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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF DEVELOPMENT AT JUBILEE FARM,
KIRTON HOLME,
KIRTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(KHR 03)**



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

EVENT L14875

SOURCES L19339
L19340

NEGATIVE

Conservation
Services

16 IIII 2004

Highways & Planning
Directorate

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF DEVELOPMENT AT JUBILEE FARM,
KIRTON HOLME,
KIRTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(KHR 03)**

**Work Undertaken For
D.W. Bradley Chartered Surveyor
on behalf of
Miss W. Emery**

May 2004

Report Compiled by
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons) AIFA

Planning Application No: B/03/0428
National Grid Reference: TF 278 406
City and County Museum Accession No: 2004.6

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 68/04

Quality Control
 Jubilee Farm, Kirton Holme
 KHR 03

Project Coordinator	Gary Taylor
Supervisor	Mary Nugent
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Paul Cope-Faulkner

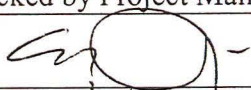
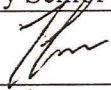
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 11/5/04	Date: 11-05-04

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1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at Jubilee Farm, Kirton Holme, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for a new extension.

Kirton Holme lies in a dense area of Romano-British (AD 43-410) settlement which is concentrated to the north. During the medieval period (AD 1066-1540,) Kirton Holme was a hamlet of Kirton and was formerly known as Reschintone.

The watching brief recorded natural, subsoil and topsoil deposits. No archaeological features were identified and no artefacts were retrieved.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as "a formal programme 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 was commissioned by Mr D.W. Bradley, Chartered Surveyor, on behalf of Miss W. Emery to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with construction of a new extension at Jubilee Farm, Kirton Holme, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application B/03/0428. The watching brief was carried out on the 11th and 12th March 2004 in accordance with a specification prepared

by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and agreed to by the Boston Community Archaeologist.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Kirton is located 6km southwest of Boston and 16km north of Spalding in the fens of south Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). The hamlet of Kirton Holme is located a further 5.5km northwest of Kirton.

Jubilee Farm is situated 2km southeast of Kirton Holme at National Grid Reference TF 278 406 (Fig. 2). Situated on the southwest side of Kirton Holme Road, the site lies on generally level ground at a height of c. 3m OD.

Local soils are of the Agney Series, typically medium silty calcareous alluvial gley soils (Robson 1990, 9). These soils overlie a drift geology of younger marine alluvium which in turn seals a solid geology of Jurassic Amphill clay (BGS 1995).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Jubilee Farm is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Romano-British period to the present day. Romano-British pottery and tile have been retrieved from several places immediately north of Jubilee Farm. The quantity of pottery would suggest domestic occupation in this vicinity.

Kirton Holme is not specifically mentioned until 1316, although the hamlet has been identified as *Reschintone* which is first recorded in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. The Domesday entry records that it was held by Count Alan and contained 30 acres of meadow (Foster and Longley 1976). Kirton Holme is first mentioned in the Calendar of Charter Rolls in 1316 and the name is derived from the parish name and the Old Norse *holmr* meaning 'raised land amongst the marshes' (Cameron 1998, 76). The Charter

Rolls record several grants of land in Kirton Holme to Swineshead Abbey (Hallam 1965, 59).

3. AIMS

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

4. METHODS

Trenches for the new extension were excavated by machine to depths required by the development. The foundation trenches were then cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were excavated by hand to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. Each deposit 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 1:10. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Following excavation the records were checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

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

The earliest deposit encountered in the base of the foundation trenches was a layer of brown clay (004) which was overlain by 0.15m of bluish grey clay (003). Both

these deposits were identified as alluvium.

Developed upon the natural clays was a subsoil comprising brown silty clay (002). This measured 0.3m thick. Sealing all deposits across the site was a 0.35m thick topsoil of greyish brown sandy silt (001) which incorporated brick and tile fragments.

6. DISCUSSION

Deposits encountered during this investigation comprise clays of the underlying marine alluvium. These were sealed beneath natural subsoil development and sealed by topsoil. Although the topsoil incorporated brick and tile from existing buildings on the site, none of this material was retained.

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Jubilee Farm, Kirton Holme, as the site lay in close proximity to known Romano-British settlement sites.

However, only sequence of natural, subsoil and topsoil development was observed across the site. No artefacts were retrieved during this investigation.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr D.W. Bradley for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis on behalf of Miss W. Emery. The fieldwork was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report with Tom Lane.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Site Supervisor: Mary Nugent

Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

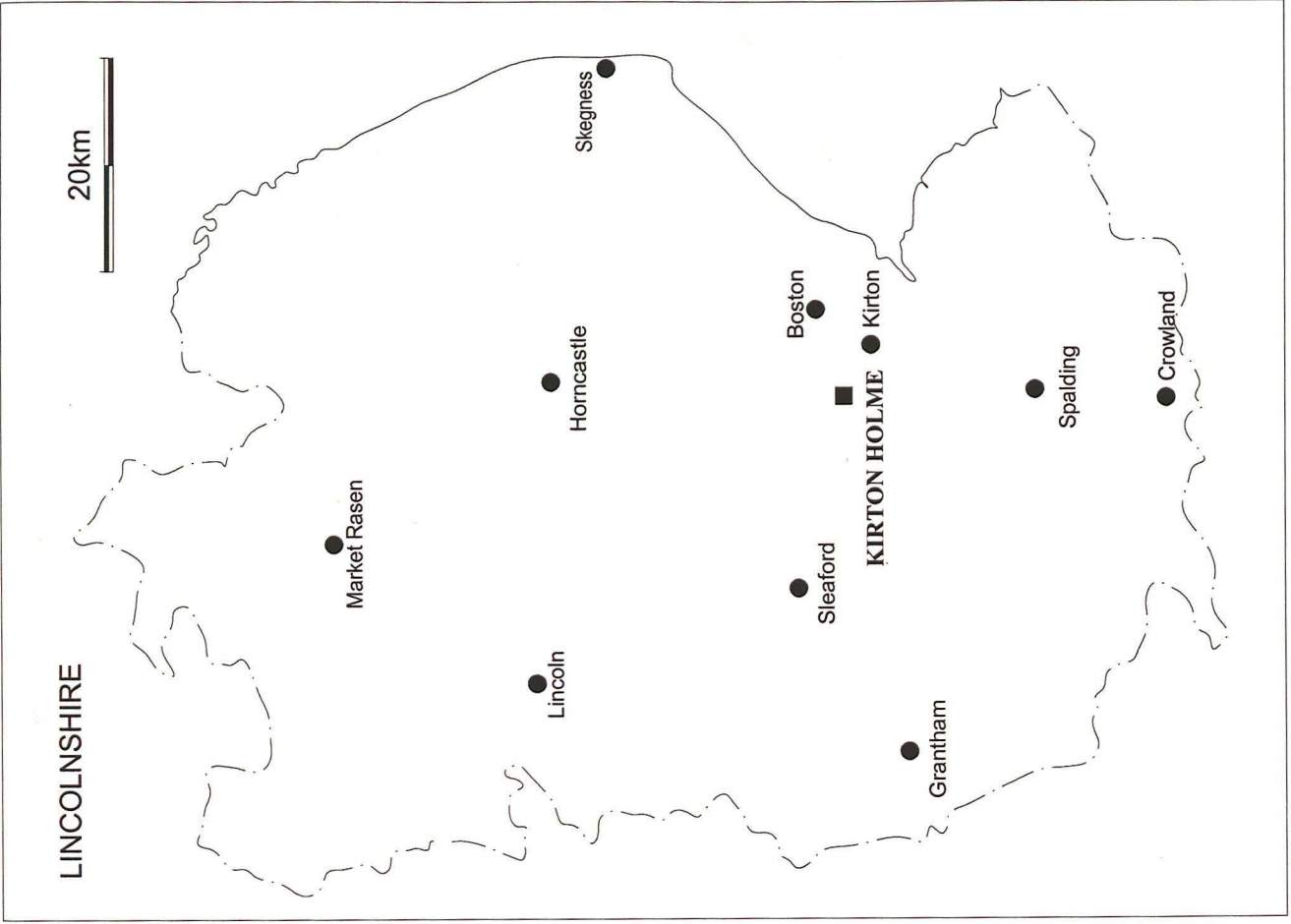
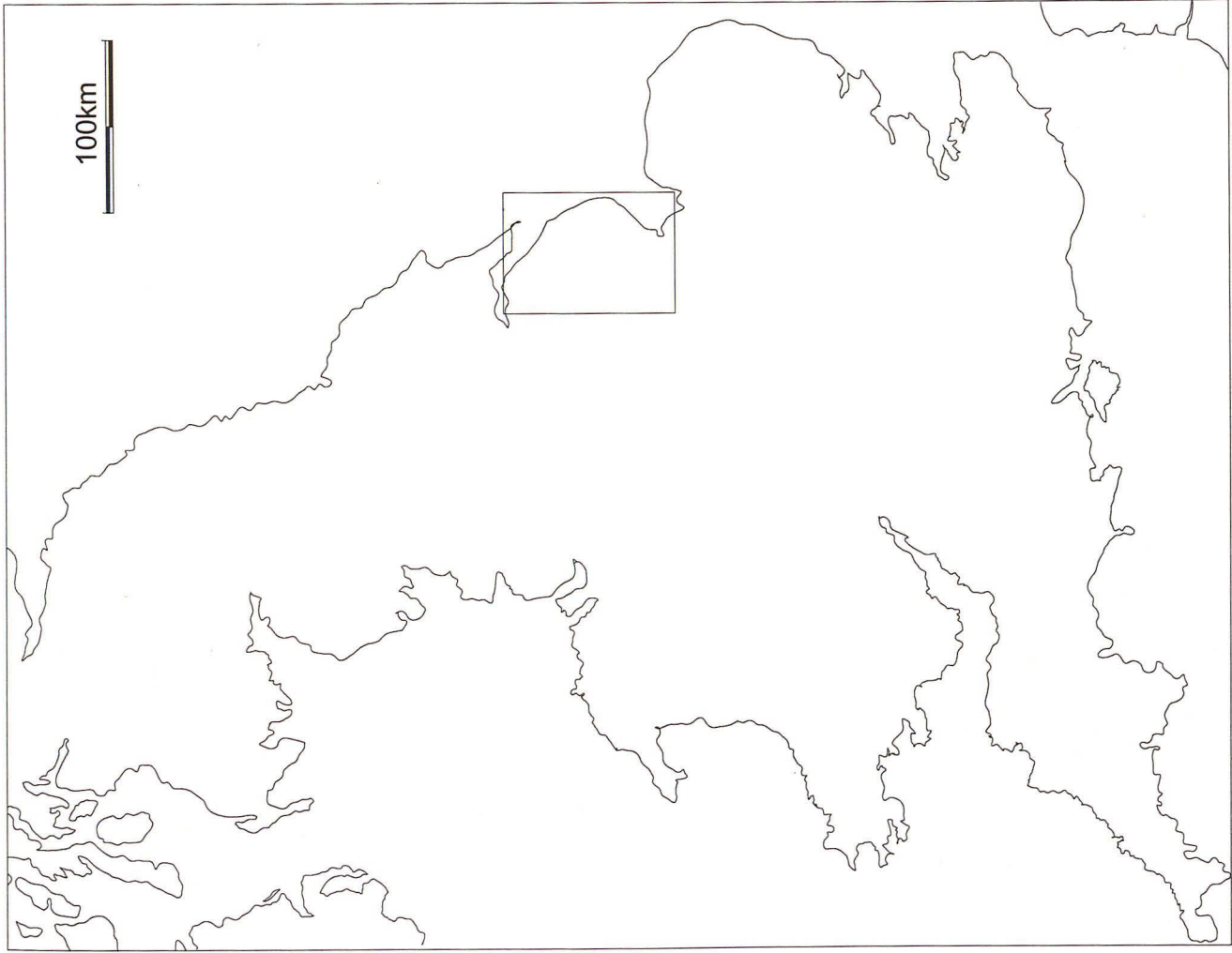
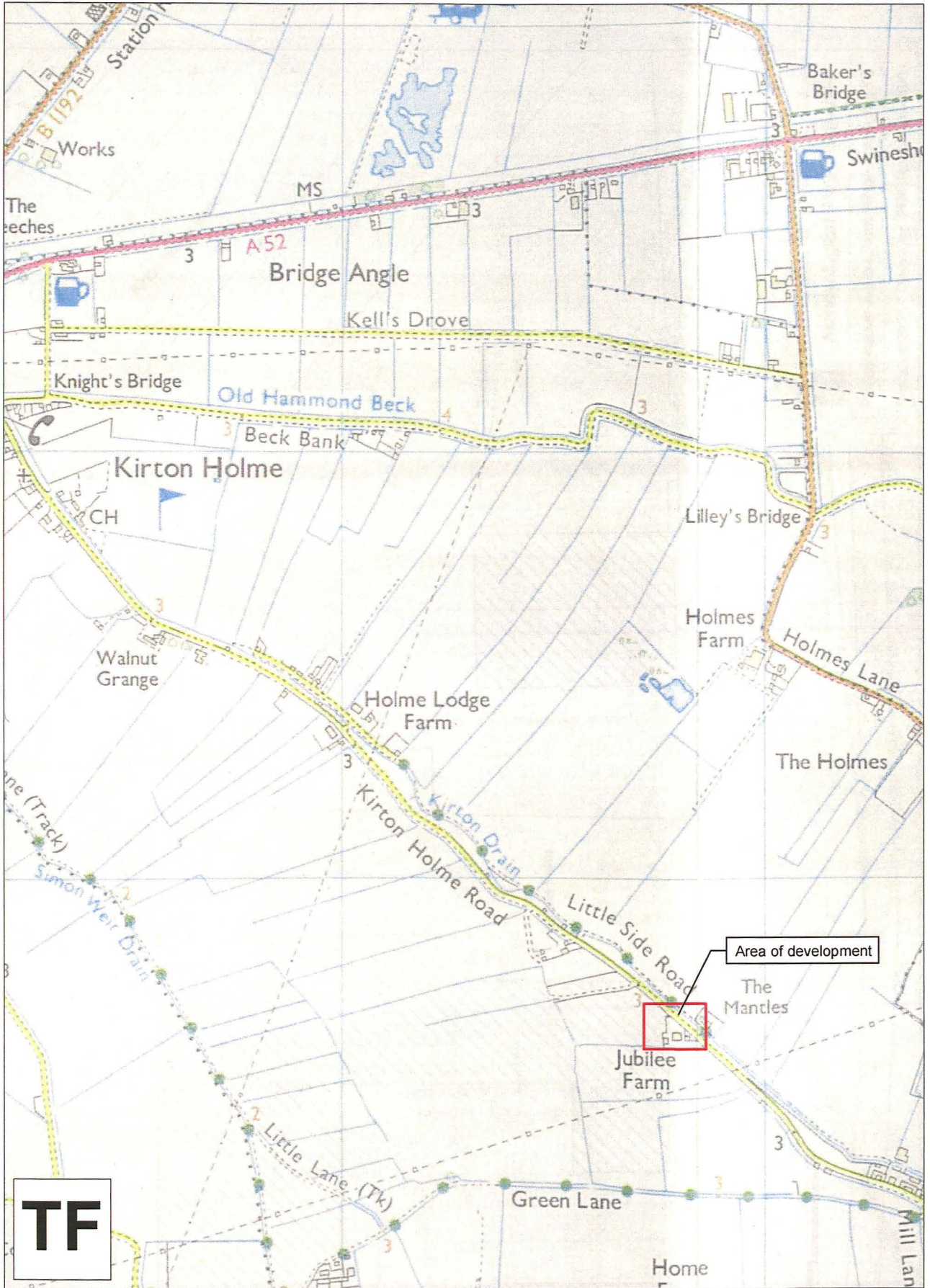


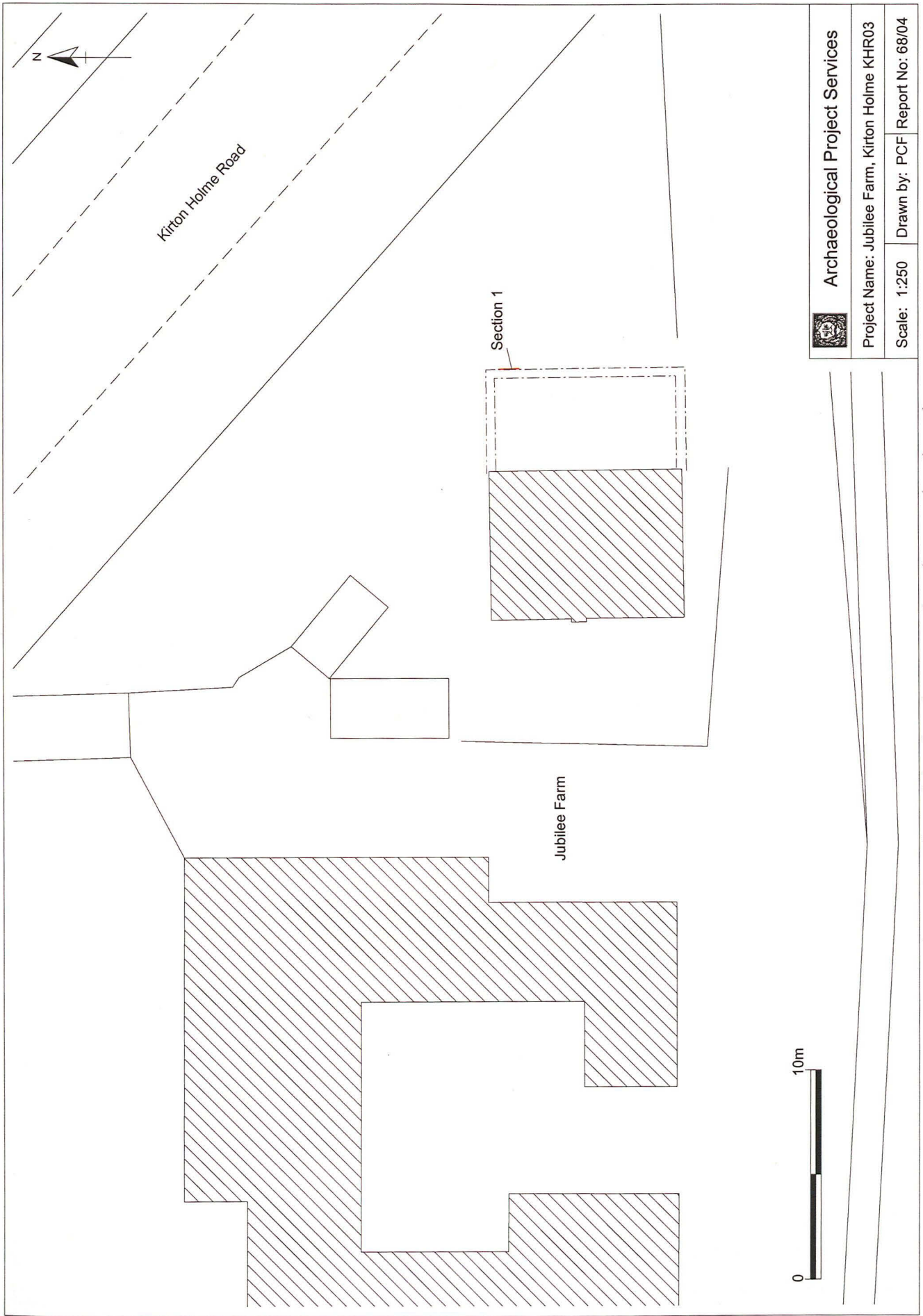
Figure 1 - General Location Plan



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Figure 2 - Site location plan

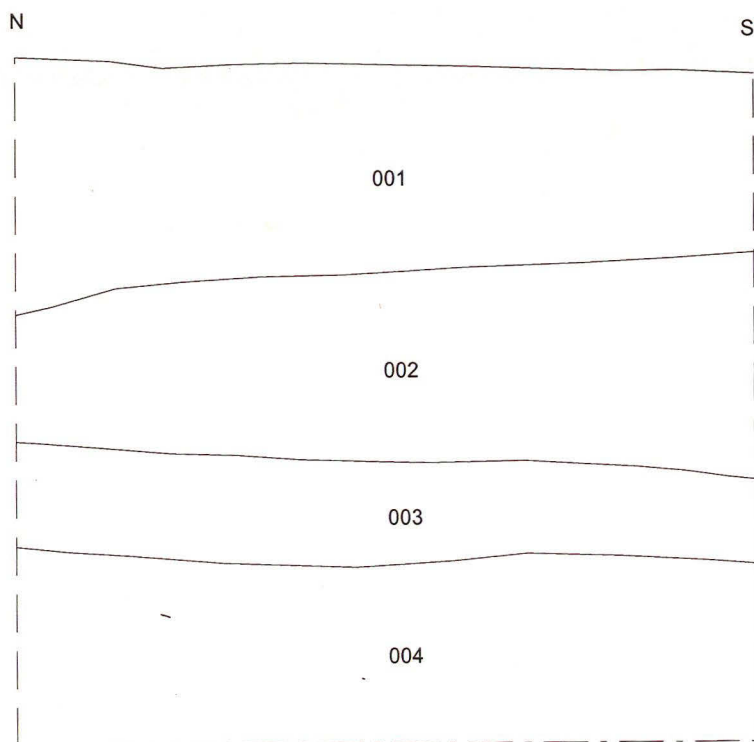


Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Jubilee Farm, Kirton Holme KHR03

Scale: 1:250 Drawn by: PCF Report No: 68/04

Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section location



Section 1



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Jubilee Farm, Kirton Holme KHR03

Scale 1:10

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 68/04

Figure 4 - Section 1



Plate 1 - Section 1, looking east

Appendix 1

LAND AT JUBILEE FARM, HOLME ROAD, KIRTON HOLME, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of an extension to Jubilee Farm, Holme Road, Kirton Holme, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *Roman artefacts have been found in abundance a short distance to the north, at several locations.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during 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 development at Jubilee Farm, Holme Road, Kirton Holme, 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. Kirton Holme lies 4km northwest from Kirton. The site is located at Jubilee Farm, on the southwest side of Holme Road, approximately 2km southeast of Kirton Holme at National Grid Reference TF 278 406.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (B/03/0428) submitted to Boston Borough Council for construction of an extension to an existing farm building has been passed subject to a condition requiring a scheme of archaeological works comprising a watching to be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site and surrounding area is fairly flat at c. 3m OD. Soils at the site are calcareous alluvial gleys of the Wisbech Association developed on stoneless marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 361). 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 Evidence of Roman settlement has been found at various locations just to the north of the development site. These Roman settlements have been evident as scatters of Roman pottery and tile, associated with areas of dark soil. One of these artefact clusters is located only about 100m north of the development site.

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
 - 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 they will be left *in situ* and only removed if absolutely necessary. If excavation is required, the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before the removal of the remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, the police and coroner will be informed, as appropriate.

9 POST EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

- 9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 9.1.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

- 9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.
- 9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

9.3 Stage 3

- 9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.
- 9.3.2 This will consist of:
- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
 - A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
 - Description of the topography of the site.
 - Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
 - A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
 - A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
 - Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
 - Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.

- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; the Boston Borough Community Archaeologist; Boston Borough Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

11 ARCHIVE

- 11.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long-term storage and curation.

12 PUBLICATION

- 12.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be presented as a condensed article to the editor of the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Boston Borough Community Archaeologist. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project.

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, or G Taylor, APS
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy, or P Cope-Faulkner, APS
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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Specification: Version 1, 06/01/2004

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Loose dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent brick/tile fragments, 0.35m thick	Topsoil
002	Soft mid to light brown silty clay, 0.3m thick	Subsoil
003	Firm mid bluish grey clay, 0.15m thick	Natural deposit
004	Firm mid brown clay, >0.27m thick	Natural deposit

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 4 Context records
- 2 Sheets containing scale drawings (plans and sections)
- 1 Photographic record sheet
- 1 Stratigraphic matrix

All primary records are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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

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

Lincolnshire City and County Museum Accession Number: 2004.6

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: KHR 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.

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.