

# Humber Field Archaeology

*Archaeological Consultants and Contractors*



## Archaeological Observation and Recording

Land Adjacent to  
2 Wold Gardens  
North Kelsey  
Lincolnshire

Planning Reference: M05/P/1141  
National Grid Reference: TA0448301893  
Site Code: WGNK06  
Museum Reference: 2006.12

for

Advocate Developments Ltd

Watching Brief Report Number: 847  
May 2006

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D.J. Jobling (*BA Hons*) May 2006

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## Summary

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A programme of archaeological observation and recording was undertaken by Humber Field Archaeology during groundwork associated with the construction of a pair of semi-detached dwellings on land adjacent to 2 Wold Gardens, North Kelsey.

Monitoring of the site strip and the excavation of the foundations and service trenches revealed no archaeological features. Three sherds of post-medieval pottery dating from the 19th to early 20th century were recovered from the topsoil.

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# 1. Introduction

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This report presents the results of a programme of archaeological observation and recording undertaken by Humber Field Archaeology, on behalf of Mr D. Lince, Advocate Developments Ltd during groundwork associated with construction of a pair of semi-detached dwellings on land adjacent to 2 Wold Gardens, North Kelsey. (Figure 1, Plates 1). The work was undertaken to satisfy condition 5 of the planning permission (see below).

Site Code: WGNK06  
National Grid Reference: TA0448301893  
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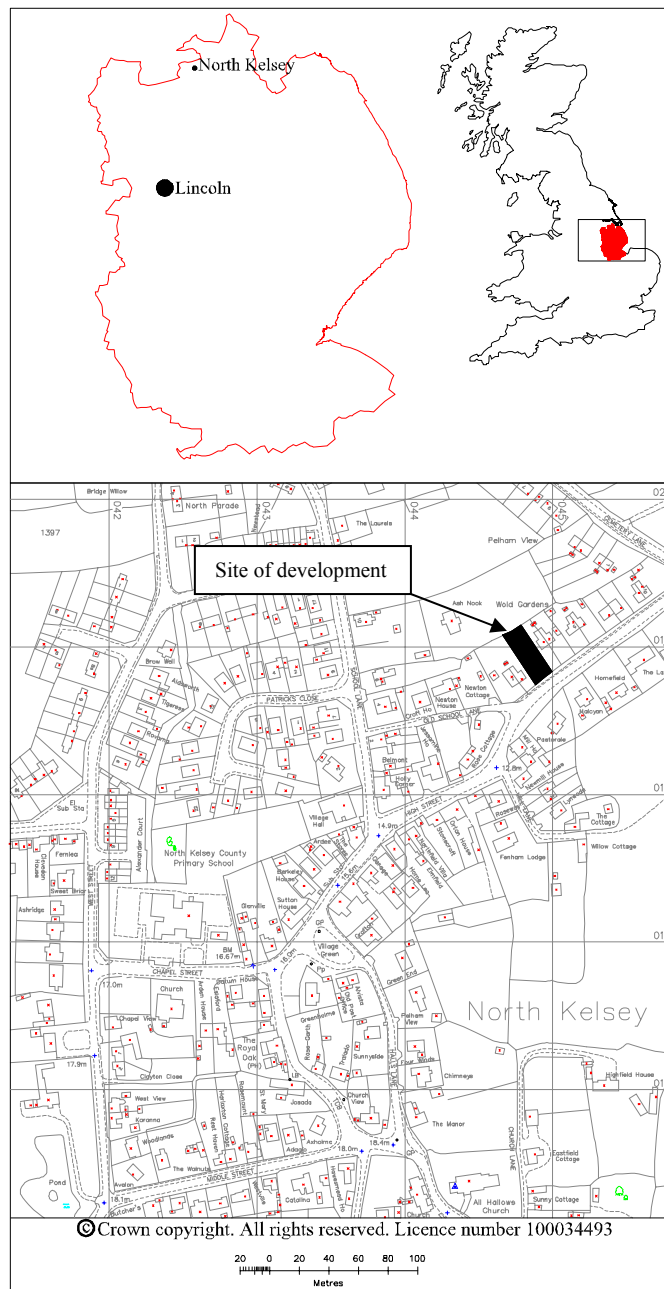


Figure 1 Site location plan

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## **2. Planning Background**

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An application, reference M05/P/1141 was made by Mr D. Lince to West Lindsey District Council on the 28th October 2005 for permission to erect a pair of semi-detached dwellings on land adjacent to 2 Wold Gardens, North Kelsey. This was a resubmission of previously withdrawn application number M05/P/1003.

Because the development involved potential damage to the underlying archaeological resource, the Principal Archaeologist at Lincolnshire County Council, on behalf of West Lindsey District Council, recommended that a programme of archaeological observation and recording (watching brief) be undertaken 'in order to ensure that satisfactory arrangements are made for the investigation, retrieval and recording of any possible archaeological remains on the site and to accord with policy SA6 of the West Lindsey Local Plan.

Permission was granted on the 21st December 2005 subject to time limit plus conditions.

Condition 5 stated:

“The applicant shall arrange for an archaeologist recognised by the district planning authority to carry out an archaeological watching brief during all stages of the development involving ground disturbance in accordance with a scheme to be submitted to, and approved by that authority before development is commenced. Such arrangements shall include provision for the observation, recording and recovery of artefactual evidence and post-excavation analysis. Fourteen days notice shall be given to the district planning authority prior to the commencement of works. A report of the archaeologist’s findings shall be submitted to the planning authority within two months of the last day of the watching brief, or such longer period as may be agreed by the authority, and shall include arrangements for the conservation and long-term storage of artefacts removed from the site.”

A project design for a programme of observation and recording (Atkinson 2006) was approved on the 25th January 2006 and work began on site on the 31st January 2006.

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## **3. Archaeological Background**

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North Kelsey is located approximately 30km to the north of Lincoln in the district of West Lindsey close to the county boundary with North Lincolnshire. The settlement is located on a low spur on the western edge of the Wolds overlooking the Ancholme valley to the west. The drift geology is Till.

The site lies in an area rich in archaeological evidence. A prehistoric and Romano-British occupation site lies to the southeast of the village, while many finds dating from the Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age have been recovered from the surrounding area. Cropmarks revealed on aerial photographs show possible enclosure ditches relating to this period. Evidence for activity in the Roman period has been recorded on the fringes of the village; this includes the conjectured line of a Roman road to the northeast along the line of Station Road, and burials of possible Roman

date have been located at Church View to the south, although these are more likely to be medieval or later in date.

Pottery dating from the Romano-British period was found during a watching brief by Archaeological Project Services in Mill Lane in 1999 (SMR no. 54574). A further sherd was recovered during a watching undertaken by Humber Field Archaeology in 1997 on land off School Lane (NGR TA 0444 0192). This watching brief also identified a pit containing pottery dating from the Medieval period.

North Kelsey was a large settlement from at least 1086 onwards, although evidence of a gradual decline during the medieval period has been noted. Pottery including Torksey and Lincoln wares has been found around the village. Aerial photographic evidence and ground survey has revealed earthwork remains including ridge and furrow and property boundaries.

On the southern edge of the village lies the scheduled monument of North Kelsey Grange which is believed to be associated with a grange of the Gilbertine Priory of North Ormsby which was established by the early 13th century (National Monument No. 31617; SMR no. 50500).

It was considered quite likely that any groundworks associated with this development had the potential to reveal archaeological deposits and/or artefacts dating from the prehistoric and later periods.

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## **4. Methodology**

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The work associated with this project was carried out by staff from Humber Field Archaeology, in accordance with the procedures set out in a site specific project design for archaeological observation and recording (Atkinson 2006)

The scheme of works comprised the supervision of the site clearance and the excavation of the foundations and service trenches. A series of three visits were made to the site between the 31st January and the 28th April 2006 during which time it was possible to monitor the excavation of the groundworks specified.

The excavated dimensions of the foundation trenches were recorded, as were the depth sequences of any exposed stratigraphy, context numbers were assigned and detailed descriptions were made, plans and sections were drawn at an appropriate scale and a photographic record was maintained in monochrome, colour transparency and digital formats using 35mm cameras and a Kodak DX6340 digital camera.

Archaeological artefacts found during the fieldwork were bagged according to their context, and returned to Humber Field Archaeology for further specialist analysis.

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## 5. Results

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The site was located on land that had formerly been part of the gardens of numbers 2 and 3 Wold Gardens and occupied an area of 541.63m<sup>2</sup> on the northwest side of the street. The modern ground surface sloped up from the street-front from 12.66m O.D. to 13.40m O.D. over the first 7m and then to 13.94m O.D. at the rear of the development site. In the area occupied by the foundation trenches the ground level was a 13.40m O.D. at the front rising to 13.54m O. D. at the rear. The southwest side of the site had been disturbed by the construction of a new drive and paths for number 2 Wold Gardens.

The monitoring of the site strip and the excavations for the foundations for the new dwellings and services was undertaken on a continuous basis during the groundworks. The site strip consisted of the removal of between 0.05m and 0.25m of turf, topsoil and gravel which had formed the drives and gardens and also the removal of a hedge and a couple of small trees. None of this work was of sufficient depth to reveal any deposits beneath the topsoil (1001).

The house foundations were located 9.50m from the street with maximum dimensions of 11.80m southwest to northeast by 10.40m northwest to southeast and covered an area totalling 106.7m<sup>2</sup> (*Figure 2*). The trenches were excavated with a JCB fitted with a toothed bucket. The trenches around the perimeter were initially 0.60m wide and were excavated to a depth of 1.50m (11.90m O.D.). The remaining trenches were excavated to a depth of 1m (12.40m O.D.). It must be noted that due to recent rainfall the trench sides were very unstable causing several areas to collapse. The cleaning out and re-excavation resulted in parts of the trenches being between 1m and 1.20m wide in places. These areas were then concreted immediately to prevent further collapse.

The deposits revealed during the excavation of the foundation trenches consisted of basal layer (1003) natural boulder clay, it was mid blue grey in hue, medium working to soft and plastic, slightly wet in makeup. Upon exposure to the air it changed the colour from the mid blue grey to a mid green yellow/brown. It was encountered at 12.40m O.D. in the southern foundation trench rising to 12.97m O. D. in the trench forming the rear of the development.

Overlying (1003) was another natural layer (1002). This layer consisted of brown clayey sand with gravel (medium to small). The deposit was fairly soft, plastic and quite waterlogged. It varied in thickness between 0.36m in the southern most foundation trench to 0.12m in the north.

Above (1002) was the topsoil (1001). It consisted of soft and dark clay loam, with frequent modern inclusions including plastic as well as occasional to moderate small stone/gravels. The deposit was again waterlogged, soft and pliable in nature and varied in thickness from 0.65m in the southern trench to 0.55m in the north. No further deposits were encountered within the house foundations. Work then concentrated on the construction of the dwellings. A 2.50m wide area in front of the new dwellings was then scraped clean and stoned-up with between 0.15m and 0.20m (1004) hardcore bringing the ground level up to 3.40m.

Following this, four drainage channels were excavated by hand leading from the foundations to converge on an inspection chamber located 5m to the south of the plot. It was during this work that three sherds of a Bristol Glazed Modern English Stoneware flagon, dating from the 19th and early 20th century (pers. Comm. Peter Didsbury) were recovered. The trenches were between 0.35m and 0.40m wide, with their depth starting at 0.20m, adjacent to the new dwellings increasing to 0.40m where the channels converged at the inspection chamber which measured 2m x 1.40m and was aligned northeast to southwest and was 1m deep. The stratigraphy exposed here consisted of (1003) below (1002) below (1001) topsoil and (1004) modern stone hardcore.

The original position for the inspection chamber was not viable, as the connecting pipe was apparently unusable for the project; this led to the excavation of a further inspection chamber located towards the frontage of the site, adjacent to the property boundary wall. The excavation of the new inspection chamber covered an area measuring 2m north to south and 1.60m west to east (3.2m<sup>2</sup>), by 1m deep. The base of the trench held an foul drainage pipe locate at 11.50m O.D. Here the boulder clay (1003) was encountered at 11.89m O.D. and was overlain by (1002) which was 0.55m thick at this point. The backfill of the service trench consisted of (1005) Mid to dark grey clay loam, with gravel and sand.

No archaeological deposits were identified during groundworks associated with this development.





Figure 2 *Plan showing the position of the excavated foundations and service trenches within the development*

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## **6. Discussion**

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The following is solely the opinion of Humber Field Archaeology, and may not reflect that of the Principal Archaeologist at Lincolnshire County Council, archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA).

The groundworks associated with this development revealed a simple sequence of deposits consisting of natural boulder clay beneath a natural clayey sand with gravel which was in turn below the modern topsoil. No archaeological deposits were encountered within the foundations for the new dwellings or within any of the service trenches and only three sherds of late 19th/20th century pottery was recovered.

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## **7. Acknowledgements**

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Thanks are accorded to Mr D. Lince and Mr A. Potts of Advocate Developments Ltd for help and co-operation during the course of this project.

The on-site recording was carried out by Douglas Jobling and Irene McGrath. The report text and illustrations were prepared by Douglas Jobling and David Atkinson. The pottery was identified by Peter Didsbury, freelance ceramics specialist.

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## 8. References

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Atkinson D. 1997 An Archaeological Watching Brief at School Lane, North Kelsey. Humber Field Archaeology Watching Brief Report No. 216

Atkinson D. 2006 Land Adjacent to 2 Wold Gardens North Kelsey Lincolnshire Project Design for Archaeological Observation and Recording. Humber Field Archaeology

Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2), English Heritage, 1991.

### Sources consulted

Archaeological Data Services <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/>

Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record

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## 9. Appendices

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### Appendix 1 Context list

- 1000 Unstratified.
- 1001 Topsoil. Dark grey clay loam. Frequent modern inclusions (plastic/construction debris. between 0.55m and 0.65m thick
- 1002 Natural layer. Clayey sand with gravel (small to medium). Soft and plastic handling, heavily waterlogged, unstable. 0.12m to 0.55m thick.
- 1003 Natural Boulder Clay. Mid blue grey, oxygenating mid green, mustard yellow/brown. Medium working soft, plastic, slightly waterlogged. Basal layer,
- 1004 Modern dark grey/black hardcore surfacing. 0.15m to 0.20m thick:
- 1005 Backfill of modern service trench. Mid to dark grey clay loam, with gravel and sand inclusions (less than 10%). Working soft, pliable and plastic, waterlogged.

## Appendix 2 Archive

### Project Details:

Archaeological observation and recording during groundwork associated with the construction of a pair of semi-detached dwellings on land adjacent to 2 Wold Gardens, North Kelsey, Lincolnshire.

**Site Code:** WGNK06

**National Grid Reference:** TA0448301893

**Planning Reference Number:** M05/P/1141

**Museum Reference or Accession Number:** 2006.12

**Author** D. Jobling      **Date of fieldwork** 31/01/2006 – 28/04/2006

**Report Number.** Humber Field Archaeology Watching Brief Report Number 847

### Quantity

The paper record is containing in one A4 ring binder

The finds at contained in one small steward box

### Summary of work.

A programme of archaeological observation recording was undertaken by Humber Field Archaeology during groundwork associated with the construction of a pair of semi-detached dwellings on land adjacent to 2 Wold Gardens, North Kelsey.

Monitoring of the site strip and the excavation of the foundations and service trenches revealed no archaeological features. Three sherds of post-medieval pottery dating from the 19th to early 20th century were recovered from the topsoil.

**Site Code:** WGNK06

**National Grid Reference:** TA0448301893

**Museum Reference or Accession Number:** 2006.12

### Index to Archive

#### 1. Background:

- 1.1 Project Designs
- 1.2 Risk Assessment
- 1.3 Copy of Planning Permission
- 1.4 Correspondence

#### 2. Documentary:

- 2.1 SMR Information
- 2.2 ADS printout

#### 3 Site Data

- 3.1 Site notes
- 3.2 Fieldwork log
- 3.3 Context list
- 3.4 Site drawings

#### 4. The Photographic Record:

- 4.1 Photographic Catalogue
- 4.2 Negatives
- 4.3 Transparencies
- 4.4 Reference Prints
- 4.5 Contact Sheet for digital photographs
- 4.6 Printout of digital photographs

#### 5. The Finds Record

- 5.1 The pottery

**6: Digital Data**

6.1 All computer generated data is stored at HFA with a back-up copy on CD in a data safe

**7. Miscellaneous:**

7.1 Developers plans

7.2 Copy of OS 'Superplan' base plan

**8. Final Report:**

Archaeological Observation and Recording. Land Adjacent To 2 Wold Gardens, North Kelsey, Lincolnshire. Humber Field Archaeology Watching Brief Report No. 847

The archive will remain at HFA until the report has been approved. Once approved, the archive will be deposited at The Collection, Lincoln as soon as possible thereafter.

## Appendix 3 Project Design

### LAND ADJACENT TO 2 WOLD GARDENS NORTH KELSEY LINCOLNSHIRE: Project design for archaeological observation and recording



Prepared by: HUMBER FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY  
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KINGSTON UPON HULL  
HU2 0LN

On behalf of: Mr D. Lince and Mr A. Potts  
Advocate Developments Ltd  
The Nutshell  
Chapel Lane  
Scawby  
North Lincolnshire  
DN20 9AQ

Planning Reference: M05/P/1141  
Site Code: WGNK06  
National Grid Reference : TA04460186  
Museum Reference: 2006.12

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D. Atkinson  
13/01/2006

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

The proposed construction of a pair of semi-detached dwellings on land adjacent to 2 Wold Gardens, North Kelsey, (ref. M05/P/1141; NGR TA04460186), has highlighted a need for an increased level of knowledge of the potential for survival of archaeological deposits on the site.

As the development clearly involves potential damage to any underlying archaeological resource, the Principal Archaeologist at Lincolnshire County Council, on behalf of West Lindsey District Council, have recommended that a programme of archaeological observation and recording (watching brief) is undertaken to ensure that satisfactory arrangements are made for the investigation, retrieval and recording of any possible archaeological remains on the site and to accord with policy SA6 of the West Lindsey Local Plan 1998.

This project design has been prepared to outline the proposed methodology for undertaking the works with reference to Chapter 9 Specification and Project Design (v1.0), Archaeology Handbook, Lincolnshire County Council.

## **2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

The intention of the watching brief is to record any features of archaeological interest, levels of subsoil/topsoil, and recover artefacts disturbed during the excavation of groundworks associated with the construction of the new building(s) and access road. This is likely to include monitoring of foundation and service trenches, and topsoil stripping within the building footprint and in access road. Exposed features and structures will be identified and recorded. Artefacts will also be collected and assigned to features, where possible, to assist in dating. Environmental samples may be taken where appropriate for assessment and/or specialist dating.

## **3 METHOD STATEMENTS**

### **3.1 Excavation**

Provision has been made for an archaeologist to supervise the site strip and the excavations associated with this development and to identify and record any features and deposits of interest which may be uncovered during the works. If finds of special significance are encountered, negotiations between the client, HFA and the Principal Archaeologist at Lincolnshire County Council, on behalf of West Lindsey District Council, should take place to determine appropriate procedures.

Where features of archaeological interest are present, measured plans and sections will be drawn, written descriptions of deposits compiled, and photographs taken. Recording procedures will be those used by HFA on archaeological excavations; plans will be completed at a scale of 1:50 or 1:20 (as appropriate) whilst section drawings will be at a scale of 1:10. Photographs will be taken using a Kodak DX6340 4x optical zoom, or if of special significance, 35mm format black and white and colour film.



Finds encountered will be recorded to professional standards using recognised procedures and numbering systems compatible with the accessioning system employed by the North Lincolnshire Museums Service. Recording, marking and storage materials will be of archive quality. Finds of particular interest — *ie* those other than bulk finds such as animal bone, pottery or ceramic building materials — will be allocated a Recorded Find number, and information such as their location in three dimensions and their description will be entered onto an appropriate *pro forma* sheet. A site-specific accession number will be agreed with the Museum Service before work is carried out.

At the very least, the sequence and depth of exposed subsoil deposits will be noted, and if any archaeological features are encountered then they will be recorded as appropriate: notes and measurements will be taken, plans or sections will be drawn, and any features will be photographed. If necessary, and where this does not interfere with the stability of trench sides or bases, features will be rapidly excavated. The level of features or deposits relative to Ordnance Datum will be determined where possible, otherwise with reference to depth below ground level. Any artefacts recovered will be bagged according to their context. Soil samples will be taken from features or deposits deemed likely to have palaeoenvironmental potential.

In the event that burials are encountered, they will be recorded *in situ* and removed in accordance with the conditions specified in a Home Office burial licence which has been issued for that purpose. HFA will normally apply for such a licence on the client's behalf.

### **3.2 Strategy for the recovery and sampling of biological remains**

#### *Sediment sampling*

Should sediment sampling be considered appropriate during the watching brief, the aim will be to assess the degree of preservation of biological remains within archaeological features and to assess their bioarchaeological potential. To this end a number of samples may be taken from features and deposits in order to provide material for this assessment. These will consist of 10 litre general biological analysis (GBA) sample will be taken from targeted deposits, and stored in plastic tubs. Examples of types of deposits which will be targeted for sampling are the fills of intrusive features, floors or occupation deposits, deposits which are burnt or may be of an industrial nature, natural deposits such as organic horizons and channel fills.

Some particularly rich deposits may have bulk-sieved (BS) samples taken, comprising 3 or 4 ten-litre plastic tubs of material).

All samples will initially be processed at Northumberland Avenue, and in light of this examination and the results of the excavation, suitable material will be sent to Palaeoecology Research Services, Unit 8, Dabble Duck Industrial Estate, Shildon, County Durham for more detailed assessment.

#### *Spot/ID samples*

A small number of spot samples, such as concentrations of small bones, seeds etc. might be taken, as may samples of wood for identification.

### *Animal bones*

Animal bones will be hand-collected from all excavated features, and will be bagged and labelled according to their excavated context. Collection from unstratified contexts, such as topsoil, will not be attempted. Where deposits are noted to contain dense concentrations of bones, then these will be sampled as BS samples (see above).

### **3.3 Specialist dating**

Specialist dating will be considered in certain circumstances, normally where contexts or features cannot be dated by other ‘conventional’ methods (*eg* pottery, artefacts, documentary).

There are three main types which may be considered, broadly: dendrochronological sampling of preserved timbers; archaeomagnetic assay of slow-accumulated waterlain silts and hearth/kiln structures; radiocarbon/accelerator mass spectroscopy (AMS) dating of materials containing carbon (*eg* timber, bone, shell, organic sediments).

### **3.4 Off-site works**

Upon completion of the on-site monitoring and recording, the written, drawn and photographic records will be compiled into a site archive to provide the basis for production of a final watching brief report within six weeks of completion of all site work, on behalf of the client and the Principal Archaeologist at Lincolnshire County Council, on behalf of West Lindsey District Council.

Any finds recovered will be cleaned and examined; recording, marking and storage materials will be of archive quality. If necessary, small finds — such as metalwork — will be despatched to the York Archaeological Trust Conservation Laboratory to assess any conservation measures required to ensure the stabilisation of the material for long term storage. Any pottery will be examined by a sub-contracted pottery specialist. Artefacts requiring radiocarbon, dendrochronology or species identification will also be selected for specialist analysis.

### *Archive preparation and deposition (including finds retention/disposal)*

The archive will be prepared in accordance with our usual procedures which are in line with those recommended by English Heritage. The site archive, including finds and environmental material, subject to the permission of the relevant landowners, will be labelled, conserved and stored according to the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage* and the Museums and Galleries Commission *Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections*.

It is intended that the site archive will be deposited with a suitable repository which meets the criteria for the storage of archaeological material, in this case North

Lincolnshire Museums Service; they will be contacted at an early stage in the project. Finds remain the property of the landowner until such time as they may grant title to a museum.

### *Report production*

As stated above, the results of the fieldwork will be presented in a watching brief report, produced within six weeks of completion, for submission to the client, the Principal Archaeologist at Lincolnshire County Council and West Lindsey District Council. The report will include:

- Site code/project number and planning reference;
- Eight-figure National Grid references;
- A description of the results of the on-site monitoring and assessments;
- Location plans indicating the areas monitored; and plans and sections of archaeological features encountered, including levels relative to OD;
- Photographs;
- Specialist descriptions of artefacts and environmental sampling;
- Conclusions regarding the interpretation of any remains encountered;
- Recommendations for the dissemination of the results of the fieldwork.
- A copy of the archive Index

In addition, copies of the report in .PDF Format will be lodged with the relevant parties if appropriate.

The results of the fieldwork will be submitted to *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology* journal for inclusion in their archaeological notes. If significant remains are found, publication in national, period, or specialist journals will also be considered.

### **3.5 Copyright, confidentiality and publicity**

Unless the client wishes to state otherwise, the copyright of any written, graphic or photographic records and reports rests with the originating body; that is the archaeological organisation undertaking the fieldwork and analysis.

The results of the work will remain confidential, initially being distributed only to the clients, their agents, the Principal Archaeologist at Lincolnshire County Council and West Lindsey District Council; and will remain so until such time as it is submitted in support of a planning application and is then deemed to have entered the public domain. All aspects of publicity will be agreed at the outset of the project between the client and HFA.

### **3.6 Health and Safety, Insurance**

Health and Safety issues will take priority over archaeological matters. Under the terms of the *Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992*, we prepare a Risk Assessment for any excavations which we undertake. Our overall policy is in line with recommendations set out in the SCAUM Manual *Health and Safety in Field*

*Archaeology* (4th Edition, 2002), and we have also produced our own safety manual for excavations which is distributed to members of staff.

Humber Field Archaeology (part of the Humber Archaeology Partnership), as a section of Hull City Council, is covered by the Council's Employer's Liability and Public Liability Insurance Policies; the indemnities for these policies currently stand at £35 million. For further details contact: Aon Limited, Corporate Division, 5th Floor, The Fountain Precinct, Balm Green, SHEFFIELD S1 2JA. A copy of the certificate can be supplied on request. HFA also has Professional Indemnity Insurance.

### **3.7 Monitoring**

The work will be monitored by the Principal Archaeologist at Lincolnshire County Council on behalf of West Lindsey District Council to ensure that it is carried out to the brief. This project design has been submitted to them for their approval, and the opportunity will be afforded for them to visit the site and to inspect and comment upon the excavation and recording procedures.

## **4 TIMETABLE AND STAFFING**

### **4.1 Timetable for the work**

The timetable of the fieldwork is dependent on the developer and the extent of the areas which will form part of the watching brief remit. At present, it is envisaged that the contractor's work will commence in two to three weeks time. Records made will be transcribed in the office and will form the basis of any reports produced. Results of the watching brief will be compiled, and the final report will be produced within two months of all archaeological fieldwork being completed.

Senior Project Officer	D. Atkinson, A.I.F.A - Has worked as a professional archaeologist in the region since 1979. Interested in all aspects of archaeological fieldwork and has published reports and papers on sites from the prehistoric to post-medieval periods. Has special interests in stratigraphic analysis, IT, AutoCAD and graphics.
Site Assistants	D Jobling BA (Hons) 1998 Manchester University. Has experience in wetland archaeology, urban and rural archaeological fieldwork including surveying and post excavation analysis in East Yorkshire and North Lincolnshire. Has special interests in the Neolithic period, the development of medieval Hull and AutoCAD.  Rawson MA 1998 York University. Has worked as a professional archaeologist since 1987 Has experience on a variety of urban and rural sites from the prehistoric to post medieval period, with particular expertise in post medieval building recording.  I. McGrath – over 15 years of archaeological experience on a variety of urban and rural sites within the region.
Finds Supervisor	S Tibbles, Cert. Arch (Hull) 2000, Dip. Arch. (Hull) 2003. Has worked as a professional archaeologist since 1991. Experienced in all aspects of archaeological fieldwork and the post excavation analysis of artefacts. Has produced numerous finds assessment reports and has published reports and papers on Romano-British ceramic building material.
Pottery Specialist	This sub-contracted specialist will be P. Didsbury, M.Phil, Cert.Ed., who has extensive experience of pottery research on material from the region, and has published reports on prehistoric, Romano-British, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval assemblages from Yorkshire and Lincolnshire

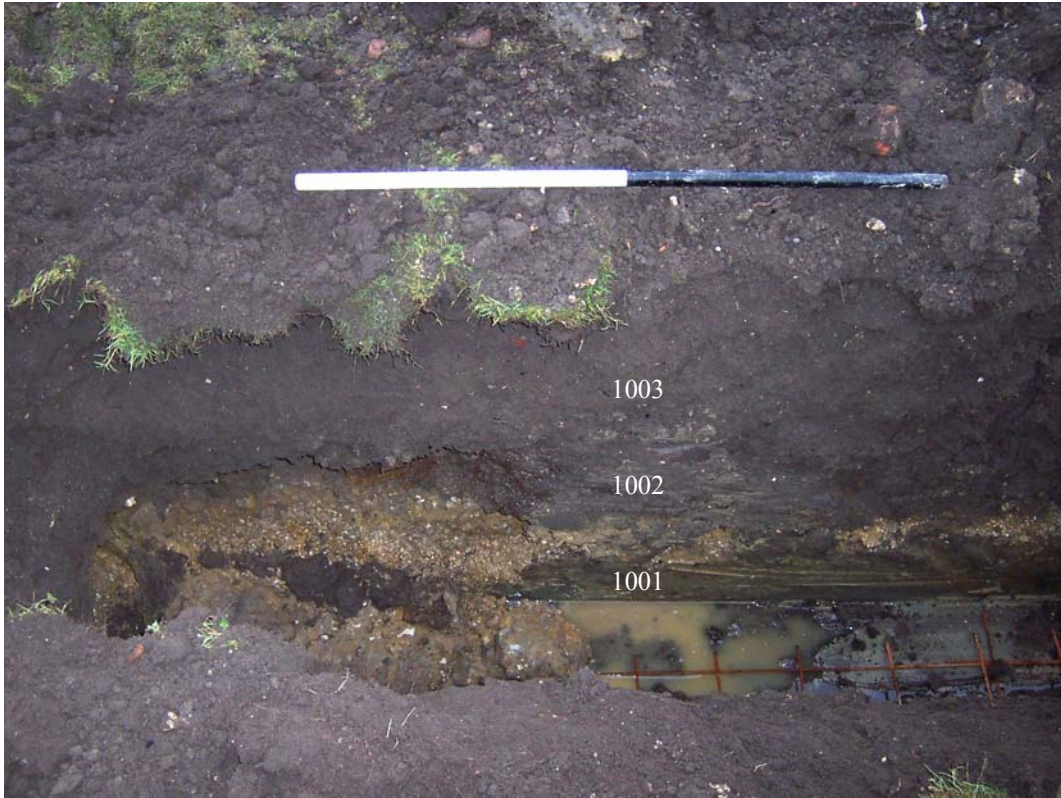


*Plate 1 The site of the development during the excavation of the foundation trenches, looking southeast*



*Plate 2 The excavation of the foundation trenches in progress, viewed from northwest*





*Plate 3 View showing the nature of the deposits revealed throughout the foundation trench system*



*Plate 4 The hand excavation of the shallow service trenches, looking north-west.*





*Plate 5 The excavation for the re-sited inspection chamber showing the large pipe in the base*

# Humber Field Archaeology

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Project Management • Desk-based Assessment • Field Survey • Excavation Watching Briefs  
• Finds Research • Post-excavation Analysis • Inter-tidal Work

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