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ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
SERVICES  
WYAS

**Navigation Road  
Caistor  
Lincolnshire**

*Archaeological Evaluation*

*Report No. 1670*

*April 2007*

CLIENT  
**Ben Bailey Homes**

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# Navigation Lane

## Caistor

## Lincolnshire

### *Archaeological Evaluation*

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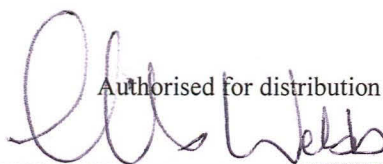
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Archaeological Services WYAS

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### *Summary*

*An archaeological evaluation at Navigation Lane, Caistor was conducted in advance of the determination of a planning application for a residential development. Eleven trial trenches were positioned across the proposed application area targeting anomalies identified during a geophysical survey undertaken in 2006 as well as apparently 'blank' areas. The results of the trial trench evaluation have provided confidence in the interpreted results of the geophysical survey. No archaeological features were identified in any of the trenches that were positioned to sample 'blank' areas whilst in the trenches targeting specific magnetic anomalies in all cases the geophysical interpretation has been confirmed with all but one of the features being interpreted as a land drain. In one trench the land drain had been cut into an earlier feature. This feature may be a field boundary ditch, an interpretation suggested in the geophysical survey, although the alignment differs from the current orientation of the field systems. Unfortunately no dating material was found in the fill of this feature.*

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## **1. Introduction**

- 1.1 Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) was commissioned by Martin White of Ben Bailey Homes to carry out an archaeological evaluation on land off Navigation Lane, Caistor (see Fig. 1) in advance of the determination of a planning application for the development of the site for housing.
- 1.2 The site, centred at TA 1080 0095, is approximately 4 hectares in area and is located on the south-western outskirts of Caistor (an historic Roman town) in close proximity to the parish boundary with Nettleton (see Fig. 2). Tennyson Close forms the eastern site boundary, with open fields to the south and west. To the north is a track that is an extension of Navigation Lane and beyond that is a sewage works.
- 1.3 Topographically the site slopes gently to the west. The underlying geology of the site is Ancholme Clay of the Upper Jurassic Period overlain by soils classified in the Landbeach association. These soils, derived from glaciofluvial sand and gravels, are permeable calcareous loams that are affected by groundwater.

## **2. Archaeological Background**

- 2.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment of the site and the immediate surrounding area (Dodds 2004, revised Webb 2006) revealed that there were no known archaeological sites within the application area and that from at least the time of the Caistor Enclosure Act (late 18<sup>th</sup> century) the proposed development area has been agricultural land. This assessment was confirmed by a geophysical (magnetometer) survey (Webb 2006). No anomalies thought to be archaeological in origin were identified other than those interpreted as being due to ridge and furrow ploughing.
- 2.2 However, by contrast the wider study area showed the site to be located in an archaeologically rich landscape. Prehistoric activity is represented in the form of lithic (flint) scatters and the identification of possible settlements. In addition, to the east of the proposed development area, the discovery of a Bronze Age urn is believed to mark the location of a Bronze Age cemetery. Consequently the assessment concluded that there is a possibility that unknown prehistoric features or finds may be located within the proposed development area.
- 2.3 The majority of finds and excavation work within the study area has taken place in or around the scheduled monument area of the walled town of Roman Caistor (SAM 148). Discoveries within the town have included a range of Roman finds and have also highlighted Anglo-Saxon and later medieval activity. Little is still known about the particular activities that may have occurred within the Roman town, however, and no internal structures have been identified to provide further information. In contrast, extramural activities have been identified, such as pottery production sites both to the north and south of Navigation Lane from the 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> centuries. It would also appear that the burial of the Roman dead was occurring beyond the town walls. A possible urnfield cemetery was discovered to the east of the proposed

development area and four inhumation burials were also encountered to the north of Navigation Lane and may represent an additional cemetery.

- 2.4 Caistor remained of significant regional importance in the Anglo-Saxon period. Stray finds of a coin and pottery, in addition to the 9<sup>th</sup> century *titulus* that may represent an Anglo-Saxon precursor to the Church of St Peter and St Paul, indicate the continuation of the settlement at this time. The use of land outside the settlement for burial activities also continued until the early Anglian period. By the time of the Domesday Book, Caistor is recorded as having a church, priest and four mills, although unfortunately no medieval architecture with the exception of the Church of St Peter and St Paul survives.

### **3. Aims**

- 3.1 As a consequence of the archaeological potential of the site Karen Dennis, Historic Environment Countryside Advisor (hereafter HECA) to Lincolnshire County Council, advised that a limited amount of intrusive archaeological work should be undertaken in advance of the determination of the planning application.
- 3.2 The main objective of the trial trenching investigation was to provide additional information on the archaeological potential of the site in order '*to provide confidence in the geophysical results and reduce the risk of unforeseen delays and expense during construction*'.
- 3.3 More specifically the aim was to:
- to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area.
- 3.4 To achieve this aim a scheme of eleven trial trenches was proposed. The location of these trenches was determined by the HECA. The trenches sought to investigate anomalies identified by the magnetometer survey and to evaluate 'blank' areas in order to validate the negative geophysical survey result whilst also providing sample coverage of all parts of the site. Each trench measured 20m by 2m unless stated otherwise.

### **4. Methodology**

- 4.1 The trenches were opened up, under direct archaeological supervision, using a JCB equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. Topsoil and subsoil was removed (and stored separately) down to the first significant archaeological horizon or to natural deposits, whichever was encountered first. Trenches were backfilled, by replacing the excavated material in the same order in which it was removed. Hand cleaning was undertaken to reveal and define any features where necessary.
- 4.2 All archaeological remains were hand excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner sufficient to meet the aims and objectives of the project. The excavation recorded the complete stratigraphic sequence down to naturally occurring deposits and investigated and recorded all inter-relationships between features.

- 4.3 All excavation was undertaken according to the normal principles of stratigraphic excavation and the stratigraphy was recorded, even when no archaeological deposits were identified.
- 4.4 Section drawings (at a minimum scale of 1:20) include heights A.O.D and plans (at a minimum scale of 1:50) also include O.D. spot heights for all principal strata and any features. At least one section of each trench edge, showing a representative and complete sequence of deposits from the modern ground surface to the natural geology was recorded.
- 4.5 The actual areas of excavation and all archaeological (and possibly archaeological) features were accurately located on a site plan and recorded by photographs, scale drawings and written descriptions sufficient to permit the preparation of a detailed archive and report on the material. The trench locations, as excavated, were accurately surveyed, tied into the Ordnance Survey (O.S) National Grid and located on an up-to-date 1:1250 O.S. map base.

## 5. Results

- 5.1 Seven of the trenches were either devoid of features or contained features that were identified as non-archaeological in nature. Descriptions and results of the negative trenches are tabulated below.

Table 1. Results of negative trenches (Plates 1, 2, 5-7, 10, and 12)

Trench No.	Trench depth	Topsoil depth	Subsoil Depth	Natural	Results
1	0.36m	0.36m	N/A	Silty sand	Two linear features - one was a modern drain that corresponded with a magnetic anomaly and the other was a natural feature.
2	0.35m	0.35m	N/A	Silty sand	No features identified. One sherd of medieval pot and two sherds of roof tile were found in the topsoil.
4	0.6m	0.3m	0.3m	Sand	No features identified.
5	0.7m	0.4m	0.2m	Silty sand with clay to south	No features identified.
6	0.35m	0.35m	N/A	Silty sand	No features identified.
9	0.36m	0.36m	N/A	Silt	No features identified.
11	0.3m	0.3m	N/A	Clay	No features identified.

- 5.2 The four trenches that were further investigated contained features that corresponded with geophysical anomalies, the majority of which, however, were proven to have agricultural origins.



***Trench 3 (Fig 3; Plates 3 and 4)***

- 5.3 Trench 3 was positioned on the western side of the site to investigate a north-south linear trend in the geophysics results. A shallow north-south aligned linear feature was revealed 5m from the western end of the trench measuring 0.58m in width and 0.17m in depth (Fig. 3, S.6). It contained a single mid-grey clayey silt fill from which was recovered a single sherd of green glazed pottery and two fragments of modern glass. This feature was seen within the trench to be cut by one of the two identified land drains that were also exposed at the western end of the trench.

***Trench 7 (Plate 8)***

- 5.4 Trench 7 was positioned to investigate the line of a possible former field boundary. Two features were identified within the trench, the southernmost of which seemed to correspond with the location of the boundary (Fig. 3). This feature was exposed on an east-north-east to west-south-west alignment for 2.45m in length. Excavation proved this feature to be a land drain measuring 0.42m in width and 0.33m in depth with vertical sides and a flat base (Fig. 3, S.1). The single mid-grey clay fill was seen to be the same as the surrounding natural deposits with the addition of a large amount of chalk fragments. A single very small sherd of pottery was recovered from the top of this feature.
- 5.5 The second feature was located 9m to the north-west of the first feature. This was shown to be of the same nature and form as the first anomaly and therefore was not excavated.

***Trench 8 (Plate 9)***

- 5.6 Trench 8 was excavated on the eastern side of the site close to the current housing estate. Two north-south aligned linear features were identified within this trench (Fig. 4). The eastern-most feature (015) measured 0.5m in width and 0.16m in depth (Fig. 4, S.8). It contained a single mid-orangey brown silty clay fill (016) with no finds recovered. The function of this feature was not clear although it is thought to be agricultural in origin as it runs parallel with the eastern field boundary.
- 5.7 The second linear feature located to the west of 015 was shown to be the shallow remains of a plough furrow.

***Trench 10 (Plate 11)***

- 5.8 Trench 10 was moved from its proposed location to the south of Trench 9 due to the extremely wet nature of the ground and repositioned to further investigate the possible former field boundary identified by the geophysical survey. A single linear feature was exposed within the trench on an east-west alignment (Fig. 4) whose excavated section showed two superimposed features (Fig. 4, S.2). The earliest feature was a small ditch (005) measuring 0.85m in width and 0.6m in depth. It contained three sandy fills (006, 007 and 008) the primary fill of which contained small fragments of animal bone. The relatively clean nature of the fills and their close resemblance to the

surrounding natural deposits suggest that this ditch was allowed to silt up naturally with no visible recutting.

- 5.9 The later feature (010) was shown to be a land drain of similar size and nature to those seen in Trench 7 with vertical sides and a single fill (011) containing large amounts of chalk fragments. Land drain 010 measured 0.4m in width and 0.27m in depth.

## **6. *Environmental Record***

- 6.1 A total of seven fragments of animal bone were recovered, all from the primary fill (006) of ditch 005. All were poorly preserved and represent four long bone fragments from a cattle-sized mammal, a cattle tooth fragment and two sheep tooth fragments. They are of no interpretative value.

## **7. *Discussion and Conclusions***

- 7.1 The results of the trial trench evaluation have provided confidence in the interpreted results of the geophysical survey. No archaeological features were identified in any of the trenches that were positioned to sample 'blank' areas in the magnetic data. In those trenches that were targeted on specific magnetic anomalies in all cases the geophysical interpretation has been confirmed with all but one of the features being interpreted as a land drain.
- 7.2 The exception was in Trench 10 where a land drain has been cut into an earlier feature. This feature may be an earlier field boundary ditch, an interpretation suggested in the geophysical survey, although the alignment differs from the current orientation of the field systems. No dating material was found in the fills of this ditch feature but three fragments of animal bone were recovered.
- 7.3 On the basis of the geophysical survey and the trial trench evaluation the site is considered to have a low archaeological potential.

## ***Bibliography***

ASWYAS, 2007 'West Yorkshire Archaeology Service site recording manual',  
ASWYAS, unpubl.

## ***Acknowledgements***

### **Project management**

Alistair Webb BA MIFA

### **Report**

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### **Graphics/illustrations**

Jon Prudhoe

### **Fieldwork**

Debora Moretti

Marina Rose

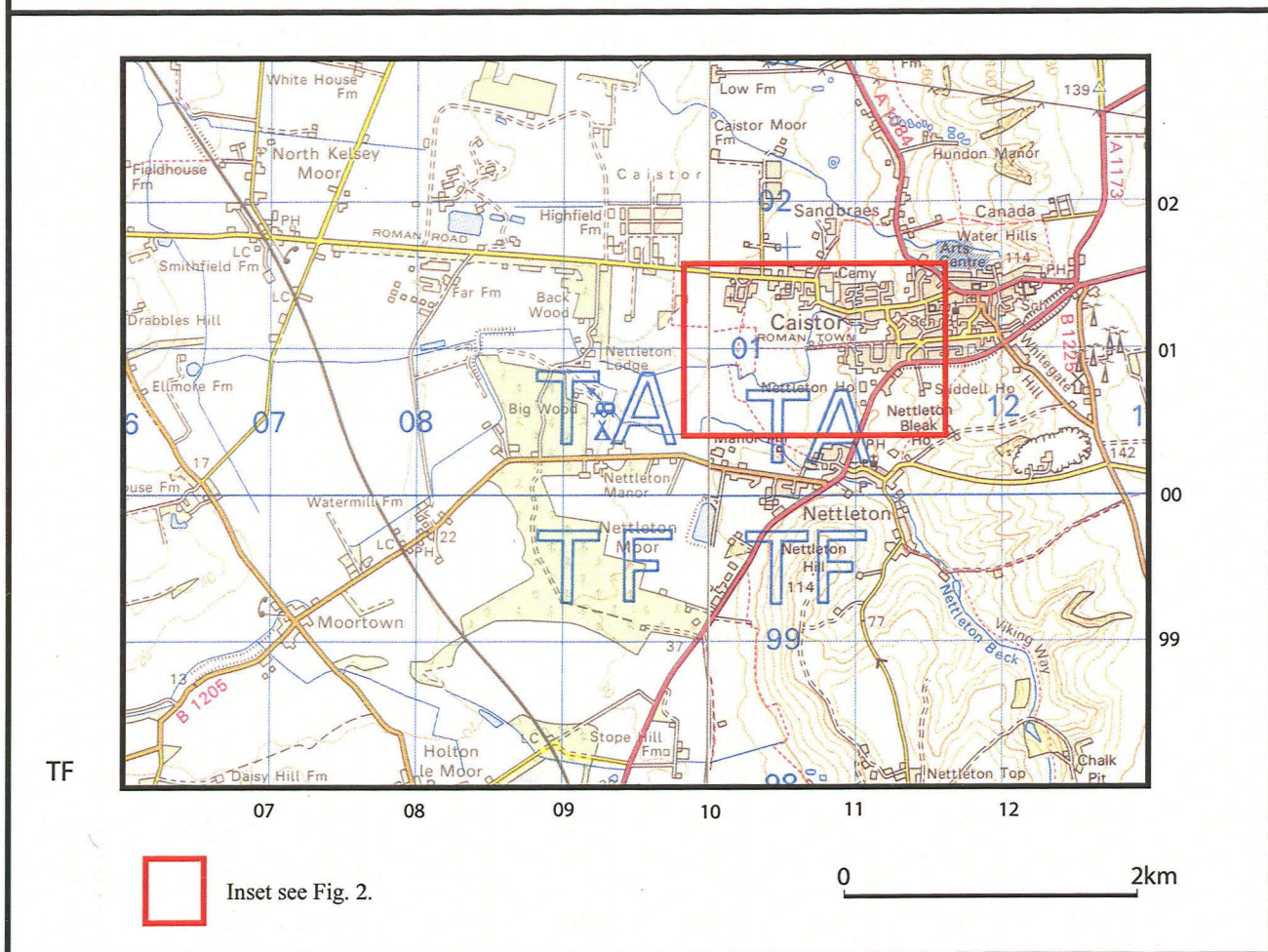
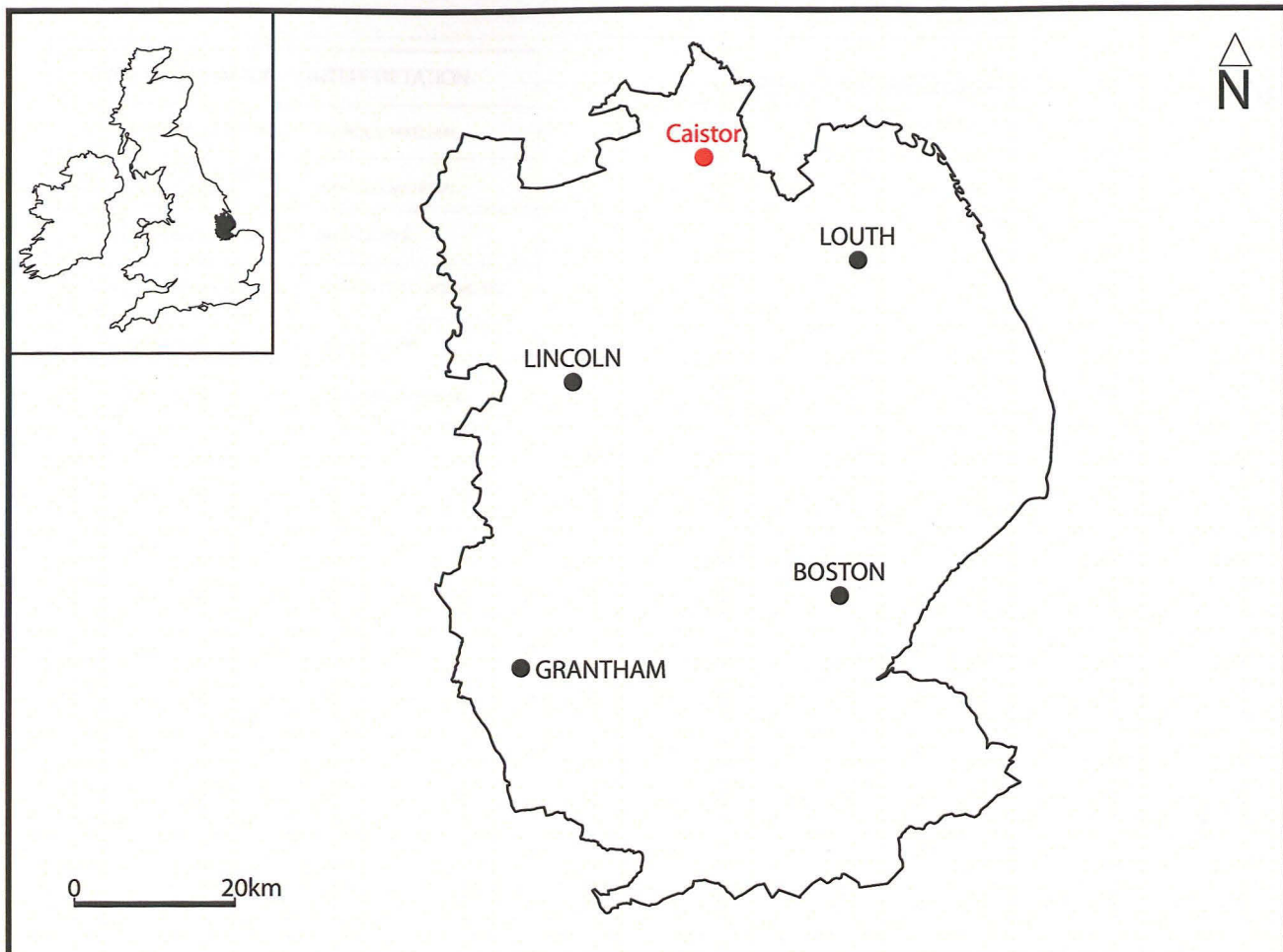
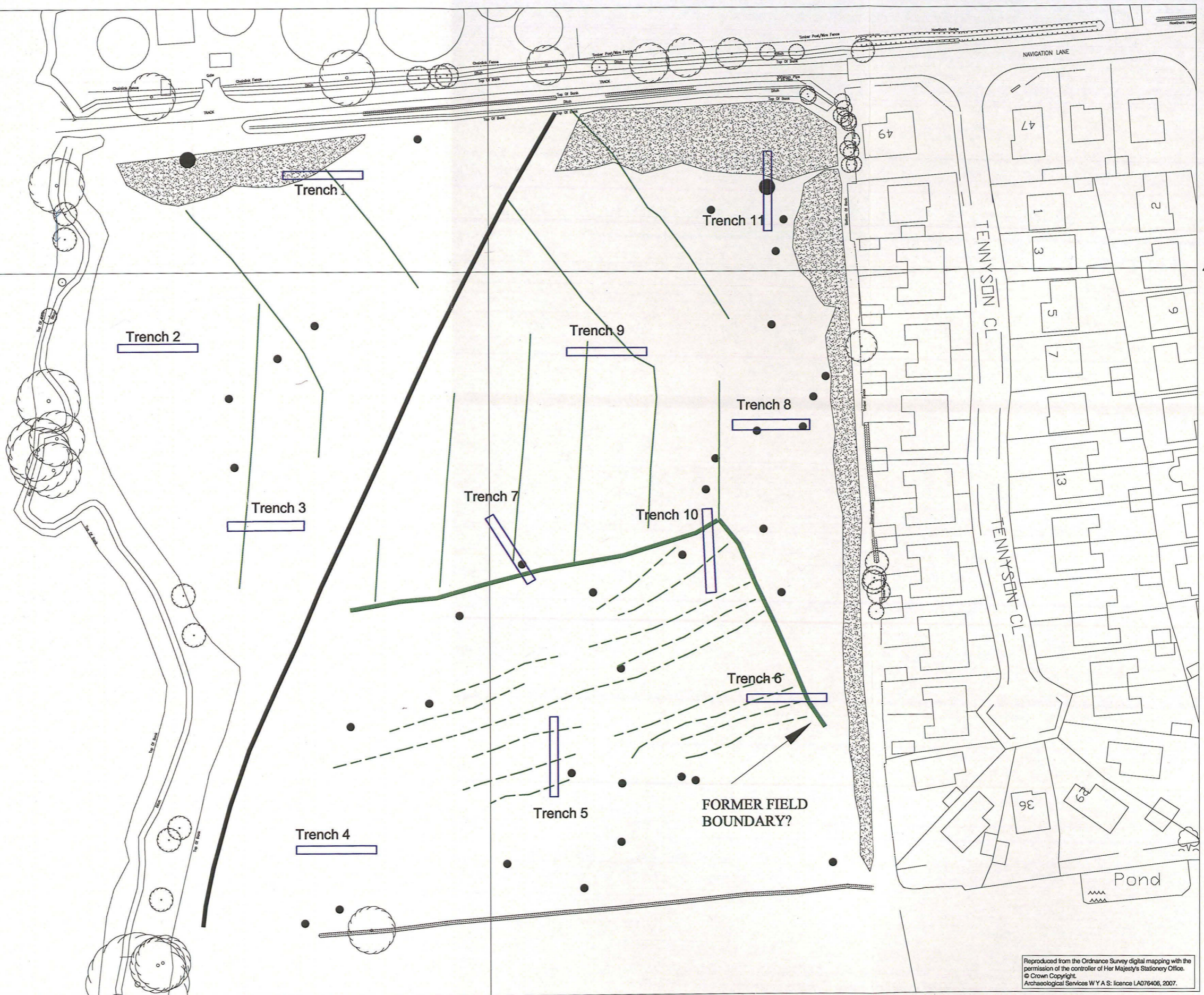


Fig. 1. Site location

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TYPE OF ANOMALY	INTERPRETATION
•	DIPOLAR, ISOLATED FERROUS MATERIAL
◉	AREA OF MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE FERROUS MATERIAL
—	DIPOLAR, LINEAR SERVICE PIPE
—	LARGE LINEAR TREND FORMER FIELD BOUNDARY
—	LINEAR TREND AGRICULTURAL
---	LINEAR TREND RIDGE AND FURROW
▭	TRIAL TRENCH



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Fig. 2 Interpretation of geophysical survey results showing location of trial trenches (1:1000 @ A3)

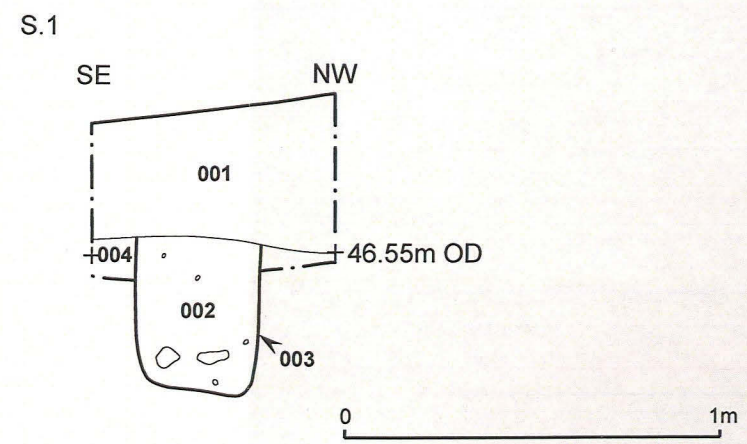
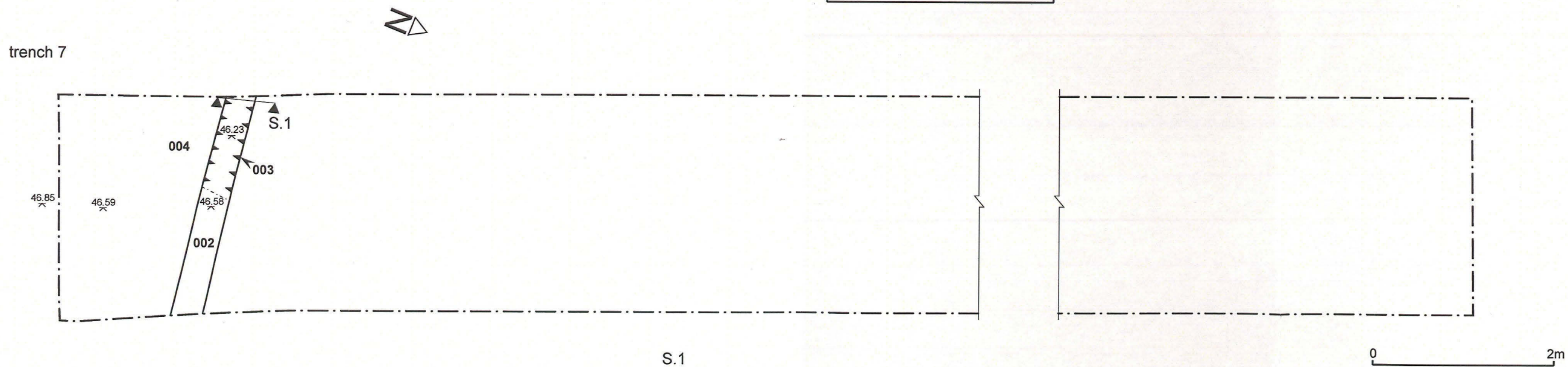
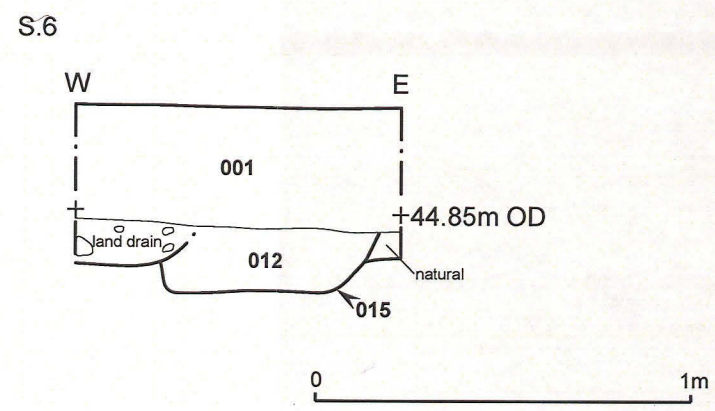
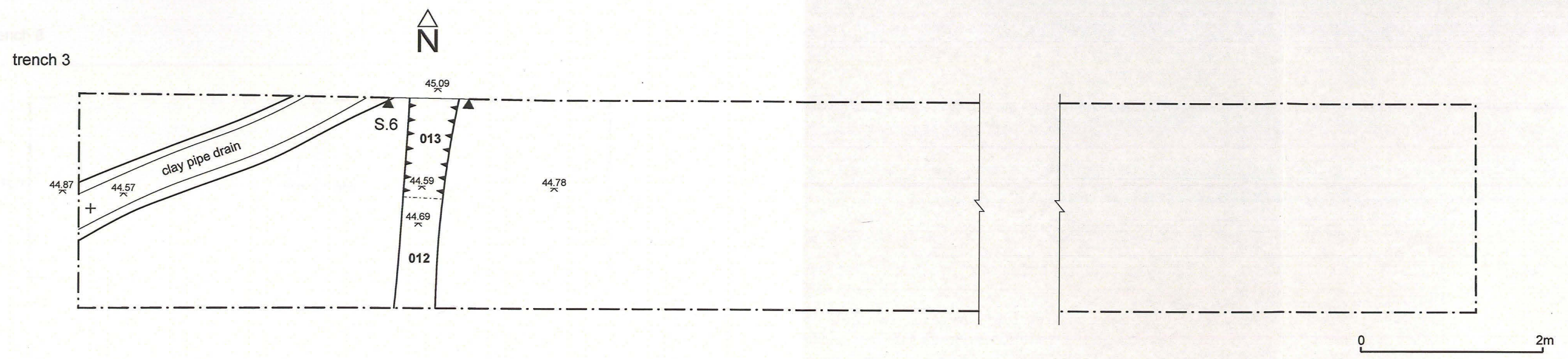


Fig. 3. Plans and sections of Trenches 3 and 7

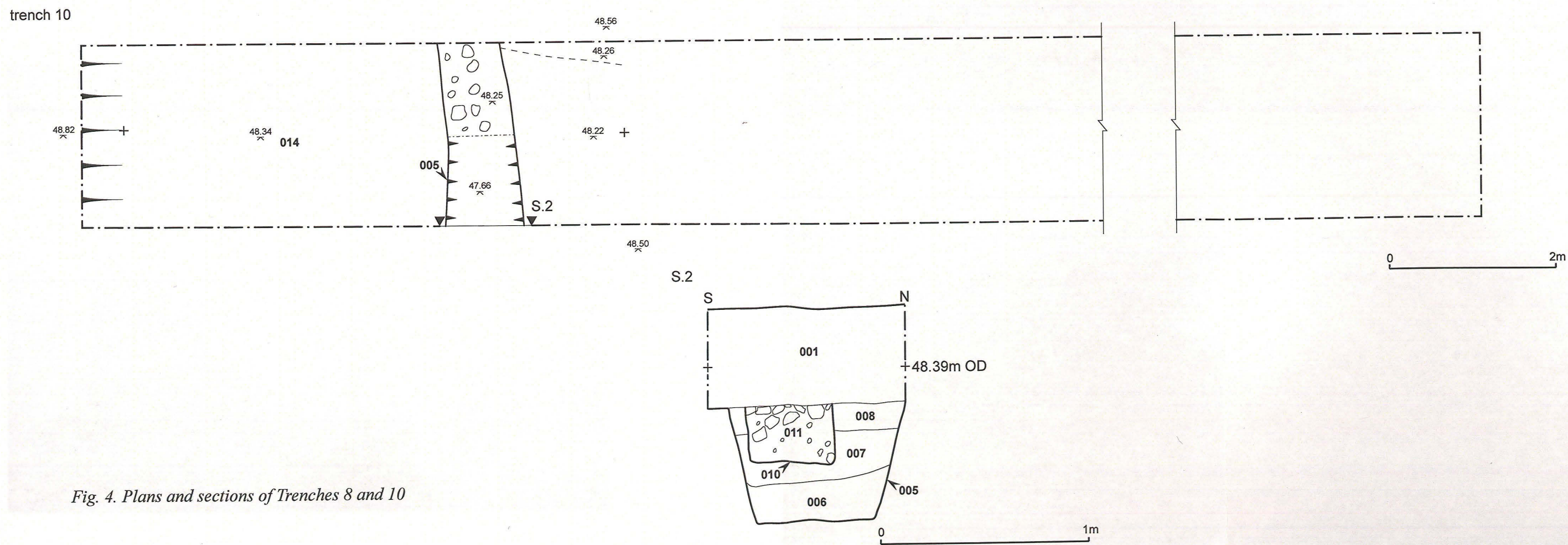
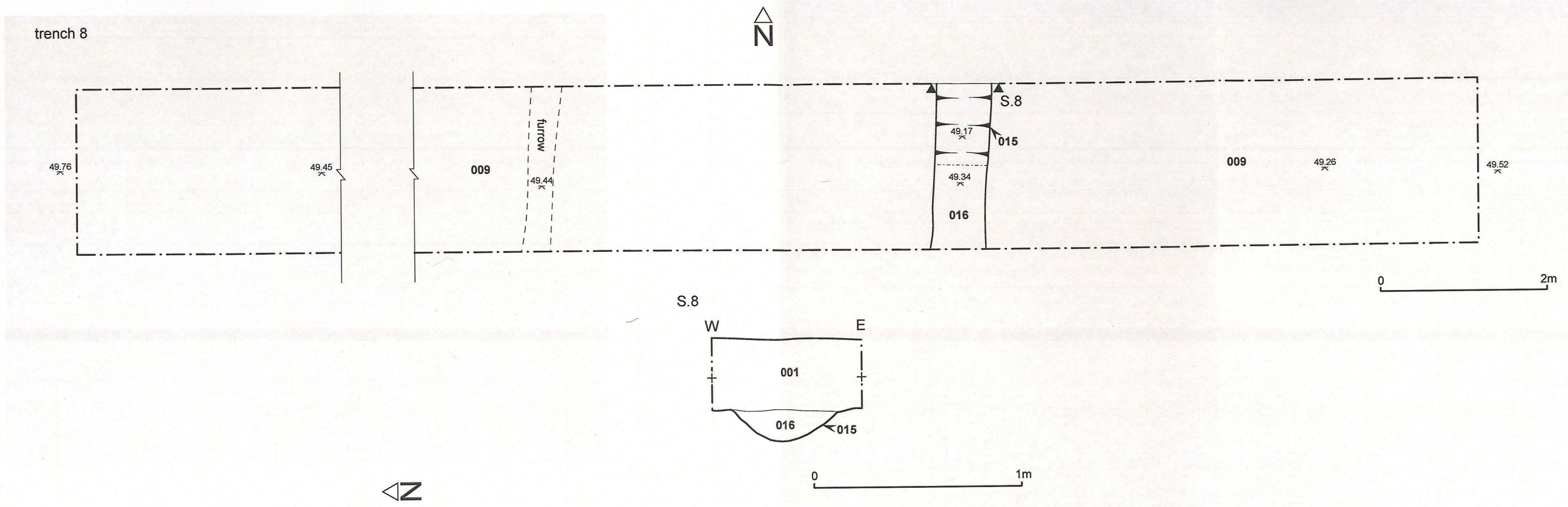


Fig. 4. Plans and sections of Trenches 8 and 10



*Plate 1. Trench 1 looking east*



*Plate 2. Trench 2 looking east*





*Plate 3. South facing section of 013, Trench 3*



*Plate 4. Trench 3 looking east*



*Plate 5. Trench 4 looking east*



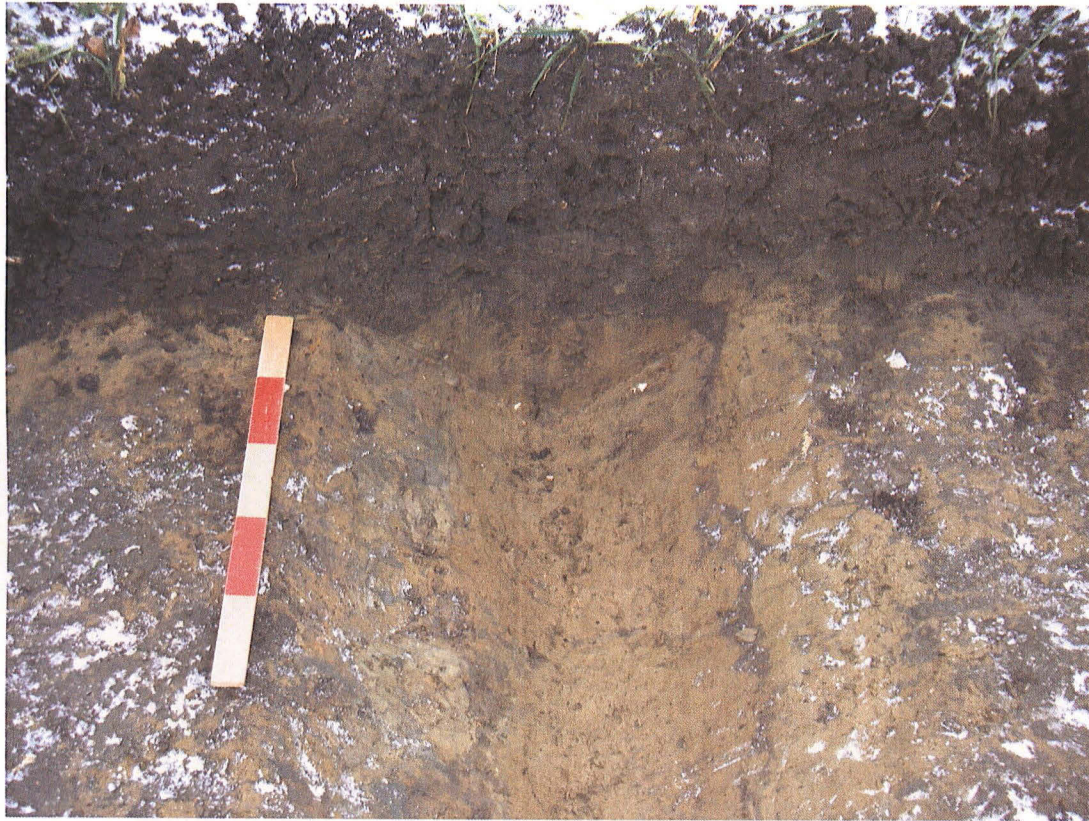
*Plate 6. Trench 5 looking north*



*Plate 7. Trench 6 looking west*



*Plate 8. North-east facing section of 003, Trench 7*



*Plate 9. South facing section of 015, Trench 8*



*Plate 10. Trench 9 looking west*



*Plate 11. East facing section of 005, Trench 10*



*Plate 12. Trench 11 looking south*

**Appendix I**  
**Inventory of primary archive**

<b>File no.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
1	Context register	1
1	Drawing register	1
1	Drawing sheet number register	1
1	Sample register	1
1	Trench record sheet	11
1	Digital photograph record sheet (Download 0135)	1
1	Digital images (CD)	1
1	Photograph record sheet (Film nos 7876 and 7874)	2
1	Colour transparencies (Film no. 7876)	1
1	Black and white contact sheet (Film no. 7874)	1
1	Black and white negatives (Film no. 7874)	1
1	Context cards (001-016)	16
1	Levels data sheet	3
1	Small permatrace sheet	4
1	Annotated trench location plan	1

## **Appendix II**

### **Inventory of contexts**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Trench</b>	<b>Description</b>
001	7	Topsoil
002	7	Single fill of 003
003	7	Cut of land drain
004	7	Natural
005	10	Cut of possible boundary ditch
006	10	Primary fill of 005
007	10	Secondary fill of 005
008	10	Tertiary fill of 005
009	8	Natural
010	10	Cut of land drain that cuts ditch 005
011	10	Single fill of 010
012	3	Single fill of 012
013	3	Cut of agricultural feature
014	10	Natural
015	8	Cut of shallow gully
016	8	Single fill of 015

**Appendix III****Inventory of artefacts**

<b>Fabric</b>	<b>Trench</b>	<b>Context</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Details</b>
Pottery	2	U/S	1	Medieval pot
	3	0012	1	Green glazed pot sherd
	7	002	1	Small fragment of pot
Total			3	
Animal bone	10	006	3	degraded animal bone and tooth
Total			3	
CBM	2	U/S	2	Ceramic roof tile
Total			2	



**Appendix IV**  
**Inventory of samples**

Sample	Trench	Context	Type	Description
1	3	012	GBA	Fill of 013
2	10	006	GBA	Primary fill of 005

**Appendix V**

**Project design for archaeological evaluation**

# **Navigation Road Caistor**

## *Project Design for Archaeological Evaluation*

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7. Archive Deposition
8. Post-excavation Assessment and Reporting
9. Evaluation Report Submission and Deposition with SMR
10. Timetable, Staffing and Resources
11. Copyright, Confidentiality and Publicity
12. Health and Safety
13. Insurance

## **1. Summary**

- 1.1 A limited amount of archaeological work consisting of eleven trial trenches has been requested by Karen Dennis, Historic Environment Countryside Advisor to Lincolnshire County Council to evaluate the above site in advance of the determination of a planning application for the development of the site for housing.
- 1.2 This document details the methodology for undertaking the evaluation and for producing a report on the results of the fieldwork. The results will indicate whether any further archaeological work will be required. Any work arising from the results of this evaluation will form an additional stage of work to be dealt with by a separate Specification and Project Design.
- 1.3 The Project Design has been prepared by Archaeological Services WYAS at the request of Martin White of Ben Bailey Homes Ltd. in advance of a proposed housing development.

## **2. Site Location and Description**

- 2.1 The site, centred at TA 1080 0095, is approximately 4 hectares in area and is located on the south-western outskirts of Caistor (an historic Roman town) in close proximity to the parish boundary with Nettleton. Tennyson Close forms the eastern site boundary, with open fields to the south and west. To the north is a track that is an extension of Navigation Lane and beyond that is a sewage works.
- 2.2 Topographically the site slopes gently to the west. The underlying geology of the site is Ancholme Clay of the Upper Jurassic Period overlain by soils classified in the Landbeach association. These soils, derived from glaciofluvial sand and gravels, are permeable calcareous loams that are affected by groundwater.

## **3. Archaeological Background**

- 3.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment of the site and the immediate surrounding area (Dodds 2004, revised Webb 2006) revealed that there were no known archaeological sites within the application area and that from at least the time of the Caistor Enclosure Act (late 18<sup>th</sup> century) the proposed development area has been agricultural land. This assessment was confirmed by a geophysical (magnetometer) survey (Webb 2006). No anomalies thought to be archaeological in origin were identified other than those interpreted as being due to ridge and furrow ploughing.
- 3.2 By contrast the wider study area showed the site to be located in an archaeologically rich landscape. Prehistoric activity is represented in the form of lithic (flint) scatters and the identification of possible settlements. In addition, to the east of the proposed development area, the discovery of a Bronze Age urn is believed to mark the location of a Bronze Age cemetery. Consequently the assessment concluded that there is a possibility that unknown prehistoric features or finds may be located within the proposed development area.
- 3.3 The majority of finds and excavation work within the study area has taken place in or around the scheduled monument area of the walled town of Roman Caistor (SAM 148). Discoveries within the town have included a range of Roman finds and have also highlighted Anglo-Saxon and later medieval activity. Little is still

known about the particular activities that may have occurred within the Roman town, however, and no internal structures have been identified to provide further information. In contrast, extramural activities have been identified, such as pottery production sites both to the north and south of Navigation Lane from the 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> centuries. It would also appear that the burial of the Roman dead was occurring beyond the town walls. A possible urnfield cemetery was discovered to the east of the proposed development area and four inhumation burials were also encountered to the north of Navigation Lane and may represent an additional cemetery.

- 3.4 Caistor remained of significant regional importance in the Anglo-Saxon period. Stray finds of a coin and pottery, in addition to the 9<sup>th</sup> century *titulus* that may represent an Anglo-Saxon precursor to the Church of St Peter and St Paul, indicate the continuation of the settlement at this time. The use of land outside the settlement for burial activities also continued until the early Anglian period. By the time of the Domesday Book, Caistor is recorded as having a church, priest and four mills, although unfortunately no medieval architecture with the exception of the Church of St Peter and St Paul survives.

#### **4. Aims of the Evaluation**

- 4.1 The main objective of the trial trenching investigation is to provide additional information on the archaeological potential of the site in order '*to provide confidence in the geophysical results and reduce the risk of unforeseen delays and expense during construction*'.

- 4.2 More specifically the aim is to:

- to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area.

- 4.3 These aims shall be achieved by targeting some of the magnetic anomalies and by providing sample coverage of all parts of the site. 'Blank' areas will also be evaluated in order to assess whether the apparent absence of magnetic anomalies is a true reflection of the absence of archaeological remains.

#### **5. Fieldwork Methodology**

##### **5.1 Trench Size and Location**

- 5.1.1 The work will involve the excavation of 11 trenches totalling 440m<sup>2</sup>, approximately 1.1% of the evaluation area. All trenches are 20m by 2m.

- 5.1.2 A contingency of up to an additional 44m<sup>2</sup> be available to more fully evaluate features that may be located adjacent to, or continue outside, any trench edge in order to meet the aims of the evaluation.

##### **5.2 Method of Excavation**

- 5.2.1 The trenches will be opened up, under direct archaeological supervision, using a JCB or tracked 360° mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. Topsoil and subsoil will be removed and stored separately down to the first significant archaeological horizon or to natural deposits, whichever are encountered first. Trenches will be backfilled, by replacing the excavated material in the same order it was removed. Sufficient hand cleaning will be undertaken to reveal and define any features that may be present.

5.2.2 All archaeological remains will be hand excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner sufficient to meet the aims and objectives of the project. The excavation will record the complete stratigraphic sequence, down to naturally occurring deposits and will investigate and record all inter-relationships between features. The following excavation strategy will be employed:

- Linear boundary features: a minimum sample of 20% of each linear boundary feature such as ditches and trackways. Each section should be at least 1m wide and, where possible, sections will be located and recorded adjacent to the trench edge. All intersections will be investigated to determine the relationship(s) between the component features. All termini will be investigated.
- Other linear and discrete features: all stake-holes, post-holes, pits, ring ditches, kilns, and other structural/funerary/industrial features will be 50% excavated in the first instance. All intersections will be investigated to determine the relationship(s) between the component features. Where possible, sections will be located and recorded adjacent to the trench edge.
- Built structures: walls, floors etc will be excavated sufficient to establish their form, phasing, and construction technique. All intersections will be investigated to determine the relationship(s) between the component features.
- All artefacts will be retained for processing and analysis except for unstratified 20<sup>th</sup> century material, which may be noted and discarded.
- Samples for environmental analysis and scientific dating will be taken if suitable material is encountered during the excavation. Provision has also been made for specialist sampling if appropriate (soil profiles, archaeomagnetic dating, dendrochronology etc.)

### **5.3 Method of Recording**

5.3.1 All excavation will be undertaken according to the normal principles of stratigraphic excavation and the stratigraphy will be recorded, even when no archaeological deposits have been identified.

5.3.2 Section drawings (at a minimum scale of 1:20) will include heights A.O.D and plans (at a minimum scale of 1:50) will also include O.D. spot heights for all principal strata and any features. At least one section of each trench edge, showing a representative and complete sequence of deposits from the modern ground surface to the natural geology, will be drawn.

5.3.3 The actual areas of excavation and all archaeological (and possibly archaeological) features will be accurately located on a site plan and recorded by photographs, scale drawings and written descriptions sufficient to permit the preparation of a detailed archive and report on the material. The trench locations, as excavated, will be accurately surveyed, tied into the O.S. National Grid and located on an up-to-date 1:1250 O.S. map base.

### **5.4 Use of Metal Detectors**

5.4.1 Spoil heaps will be scanned for non-ferrous metal artefacts using a metal detector capable of making this discrimination. Modern artefacts will be noted but not retained (19<sup>th</sup> century material and earlier should be retained.)

## **5.5 Environmental Sampling Strategy**

- 5.5.1 Deposits will be sampled for retrieval and assessment of the preservation conditions and potential for analysis of all bioarchaeological remains. A sampling strategy will be agreed with a recognised bioarchaeologist, and the sampling methods will follow the procedures outlined by English Heritage in the Centre for Archaeology Guidelines no.1 (2002), "Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation". Provision will also be made for the specialist to visit the site and discuss the sampling strategy, if necessary.

## **5.6 Conservation Strategy**

- 5.6.1 A conservation strategy will be developed in collaboration with a recognised laboratory. All finds will be assessed in order to recover information that will contribute to an understanding of their deterioration and hence preservation potential, as well as identifying potential for further investigation. Furthermore, all finds will be stabilised and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the receiving museum. It is expected that only artefacts of a "displayable" quality will warrant full conservation, but metalwork and coinage from stratified contexts will be x-rayed if necessary.

## **5.7 Human Remains**

- 5.7.1 Any human remains that are discovered will initially be left *in-situ*, covered and protected. Lincolnshire County Council Conservation Services (LCCCS) will be notified at the earliest opportunity. If removal is necessary, this will comply with the relevant legislation and any Department of Constitutional Affairs and local environmental health regulations.

## **5.8 Treasure Act**

- 5.8.1 The terms of the Treasure Act 1996 will be followed with regard to any finds that might fall within its purview. Any finds will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner as required by the procedures as laid down in the "Code of Practice". Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.

## **5.9 Unexpectedly Significant or Complex Discoveries**

- 5.9.1 Should there be unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries made that warrant, in the professional judgement of the archaeologist on site, more detailed recording than is appropriate within the terms of this specification, then the archaeological contractor will contact LCCCS immediately with the relevant information to enable them to resolve the matter with the developer.
- 5.9.2 Any alterations to the agreed project design, found to be necessary during the life of the project, will be discussed and agreed with LCCCS and the client.

## **6. Monitoring**

- 6.1 The project will be monitored as necessary and practicable by the LCCCS, in its role as curator of the county's archaeology and advisor to the local Planning Authority. LCCCS's representative will be afforded access to the site at any

reasonable time. As a courtesy, English Heritage's Regional Science Advisor will also be notified of the intention to commence fieldwork.

- 6.2 The representative of LCCCS will be afforded access to the site at any reasonable time and will be provided with a site tour and an overview of the site by the senior archaeologist present. He/she will be afforded the opportunity to view the ongoing evaluation, any finds made that are still on site, and any records not in immediate use. It is anticipated that the records of an exemplar context that has previously been fully recorded will be examined. Any observed deficiencies during the site visit will be made good to the satisfaction of LCCCS's representative, by the next agreed site meeting. Access is also to be afforded at any reasonable time to English Heritage's Regional Archaeological Scientific Advisor.
- 6.3 Opportunities to inform local residents of the work in progress, through the erection and maintenance of illustrated site notices and the issue of a press-release (if appropriate), will be made - subject to the client's agreement.

## **7. Archive Deposition**

- 7.1 The site archive will be deposited in Lincoln Museum. The curator of the museum will be contacted in advance of the fieldwork commencing.

## **8. Post-excavation Assessment and Reporting**

### **8.1 Artefacts, Samples and Dating**

- 8.1.1 Upon completion of fieldwork all finds will be cleaned, identified, marked (if appropriate) and properly packed and stored in accordance with the requirements of national guidelines. Metalwork will be x-rayed and assessed by a conservator. Any samples taken shall be processed appropriately.
- 8.1.2 All artefacts will be assessed by a qualified specialist. Assessment will follow MAP2 and will include:
- preparation of a descriptive catalogue;
  - dating (where possible);
  - an assessment of the significance of the assemblage;
  - an assessment of the potential for further analysis to contribute to the interpretation of the archaeology of this site;
  - an assessment of the potential for further analysis to contribute to artefact studies;
  - recommendations for additional artefact illustration/photography;
  - an assessment of the condition of the assemblage and recommendations for conservation, retention/discard and archiving.
- 8.1.3 All environmental material will be assessed by a qualified and experienced specialist. Assessment will follow MAP2 and will include:
- preparation of a descriptive table/catalogue;
  - identification of material suitable for scientific dating;
  - an assessment of the significance of the assemblage;



- an assessment of the potential for further analysis to contribute to the interpretation of the archaeology of this site;
- an assessment of the potential for further analysis to contribute to environmental studies;
- an assessment of the condition of the assemblage and recommendations for retention/discard and archiving.

8.1.4 Scientific dating will be undertaken at this stage if it is required to fulfil the aims of the project.

## **8.2 Archive Consolidation**

8.2.1 The site archive will be checked, cross-referenced and internally consistent. A fully indexed archive will be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographic negatives and a complete set of labelled photographic prints/slides.

8.2.2 The complete archive (including finds) will be prepared in accordance with the requirements of the recipient museum.

8.2.3 The original archive will accompany the deposition of any finds, providing the landowner agrees to the deposition of finds in a publicly accessible archive.

## **8.3 Report Format and Content**

8.3.1 The evaluation report will be fully illustrated and will include:

- background information;
- a description of the methodology;
- a full description of the results ;
- an interpretation of the results in a local/regional/national context as appropriate;
- a re-evaluation of the aims and objectives of the project;
- recommendations for further artefact and environmental analysis;
- recommendations for additional scientific dating;
- recommendations for publication if warranted;
- the intended long-term storage location of the archive;
- a full bibliography.

8.3.2 Appendices to the report will include:

- unedited copies of specialist reports;
- a detailed context index
- a quantified index to the site archive, including finds and samples;
- a copy of the Project Design.

8.3.3 Location plans will be produced at a scale which enables easy site identification and which depicts the full extent of the site. The location of the site will be overlaid on an up-to-date Ordnance Survey map base.

- 8.3.4 Site plans will be at an appropriate, measurable, scale showing the excavated area and all identified (and, if possible, predicted) archaeological features/deposits. Trench and feature plans will include O.D. spot heights for all principal strata and any features. Section drawings will include O.D heights and be cross-referenced to an appropriate plan.
- 8.3.5 Finds that are critical for dating and interpretation will be illustrated.
- 8.3.6 The assessment report will be produced with sufficient care and attention to detail to be of academic use to future researchers.

## **9. Evaluation Report Submission and Deposition with the SMR**

- 9.1 The archaeological contractor will supply a copy of the evaluation report to the LCCCS within an agreed period following completion of fieldwork. Completion of this evaluation and a recommendation from LCCCS for further work or the discharge of the archaeological condition is dependant upon receipt by LCCCS of a satisfactory report that has been prepared in accordance with this Project Design. Any comments made by LCCCS in response to the submission of an unsatisfactory report will be taken account of in finalising the report, within a timescale agreed with LCCCS.
- 9.2 As well as the paper copy of the report submitted to the SMR, a digital copy will be submitted – with text as a Word document or ASCII and images as .jpeg or .tiffs at not less than 300dpi.
- 9.3 The report will be supplied on the understanding that it will be added to the County Sites and Monuments Record and will become a public document after an appropriate period of time (generally not exceeding six months).
- 9.4 A copy of the report will also be supplied to English Heritage's Regional Science Adviser (Mark Hammon, English Heritage, 37 Tanner Row, York YO1 6WP).
- 9.5 An online OASIS form will be completed.

## **10. Timetable, Staffing and Resources**

- 10.1 The project is expected to commence in the week of ???? and is expected to take up to three weeks to complete, dependant on the level of archaeology encountered and staffing levels. The Project Supervisor will be ????? and up to three Site Assistants shall be deployed, again dependent on the number of archaeological features to be excavated.
- 10.2 Archaeological Services WYAS is an accredited ISO9001:2000 organisation operating to set guidelines, processes and procedures. These are set within a framework that endeavours to carry out the required work and submit the final report in a manner that meets with our client's specific needs providing quality assurance throughout the project and for the end product. These guidelines, processes and procedures are contained within a Quality Manual and all staff work in accordance with this manual.
- 10.3 Archaeological Services WYAS will ensure that the relevant archaeological personnel involved in the evaluation are professionals and are competent to undertake the work required.

Project personnel:

Senior Project Manager:	Alistair Webb BA MIFA
TST/GPS Surveyor:	Mitchell Pollington BA
Artefact/ecofact co-ordinator:	Alison Morgan BSc
Illustrator/CAD operator:	Andy Swann MAAIS
Photographer:	Paul Gwilliam BA

Post-excavation specialists:

Prehistoric pottery specialist:	Peter Didsbury Mphil
Roman pottery specialist:	Peter Didsbury MPhil
Medieval pottery specialists:	Peter Didsbury MPhil Chris Cumberpatch PhD
Flint specialist:	Ian Brookes PhD
Soils and environmental:	Ruth Young PhD Dianne Alldritt MSc Jane Richardson PhD* John Carrott PhD
Faunal analyst:	Jane Richardson PhD*
Human bone specialist:	Malin Holst MSc
Non-ceramic artefact specialist:	Holly Duncan MIFA Hilary Cool PhD
Artefact conservator:	Karen Barker
Archaeomagnetic Dating:	Mark Noel PhD

\* Archaeological Services WYAS staff

- 10.4 The list of Archaeological Services WYAS project personnel may be subject to change.

## 11. Copyright, Confidentiality and Publicity

- 11.1 Unless otherwise stated, the copyright of the report will remain with Archaeological Services WYAS. Archaeological Services WYAS will make the results of archaeological work known to the wider archaeological community within a reasonable time. Copies of the report should be submitted to the client and to the Sites and Monuments Record Office.

## 12. Health and Safety

- 12.1 Archaeological Services WYAS will have their own Health and Safety policies compiled using national guidelines and which will conform to all relevant Health and Safety legislation.
- 12.2 In addition, Archaeological Services WYAS will undertake a 'Risk Assessment' to the client, which sets project specific Health and Safety requirements to which all members of staff are made aware of, prior to on-site work commencing.
- 12.3 Archaeological Services WYAS will ensure that Health and safety will take priority over archaeological matters. Necessary precautions will be taken over underground services and overhead lines at the outset of the project.

### **13. Insurance**

- 13.1 Archaeological Services WYAS has effected appropriate insurance cover with Zurich Municipal Insurance, Park House, 57-59 Well Street, Bradford, via Wakefield Metropolitan District Council. Any further enquiries should be directed to The Chief Financial Officer, Insurance Section, Wakefield MDC, PO Box 55, Newton Bar, Wakefield, WF1 2TT.