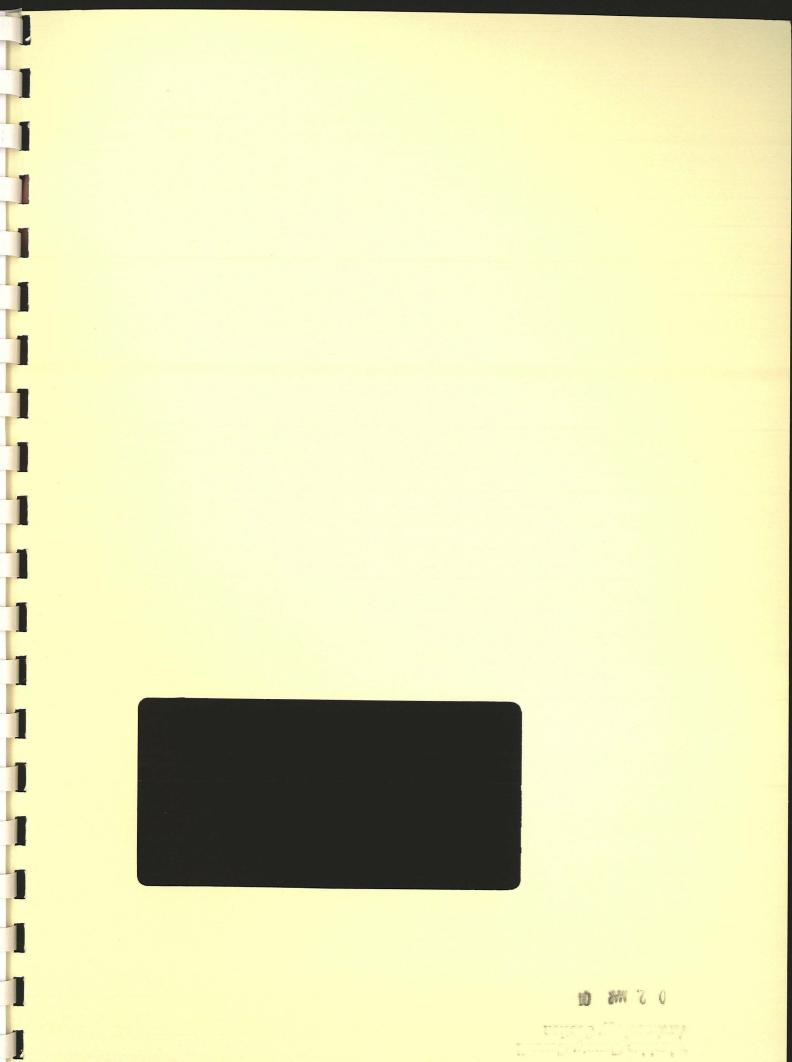
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF OF LAND OFF MONK'S ROAD, SWINESHEAD, LINCOLNSHIRE (SMR98)



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF OF LAND OFF MONK'S ROAD, SWINESHEAD, LINCOLNSHIRE (SMR98)

Work Undertaken For Mowbray and Son Ltd.

February 2001

Report Compiled by Tobin Rayner BSc (Hons) AIFA

National Grid Reference: TF 2385 4030 Planning Reference: B19/0625/96 City and County Museum Accession No: 171.98



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I. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during development of land off Monk's Road, Swineshead as the site lay within an area of known archaeological and historical remains predominantly dating from the Saxon to the post-medieval periods.

Medieval and post-medieval artefacts were retrieved from several ditches and pits within the development area. The ditches probably functioned as field or settlement plot boundaries and may also have served for drainage. The pits appears to have been for refuse disposal.

Medieval remains were particularly concentrated in the southeastern corner of the site and probably indicate occupation of the period in the immediate proximity. Postmedieval artefacts clustered in the northeastern part of the site and recent remains were most abundant on the west, adjacent to High Street.

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 nonarchaeological 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 Mowbray and Son Ltd. to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the excavations of footings for a residential development comprising fifteen dwellings with associated roadways and services, on land off Monk's Road, Swineshead, Boston, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application number B19/0625/96 to Boston Borough Council. The watching brief was carried out between 23rd July 1998 and 25th October 1999 in accordance with the project brief prepared by the Boston Community Archaeologist (Appendix 1).

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 (Plate 1) is located in the centre of the village, c. 100m northeast of the parish church of St. Mary's. Located at national grid reference TF 2385 4030, the site lies on flat ground at a height of approximately 4m OD.

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 (Fig. 2)

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

Two prehistoric stone axes have been recovered from Swineshead, although the prehistoric land surface is known to be deeply buried under later peat and alluvial silts.

A significant quantity of Romano-British pottery, collected during fieldwalking, has been recorded within a 5km radius of the site. Aerial photographs also show a series of enclosures that are probably of late Iron Age/early Romano-British date.

Swineshead is first mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles of 675AD (Ekwall 1974, 457). Referred to as Swines hafed, the name s 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 and 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 1999) have been identified approximately 400m northwest of the church near the present Nurseries (Fig.

Swineshead 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). Immediately

to the north of the development area further investigations revealed field boundaries and possible industrial activity dating from the medieval to post-medieval periods (Hambly 2000, 1).

St. Mary's church, located 100m to the southwest of the development site, 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 at separate locations 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, less than 100m to the southwest of the investigation site.

3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief were to record and interpret archaeological deposits, if present, and to determine their date, sequence, function and origin.

4. METHODS

Topsoil was stripped from the site, followed by mechanical excavation of foundation trenches for the development. These trenches had a maximum width of 0.65m and maximum depth of 1.10m. Following excavation, selected portions of the trenches were rendered vertical. Archaeological deposits were partially or fully excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. The depth and thickness of each deposit was measured from the ground surface. Each deposit or feature revealed was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A

photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording of the deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Records of the deposits and features identified during the watching brief were examined. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them, supplemented by artefact dating where relevant.

A list of all contexts with interpretations appears as Appendix 2.

5. **RESULTS** (Figs. 3-5)

Following post-excavation analysis a total of 5 phases was identified:

Phase 1:	Natural deposits
Phase 2:	Undated deposits
Phase 3:	Medieval deposits
Phase 4:	Post-medieval deposits
Phase 5:	Modern deposits

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

Phase 1: Natural deposits

The earliest recorded layers, encountered at the base of the foundation trenches, comprised generally light to mid yellowish brown and brownish yellow sandy silts (004), (007), (072), (076), (087), (103), (106) (109) and (112). The recorded thickness of the deposits ranged from 20mm to 0.48m, although their full extent was not attained during excavation of the trenches.

Phase 2: Undated deposits

Plot 15: Recorded centrally within the plot was an oval/round pit (022) with vertical sides. Measuring at least 0.38m deep this feature contained two silt fills (020), and (021). The earliest fill was a light to mid greyish brown silt (021) with occasional charcoal fleck inclusions. The upper fill (020) consisted of a mid reddish brown silt with burnt soil and ash (Fig. 4, Section 3).

Soak-away: Cutting the natural, a straightsided, flat-bottomed ditch (009) measuring 0.60m deep and filled by a brown silt (008) was recorded within the soak-away located adjacent to Plot 13.

Phase 3: Medieval deposits

Plot 13: Centrally located overlying the natural were two comparable brown silt dumped deposits (032) and (033) containing several sherds of medieval pottery. A similar brown silt (031) was located nearby and medieval pottery and an 18th century clay pipe stem was recovered from the deposit (see below).

Plot 15: A straight-sided linear feature (013) was recorded in the southern footing cutting the natural. Measuring at least 0.40m deep by 0.78m wide this probable ditch terminus was filled by a mottled silt and clayey silt (012) containing medieval pottery, bone fragments and occasional charcoal flecks.

A dumped deposit (016), measuring at least 0.34m thick, and containing medieval pottery and shells was recorded in the northeast corner of the footings overlying the natural.

Phase 4: Post medieval deposits

Recorded throughout the development area, excluding Plot 14, was a mid/dark greyish

brown, light/mid yellowish brown silt subsoil (003), (006), (029), (047), (056), (061), (070), (071), (074), (075), (079), (084), (086), (089), (090), (095), (097), (099), (100), (105) containing stones, brick and organic matter. Post-medieval and medieval pottery and bone were also recovered from these deposits.

Plot 2: Recorded in the base of the footing overlying the natural and sealed by subsoil (100) was a 0.23m thick (to limit of excavation) burnt deposit (101). This burnt material (Fig. 5, Section 18; Plate 5) contained large quantities of post-medieval pottery and several cattle bones. Several fragments of redeposited medieval pottery were also recovered from the deposit (Appendix 3).

Plot 10: Overlying subsoil (079) was a 0.50m thick mid brown clay and silt dumped deposit (078) containing residual medieval pottery, bone and brick fragments. A brick-built toilet (080, 081) measuring at least 1.54m by 0.60m and containing a charcoal and ash fill (082) was constructed on this dumped deposit (Fig. 5, Section 11; Plate 4).

Plot 13: Located centrally within the footing and overlying the natural was a brown silt dumped deposit (031), from which several sherds of medieval pottery and a clay pipe stem was recovered. Immediately adjacent to this deposit were two similar brown silts (032) and (033) which contained solely medieval ceramics (see above).

A sequence of pits (058), (060) and (066) was recorded cutting subsoil (056) in the southwest corner of the plot (Fig. 5, Section 7). Pit (060) measured 0.14m deep and was filled with a mid greyish brown silt (059). A mid yellowish red burnt silt (065) overlay this deposit. Cutting the eastern edge of pit (060) was (058), which measured 0.16m deep and contained a mid to dark brown silt fill (057). Located to the east of (058), the third pit (066) was at least 0.44m deep. Postmedieval pottery, clay, brick and coal fragments were retrieved from its dark brown silt fill (030). Overlying all these features was a 0.18m thick light to mid greyish brown silt subsoil (029).

Another sequence of inter-cutting pits (054), (055) and (064) was located in the southeast corner of the footings (Fig. 4, Section 4). The earliest (055) measured at least 0.30m deep and contained a series of brown silt fills with charcoal and brick fragment inclusions (035), (037), (038), (039), (040), (041), (042) and (067). Cutting this feature to the south was (054) which measured at least 0.73m deep and contained a mid brown silt fill (025) with charcoal and brick inclusions. The last pit in the sequence was (064) a 0.50m deep feature filled by two brown silt deposits (036) and (024) both containing brick and tile fragments. Overlying all these features was a 0.43m thick light to mid yellowish brown silt levelling deposit (034).

Recorded to the west of section 4 was a large pit (110) which may be a continuation of pit (055) located to the east. Cutting the natural, (110) measured at least 1.70m wide and 0.86m deep and contained a sequence of backfilled brown silt deposits (026), (043), (044), (045), (046) and (068) (Fig. 5, Section 5; Plate 3). A residual sherd of medieval pottery was retrieved from deposit (026).

A similar sequence of deposits recorded in the east-facing section within the southern area of the plot is probably a continuation of the above deposits. A mottled light brownish yellow/greyish brown silt dumped deposit (050) measuring 0.48m thick was recorded overlying the natural (103). Cutting this deposit was a probable pit (052) which measured at least 0.40m deep and contained a single mid brown silt fill (051) with occasional charcoal inclusions. Cutting (052) was another pit (053). Measuring at least 0.40m thick, (053) was filled by a sequence of dumped deposits (028), (048) and (049) (Fig. 5, Section 6). Retrieved from deposit (028) was a residual sherd of medieval pottery. A silt dumped deposit (027) containing post-medieval pottery sealed these features.

Plot 14: A feature (108) recorded cutting the natural within the southwest corner of the plot is probably the terminus of the east-west aligned ditch (015) recorded within Plot 15 (see below). Ditch (108) contained an equally similar mottled silt and ash fill (062). Another probable east-west aligned ditch (063) was located in the northwest corner of the plot. This contained a mid brown silt (023) from which post-medieval and medieval pottery and bone fragments were retrieved.

Plot 15: Two ditches, one east-west (019) and the other north-south (011), and both measuring at least 0.70m wide, were recorded within the northwest and eastern sides of the footings respectively cutting the natural. Contained within these features was a mid brown silt fill (010) with occasional charcoal, shell and brick fragments and postmedieval pottery.

Also recorded cutting the natural, located in the southwest corner of the plot, was a probable large ditch (015) measuring at least 1.40m wide by 0.80m deep. Post-medieval pottery, bone and brick fragments were recovered from the mid brown/grey silt and ash fill (014).

Cutting the post-medieval subsoil (105), in the northeast corner, was a circular feature (018) with gradual to vertical sides (Fig. 4, Section 2; Plate 2). This pit was filled by a dark brown silt (017) containing redeposited medieval pottery and bone and was sealed by deposit (010).

Phase 5: Modern deposits

Overlying all the features, throughout the development area excluding Plots 6 and 7, was a deposit of generally mid to brown silt containing frequent organic matter, occasional brick and bone fragments and topped with rough grassland (002), (005), (069), (073), (077), (083), (085), (094), (096), (098), (102), (104) and (107). Measuring a maximum thickness of 0.46m this layer represents the modern topsoil.

A mid to dark red greyish brown and greyish brown silt made ground (088), (091), (092) and (093), was recorded within Plots 6 and 7. Containing occasional stones, brick and organic matter these deposits represented the modern ground surface within these areas. Modern and redeposited medieval artefacts, together with several cattle bone fragments were recovered from these deposits.

6. **DISCUSSION**

The natural fine sandy silts encountered 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 top of the natural deposits was recorded between 2.8m and 3.75m OD and 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 occurring between 1.95m and 4.04mm OD (ibid., 288). Radiocarbon dating and comparative archaeological evidence indicates that these sediments were deposited in the post-Roman period, probably between the 5th and 7th centuries AD (ibid., 292-295).

The majority of the archaeological features encountered during the investigation comprised ditches and pits. The greater concentration of these features was encountered in the southeast corner of the site within plots 13, 14 and 15. Moreover, all of the medieval features and deposits, and the majority of the medieval pottery, was recovered in this area (Appendix 3).

A medieval ditch (013) was recorded in Plot 15 and probably functioned as a field boundary or for drainage within an area of agricultural or settlement-fringe land.

An undated pit (022), also located within Plot 15, contained a charcoal-rich deposit similar to the fill (012) of ditch (013) and may, therefore, be tentatively dated to the same period. The initial function for this pit is not known although the secondary fill contained burnt soil and ash suggesting the pit was used for refuse. Nearby, in the soakaway in Plot 13, a flat-bottomed ditch was revealed. Although undated this was cut into the natural which suggests an early, possibly medieval, date for the feature.

Several dumped deposits containing medieval pottery were encountered in Trenches 13 and 15 (032, 033, 016). Two of these (032 and 033) occurred close to a similar deposit (031) that contained medieval pottery and an 18th century clay pipe stem fragment. Due to their proximity and comparable nature, deposits (031, 032 and 033) may be related and contemporary. If such is the case all three could be medieval, with an intrusive 18th century pipe stem, or post-medieval and dated by that artefact.

A post-medieval subsoil recorded across the site within all the plots excluding Plot 14, represents a transformed natural, probably through the processes of ploughing.

Moderately numerous artefacts of postmedieval, 16th-18th century, date were recovered from Plots 4 and 5 in the northeastern corner of the site, almost to the exclusion of any other material. This may indicate that this part of the site, or the external area adjacent, was utilized solely in the post-medieval period.

An extensive area of disturbed ground was recorded within the southern part of Plot 13. This disturbance, dated to the post-medieval period, is represented by a sequence of intercutting, large refuse pits and suggests that this area of land was used for waste disposal over a period of time. Such refuse disposal features were probably peripheral to, and associated with, an area of habitation. Moreover, the concentration of waste pits would tend to suggest an extended period of associated settlement nearby.

Two east-west ditches (108, 015) and (063) were recorded traversing Plots 14 and 15. Both ditches contained redeposited medieval pottery though the artefacts indicate both were backfilled in the 16th-17th century. This may, in turn, suggest that the two ditches were medieval in origin and were only backfilled in the early post-medieval period. A further ditch (011), aligned north-south and containing post-medieval artefacts, was also observed in Plot 15. Additionally, a circular pit (018) containing redeposited medieval subsoil in Plot 15.

A brick-built structure (081) located in Plot 10 has been interpreted as the remnants of an outside toilet and was probably associated with an 18th -19th century building possibly fronting on to the High Street.

A modern drainage ditch (009) was recorded within the soak-away and represents the

need for continued drainage of the area during the present period.

A burnt layer (101) within Plot 2 may represent localised burning, possibly the remains of a small fire. A large quantity of pottery of post-medieval date, together with pieces of animal bone and redeposited medieval ceramics, was recovered from this burnt deposit, though the objects were not heat-affected themselves. This may indicate that the burnt deposit is dumped fire residues and refuse, rather than the remains of an *in situ* fire.

Many of the recent artefacts of 19th-20th century date were recovered in the western part of the site, from Plots 8-10. These probably relate to Victorian-period habitation on the High Street, immediately to the west.

Moderately large quantities of domestic refuse of medieval to recent date were recovered during the investigation, with separate, localized concentrations of artefacts of differing periods identified. Specifically, medieval material was most abundant in the southeast corner of the site, post-medieval artefacts occurred in the northeastern corner and recent objects were numerous in the western part of the site. Previous investigations immediately to the north identified medieval remains, ditches and pits (Hambly 2000). These do not clearly relate to the findings of the present reconnaissance, though a moderate quantity of redeposited medieval pottery was retrieved from Plots 7-8, which lie closest to the earlier discoveries

Although the quantity of domestic refuse recovered from the site was moderately large, no evidence of structural features, other than of recent date, was observed. This would suggest that there was no settlement within the limits of the site, though the quantity of artefacts indicate occupation in very close proximity. It seems likely that the ditches and pits encountered in the present investigation are on the periphery of habitation of the medieval and postmedieval periods and perhaps formed boundary and drainage ditches and refuse disposal areas around settlement plots.

Additionally, the high proportion of cow bone recovered throughout the site suggests that pastoral farming in the area concentrated on cattle grazing.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations on land off Monk's Road, Swineshead were undertaken because the site was located in an area of known historical and archaeological activity dating particularly to the medieval period.

Several ditches and pits were revealed, particularly in the southeastern part of the site. These were mostly of medieval date and artefacts of the period were also concentrated in this area. Together, the evidence suggests that the southeastern part of the site is on or adjacent to occupation of the medieval period. Although no archaeological remains were revealed in the northeastern part of the site, artefacts of the 16th-18th century were relatively numerous and exclusive of other periods in this area. This implies that post-medieval activity occurs in proximity to this part of the investigation area.

Modern features and artefacts were concentrated in the western part of the site and probably relate to fairly recent settlement on the High Street frontage, immediately to the west.

The archaeological remains revealed during the investigation were generally wellpreserved and distinct. Although no evidence of waterlogging was encountered ancient environmental remains were preserved through charring.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge Mowbray and Son Ltd. who commissioned the field work and postexcavation 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

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor Field staff: Claire Barnard, Denise Buckley, René Mouraille, Tobin Rayner, Fiona Walker and Jenny Young Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth

Illustration: Rachael Hall and Tobin Rayner Background and Archaeological Setting: Joanna Hambly

Post-excavation Analyst: Tobin Rayner

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

DoE Department of the Environment

- IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists
- JSAC John Samuels Archaeological Consultancy
- OD Ordnance Datum
- PCA Pre Construct Archaeology



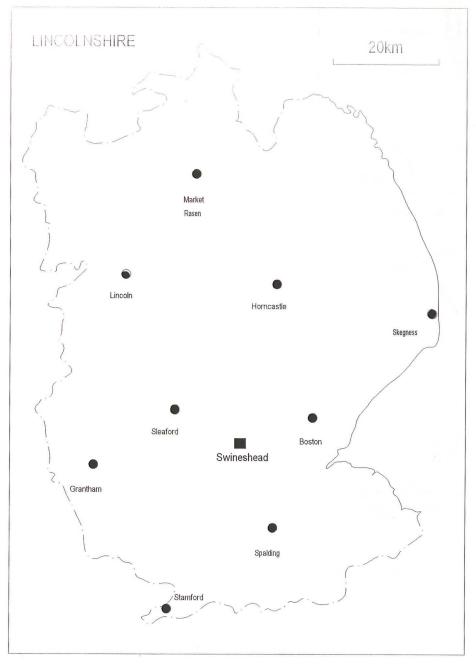


Figure 1: General location plan

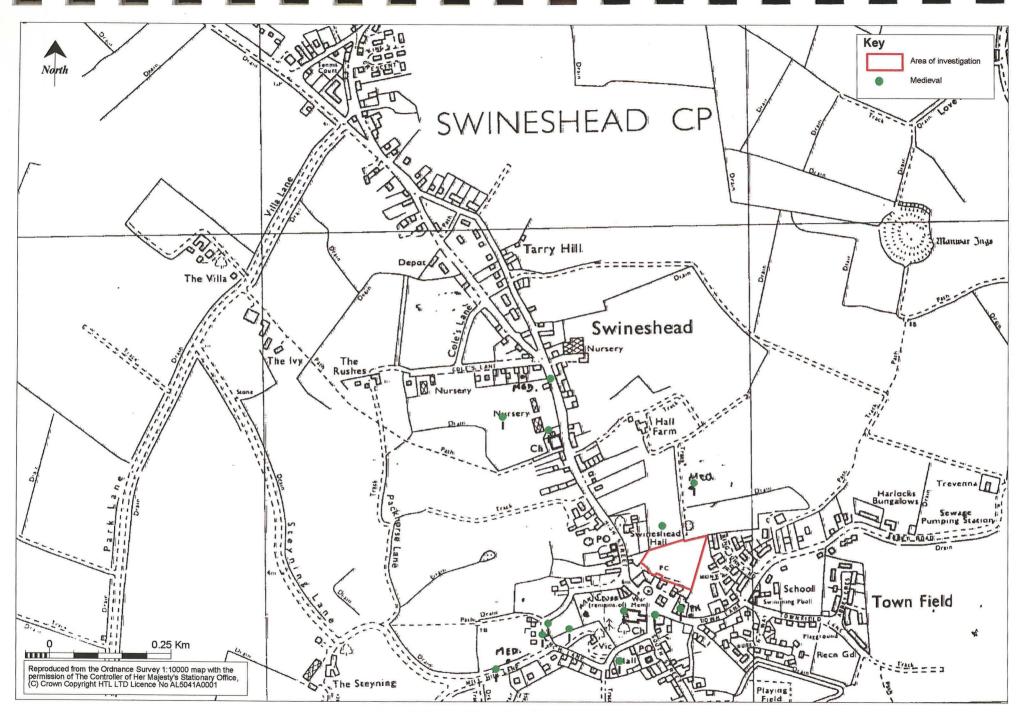


Figure 2 Site location and archaeological setting

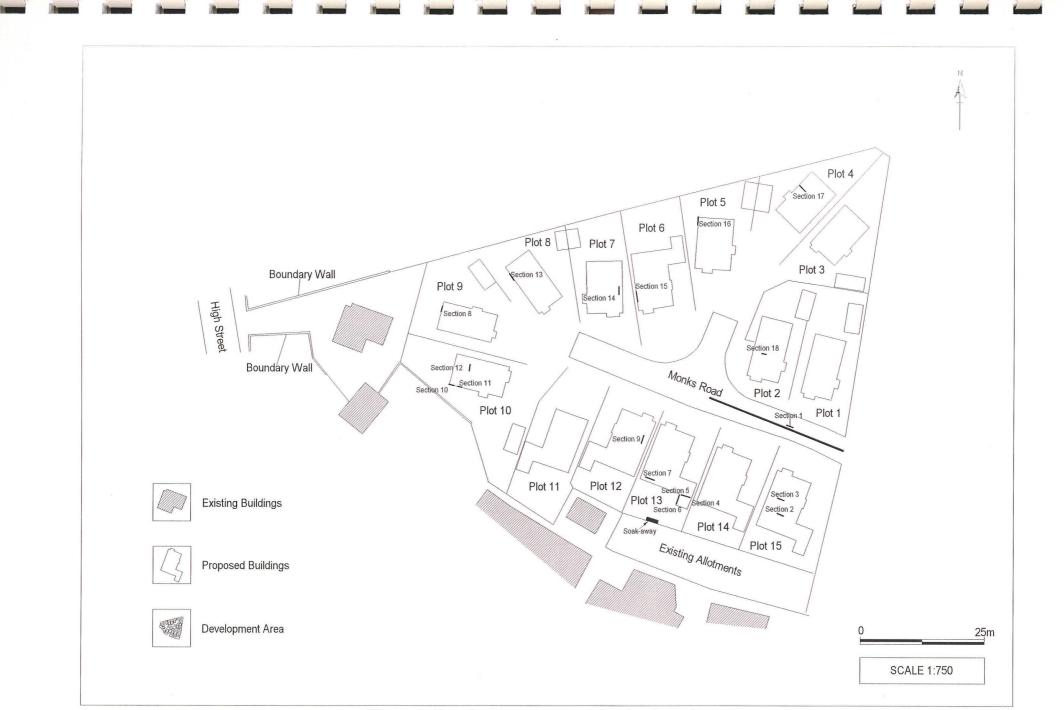
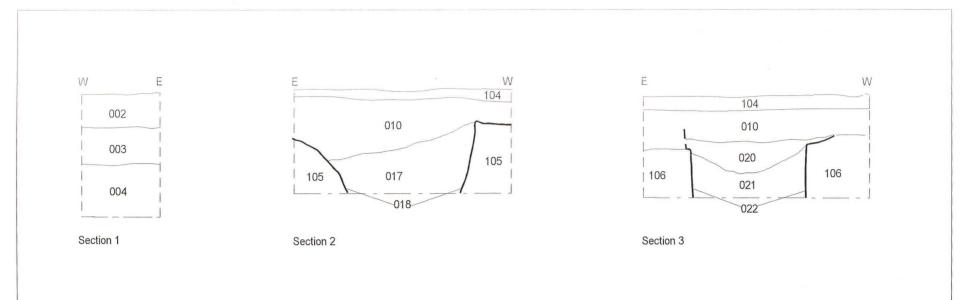


Figure 3: Development Area and Section Location



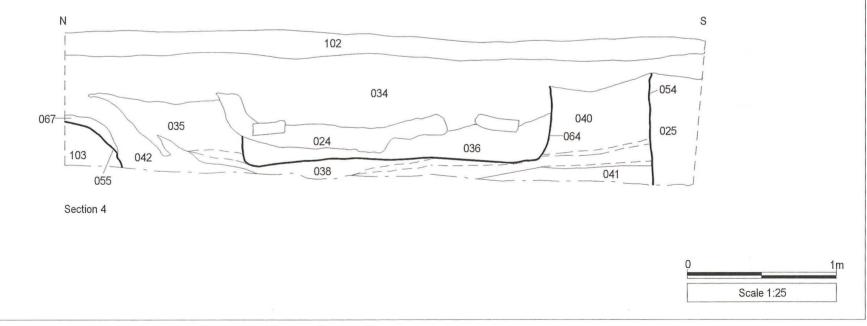
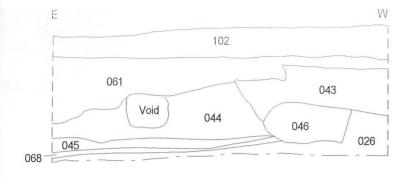
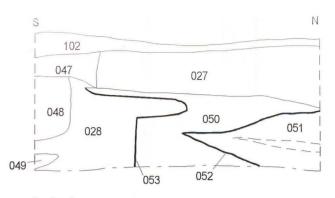


Figure 4: Sections 1-4



Section 5



Section 6

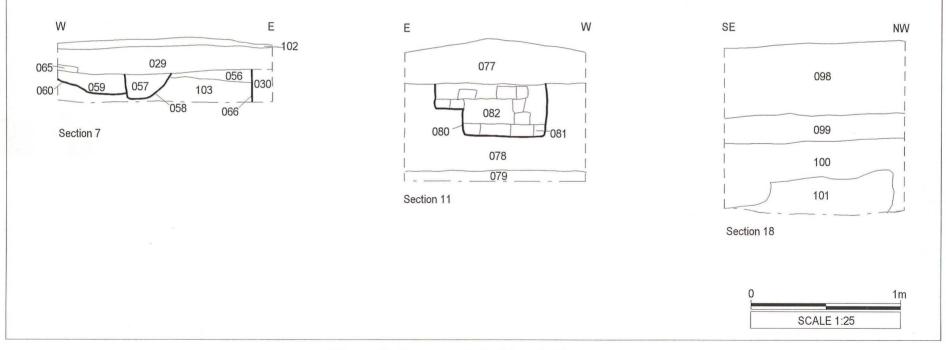


Figure 5: Sections 5-7, 11 and 18



Plate 1 General view of the development area, looking south



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Plate 2 Section 2, circular pit (018) within Plot 15, looking south



Plate 3 Dumped deposits seen within Plot 13, section 5, looking south



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Plate 4 Brick built toilet (081) seen within section 11 Plot 10, looking south



Plate 5 Section 18, Plot 2 showing burnt deposit (101), looking southwest

Appendix 1

Brief for archaeological observation and recording at Monks Road, Swineshead, Boston

1. Summary

- 1. This document is the brief for archaeological observation and recording work to be carried out during the construction of 15 bungalows at land off Monks Road, Swineshead, Boston, Lincolnshire for Lincoln Diocesan Trust and Board of Finance Limited.
- 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 include the anticipated working methods, timescales and staffing levels.
- 1.3 The detailed specification accepted by the agent will be submitted for approval by the Boston Community Archaeologist. The client will be free to choose between those specifications which are considered to adequately satisfy the brief

2. Site Location and Description

2.1 Boston is situated in the south Lincolnshire Fens, approximately 45km southeast of Lincoln and 7km from the northwest coast of the Wash. Swineshead is located approximately 1.9km to the south west. The site is situated c.250m to the north-east of St Mary's Church and is a piece of land approximately 70m x 70m.

3. Planning Background

3.1 A planning application was submitted to Boston Borough Council (B19/0379/96) with archaeological consideration. Full application made January 97 (B19/0625/96) and granted permission subject to a condition for an archaeological watching brief.

4. Archaeological Background

4.1 Two prehistoric stone axes (B 19/030) and (B 19/023) have previously been recovered from Swineshead the second axe found dates to the Bronze Age. However, the Bronze Age land surface is known to be deeply buried under later peats and alluvial silts.

Romano-British pottery has been recovered within the locality of the development (B19/023 and B19/032), and fieldwalking has produced a significant quantity of material from this period within a 5km radius of the site. Aerial photography has located a series of enclosures, probably of late prehistoric-Romano-British date (B19/001; 002; 004; 012).

Late Saxon pottery (B19/053), recovered from the area provides evidence for occupation during the of Anglo-Scandinavian period. A single Late Saxon strap-end (B19/018), found near the centre of the village, close to the development, is the only other recorded artifact from this period. The earliest historical reference to Swineshead dates to approximately A.D. 650, (Anglo-Saxon Chronicle mentions *Swineshaefed in* 675 A.D. Ekwall 1974, 457).

Medieval finds are common in the village, and the surrounding landscape contains several standing monuments from this period. A scatter of pottery of medieval date was recovered from land during a watching brief (B 19/050). *Stenning or Estovening* (B19/014), a village mentioned in the Domesday survey of A.D. 1086 but deserted in the 14th century, lay approximately 1.5km away from the development area. The 14th century

church of , St. Mary the Virgin (B19/006), lies 100m to the north, and Manwar Ings Castle (B19/025) is situated c.2km to the southeast. A Cistercian abbey of the 12th century is located c. 2km to the southeast of the development site.

Swineshead was a market town during the medieval period with charters for two annual fairs (Platts 1985, appendix 1). In the centre of the village, c 1.5km to the south of North End is the Butter Cross (B19/005). This stone market cross provided a focus for trading activities during the medieval period and later.

5. Requirements of 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.
- 5.2 Any adjustments to the brief for the watching brief project should only be made after consultation with the Community Archaeologist for Boston Borough Council.
- 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.
- 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 the post-excavation work and report production.

6 Methods

- 6.1 The project should be carried out by a recognised archaeological body in accordance with the code of conduct of The Institute of Field Archaeologists.
- 6.2 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 rapid excavation of features if necessary;
- 6.2.5 archaeological supervision of subsoil stripping
- 6.2.6 inspection of natural for archaeological features and recording them.
- 6.2.7 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 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 remains

or associated items. Attempt must be made at all times not to cause offence to any interested parties.

7. Monitoring Arrangements

7.1 The Community Archaeologist of 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.

8. Reporting Requirements

- 8.1 A full report should be produced and deposited with the developers agent, the Boston Borough Council Community Archaeologist, 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 of artefacts and ecofacts;
- 8.1.4 an indication of potential archaeological deposits not disturbed by the present development;
- 8.2 After agreement with the landowner, arrangements are made for long term storage of all artefacts and paper archive in an appropriate museum.
- 8.3 If the receiving museum is to be the City and County Museum, Lincoln then the archive should be produced in the form outlined in the museum's document 'Conditions for the Acceptance of Pr oject Archives', see address below.

9. Publication and Dissemination

9.1 The deposition of a copy of the report with the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record will be deemed to put all information into the public domain, unless a special request is made for confidentiality. If material is to be held in confidence a timescale must be agreed with the Boston Community Archaeologist but is expected this will not exceed six months. Consideration must be given to a summary of the results being published in Lincolnshire History and Archaeology in due course.

10. Additional Information

- 10.1 This document attempts to define the best practice expected of an archaeological watching brief but cannot fully anticipate the conditions that will be encountered as work progresses. However, changes to the programme are only to be made with the prior written approval of the Community Archaeologist.
- 10.2 Further contact addresses

Mr S Membery Boston Community Archaeologist Heritage Lincolnshire The Old School Cameron Street Heckington Lincolnshire

Mr S. Catney Archaeological Officer Lincolnshire County Council 12 Friars Lane Lincoln LN2 5AL NG34 9RW

Mr T. Page City and County Museum 12 Friars Lane Lincoln LN25AL

Brief set by Steven Membery Community Archaeologist for borough of Boston January 1997

Appendix 2

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Context Summary

Context	Plot/Section	Туре	Description	Thickness (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
001		Finds	Finds from road stripping			
002	-/1	Deposit	Firm mid brown silt with occ. brick	0.35	Topsoil and turf	
003	-/1	Deposit	Loose mid brown sandy silt	0.32	Subsoil	
004	-/1	Deposit	Loose light to mid brown sandy silt	0.48+	Natural	
005	Soak-away	Deposit	Soft dark blackish brown silt with freq. organic matter and roots	0.20	Topsoil	
006	Soak-away	Deposit	Moderate light yellowish brown silt	0.80	Subsoil	
007	Soak-away	Deposit	Moderate light brownish yellow silt	0.40+	Natural	
008	Soak-away	Deposit	Moderate light to mid reddish brown silt with occ. charcoal and freq. shells			009
009	Soak-away	Cut	Linear cut with vertical sides and a flat base, aligned east-west	0.60	Drain or boundary ditch	008
010	15/	Deposit	Moderate mid brown silt with occ. charcoal, shell and brick frags.	0.70+	Drain or boundary ditch fill	011
011	15/	Cut	Linear cut with gradual smooth side, aligned north-south	0.70+	Drain or boundary ditch	010
012	15/	Deposit	Moderate mottled mid brown/reddish brown silt and clayey silt with occ. charcoal flecks	0.40+	Possible pit or ditch terminus fill	013
013	15/	Cut	Circular/oval cut with vertical sides	0.40+	Possible pit or ditch terminus	012
014	15/	Deposit	Moderate mottled mid brown/grey silt and ash with freq. shell and occ. brick and tile frags.	0.80	Ditch or large pit fill	015

Context	Plot/Section	Туре	Description	Thickness (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
015	15/	Cut	Probable linear cut with smooth sides and V- shaped base aligned northeast-southwest	0.80	Ditch or large pit	014
016	15/	Deposit	Moderate light greyish brown silt with occ. shells	0.34+	Dumped deposit	
017	15/2	Deposit	Moderate dark brown silt with occ. brick, tile and charcoal	0.34+	Pit fill	018
018	15/2	Cut	Circular/round cut with gradual to vertical sides	0.34+	Pit	017
019	15/	Cut	Linear cut with gradual sides aligned east- west	0.30+	Pit or ditch	010
020	15/3	Deposit	Moderate mid reddish brown silt with occ. burnt soil and ash	0.23	Pit fill	022
021	15/3	Deposit	Moderate light to mid greyish brown silt with occ. charcoal	0.30+	Pit fill	022
022	15/3	Cut	Oval/round cut with gradual to vertical sides	0.38+	Pit	020 and 021
023	14	Deposit	Moderate mid brown silt with occ. charcoal, shell and brick frags.	0.25+	Probable ditch fill	063
024	13/4	Deposit	Loose dark brown silt with freq. brick and tile	0.16+	Pit fill	064
025	13/4	Deposit	Moderate mid brown silt with occ. charcoal frags.	0.64	Pit or posthole fill	054
026	13/5	Deposit	Moderate mid brown silt with occ. charcoal	0.30+	Pit fill	111
027	13/6	Deposit	Moderate mid brown silt with occ. mortar, brick, tile, coal and charcoal frags.	0.28	Dumped deposit	
028	13/6	Deposit	Moderate mid to dark brown silt with occ. charcoal frags.	0.50	Probable pit fill	053

Context	Plot/Section	Type	Description	Thickness (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
029	13/7	Deposit	Moderate light to mid greyish brown silt with occ. charcoal	0.18	Subsoil	
030	13/7	Deposit	Moderate dark brown silt with occ. clay, brick and coal frags.	0.40+	Large pit or linear feature fill	066
031	13/	Deposit	Moderate mid reddish brown silt with occ. shell and charcoal	0.20	Dumped deposit	
032	13/	Deposit	Moderate mid to dark brown silt with occ. charcoal	0.20	Dumped deposit	
033	13/	Deposit	Moderate dark brown silt		Dumped deposit	
034	13/4	Deposit	Moderate light to mid yellowish brown silt with occ. brick, tile and sandstone frags. 0.43m thick	0.43	Rubbish pit fill	055
035	13/4	Deposit	Moderate light yellowish brown silt with occ. grey clay inclusions	0.32	Rubbish pit fill	055
036	13/4	Deposit	Moderate mid brown silt with occ. sandstone and brick frags.	0.23	Pit fill	064
037	13/4	Deposit	Moderate dark brown silt with occ charcoal frags.	0.05	Rubbish pit fill	055
038	13/4	Deposit	Moderate light brownish yellow silt	0.12	Rubbish pit fill	055
039	13/4	Deposit	Moderate black silt	0.09	Rubbish pit fill	055
040	13/4	Deposit	Moderate light to mid brownish yellow silt with a mortar lens	0.60	Rubbish pit fill	055
041	13/4	Deposit	Moderate mid brown silt with occ. charcoal and brick frags.	0.13	Rubbish pit fill	055
042	13/4	Deposit	Moderate dark brown silt with occ. charcoal frags.	0.36	Subsoil and rubbish pit fill	055

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Context	Plot/Section	Туре	Description	Thickness (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
043	13/5	Deposit	Moderate light to mid yellowish brown silt with occ. clay patches	0.30	Pit fill	111
044	13/5	Deposit	Moderate dark blackish brown silt with freq. charcoal and brick frags	0.40	Pit fill	111
045	13/5	Deposit	Moderate dark blackish brown silt	0.10	Pit fill	111
046	13/5	Deposit	Moderate light to mid yellowish brown silt	0.26	Pit fill	111
047	13/6	Deposit	Moderate light to mid yellowish brown silt	0.24	Subsoil	
048	13/6	Deposit	Moderate light brownish yellow silt	0.42	Redeposited natural	
049	13/6	Deposit	Moderate light greyish brown silt	0.12	Probable pit fill	053
050	13/6	Deposit	Moderate mottled light brownish yellow/greyish brown silt	0.48	Dumped deposit	
051	13/6	Deposit	Moderate mid brown silt with occ charcoal	0.40+	Probable pit fill	052
052	13/6	Cut	Poorly defined cut with gradual sides aligned east-west	0.40+	Probable pit	051
053	13/6	Cut	Poorly defined cut with gradual sides becoming steeper aligned east-west	0.40+	Probable pit	028, 048 and 049
054	13/4	Cut	Poorly defined cut with vertical sides	0.73+	Pit or posthole	025
055	13/4	Cut	Poorly defined cut with moderate to steep sides	0.30+	Rubbish pit	035 - 042 and 067
056	13/7	Deposit	Moderate light to mid brownish yellow silt	0.08	Subsoil	
057	13/7	Deposit	Moderate mid to dark brown silt with occ charcoal	0.16	Pit fill	058
058	13/7	Cut	Poorly defined cut with moderately steep sides and concave base	0.16	Pit	057

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Context	Plot/Section	Туре	Description	Thickness (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
059	13/7	Deposit	Moderate mid greyish brown silt	0.14	Pit fill	060
060	13/7	Cut	Probable linear cut with concave sides and base	0.14	Pit	059
061	13/5	Deposit	Moderate mid brown silt with occ. medium stones, brick and tile frags.	0.46	Subsoil	
062	14/	Deposit	Moderate mottled mid brown/grey silt and ash with occ. shell, brick and tile frags.	0.80+	Ditch fill	108
063	14/	Cut	Linear cut with a steep north side and a gradual south side aligned east-west	0.25+	Probable ditch	023
064	13/4	Cut	Rectilinear cut with steep sides and a flat base	0.50	Pit	024, 034 and 036
065	13/7	Deposit	Moderate mid yellowish red burnt silt with occ. charcoal	0.40	Dump deposit	
066	13/7	Cut	Amorphous cut with poorly defined sides becoming vertical aligned east-west?	0.44+	Large pit	030
067	13/4	Deposit	Moderate light to mid greyish brown silt with occ charcoal	0.06	Pit fill	055
068	13/5	Deposit	Moderate light to mid yellowish brown silt	0.03	Pit fill	111
069	9/8	Deposit	Moderate mid to dark brown silt with freq. small stones, occ. brick frags. and small rounded stones		Topsoil	
070	9/8	Deposit	Moderate mid yellowish brown silt with occ patches of light grey clay	0.50	Subsoil	
071	9/8	Deposit	Moderate mid brown silt and sand	0.40	Subsoil	
072	9/8	Deposit	Moderate mid yellow fine sand and silt	0.02+	Natural	

Context	Plot/Section	Туре	Description	Thickness (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
073	12/9	Deposit	Soft mid greyish brown silt with freq. organic matter and occ. stones	0.30	Topsoil	
074	12/9	Deposit	Soft light yellowish brown silt with occ. organic matter	0.06	Levelling deposit	
075	12/9	Deposit	Soft light greyish brown silt	0.45	Subsoil	
076	12/9	Deposit	Soft light yellowish brown silt	0.40+	Natural	
077	10/10	Deposit	Soft to firm mid to dark brown silt with occ. brick frags. and small stones	0.30	Topsoil	
078	10/10; 12	Deposit	Soft mid brown clay and silt with occ. charcoal, limestone and brick frags.	0.50	Dumped deposit	
079	10/10; 12	Deposit	Soft mottled mid brown/light yellowish grey clay and silt with occ. charcoal and limestone frags.	0.08+	Subsoil	
080	10/11	Cut	Linear cut with right angle corner and sharp vertical sides and flat base. Aligned northwest-southeast	0.35	Toilet foundation trench	
081	10/11	Masonry	Regular brick structure with limestone mortar with south and west faces. Brick size 236mm x 105mm x 74mm	0.35	Toilet	082
082	10/11	Deposit	Loose black charcoal and ash	0.17	Toilet fill	081
083	8/13	Deposit	Moderate dark brown silt with occ building debris, charcoal and coal frags.	0.42	Topsoil	
084	8/13	Deposit	Moderate mid yellowish brown silt with occ. brick frags. and decayed sand stone	0.23+	Subsoil	
085	7, 8/	Deposit	Moderate dark brown silt with occ. building debris, charcoal and coal frags.	0.30	Topsoil	

Context	Plot/Section	Туре	Description	Thickness (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
086	7, 8/	Deposit	Moderate mid yellowish brown silt with occ. brick frags. and decayed sand stone	0.20	Subsoil	
087	7, 8/	Deposit	Moderate light to mid yellow fine sand and silt.	0.06+	Natural	
088	7/14	Deposit	Friable dark greyish brown silt with occ. stones, brick and organic matter	0.33	Made ground	
089	7/14	Deposit	Firm light yellowish brown silt with occ. stones	0.17	?Plough soil, transformed deposit	
090	7/14	Deposit	Firm mid greyish brown silt with occ. small stones, shell	0.24	?Plough soil	
091	6/15	Deposit	Loose mid greyish brown silt with occ. organic matter, small stones and brick frags.	0.34	Made ground	
092	6/15	Deposit	Firm mid red greyish brown silt with occ. organic matter and brick frags.	0.38	Made ground	
093	6/15	Deposit	Firm mid red greyish brown silt with freq. bricks and brick frags.	0.46	Dumped deposit	
094	5/16	Deposit	Friable mid greyish brown silt with freq. organic matter and occ. stones	0.25	Topsoil	
095	5/16	Deposit	Firm light yellowish brown silt with occ. organic matter	0.42	?Plough soil	
096	4/17	Deposit	Firm dark greyish brown silt with freq. organic matter and occ. brick frags.	0.24	Topsoil	
097	4/17	Deposit	Firm mid yellowish brown silt with occ. organic matter	0.45	Subsoil	
098	2/18	Deposit	Friable mid greyish brown silt with freq. organic matter, occ. brick frags. and stones	0.46	Topsoil	

Context	Plot/Section	Туре	Description	Thickness (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
099	2/18	Deposit	Firm dark greyish brown silt with occ. organic matter and brick frags.	0.18	Subsoil	
100	2/18	Deposit	Firm mid yellowish brown silt with occ. brick frags.	0.43	?Plough soil	
101	2/18	Deposit	Friable mottled mid black/grey/brown silt with occ. clay, brick, pot and bone frags.	0.23+	Burnt deposit	
102	13/5 - 7	Deposit	Soft dark blackish brown silt with freq. organic matter and roots	0.20	Topsoil	
103	13/4, 7	Deposit	Moderate light brownish yellow silt	0.40+	Natural	
104	15/2, 3	Deposit	Soft dark blackish brown silt with freq. organic matter and roots	0.20	Topsoil	
105	15/2	Deposit	Moderate light yellowish brown silt	0.80	Subsoil	
106	15/3	Deposit	Moderate light brownish yellow silt	0.40+	Natural	
107	14/	Deposit	Soft dark blackish brown silt with freq. organic matter and roots		Topsoil	
108	14/	Cut	Probable linear cut with smooth sides and V- shaped base aligned northeast-southwest		Ditch or large pit	062
109	14/	Deposit	Moderate light brownish yellow silt		Natural	
110	13/	Cut	Poorly defined cut		Ditch or pit	026, 043, 044, 045, 046, 068
111			Not used			
112	2/	Deposit	Moderate light brownish yellow silt		Natural	101

Appendix 3

The Pottery and Other Finds

by Rachael Hall, Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor

Provenance

The assemblage is derived from ditch and pit fills, dumped deposits, topsoil and subsoil and as unstratified material. Much of the medieval and early post-medieval material was found in the southeastern part of the site (Plots 12-15) though there was a similar and large collection from Plot 7 in the central north part of the investigation area. Post-medieval material was concentrated in the northeastern corner of the site, Plots 4 and 5, while recent material occurred most frequently in the northwestern part of the site, Plots 6-10.

Although there is a moderate amount of relatively locally-made pottery, produced in Boston, Potterhanworth, Bourne, Toynton All Saints and perhaps Old Bolingbroke, much of the post-medieval ceramic was manufactured in Staffordshire. There are also examples from Nottingham, Northamptonshire, Surrey and (probably) Derbyshire, together with a few imports from Germany and Holland/France.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

CT 1 1 1	T	1771	T) ()	
lable	1:	The	Pottery	1

Context	Description	Latest Date	
()	1x pancheon base, ?Old Bolingbroke ware	?16th-17th century	
+	6x Toynton All Saints ware, including jugs, 13th-15th century	19th-20th century	
Plot 2	1x salt-glazed drainpipe, 19th-20th century		
+ Plot 5	1x Toynton All Saints ware	14th-15th century	
+	4x blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19th-early 20th century	19th-early 20th	
Plot 8	1x Nottingham salt-glazed stoneware, ?bottle, 19th century	century	
	1x yellow glazed earthenware, 19th century	1	
	1x lead-glazed stoneware bottle, 19th century		
	1x Staffordshire red painted earthenware, black glazed, very abraded, 18th century		
	1x red painted earthenware, black glazed, pancheon, 18th-early 19th century		
	1x Midlands Purple-type ware, black glazed internally, 17th-early 18th century		
	2x Boston/Bolingbroke-type ware, including jug, 16th-17th century	1	
+ Plot 13	1x Bourne A ware, sooted externally, 12th-14th century 1x Toynton All Saints-type ware, 13th-14th century 1x Lincoln-type ware jug, 13th-14th century	13th-14th century	
001	5x Nottingham splashed glaze ware, 4 linked, 13th-14th century	19 th century	
	1x Toynton All Saints-type ware, 13th-15th century	1	
	1x red earthenware, unglazed, 18 th century	1	
	1x red painted earthenware, black-glazed, 19th century	1	
003	1x Northants-type oolitic gritted ware ?Stanion-Lyveden	13th-14th century	
005	1x Nottingham salt-glazed stoneware, 18th century	18th-early 19th	
	1x red painted earthenware, black glazed, 18th-early 19th century	century	
	1x ?Boston/Bolingbroke-type ware, ?16th-17th century	1	

010	2x Bourne A ware, sooted externally, 12th-14th century	17th-18th century
	1x unidentified medieval sherd, 13th-15th century	
	1x ?Cologne/Raeren stoneware, 16th century	
	1x red painted earthenware, black glazed, 17th-18th century	
012	1x shellyware, ?Potterhanworth, very small and abraded, 13th-14th century	13th-14th century
	1x Bourne B ware, 12th-14th century	
014	1x Dutch Red Earthenware, 17 th century	
	1x Cistercian ware, tyg, 16th-17th century	A
	1x Tudor Green, lobed cup, 15th-16th century	
	5x ?Grimston ware, all link, 14th-15th century	
	1x ?Stanion-Lyveden ware, sooted externally, lime encrusted internally, 12th-15th century	
	2x oxidized sandy ware, sooted extenally,13th-14th century	
	1x Bourne A ware, 13th-14th century	
	6x Toynton All Saints-type ware, including jug, 13th-15th century	
	2x ?French/Low Countries splash-glazed ware, jug, linked , 13th-15th century	
	1x ?Nottingham ware, lobed cup, 14th-15th century	
	1x ?Boston-type ware, copying Dutch Red Earthenware, 16th-17th century	
	1x Low Countries White-Slipped redware, 15th-16th century	
·016	1x light grey sandy ware, 13th-14th century	13th-14th century
	1x oxidized sandy ware, 13th-14th century	
017	1x ?Bourne A/B ware, 13th-14th century	13th-14th century
	1x?Nottingham splashed glaze ware, 13th-14th century	
()23	1x Cistercian ware tyg, 16th-17th century	16th-17th century
	2x Bourne D ware, linked, very large jug fragment, 16th-17th century	
	1x Bourne A ware, sooted externally, 13th-14th century	
	5x Toynton All Saints ware, including decorated jug, 13th-14th century	
	1x ?Grimston ware, 14th-15th century	
	1x ?Boston ware, copying Dutch Red Earthenware, 16th-17th century	
026	1x Bourne A ware	13th-14th century
027	1x ?Boston ware, copying Dutch Red Earthenware, pipkin foot	16th-17th century
028	1x Bourne A ware, sooted externally	13th-14th century
029	3x Bourne A ware, sooted externally, 13th-14th century 1x oxidized micaceous ware, ?Roman	13th-14th century
030	2x Toynton All Saints-type ware, linked, 13th-14th century 2x Toynton/Bolingbroke-type ware, linked, 15th-16th century 1x unidentified late medieval to early post-medieval sherd, 15th-17th century	15th-17th century
031	1x Toynton All Saints ware, 13th-14th century 1x Potterhanworth ware, 13th-14th century 1x unidentified medieval glazed ware, 13th-14th century	13th-14th century
032	1x unidentified medieval glazed ware	13th-14th century
033	1x Potterhanworth ware	13th-14th century

069	2x blue and white transfer-printed tableware, 19th century	19th-early 20th		
	1x white glazed tableware, 19th-early 20th century	century		
	1x polychrome tableware, 19th-early 20th century			
	2x Staffordshire slipware, late 17th-early 18th century			
	1x Westerwald salt-glazed stoneware, ?chamberpot, 17th-18th century			
	2x Bourne D ware, 16th-17th century			
	1x Bourne A ware, 13th-14th century			
	1x plantpot, 19th-20th century			
070	1x unidentified medieval sherd	13th-15th century		
071	1x Toynton All Saints-type ware	13th-15th century		
073	1x red painted earthenware, black glazed, ?pancheon, extremely abraded, 18th century?	late 18th-early 19th century		
	1x Stamford ware, 10th-12th century			
	2x Bourne D ware, 16th-17th century			
	1x Toynton All Saints-type ware, 14th-15th century			
	2x Bourne A ware, including jug, 13th-14th century			
	1x red painted earthenwares, brown-glazed pancheon, 18th-early 19th century			
	1x Midlands Purple ware, 17th century			
	2x Boston-type ware, 1 copying Dutch Red Earthenware, 17th-18th century			
	1x Nottingham salt-glazed stoneware, 18th century			
	1x Frechen salt-glazed stoneware jug, 16th century			
	1x salt-glazed stoneware, ?London, 17th-18th century	1		
	1x creamware, late 18th-early 19th century	1		
	1x underglaze blue painted tableware, late 18th-early 19th century			
077	2x white glazed tableware, 1 with underglaze painted decoration, 19th- early 20th century	19th-early 20th century		
	1x salt-glazed stoneware, 19th-early 20th century			
	1x Mocha ware, 19th century			
	1x red painted earthenware, black glazed, pancheon, 19th century	-		
	1x creamware, 19th-early 20th century	-		
	1x slipware, 19th century			
078	1x salt-glazed stoneware preserve jar, 19th-early 20th century	19th-early 20th century		
	1x Bourne A/B ware, 13th-14th century			
	2x Toynton All Saints-type ware, one lime-encrusted internally, 13th-14th century			
	2x unidentified medieval shelly ware, linked, 13th-14th century			
	2x unidentified medieval sherds, 13th-15th century			
	1x blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19th-early 20th century			
	1x white glazed tableware, 19th-early 20th century	1		
079	2x Bourne D ware, 16th-17th century	16th-17th century		
	2x Potterhanworth ware, 13th-14th century	1		

086	2x Boston-type red earthenware, copying Dutch, ?frying pan, sooted externally, linked sherds, 17th century	17th century
090	10 Toynton All Saints ware, including jugs, pancheon and cooking pot, 13th-14th century 1x Bourne A ware jug, decorated with applied strip, 13th-14th century 1x ?Potterhanworth ware, 13th-14th century	13th-14th century
091	1x white glazed earthenware	19 th century
092	1x Bourne A/B ware, 13th-14th century	13th-14th century
	2x Toynton All Saints ware, separate vessels, 13th-14th century	
095	10x red painted earthenware, black glazed, including pancheon and butter pot-type vessel; probably only 3 vessels, late 18 th century	late 18 th century
	1x Staffordshire reverse slipware, late 17th-early 18th century	
097	2x Bourne D ware, linked	16th-17th century
100	2x Toynton All Saints ware, 13th-14th century	13th-14th century
	1x Stamford ware, 10th-12th century	
101	38x red painted earthenware, black glazed, including pancheons and butter pot-type vessels; late 18th-early 19th century	late 18th-early 19th century
	1x Bourne A ware, 13th-14th century	
	5x Toynton All Saints-type ware, 13th-14th century	
	4x Boston ware, copying Dutch Red Earthenware, 2 link, 16th-18th century	

+ = Unstratified

Part of a globular jug with a wide mouth or, more probably, a globular drinking mug, was recovered from (073). This was made in Frechen, near Cologne in Germany, probably in the second half of the 16th century (Hurst *et al.* 1986, 216). A further German import, from Westerwald near Koblenz, was found in context (069). Too little of the vessel survives for the form to be certain but it was probably a chamber pot and dates to the 17th-18th century (*ibid.* 224).

The earliest pottery from the site is Late Saxon Stamford ware, single sherds occurring here in each of contexts 073) and (100). These are clearly residual pieces, but their presence may suggest settlement of the Late Saxon-early medieval period near the site. The bulk of the material spreads over the medieval and post-medieval periods.

Swineshead is situated almost equidistant from two of the principal pottery production sites of the medieval period, Bourne and Toynton All Saints, near Spilsby. Products from both these places, flourishing particularly in the 13th and 14th century, would have been taken to the markets in Boston (Toynton wares) and Spalding (Bourne wares), as well as to Donington market, only 5km (3miles) southwest of Swineshead, and to Swineshead itself. The products of the Potterhanworth kilns, which reached Boston in some quantity, are represented by residual sherds in contexts (033) and (079). These probably came down from their source south of Lincoln by river and the additional 13km (8miles) by cart. Toynton pottery, which changed its forms very little over five centuries, is often difficult to date, but in contexts where it is associated with pieces from Bourne a 13th to 14th century date is most likely.

Early post-medieval fabrics and forms are to be found in numerous contexts, including (010), (014), (023), (027), (069), (079) and (086). The only certain local product is Bourne D ware, dating to the 16^{th} century. Other fabrics of similar date are Cistercian ware, imported German stonewares and Dutch imports or locally made copies of these. The latter are likely to be from the Boston kiln found near the grammar school in the 1970s.

Table 2: Other Finds

Context	Description	Date
Plot 2 unstratified	1x iron rod/bar, cast, ?earthing rod	post-medieval
014	1x iron nail	
017	1x fired clay 1x clinker 1x oyster shell	
031	1x clay pipe stem, bore 5/64"	18 th century
069	1x clay pipe bowl fragment, dog head spur extension, 19 th century 1x clay pipe stem, bore 4/64"	19 th century
073	1x dark green bottle glass, much iridescence, late 18th-19th century 1x oyster shell 1x garden snail shell	late 18th-19 th century
077	1x clay pipe bowl fragment, thin walled, 18th-19th century 1x clay pipe stem, bore 5/64", 18 th century 1x brown bottle glass, 20 th century 1x clinker/coke	20 th century
078	1x green bottle glass	20 th century
090	1x iron fitting ?hinge bracket with nail through 1x oyster shell	
091	1x colourless glass knob from decanter top, sugar bowl cover or similar; mould made	late 19 th century
092	1x oyster shell	
100	1x baked clay	
101	1x clay pipe stem, bore 5/64" 1x iron nail 1x cockle shell	18 th century

A heel or spur extension to a clay pipe bowl was recovered from (069). This object is in the form of a dog's head and the scar from the spur suggests the head was inverted and probably backward facing. Such spur extensions are typically 19th century in date and although no direct comparabilia has been identified for this example, extensions in the form of fish have previously been recovered from a pipe maker's kiln of the mid-late 19th century in Boston (Wells 1970, fig. 2, no. 14).

A single snail shell, of the garden snail, *Helix aspersa*, was recovered. This species inhabits varied environments and is often synanthropic (associated with man) and consequently is not useful for indicating past environmental conditions (Kerney and Cameron 1979, 205). Several shells of oyster and a cockle were also collected but all seem too small to have come from molluscs used for food.

Condition

All the material is in good condition and presents no long term storage problems. The assemblage should be archived by material class.

Documentation

Artefact assemblages of medieval and post-medieval date from elsewhere in Swineshead, including in close proximity to the present investigation site, have previously been examined and reported. Details of archaeological sites and finds made in the Swineshead area are maintained in the files of the Boston Community Archaeologist and the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

Due mainly to the quantity of material involved, the medieval aspect of the assemblage has moderate potential and significance. Although much of the medieval pottery is redeposited in later contexts there are several deposits that contain material of solely medieval date and some of the groups are moderately large. This suggests that occupation and settlement of the period was located in very close proximity, or on, the investigation site. Although there are a few fragments of pottery of Saxo-Norman (10th-12th century) date, their scarcity compared to slightly later material of the medieval period indicates that occupation of the investigation site or its immediate environs commenced during the 13th century but that the development area was peripheral to earlier activity. Early post-medieval material is of lower potential and is slightly less abundant than that of medieval date, which may indicate a reduction of occupation activity on or in immediate proximity to the investigation site. Later post-medieval-recent material is of limited potential but the amount of material involved would tend to suggest that occupation of the period was adjacent with settlement debris being dumped in the area.

References

Hurst, J G, Neal, D S and van Beuningen, H J E, 1986 Pottery Produced and Traded in north-west Europe 1350-1650, Rotterdam Papers VI

Kerney, M P and Cameron, R A D, 1979 A Field Guide to the Land Snails of Britain and North-west Europe

Wells, P K, 1970 'The Excavation of a 19th-Century clay Tobacco Pipe Kiln in Boston, Lincolnshire', *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology* **5**

Appendix 4

The Ceramic Building Material from SMR98

By Phil Mills BSc (Hons) AIFA

Introduction

A collection of 13 fragments weighing a total of 3490 grams was recovered from the site. The material ranges from perhaps as early as the 13th to the 20th centuries AD. There is a possibility that some of the material may date to late post medieval or early modern period. The fragments of ceramic building material recovered from the site were examined under a x20 hand lens. Their fabrics were described and compared with the fabric type series retained at Archaeological Project Services.

Condition of the material

The material was recovered in good condition. The assemblage was recovered from hand and machine excavated contexts, which will bias the results in favour of larger pieces. Abrasion was clearly evidenced on some of the material. The size of the fragments was small. There will be no special requirements for storage.

Statement of Potential

The material is consistent with rubble from nearby building activity and demolition. It is unlikely that further study will add to the understanding of the site.

The appearance of fabrics that are similar or identical to previously documented fabric groups from Grimsby, King's Lynn, Boston and Newark Castle suggests that early import and export of brick and tile was carried out in this region. It is possible that some of the material is locally made.

Recommendations

No conservation work is required for this material. It is recommended that samples of the separate forms and fabrics are retained for future information about the spread of tile fabric types over the region, therefore helping to map out the changing development of the medieval and later brick and tile industry.

Material from the catalogued assemblage should be picked for storage as a representative sample. The rest of the catalogued material may be disposed of. The retained material represents no unusual requirements for long term storage.

The Material recovered

Fabrics

AQR3

A reddish black surface with dusky red core (Munsell: 10R3/2 10R2.5/1) hard, sandy feel irregular fracture, with inclusions of abundant, moderately-sorted medium subangular limestone; abundant, well-sorted medium subangular quartz. This fabric has previously been identified in Norfolk and dated to the 18th-19th century (Edwin Rose, pers comm). Part of a pantile in this fabric was recovered. Pantiles are not earlier than the 17th century.

CMC1

A light reddish brown, very hard smooth feel fine fracture, with inclusions of abundant, poorly-sorted medium subangular black iron stone; moderate, moderately-sorted medium subangular limestone; moderate, poorly-sorted medium subangular quartz; abundant, moderately-sorted medium subangular quartzite; and sparse, moderately-sorted medium subangular red iron stone. This fabric has been recovered from sites in East Lindsey with material dated from the 14th - 19th century AD.

GAR2

A red (Munsell: 10R5/6) hard sandy feel fine fracture, with inclusions of moderate, well-sorted medium sub-rounded grey stone; and moderate, moderately-sorted medium subangular quartzite.

Fabric of this type has been previously observed at Grimsby and dated to the 14th - 15th century.

KLY2

A red (Munsell: 10R5/8) hard granular feel hackly fracture, with inclusions of sparse, moderately-sorted medium sub-angular grog; sparse, poorly-sorted coarse sub-angular limestone; sparse, well-sorted fine sub-angular quartzite; and abundant, moderately-sorted medium angular voids. This fabric is also found at Boston where it dates from the 16^{th} to 18^{th} century, and there is closely comparable material from Newark Castle, 13^{th} to 14^{th} century, Grimsby with dates from 13^{th} to 14^{th} century. It is likely to be 16^{th} to 18^{th} century fabric, though could be as early as the 14^{th} century.

The Forms

Bricks

One complete brick, in fabric CMC1 from context (081) was recovered from the site. It was covered in mortar making observation difficult. Shape - fairly regular, very sharp arrises; some creasing on header face and no frog. This brick was probably machine-made, suggesting a fairly recent date. It measured 231 x 67.3 x 104 mm

The Catalogue

Context		Fabric	Wt (g)	No	Cnrs	Len(mm)	Y	Wth(mm)	Tk (mm)	Motar
14 Brick		GAR2	50	1						No
24										
Tile		KLY2	40	1					16.5	No
Tile	PAN	AQR3	130	1					17.4	No
25										
Brick burnt in situ		CMC1	145	1	1					No
73			25							
Brick/drain glazed chocold	ate brown		25	1						No
78										
Brick		CMC2	40	2						No
81										
Brick		CMC1	2770	1	8	231		104	67.3	Yes
90										
B/T		KLY2	60	1					No	
T.1		VI VO	200					16	N	
Tile		KLY2	200	1				16	No	
100										
B/T		CMC2	20	1					No	
B/T		KLY2	10	2					No	
$Wt = Wei\sigma$	ht No= No	of fragmen	nts Curs :	= No	of Corn	ters. Len = M	Acan I on	oth Wth =	Mean Widt	h TK =

Wt = Weight, No= No of fragments, Cnrs = No of Corners, Len = Mean Length, Wth = Mean Width TK = Mean Thickness, Mortar = presence or absence, '+' indicates incomplete dimension.

Appendix 5

The Animal Bone

By Paul Cope-Faulkner BA

Context	Species	Туре	Comments
001	Sheep CSZ	Humerus Skull	2 fragments
012	CSZ Unident.	Unknown	?Amphibian
014	CSZ Cattle Cattle Bird Unident	Humerus Tibia Phalange Unknown	fragmentary butchery marks 2 fragments
017	Cattle Cattle Unident.	Humerus Phalange Unknown	
023	CSZ	Unknown	possible humerus fragment
070	Cattle Cattle	Molar Metacarpus	juvenile
071	Cattle	Metacarpus	
073	Cattle Cattle Cattle Cattle Cattle Sheep Unident.	Rib Metatarsus Metacarpus Tibia Molar Humerus Unknown	2 fragments, scored and cracked2 fragments
077	Sheep Cattle Unident. Unident.	Molar Molar	3 teeth Possibly rodent
078	SSZ	?Metacarpus	fragmentary
079	Cat	Skull	
090	Cattle Cattle Cattle Cattle	Skull Metacarpus Ulna Unknown	sawn in half 2 fragments
091	Cattle Goose	Metacarpus	limb bone
092	Cattle Cattle Cattle Cattle Cattle	Skull Metatarsus Humerus Humerus Phalange	2 fragments juvenile juvenile? 4 fragments
100	Unident.	Unknown	

Context	Species	Туре	Comments	
101	Cattle Cattle CSZ	Ulna Scapula	3 fragments	

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Appendix 6

Glossary

Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc</i> . Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 7

The Archive

The archive consists of:

- 112 Context records
- 12 Drawing sheets
- 16 Daily record sheets
- 5 Context record sheets
- 1 Section record sheet
- 1 Plan record sheet
- 6 Photographic record sheets
- 2 Boxes of finds
- 1 Stratigraphic matrix

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:	171.98
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	SMR98

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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