APPENDIX 8.3

LITTLE CROW SOLAR PARK, SCUNTHORPE, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE – ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF (COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY, NOVEMBER 2018).

Little Crow

Solar Park

National significant infrastructure project in the Energy Sector

Little Crow Solar Park, Scunthorpe

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

On behalf of INRG Solar (Little Crow) Ltd

November 2018

Little Crow Solar Park, Scunthorpe, North Lincolnshire

Archaeological Watching Brief

CA Project: 661202
CA Report: 18523

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SUMMARY

Project Name: Little Crow Solar Park, Scunthorpe, North Lincolnshire
Location: Scunthorpe, Lincolnshire
NGR: 494064 410261
Type: Watching Brief
Date: 25-26 September 2018
Location of Archive: To be deposited with North Lincolnshire Museum Service
Site Code: LCRO18

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during ground investigation works undertaken to support a forthcoming Development Consent Order for a proposed solar PV array, to be known as Little Crow Solar Park, on land at Santon, Scunthorpe, Lincolnshire. A total of 23 test pits were excavated across the 53.25ha site, of which 19 were subject to archaeological monitoring.

No features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed during groundworks, and no artefactual material pre-dating the modern period was recovered.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In September 2018 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological watching brief for INRG Solar (Little Crow) Ltd on land at Santon, Scunthorpe, Lincolnshire (centred at NGR: 494064 410261; Fig. 1). The watching brief was undertaken on ground investigation works carried out to inform a forthcoming Environmental Statement to support a Development Consent Order for a proposed solar PV array, to be known to as Little Crow Solar Park. The proposed development is a 'Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project' (NSIP).

The site

1.2 The proposed development area is approximately 218ha in extent and comprises a number of arable fields lying along a north/south limestone ridge lying at c.60m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) and extending downslope westwards to c. 25m (aOD). The lower-lying, valley bottom, area includes pasture with natural springlines and contains the Bottesford Beck watercourse. Small areas of coppice woodland and hedgerows demarcate many of the field boundaries. The Site is also traversed by a number of farm tracks running along the ridge and the valley bottom, giving access to the various fields from the nearby public highways.

1.3 The Site is situated in an area with complex, transitional geological strata. The bedrock geology of the area is mapped as comprising limestone and (subequal/subordinate) argillaceous rocks of the Raventhorpe Beds and Scawby Limestone, sandstone of the Northampton Sand Formation and in the southern part of the site mudstone and limestone of the Kirton Cementstone Beds, and ferruginous limestone and ferruginous sandstone of the Marlstone Rock Formation. In the central and western part of the Site these

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are overlain by superficial deposits of the Charmouth Mudstone Formation and Whitby Mudstone Formation, and sand of the Sutton Sand Formation (BGS 2018).

1.4 The monitoring works were undertaken in accordance with the *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (CIfA 2014) and *Little Crow, Santon, Scunthorpe: Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological watching brief* (CA 2018a)

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The Site has been the subject of a Cultural Heritage Baseline Study (Pegasus Group 2018), information from which forms the baseline for this section.

2.2 One area of specific prehistoric archaeological potential has been identified within the Site comprising the cropmark of a possible round barrow (MLS22718). A number of poorly-located flint artefacts are also recorded from the wider area, while the Sutton Sand Formation (cover sands/ blown sands) have the potential to contain or mask prehistoric lithic material.

2.3 A former Cistercian nunnery known as Gokewell Priory was located in the northern part of the Site. Gokewell Priory was established in the 12th century and dissolved in the 16th century. Gokewell Priory Farm was built on the site of the Priory between the late 17th and early 19th century and material from the former Priory may have been used during the construction of the farm. Gokewell Priory Farm was itself abandoned and demolished in the late 20th century. It is probable but unproven that the below-ground remains of the medieval Priory and post-medieval Farm are located within the northern part of the Site (MLS1805). However, the core of the

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Priory, where the later farm buildings were constructed, is not proposed as a location for solar panels. However, there is potential for below-ground remains of ancillary structures and features associated with the Priory to be present within the areas proposed for development.

2.4 Beyond the site of the former Gokewell Priory, there is no proven evidence for medieval activity beyond agricultural features within the Site. Although historic aerial photographs indicated that the earthwork remains of ridge and furrow cultivation previously survived within the development area they have subsequently been levelled by ploughing and no longer survive as visible features.

2.5 The Site also contains a slight, ovoid, possible earthwork (MLS22780) enclosure of unknown date preserved partly within the woodland of Little Crow Covert, which may extend west, into the adjacent field. However, it is not visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs of the field to the west.

2.6 Within the southern portion of the Site are the records of two cropmarks of possible enclosures, one square (MLS21943) and one ovoid (MLS21941). These assets are located to the north of Manby deserted medieval village, which lies outside the Site boundary. Due to their size and location, they are most likely to be medieval stock enclosures, although they may also be of geological origin. Analysis of aerial imagery has also indicated the presence of two partial circular cropmarks of unknown origin within the same field.

2.7 An undated limestone wall (MLS21242) was recorded adjacent to the B1027 in the north-eastern part of the Site. Potential below-ground remains relating to a former WWII Heavy Anti-Aircraft

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Battery in the eastern portion of the Site (MLS21408) could also potentially survive.

Previous archaeological work

2.8 A geophysical survey (Sumo 2018) was undertaken of all available land within the development area with the exception of an exclusion zone around the site of Gokewell Priory, in August and early September 2018. Recorded anomalies include a possible ring-ditch, previously unrecorded and historic field boundaries and a series of rectilinear and linear anomalies with a geological 'signature' typically produced from limestone fracturing (op cit).

2.9 Following on from the geophysical survey, fieldwalking was undertaken in September 2018 across a c.53.25ha area (Costwold Archaeology 2018b). The survey recorded over 19 Kg of artefacts of which most were of post-medieval and modern date and are of little archaeological significance. Significant finds, primarily from the southern part of the site, included eleven pieces of Neolithic/Bronze Age worked flint. A very small assemblage of Roman pottery was recorded from the site as a whole, along with a small collection of possible Roman ceramic building material recovered from the south-central part of the site. Some may be fragments of Roman roof tiles or tegulae; however, because of their abraded and fragmentary condition the fragments could easily be of post-medieval date.

2.10 By far the greatest component of the archaeologically significant finds assemblage from the site comprised 12th to 16th century pottery. The majority of this assemblage was recorded from the southern area, but also to a lesser degree to the immediate south of the Gokewell Priory/Farm exclusion area in the north of the site. The pottery date range, fitting closely with that of the use Gokewell

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Priory as a religious institution, would indicate that these material spreads are probably derived from activity associated with the priory. The distribution and date range in particular of the medieval pottery would suggest the manuring of arable fields associated with the running of the priory in the medieval and early post-medieval period.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The objectives of the archaeological works were:

- to monitor groundworks, and to identify, investigate and record all significant buried archaeological deposits revealed on the site during the course of the development groundworks;

- at the conclusion of the project, to produce an integrated archive for the project work and a report setting out the results of the project and the archaeological conclusions that can be drawn from the recorded data.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 An archaeologist was present during intrusive groundworks comprising ground investigation works in the form of the excavation of a total of 23 test pits and associated drainage testing, of which 19 in total were subject to archaeological monitoring, 17 as part of this tranche of work. Two of the pits (17 and 19) were excavated prior to this tranche of work and were observed during the course of a preceding fieldwalking survey but were not recorded in detail. The location of the pits is shown on Figure 2.

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4.2 Written and photographic records for natural deposits were compiled in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*. No archaeological features or deposits were encountered.

4.3 The archive from the fieldwork is currently held by CA at their offices in Milton Keynes. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the site archive will be deposited with the North Lincolnshire Museum Service. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix B, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 2 - 5)

5.1 The originally planned test pits (numbers 1-21) were excavated in their planned locations, as shown on figure 2. Test pit 5a was added in field 3 in order to better understand the geological layers encountered in test pit 5 (see below); test pit 22 was added in field 6 in order to gain a better insight into the geology surrounding the planned location of one of the transformer stations. The excavation of test pits 17 and 19 was observed but not recorded in detail during the preceding fieldwalking survey. The excavation of test pits 8, 16, 20 and 21 was not observed.

Test pit 1

5.2 Test pit 1 (Fig. 3) was located in field 1 in the planned location of a transformer station. A bedrock deposit (102) of white sand was observed at a depth of approximately 1m, overlaid by a natural layer (101) of mid red orange sand with a thickness of 0.7m. This, in turn, was sealed by a topsoil deposit (100) of mid grey brown silty sand measuring approximately 0.3m thick. A drainage test pit measuring 0.3m long by 0.3m wide by 0.3m deep was excavated

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adjacent to the main test pit. No archaeological finds or features were observed in either excavation.

Test pit 2

5.3 Test pit 2 (Fig. 3) was located in the south-west corner of field 1. Excavation revealed a bedrock layer (202) of mid grey blue clay at a depth of approximately 1.5m, covered by a natural deposit (201) of white sand with a thickness of 1.24m. The topsoil layer (200) comprised dark grey brown silty sand and was recorded with a thickness of 0.26m. A minimally invasive dual ring infiltrometer test was carried out adjacent to the test pit. No archaeological finds or features were observed in either test-pit.

Test pit 3

5.4 Test pit 3 (Fig. 3) was located in the southeast corner of field 5, just to the north of the Gokewell Farm exclusion zone. It contained a bedrock deposit (302) of mid grey blue clay at a depth of approximately 1.8m, covered by a natural layer (301) of mid brown orange silty sand with a thickness of 1.49m. This was sealed by a topsoil (300) measuring 0.31m thick and comprising mid grey brown silty sand. No additional drainage testing was conducted in conjunction with this test pit. No archaeological finds or features were observed.

Test pit 4

5.5 Test pit 4 (Fig. 3) was excavated in the eastern part of field 10, to the south of the Gokewell Farm exclusion zone. A bedrock layer (403) of mid grey blue clay was observed at a depth of approximately 1.4m, covered by a natural deposit (402) comprising light grey sand, with a thickness of 0.88m. This was overlain by a subsoil layer (401) of mid brown orange silty sand with a thickness of 0.25m, sealed in turn by a topsoil (400) comprising dark grey

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brown silty sand with a thickness of 0.27m. As test pit 4 was located on the line of a natural spring, groundwater was observed entering the pit during excavation. No archaeological finds or features were observed.

Test pit 5

5.6 Test pit 5 (Fig. 3) was located in the northernmost corner of field 3, on the edge of the development site. A bedrock layer (502) comprising white sand was encountered at a depth of 1.9m, overlaid by a natural deposit (501) of mid orange grey sand with a thickness of 1.52m. This in turn was sealed by a topsoil (500) comprising mid grey brown silty sand, recorded with a thickness of 0.28m. Similar to test pit 4, this test pit appeared to be located in an area of natural springs, as groundwater was observed entering the pit during excavation. No additional drainage testing was performed in relation to this test pit. Once again, no archaeological finds or features were observed.

Test pit 5a

5.7 Test pit 5a (Fig. 4) was added in field 3, to the southeast of test pit 5a, in order to obtain further details on the geological properties of that area. The bedrock layer (505), as in test pit 5, comprised white sand, and was encountered at a depth of approximately 0.9m. The bedrock was overlaid by a deposit of made ground (504) composed of black sandy silt and gravel with a thickness of 0.48m. Deposit 504 was sealed by topsoil deposit 503, comprising mid grey brown silty sand with a thickness of 0.42. Considerable levels of groundwater intrusion were observed during excavation, resulting in partial section collapse. A dual ring infiltrometer test was carried out adjacent to the test pit. No archaeological finds or features were observed in either test pit.

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Test pit 6

5.8 Test pit 6 (Fig. 4) was located in the northeast corner of field 18. The bedrock layer (602) comprised light grey sand and was encountered at a depth of 1.3m. This was covered by a natural deposit (601) of mid brown orange silty clay, with a thickness of 0.9m, which in turn was sealed by a topsoil layer (600) comprising mid grey brown silty sand, measuring 0.4m thick. No additional drainage testing was performed in relation to this test pit. No archaeological finds or features were observed.

Test pit 7

5.9 Test pit 7 (Fig. 4) was located in the southeast corner of field 10. A bedrock layer (702) of light grey sand was encountered at a depth of 1.3m, overlaid by a natural deposit (701) of mid grey blue and orange clay with a thickness of 0.92m. This in turn was sealed by a topsoil layer (700) comprising mid grey brown silty sand, with a thickness of 0.38m. A drainage test pit measuring 0.3m long by 0.3m wide by 0.3m deep was excavated adjacent to the main test pit. No archaeological finds or features were observed in either test pit.

Test pit 9

5.10 Test pit 9 (Fig. 4) was located near the western side of field 9, on the edge of the development area. The bedrock layer (903) comprising mid grey blue and brown orange clay was encountered at a depth of 1.2m, overlaid by a natural deposit (902) of light grey sand measuring 0.62m thick. This was covered by a subsoil (901) of mid brown orange silty clay with a thickness of 0.27m, which in turn was sealed by a topsoil (900) comprising dark grey brown silty sand measuring 0.31m thick. A drainage test pit measuring 0.3m long by 0.3m wide by 0.3m deep was excavated adjacent to the

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main test pit. No archaeological finds or features were observed in either test pit.

Test pit 10

5.11 Test pit 10 (Fig. 4) was located in the northernmost corner of field 10. A bedrock layer (1002) comprising mid grey blue and brown orange clay was encountered at a depth of 0.51m. This was covered by a natural deposit (1001) of mid brown orange silty sand with a thickness of 0.22m, which in turn was sealed by a topsoil layer (1000) composed of mid grey brown silty sand measuring 0.29m thick. No archaeological finds or features were observed during the excavation of the pit and no additional drainage testing was carried out.

Test pit 11

5.12 Test pit 11 (Fig. 4) was located near the southeast corner of field 10. The bedrock layer (1102) comprising light grey sand was encountered at a depth of 1.2m and was covered by a natural deposit (1101) of mid brown orange silty sand with a thickness of 0.89m. This in turn was sealed by a topsoil layer (1100) consisting of mid grey brown silty sand with a thickness of 0.31m. A dual ring infiltrometer test was carried out adjacent to the test pit. No archaeological finds or features were observed in either test pit.

Test pit 12

5.13 Test pit 12 (Fig. 5) was located near the southwest corner of field 10. The bedrock layer (1201) of light grey sand was encountered at a depth of 0.42m, and was directly overlaid by a topsoil (1200) comprising mid grey brown silty sand. No archaeological finds or features were observed during the excavation of the pit and no additional drainage testing was carried out.

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Test pit 13

5.14 Test pit 13 (Fig. 5) was located in the northeast corner of field 6, on the edge of the proposed development area. A bedrock layer (1303) comprising limestone was encountered at a depth of 0.94m, and was overlaid by a natural deposit (1302) of mid yellow grey clay with a thickness of 0.39m. This in turn was covered by a subsoil layer (1301) of mid red brown silty clay with a thickness of 0.26m. The subsoil was sealed by a topsoil deposit (1300) of mid grey brown silty clay measuring 0.29m thick. A drainage test pit measuring 0.3m long by 0.3m wide by 0.3m deep was excavated adjacent to the main test pit. No archaeological finds or features were observed in either excavation.

Test pit 14

5.15 Test pit 14 (Fig. 5) was located in the northeast corner of field 20. The bedrock layer (1401) comprising limestone was encountered at a depth of 0.38m, and was sealed by a topsoil deposit (1400) of dark grey brown silty sand. A drainage test pit measuring 0.3m long by 0.3m wide by 0.3m deep was excavated adjacent to the main test pit. Once again, no archaeological finds or features were observed in either excavation.

Test pit 15

5.16 Test pit 15 (Fig. 5) was located near the northwest corner of field 6, targeting the location of a transformer station just to the northeast of the Gokewell Farm exclusion zone area. The limestone bedrock (1503) was encountered at a depth of 2m, covered by a natural layer (1502) of mid yellow grey clay with a thickness of 1.45m. This was overlain by a subsoil deposit (1501) comprising mid red brown silty clay, measuring 0.21m thick, which was in turn sealed by a topsoil (1500) of mid grey brown silty clay with a thickness of 0.34m. A dual ring infiltrometer test was carried out

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adjacent to the test pit. As with the preceding pits, no archaeological finds or features were observed in either excavation.

Test pit 18

5.17 Test pit 18 (Fig. 5) was located in the northwest corner of field 12. A limestone bedrock layer (1802) was encountered at a depth of 1.19m, overlaid by a layer of made ground (1801) comprising informal hardstanding formed of gravel and limestone fragments with a thickness of 1m. This in turn was sealed by a topsoil deposit (1800) of dark grey brown silty sand measuring 0.19m thick. A drainage test pit measuring 0.3m long by 0.3m wide by 0.3m deep was excavated adjacent to the main test pit. No archaeological finds or features were recorded.

Test pit 22

5.18 Test pit 22 (Fig. 5) was added in field 6, approximately 60m to the east of test pit 15, in order to obtain further details on the geological properties of that area. The bedrock layer (2202) comprising a mix of limestone and mid grey blue sandy clay was encountered at a depth of 1.2m, overlaid by a natural deposit (2201) of mid brown orange silty sand with a thickness of 0.85m. This in turn was sealed by a topsoil (2200) of mid grey brown silty sand measuring 0.35m thick. No additional drainage testing was carried out in relation to this test pit and no archaeological finds or features were recorded.

6. DISCUSSION

6.1 Despite the archaeological potential of the application area as a whole (see archaeological background above), the watching brief identified no archaeological remains within the area of observed groundworks and, despite visual scanning of the upcast, no

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artefactual material pre-dating the modern period was seen. The absence of archaeological deposits in the test-pits indicates that the ground investigation works have not impacted upon any heritage assets of archaeological interest. Though limited in area, the results of the watching brief also broadly support the results of the preceding geophysical survey and fieldwalking, which collectively suggest that much of the proposed development area is of low archaeological potential.

7. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Anna Moosbauer. The report was written by Anna Moosbauer. The illustrations were prepared by Amy Wright. The archive has been compiled by Emily Evans, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Adrian Scruby.

10. REFERENCES

BGS (British Geological Survey), 2018. *Geology of Britain Viewer* http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html Accessed 12 October 2018.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Test Pit No.	Context No.	Type	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Thickness/ Depth (m)
1	100	Layer	Topsoil	Mid grey brown silty sand, soft, no inclusions	>2.2	>0.7	0.30
1	101	Layer	Natural	Mid red orange sand, no inclusions	>2.2	>0.7	0.70
1	102	Layer	Bedrock	White sand, soft, no inclusions	>2.2	>0.7	-
2	200	Layer	Topsoil	Dark grey brown silty sand, soft, no inclusions	>2.2	>0.7	0.26
2	201	Layer	Natural	White sand, soft, no inclusions	>2.2	>0.7	0.124
2	202	Layer	Bedrock	Mid grey blue clay, firm, no inclusions	>2.2	>0.7	-
3	300	Layer	Topsoil	Mid grey brown silty sand, soft, no inclusions	>2.2	>0.7	0.31
3	301	Layer	Natural	Mid brown orange silty sand, no inclusions	>2.2	>0.7	1.49
3	302	Layer	Bedrock	Mid grey blue clay, firm, no inclusions	>2.2	>0.7	-
4	400	Layer	Topsoil	Dark grey brown silty sand, soft, no inclusions	>2.2	>0.7	0.27
4	401	Layer	Subsoil	Mid orange brown silty sand, soft, no inclusions	>2.2	>0.7	0.25
4	402	Layer	Natural	Light grey sand, soft, no inclusions	>2.2	>0.7	0.88
4	403	Layer	Bedrock	Mid grey blue clay, firm, no inclusions	>2.2	>0.7	-
5	500	Layer	Topsoil	Mid grey brown silty sand, soft, no inclusions	>2.2	>0.7	0.28
5	501	Layer	Natural	Mid orange grey sand, soft, no inclusions	>2.2	>0.7	1.52
5	502	Layer	Bedrock	White sand, soft, no inclusions	>2.2	>0.7	-
5a	503	Layer	Topsoil	Mid grey brown silty sand, soft, no inclusions	>2.2	>0.7	0.42
5a	504	Layer	Made ground	Black sandy silt, gravel	>2.2	>0.7	0.48
5a	505	Layer	Bedrock	Light grey sand, soft, no inclusions	>2.2	>0.7	-
6	600	Layer	Topsoil	Mid grey brown silty sand, soft, no inclusions	>2.2	>0.7	0.40
6	601	Layer	Natural	Mid brown orange silty sand, soft, no inclusions	>2.2	>0.7	0.90
6	602	Layer	Bedrock	Light grey sand, soft, no inclusions	>2.2	>0.7	-
7	700	Layer	Topsoil	Mid grey brown silty sand, soft, no inclusions	>2.2	>0.7	0.38
7	701	Layer	Natural	Mid grey blue and brown orange clay, firm, no inclusions	>2.2	>0.7	0.92
7	702	Layer	Bedrock	Light grey sand, soft, no inclusions	>2.2	>0.7	-
9	900	Layer	Topsoil	Dark grey brown silty sand, soft, no inclusions	>2.2	>0.7	0.31
9	901	Layer	Subsoil	Mid brown orange silty clay, soft, no inclusions	>2.2	>0.7	0.27
9	902	Layer	Natural	Light grey sand, soft, no inclusions	>2.2	>0.7	0.62
9	903	Layer	Bedrock	Mid grey blue and brown orange clay, firm, no inclusions	>2.2	>0.7	-
10	1000	Layer	Topsoil	Mid grey brown silty sand, soft, no inclusions	>2.2	>0.7	0.29
10	1001	Layer	Natural	Mid brown orange silty sand, no inclusions	>2.2	>0.7	0.22
10	1002	Layer	Bedrock	Mid grey blue and brown orange clay, firm, no inclusions	>2.2	>0.7	-
11	1100	Layer	Topsoil	Mid grey brown silty sand, soft, no inclusions	>2.2	>0.7	0.31
11	1101	Layer	Natural	Mid brown orange silty sand, soft, no inclusions	>2.2	>0.7	0.89
11	1102	Layer	Bedrock	Light grey sand, soft, no inclusions	>2.2	>0.7	-
12	1200	Layer	Topsoil	Mid grey brown silty sand, soft, no	>2.2	>0.7	0.42

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				inclusions			
12	1201	Layer	Bedrock	Light grey sand, soft, no inclusions	>2.2	>0.7	-
13	1300	Layer	Topsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay, soft, infrequent small stones	>2.2	>0.7	0.29
13	1301	Layer	Subsoil	Mid red brown silty clay, soft, no inclusions	>2.2	>0.7	0.26
13	1302	Layer	Natural	Mid yellow grey clay, firm, no inclusions	>2.2	>0.7	0.39
13	1303	Layer	Bedrock	limestone	>2.2	>0.7	-
14	1400	Layer	Topsoil	Dark grey brown silty sand, soft, no inclusions	>2.2	>0.7	0.38
14	1401	Layer	Bedrock	limestone	>2.2	>0.7	-
15	1500	Layer	Topsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay, soft, infrequent small stones	>2.2	>0.7	0.34
15	1501	Layer	Subsoil	Mid red brown silty clay, soft, no inclusions	>2.2	>0.7	0.21
15	1502	Layer	Natural	Mid yellow grey clay, firm, no inclusions	>2.2	>0.7	1.45
15	1503	Layer	Bedrock	limestone	>2.2	>0.7	-
18	1800	Layer	Topsoil	Dark grey brown silty sand, soft, some stones	>2.2	>0.7	0.19
18	1801	Layer	Made ground	Informal hard standing – gravel + limestone fragments	>2.2	>0.7	1.0
18	1802	Layer	Bedrock	limestone	>2.2	>0.7	-
22	2200	Layer	Topsoil	Mid grey brown silty sand, soft, no inclusions	>2.2	>0.7	0.35
22	2201	Layer	Natural	Mid brown orange silty sand, soft, no inclusions	>2.2	>0.7	0.85
22	2202	Layer	Bedrock	Limestone, mid grey blue sandy clay	>2.2	>0.7	-

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APPENDIX B: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Little Crow, Santon, Scunthorpe, Lincolnshire	
Short description	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during ground investigation works in the form of test pitting to to support a forthcoming Development Consent Order for a proposed solar PV array on land at Santon, Scunthorpe, Lincolnshire. A total of 23 test pits were excavated across the 53.25ha site, of which 19 were subject to archaeological monitoring. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed during groundworks, and no artefactual material pre-dating the modern period was recovered.	
Project dates	25-26 September 2018	
Project type	Watching Brief	
Previous work	Field walking (CA 2018)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Santon, Scunthorpe, Lincolnshire	
Study area (M^2/ha)		
Site co-ordinates	494064 410261	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	None	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Adrian Scruby	
Project Supervisor	Anna Moosbauer	
MONUMENT TYPE	none	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	none	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	n/a	none
Paper	North Lincolnshire Museum Service	Trench sheets
Digital	North Lincolnshire Museum Service	Digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2018 *Little Crow, Santon, Scunthorpe, Lincolnshire: Archaeological Evaluation.* CA typescript report **18523**		

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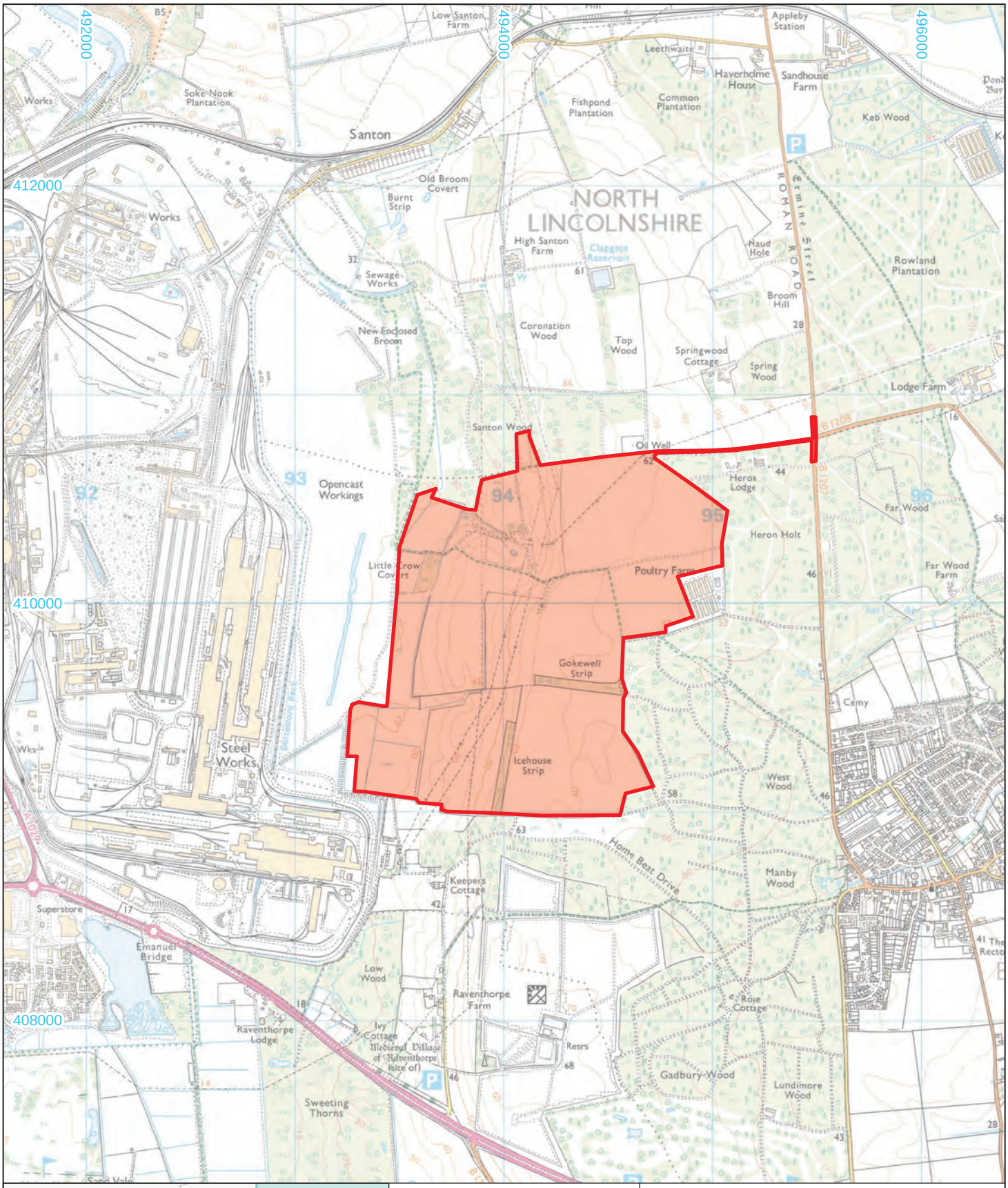

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Ordnance Survey 0100031673

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PROJECT TITLE

Little Crow, Santon, Scunthorpe
Lincolnshire

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

DRAWN BY	**AW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**661202**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**23.10.2018**	**1**
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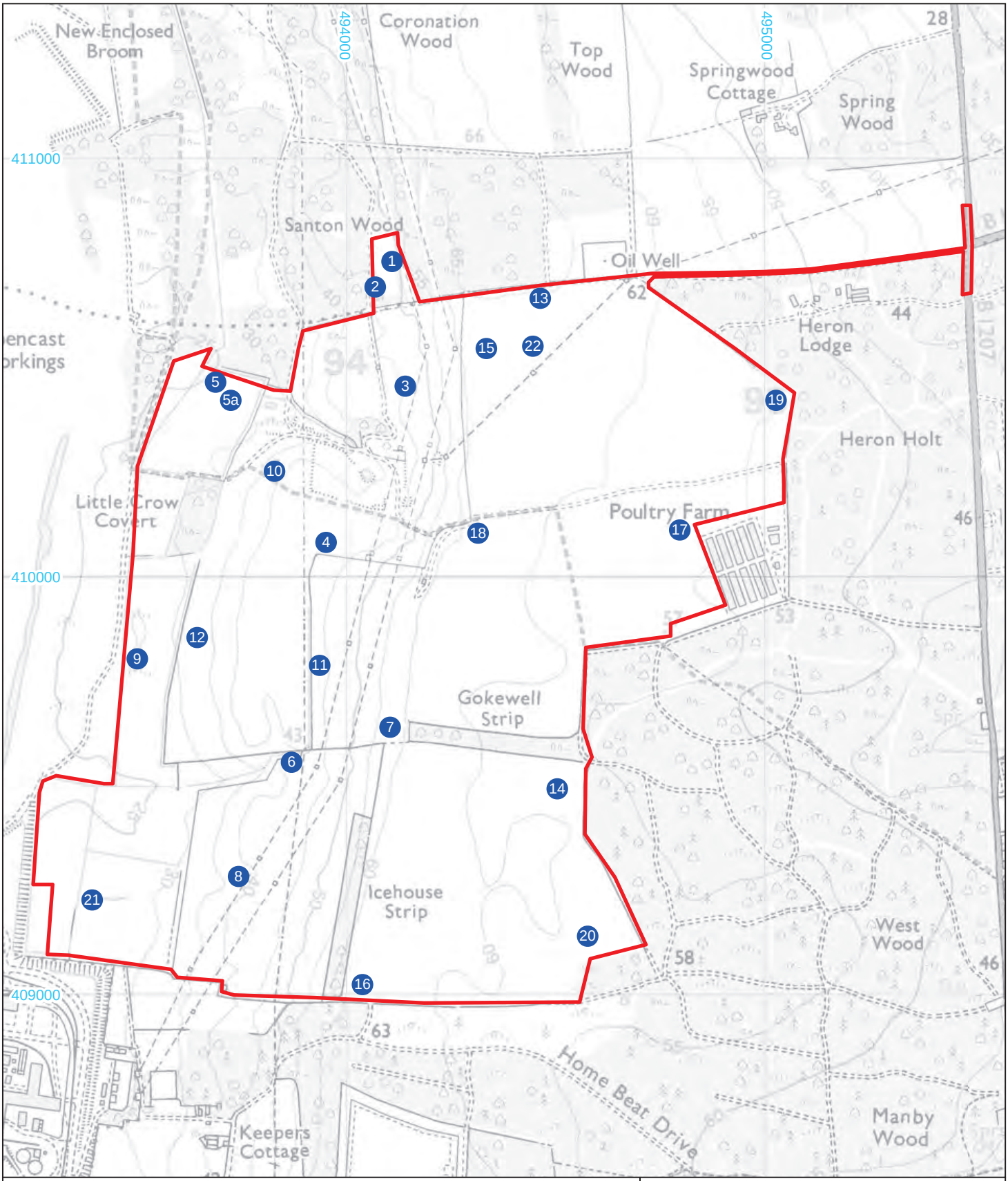

Site boundary

Test pits

N

0 1:12,500 500m

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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Test pit locations

DRAWN BY	AW	PROJECT NO.	661202	FIGURE NO.
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APPROVED BY	AM	SCALE@A4	1:12,500	

Test pit 1, looking north east

Test pit 2, looking south west

Test pit 3, looking south

Test pit 4, looking south east

Test pit 5, looking north west

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FIGURE TITLE
Photographs - test pits 1 to 5

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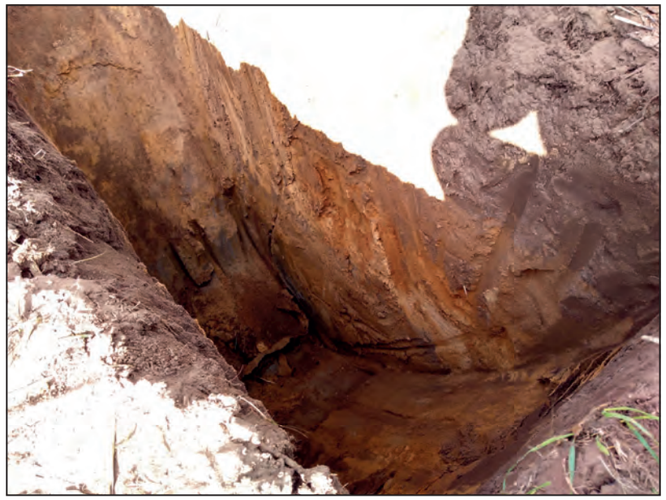
Test pit 5a, looking south east



Test pit 6, looking north

Test pit 7, looking south

Test pit 9, looking west

Test pit 10, looking south east

Test pit 11, looking north west

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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Photographs - test pits 5a to 11

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APPROVED BY	**AM**	*SCALE@A3*	**NA**	

Test pit 12, looking west

Test pit 13, looking south west

Test pit 14, looking west

Test pit 15, looking north

Test pit 18, looking south

Test pit 22, looking north

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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Photographs - test pits 12 to 22

DRAWN BY	**AW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**661202**	*FIGURE NO.*
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APPENDIX 8.4

LITTLE CROW SOLAR PARK, SCUNTHORPE, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE – ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWALKING SURVEY (COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY, NOVEMBER 2018).

Little Crow
Solar Park

National significant infrastructure project in the Energy Sector

Little Crow Solar Park, Scunthorpe

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWALKING SURVEY

On behalf of INRG Solar (Little Crow) Ltd

November 2018

Little Crow Solar Park, Scunthorpe, North Lincolnshire

Archaeological Fieldwalking Survey

CA Project: 661163
CA Report: 18971

Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	01/10/18	Chris Elis	APS	Issue 1		APS

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SUMMARY

Project Name: Little Crow Solar Park, Scunthorpe, North Lincolnshire
Location: Santon, Scunthorpe, North Lincolnshire
NGR: 494064 410261
Type: Fieldwalking Survey
Date: 10 – 21 September 2018
Location of Archive: North Lincolnshire Museum
Site Code: LCRO 18

An archaeological fieldwalking survey was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in September 2018 on land at Santon, Scunthorpe. The fieldwalking was undertaken to inform the heritage chapter of an Environmental Statement to support a Development Consent Order application for a proposed solar PV array to be known as Little Crow Solar Park.

Fieldwalking was undertaken across three areas totalling *c*.53.25 Ha, a 24.4% sample by area of the 218 Ha development site. The survey recorded over 19 Kg of artefacts of which most were of post-medieval and modern date and are of little archaeological significance. Only 4.4% by weight of the finds assemblage recorded from the survey is of archaeological interest and significance and only 49, or 3.6%, of the 1372, 20m runs from the survey contained archaeologically significant finds.

By far the majority of the significant finds were from the south of the site and comprise nine of the 11 pieces of Neolithic/Bronze Age worked flint that were recovered, as well as 23, or 74%, of the 31 runs that produced 12th to 16th century pottery.

A very small assemblage, 2% by weight, of Roman material recorded. This comprised locally-made greyware pottery from the north and south areas of the site. A small collection of possible Roman ceramic building material, weighing 426g, was recorded from the south-central area of the site. Some may be fragments of Roman roof tiles or *tegulae*. However, because of their abraded and fragmentary condition the fragments could easily be of post-medieval date.

By far the greatest component of the archaeologically significant finds assemblage from the site comprised 35 sherds of 12th to 16th century pottery, which totals 50% of the archaeologically significant finds assemblage. The majority of the medieval and early post-medieval pottery was recorded from the southern part of the proposed development area, but also to a lesser degree to the immediate south of the site of Gokewell Priory, a Cistercian holding established in the 12th century and suppressed at The Dissolution of the Monasteries between 1536 and 1541. The date range of the medieval and early post-medieval pottery fits closely with the life span of the Priory and these material spreads are probably derived from the manuring of arable fields.

The greatest quantity, 91% by weight, of material collected from the current fieldwalking survey was post-medieval or modern in date and comprised various building and settlement/domestic waste with no archaeological significance.

Overall, the quantity of archaeologically significant material recovered during the survey was low, with no clear concentrations of artefactual material having been recovered.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In September 2018 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological fieldwalking survey for INRG Solar (Little Crow) Ltd on *c*. 53ha of land (24.4% of the proposed development area) at Santon, Scunthorpe, Lincolnshire (hereafter referred to as the 'Site'), centred at NGR: 494064 410261. The fieldwalking survey was undertaken following pre-application advice from Alison Williams, Historic Environment Officer, North Lincolnshire Council (HEONLC). The survey results are to inform the heritage chapter of a forthcoming Environmental Statement to support a Development Consent Order for a proposed solar PV array. The proposed development is a 'Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project' (NSIP).

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with an agreed Written Scheme of Investigation (CA 2018), approved by the HEONLC, the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), North Lincolnshire Council. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014).

The Site

1.3 The proposed development area is approximately 218 Ha in extent, and comprises a number of arable fields lying along a north/south limestone ridge lying at *c*.60m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) and extending downslope westwards to *c*. 25m (aOD). The lower-lying, valley bottom, area includes pasture with natural springlines and contains the Bottesford Beck watercourse. Small areas of coppice woodland and hedgerows demarcate many of the field boundaries. The Site is also traversed by a number of farm tracks running along the ridge and the valley bottom, giving access to the various fields from the nearby public highways.

1.4 The Site is situated in an area with complex, transitional geological strata. The bedrock geology of the area is mapped as comprising limestone and (subequal/subordinate) argillaceous rocks of the Raventhorpe Beds and Scawby Limestone, sandstone of the Northampton Sand Formation and in the southern part of the Site mudstone and limestone of the Kirton Cementstone Beds, and ferruginous limestone and ferruginous sandstone of the Marlstone Rock Formation. In the central and western part of the Site these are overlain by superficial deposits of the Charmouth Mudstone Formation and Whitby Mudstone Formation (BGS 2018), and sand of the Sutton Sand Formation.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Desk Based Assessment (Fig. 2)

2.1 The Site has been the subject of a Cultural Heritage Baseline Study or desk based assessment and earthwork survey (Pegasus Group 2018) and the following section utilises information contained in that report. One area of specific prehistoric archaeological potential has been identified within the Site in the centre of the Field 11/12 fieldwalking area (Fig. 4). It comprises the cropmark of a possible round barrow (Neolithic/Early Bronze – 4000 – 1500 BC). A second barrow ring-ditch was also recorded in the geophysical survey in Field 14 (see below), an area which was not part of the current survey. A number of poorly-located flint artefacts are also recorded from the wider area, while the Sutton Sand Formation (cover sands/ blown sands) have the potential to contain or mask prehistoric lithic material.

2.2 A former Cistercian nunnery known as Gokewell Priory, was located in the northern part of the Site and was excluded from the

present fieldwalking survey area. Gokewell Priory was established in the 12th century and dissolved in the 16th century. Gokewell Priory Farm was built on the site of the Priory between the late 17th and early 19th century and material from the former Priory may have been used during the construction of the farm. Gokewell Priory Farm was itself abandoned and demolished in the late 20th century. It is probable but unproven that the below-ground remains of the medieval Priory and post-medieval Farm are located within the northern part of the Site. However, the core of the Priory, where the later farm buildings were constructed, is not proposed for the location of solar panels. However, there is potential for below-ground remains of ancillary structures and features associated with the Priory to be present within the areas proposed for development.

2.3 Beyond the site of the former Gokewell Priory, there is no proven evidence for medieval activity within the Site aside from possible medieval stockade enclosures recorded as cropmarks in the Field 18/19 fieldwalking area. No above-ground remains of ridge and furrow earthworks survive within the Site although ridge and furrow is noted in the North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (NLHER) in Fields 5 and 18/19. These references refer to historic aerial photograph evidence of earthwork features or cropmarks/soilmarks subsequently totally removed by modern ploughing.

2.4 The Site also contains a slight, ovoid, possible earthwork enclosure of unknown date, evident from a LiDAR survey of the Site and preserved partly within the woodland of Little Crow Covert (Field 8a), which may extend west, into the adjacent field. However, it is not visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs of the field to the west.

2.5 Within the southern portion of the Site (Field 18/19) are the records of two cropmarks of possible enclosures, one square and one ovoid. These sites are located to the north of Manby deserted medieval village (DMV), which lays immediately south of the Site boundary. Due to their size and location, they are most likely to be medieval stock enclosures, although they may also be of geological origin. Analysis of aerial photographs has also indicated the presence of two partial circular cropmarks of unknown origin within the same field. An undated limestone wall was recorded adjacent to the B1027 in the north-eastern part of the Site. Potential below-ground remains relating to a former WWII Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery in the eastern portion of the Site (Field 12) could also potentially survive.

Geophysical Survey (Fig. 3)

2.6 Prior to the current fieldwalking survey a geophysical survey (Sumo Survey 2018) was undertaken across the Site to assess the potential of the Site to contain sub-surface features of archaeological significance. A total of 16 (1 – 16) geophysical anomalies were listed in the survey results. A second ring-ditch anomaly (1) was recorded in Field 14 which comprised a sub-circular anomaly of *c*.14m diameter. In the north-east of Field 7 a long curvilinear anomaly (2) was recorded extending over *c*.400m and beyond the north and east boundaries of the field. Although interpreted as a more recent field boundary (Sumo Survey 2018, 3) the anomaly does not correlate with historic mapping evidence and is not reported on the NLHER or DBA (Pegasus Planning 2018). Similar ditch-like anomalies (3, 4) have been recorded in Fields 20 and 17 respectively which also do not appear in the NLHER and DBA, probably because they have not appeared as cropmarks/soilmarks in historic aerial photographs of the Site.

2.7 A series of rectilinear and linear anomalies (5) were recorded in Field 20 in the south-east of the Site. Although classed as of 'uncertain origin' (Sumo Survey 2018, 4) the anomalies have a rectilinear and linear distribution perhaps redolent of later prehistoric or later field systems and settlement/farmstead evidence. However, they are also very similar to anomalies with a geological 'signature' which are typically produced from limestone fracturing (*op cit*). Several linear trends and other linear, ditch-like an anomalies (7) have been recorded in Fields 3, 5, 6, 10, 14, 17, 18/19.

2.8 In addition, a relatively large number of linear anomalies (Fig. 3 no's 8 – 16) have been recorded across the Site from the geophysical survey, some of which correlate with former field boundaries recorded on historic mapping for the Site. However, some of this group of anomalies are curvilinear or are on markedly differing alignments to the prevailing 'grain' of the land divisions evident not only from the geophysical survey but also historic mapping, aerial photographic and LiDAR evidence (Pegasus Planning 2018).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The objectives of the fieldwalking survey are to provide information about the likely archaeological resource within the Site, including its presence/absence, character, extent and date. Combined with the results of other archaeological investigations carried out on the Site, including a desk-based heritage assessment and earthwork survey (Pegasus Group 2018) and a geophysical survey (Sumo Survey 2018), this information will enable HEONLC to identify and assess the significance of the heritage resource within the Site, to consider the impact of the proposed development upon that

significance, and to avoid or minimise conflict between conservation of the heritage resource and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2018).

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 The fieldwalking survey was undertaken across three areas, totalling 53.25ha, within the overall 218ha Site (Fig. 1). Land within the Gokewell Priory exclusion zone was not included in the survey.

4.2 The fields walked within the Site were individually numbered and correspond with the field numbers used for the earlier geophysical survey (Sumo Survey 2018), A series of 20m transects were established within the individual fields using a Leica GPS. Fieldwalking transects were marked out on Site using temporary markers such as canes and flags, in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual* (2012). Fieldwalking transects were generally aligned parallel to the longest boundary of the individual field being surveyed and were spaced at 20m intervals (Runs). Transects will be tied in to the OS grid and will be assigned numeric identifiers for hectare and run numbers.

4.3 The fieldwalking team walked the transects/runs and observed 2m-wide corridors centred on each individual transect as a basis for artefact collection.

4.4 The length of each transect was subdivided into 20m 'Runs'. Artefacts recovered from each individual 20m Run were bagged together. Bags were marked with the CA site code (LCRO18), the Field Number, the Hectare Number and the Run Number (e.g. SITE

CODE, Field 1, Ha.65, Run 1-25). All designated hectares contained 25 runs (maximum) that were numbered sequentially (1-25) from the south to the north and the west to the east i.e. from the south-west to the north-east corners of each numbered hectare.

4.3 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Andover and Milton Keynes respectively. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the finds will be deposited with North Lincolnshire Museum along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix B, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 2 - 4)

5.1 This section provides an overview of the fieldwalking results including detailed summaries of the fields. This includes information on geology, topography and ground conditions and archaeological visibility. The finds assemblage is reported on below in Section 6 and detailed in Appendix A.

5.2 The fieldwalking survey covered three separate areas of the Site, including a southern area (Field 18/19) and central area (Field 11/12) and a northern area (Fields 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11 and 12). The northern area included an exclusion zone around the site of the 12th century Cistercian Priory and later farmstead of Gokewell Priory/Farm, which was not fieldwalked.

Field 3

5.3 This field is situated in the lower-lying, relatively flat, western part of the Site, lying at *c*.27.8m (aOD). The field was demarcated by

hedgerows to the west and east and by a metalled farm track and large field boundary/drainage ditch, separating it from Field 8 and a small coppice (Field 8a). The soil was characterised by dark grey fine sand, friable and loose with very occasional sub-angular and angular limestone fragments (<60mm). The archaeological visibility was generally very good but was very poor for Hectare (Ha) No.54 because of the 80-90% coverage in this part of the field. Of the 23 runs undertaken four (17.4%) contained artefacts, none of which were of archaeological significance.

Field 4

5.4 This Field lay at the north-west corner of the Site and mostly comprised a relatively flat terrace below the high ridge of the east of the Site, generally lying at *c*.41.8m (aOD). However, the north-western extent of the field dipped moderately steeply down to the north and west to *c*. 31.5 to 32m (aOD). The north, west and east sides of the fieldwalking area were defined by a metalled farm track whilst to the south it was bounded by the north side of the exclusion area surrounding the Gokewell Priory/Farm site.

5.5 The soil was characterised by a mid brown fine sand which was loose and friable and prone to aeolian translocation. Some areas were moderate to good visibility because of a very slight crop cover but were mostly excellent. This was because of the particularly light nature of the soil which had been excellently weathered and coarse components, including artefacts, being 'winnowed' to the surface through rain and wind action. Of the 65 runs undertaken 15 (23.1%) contained artefacts of which the only find of archaeological significance was a piece of ?Roman brick/tile (127g) from the north-west of Ha.107.

Field 5

5.6 This field extended from the high ridge of the Site along its eastern boundary down to a relatively low-lying and relatively flat terrace that also included most of Field 4 to the west. The lower-lying terrace, which included the western three hectares (Ha. 101-103) was situated at *c*.42m (aOD) and rose gradually from the east side of Ha.101-103 to *c*. 59.5 to 62m (aOD) on the high north/south ridge running through the Site. The field was defined by a hedgerow to the east and a metalled farm track to the north, west and south. The south-west of the fieldwalking area of the field was also demarcated by quite a large part of the Gokewell Priory/Farm exclusion area.

5.7 The soil in the western, lower-lying area of the field was markedly different from that of the east side of the field on the ridge. In the lower area the soil was identical to that for Field 4 to the immediate west. The eastern part of the field comprised a light yellowish-brown fine sandy clay with very occasional sub-angular and angular limestone (<80mm). Of the 120 runs undertaken 31 (25.8%) contained artefacts. The only artefact of archaeological significance was a small piece (10g) of ?Roman ceramic building material (CBM).

Field 6

5.8 This field was wholly located just below the crest, slightly on the west side of the high north/south ridge running along the centre of the Site. Although all situated on the ridge the ground was gently undulating, including a relatively low, east/west aligned landscape feature (coombe) running across the centre of the field. The higher ground lay at *c*. 63 – 64m (aOD) and the lower 'coombe' area at *c*. 62m (aOD). The field also sloped gently down to the western field boundary which laid at *c*.62m (aOD).

5.9 The narrow strip of the fieldwalking area was demarcated by a hedgerow boundary to the east, and a metalled farm track to the north and the south. The agreed eastern extent of the fieldwalking survey area demarcated the east side of the Field 6 fieldwalking area.

5.10 The soil was characterised by a light yellowish-brown silty clay with very occasional sub-angular and angular limestone and sub-rounded chert cobbles (<80mm). The overall archaeological visibility was excellent with good weathering of the soil surface although the clayey soil matrix resulted in moderate to common clods (<80mm). There was a very slight crop coverage (<5%) across the eastern 20m runs of the field. Of the 79 runs undertaken 14 (17.7%) contained artefacts, none of which were of archaeological significance.

Field 8

5.11 This relatively flat field laid wholly in the lower-lying, north-western part of the Site, generally at *c*. 27.8m (aOD). The field was bounded by a hedgerow to the south, a metalled farm track to the west and north and a small coppice (Field 8a) to the east.

5.12 The soil was characterised by a dark grey fine sand, friable, loose with very occasional sub-angular and angular limestone (<80mm). The archaeology visibility was very poor because of 80-90% ground coverage by crop. Between the crop the soil was very well weathered and the light soil had led to a 'winnowing' of coarse components and artefacts to the surface leading to excellent archaeological visibility in the patches where the crop was absent. Of the 50 runs undertaken 19 (38%) contained artefacts, none of which were of archaeological; significance.

Field 10

5.13 Field 10 was one of the largest fieldwalking areas of the survey, a sub-rectangular east/west aligned area, lying predominantly on the lower-lying terrace of the Site, rising gently to the east to the high ridge. The western area of the Field dips down gently to the north and the west from *c*.42.5m (aOD) to *c*.30m (aOD). From the mid-east part of the Field, lying at *c*.48m (aOD) the ground rises up to *c*. 55 – 56m (aOD) towards the ridge line. The Field was bounded by a small coppice (Field 8a) to the west, hedgerow boundaries to the south and east and the Gokewell Priory/Farm exclusion area to the north. A metalled farm track also ran across the north-west and south-eastern extents of the field.

5.14 The soil was characterised by a light brown fine sand which was friable and loose and prone to being windblown and 'winnowed'. Because of the lack of crop coverage and the aeolian 'winnowing', all coarse components (mostly modern waste fragments e.g. plastic, textile, wood, coal, clinker, metal, ceramics, glass) had weathered to the surface. Consequently, archaeological visibility over nearly all the Field was excellent, with a loose 'powdery' character to the soil. However, the east of Ha. 67, and the south of Ha. 68, 70 and 72 were 100% covered by crop and were unavailable for fieldwalking. Of the 269 runs undertaken 70 (26%) contained artefacts, of which 10 runs contained two worked flint flakes (6507, 7103), a sherd of local greyware Roman pottery (24g) in the north-east (7303) and seven runs with 12th – 16th century pottery. The latter were located mainly in the middle and eastern parts of the field, particularly close to the southern boundary of the exclusion area of the Gokewell Priory site.

Field 11

5.15 Two separate areas of this particular field were fieldwalked. The area in the very north of the field has been ascribed to Field 11, whereas the area including two contiguous Fields 11 and 12, separated by a north/south farm track has been designated Field 11/12, the results of the latter are detailed below.

5.16 The Field 11 area comprised a thin rectangular area of land demarcated to the west, north and east by hedgerow field boundaries demarcating the whole field. The southern extent was delineated by the extent of the agreed fieldwalking survey. The land dropped gradually down from a high at the east end, lying at *c*. 56m (aOD), down to *c*. 43 to 44m (aOD) in the west.

5.17 The soil was characterised by light brown fine sand, friable, loose and 'powdery' in consistency. It contained very occasional angular and sub-angular limestone inclusions (<80mm). The complete lack of crop and the fine, light nature of the soil, had led to perfect archaeological visibility conditions through the 'winnowing' effect of the wind resulting in clearly visible, surface coarse components (including artefacts) where present. Of the 36 runs undertaken six (16.7%) contained artefacts, none of which were of archaeological significance.

Field 11/12

5.18 This comprised a sub-square area in the centre of the Site, the middle of the three areas of the fieldwalking survey. It comprised the east and west edges respectively of Fields 11 and 12, either side of a metalled farm track separating the fields. The area was located on the high ridge of the Site at *c*.61m (aOD) but dipped gently down to the west. The crop coverage in the north-western part of the area over 22 (20m) runs was *c*. 80 -90% making the

archaeological visibility very poor to poor. However, *c*.85% of the area had good archaeological visibility with little or no crop coverage. The soil was characterised by a light to mid brown, fine clayey sand with common angular and sub-angular limestone (<0.15m, mostly <80mm) and moderate plastic fragments throughout. Of the 156 runs undertaken 63 (40.4%) contained artefacts, of which only three findspots were of archaeological significance. These included a number of ?Roman cbm fragments (6/271g) including possible *tegula* roof tile fragments. Two sherds of 13th – 16th century pottery were recorded in the east and north of the field.

Field 12

5.19 As with Field 11 mentioned above, a separate area of Field 12 was also fieldwalked and comprised a triangular area of ground in the north-west of the Field, and designated 'Field 12'. It was demarcated by an area of hard-standing for farm use to the north and west and the south-eastern extent of the agreed fieldwalking area to the east and the south. This small, relatively flat area laid on the ridge at between *c*. 61 - 62m (aOD).

5.20 The soil was characterised by a mid brown friable and loose (fine) silty sand with common sub-angular and angular limestone (<0.15m, mostly <80mm). The moderate crop cover in the easternmost *c*.30m of the area resulted in moderate archaeological visibility, but was otherwise excellent. Of the 20 runs undertaken no artefacts at all were contained within the field.

Field 18/19

5.21 This sub-rectangular, north/aligned field was the largest and southernmost area of the three fieldwalking areas to be undertaken. It was defined by a field boundary ditch to the south,

a woodland belt to the east, field boundaries and a farm track to the north and set-aside pasture to the west. The field contained two north-north-east/south-south-west aligned terraces along the mid-east and mid-west of the area although there was a general trend to dip gently down to the west. The eastern, higher side of the field lay at c. 52 – 53m (aOD) whilst the middle area lay between *c*. 41 – 45m (aOD) before dipping again to the lowest lying part at the western edge of the field at *c*.31 – 32m (aOD).

5.22 The soil was characterised by a mid brown fine sand, friable, loose, and with a 'powdery' consistency, containing occasional sub-angular and angular limestone (<0.15m, mostly <0.1m). The archaeological visibility was very good to excellent because of the relative lack of crop coverage and because of the light soil conditions and wind action 'winnowing' all coarse components, including artefacts at the surface.

5.23 Of the 554 runs within this fieldwalking area 35 runs (20.6%) contained artefacts of archaeological significance. The finds distribution from this field comprised the greatest number of archaeologically significant artefacts. These were spread evenly; across all but the southernmost third of the field, and were slightly more common in the lower-lying (western) part of the field (this latter aspect is probably from soil creep downslope over centuries of ploughing.

5.24 The field contained 9 of the 11 pieces of worked flint from the Site of probable Neolithic/Bronze Age date, most of which was débitage. However, two flint scrapers (421, 1021) were recorded *c*.100m apart in the lower-lying part of the field. The flint distribution spread across the whole of the middle (east/west) of the field, from

the high ridge to the east to the low-lying ground to the west with no significant patterning (Fig. 4).

5.25 A single sherd (60g) of Roman local greyware pottery was recorded from the north of the field (2001).

5.26 By far the greatest number of artefacts of significance from the field were 23 runs containing medieval pottery of 12th to 16th century date (23/194g) as well as 6 runs with 15th to 17th century pottery.

6. THE FINDS

Pottery

6.1 The fieldwalking project produced 156 sherds of pottery weighing 2319g (9.3% by weight of finds assemblage). The pottery derived from 110 runs and its condition varied depending on the sherds' date. In general, medieval and transitional sherds survive in moderately poor condition, with their surfaces often heavily abraded. By contrast, the later post-medieval and modern material survives in good condition. Despite the high degree of fragmentation of the pottery, the average sherd size per area is fairly high (15g per sherd), allowing substantial analysis and dating.

6.2 The pottery was quantified by fabric, count and weight with the assistance of x40 power magnification. The quantities were input directly on an Excel spreadsheet, which forms the archive catalogue and is presented in Appendix A. Few sherds of Roman pottery were identified based on the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998). Post-Roman pottery was recorded and correlated with the Museum of North Lincolnshire

fabric series (Boyle *et al*. 2018), and when available, vessel typologies were paralleled to Lincolnshire examples published in McCarthy and Brooks (1988). Later post-medieval pottery and fabrics that were not covered by the North Lincolnshire type series were recorded according to the East Anglian and Eastern England fabric series (Anderson 2004).

Roman

6.3 The Roman pottery consists of two sherds (84g) from Fields 10 (7303) and 18/19 (2001). They are both Holme-on-Spalding Moor reduced ware fabrics (HSM RE). Run 2001 produced a grey ware jar fragment and run 7303 produced a decorated grey ware sherd with two intersecting burnished lines. The exact date within the Roman period of such grey wares is unknown.

Medieval

6.4 Medieval pottery consisted of 27 sherds (397g) deriving from 25 runs. The assemblage consists of typical Lincolnshire glazed wares (LSW) and various medieval coarse wares (MCW). The Lincolnshire wares (LSW) can be subdivided in four local fabrics according to the North Lincolnshire type series (Boyle *et al*. 2018). Humber (HUM) wares (10/135g) are typically local and date between the 12th and 16th centuries AD. They resemble typical medieval Humber types and might not extend as late as the 16th century, perhaps with the exception of two examples.

6.5 In general, Humber wares are green glazed; however, two fragments from Field 18/19 (Runs 1522 and 2304) exhibit purple glazes and belong to Watkins' (1987) fabric 'Humber 4'. The glazes of these fabrics show some similarities with Cistercian types and are likely to be transitional. North Lincolnshire Humber types (NLHT) form the majority of the medieval assemblage (6/167g).

Such vessels are characterised by olive green glazes, although in the present assemblage most sherds are either unglazed or come from unglazed areas along the vessels' walls. Base sherds from this fabric come from typical cooking pots with sagging bases dating to the 13th and 14th centuries AD. A jar rim from Field 10 (Run 6703) comes from a Potter Hanworth type (McCarthy and Brooks 1988, 258, fig.148) and dates firmly in the early 14th century. A green glazed fragment from a bowl with square rim, also recovered from Field 10 (Run 7311), has been produced from local Humber clay. However, the typology of the vessel is closer to contemporary Norfolk and Yorkshire types.

6.6 Toynton medieval wares (TOY) are relatively rare (2/32g) but easily identified due to their coarser inclusions compared to the Humber wares. Their date range is between the 13th and 15th centuries AD. North Lincolnshire Coarse Wares (NLCW) are equally limited (4/45g). They are characterised by coarse sandy fabrics, which could form different Humber type variants or even coming from other local areas. Such sherds are usually covered with olive green glazes and their date range is between the 13th and 15th centuries AD. Finally, medieval grey, coarse wares (MCW), also known as miscellaneous medieval reduced wares (MEDX RE), form a small proportion of the assemblage (5/18g) and they could either be local or even imported from neighbouring regions.

Late medieval and transitional

6.7 Late medieval and transitional pottery consists of 30 sherds (576g) deriving from 27 runs. This pottery is the second most common in the assemblage and is formed by three fabrics. The majority is Cistercian (CTW or CIST) types (22/428g), characterised by a distinct metallic purple/black glaze. In general, Cistercian wares are thin-walled and covered with high quality glaze on both surfaces;

however, there are some larges types, mainly basin rims, which are glazed on their interior only (e.g. from Runs 7107, 7111 from Field 10, and 7920 from Field 11). Cistercian wares date firmly between the 15th and 17th centuries AD. Midlands purple wares (MIDP or MP) are relatively limited (7/131g). These are characterised by a hard purple fabric, which is often vitrified, and some are covered in purple coatings or glazes. They date between the 15th and 16th centuries AD. Finally, a late Lincolnshire ware rim from a jug (LLSW) was recovered from Field 18/19 (Run 1814). The vessel's fabric associates with late Toynton wares (TOYII) and is contemporary with the Midlands purple wares (MP).

Post-medieval

6.8 Post-medieval pottery forms the majority of the pottery assemblage and is contemporary with the CBM from the site. It consists of 97 sherds (1262g) deriving from 64 runs. The post-medieval assemblage can be subdivided into two periods based upon their fabric. The early post-medieval wares date between the 16th and 18th centuries AD. They consist of local or imported glazed red earthenware types (GRE: 17/257g); late Lincolnshire glazed wares (LLSW) which are formed entirely by late Humber wares (LHUM) with distinct olive green glazing (10/339g), and a few Staffordshire types (STAF) with distinct yellowing brown glazes (4/45g). The latter sherds date to the late 17th and 18th century AD.

6.9 Late post-medieval pottery dating after the 18th century includes English stoneware types (ESW). Such stoneware (15/ 245g) could date between the 17th and 19th centuries AD; however, distinct types of industrial jars and bottles, such as those from Field 5 (Runs 9605, 10104, 10214) and Field 4 (Run 10716), suggest that such fabrics are likely to date well into the 20th century. Typically

late post-medieval fabrics include an industrial black ware (BLW) from Field 11/12 (Run 4306) and two pearl wares (PEW) from Field 3 (Run 5420) and Field 10 (Run 7306). These date between the late 18th and middle 19th century. The comprise a combination of refined red earthenware types (RRE), mainly bowls and flower pots (9/84g) as well as a large component (27/214g) of industrially produced, refined white earthenware types (RWE). The latter are primarily bowls, mugs, cups, teapots and an earthenware box from Field 4 (Run 10710). Finally there is a variety of transfer printed earthenware types, which are primarily plates with blue floral and oriental decorative motifs (12/69g), most of which are of 19th and 20th century date.

Ceramic Building Material

6.10 Ceramic building material forms the largest finds category recovered from the Site. It consists of 336 fragments of various types weighing over 19.8Kg and comprises 75.2% (by weight) of the whole finds assemblage from the fieldwalking survey. The material derived from 216 runs and it survives in moderate to poor condition, most of which highly fragmentary due to agricultural activities on the plough soil. Due to its quantity, CBM was rapidly assessed and quantified by fabric, type, count and weight. As most of it consists of non-identifiable fragments of post medieval date, it was discarded after quantification. Few selected pieces noted in the finds concordance table in Appendix A have been kept for future reference.

6.11 As noted in Table 1, almost three quarters of the CBM by weight is of post-medieval date, with very few pieces of possibly Roman or late medieval-transitional date. The distribution of the CBM by fabric in Table 2 shows that almost half of the assemblage is made of fine sandy fabrics with no visible inclusions, a pattern that is

noted in post-medieval CBM fabrication. The distribution of the material in Table 3 shows that over a third of the assemblage by count consists of unidentified types. Such fragments are either too small due to fragmentation of preserve no characteristic features that could assist in their identification. Over 20% of the identified types by count consist of modern bathroom tile fragments and 13.4% consist of post-medieval roof tiles. A characteristic late medieval transitional brick with glazed surfaces from Field 18/19 (Run 1706) matches the date of Cistercian (CTW) and Midland purple wares (MIDP). Still, most of the glazed CBM from the Site consists of salt-glazed drain pipes dating to the 20th century, such as those from Field 10 (Run 7118) and Field 4 (Run 10710). The earliest material from the Site consists of six possible *tegula* roof tile fragments of Roman date from the south-east of Field 11/12 (Run 4214). The pieces are heavily abraded and lacking their corners/flanges; therefore, it is also possible that they come from post-medieval flanged tiles, which often resemble *tegulae*.

Table 1. Quantification of CBM by period

Period	Count	Count %	Weight (g)	Weight %
Roman?	10	3.0	436	2.2
Lmed-pmed	21	6.3	2090	10.5
Pmed	227	67.6	15033	75.6
Pmed?	1	0.3	26	0.1
Modern	77	22.9	2292	11.5
Totals	**336**	**100.0**	**19877**	**100.0**

Table 2. Quantification of CBM by fabric

Fabric code	Fabric description	Count	Count %	Weight(g)	Weight %
csc	coarse sandy with chalk	1	0.3	59	0.3
fs	fine sandy	178	53.0	9464	47.6
fsc	fine sandy with chalk	2	0.6	10	0.1
fscp	fine sandy with clay pellets	7	2.1	315	1.6
fsfe	fine sandy, ferrous	3	0.9	168	0.8
fsfec	fine sandy, ferrous and chalky	1	0.3	5	0.0
fsg	fine sandy with grog	2	0.6	64	0.3
fsv	fine sandy and vesicular	12	3.6	2743	13.8
fsx	fine sandy with mixed clays	4	1.2	200	1.0
ms	medium sandy	18	5.4	1938	9.7

msc	medium sandy with chalk	6	1.8	71	0.4
mscp	medium sandy with clay pellets	7	2.1	73	0.4
msfe	medium sandy, ferrous	8	2.4	1805	9.1
msfeg	medium sandy, ferrous with grog	4	1.2	890	4.5
msfeqz	medium sandy, ferrous with quartzite	1	0.3	44	0.2
msg	medium sandy with grog	4	1.2	777	3.9
msv	medium sandy and vesicular	2	0.6	28	0.1
msx	medium sandy with mixed slays	2	0.6	77	0.4
rre	refined red earthenware	12	3.6	457	2.3
rwe	refined white earthenware	62	18.5	689	3.5
Totals		**336**	**100.0**	**19877**	**100.0**

Table 3. Quantification of CBM by type

Row Labels	Count	Count %	Weight (g)	Weight %
Brick	23	6.8	7601	38.2
Brick or Ridge tile	2	0.6	64	0.3
Brick?	12	3.6	372	1.9
Bathroom tile	70	20.8	701	3.5
Curved roof tile	10	3.0	472	2.4
Drain	5	1.5	397	2.0
Drain?	2	0.6	611	3.1
Flanged brick	1	0.3	284	1.4
Flanged tile	2	0.6	169	0.9
Floor tile	9	2.7	538	2.7
Late medieval-transitional brick	1	0.3	772	3.9
Nib tile?	1	0.3	7	0.0
Pan tile?	3	0.9	195	1.0
Pavement tile	2	0.6	655	3.3
Roman Brick or tile	1	0.3	127	0.6
Roof tile	45	13.4	3579	18.0
Roof tile or Drain	1	0.3	58	0.3
Roof tile?	15	4.5	488	2.5
Sanitary ware	2	0.6	96	0.5
Tegula?	6	1.8	271	1.4
Unknown type	4	1.2	100	0.5
Unidentified CBM	119	35.4	2320	11.7
Totals	**336**	**100.0**	**19877**	**100.0**

Fired Clay

6.12 A total of 17 fragments of fired clay (71g) were recorded from the Site, deriving from 16 runs. All fragments have similar fabrics to those explained in the CBM section (see above) and could possibly be heavily abraded fragments of brick or tile. The material offers very limited information; it has been quantified in Appendix B and discarded, with the exception of a single piece (38g) of possible kiln furniture recovered from the south-east of Field 6 (Run 11205).

This fragment has an unusually semi-cylindrical shape and is made of a coarse sandy and ferrous clay with limestone inclusions, which is unusual for CBM.

Flint

6.13 The fieldwalking survey recorded 11 pieces (36g) of worked flint in poor condition, which is derived from 10 runs in mostly Field 18/19 but also in the north of Field 10. The flint exhibits moderate degrees of patination and is heavily edge-damaged or broken. The most diagnostic types include two Neolithic-Early Bronze Age scrapers from Field 18/19 (Runs 421 and 1021). The scraper from Run 421 has secondary retouch all around its edges, backed by natural cortex. The second scraper from the field is a possible end scraper from Run 1021 *c.*100m from the first scraper. The latter has small retouch on its tip. Unfortunately, both tools are broken and have suffered severe edge damage, making their identification difficult. Also from the north-west of Field 18/19, a flake core with moderate patination and signs of soft hammer percussion, indicative of a Neolithic date, was recovered from Run 621. Finally, a flake with possible soft hammer percussion and retouch on the lateral side, which was recorded from the north of Field 10 (Run 6507), is likely to be of Bronze Age date. The only two possible late prehistoric flakes derived from Field 18/19 (Runs 1121 and 1605) both of which are broken and splintered.

Industrial waste

Coke

6.14 The Site produced 9 pieces of coke (56g) which derived from five runs. The material is associated with post-medieval industrial activities. It has been quantified and discarded.

Slag

6.15 Four pieces (208g) of slag in poor condition derived from four runs in Field 18/19 (216, 3302) and Field 11/12 (Runs 4213 and 4218). The material is fuel ash slag and the pieces from Runs 216 and 4218 are heavily vitrified, suggesting smelting activities in blast furnaces of post-medieval date. The material has been quantified and discarded.

Glass

6.16 The Site produced 20 fragments of glass in relatively good condition weighing 207g. The material derived from 17 runs and is all of post-medieval and modern date. More specifically, 6 fragments (122g) come from bottle or other vessel-type glass, and 14 fragments (85g) come from modern window glass of various colourations. A post-medieval jar-type vessel with iridescent coating from Field 18/19 (Run 223) was retained for future reference and the remaining material was disposed of.

Metalwork

Iron nails

6.17 The Site produced 7 iron nail fragments (51g) in poor condition, corroded though not heavily encrusted. All nails are industrial products with homogeneous circular sections and are modern in date. They have all been quantified and discarded.

Iron objects

6.18 The Site produced 18 iron objects (2434g) in relatively good condition, deriving from 17 runs. The fragments are post-medieval to modern in date and include horse shoes, iron plates and fittings from woodwork, nuts and bolts from modern machinery, chain loops and irregular iron lumps. Two runs from Field 4 (Run 10714) and Field 5 (Run 10212), produced a fragment from an iron

mattock preserving half of its shaft and a complete pitchfork with two spikes. Such tools associate with relatively recent agricultural activities. All of the iron objects have been recorded and discarded.

Other metal objects

6.19 Field 11/12 (Runs 3916, 4301) and Field 10 (Run 6704) produced three pieces of aluminium weighing 109g. Such pieces associate with modern furniture. They have been recorded and discarded.

Other finds

6.20 The Site produced a variety of modern objects (21/384g), primarily plastic composites and stone. Such objects derived from 18 runs and most of them were associated with modern building activities. Bakelite and vinyl tiles, and some other plastic copolymers, were disposed immediately due to potential asbestos content.

7. DISCUSSION

7.1 The fieldwalking survey recorded over 19 Kg of artefacts of which most were of post-medieval and modern date and are of little archaeological significance. Only 4.4% by weight of the finds assemblage recorded from the survey is of archaeological interest and significance. These finds range in date from the Neolithic (4000 – 2400 BC) and Bronze Ages (2400 – 700 BC), the Roman (AD43 – 410), medieval (12th – L15/ E16th centuries) and early post-medieval (L15/ E16th – 17th centuries) periods. Only 49 (3.6%) of the 1372, 20m runs from the whole survey contained archaeologically significant finds. By far the majority (36) of the significant finds are from Field 18/19 and comprise 9 of the 11 pieces of Neolithic/Bronze Age worked flint as well as runs that produced 12th to 16th century pottery.

7.2 The earliest material comprising 11 pieces of worked flint included mostly debitage (9 pieces) and two scrapers. These two tools were recorded *c*.100m apart in the lower-lying, western part of Field 18/19, situated in the south of the Site. The distribution and quantity of material does not indicate prolonged or intensive Neolithic and Bronze Age activity on the Site, despite the presence of two putative barrow ring-ditches in Fields 7 (Sumo Survey 2018) and 11/12 respectively (Pegasus Planning 2018). The low numbers and distribution are redolent of low-level prehistoric activity on the Site through short-lived episodic visits. The prevailing well-drained soils, the high ridge-top with extensive views, overlooking a watercourse, would have been an attractive landscape location for hunter-gatherers and farmers alike from the immediate post-glacial period.

7.3 No material of later prehistoric periods was recovered from the survey although a very small assemblage (2% by weight) of Roman pottery was recorded. This comprised locally-made greyware pottery (2/84g) from the north of Fields 10 and 18/19. A collection of possible Roman cbm (10/426g) was recorded from the south-east of Field 11/12 (Run 4214), some of which may be fragments of Roman roof tiles or *tegulae*. However, because of their abraded and fragmentary condition the fragments could easily be of post-medieval date.

7.4 As noted earlier, by far the greatest component of the archaeologically significant finds assemblage from the Site comprised 35 sherds/ 545g by weight of 12th to 16th century pottery, which totals 50% of the significant finds assemblage. The majority of the medieval pottery was recorded over Field 18/19, but also Field 10, to the immediate south of the Gokewell Priory exclusion area. The mean sherd weight (MSW) of the medieval

pottery assemblage is 8.43g which is surprising if the material were within the ploughing horizon since deposition around the time of manufacture. The hardness of the pottery fabric may have had an effect on the rate and relative lack of attrition from physical and chemical processes. The MSW might also be a result of the particularly loose, 'powdery' nature of the soil, possibly resulting in less percussive damage from ploughing activity.

7.5 The date range of the medieval pottery, from the 12th – 16th centuries, fits closely with the life span of Gokewell Priory. Founded in the 12th century, the priory was suppressed during the Dissolution of The Monasteries, between 1536 and 1541. In contrast, if derived from either of the two Deserted Medieval Villages (DMVs) nearby, either Manby to the immediate south or Raventhorpe *c*.1Km further to the south of the Site, the pottery series would perhaps not be expected to extend much beyond the mid-14th century, following the population crises of the first half of that century. However, the pottery chronology clearly continues until the post-medieval period (15th – 17th centuries) but is mainly of 12th – 16th century date.

7.6 There is no clear evidence from aerial photographic, LiDAR, cartographic, historical or geophysical sources/ surveys of the Site for medieval activity outside the Priory exclusion area, although two stockade enclosure cropmarks of possible medieval date are noted from Field 18/19 (Pegasus Planning 2018). The distribution and date range in particular of the medieval and early post-medieval pottery, would suggest the manuring of arable fields associated with the Priory, with waste material including broken pottery vessels, spread onto the fields. The manuring of arable fields with settlement waste is a widespread and well-understood aspect of agricultural land improvement seen in the medieval and

other periods. Evidence for ridge and furrow cultivation is visible on historical aerial photographs of Field 18/19 (Pegasus Planning Ltd 2018), confirming historic agricultural use of land surrounding the Priory.

7.7 By far the greatest quantity (91% by weight) of material collected from the current fieldwalking survey was post-medieval or modern in date and comprised various building and settlement/domestic waste with no archaeological significance.

7.8 Overall, the quantity of archaeologically significant material recovered during the survey was low, with no clear concentrations of artefactual material having been recovered.

8. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Chris Ellis, assisted by Izabella Jurkiewicz, Mark Davis, Ella Appleton and Charlotte Barley. The report was written by Chris Ellis. The finds reports were written and edited by Ioannis Smyrnaios and Peter Banks respectively. The illustrations were prepared by Tom Brown. The archive has been compiled by Emily Evans, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Adrian Scruby.

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APPENDIX A: THE FINDS

Run No.	Material	Description	Fabric Code	Fabric Concordance	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Spot-date	Condition	Comments	Discarded (Yes/No)
121	CBM		msx		1	23	lmed-pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
212	Fired clay		mscv		1	12		poor		Yes
212	Pottery	Cistercian type ware	CTW	CIST	1	18	15-17 c.	fair, glaze worn	interior metallic black glaze	No
212	Pottery	Glazed red earthenware	GRE	PMLOC	1	3	16-18 c.	flake, abraded	splashed red glaze	No
212	Pottery	Glazed red earthenware	GRE	PMX	1	8	16-18 c.	flaked, abraded	brown-red glaze	No
213	CBM		mscp		5	45	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
213	Pottery	Late Lincolnshire ware	LLSW	LHUM	1	79	16-18 c.	good	olive green glazed on interior	No
213	Pottery	Glazed red earthenware	GRE	PMLOC	1	8	16-18 c.	graze worn	interior brown to amber glaze	No
214	CBM		fs		1	8	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
214	Pottery	Cistercian type ware	CTW	CIST	1	4	15-17 c.	fair	metallic black glazing	No
214	Pottery	Late Lincolnshire ware	LLSW	LHUM	1	4	16-18 c.	damaged glaze	incised; olive green glazed	No
214	Pottery	Late Lincolnshire ware	LLSW	LHUM	1	34	16-18 c.	glaze worn	olive green glazed	No
214	Pottery	Glazed red earthenware	GRE	PMLOC	1	48	16-18 c.	chipped, glaze worn	amber glaze with brown splashes	No
215	CBM		fs		1	5	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
216	Industrial waste	Coke			1	5	pmed			Yes
216	Industrial waste	slag			1	10	pmed		vitrified blast furnace slag	Yes
217	CBM	Brick	fscp		1	30	pmed	moderate-poor	corner fragment	Yes
217	CBM	Brick	fs		1	981	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
218	CBM		fs		1	7	pmed	moderate-poor		No
218	CBM	Roof tile	fs		1	133	pmed	moderate-poor	curved; defective?	No
218	CBM		msfe		1	30	pmed	moderate-poor	iron-rich encrustation	No
Run No.	**Material**	**Description**	**Fabric Code**	**Fabric Concordance**	**Ct.**	**Wt.(g)**	**Spot-date**	**Condition**	**Comments**	**Discarded (Yes/No)**
218	CBM	Roof tile	fs		1	72	pmed	moderate-poor		No
218	CBM	Flanged tile	fs		1	127	pmed	moderate-poor	preserves flanged edge	No
218	CBM		mscp		2	28	Rom?	moderate-poor		No
219	CBM		fs		3	16	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
219	CBM		fscp		1	11	pmed	moderate-poor	1 flat side	Yes

219	CBM	Roof tile	fs		1	59	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
219	CBM	Floor tile	fs		4	69	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
219	Fired clay		fsxg		1	10		poor		Yes
219	Glass	Bottle glass			1	26	pmed		black bottle glass	Yes
220	CBM		fs		1	22	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
220	CBM	Brick	fs		1	687	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
221	CBM	Brick	fs		1	27	pmed	moderate-poor	corner piece	Yes
221	Industrial waste	Coke			2	28	pmed			Yes
221	Pottery	Medieval Lincolnshire ware	LSW	NLCS	1	25	12-15 c.	chipped		No
222	CBM	Unknown type	ms		2	40	pmed	moderate-poor	rounded edge	No
222	Pottery	Medieval Lincolnshire ware	LSW?	TOY?	1	12	13-15 c.	very poor, surfaces missing	knife cut base?	No
223	Glass	Vessel glass			1	28	pmed		jar rim/shoulder 100mm diam; iridescent	No
223	Pottery	Medieval Lincolnshire ware	LSW	NLHT	1	39	13-14 c.	good		No
223	Pottery	Medieval Lincolnshire ware	LSW	TOY	1	20	13-15 c.	good	smoothed, slipped; pos.incised deco.on shoulder	No
316	CBM		fsx		1	12	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
417	CBM	Roof tile?	fs		1	4	pmed	moderate-poor	flake	Yes
421	Flint	fine scraper	grey blue		1	6	NEO-BA	retouched, cortex backed	no patination, 20% cortex	Yes
514	Pottery	Midlands purple ware	MIDP	MP	1	9	15-16 c.	fair	purple glazed	No
519	Flint	flake	grey		1	3		heavily edge damaged and broken	moderate patination	Yes
519	Pottery	Midlands purple ware	MIDP	MP	1	4	15-16 c.	fair	metallic purple glaze	No
520	CBM		fs		1	43	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
Run No.	**Material**	**Description**	**Fabric Code**	**Fabric Concordance**	**Ct.**	**Wt.(g)**	**Spot-date**	**Condition**	**Comments**	**Discarded (Yes/No)**
522	Pottery	Late Lincolnshire ware	LLSW	LHUM	1	3	16-18 c.	poor, glaze worn	olive green glazed	No
524	Pottery	Midlands purple ware	MIDP	MP	1	8	15-16 c.	glaze worn	purple glaze	No
524	Pottery	Refined white earthenware	RWE	PMX	1	8	18-20 c.	poor, cracked	grooved	No
612	Pottery	Midlands purple ware	MIDP	MP	1	14	15-16 c.	fair	purple glazed exterior	No
618	Pottery	Medieval coarse ware	MCW	MEDX R	1	5	13-15 c.	fair		No
621	Flint	core flake	blue		1	3	NEO	broken and edge damaged	moderate patination, 10% cortex	Yes
802	CBM	Floor tile	fs		1	29	lmed-pmed	moderate-poor	spots of glaze	Yes

802	CBM		ms		1	245	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
806	CBM	Brick	fsv		1	896	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
807	Iron object	Iron object			1	293	pmed		horse shoe, complete, bent	Yes
808	CBM		fs		3	39	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
818	CBM		fs		1	18	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
907	CBM		fsv		1	21	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
917	Pottery	Glazed red earthenware	GRE	PMX	1	23	16-18 c.	poor, missing surface, glaze worn	interior brown/black glazed	No
1002	Other	Concrete			1	18	mod			Yes
1004	Pottery	Late Lincolnshire ware	LLSW	LHUM	1	59	16-18 c.	good	olive green glazed interior; incised	No
1005	Pottery	Medieval Lincolnshire ware	LSW?	HUM	1	2	13-16 c.	poor, small	unglazed	No
1009	CBM		fs		1	4	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
1012	Other	Concrete			1	36	mod			Yes
1014	Pottery	Cistercian type ware	CTW?	CIST?	1	13	15-17 c.	surfaces worn	metallic black glazing splash	No
1017	Pottery	Medieval coarse ware	MCW	MEDX R	1	6	13-15 c.	poor		No
1018	Pottery	Medieval coarse ware	MCW	MEDX R	1	5	13-15 c.	poor		No
1019	Iron object	Iron object			1	83			corroded and encrusted iron bar	Yes

Run No.	**Material**	**Description**	**Fabric Code**	**Fabric Concordance**	**Ct.**	**Wt.(g)**	**Spot-date**	**Condition**	**Comments**	**Discarded (Yes/No)**
1021	Flint	end scraper?	grey		1	2	NEO-BA	broken and heavily damaged posterior	light patination, 15% cortex, retouch on edge	Yes
1022	CBM		fs		1	5	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
1023	Pottery	Medieval Lincolnshire ware	LSW?	HUM	1	9	13-16 c.	worn, ext.missing	unglazed	No
1114	Pottery	Medieval Lincolnshire ware	LSW	NLHT	1	96	13-14 c.	glaze worn	knife cut base; interior glazed	No
1121	Flint	flake	grey blue		1	5	Lpreh	heavily splintered	no patination, 20% cortex	Yes
1501	CBM	Roof tile	fsx		1	90	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
1501	CBM		fs		1	4	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
1505	CBM		fsv		1	18	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
1520	Fired clay		fsv		1	24		poor		Yes
1522	Pottery	Medieval Lincolnshire ware	LSW	HUM	1	34	13-16 c.	good	small splash of purple glaze	No
1605	CBM		fs		1	7	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
1605	Flint	flake	light brown		1	6	Lpreh	broken	no patination, 10% cortex	Yes

1610	CBM	Curved tile	fs		1	39	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
1613	CBM	Roof tile	fscp		1	34	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
1623	CBM	Floor tile	fs		1	34	lmed-pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
1623	Pottery	Glazed red earthenware	GRE	PMLOC	1	33	16-18 c.	surface missing	amber glaze with brown splashes	No
1701	CBM	Roof tile	fs		5	276	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
1702	CBM		fs		1	32	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
1706	CBM	late medieval brick	msfe		1	772	lmed-pmed	moderate-poor	two sides glazed	No
1707	CBM	Roof tile	fsv		1	1707	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
1716	Pottery	Cistercian type ware	CTW	CIST	1	35	15-17 c.	good	interior metallic black glaze	No
Run No.	**Material**	**Description**	**Fabric Code**	**Fabric Concordance**	**Ct.**	**Wt.(g)**	**Spot-date**	**Condition**	**Comments**	**Discarded (Yes/No)**
1717	Industrial waste	Coke			2	3	pmed			Yes
1718	Industrial waste	Coke			2	2	pmed			Yes
1719	CBM		fsx		1	14	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
1719	CBM	Drain?	fs		1	603	pmed	moderate-poor	encrusted with slag, coated	No
1720	CBM		msv		1	10	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
1720	Pottery	Cistercian type ware	CTW	CIST	1	23	15-17 c.	fair; exterior glaze worn	interior and exterior metallic black glaze	No
1723	CBM		fs		1	11	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
1803	Glass	Vessel glass			1	1	pmed		bowl rim 70mm diam.	Yes
1814	CBM	Bathroom tile	rre		1	5	mod	moderate-poor		Yes
1814	Pottery	Late Lincolnshire ware	LLSW	TOYII	1	17	15-16 c.	fair	unglazed	No
1816	CBM		fs		1	9	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
1817	CBM	Curved tile	fs		1	13	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
1817	Pottery	Medieval Lincolnshire ware	LSW	NLCS	1	4	12-15 c.	surfaces worn	glaze possibly missing	No
1824	CBM		fs		1	11	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
1913	CBM		fsfe		1	16	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
1921	Pottery	English stoneware	ESW	PMLOC?	1	13	17-19 c.	good	metallic brown glaze	No
1923	CBM	Roof tile?	fs		1	220	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
2001	Pottery	Local grey ware	LOC	**HSM RE**	1	60	Rom	fair		No
2011	Fired clay		ms		1	12		poor		Yes

2013	Pottery	Medieval Lincolnshire ware	LSW	HUM	1	5	13-16 c.	fair		No
2201	Pottery	Medieval coarse ware	MCW	MEDX R	1	1	13-15 c.	poor		No
2210	Pottery	Cistercian type ware	CTW	CIST	1	11	15-17 c.	poor, abraded	interior metallic black glaze	No
2215	CBM	Curved tile	fs		1	102	lmed-pmed	moderate-poor	edge survives	No
2219	CBM	Roof tile	fs		1	80	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes

Run No.	Material	Description	Fabric Code	Fabric Concordance	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Spot-date	Condition	Comments	Discarded (Yes/No)
2304	Pottery	Medieval Lincolnshire ware	LSW	HUM	1	37	13-16 c.	fair	knife cut base; interior purple glazed	No
2305	Pottery	Midlands purple ware	MIDP	MP	1	59	15-16 c.	vitrified	purple glaze	No
2313	Pottery	Midlands purple ware	MIDP	MP	1	17	15-16 c.	fair	purple coated	No
2318	Pottery	Medieval coarse ware	MCW	MEDX R	1	1	13-15 c.	poor		No
2321	Flint	flake	chert		1	1		heavily edge damaged and splintered		Yes
2405	Flint	flake	white		1	2		broken, edge damaged	heavy patination	Yes
2410	Fired clay		fscp		1	6		poor		Yes
2504	Pottery	Late Lincolnshire ware	LLSW	LHUM	1	5	16-18 c.	fair	olive green glazed	No
2510	Industrial waste	Coke			1	8	pmed			Yes
2525	Flint	flake	burnt		1	2		fire-cracked		Yes
2607	Pottery	Transfer printed earthenware	TPE	PXM	1	6	18-20 c.	chipped	pre-firing suspension hole, blue floral motif	No
2610	CBM		fs		1	8	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
2614	CBM		fs		2	7	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
2616	CBM		fs		1	5	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
2704	CBM		fs		1	18	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
2705	CBM		fs		1	5	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
2705	CBM		fs		1	92	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
2706	CBM		fs		1	11	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
2707	CBM		fs		1	2	pmed	moderate-poor	chip	Yes
2710	CBM	Curved tile	fs		1	19	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
2711	Pottery	Medieval Lincolnshire ware	LSW	HUM	1	8	13-16 c.	surfaces worn		No
2714	CBM	Curved tile	fs		1	51	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
2714	CBM	Roof tile	fs		1	9	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
2717	Iron object	Iron object			1	43	mod		ring from pipe	Yes

2718	CBM	Curved tile	fs		1	27	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
2720	Pottery	Refined white earthenware	RWE	PMX	1	3	18-20 c.	fair, worn		No
Run No.	**Material**	**Description**	**Fabric Code**	**Fabric Concordance**	**Ct.**	**Wt.(g)**	**Spot-date**	**Condition**	**Comments**	**Discarded (Yes/No)**
2722	CBM		fs		1	20	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
2723	CBM	Curved tile	fs		1	48	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
2724	CBM		fscp		1	16	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
3001	CBM	Unknown type	fsx		1	84	pmed	moderate-poor	curved piece with added flat top	No
3004	Iron object	Iron object			1	20	pmed		bolt	Yes
3204	Pottery	Transfer printed earthenware	TPE	PMX	1	12	18-20 c.	fair, cracked	blue floral decoration	No
3205	CBM		fs		1	59	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
3301	CBM		fs		1	6	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
3302	CBM	Roof tile?	fsc		1	4	lmed-pmed	moderate-poor	flake	Yes
3302	CBM	Roof tile?	fs		1	6	pmed	moderate-poor	flake	Yes
3302	Fired clay		fsx		1	4		poor		Yes
3302	Industrial waste	Slag			1	48			fuel ash slag	Yes
3302	Pottery	Transfer printed earthenware	TPE	PMX	1	7	18-20 c.	flaked	blue floral decoration	No
3501	CBM		fs		1	16	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
3901	CBM	Roof tile	fs		1	30	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
3904	CBM	Roof tile	fs		1	5	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
3904	Other	Bakelite tile			1	6	mod		asbestos containing: disposed	Yes
3905	CBM	Bathroom tile	rwe		1	5	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
3905	Other	Plastic vessel			1	2	mod		lid, 60mm diam.	Yes
3907	CBM	Brick	fs		1	48	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
3911	CBM		fs		1	40	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
3913	CBM		fs		2	10	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
3914	CBM		fs		1	4	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
3916	CBM	Bathroom tile	rwe		1	18	mod	moderate-poor		Yes
3916	CBM	Bathroom tile	rwe		1	10	mod	moderate-poor		Yes
3916	Metal		Alum.		1	5	modern		flat rectangular plate with screw hole	Yes
3918	Iron object	Iron nail			1	3	mod		54mm head and shank, bent	Yes
Run No.	**Material**	**Description**	**Fabric Code**	**Fabric Concordance**	**Ct.**	**Wt.(g)**	**Spot-date**	**Condition**	**Comments**	**Discarded (Yes/No)**
3921	CBM	Brick or Ridge tile	msfeg		1	20	pmed	moderate-poor	perforated brick or ridge tile	Yes

3921	CBM	Bathroom tile	rwe		1	6	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
3923	CBM	Bathroom tile	rwe		1	26	mod	moderate-poor	ridged decoration	Yes
3923	CBM	Bathroom tile	rre		1	14	mod	moderate-poor	white stripes on blue font	Yes
3950	Pottery	Late Lincolnshire ware	LLSW	LHUM	1	14	16-18 c.	chipped, poor condition	exterior brown glaze	No
4001	CBM	Pan tile?	fs		1	136	lmed-pmed	moderate-poor	2 flat surfaces at 120 degree angle	No
4002	CBM		fs		1	2	pmed	moderate-poor	1 flat side	Yes
4003	CBM		fs		1	10	pmed	moderate-poor	1 flat side	Yes
4004	Fired clay		ms		1	1		poor		Yes
4006	CBM	Bathroom tile	rwe		1	8	mod	moderate-poor		Yes
4006	Pottery	Refined white earthenware	RWE	PMX	1	13	18-20 c.	good		No
4006	Pottery	Refined white earthenware	RWE	PMX	1	17	18-20 c.	good	brown exterior	No
4007	CBM	Roof tile	fs		2	65	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
4007	CBM	Roof tile	fs		2	59	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
4008	CBM	Bathroom tile	rwe		2	13	mod	moderate-poor		Yes
4009	Fired clay		ms		1	4		poor		Yes
4010	CBM	Bathroom tile	rwe		1	7	mod	moderate-poor		Yes
4011	Other	Concrete			1	6	mod		thin concrete layer with clay mortar	Yes
4012	Pottery	Refined red earthenware	RRE	PMLOC?	1	1	18-20 c.	poor		No
4014	CBM		fsv		2	5	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
4015	CBM		ms		1	8	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
4015	Fired clay		ms		1	7		poor		Yes
4015	Pottery	Cistercian type ware	CTW	CIST	1	33	15-17 c.	fair	interior metallic black glaze	No
4016	CBM	Roof tile	msfe		1	15	pmed	moderate-poor	almost vitrified	Yes
4016	Pottery	English stoneware	ESW	PMX	1	14	17-19 c.	fair	exterior red slip	No

Run No.	Material	Description	Fabric Code	Fabric Concordance	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Spot-date	Condition	Comments	Discarded (Yes/No)
4020	Iron object	Iron object			1	288	pmed		horse shoe, half	Yes
4021	Fired clay		ms		1	1		poor		Yes
4021	Pottery	Glazed red earthenware	GRE	PMX	1	4	16-18 c.	very poor, glaze worn	interior glazed	No
4021	Pottery	Refined white earthenware	RWE	PMX	1	2	18-20 c.	fair		No
4021	Pottery	Refined white earthenware	RWE	PMX	1	7	18-20 c.	good		No
4023	Pottery	Glazed red earthenware	GRE	PMX	1	2	16-18 c.	exterior flake	red glazed	No

4024	Fired clay		ms		1	9		poor		Yes
4106	CBM	Bathroom tile	rwe		1	8	mod	moderate-poor		Yes
4106	CBM		fs		1	28	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
4106	Other	Vinyl tile			2	3	mod		asbestos containing: disposed	Yes
4116	CBM	Bathroom tile	rwe		1	3	mod	moderate-poor	light blue decoration	Yes
4211	CBM		fs		1	2	pmed	moderate-poor	flat chip	Yes
4212	CBM		ms		1	18	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
4213	Fired clay		ms		2	13		poor		Yes
4213	Industrial waste	slag			1	8			fuel ash slag	Yes
4214	CBM	Roman Tegula?	fs		6	271	Rom?	moderate-poor	could be FLGT	No
4214	Other	Bakelite tile			1	12	mod		asbestos containing: disposed	Yes
4214	Pottery	English stoneware	ESW	PMX	1	14	17-19 c.	good		No
4218	Industrial waste	slag			1	142	pmed		vitrified blast furnace slag	Yes
4219	CBM		ms		1	37	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
4225	Pottery	Glazed red earthenware	GRE	PMLOC	1	10	16-18 c.	fair, glaze worn	amber glaze with brown splashes	No
4301	CBM		fs		2	6	pmed	moderate-poor	flakes	Yes
4301	Metal		Alum.		1	74	modern		furniture leg	Yes
4303	CBM	Bathroom tile	rwe		1	8	mod	moderate-poor		Yes
4303	CBM		fs		1	12	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
Run No.	**Material**	**Description**	**Fabric Code**	**Fabric Concordance**	**Ct.**	**Wt.(g)**	**Spot-date**	**Condition**	**Comments**	**Discarded (Yes/No)**
4304	CBM	Bathroom tile	rre		1	10	mod	moderate-poor		Yes
4305	CBM	Nib tile?	fsv		1	7	lmed-pmed	moderate-poor	2 flat surfaces at 150 degree angle	No
4306	CBM		fsv		1	3	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
4306	Glass	Window glass			1	7	mod		translucent	Yes
4306	Pottery	Black ware	BLW	PMX	1	3	19-20 c.	good	black smooth coating	No
4310	CBM		fs		1	3	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
4313	CBM		fs		2	60	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
4314	CBM	Brick or Ridge tile	msfeqz		1	44	pmed	moderate-poor	three semi cylindrical smoothed perforations	No
4322	Pottery	Midlands purple ware	MIDP	MP	1	20	15-16 c.	vitrified	purple? Glaze, now worn off	No
4402	Pottery	Medieval Lincolnshire ware	LSW	HUM	1	5	13-16 c.	fair		No
4406	CBM		fs		2	10	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
4407	CBM	Bathroom tile	rwe		1	6	mod	moderate-poor		Yes

4407	Fired clay		ms		1	4		poor		Yes
4407	Other	Decorative stone			1	30	mod		Onyx?	Yes
4420	Pottery	Cistercian type ware	CTW	CIST	2	4	15-17 c.	poor, exterior missing	interior metallic black glaze	No
4424	Other	Rubber lining			1	99	mod		two iron nails attached	Yes
4502	CBM		fs		1	5	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
4505	CBM		fs		1	22	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
4507	CBM		fs		1	11	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
4508	CBM		msx		1	54	lmed-pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
4601	Iron object	Iron nail			1	2	mod		heavily abraded shank	Yes
4603	CBM		fs		1	1	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
4603	Other	Concrete			1	19	mod		one flat surface	Yes
4606	CBM	Bathroom tile	rwe		1	6	mod	moderate-poor		Yes
4606	CBM		fs		1	33	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
4607	CBM		fs		1	6	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
4607	CBM	Curved tile	fscp		1	63	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
4610	CBM	Bathroom tile	rwe		1	6	pmed	moderate-poor	silicone on side; number '09' marked on the back	Yes
Run No.	**Material**	**Description**	**Fabric Code**	**Fabric Concordance**	**Ct.**	**Wt.(g)**	**Spot-date**	**Condition**	**Comments**	**Discarded (Yes/No)**
4621	Pottery	Refined white earthenware	RWE	PMX	1	1	18-20 c.	chip		No
4812	Pottery	Refined red earthenware	RRE	PMX	1	12	18-20 c.	good	incised rouletting	No
5021	CBM		ms		3	203	pmed	moderate-poor	abraded fragments	Yes
5203	CBM	Bathroom tile	rre		1	11	mod	moderate-poor	vitreous black glazed tile	Yes
5206	Iron object	Iron object			1	77			lump	Yes
5207	Iron object	Iron object			1	18			irregular iron lump	Yes
5209	CBM	Pavement tile	fsfec		1	5	pmed	moderate-poor	coated on both surfaces	No
5210	Pottery	Transfer printed earthenware	TPE	PMX	1	2	18-20 c.	fair	blue floral decoration	No
5311	CBM		fs		1	21	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
5312	Iron object	Iron object			1	18	pmed		curved plate with loop	Yes
5316	CBM	Brick	fs		1	119	pmed	moderate-poor	corner fragments	Yes
5321	CBM	Curved tile	fs		1	82	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
5321	Pottery	Refined white earthenware	RWE	PMX	1	2	18-20 c.	good		No
5322	CBM	Sanitary ware	rwe		1	62	mod	moderate-poor		Yes
5322	Pottery	Refined white earthenware	RWE	PMX	1	4	18-20 c.	good		No

5322	Pottery	Refined white earthenware	RWE	PMX	1	6	18-20 c.	good		No
5324	CBM	Roof tile?	fs		1	18	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
5404	CBM		fs		1	5	pmed	moderate-poor	flake	Yes
5405	CBM		fs		1	2	pmed	moderate-poor	flake	Yes
5414	Other	Plastic handle			1	2	mod		vessel or electric appliance	Yes
5420	CBM	Brick	fs		2	141	mod	moderate-poor		Yes
5420	Pottery	Pearl ware	PEW	PMX	1	4	l.18-m.19 c.	good	mocha ware	No
5715	CBM		fs		1	14	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
5720	Pottery	Medieval Lincolnshire ware	LSW	HUM	1	3	13-16 c.	poor	unglazed	No
5818	CBM	Roof tile	fs		1	37	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
Run No.	**Material**	**Description**	**Fabric Code**	**Fabric Concordance**	**Ct.**	**Wt.(g)**	**Spot-date**	**Condition**	**Comments**	**Discarded (Yes/No)**
6203	CBM	Bathroom tite	rwe		3	15	mod	moderate-poor		Yes
6204	CBM	Bathroom tite	rwe		1	6	mod	moderate-poor		Yes
6205	CBM	Bathroom tite	rwe		1	18	mod	moderate-poor		Yes
6205	Glass	Window glass			1	8	mod		greyish, translucent, car window	Yes
6208	CBM	Bathroom tite	rwe		1	12	mod	moderate-poor		Yes
6218	CBM	Bathroom tite	rwe		1	16	mod	moderate-poor	decorated with golden ribbons	Yes
6302	CBM	Brick	msg		1	723	pmed	moderate-poor	industrial brick with triangular intercut	Yes
6314	CBM	Sanitary ware	rwe		1	34	mod	moderate-poor		Yes
6316	CBM	Roof tile	fs		1	32	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
6317	CBM	Bathroom tite	rwe		1	5	mod	moderate-poor	decorated with blue ribbons	Yes
6317	Pottery	Glazed red earthenware	GRE?	PMX?	1	38	16-18 c.	glaze probably worn off	glaze possibly missing	No
6322	Fired clay		fscp		1	6		poor		Yes
6325	CBM	Roof tile	fs		1	42	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
6401	CBM	Bathroom tite	rwe		1	6	mod	moderate-poor	green floral decoration	Yes
6404	CBM	Roof tile	fs		1	12	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
6404	Pottery	Refined red earthenware	RRE	PMX	1	2	18-20 c.	fair	interior coated	No
6417	Pottery	Refined white earthenware	RWE	PMX	1	4	18-20 c.	fair		No
6418	CBM	Bathroom tite	rre		2	18	mod	moderate-poor	glue on the back	Yes
6418	Pottery	Medieval Lincolnshire ware	LSW	NLHT	1	10	13-16 c.	good		No
6421	CBM		fs		1	1	pmed	moderate-poor	flake	Yes

6422	CBM	Bathroom tite	rwe		1	4	mod	moderate-poor		Yes
6501	CBM	Floor tile	fs		1	36	mod	moderate-poor		Yes
6501	CBM	Brick?	fscp		1	103	pmed	moderate-poor	1 flat side	Yes
6504	Iron object	Iron nail			1	3	mod		42mm head and shank	Yes
6506	CBM	Floor tile	fs		1	269	mod	moderate-poor	mortar on the back	Yes
6506	Iron object	Iron nail			1	9	mod		75mm head and shank	Yes
Run No.	**Material**	**Description**	**Fabric Code**	**Fabric Concordance**	**Ct.**	**Wt.(g)**	**Spot-date**	**Condition**	**Comments**	**Discarded (Yes/No)**
6507	Flint	flake	brown grey		1	2	BA?	heavily edge damaged and broken	5% cortex, retouch on back	Yes
6703	Pottery	Medieval Lincolnshire ware	LSW	NLHT	1	5	13-14 c.	good		No
6703	Pottery	Medieval Lincolnshire ware	LSW	NLHT	1	9	e.14 c.	fair		No
6704	CBM	Bathroom tite	rwe		1	9	mod	moderate-poor	pink decoration	Yes
6704	CBM		fs		1	5	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
6704	Metal		Alum.		1	30	modern		lump	Yes
6801	CBM		ms		1	16	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
6801	Other	Bakelite tile			1	1	mod		asbestos containing: disposed	Yes
6801	Other	Concrete			1	72	mod			Yes
6803	CBM	Bathroom tite	rwe		1	21	mod	moderate-poor		Yes
6805	Other	Vinyl tile			1	2	mod		asbestos containing: disposed	Yes
6807	CBM	Bathroom tite	rwe		2	17	mod	moderate-poor		Yes
6807	Glass	Window glass			1	11	mod		thick orange glass	Yes
6807	Glass	Window glass			1	5	mod		mirror glass	Yes
6807	Glass	Window glass			1	7	mod		translucent	Yes
6807	Pottery	Medieval Lincolnshire ware	LSW	NLCS	1	10	12-15 c.	poor, glaze missing	olive green glaze segments on exterior	No
6808	CBM	Bathroom tite	rwe		1	6	mod	moderate-poor		Yes
6808	CBM	Bathroom tite	rwe		1	18	mod	moderate-poor	strip of silicone on front	Yes
6808	CBM		fs		1	8	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
6809	CBM	Bathroom tite	rwe		1	12	mod	moderate-poor	glue on back side	Yes
6809	Glass	Window glass			2	11	mod		translucent	Yes
6810	CBM	Bathroom tite	rwe		1	4	mod	moderate-poor		Yes
6810	Glass	Window glass			1	3	mod		translucent	Yes
6813	CBM	Bathroom tite	rre		1	3	mod	moderate-poor	white exterior	Yes
6813	CBM		fs		2	6	pmed	moderate-poor	flakes	Yes

6813	Glass	Window glass			1	3	mod		translucent	Yes
6815	CBM	Bathroom tite	rwe		1	9	mod	moderate-poor	glue on the back	Yes
6815	CBM	Bathroom tite	RWE		1	6	mod	moderate-poor		Yes
6815	CBM	Drain	fsfe		1	53	pmed	moderate-poor		No
Run No.	**Material**	**Description**	**Fabric Code**	**Fabric Concordance**	**Ct.**	**Wt.(g)**	**Spot-date**	**Condition**	**Comments**	**Discarded (Yes/No)**
6817	CBM	Roof tile	ms		1	106	lmed-pmed	moderate-poor	grey core	No
6817	Glass	Window glass			1	10	mod		double with metal mesh	Yes
6818	CBM	Roof tile	fs		1	20	lmed-pmed	moderate-poor		No
6818	CBM	Bathroom tite	rwe		1	3	mod	moderate-poor		Yes
6818	CBM	Drain	fsfe		1	99	pmed	moderate-poor	ribbed interior	No
6819	CBM	Roof tile	fsv		1	9	lmed-pmed	moderate-poor		No
6819	CBM	Bathroom tite	rwe		1	4	mod	moderate-poor		Yes
6819	Pottery	Staffordshire type ware	STAF	PMX	1	15	l.17-18 c.	slip cracked	yellowish brown glaze	No
6820	CBM	Bathroom tite	rwe		1	17	mod	moderate-poor		Yes
6820	CBM	Bathroom tite	rwe		1	5	mod	moderate-poor		Yes
6820	Pottery	Cistercian type ware	CTW	CIST	1	9	15-17 c.	fair	interior metallic black glaze	No
6822	CBM	Roof tile	fs		1	152	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
6824	CBM	Roof tile	fs		1	47	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
6911	CBM	Roof tile or Drain	fscp		1	58	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
6913	CBM	Roof tile	fs		1	24	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
6916	CBM	Brick	fs		1	258	pmed	moderate-poor	corner piece	Yes
6916	CBM	Brick	ms		2	450	pmed	moderate-poor	1 smoothed side	Yes
6917	CBM		fs		1	219	pmed	moderate-poor	1 smoothed side	Yes
6922	CBM	Floor tile	fs		1	101	mod	moderate-poor		Yes
6922	CBM		fs		1	152	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
7005	Pottery	English stoneware	ESW	PMX	1	6	19-20 c.	good	green coating	No
7008	Pottery	English stoneware	ESW	PMX	1	19	19-20 c.	good	stamped inscription "HILDYARD..SALE & RETA[IL]... RIT.MERCH[ANTS]...GG	No
7013	CBM	Roof tile	fs		2	49	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
7015	Pottery	Cistercian type ware	CTW	CIST	1	21	15-17 c.	glaze worn	interior black glazed	No
7102	CBM	Roof tile	fsv		1	14	lmed-pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
7102	CBM	Brick?	msc		4	31	lmed-pmed	moderate-poor	1 flat side	Yes

Run No.	Material	Description	Fabric Code	Fabric Concordance	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Spot-date	Condition	Comments	Discarded (Yes/No)
7102	Pottery	Cistercian type ware	CTW	CIST	1	5	15-17 c.	good	interior and exterior metallic black glaze	No
7103	Flint	flake	brown grey		1	4		broken on all edges	2% cortex	Yes
7106	CBM		fs		3	5	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
7107	Pottery	Cistercian type ware	CTW	CIST	1	5	15-17 c.	good	purple brown metallic glaze on both sides	No
7107	Pottery	Glazed red earthenware	GRE	PMLOC	1	10	16-18 c.	glaze worn	interior brown glaze	No
7111	CBM		fs		1	3	pmed	moderate-poor	flake	Yes
7111	Pottery	Cistercian type ware	CTW	CIST	1	31	15-17 c.	good	interior black glazed, including exterior rim	No
7118	CBM	Drain	msfe		1	50	pmed	moderate-poor	glazed drain	No
7118	CBM		msv		1	18	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
7118	Fired clay		csv		1	20		poor		Yes
7118	Pottery	Medieval Lincolnshire ware	LSW	NLCS	1	6	12-15 c.	poor, surfaces worn	glaze missing	No
7122	CBM		ms		3	10	pmed	moderate-poor	flakes	Yes
7122	CBM	Drain?	msfe		1	8	pmed	moderate-poor	thick coated drain	Yes
7210	CBM	Bathroom tite	rwe		1	3	mod	moderate-poor		Yes
7210	CBM		fs		1	2	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
7210	Other	Plastic			1	2	mod		vessel	Yes
7210	Pottery	Cistercian type ware	CTW	CIST	1	48	15-17 c.	glaze worn	worn purple metallic glaze on both sides	No
7210	Pottery	Glazed red earthenware	GRE	PMLOC	1	7	16-18 c.	fair	yellowish amber glaze on interior	No
7214	CBM		fs		1	14	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
7214	Pottery	Late Lincolnshire ware	LLSW	LHUM	1	9	16-18 c.	glaze damaged	olive green glazed interior, brown glazed exterior	No

Run No.	Material	Description	Fabric Code	Fabric Concordance	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Spot-date	Condition	Comments	Discarded (Yes/No)
Context	Class	Description	Fabric Code	Fabric Concordance	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Spot-date	Condition	Comments	Discarded (Yes/No)
7215	CBM	Roof tile?	fs		3	28	pmed	moderate-poor	flakes	Yes
7215	CBM	Roof tile?	fs		1	17	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
7220	CBM		fs		1	4	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
7220	Pottery	Glazed red earthenware	GRE	PMLOC	1	11	16-18 c.	fair	interior amber glaze	No

7220	Pottery	Glazed red earthenware	GRE	PMLOC	1	4	16-18 c.	glazed damaged	amber glaze on interior and exterior	No
7220	Pottery	Staffordshire type ware	STAF	PMX	1	8	l.17-18 c.	good	yellowish brown glaze	No
7225	Other	Vinyl tile			1	4	mod		asbestos containing: disposed	Yes
7225	Other	Plastic handle			1	3	mod		from home appliance or toy	Yes
7301	Other	Decorative stone			1	5	mod		Onyx	Yes
7302	CBM	Bathroom tite	rwe		1	4	mod	moderate-poor		Yes
7302	Glass	Window glass			1	8	mod		rhomboid incision decorated	Yes
7303	CBM	Brick	rwe		1	5	mod	moderate-poor	red floral decoration	Yes
7303	Iron object	Iron object			1	280	pmed		horse shoe, half	Yes
7303	Pottery	Medieval Lincolnshire ware	LSW	HUM	1	19	13-16 c.	fair	splashes of olive green glaze	No
7303	Pottery	Local grey ware	LOC GR	**HSM RE**	1	24	Rom	good	burnished lines	No
7306	Glass	Window glass			1	2	mod		whitish	Yes
7306	Pottery	Pearl ware	PEW	PMX	1	2	l.18-m.19 c.	poor, chipped	light bluish glaze	No
7307	CBM	Bathroom tite	rwe		1	5	mod	moderate-poor		Yes
7307	Glass	Window glass			1	5	mod		translucent, waved	Yes
7311	CBM	Bathroom tite	rwe		1	11	mod	moderate-poor		Yes
7311	Pottery	Medieval Lincolnshire ware	LSW	NLHT	1	8	13-14 c.	good	olive green glaze on exterior	No
7311	Pottery	Glazed red earthenware	GRE	PMX	1	26	16-18 c.	part of glaze missing	lustrous brown-red glaze	No
7311	Pottery	Glazed red earthenware	GRE	PMX	1	2	16-18 c.	good	lustrous brown-red glaze with brown lines	No
Run No.	**Material**	**Description**	**Fabric Code**	**Fabric Concordance**	**Ct.**	**Wt.(g)**	**Spot-date**	**Condition**	**Comments**	**Discarded (Yes/No)**
7311	Pottery	Staffordshire type ware	STAF	PMX	2	22	l.17-18 c.	fair	yellowish brown glaze	No
7312	Pottery	Cistercian type ware	CTW	CIST	1	3	15-17 c.	chipped	interior and exterior metallic black glaze	No
7317	CBM	Roof tile	fs		1	29	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
7805	CBM	Bathroom tite	rwe		1	9	mod	moderate-poor		Yes
7819	Pottery	Refined white earthenware	RWE	PMX	1	5	18-20 c.	good		No
7820	CBM	Brick?	fs		1	34	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
7820	Pottery	Cistercian type ware	CTW	CIST	1	9	15-17 c.	poor, exterior missing	interior metallic black glaze	No
7820	Pottery	Refined white earthenware	RWE	PMX	1	6	18-20 c.	good		No
7920	CBM	Roof tile	fs		2	39	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
7920	Pottery	Cistercian type ware	CTW	CIST	1	71	15-17 c.	fair; glazed damaged	interior black glazed, including exterior rim	No

8010	CBM	Brick?	fsc		1	6	pmed	moderate-poor	corner piece	Yes
8010	Pottery	Transfer printed earthenware	TPE	PMX	1	6	18-20 c.	flaked	blue floral decoration	No
8205	CBM		fs		1	3	pmed	moderate-poor	flake	Yes
8618	CBM	Bathroom tite	rre		1	29	mod	moderate-poor		Yes
8725	CBM	Bathroom tite	rwe		1	8	mod	moderate-poor		Yes
8818	Iron object	Iron nail			1	6	mod		bent nail, complete, 100mm id straightened	Yes
8819	Iron object	Iron nail			1	4	mod		head and shank, 44mm	Yes
8819	Iron object	Iron object			1	250	mod		propeller	Yes
8821	CBM	Bathroom tite	rwe		1	18	mod	moderate-poor		Yes
8917	Iron object	Iron object			2	65	pmed		axles with nuts	Yes
8917	Pottery	Glazed red earthenware	GRE	PMX	1	20	16-18 c.	exterior worn	interior glazed	No
8921	Glass	Bottle glass			1	7	mod		green	Yes
8923	CBM	Bathroom tite	rre		1	14	mod	moderate-poor		Yes
8923	CBM	Bathroom tite	rwe		1	5	mod	moderate-poor		Yes
8925	Pottery	Refined red earthenware	RRE	PMX	1	13	18-20 c.	burnt		No
Run No.	**Material**	**Description**	**Fabric Code**	**Fabric Concordance**	**Ct.**	**Wt.(g)**	**Spot-date**	**Condition**	**Comments**	**Discarded (Yes/No)**
9025	CBM	Bathroom tite	rwe		1	9	mod	moderate-poor		Yes
9416	CBM	Brick?	fs		2	58	pmed	moderate-poor	1 flat surface	Yes
9416	CBM		msg		1	10	Rom?	moderate-poor		Yes
9518	CBM	Bathroom tite	rwe		1	16	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
9519	Iron object	Iron object			1	186			horse shoe, half	Yes
9520	CBM	Bathroom tite	rwe		1	3	mod	moderate-poor	glue on back	Yes
9523	CBM	Bathroom tite	rwe		1	14	mod	moderate-poor		Yes
9525	Glass	Bottle glass			1	56	mod		neck/rim with plastic stopper	Yes
9603	Iron object	Iron object			1	119			two chain rings	Yes
9605	CBM	Bathroom tite	rwe		1	12	mod	moderate-poor	ribbed decoration; glue on back	Yes
9605	Pottery	English stoneware	ESW	PXM	1	10	19-20 c.	good		No
9619	CBM		fs		1	2	pmed	moderate-poor	flake	Yes
9621	CBM	Brick?	msfe		1	60	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
9622	Pottery	Medieval Lincolnshire ware	LSW	HUM	1	13	13-16 c.	good		No
9713	CBM		fs		2	14	pmed	moderate-poor	flakes	Yes
9714	CBM	Roof tile	fs		1	26	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
9715	CBM		msg		1	18	pmed	moderate-poor	1 flat side	Yes

9715	CBM	Roof tile?	fs		1	24	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
9715	CBM	Roof tile?	fs		1	17	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
9715	CBM	Pan tile?	fs		1	14	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
9719	CBM	Pan tile?	fs		1	45	pmed	moderate-poor		No
10104	Pottery	English stoneware	ESW	PMX	1	56	19-20 c.	good	green coating	No
10104	Pottery	English stoneware	ESW	PMX	1	6	19-20 c.	good	white, ribbed	No
10104	Pottery	English stoneware	ESW	PMX	1	16	19-20 c.	good	brown coating, flower stamps	No
10110	CBM	Roof tile	fs		1	19	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
10110	Iron object	Iron object			1	47			metal plate	Yes
10110	Pottery	Refined white earthenware	RWE	PXM	1	34	20 c.	good		No
10115	CBM	Curved tile	fs		1	28	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
Run No.	**Material**	**Description**	**Fabric Code**	**Fabric Concordance**	**Ct.**	**Wt.(g)**	**Spot-date**	**Condition**	**Comments**	**Discarded (Yes/No)**
10115	Pottery	Refined white earthenware	RWE	PMX	1	12	18-20 c.	good	silver band on exterior rim; rippled surfaces	No
10115	Pottery	Refined white earthenware	RWE	PMX	1	12	19-20 c.	good	white, ribbed	No
10115	Pottery	Refined white earthenware	RWE	PMX	1	4	19-20 c.	good	white, ribbed	No
10115	Pottery	Transfer printed earthenware	TPE	PMX	1	3	20 c.	chipped	black floral decoration on both sides	No
10119	CBM	Bathroom tite	rwe		1	11	mod	moderate-poor		Yes
10119	Glass	Bottle glass			1	4	mod		translucent	Yes
10120	Pottery	Transfer printed earthenware	TPE	PMX	1	3	18-20 c.	good	blue floral decoration	No
10120	Pottery	Refined white earthenware	RWE	PMX	1	3	18-20 c.	good		No
10125	CBM	Bathroom tite	rwe		1	84	mod	moderate-poor		Yes
10201	CBM	Brick	fs		1	85	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
10201	CBM	Roof tile	fs		1	74	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
10201	CBM	Brick	fs		1	985	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
10202	CBM	Roof tile?	fs		1	46	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
10203	CBM	Brick	fs		1	85	pmed	moderate-poor	corner piece	Yes
10206	CBM	Pavement tile	ms		1	650	lmed-pmed	moderate-poor	corner piece	No
10206	CBM	Drain	msfeg		1	40	pmed	moderate-poor		No
10206	CBM	Brick	fs		1	290	pmed	moderate-poor	2 opposite flat sides	Yes
10206	CBM		fs		3	74	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
10206	CBM	Roof tile	fs		2	80	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
10206	Iron object	Iron nail			1	24	mod		thick nail with head, bent	Yes

10206	Pottery	Cistercian type ware	CTW	CIST	2	10	15-17 c.	exterior surface missing	black metallic glaze on interior	No
10206	Pottery	Refined red earthenware	RRE	PMX	1	4	18-20 c.	fair		No
10206	Pottery	Transfer printed earthenware	TPE	PMX	1	7	19-20 c.	good	blue floral decoration; wavy rim tip	No
10206	Pottery	Refined white earthenware	RWE	PMX	1	3	19-20 c.	good	wavy rim tip	No

Run No.	Material	Description	Fabric Code	Fabric Concordance	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Spot-date	Condition	Comments	Discarded (Yes/No)
10206	Pottery	Refined white earthenware	RWE	PMX	1	11	20 c.	good	blue on yellow band on interior	No
10208	CBM	Brick	fs		1	31	pmed	moderate-poor	flat corner	Yes
10212	CBM	Bathroom tite	rre		1	6	mod	moderate-poor	shades or red colour	Yes
10212	Iron object	Iron object			1	249	pmed		flat part of mattock with shaft hole	Yes
10212	Pottery	Refined white earthenware	RWE	PMX	1	13	19-20 c.	good		No
10213	Pottery	English stoneware	ESW	PXM	2	23	19-20 c.	good	one with vertical lines	No
10214	Pottery	English stoneware	ESW	PMX	1	22	19-20 c.	good	vertical ridges	No
10215	Iron object	Iron object			1	198	pmed		iron plate with three nails going through wooden board	Yes
10216	CBM	Brick	msfe		1	586	mod	moderate-poor	inscribed 'E'	No
10216	Pottery	Transfer printed earthenware	TPE	PMX	1	4	18-20 c.	good	blue floral decoration; rippled surfaces	No
10225	Pottery	Refined white earthenware	RWE	PMX	1	6	20 c.	good	two blue bands on interior	No
10404	CBM		fs		1	8	pmed	moderate-poor	1 flat surface	Yes
10405	CBM	Bathroom tite	rwe		1	5	mod	moderate-poor		Yes
10405	CBM	Roof tile?	fs		1	46	mod	moderate-poor		Yes
10405	Pottery	Cistercian type ware	CTW	CIST	1	40	15-17 c.	good	interior metallic black glaze	No
10405	Pottery	Cistercian type ware	CTW?	CIST?	1	35	15-17 c.	very poor, glaze missing	small segment of metallic black glaze on interior	No
10501	Other	Concrete			1	54	mod		vitrified paving product	Yes
10501	Pottery	English stoneware	ESW	PMX	1	14	17-19 c.	fair		No

10610	CBM	Roof tile	fs		1	44	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
10615	CBM	Flanged tile	fsg		1	42	pmed	moderate-poor		No
10701	CBM		fs		1	12	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
10705	CBM	Roman Brick or tile	fs		1	127	Rom?	moderate-poor	1 flat side	Yes
10710	CBM	Brick?	csc		1	59	lmed-pmed	moderate-poor		No
10710	CBM	Flanged brick	msfe		1	284	pmed	moderate-poor		No
10710	CBM	Roof tile	fsv		2	63	pmed	moderate-poor	1 with burnt surface	No
10710	CBM	Drain	ms		1	155	pmed	moderate-poor	ribbed interior	No

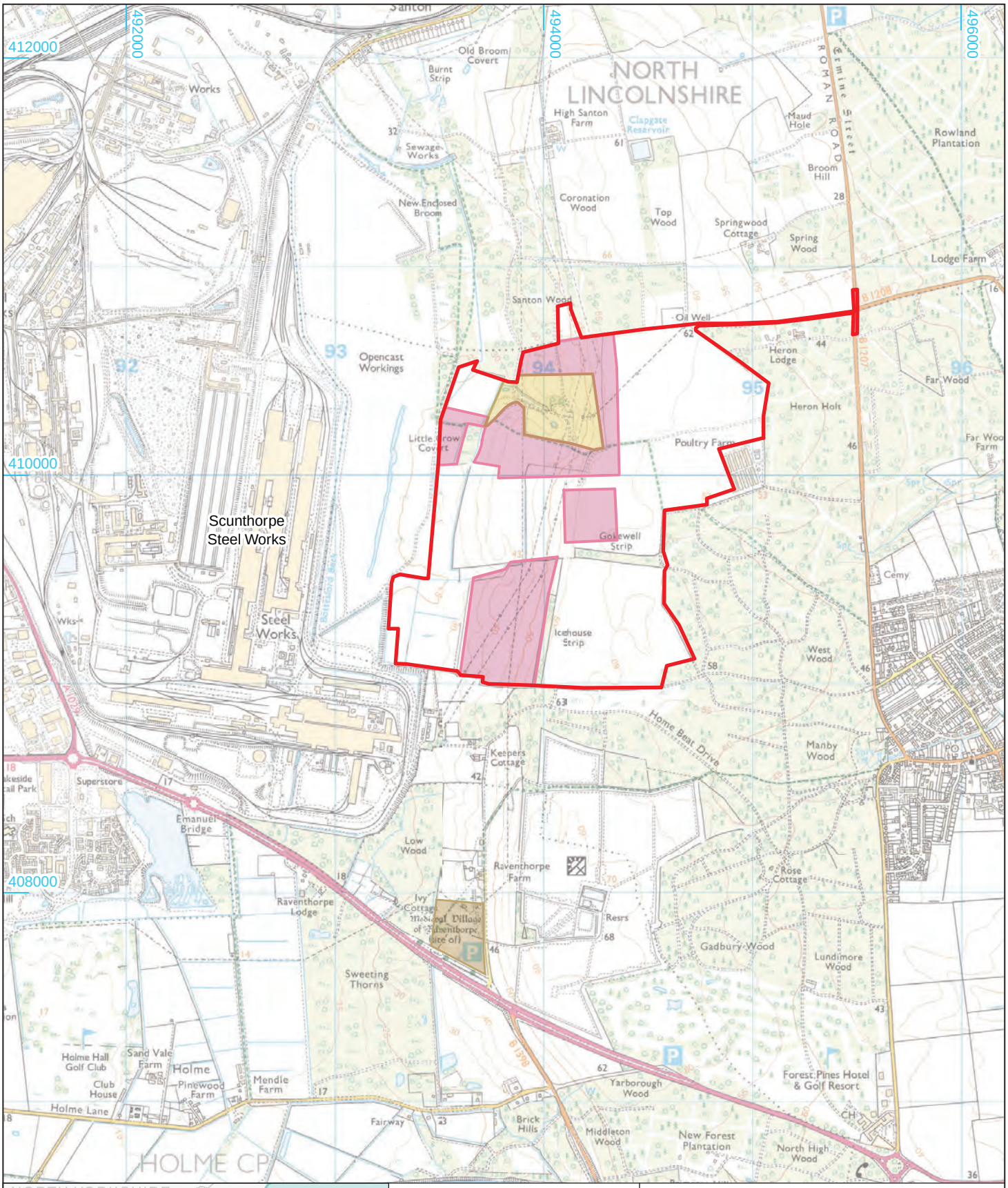
Run No.	Material	Description	Fabric Code	Fabric Concordance	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Spot-date	Condition	Comments	Discarded (Yes/No)
10710	Pottery	Refined red earthenware	RRE	PMX	1	7	18-20 c.	good	brown metallic glaze	No
10710	Pottery	Refined red earthenware	RRE	PMX	1	10	18-20 c.	good	smoothed	No
10710	Pottery	Transfer printed earthenware	TPE	PMX	1	8	18-20 c.	good	blue oriental decoration; wavy rim tip	No
10710	Pottery	Refined white earthenware	RWE	PMX	1	2	18-20 c.	good		No
10710	Pottery	Transfer printed earthenware	TPE	PMX	1	1	18-20 c.	good	blue floral decoration	No
10710	Pottery	Refined white earthenware	RWE	PMX	1	10	18-20 c.	good	blue painted decoration on relief	No
10710	Pottery	Refined white earthenware	RWE	PMX	1	8	19-20 c.	good	pink interior; exterior with green and purple line	No
10714	Iron object	Iron object			1	200	pmed		complete twin pitchfork with shaft	Yes
10714	Pottery	English stoneware	ESW	PMX	1	15	17-19 c.	good		No
10714	Pottery	Refined red earthenware	RRE	PMX	1	24	18-20 c.	good	brown metallic glaze	No
10714	Pottery	Refined white earthenware	RWE	PMX	1	6	18-20 c.	good		No
10714	Pottery	Refined white earthenware	RWE	PMX	1	12	18-20 c.	good		No
10715	Glass	Window glass			1	5	mod		Ridged	Yes

10715	Other	Roofing			1	8	mod		asbestos containing: disposed	Yes
10715	Pottery	Transfer printed earthenware	TPE	PMX	1	10	18-20 c.	fair	blue decoration	No
10716	CBM	Bathroom tile	rre		1	3	mod	moderate-poor	blue decoration	Yes
10716	Pottery	Late Lincolnshire ware	LLSW	LHUM	1	9	16-18 c.	glaze worn	olive green glazed	No
10716	Pottery	English stoneware	ESW	PMX	1	17	17-19 c.	good		No
10717	CBM	Bathroom tile	rwe		1	3	mod	moderate-poor		Yes
10722	CBM	Roof tile?	msg		1	26	pmed?	moderate-poor	heavily abraded	Yes
10722	Pottery	Late Lincolnshire ware	LLSW	LHUM	1	123	16-18 c.	good	green/brown glaze	No
10918	CBM	Brick	rre		1	344	mod	moderate-poor	perforated brick	Yes
10925	Pottery	Refined red earthenware	RRE	PMX	1	11	18-20 c.	good		No
Run No.	**Material**	**Description**	**Fabric Code**	**Fabric Concordance**	**Ct.**	**Wt.(g)**	**Spot-date**	**Condition**	**Comments**	**Discarded (Yes/No)**
11202	CBM		fs		1	37	pmed	moderate-poor		Yes
11205	Fired clay		cslife		1	38		poor	possible kiln furniture	No
11501	CBM	Bathroom tile	rwe		1	6	mod	moderate-poor		Yes
11502	CBM	Bathroom tile	rwe		2	19	mod	moderate-poor		Yes

APPENDIX B: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS	
Project Name	Little Crow, Santon, Scunthorpe, Lincolnshire: Archaeological Fieldwalking Survey
Short description	An archaeological fieldwalking survey was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in September 2018 on land at Santon, Scunthorpe. The fieldwalking was undertaken to inform the heritage chapter of an Environmental Statement to support a Development Consent Order application for a proposed solar PV array to be known as Little Crow Solar Park. Fieldwalking was undertaken across three areas totalling c.53.25 Ha, a 24.4% sample by area of the 218 Ha development site. The survey recorded over 19 Kg of artefacts of which most were of post-medieval and modern date and are of little archaeological significance. Only 4.4% by weight of the finds assemblage recorded from the survey is of archaeological interest and significance and only 49, or 3.6%, of the 1372, 20m runs from the survey contained archaeologically significant finds. By far the majority of the significant finds were from the south of the site and comprise nine of the 11 pieces of Neolithic/Bronze Age worked flint that were recovered, as well as 23, or 74%, of the 31 runs that produced 12th to 16th century pottery. A very small assemblage, 2% by weight, of Roman material recorded. This comprised locally-made greyware pottery from the north and south areas of the site. A small collection of possible Roman ceramic building material, weighing 426g, was recorded from the south-central area of the site. Some may be fragments of Roman roof tiles or tegulae. However, because of their abraded and fragmentary condition the fragments could easily be of post-medieval date. By far the greatest component of the archaeologically significant finds assemblage from the site comprised 35 sherds of 12th to 16th century pottery, which totals 50% of the archaeologically significant finds assemblage. The majority of the medieval and early post-medieval pottery was recorded from the southern part of the proposed development area, but also to a lesser degree to the immediate south of the site of Gokewell Priory, a Cistercian holding established in the 12th century and

	suppressed at The Dissolution of the Monasteries between 1536 and 1541. The date range of the medieval and early post-medieval pottery fits closely with the life span of the Priory and these material spreads are probably derived from the manuring of arable fields. The greatest quantity, 91% by weight, of material collected from the current fieldwalking survey was post-medieval or modern in date and comprised various building and settlement/domestic waste with no archaeological significance. Overall, the quantity of archaeologically significant material recovered during the survey was low, with no clear concentrations of artefactual material having been recovered.	
Project dates	10 – 21 September 2018	
Project type	Fieldwalking survey	
Previous work	Desk based assessment and Earthwork Survey (Pegasus Planning Ltd 2018) Geophysical survey (Sumo Geophysics Ltd 2018)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Little Crow, Santon, Scunthorpe, North Lincolnshire	
Study area (M^2/ha)	53.25	
Site co-ordinates	494064 410261	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	North Lincolnshire Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Adrian Scruby	
Project Supervisor	Chris Ellis	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	Neolithic/Bronze Age worked flint, Roman and medieval pottery	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	North Lincolnshire Museums Service	Content
Physical		Worked flint, pottery, cbm, fired clay, glass, iron, copper alloy and aluminium objects, industrial waste
Paper		Fieldwalking Records, Registered artefact register, Photographic register
Digital		Finds database, digital photos, survey data
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology), 2018. *Little Crow Solar Park, Scunthorpe, North Lincolnshire: Archaeological Fieldwalking Survey*. CA typescript report **18971**		



N

Site boundary

Gokewell Priory/Farm Exclusion Area

Fieldwalking Survey Areas

Raventhorpe Deserted Medieval Village

0 1km

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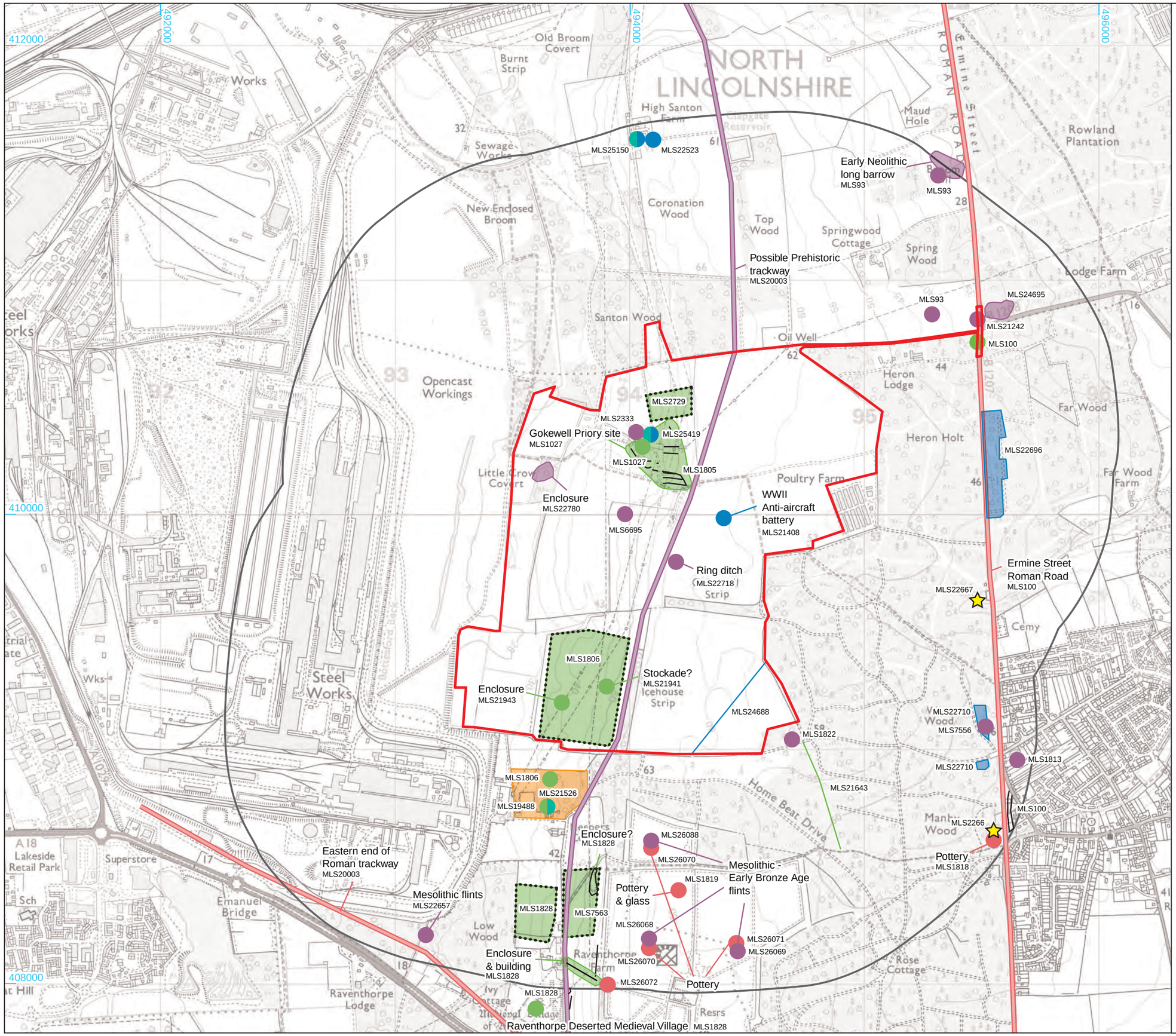
PROJECT TITLE

Little Crow, Santon, Scunthorpe, North Lincolnshire

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan with fieldwalking survey areas

DRAWN BY	TB	PROJECT NO.	661163	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	06.11.18	1
APPROVED BY	AS	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	



N

- Site boundary
- Study area

Historic Assets

- Prehistoric
- Roman
- Medieval
- Post-Medieval
- Modern
- Former ridge & furrow area
- Cropmarks
- Manby Deserted Medieval Village
- Ermine Street Roman Road
- Possible prehistoric trackway
- Natural springs

0 1:10,000 500m

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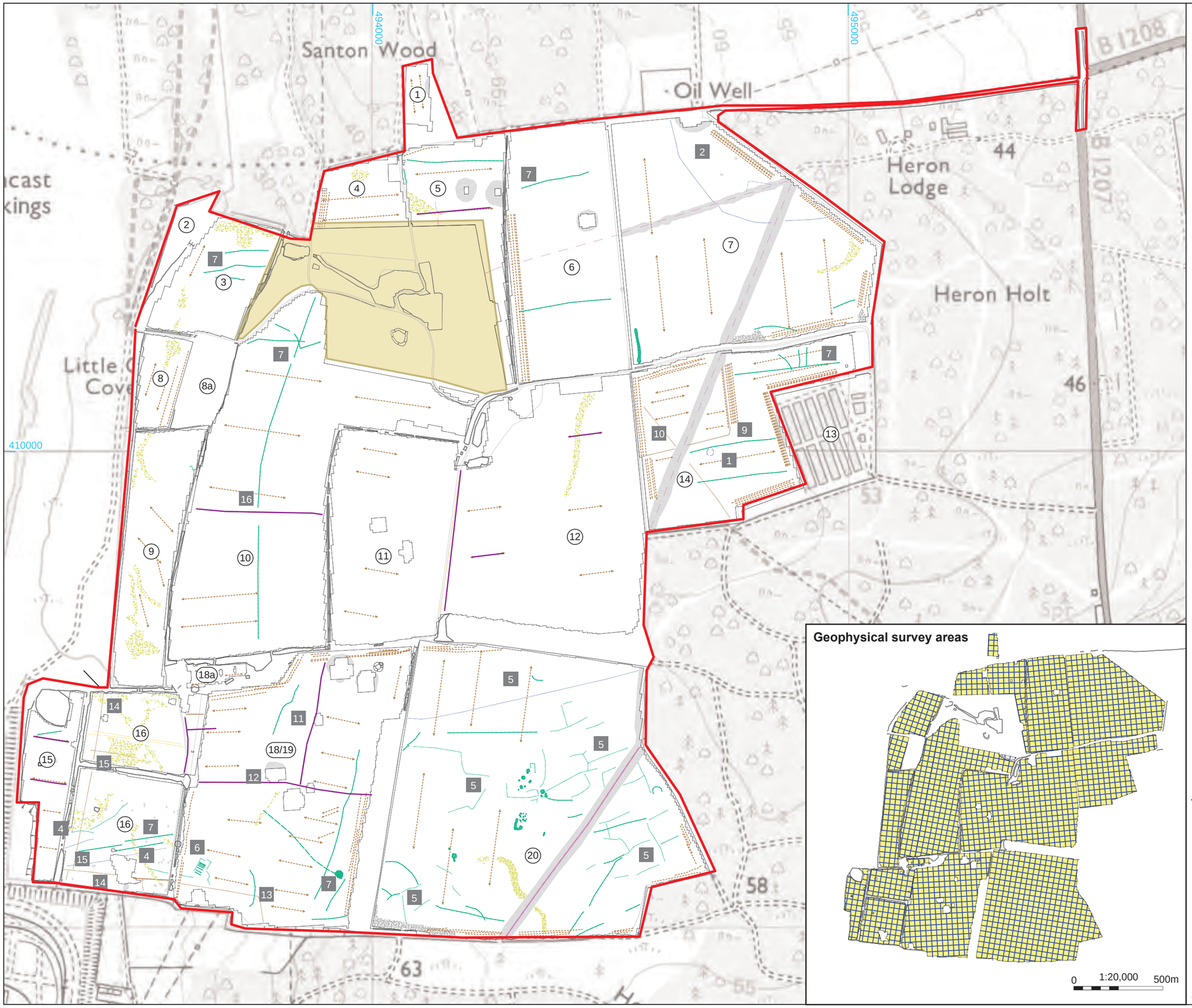
PROJECT TITLE

Little Crow, Santon, Scunthorpe, North Lincolnshire

FIGURE TITLE

North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (NLHER) Monument and Cropmark Plot (Pegasus Planning Ltd, 2018)

DRAWN BY	**TB**	*PROJECT NO.*	**661163**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**06.11.18**	**2**
APPROVED BY	**AS**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:10,000**	



N

- Site boundary
- Gokewell Farm Exclusion Zone
- (1) Field number
- 1 Geophysical anomalies (Sumo Survey, 2018)
- Historic field boundaries (Pegasus Planning, 2018)

Geophysical survey results (Sumo Survey, 2018)

KEY

	Probable archaeology
	Possible archaeology (discrete anomaly / trend)
	Uncertain Origin (discrete anomaly / trend)
	Former field boundary (corroborated)
	Former field boundary (conjectural)
	Agriculture (plough)
	Natural (e.g. geological / pedological)
	Magnetic disturbance
	Service
	Ferrous

Geophysical survey areas

0 1:20,000 500m

0 1:7,500 250m

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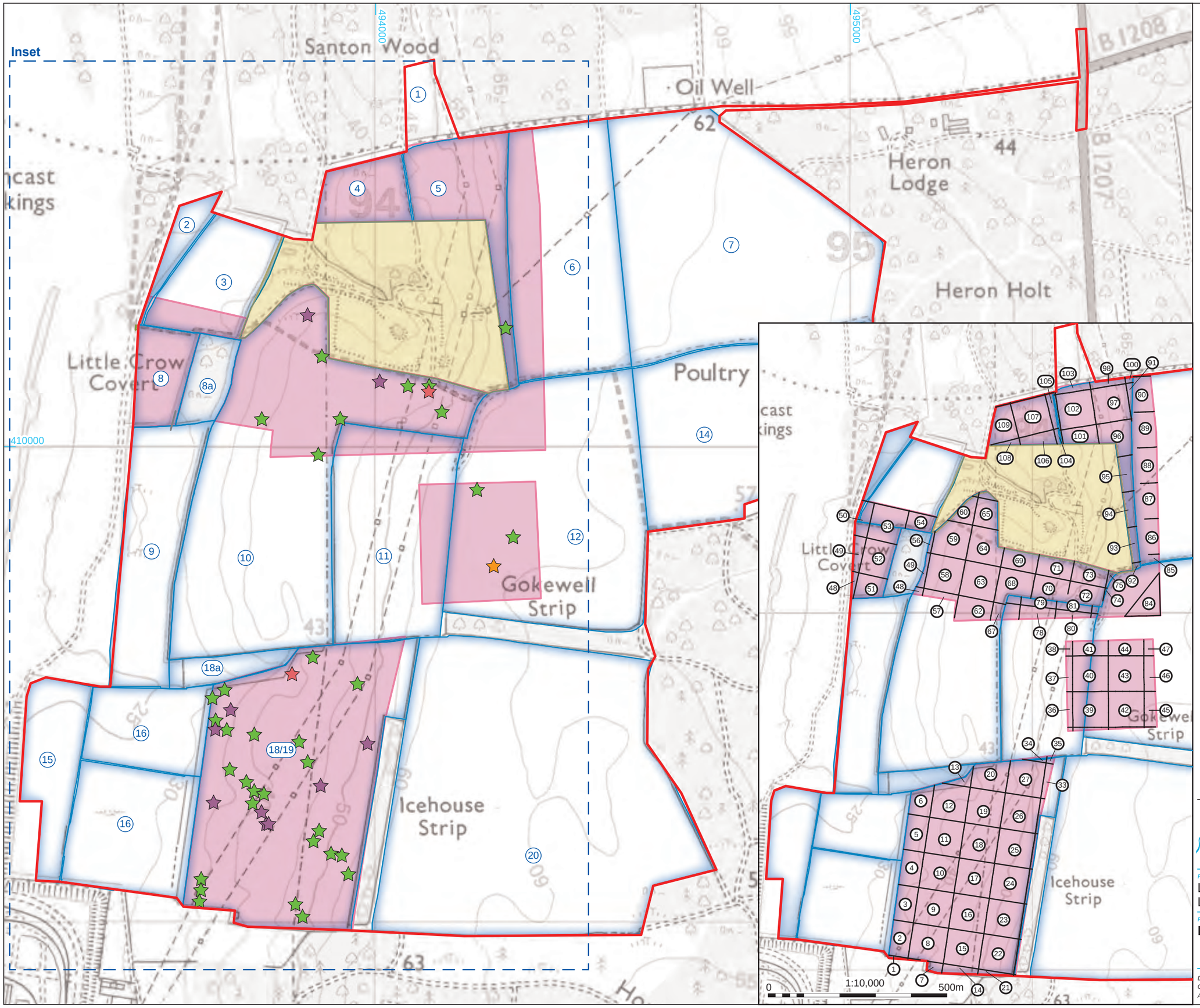
PROJECT TITLE

Little Crow, Santon, Scunthorpe, North Lincolnshire

FIGURE TITLE

Geophysical Survey Results

DRAWN BY	**TB**	*PROJECT NO.*	**661163**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**07.11.18**	**3**
APPROVED BY	**AS**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:7,500 & 20,000**	



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PROJECT TITLE
Little Crow, Santon, Scunthorpe, North Lincolnshire

FIGURE TITLE
Finds distribution plot

DRAWN BY	TB	PROJECT NO.	661163	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	06.11.18	4
APPROVED BY	AS	SCALE@A3	1:7,500 & 10,000	

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