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ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING ON
LAND TO THE REAR OF REDFEARN HOUSE, HIGH STREET,
NORTH KELSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE.

National Grid Reference: TA 0432 0159

Site Code: HSNK17

Accession No: LCNCC: 2017.36

Planning Reference: 134113

PREPARED FOR MR. PETER BRADSHAW ON BEHALF OF HIS CLIENT - MRS. P. PATCHETT

By

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Summary

The archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new bungalow with rear garage on land to the rear of Redfearn House, High Street, North Kelsey, Lincolnshire, was carried out by Neville Hall on the 6th-7th of March and on the 21st of August 2017.

The archaeological monitoring of the groundworks for the new bungalow identified two undated archaeological features, a pit and an east-west orientated gully. Both features had been truncated by later ploughing activity and were sealed by an undated buried ploughsoil horizon. No finds were recovered from either feature. The deposit sequence in this area of the site consisted of a modern imported landscaping deposit, a modern buried topsoil, the undated buried ploughsoil horizon and an underlying natural horizon which was recorded within three representative sections.

Stratigraphically, it is possible that the undated buried ploughsoil may be of later medieval or of earlier post-medieval origin. If this is the case, and given their depth below ground levels (1.20m-1.40m), it is likely that these archaeological features may have had a late Anglo-Saxon or possible earlier medieval origin. The profiles of these features were recorded within a further two sections.

The archaeological monitoring of the excavation of the foundations for the rear garage did not detect any archaeological activity, but did identify the same deposit sequence which was recorded within a further three representative sections. No finds were made in this area of the site.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Neville Hall was commissioned by Mr. Peter Bradshaw on behalf of his client - Mrs. P. Patchett, to undertake the archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new bungalow with rear garage on land to the rear of Redfearn House, High Street, North Kelsey, Lincolnshire, centred at National Grid Reference: TA 0432 0159. The archaeological monitoring was carried out at the development site on the 6th-7th of March and on the 21st of August 2017.
- 1.2 The work was carried out according to the requirements of various archaeological conditions, which were attached to the granting of planning consent for this development by West Lindsey District Council, the Local Planning Authority and acting on the advice of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, in their capacity as archaeological advisors on planning issues to the District Council. This is in accordance with the principles established in *NPPF: Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide* (Department of Culture, Media and Sport, 2010), and *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching briefs* (CHIfA, 2014).
- 1.3 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the clients, the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, the Planning Department of West Lindsey District Council, the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record (HER) and The Collection, Lincoln, along with an ordered project archive for long term storage and curation.

2. Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The development site is situated on land to the rear of Redfearn House, which is in turn located on the western frontage of the High Street, at National Grid Reference TA 0432 0159, and at a height of approximately 18mAOD. The village of North Kelsey is located approximately 6km to the west of Caistor, 14km to the north-west of Market Rasen and 17km to the south-east of Brigg, in the modern civil parish of the same name, administrative district of West Lindsey, county of Lincolnshire [Figures 1 and 2].
- 2.2 The development site is located within a slightly undulating upland area of the Lincolnshire Wolds and is situated on fine loamy over clayey soils of the Beccles 1 Series, which have developed on deposits of glacial chalky tills. These deposits in turn overlie Amphill Clays and Kimmeridge Clays of the Upper Jurassic [BGS, 1982, Soil Survey, 1983].

3. Planning Background

- 3.1 An application for planning permission (Planning Reference: 134113) for the proposed construction of a new bungalow with rear garage on land to the rear of Redfearn House, High Street, North Kelsey, Lincolnshire has been submitted to and granted consent by West Lindsey District Council, the Local Planning Authority. However, as the proposed development site was situated within a perceived archaeologically sensitive area, various archaeological conditions (Nos. 2-3 and 8-10) were attached to this planning consent.
- 3.2 Following the receipt of an Archaeological Brief for this planning consent by the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, it was established that the requirement for the archaeological programme of works on this site would comprise the archaeological monitoring of the groundworks during the construction stage of development at the site.



Figure 1: Site location at scale 1:25,000. The site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence number

- 3.3 A specification or a written scheme of works for the archaeological monitoring was subsequently submitted to and approved by the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team (on behalf of the LPA) and notification given of the start date of the site groundworks programme prior to the commencement of the on-site archaeological works as required by Conditions 2 and 3 of this planning consent.
- 3.4 All of the archaeological monitoring and recording which was carried out on this site was undertaken in accordance with the agreed written scheme of works as required by Condition 8 of this planning consent.
- 3.5 This report documents the results of this programme of site archaeological monitoring and recording and will be submitted to the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and to the Local Planning Authority as required by Condition 9 of this planning consent.

4. Aims and objectives of the project

4.1 The aims of the project were the continual archaeological monitoring of the site groundworks during the construction stage of development, which comprised the mechanical excavation of the foundations for the new bungalow and rear garage.

4.2 The objectives of the project were:

To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the area of the development site.

To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.

To allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits.



Figure 2: Site location at an original scale of 1:500, (extract from Architects plan)

- 4.3 The development site is situated in an area of high archaeological potential and within the historic core of the medieval and post-medieval settlements of North Kelsey. Finds and archaeological activity from the Anglo-Saxon period have also been identified nearby. So it was considered likely that the development site may lie within the Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval settlements. The specific objectives of the project were to record any archaeological features, structures, deposits or finds associated with the Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval settlements.

5. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 5.1 Background research sources were consulted at the Lincolnshire Archives, the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) and the Lincoln Local Studies Library. A search of the Lincolnshire HER was conducted within a 0.5km radius of the centre of the development site. The National Heritage List of Historic England

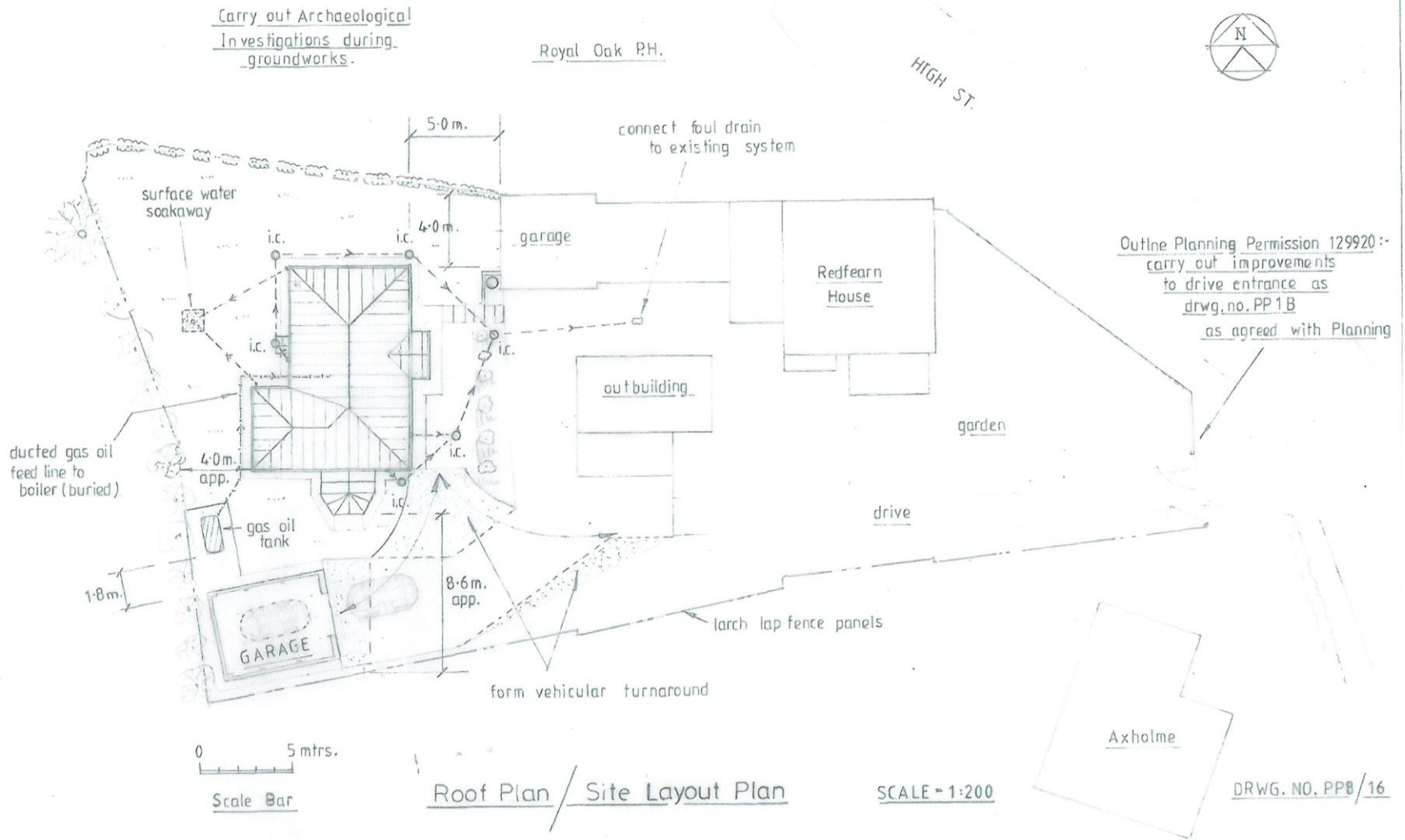


Figure 3: Block plan showing the proposed layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:200 (extract from Architects plan)

also consulted.

- 5.2 The medieval settlement of North Kelsey is first documented in the Domesday Survey of AD1086 (HER 53547). It was always a large settlement from AD1086 onwards and shows very little evidence of shrinkage or decline at any stage. The medieval settlement is believed to polyfocal in origin with at least two medieval manors identified, Easthall and Westhall. The latter is presumed to be located at Easthall Farm [Everson, Taylor & Dunn, 1991].
- 5.3 At the Domesday Survey, lands in the parish of North Kelsey or *Norchhelsei* and *Nortchelese* in the Wapentake of Yarborough were held by the King and by Count Allan. There is also a reference in this Domesday entry to a mill worth seven shillings. The settlements of North and South Kelsey were first distinguished from one another at the time of the Domesday Survey [Cameron, 1998]. At the Lindsey Survey of cAD1115, the Count of Brittany held one carucate of land in *Nord Chelesia* [Morris, 1986; Foster & Longley, 1976; Mills, 1991; Ekwall, 1991; Cameron, 1998],
- 5.4 The place name of North Kelsey itself is derived from an Old English personal name of *Ceol* and the Old English *eg* or 'the island or dry ground in marsh of a man called Ceol'. Later medieval documentary sources variously refer to this settlement as *Norchtcheleseia* (c.AD1141); *Northhcheleseia* (AD1141); *Norcheleseia* (AD1146); *Norch Kelese* (AD1163); *Norch Keleseia* (AD1177, AD1238-43); *North Kelsay* (AD1322); *Northkelseye* (AD1276) and as *North Kelsey* (AD1549) [Mills, 1991; Ekwall, 1991; Cameron, 1998],.
- 5.5 The Grade II listed parish church, which is dedicated to St Nicholas and All Hallows is situated to the south-east of the development site (HER 53530). The church has a 13th century tower with other fabric elements dating to the same period. However, the whole church with the exception of the tower was rebuilt in c.1860. The church consists of a west tower, nave, south porch, chancel, a north aisle and a vestry.
- 5.6 The possible site of a medieval holywell is situated in the High Street, in close proximity to the village school and to the north of this development site (HER 50424). This also marks the location of the By-Well, from which the local water supply was derived from. The By-Well is still in use and shows no signs of antiquity. The name By-Well appears to be of Danish origin.
- 5.7 A late medieval field system comprising the earthwork cultivation remains of ridge and furrow has been identified from aerial photographic sources and is situated to the south of Glebe Farm (HER 53553).
- 5.8 The Grade II listed Drury House is situated on South Street and is an early 19th century house (HER 55682).
- 5.9 The Grade II listed Church Farmhouse on Main Street is a late 16th century farmhouse which has 18th and 19th century alterations (HER 56125).
- 5.10 The Methodist Chapel on Chapel Street was constructed in 1897 and was a replacement for earlier Primitive Methodist and/or Wesleyan chapels in the village (HER 55054).
- 5.11 An unnamed farmstead at North Kelsey is a redeveloped 19th century farmstead (HER 56979). This is arranged around a regular courtyard of an 'L' shaped plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmstead is situated within a village location.
- 5.12 An unnamed farmstead at North Kelsey is a 19th century farmstead (HER 56980). This is arranged around a regular courtyard of a 'U' shaped plan. The farmhouse is detached

from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving element of this farmstead. The farmstead is situated within a village location.

- 5.13 There have been a number of previous archaeological investigations within the search area. In 1997, human remains were disturbed during the excavation of the foundations for a new extension at Church View, to the south-east of the development site (HER 53546, ELI173, Site code: NKC95). The remains of about thirty burials were identified in rows with at least three intercutting phases being identified. The site was thought to have been part of an extensive burial ground associated with the nearby parish church perhaps of late medieval date. A robbed out east-west orientated mortared stone wall foundation was found to have burials to either side, suggesting that it post-dated the burial ground. Two sherds of residual Anglo-Saxon pottery were recovered from the robbing backfill. Other human remains have been found in this area between 1932-1995 (HER 53546, 53549) [LAS, 1995].
- 5.14 An archaeological watching brief was carried out at Church Farm during the groundworks associated with a new single residential dwelling in 2006 (HER 53547, ELI6604; Site code: NKFC06). The remains of at least three phases of 18th-20th century farm buildings were discovered, with no evidence for any earlier archaeological activity. There were no finds [Rowlandson, 2006].
- 5.15 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the groundworks for a new bungalow at The Beeches, North Kelsey in 2009 (HER 536547, ELI9311; Site code: BLNK09). This identified a single undated ditch. The fill of this feature suggested a post-medieval date. Nothing else of archaeological significance was found. The finds comprised four sherds of pottery and two fragments of roof tile of post-medieval date [Berger, 2009].
- 5.16 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the groundworks for the construction of a new residential dwelling at 'Ashleigh', South Street in 2006 (HER 536547, ELI9532; Site code: ANK06). This did not identify any significant archaeological activity or finds [Wragg, 2006].
- 5.17 Copies of early edition O.S. maps were obtained from the Lincolnshire Archives and from the Lincoln Central Library. The earliest map consulted comprised an extract from the First Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S, map of 1887. This shows Redfearn House at its current location with associated outbuildings to the rear of this, which are situated along the northern site boundary.
- 5.18 The same site layout is repeated on the Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S, map of 1904 and on the subsequent Provisional Edition six inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1950. The rear outbuildings do not feature on the 1:10,560 scale O.S map of 1956 nor on the 1:2,500 scale O.S. map of 1976, the latter of which shows the current layout of the development site

6. Methodology

- 6.1 The archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken by Neville Hall at the development site on the 6th-7th of March and on the 21st of August 2017. This comprised the continual archaeological monitoring and recording of the mechanical excavation of the foundations for the new bungalow and rear garage. These mechanical excavations were carried out by a 1.5-ton 360° mechanical excavator that was fitted with 0.60m and 1.20m wide toothless buckets.

- 6.2 Where necessary, surfaces were hand cleaned for examination and recording and the deposit sequences and archaeological features observed were recorded on standard *pro-forma* context recording sheets. A plan at a scale of 1:100 was compiled on site of the monitored groundworks for the new bungalow. This plan is reproduced in this report at the same scale as **Figure 4**. A total of three representative sections of the observed deposit sequence here along with a further two sections of the identified archaeological features here [designated as **Sections 1-5**] were compiled on site at a scale of 1:20. These are reproduced at this same scale also on **Figure 4**. A further plan at a scale of 1:50 was also compiled on site of the monitored groundworks for the new rear garage. This is reproduced at this same scale on **Figure 5** of this report. A further three representative sections of the observed deposit sequence here [designated as **Representative Sections 6-8**] were also compiled on site at a scale of 1:20 and are reproduced at this same scale also on **Figure 5**. A complimentary digital colour photographic record was also maintained, which is reproduced in **Appendix 1, Plates 1-40**. A list of contexts recorded is reproduced in **Appendix 2**.
- 6.3 All work was carried out according to the approved Specification and to the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CHIfA) standards and guidance for archaeological watching briefs.

7. Results [Figures 4-5; Appendix 1, Plates 1-40]

7.1 The New Bungalow

- 7.1.1 This area of the new build was situated within the rear garden of Redfearn House within a grassed lawn [**Plate 1**]. The first phase of this monitoring consisted of limited ground reduction within the area of the new build footprint, which removed the turf and extended into the upper levels of a modern imported landscaping deposit (**001**) to average depths of 0.20m below ground levels [**Plates 2-4**]. This horizon appeared to be an imported landscaping deposit to facilitate the laying down of the turf. All newly exposed surfaces were walked over and were scanned for any surface finds. There were occasional small fragments of undiagnostic brick and tile and one sherd of modern 20th century pottery, which were not retained.
- 7.1.2 This was followed by the monitored mechanical excavation of the foundation trenches for the new build. The foundation trenches were excavated to varying lengths, to a width of 0.60m and to depths of between 1.30m-1.50m below ground levels [**Plates 5, 7, 9-11-12, 14-16, 18-19, 22 and 24**]. These mechanical excavations extended through the modern imported landscaping deposit (**001**), through a modern buried topsoil horizon (**002**), an undated buried ploughsoil horizon (**003**) and into the upper levels of an underlying natural horizon (**004**), which extended to the base of these excavations. This deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Sections 1-3 [Plates 6, 8 and 23]**.
- 7.1.3 Within the eastern north-south orientated foundation trench, the cut of an undated pit [**005**] with fill (**006**) was identified. Part of the profile of this pit was recorded within **Section 4 [Plate 14]** and the base recorded within the foundation trench itself [**Plate 15**]. To the south of this and also within the same foundation trench, the part profile of the cut of an undated east-west aligned gully or ditch [**007**] with fill (**008**) was also recorded within **Section 5 [Plate 17]**. No finds were recovered from the fills of either feature. Both features were sealed by the undated buried ploughsoil horizon (**003**) and had both been probably truncated by later ploughing activity.
- 7.1.4 During the latter stages of the mechanical excavation of the foundation trenches, further limited internal ground reduction took place simultaneously within the internal area of the

new build footprint. This extended to average depths of 0.20m below ground levels and was confined to the modern imported landscaping deposit **(001)** [Plates 20-21].

7.2 The Rear Garage

- 7.2.1 The foundations for the new rear garage had already been set out prior to arrival [Plate 26]. This final phase of the groundworks programme consisted of the monitored mechanical excavation of three foundation trenches to varying lengths, to a width of 0.60m and to depths of between 1.10m-1.20m below ground levels [Plates 27-28, 30-32, 34-37 and 39-41].
- 7.2.2 These monitored mechanical excavations extended through a modern topsoil horizon **(009)**, an undated buried ploughsoil horizon **(010)** and an underlying natural horizon **(011)**, which extended to the base of these excavations. This deposit sequence was recorded within **Representative Sections 6-8** [Plates 29, 33 and 38].

8. Discussion and Conclusions

- 8.1 The groundworks for this development which consisted of the mechanical excavation of the foundations for the new bungalow along with the new rear garage were the subject of continual archaeological monitoring and recording.
- 8.2 The archaeological monitoring of the groundworks for the new bungalow identified two undated archaeological features, a pit and an east-west orientated gully. Both features had been truncated by later ploughing activity and were sealed by an undated buried ploughsoil horizon. No finds were recovered from either feature. The deposit sequence in this area of the site consisted of a modern imported landscaping deposit, a modern buried topsoil, the undated buried ploughsoil horizon and an underlying natural horizon which was recorded within three representative sections.
- 8.3 Stratigraphically, it is possible that the undated buried ploughsoil may be of later medieval or of earlier post-medieval origin. If this is the case, and given their depth below ground levels (1.20m-1.40m), it is likely that these archaeological features may have had a late Anglo-Saxon or possible earlier medieval origin. The profiles of these features were recorded within a further two sections.
- 8.4 The archaeological monitoring of the excavation of the foundations for the rear garage did not detect any archaeological activity, but did identify the same deposit sequence which was recorded within a further three representative sections. No finds were made in this area of the site.

9. Effectiveness of Methodology and Confidence Rating

- 9.1 The chosen methodology comprising a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording clearly demonstrated both the nature of the archaeological activity and the nature of the deposit sequences present on this site; while providing sufficient time to record the deposit sequences and archaeological features therein. It is considered that the implemented methodology was sufficient to record both the nature of the archaeological activity and the nature of the deposit sequences present within the area of the development site with a high degree of confidence.

10. Acknowledgements

- 10.1 Thanks are gratefully extended to Mr. Peter Bradshaw and his client - Mrs. P. Patchett for commissioning this work. Thanks are also extended to the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and to the staff of the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record, the Lincoln Local Studies Library and the Lincolnshire Archives for their kind assistance.

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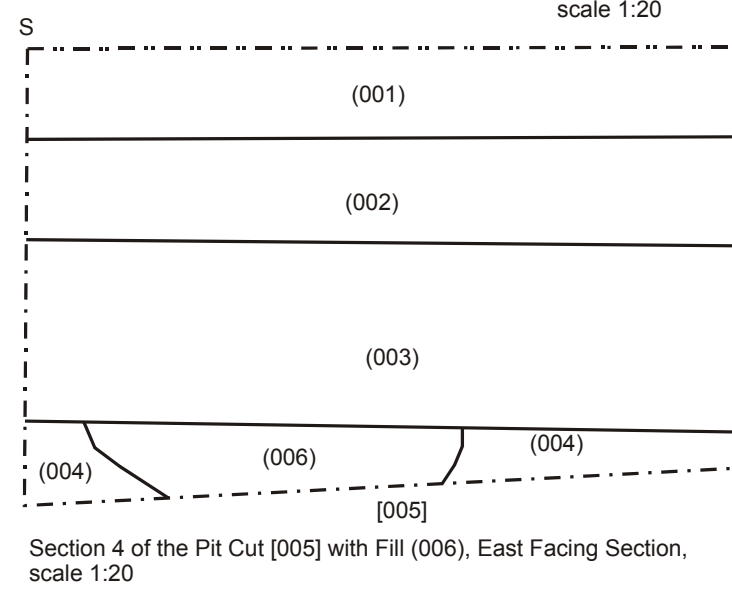
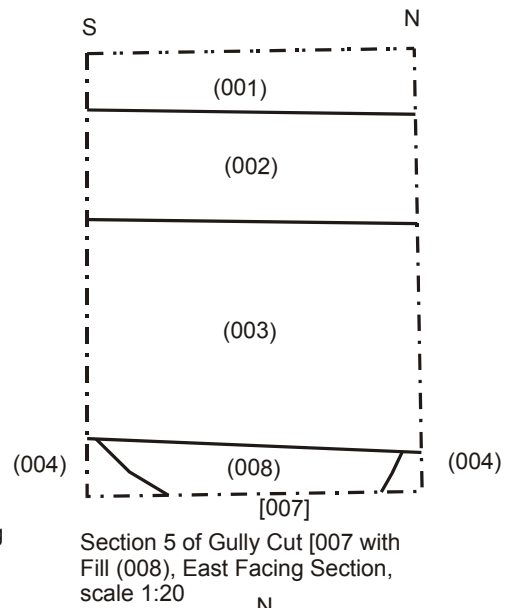
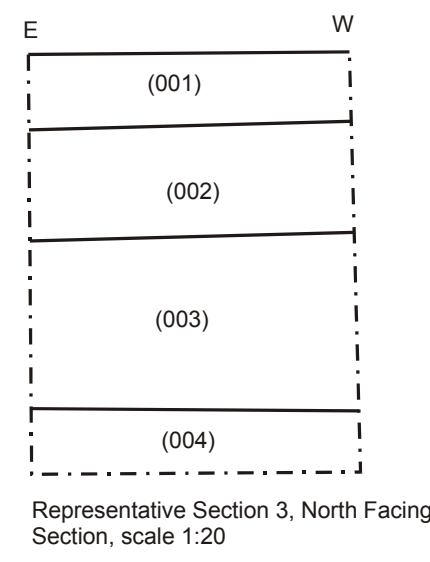
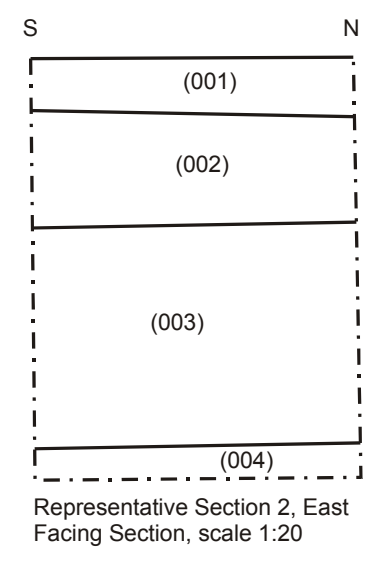
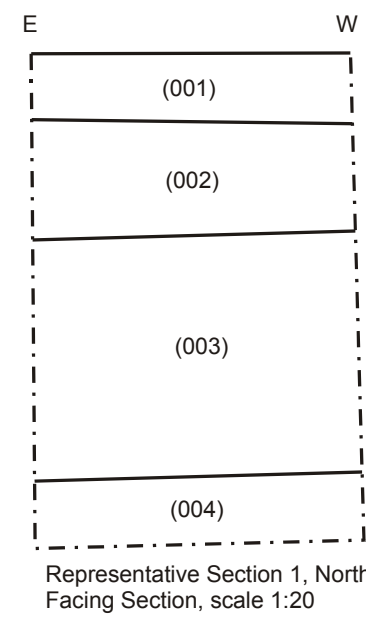
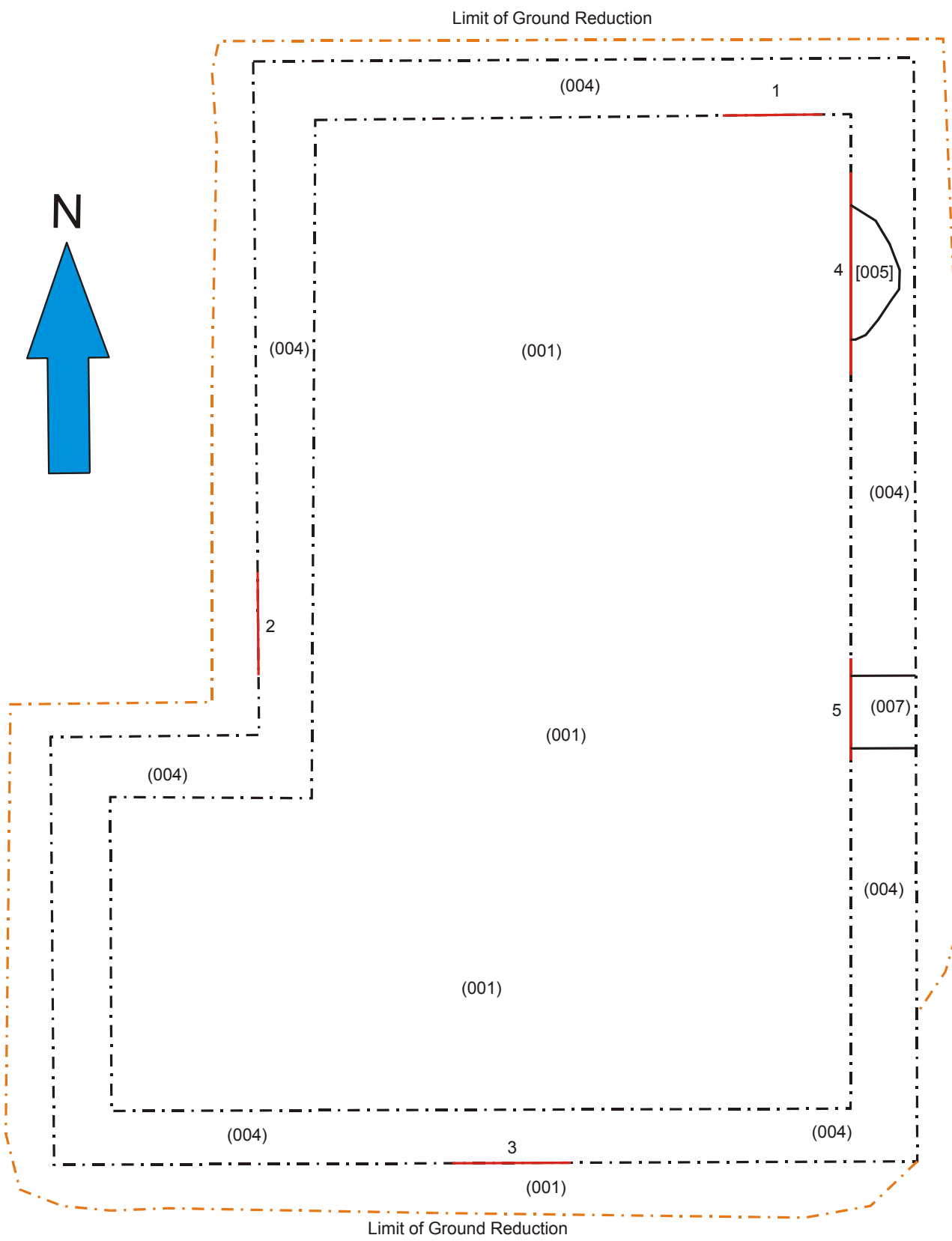
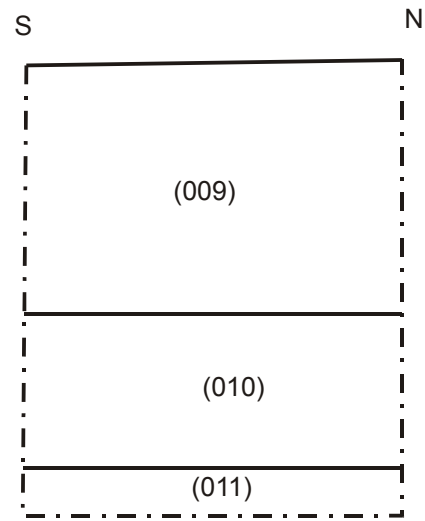
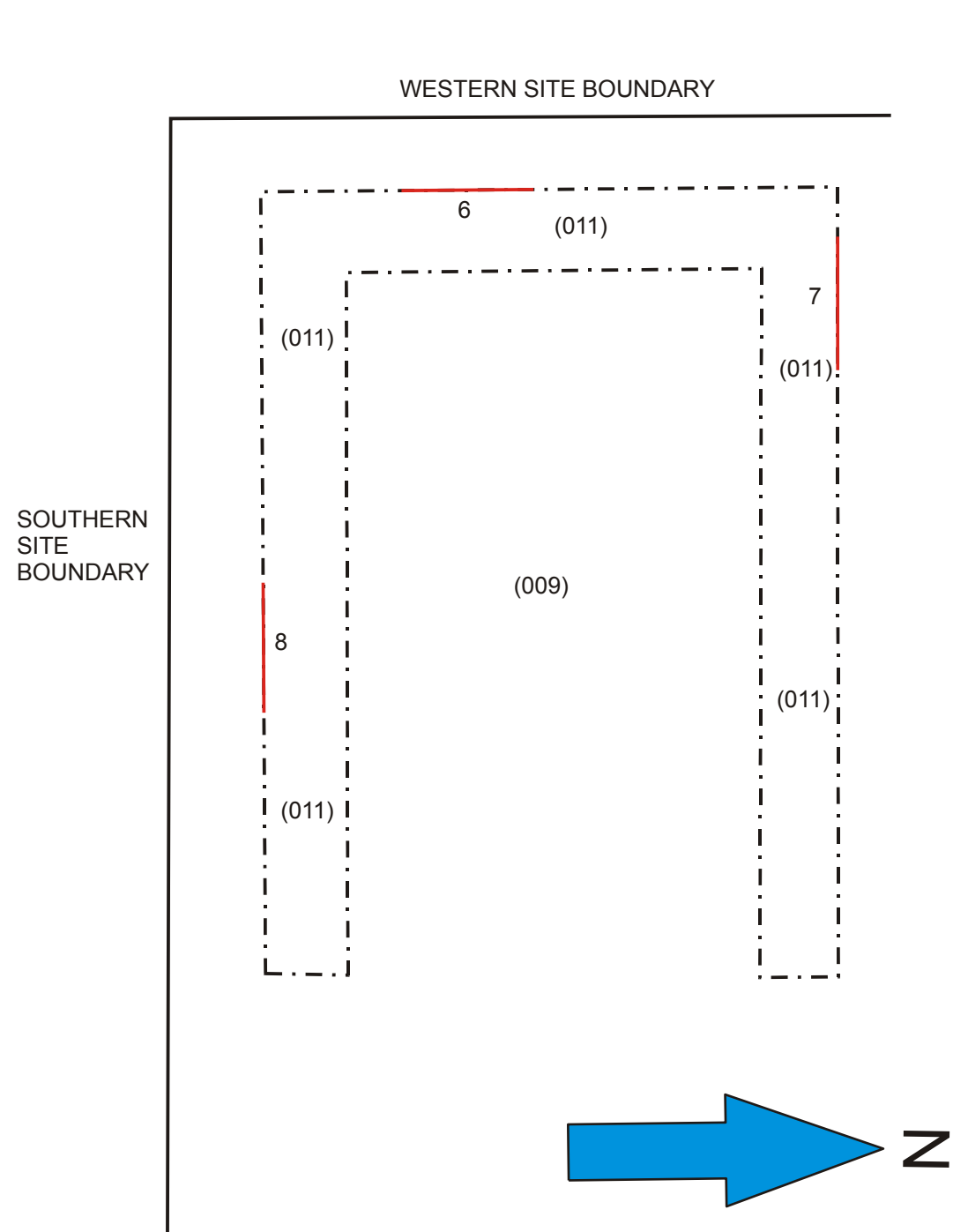
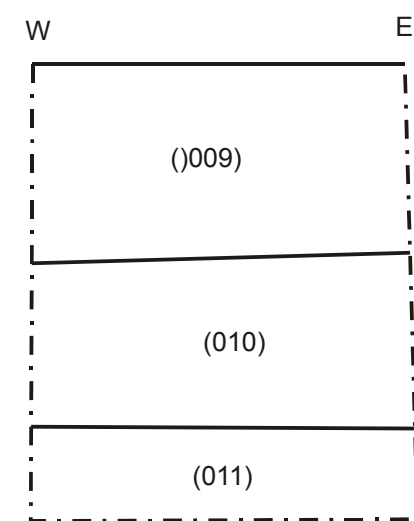


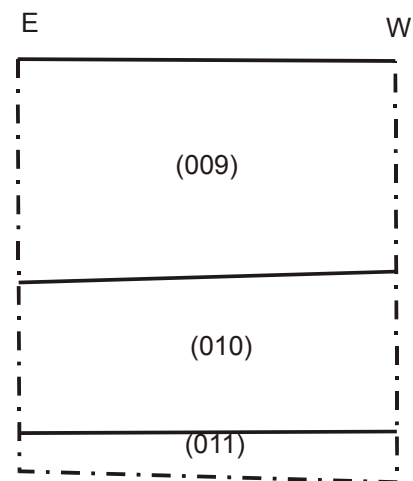
Figure 4: Plan of the Monitored Groundworks of the New Bungalow at a scale of 1:100 & Sections 1-5 at a scale of 1:20



Representative Section 6, East Facing Section, scale 1:20



Representative Section 7, South Facing Section, scale 1:20



Representative Section 8, North Facing Section, scale 1:20

Figure 5: Plan of the Monitored Groundworks of the Rear Garage at a scale of 1:50 & Sections 6-8 at a scale of 1:20

Appendix 1: Plates

The New Bungalow



Plate 1: Pre-groundworks, from the east



Plate 2: Initial ground reduction, from the north-east



Plate 3: Initial ground reduction, from the north-east



Plate 4: Initial ground reduction, from the north-east



Plate 5: Excavation of the foundations, from the north-east



Plate 6: Representative Section 1, from the north



Plate 7: Excavation of the foundations, from the south-east



Plate 10: Excavation of the foundations, from the north-west



Plate 8: Representative Section 2, from the east



Plate 11: Excavation of the foundations, from the north-west



Plate 9: Excavation of the foundations, from the north-west



Plate 12: Excavation of the foundations, from the north-east



Plate 13: Section 4 of the pit cut [005] with fill (006), from the east



Plate 16: Excavation of the foundations, from the north-east



Plate 14: View of the pit cut [005] with fill (006), from the south



Plate 17: Section 5 of the gully cut [007] with fill (008), from the east



Plate 15: Excavation of the foundations, from the north-east



Plate 18: Excavation of the foundations, from the north-east



Plate 19: Excavation of the foundations, from the south-east



Plate 22: Excavation of the foundations, from the south-east



Plate 20: Internal ground reduction, from the south-east



Plate 23: Representative Section 3, from the north



Plate 21: Internal ground reduction, from the south



Plate 24: Excavation of the foundations, from the south-east

The Rear Garage



Plate 25: Pre-groundworks, from the east



Plate 28: Representative Section 6, from the east



Plate 26: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 29: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 27: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 30: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 31: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 34: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 32: Representative Section 7, from the south



Plate 35: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 33: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 36: Excavation of the foundations, from the east



Plate 37: Representative Section 8,
from the north



Plate 40: Excavation of the foundations,
from the east



Plate 38: Excavation of the foundations,
from the east



Plate 39: Excavation of the foundations,
from the east

Appendix 2: List of Contexts

The New Bungalow

- 001** Modern imported landscaping deposit. Friable, dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent small angular stones and small mortar fragments. Above **(002)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-3**. Depth - 0.21m.
- 002** Modern buried topsoil horizon. Friable, dark orange brown sandy silt. Clean and homogeneous deposit with moderate small angular stones. Below **(001)** and above **(003)**. Same as **(009)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-3**. Depth - 0.35m.
- 003** Undated buried ploughsoil horizon. Friable, mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional small angular stones. Below **(002)** and above **(004)**, **(006)** and **(008)**. Same as **(010)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-3**. Depth - 0.74m.
- 004** Natural horizon. Friable, light orange brown sandy silt with small chalk fragments 2% and spreads of light orange brown sand. Below **(003)**. Same as **(011)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 1-3**. Depth - >0.19m.
- 005** Cut of an undated pit. Truncated by later ploughing activity. Moderate-sharp break of slope at top, rounded sides, break of slope at base and base not reached. Cut into **(004)**. Profile recorded in **Section 4**. Length - >0.60m, width - 1.16m, depth - .0.22m.
- 006** Fill of the undated pit cut **[005]**. Friable, dark grey black sandy silt with heavy charcoal staining and occasional angular and rounded stones. Below **(003)**. No finds. Recorded in **Section 4**. Depth - >0.22m.
- 007** Cut of an undated east-west orientated gully/ditch. Truncated by later ploughing activity. Moderate-sharp break of slope at top, rounded sides, break of slope at base and base not reached. No finds. Profile recorded in **Section 5**. Length - >0.60m, width -0.73, depth - >0.13m.
- 008** Fill of the undated gully/ditch cut **[007]**. Friable, mid orange brown sandy silt with moderate small angular stones. Below **(003)**. Recorded in **Section 5**. Depth - >0.13m.

The Rear Garage

- 009** Modern topsoil horizon. Friable, dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent small angular stones. Deep and substantial deposit here. Heavily root sorted. Above **(010)**. Same as **(002)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 6-8**. Depth - 0.64m.
- 010** Undated buried ploughsoil horizon. Friable, dark orange brown sandy silt with occasional small angular stones. Below **(009)** and above **(011)**. Same as **(003)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 6-8**. Depth - 0.42m.
- 011** Natural horizon. Friable, mid orange brown silty sand. Below **(010)**. Same as **(004)**. Recorded within **Representative Sections 6-8**. Depth - >0.20m.

Appendix 3: The Archive

The archive consists of:

Nine context records

One site plan of the monitored groundworks of the new Bungalow at a scale of 1:100 and five section drawings at a scale of 1:20 on one sheet of drawing film

One site plan of the monitored groundworks of the Rear Garage at a scale of 1:50 and three section drawings at a scale of 1:20 on one sheet of drawing film

One context register

One photographic register

All records are currently held at:

38 Finningley Road

Lincoln

LN6 0UP

And will be deposited in due course at:

The Collection

Danes Terrace

Lincoln

LN2 1LP

Under the accession number **LCNCC: 2016.36** and the site code **HSNK17**

Appendix 4: Photographic Register

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

Camera No.	Date Loaded / /	Time Loaded :	Comments	B&W Col. Digi. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Frame	Comments Identification Shot	View N/A	Scale N/A	Init & Date	Site	
	THE NEW BUNGALOW					
1	Pre-groundwork	E		At 6/3/17	HSNK 17	
2	Initial ground reduction	NE		" "	"	
3	Initial ground reduction	NE		At 6/3/17	HSNK 17	
4	Initial ground reduction	NE		At 6/3/17	HSNK 17	
5	Excavation of the Foundation	NE		At 6/3/17	HSNK 17	
6	Representative Section 1	N		At 6/3/17	HSNK 17	
7	Excavation of the Foundation	SE		At 6/3/17	HSNK 17	
8	Representative Section 2	E		At 6/3/17	HSNK 17	
9	Excavation of the Foundation	NW		At 6/3/17	HSNK 17	
10	Excavation of the Foundation	NW		At 6/3/17	HSNK 17	
11	Excavation of the Foundation	NW		At 6/3/17	HSNK 17	
12	Excavation of the Foundation	NE		At 6/3/17	HSNK 17	
13	Section 4 of the pit cut [005] with Sill (W6)	E		At 6/3/17	HSNK 17	
14	View of the pit cut [005] with Sill (W6)	S		At 6/3/17	HSNK 17	
15	Excavation of the Foundation	NE		At 6/3/17	HSNK 17	
16	Excavation of	NE		At 6/3/17	HSNK 17	

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

Camera No.	Date Loaded / /	Time Loaded :	Comments	B&W Col. Digi. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Frame	Comments	View	Scale	Init & Date	Site
	Identification Shot	N/A	N/A		
	the Foundations				
17	Section 5 of the gully cut [W7] with fill (005)	E		NA 6/3/17	HSMK17
18	Excavation of the Foundations	NE		NA 6/3/17	HSMK17
19	Excavation of the Foundations	SE		NA 6/3/17	HSMK17
20	Internal ground reduction	SE		NA 7/3/17	HSMK17
21	Internal ground reduction	S		NA 7/3/17	HSMK17
22	Excavation of the Foundations	SE		NA 7/3/17	HSMK17
23	Representative Section 3	N		NA 7/3/17	HSMK17
24	Excavation of the Foundations	SE		NA 7/3/17	HSMK17
	THE REAR GARAGE				
25	Pre-groundwork	E		NA 21/8/17	HSMK17
26	Excavation of the Foundations	"		" "	"
27	Excavation of the Foundations	E		NA 21/8/17	HSMK17
28	Representative Section 6	E		NA 21/8/17	HSMK17
29	Excavation of the Foundations	E		NA 21/8/17	HSMK17
30	Excavation of the Foundations	E		NA 21/8/17	HSMK17
31	Excavation of the Foundations	E		NA 21/8/17	HSMK17
32	Representative	S		NA 21/8/17	HSMK17

Appendix 5: OASIS Summary Sheet

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Land to the Rear of Redfearn House, High Street, North Kelsey, Lincolnshire - Neville Hall MIFA

OASIS ID - nevilleh1-295260

Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
View 1	1	Neville Hall	nhallarchaeologicalservices@gmail.com	8 September 2017

Completed sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1/1

Validated sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
No	No	No	No	0/1

File submission and form progress

Grey literature report submitted?	Yes	Grey literature report filename/s	Sent by other means
Boundary file submitted?	No	Boundary filename	
HER signed off?		NMR signed off?	

[Upload images](#) [Upload boundary file](#) [Request record re-opened](#) [Printable version](#)

[Email Lincolnshire HER about this OASIS record](#)

OASIS:

Please e-mail Historic England for OASIS help and advice

© ADS 1996-2016 Created by Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham, email Last modified Tuesday 9 August 2016

Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/formctl.cfm?oid=nevilleh1-295260> for this page

Appendix 6: Specification for Archaeological Monitoring

**Specification for Archaeological Monitoring
on Land to the Rear of Redfearn House, High Street,
North Kelsey, Lincolnshire.**

**Prepared for Mr. Peter Bradshaw on behalf of his client - Mrs. P.
Patchett**

**National Grid Reference: TA 0432 0159
Site Code: HSNK17
Accession No: LCNCC: 2017.36
Planning Reference: 134113**

**Prepared by Neville Hall, Freelance Field Archaeologist &
Consultant**

February 2017

Non-technical summary

- S1 *A scheme of works comprising archaeological monitoring and recording is required during the groundworks pertaining to the construction of a new bungalow with rear garage on land to the rear of Redfearn House, High Street, North Kelsey, Lincolnshire.*
- S2 *The development site is situated in an area of high archaeological potential and within the historic core of the medieval and post-medieval settlements of North Kelsey. Finds and archaeological activity from the Anglo-Saxon period have also been identified nearby. So it is considered likely that the development site may lie within the Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval settlements. The specific objectives of the project will be to record any archaeological features, structures, deposits or finds associated with the Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval settlements.*
- S3 *The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the groundworks stage of development, which will comprise the mechanical excavation of the foundations, services and access for the new bungalow and rear garage. Any archaeological features, structures and/or deposits will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- S4 *On the completion of the monitoring, a report will be produced detailing the results of the archaeological investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

1. Site location and description [Figures 1 and 2]

- 1.1 The development site is situated on land to the rear of Redfearn House, which is in turn located on the western frontage of the High Street, at National Grid Reference TA 0432 0159, and at a height of approximately 18mAOD. The village of North Kelsey is located approximately 6km to the west of Caistor, 14km to the north-west of Market Rasen and 17km to the south-east of Brigg, in the modern civil parish of the same name, administrative district of West Lindsey, county of Lincolnshire.
- 1.2 The development site is located within a slightly undulating upland area of the Lincolnshire Wolds and is situated on fine loamy over clayey soils of the Beccles 1 Series, which have developed on deposits of glacial chalky tills. These deposits in turn overlie Amphill Clays and Kimmeridge Clays of the Upper Jurassic.

2. Planning background

- 2.1 This document comprises a Specification or a written scheme of works for archaeological monitoring and recording which is to be maintained during the groundworks pertaining to the erection of a new bungalow with rear garage on land to the rear of Redfearn House, High Street, North Kelsey, Lincolnshire, (Planning Reference: 134113).

3. Historical and Archaeological Background

- 3.1 Background research sources were consulted at the Lincolnshire Archives, the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) and the Lincoln Local Studies Library. A search of the Lincolnshire HER was conducted within a 0.2km radius of the centre of the development site. The National Heritage List of Historic England (NHL) was also consulted.



Figure 1: Site location at scale 1:25,000. The site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

- 3.2 The medieval settlement of North Kelsey is first documented in the Domesday Survey of AD1086 (HER 53547). It was always a large settlement from AD1086 onwards and shows very little evidence of shrinkage or decline at any stage. The medieval settlement is believed to be polyfocal in origin with at least two medieval manors identified, Easthall and Westhall. The latter is presumed to be located at Easthall Farm.
- 3.3 At the Domesday Survey, lands in the parish of North Kelsey or *Norchhelsei* and *Nortcheleseia* in the Wapentake of Yarborough were held by the King and by Count Allan. There is also a reference in this Domesday entry to a mill worth seven shillings. The settlements of North and South Kelsey were first distinguished from one another at the time of the Domesday Survey [Cameron, 1998]. At the Lindsey Survey of cAD1115, the Count of Brittany held one carucate of land in *Nord Chelesia*,
- 3.4 The place name of North Kelsey itself is derived from an Old English personal name of *Ceol* and the Old English *eg* or 'the island or dry ground in marsh of a man called Ceol'. Later medieval documentary sources variously refer to this settlement as *Norchtcheleseia* (c.AD1141); *Northhcheleseia* (AD1141); *Norcheleseia* (AD1146); *Norch Keleseia* (AD1163); *Norch Keleseia* (AD1177, AD1238-43); *North Kelsay* (AD1322); *Northkelseye* (AD1276) and as *North Kelsey* (AD1549).
- 3.5 The Grade II listed parish church, which is dedicated to St Nicholas and All Hallows is situated to the south-east of the development site (HER 53530). The church has a 13th century tower with other fabric elements dating to the same period. However, the whole church with the exception of the tower was rebuilt in c.1860. The church consists of a west tower, nave, south porch, chancel, a north aisle and a vestry.
- 3.6 The possible site of a medieval holywell is situated in the High Street, in close proximity to the village school and to the north of this development site (HER 50424). This also marks the location of the By-Well, from which the local water supply was derived from.

The By-Well is still in use and shows no signs of antiquity. The name By-Well appears to be of Danish origin.



Figure 2: Site location at an original scale of 1:500, (extract from Architects plan)

- 3.7 A late medieval field system comprising the earthwork cultivation remains of ridge and furrow has been identified from aerial photographic sources and is situated to the south of Glebe Farm (HER 53553).
- 3.8 The Grade II listed Drury House is situated on South Street and is an early 19th century house (HER 55682).
- 3.9 The Grade II listed Church Farmhouse on Main Street is a late 16th century farmhouse which has 18th and 19th century alterations (HER 56125).
- 3.10 The Methodist Chapel on Chapel Street was constructed in 1897 and was a replacement for earlier Primitive Methodist and/or Wesleyan chapels in the village (HER 55054).

- 3.11 An unnamed farmstead at North Kelsey is a redeveloped 19th century farmstead (HER 56979). This is arranged around a regular courtyard of an 'L' shaped plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmstead is situated within a village location.
- 3.12 An unnamed farmstead at North Kelsey is a 19th century farmstead (HER 56980). This is arranged around a regular courtyard of a 'U' shaped plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving element of this farmstead. The farmstead is situated within a village location.
- 3.13 There have been a number of previous archaeological investigations within the search area. In 1997, human remains were disturbed during the excavation of the foundations for a new extension at Church View, to the south-east of the development site (HER 53546, ELI173, Site code: NKC95). The remains of about thirty burials were identified in rows with at least three intercutting phases being identified. The site was thought to have been part of an extensive burial ground associated with the nearby parish church perhaps of late medieval date. A robbed out east-west orientated mortared stone wall foundation was found to have burials to either side, suggesting that it post-dated the burial ground. Two sherds of residual Anglo-Saxon pottery were recovered from the robbing backfill. Other human remains have been found in this area between 1932-1995 (HER 53546, 53549).
- 3.14 An archaeological watching brief was carried out at Church Farm during the groundworks associated with a new single residential dwelling in 2006 (HER 53547, ELI6604; Site code: NKFC06). The remains of at least three phases of 18th-20th century farm buildings were discovered, with no evidence for any earlier archaeological activity. There were no finds.
- 3.15 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the groundworks for a new bungalow at The Beeches, North Kelsey in 2009 (HER 536547, ELI9311; Site code: BLNK09). This identified a single undated ditch. The fill of this feature suggested a post-medieval date. Nothing else of archaeological significance was found. The finds comprised four sherds of pottery and two fragments of roof tile of post-medieval date.
- 3.16 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the groundworks for the construction of a new residential dwelling at 'Ashleigh', South Street in 2006 (HER 536547, ELI9532; Site code: ANK06). This did not identify any significant archaeological activity or finds.
- 3.17 Copies of early edition O.S. maps were obtained from the Lincolnshire Archives and from the Lincoln Central Library. The earliest map consulted comprised an extract from the First Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1887. This shows Redfearn House at its current location with associated outbuildings to the rear of this, which are situated along the northern site boundary.
- 3.18 The same site layout is repeated on the Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1904 and on the subsequent Provisional Edition six inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1950. The rear outbuildings do not feature on the 1:10,560 scale O.S map of 1956 nor on the 1:2,500 scale O.S. map of 1976, the latter of which shows the current layout of the development site

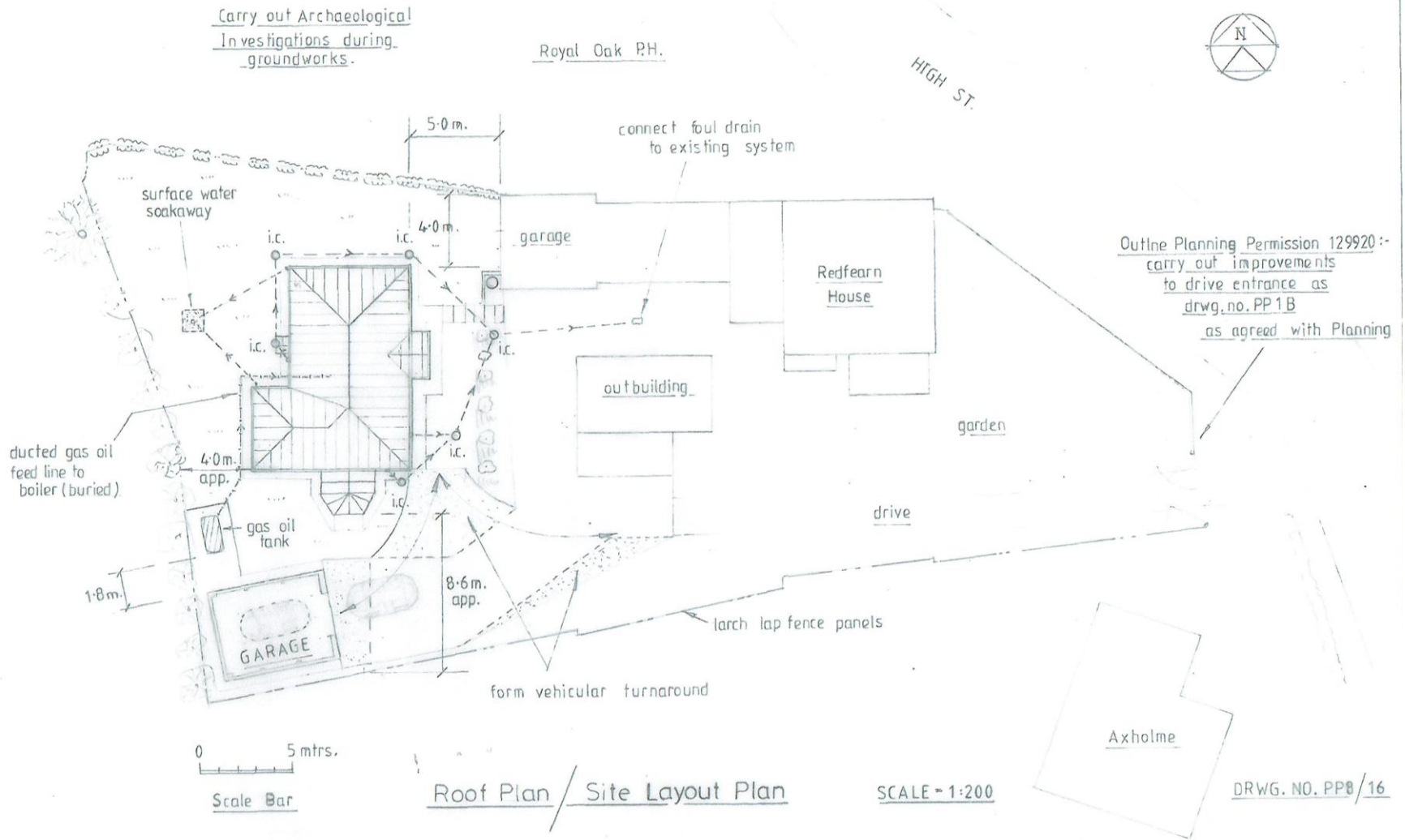


Figure 3: Block plan showing the proposed layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:200 (extract from Architects plan)

4. Aims and objectives of the project

- 4.1 The aims of the project are the **continual** archaeological monitoring of all site groundworks during the construction stage of development, which will comprise the mechanical excavation of the foundations, services and access for the new bungalow and rear garage.
- 4.2 The objectives of the project are:
- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the area of the development site.
- To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
- To allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits.
- 4.3 The development site is situated in an area of high archaeological potential and within the historic core of the medieval and post-medieval settlements of North Kelsey. Finds and archaeological activity from the Anglo-Saxon period have also been identified nearby. So it is considered likely that the development site may lie within the Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval settlements. The specific objectives of the project will be to record any archaeological features, structures, deposits or finds associated with the Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval settlements.

5. Methodology

- 5.1 The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the groundworks phase of development, and will include the **continual monitoring** of the mechanical excavation of the foundations, services and access for the new bungalow and rear garage, and of any other ground disturbance. The mechanical excavations will be undertaken using a toothless bucket.
- 5.2 All work will be carried out according to the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CHIfA) standards.
- 5.3 All work will be undertaken following all statutory Health and Safety requirements and legislation in operation at the time of the monitoring.
- 5.4 A Risk Assessment will be prepared for the site.
- 5.5 Stripped areas and trench sections will be continually observed to identify any archaeological features and/or deposits which may be exposed.
- 5.6 Section drawings at a scale of 1:10 will be made of any archaeological features identified in the course of the groundworks, including representative sections of trenches at appropriate intervals. These will be related to a site plan drawing at a scale of 1:50, which may also record archaeological features and/or deposits identified. Any significant archaeological features in plan will also be recorded at a scale of 1:20.
- 5.7 *Written descriptions detailing the nature of archaeological features and/or deposits encountered will be compiled on pro-forma context record sheets.*
- 5.8 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for further analysis. All relevant finds will be ordered into an archive. Most modern material will not be retained, although notes will

be made of the appropriate context. An appropriate sample of materials such as ceramic building materials will be made.

- 5.9 Any and all artefacts found during the monitoring and thought to come under the provisions of the *Treasure Act* (1996), will be removed from the site to a secure location, and will be promptly reported to the appropriate local coroner's office and to Lincolnshire Portable Antiquities Scheme.
- 5.10 Throughout the monitoring a digital photographic record will be compiled, and will comprise an overview of the site prior to work starting, and during as well as after completion of the work, and will include any excavated features, sections and other relevant details that aid interpretation.
- 5.11 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ*, and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Proper respect will be accorded to these remains, which will be cleaned to allow positive identification. Should removal be required, the appropriate Ministry of Justice Licence will be obtained prior to the removal of the remains. In addition, any remains will be reported to the local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.
- 5.12 The fieldwork will be undertaken by Neville Hall. Additional personnel may be appointed if required.

6. Post-fieldwork methodology

- 6.1 On the completion of the fieldwork, all of the written, drawn and photographic records produced by the archaeological monitoring will be checked, ordered, labelled (where appropriate) and catalogued to compile a distinctive site archive.
- 6.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which there were recovered. They will also be ordered into (and form part of) the site archive.
- 6.3 An assessment of significant finds will be made in light of general site information.
- 6.4 Any finds requiring specialist treatment and/or conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at The Collection, Lincoln, and in consultation with the relevant curator.
- 6.5 The site archive will be examined to enable the determination of various phases of activity on the site (if appropriate).
- 6.6 Relevant finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

7. Monitoring arrangements

- 7.1 Provision will be made for the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team on behalf of West Lindsey District Council, the Local Planning Authority to monitor the works during the fieldwork stage and any other aspect of the archaeological project as required including the post fieldwork analysis and report preparation stages of the project.
- 7.2 A minimum notification period of not less than fourteen days of the start date of works on the site will be given to the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team.
- 7.3 All aspects of the archaeological programme will be undertaken in accordance with this project specification.

- 7.4 Any variation to the project programme in terms of works or recording on or off site will be fully discussed and agreed with the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team.
- 7.5 Arrangements will be made for the representative of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team for access to the site to undertake monitoring visits, and such visits will be accounted for in the final report preparation.
- 7.6 The Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team shall be kept fully informed of any unexpected or unforeseen discoveries made during the course of the archaeological monitoring and recording programme.

8. Archive preparation and deposition

- 8.1 The documentation and records generated by the archaeological monitoring will be sorted and ordered in the format acceptable to The Collection, Lincoln, and to the standards and requirements as laid out in their Guide Book.
- 8.2 A unique accession number will be obtained from The Collection for the site archive.
- 8.3 It is anticipated that the archive will be deposited at The Collection, Lincoln by December 2017.

9. Reporting procedures

- 9.1 A report detailing the findings of the archaeological monitoring will be completed within two months after the finalisation of the fieldwork. Any delays will be related to the relevant authorities.
- 9.2 The report will consist of:
- A title page, with project name and location, national grid reference, planning reference, site code, accession number, client name, author and date;
 - A contents page listing report sections, illustrations and appendices;
 - A non-technical summary of the results of the monitoring;
 - An introduction, site description and location;
 - Planning background to the project;
 - A section on the archaeological and historical background to the project;
 - A description of the methodology used in the project;
 - A section describing the results of the monitoring;
 - A section on the discussion and results of the project including a consideration of the findings of the project in a local and regional context;
 - A consideration of the effectiveness of the project methodology and a confidence rating of the results;
 - Illustrations including plans showing monitored areas, all archaeological features and sections thereof (including trench sections); and

Appendices comprising appropriate photographs of the site and of specific and significant archaeological features and representative sections and a list of contexts, and any specialist reports on finds from the site.

An electronic copy of the report will be deposited with the OASIS project (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/index.cfm>.

10. Publication and dissemination

- 10.1 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the clients, the local curator (on behalf of the local planning authority), West Lindsey District Council and with the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (including a digital copy in a .pdf format).
- 10.2 A note will be placed in 'Lincolnshire History and Archaeology' describing the results.
- 10.3 The deposition of the site archive will be in accordance with guidelines outlined in the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (LCC, 2016).
- 10.4 Should the results of the archaeological investigation merit it, a note will also be placed in appropriate national journals e.g. *Medieval Archaeology*.

11. Other factors (including contingency)

- 11.1 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team.
- 11.2 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation, additional financial resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 11.3 Any additional financial contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and the client.

12. Variations to the proposed scheme

- 12.1 Variations to the proposed scheme will only be made following written confirmation with the archaeological curator.

13. Resources

- 13.1 The monitoring will be undertaken by Neville Hall using standard archaeological field techniques.
- 13.2 Should additional personnel be required, prior approval of the personnel will be sought from the local planning authority archaeologist prior to appointment.
- 13.3 Post-excavation analysis will be undertaken by Neville Hall and where available specialist analysis from:-

Jane Young	Medieval and Post-medieval Ceramics
Ian Rowlandson	Iron Age and Roman Ceramics
Val Fryer	Environmental
Carol Allen	Neolithic and Bronze Age

Malin Holst
Jane Cowgill

Osteoarchaeology
Metallurgy

- 13.4 Small finds requiring conservation will be conserved by the City and County Museum Laboratory.
- 13.5 Recognised specialists will be sought in the event that other data are retrieved in the course of the monitoring.

14. Insurance statement

- 14.1 Public indemnity of £2,000,000 and private indemnity insurance of £250,000 with Towergate Insurance.

15. Copyright

- 15.1 Copyright will remain that of the author. Licence will be given to the client to present any reports, copyright of the author, to the planning authority in good faith of satisfactory settlement of account.

16. Ownership

- 16.1 It will be asked of the client, at the outset, that the ownership of any portable objects discovered in the course of the monitoring be donated along with the