

Humber Field Archaeology
Archaeological Consultants and Contractors



Archaeological
Monitoring and Recording

Osgodby
11KV Overhead Line
Rebuild

Site Code: OLR10
National Grid Reference: TF 0834 9209 (centre)
Museum Reference: LCNCC2010.175

for

YEDL

Watching Brief Report Number: 1277
November 2011

Contents

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Summary | 3 |
| 1. Introduction | 4 |
| 2. Background | 4 |
| 3. Archaeological Background | 4 |
| 4. Methodology | 5 |
| 5. Results | 6 |
| 6. Discussion | 10 |
| 7. Acknowledgements | 11 |
| 8. References | 11 |
| 9. Appendices | 12 |
| Appendix 1 Context List | |
| Appendix 2 Finds Assessment | |
| Appendix 3 Photographic Catalogue | |
| Appendix 4 Project Design | |
| Appendix 5 Archive | |
| Appendix 6 Oasis Cover Sheet | |

D. Atkinson, November 2011

List of Figures
(located at end of report)

- Figure 1 Location plan
- Figure 2 Trenches 1 - 7
- Figure 3 Trenches 8 and 9
- Figure 4 Trenches 10 and 11

List of Plates
(located at end of report)

- Plate 1 The northern east-west arm of trench 1 during excavations at the equestrian centre, viewed from the west.
- Plate 2 The sequence of deposits revealed in the first section of trench 1 to be excavated, viewed from the south.
- Plate 3 Trench 1 looking north.
- Plate 4 Trench 1 looking south through the wooded area to Top Road.
- Plate 5 Section showing the deposits revealed in the southern part of trench 1
- Plate 6 Trench 2 along Top Road, viewed from the east.
- Plate 7 Trench 2 Sand Lane, viewed from the south
- Plate 8 Northern arm of trench 2 looking east.
- Plate 9 Trench 3 entering 'Cowdyke' field.
- Plate 10 Trench 4 skirting the buildings at Field Farm.
- Plate 11 Trench 5 after back-filling, viewed from the south.
- Plate 12 The northern arm of Trench 6, looking east.
- Plate 13 The eastern arm of trench 6, looking north
- Plate 14 Trench 7, looking southeast.
- Plate 15 Trench 8, looking north to Low Road.
- Plate 16 The southern arm of trench 8, looking east.
- Plate 17 Trench 9, looking west.
- Plate 18 Trench 9 on the west side of Mill Lane, looking south
- Plate 19 Trench 10, looking east.
- Plate 20 Section showing the deposits revealed in trench 10.
- Plate 21 The northern arm of trench 11, looking east.
- Plate 22 Trench 11 during excavation in the farm yard.

Summary

A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken by Humber Field Archaeology on behalf of Yorkshire Electricity Distribution Limited (YEDL), during the under-grounding of cables associated with the Osgodby 11KV line rebuild.

Monitoring of the excavation of the cable trenches failed to reveal any archaeological features, which may in part be due to the narrowness of the trench. If features do exist in this area then it is quite likely they are below the naturally accumulated sands.

Two modern glass vessels and a single oyster shell were recovered from the spoil of trench 2 and a single piece of iron slag was recovered from trench 7.

1. Introduction

This report presents the results of a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording undertaken by Humber Field Archaeology (HFA), on behalf of Yorkshire Electricity Distribution Limited (YEDL), during the under-grounding of cables associated with the Osgodby 11KV line rebuild (Figure 1).

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
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The area affected by the 11Kv line rebuild lies mainly to the southeast of the settlement of Osgodby, centred on National Grid Reference TF 0834 9209, within an area bounded by Low Road in the north, Mill Lane in the west, Top Road in the south and Sand Lane in the east. The area consists of mainly arable land and farms, with some residential properties, fishing ponds and an equestrian centre. To the east is a large wooded plantation.

2. Background

YEDL proposals to rebuild the 11KV overhead lines to the southeast of Osgodby resulted in a requirement for archaeological monitoring and recording to be undertaken during the works.

An archaeological brief for a scheme of monitoring and recording on the Osgodby 11kv Overhead Line Rebuild was issued by the Heritage Environment Team, Lincolnshire County Council on 11th November 2010. The brief stated that archaeological monitoring was required during all groundworks associated with the under-grounding of cables. There was not a requirement to monitor the replacement of poles.

HFA were appointed by YEDL to produce a project design (Atkinson, D. 2010) to address the requirements of the brief with reference to Chapter 9 Specification and Project Design (v2.1), of the Archaeology Handbook, Lincolnshire County Council and to undertake the on-site monitoring and recording and produce a report on the results of the fieldwork.

3. Archaeological Background

Geology and topography

The area covered by the works lies between the 20m and 30m contours. The superficial deposits consist of blown sand and alluvial clays, silt and sand, overlying the bedrock of Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone of the West Walton Formation of the Upper Jurassic (<http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/GeoIndex/default.aspx>).

Archaeological and historical background

The area covered by the overhead line rebuild lies within an area of archaeological potential and it was quite possible that remains dating from the prehistoric, Romano-British and later periods may have been encountered.. Several sites of significance lie within the area. A prehistoric enclosure (HER51995) has been identified to the north of Lilac Farm. Roman-British settlement remains (HER51965) including brick, tile, pottery and metalwork have been recorded on the south side of Top Road (A1103) to the west of Hill Top Farm and a Roman road in the area of The Willows and White House Farm. Medieval ridge and furrow survives as either earthworks or cropmarks around Glebe Farm, White House Farm, Oak Farm, Charity Farm and the village itself. An undated stone-paved road (HER53083) aligned northeast to southwest was identified to the west of Charity Farm.

Artefacts recovered from the area include Neolithic axes (HER51968), (HER51972), a leaf shaped arrowhead and pottery (HER51976), Romano-British pottery and other finds to the north of Oak Farm (HER51963) Roman pottery to the west of Hill Top Farm (HER51977), a bronze bell and buckle from east of Glebe Farm (HER50182), pig iron (HER53075) from west of Mill Lane

4. Methodology

The work associated with this project was carried out by staff from Humber Field Archaeology, in accordance with the procedures set out in a site specific project design for archaeological monitoring and recording (see appendix 4) produced to address the requirements of the brief.

The scheme of works comprised the archaeological supervision of the excavation of cables trenches, to identify and record any features and deposits of interest which may be uncovered during the works. The cable trench positions were located using a Trimble GeoExplorer 2008 series handheld GPS unit and the results plotted on a mapbase in relation to the OS grid. The monitoring and recording was undertaken between the 30th August and the 3rd October 2011

Any exposed areas of subsoil and lower stratigraphic units were examined for archaeological deposits. The excavated dimensions of the cable trenches were recorded, as were the depth sequences of any exposed stratigraphy. Where archaeological deposits/features were identified, context numbers were assigned and detailed descriptions were made, plans and sections were drawn and a photographic record was maintained.

The spoil heaps were also examined and a metal detector was used to aid the recovery of artefacts.

Copies of the digital photographs, catalogue and a PDF copy of the report are included on a DVD disk enclosed within this report.

5. Results

The project design had listed the areas where underground cabling had been proposed. However, it became clear during the on site works that variations and revisions had been made with some of the proposed areas remaining as overhead lines and additional areas being subjected to trenching.

Cable trenches were excavated and recorded in the following areas:

- Horse World Equestrian Centre, Sand Lane and Top Road
- Field Farm, Sand Lane
- Land to the west of 'The Beeches', Sand Lane
- Charity Farm
- Low Road in the area of White House Farm, 'The Willows' and 'Lindum'
- West Side of Mill Lane opposite 'Brooklyn'
- The south side of Top Road to the east of Hill Top Farm
- Top Road Farm

Horse World Equestrian Centre, Sand Lane and Top Road

Several trenches were excavated in and around Hill House Farm and the Equestrian Centre and along Top Road and Sand Lane.

Trench 1

(Figure 2, Plates 1 to 5)

The cable trench, which was 0.25m wide by 1m deep, started adjacent to the southwest corner of a large café building at national grid reference TF 08837 91857 and extended to the east for 33.10m to TF 08867 91864. The deposits revealed in this area consisted of (101) a mixture of brown sandy silt topsoil and brick and stone rubble hardcore 0.30m thick overlying (102) dark brown silty sand 0.23m deep which was over (103) natural orange brown sand. Numerous service pipes were noted crossing the trench but were not recorded.

From TF 08867 91864 it ran in a southeasterly direction for 22.50m to TF 08889 91858 before turning in a more southerly direction for 44.60m where it again turned to the southeast for 22.70m to TF 08921 91803 before turning to the southwest for 21.90m to TF 08912 91783. At that point it linked up with the cable trench running along the north side of Top Road giving it a total length of 144.80m.

This part of the trench was cut through a field set to pasture with a band of trees towards to southern end. The natural sand (103) was again in evidence in the base of the trench and this was overlain by (104) fine brown sandy silt topsoil, parts of which were a mass of tree roots. The depth of the topsoil varied between 0.30m and 0.45m.

No archaeological features were identified and no artefacts were recovered from this trench.

Trench 2 (Figure 2, Plates 6 to 8)

This trench started at a new pole positioned at TF 08961 91790 was 0.25m wide by between 0.75m and 1m deep and ran west along the verge on the north side of Top Road to TF 08826 91769 at the junction of Top Road and Sand Lane, a distance of 136.10m. It then turned north and ran along the verge and the east side of Sand Lane for 205.10m to TF 08738 91954 where it turned east for a distance of 16.40m to end at TF 087594 91959 giving an overall distance of 357.60m

The deposits revealed along the east to west section along Top Road consisted of natural grey/orange/brown sands (202) exposed to between 0.35m and 0.40m in the base of the trench overlain by (201) grey brown sandy silt topsoil with many roots and some modern brick and glass bottles which were not retained. The depth of the topsoil varied from 0.40m in the east to 0.65m at the junction of Top Road and Sand Lane.

The deposits revealed in the north to south arm along Sand Lane again consisted of natural sand (202) below grey brown sandy silt topsoil (201). Numerous service pipes were in evidence cutting in to the natural sands in the area of the equestrian centre and a large steel capped water main was located at the junction of Top Road and Sand Lane. Two glass bottles and an oyster shell were recovered (see appendix 2. Finds Assessment).

The final section of trench along the north side of the drain to the north of the equestrian centre was excavated to a depth of 1m and again revealed natural sand (202) below topsoil (201).

No archaeological features were identified.

Trench 3 (Figure 2, Plate 9)

This was a short east to west aligned spur that started at its junction with trench 2 at TF 08790 91840 and extended across Sand Lane and into the field on the west side of the road for ending at TF 08772 91831 The trench measured 20.10m long by 0.25m wide by 1m deep. The deposits revealed in the trench on the west side of the road consisted of 0.60m of natural orange/brown/silver/grey sands (302) below 0.30m to 0.40m of brown sandy silt topsoil (301).

No features were identified and no artefacts were recovered.

Field Farm, Sand Lane

Trench 4 (Figure 2, Plate 10)

This trench was 0.25m wide and between 1m and 1.10m deep. It extended for a distance of 56.80m starting at TF 08594 92223 to the south of the house; it ran south and west skirting the buildings before turning north to end at TF 08566 92261.

The deposits revealed were natural orange brown sand (402) seen between 0.70m and 0.80m thick overlain by (401) grey brown sandy silt topsoil. To the rear of the house in a section of trench approximately 8.50m long between TF 08587 92223 and TF 08584 92230 the topsoil contained a substantial amount of brick rubble (403). Mixed in with this rubble was a small amount of animal bones which were not retained.

No features were identified and no artefacts were recovered.

Land to the west of 'The Beeches', Sand Lane

Trench 5
(Figure 2, Plate 11)

This trench was aligned north to south and started south of Field Farm at TF 08520 92194 and extended for 112.50m to TF 08509 92082 to the west of 'The Beeches'. Unfortunately this trench was excavated and backfilled without any monitoring. We were informed that it had been cut to a depth of 0.85m and was 0.25m wide. The deposits seen in the backfilled spoil showed natural orange brown sand (502) and grey brown sandy silt topsoil (501).

No features were identified and no artefacts were recovered.

Charity Farm

Trench 6
(Figure 2, Plates 12, 13)

This trench started at TF 08228 92205 to the north of Charity Farm and ran east adjacent to the field boundary and across the farm track to TF 08313 92221, a distance of 86.20m. From here it turned south and ran along the edge of the field on the east side of the track to TF 08351 92090 where it joined trench 7, a distance of 136.60m. The overall length of the trench was 222.80m and it was 0.25m wide by between 1m and 1.10m deep.

The deposits revealed in the east to west arm of the trench consisted of 0.55m of natural orange brown sand (602) below 0.45m of brown sandy silt topsoil (601). Within the topsoil was a scattering of wood, brick and stone, the remains of previously demolished sheds.

The deposits in the north to south arm of the trench were 0.25m of natural orange brown sand (602). Overlying this was 0.40m of grey silty sand (603) and above this (601) grey brown sandy silt topsoil with occasional small stones.

No features were identified and no artefacts were recovered.

Trench 7
(Figure 2' Plate 14)

This trench started to the south of the farm at TF 08286 92132 and ran southeast for 67.10m to TF 08338 92090 before turning east for 19.60m to TF 08358 92090 where it turned north for 4.70m to a pole located at TF 08358 92094 giving an overall length of 91.40m. The trench was 0.85m deep by 0.25m wide and revealed between 0.45m and 0.50m of natural orange brown sand (702) below 0.35m to 0.40m of grey brown sandy silt topsoil (701).

No archaeological features were identified. However, a single piece of Iron slag was recovered from TF 08120 92503 9 (see appendix 2. Finds Assessment). There was no cut apparent within the trench and the object appeared to be sealed within the natural sand.

Low Road in the area of White House Farm, 'The Willows' and 'Lindum'

Trench 8
(Figure 3, Plates 15, 16)

Starting on the north side of Low Road at TF 08210 92536 it ran southwest across the road for 13.60m to TF 08203 92525. From here it ran in a westerly direction for 79.90m to TF 08203 92525 adjacent to a field boundary where it turned south and ran for 141m to TF 08110 92399. The final section ran east to TF 08134 92401 a distance of 24.50m giving an overall length of 259m. The trench was 0.25m wide and varied in depth between 0.75m and 1m. The deposits were consistent throughout with 0.30m to 0.70m of natural orange brown sand (802) visible in the base of the trench overlain by 0.30m to 0.35m of grey brown sandy silt topsoil (801) with occasional brick and stone fragments.

No features were identified and no artefacts were recovered

West Side of Mill Lane opposite 'Brooklyn'

Trench 9
(Figure 3, Plates 17, 18)

Starting in the southeast part of the playing field at TF 07714 92401 the trench extended east close to the southern boundary for 25.50m cutting through the hedge on the east side on the verge on the west side of Mill Lane to TF 07740 92397. From here it ran south along the verge for 21.10m to TF 07741 92373 before turning west for 2.30m to a pole at TF 07738 92376. The trench was 0.25m wide by 1m deep and revealed natural orange brown sand (902) in the base below 0.30m to 0.35m of brown sandy silt top soil (901).

No features were identified and no artefacts were recovered.

The south side of Top Road to the east of Hill Top Farm

Trench 10

(Figure 4, Plates 19, 20)

This trench was aligned east to west to the east of Hill Top Farm and approximately 25m to the south of Top Road. The west end was located at TF 07609 91493 with the east end at TF 07836 91539. The trench was 232.30m long, 0.25m wide and between 0.90m and 1m deep. The deposits revealed consisted of natural firm grey brown clay (1003) visible up to 0.15m thick in the base of the trench. This was overlain by (1002) orange, brown and silver sand 0.30m to 0.35m thick and over this (1001) grey brown sandy silt topsoil 0.35m to 0.40m thick.

No features were identified and no artefacts were recovered.

Top Road Farm

Trench 11

(Figure 4, Plates 21, 22)

This trench had an overall length of 70.80m and started at a new pole position to the north of the farm complex at TF 07963 91435. It extended to the east across a grassed area to the front of the farm for 25.60m to TF 07988 91439 before curving southward across the farm access road and running along the grass verge adjacent to the farm house, terminating at TF 08003 91397.

The east to west arm of this trench was 1.10m deep by 0.25m wide and the north to south arm was 1m deep. The deposits revealed consisted of (1104) grey brown clay at least 0.12m thick in the base of the trench overlain by (1103) orange brown sand with clay patches 0.68m thick and over this (1101) brown sandy clay silt topsoil. Where the trench cut across the farm access 1103 natural was overlain by 0.50m of (1102) hardcore and road surface.

The remainder of the trench was 1m deep and revealed only natural (1103) below (1101).

With the completion of this trench the programme of observation and recording was concluded.

6. Discussion

The following is solely the opinion of Humber Field Archaeology, and may not reflect that of Lincolnshire Heritage Team, archaeological advisors to the Local Planning Authority (LPA).

Artefacts in the form of flint objects dating from the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods have previously been found in the topsoil to the northeast at Usselby and material dating from the Roman period has been found to the north of Oak Farm and to the west of Hill Top Farm.

The fact that the monitoring failed to reveal a single archaeological feature may be in part due the narrowness of the cable trenches which were only 0.25m wide, However the lack of artefacts in the spoil may be an indication that this area is devoid of features in these particular areas, or if any features exist, that they lay beneath the sand.

7. Acknowledgements

Thanks are accorded to Louise Jennings of the Lincolnshire County Council Heritage Environment Team for help and advice, to Stephen Gray of Y.E.D.L. and the on site contractor Murphy's for their help and co-operation during the course of this project.

The onsite work was undertaken by I. McGrath, with D. Jobling undertaking the cable trench survey. The report, illustrations, archive and presentation of the plates are the work of the author with a contribution by D. Jobling. Administrative support was provided by G. Richardson and J. Rooney.

8. References

Atkinson, D., 2010 *Osgodby 11KV Overhead Line rebuild. Project design for archaeological monitoring and recording*. Humber Field Archaeology

First Aid for Finds, United Kingdom Institute for Finds (UKIC), 1998 (new edition)

Institute of Field Archaeologists, 2008 *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (October 1994, revised September 2001 and October 2008)

Lincolnshire County Council. Archaeology Handbook (revised November 2010).

Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2), English Heritage, 1991.

Online References

<http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/GeoIndex/default.aspx>

<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway>

<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/>

9. Appendices

Appendix 1 Context List

Trench 1

- (101) a mixture of brown sandy silt topsoil and brick and stone rubble hardcore
- (102) dark brown silty sand
- (103) natural orange brown sand.
- (104) fine brown sandy silt topsoil, between 0.30m and 0.45m

Trench 2

- (201) grey brown sandy silt topsoil
- (202) natural grey/orange/brown sands

Trench 3

- (301) brown sandy silt topsoil
- (302) natural orange/brown/silver/grey sands

Trench 4

- (401) grey brown sandy silt topsoil
- (402) natural orange brown sand
- (403) brick rubble in topsoil

Trench 5

- (501) grey brown sandy silt topsoil
- (502) natural orange brown sand

Trench 6

- (601) grey brown sandy silt topsoil with occasional small stones
- (602) natural orange brown sand
- (603) grey silty sand

Trench 7

- (701) grey brown sandy silt topsoil
- (702) natural orange brown sand

Trench 8

- (801) grey brown sandy silt topsoil
- (802) natural orange brown sand

Trench 9

- (901) grey brown sandy silt topsoil
- (902) natural orange brown sand

Trench 10

- (1001) grey brown sandy silt topsoil
- (1002) orange/brown/silver sand
- (1003) natural firm grey brown clay

Trench 11

- (1101) brown sandy clay silt topsoil
- (1102) hardcore and road surface
- (1103) orange brown sand with clay patches
- (1104) grey brown clay

Appendix 2 Finds Assessment

Aims and Objectives

The following report will assess the potential of the finds assemblage from the watching brief evaluation for further analysis.

The structure of this report is based on guidelines recommended by the Roman Finds Group and Finds Research Group AD700-1700 (1993) and the Institute of Field Archaeologists Finds Group (1991). It also aims to meet the requirements of MAP2, Phase 3, 'Assessment of potential for analysis', (English Heritage, 1991).

Introduction and Methodology

All artefacts from the Osgodby watching brief were recorded using the Humber Field Archaeology *pro-forma* 'Bulk finds' sheets. All material types were subject to basic quantification by count and weight. The finds were appropriately packed for long term storage, in accordance with conservation and museum guidelines.

The watching brief produced a small finds assemblage that consisted of three material categories, glass, shell and slag. The glass and shell was recovered from the topsoil (201) of trench 2 and the piece of slag from the natural sand (702) in trench 7.

The Assemblage

Vessel Glass

The vessel glass comprised one small bottle and a jar, with a combined weight of 230.3g. Both were mould-made with weathered and scratched surfaces. The assemblage was of 20th century date.

| Identification | Weight |
|--|--------|
| 1 small bottle. Clear. Circular sectioned body. Screw cap top. '1095' on base. | 55.3g |
| 1 jar. Brown. Bovril jar. 'A590 c7 UGB' on base. | 175g |

Shell

One shell was recovered, identified as *Ostrea edulis L.* (Edible Oyster). The shell was in fair condition with weathered surfaces. Post-breakage burning was also noted.

| Species | Identification | Weight |
|--|------------------------|--------|
| Edible Oyster (<i>Ostrea edulis L.</i>) | 1 left valve (bottom). | 60.2g |

Slag

A single piece of iron slag was recovered with dimensions of 200mm by 150mm by 80mm and weighing 4.033kg.

Assessment of Potential

On their own, the shell and vessel glass are of little archaeological interest. The assemblage probably represents casual deposition during modern times. The slag may be an indication that iron working has taken place in the locale at sometime but, one piece in isolation doesn't really support this hypothesis. The lack of other material types reflects the lack of archaeological features encountered during the evaluation.

Recommendations

No further work is deemed necessary. None of the finds are recommended for retention.

References

Guidelines for the Preparation of Site Archives & Assessments for all Finds other than fired clay vessels Report of the joint working party of the Roman Finds Group and the Finds Research Group 700-1700, 1993.

Guidelines for Finds Work The Institute of Field Archaeologists Finds Group First Draft, 1991.

Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2), English Heritage, 1991

Appendix 3
Photographic Catalogue
 See accompanying disk

| Photograph | Site Code | Area | Direction of view | Description |
|------------|-----------|----------------|-------------------|---|
| 1 | OLR10 | Trench 1 | EAST | Start of excavations adjacent to the café at the Equestrian Centre |
| 2 | OLR10 | Trench 1 | EAST | Section showing sequence of deposits |
| 3 | OLR10 | Trench 1 | SOUTHEAST | Section showing sequence of deposits |
| 4 | OLR10 | Trench 1 | SOUTH | View of the trench turning to the east |
| 5 | OLR10 | Trench 1 | NORTHWEST | Looking back to start of trench at pole |
| 6 | OLR10 | Trench 1 | EAST | Trench 1 looking east adjacent to the café |
| 7 | OLR10 | Trench 1 | SOUTH | Trench 1 looking south to toward Top Road |
| 8 | OLR10 | Trench 1 | SOUTH | Trench 1 looking north back to the café turn |
| 9 | OLR10 | Trench 1 | SOUTH | Trench 1 looking north back to the café turn |
| 10 | OLR10 | Trench 1 | SOUTH | Root disturbance towards to south end of trench 1 |
| 11 | OLR10 | Trench 1 | SOUTHEAST | Natural sand variations seen in the spoil |
| 12 | OLR10 | Trench 1 | SOUTH | Section showing sequence of deposits |
| 13 | OLR10 | Trench 1 | SOUTHEAST | Trench 1 Along dog-leg to post |
| 14 | OLR10 | Trench 1 | SOUTHWEST | Deposits revealed in dog-leg section from post to Top Road |
| 15 | OLR10 | Trench 1 | SOUTHEAST | Trench 1 Along dog-leg to post |
| 16 | OLR10 | Trench 1 | NORTHWEST | Trench 1 Looking back along dog-leg from post |
| 17 | OLR10 | Trench 1 | SOUTH | Trench 1 looking south through wooded area to Top Road |
| 18 | OLR10 | Trench 2 | SOUTHEAST | Cable trench in Sand Lane |
| 19 | OLR10 | Trench 2 | SOUTHEAST | Tree root problems |
| 20 | OLR10 | Trench 2 | NORTHWEST | Trench east side of Sand Lane |
| 21 | OLR10 | Trench 2 | SOUTHEAST | Equestrian Centre Entrance |
| 22 | OLR10 | Trench 2 | SOUTHEAST | Tree roots |
| 23 | OLR10 | Trench 2 | NORTHWEST | Trench excavations in Sand Lane |
| 24 | OLR10 | Trench 2 | NORTHWEST | Junction of Sand Lane/Top Road |
| 25 | OLR10 | Trench 2 | EAST | Junction of Sand Lane/Top Road |
| 26 | OLR10 | Trench 2 | NORTHWEST | View along Sand Lane |
| 27 | OLR10 | Trench 2 | SOUTHWEST | Looking along Sand Lane to Top Road |
| 28 | OLR10 | Trench 2 | SOUTH | Looking along Sand Lane to Top Road |
| 29 | OLR10 | Trench 2 | WEST | Trench 2 adjacent to Top Road |
| 30 | OLR10 | Trench 2 | WEST | Trench 2 adjacent to Top Road |
| 31 | OLR10 | Trench 2 | EAST | Trench 2 adjacent to Top Road |
| 32 | OLR10 | Trench 2 | WEST | Trench 2 adjacent to Top Road |
| 33 | OLR10 | Trenches 1 & 2 | NORTH | Junction of trenches 1 and 2 on Top Road |
| 34 | OLR10 | Trench 2 | WEST | Trench 2 adjacent to Top Road |
| 35 | OLR10 | Trench 2 | WEST | Excavations in Top Road |
| 36 | OLR10 | Trench 2 | EAST | Excavations in Top Road |
| 37 | OLR10 | Trench 10 | WEST | The west end of trench 10 with Hill Top Farm in the background |
| 38 | OLR10 | Trench 10 | EAST | Looking east along the length of trench 10 |
| 39 | OLR10 | Trench 10 | EAST | Looking east along the length of trench 10 |
| 40 | OLR10 | Trench 10 | NORTH | Deposits revealed in trench 10 |
| 41 | OLR10 | Trench 10 | WEST | Looking west along the length of trench 10 with Hill Top Farm in the background |
| 42 | OLR10 | Trench 2 | EAST | East/west arm of trench 2 to the north of the equestrian centre |
| 43 | OLR10 | Trench 2 | SOUTH | Root disturbance in east/west arm of trench 2 |
| 44 | OLR10 | Trench 2 | WEST | East/west arm of trench 2 to the north of the equestrian centre |
| 45 | OLR10 | Trench 7 | SOUTHEAST | View along trench 7 at Charity Farm |
| 46 | OLR10 | Trench 7 | SOUTHEAST | View along trench 7 at Charity Farm |
| 47 | OLR10 | Trench 7 | SOUTHEAST | View along trench 7 at Charity Farm |
| 48 | OLR10 | Trench 7 | SOUTH | General shot in area of trench 7 at Charity Farm |
| 49 | OLR10 | Trench 3 | WEST | Trench 3 from Sand Land into 'Cowdyke' field |
| 50 | OLR10 | Trench 3 | NORTHWEST | Trench 3 crossing road into 'Cowdyke' field |

| Photograph | Site Code | Area | Direction of view | Description |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|--|
| 51 | OLR10 | Trench 8 | EAST | Southern arm of Trench 8 looking east |
| 52 | OLR10 | Trench 8 | WEST | Southern arm of Trench 8 looking west |
| 53 | OLR10 | Trench 8 | NORTH | Trench 8 looking north to Low Road |
| 54 | OLR10 | Trench 8 | WEST | Southern arm of Trench 8 looking west |
| 55 | OLR10 | Trench 4 | NORTHWEST | Trench 4 skirting the buildings at Field Farm |
| 56 | OLR10 | Trench 4 | NORTH | Rear of Field Farm |
| 57 | OLR10 | Trench 4 | NORTH | Trench 4 skirting the buildings at Field Farm |
| 58 | OLR10 | Trench 4 | NORTH | close up of cable trench showing rubble |
| 59 | OLR10 | Trench 4 | NORTH | trench 4 cutting filed boundary to the north |
| 60 | OLR10 | Trench 11 | EAST | Top Road Farm excavations |
| 61 | OLR10 | Trench 11 | SOUTH | Hill Top Farm entrance |
| 62 | OLR10 | Trench 11 | EAST | Hill Top trench excavations |
| 63 | OLR10 | Trench 11 | EAST | Farmyard entrance |
| 64 | OLR10 | Trench 11 | WEST | Road Entrance Top Road Farm |
| 65 | OLR10 | Trench 9 | WEST | Excavations in Playing Field to Mill Lane |
| 66 | OLR10 | Trench 9 | EAST | Playing field to mill Lane |
| 67 | OLR10 | Trench 9 | SOUTH | Start of excavations in Playing field |
| 68 | OLR10 | Trench 11 | NORTH | Top Road Farm |
| 69 | OLR10 | Trench 9 | SOUTH | Mill Lane Tatty's yard on left |
| 70 | OLR10 | Trench 11 | SOUTH | North Facing section in cable trench |
| 71 | OLR10 | Trench 5 | NORTH | Trench 5 after back-filling |
| 72 | OLR10 | Trench 9 | WEST | Playing field at west electricity Post |
| 73 | OLR10 | Trench 9 | WEST | Cut through to Mill Lane |
| 74 | OLR10 | Trench 9 | NORTH | Ref point - south end of trench in Mill Lane |
| 75 | OLR10 | Trench 8 | NORTH | Ref point - south end of trench White House Farm |
| 76 | OLR10 | Trench 7 | NORTHWEST | View along trench 7 at Charity Farm |
| 77 | OLR10 | Trench 6 | EAST | View of trench along field boundary to north of Charity Farm |
| 78 | OLR10 | Trench 6 | EAST | View of trench along field boundary to north of Charity Farm |
| 79 | OLR10 | Trench 6 | SOUTH | View along trench on the east side of the track east of Charity Farm |
| 80 | OLR10 | Trench 6 | NORTH | View along trench on the east side of the track east of Charity Farm |
| 81 | OLR10 | Trench 6 | NORTH | View along trench on the east side of the track east of Charity Farm |
| 82 | OLR10 | Trench 6 | SOUTH | South end of trench 6 |

Appendix 4

Project Design

OSGODBY 11KV OVERHEAD LINE REBUILD
Project design for archaeological monitoring and recording



Prepared by: HUMBER FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY
The Old School
Northumberland Avenue
KINGSTON UPON HULL
HU2 0LN

Prepared for: YEDL
200 Clough Road
Hull,
HU5 1SN

Site Code: OLR10
Museum Reference: LCNCC2010.175
National Grid Reference : TF 0834 9209
HFA Code WB2010.065

D. Atkinson
24/11/10

Contents

| | | |
|-----|--|----|
| 1 | SUMMARY | 19 |
| 2 | INTRODUCTION | 19 |
| 2.1 | Site Location and description | 19 |
| 2.2 | Geology and topography | 19 |
| 2.3 | Archaeological and historical background | 19 |
| 3 | OBJECTIVES | 20 |
| 4 | METHOD STATEMENTS | 20 |
| 4.1 | Excavation | 20 |
| 4.1 | Strategy for the recovery and sampling of biological remains | 21 |
| 4.2 | Specialist dating | 21 |
| 4.3 | Off-site works | 21 |
| 4.4 | Copyright, confidentiality and publicity | 22 |
| 4.5 | Health and Safety, Insurance | 22 |
| 4.6 | Monitoring | 23 |
| 5 | TIMETABLE AND STAFFING | 23 |
| 5.1 | Timetable for the work | 23 |
| 5.2 | Staffing | 23 |
| 6. | REFERENCES | 24 |

SUMMARY

The purpose of this Project Design is to present an archaeological strategy in support of proposals for the Osgodby 11kv overhead line rebuild, Lincolnshire.

The Project Design has been prepared by Humber Field Archaeology for YEDL, in response to a brief for a scheme of monitoring and recording issued by Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team on 11th November 2010. The document sets out the methodology for the monitoring and recording during the excavation of the cable trenches associated with the line rebuild.

INTRODUCTION

This project design has been prepared to outline the proposed methodology for undertaking the works with reference to the Archaeological Brief for Scheme of Monitoring and Recording, Osgodby 11kv Overhead Line Rebuild. Issued 11/11/10 and Chapter 9 Specification and Project Design (v2.1), Archaeology Handbook, Lincolnshire County Council.

The Brief states that archaeological monitoring is required during all groundworks associated with the undergrounding of cables. There is not a requirement to monitor the replacement of poles. Figure 1 shows only the locations where underground cables are proposed.

Underground cabling has been proposed in the following areas (Figure 1):

- The south side of Top Road from Hill Top Farm eastwards for approximately 250m
- Top Road Farm
- The west side of Mill Lane close to 'Brocklyn'
- Scaydale Close
- Low Road in the area of White House Farm, 'The Willows' and 'Lindum'
- Charity Farm
- 'The Bungalow' Sand Lane
- Sand Lane and Top Road in the area of Hill House Farm and equestrian centre

As the work clearly involves potential damage to any underlying archaeological resource, the Heritage Environment Team, Lincolnshire County Council, have recommended that a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording is undertaken during all works associated with the undergrounding of cables in the areas indicated on the location plan to ensure that satisfactory arrangements are made for the investigation, retrieval and recording of any possible archaeological remains.

Site Location and description

The area affected by the proposed 11kv overhead line rebuild (NGR TF 0834 9209, centre) lies mainly to the southeast of the settlement of Osgodby in an area with Low Road in the north, Mill Lane in the west, Top Road in the south and Sand Lane in the east. The area consists of mainly arable farm land and farms, with some residential properties, fishing ponds and an equestrian centre. To the east is a large wooded plantation.

Geology and topography

The area covered by the works lies between the 20m and 30m contours. The superficial deposits consist of blown sand and alluvial clays, silt and sand, overlying the bedrock of Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone of the West Walton Formation of the Upper Jurassic (<http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/GeoIndex/default.aspx>).

Archaeological and historical background

The area covered by the overhead line rebuild lies within an area of archaeological potential, and may contain remains of the prehistoric, Romano-British and later periods. Several sites of significance lie within the area. A prehistoric enclosure (HER51995) has been identified to the north of Lilac Farm. Roman-British settlement remains (HER51965) including brick, tile, pottery and metalwork have been recorded on the south side of Top Road (A1103) to the west of Hill Top Farm and a Roman road in the area of The Willows and White House Farm. Medieval ridge and furrow survives as either earthworks

or cropmarks around Glebe Farm, White House Farm, Oak Farm, Charity Farm and the village itself. An undated stone-paved road (HER53083) aligned northeast to southwest was identified to the west of Charity Farm.

Artefacts recovered from the area include Neolithic axes (HER51968), (HER51972), a leaf shaped arrowhead and pottery (HER51976), Romano-British pottery and other finds to the north of Oak Farm (HER51963) Roman pottery to the west of Hill Top Farm (HER51977), a bronze bell and buckle from east of Glebe Farm (HER50182), pig iron (HER53075) from west of Mill Lane

OBJECTIVES

The objective is to record any features of archaeological interest, levels of subsoil/topsoil, and recover artefacts disturbed during the excavation of the cable trenches. Exposed features and structures will be identified and recorded. Artefacts will also be collected and assigned to features, where possible, to assist in dating. Environmental samples may be taken where appropriate for assessment and/or specialist dating. The results will be published in appropriate detail in a report.

METHOD STATEMENTS

Excavation

Provision has been made for an archaeologist to supervise the excavation of the cable trenches and to identify and record any features and deposits of interest which may be uncovered during the works. The cable trench positions will be located using a Trimble GeoExplorer 2008 series handheld GPS unit and will be plotted on a mapbase in relation to the OS grid.

Where features of archaeological interest are present time must be allowed for proper recording, this may involve a temporary suspension of cabling works and additional staff may be required to undertake the recording. Measured plans and sections will be drawn, written descriptions of deposits compiled, and photographs taken. Recording procedures will be those used by HFA on archaeological excavations; plans will be completed at a scale of 1:50 or 1:20 (as appropriate) whilst section drawings will be at a scale of 1:10. Photographs will be taken using a Canon Powershot A650 IS 6x optical zoom or a Canon Digital Ixus 95 3x optical zoom and/or if of special significance, 35mm format black and white and colour film.

Finds encountered will be recorded to professional standards using recognised procedures and numbering systems compatible with the accessioning system employed by the Collection, Lincoln. Recording, marking and storage materials will be of archive quality in accordance with the United Kingdom Institute for Finds (UKIC) First Aid for Finds, 1998 (new edition). Finds of particular interest — i.e. those other than bulk finds such as animal bone, pottery or ceramic building materials — will be allocated a Recorded Find number, and information such as their location in three dimensions and their description will be entered onto an appropriate pro forma sheet. A site-specific accession number will be agreed with the Museum Service. If finds of special significance are encountered, negotiations between the client, HFA and the Principal Archaeologist at Lincolnshire County Council should take place to determine appropriate procedures.

At the very least, the sequence and depth of exposed subsoil deposits will be noted, and if any archaeological features are encountered then they will be recorded as appropriate: notes and measurements will be taken, plans or sections will be drawn, and any features will be photographed where conditions permit. If necessary, and where this does not interfere with the stability of trench sides or bases, features will be rapidly excavated. The level of features or deposits relative to Ordnance Datum will be determined where possible, otherwise with reference to depth below ground level. Any artefacts recovered will be bagged according to their context. Soil samples will be taken from features or deposits deemed likely to have palaeoenvironmental potential.

In the event that burials are encountered, they will be recorded in situ and removed in accordance with the conditions set out in a licence for the removal of Human Remains issued by the Ministry of Justice. HFA will contact the Ministry on the client's behalf.

Strategy for the recovery and sampling of biological remains

Sediment sampling

Should sediment sampling be considered appropriate, the aim will be to assess the degree of preservation of biological remains within archaeological features and to assess their bioarchaeological potential. To this end a number of samples may be taken from features and deposits in order to provide material for this assessment. These will consist of 10 litre general biological analysis (GBA) sample will be taken from targeted deposits, and stored in plastic tubs. Examples of types of deposits which will be targeted for sampling are the fills of intrusive features, floors or occupation deposits, deposits which are burnt or may be of an industrial nature, natural deposits such as organic horizons and channel fills.

Some particularly rich deposits may have bulk-sieved (BS) samples taken, comprising 3 or 4 ten-litre plastic tubs of material).

All samples will be sent to Palaeoecology Research Services, Unit 4, National Industrial Estate, Bontoft Road, National Avenue, Hull, HU5 4HF for assessment.

Spot/ID samples

A small number of spot samples, such as concentrations of small bones, seeds etc. might be taken, as may samples of wood for identification.

Animal bones

Animal bones will be hand-collected from all excavated features, and will be bagged and labelled according to their excavated context. Collection from unstratified contexts, such as topsoil, will not be attempted. Where deposits are noted to contain dense concentrations of bones, then these will be sampled as BS samples (see above).

Specialist dating

Specialist dating will be considered in certain circumstances, normally where contexts or features cannot be dated by other 'conventional' methods (e.g. pottery, artefacts, documentary).

There are three main types which may be considered, broadly: dendrochronological sampling of preserved timbers; archaeomagnetic assay of slow-accumulated waterlain silts and hearth/kiln structures; radiocarbon/accelerator mass spectroscopy (AMS) dating of materials containing carbon (eg timber, bone, shell, organic sediments).

Off-site works

Upon completion of the on-site monitoring and recording, the written, drawn and photographic records will be compiled into a site archive to provide the basis for production of a final report within three months of completion of all site work, on behalf of the client and the Principal Archaeologist at Lincolnshire County Council

Any finds recovered will be cleaned and examined; recording, marking and storage materials will be of archive quality. If necessary, small finds — such as metalwork — will be despatched to the York Archaeological Trust Conservation Laboratory to assess any conservation measures required to ensure the stabilisation of the material for long term storage. Any pottery will be examined by a sub-contracted pottery specialist. Artefacts requiring radiocarbon, dendrochronology or species identification will also be selected for specialist analysis.

Pottery will be bagged according to the ware type, using established national and regional codes used by Lincolnshire ceramics specialists. Liaison will be undertaken to ensure the correct assignment of codes.

Archive preparation and deposition (including finds retention/disposal)

The archive will be prepared in accordance with our usual procedures which are in line with those recommended by English Heritage. The site archive, including finds and environmental material, subject to the permission of the relevant landowners, will be labelled, conserved and stored according to the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage and the Museums and Galleries Commission Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections.

It is intended that the site archive will be deposited with a suitable repository which meets the criteria for the storage of archaeological material, in this case the Collection, Lincoln. A site code and accession number has been assigned as has a deposition window in June 2011. Finds remain the property of the landowner until such time as they may grant title to a museum. The digital archive will be stored at HFA.

Report production

As stated above, the results of the fieldwork will be presented in a report, produced within three months of completion, for submission to the client and LHER. The report will include:

- A non-technical summary;
- Introduction and background;
- Site code/project number and museum reference;
- Eight-figure National Grid references;
- A description of the results of the on-site monitoring and assessments;
- Location plans indicating the areas monitored; and plans and sections of archaeological features encountered, including levels relative to OD or the depth below the current ground surface;
- Photographs;
- Specialist descriptions of artefacts and environmental sampling;
- Conclusions regarding the interpretation of any remains encountered;
- A copy of the Project design
- A list of all contexts
- A copy of the Archive Index
- A copy of the Oasis cover sheet

A copy of the report in .PDF format will be lodge with LHER and the Oasis recording project.

If significant remains are found, publication in national, period, or specialist journals will be considered.

Copyright, confidentiality and publicity

Unless the client wishes to state otherwise, the copyright of any written, graphic or photographic records and reports rests with the originating body; that is the archaeological organisation undertaking the fieldwork and analysis.

The results of the work will remain confidential, initially being distributed only to the clients, their agents, and LHER, and will remain so until such time as it is deemed to have entered the public domain. All aspects of publicity will be agreed at the outset of the project between the client and HFA.

4.5 Health and Safety, Insurance

Health and Safety will take priority over archaeological matters. Under the terms of the Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992, HFA prepare a Risk Assessment for any excavations undertaken. Overall policy is in line with recommendations set out in the SCAUM Manual Health and Safety in Field Archaeology (5th Edition, 2007), and HFA has also produced a safety manual for excavations (approved by English Heritage) which is distributed to members of staff during Health and Safety induction at commencement of projects.

Humber Field Archaeology (part of the Humber Archaeology Partnership), as a section of Hull City Council, is covered by the Council's Public Liability Insurance Policy; the indemnity for this policy currently stand at £50 million. For further details contact: Zurich Municipal, Zurich House, 2 Gladiator Way, Farnborough, Hampshire, GU14 6GB. HFA also has £1m Professional Indemnity Insurance with Royal & Sun Alliance, in conjunction with Marsh Ltd. Copies of the certificates can be supplied on request.

4.6 Monitoring

The work will be monitored by the Planning Archaeologist to ensure that it is carried out to the required standard. This project design has been submitted to them for their approval, and the opportunity will be afforded for them to visit the site and to inspect and comment upon the excavation and recording procedures.

5 TIMETABLE AND STAFFING

5.1 Timetable for the work

The timetable of the fieldwork is dependent on the developer and the extent of the areas which will form part of the remit. Notice shall be given to the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Team ten working days in advance of work commencing on site. Records made following each visit will be transcribed in the office soon after each visit and will form the basis of any reports produced.

5.2 Staffing

The on-site work will undertaken by one or more field staff under the overall control of the Senior Project Officer. The project team includes the following, with expertise drawn as necessary from the external specialists listed.

Senior Project Officer D. Atkinson, A.I.F.A - Has worked as a professional archaeologist in the region since 1979. Interested in all aspects of archaeological fieldwork and has published reports and papers on sites from the prehistoric to post-medieval periods. Has special interests in stratigraphic analysis, IT, AutoCAD and graphics.

Field Officers D Jobling BA (Hons) 1998 Manchester University. Has experience in wetland archaeology, urban and rural archaeological fieldwork including surveying and post excavation analysis in the East Yorkshire and North Lincolnshire. Has special interests in the Neolithic period, the development of medieval Hull and AutoCAD.

D Rawson MA 1998 York University. Has worked as a professional archaeologist since 1987 Has experience on a variety of urban and rural sites from the prehistoric to post medieval period, with particular expertise in post medieval building recording.

I. McGrath – over 20 years of archaeological experience on a variety of urban and rural sites within the region.

N. Adamson Cert. Arch (Hull) 1996. Has worked as a professional archaeologist since 1994. Has experience on a variety of urban and rural sites from the prehistoric to post medieval period with particular interest in medieval urban sites, CAD and surveying.

Senior Finds Officer L. Wastling; BSc (Hons) 1989, Archaeological Sciences, University of Bradford. Has worked professionally in archaeology since graduation. She has extensive fieldwork experience, specialising in artefact analysis and writing reports to final publication standard

Finds officer S Tibbles, Cert. Arch (Hull) 2000, Dip. Arch. (Hull) 2003. Has worked as a professional archaeologist since 1991. Experienced in all aspects of archaeological fieldwork and the post excavation analysis of artefacts. Has produced numerous finds assessment reports and has published reports and papers on Romano-British ceramic building material.

Pottery Specialist This sub-contracted specialist will be P. Didsbury, M.Phil, Cert.Ed., who has extensive experience of pottery research on material from the region, and has published reports on prehistoric, Romano-British, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval assemblages from Yorkshire and Lincolnshire

Lithics RH Lithics

Palaeoenvironmental specialists Palaeoecology Research Services (micro plant remains, animal bones, shell

Dendrochronology I. Tyers, Dendrochronological Consultancy Ltd.

Radiocarbon/AMS dating Beta Analytic, Florida

Worked Stone S. Harrison, Ryedale Archaeological Services.

REFERENCES

Allen, J.L., St John Holt, A., 2006

Health and Safety in Field Archaeology, Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers

Brickley, M., & McKinley, J.I. (eds), 2004

Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains, IFA Paper 7

Brown, D.H., 2007

Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in the creation, compilation, transfer and curation, published by IFA on behalf of the Archaeological Archives Forum

Institute of Field Archaeologists, 2008

Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief (October 1994, revised September 2001 and October 2008)

Museums and Galleries Commission, 1992

Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections.

Walker, K., 1990

Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage, United Kingdom Institute for Conservation

Online References

<http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/GeoIndex/default.aspx>

<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway>

Appendix 5

Archive

Project Details:

Archaeological monitoring and recording during the under-grounding of cables associated with the Osgodby 11KV line rebuild

Site Code: OLR10

National Grid Reference: TF 0834 9209 (centre)

Accession Number or Museum Reference: LCNCC2010.175

Author D. Atkinson **Date of fieldwork** 30th August to the 3rd October 2011

Report Number. Humber Field Archaeology Report Number: 1277 November 2011

Quantity

2x A4 document wallets contain the paper archive

The artefacts were not retained

The digital archive remains with HFA and is stored on a Hull City Council Server

Summary of work

A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken by Humber Field Archaeology on behalf of Yorkshire Electricity Distribution Limited (YEDL), during the under-grounding of cables associated with the Osgodby 11KV line rebuild.

Monitoring of the excavation of the cable trenches failed to reveal any archaeological features, which may in part be due to the narrowness of the trench. If features do exist in this area then it is quite likely they are below the naturally accumulated sands.

Two modern glass vessels and a single oyster shell were recovered from the spoil of trench 2 and a single piece of iron slag was recovered from trench 7.

Site Code: OLR10

National Grid Reference: TF 0834 9209 (centre)

Index to Archive

1 Background:

- 1.1 Project design
- 1.2 Correspondence
- 1.3 Copy of East Midlands research Framework: Assessment of Roman Lincolnshire
- 1.4 Printout of NMR excavation index search from Heritage Gateway
- 1.5 Printout of Lincolnshire HER monument data
- 1.6 Printout of Lincolnshire HER event data

2 Site Data:

- 2.1 Staff site visit log
- 2.2 Site notes
- 2.3 YEDL plan

3 The Photographic Record:

- 3.1 Photographic Catalogue
- 3.2 Contact Sheets
- 3.3 Reference Prints

4 The Artefact Record:

- 4.1 Bulk Finds Sheets
- 4.2 Finds Assessment Report

5. Final Report:

Archaeological monitoring and recording. Osgodby 11KV Line Rebuild,
Humber Field Archaeology Watching Brief Report Number 1277, November 2011
(Includes disk containing digital photographs and PDF copy of report)

Appendix 6 Oasis Cover Sheet

OASIS FORM - Print view

Page 1 of 2

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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

[Printable version](#)

OASIS ID: humberfi2-112155

Project details

| | |
|--|--|
| Project name | Osgodby 11Kv Overhead Line Rebuild |
| Short description of the project | Monitoring of 11 cable trenches associated with the 11kv line rebuilt to the southeast of Osgodby, Lincolnshire failed to reveal any archaeological features |
| Project dates | Start: 30-08-2011 End: 02-10-2011 |
| Previous/future work | Not known / Not known |
| Any associated project reference codes | OLR10 - Sitecode |
| Any associated project reference codes | LCNCC2010.175 - Museum accession ID |
| Type of project | Recording project |
| Site status | None |
| Current Land use | Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined |
| Monument type | NONE None |
| Significant Finds | NONE None |
| Investigation type | 'Watching Brief' |
| Prompt | Electricity Act 1989 Section 36 |

Project location

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Country | England |
| Site location | LINCOLNSHIRE WEST LINDSEY OSGODBY Osgodby 11KV Overhead Line Rebuild |
| Postcode | LN8 3TE |
| Study area | 0.80 Kilometres |
| Site coordinates | TF 0834 9209 53.4142094010 -0.369780740652 53 24 51 N 000 22 11 W Point |

Project creators

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Name of Organisation | Humber Field Archaeology |
| Project brief originator | Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body |
| Project design originator | Humber Field Archaeology |
| Project director/manager | Humber Field Archaeology |
| Project supervisor | I McGrath |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Electricity Authority/Company |
| Name of sponsor/funding body | YEDL |

Project archives

<http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm>

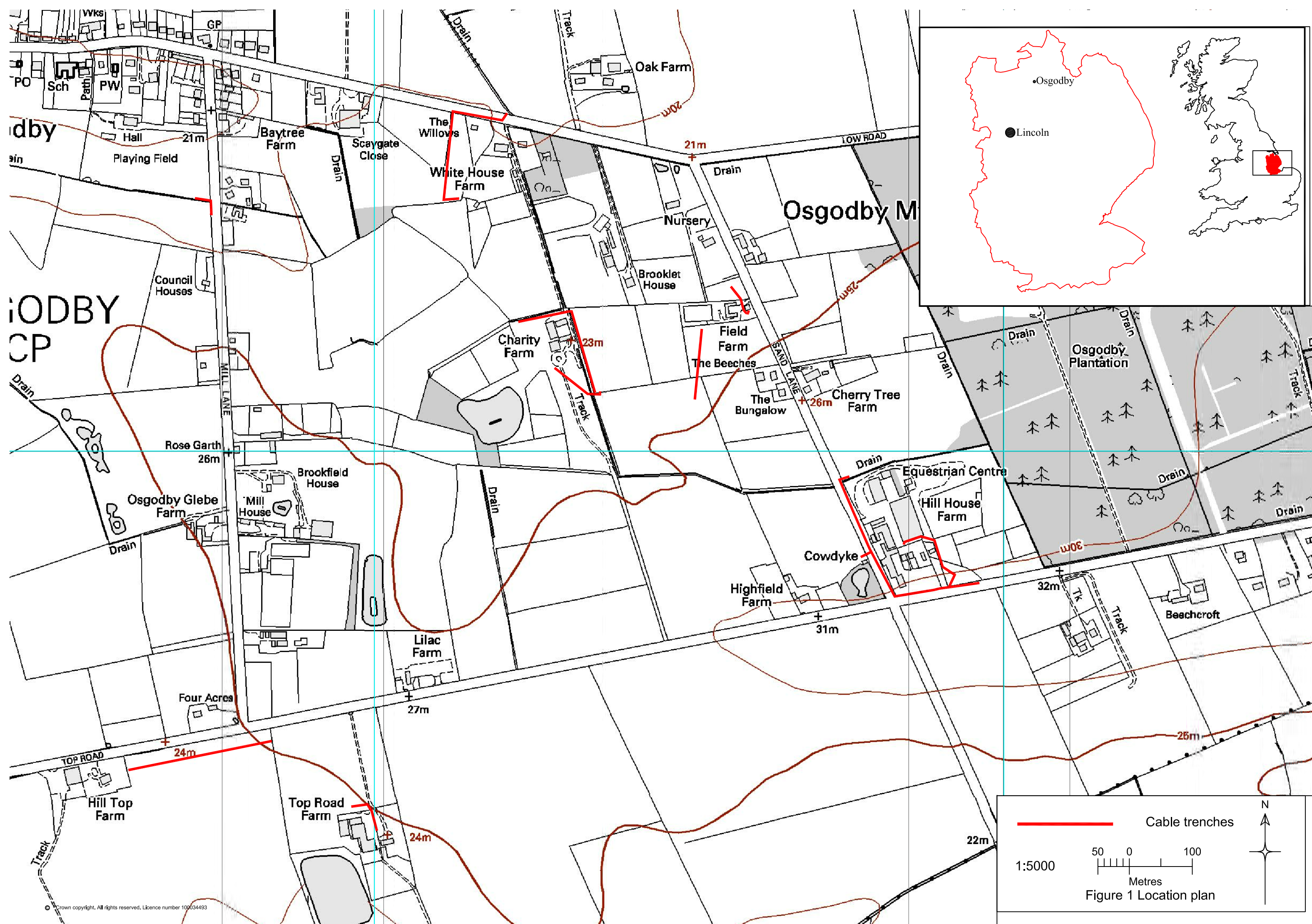
07/11/2011

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Physical Archive recipient | The Collection Lincolnshire County Council |
| Physical Archive ID | LCNCC2010.175 |
| Physical Contents | 'Glass','Industrial' |
| Digital Archive recipient | Humber Field Archaeology |
| Digital Archive ID | OLR10 |
| Digital Contents | 'none' |
| Digital Media available | 'Database','Images raster / digital photography','Images vector','Text' |
| Digital Archive notes | The digital archive will remain at HFA and be stored on a Hull City Council Server |
| Paper Archive recipient | The Collection Lincolnshire County Council |
| Paper Archive ID | LCNCC2010.175 |
| Paper Contents | 'Glass','none' |
| Paper Media available | 'Correspondence','Miscellaneous Material','Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes','Plan','Report' |

Project bibliography 1

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |
| Title | Archaeological Monitoring and Recording. Osgodby 11KV Overhead Line Rebuild |
| Author(s)/Editor(s) | Atkinson, D. |
| Other bibliographic details | HFA Watching Brief Report Number 1277 |
| Date | 2011 |
| Issuer or publisher | Humber Field Archaeology |
| Place of issue or publication | Hull |
| Description | A4 resin steel binding |
| Entered by | David Atkinson (dave.atkinson@hull.gov.uk) |
| Entered on | 7 November 2011 |

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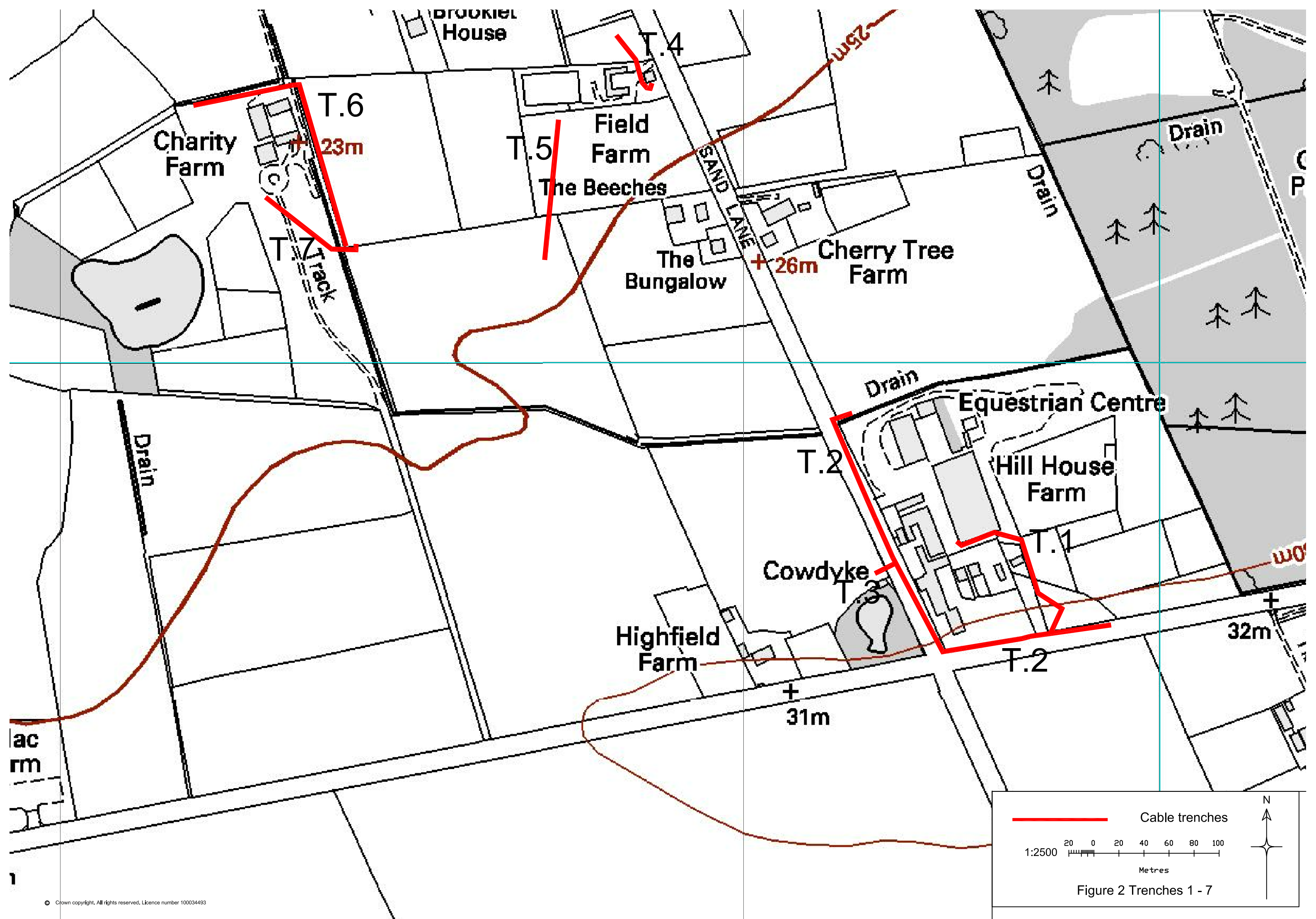


Figure 2 Trenches 1 - 7