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**DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT OF THE  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS OF  
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AND EARTHWORK  
SURVEY ON LAND AT  
SOUTH STREET, KEELBY,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(KSS01)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES



Conservation  
Services  
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Highways & Planning  
Directorate

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SOUTH STREET, KEELBY,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(KSS01)**

Work Undertaken For  
The Brocklesby Estate

Report Compiled by  
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National Grid Reference: TA 1660 1025

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## 1. SUMMARY

*A desk-based assessment and earthwork survey was undertaken to determine the archaeological implications of development on land at South Street, Keelby, Lincolnshire.*

*The site is north of the medieval (AD 1066-1500) core of Keelby, within one of the manorial foci developed from the multiple holdings recorded in the Domesday Survey. The western part of the proposed development area contains earthworks of a double platform ditched enclosure which may represent the site of a building. Aerial photographs indicate former features associated with the ditched enclosure as lying south of the site and now buried under a housing development. Earthworks within the current proposed development area were surveyed as part of this assessment.*

*Prehistoric and Roman settlements have been identified in Keelby parish but there is limited possibility for such remains to be located at the investigation site. Saxon metalwork is also known from the vicinity and the place-name evidence suggests settlement in the village at this time.*

*The site is presently under pasture and not suitable for fieldwalking. Geophysical survey of the site may enhance the data obtained from the earthwork survey.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment is defined as *'an assessment of the known or potential archaeological resource within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. It consists of a collation*

*of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely character, extent, quality, and worth of the known or potential archaeological resource in a local, regional, national, or international context as appropriate'* (IFA 1999).

### 2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by the Brocklesby Estate to undertake a desk-top assessment and earthwork survey of land adjacent to South Street, Keelby, Lincolnshire. This was in order to determine the archaeological implications of proposed development at the site.

### 2.3 Site Location

Keelby is located 11km west of Grimsby and 20km northeast of Market Rasen in the administrative district of West Lindsey, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site lies 300m north of the village centre as defined by the parish church of St. Bartholomew (Fig. 2). Centred on National Grid Reference TA 1660 1025 the site covers an area of approximately 3.1 hectares and is bounded by South Street to the west and Stallingborough Road to the north.

### 2.4 Topography and Geology

Keelby is situated at the base of the dip slope of the Lincolnshire Wolds on a ridge of slightly higher land that gently falls to the northeast and to a lesser extent the southwest. The site lies on an east facing slope at a height of *c.* 16m OD. The principal drainage is by the Caddle Beck, located to the southeast of the town, and the New Beck Drain north of the development site.

Local soils are of the Burlingham 2 Association, typically fine loamy soils with slowly permeable subsoils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 135). The village lies on a northwest to southeast aligned ridge of fluvio-glacial sand and gravel, possibly overlying boulder clay and sealing a solid geology of Cretaceous Burnham Chalk (BGS 1990).

### 3. AIMS

The purpose of the desk-based assessment is to obtain information about the known and potential archaeological resource within the vicinity of the proposed development site. In addition to the above, statutory and advisory heritage constraints were identified.

The aim of the earthwork survey was to record and interpret any earthworks within the proposed development area.

### 4. METHODS

The research undertaken in the compilation of this archaeological desk-based assessment involved the examination of all available primary and secondary sources relevant to Keelby and the immediate surrounding area. These sources consisted of:

- Historical documents held in the Lincolnshire Archives Office
- Enclosure, tithe, parish, and other maps and plans, held in the Lincolnshire Archives Office
- Ordnance Survey maps
- Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record
- Parish files held by Heritage Lincolnshire
- Aerial photographs
- Secondary sources, in the form of periodical articles and books, held at the Lincolnshire Archives Office,

Lincolnshire Library, and Heritage  
Lincolnshire

This research was supplemented by a walkover survey of the land, undertaken to assess the current ground conditions, land-use patterns, and to ascertain the presence of any surface finds of an archaeological character, and of features that might indicate the presence of an archaeological remains. The results of the archival and field examinations were committed to scale plans of the area.

The earthworks were surveyed using a Geodolite Total System Station with data recorded on a Psion datalogger. Tops and bottoms of slope were recorded thus and additional spot heights were also taken. The readings were downloaded and a drawing of the site was produced. Data was also inputted into a contour generating program to provide a contour survey of the site for reference.

No geotechnical information relevant to the assessment site was available.

### 5. RESULTS

#### 5.1 Historical Evidence

Keelby is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of *c.* 1086. Referred to as *Chelebi* and *Chilebi* the name is a compound of the Old Norse *kjǫlr* meaning a 'keel, or ridge' and the Old Danish *bý* 'a farmstead or village' (Cameron 1991, 174). The name is therefore a topographic reference to the northwest-southeast ridge on which the village stands.

At the time of the Domesday Survey the land was held by the King, the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Bayeaux, the Bishop of Lincoln, Ivo Taillebois, Drew de Beurere, Norman de Arci and Waldin the Engineer

(Foster and Longley 1976). A mill, a half share of a second mill and the site of a mill are recorded for the parish along with a saltpan and 87 acres of meadow. By the time of the subsequent Lindsey Survey of c. 1115, the land was held by the Earl of Lincoln, Norman de Arci, the Bishop of Lincoln, Geoffrey son of Payne, Manasiet Arsic and the Archbishop of York (*ibid.*).

The plan of Keelby appears to indicate the amalgamation of several smaller foci, possibly the result of the many smaller holdings recorded from the Domesday and Lindsey Surveys (Everson *et al.* 1991, 28). The names of these foci, North End, South End and Church End appear to emphasise this arrangement. The subsequent break up of the holdings referred in Domesday is not clearly recorded. No mention of Keelby is recorded in Lincoln Cathedral histories and it is possible that the Bishop's holding was largely sold during the mid 17<sup>th</sup> century, although they still retained an interest in the village prior to enclosure (WEA 1986, 13). The de Arci holding was retained by that family, being part of their manor of Stallingborough, until 1303 when it was granted to Philip de Kyme (*Cal. Pat. Rolls 1303*, 145). The de Kyme holding eventually passed into the de Humfraville and possible the Tailboys families (Trollope 1872, 251).

Some of the early history of Keelby is associated with the nearby convent of Nun Cotham. A Jueta de Scures gave the nuns four and a half bovates of land in the village before 1160 and the nuns had a share in the church (Hyde 1977, 43, 44). Additionally, the nuns were to provide one-sixteenth of a Knight's fee which was owed for a toft and a selion in Keelby and there are records of sheep belonging to the convent that were pastured on Keelby marsh (*ibid.*, 44, 53). A quarter of a Knight's fee in Keelby was also held by Newsham Abbey (Page 1988, 201).

During the period of the Black Death, Keelby is recorded as having lost two vicars between 1348 and 1349 (Davey *nd*, 33). However, the impact of the Black Death is considered to be small, although only 36 people paid Poll Tax in 1377 (Everson 1991).

The Pelham's interest in the village probably started when Sir William Pelham bought Newsham Abbey in 1571 (Ambler 1995, 1). Additional purchases were probably made as a sizeable amount of land is recorded in Keelby in a survey of the Pelham lands dated to 1585 (LAOYarb 5/1/1). This land was continually added to by later purchases and at the time of enclosure in 1766 amounted to 133 acres (Russell and Russell 1987, 102) and by 1862, 866 acres (WEA 1987, 25). A survey of the Yarborough estate in 1810 indicates that a Thomas Nicholson was the tenant of Hollies Farm, referred to as a House and Homestead Garth (LAO Yarb 5/1/32). The tenant recorded in 1862 was a John Bower who also held land at Nun Cotham and Stallingborough (WEA 1987, 24).

## 5.2 Cartographic Evidence

The proposed development site is located on the northern fringe of Keelby village. Appropriate maps of the vicinity were examined.

The earliest plans of Keelby are the 1763-6 Pre-Inclosure plan and the 1766 Inclosure plan (LAO Yarb 4/16/1 and 2). Neither map depicts the village or proposed development area suggesting that this was already enclosed at the time of the survey.

Armstrong's 1778 County Map is the earliest plan of the area. This map depicts South Street and shows buildings lining the street. However, it is of small scale and does not clearly show the proposed development



area (Fig. 3).

The 1<sup>st</sup> edition 1" Ordnance Survey plan of 1824 is also similarly of small scale, although the proposed development site can be identified as an area of open ground with buildings located to the south of it (Fig. 4). Bryant's '*Map of the County of Lincoln*' dating to 1828 is similar in scale and depicts the same as the Ordnance Survey plan. Hollies Farm is labelled as a farm and the proposed development area is still open ground.

The first large scale map of the site is the tithe award of 1845 (LAO C379). Entitled '*Map of the town and Old Enclosures of the parish of Keelby in the County of Lincoln*', this shows the western part of the proposed development area. Hollies Farm is depicted and the field numbered. A north-south boundary divides the proposed development area. The accompanying schedule indicates that the field was called Home Close and belonged to the Earl of Yarborough (Fig. 5).

Dating from 1889, the 1<sup>st</sup> edition 6" Ordnance Survey plan depicts the whole of the development area (Fig. 6). It is shown as open ground with the north-south boundary still in existence. Contour lines to the south of the proposed development area form patterns that may indicate the presence of earthworks. The 1907 2<sup>nd</sup> edition 25" Ordnance Survey plan of Keelby indicates little change having occurred (Fig. 7). Subsequent plans show gradual infilling within the village.

### 5.3 Aerial Photographic Data

Aerial photographs relevant to the assessment area held by the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record were examined. Results of aerial photographic examination have been plotted and are shown on Figure 8.

Two photographs are held by the Sites and Monuments Record. The first is an oblique view of the village taken from the north dating to 1951 (CUCAP FO 63). Only a small part of the proposed development area is visible as a pasture field and some slight earthworks can be noted in the hedge line north of Hollies Farm.

The second photograph is a vertical view taken in 1971 (HSL UK 71 52 run 17 0169). A square earthwork enclosure is shown to the west of Hollies Farm and earthwork banks are visible to the south. Other linear features are also depicted including an east-west bank along the southern part of the site.

In addition to the photographs recorded above, plots of aerial photographs have been undertaken by the RCHME. These also show a square enclosure within the development site and an arrangement of banks, possibly representing roads, to the south. These have since been destroyed by development.

Local soils, as detailed above, are of the Burlingham 2 Association which are generally not conducive to cropmark formation, although a few cropmark sites have been recorded on these soils (Carter 1998, 102).

### 5.4 Archaeological Data

Records of archaeological sites and finds are held in the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record. Other, secondary sources were also examined. Details of archaeological and historical remains falling within c.1.5km of the proposed development site are collated in Table 1 and located on Figure 9.

Map Code	SMR Ref.	Description	National Grid Reference
1	53785	Prehistoric cropmark enclosures	TA 1744 1031
2	53782	Prehistoric cropmark enclosures	TA 1725 0942
3	54301	Romano-British finds	TA 1725 0942
4	53780	Medieval settlement of Keelby	TA 1650 0990
5	50001	St. Bartholomew's Church	TA 1650 0995
6	50003	Medieval Manor House	TA 1662 0997
7	50002	Medieval churchyard cross	TA 1650 0992
8	50031	Medieval building (site of)	TA 1640 1010
9	50032	Medieval building (site of)	TA 1660 1010
10	50033	Medieval building (site of)	TA 1600 0990
11	50034	Medieval building (site of)	TA 1620 0980
12	50035	Medieval building (site of)	TA 1650 0980

Table 1: Known archaeological sites and finds within the vicinity

### ***Prehistoric Archaeology***

Two areas of enclosures identified from cropmarks represent the only sites of the period recorded in Keelby. However, fieldwalking over one of the enclosure complexes retrieved only Romano-British finds (Smith nd).

In addition to the above sites, Barton Street runs through the parish and is believed to follow the course of a prehistoric trackway that once connected Barton on Humber to Alford (May 1976, 9).

### ***Romano-British Archaeology***

A quantity of Romano-British pottery and other finds is known from the area immediately adjacent to Suddle Wood (Smith nd). These may be associated with a villa site which lies further south, outside of the assessment area.

### ***Saxon Archaeology***

Quantities of Saxon metalwork, suggesting

the presence of a 5<sup>th</sup> - 6<sup>th</sup> century cemetery is known from the parish (Leahy 1993, 40). Additionally, coins of 8<sup>th</sup> - 9<sup>th</sup> century date have also been recovered in the vicinity (Blackburn 1993, 88).

### ***Medieval Archaeology***

Extant remains of this period include St. Bartholomew's church, a churchyard cross and a former manor house. The manor house dates from c. 1200 with extensive 14<sup>th</sup> century alterations and is now used as a shop and farmhouse (DoE 1985, 71). The church, built by the de Scures family, dates from the 13<sup>th</sup> century although has been heavily restored in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries (*ibid.* 70).

A number of earthworks identified from aerial photography within the village, including at the site itself, have been interpreted as possible sites of medieval buildings (Everson 1991).

### ***Post-medieval Archaeology***

No sites of this period are recorded within the County Sites and Monuments Record. However, a single mud and stud cottage still survives in the village and the sites of a further five are known (Cousins 2000, 34; 45). Other post-medieval buildings include a second Manor House on Manor Street and No. 1 South Street which date to the 18<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries respectively (DoE 1985, 72-3).

### **5.5 Walkover Survey**

The site was visited on 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> January 2002 to assess the possible level of survival of archaeological deposits.

The entire survey area is under permanent pasture currently used as grazing for horses. Farm machinery is stored in the westernmost area immediately adjacent to the farm. An electrical substation is sited just beyond the southern boundary of the field east of Hollies Farm. This presumably serves the relatively modern housing at Eastfield Road. There is no indication that any cables run north into the survey area. A water trough sits just on the westernmost boundary. The route of the water pipe to the trough is not clear.

Geophysical survey is appropriate for much of the development area, although the presence of farm machinery and a buried water pipe may affect survey results. Fieldwalking is an inappropriate method of survey as the fields are currently pasture.

### **5.6 Earthwork survey**

The results of the earthwork survey are depicted on Figures 10 and 11 and discussed below. The initial letters refer to features identified during the survey.

The western extremity of the survey area, adjacent to Hollies Farm, lies at between

17m and 17.5m OD sloping eastwards from the rear of the farm down to 14m OD at the eastern boundary of this field (now marked only by a few remnant hawthorn trees). The easternmost field is relatively level, between 14m and 14.5m OD.

- A A slightly raised area adjacent to the farm track and gate into the westernmost field may be indicative of material spread on these tracks and access routes.
- B On the crest of the slope to the east there is a distinct mound *c.* 15m in diameter and 0.5m high. This has been used in recent times as a bonfire site for the disposal of rubbish so that the extent of any underlying feature is unclear.
- C At the base of the slope the eastern end of this field is occupied by a series of low platforms defined by linear hollows. The most marked are the two adjacent roughly rectangular platforms on the southern edge of the field measuring 23m x 35m and 8-10m x 35m separated by a *c.* 5m wide linear hollow and raised some 0.2-0.4m above the base of the hollows.
- D The eastern extent of these features previously formed the boundary of this field and the hollow on this side runs through to the northern boundary also marking the eastern edge of a further, less well-defined raised area against the northern boundary. This is *c.* 20m x 30m but although the southern and eastern edges are well defined, the hollow along the western edge at the base of the slope is much less clear than those others mapped. The area is marginally less elevated than those

to the south with rather amorphous internal bumps and hollows.

- E The east-west hollow separating these raised areas extends further to the east, crossing the former field boundary and running eastwards for a further 60m before turning to the southeast where it connects with a modern ditch and forms the eastern boundary of the survey area. It appears then that this is a ditch rather than a hollow way. This boundary is heavily overgrown with hawthorn and has not been mapped in detail.
- F In the southwest corner of this field a further 40m length of ditch survives as a marked feature on the western boundary. North of the recorded stretch the ditch is obscured by alterations to the boundary and by the thick hawthorn hedge.
- G The only other feature mapped within the easternmost field was a shallow circular depression, c. 9m in diameter and 0.15-0.2m in depth.

The earthwork survey has identified a pattern of former ditches which have created ditched enclosures. These are typical of many of the village earthworks recorded in Lincolnshire. It is possible that the double platform arrangement may be a moated site as it falls within recorded measurements for such features (Appendix 3). If this interpretation is correct, of the moats recorded by the RCHME in West Lindsey most had a manorial function, either as a principal residence of the manor or a monastic grange (Everson *et al.* 1991, 48).

## 6. CONSTRAINTS

### 6.1 Heritage Constraints

No Scheduled Ancient Monuments protected by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979 (HMSO 1979) are present within the assessment area. All archaeological remains within the assessment area are therefore protected only through the implementation of PPG16 (DoE 1990).

Significant historic buildings within the assessment area are 'listed' and consequently protected by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act of 1990. No such buildings are located in the immediate vicinity of the site. Additionally, Keelby is not within a Conservation Area (Pearce *et al.* 1990).

### 6.2 Other Constraints

No specific checks were carried out to determine the presence of services (gas, water, electricity, *etc.*) A surface examination was made for such services during the site reconnaissance.

- a) Water services are provided to a water trough, although the route of any buried pipe could not be ascertained. An electric sub-station is located in the vicinity. However, it is considered unlikely that electric cables cross the proposed development area.
- b) If further archaeological intervention is required, the excavation of trenches would entail a certain degree of risk which would be enhanced by the use of a mechanical excavator.

Access to the site is through the farmyard of

Hollies Farm. This access is suitable for mechanical excavators.

## 7. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The criteria used to assess the significance of the remains present on the site were adopted from the *Secretary of State's Criteria for Scheduling Ancient Monuments* (Department of the Environment 1990, Annex 4; see Appendix 1).

### *Period*

Prehistoric and Romano-British remains have been recognised within the assessment area, although are generally scarce. Similarly, Saxon remains are limited to a few finds of metalwork. This may be attributed to a lack of intensive archaeological survey.

Medieval remains are represented by extant earthworks of a ditched enclosure within the proposed development area. Such remains are typical of the medieval and post-medieval periods.

### *Rarity*

Ditched enclosures, with its associated earthworks that were once more extensive, are typical of medieval villages and are period specific. However, they may contain rare or unusual features.

### *Documentation*

Records of archaeological sites and finds made in the assessment area are kept in the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record.

Local histories, covering the period 1765-1881, have previously been produced (WEA 1986, 1987). No generalised history has been prepared for any earlier period.

This report provides the first site-specific

consideration of the archaeological and historical aspects of the proposed development area.

### *Group Value*

High group value can be placed on the moated enclosure, its ancillary drainage and the former existence of paths and other features identified from aerial photographs.

Low group value can be awarded to nearby prehistoric and Romano-British remains.

### *Survival/Condition*

Archaeological remains are known from the site and survive as earthworks. Some of these earthworks may indicate the possible survival of buried walls.

### *Fragility/Vulnerability*

All archaeological deposits present on the site would be vulnerable to disturbance from development. Earthworks remains are susceptible to damage from development groundwork.

### *Diversity*

Moderate period and functional diversity is represented by archaeological remains occurring on or in close proximity to the proposed development area.

### *Potential*

The existence of earthworks within the proposed development area indicates very high potential for the presence of medieval occupation on a restricted area of the site.

There is limited potential for medieval waterlogged remains surviving within the ditches as these form part of an extensive and partly maintained drainage system.

## 8. ASSESSMENT OF IMPACT

Details of the proposed development are, at

present, unknown. Therefore, determination of the impact cannot be ascertained. However, the position of the moated enclosure indicates that it would be adversely affected by any proposed access to the development area, either from South Street or Eastfield Road. Any services provided to the site would have an adverse affect on the known archaeology and any buried remains.

## 9. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological desk-based assessment of land at South Street, Keelby, was undertaken because of known medieval remains at the site, and the presence of other archaeological remains of prehistoric to recent date elsewhere in the area.

Prehistoric, Romano-British and Saxon remains are scarce in Keelby. However, this may not represent absence of activity during these periods but a lack of systematic archaeological survey.

Remains have been identified at the site and comprise a probable medieval ditched enclosure containing two platforms with a number of smaller associated features. The double platformed enclosure within the western part of the site is the most prominent visible feature recorded. Aerial photographs indicate that there were further features associated with the moat, namely paths and enclosures to the south and drainage ditches to the east.

Cartographic evidence suggests that the proposed development area has been maintained as open ground since the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Conditions at the proposed development area are not appropriate for fieldwalking, though are suitable for geophysical survey.

## 10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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## 12. ABBREVIATIONS

- APS Archaeological Project Services
- BGS British Geological Survey
- DoE Department of the Environment
- HMSO Her Majesties' Stationery Office
- IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists
- LAO Lincolnshire Archives Office
- SMR Sites and Monuments Record
- WEA Workers' Educational Association



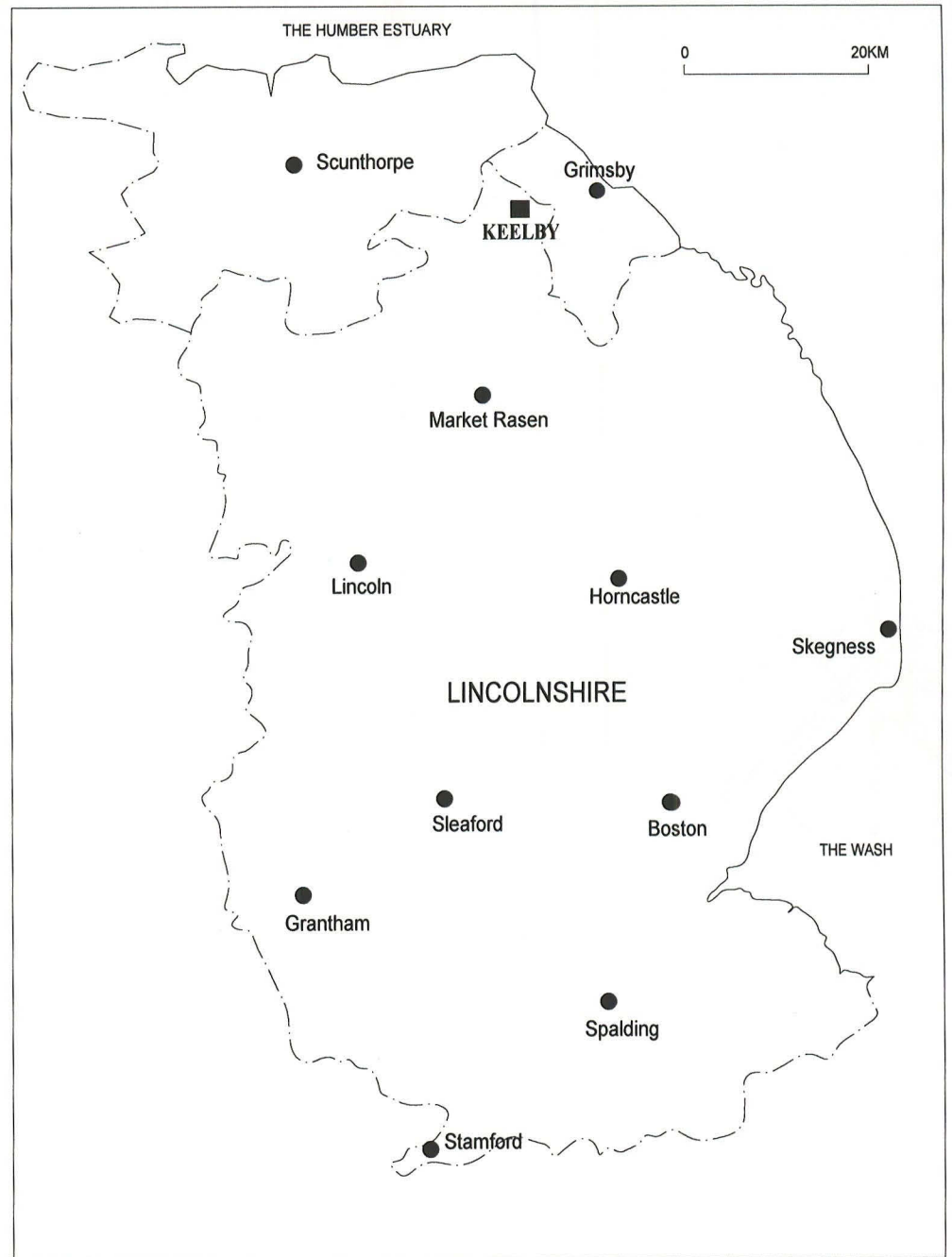


Figure 1 - General location plan

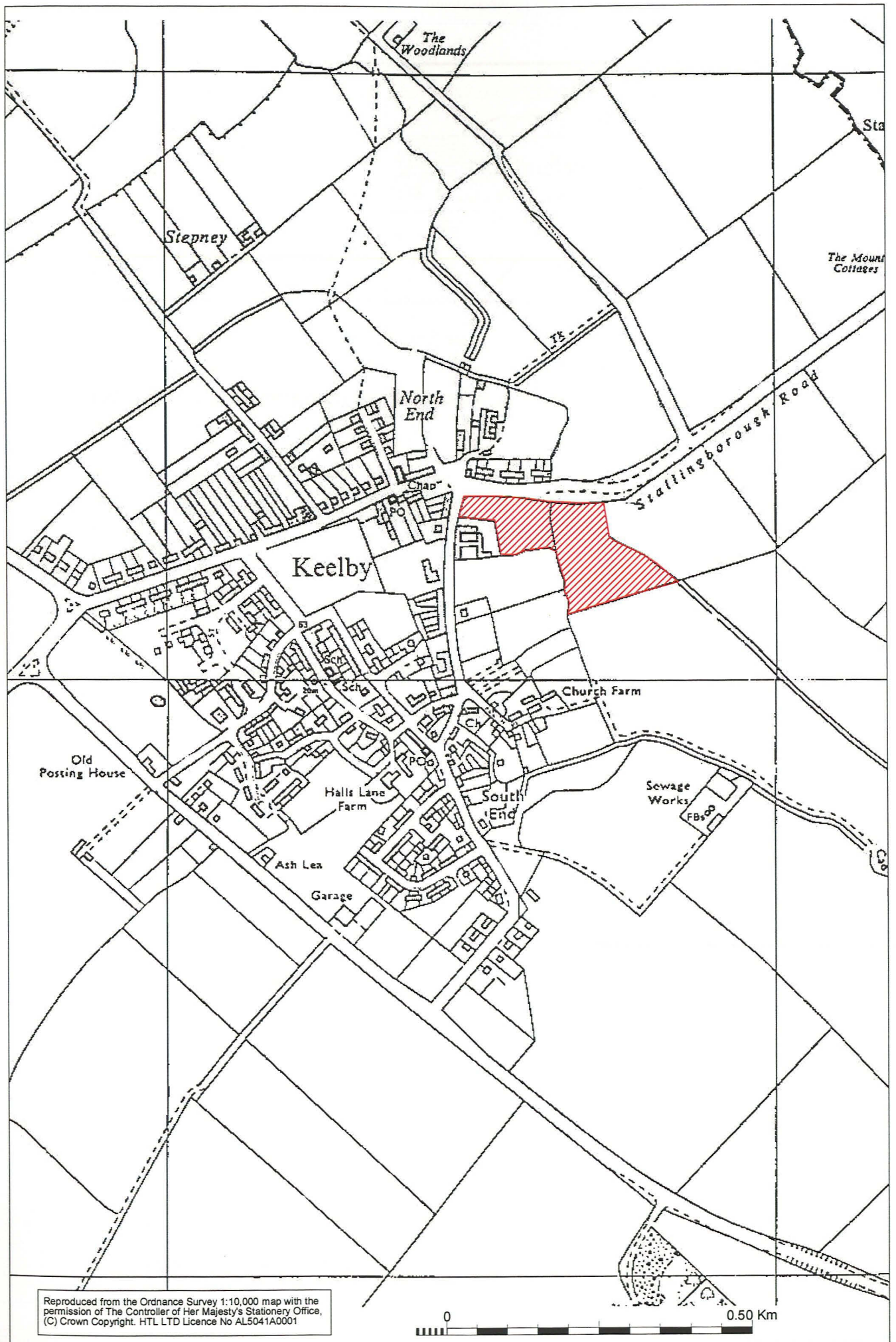


Figure 2 - Site location plan

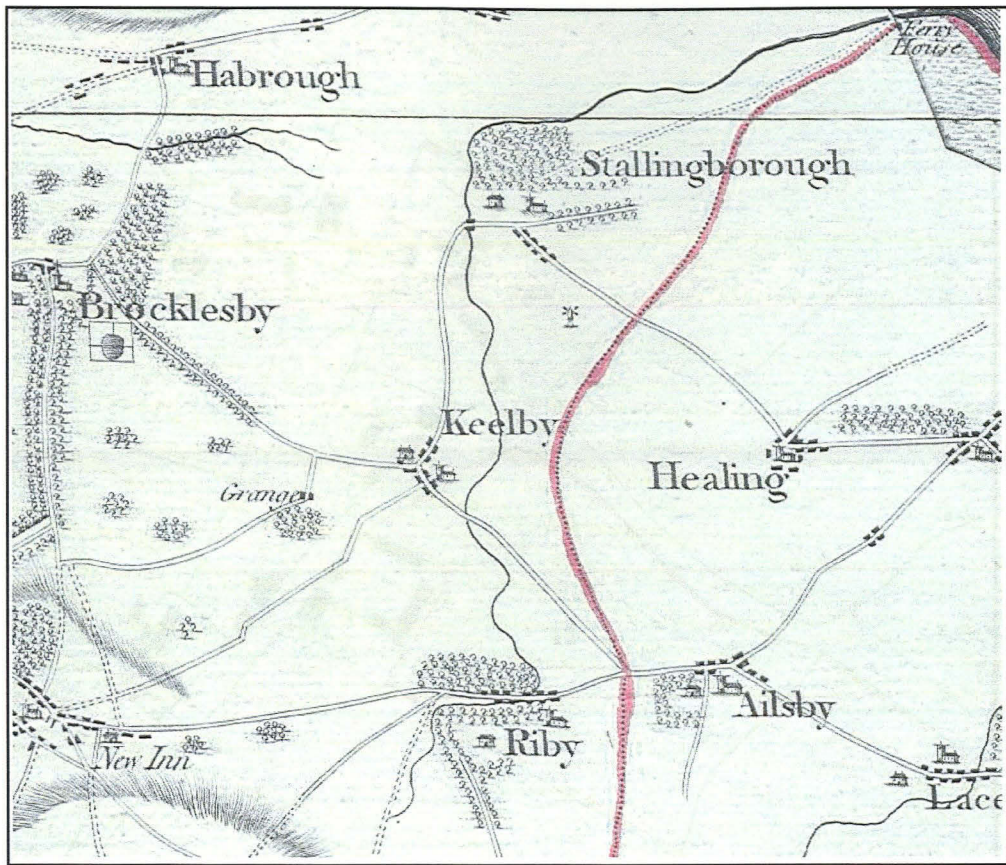


Figure 3 - Extract from Armstrong's 'Map of the County of Lincoln', 1778

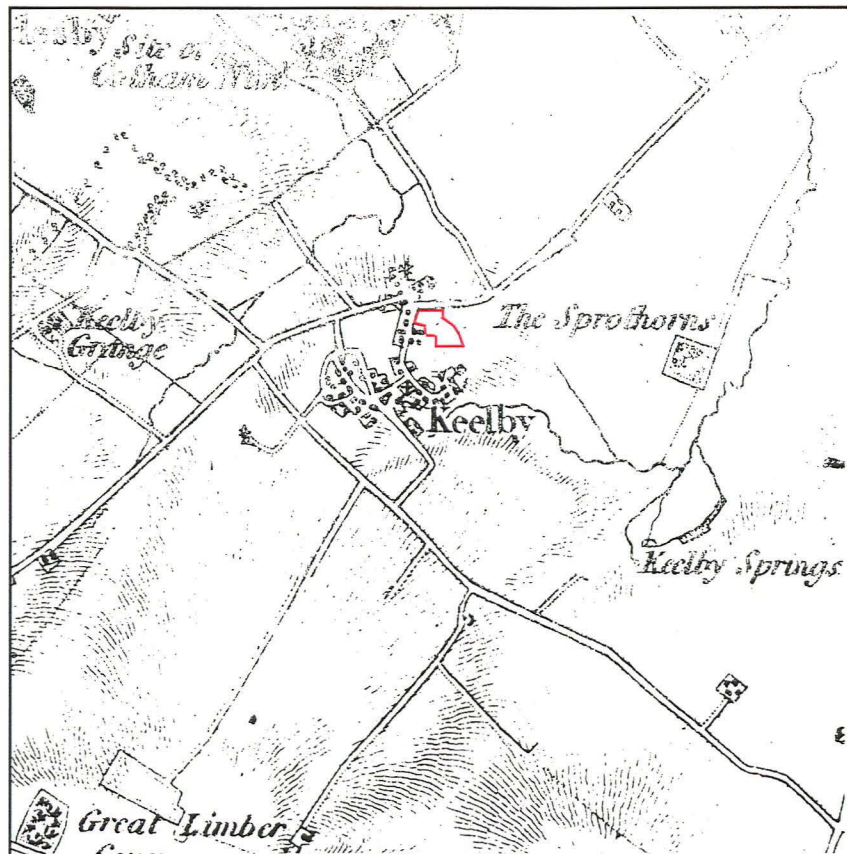


Figure 4 - Extract from the 1st edition 1 inch Ordnance Survey Plan, 1824

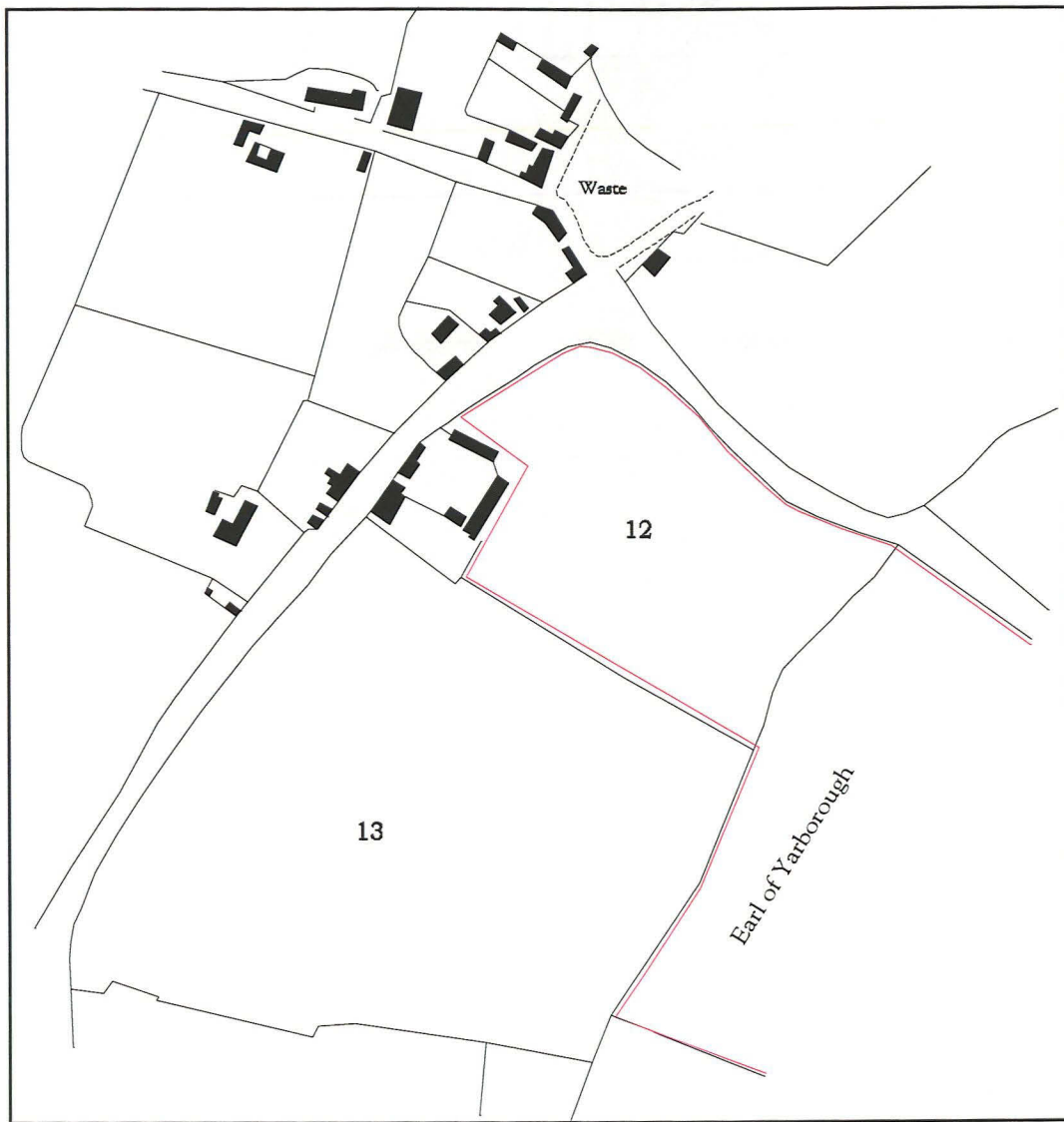


Figure 5 - Extract from 'Map of the town and Old Enclosures of the parish of Keelby in the County of Lincoln', 1845 (LAO C379)

12 - House, Buildings and Home Close

13 - Burnt House Close

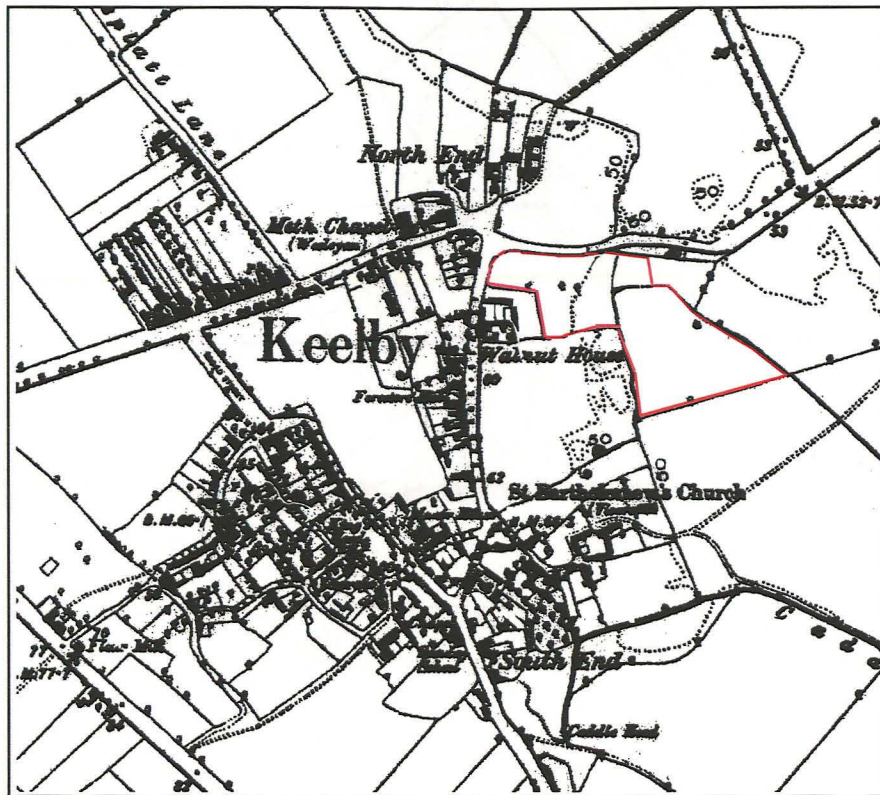


Figure 6 - Extract from the 1st edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey Plan, 1889

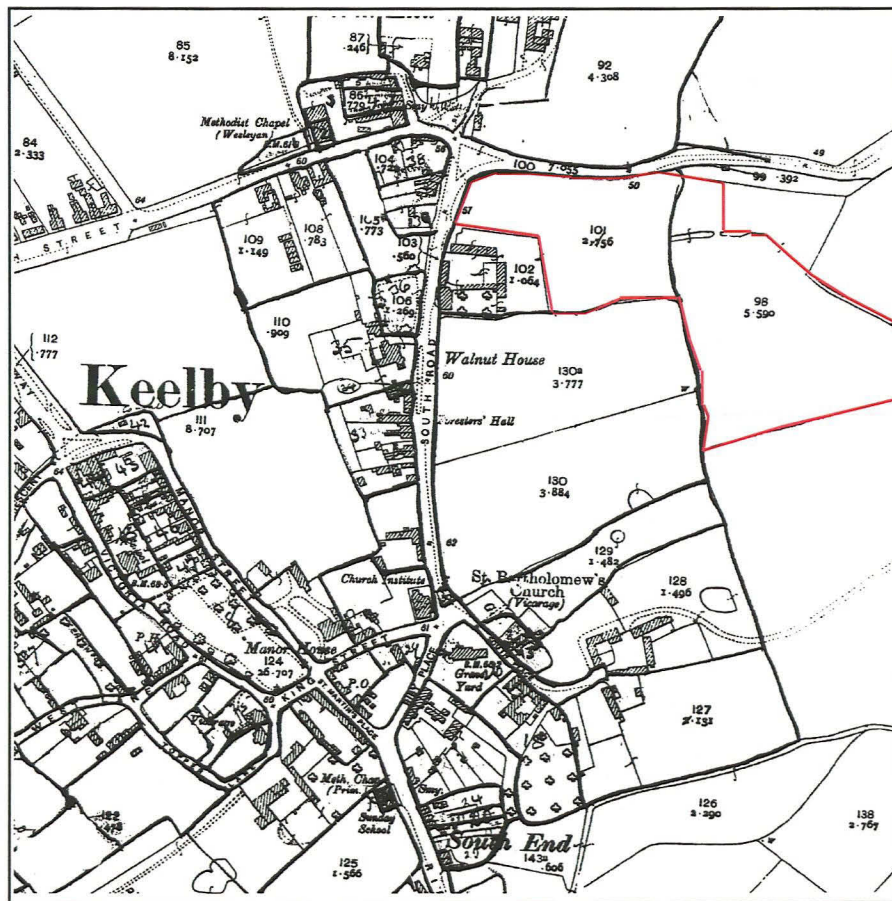
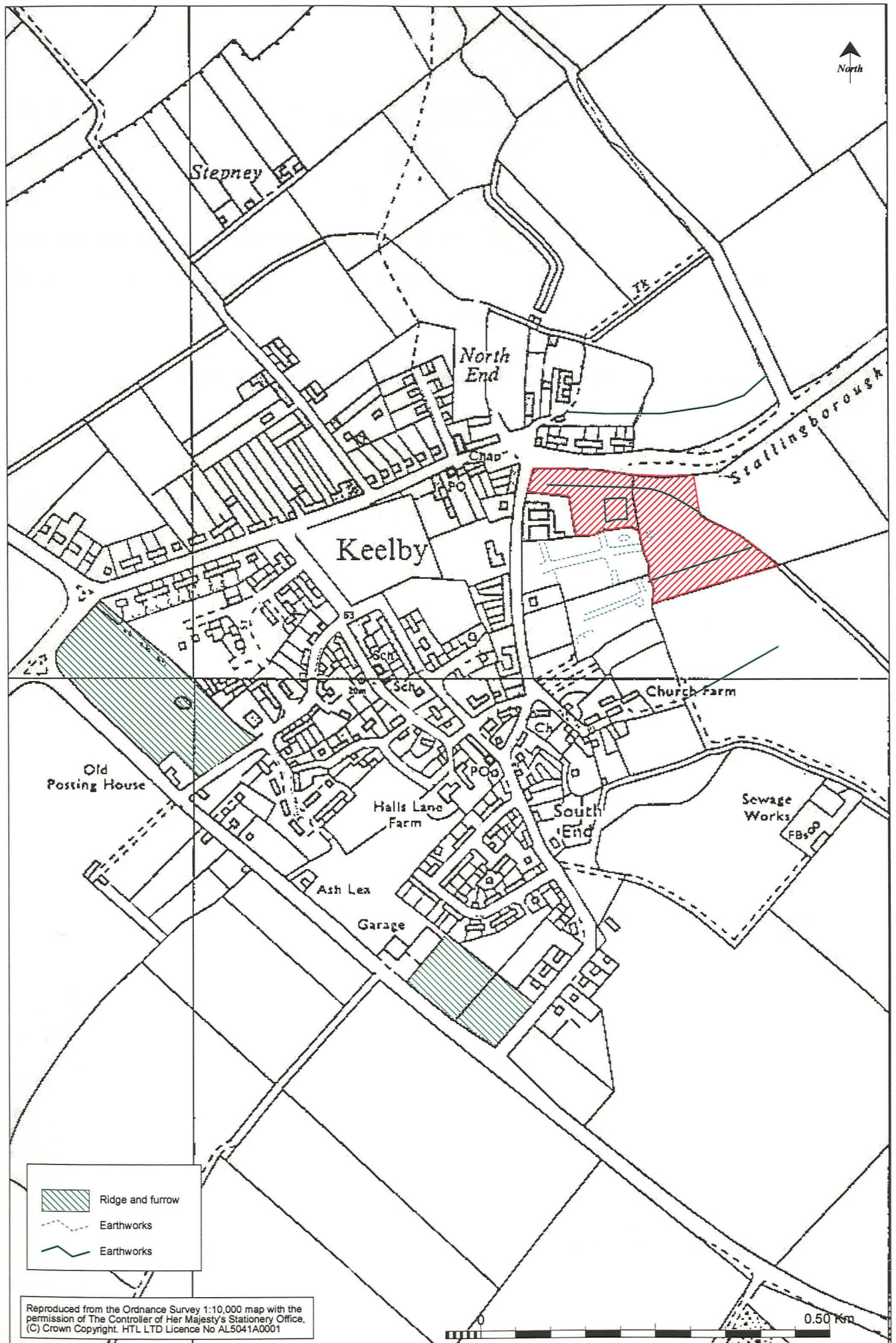


Figure 7 - Extract from the 2nd edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey Plan, 1907



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Figure 8- Aerial photographic data

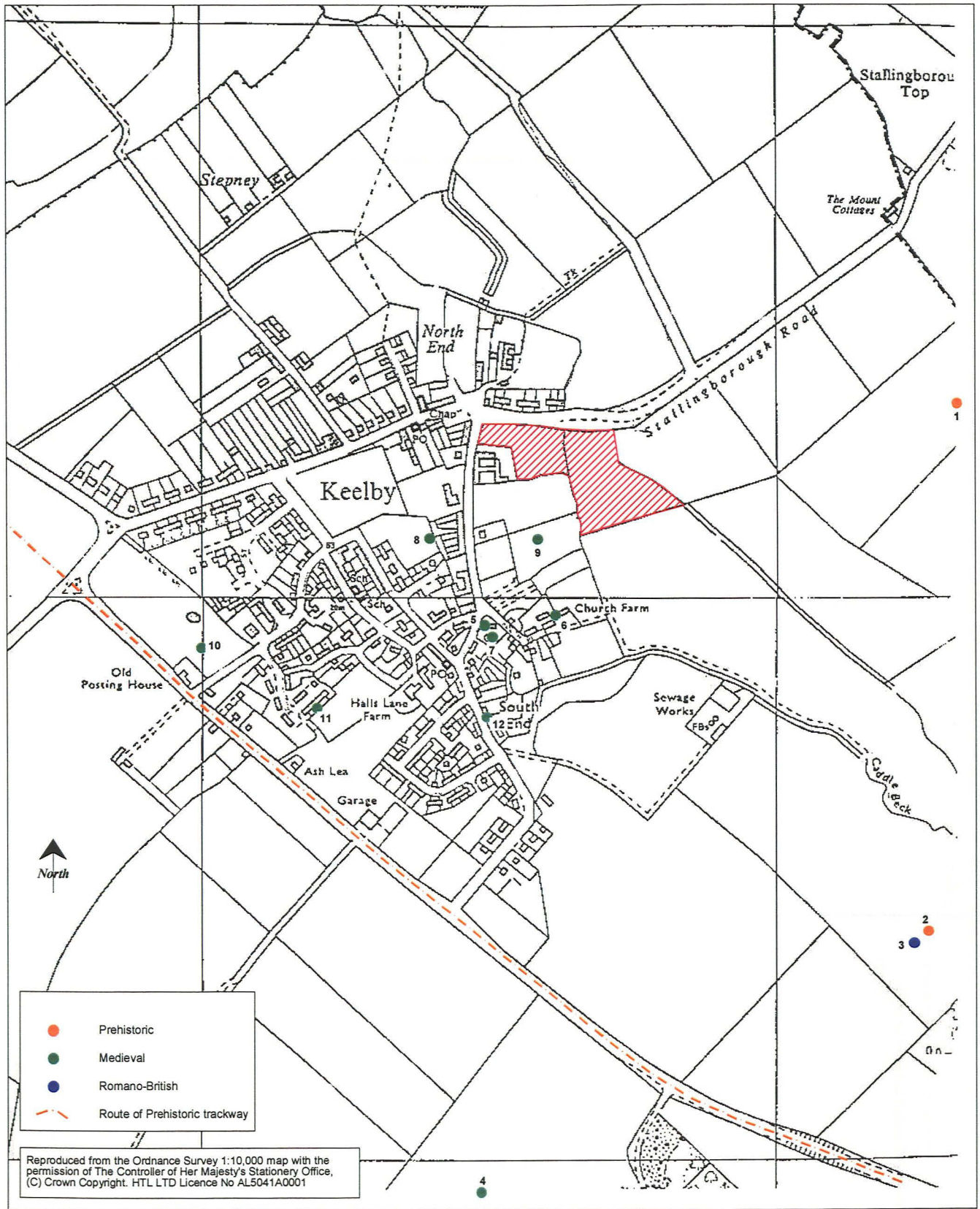


Figure 9 - Archaeological sites and findspots within assessment area



Figure 10 - Proposed development area: Contour Survey



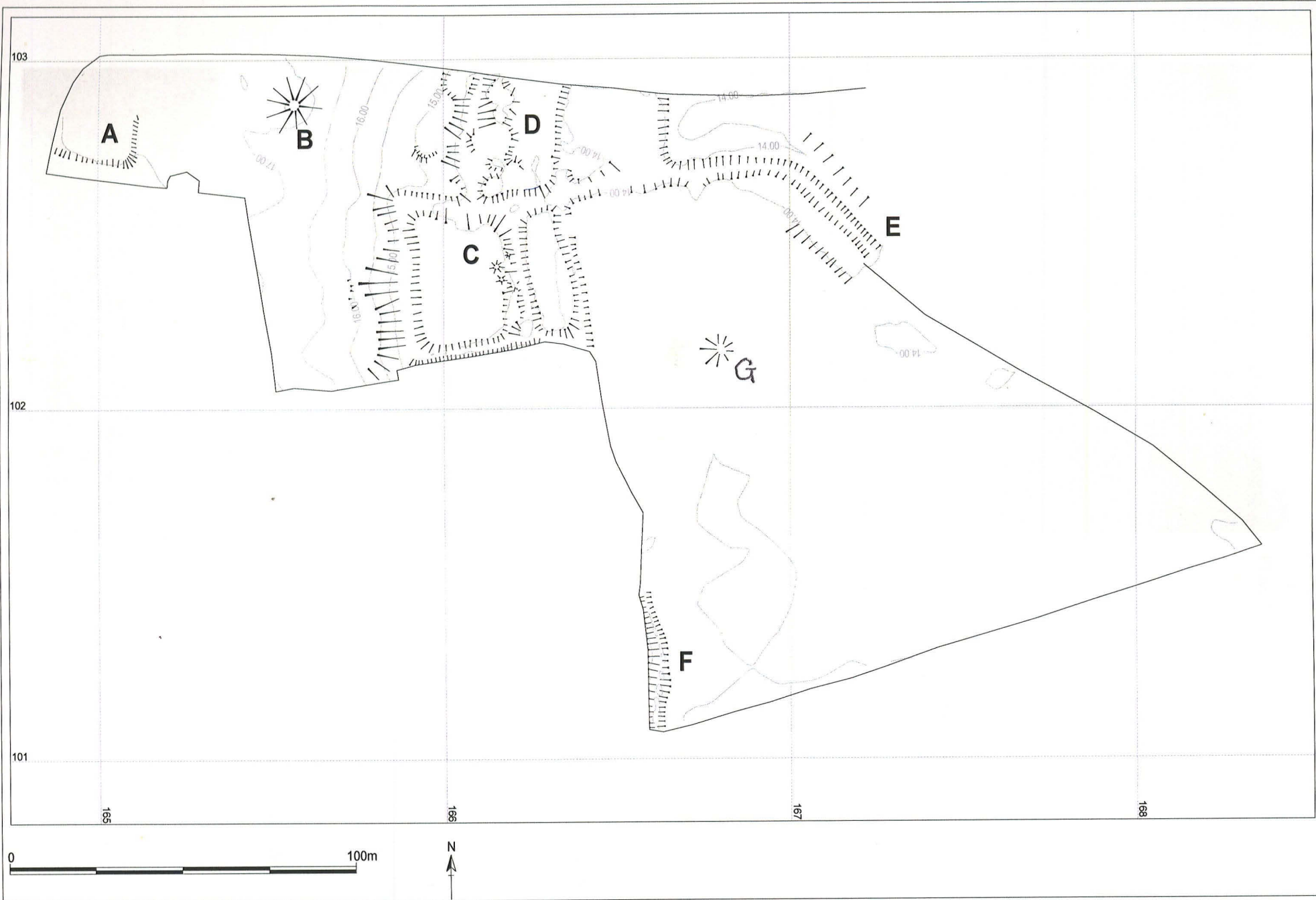


Figure 11 - Proposed development area: Earthwork Survey



Plate 1 - View across the moated enclosure, looking south



Plate 2 - View of the earthworks along the northern boundary of the western field, looking east



Plate 3 - The slight mound in the north-west corner of the site, looking southeast



Plate 4 - View across the eastern field, looking south

## Appendix 1

### SECRETARY OF STATE'S CRITERIA FOR SCHEDULING ANCIENT MONUMENTS - EXTRACT FROM *ARCHAEOLOGY AND PLANNING* DOE PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE NOTE 16, NOVEMBER 1990

The following criteria (which are not in any order of ranking), are used for assessing the national importance of an ancient monument and considering whether scheduling is appropriate. The criteria should not however be regarded as definitive; rather they are indicators which contribute to a wider judgement based on the individual circumstances of a case.

- i *Period:* all types of monuments that characterise a category or period should be considered for preservation.
- ii *Rarity:* there are some monument categories which in certain periods are so scarce that all surviving examples which retain some archaeological potential should be preserved. In general, however, a selection must be made which portrays the typical and commonplace as well as the rare. This process should take account of all aspects of the distribution of a particular class of monument, both in a national and regional context.
- iii *Documentation:* the significance of a monument may be enhanced by the existence of records of previous investigation or, in the case of more recent monuments, by the supporting evidence of contemporary written records.
- iv *Group value:* the value of a single monument (such as a field system) may be greatly enhanced by its association with related contemporary monuments (such as a settlement or cemetery) or with monuments of different periods. In some cases, it is preferable to protect the complete group of monuments, including associated and adjacent land, rather than to protect isolated monuments within the group.
- v *Survival/  
Condition:* the survival of a monument's archaeological potential both above and below ground is a particularly important consideration and should be assessed in relation to its present condition and surviving features.
- vi *Fragility/  
Vulnerability:* highly important archaeological evidence from some field monuments can be destroyed by a single ploughing or unsympathetic treatment; vulnerable monuments of this nature would particularly benefit from the statutory protection that scheduling confers. There are also existing standing structures of particular form or complexity whose value can again be severely reduced by neglect or careless treatment and which are similarly well suited by scheduled monument protection, even if these structures are already listed buildings.
- vii *Diversity:* some monuments may be selected for scheduling because they possess a combination of high quality features, others because of a single important attribute.
- viii *Potential:* on occasion, the nature of the evidence cannot be specified precisely but it may still be possible to document reasons anticipating its existence and importance and so to demonstrate the justification for scheduling. This is usually confined to sites rather than upstanding monuments.

## Appendix 2

### GLOSSARY

<b>Cropmark</b>	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1 <sup>st</sup> century AD.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

### Appendix 3

#### COMPARISON OF SOME MOAT SIZES IN WEST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE

Site	Function	Platform Size	Outer Ditch
Bardney (Southrey)	Monastic Grange	70m x 50m	120m x 75m
Buslingthorpe	Manor	90m x 60m	120m x 90m
Heapham	?Manor	30m x 30m	45m x 45m
<b>Keelby</b>	<b>unknown</b>	<b>33m x 21m</b> <b>33m x 11m</b>	<b>60m x 44m</b>
Lea	Manor	30m x 30m	60m x 60m
Linwood	Manor	50m x 50m	65m x 65m
Osgodby	Manor	80m (one side only)	
Rand	Manor	30m x 30m	60m x 60m
Stow	Bishop's Palace	90m x 75m	120m x 115m
Tealby	Chapel	40m x 40m	53m x 50m
Willoughton	Manor	20m x 20m	60m x 50m

(Source: Everson *et al.* 1991)