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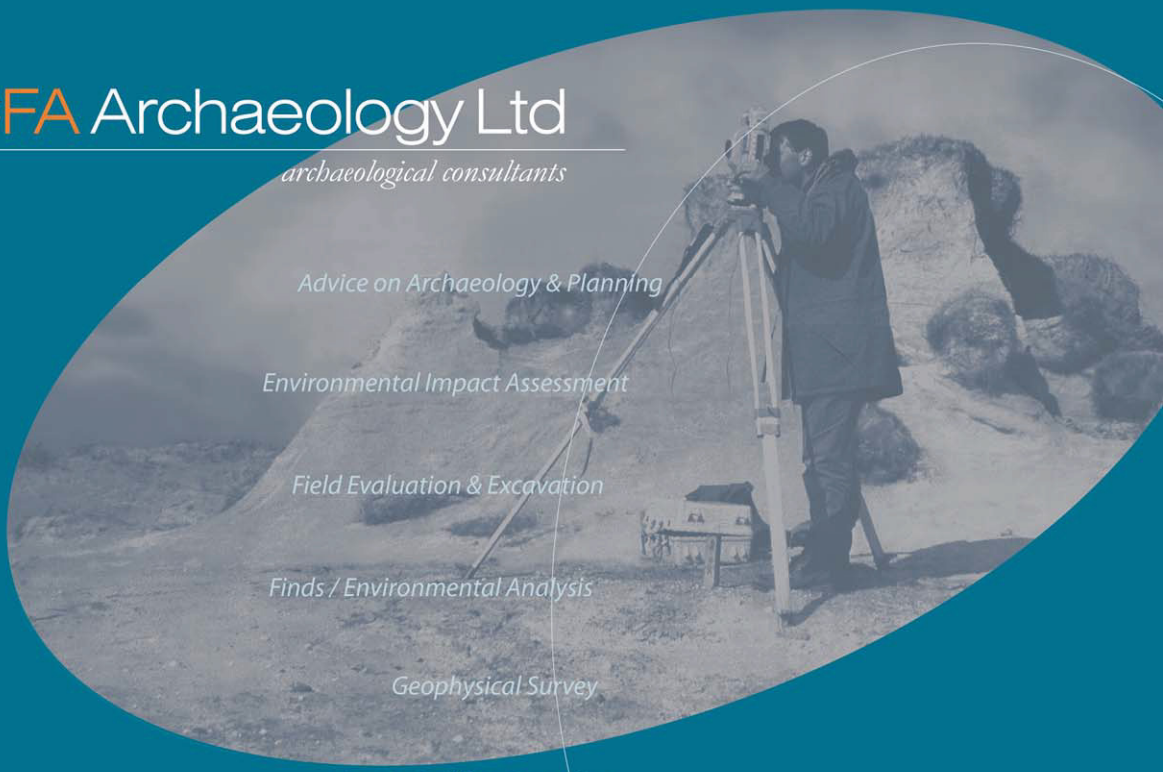

Advice on Archaeology & Planning

Environmental Impact Assessment

Field Evaluation & Excavation

Finds / Environmental Analysis

Geophysical Survey

Historic Building Recording

Site & Landscape Survey

Interpretation, Design & Display

Land near Kettleby Quarry, Barnetby-Le-Wold, North Lincolnshire

Geophysical and Fieldwalking Survey

Report No. Y087/13

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Land near Kettleby Quarry, Barnetby-Le-Wold, North Lincolnshire

Geophysical and Fieldwalking Survey

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Summary

CFA Archaeology undertook a programme of geophysical survey and fieldwalking on land near Kettleby Quarry, Barnetby-Le-Wold, North Lincolnshire, during February and March 2013.

The geophysical survey and the fieldwalking took place over an area of approximately 20 hectares of recently ploughed arable farmland. The results of the geophysical survey indicated the presence of two potential enclosures, along with a number of linear features interpreted as ditches. A number of potential discrete features were also identified across the survey area. Finds collected during the fieldwalking survey included an assemblage of medieval pottery, along with Romano-British pottery, a collection of flint artefacts including a flint spearhead and an amount of ceramic building materials.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a geophysical survey and subsequent fieldwalking undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) during February and March 2013 on land near Kettleby Quarry, Barnetby-Le-Wold, North Lincolnshire (NGR: 505281, 408700 Centred) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Breedon Aggregates subsequent to consultation with Alison Williams, Historic Environment Record Officer, North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (15/06/2012).

1.1 Site Location and Description

The proposed development area is to the south of the village of Barnetby-Le-Wold, North Lincolnshire and consists of 20 hectares of arable farmland, bounded to the north and west by the existing Kettleby quarry, and to the south and east by open farmland (Fig.1; NGR 505281 408700).

The site lies roughly at the junction of two Upper Jurassic deposits, the Oxford and the Kimmeridge Clays (BGS 2013). It is believed that during the last ice age a glacial outflow from the Kirmington glacial lake on the western edge of the ice front breached the northern upper Cretaceous chalk of the Lincolnshire Wolds escarpment creating the Barnetby Gap (Russell et al. 1974). Water thus spilled into the Ancholme Valley, also a glacial lake, depositing deltaic sands and gravels. The development area lies at the base of a shallow valley flanked to the north by a clay and gravel moraine created by this glacial outflow on which Wrawby and the eastern part of Brigg are situated and to the east by the chalk Wolds escarpment where Barnetby-le-Wold, Bigby and Elsham are sited. The Skegger Beck, a small stream, flows west from the Barnetby Gap through this valley to the north of the site.

1.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

Prehistoric activity is demonstrated by a number of finds and cropmarks in the area recorded in the historic environment record (HER). Numbers in parenthesis are Lincolnshire HER references. Prehistoric finds near the site include a Palaeolithic hand axe (MLS20433); Mesolithic and Bronze Age flint tools and debitage (MLS20321); a sherd of Neolithic Mortlake ware found during excavation at 'The Bridles', Barnetby-le-Wold in 2001 (MLS20027), and; a Neolithic polished stone axe was found south of Low Farm,

(MLS19484). Numerous other stone tools and debitage dating to prehistoric periods have been recovered in the wider area.

There is an Iron-Age or Roman-British aggregate field system recorded as cropmarks within the bounds of the site (MLS22539). South of the quarry extension, a curvilinear ditch was visible over a length of 340m. It curved northwards at the western end, and probably continued over the county boundary at the eastern end.

There are also indications of other field boundaries to the north and south. In the field to the east, a series of at least 11 irregular, conjoined fields could be seen. A field or enclosure centred to TA05280860 stood out the most, measuring 54m by 37m, with indications of internal features. On the western side of the field, the cropmarks of the field boundaries were negative, perhaps indicating that stone was used in their construction. It was clear that field boundaries would have continued into the fields to the north and south, where the field conditions were not suitable for cropmarks.

Roman settlement is known within the area though no specific villa site or fort has been located. The nearest fort appears to have been at Kirmington, constructed on top of a former Iron Age settlement. Within the parishes of Barnetby-le-Wold and Bigby Roman surface finds have been found during fieldwalking (Griffiths, 1994). Close to the development area a large quantity of Roman pottery, dated to the 2nd to 3rd century was recovered when a subway was constructed at Barnetby railway station in 1913 (NGR TA 0539 0989; HAP SMR No.370) and two Roman coins of Antoninus Pius (138-161 AD) and Caracalla (198-217AD) were found in the garden of 7 Victoria Road, Barnetby (NGR TA 0590 0985; HAP SMR No. 371). To the south, on the site of the Kettleby Thorpe Deserted Medieval Village (DMV), Roman pottery, tile and a possible Roman lead spindle-whorl were recovered during excavations and fieldwalking on the site.

Romano-British greyware and coarsewares (MLS22022) were found during fieldwalking in 2005 (ELS3709), while a scatter of Romano-British pottery and metalwork has been found within '28 Acre Sand Field' and a field to the east (MLS21775). The HER records metal detecting (ELS208) resulting in the discovery of an undated gold ring (MLS19309) just to the east of the site.

Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Scandinavian settlement evidence is sparse in the area but place-name evidence and finds would seem to indicate a continuation of earlier patterns. The majority of the place names within the area have mixed Old English and Old Norse names e.g.; Barnetby, Elsham, Melton Ross, Kettleby, Wrawby and Somerby. These settlements occupy the morainic ridges and mounds within the valley bottom of the spring lines on the eastern side of the Ancholme valley. Anglo-Saxon material has been recovered from fieldwalking near Melton Ross from the multi-period site at Kirmington (Loughlin and Miller 1979) and small amounts from the Kettleby Thorpe DMV during the excavations and the watching brief (Russell et al. 1974 and Griffiths 1994). This seems to support the place name evidence that settlements in the area had pre-conquest origins. The Domesday Book of 1086 also indicates the presence of two pre-conquest churches, one at Barnetby-le-Wold and the other at Bigby, the former's nave has been dated to the 11th century.

The HER records Anglo-Saxon pottery and animal bone recovered from the fill of a large feature during a watching brief at Manor Farm Yard in 2004 (MLS20214), while an Anglo-Saxon cemetery was recorded to the north-west (MLS20333).

1.3 Previous Archaeological Work

In 1998, an 'archaeological desktop study' was undertaken on Kettleby Quarry extension (ELS3047, YAT 1998) and in 2007 a desk-based assessment was undertaken on 'land near Kettleby Quarry' (SLR 2012).

Watching briefs carried out at Kettleby Quarry (ELI10526) in 1997/1998, and at Home Farm in 2004 (ELI5907), did not yield archaeological finds or features.

1.4 Aims

The aim of the project was to 'gather sufficient information to establish the extent, condition, character and date (as far as circumstances permit) of any archaeological features and deposits within the proposed development area in order to inform decisions regarding further evaluation of the site and a programme of mitigation if necessary.

2. METHODS

2.1 Geophysical Survey

All survey grid positioning was carried out using Trimble R8 Real Time Kinematic (RTK) VRS Now equipment. The geophysical survey areas were georeferenced relative to the Ordnance Survey National Grid by tying in to local detail and correcting to the site plan provided by the client (Fig. 2). The magnetometry survey was undertaken using a Bartington Grad 601-2 with 1m traverse intervals and 0.25 sample intervals.

All survey work was carried out in accordance with the current English Heritage guidelines (EH 2008a).

Data Processing

Data processing was performed as appropriate using an in-house software package as outlined below.

Magnetic Data

Zero Mean Traverse, Step Correction (De-stagger) and Interpolation (on the Y axis).

Interpretation

When interpreting the results several factors were taken into consideration, including the nature of archaeological features being investigated and the local conditions at the site (geology, pedology, topography etc.). Anomalies were categorised by their potential origin. Where responses could be related to very specific known features documented in other sources, this is was done (for example: *Abbey Wall*, *Roman Road*). For the generic categories levels of confidence were indicated, for example: *Archaeology – ?Archaeology*. The former was used for a confident interpretation, based on anomaly definition and/or other corroborative data such as cropmarks. Poor anomaly definition, a lack of clear patterns to the responses and an absence of other supporting data reduced confidence, hence the classification *?Archaeology*.

2.2 Fieldwalking

The fieldwalking covered 20 hectares of land to the south and south-east of the existing Kettleby quarry, with this area split across three large fields (fields 1, 2 and 3, Plates 1-3). Prior to the fieldwalking a temporary grid was established based on survey points retained from the geophysical survey (Fig. 2). Control was maintained over the survey by working within this grid system. The methodology followed industry standard industry guidance (BAJR 2007).

The grid was set out using an industry standard EDM, and consisted of squares of 20m x 20m, with each individual square subdivided into 5m transects. The grid was numbered with numbers along the x axis, and letters along the y axis, giving each individual square a unique identifying code.

A fieldwalking team of three then used the 5m transects to collect finds from up to 2.5m from either side whilst walking the 20m squares., with all finds of modern pottery and other modern finds such as plastic and glass discarded. A metal detection survey was also carried

out within each individual square of the grid, with modern metal finds (e.g. nails, tractor parts) noted and then also discarded.

The location and density of each class of finds was then plotted to each 20m grid square and the resulting data was interpreted using standard industry practice (Medleycott 2005 and BAJR 2007). Finds were plotted according to material and date where possible (Fig 5) and specialist assessment reports undertaken for all typologically dateable materials, i.e. pottery and flint. All finds were catalogued (Appendix 1)

2.3 Standards and Guidance

CFA Archaeology is a registered organisation (RO) with the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA). All work was conducted in accordance with relevant IfA Standards and Guidance documents (IfA 2001), English Heritage guidance (EH 2005, 2006, 2008a and 2008b), the specification (Appendix) and CFA's standard methodology.

2.4 Archiving

The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, finds, plans, reports, and photographs will be ordered according to nationally recognised standards (IfA 2001 and Brown 2011) and deposited at the relevant museum within an agreed timescale.

3. GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY RESULTS

Conditions for survey were generally good with fields being dry and free from obstructions. A beet crop had recently been harvested from Field 1 and it still had prominent ridges and furrows running north-south; in order to make data collection easier and also minimise the effect of this modern cultivation on the results, this field was walked north-south as opposed to east-west as had been the case in Fields 2 and 3. Field 3 was rough pasture at its western end with a young cereal crop across the remainder. Field 2 was a bare tilled field.

Numbers bound by square parentheses refer to specific anomalies highlighted on the interpretation figures followed by the field in which they can be found. For example, [1:F1] refers to Anomaly 1, in Field 1. The results should be read in reference to figures 3 and 4.

3.1 Archaeology

Two enclosures [1:F1 and 2:F2] were recorded on the eastern edge of the application area, with the southernmost [2] being more clearly defined and complex. Both appear to contain pits but the southern example appears to have the most substantial internal anomalies. There is a possible trackway [3:F2] demarked by parallel linear anomalies, leading off the north-western corner of the enclosure [1]. A second pair of parallel linear responses [4:F2] seem to align with anomalies associated with historic ridge and furrow which run east to west through much of the field. As such, these [4] could simply be magnetically enhanced furrows, although one might expect others through this part of the field to have been similarly more magnetic.

The diminished clarity of the northern grouping [1] may be a facet of the present agricultural regime as this field had prominent north to south running ridges from the recent beet cultivation.

Throughout all three fields, sinuous but relatively well-defined negative linear anomalies are believed to be anthropogenic despite their unusual form. Typically, in-filled ditches produce a positive response such as those that define the enclosures described above. Although the appearance may be more akin to geological-type responses, in this instance the natural soils may be so magnetic (as implied by the strong responses from the beet ridges in Field 1) that a reversal is possible. The irregular nature of the enclosures defined by these putative ditches could imply considerable antiquity; they certainly pre-date Ordnance Survey mapping (OS 2013) - or they could be a result of simply enclosing drier areas of ground in what may have been marshy land.

Sub-circular negative anomalies (for example [5:F2/F3]) which, on the basis of the reasoning applied to the linear anomalies, were originally thought to have been large pits with atleast two [6:F2] on the line of ditches, were identified after consultation with the landowner and farm workers, to have been the result of past test pitting in the area.

3.2 Uncertain Origin

There are a number of trends and relatively confined anomalies that defy specific interpretation, straddling the definitions of natural, agricultural and archaeological responses. These have been assigned to the *Uncertain Origin* category. Given the density of agricultural linear responses, both recent and antiquated, many of the trends could simply be chance

alignments whilst the more pit-like features merely deeply buried ferrous or natural pockets of more-magnetic gravels.

The most borderline anomalies are the negative linear [7:F1] and positive linear [8:F3] anomalies, both of which seem too straight to be natural but, at the same time, also considerably more regular than any of the archaeological responses. They could be drains but this is far from clear.

3.3 Agricultural

Ridge and furrow anomalies run east-west through Fields 1 and 2, whilst more recent cultivation trends run north-south in all three fields. The responses from modern cultivation were strongest in Field 1 as this had not been ploughed since the beet crop had been harvested and was still 'ridged'. Despite walking along the line of the modern ridges and furrows, to help minimise their effects, some striping can still be seen. However, it is much better than the effect of walking across the ridges, examples of which can be seen at the northern and southern extremes of Field 1 where the ploughing direction along the headlands is at right-angle to the data collection.

In Field 3, a rectilinear trend [9:F3] demarks the limit of the cultivated part of the field, to the south and west of this is rough pasture.

3.4 Natural and Ferrous

There are amorphous zones of increased response and faint 'mottling' within the data which are typical of natural responses resulting from the gravels and water flow within the soils. In some places these might be confused with archaeological anomalies and vice-versa but, for the most part, if there is ambiguity the responses have been categorised as *Uncertain Origin* (see above).

Small-scale ferrous responses, most obvious as sharp 'spikes' in the XY trace plots are typically deemed to be iron-rich debris within the topsoil and most likely to be of modern origins. The most prominent of these have been highlighted on the interpretation diagram by way of example. There are also some ferrous responses at the field edges where the survey grid came close to either a ditch or wire fencing.

4. FIELDWALKING RESULTS

The fieldwalking produced a number of finds from the site area, and these have been split into categories based on the find type and are discussed below. The areas to the west and south of Field 3 consisted of grass pasture at the time of the fieldwalking, and as such produced no finds.

4.1 Pottery (Fig. 5a)

The pottery collected during the fieldwalking has been collated and then split into date ranges based on the fabric and type of the sherds. In total, 128 sherds of pottery were recovered during fieldwalking; each date range is discussed in turn below.

Romano-British Pottery (Fig. 5b)

by R. S. Leary

Romano-British pottery accounts for a relatively small number of sherds from the overall count, with only 7 fragments recovered; all from Field 2, and the majority being collected from the eastern side of this area. In particular the area around the probable enclosure as noted on the geophysics plan contained a large proportion of the Romano-British pottery and provide evidence for past settlement activity in this area.

The Romano-British pottery consisted of a type very common in Lincolnshire and along the Trent Valley, with the diagnostic sherds consisting of the everted rims of small jars. The pottery itself is similar to other assemblages in the region and as such a date range falling in the mid to late first century can be suggested (Table 1). .

All of the sherds belonged to a range of 'native' jars made in the early Roman period from the mid- first to the mid-second century; belonging to the shell and grog-tempered group (Rowlandson unpublished and Darling and Precious forthcoming NESHGR or SHGROG). These typically have moderate amounts of medium subangular quartz, medium to coarse angular or subangular grog and sparse medium to coarse vesicles or shell inclusions. These three components can occur in varying proportions resulting in a more leathery or sandier fabric. The ware is usually medium fired and typically has brown or grey surfaces, normally with brown-orange margins and a grey core.

The diagnostic sherds present are all from jars with short somewhat stubby everted rims formed by folding the body over at the top and resulting in a slight internal overhang. This type is very common in Lincolnshire and along the Trent Valley where the fabric tends to get sandier with time. Although this type is still present in the mid-second century the presence of other types in the assemblage would be expected by that date. The fabric and form of these sherds can be compared with vessels made at Dragonby (Gregory 1996), a group identified by Todd in the Trent Valley (Todd 1968) and a group identified by Darling (Darling 1988, 33-4 fabric 103) which continued in use into the mid-second century and occurred in a mid-second century ceramic group dumped in an old pond at Gonalston, Nottinghamshire (Elliott and Knight 1996, feature 305). At Welton Rd, Brough-on-Humber this ware was classified as IAGR and used to make jars in the same form as found in the present group (Darling et al. 2000 IAGR). In Wacher's excavations at Brough-on-Humber it occurs first in phase IIa dated to the late first century (1969, 137 no. 4). As all the sherds belong to this group a date range

early in the Roman period, the mid- to late first century might be suggested. As all the types are of 'native' type, no Roman influence can be detected.

One ceramic fragment (S35, 10.7g) was in a very hard grey fabric with brown margin and grey core. It was over-fired with vesicles and medium quartz. It was not as well mixed as is normal for pottery and is more likely to have been ceramic building material of uncertain date. The flat character of the piece and smoothed appearance is consistent with this identification.

Code	Fabric	Part	no	weight	Form	Rim diam	Rim %	Date	Comments
S28	SHGROG	rim	1	30.8	Everted rim jar	30	6	M1-M2	wide-mouthed
S30	SHGROG	rim	1	32	Everted rim jar	26	7	M1-M2	wide-mouthed
T33	SHGROG	bodysherd	1	7.4	jar			M1-M2	
S35	CBM?	bodysherd	1	10.7					very hard fired
T35	SHGROG	basal sherd from jar	1	52.7	jar			M1-M2	
X35	SHGROG	bodysherd	1	9.7	jar			M1-M2	
V37	SHGROG	bodysherd	1	8.6	jar			M1-M2	
V37	SHGROG	rim	1	11.5	Everted rim jar	18	6	M1-M2	

Table 1: Details of Romano-British Pottery

Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery (Fig. 5c)

by C. G. Cumberpatch

Medieval pottery accounted for the majority of the pottery recovered from the fieldwalking with a total number of 104 sherds collected and a further 17 sherds of post-medieval pottery. These were spread across the entire site, with a large concentration around the enclosure in Field 2 (Fig. 5c). The amount of pottery collected in this area suggests activity in and around the area of the enclosure at some point during the medieval period, though localised manuring may not be ruled out.

The pottery recovered consists of a variety of fabric types, with the largest majority of the assemblage consisting of a soft bright orange fabric. Other fabrics included in the collection include possible Humberware sherds, as well as the more typical brown and green glazed wares.

The medieval and later pottery consisted of 126 sherds of pottery and two abraded stones that resembled pot sherds. No attempt has been made to identify the majority of sherds of pottery to a specific type only to define date in order to inform a further programme of works if necessary with date ranges of the sherds given in Appendix 2.

Medieval pottery forms the majority of the assemblage with later pottery forming only a very small proportion of the total. The later sherds are limited to a few fragments of unglazed Red Earthenware, probably from flowerpots and a few sherds of early modern and recent utilitarian wares.

This pattern of distribution is extremely unusual given that it is known from documentary sources that Lincolnshire farmers brought urban waste (primarily slaughterhouse waste) from as far afield as Sheffield to use as fertiliser on their fields.

It may be noted that the majority of the pottery appeared to be of later medieval date and that bright orange oxidised fabrics appeared to be in the majority.

It is recommended that the medieval pottery is re-examined along with any assemblage resulting from further work on the site.

Post Medieval (Fig. 5d)

Post-medieval pottery accounted for 17 sherds with the majority dating to the 19th or 20th centuries. However, some earlier sherds were present, with one fragment from the dating to the 15th or 16th century, and three fragments from the 17th or 18th century also present among the total number (See Appendix 2).

4.2 CBM (Fig. 5e)

CBM was present across the site (374 fragments recovered), with two areas in particular showing a concentration; towards the centre and west of Field 3, and in the northern part of the same field, though these did not appear to correspond with underlying geophysical anomalies.

As with the pottery, amounts of CBM recovered from the area around the possible enclosure in Field 2. Although diagnostically undatable, the CBM may correspond in date the pottery recovered from this area i.e. be medieval in date.

4.3 Flint (Fig. 5f)

By M. Lightfoot

Sixty-eight pieces of flint were collected across all three fields, with a concentration towards the centre and northern part of Field 3. Across the rest of the site the distribution of the flint was more randomly spread, though they were more regularly encountered across Field 2 and only found sporadically in Field 1. Of the 68 flints, one was burnt and ten were unworked. Each flint was examined, described and catalogued according to grid (Appendix 3). The flints consisted mainly of scrapers and utilised flakes, but also included an unfinished/roughout spearhead in grid square P21.

The flint had undergone varying degrees of weathering and recortication was often present. Flint from good-quality primary sources was rare with the majority of the flints from secondary sources such as riverine pebbles. Few of the flints were of diagnostic types, exceptions were the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age flint spear point (P21), Mesolithic – early Neolithic awls and a number of Bronze Age scrapers. The use of inferior quality flint, the retouching of split pebbles and the presence of exhausted cores suggest pressure on resources and the opportunistic use of flint available on or near the site itself.

It is not possible to determine whether any features ascribed to be archaeological from the geophysical survey are of prehistoric date based on the fieldwalking data, however, the density of flints across the area suggests activity on or close to the site from the Bronze Age

period in particular. The predominance of scrapers and waste flakes adapted as scrapers suggest the small-scale processing of animal skins.

4.4 Slag (Fig. 5g)

A total number of 59 pieces of slag were collected during the fieldwalking, with the majority of these fragments coming from the area around the enclosure in Field 2, as marked on the geophysics plan. The slag itself varied in size and shape and may to be the result of metalworking, possibly in the vicinity. Or it may have arrived on the site as a result of 'manuring'.

4.5 Metal (Fig. 5h)

Sixteen metal items were recovered across the site. These items were iron and of post-medieval or modern date. They included two large iron keys, horseshoes and a number of small nails and pins that probably derive from the ploughing equipment used on the fields over the years. The finds themselves were randomly spread with no particular concentration, and no early metal finds of any kind were recovered.

4.6 Miscellaneous

Other finds collected during the fieldwalking consisted of one fragment of glass and six fragments of clay-pipe stems, although very fragmentary and not diagnostically datable, they almost certainly are of 19th or 20th century date.

5. CONCLUSION

The combined results of the geophysics and fieldwalking show clear areas of archaeological potential, particularly to the east and south of the proposed development areas in fields 1 and 2. Anomalies relating to wider field systems of Romano-British or medieval date are also in evidence along with a background of possible prehistoric activity.

The geophysical survey has revealed not only possible enclosures and land divisions but also details of possible internal features such as pits or structures.

Evidence of historic ridge and furrow has been recorded across the site particularly in fields 1 and 2, and 'mottling, particularly in Field 3 may be natural geological in origin.

The focus in finds from the fieldwalking corresponded with the 'enclosure' in Field 2 and to a lesser extent the 'enclosure' in Field 1. This may indicate activity related to the enclosures, or the finds, which were predominantly medieval, may have been deposited incidentally on the site due to the medieval practice of 'manuring' over a long period. Similarly the presence of metal working slag may also be the result of manuring, though early metalworking in the vicinity cannot be ruled out.

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Appendix 1: Finds Catalogue

Grid Ref.	Pottery			CBM	Slag	Flint	Glass	Clay Pipe	Metal
	RB	Med	Post Med						
A33						1			
B30		1							
B33				2	1				
B37		1							
B38		1							
C31		1							
C33				1					
C34					1	2			
D26				1					
D30				1					
D31		1		1					
E26				1					
E27		1							
F31			1			1			
G25				2					
G26				1		1			
G28				2	1				
G29		1				1			
G31				2					
G33				1					
H25				1		1			
H26									1
H27				1					1
H31				1					
H38		2							
I29				1		1			
I30		1		2					
I37		1							
I38				2					1
J33				1					
K25						1			
K28		1							
L24				1					
M24				1					
M30					1				
N25		1							
O30						1			
P10						3			
P11				1					
P12				3					1
P13				1		1			
P14			2	3					
P15				1	1	1			
P16				3					1
P18			1						
P21						1			
P24				11					
P25		2		1					
P26				2					1
P29				4					
P30		1							
P31				1					
P33		2	1	4					1
P36		1		3					
P37				1	1	1			

Grid Ref.	Pottery			CBM	Slag	Flint	Glass	Clay Pipe	Metal
	RB	Med	Post Med						
Q11				2					
Q12				6					
Q13				5					
Q14				2					
Q15						1			
Q16				2		1			
Q18				1					
Q20						1		1	
Q23				1	1				
Q24				3					
Q25				1					
Q26		1		1					
Q29				3					
Q30		1							
Q31		1		2					
Q33		3		3					
Q34		1		1					
Q35		2		2	1				
Q36			1	1					
Q37				2	1				
R11						1			
R12		1	1						1
R13						1			
R22				1		1			
R24				3					
R25				2					1
R26		1	1						
R27				1					
R29		1				1			
R30						1			
R31						1			
R32					2				
R33					1				
R34		1							
R35				2	2				
R36		1		4					
R37		2		2	2				
S11				1		1			1
S13				1					
S15				1	1	1			
S17				1		2			
S22				1					
S24		2		16					
S25		1				1			
S26		1				1			
S27			1			1			
S28	1			2		1			
S30	1	1							
S31		1		1					
S32				1	1				
S33		3		3				1	
S35	1	4		6	3				
S36		2		2					
S37		1		10	3				
T10					2				

Grid Ref.	Pottery			CBM	Slag	Flint	Glass	Clay Pipe	Metal
	RB	Med	Post Med						
T11				1		3			
T12				1		1			
T14				1		1			
T17						3			
T23				2					
T24				8					
T25		2		4		2			1
T26				1	1				
T27				2		2			
T29		2							
T30				1		1			
T31		1		1					
T32						1			
T33	1	1			2	1			
T34		3		2	1	1			
T35		1	1	3	3				
T36		2		5					
T37		2		10	1	1			
U10				1					
U14						1			
U16				2					
U17				1					
U18				1		2			
U21									1
U24				7					
U25				3		1			
U27						1			
U28				4					
U31				4					
U35		1		3	1				
U36		2		2					
U37		5	2	8	1				
U38		1		6	3				
U39				5	3				
V10				1					
V11				2					
V16				1					
V18				1		1			
V20				2		1			
V21				2					
V24				2					
V25				3					
V26				3					
V27				2		1			
V28						1			
V29		2		5	1				
V30		3		7		1			
V31		1		3	1				
V32			1	4					
V33				4		1			
V34		1			1				
V35		2		1					
V36		1		9					
V37	2	1	1	6	1	1			
V38		3		12					

Grid Ref.	Pottery			CBM	Slag	Flint	Glass	Clay Pipe	Metal
	RB	Med	Post Med						
V39		3		3	2	1			
W10				2		2			
W12				1					
W18				1					
W24			2	2					
W25				1					
W26		2		1				1	1
W28				1					
W29				2					
W30						1	1		
W31									1
W33		2		2					
W34		1		3	4	1			
W35		1			1				
W37				5	1				
W38		2		6				1	
W39		2		2					
X15						1			
X19						2			
X20			1						
X24									1
X25						1			
X26					1				
X27						1			
X29		1		1	1				
X30				2					
X31				2					
X32		2		2					
X33		1		2	1				
X34								1	
X35	1			4					
X36				4	1				1
X37				6					
Y29						1			
Y31					1				
Y34								1	
TOTALS	**7**	**104**	**17**	**374**	**59**	**74**	**1**	**6**	**16**

Appendix 2: Medieval and Later Pottery

Context	Type	Notes	Date range
B30	Medieval	Reduced throughout w/ applied decoration ext	
B37	Medieval	Dull orange fabric; heavily abraded	
B38	U/ID	Part of a tile?	
C31	Late Medieval	Wedge-shaped jar rim; cf Humberware	
D31	Late Medieval	Green glaze int	
E27	Medieval	Reduced throughout, thin buff margins	
F31	Late med/post-med	Fine red fabric	
G29	Late Medieval	Bright orange fabric	
H38	Medieval		
H38	Medieval		
I30	Medieval	?Jug rim	
I37	Medieval		
K28	Medieval		
N25	Medieval	Reduced throughout	
P14	Early modern/recent	Two sherds; possibly parts of a flowerpot	
P18	Recent	Possible flowerpot	C19th – C20th
P25	Medieval		
P25	Medieval?	Heavy clubbed rim	
P30	Medieval	Base, reduced throughout	
P33	Medieval	Abraded strap handle	
P33	Medieval		
P33	Post-medieval/Early modern	Bright orange w/ clear/brown glaze	C17th – EC18th
P36	Medieval	Grey sandy sherd	
Q26	Medieval		
Q30	Late Medieval	Bright orange fabric w/ brown glaze ext	
Q30	Roman?	Pale grey throughout	
Q31	Medieval	Bright orange w/ dark green glaze	
Q33	Medieval		
Q33	Medieval		
Q33	Medieval		
Q34	Late Medieval		
Q35	Late Medieval	Green glaze int	
Q35	Medieval		
Q36	Post-medieval	Redware	C17th – C18th
R12	Medieval	Base in a soft bright orange fabric	
R12	Recent	Probably part of a flowerpot	C19th – C20th
R25	Medieval	Pale orange fabric	
R26	Early modern/recent?		
R26	Medieval	Applied decoration	
R29	Medieval	Bright orange fabric; green glze et	
R31	Medieval	Bright orange fabruc	
R34	Medieval	Reduced fabric; could be Roman	
R34	Medieval	Soft bright oramge fabric	
R36	Medieval	Base; bright orange to grey	
R37	Late Medieval	Reduced throughout	
R37	Medieval		
S24	Medieval		
S24	Medieval		
S25	Medieval	Sandy fabric	
S26	Medieval?	Reduced throughout	

Context	Type	Notes	Date range
S27	Late Medieval/Post-medieval?	Hard orange fabric	
S30	Medieval		
S30	Medieval		
S31	Medieval		
S33	Medieval	Reduced throughout	
S33	Medieval	Reduced body	
S33	Medieval	Reduced body; flake	
S35	Medieval		
S35	Medieval		
S35	Medieval	Grey core w/ buff margins	
S35	Medieval	Brown sandy fabric	
S36	Medieval	Two sherds, probably same vessel	
S37	Medieval		
T25	Late Medieval	Clear glaze int & ext	
T25	Medieval	Base; possibly Humberware	
T29	Medieval	Jug rim	
T29	Medieval		
T31	Medieval		
T33	Medieval	Mottled glaze int	
T34	Late Medieval	Green glaze int	
T34	Medieval		
T34	Medieval	Pale grey to pale orange	
T35	Late Medieval/Post-medieval?	Probably a tile fragment	
T36	Late Medieval		
T36	Medieval	Small, distinctive inturned rim	
T37	Medieval		
T37	Medieval		
U35	Medieval		
U36	Medieval	Reduced body	
U36	Medieval		
U37	Early modern	Rim	C18th
U37	Medieval	Four sherds; orange sandy fabric	
U37	Medieval	Grey fabric w/ bright orange core	
U37	Post-med/early modern	Glazed int	
U38	Medieval		
U38	Stone	Soft grey stone	
V29	Late Medieval	Glazed int	
V29	Medieval		
V30	Medieval	Strap handle	
V30	Medieval	Base	
V30	Medieval		
V31	Medieval?	Flake; bright orange fabric	
V32	Late med/post-med	Green glaze int	C15th – C16th
V34	Medieval?	CBM?	
V35	Medieval	Reduced throughout; green glaze	
V35	Medieval	Oxidised throughout	
V36	Medieval		
V37	Medieval	Grey core, bright orange ext margin w/ green glaze	
V37	Post-med/early modern	Green glaze int	

Context	Type	Notes	Date range
V38	Medieval	Two sherds, probably same vessel	
V38	Medieval	Soft bright orange fabric	
V39	Medieval		
V39	Medieval	Reduced throughout	
V39	Medieval	Pale grey w/ orange margins	
W24	Medieval		
W24	Medieval		
W26	Medieval		
W26	Medieval		
W31	Roman?	Abraded, pale grey throughout	
W33	Late Medieval	Grey core w/ thin orameg margin	
W33	Medieval	Bright orange fabric	
W34	Medieval	Reduced throughout w/ buff margins	
W35	Medieval	Bright orange fabric	
W38	Medieval		
W38	Medieval		
W39	Medieval	Reduced throughout	
W39	Medieval	Bright orange fabric w/ brown glaze ext	
X20	Post-med/early modern	Redware rim	
X29	Medieval	Reduced throughout	
X32	Medieval		
X32	Medieval		
X32	Stone	Soft abraded stone	
X33	Medieval		
X35	Roman?	Pale grey throughout	

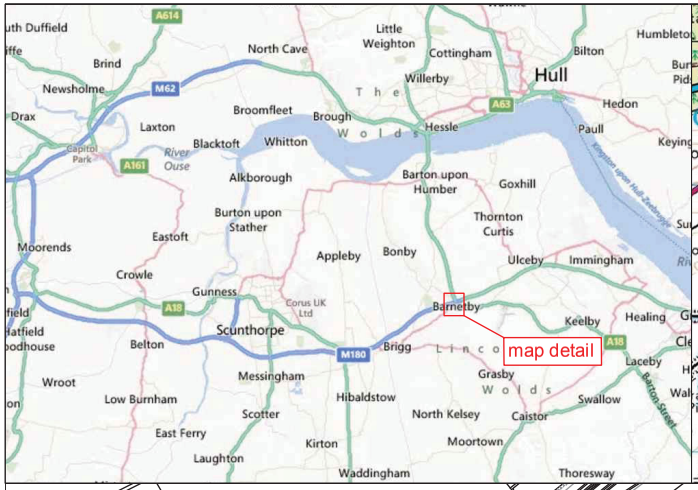
Appendix 3: Flint Catalogue

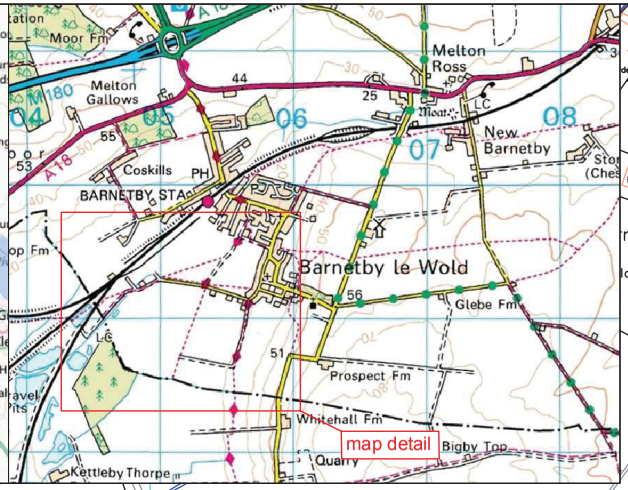
Grid ref.	Shape/ Dimension	Weight	Comments	Date Range
A33	Triangular; 20x15mm	2g	Light-brown dorsal cortex, retouched utilised flake	BA
C34	Irregular-ovoid; 30mm dia.	17g	Dark grey utilised flake	LBA?
F31	Irregular-ovoid; 40x25mm	11g	10% dorsal cortex some weathering, light-grey shattered pebble, utilised flake	-
G26	Irregular-triangular; 45x40mm	21g	Mottled buff 70% dorsal cortex light-grey, weathered waste flake with pointed distal end, awl?	LMeso-ENeo?
G26	Ovoid; 25x14mm	<1g	Not flint, dark grey with a brown-stained dorsal surface, shattered pebble used as a scrapper	BA?
G29	Irregular-triangular; 30x30mm	8g	Light brown, 60% orange-brown dorsal cortex, light grey/brown waste flake, awl? similar to G26	Meso-Neo?
H25	Rectangular; 32x24mm	13g	Brownish-grey; exhausted core	BA
I29	Ovoid; 38x28mm	14g	Mottled-buff cortex, light grey, re-worked split pebble scraper	BA?
K25	Irregular-rectangular; 35x25mm	15g	Grey flint exhausted core, utilised as a scraper	BA?
O30	Irregular-triangular 20x18mm	<1g	Brown, scraper	BA?
P10	Irregular; 40x15mm	5g	Brown, side scraper	BA
P10	Irregular-triangular; 28x26mm	7g	Light grey, weathered, utilised flake	-
P10	Irregular; 40x20mm	10g	Unworked	-
P10	Irregular; 52x35mm	39g	Cream-coloured dorsal cortex, light grey with some darker grey mottling, utilised chunk	-
P13	Irregular; 35x30mm	10g	Weathered, light grey utilised flake	-
P15	Irregular-triangular; 45x30mm	10g	Deep red, burnt and shattered flint pebble, reworked and utilised	-
P15	Ovoid; 52x35mm	32g	Buff dorsal cortex with some brown mottling, light grey and weathered; split pebble, reworked scraper	-
P21	Oval-point; 72x42x8mm	39g	Light-brown, 105 dorsal cortex remaining, rough-out spear point, distal end blunted for hafting, proximal end an unfinished point.	LNeo
P37	Irregular; 40x20mm	4g	Light-grey with white mottled patination, reworked along one edge; side scraper	BA?
Q15	Ovoid; 32x25mm	9g	Brown cortex remaining on 90% dorsal surface, dark grey flint finely reworked scraper	BA
Q16	Irregular; 48x44mm	31g	Weathered and re-corticated utilised flint chunk	-
R11	Irregular; 56x28mm	12g	Brown with grey mottling; utilised primary flake	-
R13	Irregular; 40x16mm	7g	Weathered, black utilised chunk	-
R22	Irregular; 36x20mm	5g	Grey, weathered utilised flake	-
R29	Irregular; 26x15mm	2g	Translucent grey side scraper	BA?
R30	Irregular; 50x20mm	10g	Grey, weathered utilised chunk	-
R31	Ovoid; 30x18mm	4g	Dark-brown dorsal cortex, translucent grey flint, split pebble, scraper	BA
S11	Irregular; 52x24mm	11g	Grey, weathered utilised flake	-
S17	Ovoid; 31x27mm	5g	Light grey utilised decortication flake, scraper	-
S17	Irregular; 50x32mm	15g	Unworked	-
S26	Irregular; 40x20mm	8g	Brownish-cream, weathered utilised chunk	-
S27	Irregular-ovoid; 28x25mm	6g	Brown flint, reworked scraper	BA
S28	Irregular-square; 25x25mm	4g	Light brown-yellow translucent, utilised flake	-
T11	Irregular-ovoid; 48x36mm	18g	Dark grey weathered utilised flint scraper	-
T11	Rectangular; 30x23mm	9g	Grey, weathered utilised chunk	-
T12	Irregular; 34x18mm	9g	Light grey weathered utilised chunk	-

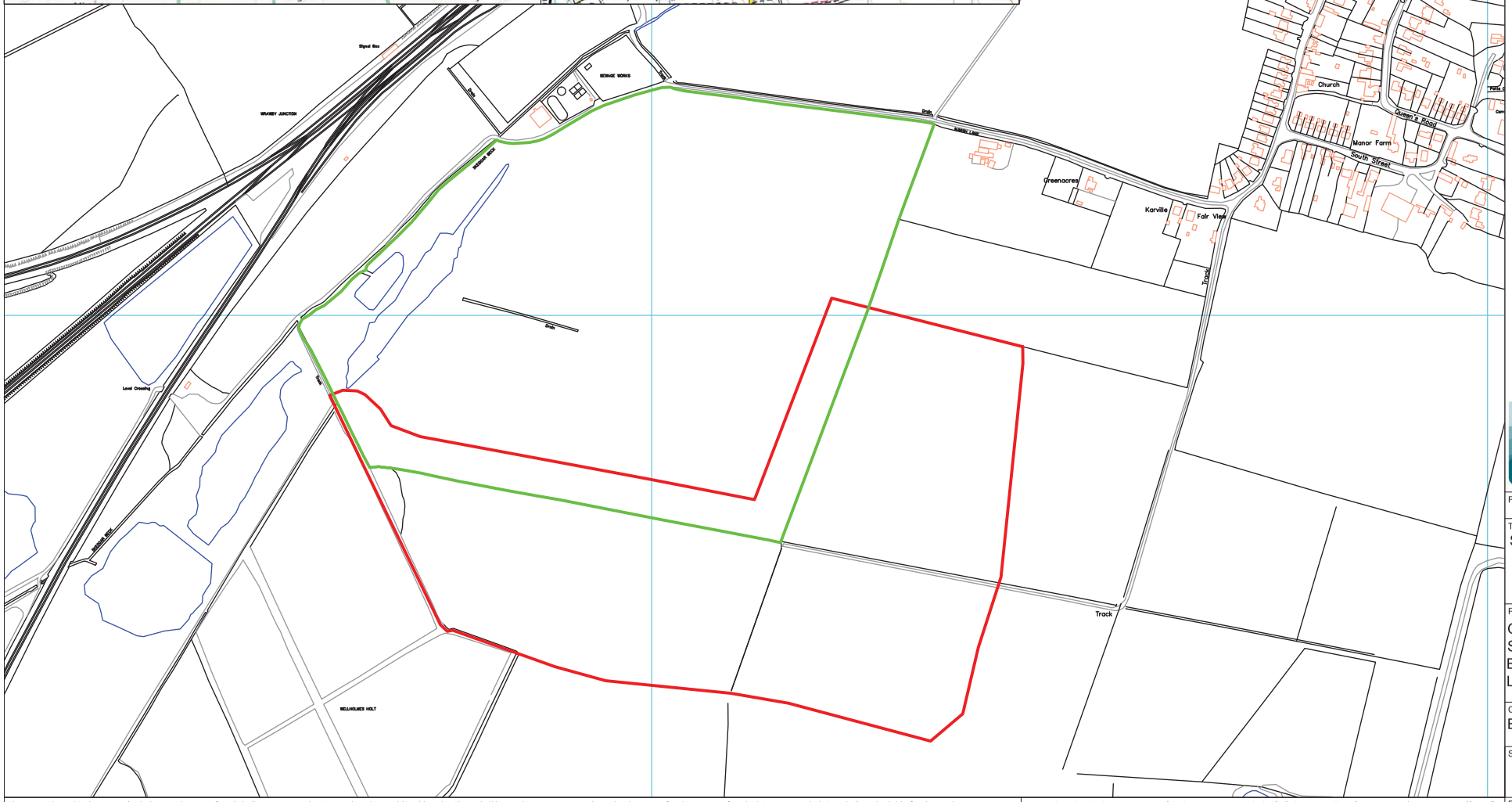
Grid ref.	Shape/ Dimension	Weight	Comments	Date Range
T17	Ovoid; 55x45mm	45g	Cream-coloured dorsal cortex with some brown mottling, light grey weathered flint scraper	BA?
T17	Ovoid; 45x40mm	21g	Cream-coloured with some brown mottling, weathered flint scraper	-
T17	Ovoid; 30x27mm	7g	Cream-coloured with some brown mottling, weathered flint scraper	-
T25	Irregular-rectangular; 47-34mm	16g	Grey, weathered utilised primary flake	-
T25	Irregular; 32-18mm	5g	Grey, weathered utilised flake	-
T30	Irregular; 32x22mm	2g	Brown translucent flint 10% buff cortex, utilised waste flake	
T30	Rectangular; 23x11mm	<1g	Light-brown yellow translucent flint, scraper	BA
T32	Irregular-triangular; 36x25mm	9g	Translucent Brown, small amount of brown dorsal cortex, scraper	BA?
T33	Irregular; 24x20mm	3g	Grey waste flake, unworked	-
T34	Irregular; 26x17mm	3g	Grey weathered waste flake	-
T37	Irregular-triangular; 43x36mm	14g	Grey with some cream mottling/recortication; awl?	-
U14	Circular; dia. 27mm	4g	Grey with brown mottling, weathered discoid scraper	BA
U18	Rectangular; 36x16mm	8g	Orange-brown weathered, utilised chunk	-
U25	Irregular; 45x26mm	14g	Brown cortex, blue-grey weathered flint scraper	-
V18	Irregular; 40x28mm	17g	Buff dorsal cortex, grey weathered utilised primary flake	
V20	Irregular; 36x16mm	5g	Grey flint, unworked	-
V27	Ovoid; 25x22mm	7g	Weathered brown flint with bluish grey patina; scraper	BA
V33	Irregular; 16x10mm	<1g	Translucent brown flint chip with some weathering	-
V37	Irregular; 22x20mm	<1g	Grey, weathered, utilised waste flake	-
V39	Irregular; 30x20mm	5g	Grey weathered, unworked waste flake	-
W10	Irregular; 35x17mm	2g	Dark grey weathered utilised flake	-
W10	Irregular; 38x17mm	3g	Dark grey weathered side scraper	-
W16	Ovoid; 62x53mm	57g	Shattered pebble, unworked	-
W16	Ovoid; 38x23mm	7g	Brown, finely worked side scraper	BA
W30	Irregular; 14x9mm	<1	Dark grey flint chip, unworked	-
W34	Irregular; 52x26mm	12g	Dark grey retouched side scraper	-
X15	Ovoid; 35x30mm	11g	Grey utilised primary flake	-
X19	Ovoid; 34x27mm	8g	Yellow-brown utilised primary flake	-
X19	Irregular-ovoid; 38x30	17g	Yellow-brown weathered, unworked	-
X25	Ovoid; 26x23mm	5g	Grey unworked primary flake	-
X27	Ovoid; 25x18mm	5g	Small amount of thin grey cortex, light grey flint scraper	BA
Y29	Ovoid; 32x19mm	8g	Grey-brown shattered pebble, unworked	-

BA= Bronze Age, Neo=Neolithic L= late, E=Early, Dimensions are maximum

Figures 1-5







Key:

- Existing quarry
- Application boundary

0 200m

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Fig. No:	Revision:
1	A

Title: Site location

Project: Geophysical and Field Walking Survey near Kettleby Quarry, Barnetby-Le-wold, North Lincolnshire

Client: Breedon Aggregates

Scale at A3: 1:5000

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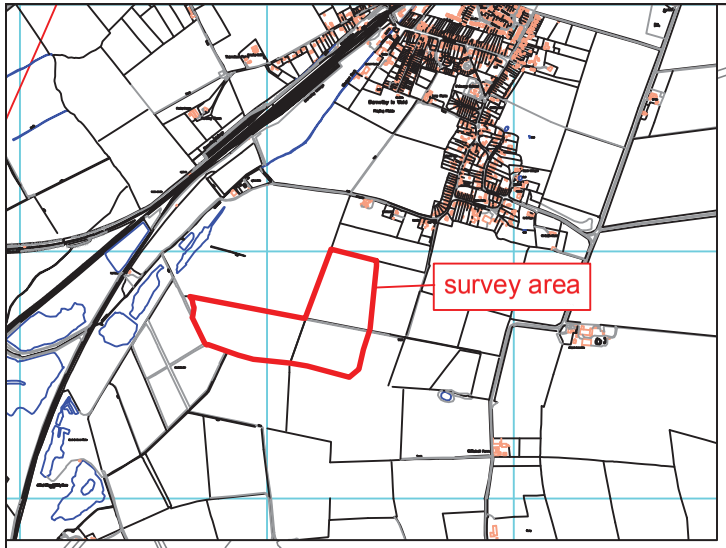

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Fig. No:	Revision:
2	A

Title:

Geophysics Map and Site Grid (after GSB 2013)

Project:

Geophysical and Field Walking Survey near Kettleby Quarry, Barnetby-Le-wold, North Lincolnshire

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Fig. No: 3

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Geophysics Results
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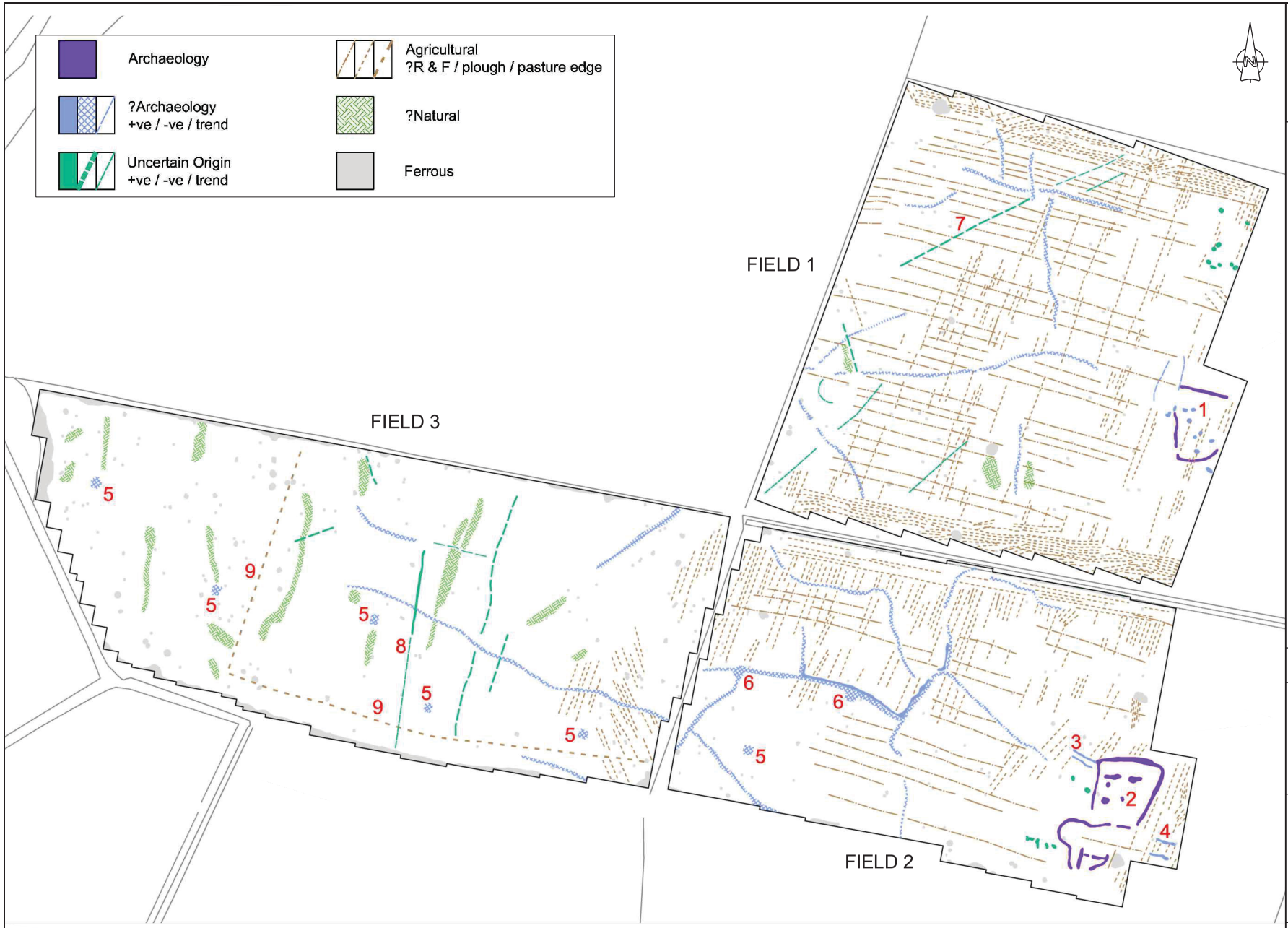

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Geophysics Interpretation (after GSB 2013)

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Fig. No:	Revision:
5a	A

Title:

Total Pottery Distribution (after GSB 2013)

Project:

Geophysical and Field Walking Survey near Kettleby Quarry, Barnetby-Le-wold, North Lincolnshire

Client:

Breedon Aggregates

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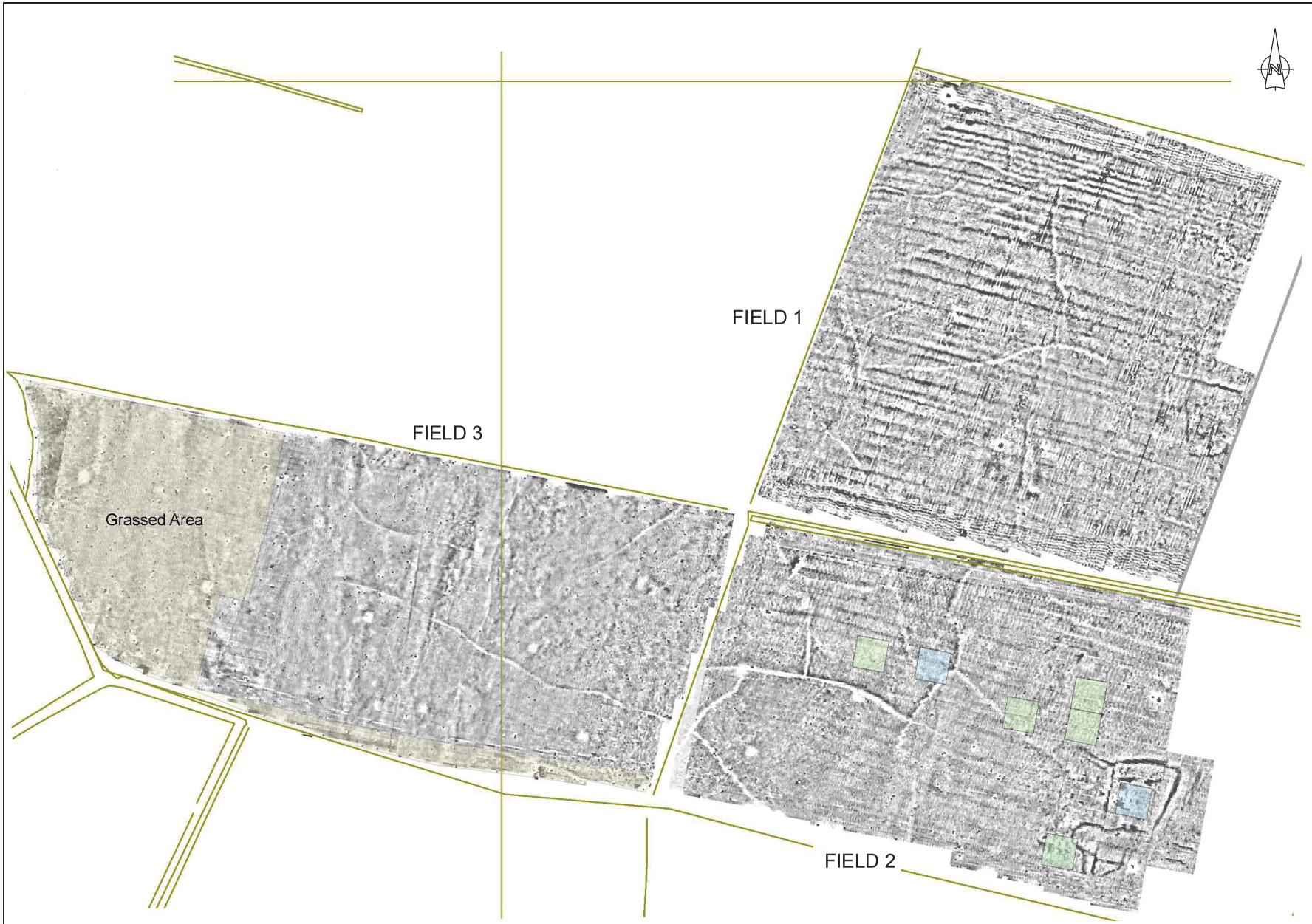

Key:

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Fig. No:	Revision:
5b	A

Title:

Romano-British Pottery Distribution (after GSB 2013)

Project:

Geophysical and Field Walking Survey near Kettleby Quarry, Barnetby-Le-wold, North Lincolnshire

Client:

Breedon Aggregates

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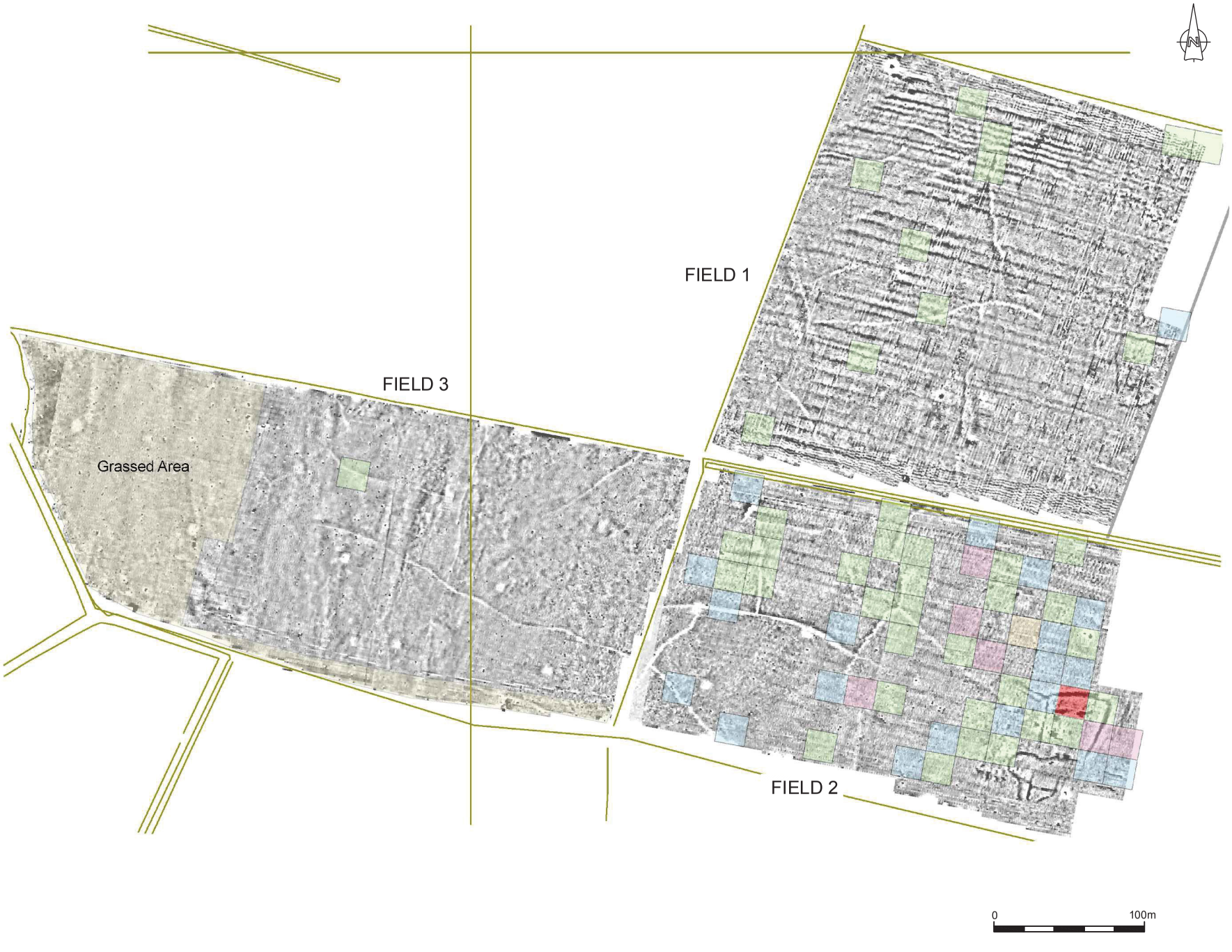

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Fig. No:	Revision:
5c	A

Title:
Medieval Pottery Distribution (after GSB 2013)

Project:
Geophysical and Field Walking Survey near Kettleby Quarry, Barnetby-Le-wold, North Lincolnshire

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Fig. No:	Revision:
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Title:

Post-Medieval Pottery Distribution (after GSB 2013)

Project:

Geophysical and Field Walking Survey near Kettleby Quarry, Barnetby-Le-wold, North Lincolnshire

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Fig. No:	Revision:
5e	A

Title:

CBM Distribution
(after GSB 2013)

Project:

Geophysical and Field Walking Survey near Kettleby Quarry, Barnetby-Le-wold, North Lincolnshire

Client:

Breedon Aggregates

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Fig. No:	Revision:
5f	A

Title:
Flint Distribution
(after GSB 2013)

Project:
Geophysical and Field Walking Survey near Kettleby Quarry, Barnetby-Le-wold, North Lincolnshire

Client:
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Fig. No:	Revision:
5g	A

Title:

Slag Distribution
(after GSB 2013)

Project:

Geophysical and Field Walking Survey near Kettleby Quarry, Barnetby-Le-wold, North Lincolnshire

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Fig. No:	Revision:
5h	A

Title:

Metal Distribution
(after GSB 2013)

Project:

Geophysical and Field Walking Survey near Kettleby Quarry, Barnetby-Le-wold, North Lincolnshire

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Plates 1-3

Plate 1. - Field 1, looking north

Plate 2. - Field 2, looking south-west

Plate 3. - Field 3, looking south-west

Fig. No: Plates 1-3	Revision: A	Project: Geophysical and Field Walking Survey near Kettleby Quarry, Barnetby-Le-wold, North Lincolnshire	
Drawn by: TB / Checked: KH	Report No: Y087/13	Client: Breedon Aggregates	

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