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ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION ON LAND AT  
61 YARBOROUGH ROAD  
KEELBY  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(KYR05)



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES

EVENT LI 6274

SOURCE LI 10280  
LI 10281

NEGATIVE

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION ON LAND AT  
61 YARBOROUGH ROAD  
KEELBY  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(KYR05)**

Work Undertaken For  
Hodson Architects

August 2005

Report Compiled by  
Rachael V. Hall BA (Hons)

Planning Application No: M05/P/0452  
National Grid Reference: TA 160 161

A.P.S. Report No. 119/05  
LNCC Accession No: 2005.162

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**



Conservation  
Services

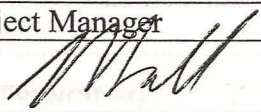
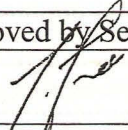
24 AUG 2005

Highways & Planning  
Directorate

## Quality Control

61 Yarborough Road  
Keelby  
Lincolnshire  
(KYR05)

Project Coordinator	Neville Hall
Supervisor	Aleck Russell
Illustration	Rachael Hall
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Rachael Hall

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
Neville Hall 	 Tom Lane
Date: 12/08/05	Date: 12/08/05

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## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological evaluation, consisting of two trial trenches, was undertaken as a condition of planning consent for residential development at 61 Yarborough Road, Keelby, Lincolnshire.*

*The site lies within an area of known archaeological remains, with a known Anglo-Saxon cemetery lying in the vicinity. The extent of the cemetery is unknown and may extend into the area of development.*

*The archaeological investigations revealed a natural sequence of deposits within the two evaluation trenches. No archaeological remains or artefacts were encountered.*

## 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, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate' (IFA 1997).

### 2.2 Planning Background

Planning permission (Application No. M05/P/0452) was granted by West Lindsey District Council for residential development to the rear of 61, Yarborough Road, Keelby, Lincolnshire. Planning consent at the site is subject to a condition requiring the archaeological excavation of

two trial trenches within the development area.

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mr Oliver Lowe of Hodson Architects to undertake the archaeological evaluation of the site in accordance with the requirements of the local planning authority. The work was undertaken between the 1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> August 2005.

### 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 site lies in the northwestern area of the village to the rear of 61 Yarborough Road, Keelby centred on National Grid Reference TA 160 161 (Figs. 1 and 2).

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.

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.

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 Saddle 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) and is believed to be within the vicinity of the development site. 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 Bayeux, 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 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 it 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 have been interpreted as possible sites of medieval buildings (Everson *et al.* 1991).

Recent archaeological investigations, off South Street, 500m to the west of the site recorded a series of earthworks including a series of ditched enclosures, the most marked of which are two adjacent roughly rectangular platforms enclosed by ditches, which are probably house platforms. 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. Earlier aerial plots of this site 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. Subsequent trial trenching at the site did not identify any structural remains or indications of domestic activity, suggesting that the earthworks represent enclosed pastures or paddocks associated with the two probable house platforms recorded to the west.

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 aims of the evaluation were:

- to establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site;
- to determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site;
- to determine the date and function of archaeological features present on the site;
- to determine the state of preservation of archaeological features present on the site;
- to determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present; and
- to determine the extent to which surrounding archaeological features might extend into the application area.

### 4. METHODS

#### 4.1 Trial Trenching

Two trenches measuring 10m by 1.60m were excavated within the area of the proposed foundation plan to the rear of 61 Yarborough Road, Keelby, Lincolnshire (Fig. 3).

Removal of overburden was undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains.

Where present, archaeological 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 of the excavated trenches was surveyed with an EDM in relation to fixed points on boundaries and on existing buildings.

#### 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. Artefacts recovered from excavated deposits were examined and a period date assigned where possible. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Context numbers are identified in the text by brackets. An equals sign between context numbers indicates that the contexts once formed a single layer or feature. Phasing was based on artefact dating and the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

### 5. RESULTS

Only eleven deposits were revealed during the investigations. These are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.



The earliest deposit encountered within both Trenches was a natural layer of dark brown clay (105)=(110), 0.50-0.60m beneath the present ground surface. In Trench 1 this was overlain by a 0.10m thick natural layer (104) of light reddish brown sand, and lenses of sand and gravel (103). In Trench 2 further natural deposits were encountered comprising dark brown sandy silt (107), chalk gravel and sand (109) and dark brown sandy clayey silt (108). Dark orange brown sand (111) was identified filling a natural geological feature at the northwestern end of the trench.

A 0.40m thick layer of mid-reddish brown sandy silt subsoil (102)=(107) was recorded within both trenches; within Trench 2 this subsoil layer is recorded as infilling a further geological feature. Sealing all the deposits was a 0.32m thick layer of topsoil (101)=(106) consisting of dark greyish brown sandy silt.

## 6. DISCUSSION

A natural deposit of clay was encountered at the base of both evaluation trenches representing the natural geology of the area. This was overlain by natural layers comprising sands and gravels again representative of the local geology.

A subsoil layer of considerable depth was identified within both trenches. In Trench 2 this layer was seen to infill geological features such as ice wedges. The thickness of the subsoil demonstrates the areas previous use as pasture for a considerable period of time. The deposits were all sealed by a modern topsoil layer.

No artefacts were recovered from any of the deposits encountered.

## 7. EFFECTIVENESS OF TECHNIQUES

The technique of using trial trenching to evaluate archaeological deposits was successful. Mechanical excavation under archaeological supervision allowed rapid appraisal and removal of modern disturbance to levels of archaeological significance. Manual excavation of the archaeological features and deposits allowed retrieval of datable material, allowing the dating and identification of the features.

## 8. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations at the rear of 61 Yarbrough Road, Keelby, Lincolnshire were undertaken as the development site lies within an area of known archaeological remains, with an Anglo-Saxon cemetery lying close by.

However, no archaeological remains were identified, nor artefacts retrieved. Conditions at the site suggest that environmental indicators (seeds, pollen, etc) would only survive through charring.

## 9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr Oliver Lowe of Hodson Architects who commissioned the work. The project was coordinated by Neville Hall; the report was edited by Tom Lane and Neville Hall.

## 10. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Neville Hall  
 Site Supervisor: Aleck Russell  
 Site Assistant: Jim Robertson  
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
 CAD Illustration: Rachael Hall  
 Post-excavation Analyst: Rachael Hall

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## 12. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

SMR Sites and Monuments Record

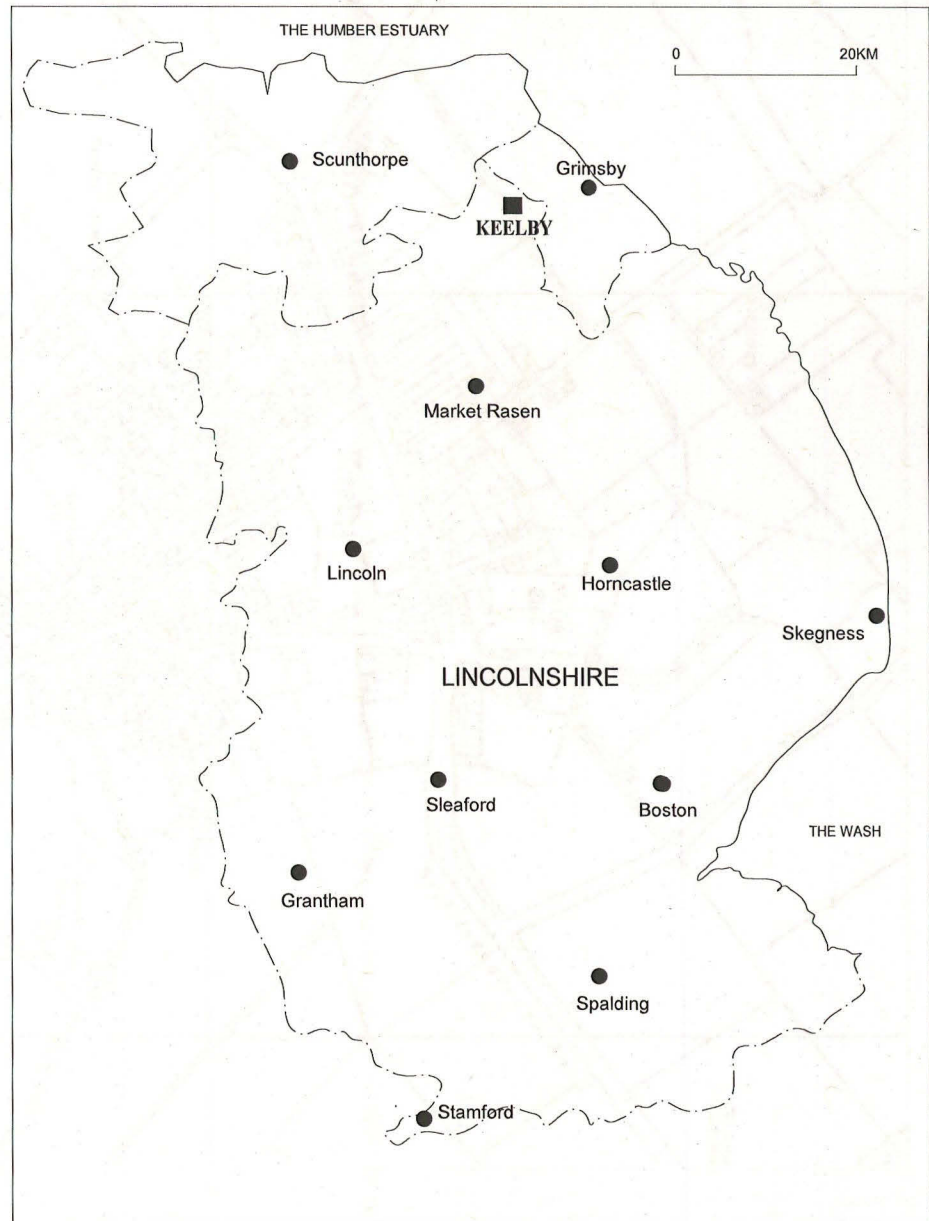
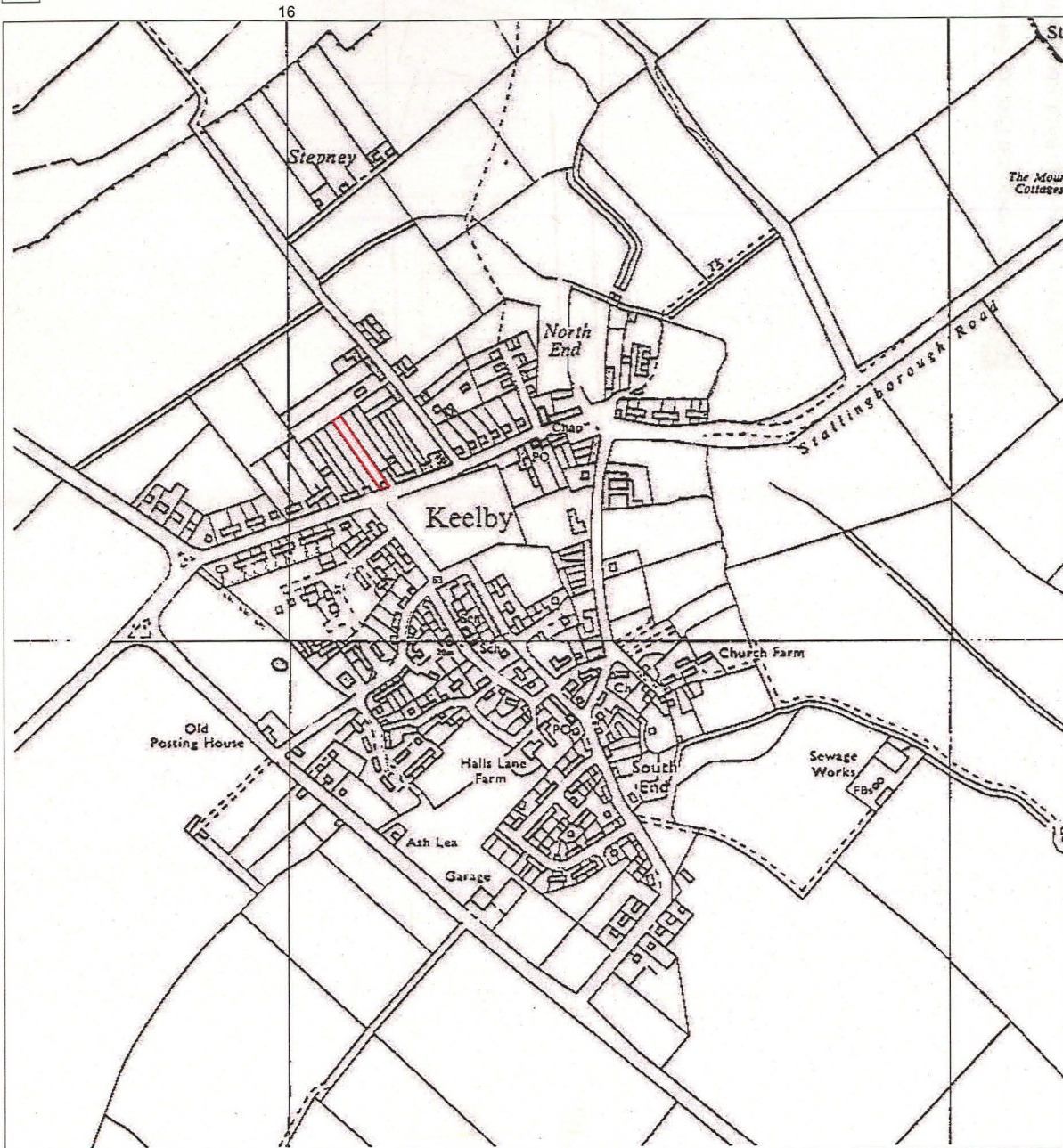


Figure 1 - General location plan

TA



500m



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Yarborough Road, Keelby (KYR05)

Scale: 1:10000

Drawn by: RVH

Report No:119/05

Figure 2 Location Plan of Site

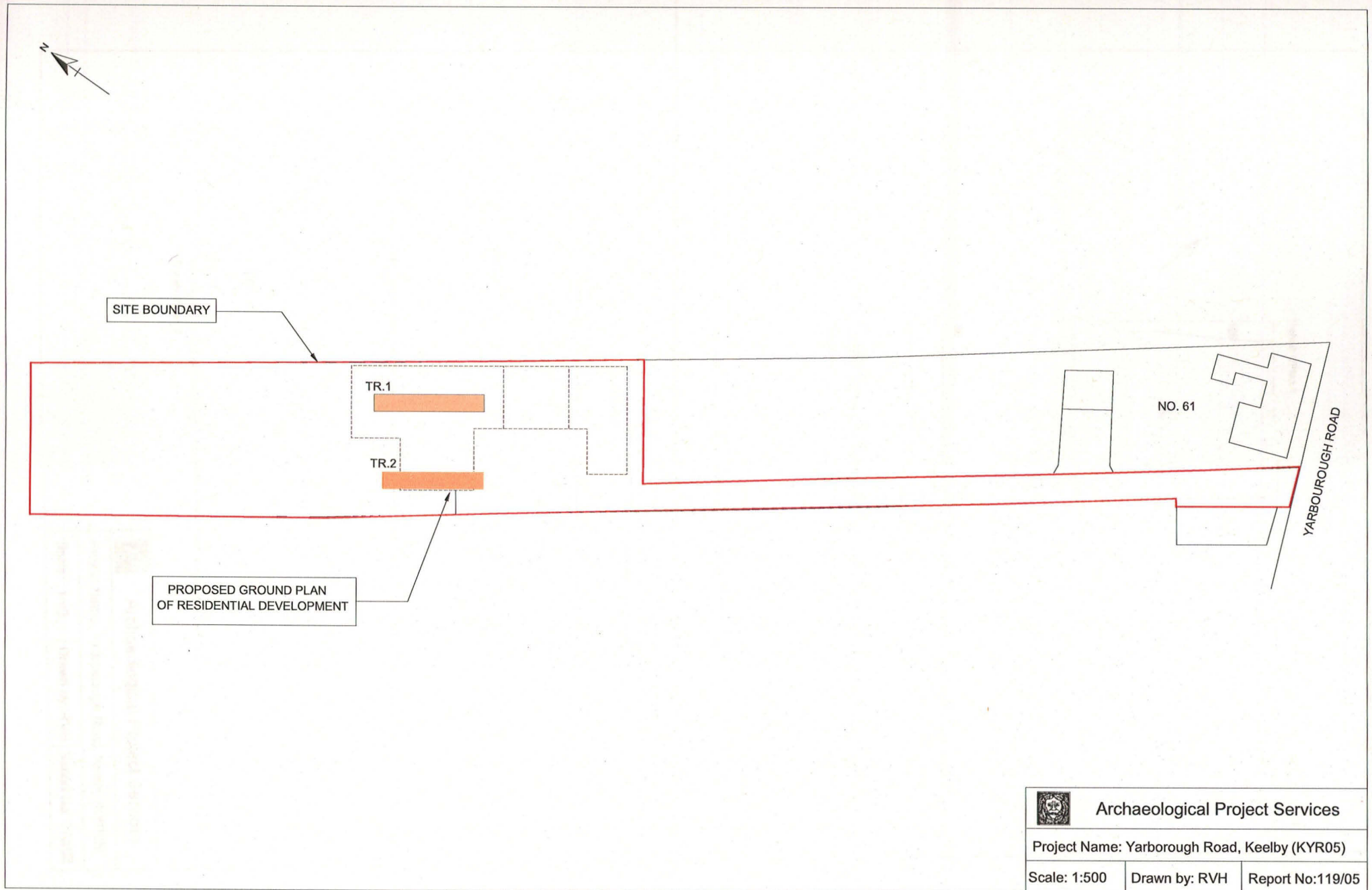

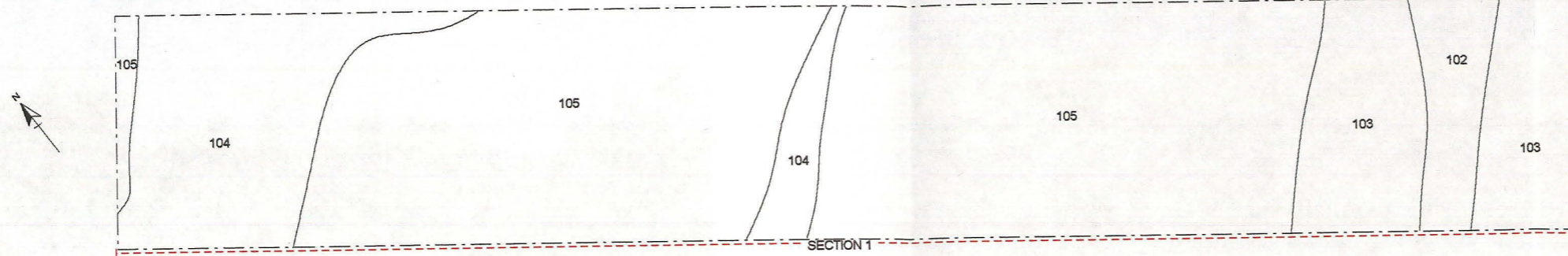


Figure 3 Location of Trenches

 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Yarborough Road, Keelby (KYR05)		
Scale: 1:500	Drawn by: RVH	Report No:119/05

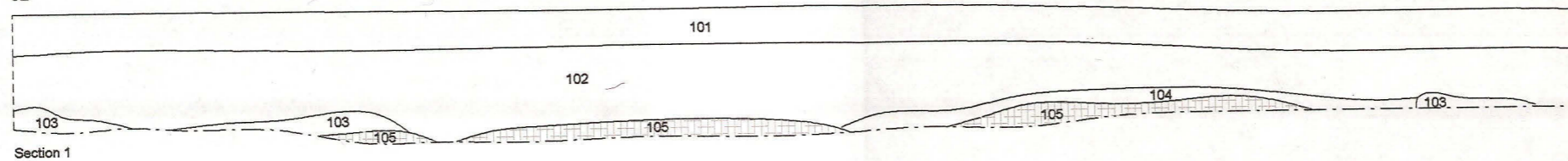
Trench 1/Plan 1



SECTION 1

SE

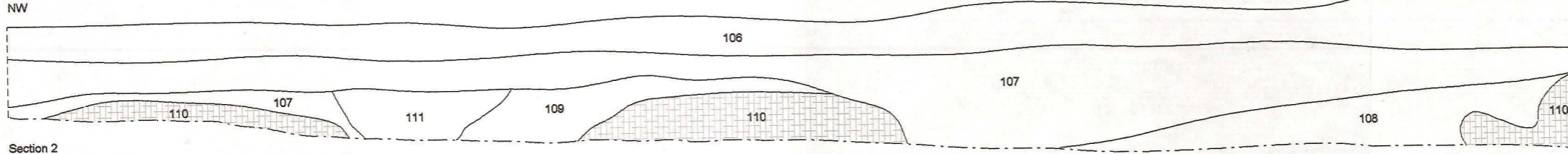
NW



Section 1

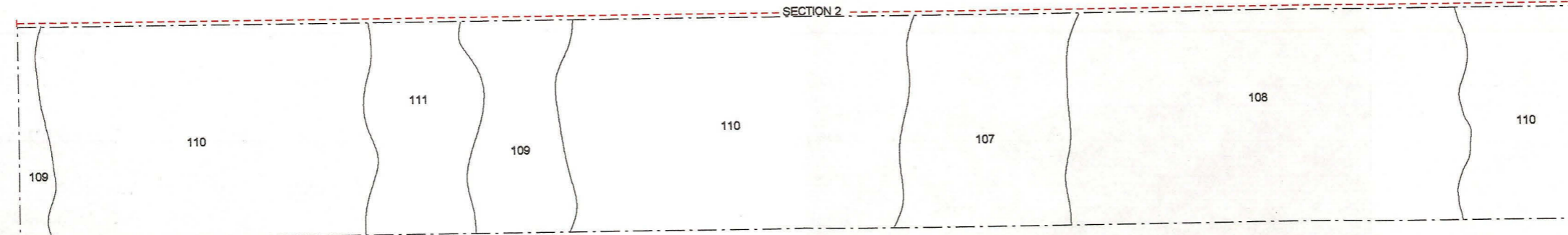
NW

SE



Section 2

SECTION 2



Trench 2/Plan 2


 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Yarborough Road, Keelby (KYR05)		
Scale: 1:40	Drawn by: RVH	Report No: 119/05

Figure 4 Trenches 1 and 2, plans and sections

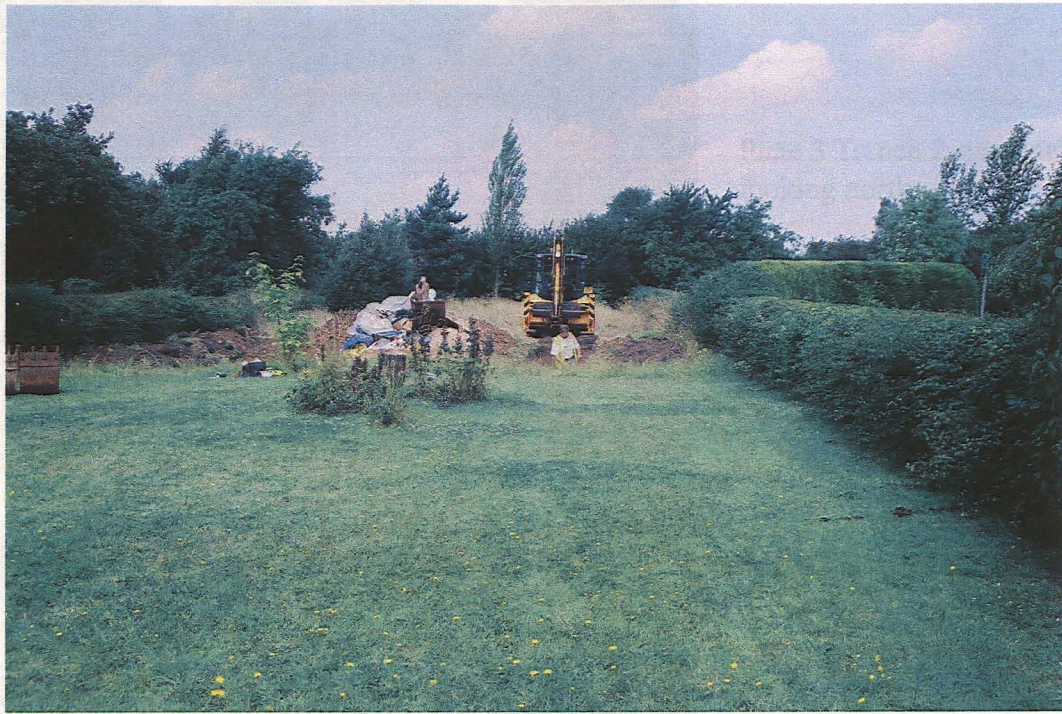


Plate 1 General view of evaluation area, looking southeast



Plate 2 Trench 1-plan view, looking northeast



Plate 3 Trench 2-plan view,  
looking northwest

2.1.4 Stages of work and methodologies to be used



Plate 4 Trench 1-Section 1, looking southwest



## Appendix 1

### Specification for Archaeological Evaluation of Land to the Rear of 61 Yarborough Road, Keelby, Lincolnshire

#### 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at the rear of 51 Yarborough Road, Keelby, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying in the vicinity of a known Anglo-Saxon cemetery. The extent of this site is uncertain but may extend into the area of the proposed development site.*
- 1.3 *Planning permission has been granted for residential development of the site. The archaeological works are being undertaken as a condition of that permission.*
- 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 the rear of 51 Yarborough Road, Keelby, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TA 160 161.
  - 2.1.1 The document contains the following parts:
  - 2.1.2 Overview
  - 2.1.3 The archaeological and natural setting
  - 2.1.4 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
  - 2.1.5 List of specialists
  - 2.1.6 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

#### 3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Keelby is located 11km west of Grimsby and 20km north east of Market Rasen in the West Lindsey District of Lincolnshire. The proposed development site lies at the north western area of the village and at the rear of 51 Yarborough Road, Keelby at National Grid Reference TA 160 161.

#### 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission for the development is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological scheme of works (Planning ref. M05/P/0452). This is to comprise a programme of trial trenching of the site.

#### 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 north east and to a lesser extent to the south west. The site lies on an east-facing slope at a height of c18mOD. 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 The proposed development site is situated to the north of the core of the medieval settlement of Keelby. Prehistoric and Romano-British settlement activity has been identified in the parish of Keelby. The development site lies in the vicinity of a known Anglo-Saxon cemetery, Anglo-Saxon metalwork is also known from the vicinity and place name evidence suggests settlement in the village at this time.

## 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.

- 7.1.1 The objectives of the work will be to:
- 7.1.2 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.
- 7.1.3 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.
- 7.1.4 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.
- 7.1.5 Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.
- 7.1.6 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.
- 7.1.7 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
- 7.1.8 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 two (2) trenches, each measuring 10m x 1.6m. Their locations are shown on the enclosed plan. Trenches may be widened and stepped-in should archaeological deposits extend below 1.2m depth. Auguring 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, (*i.e.* 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:

9.3.6 the site before the commencement of field operations.

9.3.7 the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.

9.3.8 individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.

9.3.9 groups of features where their relationship is important.

9.3.10 the site on completion of field work

9.4 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.

9.5 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.

9.6 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the topsoil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.

9.7 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.

11.3.1.1 A description of the archaeological setting of the site.

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

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

11.3.1.1 A text describing the findings of the investigation.

11.3.1.1 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.

- 11.3.1.1 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- 11.3.1.1 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
- 11.3.1.1 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- 11.3.1.1 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.
- 11.3.1.1 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 District Archaeologist for West Lindsey; 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 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 District Archaeologist for West Lindsey District 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 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT**

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

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: 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, a supervisor and 1 assistant, and to take two (2) days.
- 18.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production is expected to take up to approximately 4 person-days. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor and CAD illustrator. Two half-days of specialist time are allotted 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; analysis of human remains; Roman pottery (none expected); Anglo-Saxon pottery (moderate quantities expected); Medieval pottery- (moderate amount expected and allowed for); faunal remains -(moderate amounts expected and allowed for); Conservation and/or Other unexpected remains or artefacts.
- 18.3.2 The activation of any contingency requirement will be by the archaeological curator (South Kesteven Community Archaeologist), 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

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, 23/6/05

Appendix 2  
 Context Description Summary  
 Keelby, Yarborough Road

Context No.	Type	Description	Thick (m)	Interpretation
101	Layer	Loose, dark greyish brown sandy silt; incl occ angular and sub-angular stones	0.32	Topsoil
102	Layer	Friable, mid-reddish brown sandy silt; incl freq angular and sub-angular stones and chalk chippings	0.40	Subsoil
103	Lenses	Loose, whitish yellow sand and gravel	0.30	Natural Lens
104	Layer	Loose, light reddish brown sand	0.10	Natural Layer
105	Layer	Firm, mid-dark brown clay; incl occ sm chalk chips	-	Natural
106	Layer	Friable, dark greyish brown sandy silt, incl freq sm sub-angular stones	0.25	Topsoil
107	Layer	Friable, dark brown sandy silt; incl freq sm sub-angular stones	0.20	Subsoil
108	Layer	Friable, mid-dark brown sandy clayey silt; incl freq sm chalk chips	0.40	Natural Layer
109	Layer	Friable, white chalk gravel and sand	0.20	Natural layer
110	Layer	Firm, dark brown clay; incl occ sm chalk chips	-	Natural Layer
111	Layer	Friable, dark orangey brown sand	0.40	Natural

Abbreviations:

incl inclusions  
 occ occasionally occurring                      freq frequently occurring  
 sm small



### 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>Bronze Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
<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>Domesday Survey</b>	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

## Appendix 4

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

11	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Stratigraphic matrix
6	Sheets of scale drawings

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 Council Museum Accession Number: 2005.162

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: KYR05

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

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