

**NEVILLE HALL MIFA
FREELANCE ARCHAEOLOGIST & CONSULTANT**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AT
CHURCH VIEW BUNGALOW,
NETTLETON ROAD, CAISTOR,
LINCOLNSHIRE.

National Grid Reference: TA 1165 0107
Site Code: : NRCA13
Accession No: LCNCC: 2013.206
Planning Reference: 130444

PREPARED FOR MR. MICHAEL & MRS. HELEN WHITE

By

Neville Hall MIFA

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Summary

The archaeological monitoring of the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new replacement residential dwelling at Church View Bungalow, Nettleton Road, Caistor, Lincolnshire, was carried out by Neville Hall MIFA on the 16th and the 17th of December 2013.

The archaeological monitoring of the groundworks comprising the excavation of the foundations for the new replacement dwelling identified a simple deposit sequence of a modern topsoil horizon, an undated ploughsoil horizon and an underlying natural horizon over most of the monitored area of the new build. This sequence was recorded within three representative sections.

Along the eastern and southern margins of the area of new build, a second deposit sequence consisting of two modern made ground deposits overlying the natural horizon was identified. These made ground deposits were associated with the construction of the previous residential dwelling which had stood on this site. The foundations of this previous dwelling were apparent on the ground and within some of the foundation trenches. There was also some limited disturbance to the foundation excavations from existing live modern services.

No archaeological activity was identified on this site and there were no finds.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Neville Hall MIFA was commissioned by Mr. Michael and Mrs. Helen White to undertake the archaeological monitoring of the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new replacement residential dwelling at Church View Bungalow, Nettleton Road, Caistor, Lincolnshire, centred at National Grid Reference TA 1165 0107. The archaeological monitoring was carried out at the development site on the 16th and the 17th of December 2013.
- 1.2 The work was carried out according to the requirements of various archaeological conditions, which were attached to the granting of planning consent for this development by West Lindsey District Council, the Local Planning Authority, and acting on the advice of Ms Karen Waite of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, in her capacity as archaeological advisor on planning issues to the District Council. This is in accordance with the principles established in *NPPF: Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide* (Department of Culture, Media and Sport, 2010), and *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching briefs* (IFA, 2008).
- 1.3 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the clients, Ms Karen Waite of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, the Planning Department of West Lindsey District Council, the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record (HER) and The Collection, Lincoln, along with an ordered project archive for long term storage and curation.

2. Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The development site is situated on the southern frontage of Nettleton Road and to the south of the historic core of the town of Caistor. The site was occupied by a former bungalow, which has recently been demolished. The development site is located at National Grid Reference TA 1165 0107, and at a height of approximately 85m AOD. The town of Caistor is located approximately 12.5km to the north of Market Rasen and approximately 17.5km to the south-east of Brigg, in the parish of the same name and in the administrative district of West Lindsey, county of Lincolnshire. [**Figures 1 and 2**].
- 2.2 The development site is situated on the west facing scarp slope of the Lincolnshire Wolds Jurassic limestone escarpment that traverses the county from south-north. The development site is located on shallow well drained calcareous silty soils of the Upton 1 Series, which in turn overlie the bedrock composed of Chalk of the Upper Cretaceous. [BGS, 1982; Soil Survey, 1983].

3. Planning Background [Figure 3]

- 3.1 An application for planning permission (Planning Reference: 130444) for the proposed demolition of an existing bungalow and the construction of a new replacement residential dwelling at Church View Bungalow, Nettleton Road, Caistor, Lincolnshire, has been submitted to and granted consent by West Lindsey District Council, the Local Planning Authority. However, as the proposed development was situated within a perceived archaeologically sensitive area, archaeological conditions were attached to this planning consent.
- 3.2 Following the receipt of an Archaeological Brief for this planning consent by Ms Karen Waite of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, it was established that the requirement for the archaeological programme of works on this site would

comprise the archaeological monitoring of all groundworks during the construction stage of development at the site.



Figure 1: Site location at scale 1:25,000. The site is shown in red.
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- 3.3 A specification or written scheme of works for the archaeological monitoring was submitted to and approved by Ms Karen Waite of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team (on behalf of the LPA) and notification given of the start date of the site groundworks programme prior to the commencement of the on-site archaeological works as required by Conditions 8 and 9 of this planning consent.
- 3.4 All of the site work carried out on the 16th and the 17th of December 2013 was undertaken according to the agreed written scheme of works as required by Condition 14 of this planning consent.
- 3.5 This report documents the results of this programme of site archaeological monitoring and recording and will be submitted to Karen Waite of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and to the Local Planning Authority as required by Condition 15 of this planning consent.

4. Aims and Objectives of the Archaeological Monitoring

- 4.1 The aims of the project were the **continual** archaeological monitoring of all site groundworks during the construction stage of development, which were the mechanical excavation of the foundations for the new replacement residential dwelling.
- 4.2 The objectives of the project were:

To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the area of the development site.

To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.

To allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits.

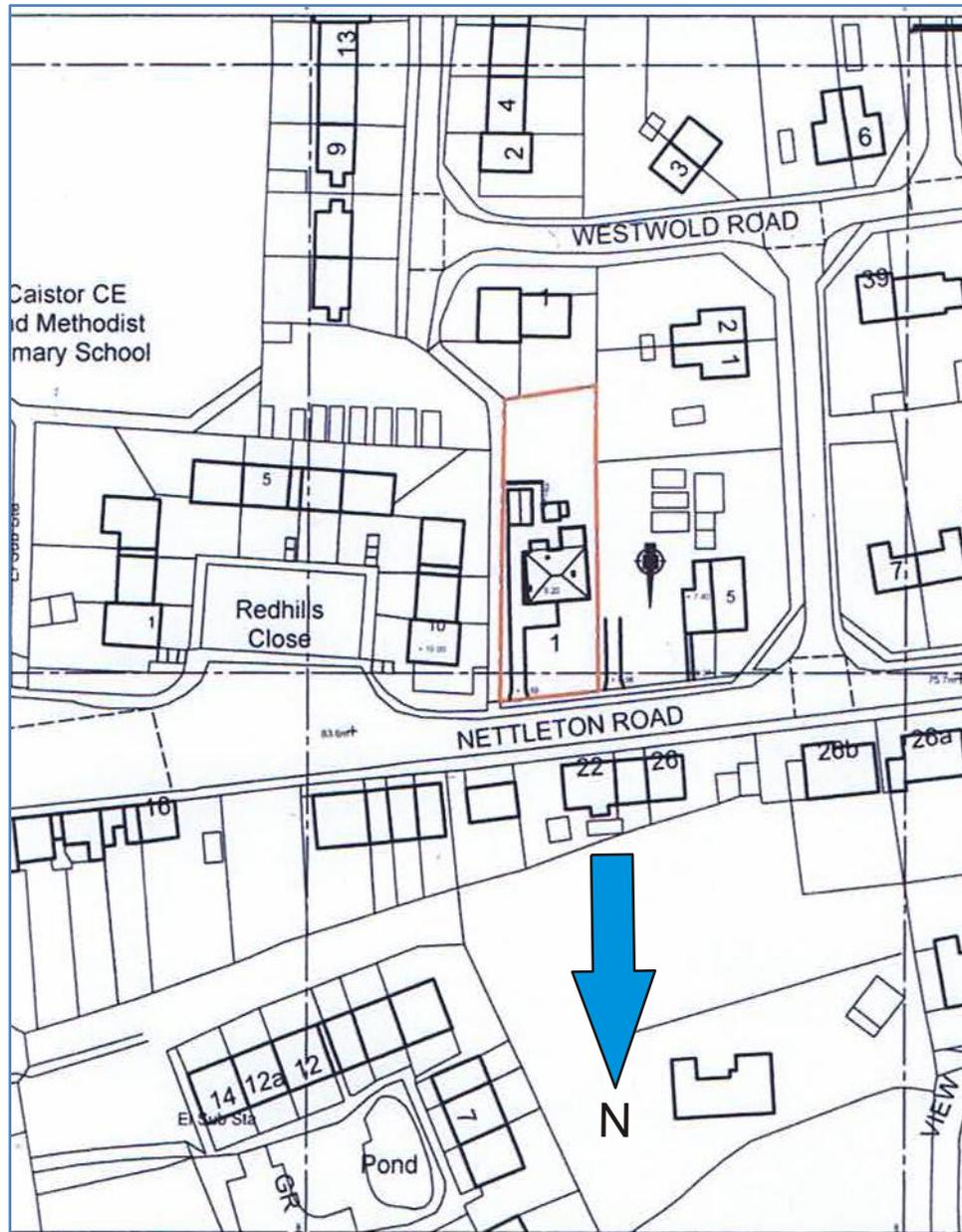


Figure 2: Site location at a scale of 1:1,250 at A4, (extract from Architects plan)

- 4.3 The development site is situated within a perceived area of archaeological potential. Although the development site is located on the southern outskirts of the Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval settlements of Caistor, Roman pottery and a large scatter of medieval pottery have been found to the south. It is thought that the Roman and medieval settlements of Caistor may have extended as far south of these finds, an area within

which the development site is located. The specific objectives of the project were to record any evidence for the Roman and medieval settlements extending southwards and within the area of this site.

5. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 5.1 Background research sources were consulted at the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) and the Lincoln Local Studies Library. A search of the Lincolnshire HER was conducted within a 100m radius of the centre of the development site.



Figure 3: Proposed site layout at an original scale of 1:500 at A3, (extract from Architects plan)

- 5.2 The place name of Caistor is derived from the Old English *cæster* meaning 'Roman station'. This is in turn taken from the Latin *castra* denoting a military encampment or fort. This indicates that the Roman civilian settlement was typically founded on the site of an earlier military fort, with finds of contemporary coinage having been made in the town dating from the reign of the Emperor Claudius (AD41-54) onwards. Caistor was the most important Roman settlement in the northern part of the Wolds and dominated the Ancholme valley (HER 54186). The Roman settlement at Caistor was an important town within a walled enclosure, which was constructed in the late 3rd-4th century AD. The Roman settlement, which is scheduled as an ancient monument, (SM No. 1004995), an area which is now occupied by the historic core of the modern settlement, is well known and would have provided a local trading and administrative centre for the surrounding area or hinterland. This settlement was sufficiently significant to be enclosed within a defensive wall constructed of the local Tealby limestone together with external bastions in the shape of an irregular polygon. These defences were constructed on a spur of the Lincolnshire Wolds, followed the natural contours of the land, and enclosed an area of approximately three hectares. Little is known of the interior of the civilian settlement and nothing so far has been discovered which may throw any light on interior buildings. Finds of 1st - 4th century AD coins have been made here and mostly 4th century AD pottery [Davies, n.d; Cameron 1998; Mills 1991; Ekwall, 1991; Whitwell, 1970].
- 5.3 A section of the Roman town wall of Caistor, which is situated within the parish churchyard, is Grade I listed (HER 55673). It is 4th century in date and is part of the length of the south wall of the Roman town. This section of wall is 15 feet in length, five feet in thickness and stands approximately 10 feet in height. It was constructed of limestone rubble with large and irregular foundations blocks. The facing stones of the wall have been robbed away. This section is also scheduled as an ancient monument.
- 5.4 A section of the Roman town wall was demolished to the east of Cromwell View at around 1929 (HER 50870). A mass of Roman masonry was observed in a gutter near the parish churchyard in 1929 and were thought to have originated from a contemporary building inside the Roman walled settlement (HER 50871). A lead tank of Roman origin was found on the western side of Caistor churchyard in 1863-4 and in a drain beneath a road (HER 50872). A jet or shale bead and a coin of Gallienus of Roman date have been found at Caistor (HER 52683). A scatter of Roman pottery has been found to the south of the A46 Caistor By-pass along with sherds of medieval pottery (HER 54132-3).
- 5.5 Two human skeletons were found in 1969 during the digging of foundations on Navigation Lane. Two other human burials, including a crouched burial were found in 1964 to the west of the first findings. There were no associated grave goods or finds with any of these burials. The burials all lay outside of the Roman town walls and were thought to be Roman in date (HER 50585).
- 5.6 The settlement at Caistor appears to have continued its significance as a settlement into the Anglo-Saxon Period. Caistor and its hinterland may have become a royal estate by the late 7th century (HER 52690). Caistor was not only a royal soke at the time of the Domesday Survey of AD1087, but was also a trading centre where tolls were taken. The finding of a titulus or inscribed dedication stone of 8th or 9th century AD date found on Castle Hill in 1770 (now apparently lost) makes reference to the dedication of a church at Caistor and suggested that there existed in Caistor an early Saxon church of some importance, perhaps a minster church within the walled area, which in turn suggests that there was a settlement which had a high status (HER 52637). It has also been suggested that Caistor may have been the capital of the North Riding of the Kingdom of Lindsey at this time. Documentary evidence also indicated the site of a mint at Caistor in the late 10th century AD, which remained in operation until the early-mid 11th century. The contemporary minted coins depict *Castr* (HER 52690) [Davies, n.d; Whitwell, 1970].

- 5.7 Following the Norman Conquest of AD1066, the King – William the Conqueror retained the manor of Caistor for himself, but in AD1072 he granted the church at Caistor to Remigius, the Bishop of Lincoln. In the Domesday Survey of AD1086, Caistor was described as a royal estate with land holdings in many of the surrounding villages (HER 52690). The Domesday Survey records that the Earl Morcar held three carucates of lands at Hundon and at Caistor or *Castre* prior to the Conquest. Later documentary references variously detail: *Castra* (AD1090, AD1093-1100); *Castr* (AD1159-71); *Caster* (cAD1275); *Castor* (AD1443); *Castyr* (AD1445); *Caestre* (AD1472); *Caister* (AD1485-1550) and *Castor* (1634) [Morris, 1986; Davies, n.d; Cameron 1998; Mills 1991; Ekwall, 1991; Whitwell, 1970].
- 5.8 In the medieval period, Caistor was a thriving market town, a centre of local population and was a trading centre with a market documented from AD1251 onwards (HER 52690). The town had reduced in size by the 14th century. The market place was probably the centre and focus of the medieval settlement [Davies, n.d].
- 5.9 The Grade I listed parish church, which is dedicated to SS Peter and Paul is mostly of medieval date (HER 52638). There are some Norman features dating from the 11th century within the church fabric and much Early English work along with 14th and 15th century work. The chancel was rebuilt in 1848 and the church underwent restoration in 1862. A coin of King Louis IX of France dating to the 13th century was found underneath the church floor during the 1862 restoration (HER 52680).
- 5.10 Despite the town being destroyed by a major fire in 1681, there was a steady growth in the population of the post-medieval settlement of Caistor (HER 52692) from the late 16th century onwards with a notable spurt in population growth in the early-mid 19th century. The market place was originally much larger, but has been much reduced in scale by the infilling of blocks of properties that were sited outside of and to the east of the Roman walled enclosure. This produced a settlement pattern of long and narrow properties with back lanes to the north and west of the development site such as along Plough Hill. It was only in the later 18th century that some development of these back lanes proceeded and only in the 20th century, did a more substantial development of the settlement begin outside of this earlier framework [Davies, n.d.].
- 5.11 A former Primitive Methodist Chapel on Plough Hill is now used as a youth centre (HER 55033). The chapel was built in 1867 and replaced an earlier one dating to 1839. A gasworks was erected in Caistor in 1856 with new gas tanks and holders being constructed in 1876 (HER 55563). The works have been demolished.
- 5.12 There are a number of Grade II listed buildings within the study area. The Old Vicarage is a Grade II listed building, now a house, which dates to the 17th century and has 18th and 19th century alterations (HER 55638). Other such buildings comprise: 9, Church Street, an early 19th century house, (HER 55640); 1-9 Horsemarket, an early 19th century terrace of six, now four houses with 20th century alterations, (HER 55645); Caistor Primary School and School House, built as the National School in 1859-60 (HER 55652), Paradise Cottages, Church Folly, a row of early 19th century houses (HER 55985) and 8, Plough Hill, a 17th century house with 19th and 20th century alterations (HER 56106).
- 5.13 An archaeological evaluation comprising a single hand excavated trial trench was undertaken at 2, Cromwell View in 2003 (Site code CCV03; HER 54836-7, ELI4264). This evaluation was situated within the scheduled area of the Roman settlement of Caistor, and thus this work was undertaken as part of scheduled monument consent. The groundworks for this development were confined to a relatively shallow level as a concrete raft foundation was to be constructed. The evaluation identified the remains of a post-medieval cottage floor, floor repairs, make-up deposits and demolition material. The floor had been constructed of handmade brick with a mortar bonding and was part of a

row of cottages that had formerly stood on this site. Several undated postholes and layers were also found below the post-medieval floor. Sherds of 14th – 20th century pottery were also found.

- 5.14 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken within the area of Grammar School in 1997 (Site code: CGS97; HER 54256-8, ELI514). This involved the archaeological monitoring of a machine strip for a new site access and to the west ground reduction for a new hard play area within the School grounds. No archaeological features were found although residual finds from the site comprising Roman pottery and five fragments of tile (including one from a hypocaust system), and Anglo-Saxon pottery indicated previously disturbed archaeological remains within this area. 18th and 19th century building material was also found. The monitored area appeared to be very disturbed from the construction of terracing on the eastern side of the site in the mid-20th century, which in turn appeared to explain the lack of archaeological features and the mixed nature of the finds.
- 5.15 A small scale archaeological investigation took place during alterations at the parish church in 1996, (HER ELI6622, Site code: CCT95). This involved the excavation of two service trenches. The first one was along the north wall of the west tower. This revealed a chamfered plinth which suggested a Norman rather than a Saxon date for the foundations of the West Tower. The removal of the modern floor levels within the Tower revealed a lead working site and the rubble foundations of the Tower.
- 5.16 An archaeological excavation took place at Caistor Grammar School in 1997 for a new west gable, (HER 54246, ELI7034, Site code: CSC97). This identified Roman and medieval remains. The medieval remains comprised an east-west aligned wall which produced one sherd of 12th – 13th century pottery, other medieval pottery and a piece of contemporary glass. The archaeological investigations took place prior to the replacement of an unstable wall at Casterby House within the School complex.
- 5.17 An archaeological watching brief at Caistor Grammar School in 2008 in advance of remedial works on an exposed stone wall revealed remains of the Roman town wall defences (HER ELI11347, Site code: CAGS08). A further archaeological watching brief was carried out during the groundworks for a new Food Technology Suite/Music Teaching Centre (HER ELI11525, Site code CGSF10). Archaeological remains of medieval date including two ditches with contemporary pottery were found.
- 5.18 There have been a number of other previous archaeological investigations within the study area. An archaeological watching brief on new foundations for a sunroom at East Paradise Cottage, Church Folly in 2009 did not identify any archaeological features or finds (HER ELI10954). An archaeological watching brief was carried out during the groundworks for a new residential dwelling on land at the rear of 10 and 12 South Dale in 2010. This did not identify any archaeological features or finds (HER ELI10965, Site code: SDCA08).
- 5.19 A further archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the groundworks for a new science classroom block at Caistor Grammar School in 2013 (HER ELI11526, Site code: CGSC12). No archaeological features, deposits or finds were identified during the course of this archaeological monitoring.
- 5.20 An archaeological evaluation in 1996 to the immediate south of the development site and in the rear garden of the former British Legion Club on Bank Lane comprising the excavation of three trial trenches identified hints of Roman activity which consisted of a possible contemporary feature and a small quantity of mostly residual 3rd - 4th century pottery. The evaluation also identified a late Saxon deposit, a metalled surface and an assemblage of sherds of 10th century pottery along with a whetstone and a quern stone. The evaluation also identified a probable medieval wall and a surface indicating

occupation that was probably located on the Bank Lane frontage in the 12th century followed by the demolition and stone robbing from nearby buildings. In the 13th century, there was renewed construction in the area and the possible laying of a contemporary yard surface. From this period onwards, the area reverted to a formal garden with an accumulation of soil deposits until the 19th century (HER 53907-9, ELI175; Site code CBL96).

- 5.21 An archaeological excavation took place in 1959 at the south-western corner of the Roman walled town, and in advance of the construction of a new house and swimming pool (HER ELI221). Three of the excavation trenches located sections of the Roman town wall, including a turn in its alignment along with a large assemblage of contemporary pottery. The excavations revealed a foundation of undressed Tealby limestone rocks with dressed blocks of same at higher level and an internal rubble core. In the post-medieval period, the wall had been robbed and the building stone reused in other local buildings such as the parish church. The excavation was also accompanied by a survey of other then surviving elements of this wall. A modern wall on the northern side of Church Lane included dressed stone blocks probably from the Roman town wall in its construction. A short length of rubble core interior was also noted at the eastern end of the Grammar School grounds.
- 5.22 In 1998, a further archaeological watching brief took place on the groundworks for two new storage sheds within the School grounds (Site code: CG97; HER ELI3365). This site was situated within the scheduled area of the Roman settlement and so this archaeological monitoring was required as part of scheduled monument consent. The groundworks were consequently confined to shallow depths and so did not identify any archaeological remains or finds, though one residual sherd of Roman pottery was found.
- 5.23 Copies of published Ordnance Survey (O.S.) maps were obtained from the Lincoln Local Studies Library. The First Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1891 shows the area of the development site as lying within an open field to the immediate south of the Nettleton Road. The Second Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1907 shows the same layout. The 1:10,560 scale O.S. map of 1956 shows modern residential development along the southern frontage of the Nettleton Road, including the former building which stood on this site. The 1:10,000 scale O.S. map of 1983 shows the present layout of the development site.

6. Methodology

- 6.1 The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by Neville Hall MIFA at the development site on the 16th and the 17th of December 2013. This comprised the continual archaeological monitoring and recording of the mechanical excavation of the foundation trenches for the new replacement residential dwelling. These excavations were carried out by a JCB3cx mechanical that was fitted with 0.60m and 0.70m wide toothless buckets.
- 6.2 Where necessary, surfaces were hand cleaned for examination and recording, and the deposit sequences observed were recorded on standard *pro-forma* context recording sheets. A plan at a scale of 1:50 was compiled on site of the monitored foundation trench excavations. This plan is reproduced in this report at a smaller scale of 1:100 on **Figure 4**. A total of three representative sections of the observed deposit sequences [designated as **Representative Sections 1-3**] were compiled on site at a scale of 1:20. These are similarly reproduced at this same scale on **Figure 4**. Their respective locations are shown plotted on **Figure 4**. A complimentary digital colour photographic record was also maintained, a selection of which is reproduced in **Appendix 1**. A list of contexts recorded is reproduced in **Appendix 2**.

- 6.3 All work was carried out according to the approved Specification and to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) standards and guidance for archaeological watching briefs.

7. Results [Figure 4; Appendix 1, Plates 1-18]

- 7.1 All of the groundworks pertaining to this development were continually monitored and recorded. The former bungalow which had stood on this site had been demolished and the site cleared prior to arrival. The foundation trenches were excavated by a JCB3cx mechanical excavator that was fitted with 0.60m and 0.70m wide toothless buckets.
- 7.2 The monitored foundation trenches were excavated to varying lengths, to widths of between 0.60m and 0.70m and to depths of between 0.90m to 1.20m below ground levels. Over much of the area of the new build, the deposit sequence encountered comprised a modern topsoil horizon (**001**), an undated ploughsoil horizon (**002**) and an underlying natural horizon (**003**), which was encountered at the base of the trench excavations. This deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Sections 1-3**.
- 7.3 The outline of the build footprint of the former bungalow which had stood on this site was observed on the ground and at the trench edges of several of the foundation trenches. There was also some modern disturbance at the rear of the new build from existing and live services comprising a foul sewer. Within the southern and south-eastern portions of the new build area, a modern made ground deposit (**004**) was encountered within the area of the old build footprint of the former dwelling. This deposit was apparent on the surface and was substantial, extending almost to the base of the trench excavation, where it was observed to come down directly onto the natural horizon (**003**). This deposit was associated with the construction of the former dwelling on this site.
- 7.4 This situation was repeated along the eastern portion of the area of the new build. A second modern made ground deposit (**005**) was also encountered within the area of the old build footprint of the former dwelling. This deposit was also substantial extending from the ground surface to depth above the natural horizon (**003**), which was recorded at the base of the trench excavations. This deposit (**005**) was also undoubtedly associated with the construction of the former dwelling on this site. There was also some additional modern disturbance in the upper levels of the foundation trench along the eastern side of the new building from existing gas and water pipes.

8. Discussion and Conclusions

- 8.1 The archaeological monitoring of the groundworks comprising the excavation of the foundations for the new replacement dwelling identified a simple deposit sequence of a modern topsoil horizon, an undated ploughsoil horizon and an underlying natural horizon over most of the monitored area of the new build. This sequence was recorded within three representative sections.
- 8.2 Along the eastern and southern margins of the area of new build, a second deposit sequence consisting of two modern made ground deposits overlying the natural horizon was identified. These made ground deposits were associated with the construction of the previous residential dwelling which had stood on this site. The foundations of this previous dwelling were apparent on the ground and within some of the foundation trenches. There was also some limited disturbance to the foundation excavations from existing live modern services.
- 8.3 No archaeological activity was identified on this site and there were no finds.

9. Effectiveness of Methodology and Confidence Rating

- 9.1 The methodology chosen clearly demonstrated the absence of archaeological activity and finds and the nature of the deposit sequences on this site; while providing sufficient time to record the deposit sequences observed. A more detailed level of archaeological assessment and investigation clearly would not have been necessary. It is considered that the implemented methodology was sufficient to ensure the absence of archaeological activity and finds and the nature of the deposit sequences present within the area of the development site with a high degree of confidence.

10. Acknowledgements

- 10.1 Thanks are gratefully extended to Mr. and Mrs White for commissioning this work. Thanks are also extended to Ms Karen Waite of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, and to the staff of the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record, the Lincoln Local Studies Library and the Lincolnshire Archives for their kind assistance.

11. Bibliography

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Extract from the Second Edition six inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1907, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 29SW.

Extract from the 1:10,560 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1956, map sheet no. TA 10 SW.

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Appendix 1: Plates



Plate 1: Pre-groundworks, from the north



Plate 2: Representative Section 1, from the east



Plate 3: Representative Section 2, from the north



Plate 4: Excavation of the foundations, from the south



Plate 5: Representative Section 3, from the east



Plate 6: Excavation of the foundations, from the south

Appendix 2: List of Contexts

- 001** Modern topsoil horizon. Soft and friable, dark orange brown sandy silt with frequent small angular stones and small chalk fragments. Above **(002)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-3**. Depth - 0.40m.
- 002** Undated ploughsoil horizon. Soft and friable, light orange brown sandy silt with frequent small angular stones and small chalk fragments. Below **(001)** and above **(003)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-3**. Depth - 0.62m.
- 003** Natural horizon. Friable, light orange brown silt with frequent small-medium chalk fragments and spreads of mid grey brown silty clay. Below **(002)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-3**. Depth - >0.40m.
- 004** Modern made ground deposit. Friable, light orange brown sandy silt matrix with redeposited topsoil and natural subsoil within its make-up. Above **(003)**. Depth - 0.90m.
- 005** Modern made ground deposit. Soft, light orange brown sandy silt matrix with redeposited topsoil and natural subsoil within its make-up and frequent small angular stones and small chalk fragments, moderate small-medium brick fragments and concrete fragments. Above **(003)**. Depth - 0.95m.

Appendix 3: The Archive

The archive consists of:

Five context records

One site plan at a scale of 1:50 of the monitored excavated foundation trenches and three representative sections at a scale of 1:20 on one sheet of drawing film

One context register

One photographic register

All records are currently held at:

30 Valley Road

Waddington

Lincoln

LN5 9BE

And will be deposited in due course at:

The Collection

Danes Terrace

Lincoln

LN2 1LP

Under the accession number **LCNCC: 2013.206** and the site code **NRCA13**

Appendix 4: Photographic Register

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

Camera No.	Date Loaded	Time Loaded	Comments		B&W Col. Digi.
	1 1	:			<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A		
1	Pre-groundworks	S		At 16/12/13	NRCA13
2	" "	N		" "	"
3	Representative Section 1	E		" "	"
4	Excavation of the Foundations	S		At 16/12/13	NRCA13
5	Excavation of the Foundations	S		At 16/12/13	NRCA13
6	Excavation of the Foundations	S		At 16/12/13	NRCA13
7	Excavation of the Foundations	S		At 16/12/13	NRCA13
8	Representative Section 2	N		At 16/12/13	NRCA13
9	Excavation of the Foundations	S		At 16/12/13	NRCA13
10	Excavation of the Foundations	S		At 16/12/13	NRCA13
11	Excavation of the Foundations	S		At 16/12/13	NRCA13
12	Excavation of the Foundations	S		At 17/12/13	NRCA13
13	Representative Section 3	E		At 17/12/13	NRCA13
14	Excavation of the Foundations	S		At 17/12/13	NRCA13
15	Excavation of the Foundations	S		At 17/12/13	NRCA13
16	Excavation of the Foundations	S		At 17/12/13	NRCA13
17	Excavation of the Foundations	S		At 17/12/13	NRCA13
18	Excavation of the Foundations	S		At 17/12/13	NRCA13

Appendix 5: OASIS Summary Sheet

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Church View Bungalow, Nettleton Road, Caistor, Lincolnshire - Neville Hall MIFA

OASIS ID - nevilleh1-168430

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Appendix 6: Specification for Archaeological Monitoring

**Specification for Archaeological Monitoring
at Church View Bungalow, Nettleton Road,
Caistor, Lincolnshire.**

Prepared for Mr. Michael & Mrs. Helen White

National Grid Reference: TA 1165 0107

Site Code: NRCA13

Accession No: LCNCC: 2013.206

Planning Reference: 130444

**Prepared by Neville Hall MIFA, Freelance Field Archaeologist &
Consultant**

November 2013

S Non-technical summary

- S1 *A scheme of works comprising archaeological monitoring is required during the mechanical excavation of the foundations and services for a new replacement residential dwelling at Church View Bungalow, Nettleton Road, Caistor, Lincolnshire.*
- S2 *The development site is situated within a perceived area of archaeological potential. Although the development site is located on the southern outskirts of the Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval settlements of Caistor, Roman pottery and a large scatter of medieval pottery have been found to the south. It is thought that the Roman and medieval settlements of Caistor may have extended as far south of these finds, an area within which the development site is located. The specific objectives of the project will be to record any evidence for the Roman and medieval settlements extending southwards and within the area of this site.*
- S3 *The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the groundworks stage of development, which will comprise the mechanical excavation of the foundations and services for the new residential dwelling. Any archaeological features, structures and/or deposits will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- S4 *On the completion of the monitoring, a report will be produced detailing the results of the archaeological investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

1. Site location and description [Figures 1 and 2]

- 1.1 The development site is situated on the southern frontage of Nettleton Road and to the south of the historic core of the town of Caistor. The site was occupied by a former bungalow, which has recently been demolished. The development site is located at National Grid Reference TA 1165 0107, and at a height of approximately 85mAOD. The town of Caistor is located approximately 12.5km to the north of Market Rasen and approximately 17.5km to the south-east of Brigg, in the parish of the same name and in the administrative district of West Lindsey, county of Lincolnshire.
- 1.2 The development site is situated on the west facing scarp slope of the Lincolnshire Wolds Jurassic limestone escarpment that traverses the county from south-north. The development site is located on shallow well drained calcareous silty soils of the Upton 1 Series, which in turn overlie the bedrock composed of Chalk of the Upper Cretaceous.

2. Planning background [Figure 3]

- 2.1 This document comprises a Specification or a written scheme of works for archaeological monitoring which is to be maintained during the mechanical excavation of the foundations and services for the new replacement residential dwelling at Church View Bungalow, Nettleton Road, Caistor, Lincolnshire,(Planning Reference: 130444).

3. Historical and Archaeological Background

- 3.1 Background research sources were consulted at the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) and the Lincoln Local Studies Library. A search of the Lincolnshire HER was conducted within a 0.25km radius of the centre of the development site.
- 3.2 The place name of Caistor is derived from the Old English *cæster* meaning 'Roman station'. This is in turn taken from the Latin *castra* denoting a military encampment or fort. This indicates that the Roman civilian settlement was typically founded on the site of an earlier military fort, with finds of contemporary coinage having been made in the town

dating from the reign of the Emperor Claudius (AD41-54) onwards. Caistor was the most important Roman settlement in the northern part of the Wolds and dominated the Ancholme valley (HER 54186). The Roman settlement at Caistor was an important town within a walled enclosure, which was constructed in the late 3rd-4th century AD. The Roman settlement, which is scheduled as an ancient monument, (SM No. 1004995), an area which is now occupied by the historic core of the modern settlement, is well known and would have provided a local trading and administrative centre for the surrounding area or hinterland. This settlement was sufficiently significant to be enclosed within a defensive wall constructed of the local Tealby limestone together with external bastions in the shape of an irregular polygon. These defences were constructed on a spur of the Lincolnshire Wolds, followed the natural contours of the land, and enclosed an area of approximately three hectares. Little is known of the interior of the civilian settlement and nothing so far has been discovered which may throw any light on interior buildings. Finds of 1st - 4th century AD coins have been made here and mostly 4th century AD pottery.

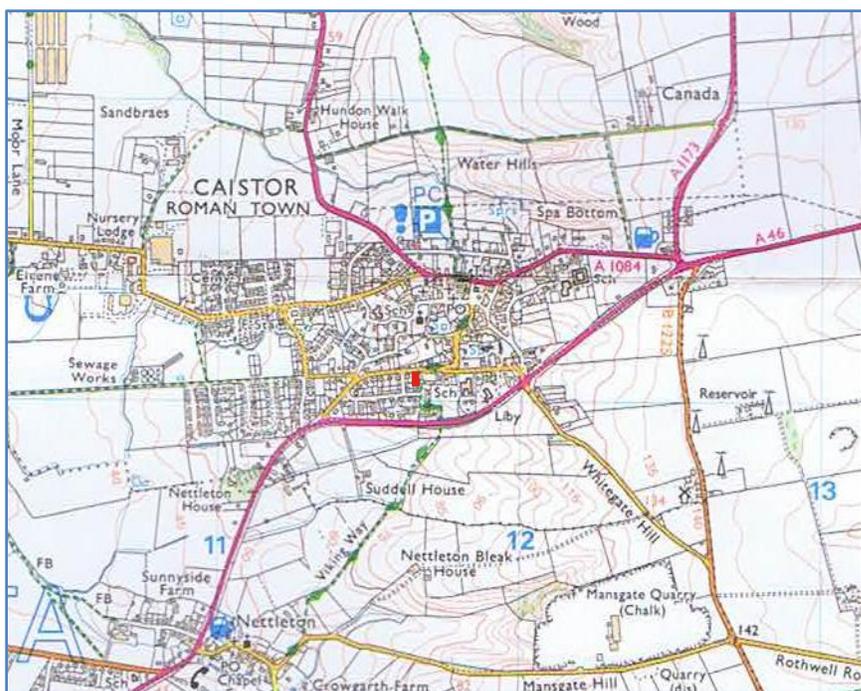


Figure 1: Site location at scale 1:25,000. The site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

- 3.3 A section of the Roman town wall of Caistor, which is situated within the parish churchyard, is Grade I listed (HER 55673). It is 4th century in date and is part of the length of the south wall of the Roman town. This section of wall is 15 feet in length, five feet in thickness and stands approximately 10 feet in height. It was constructed of limestone rubble with large and irregular foundations blocks. The facing stones of the wall have been robbed away. This section is also scheduled as an ancient monument.
- 3.4 A section of the Roman town wall was demolished to the east of Cromwell View at around 1929 (HER 50870). A mass of Roman masonry was observed in a gutter near the parish churchyard in 1929 and were thought to have originated from a contemporary building inside the Roman walled settlement (HER 50871). A lead tank of Roman origin was found on the western side of Caistor churchyard in 1863-4 and in a drain beneath a road (HER 50872). A jet or shale bead and a coin of Gallienus of Roman date have been found at Caistor (HER 52683). A scatter of Roman pottery has been found to the south of the A46 Caistor By-pass along with sherds of medieval pottery (HER 54132-3).

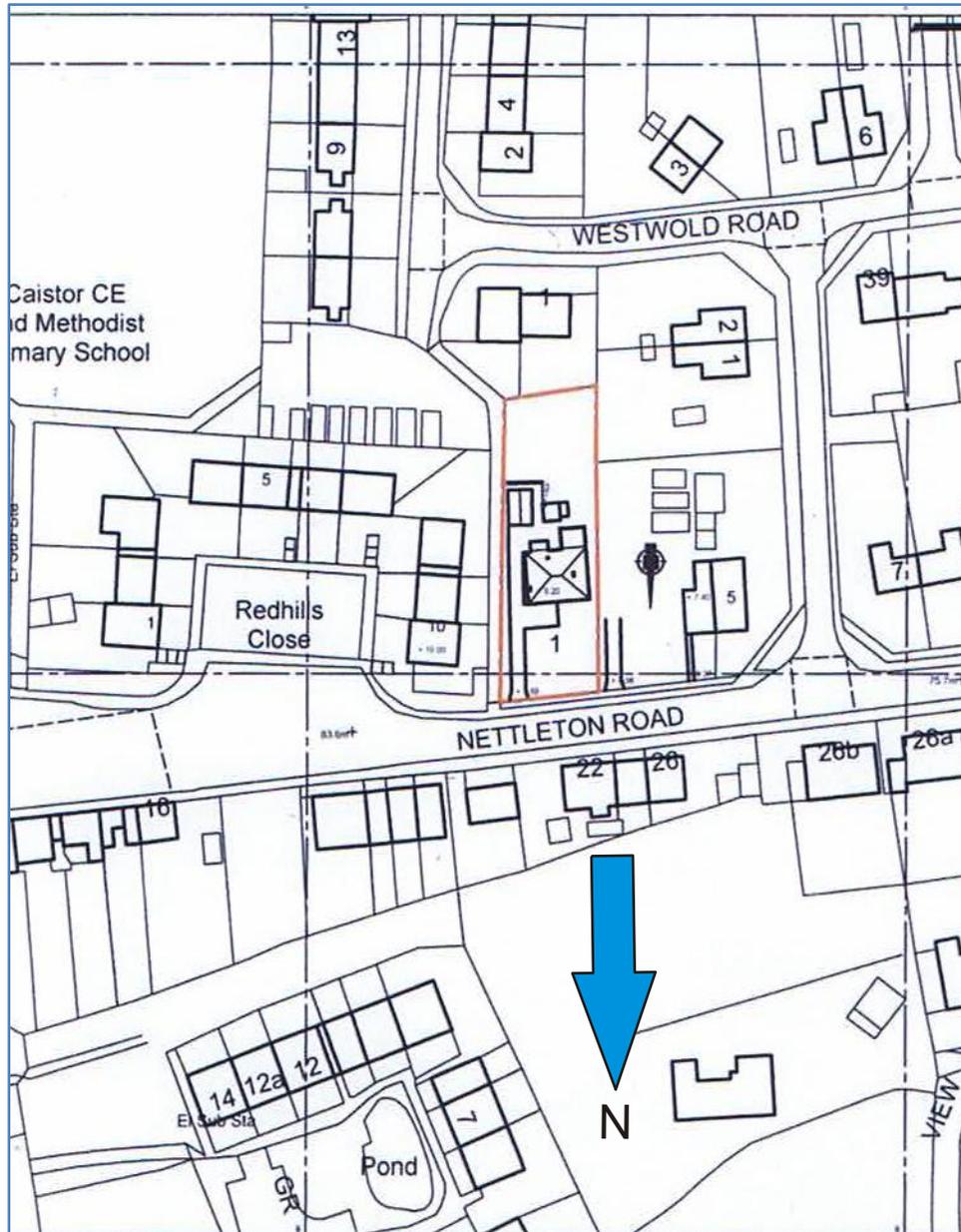


Figure 2: Site location at a scale of 1:1,250 at A4, (extract from Architects plan)

- 3.5 Two human skeletons were found in 1969 during the digging of foundations. Two other human burials, including a crouched burial were found in 1964 to the west of the first findings. There were no associated grave goods or finds with any of these burials. The burial all lay outside of the Roman town walls and were thought to be Roman in date (HER 50585).
- 3.6 The settlement at Caistor appears to have continued its significance as a settlement into the Anglo-Saxon Period. Caistor and its hinterland may have become a royal estate by the late 7th century (HER 52690). Caistor was not only a royal soke at the time of the Domesday Survey of AD1087, but was also a trading centre where tolls were taken. The

finding of a titulus or inscribed dedication stone of 8th or 9th century AD date found on Castle Hill in 1770 (now apparently lost) makes reference to the dedication of a church at Caistor and suggested that there existed in Caistor an early Saxon church of some importance, perhaps a minster church within the walled area, which in turn suggests that there was a settlement which had a high status (HER 52637). It has also been suggested that Caistor may have been the capital of the North Riding of the Kingdom of Lindsey at this time. Documentary evidence also indicated the site of a mint at Caistor in the late 10th century AD, which remained in operation until the early-mid 11th century. The contemporary minted coins depict *Castr* (HER 52690).

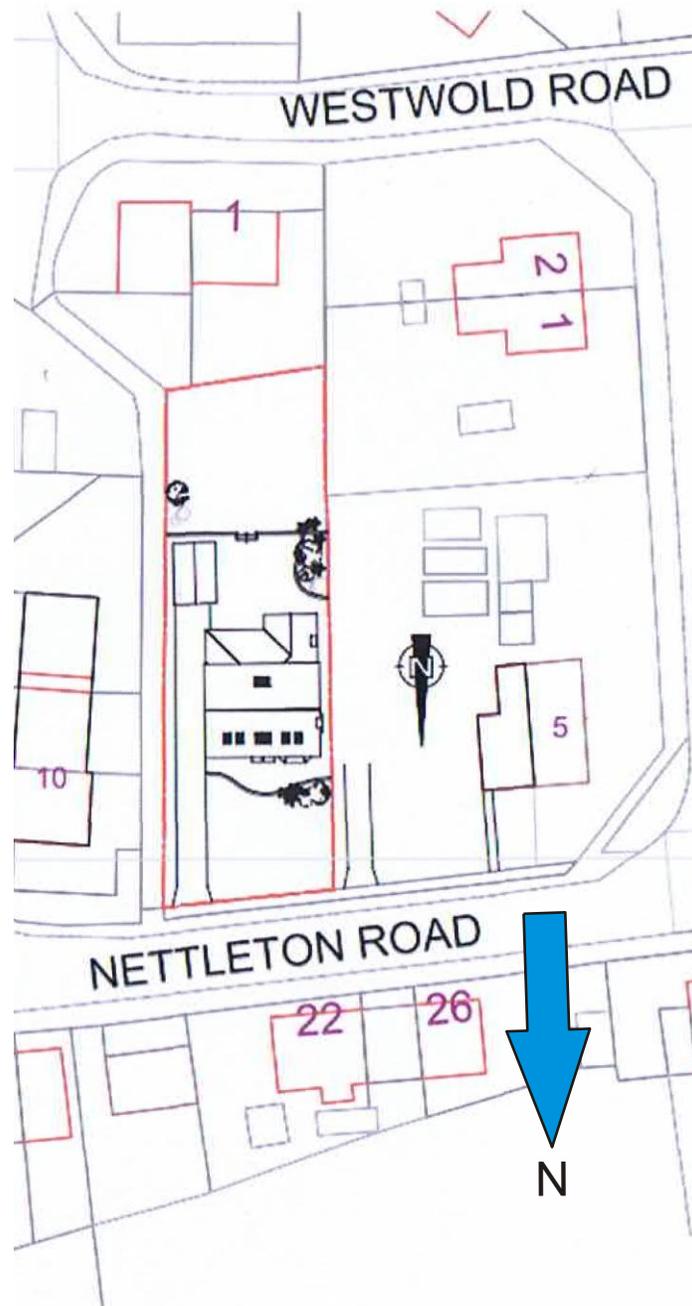


Figure 3: Proposed site layout at an original scale of 1:500 at A3, (extract from Architects plan)

- 3.7 Following the Norman Conquest of AD1066, the King – William the Conqueror retained the manor of Caistor for himself, but in AD1072 he granted the church at Caistor to Remigius, the Bishop of Lincoln. In the Domesday Survey of AD1086, Caistor was described as a royal estate with land holdings in many of the surrounding villages (HER 52690). The Domesday Survey records that the Earl Morcar held three carucates of lands at Hundon and at Caistor or *Castre* prior to the Conquest. Later documentary references variously detail: *Castra* (1090, 1093-1100); *Castr* (1159-71); *Caster* (c1275); *Castor* (1443); *Castyr* (1445); *Caestre* (1472); *Caister* (1485-1550 and *Castor* (1634).
- 3.8 In the medieval period, Caistor was a thriving market town, a centre of local population and was a trading centre with a market documented from AD1251 onwards (HER). The town had reduced in size by the 14th century. The market place was probably the centre and focus of the medieval settlement.
- 3.9 The Grade I listed parish church, which is dedicated to SS Peter and Paul is mostly of medieval date (HER 52638). There are some Norman features dating from the 11th century within the church fabric and much Early English work along with 14th and 15th century work. The chancel was rebuilt in 1848 and the church underwent restoration in 1862. A coin of King Louis IX of France dating to the 13th century was found underneath the church floor during the 1862 restoration (HER 52680).
- 3.10 Despite the town being destroyed by a major fire in 1681, there was a steady growth in the population of the post-medieval settlement of Caistor (HER 52692) from the late 16th century onwards with a notable spurt in population growth in the early-mid 19th century. The market place was originally much larger, but has been much reduced in scale by the infilling of blocks of properties that were sited outside of and to the east of the Roman walled enclosure. This produced a settlement pattern of long and narrow properties with back lanes to the north and west of the development site such as along Plough Hill. It was only in the later 18th century that some development of these back lanes proceeded and only in the 20th century, did a more substantial development of the settlement begin outside of this earlier framework.
- 3.11 A former Primitive Methodist Chapel on Plough Hill is now used as a youth centre (HER 55033). The chapel was built in 1867 and replaced an earlier one dating to 1839. A gasworks was erected in Caistor in 1856 with new gas tanks and holders being constructed in 1876 (HER 55563). The works have been demolished.
- 3.12 There are a number of Grade II listed buildings within the study area. The Old Vicarage is a Grade II listed building, now a house, which dates to the 17th century and has 18th and 19th century alterations (HER 55638). Other such buildings comprise: 9, Church Street, an early 19th century house, (HER 55640); 1-9 Horsemarket, an early 19th century terrace of six, now four houses with 20th century alterations, (HER 55645); Caistor Primary School and School House, built as the National School in 1859-60 (HER 55652), Paradise Cottages, Church Folly, a row of early 19th century houses (HER 55985) and 8, Plough Hill, a 17th century house with 19th and 20th century alterations (HER 56106).
- 3.13 An archaeological evaluation comprising a single hand excavated trial trench was undertaken at 2, Cromwell View in 2003 (Site code CCV03; HER 54836-7, ELI4264). This evaluation was situated within the scheduled area of the Roman settlement of Caistor, and thus this work was undertaken as part of scheduled monument consent. The groundworks for this development were confined to a relatively shallow level as a concrete raft foundation was to be constructed. The evaluation identified the remains of a post-medieval cottage floor, floor repairs, make-up deposits and demolition material. The floor had been constructed of handmade brick with a mortar bonding and was part of a row of cottages that had formerly stood on this site. Several undated postholes and layers

were also found below the post-medieval floor. Sherds of 14th – 20th century pottery were also found.

- 3.14 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken within the area of Grammar School in 1997 (Site code: CGS97; HER 54256-8, ELI514). This involved the archaeological monitoring of a machine strip for a new site access and to the west ground reduction for a new hard play area within the School grounds. No archaeological features were found although residual finds from the site comprising Roman pottery and five fragments of tile (including one from a hypocaust system), and Anglo-Saxon pottery indicated previously disturbed archaeological remains within this area. 18th and 19th century building material was also found. The monitored area appeared to be very disturbed from the construction of terracing on the eastern side of the site in the mid-20th century, which in turn appeared to explain the lack of archaeological features and the mixed nature of the finds.
- 3.15 A small scale archaeological investigation took place during alterations at the parish church in 1996, (HER ELI6622, Site code: CCT95). This involved the excavation of two service trenches. The first one was along the north wall of the west tower. This revealed a chamfered plinth which suggested a Norman rather than a Saxon date for the foundations of the West Tower. The removal of the modern floor levels within the Tower revealed a lead working site and the rubble foundations of the Tower.
- 3.16 An archaeological excavation took place at Caistor Grammar School in 1997 for a new west gable, (HER 54246, ELI7034, Site code: CSC97). This identified Roman and medieval remains. The medieval remains comprised an east-west aligned wall which produced one sherd of 12th – 13th century pottery, other medieval pottery and a piece of contemporary glass. The archaeological investigations took place prior to the replacement of an unstable wall at Casterby House within the School complex.
- 3.17 An archaeological watching brief at Caistor Grammar School in 2008 in advance of remedial works on an exposed stone wall revealed remains of the Roman ton wall defences (HER ELI11347, Site code: CAGS08). A further archaeological watching brief was carried out during the groundworks for a new Food Technology Suite/Music Teaching Centre (HER ELI11525, Site code CGSF10). Archaeological remains of medieval date including two ditches with contemporary pottery were found.
- 3.18 There have been a number of other previous archaeological investigations within the study area. An archaeological watching brief on new foundations for a sunroom at East Paradise Cottage, Church Folly in 2009 did not identify any archaeological features or finds (HER ELI10954). An archaeological watching brief was carried out during the groundworks for a new residential dwelling on land at the rear of 10 and 12 South Dale in 2010. This did not identify any archaeological features or finds (HER ELI10965, Site code: SDCA08).
- 3.19 A further archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the groundworks for a new science classroom block at Caistor Grammar School in 2013 (HER ELI11526, Site code: CGSC12). No archaeological features, deposits or finds were identified during the course of this archaeological monitoring.
- 3.20 An archaeological evaluation in 1996 to the immediate south of the development site and in the rear garden of the former British Legion Club on Bank Lane comprising the excavation of three trial trenches identified hints of Roman activity which consisted of a possible contemporary feature and a small quantity of mostly residual 3rd - 4th century pottery. The evaluation also identified a late Saxon deposit, a metallised surface and an assemblage of sherds of 10th century pottery along with a whetstone and a quern stone. The evaluation also identified a probable medieval wall and a surface indicating occupation that was probably located on the Bank Lane frontage in the 12th century

followed by the demolition and stone robbing from nearby buildings. In the 13th century, there was renewed construction in the area and the possible laying of a contemporary yard surface. From this period onwards, the area reverted to a formal garden with an accumulation of soil deposits until the 19th century (HER 53907-9, ELI175; Site code CBL96).

- 3.21 An archaeological excavation took place in 1959 at the south-western corner of the Roman walled town, and in advance of the construction of a new house and swimming pool (HER ELI221). Three of the excavation trenches located sections of the Roman town wall, including a turn in its alignment along with a large assemblage of contemporary pottery. The excavations revealed a foundation of undressed Tealby limestone rocks with dressed blocks of same at higher level and an internal rubble core. In the post-medieval period, the wall had been robbed and the building stone reused in other local buildings such as the parish church. The excavation was also accompanied by a survey of other then surviving elements of this wall. A modern wall on the northern side of Church Lane included dressed stone blocks probably from the Roman town wall in its construction. A short length of rubble core interior was also noted at the eastern end of the Grammar School grounds.
- 3.22 In 1998, a further archaeological watching brief took place on the groundworks for two new storage sheds within the School grounds (Site code: CG97; HER ELI3365). This site was situated within the scheduled area of the Roman settlement and so this archaeological monitoring was required as part of scheduled monument consent. The groundworks were consequently confined to shallow depths and so did not identify any archaeological remains or finds, though one residual sherd of Roman pottery was found.
- 3.23 Copies of published Ordnance Survey (O.S.) maps were obtained from the Lincoln Local Studies Library. The First Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1891 shows the area of the development site as lying within an open field to the immediate south of the Nettleton Road. The Second Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1907 shows the same layout. The 1:10,560 scale O.S. map of 1956 shows modern residential development along the southern frontage of the Nettleton Road, including the former building which stood on this site. The 1:10,000 scale O.S. map of 1983 shows the present layout of the development site.

4. Aims and objectives of the project

- 4.1 The aims of the project are the **continual** archaeological monitoring of all site groundworks during the construction stage of development, which will comprise the mechanical excavation of the foundations and services for the new residential dwelling.
- 4.2 The objectives of the project are:
- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the area of the development site.
 - To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
 - To allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits.
- 4.3 The development site is situated within a perceived area of archaeological potential. Although the development site is located on the southern outskirts of the Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval settlements of Caistor, Roman pottery and a large scatter of medieval pottery have been found to the south. It is thought that the Roman and medieval settlements of Caistor may have extended as far south of these finds, an area within

which the development site is located. The specific objectives of the project will be to record any evidence for the Roman and medieval settlements extending southwards and within the area of this site.

5. Methodology

- 5.1 The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the groundworks phase of development, and will include the **continual monitoring** of the mechanical excavation of the foundations and services for the new residential dwelling, and of any other ground disturbance. The mechanical excavations will be undertaken using a toothless bucket.
- 5.2 All work will be carried out according to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IfA) standards, and will be under the management of a Member of the IfA (MIFA).
- 5.3 All work will be undertaken following all statutory Health and Safety requirements and legislation in operation at the time of the monitoring.
- 5.4 A Risk Assessment will be prepared for the site.
- 5.5 All mechanical excavations will be undertaken under archaeological supervision, utilising a machine of sufficient power and using a toothless bucket.
- 5.6 Stripped areas and trench sections will be continually observed to identify any archaeological features and/or deposits which may be exposed.
- 5.7 Section drawings at a scale of 1:10 will be made of any archaeological features identified in the course of the groundworks, including representative sections of trenches at appropriate intervals. These will be related to a site plan drawing at a scale of 1:50, which may also record archaeological features and/or deposits identified. Any significant archaeological features in plan will also be recorded at a scale of 1:20.
- 5.8 Written descriptions detailing the nature of archaeological features and/or deposits encountered will be compiled on pro-forma context record sheets.
- 5.9 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for further analysis. All relevant finds will be ordered into an archive. Most modern material will not be retained, although notes will be made of the appropriate context. An appropriate sample of materials such as ceramic building materials will be made.
- 5.10 Any and all artefacts found during the monitoring and thought to come under the provisions of the *Treasure Act* (1996), will be removed from the site to a secure location, and will be promptly reported to the appropriate local coroner's office and to Lincolnshire Portable Antiquities Scheme.
- 5.11 Throughout the monitoring a digital photographic record will be compiled, and will comprise an overview of the site prior to work starting, and during as well as after completion of the work, and will include any excavated features, sections and other relevant details that aid interpretation.
- 5.12 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ*, and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Proper respect will be accorded to these remains, which will be cleaned to allow positive identification. Should removal be required, the appropriate Ministry of Justice Licence will be obtained prior to the removal of the remains. In addition, any remains will be reported to the local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.

- 5.13 The fieldwork will be undertaken by Neville Hall MIFA. Additional personnel may be appointed if required.

6. Post-fieldwork methodology

- 6.1 On the completion of the fieldwork, all of the written, drawn and photographic records produced by the archaeological monitoring will be checked, ordered, labelled (where appropriate) and catalogued to compile a distinctive site archive.
- 6.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. They will also be ordered into (and form part of) the site archive.
- 6.3 An assessment of significant finds will be made in light of general site information.
- 6.4 Any finds requiring specialist treatment and/or conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at The Collection, Lincoln, and in consultation with the relevant curator.
- 6.5 The site archive will be examined to enable the determination of various phases of activity on the site.
- 6.6 Relevant finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

7. Monitoring arrangements

- 7.1 Provision will be made for the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team (on behalf of West Lindsey District Council, the Local Planning Authority) to monitor the works during the fieldwork stage and any other aspect of the archaeological project as required including the post fieldwork analysis and report preparation stages of the project.
- 7.2 It is understood that the groundworks programme and hence the archaeological monitoring will begin as soon as possible following the agreement of this document with the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team. A period of not less than fourteen days notice will be given to the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team of the start date of this groundworks programme.
- 7.3 All aspects of the archaeological programme will be undertaken in accordance with this project specification.
- 7.4 Any variation to the project programme in terms of works or recording on or off site will be fully discussed and agreed with the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team.
- 7.5 Arrangements will be made for the representative of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team for access to the site to undertake monitoring visits, and such visits will be accounted for in the final report preparation.
- 7.6 The Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team shall be kept fully informed of any unexpected or unforeseen discoveries made during the course of the archaeological monitoring and recording programme.

8. Archive preparation and deposition

- 8.1 The documentation and records generated by the archaeological monitoring will be sorted and ordered in the format acceptable to The Collection, Lincoln, and to the standards and requirements as laid out in their Guide Book.

- 8.2 A unique accession number will be obtained from The Collection for the site archive.
- 8.3 It is anticipated that the archive will be deposited at The Collection, Lincoln by December 2014.

9. Reporting procedures

- 9.1 A report detailing the findings of the archaeological monitoring will be completed within three months after the finalisation of the fieldwork. Any delays will be related to the relevant authorities.

- 9.2 The report will consist of:

A title page, with project name and location, national grid reference, planning reference, site code, accession number, client name, author and date;

A contents page listing report sections, illustrations and appendices;

A non-technical summary of the results of the monitoring;

An introduction, site description and location;

Planning background to the project;

A section on the archaeological and historical background to the project;

A description of the methodology used in the project;

A section describing the results of the monitoring;

A section on the discussion and results of the project including a consideration of the findings of the project in a local and regional context;

A consideration of the effectiveness of the project methodology and a confidence rating of the results;

Illustrations including plans showing monitored areas, all archaeological features and sections thereof (including trench sections); and

Appendices comprising appropriate photographs of the site and of specific and significant archaeological features and representative sections and a list of contexts, and any specialist reports on finds from the site.

An electronic copy of the report will be deposited with the OASIS project (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/index.cfm>.

10. Publication and dissemination

- 10.1 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the clients, the local curator (on behalf of the local planning authority), West Lindsey District Council and with the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record (including a digital copy in a .pdf format).
- 10.2 A note will be placed in 'Lincolnshire History and Archaeology' describing the results.

- 10.3 The deposition of the site archive will be in accordance with guidelines outlined in the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (LCC, 2013).
- 10.4 Should the results of the archaeological investigation merit it, a note will also be placed in appropriate national journals e.g. *Medieval Archaeology*.

11. Other factors (including contingency)

- 11.1 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team.
- 11.2 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation, additional financial resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 11.3 Any additional financial contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and the client.

12. Variations to the proposed scheme

- 12.1 Variations to the proposed scheme will only be made following written confirmation with the archaeological curator.

13. Resources

- 13.1 The monitoring will be undertaken by Neville Hall using standard archaeological field techniques.
- 13.2 Should additional personnel be required, prior approval of the personnel will be sought from the local planning authority archaeologist prior to appointment.
- 13.3 Post-excavation analysis will be undertaken by Neville Hall and where available specialist analysis from:-

Jane Young	Medieval and Post-medieval Ceramics
Ian Rowlandson	Iron Age and Roman Ceramics
Val Fryer	Environmental
Carol Allen	Neolithic and Bronze Age
Laura Keal	Osteoarchaeology
Jane Cowgill	Metallurgy

- 13.4 Small finds requiring conservation will be conserved by the City and County Museum Laboratory.
- 13.5 Recognised specialists will be sought in the event that other data are retrieved in the course of the monitoring.

14. Insurance statement

- 14.1 Public indemnity of £2,000,000 with Towergate Insurance.

15. Copyright

- 15.1 Copyright will remain that of the author. Licence will be given to the client to present any reports, copyright of the author, to the planning authority in good faith of satisfactory settlement of account.

16. Ownership

- 16.1 It will be asked of the client, at the outset, that the ownership of any portable objects discovered in the course of the monitoring be donated along with the archive.