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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
AT THE FORMER STAG AND PHEASANT INN,  
HIGH STREET,  
KIRTON,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(KIHS 08)**

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**Work Undertaken For  
Argenta Property Limited**

August 2008

Report Compiled by  
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Planning Application No: B06/0491/FULL  
National Grid Reference: TF 3063 3864  
City and County Museum Accession No: 2008.69  
OASIS Record No: archaeo11-46047

APS Report No. **92/08**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES**





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## 1. SUMMARY

*A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at the former Stag and Pheasant Inn, High Street, Kirton, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for a new residential development.*

*The site lies within the core of the medieval (AD 1066-1540) town best represented by the 12<sup>th</sup> century church of SS Peter and Paul. Late Saxon (AD 850-1066) remains have been revealed around the centre of Kirton and are mostly associated with agricultural activities. Romano-British (AD 43-410) remains may indicate a settlement in the vicinity.*

*The watching brief revealed a sequence of natural, undated, medieval, post-medieval and recent deposits. Undated deposits relate to a series of layers suggestive of infilling of a feature, perhaps a creek. A medieval buried soil and a ditch were also revealed, though do not indicate settlement of the period occurring at the site. Post-medieval remains include two occupation horizons and a number of brick built soakaways, perhaps related to the former use of the site as an inn. A brick well was also encountered.*

*Pottery of medieval and later date was retrieved from the watching brief along with brick, clay pipe, a boot, coal, a nail and a small collection of animal bone.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as “*a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where*

*there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed.*” (IFA 1999).

### 2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Argenta Property Limited to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with new residential development at the former Stag and Pheasant, High Street, Kirton, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application B06/0491/FULL. The watching brief was carried out between the 8<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> May 2008 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Boston Borough Planning Archaeologist.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Kirton is located 6km southwest of Boston and 16km north of Spalding, in the administrative district of Boston borough, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site is located 180m northeast of the centre of Kirton as defined by the parish church of SS Peter and Paul at National Grid Reference TF 3063 3864 (Fig. 2). The site lies to the rear of the former Stag and Pheasant Inn on the west side of the High Street close to its junction with Boston Road. Local heights are of c. 4.3m OD amongst generally level ground.

Local soils are of the Snargate Series, typically coarse silty gleyic brown alluvial soils (Robson 1990, 27). These soils are developed upon a drift geology of marine alluvium which in turn seals a solid geology of Jurassic Ampthill Clay (BGS 1995).

## 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Kirton is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Romano-British period to the present day. Romano-British pottery has been found along Willoughton Road and may suggest a settlement.

Archaeological work within the village centre has defined a scatter of Late Saxon finds concentrated around the centre and east of the village, although few have provided evidence for structural remains (Cope-Faulkner *et al.* forthcoming). Archaeological investigations undertaken some 100m southwest of the site identified Late Saxon remains associated with farmyard activities adjacent to a watercourse (Cope-Faulkner 1997, 2).

Kirton is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of *c.* 1086. Referred to as *Chirchetune* the name is derived from the Old English *cirice* (replaced later by the Old Norse *Kirkja*) and simply means 'the settlement (*tūn*) with a church' (Cameron 1998, 75). The name suggests a 8<sup>th</sup> – 9<sup>th</sup> century origin for the town (Stocker 1993, 114), though there is no evidence of Middle Saxon settlement.

The Domesday Survey records that Kirton was held by Count Alan and Guy de Craon and contained a church, 84 acres of meadow and 2 salt-pans (Foster and Longley 1976).

The only extant remains of the medieval period is the parish church of SS Peter and Paul, which dates from the mid 12<sup>th</sup> century and later, and a 14<sup>th</sup> century stone cross (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 420).

A watching brief undertaken directly opposite the site identified a number of water control features of 17<sup>th</sup> century and later date (Clements 2004, 5).

## 3. AIMS

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

## 4. METHODS

Following the demolition of outbuildings of the former inn, foundation trenches for the development were excavated by machine to depths of up to 1.8m below the present ground level. Following excavation, the sides of the foundation trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical where this was possible. Selected deposits were then excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

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

## 5. RESULTS

Following post-excitation analysis, five phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Undated deposits
Phase 3	Medieval deposits
Phase 4	Post-medieval deposits

**Phase 5      Recent deposits**

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

**Phase 1      Natural deposits**

The earliest deposit encountered at the base of the foundation trenches towards the southwest corner of the site was a layer of greyish yellow silt (001). This measured in excess of 0.31m thick.

Along the westernmost foundation trenches, natural was recorded as brownish grey clayey silt (016) overlain by yellowish brown clayey silt (015).

**Phase 2      Undated deposits**

Towards the centre of the site, natural deposits were not encountered and layers of grey/black silt (024) and (038) were recorded (Fig. 4, Section 4; Fig. 5, Section 6). Perhaps representing the infill of an unidentified feature, these deposits measured in excess of 0.9m thick.

These deposits were overlain by a number of silt layers comprising brown silt with grey lenses (022) and black lenses (021), greyish brown silt (023), brown silt (035 and 037) and grey silt (036).

Along the eastern foundation trenches, the earliest deposit was a dumped layer of brown silt (026) measuring in excess of 0.7m in thickness. Tile was recorded, though not retained for dating.

**Phase 3      Medieval deposits**

Cutting natural (001) in the southern foundation trenches was a north-south aligned ditch (039). This measured over 0.5m wide and was 0.26m deep (Fig. 5, Sections 7 and 8). A single fill of yellowish brown clayey silt (040) was recorded from which a 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century

pot sherd was retrieved.

Overlying natural towards the south of the site was a layer of yellowish brown silt (002) that was 0.27m thick (Fig. 4, Section 1) and produced pottery of 14<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> century date. This was in turn sealed by a 0.15m thick layer of reddish brown silt (003).

Sealing the natural clayey silt in the western foundation trenches was a deposit of greyish brown clayey silt (014) measuring 0.28m thick. Identified as a possible buried soil, this produced a single sherd of 12<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century date.

**Phase 4      Post-medieval deposits**

Cut into the fill of the medieval ditch (039) was a pit (041). This was over 0.4m wide with a depth of 0.51m. Five fills were identified, the lowest of greyish brown clayey silt with frequent shell (042). Remaining fills comprise grey/black ash and silt with charcoal (043 and 045), greyish brown silt with mortar and brick/tile fragments (044 and 046). Clay pipe of 19<sup>th</sup> century date was retrieved from the fills.

Cutting the medieval layers (002) and (003) was a rectangular foundation trench (005) in which a brick soakaway (008) had been constructed and then backfilled with yellowish brown silt (006).

Overlying (003) was a possible buried soil comprising greyish brown clayey silt (004). This measured 0.27m thick (Fig. 4, Section 1).

An occupation layer of reddish brown silty sand with coal (013) and grey and reddish brown silty sand (017) overlay the medieval buried soil (014).

Cut into the undated dump deposit (026) was a rectangular foundation trench (027) measuring 2.39m wide and over 0.94m deep (Fig. 5, Section 5). A brick wall (029)

was constructed (not clearly visible in section) and the trench backfilled with yellowish grey sand and silt (028), greyish brown clayey silt (030) and greyish brown silty clay (032).

Two other brick soakaways were exposed during the investigation (010 and 012) as well as one of concrete (011). The positions of these are shown on Figure 3. A well (018) of brick in stretcher bond was also recorded.

### **Phase 5 Recent deposits**

Recent deposits were largely truncated and replaced by demolition layers comprising greyish brown clayey silt (007), greyish brown sandy silt (034) as well as undifferentiated demolition rubble (019 and 020). A discrete area of tarmac (033) was also recorded.

## **6. DISCUSSION**

Natural deposits (Phase 1) comprise silt of the underlying drift geology of young marine alluvium

A number of deposits remain undated (Phase 2) due to a lack of artefactual material. These comprise a thick layer of grey/black silt towards the centre of the site and a build up of differing layers above. These latter layers may indicate occupation at the site.

Medieval deposits (Phase 3) consist of a ditch, a buried soil and layers of silt. The ditch probably served a boundary function. The dearth of medieval deposits suggests the site lay outside the medieval settlement core and the buried soil suggests that this area was possibly agricultural land. The layers of silt are suggestive of flooding episodes, which have previously been identified in Kirton.

Deposits assigned to the post-medieval period (Phase 4) comprise a single pit, the

remnant of a wall, a well and three soakaways. The wall and the soakaways are likely to have been associated with the former inn.

Finds retrieved from the investigation include pottery of medieval and later date, along with clay pipe, brick, iron, a leather boot, coal and a small quantity of animal bone.

## **7. CONCLUSION**

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at the former Stag and Pheasant Inn, High Street, Kirton, as the site lay close to the core of the Late Saxon and medieval settlement.

No Late Saxon deposits were identified during the watching brief. A medieval ditch and buried soil were the earliest archaeological deposits encountered along with two silt layers, perhaps indicating flooding. Post-medieval activity at the site was represented by a pit, a wall, a brick well and three soakaways.

Finds retrieved from the investigation comprise a few sherds of medieval pottery. Post-medieval finds include pottery, brick, clay pipe and a leather boot. Animal bone was also retrieved.

## **8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr A Arundell of Argenta Property Limited for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Jenny Young, the Boston Borough Planning Archaeologist, kindly allowed access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.



## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor  
Site Supervisors: Tom Bradley-Lovekin,  
Bob Garland, Vicky Mellor, Neil Parker  
Finds processing: Denise Buckley  
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner  
Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-  
Faulkner

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No **1**

## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

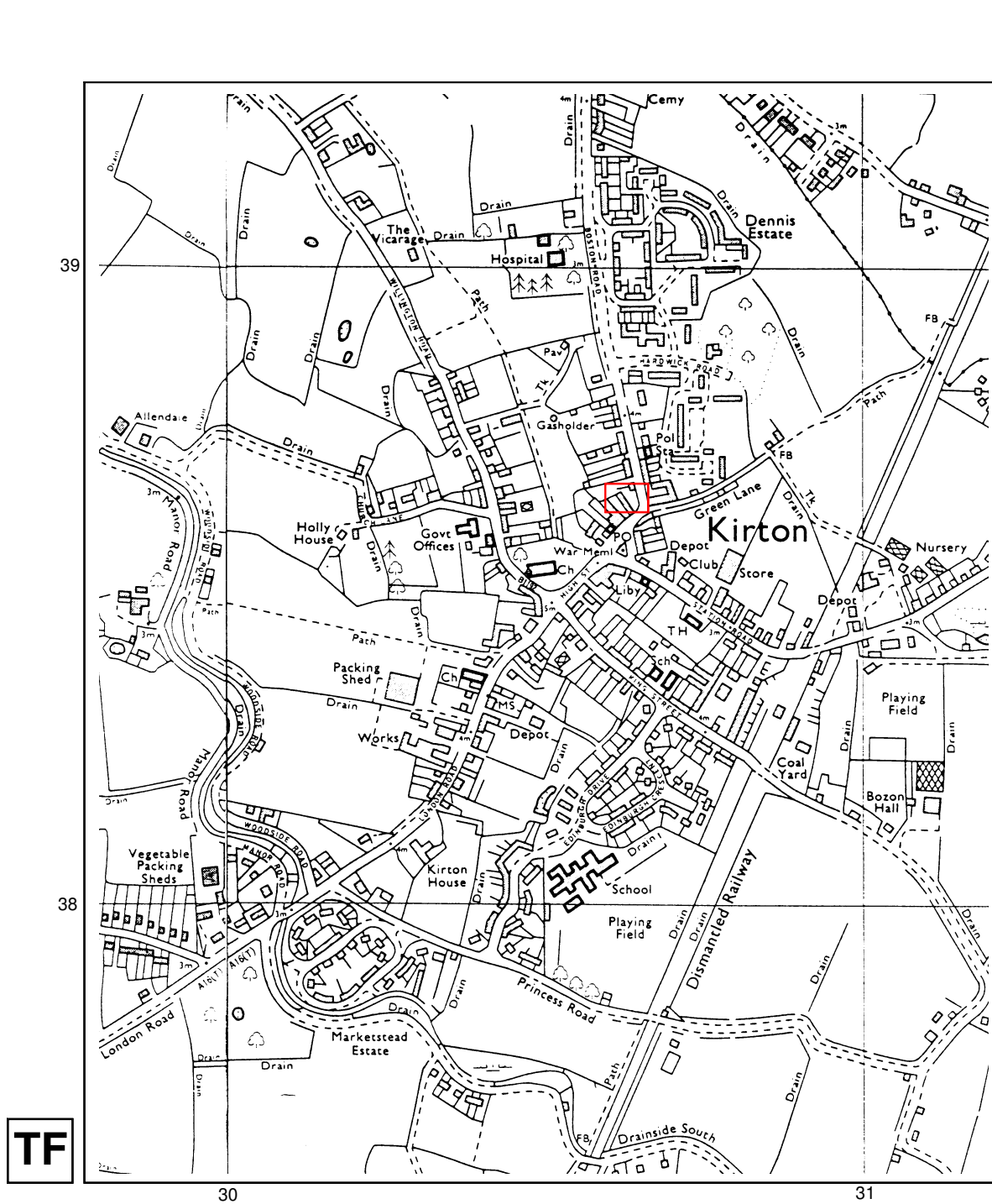
IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists






Figure 1 - General location plan





**TF**

 Area detailed in Figure 3



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Figure 2 - Site location plan



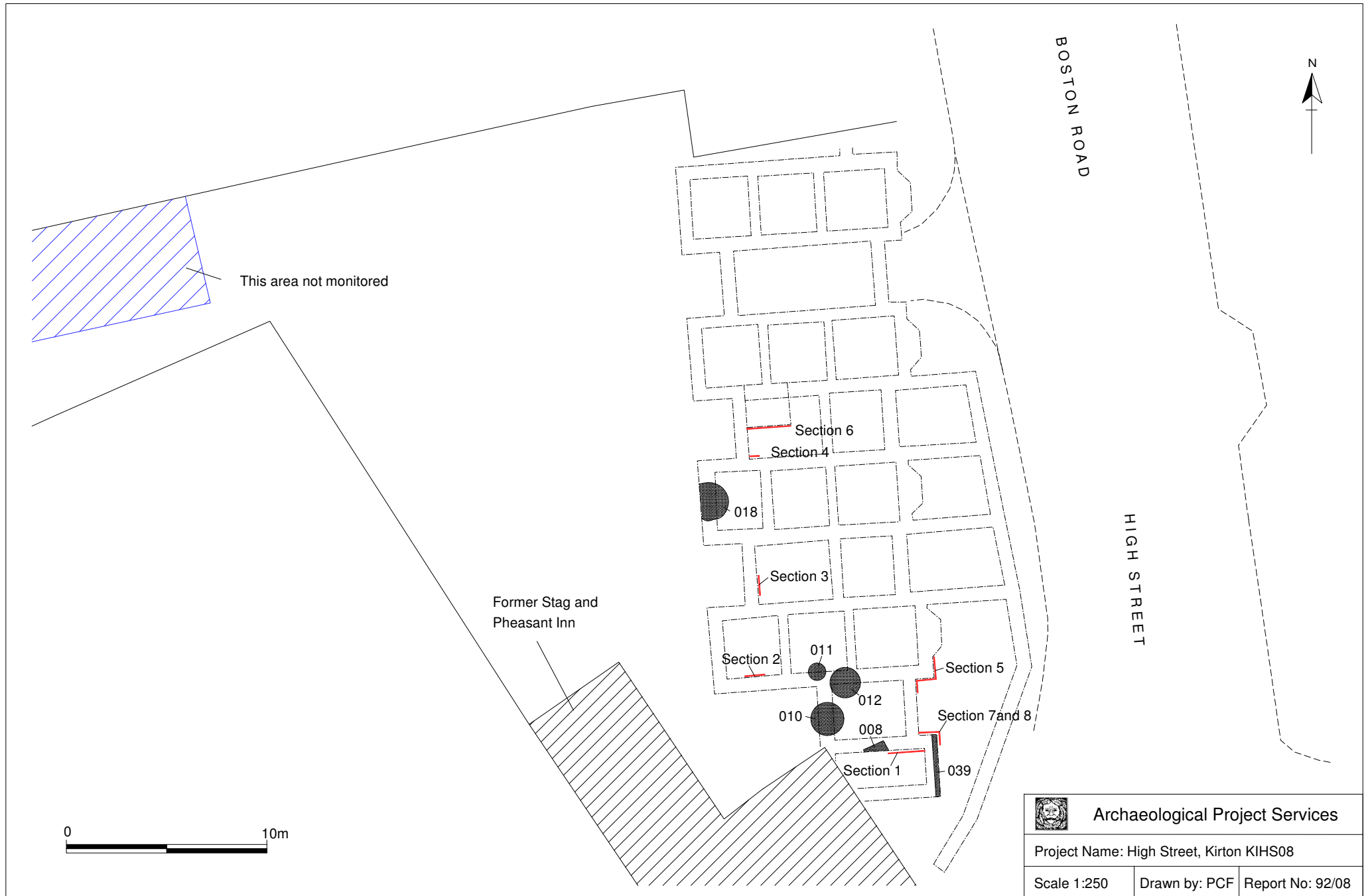
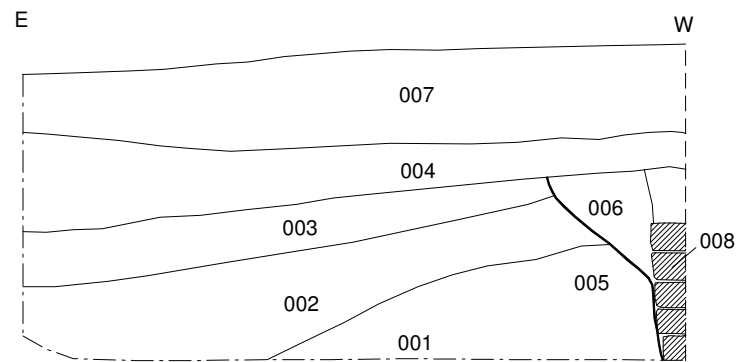


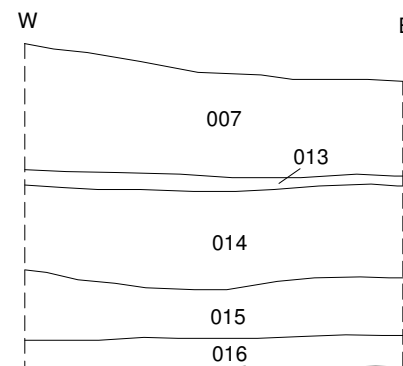
Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing principal features and section locations



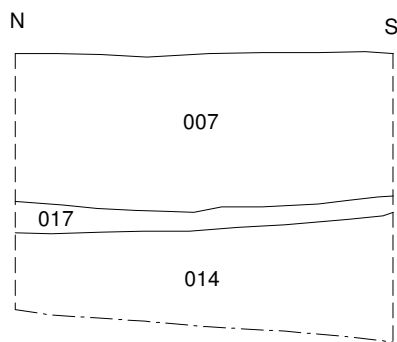




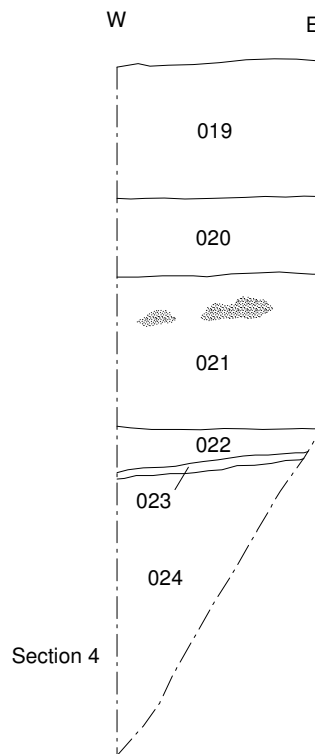
Section 1



Section 2



Section 3



Section 4



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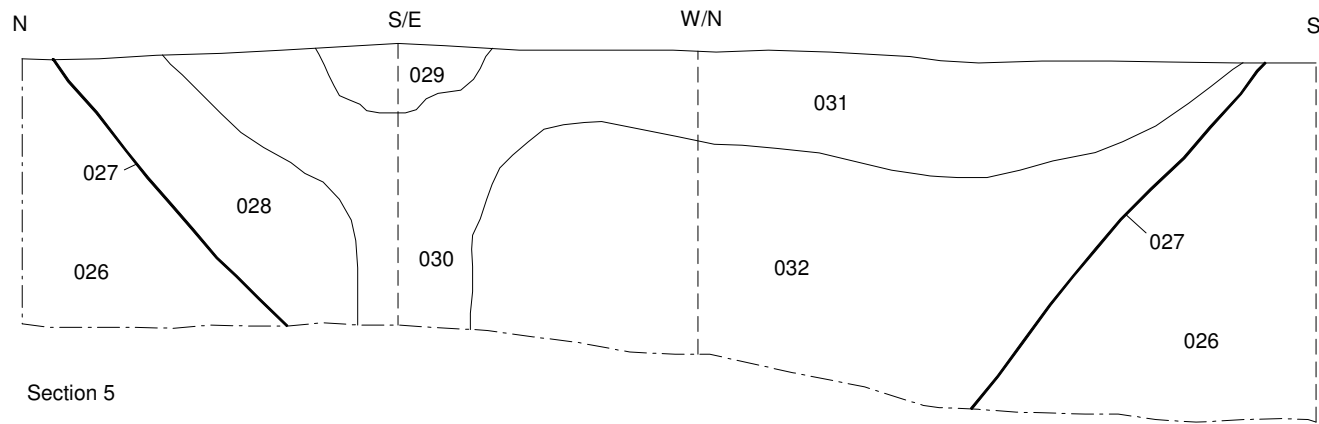
Scale 1:20

Drawn by: PCF

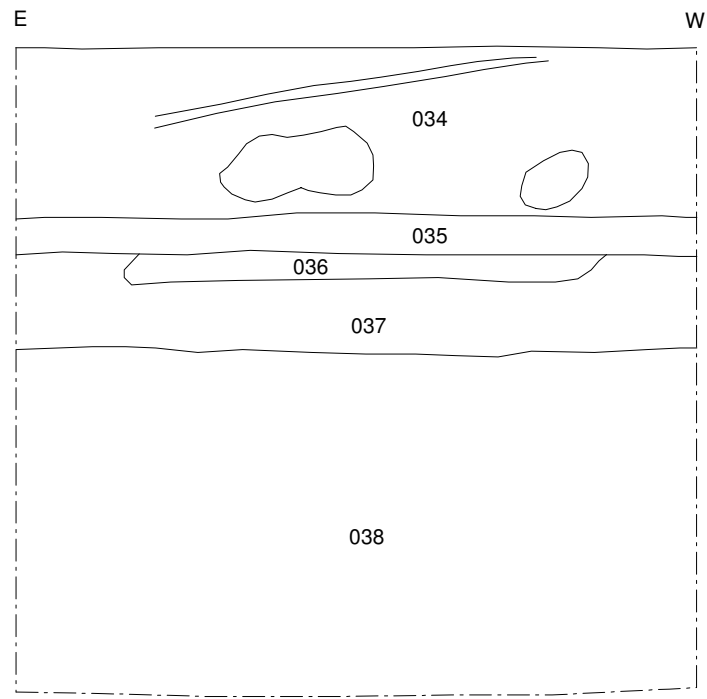
Report No: 92/08

Figure 4 - Sections 1 to 4

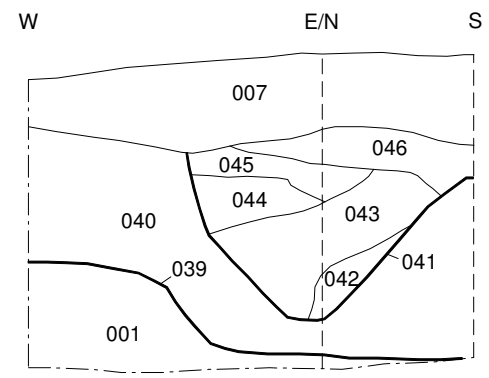




Section 5



Section 6



Section 7/8




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Scale 1:20	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 92/08

Figure 5 - Sections 5 to 8





Plate 1 – General view of the development area, looking southwest

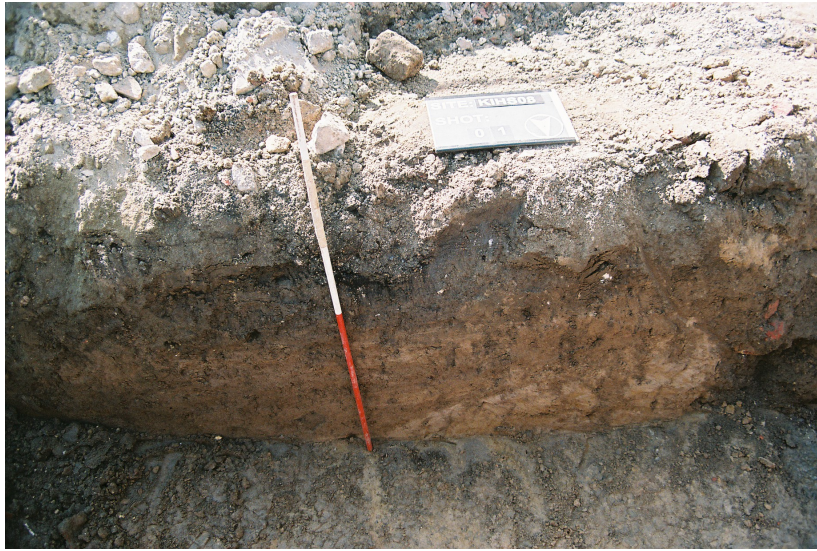


Plate 2 – Section 1, looking south



Plate 3 – Section 2, looking north



Plate 4 – Section 4, looking north



Plate 5 – Section 5, looking southeast



Plate 6 – Section 6, looking south



Plate 7 – Section 8/9, looking northeast





## **Appendix 1**

### **LAND AT HIGH STREET, KIRTON, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

#### **1 SUMMARY**

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during groundwork for development at High Street, Kirton, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site is in the historic core of Kirton, close to the 12<sup>th</sup> century parish church. Previous investigations nearby revealed evidence of Late Saxon and medieval occupation a little to the south, while there was evidence of Late Saxon occupation of agricultural nature to the east.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during development groundwork. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

#### **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during residential development at High Street, Kirton, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
  - 2.2.1 Overview.
  - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
  - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
  - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

#### **3 SITE LOCATION**

- 3.1 Kirton is located 4km southwest of Boston in the Boston Borough of Lincolnshire. The development site is just to the northeast of the village centre as defined by the church of SS Peter and Paul, to the rear of the Stag and Pheasant Inn at 1 High Street, by its junction with Boston Road, at National Grid Reference TF 3061 3865.

#### **4 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 A Planning Application (B/06/0491/FULL) was submitted to Boston Borough Council for the demolition of existing barns and the construction of 6 houses, 5 flats at the site. Permission has been granted subject to conditions for building recording of the barns and a watching brief during development groundwork. However, the barns have already been demolished.

#### **5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 5.1 The site is at about 5m OD on a very gentle slope down to the east. Soils at the site are developed on limestone brash.

#### **6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW**

- 6.1 The site is in the historic core of the village, about 200m northeast of the 12<sup>th</sup> century parish church of SS Peter and Paul. Previous investigations just to the south revealed Late Saxon and medieval settlement remains. Several other investigations a short distance to the southeast, on Station Road, found evidence for single phase Saxo-Norman occupation of probable agricultural nature (Archaeological Project Services 2001).

## 7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
  - 7.1.1 To record and interpret the deposits and any archaeological features exposed during the development groundwork.
- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
  - 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
  - 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
  - 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
  - 7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

## 8 SITE OPERATIONS

### 8.1 General considerations

- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
- 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

### 8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the groundworks phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
  - 8.2.4.1 the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the test pits.
  - 8.2.4.2 groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.5 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Should removal be required the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before the exhumation of the remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.

## 9 POST-EXCAVATION

### 9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

### 9.2 Stage 2

9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

### 9.3 Stage 3

9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.

9.3.2 This will consist of:

9.3.2.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.

9.3.2.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.

9.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.

9.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.

9.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the watching brief.

9.3.2.6 A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.

9.3.2.7 Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

9.3.2.8 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.

9.3.2.9 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.

9.3.2.10 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

9.3.2.11 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

## 10 REPORT DEPOSITION

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

## 11 ARCHIVE

11.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to The Collection, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the

requirements of the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long-term storage and curation.

## 12 PUBLICATION

- 12.1 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).
- 12.2 If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

## 13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

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

## 14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

- 14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator (*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).
- 14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 14.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

## 15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

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

## 16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

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

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust/D Trimble APS

	Roman – A Boyle APS/B Precious, Independent Specialist
	Post-Roman - A Boyle, APS
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist/G Taylor, APS
Animal Bones	J Kitch/P Cope-Faulkner, APS
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	Dr R Gowland, Independent Specialist

## 17 INSURANCES

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

## 18 COPYRIGHT

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Specification: Version 1, 15-04-08

## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Loose mid greyish yellow silt, >0.31m thick	Natural deposit
002	Friable dark yellowish brown silt, 0.27m thick	Layer
003	Loose mid reddish brown silt, 0.15m thick	Layer
004	Loose mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.27m thick	Buried soil
005	Feature, 1.09m long by >0.56m wide by >0.5m deep, steep to near vertical sides, not fully excavated	Cut for (008)
006	Loose mid yellowish brown silt	Fill of (005)
007	Loose dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.25m thick	Overburden
008	Brick structure, >0.36m high	Soakaway
009	Unstratified finds retrieval	
010	Brick structure	Soakaway
011	Concrete structure	Soakaway
012	Brick structure	Soakaway
013	Loose dark reddish brown silty sand with coal, 30mm thick	Occupation layer
014	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.28m thick	Buried soil
015	Friable mid yellowish brown clayey silt, 0.18m thick	Natural deposit
016	Friable dark brownish grey clayey silt, >80mm thick	Natural deposit
017	Friable dark grey and reddish brown silty sand, 80mm thick	Occupation layer
018	Brick structure, tapering towards top, in stretcher bond, >1.9m high	Well
019	Loose mixed demolition debris, 0.35m thick	Demolition deposit
020	Loose mixed demolition rubble and silt, 0.2m thick	Demolition deposit
021	Soft light brown silt with black lenses, 0.4m thick	?Buried soil
022	Soft light brown silt with grey lenses, 100mm thick	Layer
023	Soft light greyish brown silt, 20mm thick	Layer
024	Soft dark grey/black silt, >0.92m thick	Layer
025	Unstratified finds retrieval	
026	Firm mid brown silt, 0.7m thick	Dumped deposit
027	Rectangular feature, 2.39m wide by 0.94m deep, steep sides, not fully excavated	Foundation trench
028	Firm to friable light yellowish grey sand and silt with crushed mortar	Fill of (027)
029	Brick (220mm x 110mm x 80mm) structure,	Wall
030	Firm dark greyish brown clayey silt with frequent brick/tile	Fill of (027)
031	Unused context	
032	Firm mid to dark greyish brown silty clay with brick/tile fragments	Fill of (027)
033	Hard dark grey tarmac, 30mm thick	Surface
034	Loose light greyish brown sandy silt, 0.45m thick	Overburden
035	Soft light brown silt, 100mm thick	Layer
036	Soft to friable light grey silt, 70mm thick	Layer
037	Soft mid brown silt, 0.25m thick	Layer
038	Soft dark grey/black silt, 0.9m thick	Layer
039	Linear feature, aligned north-south, >0.5m wide and 0.26m thick	Ditch

No.	Description	Interpretation
040	Loose mid yellowish brown clayey silt with frequent marine shell	Fill of (039)
041	Feature, >0.4m wide by 0.51m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Pit
042	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt with frequent marine shell	Fill of (041)
043	Loose dark grey/black ash and silt with frequent charcoal	Fill of (041)
044	Friable mid greyish brown silt with frequent mortar and brick/tile fragments	Fill of (041)
045	Loose dark grey/black ash and silt with frequent charcoal	Fill of (041)
046	Friable mid greyish brown silt with frequent mortar and brick/tile fragments	Fill of (041)

## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS

#### INTRODUCTION

A large mixed assemblage of artefacts, 58 items weighing a total of 1076g was recovered. Pottery, brick/tile and clay pipe provided the main collections and the material dated from the medieval period to the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Faunal remains were also retrieved.

#### POST ROMAN POTTERY

*By Anne Boyle*

##### Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* 2001 and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* 2005. A total of 20 sherds from 20 vessels, weighing 250 grams were 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 data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Archive Catalogue 1 and a summary is included in Table 1. The pottery ranges in date from the medieval to the early modern period.

##### Condition

The pottery is in fairly fresh condition; the average sherd weight is 12 grams. All of the vessels are represented by single sherds. It is likely the medieval and post medieval sherds have been re-deposited.

##### Results

*Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive*

Cname	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	NoS	NoV	W (g)
BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	1550	1800	1	1	35
BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	2	2	26
BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B, C, E, F and G	1150	1400	2	2	9
CREA	Creamware	1770	1830	1	1	2
DUTRT	Dutch Red Earthenware-types	1550	1650	1	1	10
NCBW	19th-century Buff ware	1800	1900	1	1	6
PEARL	Pearlware	1770	1900	5	5	91
RAER	Raeren stoneware	1450	1600	1	1	14
TOYII	Toynton Late Medieval ware	1450	1550	2	2	11
TPW	Transfer printed ware	1770	1900	2	2	30
WHITE	Modern whiteware	1850	1900	2	2	16
<b>TOTAL:</b>				<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>250</b>

##### Provenance

A large number of sherds came from unstratified contexts (009) and (025). A single medieval sherd came from (040) fill of Ditch [039] and another from buried soil (014). Context (043), from Pit [041], produced a small group of early modern pottery.

##### Range

Excavations in the vicinity of this site have produced a similar range of pottery. The majority of the sherds are too small to ascertain forms, although jars, bowls and drinking vessels are present. The Dutch-type vessel (002) may be a continental import, although this type was produced at several centres in the Midlands. The Raeren drinking vessel (025) is an imported vessel dating to the transition between the medieval and post-medieval periods.

##### Potential

The assemblage poses no problems for long-term storage and should be retained. No further work is required.



## Summary

A small group of medieval, post medieval and early modern pottery was recovered from seven contexts. The assemblage is too small for interpretation, but indicates activity of this date occurring in the vicinity.

## CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

*By Anne Boyle*

### Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in the ACBMG guidelines (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. A total of seven fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 169 grams were 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 data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 2.

### Condition

All of the ceramic building material is flaked, as indicated by the low average fragment weight of 24 grams. The condition of the material suggests it is all re-deposited.

### Results

*Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive*

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
002	BRK	Brick	Oxidised; calcareous	1	34	Flake; handmade?	Not dateable
014	BRK	Brick	Oxidised; fine sandy	1	20	Flake; handmade?	Not dateable
040	BRK	Brick	Oxidised; fine sandy	1	10	Flake; handmade?	Not dateable
042	BRK	Brick	Oxidised; calcareous	2	52	Flake; handmade?	Not dateable
043	BRK	Brick	Oxidised; calcareous	2	53	Flake; handmade?	Not dateable
TOTAL:				7	169		

### Provenance

Brick fragments were recovered from five contexts and are associated with medieval and early modern pottery.

### Range

All the flakes appear to come from brick, although none of the pieces is large enough to be diagnostic. Similar fabrics are known to be in use from the late 14<sup>th</sup> century through to the early modern period.

### Potential

The assemblage poses no problems for long-term storage. No further work is required.

### Summary

A small collection of non-diagnostic brick fragments were recovered from the site.

## FAUNAL REMAINS

*By Paul Cope-Faulkner*

### Introduction

A total of 10 (c. 132g) fragments of faunal remains, comprising animal bone and shell, were recovered from stratified contexts.

### Provenance

Material was derived from overburden (007), a layer (015), the fill of a pit (043) and as unstratified material (009, 025).

### Condition

The overall condition of the remains was good to moderate.

## Results

Table 3, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Number	W (g)	Comments
007	small mammal	?femur	1	5	
009	pig	Canine tooth	1	5	
015	oyster	shell	-	1	Crushed shell fragments
025	cattle	rib	1	68	
	sheep/goat	radius	2	27	
	cockle	shell	1	1	
043	fish	vertebra	1	<1	
	oyster	shell	1	23	
	cockle	shell	1	1	

## Summary

The assemblage is considered too small for detailed analysis though should be retained as part of the overall site archive. The fish bone could be identified to species.

## CLAY PIPE

By Gary Taylor

### Introduction

Analysis of the clay pipes followed the guidance published by Davey (1981) and the material is detailed in the accompanying table. Bowl forms were recorded according to the local Lincoln typology (Mann 1977).

### Condition

All the clay pipe is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems.

## Results

Table 4, Clay pipe

Context no.	Bore diameter /64"					NoF	W(g)	Comments	Date
	8	7	6	5	4				
007		1				1	3		17 <sup>th</sup> century
009		2		1		3	20	Includes Lincoln type B bowl, 1650-90	18 <sup>th</sup> century
017	3	6				9	30	Stems only, incl. 2 mouthpieces	Mid 17 <sup>th</sup> century
025		2	1	3	1	7	35	Includes 2x Lincoln type B bowls, 1650-90; mixed	19 <sup>th</sup> century
043					6	6	13	Fragment of spurred 19 <sup>th</sup> century bowl	19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
044					1	1	1		19 <sup>th</sup> century
046		1				1	6		17 <sup>th</sup> century
Totals	3	12	1	4	8	28	108		

### Provenance

Clay pipe fragments were recovered from overburden (007), an occupation layer, (017), pit fills (043, 044, 046), and as unstratified material (009, 025). It is likely that all the clay pipe was made fairly locally to Kirton, perhaps in Boston.

### Range

A mixture of stems and bowls were recovered and there are two mouthpieces. In date the group ranges from the mid 17<sup>th</sup> century to perhaps the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. There are two coherent contexts, (017) and (043) The former has a mid 17<sup>th</sup> century group and the deposition is probably no later than about 1660-70. In contrast, (043) has an assemblage of narrow bored stems which is no earlier than the 19<sup>th</sup> century and could date to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

## Potential

The clay pipe is of low-moderate potential but provides some dating evidence, particularly from groups that are coherent.

## OTHER FINDS

*By Gary Taylor*

### Introduction

Three other finds weighing 549g were recovered.

### Condition

All the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. The leather boot is in stable condition.

### Results

*Table 5, Other Materials*

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
014	iron	nail	1	10	
025	leather	boot	1	536	19 <sup>th</sup> century
043	coal	coal	1	3	

### Provenance

The other finds were recovered from buried soil (014), a pit fill (043) and as unstratified material (025).

### Range

The group of other finds is mixed, with individual items of metal, leather and coal.

### Potential

As a small mixed group that is either undated or unstratified, the assemblage of other finds is of very limited potential. However, the leather indicates there are conditions with the potential to preserve organic remains at the site.

## SPOT DATING

The dating in table 6 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

*Table 6, Spot dates*

Cxt	Date	Comments
002	14 <sup>th</sup> to 15 <sup>th</sup>	Date on a single sherd
007	Mid 17 <sup>th</sup> to 18 <sup>th</sup>	Date on a single sherd and clay pipe
009	Unstratified	
014	Late 12 <sup>th</sup> to 14 <sup>th</sup>	Date on a single sherd
017	Mid 17 <sup>th</sup> century	Date on clay pipe group
025	Unstratified	
040	Late 12 <sup>th</sup> to 14 <sup>th</sup>	Date on a single sherd
042	Undated	Only contains flake of CBM
043	19 <sup>th</sup> –early 20 <sup>th</sup>	Date on clay pipe group
044	19 <sup>th</sup>	Date on single clay pipe
046	17 <sup>th</sup>	Date on single clay pipe

## ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CLAU	City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit
CXT	Context
LHJ	Lower Handle Join
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
NRFRG	National Roman Fabric Reference Collection
PCRG	Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group
TR	Trench
UHJ	Upper Handle Join
W (g)	Weight (grams)

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## ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

### Archive catalogue 1, Post Roman Pottery

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	Part	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Description	Date
002	DUTRT		Jar/ pipkin	BS	1	1	10		Heat crazed; soot	14th to 15th
007	BL	Oxidised; light firing streaks	Bowl	BS	1	1	19		Internal white deposit; internal glaze	Mid 17th to 18th
009	PEARL		Mug	Base + LHJ	1	1	45	Horizontal bands; blue wash	Worn footring	Mid 18th to late 19th
009	TOYII		Jar/ bowl	Base	1	1	8		Sanded base	14th to 15th
014	BOUA	A/B	Jar	BS	1	1	3		Internal glaze	12 <sup>th</sup> to 14th
025	BERTH	Pale oxidised	Bowl	Rim	1	1	35		Soot; mortar?	16th to 18th
025	NCBW		?	BS	1	1	6	horizontal rilling; brown and blue slip bands		19th
025	PEARL		Hollow	BS	1	1	9	Blue sponge design		Mid 18th to late 19th
025	PEARL		Bowl/ dish	Rim	1	1	6	Blue transfer print		Mid 18th to late 19th
025	RAER		Drinking jug?	Neck	1	1	14			Mid 15th to 16th
025	TOYII		Jug	Neck	1	1	3			14th to 15th
025	TPW		Bowl/ dish	Rim	1	1	13	Blue transfer print		19th to 20th
025	TPW		Bowl/ dish	Rim	1	1	17	Blue transfer print		19th to 20th
025	WHITE		Jar	BS	1	1	6			19th to 20th
025	WHITE		Hollow	BS	1	1	10	Brown transfer print; floral design		19th to 20th
040	BOUA	A	?	Base	1	1	6			12 <sup>th</sup> to 14th
043	BL		Jar/ bowl	BS	1	1	7		Internal and external glaze; abraded	18th
043	CREA		Hollow	BS	1	1	2	Mocha		19th
043	PEARL		Cup	Near profile	1	1	26	Blue transfer print		19th
043	PEARL		Hollow	Rim	1	1	5	Blue transfer print	Scalloped rim edge	19th

## Appendix 4

### GLOSSARY

<b>Alluvium</b>	A deposit (usually clay, silts or sands) laid down in water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea and freshwater alluvium by streams, rivers or within lakes.
<b>Context</b>	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).
<b>Cut</b>	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.
<b>Dumped deposits</b>	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.
<b>Fill</b>	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).
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

## Appendix 5

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

46	Context records
5	Daily record sheets
1	Photographic record sheet
14	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Box 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

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