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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION ON LAND AT
NORTH KELSEY ROAD
CAISTOR
LINCOLNSHIRE
(CNK06)**



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PROJECT
SERVICES

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION ON LAND AT
NORTH KELSEY ROAD
CAISTOR
LINCOLNSHIRE
(CNK06)**

Work Undertaken For
C + G CONCRETE LIMITED

June 2006

Report Compiled by
Katie Murphy, MA

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A.P.S. Report No. 64/06

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



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(CNK06)**

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at North Kelsey Road, Caistor. The site lies in an area of archaeological significance, with crop mark evidence, flint scatters and geophysical anomalies recorded on the site.

The evaluation identified a number of prehistoric remains, in the form of linear features, possibly remnants of a field or enclosure system. Post-medieval and modern remains were also recorded in many of the trenches, mainly taking the form of land drains or plough scars.

The investigations at North Kelsey Road confirmed the use of the area in the late Iron Age and early Roman period, chiefly as fields.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as, "a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate" (IFA 1997).

2.2 Planning Background

The site is the subject of a proposal for a quarry extension. Lincolnshire County Council advised that an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching would be

required to help determine the planning application.

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by C + G Quarries to undertake the archaeological evaluation of the site. The work was undertaken between the 13th February and 17th March 2006.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Caistor is located in the administrative district of West Lindsey, Lincolnshire. The site itself is located 1.5km west of the town of Caistor at NGR TA 0976 0106.

The topography of the site reflects a gently undulating landform situated at approximately 30m OD. Located at the foot of the Lincolnshire Wolds the site is on poorly drained Carr land.

Beneath a surface geology of sandy gley soils of the Blackwood Series lies a solid geology is Amptill Clay, Kimeridge Clay and Corallian Bedrock.

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The site lies within an area of archaeological potential with crop mark evidence and geophysical anomalies suggesting the presence of ditched enclosures or, more likely fields, of possible prehistoric and/or Roman date (Fig. 11).

There is also potential on the site for more ephemeral features associated with the earlier prehistoric periods, as indicated by flint scatters recorded on the HER (Historic Environment Record).

3. AIMS

The aim of the evaluation was to gather sufficient information for the planning archaeologist to be able to formulate a

policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.

The objectives of the evaluation were:

- to establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.
- to determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.
- to determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.
- to determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.
- to determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.
- to determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
- to establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

Specific site objectives were to

- investigate the anomalies recorded on the geophysical survey
- investigate the area of flint scatters recorded on the HER and to characterise potential features associated with the scatters.

4. METHODS

4.1 Trial Trenching

Positioning of the trenches was determined with reference to the results of geophysical survey, as well as the location of flint scatters. Twenty-three linear trenches (25m x 2m) and fifteen square trenches (5m x 5m) were excavated within the proposed development site (Fig. 3).

The linear trenches were located to examine specific geophysical anomalies, as well as to provide general site coverage. Square trenches were located in the area of the flint scatters in order to investigate their extent and the nature of any associated features.

Removal of topsoil and other overburden was undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled. Sections and plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

The locations of the excavated trenches were surveyed in relation to fixed points on boundaries and on existing buildings.

Initially, a programme of fieldwalking had been required but the majority of the area was pasture and the requirement was duly lifted. However, a small area in the southeast of the site had been ploughed subsequently and this was fieldwalked at 10m intervals with all finds recorded using a differential GPS. The finds recorded are listed at the end of Appendix 6. With the exception of the four brick/tile fragments

of possible (but not certain) Roman date the remaining artefacts recovered were all of post medieval and recent date. In discussion with the curator it was decided that the results did not warrant an alteration to the evaluation strategy.

4.2 Post-excavation

Following excavation, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they constituted a complete Level II archive and a stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Context numbers are identified in the text by brackets. An equals sign between context numbers indicates that the contexts once formed a single layer or feature. Phasing was based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

Results of the Trial Trenching are discussed by trench order. Of the forty-three trenches excavated, only eleven contained archaeological remains. These will be discussed in detail below. Information from eight trenches containing no results of archaeological significance, but deposits of note, is presented in tabular form (Appendix 3).

5.1 Description of the results

Archaeological contexts are described below. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

5.2 Trench 8 (Figure 9)

Within Trench 8, located towards the western extent of the site, two ditches, [8-004] and [8-007], were identified. Truncating natural deposit (8-003), these features ran NE-SW and NW-SE

respectively and appeared to converge at a point just beyond the southeast extent of the trench. Both ditches were filled by loose mid-dark grey brown sands, (8-006) and (8-009), overlain by loose yellow brown sands, (8-005) and (8-008).

Given the similarity between the deposits within these features, it is possible that [8-004] and [8-007] were contemporaneous, perhaps forming part of a field enclosure system. Alternatively, these ditches may in fact represent only one ditch, turning from NW-SE to NE-SW at this point. No dateable artefacts were recovered from these deposits. Overlying the upper fills of these ditches was a 0.05m thick layer, (8-002), of loose dark grey sandy subsoil sealed by topsoil (8-001).

5.3 Trench 21 (Figure 6)

In Trench 21, located towards the southeast of the site, a number of linear features were identified. One of the earliest of these features [21-005] was a N-S aligned ditch which appeared to have been re-cut at least twice by ditches [21-009] and [21-013]. [21-005] was filled by a sequence of sandy deposits (21-006), (21-007) and (21-008), ranging from dark yellow to dark grey. Three sherds of late Iron Age/early Roman pottery were recovered from (21-007), a dark grey sandy clay deposit with fairly frequent charcoal inclusions, which probably formed in association with settlement activity in the vicinity of the site.

Truncating the fills of this feature was another (re-cut) N-S aligned ditch [21-009]. This was filled by a series of mid grey silty sand deposits (21-010), (21-011) and (21-012). No dateable artefacts were recovered from these contexts.

Deposit (21-012) was in turn truncated by an undated N-S aligned ditch [21-013]. This feature appeared to be the latest in the

sequence of re-cuts to the N-S linear established by [21-005]. It was filled by three sandy deposits, (21-014), (21-015) and (21-016), which were probably formed by long-term silting up of [21-013].

[21-017], a shallow gully aligned E-W, 0.35m wide x 0.11m deep and greater than 0.8m in length, was filled by a loose mid grey brown silty sand (21-018), from which a flint tool (side-scraper) was recovered. The relationship between this feature and the N-S aligned features discussed above was unclear due to the fact that a modern land drain [21-019] had been cut at this point, destroying the physical evidence for a stratigraphic link.

The upper fills of these features were sealed by a layer of subsoil (21-003), itself overlain by subsoil (21-002). The boundary between these deposits was badly disturbed by ploughing. (21-001). A layer of dark grey brown silty sandy topsoil, was the uppermost deposit in this area.

5.4 Trench 22 (Figure 4)

Trench 22, located in the southeast of site, contained two linear features of archaeological significance, [22-010] and [22-014].

[22-014], a N-S aligned ditch, 1.9m wide and 0.55m deep, truncated the natural sand (22-003). The lower fills of this feature, (22-021) and (22-022), were mid-dark grey clay deposits, possibly associated with periods of standing water, and may indicate that the original function of this feature was related to land drainage. The upper fills, (22-015), (22-016), (22-017), (22-018), (22-019) and (22-020), were all mid-grey to yellow sands caused by edge collapse and gradual silting of an open feature.

N-S ditch, [22-010], was cut into the upper fill, (22-015), of [22-014]. This feature, >0.58m wide and 0.19m deep, appeared to be a re-cut of [22-014], although the extant dimensions were much smaller. This feature contained a lower fill of dark grey clay, (22-013), perhaps also created during a period of standing water. Again the upper fills of this feature, (22-011) and (22-012), were yellow sands, probably formed by long-term infilling of an open ditch. [22-010] was heavily truncated by a modern land drain, [22-005], making the original dimensions unclear. No dateable finds were recovered from this feature.

These features were sealed by topsoil (22-001).

5.5 Trench 23 (Figure 4)

Trench 23, towards the south of site, revealed the terminus of a linear feature, [23-004]. This appeared to be a N-S aligned ditch, but was only visible for 0.84m of its length before continuing beyond the excavated area. A dark grey silty sand (23-006), forming the lower fill, yielded a prehistoric worked flint. The upper fill of this feature, (23-007), was a loose yellow brown sand probably formed by long term infilling of the open ditch. This feature was heavily disturbed by plough damage, but the available dimensions were >0.85m in length, 1m in width and 0.45m deep. This was sealed by (23-002), a loose mid grey silty sand subsoil, in turn sealed by (23-001), a dark brown silty sand topsoil.

5.6 Trench 24 (Figure 5)

Trench 24, located to the southeast of Trench 22, contained two linear features, [24-004], 0.88m wide x 0.59m deep, and [24-007], 1.02m wide x 0.3m deep. These ran NE-SW across the excavated area, with [24-007] re-cutting [24-004]. Both features were filled by a lower deposit of

clayey sand, (24-005) and (24-008) respectively, with a loose light brown sand forming the upper fills, (24-006) and (24-009). No dateable artefacts were recovered from these contexts. The clay element of the lower fills within these features is, again, suggestive of water drainage or periods of standing water during the early phase of silting.

An amorphous feature, [24-010], was associated with the earliest ditch [24-004]. This was interpreted as a tree bole or root disturbance, as no clear edges or form was visible.

These contexts were sealed by a layer of subsoil, (24-002), underlying a dark sandy topsoil, (24-001).

5.7 Trench 30 (Figure 5)

Trench 30, located towards the eastern sector of site, revealed a single ENE-WSW linear, [30-002], 2m wide x 0.5m deep running across the extent of the trench. This ditch was filled by a series of deposits, (30-003), (30-004) and (30-005), caused by either edge collapse or gradual silting up of an open feature.

No dateable artefacts were recovered from these deposits, but this feature has been tentatively identified as a field boundary ditch shown on the 1885 OS maps of the area (GSB Prospection Ltd, Geophysical Survey Report 2005/76). It is likely that this feature post-dates 1814, as Caistor Moor (encompassing the investigation area) was not enclosed until this date (Russell 1960), at which point the site became part of West Moor Farm (Hunter-Mann 2005).

Overlying the upper fill of [30-002] was a layer of soft mid-light grey silty sand (30-006). This was interpreted as a deposit of windblown sand. As this deposit sealed the fills of (30-002), it can be suggested that

this context is relatively late in the sequence of deposits on site.

(30-002) was sealed by a layer of mid-dark grey brown subsoil, (30-007), which extended across most of the excavated area (group number 2).

5.8 Trench 34 (Figure 8)

Truncating the natural, (34-004), in Trench 34, located towards the eastern extent of site, was a NE-SW running ditch [34-005]. This feature, 1.2m wide x 0.98m deep, extended across the extent of the excavated area and was filled by a loose yellow brown sand (34-006), from which two sherds of late Iron Age-early Roman pottery were recovered.

Truncating this deposit was another linear aligned NE-SW. This feature, [34-007], was 1.2m wide and 0.65m deep and appeared to be a re-cut of [34-005], perhaps indicating continuous use as a boundary or drainage ditch. Both linear features were filled by homogenous sandy deposits (34-006) and (34-008), probably indicating long-term infilling of open ditches. Two sherds of Late Iron Age-Early Roman pottery were recovered from (34-006).

Truncating both (34-006) and (34-008) was an amorphous feature, [34-009] which appeared to be aligned NE-SW. This feature, 0.7-89m wide x 0.09-0.17m deep, had badly defined edges in plan and profile. This may have been a defunct hedge line or tree root disturbance, although it is possible that this was a shallow re-cut of the NE-SW linear, heavily disturbed by later animal and plant action.

Sealing the fill of [34-090] was a hard, very dark red brown sand, (34-003). This appeared to be a band of mineralization

that was noted in a number of between the natural and subsoil horizons.

These deposits were sealed by subsoil (34-002), and topsoil (34-001) consecutively.

5.9 Trench 35 (Figure 9)

Trench 35, located towards the eastern edge of site, contained three linear features. The earliest, [35-004], was a NE-SW aligned ditch measuring 2m in width and 0.67m in depth. This was filled by two silty sand deposits with fairly frequent charcoal inclusions, (35-005) and (35-006), probably built up gradually as a result of long-term silting.

35-004 was truncated by two further linears along the same orientation. [35-007] appeared to be the next cut sequentially, although severe damage resulting from bioturbation made this less than certain.

[35-007] was a shallow ditch, 0.34m wide x 0.12m deep. It was filled by two layers of silty sand, (35-008) and (35-009). Both were disturbed by animal and root action. No dateable artefacts were recovered from these contexts.

The second ditch cut along the same lines as [35-004] was [35-010]. This feature was >1m wide and 0.38m deep running across the extent of the trench. Again, this feature was heavily disturbed by animal and root intrusion, therefore the exact dimensions are uncertain. The fills of this ditch, (35-011) and (35-012), were loose dark brown grey silty sands, the upper deposit, (35-012), containing frequent charcoal inclusions alongside slag and clinker, perhaps indicating the proximity of light industry in the vicinity.

These deposits were sealed by subsoil layer (35-002), in turn overlain by topsoil layer (35-001).

5.10 Trench 36 (Figure 7)

Within Trench 36, located just to the north of Trench 35, a number of linear cuts were identified. These all appeared to be aligned NE-SW, raising the possibility that these were re-instatements of the same boundary or to perform the same function.

Ditch [36-004], 1.68m wide and 0.63m deep, was filled by a series of sandy fills. (36-006), a loose mid orange brown sand, 0.33m thick, yielded two sherds of late Iron Age-early Roman pottery and a fragment of prehistoric burnt flint. Three sherds of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery were also recovered from (36-007), the lower fill of this feature, a loose light grey sand.

Running parallel to [36-004] was another ditch [36-009]. This feature, located to the west, was 1.4m wide and 0.48m deep and was filled by two layers of mid brown sand, (36-010) and (36-011).

This feature appeared to have been truncated by two further possible linears, [36-012] and [36-014]. Both of these features were fairly ephemeral and neither was obvious in plan, making detailed interpretation problematic.

[36-012] was tentatively interpreted as a plough furrow running NE-SW across the trench. It was 1.18m wide x 0.28m deep and filled by a loose mid-dark brown sand, (36-013).

[36-014] measured 0.93m in width and 0.3m in depth. This was filled by a loose light brown grey sand, (36-015). This may have been a shallow ditch, a re-cut of [36-009], or a pit.

No dateable artefacts were recovered from these contexts.

5.11 Trench 39 (Figure 6)

Trench 39 was positioned at the eastern extent of site, just north of Trenches 43 and 36, and contained three heavily truncated features.

[39-003], 1.1m wide x 0.31m deep, ran E-W across the trench. The profile of this feature was heavily damaged by later disturbance, but was provisionally identified as a plough scar. This feature also appeared to be cut into a layer of wind blown sand, (39-010), which overlay the natural at this point. This may be indicative of the relatively recent origins of this linear as, in most cases, features on site were overlain by this windblown layer (see Trench 30). Two layers of mid brown/grey sand, (39-004) and (39-005), filled this feature.

[39-006] was cut into (39-005), the upper fill of [39-004]. This was 0.29m wide and 0.19m deep running E-W across the trench. This was also interpreted as a plough scar given the irregular profile and ephemeral nature of the feature.

To the south of [39-006], another possible linear, again most likely to be a plough scar, was identified. This feature, [39-008], ran E-W and was 0.29m wide and 0.07m deep.

The bioturbation and plough damage to this area of site makes the above interpretations tentative; no dateable artefacts were recovered from any of the deposits.

5.12 Trench 43 (Figure 8)

Within Trench 43, positioned towards the eastern extent of site, three linear features were identified.

Ditch [43-004] was fairly shallow, 1-2m wide and 0.31m deep, running NNW-SSE

across the trench. This feature was filled by (43-005), a loose white sand with patches of mineralization and root disturbance. Overlying this deposit was (43-006), a loose red brown sand. No dateable artefacts were recovered from these deposits.

Ditch [43-004] appeared to have been truncated to the north by an NE-SW ditch, [43-007]. This feature was 0.7m wide x 0.54m deep and appeared to terminate within this trench. It was filled by a series of pale sands, (43-008), (43-009) and (43-010).

This feature was truncated by a further ditch, [43-011], along its northern edge. Its full dimensions and form were unclear because the trench did not expose the full extent of the ditch. The observable dimensions were >0.5m width x >0.41m depth. This ditch was filled by a single deposit, (43-012), a loose reddish light brown sand with mineralised inclusions and fairly frequent lenses of light grey and yellow sand. One sherd of prehistoric pottery was recovered from this context. This deposit was sealed by (43-003), a soft grey-brown silty sand subsoil, in turn sealed by the topsoil, (43-001).

The deposits within this trench were heavily disturbed by animal intrusion.

6. DISCUSSION

Archaeological evaluation on land at North Kelsey Road, Caistor, Lincolnshire, identified several ditches. The sparse finds from these ditches are chiefly late Iron Age/Early Roman in date and suggest the presence of fields of that date. The ditch within Trench 30 is probably the remains of the late 19th century field boundary system. A number of modern land drainage features were present across the

site, as were plough scars representing recent land use.

Phase 1: Natural deposits

Natural sands, representing the local geology, were found across the evaluation area. The investigation area is located on blown sand, dating towards the end of the last glaciation about 10,000 years ago (Kent 1980).

Phase 2: Late Iron Age – Early Romano-British Deposits

Ditches, probably representing fields of the late Iron Age-early Romano-British period are concentrated predominantly towards the eastern area of site. It is likely that the ditches in Trenches 21, 22 and 23 and Trenches 34, 35 and 36 respectively, form part of the same system (see group matrix, Appendix 8). These ditches appear to share a similar alignment and to have been re-cut on a number of occasions, indicating continuation of use. Re-cuts in ditches are commonly found in areas of blown sand.

The low concentration of finds and inclusions within these features may reinforce the conclusion that these ditches were related to agricultural, rather than settlement, activity.

Phase 3: Post-medieval and Modern deposits.

Agricultural use of land at North Kelsey Road in the post-Medieval and modern period is clearly illustrated. The 19th century field boundary ditch within Trench 30 is probably the earliest feature dating from this period. Plough scars and modern field drains were also present across the investigation area, although concentrated towards the east.

A modern topsoil layer was recorded extending across the site.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations at North Kelsey Road, Caistor, Lincolnshire, were undertaken as the quarry extension site lies within a general area of archaeological significance, with crop mark evidence, geophysical anomalies and flint scatters recorded on the site.

No features related to early prehistoric activity were identified within the area marked as flint scatters on the HER. A few flints were present, chiefly from a blade-based technology, and indicate no more than casual loss over a long period.

The investigations did reveal evidence of Iron Age/early Romano-British cultivation of the area, concentrated towards the east of the site, in the form of a field system. Ditches in Trenches 34-36 yielded low levels of carbonised cereal grains and weeds of agricultural or disturbed ground. Trench 36 features also yielded the greatest numbers of pottery sherds, albeit only eight for the whole trench. These sherds were all of a Late Iron Age-Early Roman date, tending towards the conquest period. The ditches identified in Trench 43 tentatively raise the possibility of a settlement or occupation focal point to the east of the investigation area.

The vast majority of the features identified as anomalies on the geophysical survey were no more than localised variations of the natural geology.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Mark Williams
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Mikaela Olovson, Tom Wells
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
CAD Illustration: Katie Murphy
Post-excavation Analyst: Katie Murphy

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists
NGR National Grid Reference

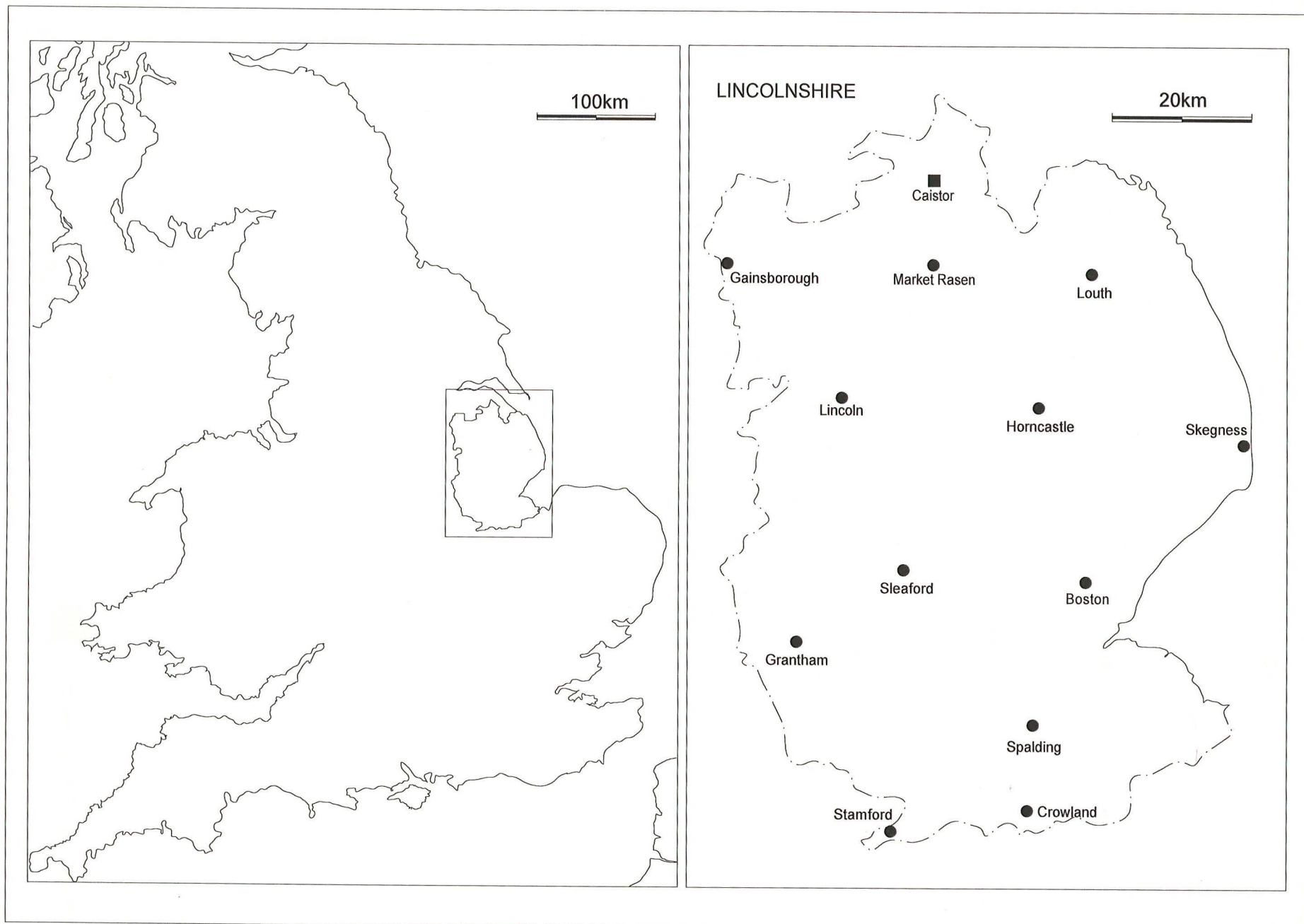
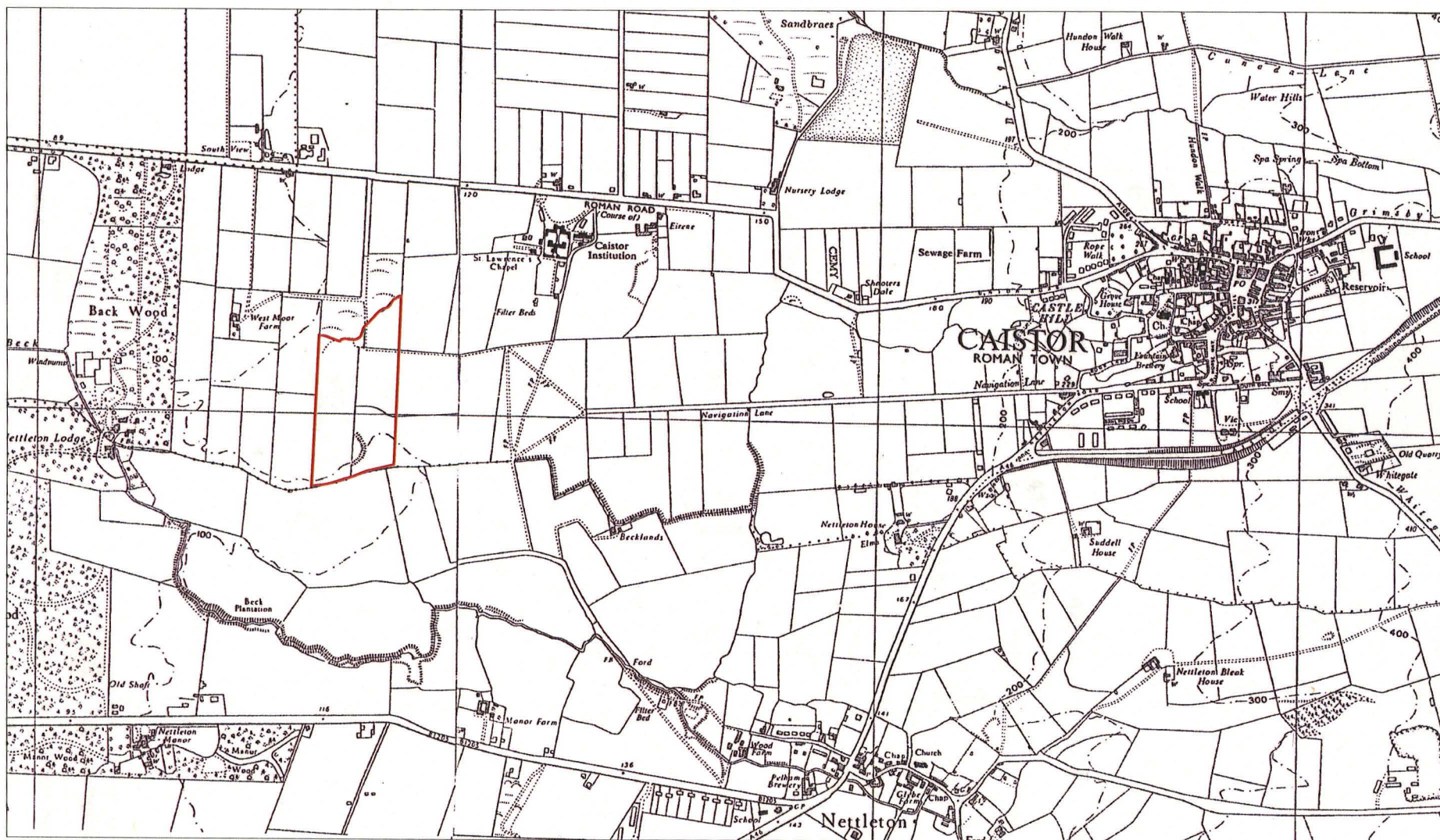


Figure 1: General Location Plan



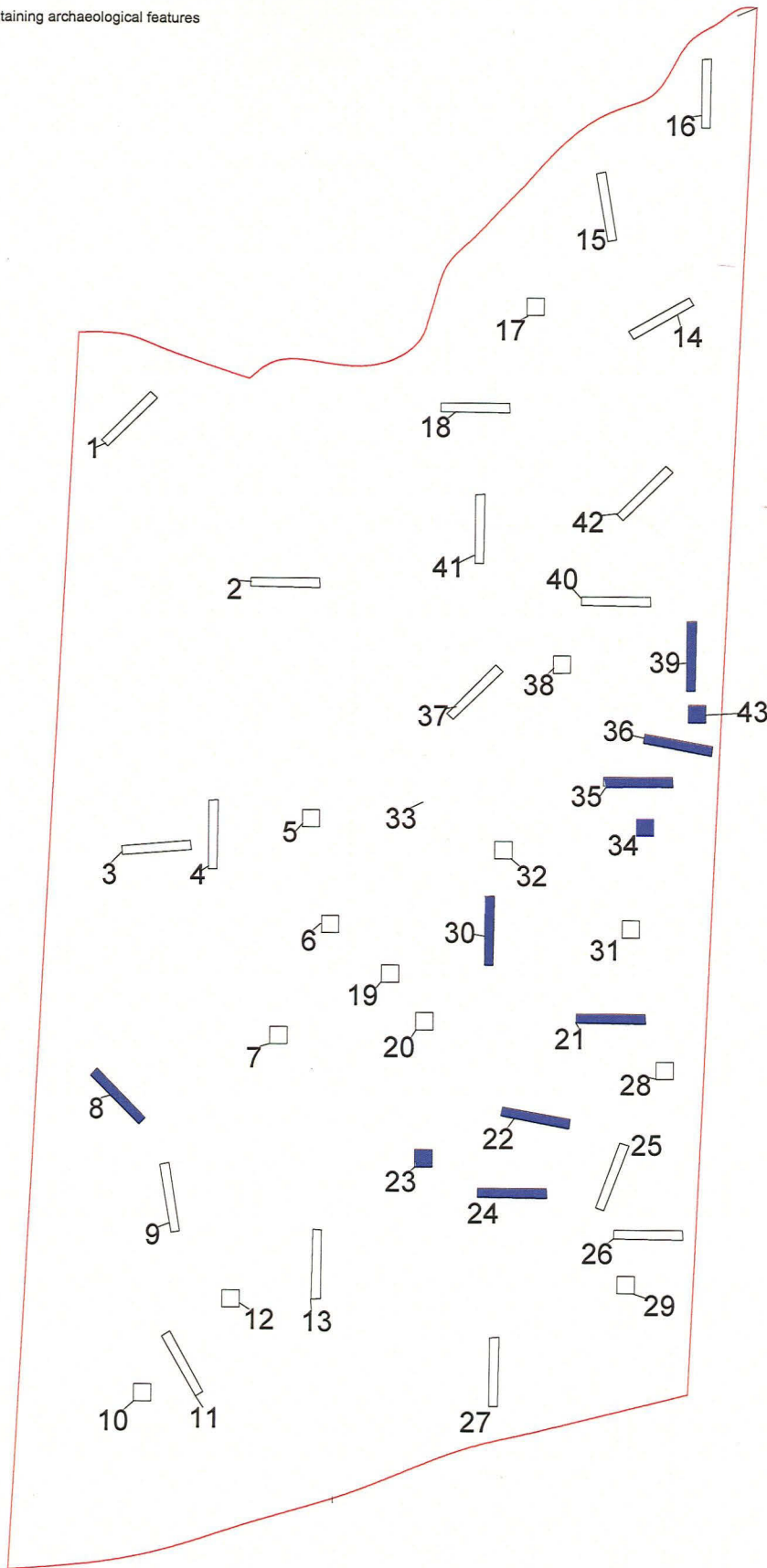
Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Caistor, North Kelsey Road (CNK06)

Scale 1:14,000 | Drawn by: KM | Report No: 64/06

Figure 2 Site location plan

■ Trenches containing archaeological features



0 100 m



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Caistor, North Kelsey Road (CNK06)

Scale 1:2000

Drawn by: KM

Report No: 64/06

Figure 3: Layout of Trenches.

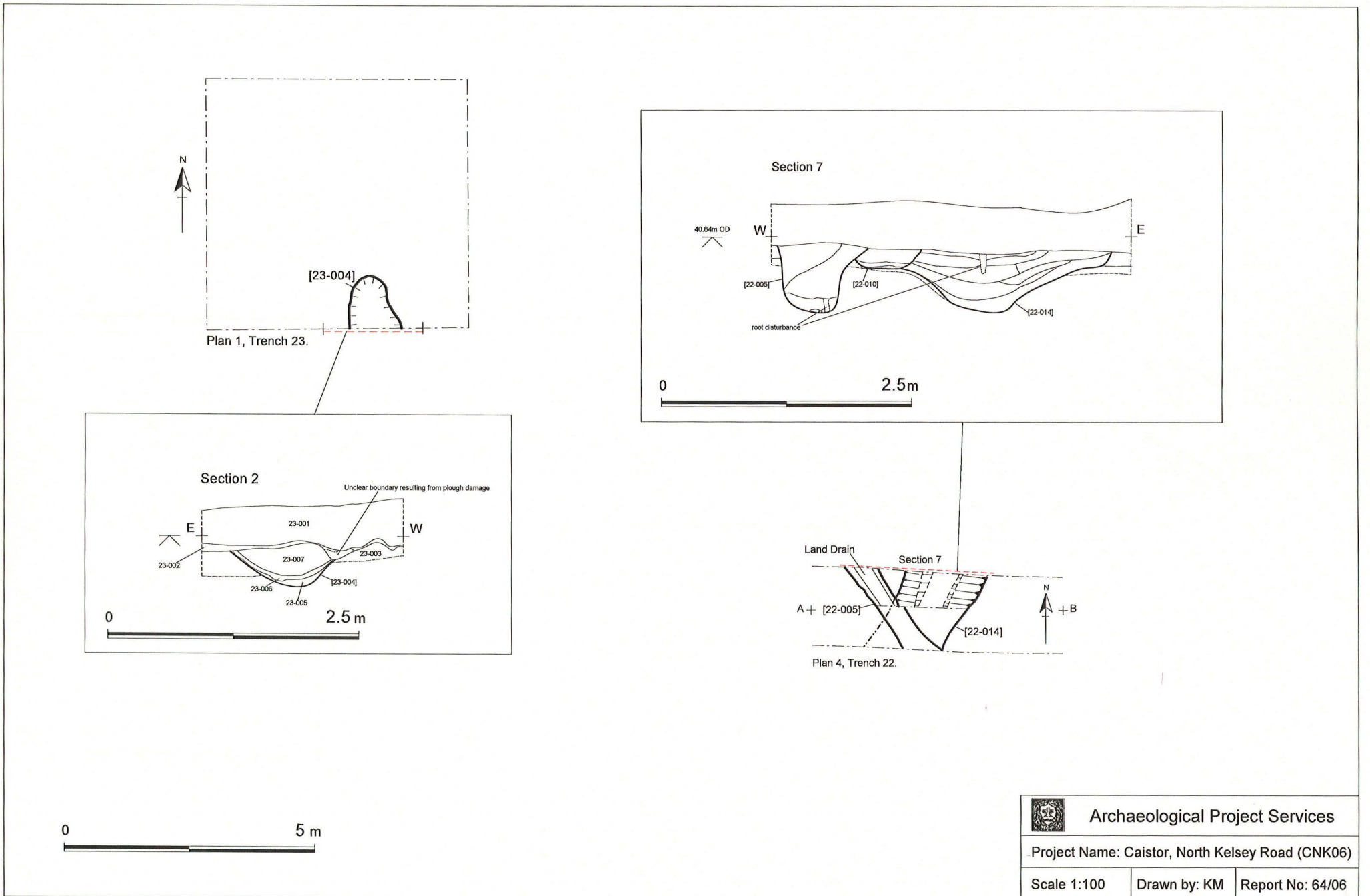

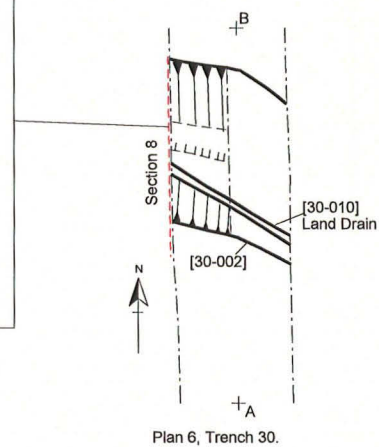
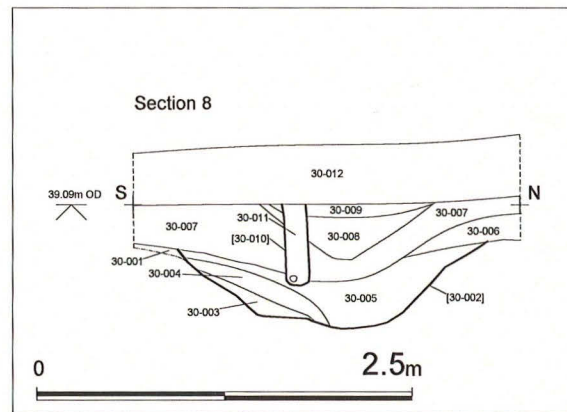
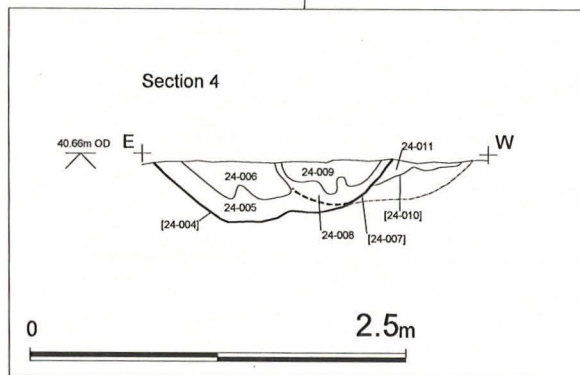
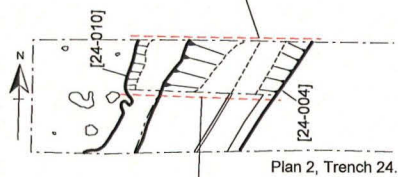
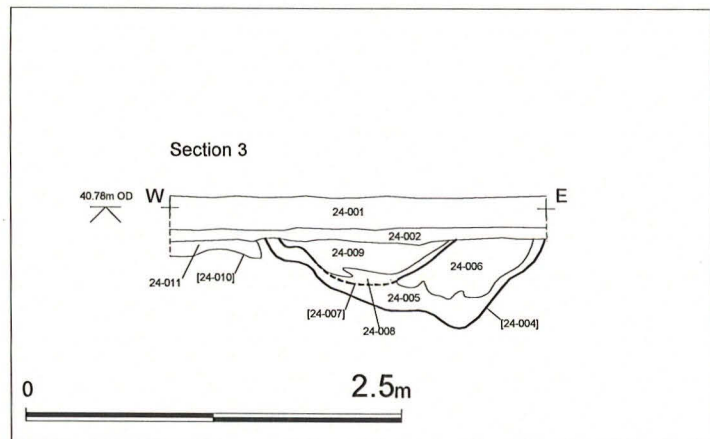


Figure 4: Trenches 23 & 22, plan and sections.

 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Caistor, North Kelsey Road (CNK06)		
Scale 1:100	Drawn by: KM	Report No: 64/06




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Caistor, North Kelsey Road (CNK06)		
Scale 1:100	Drawn by: KM	Report No: 64/06

Figure 5: Trenches 24 & 30, plan and sections.

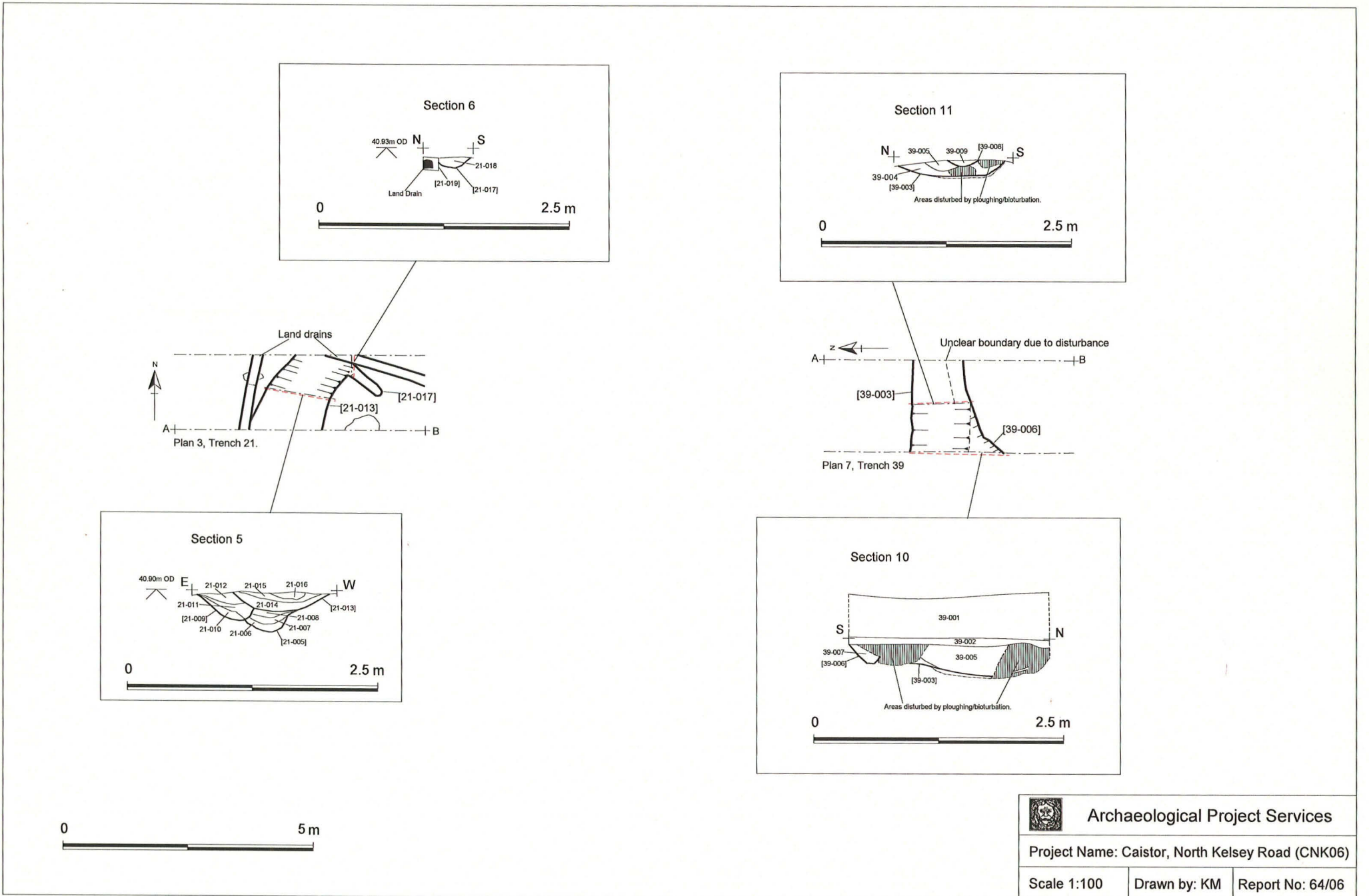

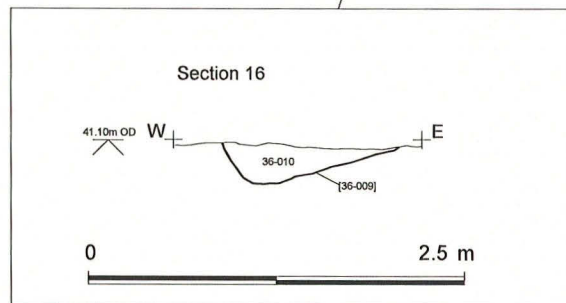
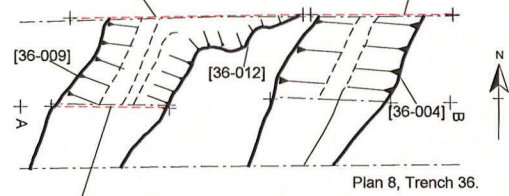
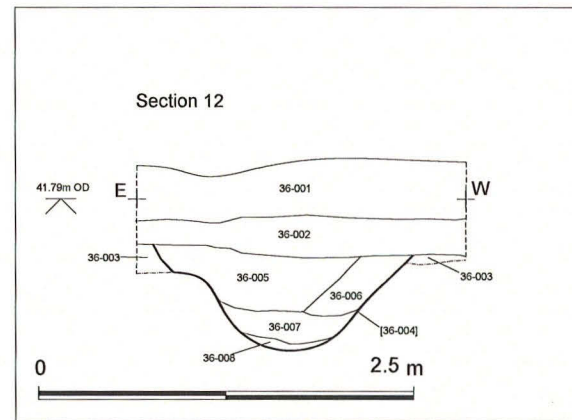
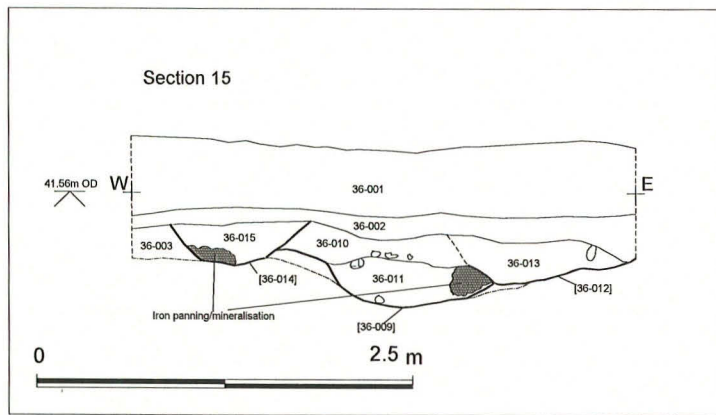


Figure 6: Trenches 21 & 39, plan and sections.

 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Caistor, North Kelsey Road (CNK06)		
Scale 1:100	Drawn by: KM	Report No: 64/06




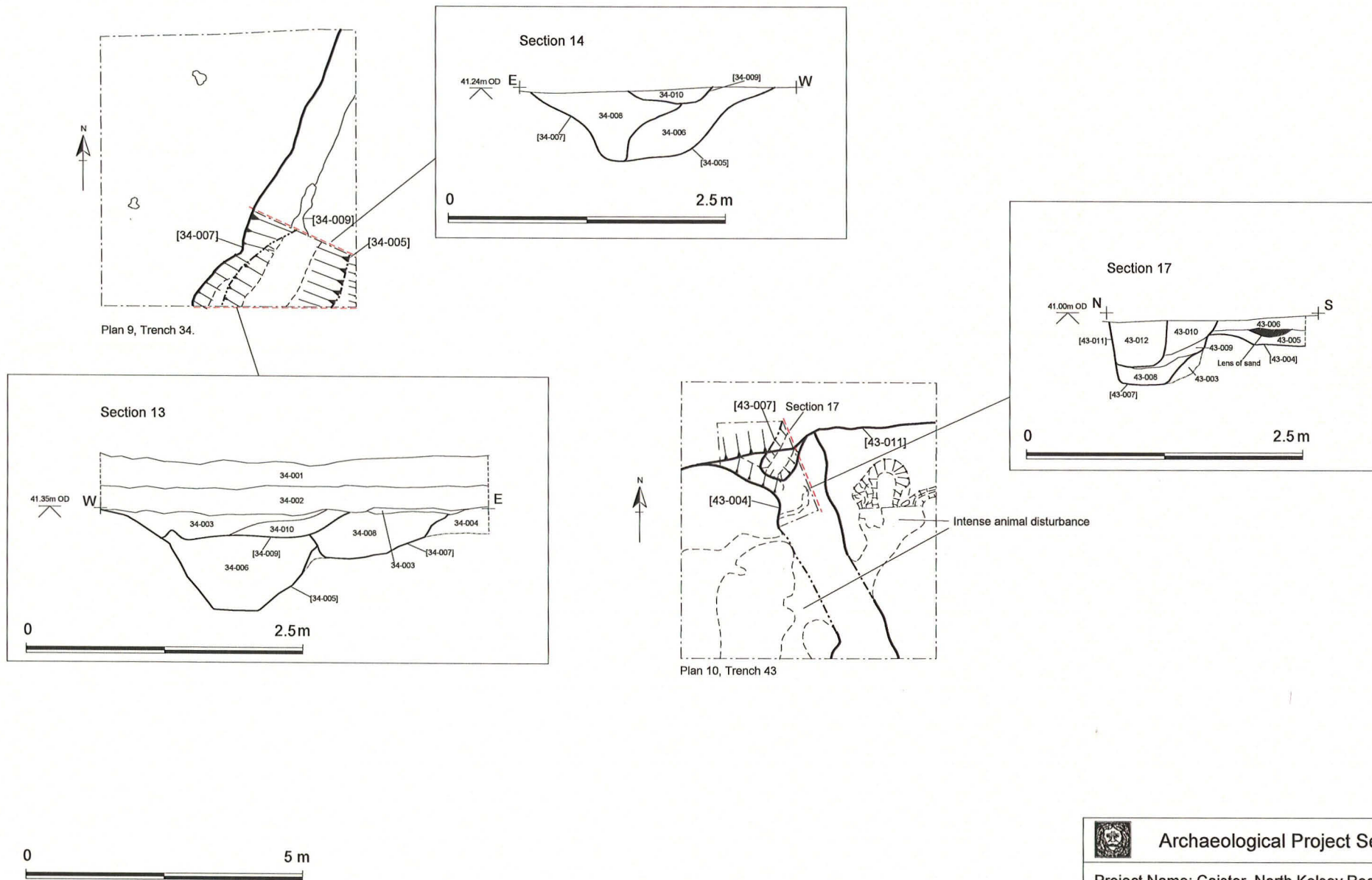
 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Caistor, North Kelsey Road (CNK06)		
Scale 1:100	Drawn by: KM	Report No: 64/06

Figure 7: Trench 36, plan and sections.




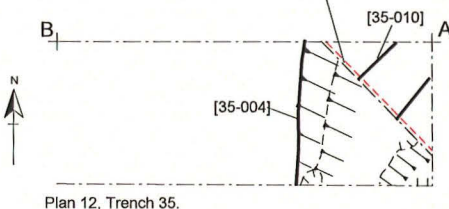
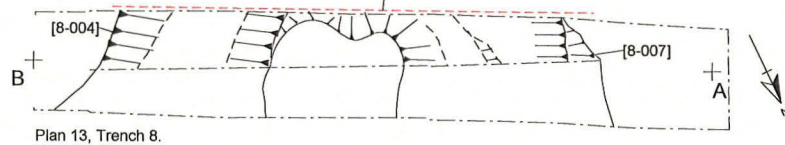
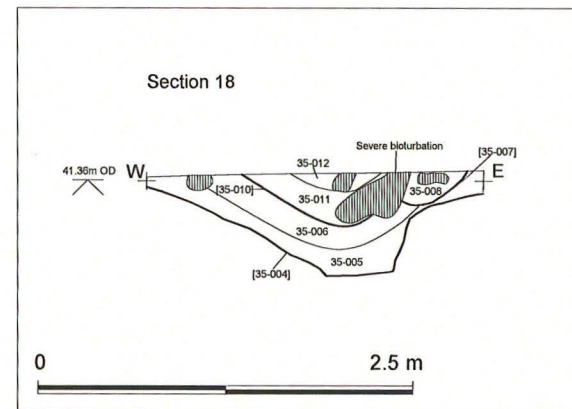
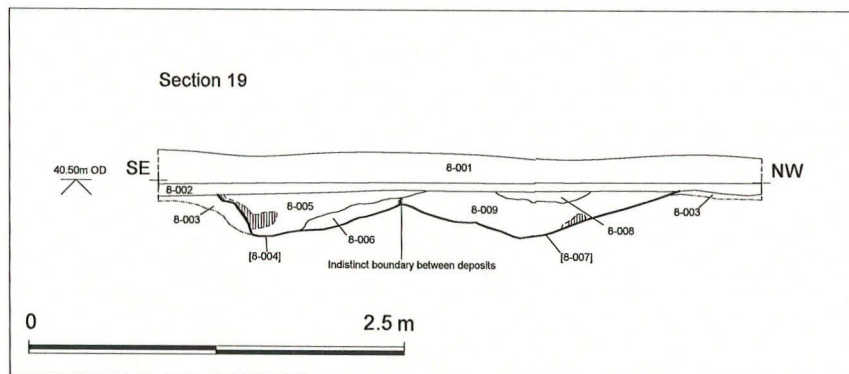
 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Caistor, North Kelsey Road (CNK06)		
Scale 1:100	Drawn by: KM	Report No: 64/06

Figure 8: Trenches 34 & 43, plan and sections.




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Caistor, North Kelsey Road (CNK06)		
Scale 1:100	Drawn by: KM	Report No: 64/06

Figure 9: Trenches 8 & 35, plan and sections.

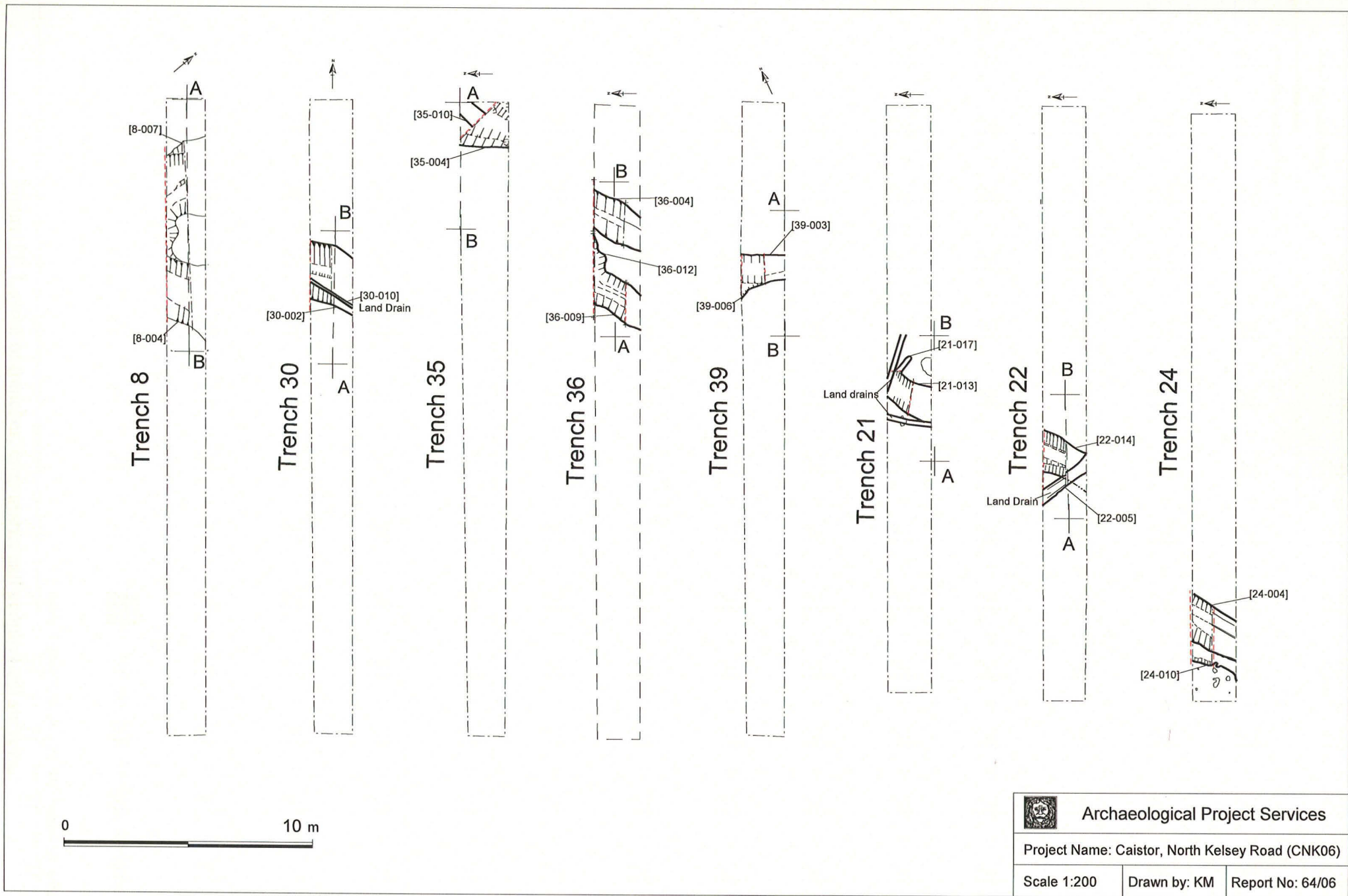


Figure 10: Plans of Trenches containing archaeological features.

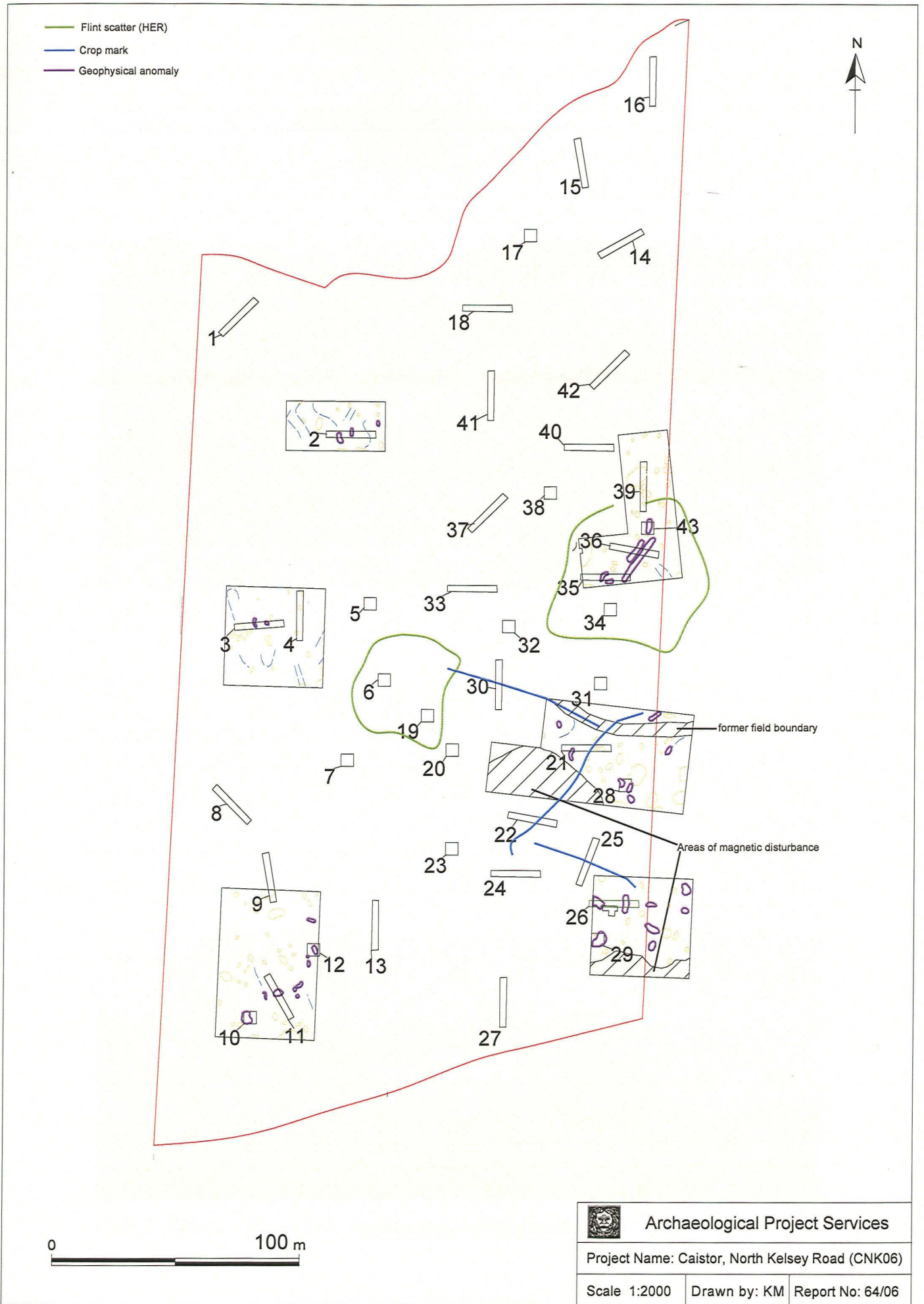


Figure 11: Layout of trenches, crop marks and geophysical surveys.



Plate 1 General view of investigation area, looking northwest.



Plate 2 General view of investigation area, looking north.



Plate 3 Trench 8,
undated ditches [8-004]
and [8-007], looking
east.



Plate 4 Trench 11, west
facing trench section showing
wind blown sand, looking
east.



Plate 5 Trench 15,
plan shot of trench
showing root
mineralization,
looking east.



Plate 6 Trench 24, plan shot of trench showing plough scars, looking west.

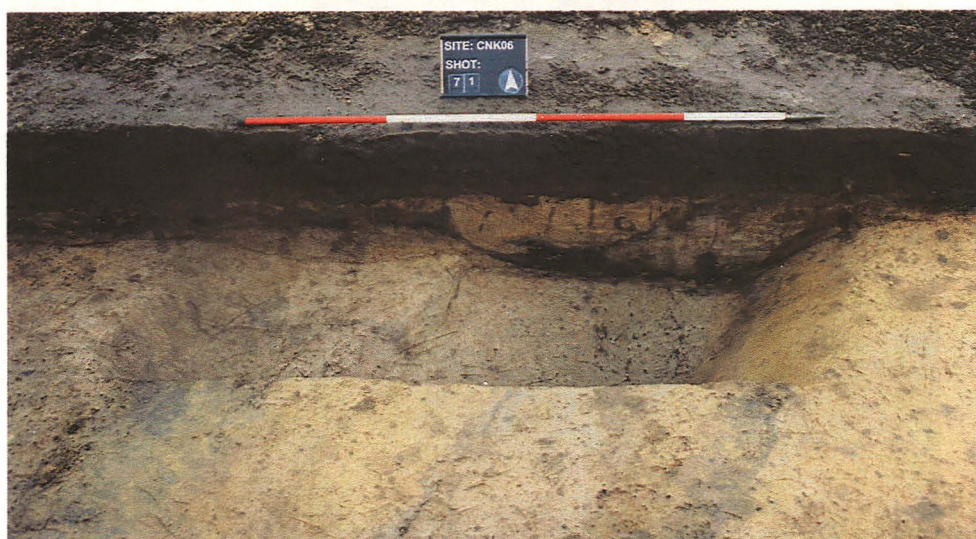


Plate 7 Trench 24, section showing ditch and re-cut [24-004] and [24-007], looking north.



Plate 8 Trench 36, pre-excavation shot of trench showing parallel ditches [36-004] and [36-009], looking west.



Plate 9 Trench 33,
west facing trench
section showing wind
blown sand, looking
east.

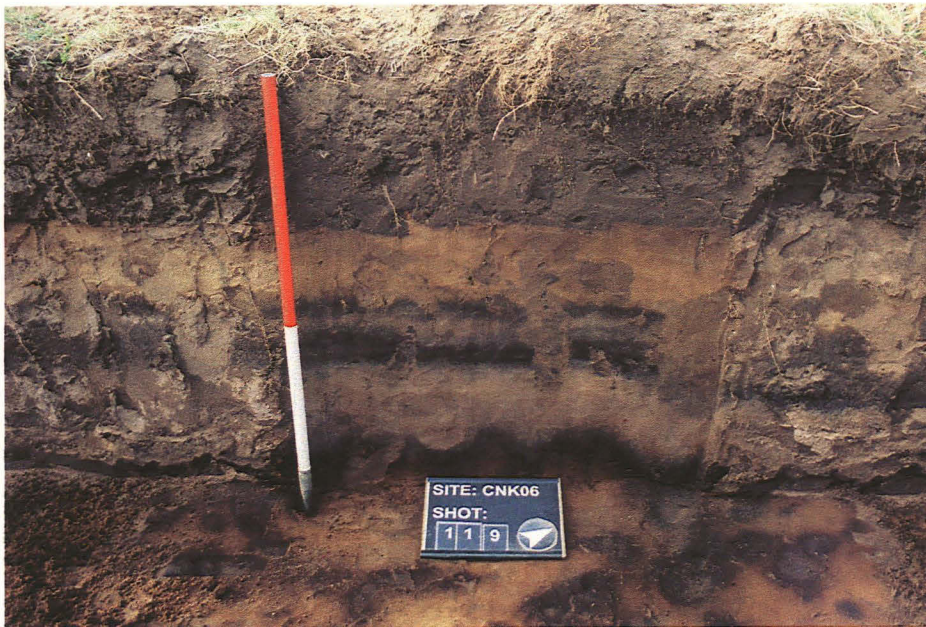


Plate 10 Trench 42,
southeast facing trench
section showing layers
of wind blown sand,
looking northwest.



Plate 11 Trench 43,
pre-excavation plan
shot of trench showing
ditches [43-004], [43-
007] and [43-011],
looking south.

Appendix 1

Project Specification

.....

**NORTH KELSEY ROAD
CAISTOR
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION**

**PREPARED FOR
C + G CONCRETE LIMITED**

**BY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES
Institute of Field Archaeologists'
Registered Organisation No. 21**

FEBRUARY 2006

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1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A program of archaeological works comprising field walking and archaeological evaluation is required at North Kelsey Road Caistor, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an area of archaeological significance with crop mark evidence, geophysical survey and flint scatters recorded on the site.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of an evaluation comprising trial trenches in the proposed development area. This document comprises the archaeological specification for the archaeological works.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the works. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological evaluation of Land North of Kelsey Road, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Caistor is located in the administrative district of West Lincolnshire. The site its self is located 1.5km west of the town of Caistor (NGR TA 0976 0106)

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Previous work on the site has included desk based assessment and geophysical survey. Based upon the results of this work Lincolnshire County Council has requested an archaeological evaluation be undertaken at the site.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The surface geology of the site is gently undulating at around 30m OD. The site is situated at the foot of the Lincolnshire Wolds and is a naturally poorly drained Carr lying below 20m OD.
- 5.2 The solid geology is Amptill Clay, Kimeridge Clay and Corallian Bedrock. The drift geology is a wind blown sand.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The site lies within an area of archaeological potential with crop mark evidence and geophysical anomalies have identified possible prehistoric and Roman enclosures.
- 6.2 There is also potential on the site on the site for more ephemeral features associated with the earlier prehistoric periods. These are indicated by flint scatters shown on the HER (Historic Environment Record).
- 6.3 Also noted during the geophysical survey were features which were tentatively recorded as early medieval buildings (Sunken Featured Buildings),

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.2 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.

2.3 The objectives of the work will be to:

- 2.3.1 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.
- 2.3.2 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.
- 2.3.3 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.
- 2.3.4 Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.
- 2.3.5 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.
- 2.3.6 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
- 2.3.7 Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

2.4 Specific site objects are to

- 2.4.1 Investigate the potential early medieval buildings, these are tentatively identified but trenches have been positioned to investigate these.
- 2.4.2 Investigate flint scatters as shown on the HER. Identify and characterise potential features associated with the scatters.

3 TRIAL TRENCHING

3.2 Reasoning for this technique

- 3.2.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site. The trench locations will be agreed with Lincolnshire County Council prior to commencement on the site.
- 3.2.2 The trial trenching operation will comprise the excavation archaeological evaluation trenches in the two fields, these will comprise:
 - In the western field (3 Ha) 2% of the field will be evaluated by excavating Five trenches 5x5m in diameter and Seven trenches 25 x 2m in diameter.

- The eastern field 5% will be evaluated by excavating ten (10) trenches, each 5 x 5 and a further Twenty one (21) trenches, each 25 x 2m. These will be

3.2.3 A program of fieldwalking over 1 ha will also be undertaken as part of the program

3.3 General Considerations

3.3.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation. It is noted that live services may cross the area of the trenches and as such a service plan will be obtained before the commencement of on site works.

3.3.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).

3.3.3 All artefacts and ecofacts found during the evaluation will be retrieved for processing unless the quantities and type warrant sampling, this will be agreed with the LCC. Metal artefacts will be recovered and where not obviously modern will be retained for analysis. Allowance has been made for the preliminary conservation and stabilisation of all objects.

3.3.4 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

3.3.5 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. Not all archaeological features exposed will necessarily be excavated. However, the investigation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.

3.4 Methodology

3.4.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Further mechanical excavation may be undertaken if the potentially large feature is impractical to excavate by hand. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.

3.4.2 If necessary appropriate lighting will be used for the trenches inside the buildings.

3.4.3 It is noted that one of the trenches is located within a standing building. It will be necessary to use a concrete breaker and toothed bucket to remove the upper layers of overburden from these trenches. A suitable machine will be used to undertake this work and a suitable methodology will be formulated on site in consultation with representatives of the machine providers depending on specific on site considerations for example the presence of services, thickness of and reinforcing within the concrete.

3.4.4 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*ie* the minimum

disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.

- 3.4.5 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.
- 3.4.6 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.
- 3.4.7 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site before the commencement of field operations.
 - the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
 - individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important.
 - the site on completion of field work
- 3.4.8 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If removal of the remains is necessary the appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.
- 3.4.9 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.
- 3.4.10 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the topsoil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling. There will be no specific reinstatement of the trenches, which will be undertaken by the client, any specific questions about this should be directed here.
- 3.4.11 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by an appropriate method

3.1 FIELD WALKING

- 3.1 A transect-based field survey involving fieldwalking and metal-detecting will be undertaken in order to recover information about the extent, date and significance of archaeological finds within the ploughsoil.
- 3.0 Fieldwalking will be undertaken on all fields in a suitable condition on transects at approximate 20m intervals, using plough or drill furrows as a directional guide. Metal-detecting will be undertaken on the same transects. Should significant concentrations of artefacts be discovered, more closely spaced transects will be undertaken in order to better define and characterise the distribution.
- 3.2 Surface artefacts and metal-detecting finds will be collected, bagged and assigned a unique reference number. Each of these finds will be accurately plotted using a Geodolite Total Station or differential GPS, placed within a site-specific grid.

- 3.3 The report will include specialist description of artefacts recovered and plots showing the position of transects and the location of the different periods and classes of artefacts. Plans showing detailed and summary interpretations of the results of the fieldwalking and the geophysical survey will be produced.

4 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

- 4.1 During the investigation specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. The specialist will visit the site if appropriate to consult on buried soils and sediment sequences as an aid to understanding site formation processes and to advise on the appropriate scale of sampling. It is envisaged that bulk samples will be collected from the majority of investigated contexts of medieval or earlier date. Samples for pollen and soil studies may also be appropriate.
- 4.2 Standard sampling methods will be employed for the environmental analyses. These are detailed in Murphy and Wiltshire (1994). Bulk samples from feature fills will be retrieved for plant macrofossils, molluscs, insects, bone and larger samples will be taken for sieving on an 8mm mesh, if appropriate, for the recovery of flintwork, bone, ceramics and small finds. The specialist will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required. The results of the specialist's assessment will be incorporated into the final report.

5 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

5.2 Stage 1

- 5.2.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 5.2.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

5.3 Stage 2

- 5.3.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.
- 5.3.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

5.4 Stage 3

- 5.4.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:
- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
 - A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
 - Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.

- Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results
- A text describing the findings of the investigation.
- Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
- Discussion of the general mitigation options including post excavation works on the result of the evaluation.
- Specialist reports on the finds and environmental remains from the site, including a conservation assessment
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.
- A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

7 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 7.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist; South Kesteven District Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

8 ARCHIVE

- 8.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives for long-term storage and curation.

9 PUBLICATION

- 9.1 A report of the findings of the evaluation will be presented as a condensed article to the editor of the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

10 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 10.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Lincolnshire County Council Planning Archaeologist. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project.

11 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

- 11.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 11.2 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 archaeological curator (*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).
- 11.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 11.4 Any 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 archaeological curator and the client.

12 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 11.1.1 The precise staffing levels are difficult to define at this stage and will be determined by the nature and extent of the archaeological remains. Initially 5 experienced archaeologists will staff the site for 20 days. Provision will be for the extra staffing should the archaeological remains and depths of excavation warrant it.
- 11.1.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, CAD illustrator and external specialists. The precise timing of this phase will be dependant upon archaeological remains recovered and availability of suitable specialists. It is anticipated that a report will be prepared within one month of completion of site works and that archiving will be completed with one month of acceptance of the report

13 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 13.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust
	Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist
	Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist
	Medieval and later - G Taylor, APS in consultation with H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist, or G Taylor, APS

Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy, or Jen Kitch, APS
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

14 INSURANCES

- 14.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

15 COPYRIGHT

- 15.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 15.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 15.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.
- 15.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

16 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

Specification: Version 1, 6 February 2006

Appendix 2

Context Summary

Context Summary

Context	Description	Interpretation
1-001	Loose, dark brown silty sand, 0.3m thick	Topsoil
1-002	Mid yellow orange sand	Natural
2-001	Loose, dark brown silty sand, 0.4m thick	Topsoil
2-002	Loose, mid brown grey silty sand, 0.2m thick	Subsoil
2-003	Loose mid yellow orange sand	Natural
3-001	Loose, dark brown silty sand, 0.3m thick	Topsoil
3-002	Loose light-mid brown grey silty sand, 0.12m thick	Subsoil
3-003	Loose mid yellow orange sand, frequent tree boles and root action	Natural
4-001	Loose dark brown silty sand	Topsoil
4-002	Loose light yellow brown-mid range yellow sand. Moderate root action	Natural
5-001	Loose mid brown silty sand, 0.4m thick	Topsoil
5-002	Light grey fine sand	Subsoil – possible colluvium/windblown sand
5-003	Loose mid grey brown sand	Natural
6-001	Loose dark brown silty sand, 0.45m thick	Topsoil
6-002	Loose light brown sand, 0.26m thick	Subsoil
6-003	Loose light-mid orange brown sand	Natural
7-001	Loose dark grey silty sand, 0.43m thick	Topsoil
7-002	Loose mid grey silty sand, 0.1m thick	Subsoil
7-003	Loose dark orange brown sand	Natural
8-001	Loose dark brown sand, 0.2m thick	Topsoil
8-002	Loose dark grey brown sand, 0.05m thick	Subsoil
8-003	Loose mid orange yellow brown sand	Natural
8-004	Cut of linear, 1.98m w x >1.5m l x 0.56m d. Irregular sides and flattened base running NE-SW across trench	Ditch – possible enclosure/boundary ditch
8-005	Loose mid yellow brown sand, 0.56m thick	Secondary fill of Ditch 8-004
8-006	Loose mid-dark grey brown sand, 0.22m thick	Lower fill of Ditch 8-004
8-007	Cut of linear, 2.82m w x >1.5m l x 0.6m d. Runs NW-SE across trench	Ditch – possible boundary/enclosure ditch – appears to merge with 8-004
8-008	Loose yellow brown sand, 0.14m thick	Secondary fill of Ditch 8-007
8-009	Loose mid-dark grey brown sand, 0.44m thick	Secondary fill of Ditch 8-007 – possibly same as 8-006
9-001	Loose yellow brown silty sand, 0.2m thick	Topsoil

Context	Description	Interpretation
9-002	Loose dark grey brown silty sand, 0.1m thick	Subsoil
9-003	Loose light yellow brown sand with frequent black inclusions (bioturbation)	Natural
10-001	Soft mid grey brown silty sand, 0.2m thick	Topsoil
10-002	Loose grey brown silty sand, 0.14m thick	Subsoil
10-003	Loose, friable, yellow brown sand	Natural
11-001	Loose dark brown silty sand, 0.2m thick	Topsoil
11-002	Loose mid-dark brown silty sand, 0.2m thick	Subsoil
11-003	Loose dark red brown sand. Freq. dark brown iron panning	Natural
11-004	Dark slightly purple brown sand, loose, 0.45m thick	Subsoil – possible colluvium/wind blown sand
12-001	Loose, friable light grey brown sand, 0.37m thick	Topsoil
12-002	Loose light yellow brown sand	Natural
13-001	Loose mid-dark grey brown silty sand, 0.2m thick	Topsoil
13-002	Loose mid-dark grey brown silty sand, 0.17m thick	Subsoil
13-003	Loose dark yellow-light brown sand	Natural
14-001	Loose dark brown silty sand with occ. flecks of chalk, 0.41m thick	Topsoil
14-002	Loose mid yellow orange sand with occ. mineralization/iron panning	Natural
15-001	Loose dark brown silty sand, 0.26m thick	Topsoil
15-002	Loose mid brown grey sand, 0.22m thick	Subsoil
15-003	Loose mid orange brown sand with freq. bioturbation and mineralization	Natural
16-001	Loose dark grey sand, 0.3m thick	Topsoil
16-002	Loose mid grey brown sand with freq. bioturbation and mineralization	Natural
17-001	Loose dark grey brown sand, 0.4m thick	Topsoil
17-002	Loose mid orange brown sand with fairly freq. root disturbance	Natural
18-001	Loose dark brown silty sand, 0.18m thick	Topsoil
18-002	Loose dark grey sand, 0.2m thick	Subsoil
18-003	Loose mid orange brown sand	Natural
19-001	Soft mid-light orange yellow sand with fairly freq. root disturbance	Natural
19-002	Mid grey brown silty sand with high organic content, 0.4m thick	Topsoil

Context	Description	Interpretation
20-001	Light orange yellow sand with fairly freq. root disturbance and land drains	Natural
20-002	Firm mid grey brown silty sand with frequent orange flecks	Subsoil
20-003	Loose mid grey brown silty sand	Topsoil
21-001	Loose dark grey brown silty sand with occ. charcoal flecks	Topsoil – heavily disturbed by ploughing
21-002	Friable dark blue grey clayey sand	Subsoil
21-003	Firm mid yellow orange to mid blue grey sandy clay	Subsoil
21-004	Loose light orange yellow fine sand	Natural
21-005	Cut of ditch, 0.22m d x >0.46m w running N-S across extent of trench – heavily truncated by later features	Ditch – possible boundary/drainage feature
21-006	Loose dark yellow brown sand, 0.08m thick	Primary fill of ditch
21-007	Firm, very dark grey sandy clay with fairly freq. charcoal inclusions – occ. sherds of pottery, 0.08m thick	Secondary fill of ditch, probably associated with settlement activity in the vicinity during the gradual filling of feature
21-008	Loose mid grey brown silty sand with occ. charcoal inclusions, 0.06m thick	Fill of ditch
21-009	Cut of linear, >0.6m w x 0.22m d running N-S across trench. Truncated by later ditch [21-013]	Ditch – possible boundary/drainage feature. Re-cut of ditch [21-005]
21-010	Loose mid grey silty sand with fairly frequent charcoal inclusions, 0.08m thick	Basal fill of ditch, possibly associated with settlement activity in vicinity
21-011	Loose light-mid grey silty sand with fairly frequent charcoal inclusions, 0.17m thick	Secondary fill of ditch representing gradual silting of feature
21-012	Loose mid grey silty sand with occasional charcoal inclusions, 0.14m thick	Upper fill of ditch.
21-013	Cut of linear, 0.96m w x 0.18m d running N-S across extent of trench.	Ditch, re-cut of ditches [21-005] and [21-009], possible boundary/drainage feature
21-014	Loose mid grey silty sand with occasional charcoal inclusions, 0.12m thick	Basal fill of ditch
21-015	Friable dark grey clayey sand with fairly frequent charcoal inclusions, 0.08m thick	Secondary fill of ditch
21-016	Friable mid yellow brown clayey sand, 0.07m thick	Upper fill of ditch, probably representing filling of feature after discontinued use
21-017	Possible linear feature running E-W, 0.35m w x 0.11m d, truncated by land drain and possibly ditch [21-0013]	Probable natural disturbance, although may be a heavily truncated gully
21-018	Loose mid grey brown silty sand with occ. flecks of charcoal	Fill of [21-017], containing two pieces of worked flint
21-019	Cut of land drain, 0.16m w x 0.13m d, running NW-SE across extent of trench	Land drain

Context	Description	Interpretation
21-020	Loose mid blue grey silty sand, 0.13m thick	Fill of land drain
22-001	Loose mid brown sand, 0.4m thick	Topsoil
22-002	Hard dark grey clay, intermittent across extent of trench, 0.1m thick at greatest	Subsoil – possibly representing flood event
22-003	Loose light yellow sand	Natural
22-004	Loose mixed dark grey and brown sand	Subsoil
22-005	Cut of linear, 0.7m w x 0.7m d running N-S across extent of trench.	Cut of modern land drain
22-006	Loose light yellow sand with frequent lenses of orange sand, 0.42m thick	Fill of land drain
22-007	Loose mid brown sand, 0.7m thick	Upper fill of land drain
22-008	Loose light yellow sand, 0.15m thick	Re-deposited natural overlying land drain
22-009	Land drain pipe	Land drain pipe
22-010	Cut of linear, >0.58m w x 0.19m d running N-S across trench. Truncated by land drain	Cut of ditch, possible drainage feature. Re-cut of ditch [22-014]
22-011	Loose mid brown yellow sand with occ. lenses of dark brown sand, 0.12m thick	Upper fill of ditch, probably represents long term silting of feature
22-012	Loose light yellow to white sand, 0.05m thick	Secondary fill of ditch
22-013	Firm mid-dark grey clay, 0.03m thick	Basal fill of ditch, probably formed by standing water
22-014	Cut of linear, >1.9m w x 0.55m d running N-S across trench	Cut of ditch – possible drainage feature. Re-cut by [22-010].
22-015	Loose mid orange brown sand, 0.05m thick. Disturbed by root action	Upper fill of ditch
22-016	Loose mid yellow brown sand, 0.11m thick	Secondary fill of ditch
22-017	Loose mid yellow brown sand, 0.18m thick	Secondary fill of ditch
22-018	Loose mid grey brown sand, 0.1m thick	Slumping on eastern edge of ditch cut
22-019	Loose-moderate dark grey brown sand, 0.1m thick	Secondary fill of ditch caused by slumping of natural
22-020	Loose mid yellow brown sand, 0.06m thick	Secondary fill of ditch
22-021	Firm-compact mid grey clay with flecks of red brown iron panning/mineralization, 0.19m thick	Secondary fill of ditch probably caused by standing water
22-022	Firm dark grey sandy clay with high organic content, 0.15m thick	Basal fill of ditch.
23-001	Loose dark brown grey silty sand,	Topsoil
23-002	Loose mid grey silty sand	Subsoil
23-003	Loose light-mid orange yellow sand	Natural

Context	Description	Interpretation
23-004	Cut of (probable) linear, >1m w x 0.45m d running N-S at southern extent of trench. Feature appears to terminate at this point. Heavily truncated by ploughing and machine	Terminus of N-S feature, probably a boundary ditch, but only partially visible within trench so full identification of feature not possible.
23-005	Loose mid brown yellow sand, 0.1m thick	Primary fill of ditch
23-006	Loose dark grey silty sand with occ. flecks of charcoal, 0.05m thick	Build up of fill in terminus of ditch – presence of charcoal indicates possible contemporary settlement/occupation activity in general vicinity
23-007	Loose mid brown yellow sand, 0.34m thick	Upper fill of ditch terminus
24-001	Loose mid grey brown sand, 0.22m thick	Topsoil
24-002	Loose yellow grey sand, 0.06m thick	Subsoil
24-003	Loose light brown to yellow sand	Natural
24-004	Cut of linear, 0.88m w x 0.59m d running NE-SW across area of trench	Drainage ditch
24-005	Soft dark grey brown silty clay, some organic content, 0.12-0.22m thick	Primary fill of ditch
24-006	Loose yellow–light brown sand, 0.40m thick	Secondary fill of ditch
24-007	Cut of linear, 1.02m w x 0.3m d running NE-SW across extent of trench	Drainage ditch – re-cut of [24-004]
24-008	Soft grey brown (silty) clay, 0.1m thick	Lower fill of ditch, probably caused by standing water
24-009	Loose orange-light brown sand, 0.23m thick	Secondary fill of ditch
24-010	Amorphous feature, probably natural in origin	Tree bole
24-011	Loose dark grey brown clayey silt, 0.13m thick	Fill of tree bole
25-001	Light orange yellow sand with frequent root disturbance and land drains	Natural
25-002	Dark red brown silty sand, firm, 0.06m thick	Subsoil
25-003	Dark grey brown silty sand with high organic content, soft, 0.4m thick	Topsoil
26-001	Slightly orange yellow sand with occ. E-W plough scars and land drains	Natural
26-002	Fairly thin intermittent layer of firm black silty sand, possible soil horizon/root mineralization, 0.03m thick	Subsoil
26-003	Soft dark grey brown silty sand	Topsoil
27-001	Soft mid orange brown sand with freq. blue/grey patches. Fairly frequent roots and disturbance caused by land drains and ploughing	Natural
27-002	Very dark red brown clayey silt with occ. patches of yellow sand. Possible water borne deposit, probably located in an area of standing water, 0.3m thick	Subsoil

Context	Description	Interpretation
27-003	Dark grey brown silty sand with high organic content, 0.5m thick	Topsoil
28-001	Soft mid-light orange yellow sand with fairly frequent root disturbance	Natural
28-002	Fairly firm clayey sand, dark red brown, possibly a layer left by mineralization of roots/vegetation horizon? 0.06m thick	Subsoil
28-003	Mid orange clay, fairly sterile layer, possibly caused by standing water, 0.12m thick	Subsoil
28-004	Soft mid grey brown silty sand with high organic content, 0.38m thick	Topsoil
29-001	Light yellow sand, fairly firm with fairly frequent root disturbance and land drains	Natural
29-002	Very dark red brown clayey silt, very thin layer overlying natural, possibly lain down by standing water. High organic content, 0.06m thick	Subsoil
29-003	Dark grey brown silty sand with high organic content, 0.45m thick	Topsoil
30-001	Soft mid-light yellow sand, occ. disturbance caused by roots	Natural
30-002	Cut of linear, 2m w x 0.5m w running E-W across extent of trench	Possible field boundary ditch
30-003	Moderate-soft mid-light yellow sand, 0.14m thick	Primary fill of ditch, probably caused by collapse of ditch sides
30-004	Moderate-soft mid-light grey yellow sand, 0.15m thick	Fill of ditch, probably caused by edge collapse
30-005	Soft mid-dark brown grey silty sand, 0.35m thick	Fill of ditch caused by gradual silting of open feature
30-006	Soft mid-light grey silty sand with patches of white, 0.17m thick	Layer: subsoil overlying natural and fills of ditch [30-002] possibly colluvium/windblown sand
30-007	Soft mid-dark grey brown silty sand, very occ. small stones, 0.42m thick	Subsoil – layer overlying natural and (30-006)
30-008	Moderate-soft mid-dark grey brown silty sand with lenses of lighter grey, 0.27m thick	Deposit formed in hollow left by cut of ditch [30-002], overlies subsoil (30-007)
30-009	Moderate-soft mid-light grey sand, 0.08m thick	Deposit formed gradually in hollow left by ditch [30-002]
30-010	Cut of linear, 0.15m w x 0.5m d running NW-SE across extent of trench	Cut of modern land drain
30-011	Moderate mid grey brown silty sand, 0.5m thick	Fill of land drain cut, including land drain
30-012	Loose mid-dark grey brown silty sand, 0.4m thick	Topsoil
31-001	Mid-dark brown grey silty sand with occ. charcoal flecks, 0.37m thick	Topsoil

Context	Description	Interpretation
31-002	Loose light-mid yellow brown sand with occ. iron bearing minerals	Natural
32-001	Dark grey brown silty sand, 0.2m thick	Topsoil
32-002	Loose dark grey brown silty sand, 0.15m thick	Subsoil
32-003	Loose light brown sand with frequent iron staining and root disturbance	Natural
33-001	Loose mid-dark brown silty sand, 0.19m thick	Topsoil
33-002	Loose mid-dark grey brown silty sand, 0.2m thick	Subsoil
33-003	Loose light/pale yellow sand with frequent dark patches (iron panning)	Natural
34-001	Loose mid grey brown silty sand, 0.25m thick	Topsoil
34-002	Loose mid grey brown silty sand, 0.28m thick	Subsoil
34-003	Hard, very dark red brown sand, 0.2m thick	Subsoil/Natural – horizon of mineralization between subsoil and natural
34-004	Loose light yellow brown sand	Natural
34-005	Cut of linear, 1.2m w x 0.98m d running SW-NE across extent of trench, truncated by later features	Cut of Ditch – probable boundary marker
34-006	Loose yellow brown sand, 0.68m thick	Single (extant) fill of ditch
34-007	Cut of linear, 1.2m w x 0.65m d running SW-NE across trench	Cut of ditch – re-cut of [34-005]
34-008	Loose mid-light red brown sand, 0.65m thick	Fill of ditch
34-009	Cut of linear – fairly irregular in profile and dimensions, but 0.89m w x 0.17m d at greatest, running SW-NE across area	Possible hedge line or heavily disturbed feature
34-010	Soft/loose dark grey brown silty sand with occ. charcoal and organic inclusions, 0.17m thick	Fill of [34-009]
35-001	Loose mid-dark grey silty sand with occ. charcoal inclusions, 0.27m thick	Topsoil
35-002	Loose mid-dark grey silty sand, 0.09m	Subsoil
35-003	Loose mid-light brown orange sand	Natural
35-004	Cut of linear, 0.67m d x 2m w running NE-SW across eastern extent of trench.	Cut of ditch – possible drainage or boundary feature
35-005	Loose, mid-dark brown grey silty sand with fairly frequent charcoal inclusions, 0.32m thick	Basal fill of ditch
35-006	Loose mid brown grey silty sand with moderate charcoal inclusions	Secondary fill of ditch
35-007	Cut of (probable) linear, 0.34m w x 0.12m d, line of feature uncertain due to heavy animal and root disturbance	Possible re-cut of [34-004], heavily truncated by bioturbation

Context	Description	Interpretation
35-008	Loose, mid brown grey silty sand, 0.12m thick	Fill of ditch
35-009	Loose, light orange brown silty sand with occasional charcoal inclusions, 0.09m thick	Upper fill of ditch, heavily disturbed by bioturbation
35-010	Cut of linear, >1m w x 0.38m d running NE-SW across trench, heavily disturbed by animal and root action, exact dimensions therefore unknown.	Re-cut of ditch [34-004]
35-011	Loose, mid-dark brown grey silty sand with occasional charcoal inclusions, 0.36m thick	Fill of ditch
35-012	Loose/friable dark brown grey silty sand with frequent charcoal inclusions, 0.13m thick, containing slag and clinker	Fill of ditch, high concentration of charcoal and slag indicates that fill built up during a period of occupation/settlement in the vicinity
35-013	Number assigned to animal disturbance for purpose of finds collection.	Animal disturbance.
36-001	Loose, dark brown sand, 0.58m thick	Topsoil
36-002	Loose mixed orange brown sand with occ. Yellow sandy lenses, 0.36m thick	Subsoil
36-003	Loose, mid orange brown sand	Natural
36-004	Cut of linear, 1.68m w x 0.63m d running NE-SW across trench	Cut of ditch, running approximately parallel to similar feature [36-009] to the west.
36-005	Loose, dark grey brown sand with moderate charcoal inclusions and moderate light yellow sandy lenses, 0.38m thick	Dark organically rich fill, possibly disturbed due to mixed nature of fill
36-006	Loose mid orange brown sand, 0.33m thick	Secondary fill of ditch
36-007	Loose light grey sand, 0.25m thick	Lower/basal fill of ditch
36-008	Loose, light yellow brown sand, occ. Iron panning, 0.06m thick	Primary fill of ditch
36-009	Cut of linear, 1.4m w x 0.48m d, running NE-SW, truncated by [36-014] and [36-012]	Boundary/drainage ditch – possibly serving same purpose as [34-004], a parallel feature, one being a replacement for the other
36-010	Loose mid brown sand with occ. grey green lenses of clay, 0.25m thick	Upper fill of ditch
36-011	Loose mid-light grey brown sand w/ occ. iron panning/manganese, 0.31m thick	Lower fill of ditch
36-012	Cut of linear, 1.18m w x 0.28m d running NE-SW across trench	Possible plough furrow
36-013	Loose mid-dark brown sand, 0.26m thick	Fill of possible plough furrow
36-014	Cut of linear/pit (visible only in section), 0.93m w x 0.3m d running (poss.) N-S across trench	Possible ditch/pit, truncating [36-009]. Full nature of feature unclear as does not appear in plan.
36-015	Loose light brown grey sand with occ. yellow brown sandy lenses, 0.3m thick	Single fill of feature [36-014]
37-001	Mid orange sand with freq. Dark red patches of	Natural

Context	Description	Interpretation
	mineralisation and bioturbation caused by tree roots	
37-002	Very light/pale grey sand, loose, sterile, 0.39m thick	Subsoil – probable windblown sand/colluvium
37-003	Dark grey silty sand, fairly firm, 0.16m thick	Subsoil
37-004	Dark grey silty sand with high organic content, 0.36m thick	Topsoil
38-001	Mid-light orange yellow sand with some root disturbance	Natural
38-002	Moderate-firm light grey to white sand, 0.18m thick	Subsoil – probably windblown sand
38-003	Loose mid-dark grey silty sand with high organic content, 0.56m thick	Topsoil
39-001	Loose/friable mid-dark brown grey silty sand with moderate charcoal inclusions, 0.45m thick	Topsoil
39-002	Friable dark brown grey silty sand, 0.06m thick	Subsoil
39-003	Cut of linear, 1.1m w x 0.31m d running E-W across trench, truncated by [39-006] and [39-008]	Cut of linear feature – the fact that this feature appears to cut colluvium (39-010) may indicate that this feature is more modern than some of the other features which were overlain by colluvium (e.g. see (30-006))
39-004	Loose mid grey brown silty sand, 0.16m thick	Basal fill of ditch
39-005	Loose mid brown grey silty sand with moderate charcoal inclusions, 0.29m thick	Upper fill of ditch
39-006	Cut of linear, 0.19m d x 0.29m w, running E-W across trench	Probable plough scar
39-007	Loose dark-mid grey silty sand, 0.19m thick	Fill of [39-006]
39-008	Cut of linear, 0.29m w x 0.07m d running E-W	Probable plough furrow rather than ditch
39-009	Loose light-mid brown grey silty sand, 0.07m thick	Fill of [39-008]
39-010	Loose, light-mid orange yellow sand	Subsoil – colluvial/windblown sand deposit
39-011	Loose light brown yellow sand	Natural
40-001	Mid orange yellow sand	Natural
40-002	Mid-dark orange yellow sand, moderate to firm, 0.11m thick	Subsoil – probable windblown sand/mixed natural horizon
40-003	Moderate-firm mid-dark brown silty sand, 0.05m thick	Subsoil
40-004	Loose mid-dark silty sand with high organic content, 0.46m thick	Topsoil
41-001	Loose/friable mid-dark yellow brown silty sand, 0.2m thick	Topsoil
41-002	Loose/friable mid-dark yellow brown silty sand, 0.17m thick	Subsoil
41-003	Loose/friable dark yellow to light brown sand with	Natural

Context	Description	Interpretation
	frequent patches of dark mineralisation and root disturbance	
42-001	Mid-light orange yellow sand with fairly frequent root disturbance	Natural
42-002	Light orange grey sand, soft, 0.15m thick	Subsoil – probable windblown sand overlying natural
42-003	Mid grey silty sand, moderate-soft, 0.14m thick	Subsoil
42-004	Mid orange sand, moderate to soft, 0.16m thick	Subsoil – probable layer of windblown sand
42-005	Mid-dark grey silty sand, loose, with high organic content, 0.4m thick	Topsoil
43-001	Soft, slightly friable grey brown silty sand, 0.32m thick	Topsoil
43-002	Soft, slightly friable grey brown sand, fairly frequent mineralized inclusions, 0.25m thick	Subsoil
43-003	Loose light yellow brown, mixed with bright orange brown, sand, frequent patches of dark mineralisation and tree root disturbance	Natural
43-004	Cut of linear – fairly irregular as a result of heavy disturbance caused by animal and root activity. Ranging from 0.14-0.31m d x 1-2m w running N-S across trench for c.3m from southern edge of trench.	Cut of fairly shallow ditch – possible drainage or boundary feature
43-005	Loose, friable white sand with patches of orange and dark mineralisation and disturbance caused by tree roots, 0.15m thick	Basal fill of ditch
43-006	Loose/friable red grey-brown sand, 0.16m thick	Secondary fill of ditch
43-007	Cut of linear, 0.7m w x 0.54m d running SW-NE for >0.85m (visible length of feature within trench	Ditch cut – feature appears to terminate at this point. Possible boundary or enclosure feature.
43-008	Loose light yellow brown sand, 0.14m thick	Lower fill of ditch
43-009	Loose light grey brown sand, 0.1m thick	Secondary fill of ditch
43-010	Loose mid-light grey brown sand, 0.32m thick	Upper fill of ditch
43-011	Cut of linear, full dimensions unclear as only partially visible within trench, 0.5m w x 0.41m d running E-W along northern edge of trench	Appears to be a curvilinear ditch, possibly forming some kind of enclosure
43-012	Loose/friable reddish light brown sand with mineralized inclusions and fairly freq. Deposits of light grey and yellow sand	Single fill of ditch.

Appendix 3

Table showing Trenches with Wind Blown Deposits

Appendix 3.

Table showing Trenches with Wind Blown Deposits.

Trench No.:	Depth (down to natural):	Description of wind blown deposits:
5	0.88m at greatest	(5-002) Light grey, weak, fine sand. No obvious inclusions, 0.28m thick.
11	1.05m at greatest	(11-004) Dark slightly purple brown sand with occ. Iron panning/manganese staining, 0.45m thick.
30	1m at greatest	(30-006) Soft, mid-light grey slightly silty sand with patches of white, 0.17m thick.
37	1m at greatest	(37-002) Very light/pale grey sand, loose, sterile, 0.39m thick.
38	0.76m at greatest	(38-002) Moderate-firm light grey sand, appears to be thicker to the south (down slope) possibly indicating its build up against the side of hill, 0.18m thick.
39	0.7m	(39-010) Loose, mid-light orange yellow sand.
40	0.66m at greatest	Mid-dark orange yellow sand, moderate-firm, 0.11m thick.
42	1.2m at greatest	(42-002) Light orange brown sand, 0.15m thick, overlying natural (42-004) Mid orange sand, moderate to soft, 0.16m thick.

Appendix 4

The Late Iron Age and Roman Pottery

The Late Iron Age and Roman pottery from North Kelsey Road, Caistor, Lincs (TA 0976 0106) for Mark Williams, APS

B J Precious: Late Iron Age and Roman Pottery Consultant - 26/04/06

The pottery has been recorded according to the Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP) guidelines, using codes currently in use at the City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit, and sherd count and weight as measures. The site archive has been collated using Microsoft, excel (cnk06.xls).

Introduction and dating (see Table 1, below)

The assemblage consists of pottery of several different periods, the majority being Late Iron Age to early Roman in date (17 sherds, 99 grams), with a further two sherds of possible Prehistoric date from **41.007** (6 grams) and **43.012** (14 grams). A small group of post-Roman sherds from **9.002**, **17.001**, and **21.001** have been passed to Ann Boyle for identification and comment. Although the bulk of the contexts produced single sherds, there is sufficient ceramic evidence to give a broad dating for this site.

Table 1: Date range of the pottery from cnk06 by sherd count and weight in grams

Context	Sherds	Grams	Date-range
9.002	0		0POSTRO
17.001	0		0POSTRO
21.001	0		0POSTRO
21.007	3		50LIA-EROM
34.006	2		6LIA-EROM
34.008	1		9LIA-EROM
35.001	2		9LIA-EROM
35.013	1		5LIA-EROM
36.006	2		23LIA
36.001	2		23LIA-EROM
36.005	1		7LIA
36.007	3		39LIA-EROM
43.007	1		6PREHIST?
43.012	1		14PREHIST?

Potentially, the earliest pottery from the site came from Trench 43, **43.007** and **43.012**. The two sherds are in the same coarse, hand made fabric, and almost certainly from the same pot. As the sherds are 13 mm thick, the vessel is likely to be large in size, possibly an urn. The outer surfaces are pale, light brown in colour, but the central core of the fabric is carbonised, and contains fine-grained erratic rocks that occur in this area of Lincolnshire in the Prehistoric period.

The most diagnostic material came from **21.007**; typical rims sherds of two native tradition, cooking pots (CPN), one of average size and one smaller vessel. The fabric is vesicular in appearance, the main inclusions having leached or been burnt out. The rims are well finished, possibly on a wheel, but there is insufficient pottery to be precise. Vessels of this type date from the Late Iron Age to the early Roman period, with wheel made examples being made into the 2nd century. As there is no definite Roman pottery from the site this group is likely to be Late Iron Age in date or leaning towards the Conquest period.

Trench 34 produced pottery in a different clay, a native-tradition fabric that is a fine, handmade, sandy clay with irregular inclusions (NAT). One sherd from **34.006** is burnished on the exterior. **34.008** produced an abraded sherd in a vesicular fabric, possibly originally shell tempering, and likely to be from a relatively large native-tradition cooking pot. The dating is as for Trench 21, above.

Similar fabrics came from Trench 35 and date to the same period. The two joining sherds from **35.01** are the rim and neck of an everted-rimmed bowl in a finer native-tradition fabric, burnished on the exterior that may be wheel finished.

Trench 36 produced the largest amount of pottery (8 sherds, 92 grams), mainly in the coarser vesicular fabrics noted above, and likely to be from native-tradition cooking pots. Sherds from **36.007** are sooted on the exterior confirming use over a fire. There are two exceptions, the first from **36.006** is in the finer, native-tradition fabric with fine, horizontal grooves or wipe marks on the exterior, which are obscured by a heavy soot deposit on the exterior. All these sherds would fit within the date-range mentioned above, leaning towards a Later Iron Age or Conquest period date. However, the other exceptional sherd from **36.001**, the top fill of ditch **36.004**, produced a sherd in a finer, vesicular fabric that is more obviously wheel made. This is emphasised by a probable girth cordon delineated by two grooves that is neatly executed. The vessel may be an open form and is burnished on the exterior with the addition of a single vertical burnished line. This form of manufacture suggests that it is the latest sherd on the site, still of Iron Age tradition, but leaning more towards the Conquest or early Roman period. This would fit with the stratigraphy of the site, being the top fill of the ditch in Trench 36.

Potential

Although small, assemblage provides evidence for Later Iron Age, possibly Conquest period occupation together with the possibility of possible Prehistoric disposal. It is clearly a rural group mainly consisting of native-tradition cooking pots. However, some of these are finer types with burnishing and burnished decoration on the exterior of those with finer fabrics, indicating a level of status. There is no specifically Roman pottery from the site, although these fabrics and forms continue to be used into the early Roman period.

Two vessel, the cooking pot from **21.007**, and the everted-rimmed bowl from **35.001** could be drawn to illustrate the date of this assemblage.

Further Work

The pottery is in good condition and should be retained for further work.

Appendix 5

The CBM and Post Roman Pottery from Trenches

CNK06 Pottery Archive

Anne Boyle and Jane Young

trench	context	cname	full name	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
21	001	TPW	Transfer printed ware	plate / dish	1	1	8	black chain design	base		19th to 20th
21	001	WHITE	Modern whiteware	plate / dish	1	1	1	internal blue design	base		19th to 20th
21	001	WHITE	Modern whiteware	dish / bowl	1	1	7	internal blue handpainted design	base		19th to 20th
09	002	LERTH	Late earthenwares	flower pot	1	1	12		BS	stamped '...IN...HAM'	19th to 20th

CNK06 Ceramic Building Material Archive

Jane Young and Anne Boyle

trench	context	cname	full name	fabric	frags	weight	description	date
17	001	RTMISC	Roman or post-Roman tile	hard ox/r/ox; fine sandy	1	47	gutter tile ?	Roman or Post Roman
21	001	RTMISC	Roman or post-Roman tile	hard fine reduced; thin oxidised surfaces	1	51	reoxidised over break ?	Roman or Post Roman
21	001	RTMISC	Roman or post-Roman tile	fine ox/r/ox	1	11	spalled	Roman or Post Roman
21	001	RTMISC	Roman or post-Roman tile	fine oxidised sandy	1	1	ceramic building material ?	Roman or Post Roman

Appendix 6

The Other Finds

Appendix 6

THE OTHER FINDS

by Jane Cowgill, Tom Lane and Gary Taylor

A small quantity of artefacts, brick/tile, stone and industrial residue, comprising 66 items (40 discarded as non-archaeological) weighing a total of 900g, was retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

The excavated faunal assemblage comprises 1 stratified fragment weighing 2g. The faunal remains were identified by reference to published catalogues.

Provenance

The material was recovered from topsoils (xx.001, except 38.001), ditch/gully fills (21.015, 21.018, 22.022, 23.006, 35.006, 36.005, 36.006, 36.010, 43.007, 43.010, 43.011), subsoil (xx.002), animal disturbance (35.013) and natural (38.001).

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Flint

Context	No.	Description	Wt (g)	Context date
6.001	1	Broken blade flake.	<1	
7.001	2	Natural Flint (discarded)		
10.001	1	Broken blade flake	<1	
10.001	11	Natural Flint (discarded)		
17.001	3	Natural Flint (discarded)		
20.018	1	Natural Flint (discarded)		
21.001	1	Broken flake	<1	
21.001	3	Natural Flint (discarded)		
21.015	1	Natural Flint (discarded)		
21.018	1	Side scraper. Poorly made tool on broken nodule.	14	
22.022	1	Natural Flint (discarded)		
23.006	1	Blade core fragment. Honey coloured flint.	2	
33.002	1	Natural Flint (discarded)		
34.001	1	Natural Flint (discarded)		
35.001	5	Natural Flint (discarded)		
35.002	1	Broken blade flake. Translucent flint.	<1	
35.006	1	Natural Flint (discarded)		
36.001	2	Natural Flint (discarded)		
36.001	1	Unfinished end scraper.	10	
36.006	1	Burnt, shattered fragment. Not worked	2	
38.001	2	Natural Flint (discarded)		
38.005	1	Natural Flint (discarded)		
43.002	1	Natural Flint (discarded)		
43.007	1	Natural Flint (discarded)		
43.010	1	Natural Flint (discarded)		
43.011	2	Natural Flint (discarded)		

Lithics

The lithics comprise chiefly the remains from working blades of probable Neolithic date. These items are from Trenches 6, 10, 21, 23 and 35, which are scattered widely over the southern and eastern part of the site. Two tools, an End Scraper and a Side Scraper, are from Trenches 36 and 21 respectively, both located to the east of the site. Both are of probable Bronze Age date but are poorly made and in the case of the example from Trench 36 unfinished. Trench 36 also yielded a piece of burnt flint.

The low numbers of finds and their differing periods indicate no more than a general low level presence in the area in

the prehistoric period.

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
7.001	CBM	Tile/field drain, post-medieval	2	14	Post-medieval
	Stone	Natural chalk	1	15	
10.001	Stone	Natural ironstone	1	56	
11.002	CBM	Tile	1	4	
15.002	CBM	Handmade brick	1	70	Post-medieval?
17.001	CBM	Handmade brick	1	17	Post-medieval?
21.001	Industrial residue	Iron smithing slag, post-medieval	1	2	Post-medieval
	CBM	Fired clay	1	1	
35.001	CBM?	Fired clay?	1	1	Post-medieval
	Industrial residue	Fuel ash slag	1	13	
	Industrial residue	Iron smithing slag? Post-medieval	1	9	
	Industrial residue	Iron smithing slag, post-medieval	1	17	
35.013	Stone	Burnt stone; very smooth on one face, possibly originally whetstone	1	430	
36.005	Industrial residue	Iron smithing slag	1	5	
36.010	Industrial residue	Iron smelting slag	1	202	Iron Age-Roman
38.005	Iron	Nail	1	7	
43.007	CBM	Fired clay	1	5	

Note: CBM = Ceramic Building Material

Table 3: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
38.005	Whelk	Shell	1	2	

Condition

All the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the collection is by material class.

Documentation

There have been previous archaeological investigations at Caistor that are the subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

As a small mixed collection, the assemblage is of limited local potential and significance.

Appendix 7

Botanical Assessment

North Kelsey Road

Caistor

Lincolnshire

Botanical Assessment

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Methodology
3. Results
4. Discussion
5. Conclusions and Recommendations

Bibliography

Acknowledgements

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1. **Introduction**

- 1.1 Sixteen flots together with five bags of sorted retent material have been assessed and carbonised plant macrofossils identified. Charcoal fragments were scanned briefly to ascertain the presence of short-lived species (if any) but were not identified at this assessment stage.

2. **Methodology**

- 2.1 Bulk environmental samples were processed by Archaeological Services WYAS using an Ankara style water flotation system (French 1971). In each case a ten-litre sub-sample was processed and flots were collected in a 300 μ m sieve and the heavy fraction (the retent) was collected in a 1mm mesh. The flot, once dry, was scanned using a binocular microscope. Most flots contained very few carbonised remains with often <2.5ml of charred material present. Three samples, 10 (36-005), 12 (34-010) and 16 (35-012), however, proved more fruitful with up to 25ml of carbonised material recovered. All identified seeds and cereal grains were removed from the flots and bagged separately. Sorted retent material was scanned to assess the content and approximate counts were made of the various categories of material present, for instance, heather roots/twigs, charcoal types and possible burnt peat. This material was not divided into separate bags at this stage of the assessment and the charcoal types were not fully identified.
- 2.2 Plant nomenclature utilised in the text follows Stace (1997) for all vascular plants apart from cereals, which follow Zohary and Hopf (2000).

3. **Results**

- 3.1 All results are presented in Table 1 and discussed below.

4. **Discussion**

- 4.1 The sixteen samples produced a small number of carbonised plant remains concentrated mostly within three samples. Carbonised cereal grains, weeds, heather roots/twigs and charcoal were all recovered in small numbers from Samples 10 (36-005), 12 (34-010) and 16 (35-012). Samples 8 (22-021), 11 (36-006), 13 (43-012) and 14 (43-006) also produced single specimens of either weeds or cereal grains, which should be considered as trace amounts only. Charcoal was also recovered from the retents of Samples 1 (23-006) and 2 (23-007), but from a brief scan this would all appear to be heavily iron-panned and degraded oak type (*Quercus*).
- 4.2 Cereal grain from the samples was mostly degraded and vesicular making it difficult to identify accurately, however *Triticum* sp. (wheat) was recognised from Sample 10 (36-005). No other identifiable cereal types were recovered. Interestingly the weed assemblage indicated primarily a cultivated arable land ecology, and suggested the weeds had arrived at the site along with a cereal crop. Some of these weeds, such as *Spergula arvensis* (corn spurrey) may have favoured sandy arable land, or heavily fertilised crop fields.

- 4.3 All the charcoal scanned for assessment appears to have been oak (*Quercus*), with no short-lived types present. The charcoal was degraded and appeared heavily iron-panned throughout, suggesting likely soaking from ground water: indeed the material may have originated as bog oak. The retents also produced *Calluna* roots/twigs (heather), and fragments of burnt vesicular material, which is most likely burnt peat. This indicated the exploitation of peat land and heath environments for fuel and other resources.

5. ***Conclusions and Recommendations***

- 5.1 The small amounts of charred plant material recovered from the samples indicated the use of cereal grain, probably mostly wheat for human consumption. Agricultural or disturbed ground weeds were also present and probably arrived at the site with a partly processed cereal crop. The charcoal all appeared to be oak, which is unsuitable for radiocarbon dating, although it may be possible to use some of the cereal grain if dating material was required. Thorough identification of the charcoal is probably not a worthwhile exercise given the results of this assessment. Samples 10, 12 and 16 produced the most charred material and any future excavation or sampling work should concentrate on these deposits/areas in order to provide the most useful environmental data.

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(3rd Edition)

Acknowledgements

Client

Archaeological Project Services

Project management

Jane Richardson PhD

Report

Diane Alldritt PhD

Sample processing

Mike Burns PhD

Table 1. Carbonised plant and other remains from the samples

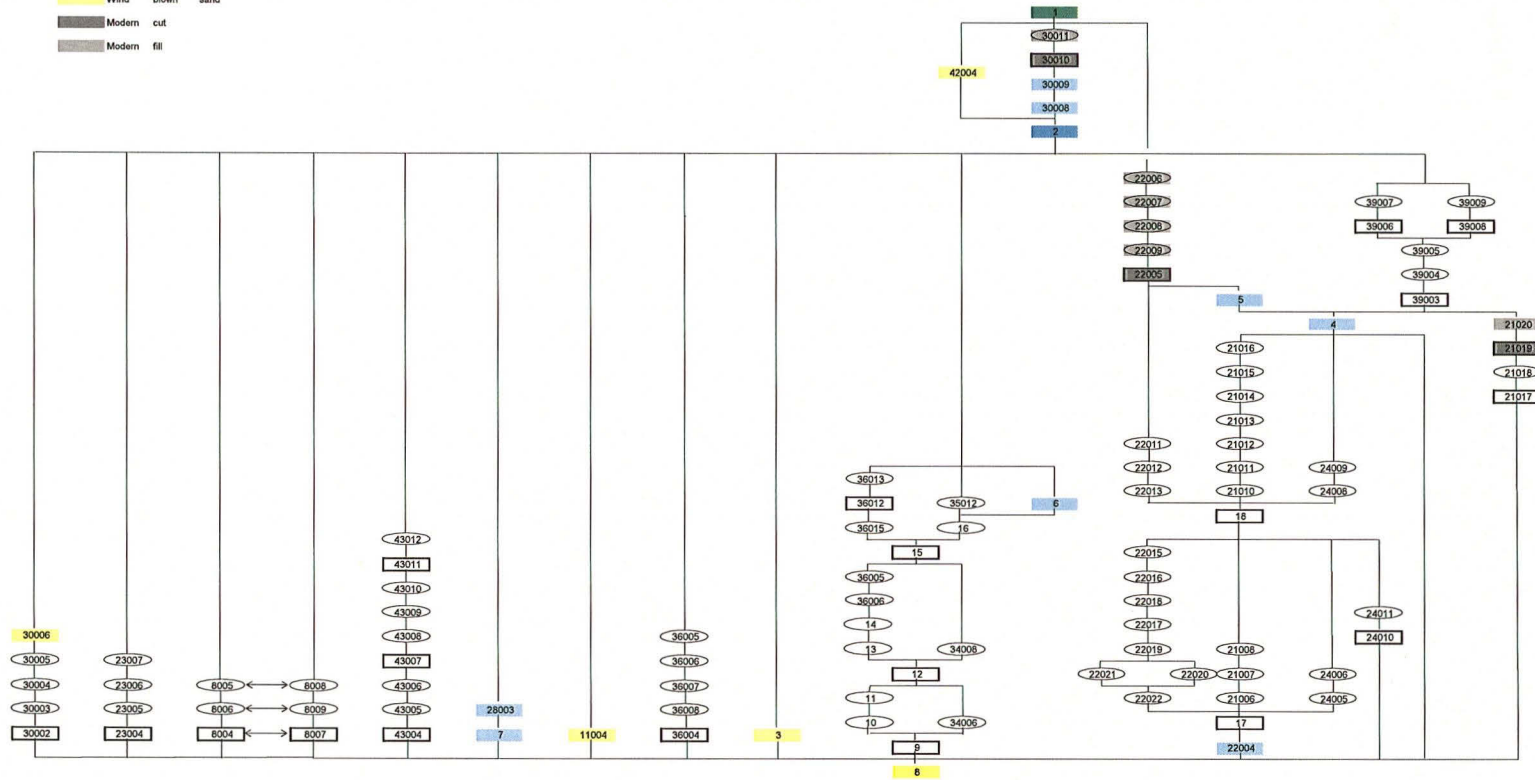
Sample	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Context	23-006	23-007	24-005	24-008	21-006	21-018	21-007	22-021	22-022	36-005	36-006	34-010	43-012	43-006	43-010	35-012	
Total CV	5ml	10ml	0	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	<5ml	<2.5ml	5ml	<2.5ml	10ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	0	25ml	
Modern	<5ml	5ml	10ml	10ml	5ml	5ml	10ml	15ml	15ml	15ml	2.5ml	20ml	10ml	10ml	5ml	5ml	
Carbonised Cereal Grain	Common Name																
<i>Triticum</i> sp.	wheat										2						
Indeterminate cereal (+embryo)						1					5		7		1	1	
Indeterminate cereal (-embryo)											2						
Carbonised Weeds																	
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	fat hen											1				2	
<i>Spergula arvensis</i>	corn spurrey							1									1
<i>Galium aparine</i>	cleavers											1	3				5
Small Poaceae	grasses										1						
Charcoal																	
<i>Quercus</i>	5+		5+												5+		
Other Remains																	
cf. <i>Corylus avellana</i> nutshell	hazel nutshell									1							
Burnt vesicular (poss. peat)										1 to 5						2	
<i>Calluna</i> root / twig	heather											10+		20+		5+	
Large bud?													1				
Modern (non-carb) seeds	5+		1 to 5		1 to 5					5+		5+				5+	
Modern bark fragments	5+																

Appendix 8

The Matrix

KEY:

- Topsoil
- Subsoil
- Natural
- Wind blown sand
- Modern cut
- Modern fill



Appendix 9

Glossary

Appendix 9

GLOSSARY

Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> [004].
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Geophysical Survey	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry and resistivity survey.
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 10

The Archive

Appendix 10

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

236	Context records
8	Photographic record sheet
30	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix

All primary records are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

The Collection
Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

Accession Number: 2006.25

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: CNK06

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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