

**Proposed Agricultural Building/Grain Store, Eastfield Farm, Winteringham,
Scunthorpe, North Lincolnshire, DN15 9LZ**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

NGR: SE 94407 21185
Site code: EFFE 18
PCAS job no.: 2118
Museum sitecode: WGMEB
OASIS ref: preconst3-331295

Prepared for

A.F Dowson & Sons

by

A. Lane

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PCAS Archaeology Ltd
47, Manor Road
Saxilby
Lincoln
LN1 2HX

Tel. 01522 703800
e-mail info@pcas-archaeology.co.uk

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Non-Technical Summary

PCAS Archaeology Ltd. was requested by A.F. Dowson & Sons to undertake a scheme of archaeological evaluation trenching within the footprint of a proposed new agricultural building, on the north side of Eastfield Farm farmyard.

Eastfield Farm lies on the south bank of the River Humber, close to the Scheduled Monument of Old Winterringham Roman settlement; Roman Ermine Street has been identified extending through the farmyard less than 70m from the proposed new building and Roman remains have been identified during archaeological investigations across the farm.

Trenches on the west side of the building footprint exposed no cut archaeological features. The central and east part of the site exposed a series of ditches; for the most part sparse, though with a concentration in Trench 4 towards the southeast of the proposed development footprint. The limited dating evidence recovered would suggest a Roman date for the exposed features.

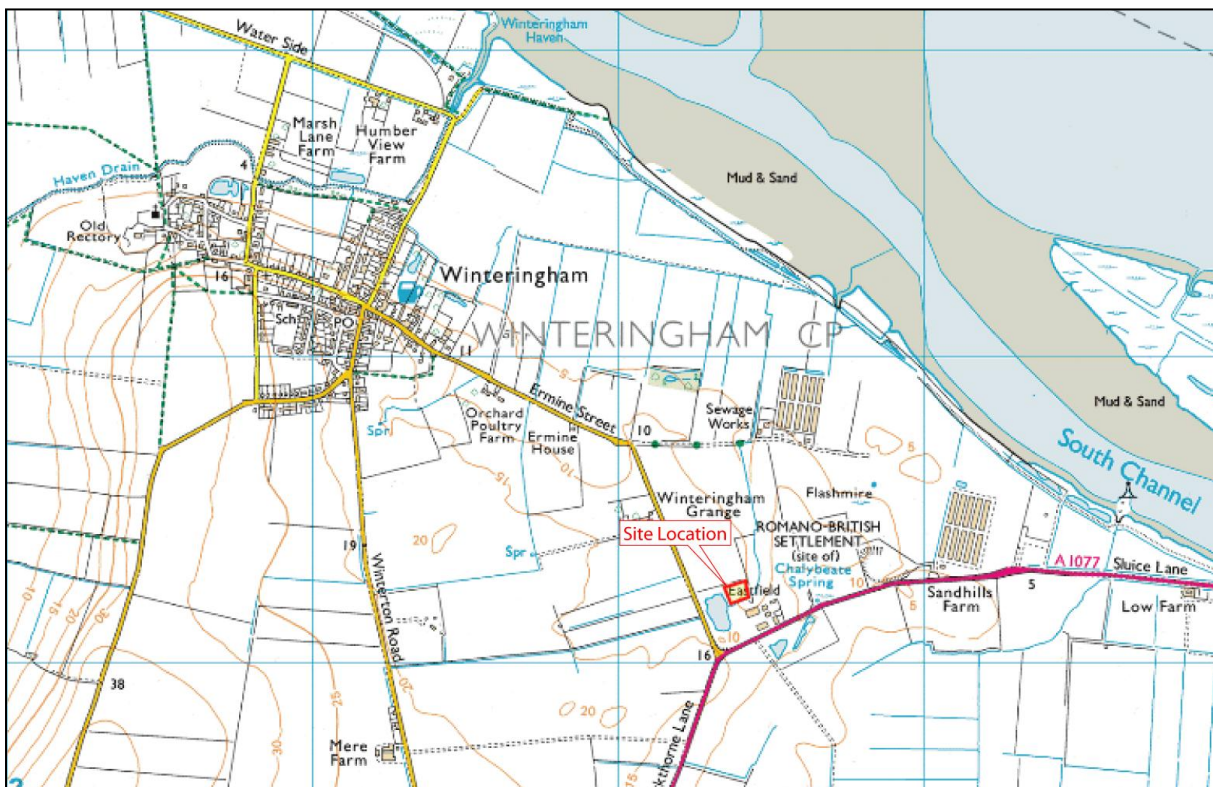


Figure 1: Site location plan at scale 1:25,000. The site is marked in red. OS mapping © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. PCAS Licence No. 100049278.

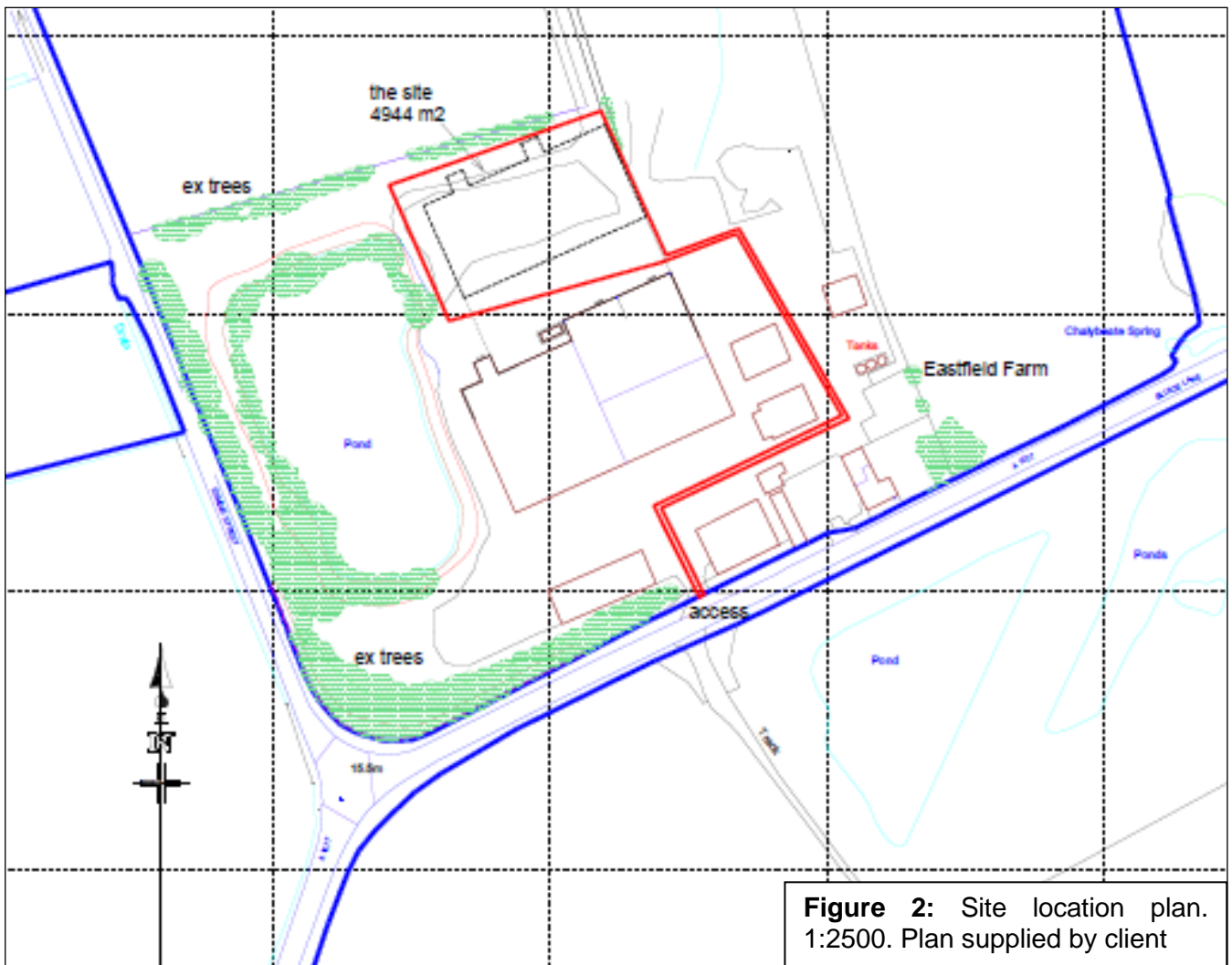
1.0 Introduction

PCAS Archaeology Ltd. (PCAS) was commissioned by A. F. Dowson and Sons to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Eastfield Farm ,Winterringham, within the footprint of a proposed new agricultural building / grain store, to inform and advise a planning application that is currently under consideration by North Lincolnshire Council.

2.0 Location and description (Fig. 1 & 2)

The parish of Winterringham lies on the south bank of the Humber estuary, within the county of North Lincolnshire. Eastfield Farm is situated approximately 1.6km to the south-east of Winterringham village, on the north side of the A1077 (here known as Sluice Road), which connects the towns of Scunthorpe and Barton-on-Humber; the farm lies directly to the east of the junction of Sluice Road with Ermine Street.

The existing buildings of the farm are grouped around a large yard entered from Sluice Road, with the farmhouse and the remaining brick outbuildings of the historic farmstead set around a smaller yard at the south-east corner of the modern farm complex. The proposed development site is situated to the rear of the existing farm complex at a central National Grid Reference of SE 94407 21185.



3.0 Geology and topography

Winteringham parish is situated at the north end of the limestone ridge of the Lincoln Edge, where it descends to the Humber estuary. Eastfield Farm lies on land generally sloping down to the north-east, falling away into the Humber estuary to the north and north-east and the Ancholme valley to the east; the farm is approximately 900m inland of the south bank of the Humber. The proposed development site and the land immediately surrounding it are level, and lie lower than the land directly to the east of the farmstead, on which the Scheduled Ancient Monument is situated; the site itself may have been levelled by the importation of material.

The drift geology of the area is recorded by the British Geological Survey as glacial sand and gravel, and has been specifically described as fine to medium blown sand. The underlying solid geology is Hibaldstow Formation limestone, but the geology of the Winteringham area is complicated by overlays of glacial boulder clays and alluvial silts from the river estuaries (Francis, 2013). An archaeological evaluation carried out at Eastfield Farm in 2012 recorded natural sands, silty or gravelly in places, at the base of the evaluation trenches (Parker *et al.*, 2012).

4.0 Planning background

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) came into force in March 2012 (revised 2018), placing the responsibility for dealing with heritage assets affected by development proposals with the developer.

An extract of Section 189 of NPPF reads:

128. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected ... Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

A planning application for the construction of a new agricultural building/grain store (Figs. 2 & 3) has been submitted to North Lincolnshire Council (PA/2018/1991).

The North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Officer has been consulted regarding the project, and has advised that a scheme of archaeological evaluation trenching is required in order to help inform the planning application and to inform whether an archaeological mitigation strategy will be appropriate, and if it is, to assist in the design of any such strategy.

5.0 Archaeological and historical background

An updated Heritage Impact Assessment was undertaken by PCAS Archaeology Ltd in December 2016 (Savage 2016). The full document should be read in conjunction with this report. A summary of the results of the assessment is present below:

Prior to post-medieval drainage schemes the landscape was characterised by seasonally waterlogged carr woodland, resulting from the uncontrolled flooding of the River Ancholme. Although largely useless for growing crops, the carrs may have provided opportunities for hunting wildfowl, fishing and gathering useful building materials such as reeds and timber, which would have been exploited by settlements in neighbouring areas (Lord and MacIntosh, 2011).

There is a rich and varied known prehistoric landscape on the south bank of the Humber. Work at Eastfield Farm itself has recovered Palaeolithic and Bronze Age flints and stone tools and Bronze Age pottery, and evidence grows for occupation at Old Winteringham from

the Bronze Age onwards. On the south side of the A1077, directly opposite Eastfield Farm, archaeological works encountered Bronze Age features, including two four-post structures datable to the late Bronze Age, and a complex of ditches suggesting two phases of a Bronze Age field system. Later Iron Age features producing a large pottery assemblage were also encountered in one evaluation trench (MLS21588-9).

Eastfield Farm lies at the north end of the Roman Ermine Street, roughly followed by the A1077 Sluice Road, and continuing through the farmyard having been identified in several archaeological investigations within the farm itself. It approaches the south bank of the River Humber where there was a crossing to the north bank, and there was a settlement and likely a fort on the south bank. The Scheduled Ancient Monument of Old Winteringham lies directly to the north-east of the building complex of Eastfield Farm.

There appears to have been some settlement shift to the west in the post-Roman period. The early village of Winteringham grew up around All Saints' Church, which incorporates re-used Roman stonework in the 11th and 12th-century masonry of its nave and tower (Lyman, 2005). By the time of the Domesday Survey, Winteringham consisted of a single, large agricultural estate, remnants of which are still visible around the village as ridge and furrow (Francis, 2013).

In the 13th century, a planned settlement was laid out to the east of the earlier medieval core of Winteringham, with burgage plots (a property with a dwelling on the street frontage and a plot of cultivable land to the rear) along the streets of High Burgage and Low Burgage. There is now little evidence of the medieval settlement other than its street plan (Lyman, 2005).

Extensive programmes of land drainage and agricultural improvement in the 17th and 18th centuries boosted Winteringham's prosperity, and small industries such as flour mills, maltings, breweries, brick kilns and warehouses flourished in and around the village. However, the village continued to rely on waterborne traffic via Winteringham Haven, rather than road connections, up to the 20th century (Lyman, 2005).

Eastfield Farm and the nearby Winteringham Grange Farm are post-enclosure farmsteads of the late 18th and early 19th centuries, built on land enclosed from Winteringham's former East Field (Tann and Savage, 2010). Both farms were built on land belonging to the Carrington Estate, and are approximately contemporary: the farmhouse at Eastfield Farm has a datestone giving its construction date as 1796. The Eastfield Farm farmhouse is Grade II Listed, as are a number of buildings at Winteringham Grange.

The 1st edition Ordnance Survey (1886) 6" to the mile map shows a post-enclosure landscape of planned farmsteads set among large, mostly rectilinear fields. Eastfield Farm was then a small, U-shaped complex, open to the south as it is now, with a separate building on the north side, to the rear of the farmyard complex: the buildings closing the farmyard complex on the north side are no longer extant, but the farmhouse and the open-fronted building facing it on the west side of the farmyard remain, as does the free-standing northern building.

Sand extraction at Eastfield Farm has been recorded since at least the 1930s, and part of the farm building complex is built on infilled and reclaimed quarry sites; since the mid 1990s, the farm has been further developed with agricultural and storage buildings, with sand extraction continuing at other locations (Tann and Savage, 2010).

6.0 Methodology

The evaluation comprised five 20m long trenches, positioned across the footprint of the proposed new agricultural building. All site works were undertaken in accordance with an approved WSI (Evans, 2018), and trench final positions were surveyed using GPS, accurate to 0.03m (Figure 3).

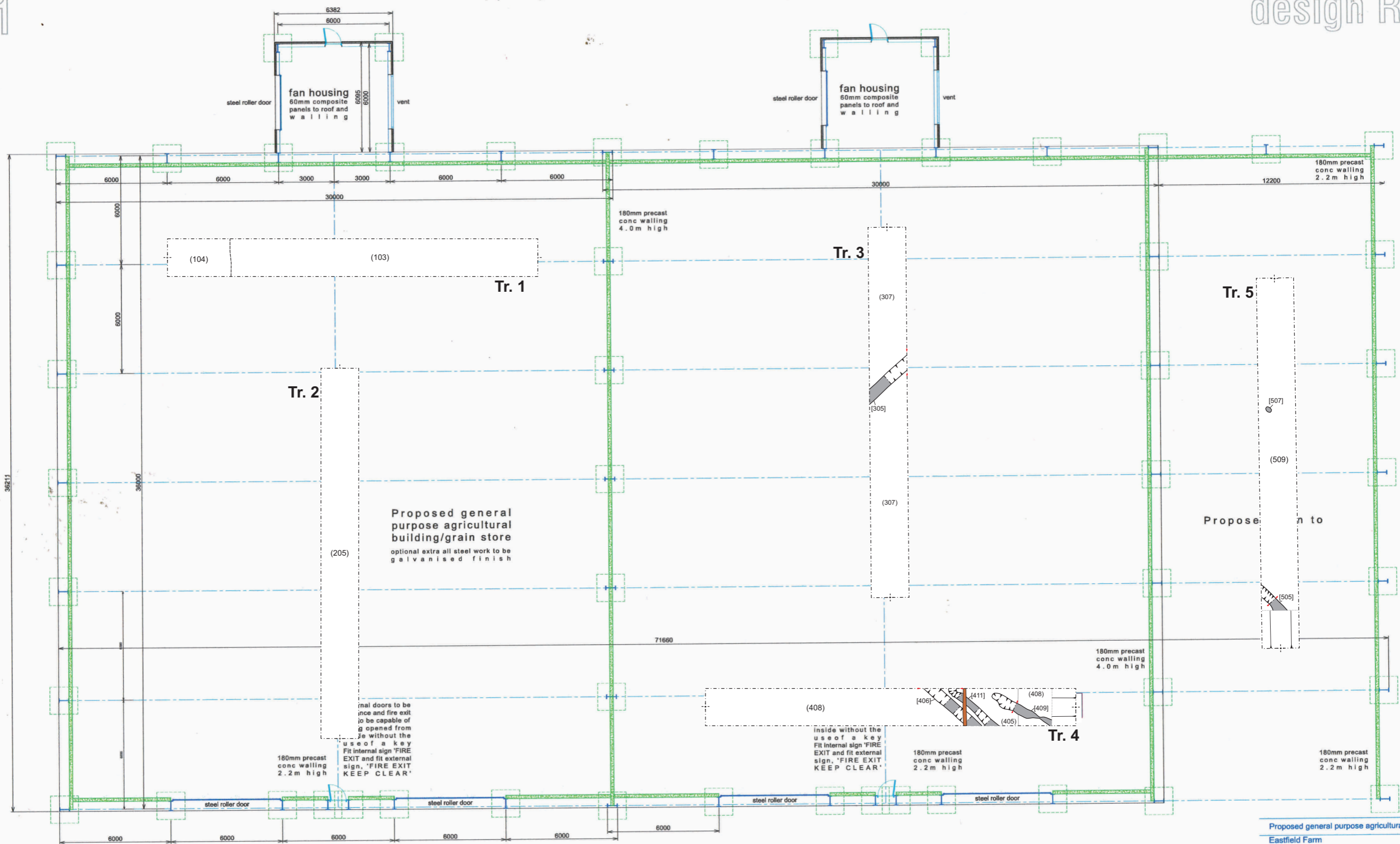
Trenches were initially machine excavated using a tracked 16 tonne excavator fitted with a smooth blade. They were subsequently manually cleaned, and archaeological features were excavated by hand. Sections (including representative sections) were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and features plotted on trench plans drawn at a scale of 1:100. The documentary record was supplemented by a photographic record in digital and monochrome format; colour slide photography was unfortunately not available at the time of the evaluation. Contexts were recorded on standard PCAS record sheets, and an excavation site diary was also maintained. Finds were stored in labelled bags prior to their removal to the offices of PCAS for initial processing and dispatch to relevant specialists.

Following fieldwork completion, finds were processed and dispatched to relevant specialists. Pottery is being identified by J. Young and I. Rowlandson; animal bone by J. Curl, and sample processing by C. Simpson.

Fieldwork was between 5th – 8th November 2018 by M. Rowe, and conditions were good if a little damp.



Plate 1: Looking north across the proposed new agricultural building footprint.



Proposed Plan
 0 1 2 3 4 5 10 m
 2672.67 m2 external area
 1:200 @ A3
 Plan supplied by client



Rev A 18 July 2018 building location and size adjusted
 Rev B 20 Oct 2018 building location and size adjusted

Proposed general purpose agricultural building
 Eastfield Farm
 Winteringham
 Scunthorpe
 North Lincolnshire, DN15 9LZ
 A. F. Dowson & Son.
 Roy Gibson *design R.*
 architectural technician

Figure 3: Trench location plan within the footprint of the proposed new building. 1:200 @ A3

7.0 Results

Trench 1 (Fig 4)

Trench 1 was devoid of any archaeological remains.

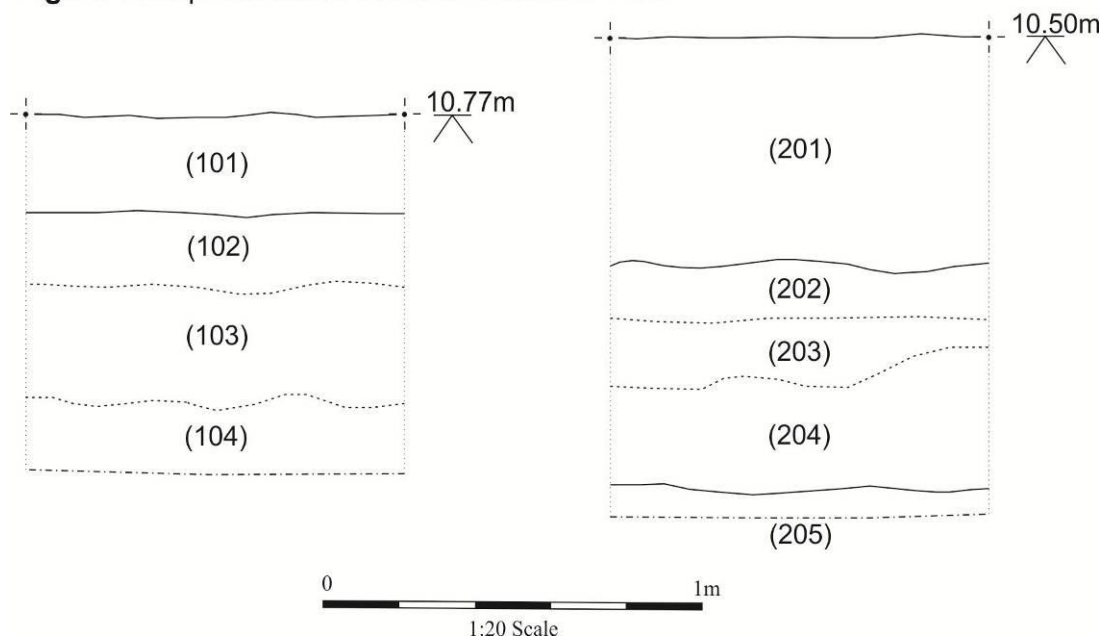
The trench was positioned towards the northwest corner of the proposed new building, orientated c.NE-SW. There were no features or archaeological layers identified in this trench.

Trench 2 (Fig. 4)

Trench 2 was also devoid of any archaeological remains.

The trench was positioned close to the west side of the proposed new building. No features or archaeological deposits were identified.

Figure 4: Representative sections Trenches 1 & 2



Trench 3 (Fig 5)

Trench 3 exposed a single undated ditch orientated northeast – southwest.

Trench 3 was orientated on a c.NNW-SSE alignment towards the centre of the trench. The natural geology (307) was covered by a subsoil layer (304), into which a single linear feature was cut.

Ditch [305] lay towards the north end of the trench, crossing from c. NNE-SSW. It had steep sides with a wide shallow concave base, and contained a single fill (306), described as a grey brown slightly silty sand. No artefacts were recovered from this feature; an environmental sample from (306) yielded sedges, knotweed, pea and fat hen, an edible wild plant, all suggesting an open, uncultivated landscape at the time of deposition.

The ditch was sealed by a mid orange brown layer, possibly another subsoil, (303). The upper layers of buried ploughsoil (302) and the modern farmyard surface (301) covered the trench.



Plate 2: Looking NNE along
Ditch [305]

Trench 4 (Fig. 6)

Trench 4 revealed three ditches, with provisionally dated Roman pottery recovered from two of them.

Trench 4 lay on a c. ENE-WSW orientation on the southern edge of the proposed new building footprint. The natural geology (408) was identified at a depth of c.1.40m below existing ground level. This was covered by a subsoil of silty sand with occasional small gravels (405).

The three ditches lay towards the northeast end of the trench, all cut into the subsoil (405). At the north end was ditch [409], which entered the trench from the east and terminated. It was shallow with a concave base, and contained a single fill (410), a greyish brown silty sand with occasional gravels. No artefacts were recovered.

Slightly to the south, ditches [411] and [406] crossed the trench on a c.E-W alignment. The northernmost [411] was a steep sided feature with a flattish base, yielding a single sherd of Nene Valley pottery (3rd – 4th century) from fill (412). Adjacent was ditch [406], which had a gentler profile and yielded a sherd of Roman greyware pottery and two fragments of heavily burnt mammal bone from the fill (407). The environmental sample from (407) contained only wild species, indicating little or no cultivation in the vicinity of the pit at the time of deposition.

All three ditches were covered by the subsoil (404), thus stratigraphically dating [409] to the north. A sherd of post-Roman pottery was recovered from (404); identified as North Lincolnshire Fine-medium Sandy ware and deriving from a large jug dating from the 13th – 14th century, therefore it is likely that all three ditches in Trench 4 pre-date the medieval period.

The former ploughsoil (403) covered the subsoil (404), and was itself covered by two layers (402) & (401) forming the modern farmyard surface.



Plate 3: Ditches [406] and [411]

Trench 5 (Fig. 7)

Trench 5 exposed a single ditch at its southern end. A single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from the feature. An undated posthole lay close to the centre of the trench.

Trench 5 lay on the east side of the footprint of the proposed new building. The natural geology (509) was recorded at nearly 1m below existing ground level.

Cut into the natural geology were two features; a ditch and a posthole. At the southern end of the trench ditch [505], on a c.NW-SE alignment, contained a single fill (506); a slightly silty sand with gravel inclusions, from which a sherd of Roman greyware pottery and three fragments of a large animal bone (probably bovine/equine) were recovered. The environmental sample taken from this ditch yielded a single fragment of an indeterminate cereal, however this was interpreted as residual as a result of boiturbation.

Closer to the centre of the trench was a single undated posthole [507]: rectangular in plan, with vertical sides and a shallow concave base. The single fill (508) was similar to the fill of [505], mid orange brown silty sand with gravel inclusions.

The features were covered by the subsoil (504), identified as the same layer as (303) and (404) described above. The ploughing of medieval and post-medieval agriculture scarred this subsoil here and left a disturbed interface layer (503) with the former ploughsoil (502). The modern farmyard surface (501) covered the trench.



Plate 4: Posthole [507] fully excavated

Figure 5: Trench 3 plan (1:100) and section (1:20)

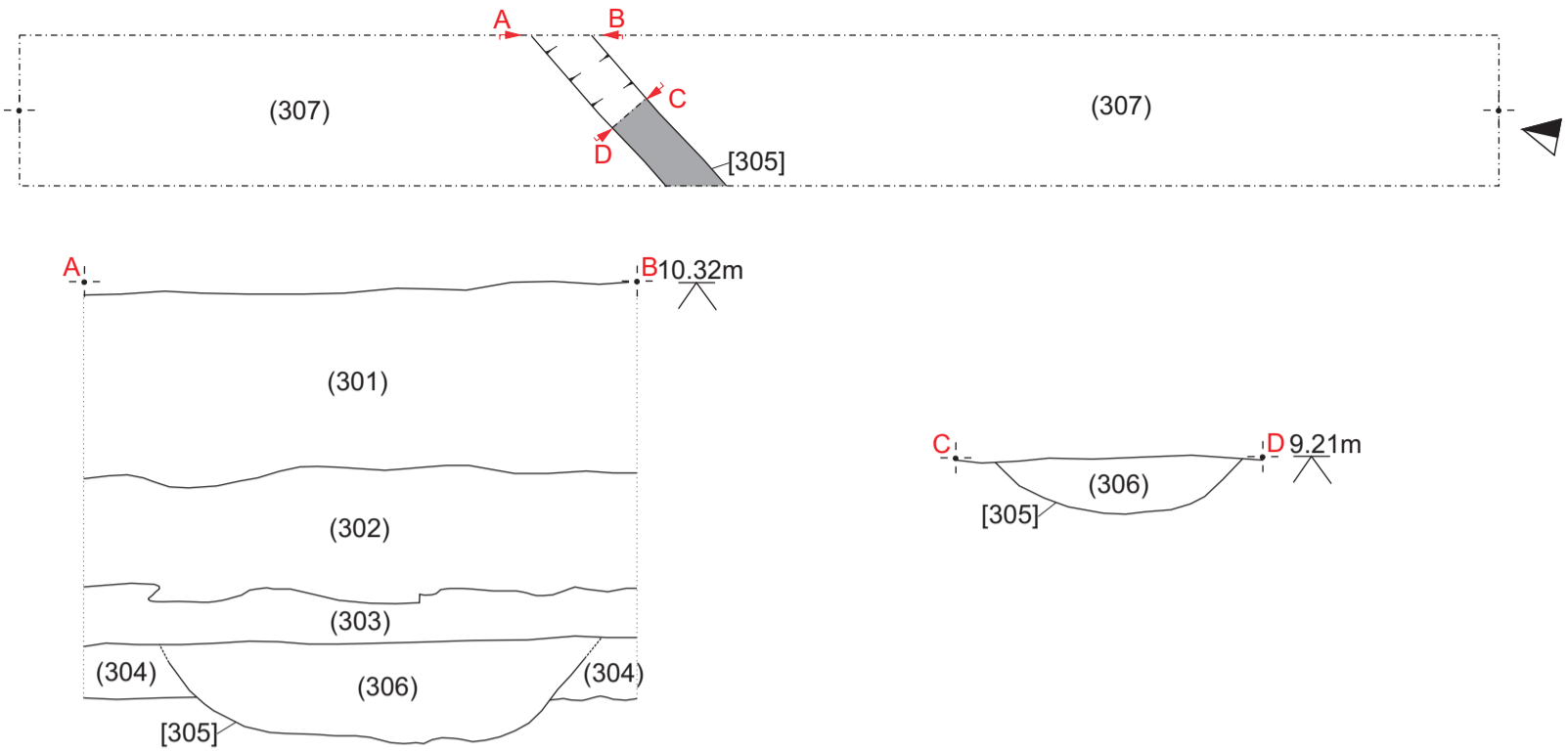


Figure 6: Trench 4 plan (1:100) and section (1:20)

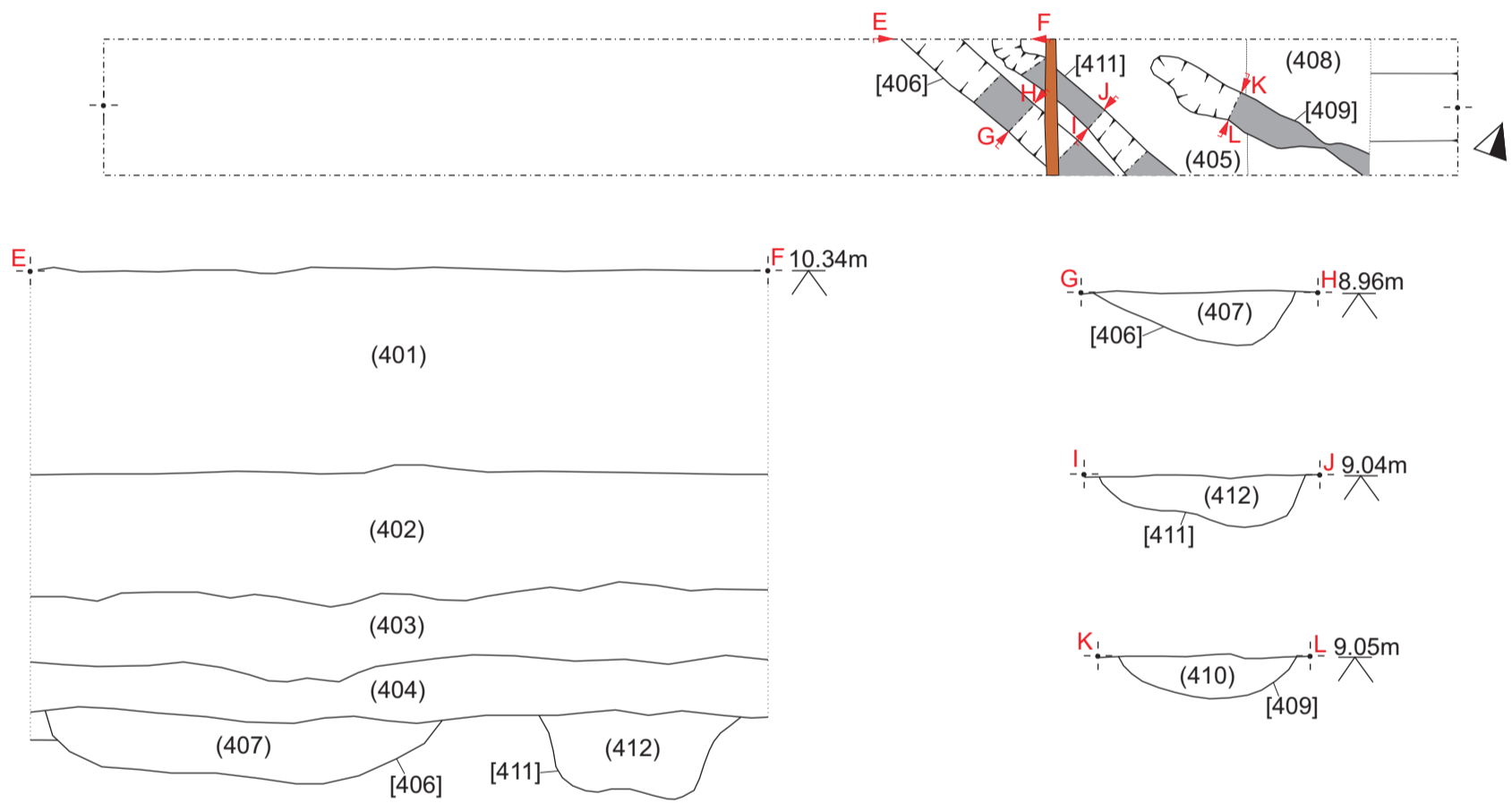
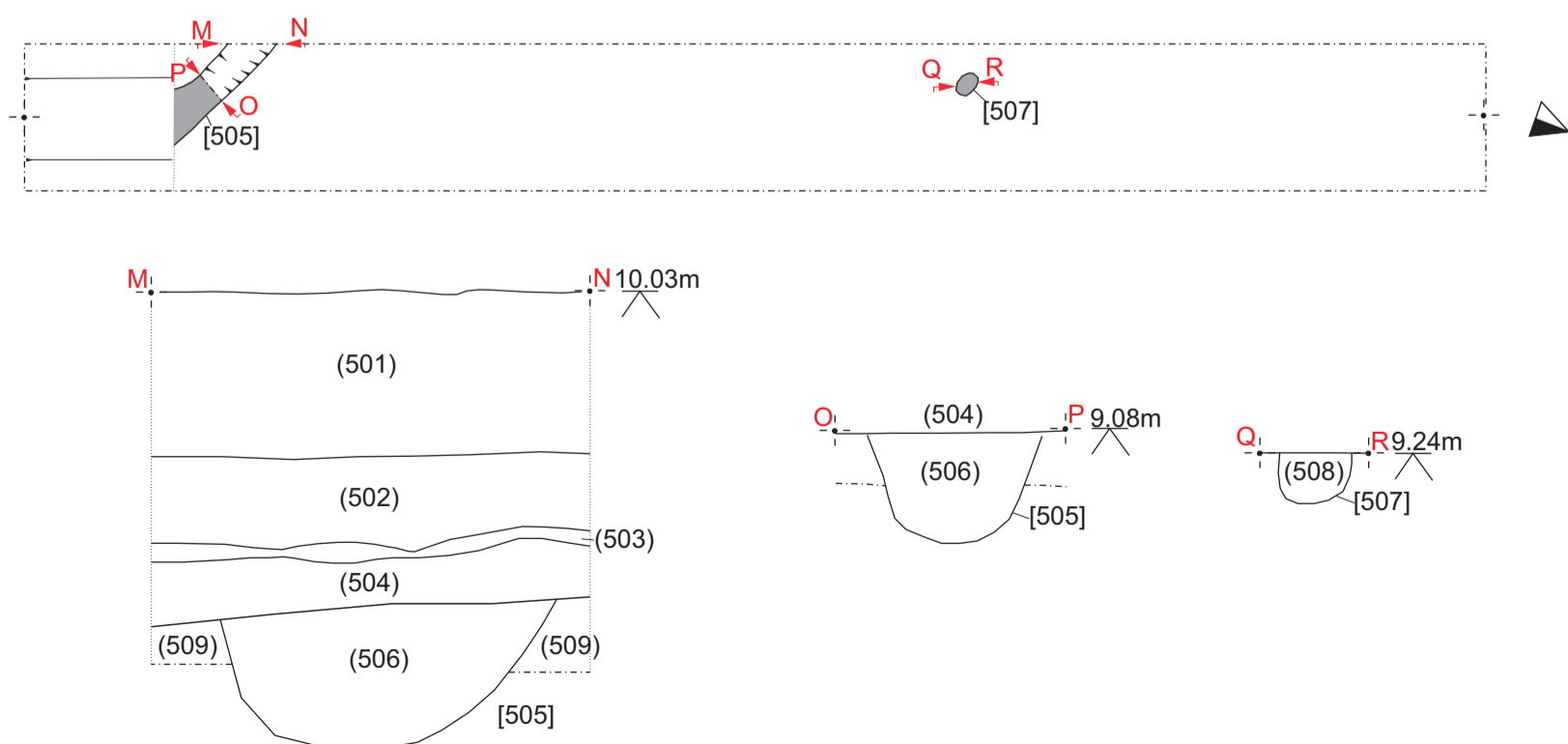


Figure 7: Trench 5 plan (1:100) and section (1:20)



8.0 Discussion & Conclusions

Trenches 1 and 2 contained no archaeological features. Both lay at the west end of the proposed building footprint on slightly higher ground with the former ploughsoil directly overlying natural geology.

Trenches 3, 4 and 5 occupied lower ground in the central and east areas of the proposed building footprint, which as the site was largely level suggests the deeper ploughsoil and subsoil may have protected buried remains from agricultural impacts.

Immediately above the natural geology in Trenches 3 and 4 was a thin layer of subsoil. This was probably deposited here on the naturally lower ground; the interpretation of the recording archaeologist was this layer was a former ploughsoil, however it is also considered that this may be a windblown/waterbourne deposit settling in the shallow depressions in the landscape.

The revealed features in Trenches 3 and 4 were cut into this subsoil, indicating that stratigraphically they were contemporary, and each was covered by the same second subsoil layer (303) = (404), from which a single sherd of post-Roman pottery was recovered. Three of the four ditches yielded Roman dated pottery; currently with the specialist for identification.

Trench 5 on the east side of the site was slightly shallower than Trenches 3 and 4 to the west, and the lowest subsoil layer was not identified here, although the two features in Trench 5 were covered by the same upper subsoil, (504) = (303) = (404), suggesting again that the ditch and posthole were contemporary with the ditches to the west. A single sherd of Roman pottery from ditch [505] appears to support this.

The exposed features in this evaluation confirm the survival of buried remains of Roman date within the footprint of the proposed new building; it is possible they are related or contemporary with each other, however it is not possible to confirm any relationship between the features within the results of this evaluation.

9.0 Effectiveness of methodology

Intrusive evaluation has identified buried archaeological remains within the footprint of the proposed new building. The body of data produced by this evaluation is considered sufficient to inform the planning and development process.

10.0 Project archive

The site records, currently in the custody of PCAS, will be prepared according to published guidelines and deposited with a printed copy of this report at North Lincolnshire Museums (Scunthorpe). A museum site code WGMEB has been assigned to the project; the accession number will be allocated at the time of archive deposition.

11.0 Acknowledgements

PCAS Archaeology Ltd. would like to thank A.F. Dowson and Sons for this commission. Thanks go to Nigel for operating the machine and his assistance during the fieldwork.

12.0 References

Evans, P, 2018, *Written Scheme of Investigation: Archaeological Evaluation: Proposed Agricultural Building/Grain Store, Eastfield Farm, Winteringham, Scunthorpe, North Lincolnshire*. PCAS doc ref: 2118

OS Explorer Map, 2015, *Sheet 281: Ancholme Valley, Barton-upon-Humber, Brigg, Scunthorpe & Kirton in Lindsey*. Ordnance Survey, Southampton. (OS mapping © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. PCAS licence no. 100049278).

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Web-pages

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

<http://domesdaymap.co.uk>

<http://list.historicengland.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx>

<http://maps.nls.uk/view/114644331>

<http://www.old-maps.co.uk/maps.html>

<http://www.pastscape.org.uk/>

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

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

Appendix 1: Context Summary EFFE 18

Context	feature	Type/relationship	Description	Finds/dating
101	101	Layer	Made ground. Modern imported hardcore. Depth 0.26m	
102	102	Layer	Former ploughsoil. Heavily disturbed mid brown slightly silty sand with frequent limestone inclusions. Depth 0.22m	
103	103	Layer	Natural geology. Mid orange brown sand with frequent well sorted small flint gravels "dirty" in the top 200mm due to rooting. Depth 0.32m	
104	104	Layer	Natural geology. Mixed veins of light yellow brown silt with orange brown sand and less stone inclusions.	
201	201	Layer	Made ground. See 101. depth 0.60m	
202	202	Layer	Former ploughsoil. See 102. depth 0.15m	
203	203	Layer	Natural geology. Light yellow brown fine silt with rare charcoal flecks. Depth 0.18m	
204	204	Layer	Natural geology. Mid yellow brown fine sand with rare charcoal flecks - no gravels. Possibly windblown sand. Depth 0.40m	
205	205	Layer	Natural geology. See 104	
301	301	Layer	Made ground. See 101. Depth 0.50m	
302	302	Layer	Former ploughsoil. See 102. Depth 0.30m	
303	303	Layer	Mid orange brown sand with frequent small gravels, covers whole trench. Depth 0.15m	
304	304	Layer	Subsoil. Light-mid yellow brown slightly silty sand. Depth 0.18m	
305	305	Cut	Cut of ditch on c.NE-SW alignment. Moderately steep sides with shallow concave base. 0.65m wide, 0.25m deep	
306	305	Fill of 305	Single fill of 305. mid grey brown slightly silty sand with occasional small gravels. Similar to 407	Sample 1
307	307	Layer	Natural geology. Mixed light yellow brown-grey sand with lenses of mod orange brown sand and gravel.	
401	401	Layer	Made ground. See 101. depth 0.60m	
402	402	Layer	Made ground. Redeposited soil with stone frags. Depth 0.40m	

403	403	Layer	Former plough soil. See 102. depth 0.20m	
404	404	Layer	Same as 303. depth 0.20m	Pottery
405	405	Layer	Subsoil. Same as 304. depth 0.20m	
406	406	Cut	Cut of ditch on c.NW-SE alignment. Moderately steep sides and shallow concave base. 0.60m wide, 0.15m deep	
407	406	Fill of 406	Single fill of 406. Mid grey brown slightly silty sand, similar to 306.	Sample 2, Pottery and burnt bone
408	408	Layer	Natural geology. Same as 307	
409	409	Cut	Cut of gully on c.E-W alignment. Shallow with concave base. 0.60m wide, 0.15m deep.	
410	409	Fill of 409	Single fill of 409. Mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional small gravel inclusions.	
411	411	Cut	Cut of ditch on c.NW-SE alignment. Steep sides and flattish base, possibly a foundation trench of ditch. 0.60m wide, 0.30m deep.	
412	411	Fill of 411	Single fill of 411. Mid grey brown slightly silty sand. Similar to 407	Pottery
501	501	Layer	Made ground. See 101. depth 0.45m	
502	502	Layer	Former plough soil. See 102. depth 0.25m	
503	503	Layer	Interface layer. Plough scarring and mixing between 502 & 504. depth 0.10m	
504	504	Layer	Subsoil. Possibly medieval ploughsoil. Mid orange brown slightly silty sand with frequent gravels. Deeper to the north. Same as 303. depth 0.20m	
505	505	Cut	Cut of ditch on c.NW-SE alignment. Steep sides and narrow concave base. 0.45m wide, 0.40m deep	
506	505	Fill of 505	Single fill of 505. Light-mid greyish orange brown slightly silty sand including small gravels.	Pottery & bone. Sample 3
507	507	Cut	Cut of rectangular posthole. Vertical sides with shallow concave base. 0.20m x 0.13m x 0.15m	
508	507	Fill of 507	Single fill of 507. Mid orange brown sand and rare gravel. Like 504.	
509	509	Layer	Natural geology. Mixed light yellow brown fine silt and mid brown orange sand	

Appendix 2: GIS trench positions and levels (Easting, Northing, Level mOD)

TR1.4,494362.306,421237.919,10.805,loe,1,
TR1.3,494361.601,421239.762,10.780,loe,1,
TR1.2,494380.126,421247.379,10.638,loe,1,
TR1.1,494380.847,421245.559,10.606,loe,1,

TR2.4,494374.627,421236.190,10.733,loe,2,
TR2.3,494372.776,421235.609,10.785,loe,2,
TR2.2,494379.169,421217.242,10.506,loe,2,
TR2.1,494380.911,421217.765,10.505,loe,2,

TR3.4,494404.521,421235.469,10.489,loe,3,
TR3.3,494402.714,421234.689,10.509,loe,3,
TR3.2,494395.026,421252.914,10.319,loe,3,
TR3.1,494396.890,421253.605,10.266,loe,3,

TR4.4,494417.541,421232.698,10.237,loe,4,
TR4.3,494416.871,421234.474,10.290,loe,4,
TR4.2,494397.759,421225.393,10.388,loe,4,
TR4.1,494398.582,421223.711,10.394,loe,4,

TR5.4,494416.074,421259.546,10.043,loe,5,
TR5.3,494417.936,421260.281,10.140,loe,5,
TR5.2,494425.011,421242.181,9.941,loe,5,
TR5.1,494423.286,421241.330,10.033,loe,5,

Appendix 3: The post-Roman Pottery from Proposed Agricultural Building/Grain Store, Eastfield Farm, Winteringham, Lincolnshire (EFFE 18)

Jane Young Ceramic Consultant

Introduction

A single sherd recovered from the site was examined for this report. The recovered material is of medieval date. The fragment was examined visually and under a x20 binocular microscope and then recorded using the fabric codenames (CNAME) of the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit (Young, Vince and Nailor 2005). The assemblage was quantified by three measures: number of sherds, vessel count and weight and the resulting archive entered onto an Access database. Recording of the assemblage was in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001) and the PCRG, SGRP, and MPRG Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology guidelines (2016) and also complies with the Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeological Handbook* (sections 13.4 and 13.5).

Condition

The sherd is mainly in a slightly abraded condition with sherd size falling into the medium to large size range at 110grams. The vessel is in a stable condition.

The range and variety of materials

The body sherd with attached lower handle stub sherd was recovered from layer 404 in Trench 4. The sherd comes from a large North Lincolnshire Fine-medium Sandy ware jug of 13th to mid 14th century date. The small handle stub, broken just above the lower handle join, shows excessive abrasion not consistent with the condition of the rest of the sherd. This may suggest that post the breaking off of the handle the part remaining attached to the body of the jug was deliberately ground down.

Summary and recommendations

The sherd suggests rubbish disposal in the area between the 13th and 14th centuries. The sherd should be retained for future study.

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Young, J, Vince, A and Nailor, V, 2005. *A Corpus of Anglo-Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln*, Lincoln Archaeological Studies 7, Oxbow, Oxford

Appendix 4: Roman pottery from Eastfield Farm, Winterringham, North Lincolnshire (EFFE18)

**I M Rowlandson and H G Fiske
November 19th 2018**

Introduction

Three sherds (22g, 0 RE) were presented for study including colour-coated ware and local grey ware. This is a further small group of Roman pottery from the Roman settlement at Old Winterringham (cf. Rigby and Stead 1976). Little more can be said about this small assemblage.

Methodology

The pottery has been archived using count and weight as measures according to the guidelines laid down for the minimum archive by The Study Group for Roman Pottery (Darling 2004) using the codes developed by the City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit - CLAU (see Darling and Precious 2014). Rim equivalents (RE) have been recorded and an attempt at a 'maximum' vessel estimate has been made following Pollard (1990). Following the Lincolnshire Handbook and current museum deposition practices the pottery has been sub-bagged within each context by fabric. Pottery suitable for illustration has been bagged separately with a 'D' number for ease of further study. H. Fiske assisted the author with data entry and report preparation.

Pottery by context

A quantified description of the pottery by context is presented below.

EFFE18 Dating Summary					
Context	Spot date	Comments	Sherd	Weight (g)	Total RE %
407	Roman	A single grey ware sherd.	1	3	0
412	3-4C	A single Nene Valley type colour-coated sherd.	1	3	0
506	Roman	A single sandy grey ware basal sherd.	1	16	0

The assemblage

EFFE18 Fabric Summary							
Fabric code	Fabric group	Fabric details	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight %	Total RE %
CC1	Fine	Colour coated fabric 1	1	33.33%	3	13.64%	0
GREY	Reduced	Miscellaneous grey wares	2	66.67%	19	86.36%	0

EFFE18 Forms Summary							
Form	Form Type	Form Description	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight %	Total RE %

EFFE18 Forms Summary							
Form	Form Type	Form Description	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight %	Total RE %
-	Unknown	Form uncertain	2	66.67%	19	86.36%	0
BD?	Bowl/dish	-	1	33.33%	3	13.64%	0

Recommendations

- This small assemblage should be deposited with the relevant local museum. The pottery was stable and ready for deposition.
- In the event of further excavation the material recorded for this assessment ought to be included as part of any final report.

References

Darling, M.J., 2004, *Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery*, Journal of Roman Pottery Studies 11, 67-74.

Darling, M.J. and Precious, B.J., 2014, *Corpus of Roman Pottery from Lincoln*, Lincoln Archaeological Studies No. 6, Oxbow Books, Oxford

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Rigby, V. & Stead, I.M., 1976, *Coarse pottery*, in Stead, I M, 1976, *Excavations at Winterton Roman Villa and other Roman sites in North Lincolnshire, 1958-1967*, Dept. Environment Archaeol. Rep. No 9 (London), 1976, 136-190

EFFE18 Full Roman Pottery Sherd Archive									
Context	Fabric	Form	Vessels	Alt	Comments	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve
407	GREY	-	1	ABR	BS; SIMILAR TO THEALBY PRODUCTS SEE RIGBY & STEAD 1976	1	3	0	0
412	CC1	BD?	1		BS	1	3	0	0
506	GREY	-	1	ABR	BASE; SIMILAR TO THEALBY PRODUCTS SEE RIGBY & STEAD 1976	1	16	0	0

Appendix 5: Proposed Agricultural Buildings, Eastfield Farm, Scunthorpe, Lincs

The animal bone summary assessment and catalogue EFFE18/WGMEB

by Julie Curl –Sylvanus – Archaeological, Natural History & Illustration Services for PCAS. Nov. 2018

Methodology

This assessment was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992). All of the bone was scanned to determine range of species and elements present with the total number of bones identified to each species (NISP). A note was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, hornworking and other modifications. When possible a record was made of ages and any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Counts and weights taken and additional counts were made for each species identified, Counts were also taken of bone classed as 'countable' (Davis, 1992) remains. As this is a small assemblage, the catalogue was produced directly into a table in the appendix.

The faunal assemblage

A total of 18g of bone, consisting of five fragments, was recovered from two contexts, with quantification of the assemblage in Table 1. Both deposits were from ditch fills.

Ctxt	Feature	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP
407	Ditch 406	2	4	Mammal	2
506	Ditch 505	3	14	Mammal	3
TOTAL		5	18g	TOTAL	5

Table 1. Quantification of the bone assemblage by context, feature, count, weight in grams and species.

The assemblage is in poor condition and heavily fragmented, with no diagnostic features that would allow species identification. The remains in 506 were fragments from a large mammal of cattle or equid size. No butchering was clearly visible on any of the bone.

The remains in ditch fill 407 had been heavily burnt, leaving them a grey to fully oxidised and white colour.

Discussion

This is a very small assemblage that consists of fragments, with those in fill 506 from cattle or equid. The burnt bone may be from cooked bone, but burning is likely to be a method of disposal of meat waste which would help to deter scavengers to the site.

Statement of potential and recommendations for further work

This is a small assemblage with little potential to produce further information. No further work is required on this particular assemblage unless further excavations are carried out at this site that produced further bone, when it is recommended that this assemblage is included in the final analysis.

Bibliography

Baker, P. and Worley, F. 2014. *Animal Bones and Archaeology, Guidelines for best practice*. English Heritage.

Davis, S. 1992. *A rapid method for recording information about mammal bones from archaeological sites*. English Heritage AML report 71/92

Summary catalogue of the faunal remains recovered from EFFE18

Key:

NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present

Ctxt	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Ad	Juv	Neo	MNI	Element range	Countable (Davis, 1992)	Butchering	Comments
407	2	4	Mammal	2					fragments	0		Burnt heavily, grey to white
506	3	14	Mammal	3					fragments	0		Fragments of large mammal

Evaluation of archaeobotanical remains from excavations on land at Eastfield Farm, Winteringham, Lincolnshire.

(site code: EFFE18)

by Charles Simpson BSc (Hons) MA MRSB

Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by PCAS Archaeology on land at Eastfield Farm to the southeast of Winteringham in Lincolnshire.

Previous work at the site has revealed an area with significant Iron Age and Romano-British activity and this is supported by the close proximity to the southern limit of the Scheduled Monument of Old Winteringham Roman settlement (NL8), where an extensive multi-period settlement has been identified.

A number of evaluation trenches were excavated across the development area which revealed several ditches and gullies. It is from these features the samples were taken.

Three bulk samples from these features were submitted for processing and an evaluation of their archaeobotanical content.

Methodology

Samples were processed, following the procedures of Kenward *et al.* (1980), for the recovery of biological remains.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover, collecting the flots in a 250 micron mesh sieve. The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and dried.

The processed flots were examined for plant macrofossils and other biological remains. The residues were sorted and re-sampled (due to large volume) where necessary. Where present, these subsamples were also examined for larger plant macrofossils and archaeological finds which were noted down and bagged.

The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope using x10, x20 and x35 magnifications and the archaeobotanical remains noted where possible and tabulated in Table I below, using the nomenclature of Stace (1997). Morphological criteria were used for the identification of plant species, based on modern reference material and seed identification manuals (e.g. Berggren 1981; Cappers *et al.* 2006; Martin & Barkley 2000; Preston *et al.* 2002).

Plant macrofossils were preserved mostly by waterlogging and charring with some evidence of mineral replacement.

The abundance of weed / herb species (x = scarce <10; xx = moderate 10-50; xxx = frequent 50-250; xxxx = super abundant >250) of each archaeobotanical type was estimated and presented in Table I. All cereals are presented as a count of individual numbers per line entry.

As the same volumes of samples were processed, the results did not require normalisation in order that meaning comparisons may be made between samples.

Roots and other plant parts, snail shells, small animal bones along with insect & arthropod remains etc. were also noted, but were not removed from the flots. Any obvious modern contaminants were also

noted along with any seeds that were not charred, mineral-replaced or waterlogged. The results are presented in Table I.

Results

The composition of the assemblage was within the normal environmental parameters of the site and consisted of very low densities of primarily waterlogged and charred macrofossils with some evidence of mineral replacement having taken place.

Seeds/fruits of common herb species (weeds, grassland and marginal / aquatic plants) were present in the sample. They included *Betula pendula* (silver birch), *Carex* sp. (sedges), *Chenopodium album* (fat hen), *Myosotis arvensis* (forget-me-not), *Polygonum* sp. (knotweeds), *Ranunculus* sp. (buttercups), *Silene flos-cuculi* (ragged robin) and *Vicia* sp. (peas / vetches).

A single poorly preserved grain of charred cereal was recovered from sample (506) but could not be further identified due to its poor condition. As stated, preservation was judged as grade D – grain fragmented (Jacomet 2006).

The contaminants were restricted to a couple of single *Betula pendula* (silver birch) seeds that are likely windblown. As such, these items provided no grounds for potential weakening of any interpretation being drawn from the other archaeobotanical remains.

Other Results

Items removed from the residues of all samples are summarised in the table below.

Context & <Sample> No.	Bone	Fe Object	Charcoal
306 <1>			
407 <2>			x
506 <3>	x	x	

Discussion

The assemblage of plant remains from the three samples was composed predominantly of very low density scatters of charred macrofossils with only a single cereal grain recovered from any of the three samples. There was little supporting evidence in the way of segetal weeds, with only small quantities of *Chenopodium album* recovered from each deposit.

The single cereal grain recovered from sample (506) is likely to be residual and occurring there as a result of bioturbation or the movement of soils in antiquity.

When considered as a whole, the samples for all deposits exhibit characteristics of a predominantly natural paleoenvironment.

Charcoal and Wood Fragments - statement of potential

There was very little charcoal recovered from the samples submitted for analysis. The potential for meaningful C14 analysis on this site is therefore very low.

Recommendations

The results from this site are average to good with regard to the levels of preservation of paleoenvironmental material. Future excavations at this site should certainly be accompanied by a programme of sampling and assessment of suitable deposits to establish whether further human occupation evidence has occurred elsewhere in the area.

No further analysis of the macro-botanical remains recovered or the sample residues is warranted.

Conservation

The dried flots and plant material from the residues, have no particular conservation requirements.

Retention and disposal

All samples from the deposits considered here have been returned to PCAS Archaeology for their retention / disposal.

Archive

A paper and electronic copy of this report has been supplied to PCAS Archaeology and a copy of the paper and electronic records pertaining to the work have been kept by Charles Simpson.

References

- Berggren, G. (1981). *Atlas of Seeds and Small Fruits of Northwest-European Plant Species with Morphological Descriptions (Sweden, Norway, Denmark, East Fennoscandia and Iceland). Part 2. Cyperaceae*. Stockholm: Swedish Museum of Natural History.
- Cappers, R.T.J., Bekker, R.M. and Jans, J.E.A. (2006). *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands*. Groningen Archaeological Studies 4. Eelde: Barkhuis Publishing.
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- Preston, C.D., Pearman, D.A., & Dines, T.D. (2002). *New Atlas of the British and Irish Flora*. Oxford: Oxford University Press
- Stace, C. (1997). *New Flora of the British Isles*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Table 1: Sample Analysis - EFFE18

	<u>Context No.</u>	>	306	407	506
	<u>Spot Date</u>	>	?	?	?
	<u>Environmental Sample No.</u>	>	<1>	<2>	<3>
	<u>Volume Processed (litres)</u>		10		
<u>Latin Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>				
<i>Cerealia indet.</i>	cereals				x (1)
<i>Betula pendula</i>	silver birch			x (pmc)	x (pmc)
<i>Carex sp.</i>	sedges		x		
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	fat hen		xx	x	x
<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	forget-me-not				x
<i>Polygonum sp.</i>	knotweeds		x		
<i>Ranunculus sp.</i>	buttercups			x	
<i>Silene flos-cuculi</i>	ragged robin			x	
<i>Vicia sp</i>	peas / vetches		x		
<i>insect remains</i>			x	x	
<i>molluscs</i>			x	x	

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