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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF
LAND AT THE DEPOT,
KING STREET, KIRTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(KSK01)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

EVALUATION L12499
SOURCES L17092 L17093
13589

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF
LAND AT THE DEPOT,
KING STREET, KIRTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(KSK01)**

Work Undertaken For
Robert Doughty Consultancy

August 2001

Report Compiled by
James Snee BSc (Hons)

National Grid References: TF 3085 3834
City and County Museum Accession No: LCNCC : 2001.156

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CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	Summary	1
2.	Introduction	1
	2.1 Planning Background	1
	2.2 Definition of an Archaeological Field Evaluation	1
	2.3 Topography, Geology and Soils	1
	2.4 Archaeological Setting	1
3.	Aims and Objectives	3
4.	Methods	3
5.	Results	3
	5.1 Phase 1: Natural Deposits	4
	5.2 Phase 2: Post-medieval and Later Deposits	4
6.	Discussion	5
7.	Assessment of Significance	5
	7.1 Site Importance	6
8.	Effectiveness of Techniques	6
9.	Conclusions	6
10.	Acknowledgements	6
11.	Personnel	6
12.	Bibliography	7
13.	Abbreviations	7

Appendices

1	Archaeological Evaluation Brief
2	Specification for Archaeological Evaluation
3	Context Descriptions
4	The Finds
5	Glossary
6	Site Archive

List of Figures

- Figure 1 General Location Plan
- Figure 2 Location Plan and Archaeological Setting
- Figure 3 General Site Plan Showing Location of Trial Trenches
- Figure 4 Sections 1 and 2
- Figure 5 Sections 3 and 4
- Figure 6 Section 5
- Figure 7 Section 7
- Figure 8 Sections 6, 8 and 9

List of Plates

- Plate 1 General view of proposed development showing trenches 2 and 3, looking south.
- Plate 2 General view of trench 4, looking northwest.
- Plate 3 General view of trench 5 during excavation, looking west.
- Plate 4 Section 7 showing sequence of deposits in trench 4, looking northeast.
- Plate 5 Section 9 showing sequence of deposits in trench 6, looking east.
- Plate 6 General view of trench 6, looking north.

1. SUMMARY

Archaeological investigations on land at Station Road, Kirton, Lincolnshire, were undertaken because the site was near the historic core and there was potential that remains of Saxon, medieval and later date were located in the area. In particular, remains of Saxo-Norman date (c. 950 - 1150) had previously been found immediately adjacent.

Although the investigation showed the natural silts to be well preserved, no archaeological features were revealed, and the only archaeological deposits encountered were relatively recent.

Finds of abraded medieval (12th to 14th century) and 18th to 20th century pottery were recovered from the site.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Planning Background

Between the 6th and 8th August 2001, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at the Depot, King Street, Kirton, Lincolnshire. The site is the subject of pre-planning enquiry. A previous planning permission (B14/0532/95), now lapsed, had a watching brief condition attached. However, recent investigations in the proximity have revealed archaeological remains and an evaluation was required to establish the nature and extent of archaeological remains at the site.

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Robert Doughty Consultancy to undertake the archaeological evaluation of the site. A specification (Appendix 2) detailing the methods, techniques and procedures of the evaluation was produced to fulfil the requirements of the project brief (Appendix 1) issued by the

Boston Community Archaeologist.

The evaluation was carried out in accordance with the guidelines specified in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluation* (IFA 1999).

2.2 Definition of an Archaeological Field Evaluation

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, national or international context as appropriate' (IFA 1999).

2.3 Topography, Geology and Soils

Kirton is located 4km southwest of Boston in the fens of south Lincolnshire (Figure 1). The site lies on the southeast side of the village centre, on the northeast side of King Street (Figure 2), on a fairly level ground at c. 4m OD at National Grid Reference TF 3085 3834.

Local soils are typical alluvial gleys of the Tanvats Association developed on marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 319). 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).

2.5 Archaeological Setting

A Neolithic polished greenstone axe, which may be an import into the fens, and a possible Bronze Age 'tumulus' provide the

only indication of a prehistoric presence in Kirton parish. However, it is possible that the 'tumulus' is in fact a medieval saltern mound.

Evidence of Romano-British activity is also scarce, but is represented by finds of this period from along Willoughton Road, on the northwest edge of the village. This spread of artefacts may represent the location of a settlement site.

The early origins of the village are not fully understood. However, recent investigations immediately to the west have revealed Saxo-Norman ditches and pits associated with dumps of domestic refuse of the same date (Thomson 2001). To the north a group of late Saxon/early medieval ditches and post holes were revealed, probably representing a peripheral agricultural settlement on newly drained fens (Snee 2001).

Medieval use of the area is, however, well attested to. Kirton village was the administrative centre of Kirton Wapentake at the time of the Domesday Survey of c. 1086 (Morris 1986). The village name is recorded as *Chirchetune* and is derived from the Old English words 'cirice' (a church) and 'tun' (a village), although at some point between 1096 and 1155-56 'cirice' was replaced by the Old Norse 'kirkja' (Cameron 1998). Kirton grew to be an important medieval town, though it has since declined in favour of Boston.

The church of SS Peter and Paul (BD 14/043) lies in the centre of the village, and was originally built in the 12th century although it was substantially altered and reduced in size in the early 19th century. Located outside the village were three sizable houses of medieval date, Bozon Hall (14/018), Littlebury Hall (14/002) and Orme Hall (14/019), all now demolished. Medieval and later pottery and coins associated with

Orme Hall have been recovered at the northwestern edge of the town (14/020, 021, 022 & 024) and a watching brief in the area (14/044) recorded a medieval ditch and finds of medieval pottery (Cope-Faulkner 1994).

To the west of the village, a number of medieval and post-medieval finds have been reported (14/041 & 14/034). Finds of medieval pottery have also been reported on the east and southwest outskirts of the village (14/023 and 14/025, 027, 028 & 029).

A number of investigations have been carried in the centre of Kirton village. These have revealed a sequence of deposits from the late Saxon period to the modern day at High Street (14/050) (Cope-Faulkner 1996) and evidence of medieval activity on Station Road (14/045) (Taylor 1994). On both of these sites the medieval and earlier deposits were sealed below a layer of alluvium. Similarly undated archaeological activity was covered by alluvium on Willington Road (14/051), near the village centre (Hambly 2000).

French and German jettons (counting pieces or tokens) of 15th and 16th century date have been found in the centre of the town (Cope-Faulkner 1994). Also in the town centre, close to the church, is the Old King's Head Inn (14/042) of early 16th century date (Pevsner & Harris 1989).

The first railway station was built in Kirton in approximately 1848 and from that time the amount of goods traffic sent by rail increased. In 1896 more sidings were added immediately east of the present investigation site and additional warehouses built to cope with the volume of goods. The railway continued in use at Kirton until 1970 when the station was closed and lines removed (Beecham *et al.* 1990).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the evaluation was to gather sufficient information to support a future planning application and for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.

The objectives were to establish the presence or absence of archaeological deposits and to determine, if present, their type, date and function, likely extent, spatial arrangement, local context, state of preservation, vulnerability and value.

4. METHODS

A scheme of trial trenching was formulated to cover the widest area of the site. However the location, size and shape of the trenches was to a degree compromised by the presence of active services and buildings which were occupied and in use.

A mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket excavated each trench under archaeological supervision to the level of undisturbed archaeological features. In some areas it was necessary to break the tarmac over the ground with a hydraulic breaker and a toothed bucket. The base and sides of the trenches were then cleaned and any possible archaeological features or deposits were examined by hand. If no archaeological features were encountered, the trenches were excavated to the level of the undisturbed silts. In such cases a pit was excavated to ensure no archaeological remains were present at depth and to examine as fully as possible the natural sequence of deposits.

Trench 1 was largely contaminated with diesel and after consultation with the Boston Community Archaeologist it was agreed that it could be backfilled immediately after it

had been recorded, in order to minimise any health and safety risks. Where visible, the whole of the surface of the area around Trench 1 was contaminated with diesel following long use as a re-fuelling area and it was not considered viable to put in a substitute trench.

All archaeological features and natural deposits were allocated a unique reference number (a context number), with an individual written description on APS *pro forma* context sheets. All archaeological features were drawn in plan at a scale of 1:20 and in section to a scale of 1:10. A representative section of all archaeologically clear trenches was also drawn. Finds were recovered, where present, from all archaeological features. In addition, an auger survey was undertaken to examine the natural alluvium. Throughout the duration of the work, a photographic record consisting of black and white prints and colour slides was compiled. The exact location of the trenches and archaeological features were surveyed using an electronic distance measurer.

On completion of the fieldwork, a stratigraphic matrix of all archaeological deposits present was compiled, all records were checked and cross referenced and all photographs catalogued and archived. All finds recovered were washed, marked and archived.

5. RESULTS

The records of all deposits and features identified during the evaluation were examined. Phasing was assigned based upon the nature of the contexts and recognisable relationships between them, supplemented by artefact dating where relevant. Two phases of deposits were identified:

Phase 1: Natural Deposits
Phase 2: Post-medieval and Later Deposits

5.1 Phase 1: Natural Deposits

The earliest deposits encountered were alluvial silts.

In Trench 3 a sondage cut into the south end of the trench revealed at least 0.43m of firm, light to mid yellowish brown sandy silt (019) (Figure 5, section 4). This was overlain by a transformed subsoil (018) comprising firm/slightly soft, mid brown sandy clayey silt, up to 0.44m thick. This deposit was also observed in Trench 2 (010) and Trench 1 (004) (Figures 4 and 5). A single sherd of abraded medieval pottery was recovered from the top of transformed silt layer (010), but it is believed that this was introduced by earlier ploughing.

The earliest deposit in Trench 5 was at least 0.50m of firm, mid brown sandy clayey silt (023), with frequent roots (Figure 6). Over this was a layer of firm, mid brown sandy silt (022), with frequent roots, up to 0.40m thick (Figures 6 and 8). A single sherd of abraded medieval pottery was recovered from the top of this layer, but it is believed to be intrusive - probably introduced by ploughing or root disturbance.

In Trench 4 was more than 0.60m of soft, mid orange brown fine clayey silt (027), overlain by up to 0.36m of firm, mid orange brown fine sandy silt (026) (Figures 7 and 8).

In Trench 6 a single natural deposit was encountered comprising at least 0.65m of firm, very pale grey brown fine silt (031) with lenses of iron pan. Towards the base of the trench the laminate structure of the deposit remained intact (Figure 8).

5.2 Phase 2: Post-medieval and Later Deposits

Extending across the entire site was a layer of ploughsoil (003, 009, 017, 021, 025 & 30) of varying thickness up to 0.42m deep. It consisted of firm to slightly friable, dark brown sandy silt, with occasional flecks of brick/tile and manganese (Figures 4 to 8). Sherds of 19th century pottery were recovered from ploughsoil (009) in Trench 2.

In Trench 1, ploughsoil (003) was overlain by up to 0.40m of weakly cemented, light yellowish brown limestone (002) with a sandy matrix (Figure 4). This was sealed by a layer of soft, dark brownish black sandy silt (001), approximately 80mm thick with frequent roots, angular and sub-angular pebbles and flints.

The ploughsoil in Trenches 2 & 3 (009 & 017) was overlain by a layer of friable, mottled mid brown sandy silt (008 & 016), with moderate flecks of brick/tile, up to 0.62m thick. Pottery dated to between the 18th and 20th century were recovered from this layer, together with a residual sherd of medieval pottery. This layer was in turn overlain by a series of hardcore deposits and yard surfaces (005, 006, 007, 011, 012, 013, 014 & 015) that made up the current working surface (Figures 4 and 5).

In Trench 5 the ploughsoil (021) was overlain, and probably truncated by up to 0.31m of loose, dark blackish brown slightly sandy silt (020) which formed the topsoil in this area (Figure 6 and 8).

The latest deposit in Trench 4 was up to 0.2m of firm, mixed dark grey brown, red brown and grey clayey sandy silt (024), with frequent bricks and rubble. This sealed the ploughsoil (025) (Figures 7 and 8).

Overlying the ploughsoil in Trench 6 (030),

was a layer of hardcore (029) covered by a layer of tarmac (028) which formed the modern working surface (Figure 8).

6. DISCUSSION

The earliest deposits encountered (Phase 1) was naturally deposited marine alluvium. In Trenches 1, 2 and 3 the upper portion had been transformed (004, 010, 018), probably as a result of agricultural activity. In Trenches 4 and 5 the silts became more clayey with depth (023 & 027), this may indicate the presence of a former creek that formed during the deposition of the alluvium.

Overlying the natural silts were a series of post-medieval and later deposits (Phase 2). The ploughsoil (003, 009, 017, 021, 025, 030) formed a continuous layer across the entire site and shows that the area was agricultural land prior to the construction of the adjacent railway. The presence of a small quantity of abraded medieval pottery suggests that the agricultural use of the area had commenced by the 12th to 14th century. Fragments of post-medieval pottery recovered from the ploughsoil indicate the agricultural function was maintained until the 19th century.

In Trenches 2 and 3 the ploughsoil was overlain by a makeup deposit (008 & 016) associated with the construction of the adjacent railway sheds. Over this layer was a series of modern hardcore and tarmac deposits.

In Trench 6 the ploughsoil was also overlain by hardcore and tarmac. The upper deposits observed in Trenches 1 and 4 were probably former farm yard surfaces which had become overgrown to the point that a thin layer of topsoil and turf had formed over the top of them.

In Trench 5 the ploughsoil had been truncated by topsoil formation and disturbed by tree roots.

Previous investigations just to the northwest and the north of the present evaluation site had identified remains of occupation and settlement fringe activity, of Saxo-Norman date (Snee 2001, Thomson 2001). However, the current investigation has revealed no similar evidence. This implies that the present site lies outside the zone of Saxo-Norman settlement and perhaps also that the boundary to the Saxo-Norman habitation area occurs somewhere between the current and previous investigations.

7. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

For assessment of significance the *Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling of ancient monuments* has been used (DoE 1990, Annex 4; see Appendix 8).

Period:

The majority of the deposits were post-medieval or later.

Rarity:

Post-medieval and later ploughsoil, make up, hardcore and tarmac deposits are very common.

Documentation:

Several archaeological investigations in Kirton have previously been undertaken and reported. Additionally records of archaeological sites and finds made in the Kirton area are kept in the files of the Boston District Community Archaeologist, and the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record.

Group Value:

The deposits do not form a significant group.

Survival/Condition:

Only recent ploughsoil and surfaces were identified and these survive well.

Fragility/Vulnerability:

Other than ploughsoil and recent surfaces, no archaeological remains were encountered. Therefore there are no vulnerable archaeological remains.

Diversity:

Period diversity is low and only ploughsoil and recent surfaces were revealed so functional diversity is also low.

Potential:

The absence of archaeological features in the trenches excavated during this investigation does not preclude the possibility of their existence in other areas of the site. However, it does strongly suggest that any possible features would be uncommon and in a diffuse pattern. Therefore the potential for archaeological features is low.

7.1 Site Importance

The criteria for assessment have established that the well preserved sequence of natural silts sealed by ploughsoil is of low local, regional and national importance. There remains a low potential for archaeological features on this site, as the area exposed was a small sample.

8. EFFECTIVENESS OF TECHNIQUES

The techniques employed during the trial trenching were, on the whole effective. The removal of ploughsoil and non-archaeological deposits with a mechanical excavator allowed a rapid and thorough investigation, and an opportunity to study the depositional history of the site.

9. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations on land at Station Road, Kirton, Lincolnshire, were undertaken because the site was near the historic core and there was potential that remains of Saxon, medieval and later date were located in the area.

However, the only archaeological deposits encountered were relatively recent.

Finds of abraded medieval (12th to 14th century) and 18th to 20th century pottery were recovered from the site.

10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr Peter Chambers of the Robert Doughty Consultancy who commissioned the fieldwork and this report. The project was coordinated by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane edited this report. Rebecca Wilcox, the Boston Community Archaeologist permitted the examination of the relevant parish files.

11. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Site Supervisor: James Snee
Archaeological Team: Andy Failles, Ben Crossley, Vicky Mellor and Vicky Posey
Surveying: Rachel Hall
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley

CAD Illustration: Mark Dymond and James Snee

Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst: James Snee

12. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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13. ABBREVIATIONS

APS	Archaeological Project Services
IFA	Institute of Field Archaeologists
SMR	Sites and Monuments Record Office



Figure 1 General Location Plan.

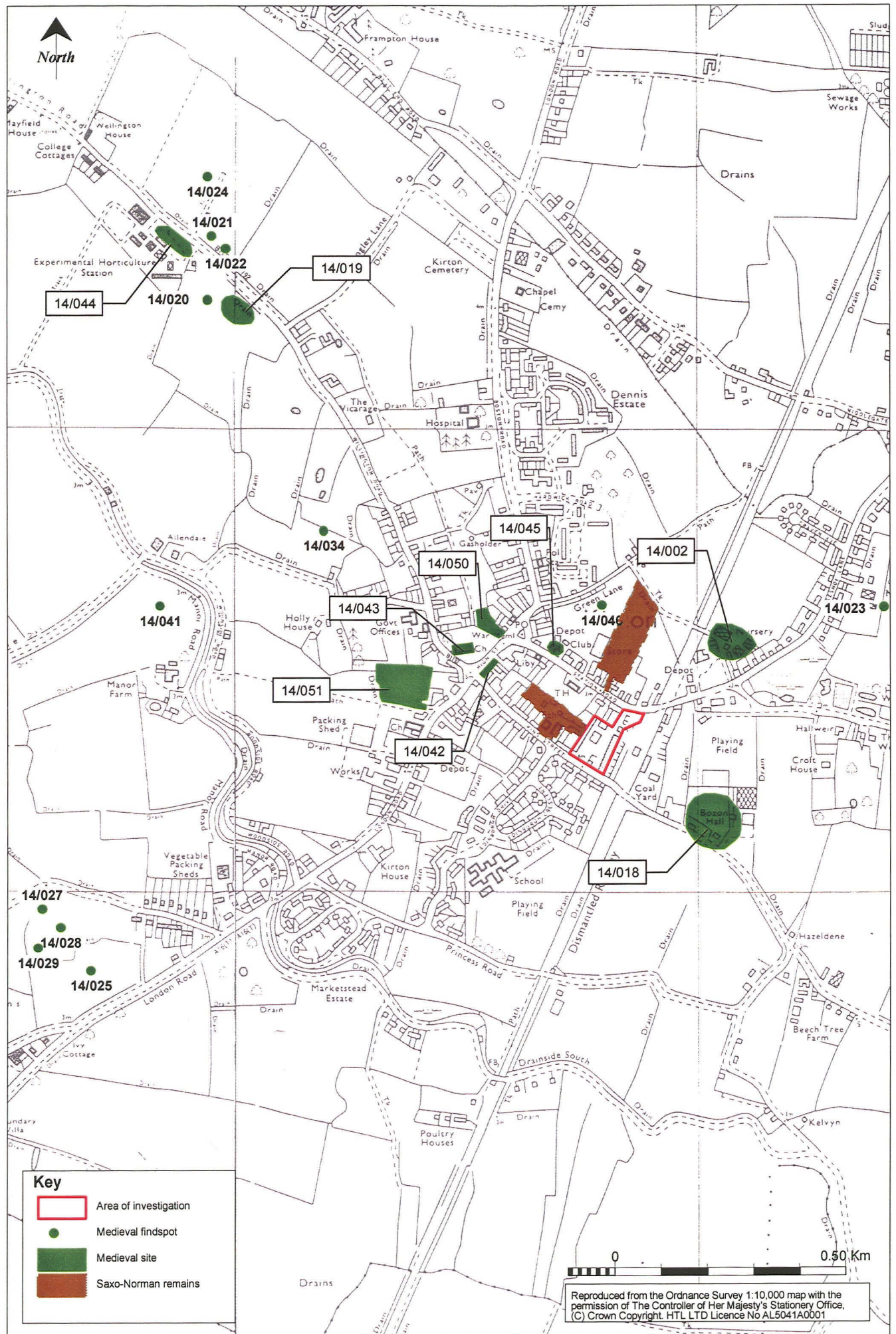
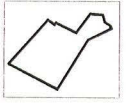


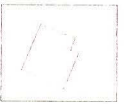
Figure 2 Location plan and archaeological setting



Development Area



Trenches



Existing Buildings

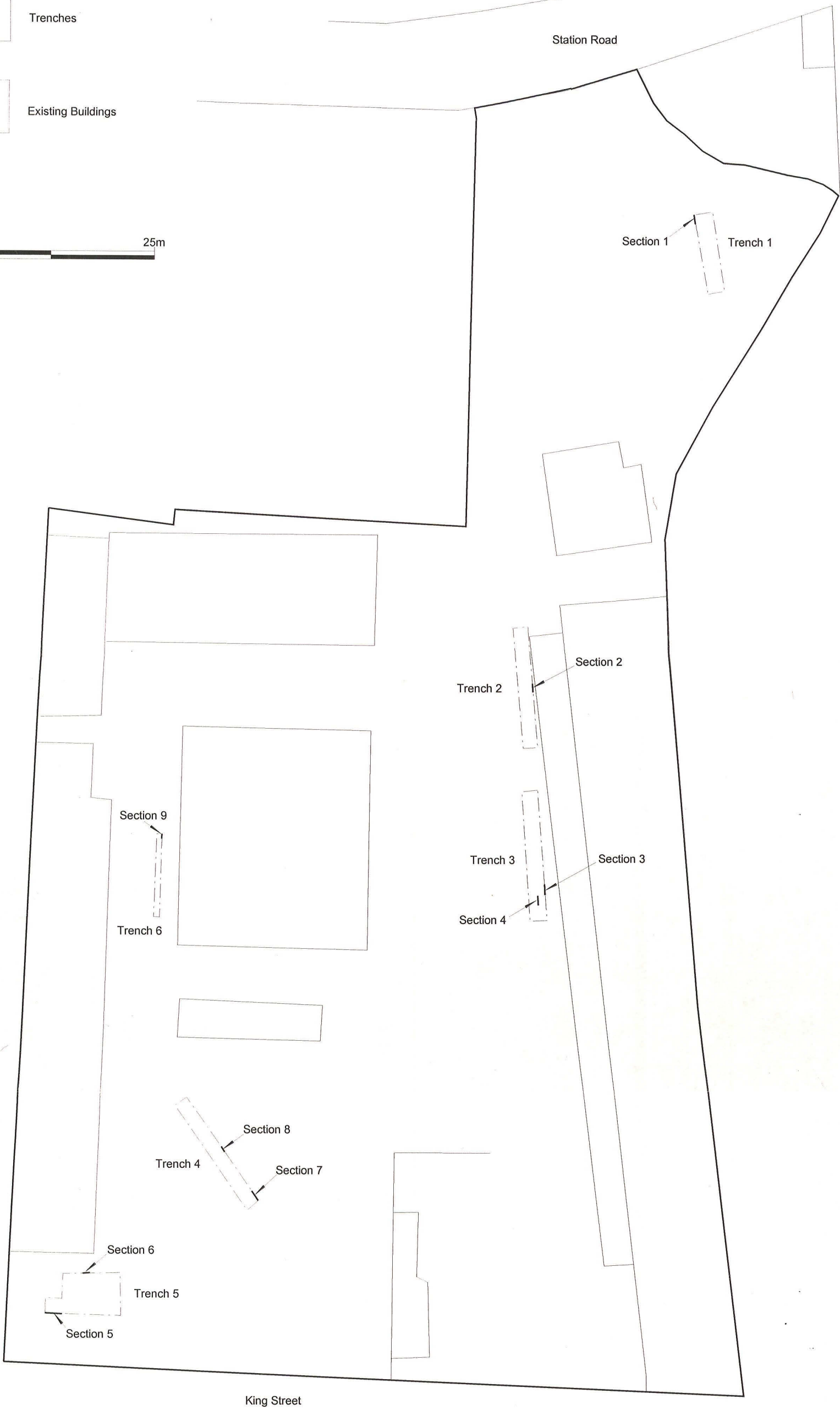


Figure 3 General Site Plan Showing Location of Trial Trenches. Scale 1:500.

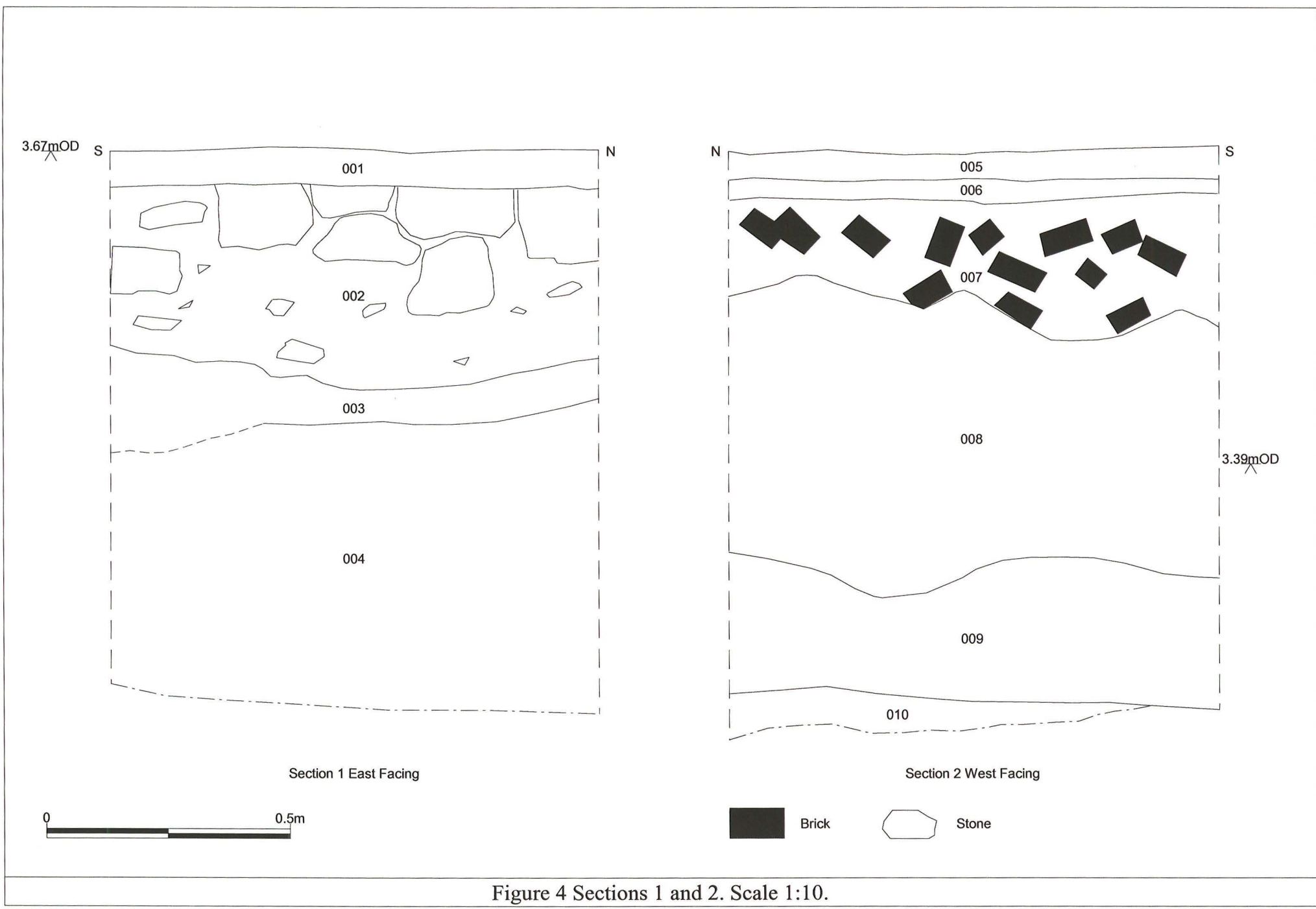
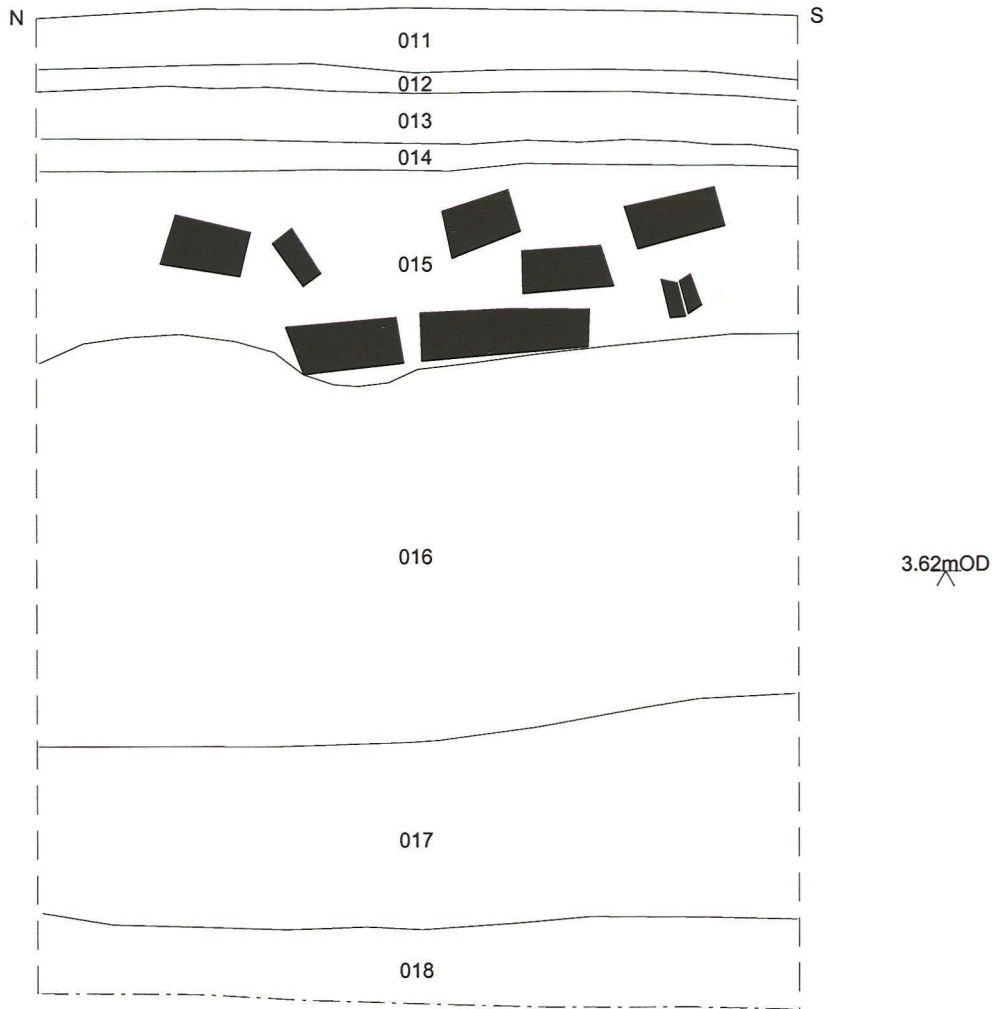
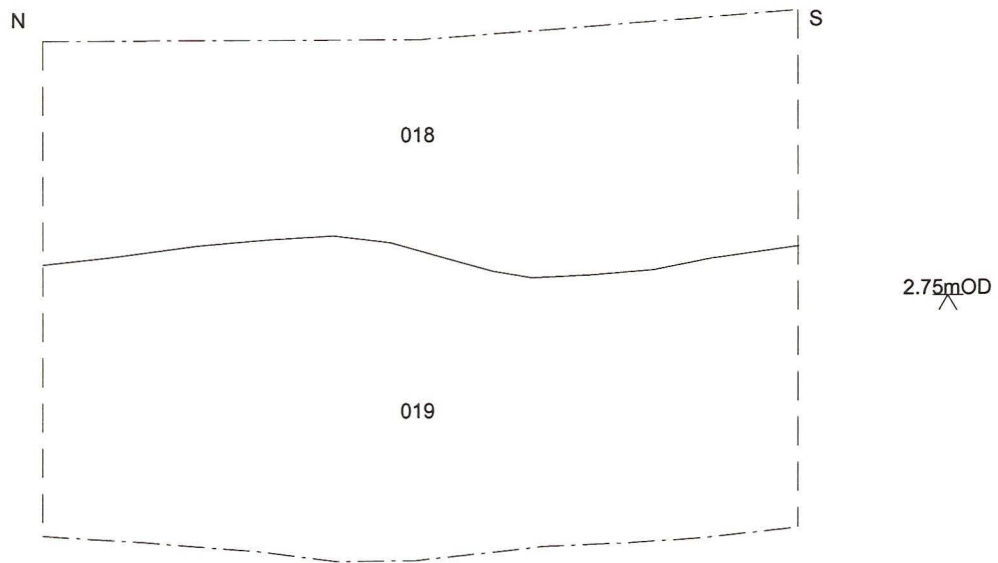


Figure 4 Sections 1 and 2. Scale 1:10.



Section 3 West Facing



Section 4 West Facing



Brick

Figure 5 Sections 3 and 4. Scale 1:10.

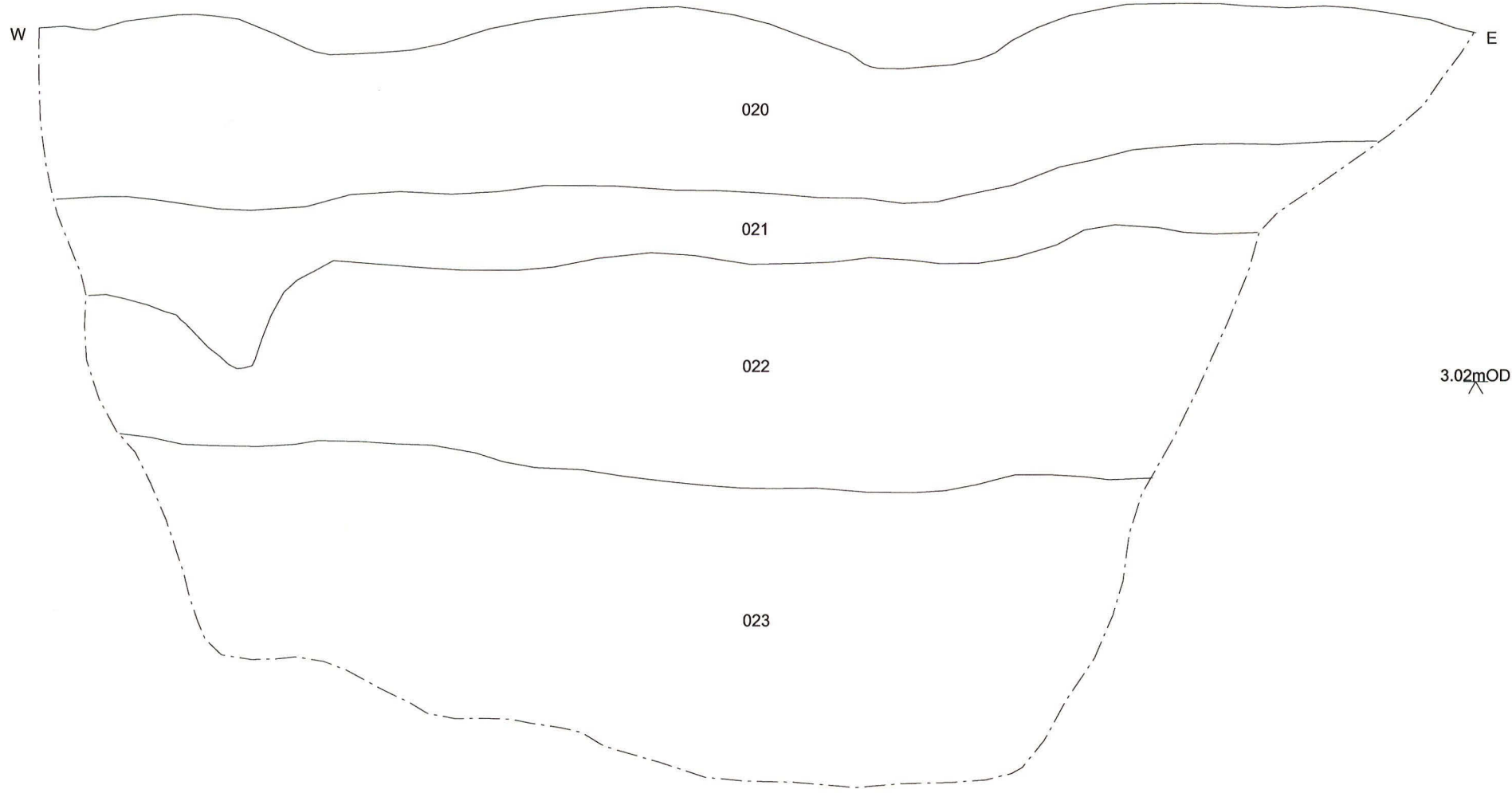


Figure 6 Section 5. Scale 1:10.

NW

SE

024

025

026

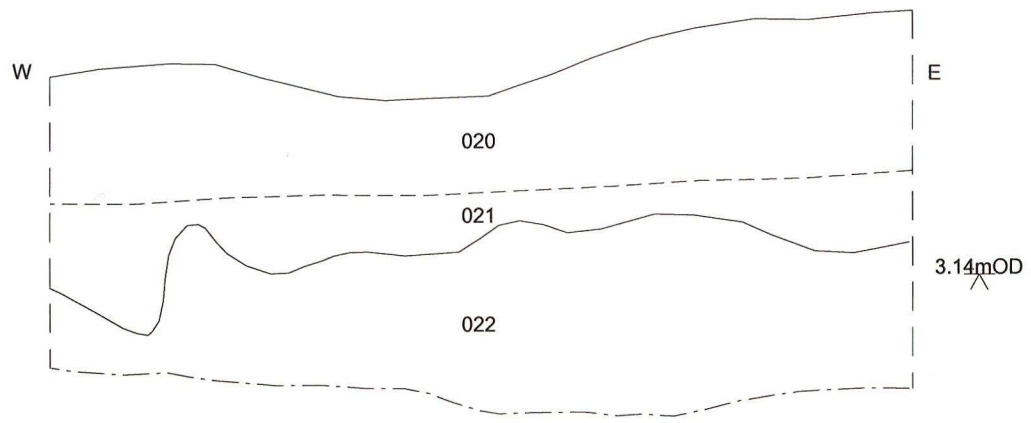
027

2.99mOD
^

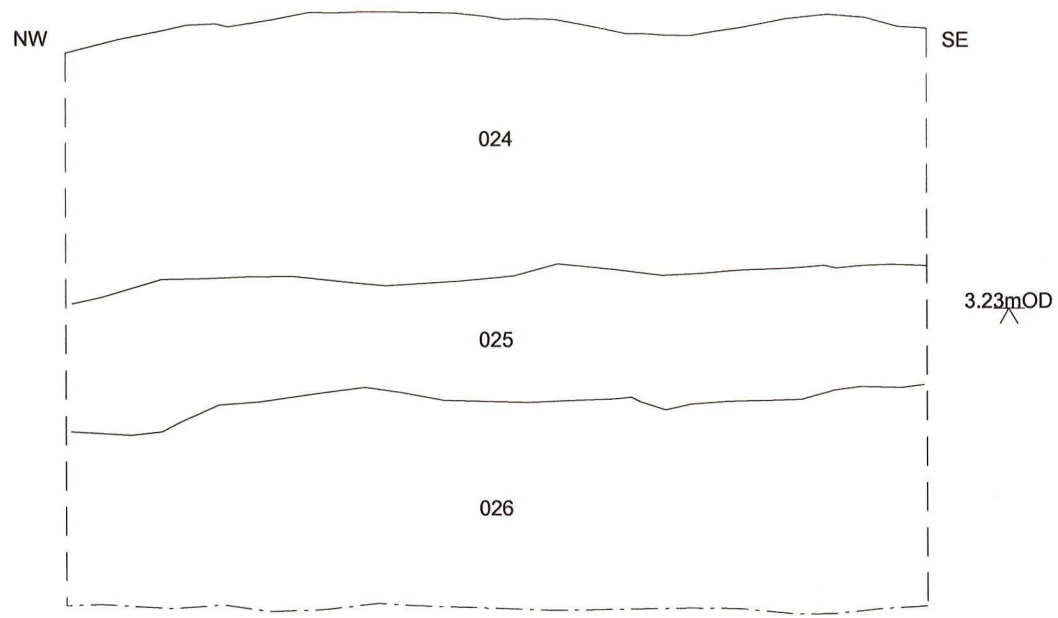
Section 7 Southwest Facing



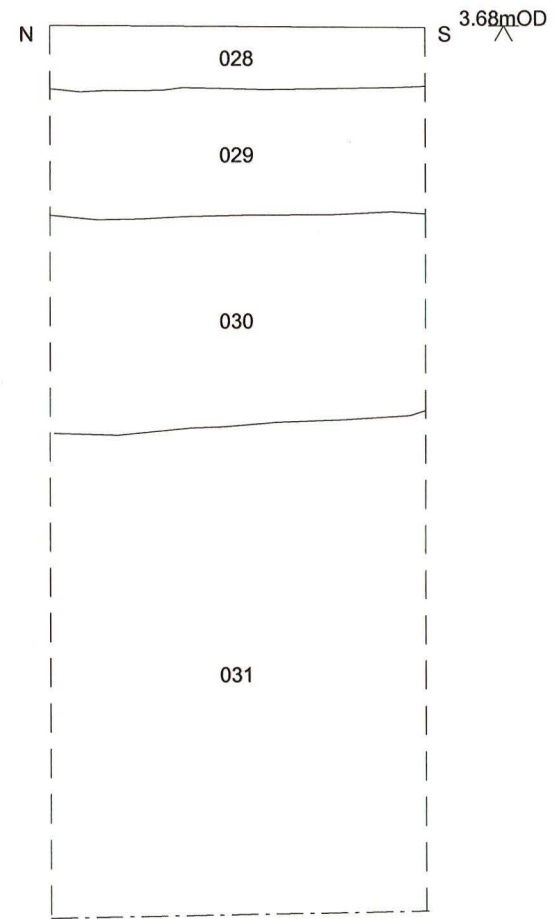
Figure 7 Section 7. Scale 1:10.



Section 6 South Facing



Section 8 Southwest Facing



Section 8 West Facing



Figure 8 Sections 6, 8 and 9. Scale 1:10.



Plate 1 General view of proposed development showing trenches 2 and 3, looking south.



Plate 2 General view of Trench 4, looking northwest.



Plate 3 General view of trench 5 during excavation, looking west.



Plate 4 Section 7 showing sequence of deposits in trench 4, looking northeast.

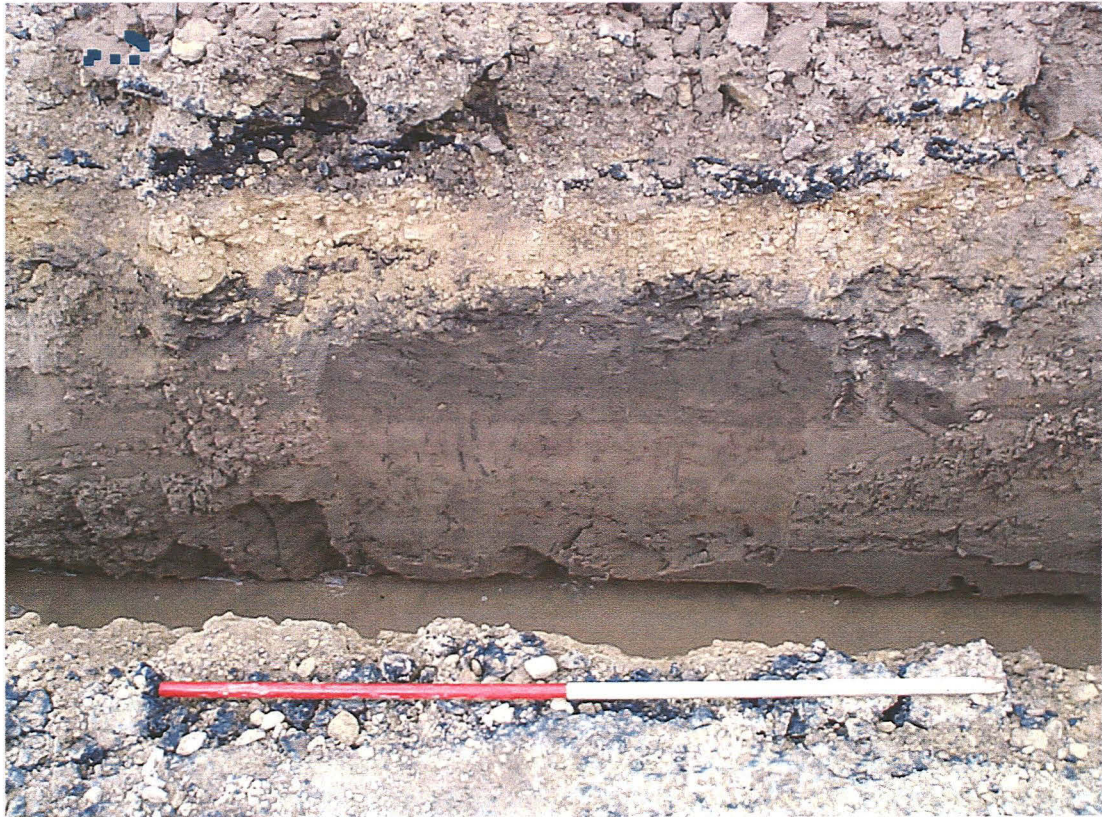


Plate 5 Section 9 showing sequence of deposits in trench 6, looking east.



Plate 6 General view of trench 6, looking north.

Appendix 1

BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT Land at Station Road/King Street, Kirton, Lincolnshire

Application Number: Not applicable

Site Address: Land at Station Road/King Street

Agent: Robert J C Doughty
The Robert Doughty Consultancy
32 High Street
Helpringham
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 0RA
Telephone: 01529 421646

Site Location and Description:

The proposed development is located in the southeastern part of modern Kirton. The Community Archaeologist has not yet had the opportunity to visit the site, but from map evidence it would appear that the site has been partly disturbed by previous development. The map also shows an electricity substation. The site is approximately 3.70m HOD.

Planning Background:

This brief has been prepared at the request of the agent, Robert Doughty. At the present time the site is not the subject of a planning application. The site has previously had planning permission, planning application number B14/0532/95, which has now elapsed. An archaeological planning condition for a developer funded watching brief was attached to this permission. Recent archaeological fieldwork, however, has discovered archaeological deposits immediately adjacent to the proposed development site. An archaeological evaluation is necessary, therefore, in order to establish the nature and extent of any archaeological deposits on the site.

Archaeological Background:

A recent evaluation immediately adjacent to this site has produced archaeological deposits from the early medieval period.

Reason for Archaeological Evaluation

The archaeological evaluation is required in order to inform any future planning decisions on this site.

Signed.....



Susan Smith
Boston Community Archaeologist

Date: 30.3.01

Brief is valid for 1 year from this date. Please contact the Community Archaeologist after this time.

For the Particular Attention of the Client

1. Introduction

- 1.1. This brief should be sent to archaeological contractors, together with all relevant site plans of the proposed development, as the basis for the preparation of a detailed archaeological project specification. In response to this brief contractors will include the anticipated working methods, timescales and staffing levels. (The Boston Community Archaeologist does not maintain a list of archaeological contractors but names of local units can be found in the Yellow Pages or from the Institute of Field Archaeologists, Tel: 0118 931 6446).
- 1.2. The client will submit these detailed specifications for approval by 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 may choose between those specifications that are considered by the Boston Community Archaeologist to adequately satisfy the brief.
- 1.3. All contractors supplying specifications should refer to SCAUM Principles of Competitive Tendering (SCAUM Guidelines and Notes on Competitive Tendering for Archaeological Services 1996).

For the Particular Attention of the Archaeological Contractor

2. Requirement for Work

- 2.1. The evaluation will consist of intrusive trial trenching and the production of a report documenting the results of the fieldwork.
- 2.2. The purpose of the archaeological evaluation should be to gather sufficient information to establish the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits.
- 2.3. Any adjustments to the brief for the evaluation should only be made after discussion with the Community Archaeologist for Boston Borough Council. If any major archaeological discovery is made it is hoped that this will be accommodated within the scheme and preservation in situ be given due consideration.

3. Stages of Work and Techniques

- 3.1. A report should follow the evaluation which integrates earlier investigations so as to provide a context for any archaeology encountered.

3.2 The evaluation should take into account environmental evidence and provide an assessment of the viability of such information should further archaeological work be carried out.

4. **Methods**

4.1 In consideration of methodology the following details should be given in the contractor's specification:

4.1.1 A projected timetable must be agreed for the various stages of work;

4.1.2 The staff structure and numbers must be detailed. This should include lists of specialists and their role in the project;

4.1.3 It is expected that all on site work will be carried out in a way that complies with relevant Health and Safety legislation and that due consideration will be given to site security;

4.1.4 The amount of trial trenching will be adequate to investigate the nature and extent of the archaeology. Current practice is to sample at least 2% of the proposed development area. Map evidence shows buildings and an electricity substation have disturbed the site. It is recognised that this disturbance may affect the evaluation methodology.

4.2 Excavation is a potentially destructive technique and the following factors should be borne in mind:

4.2.1 The use of an appropriate machine with a wide toothless ditching blade.

4.2.2 The supervision of all mechanical earthmoving by an experienced archaeologist.

4.2.3 The machine should be used to remove topsoil down to the first archaeological horizon.

4.2.4 The most recent archaeological deposits are not necessarily the least important and this should be considered when determining the level to which machining will be carried out.

4.2.5 When archaeological features are revealed by machine these will be cleaned by hand.

4.2.6 A representative sample of every archaeological feature must be excavated by hand (although the depth of deposits must be determined, it is not expected that every trench will be excavated to natural).

4.2.7 All excavation must be carried out with a view to avoiding features which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*.

4.2.8 Samples should be taken from deposits which are suitable for further investigation for ecofacts /artefacts and/or the identification of archaeological processes.

- 4.2.9 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 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. Attempts must be made at all times not to cause offence to any interested parties.
- 4.2.10 It is expected that an approved single context recording system will be used for all on-site work and post fieldwork analysis.
- 4.2.11 All excavated features will be drawn at the appropriate scale (1:10 for section drawings, 1:20 for single contexts, 1:50 or 1:100 for site plans).
- 4.2.12 A metal detector should be used to scan all spoil from machining.
- 4.2.13 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 Treasure Act 1997 and Code of Practice. If removal of such finds is not possible on the same day then adequate security arrangements should be made.
- 4.2.14 The contingencies for the extended excavation/recording/sampling required for this brief.

5. Monitoring Arrangements

- 5.1 The Community Archaeologist for Boston Borough Council will monitor the fieldwork to ensure that it meets the specification. To facilitate this she should be contacted at least one week prior to the commencement of fieldwork. The Community Archaeologist should be kept informed of any unexpected discoveries and regularly updated on the project's progress. They should be allowed access to the site at their convenience and will comply with any health and safety requirements associated with the site.

6. Reporting Requirements

- 6.1 An interim report is expected within two weeks, may take the form of consultation with the Community Archaeologist if the results of trial trenching are mainly negative. The final report should be a straightforward account of the fieldwork carried out and should be produced within two months of the completion of the fieldwork phase. If this is not possible then the Boston Community Archaeologist must be consulted at the earliest possible opportunity. The report should include:
 - 6.1.1 Plans of the trench layout and features therein, including relevant trench sections and OD levels.
 - 6.1.2 Tables summarising features and artefacts together with a full description and brief interpretation.

- 6.1.3 Plans of actual and potential deposits.
 - 6.1.4 A consideration of the evidence within the wider landscape setting.
 - 6.1.5 A consideration of the importance of the findings on a local, regional and national basis.
 - 6.1.6 A critical review of the effectiveness of the methodology.
 - 6.1.7 A consideration of the impact of the proposed development upon any archaeological remains.
- 6.2 Any recommendation for further work is the responsibility of the Boston Community Archaeologist. The report produced by the contractor, therefore, should not include a written recommendation concerning further works. Should the contractor wish to make recommendations to the Boston Community Archaeologist, this may be done orally or in writing separately from the submitted report (*IFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation paragraph 3.4.8*).
- 6.3 A copy of the evaluation report must be deposited with the Community Archaeologist for Boston Borough Council, Boston Borough Council, The Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record and the client.

6. **Archive Deposition**

- 6.1 Arrangements must be made with the landowner(s) and/or developers and an appropriate museum for the deposition of the object and paper archive. If the receiving museum is to be the City and County Museum, Lincoln then the archive should be produced in the form outlined in that museum's document 'Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives'.

7. **Publication and Dissemination**

- 7.1 The deposition of a copy of the report with the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record will be deemed to put all information into the public domain, unless a special request is made for confidentiality. If material is to be held in confidence a timescale must be agreed with the Boston Community Archaeologist but is expected this will not exceed six months. Consideration must be given to a summary of the results being published in Lincolnshire History and Archaeology in due course.
- 7.2 Should remains of regional or national importance be found, the results of the evaluation should be published in an appropriate format. It is expected that nationally significant remains will be published in the relevant national journal.

8. **Additional Information**

- 8.1 This document attempts to define the best practice expected of an archaeological

evaluation but cannot fully anticipate the conditions that will be encountered as work progresses. Changes to the approved programme of evaluation work, however, are only to be made with the prior written approval of the Boston Community Archaeologist.

8.2 Bibliography if necessary

9. Further contact addresses:

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Appendix 2

**THE DEPOT,
KING STREET,
KIRTON
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**PREPARED FOR
ROBERT DOUGHTY CONSULTANCY**

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

JUNE 2001

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	SUMMARY	1
2	INTRODUCTION	1
3	SITE LOCATION	1
4	PLANNING BACKGROUND	2
5	SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY	2
6	ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	2
7	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	2
8	LIAISON WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR	3
9	TRIAL TRENCHING	3
10	ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT	5
11	POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT	5
12	ARCHIVE	7
13	REPORT DEPOSITION	7
14	PUBLICATION	7
15	CURATORIAL MONITORING	7
16	VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS	8
17	SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT	8
18	PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS	9
19	INSURANCES	9
20	COPYRIGHT	9
21	BIBLIOGRAPHY	10

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of the Depot, King Street, Kirton, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying close to the centre of the medieval town, and the Church. Previous investigations in immediate proximity to the site have revealed Late Saxon-medieval remains.*
- 1.3 *The site is the subject of a pre-planning enquiry. The archaeological works are being undertaken to support any planning application and these works will consist of a programme of trial-trenching of the site.*
- 1.4 *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 at the Depot, King Street, Kirton, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 3085 3834.
- 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 Kirton is situated approximately 6km southwest of Boston in the Boston district of Lincolnshire. The proposed development area, approximately 0.92ha in extent lies on the southeast side of the village centre, on the northeast side of King Street at National Grid Reference TF 3085 3834.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The site is the subject of a pre-planning enquiry. A previous planning permission (B14/0532/95), now lapsed, had a watching brief condition attached. However, recent investigations in the proximity have revealed archeological remains and an evaluation is necessary to establish the nature and extent of archaeological remains at the site.

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 Rockcliffe 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 BACKGROUND

- 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.
- 6.2 Previous investigations immediately to the west of the present site revealed ditches and pits of Saxo-Norman date (APS 2001b). Ditches and postholes, also of Saxo-Norman date, have been found just to the north, on the opposite side of Station Road (APS 2001a).

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information to support a future planning application and 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:
- 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.

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 ideally consist of the excavation of a 2% sample of the area. However, trench locations and extents are compromised by the presence of a sub-station and buried electricity cables, see Section 9.2.6, below.

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 investigation.
- 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 necessarily be excavated. However, the investigation 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.
- 9.2.6 Buried electricity cables run between electricity sub-stations on the site and nearby. There are several recorded cables in the area of the sub-station in the south of the site and another which runs from the sub-station to Station Road. Trenches will have to avoid these areas.

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:

- the site before the commencement of field operations.
- the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
- individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
- groups of features where their relationship is important.
- the site on completion of field work

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 investigation 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 investigation 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 investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
- Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.
- Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results.
- A text describing the findings of the investigation.
- 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.

- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.
- 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 investigation 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 investigation report will be sent to: the client; the Community Archaeologist, Boston Borough Council; Boston Borough Council Planning Department; and the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record.

14 PUBLICATION

- 14.1 A report of the findings of the investigation 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 Community Archaeologist, Boston Borough 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 Anglo-Saxon: J Young, independent specialist Medieval and later: H Healey, independent archaeologist; or G Taylor, APS
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist; or G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist

Animal Remains Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy; or P Cope-Faulkner, APS
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 4 staff, a supervisor and 3 assistants, and to take six (6) days.

18.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production is expected to take 12 person-days within a notional programme of 10 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 (probable, but necessity or amount of samples cannot be determined in advance; up to 10 samples specified under contingency); pump (may be necessary); Anglo-Saxon pottery (small amount allowed for); Medieval pottery - large quantities (moderate amount expected and allowed for); faunal remains - large quantities (moderate amounts 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 (Boston Community Archaeologist), not Archaeological Project Services.

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 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, 2001a *Archaeological Evaluation of land at Station Road, Kirton, Lincolnshire (KSR00)*, APS report **48/01**

Archaeological Project Services, 2001b *Archaeological Evaluation The Old School Site, King Street, Kirton, Lincolnshire (KKS01)*, APS report **54/01**

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, 19th June 2001.

Appendix 3

Context Summary

Context Number	Trench Number	Section Number	Description	Interpretation
001	1	1	Soft, dark brownish black sandy silt, with frequent roots, angular and sub-angular pebbles and flint, 80mm thick.	Topsoil.
002	1	1	Weakly cemented, light yellowish brown limestone with a sandy matrix, up to 0.40m thick.	Hardcore.
003	1	1	Friable, blackish brown sandy silt, with occasional CBM flecks and fragments, up to 0.42m thick.	Buried ploughsoil.
004	1	1	Soft, mid brown silt with occasional flecks of CBM, 0.72m thick.	Subsoil.
005	2	2	Indurate, black tarmac, 60mm thick.	Yard surface.
006	2	2	Compact, light brownish yellow sand and limestone, with frequent pebbles, 4.68m long and 50mm thick.	Hardcore.
007	2	2	Weakly cemented, black and brick red burnt cinder and bricks, 0.29m thick.	Make up layer.
008	2	2	Friable, mid brown with lighter mottles sandy silt, with moderate flecks of CBM, 0.62m thick.	Make up layer.
009	2	2	Firm/ slightly friable, dark brown sandy silt, with occasional flecks of CBM and occasional manganese, 0.30m thick.	Buried ploughsoil.
010	2	2	Firm/slightly soft, mid brown sandy clayey silt, >80mm thick.	Subsoil.
011	3	3	Indurate, black tarmac, 70mm thick.	Yard surface.
012	3	3	Compact, light brownish yellow sand and limestone, with frequent pebbles, 0.40m thick.	Hardcore.
013	3	3	Indurate, grey concrete with frequent pebbles, 70mm thick.	Former yard surface.

014	3	3	Weakly cemented, yellowish brown sand and limestone, 50mm thick.	Hardcore.
015	3	3	Weakly cemented, black and brick red burnt cinder and bricks, 0.30m thick.	Make up layer.
016	3	3	Friable, mid brown with lighter mottles sandy silt, with moderate flecks of CBM, 0.55m thick.	Make up layer.
017	3	3	Firm/ slightly friable, dark brown sandy silt, with occasional flecks of CBM and occasional manganese, 0.29m thick.	Buried ploughsoil.
018	3	3	Firm/slightly soft, mid brown sandy clayey silt, up to 0.44m thick.	Subsoil.
019	3	4	Firm, light to mid yellowish brown sandy silt, >0.43m thick.	Natural.
020	5	5 & 6	Loose, dark blackish brown slightly sandy silt, with frequent root, up to 0.31m thick.	Topsoil.
021	5	5 & 6	Firm, dark brown clayey sandy silt, with frequent roots and occasional CBM, up to 0.30m thick.	Ploughsoil.
022	5	5 & 6	Firm, mid brown sandy silt, with frequent roots, up to 0.40m thick.	Natural.
023	5	6	Firm, mid brown sandy clayey silt, with frequent roots, >0.50m thick.	Natural.
024	4	7 & 8	Firm, mixed dark grey brown, red brown and grey clayey sandy silt, frequent bricks and rubble, 0.2m thick.	Defunct yard surface.
025	4	7 & 8	Firm, dark grey brown clayey silt, up to 0.30m thick.	Plough soil.
026	4	7 & 8	Firm, mid orange brown fine sandy silt, up to 0.36m thick.	Natural.
027	4	7 & 8	Soft, mid orange brown fine clayey silt, > 0.60m thick.	Natural.
028	6	9	Indurate, black tarmac, 80mm thick.	Yard surface.
029	6	9	Compacted, pale yellow brown limestone, 0.17m thick.	Hardcore.

030	6	9	Firm, dark brown clayey silt, 0.28m thick.	Ploughsoil.
031	6	9	Firm, very pale grey brown fine silt with lenses of iron pan > 0.65m thick, retains laminate structure near base.	Natural.

Abbreviations

CBM - Ceramic Building Material.

Appendix 4

THE FINDS

Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor

Provenance

The material was recovered from ploughsoil (009), the top of the transformed subsoil (010), make up layer (016), and the top of natural layer (022).

All the early pottery is relatively local, derived from kilns at Bourne or Potterhanworth, respectively 27km and 35km to the southwest and northwest of Kirton. However, the later ceramics were probably made in Staffordshire.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the following table. Pottery formed the largest component of the small assemblage. Brick, clay pipe and industrial waste was also retrieved, though no faunal remains were recovered.

Table 1: The Pottery and other artefacts

Context	Description	Latest Date
009	1x white glazed tableware, 19 th century	19 th century
	1x white glazed earthenware, 19 th century	
010	1x ?Potterhanworth ware, in 2 linked pieces, small, very abraded	13 th -14 th century
016	1x red painted earthenware, late 18 th -19 th century	20 th century
	1x blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th century	
	1x Bourne A/B ware, 12 th -14 th century	
	1x machine-made brick, 20 th century	
	1x clay pipe stem, bore 5/64", 18 th century	
	1x high temperature industrial slag, late post-medieval	
022	1x ?Bourne A/B ware, abraded, ?burnt	12 th -14 th century

Condition

Although the earlier pottery is abraded all of the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the material is by material class.

Documentation

Archaeological investigations have been undertaken in Kirton previously, including immediately adjacent to the present investigation site, and are the subject of reports (Thomson 2001). Records of archaeological remains and finds are maintained in the files of the Boston Community Archaeologist and the County Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

As a small and predominantly recent collection, the assemblage has limited potential. The restricted quantity and abraded nature of the medieval pottery fragments suggests that these pieces derive from manuring scatter, which would thus indicate that the area was agricultural land in the medieval period. The main significance of the assemblage derives from its contrast with a collection recovered during investigations immediately adjacent to the

present site. At those previous investigations, directly to the north, a moderately large quantity of Late Saxon-Early Medieval date (Healey *et al.* 2001). However, at the present investigation such material is entirely absent.

References

Healey, H., Lane, T. and Taylor, G., 2001 'The Finds', in S. Thomson, *Archaeological Evaluation, The Old School Site, King Street, Kirton, Lincolnshire (KKS01)*, Archaeological Project Services Report **54/01**

Thomson, S., 2001 *Archaeological Evaluation, The Old School Site, King Street, Kirton, Lincolnshire (KKS01)*, Archaeological Project Services Report **54/01**

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 interpretation 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.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
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) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term used 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
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC.
Post hole	The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have been dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground.
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.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany
Saxo-Norman	Pertaining to the period either side of the Norman conquest, and dating to between AD 950-1150.

Appendix 6

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 2 Context register sheets
- 31 Context records
- 9 Sheets of scale drawings
- 3 Daily Record sheets
- 1 Plan record sheet
- 1 Section record sheet
- 1 Photographic record sheets
- 1 Stratigraphic matrix
- 1 Bag 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 : 2001.156

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: KSK01

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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