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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
OF LAND NORTH OF
EWERBY ROAD
KIRKBY LA THORPE
LINCOLNSHIRE
(KER00)**

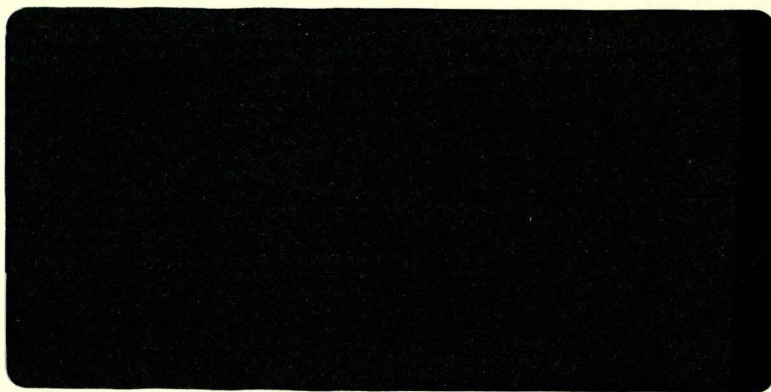


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PROJECT
SERVICES

Lincolnshire County Council
Archaeology Section

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
OF LAND NORTH OF
EWERBY ROAD
KIRKBY LA THORPE
LINCOLNSHIRE
(KER00)**

Work Undertaken For
Mr M Priestley

January 2000

Report Compiled by
Tobin Rayner and Steve Malone

Planning Application No: N/34/1007/99
National Grid Reference: TF 1004 4635
City and County Museum Accession No: 2000.15



A.P.S. Report No. 4/00

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2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as

2.3 Topography and Strategy

Kirkby-la-Tonnes is located five miles of Skegness in the administrative district of North Lincolnshire. The site lies on the northwestern fringe of the village, bounded by Lincoln Road to the west and Lowby Road to the south, crossed the national grid reference 78 7494-4635 (Figs 2, 3).

The site is a roughly rectangular parcel of land covering an area of approximately 0.38 hectares, with a height of c. 17m OD. Currently under pasture, the site is bounded by a ditch to the north and hedges to the east, west and south, and contains evidence of the earthwork remains of east-west

1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation comprising earthwork survey and a programme of trial trenching was undertaken to determine the archaeological implications of proposed development on land north of Ewerby Road, Kirkby La Thorpe, Lincolnshire. Archaeological remains from the Bronze Age, Roman, Saxon and medieval periods have been found in the vicinity.

Late Saxon to early medieval activity is represented by ditches, pits and a possible post-hole in two of the four trenches excavated. A number of other medieval or early post-medieval features were also identified in these trenches. No archaeological features were observed in the remaining two trenches.

A relatively level area in the southwest corner of the field, at the junction of the Ewerby and Evedon Roads, may represent a building platform. It is defined on its north and east sides by an earthwork feature, represented as a ditch in Trench 1, and appears to be respected by the ridge and furrow which is only apparent to the east. However, none of the features identified in excavation within this area were clearly structural, and the finds assemblage is not suggestive of intensive occupation in the immediate vicinity.

The ridge and furrow remains of medieval or post-medieval ploughing cover the eastern part of the field. Features predating the ridge and furrow, and perhaps relating to prior agricultural use of this land, were found in Trench 3.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as

'a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, and relative quality; and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.' (IFA 1994, 1)

2.2 Background

Between the 5th and 10th January 2000, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land north of Ewerby Road, Kirkby La Thorpe, Lincolnshire. The evaluation was requested prior to the determination of planning permission for the erection of six dwellings (Planning Application No. N/34/1007/99), in order to assess the presence and character of the archaeological resource within the proposed development area. The archaeological investigation was commissioned by Mr M Priestley. Archaeological Project Services carried out the work in accordance with a brief set by the Heritage Officer for North Kesteven District Council (Appendix 1).

2.3 Topography and Geology

Kirkby La Thorpe is located 3km east of Sleaford in the administrative district of North Kesteven. The site lies on the northeastern fringe of the village, bounded by Evedon Road to the west and Ewerby Road to the south, centred on national grid reference TF 1004 4635 (Figs 2, 3).

The site is a roughly rectangular parcel of land covering an area of approximately 0.38 hectares, at a height of c. 10m OD. Currently under pasture, the site is bounded by a ditch to the north and hedges to the east, west and south, and contains evidence of the earthwork remains of east-west

aligned medieval ridge and furrow cultivation.

Local soils are Ruskington Association gleyic brown earths overlying fen and glaciofluvial gravels (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 304). Beneath these deposits is a solid geology of Jurassic clays.

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Archaeological remains from the Bronze Age, Roman, Saxon and medieval periods have been found in the area around the application site (Fig. 2). A Bronze Age food vessel (NK34.9) was recorded 100m south of the parish church of St. Denis.

Aerial photographs have revealed suspected Romano-British settlements 1.2Km to the southwest (NK34.5) and 1.1Km to the south (NK34.16) of the proposed development. Two Romano-British coins (NK34.23) dating to 307-337AD and (NK34.9) 198-217AD have been recorded within the village, located *c.* 600m southwest of the site. Romano-British pottery has been recorded at various locations in the parish.

The village of Kirkby La Thorpe originally comprised two separate settlements; the application site lies within Kirkby, to the north. The smaller settlement of Laythorpe is situated to the south along Mount Lane. Kirkby is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and is referred to as '*Chirchebi*' (Ekwall 1974, 280). At the time of the Survey the land was owned by the Bishop of Durham, Gilbert de Gand and Coulsuain (Foster and Longley 1976). By the early 13th century the two settlements had combined, for in the *Curia Regia Rolls* of 1206 the village is referred to as '*Kirkebi et Leitorp*' (Ekwall 1974, 279). The village later became known as Kirkby Laythorpe before changing to its

present spelling of Kirkby La Thorpe.

Kirkby is surrounded by the extensive earthwork remains of the medieval village including house platforms, yards, ponds and ridge and furrow. Finds of medieval (NK34.6, 10, 17, 22, 27, 44 and 47) and possible Saxon date (NK34.48) have been found in the village.

The settlement of Kirkby at one time had two churches, St Denis and St Peter's. The church of St Denis lies 300m to the southwest of the application site, whilst the site of St Peter's Church, which was demolished in 1593, lies 200m to the east. St Peter's was appropriated to Sempringham Priory and is thought to have been early in date as the name 'Kirkby' or 'church settlement' implies. A piece of Anglo-Saxon cross shaft set into the tower of St Denis Church, is thought to have derived from St Peter's.

The application site contains evidence of the earthwork remains of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation aligned east-west. In the east-west ditch that bisects the field to the north of the site are three large worked stone slabs, one of which appears to have mouldings and may be re-used stones from St Peter's Church.

3. AIMS

The aims of the archaeological evaluation as outlined in the brief set by the Heritage Officer for North Kesteven District Council, were: to gather information to establish the presence or absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits.

4. METHODS

The trial trenching consisted of the

excavation of a 2% sample of the 0.38 hectare site as requested by the North Kesteven Heritage Officer. This was achieved by the excavation of four trenches measuring on average 15m x 1.8m. The trenches were positioned in accordance with the project brief.

Topsoil was stripped from the trenches by mechanical excavator to the level of the archaeological deposits or the undisturbed natural. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains. Where present, features were excavated by hand in order to retrieve dateable artefacts and other remains.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled, and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and plans at a scale of 1:20. Recording of deposits encountered during the evaluation was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Field survey of the excavated trenches, existing reference points and extant earthworks within the development area was completed using a Geodolite Total Station in conjunction with a Psion Datalogger. The results of the earthwork survey are shown in Figure 3.

5. RESULTS

5.1 The Stratigraphic Sequence

Finds recovered from the deposits identified during the evaluation were examined and a date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). Records of the deposits encountered were also examined. A list of all contexts and interpretations

appears as Appendix 2. Phasing was based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them, supplemented by artefact dating where relevant. Five phases were identified:

- Phase 1: Natural deposits
- Phase 2: Late Saxon/early medieval deposits
- Phase 3: Medieval/post-medieval deposits
- Phase 4: Undated deposits
- Phase 5: Modern deposits

Context numbers appear in brackets, and these refer to the individual cut and deposit descriptions recorded during excavation.

5.2 Phase 1: Natural deposits

The earliest recorded layers comprised a varied mid yellowish/greyish/reddish brown sandy clay with areas of mid yellowish brown sandy gravel (115), (203), (204), (308), (403), (404), (405) and (406). These natural geological deposits were recorded to a maximum depth of 1.14m during the excavation of archaeological features and were present within all of the trenches.

5.3 Phase 2: Late Saxon/early medieval deposits

Trench 1: (Fig. 4) A north-south aligned ditch (119) measuring 1.4m wide by at least 0.24m deep was recorded at the west end of the trench. The fill (118), a dark greyish brown clayey silt, contained largely 10th-12th century pottery, but also a single sherd of a 13th-14th century fabric. Against the northern section of the trench a possible post-hole (103), 0.5m in diameter, was recorded on the eastern edge of this ditch, although the relationship between them was not clear.

Immediately east of ditch (119), and truncating fill (118) was a sub-circular pit

(117) containing two fills; a dark grey clayey silt primary fill (101), containing 10th-12th century pottery and a secondary, dark grey ashy silt fill (120). The undulating base of this latter suggests recutting or later disturbance. A single 16th-17th century sherd was also present in material collected from this context, but this was retrieved during cleaning of the trench surface and may be intrusive. From the evidence of the pottery these contexts would appear to be of the Saxo-Norman period. Moreover, the greater dating clarity provided by the Stamford ware forms would suggest the deposits date to the early Norman period, from the 11th-mid 12th century (see Appendix 3).

Trench 3: (Fig. 5) A flat-based north-south linear ditch (320) measuring 2.30m wide x 0.36m deep was recorded at the west end of the trench. Within ditch (320) was a mid greyish brown sandy clay fill (301) containing 10th-12th century pottery.

5.4 Phase 3: Medieval/post-medieval deposits

Trench 1: (Fig. 4) 13th-14th century and 16th-17th century pottery sherds were recovered from contexts in Trench 1. These are probably intrusive, however, and no certain features of this date can be identified. Some of the undated, but arguably early, features within the trench may relate to this period.

Trench 2: (Fig. 6) A mid yellowish grey sandy clay deposit (202), overlying the natural throughout the trench, has been interpreted as a subsoil. The variation in thickness of the deposit corresponds with the extant earthwork dissecting the trench and would appear to form part of an east-west ridge.

Trench 4: (Fig. 6) A mid yellowish grey sandy clay deposit (402), overlying the

natural throughout the trench, has been interpreted as a subsoil. The variation in thickness of the deposit corresponds with the extant earthwork dissecting the trench and would again appear to form part of an east-west ridge.

5.5 Phase 4: Undated

Trench 1: (Fig. 4) A north-south linear ditch (112) measuring 0.9m wide x 0.2m deep was recorded at the eastern end of the trench. Contained within this ditch was a brownish grey silty clay fill (110). Immediately to the west, and parallel to this ditch, was a more substantial north-south linear ditch (114) measuring 2.5m wide by at least 0.38m deep, containing a mid greyish brown silty clay fill (113). No dating evidence was recovered from these contexts. A small group of regularly placed limestone cobbles (111) was located centrally above ditches (112) and (114). Truncating the fill of ditch (114) was an un-excavated sub-oval feature (122) containing a mid brown sandy silt fill (102). This feature has been interpreted as a pit, although its true shape was not fully revealed within the limits of excavation. The western edge of feature (122) was truncated by the latest phase (120) of feature (117). The primary fill (101) of feature (117) is dated to the early Norman period, but the upper layer (120) is not directly dated, and the form might suggest some later disturbance. A late Saxon or early medieval date for features (122) and (113) cannot, therefore, be claimed with any confidence.

Two layers (106) and (107), a mid greyish brown clayey silt and a mid brownish grey clayey silt respectively, overlay all the features within the trench. Layer (107) has been interpreted as a made deposit, whilst (106) as a subsoil. Both may be due to later soil development on the site.

Trench 3: (Fig. 5) A sequence of undated features were recorded within Trench 3. A flat based, northwest-southeast linear ditch (319) recorded c. 4m from the west end of the trench, was the earliest undated feature recorded within the trench. Ditch (319) contained a mid grey sandy clay fill (318) which was cut to the east by a later north-south linear ditch (317). Contained within ditch (317) were two fills; a mottled mid grey/yellow brown clay (316) overlying a mid yellowish grey sandy clay (307). Cutting fill (316) on the eastern side of ditch (317) was a north-south linear ditch (315) that measured 2.30m wide x 0.41m deep and contained a sequence of sandy clay fills (313), (303) and (314). A shallow, flat based gully (312) containing a mid grey sandy clay fill (302) was located to the east of ditch (315).

Sealing all of the features was a 0.54m thick mid grey sandy clay layer (306) containing frequent charcoal flecks. This layer probably represents a made ground or dumped levelling deposit. Overlying layer (306) were two deposits; a mid to dark greyish brown sandy clay subsoil (305) and a mid yellowish grey sandy clay fill (309). Deposit (309) is probably associated with the north-south hollow that extends across the site.

5.6 Phase 5: Modern deposits

A deposit of dark brown clayey sand (115), (201), (304) and (401) containing roots and overlain with turf was recorded within all of the evaluation trenches to a thickness of 0.30m and represents the modern topsoil. Modern land-drains, cut from the base of this topsoil, were seen in Trench 3.

6. DISCUSSION

Archaeological evaluation on land north of

Ewerby Road, Kirkby La Thorpe, Lincolnshire, has identified a range of archaeological deposits including late Saxon to early medieval ditches and pits, medieval ridge and furrow earthworks and several undated ditches.

6.1 Phase 1: Natural deposits

The earliest recorded deposits, found within all of the trenches, were sandy clays and gravels. These are likely to have been deposited as part of a glaciofluvial process.

6.2 Phase 2: Late Saxon/early medieval deposits

Trench 1, placed at the western end of the plot, and crossing an evident earthwork feature, contained the highest concentration of early features in the form of a series of intercut ditches, pits and a possible post-hole (117, 119, 103). These all lay within the area defined by the plotted earthwork (Fig. 3), seen within the trench as a substantial ditch feature (114), which might be contemporary. The earthwork ridge-and-furrow respects the boundaries of this plot, at the corner of the Ewerby and Evedon Roads, which may have remained in occupation/use for some time. Although the form of this elevated area is suggestive of a building platform, the ditches, pits and possible post-hole are not clearly structural and nor is the finds assemblage suggestive of intensive occupation in the immediate vicinity. Two small iron nails/spikes were also recovered from fill (104). Animal bone derived from these contexts was of sheep and cattle, the most common stock animal during the medieval period (see Appendix 3).

One early feature (320) was also identified in Trench 3 along with a series of cut and re-cut features (312, 315, 317, 319) on the same alignment. These all lie beneath, and at right-angles to, the ridge-and-furrow and

may all belong to this late Saxon or early medieval phase. The scarcity of finds would seem to suggest an agricultural function, perhaps a long-lived field boundary.

6.3 Phase 3: Medieval/post-medieval deposits

Within trenches 2 and 4 layers (202, 402) can be seen to relate to the earthwork remains of ridge-and-furrow cultivation. This ridge-and-furrow is well preserved over the eastern part of the plot, and in the field to the north.

Later disturbance may be evident within Trench 1 in the upper fills of (117), which may account for the 16th-17th century material recovered here. All of the features within the trench are sealed by undated deposits (106, 107) due, perhaps, to later soil development on the site. No features could be seen to cut through these layers from the base of the modern topsoil, suggesting an absence of relatively recent disturbance.

6.4 Phase 4: Undated deposits

The linear features (312, 315, 317, 319) within Trench 3 remain undated. However, the north-south alignment of these features suggests that they are earlier than the east-west aligned ridge-and-furrow on the eastern part of the building plot.

In Trench 1 the undated features (122) and (114) are suggested as early owing to their stratigraphic relationship with each other and with the pit (117). Similarly, the undated feature (112) is assumed to have some relationship to the parallel feature (114). All of the features within the trench are sealed by a considerable depth of later soil development (106, 107). None is cut from high in the section, and all may be relatively early in date.

6.5 Phase 5: Modern deposits

A modern deposit of topsoil was recorded across the development site which has evidently been under pasture for some time.

7. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

For assessment of significance the *Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling ancient monuments* has been used (DoE 1990, Annex; See Appendix 5).

Period

Remains of late Saxon to early medieval and medieval/post-medieval ditches, pits and postholes were revealed. Remains of this nature are typical of these periods.

Rarity

Late Saxon or early medieval and medieval/post-medieval deposits of the type recorded during this evaluation are not particularly scarce within the area.

Documentation

Records of archaeological sites and finds made in the Kirkby La Thorpe area are held in the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record and the files maintained by the North Kesteven Heritage Officer.

Group value

The majority of the remains encountered probably served an agricultural or pastoral function, such as field boundaries. Therefore, the group value is limited, though this may be considerably enhanced by possible association with the features within Trench 1 which appear to be related

to possible occupation during the late Saxon to medieval periods.

Survival/Condition

The features recorded appeared to have survived well and showed little evidence of disturbance other than through later agricultural activity. No preserved organic remains were recorded at the site and any environmental remains would be associated with the recovery of charred or other non organic material. The survival of well preserved deposits cannot be ruled out if significantly deeper features were excavated.

Fragility/Vulnerability

Development of the site is likely to impact into natural deposits. Consequently, all archaeological remains present are vulnerable. As no organic remains were recorded, de-watering is unlikely to present a significant threat to the archaeological potential of the site.

Diversity

Late Saxon/early medieval and medieval/post-medieval period ditches, pits and postholes were revealed. Most of these are probably related to agricultural uses, although some of the features on the west side of the site may be related to occupation.

Potential

There is high potential that late Saxon or early medieval and medieval/post-medieval period ditches, pits and postholes, as found during the archaeological evaluation, occur elsewhere on, and in the immediate vicinity of the site. Should further investigation of artefacts and environmental data be undertaken, new information may be forthcoming on the farming regime and

economic base of communities in the Kirkby La Thorpe area.

8. EFFECTIVENESS OF TECHNIQUES

The technique of using trial trenches to locate and evaluate archaeological deposits was successful. Well-preserved archaeological deposits were identified across the area. Some of these could be equated with the extant earthwork remains of ridge and furrow that are visible within the application area. Moreover, manual excavation revealed previously unknown archaeological features including, ditches, gullies and pits.

9. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological evaluation of land north of Ewerby Road, Kirkby La Thorpe, Lincolnshire has achieved the aims set out in the specification (Appendix 1). Archaeological artefacts and deposits dating from the late Saxon or early medieval periods to the post-medieval period were recorded.

Late Saxon to early medieval activity is represented by ditches, pits and a possible post-hole in Trenches 1 and 3. A number of other medieval or early post-medieval features were also identified in these trenches. No archaeological features were observed in Trenches 2 and 4.

The relatively level area in the southwest corner of the field, at the junction of the Ewerby and Evedon Roads, may represent a building platform. It is defined on its north and east sides by an earthwork feature, represented as a substantial ditch in Trench 1, and appears to be respected by the ridge and furrow which is only apparent to the east. None of the features

within this area in Trench 1 were clearly structural, however, and nor was the finds assemblage suggestive of domestic occupation in the immediate vicinity.

The ridge and furrow remains of medieval or post-medieval ploughing cover the eastern part of the field, and seal the features within Trench 3, all of which may be of early date.

10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr M Priestley who commissioned the evaluation and post-excavation analysis. The archaeological project was coordinated by Gary Taylor and this report was edited by Dale Trimble and Tom Lane. Kate Orr, the Heritage Officer for North Kesteven District Council, kindly permitted examination of the relevant parish files

11. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Project Officer: Tobin Rayner
Site Assistants: Rachael Hall and Jim Snee
Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Illustration: Phil Mills and Tobin Rayner
Post-excavation Analyst: Tobin Rayner

12. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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13. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists
OD Ordnance Datum

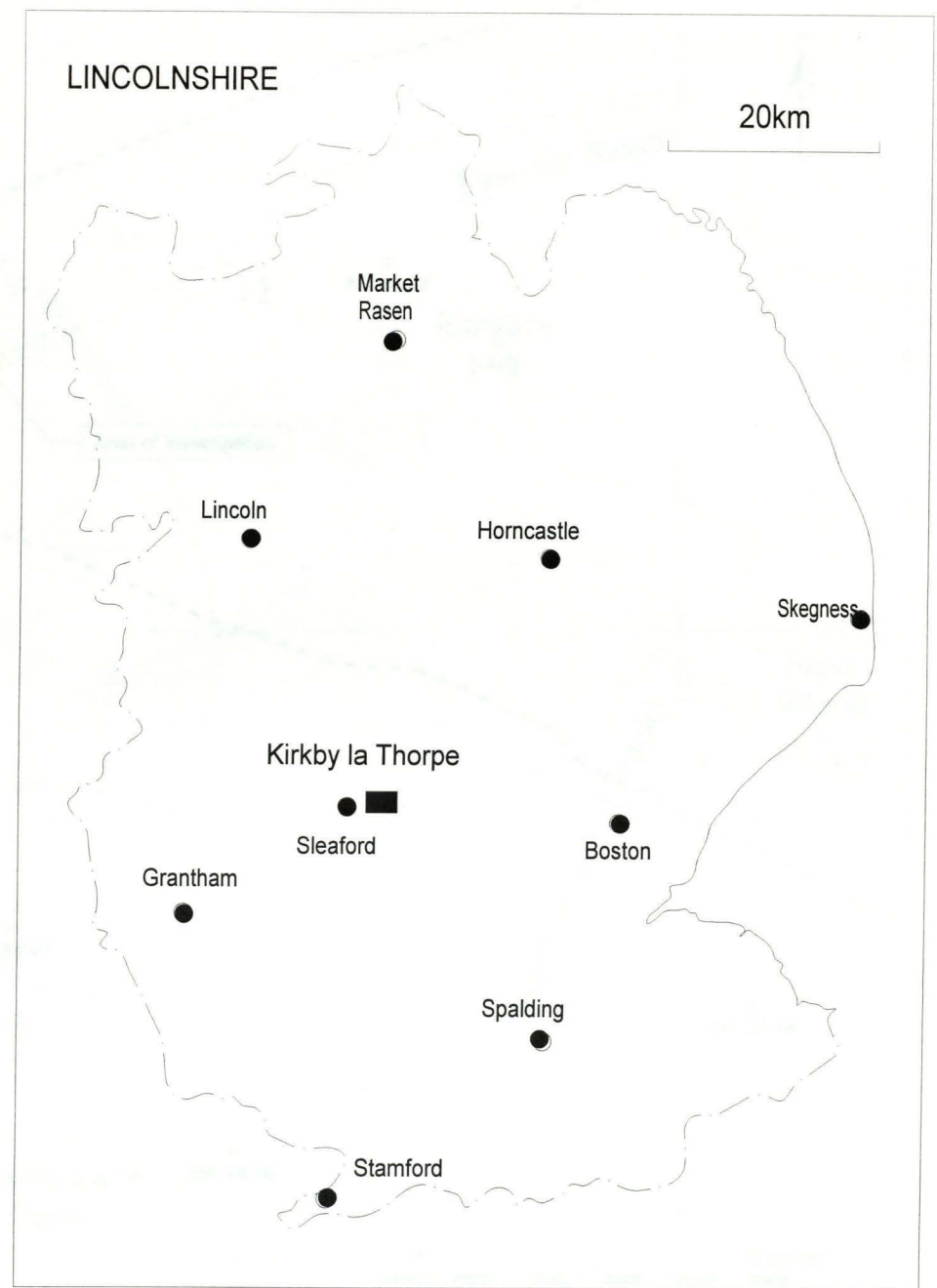
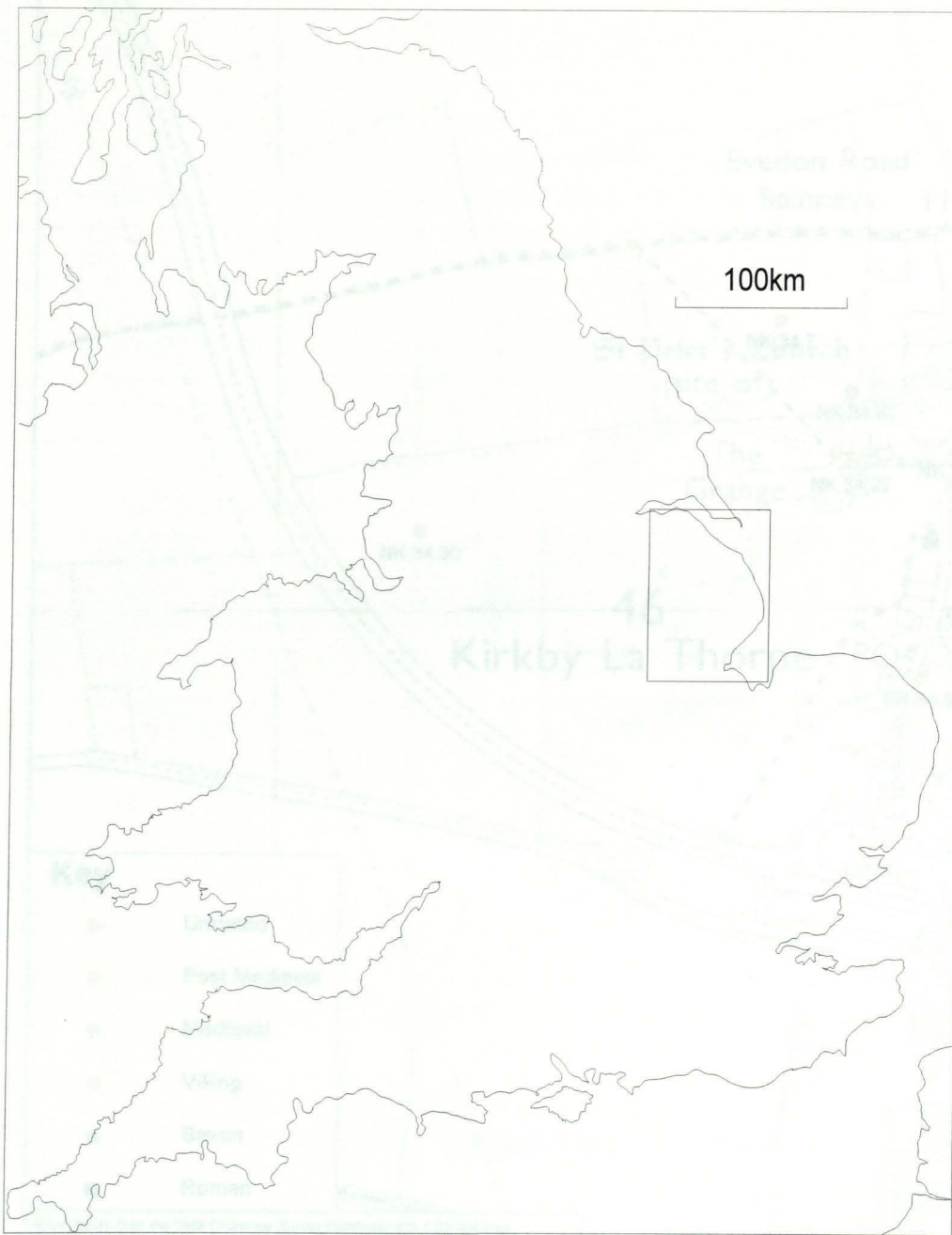


Figure 1 General Location Plan

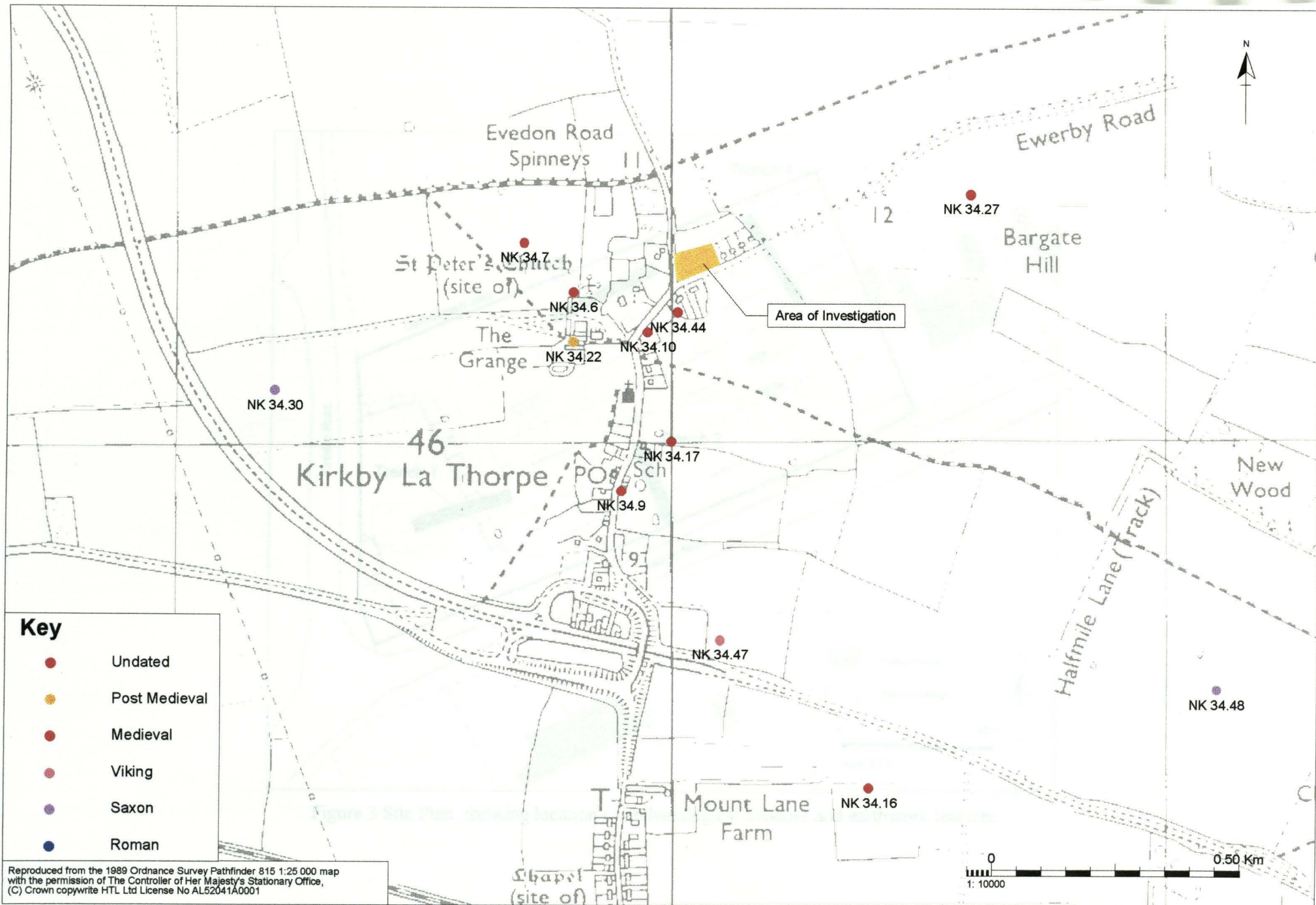


Figure 2 Site Location Plans, showing relevant SMR data

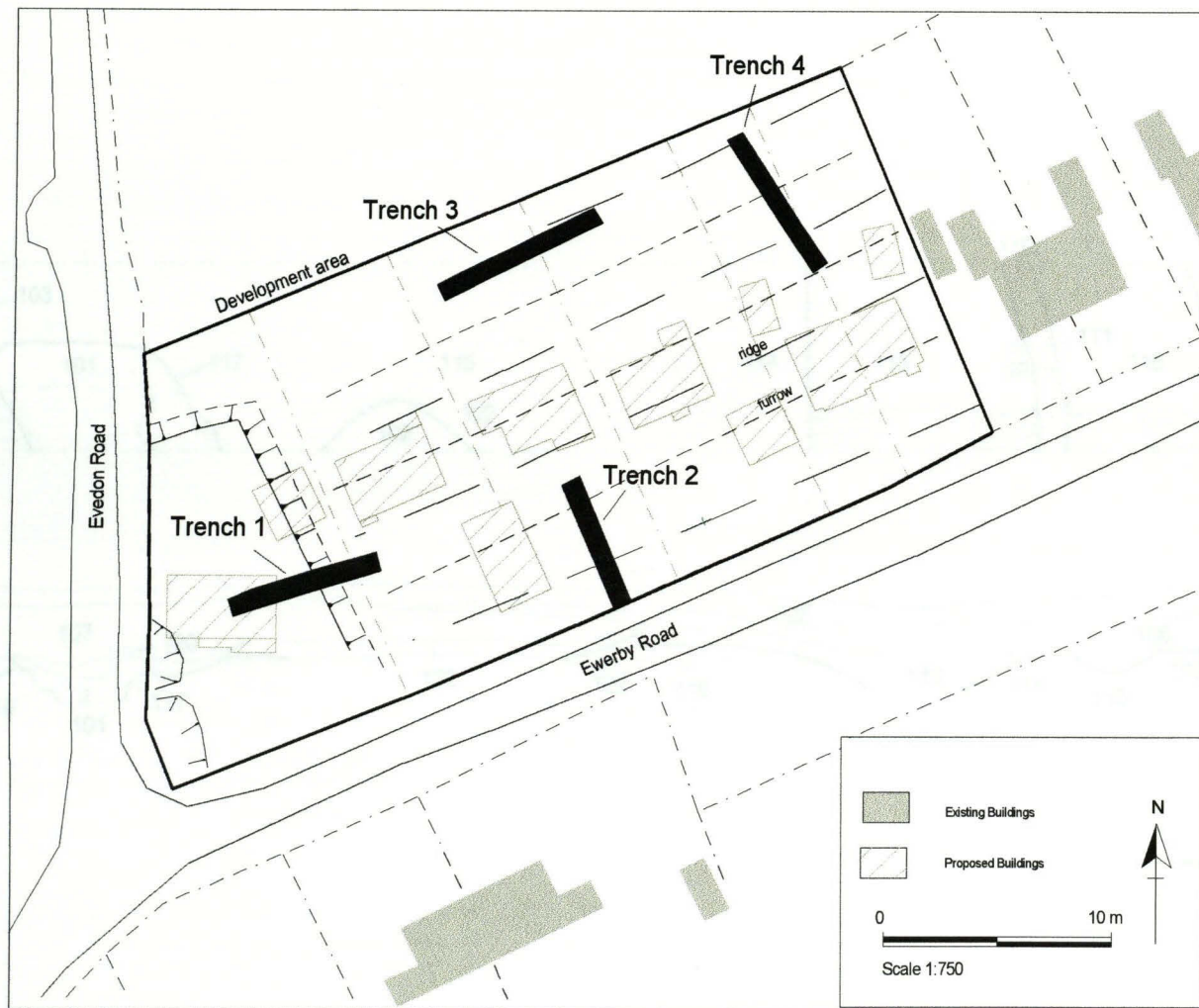


Figure 3 Site Plan, showing location of archaeological trenches and earthwork features

Fig. 4 - Trench 1 plan and cross section

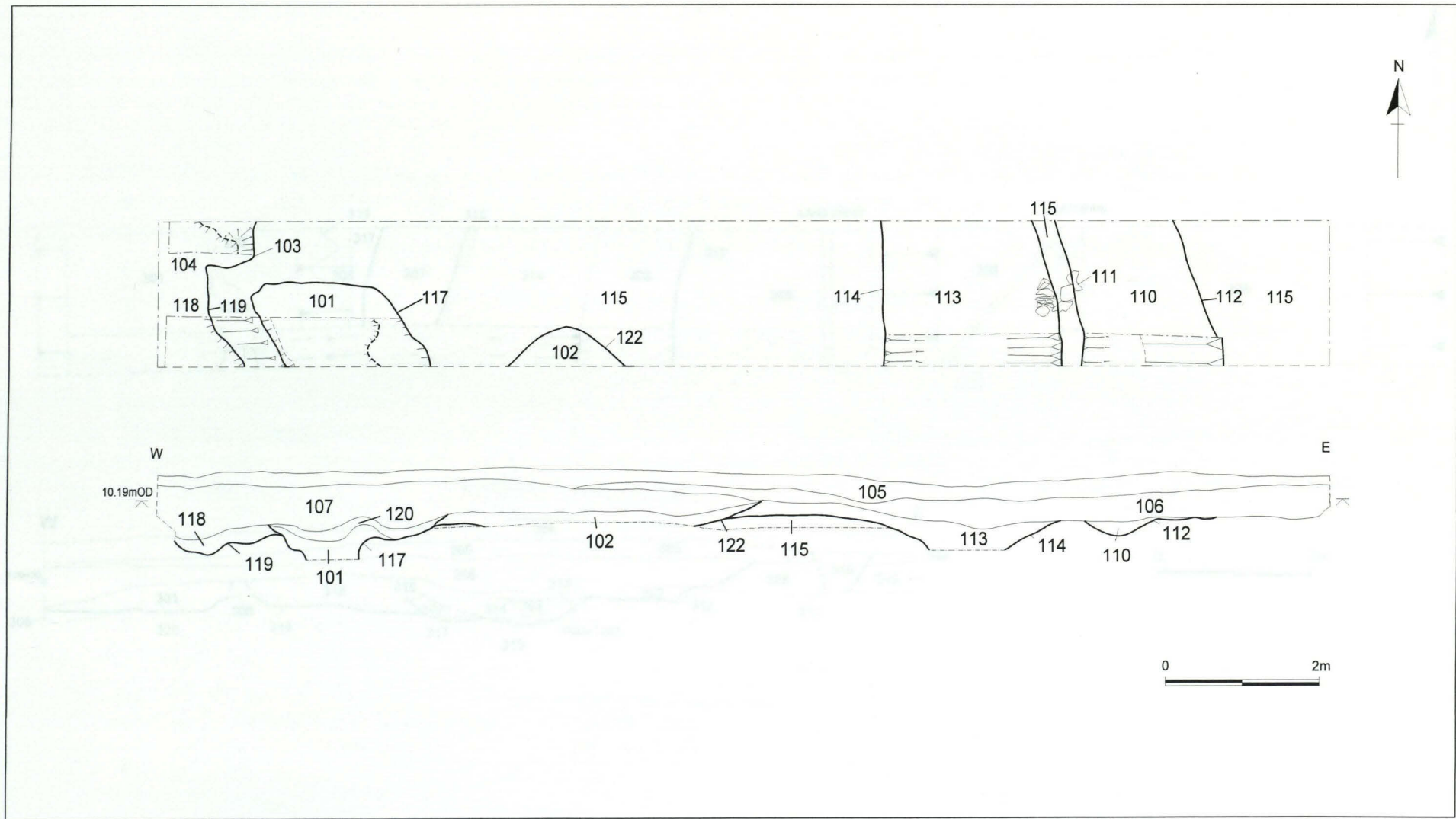


Fig. 4 - Trench 1: plan and north-facing section.

Fig. 5 - Trench 2: plan and north-facing section.

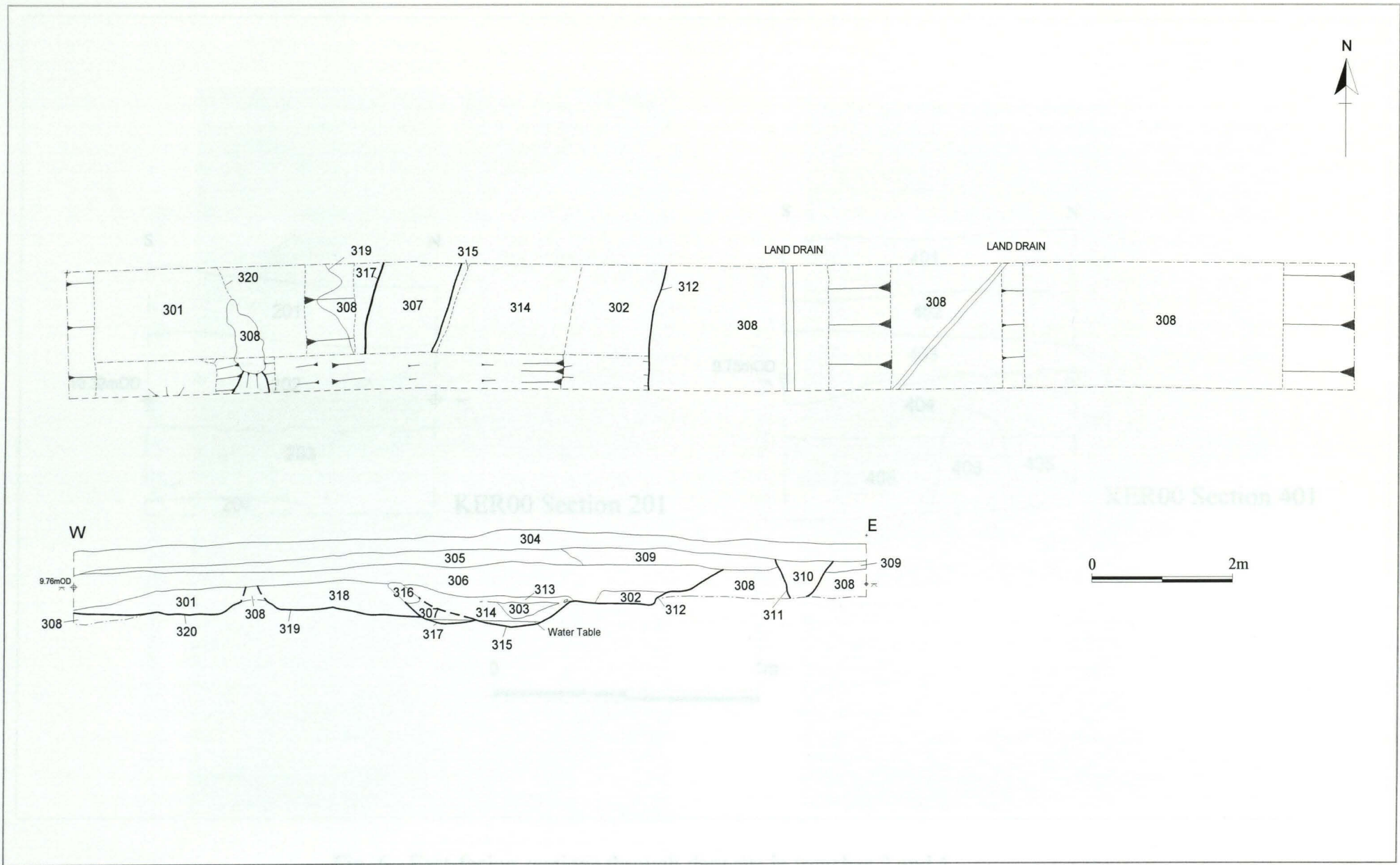


Fig. 5 - Trench 3: plan and north-facing section

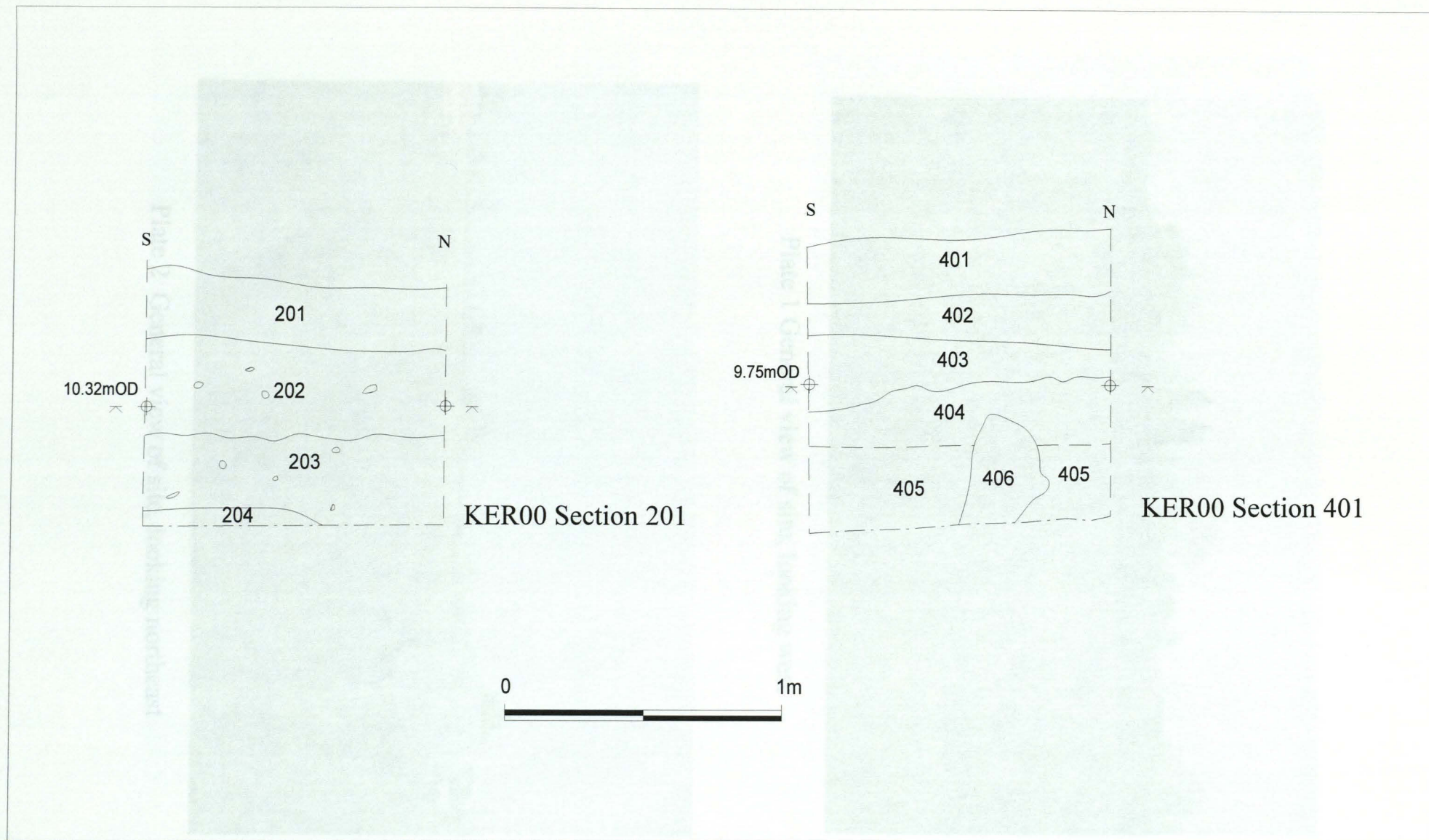


Fig. 6 - East-facing sections through deposits in trenches 3 and 4.



Plate 1 General view of site, looking west



Plate 2 General view of site, looking northeast



Plate 4 Trench 1,
looking east



Plate 3 Trench 1,
looking west

Appendix 1

1	SUMMARY	
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11	POST-EXCAVATION	
12	ARCHIVE	
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15	CURATORIAL MONITORING	
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**SPECIFICATION
FOR THE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
OF LAND NORTH OF
EWERBY ROAD
KIRKBY LA THORPE
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**PREPARED FOR
MR M PRIESTLY**

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

JANUARY 2000

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1 **SUMMARY**

1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land north of Ewerby Road, Kirkby La Thorpe, Lincolnshire.*

1.2 *The application site lies in area where archaeological remains from the Bronze Age, Roman, Saxon and medieval periods have been identified. Immediately around the application site there are remains of the former medieval settlement, including evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation which is also evident on the site itself.*

1.3 *A planning application has been made for development of the area. The archaeological works are being undertaken to provide information to assist the determination of the application.*

1.4 *The archaeological work will consist of a programme of trial trenching of the site.*

1.5 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 **INTRODUCTION**

2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land north of Ewerby Road, Kirkby La Thorpe, Lincolnshire, national grid reference TF 1004 4635

2.2 The document contains the following parts:

2.2.1 Overview

2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting

2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used

2.2.4 List of specialists

2.2.5 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 **SITE LOCATION**

3.1 Kirkby La Thorpe is located 3km east of Sleaford in the administrative district

of North Kesteven.. The site lies on the northeastern fringe of the village, bounded by Evedon Road to the west and Ewerby Road to the south, centred on national grid reference TF 1004 4635.

3.2 The site is a roughly rectangular block of land covering an area of approximately 0.38ha. The site is currently under pasture and is bounded by a ditch to the north and hedges to the east, west and south.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1 A full planning application (N/34/1007/99) for the erection of six dwellings with garages has been submitted to North Kesteven District Council. An archaeological evaluation is required prior to the development of the site to assess the impact of the development on the archaeological remains. An archaeological brief for works was produced by the Heritage Officer, North Kesteven District Council.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 Located on the northeastern fringe of Kirkby La Thorpe the site lies at approximately 10m OD. Soils at the site are Ruskington Association gleyic brown earths overlying fen and glaciofluvial gravels (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 304).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

6.1 Archaeological remains from the Bronze Age, Roman, Saxon and Medieval periods have been found in the area around the application site. An early Bronze Age food vessel was recorded 100m south of the village church and Roman-British remains have been revealed along Mount Lane, to the south of the A17, during the course of watching briefs (eg Archaeological Project Services 1997).

6.2 Kirkby La Thorpe was two separate settlements; the application site lies within Kirkby, to the north. The smaller settlement of Laythorpe is situated to the south along Mount Lane. By the early 13th century the two parts of the village had combined and was referred to as >Kirkebi et Leitorp= and was later known as Kirkby Laythorpe, before changing to its present spelling of Kirkby La Thorpe. The village is surrounded by the earthwork remains of the medieval village including house platforms, yards, ponds and ridge and furrow. Finds of medieval and possible Saxon date have been found in Kirkby.

6.3 The settlement of Kirkby had two churches, St Denis and St Peters. The church of St Denis lies 300m to the southwest of the application site and the site of St Peters church, which was demolished after 1593, lies 200m to the

west. St Peters was appropriated to Sempringham Priory and is thought to have been early in date. A piece of Anglo-Saxon cross shaft, set into the tower of the church of St Denis, is thought to have come from St Peters.

9 TRIAL TRENCHING

6.4 The application area contains evidence of the earthwork remains of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation aligned east - west. The ridge and furrow may mask earlier, Anglo-Saxon, settlement of the area. The east-west ditch which bisects the field and forms the northern boundary of the application area, includes three large stone slabs, one of which appears to have mouldings. These may be re-used stones from St Peters church.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.

7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:

9.2 General Considerations

7.2.1 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.

7.2.2 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.

7.2.3 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.

7.2.4 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.

7.2.5 Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

7.2.6 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.

8 LIAISON WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR

8.1 Prior to the commencement of the trial trenching the arrangement of the interventions (excavations) will be agreed with the archaeological curator to ensure that the proposed scheme of works fulfils their requirements. It is proposed that trenches will be positioned to cross the earthwork remains of the ridge and furrow and will also be placed randomly to give coverage across the application area. The exact locations will be determined in the field, in

consultation with the archaeological curator, and therefore may vary from the positions shown on Figure 2

9 TRIAL TRENCHING

9.1 Reasoning for this technique

9.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.

9.1.2 The trial trenching will consist of the excavation of four trenches each measuring 15m in length and approximately 1.6m wide, giving a total coverage of 2% of the development area, as required by the archaeological brief. Should archaeological deposits extend below 1.2m depth augering may be used to determine the depth of the sequence of deposits present.

9.2 General Considerations

9.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the evaluation.

9.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).

9.2.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

9.2.4 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. Not all archaeological features exposed will be excavated. However, the evaluation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.

9.2.5 Open trenches will be marked by hazard tape attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of

excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.

9.3 Methodology

9.3.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.

9.3.2 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*ie* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.

9.3.3 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.

9.3.4 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.

9.3.5 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

9.3.5.1 the site before the commencement of field operations.

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

9.3.5.3 individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.

-
- 9.3.5.4 groups of features where their relationship is important. bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which
- 9.3.5.5 the site on completion of field work conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City
- 9.3.6 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If removal of the remains is necessary the appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.
- 9.3.7 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.
- 9.3.8 The spoil generated during the evaluation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the top soil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.
- 9.3.9 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by an EDM survey.

10 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

- 10.1 If appropriate, during the evaluation specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. The specialist will visit the site and will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required. The results of the specialist=s assessment will be incorporated into the final report

11 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

11.1 Stage 1

- 11.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
-

11.1.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

11.2 Stage 2

11.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

11.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

11.3 Stage 3

11.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the evaluation will be prepared. This will consist of:

11.3.1.1 A non-technical summary of the findings of the evaluation.

11.3.1.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the site.

11.3.1.3 Description of the topography and geology of the evaluation area.

11.3.1.4 Description of the methodologies used during the evaluation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the findings of the investigation.

11.3.1.5 A text describing the findings of the evaluation.

11.3.1.6 Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

11.3.1.7 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.

11.3.1.8 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.

11.3.1.9 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

16.2 Should 11.3.1.10 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.

11.3.1.11 A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

12 ARCHIVE

12.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the evaluation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This sorting will be undertaken according to the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long term storage and curation.

13 REPORT DEPOSITION

13.1 Copies of the evaluation report will be sent to: the Client; the Heritage Officer, North Kesteven District Council; North Kesteven District Council Planning Department; and the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record.

14 PUBLICATION

14.1 A report of the findings of the evaluation will be published in Heritage Lincolnshire's annual report and an article of appropriate content will be submitted for inclusion in the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

15 CURATORIAL MONITORING

15.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with Heritage Officer, North Kesteven District Council. As much written notice as possible, ideally at least seven days, will be given to the archaeological curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

16 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

16.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from the archaeological curator.

16.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

17 **SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT**

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

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: Dr D Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust Roman: B Precious, independent specialist

19 **INSURANCES**

19.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability and Public Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied.

Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist
-----------------	-----------------------------------

20 Human Remains Analysis R Gowland, independent specialist

Animal Remains Analysis Environmental Archaeology Consultancy

Environmental Analysis Environmental Archaeology Consultancy

Radiocarbon dating Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA

Dendrochronology dating University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

18 **PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS**

-
- 18.1 Fieldwork is expected to be undertaken by 3 staff, a supervisor and up to 2 assistants, all experienced in field evaluation. The fieldwork is expected to take 2 to 3 days.
- 18.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production is expected to take 3 to 5 person-days dependent on the result of the fieldwork within a notional programme of 6 days. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor and CAD illustrator. Two half-days of specialist time are allotted in the project budget.
- 18.3 **Contingency**
- 18.3.1 Contingencies have been specified in the budget. These include: environmental sampling/analysis of waterlogged remains; pump; Roman pottery (none expected); Anglo-Saxon pottery- large quantities (moderate amount expected and allowed for); Medieval pottery- large quantities (moderate amount expected and allowed for); faunal remains -large quantities (moderate amounts expected and allowed for); Conservation and/or Other unexpected remains or artefacts.
- 18.3.2 Other than the pump, the activation of any contingency requirement will be by the archaeological curator (North Kesteven Heritage Officer), not Archaeological Project Services.

Specification, Version 1, 04/01/2000

19 INSURANCES

- 19.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability insurance to , 10,000,000. Additionally, the company maintains Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of , 5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

20 COPYRIGHT

- 20.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 20.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 20.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these
-

Appendix 2

Summary of the contexts from the archaeological evaluation at Easby Road, Kirkby La Thorpe

circumstances it will be an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* and may result in legal action.

20.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

21 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Archaeological Project Services, 1997 *Archaeological watching brief at mount lane, Kirkby La Thorpe*, unpublished report No **59/97**

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales **13**

Specification: Version 1, 04/01/2000

Context	Area			
101	Tr 1			
102	Tr 1			
103	Tr 1			
104	Tr 1			
105	Tr 1			
106	Tr 1	Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	Fill
107	Tr 1			
108	Void			
109	Void			
110	Tr 1			
111	Tr 1			
112	Tr 1			
113	Tr 1			
114	Tr 1			Ditch
115	Tr 1			
116	Tr 1			
117	Tr 1			
118	Tr 1	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	Fill
119	Tr 1		Rectangular	Pit
120	Tr 1	Deposit	Dark Grey Ashy Silt	Fill
121	Tr 1	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Sady Clayey	Fill
122	Tr 1	Cut	Sub-Circular	Pit
201	Tr 2	Deposit	Dark Brown Clayey Sand	Topsoil
202	Tr 2	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Grey Sandy Clay	Subsoil
203	Tr 2	Deposit	Mid Grey Sandy Clay	Natural
204	Tr 2	Deposit	Mid Reddish Yellow Clay	Natural
301	Tr 3	Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown Sandy Clay	Fill
302	Tr 3	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Grey Sandy Clay	Fill
303	Tr 3	Deposit	Mid Grey Sandy Clay	Fill
304	Tr 3	Deposit	Dark Brown Sandy Clay	Topsoil
305	Tr 3	Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown Sandy Clay	Subsoil
306	Tr 3	Deposit	Mid Grey Sandy Clay	Subsoil
307	Tr 3	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Grey Sandy Clay	Fill
308	Tr 3	Deposit	Mid Grey Sandy Clay	Natural
309	Tr 3	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Grey Sandy Clay	Subsoil
310	Tr 3	Deposit	Mid Greyish Red Sandy Clay	Fill
311	Tr 3	Cut	Linear	Land Drain
312	Tr 3	Cut	Unknown	Ditch
313	Tr 3	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Grey Sandy Clay	Fill
314	Tr 3	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Brown Sandy Clay	Fill
315	Tr 3	Cut	Linear	Ditch
316	Tr 3	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Brown Clay	Fill
317	Tr 3	Cut	Linear	Ditch
318	Tr 3	Deposit		
319	Tr 3	Cut	Linear	Ditch
320	Tr 3	Cut	Unknown	Ditch

Appendix 2

Summary of the contexts from the archaeological evaluation at Ewerby Road, Kirkby La Thorpe

Context	Area	Type	Description	Interpretation
401	Tr 4	Deposit	Dark Brown Clayey Sand	Topsoil
402	Tr 4	Deposit	Mid Brown Sandy Clay	Subsoil
403	Tr 4	Deposit	Mid Grey Sandy Clay	Natural
404	Tr 4	Deposit	Mid Reddish Yellow Clay	Natural
405	Tr 4	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Red Sand	Natural
101	Tr 1	Deposit	Dark Grey Clayey Silt	Fill
102	Tr 1	Deposit	Mid Brown Sandy Silt	Fill
103	Tr 1	Cut	Unknown	Pit
104	Tr 1	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	Fill
105	Tr 1	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Silt	Topsoil
106	Tr 1	Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	Subsoil
107	Tr 1	Deposit	Mid Brownish Grey Clayey Silt	Subsoil
108	Void			
109	Void			
110	Tr 1	Deposit	Brownish Grey Silty Clay	Fill
111	Tr 1	Deposit	Light Grey Limestone	
112	Tr 1	Cut	Linear	Ditch
113	Tr 1	Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown Silty Clay	Fill
114	Tr 1	Cut	Linear	Ditch
115	Tr 1	Deposit	Brownish Yellow Clay	Natural
116	Tr 1	Deposit	Dark Grey Clayey Silt	Fill
117	Tr 1	Cut	Sub circular	Pit
118	Tr 1	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	Fill
119	Tr 1	Cut	Sub rectangular	Pit
120	Tr 1	Deposit	Dark Grey Ashy Silt	Fill
121	Tr 1	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown Sandy Clayey	Fill
122	Tr 1	Cut	Sub Circular	Pit
201	Tr 2	Deposit	Dark Brown Clayey Sand	Topsoil
202	Tr 2	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Grey Sandy Clay	Subsoil
203	Tr 2	Deposit	Mid Grey Sandy Clay	Natural
204	Tr 2	Deposit	Mid Reddish Yellow Clay	Natural
301	Tr 3	Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown Sandy Clay	Fill
302	Tr 3	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Grey Sandy Clay	Fill
303	Tr 3	Deposit	Mid Grey Sandy Clay	Fill
304	Tr 3	Deposit	Dark Brown Sandy Clay	Topsoil
305	Tr 3	Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown Sandy Clay	Subsoil
306	Tr 3	Deposit	Mid Grey Sandy Clay	Subsoil
307	Tr 3	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Grey Sandy Clay	Fill
308	Tr 3	Deposit	Mid Grey Sandy Clay	Natural
309	Tr 3	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Grey Sandy Clay	Subsoil
310	Tr 3	Deposit	Mid Greyish Red Sandy Clay	Fill
311	Tr 3	Cut	Linear	Land Drain
312	Tr 3	Cut	Unknown	Ditch
313	Tr 3	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Grey Sandy Clay	Fill
314	Tr 3	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Brown Sandy Clay	Fill
315	Tr 3	Cut	Linear	Ditch
316	Tr 3	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Brown Clay	Fill
317	Tr 3	Cut	Linear	Ditch
318	Tr 3	Deposit	Mid Grey Sandy Clay	Fill
319	Tr 3	Cut	Linear	Ditch
320	Tr 3	Cut	Unknown	Ditch

401	Tr 4	Deposit	Dark Brown Clayey Sand	Topsoil
402	Tr 4	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Grey Sandy Clay	Subsoil
403	Tr 4	Deposit	Mid Grey Sandy Clay	Natural
404	Tr 4	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Brown Sandy Clay	Natural
	Tr 4	Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown Sandy Clay	Natural
405	Tr 4	Deposit	Light Bluish Grey Clay	Natural
	Tr 4	Deposit	Mid Reddish Yellow Clay	Natural
406	Tr 4	Deposit	Mid Yellowish Red Sand	Natural

Provenience

Most of the material was recovered from the fills of ditches or gullies, though material was also retrieved from a probable wellsoil. Virtually all the pottery is of relatively local manufacture, being produced in Stamford, Bourne and elsewhere in south Lincolnshire, between 25km - 40km south from Kirby la Thorpe.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables. Pottery, metal objects and animal bone were recovered during the investigation. An isolated Roman sherd is the earliest material recovered though the major component of the assemblage is of Late Saxon-early medieval date.

Table 1

Context	Description	Date
101	15x South Lines. Shelly ware, in two groups of 11 and 4 linked sherds, 10 th -12 th century (max. 2 vessels) 1x Bourne D ware, 16 th -17 th century 1x cattle metacarpal/metatarsus fragment, gnawed	16 th -17 th century (unless Bourne D pot intrusive, then 10 th -12 th century)
102	1x Nene Valley grey ware	mid-late 3 rd century
104	6x South Lines. Shelly ware, including 4 linked sherds, sooted on exterior, 10 th -12 th century (max. 3 vessels) 1x Stamford ware, 10 th -12 th century, 1 sooted on exterior 1x unidentified oxidised sandy ware, 13 th -14 th century 2x rectangular sectioned iron nails/spikes 1x burnt stone 1x cattle rib, indist. gnawing 1x cattle humerus 2x sheep tibia 1x cattle molar 2x cattle scap. fragment 2x unidentifiable fragments	13 th -14 th century (unless oxidised ware intrusive, then 10 th -12 th century)
106	2x Stamford ware	10 th -12 th century
113	1x cattle shed skull fragment 1x cattle ribs 1x sheep tibia 1x sheep shed mandible fragment 4x unidentifiable fragments	
116	5x Stamford ware, 10 th -12 th century 1x South Lines. Shelly ware, 10 th -12 th century	10 th -12 th century
301	2x South Lines. Shelly ware, linked	10 th -12 th century
302	4x cattle sized fragments 1x sheep metatarsus 11x unidentifiable fragments	

Appendix 3

THE POTTERY AND ANIMAL BONE

Hilary Healey MPhil, Gary Taylor MA and Paul Cope-Faulkner BA AIFA

Provenance

Most of the material was recovered from the fills of ditches or gullies, though material was also retrieved from a probable subsoil. Virtually all the pottery is of relatively local manufacture, being produced in Stamford, Bourne and elsewhere in south Lincolnshire, between 25km - 40km south from Kirkby la Thorpe.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables. Pottery, metal objects and animal bone were recovered during the investigation. An isolated Roman sherd is the earliest material recovered though the major component of the assemblage is of Late Saxon-early medieval date.

Table 1

Context	Description	Date
101	15x South Lincs. Shelly ware, in two groups of 11 and 4 linked sherds, 10 th -12 th century (max. 2 vessels) 1x Bourne D ware, 16 th -17 th century 1x cattle metacarpal/metatarsus fragment, gnawed	16 th -17 th century (unless Bourne D pot intrusive, then 10 th -12 th century)
102	1x Nene Valley grey ware	mid-late 3 rd century
104	6x South Lincs. Shelly ware, including 4 linked sherds, sooted on exterior, 10 th -12 th century (max. 3 vessels) 3x Stamford ware, 10 th -12 th century, 1 sooted on exterior 1x unidentified oxidised sandy ware, ?13 th -14 th century 2x rectangular sectioned iron nails/spikes 1x burnt stone 1x cattle rib, rodent gnawing 1x cattle humerus 2x sheep molar 1x cattle molar 2x cattle sized fragment 2x unidentifiable fragments	?13 th -14 th century (unless oxidised ware intrusive, then 10 th -12 th century)
106	2x Stamford ware	10 th -12 th century
113	1x cattle sized skull fragment 1x cattle ulna 1x sheep molar 1x sheep sized mandible fragment 4x unidentifiable fragments	
116	5x Stamford ware, 10 th -12 th century 1x South Lincs. Shelly ware, 10 th - 12 th century	10 th -12 th century
301	2x South Lincs. shelly ware, linked	10 th -12 th century
302	4x cattle sized fragments 1x sheep metatarsus 11x unidentifiable fragments	

303	1x sheep humerus fragment	
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The small Stamford ware group from context (116) includes a rim form apparently of Kilmurry's type 1.03, which on the basis of previous finds dates to the 11th century (Kilmurry 1980, 92; 232; Fig. 44). This form is a straight-sided bowl. A further Stamford ware rim, from context (104), appears to be Kilmurry type 4.25 which probably dates to the mid 11th-mid 12th century (*ibid.* 49; 93; 254; Fig. 50).

Although there are numerous fragments of pottery, particularly in South Lincolnshire Shelly ware fabric, many of the pieces link. Thus, from a total of 24 sherds of this ware, a maximum of 7 separate vessels are represented.

If the individual later sherds from deposits (101) and (104) are intrusive, as might be suggested by their relative rarity compared to the earlier material, then most of the dated contexts appear to be of the Saxo-Norman period. Moreover, the greater dating clarity provided by the Stamford ware forms would suggest the deposits date to the early Norman period, from the 11th-mid 12th century.

The animal bone is derived from sheep and cattle, the most common stock animal during the medieval period. There is secondary evidence for dog and rodents as indicated by gnawing present on some of the bone.

All primary records held here are currently kept at:

Condition

All the material is in good condition and presents no long term storage problems. Archive storage of the material is by material class. The single Roman sherd is abraded, as are a few of the medieval sherds, though less so.

None of the iron was X-rayed.

Lincolnshire

Documentation

Archaeological investigations have previously been undertaken in Kirkby la Thorpe and are the subjects of reports (eg, Cope-Faulkner 1994; 1997). Medieval pottery types, as found during this investigation, have been studied and reported both as kiln evidence and site assemblages.

12 Priars Lane

Potential

The Saxo-Norman aspect of the assemblage has moderate potential in that the material indicates activity, of indeterminate nature but probably occupation, on or adjacent to the site in that period.

Archives, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum

Bibliography

Cope-Faulkner, P., 1994 *Archaeological Watching Brief of a Water Pipeline at Kirkby la Thorpe, Sleaford, Lincolnshire*, unpublished Heritage Lincolnshire report

Cope-Faulkner, P., 1997 *Archaeological Watching Brief of Development adjacent to Mount Lane, Kirkby la Thorpe, Lincolnshire (KLM97)*, unpublished Archaeological Project Services report no. 46.97

Kilmurry, K., 1980 *The Pottery Industry of Stamford, Lincs. c. A.D. 850-1250*, British Archaeological Reports British Series 84

discovered are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

Bronze Age

A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.

The archive consists of:

Context

50	Context records
12	Scale drawings
4	Context record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Daily record sheets
1	Stratigraphic matrix

Cut

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services

The Old School

Cameron Street

Heckington

Sleaford

Lincolnshire

NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum

12 Friars Lane

Lincoln

LN2 1HQ

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Romano-British

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number:

2000.15

Saxon

Archaeological Project Services Site Code:

KER00

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

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Appendix 5

GLOSSARY

Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Norman	The period following the Norman Conquest of 1066 up to the beginning of the 13th century.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany

