

M579

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF LAND ADJACENT TO
THE HUME ARMS,
SOUTH KYME,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SKHA 04)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

Event: LI 6276

INTERVENTION REPORT: LI 10284

Excavation Report: LI 10285

PRN: 60815 - settlement medieval - modern

Quality 63858 - undated

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF LAND ADJACENT TO
THE HUME ARMS,
SOUTH KYME,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SKHA 04)**

**Work Undertaken For
Crofton Construction Ltd**

June 2005

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

Planning Application No: N/58/0728/01
National Grid Reference: TF 1728 4970
City and County Museum Accession No: 2004.22

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 92/05

Conservation
Services

24 AUG 2005

Highways & Planning
Directorate

List of Figures

List of Plates

1. SUMMARY

2. INTRODUCTION

Quality Control
The Hume Arms,
South Kyme
SKHA 04

Project Coordinators	Tobin Rayner, Gary Taylor
Supervisors	Tom Bradley-Lovekin, Barry Martin, Fiona Walker
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Paul Cope-Faulkner

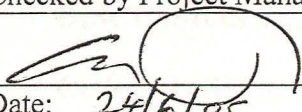
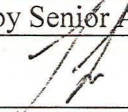
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 - Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 24/6/05	Date: 25-06-05

Table of Contents

List of Figures

Figure 1 General location plan

List of Plates

Figure 2 Site location plan

1.	SUMMARY	1
2.	INTRODUCTION.....	1
2.1	DEFINITION OF A WATCHING BRIEF.....	1
2.2	PLANNING BACKGROUND.....	1
2.3	TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY	1
2.4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTING	1
3.	AIMS	2
4.	METHODS	2
5.	RESULTS	3
6.	DISCUSSION	5
7.	CONCLUSION	5
8.	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	6
9.	PERSONNEL	6
10.	BIBLIOGRAPHY	6
11.	ABBREVIATIONS	6

Appendices

1. Specification for archaeological watching brief
2. Context descriptions
3. The Finds by *Paul Cope-Faulkner, Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor*
4. Glossary
5. The Archive

1. SUMMARY

List of Figures

- Figure 1 General location plan
- Figure 2 Site location plan
- Figure 3 Plan showing the layout of the development area
- Figure 4 Plot 1: Plan of principal features and section locations
- Figure 5 Plot 2: Plan of principal features and section locations
- Figure 6 Plot 3: Plan of principal features and section locations
- Figure 7 Plot 4: Plan of principal features and section locations
- Figure 8 Sections 1 and 2
- Figure 9 Sections 3 to 7
- Figure 10 Sections 8 to 11
- Figure 11 Sections 12 to 14
- Figure 12 Sections 15 and 16
- Figure 13 Sections 17 and 18

List of Plates

- Plate 1 View of the development area
- Plate 2 The development area with the Hume Arms in the background
- Plate 3 Section 2 showing the late post-medieval pit (009)
- Plate 4 Section 3 showing the undated posthole (013)
- Plate 5 Section 4 showing the earlier post-medieval ditch (016)
- Plate 6 Section 15 showing the medieval pit (043) and the earlier post-medieval pit (045)
- Plate 7 Section 16 showing the medieval pit (047)
- Plate 8 View showing the completed Plots 1 and 2

1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at the rear of the Hume Arms, South Kyme, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches and an access road for four new dwellings.

The site lies within the core of the medieval (AD 1066-1540) village which is best represented by the 14th century South Kyme tower and the church of St. Mary and All Saints, which was formerly the church of an Augustinian priory. Bronze Age (2200-800 BC) swords from a barrow, Romano-British (AD 43-410) pottery and Saxon (AD 410-1066) sculpture are also known from the vicinity of the site.

The watching brief revealed a sequence of undated, medieval and post-medieval deposits and features. Undated features include pits, ditches, a gully, posthole and subsoil. Medieval deposits comprise four pits with a post-medieval pit and ditch also recorded. These features may be located within the rear of former plots that may have originally fronted the High Street.

Finds retrieved during the investigation includes a small amount of medieval pottery with a quantity of post-medieval and later pottery. Medieval roof tile was also recovered. A small quantity of animal bone was collected.

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 Crofton Construction Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with new residential development at land to the rear of the Hume Arms, High Street, South Kyme, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application N/58/0728/01. The watching brief was carried out between the 4th February 2004 and the 13th May 2005 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the North Kesteven Planning Archaeologist.

2.3 Topography and Geology

South Kyme is located 11km northeast of Sleaford and 15km northwest of Boston in the administrative district of North Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site lies 400m southeast of St. Mary and All Saints' church on the north side of High Street, to the rear of the Hume Arms at National Grid Reference TF 1728 4970 (Fig. 2). The site lies at a height of c. 7m OD on a slight island of higher ground just north of the Kyme Eau.

Local soils are of the Beccles 2 Association, typically fine loamy soils over clayey subsoils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 119). These soils overlie a drift geology of river and glaciofluvial sands and gravel which in turn seals a solid geology of Jurassic Amphill clays (BGS 1995).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

South Kyme is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Bronze Age to the present day. Located southwest of the site is a Bronze Age

barrow which produced two bronze swords when excavated.

A single sherd of Romano-British pottery was recovered from near the junction of Church Lane and Wood Lane and represents the only known find of this period in the immediate vicinity.

Within the church are six fragments of sculpture, perhaps from a panel or a series of panels, which date to the late 8th or early 9th centuries (Everson and Stocker 1999, 248). The location of South Kyme, along with the sculptural details, parallels known Anglo-Saxon monasteries, such as Crowland, Thorney and Ely, which may indicate the possibility of an early monastery in the vicinity (Stocker 1993, 112).

South Kyme is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Chime*, the name is believed to derive from the Old English '*Cymbe*', meaning a depression or hollow (Cameron 1998, 76), although the prominent island setting casts doubt on that interpretation. The Domesday Survey records that the village was held by the King and Gilbert de Gand and contained two churches, a priest, 3 acres of meadow, 292 acres of woodland, 700 acres of marsh, 6 fishponds and 3 fisheries (Foster and Longley 1976).

In 1135, King Stephen granted his lands to Philip de Kyme, Sheriff of Lincolnshire, who was responsible for the foundation of Kyme Priory sometime before 1169 (Page 1988, 172). Cropmarks and earthworks identify the location of the priory as surrounding the church of St. Mary and All Saints', formerly the priory church.

Located south of the church is Kyme Tower which dates to the 14th century. The tower is set within a moated enclosure and would have been part of a larger building, such as a fortified manor house (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 664). The house was demolished in the 18th century.

A watching brief undertaken 50m to the southwest identified extensive modern disturbance, although pottery of 17th and 18th century date was recorded at the site (Thomson 2003, 3).

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

Initially, topsoil was stripped to a depth of 0.2m along the course of the access road and car park. Following completion of the road, foundation trenches were then excavated by machine to depths required by the development. The sides of the trenches were then cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were excavated further 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 and 1:20. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis six phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Undated deposits
Phase 3	Medieval deposits
Phase 4	16 th – 17 th century deposits
Phase 5	18 th – 19 th century deposits
Phase 6	Recent deposits

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

Phase 1 Natural deposits

Plot 1

The earliest deposit encountered in the base of the foundation trenches in Plot 1 was a layer of mottled green and yellowish brown clay (025). This was over 0.16m thick.

Above the clay was a layer of yellowish brown sand and gravel (019) which was thicker than 0.5m. This was sealed beneath an intermittent layer of iron panning (020).

Plot 2

Natural deposits in Plot 2 comprised a layer of yellowish brown clay (006) that was sealed beneath brownish grey sand (005).

Plots 3 and 4

The earliest deposit identified in Plots 3 and 4 was a layer of brownish yellow sand and gravel (041). This was greater than 0.3m thick.

Phase 2 Undated deposits

Plot 1

Located in the eastern foundation trench was a feature identified as a pit (027). This was 1.26m wide by over 0.45m deep (Fig. 10, Section 9). A single fill of greyish brown sand (028) with gravel was

recorded.

To the south of this pit lay a northwest-southeast aligned ditch (029) which terminated within the foundation trench. This was not fully excavated but was over 1.6m long, wider than 1.76m and deeper than 0.74m (Fig. 10, Section 10). Greyish brown clayey sand with gravel (030) filled the ditch.

Located 1.5m southwest of this ditch was a possible gully (033) aligned north-south. This was 0.48m wide by 0.22m deep (Fig. 10, Section 11). A single fill of greyish brown sand with gravel (034) was recorded.

This gully was cut by a northwest-southeast aligned ditch (031). This was at least 0.54m wide by 0.32m deep (Fig. 10, Section 11) and was visible for a length of 1.66m. This was filled with greyish brown clayey sand with gravel (030).

Towards the centre of the plot, 5.8m west of ditch (031) was a further ditch (035) aligned northwest-southeast. Visible only in the southern foundation trench, the ditch was 1.75m wide and over 0.55m deep (Fig. 11, Section 13). A fill of brownish grey clayey sand (036) was identified.

Plot 2

Cut into natural deposits in the southernmost foundation trench was a possible pit (011). This was over 0.6m wide and 0.54m deep (Fig. 8, Section 2). This was filled with greyish brown sand and gravel (012).

Approximately 5m to the east of this pit was a 0.14m thick subsoil deposit (015) comprising yellowish brown sand with gravel (Fig. 9, Section 3). This was cut by a probable circular feature (013), identified as a possible posthole. This measured 0.52m wide and over 0.56m deep and contained a single fill of greyish brown sand and gravel (014).

Located within the eastern foundation trench of Plot 2 was an east-west aligned ditch (022). This was 1.64m wide and over 0.3m deep (Fig. 9, Section 7) and did not appear in foundation trenches to the west. A brownish grey clayey sand (023) was identified as the fill.

Plots 3 and 4

No undated deposits were identified in these plots.

Phase 3 Medieval deposits

Plots 1 and 2

No deposits or features of this phase were identified within these plots.

Plot 3

Located in the western foundation trench was a feature identified as a pit (040). This was 2m wide and over 0.3m deep (Fig. 14, Section 14). A single fill of brownish yellow sand and gravel (039) was recorded from which pottery of 13th – 15th century date was retrieved.

Located 4.5m to the south of this pit was a second pit (049). This measured at least 3.1m long, over 0.7m wide and deeper than 0.6m (Fig. 13, Sections 17 and 18). This pit contained yellowish brown silty sand (048) from which medieval pottery and a glazed roof tile were recovered.

Overlying these medieval pits was a 0.3m thick subsoil comprising yellowish brown sandy silt (038).

Plot 4

Located centrally in Plot 4 was a pit (047). This was approximately 2.2m long and over 1.66m wide and 0.7m deep (Fig. 12, Section 16). A fill of reddish brown silty sand with gravel (046), from which 13th – 15th century pottery and a medieval roof tile were identified.

A second pit (043) was identified 5m to the east of pit (047). This was 1.66m wide and 0.6m deep (Fig. 12, Section 15).

Greyish brown silty sand (042) filled the pit and contained a single sherd of 11th – 13th century date.

Phase 4 16th–17th century deposits

Plot 1

No early post-medieval deposits were identified in this plot.

Plot 2

Aligned northwest-southeast through the centre of Plot 2 was a ditch (016). This was at least 6.5m long and measured 1.4m wide by 0.76m deep (Fig. 9, Sections 3 and 4). Two fills were recorded, a lower of greyish brown clayey sand (018) and an upper fill of greyish brown clayey sand with gravel (017). Pottery of 16th century date was retrieved from the lower fill.

Plot 3

No deposits or features of this phase were identified in this plot.

Plot 4

Located 1.5m south of the medieval pit (043) was a further pit (045). This was 1.38m wide and 0.6m deep (Fig. 12, Section 15). Within this was a fill of yellowish brown silty sand (044) from which 16th – 17th century pottery was collected.

Phase 5 18th–19th century deposits

Plot 1

No deposits or features were identified within this plot.

Plot 2

Cutting the undated pit in the southwestern corner of this plot was a large pit (009) measuring 2.78m wide and 0.58m deep (Fig. 8, Section 2). Greyish brown clayey sand with gravel (010) filled this feature. A quantity of 19th century pottery was retrieved from this deposit.

Plots 3 and 4

No features or deposits were identified in

these plots.

Phase 6 Recent deposits

Plots 1 and 2

Sealing all deposits within these plots was a topsoil. This comprised a brownish grey clayey sand (021) in Plot 1 and a brownish grey sand in Plot 2.

Cut into the topsoil of both these plots was a large irregular feature (002). This was over 34m long, wider than 8m and 1.14m deep. Identified as a clearance cut, it was filled with brownish grey sand (003) containing general garden waste.

Plots 3 and 4

Sealing the archaeology in these two plots was a topsoil comprising a 0.4m thick layer of reddish brown sandy silt (037).

Topsoil was also recorded during the stripping of overburden for the access road. This was a brown to black sandy silt (001).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) comprise clays, sands and gravels of the underlying drift geology. As such, they are likely to have been derived from glacial activity.

Undated deposits (Phase 2) consist of four ditches, two pits, a gully, subsoil and posthole. These remain undated due to a lack of artefactual material. Most of the ditches are aligned northwest-southeast, perpendicular to the High Street, and suggestive of former plot boundaries.

Medieval deposits (Phase 3) are restricted to Plots 3 and 4 and comprise four pits representing refuse disposal, possibly from former plots fronting the High Street or perhaps originating as quarry pits for the underlying gravel and clay. The absence of medieval features from the western part of the site may imply that medieval

settlement did not affect this area, or that the undated features may belong to this phase.

Earlier post-medieval deposits (Phase 4) are found in Plots 2 and 4 and comprise a single ditch and pit. The ditch, like some of the undated examples, was aligned northwest-southeast and may also indicate a former plot boundary.

A single large pit was assigned a 18th – 19th century date (Phase 5) and indicates casual refuse disposal during this period. Recent topsoils and a large clearance pit were also identified.

Finds retrieved during the investigation includes a small assemblage of medieval pottery from sources such as Toynton All Saints and Lincoln, predominantly of 13th – 15th century date. A single sherd of 11th – 13th century shell tempered ware attests to earlier settlement in the vicinity. Medieval roof tiles were also identified. Post-medieval pottery includes the locally made products from Toynton/Bolingbroke and Bourne, although by the 18th – 19th century, mass produced pottery from Staffordshire appears. A small number of animal bones were also collected.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at South Kyme as the site lay within the core of the medieval village and close to known prehistoric, Romano-British and Saxon findspots.

Deposits of undated, medieval and post-medieval phases were identified during the investigation. The bulk of the features, pits and ditches were undated. Four medieval pits and a ditch and pit of 16th – 17th century were recorded. A single later post-medieval pit was identified. These features are likely to represent backyard activities of former plots fronting High Street.

Finds include pottery of medieval and post-medieval date, medieval roof tile and a small number of animal bones.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr D. Evans of Crofton Construction Ltd for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Tobin Rayner and Gary Taylor. This report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane. Jo Hambly, the North Kesteven Planning Archaeologist, kindly allowed access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinators: Tobin Rayner, Gary Taylor
 Site Supervisors: Tom Bradley-Lovekin, Barry Martin, Fiona Walker
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

BGS, 1995, *Boston: solid and drift geology*, 1:50,000 map sheet **128**

Cameron, K., 1998, *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place-Names*, English Place-Name Society Popular Series Vol. 1

Foster, C.W. and Longley, T. (eds), 1976, *The Lincolnshire Domesday and the Lindsey Survey*, The Lincoln Record Society **19**

Everson, P. and Stocker, D., 1999, *Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Stone Sculpture: Lincolnshire* Vol. V

Hodge, C.A.H., Burton, R.G.O., Corbett, W.M., Evans, R. and Seale, R.S., 1984, *Soils and their Use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales **13**
 IFA, 1999, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*

Pevsner, N. and Harris, J., 1989, *Lincolnshire, The Buildings of England* (2nd edition, revised Antram, N.)

Stocker, D., 1993, 'The Early Church in Lincolnshire: A study of the sites and their significance', in A. Vince (ed), *Pre-Viking Lindsey*, Lincoln Archaeological Studies No. 1

Thomson, S., 2003, *Archaeological Watching Brief of Development on land at High Street, South Kyme, Lincolnshire (SKH 02)*, unpublished APS report **4/03**

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
 BGS British Geological Survey
 IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

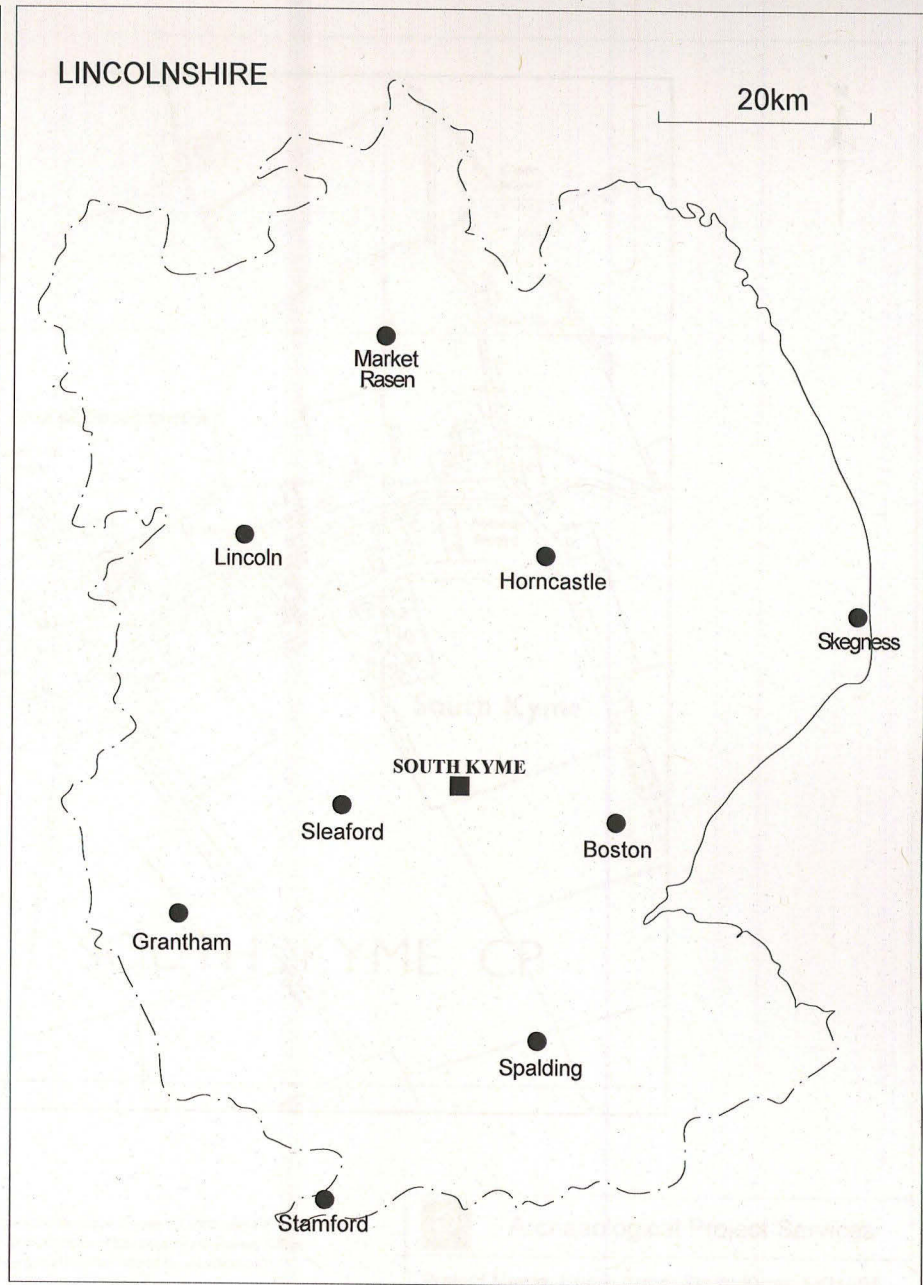
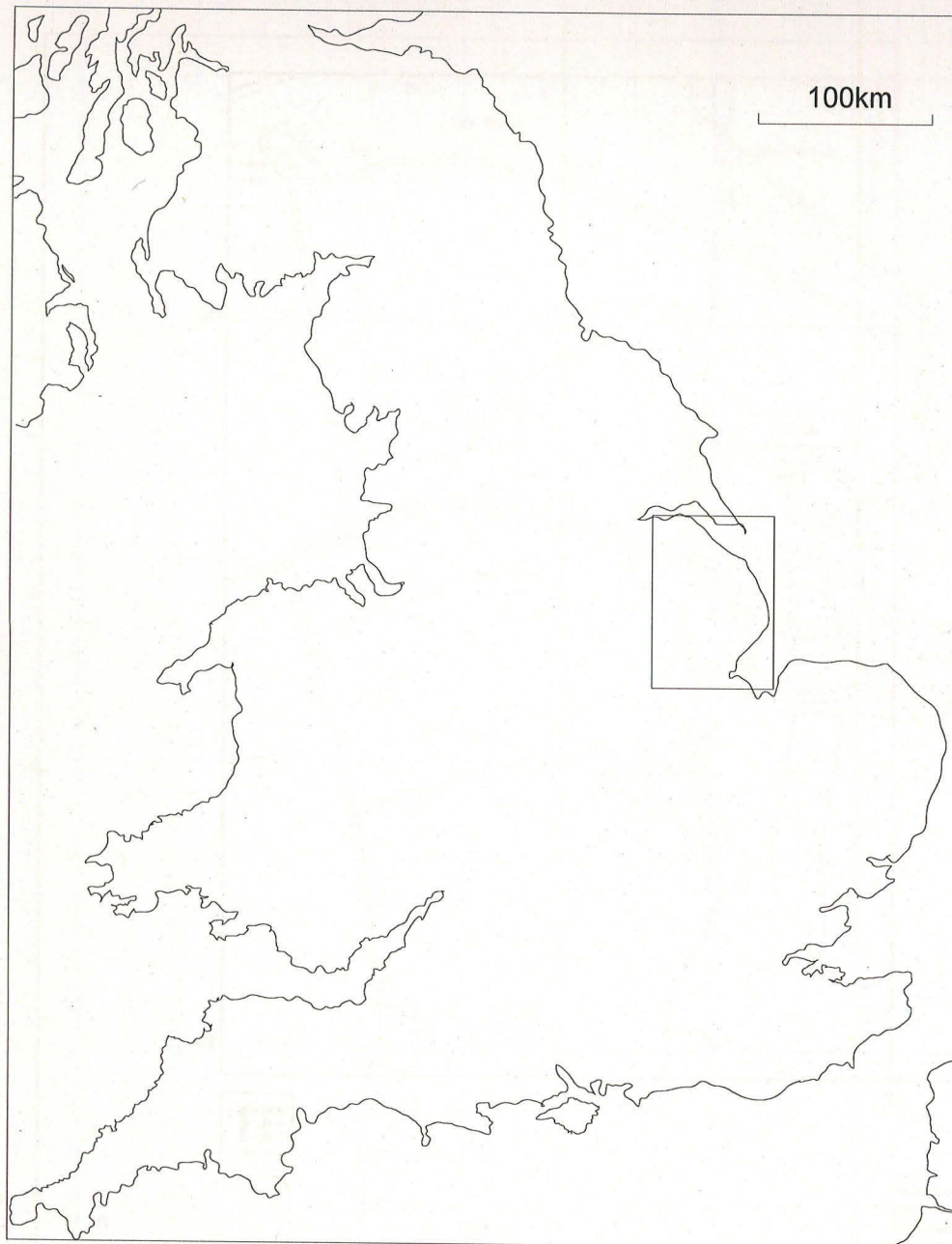


Figure 1 - General Location Plan

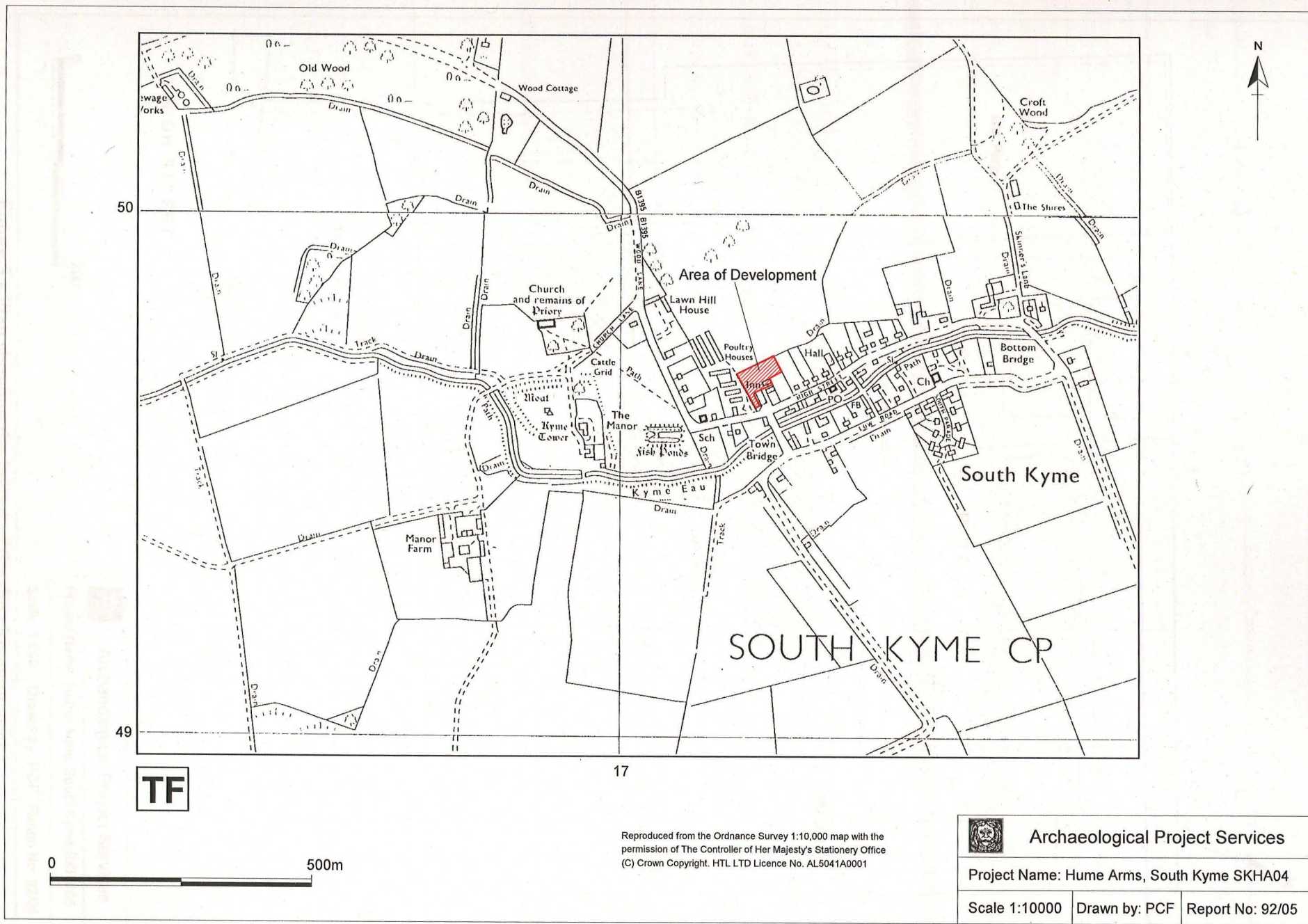


Figure 2 - Site location plan

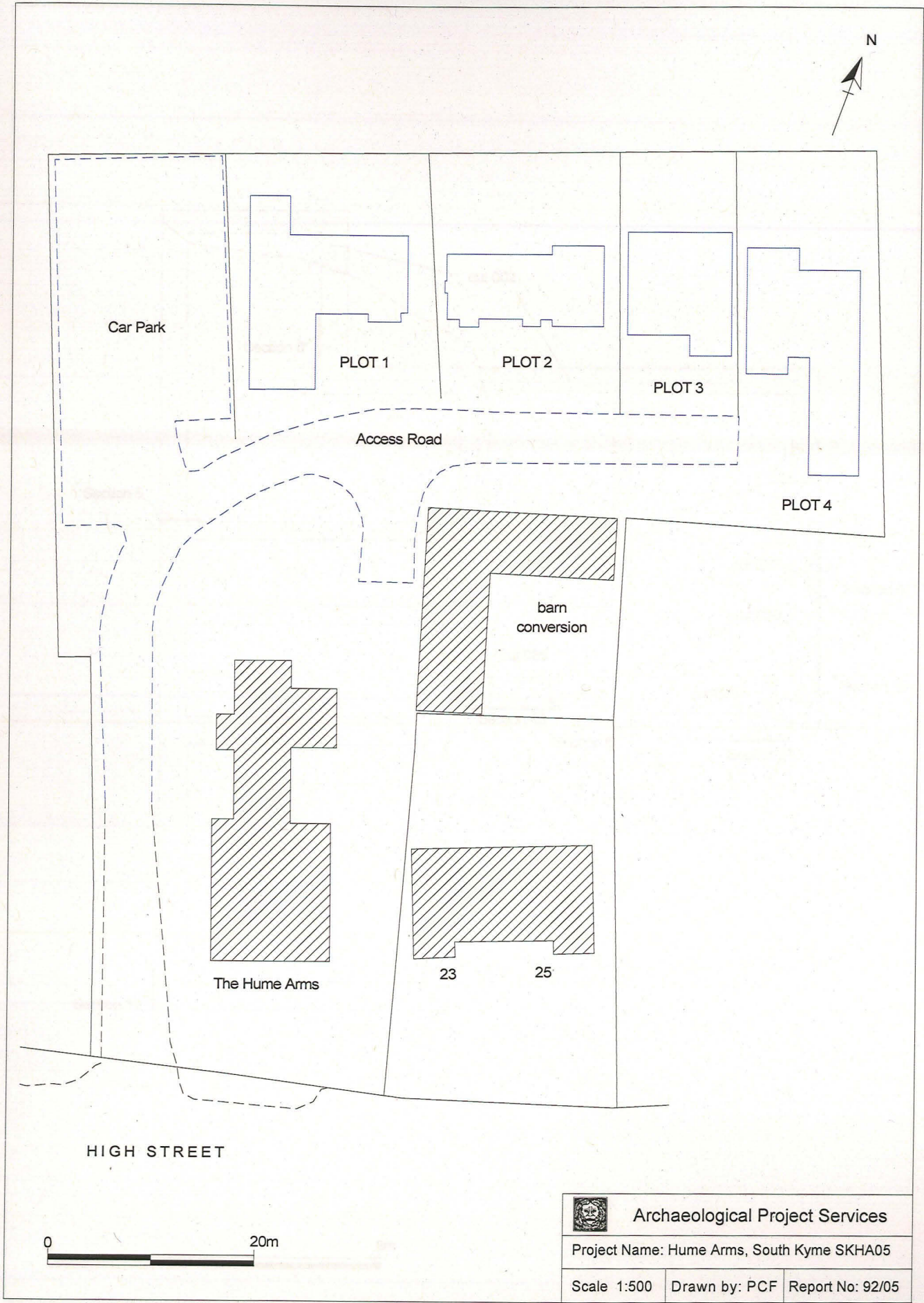


Figure 3 - Plan showing the layout of the development area

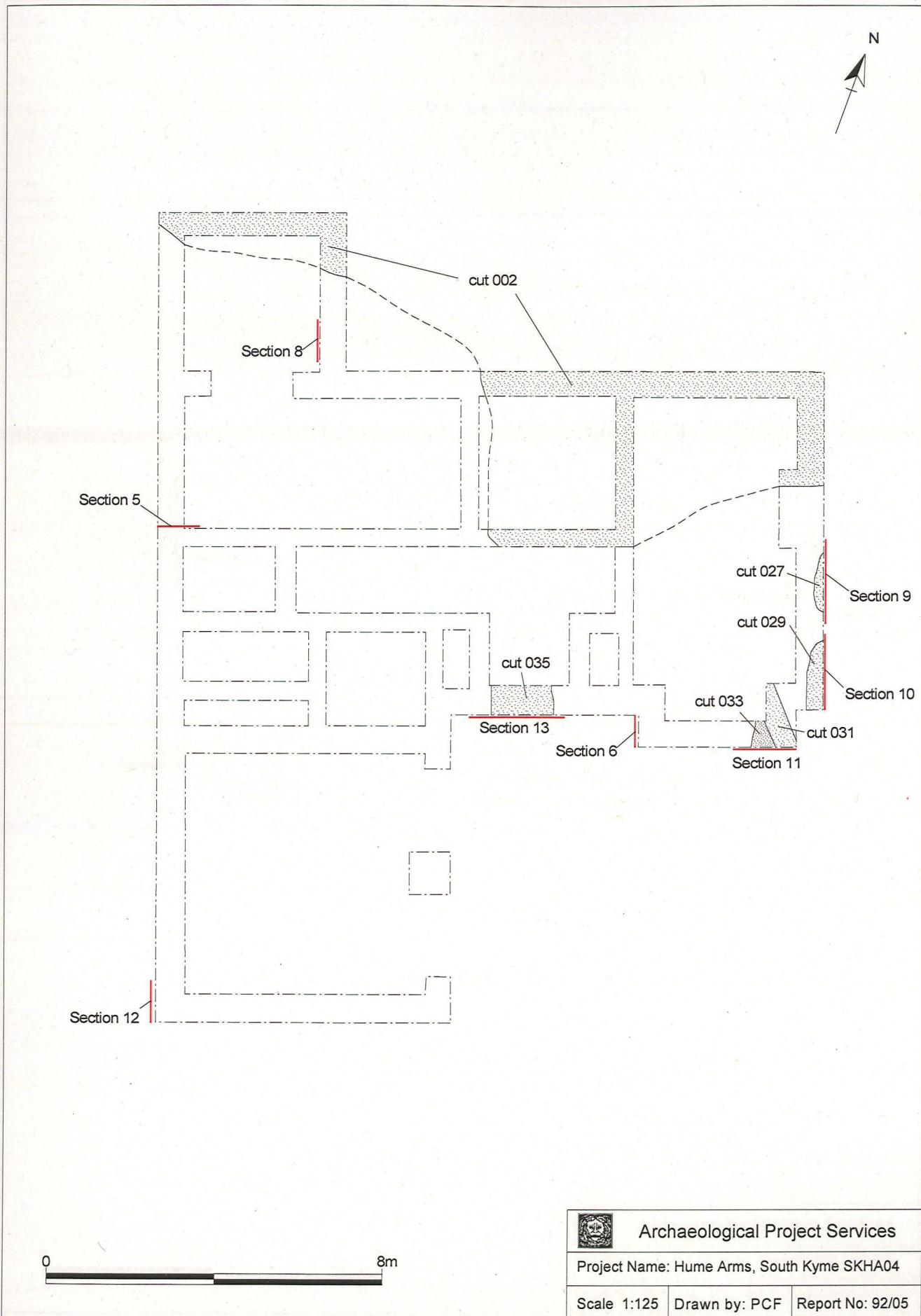


Figure 4 - Plot 1: Plan of principal features and section locations



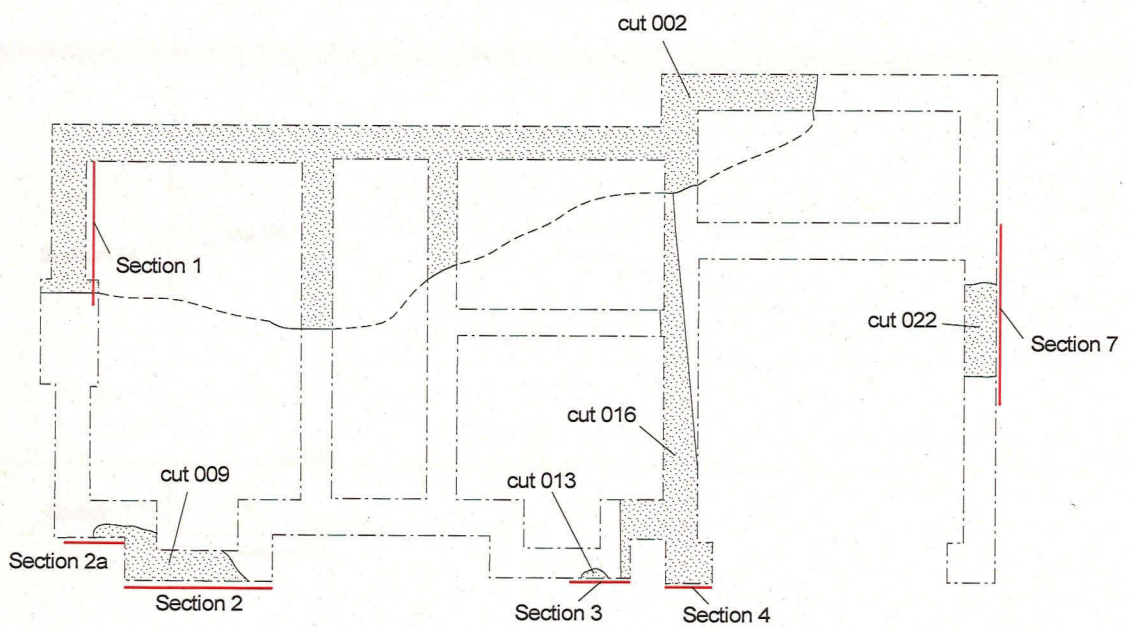
Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Hume Arms, South Kyme SKHA04

Scale 1:125

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 92/05




	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Hume Arms, South Kyme SKHA04		
Scale 1:125	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 92/05

Figure 5 - Plot 2: Plan of principal features and section locations

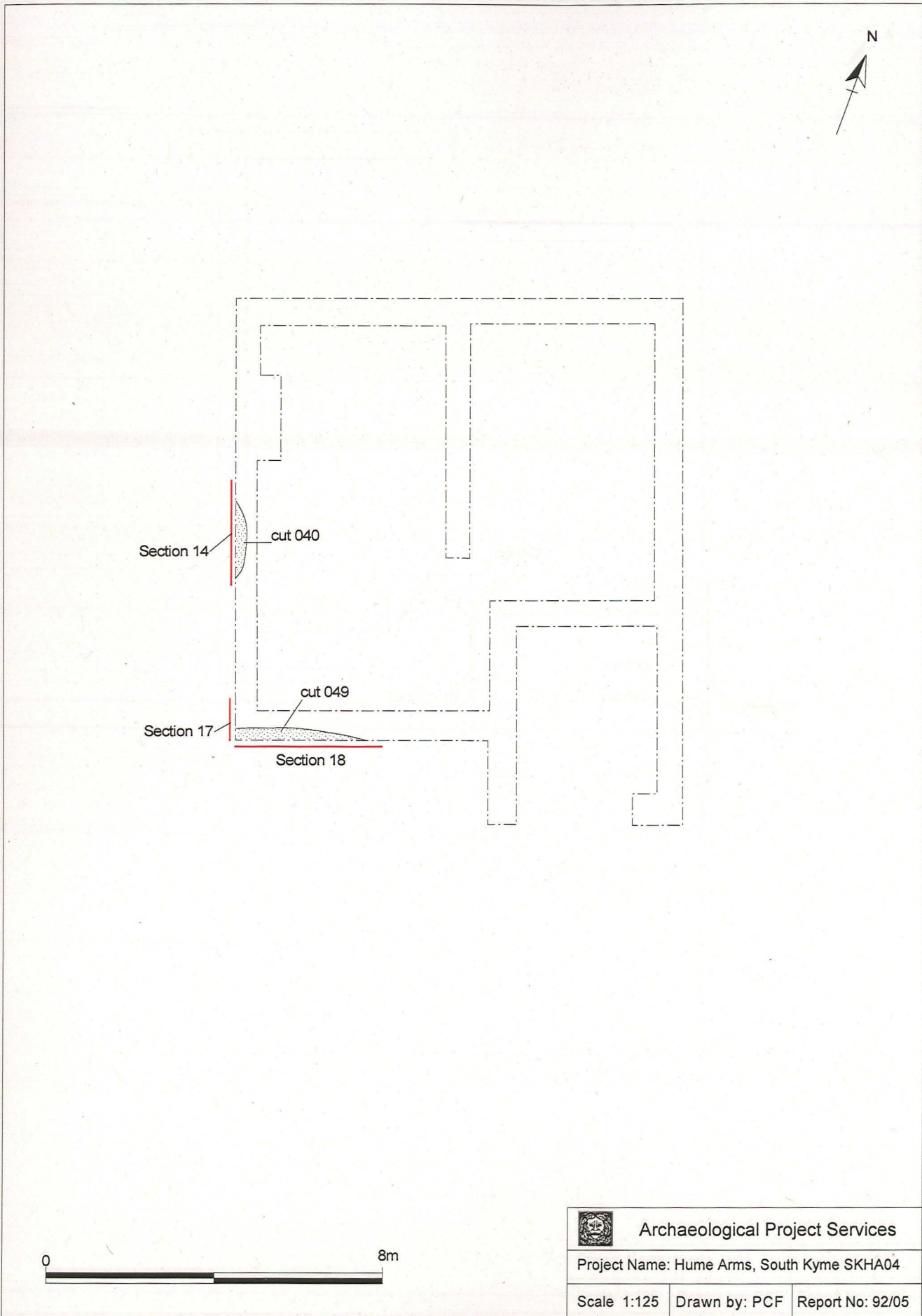
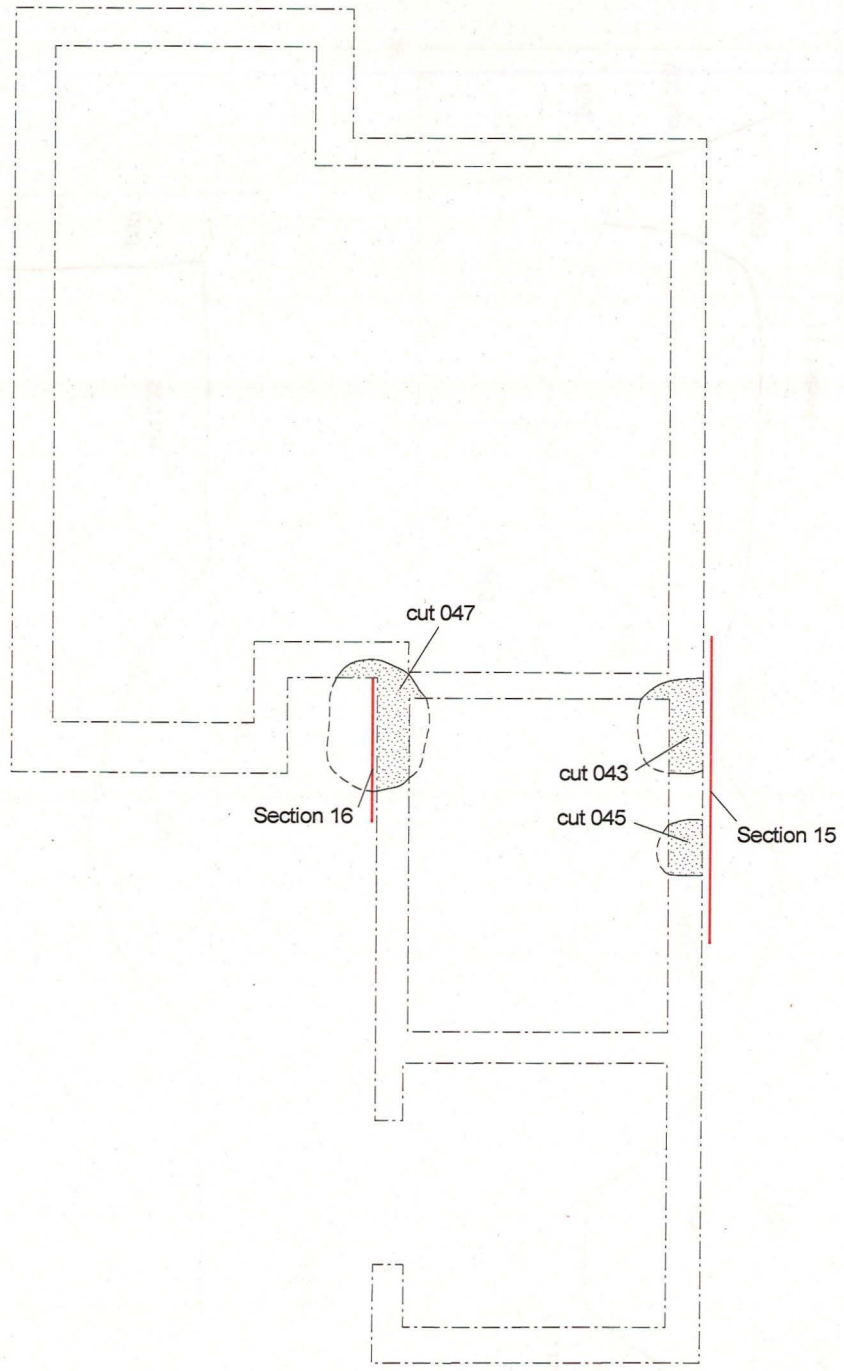


Figure 6 - Plot 3: Plan of principal features and section locations

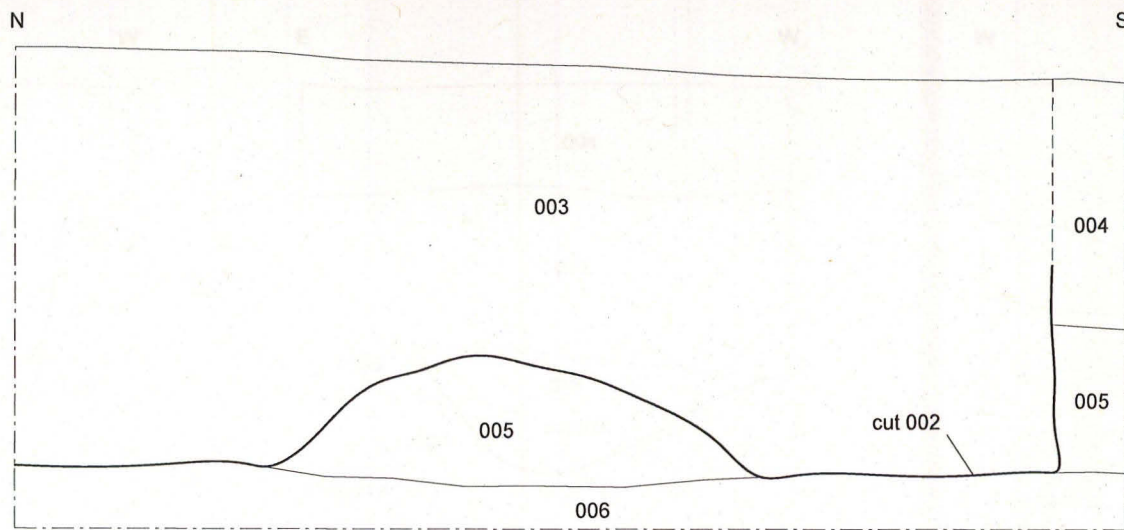


Archaeological Project Services

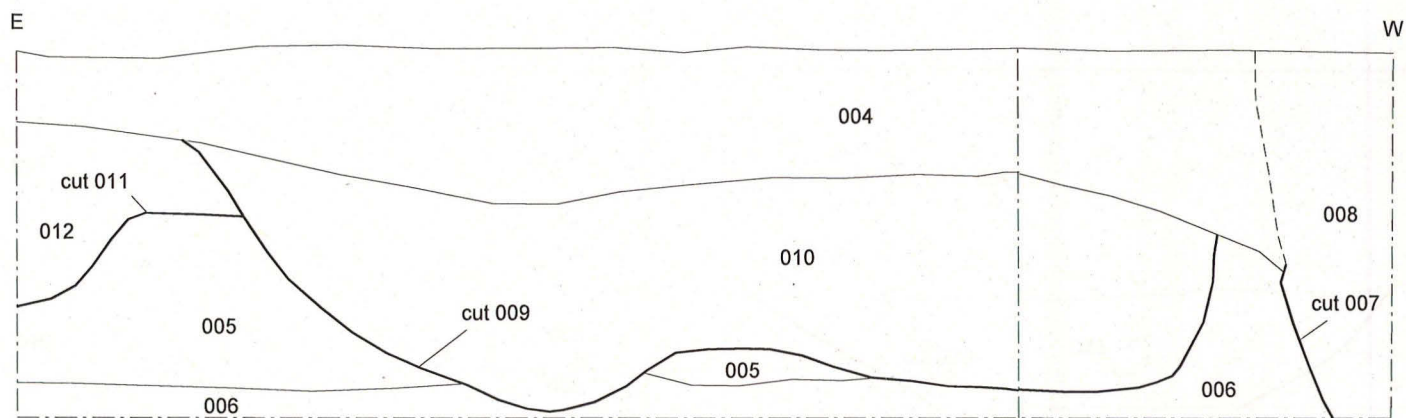
Project Name: Hume Arms, South Kyme SKHA04

Scale 1:125 Drawn by: PCF Report No: 92/05

Figure 7 - Plot 4: Plan of principal features and section locations



Section 1



Section 2

Section 2a



Archaeological Project Services

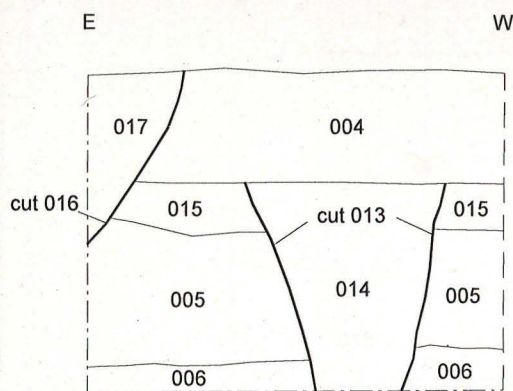
Project Name: Hume Arms, South Kyme SKHA04

Scale 1:20

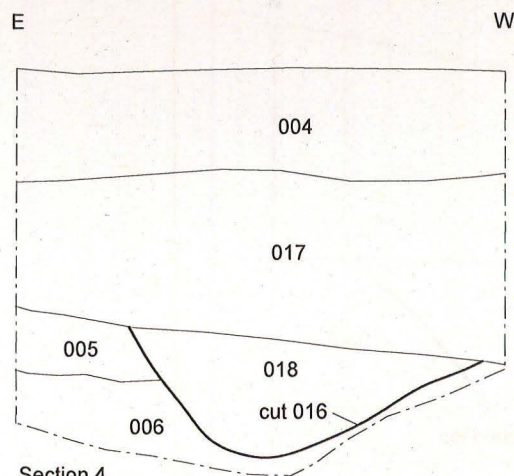
Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 92/05

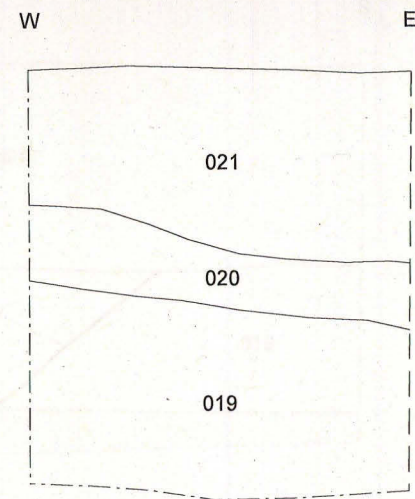
Figure 8 - Sections 1 and 2



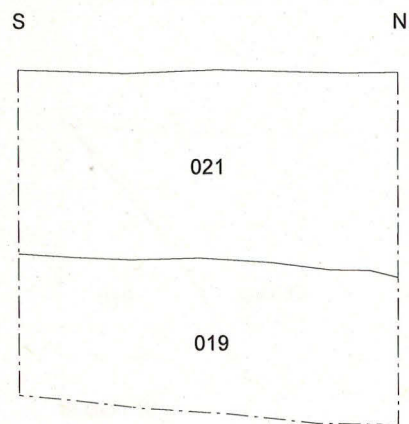
Section 3



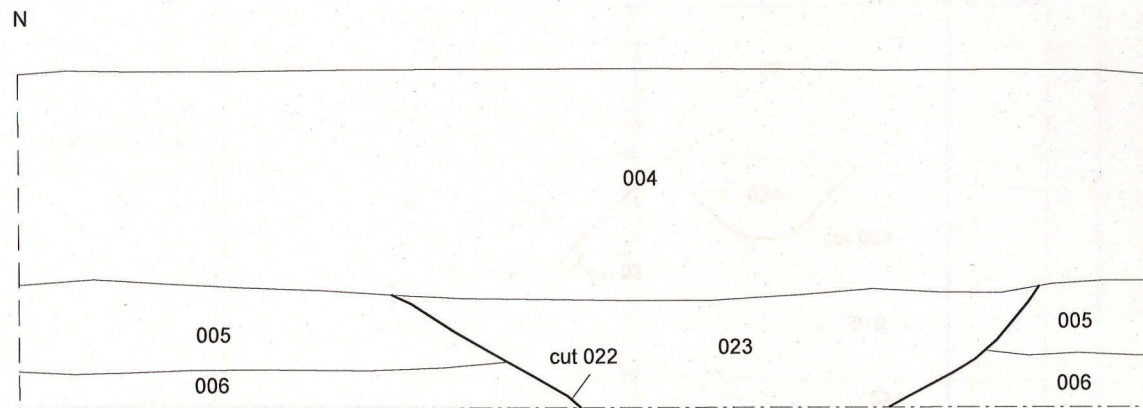
Section 4



Section 5



Section 6



Section 7



Archaeological Project Services

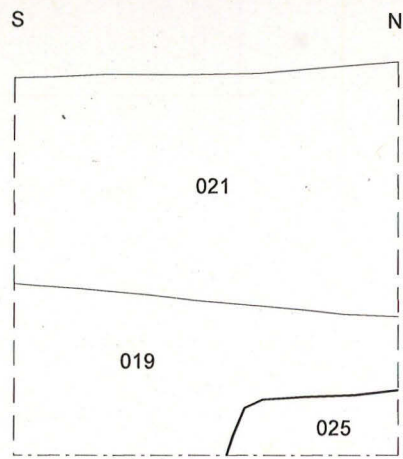
Project Name: Hume Arms, South Kyme SKHA04

Scale 1:20

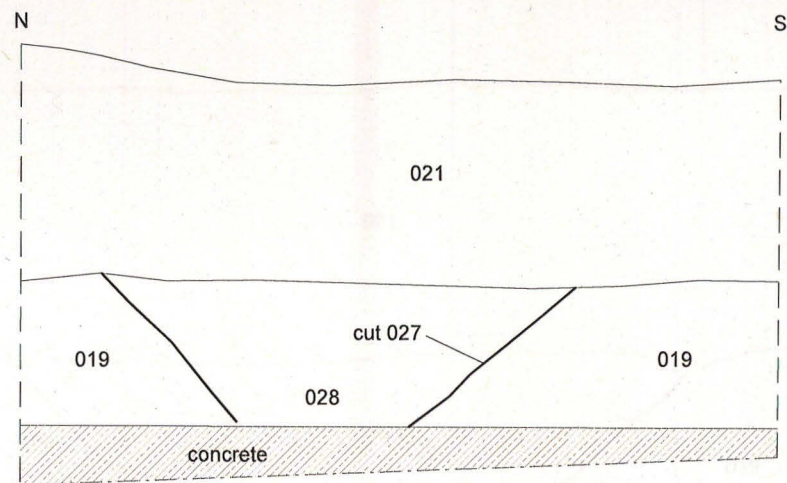
Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 92/05

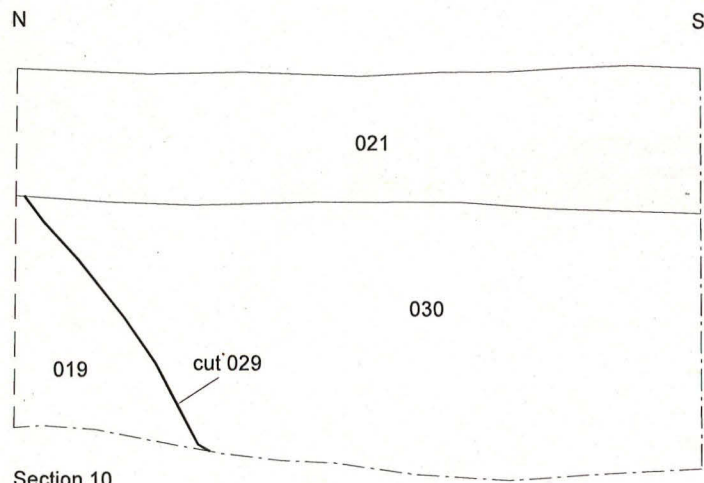
Figure 9 - Sections 3 to 7



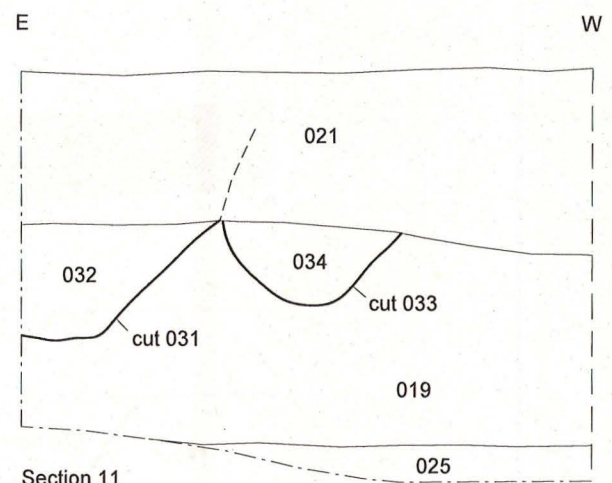
Section 8



Section 9



Section 10



Section 11



Archaeological Project Services

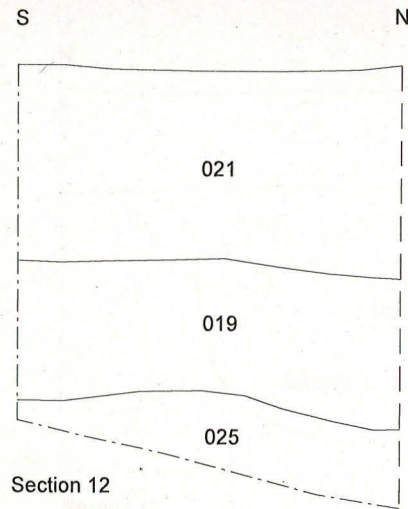
Project Name: Hume Arms, South Kyme SKHA04

Scale 1:20

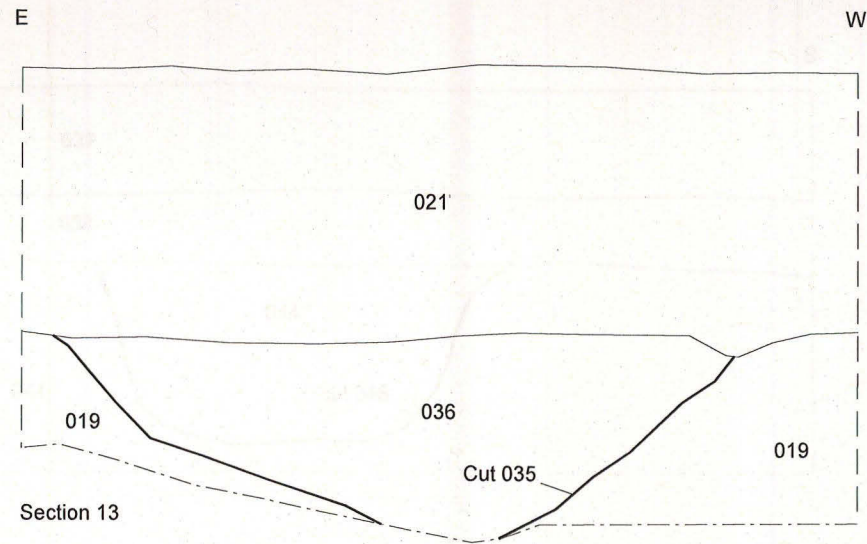
Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 92/05

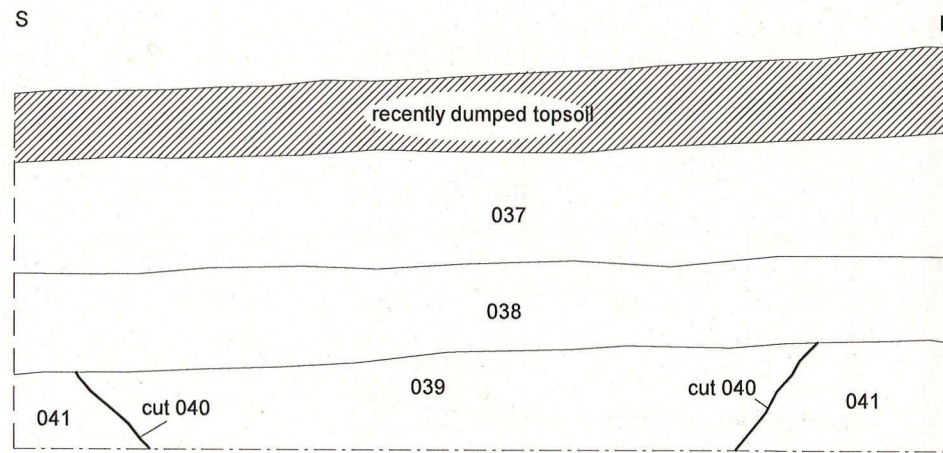
Figure 10 - Sections 8 to 11



Section 12



Section 13



Section 14



Archaeological Project Services

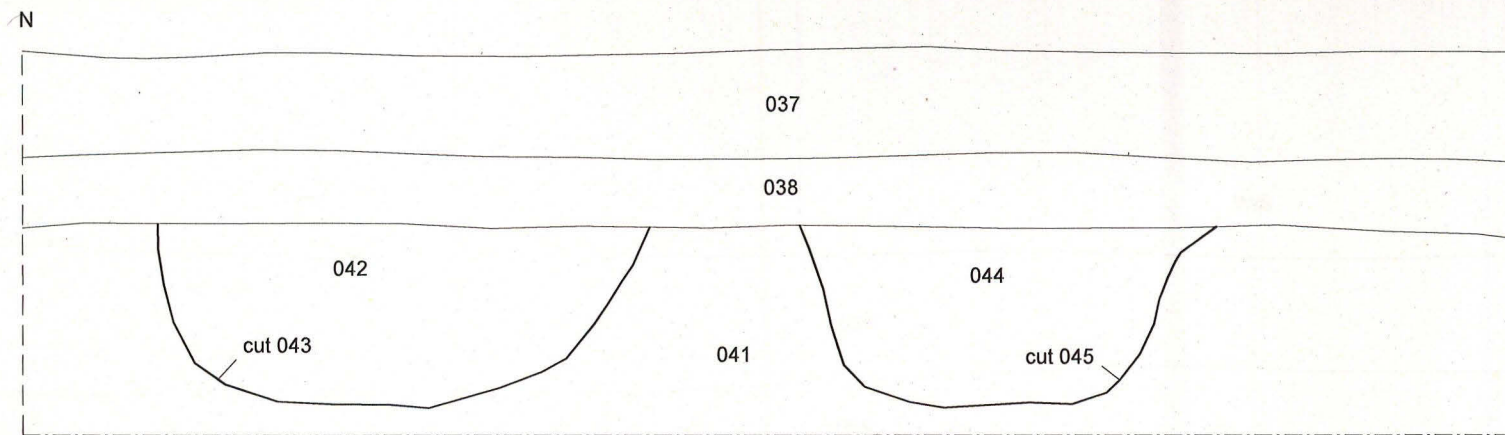
Project Name: Hume Arms, South Kyme SKHA04

Scale 1:20

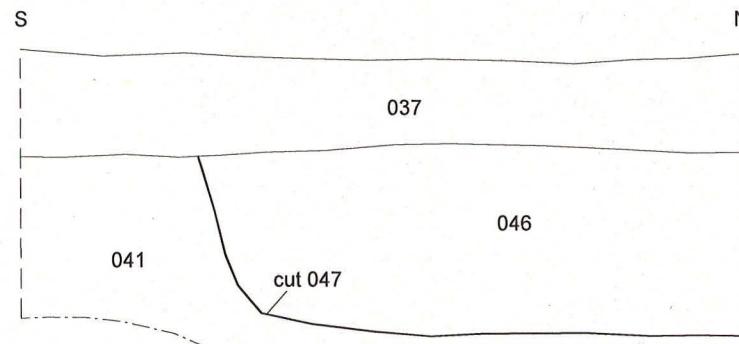
Drawn by: PCF

Report No:92/05

Figure 11 - Sections 12 to 14



Section 15



Section 16



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Hume Arms, South Kyme SKHA04

Scale 1:25

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 92/05

Figure 12 - Sections 15 and 16

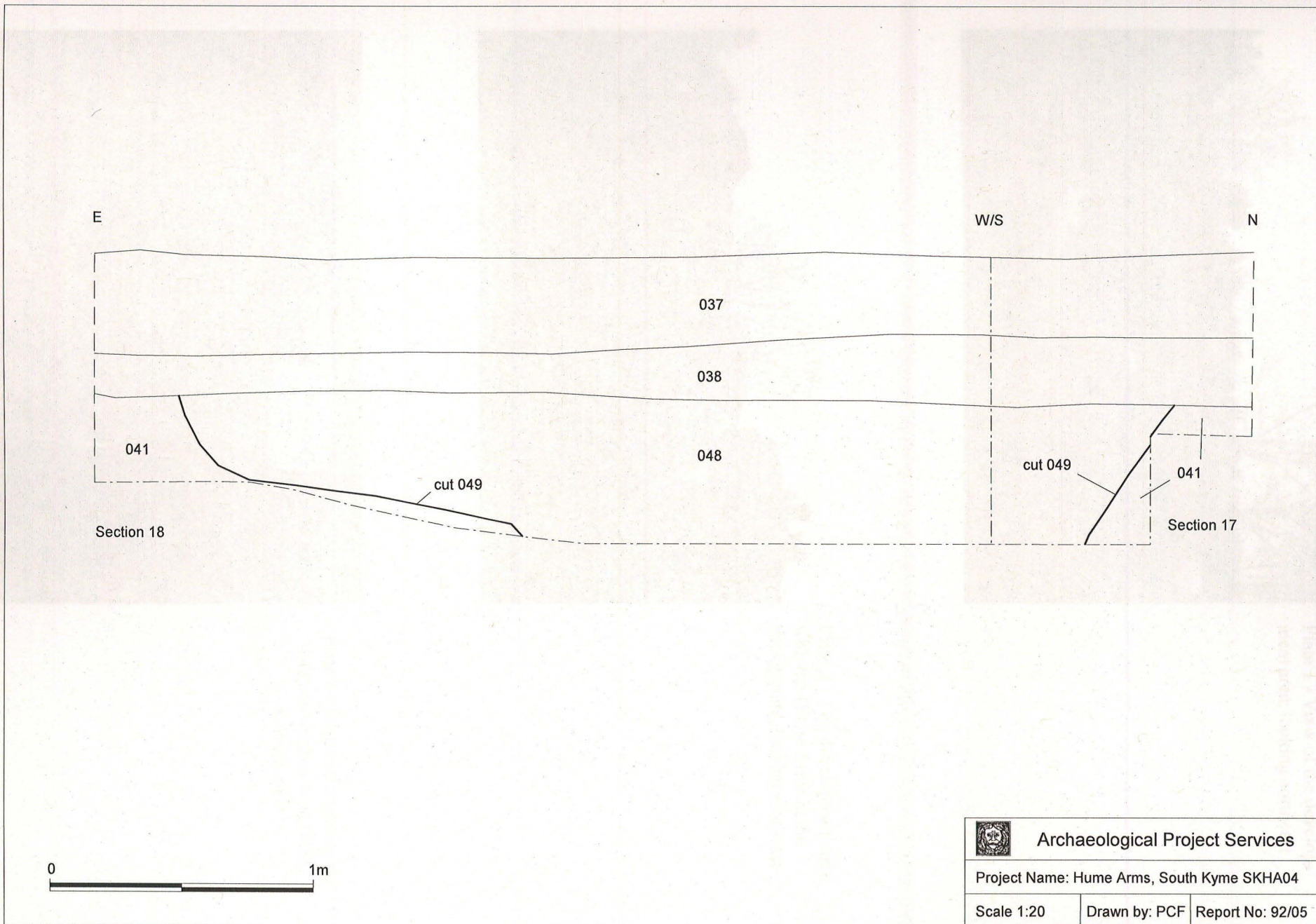


Figure 13 - Sections 17 and 18



Plate 1 - View of the development area, looking northeast



Plate 2 - The development area with the Hume Arms in the background, looking southeast



Plate 3 - Section 2 showing the late post-medieval pit (009), looking south



Plate 4 - Section 3 showing the undated posthole (013), looking south



Plate 5 - Section 4 showing the earlier post-medieval ditch (016), looking south



Plate 6 - Section 15 showing the medieval pit (043) and the earlier post-medieval pit (045), looking southeast



Plate 7 - Section 16 showing the medieval pit (047), looking northwest



Plate 8 - View showing the completed plots 1 and 2, looking southwest

Appendix 1

LAND TO THE REAR OF THE HUME ARMS, SOUTH KYME, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of dwellings on land to the rear of The Hume Arms, South Kyme, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an area of known archaeological significance. Prehistoric burials and Bronze Age swords have been identified in proximity previously. Additionally, South Kyme Priory, a nationally-important scheduled monastic site lies nearby.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of a watching brief during development works on the site.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological watching brief during construction of 5 dwellings on land to the rear of The Hume Arms, South Kyme, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 1728 4970.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 South Kyme is located approximately 11km NE of Sleaford in the North Kesteven district of Lincolnshire. The site lies to the rear of The Hume Arms on the north side of the High Street. It is centred on National Grid Reference TF 1728 4970.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (N/58/0728/01) was submitted to North Kesteven District Council for the construction of five dwellings and associated access roads. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the undertaking of a watching-brief during groundworks associated with the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies on the north bank of the Kyme Eau, at about 5m OD. The 5m contour defines a slight eminence within the flat, low-lying local terrain. Local soils are fine and coarse loamy over clayey soils of the Beccles 2 Association (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 119).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The site lies within the 5m contour which delineates a low gravel eminence upon which settlement was established. There are records of a prehistoric cemetery of burial mounds, long since

ploughed out, in the vicinity and Bronze Age swords were found to the west. Additionally, the limits of the scheduled area of South Kyme Priory, a nationally important medieval monastic site founded in the 12th century, are only 200m from the development area. Fragments of Anglo-Saxon sculpture in the church indicate a religious foundation in the Late Saxon period.

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 area stripping for the access road and driveways and during the excavation of the foundation trenches.
- 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. Area stripping for the east-west leg of the access road and driveways will be intensively monitored and further monitoring of excavations for house footings undertaken where necessary.
- 8.2.2 Areas will be stripped to a clean surface and archaeological features cleaned, planned, sampled and recorded if present. The sections and base of foundation trenches will also be inspected for archaeological features, unless a variation is agreed in light of the initial results. Section drawings will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Plans of features 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.
- 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 North Kesteven District Council Heritage Officer; North Kesteven District 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 North Kesteven District Council Heritage Officer. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

- 14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator (*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).
- 14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis. If no significant archaeological features are exposed in initial stripping, monitoring of the house plots may be reduced or abandoned following consultation with the curator.
- 14.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 15.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.
- 15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an

economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

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

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

17 INSURANCES

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

18 COPYRIGHT

- 18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.
- 18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further

publication.

19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

Appendix 2
CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Plot	Description	Classification
001	45	Soil in 1984 dark brown/black sandy clay with silty claystone fragments not fully recorded	Fill of (001)
002	1.2	Irregular brown silty clay with silty claystone fragments vertical roots and mottled base	Fill of (002)
003	1.2	Lower dark brownish grey sand	Fill of (003)
004	1	Lower dark brownish grey sand with iron concretions 1.5m thick	Fill of (004)
005	2	Lower dark brownish grey sand	Fill of (005)
006	2	Lower dark brownish grey sand with iron concretions 1.5m thick	Fill of (006)
007	1	Lower brown silty clay with silty claystone fragments irregularly bedded	Fill of (007)
008	1	Lower brown silty clay with silty claystone fragments irregularly bedded	Fill of (008)
009	2	Lower brown silty clay with silty claystone fragments irregularly bedded	Fill of (009)
010	2	Lower brown silty clay with silty claystone fragments irregularly bedded	Fill of (010)
011	2	Lower brown silty clay with silty claystone fragments irregularly bedded	Fill of (011)
012	2	Lower brown silty clay with silty claystone fragments irregularly bedded	Fill of (012)
013	2	Lower brown silty clay with silty claystone fragments irregularly bedded	Fill of (013)
014	2	Lower brown silty clay with silty claystone fragments irregularly bedded	Fill of (014)
015	2	Lower brown silty clay with silty claystone fragments irregularly bedded	Fill of (015)
016	2	Lower brown silty clay with silty claystone fragments irregularly bedded	Fill of (016)
017	2	Lower brown silty clay with silty claystone fragments irregularly bedded	Fill of (017)
018	2	Lower brown silty clay with silty claystone fragments irregularly bedded	Fill of (018)
019	2	Lower brown silty clay with silty claystone fragments irregularly bedded	Fill of (019)
020	2	Lower brown silty clay with silty claystone fragments irregularly bedded	Fill of (020)
021	2	Lower brown silty clay with silty claystone fragments irregularly bedded	Fill of (021)
022	2	Lower brown silty clay with silty claystone fragments irregularly bedded	Fill of (022)
023	2	Lower brown silty clay with silty claystone fragments irregularly bedded	Fill of (023)
024	2	Lower brown silty clay with silty claystone fragments irregularly bedded	Fill of (024)
025	2	Lower brown silty clay with silty claystone fragments irregularly bedded	Fill of (025)
026	2	Lower brown silty clay with silty claystone fragments irregularly bedded	Fill of (026)
027	2	Lower brown silty clay with silty claystone fragments irregularly bedded	Fill of (027)
028	2	Lower brown silty clay with silty claystone fragments irregularly bedded	Fill of (028)
029	2	Lower brown silty clay with silty claystone fragments irregularly bedded	Fill of (029)

Specification: Version 1, 16 January 2004

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

AR = Access road and car park

No.	Plot	Description	Interpretation
001	AR	Soft to friable dark brown/black sandy silt, >0.3m thick, not fully removed	Topsoil
002	1, 2	Irregular feature, >34m long by >8m wide by 1.14m deep, vertical sides and uneven base	Clearance cut
003	1, 2	Loose dark brownish grey sand	Fill of (002)
004	2	Loose dark brownish grey sand with frequent gravel, 0.65m thick	Topsoil/subsoil
005	2	Loose dark brownish grey sand	Natural deposit
006	2	Plastic light yellowish brown clay, >0.15m thick	Natural deposit
007	2	Linear feature, aligned north-south, >0.37m wide by >1m deep, steep sides, not fully excavated	Drain
008	2	Loose dark greyish brown clayey sand with frequent gravel and a ceramic pipe	Fill of (007)
009	2	Feature, 2.78m wide by 0.58m deep, steep sides and undulating base	Pit
010	2	Loose dark greyish brown clayey sand with frequent gravel	Fill of (009)
011	2	Feature, 0.6m wide by 0.5m deep, steep sides with possible step and rounded base	Possible pit
012	2	Loose light greyish brown sand with frequent gravel	Fill of (011)
013	2	Feature, 0.52m wide by >0.56m deep, near vertical sides, not fully excavated	Possible posthole
014	2	Loose light greyish brown sand with frequent gravel	Fill of (013)
015	2	Loose mid yellowish brown sand with frequent gravel, 0.14m thick	Subsoil
016	2	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, >6.5m long by 1.4m wide by 0.76m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Ditch
017	2	Friable mid greyish brown clayey sand with frequent gravel	Fill of (016)
018	2	Friable dark greyish brown clayey sand	Fill of (016)
019	1	Loose light yellowish brown sand and gravel, >0.5m thick	Natural deposit
020	1	Loose mid yellowish brown sand and gravel, iron pan, 0.22m thick	Natural deposit
021	1	Loose dark brownish grey clayey sand with frequent gravel, 0.5m thick	Topsoil
022	2	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, >0.6m long by 1.64m wide by >0.3m deep, steep sides	Ditch
023	2	Friable mid brownish grey clayey sand	Fill of (022)
024	2	Unstratified finds retrieval from vicinity of (016)	
025	1	Plastic mottled green with yellowish brown silty clay, >0.16m thick	Natural deposit
026	1	Unstratified finds retrieval	
027	1	Feature, 1.26m wide by >0.45m deep, steep sides, not fully excavated	Pit
028	1	Loose dark greyish brown sand with frequent gravel	Fill of (027)
029	1	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, >1.6m long by >1.76m wide by >0.74m deep, steep sides, not fully excavated	Ditch

No.	Plot	Description	Interpretation
030	1	Friable dark greyish brown clayey sand with frequent gravel	Fill of (029)
031	1	Linear feature, northwest-southeast aligned, >1.66m long by >0.52m wide by 0.32m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Ditch
032	1	Loose mid greyish brown sand with frequent gravel	Fill of (031)
033	1	Linear feature, aligned north-south, 0.48m wide by 0.22m deep, moderate sides and rounded base	Gully
034	1	Loose mid greyish brown sand with frequent gravel	Fill of (033)
035	1	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, >0.6m long by 1.75m wide by >0.55m deep, steep sides, not fully excavated	Ditch
036	1	Friable dark brownish grey clayey sand	Fill of (035)
037	3, 4	Firm dark reddish brown sandy silt, 0.4m thick	Topsoil
038	3	Firm mid yellowish brown sandy silt, 0.3m thick	Subsoil
039	3	Firm mid greyish brown silty sand	Fill of (040)
040	3	Feature, 2m wide by >0.3m deep, steep sides, not fully excavated	Pit
041	3, 4	Firm light brownish yellow sand and gravel, >0.3m thick	Natural deposit
042	4	Firm dark greyish brown silty sand	Fill of (043)
043	4	Feature, 1.66m wide by 0.6m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Pit
044	4	Firm mid yellowish brown silty sand	Fill of (045)
045	4	Feature, >0.6m long by 1.38m wide by 0.6m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Pit
046	4	Firm mid reddish brown silty sand with frequent gravel	Fill of (047)
047	4	Feature, >2.2m long by 1.66m wide by 0.7m deep, steep sides and flattish base	Pit
048	3	Firm mid yellowish brown silty sand	Fill of (049)
049	3	Feature, >3.1m long by >0.7m wide by >0.6m deep, steep side to north, stepped side to east, not fully excavated	Pit

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

by Paul Cope-Faulkner, Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. A total of 18 fragments of pottery weighing 474g was recovered from 11 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, two pieces of tile weighing a total of 270g, were retrieved.

The excavated animal bone assemblage comprises 4 stratified fragments weighing 76g. The animal bone was identified by reference to published catalogues. No attempt is made to sex or age animals represented within the assemblage, although where this is readily apparent is noted in the comments column.

Provenance

The material was recovered from topsoil (004 and 012), pit fills (010, 039, 042, 044, 046 and 048), a ditch fill (018) and as unstratified material (024 and 026).

All of the earlier pottery was made in moderate proximity to South Kyme, at Lincoln and the Toynton All Saints/Old Bolingbroke area to the north, and Bourne to the southwest. The latest ceramics are Staffordshire products.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
004	LSW2?	Lincoln ware jug	1	3	13 th -14 th century
010	LPM	Mocha ware, mid 19 th century	2 (link)	43	19 th century
	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th century	2	23	
	WHITE	White glazed tableware, 19 th century	1	5	
	LPM	Blue sponged ware, mid 19 th century	1	16	
	PORC	Hard paste porcelain, transfer printed, 19 th century	1	10	
018	TB	Toynton-Bolingbroke ware pancheon	1	104	16 th century
021	LERTH	Late earthenware, overfired	1	35	18 th century
024	TB	Toynton-Bolingbroke ware pancheon	1	173	16 th century
026	STSL	Staffordshire, reverse slipware, 18 th century	1	21	18 th century
	BOU	Bourne D ware, 16 th -17 th century	1	12	
039	TOY?	Toynton All Saints ware?	1	2	13 th -15 th century
042	LEMS?	Lincolnshire early medieval shell-tempered ware?, abraded	1	10	11 th -13 th century
044	BOU	Bourne D ware	1	5	16 th -17 th century
046	TOY?	Toynton All Saints ware?	1	5	13 th -15 th century
048	TOY?	Toynton All Saints ware?	1	7	13 th -15 th century

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
046	CBM	Tile, reduced core, 20mm thick	1	95	Medieval
048	CBM	Glazed roof tile, reduced core, 17mm thick	1	175	Medieval

Note: CBM = Ceramic building material

Part of a glazed roof tile was recovered from (048). This appears to be a flat tile, though the fragment is from the edge of the object and could, therefore, be a ridge tile. Glazed tiles, both ridge and flat examples, were expensive items and were generally restricted to higher status establishments or churches during the medieval period.

Table 3: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
039	cattle sized	radius	1	12	juvenile
046	cattle sized	tibia	1	19	fragment
048	cattle sized	tibia	2	45	fragments

Condition

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

Documentation

There have been previous archaeological investigations at South Kyme that are the subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the North Kesteven Planning Archaeologist and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

The moderate collection of medieval and post-medieval pottery fragments is of medium local potential and significance. The material is likely to reflect habitation at the site or in close proximity during the medieval and post-medieval periods.

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

References

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

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Bronze Age	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 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).
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological 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.
Dumped deposits	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1 st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

49	Context records
13	Sheets of scale drawings
2	Photographic record sheets
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Bag of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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

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

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number: 2004.22

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SKHA 04

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.