



Little Crow

Solar Park

Little Crow Solar Park, Scunthorpe

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

DEADLINE 6

Revision:
Regulation No:
PINS Reference:

Deadline 6
APFP Reg:5(2)(q)
EN010101

Author:
Date:

Cotswold Archaeology
August 2021



LITTLE CROW SOLAR PARK

LAND TO THE EAST OF THE STEELWORKS, SCUNTHORPE

Archaeology Management Plan

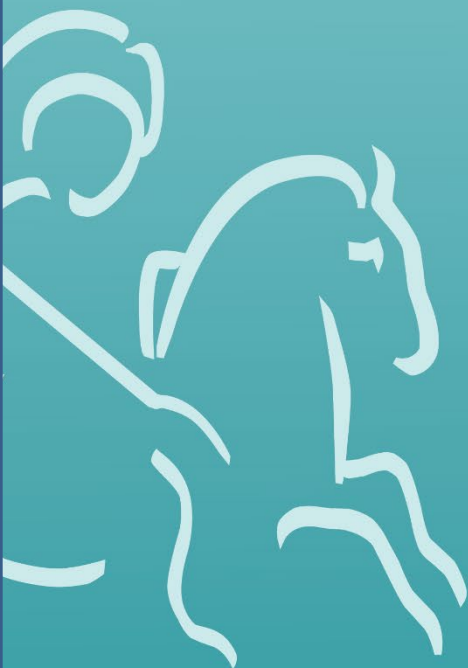


Prepared on behalf of:

INRG SOLAR (LITTLE CROW) LTD

CA Project: 661038

Aug 2021



LITTLE CROW SOLAR PARK

LAND TO THE EAST OF THE STEELWORKS SCUNTHORPE

Archaeology Management Plan

CA Project: 661038

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. This Archaeology Management Plan (AMP) sets out the principles to be applied for the management of archaeological conservation and recording during the build out of the Little Crow Solar Park, Scunthorpe.
- 1.2. This document relates to an application for Development Consent Order (DCO). The Little Crow Solar Park represents a significant planning and investment project and is defined as a National Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) in accordance with the Planning Act 2008. Therefore, instead of applying to the local authority for Planning Permission, the application must be made to the Secretary of State (SoS) for department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (“BEIS”) for a different permission called a Development Consent Order. The site, within the defined ‘Order Limits’, is approximately 225ha in extent and comprises a number of arable fields, smaller pasture fields and three small areas of coppice woodland lying along a north/south limestone ridge lying at c. 60m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) and extending downslope westwards to c. 25m (aOD). Hedgerows demarcate many of the field boundaries. The Order Limits is also traversed by several farm tracks running along the ridge and the valley bottom, giving access to the various fields.
- 1.3. The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as limestone and argillaceous rocks of the Raventhorpe Beds and Scawby Limestone, sandstone of the Northampton Sand Formation and in the southern part of the Order Limits mudstone and limestone of the Kirton Cementstone Beds, and ferruginous limestone and ferruginous sandstone of the Marlstone Rock Formation. In the central and western parts of the Order Limits these are overlain by superficial deposits of the Charmouth Mudstone Formation and Whitby Mudstone Formation, and sand of the Sutton Sand Formation (BGS 2019).
- 1.4. This document sits alongside the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) (Document Ref: 7.8 LC TA4.1 rev C, PINS Ref REP4-007), the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) (Document Ref: 7.28C LC TA7.8 rev C, PINS Ref REP4-010) and Outline Decommissioning Strategy (ODS) (Document Ref: 7.9B LC TA4.2 rev B, PINS Ref REP3-009). The purpose of this document is to demonstrate the measures that are proposed, the detail of which will be agreed with the local authority pursuant to Requirement 13 of the DCO, during the construction phase, operational phase and decommissioning phase to adequately protect the archaeological resource within the Order Limits.

Description of Works

- 1.5. The project consists of the construction of a ground mounted solar park with a design capacity over 50MW together with a single main substation, battery energy storage system, landscaping, ecological measures, access, car parking, temporary construction compound and associated development.
- 1.6. The proposal comprises seven land use zones or works zones, these are: -
- Work No. 1: Arrays of Ground Mounted Solar Panels
 - Work No. 2A: Battery Energy Storage System
 - Work No. 2B: Battery Energy Storage System (alternative location)
 - Work No. 3: Formation of Ecological Corridors
 - Work No. 4: Substation Building and Compound
 - Work No. 5: Upgrade to Main Access Track
 - Work No. 6: Perimeter Development Buffer
 - Work No. 7: Temporary Construction and Decommissioning Compound.
- 1.7. These work zones are presented on the Works Plan (Document Ref 2.8 LC DRW, PINS Ref APP-013).
- 1.8. An operational lifespan of 35 years would be sought linked to the first export date from the development. The development will progress in accordance with a phasing plan. A single substation compound will serve the whole development. Decommissioning would take place in a single phase for both the solar and battery. The exception to this is the substation and DNO access track which will remain in place if any another connection into the electricity network in the area is required for another project. In the event that no other project has requested a connection or there are no projects already connected into the Northern Powergrid substation when decommissioning of Little Crow Solar Park is about to commence then the substation and DNO access track will be decommissioned.

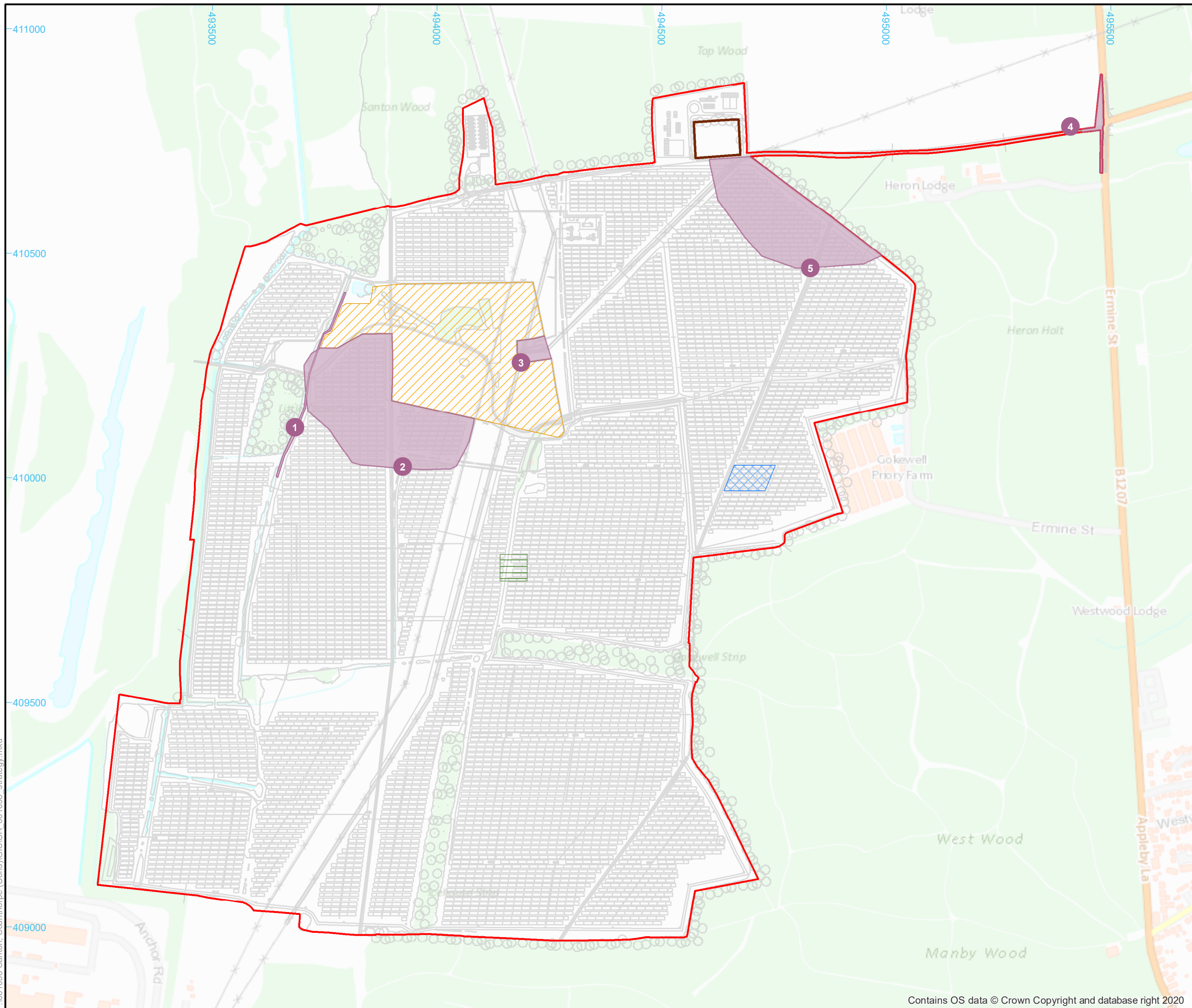
Purpose of Document







- 1.9. This document seeks to summarise the key elements of the archaeological resource identified within the Order Limits, the mitigation measures agreed with the Local Planning Authority that seek to protect the identified archaeological interest and the broad approaches that will be applied to both archaeological recording during construction and future management measures during the operational and decommissioning phases of works. The locations within the Order Limits of the various elements discussed below are shown on Figure 1.

Consultation

1.10. This Outline Archaeology Management Plan has been produced at the request of North Lincolnshire Council. The North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER) Officer, Alison Williams, has been engaged throughout the process of assessment and survey and has been consulted on this plan.

FIG 1.



-  Order Limits
-  Area not part of Order Limits
-  Gokewell Priory - Archaeological Exclusion Zone
-  Ring Ditch (a) - Archaeological No-Dig Zone
-  Ring Ditch (b)
-  Archaeological monitoring and recording (watching brief) areas





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PROJECT TITLE
Little Crow Solar Park

FIGURE TITLE
Proposed Archaeological Mitigation

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2. BACKGROUND

Baseline Surveys

2.1. Through the development of the current proposal, a number of archaeological and heritage assessments and surveys have been undertaken, comprising:

- Little Crow, Santon, North Lincolnshire – Cultural Heritage Baseline Study (Pegasus Group, August 2019) (Document Ref: 7.30 LC TA8.1, PINS Ref APP-099).
- Little Crow, Santon, North Lincolnshire – Geophysical Survey Report (SUMO, September 2018) (Document Ref: 7.31 LC TA8.2, PINS Ref APP-100).
- Little Crow Solar Park, Scunthorpe, DN20 0BG – Archaeological Watching Brief (Cotswold Archaeology, November 2018) (Document Ref: 7.32 LC TA8.3, PINS Ref APP-101).
- Little Crow Solar Park, Scunthorpe, DN20 0BG – Archaeological Fieldwalking Survey (Cotswold Archaeology, November 2018) (Document Ref: 7.33 LC TA8.4, PINS Ref APP-102).
- Little Crow Solar Park, Scunthorpe, DN20 0BG – Archaeological Evaluation (Cotswold Archaeology, August 2019) (Document Ref: 7.34 LC TA8.5, PINS Ref APP-103).

2.2. The results of these assessments and surveys and an assessment of potential archaeological impacts were set in Chapter 8 of the Environmental Statement (Document Ref: 6.8 LC ES CH8 HERITAGE, PINS Ref APP-065).

2.3. Key features of potential archaeological interest identified through the assessment and survey process were:

- Gokewell Priory – a medieval Cistercian Nunnery;
- A Ring Ditch (a) – a probable ploughed out Bronze Age Round Barrow, located during the evaluation works;
- A Ring Ditch (b) - a possible ploughed out Bronze Age Round Barrow, not located during the evaluation works;
- A Linear Ditch – possibly a former field boundary, but the presence of Iron Age pottery suggests the possibility later prehistoric activity nearby;
- Undated curvilinear linear ditch – this potentially represents a large enclosure also containing internal features potentially of prehistoric date; and

-
- A Roman Road - access to the Order Limits is off the Roman road connecting Lincoln to the Humber (Ermine Street).

2.4. A mitigation strategy has been prepared that deals with each of these features and further detail on the approaches agreed and the measures required to ensure the appropriate management of the archaeological resource are set out below.

2.5. A broad approach to the Archaeological Monitoring and recording (watching brief) requirements is provided in Appendix 1 to this report. Prior to any groundworks commencing a full and detailed Written Scheme of Investigation will be provided to the Local Planning Authority for their approval in accordance with Requirement 13 of the DCO.

3. ARCHAEOLOGY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Gokewell Priory

3.1. Gokewell Farm represents the location of a medieval Cistercian Nunnery known as Gokewell Priory. The core of the Nunnery is thought to lie where the farm stood, but it would have been surrounded by a larger precinct. The Exclusion Zone (see Document Refs: 2.9 LC DRW (PINS Ref APP-014), 2.10 LC DRW (PINS Ref APP-015) & 2.22 LC DRW (PINS Ref APP-027) and Fig. 1) has been established to ensure that the site of the priory, the priory precinct and buffer area around it are protected from development activities. The following actions are required to ensure that no damage occurs to the archaeological monument during construction, operation and decommissioning of the solar farm:

- The perimeter of the exclusion zone will be fenced, with a deer proof fence of 1.8m height, prior to the first construction activity.
- Immediately inside the fence a hedge will be planted. Any rotavation required for hedge planting will be restricted to a depth no greater than 0.25m (plough soil depths recorded in the field evaluation (see Document Ref: 7.34 LC TA8.5, PINS Ref APP-103)) and the minimum width required for planting.
- The existing access track will be used for the transit of vehicles through the exclusion zone. Any repairs required to make the track suitable for purpose are to be undertaken with no digging of the existing track bed wherever possible. If removal of existing track bed is necessary, excavation should not exceed current surface materials.
- No vehicles are to leave the access track. To ensure compliance, the track will be fenced on both sides during the construction and decommissioning phases with non-dig fencing (heras style or similar), with appropriate warning signs placed at all access points and at regular intervals along the track.
- It is possible that passing places will be required along the existing track to allow safe transit across the exclusion zone. Should they be required these passing places will be constructed using a no dig technique with surface material laid on top of a suitable geotextile laid onto the existing surface.

- At the end of the construction phase, the temporary fencing along the track should be removed, but adequate signage retained to ensure maintenance vehicles do not leave the track.
- No decommissioning activity should commence until the temporary fencing lining the trackway has been re-erected (see Outline Decommissioning Strategy – Document Ref: 7.9B LC TA4.2 rev B, PINS Ref REP3-009).
- A hibernacula (a refuge and over-wintering site for reptiles and amphibians - providing habitat, cover, locations to bask, and food) is proposed at the north west corner of the exclusion zone, close to the pond. This will be constructed entirely above ground with no excavation required. Details of the proposed hibernacula can be seen in the Outline LEMP (Document Ref: 7.28C LC TA7.8 rev C, PINS Ref REP4-010).
- A qualified archaeologist will monitor the various management proposals within the Gokewell Priory Exclusion Zone to ensure appropriate implementation.

Ring Ditch (a)

3.2. A ring ditch probably representing a ploughed out barrow dating to the Bronze Age has been identified on the eastern side of the Order Limits (see Document Refs: 2.9 LC DRW (PINS Ref APP-014) & 2.10 LC DRW (PINS Ref APP-015)). The panels in this location will be erected using 'no dig' techniques in order to protect the underlying archaeology. The following precautions are to be followed for this location:

- The No Dig zone(Fig. 1) is to be surveyed, clearly signed and demarcated prior to any construction activity in this part of the Order Limits. The method of demarcation is to be agreed with the LPA prior to any construction works commencing.
- No subsurface excavation is to take place within the No Dig zone.
- No construction vehicles are to enter the No Dig zone during inclement weather or if the ground is sufficiently wet to allow any wheel rutting to occur. This complies with the Soil Management Plan (Document Ref: 7.11 LV TA4.4 – PINS Ref APP-080) as set out in section 12 of the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (Document Ref: 7.8C LC TA4.1 rev C, PINS Ref REP4-007).
- No vehicles should use the No Dig area to transit across the site.

Ring Ditch (b)

- 3.3. A second ring ditch has been tentatively identified from aerial photographs. The field evaluation did not find any surviving evidence for this feature so its existence remains unproven. As a precaution, it has been with the local planning authority agreed to move the proposed cable runs in this area (Fig. 1) away from the possible location of the ring ditch. No further mitigation is required, but the layout as set out on Works Plans (Document Refs: 2.9 LC DRW (PINS Ref APP-014) & 2.10 LC DRW (PINS Ref APP-015)) must be adhered to.

Linear Ditch

- 3.4. A linear ditch containing evidence to date it to the Iron Age was recorded in the field evaluation to the south-west of the Gokewell Exclusion Zone. The number of finds suggest that a settlement of this date may be present within the area. As no further evidence was located in the nearby trial trenches the exact location and character of this activity remains unclear.
- 3.5. It has been agreed with the local planning authority that appropriate mitigation here can take the form of archaeological monitoring and recording (Watching Brief) (see Appendix 1) of all subsurface excavation activity within area 1 (the north to south swale) and area 2 (construction works south-west of the Exclusion Zone) (Fig. 1).

Undated curvilinear linear ditch

- 3.6. A large curvilinear ditch closely corresponding to a geophysical anomaly was recorded in the north-eastern part of the Order Limits. Although undated, this ditch likely represents the remains of a large enclosure, with potential internal activity in the form of an L-shaped ditch recorded.
- 3.7. It has been agreed with the local planning authority that appropriate mitigation here can take the form of archaeological monitoring and recording (Watching Brief) (see Appendix 1) of all subsurface excavation activity within the north-east corner of the Order Limits (area 5 on Figure 1).

Pylons East of Gokewell Priory

- 3.8. The existing pylons east of Gokewell Priory are not included within the Exclusion Zone. The only construction activity proposed in this location is the laying of a subsurface cable to provide for a grid connection. It is possible that the cable route will run into the outer precinct of the medieval priory and could therefore encounter archaeological features/deposits.

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- 3.9. It has been agreed with the local planning authority that appropriate mitigation here can take the form of archaeological monitoring and recording (Watching Brief) (see Appendix 1) of all subsurface excavation activity within this area (area 3 on Figure 1).

Access Road

- 3.10. The Order Limits will be accessed off the Roman Road linking Lincoln with the Humber (Ermine Street). Any construction works required to make the access road suitable for construction, maintenance, and decommissioning activities has the potential to encounter evidence for the Roman Road or roadside activity.

- 3.11. It has been agreed with the local planning authority that appropriate mitigation here can take the form of archaeological monitoring and recording (Watching Brief) (see Appendix 1) of all subsurface excavation activity from the junction with the existing highway to a point 50m within the Order Limits (area 4 on Figure 1).

Unidentified Archaeological Potential

- 3.12. Given the nature of the archaeological resource there exists a potential for unidentified archaeological features to exist within the Order Limits. All sub-surface excavation activity has the potential to encounter features of possible archaeological interest. Whilst it is not appropriate to apply archaeological monitoring and recording for all excavation activity, construction staff engaged in such activity should be informed, through tool box talks or written guides, to report all unusual finds or observations to allow the supervising archaeologist to visit, inspect and, where necessary, investigate and record any finds.

- 3.13. This is particularly important with regard to human remains. Whilst the chance of encountering human remains during construction work is very low, there are strict legal requirements for reporting and dealing with any finds of this type. Any bones found on site, even if there is a strong suspicion that they relate to animal burial, must be reported to the supervising archaeologist to allow appropriate inspection and identification.

Outreach

- 3.14. An interpretation board will be erected at a suitable location adjacent to one of the Public Rights of Way on the edge of the Gokewell Exclusion Zone. This board will seek to explain the history of the Cistercian Nunnery. An ecology and biodiversity interpretation board is also proposed within the Order Limits. The content and layout

of the boards will be co-ordinated to ensure a consistent house style, and consistency in the core messages.

- 3.15. The condition of the panel will be inspected by the archaeologist at each 3-year review, and in between by the North Lincolnshire curatorial archaeologist, and where deteriorated the operator would repair/replace as appropriate.
- 3.16. Depending on the nature and scale of any discoveries made during the archaeological monitoring and recording works, outreach and interpretation activities that could be enacted include the promotion of local history in schools and local communities, and the enhancement of the public's understanding of past activities in their local area through appropriate signage, interpretation, exhibitions and/or talks.

Operational Phase

- 3.17. Whilst the large majority of the potential impacts on the archaeological come from the construction phase it is considered that some impacts may occur during the operational phase of the scheme.
- 3.18. Vehicle movements around the site during the operational phase would, wherever possible, utilise the network of new and existing tracks. During inclement weather or if the ground is sufficiently wet to allow any wheel rutting to occur, vehicles should avoid accessing the archaeologically sensitive areas (the Exclusion Zone, the No Dig zone or the areas highlighted for archaeological monitoring and recording) other than on new or existing tracks.
- 3.19. Any excavation works required within the No Dig zone or the areas highlighted for archaeological monitoring and recording should only be undertaken following appropriate discussion with the North Lincolnshire HER Officer and where necessary under archaeological supervision.
- 3.20. Monitoring of the Exclusion Zone and the No Dig zone should be undertaken during the life of the solar farm by an archaeologist. It is suggested that a site visit every three years to review conditions on the ground and to produce a short report on current conditions and any issues identified would be appropriate. For any issues identified these should be discussed with the operator and the North Lincolnshire HER Officer and appropriate actions taken.

Decommissioning phase

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- 3.21. It is expected that the decommissioning activity for the scheme will result in a short but intensive phase of works. The main works involved and the broad approaches to achieving these are set out in the ODS. As set out above the existing access track across the Exclusion Zone should be fenced with temporary fencing (Heras type or similar) and signage erected to prevent unauthorised vehicle movements within the sensitive area.
- 3.22. Works to remove the deer fencing surrounding the Exclusion Zone should be undertaken outside the sensitive area.
- 3.23. Works to remove the panels within the No Dig zone should take place only in suitable weather conditions. No vehicles are to enter the No Dig zone during inclement weather or if the ground is sufficiently wet to allow any wheel rutting to occur. This complies with the Soil Management Plan (Document Ref: 7.11 LV TA4.4 – PINS Ref APP-080) as set out in section 12 of the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (Document Ref: 7.8C LC TA4.1 rev C, PINS Ref REP4-007).
- 3.24. If any further archaeologically sensitive areas are identified during the ongoing assessment work or as a result of unexpected discoveries during construction, the ODS will be updated to ensure that these features/areas are subject to the appropriate measures or restrictions during decommissioning activity. Such measures might include restricting vehicle movements, restricting activity if weather conditions are not conducive and greater use of hand removal of equipment

4. CONCLUSIONS

- 4.1. The archaeological impacts related to the development of a solar farm on land to the east of the Steelworks at Scunthorpe have been thoroughly assessed through desk-based assessment and a range of fieldwork surveys. The assessment and evaluation works have allowed the identification of two archaeological features that require preservation in situ;
- Gokewell Priory, which will be protected within a construction Exclusion Zone, and
 - a Ring Ditch (a), which will be protected within a 'No Dig' zone.
- 4.2. Other areas of lesser significance have been identified where small changes to the proposal details, for Ring Ditch (b), or archaeological monitoring and recording (Watching Brief) have been agreed as adequate mitigation.
- 4.3. An interpretation board will be erected at a suitable location, on the edge of the Gokewell Priory Exclusion Zone adjacent to the Public Right of Way. This board will seek to illustrate the history of the Cistercian Nunnery that existed on the site in the medieval period.

APPENDIX 1 – BROAD APPROACHES TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING (WATCHING BRIEF)

Introduction

Archaeological monitoring and recording (Watching Brief) can be defined as ‘.....a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area..... where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive.’ (CIfA 2020). All works should be undertaken in compliance with industry standards, in particular the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA):-

- ‘Code of practice’;
- ‘Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief’;
- ‘Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives’; and
- ‘Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials’.

Aims and objectives

The general objectives of the watching brief are:

- to monitor the development groundworks, and to identify, investigate and record any significant buried archaeological deposits/features thus revealed;
- at the conclusion of the project, to produce a report setting out the watching brief results and the archaeological conclusions that can be drawn from the recorded data;
- at the conclusion of the project, to compile a stable, ordered, accessible project archive.

The specific objectives of the watching brief works will be set out with specific reference to the type of archaeology expected at the locations identified for works.

If significant archaeological remains are identified, the watching brief report will make reference to the East Midlands Archaeological Research Framework so that the remains can, if possible, be placed within their local and regional contexts.

Methodology

The archaeological monitoring and recording will comprise the observation by a competent archaeologist of all intrusive groundworks associated with the proposed development.

Non-archaeologically significant deposits will be removed by the groundworks contractors under archaeological monitoring and recording. Where practical, mechanical excavators will be fitted with toothless grading buckets, although toothed buckets and breakers may be used if necessary to remove difficult deposits.

If archaeological features/deposits are exposed, then construction groundworks in the affected area(s) will be temporarily halted so that the monitoring archaeologist is given sufficient time to investigate and record those features to an appropriate standard.

Any archaeological features present will be investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *an appropriate industry standard*. Each context will be recorded on a pro-forma context sheet by written and measured description. Hand-drawn sections of excavated archaeological features will be prepared (scale 1:10 or 1:20, as appropriate). Features/deposits will be recorded in plan using Leica GPS or Total Station (as appropriate). Photographs (digital colour) will be taken as appropriate.

In the event of archaeological deposits being found for which the resources allocated are not sufficient to support excavation and recording to a proportionate standard, or which are of sufficient significance to merit an alternative approach (such as contingency excavation), the client and the North Lincolnshire HER Officer will be contacted immediately. Destructive work in the affected area(s) will cease until agreement has been reached on an appropriate archaeological response.

Artefacts

Artefacts will be recovered and retained for processing and analysis in accordance with industry standards. Artefacts will be collected and bagged by context. Artefacts from topsoil, subsoil and unstratified contexts will normally be noted but not retained unless they are of intrinsic interest. All artefacts from stratified excavated contexts will be collected, except for large assemblages of post-medieval or modern material. Such material may be noted and not retained or, if appropriate, a representative sample may be collected and retained.

Environmental remains

The selection, collection and processing of environmental samples will follow the guidelines outlined in *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).

Due care will be taken to identify deposits which may have environmental potential and, where appropriate, a programme of environmental sampling will be initiated. The sampling strategy will be adapted for the specific circumstances of the site, in close consultation with the North Lincolnshire HER Officer, but will follow the general selection parameters set out in the following paragraphs.

Secure, phased deposits, especially those related to settlement activity and/or structures, will be considered for sampling for the recovery of charred plant remains, charcoal and mineralised remains. Any cremation-related deposits (where excavated; see *Human remains*, below) will be sampled appropriately for the recovery of cremated human bone and charred remains. If any evidence of *in situ* metal working is found, suitable samples will be taken for the recovery of slag and hammerscale.

Where sealed waterlogged deposits are encountered, samples will be considered for the recovery of waterlogged remains (including insects, molluscs and pollen) and any charred remains. The taking of sequences of samples for the recovery of molluscs and/or waterlogged remains will be considered through any suitable deposits, such as deep enclosure ditches, barrow ditches, palaeochannels, or buried soils. Monolith samples may also be taken from suitable deposits as appropriate to allow soil and sediment description/interpretation, as well as sub-sampling for pollen and other micro/macrofossils such as diatoms, foraminifera and ostracods.

The need for more specialist samples (such as OSL, archaeomagnetic dating and dendrochronology) will be evaluated on site. If required, any such samples will be taken in consultation with the relevant specialists.

Sample processing will be carried out in conjunction with the relevant specialists. Flotation or wet sieve samples will be processed to 0.25mm. More specialist samples, such as those for pollen, will be prepared by the relevant specialists.

Treasure

Upon discovery of treasure, the archaeological contractor will notify the client and the North Lincolnshire HER Officer immediately. The archaeological contractor will comply fully with the

provisions of the Treasure Act 1996 and the Code of Practice referred to therein. Findings will be reported to the Coroner within 14 days.

Human remains

Any human remains (skeletal or cremated) will be treated with due decency and respect at all times. Where human remains are encountered, these will not be excavated unless their disturbance by the development is unavoidable. In cases where disturbance is unavoidable, or where full exhumation of the remains is deemed necessary, exhumation will be conducted following the provisions of the Coroner's Unit in the Ministry of Justice. All excavation of human remains and associated post-excavation processes will be in accordance with the standards set out in *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (ClfA 2017).

Post-excavation, reporting and archiving

Reporting

An illustrated typescript report will be compiled on the watching brief results. This report will include:

- an abstract preceding the main body of the report, containing the essential elements of the results;
- a summary of the project background;
- a description and illustration of the site location;
- a methodology of the works undertaken;
- integration of, or cross-reference to, appropriate cartographic and documentary evidence and the results of other research undertaken, where relevant to the interpretation of the watching brief results;
- a description of the watching brief results;
- an interpretation of the watching brief results, including a consideration of the results within their wider local/regional context;
- a site location plan at an appropriate scale on an Ordnance Survey (or equivalent) base-map;
- a plan showing the locations of the monitored areas in relation to the site boundaries;
- plans of each monitored area, or part of monitored area, in which archaeological features were recorded. These plans will be at an appropriate scale to allow the nature of the features to be shown and understood. Plans will show orientation in relation to north. Section drawing locations will also be shown on these plans. Archaeologically sterile areas will not normally be illustrated;

-
- appropriate section drawings of archaeological features. These drawings will include OD heights and will be at scales appropriate to the stratigraphic detail being represented. Drawings will show orientation in relation to north/south/east/west;
 - photographs showing significant archaeological features and deposits that are referred to in the text. All photographs will contain appropriate scales, the size of which will be noted in the photograph captions;
 - summary tables of the recorded contexts and recovered artefacts;
 - a summary of the contents of the project archive and details of its location
 - specialist assessment or analysis reports (where undertaken). Specialist artefact and palaeoenvironmental assessments will take into account the wider local/regional contexts and will include:
 - specialist aims and objectives;
 - processing methodologies (where relevant);
 - any known biases in recovery, or problems of contamination/residuality;
 - quantities of material; types of material present; distribution of material;
 - for environmental material, a statement on abundance, diversity and preservation;
 - a summary and discussion of the results, to include significance in a local and regional context.

The draft watching brief report will be distributed to the client and the North Lincolnshire HER Officer for review prior to finalisation. All copies of the report (draft and final) will be issued in pdf format.

Academic and public dissemination

It is anticipated that a short note on the watching brief results will be produced for inclusion within an appropriate local archaeological journal.

Subject to any contractual constraints, a summary of information from the project will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain. This will include a digital (pdf) copy of the final report, which will also appear on the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) website once the OASIS record has been verified.

A digital (pdf) copy of the final report will also be made available for public viewing via CA's *Archaeological Reports Online* web page (<http://reports.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk>).

Archive deposition

All artefacts and environmental samples will be processed, assessed, conserved and packaged in accordance with appropriate manuals and the recipient museum guidelines.

An ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive will be prepared in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020), *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum 2007) and *Standard and Guide to Best Practice for Archaeological Archiving in Europe: EAC Guidelines 1* (Europae Archaeologia Consilium 2019), as well as the relevant recipient museum guidelines. A recommendation will be made regarding material deemed suitable for disposal/dispersal in line with the recipient museum's collection policy.

Depending on the nature and scope of any subsequent programme of archaeological mitigation works at the site, the watching brief archive may be combined with that for any subsequent works and deposited as a single archive. Confirmation of this will be included in any forthcoming WSI.

The archaeological contractor will make arrangements with the recipient museum for the deposition of the site archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection.

Selection strategy

Artefacts from topsoil, subsoil and unstratified contexts will normally be noted but not retained unless they are of intrinsic interest. All artefacts from stratified excavated contexts will be collected, except for large assemblages of post-medieval or modern material. Such material may be noted and not retained or, if appropriate, a representative sample may be collected and retained.

The site-selected material archive will be reviewed following analysis. Stakeholders will make selection decisions based on Finds Manager/Officer reports and selection recommendations. The selection will take place during archive compilation. After discussion with the relevant museum Curator and the Finds Managers/Officers, it is possible that no material postdating 1800 will be retained for inclusion in the preserved archive.

Digital archive

A digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). This archive will be compiled in accordance with the *ADS Guidelines for Depositors*.

Data management

All born-digital and digitally-transferred project data created during fieldwork and post-excavation (other than duplicated files) will be stored by the archaeological contractor. Upon project completion and deposition, the data will be transferred to a secure external server. Data will be selected for inclusion in the final digital archive, as detailed below. It is proposed that data selection will occur following completion of post-excavation work.

Selected digital files will be transferred to the recipient Museum with the documentary and material archive and to the ADS, in line with the relevant guidance and standards for both organisations. Digital photographs will be selected for inclusion in the archive in line with *Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice* (Historic England 2015).

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