -** Red brown clay silt accumulation deposit.	-	0.19m x 1. 34m x 1.19m

APPENDIX III: Written Scheme of Investigation

Land off Oak Avenue, Scawby, North Lincolnshire

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation Trenching

November 2020

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Prepared on behalf of:	Scawby Estate
Date of compilation:	November 2020
Compiled by:	Ben Dyson ACIfA
Planning Reference:	PA/2020/1482
Local Authority:	North Lincolnshire Council
Site central NGR:	SE 97053 05288
NLMS Site Code	SWBS

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and Planning Background

1.1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) on behalf of Trustees of Lt Co R Sutton Nelthorpe's Will Trust 1 May 2002 and their agent JVH Town Planning Consultants Ltd. It details a scheme of works for archaeological evaluation trenching ahead of the determination of a planning application (PA/2020/1482) for a residential development comprising 60 dwellings on land off Oak Avenue, Scawby, North Lincolnshire. The site is centred at NGR SE 97053 05288.

1.1.2 ARS Ltd undertook a geophysical survey on the site (Durkin 2020) and a desk-based assessment was also prepared (Jacklin 2020) to accompany the submission of the planning application. The survey and assessment identified potential archaeological remains within the site.

1.1.3 With regard to the archaeological potential of the site and the effects of the proposed development, a Planning Consultation has been issued by Alison Williams, Historic Environment Officer with North Lincolnshire Council, which makes the following recommendations:

> *"The proposed development has the potential to impact heritage assets of archaeological interest, potentially remains of high significance. As it currently stands, the information accompanying the application is not sufficient to assess the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological significance, because that significance is currently unknown.*
>
> *The NPPF makes it clear that identification and assessment of the significance of heritage assets is required* ***PRIOR TO THE DETERMINATION OF AN APPLICATION****, irrespective of whether an application is in outline or detailed form. Failure to provide this information at this stage of the planning process, may mean a redesign of the scheme at a later stage, with a potential reduction in the number of dwellings that can be delivered.*
>
> *Accordingly, the HER advises a* ***HOLDING OBJECTION*** *to the application until such time as the archaeological trial trenching is completed and the results with an amended Heritage Assessment and Mitigation Strategy are submitted to the planning authority.*
>
> *Should the evaluation not be completed and a mitigation strategy agreed within the statutory determination period, the planning authority may request the applicant to extend the determination period or advise the applicant to withdraw the application until the required information is available.*
>
> *If the applicant does not submit this information, and if for any reason the planning authority has to determine the application in its present*

*form, the application should be **REFUSED** as it is contrary to paragraphs 189 and 190 of the NPPF, Core Strategy policy CS6, and Local Plan policy HE9. This is because the applicant has provided inadequate information to allow the Local Planning Authority to assess the significance of heritage assets affected and the impact of the development on their significance, or to approve an appropriate mitigation strategy."*

1.1.4 The archaeological works will be carried out in accordance with *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)* paragraph 189 (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government 2019, 55) "*Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.*"

1.1.5 This WSI has been prepared to fully comply with the stipulations of the planning consultation, in consultation with the North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record Officer (NLHER) Alison Williams. It describes the objectives and the methods to be employed and has been approved, in final issue form, by the NLHER Officer.

1.1.6 The North Lincolnshire Museum Service (NLMS) have assigned a site code of SWBS.

1.2 Site description

1.2.1 The 'red line boundary' of the Proposed Development Area (PDA) is depicted by a red polygon on Figure 1, and is *c.*2.88 ha in total area. The site is split into two fields, hereafter referenced as Fields 1 and 2.

- Field 1 is the larger, eastern field and is *c.*2.37ha in area. Field 1 is bounded to the north by a small agricultural field and woodland area, by residential housing to the east, south and south-west and by Field 2 and residential housing to the west. Field 1 sits at 21-23m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- Field 2 is the smaller, western field and is *c.*0.51 ha in area. Field 2 is bounded to the north by Ingram Gardens, by residential properties of Beechwood Drive to the south, by the Lincolnshire Co-Operative supermarket and the B1207 to the west and by Field B to the east. Field 2 sits at 22m aOD.

1.3 Geology and Soils

1.3.1 The underlying solid geology of the PDA comprises limestone, sandstone, siltstone and mudstone of the Inferior Oolite Group; sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 165 to 176 million years ago in the Jurassic Period. There are no superficial deposits recorded (BGS 2020).

1.3.2 The soils of the PDA are classified as belonging to the Aberford Soil Association (511a), which are typical brown calcareous earths (SSEW 1983b, 4). These soils form over limestone, and are characterised as '*Shallow, locally brashy, well-drained calcareous fine loamy soils. Some deeper calcareous soils in colluvium*' (SSEW 1983b, 7).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 A detailed background is provided in the Desk-Based Assessment produced by ARS Ltd (Jacklin 2020). A brief summary is given below.

Prehistoric Period

2.2 No known prehistoric sites are located within the PDA, although archaeological material indicative of the prehistoric period has been identified within the wider study area, including both a Neolithic flint hammerstone (HER 1887) and Neolithic or Bronze Age flint tools (HER 2414) located *c.*500m east of the PDA, and further Neolithic or Bronze Age flint tools and flakes (HER2418) identified *c.*350m south of the site. Aerial photography has identified linear boundaries/dykes in the fields to the south-west of the PDA that may be of prehistoric date, however, it is equally possible that these crop marks result from Romano-British agricultural activity.

Romano-British Period

2.3 Roman military occupation in the area is predominantly focused along Ermine Street (HER 100), a former Roman road located *c.*1.2km to the west of the site that linked London to York via Lincoln. Romano-British archaeological remains have been identified within the vicinity of Scawby that suggest settlement activity. A significant amount of Romano-British archaeological activity is recorded within the area on the North Lincolnshire HER including tile, a 4th century AD coin, pottery fragments and an enamelled bronze disc (HER 2407), all located *c.*200m east of the PDA. Further north-east, a possible Romano-British settlement (HER 2403) was identified during ploughing in the 1970s, suggesting a substantial Roman presence within the vicinity of the PDA.

Medieval Period

2.4 Scawby (HER 9671) is listed within the Domesday Survey of 1086 as *Scallebi,* within the hundred of Manley, and is recorded as comprising 34 housesholds; this makes Scawby one of the larger settlements recorded within the survey. The place name 'Scawby' has its origins in Danish and means *Scalli's farmstead*. This suggests that the settlement of Scawby would not have predated Danish occupation in AD 877. Evidence of Viking activity within the area can be identified *c.*1.1km west of the PDA at Ermine Street, where a Viking coin weight (HER 22449) was discovered.

2.5 Recorded archaeological activity dating to the medieval period within the area include a fragment of 'shelly ware' pottery (HER 2407), identified *c.*500m east of the PDA, and a buckle that was discovered *c.*700m east of the PDA in 1974 (HER 2404). Furthermore, analysis of aerial photographs has revealed potential evidence of medieval farming in the form of ridge and furrows within the area surrounding Scawby. Geophysical anomalies within Field 2 might also be indicative of this activity (Figure 2).

Post-Medieval to Modern Periods

2.6 Since the late 16th century, the Nelthorpe family had been major landowners in Scawby, and the core of the village expanded and evolved under their patronage. Numerous buildings within the village were constructed under the instruction of

Richard Nelthorpe, including the Grade I Listed Scawby Hall (NHLE 1083683) in *c.*1603 and the Free School in 1705. Scawby Hall and its associated parkland (HER 21185) are prominent features in the village.

2.7 The Enclosure Act of 1771 resulted in the Nelthorpe family acquiring 1135 acres of land, further cementing their position as major landholders in the area. The *1771 Enclosure Map* shows the larger field of the PDA (Field 1) extending all the way to Gainsborough Lane in the south and was owned by 'Mr John Aldam'. The smaller field (Field 2) used to comprise two smaller enclosures and belonged to 'Ann Boardman' and 'James Hunt & Others'. The enclosure of land in Scawby brought substantial economic success and, consequently, new houses and agricultural buildings were constructed as the village expanded throughout the 18th and 19th centuries.

2.8 The 19th century saw development of the canals and railways in the area, the development of which was spurred on by the growth of industry. Regarding the site, historic OS maps show it has remained relatively unchanged since the *1771 Enclosure Map*, comprising fields for the last 200 years. The turn of the 20th century brought more change to the village, as the road widening scheme resulted in the demolition of the buildings that at one time lined the B1207 (West Street), and large housing estates have been constructed to the west and south-east of the village.

Archaeological potential of the site

2.9 The results of the geophysical survey (Durkin 2020) revealed a considerable number of features within the application site indicative of multi-phase archaeological remains surviving beneath the topsoil. The report describes the form of the remains as typical of settlement and agricultural activity of the later Iron Age and Romano-British periods. As they appear to be on two contrasting alignments, it is likely that represent at least two phases of activity. The western of the two fields revealed former medieval cultivation strips that may mask earlier remains. These early features were previously unknown and further information is required to enhance their interpretation.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Regional Research Aims and Objectives

3.1.1 There is potential for research topics identified in *East Midlands Heritage. An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands* (Knight *et al.* 2012) to be addressed, namely:

For the later Iron Age Period:

Research Objective 4E: Assess the evidence for the evolution of settlement hierarchies.

- Associated research objectives:
- 4.5.1: Why did large nucleated settlements emerge in areas of Lincolnshire, and can we clarify further their character and function?

For the Romano British Period:
Research Objective 5H: Investigate landscape context of rural settlements.

- Associated research objectives:
- 5.4.2 : How and why did settlement forms and building traditions vary within the region and over time?
- 5.4.3 : How did rural settlements relate to each other and to towns and military sites, and how may this have varied regionally and over time?
- 5.4.4 : How did field and boundary systems relate to earlier systems of land allotment, and how did these boundary networks develop over time?
- 5.5.4: Can we chart more closely the processes of agricultural intensification and expansion and the development of field systems?

For the High Medieval Period:
Research Objective 7I: Investigate the development of the open-field system.

- Associated research objectives:
- 7.7.1: Can we shed further light upon the origins and development of the open-field system and its impact upon agricultural practices?

For the Post-Medieval Period:
Research Objective 8E: Identify agricultural improvements of the sixteenth to eighteenth centuries.

- Associated research objectives:
- 8.3.1: How can we improve our understanding of the early landscapes of enclosure and improvement and the interrelationship between arable, pasture, woodland, commons and waste?

3.1.2 During the course of the archaeological works other regional research aims and objectives may come to the fore. These aims and objectives will be revisited both during and after fieldwork in order that they may be updated as necessary.

3.2 Evaluation Trenching Objectives

3.2.1 The aims and objectives of the evaluation trenching will be to:

- Identify the presence/absence of archaeological features and deposits within the site.
- Record all archaeological features and deposits encountered.
- Sample sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits to establish relative sequence, likely dating and quality of preservation.
- Gather sufficient information to establish the character, extent, form, function and likely status of any surviving archaeological deposits with a view to evaluating their significance and potential to inform the aims and objectives outlined in section 3.1 of this document.

3.2.2 If survival of archaeological deposits or features is demonstrated, in line with that identified within the DBA and geophysical survey, and covered by the research aims outlined in section 3.1, in outline the aims and objectives of any excavation will be to:

- Excavate and record the archaeological features and deposits encountered.
- Establish a relative chronological sequence and if possible a dating framework for excavated deposits and features.
- Establish the character, extent, form, function and likely status of surviving archaeological deposits to inform the research aims outlined in section 3.1.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION TRENCHING

4.1 Professional Standards

4.1.1 All elements of the archaeological evaluation will be carried out in accordance with Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (2019a) and *Standards and Guidance for Field Evaluation* (2020a).

4.1.2 All staff employed on the project will be suitably qualified and experienced for their respective project roles and have practical experience of archaeological excavation and recording. All staff will be made aware of the archaeological importance of the area surrounding the site and will be fully briefed on the work required by this specification. Each member of staff will be fully conversant with the aims and methodologies of the evaluation and will be given a copy of this WSI to read.

4.1.3 All site operations will be carried out in a safe manner in accordance with ARS Ltd's health and safety policy. Deep sections, such as those across ditches or pits, will be shored or benched as necessary. A risk assessment will be prepared before commencement of works on site.

4.2 Coverage

4.2.1 A total of 18 (30m x 2m) evaluation trenches are to be dug across the PDA, in locations agreed in advance with the NLHER Officer (Figure 2). Trenches have been located in order to target anomalies identified by the geophysical survey and any apparent 'blank' areas, whilst also avoiding modern services such as the overhead powerlines that cross the site.

4.2.2 In summary the trenches are located thus:

Field No.	Trench No.	Orientation	Targeted geophysical anomalies
2	1	NW-SE	• Magnetic disturbance • Discrete anomaly
	2	NNW-SSE	• Ridge and furrow ploughing
1	3	ENE-WSW	• Possible archaeology (NNW-SSE linear anomaly) • Magnetic disturbance
	4	NE-SW	• Probable archaeology (WSW-ENE and NNW-

Field No.	Trench No.	Orientation	Targeted geophysical anomalies
			SSE linear anomalies) • Discrete anomaly
	5	ENE-WSW	• Probable archaeology (NNW-SSE linear anomalies) • Possible archaeology (NW-SE linear anomaly)
	6	NNW-SSE	• Probable archaeology (ENE-WSW linear anomalies)
	7	NW-SE	• Blank
	8	NE-SW	• Probable archaeology (NW-SE linear anomaly) • Magnetic disturbance
	9	ENE-WSW	• Probable archaeology (NNE-SSW and NW-SE linear anomalies)
	10	NNW-SSE	• Probable archaeology (E-W and NE-SW linear anomalies)
	11	ENE-WSW	• Possible archaeology (NNW-SSE linear anomalies)
	12	NNW-SSE	• Blank
	13	ENE-WSW	• Probable archaeology (NW-SE linear anomaly) • Discrete anomaly
	14	ENE-WSW	• Blank
	15	NW-SE	• Probable archaeology (NE-SW and ENE-WSW linear anomalies)
	16	NNW-SSE	• Magnetic disturbance • Discrete anomaly
	17	NW-SE	• Probable archaeology (ENE-WSW linear anomaly) • Discrete anomaly
	18	NNW-SSE	• Magnetic disturbance

Table 1. Proposed evaluation trenches

4.3 Methodology

4.3.1 All machining will be undertaken under the direct supervision of an archaeologist and will proceed to the upper interface of the archaeological deposits or the geological natural, whichever is encountered first.

4.3.2 Topsoil and/or modern overburden will be removed by a 360° tracked excavator using a wide toothless ditching bucket under continuous archaeological supervision. The topsoil and any subsoils will be removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon or depth of development, whichever is the higher, in successive level spits. If an archaeological or natural deposits are not encountered, trenches should not exceed a maximum depth of 1.2m.

4.3.3 The targeted area of interest will be cleaned by hand to expose the full nature and extent of any archaeological features and deposits encountered.

4.3.4 All spoil removed during groundworks will be scanned visually to recover small finds. Any finds so recovered will be recorded and their location noted on a site plan at a relevant scale. The finds will be retained and recorded.

4.3.5 All archaeological features will be planned and sectioned as a minimum objective. Dispensation may be sought, in relation to sectioning of features from the NLHER Officer, where said features are so large, for example a 10m wide ditch, in instances where excavation may be better effected during subsequent mitigation.

4.3.6 Isolated, discrete features such as pits and postholes not belonging to structure or industrial activities will be 50% sampled, although if they produce artefacts then provision is made for full excavation.

4.3.7 Sampling of linear features such as ditches or gullies will be sufficient to determine the character, stratigraphy and relationship to other features and attempts made to obtain dating evidence. Linear features, such as ditches and gullies relating to agricultural activity, will be sampled a minimum of 20% along their length, with each sample section to be not less than 1m, or a minimum of a 1m sample section, if the feature is less than 5m in length. The depositions at junctions or interruptions in linear features will be sufficiently excavated for the relationship between components to be established. All termini will be investigated.

4.3.8 No archaeological deposit will be entirely removed unless this is unavoidable to meet the aims of the fieldwork.

4.3.9 Any deposits relating to funerary/ritual activities, such as burials and cremation deposits will be 100% excavated. Domestic/industrial activity (such as walls, postholes, floors, hearths) will be sufficiently excavated to understand their form and function and to recover potential dating evidence and artefact and ecofact assemblages.

4.3.10 Area deposits, such as buried soils, or middens, will be hand excavated at a minimum 10%. Subsequent excavation by machine will be considered. Large intrusions, such as reservoirs, will be sufficiently excavated by machine, within safe limits, to provide information on their character.

4.3.11 Limited representative samples of bricks from brick-built structures, and selective products of the brick working proves will be retained for specialist analysis where appropriate.

4.3.12 Cut features of an archaeological nature which comprise structural units will be completely excavated to and respect the original interface of construction.

4.3.13 Upstanding or positive features of an archaeological nature, following recording, will be either partially or wholly excavated by hand where such excavation facilitates access to lower lying archaeological stratification. Where said features do not represent elements of a physically superimposed sequence and are observed to be truncating natural strata partial excavation, as a representative sample (to

demonstrate construction technique, depth of foundation trench, construction materials etc.) will be undertaken.

4.4 Sampling, Faunal Remains and Treasure

4.4.1 For sealed and stratigraphically secure deposits that are adjudged to have the potential to provide environmental evidence relating to diet and economy, dating evidence or land use regime, a minimum bulk sample of 40 litres will be taken, or 100% if the sample is smaller. This material will be floated and passed through graduated sieves, the smallest being a 500µ mesh.

4.4.2 In the case of waterlogged or anaerobic deposits a minimum sample size of 20L will be taken.

4.4.3 Should a sequence of superimposed deposits of note be present, column sampling may be considered.

4.4.4 Where there is evidence for industrial activity, macroscopic technological residues (or samples of them) will be collected by hand. Separate samples (c. 10ml) will be collected from micro-slags (hammer scale and spherical droplets) in accordance with Historic England *Guidance on Archaeometallurgy* (2015a) and *Archaeological Evidence for Glassworking* (Historic England 2018a).

4.4.5 Samples will be taken for scientific dating (such as radiocarbon dating) in specific circumstances that will apply where dating by artefacts is insecure or absent.

4.4.6 Appropriate consideration will be given to the need for any geoarchaeological assessment of buried soils and sediment sequences exposed. Where said is necessary these will be inspected and recorded on site by a recognised geoarchaeologist as field inspection may provide sufficient data for understanding site formation processes. The procedures and techniques presented in *Geoarchaeology: Using earth sciences to understand the archaeological record* (Historic England 2015b) will be applied. Samples for laboratory assessment will be collected where appropriate, following discussion with the NLHER Officer.

4.4.7 Sampling strategies for wooden structures should follow the methodologies presented in English Heritage's *Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of waterlogged wood* (2010). For other waterlogged organic finds, guidance provided by Historic England's *Waterlogged Organic Artefacts. Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation* (2018b) will be followed.

4.4.8 Should other types of environmental deposits be encountered, appropriate specialist advice will be sought and an appropriate sampling strategy devised. Samples will be assessed by a suitable specialist with provision for further analysis as required. Advice from the Historic England Science Advisor will be taken as appropriate.

4.4.9 In all instances sampling strategies will be in accordance with guidelines issued by Historic England's *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice Methods*, from sampling and recovery to post excavation (Campbell *et al*.

2011) and will be targeted in order to explore the levels and types of preservation present.

4.4.10 Any human remains will initially be left *in-situ,* covered and protected. Removal will be undertaken, if deemed necessary, once a Coroners licence has been obtained in accordance with the relevant Ministry of Justice regulations, in line with current guidelines (English Heritage 2004; APABE/English Heritage 2013; APABE/Historic England/Church of England 2017; Mitchell and Brickley 2017) and in discussion with the NLHER Officer.

4.4.11 All finds that may constitute 'treasure' under the Treasure Act, 1996, will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner in accordance with the Treasure Act (DCMS 2008). The Portable Antiquities Liaison Officer will also be notified.

HM Coroner
Coroners Court
5-6 Royal Court
Basil Close
Chesterfield
S41 7SL
Tel: 01246 201391

Finds Liaison Officer
Martin Foreman
North Lincolnshire Museum Service
Oswald Road
Scunthorpe
DN15 7BD
Tel: 01724 843533

4.4.12 Where removal cannot take place on the same working day as discovery, suitable security will be taken to protect the finds from theft. The planning archaeologist will be notified and, if necessary, a site meeting arranged to determine if further investigation in the vicinity of the find spot is required.

4.5 Recording

4.5.1 The site will be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on a 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area. The site will be recorded in accordance with the ARS Ltd's field recording manual and single context recording system, and will include as a minimum context record sheets, an accurate site plan and record photography where no archaeological features are present.

4.5.2 A full and proper record (written, graphic and photographic as appropriate) will be made for all work, using pro-forma record sheets and text descriptions appropriate to the work. Accurate scale plans and section drawings will be drawn where required at 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 scales, as appropriate.

4.5.3 The limits of all trenches will be accurately surveyed. Sections and profiles of each feature sampled will be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20, depending on the size of the feature. All plans, sections and profiles will be related to Ordnance Datum, in metres.

4.5.4 The trenches, as excavated, and any features within them, will be accurately located on a site plan and recorded by photographs, scale drawings, and written descriptions.

4.5.5 The stratigraphy of the site and of each trial trench will be recorded even where no archaeological deposits have been identified.

4.5.6 All archaeological deposits and features will be recorded with above ordnance datum (aOD) levels.

4.5.7 A full photographic record will be compiled using a high resolution digital camera, and a register of all photographs will be kept. The photographic record will encompass all encountered archaeological entities. In addition, key relationships between entities, where these help demonstrate sequence or form, will also be photographed. A clearly visible, graduated metric scale will be included in all record shots. A supplementary record of working images will be taken to demonstrate how the site was investigated and what the prevailing conditions were like during excavation.

4.5.8 A stratigraphic matrix will be compiled for all trenches where superimposed archaeological deposits, features or structures are encountered.

4.6 Finds Processing and Storage

4.6.1 All finds processing, conservation work and storage of finds will be carried out in accordance with the CIfA (2020b) *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* and the UKIC (1990) *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archives for Long-Term Storage.*

4.6.2 Artefact collection and discard policies will be appropriate for the defined purpose.

4.6.3 Bulk finds which are not discarded will be washed and, with the exception of animal bone, marked. Marking and labelling will be indelible and irremovable by abrasion. Bulk finds will be appropriately bagged, boxed and recorded. This process will be carried out no later than two months after the end of the excavation.

4.6.4 All small finds will be recorded as individual items and appropriately packaged (e.g. lithics in self-sealing plastic bags and ceramic in acid-free tissue paper). Vulnerable objects will be specially packaged and textile, painted glass and coins stored in appropriate specialist systems. This process will be carried out within two days of the small find being excavated.

4.6.5 During and after the excavation all objects will be stored in appropriate materials and storage conditions to ensure minimal deterioration and loss of information (including controlled storage, correct packaging, and regular monitoring, immediate selection for conservation of vulnerable material). All storage will have appropriate security provision.

4.6.6 The deposition and disposal of artefacts will be agreed with the legal owner and North Lincolnshire Museums Service prior to the work taking place. All finds except treasure trove are the property of the landowner.

4.6.7 All retained artefacts and ecofacts will be cleaned and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the recipient museum.

5 MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

5.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd acknowledges that it is the responsibility of the NLHER OFficer to monitor the archaeological works. Reasonable notice (no less than 10 working days) shall be provided before the commencement of works and to arrange monitoring visits.

Alison Williams
Historic Environment Officer
Development and Management Team
Economy and Growth
Business Development
North Lincolnshire Council
01724 297000

5.2 ARS Ltd will liaise with the NLHER Officer at regular intervals throughout the course of the work.

5.3 The client will afford reasonable access to the NLHER Officer or their representative, for the purposes of monitoring the archaeological evaluation.

6 TIMETABLE, STAFFING AND RESOURCES

6.1 The Project Manager for the watching brief will be David Underhill at ARS Ltd. The Fieldwork Project Officer will be a suitably qualified and experienced Project Officer from ARS core staff. Additional archaeological officers may be appointed by ARS Ltd where required. An outline timetable for project implementation is presented below.

Task	Commencement date
1. Evaluation trenching	Week Beginning 30th December
2. Post-excavation analysis, including any specialist reporting required	To begin on completion of Task 1.
3. Excavation report preparation and completion	To run concurrently with Task 2.
4. Archive preparation and deposition	To be completed following Tasks 2-3.

Table 1. Outline timetable for project implementation

6.2 Finds analysis will be carried out by appropriately qualified specialists as detailed subject to availability.

- Flint and prehistoric pottery: Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA
- Romano-British pottery: Dr Phil Mills MCIfA
- Samian ware: Dr Gwladys Monteil
- Romano-British metalwork Alex Croom

♦ Medieval and post-medieval pottery:	Dr Chris Cumberpatch/Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA
♦ Clay pipes and post-medieval metalwork:	Mike Wood MCIfA
♦ Plant macrofossils and charcoals:	Luke Parker
♦ Human and animal bone:	Milena Grzybowska ACIfA
♦ Radiocarbon dating:	Prof Gordon Cook (SUERC)
♦ Conservation	Vicky Garlick (Durham University)

6.3 Identification of roman and post-roman pottery will be referenced to the appropriate North Lincolnshire pottery series code.

7 REPORT

7.1 Following completion of the evaluation trenching, a report will be produced that will contain the following as a minimum:

- Non-technical summary
- Introductory statement
- Aims and purpose of the project
- Methodology
- A location plan at 1:10000
- A site plan showing all excavated areas and any archaeological features with respect to nearby fixed structures and roads at 1:500
- Illustrations of all archaeological features with appropriately scaled hachured plans and sections
- An objective summary statement of results
- Conclusions
- Supporting data – tabulated or in appendices to include
    - Specialist Reports
    - Structural and Stratigraphic details
- Index to archive and details of archive location
- References
- Statement of intent regarding publication
- Confirmation of archive transfer arrangements
- A copy of the OASIS form

7.2 One bound copy of the final report will be deposited with the full archive. A digital copy of the report in PDF/A format on disk will be deposited with the North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and a copy will be uploaded as part of the OASIS record.

8 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

8.1 Archive selection strategy

8.1 Selection of the working project archive will be guided by the aims and objectives of the project, as set out in this WSI (Section 3 above); in *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands (*Knight *et al* 2012); and with the *Guidelines for deposition of Archaeological Archives with North Lincolnshire Museum Service* (2019). Archive selection will also be guided by CIfA's (2019b) *Toolkitfor Selecting Archaeological Archives.*

8.2 Documentary archive

8.2.1 All original documentary material created and collected during the archaeological works will be selected for inclusion in the final archive. Any duplicates (including photocopies) of original documents will not be included in the final archive, in line with the *Guidelines for deposition of Archaeological Archives with North Lincolnshire Museum Service* (2019).

8.2.2 The deselected documents will be recycled, subject to final checks by the Post-Excavation and Archives Officer.

8.3 Digital archive

8.3.1 All digital data created over the course of this project will be collected, stored, and selected for final deposition in line with the project's Data Management Plan.

8.3.2 The key types of digital data produced will include:

Type	Data
Text	Digital copies of the Written Scheme of Investigation and final report
Images	Site photography, scans of site drawings, graphics for reports, digitised drawings
Finds Data	Finds reports and tables, conservation records, images

8.3.3 Only final copies of any born digital data will be selected and deposited in the final project archive.

8.3.4 Digital data to be included in the final archive will be reviewed during the Post-Excavation and archiving phase of works.

8.3.5 The project manager and digital archive repository will be consulted on the fate of any deselected material. Deselected material is expected to include duplicates and any non-final versions of data. Digital photographs will be assessed during post-excavation works and selected in line with Historic England's *Digital Image Capture and File Storage* (2015c). The deselected material will be stored on the ARS Ltd server for a period before reviewed and deleted.

8.4 Material archive

8.4.1 The selection of material finds for final deposition in the archaeological archive will be decided in collaboration with the finds specialist during the post-excavation phase. This will be based on addressing the aims and objectives of the project set out in this WSI (Section 3 above); in *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands (*Knight *et al* 2012); and in line with the *Guidelines for deposition of Archaeological Archives with North Lincolnshire Museum Service* (2019).

8.4.2 No material will be discarded without processing and recording. Deselected material can be retained as part of a handling or teaching collection, returned to the landowner, or discarded as agreed by the landowner, specialists, collecting museum and planning archaeologist.

8.5 Archive deposition

8.5.1 On completion of the fieldwork, a project archive will be prepared for deposition by ARS Ltd with North Lincolnshire Museums Service. The archive will comprise the primary records and synthetic works arising from the project, including documents, plans, sections, photographs, and electronic data and an accompanying metadata statement. An archive will be prepared and deposited even if the archaeological works produce no archaeologically significant finds. This is in line with the *Guidelines for deposition of Archaeological Archives with North Lincolnshire Museum Service* (2019).

8.5.2 High resolution digital photographs would, in discussion with the NLHER Officer, be submitted to the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) digital archive repository with the associated photographic registers and metadata. The digital archive will be prepared in line with current best practice outline in *Archaeology Data Service/Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice* (ADS/Digital Antiquity 2011).

8.5.3 One bound copy with a digital copy of the final report in PDF/A format on disc will be deposited with the North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER). A copy of the report will be uploaded as part of the OASIS record (see below) for online access via the Archaeological Data Service.

8.5.4 The archive will be deposited in line with *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007), CIfA's (2020c) *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*, and Society of Museum Archaeologists (1993) *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland*. In addition, the recommendations of the *Guidelines for*

deposition of Archaeological Archives with North Lincolnshire Museum Service (2019) will be adhered to. The archive will be deposited within two months of the completion of the report.

8.5.5 The NLHER Officer and Museum Curator will be notified at the earliest opportunity should the site produce archaeologically significant, unusual, or unexpected finds.

8.5.6 The NLHER Officer and North Lincolnshire Museums Service will be notified in writing on completion of the fieldwork with project dates for the completion of the report and deposition of the archive. The date for deposition of the archive and its contents will be outlined in the report and the NLHER Officer and North Lincolnshire Museums Service informed in writing on final deposition of the archive.

8.5.7 All retained artefacts and associated material will be cleaned, recorded, properly stored and deposited in the archive (see Section 4.6 above).

8.5.8 A full set of annotated, illustrative pictures of the site, excavation, features, layers and selected artefacts deposited with the archive as digital images on disc.

8.5.9 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/ will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. All parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the HER. This will include an uploaded PDF/A version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included within the archive) and a selection of the digital image files.

9 CONSTRAINTS

9.1 Overhead power cables are present on site, passing through the eastern field (Field 1) and into the western field (Field 2) on a south-east to north-west alignment, before turning to head north-east from Field 2 back into Field 1 and onwards beyond the site boundary.

9.2 Trenches have been sited to include at least a 5m buffer from the outer wire on each side of the cable route and the site risk-assessment will ensure that any risk during machining or other activities on site are appropriately mitigated.

9.3 All trenches are to be scanned with CAT and GENNY and any unknown buried services clearly marked up. Presence of services to be relayed to the client, any site management and ARS Ltd project managers so that an agreed strategy can be agreed before proceeding with any machine excavation.

10 GENERAL ITEMS

10.1 Health and Safety

10.1.1 All work will be carried out in accordance with The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974. Specific health and safety policies exist for all out workplaces and all staff employed will be made aware of the policy and any relevant issues. The particular risks involved with this project will be assessed, recorded and relevant mitigation

measures put in place as part of a full risk assessment, which will be compiled in advance of fieldwork. ARS Ltd retains Citation as its expert health and safety consultants and the appointed Health and Safety Officer for the company is Mark Potter.

10.2 Insurance Cover

10.2.1 ARS Ltd has full insurance cover for employee liability (£10 million) public liability (£5 million), professional indemnity (£2 million) and all-risks cover.

10.3 Community Engagement and Outreach

10.3.1 Any opportunities will be sought for engaging the local community in any archaeological findings, e.g. press release (at the client's discretion), dissemination of information via ARS Ltd's website and social media, a guided site tour and/or by presenting a paper and talking to local societies.

10.4 Changes to the Written Scheme of Investigation

10.4.1 Changes to the approved methodology or programme of works will only be made with prior written approval of the NLHER Officer or their designated representative.

10.5 Publication

10.5.1 If significant archaeological remains are recorded, a summary of the project with, if appropriate, selected drawings, illustrations and photographs will be submitted within 2 years of the completion of the project in an appropriate archaeological journal.

10.5.2 In the event of significant remains being encountered and excavated but no further fieldwork takes place, there may be the need for a more formal publication than in the summary form. In this instance a suitable programme and timetable for publication and dissemination will be discussed and agreed upon by all stakeholders. This may include a note or short article in an appropriate archaeological journal.

10.6 Copyright

10.6.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client. ARS Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act(1988).

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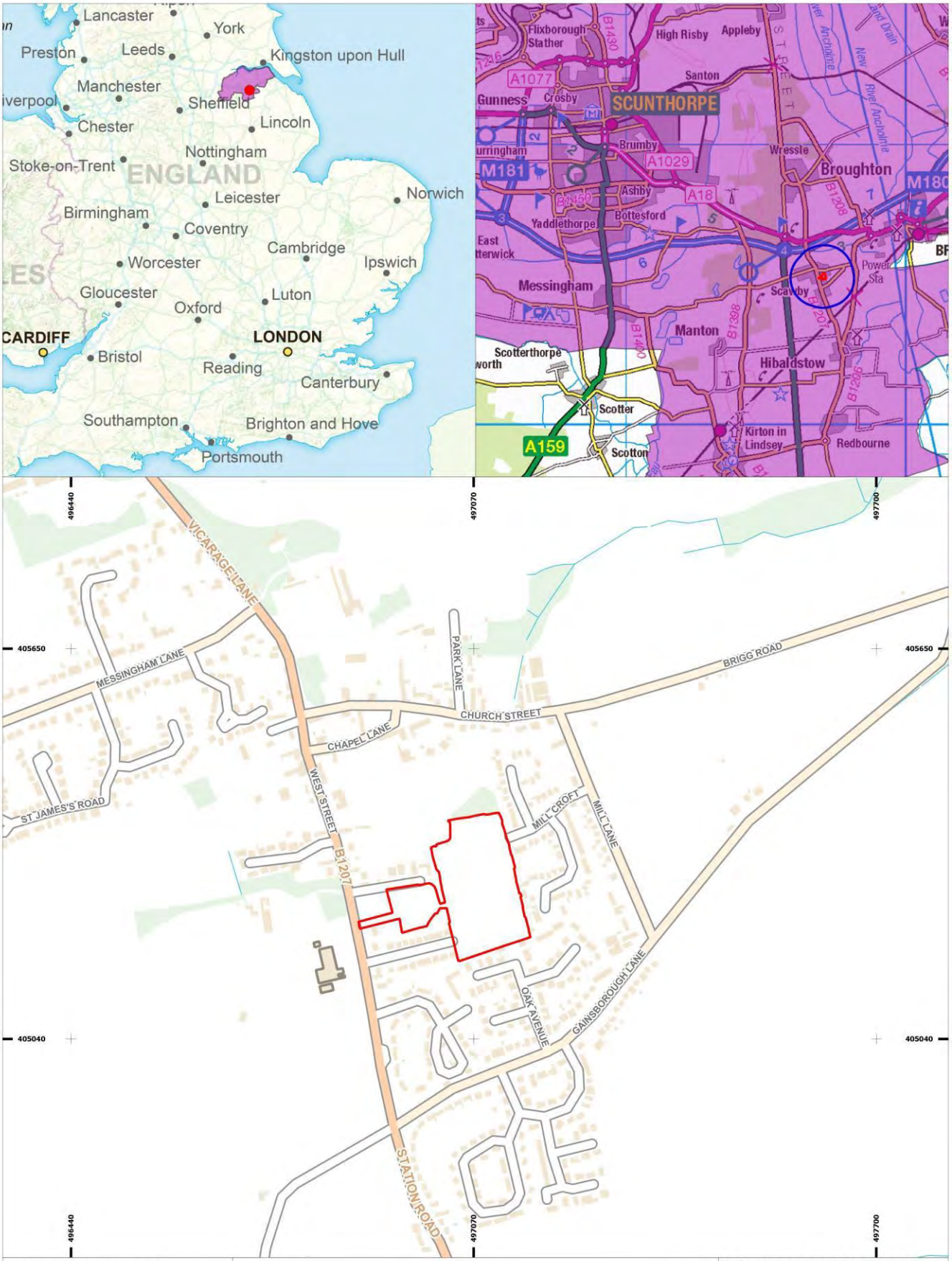
FIGURES



Site name:	Oak Avenue, Scawby
Date:	July 2020
Drawn by:	ARJ
Scale:	Varies

Figure 1:
Site location

N

Site Location
North Lincolnshire Council
Site Boundary

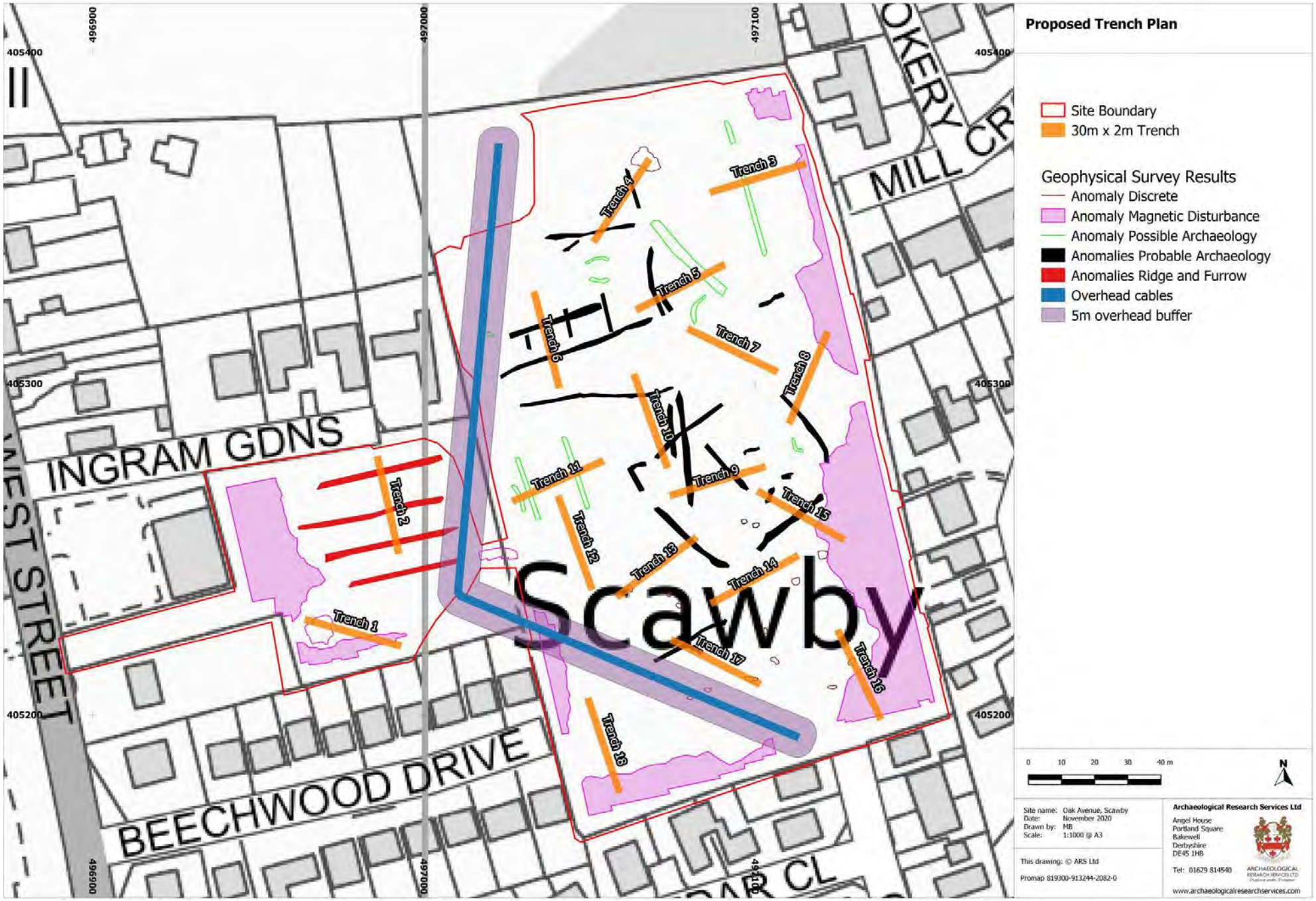
Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Unit 2
Aizlewood's Mill
Nursery Street
Sheffield
South Yorkshire
S3 8GG

Tel: 0114 275 0140

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH SERVICES LTD

www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com


Proposed Trench Plan
Site Boundary
30m x 2m Trench
Geophysical Survey Results
Anomaly Discrete
Anomaly Magnetic Disturbance
Anomaly Possible Archaeology
Anomalies Probable Archaeology
Anomalies Ridge and Furrow
Overhead cables
5m overhead buffer
Scawby
INGRAM GDNS
BEECHWOOD DRIVE
WEST STREET
MILL CR
Trench 1
Trench 2
Trench 3
Trench 4
Trench 5
Trench 6
Trench 7
Trench 8
Trench 9
Trench 10
Trench 11
Trench 12
Trench 13
Trench 14
Trench 15
Trench 16
Trench 17
Trench 18
405400
405300
405200
496900
497000
497100
0 10 20 30 40 m
N
Site name: Oak Avenue, Scawby
Date: November 2020
Drawn by: MB
Scale: 1:1000 @ A3
This drawing: © ARS Ltd
Promap 819300-913244-2082-0
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APPENDIX IV: OASIS Form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

Printable version

OASIS ID: archaeol5-413888

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Evaluation on Land off Oak Avenue, Scawby, North Lincolnshire
Short description of the project	In November 2020 Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Scawby Estate to conduct an archaeological evaluation on land at off Oak Avenue, Scawby, North Lincolnshire. The archaeological evaluation, which was undertaken as part of a phased programme of archaeological works, following earlier phases of desk-based assessment and geophysical survey and comprised the excavation of 18 evaluation trenches. All archaeological works were undertaken as a condition of planning permission which has been granted for a change of land use and the construction of 60 dwellings, roads, footways, landscaping, walls, fencing and public open spaces (planning reference: PA/2020/1482).
Project dates	Start: 30-11-2020 End: 09-12-2020
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	FARMSTEAD Roman
Monument type	AGRICULTURAL Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE SCAWBY Land off Oak Avenue, Scawby, Lincolnshire
Study area	2.88 Hectares
Site coordinates	SE 97053 05288 53.535014337355 -0.535476217449 53 32 06 N 000 32 07 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project brief originator	Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Project design originator	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project director/manager	Dr David Underhill
Project supervisor	Caitlin Halton
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	North Lincolnshire Museum
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Lincolnshire NMR
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	North Lincolnshire Museum
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation on Land off Oak Avenue, Scawby, Lincolnshire
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Michael Nicholson
Date	2021
Issuer or publisher	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Hebburn
Description	PDF

Entered by	Michael nicholson (Michael@archaerologicalresearchservices.com)
Entered on	29 January 2021

OASIS:

Please e-mail Historic England for OASIS help and advice

Cite only: http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm for this page