

**NEVILLE HALL  
FREELANCE ARCHAEOLOGIST & CONSULTANT**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING ON  
LAND TO THE REAR OF 14, NAVIGATION LANE,  
CAISTOR, LINCOLNSHIRE.

**National Grid Reference: TA 1121 0114**  
**Site Code: NLCA20**  
**Accession No: LCNCC: 2020.17**  
**Planning Reference: 140336**

PREPARED FOR GREEN TECH HOMES LTD.

By

Neville Hall

May 2020

## List of Contents:

- Summary
- 1. Introduction
- 2. Site Location and Description
- 3. Planning Background
- 4. Aims and Objectives of the Archaeological Monitoring
- 5. Archaeological and Historical Background
- 6. Methodology
- 7. Results
- 8. Discussion and Conclusions
- 9. Effectiveness of Methodology and Confidence Rating
- 10. Acknowledgements
- 11. Bibliography

## List of Figures:

- Figure 1:** Site location at scale 1:25,000.
- Figure 2:** Site location at a scale of 1:1,250 at A4, (extract from Architects plan).
- Figure 3:** Block plan showing the proposed layout of the development site at a scale of 1:200 at A2, (extract from Architects plan).
- Figure 4:** Plan of the Monitored Groundworks at a scale of 1:50 & **Representative Sections 1-4** at a scale of 1:20.

## Appendices:

- Appendix 1:** Plates
- Appendix 2:** List of Contexts
- Appendix 3:** The Archive
- Appendix 4:** Photographic Register
- Appendix 5:** OASIS Summary Sheet
- Appendix 6:** Specification for Archaeological Monitoring

## **Summary**

*The archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new bungalow on land to the rear of 14, Navigation Lane, Caistor, Lincolnshire, was carried out by Neville Hall on the 18th of May 2020.*

*The groundworks for this development, which comprised the mechanical excavation of the foundations for the new bungalow were the subject of continual archaeological monitoring and recording.*

*No archaeological activity was identified on this site and there were no finds. The findings comprised a site deposit sequence that consisted of a topsoil horizon and two underlying natural horizons of aeolian sands and clays. This deposit sequence was consistent throughout the monitored area and was recorded within four representative sections which were widely distributed over the new build area.*

*It is considered that the clays identified on this site may well have been utilised for the local Roman pottery manufacturing that was known to have taken place nearby.*

## 1. Introduction

- 1.1 Neville Hall was commissioned by Green Tech Homes Ltd. to undertake the archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new bungalow on land to the rear of 14, Navigation Lane, Caistor, Lincolnshire, centred at National Grid Reference TA 1121 0114. The archaeological monitoring was carried out at the development site on the 18th of May 2020.
- 1.2 The work was carried out according to the requirements of various archaeological conditions, which were attached to the granting of planning consent for this development by West Lindsey District Council, the Local Planning Authority and acting on the advice of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, in their capacity as archaeological advisors on planning issues to the District Council. This is in accordance with the principles established in *NPPF: Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide* (Department of Culture, Media and Sport, 2010), and *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching briefs* (IFA, 2014).
- 1.3 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the clients, the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, the Planning Department of West Lindsey District Council, the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record (HER) and The Collection, Lincoln, along with an ordered project archive for long term storage and curation.

## 2. Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The development site is situated on land to the rear of 14, Navigation Lane at National Grid Reference TA 1121 01141 and at a height of approximately 60mAOD. The town of Caistor is located approximately 12.5km to the north of Market Rasen and approximately 17.5km to the south-east of Brigg, in the modern civil parish of the same name and in the administrative district of West Lindsey, county of Lincolnshire [Figures 1 and 2].
- 2.2 The development site is situated on the west facing scarp slope of the Lincolnshire Wolds Jurassic limestone escarpment that traverses the county from south-north. The development site is located on calcareous coarse loamy soils of the Landbeach Series, which have developed on deposits of glaciofluvial sands and gravels. These overlie a solid geology of Amphill Clays and Kimmeridge Clays of the Upper Jurassic [BGS, 1982; Soil Survey, 1983].

## 3. Planning Background

- 3.1 An application for planning permission (Planning Reference 140336) for the proposed construction of a new bungalow on land to the rear of 14, Navigation Lane, Caistor, Lincolnshire has been submitted to and granted consent by West Lindsey District Council, the Local Planning Authority [Figure 3]. However, as the proposed development was situated within a perceived archaeologically sensitive area, various archaeological conditions (Nos.2 and 6-8) were attached to this planning consent.
- 3.2 Following consultations between the author and Mr. Ian Marshman of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, it was established that the requirement for the discharging of these archaeological conditions would comprise the archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks during the development stage of construction on the site.

- 3.3 Neville Hall was subsequently commissioned by the applicants to undertake this archaeological monitoring and recording and to prepare a written scheme of investigation or specification for this archaeological monitoring.



**Figure 1:** Site location at scale 1:25,000. The site is shown in red.  
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- 3.4 This written scheme of investigation was subsequently submitted to and approved by Mr. Ian Marshman of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team as required by Condition 2 of this planning consent and notification given to same of the start date for the archaeological monitoring of the site groundworks.
- 3.5 All of the archaeological monitoring and recording which was carried out on this site was undertaken in accordance with the agreed written scheme of works as required by Condition 6 of this planning consent.
- 3.6 This report documents the results of this programme of site archaeological monitoring and recording and will be submitted to the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and to the Local Planning Authority as required by Condition 7 of this planning consent.

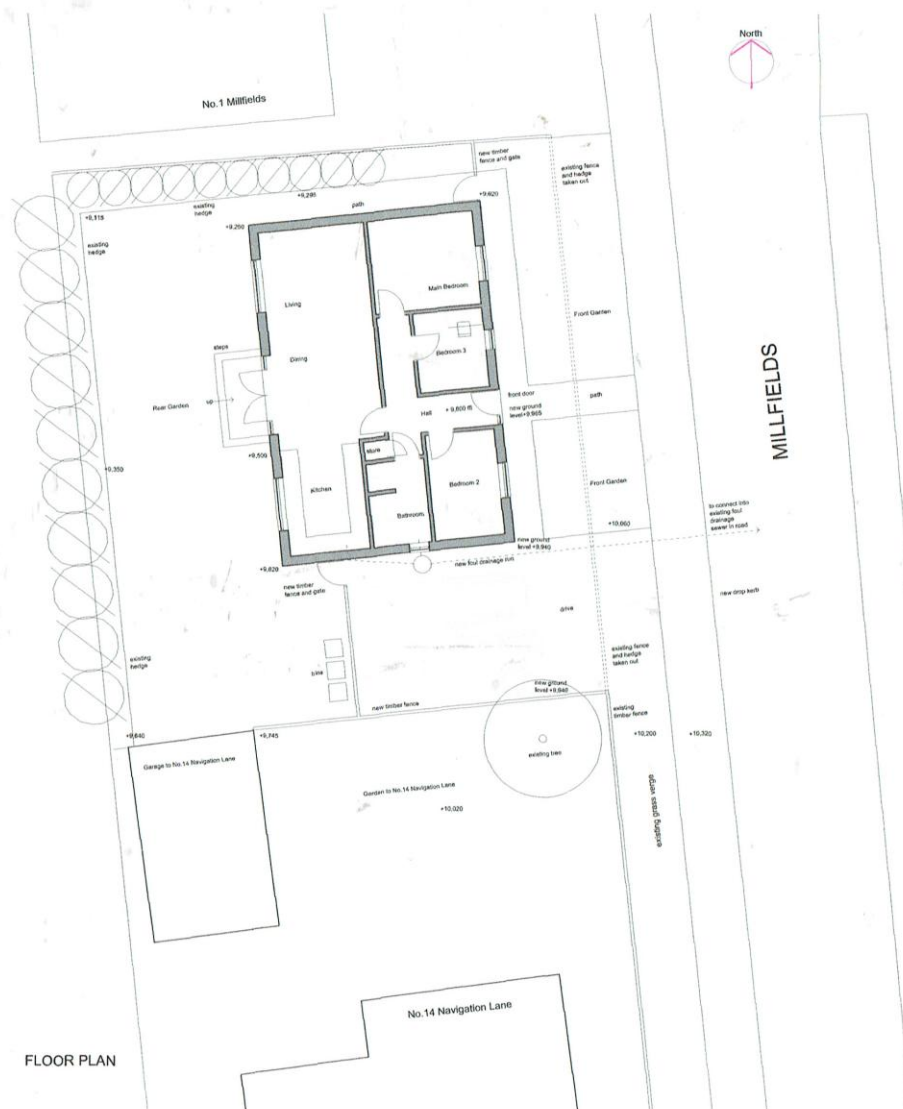
#### **4. Aims and Objectives of the Archaeological Monitoring**

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

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



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



**Figure 3:** Block plan showing the proposed layout of the development site at a scale of 1:200 at A2, (extract from Architects plan)

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

To allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits.

- 4.3 The development site is situated within an area of high archaeological potential. The sites of two Roman pottery kilns along with finds of 3rd-4th century AD pottery have been found to the south of this site. A possible inhumation cemetery has also been identified to the south-east and south-west and has been interpreted as also of being of possible Roman origin. It was considered likely that similar such findings may be made on this development site. The specific objectives of the project were therefore be to record any further evidence for this Roman archaeological activity and finds on this development site.

## **5. Archaeological and Historical Background**

- 5.1 A search of the Lincolnshire HER was conducted within a 0.25km radius of the centre of the development site. The online National Heritage List of Historic England and online historic map sources at the National Library of Scotland were also consulted.
- 5.2 The excavation of foundations at Caistor Grammar School in 1965 produced a range of finds including prehistoric flint blades (HER 52686).
- 5.3 A Bronze Age urn was found in 1977 during construction work on the site of a new housing estate off Navigation Lane (HER 52677). The urn was thought to have contained a cremation burial and may indicate the presence of an urn cemetery in the vicinity.
- 5.4 The settlement at Caistor appears to have continued its significance as a settlement into the Anglo-Saxon Period. Caistor and its hinterland may have become a royal estate by the late 7<sup>th</sup> century (HER 52690). Caistor was not only a royal soke at the time of the Domesday Survey of AD1087, but was also a trading centre where tolls were taken. The finding of a titulus or inscribed dedication stone of 8<sup>th</sup> or 9<sup>th</sup> century AD date found on Castle Hill in 1770 (now apparently lost) makes reference to the dedication of a church at Caistor and suggested that there existed in Caistor an early Saxon church of some importance, perhaps a minster church within the walled area, which in turn suggests that there was a settlement which had a high status (HER 52637). It has also been suggested that Caistor may have been the capital of the North Riding of the Kingdom of Lindsey at this time. Documentary evidence also indicated the site of a mint at Caistor in the late 10<sup>th</sup> century AD, which remained in operation until the early-mid 11<sup>th</sup> century. The contemporary minted coins depict *Castr* (HER 52690).
- 5.5 A possible kiln site along with sherds of 3rd-4th century AD Roman pottery, waster sherds and kiln furniture have been found to the immediate south of this site in 1979 (HER 52684). A further Roman-British pottery kiln site to the south of the first was found during ploughing activity to the south of Navigation Lane (HER 50869). The finds comprised 3rd-4th century AD pottery.
- 5.6 Two human skeletons were found in 1969 during the digging of foundations on Navigation Lane to the south-east of this development site (HER 50585). Two other skeletons were found in 1964, some 80 yards to the west of the 1969 burials. There were no grave goods nor any other associated finds from any of the burials. The burials lay outside of the Roman town walls and were thought to be Roman in origin.
- 5.7 A Romano-British ring had been found at Caistor in 1965 (HER 52688). A Roman brooch was found at Caistor in 1965 (HER 52689).



- 5.8 An inscribed stone or titulus of pre-Norman date was found at Castle Hill in 1770, but is now lost (HER 52681). This stone may have recorded a victory of Egbert of Wessex over Wiglaf of Mercia in AD827 or may be a dedication tablet from a church. The stone is thought to be of 8th-9th century AD date.
- 5.9 Following the Norman Conquest of AD1066, the King – William the Conqueror retained the manor of Caistor for himself, but in AD1072 the granted the church at Caistor to Remigius, the Bishop of Lincoln. In the Domesday Survey of AD1086, Caistor was described as a royal estate with land holdings in many of the surrounding villages (HER 52690). The Domesday Survey records that the Earl Morcar held three carucates of lands at Hundon and at Caistor or *Castre* prior to the Conquest. Later documentary references variously detail: *Castra* (1090, 1093-1100); *Castr* (1159-71); *Caster* (c1275); *Castor* (1443); *Castyr* (1445); *Caestre* (1472); *Caister* (1485-1550 and *Castor* (1634) [Cameron, 1998; Mills, 1991; Ekwall, 1991; Morris, 1986].
- 5.10 In the medieval period, Caistor was a thriving market town, a centre of local population and was a trading centre with a market documented from AD1251 onwards (HER 52691). The town had reduced in size by the 14th century. The market place was probably the centre and focus of the medieval settlement.
- 5.11 A sherd of medieval pottery was found in the garden of Manestry on Castle Hill (HER 52685).
- 3.12 Despite the town being destroyed by a major fire in 1681, there was a steady growth in the population of the post-medieval settlement of Caistor (HER 52692) from the late 16<sup>th</sup> century onwards with a notable spurt in population growth in the early-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. The market place was originally much larger, but has been much reduced in scale by the infilling of blocks of properties that were sited outside of and to the east of the Roman walled enclosure. This produced a settlement pattern of long and narrow properties with back lanes such as along Plough Hill. It was only in the later 18<sup>th</sup> century that some development of these back lanes proceeded and only in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, did a more substantial development of the settlement begin outside of this earlier framework.
- 5.13 No.1, North Kelsey Road is a Grade II listed late 18th century house, which has early 19th century extensions and alterations (HER 56010, NHL 1146548).
- 5.14 An undated hearth site was found to the west of Caistor in 1979 (HER 50876).
- 5.15 There have been several previous archaeological investigations within the search area. In 2003, an archaeological evaluation took place to the south of Navigation Lane and to the south of this site (Site code: NACA03). This comprised the excavation of two trenches. This identified an undated ditch and an undated gully which were both sealed by a layer of windblown sand from which a single sherd of 13th-14th century pottery was recovered (HER 54805-6).
- 5.16 In 1997, an archaeological watching brief was conducted in advance of the construction of a new play area at the Caistor Grammar School (Site code: CGS97). This site was situated close to the western edge of the scheduled Roman settlement. The watching brief did not identify any archaeological features, but did find a number of residual artefacts, which indicated that previously disturbed archaeological remains had been located nearby. These residual finds comprised five fragments of Roman tile including one hypocaust tile, one sherd of 3rd-4th century AD pottery, sherds of 18th-20th century pottery and a sherd of 5th-th century AD Anglo-Saxon pottery (HER 54256-8).

- 5.17 Copies of published Ordnance Survey (O.S.) maps were obtained from the Lincoln Local Studies Library and from the Lincolnshire Archives. An extract from the First Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1887 shows the development site as lying on the western side of an enclosure, which fronted onto the northern side of Navigation Lane.
- 5.18 An extract from the Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1907 shows the same layout to the site and that no change to this site layout took place between 1887 and 1907.
- 5.19 This same site layout is repeated on the subsequent Provisional Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1949 and on the 1:10,560 scale O.S. map of 1956.
- 5.20 An extract from the 1:2,500 scale O.S. map of 1971 shows the present house at No. 14 Navigation Lane with the current boundaries of the site established by this time.
- 5.21 **Figure 2** shows the current layout of the development site.

## 6. Methodology

- 6.1 The archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken by Neville Hall at the development site on the 18th of May 2020. This comprised the continual archaeological monitoring and recording of the mechanical excavation of the foundations for the new bungalow. These mechanical excavations were carried out by a 3-ton 360° mechanical excavator that was fitted with a 0.70m wide toothed bucket.
- 6.2 Where necessary, surfaces were hand cleaned for examination and recording and the site deposit sequence observed was recorded on standard *pro-forma* context recording sheets. A plan at a scale of 1:50 was compiled on site of the monitored groundworks. This is reproduced at the same scale on **Figure 4**. A total of four sections of the observed site deposit sequence [designated as **Representative Sections 1-4**] were also compiled on site at a scale of 1:20. These are similarly reproduced at the same scale of 1:20 also on **Figure 4**. A complimentary digital colour photographic record was also maintained, which is reproduced in **Appendix 1, Plates 1-30**. A list of contexts recorded is reproduced in **Appendix 2**.
- 6.3 All work was carried out according to the approved Specification and to the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CHIfA) standards and guidance for archaeological watching briefs.

## 7. Results [Figure 4; Appendix 1, Plates 1-30]

- 7.1 The groundworks for this development, which comprised the mechanical excavation of the foundations for the new bungalow were the subject of continual archaeological monitoring and recording.
- 7.2 The foundations for the new build had already been set out prior to arrival [**Plates 1-2**]. The foundation trenches were excavated to varying lengths, to a width of 0.70m and to depths of between 0.80m-1.0m below ground levels [**Plates 3-4, 6-9, 11-21, 23-27 and 29-30**].
- 7.3 No archaeological activity was identified on this site and there were no finds. The findings comprised a simple site deposit sequence that consisted of a topsoil horizon (**001**), a

natural horizon of aeolian or windblown sands (**002**) and an underlying natural horizon of clay (**003**). This deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Sections 1-4 [Plates 5, 10, 22 and 28]**.

- 7.4 The interface between the natural horizons (**002**) and (**003**) was undulating and irregular, with both deposit horizons being encountered at the base of the foundation excavations.

## **8. Discussion and Conclusions**

- 8.1 The groundworks for this development, which comprised the mechanical excavation of the foundations for the new bungalow were the subject of continual archaeological monitoring and recording.
- 8.2 No archaeological activity was identified on this site and there were no finds. The findings comprised a site deposit sequence that consisted of a topsoil horizon and two underlying natural horizons of aeolian sands and clays. This deposit sequence was consistent throughout the monitored area and was recorded within four representative sections which were widely distributed over the new build area.
- 8.3 It is considered that the clays identified on this site may well have been utilised for the local Roman pottery manufacturing that was known to have taken place nearby.

## **9. Effectiveness of Methodology and Confidence Rating**

- 9.1 The chosen methodology comprising a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording clearly demonstrated both the dearth of archaeological activity and the lack of finds and the nature of the deposit sequence present on this site; while providing sufficient time to record the deposit sequence therein. It is considered that the implemented methodology was sufficient to record both the lack of archaeological activity and the absence of finds and the nature of the deposit sequence present within the area of the development site with a high degree of confidence.

## **10. Acknowledgements**

- 10.1 Thanks are gratefully extended to Green Tech Homes Ltd. for commissioning this work. Thanks are also extended to the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and to the staff of the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record for their kind assistance.

## **11. Bibliography**

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Extract from the First Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1887, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 29.9.

Extract from the Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1907, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 29.9.

Extract from the Provisional Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1949, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 29NW.

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

Extract from the 1:2,500 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1971.

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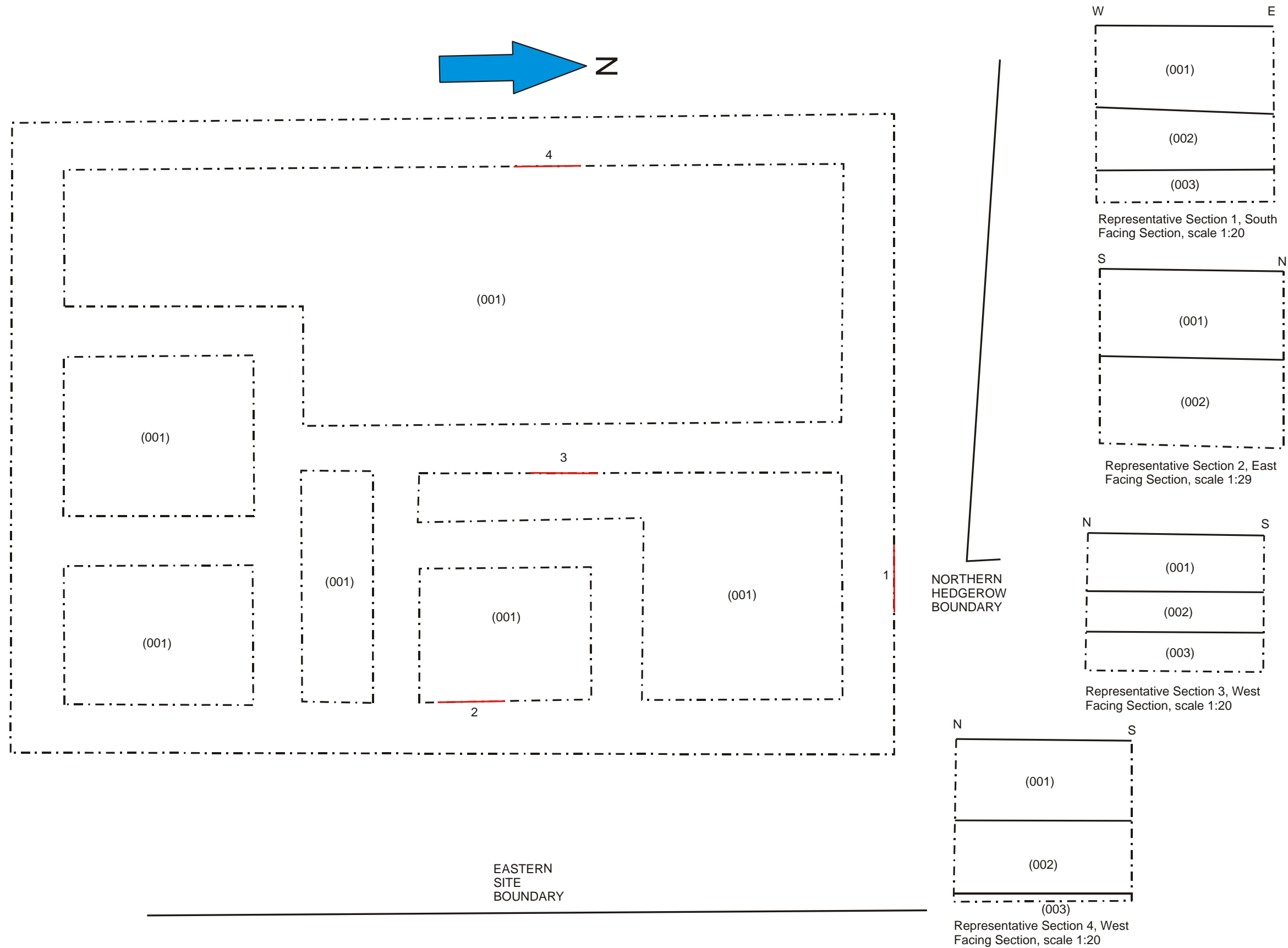


Figure 4: Plan of the Monitored Groundworks at a scale of 1:50 & Representative Sections 1-4 at a scale of 1:20

**Appendix 1: Plates**



**Plate 1:** Pre-groundworks, from the south



**Plate 2:** Pre-groundworks, from the north-east



**Plate 3:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south



**Plate 4:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south



**Plate 5:** Representative Section 1, from the south



**Plate 6:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south





**Plate 7:** Excavation of the foundations, from the west



**Plate 8:** Excavation of the foundations, from the west



**Plate 9:** Excavation of the foundations, from the west



**Plate 10:** Representative Section 2, from the east



**Plate 11:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south



**Plate 12:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south





**Plate 13:** Excavation of the foundations, from the west



**Plate 16:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south



**Plate 14:** Excavation of the foundations, from the west



**Plate 17:** Excavation of the foundations, from the west



**Plate 15:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south



**Plate 18:** Excavation of the foundations, from the west





**Plate 19:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south



**Plate 22: Representative Section 3,** from the west



**Plate 20:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south



**Plate 23:** Excavation of the foundations, from the west



**Plate 21:** Excavation of the foundations, from the west



**Plate 24:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south





**Plate 25:** Excavation of the foundations, from the west



**Plate 28: Representative Section 4,** from the west



**Plate 26:** Excavation of the foundations, from the west



**Plate 29:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south-west



**Plate 27:** Excavation of the foundations, from the south



**Plate 30:** Excavation of the foundations, from the north-east

## Appendix 2: List of Contexts

- 001** Topsoil horizon, Friable, dark grey brown sandy silt with small angular stones 1%; Above **(002)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-4**. Depth - 0.49m.
- 002** Natural horizon. Friable, light/dark orange brown sand with rare small chalk fragments. Below **(001)** and above **(003)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-4**. Depth - 0.39m.
- 003** Natural horizon. Soft, dark/light blue gleyed clay with no inclusions. Below **(002)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-4**. Depth - >0.31m.

### **Appendix 3: The Archive**

The archive consists of:

Three context records

One site plan at a scale of 1:50 of the monitored groundworks and four section drawings at a scale of 1:20 on one sheet of drawing film

One context register

One photographic register

All records are currently held at:

38 Finningley Road

Lincoln

LN6 0UP

And will be deposited in due course at:

The Collection

Danes Terrace

Lincoln

LN2 1LP

Under the accession number **LCNCC: 2020.17** and the site code **NLCA20**

## Appendix 4: Photographic Register



**PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET**

Camera No.	Date Loaded	Time Loaded	Comments		B&W	Col.	Digi.
	/ /	:			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Int. & Date	Site		
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A				
1	Pre-groundworks	S		At 15/5/20	NLCA20		
2	" "	NE		" "	"		
3	Excavation of the Foundation	S		" "	"		
4	Excavation of the Foundation	S		At 15/5/20	NLCA20		
5	Representative Section 1	S		At 15/5/20	NLCA20		
6	Excavation of the Foundation	S		At 15/5/20	NLCA20		
7	Excavation of the Foundation	W		At 15/5/20	NLCA20		
8	Excavation of the Foundation	W		At 15/5/20	NLCA20		
9	Excavation of the Foundation	W		At 15/5/20	NLCA20		
10	Representative Section 2	E		At 15/5/20	NLCA20		
11	Excavation of the Foundation	S		At 15/5/20	NLCA20		
12	Excavation of the Foundation	S		At 15/5/20	NLCA20		
13	Excavation of the Foundation	W		At 15/5/20	NLCA20		
14	Excavation of the Foundation	W		At 15/5/20	NLCA20		
15	Excavation of the Foundation	S		At 15/5/20	NLCA20		
16	Excavation of the Foundation	S		At 15/5/20	NLCA20		
17	Excavation of the Foundation	W		At 15/5/20	NLCA20		
18	Excavation of the Foundation	W		At 15/5/20	NLCA20		



**Appendix 5: OASIS Summary Sheet**



# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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## Land to the Rear of 14, Navigation Lane, Caistor, Lincolnshire - Neville Hall

OASIS ID - nevilleh1-394543

### Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
View 1	1	Neville Hall	<a href="mailto:nhallarchaeologicalservices@gmail.com">nhallarchaeologicalservices@gmail.com</a>	19 May 2020

### Completed sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1/1

### Validated sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
No	No	No	No	0/1

### File submission and form progress

Grey literature report submitted?	Yes	Grey literature report filename/s	Sent by other means
Boundary file submitted?	No	Boundary filename	
HER signed off?		NMR signed off?	

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## OASIS:

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## **Appendix 6: Specification for Archaeological Monitoring**

**Specification for Archaeological Monitoring  
of Land to the Rear of 14, Navigation Lane,  
Caistor, Lincolnshire.**

**Prepared for Green Tech Homes Ltd.**

**National Grid Reference: TA 1121 0114**

**Site Code: NCLA20**

**Accession No: LCNCC: 2020.17**

**Planning Reference: 140336**

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

**February 2020**

## **S Non-technical summary**

- S1 *A scheme of works comprising archaeological monitoring and recording is required during the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new bungalow on land to the rear of 14, Navigation Lane, Caistor, Lincolnshire.*
- S2 *The development site is situated within an area of high archaeological potential. The sites of two Roman pottery kilns along with finds of 3rd-4th century AD pottery have been found to the south of this site. A possible inhumation cemetery has also been identified to the south-east and south-west and has been interpreted as also of being of possible Roman origin. It is considered likely that similar such findings may be made on this development site. The specific objectives of the project will therefore be to record any further evidence for this Roman archaeological activity and finds on this development site.*
- S3 *The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the groundworks stage of development, which will comprise the mechanical excavation of the foundations and services for the new bungalow. Any archaeological features, structures and/or deposits will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- S4 *On the completion of the monitoring, a report will be produced detailing the results of the archaeological investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

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

- 1.1 The development site is situated on land to the rear of 14, Navigation Lane at National Grid Reference TA 1121 01141 and at a height of approximately 60mAOD. The town of Caistor is located approximately 12.5km to the north of Market Rasen and approximately 17.5km to the south-east of Brigg, in the modern civil parish of the same name and in the administrative district of West Lindsey, county of Lincolnshire.
- 1.2 The development site is situated on the west facing scarp slope of the Lincolnshire Wolds Jurassic limestone escarpment that traverses the county from south-north. The development site is located on calcareous coarse loamy soils of the Landbeach Series, which in turn overlie Amphill and Kimmeridge Clays of the Upper Jurassic.

### **2. Planning background [Figure 3]**

- 2.1 This document comprises a Specification or a written scheme of works for archaeological monitoring and recording, which is to be maintained during the mechanical excavation of the foundations and services for the new bungalow on land to the rear of 14, Navigation Lane, Caistor, Lincolnshire, (Planning Reference: 140336).

### **3. Historical and Archaeological Background**

- 3.1 Background research sources were consulted at the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) and the Lincoln Local Studies Library. A search of the Lincolnshire HER was conducted within a 0.25km radius of the centre of the development site. The National Heritage List of Historic England was also consulted.
- 3.2 The excavation of foundations at Caistor Grammar School in 1965 produced a range of finds including prehistoric flint blades (HER 52686).

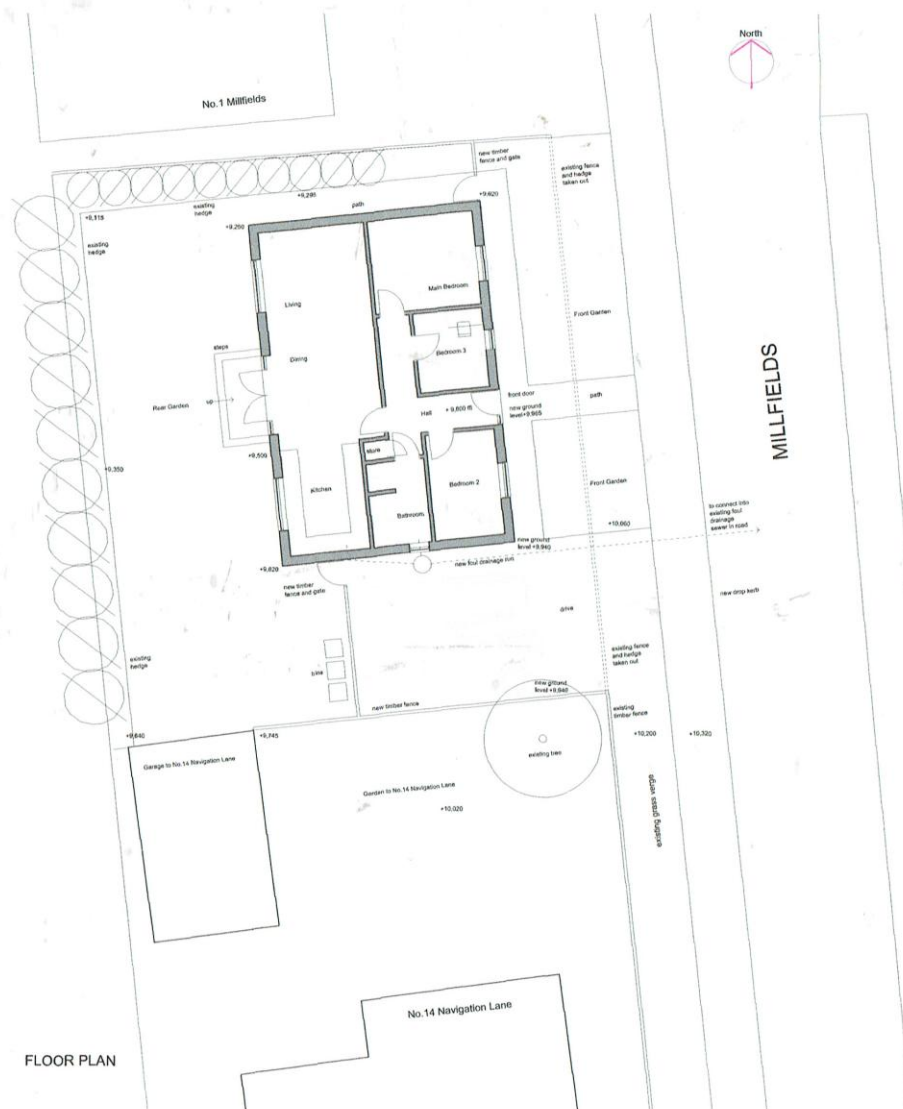


**Figure 1:** Site location at scale 1:25,000. The site is shown in red.  
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- 3.3 A Bronze Age urn was found in 1977 during construction work on the site of a new housing estate off Navigation Lane (HER 52677). The urn was thought to have contained a cremation burial and may indicate the presence of an urn cemetery in the vicinity.
- 3.4 The settlement at Caistor appears to have continued its significance as a settlement into the Anglo-Saxon Period. Caistor and its hinterland may have become a royal estate by the late 7<sup>th</sup> century (HER 52690). Caistor was not only a royal soke at the time of the Domesday Survey of AD1087, but was also a trading centre where tolls were taken. The finding of a titulus or inscribed dedication stone of 8<sup>th</sup> or 9<sup>th</sup> century AD date found on Castle Hill in 1770 (now apparently lost) makes reference to the dedication of a church at Caistor and suggested that there existed in Caistor an early Saxon church of some importance, perhaps a minster church within the walled area, which in turn suggests that there was a settlement which had a high status (HER 52637). It has also been suggested that Caistor may have been the capital of the North Riding of the Kingdom of Lindsey at this time. Documentary evidence also indicated the site of a mint at Caistor in the late 10<sup>th</sup> century AD, which remained in operation until the early-mid 11<sup>th</sup> century. The contemporary minted coins depict *Castr* (HER 52690).
- 3.5 A possible kiln site along with sherds of 3rd-4th century AD Roman pottery, waster sherds and kiln furniture have been found to the immediate south of this site in 1979 (HER 52684). A further Roman-British pottery kiln site to the south of the first was found during ploughing activity to the south of Navigation Lane (HER 50869). The finds comprised 3rd-4th century AD pottery.
- 3.6 Two human skeletons were found in 1969 during the digging of foundations on Navigation Lane to the south-east of this development site (HER 50585). Two other skeletons were found in 1964, some 80 yards to the west of the 1969 burials. There were no grave goods nor any other associated finds from any of the burials. The burials lay outside of the Roman town walls and were thought to be Roman in origin.



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



**Figure 3:** Block plan showing the proposed layout of the development site at a scale of 1:200 at A2, (extract from Architects plan)

- 3.7 A Romano-British ring had been found at Caistor in 1965 (HER 52688). A Roman brooch was found at Caistor in 1965 (HER 52689).
- 3.8 An inscribed stone or titulus of pre-Norman date was found at Castle Hill in 17770, but is now lost (HER 52681). This stone may have recorded a victory of Egbert of Wessex over Wiglaf of Mercia in AD827 or may be a dedication tablet from a church. The stone is thought to be of 8th-9th century AD date.
- 3.9 Following the Norman Conquest of AD1066, the King – William the Conqueror retained the manor of Caistor for himself, but in AD1072 the granted the church at Caistor to Remigius, the Bishop of Lincoln. In the Domesday Survey of AD1086, Caistor was described as a royal estate with land holdings in many of the surrounding villages (HER 52690). The Domesday Survey records that the Earl Morcar held three carucates of lands at Hundon and at Caistor or *Castre* prior to the Conquest. Later documentary references variously detail: *Castra* (1090, 1093-1100); *Castr* (1159-71); *Caster* (c1275); *Castor* (1443); *Castyr* (1445); *Caestre* (1472); *Caister* (1485-1550 and *Castor* (1634).
- 3.10 In the medieval period, Caistor was a thriving market town, a centre of local population and was a trading centre with a market documented from AD1251 onwards (HER 52691). The town had reduced in size by the 14th century. The market place was probably the centre and focus of the medieval settlement.
- 3.11 A sherd of medieval pottery was found in the garden of Manestry on Castle Hill (HER 52685).
- 3.12 Despite the town being destroyed by a major fire in 1681, there was a steady growth in the population of the post-medieval settlement of Caistor (HER 52692) from the late 16<sup>th</sup> century onwards with a notable spurt in population growth in the early-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. The market place was originally much larger, but has been much reduced in scale by the infilling of blocks of properties that were sited outside of and to the east of the Roman walled enclosure. This produced a settlement pattern of long and narrow properties with back lanes to the north and west of the development site such as along Plough Hill. It was only in the later 18<sup>th</sup> century that some development of these back lanes proceeded and only in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, did a more substantial development of the settlement begin outside of this earlier framework.
- 3.13 No.1, North Kelsey Road is a Grade II listed late 18th century house, which has early 19th century extensions and alterations (HER 56010, NHL 1146548).
- 3.14 An undated hearth site was found to the west of Caistor in 1979 (HER 50876).
- 3.15 There have been several previous archaeological investigations within the search area. In 2003, an archaeological evaluation took place to the south of Navigation Lane and to the south of this assessment site (Site code: NACA03). This comprised the excavation of two trenches. This identified an undated ditch and an undated gully which were both sealed by a layer of windblown sand from which a single sherd of 13th-14th century pottery was recovered (HER 54805-6).
- 3.16 In 1997, an archaeological watching brief was conducted in advance of the construction of a new play area at the Caistor Grammar School (Site code: CGS97). This site was situated closed to the western edge of the scheduled Roman settlement. The watching brief did not identify any archaeological features, but did find a number of residual artefacts, which indicated that previously disturbed archaeological remains had been located nearby. These residual finds comprised five fragments of Roman tile including one hypocaust tile, one sherd of 3rd-4th century AD pottery, sherds of 18th-20th century pottery and a sherd of 5th-th century AD Anglo-Saxon pottery (HER 54256-8).



- 3.17 Copies of published Ordnance Survey (O.S.) maps were obtained from the Lincoln Local Studies Library and from the Lincolnshire Archives. An extract from the First Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1887 shows the development site as lying on the western side of an enclosure, which fronted onto the northern side of Navigation Lane.
- 3.18 An extract from the Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1907 shows the same layout to the site and that no change to this site layout took place between 1887 and 1907.
- 3.19 This same site layout is repeated on the subsequent Provisional Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1949 and on the 1:10,560 scale O.S. map of 1956.
- 3.20 An extract from the 1:2,500 scale O.S. map of 1971 shows the present house at No. 14 Navigation Lane with the current boundaries of the site established by this time.
- 3.21 **Figure 2** shows the current layout of the development site.

#### **4. Aims and objectives of the project**

4.1 The aims of the project are the continual archaeological monitoring of the site groundworks during the construction stage of development, which will comprise the mechanical excavation of the foundations and services for the new bungalow.

4.2 The objectives of the project are:

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

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

To allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits.

4.3 The development site is situated within an area of high archaeological potential. The sites of two Roman pottery kilns along with finds of 3rd-4th century AD pottery have been found to the south of this site. A possible inhumation cemetery has also been identified to the south-east and south-west and has been interpreted as also of being of possible Roman origin. It is considered likely that similar such findings may be made on this development site. The specific objectives of the project will therefore be to record any further evidence for this Roman archaeological activity and finds on this development site.

#### **5. Methodology**

5.1 The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the groundworks phase of development, and will include the continual monitoring of the mechanical excavation of the foundations and services for the new bungalow and of any other ground disturbance. The mechanical excavations will be undertaken using a toothless bucket.

5.2 All work will be carried out according to the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CHIfA) standards.

5.3 All work will be undertaken following all statutory Health and Safety requirements and legislation in operation at the time of the monitoring.

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

## **6. Post-fieldwork methodology**

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

- 6.5 The site archive will be examined to enable the determination of various phases of activity on the site.
- 6.6 Relevant finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

## **7. Monitoring arrangements**

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

## **8. Archive preparation and deposition**

- 8.1 The documentation and records generated by the archaeological monitoring will be sorted and ordered in the format acceptable to The Collection, Lincoln, and to the standards and requirements as laid out in their Guide Book.
- 8.2 A unique accession number will be obtained from The Collection for the site archive.
- 8.3 It is anticipated that the archive will be deposited at The Collection, Lincoln by December 2020.

## **9. Reporting procedures**

- 9.1 A report detailing the findings of the archaeological monitoring will be completed within three months after the finalisation of the fieldwork. Any delays will be related to the relevant authorities.
- 9.2 The report will consist of:
- A title page, with project name and location, national grid reference, planning reference, site code, accession number, client name, author and date;
- A contents page listing report sections, illustrations and appendices;

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

An introduction, site description and location;

Planning background to the project;

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

A description of the methodology used in the project;

A section describing the results of the monitoring;

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

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

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

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

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

## **10. Publication and dissemination**

- 10.1 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the clients, the local curator (on behalf of the local planning authority), West Lindsey District Council and with the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record (including a digital copy in a .pdf format).
- 10.2 A note will be placed in 'Lincolnshire History and Archaeology' describing the results.
- 10.3 The deposition of the site archive will be in accordance with guidelines outlined in the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (LCC, 2020).
- 10.4 Should the results of the archaeological investigation merit it, a note will also be placed in appropriate national journals e.g. *Medieval Archaeology*.

## **11. Other factors (including contingency)**

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

activated following full consultation with the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and the client.

## **12. Variations to the proposed scheme**

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

## **13. Resources**

- 13.1 The monitoring will be undertaken by Neville Hall using standard archaeological field techniques.
- 13.2 Should additional personnel be required, prior approval of the personnel will be sought from the local planning authority archaeologist prior to appointment.
- 13.3 Post-excavation analysis will be undertaken by Neville Hall and where available specialist analysis from:-
- |                              |                                     |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Jane Young                   | Medieval and Post-medieval Ceramics |
| Ian Rowlandson               | Iron Age and Roman Ceramics         |
| Archaeological Solutions Ltd | Environmental                       |
| Carol Allen                  | Neolithic and Bronze Age            |
| Malin Holst                  | Osteoarchaeology                    |
| Jane Cowgill                 | Metallurgy                          |
- 13.4 Small finds requiring conservation will be conserved by the City and County Museum Laboratory.
- 13.5 Recognised specialists will be sought in the event that other data are retrieved in the course of the monitoring.

## **14. Insurance statement**

- 14.1 Public indemnity of £2,000,000 and private indemnity insurance of £250,000 with Towergate Insurance.

## **15. Copyright**

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

## **16. Ownership**

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