

**LAND TO THE WEST OF  
EVEDON ROAD,  
KIRKBY LA THORPE,  
LINCOLNSHIRE**

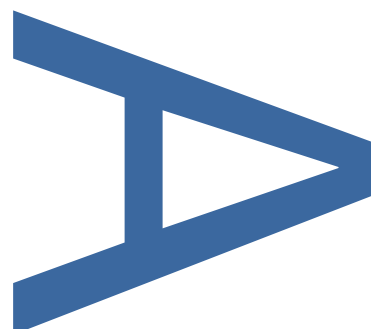
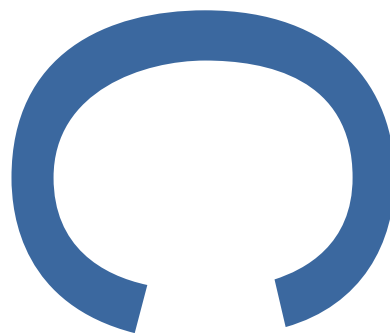
**REPORT ON AN  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION**

**Planning Reference: 17/0436/FUL  
(withdrawn)**

**Museum Accession No: 2018.93**

**PCA Report Number: R13343**

**August 2018**



**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LTD**

**DOCUMENT VERIFICATION**

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**REPORT ON AN  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

Quality Control

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**Land to the West of Evedon Road, Kirkby La Thorpe, Lincolnshire:  
Report on an Archaeological Evaluation**

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**Local Planning Authority:** North Kesteven District Council

**Central National Grid Reference:** TF 0997 4632

**Planning Reference:** 17/0436/FUL (withdrawn)

**Site Code:** ERKL18

**Museum Accession Number:** LCNCC: 2018.93

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**August 2018**

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## **ABSTRACT**

This report describes the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology from 2<sup>nd</sup> – 9<sup>th</sup> July 2018 on land to the west of Evedon Road, Kirkby La Thorpe, Lincolnshire (NGR TF 0997 4632). The evaluation was commissioned by Antony Aspbury Associates Ltd, on behalf of Lincolnshire Diocesan Trust & Board of Finance Ltd, and took place in anticipation of the development of the land. The aim of the work was to identify and record any archaeological remains within the proposed development area.

Wall foundations dating from the thirteenth to fifteenth centuries, probably representing two separate domestic structures, were revealed during the archaeological evaluation. A stone surface, likely to be the remnants of a floor or pathway, was also identified. The nature and diversity of the artefact assemblage recovered from these features points to the presence of further medieval deposits in the near vicinity. A probable drainage ditch was also identified, as well as a single posthole. Modern disturbance was limited to a small part of the area examined and the medieval archaeology is well preserved.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken from 2<sup>nd</sup> -9<sup>th</sup> July 2018 by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on land immediately to the west of Evedon Road, Kirkby La Thorpe, Lincolnshire (centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) TF 0997 4632). (**Figures 1 and 2**).
- 1.2 Antony Aspbury Associates Ltd. commissioned the archaeological work on behalf of Lincolnshire Diocesan Trust & Board of Finance Ltd. The site has been the subject of a planning application (17/0436/FUL) for the erection of two dwellings. This has been withdrawn and North Kesteven District Council recommended an archaeological evaluation be undertaken to assist the determination of any submitted application.
- 1.3 The archaeological works were carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA 2018) following consultation with the Senior Historic Environment Officer.
- 1.4 The planned archaeological works involved the excavation of two 20m trenches (**Figure 2**). However, due to the number of trees on site with Tree Protection Orders (TPOs) and root exclusion zones, the trenches were shortened so as not to impact the flora on site.
- 1.5 The aim of the trial trenching evaluation was to identify and record any surviving archaeological remains and /or deposits that may be impacted upon during the proposed development.
- 1.6 The archaeological works sought to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition, and quality of any archaeological remains on the site, to assess the significance of any such remains in a local, regional, or national context, as appropriate, and to assess the potential impact of the development proposals on the site's archaeology.
- 1.7 This report describes the results of the archaeological works. The site archive will be deposited with Lincolnshire County Council Museums Services (The Collection) under archive code LCNCC: 2018.93.

## **2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

### 2.1 Geology

2.1.1 The solid geology of the site is Peterborough Member Mudstone of the Jurassic period. This is overlain by superficial deposits of Sleaford Sand and Gravel, formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary period, when the local environment was dominated by rivers. These drift deposits terminate immediately northeast of the site (British Geological Survey Viewer, [www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk) 2018).

### 2.2 Topography

2.3 The site is currently a horse paddock located on fairly level land on the west side of a minor stream valley at c. 10m OD. Earthworks have been identified at the site.

## **3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

3.1 The Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER) show that the application site lies within an area of archaeological potential.

### 3.2 Prehistoric

3.2.1 A single Neolithic flint blade core (HER 61458) was found on land c. 50m southeast of the site.

### 3.3 Romano British

3.3.1 At the same location as the flint core above, a single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered (HER 61549). This may relate to Roman remains known to lie to the south and southwest of this location.

### 3.4 Medieval

3.4.1 The site may lie within the area of the settlement of Burg, documented in the Domesday Survey of 1086 with origins likely in the Middle Saxon period. Burg is documented to 1239 but then appears to be replaced by Kirkby in the tenorial record (Roffe 2000). In Foster and Longley's edition of the Lincolnshire Domesday, Foster concludes that Burg is a lost settlement within the parish of Kirkby La Thorpe and/or Evedon, while Roffe (1992) has suggested that Burg was probably located within part of the present village of Kirkby La Thorpe. This notion is derived from the parochial structure of the Kirkby La Thorpe area. Domesday records a church in Burg, a half a church in Kirkby and another half a church in Laythorpe. The two halves form a single church which historical records identify as the Church of St Dennis (Roffe 2000), located c. 235m south of the site. As such, the Church of St Peter, which existed until 1589 and the site of which, with earthwork remains, can be seen c. 140m west of the site, can make a strong claim to represent the 11<sup>th</sup> Century church of Burg (Roffe 2000). The settlement of Burg itself then should be located within the immediate vicinity of St Peter's, which would have provided the focus of the medieval settlement. Indeed, Saxon and medieval remains were found on an

investigation directly adjacent. Earthworks were also present and have been noted elsewhere in the immediate proximity and at the investigation site itself. Given this, it seems likely that Roffe's assertion that Burg is probably represented substantially by the present village of Kirkby (Roffe 2000) is correct. It is possible that Burg, Kirkby and Laythorpe formed a loose agglomeration of settlements which coalesced into the single settlement of Kirkby La Thorpe (Roffe 2000). It is thought that they may have been part of the same estate in a pattern that is common throughout the Ashwardhurn wapentake where separate settlements were defined by their functions. The name Burg is derived from the OE '*burh*' which means 'defense' and it is possible that Burg may have formed the defensive settlement of the estate.

3.4.2 The Church of St Denys has a doorway which is Norman in date and, built into the west face of the church tower, are two fragments of Anglo-Saxon stone which have been interpreted as 10<sup>th</sup> or 11<sup>th</sup> century grave covers (Everson and Stocker, 1999).

3.5 Medieval to Post-Medieval

3.5.1 The Grange, also known as Kirkby La Thorpe Hall, lies c. 300m southwest of the site and has origins in the late 15<sup>th</sup> to early 16<sup>th</sup> century. Other later post-medieval buildings, including some at Grange Farm, are located close by.

## 4 PROJECT AIMS AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

4.1 Project Aims

4.1.1 The project is 'threat-led' with potential to disturb or destroy important sub-surface archaeological remains, if present. Therefore, the broad aim of the archaeological project was to inform the Local Planning Authority and the Client regarding the character, date, extent and degree of survival of archaeological remains at the site.

4.1.2 Archaeological trial trenching was selected as the most appropriate investigative tool to test the archaeological potential of the site.

4.1.3 Additional aims of the project were:

- To compile a site archive consisting of all site and project documentary and photographic records, as well as all artefactual and palaeoenvironmental material recovered;
- To compile a report that contains an assessment of the nature and significance of all data categories, stratigraphic, artefactual, *etc.*

4.2 Research Objectives



*The Archaeology of the East Midlands, An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda*, Leicester Archaeology Monograph **13**, ed. N Cooper (2006), along with the *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands*, ed. D. Knight, B. Vyner & C. Allen (2012) will be referenced for specific research criteria.

The archaeological evaluation addressed the following objectives:

To record the nature, extent, date, character, quality, significance and state of preservation of any archaeological remains affected by the investigation;

To assess where appropriate any ecofactual and palaeo-environmental potential of archaeological Layers and features from within the site.

In addition, the evaluation sought to address the following research questions:

To set the site and its potential archaeological remains into the context of the wider landscape;

To confirm the presence or absence of any prehistoric activity;

To confirm the presence or absence of any Romano-British activity;

To confirm the presence or absence of any Saxon activity;

To confirm the presence or absence of any medieval activity;

To confirm the presence or absence of post-medieval activity relating to the wider settlement of Kirkby La Thorpe.

## 5 METHODOLOGY

### 5.1 Fieldwork Methodology

5.1.1 The Evaluation took place from 2<sup>nd</sup> – 9<sup>th</sup> July 2018 in compliance with the relevant guidance document of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a); PCA is a Registered Organisation (number 23) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and operates within the Institute's 'Code of Conduct'.

5.1.2 The evaluation trenches were laid out in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (PCA 2018) for the evaluation, as accepted by the Senior Historic Environment Officer (**Figure 2**).

5.1.3 The trial trenches were excavated under archaeological supervision using a JCB wheeled excavator. Deposits were removed in spits to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon, or the clearly defined top of the natural sub-stratum, whichever was reached first. All potential archaeological features were identified and marked at the time of machine clearance of overburden.

5.1.4 All exposed deposits and features were cleaned using hand tools and recorded as set out in the PCA fieldwork manual (Taylor and Brown 2009). Contexts were recorded in accordance with PCA's fieldwork manual approved for use in Lincolnshire, including written, photographic and drawn records.

5.1.5 Discrete features such as pits and postholes were at least 50% excavated and, where considered appropriate, 100% excavated.

### 5.2 Recording Methodology

5.2.1 Trench locations were established by GPS.

5.2.2 Manual plans and section drawings of archaeological features and deposits were drawn at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20 or 1:50).

5.2.3 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (referred to within British archaeology as 'context numbers') and recorded utilising PCAs printed *pro forma*.

5.2.4 High-resolution digital photographs were taken at all stages of the evaluation process.

5.2.5 All finds encountered were collected by hand and assigned to the record number of the deposits from which they were retrieved, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from the site (CIfA 2014a).

### 5.3 Post-Fieldwork Methodology

- 5.3.1 Historic England's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers Guide* (HE 2015) was used as the framework for post-excavation work.
- 5.3.2 Written, drawn and photographic records comprise the stratigraphic data for the project. A total of 30 archaeological contexts were defined within the two trenches. Post-excavation work involved checking and collating site records, and phasing the stratigraphic data (**Appendix 1**). A written summary of the archaeological finds was then compiled, as described in Section 6 with a discussion and chronological sequencing of the site in Section 7.
- 5.3.3 The artefactual material from the evaluation comprised assemblages of pottery, ceramic building material, worked stone and animal bone. Specialist examination of these finds was undertaken and relevant comments integrated into Section 6, with a report in **Appendix 3**. Finds determined to be of archaeological significance or of use to further research will be retained.
- 5.3.4 No other categories of organic or inorganic artefactual material was represented. None of the material recovered during the evaluation required specialist stabilisation or an assessment of its potential for conservation research.
- 5.3.5 The complete site archive will be packaged for long-term curation. The site archive will be prepared for deposition following the guidelines specified in the Archaeological Archives Forum guidelines document (Brown 2007), the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) document (Walker 1990) and the relevant ClfA publication (ClfA 2014b). The depositional requirements of the body to which the Site Archive will be ultimately transferred will be met in full.

## 6 THE RESULTS

*During the archaeological evaluation, separate stratigraphic entities were assigned unique and individual 'context' numbers, which are indicated in the following text as, for example (context 123).*

### 6.1 Natural deposits

6.1.1 As discussed in **Section 2**, natural deposits across the site consisted of Sleaford Sands and gravels (**106**), (**208**) and possibly (**107**), (**211**).

### 6.2 Additional deposits

6.2.1 Topsoil across the site consisted of friable dark greyish brown silty sand, containing occasional limestone fragments and charcoal flecks (**100**), (**200**).

### 6.3 Trench 1

6.3.1 Overlying the natural (**106**) in Trench 1 was a deposit of loose to friable, light reddish yellow brown slightly silty sand (**107**) with dark brown mottle, up to 0.3m thick. It is unclear whether this is a transformed soil or constitutes part of the natural Sleaford sands and gravels present at the site.

6.3.2 Deposit (**107**) was overlain by a dark greyish greenish brown, friable sandy silt (**113**), up to 0.3m thick and containing occasional shell fragments and pottery and roof tile of 13<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century date. Deposit (**110**) recorded in the western end of the trench was probably the same as (**113**). However, there was no physical relationship as these deposits were truncated by wall (**103**).

6.3.3 Three walls were identified in Trench 1 (**103**), (**104**), (**105**). No cuts were observed for these structures. However, this is probably due to transformation of the soil. It is likely that walls (**105**) and (**103**) were cut through deposit (**113**), while wall (**104**) cut deposit (**110**) and (**113**). Deposit (**113**) contained three fragments of medieval pottery (**Appendix 3**). Walls (**103**) and (**104**) formed a projected 90° angle to the southwest of Trench 1. This suggests that the corner of the structure is probably located around 1m from the southwest side of Trench 1, and that the area to the north of wall (**103**) and to the east of wall (**104**) represents the area within a building. Indeed, the two deposits examined in this area, (**109**) and (**110**), yielded 33 pottery fragments from several different types of jugs, jars and bowls, all dating from the thirteenth to fifteenth centuries, as well as cattle, horse, sheep and pig bones displaying butchery marks. Given that walls (**103**) and (**104**) form a projected 90° angle, they are likely to comprise the same building whereas (**105**) has a slightly different orientation so is likely to be from a different structure than walls (**103**) and (**104**).

- 6.3.4 Foundation wall (**104**) was constructed of roughly hewn, random coursed limestone without bonding material. Stones ranged in size from small to c. 0.18m by 80mm by 50mm. The wall was oriented on a roughly northeast-southwest alignment and the dimensions of the masonry as found measured 2m long by 0.56m wide by 0.21m high.
- 6.3.5 Foundation wall (**103**) comprised random coursed, roughly hewn limestone without bonding material, oriented on a roughly northwest-southeast alignment. Stones ranged in size from small to 0.2m by 0.13m by 50mm. Dimensions of masonry as found measured 2.44m long by 0.50m wide by 50mm high. Included in this foundation was a large square cornerstone measuring 0.48m wide by 0.48m wide by at least 0.27m high (the stone was not fully exposed). Approximately 0.3m to the south of this cornerstone there were several stones that appear to have collapsed from the main structure. Among these stones was a large fragment of a mortar or font dating to the late medieval period that appeared to have been re-used as building material (**Appendix 3**), (**Plate 3**).
- 6.3.6 Foundation wall (**105**) was constructed of random coursed, roughly hewn limestone without bonding material and oriented on a roughly northeast to southwest alignment. Stones ranged in size from small to 0.15m by 0.11m by 60mm and the dimensions of masonry as found measured 2m long by 0.52m wide by 0.31m high.
- 6.3.7 Also cutting through deposit (**113**) was a posthole [**115**] recorded in Section 1, measuring 0.32m wide by 0.44m deep with a 90° inclination of axis. The sides of the cut were impossible to see due to soil conditions, but the shape was inferred from the stony fill and the base of the cut which was visible. The fill consisted of friable, dark greyish brown silty sand (**114**), containing mid-sized limestone fragments which are probably the remnants of post packing material.
- 6.3.8 Overlying deposit (**113**) and probably later in the sequence than the walls was a 30mm thick deposit of friable, light to mid yellowish brown decayed plaster or mortar (**112**), which is probably demolition debris associated with the dismantling of the structure in this area.
- 6.3.9 A probable linear ditch [**119**] was recorded cutting deposit (**112**), measuring 1.8m wide by 0.59m deep and oriented on a roughly north-south alignment. The ditch had moderately steep, concave sides, breaking gradually to a concave base and extended through the width of the trench. The ditch contained a sequence of three fills. The basal fill comprised very dark grey, loose slightly silty sand (**118**) up to 0.17m thick. This was overlain by dark greyish brown, firm to friable silty sand (**117**), up to 0.28m thick. The final fill comprised up to 0.22m thick dark greyish brown, friable, slightly clayey silty sand (**116**).
- 6.3.10 Deposit (**112**) was sealed by a layer of firm to friable, dark brownish grey silty sand (**111**), up to 0.28m thick, containing frequent small limestone fragments and rare pieces of charcoal/cinder. The amount of limestone fragments suggest that this is a layer containing demolition debris associated with the dismantling of the structure represented by walls (**103**), (**104**). Deposit (**108**), recorded to the west of wall (**104**) is probably the same as (**111**).

6.3.11 Deposits **(111)** and **(108)** were overlain by topsoil deposit **(100)**

6.4 Trench 2

6.4.1 Overlying the natural **(208)** in the southern end of Trench 2 was a deposit of loose mid reddish brown and yellowish reddish brown sand **(211)**, up to 0.35m thick. It is unclear whether this is part of the natural Sleaford sands and gravels or a transformed soil.

6.4.2 A cut **[210]** which was truncated on both sides was recorded cutting the natural near the centre of the trench. As a result of the truncation, its shape and orientation remain uncertain. One side of **[210]** was partially revealed, which was moderately steep and broke gradually to a flat base. The cut contained two fills, the earliest of which comprised loose, mid to light yellowish grey, slightly clayey silty sand **(204)**, up to 0.24m thick. This was overlain by 0.7m thick, friable, mid brownish grey silty sand **(203)**.

6.4.3 On its southern side, cut **[210]** was truncated by **[209]**, which is a construction cut for surface **(207)**. Cut **[209]** was only partially exposed and its shape and orientation remain uncertain. It had shallow concave sides breaking gradually to a flat base. It contained three fills, the first of which consisted of firm to friable, light to mid yellowish brown clayey silty sand, **(205)**, containing six fragments of medieval pottery. This was overlain by an up to 0.18m thick deposit of light to mid yellowish brown, firm sandy clay **(206)** which acted as a bed on which to lay surface **(207)**. Deposit **(206)** contained a complete sheep metatarsus. The final fill in the sequence was surface **(207)**, which was made of limestone fragments.

6.4.4 The northern side of cut **[210]** was truncated by modern feature **[202]** which was the cut for a drainage pipe.

6.4.5 The fill **(201)** of modern drainage feature **[202]** was overlain by topsoil **(200)**, up to 0.3m thick.

## **7 DISCUSSION – THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE**

7.1 The archaeological sequence is described by placing stratigraphic sequences within broad phases, assigned on a site-wide basis in this case. An attempt has been made to add interpretation to the data, and correlate these phases with recognised historical and geological periods.

7.2 Summary

7.2.1 During the evaluation, archaeological remains were recovered extensively within the small area excavated.

7.3 Phase 1: Natural sub-stratum

7.3.1 Phase 1 represents natural geological material exposed within both trenches. This consisted of loosely compacted gravel and sand patches, with a mid to light reddish brown or yellowish brown colour. The boundary between the natural deposits and the overlying topsoil was clear.

#### 7.4 Phase 2: Medieval

7.4.1 Medieval activity on the site is represented by three linear wall foundations and a stone surface. The walls are probably the remnants of two structures, and could represent a larger medieval settlement in close proximity to the area examined. Associated with these features were deposits containing pottery and roof tile dating to between the thirteenth and fifteenth centuries, as well as animal bone displaying butchery marks. A fragment of a late medieval stone font or mortar was also discovered. The characteristics of these artefacts imply that the buildings' function was likely to be domestic: food preparation and consumption is indicated by the butchery marks on the animal bone and by the fragments of jugs, bowls and jars. The diversity of the pottery vessel types indicates the existence of a wider medieval settlement beyond the area examined during the evaluation. The stone surface is likely to be the remnants of a floor or pathway.

#### 7.5 Phase 3: Modern

7.5.1 Modern activity on the site is represented by a land drain cutting through the north of trench 2. No other modern disturbance was observed. Topsoil provided the modern ground surface across the site.

#### 7.6 Phase 4: Undated (Medieval)

7.6.1 A ditch and a posthole identified in Trench 1 comprise the undated archaeology. These features did not contain any dating evidence, but their proximity to walls (105) and (103) respectively indicates that they were auxiliary features to the buildings and are therefore probably contemporary with the wall foundations. The ditch was 0.8m to the east of wall (105), so probably represents a drainage ditch on the outside of the building. The posthole could represent a single post, possibly for animal tethering, or could be part of an alignment of postholes representing a larger structure.

## 8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1.1 The aims of the archaeological evaluation were fulfilled and identified the remains of several structural features dating to the medieval period. These are very likely to represent a larger group of structural remnants.
- 8.1.2 Further archaeological work could be undertaken in future if required; any further work will be decided at the discretion of the Senior Historic Environment Officer, advisor to North Kesteven District Council.

## 9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Antony Aspbury Associates Ltd. for commissioning the work on behalf of Lincolnshire Diocesan Trust & Board of Finance Ltd. Thanks are also due to the tenant, Mr P White, for access and consideration. The investigation was supervised by Andrew Failes. Gary Taylor of PCA Newark managed the site, edited this report and reported on the metalwork, worked stone and shell. Figures accompanying this report were prepared by PCA's CAD department. Thanks are due to Dr Anne Irving for the report on the ceramic finds and to Kevin Rielly for the report on the animal bone.

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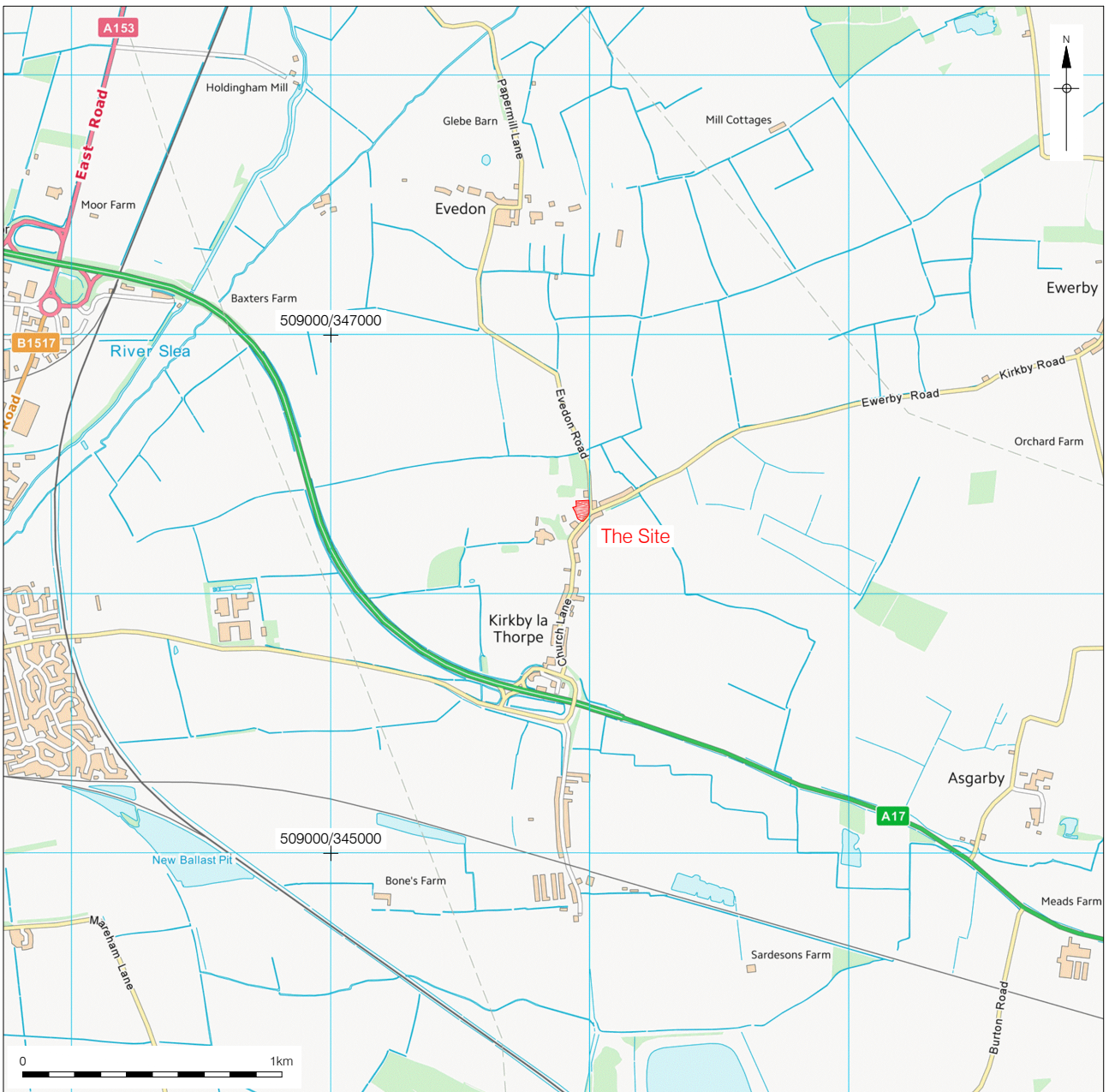
## 9.2 Websites

The British Geological Survey Map (BGS) -  
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

Accessed on 30/07/2018

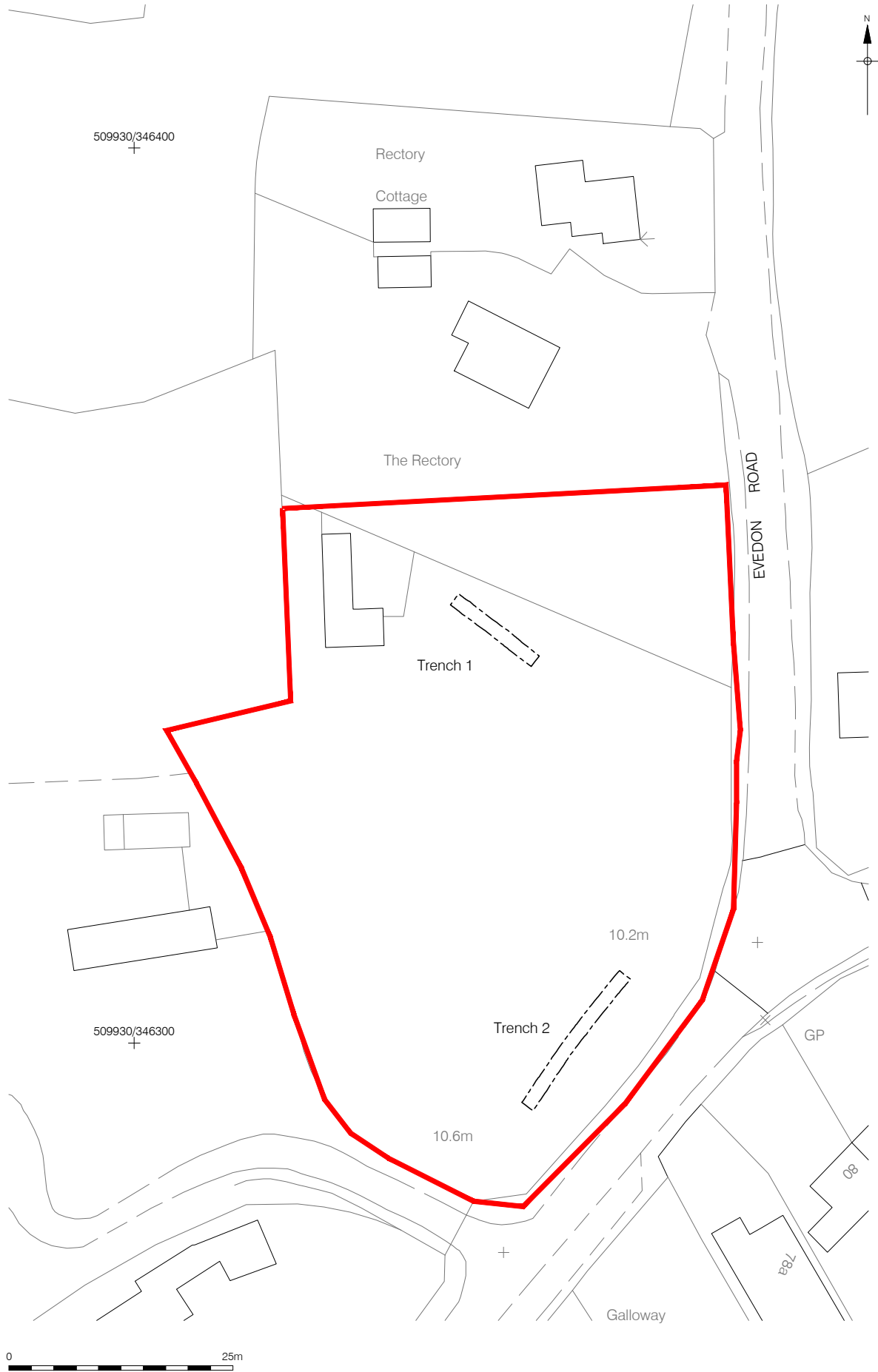
Old Maps - <https://www.old-maps.co.uk/#/Map/523560/309670/12/100670>

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Figure 1  
 Site Location  
 1:2,000,000, 1:250,000 & 1:25,000 at A4

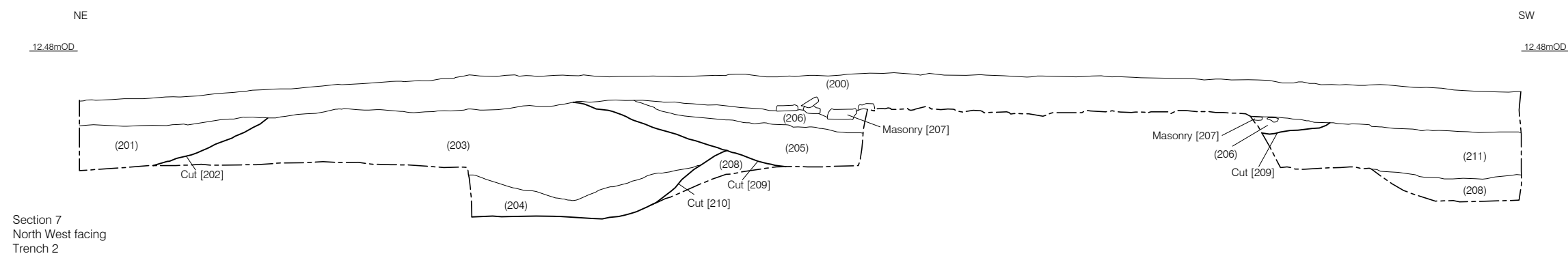
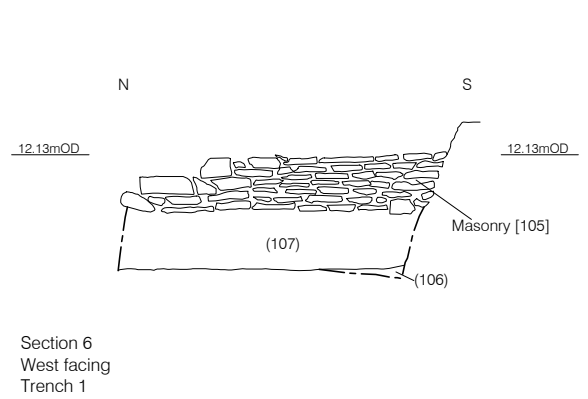
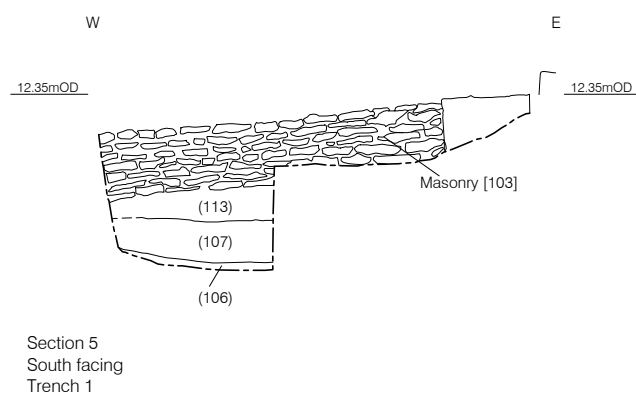
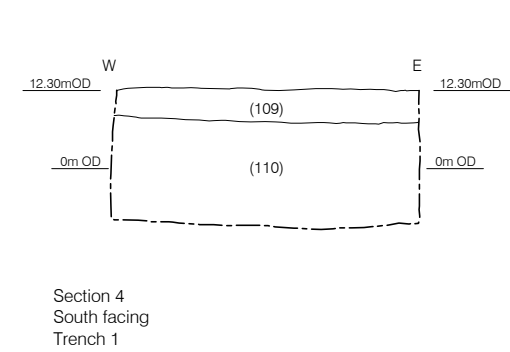
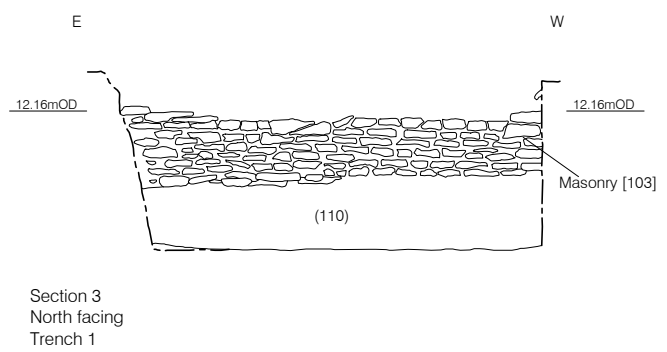
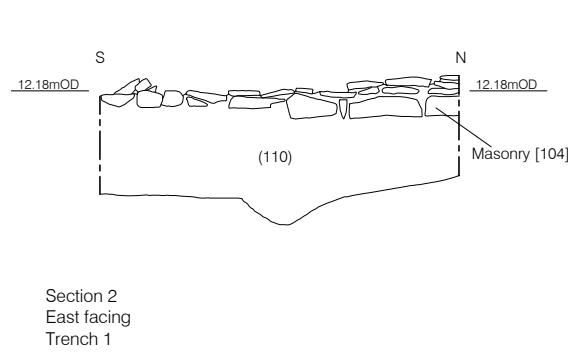
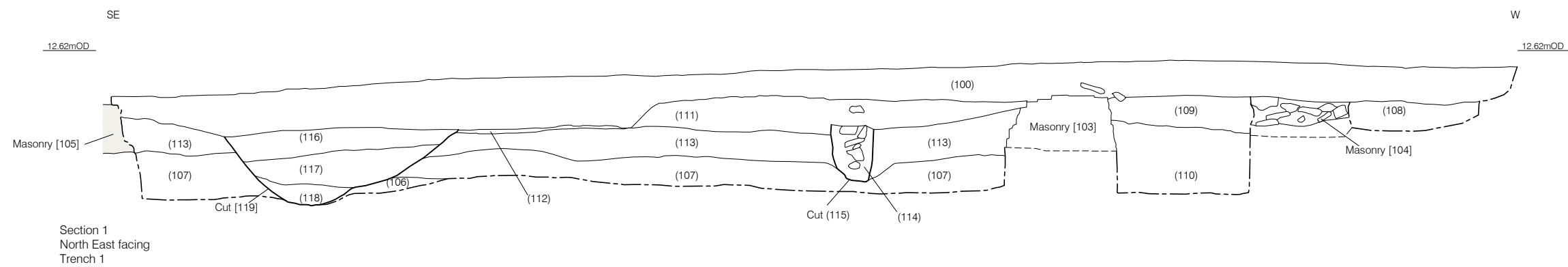


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Figure 2  
 Trench Location  
 1:625 at A4



Figure 3  
Plan of Trench 1 and 2  
1:100 at A4



## Appendix 1: Context Index

Abbreviations: UE means 'unexcavated'; N/A means 'not applicable'; > means 'greater than'; < means 'up to'; Context numbers are followed by a brief description and interpretation; their dimensions in metres (in the order length x width x depth; or diameter x depth); and their critical stratigraphic relationships.

Context comprised	Category	Description			Interpretation	Dimensions (m)	Above	Below
		Colour	Texture	Inclusions				
100	Deposit	Dark brown	Friable silty sand	Occasional limestone fragments	Topsoil	Up to 0.40m thick	-	113,111,109,108
103	Masonry	Roughly hewn, random coursed, limestone foundation wall with no bonding material. Stones ranging in size from 0.1m x 60mm x 30mm to 0.2m x 0.13m x 50mm			Foundation	2.44m L x 0.50m W x 0.36m H	111, 109	113, 110
104	Masonry	Roughly hewn, random coursed, limestone foundation wall with no bonding material. Stones ranging in size from 50mm x 40mm x 30mm to 0.18m x 80mm x 50mm			Foundation	2m L x 0.56m W x 0.21m H	109, 108	110
105	Masonry	Roughly hewn, random coursed, limestone foundation wall with no bonding material. Stones ranging in size from 20mm x 50mm x 20mm to 0.15m x 0.11m x 60mm			Foundation	2m L x 0.52m W x 0.31m H	100	113
106	Deposit	Mid to light reddish brown and yellowish reddish brown	Loose sands and gravel	-	Natural sands and gravels	-	107	-

107	Deposit	Dark reddish brown with brown mottle	Loose to friable slightly silty sand	-	Unclear if this is darker natural or perhaps a former subsoil	Up to 0.3m thick	113	-
108	Deposit	Dark brownish grey	Firm to friable silty sand	Frequent small limestone fragments	Soil deposit possibly associated with a demolition phase of wall 104	At least 0.20m thick	100	-
109	Deposit	Dark brownish grey	Firm to friable silty sand	Frequent small limestone fragments	Soil deposit possibly associated with a demolition phase of walls 103 & 104	Up to 0.26m thick	100	104, 103
110	Deposit	Dark greyish greenish brown	Friable silty sand	Occasional shell fragments	Possibly a former topsoil deposit which is cut by foundation walls 103 and 104	Up to 0.54m thick	103, 104	106
111	Deposit	Dark brownish grey	Firm to friable silty sand	Frequent small limestone fragments	Soil deposit possibly associated with a demolition phase of wall 103	Up to 0.28m thick	100	103
112	Deposit	Light to mid yellow brown	Friable decayed plaster/mortar	-	Possible remnant of demolition debris of building in area	Up to 30mm thick	119	113
113	Deposit	Dark greyish greenish brown	Friable silty sand	Occasional shell fragments	Possibly a former topsoil deposit which is cut by foundation walls 103 and 105	Up to 0.30m thick	103, 105	107
114	Fill	Dark greyish brown	Friable silty sand	Frequent mid-sized limestone fragments	Fill of posthole 115 containing post packing material (stone fragments)	Fills 115	111	115
115	Cut	Posthole cut observed in section with steep sides tapering to a concave base			Posthole cut	0.32m wide by 0.44m deep	114	113
116	Fill	Dark greyish brown	Friable slightly clayey silty sand	-	Fill of possible ditch 119	Up to 0.22m thick	100	117

117	Fill	Dark greyish brown	Firm to friable silty sand	-	Fill of possible ditch 119	Up to 0.28m thick	116	118
118	Fill	Very dark grey	Loose slightly silty sand	Occasional gravel	Fill of possible ditch 119	Up to 0.17m thick	117	119
119	Cut	Linear cut oriented on a roughly North-South alignment with moderately steep concave sides breaking gradually to a concave base			Possible ditch cut	Extends in length through width of trench x 1.8m W x 0.59m D	118	112
200	Deposit	Dark greyish brown	Friable silty sand	Occasional small limestone fragments, occasional flecks of charcoal	Topsoil	Up to 0.3m thick	-	201
201	Fill	Dark greyish brown	Friable to firm silty sand	Contained a modern drain pipe	Fill of drain cut 202	-	200	202
202	Cut	Linear cut oriented on a NE/SW alignment with moderately steep sides			Cut containing a modern drain pipe	1.3m wide and extended diagonally through the width of the trench	201	203
203	Fill	Mid brownish grey	Friable clayey silty sand	Occasional small stones	Fill of cut 210	Up to 0.7m thick	209	204
204	Fill	Mid to light yellowish grey	Loose slightly clayey sand	-	Fill of cut 210	Up to 0.24m thick	203	210
205	Fill	Dark brown	Firm to friable clayey silty sand	-	Fill of cut 209	Up to 0.32m thick	204	209



206	Fill	Light to mid yellowish brown	Firm sandy clay	-	Fill of cut 209 and clay bed for stone surface 207	Up to 0.18m thick	207	205
207	Fill	Light to mid grey	Hard limestone fragment surface within a matrix of dark brown silty sand	-	Possible yard surface	Extends through width of the trench x 4.10m W x 0.10m D	200	206
208	Deposit	Mid yellowish red to mid yellowish reddish brown	Loose sands and gravels	-	Natural sands and gravels	-	210	-
209	Cut	Cut of uncertain shape and orientation with a shallow concave side breaking gradually to a flat base			Construction cut for surface 207	4.02m W x 0.42m D	205	203
210	Cut	Heavily truncated cut of uncertain shape and orientation with a flat base			Possible ditch cut?	Extends in length through width of trench x at least 2.4m wide x 0.88m D	204	208
211	Deposit	Mid reddish brown and yellowish red	Loose sand	-	Unclear if this is natural or a transformed soil	Up to 0.35m thick	209	208

## Appendix 2: Site Photographs



**Plate 1:** General view of the site, looking north.



**Plate 2:** Walls (104) in the foreground, (103) mid-way down trench 1 and (105) in the background, looking southeast.



**Plate 3:** Fragment of a font or mortar in front of wall (103), looking north. In the upper right-hand corner is the large cornerstone that forms part of (103).



**Plate 4:** Surface [209] in trench 2, looking northeast.



**Plate 5:** Walls (103) and (104), also showing the font or mortar fragment in the foreground, looking northwest.



**Plate 6:** Wall (105), in trench 1, looking east.

## **Appendix 3: Report on the Finds**

### **CERAMIC FINDS**

*Dr Anne Irving*

#### **Pottery**

##### **Introduction**

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001). A total of 42 sherds from a maximum 30 vessels, weighing 1265g was recovered from the site. The pottery dates to the medieval and post-medieval periods.

##### **Methodology**

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive of the pottery is included in Table 1.

##### **Results**

*Table 1, Archive of the Pottery*

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Vessel	Description
109	TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware	Jug	1	1	7	BS		
109	LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	Jug	1	1*	46	BS	V01	
109	LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	Jug	2	1*	150	BS	V02	Rilled
109	LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	Jug	4	1	580	Base + BS		Finger pinched base; soot/carbonised deposit; stacking scar on underside of base; all same vessel?
110	LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	Jug	1	1*	20	BS	V01	Start of pinching above basal angle
110	TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware	Jug/ Jar	1	1	22	Base		
110	LEMS	Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly	Jar/ bowl	2	2	12	BS		Soot/ carbonised deposit
110	SLST	South Lincolnshire Shell Tempered ware	Jar/ bowl	1	1	1	Rim		
110	POTT	Potterhanworth-type Ware	Jar/ bowl	1	1	14	BS		Blown shell; ID?
110	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	Jar/ bowl	1	1	5	BS		
110	LSWA	Lincoln Glazed ware Fabric A	Small jug	2	1	7	BS		CU splashed glaze
110	LLSW	Late Lincoln Glazed ware	Jug	1	1	36	Handle		Small handle with prominent central rib
110	LLSW	Late Lincoln Glazed ware	Jug	1	1	5	BS		Rilled
110	LSW3	14th to 15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	Jug	1	1	4	BS		
110	LSW3	14th to 15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	Jug	1	1	16	Base		Stacking scar on underside; soot
110	LSW3	14th to 15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	Jug	1	1	11	BS		
110	LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	Jug	4	1*	91	Rim, neck and BS	V02	
110	NSP	Nottingham Splashed ware	Jug	1	1	22	Handle		Strap handle with central hollow; abraded
110	NOTGL	Nottingham Light Bodied Glazed ware	Jug	5	5	33	BS		
110	NSP	Nottingham Splashed ware	Jug	1	1	86	BS		?ID
113	LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	Jug	1	1	10	BS		
113	POTT	Potterhanworth-type Ware	Bowl	1	1	22	Rim		Long everted
113	LSW2/3	13th to 15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	Jar	1	1	24	Rim		Everted and pinched rim; ?ID

205	EMHM	Early Medieval Handmade ware	Jar/ bowl	1	1	3	BS		
205	LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	Jug	1	1	6	BS		
205	LLSW	Late Lincoln Glazed ware	Jug	3	1	5	BS		
205	SLST	South Lincolnshire Shell Tempered ware	Jar/ bowl	1	1	27	Base		Spalled
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>30*</b>	<b>1265</b>			

\*Cross-context vessels

## Summary

The assemblage comprises a range of medieval wares and a single post-medieval sherd. These were recovered from soil deposit (109), former topsoil (110) and (113) and construction cut [209] fill (205). The medieval pottery in each content is of mixed date but relatively fresh, suggesting the sherds have been subject to limited disturbance and are not redeposited in later features.

Jugs are the most common form and are dominated by Lincoln and Nottingham medieval glazed wares. A small number of shell-tempered jar/bowl forms are also present. Whilst the range of ware types is common for this area, it is unusual to find such a variety in a small group and hints at the possibility of substantial medieval deposits in the immediate area.

## Ceramic Building Material

### Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001). Nine fragments of brick and tile, weighing 543 grams, was recovered from the site.

### Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 2.

## Results

Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Description
110	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	Oxidised; sandy	3	175	Sand bedded; flat roofer; same tile?
110	NIB	Nibbed tile	Oxidised; smooth	1	117	Moulded and folded rectangular; inscribed
110	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	Oxidised; smooth	2	96	Flat roofer; abraded; same tile?
110	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	Toynton	2	64	
113	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	Oxidised; sandy	1	91	Possibly cloth moulded; flat roofer; strike marks
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>543</b>	

## Summary

Medieval flat roofing tile came from former topsoil deposits (110) and (113). The manufacture of the tiles suggests they a date range of 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century. Of interest is an inscribed pattern on the surface of the nib tile; this is extremely rare and known examples tend to incorporate religious or apotropaic symbols. Unfortunately, in this case only a small part of the inscription is extant.

### 9.2.1 SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 3 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 3, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comment
109	13 <sup>th</sup> to 14 <sup>th</sup>	
110	Mid 16 <sup>th</sup> to 18 <sup>th</sup>	Date on a single sherd, rest of group is mid 12 <sup>th</sup> to 15 <sup>th</sup>
113	13 <sup>th</sup> to 15 <sup>th</sup>	
205	13 <sup>th</sup> to 15 <sup>th</sup>	

### 9.2.2 ABBREVIATIONS

BS	Body sherd
CXT	Context
LHJ	Lower Handle Join
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
TR	Trench
W (g)	Weight (grams)

### 9.2.3 REFERENCES

~ 2001, *Draft Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material*, third version [internet]. Available from <http://www.geocities.com/acbm1/CBMGDE3.htm>

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



## ANIMAL BONE

*Kevin Rielly*

### Introduction

The site is on the west side of Evedon Road and Church Lane within the village of Kirkby La Thorpe about 1km east of Sleaford. Two strip trenches, one to the north (Trench 1) and one to the south (Trench 2), were excavated within a study area approximately 80m north to south and 60m west to east. These trenches revealed evidence for medieval (13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> centuries) and post-medieval (16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> centuries) activity, the former demonstrated in particular, with the remains of two masonry domestic structures in Trench 1. A small quantity of animal bones was found within both trenches, these entirely collected by hand.

### 9.3 Methodology

The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of longbone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered. A concerted effort was undertaken to refit as many bones as possible, noting the actual number of fragments prior to refitting.

#### Description of faunal assemblage

The site provided a total of 20 animal bones, this reducing to 13 fragments following refitting. All of these bones were well preserved and while generally less than 25% complete (with some exceptions), there was no indication of heavy fragmentation. Notably, a major proportion had been dog gnawed suggesting that food waste was open to the action of scavengers either dumped within middens or poorly buried in deeper features. This assemblage was recovered from three deposits (see Table 1), 2 in Trench 1 and the third in Trench 2. The Trench 1 collection was taken from two dump deposits, with (110) directly below (109), the latter dated between the 13<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries. (110) provided a similar date apart from a single potsherd dated between the 16<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. However, taking account of the stratigraphy it follows that both deposits can be regarded as late medieval in origin. Both deposits are most probably within one of the buildings, here delineated by the walls (103) and (104). The third deposit (206) is the fill of a construction cut [209], this unfortunately undated but potentially, as in Trench 1, dating to the medieval era.

The bones from the largest collection (109) include a heavily butchered cattle scapula and calcaneus; two equid bones featuring an extremely well worn mandibular adult premolar/molar and a metatarsus from a mid to late 1<sup>st</sup> year foal (complete with knife marks close to the proximal end); sheep femur and tibia shaft pieces; two pig humerii and a sheep-size tibia. The smaller assemblages from (110) and (206) provided cattle- and sheep-size limb bone fragments and a complete sheep metatarsus respectively. It is perhaps interesting that such a young horse is represented and it can be conjectured that at least one of the two domestic structures was a stable. The butchery noticed on this young bone can be interpreted as skinning marks, suggestive of some use made of an animal which perhaps died through disease or misadventure. The age of this individual is in sharp contrast to that represented by the extremely worn tooth. Clearly this animal had been retained most probably well beyond any efficient service.

In general, most of the bones clearly represent food waste (the cattle, sheep/goat and pig component), as shown by the butchery. The cattle and sheep/goat bones are certainly from adult animals, signifying their original use as work animals and/or as wool/milk producers.


<b>Period:</b>	<b>Med</b>	<b>?Med</b>	<b>UD</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Context:</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>206</b>	
<b>Species</b>				
Cattle	2			2
Equid	2			2
Cattle-size		2		2
Sheep/Goat	2		1	3
Pig	2			2
Sheep-size	1	1		2
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>

Table 1. Distribution of hand collected bones by period, context and species based on refitted totals

### **Conclusion and recommendations for further work**

While undoubtedly a rather small collection, the bones are clearly in a good state and were derived, for the most part, from well dated deposits. There is also information which may indicate the use of the masonry structures. It can be conjectured that further excavation will provide a larger collection, particularly perhaps if work is concentrated in the northern part of the study area. However, it is unlikely that such work will provide a large assemblage which will obviously limit any interpretation of animal usage in this area. The stated good preservation of the bones would suggest that sampling would be worthwhile and this should be included in the recovery strategies employed with any further excavations at this site. Finally it should be mentioned that there would appear to be a paucity of medieval rural sites with reasonable animal bone collections in this part of Eastern England (based on the work of Pirnie and Albarella 2008). It is hoped that the present site will help to rectify this anomaly.

### **References**

Albarella, U, and Pirnie, T, 2008 A Review of Animal Bone Evidence from Central England [http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/animalbone\\_eh\\_2007/](http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/animalbone_eh_2007/) 

## OTHER FINDS

Gary Taylor

### Worked Stone and Metal

Items recovered during investigations at Evedon Road, Kirkby La Thorpe, Lincolnshire are reported, below.

The finds were examined and reported in accordance with ClfA guidelines (2008) and the *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* (Lincolnshire County Council (2016)).

#### Introduction

A total of 3 items weighing 5509g were recovered.

#### Results:

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt(g)	Context date
100 Δ1	Stone	Mortar or font	1	5500	Late medieval, 13 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> century?
109	Iron	Nails, rectangular-sectioned shafts	2	9	
<b>TOTALS</b>			3	5509	

Δ = Small/special recorded find number

#### Provenance

The items were recovered from topsoil (**100**) and a soil deposit (**109**).

#### Discussion

Part of a stone mortar or font in a shelly Lincolnshire limestone was retrieved. The piece had a square base and, springing from this, four vertical corner ribs of which parts of two survive. Between the ribs, which are fairly triangular in section, the outer surface of the piece is lobed. Ribbed mortars such as this tend to be late medieval or early post-medieval. Mortars with triangular-sectioned ribs, like the present example, have been recovered from mid 13<sup>th</sup> – mid 14<sup>th</sup> century levels at King's Lynn (Dunning 1977, 338-9). Other mortars in Lincolnshire limestone have also been found in King's Lynn, in deposits dating from the mid 14<sup>th</sup> to end of the 15<sup>th</sup> century (*ibid.*, 329). A two-ribbed example from Worcester was recovered from a 15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> century context (Roe 2004, 470-1).

Although generally recognised as mortars, such vessels have also been identified as fonts. Numerous examples of medieval fonts being altered to other functions have been recorded, and mortars have been used as fonts, with many examples found in churches and churchyards (Rodwell 2012).

Two nails, both smithed examples, were also recovered.

### Potential

The mortar implies, in the first instance, the grinding and mixing of foodstuffs, probably on a domestic level. However, it was recovered from the stone of a masonry structure and appears to have been used as building material after it was broken and became unusable for its primary function.

The nails may suggest the presence of buildings with structural timber, or could relate to more ephemeral structures such as fencing.

## Mollusc Shells

### Introduction

A total of 5 fragments of mollusc shells, together weighing 11g, were recovered from stratified contexts.

### Methodology

The mollusc shells were laid out in context order and were counted and weighed, and where possible identified to species, element and side. Also, any evidence of transformation was noted when present.

### Provenance

The shells were retrieved from soil deposit (**109**), possible former topsoil (**110**), and fills of a construction cut for a surface (**205**, **206**).

### Condition

The overall condition of the remains was moderate to poor, with all the pieces worn and fragmentary.

### Results:

Cxt	Taxon	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
109	whelk		1	1	
110	oyster	bottom	1	10	
205	cockle		1	1	perforated
206	cockle		2	1	
	Garden snail		3	3	
<b>Totals</b>			8	16	

## Summary

A small quantity of mollusc shells was retrieved. Several are marine and are likely to be food waste. A small group of shells of terrestrial molluscs, garden snails, were also recovered. These are widely associated with man and do not provide any useful environmental indicators.

## Context Date Summary

The dating in the following Table is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Cxt	Date (Century AD)	Comments
100	13 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> ?	Based on 1 stone
109		
110		
205		
206		

## References

ClfA, 2008 *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*

Dunning, G C, 1977 'Mortars', in H Clark and A Carter, *Excavations in King's Lynn 1963-1970*, The King's Lynn Archaeological Survey Vol II, Society for Medieval Archaeology Monograph 7, 320-347

Lincolnshire County Council, 2016 *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook*. Available at:  
<http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/upload/public/attachments/1073/lincolnshire-archaeological-handbook>

Rodwell, W, 2012 *The Archaeology of Churches*

Roe, F, 2004 'Worked stone', in H Dalwood and R Edwards, *Excavations at Deansway, Worcester, 1988-89: Romano-British small town to late medieval city*, CBA Res Rep 139, 463-485

## Abbreviations

ClfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

No. Number

Wt(g) Weight (grams)

## **Appendix 4: OASIS Report**

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

## Printable version

**OASIS ID: preconst1-324718**

### Project details

Project name	Land to the West of Evedon Road, Kirkby La Thorpe, Lincolnshire: Report on an Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	Wall foundations dating from the thirteenth to fifteenth centuries, probably representing two separate domestic structures, were revealed during the archaeological evaluation. A stone surface, likely to be the remnants of a floor or pathway, was also identified. The nature and diversity of the artefact assemblage recovered from these features points to the presence of further medieval deposits in the near vicinity. A probable drainage ditch was also identified, as well as a single posthole. Modern disturbance was limited to a small part of the area examined and the medieval archaeology is well preserved.
Project dates	Start: 02-07-2018 End: 09-07-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ERKL18 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	17/0436/FUL - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	2018.93 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	WALL FOUNDATIONS Medieval
Monument type	METALLED SURFACE Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	POSTHOLE Uncertain
Significant Finds	STONE MORTAR OR FONT FRAGMENT Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Pre-application



**Project location**

Country	England
Site location	LINCOLNSHIRE NORTH KESTEVEN KIRKBY LA THORPE Land to the West of Evedon Road
Postcode	NG34 9PB
Study area	230 Square metres
Site coordinates	TF 0997 4632 53.002574296375 -0.361038685096 53 00 09 N 000 21 39 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 10m Max: 10m

**Project creators**

Name of Organisation	PCA Newark
Project brief originator	None
Project design originator	Pre-Construct Archaeology
Project director/manager	Gary Taylor
Project supervisor	Andy Failes
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

**Project archives**

Physical Archive recipient	Lincolnshire Museum Service
Physical Archive ID	2018.93
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Metal", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Lincolnshire Museum Service
Digital Archive ID	2018.93
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic", "Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Lincolnshire Museum Service
Paper Archive ID	2018.93
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Metal", "Stratigraphic", "Survey", "Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Diary", "Map", "Matrices", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey"

**Project bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land to the West of Evedon Road, Kirkby La Thorpe, Lincolnshire: Report on an Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Failes, A., Leman, M.
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