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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT
LONDON ROAD, KIRTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(KLR00)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT
LONDON ROAD, KIRTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(KLR00)**

Work Undertaken For
Richard Reed (Builders) Limited

Report Compiled by
Steve Thomson BSc (Hons)

December 2000

Planning Application No: B/00/0303/FULL
National Grid Reference: TF 2980 3750
City and County Museum Accession No:LCNCC 2000.217

A.P.S. Report No. 184/00



Lincoln County Council
Industry Office

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the groundworks phase of the construction of two dwellings at London Road, Kirton, Lincolnshire. The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying within the vicinity of medieval finds and the reputed site of a brickworks.

No archaeological remains were encountered during the groundworks with only a 0.85m sequence of modern topsoils, subsoils and natural deposits being disturbed. Sherds of post-medieval and 12th to 14th century pottery were recovered from the topsoil, together with a 17th century clay pipe stem fragment.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

A watching brief is defined as 'a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons within a specified area or site on land or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed' (IFA 1997).

2.2 Planning Background

Planning applications (B/00/0263/FULL and B/00/0303/FULL) were submitted to Boston Borough Council for the construction of the proposed dwellings. Permission was granted subject to a condition requiring the implementation of a programme of archaeological observation and recording (archaeological watching brief) during groundworks.

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Richard Reed (Builders)

Limited to undertake the archaeological watching brief. The investigation was carried out in accordance with the requirements of the project Brief (Appendix 1) and a specification (Appendix 2) produced by APS and approved by the Boston Community Archaeologist.

As no archaeological remains were encountered during observation of the groundworks on plot 1, the watching brief condition on plot 2 was subsequently cancelled by the Boston Community Archaeologist.

2.3 Site Location

Kirton is located 6km southwest of Boston and approximately 16km north of Spalding in the south Lincolnshire Fens (Fig. 1). The site lies to the southwest of the village on London Road at National Grid Reference TF 2980 3780 (Fig. 2).

2.4 Soils and Topography

The site lies at approximately 4m OF on fairly level ground. Local soils are the Tanvats Association typical alluvial gley soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 319) developed in marine alluvium. Beneath the marine alluvium is glacial drift that was deposited in a geological basin between the Lincolnshire Wolds and the East Anglian Heights (Harden 1978, 5). These glacial deposits in turn overlie a solid geology of Jurassic clays, probably the West Walton formation (B.G.S. 1995).

2.5 Archaeological Setting

A Neolithic polished greenstone axe and a 'tumulus' provide the only recorded indication of a prehistoric presence in Kirton parish. However, it is likely that the 'tumulus' is in fact a medieval saltern mound. Romano-British finds are also scarce and

much of the evidence for both of these earlier periods may be buried under deep alluvial deposits.

Medieval use of the area is, however, well represented. Kirton is referred to as *Chirchetune* in the Domesday book of c. 1086AD (Foster and Longley 1976) and would appear to be a small agricultural settlement. Derivation of the name is likely to be a Scandinavianised form of old English *Ciric-tun*, meaning 'church village' (Ekwall 1974, 281). Kirton grew to be an important medieval town, though it has since declined in favour of Boston.

The 12th century church of SS Peter and Paul (SMR No. 14/043) lies 1km northeast of the development area with the site of the now demolished moated manor of Orme Hall (14/019) further to the north. Two other moated manors were also located within the boundaries of the present day town. The site of The Kings Head, an early 16th century public house lies to the north east of the development (14/042) and French and German tokens of 15th and 16th century date have also been found in the centre of the town.

Immediately adjacent to the development site medieval pottery has been found (14/025) with further fieldwalking finds of medieval pottery recorded 300m west (14/027,028,029) and 900m north (14/034). However, a watching brief c.450m northeast of the site recorded no archaeological deposits (Boston Community Archaeologist records 14/005). Medieval findspots are recorded throughout the village including pennies of Henry III (14/022) and Edward I (14/021). Metal detector finds of a medieval date have also been recorded approximately 800m north of the development area (14/041).

An archaeological evaluation 800m north

east of the site (14/051) recorded evidence of Late Saxon and Medieval activity date (Cope-Faulkner 1996), whilst a further evaluation (14/045) identified medieval activity in the form of drainage ditches, fronting onto Station Road (Taylor 1994).

3. AIMS

The aim of the watching brief was to determine the form, function and spatial arrangement of any archaeological remains encountered during the groundworks and interpret those remains through the analysis of a completed record.

4. METHOD

The footing trenches were excavated by a mechanical excavator to a maximum depth of 0.85m. The sides of the trenches were inspected and hand cleaned to reveal any archaeological deposits. The depth and thickness of each deposit was measured from the ground surface. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (Context Number) with an individual written description. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and an annotated sketch plan was produced. A colour slide photographic record was compiled, depicting the site prior to groundworks and the recorded deposits. The spoil from the excavations was monitored and searched using a trowel to recover finds that may assist in the interpretation of the site.

The records of deposits excavated during development and the finds that were recovered were examined. A list of contexts appears as Appendix 3 and a summary of the finds appears as Appendix 4.

Deposits are described below with individual context numbers shown in brackets.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis, two phases of deposits were encountered;

Phase 1 : Undated deposits

Phase 2 : Modern deposits

Phase 1 - Undated deposits

The earliest deposit encountered during the watching brief was represented by a firm, mid-brown, silty clay (003,007) greater than 0.27m thick. Overlying this layer was a light, yellowish brown silt, 0.15m thick (006) which was interpreted as an alluvial deposit.

5.2 Modern deposits

Sealing Phase 1 deposits was a mid, yellowish brown silt (002,005) up to 0.32m thick which was identified as a subsoil. The latest deposit encountered was a moderately compact, mid-brown silt, containing occasional charcoal fragments and crushed or decaying building material fragments (001,004). This 0.26-0.30m thick deposit represented the topsoil. Medieval and post-medieval pottery, a clay pipe fragment and flint flake were recovered from this layer.

6. DISCUSSION

Phase 1 deposits (007,003,006) probably represent alluvial deposits. Similar deposits are known to seal medieval and earlier activity in the town centre from 14th century flooding. The deposits observed during the watching brief are likely to represent later flooding episodes than this. However, the dark colouration of deposit (003,007) may suggest a buried agricultural land surface. The lack of artefactual material indicates that this is unlikely to have formed due to

occupational activity.

Phase 2 deposits (001,002,004,005) represented the subsoil and modern topsoil. The medieval pottery, as with other artefacts recovered from the topsoil, showed signs of abrasion, suggesting it is likely to be plough scatter rather than occupation debris. The flint flake was naturally formed and not an archaeological artefact.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during development at London Road, Kirton, Lincolnshire, as the site lay within proximity of medieval finds and a suggested brickworks. No archaeological deposits were encountered during the course of the watching brief. The depth of alluvial deposits previously encountered in the town (eg. At least 1.5m, 14/005) would not preclude medieval and earlier remains being sealed at a greater depth than that reached by this development.

It is unlikely that any environmental indicators would survive in the soils exposed, other than through charring.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Richard Reed (Builders) Limited who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Steve Malone and this report was edited by Steve Malone and Tom Lane. Susan Smith, the community archaeologist for Boston Borough Council, kindly permitted examination of the relevant parish files.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone
Site Supervisor: Fiona Walker
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
CAD Illustration: Mark Dymond, Steve Thomson
Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Post-Excavation Analyst: Steve Thomson

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Sheet 128

Cope-Faulkner, P., 1996 *Archaeological evaluation of Land Adjacent to 17 High Street, Kirton, Lincolnshire* APS Unpublished Report no. 51/96

Harden, G., 1978, *Medieval Boston and its Archaeological Implications*

Hodge, C.A.H., Burton, R.G.O., Corbett, W.M., Evans, R., and Seale, R.S., 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales **13**.

IFA, 1997 *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching briefs*.

Taylor, G., 1994 *Archaeological Evaluation on Land at The Depot, 16-18 Station Road, Kirton, Lincolnshire* APS Unpublished Report

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

B.G.S British Geological Survey

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

SMR Sites and Monuments record

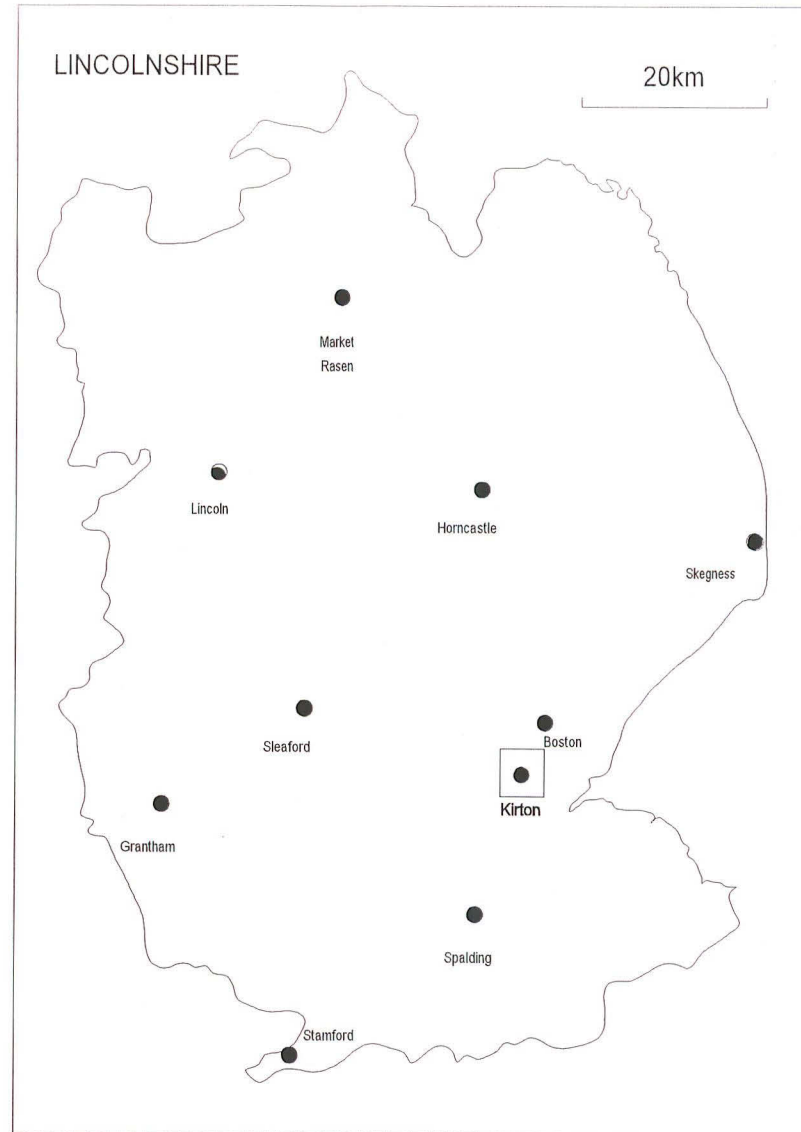
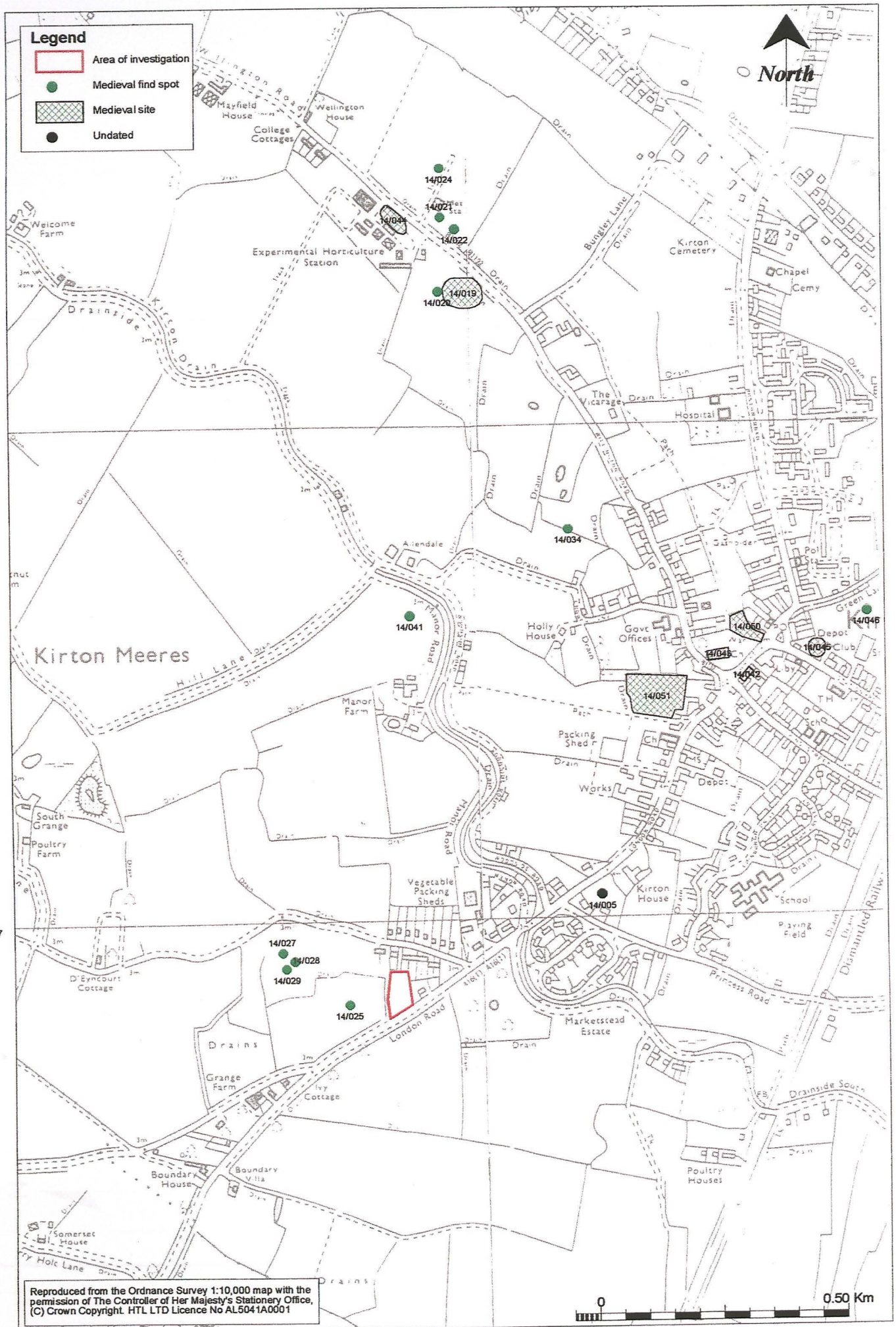


Figure 1 General Location Plan



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

Figure 2 Location plan and archaeological setting



Figure 3 - Detailed Location Plan

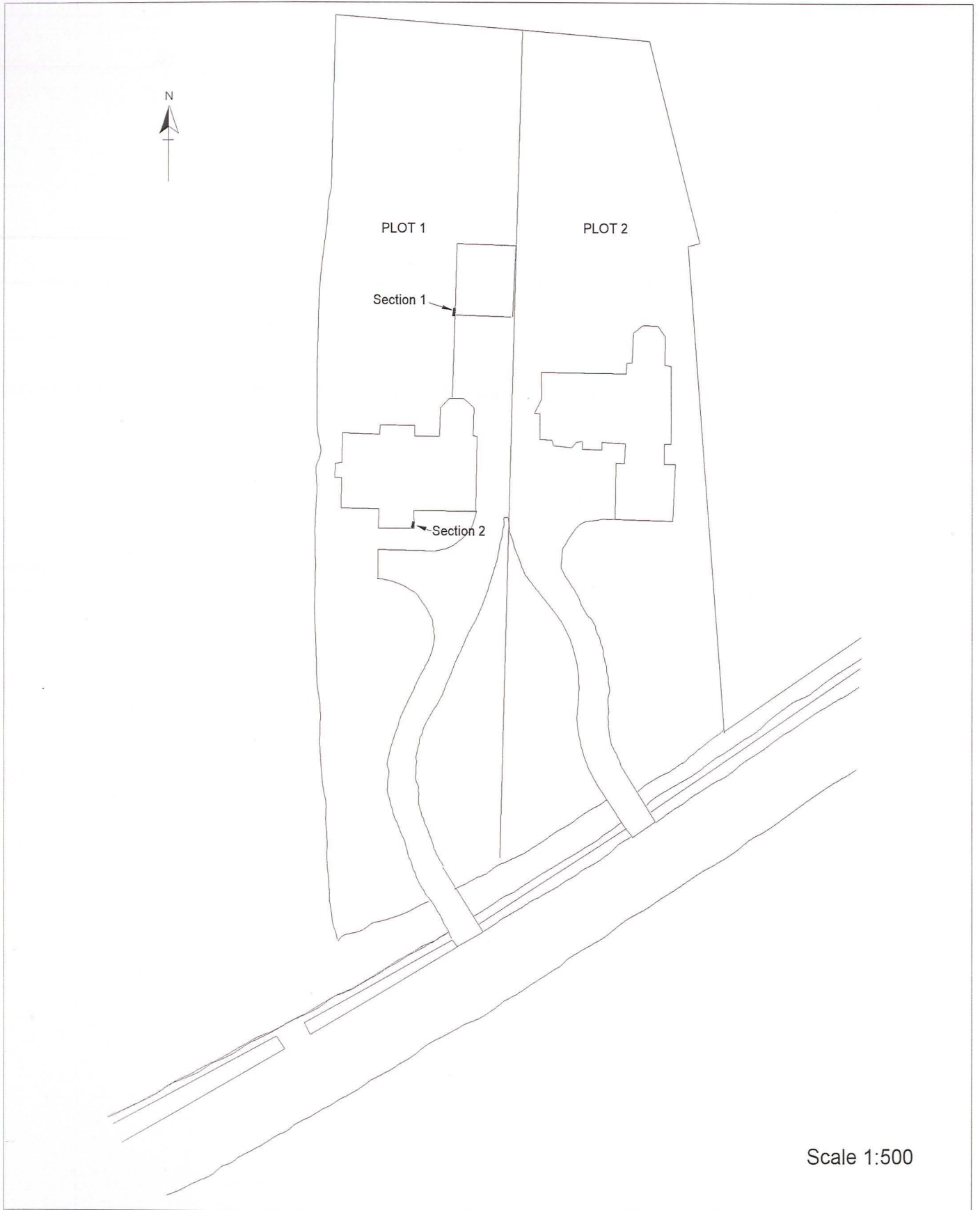


Figure 4 - Section Location Plan

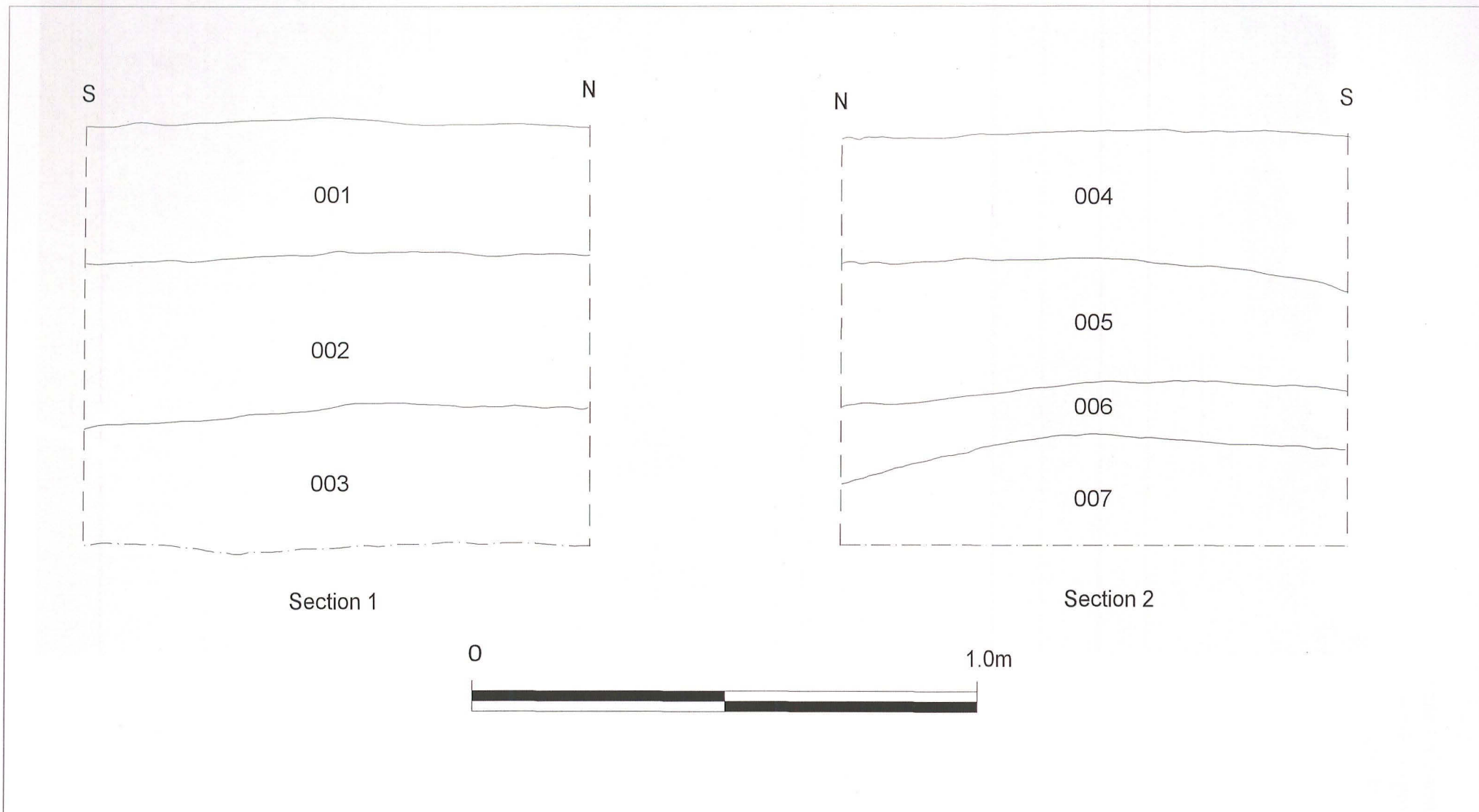


Figure 5 - The sections



Plate 1 General view of site prior to groundworks looking north.



Plate 2 Section 1, looking west.



Plate 3 Section 2, looking east.

Appendix 1

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT BRIEF

STANDARD WATCHING BRIEF

Plot 1 and Plot 2, London Road, Kirton

THIS BRIEF SHOULD BE SENT TO RECOGNISED ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTRACTORS. PLEASE ENCLOSE COPIES OF ANY RELEVANT SITE PLANS AND THE LOCATION MAP.

1. Summary

- 1.1 This document is the brief for an archaeological Watching Brief to be carried out during the construction of two detached dwellings with associated garages at plots 1 and 2, adjacent to Scopney House, London Road, Kirton.
- 1.2 This brief should be used by archaeological contractors as the basis for the preparation of a detailed archaeological project specification. In response to this brief contractors will be expected to provide details of the proposed scheme of work, to include the anticipated working methods, timescales and staffing levels. This brief is supplementary to the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook, which can be provided by Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Office, or at <http://WWW.lincsc.u-net.com/archhome.htm>.
- 1.3 All of the detailed specifications will be submitted for approval to the Boston Community Archaeologist. **Failure to seek approval at an early stage may result in delay later on. To avoid any such delay archaeological contractors are strongly advised to seek approval of the detailed specification as soon as possible.** The client will be free to choose between those specifications which are considered to satisfy adequately this brief.
- 0.4 All contractors supplying specifications should refer to SCAUM Principles of Competitive Tendering (SCAUM Guidelines and Notes on Competitive Tendering for Archaeological Services 1996).
- 0.5 **This brief should not be used after July 2001. After this time the Community Archaeologist for Boston Borough Council must be contacted.**

2. Site Location

- 1.1 Kirton is situated 6km southwest of Boston.
- 2.2 The application site lies to the south western edge of modern Kirton at NGR TF 298 375. The site is under rough vegetation.

3. **Planning Background**

- 3.1 Two planning applications were submitted to Boston Borough Council (B/00/00263/FULL and B/00/0303/FULL) and granted permission subject to a condition requiring a Scheme of Works defined as an archaeological watching brief.

4. **Archaeological Background**

- 4.1 Kirton's origins are known to go back to the late Saxon period. The village is mentioned in the Domesday Book and was an important medieval market town. The original extent of the town is not currently known, and recent archaeological fieldwork suggests the medieval town extended beyond its modern boundaries. Fieldwalking immediately west of the application site has found significant quantities of medieval pottery. This area is also the reputed site of a brickworks

5. **Requirement for Work**

- 5.1 The objective of the watching brief should be to ensure that any archaeological features exposed by the groundworks are recorded and interpreted and that any remains disturbed are recovered. To this end archaeological deposits or features are to be systematically examined, therefore extra time must be given to fully excavate and record archaeologically sensitive areas.
- 4.2 Any adjustments to the brief for the watching brief should only be made after discussion with the Boston Community Archaeologist.
- 5.3 The following details should be given in the contractor's specification:
- 5.3.1 A projected timetable must be agreed for the various stages of work.
- 5.3.2 The staff structure and numbers must be detailed. This should include lists of specialists and their role in the project. There should be no change to any of the specialists listed in the specification without prior discussion with the Community Archaeologist.
- 5.3.3 It is expected that all on-site work will be carried out in a way that complies with the relevant Health and Safety Legislation and that due consideration will be given to site security.
- 5.3.4 The recovery and recording strategies to be used must be described in full.
- 4.2.5 An estimate of time and resources allocated for post excavation work and report production.

- 4.2.6 The contingencies for extended excavation/recording/sampling required for this brief.

6. Methods

- 6.1 The investigation should be carried out by a recognised archaeological body in accordance with the code of conduct of The Institute of Field Archaeologists.
- 6.2 Where appropriate, the watching brief should involve:
- 6.2.1 archaeological supervision of soil stripping;
 - 6.2.2 inspection of subsoil for archaeological features;
 - 6.2.3 recording of archaeological features in plan;
 - 6.2.4 full excavation of features;
 - 6.2.5 archaeological supervision of subsoil stripping;
 - 6.2.6 inspection of natural for archaeological features and excavation, recording of them;
 - 6.2.7 sampling of deposits which warrant further investigations
 - 6.2.8 any human remains encountered must be left in situ and only removed if absolutely necessary. The contractor must comply with all statutory consents and licences under the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act, 1981 or other Burial Acts regarding the exhumation and interment of human remains. It will also be necessary to comply with all reasonable requests of interested parties as to the method of removal, reinterment or disposal of the remains or associated items. Attempt must be made at all times not to cause offence to any interested parties;
- 6.0.1 If discovered during excavation finds of gold and silver must be archaeologically removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner immediately (within 14 days) in accordance with the procedures of Treasure Act 1997 and Code of Practice. If removal of such finds is not possible on the same day then adequate security arrangements must be made.
- 6.0.2 Where possible, a metal detector should be used to scan spoil heaps and exposed areas.

7. Monitoring Arrangements

- 7.1 **The Boston Community Archaeologist for Boston Borough Council will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project and will require at least seven days notice prior to the commencement of the work.** The Community Archaeologist should be kept informed of any unexpected discoveries and regularly updated on the project's progress. She should be allowed access to the site at her convenience and will comply with any health and safety requirements associated with the site.

8. Reporting Requirements

- 8.1 A full report should be produced and deposited with the Boston Community Archaeologist, Boston Council Planning Department, the Developer and the County Sites and Monuments Record. The report should include:
- 8.1.1 location plan of the trenches;
 - 8.1.2 section and plan drawing, with ground level, Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scales as appropriate;
 - 8.1.3 specialist descriptions and discussions of artefacts and ecofacts;
 - 8.1.4 an indication of potential archaeological deposits not disturbed by the present development;
 - 8.1.5 colour photographs should be utilised to illustrate specific points or for general views;
- 8.2 After agreement with the landowner, arrangements should be made for long term storage of all artefacts in the City and County Museum, Lincoln, as outlined in that Museum's document 'Conditions for the acceptance of Project Archives'. The City and County Museum should be contacted at the earliest possible opportunity so that the full cost implications of the archive deposition can be taken into account.
- 7.3 A site archive should be produced and deposited with the artefacts as detailed in 8.2.
- 7.4 Should archaeological deposits be encountered, a summary of the results must be published in 'Lincolnshire History and Archaeology' in due course.
- 7.5 Should nationally important archaeology be discovered during the watching brief, the results should be published in the relevant national journal.

9. Additional Information

- 9.1 This document attempts to define the best practice expected of watching brief but cannot fully anticipate the conditions that will be encountered as work progresses. However, changes to the approved programme of excavation are only to be made with the prior written approval of the Community Archaeologist.

9.2 Further contact addresses:

Susan Smith
Boston Community Archaeologist
Heritage Lincolnshire
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
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NG34 9RW

Mr J Bonner
Senior Built Environment Officer
Conservation Services
Highways and Planning Directorate
Lincolnshire County Council
3rd Floor
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Lincoln
LN1 1DN

Mr T Page
City and County Museum
12 Friars Lane
Lincoln
LN2 5AL

Brief set by Boston Community Archaeologist July 2000

Appendix 2

**LAND AT
LONDON ROAD,
KIRTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR
RICHARD REED (BUILDERS) LTD**

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

AUGUST 2000

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1 **SUMMARY**

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during the construction of two dwellings at London Road, Kirton, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, significant quantities of medieval pottery having been found immediately to the west.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 **INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during groundworks connected with the construction of two detached dwellings and associated garages on land adjacent to Scopney House, Kirton, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 298 375.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 **SITE LOCATION**

- 3.1 Kirton is located 4km southwest of Boston in the fens of south Lincolnshire. The site lies to the southwest of the village on London Road, at National Grid Reference TF 298 375 and is currently under rough vegetation.

4 **PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 Planning applications (B/00/00263/FULL and B/00/0303/FULL) were submitted to Boston Borough Council for the proposed dwellings. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks.

5 **SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 5.1 The site lies at *c.* 4m OD in the fens of south Lincolnshire. Soils at the site are typical alluvial gleys of the Tanvats Association developed on marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 319). Beneath this alluvium is glacial drift that was deposited in a geological basin between the Lincolnshire Wolds and the East Anglian Heights.

6 **ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW**

- 6.1 The origins of Kirton go back to the late Saxon period. Archaeological excavations have revealed evidence of occupation from this period onwards within the village. The village is mentioned in the Domesday Book and was an important market town in the medieval period, probably extending beyond its modern boundaries. Significant quantities of medieval pottery have been recorded in fieldwalking immediately to the west of the application site. A brickworks is also reputed to have been sited in this area.

7 **AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
- 7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
- 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
 - 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
 - 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
 - 7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 **SITE OPERATIONS**

- 8.1 General considerations
- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.

8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.

8.1.3 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.

8.2 Methodology

8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.

8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.

8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.

8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
- groups of features where their relationship is important

8.2.5 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they

form a uniform sequence forming 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 and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the field work will be washed, marked and packaged according to the 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.

9.2 Stage 2

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

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

9.3 Stage 3

9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.

9.3.2 This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
- A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.

- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the client; the Boston Community Archaeologist; Boston Borough Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

11 **ARCHIVE**

11.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives for long term storage and curation.

12 **PUBLICATION**

12.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be published in Heritage Lincolnshire's Annual Report and a note presented to the editor of the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

13 **CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Boston Community Archaeologist. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project.

14 **VARIATIONS**

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

15 **PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS**

15.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.

- 15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

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

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

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist Medieval and later - G Taylor APS in consultation with H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 **INSURANCES**

- 17.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000; Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000; and Professional Indemnity. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

18 **COPYRIGHT**

- 18.1 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.
- 18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
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19 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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, 22-08-00

Appendix 3

Context Summary

Context No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	1	Moderately compact, mid-brown silt with occasional charcoal and decaying/crushed CBM fragments. 0.26m thick	Topsoil
002	1	Moderately compact, light yellow brown silt, 0.32m thick	Subsoil
003	1	Firm, mid brown silty clay, > 0.27m thick	Natural alluvial deposit
004	2	Moderately compact, mid brown silt with occasional charcoal fragments, 0.30m	Topsoil
005	2	Moderately compact, light yellow brown silt, 0.28m thick	Subsoil
006	2	Moderately compact, mid yellowish brown silt, 0.15m thick	Natural alluvial deposit
007	2	Firm, mid brown silty clay, > 0.23m thick	Natural alluvial deposit

Appendix 4

THE FINDS

Hilary Healey, Tom Lane and Gary Taylor

Provenance

The material was recovered from the topsoil (001)/(004).

The earlier pottery was all made locally in the area, at Bourne about 27km southwest of Kirton and the clay pipe is also likely to be a relatively local product, made in the Boston area. The later ceramic may be from the Midlands.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the following table.

Pottery, clay pipe and flint were recovered during the investigation. with the pottery of 12th-14th century date the earliest material collected. No faunal remains were retrieved.

Context	Description	Latest Date
001	2x Bourne A ware, 12th-14th century	12th-14th century
	1x ?Bourne A/B ware, 12th-14th century	
004	2x red painted earthenware, 1 black glazed, 18th-early 19th century	18th-early 19th century
	1x clay pipe stem, bore 7/64", 17th century	
	1x flint blade fragment, natural	

All the medieval pottery is abraded, as is the clay pipe and one of the red earthenwares, the black glazed sherd being the only unworn artefact retrieved during the investigation. This may suggest that all the material is plough scatter, rather than occupation debris.

The flint fragment is a naturally generated blade, not an archaeological artefact. As such, it can be discarded.

Condition

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

Documentation

Several archaeological investigations in Kirton have previously been undertaken and reported. Records of archaeological remains and finds identified in the Kirton area are maintained in the files of the Boston Community Archaeologist and the County Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

Due to the small amount of material recovered the assemblage has limited potential but suggests medieval activity in the area. Moreover, because of the small quantity of material involved, and its abraded nature, it seems probably that the medieval pottery entered the area in manuring scatter during agricultural activities in the medieval period.

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.
Early Saxon	Pertaining to the period AD 410-650
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.
Late Saxon	Pertaining to the period AD 850-1066
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.
Middle Saxon	Pertaining to the period AD 650-850
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 6

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 7 Context records
- 1 Scale drawing
- 1 Photographic record sheet
- 1 Stratigraphic matrix
- 3 Bags of finds

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.

Lincolnshire City and County Museum Accession Number: LCNCC : 2000.217

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: KLR00

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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