

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCHEME OF WORKS REPORT:
LAND OFF MILL LANE, KEELBY, LINCOLNSHIRE**

NGR: TA 1604 0985
AAL Site Code: KEML 15
Planning Application Ref: 120907
Museum accession code LCNCC: 2015.153
OASIS Reference Number: allenarc1-240894



Report prepared for Keir Architecture

By
Allen Archaeology Limited
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Allenarchaeology



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Element:	Name:	Date:
Report prepared by:	Tobin Rayner MSc	28/01/2016
Illustrations prepared by:	Tobin Rayner MSc	28/01/2016
Report edited by:	Natasha Powers BSc MSc MCIfA MCMI	22/03/2016
Report reviewed by:	Chris Clay BA MA (Hons)	27/05/2016
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Cover image: General view of site, looking northwest

Executive Summary

- Allen Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Keir Architecture to undertake an archaeological scheme of monitoring and recording during the groundworks for five dwellings, a garage and car parking areas on land off Mill Lane, Keelby, Lincolnshire.
- The site lies in an area of archaeological interest, adjacent to the possible prehistoric routeway of Barton Street, and on close to the historic medieval core of the village.
- The groundworks revealed a small brick-built structure of probable modern date, and an undated pit or linear feature, which terminated within the site. No artefacts were recovered during the monitoring.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Allen Archaeology Limited (AAL) was commissioned by Keir Architecture to undertake a scheme of archaeological monitoring and recording during the groundworks for five dwellings, a garage and car parking areas on land off Mill Lane, Keelby, Lincolnshire.
- 1.2 The fieldwork, recording and reporting was carried out in a manner consistent with current national guidelines, as set out in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists '*Standard and guidance for archaeological watching briefs*' (CIfA 2014), the local guidelines in the *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* (LCC 2012) and the English Heritage document '*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*' (English Heritage 2006). All relevant Historic England guidelines on archaeological practice were also followed and the work was conducted in line with a specification produced by this company (AAL 2015).

2.0 Site Location and Description

- 2.1 Keelby is located in the administrative district of West Lindsey District Council, approximately 10km west of central Grimsby. The proposed development area is towards the west side of the village, to the southeast of Mill Lane and northeast of the A18 Barton Street, and is centred on NGR TA 1604 0985 (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The bedrock geology of the area consists of Burnham Chalk, with an overlying superficial geology of glacial till (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

3.0 Planning Background

- 3.1 Full planning permission has been granted '*to erect 5 terrace dwellings and 1 garage and construct car park area. Also construct new public footpath-to replace extant planning permission 121907*' (Planning Application Reference 130006). The permission was granted subject to conditions, including the undertaking of a scheme of archaeological works involving a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording during all groundworks associated with the development.
- 3.2 The scheme of works comprised the monitoring of all groundworks by a suitably competent archaeologist, and the recording of any archaeological remains exposed, effectively 'preserving the archaeology by record'. This approach is consistent with the guidelines that are set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012).

4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 The site lies in an area of archaeological interest, particularly for the medieval period. Prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site is restricted to the cropmark of a possible round barrow, c.1.2km to the southwest (Lincolnshire Historic Environment record (hereafter LHER) Reference 53783). Adjacent to the site, Barton Street is believed to have originated as a prehistoric routeway, following the eastern edge of the chalk uplands of the Lincolnshire Wolds (May 1976).
- 4.2 To the north of the village, a possible Anglo-Saxon cemetery has been identified, based on the discovery of a number of plough-damaged finds discovered by metal detectorists (LHER Reference 54542).

- 4.3 The place name Keelby is of Old Norse and Old Danish derivation, meaning ‘the farmstead, village on the ridge’ (Cameron 1998). In the Domesday Book of 1086, there are seven landowners listed in Keelby; the King, the archbishop of York, the Bishop of Bayeux, the Bishop of Lincoln, Ivo Tallboys, Drogo of la Beuvriere and Norman of Arcy. These estates suggested a fairly populous parish, listing 44 villagers of varying status, along with their dependents, and also included 2½ mills and a salt house (Morgan and Thorn 1986).
- 4.4 Traces of a possible medieval building have been recorded on aerial photographs c.100m to the northwest (LHER Reference 5033), with three further examples recorded to the east and northeast, now under modern housing (LHER References 50031, 50034, 50035).

5.0 Methodology

- 5.1 The groundworks entailed the removal of topsoil and the excavation of the footings for the dwellings and were monitored by an experienced field archaeologist on 28th and 29th September and 1st October 2015 (Figure 2, Plates 1 and Plate 2). Excavation was undertaken by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket. All exposed plan and section surfaces were inspected for archaeological features and deposits to determine the stratigraphic sequence.



Plate 1: General view of the site during topsoil stripping, looking northeast



Plate 2: General view of the footings during excavation, looking west

- 5.2 A full written record of the archaeological deposits was made on standard AAL context recording sheets. Each deposit, layer and cut was allocated a unique three digit identifier (context number), and accorded a written description. A summary of these are included in Appendix 1. Numbers in square brackets reflect cut features (eg pit [005]).
- 5.3 Features and deposits were drawn in section at an appropriate scale. All deposits were recorded photographically. General site shots were also taken to show the landscape context of the groundworks and a selection of these have been included in the report.

6.0 **Results** (Figures 3 and 4)

- 6.1 The earliest deposit revealed within the footings was a loose, light brown sand and gravel, 004, that represents the underlying superficial geology. This was recorded to a depth of c.1m below the existing ground level. Sealing 004 was a 0.2m thick, moderately compact, light brown sandy silt, 002, with occasional pebbles, flint and chalk that has been interpreted as a subsoil (Plate 3).



Plate 3: East-facing section showing subsoil 002 overlying natural sand and gravel 004. Scales 1m

- 6.2 Cutting the subsoil in the northeast half of the site was a north-south aligned linear feature, [005], with u-shaped sides and a concave base, and a terminus to the northwest. [005] measured at least 3m long by 1.8m wide and 0.7m deep and was filled by a primary deposit comprising a thin lens of coal dust, 006, sealed by a loose, mixed sand and silt backfill, 007, interpreted as redeposited natural (Plate 4).



Plate 4: North-facing section of ditch/gully [005]. Scales 1m

- 6.3 The foundations of a brick, mortar bonded structure, [008], were recorded in plan in the southwest half of the footings. Rectangular and aligned northwest-southeast this probable outbuilding measured 2m x 1m and had a wall extending from the northeast corner for a further c.2m



Plate 5: View of brick structure [008], looking southeast. Scales 1m

- 6.4 Overlying the subsoil and sealing all the features was a 0.25m thick, loose, mid brown, clayey silt topsoil containing frequent brick rubble, metal and plastic.

7.0 Discussion and Conclusions

- 7.1 The monitoring revealed a modern brick built structure, [008], that was likely to have been a small outhouse. A number of small outbuildings are apparent on later 20th century mapping, but nothing that corresponds with the location of this structure, and as such its precise date and function are unclear. Likewise, a pit or linear feature was recorded [005], but produced no dating evidence, thus limiting its interpretive potential.

8.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

- 8.1 The methodology adopted was appropriate to the nature and extent of the development and has indicated that the proposed development has had a negligible impact upon the local archaeological resource.

9.0 Acknowledgements

- 9.1 Allen Archaeology Limited would like to thank the Keir Architecture for this commission and the groundworkers for their cooperation during the fieldwork.

10.0 References

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Appendix 1: Context Summary List

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
001	Layer	Loose, mid brown clayey silt with frequent brick rubble, metal and plastic, 0.25m thick; seals 003	Topsoil
002	Layer	Moderate light brown sandy silt with occasional pebbles, flint and chalk, 0.2m thick, seals 004, cut by [005] and [008]	Subsoil
003	Masonry	Machine made brick (210 x 110 x 70mm) mortar bonded structure aligned northwest-southeast, measuring 2m x 1m, fills [008] sealed by 001	Outhouse
004	Layer	Loose, light brown sand and gravel	Natural geology
005	Cut	N-S linear with u-shaped sides and concave base, 3m x 1.8m x 0.7m, filled by 006 and 007, cuts 002	Modern ditch or gully
006	Fill	Friable, black coal dust, 50mm thick, fills [005] sealed by 007	Dumped coal deposit
007	Fill	Loose, mixed light to dark sand and silt with frequent gravel, 0.7m thick, seals 006 sealed by 001	Backfill of redeposited natural sand and gravel
008	Cut	Linear cut feature containing brick structure 003, cuts 002	Foundation trench for outhouse

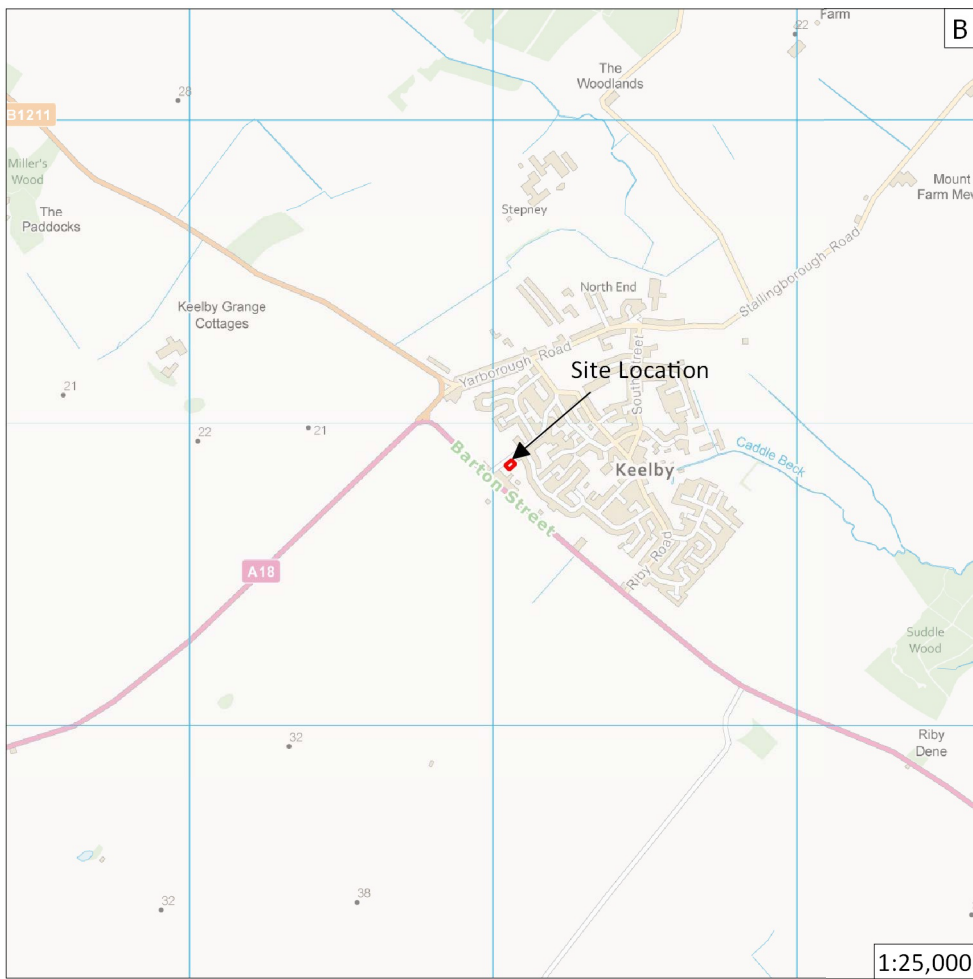
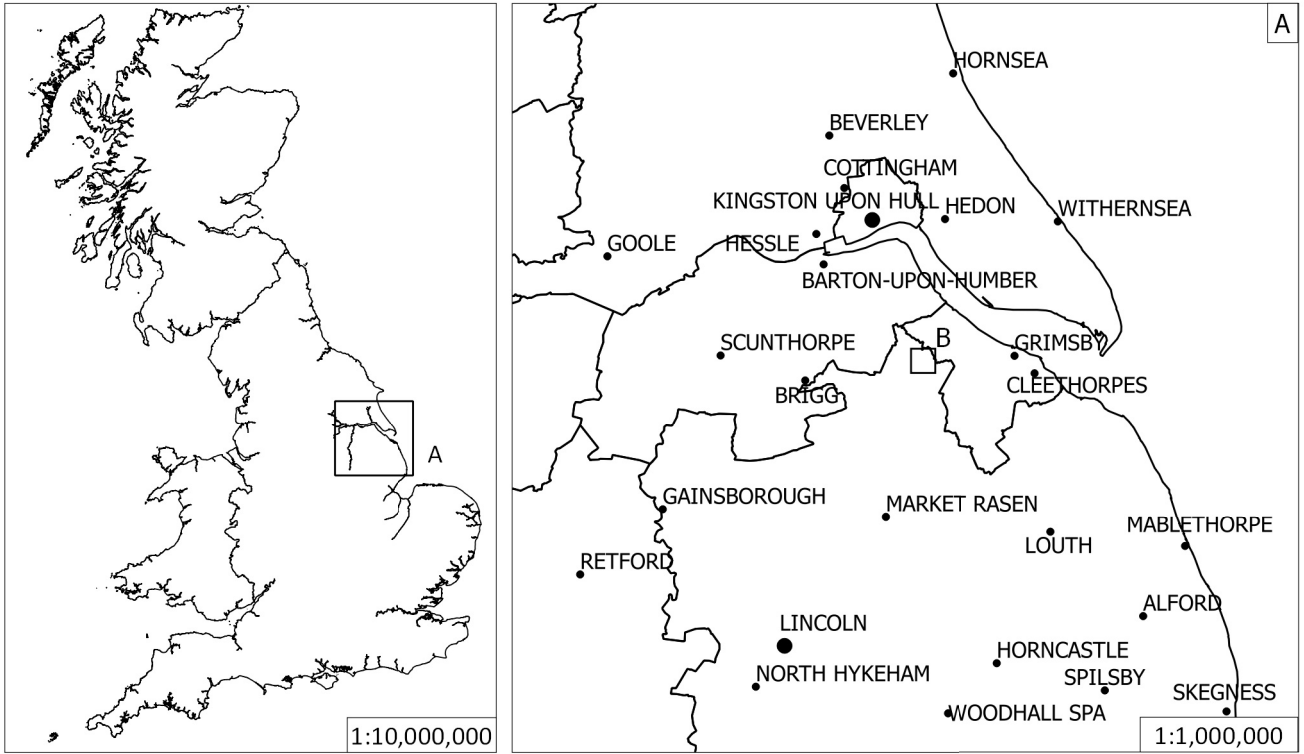


Figure 1: Site location outlined in red

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Site Code	KEML 15
Scale	1:10,000,000 1:1,000,000 1:25,000 @ A4
Drawn by	T Rayner
Date	31/05/16

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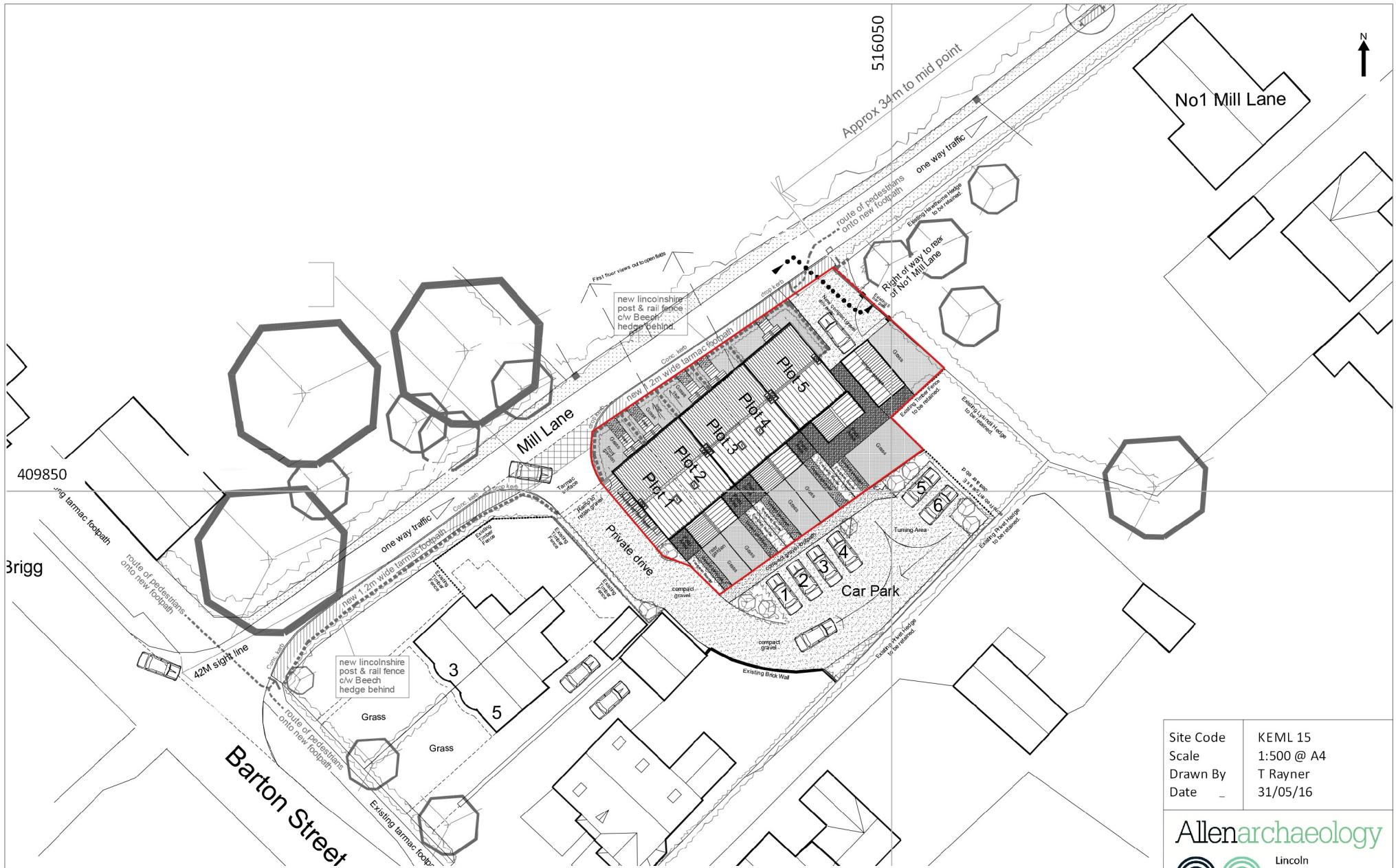
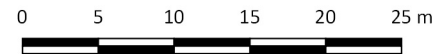


Figure 2: Detailed site location (in red)

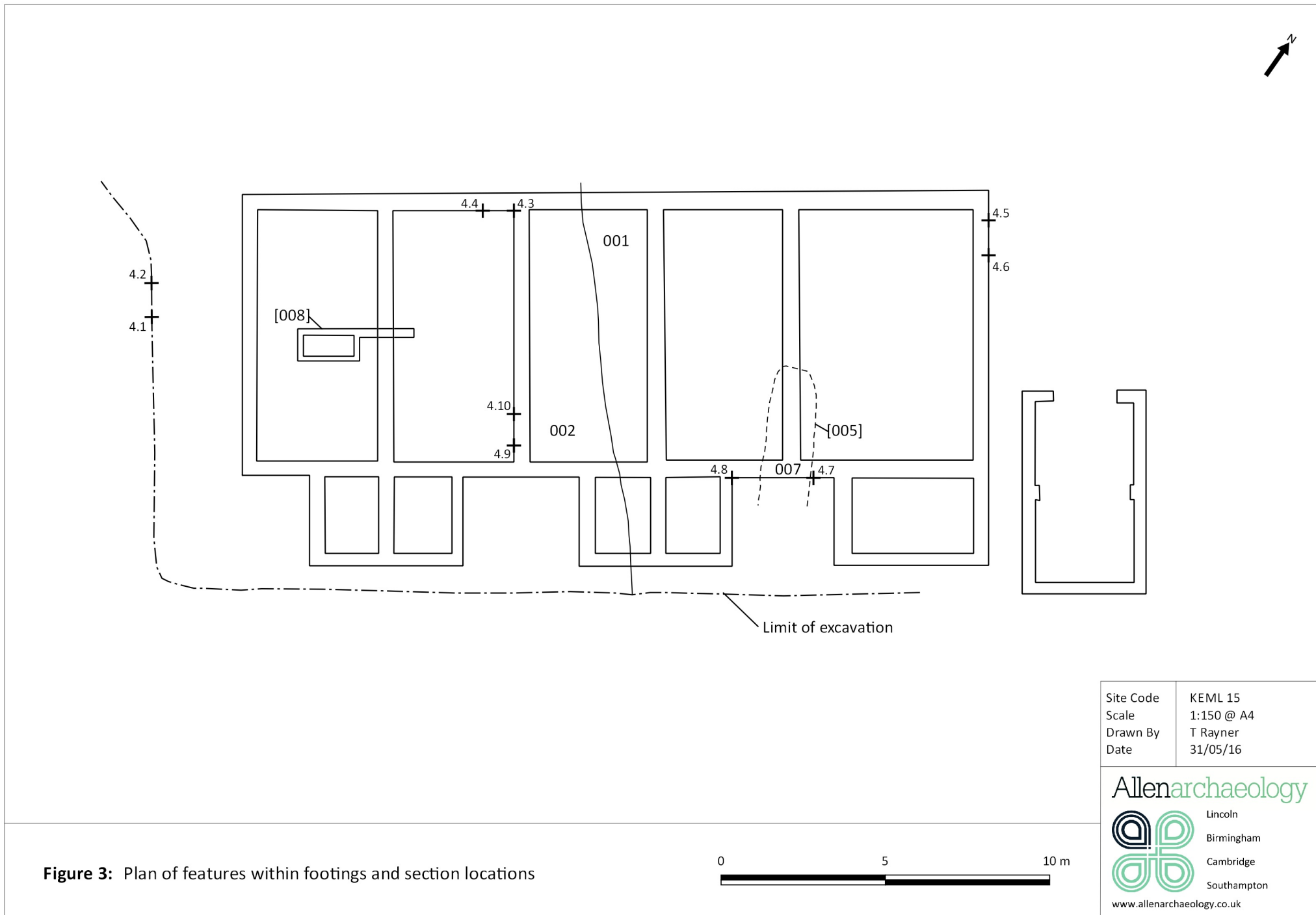


Site Code	KEML 15
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Drawn By	T Rayner
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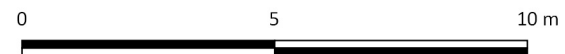
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Date	31/05/16

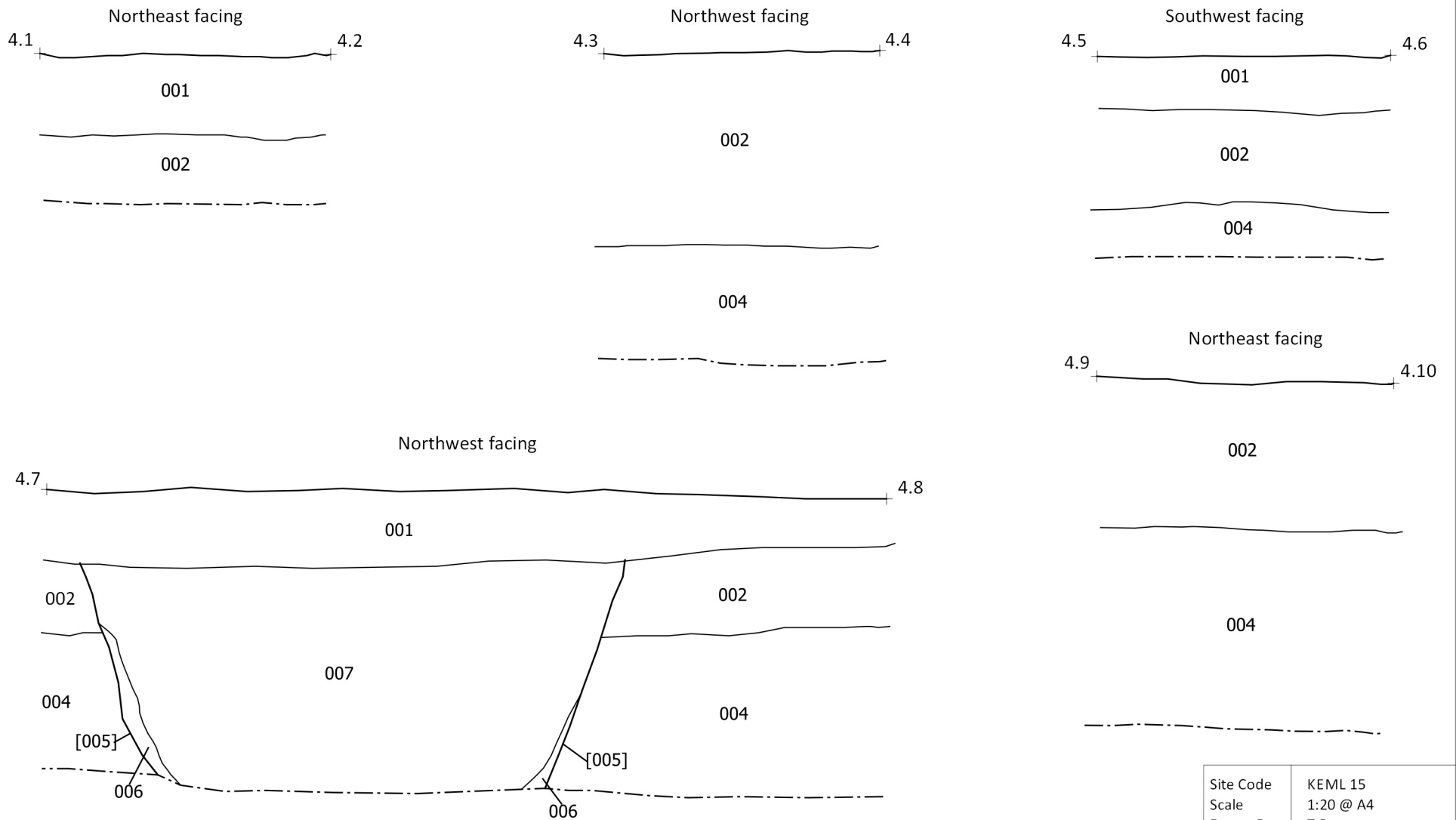
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Figure 3: Plan of features within footings and section locations





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Figure 4: Sections, located on Figure 3

