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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
TOPSOIL STRIPPING ON LAND AT
STATION ROAD,
KIRTON
LINCOLNSHIRE
(PHASE 3)
(KSR02)**



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STATION ROAD,
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LINCOLNSHIRE
(PHASE 3)
(KSR02)**

Work Undertaken For
Chestnut Homes

April 2003

Report Compiled by
Rachael V. Hall BA(Hons) PIFA

National Grid Reference: TF 3092 3851
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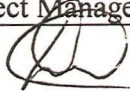



ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



Quality Control
Station Road,
Kirton,
Lincolnshire

Project Coordinator	Dale Trimble
Supervisor	Rachael Hall
Excavation Team	Vicky Mellor, Barry Martin and Pete Watkins
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Rachael Hall
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Rachael Hall

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
Dale Trimble 	 Tom Lane
Date: 17/04/03	Date: 17/04/03

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1. SUMMARY

Archaeological investigations on land at Station Road, Kirton, Lincolnshire were undertaken as earlier evaluation work undertaken at the site had recovered Late Saxon pottery from ditches and a feature containing hearth and domestic debris. Recent excavation of the adjacent field to the west identified substantial evidence of Late Saxon activity.

The Phase III investigations comprised the topsoil stripping and recording of a 0.2ha centred on the deposits identified during the evaluation. Several Late Saxon ditches were present in the southern corner of the site along with a pit containing hearth and domestic debris. Several undated pits and postholes were interspersed amongst modern postholes and land-drains in the western corner of the site. Sherds of Saxon pottery were retrieved from the ditches as well as animal bone and mussel shell.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Planning Background

Planning permission (Application No. B/01/0063/OUTL) for the development was subject to a condition requiring topsoil stripping under archaeological supervision followed by sample excavation and recording.

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Chestnut Homes to undertake the archaeological investigations in accordance with a specification prepared by APS (Appendix 2) and a brief issued by the Boston Borough Community Archaeologist. The work was undertaken between the 25th November 2002-2nd December 2002.

2.2 Topography and Geology

Kirton is situated 4km southwest of Boston, in the administrative Borough of Boston, within the Fenland of South Lincolnshire (Fig 1). The area of investigation lies to the east of the village centre, off Station Road, at National Grid Reference TF 3093 3851.

The area of development forms an irregular shaped plot of land approximately 0.6ha located within the angle formed by Station Road to the south and the A16 to the east. It is relatively flat, lying at c.4m OD. Within the site, an irregular block of land c.0.2ha was topsoil stripped. This was centred upon a dispersed cluster of archaeological deposits identified in an earlier archaeological evaluation (Rayner, 2002).

Local soils are typically coarse gleyic brown alluvial soils of the Snargate Series. Many Snargate soils have calcareous subsoil layers suggestive of lime-rich deposits that have leached over a long period of land use (Robson 1990, 27).

2.3 Archaeological Setting

A Neolithic polished greenstone axe, which may be an import into the fens provides the only indication of a prehistoric presence in Kirton parish.

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.

Although the early origins of the village are not fully understood, a number of investigations around the village have identified dispersed archaeological remains of the Late Saxon period. During

evaluation in advance of the topsoil stripping Late Saxon/early medieval ditches probably representing a peripheral agricultural settlement on newly drained fens (Rayner, 2002) were identified. Furthermore, Saxo-Norman - early medieval ditches and pits associated with dumps of domestic refuse of the same date were revealed to the southwest (Snee 2001b, Thomson 2001). Immediately to the west of the site topsoil stripping in Phase 2 identified a substantial amount of evidence for Late Saxon settlement in the form of several ring gullies, posthole alignments and large pits and ditches (Hall 2002).

Medieval use of the area is, however, well attested 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.

A number of investigations have been carried out 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).

3. AIMS

The aims of the topsoil strip and archaeological recording were:

- to identify, record and excavate as appropriate, the archaeological features exposed.
- to determine the form, function and spatial arrangement of archaeological features encountered.
- to recover dating evidence and establish the sequence of archaeological remains present on the site.

4. METHODS

4.1 Topsoil Stripping and Recording

Topsoil stripping of the area was undertaken under full archaeological supervision using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.

During the topsoil stripping the exposed surfaces were inspected for archaeological deposits, and where present the areas surrounding the deposits were hand cleaned.

A surface pre-excavation plan of the site identifying the archaeological features was created using a Total Station EDM. At a site meeting between the Boston Borough Community Archaeologist and APS it was determined which features and deposits required further investigations.

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

4.2 Post-excavation

Following excavation, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they constituted a complete Level II archive and a stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. Artefacts recovered from excavated deposits were examined and a period date assigned where possible. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Context numbers are identified in the text by brackets. An equals sign between context numbers indicates that the contexts once formed a single layer or feature.

Phasing was based on artefact dating and the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Description of the results

Three phases of deposits were recognised:

Phase 1: Natural deposits

Phase 2: Undated deposits

Phase 3: Late 9th–mid 10th century Saxon deposits

Phase 4: Modern deposits

5.2 Phase 1: Natural deposits

(Figs 4-6)

The earliest deposit exposed during the investigations was natural light greyish and yellowish brown sandy silt (214) 0.40m beneath the present ground surface.

Several animal burrows were recorded across the site [201], [203], [207], [209], [243], [236], [238] and [240]. These were predominantly filled by mid-greyish and mid-yellowish brown silty sand respectively (200), (202), (206), (208), (233), (235), (237) and (239).

5.3 Phase 2: Undated deposits

(Figs. 4-6)

Within the western corner of the area were several undated features. An irregular, shallow sided pit [216], measuring 0.80m wide x 2.20m long x 0.08m deep was located along the western edge of the site and contained mid-greyish brown silty sand (215). Towards the central area of the site a second irregular shaped, steep sided, undated pit [222], measured 1m x 1.90m wide x 0.30m deep. The pit was filled by light brownish grey silty sand.

Also towards the central area of the site, immediately west of the modern land-drain [254] was circular steep sided posthole

[242], diameter 0.30m by 0.30m deep. Three metres to the north was a further circular posthole [243] of the same dimensions. Both were filled by mid-brownish grey sandy silt (241) and (244) respectively.

Immediately north of modern postholes [248] and [250] was posthole [246], this contained a similar fill to that of the modern postholes consisting of mid-grey sandy silt (245).

At the northeastern edge of the western corner were two small pits [228] and [230]. Both contained mid-brownish grey sandy silt (227) and (229) and the partial remains of chicken skeletons.

5.4 Phase 3: Late Saxon deposits (Figs 4 and 7)

Cutting across the southern corner of the site was an east-west aligned, shallow sided ditch [231], measuring 2.35m wide by 0.17m deep. Filling the ditch was light greyish reddish brown sandy silt (232) from which a sherd of Late Saxon pottery was retrieved, and a low density of domestic rubbish was retrieved from the environmental sample.

Only 0.50m south of [231] and running parallel to it was a second ditch [210], which measured 2.30m wide x 0.17m deep with shallow sides and flat base profile. The ditch was filled by light greyish brown sandy silt (211). A north-south aligned ditch to the south did not extend north of [231] and [210], suggesting that the features are contemporary. Excavation of a section at the junction of north-south ditch [260] and [210] showed that both features contained the same fill and were of the same phase. Ditch [260] was smooth sided with a concave base, measuring 1.90m wide by 0.30 deep and contained mid-yellowish brown sandy silt (261).

Truncating the ditches [260] and [210] at their junction was remains of irregular shaped pit [262], measuring 2.50m x 1m wide x 0.25 deep. Filling the pit was mid-grey sandy silt containing degraded charcoal (267), black silt containing mottles of burnt silt (259) and discarded, light grey sandy silt (268), light brownish grey sandy silt (265) and black silt (264). Sealing these deposits was light grey silty sand (263) containing burnt clay. Environmental analysis of deposit (259) identified discarded fire debris, and charred straw and plants.

5.5 Phase 4: Modern deposits (Figs 4-6)

A land-drain [254]=[220] orientated southwest-northeast was identified in the western corner of the area. This was filled by light greyish brown silty sand (253)=(219). Truncating the drain [254] along its southeastern edge was a line of six postholes. Three of these were investigated further [258], [256] and [252], all were filled by mid greyish brown silty sand (257), (255) and (251).

Further modern dating postholes were identified within the western corner of the site [218], [248], [250]. These were filled by mid-brownish grey silty sand containing modern waste debris (217), (247), (249)

A subsoil (213) consisting of light-mid greyish brown sandy silt of variable depth 0.15m-0.30m was identified across the site. This was sealed by a 0.25m thick blackish brown sandy silt (212) topsoil.

6. DISCUSSION

Archaeological investigations at Station Road, Kirton, Lincolnshire revealed one Late Saxon dating ditch in the southernmost corner of the area. It is likely that the two ditches found in conjunction

with the known Saxon ditch can also be attributed a Saxon date. Several undated pits and postholes were also recorded along with modern postholes and land-drains in the western corner of the site.

The earliest deposits recorded at the site were natural marine silts laid down prior to the late Saxon period. Above this was a subsoil, representing a transformed layer produced by ploughing and cultivation of deep rooting crops in the post-medieval period (Rackham 1996, 17).

The main focus of archaeological activity was in the southernmost corner of the site. A Saxon dating ditch cuts across the corner in an east-west direction, with a second ditch running immediately parallel to this. A third ditch joins the second ditch at right angles. Though the latter two features are undated, the fills are very similar in texture and content to that of the Saxon ditch suggesting that the group is contemporary. It was also noted that the fills of these ditches were very similar to those of the Late Saxon features on the adjacent site. Environmental samples taken from the ditch fills suggests that the ditches were predominantly dry, and perhaps waterlogged for only a few months of the year.

Remains of a pit, which truncated the ditches contained a series of charcoal and fired clay rich fills. Environmental evidence suggests that the fill of the pit is discarded domestic fire waste.

A large percentage of the Phase 3 area is devoid of any archaeological features with the western corner containing largely modern remains. This would seem to indicate that the area was perhaps long standing open pasture, as also suggested by the molluscan faunas. It is possible that the Saxon ditches identified in the southern corner of the site may mark the southern boundary of the site recorded in Phase II of

the investigations, with the area outside forming grazing land for this site. It is also possible that the ditches may mark the northern limit of an undiscovered Saxon site, which would have been truncated by the former rail-line now marked by the A16. However environmental samples indicate a low level of domestic rubbish, suggesting the ditches are more likely to be field boundaries.

Late Saxon sites are relatively rare in the Fens and little investigation of them has previously been undertaken. However, evidence gained from archaeological investigations undertaken within Kirton clearly demonstrates that there was a substantial amount of Late Saxon activity taking place within the village and in particular in the Station Road vicinity. The activity appears to be rural in nature, with several of the sites representing farming activity. Certain specific activities have been identified in the village: to the south of the site there is evidence for a smithy; to the southwest of Station Road environmental evidence suggests fermentation is taking place, and immediately to the northwest of the site a high density of Saxon occupation features were identified along with possible preparation pits for mussels.

In the western corner of the site a considerable number of undated postholes and pits were identified. These were interspersed amongst modern dating postholes and land-drains. The fills of the modern postholes and those of the undated postholes are identical in nature, suggesting a possible modern date for the undated postholes and pits.

The postholes aligned southwest-northeast along and truncating the modern land-drain are likely to represent a continuation of a property boundary marked presently 40m southwest by a fence and hedge.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations were undertaken on land at Station Road, Kirton, Lincolnshire, as geophysical survey and evaluation of the site had identified several archaeological features indicating a high potential for further archaeological remains to be uncovered more specifically those dated to the late Saxon period.

The investigations revealed three Saxon ditches and a pit containing fire debris in the southern corner of the site. It is possible that these ditches may mark the boundary of the earlier site identified in Phase 2 with the area in-between functioning as grazing land.

The site was largely devoid of any archaeology prior to the modern period, which may lead to the suggestion that the area was longstanding pasture/arable land after its reclamation.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble
 Site Supervisor: Rachael Hall
 Site Assistants: Barry Martin, Vicky Mellor and Peter Watkin
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 CAD Illustration: Rachael Hall

Post-excavation Analyst: Rachael Hall

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

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



Figure 1: General Location Plan

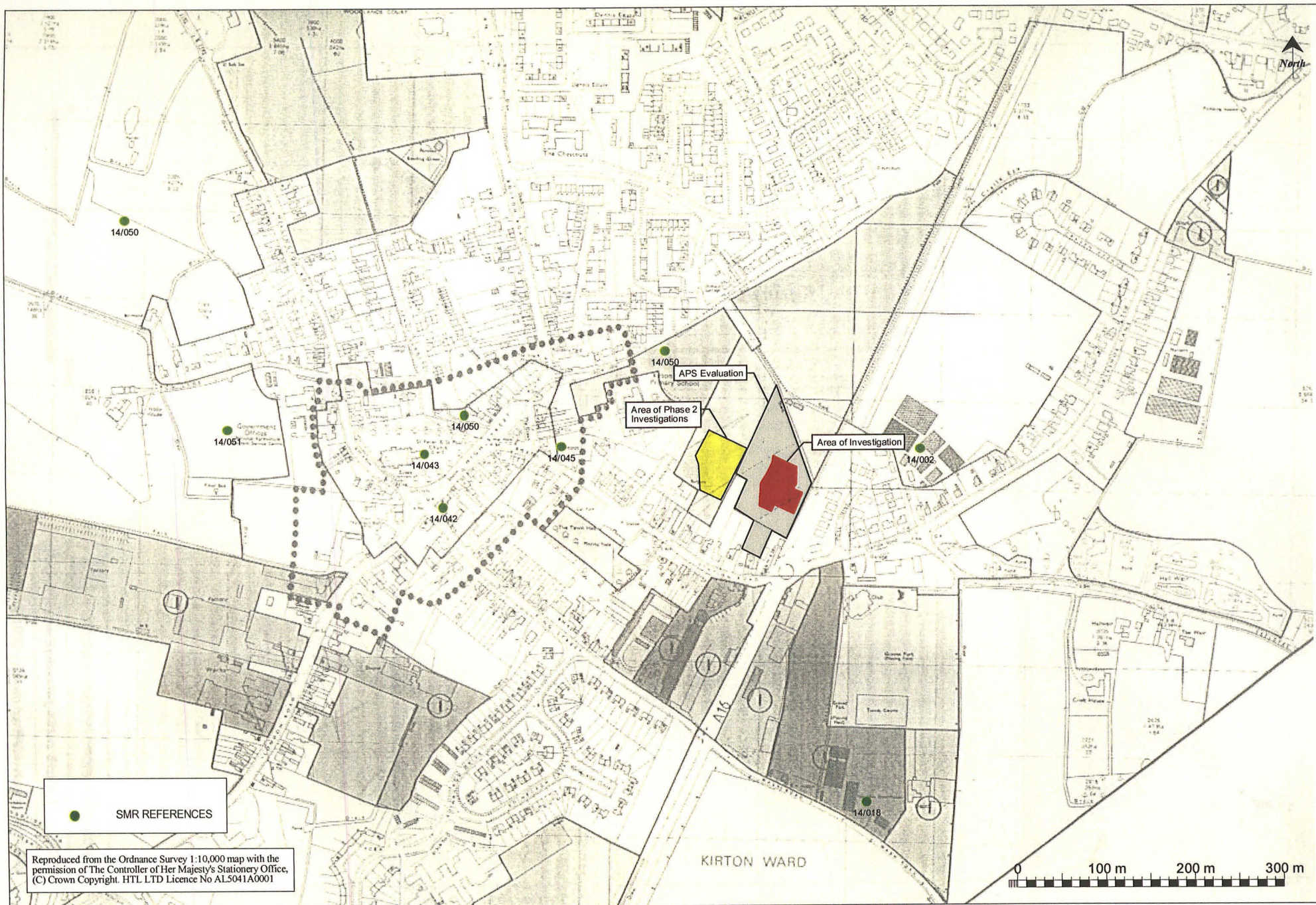


Figure 2 Area of Phase II Topsoil Stripping and Recording

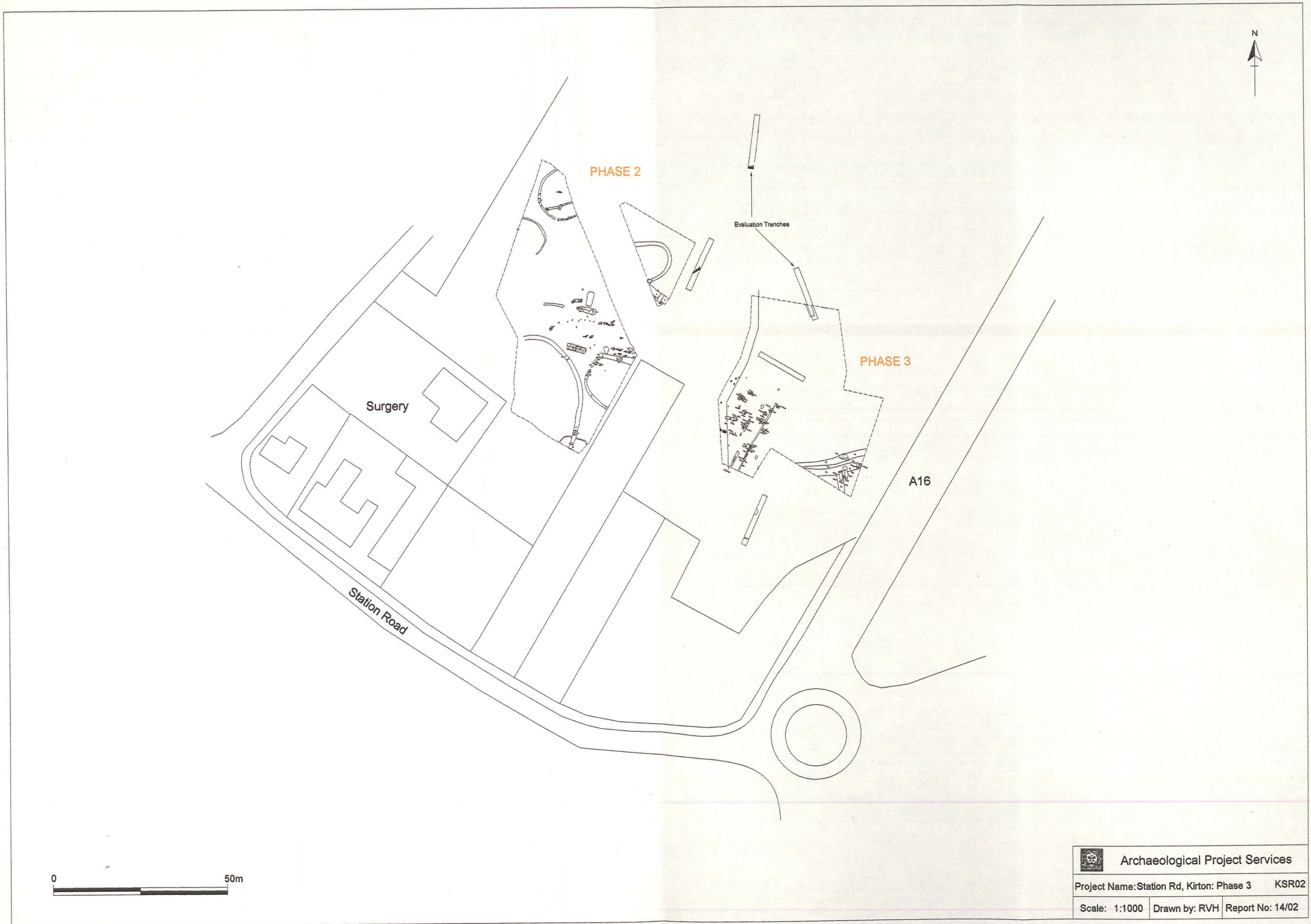

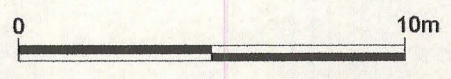
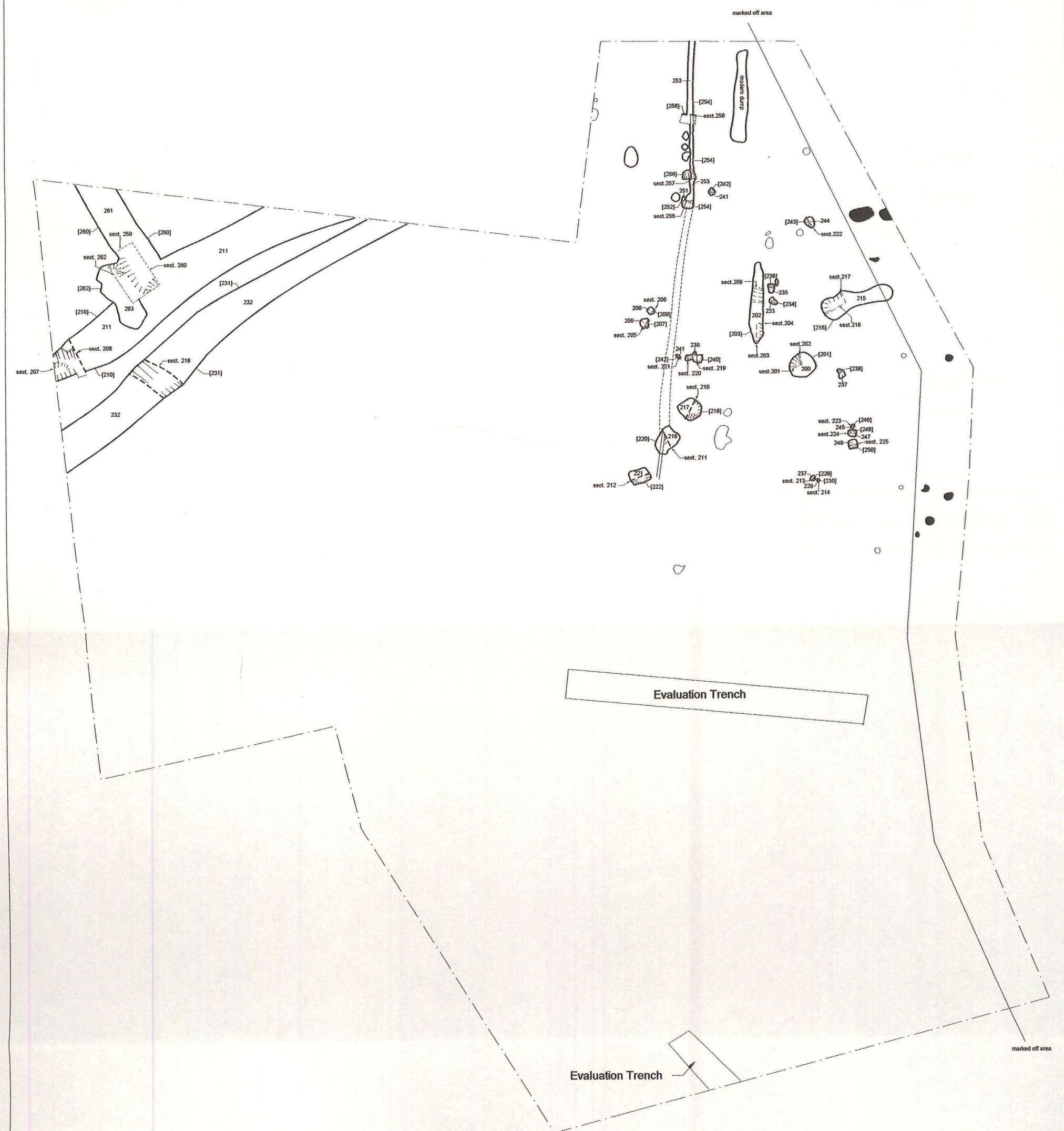


Figure 3: Detailed plan of area stripped in Phase 2 and 3

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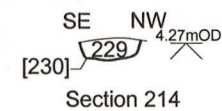
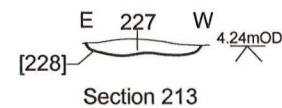
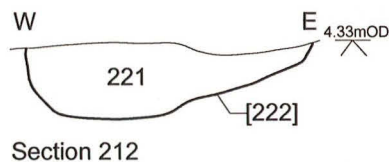
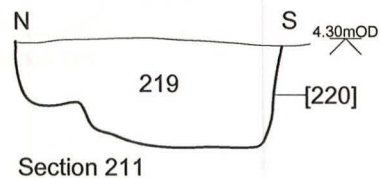
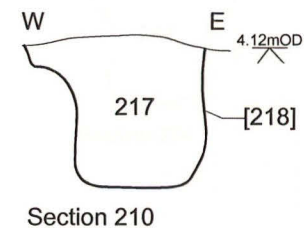
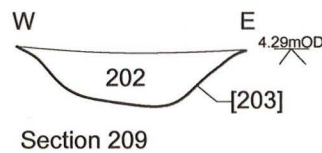
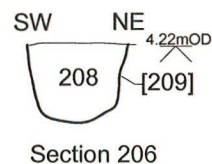
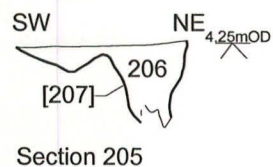
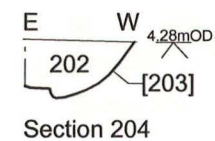
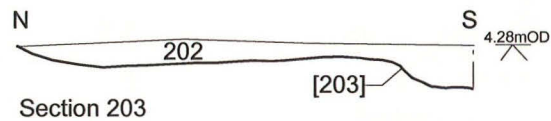
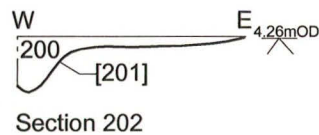
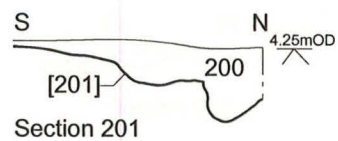
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Figure 4: Detailed Site Plan




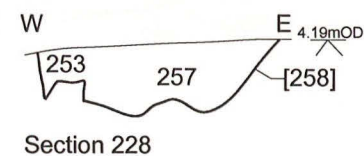
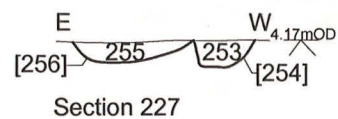
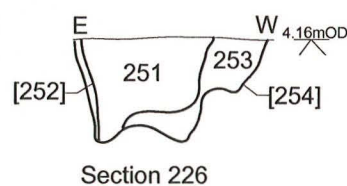
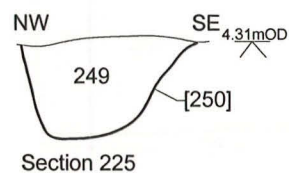
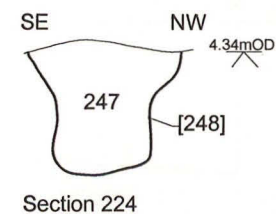
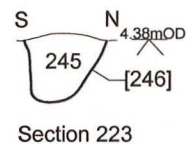
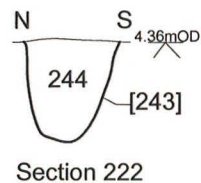
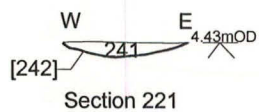
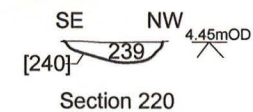
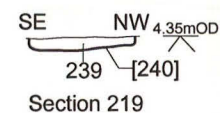
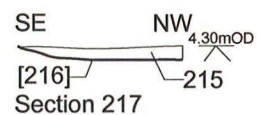
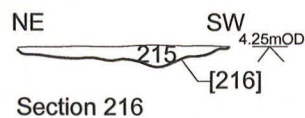
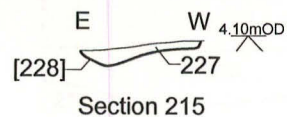
 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Phase 3: Station Rd, Kirton KSR02		
Scale: 1:25	Drawn by: RVH	Report No: 14/02

Figure 5: Sections 201-214




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Phase 3: Station Rd, Kirton KSR02		
Scale: 1:25	Drawn by: RVH	Report No: 14/02

Figure 6: Sections 215-228

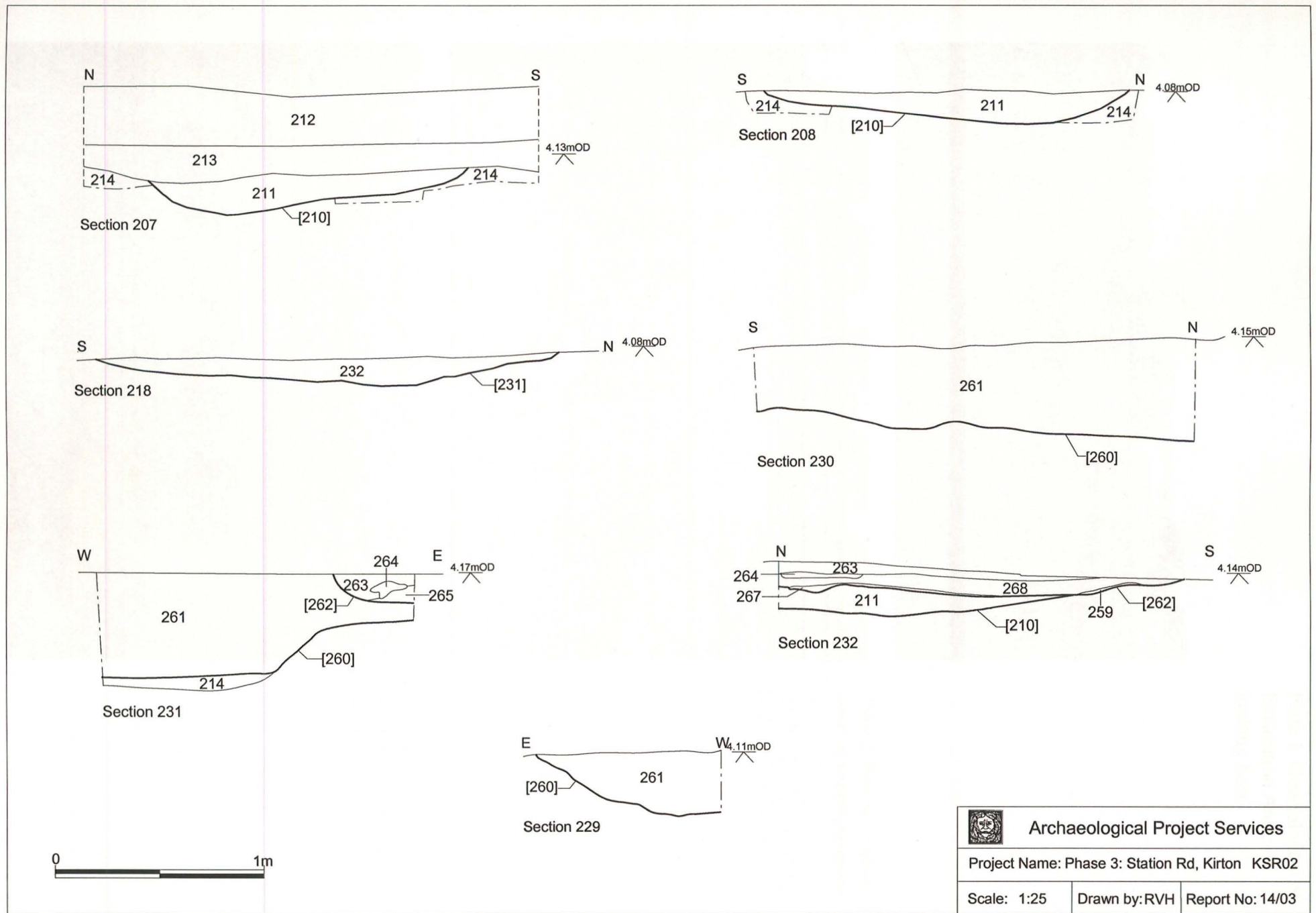


Figure 7: Ditch Sections



Plate 1 General view of
Excavation Area,
looking East



Plate 2 Pre-excavation
view of southeastern
corner of site, showing
ditches [231] and [210],
looking Southeast



Plate 3 Ditch [210],
Section 208, looking
West

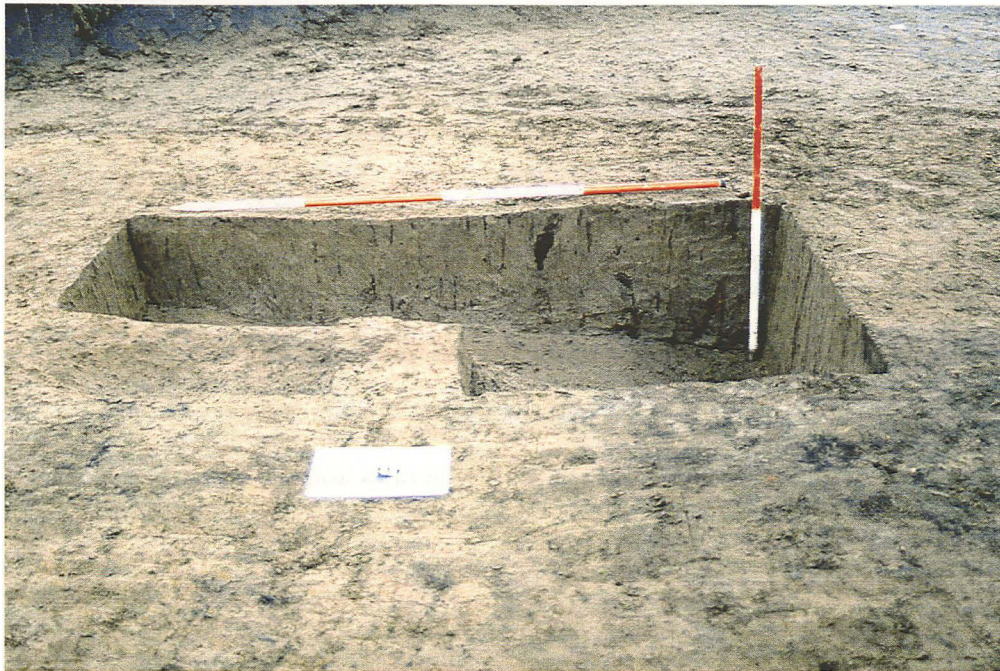


Plate 4 Ditches [260] and [210], Section 260, looking West

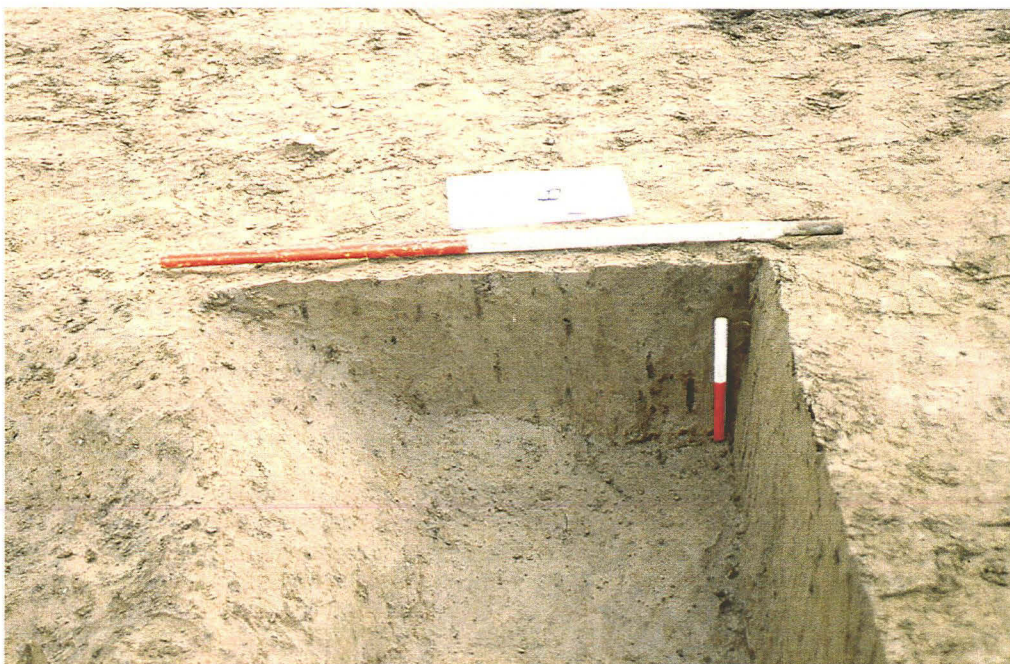


Plate 5 Ditch [260], Section 259, looking East

Appendix 1

Specification for Archaeological Topsoil Stripping and Recording Land off Station Road, Kirton Lincolnshire Phase 3, Lighton Avenue

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *An archaeological scheme of n works comprising topsoil stripping and recording is required as a condition of planning on residential development at Station Road, Kirton, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying in an area where Late Saxon remains have been identified during previous archaeological evaluations. The proposed development site is also close to the village core, within 300m of the medieval parish church*
- 1.3 *A recent archaeological excavation in the adjacent field to the west identified pits, post holes and ditches containing late Saxon pottery, animal bone and abundant shell. Dating of the pottery indicates that occupation of the site was short lived, suggesting some fluidity in the pattern of settlement around Kirton during this period.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for a programme of topsoil stripping and archaeological recording on land off Station Road, Kirton, 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 Kirton is located 4km southwest of Boston in the fens of south Lincolnshire. The site is just east of the village centre, off Station Road, about 250m east of the parish church at national grid reference TF 3093 3852.
- 3.2 The proposed area of development forms an irregular shaped plot of land of approximately 0.6ha located within the angle formed by Station road to the south and the A16 to the east. Within this, the area of investigation is centred upon a dispersed cluster of archaeological deposits recorded during the evaluation of the site and forms an irregular shaped area of approximately 0.2 hectares.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (B/02/0063/OUTL) submitted to Boston District Council for residential development of an approximately 0.6ha. site at Station Road, Kirton, has been granted outline

permission subject to a condition requiring a scheme of archaeological works. This requires topsoil stripping under archaeological supervision followed by excavation and recording.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

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

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 There is little evidence for archaeological remains of prehistoric date in the area and deposits from the earlier part of this period are likely to be deeply buried beneath silts and peats deposited during alternating phases of freshwater and marine flooding in the fen basin.
- 6.2 The earliest evidence for occupation in the area dates to the Roman period and is represented by artefacts of this date recovered along Willoughton road on the northwest edge of the village.
- 6.3 Kirton village was the administrative centre of the Kirton Wapentake at the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 (Morris, 1986), indicating that the settlement was established by at least the Late Saxon period. The survey records the name as *Chirchetune*, derived from Old English and meaning the 'tun' (village) with a church 'cirice' (church). At some point between 1096 and 1155-56 'cirice' was replaced by the Old Norse 'kirkja' (Cameron 1998)
- 6.4 The site lies very close to the medieval village core, about 250m east of the parish church of SS Peter and Paul, built in the 12th century but substantially altered and reduced in size in the early 19th century (Pevsner, 1989). It is likely that the church was the focus of settlement in the Late Saxon period and investigations immediately east of the church revealed evidence of occupation of the period, perhaps representing the remains of a farmyard. Medieval settlement and evidence of craft working was subsequently established in the area (Cope-Faulkner, 1996).
- 6.5 Evaluation of the adjacent field during February 2001 by Archaeological Project Services identified a cluster of post holes and a number of ditches containing pottery predominantly of Saxo-Norman date. The character of the pottery, animal bone and shell recovered from the post holes indicates domestic activity somewhere in the vicinity (Snee, 2001a). Evaluation of the proposed area of development during December of 2001 also identified remains of Saxo-Norman date, including evidence for the processing of arable crops (Rayner, 2002).
- 6.6 Recent excavations within the adjacent field to the west identified ditches, pits and post holes from which late Saxon pottery dating to between 900 and 940 AD was recovered. Animal bone and abundant mussel shell was also retrieved and processing of environmental samples taken from the fills of various features recovered evidence of domestic occupation suggesting that the archaeological remains on the site represent a short lived farmstead probably engaged in mixed farming but exploiting coastal resources (Hall, *pers comm.*). Also recorded during the excavation were four penannular circular or sub-circular gullies of unknown function but which may represent animal enclosures or hay rick drainage. The limited life span of the settlement indicates some fluidity in the settlement pattern in the Kirton area.
- 6.7 Other investigations, only 150m to the west of the present site on Station Road, also revealed early medieval occupation remains dating to the 13th-14th century (Archaeological Project Services 1994). Settlement here appears to have been interrupted by flooding which laid down silts over the Late Saxon and medieval archaeological remains. Saxon or medieval remains beneath a thick silt layer were also revealed just west of the church on Willington Road (Hambly, 2000). Later

medieval and post-medieval occupation was subsequently established on the surface of the flood silts at both sites

- 6.8 Further to the south adjacent to King Street and London Road, two recent archaeological evaluations have recorded evidence for moderately intensive activity during the Saxo-Norman period. In addition to material indicating domestic activity, evidence for iron smithing was also identified. In terms of the development of Kirton, it may be significant that few medieval deposits were recorded at either of these two evaluations, suggesting major topographical changes between the late Saxon and medieval periods (Thomson, 2001 Snee, 2001b)

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the topsoil strip and archaeological recording will be:
- 7.1.1 To identify, record and excavate as appropriate, the archaeological features exposed during the topsoil strip.
- 7.2 The objectives of the project will be to:
- 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
 - 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
 - 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
 - 7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation and in accordance with the risk assessment prepared for the project. In particular, no machine excavation will be undertaken within six metres, or within any specific limit set with the health and safety policy of the main contractor, either side of a buried electricity cable which falls within the south side of the area of excavation.
- 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 initial topsoil strip of the approximately 0.2 hectare area will be undertaken under archaeological supervision with topsoil and other overburden removed to a level where archaeological deposits are clearly visible. All machine excavation will be undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket.

- 8.2.2 During the topsoil stripping exposed surfaces will be inspected and any areas containing archaeological deposits marked for later attention. Hand cleaning of exposed surfaces will be undertaken as appropriate and in all areas where discrete clusters of archaeological remains are identified.
- 8.2.3 A pre-excavation surface plan will be created using a Total Station EDM linked to a Psion datalogger. The downloaded data will then be translated into digital plan on a PC using NSS Survpro software.
- 8.2.4 The interiors of circular ditched enclosures will be tested for enhanced phosphate levels. If results are positive more detailed surveys will be undertaken.
- 8.2.5 Only after completion of the pre-excavation plan and monitoring by the Boston Borough Community archaeologist will a specific excavation strategy be formulated.
- 8.2.6 Throughout the project 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
- 8.2.7 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 investigation 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 investigation 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 site.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the project.
- A text describing the results of the topsoil stripping and recording exercise.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the identified archaeological remains.
- 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 District Community Archaeologist, Boston District Council Planning Department, the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

11 ARCHIVE

- 11.1 The documentation and records generated during the investigation 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 investigation 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 Community Archaeologist based at Heritage Lincolnshire. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

14 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 14.1 The project is scheduled to last eight days with one supervisor and three site assistants present on site throughout.
- 14.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of similar sites will undertake the work.
- 14.3 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. Ten person days have been allocated for writing the report with separate provision for illustration, finds processing, archiving and pottery and other artefactual specialists.

15 VARIATION AND CONTINGENCIES

- 15.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 15.2 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).
- 15.3 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.

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.

19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Snee, J., 2001b, *Archaeological Evaluation of Land at London Road, Kirton, Lincolnshire (KLR01)*, Unpublished Archaeological Project Services Report No. **129/01**

Thomson, S., *Archaeological Evaluation at the Old School Site, King Street, Kirton, Lincolnshire (KKS01)*. Unpublished Archaeological Project Services Report No. **54/01**

Specification: Version 1, 29/10/02

Appendix 2 Context Summary

Context No.	Type	Description	Thck (m)	Interpretation
200	Deposit	Loose, light-mid-yellowish brown silty sand	0.20	Fill of [201]
201	Natural	Irregular shaped, 1.39m wide	0.20	Animal Burrow
202	Deposit	Loose, mid-greyish brown silty sand	0.20	Fill of [203]
203	Cut	North-south linear, smooth sided with concave base, 0.60m wide	0.20	Animal Burrow
204		Not Used		
205		Not Used		
206	Deposit	Soft, mid-grey with light yellow mottles sandy silt	0.28	Fill of [207]
207	Cut	Irregular in plan and profile, 0.52m x 0.52m wide	0.28	Animal Burrow
208	Deposit	Soft, mid-grey and light yellow sandy silt	0.26	Fill of [209]
209	Cut	Irregular in plan, steep sided with concave base, 0.43m x 0.33m wide	0.26	Animal Burrow
210	Cut	East-west linear, with shallow sides and flat base, 2.30m wide	0.17	Ditch
211	Deposit	Soft, light greyish brown with yellow mottles sandy silt, occ. clayey lenses	0.17	Fill of [210]
212	Deposit	Soft, dark blackish brown sandy silt	0.25	Topsoil
213	Deposit	Soft, light-mid-greyish brown sandy silt	0.15	Subsoil
214	Deposit	Soft, light greyish and yellowish brown sandy silt	-	Natural
215	Deposit	Loose, mid-light greyish brown silty sand	0.08	Fill of [216]
216	Cut	Irregular, shallow sides and flat base, 0.80m wide x 2.20m long	0.08	Pit
217	Deposit	Soft, mid-brownish grey silty sand	0.50	Fill of [218]
218	Cut	Irregular, steep sided, flat base 0.60m x 0.60m wide	0.50	Modern Post Hole
219	Deposit	Soft, light brownish grey silty sand	0.35	Fill of [220]
220	Cut	Irregular, steep sided, flat base, 0.90m wide	0.90	Land Drain
221	Deposit	Soft, light brownish grey silty sand	0.30	Fill of [222]
222	Cut	Irregular, steep sided with slightly concave base, 1m x 0.90m wide	0.30	Pit
223		Same as 255		
224		Same as [256]		
225		Same as 253		
226		Same as [254]		
227	Deposit	Soft, mid-brownish grey sandy silt	0.05	Fill of [228]
228	Cut	Sub-oval, smooth sided with flat base, 0.40m x 0.38m wide	0.05	Pit
229	Deposit	Soft, mid-brownish grey sandy silt	0.08	Fill of [230]
230	Cut	Circular, steep sided with slightly concave base, 0.22m x 0.30m wide	0.17	Pit
231	Cut	East-west linear, shallow sided, concave base, 2.35m wide	0.17	Ditch
232	Deposit	Soft, light greyish reddish brown sandy silt, occ charcoal	0.17	Fill of 231
233	Deposit	Loose, mid-dark grey silty sand	0.06	Fill of 234
234	Natural	Sub-oval, concave sides, rounded base, 0.30m wide	0.06	Animal Burrow
235	Deposit	Loose, mid-light greyish brown silty sand	0.04	Fill of [236]
236	Cut	Oval, shallow sided, flat base, 0.30m wide	0.04	Animal Burrow

237	Deposit	Loose, mid-dark grey silty sand	0.04	Fill of 238
238	Cut	Sub-oval, concave sided, rounded base, 0.25m wide x 0.55m long	0.04	Animal Burrow
239	Deposit	Soft, mid-brownish grey sandy silt	0.08	Fill of 240
240	Cut	Irregular, steep sided, flat base, 0.35m x 1.20m wide	0.08	Animal Burrow
241	Deposit	Soft, mid-brownish grey sandy silt	0.30	Fill of [243]
242	Cut	Circular, steep sided, rounded base, 0.30m wide	0.30	Post Hole
243	Cut	Circular, steep sided, rounded base, 0.30m wide	0.30	Post Hole
244	Deposit	Soft, mid-brownish grey sandy silt	0.30	Fill of [242]
245	Deposit	Soft, mid-grey sandy silt	0.24	Fill of [246]
246	Cut	Sub-circular, steep sided, flat base, 0.27m x 0.30m	0.23	Post Hole
247	Deposit	Soft, mid-brown sandy silt	0.45	Fill of [248]
248	Cut	Square, steep sided, flat base, 0.50m x 0.40m	0.45	Modern Post Hole
249	Deposit	Soft, mid-grey sandy silt	0.32	Fill of [250]
250	Cut	Sub-square, steep sided, flattish base, 0.60m x 0.50m wide	0.32	Modern Post Hole
251	Deposit	Loose, mid-light greyish brown silty sand	0.35	Fill of [252]
252	Cut	Circular, steep sided, rounded base, 0.40m wide	0.35	Post Hole
253	Deposit	Loose, light greyish brown silty sand	0.16	Fill of [254]
254	Cut	Northeast-southwest linear, vertical sided, flat base, 0.18m wide	0.16	Land-drain
255	Deposit	Loose, mid-light grey sandy silt	0.10	Fill of [256]
256	Cut	Circular, smooth sided, rounded base, 0.35m wide	0.10	Post Hole
257	Deposit	Loose, mid-light grey silty sand	0.20	Fill of [258]
258	Cut	Circular, steep sided, rounded base, 0.55m wide	0.20	Post Hole
259	Deposit	Soft, dark black with red mottles silt, freq. charcoal	0.05	Fill of [262]
260	Cut	North-south linear, smooth sided, concave base, 1.90m wide	0.30	Ditch
261	Deposit	Soft, mid-yellowish brown sandy silt	0.30	Fill of [261]
262	Cut	Sub-rectangular, irregular base, shallow sides, 2.50m x 1m	0.25	Hearth
263	Deposit	Soft, light grey sandy silt, occ. charcoal and burnt clay	0.05	Fill of [262]
264	Deposit	Soft, dark black silt	0.05	Fill of [262]
265	Deposit	Soft, light brownish grey sandy silt	0.10	Fill of [262]
266		Not Used		
267	Deposit	Soft, mid-grey sandy silt, degraded charcoal	0.10	Fill of [262]
268	Deposit	Soft, light grey with brown mottles, sandy silt	0.05	Fill of [262]

Abbreviations:

Occ. Occasional

Mod. Moderate

Freq. Frequent

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

by Hilary Healey, Gary Taylor and Jane Young

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 2 fragments of pottery weighing 27g was recovered from 2 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a small quantity of other items, brick/tile and fire residue, comprising 4 items weighing a total of 7g, was also retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

Provenance

The material was recovered during topsoil stripping and excavation at undertaken at Station Road, Kirton, Lincolnshire.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Artefacts

Context	Material Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
217	Ceramic building material	Tile, post-medieval	2	4	Post-medieval
	Fire residue	Clinker	1	2	
232	Fire residue	Clinker	1	1	

Table 2: Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
211	Mussel	Shell	1	1	Fragment
232	Mussel	Shells	1	4	1 complete, 3 fragments
261	Mussel	Shell	1	1	Fragment

Table 3: Pottery

Context	Full name	Form type	Sherds	Weight	Part	Description	Date
017	Lincoln kiln-type shelly ware	?	1	6	Body sherd	leached;? ID	late 9 th to 10 th century
232	Lincoln kiln-type shelly ware	jar	1	21	Rim	EVERA3 rim;soot;? ID or LSH	late 9 th to 10 th century

All the mollusc shell is marine and probably represents food waste.

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

There have been previous archaeological investigations at Kirton, including at the current site, that are the subjects of reports. Previous investigations at the site and nearby have yielded Late Saxon pottery comparable with that from the current monitoring. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the Boston Community Archaeologist and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

The small collection of is generally of limited local potential and significance. The Late Saxon pottery is of greater local significance but, compared to previous investigations in the vicinity, the quantity is minimal and this would tend to suggest that the current site is at the fringe or outside the occupation area of this date.

The lack of any material earlier than the 9th 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 investigation. Similarly, the general absence of any artefacts later than the 10th century would tend to suggest that the site was abandoned at that time, or its function altered to one in which artefact deposition was not a major factor, such as agriculture.

References

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
Station Road, Kirton, Phase 3– KSR02
Environmental Archaeology Assessment

Introduction

An excavation conducted by Archaeological Project Services at Station Road, Kirton, revealed mainly post-medieval features with some evidence of late Saxon activity. Three samples were collected during the excavation from a possible Saxon hearth fill and two Saxon ditch fills and submitted to the Environmental Archaeology Consultancy for processing and assessment. A small collection of animal bone was also recovered and submitted for identification.

Table 1: Station Road, Kirton. Sample taken for environmental analysis.

sample no.	context no.	sample volume (l)	feature	date
1	259	5	Possible fill of hearth 262	Late Saxon?
2	232	10	Fill of ditch 231	Late Saxon
3	211	10	Fill of ditch 210	Late Saxon?

Methods

The soil sample was processed in the following manner. Sample volume and weight was measured prior to processing. The sample was washed in a 'Siraf' tank (Williams 1973) using a flotation sieve with a 0.5mm mesh and an internal wet sieve of 1mm mesh for the residue. Both residue and flot were dried and the residue subsequently re-floated to ensure the efficient recovery of charred material. The dry volume of the flot was measured and the volume and weight of the residue recorded.

The residue was sorted by eye, and environmental and archaeological finds picked out, noted on the assessment sheet and bagged independently. A magnet was run through the residue in order to recover magnetised material such as hammerscale and prill and a count made of the number of flakes or spheroids of hammerscale collected. The residue was then discarded. The flot of the sample was studied using x30 magnifications and the presence of environmental finds (i.e. snails, charcoal, carbonised seeds, bones etc) was noted and their abundance and species diversity recorded on the assessment sheet. The flot was then bagged and along with the finds from the sorted residue, constitute the material archive of the sample.

The individual components of the sample were then preliminarily identified and the results are summarised below.

Results

The matrix of the samples was largely composed of fine sandy silts and produced very small residues. Some evidence of recent contamination is indicated by the presence of uncharred weed seeds in two of the samples and the presence of the burrowing blind snail *Cecilioides acicula*, which is probably also intrusive. Small fragments of coal in the flots of two of the samples are probably also intrusive having moved down through the soil as a result of worm action and other soil processes.

Context 259

There is little to indicate that this possible hearth fill was from a hearth. A few grammes of fired earth, charred cereal grains and a few burnt snail shells and bone fragments are equally consistent with discarded domestic fire debris. The 15g of residue, after sorting, is largely

composed of mussel shell fragments and fired earth. Much of the 'charcoal' is in fact charred straw or plant stems rather than wood, and charred grass seeds and other small seeds are present in the flot with the cereal grains. The single flake of hammer scale may be contemporary but it cannot be ruled out that it is intrusive. No dating evidence in the form of pottery was recovered from the sample. The assemblage is in general typical of what might be recovered from a late Saxon rural context with domestic rubbish in it, where a low density of refuse is the norm.

Table 2: Kirton. Finds from the processed samples

sample no.	context	sample vol. l.	residue volume ml.	pot no/wt g.	fired earth wt. g.	ham'er scale no.	coal/cinder wt. g.	bone wt. g.	fish bone wt. g.	egg-shell wt. g.	marine shell wt. g.	
1	259	5	50	-	7	1		68	<1		29	
2	232	10	0	-	2		+	1		<1	<1	fuel ash slag-<1g
3	211	10	5	-	2		+	1		<1	<1	

+ - present

Context 232

Apart from the finds no residue was retained on the 1mm sieve from this sample. A little fired earth, fuel ash slag, animal bone, bird eggshell, mussel and cockle shell were the only finds. The flot included charred plant stems, such as straw, a few charred cereal grains and weed seeds. This indicates a low input of domestic rubbish into the ditch fill and probably reflects the general background rubbish on the site, and suggests the ditch was not particularly close to any middens or other refuse disposal areas.

Table 3: Kirton. Environmental finds from the flot

sample no.	Context no.	sample vol. (l)	flot vol. (ml)	char-coal \$	charred grain *	chaff *	charred seed *	un-charred seed *	snails */#	comment
1	259	5	12	2/3	3		3		4/3	Barley, wheat?, rye/oat?, mussel, cattle, rodent, frog/toad, stickleback
2	232	10	14	2/5	2		3	3	4/3	Wheat, mussel, cockle, chicken? eggshell, ostracods
3	211	10	7	1/4	2		2	2	4/2	Barley, mussel, chicken? eggshell

*frequency 1=1-10; 2=11-50; 3=51-150; 4=151-250; 5=>250

\$ frequency of charcoal scored as material >2mm/<2mm

diversity 1=1-3; 2=4-10; 3=11-25 taxa

Table 4. The molluscan taxa preliminarily identified from the samples.

Sample	1	2	3
Context	259	232	211
	hearth?	ditch	ditch
Open country			
<i>Cecilioides acicula</i>	+	+	++
<i>Vertigo pygmaea</i>	+	+	+
<i>Vertigo</i> sp.	+	+	
<i>Truncatellina</i> sp.	+	+	+
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	+	+	+
<i>Vallonia costata</i>			+
<i>Vallonia excentrica</i>	+	+	+
<i>Vallonia pulchella</i>	+	+	+
Catholic			
<i>Hygromia hispida</i>		+	
<i>Helix</i> sp.		+	
<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp.	+	+	+
Marsh habitats			
<i>Euconulus fulvus</i>	+		
<i>Carychium cf. minimum</i>		+	
<i>Succinea</i> sp.		+	

<i>Lymnaea truncatula</i>	+		+
Aquatic			
<i>Anisus leucostoma</i> sp.	+	+	

Context 211

The sediments in this ditch fill are similar to those in 232, with a low occurrence of material likely to derive from domestic rubbish. A little fired earth, a few charred cereal grains and weed seeds, two pieces of bird eggshell, some tiny mussel shell fragments and unidentifiable bone fragments is the sum total of anthropogenic material.

The richest element in all three samples is the snail fauna (Table 4). The snail assemblages are dominated by taxa of open country or grassland environments with some evidence of damp grassland indicated by the presence of *Vallonia pulchella* and *Lymnaea truncatula*. Very few aquatic snails occur suggesting that it is unlikely that the ditches were waterfilled for more than a few weeks or perhaps months each year.

Animal Bone

A very small collection of forty-seven hand collected animal bones was recovered during the excavations. The animal bone was identified with the aid of modern reference skeletons in the collection of the author and recorded directly into an ACCESS database using the recording procedures and codes routinely used by the Environmental Archaeology Consultancy. The details of these codes and the data recorded in each field are given in the key accompanying the attached Bone Catalogue. This report refers to sheep throughout, even though many of the identifications were catalogued as 'sheep or goat'.

Only four contexts produced animal bone. Two, 232 and 261, are late Saxon ditch fills, while the other two, 227 and 229, were classified as postholes and are undated. Each of the latter two contexts contained the partial remains of a chicken skeleton. Observation of the remains in each of these two features suggests that the bones from each probably derive from the same skeleton. If so then they can be presumed to be contemporary and perhaps of recent (post-medieval) date. It may be that the features were dug to take the remains of the chicken and were not post-holes.

Seven bones were recovered from the two late Saxon ditch fills, among which cattle and dog were identified. One of these bones carries evidence for butchery, while a second has been burnt.

Discussion and recommendations

The results of the assessment of the samples from the second phase at Station Road, Kirton, are very similar to those from the first phase of excavation (Fry 2002), although context 259 is perhaps a little richer. The remains are similarly indicative of domestic rubbish and fire debris. While context 259 might represent a hearth, the environmental assemblage gives no indication that this deposit represents a domestic fire *in situ*. The finds indicate that wheat and barley, and possibly oats were consumed. The molluscan faunas indicate an open grassland habitat, with some damper ground, but the ditches are likely to have carried water only in the winter months.

Although no further work was recommended for the samples from Phase 1 of the excavations there have been a number of excavations in Kirton of late Saxon and medieval deposits. A quantified account of the species identified in the samples from Station Road will contribute to our understanding of the late Saxon and medieval diet in the village and bring the data to a

similar level to some of the other excavations in this village and other Fenland settlements. This might permit the recognition of any changes in the Fenland economy that might have occurred during this time. It is therefore suggested that specific identification of the charred plant remains in these three samples and quantification of those in the samples from both phases of the excavation is undertaken, along with identification and quantification of the few fish bones from the Phase 1 excavation. This further work is, however, very unlikely to change the conclusions already drawn concerning the domestic origin for most of the plant and animal assemblages on the site, or influence the interpretation of specific features.

Acknowledgments

I should like to thank Alison Foster for processing and sorting the samples.

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3rd February 2003

Archive catalogue of animal bone from Station Road, Kirton- phase 2. – KSR02

site	context	species	bone	no.	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	path	comment	preservation
KSR02	227	CHIK	SKEL	1	P				g		GL-87 Bp-19.6 SD-8.3 Bd-19		INN-FEM-MTT-RIB-SES-27 FRAGMENTS-FEM MEASURED	4
KSR02	229	CHIK	SKEL	1	P						GL-125 Bp-25 SD-7.1 Bd-13.9		TIB-MTT-FEM-STN-LSA-MTC-RAD-ULN-PROB SAME SKEL AS 227-13 FRAGS	4
KSR02	232	CAN	LC	1	F								CANCINE-ERODED	3
KSR02	232	BOS	CQ	1	F								FRAGMENT-ERODED	3
KSR02	232	BOS	DUP3	1	L					g5			CUSPS-NO WEAR-ENAMEL ONLY	3
KSR02	261	BOS	MTT	1	R		1						SPLIT PROX END	4
KSR02	261	CSZ	RIB	1	L			CH					PROX SHAFT FRAGMENT-DISTAL CHOPPED	3
KSR02	261	SSZ	LBF	1	F			B	DG				SHAFT FRAGMENT-CHEWED AND BURNT	4
KSR02	261	BOS	FEM	1	R								DISTAL SHAFT FRAGMENT	4

Appendix 5

GLOSSARY

Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
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].
Crop mark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
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
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.

Appendix 6

The Archive

The archive consists of:

- 60 Context records
- 17 Drawing sheets
- 1 Section record sheet
- 1 Plan record sheet
- 2 Photographic record sheets
- 5 Level sheets
- 1 Sample record sheet
- 3 Environmental sample sheets
- 1 Bag of finds
- 1 Stratigraphic matrices

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: 2001.426

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: KSR02

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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