

CITY OF
◇ LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY ◇
UNIT

CREETON QUARRY, LITTLE BYTHAM,
LINCOLNSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

By L Donel

CLAU ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT NO: 75

(Rept pages all labelled Rept 76)

**A Report to
Premier Lime and Stone Co Ltd**

December 1993

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CREETON QUARRY

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CREETON QUARRY, LINCOLNSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Introduction

Prior to application for planning permission to extend a limestone quarry at Creeton, Lincolnshire, the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit was asked to provide a desk top assessment (Appendix 1) of the archaeological potential of the site, prepare an appropriate archaeological strategy and subsequently carry out the whole or part of that proposed scheme as was deemed necessary after consultation with the County Archaeologist.

The assessment and subsequent investigation of the site were undertaken in response to the project brief prepared by the County Archaeological Officer.

The information in this document is presented with the proviso that further data may yet emerge. The Unit, its Members and employees cannot, therefore, be held responsible for any loss, delay or damage, material or otherwise, arising out of this report. The document has been prepared in accordance with the Unit's Article of Association, the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists and The Management of Archaeology Projects (English Heritage, 1991)

Site Description

Location

Located approximately 13.5km due north of Stamford within the parish of Couthorpe and Creeton in the district of South Kesteven, the 8.09 hectare Site lies in a landscape of low rolling hills at an elevation of c.53m above sea level. The village of Creeton is located 1km to the south-east with Castle Bytham being situated 2.5km south-west. Couthorpe House, which stands on the site of the pre-existing medieval hamlet of Couthorpe, is situated c600m south-east of the Site (Fig.1).

The Site consists of two fields, most recently under arable cultivation, and a small strip of woodland. A limestone quarry, which it is proposed to extend into the Site, forms part of its south-west boundary. The river Glen lies in a shallow valley approximately 800m to the east. Other than lying at the highest elevation in the immediate locality the Site does not contain any prominent topographical features to indicate ancient occupation or land-use. A recently constructed wild-fowl flight and its earth-bund projects into the north edge of the Site.

Geology

The Site is situated on solid geology of Middle Jurassic Oolitic limestone overlain with silts and clays of the Upper Estuarine Series. It might be significant to note that substantial deposits of outcropping ironstone occur approximately 10km northwest of the Site in the region between Grantham and Colsterworth.

Previous Discoveries

See Appendix 1 for full details.

Although no finds have been made directly on the site under investigation, evidence for human activity has been found in the surrounding area.

During an earlier phase of quarrying in 1954, a group of finds consisting of a triangular loom weight, a bronze pennanular brooch and fragments of black shelly ware were found in a 'silted ditch' (PRN 33673/LM Ref: C,ACC no 154) to the south-east of the site. Roman pot and an iron knife were also recovered in the ditch.

The presence of slag deposits in the field to the east of the site (NGR SK 9980/2074) are probably of more significance. The possibility of industrial activity indicated by the presence of this material must be considered. The presence of a major ironworking industry at Castle Bytham and the direct landholder association between Castle Bytham and Couthorpe (see Appendix 1) suggest the possibility of ironworking as a regional activity and may partially account for the deposits of slag near the site. However, it is also possible that the slag represents an older tradition of ironworking in this area.

Objectives And Methodology

Following a cursory investigation of the fields in question, fieldwalking had to be ruled out due to a change in the ploughing schedule which meant that they might not be ploughed for at least 12 months. It was decided to conduct a magnetometer survey over the area in question. The survey was then supplemented by trial trenching.

1) Geophysical Survey

A Magnetometer survey was carried out in both areas A and B in November 1993. The results are included in Appendix 2 in this report.

In brief, no anomalies were discovered which might indicate buried features. The presence of slag was recorded in both areas, although the distribution appears sparse and probably residual, having been brought into the field from the area of known concentration (Area C), probably during normal farming activities.

2) Trial trenching (Fig.2)

The final stage of the evaluation was carried out by means of trenches excavated for the purpose of archaeological investigation, under the direction of members of the CLAU (site records are held in the CLAU archive under code CQ93). The evaluation was designed to;

1. identify the depth, nature and condition of survival of any archaeological remains in the area of proposed development.
2. assess the importance of any remains encountered.
3. assess the probable impact of proposed quarrying on surviving remains.

Following consultation with the Lincolnshire County Archaeological Office, it was decided that three trial trenches would be excavated in the locations shown in Figs.2 and 3. Trenches were positioned in such a way as to complement both the geotechnical and archaeological investigations, the excavation being carried out by mechanical and hand techniques. Trench 1 measured 6m x 1.5m x 1.5m deep; Trench 2, 6m x 1.5 x 1.5m and Trench 3, 7m x 1.2 x 1.5 - 1.7m deep.

Detailed recording of the stratigraphic sequence of deposits and archaeological features was undertaken by both graphic and photographic means. It was hoped that artefactual material would be collected for analysis and dating. However, no material except residual slag from the topsoil was recovered from the trial trenching.

Archaeological Results

Trial Trench 1 (Fig. 4)

The lowest layer recorded was a compact light grey clay with some patches of brown and yellow sand (102). This was sealed by a compact mid grey/brown clay (101). There were no features visible, in plan or section, in either of these layers. Sealing (101) was topsoil (100).

No finds were recovered from any of the layers investigated in this trench.

Trial Trench 2 (Fig.5)

A compact grey clay with light grey sand patches (105) lay at the limit of excavation (L.O.E.). It was sealed by a compact dark grey clay (104). Overlying (104) was a layer of compact orange/brown/grey clay with no inclusions (103). It is possible that (104) and (103) are the same layer, (103) being possibly stained by iron rust. Sealing (103) was topsoil (100).

There were no finds recovered from any of the contexts recorded in this trench.

Trial Trench 3 (Fig.6)

The lowest layer recorded (108) was a compact mixed orange/brown/mid grey dry clayey sand containing no inclusions. The clay was very dry and broke into thin flat platelets when examined. Overlying (108) was a well compacted mid grey/green clay (107) containing small flecks of light grey/white powdery material (possibly sand ? salt? lime?). This was sealed by (106) a well compacted mid (mottled) orange/brown /grey friable clay. (106) was overlain by topsoil (100).

As in the two previous trenches, there were no finds recovered from this trench.

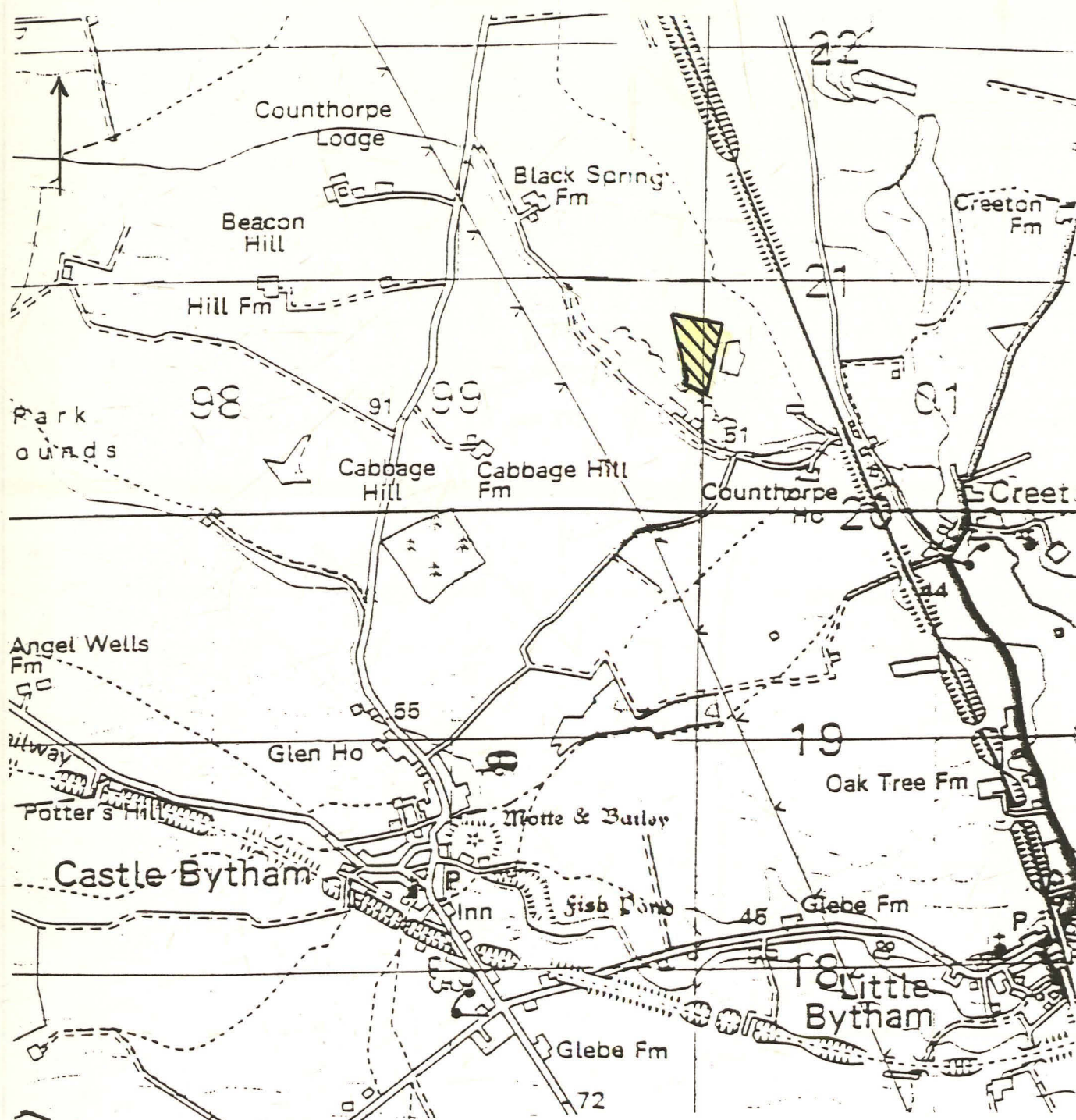
Three further trenches were excavated in Area C which does not come under the current proposal for planning permission (separate report to follow). They were excavated to determine the nature of the slag deposit and to identify any other possible features or indications of human occupation/industry in this area. Although it was possible to identify the extent of the spread of slag, there was no indication from the trench excavation of any other features, nor was there any dating material recovered from these deposits (Fig.7).

Conclusions

Both the magnetometer survey and the trial trenching failed to identify any major archaeological features in the two fields under investigation. The presence of a slag deposit in the area adjacent to these fields indicated the possibility of industrial activity which might have been associated with occupation remains. However, it is difficult to draw any conclusions at this time as the slag deposits have not been fully analysed (CLAU report forthcoming). There is no reason to suppose that these fields (Areas A and B) were not part of a long agricultural tradition associated with an industrial tradition (Area C) in close proximity to them. Evidence for settlement, however, was not recovered from the investigation.

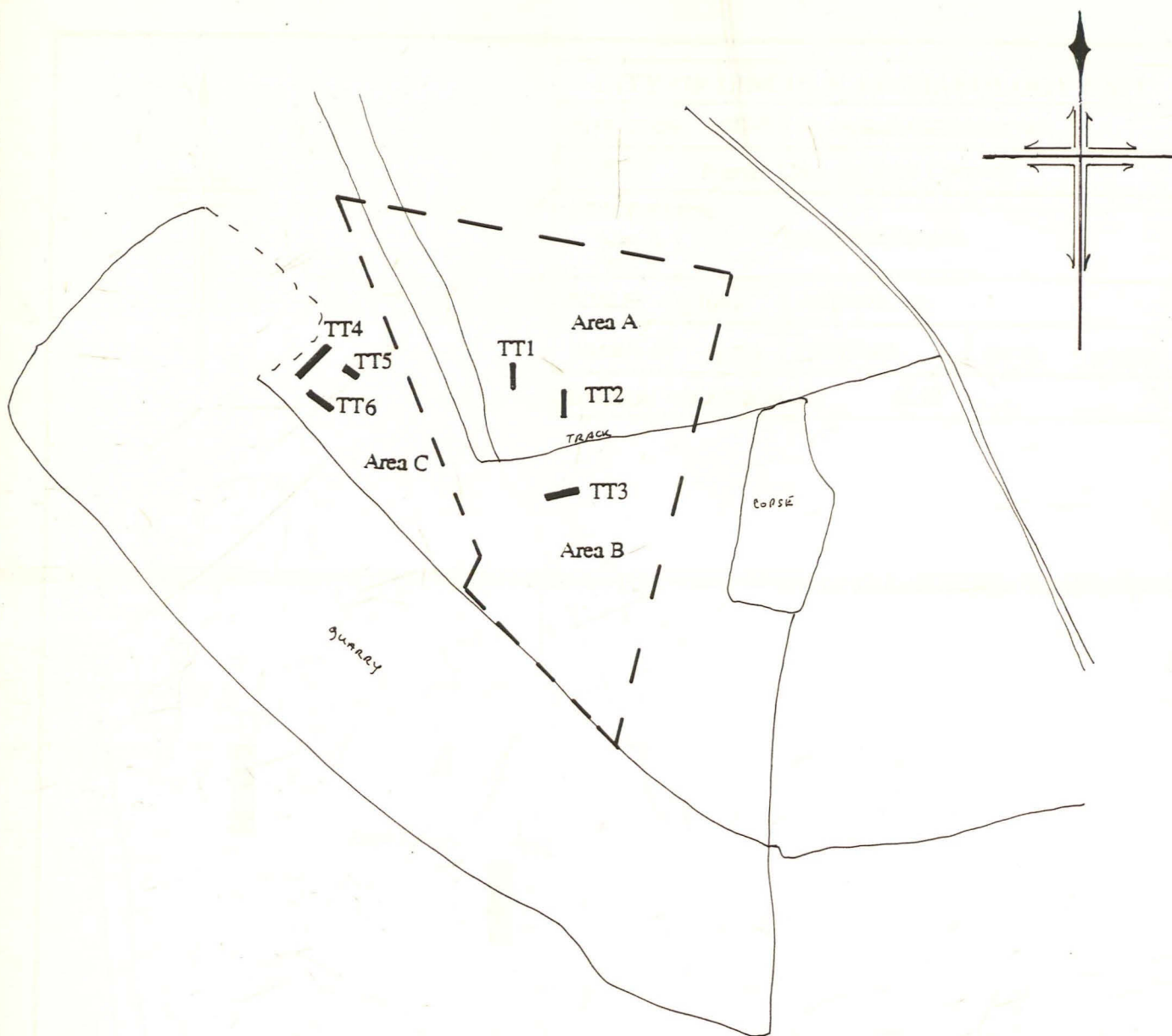
Acknowledgments

The CLAU would like to thank Mr. J. Moseley, Premier Lime and Stone Co. Ltd., for providing access to the site and for all his help on site; Mr. M.G.Oldridge, Mineral Surveying Services; and members of the Unit staff employed in the field and archival analysis for this project.



CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: CQ93	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO: 1	
CLIENT:	Premier Lime and Stone Company	
DESCRIPTION:	Location plan of site	
SCALE:	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY:	CHECKED:	DATE: 6/12/93
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO:	62.93	

Fig.1



CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: CQ93	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO: 2	
CLIENT:	Premier Lime and Stone Company	
DESCRIPTION:	Trench location plan	
Area A		Area C
Area B		
SCALE: 1: 5000	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY:	CHECKED:	DATE: 6/12/93
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO:	62.93	

Fig.2

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT

SITE CODE: CQ93 PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO: 3

CLIENT: Premier Lime and Stone Company

DESCRIPTION:
Area A Trench location plan
Area B

SCALE: 1:1000 ARCHIVE NO:

DRAWN BY: LGD CHECKED: DATE: 6/12/93

MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 62.93

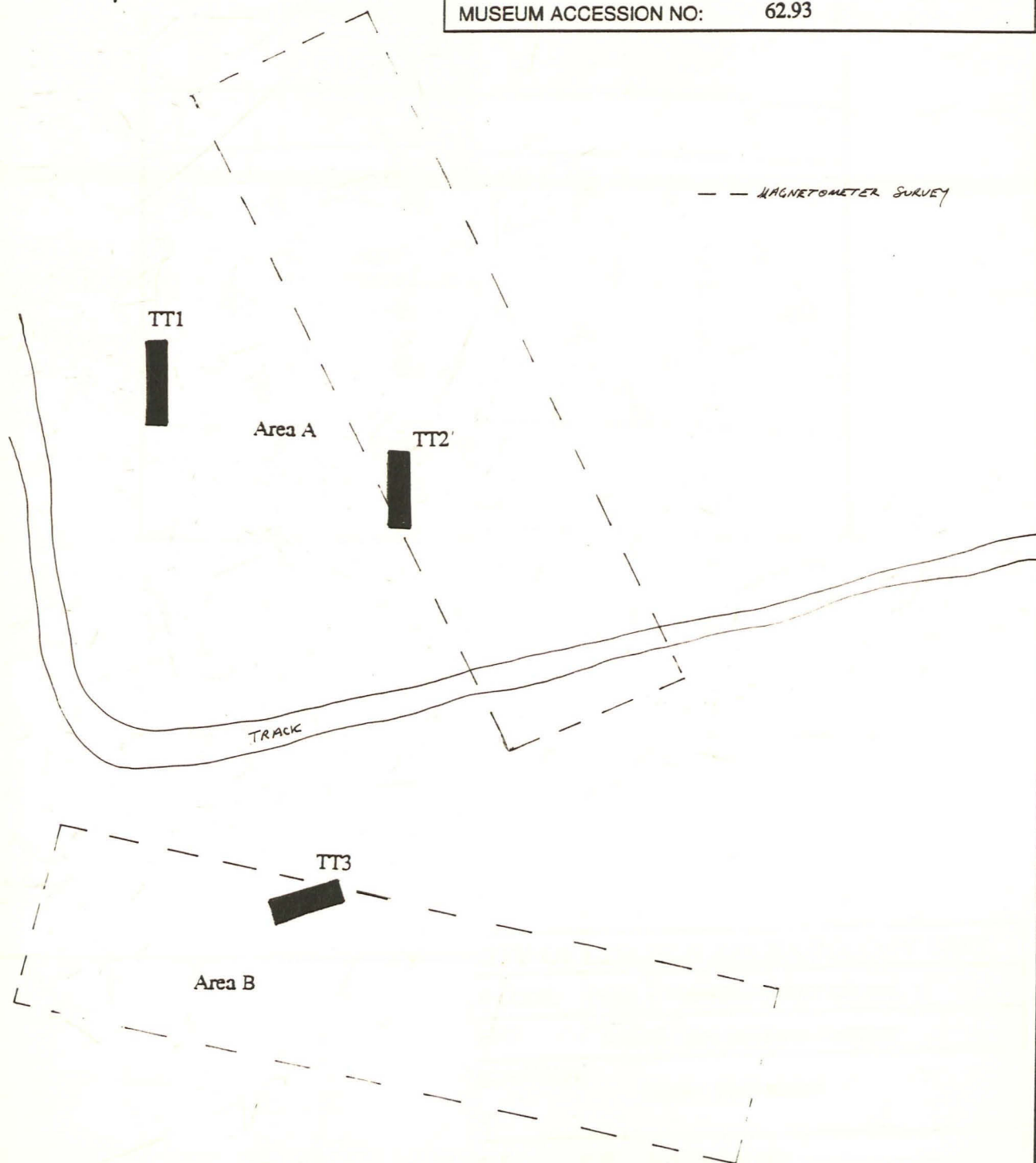
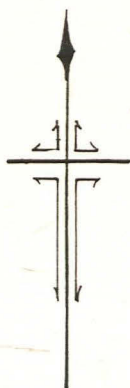
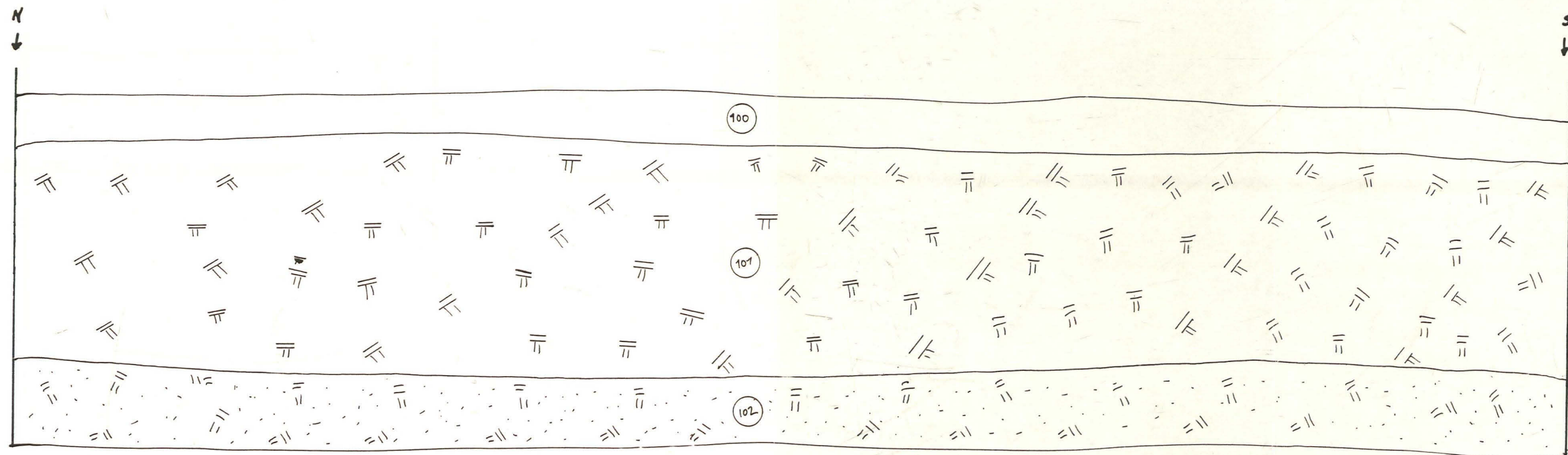


Fig.3



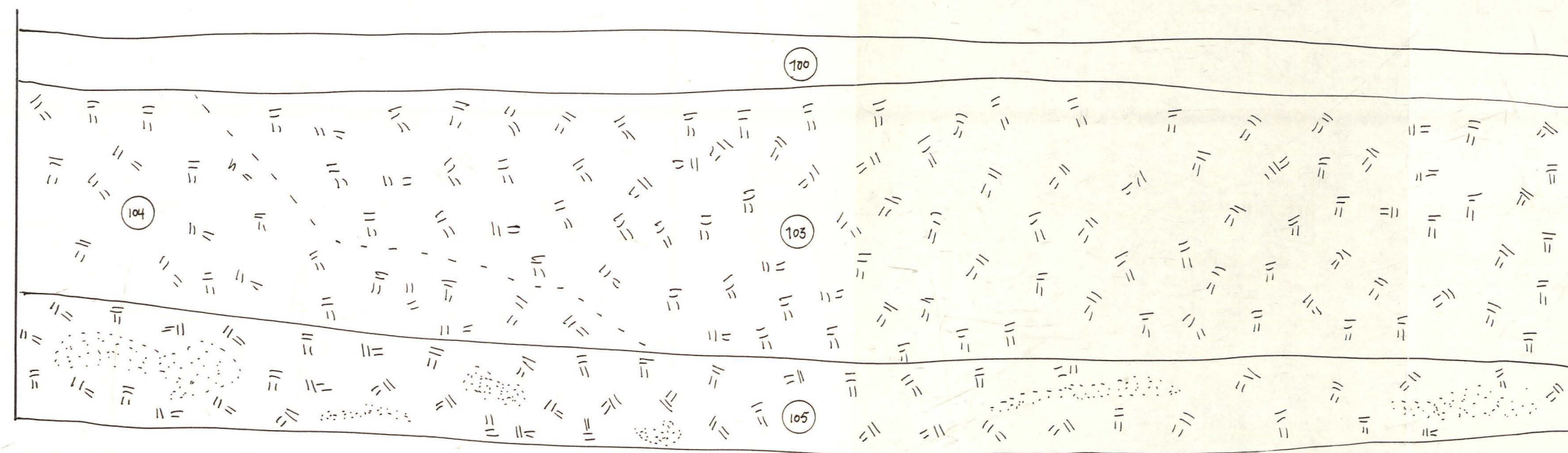
L.O.E.

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT			
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CLIENT: Premier Lime and Stone Company			
DESCRIPTION: North - south section			
TT1			
SCALE: 1:20		ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY: LGD		CHECKED:	DATE: 6/12/93
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO:		62.93	

Fig.4

N

S

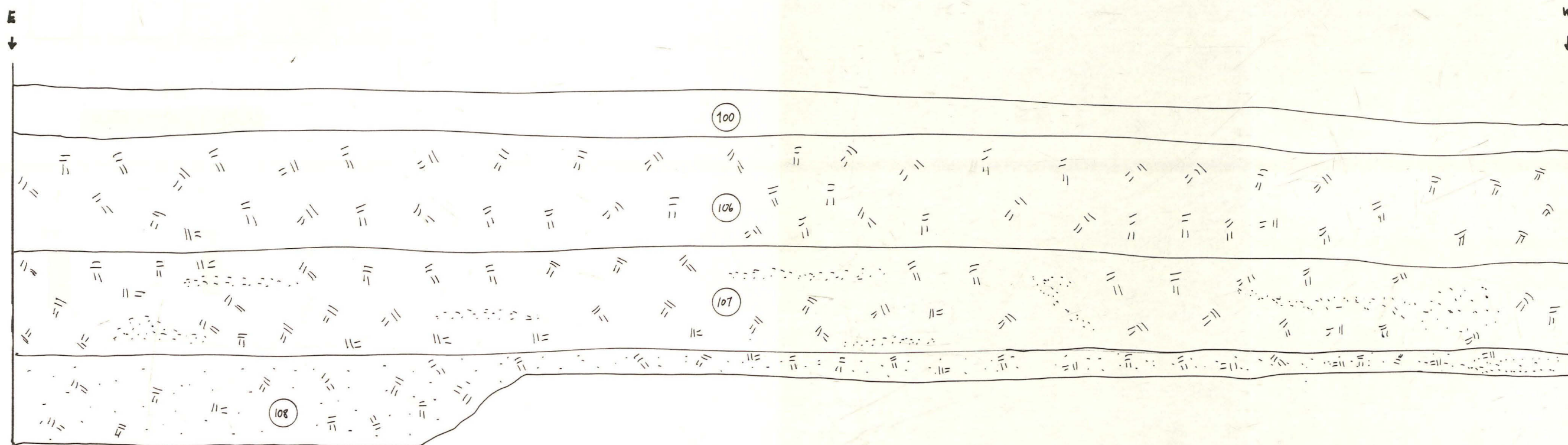


L.O.E.

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT

SITE CODE: CQ93	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO: 2	
CLIENT:	Premier Lime and Stone Company	
DESCRIPTION:	North - south section	
TT2		
SCALE: 1:20	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY: LGD	CHECKED:	DATE: 6/12/93
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO:	62.93	

Fig.5



L.O.E.

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT			
SITE CODE: CQ93		PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO: 3	
CLIENT: Premier Lime and Stone Company			
DESCRIPTION: East - west section TT3			
SCALE: 1:20		ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY: LGD		CHECKED:	DATE: 6/12/93
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO:		62.93	

Fig.6

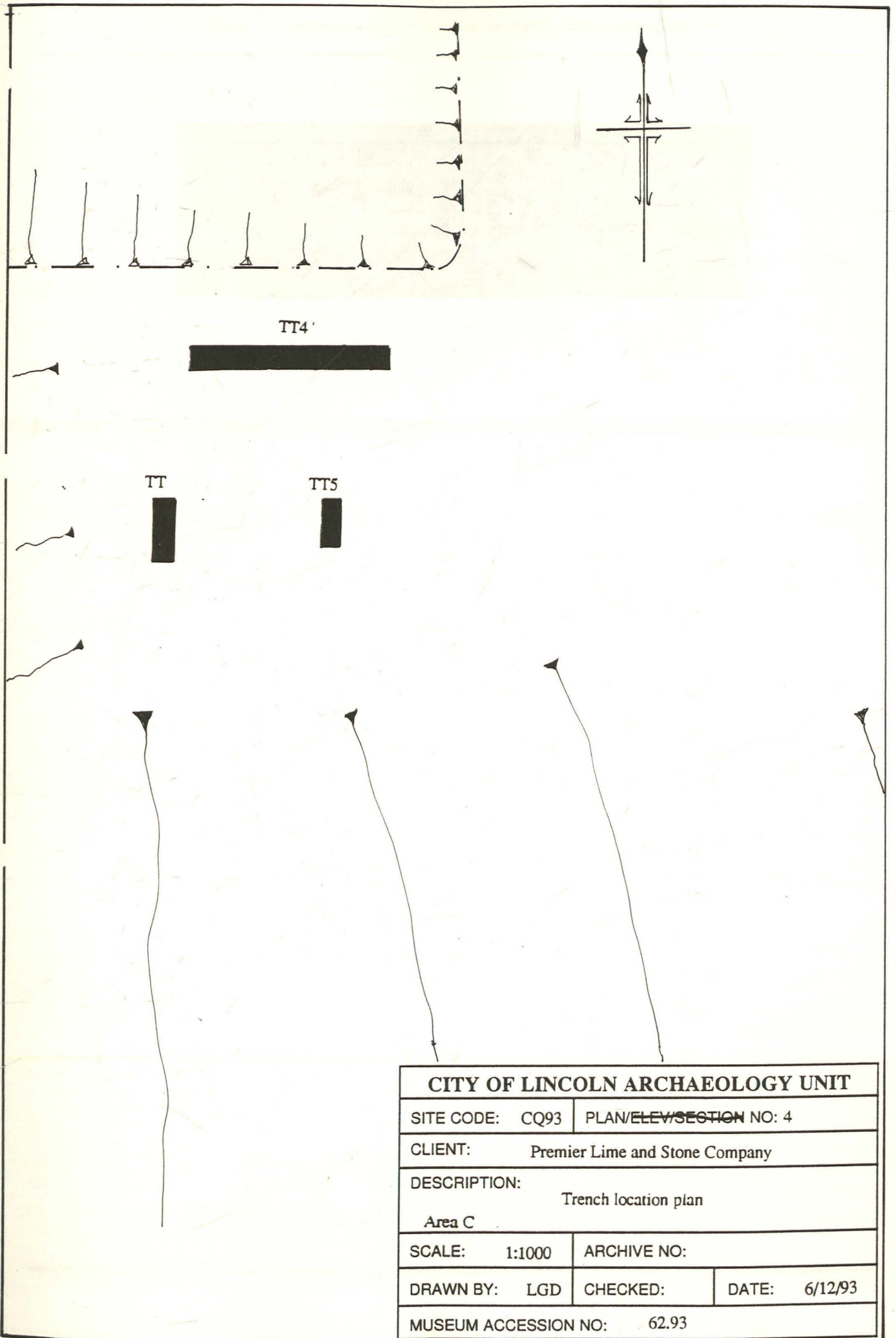


Fig.7

APPENDIX 1

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION AT CREETON QUARRY, LITTLE BYTHAM, LINCOLNSHIRE

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF DESK-TOP ASSESSMENT

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The desk-top assessment was carried out in order to provide a synthesis of archaeological and historical knowledge prior to carrying out an archaeological evaluation of an area (hereafter 'the Site') which could be affected by proposals to extend an existing limestone quarry.

The results from the documentary study would aid the field investigation and highlight any relevant research priorities which might be addressed by this project.

In addition to a visual inspection of the Site and discussion with the quarry operator the following sources were consulted:

Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record

Ordnance Survey maps; current and old editions

Archaeological books and journals with information relevant to the site/area

Aerial photographs

Lincolnshire Archives

Lincoln Central Library (Local History Collection)

2.0 LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

Located approximately 13.5km due north of Stamford within the parish of Couthorpe and Creeton in the district of South Kesteven, the 8.09 hectare Site lies in a landscape of low rolling hills at an elevation of c.53m above sea level. The village of Creeton is located 1km to the southeast with Castle Bytham being situated 2.5km southwest. Couthorpe House, which stands on the site of the pre-existing medieval hamlet of Couthorpe, is situated 600m southeast of the Site.

The Site consists of two fields, most recently under arable cultivation, and a small strip of woodland. A limestone quarry, which it is proposed to extend into the Site, forms part of its southwest boundary. The river Glenn lies in a shallow valley approximately 800m to the east. Other than lying at the highest

elevation in the immediate locality the Site does not contain any prominent topographical features to indicate ancient occupation or land-use. A recently constructed wild fowl flight and its earth bund projects into the north edge of the Site.

3.0 GEOLOGY

The Site is situated on solid geology of Middle Jurassic Oolite limestone overlain with silts and clays of the Upper Estuarine Series. It might be significant to note that substantial deposits of outcropping ironstone occurs approximately 10km northwest of the Site in the region between Grantham and Colsterworth.

4.0 SYNTHESIS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL KNOWLEDGE

The archaeological evidence is largely based on casual finds which record human activity in the area dating from the bronze age to the recent past. This information is supplemented by evidence derived from aerial photographs which have recorded physical remains in the form of crop or soil marks and raised or sunken earthworks in proximity to the Site.

4.1 Pre-Roman (1st century BC and earlier)

The record of finds from the wider region demonstrates an important degree of cultural continuity and settlement during the period of prehistory, however few sites have been investigated in any detail.

A stone axe, a small flint axe and flint scrapers and flakes dated to the early bronze age were found due north of Elm Tree Farm, approximately 300m east of the site (PRN.33679/LM ref: B, C & D). The possibility that Iron Age settlement and/or industrial activity might be found at or in close proximity to the Site is indicated by finds made in 1954 during an

earlier phase of quarrying. Recorded as having been found in 'a silted ditch' to the south east of the Site the group of finds consisted of a triangular clay loom weight, a bronze pennanular brooch and fragments of hand-made shelly black pottery together with fragments of Roman pottery (PRN 33673/LM Ref: C, ACC No. 1.54). A date range of AD25 -75 has been suggested for this finds group. The form and dimensions of the 'silted ditch', which was destroyed by subsequent quarrying, are unknown. However, its position as shown in the SMR record must be suspect as the present operator of the quarry has indicated that the workings did not extend into the area postulated for the ditch until the 1970's.

Aerial photographs have revealed two groups of earthworks approximately 400m and 600m respectively north and northwest of the Site (PRN 33675 and 33676/ LM Ref: A & B). While their size and shape might suggest the possibility of round barrows or burial mounds the date and reason for the formation of these unexplained, and as yet unclassified, features is unknown.

4.2 Romano-British Period (1st - 4th Centuries AD)

The Site is situated midway between the lines of main roads of the Roman period; King Street/Mareham Lane in the east and Ermine Street to the west. While there is no record of Roman occupation or settlement in immediate proximity to the Site a number of casual finds and other material evidence indicates local activity of this period.

In addition to a 4th century Roman coin found near the river Glenn at Creton (PRN 33670/LM Ref:D) Roman artefacts were also found in the 'silted ditch' mentioned earlier; these include a small iron knife and wheel turned pottery probably of pre-flavian date (PRN 33674/ LM Ref:C, ACC No.1.54). Of greater significance might be the localised slag heaps which the SMR records as being within the Site (PRN 33678/ SMR File TF 02SW:A) but inspection on the ground indicates that the SMR grid reference location is probably incorrect as no evidence of slag could be found at or near the referenced location. However, a substantial scatter of slag was clearly visible immediately adjacent to the edge of the quarry at NGR SK 9980 2074. This material lies outside the Site under investigation and within an area for which planning consent was granted some time ago. As far as we are aware this did not include an archaeological condition.

The quarry owner, being aware of the presence of this material and its possible archaeological significance, has stopped the removal of overburden at the edge of

the area containing the slag and has verbally indicated a willingness to allow a four to six month period for investigation of the material. The area containing the slag stands out as a prominent feature on two aerial photographs held in the offices of the quarry operator.

The presence of this material suggests industrial activity but as no previous investigation has been carried out the period of deposition is unknown. The possibility of iron ore smelting during both the Iron Age and Roman or later periods cannot be discounted.

4.3 Anglo-Saxon and Medieval period (5th - 16th centuries AD)

A pattern of well established settlement in the area is evidenced by the Domesday survey in 11th century.

Cadetorp (Counthorpe) was held by Drogo de la Beuvriere and Robert of Stafford and had a parochial chapel until the days of Edward VI. Formerly a hamlet of Castle Bytham it was annexed to the parish of Creton in 1860. Slight traces of this hamlet and its medieval successor are visible on aerial photographs in the vicinity of Counthorpe House approximately 600m southeast of the Site.

Situated a further 500m southeast and alongside the river Glenn the village of Cretone/tun(e) (Creton) was held by Ralph from Alfred of Lincoln, Godfrey de Cambrai and Basuin from Robert of Stafford. The churchyard of the medieval church of St Peter in Creton contains two examples of late 10th century Saxon cross shafts and lesser fragments can be found built into the fabric of the church.

Located some 2.5km southwest of the Site, Bi(n)tham/ West Bitham (Castle Bytham) was probably the most important local centre in the late 11th century. Its last Saxon holders were the Earl of Morcar and his brother Edwin, but by 1086 Drogo de la Beuvriere was the main land holder with smaller parcels of land held by Robert of Stafford, Godfrey de Cambrai and the Abbot of Peterborough. Drogo was the builder of a motte and bailey castle, the earthwork remains of which tower over the village today. The castle was destroyed by fire during the Wars of the Roses.

Of particular significance is the Domesday record of three iron-works at Castle Bytham (apparently run by immigrants from France) making it one of the nation's major iron-working centres. It is not known if the iron-works were a new industry or the continuation of a local or regional tradition. The direct landholder association between Castle Bytham and Counthorpe suggests the possibility that iron-working was a regional activity and may account for the deposits of slag seen near the site under investigation.

The only other recorded finds from the vicinity consist of fragments of 15th century pottery found approximately 300m east of the Site (PRN 33680/SMR File TF 02SW:C).

5.0 THE SIGNIFICANCE AND POTENTIAL OF THE SITE

While the type of finds recovered from the 'silted ditch' removed by earlier quarrying indicate that the possibility of occupation cannot be entirely discounted the bulk of accumulated evidence suggests that the Site is more likely to contain remains associated with general ancient land-use and possible industrial activity in the form of iron-smelting/working. It is this latter activity which offers most potential in terms of local/regional archaeological knowledge and research.

In addition to the Domesday record at Castle Bytham other iron-working sites, some dated to the Roman period, are recorded at Colsterworth, Corby Glenn and other locations in the south of the county.

Some of the furnaces revealed by excavation are located in close proximity to ironstone deposits, their form and residues clearly indicate the process of ore smelting. However, other sites are only recorded by residual slag and cinder deposits and without detailed examination and analysis it is difficult to determine if this results from the smelting process or the forging and smithing of smelted ore into finished products.

Although there are no local deposits of ironstone at the site (the closest being the Grantham/Colsterworth deposits some 7 - 10km to the northeast) it may be that a local iron-working industry was established at or near the Site to utilise the extensive woodland and the charcoal it could provide for both the smelting and smithing processes.

Evidence of Roman ironworking has been identified at sites around Grantham and further north at Scunthorpe but as these areas have been extensively exploited for their ironstone the remains of any large scale industry which might have been established at such locations is likely to have been destroyed. The present known scale of ironworking in the county only suggests a local industry supplying local needs.

A visual inspection of the Site has been carried out. We understand that the fields, which are still in wheat stubble, will not be ploughed for approximately 12 months. Although up to 40% of the ground surface was obscured no significant or dateable artefacts were seen. An occasional fragment of slag was seen at the east edge of the Site but its presence can probably be attributed to distribution through the top soil by long term plough action.

While the nature, extent etc of any archaeological remains within the Site under investigation are yet to be established it would appear that an immediately adjacent area presents a unique opportunity to examine the slag deposits together with any evidence for furnaces and related iron production technology including workshops and any other industrial/manufacturing activity which might have been associated with such production sites.

6.0 EVALUATION

Evaluation of the Site will gather archaeological information of ancient occupation and/or use of the area in sufficient detail to enable informed decisions to be taken in relation to the application for planning consent and the subsequent management of any remains of archaeological importance which might be shown to exist on the Site.

Having reviewed our original evaluation design in relation to the results from this assessment and the prevailing ground conditions at the Site we propose the following course of action:

6.1 Geophysical Survey

In order to obtain rapid information about the location, density and possible nature of buried remains, a detailed magnetometer survey will be undertaken over a total area equal to eight survey grids of 30m x 30m. Readings taken during the survey shall be recorded at half metre intervals along transects one metre apart. The data will be processed using GeoImage and GeoSys programs to produce digitised plans and images. This work and initial interpretation of results would be carried out by a recognised organisation specialising in geophysical surveys. The proposed areas for survey are shown on the enclosed map of the Site.

6.2 Trial Trenches & Overburden Section Recording

The excavation of trial trenches will ensure that sufficient information on the depth, density, survival condition, character, quality and date of any deposits and remains can be established. The location and arrangement of trenches will be agreed with the CAO based on the findings of this assessment and results from geophysical survey.

We recommend the excavation of a maximum of ten trenches 10m x 2m (or equivalent in total area) of which at least six will be excavated to the surface of natural (geological) deposits and the remainder to the upper surface of archaeological deposits.

A mechanical excavator will be used (under archaeological supervision) to remove all top soil or recent overburden down to the first significant archaeological horizon.

The top of the first significant archaeological horizon shall be cleaned by hand and inspected for features. A representative sample of archaeological features and deposits shall be excavated by hand to enable their date, nature, extent and condition to be described and recorded.

All operations will limit destruction to what is necessary to implement the specification.

Any human remains encountered will be left in-situ with work being limited to preliminary identification and basic recording only.

With the approval of the quarry operator at least two of the proposed trial trenches could be excavated in the area containing the slag deposit. Additionally and with due regard to health and safety matters we also recommend that the section exposing the stratigraphic sequence through the quarry overburden adjacent to the slag deposits be cleaned, inspected and recorded.

We believe the above techniques will provide results appropriate to the primary objectives of the evaluation process.

*John Hockley
City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit
October 1993*

APPENDIX 2

11th November 1995

Magdalen Road, Creeton

Creeton, Lincolnshire

11th November 1995

Landscape Research Centre Ltd

Magnetometer Survey

Creeton, Lincolnshire

11th November, 1993

Summary :

A magnetometer survey was carried out by the Landscape Research Centre Ltd for the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit on behalf of Creeton Quarry, as part of an archaeological assessment of a proposed extension to the quarry area. The magnetic response of the area was low and no features were detected by the survey.

Enclosed :

The report consists of this document, and several plans and images, numbered below. All plans have north pointing to the top of the page and all have a grid at thirty metre intervals.

- 1) An A4 sheet at a scale of 1:5000 showing the locale of the survey and the position of the grids used in the magnetometer survey. This plan was digitised from a plan provided by the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit (as this was at a scale of 1:5000 the features could be two or three metres out from their true positions).
- 2) An A4 sheet at a scale of 1:1000 showing the position and numbers of the grids used in the survey.
- 3) An A4 sheet at a scale of 1:1000 showing the magnetometer data displayed as a greyscale image. The grids were aligned on a fixed point marked on the plan. This point is a small metal tube painted red and set into concrete. Its location is just to the south/east of the point at which the track turns to the north and just to the south of the spinney drawn on the plan provided by the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit.

Report :

The subject of this report is the discussion of the results of a magnetometer survey carried out on behalf of the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit. The site in question is a proposed extension to the quarry at Creeton, Lincolnshire. The magnetometer survey was conducted using a *Geoscan Research* fluxgate gradiometer (model FM36), hereafter referred to as a magnetometer. The zigzag traverse method of survey was used. The survey was conducted by taking readings every 25cm along the north/south axis and every metre along the east/west axis (thus 3600 readings for every 30m grid). The data has been processed and presented using the programs GeoImage (a program dealing with the processing of geophysical data) and Geosys (a program which can display, process and present digitised plans and images).

The survey was carried out on the 11th November, 1993. The personnel involved were James Lyall and Heather Clemence. The survey area was an agreed two sets of four 30 metre grids.

The grid consisted of two sets of four 30m squares (a total of eight squares). The total area covered by the magnetometer survey was 7200 sq. metres or 0.72 hectares.

The magnetometer data:

The magnetometer data is displayed as a greyscale image on plan three. The magnetic response of the areas surveyed was low and no features of archaeological significance were found. Very faint lines on the image can be attributed to extant plough lines. The small white and black high spots on the image are localised anomalies and can be attributed to iron objects. These could be of a relatively recent date (ie. broken plough-shares and horse shoes) but while conducting the survey pieces of slag were noticed and some of the anomalies can be attributed to these. Grid five appears to show an increase in the occurrence of these anomalies, and this could tie in with the Unit's observance of a high distribution of slag noticed to the north/east. However, the sample area is too small to say that this is the case with any high level of confidence.

Conclusion :

In conclusion, the site was of a low magnetic response. No features of definite archaeological significance were found, but this does not preclude the possibility that such features exist, only that the magnetometer survey did not detect any such features. The plans should allow any archaeological investigation (if such is deemed to be necessary) of the area to concentrate in the specific areas believed to be significant. The United Kingdom latitudes are such that there can be a distortion of up to half a metre in position between the magnetic anomalies shown and the position of the actual anomalies themselves.

Report by

James Lyall



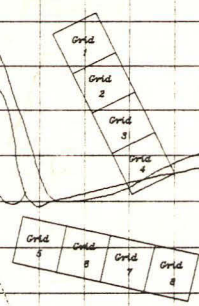
Landscape Research Centre Ltd.

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960
930
900
870
840
810
780
750
720



Plan showing the locale of the survey at Creeton quarry

Plan showing the position
of grids used in survey
at Creeton quarry
Lincolnshire



1520 1550 1580 1610 1640 1670 1700 1730 1760 1790 1820 1850 1880 1910 1940 1970 2000 2030 2060 2090 2120 2150 2180 2210 2240 2270 2300 2330 2360 2390 2420 2450 2480 2510 2540 2570 2600 2630 2660 2690 2720 2750 2780 2810 2840 2870 2900 2930 2960 2990 3020 3050 3080 3110 3140 3170 3200 3230 3260 3290 3320 3350 3380 3410 3440 3470 3500 3530 3560 3590 3620 3650 3680 3710 3740 3770 3800 3830 3860 3890 3920 3950 3980 4010 4040 4070 4100 4130 4160 4190 4220 4250 4280 4310 4340 4370 4400 4430 4460 4490 4520 4550 4580 4610 4640 4670 4700 4730 4760 4790 4820 4850 4880 4910 4940 4970 5000 5030 5060 5090 5120 5150 5180 5210 5240 5270 5300 5330 5360 5390 5420 5450 5480 5510 5540 5570 5600 5630 5660 5690 5720 5750 5780 5810 5840 5870 5900 5930 5960 5990 6020 6050 6080 6110 6140 6170 6200 6230 6260 6290 6320 6350 6380 6410 6440 6470 6500 6530 6560 6590 6620 6650 6680 6710 6740 6770 6800 6830 6860 6890 6920 6950 6980 7010 7040 7070 7100 7130 7160 7190 7220 7250 7280 7310 7340 7370 7400 7430 7460 7490 7520 7550 7580 7610 7640 7670 7700 7730 7760 7790 7820 7850 7880 7910 7940 7970 8000 8030 8060 8090 8120 8150 8180 8210 8240 8270 8300 8330 8360 8390 8420 8450 8480 8510 8540 8570 8600 8630 8660 8690 8720 8750 8780 8810 8840 8870 8900 8930 8960 8990 9020 9050 9080 9110 9140 9170 9200 9230 9260 9290 9320 9350 9380 9410 9440 9470 9500 9530 9560 9590 9620 9650 9680 9710 9740 9770 9800 9830 9860 9890 9920 9950 9980 10010 10040 10070 10100 10130 10160 10190 10220 10250 10280 10310 10340 10370 10400 10430 10460 10490 10520 10550 10580 10610 10640 10670 10700 10730 10760 10790 10820 10850 10880 10910 10940 10970 11000 11030 11060 11090 11120 11150 11180 11210 11240 11270 11300 11330 11360 11390 11420 11450 11480 11510 11540 11570 11600 11630 11660 11690 11720 11750 11780 11810 11840 11870 11900 11930 11960 11990 12020 12050 12080 12110 12140 12170 12200 12230 12260 12290 12320 12350 12380 12410 12440 12470 12500 12530 12560 12590 12620 12650 12680 12710 12740 12770 12800 12830 12860 12890 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1530

Plan showing the position
of grids used in survey
at Creeton quarry
Lincolnshire

1470

1440

1410

1380

1350

1320

1290

Scale 1:1000

1890

1920

1950

1980

2010

2040

Grid
1

Grid
2

Grid
3

Grid
4

Grid
5

Grid
6

Grid
7

Grid
8

1530

Plan showing magnetometer
data displayed as a greyscale
image - Creeton quarry
Lincolnshire

1500

1470

1440

1410

1380

1350

1320

1290

Track

Track

Fixed
Point

Scale 1:1000

1920

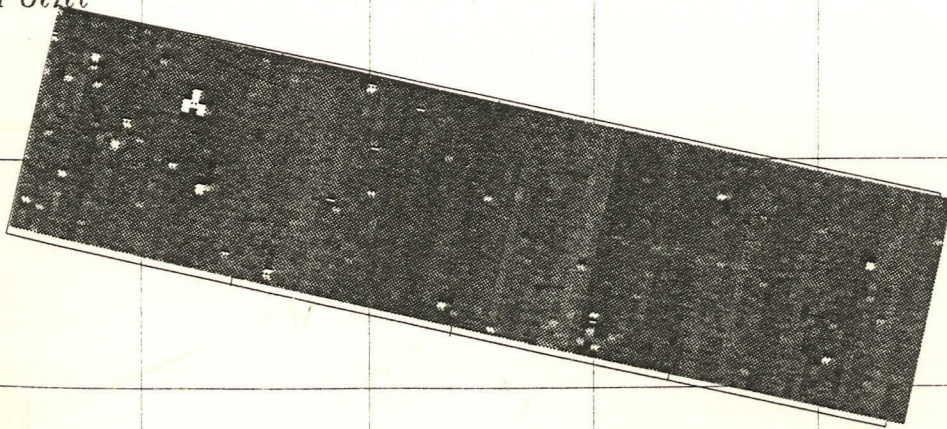
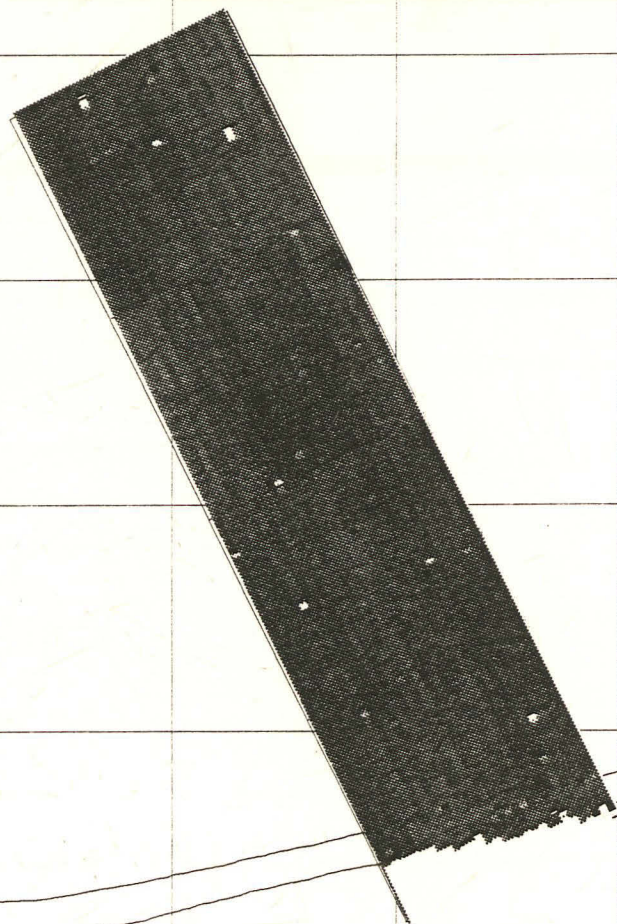
1950

1980

2010

2040

2070



APPENDIX 3

APPENDIX 3

LIST OF CONTEXTS AND THEIR DESCRIPTION

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Trench</i>
100	Topsoil	A	1
101	Compact mid grey/brown clay	A	1
102	Compact light grey clay/sand patches	A	1
103	Compact orange/brown/grey clay	A	2
104	Compact dark grey clay	A	2
105	Compact grey clay/light grey sand patches	A	2
106	Well compacted mottled orange/brown clay	B	3
107	Well compacted grey/green clay	B	3
108	Compact orange/brown mid grey dry clay	B	3

APPENDIX 4

APPENDIX 4

DESCRIPTION OF FINDS

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Trench</i>
100	no finds	1
101	no finds	1
102	no finds	1
103	no finds	2
104	no finds	2
105	no finds	2
106	no finds	3
107	no finds	3
108	no finds	3

APPENDIX 5

APPENDIX 5

CREETON QUARRY (CQ93) MUS. ACC. NO.- 63.93 ARCHIVE LIST

Site Notebook

Context Sheets

Colour transparencies

Plan of site showing evaluation trenches for Areas A, B, C

Trench sections:

Area A - Trench 1

Area B - Trench 3

Area C - Trenches 4,5,6

Evaluation report (incorporating Desk Top Assessment) - Areas A and B

Evaluation report - Area C

Slag analysis report

Report of magnetometer survey
