

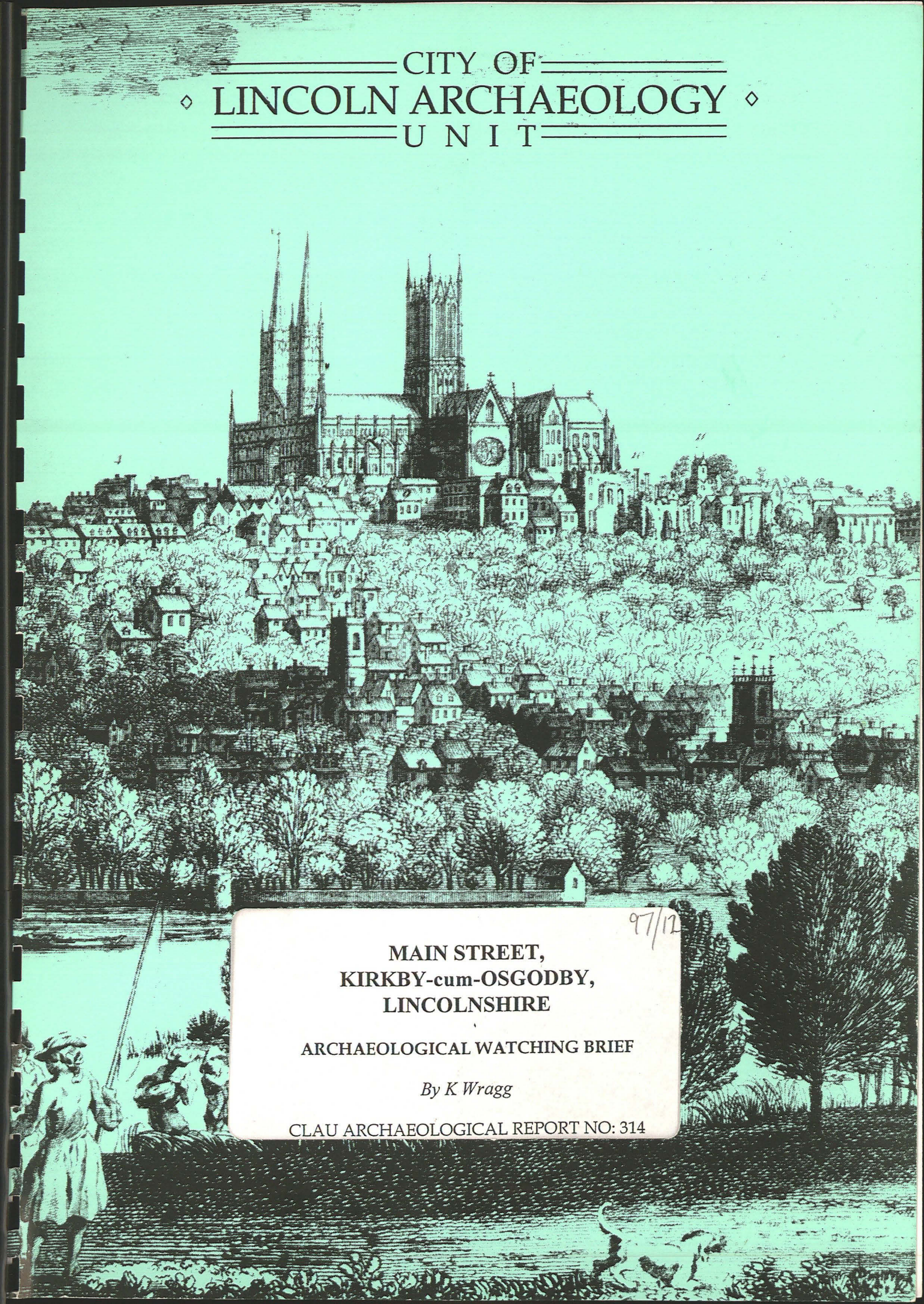
CITY OF
◇ LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY ◇
UNIT

97/12
MAIN STREET,
KIRKBY-cum-OSGODBY,
LINCOLNSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

By K Wragg

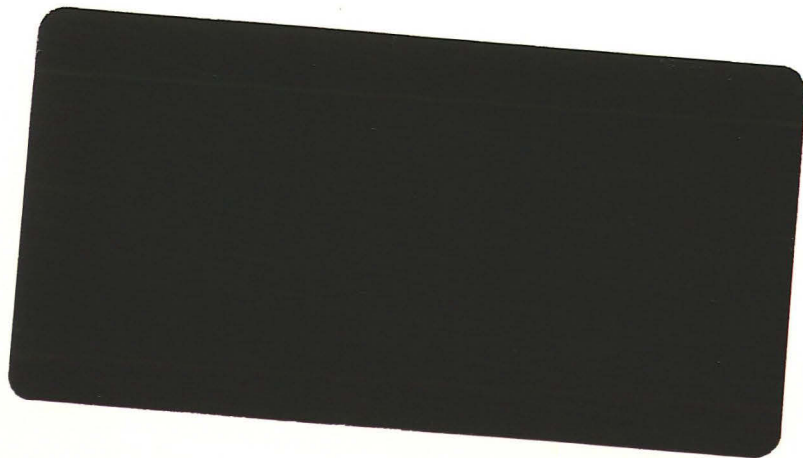
CLAU ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT NO: 314



**Lincolnshire County Council
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A
Report to
Mr L.A.Salthouse

November 1997

Prepared by

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Site Code: KCO97

LCCM Accession No.: 127.97

NGR: TF 0632/9273

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KIRKBY-cum-OSGODBY,
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Archaeological Watching Brief

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MAIN STREET, KIRKBY-cum- OSGODBY, LINCOLNSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Although these archaeological features were positively identified, the results from the watching brief have accordingly proved to be largely inconclusive. While it is apparent that extensive preserved archaeological remains, in the form of the numerous cut features, are present across the site, it has not been possible to determine the period, or periods, of occupation and activity represented by these features, nor their function.

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This development involved the construction of a new bungalow, on an area formerly used as agricultural land, in the small hamlet of Kirkby-cum-Osgodby. Kirkby lies approximately 1km west of the village of Osgodby (c.5km north-west of Market Rasen) in the Lincolnshire district of West Lindsey.

In view of the proximity to sites/findspots of known archaeological importance, it was decided by West Lindsey District Council, following consultation with the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section, that the groundworks on the site should be monitored archaeologically.

Accordingly, during April 1997, the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit was commissioned by Mr L.A.Salthouse, the owner/developer, to carry out an intermittent watching brief on the site, in order to comply with an archaeological condition of planning consent. Observation was carried out on the site on 23rd May 1997.

The groundworks on the site were carried out using a mechanical excavator, with the majority of the work centred around the formation of the linear foundation trenches. These trenches enclosed an area approximately 13m (N-S) x 12m (E-W), and reached depths of between 1m and 1.3m.

Several features were revealed by the trenching for the foundations, appearing to represent several linear ditch features belonging to a number of different phases. Unfortunately, a general lack of finds, together with the homogeneous nature of the fill material, made differentiation between phases impossible.

MAIN STREET, KIRKBY-cum- OSGODBY, LINCOLNSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This development involved the construction of a new bungalow, on an area formerly used as agricultural land, in the small hamlet of Kirkby-cum-Osgodby. Kirkby lies approximately 1km west of the village of Osgodby (c.5km northwest of Market Rasen) in the Lincolnshire district of West Lindsey.

The site itself is situated in the middle of the settlement, and measures approximately 45m (N-S) x 17m (E-W). It lies to the south of Main Street, directly opposite the church of St. Andrew-in-Kirkby (see Fig.1).

The main development area is at a similar height to the churchyard and surrounding plots (c.19m O.D.), with the road at a level approximately 1m - 1.5m below this.

In view of the proximity to sites/findspots of known archaeological importance (see 2.0, below), it was decided by West Lindsey District Council, following consultation with the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section, that the groundworks on the site should be monitored archaeologically.

Accordingly, during April 1997, the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit was commissioned by Mr L.A.Salthouse, the owner/developer, to carry out an intermittent watching brief on the site, in order to comply with an archaeological condition of planning consent. Observation was carried out on the site on 23rd May 1997.

The information in this document is presented with the proviso that further data may yet emerge. The Unit, its members and employees cannot, therefore, be held responsible for any loss, delay or damage, material or otherwise, arising out of this report. The document has been prepared in accordance with the terms of

the Unit's Articles of Association, the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and *The Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage, 1991).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The area surrounding Kirkby contains evidence for human occupation dating from the prehistoric period through to the present day.

A number of important Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age finds have been discovered in the parish, including two flaked flint daggers now in the City & County Museum at Lincoln.

During the Roman period, the site lay between the major Roman road running north from Lincoln (*Ermine Street*, now the A15), and the Roman settlements at Market Rasen, Caistor, and further to the east, Louth. Evidence for a Roman roadside settlement has been revealed approximately 1km to the south of the village (Whitwell, 1992, 75).

Approximately 0.5km to the west of the site, in the grounds of Kingerby Hall, limited excavation during 1993/4 also uncovered remains apparently associated with a 2nd to 3rd century Roman settlement. Two burials were revealed, together with a number of cut features probably representing field/property boundaries and drainage ditches. It is likely that the site lay on the edge of either a Roman rural settlement, or part of a villa estate or farmstead (Wragg, 1995).

Anglo-Saxon inhumation sites, appearing to date to the 6th or 7th centuries, are also common in the area, with high status burials being found to the west, at Caenby in 1850, and twenty-three burials revealed in 1990, at Walesby (on the Wold edge to the east). Metalwork finds of this period have also been produced through metal detecting in the area of Market Rasen, again suggesting the presence of further inhumation sites.

At Kingerby Hall, there was also evidence of re-occupation from the mid-late Anglo-Saxon and early medieval periods, before the site was landscaped during the 12th century. The surviving earthworks at Kingerby mark the

remains of a village, probably dating from this later period (Wragg, 1995).

In Kirkby itself, the church of St. Andrew has features in the Early English architectural style (1190-1250), together with 13th and 14th century monuments and grave slabs (Pevsner *et al*, 1989). As the site is located in close proximity to the church, probably at the heart of the medieval settlement, it is possible that remains dating to these periods are preserved on the site.

3.0 RESULTS

Groundworks comprised a limited phase of site stripping & levelling work, service trenches, and a network of machine-excavated linear foundation trenches, enclosing an area approximately 13m (N-S) x 12m (E-W).

The foundation trenches themselves were on average 600mm wide, and excavated (following consultation with the West Lindsey District Council Building Control Officer) to depths of between 1m and 1.3m.

The initial phase of site-stripping work (which involved removal of the turf deposit to a depth of only c.100mm) was largely unproductive, with no obvious finds or features visible in the stripped surface.

Several features and deposits were, however, revealed by the main trenching for the foundations.

The earliest deposit recorded was a well compacted clay layer, thought to represent the natural (i.e., geological) deposit for the area. This layer (context [100]) was predominantly mid-light yellow-brown in colour, and contained occasional mid-light grey clay streaks and small flint inclusions. The clay was encountered throughout the excavation area, and was seen to be at least 600mm thick to the limit of excavation (L.O.E.)

This layer was cut by a total of fourteen linear features (see Figs.2 & 3, and Appendix B), appearing to represent drainage and/or enclosure ditches.

Of these features, nine ([103] - [109]; [115]-[116]) were oriented north-south, two lay

approximately NW-SE ([111] & [112]), and the remainder ([113]; [114] & [117]) were oriented east-west.

Twelve of the cut features were filled with a moderately compacted, friable mid-light grey-brown sandy silt containing no obvious inclusions (issued various context numbers as follows: [120]; [122]-[123]; [131]-[133]; [135]-[136]). The two remaining cuts ([104] & [115]) were backfilled with a mottled mid orange/yellow-brown/mid grey sandy silt ([121]/[134]), again with no inclusions.

Each of the (possible ditch) fills lay beneath a subsoil deposit ([101]), comprising a moderately compacted mid brown-grey sandy silt containing small flint pieces and root inclusions. This layer was approximately 500mm thick and was present across the entire site.

Two further cut features, [110] & [126], were then present, cutting into layer [101], both appearing to represent the remains of small pits.

The first of these features was filled with a moderately compacted mid grey-brown clay/sand/silt deposit ([124]), which contained pieces of bone. The second pit, [126], was backfilled with a mid grey-brown sandy silt ([125]), which contained no obvious inclusions.

Both of the fill deposits were then sealed by topsoil deposit for the whole site, which comprised a moderately compacted, friable, mid grey-brown sandy silt ([100]). The only finds recovered from this project were contained within this deposit, including tile and pottery fragments (as detailed in Appendix C).

Two obviously modern field drains were then present, cutting into the topsoil layer (these comprised fills [118], [119], [127] & [129]; and cuts [128] & [130]).

4.0 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

Notwithstanding the potential of the site, as related above, the results from this watching brief have proved to be largely inconclusive, with only very limited dating evidence being recovered. While it is apparent that extensive preserved archaeological features are present across the site, it has not been possible to determine the period, or periods, of occupation and activity represented by these features, nor their function. The general lack of finds/artefacts however suggests that the cuts were associated with 'field' features (boundaries, drains etc.) rather than structures and/or occupation.

5.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit would like to thank the following for their assistance during this project: Mr Salthouse, 'Resthaven', Kirkby-cum-Osgodby, Market Rasen, Lincolnshire, LN8 3PE; Mr S.Catney (Archaeological Officer) and Mr J.Bonner (Assistant Archaeological Officer), Lincolnshire County Council, 12 Friars Lane, Lincoln, LN2 5AL; Mr P.Rowson, West Lindsey District Council, 26 Spital Terrace, Gainsborough, DN21 2HG.

6.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Everson, P L, Taylor, C C & Dunn, C J (eds) 1991 *Change and Continuity. Rural settlement in north-west Lincolnshire*, RCHM(E)

Whitwell, J B 1992 *Roman Lincolnshire - Revised Edition*, History of Lincolnshire 2, Lincolnshire Local Hist Soc, Lincoln

Pevsner, N, Harris, J & Antram, N (eds) 1989 *Lincolnshire, The Buildings of England*, Penguin Books, London

Wragg, K 1995 *Kingerby Hall, Kingerby, Lincolnshire*, CLAU Archaeological Report 154, City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit, Lincoln

7.0 LHA NOTE/ARCHIVE DETAILS

7.1 LHA NOTE DETAILS

CLAU CODE: KCO97

PLANNING APPLICATION NO.:
W75/756/95

FIELD OFFICER: K.Wragg

NGR: TF 0632/9273

CIVIL PARISH: Osgodby

SMR No.: n/a

DATE OF INTERVENTION: 23/05/97

TYPE OF INTERVENTION: Watching Brief

UNDERTAKEN FOR: Mr Salthouse,
'Resthaven', Kirkby-cum-Osgodby, Market
Rasen, Lincolnshire, LN8 2HG

7.2 ARCHIVE DETAILS

PRESENT LOCATION: City of Lincoln
Archaeology Unit, Charlotte House, The
Lawn, Union Road, Lincoln, LN1 3BL.

FINAL LOCATION: The City and County
Museum, Friars Lane, Lincoln.

MUSEUM ACCESSION No.: 127.97

ACCESSION DATE: -

**APPENDIX A - ARCHIVE
DEPOSITION**

The archive consists of:

No.	Description
1	Site diary
1	Report
37	Context records
2	Site Plan drawings
1	Site Section drawing
1 set	Colour slides
1	Stratigraphic matrix

The primary archive material, as detailed above, is currently held by :

**The City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit,
Charlotte House,
The Lawn,
Union Road,
Lincoln,
Lincolnshire,
LN1 3BL.**

It is intended that transfer to the City and County Museum, Friars Lane, Lincoln, in accordance with current published requirements, under Museum Accession Number 127.97, will be undertaken following completion of this project.

**APPENDIX B - LIST OF
FEATURES**

<i>Context No.:</i>	<i>Description:</i>	<i>Orientation:</i>
103	Linear Cut; c.500mm wide (max.) & 300mm+ deep	N-S
104	Linear Cut; c.600mm wide (max.) & 300mm+ deep	N-S
105	Linear Cut; c.800mm wide (max.) & 300mm deep	N-S
106	Linear Cut; c.175mm wide (max.) & 100mm deep	N-S
107	Linear Cut; c.300mm wide (max.) & 100mm deep	N-S
108	Linear Cut; c.300mm wide (max.) & 100mm deep	N-S
109	Linear Cut; c.900mm wide (max.) & 250mm+ deep	N-S
110	Oval Pit Cut; c.1.25m (E-W) x 750mm (N-S) & 700mm+ deep	E-W
111	Linear Cut; c.500mm wide (max.) & 300mm+ deep	NW-SE
112	Linear Cut; c.500mm wide (max.) & 300mm+ deep	NW-SE
113	Linear Cut; c.900mm wide (max.) & 200mm+ deep	E-W
114	Linear Cut; c.900mm wide (max.) & 200mm+ deep	E-W
115	Linear Cut; c.500mm wide (max.) & 200mm+ deep	N-S
116	Linear Cut; c.600mm wide (max.) & 200mm+ deep	N-S
117	Linear Cut; c.700mm wide (max.) & 300mm+ deep	E-W
126	Pit Cut; 550mm (max.) (E-W) - only seen in section	n/a
128	Linear Cut; c.300mm wide (max.) & 300mm deep	NE-SW
130	Linear Cut; c.300mm wide (max.) & 300mm deep	E-W

APPENDIX C - POTTERY & TILE ARCHIVE DETAILS

POST-ROMAN POTTERY ARCHIVE: KCO97 WARE TYPES BY CONTEXT

<i>Context</i>	<i>Ware</i>	<i>No. of Sherds</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Comments</i>
100	BL	1	?	17TH CENTURY
100	TGE	1	DISH	RIM; NO GLAZE

TILE ARCHIVE: KCO97 TILE TYPES BY CONTEXT

<i>Context</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>No. of Frags</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Subform</i>	<i>Comments</i>
100	PNRDISC	5	20	-	FLAT

POST-ROMAN POTTERY ARCHIVE: KCO97 HORIZON DATING

<i>Context</i>	<i>Earliest Horizon</i>	<i>Latest Horizon</i>	<i>Date Range</i>
100	PMH4	PMH7	17th

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT

SITE CODE: KCO97 PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:

CLIENT: Mr L.A.Salthouse


DESCRIPTION: Site Location Plan

SCALE: ARCHIVE NO:

DRAWN BY: CHECKED: DATE:

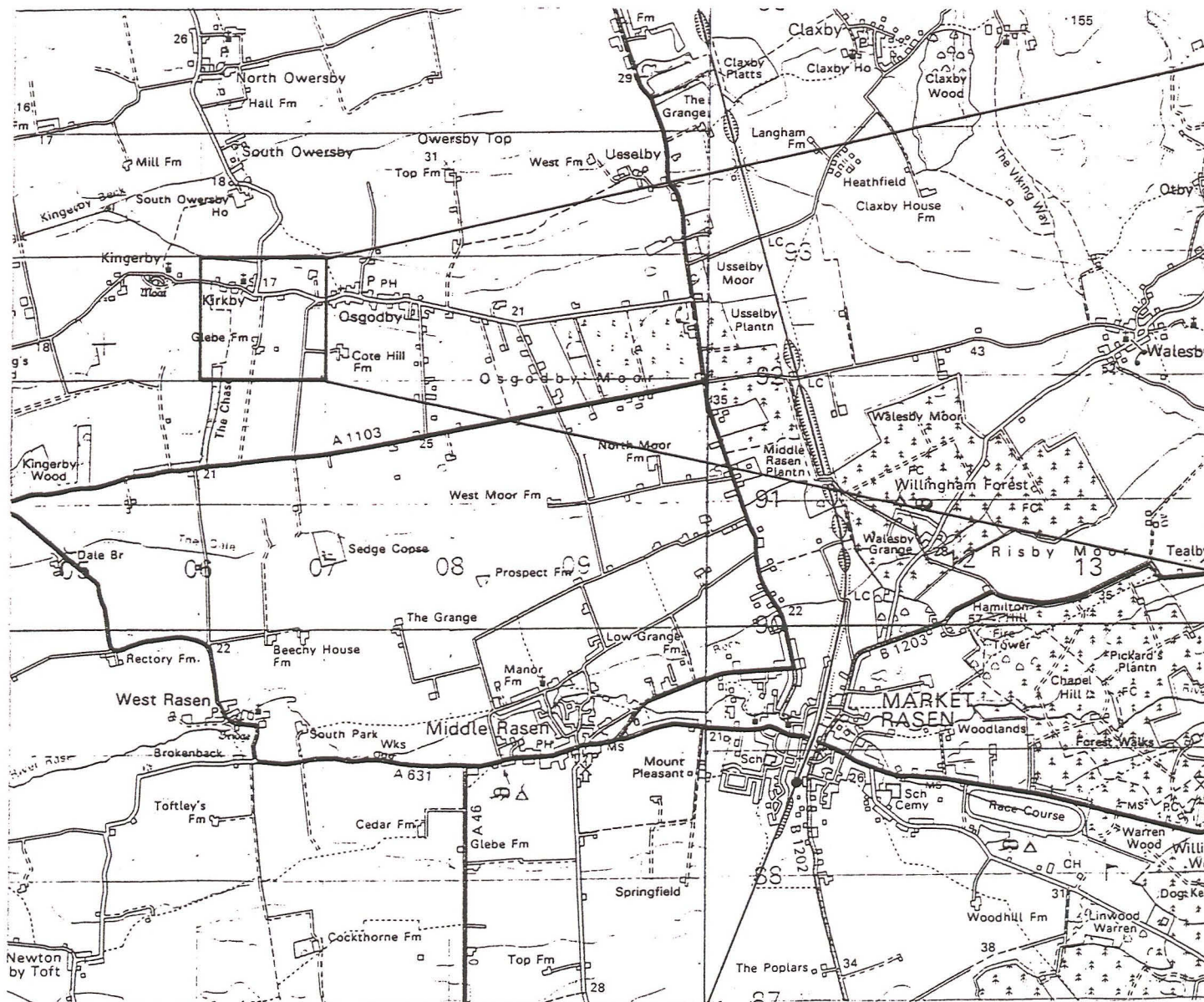
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 127.97

KEY

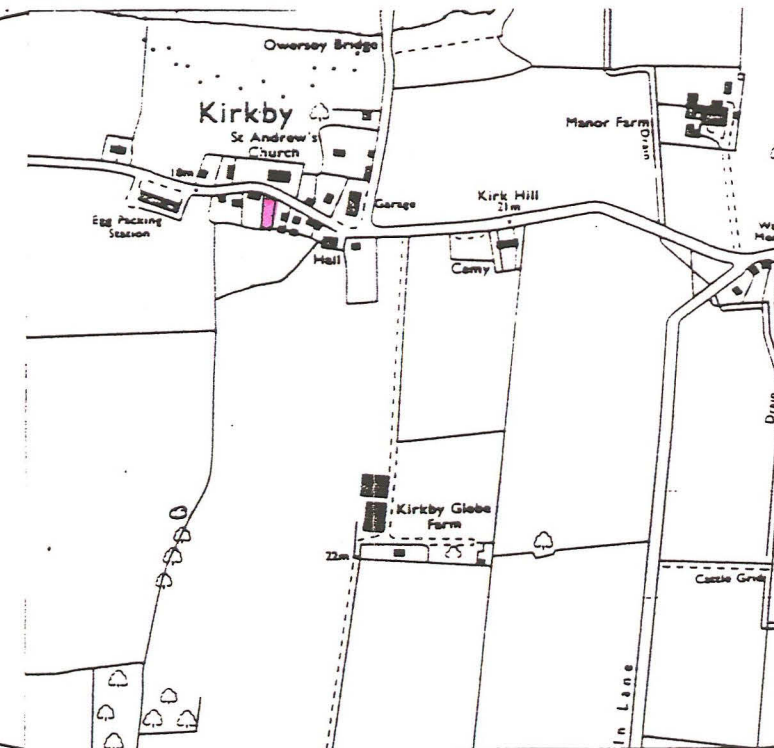
 Location of Site



1:50 000



1:10 000



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Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:50 000 Landranger maps with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown copyright.


Fig.1

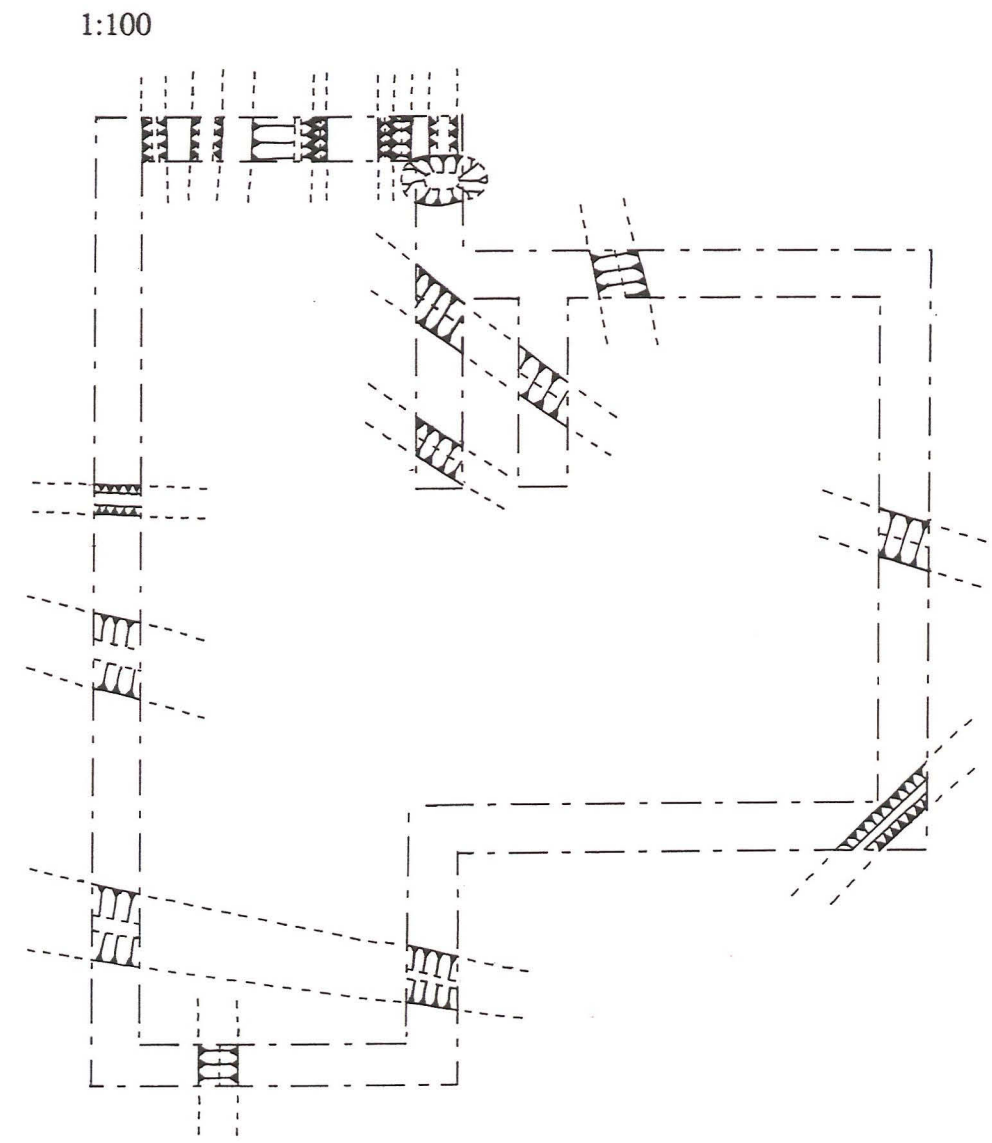
CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		
SITE CODE: KCO97	PLAN/ELEV/SECTION NO:	
CLIENT: Mr L.A.Salthouse		
DESCRIPTION: Plan of Proposed Development and Plan of Archaeological Features		
SCALE:	ARCHIVE NO:	
DRAWN BY:	CHECKED:	DATE: 23/05/97
MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: 127.97		



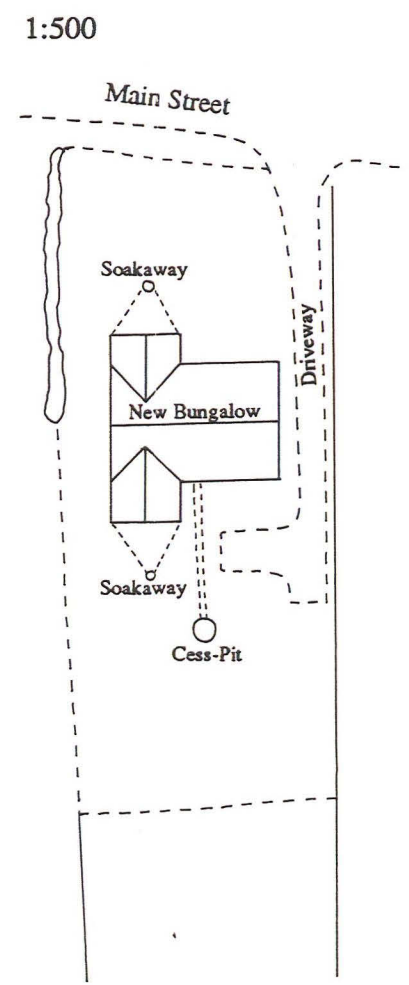
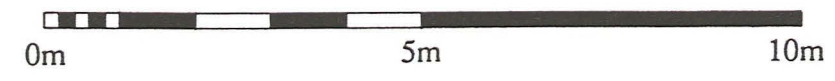
KEY

 Cut Feature

 Foundation Trench



Plan of Archaeological Features



Plan of Proposed Development

Reproduced from Architect's drawing

