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LAND OFF BRAND END ROAD

BUTTERWICK LINCOLNSHIRE



AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK TOP STUDY
BY
PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

**Land off Brand End Road
Butterwick
Lincolnshire**

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2.0. INTRODUCTION

This desk top study was commissioned by Kings Quality Homes in advance of possible housing development on land to the south of Brand End Road, Butterwick. (Fig. 1). The commission was requested by the Client as a means of fulfilling a planning requirement issued by Boston Borough Council Planning Department.

The report was researched and written between 4 May 1994 and 24th May 1994, by Colin Patrick Brown of Pre-Construct Archaeology. Research included a visual inspection of the site, inspection of the Sites and Monuments Records (SMR) List at the City & County Museum, Lincoln, records held by Heritage Lincolnshire, the Local Studies Library, Lincoln and the Lincolnshire Archives Office. Aerial photographic coverage was requested from Cambridge University Dept. of

I.0 NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Kings Quality Homes propose to develop land within the village of Butterwick, Lincolnshire. The site, a reversed D-shaped area in plan, measures approximately 4 hectares in extent. It is bound on its north side by the rears of properties fronting Brand End Road, and its south side is a deep drainage cutting, known as the Main Drain. Its east side is delineated by a north-south drainage ditch which is parallel with (and lies c. 50m west of) Broughton's Lane.

The archaeological potential of the site is considered to be moderate: the environmental potential may be high, though some archaeological and environmental deposits could lie beneath impact levels likely to be caused by the proposed scheme (specific details of which are not available at this time).

The site lies within an area where medieval and post-medieval pottery was picked up in the late 1970's, west of irregular and, as yet, undated shallow earthworks which lie closer to the parish church.

There have been no borehole or trial pit investigations on the site, and detailed subsurface conditions are not known.

The central National Grid Reference is TF 385 450.

2.2 The Proposed Scheme

Pre-Construct Archaeology has been instructed by Kings Quality Homes to carry out a desk top study of the site to the south of Brand End Road, Butterwick, Lincolnshire. The study was requested by the Client as a means of fulfilling a planning requirement issued by Boston Borough Council Planning Department. The report was researched and written between 4 May 1994 and 24th May 1994, by Colin Patrick Brown of Pre-Construct Archaeology. Research included a visual inspection of the site, inspection of the Sites and Monuments Records (SMR) List at the City & County Museum, Lincoln, records held by Heritage Lincolnshire, the Local Studies Library, Lincoln and the Lincolnshire Archives Office. Aerial photographic coverage was requested from Cambridge University Dept. of

2.0. INTRODUCTION

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The report was researched and written between May 16th and May 24th, 1994, by Colin Palmer-Brown of Pre-Construct Archaeology. Research included a visual inspection of the site; inspection of the Sites and Monuments Records (SMR) held at the City & County Museum, Lincoln; records held by Heritage Lincolnshire; the Local Studies Library, Lincoln and the Lincolnshire Archives Office. Aerial photographic cover-searches were requested from Cambridge University Dept. of Aerial Photography and the National Monuments Record Aerial Photographic Library in Swindon. Relevant published and unpublished records held by Pre-Construct Archaeology were also consulted as part of the assessment.

3.0. THE PROPOSED SCHEME.

3.1 Location

Butterwick lies deep within the silt fens of Lincolnshire, approximately 5km east of Boston. It is one in a series of small settlements skirting the west side of The Wash: to the north lie the settlements of Benington and Leverton; to the south-west lie Freiston and Fishtoft.

The proposed development site is located in the centre of the village, 150m west of the parish church. Its overall area measures approximately 4 hectares and comprises a single, undivided unit.

The site was visited on May 14th. At this time, most of the area was freshly ploughed. Like much of the Fen basin, the site is flat, though there is a slight, but noticeable, west-east slope within the small field immediately east of the proposal area (Fig. 1).

3.2 The Proposed Scheme

Pre-Construct Archaeology have not received specific construction details concerning development at the site, but it is understood that access roads and ninety six dwellings will form the basis of the project. Superficially, this would appear to be a moderately high density scheme. Impacts, therefore, to buried archaeological resources, if present, could be significant: principally, these would be occasioned by the excavation of foundation and service trenches. A full impact assessment would not be possible, however, before all evaluation procedures have been fully implemented and detailed plans and construction designs formulated and integrated within a scheme of mutual agreement between interested parties (it is a further condition of the planning authority that, following desk-based assessment, a programme of field evaluation be implemented, with a view to determining the presence/absence, date, depth, extent, quality etc. of archaeological deposits).

4.0. PLANNING BACKGROUND

An application to construct ninety six dwellings and associated access roads was originally submitted to Boston Borough Council in 1991 (B08/0766/91). Planning permission was granted in January, 1994, subject to a condition requiring archaeological investigation.

4.1 Archaeology in Boston and the Local Development Plan (LDP)

Boston recognises the importance of buried archaeological resources and has included within its LDP (Draft 1993) conditions regarding the protection or otherwise of buried deposits prior to planning permission being granted (Sections C 11-13). The LDP states that "One important factor to be taken into consideration in evaluating development proposals is the impact on archaeological deposits". The Borough also recognises that, where a site "contains archaeological deposits of particular importance it will normally be expected that those deposits should remain undisturbed by development." The document continues, "However where the development proposal is clearly of greater value to the community than the preservation of archaeological remains, or where the minor proposals will involve minimal damage, planning permission may be granted. When planning permission is granted it may be necessary to safeguard the archaeological interest."

The Boston LDP mirrors advice contained in a Department of the Environment document, "Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology And Planning (PPG16)." This document identifies the need for early consultation in the planning process to determine the impact of construction schemes upon buried archaeological deposits".

This desk top assessment forms the initial stage within what might reasonably be termed a logical process of elimination. Using the results of the assessment and, where necessary, follow-up evaluation procedures, an informed decision on the requirement (or otherwise) for further archaeological intervention may be taken. Where archaeology remains a requirement, beyond desk-top stage, further management strategies for safeguarding the archaeological resource may be developed, including; preservation *in situ* (usually the preferred option by all interested parties), excavation (preservation by record), or watching brief.

4.2 Report Objectives

This report will aim to identify and assess archaeological deposits which may be threatened by construction works associated with development at the Butterwick site. It will, in essence, gather sufficient information to provide interested parties with the data from which a reasoned judgement may be made regarding future archaeological resource management. Desk-top assessment is the first stage in the process of archaeological investigation and may be procedurally followed by further assessments, exploratory trial work or a watching brief within a defined development area.

4.3 Method

The assessment is based largely on data contained within the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) held at the City & County Museum, Lincoln, and records held by Heritage Lincolnshire, Heckington. Other data has been derived from records held by the Lincolnshire Archives and the Lincoln Local Studies Library, Lincoln, as well as published and unpublished accounts held by Pre-Construct Archaeology. Requests were made to the University of Cambridge Aerial Photographic Library and the National Monuments Record for vertical and oblique cover searches. Other sources relating to the geological, historical, and archaeological heritage of Butterwick have also been consulted to supplement the above.

5.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The infilling of the Fen basin since the retreat of the last ice sheets, approximately 10,000 years ago, has been sporadic, fluctuatory and subject to the influences of a complex set of palaeogeographic, riverine and marine variables (Lane, 1993). The Pre-Flandrian land surface lies, in many instances, beneath thick beds of marine silt and alluvium, with intermittent peat horizons, indicative of drier phases. There have been successive phases of marine transgression and regression following an initial rise in sea level after the last glaciation, and each of these phases has left its own mark in the geological record. However, the timing of individual events, and the extent to which these events were physically expressed is a matter of some debate and one which falls beyond the scope of this report.

It is well known that the Fen basin of today bears little resemblance to that of yesteryear. Attempts to drain land within the Fens have taken place since at least the Roman and medieval periods, though the major efforts came during the 17th and 18th centuries (Robinson, 1993). Not until the early 19th century, however, were the Lincolnshire Fens completely drained.

Like much of the surrounding terrain, the Butterwick site lies within a flat, topographically uninspiring, environment, where the height above sea level is just 3.0m.

6.0 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

6.1 Introduction

There have been no archaeological excavations in Butterwick, so the information used in this report is, by necessity, largely based on historical data, coupled with the limited entries recorded in the Sites & Monuments Record. No information regarding potential depths of deposits is available though it is understood, by the nature of the post-glacial sediment history, that material remains from different periods could lie at variable depths, sometimes sandwiched between deposits and sediments of natural origin.

6.2 Pre-Roman

There is no information contained within the Sites & Monuments Record or any other records indicating settlement on the site at Butterwick during any of the prehistoric periods (Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age). However, as noted above, it is possible that prehistoric levels could lie concealed beneath silts and peats associated with marine transgression and/or flooding. Within the Washlands, there are no recorded Neolithic finds and the only Bronze Age discoveries are barrow cemeteries which lie further west in the peat fens (Simmons, 1993).

There is a clear group of Iron Age sites located on the western edge of the Fens which appear to reflect the course of the later (Roman) Car Dyke, though there are other groupings of the same cultural period deep inside the Fens; principally in Wrangle, Whaplode and Cowbit. Clearly, settlement during this period was restricted to discreet topographical and geographical zones, possibly relating to the exploitation of salt (*ibid*).

There are no known cropmarks of prehistoric date on the site.

6.3 Roman

There are no known archaeological resources dating to within the Roman period in the area of proposed development, though such deposits could, again, lie masked beneath alluvia and silt. It has been demonstrated, for example, that sites on the seaward side of Spalding underlie some 1.5m of silt (Whitwell 1992).

Some claims have been made that, in contrast with the preceding Iron Age period, where settlement appears to have been largely restricted to the Fen edge, the Fens were more populous in the Roman period than at any other time. This may be because, during the Iron Age, much of the area was almost permanently flooded. However, it would appear that, by approximately AD 100, there may have been more dry land available than at any other time since before the Iron Age (Simmons, 1993). That is to say, a period of marine regression allowed increased occupation at this time, though some of the increase may be put down to human intervention and a determination to overcome some of the forces of nature (a continuing theme in the history of the Fens).

A major work which has been long associated with the drainage of the Fens is, of course, the Car Dyke, located on the western Fen margins, supposedly to redirect waters draining from higher ground and prevent flooding. After the Roman Conquest (but mainly during the 2nd century AD), occupation proliferated throughout the silt fens. Sites measuring more than 40 hectares in area are known, though few have been sampled by excavation.

The nature of occupation in the Fens is quite distinct from that recorded in other parts of the region. There is no evidence of towns or villas, and no evidence of a military presence or extensive road systems. There is also no (archaeological) evidence of widespread cereal farming, despite the claims made by some historians (Simmons 1993). However, it may be that salt procurement, processing and trade was a major reason behind this apparent increase in settlement. Certainly, salt production in the Fens seems to have been of major importance during the Iron Age and it is certain this trend continued throughout much of the Roman period, as it did during the post-Roman era.

Archaeological evidence derived from field walking and excavation within the Fen margins suggests that the main thrust of Roman influence occurred during the earlier part of the 2nd century AD. This was at a time when the Emperor Hadrian (AD 117 - 138) was encouraging the settlement of inhospitable areas, with the promise of rent-free land for five years (Whitwell, 1992).

A large scale earthwork, which has traditionally been ascribed to the efforts of Roman engineering and organisation is the 'ancient' sea bank which extends in a north-east to south-west orientation from Wainfleet to the Witham outfall and, on to the coast, from the Witham to the Welland, to the Nene. A section of the bank passes through Butterwick parish approximately 2.0km east of the proposed development site. When the well-known former Borough and harbour engineer, William Wheeler published his '*A History of the Fens of South Lincolnshire*' in 1896, he was of no doubt that a work of such magnitude had to be accredited to the Romans. In a paper delivered to the Architectural Societies of the Counties of Lincoln and Nottingham etc. in 1889, he declared "while there is no reliable evidence to prove that such is the case, every fact seems to point to the Romans as the only people who could possibly have carried out such a gigantic undertaking" (Wheeler, 1889). However, the modern view is that the bank is medieval (Whitwell, 1992).

6.4 Saxon and Medieval

The earliest historical reference to Butterwick is in the Domesday Book of 1086 where a settlement is recorded as *Butrvic*, translating to 'dairy farm where butter is made' (Mills, 1993). Brand End, as in the road on the north side of the proposed development area, derives from Abbot Brand, the post-Conquest abbot of Peterborough (Hill, 1965).

Domesday Book records that there were two churches and two priests in the parish in 1086, though only one church survives today (the site of the other is unknown). The estate was owned at this time by Guy de Craon, who established the seat of his barony at Freiston and, around AD 1114,

founded a Benedictine priory in that parish (Platts, 1989). As a result, Butterwick declined in importance. The manor was held by the descendants of Guy de Craon until 1262, when it passed to Henry de Longchamp and, in 1337, to the Pedwardine family. Here it remained until the 15th century. It would appear that, by the later medieval period, Butterwick was a relatively insignificant village, as compared with its earlier history.

The (local) economy of the medieval period was driven mainly by agriculture, though, no doubt, fishing, fowling and salt making was also important. In the same way as other Fen villages (and as the name suggests), Butterwick probably maintained ample grazing land and shared rights of pasture in the West Fen (ibid).

The surviving church, St Andrews, lies approximately 150m east of the proposed development area. The structure is something of a mixture of ancient and less ancient. Its handsome Georgian tower is of plain brick construction, dating to within the 18th century: a rainwater head on the north side of the tower is dated 1770, but on the south side, the recorded date is 1715 (Pevsner, 1989). The nave and chancel comprises an interesting mixture of stone and brick, the latter being attributable to repair and restoration by John Fowler in 1880. The nave arcades and font, however, are of 13th century design.

West of the church tower can be seen a number of very low earthworks. These are unclear when viewed from all angles and, in the absence of detailed survey data, their purpose is uncertain.

6.5 Post-Medieval

By the early 18th century, much of the fenland had already been drained, especially in the south. New channels and dykes had been added to the existing pattern of streams and slow-moving rivers. Opposition to these measures was expressed in some quarters due to the effect which fen drainage had on dairy farming (Beastall, 1978). These disagreements were nothing, however, in comparison with some of the opposition expressed during the later 18th and earlier 19th centuries. Fenmen, or 'Slodgers', as they were known, often filled-in the ditches which had been cut by the reclaimers (Wheeler, 1896).

As noted, a major restoration of St Andrews church took place in 1880. Slightly before this, an outlying post-medieval brick mill was constructed in 1871, the remains of which lie 500m north of the proposed development site at Mill Farm.

7.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ARCHAEO-ENVIRONMENTAL POTENTIAL

It is clear from the brief introduction outlined above, that Butterwick, at the time of the Domesday Survey was a village of some size, possessing two churches, with a populous centred about the confluence of roads coming from Freiston, Benington and the West Fen (Platts, 1989). The potential exists, therefore, that some settlement evidence, principally of the medieval period, will lie within the area of proposed development, though the significance which should be attached to such data is a point worthy of debate.

This section will briefly assesses full site potential, on a chronological basis, based on various criteria outlined above and supported with additional data, where necessary.

7.1 Pre-Roman

It is considered unlikely that prehistoric archaeological deposits will lie within the proposed development area though, as noted above, the potential for settlement evidence does exist in the Fens. Usually such evidence is restricted to discreet topographical zones. If prehistoric horizons are present, it is possible that they will lie beneath substantial deposits of silt and alluvia and may not, therefore, be threatened by the proposed scheme. Not until a programme of field evaluation has been completed will it be possible to establish the position fully.

7.2 Romano-British

Again, there is no direct evidence to suggest that Romano-British settlement evidence will lie within the proposed site.

7.3 Saxon and medieval.

It is clear from the present assessment, that there is a possibility that medieval deposits will lie within the area of proposed development. The most direct evidence is expressed in the form of surface finds, collected by Peter Vasey in 1979. These lay on the extreme south-east side of the site, centred on national grid reference TF 386 449. Attempts were made to examine records which were held by the former South Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit, though these could not be found and the date, quantity and distribution of the finds is unknown. A former director of the Unit was approached, though he had no knowledge of the whereabouts of Mr Vasey or the records.

Without further details regarding the date, density and extent of the pottery scatter recorded by Vasey, it is difficult to quantify the data - one would not attach the same weight to six medieval pottery sherds spread over a wide area, for example, as one would to sixty six sherds within an area of ten square metres.

There are low earthworks visible a short distance west of the church, though these are some 100m or so east of the proposed development and there is little evidence to suggest that they extended as far as the proposal site.

The 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of the area, dated 1906, shows the proposed development area largely as open space, with buildings about the north periphery, close to the junctions of Brand End Road and Mill Lane, and further buildings to the south of the south-east corner (Fig. 2).

The 1820 Enclosure map (Lincs. Archive ref. no. HD67/16/2-6) also depicts a large open space, the land belonging to Richard Haison and William Hubberts. Again, some buildings are indicated on the south side of Brand End Road, close to the frontage and, presumably, outside the area of proposed development. Extracts from the Enclosure map could not be included in the present study as duplication would have taken several weeks.

7.4 Post-medieval

Again, site-specific material has been recorded, centred on the same NGR as the medieval finds. The weight which should be attached to these finds is, again, difficult to quantify as the original records are now lost.

7.5 Archaeo-environmental Potential

The environmental potential of the site at Butterwick could be high. The poorly-drained silt and alluvial-based soils raise the possibility of water-logging within deposits, creating environments favourable to the preservation of organic remains (eg wood and other plant remains, macro and micro fossils etc.). Exposures made in natural strata could also reveal important stratigraphical and sedimentological data which might usefully add to an incomplete sediment history of the Fen basin.

8.0 IMPACTS ON BURIED ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Impacts to buried archaeological deposits may already have been caused within this development site, principally from ploughing, and environmental potential could have been reduced as a result of drainage measures taken over the past few hundred years (peat deposits, for example, will have decreased in volume).

The fact that material has been recorded on the site in the form of surface scatters suggests that archaeological deposits may lie on the south-east side of the proposed development area. They have, presumably, been truncated during ploughing and/or disturbed during ditch cutting.

The proposed housing development, with its associated access points, services and other features involving ground disturbance could threaten archaeological resources. On present evidence, the most vulnerable area of the site, which has produced archaeological material, lies on the extreme south-east side.

9.0 MITIGATIONS

As stated above, the Boston Borough Council UDP contains procedural details for dealing with archaeological heritage. These procedures are based on advice contained within the Department of the Environment's *Planning and Policy Guidance; Archaeology and Planning* . (PPG 16), November 1990.

English Heritage in their recent publication (Wainwright. et al. 1991) have summarised the key points of this document:

- i)"that archaeological remains should be seen as a finite, non-renewable resource, in many cases highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction;
- ii) that development plans should reconcile the need for development with the interests of conservation including archaeology - and that detailed development plans should include policies for the protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and their settings;
- iii) that where nationally important remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings are affected by proposed development, there should be a presumption in favour of their preservation - and that in such cases preservation by record (excavation) should be regarded as the second best option after physical preservation *in situ*;
- iv) that the needs of archaeology can be reconciled, and potential conflict very much reduced, if developers discuss their preliminary plans for development with the planning authority at an early stage (the PPG gives detailed guidance on how this can be achieved);
- v) that decisions by planning authorities on whether to preserve archaeological remains *in situ* in the face of proposed development are to be taken on merit, taking account of development plan policies and all other material considerations - including the importance of the remains - and weighing these against the need for development;
- vi) that planning authorities, when they propose to allow development which is damaging to archaeological remains, must ensure that the developer has satisfactorily provided for excavation and recording, either through voluntary agreement with the archaeologists or, in the absence of agreement, by imposing an appropriate condition on the planning permission."

Where archaeological features, as identified by the desk top study, are likely to be encountered, strategies should be developed to deal with them. These may include preservation *in situ*, by limiting the archaeological impact, redesigning building plans or raising floor levels, or preservation by record. If the latter is the favoured or apposite course for sub-surface deposits, archaeological trial excavations to assess the nature, depth, level of survival etc. may be conducted.

This would usually involve the cutting of archaeological trenches in one or more locations, usually not exceeding 10% of the area to be developed.

The Department of the Environment's Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 states that, where preliminary research suggests survival of important archaeological remains,

"it is reasonable for the planning authority to request the prospective developer to arrange for an archaeological field evaluation to be carried out before any decision on the planning application is taken. This sort of evaluation is quite distinct from full archaeological excavation. It is normally a rapid and inexpensive operation, involving ground survey and small scale trial trenching, but it should be carried out by a professionally qualified archaeological organisation or archaeologist. Evaluations of this kind help to define the character and extent of the archaeological remains that exist in the area of a proposed development, and thus indicate the weight which ought to be attached to their preservation. They also provide information useful for identifying potential options for minimising or avoiding damage. On this basis, an informed and reasonable planning decision can be taken."

It continues,

"Local planning authorities can reasonably expect developers to provide this information as part of their application for sites where there is good reason to believe there are remains of archaeological importance. If developers are not prepared to do so, the planning authority may wish to consider whether it is appropriate to direct the applicant to supply further information under the provisions of Article 4 of the Town and Country Planning (Applications) Regulations 1988".

The results of trial work may lead to a redesign or realignment of the proposed scheme, further trial or survey work or open area archaeological excavations.

As stated above, the detailed construction design is not at present known though it is understood that a scheme involving high density housing is anticipated at the Butterwick site.

10.0 CONCLUSIONS

10.1 Summary of potential

This report has identified that the site at Butterwick is one of moderate archaeological potential. There is no existing evidence to suggest the survival of archaeological deposits beyond the zone where surface finds were recorded: data contained within the Sites & Monuments Record and elsewhere cannot demonstrate the presence of widespread material of archaeological value. The balance effectively hangs on the surface collections which were made (and now appear to be lost) in 1979.

Although cover searches were requested from both of the major aerial photographic libraries, no cropmarks or soil stains have been recorded on the site which betray the presence of settlement features, though this does not necessarily mean that such remains are not present; only that, as far as the existing record is concerned, the area, as seen from the air, would appear to be blank. A copy of two vertical aerial photographs, provided by Cambridge University and taken in 1976 and 1984 (Fig.'s 3 and 4, respectively), show that there has been some alteration to land organisation within the area examined, though no features of archaeological interest are suggested.

10.2 Further work.

As noted earlier, it is a recommendation of the Community Archaeologist for Boston that this assessment be procedurally followed by a field evaluation, with a view to determining the date, nature, extent, survival etc of resources likely to be affected by the proposed scheme. Options could include further field walking, geophysical survey and/or trial excavation. It may be considered prudent, following fifteen years of ploughing, to field walk the area examined by Vasey in the late 1970's as a means of further assessing the weight which should be attached to the earlier findings.

11.0 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Community Archaeologist for Boston would like to thank the following for their assistance in the project. The report was researched and written by Colin Palmer Brown of the N. A. Heritage Commission expressed by his location, the Community Archaeologist for Boston, for providing help and assistance during the course of research. Thanks are due to Professor M. J. Millett of Cambridge University Dept of Social Anthropology and the British Library for providing access to the British Library. Thanks are also due to Mark Brown and Julia Vasey for their assistance in providing access to the N. A. Heritage Commission for the field work.

12.0 APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

Information derived from the Sites & Monuments Record (SMR) held by the City & County Museum, Lincoln, and records held at Heritage Lincolnshire

CCM = City & County Museum, Lincoln

HTL = Heritage Lincolnshire

National Grid Reference	Description of sites or artefacts
TF 3877 4493	St Andrews Church. Early English but restored 1800. Rainwater head on W. tower, 1770; but on S. side, dated 1715. Restoration by J. Fowler. (CCM + HTL)
TF 386 449	Post-medieval pottery scatter with brick and tile. Found by Peter Vasey in March 1979 whilst field walking in 1979 - SLAU records (CCM + HTL)
TF 386 449	Medieval pottery scatter found by Peter Vasey in March 1979 during field walking. Field notes in SLAU files (CCM + HTL)
38534551	Post-medieval mill: remains of brick mill tower built 1871, close to Mill Farm: building remains dated to 1785 (HTL)
4034 440 - 4100 4482	Sea Bank. ?Medieval. A second sea bank further seaward; between 4075 4390 and 4130 4470, is probably more recent (CCM + HTL)

Aerial photographs

Very few held by CCM, Lincoln or HTL, Heckington: nothing in area of proposed development site

Oblique/vertical cover searches requested from Cambridge/NMR.

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Fig. 2 Extract from 1906 Ordnance Survey Map, Butterwick

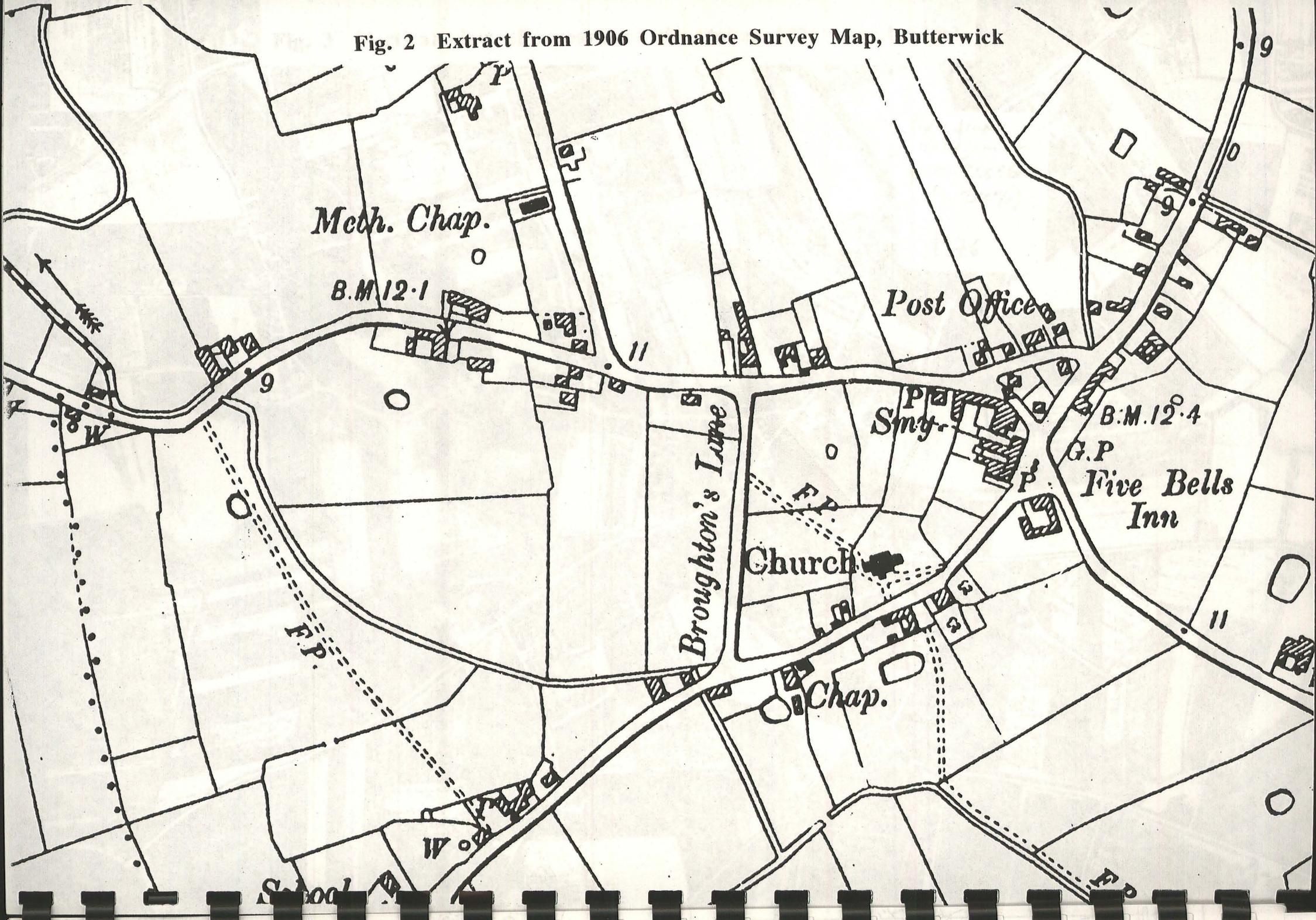
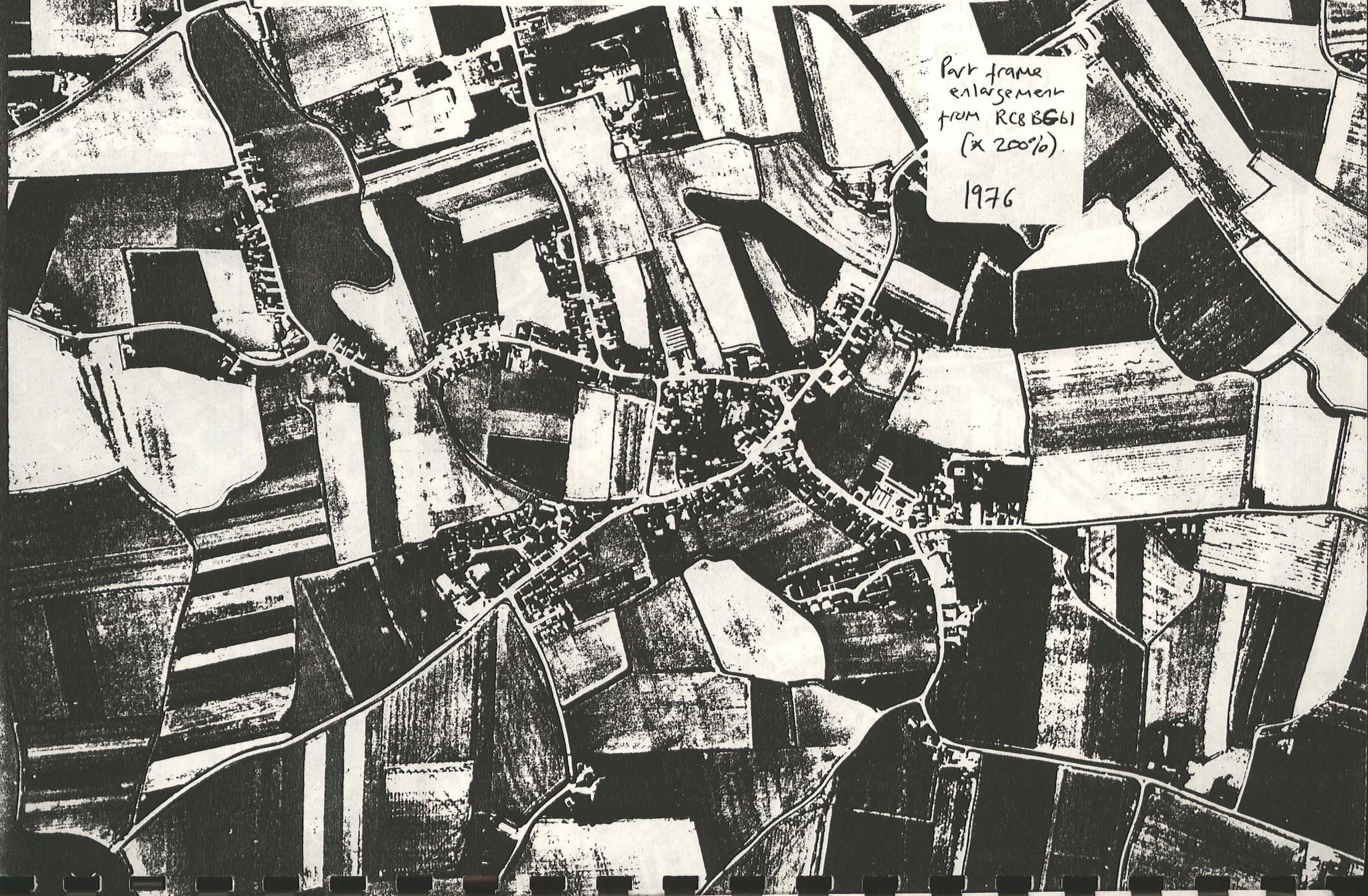


Fig. 3 Vertical view of assessment site, taken 1976 (Cambridge)



Park frame
enlargement
from RC8 B661
(x 200%)

1976

Fig. 4 Vertical view of assessment site, taken 1984 (Cambridge)

Part frame
enlargement
from RC&GP 217
(x 200%)
1984

