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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF DEVELOPMENT ON LAND AT
HIGH STREET,
SOUTH KYME, *
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SKH02) ✦**



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

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SOURCES 418536 418537
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF DEVELOPMENT ON LAND AT
HIGH STREET,
SOUTH KYME, *
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SKH02) ***

Work Undertaken For
Mr Warman

February 2003

Report Compiled by
Steve Thomson BSc (Hons)

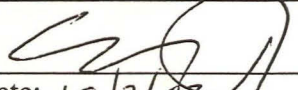
Planning Application No: N/58/0989/01
National Grid Reference: TF 1725 4963
City and County Museum Accession No: 2002.216



A.P.S. Report No. 4/03 *

Quality Control
South Kyme, High Street
SKH02

Project Coordinator	Gary Taylor
Supervisor	Michael Bamforth
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Mark Dymond & Steve Thomson
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Steve Thomson

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	Tom Lane
Date: 19/2/03	Date:

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1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken by Archaeological Project Services during development at High Street, South Kyme, Lincolnshire.

The watching brief condition was imposed as the development is located in an area of known archaeological interest dating from the Bronze Age (2250-800 BC) and lies close to the medieval (AD 1066-1500) priory which may have had its origins in the Late Saxon period (AD 850-1066).

The investigation identified a subsoil and modern disturbance. Pottery of post-medieval date and animal bone were recovered. No evidence of the medieval settlement or any association with the priory was identified.

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 Background

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Mrs R. Warman to undertake a watching brief during development on land on the High Street, South Kyme, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the

submission of planning application N/58/0989/01. The watching brief was carried out on the 1st November 2002 in accordance with a specification designed by APS (Appendix 1) and approved by the Heritage Officer for North Kesteven District Council.

2.3 Topography, Geology and Soils

South Kyme is located 11km to the northeast of Sleaford and 16km northwest of Boston, in North Kesteven District, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The area of investigation is located approximately 200m southeast of St. Mary and All Saints' Church (Fig. 2, Plate 1). Situated at a height of approximately 7m OD the site is located immediately north of Kyme Lane at National Grid Reference TF 1725 4963.

The local topography describes South Kyme sited along a ridge above the surrounding fen. Local soils are of the Beccles 2 Association, typically fine loamy topsoils over slowly permeable clay subsoils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 119). The soils overlie a drift geology of river and glaciofluvial deposits which in turn are above a solid geology of Jurassic Amphill clays (BGS 1995).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

South Kyme is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Bronze Age (2250-800 BC) and later. Situated 400m southwest of the development is a Bronze Age round barrow which produced two bronze rapiers when excavated (North Kesteven Heritage officer's Parish files).

A single sherd of Romano-British pottery, recovered from a pit at the junction of Church Lane and Wood Lane, represents

Archaeological Project Services

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF ON LAND AT HIGH STREET, SOUTH KYME, LINCOLNSHIRE

the first evidence of this period from the hamlet (Bennet & Field 1999).

Anglo-Saxon remains are also evident within the village. Within the parish church are six pieces of sculpture, of 8th century date, more typically associated with early Christian monasteries (Stocker 1993, 112). The location of South Kyme parallels known Anglo-Saxon monasteries in Lincolnshire, such as Bardney and Partney, which may indicate the possibility of an early monastery in the vicinity (*ibid.*).

South Kyme is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086. Referred to as *Chime*, the name is believed to derive from the Old English *Cymbe* meaning 'a depression, a hollow' (Cameron 1998, 76), although the prominent island setting may suggest some doubt on that interpretation.

The Domesday Survey records that the village was owned by the King and Gilbert de Gand and contained 2 churches, 1 priest, 3 acres of meadow, 292 acres of woodland, 700 acres of marsh, 6 fishponds and 3 fisheries (Foster and Longley 1976).

In 1135, King Stephen had passed his lands in South Kyme to Philip de Kyme, Sheriff of Lincolnshire. Philip was responsible for the foundation of Kyme Priory sometime before 1169 (Page 1988, 172). Cropmarks and earthworks identify the location of the priory 200m west of the development and surrounding the present church which once formed the priory church. A watching brief undertaken during replacement of the South Kyme-North Kyme water mains recorded a stone wall and posthole containing 13th – 14th century pottery, both of which may relate to the priory complex (Bennet & Field 1999).

Located south of the church is Kyme Tower dating to the 14th century. The tower is set

within a large moated area and would once have been part of a larger building, such as a defended manor house (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 664). The house was demolished in the early 18th century.

Lawn Hall (formerly Lawn Hill House) dates back to the 17th century although incorporates stonework from the moated manor in 18th century additions.

3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), were to locate and record archaeological deposits, if present, and to determine their date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

Following topsoil stripping, foundation trenches were opened by a mechanical excavator fitted with a 0.7m wide toothed blade to depths of approximately 0.8m below ground surface. The sides of the trenches were inspected, rendered vertical and cleaned by hand to identify any archaeological deposits. Each deposit exposed during the watching brief 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 deposits. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and measured from the present ground surface with their locations plotted on a scale plan of the development. Recording of deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard APS practice.

Records of the deposits encountered during

Archaeological Project Services

the watching brief were examined. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them, supplemented by artefact dating (Appendix 3).

Archaeological contexts are described below. The numbers in bold and in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis, the following results were noted.

The earliest recorded deposit comprised a mid-greyish brown clayey silt subsoil **(002)** (Fig. 4 – section 1) partially exposed in the base of the foundation trenches.

Within the eastern half of the foundations (Fig. 3) was a dumped deposit of modern refuse, including gravels, concrete, ceramic building material and hardcore **(003)**.

Both deposits were sealed by a mid-brown clayey sandy silt **(001)** measuring 0.8m thick. Pottery dating from the 15th to 19th centuries, animal bone and ceramic building material was recovered from **(001)**.

6. DISCUSSION

The investigation revealed a subsoil and modern deposits. A large dump of modern refuse was located in the eastern half of the foundations and may be associated with small scale landfilling or building debris related to previous construction work in the vicinity. This was sealed by a 0.8m thick topsoil. This is unlikely to have developed naturally over the modern refuse and is probably imported, either to raise the

ground level or bury the dumped modern refuse. Finds from the deposit were indicative of domestic refuse, though being imported, have little significance as to prior use of the site.

The high level of modern disturbance on the site may have truncated archaeological remains of earlier periods, though the lack of residual medieval or earlier material, suggests that the site may not have been occupied.

7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological watching brief undertaken on land on the High Street, South Kyme, as the site lies in proximity to medieval remains. The investigation located only modern disturbance, which may have truncated any evidence relating to earlier use of the site.

Pottery of the post-medieval period was the earliest material recovered, though this was recovered from a soil which was imported to the site and may represent nothing more than refuse disposal.

No features or finds indicate any association with the medieval monastic site or the medieval village.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr R Warman who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor, who jointly edited this report with Tom Lane. Jo Hambly, the Heritage Officer for North Kesteven District Council, kindly permitted examination of the relevant parish files.

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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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TF

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Figure 2 Site location plan

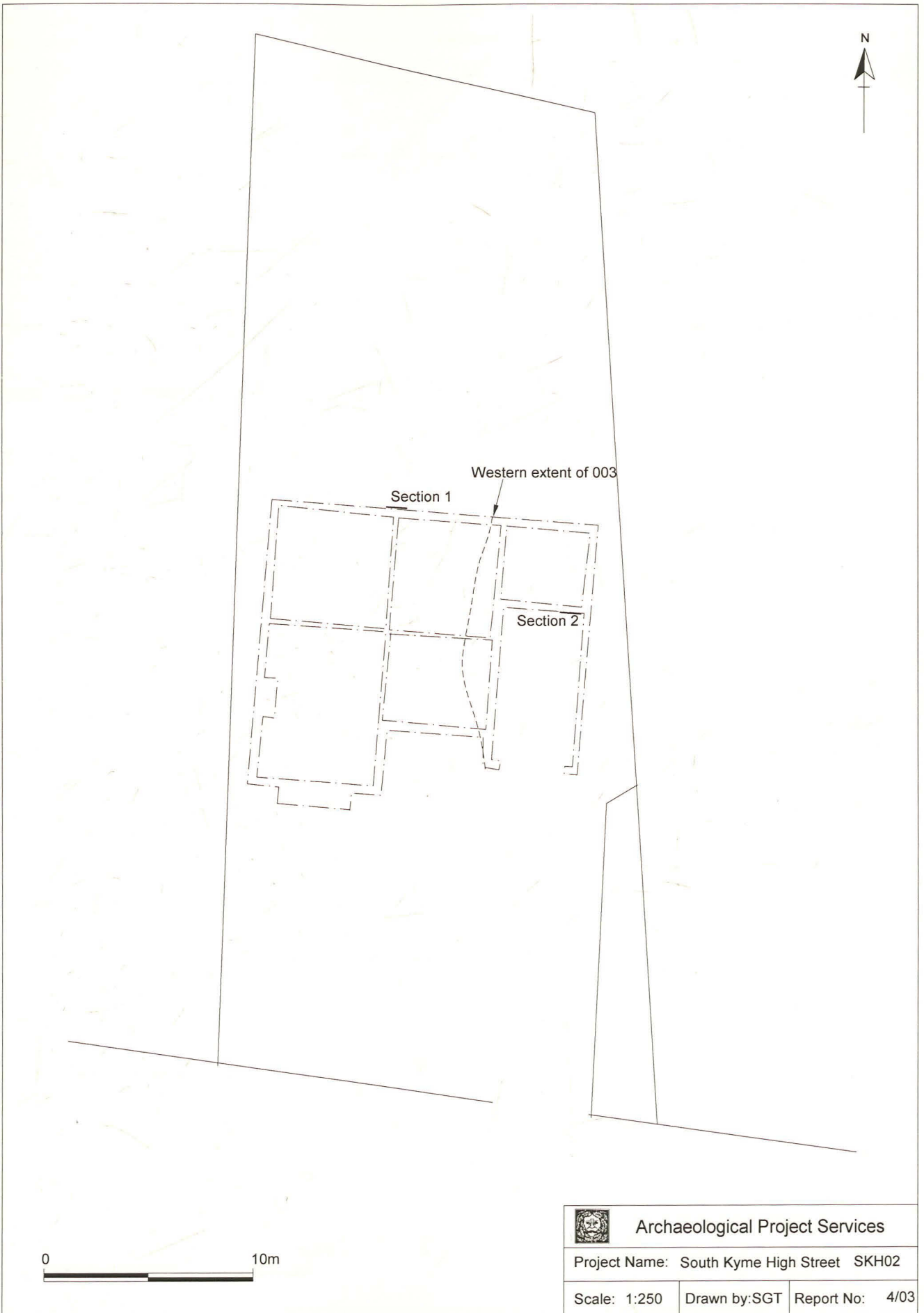
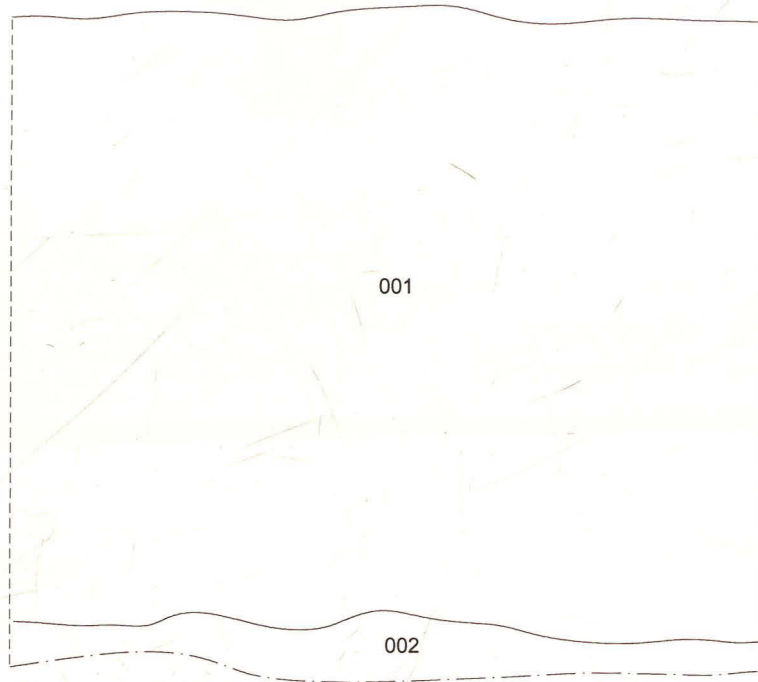
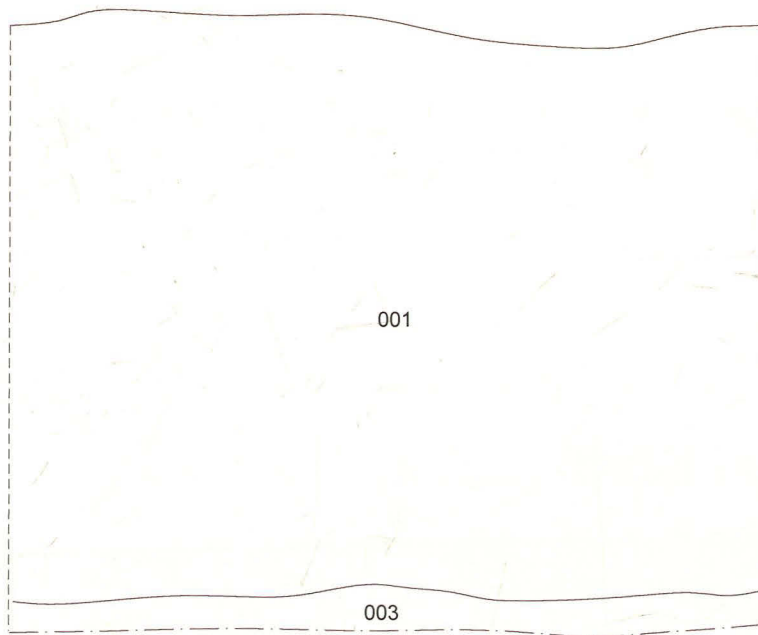


Figure 3 - Site plan showing section locations

Section 1



Section 2



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: South Kyme High Street SKH02

Scale: 1:10

Drawn by:SGT

Report No: 4/03

Figure 4 - Section drawings



Plate 1 General view of the development, looking northeast



Plate 2 Section 1, looking south

Appendix 1

**LAND ADJACENT TO
THE HUME ARMS,
HIGH STREET,
SOUTH KYME,
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR
MR WARMAN**

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

APRIL 2002

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of a house and garage on land adjacent to the Hume Arms, High Street, South Kyme, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an area of known archaeological significance. Prehistoric burials and Bronze Age swords have been identified in proximity previously. Additionally, South Kyme Priory, a nationally-important scheduled monastic site lies nearby.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological investigation will consist of a 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 house and garage on land adjacent to the Hume Arms, High Street, South Kyme, Lincolnshire.
- 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 South Kyme is located approximately 11km northeast of Sleaford in the administrative district of North Kesteven, Lincolnshire. The site is in the centre of the present village, on the north bank of Kyme Eau, immediately west of the Hume Arms and on the north side of High Street. It is centred on National Grid Reference TF 1725 4963.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (N/58/0989/01) was submitted to North Kesteven District Council for the construction of a house and attached garage. 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 lies on the north bank of the watercourse, Kyme Eau, at about 5.6m OD. The 5m contour defines a slight eminence within the flat, low-lying local terrain. Local soils are the Beccles 2 Association, mainly stagnogleys of chalky till with gravel. Immediately south of the site, below the 5m contour, are Wallsea 2 Association peelo-alluvial gleys developed on reclaimed marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 119; 338).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The site lies within the 5m contour which delineates a low gravel eminence upon which settlement was established. There are records of a prehistoric cemetery of burial mounds, long since ploughed out, in the vicinity and Bronze Age swords were found to the west. Additionally, the limits of the scheduled area of South Kyme Priory, a nationally important medieval monastic site founded in the 12th century, are only 200m from the development area. Fragments of Anglo-Saxon sculpture in the church indicate a religious foundation in the Late Saxon period. The site is in the current core of the village. Although a slight distance from the church, which probably formed the focus of Late Saxon and medieval settlement, the investigation area may be in the zone of medieval and early post-medieval occupation.

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 practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
- 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological

conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.

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

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

the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.

groups of features where their relationship is important

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

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork 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 trenches and 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 North Kesteven Heritage Officer; 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 North Kesteven Heritage Officer. 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

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.

19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Specification: Version 1, 03-04-02

Appendix 2
Context summary

Context No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	1,2	Loose, mid-brown clayey sandy silt, 0.8m thick containing occasional ceramic building material fragments and gravel	Subsoil
002	1	Soft, mid-greyish brown clayey silt, >0.05m thick containing occasional small sub-angular gravel	Subsoil
003	2	Hard, mixture of modern refuse including gravel, concrete, ceramic building material	Modern dumped deposit

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

by Paul Cope-Faulkner, Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor

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 24 fragments of pottery weighing 328g was recovered from 2 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a small quantity of other artefacts, all of it tile, comprising 4 items weighing a total of 196g, was retrieved. Faunal remains were also collected.

Provenance

The material was recovered from the topsoil (001) and as unstratified material.

The earlier pottery types were made in moderate proximity to South Kyme, in the Toynton All Saints/Old Bolingbroke area, 25km to the northeast, and possibly at Bourne, 30km southwest. Most of the later ceramics are Staffordshire products, though there are a few pieces manufactured at Nottingham.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
unstratified	CREA	Late Creamware, 19 th century	2	17	19 th century
	NOTS	Nottingham salt-glazed stoneware, late 18 th century	1	11	
	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th century	1	4	
	WHITE	White glazed tableware, 19 th century	1	15	
001	STSL	Staffordshire slipware, late 17 th -18 th century	3	36	19 th century
	CREA	Late Creamware, 19 th century	3	16	
	LPM	Mocha ware, 19 th century	4	47	
	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th century	1	1	
	WHITE	White ware, blue edged, 19 th century	2	7	
	NOTS	Nottingham salt-glazed stoneware, late 18 th century	1	24	
	MP	Midlands Purple-type ware, 17 th century	1	33	
	BL	Midlands blackware, 17 th century	1	10	
	TB	Toynton/Bolingbroke-type ware, 15 th -17 th century	2	39	
	BOU?	Bourne D ware? burnt and encrusted exterior, 15 th -17 th century	1	58	

All of the recovered pottery is post-medieval and, although in general terms spans the 15th-19th centuries, the assemblage probably represents two periods of activity. A small group of about 6 sherds is likely to be 17th century and includes the local types from Toynton/Bolingbroke and Bourne, as well as the Midlands Black and Purple wares, which may also be Lincolnshire products, and Staffordshire slipware. Staffordshire ceramics dominate the later phase that dates to the late 18th-19th centuries. There appears to be a genuine break between the 17th and late 18th centuries,

with only the pieces of Staffordshire slipware capable of filling this gap.

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	Ceramic building material	Pantile, late post-medieval	3	185	Late post-medieval
	Ceramic building material	Field drain, late post-medieval	1	11	

Table 3: Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
unstratified	cattle	Metatarsus	1	120	
	cattle sized	Ribs	4	46	
	cattle sized	skull fragment			
	sheep sized	Metacarpal	1	12	
	sheep sized	Ribs	4	25	
001	cattle sized	Scapula	1	50	
	cattle sized	Vertebra	1	38	
	cattle sized	Ribs	2	118	
	cattle sized	Metacarpal	1	70	juvenile

Condition

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

Documentation

Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the South Kyme area are maintained in the files of the North Kesteven Heritage Officer and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

As the entire collection appears to be imported to the site in make-up soil, the assemblage is of very low potential and significance. The source of the assemblage appears to have experienced two periods of occupation in the post-medieval period, with a phase of abandonment in between.

The absence of any material earlier than the 15th 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

Slowikowski, A., Nenck, 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

Bronze Age	Part of the prehistoric era characterised by the introduction and use of bronze for tools and weapons. In Britain this period dates from approximately 2250-800 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).
Cropmarks	Alterations in plant growth caused by buried remains (both archaeological and natural). Cropmarks can often be seen at ground level but are more easily observed and understood when recorded on photographs taken from aeroplanes.
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.
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	Pertaining to 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.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 3 Context records
- 1 Photographic record sheet
- 1 Sheet of scale drawings
- 1 Section register
- 1 Daily record sheet
- 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 Council Museum Accession Number: 2002.216

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SKH02

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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