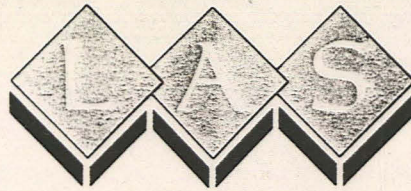


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LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

FRANCIS HOUSE SILVER BIRCH PARK GREAT NORTHERN TERRACE LINCOLN LN5 8LG

Former British Legion Club, Bank Lane CAISTOR

NGR : TA 1176 0132
Site Code : CBL 96
LCNCC Accession No. 77.96

Archaeological Evaluation

for

Mr P. Kirke

July 1996

Lincolnshire County Council
Archaeology Section
12 Friars Lane
LINCOLN LN2 5AL
TEL. 0522 575292 FAX: 0522 530724

18.7.96

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**Former British Legion Club, Bank Lane
CAISTOR
Archaeological Evaluation**

**NGR : TA 1176 0132
Site Code : CBL 96
LCNCC Accession No. 77.96**

Summary

Archaeological evaluation in the rear garden of the above property, which lies within a Scheduled Ancient Monument, comprised three machine- and hand-excavated trenches. The largest of these revealed hints of Romano-British activity in the form of one possible Roman feature and a small quantity of mostly residual 3rd-4th century AD pottery. Also exposed was a sequence of Late Saxon to Early/High Medieval occupation comprising stretches of walling, possible yard surfaces, and episodes of demolition and robbing. In the later medieval and post-medieval periods the area appears to have reverted to garden use, a 1.2m-thick build up of soil being interrupted only by sporadic dumps of domestic material, by the installation of soakaways, and, in the early 19th century, by the construction of the present building and western boundary wall of the property.

The evaluation has demonstrated that the development proposal in its original form would have involved disturbance and damage to the medieval deposits discovered. However, discussions between the archaeological contractors and the architect have led to the modification of the development plans, thereby ensuring that no significant archaeological remains will be affected by the development.

Introduction

Lindsey Archaeological Services (LAS) was commissioned in February 1996 by Mr P. Kirke to carry out an archaeological evaluation in the rear garden of the above property, which lies close to the centre of Caistor, Lincolnshire (Fig.1). The evaluation followed a desk-top study carried out by LAS in January of this year, also commissioned by Mr Kirke. Both the desk-top study and the evaluation were intended to provide English Heritage and the local planning authority with information concerning the archaeological implications of Mr Kirke's plans to develop the site.

The development proposals comprise the renovation and extension of the former British Legion Club on Bank Lane (Pls.1-2). The building lies north-east of Caistor parish church, just to the west of the market place, and within the suggested circuit of the Roman defences (Fig.2A). The front elevation of the building forms its street frontage, whilst a rear garden lies to the south, access to this being on the building's east side. All land belonging to the property, excluding the building itself, is situated within Scheduled Ancient Monument 148 (s). The property also lies within Caistor Conservation Area. Planning consent for a change of function to 'residential use' was granted by West Lindsey District Council in December 1994 (Application No. W18/852/94).

The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the Brief prepared in February 1996 by the Archaeology Section of Lincolnshire County Council (LCC). The Brief was agreed following consultation between the Archaeological Officer of LCC and the English Heritage Inspector for the East Midlands. The purpose of the evaluatory work was to:

- establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the development area,
- determine the date, extent, character and quality of any such remains,

Copies of the report have been sent to Mr Kirke, English Heritage, West Lindsey District Council, Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), and the City and County Museum, Lincoln. The archive records and the artefacts (with the permission of the landowner) will be lodged with the museum when the project is completed.

Physical Setting

Caistor is situated at around 85-95m O.D. on the western edge of the Lincolnshire Wolds, a chalk scarp rising in places to over 150 metres. The town sits on a spur of land projecting from the lower part of the escarpment, overlooking the Clay Vale to the west. At this point, though the solid geology is predominantly Cretaceous Chalk, there are also outcrops of Tealby Clay and Limestone, Carstone, and Spilsby Sandstone, as well as later deposits of wind-blown sand.

The town does not lie on a watercourse, the nearest ones being Nettleton Beck and North Kelsey Beck which flow c.0.5km to the south/west and north/west respectively. There are, however, a number of natural springs which emerge within the present day town, the existence of which would presumably have been an important factor in the siting of the original settlement at Caistor.

Archaeological Background

Caistor and adjacent parishes have produced widespread and significant evidence of human settlement from the prehistoric periods to the present day. A brief outline only is made here; fuller details can be found in the Desk-Top Study produced by LAS in January 1996.

The most well-known archaeological feature of Caistor is the Roman walled settlement, the circuit-wall of which was most recently assessed in some detail in 1959 (Rahtz, 1960). Since then, despite a number of small-scale excavations, little is known about the development and layout of Roman settlement within the walled area.

Early Anglo-Saxon Caistor appears to have remained a centre of regional importance, and was probably the capital of the North Riding of the Kingdom of Lindsey. The Saxon core of the town is likely to have developed within the Roman defences, though there is little actual archaeological evidence of a Saxon presence, particularly for the Early Saxon period.

From the Medieval period onwards, Caistor declined as a significant regional centre, though it continued to function as a local market town, the market being established outside the Roman walls. In 1681, Caistor Parish Register recorded a fire which "burnt down.....the great half of the" buildings "in the town". This major event has yet to be found in the archaeological record.

As regards the present excavation site, the building at 3 Bank Lane (the former British Legion Hall) was originally built in c.1824 as the National School (Russell, 1960). There is no information about the use of the site prior to this time, though given the position of the old vicarage immediately to the west, and the former Tithe Barn to the south-west, it may be that the whole block of land east of Caistor church, south of Bank Lane, and north and west of the Roman wall, belonged to the church (Fig.2A).

In 1965, Tom Richards excavated a trench "south of the British Legion Headquarters" (SMR, Lincs). Though it is clear that this excavation took place somewhere in the garden, its precise location is unknown. It appears to have measured c.14 yards long by c.1 yard wide, and ran east to west across the site. It produced only a few sherds of Romano-British and medieval pottery.

Evaluation Strategy

The development proposals comprise five main components (Fig.2B):

- The lowering of the present ground level along the south and east elevations of the existing building in order to alleviate problems of damp and allow the insertion of windows along the building's south elevation. The present ground surface is currently c.1m above the internal floor level. The creation of the terrace would therefore require the removal of a c.1m depth of material measuring c.2m-wide along the south elevation and c.3m-wide along the east;
- The construction of a 9m x 5m extension against the south elevation of the existing building, in the north-west corner of the present garden (Pl.4). This would require the removal of a c.10m x 8m area of ground, with foundations potentially exceeding 1.4m below the present ground surface;
- The building of a double garage in the south part of the garden (Pl.3). The extent of ground disturbance for its foundations would not be expected to exceed a depth of c.0.60m;
- The construction of an access drive along the east side of the garden. This would probably involve the laying of hardcore and top dressing to a total depth of c.0.40m.
- The use of existing services (sewage, water, electricity) which run directly onto Bank Lane.

Because the site lies within a Scheduled Ancient Monument, it was important to establish whether the proposed development would disturb any significant archaeological deposits which might exist within the garden area. The Brief agreed between the Archaeological Officer of LCC and English Heritage required

the excavation of three trenches to investigate the potential depth of any such remains (Fig.2B). Each was initially opened by machine (using a 1.5m-wide, cleaned-toothed ditching bucket) in order to remove topsoil and recent soil horizons, whilst all further investigations were carried out by hand:

- Trench 01 (6.7m by 1.5m, by 0.6m deep) was located in the south part of the garden in the position of the proposed garage;
- Trench 02 (7.5m by 3.5m, by 1.1m deep) was positioned in the area of the proposed drive;
- Trench 03 (L-shaped: 10.5m by 3m and 6m by 3m, by 1.2m-1.7m deep) extended south from the existing building (following the north-south orientation of the proposed extension), before turning west to meet the existing boundary wall. Part of the purpose of this trench was to examine the relationship of the existing building and its foundations with the soil to its south, and also that of the west boundary wall with the material to its east.

The position of each trench was located with reference to the existing buildings and boundaries, and recorded on the plan supplied by Mr Kirke. Each was recorded using LAS's standard recording system; in the text, context numbers are quoted in bold (for cuts) or bold and italic (for fills/layers).

An Ordnance Survey Bench-Mark (93.92m O.D.) located on the east-facing elevation of the National Westminster Bank at the corner of Bank Lane and Caistor Market Place (Fig.2A) was used to establish a Temporary Bench-Mark (91.47m O.D.) within the garden.

Results - Trench 01

This was machine-excavated to a depth of 0.6m, exposing a 0.30m-deep topsoil (**1**), overlying a similar depth of garden soil (**2**). The latter was present across the whole surface of the trench, so its full depth was not revealed (Pls.5-6). The topsoil is the same as **18** and **20/21** recorded in Trenches 02 and 03, whilst the garden soil is probably the same as soil horizons **34** and **17** seen in Trenches 02 and 03 respectively. A few sherds of residual 14th-16th century pottery and tile were recovered from **2**. After recording, the trench was backfilled by machine.

Trench 02

This was first opened by machine as a 7.5m by 1.5m by 0.60m-deep trench (Pl.7). It revealed the following: a 0.30m-deep topsoil (**18**) (equivalent to **20/21** in 03), a pair of post-medieval garden soil deposits (**17** and **19**) (equivalent respectively to **34** and **33** in 03), a spread of slightly ashy silt (**12**) lying between **17** and **19**, and a concentration of cream-coloured mortary gravel (**11**) whose origin was at this stage unclear, but which was confidently ascribed a post-medieval date by virtue of the brick and tile fragments visible within it, and the fact that it lay between recent garden soils **17** and **19** (Pl.8). Two modern brick-lined soakaways were also exposed (**14** and **15**), cutting into gravel **11**.

After recording, the trench was immediately backfilled as it was positioned across the only access into the garden area. Subsequently, it proved necessary to re-

open it in order to ascertain whether significant archaeological deposits discovered in Trench 03 were also present in this trench, at a lower level. Their existence in 02 would allow an estimate to be made of the nature and overall depth of significant deposits below modern ground level, in the area *between* the two trenches, *ie.*, where the proposed terracing would be carried out. This could clearly influence the depth to which the terracing could safely penetrate without disturbing important archaeological horizons, and might therefore affect the form of the final development plans.

The machine re-excavated Trench 02 to the previous level, revealing the recent features initially exposed (Fig.3; Pl.9). In addition, the remains of a brick wall and subsequent robber trench (76/74) were visible, clearly post-dating the garden soil deposits but apparently sealed by mortar gravel 11. The brick wall and robber trench are believed to relate to a post-medieval cottage which stood in this position prior to the construction of the British Legion building (formerly National School). It also became apparent that the mortar gravel was the fill of a cut (86 - equivalent to 87 in 03) and was probably debris associated with the construction of the school building in c.1824.

A 0.75m-wide slot was hand-excavated against the west section of the trench. Initially, a small shallow pit (81/82) containing a few sherds of 17th or 18th century pot and clay pipe fragments, was revealed cutting into garden soil 19 (equivalent to 24 in 03). The removal of the pit and the remainder of 19 exposed a thin lens of fine gravel and grit (77), apparently forming a deliberate, if ephemeral and intermittent, surface (Fig.3; Pls.9-10), and believed to represent the same context as 13th century yard surface 41 in 03. Below it was a 0.25m-deep loamy sandy silt (79), recognized as the equivalent of 13th century levelling horizon 42 in 03. The removal of this deposit exposed the top of a rubble and sandy silt layer (80/83), again regarded as the same horizon as 12th-13th century demolition deposits 61/62/40/53 in 03 (Pls.10-11). Though 80/83 was not removed, in places it appeared to overlie a distinctively reddish loamy sandy silt (84), believed to equate with 4th-10th century soil layer 50 in 03. Following the exposure of 80/83 and 84, no further deposits were excavated; the re-opening of the trench had clearly established that the archaeological horizons in Trench 03 were indeed present in 02.

Trench 03

The machine removed a total depth of c.1.2m of material before the trench was cleaned and photographed (Pls.12-14). The resultant sections revealed a 0.3-0.5m thick, mid grey silty loam topsoil (20/21), the upper division of which appeared to be quite mixed - probably a reflection of the later 20th century use of the land as an allotment (Fig.6A; Pls.15-17). Beneath part of the topsoil and visible in the west-facing section was a modern soakaway (31), linked to the present building by a ceramic pipe. Also sealed by the topsoil but in the opposite section was a pit (25), presumed to be fairly recent though of unknown function.

Lying below much of the topsoil was a series of grey- or orange-brown sandy silt loams (34, 33 and 24) totalling c.0.6m-0.8m in thickness. These are interpreted as medieval to post-medieval garden soils (24 yielded 87 sherds of 13th to 16th century pottery and 133 animal bone fragments) which had probably accumulated

through a regular input of organic matter and domestic waste, and/or by the deliberate addition of fresh soil (Figs.6A and 8A). Evidence for the periodic dumping of material was indeed present, in the form of lenses or pockets of ashy material (**65** and **37/67**) or gritty sandy silts (**36**).

The development of the garden soil had been interrupted by a number of mortar lenses (eg. **30**) set within a c.0.4m deep cut (**87**) located in the northernmost 3-4m of the trench (Fig.6A; Pl.15). The mortar lenses clearly coincided with the foundations of the existing building (Fig.9E; Pl.18), so are interpreted as materials associated with the construction of the National School in c.1824. Likewise, cut **87** probably reflects initial ground preparation for this building work; its lowermost fill, a charcoal- and fine mortar-flecked sandy silt (**23**) presumably represents a contaminated version of the early 19th century ground surface.

In the south-west corner of the trench, the east-facing elevation of the present west-boundary wall was exposed, together with its construction trench (**43**) (Fig.8A; Pls.19;22). This too was cut through the garden soils, and is presumed to have been constructed at the same time as the building.

Following initial cleaning, the surface of O3 consisted mostly of lowermost garden soil **24** (Fig.5; Pl.14), part of which had been truncated by the machine. In view of health and safety requirements, it was decided to restrict further investigation to a 1m-wide cutting positioned centrally within the area already excavated. The removal of the remainder of **24** from within this slot revealed a fairly compact lens of fine chalky gravel (**38/41**), measuring up to 0.10m thick and forming a coherent surface (Figs.6A;9E; Pls.20-21). It sat directly above a 0.25m-thick layer of orange-brown loamy silt (**42**) containing occasional chalk stones and yielding 33 sherds of early to mid 13th century pottery and 81 animal bone fragments (Figs.6A;8A). In view of what lay beneath **42** (see below), it is quite possible that this deposit represented a levelling agent, intended to produce an even surface for the laying of compact material **38/41**. As such, one might regard the latter as metalling for a yard. The northern ends of **42** and **38/41** were cut by a 0.44m-deep feature, (**56**), possibly a pit or gully, and sealed by garden soil **24** (Figs.5A;6A; Pl.37).

Sealed beneath **42** were three distinct archaeological features: the remains of a drystone wall (**51**), a layer of rubble and loamy silt (**61/62/40/53**), and part of what is probably a pit (**54**). Wall **51**, which ran north-south across the east-west part of the cutting, measured 0.50m in width, and comprised sandstone and limestone blocks ranging in size from 0.15m to 0.40m across (Figs.5;6A; Pls.26;33). Though somewhat irregular, the blocks were clearly faced, and survived at least one or two courses high giving a minimum surviving depth to the wall of 0.50m (Pls.34-35). It was clear that many of the stones were missing, some probably being removed by the foundation trench for the existing west boundary wall, which clipped the western side of wall **51**. The voids in the wall line were taken up by a silty loam (**52**) which also filled the gaps between the surviving blocks. This material yielded two sherds of pottery, one dating to between the late 10th and late 12th centuries, the other Romano-British, though both could have become incorporated into **52** from above. The lack of any mortar

either adhering to the wall stones or within **52**, suggests that it was drystone in construction. It may have acted as a terrace wall.

Horizon **61/62/40/53** consisted of a c.0.25m-thick, darkish orange-brown loamy sandy silt containing variable concentrations of limestone, chalk or sandstone blocks and stones measuring up to 0.25m across (Figs.5A;6A;8A; Pls.23-25). Two concentrations of stone were apparent (**40** and **53**), though their general character and arrangement (they did not produce a particularly level surface and their upper faces showed no consistent wear pattern) suggests they were not structural: they merely appeared to have been dumped. The stones probably represent an episode(s) of demolition of nearby stone structures, one of which may perhaps have been wall **51**. Their silty matrices (**61** and **62**) produced 21 fragments of 12th-13th century pot and 125 pieces of animal bone.

Only the northern part of Pit **54** was exposed, lying immediately east of wall **51** (Figs.5A;8A; Pl.27). It measured at least 2.3m wide, was cut 0.44m into rubbly horizon **61/62/40/53** and earlier deposits, and was filled with a dark greyish brown sandy silt. This produced 11 sherds of 12th-13th century pottery and an early medieval copper alloy finger ring. The pit was probably dug to rob stone for re-use, not long after demolition horizon **61/62/40/53** had accumulated.

The excavation of the demolition horizon revealed an homogeneous, brownish red sandy silt (**50**), containing occasional charcoal flecks but virtually no stones or any other coarse components (Figs.5B;6A;8A; Pls.28;31). In the south part of the trench, it was cut by what was probably another robber pit (**89**), though the form of this was far from clear (Figs.5B;6A;8A; Pls.32;36). It appeared to run roughly west-east, and was filled with a dark reddish-brown sandy silt (**90**) containing abundant stone blocks and fragments. One of these, a rectangular stone measuring c.0.6m by 0.4m by at least 0.20m thick (**59**) may well have been a foundation slab for an additional wall, since directly above it was sat a squared-off limestone block, and further west were other regular blocks, together forming an east-west arrangement (Fig.5B; Pl.36). The slab and the blocks (**59**) may therefore have been the few remaining *in situ* components of an east-west aligned wall, most of its stones having been robbed-out by pit **89**. Though not entirely clear, the slab and blocks appeared to be sat on top of reddish layer **50**.

Also sealing this reddish horizon was a discrete, 4.5m-wide band of compacted fine gravel (**58**) running east-west across the trench (Fig.5B;Pls.28-30). Though unexcavated, this material was probably not very thick, as it possessed the reddish colour of underlying layer **50**. Two sherds of late 9th to late 11th century pottery were recovered from it. The feature was probably a deliberately laid surface, perhaps the metalling for a yard; its compacted nature may well reflect a considerable period of use.

In the northmost part of the cutting, two more archaeological deposits were recognised (**57** and **72**) (Figs.5B;6A;Pl.37). Their precise forms and characters were not established because both were only part exposed, and because of confusion caused by later pit **56**. Layer **57**, which was sealed by demolition horizon **61/62/40/53**, comprised a dark orange-brown sandy silt containing occasional small stones. It was most distinctive in that it yielded a high proportion

of artefacts, namely, seven sherds of 10th century pottery, 42 pieces of animal bone, three fragments of metal slag, and parts of a quern and a whetstone. It sat directly above deposit **72**, a quite firm, orange-brown sandy silt containing a moderate scatter of chalk fragments. This produced two sherds of pottery, both Romano-British, and was seen to underlie reddish soil horizon **50** so was the earliest recognised feature discovered on the site. Undisturbed natural material was not reached.

Where partly excavated (in the area of possible wall **59**), horizon **50** proved to be at least 0.20m thick. Its distinctive red colour was presumably due to a high concentration of iron oxides. Although no artefacts were recovered, the fact that it sealed possible Roman feature **72**, and was itself earlier than metallated surface **58** and wall **51**, suggests that it dates to between the 4th and the 10th centuries AD. The simplest interpretation for it is that it represents a natural build-up of soil.

Discussion

The sequence of activity recorded in Trenches 01-03 stretches from the Romano-British period up to the present day. The range of artefacts recovered indicates a domestic source for the majority of the material, most contexts producing pottery and animal bone, a smaller number producing roofing tile, worked stones (whetstones or querns), slag fragments and iron nails. The post-Roman pottery assemblage contains mostly local or regional fabrics, 43 in all. The most common are Beverley Orange Ware (Early to Late Medieval), Humberware (Late Medieval to Early Post-medieval), Local Early Medieval Shelly Wares, Toynton or Old Bolingbroke Type Wares (Late Medieval to Late Post-Medieval), Nottingham Splashed Glazed Wares (Early Medieval) and Lincon Fine-Shelled Wares (Late Saxon to Early Medieval). The dominant forms are jugs and jars, with some bowls and jugs/cisterns, and a small number of drip pans, cooking pots, mugs, cups, costrels, lids/curfews, cisterns/bungs and jars/chambers.

The activity on the site has been divided into 12 recognisable phases; these are shown with the matrix in Figure 10, and are outlined below.

Phase 1: Hints of Roman occupation are represented both by feature **72**, which contained a colour-coat and a grey ware sherd, and by the additional 26 sherds of residual pot found in seven other deposits (Fig.6B). Six different fabrics are present, the vast majority grey wares, and they appear to date from the 3rd to the 4th centuries AD. This would equate with Caistor's Roman wall defences, which are believed to have been constructed in the 4th century (Rahtz, 1960).

Phase 2: The accumulation of reddish soil **50** (Figs.4;6C;8B) at some time between the 3rd/4th and 10th centuries AD cannot be taken to indicate a low degree of human activity during this period, since very little of the layer was exposed, and it is quite possible that deposits were removed by later activity.

Phase 3: A period of 9th to 12th century activity appears to be represented by Late Saxon deposit **57**, metallated surface **58**, and wall **51** (Figs.6D;8C). Possible wall **59** also fits into this phase. It is tempting to regard wall **51** and surface **58** as being contemporary, the wall forming a property boundary and/or terrace edge, **58** representing a yard surface within the limits of that property. The pottery

dates, however, mean it is equally possible that one post-dates the other by 300 years. Even so, one assumes that by this time, buildings were in existence along the present day street frontage of Bank Lane, and that associated land to the rear will have been demarcated. Evidence in support of wall **51** being a property boundary can be seen on an early Victorian map of the land containing the old vicarage (the building west of the site). It depicts the strip of land now acting as the present owner's drive as a 'highway' running north to south, immediately to the west of the existing boundary wall (Admiral Malim, *pers.comm.*). It is of note that the level of the present ground surface in the old vicarage's drive, compared with that of the upper surviving course of wall **51**, suggests that when the latter was in use, no terrace had yet developed (Fig.11).

Phase 4: A period of Saxo-Norman to Early Medieval demolition and robbing, perhaps of adjacent buildings, perhaps also of wall **51** and others, is represented by horizon **61/61/40/53** and pits **89** and **54** (Figs.4;6E;8D).

Phase 5: The 13th century appears to have witnessed an episode of renewed construction with the laying of possible yard surface **38/41** (Figs.4;7A;8E;9F). The 33 sherds of pottery from underlying levelling horizon **42** represent 10 fabrics and are all dateable to within a c.50 year period. The pottery from equivalent layer **79** in Trench 02 may not be reliably stratified, as this context produced 20 sherds in six fabrics, all dating to the 16th century.

Phase 6: The 13th century appears to mark a major change in site use, with the area reverting to permanent garden (Figs.7B;9A,G). From this time up until the early 19th century, garden soil accumulated, interrupted only by the periodic dumping of mainly domestic debris. Layer **24** in 03 yielded 87 sherds of 13th to 16th century pottery, whilst equivalent layer **19** in 02 produced 25 fragments of the 16th century. This broad date range suggests that **24** built-up between the 13th and 16th centuries, and did so gradually, perhaps with relatively little additional soil input, as compared, for example, with thicker layer **33**. If the interpretation of **24** as a garden soil is correct, then it is likely that it will have been subject to regular mixing; this in effect would make it a 16th century deposit containing residual pottery of the 13th-15th centuries. Perhaps the most significant single find from this phase was a rim sherd from an unglazed Greensand bowl. Though residual, its presence on the site is important because it is the first time that such a fabric has been recorded for a sherd with decoration diagnostic of the Saxo-Norman period.

Phases 7 and 8: The construction and ultimate demolition and robbing of a post-medieval cottage is represented by this phase. The remains exposed in Trench 02 appear to pre-date the Phase 9 construction debris.

Phase 9: The existing building and western boundary wall were constructed (Fig.7C;9B,H).

Phase 10: The accumulation of garden soil continued after the construction of the present building and west boundary wall (Figs.7D;9C). Layer **17** produced a handle fragment from a cylindrical drip pan in a Toynton type fabric (mid 15th to 16th century). Layer **19** (Phase 6) also yielded a single fragment of the same type

of container in the same fabric. Such vessels are rare, and have never before been found outside the recorded kiln assemblages from Toynton All Saints.

Phase 11: This represents a series of late post-medieval (19th-20th century) activities, mostly the installation of modern soakaways (Figs.7E).

Phase 12: This saw the development of the modern topsoil in the 19th/20th centuries (Figs.7F;9D). The mixed upper half (**20**) appears to reflect use of the garden as an allotment in the very recent past.

Conclusion

The depth of deposits discovered during the evaluation has demonstrated the potential for the preservation of Roman to Medieval (and earlier) occupation horizons, not only at this site but also elsewhere in Caistor. This is particularly likely to be the case where similar conditions prevail, *ie.*, where it is suspected that there has been a positive build-up of material rather than a downward erosion of deposits. By the same token, it is likely that in many areas of the town, important archaeological horizons survive at much shallower depths below present ground surface and are therefore under threat from even quite superficial ground disturbance.

Implications of Results on Proposed Development (Fig 11)

The evaluation has demonstrated the following:

- The excavation of foundations for a double garage in the south part of the garden should not disturb any significant archaeological deposits;
- The removal of material for the laying of hardcore for a drive should not disturb any significant archaeological deposits;
- The construction of the proposed building extension in the north-west corner of the garden should not disturb any significant archaeological deposits, assuming that:

the western foundations of the proposed extension utilize the existing west boundary wall construction trench which has already destroyed any significant archaeological deposits;

the rest of the foundations do not penetrate below **89.80m O.D.**, *ie.* the upper level of the uppermost significant archaeological deposit within the confines of Trench 03 (*ie.* metal surface **41**);

The lowering of the present ground level along the south and east elevations of the existing building to create a terrace would, using the original development plans, damage and destroy significant archaeological deposits (Fig.11). This has been demonstrated through the results of Trenches 02 and 03, which allowed a reasonable projection to be made of the level of archaeological deposits between the two trenches, *ie.*, where the terrace is intended to be situated. In order to avoid damaging significant archaeological deposits, the terrace will need to be raised. Discussions between LAS and the architects (Sir Charles Nicholson

Group, Grimsby) have resulted in the modification of the development plans, thereby ensuring that no significant archaeological remains will be affected by the development.

Acknowledgements

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C. Taylor

July 1996

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SMR Lincs

APPENDIX 1

REPORT ON THE ROMAN POTTERY FROM CAISTOR, CBL96,

for LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

MARGARET J DARLING, MPhil, FSA, MIFA. 5 July 1996

QUANTITY: 28 sherds from eight contexts, weight 598 grams, fabrics, as under:

Fabric	Fabric Code	Sherds	%	grams	%
Colour-coated	CC	1	3.45	1	0.16
Grey	GREY	21	72.41	420	66.04
Mortaria	MORT	1	3.45	38	5.97
Nene Valley CC	NVCC	1	3.45	6	0.94
Oxidized	OX	2	6.90	28	4.40
Shell-gritted	SHEL	3	10.34	143	22.48
	TOTAL	29	100.00%	636	100.00%

cbl96.dat

Only one context without post-Roman pottery, (72), for which a 3rd century or later date is probable. Virtually all the sherds would fit into the later Roman period, including notably a double lid-seated jar from (40), and the wide-mouthed bowl fragments from (24) would also be of 4th century rather than earlier date. The double lid-seated jar is in a hard harsh fabric with minimal shell inclusions, probably from a relatively local source.

There are no sherds conclusively earlier than the 3rd century. The mortarium body sherd from (50) is of interest; the source is unknown, and while the use of slag as trituration is a common feature of Nene Valley mortaria, it also occurs in the Doncaster area kilns (Cantley etc.) and at Swanpool, as does the use of a white-cream slip. It is more likely to come from a late Roman kiln. The probable beaker base from 57 could also be from a later Roman beaker type.

Database:

Fields: Context, Fabric, Form, Decor/Surface, Vessels, Draw?, Details, Sherds, grams

Dates for individual contexts are entered as a pseudo fabric 'ZDATE'.

Cxt	Fab	Fm	Dec	Ves	D?	Details	shs	wt
24	GREY	BWM	-	2	-	RIMS/BS;U/CUT TYPE	3	78
24	GREY	-	-	2	-	BSS;THICK;1 ?BWM	2	78
24	OX	CLSD	-	-	-	NECK BS;F OR JNN?	1	26
24	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	L3-4	-	-
40	SHEL	JDLS	-	-	D	RIM/SHLDR;MINIMAL SHELL;HARD	1	109
40	GREY	-	-	-	-	THICK ABR BS	1	100
40	GREY	-	-	2	-	BASE FR & BS	2	20
40	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	VL4	-	-
42	GREY	JEV	-	-	-	RIM FR ONLY	1	8
42	GREY	-	BIWL	1	-	BSS J	2	11
42	GREY	-	-	-	-	BS;HARD V GRITTY	1	13
42	GREY	-	-	-	-	BS	1	14
42	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	2-3?	-	-
48	SHEL	-	-	-	-	V ABR BS	1	7
48	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	RO;PROB LATE	-	-
50	MORT	M	-	-	-	BS;GRYCORE LTRB;?CR SLIP;SLAG TG	1	38

50	SHEL	JLS	-	-	-	RIM FR;MIN.SHELL	1	27
50	OX	CLSD	-	-	-	SMALL BS;BURNISH SLIP EXT	1	2
50	GREY	-	-	-	-	THICKISH BS	1	36
50	GREY	CLSD	-	2	-	BSS;BOTH BURNISH;ONE THIN WALL	2	6
50	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	L4	-	-
52	NVCC	CLSD	ROUZ	-	-	BS;CR FAB	1	6
52	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	3-4	-	-
57	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-	FTRG ?BKR	1	12
57	GREY	-	-	-	-	BS	1	4
57	GREY	-	-	-	-	THIN WALL BS	1	1
57	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	3?	-	-
72	CC	BK?	ROUZ?	-	-	TINY BS;GRY FAB/CC	1	1
72	GREY	-	-	-	-	CHIP	1	1
72	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	L3-4	-	-
79	GREY	J?	-	-	-	BASE	1	38
79	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	RO	-	-
							69	636

APPENDIX 2

POST-ROMAN POTTERY ARCHIVE: CBL96 WARE TYPES BY CONTEXT

Context	Ware	Sherds	Form	Comments
U/S	BEVO	1	JUG?	-
U/S	BL	1	BOWL	18THC.
U/S	BS	1	-	-
U/S	HUM	1	?	-
U/S	HUM	1	JAR/JUG	-
U/S	HUM	1	JUG	-
U/S	HUM	1	JUG	-
U/S	LHUM	1	BOWL	-
U/S	LPM	1	-	-
U/S	LSW	1	?	-
U/S	SNLS	1	-	-
U/S	SNLS	1	JAR	-
U/S	TB	1	JUG	-
U/S	TOYII	1	JUG/CISTERN	LHJ; THUMBED STRIP
U/ST2	LHUM	1	JAR	RIM
1	BS	1	-	-
1	LERTH	2	-	-
1	LPM	5	-	-
2	HUM	1	BOWL	INT GLZE
2	HUMB	1	JAR	GLZE
2	HUMB	1	JUG	RIM;NO GLZE
12	LHUM	1	BOWL	-
12	LPM	1	-	-
12	SLIP	1	DISH	TRAILED & FEATHER DEC
12	STMO	1	JAR/CHAMBER	BASE
12	STMO	1	MUG	HANDLE
17	TB	1	BOWL	BASE
17	TB	1	DRIPPAN	HANDLE;CYLINDRICAL TYPE
17	TB	1	JAR/JUG	-
19	BL	1	?	16/17THC.
19	CIST	1	CUP	BASE
19	CIST	1	CUP	BS
19	CIST	1	CUP	BS
19	CIST	1	CUP	BS
19	CIST	1	CUP	HANDLE
19	FREC	1	JUG	-
19	LHUM	2	BOWL	-
19	LSLOC	1	JAR	RIM
19	MEDLOC	1	?	NO GLZE
19	MEDX	1	?	INT GLZE; FINE BUFF SANDY
19	PMLOC	1	JAR	RIM; FABRIC K
19	TB	1	?	INT & EXT GLZE; BURNT?
19	TB	1	BOWL	-
19	TB	1	BOWL	-
19	TB	1	DRIPPAN	CYLINDER TYPE
19	TB	1	JAR/JUG	-
19	TB	1	JUG	BS
19	TB	1	JUG	BS
19	TB	5	BOWL	RIM & BS

23	LONS	8	BOTTLE	? ID;OR LATE FREC
24	BEVO	1	?	-
24	BEVO	1	?	-
24	BEVO	1	?	BS
24	BEVO	1	?	BS
24	BEVO	1	?	SCRAP
24	BEVO	1	JUG	-
24	BEVO	1	JUG	-
24	BEVO	1	JUG	-
24	BEVO	1	JUG	BASE
24	BEVO	1	JUG	BS
24	BEVO	1	JUG	BS
24	BEVO	1	JUG	HANDLE;EARLY CA IN FABRIC
24	BEVO	1	JUG	LHJ
24	BEVO	1	JUG	RIM
24	BEVO	1	JUG	THUMBED BASE
24	BEVO	1	JUG	THUMBED BASE
24	BEVO	2	JUG	THU STRAP HANDLE
24	BEVO	7	JUG	RIM
24	DST	1	JUG/BOTTLE	-
24	EMLOC	1	-	-
24	HUM	1	JAR/JUG	-
24	HUM	2	-	BURNT/PURPLE GLZE
24	HUM	2	JUG	-
24	HUM	2	JUG	-
24	HUM	5	?	? ID;LOOKS LIKE MWJ;FINE MICACEOUS FABRIC;WHITI
24	LANG	1	JUG	THU BASE
24	LEMS	1	?	BASE
24	LEMS	1	?	BS
24	LEMS	1	?	BS
24	LEMS	1	?	BS
24	LEMS	1	?	BS
24	LEMS	1	?	BS
24	LEMS	1	BOWL	BASE
24	LEMS	1	BOWL	BASE
24	LEMS	1	BOWL	RIM
24	LEMS	1	COOKPOT	RIM
24	LEMS	1	COOKPOT	RIM
24	LFS	1	-	SCRAP
24	LFS	1	-	SCRAP
24	LFS	1	?	BASE
24	LFS	1	JAR	RIM
24	LKT	1	JAR	-
24	LSH	1	JAR	BS
24	LSH	1	JAR	RIM
24	LSW1	1	-	SCRAP
24	LSW1	1	JUG	CU SPL GLZE
24	LSW2	1	JUG	LHJ
24	LSW2	3	JUG	EARLY
24	LSWA	1	?	-
24	LSWA	1	JUG/PIT	SPL GLZE
24	MEDLOC	1	-	NO GLZE
24	MEDLOC	1	-	NO GLZE

24	MEDX	1	?	-
24	NSP	1	?	-
24	NSP	1	JUG	-
24	NSP	1	JUG	HANDLE
24	NSP	1	JUG/PIT	BASE
24	NSP	1	JUG/PIT	BS
24	R	1	-	-
24	R	1	-	?ID
24	R	4	-	-
24	SCAR	1	JUG	?ID; HANDLE
24	SNLS	1	JAR	-
24	TB	1	JUG	-
24	TORK	1	JAR	BS
24	TORK	1	JAR	BS
24	UNGS	1	?	-
24	UNGS	1	BOWL	RIM;VERY IMPORTANT AS SAXO-NORM TYPE;INCISED
28	HUM	1	JUG/CISTERN	-
28	HUMB	1	JUG/JAR	-
28	NLST	1	LID/CURFEW	-
28	TOYII	1	JUG/CISTERN	-
28	TOYII	1	JUG/CISTERN	HANDLE
28	TOYII	1	JUG/CISTERN	RIM; THU UNDER
28	TOYII	1	JUG/CISTERN	RIM; THU UNDER
40	EMX	1	JUG	INT RIM;GRITTY FABRIC
40	LEMS	1	?	BS
40	LEMS	1	BOWL	RIM;SV 50
40	LFS	1	?	BASE
40	LFS	1	?	BS
40	NSP	1	JUG/PIT	BASE
40	NSP	1	JUG/PIT	BS
40	NSP	1	JUG/PIT	BS
40	R	4	-	-
42	BEVO	1	JUG	BASE SPLAYED
42	BEVO	1	JUG	BS
42	BEVO	1	JUG	BS
42	BEVO	1	JUG	BS; SPL GLZE
42	BEVO	1	JUG	HANDLE
42	BEVO	1	JUG	RIM
42	BEVO	2	?	-
42	EST	3	COSTREL	-
42	LEMS	1	BOWL	BASE
42	LEMS	2	BOWL	-
42	LFS	1	?	-
42	LFS	1	?	-
42	LSW1	1	JUG	-
42	LSW1/2	1	JUG	NECK CORDON
42	LSW2	1	JUG	-
42	NLST	1	?	-
42	NLST	1	?	-
42	NSP	1	JUG/PIT	-
42	NSP	1	JUG/PIT	-
42	NSP	1	JUG/PIT	-
42	NSP	1	JUG/PIT	-

42	NSP	2	JUG/PIT	-
42	R	1	-	-
42	R	4	-	-
42	SNLS	1	JAR	-
42	SNLS	1	JAR	-
42	TORK	1	?	-
42	TORK	1	JAR	-
42	TORK	1	JAR	-
42/1965	UNGS	1	?	BASE
44	LHUM	1	?	INT GLZE
44	LPM	1	-	BL/W
44	LSTON	1	-	19TH
48	BL	1	BOWL	18/19TH
48	BL	1	BOWL	18/19TH
48	BL	1	JAR	17/18TH
48	LEMS	1	?	-
48	LEMS	1	?	-
48	LHUM	1	-	-
48	LONS	1	BOTTLE	OR LATE FREC
48	LPM	5	-	BL/W & B/W
48	NSP	1	JUG/PIT	BASE
48	NSP	3	JUG/PIT	-
48	PORC	1	-	-
48	R	1	-	-
50	LEMS	1	BOWL	RIM;SV 40
50	LFS	1	?	-
50	LKT	1	JAR	RIM
50	LSW1	1	JUG/PIT	-
50	R	6	-	-
50	TORK	1	?	-
52	LFS	1	-	-
52	R	1	-	-
55	BEVO	1	JUG	BS
55	BEVO	1	JUG	RIM/HANDLE
55	LEMS	1	?	BS
55	LEMS	1	?	BS
55	LEMS	1	BOWL	BS
55	LEMS	1	JAR	BS
55	LEMS	1	JAR	RIM
55	LKT	1	JAR	BS
55	LKT	1	JAR	BS
55	LKT	1	JAR;SMALL	BS
55	LSWA	1	JUG/PIT	BS
57	LKT	1	JAR	RIM
57	LS/SNLS	1	JAR	-
57	LS/SNLS	1	JAR	-
57	LS/SNLS	1	JAR	-
57	LSH	1	?	-
57	LSH	1	BOWL	INT RIM
57	LSH	1	JAR;SMALL	-
57	R	3	-	-
58	TORK	2	-	-
72	R	2	-	TINY SCRAPS

74	CIST	1	CUP	RIM:RILLED
79	BERTH	1	CISTERN/BUNG	?HUMB
79	HUM	1	JAR?	-
79	HUM	1	JAR?	-
79	HUM	1	JUG	BASE
79	HUM	1	JUG	BASE; THUMBED
79	HUM	1	JUG/CISTERN	PURPLE/BLACK GLZE
79	HUM	2	JAR/JUG	BS
79	HUMB	1	JAR?	NO GLZE
79	HUMB	1	JAR?	NO GLZE
79	LANG	1	CISTERN/BUNG	-
79	R	1	-	-
79	TB	1	JAR/JUG	-
79	TB	1	JAR/JUG	-
79	TB	1	JAR/JUG	BS
79	TOYII	1	?	-
79	TOYII	1	JUG/CISTERN	THU ASTRIIP
79	TOYII	4	JUG/CISTERN	RIM; THU STRIP DEC
82	BL	1	JAR?	RIM; 17/18THC.
82	FREC	1	JUG	BASE
82	FREC	1	JUG	PLAIN BROWN; ?ID OR LSTON
82	LHUM	1	?	INT & EXT GLZE

POST-ROMAN POTTERY ARCHIVE: HORIZON DATING

Context	Earliest horizon	Latest horizon	Probable horizon	Date range
1	-	-	EMH	19/20th
2	MH7	PMH1	-	early 14th to mid 16th
12	-	-	EMH	-
17	MH10	PMH3	-	mid/late 15th to late 16th
19	PMH2	PMH3	-	mid to late 16th
23	PMH7	PMH10	-	early 14th to mid 16th
24	MH10 OR MH7	PMH1	-	14th or late 15th to mid 16th HIGH RESID MH4-5
24	MH4	MH7	-	early 13th to mid 14th
28	MH10	PMH1	-	mid/late 15th to mid 16th
40	MH3	MH4	-	mid/late 12th to early/mid 13th
42	-	-	MH4	early to early/mid 13th
44	-	-	EMH	-
48	-	-	EMH	-
50	MH1	MH4	-	early/mid 12th to early 13th
52	ASH11	MH3	-	late 10th to mid/late 12th
55	MH3	MH4	-	early/mid 12th to early 13th
57	ASH9	ASH11	-	early/mid 10th to late 10th
58	ASH7	ASH13	-	late 9th to mid/late 11th
72	-	-	R	-
74	MH10	PMH5	-	mid/late 15th to mid 17th
79	-	-	PMH1	early to mid 16th
79	-	-	PMH1	early to mid 16th
82	PMH5	PMH8	-	mid 17th to mid 18th

19/20th

19/20th

19/20th

CBL 96 : Key to Post-Roman Pottery Fabrics

BERTH	Brown Earthenwares
BEVO	Beverley Orange Ware
BL	Blackware
BS	Brown Stoneware
CIST	Cistercian-Type Wares
DST	Developed Stamford Ware
EMLOC	Early Medieval Local Fabrics
EMX	Early Medieval Non-Local Fabrics
EST	Early Stamford Ware
FREC	Frechen/Cologne Stoneware
HUM	Humberware
HUMB	Humberware
LANG	Langerwehe Stoneware
LEMS	Local Early Medieval Shelley Ware
LERTH	Late Earthenwares
LFS	Lincoln Fine-Shelled Ware
LHUM	Late Humberware
LKT	Lincoln Kiln-Type Ware
LONS	London Stoneware
LPM	Early Modern or Modern
LSH	Lincoln Shelley Ware
LSLOC	Late Saxon Local Fabrics
LS/SNLS	Late Saxon/Saxo-Norman Lincoln Sandy Ware
LSTON	Late Stonewares
LSW	Undated Lincoln Fabrics
LSWA	Glazed Lincoln Ware; Fabric A
LSW1	Glazed Lincoln Ware
LSW2	Glazed Lincoln Ware
LSW1/2	LSW 1 or 2
MEDLOC	Medieval Local Fabrics
MEDX	Medieval Non-Local Fabrics
NLST	North Lincolnshire Shelly Ware
NSP	Nottingham Splashed Glazed Ware
PMLOC	Post-Med Local Fabrics
PORC	Porcelain (general)
R	Roman pottery
SCAR	Scarborough Ware
SLIP	Slipware (general)
SNLS	Saxo-Norman Lincoln Sandy Ware
STMO	Staffordshire Mottled Ware
TB	Toynton or Old Bolingbroke Type Ware
TORK	Torksey Ware
TOYII	Toynton Ware, Kiln 3
UNGS	Unglazed Greensand

APPENDIX 3

CBL96: Assessment Report on the Ceramic Building Material

Richard Kemp

1. Introduction

Fifty-nine pieces of Ceramic Building material were recovered from the site. This was examined and recorded at basic CLAU archive level (form type by sherd count and weight, with note of diagnostic sub-form) using CLAU classification. (see Appendix 1). The basic archive is described in appendices 2 and 3.

2. Condition

Many of the brick and tiles are broken into small fragments with sixteen of these having mortar adhering, three of the pieces having mortar over the broken edges this possibly signifying secondary use.

3. Overall Chronology and Source

The Romano-British tiles recovered from the excavation although undiagnostic appear to be from a localised source/manufacture. The medieval tiles recorded appear to date from the middle to late 13th to the late 14th century. The dating of these tiles relies mainly on the flat, nibbed roofing tile, which appears to be a product of a localised kiln. The nibbed tiles are the double, triangular-nib suspension type (2C) which can be dated from the early 13th to late 14th century and the large round double nib type (3) which dates between the late 13th and late 14th centuries. The glazed ridge tile is of a similar period although not from the same source as the nibbed tile, this source may be from the Lincoln area.

The brick fragments have a probable date range from the 15th century to the late 19th century and these also appear to be of a localised source/manufacture.

4. Further work

No further work is needed on this particular material although any Ceramic Building materials recovered in the future from this area will need further quantification.

CBL96; TILE TYPES BY CONTEXT, WEIGHT AND FABRIC

Context	Form	Sherds	Weight	Subform	Fabric	Comments
U/S	PNR	1	0	-	-	-
2	PNR	1	95	-	7	MORTAR + OVER BREAK
11	BRK	1	20	-	CB2	-
11	BRK	1	45	-	CB4	CORNER
11	BRK	2	120	-	CB2	MORTAR ALL OVER
11	BRK	2	345	-	CB1	SAME BRK; MORTAR; CORNER
12	BRK	1	165	-	CB5	MORTAR; 45MM THK; MODERN
12	BRK	1	95	-	CB5	MORTAR; 45MM THK; MODERN
12	PANT	1	10	-	LN1	-
12	PNR	1	30	-	7	MORTAR
24	BRK	2	390	-	CB1	SAME BRK; MORTAR; PMED?
24	BRK	1	65	-	CB1	-
24	GPNR	1	75	-	7	-
24	NIB	1	195	3	LN2	CORNER
24	NIB	1	35	?	LN2	-
24	NIB	1	50	2C	LN2	-
24	PNR	1	15	-	LN3	-
24	PNR	1	20	-	CB3	-
24	PNR	1	25	-	LN2	MORTAR; PAW PRINT?
24	PNR	3	95	-	LN3	-
24	PNR	4	150	-	7	-
24	RTIL	1	205	TEG?	LN3	MORTAR; CORN
42	BRK	2	25	-	CB1	-
44	PANT	2	75	-	CB1	MORTAR
48	BRK	1	15	-	CB1	-
48	BRK	2	25	-	CB1	-
48	BRK	4	165	-	CB4	CORNER
48	PANT	2	170	-	CB1	-
48	PNR	1	10	-	LN3	-
48	PNR	2	90	-	7	-
48	RTIL	1	125	-	CB2	-
48	RTIL	1	25	?	CB2	-
48	BRK	1	10	-	CB1	-
55	BRK	1	15	-	CB1	-
74	BRK	1	15	-	CB2	MORTAR
74	BRK	1	95	-	CB2	-
74	BRK	2	170	-	CB1	SAME BRK
74	PANT	1	30	-	LN1	-
79	BRK	1	105	-	CB3	-
79	GPNR	1	40	-	LN2	-
79	PNR	1	40	-	7	MORTAR
82	BRK	1	6	-	CB3	-

CBL96; CLAU LIST OF FORM TYPE BY COUNT AND PERIOD

	Form	Sherds
1. ROMAN	RTIL	3
2. MEDIEVAL/POST-MEDIEVAL	BRK	28
	GPNR	2
	NIB	3
	PANT	6
	PNR	17

CBL96: CONTEXT TILE DATING SUMMARY

Context	Earliest date	Latest date	Prob date	Comments
2	13	15	14/15	-
11	L14	16	15?	-
12	E18	E20	19	-
24	M/L13	L14	-	BRK MED/PMED?
42	L14	16	15?	-
44	E18	E20	19	-
48	E18	E20	19	-
55	L14	16	15?	-
74	18	19	19	-
79	14	15	L14	-
82	L14	16	15?	-

CBL96: CLAU LIST OF FORM TYPE NAMES

Form code	Description
BRK	MEDIEVAL/POST-MEDIEVAL BRICK
GPNR	UNDIAGNOSTIC GLAZED ROOFING TILE
NIB	UNGLAZED NIBBED ROOFING TILE
PANT	UNGLAZED PANTILE
PNR	UNDIAGNOSTIC UNGLAZED ROOFING TILE
RTIL	UNDIAGNOSTIC ROMAN TILE

APPENDIX 4

CBL 95 : SUMMARY OF CONTEXTS

CONT	TRENCH	TYPE	RELATIONSHIPS	SAME AS	DESCRIPTION	DATE	PLATES	FIGS
1	01	layer	above 2	18; 20/21	topsoil	19/20C	5-6	
2	02	layer	below 1	17; 34	garden soil	19/20C	5-6	
VOID								
VOID								
VOID								
VOID								
VOID								
VOID								
10	02	fill	within 15		soakaway lining	19/20C	8-10	3A
11	02	fill	within 86		construction lens	c.1824	8-11	3
12	02	layer	above 19, below 85		ashy silt dump	16-18C	8;11	3B
13	02	fill	within 14		soakaway lining	19/20C	8-9	3A
14	02	cut	contains 13		soakaway	19/20C	8-10	3A
15	02	cut	contains 10; 16		soakaway	19/20C	8-9	3A
16	02	fill	within 15		soakaway infill	19/20C	8-10	3A
17	02	layer	above 11	2; 34	garden soil	post c.1824	8;11	3B
18	02	layer	above 13,16		topsoil	19/20C	7-11	3B
19	02	layer	above 77, below 12	33; 24	garden soil	13-18C	8-11	3
20	03	layer	above 21	1; 18	topsoil, mixed	19/20C	12-17	6A;8A
21	03	layer	above 26, 71	1; 18	topsoil, unmixed	19/20C	12-17	6A;8A
22	03	fill	within 87		construction lens	c.1824	15	
23	03	fill	within 87		construction soil	c.1824	15-16;18	6A;9E
24	03	layer	above 37/67	19	garden soil	14-16C	12-20	5;6;8;9
25	03	cut	contains 27; 26		pit	19/20C	15	
26	03	fill	within 25		pit fill	19/20C	15	
27	03	fill	within 25		pit fill	19/20C	15	
28	03	fill	within 87		construction lens	c.1824	15	
29	03	layer	above 34, below 21		?repair debris	19/20C	16	6A
30	03	fill	within 87		construction lens	c.1824	16	6A
31	03	cut	contains 32, 71		soakaway	19/20C	16	6A
32	03	fill	within 31		soakaway fill	19/20C	16	6A
33	03	layer	above 36, 66	19; 85	garden soil	16-18C	13-17	6A;8A
34	03	layer	above 35	2; 17	garden soil	post c.1824	16-17	6A;8A
35	03	fill	within 87		construction soil	c.1824	15	
36	03	layer	above 24, below 33		silty dump	16-18C	16	6A
37	03	layer	below 24	67	ashy silt dump	13-16C	16;18	5;6;9E
38	03	layer	above 42	41; 77	metalled surface	13C	16	6A
39	03	fill	within 87		construction lens	c.1824	15	
40	03	layer	below 42	53; 80	demolition rubble	12-13C	20;23-25	5;6;8
41	03	layer	above 42	38; 77	metalled surface	13C	20-21	5;9E
42	03	layer	above 61/62/40/53	79	levelling soil	13C	20	6A;8A
43	03	cut	contains 44-49		wall trench	c.1824	19;22;26	5;8A
44	03	fill	within 43		wall trench fill	c.1824	19	5;8A
45	03	fill	within 43		wall trench fill	c.1824	19	5;8A
46	03	fill	within 43		wall trench fill	c.1824	19	5;8A
47	03	fill	within 43		wall trench fill	c.1824	19	5;8A
48	03	fill	within 43		wall trench fill	c.1824	19	5;8A
49	03	fill	within 43		wall trench fill	c.1824	19	5;8A
50	03	layer	above 72, below 58	84	reddish soil	4-10C	22;28-37	5;6;8
51	03	wall	?above 50		?terrace wall	10-12C	26;31-35	5;8A
52	03	fill	within stones of 51		matrix amongst 51	10-12C	26;31-35	5;8A
53	03	layer	below 42	40; 80	demolition rubble	12-13C	21;23-24	5;6A
54	03	cut	contains 55		robber pit	12-13C	27	5A;8A
55	03	fill	within 54		fill of robber pit	12-13C	27	5A;8A
56	03	cut	contains 88		pit	13-16C	21;37	5A;6A
57	03	layer	above 72		deposit	10C	37	6A

CBL 95 : SUMMARY OF CONTEXTS

58	03	layer	above 50		metalled surface	9-11C	28-30	5B;6A
59	03	?wall	?above 50		?robbed-out wall	9-12C	31-32;36	5B;8B
VOID								
61	03	layer	below 42	61; 83	matrix for 40	12-13C	20;23-25	5A;6;8
62	03	layer	below 42	62; 83	matrix for 53	12-13C	21;23-24	5A;6
63	03	fill	within 43		wall trench fill	19/20C	17	8A
64	03	fill	within 43		wall trench fill	19/20C	17	8A
65	03	layer	above 66		ashy silt dump	16-18C	17	8A
66	03	layer	below 65		silty dump	16-18C	17	8A
67	03	layer	below 24	37	ashy silt dump	13-16C	16	6A
68	03	layer	above 23		foundation blocks	c.1824	18	9E
69	03	wall	above 68		building wall	c.1824	18	9E
70	03	wall	butted by 44-48		west boundary wall	c.1824	19	8A
71	03	fill	within 31		soakaway fill	19/20C	16	6A
72	03	layer	below 50		deposit	3-4C		5B;6A
VOID								
74	02	fill	within 76		robber trench fill	post-medieval	10-11	3A
75	02	fill	within 78		foundation slab	post-medieval	10-11	3A
76	02	cut	contains 74		robber trench	post-medieval	10-11	3A
77	02	layer	above 79	38; 41	metalled surface	13C	9-11	3
78	02	cut	contains 75		cottage foundation	post-medieval		
79	02	layer	below 77	42	levelling soil	13C	9-11	3
80	02	layer	below 79	40; 53	demolition rubble	12-13C	10-11	3
81	02	cut	contains 82		pit	17-18C		
82	02	fill	within 81		fill of pit	17-18C		
83	02	layer	below 79	61; 62	matrix of 80	12-13C	10-11	3
84	02	layer	below 80, 83	50	reddish soil	4-10C	11	3
85	02	layer	above 12	33	garden soil	18-19C	11	3B
86	02	cut	contains 11	87	building construct.	c.1824	11	3
87	03	cut	contains 23,22,30	86	building construct.	c.1824	15-16;18	6A;9E
88	03	fill	within 56		fill of pit	13-16C	21;37	5A;6A
89	03	cut	contains 90		?robber pit	12-13C	31-32;36	5B;6A
90	03	fill	within 89		fill of ?robber pit	12-13C	31-32;36	5A;6;8
91	02	wall	within 78		cottage wall	post-medieval		

Appendix 5 : Contents of Site Archive

1. Evaluation Report

2. Context sheets 1-91 (and summary list)

3. Photographs (and list, with colour negatives):

LAS film numbers: 96/6; 96/33; 96/34; 96/35; 96/36; 96/37; 96/38; 96/46

4. Site Drawings (and list):

9 plans (1:20; 1:100);

9 sections (1:20; 1:50)

5 Roman Pottery Assessment Report (M.J.Darling)

6 Medieval and Later Pottery Assessment Report (J.Young)

7 Building Materials Assessment Report (R.Kemp)

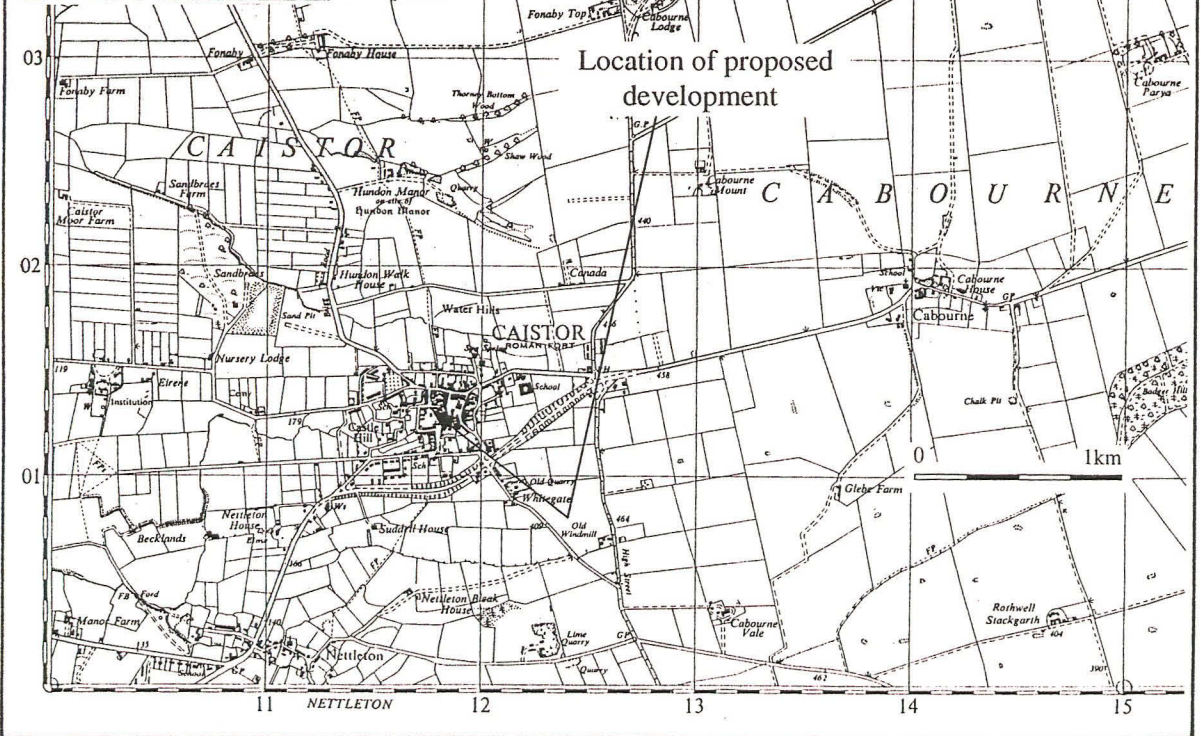
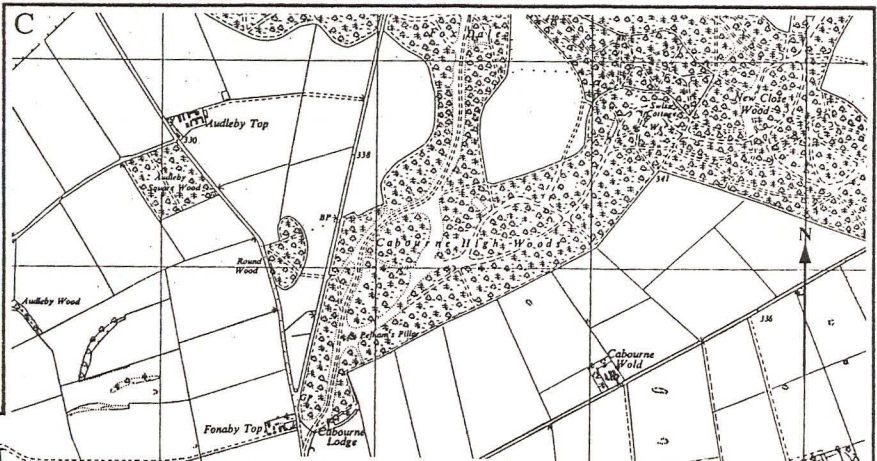
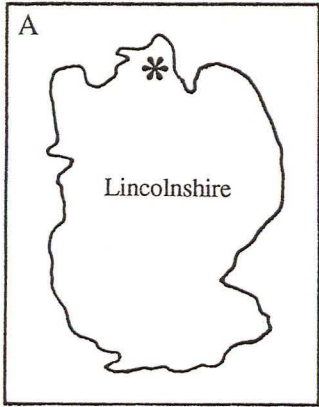
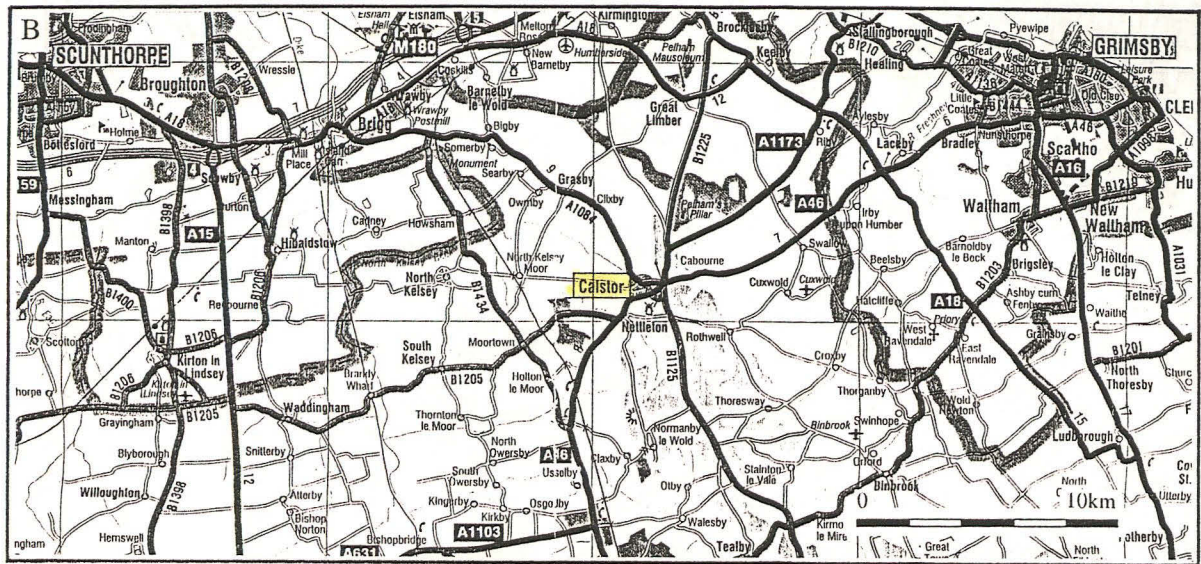


Fig 1 : Location of Caistor and proposed development area.
 (Inset C based on O.S 1:25000, Crown Copyright 1953.
 Reproduced with the permission of the controller of
 HMSO. LAS No. AL 50424A).

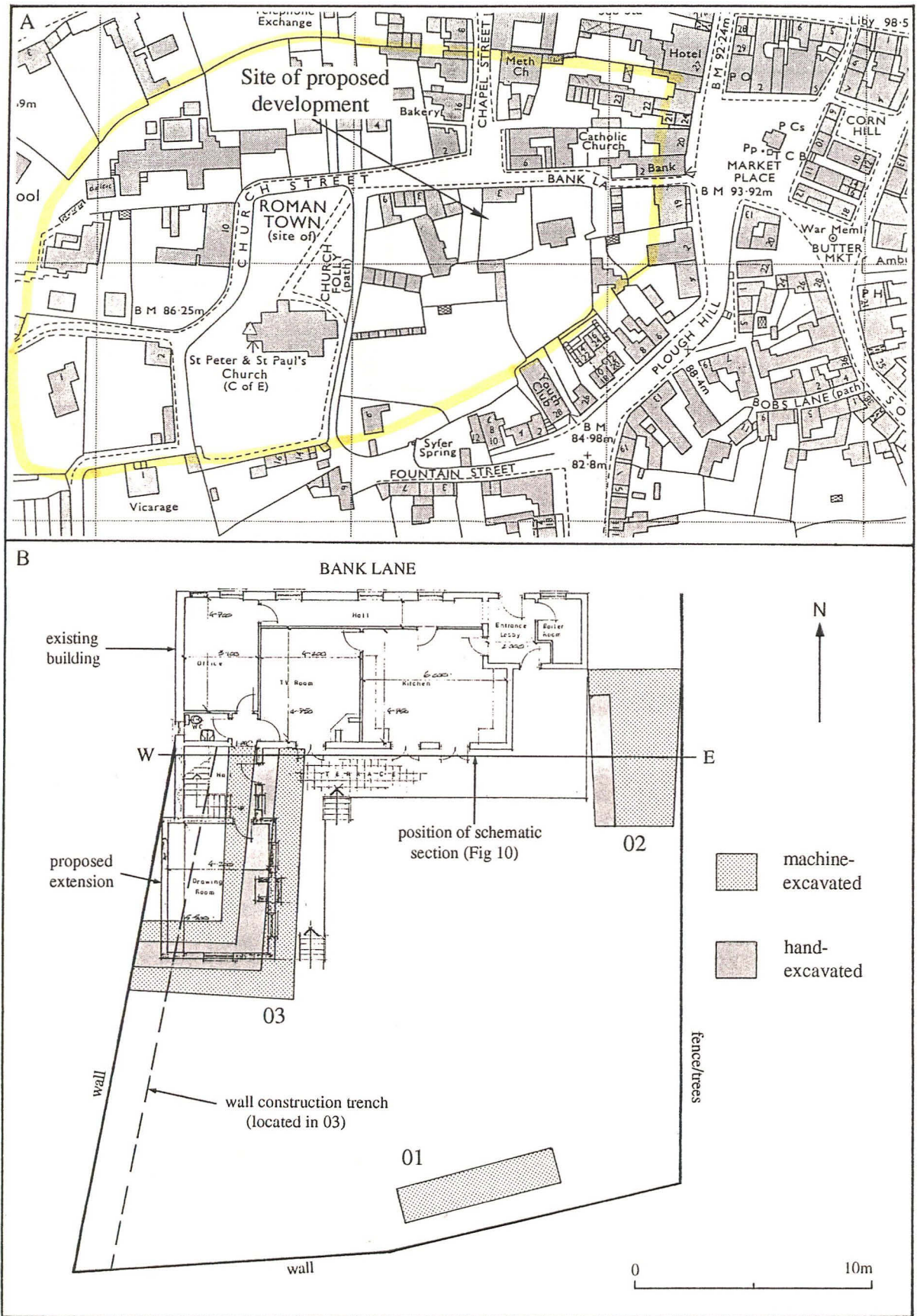


Fig 2 : Inset A; Site of proposed development. Limits of Scheduled Ancient Monument outlined in green. (Based on O.S 1:1250, Crown Copyright 1970. Reproduced with permission of controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 50424A). Inset B; Position of trenches 01-03 and schematic section across site. (Building plan based on architect's Dr.No.6.3183:01, provided by Sir Charles Nicholson Group).

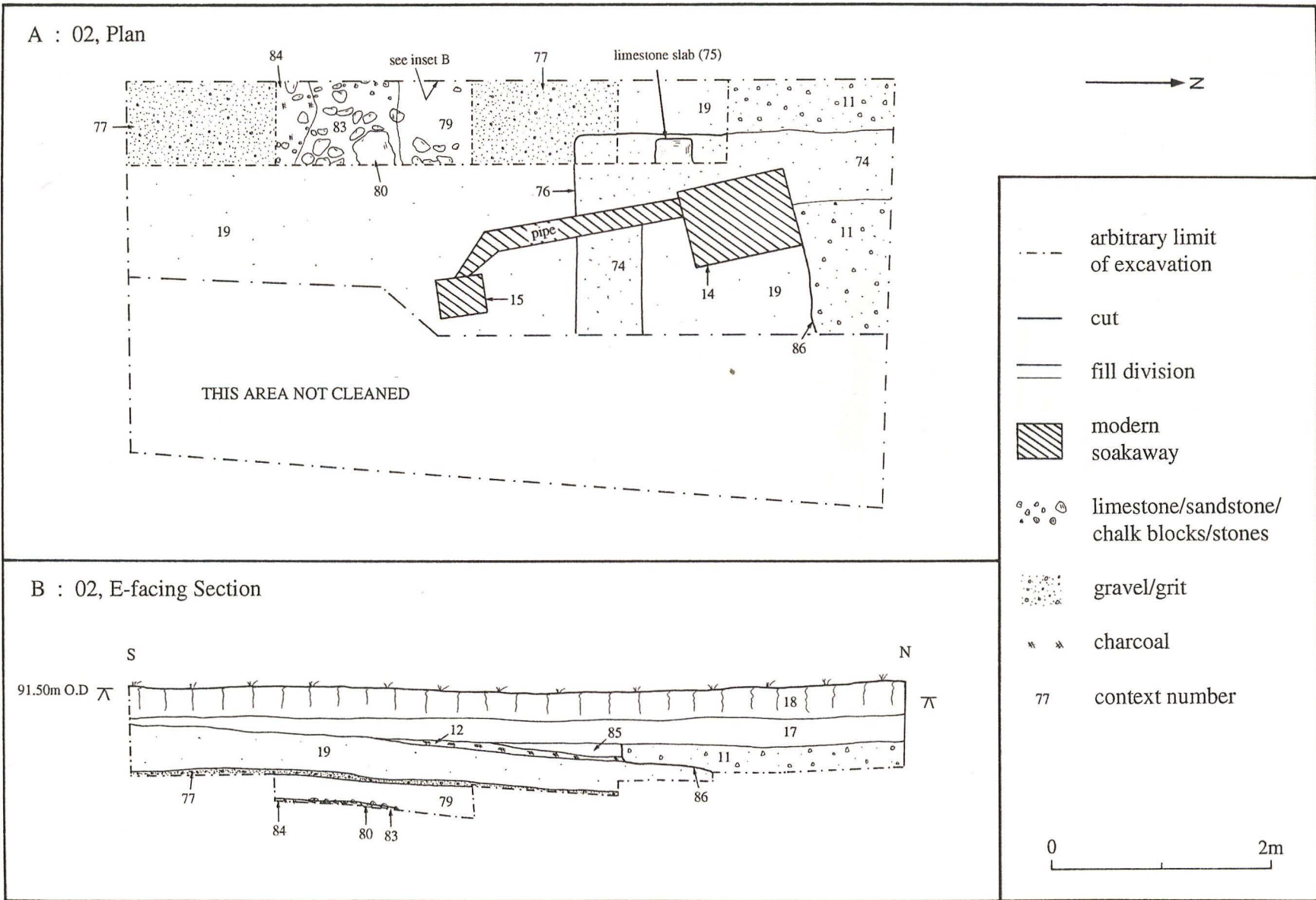


Fig 3 : Trench 02, Plan and Section

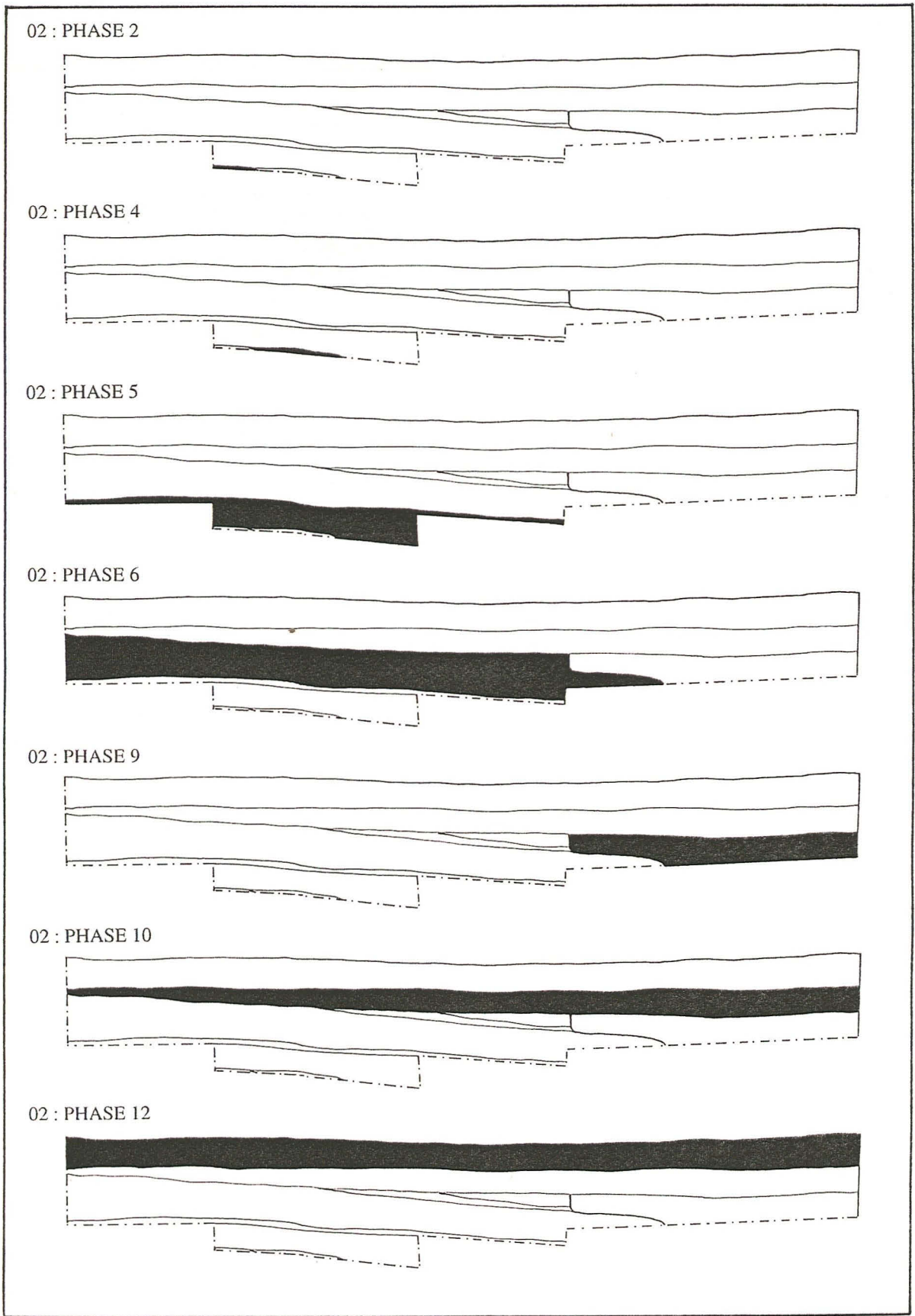


Fig 4 : Trench 02, phases recorded in E-facing section

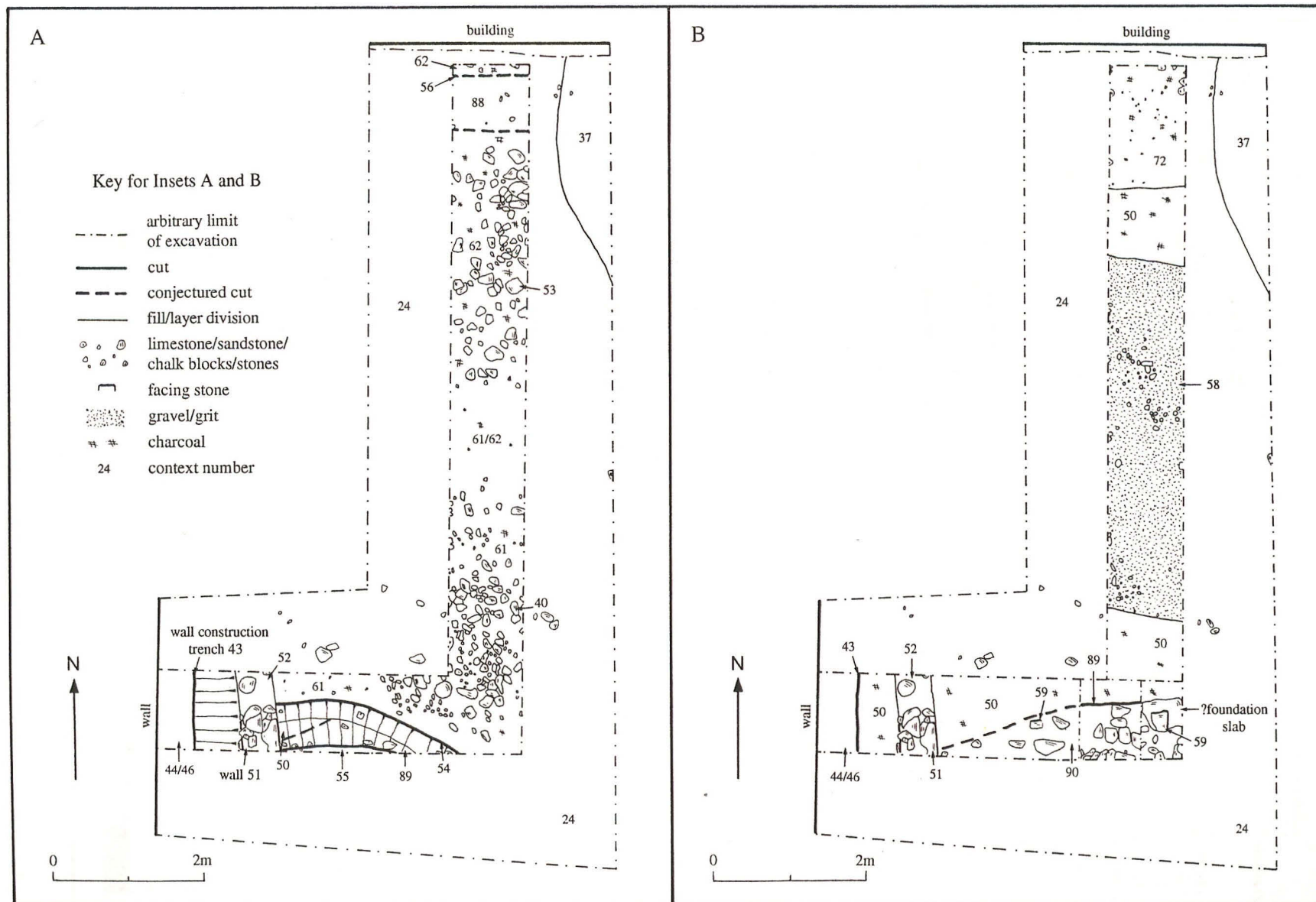


Fig 5 : Trench 03, Plans. Inset A: after exposure of wall 51 and demolition/
robbing horizon; Inset B: after exposure of metallised surface 58,
soil horizon 50, and possible Romano-British feature 72.

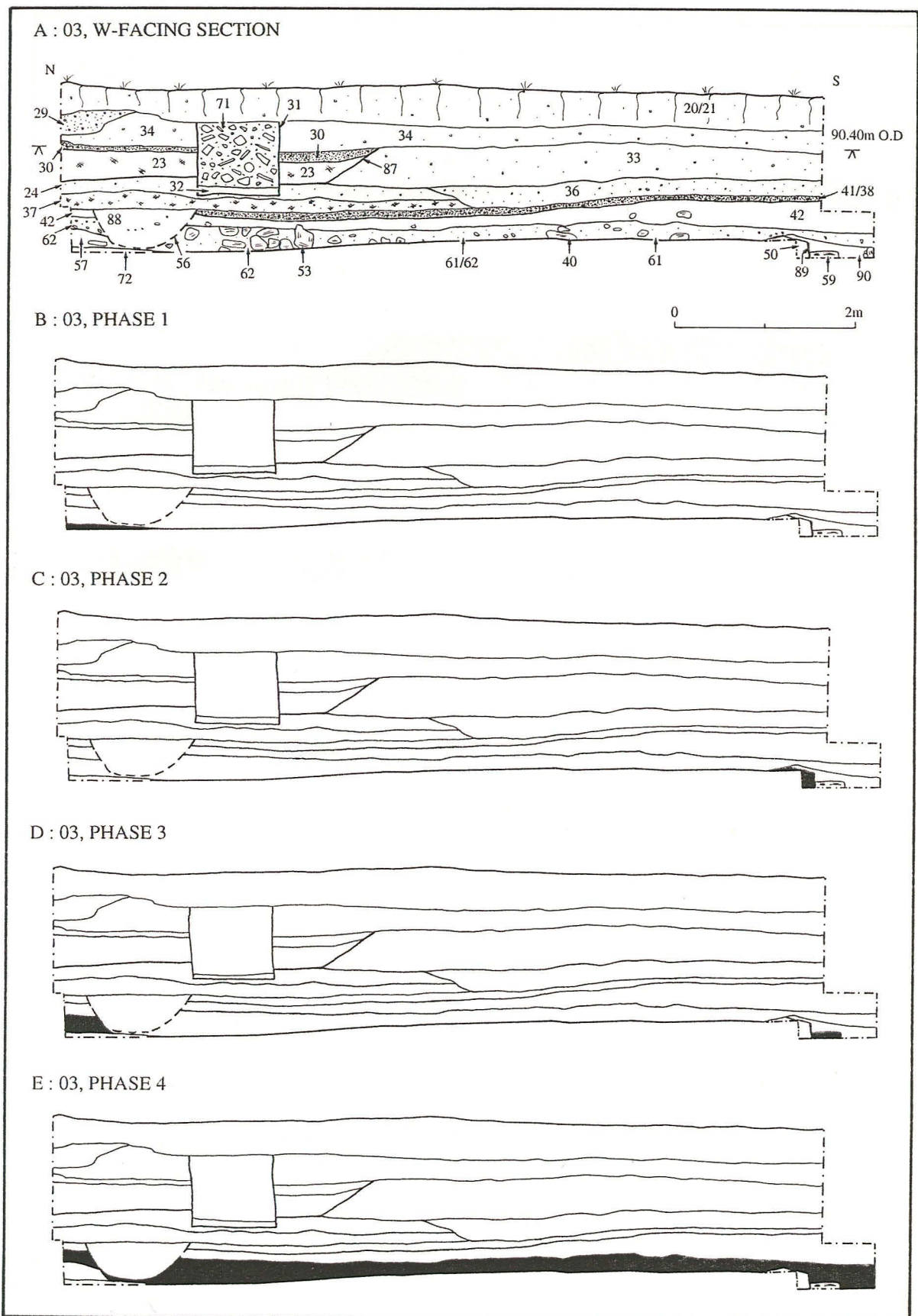


Fig 6 : Trench 03, W-facing section and Phases 1-4

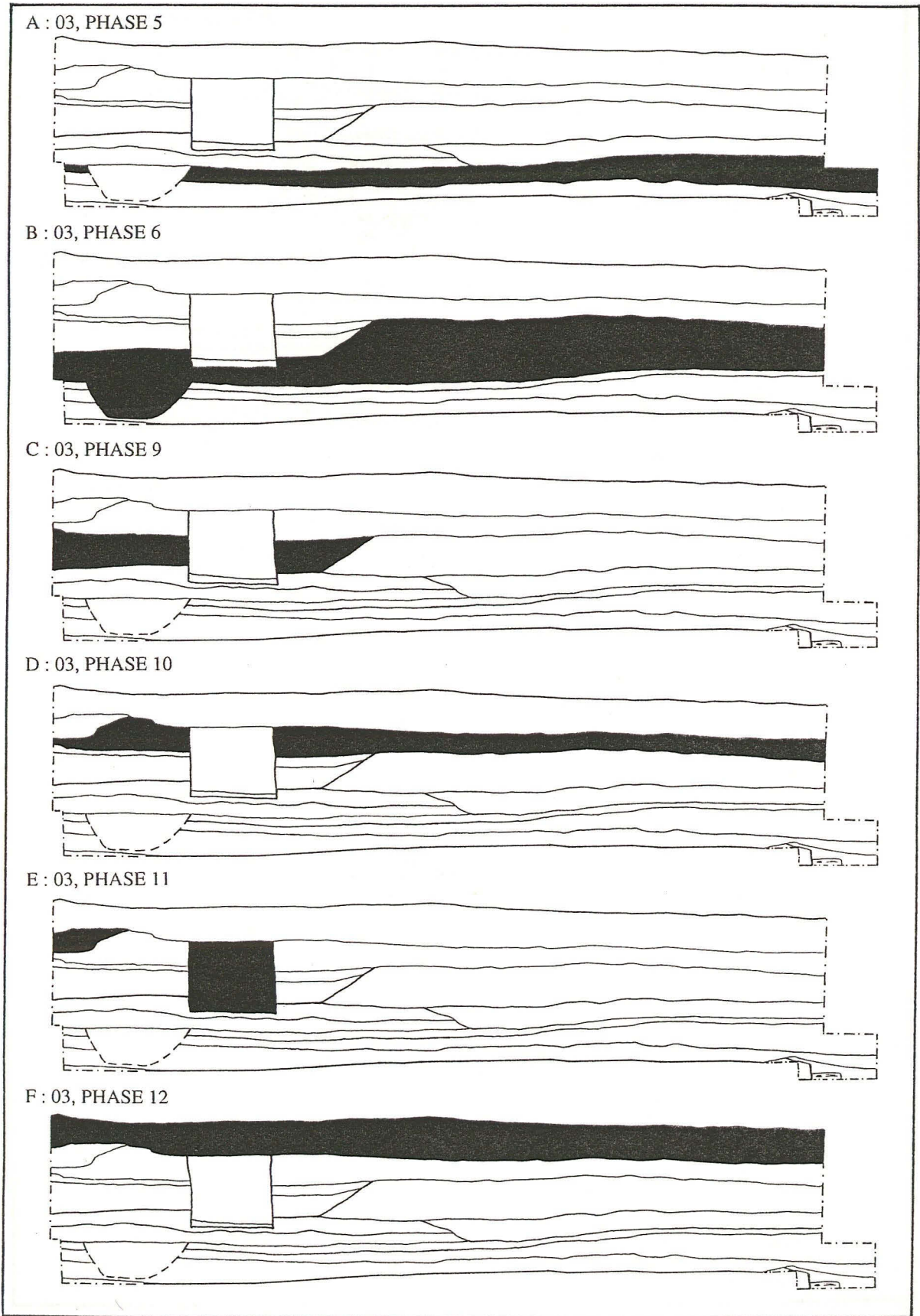


Fig 7 : Trench 03, Phases 5-6 and 9-12, recorded in W-facing section

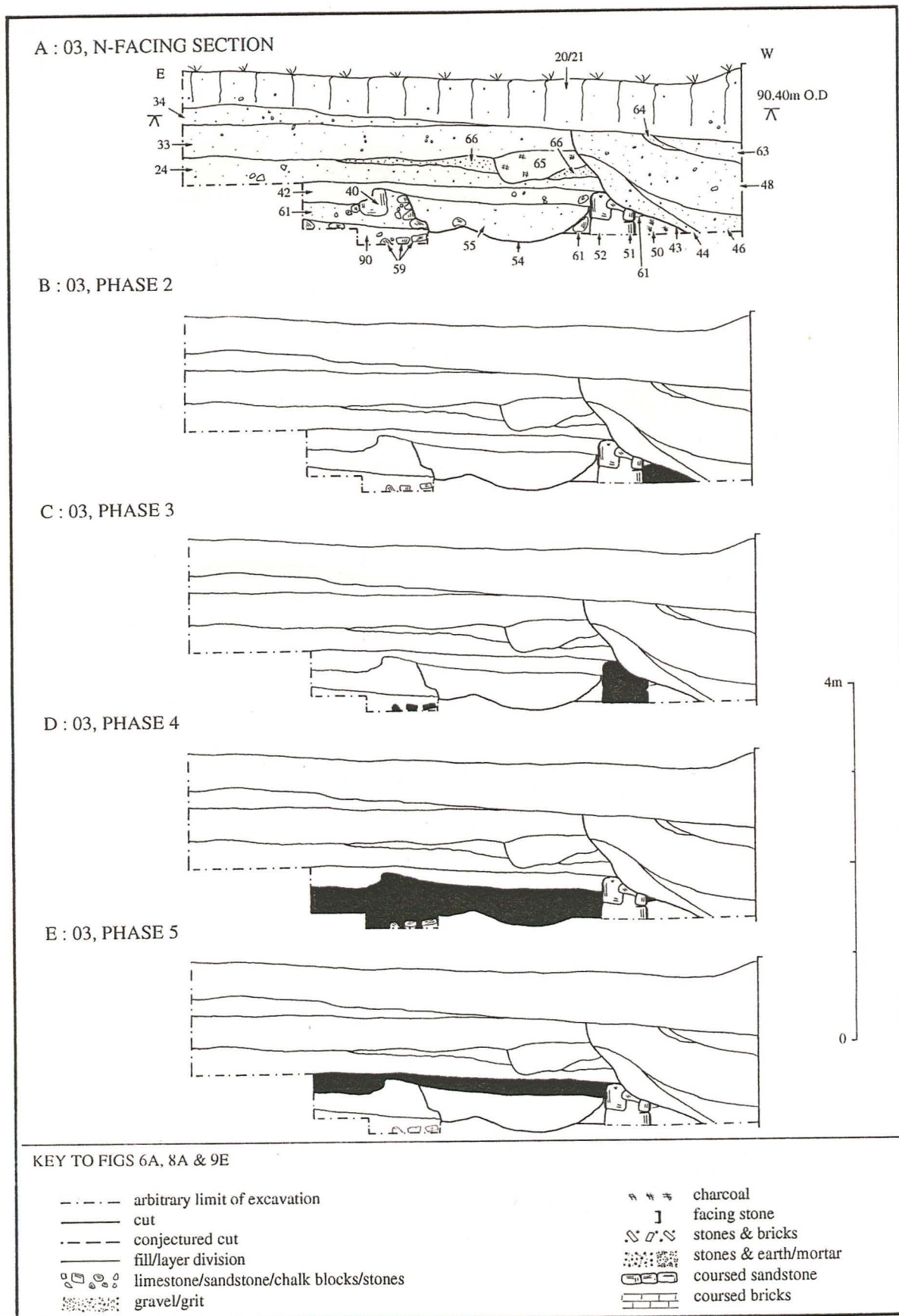


Fig 8 : Trench 03, N-facing section and Phases 2-5

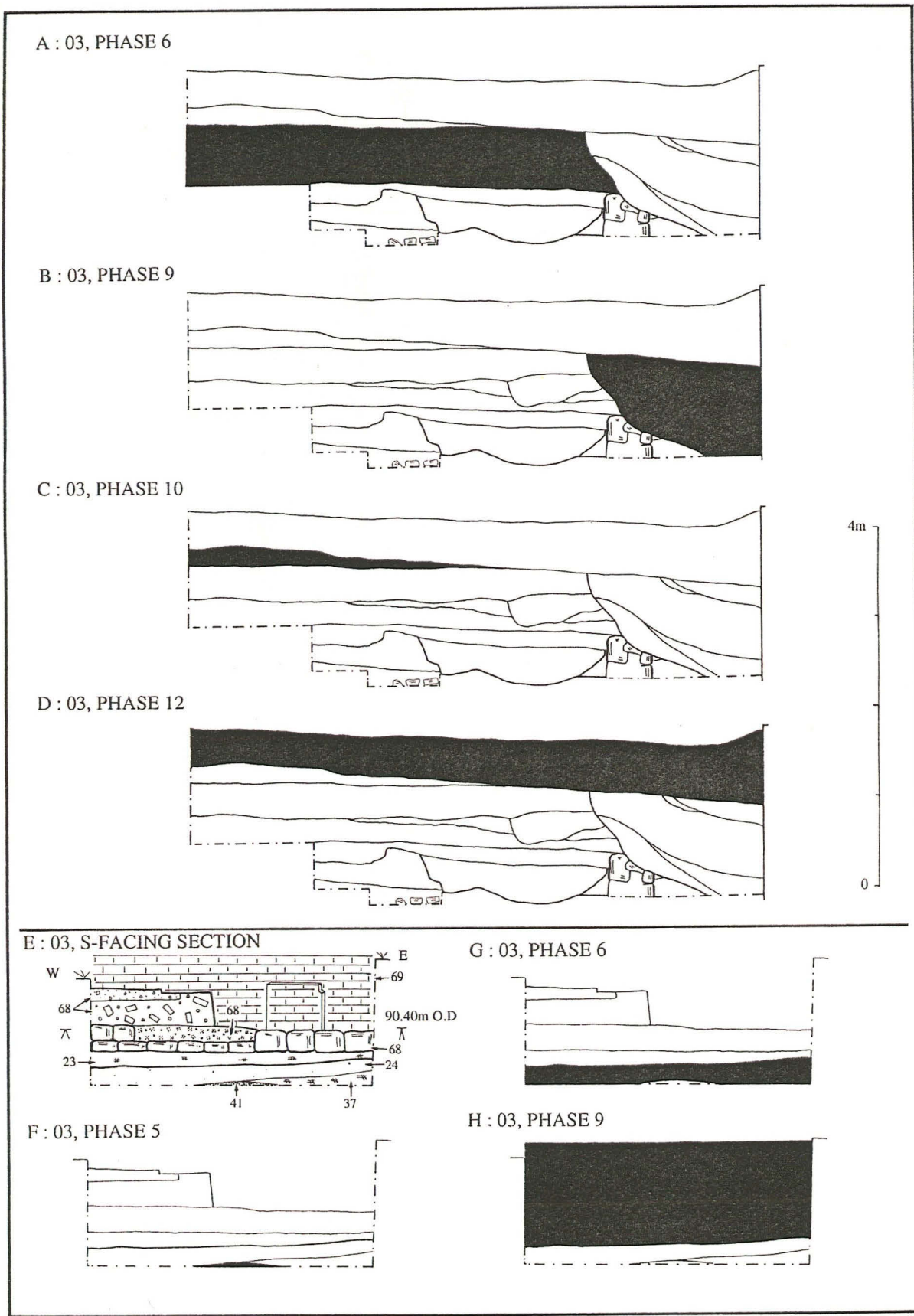


Fig 9 : Trench 03, Phases 6, 9-10 and 12 recorded in N-facing section; Phases 5, 6 and 9 recorded in S-facing section

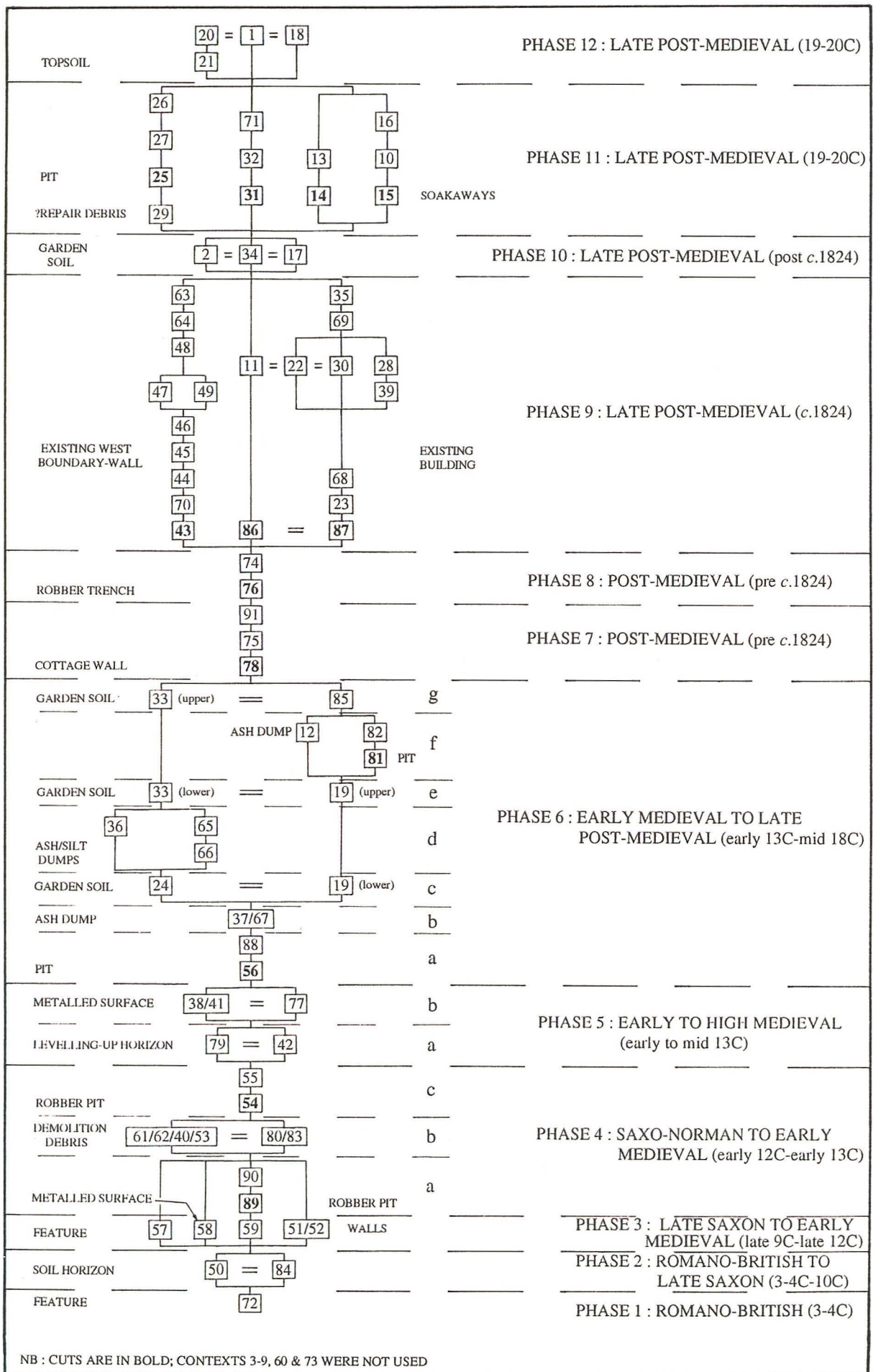


FIG 10 : CBL 96 : MATRIX

CBL 96 : Schematic East-West section

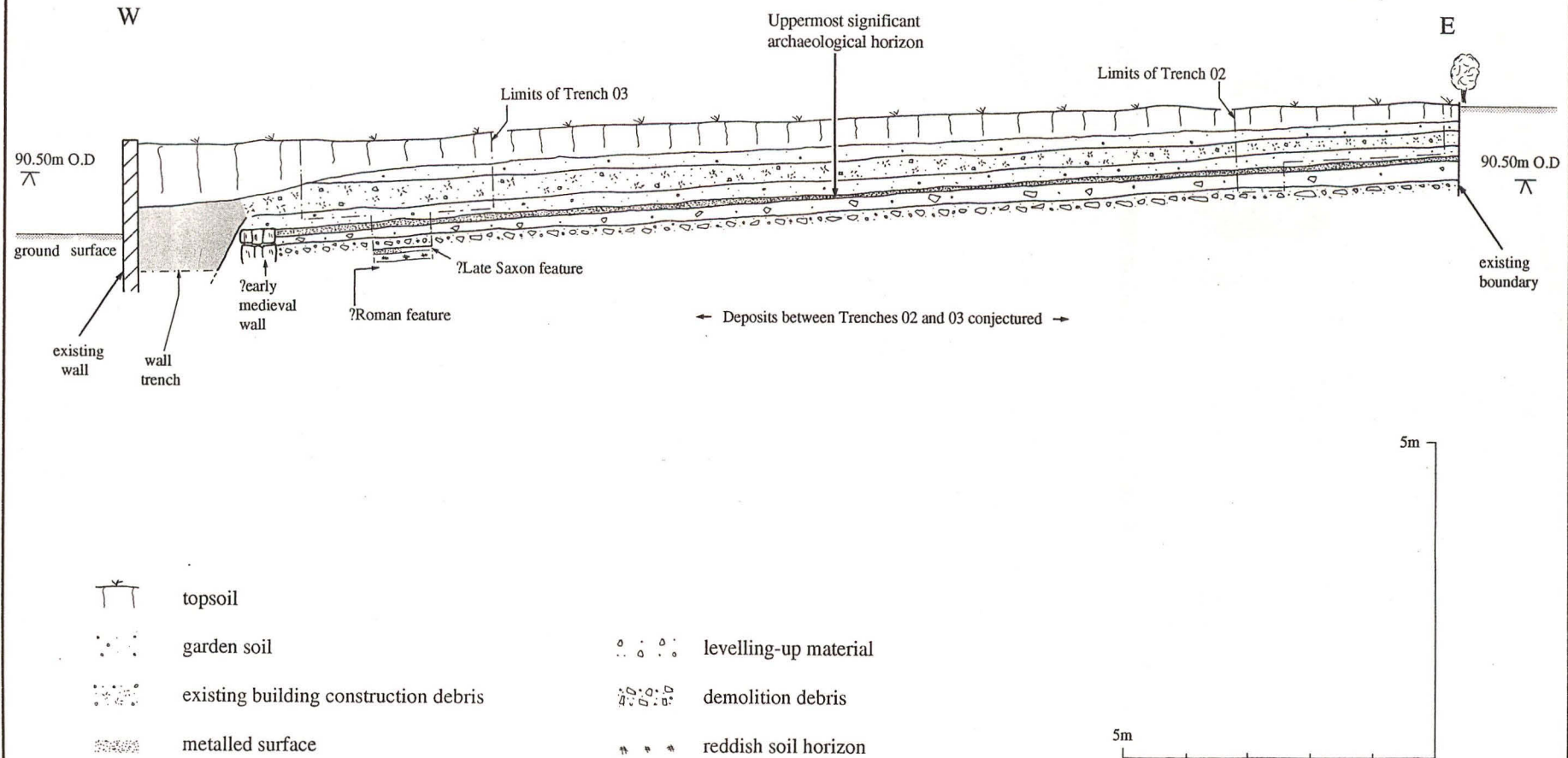


Fig 11 : Schematic section across proposed development site, based on findings in Trenches 02 and 03



PI.1 View of front elevation of former British Legion Hall, Bank Lane. Looking SE.

PI.2 View along Bank Lane, uphill towards Market Place. Looking E.





PI.3 View of south part of garden prior to excavation of Trench 01. Looking SW.

PI.4 View of north-west part of garden prior to excavation of Trench 03. Looking NW.





PI.5 Cleaning Trench 01 after machine opening. Looking W.



PI.6 Trench 01 after cleaning. Looking E. Scales 2m and 1m.



PI.7 Excavation of Trench 02 in north-east corner of garden. Looking N.



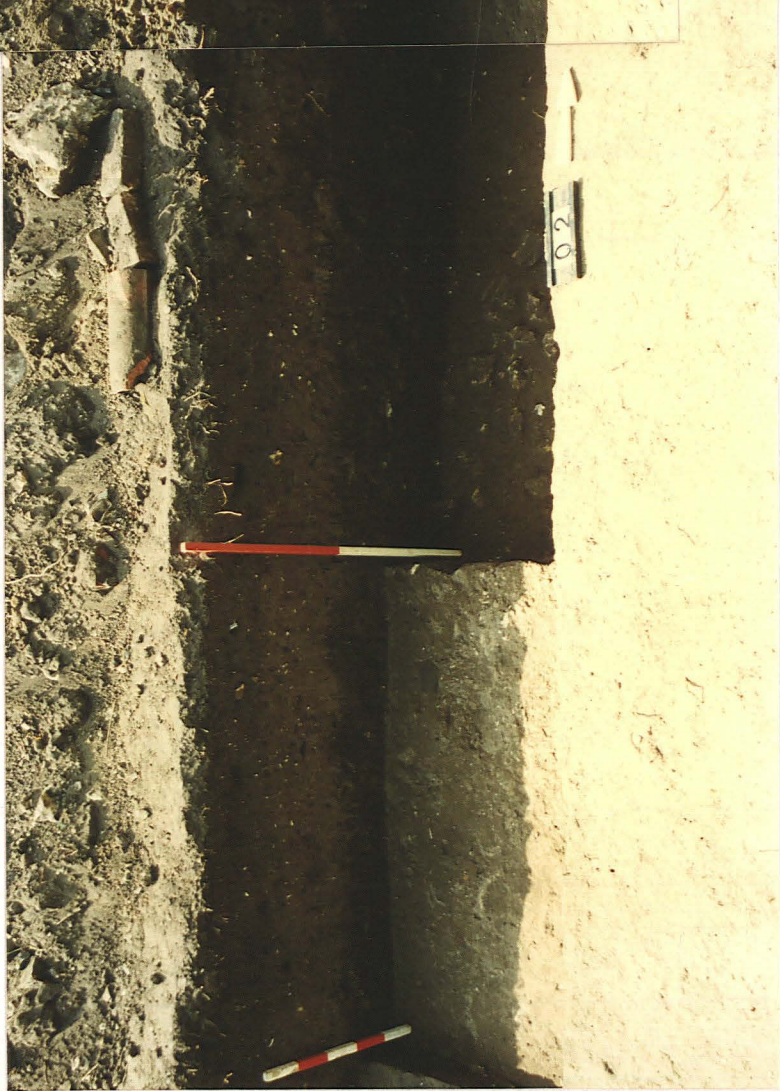
PI.8 Trench 02 after machine opening and cleaning. Looking N. Scales 2m and 1m.



PI.9 Cleaning Trench 02 after re-opening and exposure of metallised surface 77 within narrow slot. Looking N. Scale 1m.



PI.10 Narrow slot within Trench 02, showing metallised surface 77 and, within deepest excavated portion, demolition rubble 80/83. Looking N. Scales 1m.



Pl.11 E-facing section of Trench 02. Looking W. Scales 1m and 0.5m.



PI.12 Machine opening of Trench 03. Looking S.

PI.13 Cleaning Trench 03 after machining to level of garden soil 24. Looking NW.





PI.14 Trench 03 after cleaning to level of garden soil 24. Looking N. Scales 2m.

PI.15 E-facing section of Trench 03, showing depth of garden soil and mortary lens 22, the latter relating to c.1824 construction of present building. Looking W. Scales 1m and 2m.





Pl.16 W-facing section of Trench 03 showing depth of garden soil, construction lens 30 (centre left), ashy deposit 37/67 (bottom left), and void of modern soakaway 31. Looking E. Scales 1m and 2m.



PI.17 N-facing section of Trench 03, showing depth of garden soil and west boundary wall construction trench 43. Looking S. Scales 1m and 2m.



Pl.18 S-facing elevation of present building and foundations. Looking N. Scale 2m.

Pl.19 E-facing elevation of present west boundary wall. Looking W. Scale 2m.





Pl.20 Trench 03, central slot after excavation of remainder of garden soil 24, exposure of metallised surface 41 (background), and partial exposure of demolition rubble 61/62/40/53 (foreground). Looking N. Scales 1m.

Pl.21 Trench 03, detail of metallised surface 41 (densest northern half). Looking W. Scales 1m.





PI.22 Trench 03, west boundary wall construction trench 43 after partial excavation; wall 51 visible in right foreground. Looking N. Scales 1m.

PI.23 Trench 03 after full exposure of demolition rubble 61/62/40/53. Looking N. Scales 1m and 2m.





PI.24 As PI.23, looking S.

PI.25 As PI.23, looking NW. Wall 51 partially exposed. Scales 1m.





PI.26 Trench 03, detail of wall 51 partially exposed. Looking N. Scale 1m.

PI.27 Trench 03, robber pit 54 part excavated. Looking SW. Scales 1m.





PI.28 Trench 03 after removal of demolition rubble 61/62/40/53, and exposure of metal surface 58 (centre) and underlying reddish soil horizon 50. Looking N. Scales 1m and 2m.



PI.29 As PI.28, closer view of metal surface 58. Looking S. Scales 2m and 0.5m.



PI.30 As PI.28, detail of metallated surface 58. Looking N. Scale 2m.

PI.31 Trench 03, southern part of central slot after removal of demolition rubble 61/62/40/53 and exposure of reddish soil horizon 50, possible robber pit 89 (foreground of slot), and possible *in situ* wall foundation and facing stones 59. Looking N. Scales 2m and 0.5m.





Pl.32 As Pl.31, looking W. Possible robber pit 89 in left half of slot, possible *in situ* foundation and facing stones 59 in foreground. Scale 2m.

Pl.33 Trench 03, detailed plan view of wall 51. Looking S. Scales 2m and 0.5m.





Pl.34 Trench 03, detail of E-facing elevation of wall 51. Looking W.
Scales 1m and 0.5m.

Pl.35 Trench 03, detail of W-facing elevation of wall 51. Looking E. Scale 0.5m.





Pl.36 Trench 03, detail of south-east part of central slot, showing rubble within possible robber pit 89 (centre) and possible *in situ* wall foundation and facing stones 59 (foreground). Looking W. Scales 1m and 0.5m.

Pl.37 Trench 03, northmost part of central slot with possible Romano-British deposit 72 exposed (mortar-flecked, right half of slot). Looking W. Scales 2m and 0.5m.



