
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND
RECORDING ON LAND NORTH OF
PARK FARM,
SOUTH KYME,
LINCOLNSHIRE,
(SKCR 13)**

**Work Undertaken For
Western Power Distribution**

August 2013

Report Compiled by
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National Grid Reference: TF 167 503
The Collection Accession No: LCNCC:2013.71
OASIS Record No: archaeo11-156931

APS Report No. **95/13**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



Quality Control
 Land north of Park Farm,
 South Kyme,
 Lincolnshire,
 SKCR 13

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Site Supervisors	Andrew Failes, Bob Garland, Neil Jefferson, Chris Moulis, Mark Peachey
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
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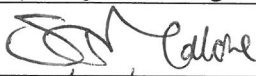
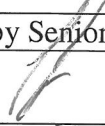
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Date: 16/10/13	Date: 19.10.13

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1. SUMMARY

A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken on land north of Park Farm, South Kyme, Lincolnshire. The investigation monitored the excavation of trenches and boreholes for new pylons.

The cable route traverses an area to the north of 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) barrows, suggestive of a barrow cemetery, have been identified to the north of the cabling works. Metalwork of the period has been found to the southwest which may indicate that further barrows were located in this proximity. Romano-British (AD 43-410) pottery and Saxon (AD 410-1066) sculpture, the latter probably indicating a monastic community, are also known from the vicinity of the site.

The investigations revealed a sequence of natural glacial till and glaciofluvial sands and gravels, undated, possible Romano-British and post-medieval deposits. Across the examined area was an undated and intermittent subsoil. A number of ditches were also undated due to a lack of artefactual material. Two ditches and a quarry pit contained Romano-British finds, although the low number of artefacts may not indicate they are of this period. Other deposits include levelling and demolition layers.

Finds recovered from the investigation comprise three sherds of Romano-British pottery and a contemporary brick fragment. Post-medieval brick was also retrieved along with plaster and mortar and some animal bone.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Western Power Distribution to undertake a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording during groundworks for new pylons and cabling works on land north of Park Farm, South Kyme, Lincolnshire. The investigations were undertaken between the 29th April and 29th May 2013 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services.

2.2 Topography and Geology

South Kyme is located 12km northeast of Sleaford and 16km northwest of Boston in the administrative district of North Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The new pole replacements were located to the north of the village between National Grid References TF 1557 5058 (near Park House), TF 1771 5061, adjacent to Lawn Hill Farm, with a spur south towards the village at TF 1739 4980 (Fig. 2). Additional cable trenching was undertaken to The Grange (TF 1687 5096).

The works traverse an area of slightly higher ground generally situated at c. 6-7m OD, dropping to below 5m OD at the western end of the investigation area. The higher ground is the southern extent of the island upon which both North and South Kyme are situated.

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 overlying glacially derived till. These in turn seal a solid geology of mudstones and limestones of the Jurassic Ancholme Group (BGS 1995).

2.3 Archaeological Setting

South Kyme is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Bronze Age to the present day. Located to the north of the cable route are a number of suspected Bronze Age barrows, identified from cropmarks. Additionally, a significant number of items of Bronze Age metalwork have been recovered from an area to the southwest. These may suggest that further barrows were located in the vicinity of the church.

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 Saxon monasteries, such as Crowland, Thorney and Ely, which may indicate the possibility of an early monastery in the vicinity (Stocker 1993, 112). A number of coins of the Late Saxon period are recorded from close to the village.

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), which probably refers to the adjacent areas of fen. 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). The fishponds and two churches of the King's manor are possibly surviving features of the Saxon monastery.

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). The standing remains, comprising the south porch, south aisle and part of the nave, have elements of 12th and 14th century date, though has been heavily restored during the 19th century (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 664). Cropmarks and earthworks indicate that the main conventual buildings of the priory stood to the north of the 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 early 18th century, although the drawbridge and a second tower were still visible in the latter part of the 18th century (Trollope 1872, 255).

Associated with the tower was a medieval hunting park which extended from the tower to Willow Row (formerly Willow Bank) to the north and Longbank to the east (Newton 1995, 80-2). The former park thus encompasses much of the area monitored during this work.

Other medieval remains include ridge and furrow of the field system which survived as earthworks in areas to the north of the village, though have since been ploughed level. These may pre-date the establishment of the park mentioned above.

3. AIMS

The aim of the archaeological investigation was to ensure that any archaeological features exposed during the groundworks should be recorded and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

Replacement posts were inserted into drilled holes or short trenches to depths of up to 2.4m below the current ground level (Plates 1 and 2). Cable trenches were excavated by machine to approximately 1m below ground level (Plate 3). Following excavation, where possible, the sides of the trenches were 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 1. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20 and detailed plans at 1:20 and 1:50. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 2). 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

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

The earliest deposits encountered during the investigation comprised brownish grey silty clay (102), grey clay with chalk fragments (118), yellowish brown clay (115), also with chalk fragments (140 and 184), brown clay with chalk fragments (144), yellowish brown and grey clay with chalk fragments (151) and greyish brown clay with chalk fragments (188 and 191).

Perhaps indicating initial reworking of the natural clays were deposits of yellowish brown clay (115 and 164), yellowish brown clay with gravel (147) and brown clayey sand with gravel (159).

The final deposits in the natural sequence comprise grey clayey sand (105), mixed orange brown and greyish brown sand and gravel (107), yellowish and greyish yellow sand (113), orange brown sandy gravel (117), greyish brown sand and gravel (124 and 178), orange and brownish yellow sand (125), yellowish brown clay (137), orange sand (138), orange sandy gravel (143 and 150), grey silty clay (158), greyish brown sandy clay (163), orange clayey sand (169), yellowish brown sand and gravel (174), greyish brown gravel with sand (179), orange yellow to reddish orange sand and gravel (186) and yellowish brown silty sand (190 and 193). In Sections 14 and 19 (Fig. 6), near vertical interfaces with the glacial clays suggest the presence of channels (Plate 11).

Developed upon the natural deposits was a subsoil which was generally encountered in the northern part of the cable trenching. This comprised deposits of orange brown silty clay (101), brown silty sand with gravel (106), brown sandy silt (112), reddish brown silty sand (120), brown sandy clay (136) greyish brown silty sand (139), brown silty sand and gravel (142 and 146), brown sand and gravel (149), brown sandy silt with gravel (166 and 173) and brownish grey clayey sand (183).

Situated to the southeast of The Grange (Fig. 4, Plan 2), was a curving length of ditch (123). This was over 4m long, over 0.6m wide and 0.5m deep (Fig.5, Sections 11 and 12; Plates 8 and 9). Two fills were recorded; a lower of grey silty sand and gravel (122) and an upper fill of brownish grey silty sand and gravel (121).

Located 50m to the northeast (Fig. 4, Plan 3), further ditches were encountered. The

earliest was (133/135). Aligned northeast-southwest, the ditch was 2.54m wide and greater than 0.55m deep (Fig. 6, Section 14; Plate 10). A single fill of greyish green clayey sand with gravel (132/134) was identified.

Cutting this ditch on its western side was a second ditch (131). This was 1.85m wide and over 0.5m deep and contained a single fill of greenish brown clayey sand with gravel (130).

Also cutting ditch (133/135), this time on its eastern edge, was ditch (129). Measuring 1.55m wide and 0.48m deep, it contained a fill of brownish grey silty sand with brown clay (128). A fragment of possible Romano-British brick was retrieved from the fill.

Sealing the latter two ditches was a deposit of grey silty sand with gravel (127). This was 0.34m thick and may represent former topsoil or a levelling deposit. This contained fragments of post-medieval brick.

Located to the south of The Grange, alongside the drive, was a feature (157) with a visible length of 30m and over 0.6m deep (Fig. 7, Section 20; Plate 12). This was interpreted as a possible pond, although it may have also been a ditch running along the length of the trench. Four fills were recorded, a basal layer of grey silty sand (156) which was overlain by grey sandy silt (155), greyish brown clayey silt (154) or brown clayey silt (160). Finds from the fills include a single sherd of possible Romano-British pottery, a fragment each of painted plaster and mortar as well as animal bone. The feature was partially sealed by a former topsoil of brownish grey sandy silt (153) before being levelled with a dumped deposit of yellow clay (152).

A feature (168) was also revealed immediately north of Grange Cottage. Identified as a possible quarry pit, this was

3.7m long and 0.55m deep (Fig. 6, Section 22; Plate 13). Grey silty sand (167) was identified as its fill which produced pottery of Romano-British date.

Revealed within the garden of 2 Grange Cottages was a demolition deposit, comprising a layer of ash and brick rubble (110). This measured in excess of 0.22m thick and was sealed by a levelling deposit (109) of yellowish brown sandy silt measuring 0.23m thick (Fig. 5, Section 7).

The current topsoil was recorded variably as brown silty clay (100), grey sandy silt (108), greyish brown sandy silt (111), greyish brown clayey silt (114, 187, 189 and 192), brownish grey silty sand with gravel (116, 126, 141, 148, 171 and 185) and brownish grey sandy silt (165). This measured between 0.1m and 0.45m thick.

Other recent deposits include tarmac road surfaces (103 and 176), with their make-up deposits (104 and 177), a farm track (175) and a limestone yard surface (180) that overlay a former yard surface of gravel (181). This in turn sealed the former topsoil of bluish grey clayey sand (182).

6. DISCUSSION

The earliest deposits encountered comprise clays, often with chalk fragments, which relate to the underlying drift geology of glacial till. These are sealed beneath silty sands, sands and sands and gravels of estuarine origin.

An intermittent subsoil was recorded in places across the area of works, generally to the north of the village. The reason for its absence in some areas may indicate that it represents the partial survival of ridge and furrow.

A number of ditches were revealed and were focussed on the area around The Grange. Some are likely to equate with parliamentary enclosure field boundaries

as depicted on early Ordnance Survey maps of the area. However, where there were three consecutive ditches near The Grange, the earliest may be of some antiquity. No features clearly associated with the use of the site as a deer park were revealed. A possible ditch to the south of The Grange and one immediately north of Grange Cottage contained Romano-British pottery and painted plaster and mortar. The latter, if also Romano-British in date, suggests that a building of the period is located in the vicinity.

A possible quarry pit was also revealed alongside the drive to The Grange. It is possible that the material excavated was to provide gravel for this driveway.

Finds retrieved from the investigation comprise pottery of Romano-British date, Romano-British and post-medieval brick, painted plaster and mortar. A small number of animal bones were also retrieved during the works.

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations were carried out during cabling and replacement pole works on land north of South Kyme, Lincolnshire. The works were undertaken as the site crossed areas of known archaeology including Bronze Age barrows and a medieval deer park and contemporary field systems.

However, no remains could be assigned a Bronze Age or medieval date. Two ditches and a quarry pit may be Romano-British date, although the low number of finds may indicate manuring scatters that were incorporated into the features when they were filled. The remaining features, mainly ditches, were undated due to a lack of artefactual material. Levelling and demolition deposits were also encountered across the area.

Finds recovered during the investigation

include three sherds of Romano-British pottery, one of which may be an import from Norfolk. Other finds include post-medieval brick, plaster, mortar and animal bone.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Karen Corcoran of Western Power Distribution for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Steve Malone who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Elizabeth Bates kindly allowed access to the library and parish files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone
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 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Neil Jefferson, Mark Peachey
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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Trollope, E, 1872 *Sleaford and the Wapentakes of Flaxwell and Aswardhun in the County of Lincoln*

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey



Figure 1 - General location plan

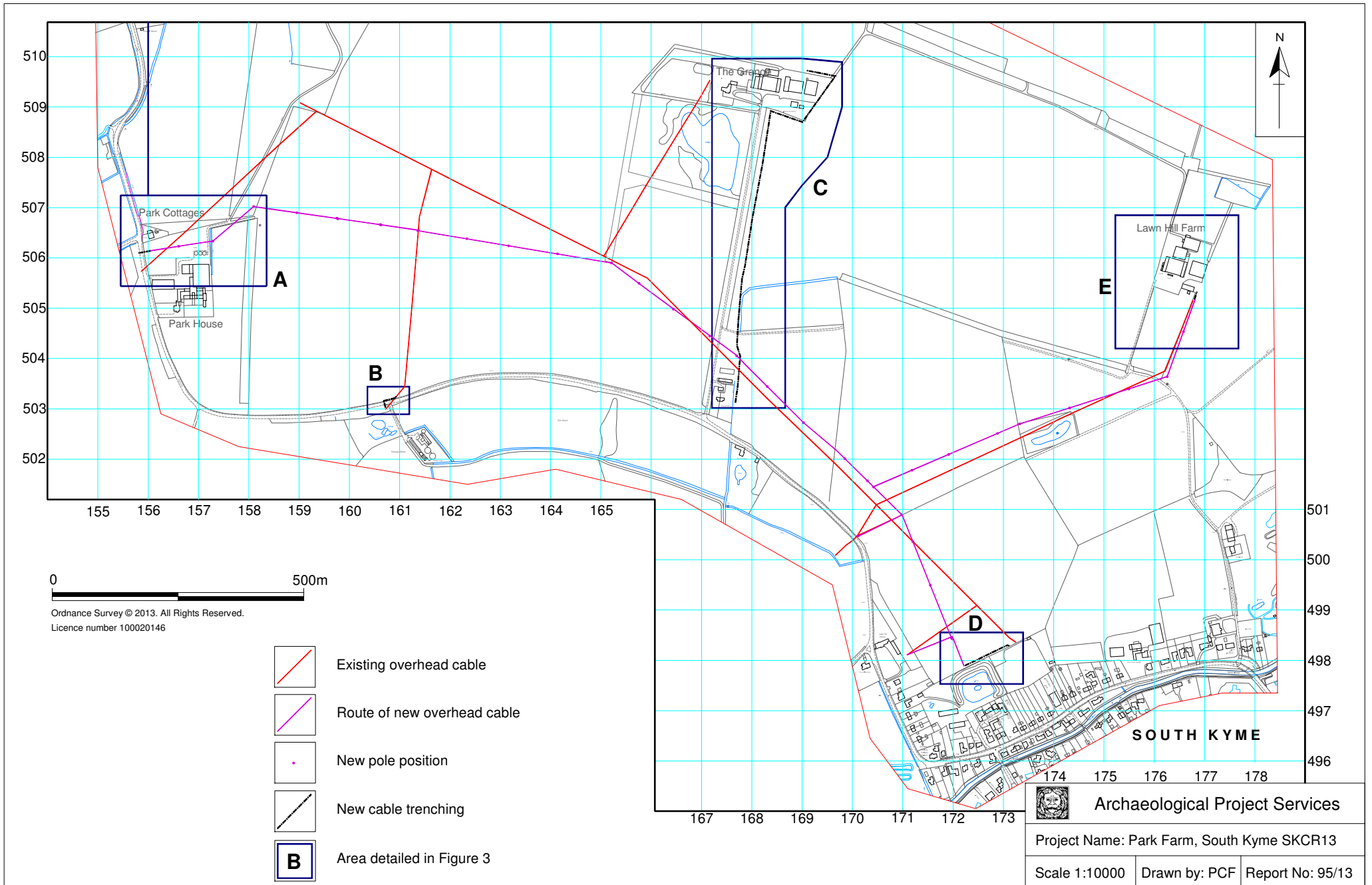
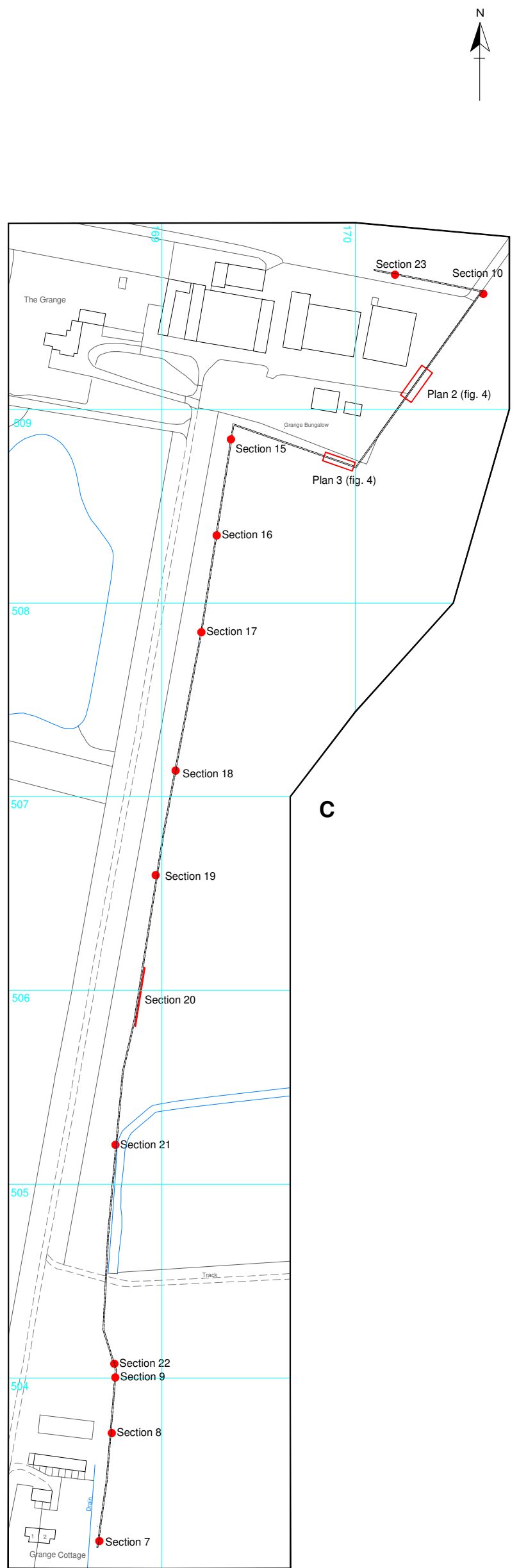
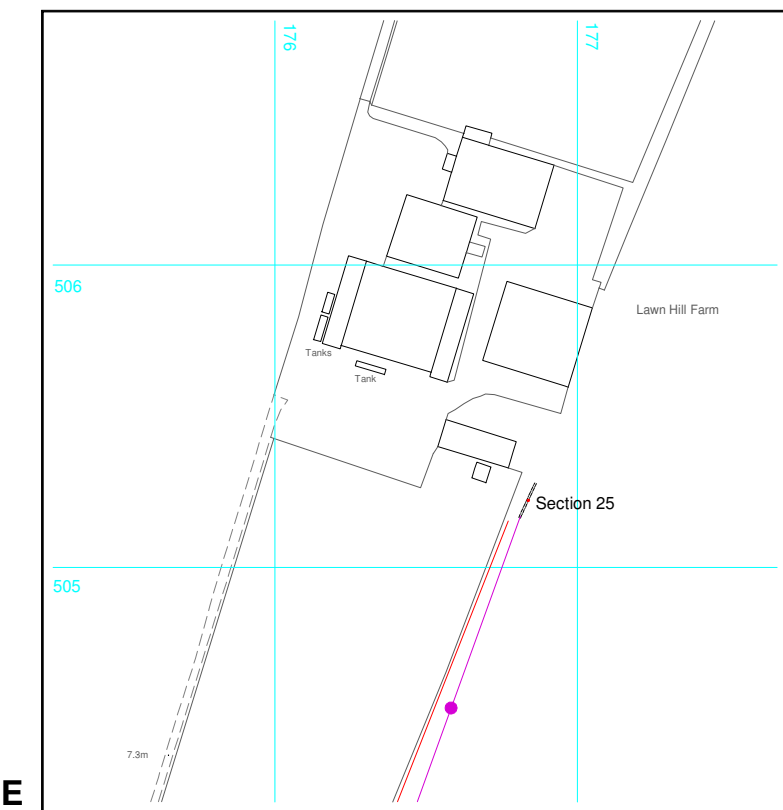
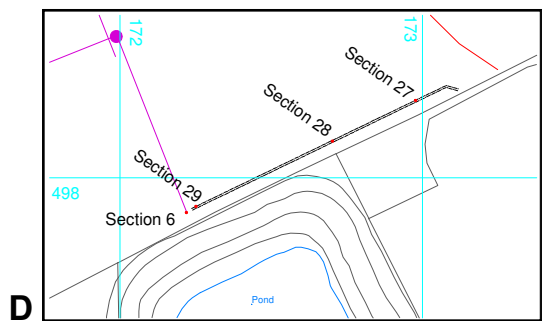
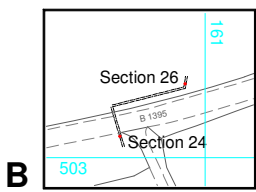
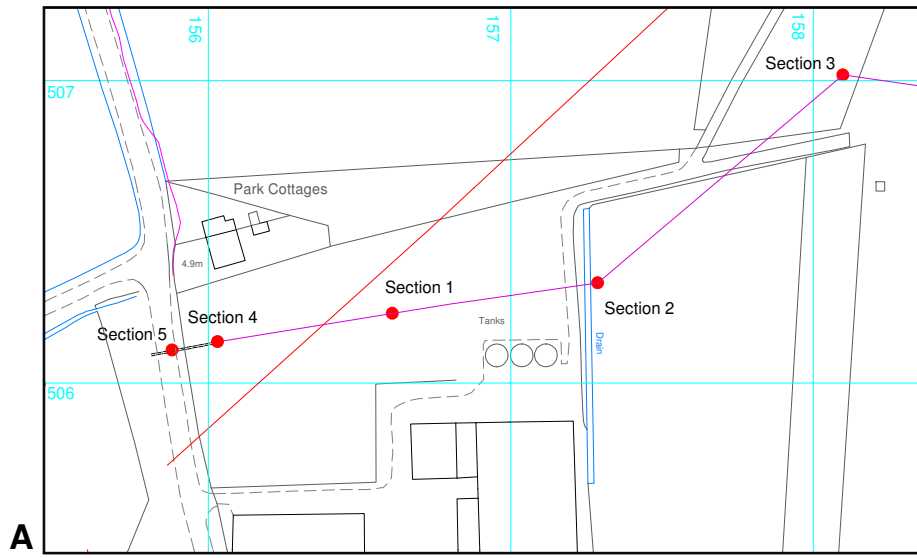


Figure 2 - Site location plan



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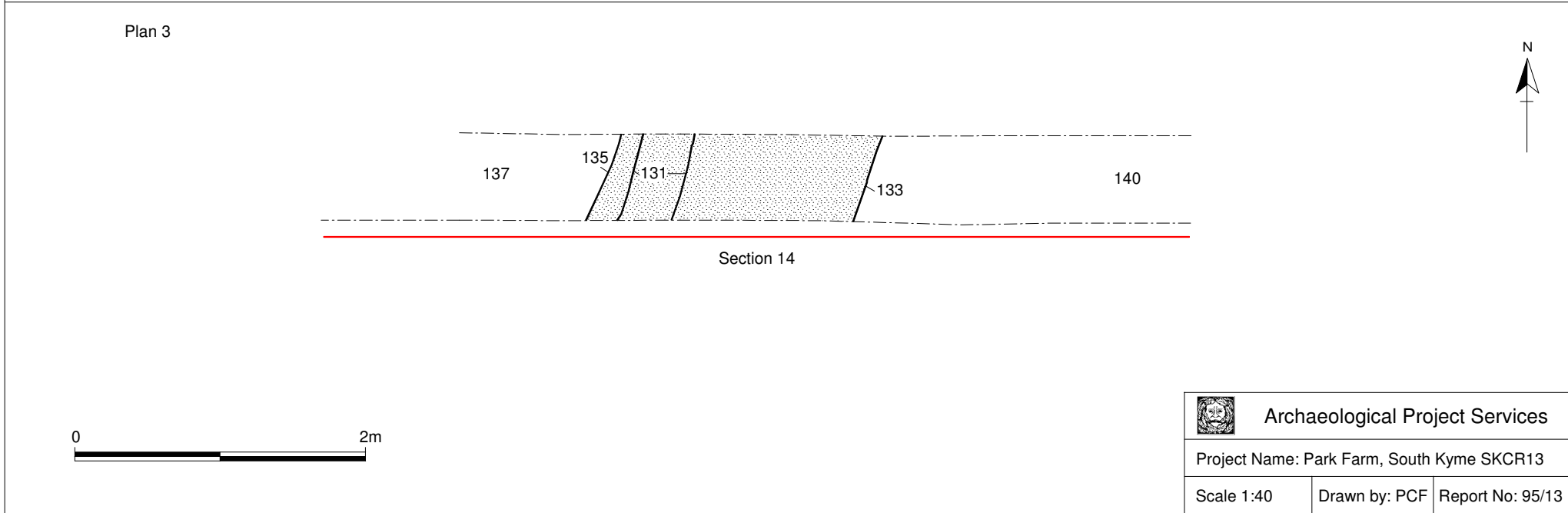
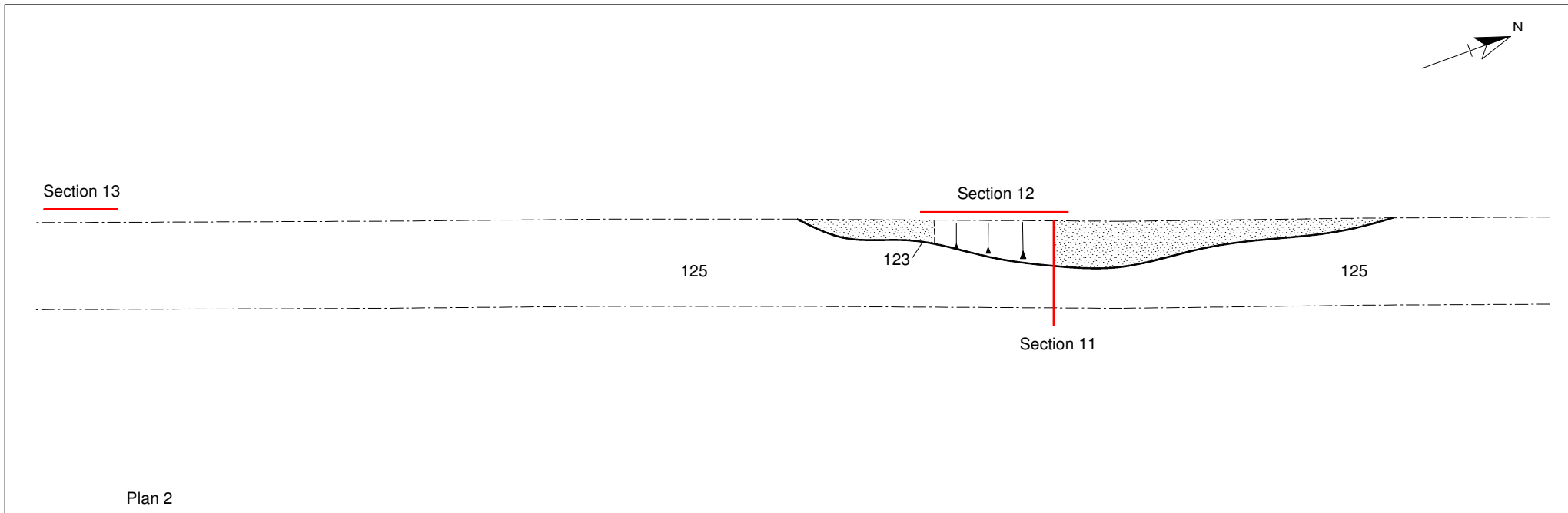
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Figure 3 - Plans of cable trenches




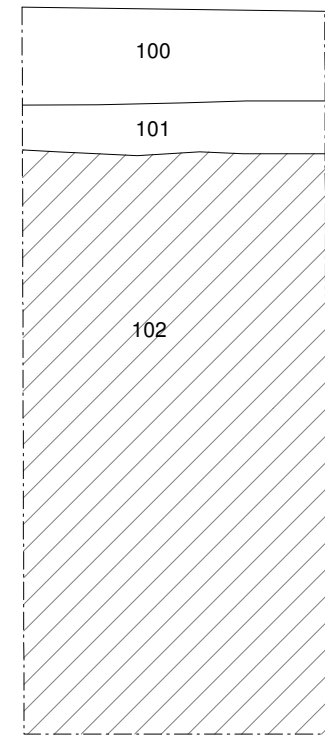
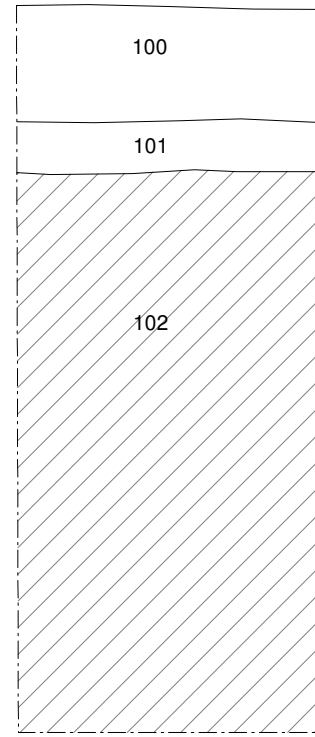
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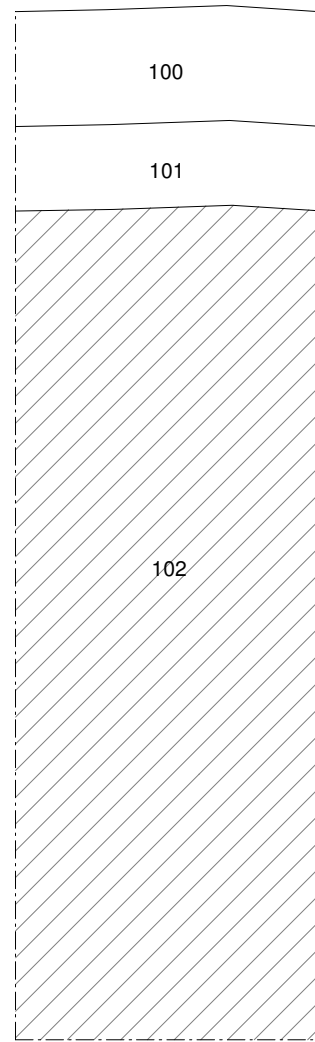
Figure 4 - Plans of selected features



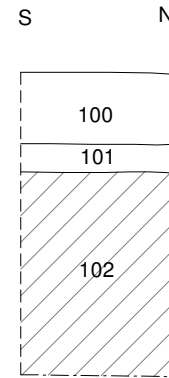
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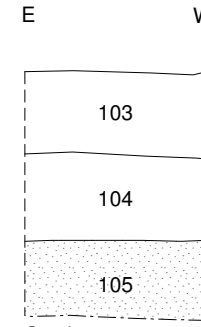
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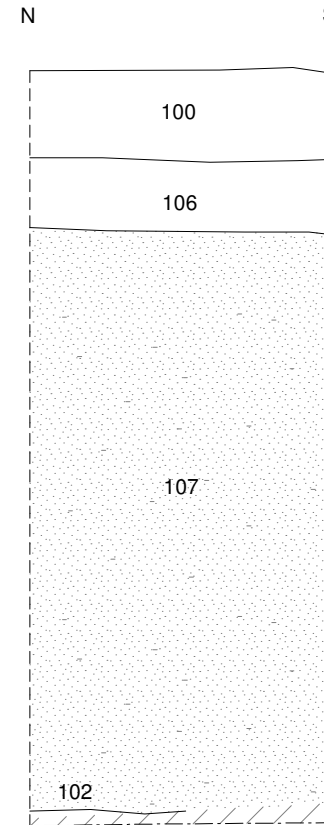
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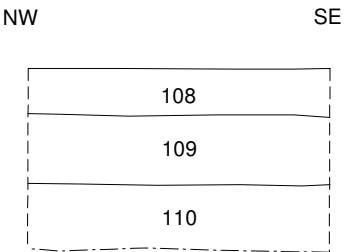
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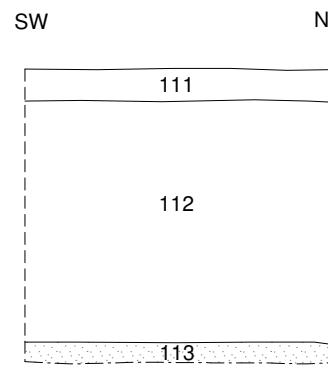
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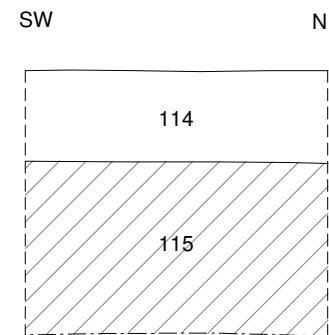
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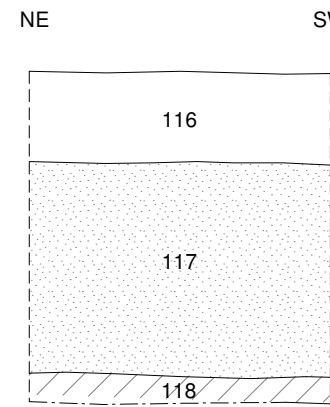
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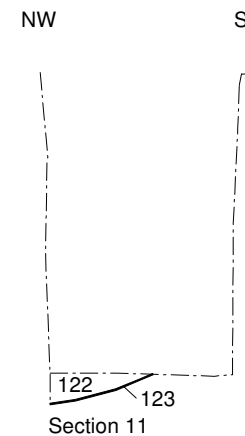
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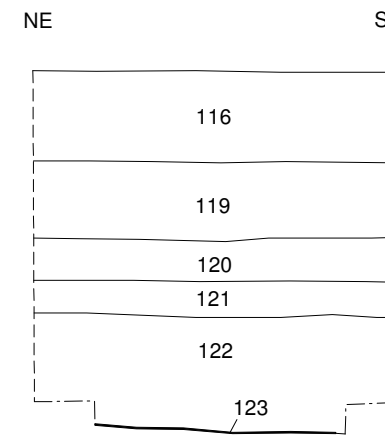
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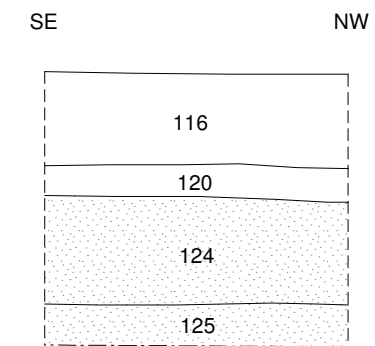
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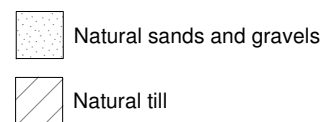
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Section 12



Section 13




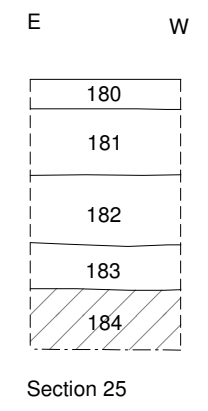
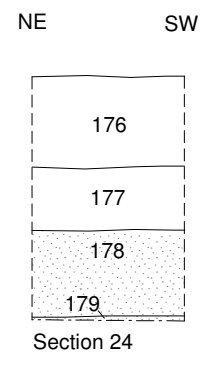
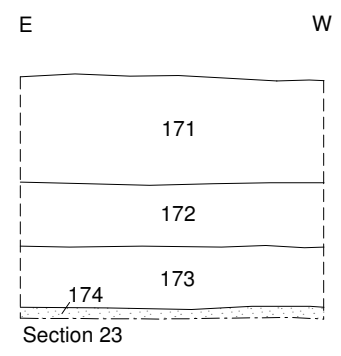
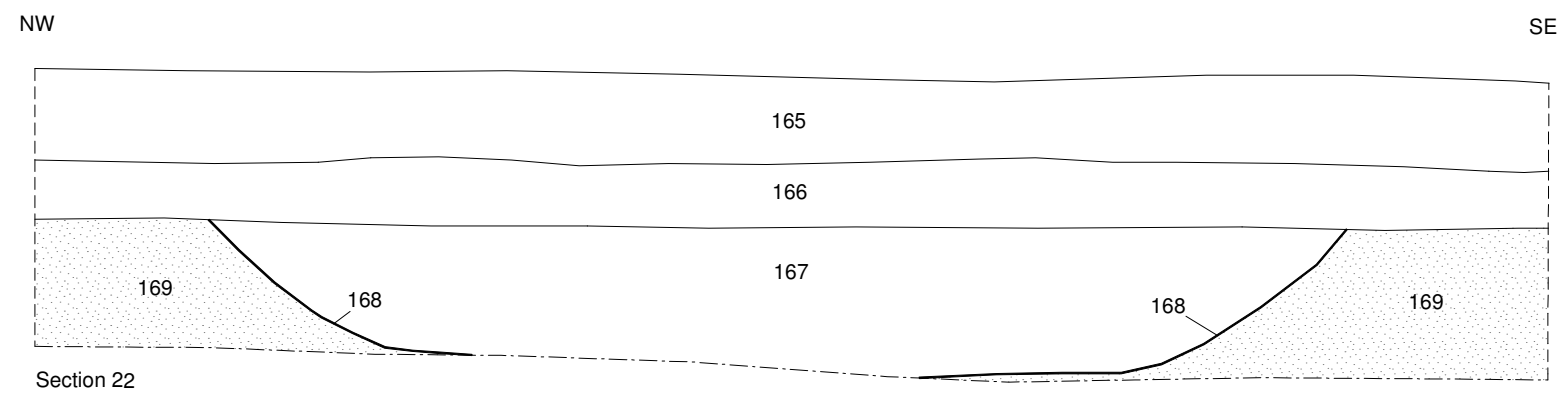
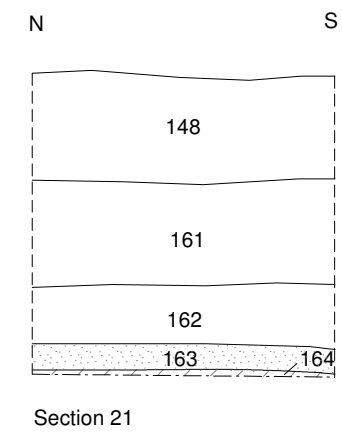
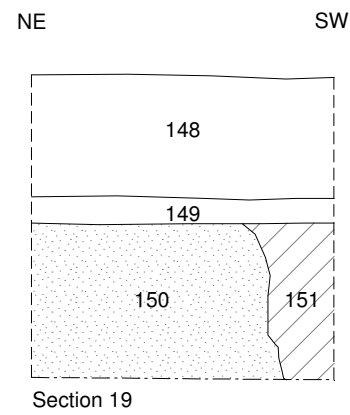
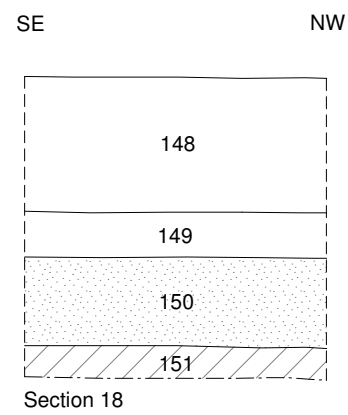
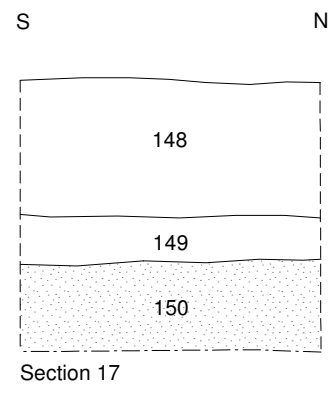
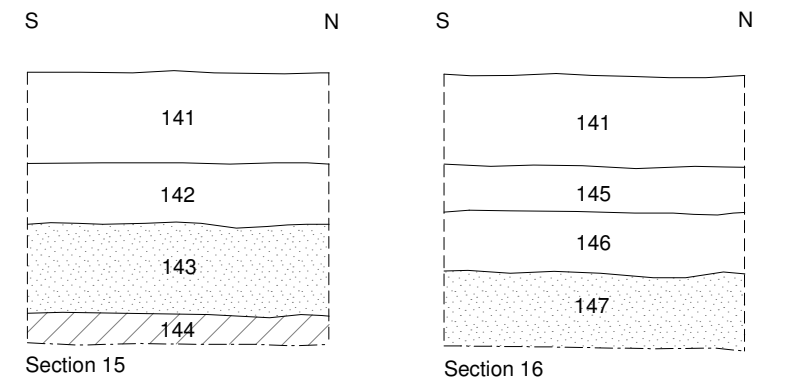
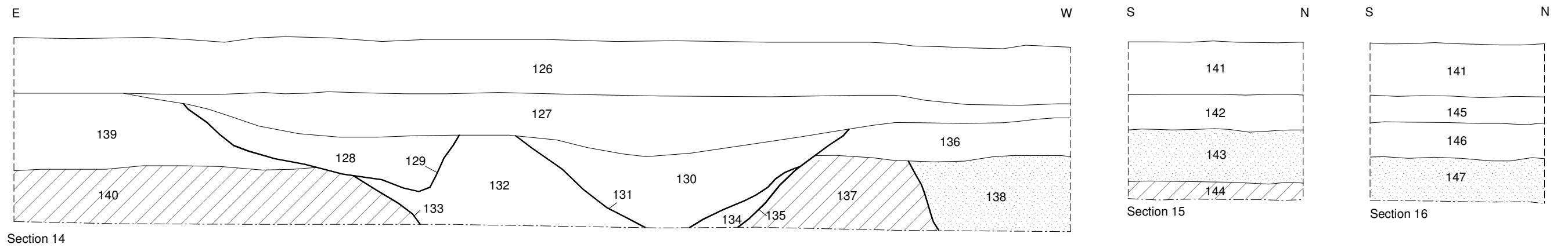


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Figure 5 - Sections 1 to 13



 Natural sands and gravels
 Natural till


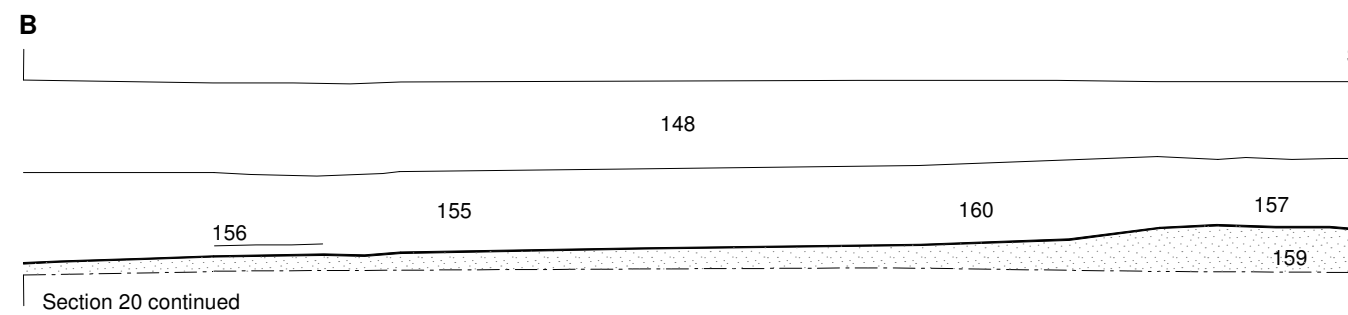
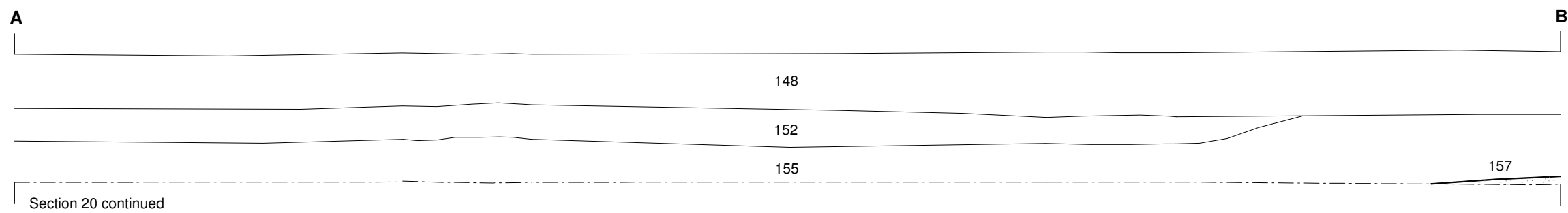
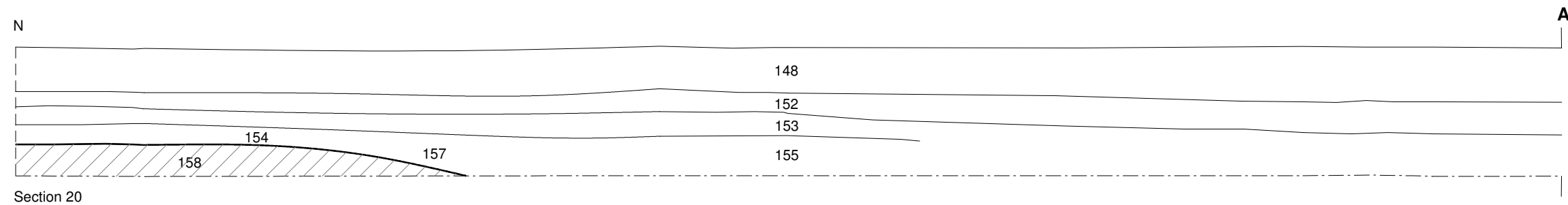


 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Park Farm, South Kyme SKCR13		
Scale: 1:25	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 95/13

Figure 6 - Sections 14 to 19 and 21 to 25



-  Natural sands and gravels
-  Natural till


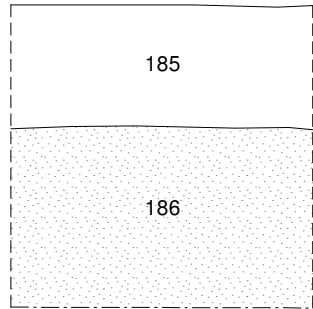
 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Park Farm, South Kyme SKCR13		
Scale: 1:40	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 95/13

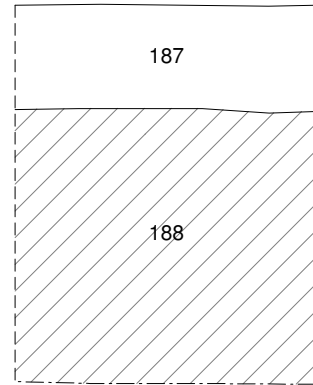
Figure 7 - Section 20

S N



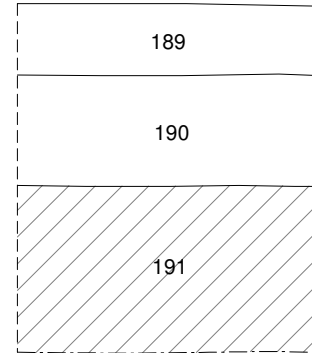
Section 26

NW SE



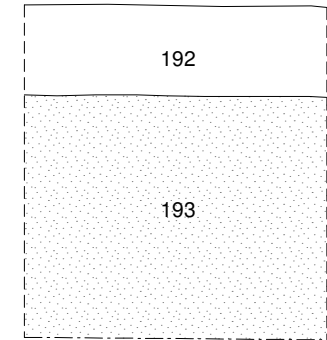
Section 27

E W





Section 28

NW SE



Section 29



-  Natural sands and gravels
-  Natural till


 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Park Farm, South Kyme SKCR13		
Scale 1:25	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 95/13

Figure 8 - Sections 26 to 29



Plate 1 – Trench excavation for double pylon



Plate 2 – Drilling borehole for single pole



Plate 3 – Cable trench east of The Grange, looking north



Plate 4 – Section 3, looking southwest



Plate 5 – Section 4, looking west



Plate 6 – Section 7, looking northeast



Plate 7 – Section 9, looking north



Plate 8 – Section 11 showing ditch (123), looking northeast



Plate 9 – Section 12 showing ditch (123), looking northwest



Plate 10 – Section 14 showing ditches (129), (131) and (133/135), looking southwest



Plate 11 – Section 19 showing interface between natural till and sand and gravel, indicating a channel, looking southeast



Plate 12 – Section 20 showing the possible ditch or pond (157), looking southeast



Plate 13 – Section 22 showing ditch (168), looking northeast



Plate 14 – Section 27, looking northwest

Appendix 1

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
100	Soft mid brown silty clay, 0.30m to 0.35m thick	Topsoil
101	Friable mid orange brown silty clay, 0.15m-0.24m thick	Subsoil
102	Firm mid brownish grey silty clay, >2.92m thick	Natural Deposit
103	Indurated black tarmac, 0.27m thick	Road surface
104	Compact mid orange brown sandy gravel, 0.3m thick	Make-up for (103)
105	Firm mid grey clayey sand, >0.25m thick	Natural deposit
106	Soft dark brown silty sand with frequent gravel, 0.23m thick	Subsoil
107	Soft and loose mixed light orange brown and greyish brown sand and gravelly sand, 1.9m thick	Natural deposit
108	Friable light grey sandy silt, 0.15m thick	Topsoil
109	Friable mid yellowish brown sandy silt, 0.23m thick	Levelling deposit
110	Friable dark to mid grey ash and brick rubble, >0.22m thick	Demolition deposit
111	Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt, 100mm thick	Topsoil
112	Friable mid brown sandy silt, 0.8m thick	Subsoil
113	Soft mixed yellow and greyish yellow sand, >70mm thick	Natural deposit
114	Soft mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.3m thick	Topsoil
115	Firm to plastic mid yellowish brown clay, >0.57m thick	Natural deposit
116	Soft dark brownish grey silty sand with frequent gravel, 0.3m thick	Topsoil
117	Soft and loose mid orange brown sandy gravel, 0.7m thick	Natural deposit
118	Stiff light grey clay with frequent chalk fragments, >100mm thick	Natural deposit
119	Soft dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent gravel, 0.25m thick	Former topsoil
120	Soft dark reddish brown silty sand, 0.15m thick	Subsoil
121	Soft mid brownish grey silty sand and gravel	Fill of (123)
122	Soft mid grey silty sand and gravel	Fill of (123)
123	?Curvilinear feature, >4m long by >0.6m wide by >0.6m deep, gradual sides, not fully excavated	Ditch
124	Soft mid to light greyish brown sand and gravel, 0.38m thick	Natural deposit
125	Soft light orange and brownish yellow sand, >0.12m thick	Natural deposit
126	Soft dark brownish grey silty sand with frequent gravel, 0.3m thick	Topsoil
127	Soft and friable dark grey silty sand with frequent gravel, 0.34m thick	Former topsoil/levelling deposit
128	Soft dark brownish grey silty sand with light brown clay	Fill of (129)
129	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, >0.6m long by 1.55m wide by 0.48m deep, variable sides and uneven base	Ditch
130	Firm dark greenish brown clayey sand with frequent gravel	Fill of (131)
131	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, 1.85m wide by >0.5m deep, gradual sides, not fully exposed	Ditch
132	Firm mid greyish green clayey sand with frequent gravel	Fill of (133)
133	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, >1.2m wide by >0.5m deep, steep sides, not fully exposed	Ditch
134	Firm mid greyish green clayey sand with frequent gravel	Fill of (135)
135	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, >0.3m wide by >0.35m deep, steep sides, not fully exposed	Ditch

No.	Description	Interpretation
136	Firm light brown sandy clay, 0.2m thick	Natural deposit
137	Stiff light yellowish brown clay, >0.4m thick	Natural deposit
138	Soft mid orange sand, >0.4m thick	Natural deposit
139	Soft light greyish brown silty sand, 0.45m thick	Subsoil
140	Stiff light yellowish brown clay with frequent chalk fragments, >0.32m thick	Natural deposit
141	Soft dark brownish grey silty sand with frequent gravel, 0.3m thick	Topsoil
142	Soft dark brown silty sand and gravel, 0.2m thick	Subsoil
143	Soft and loose light orange sandy gravel, 0.3m thick	Natural deposit
144	Firm to stiff light brown clay with frequent chalk fragments	Natural deposit
145	Soft dark brownish grey silty sand, 0.15m thick	Former topsoil
146	Soft dark brown silty sand and gravel, 0.2m thick	Subsoil
147	Firm to stiff mid yellowish brown clay with frequent gravel, >0.25m thick	Natural deposit
148	Soft dark brownish grey silty sand with frequent gravel, 0.45m thick	Topsoil
149	Loose dark brown sand and gravel, 0.15m thick	Subsoil
150	Soft light orange sand with frequent gravel, 0.3m thick	Natural deposit
151	Firm to stiff light yellowish brown and grey clay with frequent chalk fragments, >100mm thick	Natural deposit
152	Firm mid yellow clay, 0.25m thick	Dumped/levelling deposit
153	Soft dark brownish grey sandy silt, 0.2m thick	Former topsoil
154	Soft mid greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of (157)
155	Soft mid grey sandy silt	Fill of (157)
156	Soft light grey silty sand	Fill of (157)
157	Feature, 30m long by >0.6m wide by >0.6m deep, gradual sides, not fully exposed	?Ditch
158	Firm mid light grey silty clay, >0.24m thick	Natural deposit
159	Firm mid brown clayey sand with frequent gravel, >0.25m thick	Natural deposit
160	Soft dark brown clayey silt, 0.35m thick	Fill of (157)
161	Firm to stiff mid yellow clay, 0.35m thick	Dumped deposit
162	Soft dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.2m thick	Former topsoil
163	Firm light greyish brown sandy clay, 80mm thick	Natural deposit
164	Firm to stiff light yellowish brown clay	Natural deposit
165	Soft dark brownish grey sandy silt, 0.3m thick	Topsoil
166	Firm mid brown sandy silt with frequent gravel, 0.2m thick	Subsoil
167	Soft mid to light grey silty sand	Fill of (168)
168	Feature, 3.7m long by >0.6m wide by 0.55m deep, steep sides and flattish base	Quarry pit
169	Soft mid orange clayey sand, >0.5m thick	Natural deposit
170	Unstratified finds retrieval – from vicinity of (168)	
171	Soft dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent gravel, 0.35m thick	Topsoil
172	Soft dark brownish grey silty sand with frequent gravel, 0.22m thick	Former topsoil
173	Soft mid brown silty sand and gravel, 0.2m thick	Subsoil
174	Soft light yellowish brown sand and gravel, >40mm thick	Natural deposit
175	Compacted brick and slate rubble with tarmac covering, 0.48m thick	Track surface

No.	Description	Interpretation
176	Indurated black tarmac, 0.3m thick	Road surface
177	Firm mid orange sand and gravel with large stone fragments, 0.2m thick	Make-up for (176)
178	Soft mid greyish brown silty sand with gravel, 0.28m thick	Natural deposit
179	Firm mid greyish brown gravel with sand, >20mm thick	Natural deposit
180	Firm light yellow/white limestone fragments, 100mm thick	Yard surface
181	Firm mid brown gravel, 0.22m thick	Former yard surface
182	Firm dark bluish grey clayey sand, 0.22m thick	Former topsoil
183	Firm dark brownish grey clayey sand, 0.15m thick	Subsoil
184	Firm to stiff light yellowish brown clay with frequent chalk fragments, >20mm thick	Natural deposit
185	Soft and loose dark brownish grey silty sand with gravel, 0.4m thick	Topsoil
186	Loose light orange yellow to reddish orange sand and gravel, >0.6m thick	Natural deposit
187	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.35m thick	Topsoil
188	Firm mid greyish brown clay with frequent chalk fragments, >0.9m thick	Natural deposit
189	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt,	Topsoil
190	Friable mid yellowish brown silty sand, 0.37m thick	Natural deposit
191	Firm mid greyish brown clay with frequent chalk fragments,	Natural deposit
192	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt, ##m thick	Topsoil
193	Friable mid yellowish brown silty sand	Natural deposit

Appendix 2

THE FINDS

ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by Darling (2004) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. The pottery was recorded using the codes and system developed for the City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit (Darling and Precious, forthcoming). A total of three sherds from three vessels, weighing 62 grams was recovered from the site.

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 list of the pottery is included in Table 1 below.

Condition

The pottery is in a fragmentary condition. Two sherds are also highly abraded.

Results

Table 1, Roman Pottery Archive

Context	Cname	Full Name	Form	Alter	Comments	NoS	W(g)	NoV
156	GREYC	Coarse Greyware	J		BS; HIGHLY POLISHED COARSE Q AND GREENSAND; VERY UNUSUAL	1	33	1
156	ZDATE				RO?			
167	GREY	Greyware	U	VABR	BS; PARTIALLY OXIDISED	1	4	1
167	ZDATE				RO			
170	GREY	Greyware	J	VABR	BASE; FUMED; POSS NVGW	1	25	1
170	ZDATE				RO			
Total						3	62	3

Provenance

Pottery was recovered from fill (156) within feature [157], and (167) in quarry pit [168]. A single unstratified sherd was also recovered from the vicinity of the quarry pit.

Range

There are three sherds, all of which seem to be greyware types. Both the sherd from pit [168] and the unstratified piece from near this feature are highly abraded and largely undiagnostic.

The fragment of pottery from feature [157] is very unusual. The vessel is a heavy, seemingly wheelmade, closed form in a coarse greyware fabric. The inclusions are very highly polished, and include large pieces of Greensand quartz. This fabric is not local. While it is not certainly Roman in date, neither is it immediately recognisable as a post Roman type. Greensand quartz occurs in the Norfolk area, and this is a possible source for this item.

Potential

There is limited potential for further work. The material should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage.

Summary

Three sherds of pottery were recovered during the watching brief, with two features producing material. Two fragments are standard Roman greyware types whilst a third is quite unusual and not a local product.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (2002) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. A total of three fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 627 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 below.

Condition

One piece is in a fresh condition whilst two further fragments are abraded and fragmentary.

Results

Table 2, *Ceramic Building Material Archive*

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	Comment	Date	NoF	W(g)
127	BRK	Brick	Gault	Stuck upper; slop moulded; mortar adhered	18th-19th	1	385
127	BRK	Brick	Oxidised; fine; Calcareous	Abraded; Fenland brick	Post Medieval	1	166
128	BRK	Brick	OX/R/OX; Medium sandy; Fe; clay pells	Partially vitrified; Roman?; knife trimmed; abraded	Roman?	1	76
Total						3	627

Provenance

Fragments of ceramic building material were recovered from layer (127) and fill (128) within ditch [129].

Range

There are three fragments of brick. One piece, that from Ditch [129], maybe Roman in date. The remaining two pieces are from common Post Medieval types.

Potential

There is limited potential for further work. The material should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage.

Summary

Three pieces of ceramic building material were recovered during the watching brief; one, from ditch [129], may be part of a Roman brick, whilst the remainder are post-medieval in date.

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

A total of 5 (126g) fragments of animal bone were recovered from stratified contexts.

Methodology

The faunal remains were laid out in context order and reference made to published catalogues (e.g. Schmid 1972; Hillson 2003). All the animal remains were counted and weighed, and where possible identified to species, element and side. Also fusion data, butchery marks, gnawing, burning and pathological changes were noted when present. Ribs and vertebrae were only recorded to species when they were substantially complete and could accurately be identified. Undiagnostic bones were recorded as micro (mouse size), small (rabbit size), medium (sheep size) or large (cattle size).

The condition of the bone was graded using the criteria stipulated by Lyman (1996). Grade 0 being the best preserved bone and grade 5 indicating that the bone had suffered such structural and attritional damage as to make it unrecognisable.

Provenance

The bone was retrieved from the fill of a ditch (122) and the fill of another unidentified feature (155).

Condition

The overall condition of the remains was good to moderate, averaging at grades 2-3 on the Lyman Criteria (1996).

Results

Table 3, *Fragments Identified to Taxa*

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
122	cattle	molar		3	26	
155	large mammal	vertebra	-	2	100	Both join

Summary

The assemblage is too small for meaningful analysis. The bone is stable and should be retained as part of the site archive.

OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Two items weighing 18g were recovered.

Condition

The other finds are in good condition.

Results

Table 4, *Other Materials*

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
156	Plaster/mortar	1x white painted plaster; 1x sandy beige mortar	2	18	

Provenance

The other finds were recovered from a ditch fill.

Range

Two pieces of plaster or mortar were recovered. One of these is off-white and has been whitewashed, indicating it presented an external surface. The other piece is sandier, lacking surfaces, and probably was used as a binding medium.

Potential

The other finds are of limited potential but perhaps indicate the presence of a structure near to their findspot.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 5 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 5, *Spot dates*

Cxt	Date	Comments
127	18 th -19 th	Based on CBM
128	Roman?	Based on CBM
156	Roman?	Based on a single sherd
167	Roman	Based on a single sherd
170	Roman	Based on a single sherd

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
W (g)	Weight (grams)

REFERENCES

- ~ 2002, *Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material*, version 3.2 [internet]. Available at <http://www.tegula.freeserve.co.uk/acbmg/CBMGDE3.htm>
- ~ 2012, *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* [internet]. Available at <http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/residents/environment-and-planning/conservation/archaeology/lincolnshire-archaeological-handbook>
- Darling, MJ, 2004 'Guidelines for the Archiving of Roman Pottery', *Journal of Roman Pottery Studies* 11, 67-74
- Darling, MJ and Precious, BJ, forthcoming, *A Corpus of Roman pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)
- Hillson, S, 2003 *Mammal Bones and Teeth. An introductory guide to methods of identification* (London)
- Lyman, RL, 1996 *Vertebrate Taphonomy*, Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology (Cambridge)
- Schmid, E, 1972 *Atlas of Animal Bones for Prehistorians, Archaeologists and Quaternary Geologists* (Amsterdam, London, New York: Elsevier)

Appendix 3

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).
Grange	A monastic farm complex at some distance from the abbey, generally supervised by a monk and staffed by lay brethren, created to cultivate one of the abbey's estates.
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.
Till	A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as boulder clay, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

94	Context records
5	Photographic record sheets
19	Sheets of scale drawings
21	Daily record sheets
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:

The Collection
Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

Accession Number: LCNCC:2013.71

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SKCR 13

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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