

Archaeology England

OSI Food Solutions, Luneberg Way, Scunthorpe

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment



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Report No. 1815

Archaeology England

OSI Food Solutions Ltd, Luneberg Way, Scunthorpe

Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit

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July 2019

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Summary

In June 2019, Archaeology England was commissioned by Centrica PLC, to carry out an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and site visit to determine the archaeological potential of land at OSI Food Solutions Ltd, Luneberg Way, Scunthorpe, DN15 8LP (NGR SE 87711 12827). The assessment has been undertaken in advance of the submission of a planning application for a proposed ground mounted solar park.

No registered Historic Landscape, Conservation Area, Scheduled Monument, registered Historic Park & Garden or Listed Building, will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development.

The site lies within the historic landscape character area of Scunthorpe, a landscape of unassessed historic value, due to its urban nature. The proposed development will not impact on the character of this area.

No sites listed in the Historic Environment Record lie within the development site. Although there are 8 sites recorded within a 500m radius of the site. Only one of these, the crash site of a WWII Halifax Bomber, may be directly impacted by the development, although the exact crash site currently remains unknown. The archaeological potential of the site is assessed at medium for the prehistoric period, low for all subsequent periods except the WWII period, which has unknown potential.

It is recommended that an archaeological watching brief takes place during all ground-breaking works associated with the development in order to effect the preservation by record of any archaeological artefacts and features impacted by the development.

1 Introduction

1.1 Archaeology England (AE) was commissioned by *Centrica PLC* to carry out an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) on 1.6 hectares of land immediately adjacent to the eastern edge of the existing OSI Food Solutions premises at Luneberg Way, Scunthorpe, centred on NGR *SE 87711 12827* (henceforth "the site") prior to submission of a planning application for a new ground mounted solar park (AE Project Number 2737). This assessment also includes a 500m radius study area from the centre of the site (see Figures 1 and 2).

1.2 This assessment has been prepared prior to the submission of a planning application. The purpose of the Desk-Based Assessment, which is detailed in the following report, is to provide the local planning authority, North Lincolnshire Council (NLC) with the information they are likely to request in respect of the proposed development. The work is to highlight and assess the impact upon standing and buried remains of potential archaeological interest and to ensure that they are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of subsequent activities associated with the development.

A specification for the Desk-Based Assessment was produced by AE in June 2019 (Appendix III) and approved by North Lincolnshire Council Historic Environment Team.

2 Site Description

2.1 Location

- 2.1.1 The site is located on the east side of Luneberg Way in Scunthorpe, immediately to the east of the premises of OSI Food Solutions Ltd, centred on SE 87711 12827.
- 2.1.2 The proposed development area currently comprises a levelled green field covering an area of approximately 1.62 hectares.
- 2.1.3 The site is bounded to the west by the premises of OSI Food Solutions, on the north by a tree covered verge beside the A1077 Phoenix Parkway and on the south and east by open access public amenity land.
- 2.1.4 The site lies on the eastern fringes of the Charnwood Park housing estate. The town centre of Scunthorpe lies 2km to the south east. The village of Flixborough lies just over 2km to the north with the Foxhills Industrial Estate approximately 700m to the NW.

2.2 Geology

- 2.2.1 The underlying geology of the area comprises Triassic Mudstone of the Penarth Group, overlain by superficial deposits of blown sand dating from the Quaternary period (BGS 2019).
- 2.2.2 The soil type is characterised as naturally wet very acid sandy and loamy soils (Soilscapes, 2019).
- 2.2.3 Topographically, the site is situated on the eastern edge of the Axholme Fens. It lies on or below the 10m contour at the western foot of a low N-S aligned ridge, known locally as the Lincoln Cliff. This ridge rises to a height of 50m above the low-lying fens and commons running along the east bank of the River Trent. It arises from the presence of the more resistant, lower Jurassic, Frodingham Ironstone which runs from Winterton in the north to just south of Scunthorpe and formed the basis of the Scunthorpe iron industry.

3 Methodology

- 3.1 The primary objective of this desk-based assessment is to assess the impact of the development proposals on the historic environment. This will help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies. The aim is to make full and effective use of existing information in establishing the archaeological significance of the site, to elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance.
- 3.2 The work includes a comprehensive assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and aims to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.
- 3.3 This report provides information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. Preservation *in situ* has been advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors could result in the loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record has been recommended.
- 3.4 This assessment considers the following:

- a) The nature, extent and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits and landscapes within the study area through assessment of various readily available primary sources:
1. Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional HER at North Lincolnshire, including listed building records, within a 500m radius of the assessment area boundary.
 2. Collation and consideration of the impact on Designated archaeological sites (Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Historic Parks & Gardens, registered historic landscapes, Conservation Areas) within a 5km radius of the assessment area boundary.
 3. Assessment of all available excavation report and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting.
 4. Assessment of all relevant extant aerial photographic (AP) evidence. This will include those held in regional archives, Historic England and The Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photography (CUCAP).
 5. All sources indexed in the local Archive, and as appropriate, site files held by Historic England.
 6. Records held by the developer e.g. bore hole logs, geological/geomorphological information, aerial photographs, maps, plans
 7. Map regression analysis using all relevant cartographic sources e.g. All editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series, Tithe and early estate maps (as available).
 8. Place name evidence
 9. Internet sourced satellite imagery and Lidar imagery as available.
 10. Assessment of records held at the Portable Antiquities Scheme.
 11. Historic documents (e.g. Charters, registers, estate papers).
- b) The significance of any remains in their context both regionally and nationally and in light of the findings of the desk-based study.
- c) The history of the site based on the areas of research outlined above.
- d) The potential impact of any proposed development on the setting of known sites of archaeological importance.
- e) The potential for further archaeological remains to be present, which have not been identified in pre-existing archaeological records.
- f) The potential for further work, with recommendations if requested and where appropriate for a suitable investigative and/or mitigation methodology.

4 Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1 Previous Archaeological Studies (Figure 4)

- 4.1.1 There are five previous archaeological investigations recorded on the North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record within or partially within 500m of the proposed development site.
- 4.1.2 Between May and December 2004 York Archaeological Trust conducted the Trent Valley alluvium depth and character modelling project (NLHER ELS4015). Utilising bore hole data from the British Geological Survey and mineral operators; they produced a GIS based sub-surface terrain map and digital elevation models in order to try and identify sub-surface terrain features and palaeo channels.
- 4.1.3 During May 1989 Jasair were commissioned by Humberside County Council to undertake an aerial photographic survey of Burton upon Stather parish (NLHER ELS922). Several archaeological features were recorded, including a field system, retting pits, warping drains and a possible round barrow. Although no archaeological features were recorded within 500m of the site during this sortie, a further sortie undertaken by JASAIR during 1989 (NLHER ELS2744) recorded linear cropmarks and an enclosure west of Holyrood Drive (MLS20573).
- 4.1.4 Another aerial photographic survey was undertaken during April 1984 by the Cambridge University Air Committee across a large part of NW Lincolnshire including Flixborough and Scunthorpe (NLHER ELS808). Many archaeological features were identified, including settlements, field systems, cropmark enclosures and warping drains. No archaeological features were recorded within 500m of the site.
- 4.1.5 During July 2015 Allen Archaeology Ltd undertook an archaeological trench evaluation of Land south of Phoenix Parkway (ELS4293; site code SCPP 15). This involved the excavation of 17 trial trenches in advance of proposed residential development. The trenches were targeted on geophysical anomalies revealed during an earlier phase of assessment. The excavations revealed a large number of natural geological features and ceramic land drains as well as a small number of undated linear features of potential archaeological interest.
- 4.1.6 During 1996 a systematic fieldwalking survey was undertaken of the Ancholme and Lower Trent Valleys by the University of Exeter as part of The Humber Wetlands Project (ELS428). No finds were recorded within 500m of the site.
- 4.1.7 There are four further previous archaeological investigations recorded on the North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record within 1km of the proposed development site:

In 1979 Humberside County Council commissioned Humberside Joint Archaeological committee to undertake a survey and compile a gazetteer of all known archaeological sites in the newly formed County of Humberside, which included North Lincolnshire. The survey utilised aerial photography, cartographic and documentary sources to highlight the risks to Humberside's rich archaeological heritage (Loughlin & Millar, 1979). A number of sites recorded within the search area for the current assessment were first collated within this survey. These include flint (NLHER MLS1918; and coin (MLS1864) find spots and cropmark enclosures (MLS20573 & 21377).

A series of archaeological interventions were undertaken between 2005 and 2007 in advance of proposed residential development on land between Doncaster Road, Scotter Road and Ferry Road West. This site lies on the western edge of the Scunthorpe conurbation approximately 750m south west of the current proposed development site. A geophysical survey was undertaken by WYAS during 2005. This revealed magnetic anomalies interpreted as possible warping channels (Webb, 2005). A desk-based assessment of the site was completed in 2006 which included an Aerial photographic assessment revealing cropmarks of linear and parallel linear features interpreted as post-medieval field boundaries, drainage ditches, trackways and 19th century warping channels (Stephenson 2006). AC archaeology were subsequently commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the site, comprising 23 trial trenches revealing field drains and a layer of clay warp (AC Archaeology, 2007).

A similar sequence of investigations was undertaken in advance of development on land on the south side of Phoenix Way, approximately 800m east of the current proposed development site. Here, Stratascan undertook a geophysical survey during 2006, followed by an archaeological evaluation comprising the excavation of 9 trenches by University of Leicester Archaeological Services which was followed by a strip map and record excavation conducted by Allen Archaeology in 2009. The investigations revealed evidence for significant prehistoric occupation. This included Bronze Age cremation pits and post holes and Iron Age pits and enclosure ditches (Trott and Allen, 2009).

Archaeological Desk Based Assessments were conducted in advance of the proposed development of solar farms at Flixborough and North Wharf during 2015. This included the undertaking of a geophysical survey by WYAS during 2015 on land to the south of Park Ings Farm, approximately 1km NNW of the current development site. Crop marks of a possible enclosure and a pair of parallel linear crop marks were recorded as well as the site of a 19th century plantation (Harrison 2015). A Mesolithic flint knapping site was recorded at Atkinson's Warren (Rawson 2015). This site was investigated through the excavation of two test pits by the University of Hull.

- 4.1.8 Data is available from a series of boreholes driven by Norwest Holst Soil Engineering Ltd for Scunthorpe Borough Council in May 1979 as part of preparations for construction of the Foxhills and Skippingdale Industrial Estates. Two of these bore holes were taken within the limits of the proposed development site. In the northern part of the site at NGR SE 877 129, a borehole revealed an initial 0.35m of sandy topsoil. From 0.35m-1.05m was a soft orange-brown silty and slightly organic but very sandy clay. Below this, to a depth of 3.35m lay a loose brown, slightly silty fine and medium sand, overlying a thin (0.15m) layer of peat, which in turn overlay a layer of brown silty sand with gravel to a depth of 4.60m. This overlay stiff grey silty shaley clay which continued to the base of the borehole at 5m.

Towards the southwest corner of the site a borehole at SE 877 128 revealed a very similar soil profile to that described above, but without the thin lens of peat.

4.2 *The Historic Landscape (Figure 3)*

- 4.2.1 The proposed development site does not lie within any Conservation Areas. Four Conservation Areas lie within 5km of the proposed development site, of which the closest is the Old Crosby Conservation Area, which, at its closet lies approximately

1.4km ESE of the development site. New Frodingham Conservation Area lies approximately 2.8km away to the southeast. The remaining sites lie to the north at 3.7km away (Normanby CA) and 4.7km away (Barton upon Stather CA).

- 4.2.2 The site does not lie within any registered Historic Parks & Gardens and none lie within the 5km search area.
- 4.2.3 The site lies just within the northern boundary of the Historic Landscape Character Area of Scunthorpe (Lincolnshire HLCA SCUN), which is currently unassessed. Three other Historic Landscape Character Areas lie within the 5km search area. The Nearest is the Axholme Fens (LHLCA CON3) which lies just across the A1077 Phoenix Parkway to the north. This area historically comprised seasonally floodable land within the River Trent and Don flood plains with extensive areas of common grazing. These commons were largely enclosed in a rectilinear fashion and drained from the 18th century. The Normanby Scarp (LHLCA NCL5) also lies just across the A1077 to the NE of the site. The western edge of this character area has views over the Axholme Fens to the west. Historic settlements lie along this edge including Flixborough, Normanby and Burton Stather. The former open fields associated with these settlements have largely been enclosed within a modern pattern of rectilinear fields from the 18th century (Lord and Mackintosh, 2011). The Don Floodplain HLCA lies across the River Trent to the West.
- 4.2.4 Scunthorpe has not been included in the Historic Landscape Character Assessment, nor the current Lincolnshire Extensive Urban Survey.

4.3 *Scheduled Monuments (Figure 3)*

- 4.3.1 Scheduled Monuments are sites considered to be of national importance and have statutory protection under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. No Scheduled Monuments lie within the boundary of the proposed development area.
- 4.3.2 There are 5 Scheduled Monuments within the 5km search area. The closest site comprises the Flixborough Saxon nunnery and site of All Saints medieval church and burial ground (SM1009382). This monument is located 1.2km north of the proposed development site. It comprises the buried archaeological remains of a high-status building thought to represent a nunnery occupied from c.AD700 – AD870, after which time it may have become abandoned as a result of Viking raids and covered by wind-blown sand. The monument also includes the foundations and graveyard of a medieval church. The site was excavated during the 1990s. It is interesting to note that it lies on the scarp edge overlooking the River Trent and the Axholme Fens, but it is also approximately 350m west of the site of the medieval moated manorial site of Conesby, which may have formed the manorial centre for the former detached portion of West Halton Parish in which the development site sits.
- 4.3.3 Three of the four remaining Scheduled monuments within the search area lie between 3 and 4.5km west of the proposed development site. These include The Money Field Roman site, Dragonby (SM 1005224); Sawcliffe medieval village and moated site (SM 1017554); and Earthwork remains of St Bartholomew's Church, High Risby (SM 1016931). The Money Field Roman site in Dragonby is also on the Heritage at Risk Register due to significant damage arising from arable ploughing.
- 4.3.4 The final Scheduled monument, Keadby Lock (SM 1005204) lies approximately 4.4km to the WSW. It is a tidal canal lock constructed in 1793-1802 and located at the eastern end of the Stainforth and Keadby canal where it meets the River Trent.

4.4 Listed Buildings (Figure 3, Appendix II)

- 4.4.1 No listed buildings lie within the boundary of the proposed development area.
- 4.4.2 There are 55 Listed Buildings within the 5km search area around the proposed development site. Of these three are Grade I Listed: The Church of St Andrew, Barton Upon Stather (LB 1103747) 5km to the north; Normanby Hall (LB 1083610) 3.7km to the north; and the Church of St Lawrence on Church Lane, Frodingham, Scunthorpe (LB 1083610) 2.3km to the south east. Two are Grade II* listed: Brumby Hall (LB 1346550) and the former Church of St John (LB 1083612). The remaining buildings are all Grade II listed.
- 4.4.3 There are only three listed buildings within a 2km radius of the development site. They are all grade II. These include 45 and 47 Old Crosby, Scunthorpe (LB 1083615) a late 18th-early 19th century house divided in to two dwellings located approximately 1.6km ESE of the site; the Angel War Memorial, Frodingham Road, Scunthorpe (LB 1391399) a WWI memorial dating from 1923 approximately 1.6km SE of the site; and the Berkeley Hotel, Doncaster Road, Scunthorpe (LB 1426932) a mid-20th century road house 1.6km SSW of the site. The remaining Listed Buildings all lie over 2km away from the proposed development site.

4.5 Known Archaeological Remains and Historical Development (Figure 5; Appendix I)

- 4.5.1 There are 9 sites listed on the North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER) within 500m of the proposed development site. These include 4 sites where prehistoric flint implements have been found, another where an Anglo-Saxon coin was recovered, two records of earthwork enclosures revealed through aerial photography or LiDAR survey and one for the site of South Lodge, a former listed building demolished in 1983. The full catalogue provided by North Lincolnshire HER for sites recorded within 500m is included to the rear of this report (Appendix 1).

There are also 4 sites listed on the national Historic England Archive within the same search area. Two of these sites are duplicated on the HER records; The find spot of the Anglo-Saxon coin and flint finds from Vicker's sandpit. The remaining sites relate to further findspots of flint artefacts. There are no records of archaeological excavations in the Historic England excavation index within the 500m search area, although the evaluation and subsequent strip map and record excavations on land south of Phoenix Parkway lie within 1km of the site.

Three artefacts are recorded within a 500m search radius of the site on the Portable Antiquities Scheme database (www.finds.org.uk). These include a Mesolithic flint blade, a Bronze Age flint arrowhead and a 17th century iron shot.

The recorded archaeological sites are briefly described below, according to period, where they are incorporated into a summary of the historical development of the area.

- 4.5.2 Prehistoric: Palaeolithic (c.450,000 – 10,000 BC), Mesolithic (c.10,000 – 4400 BC), Neolithic (4400 BC – 2300 BC), Bronze Age (2300 BC – 700 BC) & Iron Age (700 BC – AD 43)**

The proposed development site sits at the foot of the Lincolnshire scarp, overlooking the Trent valley. This represents a landscape feature of enduring strategic significance and has been exploited by humankind for several millennia. The evidence for this comes in the form of frequent finds of prehistoric flint artefacts which have been recorded within 500m of the proposed development site. These have often been recovered from sand and stone extraction pits. In 1939 a stone axe and flints were recovered from Vicker's Sandpit approximately 500m west of the site (NGR SE 882127). These included a Mesolithic microlith, a Neolithic axe head, a Neolithic leaf shaped arrowhead and a Neolithic to Bronze Age knife and scraper (MLS1939). In 1933 several flint implements were recovered from Atkinsons Warren, near to old Flixborough Church (at SE 878133). This findspot is now under Skippingdale Industrial Estate in the Exmoor Avenue area. The finds included several Mesolithic microliths, cores, flakes and scrapers from the Mesolithic to Neolithic periods (MLS1918). A second find spot is also recorded for Atkinson's Warren, near 'the second cottage' (SE 879123). Here flint finds dated from the early Neolithic to early Bronze Age and included a scraper, knife and a leaf shaped arrowhead (MLS1916). A single Mesolithic/Neolithic flint flake was also recovered from Foxhills Plantation during 2014 (MLS22844). A Mesolithic flint knapping site has also been recorded just outside the search area to the north at Flixborough (SE 879137) where 43 flint artefacts have been recovered (MLS22815).

The portable Antiquities Scheme database also holds the records of 2 flint artefacts recovered from within 500m of the site. These include a Mesolithic flint knife and a Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead (www.finds.org.uk).

While there is no direct evidence for later prehistoric settlement remains or structures within the 500m search area. Such evidence has been recorded approximately 1km to the east during archaeological excavations to the south of Phoenix Parkway (SE 886127) where two Bronze Age Cremation pits (MLS21264) and Iron Age and Romano-British period structures (MLS21265) were recorded.

The remains of undated enclosures and linear features have also been identified from crop marks and LiDAR surveys within the 500m search radius. It is possible that these remains could date from any time from the late prehistoric to the post-medieval period. One in particular; a linear bank and square enclosure identified at Foxhills Plantation from LiDAR data (MLS22821) encloses flat ground on the edge of a slope and could represent a prehistoric enclosure. Others identified as crop marks from aerial photographs west of Holyrood Drive lower down in the Axholme Fens (MLS20573) are also undated. An Iron Age date has been suggested and it is possible that they relate to those at Foxhills Plantation. However, they also lie within the bounds of a medieval deer park and they could even post-date the draining and enclosure of the Fens during the post-medieval period.

The archaeological potential for prehistoric remains within the site is moderate. This potential is likely to take the form of flint artefacts or artefact scatters preserved within the windblown sand. The site is located at the foot of the Lincolnshire edge, on or below the 10m contour and unlikely to have been the location of a prehistoric settlement site.

4.5.3 Roman (AD 43 – AD 410)

One Romano-British period object has been recovered within 500m of the site. This was the find spot of a Romano-British ivory Phallus found in the vicinity of prehistoric flint implements at Atkinson's Warren (MLS1916). No Romano-British find spots have been recorded within 500m of the site on the Portable Antiquities Scheme database. The remains of a Romano-British structure were recorded during excavations south of Phoenix Parkway, 1km west of the site (MLS21265) and an extensive Late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement existed at Dragonby 3km ENE of the site. This latter site is a scheduled Monument and is included on the Heritage at risk register (SM 1005224).

Ermine Street lies approximately 13km to the east, this was the main transport artery linking the towns of London and York.

The potential for Roman-British remains to exist within the site is considered to be low.

4.5.4 Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1086)

The HER records that a single Anglo-Saxon coin has been recovered from within a 500m search radius of the site. This was found during 1949 in windblown sand to the west of Old Park Farm at SE 879130. It is a silver sceatta dating from not later than the 1st quarter of the 8th century AD (MLS1864).

Further afield, evidence for an extensive Anglo-Saxon settlement and high-status ecclesiastical site has been identified 1.3km north of the proposed development at Flixborough. Here the remains of 40 buildings have been excavated, together with associated infrastructure such as a chapel, cemetery, ovens, a hoard of woodworking tools and over 10,000 artefacts. The site was inhabited from the 7th to the 10th centuries AD and occupied a site on the Lincolnshire edge to the south of the medieval village of Flixborough. There is some evidence that the settlement may have moved, slightly to the east after the 10th century AD towards the medieval moated manor site of Conesby. The name Conesby suggests a Royal connection and is the manor in which the proposed development site sat until the late 19th century (MLS5018). The Anglo-Saxon settlement is also associated with the scheduled monument of Flixborough Saxon nunnery and site of All Saints medieval church and burial ground (SM 1009382).

Whilst the proposed development site was located within the bounds of the Conesby estate, it lay nearly 1 mile to the south of the manorial centre on the southern fringes of the estate. The site lies at the foot of the Lincolnshire Edge whereas the early medieval and medieval settlements tended to be located at the top of the scarp slope. Therefore, the potential for early medieval remains on the site is considered to be low.

4.5.5 Medieval (AD 1086 – AD 1536)

No medieval sites or find spots have been recorded within the 500m search radius in either the North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record or the Portable Antiquities Scheme database. Nevertheless, the medieval settlement pattern is reasonably well preserved in the modern landscape. The assessment site lay on the southern edge of the manor of Conesby during the medieval period. At the centre of this manor was the medieval moated site at North Conesby (NGR SE 881144; NLHER 2213). This moated manor lay 1.5km NNE of the proposed development site on the north western edge of

the Foxhills Industrial Estate. The site was fully excavated during 2003 revealing that the platform at the centre of the moat contained a stone building dating from the 13th to the 16th century. Documentary evidence records that during the 15th century the estate had direct access to arable land, pasture, woodland with timber trees, marshland resources and the river Trent. The low lying Axholme Fens, poorly drained in the medieval period, would have provided an important summer grazing resource for the inhabitants of Conesby and before enclosures in the 18th century it comprised common land with common grazing rights. Each parish or manor on the east side of the River Trent had a share of this resource and followed a similar pattern of land use. With parish boundaries running in an east-west direction, perpendicular to the Trent, each parish had access to the river, a share of common summer pasture, arable and nucleated settlement on the well-drained slopes of the Lincolnshire cliff with heathland on the top of the ridge.

There is also a prominent curvilinear field boundary, visible on both the West Halton Tithe Map (Figure 4) and the OS 1:2500 map of 1886-7 (Figure 5), partly forming the parish boundary between Old Park (West Halton detached) and Crosby and running around the development site 500m to the south and east. The boundary continues to sweep north and incorporates the sites of South Lodge, Old Park Farm and the moated manor site itself. These buildings appear to be intrinsically linked with the boundary, arranged within or around its edge. The boundary appears to represent that of a medieval deer park contemporary with the moated manor. The curving boundary can be tentatively traced north of the moated site, sweeping west to the south of Flixborough village before heading south again, enclosing the site of the old Flixborough Church. It is possible that the earlier medieval settlement there was re-located to the north when the deer park was created. Its line is lost in the Fens where post-medieval enclosures have obscured the earlier medieval field pattern, but it reappears west of Hornsby's Holt where it is preserved in the aforementioned parish boundary between West Halton (detached) and Crosby. Furthermore, Hornsby's Holt is called *Park Bottom* on the West Halton Tithe apportionment of 1838. It is not clear if this park boundary co-incides with that recorded in the North Lincolnshire HER as *Medieval Deer Park, North Conesby* (MLS21737). The latter park is described as being depicted on a 17th century Saxton map of Lincolnshire (<http://nla.gov.au/nla.map-rm1208>). The park on that map is located east of Flixborough rather than south of it and may more correctly depict the Normanby deer park (MLS3421). The development site falls within the southern part of this putative Conesby deer park (Old Park).

Two further scheduled monuments within the 5km search radius date from the medieval period: Earthwork remains of St Bartholomew's Church, High Risby (SM 1016931) 4.5km ENE of the site; and Sawcliffe medieval village and moated site (SM 1017554) at 3.5km ENE of the site.

The development site is located on the fringes of the Axholme Fens and was likely to have been located on the boundary of the marginal common land arable slopes during the medieval period. It appears to have later been incorporated within the bounds of the Conesby deer park, although this would have had a negligible effect on the archaeological potential of the site. The potential for medieval activity within the site is considered to be low.

4.5.6 *Post-Medieval (AD 1536 – AD 1899)*

The Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map of 1886-7 suggests that the manor of Conesby was subdivided into at least two separate units by the 19th century; North Conesby (now associated with Flixborough and the former moated manorial centre) and South Conesby a detached portion of West Halton Parish subsequently amalgamated with the parish of Crosby from 1887. This southern estate appears to have been managed from Conesby Farm, Old Park Farm and Neap House Farm in the post medieval period. It is this southern estate that contains the proposed development site. The parish boundary between these estates cuts across the middle of the possible medieval deer park described above suggesting that this parochial subdivision arose later, during the post medieval period and may be associated with the enclosure of common fields in the late 18th century.

Modern field boundaries in the region generally take a regular rectilinear form with ruler straight hedge lines that have been professionally surveyed following enclosures. West Halton Parish was enclosed in 1772-3 and it may be that the detached portion of West Halton was also enclosed at this time. The parish of Crosby to the south, was enclosed half a century later in 1833. The enclosures resulted in the draining of the fens, the loss of the commons and the creation of permanent pasture in a regular rectilinear field pattern. The proposed development site lay within this newly created pastureland from the 18th century until the 1980's when the urban conurbation of Scunthorpe began to encroach upon it.

The HER records one site dating to the post medieval period within the 500m radius search area. This is the site of South Lodge, a former listed building constructed in 1832 and demolished in 1983 (MLS4857). The Lodge was built for the Normanby estate, which included the manor of Conesby. The site of South Lodge is located approximately 300m SE of the proposed development site and on the southern edge of the former medieval deer park. There may have been an earlier lodge on the site prior to 1832 as it was in the possession of Robert Hornsby in 1816. Hornsby also had 12 acres of grazing nearby and gave his name to a local woodland, Hornsby's Holt. It served as a gamekeeper's cottage.

One item is recorded for the 500m search area in the Portable Antiquities Database, a 17th century iron shot of a type used in 3.5-inch calibre guns during the civil war.

The development site lay within a pasture field during the post medieval period. Therefore, the potential for post medieval activity within the site is considered to be low.

4.5.7 *Modern (1900 – present)*

South Lodge continued to function but was finally demolished in 1983. Walter Atkinson was the tenant of South Lodge from 1900-1960. He was a gamekeeper to the Sheffield estate and farmed on a small scale. Atkinson's Warren is named after him. The lodge hosted shooting parties well into the 20th century.

The rise of the Scunthorpe Iron industry from the late 19th century led to the gradual expansion of the town throughout the early 20th century. During the interwar period

housing expanded to incorporate the former rural villages of Crosby and Frodingham, including the Crosby Avenue estate to the north of Old Crosby which came within 500m of the current development site. The premises of OSI Food solutions was constructed c. 1989 including the current development site within its curtilage.

There is one further site listed on the HER, within the 500m search radius, which may be of direct relevance to the archaeological potential of the site. That is the position of a crashed WWII Halifax bomber. The crash site has never been positively identified, other than it was reported to have come down during 1943 in woodland next to Foxhills Road (MLS25976). This could place it within Skippingdale Plantation, 300m SE of the site. It is possible that the debris field arising from the crash extends towards or even into the development site.

The potential for modern remains within the site is therefore considered to be unknown.

5 Map Regression (Figures 4 to 6)

5.1 Pre Ordnance Survey Mapping (Figure 4)

The West Halton Tithe map, dated 1838, shows the detached southern portion of the former Conesby estate. This is described as '*The Old Park, Neap House Farm etc in the township and Parish of West Halton detached about four miles distant from the village of West Halton in a southerly direction*'. On this map the curved boundary of the former medieval deer park is clearly visible. The proposed development site falls within a field numbered 18 in the southern part of the former deer park. This field is described in the Tithe Apportionment as being owned by Sir Robert Sheffield Bart. It was rented to William Chapman who was the tenant of Old Park Farm. The particular field in question was a pasture field called Furzy Bottom measuring 34 acres, 1 rood and 2 perches. It had a titheable value of £2 6d.

5.2 Ordnance Survey Historic Maps

The Ordnance Survey County Series 1:2,500 scale map of 1886-7 (Figure 5) shows the site within a landscape of regular post-medieval fields which have been subdivided from the large pasture field of Furzy Bottom depicted on the Tithe map. Another significant change is the formation of Skippingdale and Foxhills Plantations adjacent to the development site on the east. The area of these plantations was down to arable cultivation on the earlier Tithe Map. The South Lodge had also been constructed by this time. This map was also records the transfer of the detached portion of West Halton Parish to Crosby Parish, which occurred in 1887.

The OS County Series 1:10,560 scale map of 1889 shows no discernible change.

The Ordnance Survey County Series 1:2,500 scale map of 1907 shows no discernible change other than a pheasantry is marked within Hornsby's Holt. This field had been known as Park Bottom on the Tithe Map.

A comparison of the OS County Series 1:10,560 scale maps of 1907-8 and that of 1946-51, shows that the town of Scunthorpe expanded rapidly during this period to

incorporate the whole of the old village of Crosby. One housing estate around Crosby Avenue was built to the north of the old village and encroached within 500m of the site.

Nevertheless, the Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 scale plans of 1964-6 and 1971 shows that there was still very little change to the development site itself, even at that time.

The Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 scale plan of 1982 shows the development of housing estates to the south and south west of the site around Scotter Road, but South Lodge and the development site retained their rural nature.

The first map to show the development of the factory, now the premises of OSI Food Solutions, is the OS 1:10,000 scale plan of 1991 (Figure 6). This map also shows Phoenix Way under construction and the industrial and commercial estates at Skipoingdale Industrial Park and Foxhills Industrial Estate.

6 Aerial Photographs and LiDAR (*Photos 1-3 and Figure 8*)

Aerial photographic evidence of the area, where available, has been examined, including photographs from the collections held at The Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photography and Historic England. Photos of particular relevance are described below.

A vertical black and white aerial photograph taken by the RAF during 1947 (Photo1) indicates that one of the fields later occupied by the development site was under cultivation at that time (RAF CPEUK 2042 fp 1024). N-S aligned strips are suggestive of cultivation, although the surrounding fields are either pasture or scrub. However subsequent photos indicate that this field had reverted back to scrub by 1951.

There is little subsequent visible change to the site until 1989 when an aerial photograph records the construction of the factory (Photo 2; OS 89130 V 061). The factory appears to be nearing completion, but large stockpiles of soil excavated from its site appear to have been dumped in the NW corner of the development site. It is possible that the development site was levelled using soil from the factory sit at this time.

Photo 3 (OS 95621 V 276), taken during 1995, shows the factory and development site essentially as they are today.

Lidar data at 2m DTM is available for the site area (Figure 7). No specific features are noted within the development site itself. It appears that the site has been levelled and/or terraced during the construction of the adjacent factory. Nevertheless, it is interesting to note that the field boundaries first visible on the Ordnance Survey county Series map of 1886-7, largely survive as earthworks in the modern landscape. However, the middle one of these boundaries, which formerly ran directly under the development site, can now be seen to stop dead at the eastern boundary of the site. The inference is that it has either been removed through terracing or infilled by the raising of ground levels over the site.

7 Site Visit (Photos 4 - 10)

A site visit was carried on the 20th June 2019, in overcast and dry conditions. The site comprises a flat field (photo 4), raised slightly above the surrounding area on the west and south sides (photo 5). This terracing appears to have resulted from excavations during the construction of the adjacent factory building c. 1980. The site is located immediately adjoining the premises of OSI Food Solutions bounded by the factory to the west (photo 6); the verge on the south side of the A1077 Phoenix Parkway to the north (photo 7); public amenity open access land associated with Skippingdale Plantation to the east and southeast; and an unnamed access lane to the south west (photo 8). The borders are formed by regenerated trees and scrub on three sides, but the site remains open towards the factory on the west. There are areas of planted trees within the northern section of the site (photo 9) as well as a small greenhouse and storage facility (photo 10).

Topographically the site lies on the edge of the low lying Axholme fens with higher ground on Skippingdale and Foxhills plantations to the east.

Scunthorpe town centre lies to the south east, although the site forms part of a series of industrial estates and retail parks on the northern fringes of the town, served by the A1077 Phoenix Parkway ring road. With regenerated trees and scrub surrounding the site on three sides the development site is not visible from nearby housing estates neither it is clearly visible from the public amenity land at Skippingdale and Foxhills plantations, even though these areas occupy a slightly elevated position compared to the site.

8 Impact Assessment

8.1 Assessment of Archaeological Potential and Importance

The assessment site lies in an area which is proven to contain Prehistoric artefacts, although its marginal position, on the edge of the Axholme Fens, means that it is unlikely to have been utilised for permanent or transitory settlement. The nearest known settlement sites are located approximately 1km away to the east on higher and dryer ground. This statement is likely to hold true for all periods from the late prehistoric through to the late 20th century. During the Early Medieval period an important royal and ecclesiastical settlement existed 1.3km to the north of the site at Flixborough, but this again occupied the higher slopes of the Lincolnshire edge overlooking the Axholme Fens but not impinging on it. The recovery of a Saxon coin from the vicinity suggests a potential for scattered findspots from this period. Documentary and cartographic evidence suggests that the site became incorporated into a medieval deer park during the later medieval period, although this is likely to have had very little impact on the archaeological potential of the site. The South Lodge lay at the southern extremity of this park, only 300m SE of the site, this was used as a gamekeeper's cottage and hospitality for hunting parties in to the late 20th century. However, cartographic evidence suggests that the site lay within a pasture field throughout the late 19th and 20th centuries until the construction of the current factory c. 1980. The crash site of a WWII Halifax bomber is unknown but may potentially lie within 300m of the site to the SE.

The results of this assessment show that there is moderate potential for prehistoric flint artefacts to be preserved on the site. The potential for remains of the Halifax Bomber surviving on site is unknown. The potential for remains from all other periods is considered to be low.

8.2 Previous Impacts

Perhaps the biggest impact on the site prior to the modern era was the draining of the fens and enclosure of the common pasture there. This occurred during the late 18th to early 19th century and resulted in the creation of a rectilinear pattern of field boundaries defined by drainage ditches and ruler straight hedge lines. The position of one 19th century drainage ditch runs across the site in an E-W direction, although it is no longer visible on the ground.

The next significant impact was the construction of the factory bordering the site to the west, currently occupied by OSI Food Solutions. At this time the area of the factory appears to have been lowered, effectively creating a terrace between it and the current proposed development site. It is possible that some of the soil removed from the factory site may have been deposited on the current site creating the flat field there. The former field boundary ditch running across the site may have been filled in at this time. It is possible that this may have a positive impact on protecting any archaeological remains beneath and may have imported flint artefacts on to the site.

8.3 Potential Impacts of the Proposed Development

The proposed development is for approximately 19 rows of ground mounted photovoltaic solar arrays and ancillary infrastructure. Any of the following activities could therefore expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains:

- Enabling works, such as the installation of the contractor's compound, construction of access roads, parking areas, storage areas, borrow pits and associated services
- Landscaping and terracing works, including the removal of field boundaries
- Surface stripping
- Construction of roads and infrastructure
- Service installation
- Deep excavations

The proposed development has the potential to generate indirect (visual) effects on archaeological sites, such as altering the visual setting or tranquillity of the sites and landscapes.

8.4 Designated Sites and Landscape

The site lies within the Scunthorpe Historic Landscape Character Area (Lord & MacIntosh, 2011). This character area is currently unassessed and will not be impacted by the development.

There are no listed buildings, registered Historic Parks & Gardens, World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Ancient Monuments or Registered Battlefields within 500m radius that can be either directly or indirectly impacted by the proposed development.

8.5 *Non-designated Archaeological Sites*

There are no non designated archaeological sites within the assessment area which will be directly impacted by the proposed development. There are also a number of non-designated sites within a 500m radius of the proposed development which may be indirectly impacted. This includes the crash site of the WWII Halifax bomber (NLHER 25976).

9 Conclusions

9.1 *Impacts on Designated Assets*

There are no designated heritage assets within a 500m radius that can be impacted either directly or indirectly by the proposed development. This includes listed buildings, historic landscape character areas, conservation areas, registered Historic Parks & Gardens, World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Ancient Monuments or Registered Battlefields.

9.2 *Impacts on Non-designated Assets*

No known archaeological features exist in the immediate development area, apart from an unrecorded 19th century field boundary ditch. This is also supported by further evidence of activity from these periods within 1km of the site.

The proposed development may indirectly impact on a number of non-designated sites within the 500m radius of the site. This includes the crash site of the WWII Halifax bomber (NLHER 25976) and find spots of prehistoric flint artefacts (NLHHER 1918; 1939; 22844) and a Saxon coin (NLHER 1864). If further artefacts are preserved within the development site, their recovery has the potential to add context and further our understanding of the finds already made.

9.3 *Mitigation*

The development is in the pre-planning consultation stage and no firm plans for the development of the site have been produced. Therefore, it is not yet clear what the precise impact of the development works will be on the sub surface archaeology in terms of ground works.

Nevertheless, a general archaeological potential for Prehistoric, Saxon and WWII period activity has been highlighted in this area. It may be appropriate therefore that an archaeological watching brief is maintained on ground-breaking activity associated with the development in order to mitigate against its impact on this potential heritage resource. The watching brief would help to ensure that any artefacts are recovered, their position recorded, and any associated features are preserved through record.

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Maps

West Halton Tithe Apportionment and Map; Hareby Fields and Old Park, Neap House Farm in West Halton (detached). 1838. Lincolnshire Archives ref. DIOC/TITHE AWARD/H 5

Ordnance Survey County Series 1886-7 1:2500

Ordnance Survey County Series 1889 1:10560

Ordnance Survey County Series 1907 1:2500

Ordnance Survey County Series 1907-8 1:10560

Ordnance Survey County Series 1964-6 1:2500

Ordnance Survey County Series 1971 1:2500

Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 scale plan, 1982

Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 scale plan, 1991

Ordnance Survey map sheets sourced from Promaps on-line: <https://www.promap.co.uk/>
[accessed June 2019]

Aerial Photographs

Sortie number	Library number	Camera position	Frame number	Held	Centre point	Run	Date	Sortie quality	Scale 1:	Focal length (in inches)	Film details (in inches)	Film held
RAF/CPE/UK/1748	467	RP	3064	P	SE 878 132	10	21 SEP 1946	AC	10000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/1879	519	FP	1041	P	SE 884 132	1	06 DEC 1946	AB	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	RAF
RAF/CPE/UK/1879	519	FP	1043	P	SE 876 135	1	06 DEC 1946	AB	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	RAF
RAF/CPE/UK/1880	540	RV	6032	P	SE 878 137	20	06 DEC 1946	AC	12000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/1880	540	RV	6033	P	SE 871 138	20	06 DEC 1946	AC	12000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/2042	619	FP	1024	P	SE 877 130	1	29 APR 1947	AB	9800	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/2042	619	FP	1056	P	SE 872 122	2	29 APR 1947	AB	9800	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/2042	619	FP	1057	P	SE 882 124	2	29 APR 1947	AB	9800	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/2049	639	FP	1020	P	SE 874 129	1	06 MAY 1947	A	5200	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/540/505	1164	RP	3026	P	SE 877 127	2	18 MAY 1951	AB	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/540/505	1164	RP	3027	P	SE 878 132	2	18 MAY 1951	AB	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1096	1438	F22	43	P	SE 878 131	18	22 APR 1953	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1096	1438	F22	44	P	SE 871 130	18	22 APR 1953	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
MAL/76036	7353	V	222	P	SE 877 117	5	06 JUN 1976	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/76037	7354	V	11	P	SE 883 134	1	06 JUN 1976	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	FNH
MAL/76037	7354	V	12	P	SE 875 134	1	06 JUN 1976	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	FNH
MAL/76037	7354	V	13	P	SE 868 134	1	06 JUN 1976	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	FNH
OS/73079	11314	V	1	P	SE 882 129	1	15 APR 1973	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/89130	13471	V	61	P	SE 873 125	6	02 MAY 1989	A	7750	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/93179	14385	V	27	P	SE 877 137	2	23 MAY 1993	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/93179	14385	V	28	P	SE 881 132	2	23 MAY 1993	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
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OS/94307	14730	V	14	P	SE 878 131	1	02 SEP 1994	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/95259	14880	V	74	P	SE 876 131	3	10 OCT 1995	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/95259	14880	V	75	P	SE 883 131	3	10 OCT 1995	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/95621	14938	V	275	P	SE 884 129	1	07 JUL 1995	A	8000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/95621	14938	V	276	P	SE 876 129	1	07 JUL 1995	A	8000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/95621	14938	V	277	P	SE 869 129	1	07 JUL 1995	A	8000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/00913	23462	V	174	N	SE 879 130	6	04 MAR 2000	A	7800	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/00913	23462	V	175	N	SE 873 130	6	04 MAR 2000	A	7800	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
											Total Sorties	16
											Total Frames	31

List of Acronyms used in the text

AE Archaeology England

AP Aerial Photograph/ Aerial photography

BGS British Geological Survey

CA Conservation Area

CUCAP Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photography

DBA Desk Based Assessment

DTM Digital Terrain Model

HER Historic Environment Record

HLCA Historic Landscape Character Area

LB Listed Building

LiDAR Light Detection and Ranging

NGR National Grid Reference

NLC North Lincolnshire Council

NLHER North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record

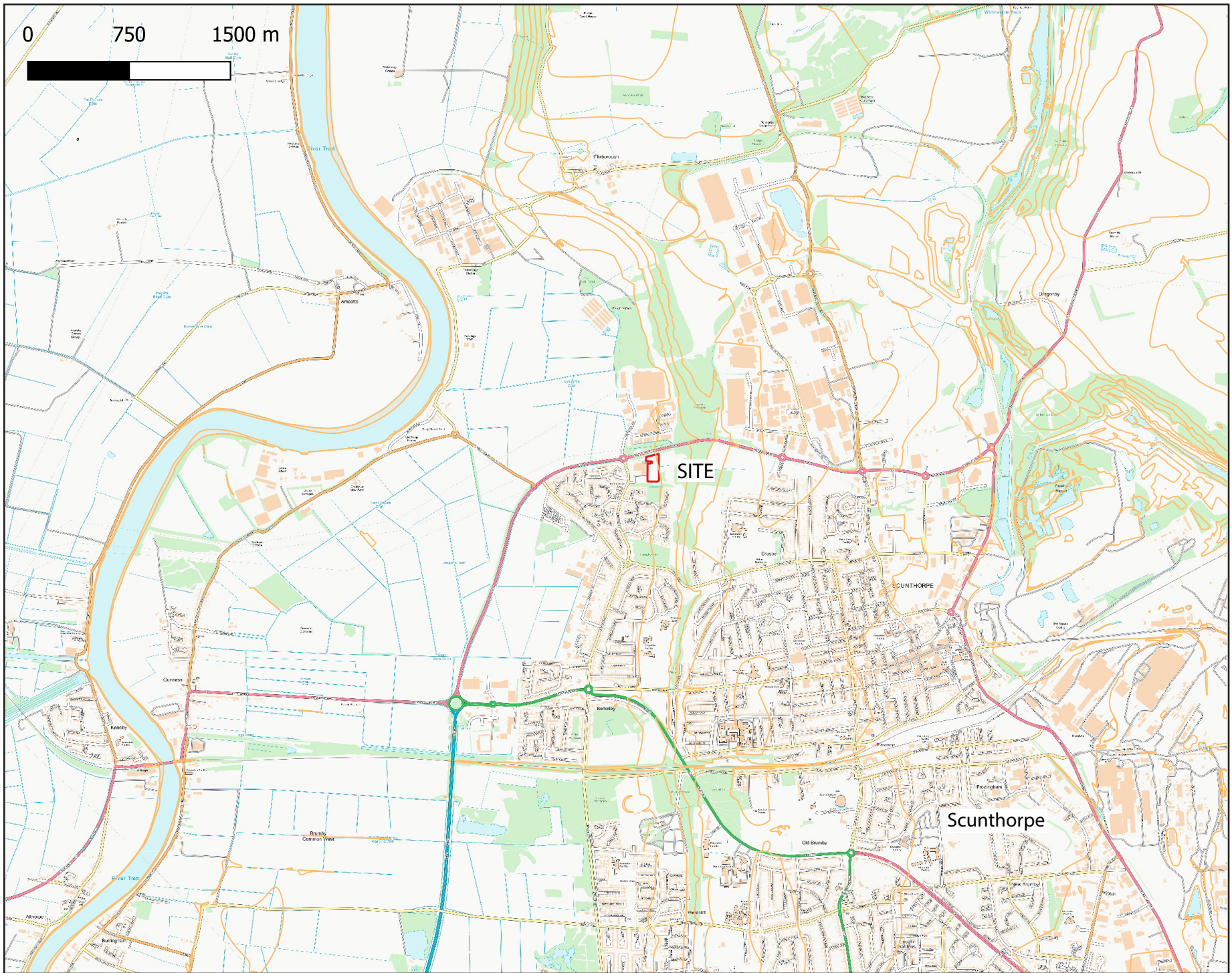
OS Ordnance Survey

SM Scheduled Monument

WWII World War Two

WYAS West Yorkshire Archaeological Service

Other acronyms including *MLS, SLS, ELS, LHCLA CON3, LHCLA NCL5, RAF CPEUK*, form part of unique identifying numbers and have no specific meaning relevant to this text.




 Site location

Figure 1: Location plan,

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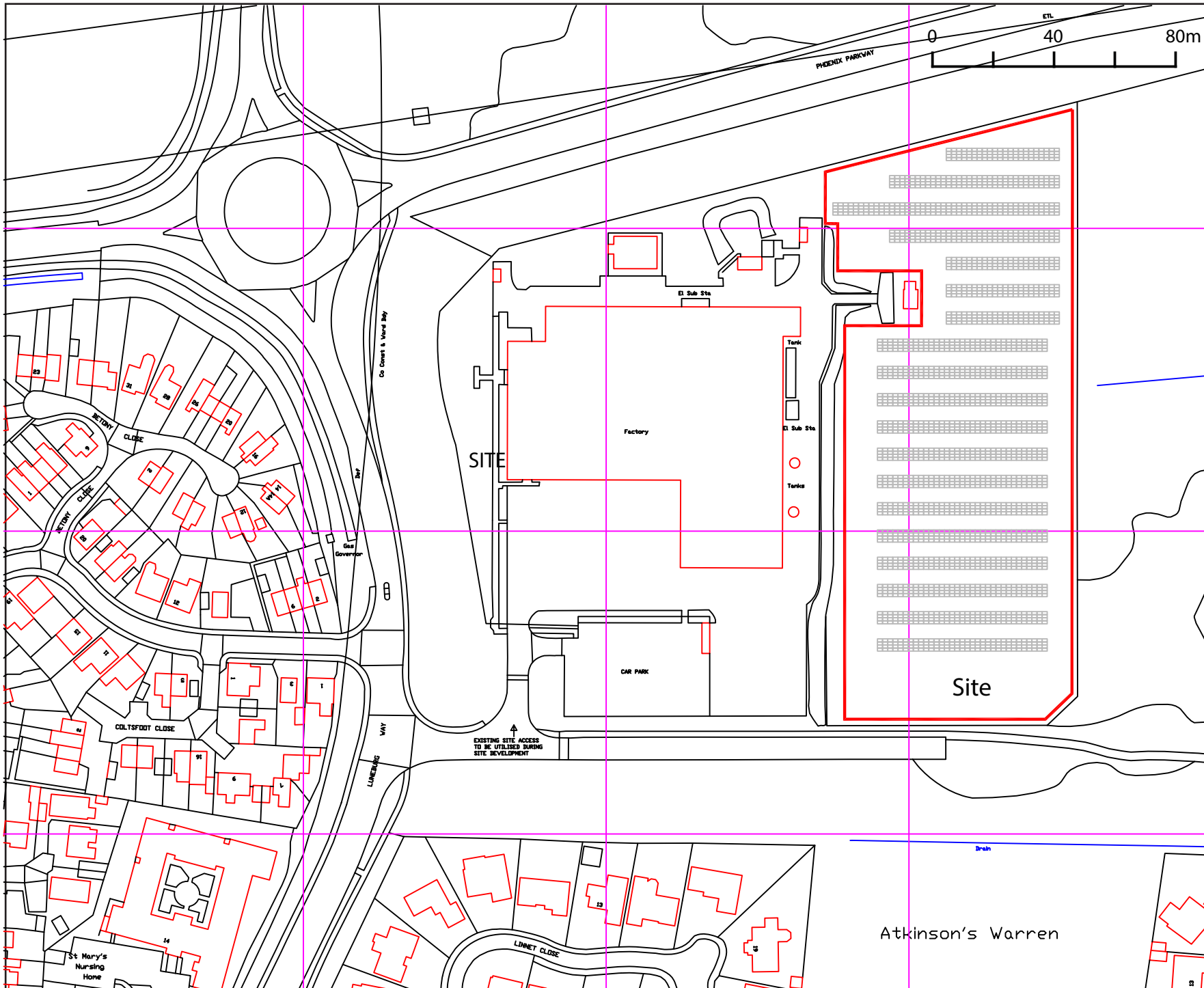
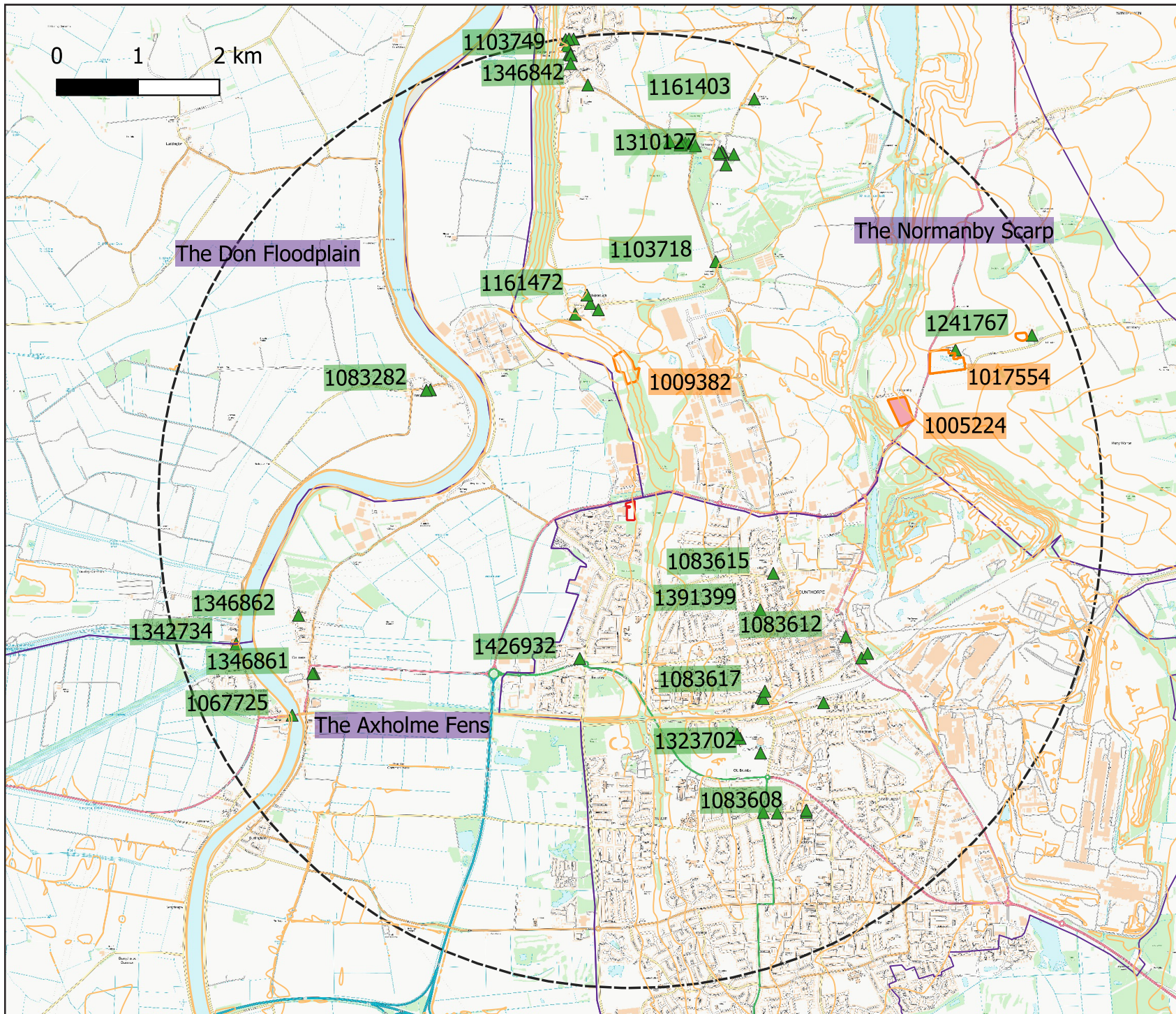


Figure 2:
Detailed Site Plan plan

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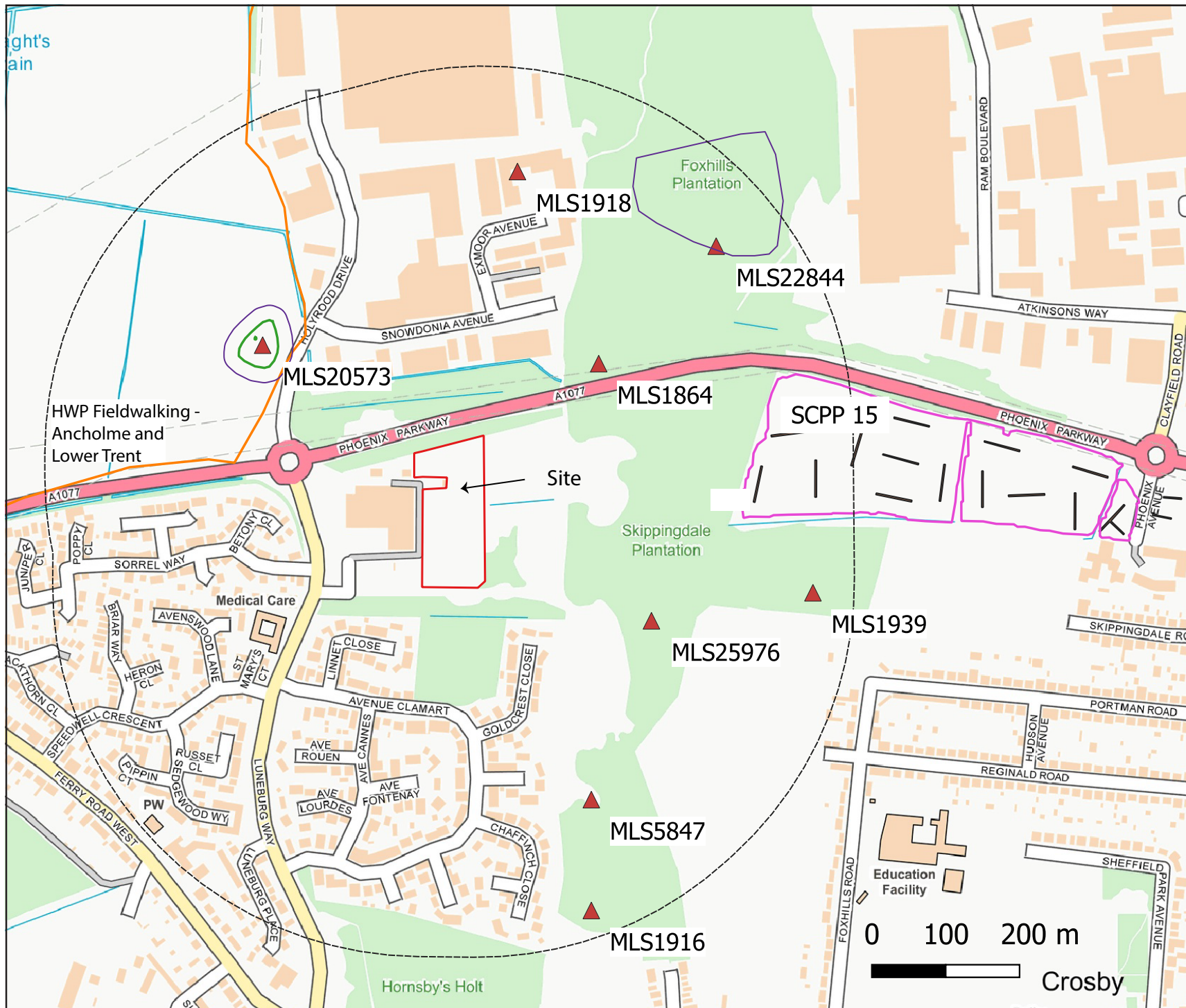
-  Site
-  Listed Building
-  Landmap historic landscape area
-  Scheduled Ancient Monument
-  Heritage at Risk site

Figure 3: Designated archaeological sites and historic landscapes within a 5km search area around the proposed development site.

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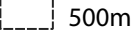
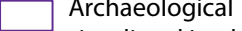



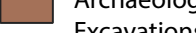
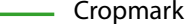
-  500m search radius
-  Archaeological sites listed in the HER (polygon)
-  Archaeological sites listed in the HER (points)
-  Geophysical Surveys
-  Fieldwalked Areas
-  Archaeological Excavations
-  Cropmark

Figure 4: Archaeological Sites recorded in the Historic Environment Record (HER) within a 500m search area of the site. Labeled by reference numbers given in the main text

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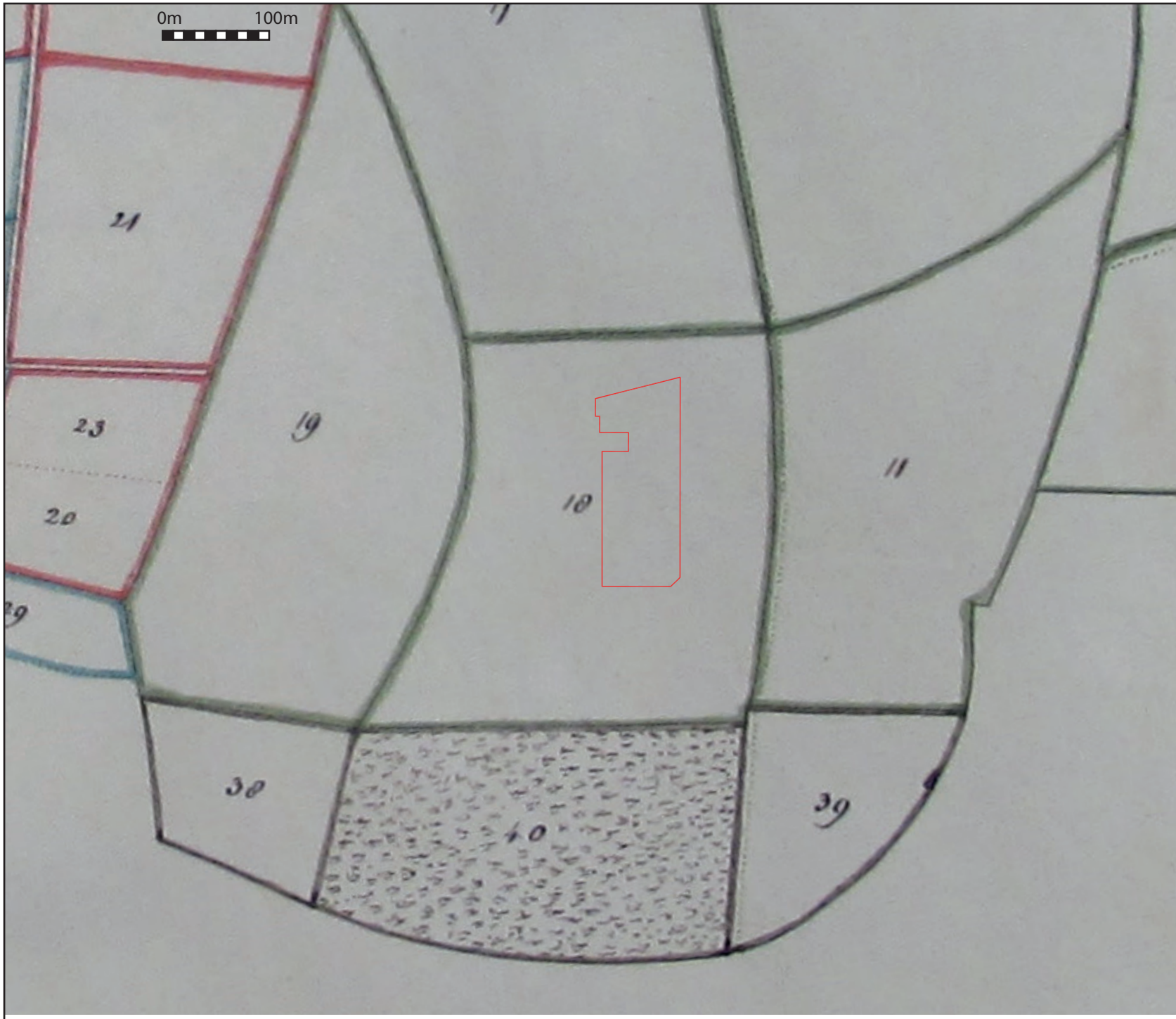


Figure 5: Extract from the West Halton Tithe Map of 1838.

Approximate position of the development site marked in red.

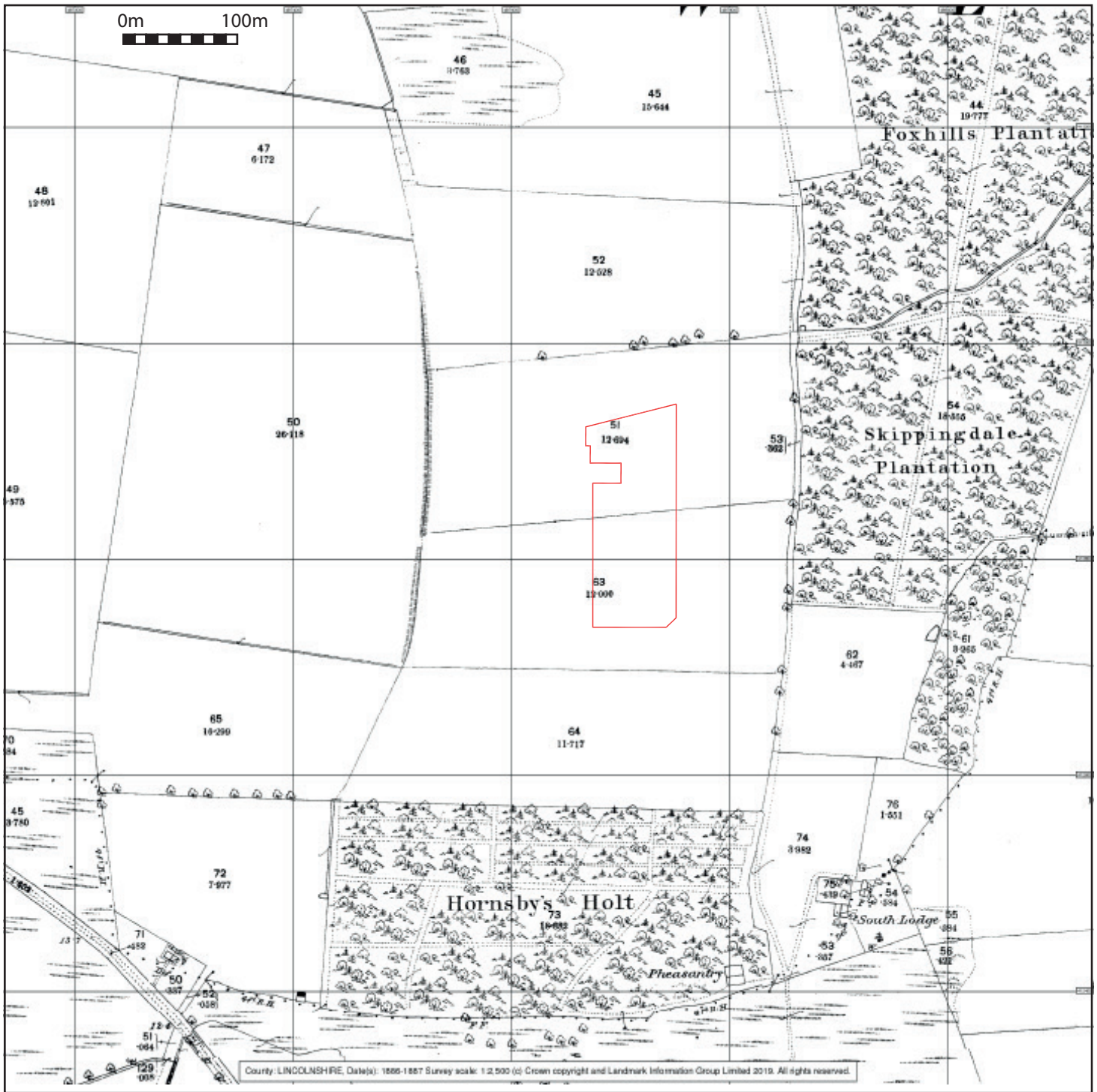


Figure 6: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1886-7.

Development site marked in red.

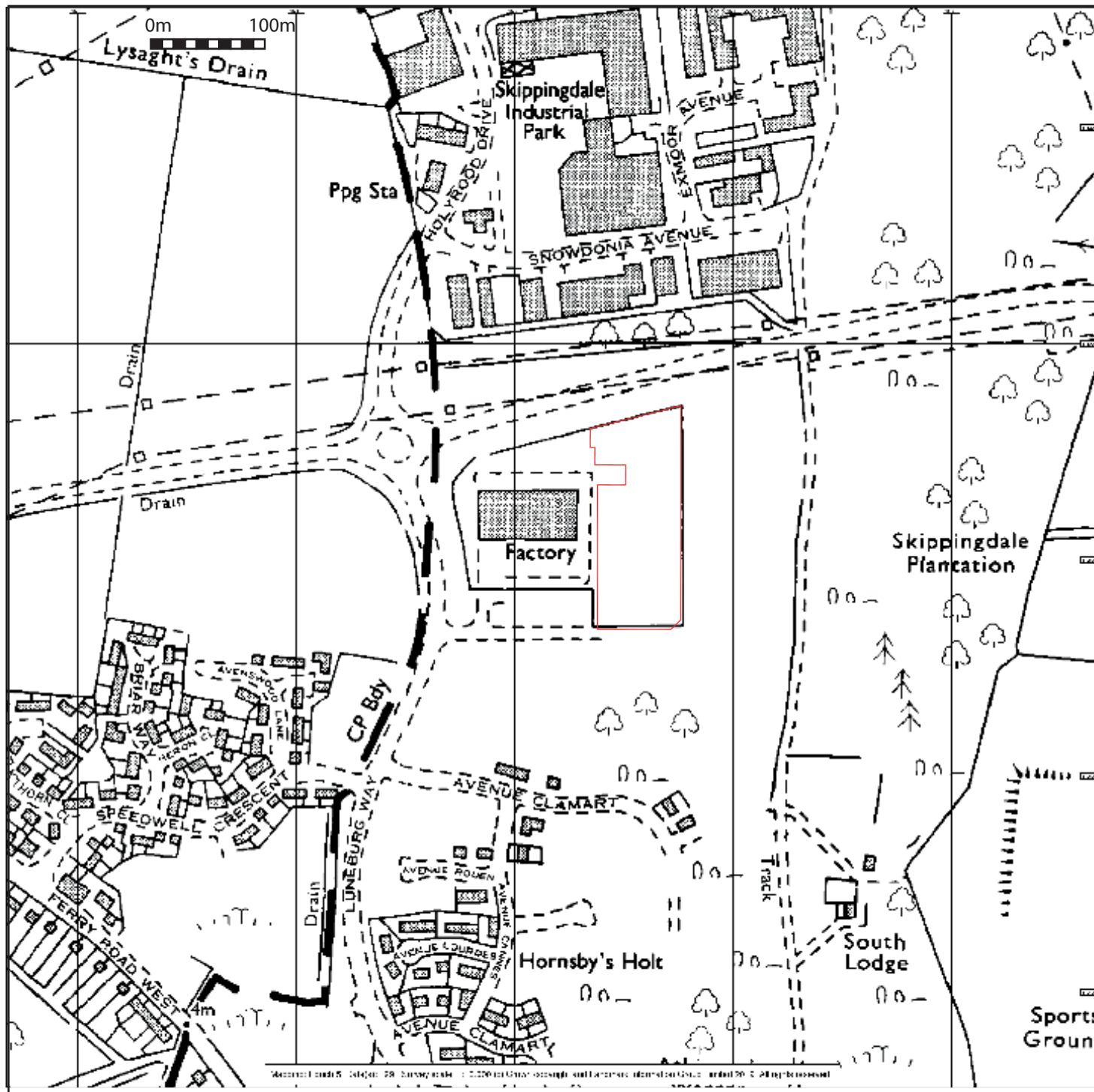


Figure 7: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1:10600 map of 1991.

Development site marked in red.



Figure 8: LiDAR
DTM 2m data
development site
marked in red.



Photo 1: Vertical Aerial photograph of the site taken by the RAF in 1947. Stipes indicative of cultivation are visible in the southern part of the site.

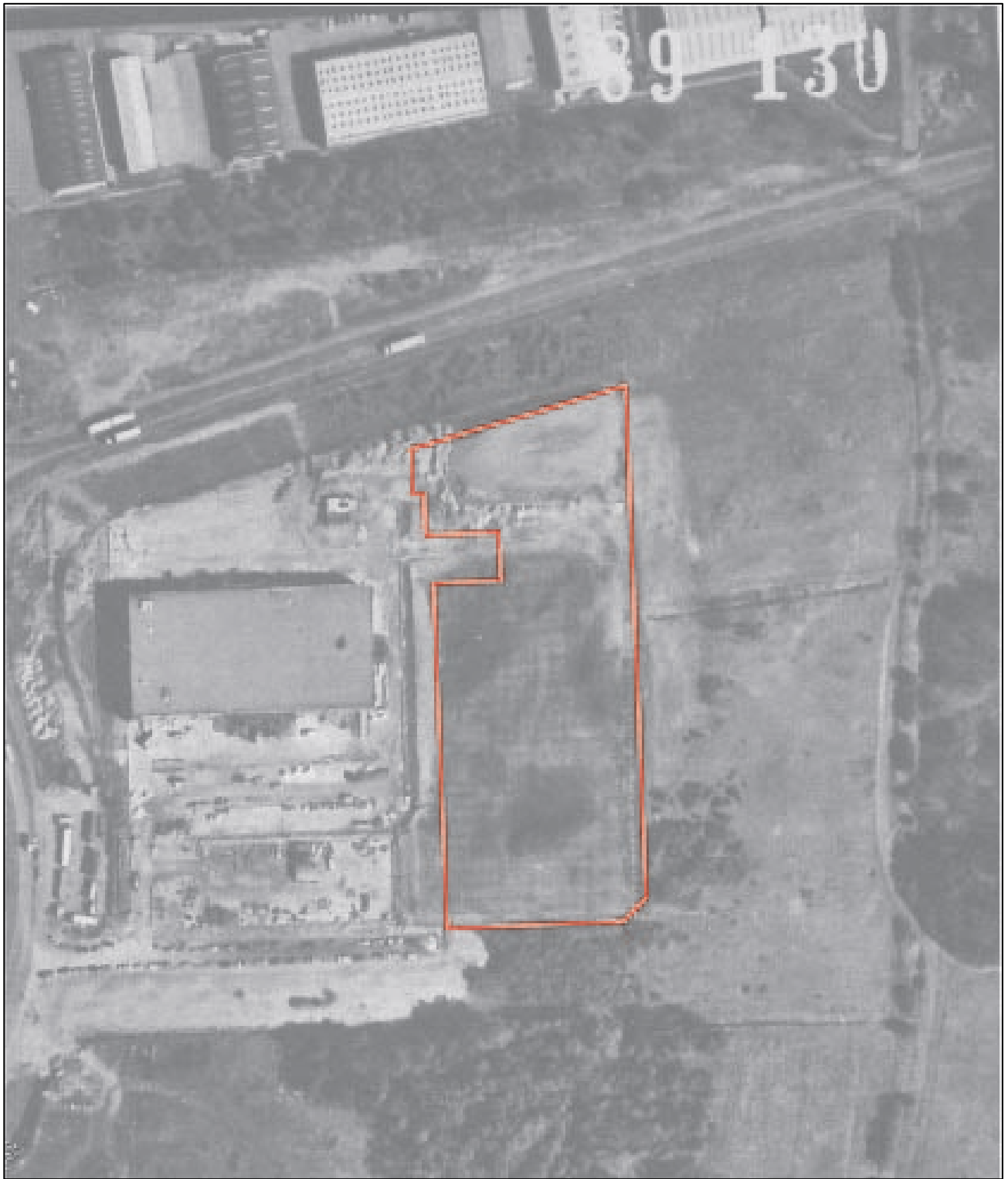


Photo 2: Vertical Aerial Photograph of the site taken by the Ordnance Survey in 1989. The factory adjacent to the site has just been constructed. Material excavated from the factory appears to have been deposited in the NW corner of the site.



Photo 3: Vertical Aerial Photograph of the site taken by the Ordnance Survey in 1995. Linear cropmarks and a possible enclosure (MLS20573) are visible to the NW of the site.



Photo 4: overview of the site, view to the SSW (Irene Garcia Rovira 20/6/19)



Photo 5: The SW corner of the site, view to the NE (Irene Garcia Rovira 20/6/19)



Photo 6: View west towards the OSI Food Solutions Factory (Irene Garcia Rovira 20/6/19)



Photo 7: View north towards the verge of the A1077 Phoenix Parkway (Irene Garcia Rovira 20/6/19)



Photo 8: View SE towards the access Road and Skippingdale Plantation (Irene Garcia Rovira 20/6/19)



Photo 9: The northern part of the site, view to the west (Irene Garcia Rovira 20/6/19)



Photo 10: The storage shed and green house , view to the SW (Irene Garcia Rovira 20/6/19)

Archaeology
England

APPENDIX I:
HER Gazetteer

28/06/2019

Number of records: 9

Licence 246

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
1864 - MLS1864	ANGLO-SAXON COIN, SW OF OLD PARK FARM, 1949	Find Spot

An Anglo-Saxon sceatta (coin), south west of Old Park Farm, 1949

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (EMED:AS:EC8, Early Medieval/Dark Age - 700 AD to 725 AD)
Evidence FIND

Description and Sources**Description**

Anglo-Saxon silver sceatta from "blown sand on the Old Park Farm", 1949. "Plumed bird" type dated to not later than the first quarter of the 8th century. In Scunthorpe (Now North Lincolnshire) Museum. [1 - 3]

Crosby, 1949, 'Sceat' series E. 'plumed bird' var., Lower Rhineland or Frisia, c 710-20. Ref. Rigold and Metcalf 1984, 250. [4]

North Lincolnshire Museum parish code CROT 1. [5]

Sources

- (1) BOOK: Harold Dudley. 1949. Early Days in North-West Lincolnshire. 234 (SLS2608)
- (2) COLLECTION / PARENT: National Record of the Historic Environment. Ordnance Survey/NAR/NMR/NRHE Records. SE81SE 18 (SLS1263)
- (3) CARD INDEX/INDEX CARD: Yorkshire Archaeological Society. YAS card index. 5299 (SLS1339)
- (4) BOOK: Vince, A (Ed). 1993. Pre-Viking Lindsey. 87 (SLS2533)
- (5) MUSEUM RECORDS: North Lincolnshire Museum. NLM accession database. (SLS1205)

Associated resources**Location****National Grid Reference**

SE 8791 1304 (point) SE81SE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish SCUNTHORPE, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

Address/Historic Names - None recorded**Designations, Statuses and Scorings****Associated Designations - None recorded****Other Statuses and Cross-References**

National Monuments Record - 61091	Active
SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)	Active
National Monuments Record - SE81SE 18	Active
YAS Reference - 5299	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 1864	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded**Land Use****Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded****Other Land Classes - None recorded**

SMR Number 1864 - MLS1864 **Site Name** ANGLO-SAXON COIN, SW OF OLD PARK FARM, 1949

Related Monuments

1863 ANGLO-SAXON COIN, FOXHILLS ROAD Interpretational Group

Associated Finds

FLS2747 COIN (Early Medieval/Dark Age - 700 AD to 725 AD) SILVER

Associated Events/Activities

ELS4150 Archaeological desk-based assessment, land at Conesby Farm (Event - Survey)
ELS4291 Heritage Assessment, land off Phoenix Parkway (Event - Interpretation. Ref: SCPP 15)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number 1916 - MLS1916 **Site Name** FLINT IMPLEMENTS, POTTERY, RB PHALLUS, ATKINSON'S WARREN

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
1916 - MLS1916	FLINT IMPLEMENTS, POTTERY, RB PHALLUS, ATKINSON'S WARREN	Find Spot

Flint implements, pottery, Romano British phallus, Atkinson's Warren

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (PRE:NEO/RO, Early Neolithic to Roman - 4000 BC to 409 AD)
Evidence FIND

Description and Sources

Description

SE879 123 (area). Atkinson's Warren - flint flakes, scrapers, leaf-shaped arrowhead, plain, weathered prehistoric sherds, RB ivory phallus; SM, CR AW. Atkinson's Warren "near second cottage" (SMI), flint flakes, scrapers, fragment of bifacially polished flint knife; SM, CR AX. [1]

Sources

(1) BOOK: Loughlin, N and Miller, KR. 1979. A Survey of Archaeological Sites in Humberside. 234 (SLS523)

Associated resources

Location

National Grid Reference

SE 879 123 (point) SE81SE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish SCUNTHORPE, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

National Monuments Record - 61150	Active
SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)	Active
National Monuments Record - SE81SE 42	Active
HU Number - 6/42	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 1916	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FLS2833	SCRAPER (TOOL) (4) (Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age - 4000 BC to 1501 BC)	FLINT
FLS2834	KNIFE (1) (Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age - 4000 BC to 1501 BC)	FLINT
FLS2835	LEAF ARROWHEAD (1) (Late Neolithic - 3000 BC to 2351 BC)	FLINT
FLS2836	SHERD (Later Prehistoric - 4000 BC to 42 AD)	POTTERY
FLS4546	PHALLIC OBJECT (1) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	IVORY

SMR Number 1916 - MLS1916 **Site Name** FLINT IMPLEMENTS, POTTERY, RB PHALLUS,
ATKINSON'S WARREN

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
1918 - MLS1918	FLINT IMPLEMENTS, ATKINSON'S WARREN	Find Spot

Flint implements, former area of Atkinson's Warren, 1933.

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (PRE:MES,NEO, Late Mesolithic to Late Neolithic - 7000 BC to 2351 BC)

Evidence FIND

Description and Sources

Description

SE878 133 Atkinson's Warren, "Flints found, arrowhead found 1933" (HED, map note, SM). [1]

SE87801330. ' Flixborough Lane from Scunthorpe Neap House, road northwards to keeper's cottage, close to the site of old Flixborough church. There are several sandy patches of the west of this lane and one on the east. From these Mr JH Walshaw has recovered several microliths, cores, flakes, scrapers and 2 leaf-shaped arrowheads.' Source: CW Phillips card index and map, 1953. [2]

The indicated findspot is now beneath the Skippingdales industrial estate, Exmoor Avenue area. [3]

Sources

- (1) BOOK: Loughlin, N and Miller, KR. 1979. A Survey of Archaeological Sites in Humberside. 234 (SLS523)
- (2) COLLECTION / PARENT: National Record of the Historic Environment. Ordnance Survey/NAR/NMR/NRHE Records. SE81SE 10 (SLS1263)
- (3) OS MAP: Ordnance Survey. 2004 onwards. Ordnance Survey MasterMap Dataset. Digital. (SLS4594)

Associated resources

Location

National Grid Reference

SE 8780 1330 (point) SE81SE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish SCUNTHORPE, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

National Monuments Record - 61059	Active
SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)	Active
National Monuments Record - SE81SE 10	Active
HU Number - 6/44	Active
YAS Reference - 5291	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 1918	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FLS2837	CORE (Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age - 4000 BC to 1501 BC)	FLINT
FLS2838	SCRAPER (TOOL) (Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age - 4000 BC to 1501 BC)	FLINT
FLS2839	LEAF ARROWHEAD (Late Neolithic - 3000 BC to 2351 BC)	FLINT
FLS6305	MICROLITH (Late Mesolithic - 7000 BC to 4001 BC)	FLINT

Associated Events/Activities

ELS3042	Desk-based assessment of Willow Holt Quarry Extension, Flixborough, North Lincolnshire, 1997 (Event - Interpretation)
ELS4150	Archaeological desk-based assessment, land at Conesby Farm (Event - Survey)
ELS4291	Heritage Assessment, land off Phoenix Parkway (Event - Interpretation. Ref: SCPP 15)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number 1939 - MLS1939 **Site Name** STONE AXE & FLINTS, CROSBY, SCUNTHORPE

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
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1939 - MLS1939	STONE AXE & FLINTS, CROSBY, SCUNTHORPE	Find Spot
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Stone axe & flints, Crosby, Scunthorpe

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (PRE:MES,NEO,BA, Early Mesolithic to Late Bronze Age - 10000 BC to 701 BC)

Evidence	FIND
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Description and Sources

Description

Finds from -"Vicker's Sandpit" (site was not in fact used for commercial extraction of sand). "Various flints, microliths to BA" (SMI). Flint flake, scrapers, leaf-shaped arrowhead, flint knife, small roughly flaked stone axe with,ground cutting edge, greywacke, section no. 157, found 1949; SM, CR AV. [1]

Sources

(1) BOOK: Loughlin, N and Miller, KR. 1979. A Survey of Archaeological Sites in Humberside. 234 (SLS523)

Associated resources

Location

National Grid Reference

SE 8820 1273 (point)	SE81SE	Point
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Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	SCUNTHORPE, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE
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Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

National Monuments Record - 61062	Active
SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)	Active
National Monuments Record - SE81SE 11	Active
HU Number - 6/43	Active
YAS Reference - 5292	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 1939	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FLS2867	AXEHEAD (1) (Neolithic - 4000 BC to 2351 BC)	STONE
FLS2868	SCRAPER (TOOL) (1) (Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age - 4000 BC to 1501 BC)	FLINT
FLS2869	LEAF ARROWHEAD (1) (Late Neolithic - 3000 BC to 2351 BC)	FLINT
FLS2870	KNIFE (1) (Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age - 4000 BC to 1501 BC)	FLINT
FLS5470	MICROLITH (1) (Mesolithic - 10000 BC to 4001 BC)	FLINT

SMR Number 1939 - MLS1939

Site Name STONE AXE & FLINTS, CROSBY, SCUNTHORPE

Associated Events/Activities

ELS4150 Archaeological desk-based assessment, land at Conesby Farm (Event - Survey)

ELS4291 Heritage Assessment, land off Phoenix Parkway (Event - Interpretation. Ref: SCPP 15)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
5847 - MLS5847	SOUTH LODGE (SITE OF)	Monument

South Lodge off Ferry Road, built for the Normanby Estate. Demolished 1983.

Monument Types and Dates

ESTATE COTTAGE (PM:C19, Post Medieval to Modern - 1832 AD to 1983 AD)

Evidence DEMOLISHED BUILDING

Description and Sources

Description

South Lodge, formerly a listed building, was demolished by Scunthorpe Borough Council in 1983. North Lincolnshire Museum has a local history file containing photographs and press cuttings. [1]

2 images of the derelict building and a description, compiled by Scunthorpe Borough Council c. 1980, before demolition :

'The Lodge' was built on land owned by the Sheffield Family. In an estate valuation prepared in 1816 for Sir Robert Sheffield it is reasonable to identify South Lodge as being in the possession of Robert Hornsby, who had 12 acres of grazing nearby.

The house has been altered internally at some time since the assessment was made, probably in the middle of the last century. The tenancy of South Lodge by Walter Atkinson is that with which the building is now most commonly associated. Mr. Atkinson was a Gamekeeper on the Sheffield Estate and lived at South Lodge from approximately 1900 - 1960. His name was synonymous with the Skippingdale Plantation hence "Akkies Warren". In addition to gamekeeping duties, Mr. Atkinson also farmed in a small way with the help of his family, very much in the same way as Robert Hornsby.

The Lodge was used two or three times a year for shooting parties of 14 or 15 guns to lunch, well into the 20th century. The food was transported from Normanby Hall in heated containers, to be served to the guests.

The building comprises a two storey house, being large for an estate cottage, with three rooms upstairs and four rooms downstairs. The frontage of the house comprises two wings and a covered loggia between.

The construction of the Lodge consists of a timber and slate roof sat on ironstone walls with some brickwork, primarily to lintels and chimneys.

The Lodge does not fit into the normal pattern of local vernacular architecture either in its use of materials, or plan form. Whilst the walls are constructed of ironstone, the roof is slated rather than tiled. The plan form shows signs of having been taken from an architects copy book, dictated by the fashionable designers, for example the use of the verandas, rather than a product of local building tradition. The end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries saw an increasing use of the 'copybook' architecture at the cottage level of the building. This developed into the varied estate architecture of the mid-19th century such as the cottage ornees of the type constructed on the Brocklesby Estate.

The cottage is one of only a few within Scunthorpe where links are closer to the countryside than they are to the industrial town.

In solely architectural terms South Lodge should be seen within a national rather than a local perspective. At the time of its construction (1825) it would have appeared especially in North Lincolnshire as an unusual and modern design.

The main rafters of the north/south roof span bear the names of the carpenter and the mason who worked on the house when it was built (this in itself is unusual). The date 1815 in carved after the mason's name.' [2]

Sources

- (1) RECORD SHEET/FORM: Humber SMR. 1985 - 1998. SMR Record Sheet. 5847 Refs 1, 2 (SLS527)
- (2) PHOTOGRAPH - ALBUM: Scunthorpe Borough Council. c1980. Scunthorpe Borough Council - listed and unlisted buildings. (SLS6963)

Associated resources

Location

National Grid Reference

SE 8790 1245 (point) SE81SE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish SCUNTHORPE, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 5847	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

ELS4150	Archaeological desk-based assessment, land at Conesby Farm (Event - Survey)
ELS4291	Heritage Assessment, land off Phoenix Parkway (Event - Interpretation. Ref: SCPP 15)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number 20573 - MLS20573 **Site Name** ENCLOSURE, W OF HOLYROOD DRIVE

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
20573 - MLS20573	ENCLOSURE, W OF HOLYROOD DRIVE	Monument

A cardioid shaped enclosure, visible as a cropmark on an aerial photograph taken in 1989, is located immediately west of Holyrood Drive.

Monument Types and Dates

ENCLOSURE (PRE:IA?, Iron Age - 800 BC? to 42 AD?)
Evidence CROPMARK

Description and Sources

Description

A cardioid enclosure is visible as a cropmark on an aerial photograph taken in 1989. A broad, diffuse ditch encloses an area measuring approximately 60m x 40m. There are indications of a small circular internal feature in the northern half of the enclosure. [1]

Sources

- (1) AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH: JASAIR. 1989. Humberside County Council colour vertical aerial photographs. 29/89. 28/89/049 (SLS3273)
-

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred SE 8744 1306 (93m by 105m) SE81SE Dispersed

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish FLIXBOROUGH, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

SHINE	Enclosure, possibly Iron Age, west of Holyrood Drive	Active	DLS2050
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Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Yes)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 20573	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments

21377	LINEAR CROPMARKS AND POSSIBLE ENCLOSURE	Interpretational Group
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Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

ELS2744	Aerial photographic sortie (Event - Survey)
ELS2745	Cropmark sketchplots (Event - Interpretation)
ELS4239	North Wharf Solar Farm - Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (Event - Interpretation. Ref: 660438)

Associated Individuals/Organisations

Hemblade, Michael - North Lincolnshire SMR	Aerial Photograph Interpreter
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SMR Number 22821 - MLS22821 **Site Name** LINEAR BANK AND SQUARE ENCLOSURE, FOXHILLS PLANTATION

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
22821 - MLS22821	LINEAR BANK AND SQUARE ENCLOSURE, FOXHILLS PLANTATION	Monument

An undated square earthwork enclosure within Foxhills Plantation. It may relate to other prominent linear earthworks nearby.

Monument Types and Dates

SQUARE ENCLOSURE (PU, Unknown date)
Evidence EARTHWORK

Description and Sources

Description

Earthworks were visible on recent high resolution Lidar data within Foxhills Plantation, 2013. The Lidar data had already been processed to remove the tree cover.

The most prominent feature was a slightly curved linear bank, running WNW-ESE over a distance of 100m between SE88031321 and SE88131320. It was 14m wide at the western end, increasing to 18m at the eastern end. Its height according to Lidar was up to 2.5m above surrounding land. There was a distinct gap in the bank at SE88071320.

It is possible that a broader, more diffuse area of higher land continuing for 150m to the west is part of the same feature.

60m north of this bank was a clear rectangular enclosure, centred to SE88111330 and on a WSW-ENE orientation. It measured 82m north-south and 70m east-west. The northern and southern sides were defined by straight ditches, and both internal and external banks. These ditches were c. 2.5m wide. The external banks measured between 9-11 m wide, and the internal banks c. 5-8 m. The eastern and western sides were more disturbed and ambiguous, but appeared to retain the internal banks.

An ill-defined rectangular depression to the west, measuring 90m by 50m, appeared to be related to the enclosure.

The date and function of these features was uncertain. [1]

Site visit by HER staff to investigate this feature, 17/01/2014. The location was approached from the south, following established informal pathways within the plantation. Visibility was good, with no leaves on the trees. The linear bank to the south of the enclosure was a prominent feature. The gap through the bank at SE88071320 was in use as a pathway. The land to the south of the enclosure was a moderately steep slope. The centre of the enclosure was established with the aid of a GPS. The ground here was reasonably level; the western half of the enclosure was obscured by undergrowth, but visibility was good on the eastern part. The northern enclosure ditch, with internal and external banks, was recognisable in area SE88091333. Its depth was c. 0.25m. The southern and eastern enclosure ditches were not easily recognisable. No finds were recovered from the ground surface. [2]

'Foxhills Plantation' was established by 1887. Its northern boundary skirted the northern edge of the enclosure, but was on a straight E-W orientation. [3]

Sources

- (1) COMPUTER DISK/TAPE: Environment Agency. 2013. Environment Agency 1m resolution Lidar. SE8713a5, SE8813a5 (SLS6319)
- (2) PHOTOGRAPH - DIGITAL: M Hemblade. 2014. Earthworks in Foxhills Plantation. (SLS6491)
- (3) OS MAP: Ordnance Survey. 1886-88. OS 25 inch series 1st edition Lincolnshire. 10/01 (SLS1439)

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred SE 8805 1327 (204m by 168m) SE81SE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish SCUNTHORPE, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

SMR Number 22821 - MLS22821 **Site Name** LINEAR BANK AND SQUARE ENCLOSURE, FOXHILLS PLANTATION

SHINE Linear bank and square enclosure, Foxhills Plantation Active DLS4126

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Sites & Monuments Record - 22821 Active

SHINE Candidate (Yes) Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

ELS4053 Site visit, Foxhills Plantation (Event - Survey)

ELS4150 Archaeological desk-based assessment, land at Conesby Farm (Event - Survey)

ELS4291 Heritage Assessment, land off Phoenix Parkway (Event - Interpretation. Ref: SCPP 15)

ELS4239 North Wharf Solar Farm - Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (Event - Interpretation. Ref: 660438)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
22844 - MLS22844	FLINT FLAKE, FOXHILLS PLANTATION	Find Spot

A single flint flake was found within Foxhills Plantation, 2014

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (PRE, Late Mesolithic to Late Neolithic - 7000 BC? to 2351 BC?)

Evidence	FIND
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Description and Sources

Description

A single flint flake was found while walking within Foxhills Plantation, 2014. The findspot was recorded with a handheld GPS.

It was an undiagnostic bladelike struck flake in grey/white flint. Not retouched, but possibly utilised. [1]

Sources

(1) NOTES - LOOSE: M Hemblade. 2014. Struck flake, Foxhills Plantation. (SLS6527)

Location

National Grid Reference

SE 88069 13199 (point) SE81SE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish SCUNTHORPE, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Sites & Monuments Record - 22844 Active

SHINE Candidate (No) Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FLS10596	FLAKE (1) (Late Mesolithic to Late Neolithic - 7000 BC? to 2351 BC?)	FLINT
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Associated Events/Activities

ELS4075 Finding of a flint flake, Foxhills Plantation (Event - Intervention)

ELS4150 Archaeological desk-based assessment, land at Conesby Farm (Event - Survey)

ELS4291 Heritage Assessment, land off Phoenix Parkway (Event - Interpretation. Ref: SCPP 15)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
25976 - MLS25976	HALIFAX LW263 CRASH SITE	Monument

Halifax bomber LW263 of 78 Squadron crashed in woodland near Foxhills Road, 1943. This may have been Skippingdale Plantation.

Monument Types and Dates

AIRCRAFT CRASH SITE (PM:C20:1943, Modern - 1943 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

Halifax 2 bomber LW263 of 78 Squadron, coded EY-E. Based at RAF Brighton, East Yorkshire.

Crashed on 30th September 1943 after returning from Bochum. The crew were unable to pinpoint their position; after searching for some while, the aircraft stalled and crashed into a wooded area on the Foxhill Road near Scunthorpe.

Pilot officer D.J.Polman and Sgt T.H.Sharpe were killed, the five other crew members survived. [1, 2]

An image of this aircraft is held in the collection of the Imperial War Museum. [2]

The closest wooded area to Foxhill Road would be Skippingdale Plantation, area SE879 127. Further west was Hornsby's Holt, area SE876 124. The latter is now developed (Avenue Clamart). [3, 4]

Sources

- (1) WEBSITE: Bomber County Aviation Resource. <http://www.bcar.org.uk>. <http://www.bcar.org.uk/1943-incident-logs> (SLS4316)
 - (2) WEBSITE: Imperial War Museum. <http://www.iwm.org.uk/>. <http://www.iwm.org.uk/collections/item/object/205127488> (SLS7062)
 - (3) OS MAP: Ordnance Survey. 1945. 1945 6" map. (SLS2722)
 - (4) AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH: Google. 2008. Google Maps AP dataset. <http://maps.google.com>. (SLS3453)
-

Location

National Grid Reference
SE 87 12 (point) SE81SE Point

Administrative Areas
Civil Parish SCUNTHORPE, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings
Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Sites & Monuments Record - 25976	Active
SHINE Candidate (No)	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use
Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded
Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

SMR Number 25976 - MLS25976 **Site Name** HALIFAX LW263 CRASH SITE

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

Archaeology
England

APPENDIX II:
Designated Archaeological Sites

Designated Archaeological sites, areas and landscapes within a 5km search area

Conservation Areas

Local planning authority	Name
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE	Scunthorpe, Old Crosby
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE	Scunthorpe, New Frodingham
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE	Normanby
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE	Barton upon Stather

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Reference Number	Site Name	Site Type	General Period	Eastings	Northings
1016931	Earthwork remains of St Bartholomew's Church, High Risby	Ecclesiastical	Medieval	491889	414700
1009382	Flixborough Saxon nunnery and site of All Saints medieval church and burial ground	Ecclesiastical	Medieval	487663	414371
1005204	Keadby Lock	Industrial monument	Post-Medieval/Modern	483491	411416
1005224	Money Field Roman site, Dragonby	Settlement	Romano-British	490604	413908
1017554	Sawcliffe medieval village and moated site	Settlement	Medieval	491071	414426

Listed Buildings

Reference Number	Name	Location	Grade	Eastings	Northings	Local Planning Authority
1067725	KEADBY BRIDGE	Keadby with Althorpe, North Lincolnshire, DN17	II	484093	410652	North Lincs
1083282	THE OLD RECTORY	Amcotts, North Lincolnshire, DN17	II	485571	414131	North Lincs
1083283	CHURCH OF ST MARK	Amcotts, North Lincolnshire, DN17	II	485528	414125	North Lincs
1083608	HA HA APPROXIMATELY 20 METRES SOUTH OF BRUMBY HOUSE	North Lincolnshire, DN16	II	489589	409614	North Lincs
1083609	GATE PIERS APPROXIMATELY 25 METRES SOUTH OF BRUMBY HALL	North Lincolnshire, DN17	II	488882	410405	North Lincs
1083610	CHURCH OF ST LAWRENCE	North Lincolnshire, DN15	I	489108	410841	North Lincs
1083611	GRAVE SLAB 1 METRE EAST OF SOUTH AISLE OF CHURCH OF ST LAWRENCE	North Lincolnshire, DN15	II	489129	410831	North Lincs
1083612	FORMER CHURCH OF ST JOHN	North Lincolnshire, DN15	II*	490012	411492	North Lincs
1083613	SCUNTHORPE MILL, TIGHE AND COMPANY LIMITED	North Lincolnshire, DN15	II	490179	411264	North Lincs
1083614	61, OLD BRUMBY STREET	North Lincolnshire, DN16	II	489279	409606	North Lincs
1083615	45 AND 47, OLD CROSBY	North Lincolnshire, DN15	II	489236	412169	North Lincs
1083616	FRODINGHAM INFANTS SCHOOL THE SCHOOL HOUSE	North Lincolnshire, DN16	II	489774	410786	North Lincs
1083617	GATE PIERS APPROXIMATELY 10 METRES NORTH WEST OF SCUNTHORPE MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY	North Lincolnshire, DN15	II	489147	410909	North Lincs
1103718	SOUTH LODGE GATEWAY	Flixborough, North Lincolnshire, DN15	II	488621	415501	North Lincs
1103719	STABLE BLOCK APPROXIMATELY 10 METRES NORTH EAST OF THE OLD RECTORY	Gunness, North Lincolnshire, DN15	II	484330	411097	North Lincs
1103746	GATES, FLANKING WALLS AND RAILINGS 25 METRES SOUTH OF THE OLD VICARAGE / OLD VICARAGE LODGE	Burton upon Stather, North Lincolnshire, DN15	II	487101	417880	North Lincs

1103747	CHURCH OF ST ANDREW	Burton upon Stather, North Lincolnshire, DN15	I	487016	417874	North Lincs
1103749	23, HIGH STREET	Burton upon Stather, North Lincolnshire, DN15	II	487052	417718	North Lincs
1103750	10, MAIN STREET	Burton upon Stather, North Lincolnshire, DN15	II	488296	416767	North Lincs
1103751	18, MAIN STREET	Burton upon Stather, North Lincolnshire, DN15	II	488254	416777	North Lincs
1103752	NORMANBY HALL	Burton upon Stather, North Lincolnshire, DN15	I	488730	416534	North Lincs
1103753	VISITORS' CENTRE AND WORKSHOPS IN STABLE YARD APPROXIMATELY 150 METRES NORTH WEST OF NORMANBY HALL	Burton upon Stather, North Lincolnshire, DN15	II	488699	416662	North Lincs
1103754	ICE HOUSE 100 METRES NORTH OF NORMANBY HALL	Burton upon Stather, North Lincolnshire, DN15	II	488814	416647	North Lincs
1103756	CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS	Flixborough, North Lincolnshire, DN15	II	487280	415054	North Lincs
1103757	DOVECOTE APPROXIMATELY 30 METRES SOUTH EAST OF CHURCH FARMHOUSE	Flixborough, North Lincolnshire, DN15	II	487366	414986	North Lincs
1161035	CHURCH FARM COTTAGE APPROXIMATELY 20 METRES EAST OF ST ANDREW'S CHURCH	Burton upon Stather, North Lincolnshire, DN15	II	487051	417878	North Lincs
1161169	THE OLD HOUSE	Burton upon Stather, North Lincolnshire, DN15	II	487030	417806	North Lincs
1161218	6, MAIN STREET	Burton upon Stather, North Lincolnshire, DN15	II	488331	416762	North Lincs
1161249	5, MAIN STREET	Burton upon Stather, North Lincolnshire, DN15	II	488254	416748	North Lincs
1161269	19, MAIN STREET	Burton upon Stather, North Lincolnshire, DN15	II	488128	416784	North Lincs
1161315	CARRIAGE HOUSE AND FLATS NUMBERS 1 AND 2 IN STABLE YARD, 150 METRES NORTH WEST OF NORMANBY HALL	Burton upon Stather, North Lincolnshire, DN15	II	488684	416678	North Lincs
1161380	MAIN GATES TO NORMANBY PARK MAIN GATES TO NORMANBY PARK 400 METRES WEST OF NORMANBY HALL	Burton upon Stather, North Lincolnshire, DN15	II	488404	416738	North Lincs

1161403	NORMAMBY GRANGE AND OUTBUILDINGS ADJOINING TO NORTH	Burton upon Stather, North Lincolnshire, DN15	II	489034	417239	North Lincs
1161472	LILAC COTTAGE	Flixborough, North Lincolnshire, DN15	II	487244	415144	North Lincs
1161486	THE SMITHY	Flixborough, North Lincolnshire, DN15	II	487119	414938	North Lincs
1241767	HIGH RISBY FARMHOUSE	Roxby cum Risby, North Lincolnshire, DN15	II	492001	414714	North Lincs
1246076	CHURCH OF ST HUGH	North Lincolnshire, DN16	II	489130	409612	North Lincs
1253136	UKRANIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH	North Lincolnshire, DN15	II	490245	411313	North Lincs
1260343	SAWCLIFFE FARMHOUSE	Roxby cum Risby, North Lincolnshire, DN15	II	491184	414556	North Lincs
1310127	WALL ACROSS SOUTH SIDE OF STABLE YARD, 150 METRES NORTH WEST OF NORMANBY HALL	Burton upon Stather, North Lincolnshire, DN15	II	488671	416648	North Lincs
1310184	16, MAIN STREET	Burton upon Stather, North Lincolnshire, DN15	II	488260	416769	North Lincs
1310249	18, HIGH STREET	Burton upon Stather, North Lincolnshire, DN15	II	487070	417721	North Lincs
1323702	NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNCIL OFFICES FORMERLY SCUNTHORPE CIVIC CENTRE	North Lincolnshire, DN17	II	489100	410248	North Lincs
1342734	KEADBY LOCK	Keadby with Althorpe, North Lincolnshire, DN17	II	483495	411415	North Lincs
1346549	BRUMBY HOUSE	North Lincolnshire, DN16	II	489590	409638	North Lincs
1346550	BRUMBY HALL	North Lincolnshire, DN17	II*	488849	410446	North Lincs
1346838	NUMBER 20 AND ADJOINING STABLES	Burton upon Stather, North Lincolnshire, DN15	II	487071	417709	North Lincs

1346839	43, HIGH STREET	Burton upon Stather, North Lincolnshire, DN15	II	487070	417616	North Lincs
1346840	7, MAIN STREET	Burton upon Stather, North Lincolnshire, DN15	II	488240	416748	North Lincs
1346841	STABLES IN STABLE YARD 150 METRES NORTH WEST OF NORMANBY HALL	Burton upon Stather, North Lincolnshire, DN15	II	488656	416665	North Lincs
1346842	AVENUE COTTAGE	Burton upon Stather, North Lincolnshire, DN15	II	487254	417389	North Lincs
1346861	THE OLD RECTORY	Gunness, North Lincolnshire, DN15	II	484312	411098	North Lincs
1346862	94, OLD VILLAGE STREET	Gunness, North Lincolnshire, DN15	II	484161	411721	North Lincs
1391399	ANGEL WAR MEMORIAL	North Lincolnshire, DN15	II	489096	411782	North Lincs
1426932	The Berkeley Hotel	North Lincolnshire, DN15	II	487167	411260	North Lincs

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APPENDIX III
Written Scheme of Investigation

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WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL

DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

AT OSI FOOD SOLUTIONS, LUNEBERG WAY, SCUNTHORPE

Prepared for:

Environmental Compliance Ltd

Project No: 2737

June 2019



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Figure 1. Site location

Figure 2. Detailed plan of the site

Summary

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details the proposal for an archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit associated with the proposed development of a new ground mounted solar park on land at OSI Food Solutions Ltd, Luneberg Way, Scunthorpe centred on SE 87711 12827. It has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd for Environmental Compliance Limited prior to the proposed submission of a planning application. The local planning authority is North Lincolnshire Council.

The purpose of the proposed Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit is to highlight and assess the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource.

All work will be undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014).

Introduction and planning background

This WSI details the proposal for an archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit to be undertaken in association with the proposed development of a new ground mounted solar park on land at *OSI Food Solutions Ltd, Luneberg Way, Scunthorpe, DN15 8LP centred on SE 87711 12827*. (Figure 1 and 2). The site is currently in the pre-planning stages, the local planning authority is North Lincolnshire Council (NLC).

This WSI has been prepared by Dr John Davey, Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth - AW) at the request of Environmental Compliance Limited (The client).

The methodology set out in This WSI has been agreed with Alison Williams, Historic Environment Officer for North Lincolnshire Council in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority (NLC). The purpose of the proposed Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit is to provide the local planning authority with the information they are likely to request in respect of the proposed development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy Revised Edition.10, Section 6.1 (2018) and Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (2017). The work is to highlight and assess the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource.

All work will conform to the Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment (CIfA 2014) and the Lincolnshire Archaeology Handbook 2016 (Jennings 2016). All work will be undertaken by suitably qualified staff to the highest professional standards. AW is a Registered Organisation with the CIfA.

2. Development Details & Site Description

The proposed development is still in the pre-application Consultation stages and therefore detailed proposed designs are not yet available. However, it is understood that the proposed development will comprise plans for approximately 19 rows of ground mounted photovoltaic solar arrays and ancillary infrastructure.

The proposed development area currently comprises a green field site adjacent to and east of the premises of OSI Food Solutions Ltd. The site covers an area of approximately 1.62 hectares.

The site is bounded to the west by the premises of OSI Food Solutions, on the north by a tree covered verge beside the A1077 Phoenix Parkway and on the south and east by open access public amenity land.

The site lies on the eastern fringes of the Charnwood Park housing estate. The town centre of Scunthorpe lies 2km to the south east. The village of Flixborough lies just over 2km to the north with the Foxhills Industrial Estate approximately 700m to the NW.

The underlying geology of the area comprises Triassic Mudstone of the Penarth Group, overlain by superficial deposits of blown sand dating from the Quaternary period (BGS 2019).

Topographically, the site is situated on or below the 10m contour at the western foot of a low N-S aligned ridge. This ridge rises to a height of 50m above the low-lying moors and commons running along the east bank of the River Trent. It arises from the presence of the more resistant, lower Jurassic, Frodingham Ironstone which runs from Winterton in the north to just south of Scunthorpe and formed the basis of the Scunthorpe iron industry.

3. Historical and Archaeological background

Historically the site was situated on agricultural land within a detached portion of West Halton Parish, later incorporated with Crosby. The North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER) lists 32 sites within a 1km radius of the site. The closest may be the crash site of a WWII Halifax Bomber which came down in a wooded area on the Foxhills Road (NLHER PRN 25976). Although the exact location of the wreckage has not been found. Other nearby sites include the findspot of an early 8th century Anglo-Saxon coin west of Old Park Farm (PRN 1864); and crop mark enclosures and linear features west of Holyrood Drive to the NE of the site (PRN 20573 & 20577).

The dry ground on the western facing scarp of the lower Jurassic ridge, overlooking the river Trent has acted as a focus of human activity for at least 6000 years. The earliest evidence for activity within a 1km radius of the site is a Mesolithic flint working site near Flixborough at NGR SE 879137 (PRN 22815). Mesolithic and Neolithic flints were also recovered from Atkinson's Warren at NGR SE 878133 (PRN 1918). The earliest settlement in the area dates from the later prehistoric period on

a site south of Phoenix Parkway where Bronze Age Cremation Pits have been excavated at SE 886127 (PRN 21264) along with evidence for Iron Age occupation (PRN 21265).

During the Romano-British period one of the main arterial routes in Britain, Ermine Street ran approximately 13km east of the site at its closest point.

During the early medieval period a large high-status Anglo-Saxon settlement and nunnery developed near Flixborough, approximately 1.2km north of the site on the west facing slopes of the Lower Jurassic ridge. The site was occupied for 200 years during the middle Saxon period and then covered with blown sand, helping preserve the timber structures. It was excavated during the 1990's and includes the site of a nunnery and church and graveyard which are now scheduled (SM 1009382).

The nearest listed buildings to the site are located more than 1.5km from the site in the historic centre of Crosby.

4. Objectives

This WSI sets out a program of works to ensure that the Desk Based Assessment will meet the standard set out in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*, 2014.

The primary objective will be to assess the impact of the development proposals on the historic environment by means of a Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit. This will help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies. The aim will be to make full and effective use of existing information in establishing the archaeological significance of the site, to elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance.

The work will include a comprehensive assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and will aim to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.

The work will result in a report that will provide information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. Preservation *in situ* will be advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors result in loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record will be recommended.

5. The proposed archaeological work

The aim of the work will be to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on the site. The work will include the following elements:

- Desk Based Assessment (Stage 1)
- A site visit (Stage 2)
- The production of an illustrated report (Stage 3)

6. Method Statement for a Detailed Desk Based Assessment (Stage 1)

The assessment will consider the following:

a) The nature, extent and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits and landscapes within the study area through assessment of various readily available primary sources:

1. Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional HER at North Lincolnshire, including listed building records, within a 500m radius of the assessment area boundary.
2. Collation and consideration of the impact on Designated archaeological sites (Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Historic Parks & Gardens, registered historic landscapes, Conservation Areas) within a 5km radius of the assessment area boundary.
3. Assessment of all available excavation report and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting.
4. Assessment of all relevant extant aerial photographic (AP) evidence. This will include those held in regional archives, Historic England and The Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photography (CUCAP).
5. All sources indexed in the local Archive, and as appropriate, site files held by the RCAHMW.
6. Records held by the developer e.g. bore hole logs, geological/geomorphological information, aerial photographs, maps, plans
7. Map regression analysis using all relevant cartographic sources e.g. All editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series, Tithe and early estate maps (as available).
8. Place name evidence
9. Internet sourced satellite imagery and Lidar imagery as available.
10. Assessment of records held at the Portable Antiquities Scheme.
11. Historic documents (e.g. Charters, registers, estate papers).

b) The significance of any remains in their context both regionally and nationally and in light of the findings of the desk-based study.

c) The history of the site based on the areas of research outlined above.

d) The potential impact of any proposed development on the setting of known sites of archaeological importance.

e) The potential for further archaeological remains to be present, which have not been identified in pre-existing archaeological records.

f) The potential for further work, with recommendations if requested and where appropriate for a suitable investigative and/or mitigation methodology.

7. The Site Visit (Stage 2)

The site visit will be a visual walked search of the entire development area. The ground surface will be visually inspected for all earthworks, structures and finds. The location of any environmental archaeological deposits, or areas which may have a potential for such deposits, will also be taken into account along with the more traditional 'visible' archaeology.

All located sites or finds will be accurately fixed by means of GPS. Each individual find or site location will have an accurate NGR reference attached. Where a close cluster of related features is identified a single NGR for the centre of the cluster will be used, and each constituent feature separately described in the text.

The character, function, condition, vulnerability, potential dating and relationship to other features of each identified site or find will be described fully. The importance of the site or find will be assessed in terms of local, regional or national significance.

A sketch survey of each identified site layout will be made with accompanying metric measurements

Written, drawn and photographic records of an appropriate level of detail will be maintained throughout the course of the project. Digital photographs, including metric scales, will be taken using cameras with resolutions of 10 mega pixels or above. Photographs will be taken in RAW format.

Illustrations will be drawn to a scale of 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 as required, and these will be related to Ordnance Survey datum and published boundaries where appropriate.

8. The production of an illustrated report and the deposition of the site archive (Stage 3)

A report will be produced which synthesises the results of stages 1 and 2 and thereby assesses the total archaeological resource within the development area.

The results will be presented in such a way that data and supporting text are readily cross-referenced. The regional HER Officer will be contacted to ensure that any sites or monuments not previously recorded in the HER are given a Primary Record Number (PRN). The historical development of the site will be presented in phased maps and plans comprising clearly, the outline of the site.

Within the report an attempt will be made to indicate areas of greater or lesser archaeological significance and the sites will be ranked in level of overall archaeological importance (locally, regionally and nationally).

All relevant aerial photographs and historic maps will be included and be fully referenced. Any site photographs included in the report will be appropriately captioned and clearly located on a suitably scaled site plan.

The report will be used to inform future decision making regarding further stages of archaeological work (Field Evaluation, Watching Brief etc), the development construction and processes used.

The report will specifically include the following:

1. a copy of the design brief
2. a location plan
3. all identified sites plotted on an appropriately scaled plan of the proposal site
4. a gazetteer of all located sites and finds with full dimensional and descriptive detail including grid reference and period

Copies of the report will be sent to the Client, and a copy of the report will be sent to (LCC HET) for approval. Following approval, a copy will also be sent to the client and the regional Historic Environment Record. Digital copies will be provided in pdf format if required. The report and all relevant information will be submitted to the Historic Environment Record following the guidelines and procedures laid out in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014. *Standards and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials. It will also conform to the guidelines set out in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment - MoRPHE* (English Heritage, 2006)

Any further stages of archaeological work, after the submission of the report for stages one and two outlined above, will be the subject of an additional LCC HET curatorial brief against which a further AW specification will be drawn up.

The site archive

An ordered and integrated project archive will be prepared in accordance with guidelines set out in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (2014).

Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality will need to be maintained, the report and the archive will be deposited not later than six months after completion of the work.

Other significant digital data generated by the survey (ie AP plots, EDM surveys, CAD drawings, GIS maps, etc) will be presented as part of the report on a CD/DVD. The format of this presented data will be agreed with the curator in advance of its preparation.

Staff

The project will be managed by Dr John Davey MCifA (AW Project Manager) and the assessment undertaken by suitably trained and experienced AW staff. Any alteration to staffing before or during the work will be brought to the attention of (LCC HET) and the client.

Additional Considerations

10. Health and Safety

10.1 Risk assessment

Prior to the commencement of the site visit AW will carry out and produce a formal Health and Safety Risk Assessment in accordance with the Management of Health and safety Regulations 1992. A copy of the risk assessment will be kept on site and be available for inspection on request. A copy will be sent to the client (or their agent as necessary) for their information. All members of AW staff will adhere to the content of this document.

10.2 Other guidelines

AW will adhere to best practice with regard to Health and Safety in Archaeology as set out in the FAME (Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers) health and safety manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology (2002)*.

11 Insurance

AW is fully insured for this type of work and holds Insurance with Aviva Insurance Ltd and Hiscox Insurance Company Limited through Towergate Insurance. Full details of these and other relevant policies can be supplied on request.

12 Quality Control

12.1 Professional standards

AW works to the standards and guidance provided by the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists*. AW fully recognise and endorse the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*, *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* and the *Standard and Guidance for*

archaeological watching briefs currently in force. All employees of AW, whether corporate members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists or not, are expected to adhere to these Codes and Standards during their employment.

12.2 Project tracking

The designated AW manager will monitor all projects in order to ensure that agreed targets are met without reduction in quality of service.

13 Arbitration

Disputes or differences arising in relation to this work shall be referred for a decision in accordance with the Rules of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators' *Arbitration Scheme for the Institute for Archaeologists* applying at the date of the agreement.

14 References

British Geological Survey. 2019. British Geological Survey Maps.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014 *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives.*

Historic England, 2006. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers Guide* (re issue 2015).

Jennings L. 2016. *Lincolnshire Archaeology Handbook 2016*. Lincolnshire County Council.

Websites Consulted:

www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html - Accessed 20/05/2019

www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/ - Accessed 20/05/2019

www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Application.aspx?resourceID=1006 –

Accessed 20/05/2019

ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

OSI Food Solutions Ltd, Luneberg Way, Scunthorpe

Site Name: Luneberg Way Scunthorpe

Site Code: LWS/19/DBA

PRN:

NPRN: -

SAM: -

Other Ref No: AW Project number 2737

NGR: NGR SE 87711 12827

Site Type: Commercial development on brown field
site

Project Type: Desk Based Assessment

Project Manager: John Davey

Project Dates: July 2019

Categories Present: -

Location of Original Archive: AW

Location of duplicate Archives: -

Number of Finds Boxes: -

Location of Finds: AW

Museum Reference: None

Copyright:

Restrictions to access:

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