

MS/20

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION  
ON LAND AT SOUTH STREET,  
KEELBY,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(SSK05)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES



acknowledgment sent 3/4/06  
jamm dlt

ELI 8058

SLI 11614 11615

PRN 53780 55432

021.6978

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION  
ON LAND AT SOUTH STREET,  
KEELBY,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(SSK05)**

Work Undertaken For  
The Brocklesby Estate

December 2005

Report Compiled by  
Thomas Bradley-Lovekin MA

National Grid Reference: TA 1665 1029  
City and County Museum Accession No: LCNCC: 2005.264

A.P.S. Report No. 186/05

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**



Conservation  
Services

03 APR 2006

Highways & Planning  
Directorate

CONTENTS

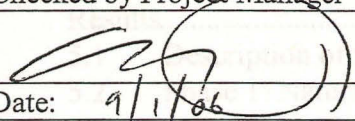
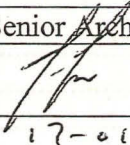
List of Figures

List of Plates

## Quality Control

Land at South Street Keelby, Lincolnshire (SSK05)

Project Coordinator	Gary Taylor
Supervisor	Thomas Bradley-Lovekin
Site Assistants	Joseph Warham
Illustration	Thomas Bradley-Lovekin and Joseph Warham
Photographic Reproduction	Thomas Bradley-Lovekin
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Finds Specialists	Jennifer Kitch, Jane Young and Thomas Bradley-Lovekin
Post-excavation Analyst	Thomas Bradley-Lovekin

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 9/1/06	Date: 17-01-06

**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 .....	3
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: Medieval or later deposits .....	4
	5.4 Phase 3: Modern deposits .....	4
6.	Discussion .....	5
7.	Assessment of Significance and potential .....	5
8.	Conclusions .....	6
9.	Acknowledgements .....	6
10.	Bibliography .....	6
11.	Abbreviations .....	6

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON LAND AT SOUTH STREET, KEELBY, LINCOLNSHIRE (SSK05).

---

**Appendices**

- 1 Project Specification
- 2 Context Summary
- 3 The Finds by *Jennifer Kitch, Jane Young and Thomas Bradley-Lovekin*
- 4 Glossary
- 5 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 Plan of Evaluation Trench and Section 1, showing profile of Earthwork B
- Figure 5 Sections 6 to 10

**List of Plates**

- Plate 1 Northwest facing view across the site showing the location of Earthwork B and the trench
- Plate 2 West facing view across the trench showing profile of Earthwork B
- Plate 3 West facing view of eastern end of trench
- Plate 4 West facing view of central area of trench showing post-holes and linear [030]
- Plate 5 North facing view of linear [030] and gully [032]

## 1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at South Street, Keelby, Lincolnshire (NGR TA 1665 1029), because an earthwork identified during a previous topographical survey of the site 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 desk based assessment of the site and surrounding area identified medieval earthworks in the form of rectangular platforms, banked enclosures and an east-west linear. A previous evaluation (SSK 03), undertaken immediately east of the current investigation determined that the enclosures were probably not dwelling sites in themselves, but enclosed pastures, or paddocks, associated with nearby settlement.

Natural deposits, undated post-holes, former landscape divisions consisting of an undated ditch cut and a linear depression formed by a hedged boundary, undated tree-throws, modern subsoil deposits, modern topsoil deposits, modern tree throws and a recent linear, were identified within a single evaluation trench excavated across the centre of Earthwork B.

The artefactual assemblage, limited to a small quantity of residual medieval pottery and a single fragment of animal bone, suggests that the usage of the site was related to agriculture rather than occupation.

Earthwork B was found to have been formed by the banking of topsoil upon a natural ground slope.

## 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 12<sup>th</sup> and the 14<sup>th</sup> December 2005, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at South Street, Keelby, Lincolnshire.

Planning permission is being sought for the development of the site. A Desk Based Archaeological Assessment and earthwork survey has been undertaken of the proposed development and the area around it (Cope-Faulkner 2002). An archaeological evaluation of the area, undertaken in 2003, indicated that earthworks to the south of the current development area did not mark the positions of former dwellings but rather appeared to represent agricultural enclosures (Snee 2003). The proposed development area (Figure 2) will impact on an earthwork (Earthwork B, Plates 1 and 2) identified during the survey but excluded from the previous evaluation. The current evaluation (trial trenching) was required to investigate the nature of this earthwork, in order to provide the archaeological curator with sufficient information to determine any archaeological implications of the proposal.

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by The 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 Principal Archaeologist, 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 1029.

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.* 17m OD. 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)

### 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 (Cope Faulkner 2002), whilst the

area immediately east of the current site was evaluated in 2003.

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 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, are 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.*).

Extant remains of this period include St. Bartholomew's church, a churchyard cross and a former manor house of 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century date (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 topographic survey of the site undertaken in 2001 recorded a single mound (Earthwork B) (Fig. 3) within the proposed development and other earthworks nearby in the form of rectangular platforms, banked enclosures and a linear. A distinct mound on the crest of the slope, measuring c. 15m in diameter and 0.5m high, Earthwork B has been used in recent times as a bonfire site for the disposal of rubbish so that the extent of any underlying features is unclear (Cope-Faulkner 2002).

An archaeological evaluation undertaken east of the current site, within possible enclosures identified on the topographical survey, found 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 nearby medieval settlement (Snee, 2003).

### 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 nature of the mound and to establish the type, chronology, density, spatial arrangement and extent of any archaeological remains present beneath it.

## 4. METHODS

### 4.1 Trial Trenching

A single trial trench measuring 25 x 1.6m, specified by the Principal Archaeologist, Lincolnshire County Council, was laid out (Figure 3, Plate 2), across the centre of the mound on an east-west axis and extended across its full profile.

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 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 four phases was identified:

- Phase 1: Natural deposits
- Phase 2: Undated deposits
- Phase 3: Medieval or later deposits
- Phase 4: Modern deposits

### 5.2 Phase 1: Natural deposits

The earliest deposit revealed was of fine buff yellowish brown sand (028), at least 0.18m thick, which was sealed by mixed deposits of loose buff yellowish brown sand and chalk gravel (001) and (029), the latter being at least 0.37m thick (Fig.4 Section 1).

### 5.3 Phase 2: Undated deposits

Eight well-defined post-holes were identified, six ([013], [014], [016], [034], [015] and [017]) were laid in parallel rows on a north-south alignment and were clearly related (Fig. 4, Plate 4). The final two [018] and [019] were located in the central area of the trench. Undated, the post-holes were near-vertical sided concave based, measured between 0.45m > and 0.10m > in diameter and were between 0.16 and 0.39m deep (Fig. 4 Section 1 and Fig.5 Sections 6 to 10). The post-holes were filled with deposits of loose dark greyish brown sand (035), friable dark brownish grey sandy silt (042, 052 and 054) and friable mid-brownish grey sandy silt (043, 044, 045, 046 and 047) (Appendix 2).

Aligned northeast-southwest a 1.40m diameter, 0.38m deep, concave based linear ([030]) extended across the trench immediately west of the main group of post-holes (Fig.4). Clearly a ditch cut [030] was filled with a loose medium yellowish brown sand (031), from which fragments of cattle skull were recovered (Appendix 3). Cutting [030], a sub-rectangular concave based cut ([032]) is less clear but possibly represents the terminal of a gully. This cut measured 1.24m in diameter, was 0.36m deep and was filled with a loose medium greyish brown sand (033).

### 5.4 Phase 3: Medieval or later deposits

A shallow depression ([007]), extended across the trench on a north-south alignment. Up to 0.42m deep, tree throws in its base indicate that it represents a hedgerow boundary rather than a linear ditch (Fig.4). The depression was filled with a friable mid-brownish grey to mid-greyish brown sandy silt (008=048), from which a single sherd of residual undated Iron Age to 15<sup>th</sup> century pottery was recovered (Appendix 3)

Four tree-throws ([002], [004], [005] and [036]) and three root disturbances (011, 020 and 040) were present. Concentrated towards centre of the trench (Fig. 4) these features were filled with deposits of friable light brown sandy silt (003), loose reddish brown sand (006), loose medium yellowish brown sand (039) and friable mid-greyish brown sandy silt (053). Two small sherds of residual late 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered from (006) the fill of [005] (Appendix 3).

### 5.4 Phase 3: Modern deposits

The undated deposits were partially sealed by 0.28m thick deposit of loose medium yellowish brown sub-soil (024) through which a further tree throw ([037]) cut. The

subsoil was sealed by a 0.76m thick deposit of undifferentiated loose very dark greyish brown sand topsoil (023) which formed Earthwork B (Fig.4 Section 1). Two features, a north-south aligned, 0.80m wide near vertical linear ([009]) and a final tree throw (027) cut through the topsoil.

The final deposit was a 0.20m thick deposit of loose very dark greyish brown sand and turf (022), which formed the modern ground surface.

## 6. DISCUSSION

The natural deposits (Phase 1), fine buff yellowish brown sand sealed by buff yellowish brown sand and chalk gravel were probably glaciofluvial drift deposits.

Undated (Phase 2) features comprised eight post-holes, a north-south linear, a shallow depression representing a hedged boundary all of archaeological origin. In Phase 3 tree-throws and root disturbances contained small quantities of medieval or later finds.

Although it is possible that the post-holes represent the remains of undated timber structures the lack of occupation material either associated directly with them or elsewhere in the trench indicates that the site was not a settlement. It is therefore more likely that these post-holes relate to either agricultural structures or fenced boundaries.

The undated ditch and the hedged boundary cannot be associated with earthworks or boundaries surviving within the modern landscape (Figs. 3 and 4).

The final modern phase (Phase 4) comprised subsoil, two further tree-throws, a recent near vertical linear which extended below the limit of excavation, suggesting it probably represents a service trench, and a deep deposit of topsoil (023).

Earthwork B was shown to have been formed by the banking of the topsoil (023) on the edge of a natural rise in the ground surface defined on the earthwork survey (Fig. 3) by the 17m contour (Fig. 3).

The extremely limited finds assemblage, comprising a small quantity of clearly residual medieval wares and a single fragment of animal bone, coupled with the survival of earthworks to the east and cartographic evidence reported in the desk-based assessment (Cope-Faulkner, 2002) indicate that the land has been pasture for some considerable time.

## 7. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE AND POTENTIAL

Only natural deposits, undated features, tree throws, modern features, subsoils and topsoil were identified during the evaluation. Although it is possible that the post-holes relate to an undated timber structure, the lack of occupation material, either within their fills or indeed elsewhere on the site suggests that these features were related to agriculture rather than settlement. The fact that only a small quantity of residual medieval pottery sherds was recovered indicates that the potential for medieval occupation remains occurring within close proximity to the evaluation trench is low.

Earthwork B was found to have been created through the banking of topsoil upon a natural ground slope.

## 8. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations on land at South Street, Keelby, Lincolnshire, were undertaken because the area was regarded as potentially archaeologically sensitive and an earthwork (Earthwork B), identified during a previous survey of the site, was

deemed to be of possible archaeological origin.

Natural deposits, undated post-holes, former landscape divisions consisting of an undated ditch cut and a linear depression formed by a hedged boundary, undated tree-throws, modern subsoil deposits, modern topsoil deposits, modern tree throws and a recent linear, were identified within a single evaluation trench excavated across the centre of Earthwork B.

The artefactual assemblage, limited to a small quantity of residual medieval pottery and a single fragment of animal bone, suggests that the usage of the site was related to agriculture rather than occupation (Appendix 3).

Earthwork B was found to have been formed by the banking of topsoil upon a natural ground slope.

## 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 Gary Taylor and Tom Lane edited this report.

## 10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- 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  
 Cameron, K., 1991, *The Place-Names of Lincolnshire. Part 2 - The Place-Names of Yarborough Wapentake*, The English Place-Name Society Vol. LXIV/LXV

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.

DoE, 1985, *List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, District of West Lindsey, Lincolnshire*

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 and Guidance for Field Evaluation*

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*

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

Snee, J., 2003, *Archaeological Evaluation on Land at South Street, Keelby, Lincolnshire (SSK03)*, Unpublished APS report No. 153/03

## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

- APS Archaeological Project Services  
 BGS British Geological Survey  
 DoE Department of the Environment  
 IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

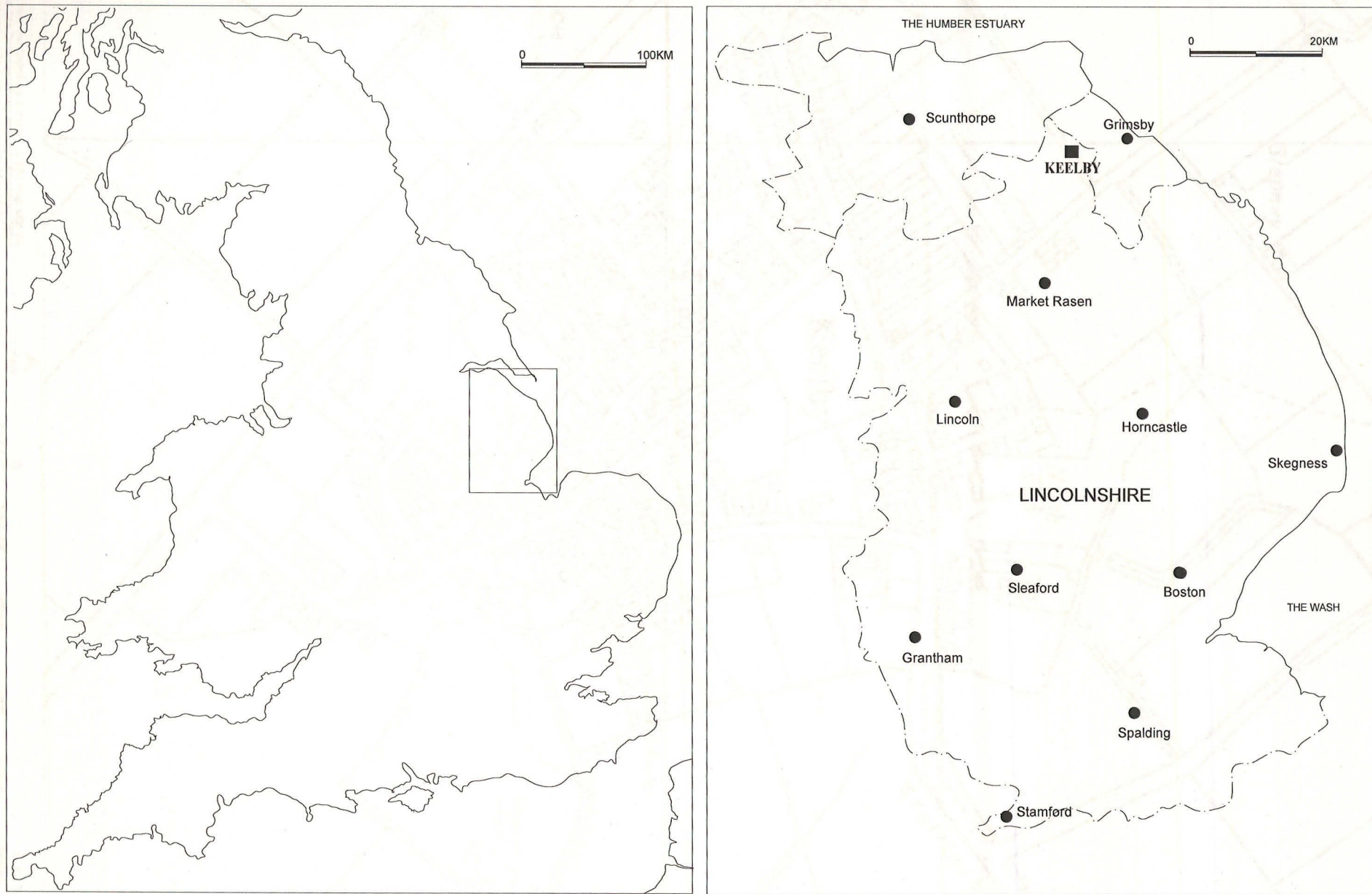
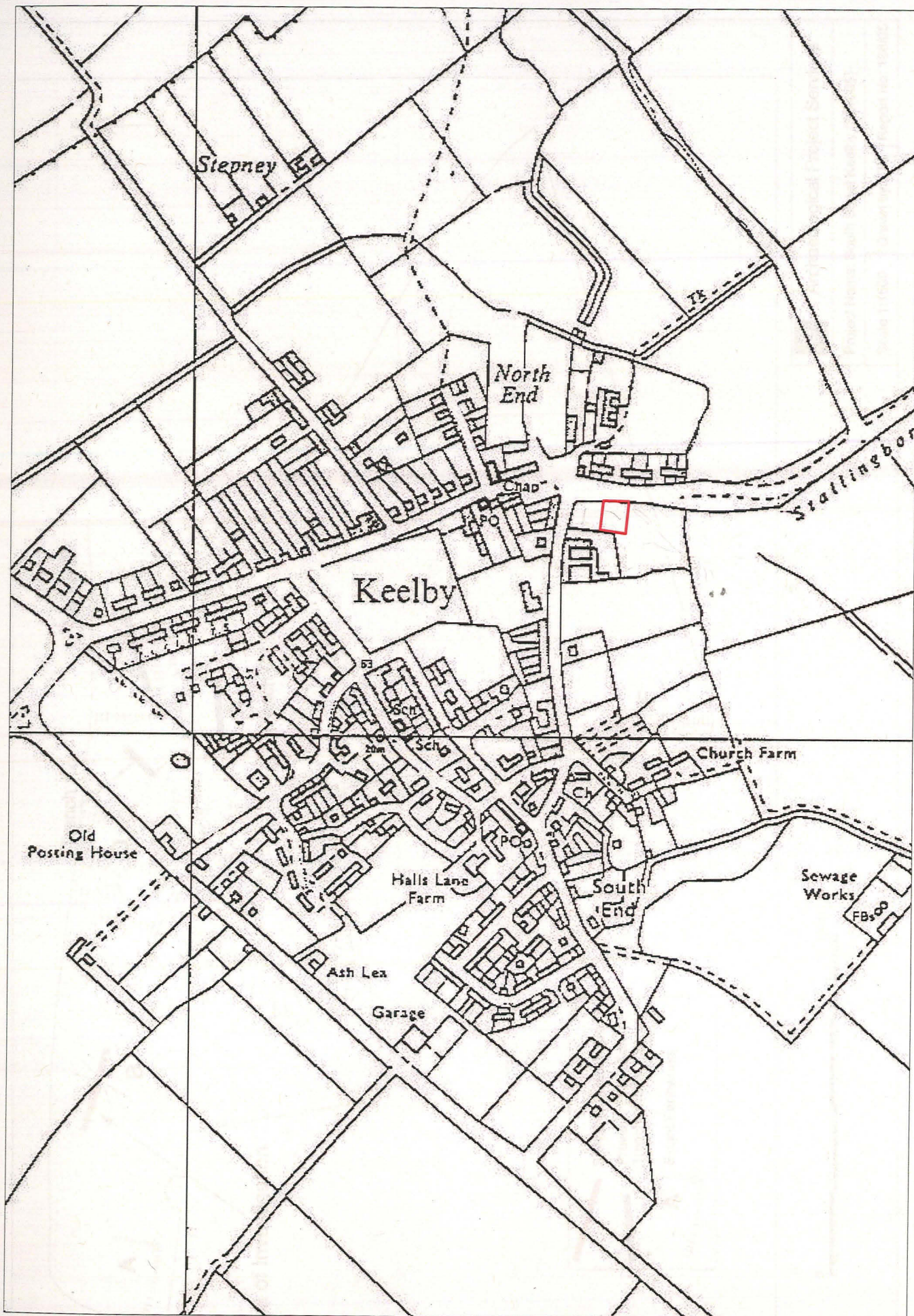


Figure 1 - General location plan



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office, (C) Crown Copyright. HTL LTD Licence No AL5041A0001



Figure 2 - Site location plan

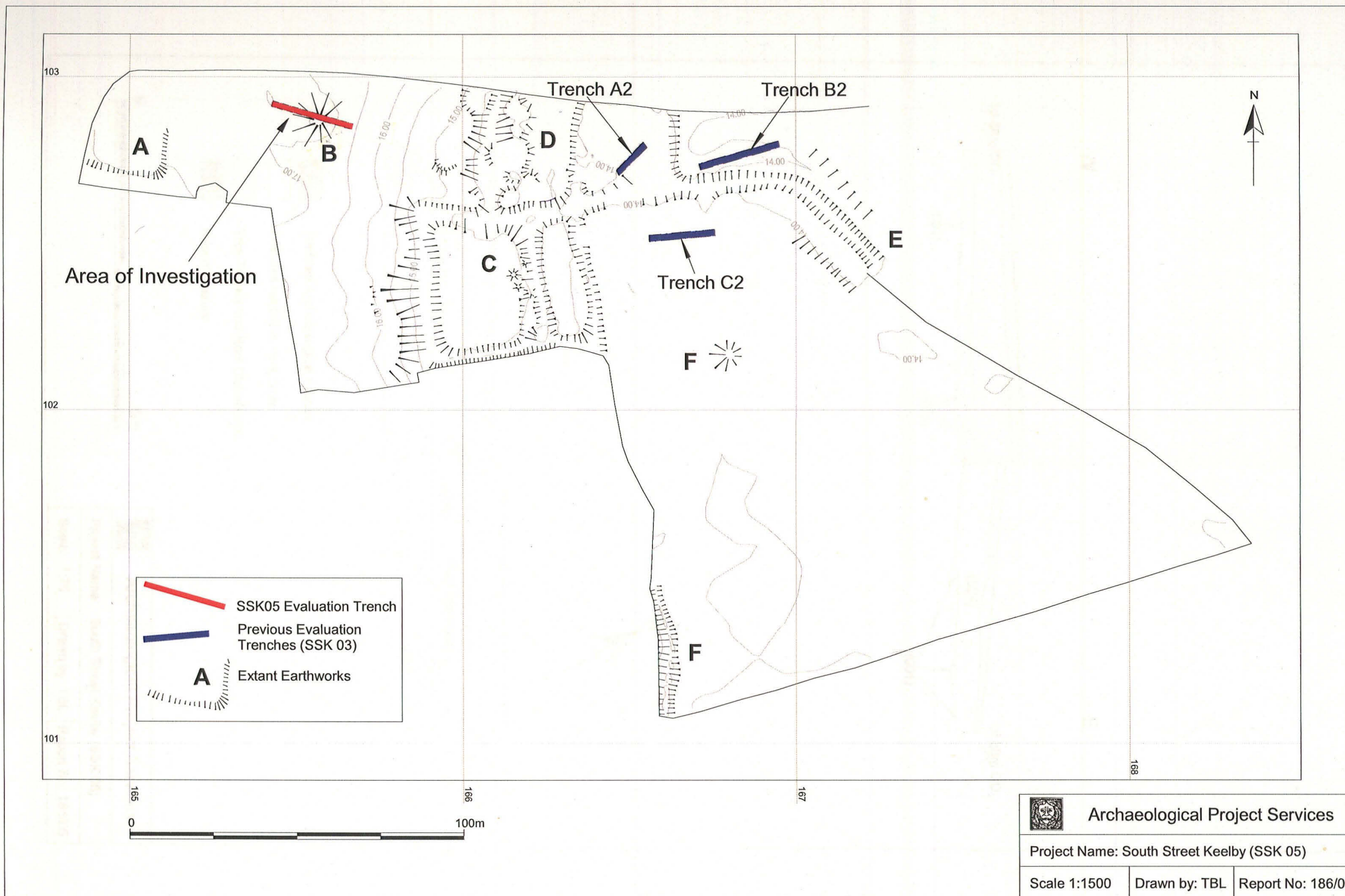


Figure 3 Trench location plan, showing earthworks.

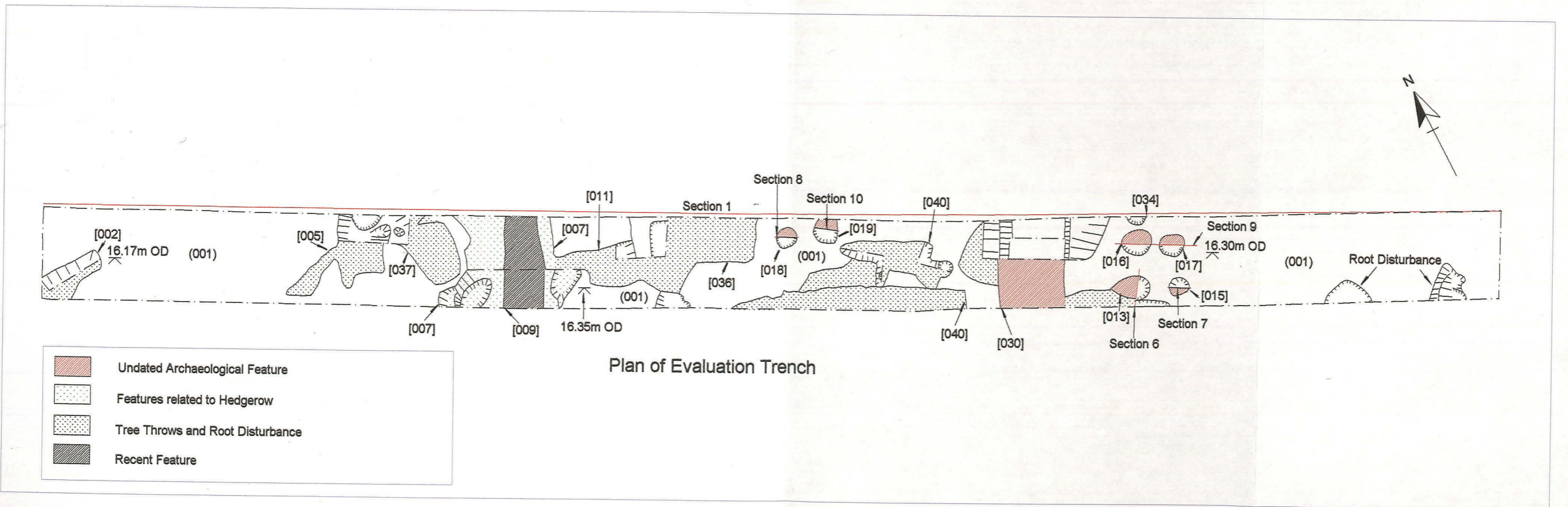
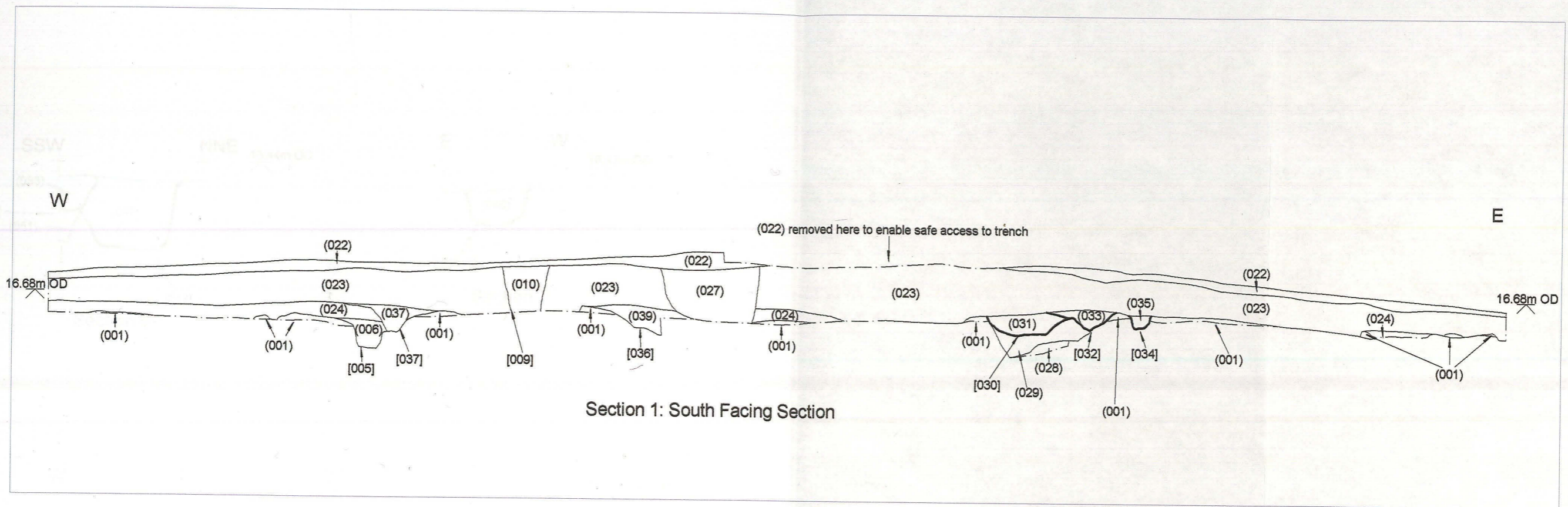

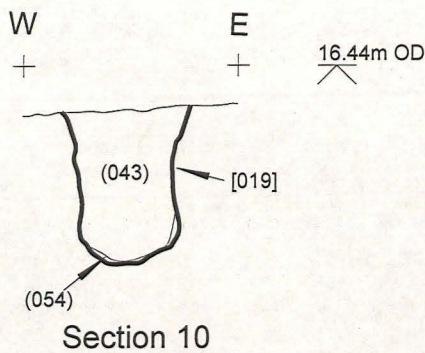
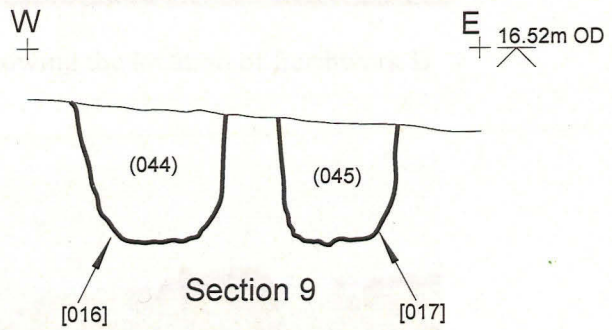
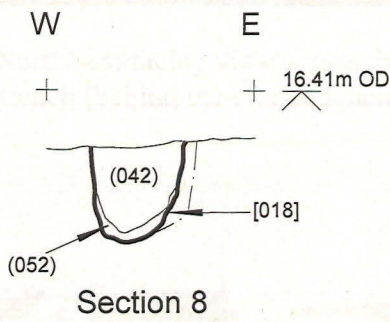
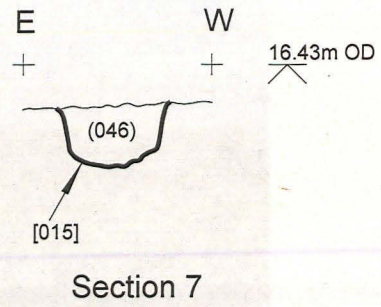
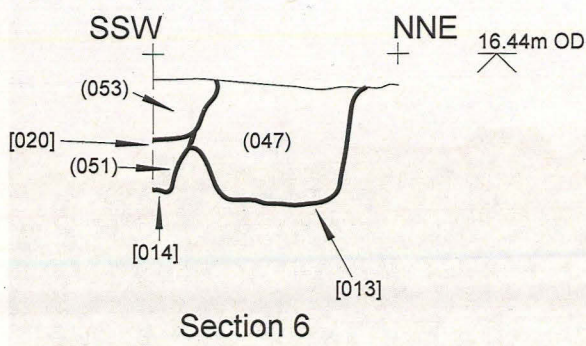


Figure 4. Plan of Evaluation Trench and Section 1 showing profile of Earthwork B

 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: South Street Keelby (SSK 05)		
Scale: 1:75	Drawn by: TBL	Report No: 186/05





Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: South Street Keelby (SSK 05)

Scale 1:20

Drawn by: TBL

Report No: 186/05

Figure 5 Sections 6 to 10



Plate 1 Northwest facing view across the site showing the location of Earthwork B and the trench (behind the orange fencing)



Plate 2 west facing view across trench showing profile of Earthwork B (Section 1)



Plate 3 (Left) West facing view of eastern end of trench



Plate 4 (Right) West facing view of central area of trench showing post-holes and linear [030]



Plate 5 North facing view of linear [030] and Gully [032]

Appendix 1

**LAND AT SOUTH STREET KEELBY LINCOLNSHIRE**  
**SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**PREPARED FOR BROCKLESBY ESTATE**

**BY**  
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**  
**Institute of Field Archaeologists'**  
**Registered Archaeological Organisation No. 21**

**OCTOBER 2005**

**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 topographic survey have recorded earthwork remains at the site associated with the medieval settlement. Evaluation by trial trenching established that some of the earthworks were probably enclosed paddocks or similar but not dwellings. An earthwork mound at the site was not investigated previously and will now be evaluated.*
- 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 1656 1029.

### 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.
- 4.2 Evaluation, by trial trenching, of some of the earthworks indicated that they did not mark the positions of former dwellings but rather seemed to be enclosures for paddocks or similar (Archaeological Project Services 2003).
- 4.3 A further earthwork mound to the west (earthwork B on Fig 11, Archaeological Project Services 2002) was not examined in the earlier evaluation. The Principal Archaeologist has advised that a further trench needs to be placed across this mound to evaluate its nature and date. 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 being two adjacent roughly rectangular platforms enclosed by ditches. 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 (Archaeological Project Services 2002).
- 6.3 Subsequent evaluation of some of the earthworks in the eastern part of the site indicated that they did not denote settlement remains but were more probably agricultural earthworks, such as enclosures around paddocks or pastures (Archaeological Project Services 2003). A further earthwork mound (earthwork B on APS 2002, Fig 11) to the west was not examined by that earlier evaluation but will be addressed by this current investigation.

## 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. Specifically, the aim will be to establish whether or not Earthwork B (identified on Archaeological Project Services 2002, Fig 11), is an archaeological 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 a single trench placed directly across the centre of an earthwork mound to investigate the nature of this feature, as detailed in the accompanying plan. The trench will be 1.6m wide and extend the full diameter of the mound (c. 15-20m).
- 9.1.3 The trench 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 The open trench will be marked by hazard tape or plastic mesh fencing attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trench, particularly if 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 trench 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 the trench.

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 trench with the topsoil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.

9.3.9 The precise location of the trench 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 trench 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 trench 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 Principal Archaeologist, 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 Principal Archaeologist, Lincolnshire County Council. As much written notice as possible, ideally at least two weeks, 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 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-medieval: J Young, independent specialist  Post-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, or J Kitch, APS
Animal Remains Analysis	J Kitch, 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 two-three days.
- 18.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production is expected to take 5-6 person-days within a programme of about 10 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 environmental/waterlogged remains; HERAS fencing.
  - 18.3.2 Other than the fencing, 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**

Archaeological Project Services, 2003 *Archaeological Evaluation on land at South Street, Keelby, Lincolnshire (SSK03)*, APS Report No. **153/03**

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 2, 26/10/2005

## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT SUMMARY

Context No	Description	Depth	Interpretation
001	Loose mixture of buff yellowish brown sand and chalk gravel	-	Natural deposit
002	Sub-rectangular irregular based feature, 1.2m> long, 0.56m	0.31m	Tree throw/ root action
003	Friable light brown sandy silt, mod fine root disturbance and frequent chalk pebbles	0.31m	Fill of [002]
004	Root disturbance same as [005], no roots evident	-	Tree throw/ root action
005	Irregular feature flat based measured 1.25 x 0.82m	-	Tree throw/ root action
006	Loose fine reddish brown sand. Contained a fragment of medieval pottery.	0.46m	Fill of [005]
007	Shallow 2.08m diameter linear, containing tree throws although no roots evident. Clearly aligned north south	0.42m	Hedgerow
008	Friable mid-brownish grey to mid greyish brown sandy silt. Contained a fragment of undated residual pottery.	0.42m	Fill of [007]
009	North south aligned near vertical linear cut, 0.80m wide and clearly recent	1.10m>	Recent cut
010	Friable mid-yellowish brown sandy silt frequent chalk gravel	1.10m>	Fill of [009]
011	Root disturbance, not excavated		
012	Same as (011)		
013	Sub-circular concave based near vertical 0.45m> diameter cut	0.32m	Post-hole cut
014	Sub-circular 0.10m> diameter flat based near vertical cut	0.16m	Possible post-hole cut
015	Sub-circular 0.28m diameter concave near vertical cut	0.16m	Post-hole cut
016	Sub-circular 0.39m diameter near vertical flat based cut	0.35m	Post-hole cut
017	Sub-circular 0.32m diameter near vertical flat based cut	0.34m	Post-hole cut
018	Sub-circular 0.24m diameter concave based near vertical cut	0.25m	Post-hole cut
019	Sub-circular 0.32m diameter concave based near vertical cut	0.39m	Post-hole cut
020	Root disturbance, measured 0.92 x 0.28m>.	0.16m	Root disturbance
021	Same as [008]		
022	Loose very dark greyish brown sand	0.20m	Turf line
023	Loose very dark greyish brown sand	0.76m	Topsoil
024	Loose medium yellowish brown sand	0.28m	Subsoil
025	Same as [009]		
026	Same as (010)		
027	Recent tree throw cut through (024), 1.56m diameter	0.96m	Recent tree throw
028	Fine buff yellowish brown sand	0.18m	Natural deposit
029	Loose mixture of buff yellowish brown sand, contained a greater proportion of chalk gravel than (001)	0.37m	Natural deposit



Context No	Description	Depth	Interpretation
030	North south aligned concave based linear 1.40m diameter	0.38m	Ditch cut
031	Loose medium yellowish brown sand. Contained animal bone	0.36m	Fill of [030]
032	Sub-rectangular 1.24m diameter concave based cut, aligned north south.	0.36m	Gully terminal
033	Loose medium fine greyish brown sand	0.36m	Fill of [032]
034	Sub-circular 0.40m diameter near vertical flat based cut	0.22m	Post-hole cut
035	Loose dark greyish brown sand	0.22m	Fill of [034]
036	Irregular tree throw or root disturbance, measured 2.2 x 1.56m	0.45m	Tree throw/ root action
037	Irregular tree throw or root disturbance, measured 1.06 x 0.80m	0.44m	Tree throw/ root action
038	Loose medium greyish brown sand	0.45m	Fill of [037]
039	Loose medium yellowish brown sand	0.44m	Fill of [036]
040	Irregular root disturbance, measured 1.34 x 0.80m	-	Root action
041	Fill of [040]	-	Fill of [040]
042	Friable dark brownish grey sandy silt	0.22m	Secondary fill of [018]
043	Friable mid-brownish grey sandy silt	0.38m	Secondary fill of [019]
044	Friable mid-brownish grey sandy silt	0.35m	Fill of [016]
045	Friable mid-brownish grey sandy silt	0.34m	Fill of [017]
046	Friable mid-brownish grey sandy silt	0.16m	Fill of [015]
047	Friable mid-brownish grey sandy silt	0.32m	Fill of [013]
048	Same as (008)	0.42m	Fill of [007]
049	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt	0.83m	Topsoil
050	Dark brown sandy silt	0.64m	Topsoil
051	Friable mid-brownish grey sandy silt	0.16m	Fill of [014]
052	Friable dark brownish grey sandy silt	0.04m	Primary fill of [018]
053	Friable mid greyish brown sand silt	0.16m	Fill of [016]
054	Friable dark brownish grey sandy silt	0.01m	Primary fill of [019]

## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS

*by Jennifer Kitch, Jane Young and Thomas Bradley-Lovekin*

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. Five fragments of pottery weighing 29g and representing 3 individual vessels and a single fragment of fired clay were recovered from 3 separate contexts. Faunal remains and recent packaging were also recovered.

The excavated animal bone assemblage comprises 7 stratified fragments weighing 18g. The animal bone was identified by reference to published catalogues. No attempt is made to sex or age animals represented within the assemblage, although where this is readily apparent is noted in the comments column.

#### Provenance

The material was recovered from the fills of tree throws (006), a shallow depression related to a hedgerow (008), an undated linear (031) and a recent linear (010)

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

*Table 1: Pottery*

Context	CNAME	Form	Part	Sherds	Vessels	Weight	Comments	
006	NLST	jar	BS	2	1	4	soot	Late 12th to 14th
006	FIRECLAY	-	BS	2	1	6	Fine silty fabric; very abraded	-
008	MISC	Large jar/bowl	BS	1	1	6	Coarse oxid shelly; unusual	Iron-Age to 15th
010	TOY	jug	LHJ	1	1	19		Late 13 <sup>th</sup> to 14th

NLST North Lincolnshire Shell-tempered

TOY Toynton Medieval

*Table 2: Other Artefacts*

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
010	Aluminium foil	Modern packaging, for tobacco products or similar (Discarded)	4	0.1g	Late 20 <sup>th</sup> century

*Table 3: The Faunal Remains*

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
031	Cattle	Skull- Temporal	7	18	Fragmentary, all from same skull

### **Condition**

All the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the collection is by material class.

### **Documentation**

There have been previous archaeological investigations at Keelby, including an earthwork survey encompassing both the current investigation area (Cope-Faulkner, 2002) and an adjacent site, subject of an archaeological evaluation in 2003 (Snee, 2003). Additionally, there has been reported study of the archaeological and historical evidence for the village and its vicinity (Cope-Faulkner, 2002). Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

### **Potential**

The small collection of medieval pottery fragments is clearly residual being recovered from the fills of tree throws, a hedge-row and a recent feature (010). The fragments of medieval pottery were all fairly small. As such, they were probably deposited through agriculture, and are likely to reflect habitation of medieval date within the general area of the site rather than direct occupation.

### **References**

- Cope-Faulkner, P., 2002, *Desk-based Assessments of Proposed Development and Earthwork Survey on Land at South Street, Keelby, Lincolnshire* (KSS01), Unpublished APS report No. 13/02
- Slowikowski, A., Nenck, B. and Pearce, J., 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2
- Snee, J., 2003, *Archaeological Evaluation on Land at South Street, Keelby, Lincolnshire* (SSK03), Unpublished APS report No. 153/03

## Appendix 4

### 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>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>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.
<b>Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany

## Appendix 5

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

3	Context register sheets
54	Context records
3	Sheets of plans
7	Sheets of section drawings
3	Daily Record sheets
1	Plan record sheet
1	Section record sheet
2	Photographic record sheets

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: 2005.264

Archaeological Project Services Site Code:                      SSK05

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.