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ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF ON LAND OFF KING JOHN'S ROAD SWINESHEAD BOSTON DISTRICT LINCOLNSHIRE (SKJ97)

A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

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EVENT 42130
SOURCES 46862 46863
13579 481362

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF ON LAND OFF KING JOHN'S ROAD SWINESHEAD BOSTON DISTRICT LINCOLNSHIRE (SKJ97)

Work Undertaken For
Jelson Ltd.

July 2000

Report Compiled by
Joanna Hambly

Planning Application No: B19/0035/95
National Grid Reference: ~~TF 2382 4034~~ (centre) TF2380 4040
City and County Museum Accession No: 39.97

A.P.S. Report No. **101/00**

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with housing development at land off King John's Road, Swineshead. The site is located within an area of known historical and archaeological remains dating from the Saxon to the post-medieval periods.

The investigation identified natural marine sediments, a result of natural deposition under intertidal conditions, at a general height of 2.3m OD. Previous paleoecological studies at Swineshead have established that the deposition of these marine silts probably occurred between the 5th and 7th centuries AD.

A number of ditches and pits cutting these silts were identified. The majority of the remains are likely to belong to the medieval or post-medieval periods, though dating is problematical due to the small quantity of artefacts recovered, and to the effect of post-depositional soil processes that obscured the tops of features.

The ditches are likely to represent former property and field boundaries that also served as drainage ditches. The nature of the fills indicates that, on the whole, they silted up naturally.

The final use of the pits appears to be for refuse disposal. Possible evidence of metal working/production, salt production and commercial shellfish gathering, that had been taking place in the vicinity of the development area, were identified. In general, however, the low density of finds and the lack of structural remains implies the site was at the medieval/post-medieval settlement fringe, rather than actually occupied during these periods.

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 within a specified area... where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed*' (IFA 1997).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Jelson Ltd. to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the excavations of footings for part of a residential development comprising twenty four dwellings with associated roadways and services, on land off King John's Road, Swineshead, Boston, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application number B19/0035/95 to Boston Borough Council. The watching brief was carried out between March 1997 and October 1999 in accordance with a specification set by APS.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Swineshead is located approximately 40km southeast of Lincoln and 7km from the coast of the Wash in the administrative district of Boston, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The development site is located in the centre of the village, 200m northeast of the parish church of St. Mary's. Located at national grid reference TF ~~2382 4034~~ 2380 4040, the site lies on flat ground at a height of *c.* 3m OD (Fig. 3).

Local soils are of the Romney Series, typically gleyic brown calcareous alluvial soils affected by fluctuating groundwater (Robson 1990, 26). They overlie a drift

geology of younger marine alluvium which seals a solid geology of Jurassic Ampthill Clay (BGS 1995).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The development lies within an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Anglo-Saxon to post-medieval periods. Prehistoric and Romano-British material is known from the parish, but not from the immediate vicinity of the site.

Swineshead is first mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles of 675AD (Ekwall 1974, 457). Referred to as *Swines hœfed*, the name is probably derived from the Old English *swin* meaning creek or a channel (*ibid*). A charter of AD 680 records that land at Swineshead was granted to the Abbey of St. Peter's in Peterborough, known as *Medeshamstede* in the Anglo-Saxon period (Sawyer 1998, 233). Two charters of 787 and 796 preserved in the Peterborough cartulary (collection of estate charters), show that the abbey leased land in Swineshead to an *ealdorman* called Cuthbert who agreed to pay the abbey 1000 shillings each year and one day's food rent, or goods of equivalent value (Sawyer 1998, 83; Swanton 1997, 53). Archaeological finds from the period are rare but include a possible Saxon strap-end and buckle, found 200m east of the development site. Evidence of possible Saxon ditches/enclosures representing part of a farmstead (Albone J. 1999) were located approximately 400m northwest of the church near the present Nurseries (Fig. 2).

Swineshead itself is not mentioned in the Domesday survey of 1086, but the settlements of Stenning and Drayton, both within the parish, are referred to.

Medieval finds are relatively common in the village, generally comprising unstratified pottery sherds. Previous archaeological investigations have recorded evidence of possible medieval ground levels and undated pits and ditches (JSAC 1997). St. Mary's church dates to c. 1300 with later 14th and 15th century additions (DoE 1998). The medieval moated site of *Manwar Ings* and the earthwork remains of a Cistercian abbey, founded in the 12th century, lie approximately 1km northeast of the development site. Swineshead was a market town during the medieval period with charters for two annual fairs (Platts 1985). A 14th century market cross stands in the present Market Place.

3. AIMS

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

4. METHODS

Topsoil stripping followed by excavation of foundation trenches was undertaken by mechanical excavator. The footings were excavated to a maximum width of 0.65m and maximum depth of 1.50m, Sections were cleaned to enable identification of remains, and selected deposits were partially excavated to determine their nature and retrieve artefactual material. Each deposit revealed during the investigation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10, and located on a plan of the development. A photographic record was also compiled.

Records of the deposits and features recognised during the watching brief were

examined and a stratigraphic matrix produced.

5. RESULTS

Four phases were identified:

Phase 1:	Natural deposits
Phase 2:	Medieval/post-medieval deposits
Phase 3:	Post-medieval or later deposits
Phase 4:	Modern deposits

Phasing

Although a small quantity of medieval and post-medieval pottery was recovered, detailed phasing was problematical due to a lack of clear stratigraphic relationships between archaeological deposits, caused, in part, by soil transformation processes. Consequently, it was only possible to define four broad period phases

Phase 1: Natural deposits

The earliest deposits encountered at the base of each foundation trench, included contexts: [004], [007], [014], [020], [026], [034], [041], [048], 056], [065], [069], [073], [078], [088], [097], [116], [120], [123], [127], [137], [143], [147], [150], [153], [154] and [164]. These were generally light to mid-yellowish and reddish brown silts containing varying quantities of fine sand. Approximately one third of the natural deposits showed grey mottling. Flecks of manganese were recorded in two locations and laminated silts and fine sands were recorded mainly in the lower levels of the trenches. The recorded thickness of the deposits ranged from 0.2m to 0.75m, but their full extent was not exposed in any trench. The average depth of the top of the natural silts was recorded at 0.7m below the present ground surface, at approximately 2.3m OD.

Phase 2: Medieval/post-medieval deposits

Cutting the natural silts in the southwest corner of the site (Fig. 4), were two ditches [077], [085] and a probable pit [087].

Pit [087] was only partially exposed, but appeared to have an irregular shape in plan. Where visible in the section, the pit had steep sides and an irregular base that stepped up at its eastern edge (Fig. 6, section 24 and Plate 6). The exposed part of the pit measured 0.77m deep, and at least 1.1m wide and contained six separate fills. The primary fill [094], a firm, mid-brown sandy silt was overlain by a small lens of clean, mid-yellowish brown silt [092] in the eastern half of the pit. This lens was covered, towards the west, by a firm, dark brown silt [091] containing flecks of charcoal, shell and occasional patches of ash. A very similar, but darker deposit [089], containing a higher concentration of charcoal, filled the eastern half of the pit. A 0.54m thick secondary deposit of mid-brown silt [086], contained occasional flecks of charcoal and patches of ash. Four pieces of 14th - 15th century Toynton All Saints-type ware, slag, and bone were recovered from this fill. A yellowish brown silt [093] slumped against the eastern edge of the pit cut. A mid-reddish brown silty subsoil [090], containing occasional flecks of charcoal and shell fragments formed the uppermost fill of the feature. This tertiary fill closely resembled the surrounding subsoil.

Immediately north of the pit, ditch [077], was recorded cutting across building plot 18 (Figs. 4, 5 and Plate 5). The ditch was at least 0.76m deep and 1.75m wide and oriented northwest-southeast. Its primary fill [076] comprised a soft dark brown silt with occasional patches of clay, gravel, brick fragments and charcoal. This was overlain by a 0.57m thick, mid-yellowish brown deposit [075] with very occasional fragments of

brick, that appeared to form both the upper fill of the feature and the surrounding subsoil. One sherd of medieval pottery dated from the 12th -14th century was recovered from this deposit (Appendix 3).

Just to the north and parallel to [077], ditch [085], oriented northwest-southeast, cut the natural silts (Figs. 4 and 5). The ditch measured 1.6m wide and at least 0.2m deep, though the full depth was not determined. A firm, mottled mid-grey and brown silt [079] containing occasional flecks of charcoal, formed the only recorded fill of the ditch. The possible upper fill comprised a layer of rich brown silt [081] and [083], indistinguishable from the surrounding subsoil. Deposit [081]contained charcoal, oyster shell, brick fragments and 13th -15th century Lincoln type ware.

Approximately 70m to the north, cutting the natural laminated silty sand [026] in Plot 13 (Fig. 4) was ditch [031] (Plate 4). A 10m length of the ditch, oriented east-west was exposed. Although the full depth of the ditch was not revealed, it measured at least 0.95m deep and 1.18m wide (Fig. 5). The cut contained a single fill of friable dark brown fine silt [030] with charcoal and brick fragments, from which one sherd of Toynton All Saints type ware (14th - 15th century) was recovered. A disturbed mixed modern levelling deposit [025] overlay the feature.

Also cutting natural deposits, of similar dimensions and parallel to [031], was a secondary east-west ditch [029] (Plate 4). It measured at least 0.95m deep and 2.28m wide (Fig. 5) and contained a single friable dark brown fine silt fill [028], closely resembling [030], containing fragments of coal, charcoal and brick. Pottery dating from the 10th to the 19th century was recovered from the fill, which was overlain by a clean, light greyish brown silt [027], indistinguishable from the surrounding subsoil.

Cutting natural silts and sands in Plot 9 to the west of the development area (Figs. 4 and 5), a probable ditch [009], oriented east west, was recorded over a distance of 9m. The ditch measured at least 0.5m wide and at least 0.35m deep and was filled with a firm, mottled light grey and yellow silt [008]. It was sealed by a layer of buried subsoil [010]. Approximately 25m to the east, a second east-west oriented ditch, [050] and [047], probably represents the continuation of ditch [009] (Fig. 4). The width of the ditch here ranged from 0.7m to 1.8m with a depth of at least 0.30m. The fills [049] and [046] were composed of firm, mottled light grey and mid-reddish brown silt. One piece of bone was recovered from [049]. A layer of buried subsoil [045] overlay the ditch.

In the southern half of the same plot, this subsoil also appeared to overlie a possible pit [024] that cut natural silts (Figs. 4 and 6). Only a small part of the pit was exposed, but it had an observed depth of 0.6m and a radius of at least 0.8m. Three fills were recorded. A light brown silt with occasional fragments of limestone [023], formed the primary deposit. The secondary fill [022] was composed of large quantities of mussel shells in a loose dark brown silt, with moderate amounts of burnt and vitrified clay concentrated at the top of the deposit. A soft light brown silt [021] formed the final fill of the pit.

Approximately 12m south of ditch [009], described above, a large ditch [017] (Plate 3), oriented west-southwest to east-northeast, cut natural silts in plot 10 (Figs. 4 and 5). Measuring 3.00m wide and at least 0.50m deep the ditch was filled with two deposits. The primary fill [016] was a mid-bluish grey silt that contained occasional mussel shells and small fragments of bone. The upper fill [015] consisted of friable light

greyish brown silt mottled with occasional reddish brown flecks. The feature was overlain by a layer of subsoil [019].

The possible continuation of the ditch was observed in plot 31/32 (Figs. 4 and 5), where two sections of a large ditch [043] and [033], oriented east-west, were recorded cutting natural laminated silts. The full extent of the cut was not exposed, but the recorded depth was at least 0.5m and the width, 3.00m. The fill [032] and [042] was a soft, mid-brownish grey mottled with reddish brown silt, that contained occasional fragments of bone. A layer of buried subsoil [036] overlay the feature.

In the northeast corner of the development area, another possible pit [040] (Figs. 4 and 6), cut natural silts. The partially exposed feature measured at least 0.45m deep and 1.3 m in diameter and was filled with a soft mottled light and dark greyish brown silt [039]. A layer of buried subsoil [038] overlay the pit.

Towards the southern boundary of the development area, a possible pit or southern terminus of a north bound ditch [115] (Figs. 4 and 6), cut natural laminated silty sands. The feature had a smoothly concave profile and measured 1.08m wide and 0.35m deep. The primary fill [114] was composed of firm mottled light grey and yellow silt with occasional flecks of charcoal and occasional lumps of burnt silt. It was overlain by a firm dark brown silt [113], which, in turn was covered by a firm mid-brown and black silt [112], containing mussel shells. The final fill consisted of a firm light reddish pink and yellowish brown silt [110], with occasional ashy inclusions. A layer of buried subsoil overlay the feature.

Throughout most of the development area, a layer of subsoil and occasional remnants of topsoil were preserved under a thick modern levelling deposit. Buried subsoil remains included contexts: [010], [019], [038], [045], [055], [061], [062], [064], [068], [075], [081], [083], [090], [096], [104], [110], [119], [132], [158] and [159]. The subsoil was generally composed of soft to firm, mid/dark brown and yellowish brown silt containing occasional flecks of charcoal, fragments of brick and shell. Remains of topsoil included contexts: [006], [036], [103], [107], [109], [118], [146], and [157]. The deposit was generally a soft to firm mid to dark greyish brown fine sandy silt, usually containing flecks of charcoal and occasional fragments of shell. Medieval pottery dating from the 10th to the 15th century, bone and two fragments of early or mid-19th century clay pipe were recovered from these buried soil horizons. No modern material was observed.

Phase 3 Post-medieval or later deposits

In plots 37/38, towards the centre of the development area, two very shallow linear cuts [101] and [099], oriented approximately north south, cut the subsoil (Figs. 4 and 5). Each feature measured 0.58m wide and 80mm to 0.1m deep and were filled with firm mid-greyish brown silt, [100] and [098] respectively. A sherd of Toynton All Saints ware (14th - 15th century) was recovered from fill [098], but this is likely to be residual as 19th century material was present in the underlying subsoil.

The upper fill/subsoil [081] of ditch [085] (described above), located in plot 18 in the southwest corner of the development area appeared to be re-cut by another ditch [084], following exactly the same alignment measuring 0.5m deep and *c.* 1.3m wide (Figs. 4 and 5). An only partially exposed, soft mid-brown silt [082], with some clay and occasional flecks of charcoal formed the primary fill of the ditch. This was overlain by a mid-reddish brown silt [080] containing

mussel and cockle shells and occasional flecks of charcoal. The feature was covered by modern levelling deposits.

A large cut feature [131] which extended beyond the limits of the foundation trenches was partially exposed in the south of the area of development cutting the subsoil (Fig. 4). The full depth of the feature was not revealed, but was recorded down to 1.5m below the ground level. The earliest fill observed was a soft black silt [130] with a high organic content. The upper fill [129] was composed of a firm dark grey sandy silt. No dateable material was recovered from the feature. It was covered by a thick layer of modern levelling material [128].

Phase 4 Modern deposits

Throughout the area of development, the ground level had been raised by between 0.3m and 1.2m. The levelling material was predominantly dark brown silt containing varying quantities of clay, sand, gravel and variable quantities of modern building material. Levelling deposits included contexts: [002], [005], [011], [018], [025], [035], [044], [051], [052], [053], [054], [058], [059], [060], [063], [067], [071], [074], [095], [102], [105], [106], [108], [117], [121], [122], [124], [125], [126], [128], [135], [136], [140], [141], [142], [149], [155], [156], [160] and [161].

Three modern service trenches [013], [157] and [163] were recorded within the levelling layers.

Although the development area had been topsoil stripped prior to the excavations of the building foundations, remnants of recent topsoil and subsoil deposits survived in patches throughout the site. These included contexts: [001], [037], [066], [138], [139], [144], [145] and [148]. Modern material was observed in some of these deposits, that formed the final layers recorded in the sequence.

6. DISCUSSION

The natural fine sandy silts are typical marine sediments that reflect deposition under intertidal conditions, with the finer, siltier sediments being deposited in a very low energy mudflat or saltmarsh environment. The deepest sediments show laminations and mottling indicating minimal disturbance by later soil processes (Rackham 2000). The top of the natural deposits was recorded generally at 2.3m OD. This is consistent with Waller's results from his paleoecological investigations during the building of the A17 Bypass at Swineshead (Waller 1994). The sandy silts recorded in this investigation correspond with *Unit 4*, the yellowish brown silty fine sands Waller identified between 1.95m and 4.04m OD (*ibid*, 288). Radiocarbon dating and comparative archaeological evidence indicates these sediments were deposited in the post-Roman period, probably between the 5th and 7th centuries AD (*ibid*, 292-295).

Archaeological features recorded during the watching brief comprised ditches, gullies and pits. Most cut natural sediments, believed to have been deposited in the 5th to 7th centuries AD, and were overlain by subsoil that appeared to be undisturbed beyond the 19th century. The number of archaeological artefacts recovered during the watching brief was very small and the formation of subsoil over many of the features made it difficult to establish the level from which the feature was originally cut. Consequently features may fall within a very broad date range, from the Saxon period to the 19th century.

Most of the ditches appeared to be linear and followed an east west alignment, except [077] and [085/084] oriented northwest to southeast. The ditches generally

demonstrated a straightforward sequence of a single cut followed by one or two episodes of infilling. Ditch [085] was the only feature that appeared to have been re-cut after it had completely silted up. The primary fill of every ditch except, [029], [031], [077] and [084] were clean mottled grey and brown silts, probably the result of natural silting, originating from the surrounding natural marine sediments. The pale colour and mottled nature of the primary silts are the result of long term leaching, and gleying caused by repeated seasonal fluctuations of the water table. These characteristics indicate they have been *in situ* over a considerable length of time and so support an earlier, rather than later date for the use of the ditches.

A soft mid/dark brown silt, containing charcoal and brick fragments made up the fills of the remaining ditches [029], [031], [077] and [084]. The darker colour of the fills may be a result of a high organic content, suggesting that these ditches became overgrown with vegetation and silted up. The darker colour also suggests that these sediments have not been subject to extensive soil processes and, therefore, may have been cut in a later period than those containing cleaner, paler mottled fills. Feature [084] representing a re-cut through an earlier ditch, is also stratigraphically more likely to have been dug in the post-medieval period

The ditches encountered on the development site probably represent medieval and post medieval field and property boundaries which would have also served an essential drainage function on the flat low lying fen silts.

Two parallel very narrow linear features [099] and [101], cutting the subsoil possibly represent plough furrows, or parts of larger unexposed features.

The pits recorded within the limits of the development, generally showed a more complicated sequence of infilling than the ditches. The final use of all the pits appeared to be refuse disposal. The nature of the deposits and finds suggests the refuse was domestic and industrial in origin.

The secondary fill of pit [024] was made up almost entirely of mussel shells and occasional lumps of vitrified clay. The quantity and density of mussel shells suggests they represent the remains of commercial gathering and processing, rather than purely domestic consumption. Clay vitrifies under very high temperatures, so it is likely to result from an industrial process, possibly metal working. Small quantities of slag were recovered from the subsoil [038] and a piece of slag and ash from the fill of pit [087] in the southwest corner of the site. Together the evidence indicates that an industrial process, probably associated with metal working/production, was taking place on or near the development area in the medieval or post-medieval periods (Appendix 3). Burnt silt lumps, as recovered from the fill of possible pit [115], have been found in Middle Saxon ditches and pits at Gosberton and Walpole St. Andrew (Crowson *et al.* 2000, 115; 218). They have been tentatively attributed as a result of the salt making process, though nothing is known about salt production in the Saxon period.

The size of the large feature [131] in the southeastern corner of the site and the very high organic content of the fill suggest it may represent the remains of a silted up, overgrown pond.

Small quantities of animal bone, mussel and cockle shells, charcoal and occasional sherds of pottery, found in the fills of most of the pits, some of the ditches and in the subsoil throughout the excavated area, are typical

remains of domestic occupation debris. No evidence of structural features were observed, however, and the small number of finds recovered suggest it is unlikely that there was settlement within the limits of the site.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations were undertaken on land off King John's Road, Swineshead because of its location within as area of known historical and archaeological activity dating from the Saxon to the post-medieval periods.

Natural marine silts were recorded, probably deposited between the 5th and 7th centuries AD.

A number of ditches and pits cutting these silts were identified, though dating is problematical due to both the small quantity of artefacts recovered and to the effect of post-depositional soil processes. The majority of the remains, however are likely to belong to the medieval or post-medieval periods.

The ditches are likely to represent former property and field boundaries with an important drainage function.

The final use of the pits appears to be for refuse disposal. Possible evidence of metal working/production, salt production and commercial shellfish gathering, taking place in the vicinity of the development area were identified. In general, however, the low density of finds and the lack of structural remains implies the site was at the medieval/post-medieval settlement fringe, rather than actually occupied during these periods.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge Jelson Ltd. who commissioned the field work and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane. Susan Smith, the Boston District Community archaeologist allowed access to the relevant parish files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

PCA Pre Construct Archaeology

BGS British geological Survey

DoE Department of the Environment

EAA East Anglian Archaeology

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

JSAC John Samuels Archaeological Consultancy

OD Ordnance Datum

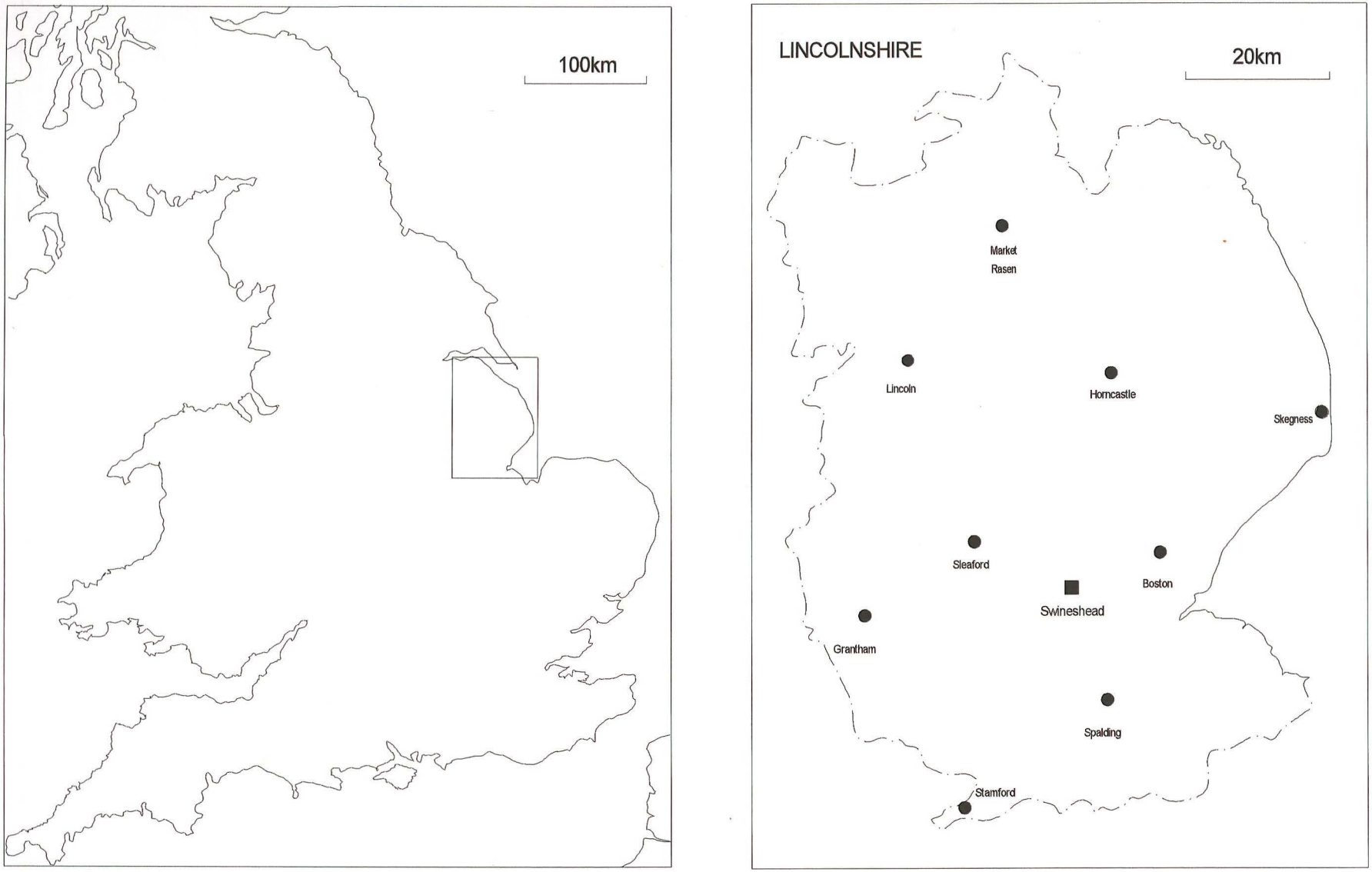

Figure 1 General Location Plan

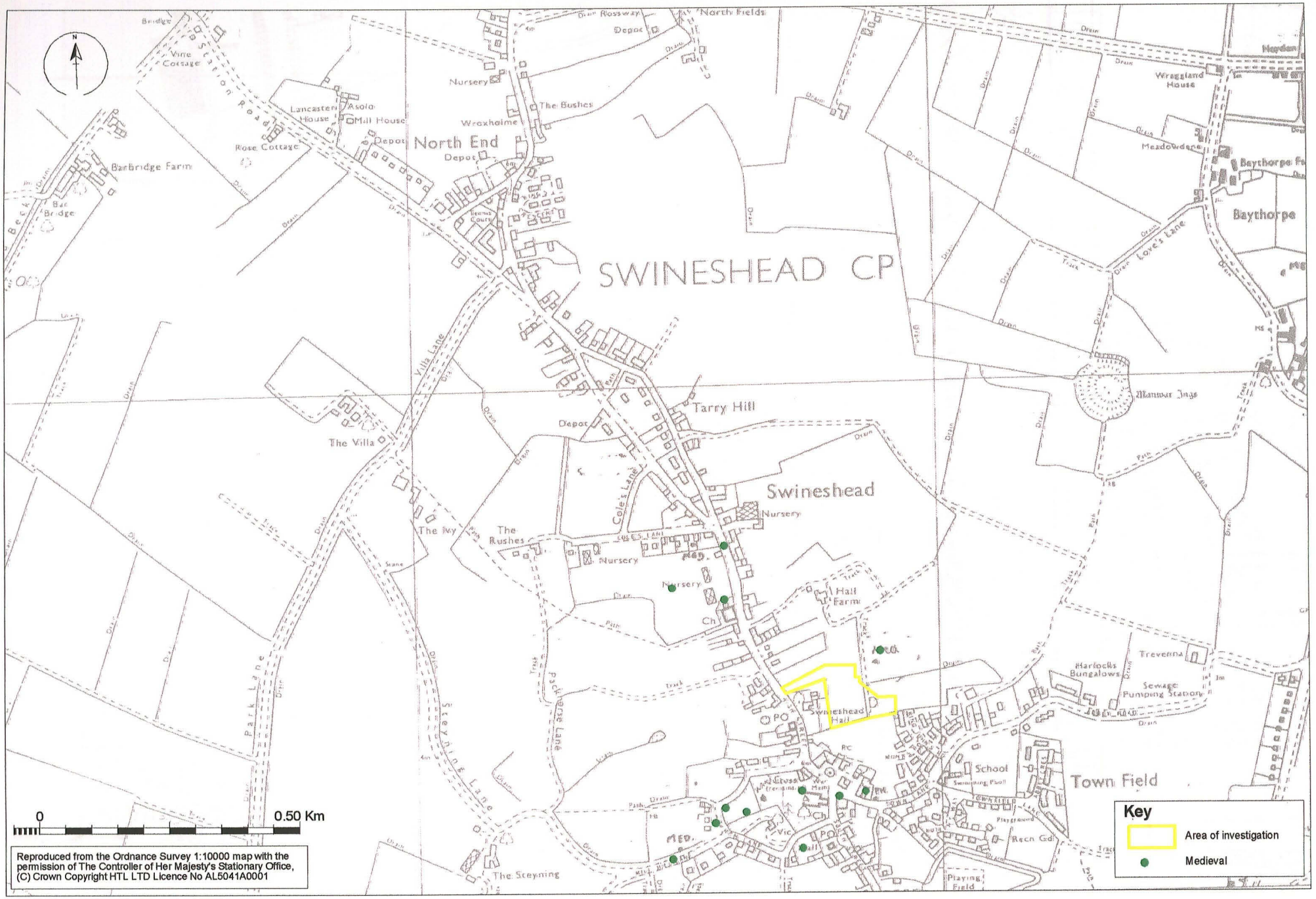

Figure 2 Site location and archaeological setting

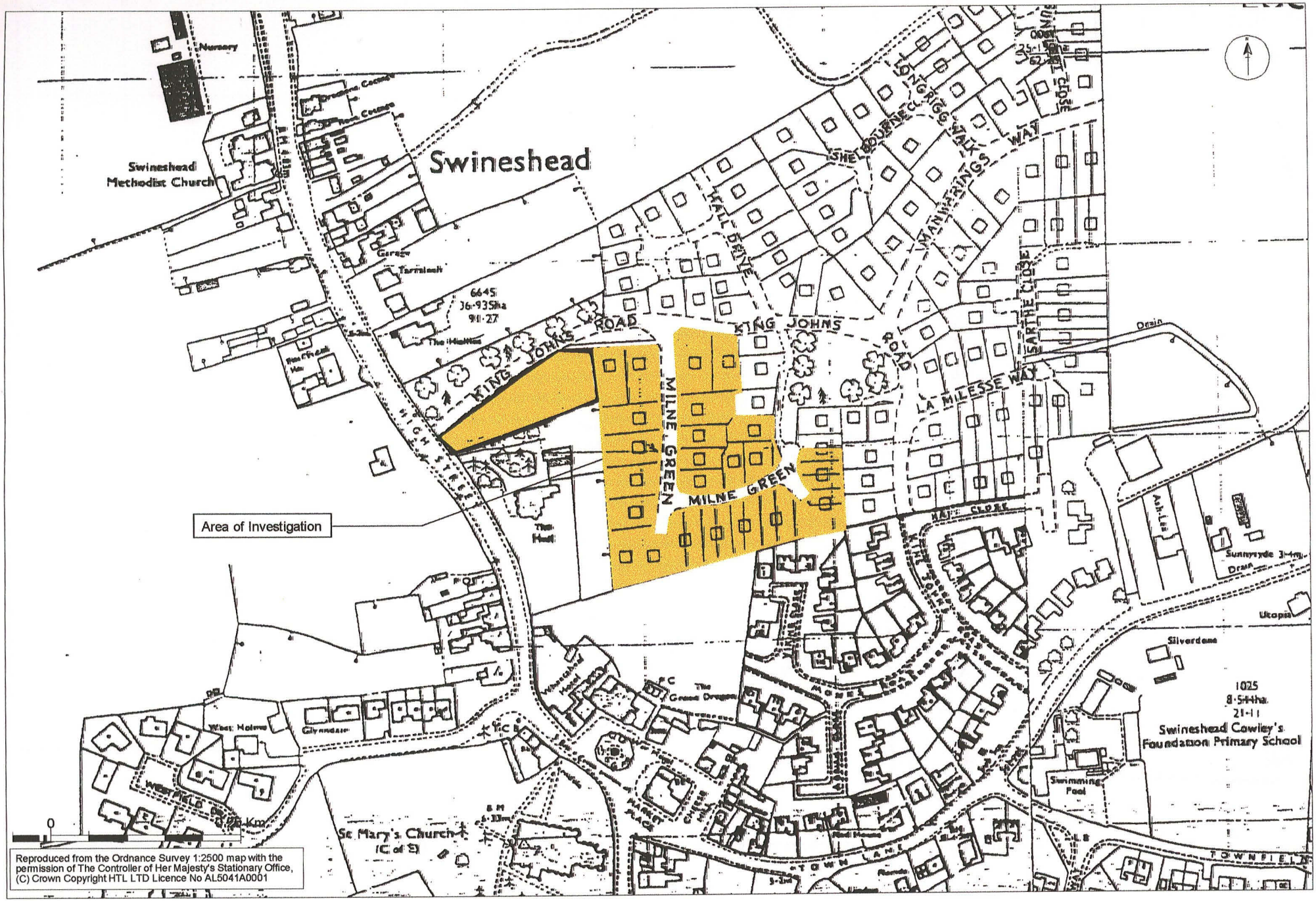

Figure 3 Detailed Site Location

Figure 4 Approximate location plan of archaeological features recorded during the investigation.

Figure 4b Section location plan.

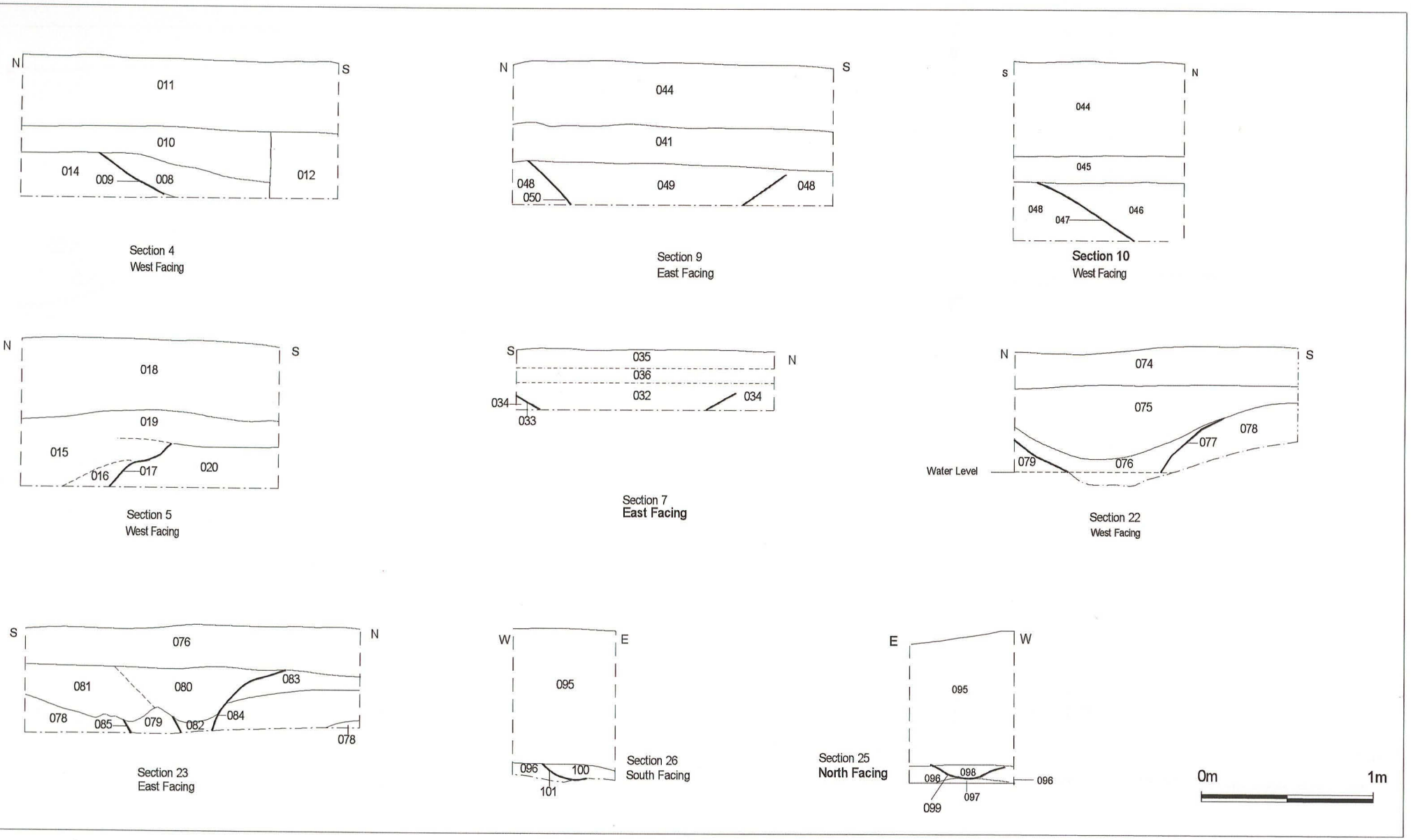

Figure 5 The Ditch Sections

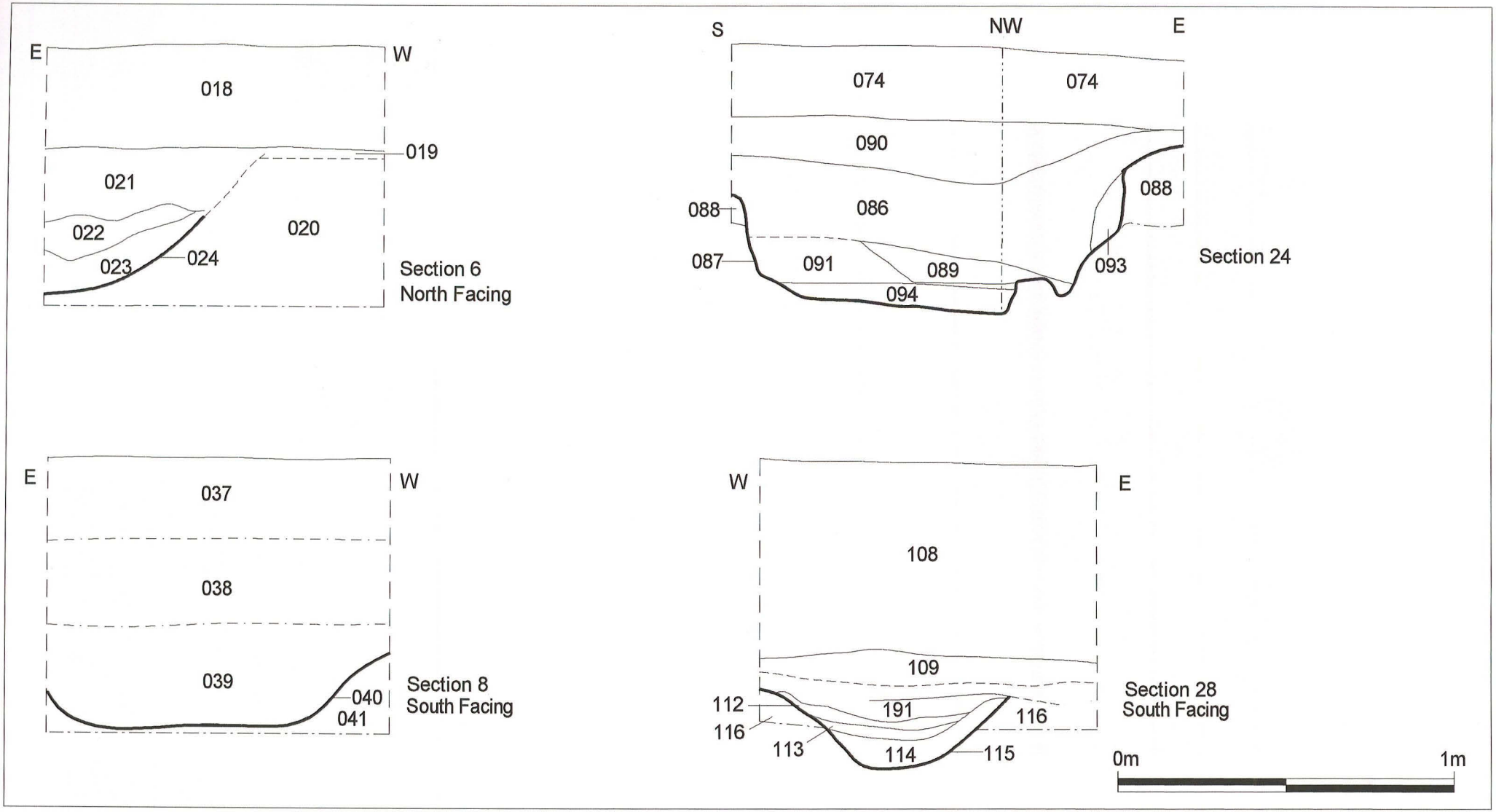

Figure 6 The Possible Pit Sections

Plate 1 General view of development area looking west towards the church

Plate 2 Representative section to show modern make-up in west of development area

Plate 3 Ditch [017], Plot 10, looking north

Plate 4 Ditches [029] and [031], Plots 12/13, looking north

Plate 5 Ditch [077], Plot 18, looking north

Plate 6 Pit [087], Plot 19, looking north

Appendix 1

SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

LAND OFF KING JOHN'S ROAD, SWINESHEAD SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

PREPARED FOR JELSON Ltd

SEPTEMBER 1995

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1 SUMMARY

1.1 As a condition of planning, an archaeological watching brief is required during residential development of land off King John's Road, Swineshead.

1.2 During the medieval period Swineshead was an important medieval village owing its prosperity to the navigable River Swin. The site is located close to the parish church, and therefore within the core of the medieval settlement.

1.3 The watching brief will be undertaken during all phases of ground works. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded photographically, graphically as scale plans and in writing on pro forma record sheets.

1.4 On completion of the fieldwork the records will be ordered and any finds sent for specialist identification and dating. A report will be complied consisting of a narrative text supported by scale plans and photographs.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological watching brief of land off King John's Road, Swineshead. The site is located at national grid reference TF23824034, and is shown on figures one and two.

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 Swineshead is located approximately 45km south east of Lincoln in the administrative district of Boston Borough Council. The site is situated on the eastern side of High Street, immediately east of Swineshead Hall, and approximately 200m north of St. Mary's Church.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1 A planning application was submitted to Boston Borough Council (application number B19/0035/95) for residential development. Planning consent was granted for the scheme subject to a condition (number 7) requiring the applicant to commission a watching brief during construction.

5 DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHEME

5.1 The scheme consists of the erection of 24 dwellings with associated roadways, forming part of a larger residential development.

6 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

6.1 The area surrounding the site is relatively flat and lies at approximately 6m OD. The local soils are alluvial gleys of the Agney Association developed on marine alluvium.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGY

7.1 No finds of Roman or prehistoric material have been made from the immediate vicinity, however finds of these dates are common in the general area.

7.2 During the medieval period Swineshead was an important settlement, established on the navigable River Swin. The settlement is first mentioned shortly after 650 AD, and indicates that a monastery was present at Swineshead. In the Domesday Book, Swineshead itself is not mentioned but the settlements of Stenning and Drayton, both within the parish, are referred to. By the end of the medieval period Swineshead had become a wealthy parish with a market held on each thursday.

7.3 The medieval core of the village is likely to have been centered around the parish church of St. Mary's. To the east of the church is the 14th century Stump "cross" (SAM 22666). Medieval pottery has been found both to the east and west of the church. Located to the southeast of the site is the deserted medieval village of *Estovening*.

8 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

8.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:

8.1.1 To record the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.

8.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:

8.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features located on the site;

8.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features;

8.2.3 As far as reasonably practicable, recover dating evidence form the archaeological features exposed, and

8.2.4 Determine the sequence of archaeological features present on the site.

9 SITE OPERATIONS

9.1 <u>General considerations</u>

9.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.

9.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

9.2 Methodology

9.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.

9.2.2 The section of the trench 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 trench 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.

9.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.

9.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

9.2.4.1 The site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.

9.2.4.2 groups of features where their relationship is important

9.2.5 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

10 POST EXCAVATION

10.1 Stage 1

10.1.1 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: the colour slides will be mounted on appropriate hangers and labelled and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

10.1.2 All finds recovered during the field work will be washed and marked and packaged according to the layer 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.

10.2 Stage 2

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

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

10.3 Stage 3

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

10.3.2 This will consist of:

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

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

10.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.

10.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.

10.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the watching brief.

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

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

10.3.2.8 Sections of the archaeological features.

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

10.3.2.10 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

10.3.2.11 Appropriate photographs of specific archaeological features

11 ARCHIVE

11.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, 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 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be published in Heritage Lincolnshire's Annual Report and a note presented to the editor of the journal of the Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with Community Archeaologist for Boston Borough Council. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

14 VARIATIONS

14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from Comunity Archeaologist for Boston Borough Council.

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

15.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction.

15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

Task	Body to be undertaking the work
Conservation	City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	To be appointed dependant upon the date of material
Human Remains Analysis	To be appointed dependant on availability.

17 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales **13**

Appendix 2

CONTEXT SUMMARY

Context Number	Description	Interpretation
001	Mid brown silty sand with moderate recent debris. Varied depth	Topsoil
002	Loose-firm very mixed predominantly brown silty sand with occ brick, lenses of burnt material. 0.2-0.35m thick	Dumped deposit
003	Moderately firm light greyish brown silty fine sand with thin clay lenses. 0.13m thick	Natural layer
004	Firm yellowish brown with grey mottles, silty fine sand. 0.48m thick	Natural
005	Loose mixed light yellow and mid brown silt and sand with moderate ceramic building material frags and stone. 0.37m thick	Modern dump
006	Moderately firm mid-dark brown fine sand\ course silt with occ charcoal flecks. 0.3m thick	?Remnant of old top\subsoil
007	Soft and friable light whitish yellowish brown mottled course silt\fine sand. 0.5m thick	Natural
008	Soft and friable light grey with light yellowish and reddish brown mottles silt with some sand and occ charcoal flecks. 0.2m thick	Fill of 009
009	?Linear cut 0.5m wide and 0.3m deep aligned east-west for c.9m. Gentle slopping sided grading into a rounded base.	Ditch
010	Fairly soft mid-dark brown silt with occ frags baked clay. 0.18m thick	Subsoil
011	Moderate dark brown silt with modern building debris. 0.65m thick	Modern dump or land build up and levelling
012	Soft mixed light yellowish brown and dark brown silt. 0.6m thickness seen	Fill of 013
013	0.8m wide modern service trench. Filled with 012	Service trench (modern)
014	Soft light yellowish brown silts with reddish brown mottles. 0.48m thick	Natural
015	Soft and friable light greyish brown silt with occ reddish brown flecks. 0.36m thick	Fill of 017
016	Soft and friable mid blueish grey silt with occ mussel shells. 0.1m thick	Fill of 017
017	Linear cut 3m wide and 0.5m deep with gentle sides merging into a roughly flat base. Aligned roughly east-west and filled by 015, 016	Ditch
018	Loose mixed light yellow and mid brown silt and sand with moderate ceramic building material frags and stone. 0.37m thick	Modern dump\ levelling
019	Soft mid-dark brown silt with some light whitish brown patches. 0.25m thick	Subsoil

020	Soft and friable light yellowish brown silt. 0.3m thick	Natural
021	Soft light brown silt with occ dark brown silt patches. 0.3m thick	Fill of 024
022	Loose dark brown mixed deposits of mussel shells in a silt matrix with moderate lumps of scorched clay fused to a glass like substance.0.15m thick	Fill of 024
023	Soft and friable light brown silt with occ limestone frags. 0.16m thick	Fill of 024
024	Cut seen 0.8m by 0.2m and 0.6m deep with steep becoming gradual sides into a concave base. Filled by 021, 022, 023	Possible pit
025	Soft-friable poorly sorted blue-green clay to light-dark brown silts with occ charcoal flecks. 0.5m thick	Overburden
026	Friable light yellow with occ orange lamination, fine silt 0.75m thickness seen	Natural
027	Friable light greyish brown fine silts 0.25m thick	Fill of 029
028	Friable light brown becoming darker at base, fine silt with occ brick frags, coal frags and charcoal flecks. 0.7m thick	Fill of 029
029	Linear cut 2.28m wide and 0.95m depth seen with sharp steep\concave sides. Aligned east-west and filled by 028, 027	Ditch
030	Friable dark brown fine silt with occ frags coal and charcoal flecks. Seen 0.8m thickness	Fill of 031
031	Linear cut 1.18m wide and 0.8m depth seen with sharp steep\concave sides. Aligned east-west and filled by 030	Ditch
032	Soft Mixed deposit of overall mid brownish grey silt with mid brown and reddish brown lenses. 0.5m thick	Fill of 033
033	Linear cut 3m wide and 0.5m (not bottomed) deep with gradual becoming gentle sides. Aligned roughly east-west and filled by 032	Ditch
034	Light yellow brown silt	Natural
035	Mixed modern dump layer 0.3m thick	Dump\topsoil\levelling
036	Soft mid-dark brown silt with occ brick\tile frags. 0.3m thick	Topsoil\ subsoil
037	Moderately soft dark brown silt with occ small ceramic building material. 0.23m thick	Topsoil
038	Soft Mid-dark brown silt with occ small brick/tile frags. 0.28m thick	Subsoil
039	Soft mixed, light greyish brown with dark grey lenses silt . 0.45m thick	Fill of 040
040	Cut of unknown shape, seen 1.3m length/width and 0.45m deep with moderately steep sides grading into a fairly flat base. Filled by 039	Possible pit cut
041	Moderate light yellowish brown silt with light grey mottles	Natural
042	Soft Mixed deposit of overall mid brownish grey silt with mid brown and reddish brown lenses. Same as 032	Fill of 043

043	Possible linear c. 2m wide and 0.5m depth seen with gradual sides aligned roughly east-west and filled by 042. Possibly continuation of 033	Ditch cut
044	Modern clay/silt dump (as seen over plots 1 to 5)	Dump/ land build up
045	Soft and friable mid-dark brown silt with occ charcoal flecks. 0.23m thick	Subsoil
046	Soft mid grey silt with mid red brown mottles and occ charcoal flecks. 0.7m wide, seen over 11m length and 0.28m thickness seen.	Fill of 047
047	Linear cut 0.7m wide, seen for 11m and to a depth of 0.28m. Aligned east-west with moderately steep sides. Filled by 046	Ditch
048	Soft yellowish/ greyish light brown silt. Seen 0.3m thickness	Natural
049	Soft mid-light brownish grey silt with mid reddish brown and light grey silt. Seen 0.3m thick 1.8m wide and 11m length seen	Fill of 050
050	Linear cut 1.8m wide, seen over 11m and 0.3m depth seen. Gradual to moderately steep sides. Aligned eastnortheast- westsouthwest and filled with 049	Ditch
051	Moderate to firm light pinkish white stone and silt with some grass/ topsoil patches. 0.03m thick	Temporary work surface
052	Moderate to firm mid greenish grey clay with few stones. 0.3m thick	Levelling deposit
053	Moderate mid brown sandy silt with light brownish yellow patches of clay and silt, also occ stones. 0.46m thick	Levelling by builders
054	Moderate light-mid grey silt with patches of clay, grass concrete/ tile. 0.33m thick	Dump/ silting
055	Moderate light-mid grey and yellow brown silt with very occ charcoal. 0.25m thick	Subsoil
056	Moderate light browney yellow silt with moderate grey patches. Deposit of unknown thickness	Natural
057	Firm Light yellowish white concrete/ compacted stone. 0.3m thick and 0.55m width	?Pipe trench fill
058	Moderate light yellowish green clay and silt with occ stone. 0.05m thick. Possibly variation of 054	Silting deposit/dump
059	Mix of 053 and 054 with lenses of yellow sand and light-mid grey sandy silt. 0.6m thick	Dump
060	Firm mid greenish grey clay with moderate-frequent silt patches, moderate stone, coal frags and occ brick/tile and rope. 0.45m thick	Dump
061	Moderate mid brown silt 0.4m thick (darker than 056 and cleaner than 055)	Subsoil
062	Moderate mid brown silty sand with occ-moderate decayed sandstone/?brick and occ flecks charcoal.) 0.63m thick	Subsoil

063	Moderately firm dark brown silty sand with frequent small rounded stones and occ frags wood. 0.56m thick	Dumped deposit/ made ground
064	Moderately firm mid brown silty fine sand 0.3m thick. Possibly the same as 003	Subsoil
065	Moderately firm becoming running/waterlogged at base, yellowish brown fine sandy silt 1.8m thickness seen	Natural
066	Loose orangish brown fine sandy silt with occ sub angular chalk frags (5-10mm). 0.25m thick	Topsoil
067	Loose yellowish white crushed chalk . 0.1m thick	Made ground
068	Loose mottled mid yellow brown and mid brown silt with occ flecks brick/tile and occ coal frags. 0.27m thickness seen	Subsoil
069	Same as 073	Natural
070	Signed out but not used	Void context
071	Loose mixed mid orange and mid brown sand and sandy silt with freq rounded pebbles. 0.8m thick	Made ground
072	Signed out but not used	Void context
073	Friable mid orange brown fine sand 0.2m thickness seen	Natural
074	Firm pliable light-mid grey and brown clay with moderate slag, tile and drain pipe frags. 0.5m thick	Made up ground
075	Moderate mid yellowish brown silt with occ decayed brick. 0.57m thick	Subsoil and upper fill of 077
076	Moderate-soft dark brown silt with some clay occ brick lumps and charcoal flecks. 0.12m thick (not bottomed under water) and 1.57m wide	Fill of 077
077	Linear cut seen for length of east-west footing, 1.75m wide and c. 0.5m deep. Unclear becoming moderately steep smooth sides gradually forming a concave base. Aligned westnorthwest-eastsoutheast and filled by 076 and 075	Ditch
078	moderately soft light-mid yellowish brown silt.	Natural
079	Mod mottled mid grey brown and yellow brown silt with occ charcoal. Seen 1.8m north-south and 0.25m thickness seen.	Fill of 085
080	Moderate mid redish brown silt with occ charcoal and moderate shell. 1.3m wide and 0.43m thick	Fill of 084
081	Heavy/firm mid brown rich silt with occ charcoal, clay lumps, small frags brick/tile and very occ shell. North-south 1.3m and 0.45m thick	Subsoil and fill of 085
082	Soft mid brown silt with some clay and occ charcoal. North-south 0.35m and 0.15m thick.	Fill of 084
083	Moderate light-mid brown silt with occ charcoal, decayed brick/tile frags and very occ shell. North-south 1m and 0.2m thick	Subsoil and upper fill of 085

084	Linear cut 1.3m wide and 0.54m deep with gradual becoming moderately steep sided and terminating in a concave base. Aligned northwest-southeast and filled by 082, 080.	?Recut of gulley 085
085	Linear cut of atleast 1.6m width and 0.2m depth seen with uneven undulating sides. The cut was not bottomed and was truncated by 084. Aligned northwest-southeast and filled by 079, ?081, ?083	Ditch
086	Moderate mid-dark brown silt with occ charcoal, patches of ash and shells plus some organic material. East-west seen 0.55m, north-south seen 1.1m and 0.54m thick	Fill of 087
087	Irregular cut with rounded edges. Seen 1.1m north-south, 0.55 m east-west and 0.54m deep. Unclear defined upper edge becoming uneven but steep sided and gradually forming an uneven, slightly stepped base inclining from south to north. Cut filled by 086, 089, 091, 094, 092.	?Pit
088	Moderate-soft, light-mid yellowish brown silt. Seen in base of trench.	Natural
089	Moderate dark brownish black gritty silt with moderate charcoal. Seen 0.6m north-south, 0.32m east-west and 0.15m thick.	Fill of 087
090	Moderate mid redish brown silt with occ shell and charcoal. Seen 0.7m east-west, width of trench north-south and 0.27m thick	Subsoil and possible dump which poss form terminal fill of 087
091	Moderate, mid-dark brown silt with occ charcoal, occ patches ash, occ shell. Similar to 086 but slightly darker. Seen 0.73m north-south and 0.21m thick.	Fill of 087
092	Moderate, mid yellowish brown silt. Seen 0.35m north-south, 0.07m east-west and 0.04m thick.	Redeposited natural in cut 087
093	Moderate, mid yellowish brown silt. Seen 0.15m east-west and 0.37m thick.	Redeposited natural in cut 087
094	Moderate, mid brown gritty silt. Seen 1m north-south, 0.07m east-west and 0.12m thick	Fill of 087
095	Compaction varied through deposit, Mixed Mid brown, light-mid grey brown , sand and grit/gravel with some clay inclusions and patches. 1m thick across footing 37/38. Material poss part of loads of over burden dumped from a site in Spilsby.	Dump and land build up/levelling by builders
096	Moderate, mid greyish brown silt with moderate-freq mussel shell frags. Deposit 0.08m thick.	Subsoil
097	Moderate, light-mid yellow brown silt and fine sand seen in patches in base of footings.	Natural
098	Moderate, mid grey brown silt with occ small rounded stones. ?Width 0.58m , poss in opp section and 0.08m thick	Fill of 099
099	Unclear possibly linear/elongated. Seen 0.58m east-west, poss in opp sec and 0.08m deep. Gradual unclear edge with gentle smooth sides that imperceptibly form a concave base. Poss aligned north-south and filled with 098.	Possible ditch or remains of a plough furrow

100	Moderate-firm, dark grey, with slightly yellow tint, silt. Seen 0.57m east-west, 1.4m north-south and 0.11m thick.	Fill of 101
101	Unknown shape in plan, seen 0.57m east-west, 1.4m north-south and 0.11m deep. Edge gentle and imperceptible becoming gradual-moderate slope on west side while the south side is very gentle. The sides gradually flow into flat ?base. Not sure if got base of feature or extent.	Filled by 100
102	As 095 slightly more defined dumped layers and 1.07m thick	Dump and land build up/levelling by builders
103	Moderate mid-dark brownish grey silt, seen in patches in base of footing.	?Buried soil
104	Moderate mid brown fine sand and silt, seen in patches in base of footings.	Subsoil (original)
105	Firm, mix of mid brown, brown grey, grey and grey brown sandy silt, silty clay , clay and clayey silt. With mod brick frags, occ plastic,metal and mortar frags. Deposit 0.73m thick.	Topsoil and dump/levelling
106	Soft mid brownish reddy yellow sand with occ plastic fencing, and metal. Deposit 0.33m thick.	Levelling/dump
107	Moderate-firm, mid-dark browney grey to grey fine sand and silt with occ snail shell,very occ charcoal and occ wood/root. Deposit seen 0.14m thickness.	Buried soil
108	Soft-firm, mix of dark brown, black brown, mid greeney grey, grey green and light-mid yellow and grey sands, silts, silty sand, silty clay with stones and clays. Inclusions of building rubbish. Deposit 0.87m thick.	Land build up (soil from site in Spilsby)
109	Moderate, dark brown silt with occ charcoal and shell frags. Deposit 0.14m thick.	Buried ?topsoil
110	Moderate, light-mid yellowish brown silt. Deposit 0.08m thick	Subsoil
111	Moderate, light redish pink and yellow brown silt with ?some ash. Deposit 0.08m thick.	Fill of 115
112	Moderate but loose when disturbed, mid brown and black silt and mussel shells. Deposit 0.05m thick.	Fill of 115
113	Moderate compacted, dark brown silt. Deposit 0.04m thick.	Fill of 115
114	Soft-moderate, light grey, with yellow mottles, silt with occ charcoal and ?burnt silt lumps. Deposit 0.14m thick.	Fill of 115
115	Elongated/linear cut, 1.08m wide and 0.29m deep. Unclear gradual edges, moderately smooth gentle sides and rounded irregular base. Possibly aligned north-south and filled with 111, 112, 113, 114.	Pit/terminus of north bound gully.
116	Moderate, light brownish yellow silt and fine sand.	Natural
117	Soft-firm, mix mid brown, yellow brown and red brown sands,silts and silty sands with moderate clay patches and builders rubbish. Deposit1m thick.	Land build up (imported excess soil from site in Spilsby)
118	Moderate, dark grey silt with occ charcoal. Deposit 0.08m thick.	Buried topsoil

119	Moderate, light-mid brown silt and fine sand. Deposit 0.1m thick.	Subsoil
120	Moderate, light redish yellow to yellow silt and fine sand.	Natural
121	Firm, dark yellow brown sandy silt with moderate stone rubble and bricks. Deposit 0.35m thick.	Built up ground
122	Firm, light yellow brown sandy silt with pinky brown and blue green clay lens, with occ large stones, ceramic drain and orange flecks. Deposit 0.5m thick.	Built up ground
123	Firm, light grey brown silt with occ manganese flecks.	Natural
124	Firm, dark yellow brown sandy silt with moderate stones,rubbish and brick. Deposit 0.45m thick.	Built up ground
125	Firm, mid yellow brown with occ dark brown blotches, silt. Deposit 0.2m thick.	Built up ground
126	Firm, yellow grey clay with occ stones and sweet wrappers. Deposit 0.2m thick.	Clay layer
127	Firm, light grey brown silt with occ manganese flecks.	Natural
128	Soft-firm, mix of dark brown, black brown, mid greeney grey, grey green and light-mid yellow and grey sands, silts, silty sand, silty clay with stones and clays. Inclusions of building rubbish. Deposit 1.1-1.2m thick.	Land build up
129	Moderate, mid-dark grey silt with occ-moderate tree and root remains dumped in deposit. Deposit 1.5m thick.	Fill of 131
130	Soft, black silt. Seen in base of footing.	Fill of 131
131	Cut of unknown extent, at least 1.5m deep. Footing too deep to enter and define cut edge.	Pond/large feature.
132	Moderate, light-mid brown silt and fine sand.	Subsoil
133	Loose, light reddish-brown silt.	Topsoil
134	Loose, mid-reddish-brown sandy silt, occasional burnt limestone pebbles.	Subsoil
135	Loose, dark reddish brown, sandy silt	Modern levelling
136	Loose, mid-reddish yellow sand	Lense
137	Firm, mid-greenish yellow silt	Natural
138	Loose, mid-reddish-brown sandy silt, occasional angular gravel	Topsoil
139	Loose, mid-reddish-brown sandy silt, occasional burnt pebbles	Subsoil
140	Loose, light brownish grey, sandy silt with chalk	Modern disturbance
141	Loose, black silt with brick and clay	Modern disturbance
142	Compact, mid-brown silt, occ. chalk gravel	Modern levelling
143	Compact, mid-reddish brown silt	Natural
144	Firm, light greyish brown, sandy silt	Topsoil

145	Firm, mid-yellowish brown sandy silt, occ. pebbles	Subsoil
146	Firm, dark greyish brown, silt	Natural silt/former ground surface?
147	Firm, mid-greyish brown, silt	Natural silt
148	Loose, mid-greyish brown silt	Topsoil
149	Firm, mid-reddish grey brown silt, occ. sub-angular pebbles	Modern levelling
150	Firm, light greyish brown silt	Natural silt
151	Loose, dark greyish brown silt	Topsoil
152	Firm, mid-greyish brown silt	Subsoil
153	Firm, light yellowish brown silt	Natural silt
154	Firm, light yellowish brown silt	Natural silt
155	Loose/friable, mid-greyish brown sandy silt	Modern dumping associated with new wall at entrance to the development
156	Loose, mid-yellow sand and limestone rubble	Modern levelling
157	Firm, mid-greyish brown silt	Levelling
158	Firm, dark greyish brown silt, occ. brick frags.	Silt dump
159	Firm, dark yellowish brown silt, occ. brick frags.	Silt dump
160	Firm, mottled mid-greyish brown/blue grey/pinky/beige, silty clay	Made up ground
161	Firm,pinky, mid-yellowish brown, clayey silt	Made-up ground
162	Firm, mid-yellowish brown, clayey silt	Fill of modern pipe cut [163]
163	Linear cut, 90mm wide, 0.38m long (as seen), vertical sides, rounded base	Cut for modern service pipe
164	Firm, mid-yellowish brown silt	Natural silt

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

Paul Cope-Faulkner, Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor

Provenance

The material was recovered from buried soils [038], [075], [081], [096], [103] and [107] and fills [016], [022], [028], [030], [049], [079], [080], [083], [086], [089] and [098]. Most of the earlier pottery was probably made locally in Lincolnshire at Toynton All Saints and Lincoln to the north and northwest of Swineshead, and Bourne and Stamford to the southwest. The few later pottery fragments were probably made in Staffordshire in the Midlands. The clay pipe is likely to be locally made, perhaps in the Boston area.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the following tables.

Fragments of pottery of probable 10th-12th century date are the earliest items recovered. Medieval pottery dominates the small assemblage. In addition to the pottery, clay pipe, animal bone and apparent industrial material was recovered.

Table 1: The Artefacts

Context	Description	Context Date
unstratified	1x Cistercian-type ware	17th century
022	5x burnt clay	
028	1x Stamford ware, 10th-12th century	19th-20th century
	1x Bourne A/B ware, 12th-14th century	
	1x white glazed tableware, 19th-20th century	
030	1x Toynton All Saints-type ware	14th-15th century
038	1x Stamford ware, 10th-12th century	10th-12th century
	2x linked pieces glassy slag	
075	1x Bourne C ware	12th-14th century
081	2x Lincoln-type ware, linked, 13th-15th century	13th-15th century
	1x Bourne A/B ware, 12th-14th century	
086	4xToynton All Saints-type ware, 14th-15th century	14th-15th century
	1x glassy slag	
	1x ?decayed lava quern/breeze block (small fragment)	
096	1x Stamford ware	10th-12th century
098	1x Toynton All Saints-type ware	14th-15th century
103	1x ?Bourne-type ware	12th-14th century
107	1x Lincoln-type ware, 13th-15th century	early-mid 19th century
	1x unidentified medieval shelly ware, 12th-14th century	

	1x clay pipe bowl fragment, early-mid 19th century	
	1x clay pipe stem, bore 5/64", 18th-19th century	

Table 2: Faunal remains

Context	Species	Type	Description
016	Cattle	Horn core	3 fragments
028	SSZ	Unknown	2 fragments, probably from limb bones
038	SSZ	Rib?	Burnt
049	Sheep	Tibia	
079	Cattle SSZ	Rib Skull	 fragment
080	Cockle Mussel		2 shells 2 shells
081	Oyster		
083	Pig	Incisor	enamel 'sliver'
086	CSZ Sheep SSZ Bird Cockle Snail	Unknown ?Humerus ?Rib -	6 fragments, one burnt Limb and rib, possibly small chicken 2 shells *Helix aspersa*
089	Unident.	Unknown	possible rodent or similar small animal, very fragmentary
107	Sheep	Metatarsus	

An unidentified shelly ware sherd was recovered from (107). The shell tempering is very large, unlike that seen is similar fabrics from Potterhanworth or south Lincolnshire and is therefore likely to be an import from elsewhere in Britain. Shell tempering went out of fashion and functional use in the 15th century in Lincolnshire and during the 14th century elsewhere in Britain.

The burnt clay from (022) is highly fired with a vitrified/naturally glazed surface. It is likely that this material derives from some very high temperature industrial process. It is possible that the glassy slag fragments from contexts (038) and (086) are related to the burnt clay. The slag fragments from (038) contain limestone which may suggest that they derive from a lime kiln or, more likely, that they result from iron working/production, the limestone being used as a fluxing material.

The clay pipe bowl fragment from (107) bears moulded decoration and a legend that only partially survives, with the letters 'E' and 'O' apparent. Oak leaves on the mould seam constitute the evident decoration and the pattern on the fragment resembles Lincolnshire-type bowl markings (Walker and Wells 1979). The particular type has not been identified.

Condition

All the material is in good condition and present no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the collection is by material class.

Documentation
There have been numerous previous archaeological investigations at Swineshead which are the subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the Boston Community Archaeologist and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential
As a predominantly medieval assemblage commencing in the Saxo-Norman period, the collection has moderate potential and indicates activity of the period in the vicinity. However, this potential is limited by the small size of the group which perhaps implies the site is at the medieval settlement fringe, rather than actually occupied during the period.

Reference

Walker, I. C. aand Wells, P. K., 1979 'Regional Varieties of Clay Tobacco-Pipe Markings in Eastern England', in P. Davey (ed), *The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe* **I,** BAR British Series **63**

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
Cartulary	Collection of estate charters
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 interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, *e.g.* [004].
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, *etc.* Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Ealdorman	The highest rank of the King's agents during the Anglo-Saxon period. They were responsible for looking after the King's interests, collecting food rents, mustering warriors and gathering supplies for military campaigns.
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) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term used 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 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Transformed	Soil deposits that have been changed. The agencies of such changes include natural processes, such as fluctuating water tables, worm or root action, and human activities such as gardening or agriculture. This transformation process serves to homogenise soil, erasing evidence of layering or features.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

11	Daily record sheets
7	Context record sheets
164	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Section record sheet
38	Section drawings
1	Plan record sheet
18	Plans
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:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum
12 Friars Lane
Lincoln
LN2 1HQ

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number: **39.97**

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: **SKJ 97**

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.