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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING
BRIEF
ON LAND OFF
KING STREET, KIRTON
LINCOLNSHIRE
(KKS 03)**



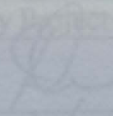
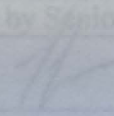
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Quality Control

Eng. No. 1000, Lincolnshire (KKS 03)

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| Date: 13/01/04 | Date: 13-01-04 |

Work Undertaken For
Chestnut Homes

January 2004

Report Compiled by
Thomas Bradley-Lovekin MA, PIFA

National Grid Reference: TF 3085 3834

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT
SERVICES



APS Report No.143/03



Quality Control

King Street, Kirton, Lincolnshire (KKS 03)

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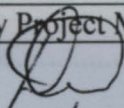
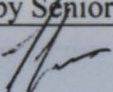
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| Date: 13/01/04 | Date: 13-01-04 |

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1. SUMMARY

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2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services (APS) were commissioned by Christum Homes to undertake an archaeological watching brief

during the excavation of footings trenches for eleven semi-detached houses and groundworks for associated parking on land off King Street, Kirton, Lincolnshire. The watching brief was required to fulfill archaeological condition attached to the client's pre-planning permission from the local authority, Boston Borough Council. The work was undertaken in accordance with a specification designed by APS (Appendix 1) and approved by the Boston Borough Community Archaeologist. The watching brief was undertaken between the 3rd of April 2003 and 3rd of August 2003.

Following the second archaeological intervention to have been undertaken on the site, the watching brief followed an archaeological evaluation (Snee, 2001) of the wider development undertaken to fulfil a pre-planning enquiry. No archaeological features were identified during the evaluation and only recent archaeological deposits were encountered. However, a small quantity of abraded medieval pottery was recovered, probably related to the manuring of the land during agricultural use. This led to the planning authority issuing the watching brief to groundworks within a 97.5 x 13m rectangular area forming the western boundary of the development (Fig. 3). A second watching brief was issued upon an area fronting onto London Road, but this land is not included in the development.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Kirton is located 4km south of Boston in the fens of south Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). The site lies just east of the village centre, about 300m southeast of the parish church at national grid reference TF 30853434 (Fig. 2). Occupying an irregular plot of land of approximately 0.92 hectares, the development extends between King Street to the south and Station Road to the north. The watching brief was undertaken within

1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of groundworks for eleven semi-detached houses and associated parking on land off King Street, Kirton, Lincolnshire. The site is archaeologically sensitive as it is located close to the village's historic core. It is possible that buried remains of Saxon and Medieval date may lie within the vicinity of the site, as remains of Saxo-Norman date (c.950-1150) were found immediately west of the development. No archaeological features were identified during an evaluation of the site in August 2001, although abraded medieval pottery was recovered from a plough soil.

The results of the evaluation were borne out by this watching brief which identified natural and undated deposits and features, disturbed by recent drain runs, inspection chambers and foundation walls associated with the railway goods yard that operated on the site prior to 1970.

No artefacts were recovered during the watching brief.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

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

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services (APS) were commissioned by Chestnut Homes to undertake an archaeological watching brief

during the excavation of footings trenches for eleven semi-detached houses and groundworks for associated parking on land off King Street, Kirton, Lincolnshire. The watching brief was required to fulfil an archaeological condition attached to the client's planning permission (B/01/0498/OUTL) by the local authority, Boston Borough Council. The work was undertaken in accordance with a specification designed by APS (Appendix 1) and approved by the Boston Borough Community Archaeologist. The watching brief was undertaken between the 3rd of April 2003 and 5th of August 2003.

Forming the second archaeological intervention to have been undertaken on the site, the watching brief followed an archaeological evaluation (Snee, 2001) of the wider development undertaken to fulfil a pre-planning enquiry. No archaeological features were identified during the evaluation and only recent archaeological deposits were encountered. However, a small quantity of abraded medieval pottery was recovered, probably related to the manuring of the land during agricultural use. This led to the planning authority limiting the watching brief to groundworks within a 97.5 x 15m rectangular area bordering the western boundary of the development (Fig. 3). A second watching brief condition was placed upon an area fronting onto London Road, but this land was subsequently excluded from the development.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Kirton is located 4km south of Boston in the fens of south Lincolnshire, (Fig. 1). The site lies just east of the village centre, about 300m southeast of the parish church at national grid reference TF 30853834 (Fig 2). Occupying an irregular plot of land of approximately 0.92 hectares, the development extends between King Street to the south and Station Road to the north. The watching brief was undertaken within

an area bordering the western boundary of the development (Fig. 3).

The site lies at around 4m OD, although the ground slopes gently down towards the west. Local soils are typical alluvial gleys of the Tanvats Association developed on marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 319). Beneath this alluvium is glacial drift, deposited in a geological basin between the Lincolnshire Wolds and the East Anglian Heights.

2.4 Archaeological Setting

There is little evidence for prehistoric activity within the area and any 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 within the fen basin. A Neolithic polished greenstone axe, probably derived from deep excavations beneath later fen alluvium, represents the only evidence of prehistoric activity within Kirton parish

Evidence for Romano-British activity is limited to a spread of artefacts from this period found on the northwest edge of the village, along the Willoughton Road. It is possible that this represents the location of a settlement site.

The origins of the village are not fully understood. However, an evaluation immediately to the west of the present development revealed Saxo-Norman ditches and pits associated with dumps of domestic refuse of the same date (Thompson, 2001). To the north evaluations and excavations undertaken on the north side of Station Road revealed well-preserved Late Saxon remains. Pottery, animal bone and general waste were recovered from a variety of features including pits, post-holes, linear ditches and several penannular ring gullies. These probably represented a peripheral agricultural settlement on newly drained fens (Snee, 2001a, Hall, 2002).

Kirton village was the administrative centre of Kirton Wapentake at the time of the Domesday survey (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 1155-6 'cirice' was replaced by the Old Norse 'Kirkja' (Cameron 1998). Although, Kirton developed into an important medieval town, it later declined in favour of Boston.

The parish church, dedicated to SS Peter and Paul, lies in the centre of the village and dates from 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, Littlebury Hall and Orme Hall, all now demolished. Medieval and later pottery and coins associated with Orme Hall have been recovered at the northwestern edge of the town and medieval finds were recovered during a watching brief in the area (Cope-Faulkner 1994). Investigations in the centre of the village have revealed a sequence of deposits from the Late Saxon to modern periods at the High Street (Cope-Faulkner 1996) and evidence of medieval activity on Station Road (Taylor 1994). On both of these sites the medieval deposits were sealed below a layer of alluvium.

The former railway ran immediately east of the present development, its route now fossilised by the A16 trunk road. Kirton station opened around 1848 and from that time the amount of goods traffic sent by rail increased. In 1896 more sidings were added immediately east of the present development and additional warehouses built to cope with the volume of goods. Both the line and station closed in 1970 (Beecham *et al.* 1990).

3. AIMS

The aim of the watching brief was to record and interpret any archaeological features exposed during the stripping of topsoil and the excavation of foundation trenches. This was to enable the form, function, sequence and spatial arrangement of those archaeological features encountered to be determined.

4. METHODS

The groundworks involved the excavation of footings trenches for eleven semi-detached houses and the stripping of topsoil for associated parking. The position of the groundworks is shown on Fig 3. The footings trenches were between 0.90m to 1.26m deep, whilst the car parking area was stripped to a depth of 0.70m. All the trenches were excavated by the client's contractors, but monitored and recorded by APS staff.

Each archaeological deposit or feature revealed within the trenches was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20. Recording of the deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

5. RESULTS

Following post excavation analysis three phases of archaeological activity were identified:

Phase 1 Natural deposits

Phase 2 Undated features and deposits

Phase 3 Recent features and deposits

These archaeological phases are reported below. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers that were assigned on site. The contexts are also listed in Appendix 2.

The contexts were recorded within various groundworks and footings trenches excavated across the watching brief area. They will be reported by phase from south to north.

5.1 Phase 1: The natural deposits

Six deposits of silt, sandy silt, clayey silt and silty sand were identified. These represented alluvial deposits built up through natural processes.

Within Plots 9-11, a single deposit of soft mid-greyish brown slightly clayey silt (006) was present. This was at least 0.65m thick and extended below the limit of excavation.

To the north, within Plots 12-13, natural alluvium comprised a single deposit of firm dark yellowish brown silt (019). This extended below the limit of excavation and was at least 0.44m thick.

A 0.70m thick deposit of soft light brown sandy silt (014) was identified extending below the limit of excavation within Plots 14-15 (Fig. 6, Fig 9 section 3, Plate2). Clear horizontal laminations 1-5mm thick were evident (014), indicating deposition within a tidal salt marsh environment.

A single deposit of soft yellowish brown sandy silt (003) was recorded during the stripping of ground for a car park located between Plots 15 - 16. This lay at the base of the ground works and was least 0.04m thick (Fig.9 section 1).

Within Plots 16 - 17, a single deposit of soft yellowish brown silt (026) was

present. This was at least 0.2m thick and extended below the limit of excavation.

The final natural deposit (035) was identified at the northern end of the watching brief area within Plots 18 - 19. This soft mid-greyish brown fine silty sand was slightly reddish in places and at least 0.45m thick.

5.2 Phase 2: The undated features and deposits.

Nine undated features and deposits were identified comprising; a ditch cut, its fill, buried topsoil and six subsoils.

At the southern end of the site, within Plots 9 - 11, a single deposit of firm mid to dark greyish brown slightly clayey silt subsoil (005) sealed natural alluvium (006) (Fig.4, Fig. 9 section 2). It was 0.26m thick and contained moderate quantities of charcoal flecks.

A single ditch cut ([018]) ran on a NNW to SSE alignment within Plots 12-13, cutting through natural alluvium (019) (Fig.5, Fig. 10 section 4, Plate 3). The cut was 1.5m wide and was investigated to a depth of 0.29m. It was not identified at the northern end of Plot 13, indicating that it terminated within these ground works. Its fill comprised a firm light greyish brown silt (017), sealed by a 0.28m thick deposit of firm dark greyish brown silt subsoil (016).

Within Plots 14-15, natural alluvium (014) was sealed by a 0.25m thick deposit of firm mid to dark greyish silt subsoil (013). Although similar to (005), no clay was present within this deposit.

A single deposit of soft pale brown sandy silt (002) was identified during the stripping of ground for the car park. This subsoil was 0.20m thick and had clearly been transformed *in situ*.

Within Plots 16-17, natural alluvium (026) was overlain by a 0.21m thick deposit of

friable dark greyish brown slightly sandy silt (025). This was partially sealed by a 0.07m thick deposit of soft pale greyish brown silt (031) (Fig.11 section 6).

At the northern end of the site, a single 0.23m deep deposit of soft dark greyish brown fine silty sand (034), representing buried topsoil was identified within Plots 18 - 19.

5.3 Phase 3: Recent features and deposits

Thirty recent features and deposits consisting of drainage runs, associated structures, overburden, tarmac and topsoil were identified. These contexts all clearly dated to the 20th century.

Within Plots 9-11, subsoil (005) was sealed by a 0.15m thick deposit of loose fragments of limestone set within a coarse sand (004). This hardcore deposit was sealed by a 0.09m thick layer of mid greyish brown sandy gravel overburden (007). These deposits were also present within Plots 14 - 15 where (007) was recorded as (011), and (004) as (012).

A sequence of recent deposits was identified within Plots 12 - 13. Subsoil (016) was sealed by a dark yellowish grey brown silt and rubble hardcore deposit (015). This underlay a loose creamy yellow limestone rubble (022), forming the hardcore for an overlying tarmac surface (021). This was covered by a layer of loose dark grey brown silt and brick rubble (020).

The foundations of a brick stretcher coursed wall (008), surviving to a depth of 0.50m, were recorded within plots 14 and 15. This wall was embedded on a concrete footing base (009) and was butted by loose crushed concrete hard core (010), possibly representing the fill of an unseen foundation cut (Fig. 6).

A modern drain run [029] cut through undated deposit (025) within plots 16 and

17 on a NNE SSW alignment. Within the base of the 0.39m vertically sided cut was a single 0.12m diameter ceramic drain pipe (028). The cut was filled with a fine soft mottled brownish yellow/ brownish grey silt (027). The drain discharged into a brick inspection chamber [023] located in the northwest corner of the plot. Fill (027) was sealed by a 0.12m thick deposit of crushed limestone and sand hardcore (030), in turn covered by a 0.52m thick deposit of mixed silty clay overburden (024) (Fig.7, Fig 11 section 5, Plate 4).

Eleven further services were identified within plots 18 and 19, comprising; heavy-duty iron pipes (036, 041 and 047), ceramic drains (037, 040, 042, 044, 045 and 046), a brick drain inspection chamber (043) and a concrete slab (048) (Fig. 8, Fig.12 section 8). These all cut through (034) and were sealed by a 0.07m thick light to medium greyish brown coarse sand and rubble hardcore deposit (033), that was in turn covered by a mid greyish brown silty sand topsoil (032) (Fig. 12 section 7, Plate 5).

6. DISCUSSION

Three phases of activity; natural alluvium, undated and recent, were identified during the watching brief.

Six silt based alluvial deposits were recorded. Clear horizontal laminations within one of these (014) indicate deposition through water action within a salt marsh environment.

Nine undated features and deposits were identified including a NNE / SSW aligned ditch cut [018], that cut through the natural alluvium, possibly terminating within plot 13. Within the other groundworks the natural alluvium was sealed by silt subsoil and silty sand buried topsoil deposits.

Twenty-two recent deposits, drain runs and foundations were identified, all

associated with the railway goods yard which closed in 1970 and more recent brown field activity.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on land of King Street, Kirton Lincolnshire. It was anticipated that archaeological features would be encountered as the site is located close to the core of the medieval village and remains of Saxo-Norman (c.950-1150) are known immediately west of the development area. However, no archaeological remains were identified during a pre-development evaluation of the site undertaken in August 2001.

The conclusions of the evaluation were supported out by this watching brief which identified natural and undated deposits, disturbed by recent drain runs, inspection chambers and foundation walls associated with the railway goods yard that operated on the site prior to 1970.

No artefacts were recovered during the watching brief.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Neil Kempster of Chestnut Homes Ltd who commissioned both the watching brief and this report. The project was coordinated by Dale Trimble and Tom Lane edited this report.

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IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

Cope-Faulkner, P., 1994, *Archaeological Watching Brief of a Development at Willington Road, Kirton, Lincolnshire*, unpublished APS report.

OD Ordnance Datum (Mean Sea Level, Newlyn, Cornwall)

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10. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

Figure 1 General Location Plan



Figure 1 General Location Plan



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Figure 2 Location plan and archaeological setting

Station Road

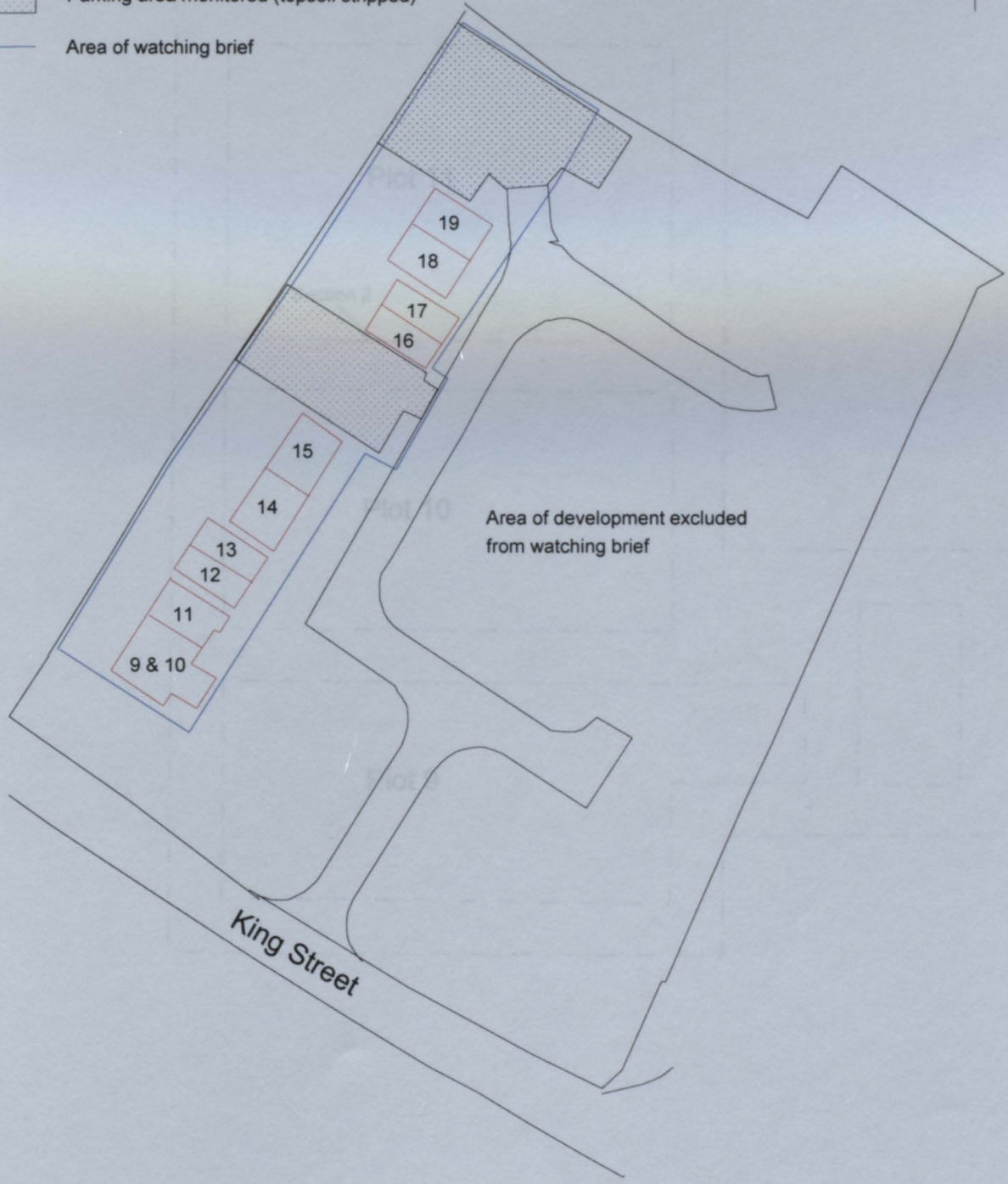


13
12 House foundations monitored
Plot number

Parking area (ground made up)

Parking area monitored (topsoil stripped)

Area of watching brief



Area of development excluded from watching brief

King Street

0 50m



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Figure 3. Development plan showing location of groundworks monitored

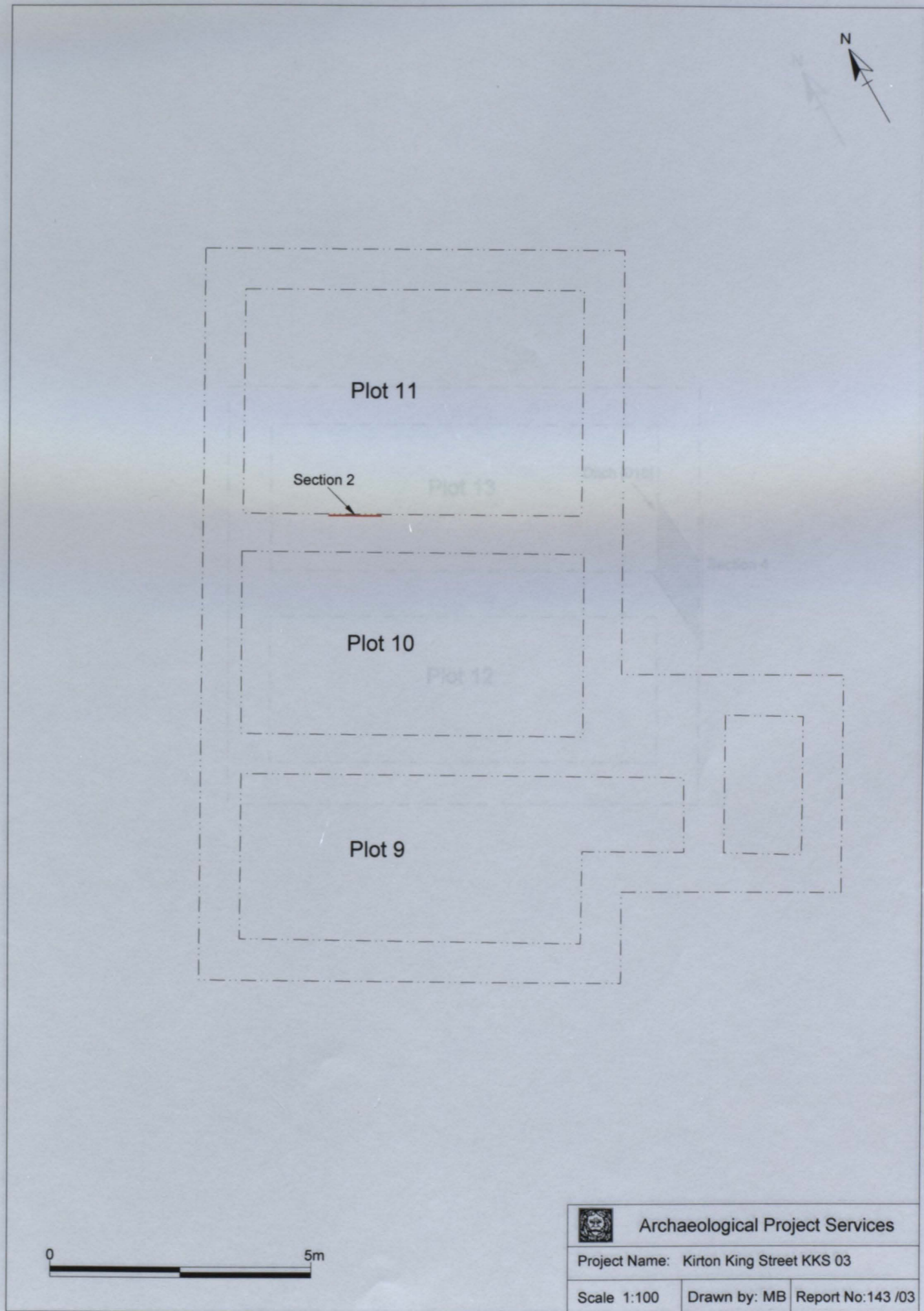


Figure 4. Plan of groundworks for plots 9-11

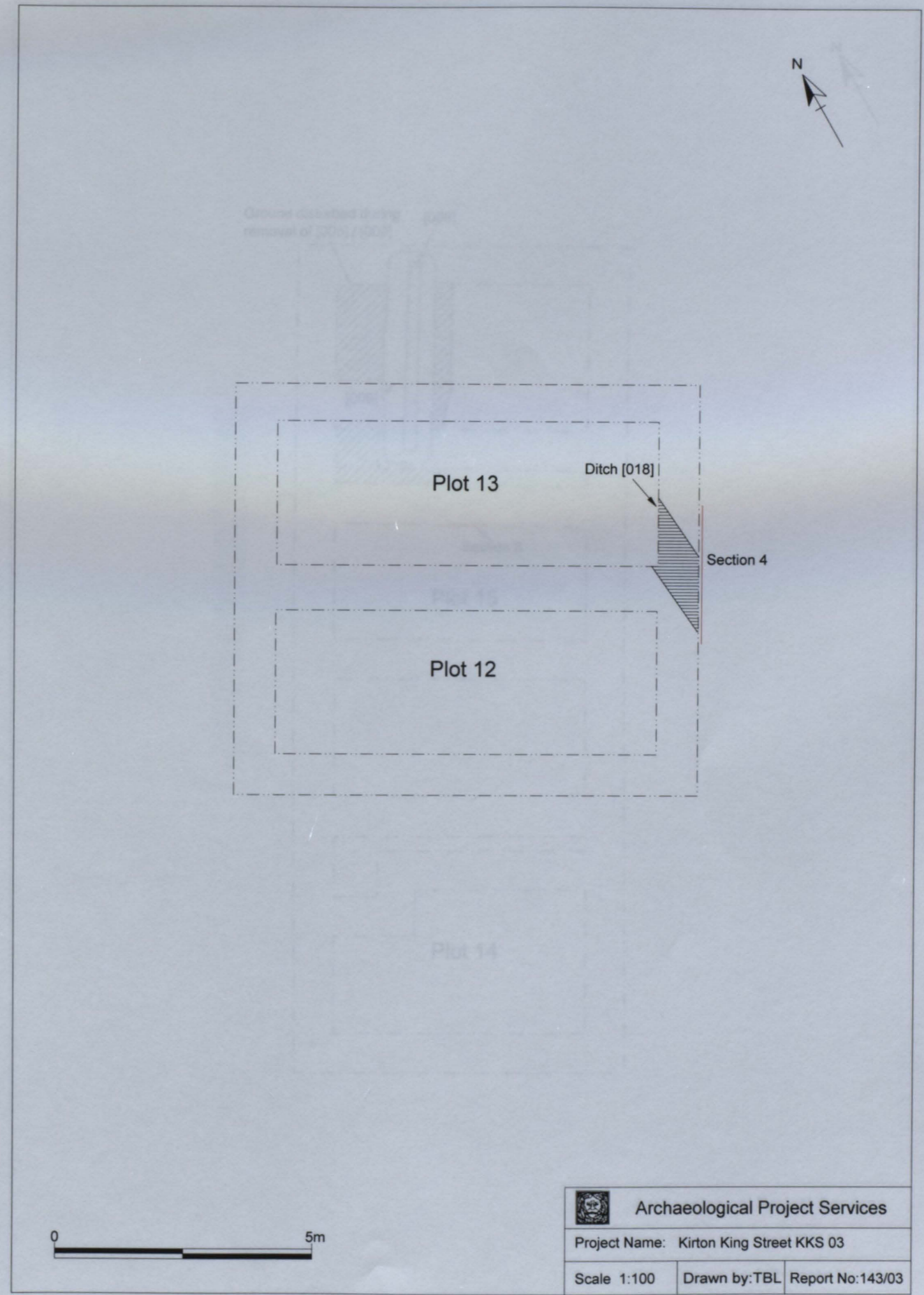
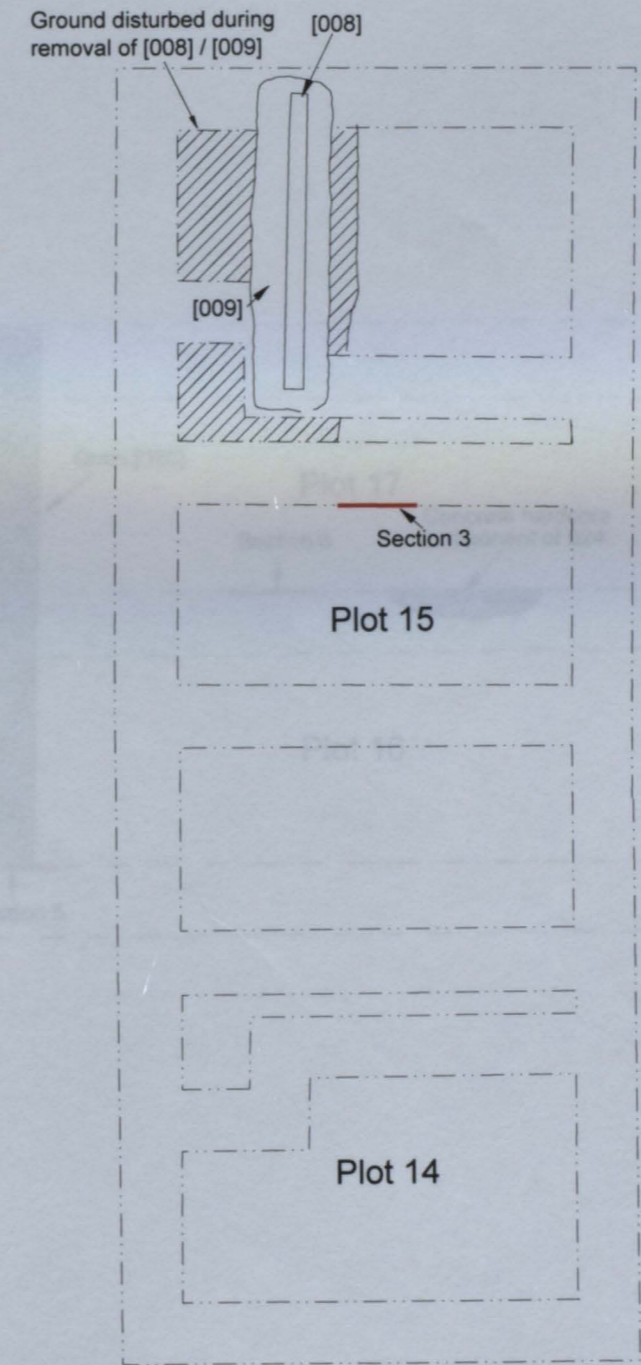


Figure 5 Groundworks for plots 12-13




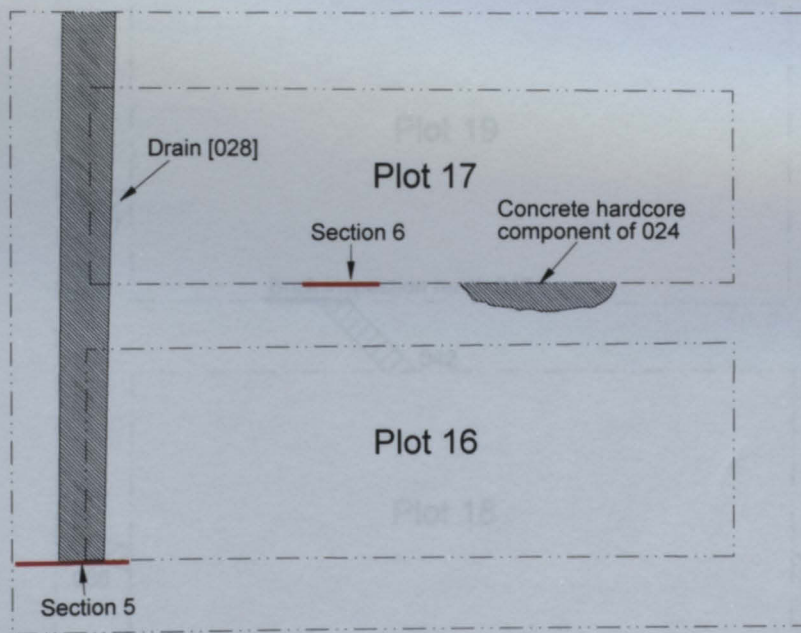
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Figure 6. Plan of groundworks for plots 14 and 15



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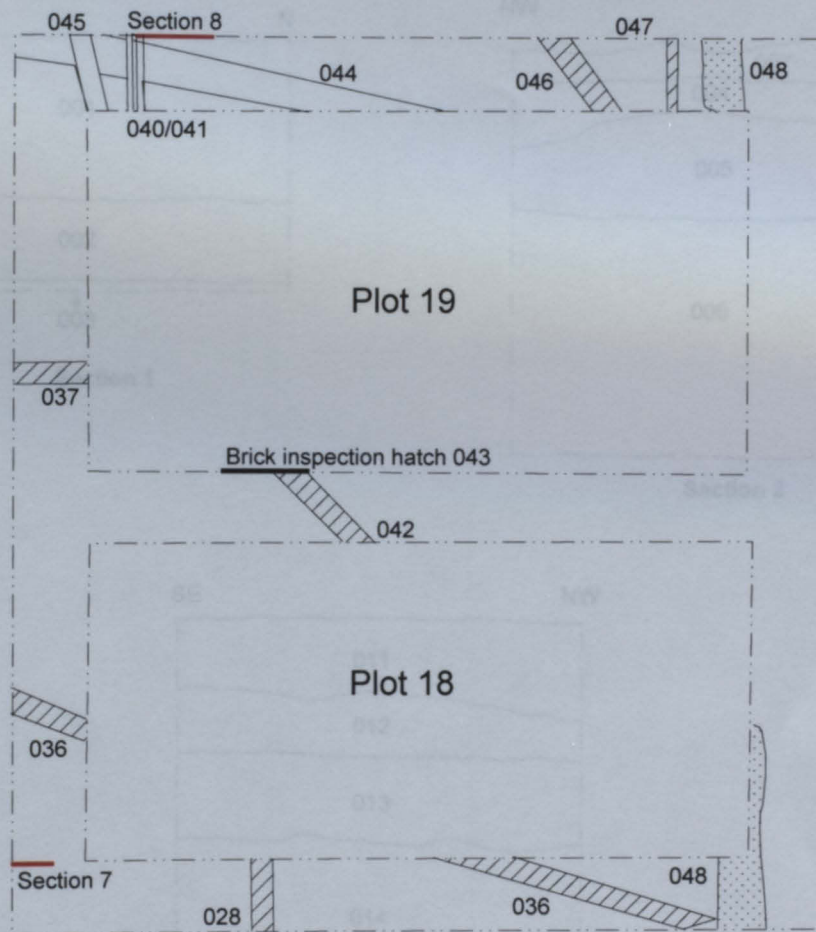
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Figure 7 Plan of groundworks for Plots 16 and 17



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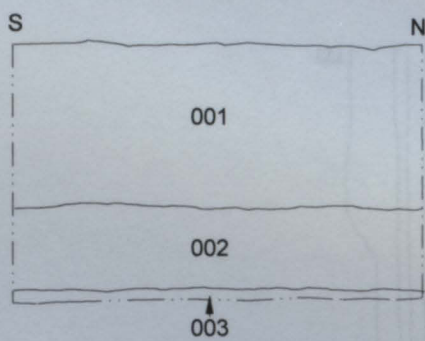
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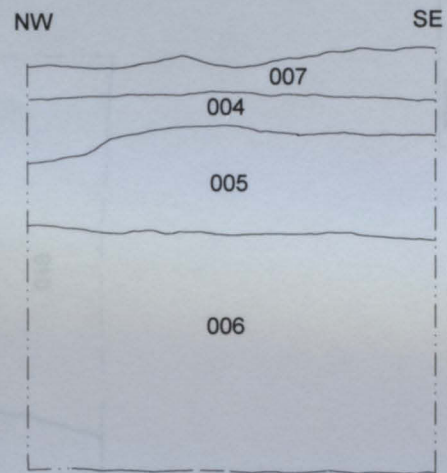
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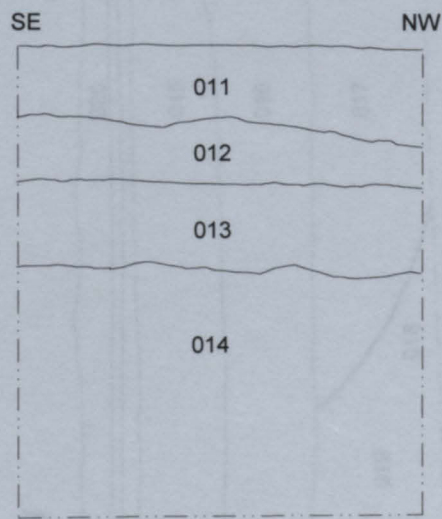
Figure 8. Plan of groundworks in Plots 18 and 19



Section 1



Section 2



Section 3



Archaeological Project Services

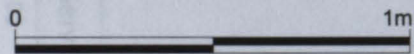
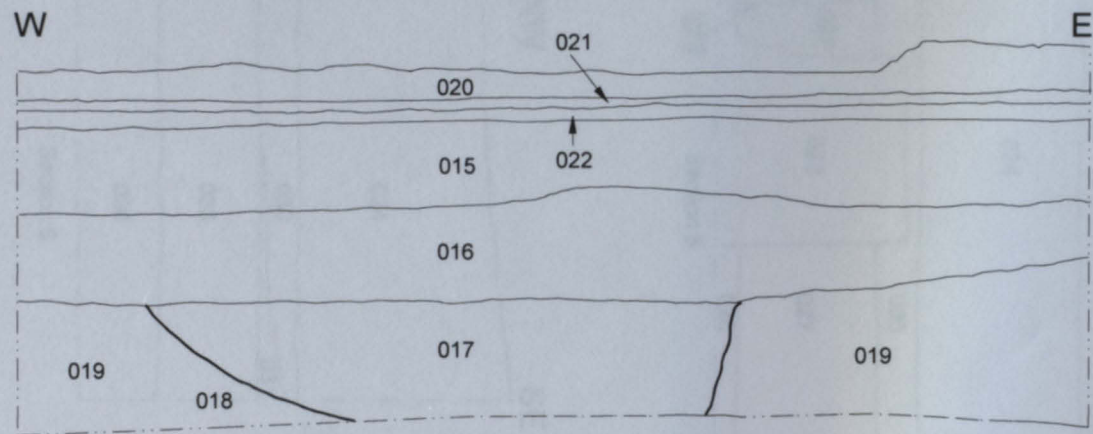
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Figure 9. Sections 1 - 3



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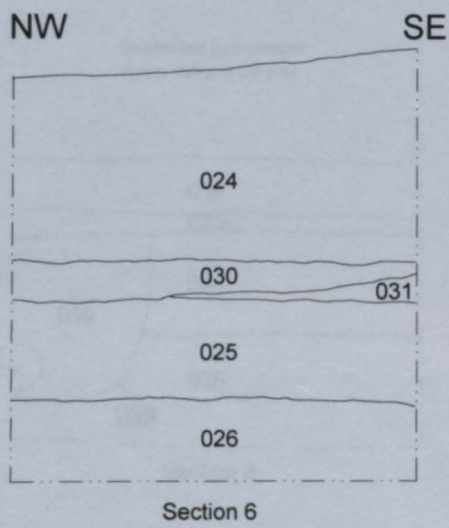
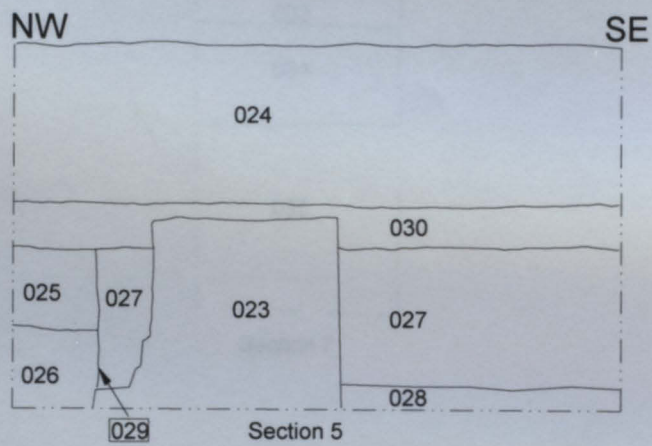
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Figure 10. Section 4




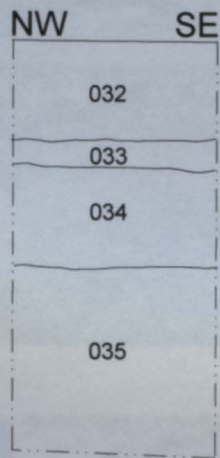
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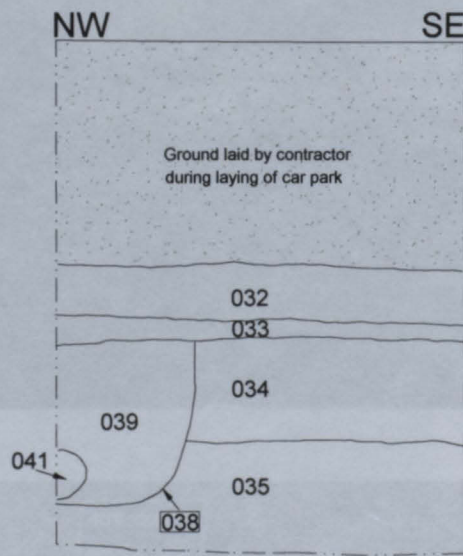
Figure 11. Sections 5 and 6

Plate 1 Southwest facing view across site from plots 16-17



Section 7

Plate 2 Southwest facing view Section 3, plots 14-15



Section 8

Plate 3 North facing view Section 4, showing ditch cut (018), plots 12-13



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Scale 1:20

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Report No: 143/03

Figure 12. Sections 7 and 8



Plate 1 Southwest facing view across site from plots 16-17



Plate 2 Southwest facing view Section 3, plots 14-15



Plate 3 North facing view Section 4, showing ditch cut [018], plots 12-13

Northwest facing view
plot 18

1 SUMMARY

1.1

1.2

1.3

1.4

1.5

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1

2.2

3 SITE

3.1



Plate 4 Northeast facing view Section 5, showing inspection chamber 023, plots 16-17



Plate 5 Northeast facing view Section 7, plot 18

1 SUMMARY BACKGROUND

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during housing development on land off King Street, Kirton, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *Boston Borough Council require that an archaeological watching brief is undertaken at the site as there is a possibility that remains of Saxon and medieval date may be disturbed during the development.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will monitor groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during housing development on land off King Street, 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, about 300m southeast of the parish church at national grid reference TF 30783832. The proposed area of development forms an irregular shaped plot of land of approximately 0.92ha that extends between King Street to the south and Station Road to the north. The watching brief will be undertaken in two separate areas as shown on the attached drawing CHZ/KSK/Sketch 1. Area 1 forms a 97.5 x 15m rectangular area bordering the west boundary of the development, and Area 2, an irregular area of approximately 0.1 hectares which fronts onto Station Road.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (B/01/0498/OUTL) submitted to Boston District Council for residential development of an approximately 0.92ha. site off King, Kirton, has been passed subject to a condition requiring an archaeological watching brief.

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 300m southeast 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 proposed area of development during August of 2001 identified no buried archaeological remains, although abraded medieval pottery was recovered from a ploughsoil, perhaps indicating agricultural use of the area from this period onwards (Snee 2001).

- 6.6 Archaeological evaluation of the adjacent site in February 2001 recovered evidence of iron smithing and domestic occupation of area during the Late Saxon and early medieval periods (Thomson 2001).
- 6.7 Evaluations and excavations undertaken on the north side of Station Road have identified well preserved buried remains dating to the Late Saxon period. Pottery, animal bone and general waste from domestic activities were recovered from a variety of features including pits, post holes, linear ditches and several penannular ring gullies. It is thought that these remains represent a short lived farmstead, perhaps part of a dispersed settlement pattern in the Kirton area pre-dating the nucleation of the town in the early medieval period.
- 6.8 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.
- 6.9 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 aims of the watching brief will be:
- 7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
- 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;

- 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and store them before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.
- 7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
- 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important

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

9 POST EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

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

- 9.1.2 All finds recovered during the field work will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

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

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

9.3 Stage 3

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

- 9.3.2 This will consist of:

- A non technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
- A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.

14 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 14.1 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.
- 14.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs 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. 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.

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 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.
- 15.4 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.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

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

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

17 INSURANCES

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

18 COPYRIGHT

- 18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to

any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.

18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

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| Context | Description | Depth | Interpretation |
|---------|---|--------|-------------------|
| 001 | Soft grey brown silty sand | >0.4m | Topsoil |
| 002 | Soft grey brown sandy silt | >0.20m | Subsoil |
| 003 | Soft yellow brown sandy silt | >0.06m | Natural Alluvium |
| 004 | Loose mid-yellow sand mixed with limestone fragments. Same as (012) | >0.15m | Modern overburden |
| 005 | Firm mid-dark greyish brown slightly clayey silt | >0.26m | Subsoil |
| 006 | Soft red greyish brown | >0.65m | Natural Alluvium |
| 007 | Loose mid-greyish brown silty sandy gravel. Same as (011) | >0.09m | Modern overburden |
| 008 | Brick walling, stretchers exposed, set on concrete (029) | 0.5m | Structure |
| 009 | Concrete base for (008) | 0.25m | Foundation |
| 010 | Loose crushed concrete hand core packed brown (002) | - | Deposit |
| 011 | Loose mid-greyish brown silty sandy gravel. Same as (007) | 0.25m | Modern overburden |
| 012 | Loose red-yellow sand mixed with limestone fragments. Same as (004) | >0.20m | Modern overburden |
| 013 | Firm mid-dark greyish brown silt | >0.25m | Subsoil |
| 014 | Soft laminated light brown fine sandy silt | 0.7m | Natural Alluvium |
| 015 | Loose dark yellowish grey brown silt, brick and rubble. | 0.22m | Dump deposit |
| 016 | Firm dark grey brown silt | 0.28m | Silt deposit |
| 017 | Firm light grey brown silt | 0.29m | Fill of (018) |
| 018 | Linear cut, aligned NNE/SSW. | 0.29m | Ditch cut |
| 019 | Firm dark yellow brown silt | >0.44m | Natural Alluvium |
| 020 | Loose dark grey brown silt with frequent brick rubble. | >0.20m | Topsoil |
| 021 | Tarmac layer | 0.03m | Surface |
| 022 | Limestone rubble/scalping deposit | >0.20m | Hardcore |
| 023 | Brick inspection chamber, 0.7m wide | 0.47m | Structure |
| 024 | Mixed deposit of brown and grey silt and silty clay. Frequent rubble and CBM. | >0.52m | Dump deposit |
| 025 | Firm dark greyish brown slightly sandy silt. | 0.21m | Subsoil |
| 026 | Soft yellowish brown silt | 0.20m | Subsoil |
| 027 | Fine soft mottled brownish yellow | 0.35m | Fill of (029) |
| 028 | Ceramic water pipe, 0.10m dia. | | |

Appendix 2

Context Descriptions

| Context | Description | Depth | Interpretation |
|----------------|---|--------------|-----------------------|
| 001 | Loose/ soft dark grey-brown silty sand. | c. 0.40m | Topsoil |
| 002 | Soft pale brown sandy silt. | c.0.20m | Subsoil |
| 003 | Soft yellow brown sandy silt. | >0.04m | Natural Alluvium |
| 004 | Loose mid-yellow sand mixed with limestone fragments. Same as (012) | >0.15m | Modern overburden |
| 005 | Firm mid-dark greyish brown slightly clayey silt | >0.26m | Subsoil |
| 006 | Soft mid greyish brown | >0.65m | Natural Alluvium |
| 007 | Loose mid-greyish brown silty sandy gravel. Same as (011). | >0.09m | Modern overburden |
| 008 | Brick walling, stretcher coursed, set on concrete (009) | 0.5m | Structure |
| 009 | Concrete base for (008) | 0.25m | Foundation |
| 010 | Loose crushed concrete hard core packed around (008) | - | Deposit |
| 011 | Loose mid-greyish brown silty sandy gravel. Same as (007). | 0.25m | Modern overburden |
| 012 | Loose mid-yellow sand mixed with limestone fragments. Same as (004) | >0.20m | Modern overburden |
| 013 | Firm mid-dark greyish brown silt | >0.25m | Subsoil |
| 014 | Soft laminated light brown fine sandy silt | 0.7m | Natural Alluvium |
| 015 | Loose dark yellowish grey brown silt, brick and rubble. | 0.22m | Dump deposit |
| 016 | Firm dark grey brown silt | 0.28m | Silt deposit |
| 017 | Firm light grey brown silt | 0.29m | Fill of [018] |
| 018 | Linear cut, aligned NNE/ SSW. | 0.29>m | Ditch cut |
| 019 | Firm dark yellow brown silt | >0.44m | Natural Alluvium |
| 020 | Loose dark grey brown silt with frequent brick rubble. | >0.20m | Topsoil |
| 021 | Tarmac layer | 0.03m | Surface |
| 022 | Limestone rubble/ scalping deposit | >0.20m | Hardcore |
| 023 | Brick inspection chamber, 0.60m wide | 0.47m> | Structure |
| 024 | Mixed deposit of brown and grey silt and silty clay. Frequent rubble and CBM. | >0.52m | Dump deposit |
| 025 | Friable dark greyish brown slightly sandy silt. | 0.21m | Subsoil |
| 026 | Soft yellowish brown silt | 0.20m | Subsoil |
| 027 | Fine soft mottled brownish yellow/ brownish grey silt. | 0.35m | Fill of [029] |
| 028 | Ceramic drain pipe. 0.12m diameter. | - | Service pipe |

| | | | |
|-----|--|--------|-------------------------|
| 029 | Vertical sided cut for drain pipe (028). | 0.39m | Drain cut |
| 030 | Compact slightly creamy yellow deposit of crushed limestone and sand. | 0.12m | Hardcore layer |
| 031 | Soft pale slightly greyish brown silt. | >0.70m | Silt deposit |
| 032 | Soft to firm mid greyish brown fine silty sand. | >0.25m | Topsoil/ rubble deposit |
| 033 | Loose light to medium yellowish brown course sand and rubble hard core | 0.07m | Hardcore layer |
| 034 | Soft dark brown silty fine sand | 0.23m | Buried topsoil |
| 035 | Soft mid greyish brown slightly reddish fine silty sand | >0.45m | Subsoil |
| 036 | Heavy duty iron pipe, 0.10m diameter, aligned east / west | - | Service pipe |
| 037 | Ceramic drain aligned east / west. 0.15m diameter. | - | Service pipe |
| 038 | Cut for drain (040) aligned northeast/ southwest. | 0.40m | Drain cut |
| 039 | Soft greyish brown silty sand | 0.40m | Fill of [038] |
| 040 | 0.18m diameter ceramic drain pipe | - | Service pipe |
| 041 | 0.03m diameter iron pipe within (040) | | Service pipe |
| 042 | Ceramic drain pipe, aligned N / S. | | Service pipe |
| 043 | Brick inspection chamber, associated with(042). | | Structure |
| 044 | Ceramic drain pipe, aligned NW / SE. | | Service pipe |
| 045 | Ceramic drain pipe, aligned N / S. | | Service pipe |
| 046 | Ceramic drain pipe, aligned N / S. | | Service pipe |
| 047 | 0.03m diameter iron pipe, aligned N / S. | | Service pipe |
| 048 | Concrete footing / pipe casing aligned NNE / SSW | | Structure / Casing |

Geophysical survey

An archaeological survey undertaken using remote sensing equipment such as a ground-penetrating radar, gradiometer or magnetometer. Used to rapidly assess and map buried archaeological remains.

Iron Age

A period characterized by the introduction of iron into the economy for tools, between 800 BC and AD 43.

Layer

A layer or stratum 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.

Mesolithic

The 'Middle Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 11000 - 4500 BC.

Natural

Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.

Neolithic

The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2250 BC.

Old English

The language used by the Anglo-Saxons and successors of Britain.

Appendix 3

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. |
| Archaeological evaluation | A programme of trial trenching within an area of proposed development in order to determine its likely impact on any buried archaeological deposits. The trenches are positioned so that a representative sample of the development area is assessed. |
| Bronze Age | A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC. |
| Context | An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> [004]. |
| Cropmark | 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). |
| Geophysical survey | An archaeological survey undertaken using remote sensing equipment such as electro-resistivity meters, gradiometers or radar. Used to rapidly assess and map buried archaeological remains. |
| Iron Age | A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50. |
| 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. |
| Mesolithic | The 'Middle Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 11000 - 4500 BC. |
| Natural | Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity |
| Neolithic | The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2250 BC. |
| Old English | The language used by the Saxon (<i>q.v.</i>) occupants of Britain. |

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Palaeolithic | The 'Old Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 500000 - 11000 BC in Britain. |
| Posthole | The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have been dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground. |
| Post-medieval | The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800. |
| Prehistoric | The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD. |
| Ridge and Furrow | The remains of arable cultivation consisting of raised rounded strips separated by furrows. It is characteristic of open field agriculture. |
| Romano-British | Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain. |
| Saxo-Norman | This term is used to define the transition from the Anglo-Saxon to the Medieval period which occurred between approximately AD 850-1150. The Domesday Survey was compiled towards the end of this period in AD 1086. |
| Transformed | Soil deposits that have been changed. The agencies of such changes include natural processes, such as fluctuating water tables, worm or root action, and human activities such as gardening or agriculture. This transformation process serves to homogenise soil, erasing evidence of layering or features. |

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number
Archaeological Project Services Site Code

LCNCC: 2003.74
KCS 03

The drawings and statements provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological features and remains may exist on the development site but away from the areas surveyed during the course of this fieldwork. Archaeological Project Services cannot confirm that these areas uncovered 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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Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

| | |
|----|---------------------------|
| 48 | Context records |
| 12 | Scale drawings |
| 1 | Photographic record sheet |

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum
12 Friars Lane
Lincoln
LN2 1HQ

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number:
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:

LCNCC: 2003.74
KKS 03

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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