

ERECTION OF A GENERAL PURPOSE  
AGRICULTURAL STORAGE BUILDING,  
EASTOFT GRANGE FARM, CROWLE ROAD,  
EASTOFT, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION  
AND RECORDING



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ERECTION OF A GENERAL PURPOSE AGRICULTURAL STORAGE BUILDING,  
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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

*In January 2018, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by R J and A E Godfrey to undertake a programme of archaeological investigations following the erection of a general purpose agricultural building at Eastoft Grange Farm, Crowle Road, Eastoft, North Lincolnshire DN17 4PL (NGR SE 79373 15612).*

*The archaeological work was originally made a condition of full planning permission, granted by North Lincolnshire Council on 10th April 2018 (application PA/2017/2079). However, development proceeded without the required notice being given, and so no archaeological watching brief was carried out. As a result, a revised archaeological mitigation strategy was agreed with the North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Officer, and an amended 'Written Scheme of Investigation' was produced in November 2018. This strategy involved the excavation of two evaluation trenches on the south-east and north-east sides of the new agricultural building, and the investigations took place on 16th-17th January 2019.*

*Evidence for a small Romano-British complex was revealed in Trench 1, on the south-east side of the new building. Several phases of activity were evident, the pottery suggesting a date range of mid/late 3rd to early/mid 4th centuries. A number of ditches were identified, two of which might have formed the corner of an enclosure. Some of the ditches were recut or re-defined during the period of use, others were truncated by later ditches, and at least one ditch appears to have been allowed to be infill naturally. This evidence presumably relates to the continued re-use and re-orientation of the local landscape during this period. No archaeological features were recorded in Trench 2.*

*The presence of this site was unexpected, as no finds from this period have previously been identified in the area. The site seems to have been sited on the north side of the former Old River Don, although to what extent this feature dominated the local landscape at this time is unknown. The evidence is consistent with a typical Romano-British rural settlement with a pottery assemblage dominated by jars and a few tablewares. However, the limited nature of the excavations means that the full extent of the site can only be inferred. For example, it is not known whether the excavated remains represent the edge of a late Romano-British farmstead, or whether they form part of an outlying field system associated with a settlement located some distance away.*



# 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In January 2018, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by R J and A E Godfrey to undertake a programme of archaeological investigation and recording following the erection of a general purpose agricultural building at Eastoft Grange Farm, Crowle Road, Eastoft, North Lincolnshire DN17 4PL (NGR SE 79373 15612) (see figures 1 and 2).
- 1.2 Full planning permission for the proposed development was granted by North Lincolnshire Council on 10th April 2018 (application PA/2017/2079), subject to a number of conditions including archaeological work, as follows:

## *Condition 5*

No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of an archaeological mitigation strategy, to be defined in a Written Scheme of Investigation that has been submitted to, and approved in writing, by the local planning authority. The strategy shall include details of the following:

- (1) measures to ensure the preservation by record of archaeological features of identified importance;
- (2) methodologies for the recording and recovery of archaeological remains including artefacts and ecofacts;
- (3) post-fieldwork methodologies for assessment and analysis;
- (4) report content and arrangements for dissemination, and publication proposals;
- (5) archive preparation and deposition with recognised repositories;
- (6) a timetable of works in relation to the proposed development, including sufficient notification and allowance of time to ensure that the site work is undertaken and completed in accordance with the strategy;
- (7) monitoring arrangements, including the notification in writing to the North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record Office of the commencement of archaeological works and the opportunity to monitor such works;
- (8) a list of all staff involved in the implementation of the strategy, including sub-contractors and specialists, their responsibilities and qualifications.

## Reason

To comply with policy CS6 of the North Lincolnshire Core Strategy and policy HE9 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan because archaeologically significant remains may be destroyed during construction groundwork; the proposed archaeological mitigation strategy will ensure that any remains are appropriately recorded and a permanent archive created.

## *Conditions 6 and 7*

The archaeological mitigation strategy shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details and timings, subject to any variations agreed in writing by the local planning authority.

## Reason

To comply with policy CS6 of the North Lincolnshire Core Strategy and policy HE9 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan because archaeologically significant remains may be destroyed during construction groundwork; the proposed archaeological mitigation strategy will ensure that any remains are appropriately recorded and a permanent archive created.

### *Condition 8*

A copy of any analysis, reporting, publication or archiving required as part of the mitigation strategy shall be deposited at the North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record within six months of the completion of the development hereby approved by this permission or such other period as may be agreed in writing by the local planning authority.

#### Reason

To comply with policy CS6 of the Core Strategy and policy HE9 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan because archaeologically significant remains may be destroyed during construction groundwork; the proposed archaeological mitigation strategy will ensure that any remains are appropriately recorded and a permanent archive created.

- 1.3 In accordance with advice received from the North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Officer, a 'Written Scheme of Investigation' was produced by EDAS in January 2018. This was approved by the North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Officer on 29th January 2018.
- 1.4 Unfortunately, development proceeded without the required notice being given, and so no archaeological watching brief was carried out. As a result, a revised archaeological mitigation strategy was proposed and agreed with the North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Officer, and an amended 'Written Scheme of Investigation' was produced in November 2018 (see Appendix 3). This strategy involved the excavation of two exploratory evaluation trenches on the south-east and north-east sides of the new agricultural building.

## **2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION**

- 2.1 The proposed development site lies off the north-west side of the A161 Crowle Road, to the south-west of Eastoft village (see figure 1). A short access track leads to the farm complex, and the new agricultural shed was built on the north-east side of the farm, on land which was formerly part of an arable field (see figure 2).

## **3 METHODOLOGY**

- 3.1 The archaeological investigations were defined by the amended 'Written Scheme of Investigation' (see Appendix 3). More general advice produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists in relation to watching briefs and field evaluation (CIfA 2014a; CIfA 2014b) was also considered.
- 3.2 The aim of the archaeological investigations was to preserve by record any archaeological remains exposed by the excavation of two exploratory trenches. More specific objectives were to:
  - (1) identify and record all archaeological features and artefacts exposed by the excavations;
  - (2) determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
  - (3) recover dating evidence from the archaeological features;
  - (4) establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site;
  - (5) retrieve any environmental evidence relating to the environment and economy of the site;
  - (6) interpret the archaeological features and finds within the context of the known archaeology of the site and the surrounding area.

- 3.3 The revised mitigation strategy involved the excavation of two archaeological evaluation trenches parallel with the south-east and north-east sides of the new building, within ground that had previously been stripped to a depth of 0.30m for the new development (see figure 2). These trenches each measured 1.80m wide by 25.00m long, and were excavated to an average depth of 0.60m. Deeper sondages were dug in both trenches in order to establish if any peat deposits existed at depth. The trenches were examined as they were being dug, so that any archaeological deposits that might be uncovered could be immediately identified and recorded. The mechanical excavator, which was under direct archaeological supervision at all times, used a toothless bucket, to facilitate the archaeological recording. Spoil was also investigated where practicable in order to recover artefacts. The archaeological investigations were carried out on 16th-17th January 2019 in mixed weather conditions.
- 3.4 Following standard archaeological procedures, each discrete stratigraphic entity (e.g. a cut, fill or layer) was assigned an individual three digit context number and detailed information was recorded on *pro forma* context sheets. A total of 23 contexts were recorded (see Appendix 1); deposits or layers are identified by the use of round brackets while cuts are signified by square brackets. In-house recording and quality control procedures ensured that all recorded information was cross-referenced as appropriate. The positions of the excavated trenches were recorded on a site plan at a scale of 1:200, and individual trench plans and sections were made at scales of 1:50 and 1:10. A colour digital photographic record was also maintained; black and white 35mm photographs were also taken but the camera proved to be defective and no prints could be obtained. Levels AOD were not able to be taken.
- 3.5 A collection of Romano-British pottery (80 sherds weighing 1,585 grams) and a small assemblage of animal bone (cow and sheep) were recovered from the excavations; three environmental samples, from contexts 103, 108 and 117, were considered not to be worthy of further examination. In accordance with established procedure, the project archive was deposited with Scunthorpe Museum (EDAS site code EGE 19; museum site code EFAM).

## 4 OUTLINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Information from the North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (NLHER) shows that the proposed development site is located adjacent to the north side of the course of the former Old River Don, a navigable waterway which survived until extensive drainage works in the 17th century (NLHER MLS9488). The river formerly marked the division between West Yorkshire (to the north, i.e. the development site) and Lincolnshire (to the south), and it ran just to the south of the farm complex on a north-east/south-west alignment (see figure 1); little of the original alignment survives in the predominantly extensive agricultural landscape, although some parts are still represented by drainage ditches.
- 4.2 The NLHER also notes that cropmarks were visible in the area just to the east of the development site on 1m resolution LIDAR photographs, visible as a distinct central channel, presumably the old river course, flanked by diffuse ditches on either side, perhaps evidence of maintenance of the banks. There are also some indications of enclosures either side, the clearest being at NGR SE79591567, measuring c.22m wide (NLHER MLS 9488). However, although the relevant LIDAR data was examined by EDAS, no evidence for the enclosures could be seen.

- 4.3 A boat was discovered on the banks of the Old Don in the 1850s in the vicinity of the farmyard of Eastoft Grange (NLHER MLS17520); this boat is of unknown date but must be earlier than the 17th century, although its current whereabouts are unknown. There is some potential for other archaeological remains within this area, and preservation of organic material, such as wooden objects, is likely to be good in the former wetlands. Eastoft Grange farm is of 19th century date (NLHER MLS25229) and contains little of archaeological interest.

## 5 RESULTS FROM THE WATCHING BRIEF

- 5.1 As noted above, two archaeological trenches were excavated as part of the mitigation strategy, parallel to the north-east and south-east sides of the new building (see figure 2).

### **Trench 1** (see figure 3)

- 5.2 Trench 1 was excavated parallel but 13m to the south-east of the central part of the south-east side of the new building; the two ends of the trench were 19m from either corner of the new building (see plate 1). The trench was aligned north-east/south-west and measured 25m long by 1.80m wide, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.60m from the recently stripped and built-up surface; a deeper sondage was excavated at the south-west end of the trench to test the natural. A total of five ditches, one with a re-cut, were identified.
- 5.3 The earliest deposit exposed in the base of the trench was a light-mid pinkish brownish orange sandy clay (119), representing the underlying geological natural deposit.
- 5.4 Towards the south-west end of the trench, a ditch [107] on a north-west/south-east alignment was revealed, cut into the natural (119). It had a wide concave-shaped profile with moderate angles to the sides, crossed the full extent of the trench, and was 1.50m wide and 0.44m deep (see section 1 and plate 2). It contained two fills. The lower, primary, fill consisted of a firm plastic light yellow-grey silty clay (106) topped with a small layer of iron panning but with no inclusions; the presence of alternating grey silting layers suggested it was a natural infill. The upper, secondary, fill was a firm plastic light yellow-grey-brown clayey silt (105), again probably a silting layer as there were alternating light yellow-brown and light grey-white layers with no inclusions. No finds were recovered from either of these fills. The ditch was roughly parallel to two other adjacent ditches, but had no direct relationship with any other feature.
- 5.5 All the other ditches found within Trench 1 were intercut. The earliest was ditch [113] located in the central part of the trench. It was only partially visible as it was truncated by a later ditch [104] (see below). Ditch [113] was cut into the natural (119), on a north-west/south-east alignment and measured a maximum of 1.65m wide by 0.61m deep, although it narrowed slightly further to the north-west (see section 3 and plate 3); it had a moderate to steep sides with a flat base and a convex profile. The lower fill consisted of a firm plastic mid orange-grey-brown sandy clay (112) which contained two animal bone fragments and nine sherds of Roman pottery, one of which was dated to the mid 3rd to mid 4th centuries AD (see Appendix 2). It appeared to be the result of deliberate backfilling. The upper fill also appeared to be the result of deliberate backfilling, and was a firm plastic mid brown-grey sandy clayey silt (111); this also contained Roman pottery dated to the 2nd to mid 4th centuries AD.

- 5.6 Cutting into the top of ditch [113] was another ditch [110], on a similar alignment and so probably representing a re-cut of the original ditch. This re-cut ditch [110] measured 1.32m wide and 0.25m deep, and contained two fills; it had shallow to moderate sloping sides, with a concave profile and a gradual base (see section 3 and plate 3). The lower fill was a firm plastic mid brown-grey sandy clayey silt (109) containing very infrequent charcoal flecks and no finds. The upper fill (108) represented a backfill deposit with mixed lenses of mid pink-red, mid red-brown and mid grey sandy clay. Pottery, fired clay and animal bone were all recovered from this fill; the pottery consisted of samian, grey ware and Dales ware sherds dated to the mid 2nd to the mid 4th centuries AD (see Appendix 2). This re-cut ditch was also truncated by ditch [104].
- 5.7 Ditch [104] extended for 9m across the trench on a north-east/south-west alignment. It had a wide U-shaped profile with moderate to sharply sloping sides and a flat base, and measured 1.55m wide by 0.44m deep (see section 2 and plate 4). It contained a single fill of a firm plastic mixed mid orange-yellow clayey silt and mid grey sandy clay (103). No finds were recovered from this feature.
- 5.8 Perpendicular to ditch [104] was a further ditch [118] cut into the natural (119). A relationship between these two ditches could not be established due to the truncation from a later feature [115] (see below). However, it may be that they were contemporary ditches forming the corner of an enclosure. Ditch [104] could be seen not to extend beyond the south-western edge of ditch [118]. Ditch [118] was aligned north-east/south-west with moderate to steeply sloping sides, a convex profile and a flat base, measuring 1.90m wide and 0.60m deep (see section 5 and plate 5). It contained two fills. The lower, primary, fill consisted of a firm plastic mid orange-grey sandy clay with patches of orange-brown sandy clayey silt (117); a small area of charcoal was found at the very base of the ditch, possibly a dump of material. Thirteen sherds of grey ware pottery were recovered from this fill, two of which were dated to the late 3rd to 4th centuries (see Appendix 2). The upper fill (116) was a mix of mid orange-yellow clayey silt and mid grey sandy clay, very similar to fill (103) seen in ditch [104]. This fill (116) contained nine fragments of animal bone as well as grey ware and Dales ware pottery dating to the mid 3rd to mid 4th centuries (see Appendix 2).
- 5.9 Above ditches [107 and 118] was a layer of firm clean light orange-grey-brown clayey silt subsoil (102), between 0.10m to 0.25m deep; it had no inclusions (see sections 1 and 5). This layer was only seen in the south-western 10m of the trench, and the rest appeared to have been truncated by stripping related to the recent development. Cutting into the subsoil (102) was a final feature [115]. This had an east-west alignment and measured 2.2m wide by 0.16m-0.20m deep, with a shallow U-shaped profile (see section 4), although it was unclear if this was a ditch or a discrete feature such as a pit; the single fill (114), consisting of a mid grey clay with patches of mid greyish brown sandy clayey silt, contained no finds.
- 5.10 The final layers within this trench were firstly a deposit of modern stone and hardcore (101), typically 0.50m-0.60m thick, laid down after the site had been partially stripped for the recent development. Above this, a 0.30m depth of dark grey-brown loamy silt topsoil (100) was noted to the south-east side of the trench which had been stripped for the new development.

#### **Trench 2** (see figures 3 and 4)

- 5.11 Trench 2 was excavated parallel but 13m to the north-east of the northern part of the north-east side of the new building, the north end of the trench being 10m from

the northern corner of the building (see plate 6). It was aligned north-west/south-east and measured 25m long by 1.80m wide, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.70m. No archaeological features or deposits were found within this trench.

- 5.12 The earliest deposit encountered was the geological natural (202). This consisted of layers of light to mid brown-yellow sandy clay. A deeper sondage was machine excavated to a depth of 1.30m at the north-west end of the trench in order to establish if any deeper peat deposits existed below the natural - none was found.
- 5.13 Above the natural (202) was a layer of mixed mid brown clayey silt with inclusions of stone and modern ceramic building material (CBM) (201) with a depth of 0.50m (see section 6). This deposit appeared to have been a layer of modern makeup, possibly associated with the recent development. It is unclear whether the ground surface was reduced prior to the placing of layer (201) and therefore the natural truncated. The final, uppermost, layer (200) was the same as that seen in Trench 1 (101), modern stone and hardcore, typically 0.30m thick.

### **Summary of Finds Assemblages**

- 5.14 Full details of the recovered finds are contained in the relevant specialist reports in Appendix 2.

#### *Pottery*

- 5.15 A total of 80 fragments were recovered from Trench 1, of which two were fired clay. The majority was from contexts 111 and 116 (24 and 21 fragments respectively) with smaller quantities from contexts 101 (1), 108 (12), 112 (9) and 117 (13). The group came from at least eight or nine vessels and in two cases, around a quarter of the vessel was present.
- 5.16 The pottery wares and forms indicate a date range in the mid to late 3rd century, perhaps extending as late as the early/mid 4th century. Ditches 113 and 118 include Dales ware jars of this date and a fragment from a plain rim beaker with *en barbotine* decoration from fill 111 of ditch 113 is also given a mid to late 3rd century date range. A flanged bowl with painted decoration on the flange from fill 117 of ditch 118 is similar to vessels made in oxidised wares at Swanpool, in Lincoln, dated to the late 3rd to 4th century. The pottery from fill 108 of ditch 110 similarly includes sherds from Dales ware jars and a dish as well as a triangular rim grey ware dish/bowl of a type commonly found in the 3rd and 4th century at Lincoln. Two samian sherds, from ditch 110 fill 108 and context 101 are somewhat earlier in date. A sherd from context 101 dates to the mid to late 2nd century while the undiagnostic sherd from fill 108 is dated to the mid 1st to mid 3rd century. These may derive from earlier activity in the area, pre-dating the excavated ditches.
- 5.17 The ceramic assemblage is consistent with rural settlement patterns with an assemblage dominated by jars and a few tablewares. Apart from the samian, all the pottery is likely to come from kilns in North Lincolnshire. Late Roman pottery kilns are known at Thealby and Messingham across the Trent, but these are likely to be part of a wider-spread industry serving the region, and most of the pottery may have come from, as yet undiscovered, mid to late 3rd century kilns near to the Eastoft Grange site.

### *Animal Bone*

- 5.18 A total of 27 fragments of bone were recovered from three contexts (108, 112, and 116) in Trench 1, all dated to the Roman period. Only six fragments could be identified to species level, and these were cow (*bos*) and sheep/goat (*ovis/capra*). Fragmentation of the assemblage was high, although preservation was relatively good. Eleven fragments were seen to have butchery marks, and one fragment had been burnt. Little in the way of conclusions can be drawn, apart from the fact that the material indicates it was probably part of domestic refuse from a nearby settlement site.

## **6 DISCUSSION**

- 6.1 The recovery of evidence for a small Romano-British complex at the Eastoft Grange site was unexpected, as no finds from this period have previously been identified in the area. The site seems to have been sited on the north side of the former Old River Don, although to what extent this feature dominated the local landscape at this time is unknown. It is interesting to note that no archaeological deposits were recorded in Trench 2, further to the north, although it cannot be confirmed at present whether the full extent of the Romano-British activity is reflected. It is also likely that the level of archaeological information retrieved from the excavated trenches was greater than would have been the case from a watching brief, where the depth and speed of groundworks would have been less controlled.
- 6.2 Several phases of activity within a broad mid/late 3rd to early/mid 4th century timeframe were identified in Trench 1. A number of linear ditches [104, 107, 118/115, 110/113] were revealed, and it is possible that two [104 and 118] could be contemporary, forming the corner of an enclosure which extended further to the north-west. The fills (111 and 112) of ditch [113] contained 2nd to mid 4th century pottery, and this ditch was then backfilled and recut by a secondary ditch [110] whose upper fill (108) contained samian, grey ware and Dales ware sherds of the same period. Both these ditches were then truncated by the possible enclosure ditch [104] (which contained no finds), and this was in turn truncated by ditch [115] (again no finds). Conversely, ditch [107] appeared to have been naturally infilled. The fills (116 and 117) of ditch [118] also contained mid 3rd to mid 4th century pottery. This evidence presumably relates to the continued re-use and re-orientation of the local landscape during this period.
- 6.3 As noted above, the recovered evidence is consistent with typical Romano-British rural settlement patterns with a pottery assemblage dominated by jars and a few tablewares. However, the limited nature of the excavations means that the full extent of the activity on this site can only be inferred. For example, it is not known whether the excavated remains represent the edge of a late Romano-British farmstead, or whether they form part of an outlying field system associated with a settlement located some distance away.

## **7 REFERENCES**

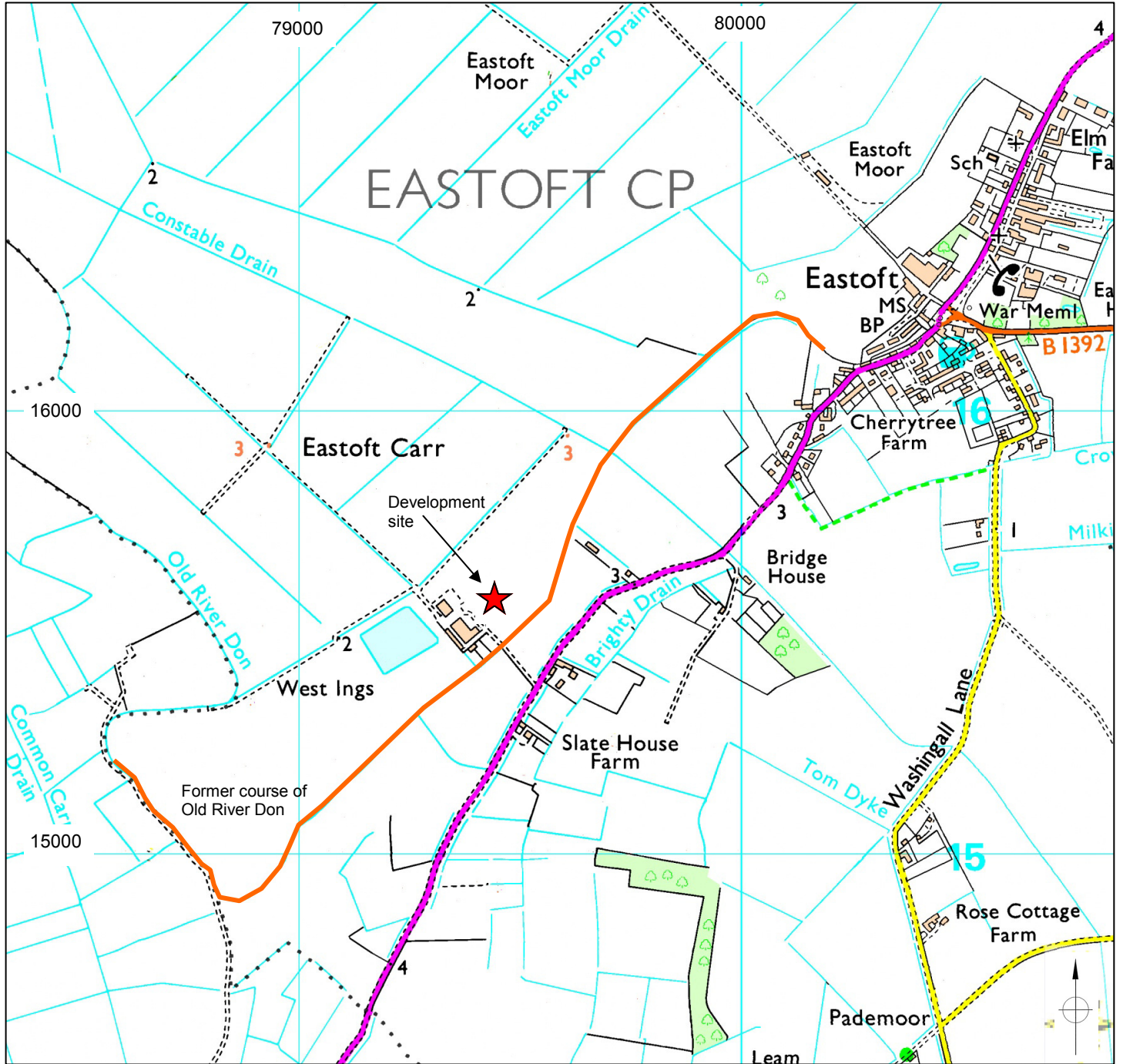
CIFA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2014b *Standard and Guidance: Archaeological Field Evaluation*

CIFA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2014a *Standard and Guidance: Archaeological Watching Brief*

## **8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The archaeological investigations were commissioned by the developer and site owners, R J & A E Godfrey, and EDAS would like to thank Mr Alex Godfrey and Mr Will Gagg (farm manager) for their help and co-operation during the project. The archaeological recording was undertaken by Kate Langley and Rianca Vogels of On Site Archaeology, who also produced the site records. The final report, drawings and archive were produced by Ed Dennison, who retains responsibility for any errors or inconsistencies.

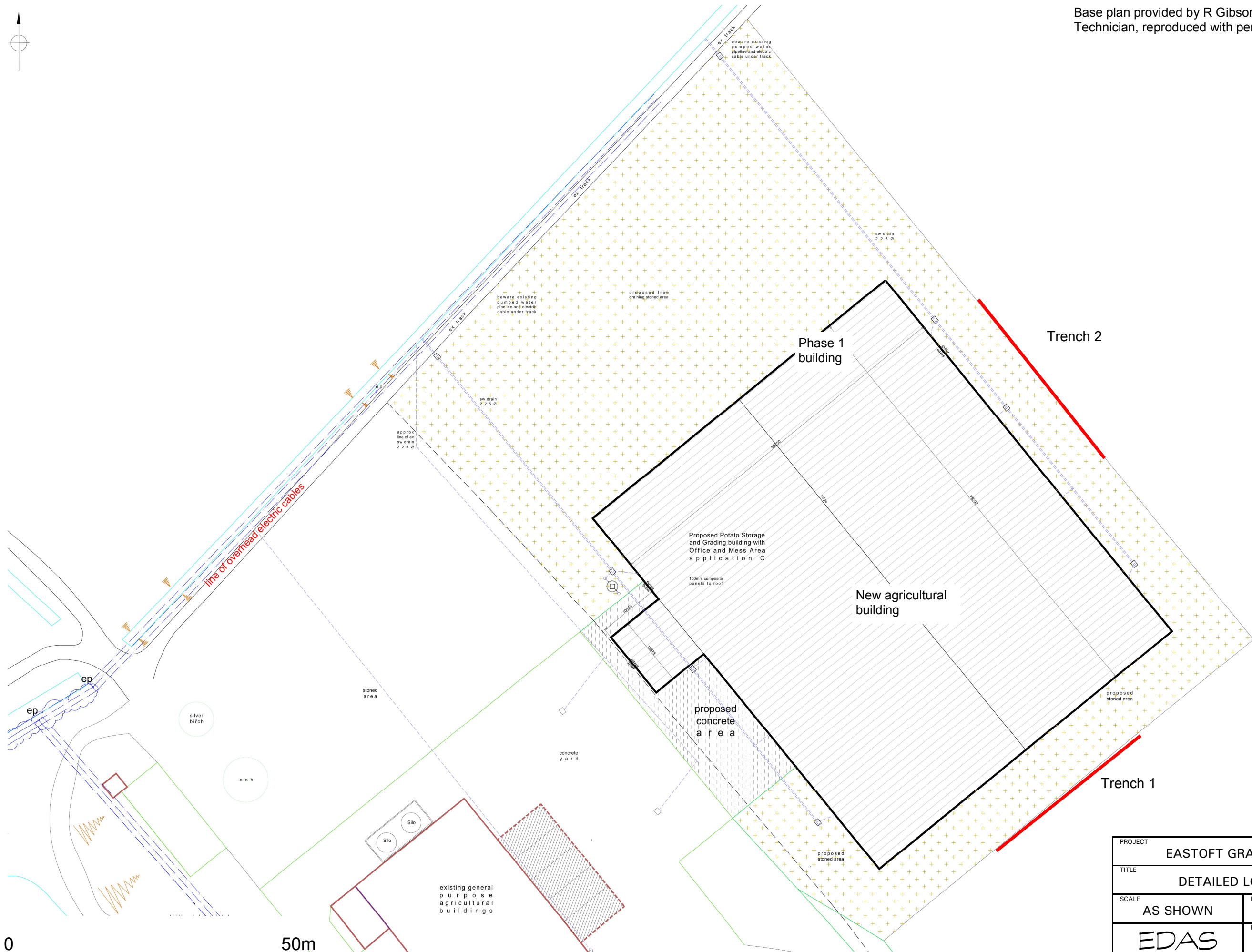




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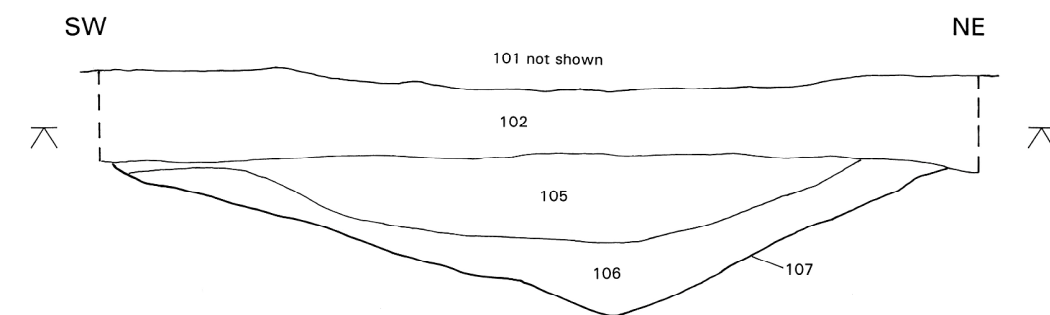
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TITLE		GENERAL LOCATION	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	MAY 2019
EDAS		FIGURE	1

Base plan provided by R Gibson, Architectural Technician, reproduced with permission.

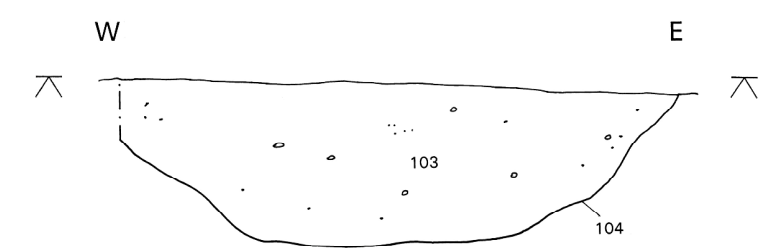


PROJECT		EASTOFT GRANGE FARM	
TITLE		DETAILED LOCATION	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	MAY 2019
EDAS		FIGURE	2

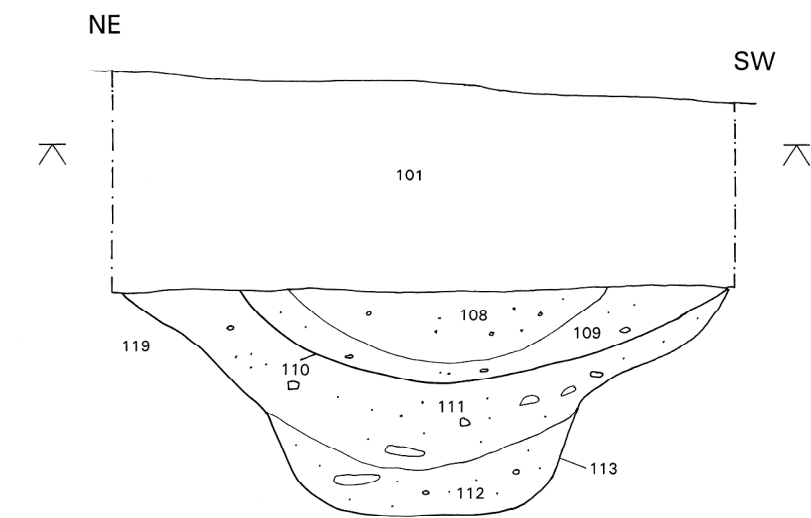




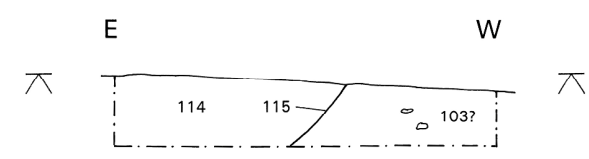
Section 1: Ditch 107



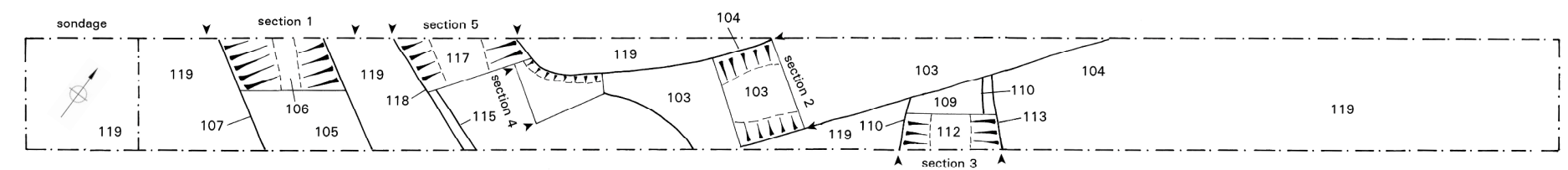
Section 2 : Ditch 104



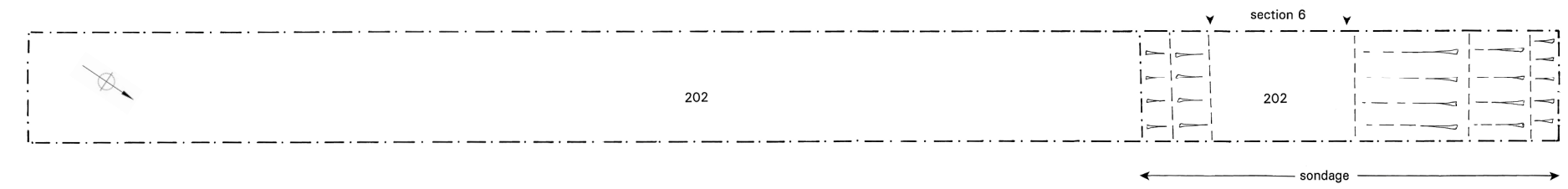
Section 3: Ditches 113 & 110



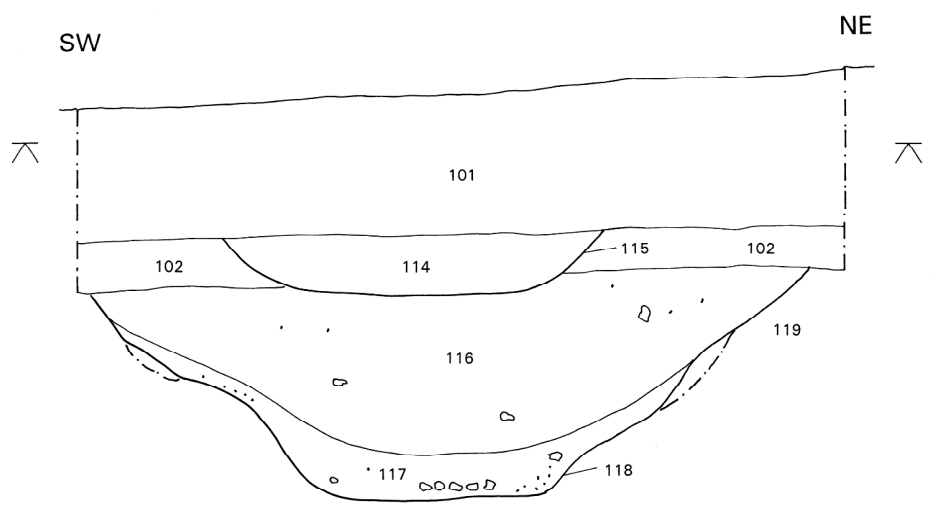
Section 4: Ditch 115



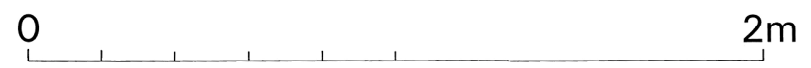
Trench 1 plan



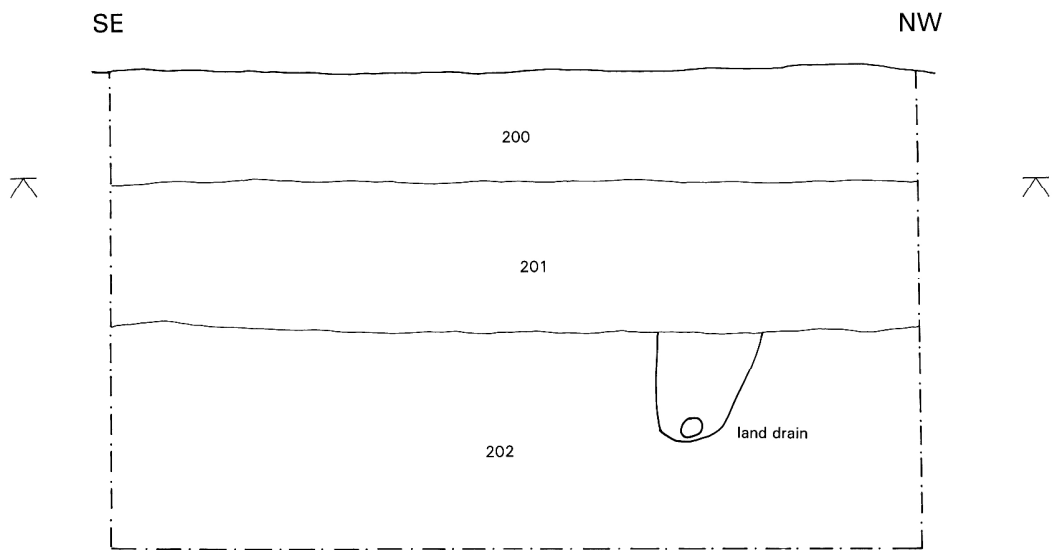
Trench 2 plan



Section 5: Ditches 118 & 115



PROJECT		EASTOFT GRANGE FARM	
TITLE		RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	MAY 2019
EDAS		FIGURE	3



Section 6: Trench 2 sondage



PROJECT		EASTOFT GRANGE FARM	
TITLE		RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	MAY 2019
EDAS		FIGURE	4



Plate 1: Trench 1 after initial excavation, looking SW.



Plate 2: Trench 1, ditch [107], looking NW.





Plate 3: Trench 1, ditches [110/113], looking SE.



Plate 4: Trench 1, ditch [104], looking NE.





Plate 5: Trench 1, ditches [118/115], looking NW.



Plate 6: Trench 2, after excavation, showing deeper sondage at NW end, looking SE.

APPENDIX 1  
LIST OF CONTEXTS



## APPENDIX 1: LIST OF CONTEXTS

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description &amp; Interpretation</i>	<i>Area of Site</i>
100	Dark greyish brown clayey sandy loamy silt, 0.30m thick. Topsoil.	Trench 1
101	Stone and hardcore, 0.50m-0.60m thick. Makeup layer.	Trench 1
102	Light orangey greyish yellow clayey silt, 0.10m-0.25m thick. Subsoil.	Trench 1
103	Firm plastic mixed mid orangey yellow clayey silt and mid grey sandy clay, 0.44m thick. Fill of [104].	Trench 1
104	Cut of ditch. NE/SW aligned, U-shaped profile, moderate to sharply sloping sides and a flat base, 1.55m wide by 0.44m deep.	Trench 1
105	Firm plastic light yellowish greyish brown clayey silt, 0.24m thick. Secondary fill of [107].	Trench 1
106	Firm plastic light yellowish grey silty clay, 0.44m thick. Primary fill of [107].	Trench 1
107	Cut of ditch. NW/SE aligned, 1.50m wide by 0.44m deep. Wide concave profile, moderate angles to sides.	Trench 1
108	Mixed mid pinkish red, mid reddish brown and mid grey sandy clay, 0.19m thick. Secondary fill of [110].	Trench 1
109	Firm plastic mid brownish grey sandy clayey silt, 0.25m thick. Primary fill of [110].	Trench 1
110	Cut of ditch. NW/SE aligned, 1.32m wide by 0.25m deep. Shallow to moderate sloping sides, concave profile, gradual base. Recut of [113].	Trench 1
111	Firm plastic mid brownish grey sandy clayey silt, 0.48m thick. Secondary fill of [113].	Trench 1
112	Firm plastic mid orangey brown sandy clay, 0.16m thick. Primary fill of [113].	Trench 1
113	Cut of ditch. NW/SE aligned, 1.65m wide by 0.61m deep. Moderate to steep sides, flat base and a convex profile.	Trench 1
114	Mid grey with patches of greyish brown sandy clayey silt, 0.16m-0.20m thick. Fill of [115].	Trench 1
115	Cut of feature, 2.2m wide by 0.16m-0.22m deep, shallow U-shaped profile. Possible ditch or pit.	Trench 1
116	Firm plastic mixed mid orangey yellow clayey silt and mid grey sandy clay, 0.50m thick. Secondary fill of [118]. Similar to 103.	Trench 1
117	Firm plastic mixed mid orangey grey sandy clay and mid orangey brown sandy clayey silt, 0.16m thick. Primary fill of [118].	Trench 1
118	Cut of ditch, aligned NE/SW with moderate to steeply sloping sides, a convex profile and a flat base, 1.9m wide by 0.60m deep.	Trench 1
119	Light to mid pinkish brownish orange sandy clay. Natural.	Trench 1
200	Stone and hardcore, 0.30m thick. Makeup layer.	Trench 2
201	Mixed mid brown clayey silt, 0.50m thick. Layer.	Trench 2
202	Light to mid brownish yellow sandy clay, 0.60m + thick. Natural.	Trench 2

APPENDIX 2  
SPECIALIST REPORTS

## Eastoft, North Lincs Romano-British Pottery Assessment Report

R.S. Leary, Independent Pottery Specialist

*The pottery was examined in context groups and catalogued following the Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology (Barclay et al 2016). The fabrics were recorded and source suggested. Reference was made to the National Fabric Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998). Forms, surface treatment and sherd conditions were described. Quantification was by sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalents (EVES).*

There are 80 fragments (1585g. and 1.03 EVES) of which 2 were fired clay (table 1). All the pottery is from Trench 1. The group came from at least eight or nine vessels and in two cases, around a quarter of the vessel was present. The sherds are catalogued by context in table 4 below and date ranges given.

Context	No	G.	Rim%
101	1	11.2	5
108	12	104.3	14
111	24	409.1	41
112	9	582.3	11
116	21	298	17
117	13	179.8	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>1585</b>	<b>103</b>

Table 1 totals by context

### Chronology

The pottery wares and forms indicate a date range in the mid- to late 3<sup>rd</sup> century, perhaps extending as late as the early 4<sup>th</sup> century. Ditches 113 and 118 include Dales ware jars of this date and a fragment from a plain rim beaker with en barbotine decoration from fill 111 of ditch 113 is also given a mid- to late 3<sup>rd</sup> century date range at Lincoln. In ditch 118 fill 117 a flanged bowl with painted decoration on the flange is similar to vessels made in oxidised wares at Swanpool, in Lincoln, dated to the late 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century. The pottery from fill 108 of ditch 110 similarly includes sherds from Dales ware jars and a dish as well as a triangular rim grey ware dish/bowl of a type commonly found in the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> century at Lincoln.

Two samian sherds, from ditch 110 fill 108 and context 101 are somewhat earlier in date. A DR31 from context 101 dated to the mid- to late 2<sup>nd</sup> century while the undiagnostic sherd from fill 108 is dated mid-1<sup>st</sup> to mid-3<sup>rd</sup> century. These may derive from earlier activity in the area, pre-dating the ditches excavated.

### Site character and trade

The ceramic assemblage is consistent with rural settlement patterns with an assemblage dominated by jars and few tablewares (tables 2-3). Apart from the samian, all the pottery is likely to come from kiln sources within Lincolnshire and most from kilns in north Lincolnshire. Late Roman pottery kilns are known at Thealby and Messingham across the Trent but these are likely to be part of a wider spread industry serving the region and most of the pottery may have come from as yet undiscovered mid- to late 3<sup>rd</sup> century kilns near to the site.

Context	No	G.	Rim%
CC	1	3.9	1
CTA2	36	532.7	69
Fired clay	2		
GRB	38	1031.2	28
Samian	2	12.8	5
white slipped			
OX	1	4.1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>1584.7</b>	<b>103</b>

Table 2 quantification by ware

Context	No	G.	Rim%
beaker	1	3.9	1
bowl	3	120.4	20
dish?	2	40.8	14
jar	68	1305.5	68
jar?	1	91.3	
	5	22.8	
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>1584.7</b>	<b>103</b>

Table 3 quantification by vessel type.

## Recommendations

This small group does not warrant further analysis but the archive should be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service ADS

## Bibliography

- Barclay, A, Knight, D, Booth, P., Evans, J, Brown, D.H. and Wood, I. 2016 *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group, Study Group for Romano-British Pottery and Mediaeval Pottery Research Group
- Darling, M.J. and Precious, B 2014 *A Corpus of Roman Pottery from Lincoln*. Oxbow.
- Perrin, J. R., 1999, Roman Pottery from Excavations at and near to the Roman Small Town of Durobrivae, Water Newton, Cambridgeshire, 1956-5, *Journal of Roman Pottery Studies* Vol 8.
- Tomber, R. and Dore, J., 1998, *The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection. A Handbook*, MoLAS Monograph 2. London

Site	Trench	Context	Ware	Source	No	G.	Abrasion	Part	Form	Lincolnshire fabric and form (Darling and Precious 2014)	Vessel type	Rim Diameter	Rim %	Condition	Spot date	decorative technique	Motif	Position	Reference for dating
EGE19	Tr 1	101	Samian	Central Gaul	1	11.2	abraded	rim and body	DR31	SAM	bowl	22	5		M-L2nd				
EGE19	Tr 1	111	CTA2	N Lincs	22	399.2	moderately abraded	rim and body	Dales ware jar	DAL SH JDW	jar	18	40	burnt matter inside rim and body, slightly oxidised externally, perhaps burnt	M3-M4				Darling and Precious 2014, 82-5
EGE19	Tr 1	111	GRB		1	6	unabraded	body	closed	GREY	jar								
EGE19	Tr 1	111	CC	? Burnt NVCC or a copy	1	3.9	moderately abraded	rim and body	plain rim beaker	CC BKRPR	beaker		1		L2-L3. At Lincoln found most common in contexts of M-L3	en barbotine	dots	upper body	Perrin 1999,90-91 no. 118-9, Darling and Precious 2014, 35
EGE19	Tr 1	112	CTA2	N Lincs	1	20.7	moderately abraded	rim	Dales ware jar	DAL SH JDW	jar	18	11		M3-M4				as above
EGE19	Tr 1	112	GRB		8	561.6	moderately abraded	b+b	jar	GREY	jar			central perforation in base 2.5cm in diam					
EGE19	Tr 1	117	GRB	Swanpool type	2	109.2	moderately abraded	rim and body	DR38 copy	GREY B38	bowl	22	15		L3-4	painted white	blobs	on top of flange	Darling and Precious 2014, 62-3

Site	Trench	Context	Ware	Source	No	G.	Abrasion	Part	Form	Lincolnshire fabric and form (Darling and Precious 2014)	Vessel type	Rim Diameter	Rim %	Condition	Spot date	decorative technique	Motif	Position	Reference for dating
EGE19	Tr 1	117	GRB		1	17.1	m	body		GREY									
EGE19	Tr 1	117	GRB		1	22.7	moderately abraded	body	closed	GREY	jar					grooved	wavy line between two horizontal grooves	outside body	
EGE19	Tr 1	117	GRB	Perhaps a BB1 copy	9	30.8	abraded	base and body	closed	GREY	jar								
EGE19	Tr 1	116	CTA2		7	54.3	moderately abraded	body	closed	DAL SH	jar				M3-M4				as above
EGE19	Tr 1	116	CTA2		1	15.5	abraded	rim	Dales ware jar	DAL SH JDW	jar	18	10	burnt matter inside rim	M3-M4				as above
EGE19	Tr 1	116	CTA2		1	21.1	abraded	rim	Dales ware jar	DAL SH JDW	jar	18	7		M3-M4				as above
EGE19	Tr 1	116	GRB		11	115.8	moderately abraded	base and body	closed	GREY	jar								
EGE19	Tr 1	116	GRB		1	91.3	abraded	bas		GREY	jar?								
EGE19	Tr 1	108	Samian		1	1.6	very abraded	scrap		SAM									
EGE19	Tr 1	108	Fired clay		2														
EGE19	Tr 1	108	white slipped OX		1	4.1	very abraded	body		OXWS									
EGE19	Tr 1	108	CTA2		3	15.9	moderately abraded	base and body		DAL SH	jar				M3-M4				as above

Site	Trench	Context	Ware	Source	No	G.	Abrasion	Part	Form	Lincolnshire fabric and form (Darling and Precious 2014)	Vessel type	Rim Diameter	Rim %	Condition	Spot date	decorative technique	Motif	Position	Reference for dating
EGE19	Tr 1	108	CTA2		1	6	moderately abraded	rim and body	plain rim	DAL SH DPR	dish?	22	1		M3-M4				as above
EGE19	Tr 1	108	GRB		2	30.9	moderately abraded	body	closed	GREY	jar								
EGE19	Tr 1	108	GRB		1	11	unabraded	body	closed	GREY	jar					burnished	wavy line above horizontal groove	outside body	
EGE19	Tr 1	108	GRB		1	34.8	moderately abraded	rim and body	rather triangular rim	GREY BTR	dish	20	13		M2-4				Darling and Precious 2014, 151
EGE19			Total		80	1584.7							103						

Table 4 Catalogue

Wares	Common name	Tomber and Dore 1998
CTA2	Dales ware shelly	DAL SH
GRB	medium quart-tempered grey ware	
SAM	samian	SA
CC	colour coated ware	LNV CC?

Table 5 Wares

# Eastoft Grange Farm, North Lincolnshire: Bone Assessment Summary

Kate Langley, On Site Archaeology

## Summary

A very small quantity of bone was recovered from an archaeological watching brief undertaken by On-Site Archaeology at Eastoft Grange Farm, North Lincolnshire. Twenty-seven fragments of bone were found in three contexts. The identified species were *bos* (cow) and *ovis/capra* (sheep/goat).

## Results

The assemblage consisted of 27 fragments; only six of which could be identified to species level. Fragmentation of the assemblage was high, although preservation was relatively good. Cow and sheep/goat were the two identified species from this collection. Eleven fragments were seen to have butchery marks. One fragment had been burnt.

The assemblage was collected from three separate contexts, all of which were ditch fills dated to the Roman period.

## Conclusion

The very small amount of zooarchaeological material recovered from this site indicates it was probably part of domestic refuse from a nearby settlement site.

**Table 1: Summary of zooarchaeological material**

(Key: BM = Butchery marks, B=Burnt).

Context	Species	Element	Portion	Notes
108	Ovis/capra	Incisor		
108		8 x unidentified fragments		6 x BM
108		7 x unidentified fragments		1 x B
112	Bos	Pelvis fragment	Acetabulum	BM
112		Long bone fragment		BM
116	Bos	Metapodium fragment	Proximal part of shaft	BM
116	Ovis/capra	M1	Mandibular	
116	Ovis/capra	M2	Mandibular	
116	Ovis/capra	M3	Mandibular	
116		2 x mandibular fragments		
116		3 x unidentified fragments		2 x BM



APPENDIX 3  
EDAS AMENDED WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

**AMENDED WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR A PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION, INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING (WATCHING BRIEF) DURING ERECTION OF A GENERAL PURPOSE AGRICULTURAL STORAGE BUILDING (POTATO STORE), EASTOFT GRANGE FARM, CROWLE ROAD, EASTOFT, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE DN17 4PL**

**1 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 This amended Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details the work required to undertake a programme of archaeological investigation following the erection of a general purpose agricultural storage building at Eastoft Grange Farm, Crowle Road, Eastoft, North Lincolnshire (NGR SE 79373 15612). This written scheme has been produced by Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS), at the request of the developers, R J & A E Godfrey.
- 1.2 A previous WSI was produced in January 2018, detailing the archaeological work (a watching brief) that would be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. Planning permission for the proposed development was then approved by North Lincolnshire Council on 10th April 2018 (application PA/2017/2079), and four conditions relating to archaeological investigations were attached to the permission (see below); condition 5 required the undertaking of an archaeological watching brief during development. Unfortunately, development proceeded without the required notice being given to the archaeological contractor, and so no archaeological watching brief was carried out.
- 1.3 This amended WSI therefore details the archaeological works that will be undertaken, in order to comply with the conditions on the planning permission and to provide a record of any archaeological deposits that might occur adjacent to the new development. The proposed mitigation strategy detailed below has been discussed and agreed in principle with the Historic Environment Officer of North Lincolnshire Council.

**2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION**

- 2.1 The proposed development site lies off the north-west side of the A161 Crowle Road, to the south-west of Eastoft village. A short access track leads to the farm complex, and the new agricultural shed will be built on the north-east side of the farm, on land which is currently part of an arable field, under oil seed rape cultivation (see attached figure 1).

**3 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 3.1 As previously noted, planning permission for the proposed development was approved by North Lincolnshire Council on 10th April 2018 (application PA/2017/2079), and four conditions relating to archaeological investigations were attached to the decision notice, as follows:

*Condition 5*

No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of an archaeological mitigation strategy, to be defined in a Written Scheme of Investigation that has been submitted to, and

approved in writing, by the local planning authority. The strategy shall include details of the following:

- (i) Measures to ensure the preservation by record of archaeological features of identified importance;
- (ii) Methodologies for the recording and recovery of archaeological remains including artefacts and ecofacts;
- (iii) Post-fieldwork methodologies for assessment and analyses;
- (iv) Report content and arrangements for dissemination, and publication proposals;
- (v) Archive preparation and deposition with recognised repositories;
- (vi) A timetable of works in relation to the proposed development, including sufficient notification and allowance of time to ensure that the site work is undertaken and completed in accordance with the strategy;
- (vii) Monitoring arrangements, including the notification in writing to the North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record Office of the commencement of archaeological works and the opportunity to monitor such works;
- (viii) A list of all staff involved in the implementation of the strategy, including sub-contractors and specialists, their responsibilities and qualifications.

#### **Reason**

To comply with policy CS6 of the North Lincolnshire Core Strategy and policy HE9 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan because archaeologically significant remains may be destroyed during construction groundwork; the proposed archaeological mitigation strategy will ensure that any remains are appropriately recorded and a permanent archive created.

#### *Conditions 6 and 7*

The archaeological mitigation strategy shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details and timings, subject to any variations agreed in writing by the local planning authority.

#### **Reason**

To comply with policy CS6 of the North Lincolnshire Core Strategy and policy HE9 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan because archaeologically significant remains may be destroyed during construction groundwork; the proposed archaeological mitigation strategy will ensure that any remains are appropriately recorded and a permanent archive created.

#### *Condition 8*

A copy of any analysis, reporting, publication or archiving required as part of the mitigation strategy shall be deposited at the North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record within six months of the completion of the development hereby approved by this permission or such other period as may be agreed in writing by the local planning authority.

#### **Reason**

To comply with policy CS6 of the Core Strategy and policy HE9 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan because archaeologically significant remains may be destroyed during construction groundwork; the proposed archaeological mitigation strategy will ensure that any remains are appropriately recorded and a permanent archive created.

## **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST**

- 4.1 Information from the North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (NLHER) shows that the proposed development site is located alongside the course of the former Old River Don, a navigable waterway prior to drainage works in the 17th century (NLHER MLS9488). A boat was discovered on the banks of the Old Don in the vicinity of the farmyard of Eastoft Grange. The boat is of unknown date but must be earlier than the 17th century, although its current whereabouts are unknown (NLHER MLS17520). There is potential for other archaeological remains within this area, and preservation of organic material, such as wooden objects, is likely to be good in the former wetlands. Eastoft Grange farm is of 19th century date (NLHER MLS25229) and is itself of little archaeological interest.

## **5 NATURE OF THE DEVELOPMENT**

- 5.1 The proposed new agricultural building will measure c.78m north-west/south-east by c.65m south-west/north-east, and be 11.6m high to roof ridge. It will be of basic agricultural design, utilising a steel frame construction with the external walls clad in concrete panels. Topsoil across the development site will be stripped to a depth of 250mm, to provide a base for a new concrete floor. A total of 54 pits for the steel stanchions will then be excavated around the outer walls of the building, at c.5m centres and measuring 1.2m square by 800mm deep. Other stanchion pits of similar dimensions will be dug for internal sub-divisions of the new building. A new office structure will also be attached to the south-west side of the building, utilising similar construction techniques, and new rainwater drains will be dug along the long sides of the building, together with a new 12 person sewage treatment unit.
- 5.2 Two test pits dug within the proposed development site established that ground conditions comprised warped soil (of uncertain depth) over sandy loam and eventually brown clay; no underlying peat was revealed.

## **6 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY**

- 6.1 The aim of the original archaeological watching brief was to preserve by record any archaeological remains exposed during the development work. More specific objectives were to:
- (1) identify and record all archaeological features and artefacts exposed during construction work;
  - (2) determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
  - (3) recover dating evidence from the archaeological features;
  - (4) establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site;
  - (5) retrieve environmental evidence relating to the environment and economy of the site;
  - (6) interpret the archaeological features and finds within the context of the known archaeology of the site and the surrounding area.
- 6.2 The aims and objectives of the revised mitigation strategy will essentially remain the same as before, although this will not be achieved through the excavation of an archaeological evaluation trench parallel to the south-east and north-east corners of the new building (see figure 1). The trenches will measure 2.00m wide and a

maximum of 25.00m long, and they will be excavated to a maximum of 1.20m deep, unless natural deposits are exposed at a higher depth.

- 6.3 All archaeological work will be undertaken in accordance with Chartered Institute for Archaeologists guidelines (CIfA 2014), and following current Historic England professional guidelines. If EDAS staff do not have the expertise and facilities to undertake all of the work to the required standards, appropriate specialists and sub-contractors will be utilised (see Appendix 1).
- 6.4 Reasonable prior notice (minimum two weeks) of the commencement of development will be given to EDAS, who will then inform the Historic Environment Officer of North Lincolnshire Council, so that she may attend or monitor the site work if required.
- 6.5 The trenches will be subject to archaeological monitoring as they are being dug, so that any archaeological deposits that might be uncovered can be immediately identified and recorded. The mechanical excavator, which will be under direct archaeological supervision at all times, will use a toothless bucket, to facilitate the archaeological recording. Spoil will also be investigated where practicable in order to recover artefacts.
- 6.6 If structures, features, finds or deposits of archaeological interest are exposed or disturbed, EDAS will be allowed adequate time to clean, assess, and hand excavate, sample and record the archaeological remains, as necessary and appropriate according to the nature of the remains, to allow the archaeological material to be sufficiently characterised. Excavators will not be operated in the immediate vicinity of any archaeological remains until those remains have been recorded.
- 6.7 The commissioning client will ensure that EDAS have sufficient time and resources to ensure compliance with all elements of this WSI. It is likely that the archaeological recording will be accomplished through a number of site visits, within a single phase of archaeological investigation. Access to the site will be afforded to EDAS at all reasonable times.
- 6.8 A full written, drawn, electronic and photographic record (as appropriate) will be made of all archaeological material revealed during the course of the fieldwork. All areas of ground disturbance, and any features of archaeological interest within them, will be accurately located on a general site plan and recorded by photographs (35mm black and white/colour prints and digital shots), scale drawings (plans and sections at 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 scales as appropriate), and written descriptions, using appropriate proforma record sheets and standard archaeological recording systems.
- 6.9 If, in the professional judgement of the archaeologist on site, unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries are made that warrant more recording than is covered by this WSI, immediate contact will be made with the client and the Historic Environment Officer of North Lincolnshire Council. This will allow appropriate amendments to be made to the scope of the recording work, in agreement with all parties concerned; these amendments might, for example, include the requirement to sample archaeological and/or environmental deposits (see below), and/or detailed excavation of specific structures. The possibility of temporarily halting work for unexpected discoveries will be discussed with the client in advance of the development, and sufficient time and resources will be made available to ensure that proper recording is made prior to any removal.

- 6.10 If considered appropriate by the archaeologist on site, securely stratified archaeological deposits and contexts will be sampled for their bio-archaeological or palaeo-environmental potential, and provision will be made for the assessment and analysis of the samples as necessary, including provision for scientific dating. A strategy for the recovery and sampling of environmental remains from the site will include a reasoned justification for the selection of deposits for sampling, and will be developed in conjunction with an environmental consultancy and the Historic England Science Advisor, following regional and national guidelines.
- 6.11 A finds recovery and conservation strategy will be agreed with the client prior to the start of site work, to include contingency arrangements for artefacts of special significance. The North Lincolnshire type series for Roman and post-Roman ceramics pottery reference will be used, and the relevant fabric codes cited.
- 6.12 Although considered highly unlikely, if human remains are encountered during the course of the groundworks, and if they are required to be removed to facilitate the development, they will be removed under the conditions of a Ministry of Justice burial licence, to ensure that they are treated with due dignity. The preferred option would be for them to be adequately recorded before lifting, and then carefully removed for scientific study, and long-term storage with an appropriate museum; however, the burial licence may specify reburial or cremation as a requirement.
- 6.13 The terms of the Treasure Act (1996) will be followed with regard to any finds which might fall within its purview. Any such finds will be removed to a safe place, and reported to the local coroner as required by the procedures laid down in the Code of Practice. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.

## **7 REPORTING AND ARCHIVING**

- 7.1 On completion of the archaeological fieldwork, any samples taken will be processed and any finds will be cleaned, identified, assessed, spot dated, marked (if appropriate) and properly packaged and stored in accordance with the requirements of national guidelines. The level of post-excavation analysis will be appropriate to the quality and quantity of the finds recovered, and specialists would be consulted as necessary.
- 7.2 A fully indexed and ordered field archive will be prepared, following the guidelines produced by Historic England. The archive will comprise primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs, and an index to the archive will also be prepared. Subject to the agreement of the landowner, the site archive will be deposited with the North Lincolnshire Museums Service. The museum will be contacted at the beginning of the project, and a site code obtained. A copy of the Archive Index and the name of the recipient museum will also be sent to the North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record. EDAS will make an allowance for a minimum of one box in calculating estimates for the museum's storage grant.
- 7.3 With the exception of human remains, and finds of treasure (as defined under the 1996 Treasure Act - see above), all finds are the property of the landowner. However, it is generally expected that the finds will be deposited with the site archive. A finds recovery and conservation strategy will be agreed with the

developer in advance of the project commencing, and this will include contingency arrangements for artefacts of special significance. Any recording, marking and storage materials will be of archival quality, and recording systems will be compatible with the recipient museum.

7.4 EDAS will produce a report detailing the results of the watching brief within six weeks of the completion of the site work. This report will include the following (as appropriate):

- A non-technical summary;
- Site code/project number;
- Planning reference number;
- Dates of fieldwork visits;
- National grid reference;
- Fieldwork methodology;
- A location plan at 1:10,000 scale;
- A copy of the developer's plan showing the areas monitored;
- Sections and plan drawings with ground level, Ordnance Datum and vertical and horizontal scales, at appropriate scales (e.g. 1:500, 1:50, 1:20 and/or 1:10) and tied into published Ordnance Survey boundaries;
- General site photographs, as well as photographs of any significant archaeological deposits or artefacts that are encountered;
- A written description and analysis of the methods and results of the watching brief, including the sequence and depth of exposed subsoil deposits, in the context of the known archaeology of the area;
- Specialist artefact and environmental reports, as necessary;
- destination of the site archive and timetable for deposition;
- copy of OASIS recording form, including unique OASIS reference number.

7.5 Electronic copies (in pdf format) of the final report will be supplied to the client and the North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record. A copy of the final report will also be included within the site archive.

7.6 If a significant discovery is made, consideration will be given to the preparation of a short note for inclusion in a local archaeological journal.

7.7 Copyright of the archaeological report will be assigned to the North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record, although EDAS, as the originating body, will retain the right to be identified as the originators of the work.

## **8 MONITORING**

8.1 Reasonable prior notice (minimum two weeks) of the commencement of development will be given to EDAS, who will then inform the Historic Environment Officer of North Lincolnshire Council, so that she may attend or monitor the site work if required.

## **9 HEALTH AND SAFETY, AND INSURANCE**

9.1 EDAS will comply with the Health and Safety at Work Act of 1974 while undertaking the archaeological recording work, and Health and Safety issues will take priority over archaeological matters. The site is privately owned and EDAS will indemnify the landowners in respect of their legal liability for physical injury to

persons or damage to property arising on site in connection with the survey, to the extent of EDAS's Public Liability Insurance Cover (£5,000,000).

## 10 REFERENCES

CIFA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2014 *Standard and Guidance: Archaeological Watching Brief*

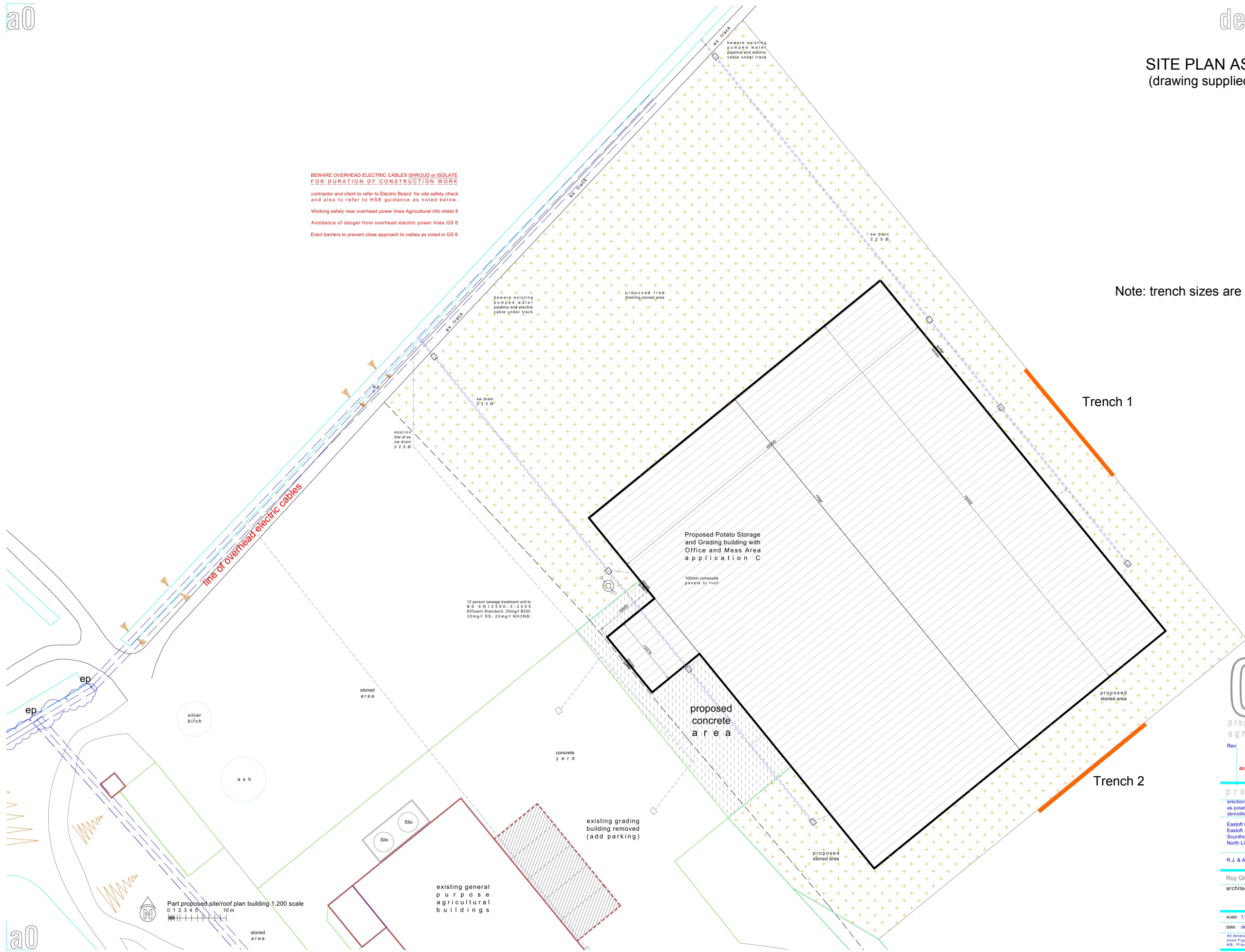
E Dennison, EDAS, November 2019



SITE PLAN AS PROPOSED  
(drawing supplied by Roy Gibson)

**BEWARE OVERHEAD ELECTRIC CABLES SHROUD or ISOLATE FOR DURATION OF CONSTRUCTION WORK**  
contractor and client to refer to Electric Board for site safety check and also to refer to HSE guidance as noted below.  
Working safely near overhead power lines Agricultural info sheet 8  
Avoidance of danger from overhead electric power lines GS 6  
Erect barriers to prevent close approach to cables as noted in GS 6

Note: trench sizes are approximate.



**C**  
proposed general purpose agricultural building

Rev  
drawing no. 1252-5-  
rev

proposed site plan  
erection of general purpose agricultural building to use as potato storage with office and mess, following demolition of existing grading building.  
Eastoft Grange Farm  
Eastoft  
Scunthorpe  
North Lincolnshire, DN17 4PL

R.J. & A.E. Godfrey,

Roy Gibson design R ©  
architectural technician 46 Hill Rise  
Market Weighton  
York YO43 3JX  
ENGLAND

scale: 1:200 @ A0  
date: dec 2017  
project no. 1252 C

All dimensions and levels to be checked on site by the contractor.  
Used Figure dimensions only, do not use scaled dimensions.  
NB: Plan printing/copying process may distort sizes.

Part proposed site/roof plan building 1:200 scale  
0 1 2 3 4 5 10 m

existing general purpose agricultural buildings

existing grading building removed (add parking)

proposed concrete area

Proposed Potato Storage and Grading building with Office and Mess Area application C

Trench 1

Trench 2