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

Archaeological Evaluation

Report No. Y117/13

 01274 864245

 01274 878494

 yorkshire@cfa-archaeology.co.uk

 www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Unit 22
Moorlands Business Centre
Balme Road
Cleckheaton
BD19 4EZ

Tel: 01274 864 245

Fax 01274 878494

email: Yorkshire@cfa-archaeology.co.uk

web: www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Authors	Mark Bell BA
Illustrator	Tamlin Barton BA
Editor	Martin Lightfoot BA MA MifA
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Summary

An archaeological evaluation consisting of trial trenching was undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd at land near Kettleby Quarry, near Barnetby-le-Wold, North Lincolnshire. This work followed on from a geophysical survey and a field walkover that had identified probable prehistoric or Romano-British archaeological features. The work confirmed the presence of an early Romano-British enclosure as well as revealing previously unidentified associated features.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) on behalf of Breedon Aggregates between 9 and 20 September 2013. All work was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (CFA 2013). The CFA code and number for the project is LIWO2/2126.

1.1 Site Location and Description

The proposed development area is to the south of the village of Barnetby-Le-Wold, North Lincolnshire (Fig. 1, NGR 505281 408700). It consists of 20ha of arable farmland divided into three fields, bounded to the north and west by the existing Kettleby quarry, and to the south and east by open farmland. A sizeable drainage dyke runs along the southern edge of the site. The land slopes gradually from around 18m above the Ordnance Datum (AOD) to the east of site to around 13m AOD at the west of site.

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 Barnetby Gap. 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, to the east are the chalk Wolds escarpment where the 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 (Russell et al. 1974).

1.2 Previous Archaeological work and Historical Background

A programme of geophysical survey and fieldwalking and was undertaken during February and March 2013 (Mann and Adcock 2013). The fieldwalking demonstrated that Romano-British artefact were concentrated in the areas of geophysical anomalies which appeared to indicate the presence of enclosures and a field system within Field 2 and possibly Field 1 (*Ibid*, fig. 5a). The finds from the walkover included early Roman regional pottery and slag debris indicative of areas of settlement. Concentrations of worked flints also existed in the centre of Field 3 on a low lying part of site.

The Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER) identifies numerous prehistoric finds near to the site and in the wider area, these 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 found south of Low Farm (MLS19484).

1.3 Project Aims and Objectives

In accordance with the WSI the aim of the project was to ‘determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development, should they exist on the site’, and to ‘test possible archaeological remains identified as geophysical anomalies’.

2. WORKING METHODS

2.1 Monitoring

The project was monitored by Tom Rees of Rathmell Archaeology Ltd (Consultant) who operated on behalf of Breedon Aggregates Ltd (Client), and Alison Williams, the Historic Environment Record (HER) Officer for North Lincolnshire (County Archaeologist) who visited the site on 13 and 18 September. The consultant and the county archaeologist were kept informed of developments on site for the purpose of monitoring the fieldwork.

2.2 Trenching

Trenches were positioned to target the geophysical signatures identified by geophysical survey; including probable or possible archaeological features, to sample areas which appeared blank and to test areas of magnetic disturbance and other uncertain anomalies.

Trenches were accurately surveyed using industry standard surveying equipment. All machine operations were undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. Topsoil and other overburden was removed by machine down to the top of natural subsoil or the first significant archaeological horizon, whichever was encountered first.

A representative sample of linear features was excavated (typically 1m per section). Discrete features were sampled at a minimum of 50%. All archaeological remains were recorded by means of photographs, drawings and written records conforming to IfA standards (1994) and CFA's quality manuals. All features were planned and drawn in section at an appropriate scale (normally 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50). All plans and sections were related in height to the ordnance datum.

Environmental samples were taken as necessary from significant archaeological deposits in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (EH 2011). Generally samples were taken from a representative sample of features and from securely stratified primary deposits along with any other deposits identified as showing palaeo-environmental potential. This was informed by the professional judgement of the archaeologist on site in conjunction with CFA's environmental specialists and the county archaeological advisor.

Modern finds were recorded on site but not retained unless they were from stratigraphically significant deposits or intrinsically significant, all other finds were retained for post-excavation assessment.

All bulk soil samples taken for environmental purposes were sieved and scanned in accordance with relevant guidance (EH 2011). All finds were cleaned, where appropriate, sorted and analysed in accordance relevant standards and guidance (Brown 2011).

Trenches 40, 41, 42 and 56 were not excavated as they were located over an area of grassland under a stewardship scheme to protect wildlife and traditional habitat. Following agreement between the consultant and the county archaeological officer a contingency trench (Trench 57) was excavated to the west of Trench 28 and a further ten metres was added to the south-east spur of Trench 28 to extend the trench across the enclosure at the south-east of Field 2.

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 1994), English Heritage Guidance (2008), CFA's standard methodology and the terms of the WSI (CFA 2013).

2.4 Archiving

The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, finds, plans and reports, will be prepared to current guidelines (Brown 2011) ensuring the proper transfer of ownership. The project report shall include an index to the site archive and all digitally generated data. A version of the report will be deposited with the OASIS project (Ref:cfaarcha1-160441).

3. RESULTS

Numbers in parenthesis refer to individual contexts. A table summarising all results by trench forms Appendix 1, Appendix 2 comprises context summaries, while lists of all photographic and drawn records form appendices 3 and 4. The results should be read in conjunction with the plates and figure bound into the back of the report.

A total of 53 trenches were excavated across the site. The conditions during the evaluation were generally damp and overcast.

The site was overlain by a brownish-grey sandy-silt topsoil 0.25-0.5m thick (Plate 1.001). An occasional sub-soil deposit of compacted reddish-brown silty-sand between 0.05-0.35m thick (002) was present in the east of site. The natural sub-strate was generally a firm reddish-to-orangish brown silty-sand with regular chalk and gravel seams throughout (Plate 2). Lower lying areas to the south and west of site revealed a greater presence of fine pale sands and gravel seams (Plate 3).

Scarring from modern ploughing existed across the site and was particularly prevalent in shallower soils (Plate 4).

The majority of the geophysical anomalies that were targeted by the trial trenching were found to be natural in origin. Many of the negative linear trends corresponded with prominent seams of fine gravels and sands, as well as patches of iron pan and manganese grains within sands and gravels. As correctly identified by the field walkover and geophysical survey a number of discrete archaeological features and larger linear features were exposed in the south-east of Field 2 within trenches 27 and 28 (Fig. 2).

3.1 Trench 27

Two parallel north-west to south-east orientated ditches were revealed in Trench 27. Approximately 7m apart., they were 1m wide, between 0.35-0.45m deep with regular sloping sides. (Figs 4a and 4b). Ditch 004 contained a fill of orangish-brown silty-sand with occasional chalk fragments (003). The ditch appeared to have been re-cut to a depth of 0.3m (005) and then back filled with silty-sand containing a greater proportion of gravel inclusions (006). Ditch 008 was filled with the same orangish-brown silty-sand suggesting the two ditches were contemporary, possibly forming a driveway.

A narrow gully (010) was identified running parallel to ditches 004 and 008. The gully was 0.25m wide, 0.1m deep and had regular rounded sides and a shallow concave base. The gully appeared to truncate a narrow pit (018) before continuing beyond the trench edge. The pit was 0.35m wide, 0.25m deep and had steep sides with a rounded point at the base, possibly suggesting it was a posthole or post-pit.

3.2 Trench 28

A large linear anomaly was targeted in the south-east extension to Trench 28. The ditch (062) was found to be 2.5m wide and 0.8m deep and contained a number of fills as well as a re-cut (064) (Fig. 4c and Plate 5). The north-western side of the ditch was filled by a slumped deposit of orangish-brown silty-sand 0.25m thick that contained regular subangular chalk fragments (061). This was overlain by a deposit of friable greyish-brown silty-sand 0.25m

thick with chalk flecks (060) and a lighter orangish-brown material 0.45m thick (059). The enclosure ditch was re-cut on its south-east side to a depth of 0.5m metres (064) and contained a orangish-brown silty-sand with occasional sub-angular chalk fragments (063).

A ditch on a north-to-south orientation was identified at the south-west end of Trench 28 (014). The ditch was 1.75m wide, 0.7m deep and contained three fills (Fig. 4d and Plate 6); a pale greyish-brown clayey-silt band 0.35m thick (013); a thin band of sandy-silt 0.2m thick (012) and a light brownish-grey silty-clay 0.3m thick (011).

A large irregular-shaped pit (022) containing pale orange-grey ceramic fragments was recorded at the northern end of the trench (Fig. 4e and Plate 7). The pit was 0.5m deep and over 1.4m in diameter. It contained three fills of loose to moderately compact orangish-brown to brownish grey silty-sand (034, 033, 021). The pit had an irregular stepped-concave base (Figure 4e).

A number of small discrete pits of varying sizes were identified towards the north-east end of the trench (036, 038, 040, 042, 044, 046). These pits were about 0.25m wide and 0.3m deep, though the deepest was 0.5m deep (Figure 4f, 046). This sequence of small narrow pits may indicate of a row of post holes.

A grave-cut containing a human inhumation was identified towards the south-west end of Trench 28 (Plate 8, 020). It was 0.36m wide and facing south-east. The skeleton was very close to the topsoil horizon and appeared to have been disturbed by ploughing. The grave was not excavated and the skeleton was left *in situ*. A further sub-ovoid pit (016) was identified to the north-east of the grave-cut. The pit was 1.15m wide and 0.3m deep and contained a single fill of pale greyish-brown sandy-silt (015).

3.3 Field 3

A possible double-ditched, though discontinuous feature, not identified by the geophysical survey was recorded on a broadly east to west orientation across a large part of Field 3 (trenches 34, 35, 44 and 45, Fig. 3). The feature consisted of two parallel ditches roughly 0.8m wide and between 0.15 and 0.35m deep, with regular rounded sides and a fairly flat concave base (Figs 4g, 4h and Plate 9). The excavated sections of the ditches were filled with firm orangish-greyish brown clayey-silt with occasional chalk inclusions and lenses of redeposited sand. To the east in Trench 34 the ditches were 2m apart (056/058) and around 10m apart (052/054) in the west (Trench 44). The features appeared heavily truncated towards the centre of Field 3. Although there appears to have been a break near the centre of the field, there being no sign of it in trenches 35 and 45, it may be that the ditches are the remains of a drove way, funnelling livestock from west to east, or possibly shelter belt, partially ploughed out.

A linear trend identified by geophysics was targeted by trenches 46 and 53. A ditch 0.8m wide, 0.5m deep was recorded. It had regular steep tapering sides and a flat base (Plate 10). The ditch contained a primary fill of greyish-brown silty-sand (065) and a secondary fill of grey silty-sand with sub-angular chalk inclusions (029). No finds were recovered but the uniformity of the cut and profile of the ditch suggests the feature may be a former field boundary or relict drainage ditch.

3.4 Pottery

by Ruth Leary

183 sherds (15kg 0.23 EVES) were submitted for assessment. In contrast to the shell and grog-tempered wares from field-walking, the majority of these are shell-tempered wares and appear handmade with the exception of one basal sherd (035) which is a quartz-tempered fabric of very late Iron Age or early Roman date and a D-shape rim jar (021) in shell-tempered ware. Contexts 07, 011, 015, 017, 034, 060 and 063 all contained bodysherds only. Where it was possible to determine the method of manufacture they are from handmade jars and where the diameter could be determined they appear to be from vessels with quite straight walls of fairly wide girth. In as far as one can date undiagnostic bodysherds, these characteristics point to a pre-Roman Iron Age date range. This date range is additionally supported by the internal sooting on sherds from Context 034, since sooting within jars is very unusual on vessels of Roman date.

Diagnostic rim sherds were only recovered from Context 021. These include a shell-tempered jar with D-shaped rim overhanging internally, two very abraded sherds in a fine shell and quartz tempered ware from a necked vessel with rounded rim, probably a wide-mouthed jar, a shell-tempered rebated-rim jar and an upright, fairly flat rim from a jar with a large diameter in a reduced fabric with sparse vesicles and coarse sub-rounded argillaceous inclusions. This last sherd appears to be the oldest in the group, dating to the middle PRIA. The other three vessels are all types present in the late PRIA but continuing into the early Roman period. The D-shaped rim jar is the same basic type as the jars recovered during field walking but in this fabric has an earlier start date within the PRIA. The jar appears to be wheel-thrown and is therefore, more likely to be early Roman or very late Iron Age in date. Such vessels continued as late as the mid-2nd century AD. The wide-mouthed jar is in a fabric found in the late PRIA and pre-Flavian period (AD43-69). It is very abraded making it difficult to determine the method of manufacture. The rebated-rim jar is not a very common type and appeared to be wheel-thrown suggesting a date in the mid to late 1st century AD. Although uncommon, rebated-rim jars of this type do occur at Dragonby in early Roman levels (May 1996 fig. 19.52 nos 609 and 621. P. 416 type group 20-D). A quartz-tempered basal sherd (035) was difficult to date and could belong to a group of wares made in north Lincolnshire in the mid to late first century AD.

No Romano-British sherds were identified and all the pottery fabrics and forms are of PRIA native type. Wheel-throwing occurs at Dragonby before the conquest and the pottery could all date to the LPRIA except the mid-PRIA type rim sherd (021). However, the absence of the shell and grog-tempered ware present in the field-walked collection, a type which appeared in the mid-first century AD, probably post-Conquest, suggests that the group is of late pre-Roman Iron Age date.

All the pottery is of local origin and no fine ware or imports are present. However this is a small assemblage and the fine shell- and quartz-tempered wide-mouthed jar from 021 as well as the quartz-tempered sherd (035) may belong to quite fine jars or open vessels which would qualify as tableware during this period. Further excavation would clarify the status of the site.

Recommendations

If no further work is carried out on the site, a brief note in a local journal would be sufficient for this small assemblage. Should further work be carried out on the site this assemblage should be included in an analytical report by an appropriate specialist. All pottery should be retained in the archive.

3.5 Environmental Samples

by M. Hastie

Methodology

Eighteen bulk soil samples, ranging in volume from 5-40 litres, were taken during archaeological investigations carried out in an area of land near Kettleby Quarry, Barnetby-Le-Wold, North Lincolnshire. The samples were taken from an Iron Age/Romano-British Enclosure (trenches 27 and 28) and from a series of undated ditch features recorded in Field 3.

Each bulk soil sample was processed through a Siraf style flotation tank. The floating debris (flot) was collected in a 250 μ m sieve and the material remaining in the tank (retent) washed through a 1mm mesh. Both the flots and retents were air-dried; the retents were then sorted by eye and any archaeological significant remains removed. The flots were scanned using a binocular microscope (x10-x200 magnifications) and the presence of any charred plant remains and other archaeological material recorded.

Results

The results are summarised in Appendices 6 and 7. The samples contained a mix of both domestic and industrial debris.

Finds

Pottery: Small fragments of abraded pottery were recovered from the samples. The bulk of the pottery was recovered from the fill of a pit (021) recorded in Trench 28 (Iron Age/Romano-British enclosure). The pottery fragments were generally less than 1cm in diameter, although some larger fragments (2-3cm dia.).

Flint/Lithics: Large amounts of flint were recovered from the majority of the samples. Initial examination suggests that the bulk of the flint may be natural and has not been worked; although, there are some fragments that may potentially be remnants of worked lithics.

Slag: Low concentrations of ferrous slag, both small lumps and some more rounded prill (a small aggregate of a material, most often a sphere, formed from a molten liquid), were recovered from the samples, principally from deposits associated with an Iron Age/Roman-British enclosure (trenches 27 and 28).

- Bone:** Occasional fragments of both burnt and unburnt animal bone were present in the samples. As with the pottery, all of the bone was recovered from deposits associated with an Iron Age/Romano-British enclosure (trenches 27 and 28). Much of the bone survives as very small abraded fragments, although occasional larger fragments (>1cm in dia.) of what appears to be large mammal bone were recovered from the fill (007) of a ditch (Sample 3) and the fill (021) of pit (samples 6 and 7). One well-preserved tooth, possibly from a cow/sheep, was also recovered from Sample 3.
- Snail shell:** Snail shell, both small fragments and occasional whole shells, were recovered from the samples, principally from deposits associated with the Iron Age/Romano-British Enclosure (Samples 1-13).

Carbonised Plant Remains

- Cereal grain:** Small amounts of carbonised cereal grains were recovered from the samples. The grains were much abraded and most could not be identified to species level, although two from Sample 8 (Context 022) do show characteristics typical of barley (*Hordeum* sp.) The grains were all recovered from features recorded in trenches 27 and 28 (Iron Age/Romano-British Enclosure); no grains were recovered from other excavated areas.
- Weed seeds:** Small numbers of carbonised weed seeds were recovered from three samples (2, 8 and 16). Identifications included charlock/wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*), vetch/pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.) and heath grass (*Dianthus decumbens*). All of these could have been growing as weeds in the corn fields; even today charlock is a particular troublesome weed of arable fields.
- Nutshell:** Two fragments of hazelnut shell (*Corylus avellana*) were recovered from Sample 1, the fill of a ditch (004) and fill of pit (022). Given the small amount of nutshell present it's likely it was brought to the site along with collected fire wood, although nuts may have been collected as a food source.
- Rhizome:** Occasional rhizome fragments (thick underground stems) were recovered from the fill of pit [022] (Sample 8).
- Charcoal:** Low concentrations of wood charcoal were present in the majority of the samples. In most cases the charcoal survived as small, abraded fragments (>2mm in diameter), although occasional larger fragments of round wood were present in two samples (16 and 17).

Discussion

The bulk of the finds were recovered from deposits associated with the Iron Age/Romano-British Enclosure (trenches 27 and 28). The samples contained principally domestic debris (pottery, animal bone and cereal grain), along with small amounts of potentially industrial material (slag). The mixture of material recovered and the general poor preservation/abraded nature of the material suggest that it is likely the remnants of midden debris that has become trapped in many unrelated deposits/features. The presence of cereal grain and occasional charred weed seeds, albeit in small amounts, does suggest that some food processing was

being carried out at the site. Similarly the recovery of metal working debris, particularly small prill fragments; indicate that metal working was probably being carried out at the site.

Little archaeologically significant material was recovered from the fills of ditches recorded in trenches 35, 45 and 46. All of the ditches contained flint fragments, although in most cases the flint appears to be unworked. Small fragments of slag were recovered from Sample 14 (Context 024) and occasional, small, poorly-preserved fragments of unburnt bone were present in Sample 16 (Context 65). The limited amount of material recovered from these features does not permit more detailed discussion.

Small fragments of wood charcoal were recovered from all of the samples; in most cases the material was very small (>2mm in dia.) and abraded and would not be useful for AMS dating.

Recommendations

Small finds: The pottery, flint, slag, bone and snail shell recovered from the samples should be added to the archive. Should further excavation be undertaken on the site this material should be sent to an appropriate specialist for analysis.

Plant Remains: Further detailed analysis of the carbonised plant remains would add little to that detailed above. None of the cereal grain, weed seeds, hazelnut shell or rhizomes is suitable for AMS dating.

3.6 Faunal Remains

by Sean Bell

Methodology

The assemblage consisted of a total of 63 teeth and bone fragments, with the largest proportion (32 fragments), recovered from Context 021. The assemblage was assessed to determine its general composition in terms of species and anatomical element and any general trends noted, including those of preservation and butchery.

Each fragment was assigned to one of the following anatomical categories: long bone; tooth or mandibular fragment; foot element (metapodials or phalanges); blade and other diagnostic elements (scapula, pelvis, astragalus, calcaneum); rib and vertebrae; and skull fragment (non-mandibular). Elements assigned to the long bone, blade, feet and tooth/mandible categories were further characterised as being from those species considered to be large (horse-, cow-, or red deer-sized species) or medium (sheep/goat- or pig-sized) sized mammals. Those elements with clearly visible diagnostic features were noted. Shaft fragments of long bone were separated on the basis of animal size.

No attempt was made to differentiate the metapodials, or to separate sheep from goat. The results are summarised in Appendix 8.

Condition of the assemblage

The exterior surfaces of the fragments recovered were, generally, in good condition with no excessive degradation or staining due to post-depositional processes and soil conditions. No abnormalities, such as bone regrowth or eburnation, were observed on any of the fragments.

A small number of new breaks in the material were noted. Conjoining fragments were recorded as a single fragment.

Composition of the assemblage.

All the fragments were identified as being mammalian, with the majority being large- or medium-sized species, and almost half on the assemblage being long bone fragments. Most of the fragments were assessed to be cow (*Bos*) or sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*). A horse tooth was also identified (063), and a single phalanx from Context 060 was identified as dog (*Canus sp.*). No fragments were identified to be from pig (*Sus scrofa*). Of particular note was a long bone shaft (017), and an unfused long bone epiphysis (007), which were both identified as coming from a new-born individual, on the basis of size and bone texture.

No butchery or other cut marks were visible on the material. All the recovered teeth were identified as maxillary and so unsuitable to provide any age-at-death data. In addition, none of the long bone fragments possessed a clear indication of the fused/fusing/unfused nature of their epiphyses to provide age data.

Discussion

Due to the small size of the assemblage, it is not possible to identify anything but the most general trends. The assessment identified that the majority of the assemblage consisted of horse/cow sized or sheep/pig sized animals, but there is insufficient data to provide any indication of age-of-death profiles or the butchery practices related to this assemblage.

Further analysis of the assemblage is not recommended due to its small size, and the lack of any aging and butchery evidence. If further excavation of the site is undertaken, there may be the opportunity for the recovery of a larger assemblage with more research potential.

4. DISCUSSION

Geophysical anomalies indicating enclosures in the south-east of Field 2 were confirmed by trenches 27 and 28. In addition to these ditches a number of pits of varying sizes were also found within the enclosure as well as a grave. The pottery and environmental samples suggest domestic activity in this area as well as possible metal working.

A contingency trench (57) excavated to the west of Trench 28 showed that the settlement activity was largely confined to the area identified by the geophysics and did not extend much further westwards.

Trenches 10 and 18 were positioned to the immediate west of another enclosure settlement beyond the site boundary in Field 1. However, the trenches did not reveal any archaeological remains associated with the enclosure.

Sections of a double-ditch feature were identified in Field 3. The ditches were not recorded by the geophysical survey, but may relate to agricultural activity, though of unknown date.

There was no evidence of medieval activity on the site, though it is likely that the area was more marginal during this period with the area at least seasonally waterlogged prior to establishment of drainage systems during the post-medieval period. Modern agricultural activity in the form of plough marks were evident across the site.

5. CONCLUSION

The evaluation has shown that important Iron Age/Romano-British remains are present on the site, but that they are confined to two discrete areas on the very edge of and largely outside the proposed development area. The presence of a grave in Trench 28 may indicate the possibility of others in the area, possibly even a segmented cemetery. The double-ditch feature might indicate Iron Age or Romano-British activity in the wider area in the form of a drove way however there is no finds or environmental evidence to support this and it is perhaps more likely that the feature is of post-medieval or modern date; a piece of modern glass being recovered from the fill of one of the ditches.

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Appendices 1-8

Appendix 1: Trench Summary

Trench	Orientation	Results
1	South-west to north-east	0.4m deep. 0.4m Topsoil (001). Occasional merging subsoil deposit (002)
2	North-west to south-east	0.4m deep. 0.4m Topsoil (001).
3	North-west to south-east	0.4m deep. 0.4m Topsoil (001). Prominent plough scarring on east-to-west orientation.
4	South-west to north-east	0.4m deep. 0.4m Topsoil (001). Prominent plough scarring on east-to-west orientation.
5	South-west to north-east	0.4m deep. 0.4m Topsoil (001). Prominent plough scarring on east-to-west orientation.
6	North-west to south-east	0.3-0.4m deep. 0.35m Topsoil (001)
7	North-west to south-east	0.4m deep. 0.4m Topsoil (001).
8	South-west to north-east	0.35m deep. 0.35m Topsoil (001).
9	South-west to north-east	0.3m deep at south-west. 0.4m deep at north-east. c0.4m Topsoil (001)
10	North-west to south-east	0.35m deep. 0.35m Topsoil (001). Occasional merging subsoil deposit (002).
11	South-west to north-east	0.45m deep. 0.4m Topsoil (001). 0.05m Subsoil deposit (002) on siltier geology. Geophysical signature corresponds with a prominent gravel seam.
12	North-west to south-east	0.3m deep at north-west and 0.4m deep at south-east. 0.35m Topsoil (001). Merging subsoil deposit (002) to south-east.
13	South-west to north-east	0.35m deep. 0.3m Topsoil (001). 0.05m Subsoil (002). Consistent manganese flecks in natural substrate.
14	South-west to north-east	0.4-0.5m deep. 0.3-0.35m Topsoil (001). 0.1-0.15m Subsoil (002). Geophysical anomaly not evident during excavation.
15	South-west to north-east	0.5m deep. 0.3m Topsoil (001). 0.2m Subsoil (002). Geophysical signature coincides with a narrow band of iron pan and gravel within the silty-sand substrate.
16	North-west to south-east	0.45-0.6m deep. 0.35m Topsoil (001). 0.2m Subsoil (002)
17	East-to-west	0.4m deep. Topsoil c0.35m. Occasional subsoil band 0.05m (002) on siltier geology. Five metres relocated for contingency trench (tr.57)
18	South-west to north-east	0.4m deep. 0.35m Topsoil (001). Occasional 0.05m subsoil deposit on sandier geology.
19	East-to-west	0.4m deep. 0.35m Topsoil (001). Occasional 0.05m subsoil deposit on sandier geology.
20	South-west to north-east	0.7-0.8m deep. 0.5m Topsoil (001). 0.2-0.35m Subsoil (002).
21	North-west to south-east	0.7-0.9m deep. 0.5m Topsoil (001). 0.2-0.35m Subsoil (002).
22	South-west to north-east	0.5-0.6m deep. 0.3m Topsoil (001). 0.2-0.35m Subsoil (002). Seams of fine sands and gravels correspond with results of geophysical survey.
23	North-west to south-east	0.55m deep. 0.4m Topsoil (001) 0.2 Subsoil (002).
24	South-west to north-east	0.5m deep. 0.5m Topsoil (001).
25	North-west to south-east	0.4-0.5m deep. 0.4m Topsoil (001).
26	South-west to north-east	0.45m deep. 0.35m Topsoil (001). 0.1m Subsoil (002).
27	North-west to south-east	0.65m deep. 0.4 Topsoil (001). 0.2m Subsoil (002). Archaeological Features: Ditch 004, Ditch 008, Gully 010, Pit 018.
28	South-west to north-east	0.30m deep at south-west and 0.45m deep at north-east. 0.3m Topsoil. 0.10m towards north-east. Archaeological Features: Ditch 014, Pit 016, Grave Cut 020, Pit 022, Pit 036, Pit 038, Pit 040, Pit 042, Pit 044, Pit 046, Ditch 062.
29	South-west to north-east	0.45m-0.55m deep. 0.45m Topsoil (001).
30	East-to-west	0.45m deep. 0.45m Topsoil (001). Seam of chalk and manganese at west of trench corresponding with geophysical survey.
31	North-west to south-east	0.45m deep. 0.45m Topsoil (001).
32	South-west to north-east	0.4m deep. 0.4m Topsoil (001).
33	North-to-south	0.5m deep. 0.5m Topsoil (001). Seam of manganese flecks corresponds with results of geophysical survey.
34	North-to-south	0.4m deep. 0.4m Topsoil. Archaeological Features: Ditch 056, Ditch 058. Prominent plough scars on north-to-south orientation.
35	North-to-south	0.35m deep. 0.3-0.4m Topsoil (001). Archaeological Features: Ditch 025, Ditch 028. Prominent clay band in middle of trench 2m wide corresponds with geophysical survey results.

Trench	Orientation	Results
36	East-to-west	0.4-0.45m deep. 0.4-0.45m Topsoil (001).
37	North-west to south-east	0.3-0.4m deep. 0.3-0.4m Topsoil (001).
38	North-west to south-east	0.3-0.4m deep. 0.3-0.4m Topsoil (001). Prominent plough scarring on north-to-south orientation.
39	North-west to south-east	0.4m deep. 0.4m Topsoil (001).
40	South-west to north-east	Not excavated as area under stewardship scheme.
41	North-to-south	Not excavated as area under stewardship scheme.
42	North-west to south-east	Not excavated as area under stewardship scheme.
43	North-to-south	0.4m deep. 0.4m Topsoil (001).
44	North-west to south-east	0.4m deep. 0.4m Topsoil (001). Archaeological Features: Ditch 052, Ditch 054
45	North-to-south	0.4m deep. 0.4m Topsoil (001). Archaeological Features: Ditch 048, Ditch 050. Prominent plough scarring on north-to-south orientation.
46	North-west to south-east	0.5m deep. 0.5m Topsoil (001). Archaeological Features: Ditch 030
47	North-west to south-east	0.4m deep. 0.4m Topsoil (001). Prominent plough scarring on north-to-south orientation.
48	North-to-south	0.35m deep. 0.35m Topsoil (001).
49	South-west to north-east	0.4m deep. 0.4m Topsoil (001).
50	North-west to south-east	0.45m deep. 0.45m Topsoil (001). Five metres relocated for contingency trench (Tr.57)
51	North-west to south-east	0.4m deep. 0.4m Topsoil (001).
52	North-west to south-east	0.5m deep. 0.5m Topsoil (001).
53	South-west to north-east	0.45m deep. 0.4-0.48m Topsoil (001). Archaeological Features: Ditch 032. Prominent plough scarring on north-to-south orientation.
54	North-west to south-east	0.5m deep. 0.5m Topsoil (001). Five metres relocated for contingency trench (Tr.57). Prominent plough scarring on north-to-south orientation.
55	North-west to south-east	0.4m deep. 0.4m Topsoil (001). Five metres relocated for contingency trench (Tr.57)
56	North-west to south-east	Not excavated as area under stewardship scheme
57	South-west to north-east	0.5m deep. 0.35m Topsoil (001). 0.3m Subsoil (002) on siltier geology. Contingency trench. Excavated to establish extent of archaeological features to the west of Trench 28. No archaeological features.

Appendix 2: Context Summary

Context	Trench	Fill of	Type	Description
000	Site	-	Deposit	Natural sub-strate; generally a reddish-to-orangish brown silty-sand with regular chalk and gravel seams.
001	Site	-	Deposit	Topsoil; mid brownish-grey sandy-silt, with regular subangular chalk/gravel fragments. 0.25-0.5m thick.
002	Site	-	Deposit	Subsoil; compacted reddish-brown silty-sand, with occasional subrounded chalk/gravel pebbles. 0.05-0.35m thick
003	27	004	Deposit	Fill of ditch 004. Mid orangish-brown silty-sand, containing >1% subangular chalk fragments/flecks.
004	27	-	Cut	Cut of Ditch. Moderately steep sided linear with sides rounding to an irregular concave base. 1.15m W 0.48m D.
005	27	-	Cut	Re-cut of ditch 005. Moderately steep sided re-cut with concave base. 0.8m W 0.3m D.
006	27	005	Deposit	Fill of ditch re-cut 005. Mid orangish-brown silty-sand, containing 5% subangular chalk fragments/flecks.
007	27	008	Deposit	Fill of ditch 008. Mid orangish-brown silty-sand, containing 5% subangular chalk fragments/flecks.
008	27	-	Cut	Cut of ditch. Regular sided linear with concave base. 1m W 0.35m D.
009	27	010	Deposit	Fill of gully 010. Mid greyish-brown silty-sand containing 3% natural flint pebbles.
010	27	-	Cut	Cut of gully. Regular steep sides rounding to a shallow concave base. 0.25m W 0.10m D.
011	28	014	Deposit	Tertiary fill of ditch 014. Light brownish-grey silty-clay with very occasional chalk pebble inclusions.
012	28	014	Deposit	Secondary fill of ditch 014. Pale greyish-brown friable sandy-silt containing 1-5% chalk pebbles.
013	28	014	Deposit	Primary fill of ditch 014. Pale greyish-brown friable clayey-silt containing 5-8% subangular chalk inclusions.
014	28	-	Cut	Cut of north-to-south orientated ditch. Regular sided linear feature with a rounded flat base. 1.8m W 0.7m D
015	28	016	Deposit	Fill of irregular pit 016. Pale greyish-brown sandy-silt with very occasional chalk pebble.
016	28	-	Cut	Irregular pit. Sub-ovoid shaped pit on a rough east-to-west orientation lengthways, with roughly stepped sides and flat base, disappearing beyond trench edge. >0.8m L 0.9m W 0.25m D.
017	27	018	Deposit	Fill of Pit 018. Loose dark brown silty-sand.
018	27	-	Cut	Cut of Pit. Sub-ovoid, steep sided pit with rounded point at base. 0.35m W 0.25m D. Cut by gully 010
019	28	020	Deposit	Fill of Grave-cut 020. Mid orangish-brown silty-sand containing 2% flint/chalk pebbles, -1% charcoal particles and lenses of redeposited natural.
020	28	-	Cut	Grave-cut. Steep sided ovoid feature on a north-west-to-south-east orientation lengthways. Not fully excavated. 0.36m L 0.36m W >0.10m D. Continues south-east into trench edge.
021	28	022	Deposit	Tertiary fill of pit 022. Mid orangish-brown silty-sand with occasional chalk flecks. >0.74m L >1.39m W 0.25m D
022	28	-	Cut	Cut of pit. Irregular circular shaped pit that extends beyond the trench edge. >0.74m L >1.39m W 0.25m D
023	35	025	Deposit	Secondary fill of ditch 025. Mid orangish-brown silty-sand.
024	35	025	Deposit	Primary fill of ditch 025. Mid grey-brown silty-sand.
025	35	-	Cut	East-to-west orientated ditch. Shallow rounded sides and flat base. 0.97m W 0.25m D.
026	35	028	Deposit	Secondary fill of ditch 028. Mid orangish-brown silty-sand with 2% chalk subangular inclusions.
027	35	028	Deposit	Primary fill of ditch 028. Dark greyish- brown silty-sand.
028	35	-	Cut	East-to-west orientated ditch. Linear feature with a rounded base.
029	46	030	Deposit	Fill of ditch 030. Light grey silty-sand with 4-8% subangular chalk fragments, up to 0.34m thick.

Context	Trench	Fill of	Type	Description
030	46	-	Cut	North-to-south orientated ditch. Regular steep-sided linear feature with a flat base. 0.85m W 0.52m D.
031	53	032	Deposit	Fill of ditch 032. Light greyish-brown silty-sand with very occasional chalk pebbles.
032	53	-	Cut	North-to-south orientated ditch 032. Regular steep-sided linear feature with a fairly flat base. 0.87m W 0.5m D.
033	28	022	Deposit	Secondary fill of pit 022. Dark brownish-grey sandy-silt with occasional charcoal inclusions. 0.9m W 0.06-0.15m D.
034	28	022	Deposit	Primary fill of pit 022. Mid orangish-brown silty-sand. 1.37m W 0.1-0.2m D.
035	28	036	Deposit	Fill of pit 036. Mid reddish-brown silty-sand.
036	28	-	Cut	Cut of pit. Sub-ovoid steep sided pit with narrow concave base. 0.3m W 0.26m D. Truncated by Pit 038.
037	28	038	Deposit	Fill of pit 038. Mid orangish-brown silty-sand containing occasional sub-angular chalk fragments.
038	28	-	Cut	Cut of pit. Sub-ovoid steep sided pit with narrow rounded point at base. 0.3m W 0.25m D.
039	28	040	Deposit	Fill of pit 040. Mid reddish-brown silty-sand.
040	28	-	Cut	Cut of pit. Sub-circular steep sided with a rounded base. 0.24m W 0.24m D
041	28	042	Deposit	Fill of pit 042. Mid reddish-brown silty-sand.
042	28	-	Cut	Cut of pit. Sub-circular steep sided pit with a rounded base. 0.18m W 0.15m D.
043	28	044	Deposit	Fill of pit 044. Mid reddish-brown silty-sand.
044	28	-	Cut	Cut of pit. Sub-circular steep sided pit with a rounded base. 0.3m W 0.34m D
045	28	046	Deposit	Fill of pit 046. Mid reddish-brown silty-sand containing occasional subangular chalk fragments.
046	28	-	Cut	Cut of pit. Sub-ovoid steep sided pit with narrow rounded point at base. 0.24m W 0.50m D.
047	45	048	Deposit	Fill of ditch 048. Dark brownish-grey silty-sand containing 5% subangular flint fragments.
048	45	-	Cut	Cut of east-to-west orientated ditch. Regular sided linear with a flat base. 0.9m W 0.15m D.
049	45	050	Deposit	Fill of ditch 050. Dark greyish-brown silty-sand.
050	45	-	Cut	Cut of east-to-west orientated ditch. Sudden break of slope to fairly flat base. 0.7m W 0.08m D
051	44	052	Deposit	Fill of ditch 052. Dark greyish-brown silty-sand. Heavily truncated feature, barely perceptible.
052	44	-	Cut	Cut of east-to-west orientated ditch. Heavily truncated feature, barely perceptible. 0.3m W
053	44	054	Deposit	Fill of ditch 054. Dark brownish-grey sandy-silt with 3% subangular chalk fragments.
054	44	-	Cut	Cut of east-to-west orientated ditch. Regular sided linear with a flat base. 0.78m W 0.15m D.
055	34	056	Deposit	Fill of ditch 056. Mid brownish-grey clayey-silt containing mottled sand lenses and very occasional chalk/gravel inclusions.
056	34	-	Cut	Cut of east-to-west orientated ditch. Regular sided linear with a concave point at base. 0.85m W 0.3m D.
057	34	058	Deposit	Fill of ditch 058. Mid brownish-grey clayey-silt containing occasional subrounded chalk and gravel stones and lenses of redeposited sand.
058	34	-	Cut	Cut of east-to-west orientated ditch. Regular sided linear with a concave point at base. 0.7m W 0.35m D.
059	28	062	Deposit	Tertiary fill of ditch 062. Mid orangish-brown silty-sand with 2% chalk fleck inclusions. >1.5m W 0.45m D
060	28	062	Deposit	Secondary fill of ditch 062. Mid greyish-brown silty-sand with >1% chalk fleck inclusions. 1.5m W 0.25m D
061	28	062	Deposit	Primary fill of ditch 062. Mid orangish-brown silty-sand containing regular subangular chalk/flint flecks. Slump deposit at western edge of enclosure ditch 062, from construction trample.
062	28	-	Cut	Cut of enclosure ditch. south-west-to-north-east orientated linear feature with regular rounded side that is steeper on south-east face and a round pointed base.

Context	Trench	Fill of	Type	Description
				2.5m W 0.8m D
063	28	064	Deposit	Fill of re-cut 064. Mid orangish-brown silty-sand with 3-6% subangular chalk fragment inclusions.
064	28	-	Cut	Ditch re-cut 064. Regular rounded sides meeting at a shallow point. A later re-cut of ditch 062, containing fill 063. 1.4m W 0.45m D.
065	28	030	Deposit	Primary fill of north-to-south orientated ditch 030. Light-mid greyish-brown silty-sand with very occasional pebble inclusions.
Sk 001	28	019	Skeleton	Defined and recorded following exposure during machine excavation. Not excavated or removed: Left in situ.

Appendix 3: Photographic Register

No	Contexts/description	Facing	Conditions
1	Post-excavation shot of Trench 24 following topsoil removal	South-west	Overcast
2	Post-excavation shot of Trench 33 following topsoil removal	South	Overcast
3	Post-excavation shot of Trench 32 following topsoil removal	North-east	Overcast
4	Post-excavation shot of Trench 31 following topsoil removal	South-west	Overcast
5	Post-excavation shot of Trench 25 following topsoil removal	North-west	Overcast
6	Post-excavation shot of Trench 23 following topsoil removal	North-west	Overcast
7	Post-excavation shot of Trench 30 following topsoil removal	East	Overcast
8	Post-excavation shot of Trench 29 following topsoil removal	East	Overcast
9	Post-excavation shot of Trench 26 following topsoil removal	North-east	Overcast
10	Post-excavation shot of Trench 20 following topsoil removal	North-east	Overcast
11	Post-excavation shot of Trench 27 following topsoil removal	North-west	Overcast
12	Post-excavation shot of Trench 22 following topsoil removal	North-east	Overcast
13	North-west-facing section of Ditch 004	South-east	Overcast
14	North-east-facing section of Ditch 008	South-west	Overcast
15	Post-excavation shot of Trench 28 following topsoil removal	South-west	Overcast
16	Post-excavation shot of spur of Trench 28 following topsoil removal	North-west	Overcast
17	Post-excavation shot of Trench 21 following topsoil removal	North-west	Overcast
18	Post-excavation shot of Trench 22 following topsoil removal	South-west	Overcast
19	Post-excavation shot of Trench 17 following topsoil removal	West	Overcast
20	Post-excavation shot of Trench 11 following topsoil removal	North-east	Overcast
21	Post-excavation shot of Trench 6 following topsoil removal	North-west	Overcast
22	Post-excavation shot of Trench 2 following topsoil removal	North-west	Overcast
23	Post-excavation shot of Trench 1 following topsoil removal	North-east	Overcast
24	Post-excavation shot of Trench 7 following topsoil removal	South-east	Overcast
25	Post-excavation shot of Trench 8 following topsoil removal	South-west	Overcast
26	Post-excavation shot of Trench 9 following topsoil removal	North-east	Overcast
27	Post-excavation shot of Trench 12 following topsoil removal	South-east	Overcast
28	Post-excavation shot of Trench 13 following topsoil removal	South-west	Overcast
29	Post-excavation shot of Trench 16 following topsoil removal	South-east	Overcast
30	Post-excavation shot of Trench 14 following topsoil removal	South-west	Overcast
31	Post-excavation shot of Trench 15 following topsoil removal	South-west	Overcast
32	North-east-facing section of Gully 010	South-west	Overcast
33	North-facing-section of Ditch 014	South	Overcast
34	Oblique shot of north-facing-section of Ditch 014	South-west	Overcast
35	North-facing-section of Ditch 014	South	Overcast
36	West-facing-section of Irregular Pit 016	North-east	Overcast
37	Oblique shot of west-facing-section of Irregular Pit 016	North-east	Overcast
38	North-east-facing section of Pit 018	South-west	Overcast
39	Overview shot of Pit 020 containing Skeleton 001	-	Overcast
40	Overview shot of Pit 020 containing Skeleton 001	-	Overcast
41	Overview shot of Pit 020 containing Skeleton 001	-	Overcast
42	Close up of Skeleton 001 in Pit 020	-	Overcast
43	Post-excavation shot of Trench 19 following topsoil removal	West	Overcast
44	Post-excavation shot of Trench 18 following topsoil removal	North-east	Overcast
45	Post-excavation shot of Trench 10 following topsoil removal	North-west	Overcast
46	Post-excavation shot of Trench 5 following topsoil removal	South-west	Overcast
47	Post-excavation shot of Trench 4 following topsoil removal	North-east	Overcast
48	Post-excavation shot of Trench 3 following topsoil removal	North-west	Overcast
49	Post-excavation shot of Trench 57 following topsoil removal	North-east	Overcast

No	Contexts/description	Facing	Conditions
50	Post-excavation shot of Trench 34 following topsoil removal	South-east	Bright
51	Post-excavation shot of Trench 48 following topsoil removal	North	Bright
52	Post-excavation shot of Trench 35 following topsoil removal	North	Bright
53	Post-excavation shot of Trench 36 following topsoil removal	West	Bright
54	Post-excavation shot of Trench 37 following topsoil removal	South-east	Bright
55	Post-excavation shot of Trench 45 following topsoil removal		Bright
56	Post-excavation shot of Trench 38 following topsoil removal	South-east	Overcast
57	Post-excavation shot of Trench 44 following topsoil removal	South-east	Overcast
58	Post-excavation shot of Trench 54 following topsoil removal	South-east	Overcast
59	Post-excavation shot of Trench 53 following topsoil removal	South-west	Overcast
60	Post-excavation shot of Trench 46 following topsoil removal	East	Overcast
61	Post-excavation shot of Trench 52 following topsoil removal	East	Overcast
62	Post-excavation shot of Trench 50 following topsoil removal	South-east	Overcast
63	Post-excavation shot of Trench 49 following topsoil removal	North-east	Overcast
64	Post-excavation shot of Trench 47 following topsoil removal	South-east	Overcast
65	Post-excavation shot of extension to spur of Trench 28 following topsoil removal	North-west	Overcast
66	Post-excavation shot of Trench 51 following topsoil removal	South-east	Overcast
67	Post-excavation shot of Trench 55 following topsoil removal	North-west	Overcast
68	Post-excavation shot of Trench 43 following topsoil removal	North	Overcast
69	Post-excavation shot of Trench 39 following topsoil removal	West	Overcast
70	South-east-facing section of Pit 022	North-west	Bright
71	South-facing-section of Ditch 032	North	Overcast
72	West-facing-section of east-to-west orientated Ditch 050	East	Overcast
73	Oblique shot of west-facing-section of east-to-west orientated Ditch 050	East	Overcast
74	West-facing-section of east-to-west orientated Ditch 048	East	Overcast
75	Oblique shot of west-facing-section of east-to-west orientated Ditch 048	East	Overcast
76	North-facing-shot of east-to-west orientated Ditch 052	North	Overcast
77	West-facing-section of east-to-west orientated Ditch 054	East	Overcast
78	Oblique shot of west-facing-section of east-to-west orientated Ditch 054	East	Overcast
79	South-west-facing-section of Enclosure Ditch 062	North-east	Overcast
80	South-west-facing-section of Enclosure Ditch 062 with vertical scale	North-east	Overcast
81	South-west-facing-section of Enclosure Ditch 062	North-east	Overcast
82	West-facing-section of Pits 036 and 038	East	Overcast
83	North-east-facing shot of Pit 042	North-east	Overcast
84	North-east-facing shot of Pit 040	North-east	Overcast
85	East-facing shot of Pit 044	East	Overcast
86	East-facing shot of Pit 046	East	Overcast
87	South-facing-section of Ditch 030	North	Overcast
88	Close up shot of South-facing-section of Ditch 030	North	Overcast
89	West-facing-section of Ditch 028	East	Overcast
90	West-facing-section of Ditch 025	East	Overcast
91	North-east-facing shot of Ditches 028 and 025	North-east	Overcast
92	North-facing-shot Ditches 028 and 025	North	Overcast
93	East-facing-section of Ditch 058	West	Overcast
94	East-facing-section of Ditch 056	West	Overcast

Appendix 4: Drawing Register

Dwg	Sheet	Scale	Plan / Section	Description/contexts
1	1	1:10	Section	South-west-facing section of Ditch 004
2	1	1:10	Section	North-east-facing section of Ditch 008
3	1	1:10	Section	North-east-facing section of Ditch 010
4	2	1:20	Plan	Plan of Ditch 010 and Pit 018
5	1	1:10	Section	North facing section of Ditch 014
6	1	1:10	Section	North-east-facing section of Pit 018
7	2	1:20	Plan	Plan of Ditch 004
8	2	1:20	Plan	Plan of Ditch 008
9	3	1:20	Plan	Plan of Pit 020
10	2	1:20	Plan	Plan of Ditch 014
11	2	1:20	Plan	Plan of Pit 016
12	-	-	-	Void
13	2	1:20	Plan	Plan of Pit 022, 036 and 038
14	4	1:20	Plan	Plan of Enclosure Ditch 062
15	1	1:10	Section	South-east-facing section of Pit 022
16	1	1:10	Section	West-facing-section Pit 036 and Pit 038
17	1	1:10	Section	North-east-facing-section of Pit 040
18	1	1:10	Section	North-east-facing-section of Pit 042
19	1	1:10	Section	East-facing-section of Pit 044
20	1	1:10	Section	East-facing-section of Pit 046
21	4	1:20	Plan	Plan of Pit 040, 042, 044 and 046
22	5	1:10	Section	South-west-facing section of Enclosure Ditch 062
23	1	1:10	Section	West-facing-section of Pit 016
24	6	1:10	Section	East-facing section of Ditch 058
25	6	1:10	Section	East facing section of Ditch 056
26	6	1:20	Plan	Plan of Ditches 056 and 058
27	6	1:10	Section	South-facing-section of Ditch 032
28	6	1:10	Section	South-facing-section of Ditch 030
29	6	1:20	Plan	Plan of Ditch 032
30	6	1:20	Plan	Plan of Ditch 032
31	7	1:20	Plan	Plan of Ditch 054
32	8	1:10	Section	East-facing-section of Ditch 025
33	8	1:10	Section	East-facing-section of Ditch 028
34	8	1:10	Section	West-facing-section of Ditch 048
35	8	1:10	Section	West-facing-section of Ditch 050
36	8	1:10	Section	West-facing-section of Ditch 054
37	8	1:20	Plan	Plan of Truncated Linear 052
38	8	1:20	Plan	Plan of Ditches 028 and 025
39	8	1:20	Plan	Plan of Ditches 048 and 050

Appendix 5: Pottery catalogue

Context	Fabric	Part	no	weight	Form	Rim diam. (mm)	Rim %	Date	Comments
011	Shell	bodysherd	5	3.3				LPRIA-M1	
015	Shell	bodysherd	21	77.8				LPRIA-M1	additional crumbs
017	Shell	bodysherd	6	16.7				LPRIA-M1	additional crumbs
021	Shell	bodysherd	56	192.7				LPRIA-M1	
021	Shell	bodysherd	18	148.1				LPRIA-M1	
021	Shell	bodysherd	6	7.3				LPRIA-M1	More quartz content
021	Fine shell and quartz	rim	2	7.7	necked jar with rounded rim			LPRIA-M1	
021	Shell	bodysherd	4	191.1		18	8	LPRIA-M1	
021	Shell	rim and bodysherds	4	184.7	D-shaped rim jar, overhanging internally	26	10	M1-M2	wheel-thrown sooted outside rim, more, quartz
021	Shell	bodysherd	12	200.7				LPRIA-M1	
021	Shell	body and base sherds	4	158.2				LPRIA-M1	more quartz
021	Shell	bodysherd	16	59.9				LPRIA-M1	
021	Shell	bodysherd	4	5.4				LPRIA-M1	more quartz
021	Shell	rim	1	13.7	rebated	20	5	M1-M2	?wheel-thrown
021	Sparse shell and sub-rounded argillaceous inclusions	rim	1	7.3	upright rim fairly flat but looks like it was formed by folding clay in. Looks very wide diameter			PRIA	too small to determine diameter
034	Shell	bodysherd	8	146.4				LPRIA-M1	Some sooting inside body. Handmade
035	quartz-tempered reduced ware	base	1	2.7				LPRIA-M1	
060	Shell	bodysherd	6	45.2				LPRIA-M1	
063	Shell	bodysherd	1	5				LPRIA-M1	
07	Shell	bodysherd	6	15.9				LPRIA-M1	additional crumbs
Total			182	1489.8			23		

Appendix 6: Composition of Flots

Sample number	Context number	Context description	Flot vol (ml)	Cereal Grain		Weed Seeds		Nutshell		Rhizome	Charcoal	Cinders	Snail shell	Unburnt Bone
				Qty	Preservation /Identification	Qty	Identification	Qty	Preservation /Identification					
Trenches 27 and 28: Iron Age/Romano-British Enclosure														
1	003	Fill of ditch [004]	10	+	Much abraded/ Cereal indet x 5			+	Abraded/ Hazelnut shell x 1		+ (SF)		+	
2	006	Re-cut of ditch [005]	10	+	Much abraded/ Cereal indet x 2	+	R. raphanistrum x 1				+ (VSF)		+	
3	007	Fill of ditch [008]	20								+ (VSF)		++	
4	009	Fill of gully [010]	<10								+ (VSF)			
5	017	Fill of pit [018]	10								+ (VSF)			+ (SF)
6	021	Tertiary fill of pit [022]	10	+	Much abraded/ Cereal indet x 1						+ (VSF)			
7	021	Tertiary fill of pit [022]	10	+	Much abraded/ Cereal indet x 7					+	++ (SF)		+	
8	033	Secondary fill of pit [022]	<10	+	Much abraded/ Barley indet x 2 Cereal indet x 3	+	Vicia/Lathyrus sp. x 2 D. decumbens x 2	+	Abraded/ Hazelnut shell x 1					
9	035	Fill of pit [036]	<10									+ (VSF)	+	
10	043	Fill of pit [044]									+ (VSF)		+	
11	045	Fill of pit [046]	<10	+	Much abraded/ Cereal indet x 1						+ (VSF)			
12	060	Secondary fill of ditch [062]	10	+	Much abraded/ Cereal indet x 7						+ (SF)		+	
13	013	Primary fill of ditch [014]	<10										+	
Trenches 35, 45 and 46: Ditch features of unknown date														
14	024	Primary fill of ditch [025]	10								+ (VSF)			
15	027	Primary fill of ditch [028]	<10								+ (VSF)			
17	047	Fill of ditch [048]	20								++			
18	049	Fill of ditch [050]									+ (VSF)			
16	065	Primary fill of ditch [030]	20			+	cf. Dianthus x 2			+	++ (occ. rw frags.)		+++	

Key: + = rare, ++ = common, +++ = occasional and ++++ = abundant

SF = small fragments (<5mm in dia.)

VSF = very small fragments (<2mm in dia.)

Appendix 7: Composition of Retents

Sample no	Context no	Context description	Sample vol (litres)	Flint/Lithics	Pottery	Slag	Bone and Teeth		Charcoal	Snail shell	Comments
							Unburnt	Burnt			
<i>Trench 27 and 28: Iron Age/Romano-British Enclosure</i>											
1	003	Fill of ditch [004]	30	+++	+	+	+	(VSF)			+
2	006	Re-cut of ditch [005]	10	++	+	+	+	+	+	(SF)	+
3	007	Fill of ditch [008]	40	+++	+	+	+	+	+	(SF)	++
4	009	Fill of gully [010]	5	+	+	+	+	(VSF)			
5	017	Fill of pit [018]	5	+	+	+	+	(VSF)	+		
6	021	Tertiary fill of pit [022]	5	+	+++			++		(VSF)	+
7	021	Tertiary fill of pit [022]	20	++	+	+		++	+		+
8	033	Secondary fill of pit [022]	5	+	+	+		+	(SF)	+	
9	035	Fill of pit [036]	5	+		+		+	(VSF)	+	
10	043	Fill of pit [044]	5	+		+		+	(VSF)		+
11	045	Fill of pit [046]	5	+		+					+
12	060	Secondary fill of ditch [062]	30	+++	+	+		+	+	+	+
13	013	Primary fill of ditch [014]	10	+							
<i>Trench 3, 45 and 46: Ditch features of unknown date</i>											
14	024	Primary fill of ditch [025]	15	+++		+				+	(SF)
15	027	Primary fill of ditch [028]	15	++						+	
17	047	Fill of ditch [048]	7	++							1 x small fragment of clear glass – it does not appear to be abraded and is probably modern
18	049	Fill of ditch [050]	7	++							
16	065	Primary fill of ditch [030]	25	+++				+	(SF)		+

Key: += rare, ++ = common, +++ = occasional and ++++ = abundant

SF =small fragments (<5mm in dia.)







VSF = very small fragments (<2mm in dia)

Appendix 8: Summary of Faunal Remains

Context	Long Bones				Teeth / Mandible			Blade etc.			Vert ·	Foot			Skull	Ribs
	Total	Large -sized	Small -sized	No-ID	Total	Large- sized	Medium -sized	Total	Large -sized	Medium -sized		Large -sized	Small -sized	Do g		
003	1			1								1	1			1
007	3			3*				1		1	1					
009	8	5		3											1	
017	3		2	1*												
021	6			6	4		4	3		3			1	1		7
060	1		1					4	4							
063	3			2	1	1					1					




* = includes 1 neo-natal fragment

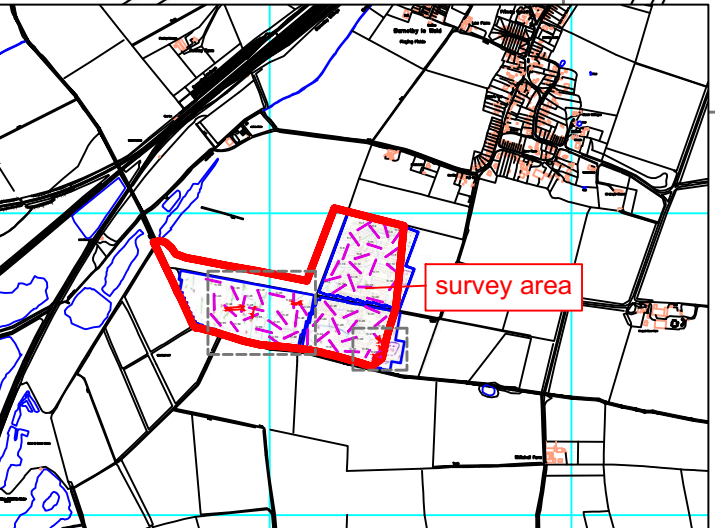
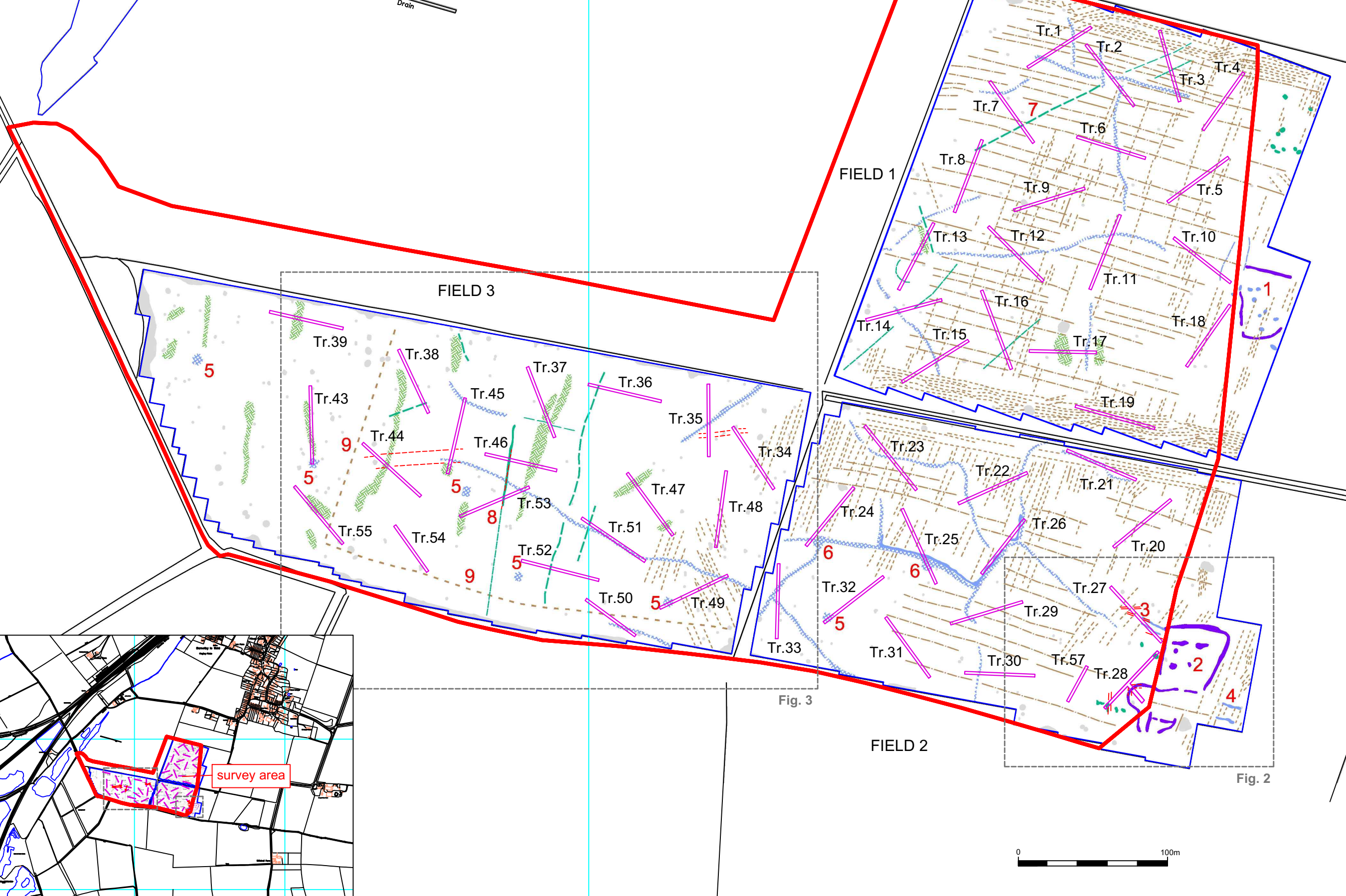
Figures 1 – 4

	Archaeology		Agricultural ?R & F / plough / pasture edge
	?Archaeology +ve / -ve / trend		?Natural
	Uncertain Origin +ve / -ve / trend		Ferrous



Key:

-  Planning Application Boundary
-  Geophysics survey area
-  Evaluation Trench



GSB
PROSPECTION Ltd
GSB Prospection Ltd
Cowburn Farm, 21 Market Street
Thornton, Bradford, BD13 3HW
+44 (0)1274 835016

CFA
ARCHAEOLOGY LTD
CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD
Unit 22
Moorland's Business Centre
Bame Road, Cleckheaton
West Yorkshire, BD19 4EZ
T: 01274 864245
F: 01274 878494
yorkshire@cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Fig. No:	1	Revision:	A
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Title:
Site location and trench layout

Project:
Land near Kettleby Quarry,
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North Lincolnshire:
Archaeological Evaluation

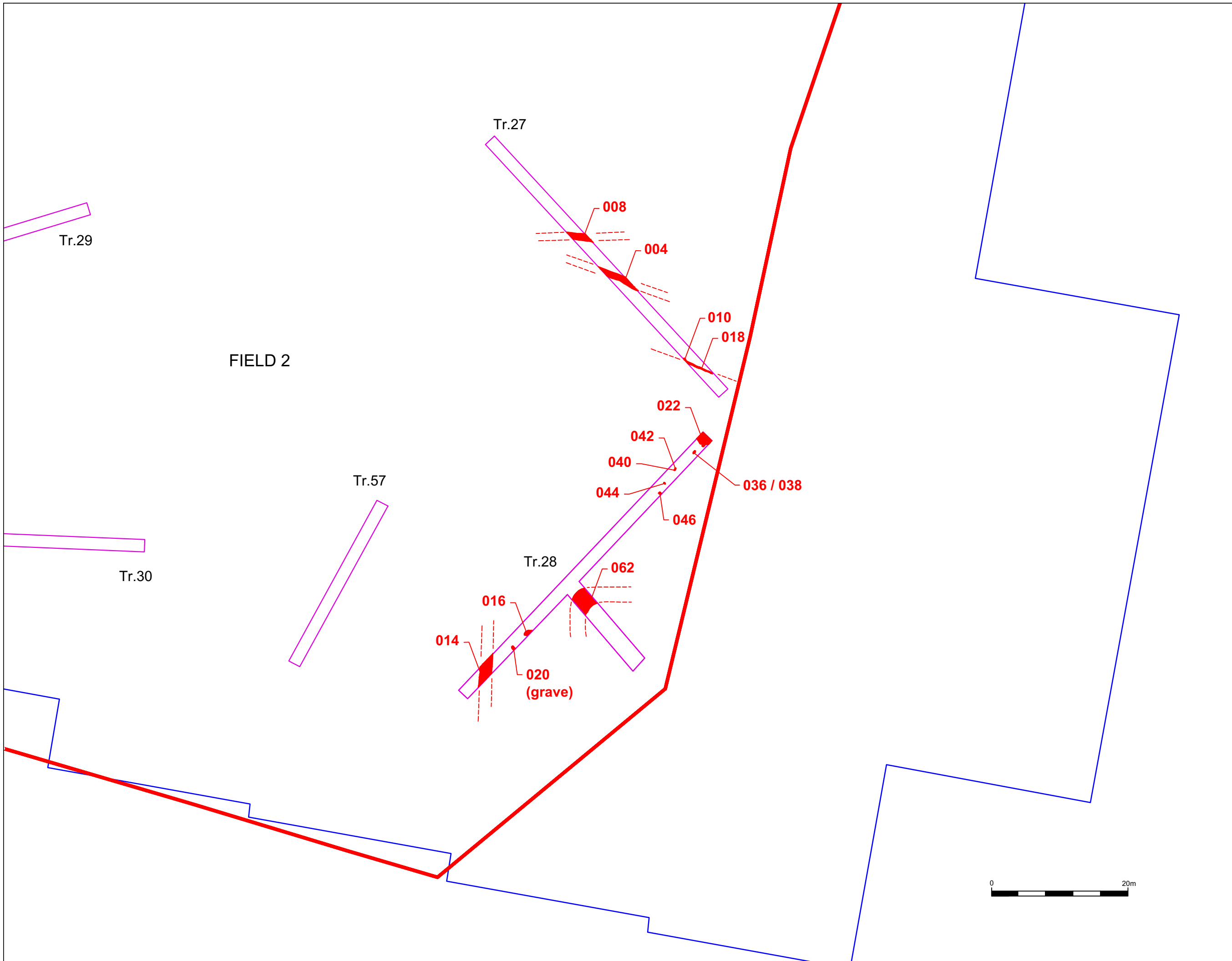
Client:
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Key:

- Planning Application Boundary
- Geophysics survey area
- Evaluation Trench
- Archaeology
- 000 Projected features



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 Unit 22
 Moorland's Business Centre
 Bame Road, Cleckheaton
 West Yorkshire, BD19 4EZ
 T: 01274 864245
 F: 01274 878494
 yorkshire@cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Fig. No: 2	Revision: A
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Title:
 Archaeological Features in Field 2

Project:
 Land near Kettleby Quarry,
 Barnetby-Le-Wold,
 North Lincolnshire:
 Archaeological Evaluation

Client:
 Breedon Aggtegates

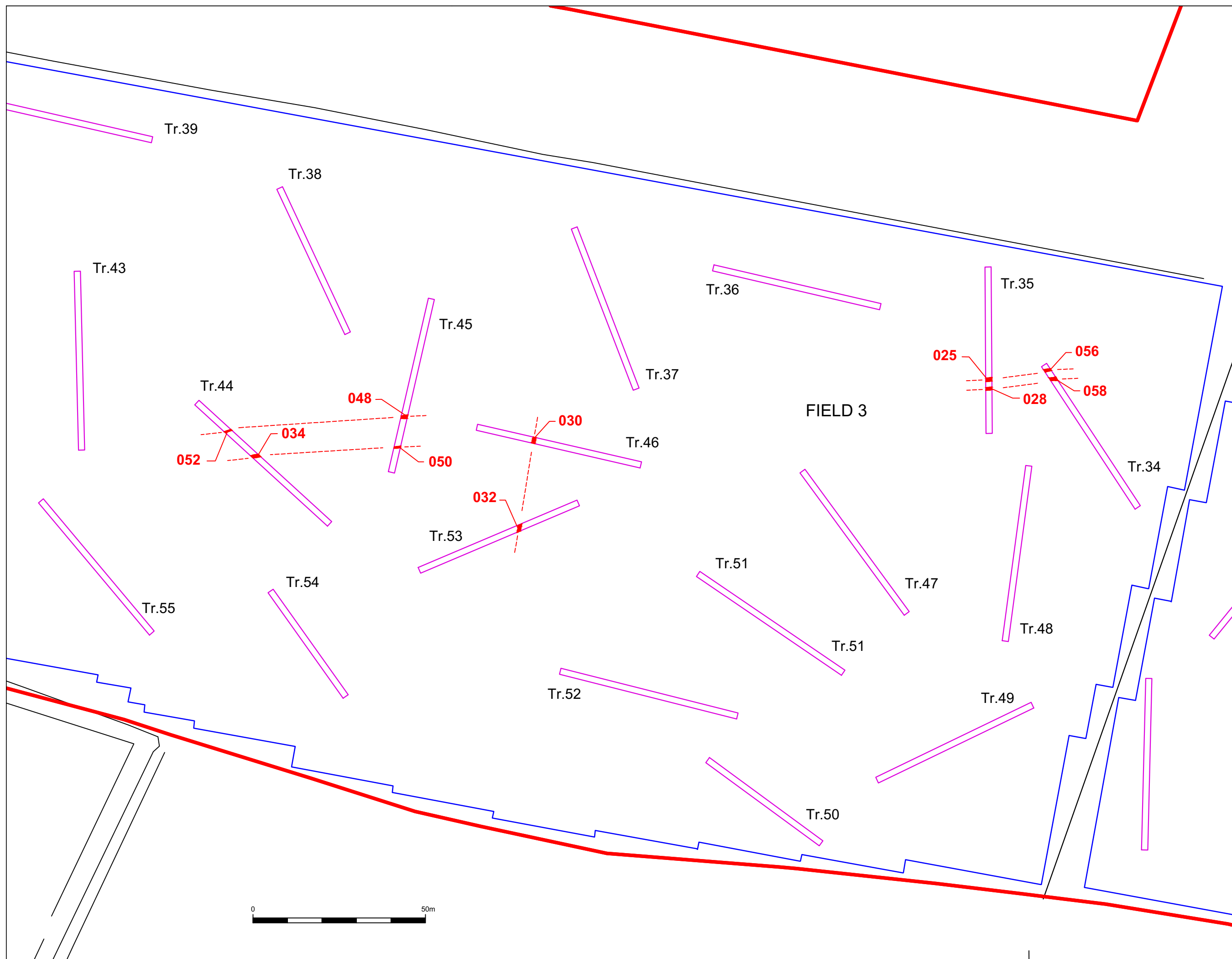
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Key:

- Planning Application Boundary
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- Evaluation Trench
- Archaeology
- 000 Projected features



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 Bame Road, Cleckheaton
 West Yorkshire, BD19 4EZ
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Fig. No:	3	Revision:	A
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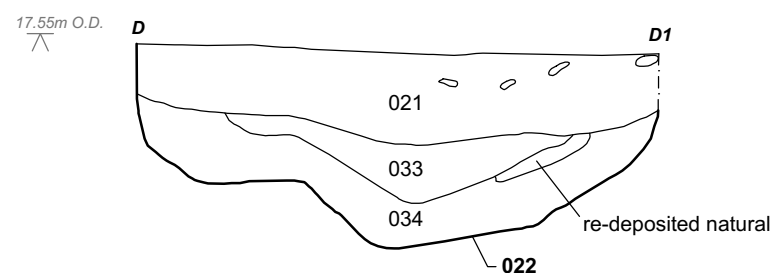
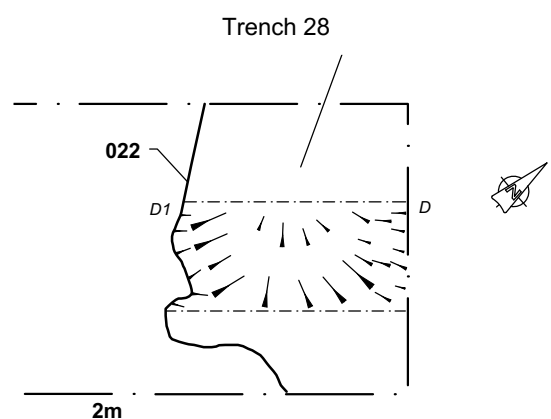
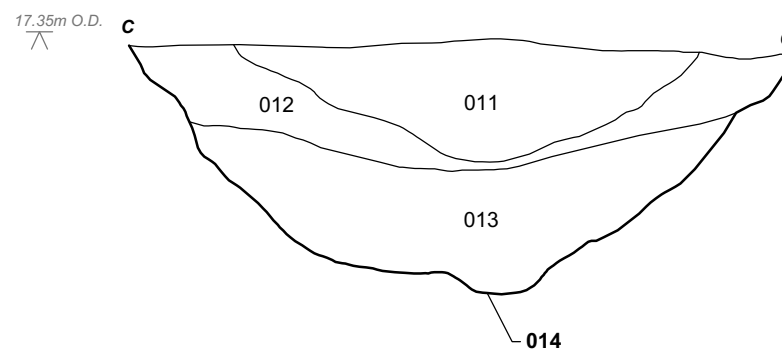
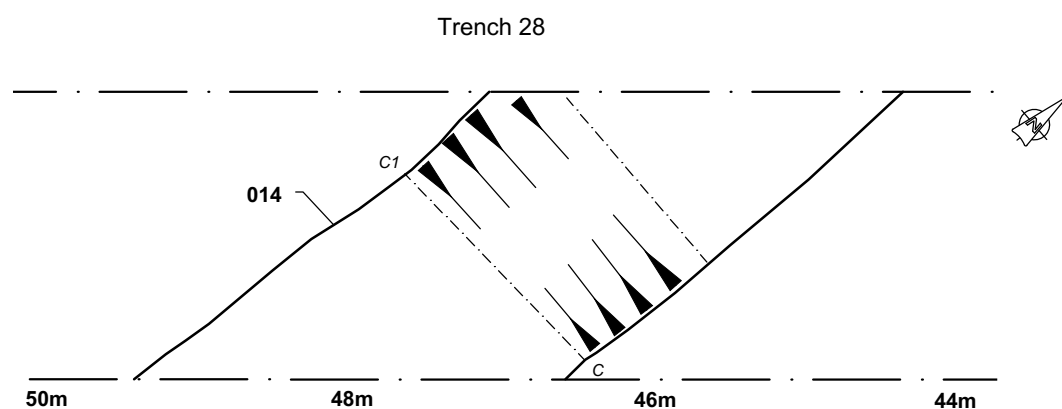
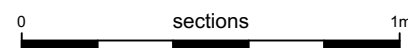
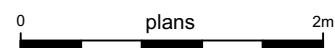
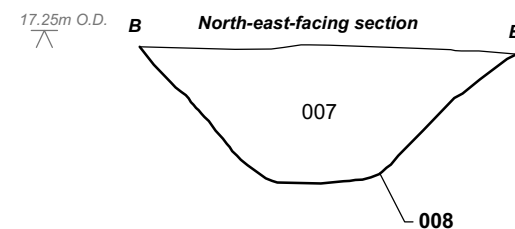
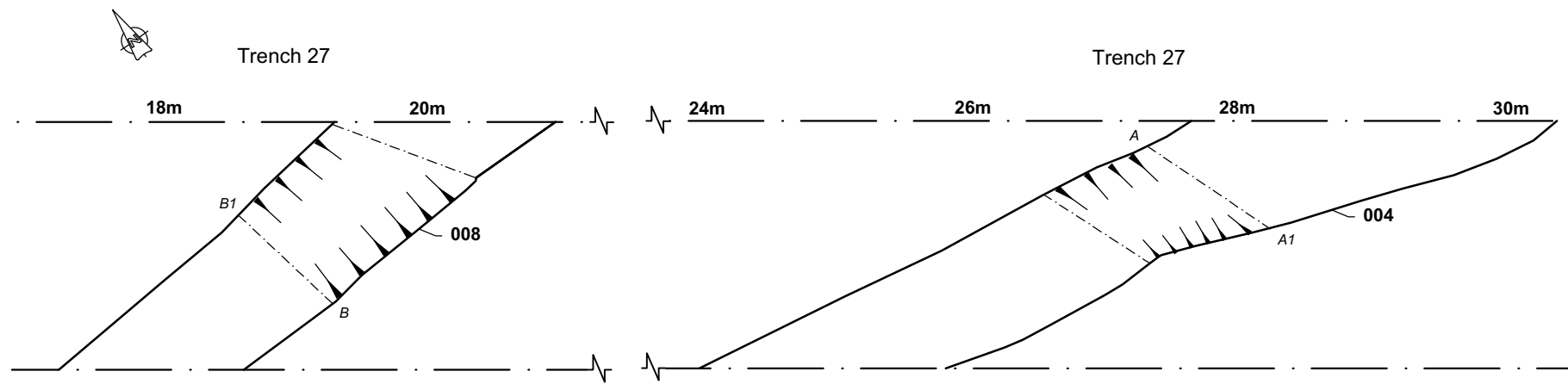
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Archaeological Features in Field 3

Project:
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 Unit 22
 Moorland's Business Centre
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 West Yorkshire, BD19 4EZ
 T: 01274 864245
 F: 01274 878494
 yorkshire@cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Fig. No: 4 A-D Revision: A

Title:
 Selected Plans and Sections

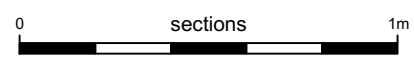
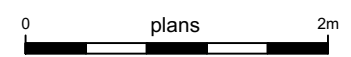
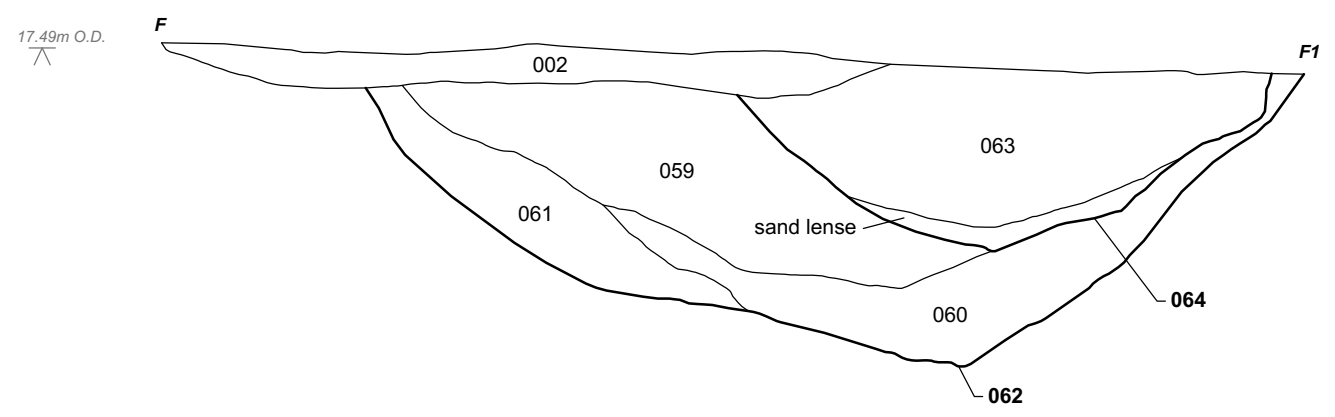
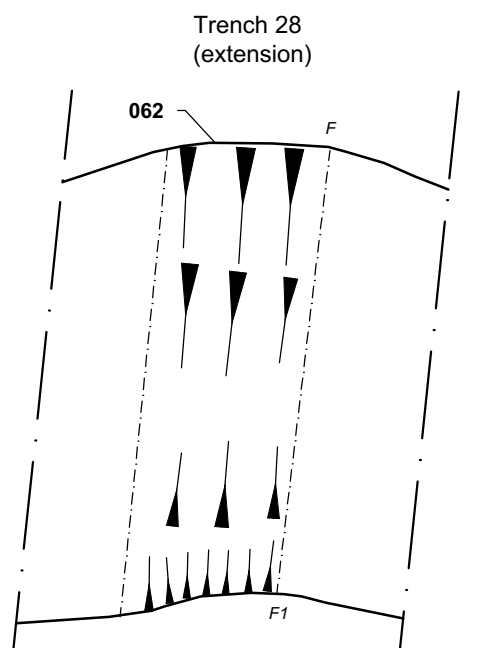
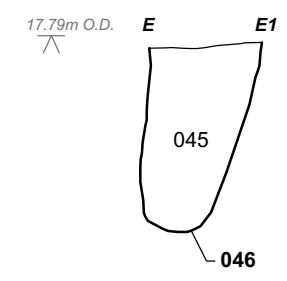
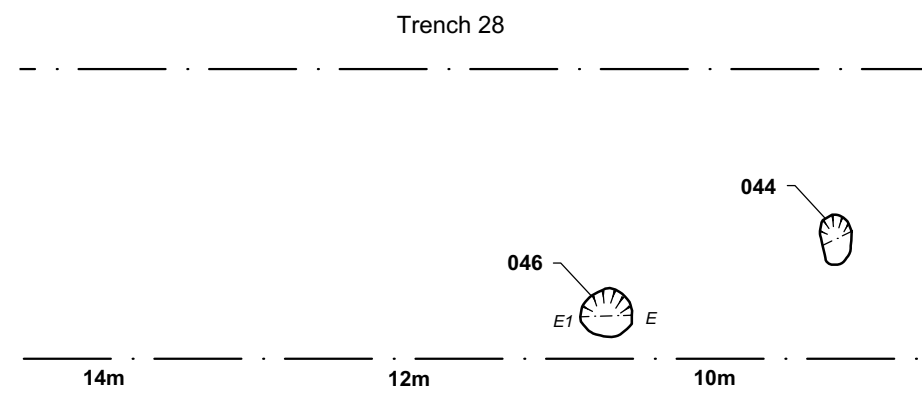
Project:
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 Archaeological Evaluation

Client:
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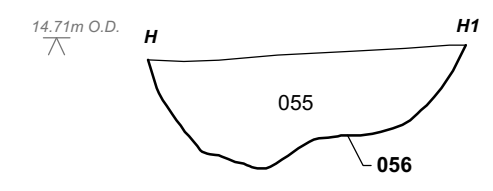
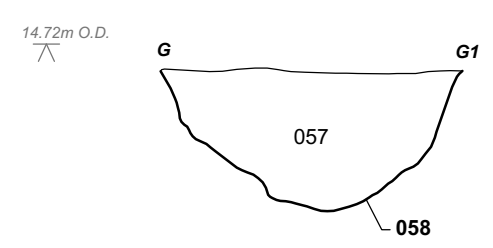
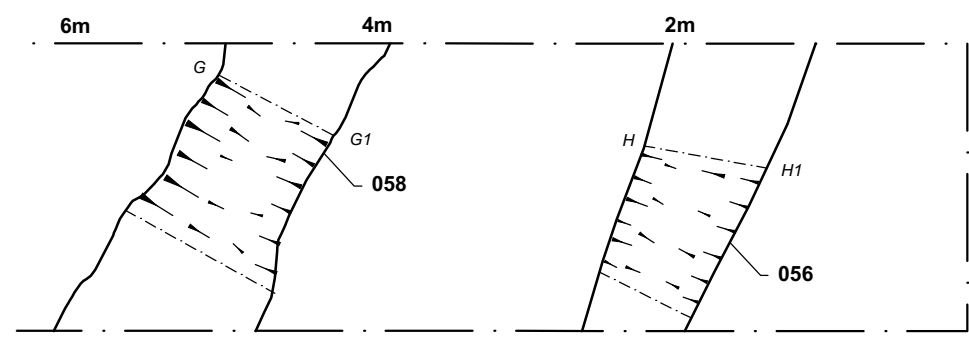
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 sections, 1:20

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Key:



Trench 34



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 Unit 22
 Moorland's Business Centre
 Bame Road, Cleckheaton
 West Yorkshire, BD19 4EZ
 T: 01274 864245
 F: 01274 878494
 yorkshire@cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Fig. No: 4 E-H Revision: A

Title: Selected Plans and Sections

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Client: Breedon Aggtegates

Scale at A3: Plans, 1:50; sections, 1:20

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Plates 1 – 10



Plate 1 - Post-excavation shot of Trench 1 following topsoil removal, facing north-east




Plate 2 - Post-excavation shot of Trench 35 following topsoil removal, facing north



Plate 3 - Post-excavation shot of Trench 37 following topsoil removal, facing south-east



Plate 4 - Post-excavation shot of Trench 45 following topsoil removal, facing south

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Plate 5 - South-west-facing-section of Enclosure Ditch 062



Plate 6 - Oblique shot of north-facing-section of Ditch 014

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Plate 7 - South-east-facing section of Pit 022



Plate 8 - Overview shot of Pit 020 containing Skeleton 001

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Plate 9 - North-facing-shot Ditches 028 and 025



Plate 10 - South-facing-section of Ditch 030

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