

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
LAND AT SOMERVELL ROAD,
SCUNTHORPE,
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE
(SCSR07)**

Work Undertaken For
North Lincolnshire Council

March 2007

Report Compiled by
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A.P.S. Report No.**31/07**

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in advance of a proposed development on former nursery and allotment land at Somervell Road, Scunthorpe.

The investigation area lay within an area of archaeological potential containing remains dating mainly from the prehistoric and Romano-British periods.

The evaluation revealed a single undated linear feature.

The late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement recorded adjacent to the Bottesford Beck to the southeast does not extend into the development area.

No artefacts were retrieved on the evaluation.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as, *a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate (IFA 1999).*

2.2 Planning Background

The site is the subject of a proposed residential development.

During pre-planning consultation for the project North Lincolnshire Sites and

Monuments Record (NLSMR) advised that the development could impact on preserved archaeological remains and advised that an archaeological evaluation was necessary to determine the nature of these remains and the impact of the proposed development.

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by North Lincolnshire Council to undertake this evaluation.

The fieldwork was carried out between the 26th February and 2nd March 2007 in accordance with a brief issued by NLSMR and a specification designed by APS (Appendix 1) and approved by NLSMR.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Scunthorpe is situated 35km north of Lincoln, 35km west of Grimsby and 11km south of the River Humber in the administrative area of North Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The proposed development, forming a roughly rectangular area of approximately 3.3 hectares lies approximately 3.5km to the south of Scunthorpe town centre centered on NGR 9066 0788 (Fig 2). The western area comprises a large part of the former Somervell Road allotments while the eastern area is the former North Lincolnshire County Council plant nursery which includes recently demolished glasshouses and nursery buildings (Fig 3).

The investigation area lies at a height of 25m OD. The local geology is Lower Jurassic including Scunthorpe mudstones and Frodingham ironstone and limestones within Scunthorpe mudstones (Field and Tann, 1994).

2.4 Archaeological and Historical Setting

Scunthorpe is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as *Escumetorp*. This comes from *Skuma's thorp*, thorp being the Danish

for an outlying farm belonging to a village (Ekwall 1960).

The town is formed of the former villages of Scunthorpe, Frodingham, Brumby, Ashby and Crosby whose populations numbered only in the hundreds in 1851. The discovery of iron ore at Frodingham in 1859 led to the first iron furnace in 1864 and steel production from 1890. Scunthorpe eventually became, and remains, one of Britain's major steel towns. The villages became one urban district in 1919 and the name Scunthorpe was given to the whole of the new municipal borough in 1936 (Pevsner and Harris 1964).

The site lies on the south side of Ashby village. It is within an area of archaeological potential in a shallow valley formed by the Bottesford Beck. The valley has revealed archaeological remains dating mainly from the prehistoric and Romano-British periods. This has been revealed in archaeological evaluations and as cropmark enclosures in aerial photography.

A Neolithic polished flint axe and thin-butted flint axe were both found to the south of the site, just north of Bottesford Beck in 1958 (NLSMR MLS1909, MLS1943).

A geophysical (fluxgate gradiometer) survey, covering eight hectares of a proposed housing development (Ashby Grange South) to the immediate south and southeast of the site, revealed a probable rural farm enclosure of Romano-British date. This lay 100m to the southeast of the present site and contained other anomalies, probably pits and hearths. The enclosure lay within a probable larger field system (WYAS 2001a)

Following this work, three trial trenches were excavated in the western part of the geophysics area revealing three undated ditches. Trench 2, the nearest trench to the present site (Fig 3) revealed two ditches which both corresponded to geophysical

anomalies (WYAS 2001b). A further fifteen trenches were later excavated over the rest of the area revealing a series of ditches. The pottery indicated two main phases of activity; late Iron Age and Romano-British (WYAS 2002a).

It was decided to leave the area over the probable farm enclosure as green space (Fig 2) but an 80m x 8m section of proposed distributor road clipped the southern extent of it and this was subject to sample archaeological excavation and recording. A single small pit and ditch were revealed with ceramics dating the ditch to the Iron Age. It was concluded that the settlement moved slightly to the north onto higher ground following the Roman conquest (WYAS 2002b).

A WYAS excavation immediately southeast of this road in 2006 revealed a number of Iron Age roundhouses (Alison Williams pers.comm). A watching brief on former allotment land immediately to the west of the current site (following an inconclusive geophysical survey) revealed no archaeological features and residual finds of a single prehistoric flint, a single abraded Romano-British sherd and two medieval sherds (Field and Tann 1994).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aims of the evaluation were to provide further information on the character, date, extent and quality of preservation of potential archaeological remains within the area.

The objectives of the evaluation were to establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site; to determine the date and function, state of preservation and spatial arrangement of any archaeological features present; to establish the way the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding

landscape and to determine the palaeo-environmental potential of the site.

4. METHODS

Eight evaluation trenches were distributed evenly across the site, in order to provide full coverage of the area of the proposed development (Figure 3).

Five of the trenches measured 50m x 1.6m, two were 30m x 1.6m and another 25m x 1.6m.

The trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under archaeological supervision. Selected deposits were then excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve any artefactual material.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. All contexts and their descriptions appear as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled using both colour and black and white print formats. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and plans at a scale of 1:20. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

The location of the trenches was surveyed using differential GPS.

Following excavation, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they constituted a complete Level II archive.

5. RESULTS (Figs 4-6)

Trench 1 (50m x 1.6m, Fig 6)

The natural deposit in this trench was stiff mid to light yellow grey clay with frequent patches of red silt and stones (1001). This

was overlain by a 0.2m thick layer of soft mid orange brown silty clay (1002). Above this was 0.15m of loose mid to dark orange grey clay silt (1003). A thin layer of hardstanding (1004) was overlain by 0.15m thick topsoil (1005).

Trench 2 (50m x 1.6m, Fig 6)

The natural in this trench (2001) was firm mid reddish brown clay with frequent small stones and patches of fractured limestone. This was overlain by a layer of fairly compact mid to light orange brown clay silt (2002) 0.15m thick which lay below 0.41m thick topsoil (2003).

Trench 3 (50m x 1.6m)

The natural in this trench was stiff mid to light orange grey clay with occasional stony patches (3003). This was overlain by a layer of mid orange brown silty clay (3002) 0.3m thick which was below topsoil (3003) 0.25m thick.

Trench 4 (50m x 1.6m, Fig 5)

The natural deposit in this trench was mainly firm dark greyish brown fractured limestone (4008) with a large patch of mid yellow clay with occasional stony patches (4009) towards the north end (Fig 4). Above this was a 0.39m thick band of mid yellowish brown mixed clay and stones (4007), possibly also natural. This was overlain by dark reddish brown silt (4006) which was 0.33m thick. This layer was cut by SW-NE aligned linear feature [4005]. This feature was deeper in Section 1 than in the opposite side of the trench suggesting it may have been close to terminating to the southwest. The north side of the feature contained a band of light yellowish brown clayey silt (4004). Above this, and filling most of the feature, was mid reddish brown sandy silt (4003) 0.9m thick. The feature was sealed by a 0.13m thick layer of mid brown clayey silt subsoil (4002). This was overlain by 0.25m thick topsoil (4001).

Trench 5 (30m x 1.6m, Fig 6)

The natural deposit in this trench was stiff mid to dark orange grey silty clay (5001) with frequent small to medium stones. This was overlain by mid orange brown silty clay (5002) 0.5m thick. Above this was a 0.3m thick layer of mid orange brown silt (5003) 0.3m thick. This was below 0.25m of topsoil (5004).

Trench 6 (50m x 1.6m, Fig 6)

The natural in this trench was firm dark reddish brown clay with frequent fractured limestone patches (6001). Above this was a layer of mid orange red clay silt (6002) 0.3m thick. This was overlain by a 0.15m thick layer of mid grey brown clay silt subsoil (6003) and dark grey brown silt (6004).

Trench 7 (30m x 1.6m, Fig 6)

The natural deposit in this trench was firm mid to dark red silty clay with frequent stones (7001). Above this was a 0.52m thick layer of mid orange brown silty clay with frequent small to medium stones (7002). This was overlain by 0.3m of soft orange grey clay silt subsoil (7003) which was below 0.22m thick soft mid to dark grey silt topsoil (7004).

Trench 8 (25m x 1.6m, Fig 6)

The natural deposits in this trench were firm mid to dark orange red silty clay (8001) and stiff mid to light yellow brown clay with frequent stone patches (8002). Above this was a layer of mid brown orange clay silt (8003) 0.36m thick. This was overlain by mid to light yellow grey silt (8006) subsoil 0.2m thick. The footings of the glasshouses of the nursery had been cut into this layer with red brick wall [8009] being recorded. On the outside of this wall was 0.11m thick asphalt path (8010) while on the inside was rectangular cut [8007], probably a bedding trench, which was 0.69m deep and filled with loose dark greyish brown clayey silt (8008).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural Deposits

The natural deposits across the site were a mixture of silty clay and fractured limestone varying from yellow to dark reddish brown in colour.

Undated Deposits

A layer of soft orange brown or reddish brown clay silt with frequent stones, between 0.15m and 0.52m thick, was recorded above the natural in all the trenches. Its softness and slight dirtyness suggest this was probably a flood or glacial deposit rather than basic natural. However, only one archaeological feature was recorded cutting it, linear [4005], probably a ditch, in Trench 4. This was undated but appeared close to terminating. This was on a similar alignment to the nearest (undated) ditches recorded in the WYAS geophysics and their Trench 2 (Fig 3) which may or may not be related to the late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement to the southeast.

Modern Deposits

The footings of the modern nursery buildings were recorded in Trench 8.

7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at Somervell Road, Scunthorpe revealed only a single undated ditch.

This indicates that the late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement recorded adjacent to the Bottesford Beck to the southeast does not extend into the development area.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of North Lincolnshire Council who commissioned

the work and of Alison Williams at the NLSMR. Mark Williams coordinated the project and edited this report along with Tom Lane.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Mark Williams

Site Supervisor: Mark Peachey

Site Staff: Katie Murphy

GPS Surveying: Rachael Hall

Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth

CAD Illustration: Mark Peachey

Post-excavation analysis: Mark Peachey

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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WYAS, 2001b, *Ashby Grange South, Bottesford, North Lincolnshire. Archaeological Trial Trenching Assessment Report*

WYAS, 2002a *Ashby Grange South, Bottesford, North Lincolnshire, Archaeological Evaluation*

WYAS, 2002b, *Timberlands Distributor Road, Ashby Grange South,*

Bottesford, North Lincolnshire. Archaeological Recording Scheme

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

OD Ordnance Datum (height above sea level)

NLSMR North Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record

WYAS West Yorkshire Archaeology Service

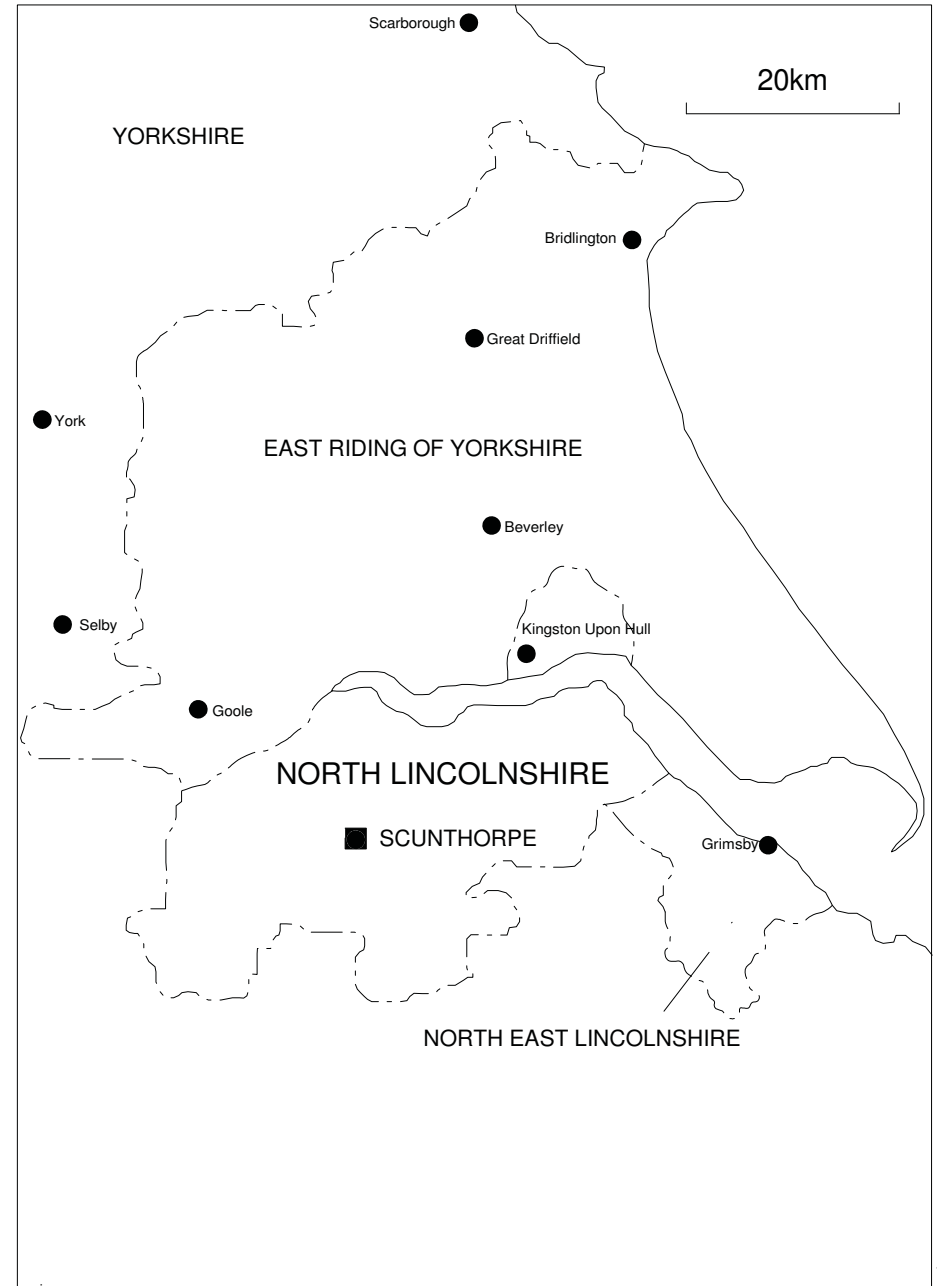
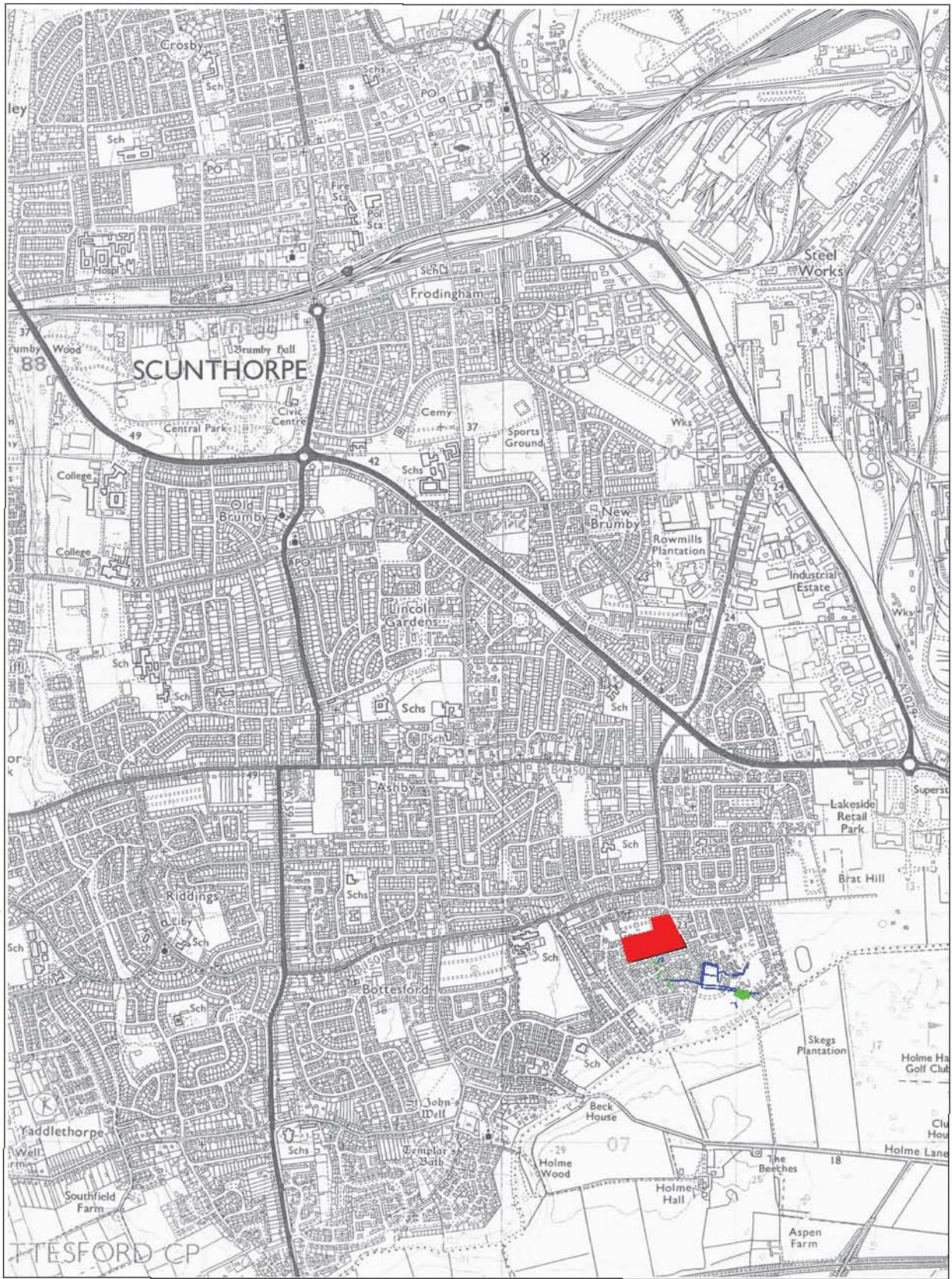


Figure 1 General Location Plan



SE

KEY

90



Geophysical anomalies (archaeological)



WYAS excavation area



Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Scunthorpe Somervell Rd SCSR07		
Scale 1:25000	Drawn by:MJP	Report No: 31/07

Figure 2. Site Location Plan

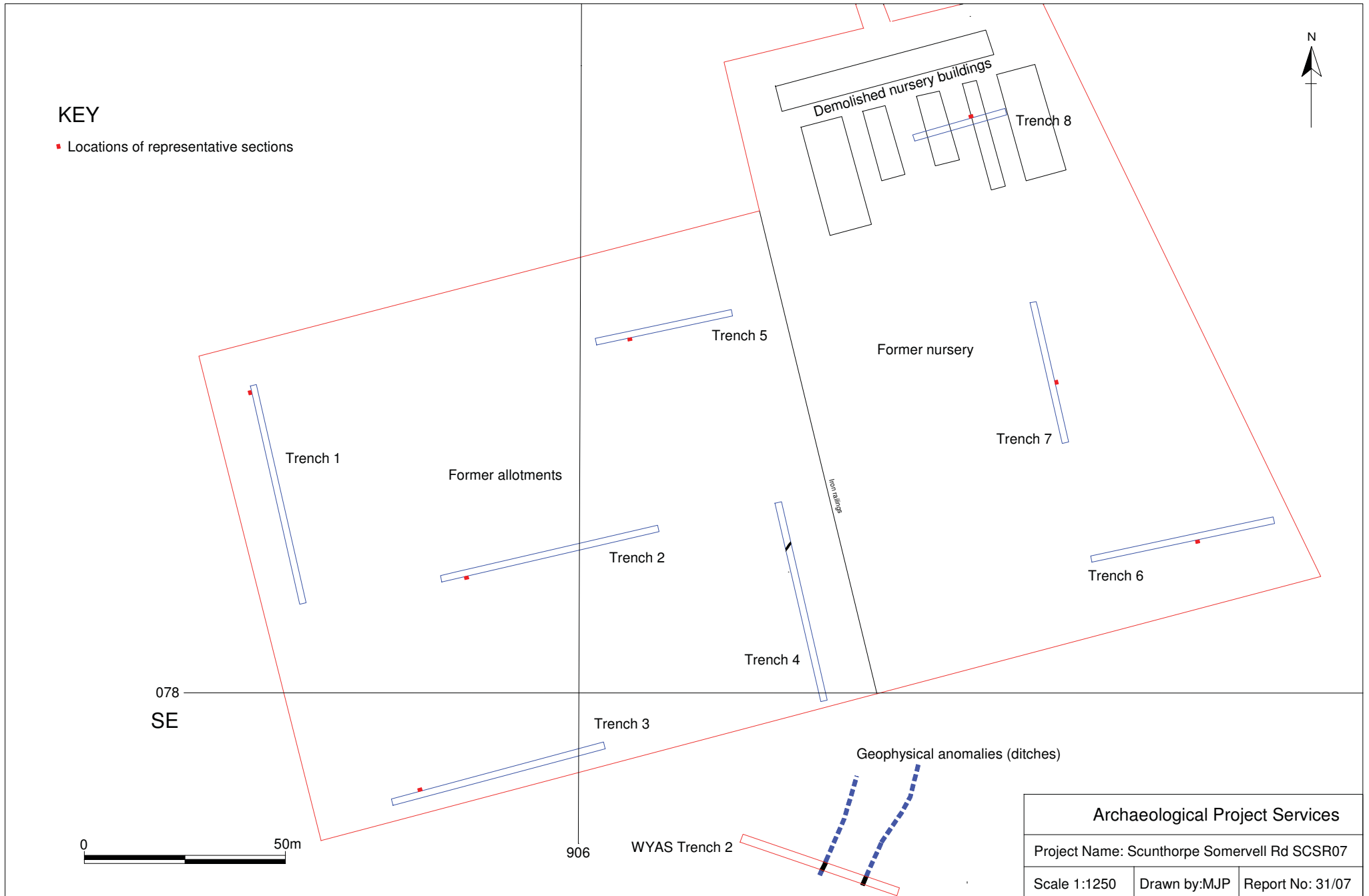


Figure 3. Trench Location Plan

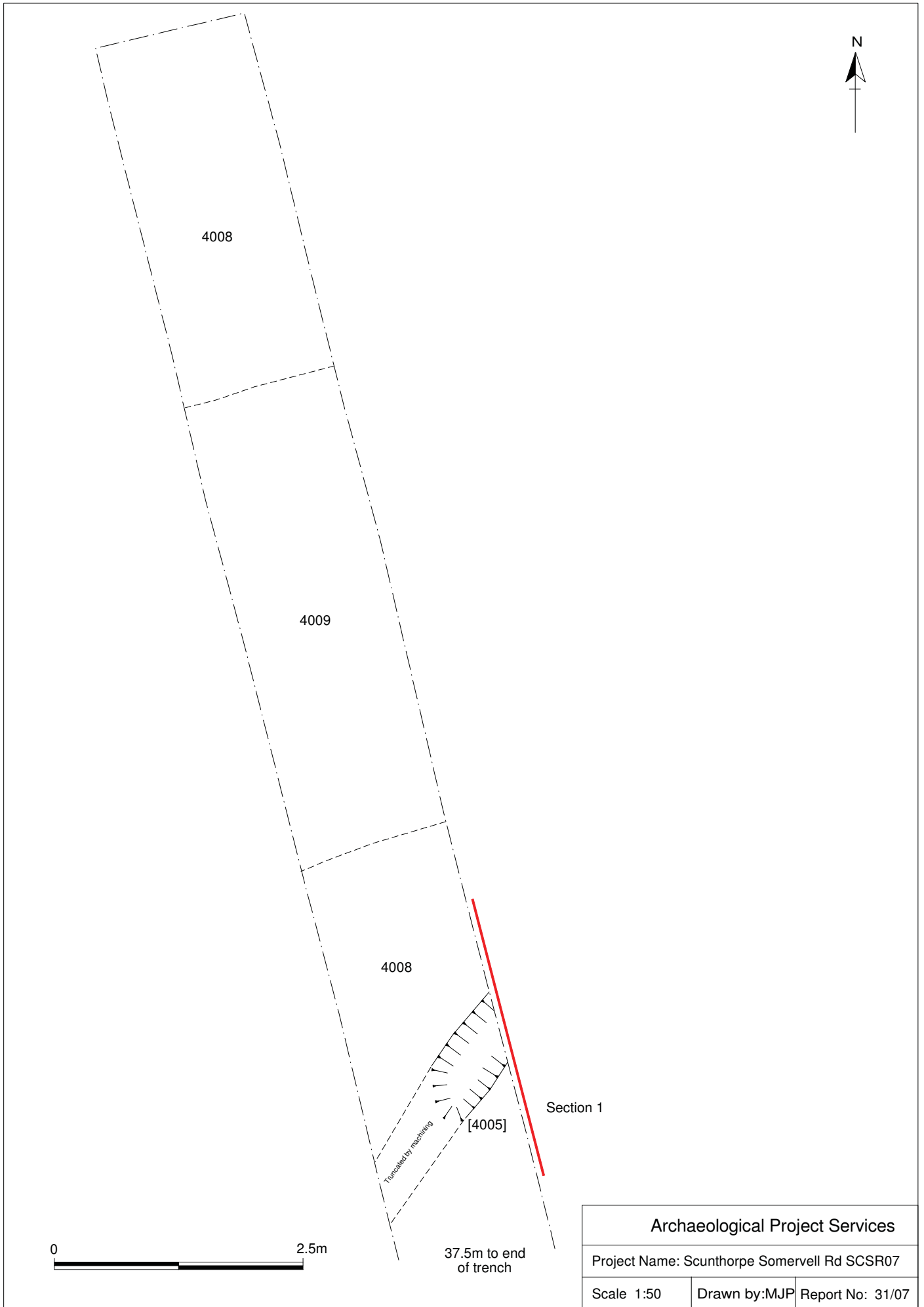
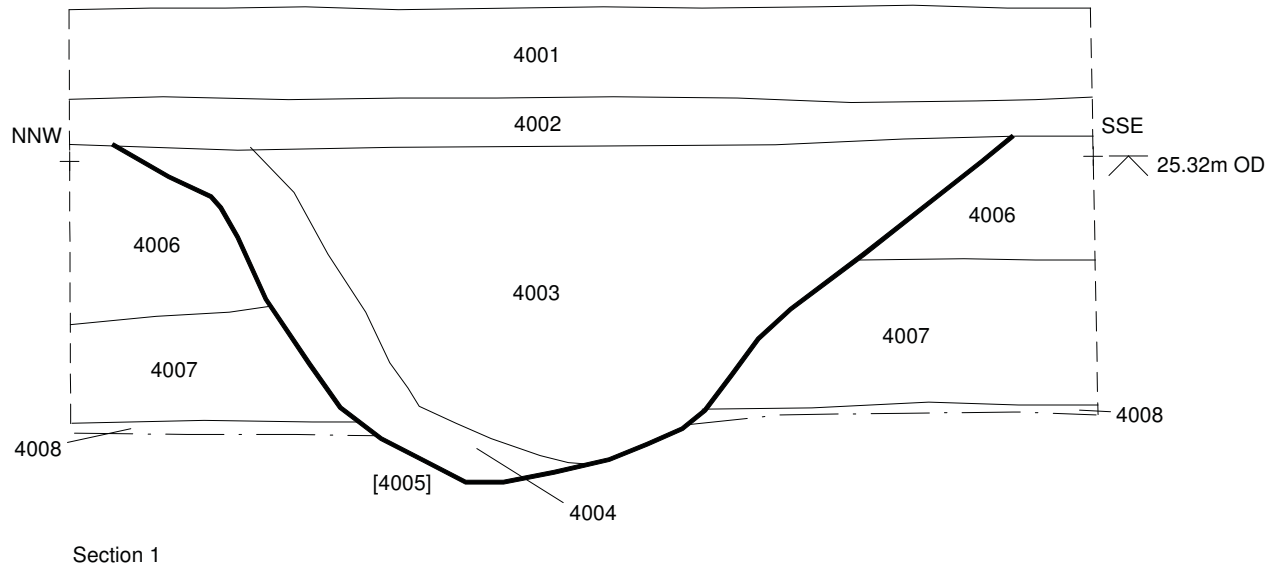


Figure 4. Plan of Trench 4



Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Scunthorpe Somervell Rd SCSR07		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: MJP	Report No: 31/07

Figure 5. Section 1

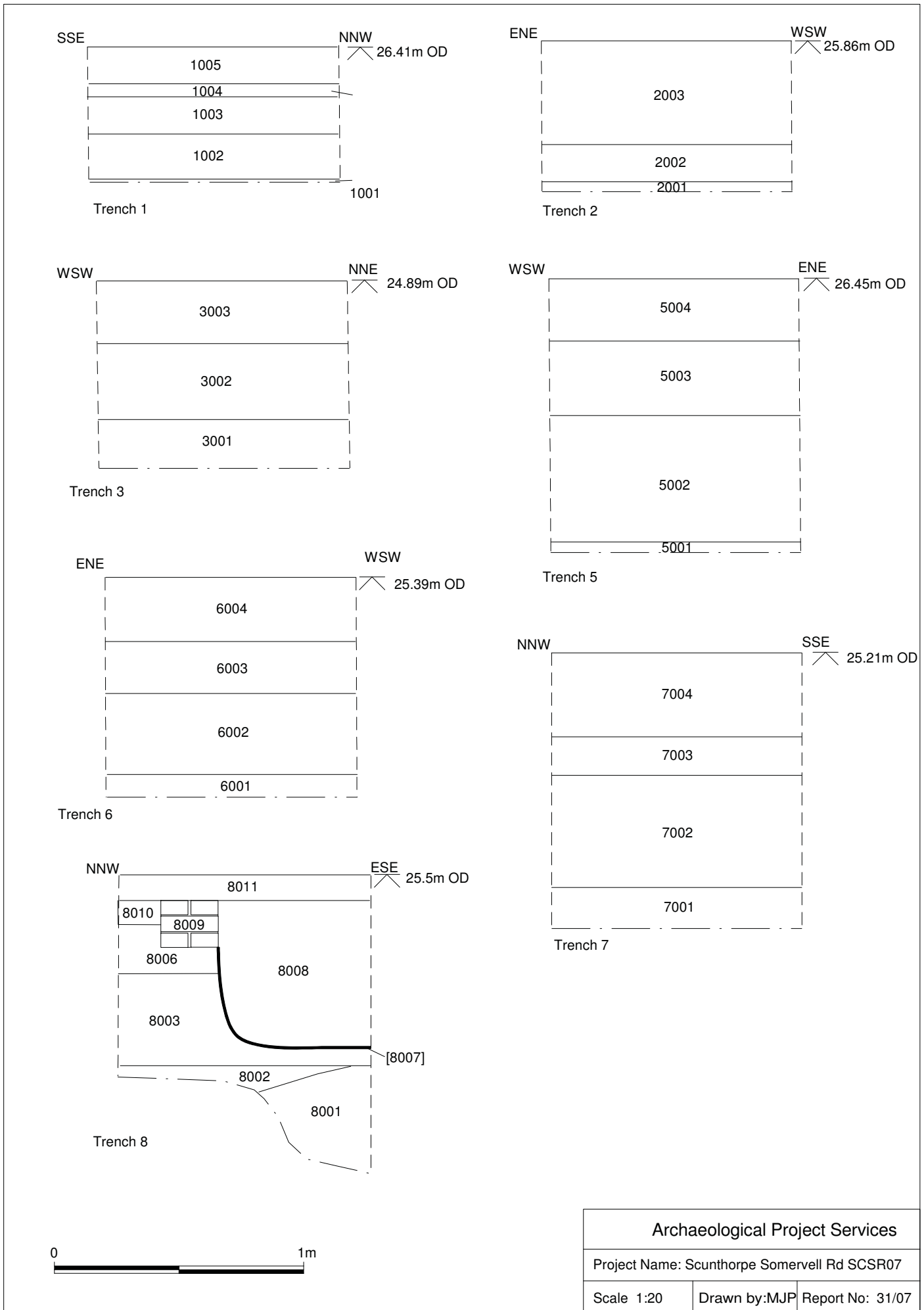


Figure 6. Representative Sections



Plate 1: Pre-machining view of west side of site (former allotments) looking NW.



Plate 2: Pre-machining view of east side of site (former nursery) looking north.



Plate 3: Trench 3 looking northeast.



Plate 4: Trench 8 looking northeast.



Plate 5: Trench 6 representative section.



Plate 6: Ditch [4005], Section 1.

Appendix 1
LAND AT SOMERVELL ROAD
SCUNTHORPE
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

PROJECT DESIGN FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

NGR SE90660788

PREPARED FOR
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNCIL

BY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES
Institute of Field Archaeologists'
Registered Archaeological Organisation No. 21

JANUARY 2007

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a project design for archaeological investigations, by trial trench excavation at Land at Somervell Road, Scunthorpe, North Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies on former allotments and is within an area of archaeological potential, nearby archaeological investigations have revealed prehistoric and Romano British settlement evidence.*
- 1.3 *NLSMR has requested an archaeological investigation by trial trenching be undertaken in order to investigate the potential for preserved archaeological remains and the potential impact of the proposed residential development upon these remains.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a project design for the excavation of archaeological trenches at Land at Somervell Road, Scunthorpe, North Lincolnshire. The site is centred on National Grid Reference NGR SE 90660788.
- 2.2 The document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview
 - 2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting
 - 2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
 - 2.2.4 List of specialists
 - 2.2.5 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 The proposed development lies approximately 3.5km to the south of the centre of Scunthorpe town centre at NGR SE90660788. It comprises part of former allotments and ground cover is of former nursery beds and recently demolished glasshouses and nursery buildings.

4 BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by North Lincolnshire Council to undertake a program of archaeological works on land at Somervell Road, Scunthorpe, North Lincolnshire.
- 4.2 During pre-planning consultation for the project NLSMR advised that the development could impact of preserved archaeological remains and advised that an archaeological evaluation was necessary to determine the nature of these remains and the impact of the proposed development.
- 4.2 This document provides the specification for undertaking that works..

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 The site lies in an area of archaeological potential in a shallow valley formed by the Bottesford Beck. This valley has revealed archaeological remains dating mainly from the prehistoric and Romano British periods. This has been revealed in archaeological evaluations and as crop mark enclosures in Aerial Photography.
- 5.2 Archaeological work nearby (residential development at Timberlands) has revealed the existence of Late Iron Age and Romano British settlement in the form of track ways and enclosures.
- 5.3 Other work immediately west of the site revealed a general distribution of material dating from the prehistoric to the medieaval periods.
- 5.8 Little is known about the site specifically but the use of the site as allotments has meant that none intrusive techniques such as geophysical survey have not proved useful as limited by the site to the west.

6 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 6.1 The aim of the work will be to provide further information on the character, date, extent and quality of preservation potential archaeological remains within the area.
- 6.2 The objectives of the work will be to:
- 6.2.1 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.
 - 6.2.2 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.
 - 6.2.3 Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.
 - 6.2.4 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.
 - 6.2.5 Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.
 - 6.2.6 Determine the palaeo-environmental potential of the site.

7

TRENCHING

- 7.1 Archaeological evaluation will be by archaeological trial trenching, 5 trenches to be 50m long, 2 to be 30m long and a 1 to be 20m long (based on a plan provided by NLSMR – attached). Changes to the proposed trench plan will be enacted only under instruction from the client with the approval of (NLUA)

7.2 Reasoning for this technique

- 7.2.1 Trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.

7.3 General Considerations

7.3.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.

7.3.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).

7.3.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

7.3.4 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. Not all archaeological features exposed will necessarily be excavated. However, the investigation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.

7.3.5 Open trenches will be marked by hazard tape attached to road irons or similar poles, if necessary. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.

7.4 Methodology

7.4.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged Stripping will be undertaken in 200mm spits, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.

7.4.2 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. Not all features will necessarily be excavated but a sufficient sample shall be investigated to understand the full stratigraphic sequence in each trench down to naturally occurring deposits. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and,

where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*ie* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.

- 7.4.3 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn. A site code will be obtained from North Lincolnshire Museum before the commencement of fieldwork so that all records are compatible with the recipient museum.
- 7.4.4 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.
- 7.4.5 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour prints will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site before the commencement of field operations.
 - the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
 - individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important.
 - the site on completion of field work
- 7.4.6 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If removal of the remains is necessary the appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.
- 7.4.7 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis. Finds recovery and conservation will be undertaken in accordance with the Society of Museum Archaeologists' document *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections, Guidelines for use in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales*, 1993. Finds will be appropriately packaged and stored in accordance with the published guidelines, *First Aid for Finds*.
- 7.4.8 All finds of post-medieval date and earlier will be collected; modern artefacts may be subject to sampling. Any large samples collected for artefact recovery will be course sieved in order to retrieve small artefacts. Iron objects will be X-rayed, along with a selection of non-ferrous artefacts and samples of any metallurgical debris.
- 7.4.9 Where necessary for the fulfilment of the project objectives samples will be taken for radiocarbon dating from suitable deposits where dating by artefacts is insecure.
- 7.4.10 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by an EDM survey and related to the National Grid.

8 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

- 8.1 During the investigation specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. Where appropriate it is envisaged that bulk samples will be collected from securely stratified and dated contexts which have the potential of meeting the aims of the project. Samples for pollen and soil studies may also be appropriate.
- 8.2 Standard sampling methods will be employed for the environmental analyses. These are detailed in Murphy and Wiltshire (1994). Where possible upto 60 litre bulk samples from feature fills will be retrieved for plant macrofossils, molluscs, insects, bone and larger samples will be taken for sieving on a 2mm mesh, if appropriate, for the recovery of flintwork, bone, ceramics and small finds .
- 8.3 Samples will be taken from all waterlogged feature fills. Where appropriate it is envisaged that bulk samples will be collected from securely stratified and dated contexts which have the potential of meeting the aims of the project the level of sampling being appropriate to the content of the individual feature. Samples will be retained

from approximately 50% of half-sectioned postholes where they form parts of recognizable structures. This project design has been discussed with the project environmental scientist and provision has been made for them to make a site visit should unusual conditions be met.

- 8.4 The specialist will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required. The results of the specialist's assessment will be incorporated into the evaluation report.

9 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification, dating and conservation, where necessary, and a report produced assessing their significance, potential for further analysis and any conservation requirements.

9.3 Stage 3

9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
- Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.
- Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results.
- A text describing the findings of the investigation.
- Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced. The plans will be geo referenced and
- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site and on assessment of the preservation and potential of the environmental remains.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.
- A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

10 **ARCHIVE**

10.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the North Lincolnshire Museum, Scunthorpe. This sorting will be undertaken according to the *Guidelines for deposition of Archaeological Archives with North Lincolnshire Museum*.

11 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

11.1 Copies of the investigation report will be sent to: the client; the SMR Officer, North Lincolnshire Council; and North Lincolnshire Council Planning Department. Further digital copies will be sent to the English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science and the SMR.

12 **PUBLICATION**

12.1 A report of the findings of the investigation will be submitted for inclusion in the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* for finds of prehistoric date; *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date; *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains.

13 **CURATORIAL MONITORING**

13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with the Sites and Monuments Record Officer, North Lincolnshire Museum. As much written notice as possible, ideally at least seven days, will be given to the archaeological curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

14 **VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS**

14.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from the archaeological curator.

14.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

15 **SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT**

15.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: Dr D Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust Roman: B Precious, independent specialist Anglo-Saxon: Anne Boyle (APS) and J Young, independent specialist Medieval and later: Anne Boyle (APS) and Jane Young, independent specialist
Flintwork	Mark Edmonds, independent specialist
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist; or G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist

Animal Remains Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	Jane Richardson, WYAS.
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory
Briquetage.	Tom Lane (APS)

16 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 16.1 The work is anticipated to take up to four weeks with 5 archaeologists.
- 16.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production is expected to take 30 person-days. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor and CAD illustrator. Specialist time for pottery identification is allotted in the project budget.
- 16.3 Contingency
- 16.3.1 Contingencies have been specified in the budget. These include: environmental sampling/analysis of waterlogged remains; lithics (moderate amounts allowed for); Prehistoric pottery (moderate amounts allowed for); Roman pottery (moderate – large amounts allowed for); Anglo-Saxon pottery (not expected); Medieval pottery - large quantities (moderate amount allowed for); faunal remains - large quantities (moderate amounts allowed for); Conservation and/or Other unexpected remains or artefacts; Scientific dating.
- 16.3.2 Activation of any contingency requirement will not be solely at the discretion of Archaeological Project Services but in accordance with the recommendations of the archaeological curator (North Lincolnshire SMR Officer) and after further consultation with the client.

17 INSURANCES

- 17.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability insurance to £10,000,000. Additionally, the company maintains Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

18 COPYRIGHT

- 18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* and may result in legal action.
- 18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

English Heritage 2002 *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*. Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2002/01

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales **13**

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Specification: Version 2, 20th February 2007.

Appendix 2

CONTEXT SUMMARY

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Date
1001	1	Stiff mid to light yellow grey clay with fairly frequent patches of red silt and stones	Natural	
1002	1	Fairly soft mid orange brown silty clay with occasional small stones. 0.2m thick.	Subsoil	
1003	1	Loose mid to dark orange grey clay silt 0.15m thick	Subsoil	
1004	1	Loose small sandstone rubble and ashy deposit 0.05m thick	Hardstanding	Modern
1005	1	Loose mid to dark grey brown silt 0.15m thick	Topsoil	
2001	2	Firm mid red brown clay with frequent small stones and patches of fractured limestone	Natural	
2002	2	Fairly compact mid to light orange brown clay silt with frequent fractured stones 0.15m thick	Alluvial/glacial deposit	
2003	2	Fairly loose silt topsoil with frequent small stones and occasional flecks of charcoal 0.41m thick	Topsoil	
3001	3	Stiff mid to light orange grey clay with occasional stony patches	Natural	
3002	3	Soft mid orange brown silty clay with occasional small stones 0.3m thick	Subsoil	
3003	3	Soft mid brown clayey silt with frequent patches of charcoal 0.25m thick.	Topsoil	
4001	4	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt 0.25m thick	Topsoil	
4002	4	Friable mid brown clayey silt subsoil 0.1m thick	Subsoil	
4003	4	Loose mid reddish brown sandy silt 0.9m thick	Fill of [4005]	
4004	4	Friable light yellowish brown clayey silt 0.9m thick	Fill of [4005]	
4005	4	Linear cut aligned NE-SW 2m wide by 0.9m deep	Ditch	Undated
4006	4	Loose dark reddish brown silt 0.33m thick	Alluvial/glacial deposit	
4007	4	Loose mid yellowish brown mixed clay/stones 0.39m thick	Natural	
4008	4	Firm dark greyish brown fractured limestone	Natural	
4009	4	Firm mid yellow clay with occasional stony patches	Natural	
5001	5	Stiff mid to dark orange grey silty clay with frequent small to medium stones	Natural	
5002	5	Stiff mid orange brown silty clay, fairly frequent small/medium stones 0.5m thick	Alluvial/glacial deposit	
5003	5	Soft mid orange brown silt with frequent small stones 0.3m thick	Subsoil	
5004	5	Loose mid greyish brown silt 0.25m thick	Topsoil	
6001	6	Firm dark reddish brown clay with frequent fractured limestone patches	Natural	
6002	6	Compact mid orange red clay silt with fairly frequent small/medium stones 0.3m thick	Alluvial/glacial deposit	
6003	6	Soft mid grey brown clay silt 0.15m thick	Subsoil	
6004	6	Loose soft mid to dark grey brown silt with plastic frags	Topsoil	
7001	7	Firm mid to dark red silty clay with frequent stones	Natural	
7002	7	Friable mid orange brown silty clay with frequent small to medium stones 0.52m thick	Alluvial/glacial deposit	
7003	7	Soft orange grey clay silt with occasional small stones 0.3m thick	Subsoil	
7004	7	Soft mid to dark grey silt 0.22m thick	Topsoil	
8001	8	Firm mid to dark orange red silty clay	Natural	
8002	8	Stiff mid to light yellow brown clay with frequent stone patches	Natural	
8003	8	Soft mid brown orange clay silt with occasional small stones 0.36m thick	Alluvial/glacial deposit	
8004	8	NE-SW cut containing blue plastic water pipe 0.4m wide x 0.3m deep x 1.6m long	Pipe trench	Modern
8005	8	Loose grey silt 0.3m thick	Fill of [8004]	
8006	8	Mid to light yellow grey silt with frequent flecks of charcoal 0.2m thick	Subsoil	
8007	8	Rectangular cut 0.69m deep	Flowerbed	Modern
8008	8	Loose dark greyish brown clayey silt 0.69m thick	Fill of [8007]	

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Date
8009	8	Red brick wall 0.22m wide x 0.19m deep	Glasshouse wall footing	Modern
8010	8	Loose asphalt layer 0.11m thick	Path	Modern
8011	8	Loose dark grey silt 0.1m thick	Topsoil	

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

3	Context records
2	Context record sheets
8	Trench record sheets
1	Plan record sheet
1	Section record sheet
11	Drawing sheets
2	Photographic record sheets
3	Levels sheets
5	Daily record sheets

All primary records are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

North Lincolnshire Museum
Oswald Road
Scunthorpe
DN15 7BB

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

North Lincolnshire Museum Accession Number:

BOAI

Archaeological Project Services Site Code:

SCSR 07

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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