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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT,
HIGH STREET,
KIRTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(KHJ02)**



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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT,
HIGH STREET,
KIRTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(KHJ02)**

Work Undertaken For
Mr T Jessop

September 2002

Report Compiled by
Steve Thomson BSc (Hons)

National Grid Reference: TF 3050 3850
Planning Reference: B/01/0399/FULL
City and County Museums Accession No. LCNCC 2002.122

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES




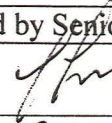
APS Report No. 165/02



Quality Control

Kirton, High Street
KHJ02

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on land at High Street, Kirton, Lincolnshire, as the area is archaeologically sensitive, lying within the historic core of Kirton and close to the church of SS. Peter and Paul.

During the course of the watching brief possible medieval flood deposits were identified. These were sealed by a post-medieval ploughsoil, with later post-medieval occupation, represented by a brick wall, yard surface and refuse pits, encroaching onto the site.

Pottery dating from the 11th to 20th centuries, clay pipe bowls and stems, building material and animal bone was recovered during the groundworks.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as:

"... a formal program of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits maybe disturbed or destroyed." (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Mr Jessop to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of a garage and store on land to the rear of Jessop's Bakers, High Street, Kirton, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application

B/01/0399/FULL. Permission was granted subject to a condition requiring an archaeological watching brief.

The watching brief was carried out on the 11th and 12th March 2002, in accordance with a specification designed by APS (Appendix 1) and approved by the Boston Borough Community Archaeologist.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Kirton is situated 6km southwest of Boston and approximately 16km north of Spalding, in Boston Borough, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The development site lies in the centre of the village on the northwest side of the High Street, 100m northeast of the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul. (Fig.2). The site is low lying at c. 4m OD on fairly level ground and is centred on National Grid Reference TF 3050 3850.

Local soils are typical alluvial gleys of the Wisbech Association, developed on marine alluvium which in turn overlies Oxford clays (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 319).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

A Neolithic stone axe and a possible tumulus provide the only evidence of a prehistoric presence in the parish. However, it is likely that the 'tumulus' is in fact a medieval saltern mound, and the provenance of the axe uncertain.

Evidence for Roman-British activity is also scarce with finds limited to the northwest edge of the parish and is confined, in this area, to a spread of Romano-British artefacts found approximately 1km northwest of the development site. It remains likely, however, that much of the evidence for both of these earlier periods may be buried under deep alluvial deposits.

Medieval use of the area is well attested (Fig. 2). Kirton is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 AD and was an important medieval settlement, though it has since declined in favour of Boston. Referred to as *Chirchetune*, the name is likely to derive from a Scandinavian form of Old English *Ciric-tun*, meaning church village. The Old English *cirice* appears to have been replaced at some point by the Old Norse *kirkja* (Cameron 1998).

The area of investigation lies *c.* 100m northeast of the 12th century parish church of SS Peter and Paul, which dominates the village centre. Adjacent to the site, a sequence of deposits from the Late Saxon to the early medieval period, representing a farmyard with an area of open water nearby, was excavated during an evaluation on the High Street (Cope-Faulkner 1996). Evidence of late Saxon and early medieval activity has been identified on Station Road (Rayner 2002) and some 250m southeast on King Street (Thomson 2001).

Saxon or early medieval occupation was attested during evaluation of land on Willington Road (Hambly 2000). Further early medieval and later deposits were identified *c.* 350m to the south of the development area on London Road (Snee 2001).

Later medieval and post-medieval activity, in the form of pits, hearths and ditches has been recorded on London Road as well as along Station Road and Willington Road (Cope-Faulkner 1994, 1996, Taylor 1994). Located outside the village were three sizeable houses of medieval date, Bozon Hall, Orme Hall and Littlebury Hall, all now demolished.

French and German tokens of 15th and 16th century date have been found in the centre of the village and The Old Kings Head, formerly an inn, dating to the 16th century is located south of the development site.

Intensive building activity in the 19th century has been recorded on the High Street (Cope-Faulkner 1996).

A watching brief on Willington Road identified an undated, but probably early, pit which may also be associated with settlement occupation (Thomson 2002)

3. AIMS

The aim of the watching brief, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), was to record and interpret archaeological features exposed during the ground disturbance. The objectives were to determine the form, function, spatial arrangement, date and sequence of any archaeological remains.

4. METHODS

Foundation trenches for an extension were mechanically excavated to a maximum depth of 1.35m (Fig. 3). The exposed sections of the trenches were inspected and hand cleaned at close intervals to identify archaeological remains. Spoil was monitored and searched by trowel to recover artefacts, which may have assisted with the interpretation of the site. The depth and thickness of each deposit was measured from the ground surface.

Each deposit or feature revealed was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled depicting the setting of the site and the recorded section drawings. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and their locations plotted on a 1:50 scale plan.

Recording of the deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard APS' practice.

Records of the deposits and features identified during the watching brief were

examined. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them, supplemented by artefact dating where appropriate (Appendix 3).

A summary of all contexts, with interpretations, appears as Appendix 2.

Contexts are described below with the numbers assigned in the field shown in bold and brackets.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis, two phases were identified;

- 5.1 Phase 1 – Alluvial deposits
- 5.2 Phase 2 – Post-medieval and modern deposits

5.1 Phase 1 - Alluvial deposits

The earliest deposit recorded during the course of the investigation comprised a mid-yellowish brown silt (016) exposed towards the southwestern corner of the foundation trenches. A pot sherd of 13th – 16th century date and articulated horse bone (Plate 4) was recovered from (016).

Sealing this deposit was a light yellowish brown silt (015) containing occasional charcoal and ceramic building material fragments. Animal bone was retrieved from (015). Recorded towards the north of the foundations was a light yellowish brown silt (004), which was identified as being synchronous with (015). A single sherd of pottery of the 13th - 15th centuries was retrieved from (004). These deposits were interpreted as alluvium.

5.2 Phase 2 – Post-medieval and modern deposits

Cut into the alluvium towards the southern edge of the footings was a series of pits (Fig.5 – section 2) (Plate 3). Cut (018)

measured 0.26m deep and 0.23m east-west and was filled with a mid-yellowish brown silt (013) containing occasional ceramic building material, mortar and charcoal fragments. The pit was truncated by further pit measuring, 0.56m north-south, 0.31m deep and greater than 0.17m east-west (014). A mid-yellowish brown silt (012) filled the pit. Cutting both (018) and (014) was the final pit (011). This pit was filled with a sequence of dumped deposits (008, 009, 010). Clay pipe bowls and stems dating to the mid 19th century were recovered from (010) giving a *terminus post quem* for the backfilling of the pit. Pottery of 13th – 15th century and 17th century dates was retrieved from (008) though these were residual.

Sealing the pits was a light yellowish brown sand (007). This acted as a make up layer for a brick floor surface (005) which extended 6.5m north-south and 1.5m east-west (Fig.4). A brick wall foundation (006) was abutted by the floor surface. The wall was 4 courses high and extended 6.5m north-south. The wall is likely to be contemporary with the floor possibly forming a yard area.

Elsewhere in the foundation trenches, silt subsoils (003, 002) were overlain by the most recent deposit recorded, a dark yellowish brown clayey silt topsoil (001).

Finds recovered from the subsoils and topsoil indicate a post-medieval date for these layers.

6. DISCUSSION

Phase 1 deposits represented natural alluvial deposition. Pottery of medieval date was recovered from two of the layers of alluvium, and may indicate a later medieval date for these events, though only two sherds were recovered. The presence of articulated animal bone is also of interest. No cuts related to features containing the remains were identified and

may suggest transformation of the soils, through leaching and possible reworking. This would also suggest an earlier date for deposition of the alluvium, the transformation process taking place over some time.

Previous investigations in the area also indicate that the site lies within an intertidal zone. Within the zone, variations in the topography due to creeks, depressions, sandbanks *etc.* give rise to very localised depositional environments. The deposits identified during the current investigation are in keeping with those previously recorded in the vicinity.

Phase 2 deposits were represented by a series of pits and later structure and subsoil deposits. This suggests three stages of activity during the post-medieval period. Pottery recovered from the subsoil dated from the 13th to 17th centuries and was heavily abraded. This may indicate a ploughsoil with agricultural use of the land during the later medieval and earlier post-medieval periods.

Pits, for the disposal of refuse associated with probable domestic occupation, indicate a change in land use with occupation encroaching onto the site. A brick yard and wall provide evidence for probable buildings on the site after the middle of the 19th century.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on land at Jessop's Butchers, High Street, Kirton, Lincolnshire, as the site is archaeologically sensitive, lying close to the medieval village core and in a vicinity of known Late-Saxon and medieval settlement remains.

During the course of the investigation no evidence of the Saxon period was encountered and it is possible that remains of this period lie buried under alluvial

layers identified during the watching brief. Late medieval and early post-medieval agricultural use of the land is attested before occupation encroached onto the site in the late post-medieval period.

The nature of the site conditions suggest that few paleo-environmental indicators (seeds, wood, plant macrofossils) would survive other than through charring.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr T Jessop, who commissioned the fieldwork and this report. The project was coordinated by Steve Malone and Gary Taylor and Tom Lane edited this report. Rebecca Wilcox, the Boston Community Archaeologist kindly permitted access to the relevant parish files. Dave Start kindly permitted access to the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

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10. ABBREVIATIONS

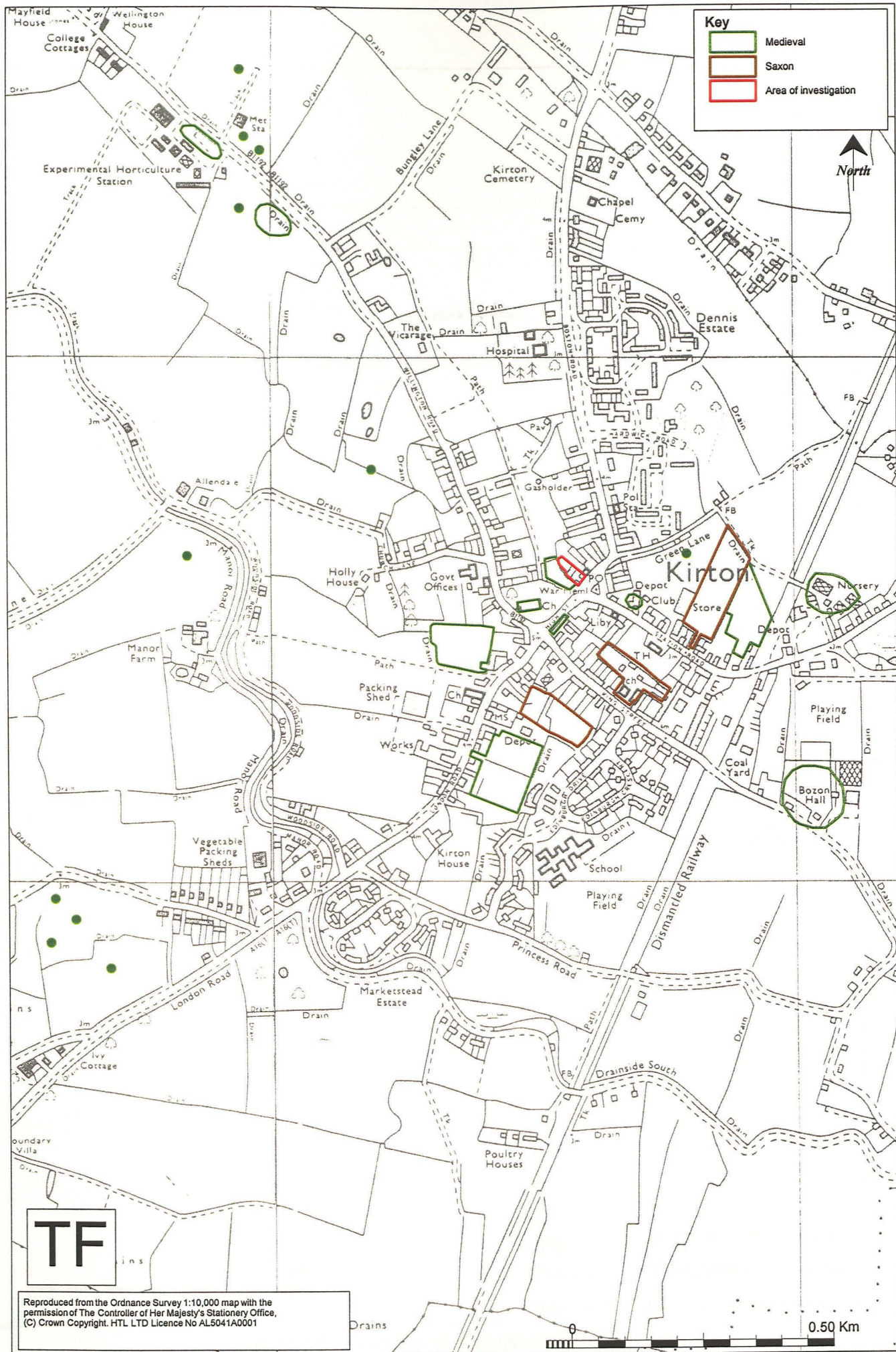
APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

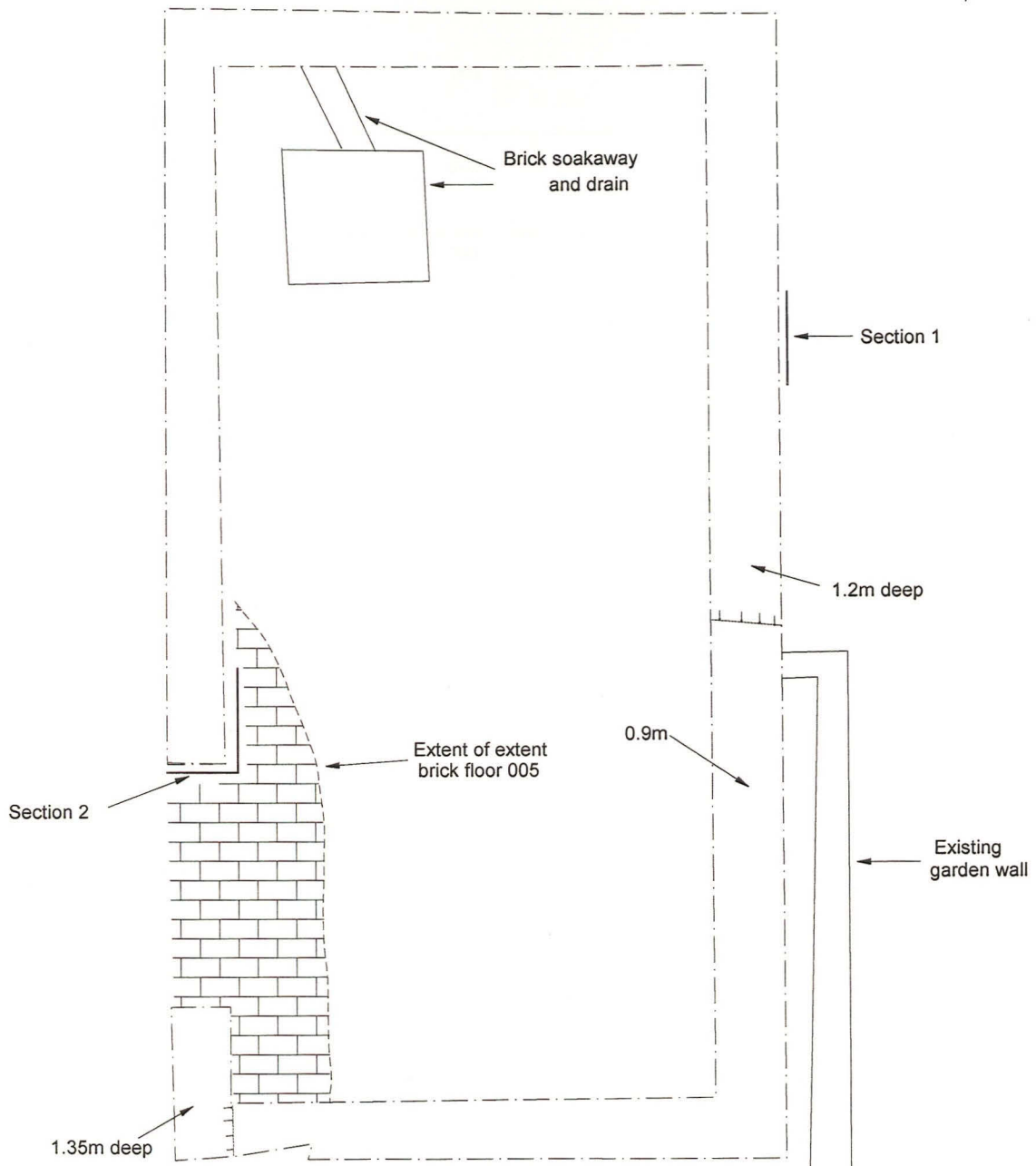


Figure 1 General Location Plan.



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Figure 2 Location plan and archaeological setting




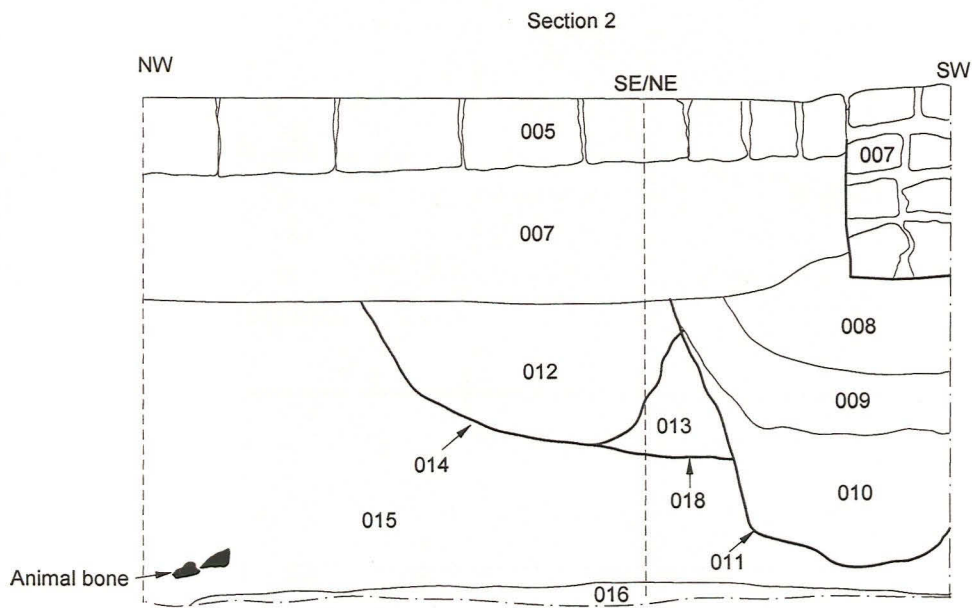
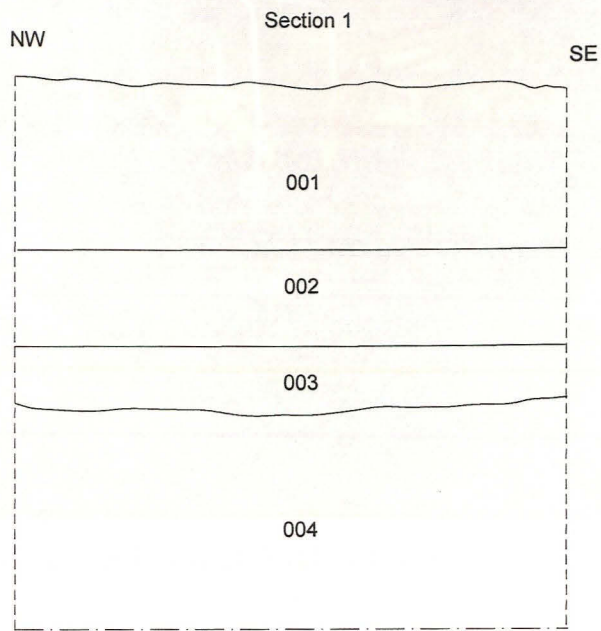
	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name:	Kirton High Street	KHJ02
Scale:	1:75	Drawn by: SGT
		Report No:165/02

Figure 3 - Foundation plan showing section locations



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Kirton High Street KHJ02

Scale: 1:15 Drawn by: SGT Report No165/02

Figure 4 - Section drawings



Plate 1 General view of development area looking northwest



Plate 2 Section 1, looking northeast



Plate 3 Section 2, pits
011 & 014, looking
southeast



Plate 4 Articulated
horse bones

Appendix 1

LAND AT
JESSOP'S BAKERS,
HIGH STREET
KIRTON
LINCOLNSHIRE

SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

PREPARED FOR
MR JESSOP

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

FEBRUARY 2002

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of a garage and store on land to the rear of Jessop's Bakers, High Street, Kirton, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an area of known archaeological significance within the historic core of the Village of Kirton, close to the church of St Peter and St Paul.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of a comprehensive watching brief during development works on the site.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological watching brief during construction of a garage and store on land to the rear of Jessop's Bakers, High Street, Kirton, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 305 385.
- 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 situated approximately 6km southwest of Boston in the Boston district of Lincolnshire. The proposed development lies in the centre of the village on the northwest side of the High Street, 100m northeast of the Church of St Peter and St Paul. It is centred on National Grid Reference TF 305 385.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (B/01/0399/FULL) was submitted to Boston Borough Council for the construction of a garage and store. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the undertaking of a watching-brief during groundworks associated with the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site is low-lying at approximately 4m OD. Local soils are the Wisbech Association calcareous alluvial gleys (Hodge et al. 1984 319; 361). The soils are developed in marine alluvium which in turn overlies Oxford Clays.

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 where it is named as *Chirchetune*, deriving from the Old English words 'cirice' (a church) and 'tun' (a village) (Cameron 1998). During the medieval period Kirton was an important market town and recent archaeological work suggests that the village was more extensive in the past, extending beyond its modern boundaries.

- 6.2 The site lies at the centre of the modern village, about 100m northeast of the parish church. Investigations undertaken near the centre of the village have identified evidence of possible Saxo-Norman or medieval activity (Hambly, 2000). Deposits dating from the late Saxon through to the modern periods were recorded adjacent to High Street (Cope-Faulkner 1996) and evidence of medieval and Saxo-Norman activity has been identified along Station Road (Taylor 1994, Thomson 2001). On all of these sites the archaeological remains were sealed beneath a layer of alluvium, indicating that the area was subject to episodes of severe flooding.

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.

7.1.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:

- Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- 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 practice 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. Comprehensive watching brief is required, which may require pauses in groundworks to enable recording of archaeological deposits to take place.

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.

- 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

8.2.4 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 Borough Council 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 presented as a condensed article 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 Borough Council Community Archaeologist. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

- 14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator (*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).
- 14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation

additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.

- 14.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

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, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. 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.
- 18.3 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.
- 18.4 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.

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Specification: Version 1, 25th February 2002.

Appendix 2
Context Summary

Context No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	1	Firm, dark yellowish brown clayey silt containing frequent roots, occasional demolition debris and charcoal fragments, 0.35m thick	Topsoil
002	1	Firm, mid-yellowish brown silt, containing occasional roots and ceramic building material fragments, 0.2m thick	Subsoil
003	1	Firm, mid-yellowish brown silt containing occasional ceramic building material and charcoal flecks and fragments, 0.22m thick	Leached subsoil horizon
004	1	Firm, light yellowish brown silt, 0.45m thick containing occasional ceramic building material fragments and charcoal flecks	Alluvial deposit
005	2	Brick floor surface, 6.5m N-S x 1.5m E-W, single course	Brick floor/yard surface
006	2	Brick wall foundation, 4 courses, 0.2m wide x 0.39m deep x 6.5m N-S. Yellow-brown lime mortar bonding material with charcoal flecks. N-S orientation	Wall foundation
007	2	Firm, light yellowish brown sand containing occasional ceramic building material flecks, 0.27m thick	Make up for 005
008	2	Firm, mid-yellowish brown silt containing occasional charcoal and ceramic building material fragments	Fill of 011
009	2	Firm, mottled mid-yellowish brown silt containing occasional charcoal and shell fragments	Fill of 011
010	2	Firm, dark grey ash containing frequent shale, ceramic building material and charcoal fragments	Fill of 011
011	2	Cut feature measuring 0.55m E-W x >0.22m N-S x >0.62m deep	Pit
012	2	Firm, mid-yellowish brown silt containing frequent charcoal and ?slag	Fill of 014
013	2	Firm, mid-yellowish brown silt containing occasional ceramic building material, mortar and charcoal fragments	Fill of 014
014	2	Cut feature, measuring 0.56m N-S x 0.17m E-W x 0.31m deep	Pit

Appendix 3

015	2	Firm light yellowish brown silt containing occasional charcoal and ceramic building material fragments	Transformed ?Alluvial deposit
016	2	Firm, mid-yellowish brown silt >0.05m thick	Transformed alluvial deposit
017	-	Unstratified finds	-
018	2	Cut feature measuring 0.23 E-W x 0.026m deep	Pit

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

by Paul Cope-Faulkner,
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Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. A total of 15 fragments of pottery weighing 464g was recovered from 7 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a moderate quantity of other artefacts, brick/tile, clay pipe and industrial residue, comprising 23 items weighing a total of 48g, was retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

Provenance

The material was recovered from topsoil (001), subsoil (002, 003), alluvial deposits (004, 016, 017) and pit fills (008, 010).

The earlier ceramics were made in moderate proximity to Kirton, at Toynton All Saints, 26km to the north, and elsewhere in Lincolnshire. However, the later pottery was probably made in Staffordshire. The clay pipe is likely to have been made fairly locally in the Kirton/Boston area.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	LPM	Mocha ware, 19 th century	1	6g	19 th century
	BL	Red painted earthenware, black glazed, 18 th century	1	24g	
	MISC	Unglazed earthenware, abraded, medieval-post-medieval	1	10g	
002	POTT	Potterhanworth ware, decalcified, abraded	1	2g	13 th -14 th century
003	SLST	South Lincs. shelly ware, 11 th -13 th century	1	5g	17 th century
	MY	Midlands Yellow ware, pancheon, abraded, 17 th century	1	43g	
004	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware, jug, abraded	1	9g	13 th -15 th century
008	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware, pancheon, 13 th -15 th century	1	84g	17 th century
	MP	Midlands Purple ware, butterpot, 17 th century	1	26g	
016	TOY/TOYII	Toynton All Saints type ware, jug? Encrusted internally	1	29g	13 th -16 th century
017	LSTON	Brown glazed stoneware, storage jar and blacking bottle, 19 th -early 20 th century	3	185g	19 th -early 20 th century
	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, plate, 19 th century	1	14g	
	LPM	Mocha ware, handle, 19 th century	1	27g	

The pottery collection is mixed, with pieces of medieval, post-medieval and early modern date recovered. Several of

the pieces, particularly those of earlier date, are worn. The mixed nature, small quantities and abraded nature of the pottery suggests that it constitutes manuring scatter or spread from nearby settlement. This would, in turn, suggest that the area was agricultural or open land from the medieval period to recent times.

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	Clay pipe	Bowl, Lincoln type B, bore 7/64", c. 1660-90	1	9g	17 th century
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 7/64", 17 th century	1	2g	
	CBM	Tile, post-medieval	1	6g	
	Mortar	Mortar	1	3g	
002	Industrial residue	Iron smithing slag	1	11g	Post-medieval?
003	CBM	Handmade brick	1	8g	Post-medieval
004	CBM	Handmade brick	5	76g	Post-medieval
008	CBM	Handmade brick, abraded	1	16g	Post-medieval
010	Clay pipe	Bowl, moulded decoration of anchors either side, leaves or grains on mould seams, bore 4/64", c. 1850-80	1	10g	c. 1850-80
	Clay pipe	Bowl, oak leaves on mould seams, bore 4/64", c. 1840-80	1	8g	
	Clay pipe	Bowl and stem, moulded decoration of jug on one side, handled glass/bowl on other, leaves or grains on mould seam, bore 5/64", c. 1850-80	3(link)	18g	
	Clay pipe	Stems, bore 4/64", 19 th century	5 (3 link)	18g	
017	CBM	Tile/drain, abraded	1	55g	Late post-medieval

Note: CBM = Ceramic building material

A partial clay pipe bowl from (001) is a Lincoln type B, similar to Mann's form 81, and dates to c. 1660-90 (Mann 1977, 17-8). The pipe group from (010) includes three decorated bowls. One of the bowls has moulded representations of a jug and glass on it. No direct comparison for this has been identified, though a bowl from Lincoln with a tankard and barrel was thought to possibly be an advertisement for a public house (*ibid.*, 35-6, no. 208). A second bowl, with anchors on both faces, may be a similar advertisement for an inn ('the anchor') though no public house of this name is known in Kirton in the later 19th century.

Table 3: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
002	dog	skull, including mandible	1	74	fragmentary
003	cattle sized	unidentified	1	10	
004	sheep	tibia	1	12	chalky juvenile
	sheep sized	metatarsus	1	16	
	cattle sized	tibia	1	14	
	cattle sized	?pelvic fragment	1	20	
016	horse	elements of two forelimbs	13	1175	

Context 016 contains enough elements from a single horse to suggest a complete beast was buried, although only two of the forelimbs are represented. However, the material is recorded as being articulated. The dog skull is near complete and may suggest a complete skeleton, perhaps a pet burial.

Condition

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

Documentation

Archaeological investigations have been undertaken in Kirton previously, including in close proximity to the present site, and are the subject of reports. Records of archaeological remains and finds in the area are maintained in the files of the Boston Community Archaeologist and the County Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

The moderate, mixed collection of medieval and post-medieval pottery fragments is of limited local potential and significance. It probably derives from agricultural manuring scatter or from nearby occupation of the medieval and later periods.

The clay pipe group from (010) is of moderate local significance and potential in providing examples of decorated 19th century pipes that perhaps originated from a public house in the vicinity.

The lack of any material earlier than about the 11th century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this period are absent from the area, or were not disturbed by the development.

References

Mann, J. E., 1977 *Clay Tobacco Pipes from Excavations in Lincoln 1970-74*, The Archaeology of Lincoln XV-1, Lincoln Archaeological Trust and CBA

Slowikowski, A., Nenk, B. and Pearce, J., 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Alluvial	Sediments or soils deposited by the action of water
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
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.

Appendix 5

The Archive

The archive consists of:

- 18 Context records
- 3 Drawing sheets
- 2 Daily record sheets
- 1 Context register sheet
- 1 Section record sheet
- 1 Plan register sheet
- 1 Photographic record sheet

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 Council Museum Accession Number: 2002.122

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: KHJ02

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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