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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
ON LAND AT 30 SOUTH STREET,  
CAISTOR,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(CASS 09)**

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**Work Undertaken For  
Mrs. Smith**

August 2009

Report Compiled by  
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National Grid Reference: TA 1186 0127  
City and County Museum Accession No: 2009.76  
OASIS ID No: archaeo11-63166

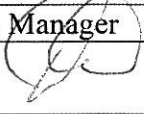

Report No: **80/09**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES**



**Quality Control  
30 South Street,  
Caistor, Lincolnshire  
(CASS 09)**

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## 1. SUMMARY

*A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with development on land to the rear of 30 South Street, Caistor, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the removal of topsoil and overburden in advance of development at the site.*

*The area is archaeologically sensitive producing remains dating from the prehistoric period to the present day. Caistor itself was a walled Roman town situated along Ermine Street, connecting the town of Horncastle with a military fort and subsequent civilian open settlement at Kirmington, 10km to the north of Caistor.*

*Finds from the Middle Saxon period indicates its growing importance at that time, while historical evidence indicates that Caistor was an important Soke centre in the Late Saxon period. The site lies on the southeast edge of the historic core of Caistor as defined by the parish church of SS Peter and Paul, the only extant medieval remains within the town. The site lies close to, but outside the walls of the Roman town.*

*The watching brief revealed a sequence of three dumped deposits overlying natural chalk and sealed by a recent topsoil deposit. The earliest of these dumped deposits may date to the 18<sup>th</sup> century and was overlain by a layer of overburden containing 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century ceramic building material.*

*Finds retrieved during the investigation consisted mainly of unstratified pottery dating from the 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century with the exception of two 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century fragments. An 18<sup>th</sup> century piece of clay pipe stem was the earliest find recovered from a stratified context.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as “a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits maybe disturbed or destroyed.” (IFA 1999).

### 2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mrs. Smith to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with development on land to the rear of 30 South Street, Caistor, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application 122557. The watching brief was carried out on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of June 2009.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Caistor is situated 28km northwest of Louth and 33km northeast of Lincoln in the administrative district of West Lindsey, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The proposed development is located on the southeast edge of the historic core of Caistor at 30 South Street, approximately 150m southeast of the parish church of SS Peter and Paul at NGR TA 1186 0127 (Fig 2).

Local soils at the site are of the Upton 1 Association, typically shallow very calcareous grey rendzinas (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 333). These soils are developed upon a solid geology of Upper Cretaceous Ferriby Chalk and Carstone (GSGB 1982).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Although Caistor is known primarily for its Roman archaeological remains,

prehistoric flint tools have been found within the town, although their findspots are unknown (West 1994/1995, 13). Additionally, Caistor High Street, the road that connects Horncastle to Caistor and continues to South Ferriby, may have had its origins as a prehistoric route (Margary 1973, 240).

Caistor High Street was probably formalised as a Roman road, connecting the town of Horncastle with a military fort and subsequent civilian open settlement at Kirmington, 10km to the north of Caistor.

The Roman town of Caistor is probably a late development and it has been suggested as dating to the re-organisation of towns during the 4<sup>th</sup> century under Count Theodosius (Whitwell 1970, 135; 1982, 153). Earlier coins, including those of the Emperor Vespasian (AD 69-79), have been found in Caistor and may indicate an earlier settlement in the vicinity (West 1994/1995, 13).

The walls and associated bastions of the late Roman town enclose an irregular polygon some 255m long by 160m wide at the centre of the modern town. The bastions appear to be contemporary with the construction of the wall and were probably used for artillery pieces (Hobley 1983, 83). Outside the wall there might have been an enclosing ditch, particularly on the eastern side where ditches were observed in the Market Place (Whitwell 1970, 70) and a possible ditch was identified on the north side (Field 1993, 70). Part of the interior of the Roman town has been accorded Scheduled Monument Status (English Heritage 1996; County No. 148).

Not much is known of the interior of the fort and few Romano-British buildings have been revealed, though one was found in 1963 (SMR 54186) and another was identified during a watching brief at Caistor Grammar School (Bennet and Field 1999, 26).

It is not known if there was an extra-mural community associated with the walled town. A few inhumations from north and southwest of the town may indicate Romano-British cemeteries although these have yet to be dated.

Romano-British finds from Caistor have included pottery, coins and an inscribed lead casket, possibly indicating a Late Roman Christian community in the town (Whitwell 1982, 148).

Finds from the Middle Saxon period (AD 650-850), indicate the increasing importance of Caistor during this period. Of particular note is a stone sculpture found in 1770 west of the church. This appears to be a dedication stone of a church (Everson and Stocker 1999, 124), which would then indicate that Caistor was an important centre during this period (Stocker 1993, 117). Finds of coins of Middle Saxon date are also known from Caistor (Blackburn 1993, 87).

Historical evidence indicates Caistor was an important Soke centre during the Late Saxon period (850-1066) with, albeit briefly, its own mint. However, archaeological remains of this period are restricted to Late Saxon pits found at the Grammar School and along Bank Lane (Field 1993, 70; Field and George 1997, 47).

Caistor is first documented between AD 1070 and 1087 although coins with the legend CASTR indicate that a mint was operating at Caistor during the period AD 975-8 (Cameron 1991, 87). The early document relating to Caistor is in a grant by William I of the church and manor to Remigius, the future first Bishop of Lincoln (Foster 1931, 2). This was confirmed by William II in 1090 (Foster 1931, 5).

The place-name is derived from the Old English *cæster* and *ceaster* and refers to

the site of a Roman fort (Foster 1931). From 1190 until the 19<sup>th</sup> century Caistor was also referred to as *Thwancastr*, *Thwangcastre* and *Twangcastre* and *Yongcastr* which is derived from the Old Norse *þwang* meaning a ‘thong’ which possibly relates to an unidentified topographical feature. Caistor has also been identified with the Roman name BANOVALLUM which means strong peak, although this name is more suited to Horncastle (Rivet and Smith 1979, 265).

The Domesday Survey of c. 1086 records that Caistor was held by Morcar, the Earl of Northumbria, before the conquest but was subsequently taken by the King. Domesday refers to a church, 4 mills and 60 acres of meadow (Foster and Longley 1976).

The parish church of SS. Peter and Paul is the only extant structure of the medieval period with the earliest parts of the tower dating to c. 1100 (Taylor and Taylor 1980, 127) and the remainder to the 12<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> centuries (DoE 1995, 25).

Much of the present day street layout is also medieval in origin, although elements may incorporate part of the Roman plan. Elsewhere in Caistor, excavations have revealed a 12<sup>th</sup> -13<sup>th</sup> century stone lined oven (Keith and Hunter 1964). Medieval finds include pottery and a scallop-shell ampulla or pilgrim flask (Spencer 1971, 59).

During the civil wars between Stephen and Matilda in the early 12<sup>th</sup> century, Caistor is recorded as having a castle which was built by Stephen in 1143 (Cathcart-King 1983, 264). The reference would suggest that the castle lay at Caistor and had a motte and therefore not a re-fortification of the Roman walls. It is also stated as having withstood a siege (Everson 1991).

Caistor suffered a catastrophic fire in 1681 when most of the town was destroyed (Binnall nd., 13). Abraham de la Pryme, a

local curate, recorded that Caistor ‘*was very ill built before the great fire, but there are a great many good modern buildings therein*’ (*ibid.*). A total of 45 families were reduced to poverty as a result of the fire (Wright 1982, 16).

There are no post-medieval finds recorded with the Historic Environment Record although the extent of the town is recorded (SMR 52692). Within the town are a number of buildings of the post-medieval period, mostly dating from the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century after the fire in the town. However, pre-dating the fire are a number of buildings which include the Grammar School Hall (1631), a house and garage on the High Street, The Red Lion Hotel, two shops and a former house on the Market Place, a house on Plough Hill, a house and shop as well as the former Sessions House on South Street, all of which are 17<sup>th</sup> century in origin (DoE 1995, 19-50).

### 3. AIMS

The aim of the archaeological investigation was to ensure that any archaeological features exposed during the groundworks were recorded and, if present, their date, function and origin determined.

### 4. METHODS

Topsoil and overburden were removed by hand over a c. 23m square area at the rear of 30 South Street, Caistor (Plates 1-2). The ground was removed by the client without archaeological supervision, although, an archaeologist was able to visit and assess the site after the ground reduction had taken place. The base and edges of the excavation were cleaned where possible and the sides rendered vertical in order to expose any stratigraphic relationships between deposits. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number)

with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). The records were checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

## 5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis three phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Possible post-medieval deposits
Phase 3	Recent deposits

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

### *Phase 1 Natural deposits*

The earliest deposit encountered during the investigation was a hard and natural light grey chalk (005), at least 0.12m thick (Figs 4 & 5, Section 1) (Plate 3).

### *Phase 2 Possible post-medieval deposits*

The natural chalk was overlain by a 0.13m thick, hard mixture of dark grey and light grey chalk rubble and silty sand (004) (Fig 5, Section 1) (Plate 3). A fragment of 18<sup>th</sup> century pipe was recovered from this deposit.

### *Phase 3 Recent deposits*

Overlying deposit (004) was a 0.25m thick friable mid grey silty sand (003) with occasional charcoal and chalk flecks and moderate flecks of ceramic building material (CBM) (Fig 5, Section 1) (Plate 3). A piece of modern drain and a fragment of brick, both dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century, were retrieved from this deposit.

Layer (003) was overlain in part by a 40mm thick, loose, mid grey and light grey mix of chalk rubble and sand (002) (Fig 5, Section 1) (Plate 3).

Deposit (002) was sealed by a friable dark grey silty sand (001), 0.26m thick, with moderate small chalk flecks and fragments, as well as hedge remains (Fig 5, Section 1) (Plate 3).

## 6. DISCUSSION

The earliest deposit encountered at the site was a layer of natural chalk. This represents the area's underlying solid geology of Upper Cretaceous Ferryby Chalk and Carstone.

Overlying the chalk was a deposit of overburden containing a single fragment of 18<sup>th</sup> century pipe stem, which was in turn sealed by another dumped deposit containing 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century CBM. A thin layer of sand partially overlay this deposit and a recent topsoil deposit sealed the sequence.

A number of unstratified finds were collected during the investigation including ten sherds of pottery, a fragment of glass and a piece of CBM. With the exception of two pieces of pottery, all the unstratified finds date from the 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century. The two sherds of pottery that were slightly earlier in date included a fragment of 18<sup>th</sup> to mid 19<sup>th</sup> century Black-glazed ware and a fragment of 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century Pearlware.



## 7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with development on land to the rear of 30 South Street, Caistor, Lincolnshire.

The area is archaeologically sensitive producing remains dating from the prehistoric period to the present day. Caistor itself was a walled Roman town situated along Ermine Street, connecting the town of Horncastle with a military fort and subsequent civilian open settlement at Kirmington, 10km to the north of Caistor. Finds from the Middle Saxon period indicates its growing importance at that time, while historical evidence indicates that Caistor was an important Soke centre in the Late Saxon period. The site lies on the southeast edge of the historic core of Caistor as defined by the parish church of SS Peter and Paul, the only extant medieval remain within the town. The site lies close to, but outside the walls of the Roman town.

Despite the rich archaeological potential of the area, the watching brief revealed no remains earlier than 18<sup>th</sup> century in date. A sequence of three dumped deposits overlying solid chalk natural and sealed by topsoil was recorded during the investigation. The earliest of these dumped deposits may date to the 18<sup>th</sup> century (although the dating is not secure as only one fragment of pipe stem was recovered from the deposit) and was sealed by a modern dumped deposit containing 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century CBM.

Finds retrieved during the investigation consisted mainly of unstratified 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century pottery, with the exception of two 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century sherds.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mrs. Smith for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. Andrew Allison of Ryland Design provided assistance during the process. The work was coordinated by Dale Trimble who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly permitted access to the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

## 9. PERSONNEL

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 Site Supervisors: Andrew Failes  
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley  
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
 Illustration: Andrew Failes  
 Post-excavation analysis: Andrew Failes

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## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

- APS Archaeological Project Services
- CBM Ceramic Building Material
- DoE Department of the Environment
- GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain
- IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists



Figure 1 - General location plan

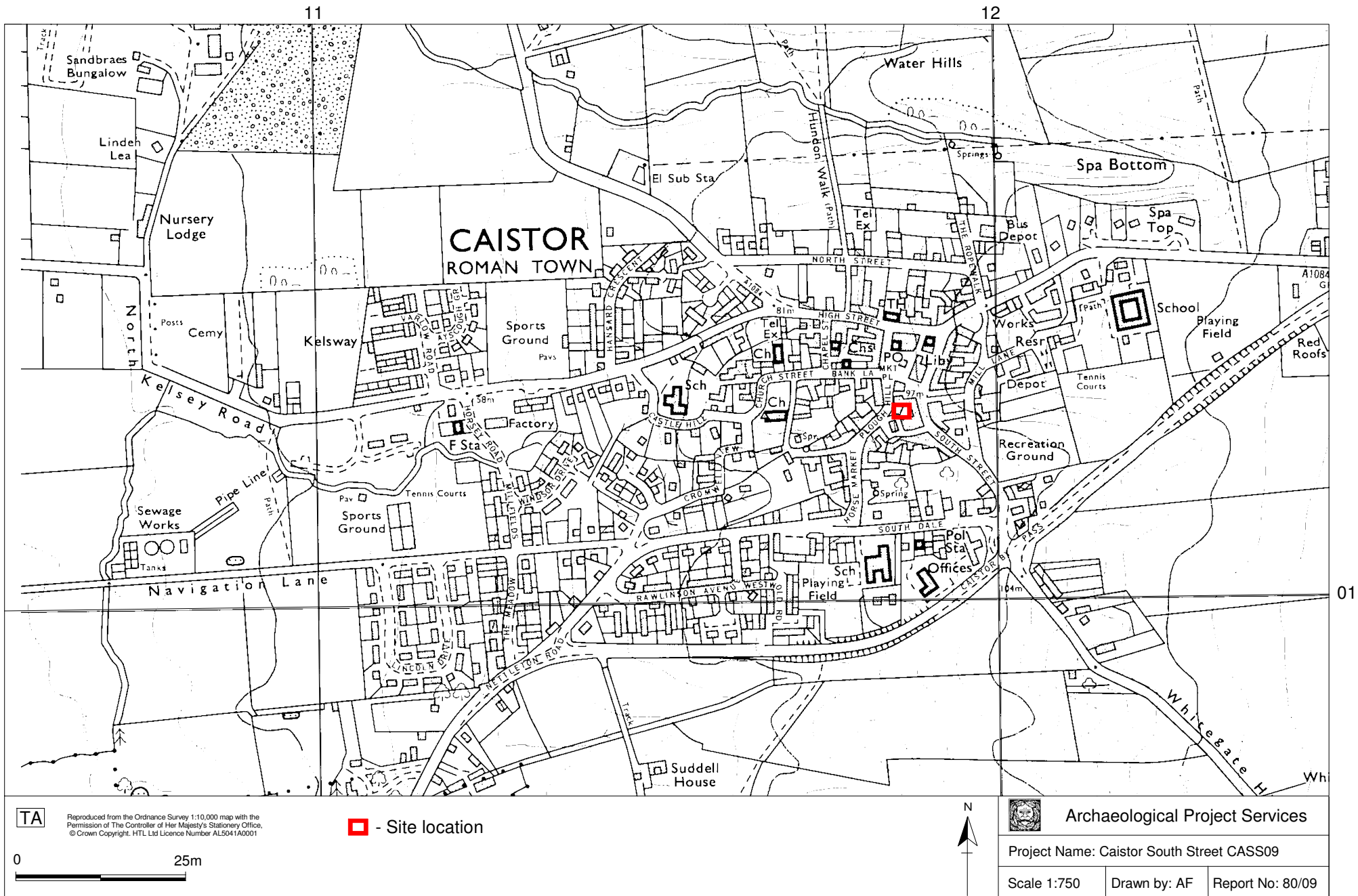
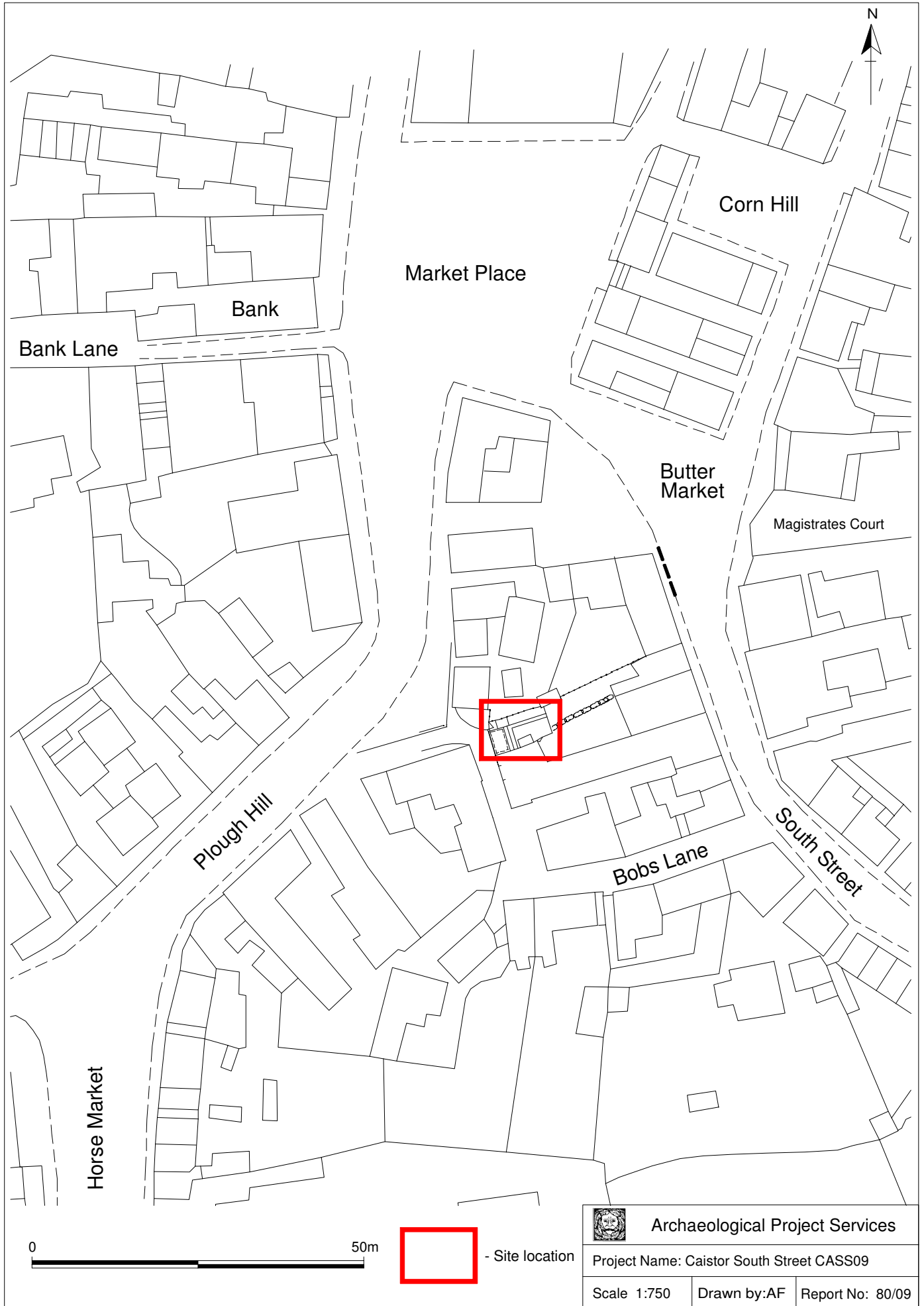


Figure 2 - Site location




 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
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Scale 1:750	Drawn by:AF	Report No: 80/09

Figure 3 - Site location Plan

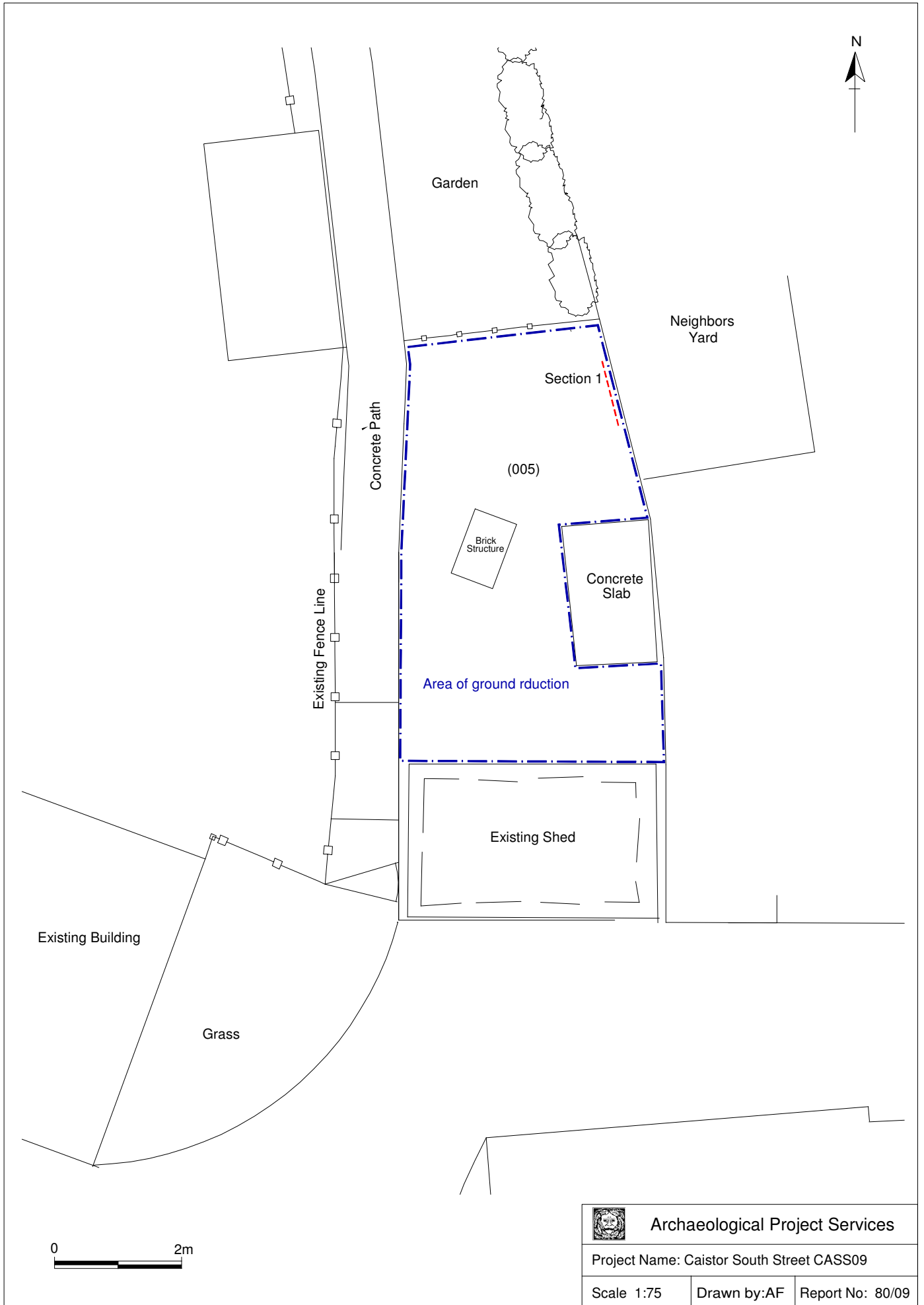
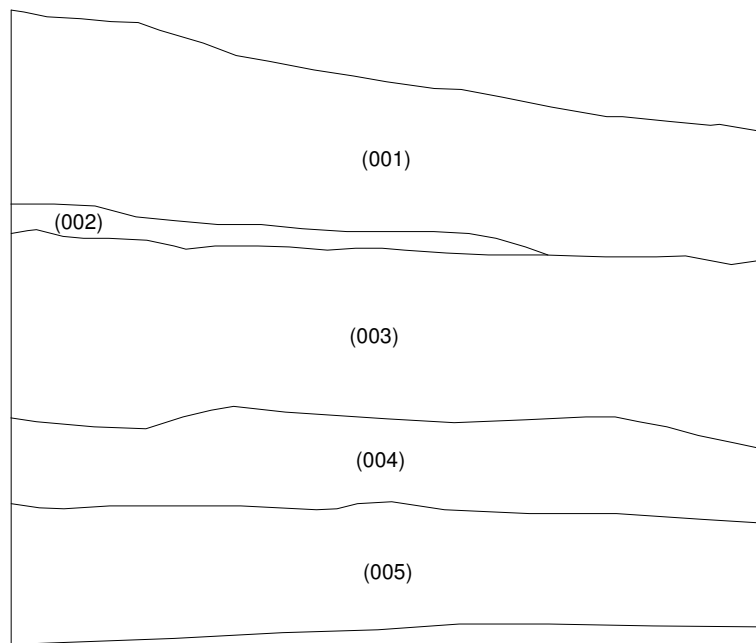


Figure 4 - Area of ground reduction and Section location

Section 1




	Archaeological Project Services	
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Scale 1:10	Drawn by:AF	Report No: 80/09

Figure 5 - Section 1



Plate 1 – General view of area of ground reduction looking north



Plate 2 – General view of area of ground reduction looking south





Plate 3 – Section 1



Plate 4 – General view looking southeast

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**APPENDIX 1  
SCHEME OF  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS  
ON LAND TO THE REAR OF 30 SOUTH ST.  
CAISTOR  
LINCOLNSHIRE**

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**PREPARED FOR  
MRS SMITH**

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

**JUNE 2009**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES**



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Drawings showing site location and proposed development at back of document.

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## 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A scheme of archaeological work brief is required during residential development on land to the rear of 30 South Street, Caistor, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site is archaeologically sensitive, close to the historic core of the town and the area of the former Roman fortified town which is protected as a nationally important Schedule Monument.*
- 1.3 *The investigation will involve monitoring of development groundwork and investigation and recording of archaeological remains. Features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

## 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a scheme of archaeological investigation during development to the rear of 30 South Street, Caistor, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
  - 2.2.1 Overview.
  - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
  - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
  - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

## 3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Caistor is located 26km northwest of Louth and 33km northeast of Lincoln in West Lindsey District, Lincolnshire. The proposed development is located on the southeast edge of the historic core of Caistor at 30 South Street, approximately 150m southeast of the parish church of SS Peter and Paul at NGR TA 1186 0127.

## 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Full planning consent (Application 122557 condition 5) has been granted for the erection of single dwelling to the rear of 30 South Street Caistor, fronting Bobs Lane. The condition relating to archaeological works states that 'no development shall take place within the site until the applicant has secured

the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the local planning authority'. This is in order to ensure that satisfactory arrangements are made for the investigation, retrieval and recording of any possibly archaeological remains on site.

- 4.2 As specified in the brief issued for the project by the Historic Environment Team of Lincolnshire County Council this will entail an archaeologist monitoring all of the groundworks during the development, with the ability to stop and record any archaeological remains. This will be followed by the written report supported by any specialist reports as appropriate and the submission of the completed archive to the museum.

## 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Local soils at the site are of the Upton 1 Association, typically shallow very calcareous grey rendzinas (Hodge et al., 1984, 333). These soils are developed upon a solid geology of Upper Cretaceous Ferriby Chalk and Carstone (GSGB 1982).

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Although Caistor is known as a Roman town, it is probably a late development and it has been suggested as dating to the re-organisation of towns during the 4th century under Count Theodosius (Whitwell 1970, 135; 1982, 153). Earlier coins, including those of the Emperor Vespasian (AD 69-79), have been found in Caistor and may indicate an earlier settlement in the vicinity (West 1994/1995, 13). The proposed development at 30 South Street lies approximately 60m south of the Roman town which is protected as a nationally important Scheduled Monument.
- 6.2 The walls and associated bastions of the late Roman town enclose an irregular polygon some 255m long by 160m wide at the centre of the modern town. The bastions appear to be contemporary with the construction of the wall and were probably used for artillery pieces (Hobley 1983, 83). Outside the wall there might have been an enclosing ditch, particularly on the eastern side where ditches were observed in the Market Place (Whitwell 1970, 70) and a possible ditch was identified on the north side (Field 1993, 70). Part of the interior of the Roman town has been accorded Scheduled Monument Status (English Heritage 1996; County No. 148).
- 6.3 Not much is known of the interior of the fort and few Romano-British buildings have been revealed, though one was found in 1963 (SMR 54186) and another was identified during a watching brief at Caistor Grammar School (Bennet and Field 1999, 26). It is not known if there was an extra-mural community associated with the walled town. A few inhumations from north

and southwest of the town may indicate Romano-British cemeteries although these have yet to be dated.

- 6.4 Finds from Caistor have included Romano-British pottery, coins and an inscribed lead casket, possibly indicating a Late Roman Christian community in the town (Whitwell 1982, 148).
- 6.5 Caistor is first documented between AD 1070 and 1087 although coins with the legend CASTR indicate that a mint was operating at Caistor during the period AD 975-8 (Cameron 1991, 87). The early document relating to Caistor is in a grant by William I of the church and manor to Remigius, the future first Bishop of Lincoln (Foster 1931, 2). This was confirmed by William II in 1090 (ibid., 5).
- 6.6 The place-name is derived from the Old English *cæster* and *ceaster* and refers to the site of a Roman fort (ibid.). From 1190 until the 19th century Caistor was also referred to as Thwancastr, Thwangcastre and Twangcastre and Yongcastr which is derived from the Old Norse *þwang* meaning a 'thong' which possibly relates to an unidentified topographical feature. Caistor has also been identified with the Roman name BANOVALLUM which means strong peak, although this name is more suited to Horncastle (Rivet and Smith 1979, 265).
- 6.7 The Domesday Survey of c. 1086 records that Caistor was held by Morcar, the Earl of Northumbria, before the conquest but was subsequently taken by the King. Domesday refers to a church, 4 mills and 60 acres of meadow (Foster and Longley 1976). Moreover, it was the centre of a significant Soke or estate indicating a degree of importance as seen in other parts of Lincolnshire at Grantham and Horncastle. The church may have been a minster at the centre of this Soke which extended to the north and west of the town. The presence of a mint at Caistor, albeit briefly, during the 10th century lends credence to the importance of Caistor, although the moneymen probably derived from Lincoln (Stafford 1985, 46).

## 7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to record and interpret the deposits and any archaeological features exposed during the development groundwork.
- 7.2 The objectives of the investigation will be to:
  - Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
  - Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;

- As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

## 8 SITE OPERATIONS

### 8.1 General considerations

- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
- 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be ‘treasure’, as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner’s office.

### 8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 The investigation will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement. A toothless ditching bucket will be requested for use on all machine excavated areas.
- 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be examined to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 8.2.3 Finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the investigation a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site during the investigation to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within the area.

- individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
- groups of features where their relationship is important.

8.2.5 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Should removal be required the appropriate Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained before the exhumation of the remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.

## 9 POST-EXCAVATION

### 9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the investigation will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

### 9.2 Stage 2

9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

### 9.3 Stage 3

9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared.

9.3.2 This will consist of:

9.3.2.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.



- 9.3.2.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the investigation.
- 9.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.
- 9.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the investigation.
- 9.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the investigation.
- 9.3.2.6 A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the investigation findings.
- 9.3.2.7 Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- 9.3.2.8 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- 9.3.2.9 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- 9.3.2.10 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- 9.3.2.11 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

## 10 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

- 10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to: the client and to Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record.

## 11 **ARCHIVE**

- 11.1 The documentation and records generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to The Collection, Lincoln and archived under accession number LCNCC:2009.76 obtained from this museum. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long-term storage and curation.

## 12 **PUBLICATION**

- 12.1 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).

- 12.2 If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

### 13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project.

### 14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

- 14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator.
- 14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 14.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

### 15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 15.1 The investigation will precede the programme of construction. The duration of the site works is difficult to determine as it is to a large extent reliant on the speed of stripping and spoil removal, and also depending on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered. Post-excavation work is likewise dependent on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered
- 15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of investigations of this type will undertake the work.
- 15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists.

### 16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

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

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric – D Trimble, APS/ Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman – A Boyle, APS fully mentored by Precious, Independent Specialist. APS is currently training A Beeby through the IFA workplace bursary scheme. Post-Roman -A Boyle, APS
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist/G Taylor, APS
Animal Bones	P Cope-Faulkner, APS
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	Dr R Gowland, Independent Specialist

## 17 INSURANCES

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

## 18 COPYRIGHT

18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and

Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.

- 18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

## 19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Specification: Version 2, 11th June 2009

## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Friable dark grey silty sand with moderate small charcoal flecks, fragments and hedge roots, 0.26m thick	Topsoil
002	Loose mid and light grey mixture of chalk rubble and sand containing occasional CBM fragments, 40mm thick	Dumped layer
003	Friable mid grey silty sand with moderate CBM flecks and occasional charcoal and chalk flecks, 0.25m thick	Dumped layer
004	Hard mix of dark grey and light grey chalk rubble and silty sand, 0.13m thick	Dumped layer
005	Hard light grey chalk at least 0.12m thick	Natural chalk
006	Unstratified finds	Unstratified finds

## Appendix 3

**THE FINDS****INTRODUCTION**

A moderate quantity of artefacts, 16 items weighing a total of 178g, was recovered. The material is all late post-medieval in date with nothing earlier than the 18<sup>th</sup> century. No faunal remains were retrieved.

**POST ROMAN POTTERY**

*By Anne Boyle*

**Introduction**

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005). A total of ten sherds from ten vessels, weighing 124 grams was recovered from the site.

**Methodology**

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Archive Catalogue 1, with a summary in Table 1. The pottery dates to the early modern period.

**Condition**

The sherds are in fairly fresh condition, although the average sherd weight is low at 12 grams.

**Results**

*Table 1, Summary of the Post Roman Pottery*

Cname	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	NoS	NoV	W (g)
BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	1550	1800	1	1	6
BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	1	1	13
ENGS	Unspecified English Stoneware	1690	1900	3	3	48
ENPO	English Porcelain	1750	1900	1	1	1
PEARL	Pearlware	1770	1900	1	1	9
WHITE	Modern whiteware	1850	1900	3	3	47
<b>TOTAL:</b>				<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>124</b>

**Provenance**

All the sherds came from a single context (006).

**Range**

Present are ware types which are typical of early modern assemblages.

**Potential**

The pottery is stable and poses no problems for long term storage. No further work is required on the assemblage.

**Summary**

A small group of mainly 19th and 20th century pottery was recovered from a single context.

## CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Anne Boyle

### Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. A total of four fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 41 grams was recovered from the site.

### Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 2.

### Condition

All the fragments are represented by small flakes.

### Results

Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full name	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
003	BRK	Brick	1	9	Flake; sand moulded	19th to 20th
003	MODDRAIN	Modern Drain	1	21	Flake	19th to 20th
006	CBM	Ceramic Building Material	2	11	Flakes with fe concretion; mortar	19th to 20th?

### Provenance

Small fragments of modern brick and tile came from contexts (003) and (006).

### Potential

The fragments are suitable for discard. No further work is required on the assemblage.

### Summary

Four flakes of early modern building material were recovered from two contexts.

## GLASS

By Gary Taylor

### Introduction

A single piece of glass weighing 9g was recovered.

### Condition

The glass is in good condition, though naturally fragile. It exhibits slight iridescent decay.

### Results

Table 3, Glass Archive

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
006	Blue bottle, moderate iridescence	1	9	19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century

### Provenance

The glass was recovered from

### Range

A single piece of glass, perhaps from a poison or medicine bottle, was recovered.



**Potential**

The glass is of limited potential other than providing some dating evidence.

**CLAY PIPE**

*By Gary Taylor*

**Introduction**

Analysis of the clay pipes followed the guidance published by Davey (1981) and the material is detailed in the accompanying table.

**Condition**

The clay pipe is in good condition.

**Results**

*Table 4, Clay pipes*

Context no.	Bore diameter /64"					NoF	W(g)	Comments	Date
	8	7	6	5	4				
004				1		1	4	Stem only	18 <sup>th</sup> century

**Provenance**

The clay pipe was recovered from deposit (004). It is probably a fairly local product of the Caistor area.

**Range**

A single stem of probable 18<sup>th</sup> century date was recovered.

**Potential**

Other than providing dating evidence the clay pipe is of limited potential.

**SPOT DATING**

The dating in Table 5 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

*Table 5, Spot dates*

Cxt	Date	Comments
003	19th to 20th	
004	18th	Date on clay pipe
006	19th to 20th	Date on CBM and glass

**ABBREVIATIONS**

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
LHJ	Lower Handle Join
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
W (g)	Weight (grams)

**REFERENCES**

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Davey, P. J., 1981, Guidelines for the processing and publication of clay pipes from excavations, *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 4, 65-88

Slowikowski, A. M., Nenk, B., and Pearce, J., 2001, *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

Young, J., Vince, A.G. and Nailor, V., 2005, *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)

## ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

### *Archive catalogue 1, Post Roman Pottery*

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
006	BERTH	Refined	Hollow	1	1	6		BS		19th?
006	BL		Jar/ bowl	1	1	13		BS		18th to 19th
006	ENGS		Jar	1	1	3	Black transfer print	Rim		19th to 20th
006	ENGS		Jar/ bottle	1	1	12		BS		19th to 20th
006	ENGS		Jar/ bottle	1	1	33		BS		19th to 20th
006	ENPO		Hollow	1	1	1	Green and peach hand painted	BS	Goss Heraldic?	19th to 20th
006	PEARL		Hollow	1	1	9	Blue transfer print	BS		18th to mid 19th
006	WHITE		Jar/ mug	1	1	5	Moulded beading, blue and lustre bands	Rim		19th to 20th
006	WHITE		Hollow	1	1	3	Worn lustre?	BS		19th to 20th
006	WHITE		Dish/ bowl	1	1	39	Hand painted blue lines	Rim		19th to 20th

## Appendix 4

### GLOSSARY

<b>Context</b>	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
<b>Cut</b>	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
<b>Domesday Survey</b>	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
<b>Early English</b>	Division of English Gothic architecture dating from c.1190-1250.
<b>Fill</b>	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany

## Appendix 5

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

6	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Daily record sheet
1	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Box of finds

All primary records are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

The Collection  
Danes Terrace  
Lincoln  
LN2 1LP

Accession Number: 2009.76

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: CASS09

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

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