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Archaeological Investigations at
Land at Thorne Road, Sandtoft, Lincolnshire

By T. Kendall

YAT Assessment Report 2018/64 June 2018



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Abbreviations

AOD - Above Ordnance Datum
GIS - Geographic Information System
HER - Historical Environment Records
YAT - York Archaeological Trust

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Between the 8th and the 10th May 2018 York Archaeological Trust conducted an archaeological evaluation at Land at Thorne Road, Sandtoft, Lincolnshire (SE 74358 08202).

The work was undertaken for CgMs Heritage to help inform a planning application that was under consideration by the North Lincolnshire District Council (PA/2017/2095). The work was based on a Written Scheme of Investigation produced by CgMs Heritage (SP/AT/ARCH-SM-535 Sandtoft/01). The works involved the excavation and recording of 5 evaluation trenches.

Excavations revealed archaeological features in every trench, with a series of ditches running at different alignments across the site. Dating evidence for the features was not recovered, bar a single fragment of post-medieval brick, and thus it was not possible to determine the phasing for these activities.

Mapping of crop marks accurately matched what was seen on site, with the earlier field systems identified in aerial photographs likely to be the source for most features. Others may be more discrete, earlier, field layouts.

Overall the archaeology revealed was of low significance.

Key Project Information

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1 INTRODUCTION

Between the 8th and the 10th May 2018 York Archaeological Trust conducted an archaeological evaluation at Land at Thorne Road, Sandtoft, Lincolnshire (SE 74358 08202). (Figure 1 Site Location).

The work was undertaken for CgMs Heritage in support of a planning application that was under consideration by North Lincolnshire District Council (PA/2017/2095).

5 trenches were excavated and recorded over the area investigated, primarily targeted upon cropmarks seen on aerial photography.

All trenches contained archaeological features in the form of ditches, though dating evidence was almost completely absent and no settlement evidence was revealed.

2 METHODOLOGY

The methodology followed the WSI (Appendix 3) save where variations were required due to requests and/or following discussion with the owners.

2.1 Test Pits/Trenches

A total of 5 trenches were excavated (Figure 2 Works Location):

No.	Size (m)	Rationale
1	30m x 1.9m aligned East - West.	Investigation crop marks from aerial photos and offering site coverage for evaluation.
2	30m x 1.9m aligned East - West.	Investigation crop marks from aerial photos and offering site coverage for evaluation.
3	30m x 1.9m aligned North - South.	Investigation crop marks from aerial photos and offering site coverage for evaluation.
4	30m x 1.9m aligned North - South.	Investigation crop marks from aerial photos and offering site coverage for evaluation.
5	30m x 1.9m aligned East - West.	Offering site coverage for evaluation.

*Trenches are indicated as being aligned with cardinal points, in fact they are c.12 degrees from north.

The trenches were located on the base mapping provided by the client using a GPS/GNSS to an accuracy of +/-25mm.

Machine stripping was completed using a rubber tracked 360° excavator fitted with a 6' toothless ditching bucket. Machining continued until natural deposits were encountered, which was the same point at which cut archaeological features were surviving.

Once it was established that there was no subsoil between topsoil and natural sands spoil was heaped in a single pile for each trench.

All features were investigated as per required in the WSI, with further investigation of specific elements confirmed following on site discussions with the client, CgMs Heritage and curatorial archaeologist (Alison Williams).

Recording was completed as per the standard YAT single context recording system. Scale plans and sections were drawn, with location details and additional recording completed using the GPS/GNSS to an accuracy of +/-25mm.

A single stratified find was bagged and labelled. Material from the topsoil was visually assessed and not retained.

A rapid metal detector scan of the spoil heaps was completed.

The excavated trenches were left open to be backfilled by the landowner as previously requested and agreed.

GBA samples were taken of suitable features. Advice was sought from YAT specialists regarding the potential for these deposits. Due to the significant disturbance by both root action and moles these have not been processed and their potential for offering accurate dating is low.

3 LOCATION, GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY

The site is located to the North of Thorne Road, Sandtoft, Lincolnshire. The northern area, which is the subject of this evaluation, is open pasture. The southern part of the site was previously industrial units and is now partially developed with hardstanding and foundations in place. Together the area is approximately 1.17 hectares.

The site is bounded by a property and grounds to the north, a property and grounds to the east, Thorne Road to the south and further properties and the road 'Vermuyden Villas' to the west.

Solid geology across the site is Chester formation pebbly sandstone, with overlaying superficial deposits of sand from the Sutton Sand formation (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain3d/>). A superficial deposit of peat is present to the west of the site, but this was not encountered on the site itself. However, the natural sands in close proximity to the peat deposit were clearly darker and suggested a higher water table in this area.

The northern area of the site, investigated during these works, sloped gently from the north to the south. Recorded levels adjacent to the trenches indicated levels of c.3.40mAOD to the north and 2.4mAOD to the south.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Following consultation with the client and curatorial archaeologist a more detailed archaeological and historical background is included within this report in lieu of a full desk based assessment.

Designations & Constraints

Within the site and study area there are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments or Conservation Areas. The nearest Scheduled Monument is the Lindholme Neolithic timber trackway (Schedule reference 1443481), which lies 3.8km to the south west and is unaffected by the proposed development. The only designated assets in the immediate area are Listed Buildings and structures, which lie outside the area being developed.

Archaeological and Historical Background

The HER search data was supplied by CgMs Heritage and this was interrogated using the GIS used by YAT. The data was searched to establish duplication of events and monuments as well as the source of data available.

Specific monuments and events were then selected depending on;

- Discussion on site with the curatorial archaeologist.
- Discussion with CgMs Heritage.
- Relevance to the archaeological features revealed on site.

The results that are relevant to the site are presented in Figure 3 and listed on the table, Table 1, below. There are three non-designated heritage assets recorded on the site in the HER (ELS2074, ELS2785 & ELS2729); undated cropmark which appear on morphological grounds to date from the Medieval period; Purported ridge and furrow running north-south across the site; A previous evaluation of 2003 revealing several ditches but no dating evidence.

The detailed Historical Environment Records (HER) data is presented within Appendix 4.

No.	HER ref.	Description	Date
1	MLS905	Crop marks and surface finds in field north of site.	NA
2	MLS7249	Crop marks in field southwest of site.	NA
3	MLS901	Excavation and crop marks northwest of site (outside of detailed HER search).	1975
4	MLS1084	Medieval village of Sandtoft south-southwest of site.	NA
5	ELS2074	Evaluation trial trenches on southern extent of site.	2002
6	ELS2785	Cropmarks across the site.	1975
7	ELS2729	Ridge and furrow recorded on site.	1999
8	ELS3101	Geophysics west of the site.	?
9	ELS3100	Evaluation west of the site investigating geophysics ELS3101.	1989
10	ELS101	Watching brief Plot 1 west of site.	1990
11	ELS102	Watching brief Plot B west of site.	1994
12	ELS144	Watching brief Plot 4 west of site.	1995
13	ELS3084	Watching brief Plots 2 & 3.	2000
14	ELS1752 MLS19786	Evaluation trial trenches west of site.	2002
15	MLS920	Vermuyden's Settlement supposed location southwest of site.	NA

16	ELS3214	Watching brief southwest of site.	1995
17	ELS962	Watching brief southwest of site.	1999

Table 1 Discussed HER records

ELS = Event record linked with a specific activity such as excavation of fieldwalking.

MLS = Monument record which may be linked with a number of ELS records.

Prehistory

There is no Prehistoric activity recorded on the site in the HER, nor was any identified during the trial trenching.

Understanding the archaeological and historical setting for Sandtoft is based on gaining an understanding of the archaeology of low lying wetlands, and the rivers that once surrounded the settlement.

The landscape took shape during and immediately following the last ice age. This is where the complex succession of ice sheets and glacial outwash lakes, specifically Lake Humber, impinged upon, retreated, submerged, and finally drained over the site. Outwash sands and gravels were deposited and sometimes reworked by Aeolian processes (<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0016787815001169> accessed 08/06/18). This resulted in a broad plain across most of the area with gently undulating land with isolated high points, with the process eventually creating the Isle of Axholme surrounded by rivers and wetlands (Van de Noort 2004). Sandtoft is a crossing point attached to the west of this Isle.

Sea levels rose continually until c.4000BC, but alterations in the landscape and variable tidal regimes will have resulted in wetter and drier events from this period. Impeded drainage led to the flooding and drowning of woodland, preserving it in-situ (Miller 1997). The peat deposits nearby have been shown to have formed as late as between c.3000BC to 1200AD (<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archsearch/record?titleId=1825732>).

Prehistoric archaeology has been revealed within the nearby landscape from the Neolithic period onwards, with an area of particular interest being significant peat accumulations which have provided conditions for good preservation. To the south west of the site the discovery of the well preserved Lindholme Neolithic trackway in 2004 is a good example of this (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1443481>). A further Bronze Age trackway was discovered to the north at Thorne Moors in 1972.

In 2005 southeast of the site, towards Epworth, prehistoric flint flakes were found associated with prehistoric pits and ditches cut into earlier peat deposits (<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archsearch/record?titleId=1930293>). A Bronze Age adze (MLS921, but not included in Table 1) was attributed to having been found in Sandtoft in the early 19th century, but with no specific location or context information.

Roman

The landscape has clearly been utilised and possibly deliberately drained since late prehistory, but no specific evidence of this is present until the medieval period (Miller 1997).

On the site itself there have previously been suggestions of possible Roman archaeological remains (ELS2074). However, no specific datable features have been revealed and these features may be medieval in date (see 5 ELS2074 below)

Roman activity in the study area has already been investigated and identified by excavation, fieldwalking, stray surface finds and aerial photography. Nucleated settlements are surrounded by a more dispersed agricultural landscape, a pattern which is seen across the whole area.

- 1 MLS905 - In fields c.300m to the north of the site a complex of archaeological features are centred. This includes an enclosure with internal divisions and surrounding field system, and a number of pottery and stone finds recovered from the surface.
- 2 MLS7249 - As close as c.500m to the southeast of the site cropmarks indicate further Roman occupation. In this case the series of enclosures, trackways and linear features is more akin to an extensive ladder settlement, instead of the enclosure seen with 1 MLS905. This complex runs north-northeast - south-southwest and extends up to c.1km in length.
- 3 MLS901 - To the northwest of the site, approximately 1.1km away, is a partially excavated Roman settlement. Works undertaken in advance and during the 1975 construction of the M180 revealed a series of enclosures and associated archaeological features.

Aerial photography has revealed cropmarks which extend the settlement beyond what was excavated.

It is difficult to establish if these remains near the site infer significant strategic settlements linked with the proximity of nearby rivers and suitable crossing points.

Early Medieval

There is no evidence of early medieval activity recorded on the site or study area in the HER, nor was any activity likely to date from this period identified during the trial trenching. A number of reasons are possible but it is most likely as a result of increased flooding pushing populations away from the more marginal areas (Van de Noort 2004) areas.

At the end by the latter part of this timescale, the 10th and 11th centuries, nucleated settlements will have been growing. Many of these can be formally identified post conquest.

Medieval

A series of cropmarks (see 5 ELS2074 below) which on morphological grounds appear to date from the Medieval period are located on the site and extend beyond its boundaries. The excavation revealed a number of trenches which correlated with the cropmarks, but dating evidence was limited to a single post-medieval brick fragment.

The expansion of agricultural practices and utilisation of land led to more formalised approaches to drainage and management of the waterways that were already present. Land management meant that accepted 'wet' areas were treated as such and were inaccessible for most of the winter months. However, the natural warping process that this created resulted in very fertile land whilst it was dry.

Great value was placed upon such fertile lands and to the north a dispute between the Duchy of Lancaster and St Mary's Abbey, York led to the mid 15th century drafting of the Inclesmoor Map. (MPC 1/56 <https://images.nationalarchives.gov.uk/assetbank-nationalarchives/action/viewAsset?id=28293&index=0&total=1&view=viewSearchItem> accessed 06/06/18)

Sandtoft has origins as a settlement and also a Benedictine cell in the mid 12th Century. The hamlet clearly did not develop to the same scale as other nearby population centres such as Crowle, Belton and Hatfield. This was most probably as a result of the low lying topography and the surrounding watercourses. It will however have served as a significant point in the landscape because of it being the location of a ferry/crossing point for the rivers and sitting on the routes between Belton and Hatfield. It is commonly referred to as an 'island' and this is backed up by mapping evidence in the early post-medieval period.

The medieval settlement/hamlet of Sandtoft is centred south-southwest of the study area.

- 4 MLS1084 - Sandtoft has origins that may be historically traced back to the mid 12th century (Cameron 1998).

Crop marks from around Sandtoft give a strong suggestion to the layout of the medieval field system before post-medieval drainage.

- 5 ELS2074 - In 2003 the excavation of 5 trial trenches across sampled 147m² of the southern extent of the site (Sumpter 2003). No finds were recovered and the dispersed ditch system encountered was assumed to be linked with the Roman field system seen in cropmarks 150m to the north.
- 6 ELS2785/6 - Sorties of aerial photography flights in the mid 1970's produced a visible series of crop marks which were within the study area and beyond.

The visible cropmarks when excavated in the works undertaken during this study appeared to relate to a medieval or post-medieval field system or have dating evidence that put them in this time period. It may be the smaller ditch gully features were Roman in date (see section 5 Results), but these were not seen on aerial photography.

The system would have been orientated respecting the former watercourses which surrounded the hamlet. The earlier river channels can also be seen in some of the current field boundaries, which sit adjunct to the more uniform post-medieval field systems.

- 7 ELS2729 - A ridge and furrow field system running approximately north-south was indicated in this record and this could be medieval in date.

There was no evidence of ridge and furrow during the excavation with modern plough scars running approximately east-west. If ridge and furrow was present it has been completely ploughed out since the record was compiled.

Post-Medieval

There are no records of Post-Medieval activity recorded on the site. However, one ditch which corresponds with part of the undated cropmarks (ELS2785) contained a fragment of Post-Medieval brick suggesting that the west to east aligned cropmarks may date from this period or were backfilled during this period.

This period was one of radical change in the landscape and land use, but also resistance and unexpected consequences. This was as a result of the large scale drainage scheme for Hatfield Chase undertaken for the Crown by Cornelius Vermuyden, plus others in the 1620's.

Prior to the drainage works the rivers flowed along relatively natural channels which had developed with limited interference over the last millennia (Plate 1). The drainage works involved the stopping and re-routing of watercourses as well as the creation of completely new channels.

With reference to Sandtoft the North Idle drain was cut immediately to the east of the site, continuing the importance of Sandtoft as a crossing point. These changes were not universally popular with local dissent reaching the point where Vermuyden's Settlement in Sandtoft was effectively sacked in 1651.

A series of entries in the HER within the study area are attributed to this period, even though most have no datable material or features.

- 8 ELS3101 - Prior to 1989 the Department of Archaeological Sciences, Bradford University, undertook a geophysical survey of a 60m x 40m area, located c.200m from the site. The results indicated two areas of high resistance, interpreted as possible buildings, within an area of low resistance.

Associated with Vermuyden's Settlement (15 MLS920 below).

- 9 ELS3100 - Following on from the Bradford University geophysical survey (ELS3101), Lindsey Archaeological Services completed an archaeological evaluation of the surveyed area in 1989 (c.200m from the site). Two small hand dug trenches were followed by 5 trenches up to 50m long excavated both within and beyond the location of the initial survey. Further topsoil clearance was also completed.

The results indicated a sequence of post-medieval rubbish dumping, small gullies and dumping of bricks, predominantly from the 18th century.

Associated with Vermuyden's Settlement (15 MLS920 below).

- 10 ELS101 - In 1990 during a watching brief at Plot 1, c170m from the site the limited results suggested an area of marshy land and creeks.

Associated with Vermuyden's Settlement (15 MLS920 below).

- 11 ELS102 - During a 1994 watching brief for Plot B, c.100m from the site more complex results were revealed (Foreman 1994). Linear features and burnt layers were interpreted as being linked with a structure. Pottery sherds from the 17th century were recovered.

Associated with Vermuyden's Settlement (15 MLS920 below).

- 12 ELS144 - A further watching brief for Plot 4, c.100m from the site took place in 1995. No archaeological features were observed (Atkinson 1995).

*Co-ordinates supplied suggest this was south of Thorne Road, it has been moved to link with the rest of the development.

Associated with Vermuyden's Settlement (11 MLS920 below).

- 13 ELS3084 - Five years later in 2000 the watching brief conducted during the construction of Plots 2 & 3 revealed a number of archaeological features (Angus 2000). However these feature had no dating evidence and any links to the 17th century fortified settlement were unproven.
- 14 ELS1752 MLS19786 - In 2002 further development of the area led to a 5 trench evaluation taking place. Ditches, linear features, postholes and a possible pit/tree hole produced no dating evidence. A thin peat layer was immediately below topsoil in some of the trenches and this was assumed to be post-medieval date (Clay 2002).
Linked with Vermuyden's Settlement (15 MLS920 below).
- 15 MLS920 - The 17th century fortified settlement, c250m from the site was occupied by French and Dutch Protestant settlers who worked on the scheme of drainage designed by Vermuyden. It was constructed c.1636 and was attacked and burned by local people in 1651.
- 16 ELS3214 - To the east of the Vermuyden's Settlement, and the southwest of the site which is the subject of this study, a 1995 watching brief revealed no archaeology (Stephens 1994).
- 17 ELS962 - A little further east from Vermuyden's Settlement a watching brief of 1999 again found no archaeological remains (Holbrey 1999).

In the late 18th century additional drainage was created running from the west around the north of Sandtoft. This was originally the Cataline or new cut, but became known as the Hatfield waste drain (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1083296>).

Early ordnance survey mapping which includes parish boundaries, and to a lesser extent modern aerial photography mapping, shows the changes through time (Figure 4). They also indicate the original alignment of the watercourses prior to the drainage works. This is only visible beyond the site.

The first available OS drawing of 1820, [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ordnance_Survey_Drawings_-_Isle_of_Axholme_\(OSD_293\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ordnance_Survey_Drawings_-_Isle_of_Axholme_(OSD_293).jpg), does not show any field boundaries within the site, only the early 17th century and late 18th century drainage schemes. These drainage schemes have clearly affected the landscape and alignment of field boundaries in the period predating available mapping.

On the site any earlier field systems or boundaries appear to have been removed during the drainage works for the Idle Bank to the east and Hatfield waste drain to the north.

Modern

The current field system across the site is clearly aligned with the post-medieval, 17th and 18th century, drainage works. The earliest readily available mapping from the site is the 1886 OS survey (Figure 4); the 1855 OS survey does not include Sandtoft, with no data mapped east of the parish boundary formed by a former river course west of the site.

The 1886 OS survey shows the site as a pair of roughly square fields. The only adjacent standing buildings are those of the farmstead at the southeast of the site.

This field arrangement continues into the second of the 20th century, and is no longer visible by the 1968 OS survey.

5 RESULTS OF EVALUATION

The site produced a number of archaeological features in the form of ditches which are described in more detail, trench by trench, below.

These ditches largely corresponded with the crop marks identified in aerial photography, and were more extensive than originally considered. However, virtually no datable material was recovered from these features, or from the site in general.

A total of c.6m³ of material was excavated from archaeological features with a single fragment of 2" brick (16th to mid 18th century in date) retrieved. Two further features contained isolated fragments of coke/cinder.

In total c.100m³ of topsoil was machine excavated under close archaeological observation. Further rapid scanning of the spoil heaps with a metal detector was also undertaken. Within the topsoil there was;

- Pottery from the 18th century onwards (c.1-2 sherds per trench)
- Glass from the late 19th century onwards (c.3-4 fragments per trench)
- Brick and tile from the medieval period to 18th century (<1 fragment per trench)

Archaeological features are plotted alongside the crop marks plot (adjusted as a whole plot for best fit) in Figure 5.

5.1 Trench 1

Aligned East-West, 30m long x 1.9m wide. (Figure 6 & Plate 2).

5.1.1 *Natural*

The earliest deposit encountered within Trench 1 was natural light brown sand at c.2.0mAOD.

This had, and was still undergoing significant bioturbation by moles.

5.1.2 *Ditch A (Plate 3)*

Ditch A (cut 1003) was aligned northeast-southwest and cut into the natural at the western end of the trench. It was a rounded 'V' shape in profile and survived to a depth of c.500mm and was 1.2m wide.

The lowest silting or fill (1005) was dark grey silt with lenses of natural sand. On top of this the middle backfill (1004) was dark grey organic silt. Finally the uppermost fill (1002) was an orangey brown more clay rich deposit, with the interface to 1004 being very orange.

No finds were retrieved from the feature. The origins of the uppermost clayey backfill was unclear, but may be linked to imported materials and/or the degradation of the organic materials within the upper fill.

The same feature was encountered within Trench 3 (cut 3009).

5.1.3 *Topsoil*

The topsoil was dark greyish brown silt and up to c.500mm deep.

5.1.4 *Modern cut*

Cut into the topsoil at the northernmost extent of the western end of the trench was a modern cut aligned with a new building for the local water authority. The machine operator suggested that there was a service installed at depth across the site recently.

This was not investigated further.

5.2 Trench 2

Aligned East-West, 30m long x 1.9m wide. (Figure 7, Plate 4).

5.2.1 *Natural*

The earliest deposit encountered within Trench 2 was natural light brown sand at c.2.0mAOD, sloping down to the west to a depth of c.1.85mAOD. The lower section to the west was also darker and may have been a more 'damp' part of the site under wet conditions.

As per Trench 1 this had, and was still undergoing significant bioturbation by moles.

5.2.2 *Ditch B (Plate 5)*

Ditch B (cut 2004) was aligned northeast-southwest and cut into natural at in the western half of the trench. It has moderately steep sides with a slightly irregular flattened base and survived to a depth of c.500mm and 1.4m wide.

It contained the same sequence of silting and backfilling as seen in Ditch A in Trench 1 with a thin layer of silting at the base (2008), more organic silting above (2007) and a clayey deposit at the top (2003).

No finds were retrieved from the feature. Again the origin of the clay in the upper backfill is unknown, but possibly linked with imported materials and/or the degradation of the organic material within.

The same feature was encountered in Trench 5 (cut 5005).

5.2.3 *Modern cut*

To the west of Ditch B there was a narrow vertical sided and flat based cut (cut 2006). The backfill (2005) was identical to the topsoil.

This was interpreted as a modern, possibly machine-cut, feature due to its regular shape.

5.2.4 *Plough scar*

To the east of Ditch B was a plough scar which ran along the same alignment of the trench.

5.2.5 *Topsoil*

The topsoil was dark greyish brown silt and up to c.500mm deep.

5.3 Trench 3

Aligned North-South, 30m long x 1.9m wide. (Figure 8, Plate 6).

5.3.1 *Natural*

Natural sand within the trench was between 2.2mAOD in the south and 2.65mAOD in the north.

Again there was significant bioturbation of the deposit from historic and current mole activity.

5.3.2 Ditch A (Plate 7)

At the northern end of Trench 3 what appeared to be two phases of Ditch A were visible running northeast-southwest across the trench.

At the southeastern side of the feature another earlier ditch was present. The southeastern side of what appeared to be a flat based 'V' shaped ditch (cut 3012) survived to c.600mm deep. The backfill (3013) was a mixed combination of dark silt with natural sand lenses.

Almost completely removing this earlier feature was a cut on the same alignment (cut 3009) which was a rounded 'V' shape in profile, 1.8m wide and 580mm deep. The southwestern side was shallow but this may have been a result of slumping into the earlier phase.

The backfills were similar to what was seen in Trench 1 with dark organic silt (3008) overlain by more clay rich material (3007).

It may be that these two separate ditches were a single phase of activity with silting confined on one side. Even if it were two phases they clearly performed the same function and what was seen here may be a result of the ditch being dug out and re-established after it had become silted.

No finds were recovered from any of the excavated material.

The feature is the same as seen in Trench 1 (cut 1003).

5.3.3 Ditch C (Plate 8)

Crossing the southern section of Trench 3 was a west-northwest - east-southeast aligned ditch, 2.25m wide and up to 500mm deep (cut 3005). In profile the feature was slightly irregular and shallow.

The backfills were made up of a lower dark silt with sand lenses (3010) and then a grey brown silt (3004).

In the middle of the feature was a possible later cut (cut 3011) 350mm wide and 240mm deep. This was backfilled with grey/orange silty sand. Within Trench 3 this was a more defined feature, whilst within Trench 4 the same feature was poorly defined.

A single find came from the excavation of Ditch C. This was a fragment of brick c.55mm thick, suggesting a post-medieval date of 16th to late 18th century.

The same feature was seen within Trench 4 (cut 4003).

5.3.4 Ditch/Gully (Plate 9)

At the very southern end of the trench a small ditch or gully (cut 3003) ran northwest-southeast across it. It was 'V' shaped in profile, 600mm wide and 320mm deep.

The backfill was brownish dark grey silt with lenses of sand natural (3002).

No finds were recovered from the feature.

There was no clear alignment between this and other features, bar along cardinal points. However, it was of a similar scale and form to ditch/gully features seen within Trenches 4 & 5.

5.3.5 Topsoil

The topsoil was dark greyish brown silt and up to c.400mm deep.

5.4 Trench 4

Aligned North-South, 30m long x 1.9m wide. (Figure 9, Plate 10).

5.4.1 *Natural*

Natural sand was present between c.2.85mAOD in the north and c.2.10mAOD in the south.

Bioturbation from mole activity was present across the whole trench.

5.4.2 *Ditch C (plate 11)*

At the southern end of the trench, running approximately east-west, was a 2.3m wide and 550mm deep ditch (cut 4003). It was slightly more regular in form than the section exposed in Trench 3, with moderate sides and a slightly irregular flat base.

The lowest fill was dark silt with natural sand lenses (4012). On top of this was more homogeneous brownish grey silty sand (4002).

In the middle of the top of the backfills was a shallow possible cut (cut 4011) which was 1.0m wide and 200mm deep. This contained light grey/brown silt and sand in lenses (4010).

This is the same feature as recorded in Trench 3 (cut 3005).

This uppermost disturbance differs slightly to what was seen within Trench 3, but may indicate more plough damage locally.

5.4.3 *Ditch/Gully with Gap or Opening (plates 12 - 14)*

Immediately to the north of Ditch C was a pair of ditches/gullies separated by a gap or opening. They ran on the same approximate east west orientation of Ditch C with a gap of c.400mm between them.

To the west the cut (cut 4007) was 960mm wide and 400mm deep with a 'V' shaped profile and flattened terminus. It contained a lower silt with sand lenses fill (4009) and a subsequent mottled grey / light yellowy brown silty sand fill (4006). This upper fill also contained a small number of coke/cinder fragments.

To the east the cut was 860mm wide and 400mm deep. It had the same profile and flattened terminus. A single backfill (4004) of dark silt with sand lenses was present in this case.

100% of both features was excavated and a complete lack of finds, bar possibly intrusive coke/cinder from ploughing, was recovered. The termini showed no special features and the size of the opening suggests it was not significant as an element within the feature that it was part of.

There was no alignment with other features, but similar ditch/gully features were seen in both Trench 3 & 5.

5.4.4 *Modern Cut*

At the northern end of the trench a modern narrow cut and filled feature (4008) was aligned directly with a nearby utility pole. This was not investigated further.

5.4.5 *Topsoil*

The topsoil was dark greyish brown silt and up to c.400mm deep.

5.5 Trench 5

Aligned East-West, 30m long x 1.9m wide. (Figure 10, Plate 15).

5.5.1 *Natural*

Natural sands in Trench 5 were located at c.3.00m AOD.

Mole activity had disturbed the full soil profile.

5.5.2 *Ditch B (Plate 16)*

At the eastern side of the trench Ditch B ran northeast-southwest across it. The ditch cut (cut 5005) was 2.0m wide and 770mm deep and had moderate sides curving to a concave base.

The backfills were made up of a narrow strip of silting with sand lenses (5006) sealed by a more homogenous greyish brown silty sand (5004). At the top of this were occasional fragments of coke or cinder.

This was the same feature as recorded in Trench 2 (cut 2004).

5.5.3 *Ditch/Gully (Plate 17)*

At the far eastern end of the trench was a north-south aligned ditch/gully (cut 5003). This was 'V' shaped in profile, 5500mm wide and 350mm deep.

The single backfill (5002) was greyish brown silty sand.

Again there was no clear link with other features, but it was the same form as ditch/gully features seen in Trenches 3 & 4.

5.5.4 *Topsoil*

The topsoil was dark greyish brown silt and up to c.400mm deep.

6 DISCUSSION

The site produced a clear series of ditches which relate to the previous subdivision, drainage and use of the study area for agriculture. The lack of any volume of dating evidence in any form, be it within features or even the topsoil, indicates that it was clearly not being used for settlement.

Where smaller ditches or gullies were recorded it has not been possible to link them by orientation, only by form. Other than the possible opening or gap in the Trench 4 ditch/gully, there were no archaeologically significant features.

The region is well populated with a number of proven and presumed Roman settlements and field systems. These have produced recordable volumes of pottery and finds, indicating settlement and occupation. The features here are potentially just a continuation into the hinterland of these settlements and nothing more.

Ditches A & B clearly continue a pattern of division which has been plotted from aerial photography. A series of northeast-southwest aligned plots extend to the west of the site. This is highly likely to be a medieval or later land division and the ditches have been filled in during the post-medieval or modern periods. Perhaps the works of Vermuyden in the 17th century contributed to this latter day land change.

The relatively organic nature of the backfills within these features may be linked with dereliction and subsequent silting or choking, of the ditches with plants creating peat-like deposits that are actually recent in date. Otherwise material may have been imported from known peat deposits to the west of the site whilst the backfilling process was underway.

Ditch C is more difficult to ascribe a date to. A pair of parallel features, of which Ditch C is the northernmost, can be seen running westnorthwest-eastsoutheast across the site and beyond. It may be that these run along a specific elevation and are acting as drains rather than just land division. The post-medieval brick and coke or cinder in the backfill indicates that whatever the original date of the feature it is likely that the backfilling process took place in the post-medieval period.

Where settlement linked with Vermuyden has been suggested, to the west and southwest of the site, there has been significantly more in the way of finds and structural archaeological elements recorded. Coupled with the fact that no surfaces or similar survived at any point of the site, even if archaeology of this period was present it would have been ploughed out.

Finally the environmental evidence recovered from the backfill of the ditch features has a greatly reduced potential. This is because of the intrusive root activity, and more significantly the prolific activity of moles through the full soil profile well into the natural sands.

Further investigation of the site is highly unlikely to produce any further resolution regarding the archaeology, other than further define the extent of features which have already been revealed during two separate campaigns of evaluation. As the features appear to be devoid of cultural materials that would help date or interpret them no further work is recommended on the assemblage recovered during this evaluation.

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Ordnance Survey mapping

Google Maps

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APPENDIX 1 – INDEX TO ARCHIVE

Item	Number of items
Trench matrix sheets	5
Context sheets	50
Context registers	5
Sample register	1
Sample Sheets	8
Original drawings	10
Digital photographs	147
Written Scheme of Investigation	1
Report	1

Table 2 Index to archive

APPENDIX 2 – CONTEXT LIST

Context	Description
Trench 1	
1000	Topsoil Friable, dark greyish brown, sandy silt.
1001	Natural Soft, light yellow/orange/brown, sand. Lots of disturbance by moles and variations in colour due to localised conditions.
1002	Ditch/Linear backfill Firm/friable, slightly orangey light brown, slightly sandy silty clay. Origin of clay element unclear and may be due to degradation of organic materials. The interface between this and lower material was orangey coloured. Fills 1003.
1003	Ditch/Linear cut Linear cut aligned NE-SW. Moderate break of slope at top, moderate sides, flattened/rounded 'V' shaped base. 1.2m wide x 500mm deep. Contains 1002, 1004 & 1005. *Same as 3009 in Trench 3.
1004	Ditch/Linear backfill Friable/soft, very dark grey organic silt. Fills 1003.
1005	Ditch/Linear silting/backfill Soft, dark grey, silt and soft light brown sand in lenses. Fills 1003.
1006	Modern linear cut, aligns with Water Building. Not excavated.
Trench 2	
2000	Topsoil Friable, dark greyish brown, sandy silt.
2001	Natural Soft, light yellow/orange/brown, sand. Lots of disturbance by moles and variations in colour due to localised conditions.
2002	Plough Scar Contains topsoil, friable, dark greyish brown, sandy silt.
2003	Ditch/Linear backfill Firm/friable, slightly orangey light brown, slightly sandy silty clay. Fills 2004.
2004	Ditch/Linear cut Linear cut aligned NE-SW. Moderate break of slope at top, moderate sides, rounded break of slope to a slightly irregular/flattened base. 1.4m wide x 500mm deep. Contains 2003, 2007 & 2008. * Same as 5005 in Trench 5.
2005	Modern/Linear feature backfill Friable, dark greyish brown, sandy silt. Fills 2006.
2006	Modern/Linear cut Linear cut aligned NE-SW. Vertical sides and flat base suggest modern origin. Contains 2005.

Context	Description
2007	Ditch/Linear backfill Friable/soft, very dark grey organic silt. Fills 2004.
2008	Ditch/Linear backfill Soft, dark grey, silt and soft light brown sand in lenses. Fills 2004.
Trench 3	
3000	Topsoil Friable, dark greyish brown, sandy silt.
3001	Natural Soft, light yellow/orange/brown, sand. Lots of disturbance by moles and variations in colour due to localised conditions.
3002	Ditch/Linear backfill Soft, brownish dark grey, sandy silt. Some lenses of light brown sand natural. Fills 3003.
3003	Ditch/Linear cut Linear cut aligned NW-SE. Moderate break of slope at top, moderate sides, 'V' shaped base. 600mm wide x 320mm deep. Contains 3002.
3004	Ditch/Linear backfill Soft, brownish grey, silty sand. Fills 3005.
3005	Ditch/Linear cut Linear cut aligned WNW-ESE. Gradual break of slope at top, shallow sides, irregular slightly concave base. 2.25m wide x 500mm deep. Contains 3004 & 3010. Probably linked with 3011. *Same as 4003 in Trench 4.
3006	Ditch/Linear backfill Soft, greyish orange, silty sand. Fills 3011.
3007	Ditch/Linear backfill Firm/friable, slightly orangey light brown, slightly sandy silty clay. Fills 3009.
3008	Ditch/Linear backfill Soft, brownish grey, silty sand. Fills 3009.
3009	Ditch/Linear cut Linear cut aligned NE-SW. Moderate break of slope at top moderate sides (slightly steeper to the NW), rounded 'V' shaped base. 1.8m wide x 580mm deep. Contains 3007 & 3008. Probably linked with 3012. * Same as 1003 in Trench 1.
3010	Ditch/Linear silting/backfill Soft, dark grey, silt and soft light brown sand in lenses. Fills 3005.
3011	Ditch/Linear cut Linear cut aligned WNW-ESE. 'U' shaped. 350mm wide x 240mm deep. Contains 3006. May be just part of 3005, but given separate number due to uniform shape. May be origin of post-medieval brick.

Context	Description
	*Same as 4011 in Trench 4
3012	Ditch/Linear cut Linear cut aligned NE-SW. Truncated to the NW, moderate break of slope at the top, moderate side, flattened 'V' shaped base. 1.1m wide x 600mm deep. Contains 3013.
3013	Ditch/Linear silting/backfill Soft, dark grey, silt and soft light brown sand in lenses. Fills 3012. Probably linked with 3009.
Trench 4	
4000	Topsoil Friable, dark greyish brown, sandy silt.
4001	Natural Soft, light yellow/orange/brown, sand. Lots of disturbance by moles and variations in colour due to localised conditions.
4002	Ditch/Linear backfill Soft, brownish grey, silty sand. Occasional small stones. Fills 4003.
4003	Ditch/Linear cut. Linear cut aligned E-W. Gradual break of slope at the top, moderate sides, moderate break of slope to a flat base. 2.3m wide x 550mm deep. Contains 4002 & 4012. Probably linked with 4011. *Same as 3005 in Trench 3.
4004	Ditch/Linear backfill Soft, dark grey, silt and soft light brown sand in lenses. Fills 4005.
4005	Ditch/Linear cut. Linear cut aligned E-W. 'V' Shaped profile. 860mm wide x 400mm deep. Contains 4004. *Linked with 4007.
4006	Ditch/Linear backfill Soft, mottled grey/light yellowy brown, silty sand. Scarce coke/cinder in backfill. Fills 4007.
4007	Ditch/Linear cut. Linear cut aligned E-W. 'V' Shaped profile. 960mm wide x 440mm deep. Contains 4006 & 4009. *Linked with 4005.
4008	Modern linear cut, aligns with BT pole. Not excavated.
4009	Ditch/Linear backfill Soft, dark grey, silt and soft light brown sand in lenses. Fills 4007.
4010	Ditch/Linear backfill Soft, light grey/brown, silt and soft light brown sand in lenses. Fills 4011.
4011	Ditch/Linear cut. Linear cut aligned E-W. Shallow break of slope, shallow sides, gradual break of slope to a concave base. 1.0m wide x 200mm deep. May just be part of 4003, but given separate number. Contains 4010.

Context	Description
	*Same as 3011 in Trench 3
4012	Ditch/Linear silting/backfill Soft, dark grey, silt and soft light brown sand in lenses. Fills 4003.
	Trench 5
5000	Topsoil Friable, dark greyish brown, sandy silt.
5001	Natural Soft, light yellow/orange/brown, sand. Lots of disturbance by moles and variations in colour due to localised conditions.
5002	Ditch/Linear backfill Friable/soft, greyish brown silty sand. Fills 5003.
5003	Ditch/Linear cut Linear cut aligned N-S. 'V' Shaped profile. 550mm wide x 350mm deep. Contains 4004.
5004	Ditch/Linear backfill Friable/soft, greyish brown silty sand. Scarce coke/cinder in backfill. Fills 5005.
5005	Ditch/Linear cut Linear cut aligned NE-SW. Moderate break of slope at top, moderate sides, gradual break of slope to shallow/concave base. 2.0m wide x 770mm deep. Contains 5004 & 5006. *Same as 2004 in Trench 2.
5006	Ditch/Linear silting/backfill Soft, dark grey, silt and soft light brown sand in lenses. Fills 5005.

Table 3 Context list



**WRITTEN SCHEME OF
INVESTIGATION FOR AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL
TRENCH EVALUATION**

**LAND AT THORNE ROAD
SANDTOFT
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**Planning Reference No.:
PA/2017/2095**

APRIL 2018

**Local Planning Authority:
North Lincolnshire Council**

**Site centred at:
SE 74358 08202**

**Author:
Seth Price BA ACIfA**

**Approved by:
Alexandra Thornton BA MSc MCI fA**

**Report Status:
FINAL**

**Issue Date:
April 2018**

**CgMs Ref:
SP/AT/ARCH-SM-535 Sandtoft/01**

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Figure 1: Site Location
Figure 2: Proposed Trial Trenching

1.0 **INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1.1 A planning application for residential development of Land at Thorne Road, Sandtoft (Figure 1) (*North Lincolnshire District Council reference PA/2017/2095*) has been submitted to North Lincolnshire Council by Ashby House Land and Development Ltd.
- 1.1.2 In an advice note (dated 29/01/2018) for the proposed scheme Alison Williams, Historic Environment Officer for Lincolnshire, identified both the possibility of further Roman archaeology within the site, as well as potential for evidence relating to the 17th-century **Vermuyden's settlement of Dutch Labourers which may have been** situated in the area.
- 1.1.3 The southern part of the site has been subject to a previous scheme of archaeological trial trenching finding evidence of probable Roman ditches. However, as the full extent of features identified within the south of the site is not known, and as no previous investigation of the north of the site has been conducted, Alison Williams recommended a programme of trial trenching is undertaken in order to assess the significance and impact of the proposals, and to inform any further required mitigation measures.
- 1.1.4 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by CgMs Heritage (part of RPS Group PLC) on behalf of TA White and Sons and outlines the methodology for the trial trenching. This WSI is subject to the approval of the Planning Archaeologist advising North Lincolnshire Council.

1.2 **Site Location, Topography, and Geology**

- 1.2.1 The Site is located to the north of Thorne Road, Sandtoft, Lincolnshire, and comprises c.1.17 hectares (Figure 1). The south of the site was previously occupied by an agricultural machinery depot and associated hardstanding, though at present is rough grass and scrub – remnant patches of hardstanding remain within the southwestern part of the site.
- 1.2.2 The site slopes slightly from south to north, from c.5mAOD at its south to c.4mAOD to the north. The site is bounded by Thorne Road to the south and residential properties to the north, east and south west. Vermuyden Villas bounds the site to the northwest.
- 1.2.3 The British Geological Survey (BGS) 1:50,000 mapping records the solid geology of the study site as Chester Formation pebbly sandstone. The superficial deposits comprise Sutton Sand Formation drift deposits, with a possible area of peat to the northwest of the site.
(<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>).

1.3 **Archaeological Background**

1.3.1 The archaeological potential of the development the southern part of the site has been previously considered through trial trenching (Tony Sumpter Archaeological Consultancy 2003, ref. 1472320) undertaken in response to grant of planning consent for the construction of three dwellings (planning ref. PA/2003/1256). The application was approved and the foundations were started, though the scheme was never completed.

1.3.2 The trial trenching survey comprised a 4% sample, equating to 4no. 30m x 2m trenches, within the former application area, finding evidence of a series of perpendicular and parallel v-section ditches. The ditches were interpreted as likely Roman, being on a similar alignment to a Roman field system visible as cropmarks c.100m north of the study site (HER ref. MLS905). No dating evidence was recovered from any of the trenches.

1.4 **Scope of Document**

1.4.1 This document forms the Written Scheme of Investigation for the trial trench evaluation, and will be submitted to the Local Planning Archaeologist advising the Local Planning Authority, for approval. The archaeological work will be undertaken by an appropriate Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Registered Archaeological Organisation (RAO) who will be directed by CgMs Heritage. This WSI presents the strategy and methodology by which the archaeological works will be undertaken.

2.0 **AIMS & OBJECTIVES**

2.0.1 The broad aims of the evaluation are as follows:

- To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any archaeological remains within the site;
- To assess vulnerability/sensitivity of any exposed remains;
- To provide sufficient information on the archaeological potential of the site to enable the archaeological implications of the proposed development to be assessed;
- To assess the impact of previous land use on the site;
- To inform a strategy to avoid or mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains;
- To produce a site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum and to provide information for accession to the Lincolnshire HER.

2.1 **Research Framework**

2.1.1 The programme of archaeological investigation will be conducted within the general research parameters and objectives defined by '*East Midlands Heritage: A research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment*' (compiled on behalf of the region's historic environment community by D. Knight, B. Vyner and C. Allen, 2012) and the earlier Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda for the East Midlands '*The Archaeology of the East Midlands*' edited by N. Cooper (2006). More specifically, as per the East Midlands Heritage document, the following research questions could be addressed by the assessment:

- ***Romano-British (AD 43-c.410)***

How did the Conquest impact upon rural settlements and landscapes?

How did field and boundary systems relate to earlier systems of land allotment, and how did these boundary networks develop over time?

What patterns can be discerned in the location of settlements in the landscape?

- ***Post-Medieval (1485-1750)***

How did water management and land drainage change the landscape during this period?

2.1.2 The investigation will also take account of the national research programmes outlined in English Heritage's '*Strategic Framework for Historic Environment Activities and Programmes in English Heritage (SHAPE)*' first published in 2008.

2.2 Standards

2.2.1 This specification conforms to the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012) (NPPF), Historic England's Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2: Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (2015) and the Lincolnshire Archaeology Handbook 2016. It has been designed in accordance with current best archaeological practice and the appropriate national standards and guidelines including:

- *Code of Conduct* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, updated 2014);
- *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014);
- *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (2014)

3.0 **METHODOLOGY**

3.1 **Archaeological Trial Trenches**

- 3.1.1 Before fieldwork commences an OASIS online record will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creator forms.
- 3.1.2 The trial trench evaluation will comprise a 4% sample, equating to 5no. 30x2m trial trenches, situated within the previously unassessed northern part of the site (c.0.7 hectares) (Figure 2). The precise locations of the trenches may be altered to take into account local ground conditions.
- 3.1.3 Trench locations will be scanned with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) prior to excavation.
- 3.1.4 Topsoil and overburden will be removed by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket (c. 1.8m wide), under archaeological supervision. The spoil generated during the evaluation will be mounded away from the edges of each trench. Topsoil and subsoil will be stored separately. Mechanical excavation will cease at either undisturbed natural deposits or the top of archaeological deposits. Upcast and spoil from mechanical excavation will be scanned by eye and by metal detector to aid the recovery of topsoil artefacts.
- 3.1.5 Each trench will be cleaned by hand as necessary to assist the identification and interpretation of exposed archaeological features and the nature of identified features assessed by limited sample excavation. All exposed features will be investigated (unless otherwise agreed with the Local Planning Archaeologist). Discrete features (e.g. infilled pits) will be half- or quarter-sectioned and, as a minimum (where possible), a 1m wide section of each linear feature will be excavated by hand.
- 3.1.6 Should the excavation of the trenches reach 1.2m in depth (or limit of safe working depth) without natural geology being encountered, a machine dug sondage will be excavated in order to establish the depth of natural geology. There is no suggestion from any of the available data that there will be any need for trenches to be stepped or shored.
- 3.1.7 The trenches will be recorded at an appropriate scale (1:20 where features are found to be present) by measured drawing and photography and will be located to Ordnance Survey National Grid. The deposits encountered will be described fully on individual context recording sheets. The sections of excavated archaeological features will also be recorded by measured drawing at an appropriate scale (normally 1:10). Spot heights and those of individual features will be recorded relative to Ordnance Datum.

- 3.1.8 All archaeological features or deposits encountered will be described fully on pro-forma individual context recording sheets, using standard methods of the archaeological contractor appointed. A stratigraphic matrix will be compiled to record the relationships of any archaeological features or deposits encountered and to indicate those features or deposits requiring further stratigraphic clarification by excavation.
- 3.1.9 A photographic record, utilising high resolution digital data capture, will be maintained during the course of the fieldwork and will include:
- the site prior to commencement of fieldwork;
 - the site during work, showing specific stages of fieldwork;
 - the layout of archaeological features within each trench;
 - individual features and, where appropriate, their sections;
 - groups of features where their relationship is important.
- 3.1.10 All artefacts will be treated in accordance with UKIC guidelines, First Aid for Finds (1998). All finds will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered, ready for later cleaning and analysis.
- 3.1.11 **If finds are made that might constitute 'Treasure' under the definition of the Treasure Act (1996),** these will if possible be archaeologically excavated and removed to a safe place. Such finds will also be reported immediately to the local Coroner (within 14 days, in accordance with the Act). Should it not be possible to remove the finds that day suitable security will be arranged.
- 3.1.12 The environmental sampling strategy will include the routine sampling of deposits for the retrieval and assessment of the preservation conditions and potential for analysis of all biological or industrial remains. All environmental work will be undertaken in accordance with Historic England guidelines (*Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (Second Edition)*, Historic England 2011). Sample sizes will normally be 40 litres unless the deposit is smaller in volume. Samples will be directed to a representative range of context type from each phase, and examine:
- Survival of material
 - Key archaeological contexts
 - Potential
- 3.1.13 A suitable specialist will, if necessary, make a site visit to advise on deposits suitable for environmental sampling and/or geoarchaeological assessment.
- 3.1.14 Charred plant samples will be wet sieved with flotation using a 0.5mm mesh. All residues will be checked.

- 3.1.15 Should waterlogged deposits be encountered they will be left in situ until such time as further mitigation works are required. If this is not possible then further consultation with a suitable specialist will determine methods for recovery.
- 3.1.16 Samples will be taken for scientific dating (principally radiocarbon dating), where dating by artefacts is insecure and where dating is necessary for development of the subsequent mitigation strategy. Where in situ timbers are found to survive in good condition, samples will be taken for dendrochronological determination following procedures presented in the Historic England document Dendrochronology: guidelines on producing and interpreting dendrochronological dates.
- 3.1.17 Where there is evidence for industrial activity, macroscopic technological residues (or a sample of them) should be collected by hand. Separate samples (c. 10ml) should be collected for micro-slugs (hammer-scale and spherical droplets). Excavation and sampling of such deposits will be in accordance with the Centre for Archaeology Guideline on Archaeometallurgy (English Heritage 2001).
- 3.1.18 Any human remains encountered will be cleaned with minimal disturbance, recorded and left in situ and only removed if necessary. The contractor will comply with all statutory consents and licences under the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act, 1981 or other Burial Acts regarding the exhumation and interment of human remains. The archaeological contractor will comply with all reasonable requests of interested parties as to the method of removal, re-interment or disposal of the remains or associated items. Every effort will be made, at all times, not to cause offence to any interested parties. The Local Planning Archaeologist and the local coroner will be informed immediately if human remains are discovered.
- 3.2 Upon completion of the evaluation trenching, excavated trenches will be backfilled with arisings and loosely compacted. No specialist reinstatement will be undertaken. Trenches will not be backfilled without prior agreement with the Local Planning Archaeologist.

3.3 **Post-excavation**

3.3.1 Post excavation work will comprise the following:

- checking of drawn and written records during and on completion of fieldwork;
- production of a stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site, if appropriate;
- cataloguing of photographic material;
- cleaning, marking, bagging and labelling of finds according to the individual deposits from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent for appropriate treatment. Finds will be identified and dated by appropriate specialists.

3.3.2 Unless otherwise agreed with the Local Planning Archaeologist, a report detailing the findings of the archaeological trial works will be prepared within four weeks of the completion of site works (dependant on receiving specialist reports) and will consist of:

- a title page detailing site address, site code and accession number, NGR, **author/originating body, client's name and address;**
- full contents listing;
- a non-technical summary of the findings of the evaluation;
- a description of the topography and geology of the evaluation area;
- a description of the methodologies used during the evaluation;
- a description of the findings of the evaluation;
- site and trench location plans and plans of each of the trenches/areas showing the archaeological features exposed;
- sections of the excavated archaeological features;
- interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape;
- specialist reports on the artefactual / ecofactual remains from the site;
- appropriate photographs of specific archaeological features;
- a predictive model of surviving archaeological remains, where affected by development proposals and their relative importance;
- a full context list; and
- the OASIS reference and summary form.

3.3.3 The format and contents of the report will conform to the requirements of the Local Planning Archaeologist, to the Lincolnshire Archaeology Handbook (2016) and to published regional Standards.

- 3.3.4 A draft copy of the report will be supplied to the Local Planning Archaeologist for comment. Following approval of the draft report, a hard copy and a digital copy will be supplied to Lincolnshire HER.
- 3.3.5 A copy of the approved report will be uploaded to the OASIS database.
- 3.3.6 The project archive will be prepared according to the recommendations in *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum, 2007). The project archive will be deposited with an appropriate store.
- 3.3.7 Notes or articles describing the results of the archaeological fieldwork, if appropriate, will be submitted for publication to a suitable local journal.

4.0 **TIMETABLE & PERSONNEL**

4.1 **General**

4.1.1 The archaeological works will be undertaken on behalf of the developer by a professional archaeological team (to be appointed). CgMs Heritage (part of RPS Group PLC) will oversee implementation of the project on behalf of the developer, Ashby House Land and Development Ltd. CgMs is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. The appointed archaeological contractor will also be a Registered Organisation.

4.1.2 Alexandra Thornton MCIfA, Associate Director for CgMs, will be in overall charge of the archaeological project. Work on site will be led by a Project Officer/Project Supervisor from the appointed archaeological contractor, assisted by a team of assistants drawn from their permanent and temporary staff. Actual staff resources will be managed to ensure successful implementation of the programme of works. The archaeological fieldwork will be undertaken by a professional archaeologist (or archaeologists) from the appointed archaeological contractor.

4.1.3 The timetable for archaeological fieldwork is to be confirmed. Details of the timetable **and CV's of all contracted personnel will be provided to the Planning Authority** on request. Work will be undertaken under the management of suitably qualified archaeologist (MCIfA or equivalent).

4.1.4 The production of the report is anticipated to take 4-5 weeks following the completion of the fieldwork, with the archive anticipated for deposition within 6 months.

4.2 **Monitoring**

4.2.1 The aims of monitoring are to ensure that the archaeological works are undertaken within the limits set by this specification, and to the satisfaction of the Local Planning Archaeologist on behalf of the Local Planning Authority.

4.2.2 Alexandra Thornton will monitor implementation of the programme of works on behalf of the developers.

4.2.3 The Local Planning Archaeologist will be given notice of when work is due to commence and will be free to visit the site preferably by prior arrangement with CgMs. The Local Planning Archaeologist will monitor implementation of the programme of works on behalf of the Local Planning Authority and evaluate the work being undertaken on site against the methodology detailed in this specification.

4.2.4 The Local Planning Archaeologist will also be responsible for considering any changes to the specification of works; any such alterations will be agreed in writing with the relevant parties prior to commencement of on-site works, or at the earliest available opportunity.

4.3 **Insurance**

4.3.1 The archaeological contractor will hold Public Liability Insurance to the minimum value of £5m and Professional Indemnity Insurance to the minimum of £5m and Profession.

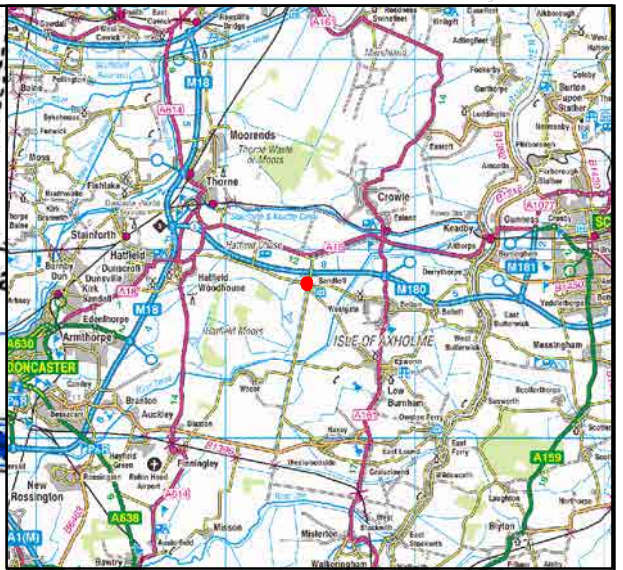
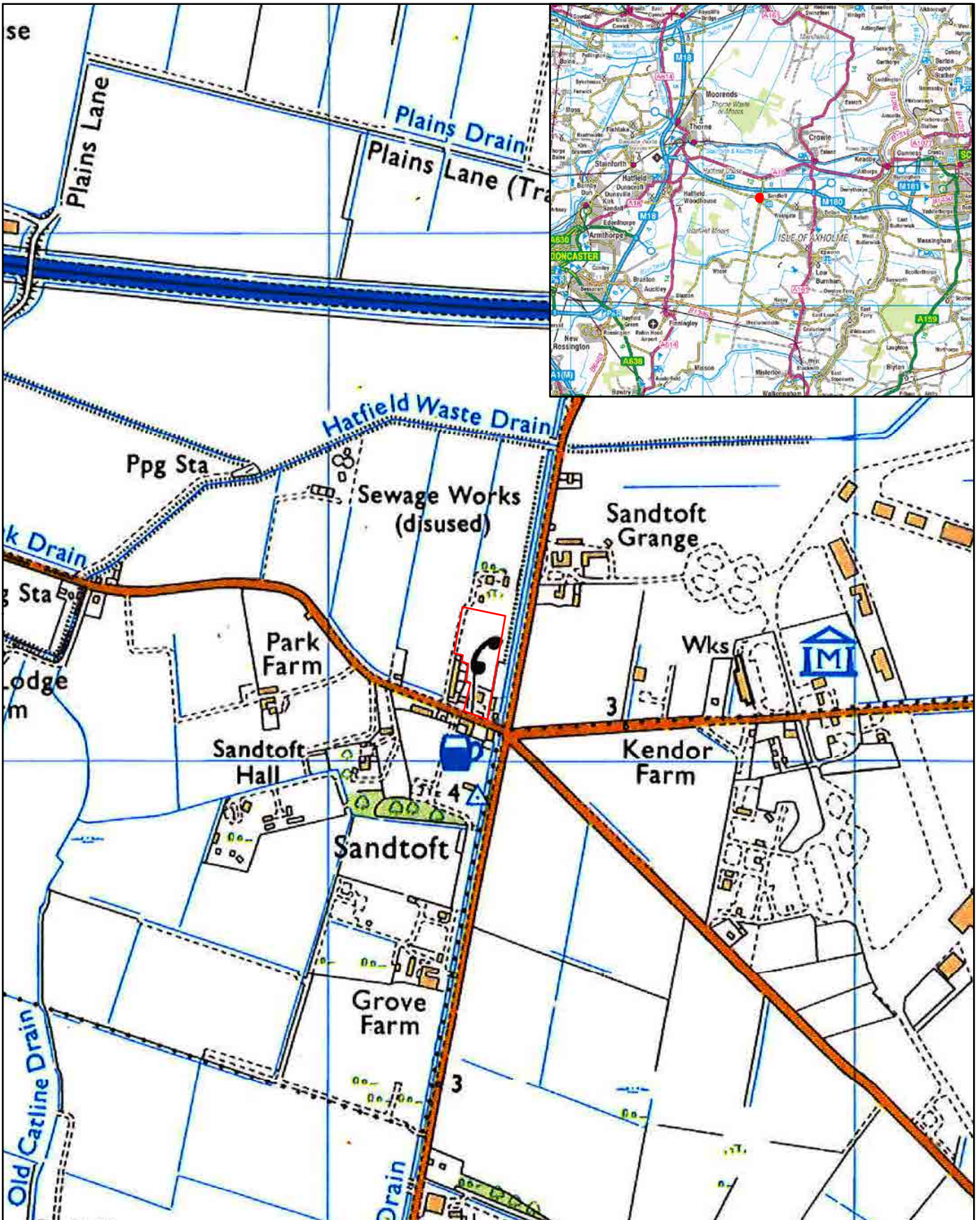
5.0 **HEALTH AND SAFETY**


5.1 **General**

- 5.1.1 All works will be in compliance with the Health and Safety at Work Act (1974) and all applicable regulations and Codes of Practice and the Construction Design Management Regulations 2007. All archaeological staff will undertake their operations in accordance with safe working practices.
- 5.1.2 A site-specific risk assessment will be undertaken and recorded prior to the commencement of work on site, and will be updated through the project as required.
- 5.1.3 If significant new hazards are identified a specific risk assessment will be undertaken and recorded. Control measures will be implemented as required in response to specific hazards
- 5.1.4 Safe working will take priority over the desire to record archaeological features or remains, and where it is considered that recording is dangerous, any such features or remains will be recorded by photography, at a safe distance.

6.0 **SOURCES CONSULTED**

- ADS. 2013. *Caring for Digital Data in Archaeology. ADS/ Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice*
- Brown, D. H. 2011. *Archaeological Archives – a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer*
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation*
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*
- Historic England, 2004. *Human Bones from archaeological sites: Guidelines for the production of assessment documents and analytical reports*
- Historic England, 2005. *A Strategy for the Care and Investigation of Finds.*
- Historic England, 2006a. *Management of research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide.*
- Historic England, 2006b. *Guidelines in the X-Radiography of Archaeological Metalwork.*
- Historic England, 2005. *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England*
- Historic England, 2008a. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment. PNN3: Archaeological Excavation*
- Historic England, 2008b. *Strategic Framework for Historic Environment Activities and Programmes in Historic England (SHAPE)*
- Historic England, 2011. *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation.*
- McKinley, J., & Roberts, C. 1993. *Excavation and Post-excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains.* CIfA Technical Paper No 13.
- MGC. 1992. *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections.*
- Neal, V., & Watkinson, D. 1998. *First Aid for Finds: Practical Guide for Archaeologists.* United Kingdom Institute for Conservation of Historic & Artistic Works, Archaeology Section; 3rd Revised Edition.
- SMA, 1993. *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Materials*
- SMA. 1995. *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive.*
- TONY SUMPTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANCY, 2003. *Thorne Road, Sandtoft, North Lincolnshire: Archaeological Evaluation.*
- UKIC. 2001. *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage.*



 Site Boundary



Planning • Heritage
www.cgms.co.uk





Scale at A4: 1:10,000



Figure 1: Site location



Planning • Heritage
www.cgms.co.uk

-  Cropmark plots
-  Previous Trenching
-  Site Boundary
-  Trial Trenches



Scale at A4: 1:2,000



Figure 2:
Proposed
Trial Trenching

North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record Event/Activity Full Report**27/04/2018****Licence 198 CgMs**

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ELS101	Watching brief at Plot 1, Sandtoft Road, Belton, North Lincolnshire, 1990	Event - Intervention
External Reference:	BSR 90	
Dates:	01/01/1990 - 31/12/1990, at some time (1990)	

Project Details:**Event/Activity Types**

Watching Brief

Thesaurus Event Types

WATCHING BRIEF

Event/Activity Refs - None recorded**Organisation** Humberside Archaeology Unit**Associated Individuals**

Steedman, Ken - Humberside Archaeology Unit Fieldworker

Associated Organisations

Humberside Archaeology Unit Archaeological Contractor

Location**Grid Reference**

SE 7415 0817 (point) SE70NW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish BELTON, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

Address - None recorded

Description and Sources**Description**

This watching brief was undertaken during the groundworks for a new dwelling and swimming pool at the location. A single visit was made to the site by an archaeologist, by which time most of the topsoil and most of the pool trench had already been excavated. The spoil from the pool had been spread out over the stripped topsoil area, obscuring the area and any features.

A gully feature and layers of sand and peat were identified in the area of the new swimming pool at the north of the plot, which suggested an area of marsh land and creeks.

There are no clear plans of this development available in the boxfile.

Directed: K STEEDMAN

Funded: ?

Copyright: HAU

ArchiveLoc: HAP WB FILE

Min_Qty:

Publicn: WB NOTES

Notes: PEAT & SAND LAYERS - WATER CHANNELS?

Sources

(1) INDEX: Humberside Archaeological Unit. 1995. HAU Excavation Index. (SLS2945)

Associated Monuments

920 VERMUYDEN'S FORTIFIED SETTLEMENT (SITE OF), SANDTOFT (Monument 920)

Event ID: ELS102 **Name:** Watching brief on Plot B, Sandtoft Road, Belton, North Lincolnshire, 1994

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ELS102	Watching brief on Plot B, Sandtoft Road, Belton, North Lincolnshire, 1994	Event - Intervention

External Reference: BSR 94

Dates: 14/03/1994 - 14/03/1994, at some time (1994)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Watching Brief

Thesaurus Event Types

WATCHING BRIEF

Event/Activity Refs - None recorded

Organisation Humberside Archaeology Unit

Associated Individuals

Foreman, Martin - Humberside Archaeology Unit Fieldworker

Associated Organisations

Humberside Archaeology Unit Archaeological Contractor

Location

Grid Reference

SE 7420 0815 (point) SE70NW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish BELTON, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

Address - None recorded

Description and Sources

Description

This watching brief was undertaken during the construction of a new detached dwelling and associated garage at the location. A single visit was made to the site by an archaeologist during the excavation of the foundation trenches, which were a maximum of 0.7m deep. Field notes were taken describing the deposits identified, and sketch plans were made of the trenches (1:100) along with section drawings along the trench sides(1:50). The excavated spoil was examined for finds, and some of the spoil was metal-detected. There were a number of layers and linear features noted above the sand sub-soil, from which a small number of pottery sherds dating to the 17th century was recovered. The nature of the burnt layers suggests they were associated with a building, which may be confirmed by the small number of brick and stone fragments noted around the edges. The charcoal in the layers suggest a timber building which burnt down. [1,2]

Directed: M FOREMAN

Funded: DEVELOPER

Copyright: HAU

ArchiveLoc: HAP

Min_Qty:

Publicn: WATCHING BRIEF REPORT

Notes: DESTRUCTION/BURNT HORIZON RECORDED

Sources

- (1) INDEX: Humberside Archaeological Unit. 1995. HAU Excavation Index. (SLS2945)
 - (2) REPORT - INTERIM, RESEARCH, SPECIALIST, ETC: Foreman, M.. 1994. An Archaeological Watching Brief at Hatfield Road, Sandtoft. (SLS3802)
-

Associated Monuments

920 VERMUYDEN'S FORTIFIED SETTLEMENT (SITE OF), SANDTOFT (Monument 920)

Event ID: ELS144

Name: Watching Brief on Plot 4, Sandtoft Road, North Lincolnshire, 1995

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ELS144	Watching Brief on Plot 4, Sandtoft Road, North Lincolnshire, 1995	Event - Intervention

External Reference: SAN 95

Dates: 20/02/1995 - 20/02/1995, between (1995)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Watching Brief

Thesaurus Event Types

WATCHING BRIEF

Event/Activity Refs - None recorded

Organisation Humberside Archaeology Unit

Associated Individuals

Atkinson, David - Humberside Archaeology Unit Fieldworker

Associated Organisations

Humberside Archaeology Unit Archaeological Contractor

Location

Grid Reference

SE 7415 0811 (point) SE70NW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish BELTON, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

Address - None recorded

Description and Sources

Description

This watching brief was carried out during the groundworks for a new dwelling and associated garage at the location. A single visit was made by the archaeologist to the site to examine the foundation trenches which had been excavated without archaeological supervision. The sections of the trenches confirmed that they had been cut through a layer of brick hardcore and the topsoil to the underlying clay. 0.12m of water obscured the base of the trenches, and no archaeological features or finds were recovered. [1,2]

Directed: D ATKINSON

Funded: DEVELOPER

Copyright: HAU

ArchiveLoc: HAP WB FILE

Min_Qty:

Publicn: WB REPORT

Notes: NOTHING NOTED

Sources

- (1) INDEX: Humberside Archaeological Unit. 1995. HAU Excavation Index. (SLS2945)
 - (2) REPORT - INTERIM, RESEARCH, SPECIALIST, ETC: Atkinson, D.. 1995. An Archaeological Watching Brief at Plot 4, Sandtoft Road, Sandtoft. (SLS3803)
-

Associated Monuments

920 VERMUYDEN'S FORTIFIED SETTLEMENT (SITE OF), SANDTOFT (Monument 920)

Event ID: ELS962 **Name:** Hatfield Road, Sandtoft

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ELS962	Hatfield Road, Sandtoft	Event - Intervention
External Reference:	WYAS747	
Dates:	09/07/1999 - 09/07/1999	

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Watching Brief

Thesaurus Event Types

WATCHING BRIEF

Event/Activity Refs - None recorded

Organisation Archaeological Services WYAS

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Grid Reference

SE 74237 08087 (point) SE70NW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish BELTON, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

Address - None recorded

Description and Sources

Description

Watching brief undertaken during excavation of foundation trenches for single dwelling within the presumed area of a 17th century settlement associated with Cornelius Vermuyden's drainage work in the Isle of Axholme. The watching brief did not reveal anything consistent with the settlement.

Sources

REPORT - INTERIM, RESEARCH, SPECIALIST, ETC: R Holbrey, Archaeological Services WYAS. 1999. Hatfield Road, Sandtoft, North Lincolnshire. (SLS1347)

Associated Monuments

920 VERMUYDEN'S FORTIFIED SETTLEMENT (SITE OF), SANDTOFT (Monument 920)

Event ID: ELS1752 **Name:** Trial Trench Evaluation, Vermuyden Close, Sandtoft, 2002

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ELS1752	Trial Trench Evaluation, Vermuyden Close, Sandtoft, 2002	Event - Intervention

External Reference: VCS02

Dates: 07/05/2002 - 09/05/2002

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Trial Trench

Thesaurus Event Types

TRIAL TRENCH

Event/Activity Refs - None recorded

Organisation PCAS Archaeology Ltd

Associated Individuals

Clay, Chris - PCAS Archaeology Ltd Excavator

Associated Organisations

PCAS Archaeology Ltd Archaeological Contractor

Location

Grid Reference

Centred SE 74202 08188 (77m by 73m) SE70NW Dispersed

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish BELTON, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

Address - None recorded

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological field evaluation comprising the excavation of 5 trenches was carried out in advance of residential development in supposed area of the 17th century defended village of Dutch drainage workers at Sandtoft. The evaluation revealed an undated ditch and a series of postholes, in Trench 1, towards the south end of the site. The other trenches exposed two undated linear features and an undated pit/tree hole. A thin peat layer was exposed in trenches 1, 2 & 3 immediately below the topsoil and is assumed to be post-medieval in date.

Sources

REPORT - INTERIM, RESEARCH, SPECIALIST, ETC: Chris Clay, Pre-Construct Archaeology Lincoln. 2002. Archaeological Evaluation Report; Vermuyden's Close, Sandtoft, North Lincolnshire. (SLS2005)

Associated Monuments

19786 DITCH AND POSTHOLES, VERMUYDEN'S CLOSE (Monument 19786)

920 VERMUYDEN'S FORTIFIED SETTLEMENT (SITE OF), SANDTOFT (Monument 920)

Event ID: ELS2074 **Name:** Trial trenches, Thorne Road, Sandtoft, September 2003

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ELS2074	Trial trenches, Thorne Road, Sandtoft, September 2003	Event - Intervention

External Reference:

Dates: 28/08/2003 - 30/08/2003, between (2003)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Trial Trench

Thesaurus Event Types

TRIAL TRENCH

Event/Activity Refs - None recorded

Organisation Tony Sumpter Archaeological Consultancy

Associated Individuals

Associated Organisations

Tony Sumpter Archaeological Consultancy Archaeological Contractor

Location

Grid Reference

Centred SE 74292 08137 (33m by 63m) SE70NW Dispersed

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish BELTON, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

Address - None recorded

Description and Sources

Description

Evaluation trenching in advance of housebuilding sampled 147m², almost 4%, of the development area. Four trenches were excavated by a JCB 3CX hydraulic digger-loader fitted with a 1.5m toothless bucket. Machining was followed by manual cleaning, excavation and recording using conventional archaeological techniques. Two trenches measured 20 x 1.2m and three at 15 x 1.2m.

The strata were generally uniform with topsoil directly overlying natural firm gravel-free sand, which was penetrated to ensure that it was a natural deposit. The sand was commonly root marked. The lack of artefacts from the topsoil suggests that the area has had little if any arable use in recent past.

Four dispersed linear ditches were located and sectioned. They produced no datable artefacts but are likely to be part of a Roman field system known from cropmarks 150m to the north. Settlement evidence was absent.

Sources

REPORT - INTERIM, RESEARCH, SPECIALIST, ETC: Sumpter, T.. 2003. Thorne Road, Sandtoft, North Lincolnshire: Archaeological Evaluation. (SLS2421)

Associated Monuments

905 ENCLOSURE, FIELD BOUNDARIES & FINDS, SANDTOFT (Monument 905)

Event ID: ELS2785 **Name:** Aerial photographic sorties during 1975

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ELS2785	Aerial photographic sorties during 1975	Event - Survey

External Reference:

Dates: 01/01/1975 - 31/12/1975, between (1975)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Air Photography

Thesaurus Event Types

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

Event/Activity Refs - None recorded

Organisation - None Recorded

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Grid Reference

Centred SE 8 0 (23447m by 24411m) SE80NW Dispersed

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	BELTON, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE
Civil Parish	CROWLE, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE
Civil Parish	EASTOFT, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE
Civil Parish	EPWORTH, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE
Civil Parish	HAXEY, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE
Civil Parish	LUDDINGTON AND HALDENBY, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE
Civil Parish	OWSTON FERRY, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE
Civil Parish	WEST BUTTERWICK, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

Address - None recorded

Description and Sources

Description

Aerial photography carried out by Mike Felcey during 1975. Precise dates not known, only the processing dates of the resulting colour slides [1, 2]

Sources

AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 1-31. (SLS5806)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 6-09. (SLS6074)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 3-13. (SLS5897)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 3-14. (SLS5898)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 1-03. (SLS5778)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 1-08. (SLS5783)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 1-17. (SLS5792)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 1-18. (SLS5793)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 1-29. (SLS5804)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 3-11. (SLS5895)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 3-16. (SLS5900)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 3-06. (SLS5890)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 1-32. (SLS5807)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 1-35. (SLS5810)

AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 1-36. (SLS5811)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 1-44. (SLS5819)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 6-01. (SLS6066)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 6-02. (SLS6067)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 6-03. (SLS6068)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 6-04. (SLS6069)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 3-15. (SLS5899)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 2-18. (SLS5857)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 1-49. (SLS5824)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 1-50. (SLS5825)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 1-51. (SLS5826)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 1-52. (SLS5827)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 1-54. (SLS5829)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 1-57. (SLS5832)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 1-59. (SLS5834)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 1-61. (SLS5836)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 3-12. (SLS5896)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 2-14. (SLS5853)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 6-25. (SLS6090)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 2-20. (SLS5859)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 2-21. (SLS5860)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 2-22. (SLS5861)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 2-26. (SLS5865)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 2-29. (SLS5868)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 3-02. (SLS5886)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 3-04. (SLS5888)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 3-05. (SLS5889)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 1-64. (SLS5839)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 5-18. (SLS6024)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 6-08. (SLS6073)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 4-57. (SLS6003)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 5-05. (SLS6011)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 5-06. (SLS6012)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 5-07. (SLS6013)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 5-08. (SLS6014)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 5-09. (SLS6015)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 5-10. (SLS6016)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 4-55. (SLS6001)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 5-13. (SLS6019)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 4-52. (SLS5998)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 5-19. (SLS6025)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 5-20. (SLS6026)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 5-21. (SLS6027)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 5-24. (SLS6030)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 5-25. (SLS6031)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 7-24. (SLS6142)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 7-33. (SLS6151)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 4-43. (SLS5989)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 4-45. (SLS5991)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 5-12. (SLS6018)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 3-47. (SLS5933)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 6-32. (SLS6097)

Event ID: ELS2785

Name: Aerial photographic sorties during 1975

AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 6-33. (SLS6098)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 6-34. (SLS6099)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 6-35. (SLS6100)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 10-43. (SLS6287)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 3-32. (SLS5918)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 3-34. (SLS5920)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 4-56. (SLS6002)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 3-44. (SLS5930)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 10-31. (SLS6273)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 3-49. (SLS5935)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 3-53. (SLS5939)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 3-55. (SLS5941)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 3-56. (SLS5942)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 3-57. (SLS5943)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 4-10. (SLS5956)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 4-46. (SLS5992)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 4-50. (SLS5996)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 4-51. (SLS5997)
AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 3-37. (SLS5923)

(1) COLLECTION / PARENT: M Felcey. 1974 - 77. Mike Felcey AP slide collection. (SLS2950)

(2) DATA TABLES or DATABASE: M Felcey. 2001. Mike Felcey slide database. MFAPentry2K.mdb. (SLS3324)

Associated Monuments

10730 ENCLOSURES (CM), ALONGSIDE FERRY DRAIN (Monument 10730)
10731 DITCHES (CM), SE OF CRAISELOUND (Monument 10731)
10737 WARPING DRAINS, N OF CLOUDS LANE (Monument 10737)
18378 LINEAR DITCHES, ENCLOSURE (CM), W OF HATFIELD WASTE DRAIN (Monument 18378)
20657 OLD FIELD BOUNDARIES, RING DITCH (Monument 20657)
20884 WARPING DRAIN (SITE OF), OWSTON GRANGE (Monument 20884)
20892 CROPMARKS, NORTH OF STATION ROAD (Monument 20892)
20907 CROPMARK ENCLOSURES, COWSITT HILL (Monument 20907)
20922 CROPMARKS, EAST OF MAWS DRAIN (Monument 20922)
20923 CROPMARK COMPLEX, NORTH OF PAUPER'S DRAIN (Monument 20923)
2437 RETTING PITS AND DITCHES (CM) (Monument 2437)
2454 RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURES (CM) (Monument 2454)
2470 LINEAR DITCHES (CM) (Monument 2470)
7249 ENCLOSURES, TRACKWAYS AND LINEAR CROPMARKS, SANDTOFT (Monument 7249)
901 RB SETTLEMENT SITE (CM), SANDTOFT (Monument 901)
903 WARPING DRAINS (Monument 903)
905 ENCLOSURE, FIELD BOUNDARIES & FINDS, SANDTOFT (Monument 905)

Event ID: ELS3084 **Name:** Watching brief at plot 2 and 3, Sandtoft Road, Sandtoft, North Lincolnshire,

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ELS3084	Watching brief at plot 2 and 3, Sandtoft Road, Sandtoft, North Lincolnshire, 2000	Event - Intervention

External Reference: LPS95

Dates: 23/03/1995 - 30/06/2000, at some time (1995)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Watching Brief

Thesaurus Event Types

WATCHING BRIEF

Event/Activity Refs

NLMS - North Lincolnshire Museum Service Site BLCB
Code

Organisation Lindsey Archaeological Services

Associated Individuals

Angus, Clare - Lindsey Archaeological Services Fieldworker

Associated Organisations

Lindsey Archaeological Services Archaeological Contractor

Location

Grid Reference

SE 74176 08145 (point) SE70NW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish BELTON, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

Address - None recorded

Description and Sources

Description

This watching brief was completed during the groundworks for a detached dwelling and garage. Five foundation trenches were excavated, two of which had already been machine excavated before the archaeologists arrival on the site, and the final three trenches were excavated by hand under archaeological supervision. The trenches were 0.6m wide, and varied between 0.6m and 0.8m deep. Archaeological features were cleaned by hand and recorded by making scale section drawings and plans, and maintaining a photographic record. A written record of each context was also kept.

The site is believed to lie within the area of a 17th century fortified settlement, built to house and protect Dutch drainage workers. The buildings were partially destroyed in 1651 by local inhabitants.

There were a number of features identified during this watching brief, however there was no dating evidence for any of them. At least one of the features was cut from the existing ground surface, suggesting it is modern.

Others of the features may be connected to the 17th century buildings thought to occupy this space, but this cannot be proved. [1]

Sources

(1) REPORT - INTERIM, RESEARCH, SPECIALIST, ETC: Angus, C.. 2000. Plots 2 and 3, Sandtoft Road, Sandtoft, N. Lincolnshire. Archaeological Watching Brief. (SLS2494)

Associated Monuments

21152 DITCHES AND PITS, NORTH OF THORNE ROAD, SANDTOFT (Monument 21152)

Event ID: ELS3100 **Name:** Evaluation at Sandtoft, Belton, North Lincolnshire, 1989

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ELS3100	Evaluation at Sandtoft, Belton, North Lincolnshire, 1989	Event - Intervention

External Reference:

Dates: 02/05/1989 - 03/05/1989, between (1989)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Evaluation

Thesaurus Event Types

EVALUATION

Event/Activity Refs - None recorded

Organisation Lindsey Archaeological Services

Associated Individuals

Field, Naomi - Lindsey Archaeological Services Fieldworker

Associated Organisations

Lindsey Archaeological Services Archaeological Contractor

Location

Grid Reference

Centred SE 74172 08158 (31m by 30m) SE70NW Dispersed

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish BELTON, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

Address - None recorded

Description and Sources

Description

This evaluation followed geophysics work by Bradford University which identified two possible buildings on the site. Trenches were positioned so as to investigate these anomalies. Initially, two small trenches were hand dug at strategic points on the features which had been identified through this survey.

Trench 1 was dug over a deposit of broken bricks and glass dating to the 18th century. One of the bottle seals was seen to have the initials RP on it, suggesting the bottle had come from the nearby Hall, which was in the hands of the Popplewell family in the 18th century.

Trench 2 was dug over another presumed wall, and found a narrow gully.

On the second day of the excavation a Hymac with a 6ft wide ditching bucket was used to excavate trenches across the site. Five trenches were dug by machine, which were a maximum of 50m long. Three were within the area of the resistivity survey, and the final two dug in an area where metal detector reading had suggested there were non-ferrous metal deposits. A small number of gullies were revealed in the trenches, from which mostly post medieval rubbish was recovered.

These gullies were what had caused the anomalies identified as possible buildings on the resistivity survey. A further clearance of topsoil at Manor House Park revealed a number of bricks in the topsoil, which produced the geophysics readings seen there. The bricks were not in situ, and were probably the result of a dump of rubble on the site. Most of the brick were date to the 18th century, but one of the bricks had an inscription (biblical) on it, the style of which suggests a date between 1600 and 1780 AD. [1]

Sources

(1) REPORT - INTERIM, RESEARCH, SPECIALIST, ETC: Field, N. & Clark, M.. 1989. Sandtoft Excavations, Report and Interim Results. (SLS3668)

Associated Monuments

920 VERMUYDEN'S FORTIFIED SETTLEMENT (SITE OF), SANDTOFT (Monument 920)

Event ID: ELS3101 **Name:** Geophysics at Sandtoft, Belton, North Lincolnshire, 1989

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ELS3101	Geophysics at Sandtoft, Belton, North Lincolnshire, 1989	Event - Survey

External Reference:

Dates: 02/05/1989 - 02/05/1989, pre (1989)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Geophysical Survey

Thesaurus Event Types

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

Event/Activity Refs - None recorded

Organisation Department of Archaeological Sciences, Bradford U

Associated Individuals

Associated Organisations

Department of Archaeological Sciences, Bradford University Geophysical Surveyor

Location

Grid Reference

SE 74113 08187 (point) SE70NW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish BELTON, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

Address - None recorded

Description and Sources

Description

This survey covered an area of 60mx40m, and revealed an area of low resistance, with two areas of high resistance within it. The readings were aligned on an approximate east-west axis, and were provisionally identified as possible buildings. [1]

Sources

(1) REPORT - INTERIM, RESEARCH, SPECIALIST, ETC: Field, N. & Clark, M.. 1989. Sandtoft Excavations, Report and Interim Results. (SLS3668)

Associated Monuments

920 VERMUYDEN'S FORTIFIED SETTLEMENT (SITE OF), SANDTOFT (Monument 920)

Event ID: ELS3214

Name: Watching brief at the Laurels, Sandtoft Road, Sandtoft.

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ELS3214	Watching brief at the Laurels, Sandtoft Road, Sandtoft.	Event - Intervention

External Reference:

Dates: 17/07/1995 - 17/07/1995

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Watching Brief

Thesaurus Event Types

WATCHING BRIEF

Event/Activity Refs - None recorded

Organisation - None Recorded

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Grid Reference

SE 74166 08101 (point) SE70NW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish BELTON, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

Address - None recorded

Description and Sources

Description

Completed by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd, this watching brief was conducted during the excavation of foundation trenches for a new dwelling at the location. The trenches were excavated by JCB under archaeological supervision. The trench depth was approximately 0.7m deep. No archaeological finds or features were identified during this watching brief. [1]

Sources

(1) REPORT - INTERIM, RESEARCH, SPECIALIST, ETC: Stephens, M.. 1994. Archaeological Watching Brief at The Laurels, Sandtoft Road, Sandtoft.. (SLS3804)

Associated Monuments

920 VERMUYDEN'S FORTIFIED SETTLEMENT (SITE OF), SANDTOFT (Monument 920)

27/04/2018

Licence 198 CgMs

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
901 - MLS901	RB SETTLEMENT SITE (CM), SANDTOFT	Monument

Romano British settlement site, Sandtoft. Partially excavated in 1975. A cropmark double ditched enclosure to the east of the excavated area is also potentially of Roman date, the area producing 146 sherds of Roman pottery during fieldwalking in 1995.

Monument Types and Dates

FORTLET? (RO, Roman - 43 AD? to 409 AD?)

Evidence CROPMARK

Evidence FIND

DITCH (RO:C3,C4, Roman - 200 AD to 399 AD)

Evidence CROPMARK

Evidence FIND

HEARTH (RO:C3,C4, Roman - 200 AD to 399 AD)

Evidence CROPMARK

Evidence FIND

SETTLEMENT (RO:C3,C4, Roman - 200 AD to 399 AD)

Evidence CROPMARK

Evidence FIND

Description and Sources

Description

RB site, Sandtoft, RB sherds found during field-walking in advance of motorway construction, 1975. Crop-marks on APs show series of small enclosures centred on above NGR (PB obl. 1975). Excavations directed by J Samuels for M180 JAC, July- November 1975, revealed a main enclosure which overlay an earlier system of enclosures, portions of 2 circular features - possibly eaves-drip gullies, 2 hearths with RB sherds, 3 3rd-4th cent. coins probably associated with main enclosure. Pottery similar to the 2nd-3rd cent. wares from Cantley Kilns, Doncaster. Sections cut into bank of old River Don suggest that after the river flooded and filled ditches with silt, new ditches were cut, often on similar alignments. Samples taken for environmental analysis. (M180 JAC Interim Report; LHA 11, 1976, 58). Cropmarks to the E, centred on SE 735 090, indicate further features similar to those excavated in 1975: enclosure ditches extend SE, and 2 substantial parallel ditches or dikes extend from banks of Old Don NE for 150m. or more (MF obl. 1975-6; SM, BL/05). Further excavations in this E area undertaken by MF in advance of motorway construction, 1976 - RB pottery, metalwork from ditches and gullies. [1]

Casual and field-walked finds from the Isle of Axholme are extensive but very little coherent Roman settlement evidence has been located within the area. The only excavated evidence comes from the site at Sandtoft (SE735090) (Samuels and Buckland 1978, Head, Fenwick et al. 1997). Excavations in the area of the M180 revealed several ditches, pits and possible hut sites, along with a quantity of pottery characteristically fourth century in date. Aerial photographic evidence to the east of the Sandtoft excavation reveals a double ditched enclosure, possibly a small Roman fortlet, and field walking by the Humber Wetlands Survey recovered a pottery assemblage which confirmed the fourth century date assigned to the feature. The remaining evidence for Roman activity on the Isle is confined to aerial photography, field walking material and casual finds.

With no major dryland Roman artery crossing the Isle, there is not the scatter of settlement that is seen on the Lincoln Edge and Wolds edge, with Ermine street running between, but the extensive finds from former riversides suggests that river transport provided the necessary impetus for Roman occupation of the area. The settlement site at Sandtoft is located on the River Idle and it could perhaps be suggested that the site was a military controlling point, as has been postulated for other such sites in the Humber region (e.g. Roall on the River Aire, Head et al 1997). [2]

Hatfield Chase-1

Size: 175 x 175 m

Site type: Site

Find spots: 16

Area: SE73550902

Period: Prehistoric?/Roman/Medieval

Source: Crop marks and field walking. Aerial photographs. AP96, AP104 (1975), AP254, AP255 (1971) - Doncaster Museum. (uncatalogued). Scunthorpe Museum. 1976 (uncatalogued). Aerial photographic transcription RCHME Crown Copyright 1995 - HAP SMR 901

To the northwest of an area of settlement and field-system crop marks (Sandtoft-3) is a group of crop marks representing three sides of a square double-ditched enclosure near a bend in the palaeochannel of the River Idle. The site is aligned west-

southwest to east-northeast and measures approximately 160 x 160 m internally with about 15 m between the ditches. Other crop marks within the enclosure and the general vicinity of the site might represent associated features but are too amorphous for certainty. The form of the feature is indicative of small Roman fortlets, although the remains are quite fragmentary and lack diagnostic features to suggest this rather than merely a double-ditched enclosure.

A total of 156 sherds of pottery were recovered from this area, located just to the north of the M180 motorway where a Roman settlement had previously been noted and investigated (Samuels and Buckland 1978). Excavations to the west of the present pottery scatter had revealed several ditches and pits and a quantity of pottery characteristically fourth century in date. The position of this site next to the former River Idle means an ease of access during the Roman period. The area from where this group of pottery was collected had been seen as a double-ditched enclosure on aerial photographs. The assemblage contains mainly Roman pottery but also present are ten sherds of Medieval date. The Roman pottery has a range of fabric types, with the general high quantity of grey wares, a selection of other coarse wares including Dales ware, and a range of fine wares including a single sherd of Samian (Table 12.40).

The pottery recovered supports the fourth century date, with the presence of Dales ware. Parallels have been drawn between this site and that of the "fort" at Scaftworth. The pottery at the two sites is similar apart from the total lack of Dales ware at Scaftworth, placing the occupation of this site at a later period.

In the area to the west of this site, excavation in advance of the construction of the M180 motorway revealed evidence of a riverside settlement of late fourth century date. It was flooded during the Late Roman period, possibly as a result of increased silting of the rivers following changes in agriculture (Samuels and Buckland 1978). [3]

Cropmarks from NMR air photographs were transcribed as part of the Magnesian Limestone in South and West Yorkshire Archaeological Assessment Project, 2005-6. Note that the double ditched enclosure identified as a possible fortlet (Ref 3 above) was classified as medieval. [4]

Aerial photographs. [5 - 7]

Sources

- GROUND SLIDE: ISLE OF AX DISPL. RECON OF RB SETTLEMENT, SANDTOFT. 2.0031. (SLS66)
- AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1974. 6-42. (SLS6107)
- AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 6-09. (SLS6074)
- SERIAL - PERIODICALS, ANNUAL REPORTS, MONOGRAPH SE: Yorkshire Archaeological Society. Yorkshire Archaeological Journal. Vol 50, 1978, 65-75 (SLS2515)
- (1) BOOK: Loughlin, N and Miller, KR. 1979. A Survey of Archaeological Sites in Humberside. 152 (SLS523)
- (2) REPORT - INTERIM, RESEARCH, SPECIALIST, ETC: Van de Noort, R and Ellis, S (Eds). 1998. Wetland Heritage of the Ancholme and Lower Trent Valleys. 273, 275-6 (SLS1210)
- (3) REPORT - INTERIM, RESEARCH, SPECIALIST, ETC: Van de Noort, R and Ellis, S (Eds). 1997. Wetland Heritage of the Humberhead Levels. 359, figs 12.40, 12.41 (SLS1350)
- (4) DATA TABLES or DATABASE: Alison Deegan. 2006. Magnesian Limestone AP plots in GIS format. MagLimestone.TAB. SE70NW (SLS3593)
- (5) AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH: CUAC. 1978. CFP 71. (SLS595)
- (5) COLLECTION / PARENT: M Felcey. 1974 - 77. Mike Felcey AP slide collection. 6/2, 6/9, 6/42 (SLS2950)
- (6) AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH: M Felcey. (SLS1464)
- (7) AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH: M Felcey. (SLS1463)

Associated resources

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred SE 736 089 (647m by 722m)

SE70NW

Dispersed

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish

BELTON, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

SHINE

Romano-British settlement site, Sandtoft

Active

DLS1847

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Yes)	Active
National Monuments Record - 59217	Active
National Monuments Record - SE70NW 7	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 901	Active
HU Number - 2/163	Active

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

22784	IRON AGE - MEDIEVAL SHERDS, SANDTOFT	Geographical
18378	LINEAR DITCHES, ENCLOSURE (CM), W OF HATFIELD WASTE DRAIN	Contemporary Complex
19575	MEDIEVAL POTTERY	All Groups
20727	ENCLOSURE AND FIELD BOUNDARY (CM), HATFIELD CHASE	Interpretational Group

Associated Finds

FLS2420	SHERD (Early Iron Age to Early Medieval/Dark Age - 800 BC to 1065 AD)	POTTERY
FLS2421	COIN (Roman - 200 AD to 399 AD)	
FLS2422	QUERN (Roman - 200 AD to 399 AD)	
FLS5670	SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	POTTERY
FLS5671	SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	POTTERY
FLS5672	SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	POTTERY
FLS5673	SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	POTTERY
FLS5674	SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	POTTERY
FLS5675	SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	POTTERY
FLS5676	SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	POTTERY
FLS5679	SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	POTTERY
FLS5680	SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	POTTERY
FLS5681	SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	POTTERY
FLS5682	SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	POTTERY
FLS5683	SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	POTTERY
FLS5684	SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	POTTERY
FLS5686	SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	POTTERY
FLS5687	SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	POTTERY
FLS5688	SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	POTTERY
FLS5689	SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	POTTERY
FLS5690	SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	POTTERY
FLS5691	SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	POTTERY
FLS5692	SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	POTTERY
FLS5693	SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	POTTERY
FLS5694	SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	POTTERY
FLS5695	SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	POTTERY
FLS5696	SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	POTTERY
FLS5697	SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	POTTERY
FLS5698	SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	POTTERY

SMR Number 901 - MLS901

Site Name RB SETTLEMENT SITE (CM), SANDTOFT

FLS5699	SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	POTTERY
FLS5700	SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	POTTERY
FLS5701	SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	POTTERY
FLS5702	SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	POTTERY
FLS5703	SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	POTTERY
FLS5706	SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	POTTERY
FLS5707	SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	POTTERY
FLS5709	SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	POTTERY
FLS5710	SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	POTTERY
FLS5711	SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	POTTERY
FLS5713	SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	POTTERY
FLS5714	SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	POTTERY
FLS5715	SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	POTTERY
FLS5716	SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	POTTERY
FLS5717	SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	POTTERY
FLS5718	SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	POTTERY

Associated Events/Activities

ELS2784	Aerial photographic sorties during 1974 (Event - Survey)
ELS2785	Aerial photographic sorties during 1975 (Event - Survey)
ELS3232	Keith Miller AP transcription (Event - Interpretation)
ELS3187	Excavations at Sandtoft, North Lincolnshire, 1975 (Event - Intervention)
ELS2786	Aerial photographic sorties during 1976 (Event - Survey)
ELS807	Aerial photographic sortie (Event - Survey)
ELS3236	Aerial Photographic transcription - sketch plots (Event - Interpretation)
ELS1044	Humber Wetlands Fieldwalking (Event - Survey. Ref: SE738091.AA)
ELS3226	Felcey slides - cropmark plotting (Event - Interpretation)
ELS3020	Cropmark landscapes of the Magnesian Limestone South and West Yorkshire (Event - Interpretation)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
905 - MLS905	ENCLOSURE, FIELD BOUNDARIES & FINDS, SANDTOFT	Monument

Romano British enclosure, field boundaries & finds, Sandtoft

Monument Types and Dates

ENCLOSURE (RO?, Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Evidence CROPMARK

Evidence FIND

FIELD BOUNDARY (RO?, Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Evidence CROPMARK

Evidence FIND

SETTLEMENT (RO?, Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Evidence CROPMARK

Evidence FIND

Description and Sources

Description

SE742 085 Cropmark site, Sandtoft, wedge-shaped enclosure with internal divisions, c. 100m. E-W, c. 75m. at widest end. Possible field boundaries to S. Area 8-9 ha. (DNR obl. 1973; MF obl. 1975; SM, BL/04.). Surface finds from within site of enclosure - RB greywares, colour-coated, samian sherds, flagon neck, limestone rubble, 1975-6; pp. (info. MF). [1]

Aerial photographs [2 - 6]

Cropmarks from NMR air photographs were transcribed as part of the Magnesian Limestone in South and West Yorkshire Archaeological Assessment Project, 2005-6. [7]

SE742 085 Sandtoft, Belton. Romano-British enclosure, surface finds of pottery. Finds include a fragment from a rotary quern, samian, colour coated ware and a flagon neck. Finders W Ingram (1959) and M Felcey (1976). Information via Doncaster Museum. [8]

SE742 0845. Finds deposited at North Lincolnshire Museum in 1988, site code BLAQ :

Mortarium fragment BLAQ 1

Quernstone piece BLAQ 2

Greyware sherds BLAQ 3

Colour coated sherds BLAQ 4

Post medieval sherds BLAQ 5

Post medieval sherd BLAQ 6 [8, 9]

Trial trenching in the area of Vermuyden Villas (SE942 081) in August 2003 recorded four linear field ditches associated with this settlement. [10]

Aerial photograph, taken July 1976. [11]

Sources

AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1975. 6-25. (SLS6090)

AP SLIDE: MD Felcey. 1976. 6-06. (SLS6071)

- (1) BOOK: Loughlin, N and Miller, KR. 1979. A Survey of Archaeological Sites in Humberside. 152 (SLS523)
- (2) AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH: DN Riley. 1978. SE7308/2. (SLS603)
- (3) AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH: DN Riley. 1978. SE7408/8. (SLS602)
- (4) AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH: DN Riley. 1978. SE7408/6. (SLS601)
- (5) AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH: CUAC. 1984. RC8 GA86. (SLS596)
- (6) AP SLIDE: M Felcey. 6-25. (SLS7268)
- (6) AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH: M Felcey. 6-06. (SLS1461)
- (7) DATA TABLES or DATABASE: Alison Deegan. 2006. Magnesian Limestone AP plots in GIS format. MagLimestone.TAB. SE70NW (SLS3593)

- (8) ARCHIVE: Humberside Archaeology Unit. 1988. Isle of Axholme Survey. File 5.2 (SLS4152)
- (9) MUSEUM RECORDS: North Lincolnshire Museum. NLM accession database. BLAQ (SLS1205)
- (10) REPORT - INTERIM, RESEARCH, SPECIALIST, ETC: Sumpter, T.. 2003. Thorne Road, Sandtoft, North Lincolnshire: Archaeological Evaluation. (SLS2421)
- (11) COLLECTION / PARENT: M Felcey. 1974 - 77. Mike Felcey AP slide collection. 6/6 (SLS2950)

Associated resources

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred SE 741 084 (1023m by 739m) SE70NW Dispersed

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish BELTON, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

SHINE Romano-British settlement site, Sandtoft Active DLS1825

Other Statuses and Cross-References

National Monuments Record - 1441038	Active
National Monuments Record - SE70NW 14	Active
SHINE Candidate (Yes)	Active
National Monuments Record - 59216	Active
National Monuments Record - SE70NW 6	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 905	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments

18378 LINEAR DITCHES, ENCLOSURE (CM), W OF HATFIELD WASTE DRAIN Contemporary Complex

Associated Finds

FLS2423	SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	POTTERY
FLS6448	MORTARIUM (1) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	POTTERY
FLS6449	QUERN (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	STONE

Associated Events/Activities

ELS2785	Aerial photographic sorties during 1975 (Event - Survey)
ELS2786	Aerial photographic sorties during 1976 (Event - Survey)
ELS835	Aerial photographic sortie (Event - Survey)
ELS808	Aerial photographic sortie (Event - Survey. Ref: RC8-GA)
ELS2074	Trial trenches, Thorne Road, Sandtoft, September 2003 (Event - Intervention)
ELS3020	Cropmark landscapes of the Magnesian Limestone South and West Yorkshire (Event - Interpretation)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number 920 - MLS920 **Site Name** VERMUYDEN'S FORTIFIED SETTLEMENT (SITE OF), SANDTOFT

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
920 - MLS920	VERMUYDEN'S FORTIFIED SETTLEMENT (SITE OF), SANDTOFT	Monument

A 17th century fortified settlement at Sandtoft, occupied by French and Dutch Protestant settlers who worked on Vermuyden's drainage scheme. The settlement was attacked and burned by local people in 1651.

Monument Types and Dates

SETTLEMENT (PM:C17, Post Medieval - 1600 AD to 1699 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

Site of Vermuyden's fortified settlement of French and Dutch families at Sandtoft, founded c. 1636. Attacked in 1651 by Axholme Commoners who in ten days destroyed crops, "houses to the number of 52, besides barns, stables, outhouses and windmills", and "took out the doors, windows, seats and pulpit" from the Protestant church (which was again vandalised in 1656). A small number of inhabitants recorded in 1681, but church in ruins by 1686. (Stonehouse 1839, 354 - 359; Hughes 1954, 13 - 45). Building foundations exposed in 1960 on reputed site of former church at SE 7416 0816. Font from former Sandtoft Church reported to be in Tetley Hall (OSSI 1963). [1]

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the south side of Hatfield Road within the presumed area of the site but did not reveal anything consistent with the settlement. [2]

A trial trench evaluation was carried out in advance of housing development on land to the west of Vermuyden's Close in 2002. The evaluation revealed an undated ditch and a series of postholes in trench 1 at the southern end of the site which may be associated with the settlement. [3]

Sources

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH: CUAC. 1984. RC8 GA86. (SLS596)

REPORT - INTERIM, RESEARCH, SPECIALIST, ETC: Stephens, M.. 1994. Archaeological Watching Brief at The Laurels, Sandtoft Road, Sandtoft.. (SLS3804)

REPORT - INTERIM, RESEARCH, SPECIALIST, ETC: Foreman, M.. 1994. An Archaeological Watching Brief at Hatfield Road, Sandtoft. (SLS3802)

INDEX: Humberside Archaeological Unit. 1995. HAU Excavation Index. (SLS2945)

INDEX: Humberside Archaeological Unit. 1995. HAU Excavation Index. (SLS2945)

INDEX: Humberside Archaeological Unit. 1995. HAU Excavation Index. (SLS2945)

- (1) BOOK: Loughlin, N and Miller, KR. 1979. A Survey of Archaeological Sites in Humberside. 152 (SLS523)
- (2) REPORT - INTERIM, RESEARCH, SPECIALIST, ETC: R Holbrey, Archaeological Services WYAS. 1999. Hatfield Road, Sandtoft, North Lincolnshire. (SLS1347)
- (3) REPORT - INTERIM, RESEARCH, SPECIALIST, ETC: Chris Clay, Pre-Construct Archaeology Lincoln. 2002. Archaeological Evaluation Report; Vermuyden's Close, Sandtoft, North Lincolnshire. (SLS2005)

Associated resources

Location

National Grid Reference

SE 741 081 (point) SE70NW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish BELTON, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SMR Number 920 - MLS920 **Site Name** VERMUYDEN'S FORTIFIED SETTLEMENT (SITE OF), SANDTOFT

National Monuments Record - 59212	Active
SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active
National Monuments Record - SE70NW 4	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 920	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments

19786	DITCH AND POSTHOLES, VERMUYDEN'S CLOSE	Geographical
1084	MED/PM SETTLEMENT, SANDTOFT	Functional Association
21152	DITCHES AND PITS, NORTH OF THORNE ROAD, SANDTOFT	Interpretational Group

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

ELS808	Aerial photographic sortie (Event - Survey. Ref: RC8-GA)
ELS3101	Geophysics at Sandtoft, Belton, North Lincolnshire, 1989 (Event - Survey)
ELS3100	Evaluation at Sandtoft, Belton, North Lincolnshire, 1989 (Event - Intervention)
ELS101	Watching brief at Plot 1, Sandtoft Road, Belton, North Lincolnshire, 1990 (Event - Intervention. Ref: BSR 90)
ELS102	Watching brief on Plot B, Sandtoft Road, Belton, North Lincolnshire, 1994 (Event - Intervention. Ref: BSR 94)
ELS144	Watching Brief on Plot 4, Sandtoft Road, North Lincolnshire, 1995 (Event - Intervention. Ref: SAN 95)
ELS3214	Watching brief at the Laurels, Sandtoft Road, Sandtoft. (Event - Intervention)
ELS962	Hatfield Road, Sandtoft (Event - Intervention. Ref: WYAS747)
ELS1752	Trial Trench Evaluation, Vermuyden Close, Sandtoft, 2002 (Event - Intervention. Ref: VCS02)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number 1084 - MLS1084 **Site Name** MED/PM SETTLEMENT, SANDTOFT

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
1084 - MLS1084	MED/PM SETTLEMENT, SANDTOFT	Monument

Medieval and Post Medieval settlement, Sandtoft

Monument Types and Dates

VILLAGE (MED/PM, Medieval to Post Medieval - 1066 AD to 1899 AD)
Evidence EXTANT BUILDING

Description and Sources

Description

Sandtoft (Belton, LWR), Santofte m12th (113th) StM, Sandtofte 1156-57 (14th) YCHi, 1189-99 (1308) Ch, ' the curtilage, message on sandy ground,' from OE sand, and ON sandr and Odan toft. [1]

Sources

(1) BOOK: Kenneth Cameron, Contributions by John Insley. 1998. A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place-Names.. (SLS2607)

Associated resources

Location

National Grid Reference

SE 742 080 (point) SE70NW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish BELTON, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (No)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 1084	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments

920	VERMUYDEN'S FORTIFIED SETTLEMENT (SITE OF), SANDTOFT	Functional Association
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Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number 7249 - MLS7249 **Site Name** ENCLOSURES, TRACKWAYS AND LINEAR CROPMARKS, SANDTOFT

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
7249 - MLS7249	ENCLOSURES, TRACKWAYS AND LINEAR CROPMARKS, SANDTOFT	Monument

An extensive complex of enclosures, trackways and linear cropmarks, Sandtoft

Monument Types and Dates

DITCH (RO, Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)
Evidence CROPMARK

ENCLOSURE (RO, Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)
Evidence CROPMARK

LINEAR FEATURE (RO, Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)
Evidence CROPMARK

ROAD (RO, Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)
Evidence CROPMARK

Description and Sources

Description

Areas SE741075 and SE746077. Cropmarks plotted by the RCHM from air photographs, including a possible enclosure or part of a trackway at SE741 077; a group of rectangular enclosure with part of a trackway extending across North Idle Drain, centred at SE741 075; a double-ditched enclosure with a line of enclosures extending NE, centred to SE746 077. [1 - 6]

Air photographs taken in 1992 show enclosures and ditches with additional detail to the NMR photographs, including ditches and enclosures in area SE743 078; enclosure in area SE744 074; further area of rectangular field ditches on a similar alignment in area SE749 074. A triple concentric ring ditch at SE74990764, possibly connected with the airfield. [7 - 11]

Post medieval field boundaries, ditches and a pit are visible on air photographs, centred at SE 7413 0780. Some boundaries are superimposed, and suggest phasing. Abutting perpendicularly one of the boundaries, at SE 7412 0778, a narrow ditch leads to a small pit. Source: NMR SE7407/27 (12806/10) 05-Jul-1996. [12]

Cropmarks from NMR air photographs were transcribed as part of the Magnesian Limestone in South and West Yorkshire Archaeological Assessment Project, 2005-6. [13]

Sources

- (1) AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH: DN Riley. 1978. SE7407/1. (SLS604)
- (2) AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH: DN Riley. 1977. SE7407/6/26. (SLS2784)
- (3) AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH: RCHME. 1996. SE7407/23. (SLS2783)
- (4) AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH: DN Riley. 1978. SE7407/5. (SLS668)
- (5) AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH: DN Riley. 1978. SE7407/3. (SLS667)
- (6) AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH: DN Riley. 1978. SE7407/2. (SLS666)
- (7) AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH: E. Dennison. 1992. 92/19/13. (SLS662)
- (8) AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH: E. Dennison. 1992. 92/19/12. (SLS661)
- (9) AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH: E. Dennison. 1992. 92/19/11. (SLS660)
- (10) AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH: E. Dennison. 1992. 92/19/10. (SLS659)
- (11) AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH: E. Dennison. 1992. 92/19/9. (SLS658)
- (12) COLLECTION / PARENT: National Record of the Historic Environment. Ordnance Survey/NAR/NMR/NRHE Records. SE70NW 16 (SLS1263)
- (13) DATA TABLES or DATABASE: Alison Deegan. 2006. Magnesian Limestone AP plots in GIS format. MagLimestone.TAB. SE70NW (SLS3593)

Associated resources

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred SE 744 076 (1081m by 893m) SE70NW Dispersed

SMR Number 7249 - MLS7249 **Site Name** ENCLOSURES, TRACKWAYS AND LINEAR CROPMARKS, SANDTOFT

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish BELTON, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE
Civil Parish EPWORTH, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

SHINE	Romano-British settlement, Sandtoft	Active	DLS1912
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Other Statuses and Cross-References

National Monuments Record - 1441052	Active
National Monuments Record - SE70NW 8	Active
National Monuments Record - SE70NW 15	Active
National Monuments Record - SE70NW 16	Active
SHINE Candidate (Yes)	Active
National Monuments Record - 1441039	Active
National Monuments Record - 1067660	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 7249	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

ELS2785	Aerial photographic sorties during 1975 (Event - Survey)
ELS2310	(Event - Survey)
ELS835	Aerial photographic sortie (Event - Survey)
ELS3236	Aerial Photographic transcription - sketch plots (Event - Interpretation)
ELS862	Aerial photographic sortie (Event - Survey)
ELS2309	(Event - Survey)
ELS3020	Cropmark landscapes of the Magnesian Limestone South and West Yorkshire (Event - Interpretation)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number 19786 - MLS19786 **Site Name** DITCH AND POSTHOLES, VERMUYDEN'S CLOSE

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
19786 - MLS19786	DITCH AND POSTHOLES, VERMUYDEN'S CLOSE	Monument

Undated ditch and postholes, excavated during evaluation at Vermuyden's Close, 2002

Monument Types and Dates

DITCH (PU, Post Medieval - 1600 AD? to 1699 AD?)

Evidence SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT

POST HOLE (PU, Post Medieval - 1600 AD? to 1699 AD?)

Evidence SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT

Description and Sources

Description

A linear ditch and several features interpreted as postholes (the largest of which measured 0.55m x 0.45m x 0.46m) were identified during an evaluation in May 2002.

'Arguably, the most archaeologically significant deposits were exposed in Trench 1. Ditch [105] was a substantial, steep sided linear feature. The only dating evidence from this was from the upper till (101) (brick and pantile, 18th -20th century), which appeared to represent a later feature, cut through peat layer (107), into the top of the ditch. It is possible that this ditch was some form of boundary feature relating to the 17th century Dutch settlement, although this could not be demonstrated by the occurrence of contemporary finds. The trench also exposed a series of possible post holes. It is uncertain whether all of these features were of anthropogenic origin, or formed as a result of root or animal action. However, [109], and [126] were relatively substantial, and could represent two posts associated with some kind of timber structure, the extent of which was beyond the limits of the excavation. '

Trench 1 centred to SE74220814, just north of 2 Vermuyden Villas. [1]

Sources

- (1) REPORT - INTERIM, RESEARCH, SPECIALIST, ETC: Chris Clay, Pre-Construct Archaeology Lincoln. 2002. Archaeological Evaluation Report; Vermuyden's Close, Sandtoft, North Lincolnshire. 4, 7, fig 3 (SLS2005)
-

Location

National Grid Reference

SE 7422 0814 (point) SE70NW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish BELTON, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 19786	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments

920	VERMUYDEN'S FORTIFIED SETTLEMENT (SITE OF), SANDTOFT	Geographical
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Finds - None recorded

SMR Number 19786 - MLS19786 **Site Name** DITCH AND POSTHOLES, VERMUYDEN'S CLOSE

Associated Events/Activities

ELS1752 Trial Trench Evaluation, Vermuyden Close, Sandtoft, 2002 (Event - Intervention. Ref: VCS02)

Associated Individuals/Organisations

Clay, Chris - PCAS Archaeology Ltd Excavator

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (Northern Office) Excavator

PLATES

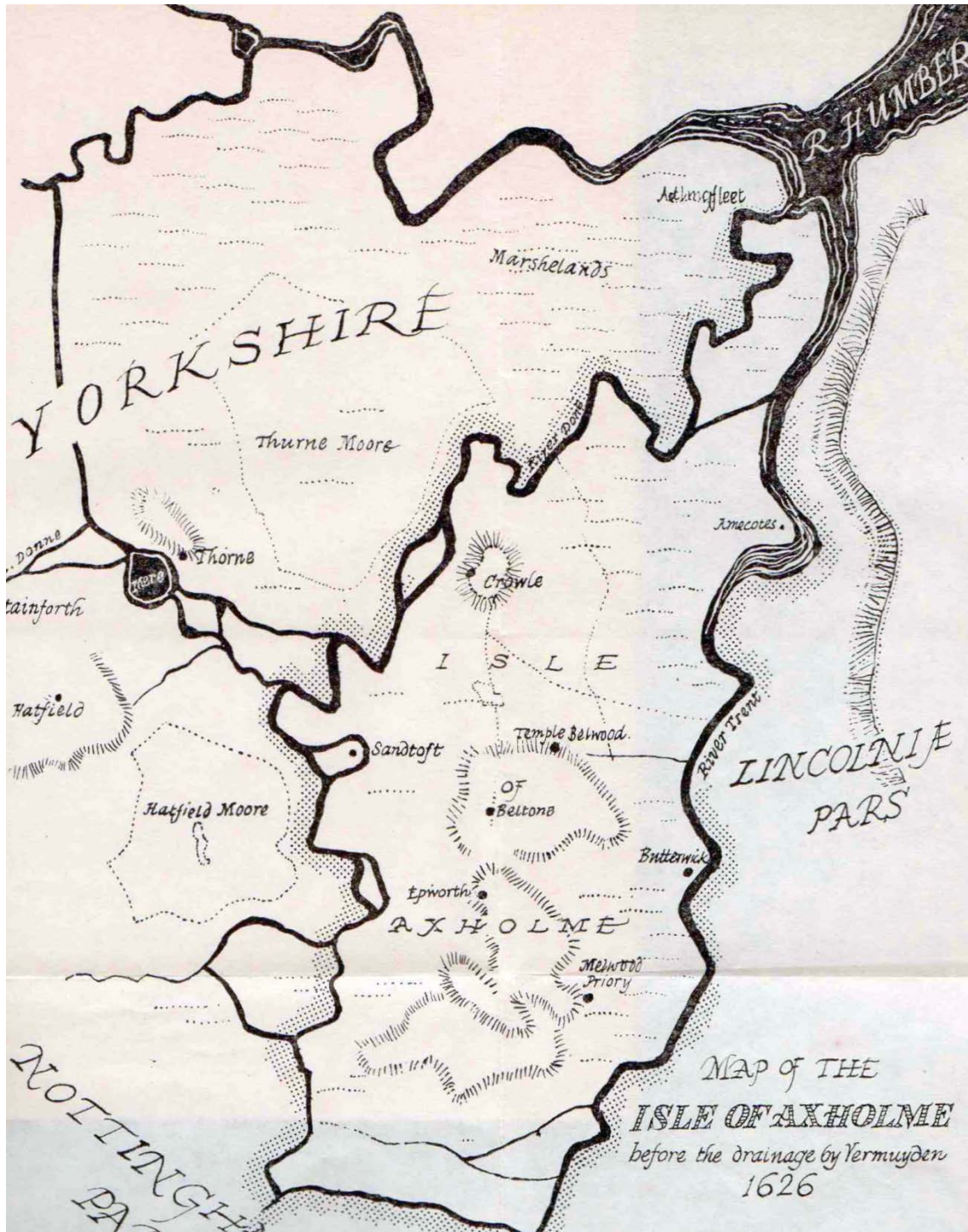


Plate 1 Prior to drainage by Vermuyden

This is one of a number of similar images. This coming from later version of the 1903 *Manuscript in a Red Box*, believed to have been written by John Hamilton (<https://www.red1st.com/axholme/showmedia.php?mediaID=1375&medialinkID=4615&tngpage=3> Accessed 06/06/18)



Plate 2 Trench 1, facing east, scale unit 500mm



Plate 3 Ditch A (cut 1003), facing southwest, scale unit 100mm



Plate 4 Trench 2, facing east, scale unit 500mm



Plate 5 Ditch B (cut 2004), facing southwest, scale unit 500mm



Plate 6 Trench 3, facing north, scale unit 500mm



Plate 7 Ditch B (cut 3009) and possible earlier phase (cut 3012), facing southwest, scale unit 500mm



Plate 8 Ditch C (cut 3005), facing westnorthwest, scale unit 500mm



Plate 9 Ditch/gully (cut 3006), facing northwest, scale unit 100mm



Plate 10 Trench 4, facing north, scale unit 500mm



Plate 11 Ditch C (cut 4003), facing east, scale unit 100mm



Plate 12 Ditch/gully (cut 4005), facing east, scale unit 100mm



Plate 13 Ditch/gully (cut 4007), facing west, scale unit 100mm



Plate 14 Possible opening/crossing between ditches (cuts 4005 & 4007) facing southwest



Plate 15 Trench 5, facing west, scale unit 500mm



Plate 16 Ditch B (cut 5006) facing southwest, scale unit 500mm



Plate 17 Ditch/Gully (cut 5003) facing north, scale unit 100mm

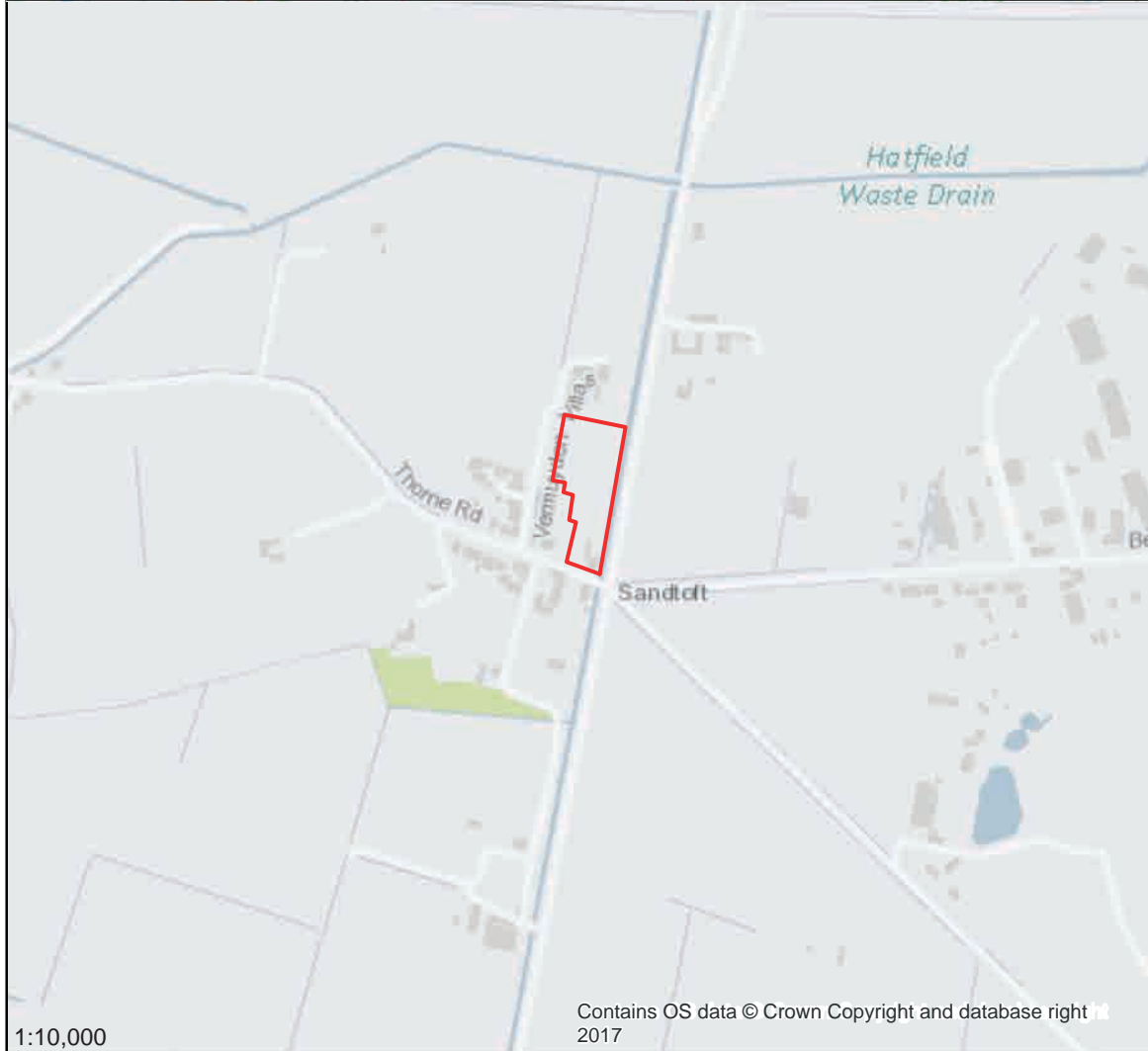
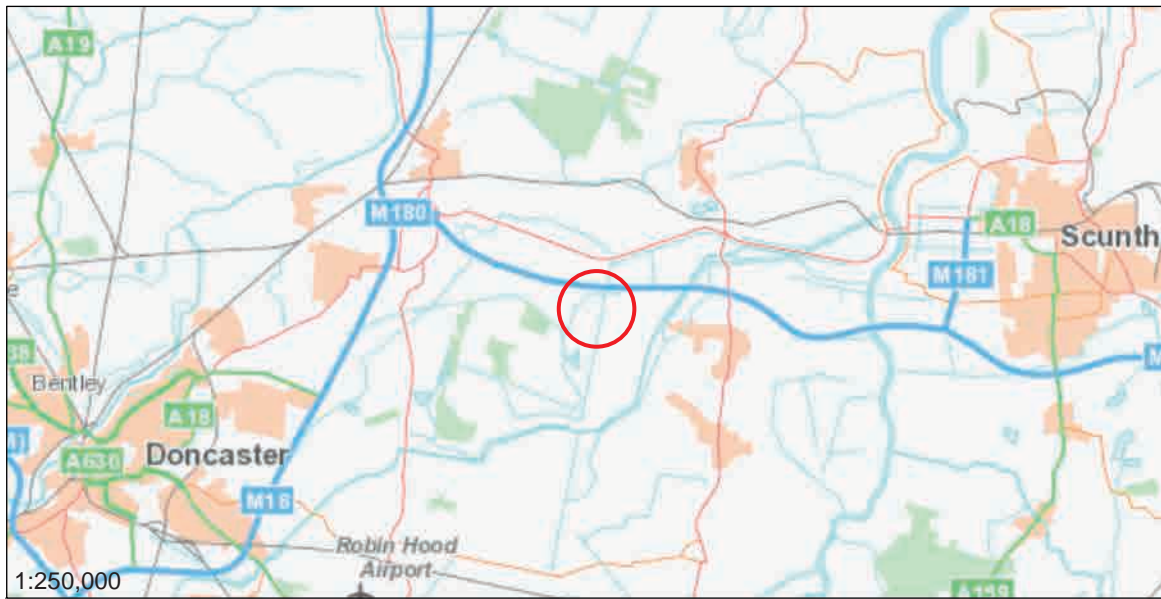


Figure 1 Site Location



Figure 2 Works Location 1:1,000

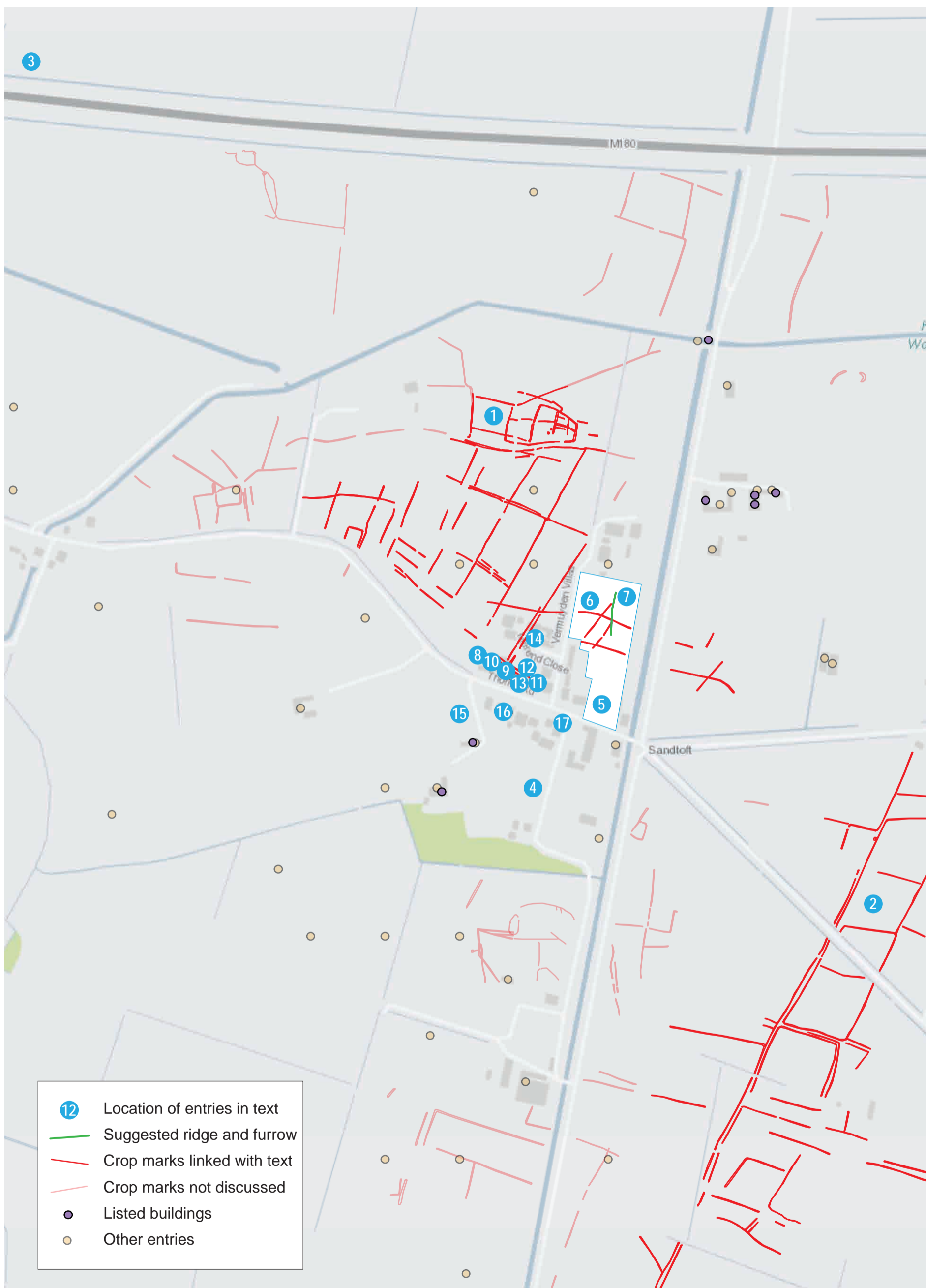


Figure 3 HER data

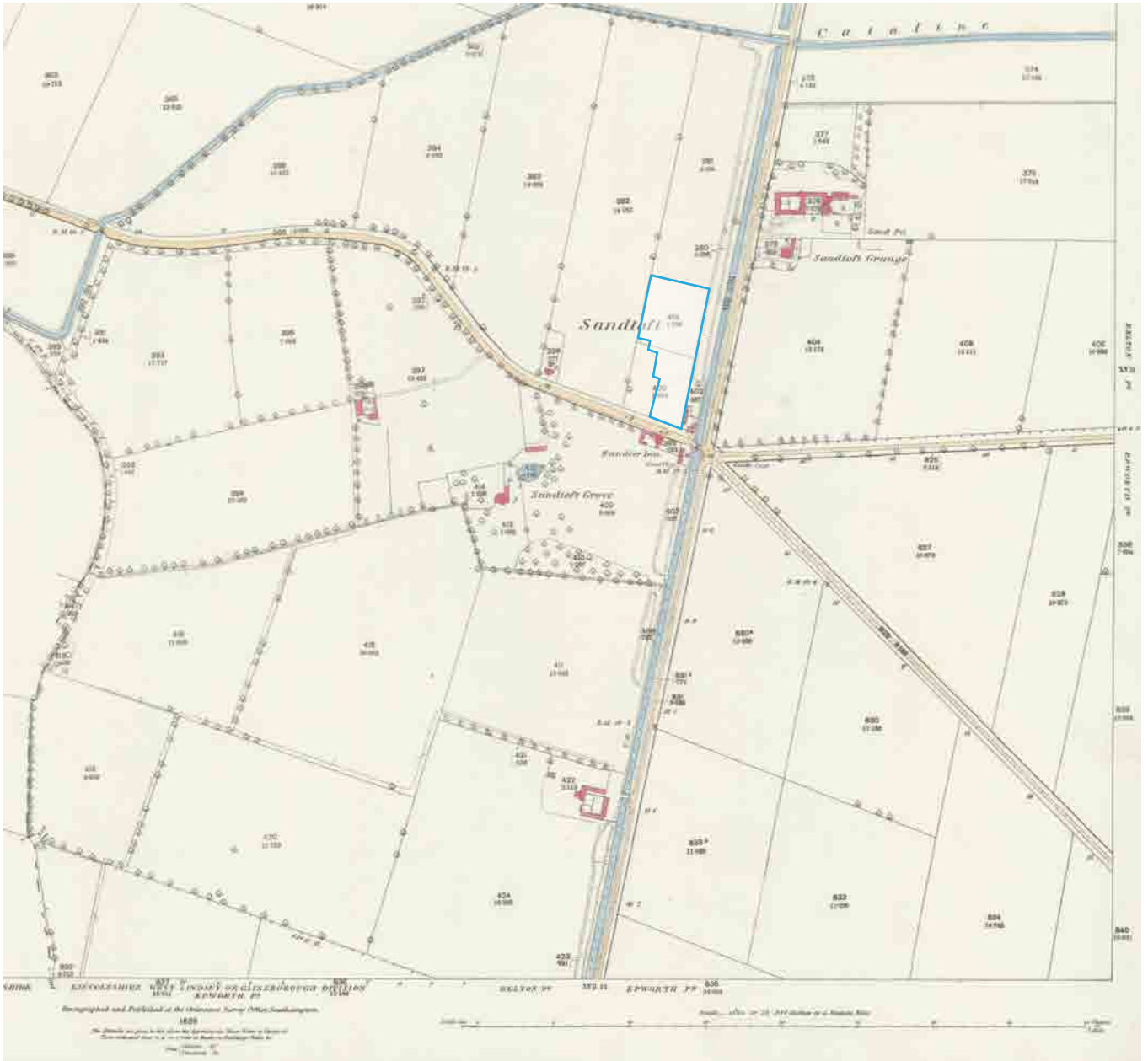


Figure 4 1886 Ordnance Survey Map

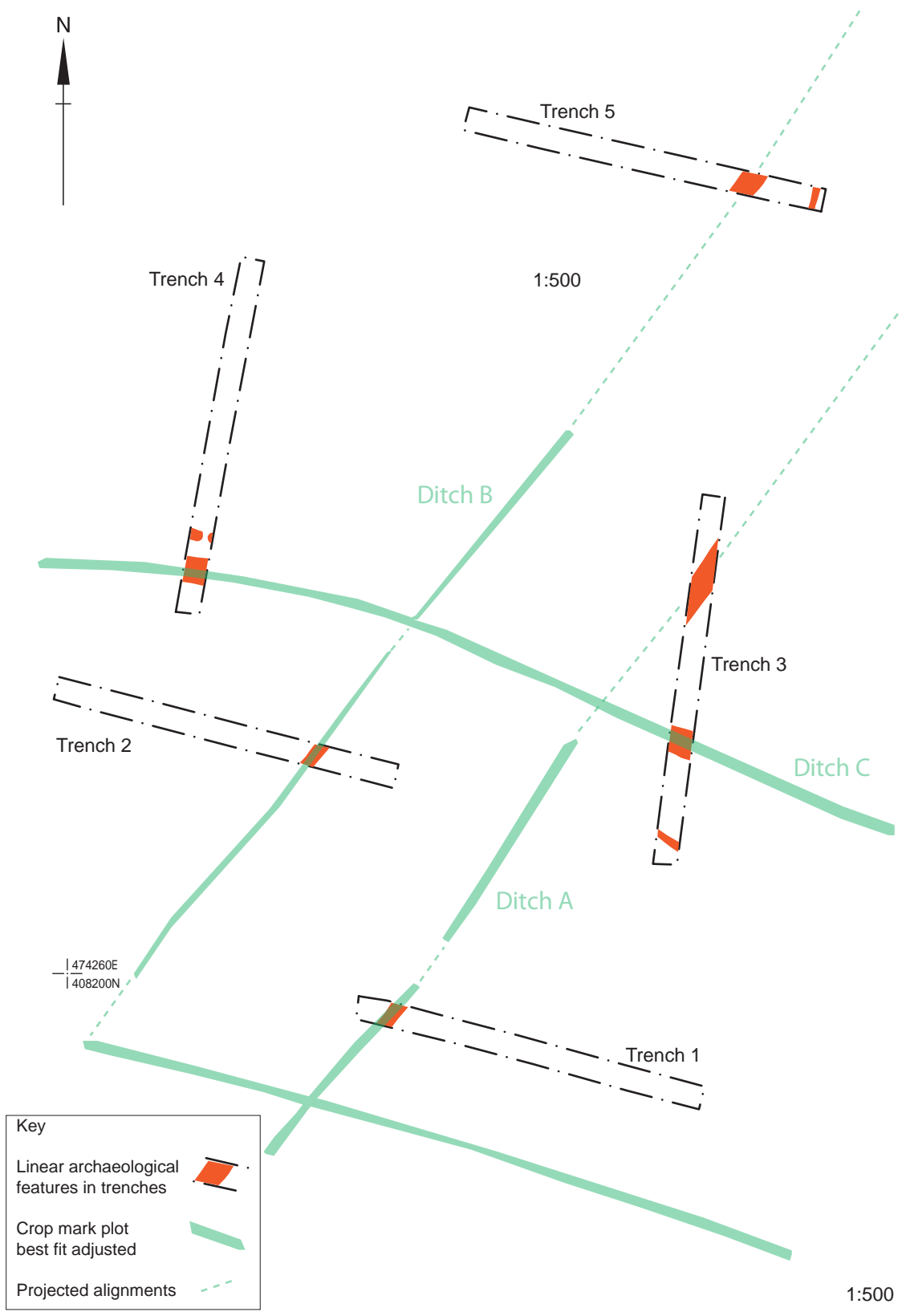


Figure 5 All trenches archaeology

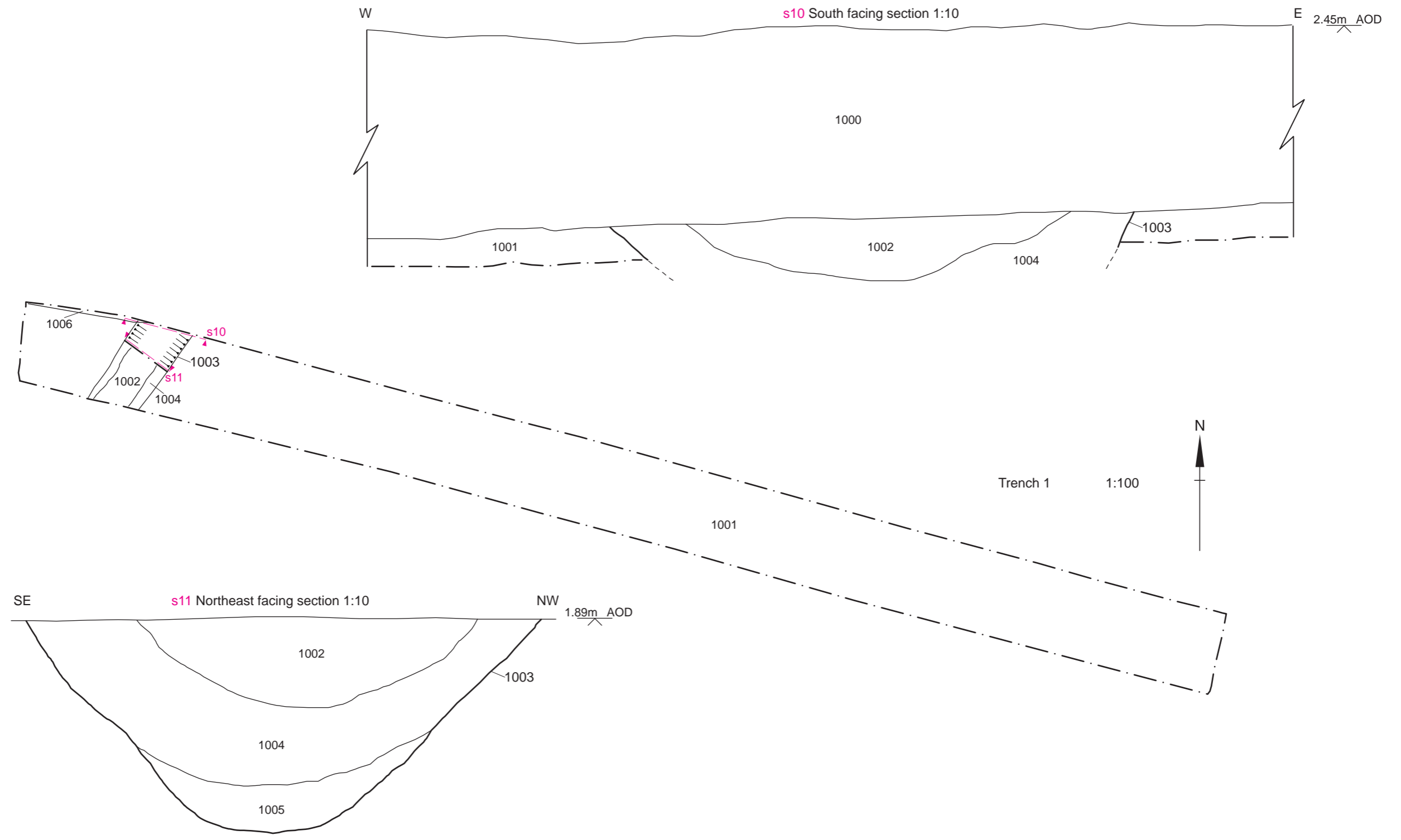


Figure 6 Trench 1

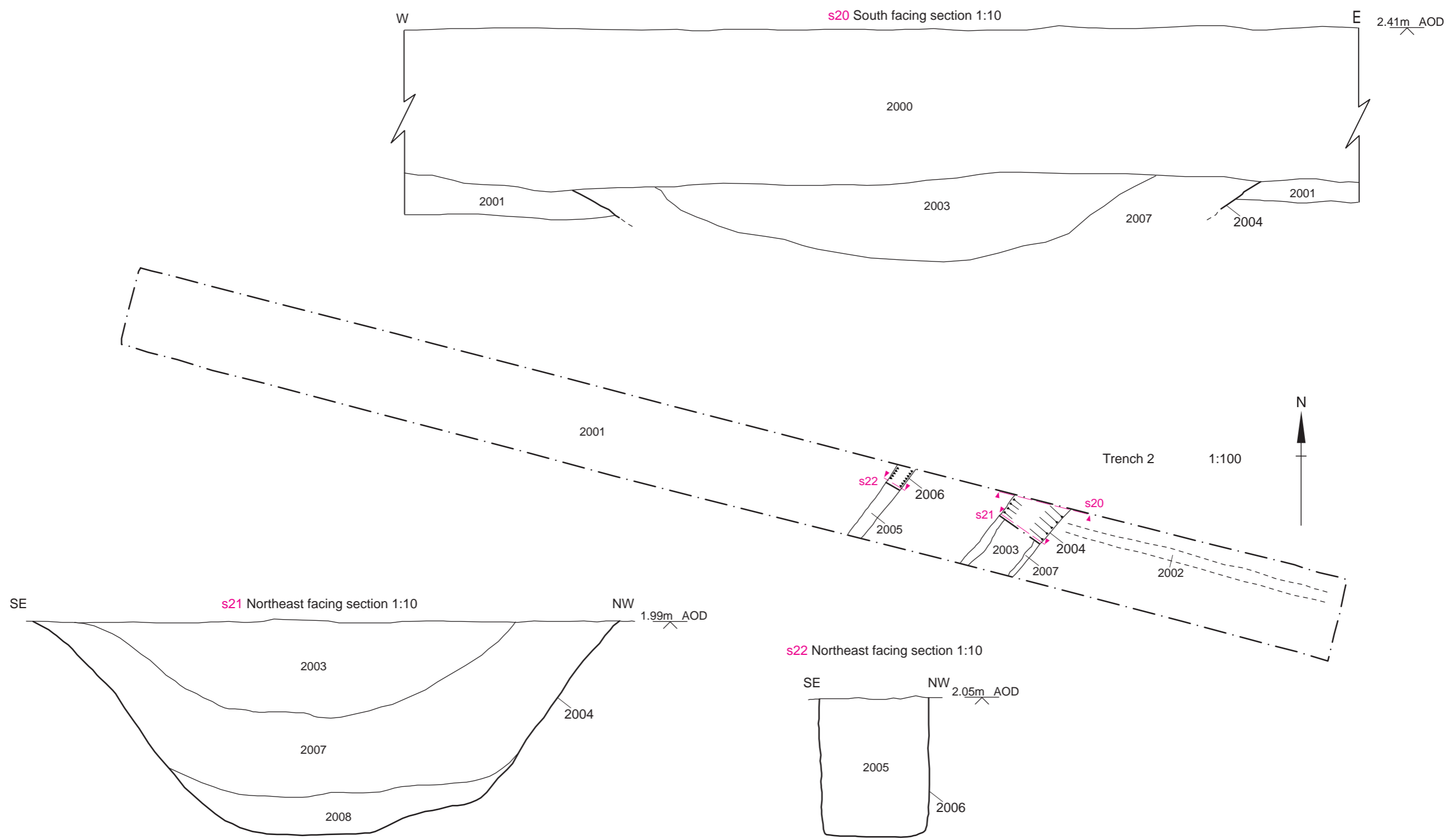


Figure 7 Trench 2

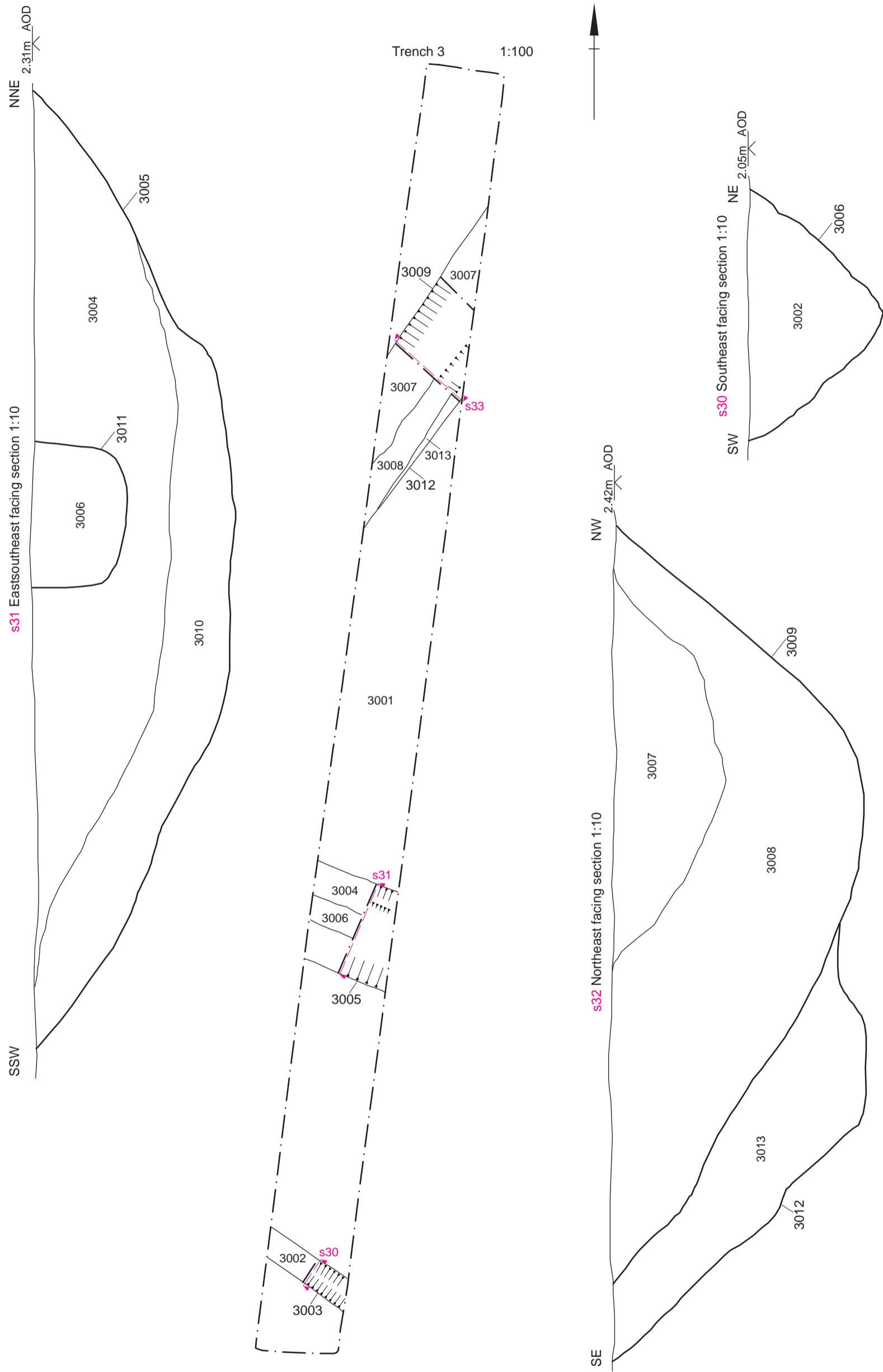


Figure 8 Trench 3

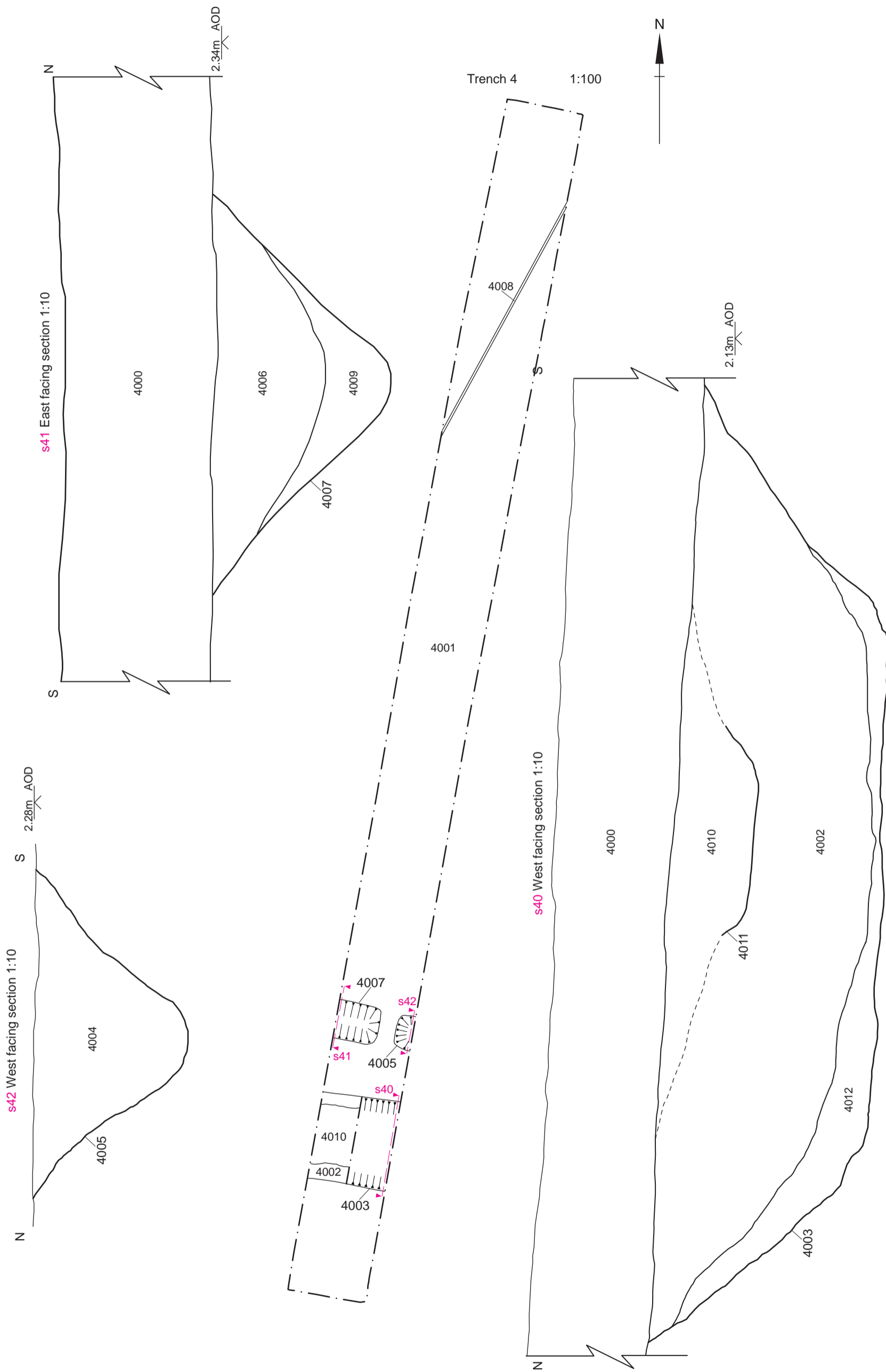


Figure 9 Trench 4

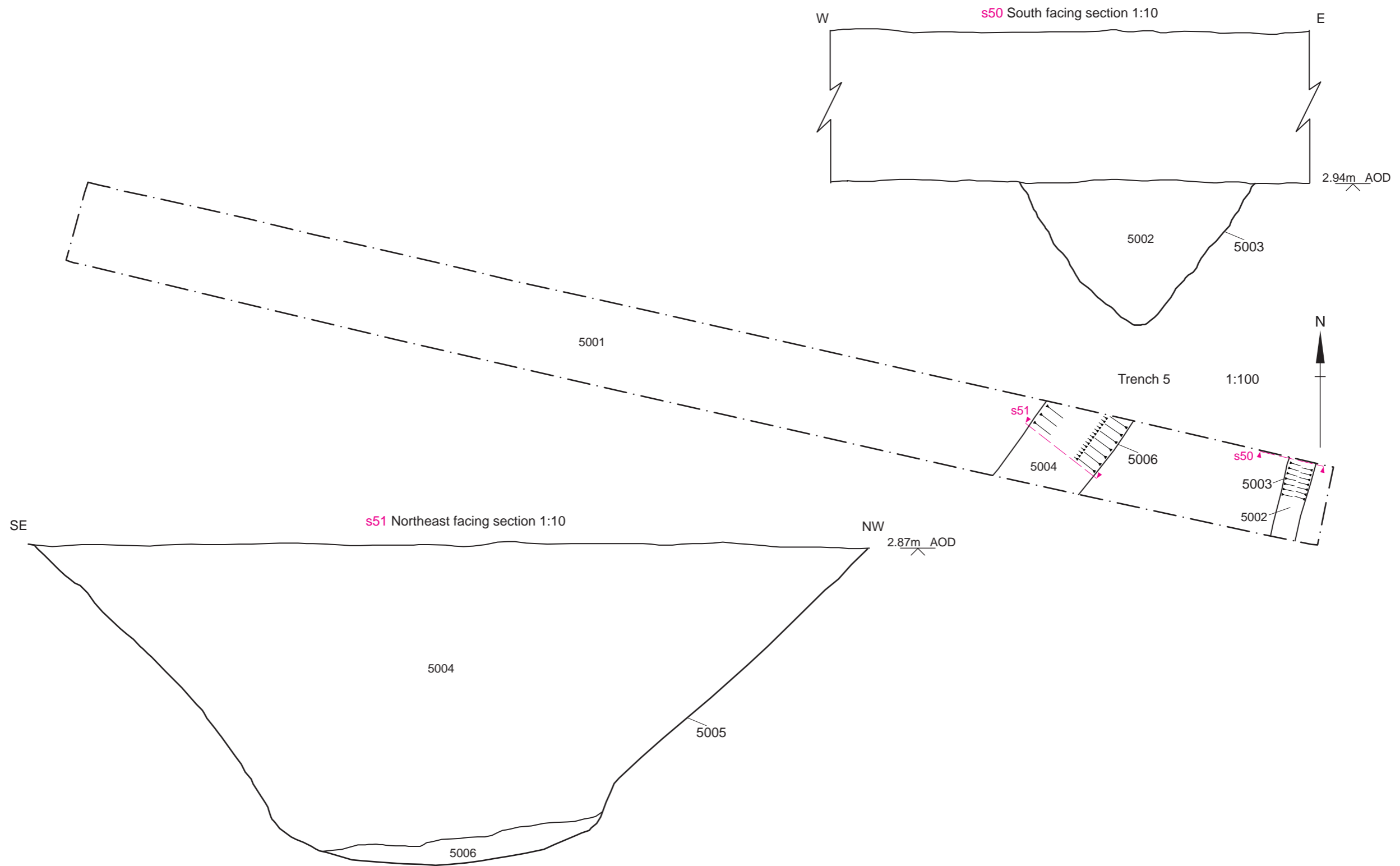


Figure 10 Trench 5



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