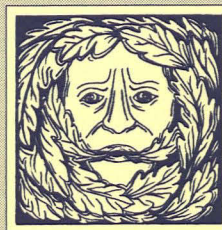


**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION  
ON LAND AT SOUTH STREET,  
KEELBY,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(SSK03)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES

L16978

Event L14496  
Source 49073  
49074  
Mon L153780  
53780

Conservation  
Services  
30 OCT 2003  
Highways & Planning  
Directorate

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION  
ON LAND AT SOUTH STREET,  
KEELBY,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(SSK03)**

Work Undertaken For  
Brocklesby Estate

September 2003

Report Compiled by  
James Snee BSc (Hons.)

National Grid Reference: TA 1665 1025  
City and County Museum Accession No: LCNCC: 2003.295

A.P.S. Report No. 153/03

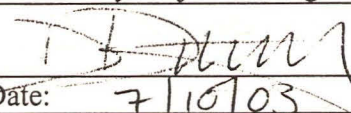
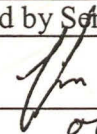
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**



## Quality Control

South Street, Keelby, Lincolnshire  
SSK03

Project Coordinator	Denise Drury
Project Officer	James Snee
Site Assistant	Chris Moulis
Illustration	James Snee
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Report Compilation	James Snee

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Denise Drury	 Tom Lane
Date: 7/10/03	Date: 07-10-03

## CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	Summary .....	1
2.	Introduction .....	1
	2.1 Definition of an Evaluation .....	1
	2.2 Planning Background .....	1
	2.3 Topography and Geology .....	2
	2.4 Archaeological Setting .....	2
3.	Aims .....	3
4.	Methods .....	3
	4.1 Trial Trenching .....	3
	4.2 Post-excavation .....	4
5.	Results .....	4
	5.1 Description of the results .....	4
	5.2 Phase 1: Natural deposits .....	4
	5.3 Phase 2: Undated deposits .....	4
	5.4 Phase 3: Modern deposits .....	4
6.	Discussion .....	4
7.	Assessment of Significance .....	5
	7.1 Site Importance .....	5
8.	Conclusions .....	5
9.	Acknowledgements .....	6
10.	Bibliography .....	6
11.	Abbreviations .....	7

## **Appendices**

- 1 Project Specification
- 2 Context Summary
- 3 Glossary
- 4 The Archive

## **List of Figures**

- Figure 1 General location plan
- Figure 2 Location plan and archaeological setting
- Figure 3 Trench location plan, showing earthworks
- Figure 4 Plans 1 to 3
- Figure 5 Sections 1 to 3
- Figure 6 Sections 4 to 6

## **List of Plates**

- Plate 1 General view of Trench A2, looking southwest.
- Plate 2 General view of Trench B2, looking west.
- Plate 3 General view of Trench C2, looking west.

## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at South Street, Keelby, Lincolnshire (NGR TA 1665 1025), because the area was regarded as potentially archaeologically sensitive.*

*Archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric to the post-medieval periods are known to be present in the area, and a recent desk based assessment of the site and surrounding area identified medieval earthworks in the form of rectangular platforms, an east-west linear hollow and banked enclosures in close proximity to the evaluation trenches.*

*The aim of the evaluation was to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.*

*Located within possible enclosures adjacent to the east-west linear hollow, the evaluation trenches determined that there were no structural remains or other substantial indicators of domestic occupation. This, coupled with the absence of medieval or later finds suggests that the enclosures were probably not dwelling sites in themselves, but enclosed pastures, or paddocks, associated with the two rectangular platforms to the west, which probably supported medieval dwellings.*

*The dearth of finds, coupled with the survival of earthworks and the cartographic evidence indicate that the land has been pasture for some considerable time.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

*An archaeological evaluation is defined as 'a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, and relative quality; and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate' (IFA 1999).*

### 2.2 Planning Background

Between the 26<sup>th</sup> and the 28<sup>th</sup> August 2003, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at South Street, Keelby, Lincolnshire.

An outline planning application has been approved by West Lindsey District Council for residential development on land at South Street, Keelby. A Desk Based Archaeological Assessment and earthwork survey has been undertaken of the proposed development and the area around it (Cope-Faulkner 2002). The proposed development area (Figure 2) will impact on some of the visible earthworks and an evaluation (trial trenching) was required to investigate the nature of the remains in the vicinity of these earthworks, in order to provide the archaeological curator with sufficient information to guide the developer with regard to the site layout and provision of access roads and services.

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Brocklesby Estate to undertake the evaluation, which comprised a programme of trial trenching. A specification (Appendix 1) detailing the methods, techniques and procedures of the

evaluation was produced by APS and approved by the Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

The evaluation was carried out in accordance with the guidelines specified in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluation* (IFA 1999).

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Keelby is located 11km west of Grimsby and 20km northeast of Market Rasen in the West Lindsey district of Lincolnshire. The proposed development area lies approximately 300m north of the village centre, east of South Street and south of Stallingborough Road at National Grid Reference TA 1665 1025.

Keelby is situated at the base of the dip slope of the Lincolnshire Wolds on a ridge of slightly higher ground that falls gently to the northeast and to a lesser extent to the southwest. The site lies on an east facing slope at a height of c. 16m OD. Local soils are of the Burlingham 2 Association; typically fine loamy soils with slowly permeable subsoils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 135).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Keelby is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period to the present day. The site has been subject to an archaeological desk-based assessment and earthwork survey (Archaeological Project Services 2002).

Two areas of prehistoric enclosures identified from cropmarks, located to the east of the village, 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).

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

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).

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 *kjplr* meaning a 'keel, or ridge' and the Old Danish *by* '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.

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).

A desk based assessment recorded earthworks across part of the site which related to the former medieval settlement. The earthworks include a series of ditched enclosures, the most marked are two adjacent roughly rectangular platforms enclosed by ditches, possibly representing a moated site. A linear hollow, on a roughly east – west alignment, is visible in the northern part of the site. Other earthwork features include field boundaries, a mound and a circular hollow.

Plots of aerial photographs undertaken by the RCHME 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.

A post-medieval 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).

### 3. AIMS

The aim of the evaluation was to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.

The objectives of the investigation were to establish the type, chronology, density, spatial arrangement and extent of any archaeological remains present.

### 4. METHODS

#### 4.1 Trial Trenching

A scheme of 3 trial trenches, specified by the Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council, was laid out (Figure 3), each of the trenches located adjacent to the east-west linear hollow to evaluate possible enclosures.

A mechanical excavator under archaeological supervision removed the layers of overburden with a toothless ditching bucket, until archaeologically significant features or deposits were encountered. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains. Where present, features were excavated by hand in order to retrieve dateable artefacts and other remains.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and plans at a scale of 1:20. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.



The location and height OD of the excavated trenches was surveyed with an EDM in relation to fixed points on boundaries and on existing buildings (Figure 3).

#### 4.2 Post-excavation

Following excavation, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they constituted a complete Level II archive and a stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Context numbers are identified in the text by brackets.

### 5. RESULTS

#### 5.1 Description of the results

A total of three phases was identified:

Phase 1:	Natural deposits
Phase 2:	Undated deposits
Phase 3:	Modern deposits

#### 5.2 Phase 1: Natural deposits

The earliest deposit revealed was more than 0.40m of yellow-brown sand (004 & 010) in Trenches A2 and B2 (Figures 4 to 6). Overlying (004 & 010) and also present in the base of Trench C2, was up to 0.12m of compacted white silt (003, 009 & 013).

#### 5.3 Phase 2: Undated deposits

Overlying silt layer (003, 009 & 013) was an intermittent deposit of grey silt (002, 005, 008 & 012) of variable thickness up to 0.25m (Figures 4 to 6), in places filling hollows in the surface of the natural silt (e.g. 006 (Figure 4 & 5)). In Trench C2 was an irregular expanse of dark grey-brown sandy silt (014), interpreted as a tree throw (Figure 4).

#### 5.4 Phase 3: Modern deposits

Covering all three trenches was a layer of grey-brown silty topsoil (001, 007 & 011), up to 0.40m thick (Figures 5 & 6).

### 6. DISCUSSION

The natural deposits (Phase 1) were not typical of the local soils, but probably glaciofluvial drift deposits similar to the Landbeach Association soils, located to the south. This variation from the Burlingham 2 Association, more generally known in the area, is probably due to the location of the site at the base of a shallow valley.

The only undated deposits (Phase 2) were a tree throw (014) and an intermittent subsoil deposit.

The final phase (Phase 3) was a layer of modern topsoil.

Located within possible enclosures adjacent to the east-west linear hollow, the trenches determined that there were no structural remains or other substantial indicators of domestic occupation. This and the absence of medieval or later finds also suggests that the enclosures were probably not dwelling sites in themselves, but enclosed pastures, or paddocks, associated with the two rectangular platforms to the west, which probably were supporting dwellings.

The dearth of finds, coupled with the survival of earthworks and the cartographic evidence indicate that the land has been pasture for some considerable time.

### 7. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

For assessment of significance the *Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling*

*ancient monuments* has been used (DoE 1990, Annex; See Appendix 5).

### **Period**

Only natural deposits, undated subsoils and modern topsoil were identified during the evaluation.

### **Rarity**

Medieval and later earthworks represent a formerly common resource that has been greatly reduced in extent in recent decades.

### **Documentation**

Several archaeological investigations in Keelby have previously been undertaken and reported. Records of archaeological sites and finds made in the Keelby area are kept in the files of the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record. A desk-based assessment of the application area has been undertaken (Cope-Faulkner 2002) collating all the documented archaeology in the locality.

### **Group value**

The earthworks in the evaluated area and to the west form a coherent group. However, whereas it is possible that the earthworks to the west related to domestic dwellings, no structural or settlement evidence was revealed in the development area.

### **Survival/Condition**

The earthworks have survived in relatively good condition.

### **Fragility/Vulnerability**

As upstanding remains, the earthworks are vulnerable to any ground disturbance associated with development. However, they have been archaeologically recorded during a previous investigation (Cope-

Faulkner 2002). No archaeological features were revealed during the investigation and the natural soils were present at depths of between 0.40m and 0.60m. Should any features be present in the area, they would be vulnerable to development, however as the potential for such features is low, the impact of the development on buried remains may be considered as low.

### **Diversity**

Period diversity is low with medieval to 20<sup>th</sup> century features and deposits represented.

Functional diversity is also low with the surviving earthworks representing the only features recorded on the site.

### **Potential**

There is low potential for further buried archaeological deposits to survive within the investigation area.

## **7.1 Site Importance**

The criteria for assessment have established that the medieval earthworks are of moderate local and low regional importance.

## **8. CONCLUSIONS**

Archaeological investigations on land at South Street, Keelby, Lincolnshire, were undertaken because the area was regarded as potentially archaeologically sensitive. Archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric to the post-medieval periods are known to be present in the area, and a recent assessment of the site identified medieval earthworks in the form of rectangular platforms, an east-west linear hollow and banked enclosures.

Located within possible enclosures adjacent to the east-west linear hollow, the evaluation trenches determined that there were no structural remains or other substantial indicators of domestic occupation. This, coupled with the absence of medieval or later finds suggests that the enclosures were probably not dwelling sites in themselves, but enclosed pastures, or paddocks, associated with the two rectangular platforms to the west, which probably supported medieval dwellings.

The dearth of finds, coupled with the survival of earthworks and the cartographic evidence indicate that the land has been pasture for some considerable time.

## 9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr H.A. Rayment of Brocklesby Estate who commissioned the fieldwork and this report. The project was coordinated by Denise Drury and Tom Lane edited this report.

## 10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Ambler, R.W., 1995, 'The Brocklesby Estate: Brocklesby and Great Limber Parishes', in Popham, J., *Brocklesby Estate Heritage Landscape Management Plan*, Vol. 4
- Armstrong, A., 1778, *Map of Lincolnshire*
- BGS, 1990, *Grimsby, Solid and Drift Geology*, 1:50000 map sheet 90
- Blackburn, M., 1993, 'Coin Finds and Coin Circulation in Lindsey, c. 600-900' in Vince, A. (ed), *Pre-Viking Lindsey*, Lincoln Archaeological Studies No. 1
- Bryant, A., 1828, *Map of the County of Lincoln*
- Cameron, K., 1991, *The Place-Names of Lincolnshire. Part 2 - The Place-Names of Yarborough Wapentake*, The English Place-Name Society Vol. LXIV/LXV
- Carter, A., 1998, 'The Contribution of Aerial Survey: Understanding the Results', in Bewley, R.H. (ed), *Lincolnshire's Archaeology from the Air*, Occasional Papers in Lincolnshire History and Archaeology 11
- Cope-Faulkner, P., 2002, *Desk-based Assessments of the Archaeological Implications of Proposed Development and Earthwork Survey on Land at South Street, Keelby, Lincolnshire (KSS01)*, Unpublished APS report No. 13/02.
- Cousins, R., 2000, *Lincolnshire Buildings in the Mud and Stud Tradition*, Heritage Lincolnshire
- DoE, 1985, *List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, District of West Lindsey, Lincolnshire*
- Everson, P.L., 1991, *Keelby; Archive notes*
- Everson, P.L., Taylor, C.C. and Dunn, C.J., 1991, *Change and Continuity; Rural Settlement in North-West Lincolnshire* (HMSO)
- Foster, C.W. and Longley, T. (eds), 1976, *The Lincolnshire Domesday and the Lindsey Survey*, The Lincoln Record Society 19
- Hodge, C.A.H., Burton, R.G.O., Corbett, W.M., Evans, R. and Seale, R.S, 1984, *Soils and Their Uses in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13
- IFA, 1999, *Standard Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments*

Leahy, K., 1993, 'The Anglo-Saxon Settlement of Lindsey' in Vince, A. (ed), *Pre-Viking Lindsey*, Lincoln Archaeological Studies No. 1

May, J., 1976, *Prehistoric Lincolnshire*. History of Lincolnshire Volume 1

Page, W., 1988, *The Victoria History of the County of Lincoln* (reprint)

Pevsner, N. and Harris, J., 1989, *Lincolnshire*, The Buildings of England (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, revised by N. Antram)

Russell, E. and Russell, R., 1987, *Parliamentary Enclosures and New Lincolnshire Landscapes*, Lincolnshire History Series No. 10

Smith, M.J., nd, *A Field in Lincolnshire - its use in the Roman Period*, unpublished document

WEA, 1986, *Keelby, Parish and People 1765-1831*, part 1

WEA, 1987, *Keelby, Parish and People 1831-1881*, part 2

## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS	Archaeological Project Services
BGS	British Geological Survey
DoE	Department of the Environment
IFA	Institute of Field Archaeologists
TLA	Trust for Lincolnshire Archaeology
WEA	Workers' Educational Association

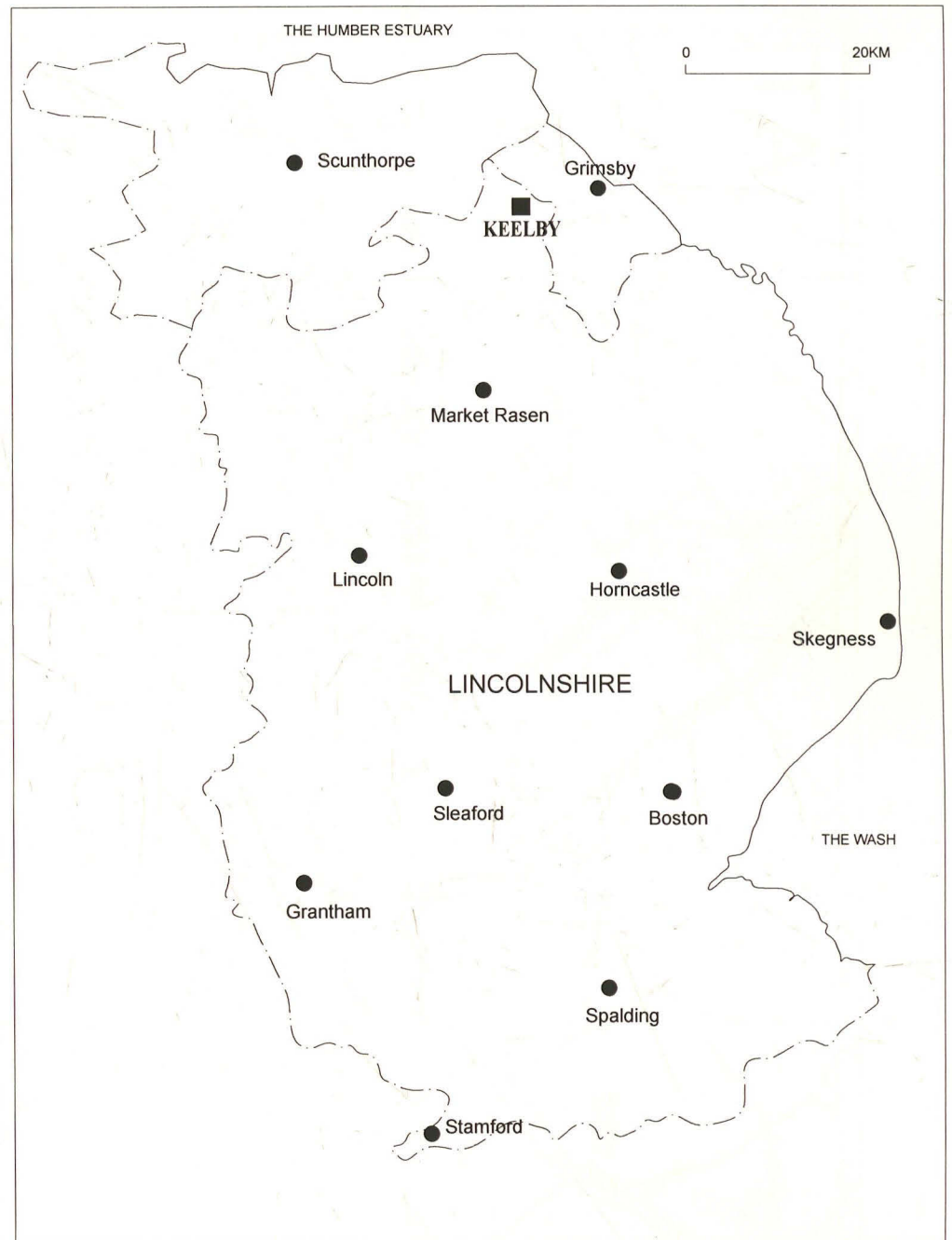


Figure 1 - General location plan

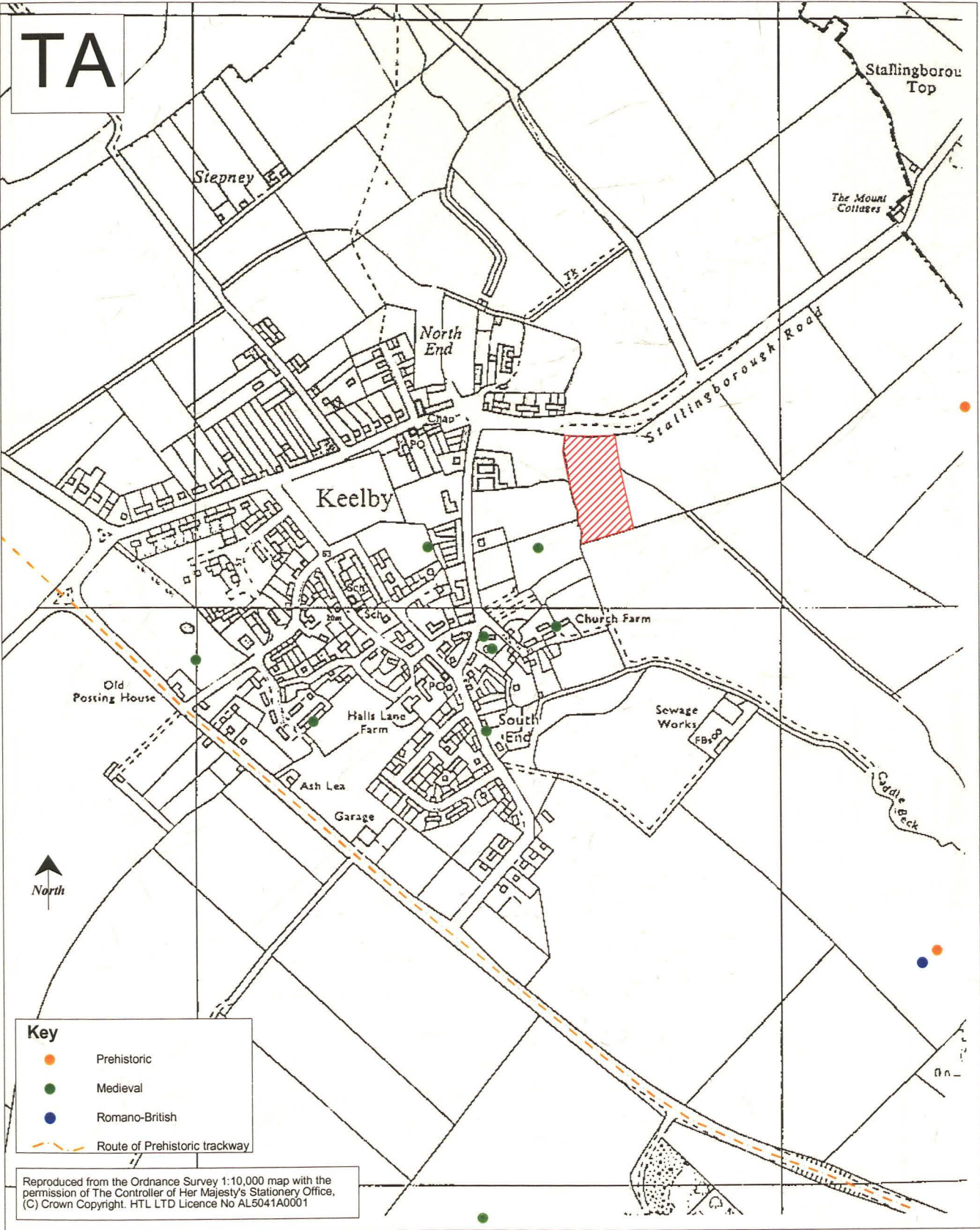


Figure 2 Location plan and archaeological setting

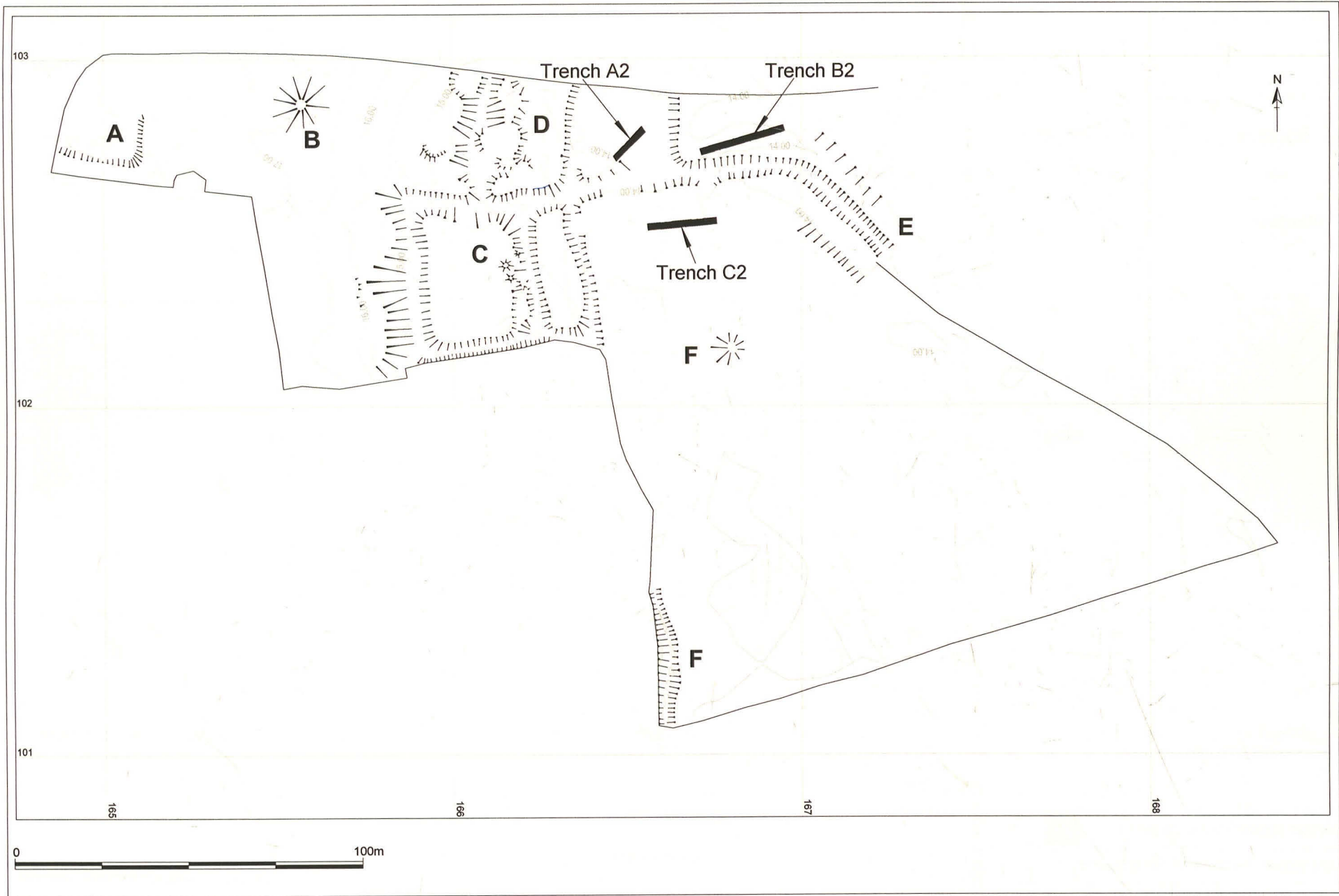
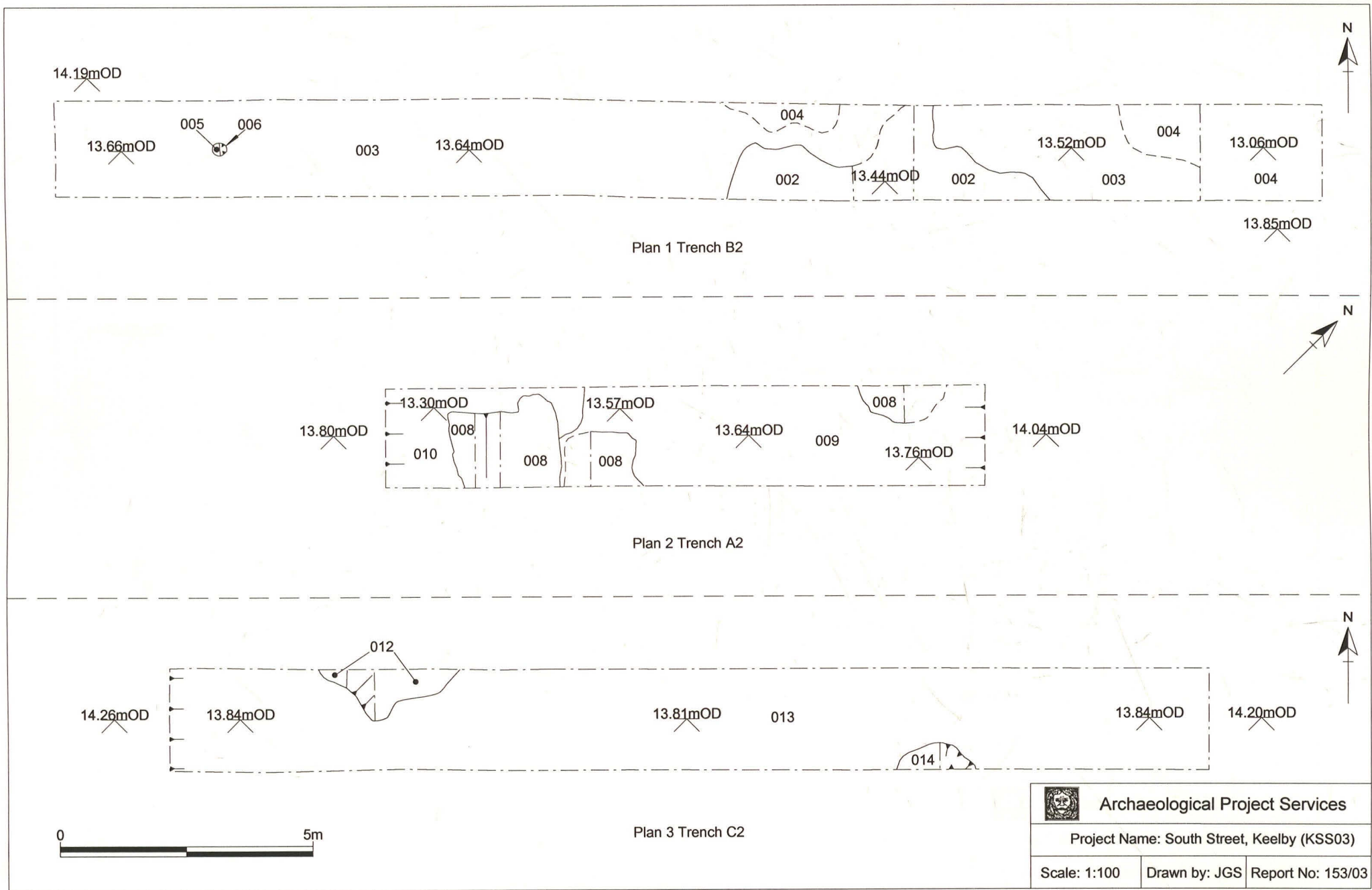


Figure 3 Trench location plan, showing earthworks.




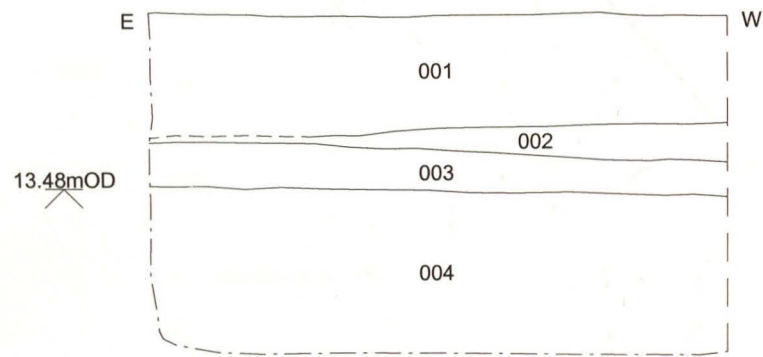
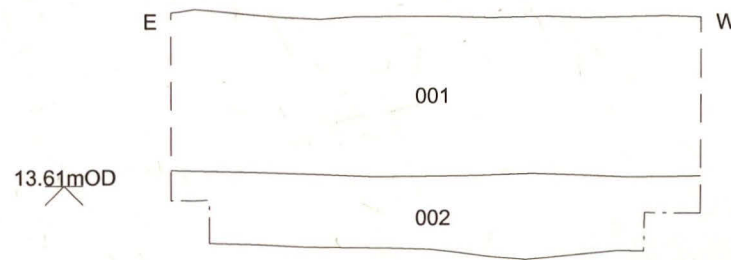
 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: South Street, Keelby (KSS03)		
Scale: 1:100	Drawn by: JGS	Report No: 153/03

Figure 4 Plans 1 to 3.

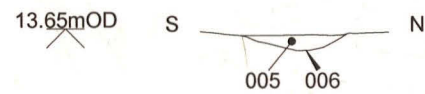




Section 1 North Facing



Section 2 North Facing



Section 3 East Facing




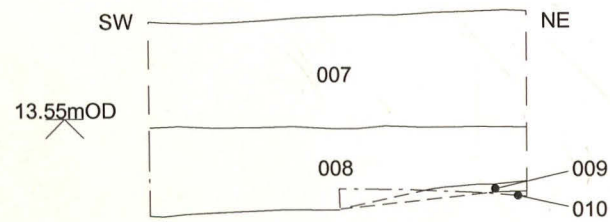
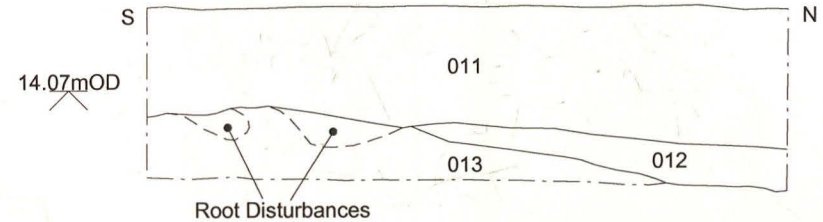
	Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: South Street, Keelby (KSS03)			
Scale: 1:20	Drawn by: JGS	Report No: 153/03	

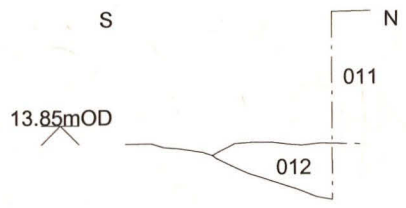
Figure 5 Sections 1 to 3.



Section 4 Southeast Facing



Section 5 East Facing



Section 6 East Facing




 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: South Street, Keelby (KSS03)		
Scale: 1:20	Drawn by: JGS	Report No: 153/03

Figure 6 Sections 4 to 6.



Plate 1 - General view of trench A2, looking south-west



Plate 2 - General view of Trench B2, looking west



Plate 3 - General view of Trench C2, looking west

Appendix 1

LAND AT SOUTH STREET, KEELBY, LINCOLNSHIRE.  
SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at South Street, Keelby, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies to the north of the medieval core of Keelby. Desk-based assessment and earthwork survey have recorded earthwork remains at the site associated with the medieval settlement.*
- 1.3 *Planning permission is sought for development of the site. The archaeological works are being undertaken to provide information to assist in the determination of the application.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at South Street, Keelby, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 The document contains the following parts:
  - 2.2.1 Overview
  - 2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting
  - 2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
  - 2.2.4 List of specialists
  - 2.2.5 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Keelby is located 11km west of Grimsby and 20km northeast of Market Rasen in the West Lindsey district of Lincolnshire. The proposed development area lies approximately 300m north of the village centre, east of South Street and south of Stallingborough Road at National Grid Reference TA 1665 1025.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission is sought for development at the site. The site has been subject to an archaeological desk-based assessment and earthwork survey (Archaeological Project Services 2002). The assessment showed that earthworks were evident across part of the proposed development site and it has subsequently been agreed that the majority of the visible earthwork remains will be preserved *in situ* and the western portion of the application area will not be developed (Fig 1).

4.2 The area subject to development will impact on some of the visible earthworks and an evaluation (trial trenching) is required to investigate the nature of the remains in the vicinity of these earthworks.

4.3 The results of the evaluation will inform archaeological recommendations for any further planning applications.

## 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 Keelby is situated at the base of the dip slope of the Lincolnshire Wolds on a ridge of slightly higher land that falls gently to the northeast and to a lesser extent to the southwest. The site lies on an east facing slope at a height of c. 16m OD. Local soils are of the Burlingham 2 Association, typically fine loamy soils with slowly permeable subsoils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 135).

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

6.1 Keelby is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period to the present day. The site has been subject to an archaeological desk-based assessment and earthwork survey (Archaeological Project Services 2002).

6.2 The assessment recorded earthworks across part of the site which related to the former medieval settlement. The earthworks include a series of ditched enclosures, the most marked are two adjacent roughly rectangular platforms enclosed by ditches, possibly representing a moated site. A linear hollow, on a roughly east – west alignment, is visible in the northern part of the site. Other earthwork features include field boundaries, a mound and a circular hollow.

6.3 The area proposed for development will impact on some of the earthworks recorded in the archaeological survey, including the linear hollow. The adjacent areas are to be investigated by means of trial trenching.

## 7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.

7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:

7.2.1 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.

7.2.2 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.

7.2.3 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.

7.2.4 Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.

7.2.5 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.

7.2.6 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.

7.2.7 Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

## 8 LIAISON WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR

- 8.1 Prior to the commencement of the trial trenching the arrangement of the interventions (excavations) will be agreed with the archaeological curator to ensure that the proposed scheme of works fulfils their requirements.

9 TRIAL TRENCHING

9.1 Reasoning for this technique

- 9.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.
- 9.1.2 The trial trenching will consist of the excavation of three (3) trenches, A2 12m x 1.6m, B2 25m x 1.6m and C2 20m x 1.6m. These trenches will be placed to investigate the nature of the land adjacent to the hollow in the northern part of the development area. The trench locations will be as indicated on the plan supplied by the Lincolnshire Archaeology Section and reproduced on Figure 1.
- 9.1.3 Trenches may be widened and stepped-in should archaeological deposits extend below 1.2m depth. Augering may be used to determine the depth of the sequence of deposits present.

9.2 General Considerations

- 9.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.
- 9.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).
- 9.2.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.
- 9.2.4 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. Not all archaeological features exposed will necessarily be excavated. However, the investigation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.
- 9.2.5 Open trenches will be marked by hazard tape attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.

9.3 Methodology

- 9.3.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches

will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.

- 9.3.2 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*ie* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.
- 9.3.3 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.
- 9.3.4 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.
- 9.3.5 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
  - 9.3.5.1 the site before the commencement of field operations.
  - 9.3.5.2 the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
  - 9.3.5.3 individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
  - 9.3.5.4 groups of features where their relationship is important.
  - 9.3.5.5 the site on completion of field work
- 9.3.6 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If removal of the remains is necessary the appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.
- 9.3.7 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.
- 9.3.8 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the top soil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.
- 9.3.9 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by an EDM survey.

## 10 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

- 10.1 If appropriate, during the investigation specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. The specialist will visit the site and will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further



stages of archaeological work be required. The results of the specialist's assessment will be incorporated into the final report

## 11 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

### 11.1 Stage 1

11.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

11.1.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

### 11.2 Stage 2

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

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

### 11.3 Stage 3

11.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:

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

11.3.1.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the site.

11.3.1.3 Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.

11.3.1.4 Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results.

11.3.1.5 A text describing the findings of the investigation.

11.3.1.6 Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

11.3.1.7 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.

11.3.1.8 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.

11.3.1.9 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

11.3.1.10 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological

features or groups of features.

- 11.3.1.11 A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

12 **ARCHIVE**

- 12.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This sorting will be undertaken according to the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long term storage and curation.

13 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

- 13.1 Copies of the investigation report will be sent to: the Client; the Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council; West Lindsey District Council Planning Department; and the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record.

14 **PUBLICATION**

- 14.1 A report of the findings of the investigation will be published in Heritage Lincolnshire's annual report and an article of appropriate content will be submitted for inclusion in the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

15 **CURATORIAL MONITORING**

- 15.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with the Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council. As much written notice as possible, ideally at least seven days, will be given to the archaeological curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

16 **VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS**

- 16.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from the archaeological curator.
- 16.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

17 **STAFF TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT**

- 17.1 The work will be directed by Tom Lane MIFA, Senior Archaeologist, Heritage Lincolnshire. The on-site works will be supervised by an Archaeological Supervisor with knowledge of archaeological evaluations of this type. Archaeological excavation will be carried out by Archaeological Technicians, experienced in projects of this type.
- 17.2 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any

---

**SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT SOUTH STREET, KEELBY**

---

particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: Dr D Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust Roman: B Precious, independent specialist Anglo-Saxon: J Young, independent specialist Medieval and later: H Healey, independent archaeologist; or G Taylor, APS
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist; or G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy; or P Cope-Faulkner, APS
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

**18 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS**

18.1 Fieldwork is expected to be undertaken by 2 staff, 1 supervisor and 1 assistant, and to take five days.

18.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production is expected to take 10 person-days. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor and CAD illustrator. Specialist time is allowed for in the project budget.

18.3 Contingency

18.3.1 Contingencies have been specified in the budget. These include: environmental sampling/analysis of waterlogged remains; pump; Medieval pottery- large quantities; faunal remains -large quantities; Conservation and/or Other unexpected remains or artefacts.

18.3.2 Other than the pump, the activation of any contingency requirement will be by the archaeological curator, not Archaeological Project Services.

**19 INSURANCES**

19.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability insurance to £10,000,000. Additionally, the company maintains Public and

Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

20 **COPYRIGHT**

- 20.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 20.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 20.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* and may result in legal action.
- 20.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

21 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Archaeological Project Services, 2002 *Desk-based assessment of the archaeological implications of proposed development and earthwork survey on land at South Street, Keelby, Lincolnshire (KSS01)*, APS Report No. 13/02

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

Specification: Version 1, 07/08/2003

## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT SUMMARY

Context No	Trench No	Section No	Description	Interpretation
001	B2	1 & 2	Friable, dark brownish grey silt, with occasional rounded cobbles and CBM fragments, up to 0.40m thick.	Topsoil.
002	B2	1 & 2	Friable, mid grey silt, with frequent snail shells, up to 0.25m thick.	Subsoil.
003	B2	1 & 2	Compacted, light greyish white silt, c. 0.12m thick.	Natural drift.
004	B2	1	Friable, mottled light brown sand and sub-angular gravel, > 0.40m thick.	Natural drift.
005	B2	3	Friable, mid grey silt, with frequent snail shells, c. 0.04m thick, same as (002).	Fill of hollow (006).
006	B2	3	Sub-circular depression, 0.28m wide and 0.04m deep, with gently sloping sides and a slightly rounded base.	Natural hollow.
007	A2	4	Friable, dark grey-brown sandy silt, with frequent chalk flecks, occasional flint pebbles and occasional CBM, c. 0.28m thick.	Topsoil.
008	A2	4	Firm, mid grey-brown sandy silt, with moderate chalk flecks and occasional chalk fragments, intermittent extent, up to 0.23m thick.	Subsoil.
009	A2	4	Compacted, white slightly sandy silt, c. 0.06m thick.	Natural drift.
010	A2	4	Firm, pale yellow-brown sand, with patches of iron pan, > 0.01m thick.	Natural drift.
011	C2	5	Loose, dark brownish grey sandy silt, with frequent grit, patches of cobbles and occasional CBM, c. 0.30m thick.	Topsoil.
012	C2	5	Loose/friable, mid-dark grey sandy silt, with frequent grit and small pebbles, intermittent extent, up to 0.20m thick.	Subsoil.
013	C2	5	Compacted, light grey to white silt, > 0.01m thick.	Natural drift.
014	C2	-	Firm, very dark grey-brown sandy silt, with patches of redeposited natural, irregular extent 1.6m wide and up to 0.10m thick, interface with natural very irregular.	Tree throw.

Abbreviations: CBM – Ceramic Building Material.

### Appendix 3

#### GLOSSARY

<b>Anglo-Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
<b>Context</b>	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut), as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> [004].
<b>Cropmark</b>	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
<b>Cut</b>	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
<b>Domesday Survey</b>	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
<b>Fill</b>	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<b>Iron Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Manuring Scatter</b>	A distribution of artefacts, usually pottery, created by the spreading of manure and domestic refuse from settlements onto arable fields. Such scatters can provide an indication of the extent and period of arable agriculture in the landscape.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Old English</b>	The language used by the Saxon ( <i>q.v.</i> ) occupants of Britain.
<b>Palaeochannel</b>	A defunct watercourse that has become filled with sediments and buried.
<b>Posthole</b>	The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have been dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

**Saxon**

Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany

**Transformed**

Soil deposits that have been changed. The agencies of such changes include natural processes, such as fluctuating water tables, worm or root action, and human activities such as gardening or agriculture. This transformation process serves to homogenise soil, erasing evidence of layering or features.

## Appendix 4

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 1 Context register sheets
- 14 Context records
- 4 Sheets of plans
- 3 Sheets of section drawings
- 3 Daily Record sheets
- 1 Plan record sheet
- 1 Section record sheet
- 1 Photographic record sheets
- 1 Stratigraphic matrix

All primary records are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum  
12 Friars Lane  
Lincoln  
LN2 1HQ

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Lincolnshire City and County Museum Accession Number: LCNCC: 2003.295

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: KSS03

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

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