Field Walking at Keadby, North Lincolnshire 2005

CONTENTS

SUMMARY

Birmingham Archaeology were commissioned by John Samuels Archaeological Consultants on behalf of Renewable Energy Systems to undertake a programme of non-intrusive archaeological surface collection ahead of a proposed windfarm. The proposals include the location of 34 turbine bases within an area of approximately 20sqkm to the west of Keadby, Lincolnshire (NGR 481190 412645). A total of 34 grids, each measuring 20m x 20m were walked at the base of each proposed turbine during October 2005. In addition to this a total of 15,240m of proposed cable runs were also surveyed. Due to the low density of surface artefacts all finds were collected and recorded using a differential GPS.

The results of the survey showed that none of the finds pre-dated the 18th century, and of these, there were no clear artefact scatters that might be indicative of subsurface features.

Field Walking at Keadby,

North Lincolnshire 2005

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the project

This Birmingham Archaeology was commissioned by John Samuels Archaeological Consultants on behalf of Renewable Energy Systems to undertake a programme of non-intrusive archaeological surface collection during October 2005, ahead of a proposed windfarm development (hereinafter referred to as the site).

This report outlines the results of the surface collection and has been prepared in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (IFA 2001) and in accordance with guidelines laid down in Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (DoE 1990).

It was anticipated that the results of the surface collection would contribute towards the formation of an archaeological mitigation strategy for the development proposals. However, only 18th century and later artefacts were found to be present on the site, and the distribution of these is not sufficient to provide information on the presence or absence of subsurface features.

1.2 Location

The proposed windfarm site covers an area approximately 4.5km east – west and 5km north - south, within the parishes of Amcotts, Crowle and Keadby with Althorpe on the Isle of Axholme, North Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). Some 34 turbines with associated cable runs and access roads are proposed, within the application area.

The middle of the survey area (NGR 481190 412645) lies approximately 2km to the north west of Keadby. The survey area is almost flat, lying within the alluvial plain of the River Trent at an average height of between 1.2m and 1.5m AOD.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The broad aims of the fieldwalking survey were to collect, record, analyse and plot the location of artefacts recovered from the surface of the ploughsoil. Systematic fieldwalking of the turbine sites and linear elements of the development was undertaken to identify finds within the ploughsoil, with the expectation that dense scatters of finds may have potentially derived from buried archaeological features. In addition to this, the aim was to identify archaeological sites which may only 'exist' within the ploughsoil (for example, scatters of mesolithic flint). This information would then be used to enable the identification of potential archaeological deposits not currently recorded. The results would also supplement data from the Sites and Monuments Record enabling an informed mitigation strategy to be prepared.


Study Area
0
10km
GOOLE
SCUNTHORPE
Crowle
Keadby
Althorpe
Gunness
Eastoft
Amcotts
Garthorpe
Luddington
Fockerby
Adlingfleet
Ousefleet
Whitgift
Reedness
Swinefleet
Marshland
Moorends
Thorne
Thorne Waste or Moors
Stainforth & Keadby Canal
Hatfield Chase
Hatfield Woodhouse
Hatfield Moors
Sandtoft
Westgate
Belton
Derrythorpe
Burringham
ISLE OF AXHOLME
Epworth
Epworth Old Rectory
Haxey
Wroot
Low Burnham
Owston Ferry
East Ferry
East Lound
Graizelound
Wildsworth
East Butterwick
West Butterwick
Messingham
Scotter
Manton
Hibaldstow
Kirton in Lindsey
Normanby
Flixborough
Flixborough Stather
Normanby Hall Country Park
Burton upon Stather
Thealby
Coleby
Winterton
Roxby
Low Risby
High Risby
Appleby
Santon
Brumby
Crosby
Yaddlethorpe
Bottesford
Ashby
Winteringham
West Halton
Alkborough
Whitton
Broomfleet
Brough
Kilpin
Hook
Skelton
Laxton
Saltmarshe
Yokefleet
Blacktoft
Faxfleet
Airmyn
Rawcliffe Bridge
Dutch River
Newland
Drax
RIVER OUSE
RIVER TRENT
A161
A18
A1077
A1029
M180
M181
A614
A646
Fig.1

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork

The turbines

The proposed development includes a total of 34 turbines, and cable runs. Each of the 34 turbine sites was located using a Leica GS-500 GPS system that provides an accuracy to within 0.5m. At the site of each turbine a 20m x 20m area centred on the turbine was systematically walked by a team of one site supervisor and two experienced site assistants. Five transects, five metres apart and 20m long were walked for at each site (comprising a 20 x 20m grid). Each artefact was collected and individually bagged, with a unique number, and located in three dimensions using GPS. Each GPS reading was automatically referenced to the Ordnance Survey national grid and datum. Data was then downloaded and imported into a GIS package (Arcview) where it was possible to plot the artefacts recovered over the local Ordnance Survey plan.

Cable runs and access roads

A single transect was walked along the route of each of the cable runs and access roads totalling a maximum of 15,240m. All finds recovered were individually bagged and recorded using the Leica GS-500 GPS system.

General

No dense scatters of the same type of artefact were encountered. In the event that these were present (for example, dense scatters of tile) these would have been collected and bagged together. For extensive dense scatters, particularly in circumstances where collection of the whole assemblage would not provide additional information (possibly Roman brick and tile) an appropriate methodology would be adopted. This would involve sampling the assemblage and recording the outline extent of the main scatter. The extent of this would then be plotted onto an Ordnance Survey base at an appropriate scale.

Due to the paucity of finds, 19th century artefacts were collected and recorded in 3 dimensions. Modern brick was not collected, however, the presence of significant quantities of brick or tile with a field was to be noted if present. Bone was not collected from the ploughsoil as this is unlikely to represent anything other than modern debris, and therefore is not informative. No finds which might have constituted treasure were recovered.

All finds were processed during and immediately following the fieldwork and an assessment made of any special conservation requirements. No finds requiring stabilisation were recovered. Finds have been washed, marked and are currently stored in conditions in accordance with national guidelines for long-term storage and conservation.

The full site archive includes all artefactual remains recovered from the site. The site archive will be prepared according to guidelines set down in Appendix 3 of the Management of Archaeology Projects (English Heritage, 1991), the Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage (UKIC, 1990) and Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological collections (Museum and Art Galleries Commission, 1992). Finds and the paper archive will be deposited with an appropriate repository subject to appropriate permissions.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

The soils generally were relatively stone-free, possibly alluvial in origin. Seven of the fields where proposed turbines were to be located were inaccessible, either due to a seedling crop or significant crop growth. Some fields were also fallow or overgrown and unsuitable for surface collection. It was not possible to survey the following turbine sites: T8, T16, T21, T22, T29, T30 and T32 (Fig. 2). In addition, a number of fields had not been ploughed and still contained forage-maize-stubble which hampered visibility in these areas. The sites affected by these conditions included T13, T14, T17, T20, T36, T37 and T39.

4.2 THE FINDS (Appendix 1)

One sherd of blackware/coarseware pottery could be dated to the late 18th/early 19th century, with the remainder dating to the 19th and 20th centuries. Much of this is probably the result of manuring and from random deposition rather than the result of any association with former structures or buried features.

5 DISCUSSION

The results of the fieldwalking show a general scatter of artefacts comprising almost exclusively late post medieval ceramics and fragments of modern glass, which could be seen consistently over the whole site (Figs. 3 to 5). Fragments of very recent ceramics were also observed. Plotting of the finds produced no obvious clusters of artefacts from any of the turbine sites or linear elements of the development, and as a consequence no distribution patterns can be determined.

6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The project was commissioned by Dan Slatcher of John Samuels Archaeological Consultants, on behalf of Renewable Energy Systems. Work on site was supervised by Mary Duncan with the assistance of Tim Evans and Sally Radford. Thanks to Stephanie Ratkai for the analysis of the ceramic finds. Mary Duncan produced the written report, which was illustrated by Nigel Dodds. Derek Moscrop produced the Arcview finds plots. The report was edited by Richard Cuttler who also managed the project for Birmingham Archaeology.

7 REFERENCES

Birmingham Archaeology 2005 *Written Scheme of Investigation for Fieldwalking at Stockings Farm, Arnold, Nottinghamshire.*

Department of the Environment (DoE) 1990 *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning*

Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) 2001 *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations*

8 APPENDIX 1. LIST OF FINDS AND GRID REFERENCES

Find No.	SE	NG	Description of location	Find Type	Date
1	482126	412686	T18	Pot	19th-20th c
2	482125	412681	T18	Pot	19th-20th c
3	481765	412924	T22	flower pot	19th-20th c
4	481751	412896	T22	Field drain	19th-20th c
5	481751	412886	T22	Tile	19th-20th c
6	482140	410204	T31	modern glazed ware	19th c
7	481172	413514	Between 24 and 25	creamware	late 18th-e 19th c
8	481248	413337	T24	Fe Item	19th-20th c
9	481283	413260	Between 24 and 23	Bottle glass	19th-20th c
10	480629	413681	T26	modern yellow ware	19th c
11	480687	413529	Between 25 and 26	utilitarian whiteware	19th c
12	480702	413532	Between 25 and 26	Bottle glass	19th-20th c
13	480723	413537	Between 25 and 26	flower pot	19th-20th c
14	480993	413583	Between 25 and 26	Post-med pot	19th-20th c
15	483051	413059	Between 19 and 20	utilitarian whiteware	19th c
16	482102	412207	T5	Tile	19th-20th c
17	481704	411407	T11	modern glazed ware	late 19th-e 20th c
18	481707	411414	T11	grey stoneware	19th c
19	481714	411405	T11	pearlware	19th c
20	481721	411405		flowerpot	19th-20th c
21	482145	410670	Between T6 and T7	blue transfer printed	19th c
22	481910	410799	Between T9 and T6	modern glazed ware	19th c
23	481491	410349	T5	Field drain	19th-20th c
24	481491	410349	T5	utilitarian whiteware	19th c
25	481435	410569	Between T5 and T8	blackware	e 19th c
26	480394	410042	Site entrance 2/3	industrial slipware	19th-20th c
27	480415	410014	Site entrance 2/3	blackware/coarseware	18th-19th c

9 APPENDIX 2. LOCALISED CONDITIONS WITHIN WALKED AREAS

Square no	Conditions	Visibility
5	Harrowed	Good
6	Harrowed	Good
7	Harrowed	Good
8	Under grass	Not surveyed
9	Harrowed	Good
11	Harrowed	Good
12	Harrowed	Good
13	Forage-maize-stubble	Poor
14	Forage-maize-stubble	Poor
15	Harrowed	Good
16	Under crop	Not surveyed
17	Recently harvested	Poor
18	Harrowed	Good
19	Harrowed	Good
20	Forage-maize-stubble	Poor
21	Under crop	Not surveyed
22	Seedling crop	Not surveyed
23	Harrowed	Good
24	Harrowed	Good
25	Harrowed	Good
26	Harrowed	Good
27	Harrowed	Good
28	Harrowed	Good
29	Fallow/overgrown	Not surveyed
30	Fallow/overgrown	Not surveyed
31	Stubble	Fair
32	Fallow/overgrown	Not surveyed
33	Seedling crop	Good
34	Seedling crop	Good
35	Seedling crop	Good
36	Forage-maize-stubble	Poor
37	Forage-maize-stubble	Poor
38	Peat extraction/overgrown	Poor
39	Forage-maize-stubble	Poor

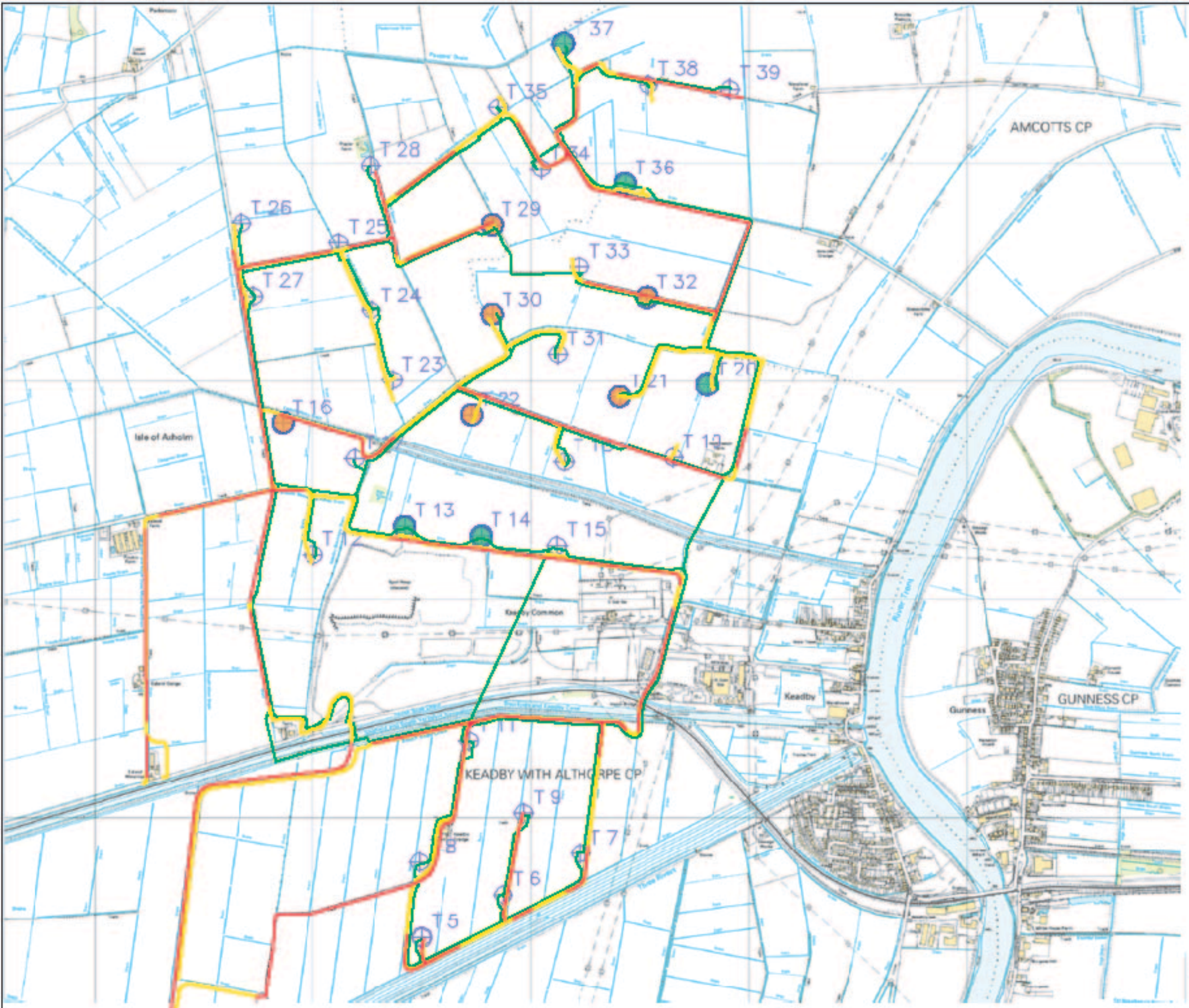
T 37
T 38
T 39
T 35
T 34
T 36
T 28
T 26
T 25
T 29
T 33
T 32
T 27
T 24
T 30
T 31
T 23
T 21
T 20
T 16
T 22
T 19
T 13
T 14
T 15
T 17
T 11
T 9
T 8
T 7
T 6
T 5
AMCOTTS CP
KEADBY WITH ALTHORPE CP
GUNNESS CP
Isle of Axholm
Keadby
Gunness
Keadby Common
River Trent
Road/Track - Existing
Road/Track - New
Cable Route
Site Not Surveyed Due to Current Crop
Poor Visibility of Surface Artefacts Due to Forage-Maize-Stubble

Fig.2


Post-Medieval Pottery
Bottle Glass
Iron Object
Field Drain Fragment
Tile
Fig.5
Fig.4
KEADBY WITH ALTHORPE CP

Fig.3

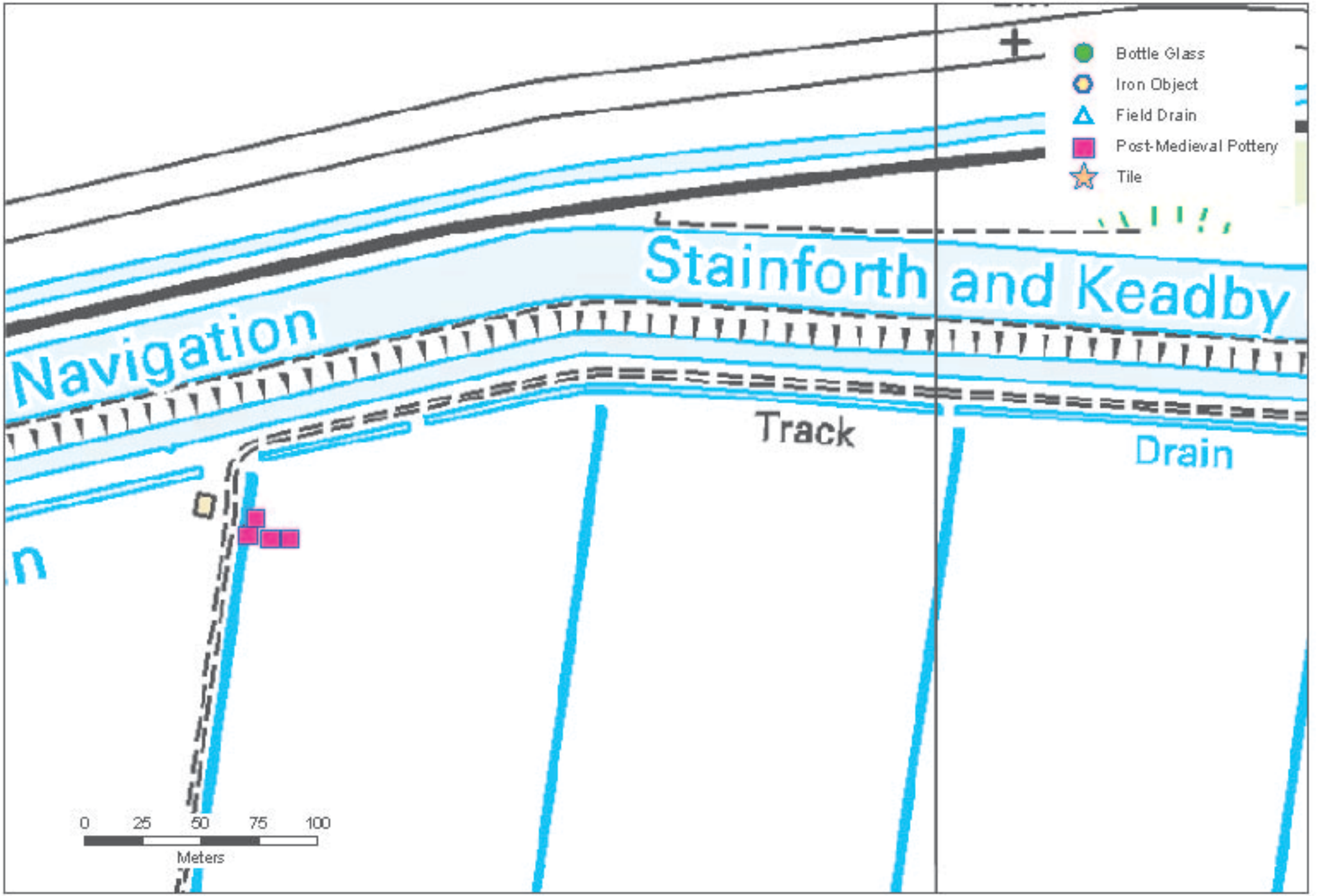
Bottle Glass
Iron Object
Field Drain
Post-Medieval Pottery
Tile
Stainforth and Keadby
Navigation
Track
Drain
0
25
50
75
100
Meters

Fig.4

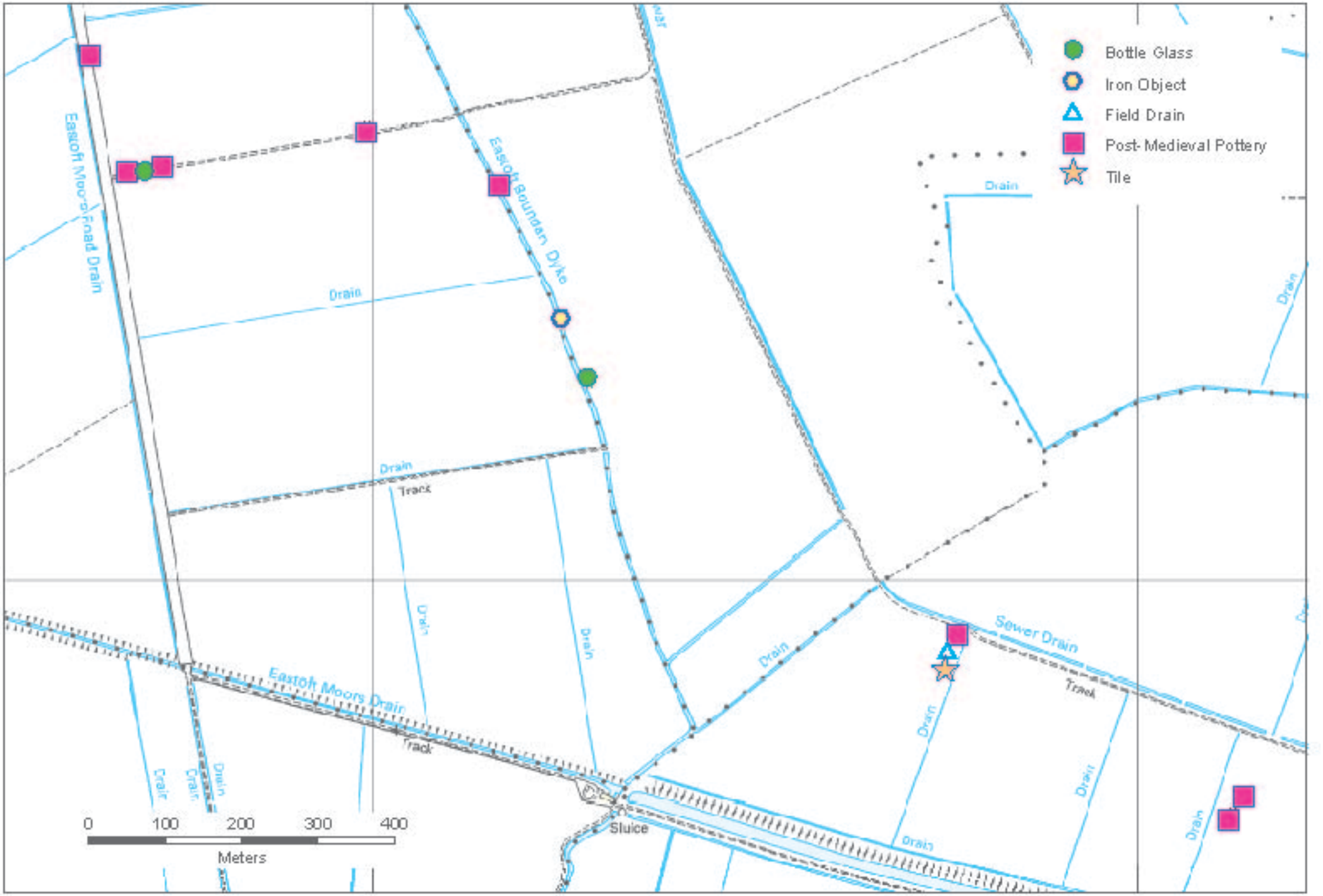
Bottle Glass
Iron Object
Field Drain
Post-Medieval Pottery
Tile
Easloft Moors Road Drain
Easloft Boundary Dyke
Drain
Track
Sewer Drain
Easloft Moors Drain
Sluice
0
100
200
300
400
Meters

Fig.5