



# Little Crow

*Solar Park*

*Little Crow Solar Park, Scunthorpe*

## ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT: TECHNICAL APPENDICES

### APPENDIX 8.3

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

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# Little Crow Solar Park Scunthorpe DN20 0BG

## Archaeological Watching Brief

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## SUMMARY

**Project Name:** Little Crow Solar Park, Scunthorpe, DN20 0BG

**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 Development Consent Order application 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.



## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

**Aerial photograph (APs):** Photographs taken from the air and used to identify archaeological sites either by low light for upstanding monuments or by differential crop growth on sites within arable fields (cropmarks).

**Archaeology:** The scientific study of past human life and change through analysis of material remains.

**Artefact:** An object or part of an object which has been used or created by a human and provides physical clues to the activity carried out by humans in the area of discovery.

**Assemblage:** a group of artefacts found together in a single context such as a grave or pit.

**Historic environment:** All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.

**Watching brief:** A formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operational phase carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specific area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, whether there is the possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed.

**Written scheme of investigation:** a written statement on the project's objectives, methods, timetable and resources providing the framework for the execution of the project, normally prepared by an archaeological organisation undertaking the fieldwork, and approved by the Local Planning Authority's archaeological advisor.



## 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 Order Limits Area area is approximately 225ha 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

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; 7.30 LC TA8.1), 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



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

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

### ***Previous archaeological work***

- 2.8 A geophysical survey (Sumo 2018; 7.31 LC TA8.2) was undertaken of all available land within the Study 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 (Cotswold Archaeology 2018b; 7.32 LC TA8.3). 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

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.

- 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

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

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.

### ***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

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.



### ***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

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 Order Limits 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

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

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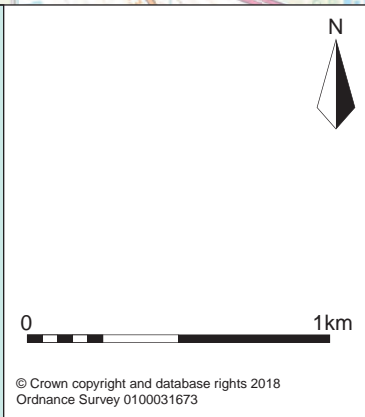
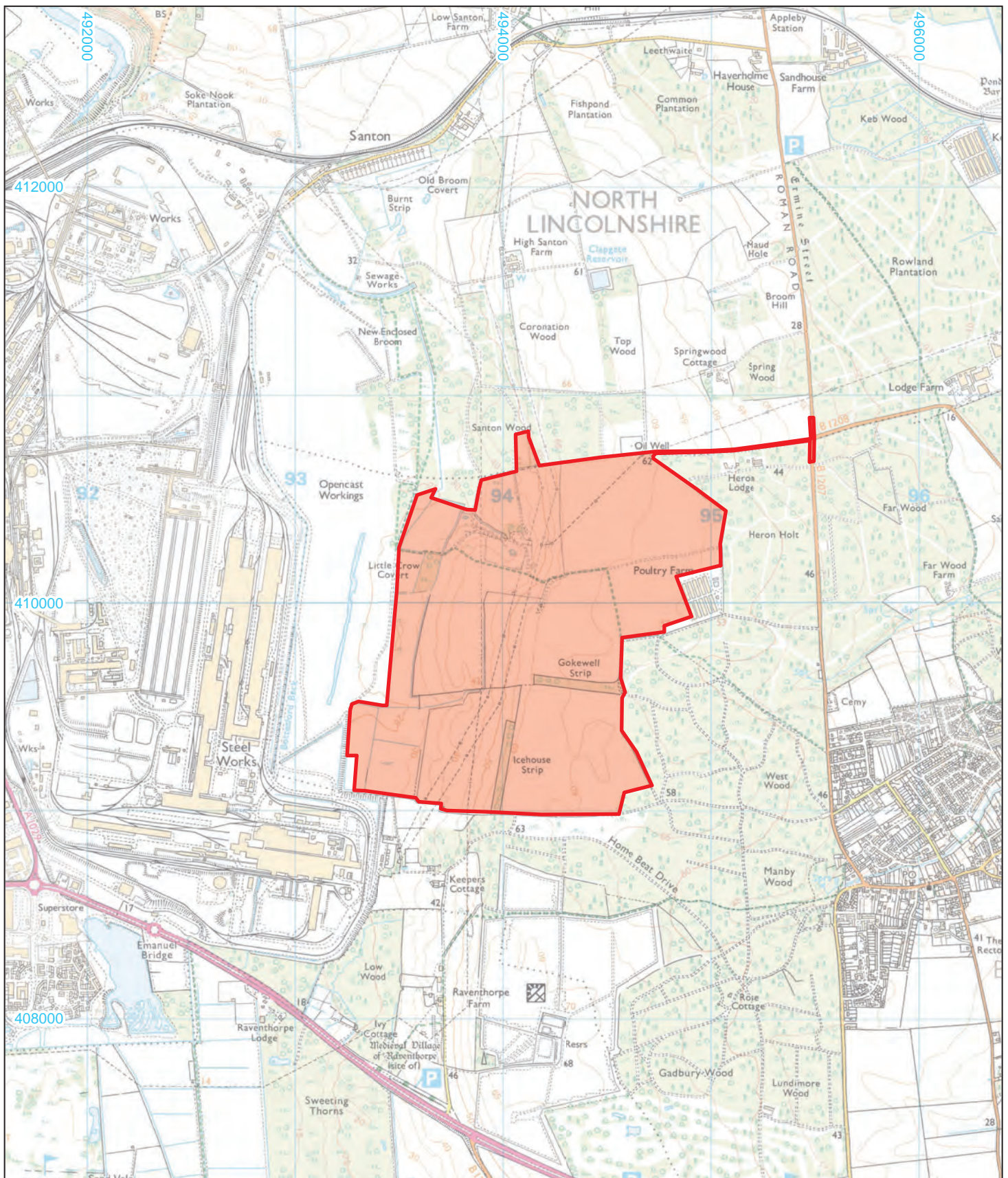
## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

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


				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	-

## APPENDIX B: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Little Crow, Santon, Scunthorpe, DN20 0BG	
Short description	<p>An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during ground investigation works in the form of test pitting 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.</p> <p>No features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed during groundworks, and no artefactual material pre-dating the modern period was recovered.</p>	
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 <sup>2</sup> /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	
<b>MONUMENT TYPE</b>	none	
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS</b>	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		
<p>CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2018 <i>Little Crow, Santon, Scunthorpe, Lincolnshire: Archaeological Evaluation</i>. CA typescript report <b>18523</b></p>		



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**Cotswold Archaeology**

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**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Little Crow Solar Park,  
 Scunthorpe DN20 0BG

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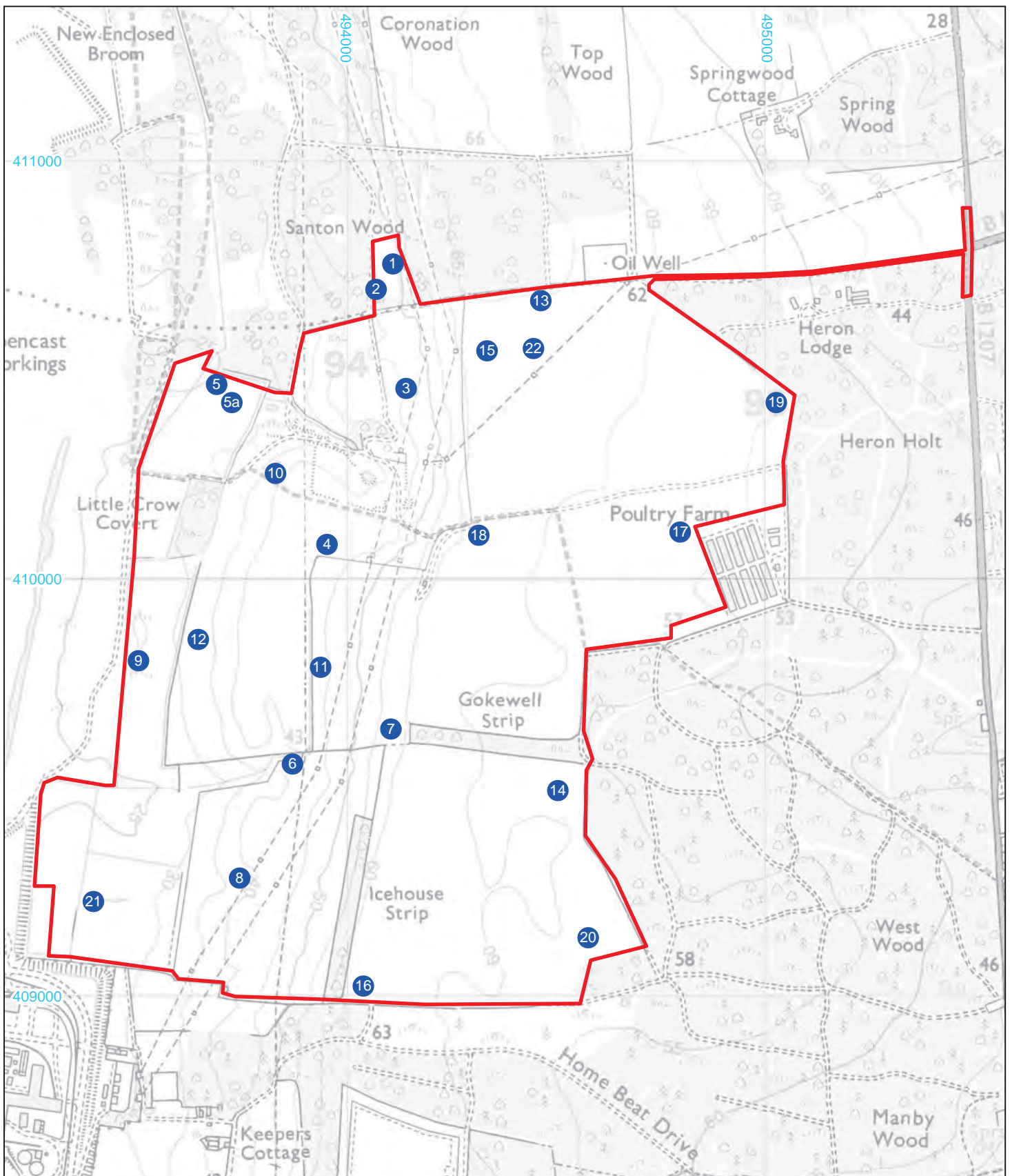
**FIGURE TITLE**  
**Study Area location plan**

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DRAWN BY	AW	PROJECT NO.	661202	<i>FIGURE NO.</i>
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	23.10.2018	
APPROVED BY	AM	SCALE @A4	1:25,000	<b>1</b>

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 Ordnance Survey 0100031673





- Study Area boundary
- 1 Test pits



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**PROJECT TITLE**

Little Crow Solar Park,  
Scunthorpe DN20 0BG

**FIGURE TITLE**

**Test pit locations**

0 1:12,500 500m

DRAWN BY	AW	PROJECT NO.	661202	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	23.10.2018	<b>2</b>
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



Test pit 5a, looking south east



Test pit 6, looking north



Test pit 7, looking south



Test pit 9, looking west



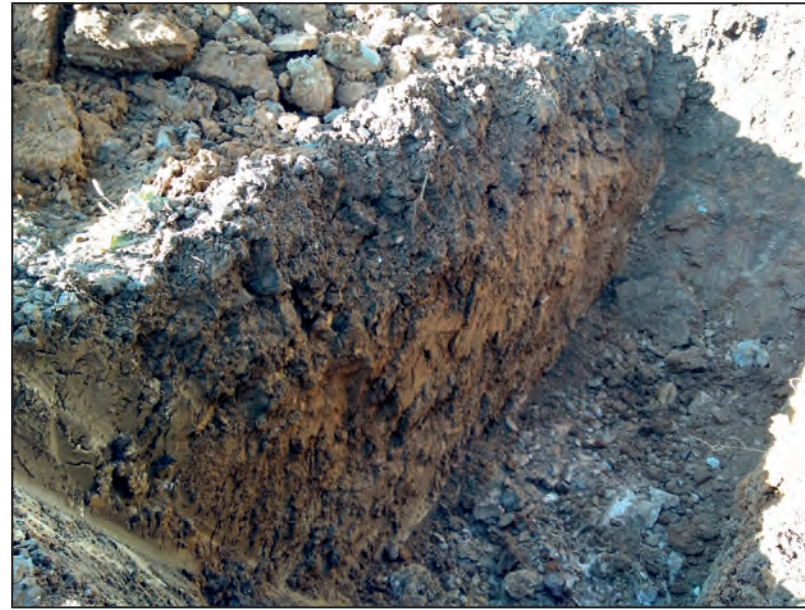
Test pit 10, looking south east



Test pit 11, looking north west



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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