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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
AT THE GRANARY, TYTTON COURT,  
TYTTON LANE EAST, WYBERTON,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(WTC00)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES

EVGNT L11568  
SOURCES L16371/6372  
PRN 12626 L12626  
13568 L181818  
13569 L181219  
80009 L181220

19 OCT 00

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
AT THE GRANARY, TYTTON COURT,  
TYTTON LANE EAST, WYBERTON,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(WTC00)**

Work Undertaken For  
Mr J. Padley

Report Compiled by  
James Snee

October 2000

Planning Application No: B/00/0269/FULL  
National Grid Reference: TF 3288 4175  
City and County Museum Accession No: LCNCC : 2000.182

A.P.S. Report No. **146/00**



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## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with the construction of extensions to the rear of The Granary, Tytton Court, Wyberton. The site lies with an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Romano-British through to the post-medieval period.*

*During the groundworks a series of post medieval make up deposits, a large refuse or cess pit, a possible fire pit and a small pit of uncertain function.*

*The site was traversed by a modern sewer and a large amount of recent modern disturbance was noted at the north end of the site.*

*Finds of medieval, post-medieval and modern pottery, brick and bone were recovered from the site. Post-medieval finds including a copper alloy pin fragment, a sherd of window glass and two iron nails were also recovered from the site.*

*A carved stone head of possible medieval date was observed, incorporated into the structure of The Granary.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

A 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 or site on land or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed' (IFA 1997).

### 2.2 Planning Background

On the 26<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> July 2000 an archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with the erection of a two extensions at The Granary, Tytton Court, Tytton Lane East, Wyberton, Lincolnshire.

A planning application (B/00/00269/FULL) was submitted to Boston Borough Council for the construction of extensions to the exiting building. Permission was granted subject to a condition requiring a watching brief.

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mr J Padley to undertake the archaeological watching brief. The investigation was carried out in accordance with the requirements of the project Brief (Appendix 1) and a specification (Appendix 2) produced by APS and approved by the Boston Community Archaeologist.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Tytton Court is located adjacent to Tytton Hall approximately 1km northeast of Wyberton and 2km south of Boston, in the Borough of Boston (Fig. 1). The extensions lie to the rear of The Granary centred on national grid reference TF 3288 4175 (Fig. 2).

The site lies in the fenland of South Lincolnshire at approximately 3m OD. Local soils are the Tranvats Association, deep stoneless fine and coarse silty and clayey soils developed on marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 319).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Wyberton is situated in an area of known archaeological activity. Since at least 2000 BC the area has been subjected to a series of

marine and freshwater inundations resulting in the deposition of several metres of alluvium (silts and clays). Consequently, any prehistoric material is believed to lie at a significant depth.

Romano-British activity has been recognised in the form of a settlement located to the west of Tytton Hall and several sherds of Romano-British greyware have been uncovered in Wyberton village.

Evidence of medieval activity is more abundant in the area. Wyberton is first mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086 AD and is referred to as *Wibertune*, meaning the settlement of *Wigbeorht* (Ekwell 1974). At the time of the Domesday Survey the parish contained a church, agricultural land, meadow and at least 34 freemen and 2 smallholders. The two main land owners were Count Alan of Brittany and Guy of Craon (Morris 1984).

The most substantial extant remains from the medieval period is the parish church of St. Leodegar in the core of the village. The church dates from the 13th century although it was largely rebuilt in the 15th century after a large portion of the earlier structure collapsed (Owen 1971, Pevsner & Harris 1989). There is an unconfirmed report of a stone cross fragment at Stump Cross, to the northeast of Wyberton.

A medieval moated site, known as 'Wybert's Castle' is located to the east of the village. It was formerly known as Wells Slade and there was a manor of the Wells family here in the 14th century (Healey 1989, 24). Finds of medieval pottery have been made in the vicinity.

A second moated site is located around Tytton Hall, a 19th century house which is believed to incorporate earlier features, possibly as early as 15th century. There are also references to a Chapel on the site. The

earthworks associated with the manor were ploughed out in the 1989. In the area adjacent to Tytton Hall is Tytton Park which is believed to have contained agricultural earthworks (Dylings) and possibly medieval settlement remains. There are documentary references to Tytton as an extinct hamlet (Foster & Longley 1976).

A third possible moated manor site is at Wyberton Park, in the centre of the village, although it has been suggested that the water filled ponds are where clay was extracted to make bricks for the present house.

To the northeast of the village is a low mound, known as Bunker's Hill. The exact function of the mound is not certain but it is very large for a mill mound and may have been a beacon or saltern mound.

Remnants of ridge and furrow have been recorded close to the village and to the north of the village are earthworks that are believed to relate to medieval house platforms.

In 1997 an evaluation was undertaken at Low Road, this identified ridge and furrow earthworks and medieval pottery was recovered from trial trenching (Cope-Faulkner 1997)

During the current investigation a carved stone head of possible medieval date was observed incorporated into the structure of The Granary.

The Diocesan return of 1563 records 54 households in the parish (excluding Brothertoft hamlet) (Hodgett 1975). The hamlet of Tytton is not mentioned and it is possible that it was deserted by this time. Post medieval pottery has been recovered from close to Wybert's Castle. The most prominent post-medieval structure is Wyberton Hall which was formally the rectory. The existing hall is believed to have

been built in 1689, possibly replacing a timber framed predecessor, and in the 18th century it was substantially remodelled (Pevsner & Harris 1989). Associated with the hall are the remains of a collapsed ice house.

### 3. Aims

The aim of the watching brief as stated in the specification (Appendix 2) was to complete a record, both written and photographic, of any archaeological contexts or artefacts exposed during the groundworks of the development.

### 4. METHOD

The majority of the foundation trenches were excavated by a machine with a 0.6m wide toothed bucket, to a maximum depth of 0.8m. A small section of footing for extension 2 was excavated by hand. The sides of the trenches were inspected and hand cleaned at close intervals. The depth and thickness of each deposit was measured from the ground surface. Each deposit or feature was allocated a unique reference number (Context Number) with an individual written description. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20, and annotated sketch plans were produced. A photographic record was compiled, depicting the setting of the site and the nature of recorded features and deposits. The spoil from the excavations was searched using a trowel to recover finds that may assist in the interpretation of the site.

### 5. RESULTS

The records of deposits excavated during development and the finds that were recovered were examined. A list of contexts appears as Appendix 2. Phasing was

assigned based on the nature of the deposits

Phase 1	Natural Geology
Phase 2	Post-medieval deposits
Phase 3	Modern deposits

#### 5.1 Natural Geology

The earliest deposit recorded at the site consisted of firm, mid brown-grey clay-silt (014) observed in the base of the trenches with a thickness of more than 0.55m (Fig. 5).

#### 5.2 Post-medieval Deposits

Overlying the natural silt (014) was up to 0.35m of firm, medium orangey brown silt (003), containing sparse to moderate ceramic building material. Finds of shell, bone and late medieval/post-medieval pottery were recovered from this layer (Fig. 4 & 5).

Cutting the brown silt (003) was a small, 0.2m deep and 1.0m wide, pit (007) with irregular sides and a flat base. This contained a lower fill of loose, dark grey/black silty clay (006), up to 80mm thick with frequent charcoal fragments. Post-medieval pottery was recovered from this fill. The upper fill of the pit was firm, medium brown clay-silt (005) with sparse small stones. A piece of residual medieval pottery was recovered from this deposit (Fig. 4).

Sealing this feature was a 0.34m thick layer of fairly firm, dark grey-brown clay-silt (002) with sparse small limestone fragments. Finds of bone and post-medieval pottery were recovered from this deposit (Fig. 4 & 5).

Cutting the clay-silt layer (002) was a possibly sub-circular pit (011), c.1.15m in diameter and 0.67m deep. It had a sloping side to the west, a near vertical east side and a rounded base. The pit contained two fills. The lower fill was 0.5m of loose, very dark grey brown (almost black) silt (010) with

large quantities of organic matter, and sparse low fired clay fragments. Finds of animal bone, oyster shell, a copper alloy pin and post-medieval pottery were recovered from this deposit.

Also cutting (002) was a small, *c.* 0.3 wide and less than 0.2m deep pit (013), with steep sides and a flat base. It was filled with firm, dark brown clayey silt (012) with moderate amounts of small brick fragments.

## 5.2 Modern Deposits

The upper fill of pit (011) was 0.16m of fairly firm, medium grey-brown clayey silt (009) with sparse small stones. A single piece of modern pottery was recovered from this deposit.

Cutting (002) was a narrow northwest-southeast linear cut (008), 0.26m wide, greater than 1m deep and extending across the entire site. It had vertical sides with flared upper edges. Filling this cut was firm medium grey-brown clay-silt (004) which contained a ceramic sewer pipe. Finds of residual medieval and post-medieval pottery were recovered from this deposit. In the northern part of the site, (004) was sealed by up to 0.2m of loose, dark grey clay-silt (015) with frequent brick and stone rubble.

Covering the entire site was *c.* 0.1m of loose, dark grey clayey silt topsoil (001) with moderate small stones and ceramic building material. Residual post-medieval pottery was recovered from this layer.

## 6. DISCUSSION

The natural deposit (Phase 1) was typical of the soils of the Tranvats Association.

The post-medieval (Phase 2) features and deposits were a subsoil/make up deposit (003) cut by a small pit (007) possibly for

disposing of burnt refuse, or a small fire pit back-filled after a short period of use. Sealing this feature was second subsoil/make up layer (002). Cutting this layer was a pit (011) with a very organic lower fill containing a large number of finds. This was probably a refuse or cess pit. Also cutting (002) was a small steep sided pit (013) of uncertain function, with a fill that contained brick fragments.

The modern (Phase 3) deposits of the site consisted of services and made up ground associated with the construction of recent structures.

## 7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during construction of extensions to the rear of The Granary, Tytton Court, Wyberton. The site lies with an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Romano-British through to the post-medieval period.

Although no stratified medieval deposits were revealed that could have increase our understanding of the medieval manor, the residual late medieval pottery recovered from the post-medieval deposits would suggest that medieval domestic activity had taken place in very close proximity.

Furthermore the nature of the post-medieval deposits, their relatively tight date range (16th - 17th century) and the presence of building materials such as brick and tile strongly suggests continuity of occupation of the manor site, possibly with the manor buildings re-built or remodelled.

Occupation of this part of the site appears to have ended some time in the 17th century and the modern deposits suggest that its re-occupation was very recent.



Finds of medieval, post-medieval and modern pottery, brick and bone were recovered from the site. Post-medieval finds including a copper alloy pin fragment, a sherd of window glass and two iron nails were also recovered from the site.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr Padley who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Steve Malone and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane. Susan Smith, the community archaeologist for Boston District Council, kindly permitted examination of the relevant parish files.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone  
Site Supervisor: James Albone  
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley  
Cad Illustration: Rachael Hall  
Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
Post Excavation Analyst: James Snee

## 10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists



Figure 1 General Location Plan



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:10000 map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, (C) Crown copyright HTL LTD Licence No AL5041A0001

Figure 2 Site Location Plan

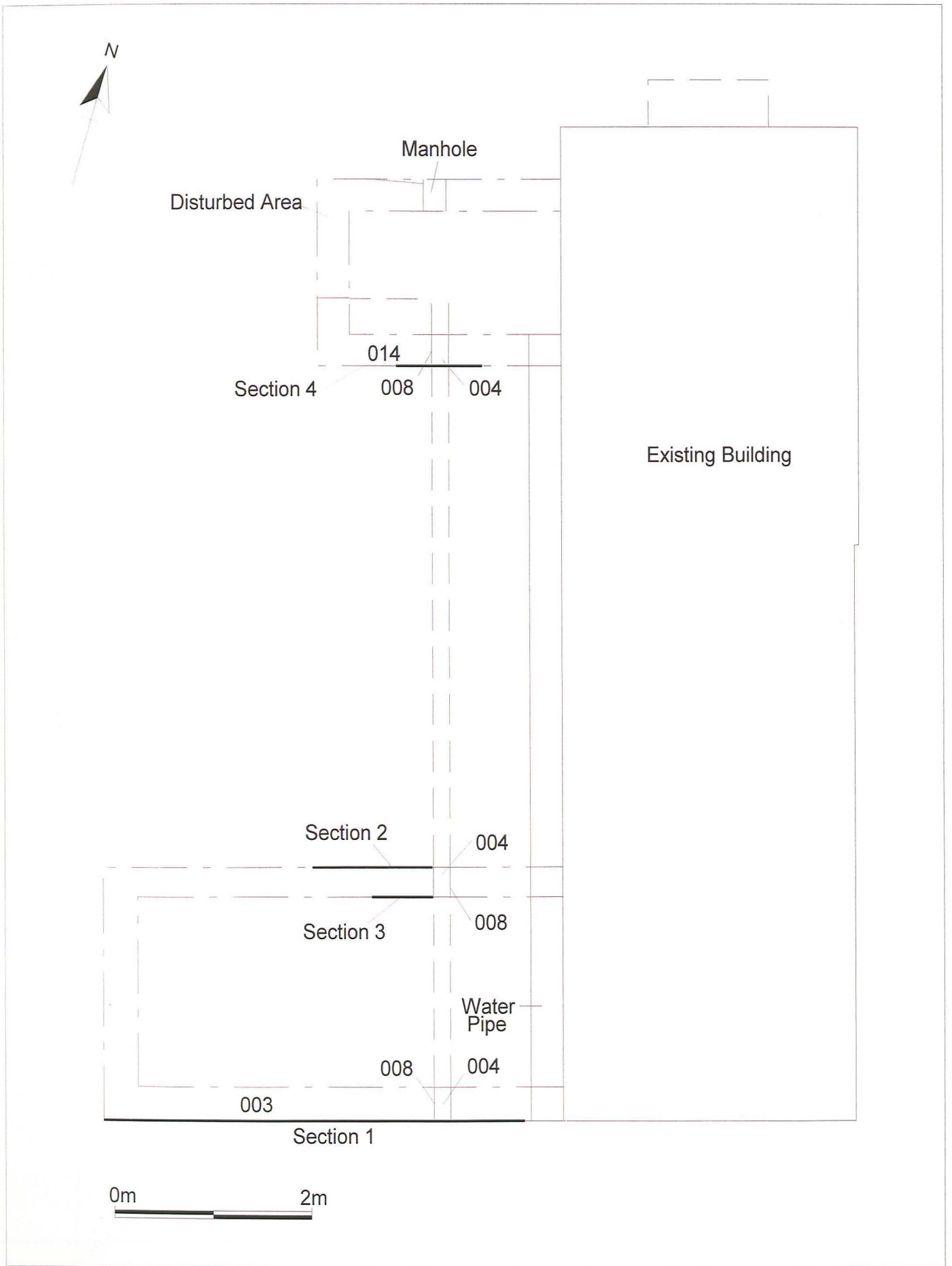


Figure 3 Plan, showing section locations

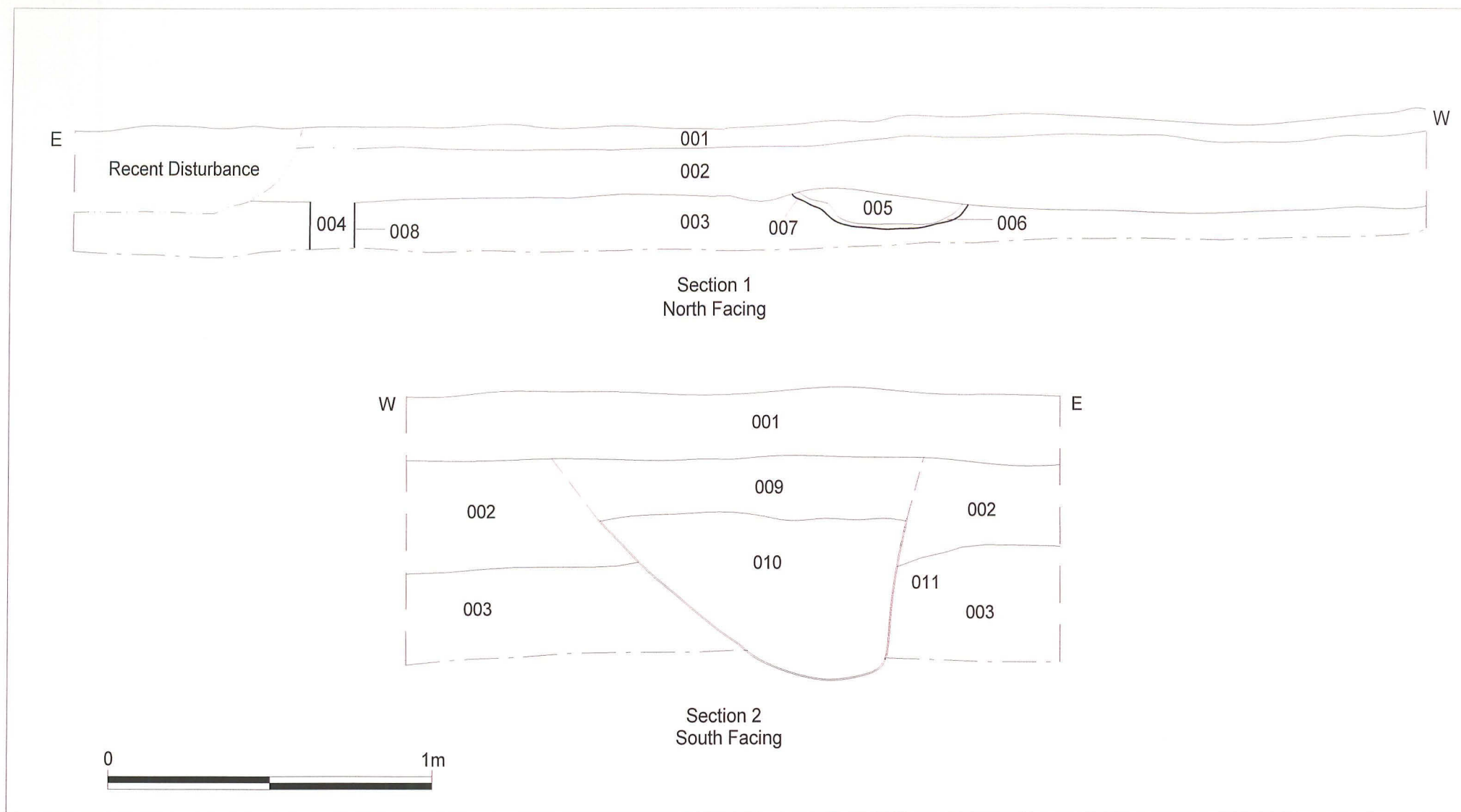
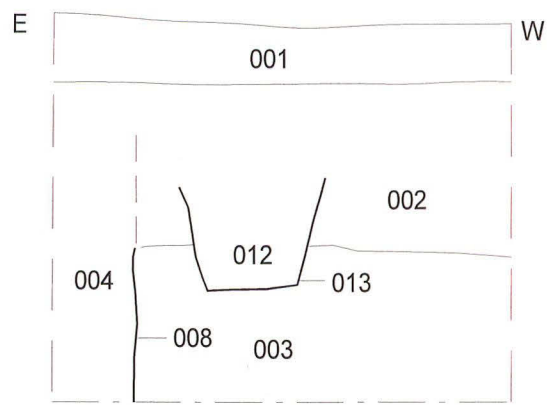
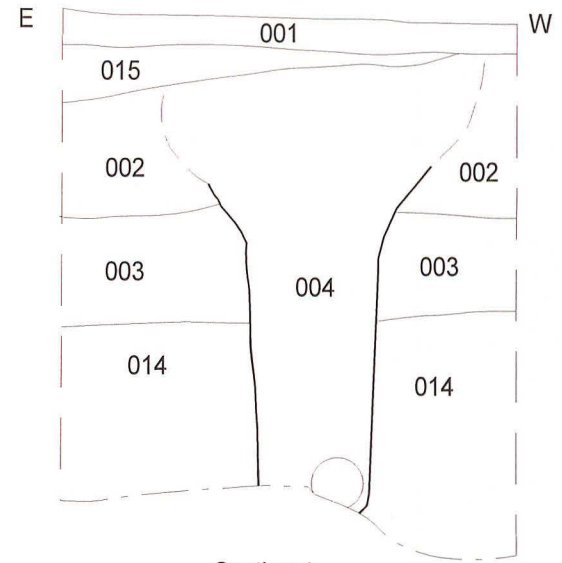


Figure 4 Sections 1 and 2



Section 3  
North Facing



Section 4  
North Facing



Figure 5 Sections 3 and 4



Plate 1 General view at development area with  
Extension 1 in the foreground



Plate 2 Section through pit [011],  
looking northwest



Plate 3 Section through pit [013], looking southeast



Plate 4 Re-used medieval stone head corbel in east wall  
of the existing building



# ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT BRIEF

## STANDARD WATCHING BRIEF

The Granary, Tytton Court, Tytton Lane East, Wyberton

**THIS BRIEF SHOULD BE SENT TO RECOGNISED ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTRACTORS. PLEASE ENCLOSE COPIES OF ANY RELEVANT SITE PLANS AND THE LOCATION MAP.**

### 1. Summary

- 1.1 This document is the brief for an archaeological Watching Brief to be carried out during the construction of an extension at the Granary, Tytton Court, Tytton Lane East, Wyberton.
- 1.2 This brief should be used by archaeological contractors as the basis for the preparation of a detailed archaeological project specification. In response to this brief contractors will be expected to provide details of the proposed scheme of work, to include the anticipated working methods, timescales and staffing levels. This brief is supplementary to the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook, which can be provided by Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Office, or at <http://WWW.lincsc.u-net.com/archhome.htm>.
- 1.3 All of the detailed specifications will be submitted for approval to the Boston Community Archaeologist. **Failure to seek approval at an early stage may result in delay later on. To avoid any such delay archaeological contractors are strongly advised to seek approval of the detailed specification as soon as possible.** The client will be free to choose between those specifications which are considered to satisfy adequately this brief.
- 1.4 All contractors supplying specifications should refer to SCAUM Principles of Competitive Tendering (SCAUM Guidelines and Notes on Competitive Tendering for Archaeological Services 1996).
- 1.5 **This brief should not be used after June 2001. After this time the Community Archaeologist for Boston Borough Council must be contacted.**

### 2. Site Location

- 2.1 Boston is situated in the south Lincolnshire Fens, approximately 45km southeast of Lincoln and 7km from the northwest coast of the Wash.
- 2.2 The application site is located in Wyberton, approximately two and a half kilometres south of Boston of Boston at TF 328 417.

### 3. Planning Background

- 3.1 A planning application was submitted to Boston Borough Council (B/00/00269/FULL) and granted permission subject to a condition requiring a Scheme of Works defined as an

archaeological watching brief.

#### **4. Archaeological Background**

- 4.1 The proposed extension is located within Tytton Hall Park, which is the site of a moated manor and agricultural earthworks, which have been ploughed up in the recent past. According to Pevsner (Buildings of England: Lincolnshire) Tytton Hall itself was built in 1878 on a moated site and is said to incorporate earlier features, possibly 15<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> century. The site is also reputed to have had a chapel.

#### **5. Requirement for Work**

- 5.1 The objective of the watching brief should be to ensure that any archaeological features exposed by the groundworks are recorded and interpreted and that any remains disturbed are recovered. To this end archaeological deposits or features are to be systematically examined, therefore extra time must be given to fully excavate and record archaeologically sensitive areas.

- 5.2 Any adjustments to the brief for the watching brief should only be made after discussion with the Boston Community Archaeologist.

5.3 The following details should be given in the contractor's specification:

5.3.1 A projected timetable must be agreed for the various stages of work.

5.3.2 The staff structure and numbers must be detailed. This should include lists of specialists and their role in the project. There should be no change to any of the specialists listed in the specification without prior discussion with the Community Archaeologist.

5.3.3 It is expected that all on-site work will be carried out in a way that complies with the relevant Health and Safety Legislation and that due consideration will be given to site security.

5.3.4 The recovery and recording strategies to be used must be described in full.

5.3.5 An estimate of time and resources allocated for post excavation work and report production.

5.3.6 The contingencies for extended excavation/recording/sampling required for this brief.

#### **6. Methods**

- 6.1 The investigation should be carried out by a recognised archaeological body in accordance with the code of conduct of The Institute of Field Archaeologists.

- 6.2 Where appropriate, the watching brief should involve:

- 6.2.1 archaeological supervision of soil stripping;
- 6.2.2 inspection of subsoil for archaeological features;
- 6.2.3 recording of archaeological features in plan;
- 6.2.4 full excavation of features;
- 6.2.5 archaeological supervision of subsoil stripping;
- 6.2.6 inspection of natural for archaeological features and excavation, recording of them;
- 6.2.7 sampling of deposits which warrant further investigations
- 6.2.8 any human remains encountered must be left in situ and only removed if absolutely necessary. The contractor must comply with all statutory consents and licences under the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act, 1981 or other Burial Acts regarding the exhumation and interment of human remains. It will also be necessary to comply with all reasonable requests of interested parties as to the method of removal, reinterment or disposal of the remains or associated items. Attempt must be made at all times not to cause offence to any interested parties;
- 6.2.9 If discovered during excavation finds of gold and silver must be archaeologically removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner immediately (within 14 days) in accordance with the procedures of Treasure Act 1997 and Code of Practice. If removal of such finds is not possible on the same day then adequate security arrangements must be made.
- 6.2.10 Where possible, a metal detector should be used to scan spoil heaps and exposed areas.

## **7. Monitoring Arrangements**

- 7.1 The Boston Community Archaeologist for Boston Borough Council will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project and will require at least seven days notice prior to the commencement of the work. The Community Archaeologist should be kept informed of any unexpected discoveries and regularly updated on the project's progress. She should be allowed access to the site at her convenience and will comply with any health and safety requirements associated with the site.**

## 8. Reporting Requirements

- 8.1 A full report should be produced and deposited with the Boston Community Archaeologist, Boston Council Planning Department, the Developer and the County Sites and Monuments Record. The report should include:
  - 8.1.1 location plan of the trenches;
  - 8.1.2 section and plan drawing, with ground level, Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scales as appropriate;
  - 8.1.3 specialist descriptions and discussions of artefacts and ecofacts;
  - 8.1.4 an indication of potential archaeological deposits not disturbed by the present development;
  - 8.1.5 colour photographs should be utilised to illustrate specific points or for general views;
- 8.2 After agreement with the landowner, arrangements should be made for long term storage of all artefacts in the City and County Museum, Lincoln, as outlined in that Museum's document 'Conditions for the acceptance of Project Archives'. The City and County Museum should be contacted at the earliest possible opportunity so that the full cost implications of the archive deposition can be taken into account.
- 8.3 A site archive should be produced and deposited with the artefacts as detailed in 8.2.
- 8.4 Should archaeological deposits be encountered, a summary of the results must be published in 'Lincolnshire History and Archaeology' in due course.
- 8.5 Should nationally important archaeology be discovered during the watching brief, the results should be published in the relevant national journal.

## 9. Additional Information

- 9.1 This document attempts to define the best practice expected of watching brief but cannot fully anticipate the conditions that will be encountered as work progresses. However, changes to the approved programme of excavation are only to be made with the prior written approval of the Community Archaeologist.

### 9.2 Further contact addresses:

Susan Smith  
Boston Community Archaeologist

Heritage Lincolnshire  
The Old School  
Cameron Street  
Heckington  
Sleaford  
Lincolnshire  
NG34 9RW

Mr J Bonner  
Senior Built Environment Officer  
Conservation Services  
Highways and Planning Directorate  
Lincolnshire County Council  
3<sup>rd</sup> Floor  
City Hall  
Lincoln  
LN1 1DN

Mr T Page  
City and County Museum  
12 Friars Lane  
Lincoln  
LN2 5AL

Brief set by Boston Community Archaeologist June 2000

**Appendix 2**

**LAND AT  
TYTTON COURT  
WYBERTON  
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR  
MR J PADLEY**

**BY  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES  
Institute of Field Archaeologists'  
Registered Organisation No. 21**

**JULY 2000**

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1 **SUMMARY**

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of an extension at The Granary, Tytton Court, Tytton Lane East, Wyberton.*
- 1.2 *The site is archaeologically sensitive, lying within Tytton Hall Park, the site of a moated manor.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of a watching brief during groundworks connected with the development.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 **INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological watching brief during construction of extensions to the rear of The Granary, Tytton Court, Tytton Lane East, Wyberton, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 3288 4175.
- 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 Tytton Court is located adjacent to Tytton Hall approximately 1km northeast of Wyberton and 2km south of Boston, in the administrative district of Boston. The extensions lie to the rear of The Granary centred on National Grid Reference TF 3288 4175.

4 **PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 A planning application (B/00/00269/FULL) was submitted to Boston Borough Council for the construction of extensions to the existing building. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the undertaking of a watching-brief during groundworks associated with the development.

5 **SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 5.1 Tytton Court lies in the fenland of South Lincolnshire at approximately 3m OD. Local soils are the Tanvats Association, deep stoneless fine and coarse silty and clayey soils developed on marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 319).

6 **ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW**

- 6.1 The proposed extension lies within Tytton Hall Park, the site of a medieval moated manor and



agricultural earthworks, now ploughed out. Tytton Hall itself dates to 1878, but incorporates earlier features dating to as early as the 15<sup>th</sup> century. There are also references to a chapel existing at the site.

7 **AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

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

8 **SITE OPERATIONS**

- 8.1 General considerations
  - 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
  - 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
  - 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.
- 8.2 Methodology
  - 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
  - 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
  - 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
  - 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The

photographic record will consist of:

- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
- groups of features where their relationship is important

8.2.5 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.

## 9 POST-EXCAVATION

### 9.1 Stage 1

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

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

### 9.2 Stage 2

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

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

### 9.3 Stage 3

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

9.3.2 This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
- A text describing the findings of the watching brief.

- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

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

11 **ARCHIVE**

11.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the 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 *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

13 **CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Boston Borough Council Community Archaeologist. 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 the archaeological curator.

15 **PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS**

15.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.

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

15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post- excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

16 **CONTINGENCIES**

16.1 Should significant archaeological remains be encountered the brief of works, set by the archaeological curator, requires sufficient time to ensure the appropriate level of excavation / recording / sampling of those remains (Sections 1.5 and 5.1 in the brief of works). This may require interruptions in the development work to allow for the recording of archaeologically sensitive areas. Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.

17 **SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT**

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

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist Medieval and later - G Taylor, APS in consultation with H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

18 **INSURANCES**

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

19 **COPYRIGHT**

19.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby

provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

- 19.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 19.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.
- 19.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

## 20 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

Specification: Version 1, 20-07-00

### Appendix 3

#### Context summary

Context No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	1-4	Loose, dark brown-grey clayey silt, with moderate small stones and CBM, c.0.1m thick.	Topsoil
002	1-4	Fairly firm, dark grey-brown clay-silt, with sparse small limestone fragments, up to 0.34m thick.	Subsoil
003	1-4	Fairly firm, medium orangey brown silt, with sparse to moderate CBM, up to 0.35m thick.	Subsoil
004	1, 4	Firm, medium grey-brown clay-silt, up to 1.0m thick.	Fill of (008)
005	1	Firm, medium brown clay-silt, with sparse small stones, up to 0.18m thick.	Upper fill of (007)
006	1	Loose, dark grey/black clayey silt, with large quantities of charcoal, up to 80mm thick.	Lower fill of (007)
007	1	Cut, 0.2m deep and 1.0m wide, irregular sides and flat base, filled by (005) & (006).	Pit cut
008	1	Linear cut, greater than 1.0m deep and up to 0.7m wide, convex sides, filled by (004).	Cut of service trench
009	2	Fairly firm, medium grey-brown clayey silt, with sparse small stones, 0.16m thick.	Upper fill of (011)
010	2	Loose, very dark grey-brown silt, with sparse small low fired clay fragments and large quantities of organic matter, 0.5m thick.	Lower fill of (011)
011	2	Possibly sub-circular cut, c. 1.15m in diameter and 0.67m deep, near vertical east side, sloping west side, rounded base, contains (009) & (010).	Refuse/cess pit
012	4	Firm, dark brown clayey silt, with moderate small CBM fragments and redeposited subsoil, up to 0.2m thick.	Fill of (013)

013	4	Pit cut, <i>c.</i> 0.3m wide and up to 0.2m deep, steep straight sides, flat base, contains (012).	Pit cut
014	4	Firm, medium brown-grey clay silt, greater than 0.55m thick.	Natural
015	4	Loose, dark grey-brown clay silt matrix, with frequent brick and stone fragments, up to 0.2m thick.	Make up deposit
016	-	Unstratified finds.	Unstratified finds

## Appendix 4

### THE FINDS

Paul Cope-Faulkner, Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor

#### Provenance

The material was collected from the topsoil (001), a subsoil deposit (003), a service trench fill (004), two fills from a pit (005) & (006), two fills from a refuse pit (009) & (010), and a single fill of a pit (012). Unstratified finds were allocated the context number (016).

Most all the pottery is relatively local, derived from kilns at Toynton All Saints/Old Bolingbroke, approximately 25km to the north of Wyberton, Boston 3km to the northeast and Bourne 30km to the southwest. There are, however, several foreign and regional imports from Germany, Scarborough, Staffordshire and Surrey (Tudor Green).

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the following tables;

Table 1: The Pottery and other artefacts

Context	Description	Latest Date
001	1x Staffordshire Slipware	18 <sup>th</sup> century
002	11x Toynton All Saints/Bolingbroke-type ware, 14 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> century 2x ?Boston-type ware, copying Dutch Red Earthenware, 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century 1x Scarborough ware jug, 13 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century 1x handmade brick, 123mm wide, 63mm thick, post-medieval 2x Toynton All Saints/Bolingbroke-type ware pancheon, 14 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> century, linked 1x ?Boston-type ware, 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century	16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century
003	6x Toynton All Saints/Bolingbroke-type ware, 14 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> century 1x ?Bourne D ware, 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century 1x ?Lincoln ware, 13 <sup>th</sup> - 14 <sup>th</sup> century 3x handmade brick, post-medieval 1x brick/tile, glazed	16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century
004	1x Frechen stoneware bottle/flagon, 17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century 1x red painted earthenware, black glazed, 18 <sup>th</sup> -early 19 <sup>th</sup> century 2x ?Boston-type ware, copying Dutch Red Earthenware, 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century 1x Tudor Green-type ware 1x unidentified medieval sherd, overfired, 13 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> century 1x plantpot, ?19 <sup>th</sup> century (or a very odd Bourne D) 2x fired clay, brick/tile	18 <sup>th</sup> -early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
005	1x Bourne D ware	16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century
006	3x Bourne D dripping pan/fish dish, all link, 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century (or waster/sub-standard?); cross links with sherd from 016 1x Bourne D ware, 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century 1x Cistercian-type ware, 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century 1x handmade brick, post-medieval	16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century
009	1x plant pot	20 <sup>th</sup> century



Context	Description	Latest Date
010	3x Bourne D ware, no link but probably all same vessel, 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century 4x Toynton All Saints/Bolingbroke-type ware, 14 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> century, 1 waster/sub-standard 1x brick/tile 1x clinker	16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century
012	3x brick/tile	
016	28x Toynton All Saints/Bolingbroke ware, incl. pancheons, 2 link, 14 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> century 3x Bourne D ware, 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century 1x Bourne D dripping pan/fish dish, 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century, cross links with sherds from 006, 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century 4x Midlands Purple-type, black glazed, 17 <sup>th</sup> century 1x salt-glazed stoneware, 17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century 1x lead glazed stoneware bottle, 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century, probably intrusive 1x unidentified shelly ware, small sherd 1x ?Roman greyware, 1st-4th century AD 1x glass bottle neck; cut 1x handmade brick, 130mm wide, 53mm thick, post-medieval 1x handmade brick, 123mm wide, post-medieval 4x handmade brick, vitrified and distorted 3x handmade brick	17 <sup>th</sup> century

Table 2: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Type	Comments
002	Sheep Unknown Cattle	humerus Unident. rib	dog gnawed
003	Cattle	mandible	
004	Unknown	Unident.	
006	Sheep	molar	
010	Cattle	vertebra	dog gnawing

Context	Species	Type	Comments
016	Cattle	scapula	butchery marks, 2 examples from different animals ?juvenile unfused 4 fragments
	Cattle	astragalus	
	Cattle	tibia	
	Cattle	skull	
	Horse	metacarpus	14 fragments, probable limb bones from large animal
	Sheep	femur	
	Sheep	molar	
	Sheep	metatarsus	
	Sheep?	rib	
	Dog	molar	
	Pig	molar	
	Unknown	Unident.	
	Oyster	1x shell	
	Cockle	1x shell	
Whelk	1x shell		

There is a large quantity of late medieval to early post-medieval material, dating broadly from the 14<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. However, although present, there is a relative dearth of 13<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> pottery, which tends to suggest that the abundant Toynton/Bolingbroke-type wares were probably toward the end of their production period. Cumulatively, the evidence indicates the presence of 16<sup>th</sup> -17<sup>th</sup> century occupation on or in immediate proximity to the site. Most of the handmade brick is likely to be contemporary with this ceramic dating and signifies brick structures in the vicinity. However, some of the bricks, from (016) are vitrified and distorted which implies that they derive from some very high temperature process, probably industrial activity, though there is no other evidence to clarify or define what that process was. A single sherd of apparent Roman date was also recovered.

#### Condition

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

#### Documentation

Archaeological investigations have been undertaken and reported in Wyberton previously (Archaeological Project Services 1997). Records of archaeological remains and finds are maintained in the files of the Boston Community Archaeologist and the County Sites and Monuments Record.

#### Potential

In general, the assemblage has moderate-high potential and suggests the presence of early post-medieval occupation on the site. This is enhanced by some indications of possible industrial activity of the period in the vicinity. Additionally, the quantity of medieval material suggests settlement of that period in close proximity.

#### References

Archaeological Project Services, 1997 *Archaeological Evaluation on Land adjacent to Low Road, Wyberton, Lincolnshire (WLR97)*, Archaeological Project Services Report 15/97

## Appendix 5

### GLOSSARY

<b>Bronze Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
<b>Context</b>	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
<b>Cut</b>	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
<b>Fill</b>	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<b>Iron Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	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.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

## Appendix 6

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 16 Context records
- 4 Scale drawings
- 1 Photographic record sheets
- 1 Stratigraphic matrix
- 10 Bag of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services  
The Old School  
Cameron Street  
Heckington  
Sleaford  
Lincolnshire  
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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 Museum Accession Number:      LCNCC : 2000.182

Archaeological Project Services Site Code:                      WTC00

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

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