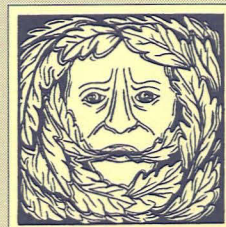


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M1/08

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT PLOT 3,
THE CAUSEWAY,
SWINESHEAD,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SWCW01)



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

Event 41850
SOURCES 416610 416611
PRN 13585 4181530
13586 4181531
13579 4181362

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT PLOT 3,
THE CAUSEWAY,
SWINESHEAD,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SWCW01)**

Work Undertaken For
Mrs B Craven

April 2001

Report Compiled by
Steve Thomson BSc PIFA

National Grid Reference: ~~TF2334 4099~~ ⁵TF239~~5~~ 400~~5~~1
Planning Reference: B/99/0478/FULL
LCNCC Accession No: 2001.28

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Lincoln County Council
Industrial Division

20 APR 01

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Plot 3, The Causeway, Swineshead, Lincolnshire, during the groundworks phase of the construction of a dwelling. The site lies in an area of Saxon and medieval remains.

A series of features ranging from pre-Early Saxon to Modern date were revealed during excavation of the foundation trenches. An Early Saxon pit cut was identified along with medieval ditches, pits and a posthole. Undated ditches, pits and postholes were also revealed and it is likely that these are of a medieval or post-medieval date.

Dumped clay, perhaps forming a mound or platform, though of unknown certain function, was identified and predated the Early Saxon feature.

A sherd of Early Saxon pottery, medieval ceramics, quantities of animal bone and daub were recovered from the investigated features. Briquetage of Iron Age or Romano-British date was also recovered from a medieval pit suggesting the presence of early salt production in the immediate vicinity.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as 'a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons within a specified area or site on land or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed' (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning background

A planning application (B/99/0478/FULL) was submitted to Boston Borough Council for permission to construct a new dwelling on land at Plot 3, The Causeway, Swineshead, Lincolnshire. Permission was granted subject to a condition of archaeological observation and recording (archaeological watching brief), in order to determine the presence of any archaeological remains.

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Mrs Craven to undertake the archaeological watching brief. The work was undertaken on the 30th January 2001 in accordance with a specification prepared by APS and approved by the Boston Borough Council Community Archaeologist (Appendix 1).

2.3 Topography and Geology

Swineshead lies in the fenland of south Lincolnshire, 9km southwest of Boston in the administrative district of Boston Borough (Figure 1). Located c. 250m southeast of the parish church, the site is at NGR TF 2396 4004 (Figure 2) and lies at a height of c.5m OD on fairly level ground. Soils at the site are of the Agney Association calcareous fine and coarse silty soils developed on marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 87).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The earliest archaeological evidence from Swineshead consists of two prehistoric stone axes and prehistoric pottery found both to the south and north of the development area (Figure 2). There is, however, some doubt as to the provenance of these items.

Romano-British (43 - 410 AD) pottery has been found at a number of locations around the village and c.200m southeast of the site. Soilmarks of rectangular enclosures and linear features, possibly of Romano-British

date, have also been identified within the area.

The earliest reference to Swineshead is in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle in c.675 AD when King Aethelred gave land at Swineshead to the monastery at Peterborough (Garmonsway ed. 1992, 37). The place-name *Swineshaefed* is Old English in origin and refers to 'the source of the creek' (Cameron 1998, 122). Middle to Late Saxon ditch cuts have been identified 600m northwest of the investigation area with further Late Saxon activity to the north of the present village. Occupation of the 10th-11th century is also evidenced around North End (Boston Borough Council records) and may represent a possible settlement focus to the north of the village at this time.

Swineshead is not mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086, although the settlements of Drayton and Estevening which lay in the parish are recorded (Morris 1986).

During the medieval period (1066 - 1500), Swineshead was an important market town with charters for two annual fairs. The remains of two medieval crosses survive in the village.

Recent archaeological investigations have revealed medieval activity off King John's Road, c.5-600m north of the site (Hambly 2000), where a concentration of medieval finds suggests the core of the medieval town. A medieval stone mortar was found approximately 250m southeast of the site and medieval pottery recovered c.200m south.

A watching brief undertaken on The Causeway in August 2000 found evidence of a possible medieval pit containing pottery and iron slag (Albone 2000).

3. AIMS

The aim of the watching brief was to ensure that any archaeological features exposed by the groundworks were fully investigated and that their form, function, spatial arrangement and sequence were determined.

4. METHODS

The foundation trenches were excavated by a mechanical excavator, fitted with a toothed bucket, to a depth of 0.87m. This element of the groundworks was monitored by APS. In the northern end of the foundations a modern dyke cut was identified and here the footings were excavated to approximately 1.50m depth.

Each deposit identified was allocated a unique reference number (Context number) with an individual written description. The sides and floors of the excavation trenches were examined and hand cleaned to identify archaeological features. Given the density of the archaeological features identified, a 1:100 scale plan of the footings and features was produced as a primary record. A representative section of the soil profile and a ditch cut were also produced. Features were investigated by trowel to retrieve artefactual material to assist with dating and interpretation, though due to time constraints, full excavation was not undertaken. A colour slide photographic record, depicting the setting of the site and the archaeological features, was also compiled. Spoil heaps were examined to recover artefacts which may assist in the interpretation of the site.

Records of deposits excavated during the development were examined. A list of contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Context numbers assigned in the field are shown in the text in bold and in brackets.

Finds retrieved from the investigation were analysed to assist with interpretation of the site and are detailed in Appendix 3.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis, seven phases of deposits were identified;

- 5.1 Phase 1 - Natural alluvial deposits
- 5.2 Phase 2 - Undated deposits
- 5.3 Phase 3 - Pre Early Saxon deposits
- 5.4 Phase 4 - Early Saxon deposits
- 5.5 Phase 5 - Medieval deposits
- 5.6 Phase 6 - Early post-medieval deposits (Pre Late 18th and post 15th Century)
- 5.7 Phase 7 - Post late 18th century and modern deposits

5.1 Phase 1 - Natural alluvial deposits

The earliest deposits encountered during the course of the watching brief were a light yellowish brown fine sand and silt (036) and a light brownish yellow silt (037). Both layers showed fine laminations and were identified as alluvial deposits.

5.2 Phase 2 - Undated deposits

An east-west linear feature (004), 0.55m wide and greater than 0.65m, cutting into the alluvium, was identified as a gully. The gully was filled by a firm, greyish brown clayey silt (003) from which animal bone and a fragment of fired clay was recovered.

Immediately north of (004) was a partially exposed, probable ovoid or circular cut (006) at least 3.00m wide. Interpreted as a pit, the cut was filled by a loose, greyish brown silt containing charcoal, shell and tiny fired clay fragments (005). Fragments of animal bone and ceramic building material were recovered from (005).

A cut feature, 1.20m wide and greater than 0.65m long, was partially exposed in plan (008) and interpreted as a pit. The feature was filled by a light greyish brown clayey silt containing frequent charcoal fragments, occasional ash, burnt soil and redeposited alluvium (007). The deposit also showed signs of blueish green probable phosphate staining which may be indicative of cess disposal.

Against the southern section, a semi-circular cut (012) was identified as a post hole. This was filled by a firm, grey clayey silt containing occasional charcoal and shell fragments (011).

5.3 Phase 3 - Pre Early Saxon deposits

Overlying the alluvium was a compact, light pink clay, containing occasional charcoal, tiny fired clay fragments and small stones (021) (Plate 2). Interpreted as being a result of deliberate dumping, the deposit was truncated by a Phase 4 pit. A further pink clay dumped deposit (029) of the same character was also identified and may be synchronous with (021).

5.4 Phase 4 - Early Saxon deposits

Partially exposed in the footing trenches, 0.80m below the ground surface, was a cut feature, probably circular in form, at least 2.50 x 1.80m in area (024) (Plate 2). The feature was interpreted as a pit. The upper fill of the pit was a band of loose, mottled dark blackish grey and red clayey silt, containing frequent charcoal and ash patches, which represented a dump of fire rakings (026). Burnt bone was recovered from the fill. Beneath (026) was a soft, light greyish brown clayey silt containing occasional charcoal, shell and tiny fragments of fired clay (025). Contiguous with (025) was a loose, grey brown clayey silt containing frequent charcoal fragments and occasional flint gravel (023). Both deposits

were interpreted as being the result of domestic disposal in the pit. A sherd of Charnwood Early Saxon pottery was recovered from (023).

5.5 Phase 5 - Medieval deposits

Truncating the Early Saxon pit (024) was a curvilinear feature. Identified as a ditch, the feature consisted of cut (028) which was oriented northeast - southwest, 1.50m wide and greater than 0.70m long. The cut was filled by a loose, brownish grey clayey silt (027). Continuations of (028), (020) and (018) (Plate 3), were identified in the central and southern areas of the footing trenches. Loose, grey clayey silt charcoal, shell and pea gravel (019, 017) filled (020) and (018) respectively. Fired clay fragments were also observed in (017) and pottery of 14th-15th century date was recovered from this deposit. A quantity of animal bone was retrieved from (019), predominantly dog bones and may represent a burial.

A linear feature (016) was truncated by (018) and was greater than 0.65m long, 0.70m wide and oriented north-south. The feature was identified as a ditch, an earlier cut of (018) and was filled by a loose, light greyish brown silt containing charcoal, shell fragments and gravel (015). Pottery of 13th to 14th century date was recovered from the deposit.

A feature of probable ovoid or circular form was partially exposed in section to the northern end of the footings (010). The cut was filled by a firm, mid-grey clayey silt (009) and was interpreted as a post hole. On excavation a sherd of 13th to 14th century pottery was retrieved.

A linear cut, oriented northeast-southwest, greater than 2.40m long and 0.80m wide was identified as a ditch cut (045). The ditch was filled by a loose, light greyish brown silt (044) which appeared to be natural silting.

Pottery of 13th - 14th century date was retrieved from the deposit.

To the southwestern end of the footings a cut greater than 4.50m long and 3.50m wide was partially exposed (049) and was interpreted as a pit cut. The feature was filled by a loose, light brown clayey silt containing occasional charcoal and shell fragments (048). Animal bone, ceramic building material and briquetage, along with pottery of 14th - 15th century date were recovered from the fill.

5.6 Phase 6 - Early post-medieval deposits (Pre Late 18th and post 15th century)

Cutting through the Phase 5 ditch (045) was a linear feature (040). The feature was oriented northeast-southwest and was interpreted as a ditch. Filling the ditch was a loose, light grey clayey silt containing occasional charcoal and shell fragments (041) which appeared to be a naturally silted fill. Identified as a probable continuation of (040), was a linear ditch cut greater than 1.00m long and 0.61m wide with a northeast-southwest orientation (039). Filling the ditch was a loose, light greyish brown silt (022) which was interpreted as being a natural fill. Sealing (022) was a mottled, black, red and brown clayey silt which contained frequent charcoal, ash and burnt soil (032). Fragments of daub were recovered from (032) which was identified as being as a result of dumping.

Truncating the western end of (041) was a north-south linear cut, greater than 0.65m long and 0.48m wide (043). Interpreted as a drainage gully, the cut was filled by a loose mid-grey silt (042). Clinker was recovered from the deposit. Identified as a probable continuation of (043) was a partially exposed linear feature (047). Also with a north-south orientation, the feature was filled by a loose mid-grey silt (046) of the

same character as (042). Fragments of daub were recovered from (046).

Truncating the Phase 3 clay dump (029) and cut into the alluvium, was a partially exposed pit (031). At least 2.50m x 1.70m in plan, the cut was filled by a loose, light greyish brown clayey silt (030) from which ceramic building material fragments were recovered.

5.7 Phase 7 - Late 18th century and Modern deposits

In the southwestern corner of the footings a probable pit cut (002) was exposed in plan. The feature was approximately 3.00m wide with very indistinct edges. It was filled with a loose, greyish brown clayey silt (001) which contained frequent charcoal fragments, occasional ash, burnt soil patches, shell and ceramic building material fragments. Pottery of late 18th century date and animal bone was recovered from (001). Overlying (001) and found throughout the footing trenches in section, was a firm, dark brown silt (050) containing occasional ceramic building material fragments, roots, charcoal and coal fragments. The deposit averaged 0.50m thickness and was identified as a subsoil.

In the northern end of the footing trenches was a large dyke cut, greater than 11.00m long and 2.50m wide (033). The cut contained a series of fills, (038), (034) and (038) which resulted from a combination of dumping, flooding and backfilling. Pottery of late 19th century date was recovered from the uppermost fill (035). A large quantity of animal bone was recovered from (038), including part of what appeared to be an articulated sheep carcass.

The latest deposit encountered during the watching brief (051) was a firm to loose, blackish grey clayey silt, 0.30m thick which represented the topsoil and covered the

entire site.

6. DISCUSSION

The Phase 1 alluvial deposits encountered during the watching brief are typical of soils found in the area during previous investigations. The fine degree of lamination shown in the deposits suggests natural marine alluviation.

Phase 2 undated deposits were represented by two probable pit cuts (006), (008), a gully (004) and a post hole (012). Whilst no dateable artefacts were recovered the nature of the deposits is suggestive of contemporaneity with Phase 5, medieval, or Phase 6, early post-medieval (pre- late 18th and post 15th century) features. Pit cut (008) may be related to the disposal of cess, suggesting domestic activity nearby, though the possibility that this is animal manure cannot be discounted. The post hole (012) may be contemporary with the adjacent Phase 6 post hole (014), perhaps suggesting replacing of posts along a field boundary.

Phase 3 was represented by dumps of clay (021) and (029). Both deposits exhibited the same character and are highly likely to be synchronous, forming part of a larger feature, a mound or platform, perhaps connected with saltmaking, with the tiny fragments of fired clay representing decayed and fragmented briquetage. No dateable artefactual material was recovered from either deposit though (021) was truncated by the Early Saxon pit (024). The precise purpose or function of these clay dumps remains unknown. However, the briquetage recovered from (048) suggests the proximity of salt production and it is possible that it may be connected with the Phase 3 deposits.

Phase 4, Early Saxon activity was evidenced in the form of a pit cut (024). The deposits from the pit, particularly (026), are

suggestive of the disposal of domestic waste which may indicate settlement close to the investigation area.

Phase 5, medieval activity was found in the form of ditch cuts (016), (018=020=028) and (045), a pit (049) and a post hole (010).

Ditch (016), which yielded 13th - 14th century pottery, was recut by ditch (018) dated to the 14th - 15th century. This north-south ditch sequence represents a fairly substantial and maintained boundary. Ditch (045) was oriented east-west and may represent a subdivision of the land defined by (018). The large pit cut (049) and posthole (010) may indicate peripheral activity on the agricultural margin of the medieval town.

Early post-medieval, Phase 6 features, consisted of a pit (031), a ditch (039=?=041), a gully (043=047) and a post hole (014). The upper fill (032) of (039) would seem to indicate burning activity within the area with material being dumped into the ditch (032). Fragments of daub recovered from (032) may also suggest evidence of a structural nature within the vicinity. Although no precisely dateable artefacts were recovered from Phase 6 deposits, the features truncated 14th - 15th century Phase 5 remains and were in turn cut, or overlain, by late 18th century and later ditches and deposits. Also, the fragments of daub and character of the deposits would indicate that an earlier date to these features is likely.

The final phase of features identified consisted of a pit cut (002) and a large dyke (033). The dyke cut may relate to a feature found just to the west on a previous watching brief on The Causeway (Albone 2000).

The large animal bone assemblage (most of which displays butchery marks) recovered from features of all phases further attests

domestic activity occurring close to the site.

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations at Plot 3, The Causeway, Swineshead, were undertaken as the site lay in the proximity of Saxon and medieval remains. The watching brief revealed a density of features extending throughout the site indicating that the area has been a focus for activity over a large time scale.

No direct settlement evidence was identified but the dumping of domestic material in an Early Saxon pit cut may suggest settlement focus towards the south of the present village during this period.

Saltmaking in the vicinity was indicated by the recovery of briquetage from a medieval pit. The briquetage is likely to date from the Iron Age or Romano-British periods and may be connected with the dumped pink clay.

Continuity of use of the land is evidenced with medieval boundaries. The recovery of daub tentatively suggests structural evidence and refuse or waste pit cuts further indicate the proximity of occupation.

The lack of early post-medieval material may suggest that the land was given over to pasture during this period.

There was no evidence of waterlogging and it is likely that few paleo-environmental indicators, other than bone and shell, would survive particularly well in the soils exposed other than through charring.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mrs Craven who commissioned the watching brief. The work was coordinated by Steve Malone and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane. Susan Smith, the Boston Community Archaeologist, allowed access to the relevant parish files held by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone
Site Supervisor: Steve Thomson
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
CAD Illustration: Mark Dymond and Steve Thomson
Post-Excavation Analysis: Steve Thomson

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

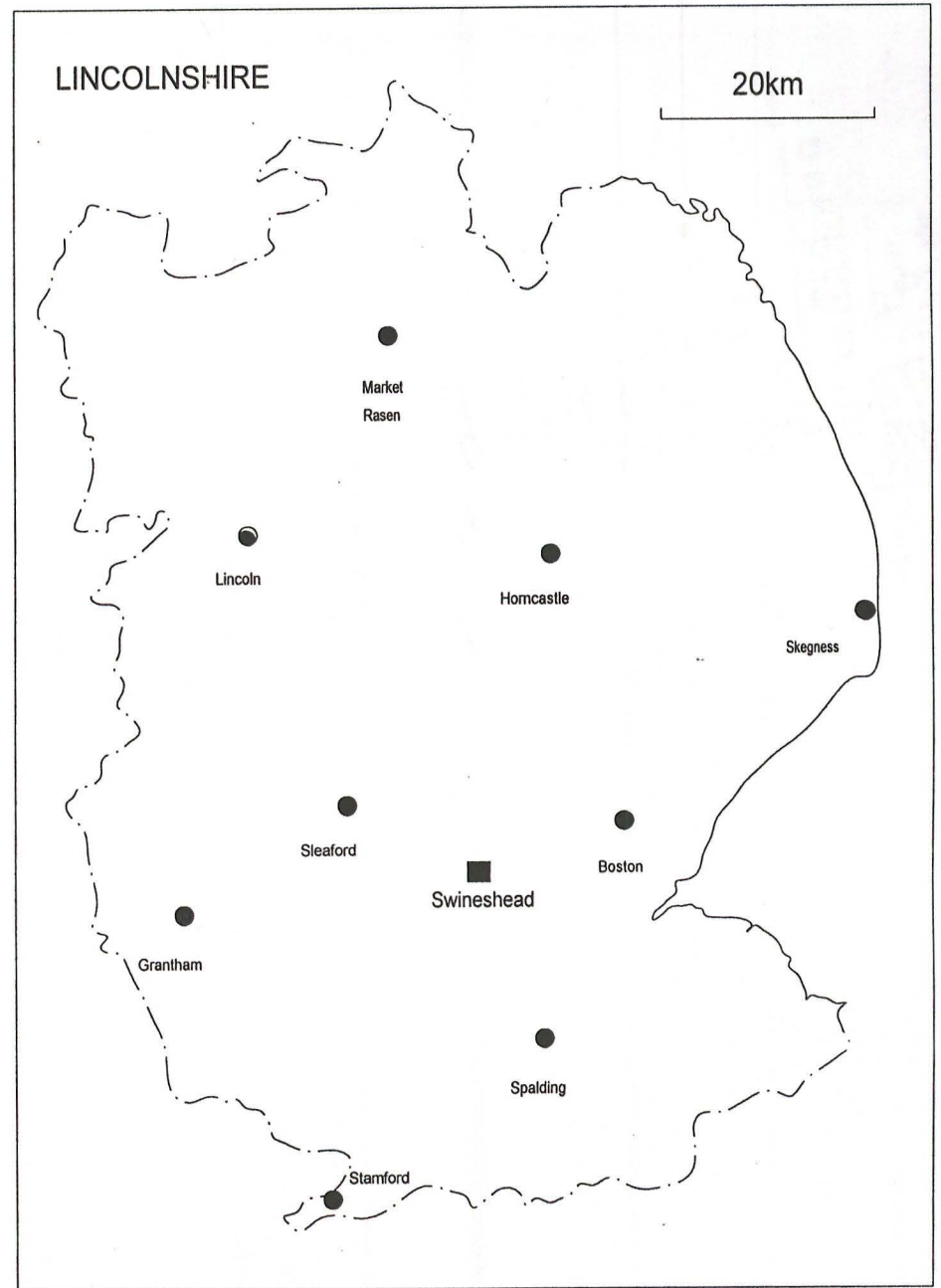
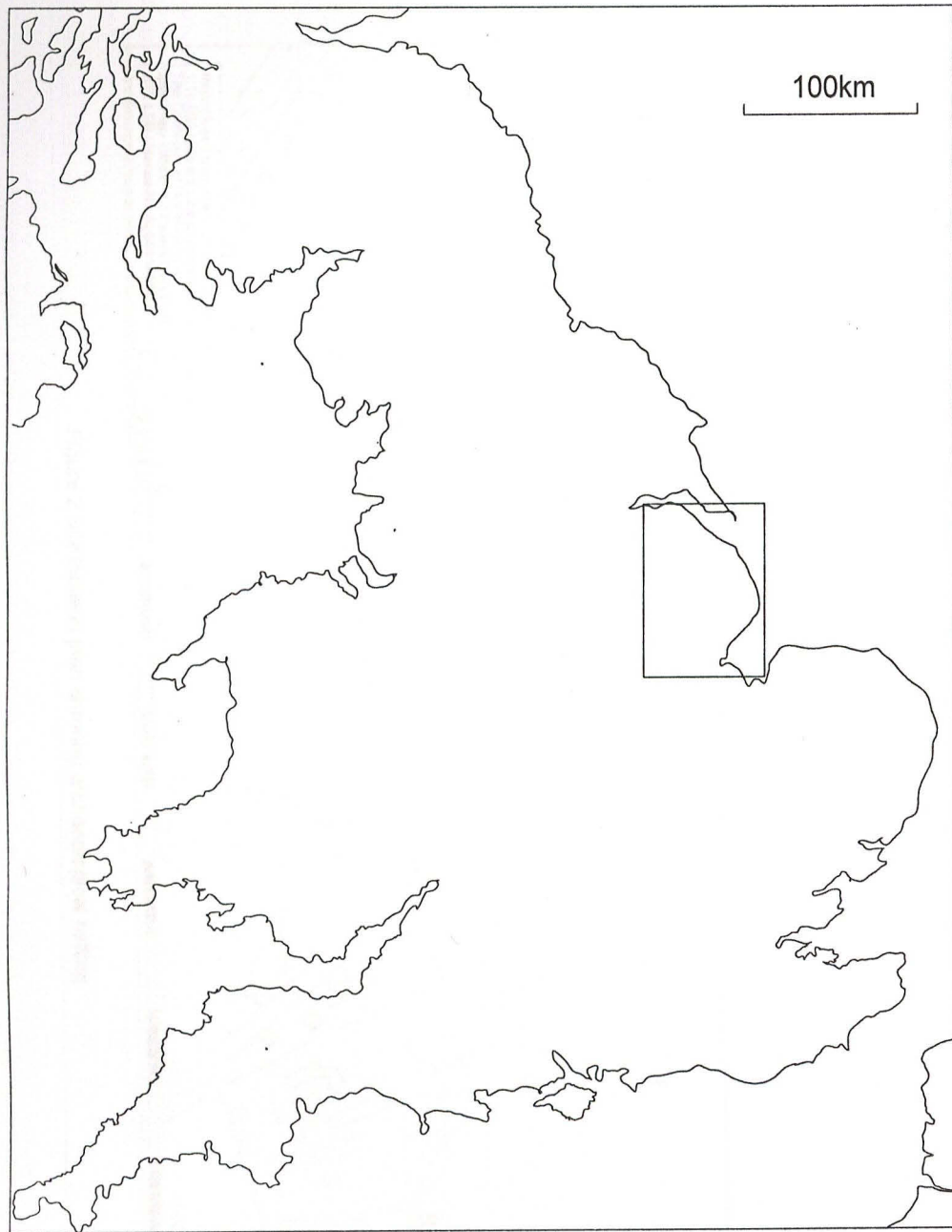


Figure 1 General Location Plan

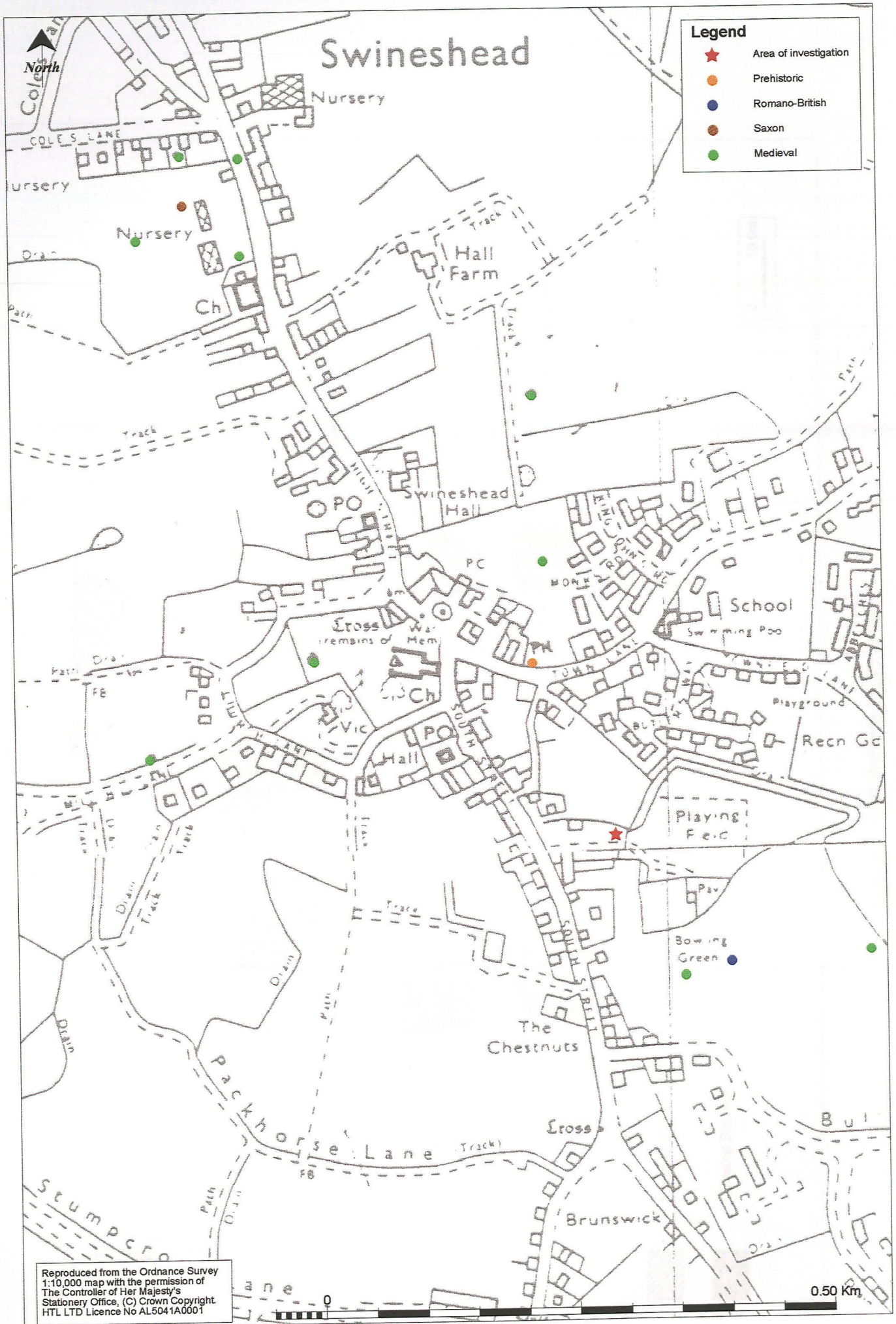


Figure 2 Site location plan showing archaeological setting

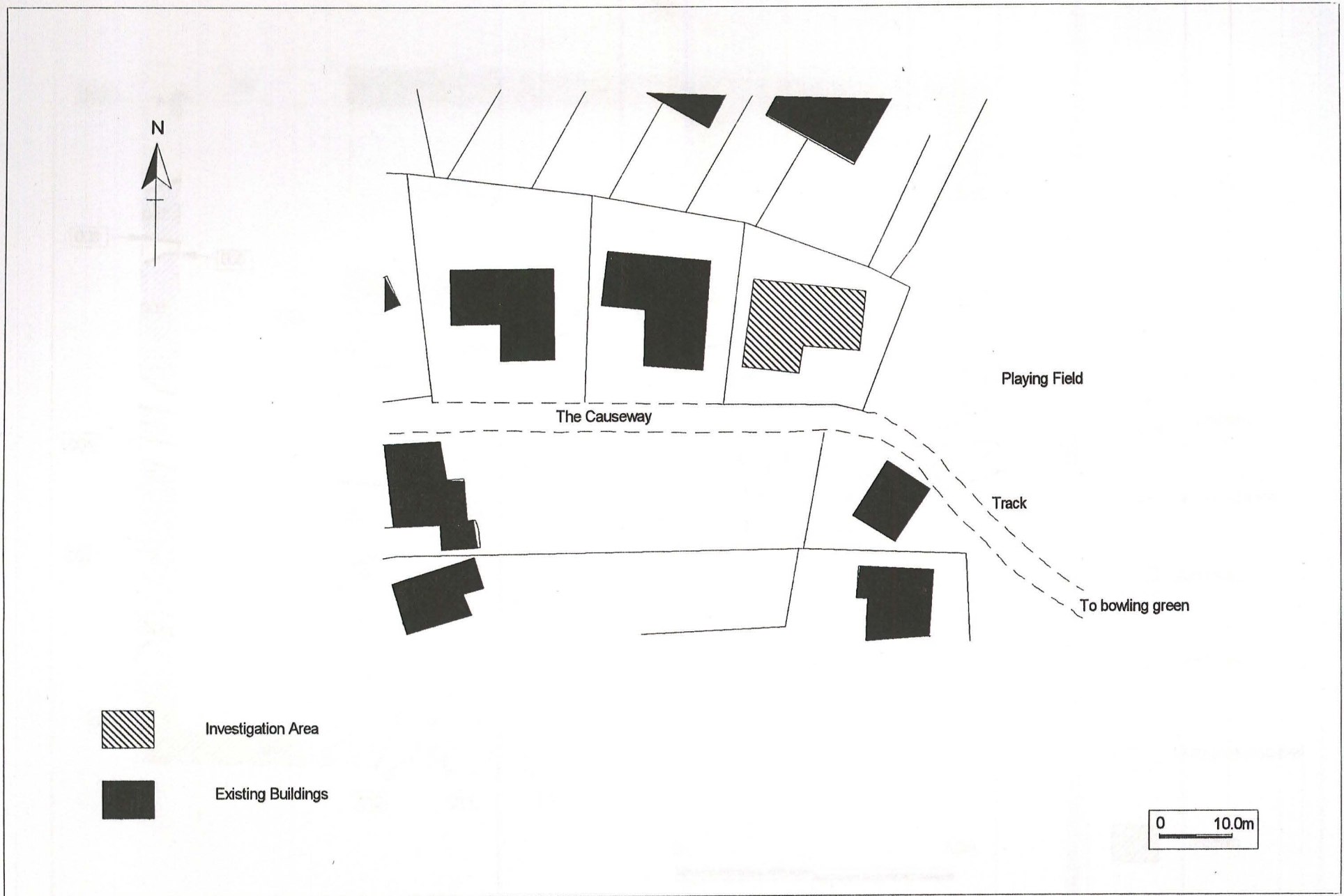


Figure 3 - Detailed site location plan

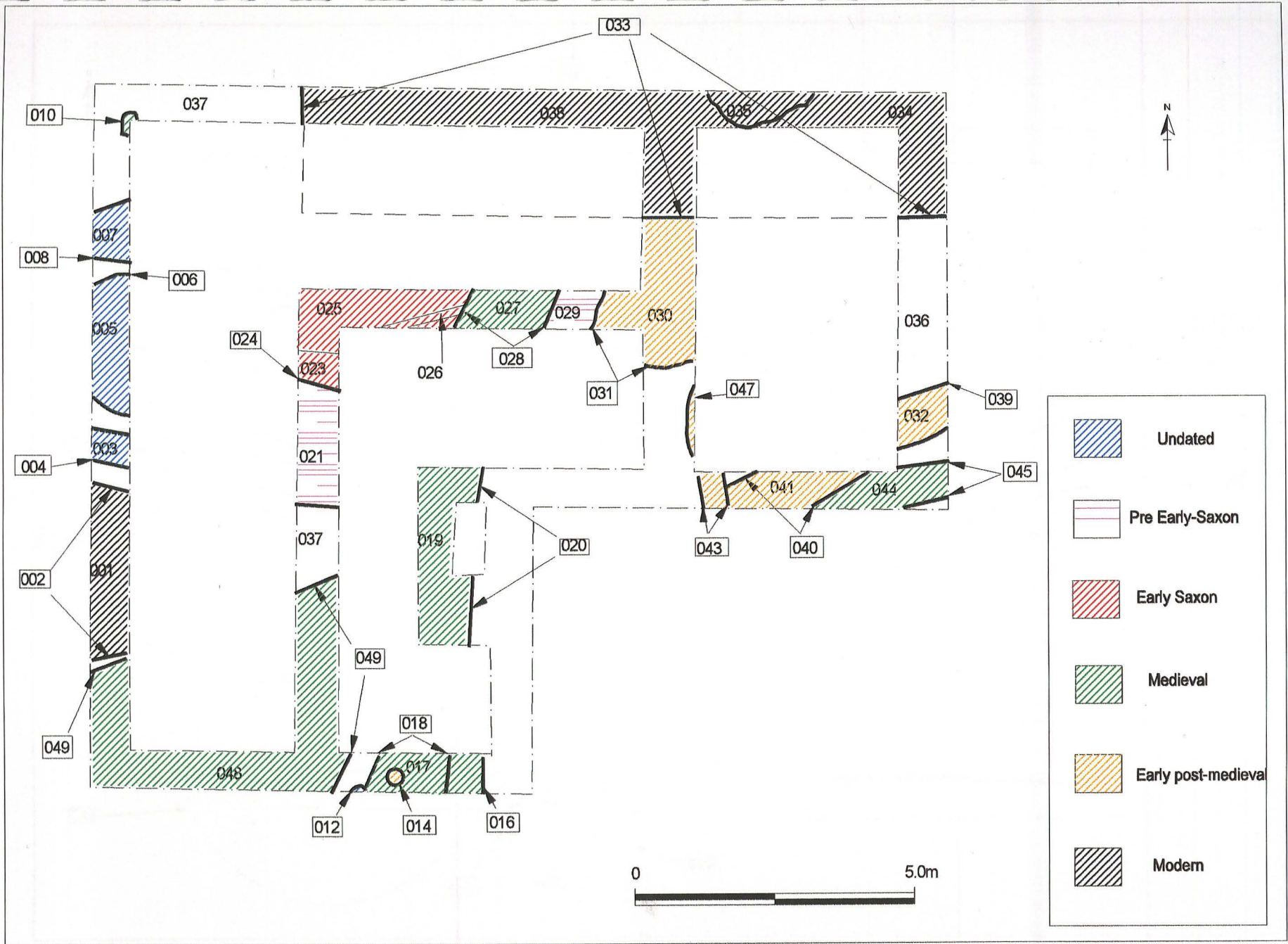


Figure 4 - Plan of footings and features

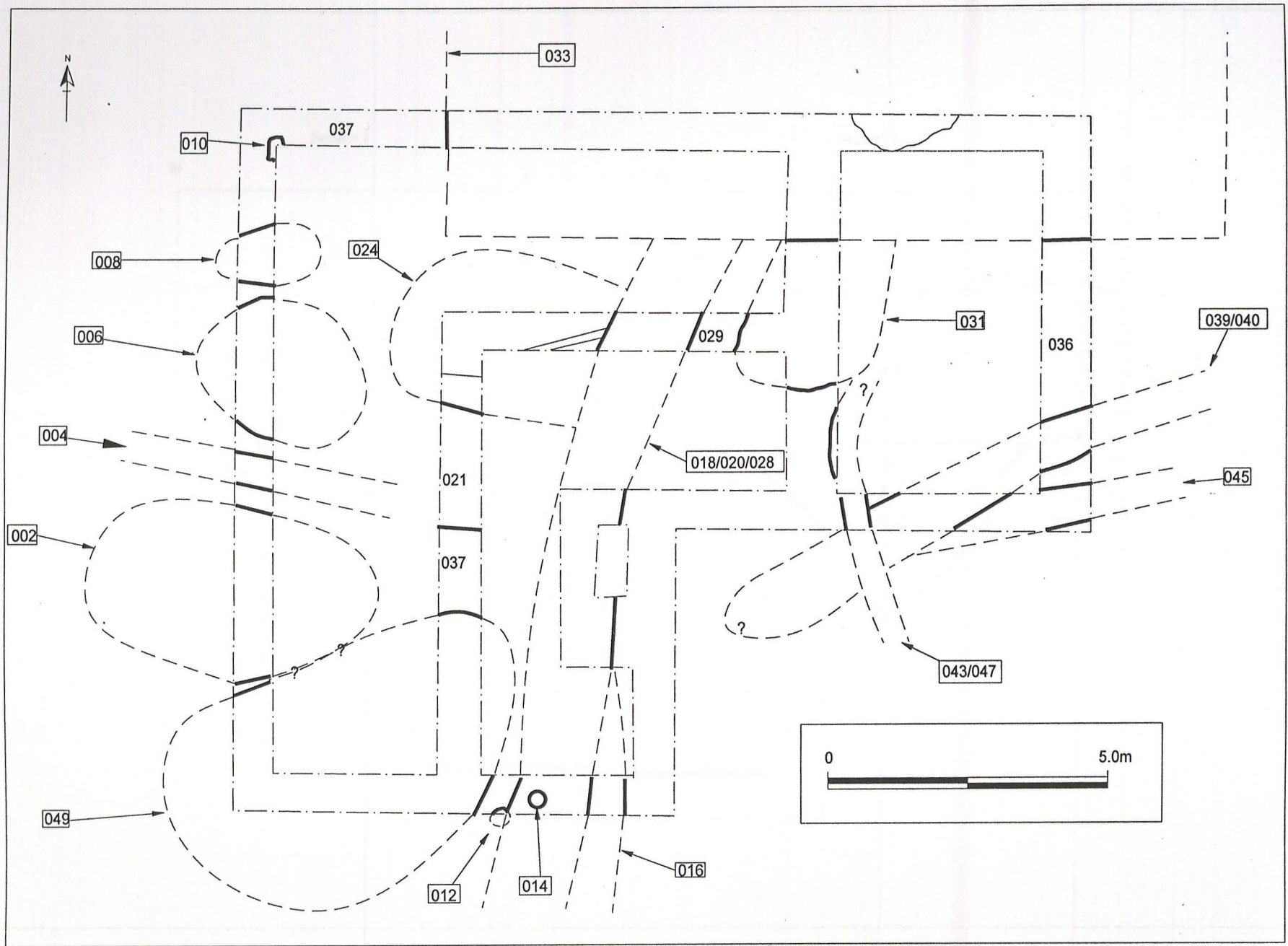


Figure 5 - Hypothesised plan of features

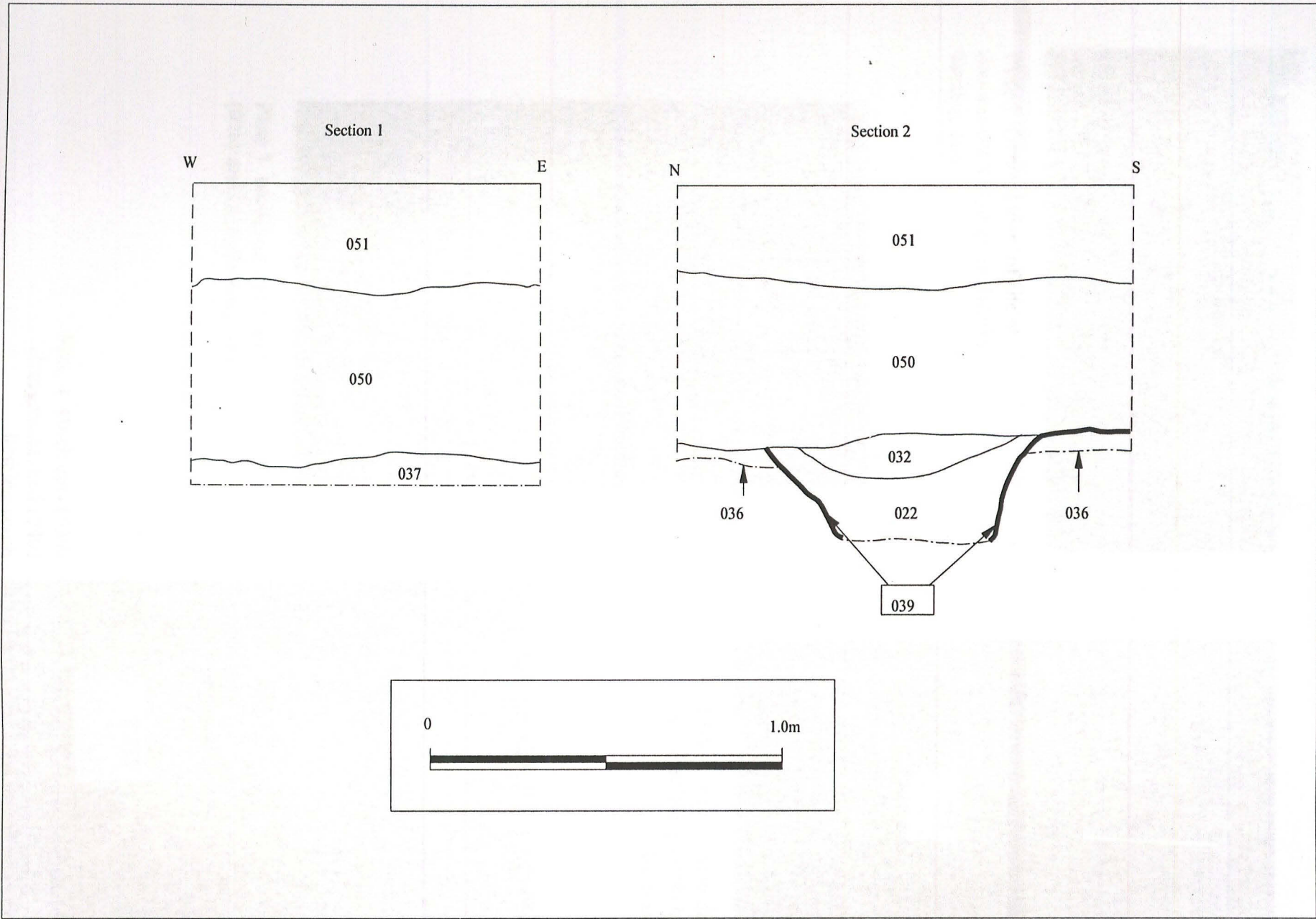


Figure 6 - Section Drawings



Plate 1 General view of site at commencement of groundworks looking east



Plate 2 Early Saxon deposits and clay dump (021) looking west-southwest



Plate 3 Medieval ditch cuts (016) and (018) looking west



Plate 4 Ditch cuts (039) (foreground) and (040) looking south

Appendix 1

**LAND AT
PLOT 3, THE CAUSEWAY
SWINESHEAD
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR
MRS CRAVEN**

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

JANUARY 2001

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1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of a detached bungalow and garage at The Causeway, Swineshead, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive. Evidence of occupation from the Romano-British through to the medieval period has been found in the vicinity and it is suggested that this was the site of the dock or wharf of the medieval port of Swineshead.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during groundworks connected with the construction of a detached bungalow and garage at Plot 3, The Causeway, Swineshead, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 239 400.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Swineshead is located 9km southwest of Boston within the Borough district. The Causeway lies on the south side of the village centre, about 250m southeast of St Mary's church, on the east side of South Street, at National Grid Reference TF 239 400.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (B99/0478/FULL) was submitted to Boston Borough for the development. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site is low-lying at approximately 5m OD. Local soils are the Agney Association calcareous fine and coarse silty soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 87).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Evidence of human activity at Swineshead spans the prehistoric to medieval periods. Although two prehistoric axes have been recovered, the prehistoric land surface is known to be deeply buried under later peat and alluvial silts. Romano-British pottery has been recorded within the vicinity of the development and considerable amounts has also been recovered in fieldwalking in the parish.
- 6.2 The earliest historical reference to Swineshead dates to c. 675AD. Previous archaeological investigations have identified Mid-Late Saxon pottery and ditches representing a possible settlement focus in the North End part of the village.
- 6.3 Swineshead was a market town and port during the medieval period. Medieval pottery is common and other artefacts such as coins and copper alloy artefacts have also been found. The extent of discoveries suggests that occupation in that period was widespread. The course of the River Swin is believed to have run through this area and it has been suggested that this location was the site of the dock or wharf of Swineshead.

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 they will be left *in situ* and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Should removal be required the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before the exhumation of the remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

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

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the 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 trenches and 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 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 Community Archaeologist. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

14 **VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES**

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

15 **PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS**

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

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

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

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust
	Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist
	Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist
	Medieval and later - G. Taylor 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

17 **INSURANCES**

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

18 **COPYRIGHT**

- 18.1 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.
- 18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 18.3 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.
- 18.4 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.

19 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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

Appendix 2

Context Summary

Context No.	Section /Plan	Description	Interpretation
001	Plan 1	Loose, greyish brown clayey silt, containing frequent charcoal fragments, occasional CBM fragments, shell, ash and burnt soil	Fill of cut 002
002	Plan 1	Cut feature, unknown shape, approximately 3.00m wide with indistinct edges.	Possible pit cut
003	Plan 1	Firm, greyish brown clayey silt containing occasional shell fragments and burnt soil and frequent charcoal fragments	Dump/backfill of Cut 004
004	Plan 1	Linear cut, 0.55m wide x >0.65m long, E-W orientation	Gully Cut
005	Plan 1	Loose, greyish brown silt containing occasional charcoal, shell and CBM fragments	Fill of cut 006
006	Plan 1	Cut feature, unknown shape, c.3.00m wide x 0.65m long exposed in Plan	Probable pit cut
007	Plan 1	Firm, light greyish brown clayey silt, containing frequent charcoal fragments, occasional ash, redeposited alluvium and burnt soil patches	Fill of cut 008
008	Plan 1	Possible ovoid/circular cut feature, c. 1.2m x 0.65m exposed in plan	Probable refuse/waste pit cut.
009	Plan 1	Firm, mid grey clayey silt containing occasional charcoal fragments and small stones.	Fill of cut 010
010	Plan 1	Circular cut feature c. 0.35m diameter	Post hole cut
011	Plan 1	Firm, grey clayey silt, containing occasional charcoal and shell fragments	Fill of cut 012
012	Plan 1	Semi-circular feature exposed against section.	Probable post hole cut
013	Plan 1	Firm, mid-grey clayey silt	Fill of cut 014
014	Plan 1	Circular cut feature, 0.33m diameter	Post hole cut

015	Plan 1	Loose, light greyish brown silt, containing occasional charcoal, shell and gravel	Fill of cut 016
016	Plan 1	Linear cut feature >0.65m long x 0.70m wide, N-S orientation	Ditch cut
017	Plan 1	Firm, light greyish brown clayey silt, containing occasional gravel, charcoal, shell and fired clay fragments	Fill of cut 018
018	Plan 1	Linear cut feature, 1.40m wide x >0.65m long, N-S orientation	Ditch cut - probable recut of 016
019	Plan 1	Loose, mid-grey clayey silt, containing occasional shell, charcoal and pea gravel	Fill of cut 020
020	Plan 1	Linear cut feature, >3.50m long x > 1.10m wide, N-S orientation	Ditch cut - Probable continuation of cut 018
021	Plan 1	Firm, light pink clay containing occasional charcoal and tiny fired clay fragments and occasional small stones, 2.10m wide x 0.70m exposed in plan	Dumped deposit
022	Sec.2	Loose, light greyish brown silt	Fill of cut 039
023	Plan 1	Loose, grey brown clayey silt, containing frequent charcoal fragments and occasional flint gravel	Fill of cut 024
024	Plan 1	Unknown but probable circular/ovoid cut feature, 2.50m x 1.80m exposed in plan.	Probable waste/refuse pit cut
025	Plan 1	Soft, light greyish brown clayey silt containing occasional charcoal, shell and decaying fired clay fragments	Fill of cut 024
026	Plan 1	Loose, mottled dark blackish grey and red clayey silt containing occasional ash and frequent charcoal fragments. 0.15m wide x 1.40m long.	Dump of fire rakings in cut 024
027	Plan 1	Loose, brownish grey clayey silt	Fill of cut 028
028	Plan 1	Linear cut feature, >0.70m long x 1.50m wide, NNE-SSW orientation	Ditch cut - probable continuation of 020
029	Plan 1	Firm, light pink clay containing occasional charcoal and tiny fired clay fragments and occasional small stones, 2.10m wide x 0.70m exposed in plan	Dumped deposit
030	Plan 1	Loose, light greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of cut 031

031	Plan 1	Cut feature, shape unknown, 2.50 x 1.70m exposed in plan	Probable pit cut
032	Plan 1 Sec. 2	Loose, mottled black, red and brown clayey silt, containing frequent charcoal fragments, ash and burnt soil, >1.00m long x 0.68m wide x 0.14m thick	Fill of cut 039
033	Plan 1	Linear cut feature, >11.00m long x >2.50m wide. Runs N-S and turns at right angles E-W	Modern Dyke cut
034	Plan 1	Loose, light yellowish brown silt, >2.25m wide x >3.00m long	Fill of dyke cut 033
035	Plan 1	Firm, dark blackish grey silty, gritty clay containing occasional coal and CBM fragments, 1.70m x 0.60m exposed in plan	Fill of dyke cut 033
036	Plan 1 Sec. 2	Firm, light yellowish brown silt	Natural alluvial deposit
037	Plan 1 Sec.1	Firm, Light brownish yellow silt	Natural alluvial deposit
038	Plan 1	Firm, dark greyish brown silty clay containing occasional CBM and stones	Fill of dyke cut 033
039	Plan 1 Sec.2	Linear cut feature, >1.00m long x 0.68m wide x >0.31m deep, ENE-WSW orientation	Ditch cut
040	Plan 1	Linear cut feature, up to 1.40m wide x >1.20m long, NNE-SSW orientation	Ditch cut, probable continuation of 039
041	Plan 1	Soft-loose, light grey clayey silt, containing occasional charcoal and shell fragments	Fill of cut 040
042	Plan 1	Loose, light/mid-grey silt, containing occasional charcoal and shell fragments	Fill of cut 043
043	Plan 1	Linear cut feature, >0.60m wide x 0.48m long, N-S orientation	Gully cut
044	Plan 1	Loose, light greyish brown silt, containing occasional charcoal & shell fragments	Fill of cut 045
045	Plan 1	Linear cut feature, >2.40m long x 0.80m wide, NE-SW orientation	Ditch cut
046	Plan 1	Loose, light/mid-grey silt, containing occasional charcoal and shell fragments	Fill of cut 047

047	Plan 1	Partially exposed cut feature >0.20m wide x >1.20m long, N-S orientation	Gully cut? Probable continuation of 043
048	Plan 1	Loose, light brown clayey silt, containing occasional shell and charcoal fragments	Fill of cut 049
049	Plan 1	Unknown shape cut feature, probably ovoid, >4.50m long x >3.60m wide	Probable pit cut
050	Sec. 1 & 2	Firm, dark brown silt containing occasional CBM fragments, rootlets, coal and charcoal fragments	Subsoil
051	Sec. 1 & 2	Loose, blackish grey clayey silt, containing occasional roots, CBM, coal and charcoal fragments, occasional limestone fragments and flint gravel.	Topsoil

Abbreviations

CBM - ceramic building material

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

Paul Cope-Faulkner, Hilary Healey, Tom Lane and Gary Taylor

Provenance

The material was recovered from ditch fills (015, 017, 032, 035, 038, 044), a post hole fill (009), pit fills (001, 023, 030, 048) and gully fills (003, 042, 046).

The earlier pottery fragment was probably made at Charnwood, north of Leicester, or using materials that originated from that area. By contrast, the medieval pottery was made more locally at Toynton All Saints, 30km northeast of Swineshead and in Bourne, 25km to the southwest. Most of the latest pottery fragments are probably products of Staffordshire in the Midlands. The brick/tile may have been made locally in the Swineshead area.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

A single fragment of pottery of Early Saxon date is the earliest item found, though pieces of medieval ceramic are the most frequent artefacts. Animal bone is by far the most abundant material recovered. Ceramic building material (brick/tile) and fired clay was also recovered.

Table 1: The Pottery

Context	Description	Context Date
001	1x red painted earthenware, black glazed, 18 th -early 19 th century	18 th -early 19 th century
	1x glazed red earthenware, 17 th -18 th century	
009	1x Bourne A/B ware, cooking pot, sooted externally	13 th -14 th century
015	1x Toynton All Saints ware	13 th -15 th century
017	1x Toynton All Saints ware, jug	14 th -15 th century
023	1x Charnwood Early Saxon ware	5 th -7 th century
035	1x underglaze blue painted pearlware	early 19 th century
042	1x cinder	
044	1x Bourne A ware, 13 th -14 th century	13 th -14 th century
	1x Toynton All Saints-type ware, 13 th -14 th century	
048	1x Toynton All Saints ware	13 th -15 th century

Table 2: Fired Clay

Context	Description
003	1x small fragment of fired clay. Maximum dimensions 15mm x 9mm. Undated
030	1x fragment of moderately hard fired clay. Maximum dimensions 30 x 25 x 11mm. Probably brick fragment
032	5x lightly fired silty clay. 2 pieces formless, one of which disintegrated. One piece of probable 'daub' with impression of wattle or reed 9mm wide. One has inclusions of coarse vegetation. One other piece has flat face from being pressed against surface

038	3x pieces of fired clay. Largest piece is fragment of base of early land drain or more likely tile. Maximum dimensions 70 x 70 x 15mm thick. Buff exterior and grey interior. Flattened 'rim' on one edge. One surface has irregular patches of white mortar-like substance adhering. Two remaining pieces are hard fired amorphous x probable brick fragments
046	6x pieces of fired clay. All identical brownish grey colour. One piece has two flattened surfaces at near right angles and apparent tempering consisting of finely chopped vegetation
048	4x fragments. Two are hard fired and appear to be internal fragments of brick. Two others are less hard fired and are of similar fabric. One of these has a flattened surface and a yellow/grey 'salt coat' common on briquetage of the Iron Age and Roman periods. Although it has no diagnostic elements, given its similarity to the above piece, the remaining sherd is also likely to be 'briquetage'.

Two pieces of briquetage were recovered from (048). When found, such pieces are usually very densely scattered. While these two pieces do not make a saltern their presence might suggest the location of such a site in the vicinity. However, such sites of Iron Age or Roman date in this area are likely to be buried by later marine silts as shown during the construction of the Swineshead bypass when the Roman level was shown to exist at c. 1.70-1.80m OD, well below the height at this site. The briquetage may, therefore, have been brought up during later ditch digging.

Table 3: The Animal Bone

Context	Species	Bone	Comments
003	Cattle Cattle Sheep sized Unknown	molar molar tibia unknown	rodent gnawing
005	Cattle sized Horse Bird Unknown	metacarpus phalange unknown unknown	All the bone from this context is fragmentary and in a very chalky condition.
019	Cattle sized Cattle sized Dog Dog Dog Dog Dog Dog Sheep	scapula vertebra vertebra femur humerus scapula ulna radius molar	3 of which two are from the same animal x3, one are a pair (left and right), the other is in poor cond. 2 examples (left and right), one with evidence of disease
026	Unknown	unknown	2x burnt fragments
048	Sheep	phalange	

The animal bone from context (019) includes a large number of dog bones and probably represents a burial. In addition to the above material, the remains of a single sheep were retrieved from a modern context, death possibly resulting in an accidental drowning (S. Thomson *pers comm.*).

Condition

All the material is in good condition, apart from the animal bone from context (005), and present no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the collection is by material class.

Documentation

There have been numerous previous archaeological investigations at Swineshead, including close to the present

investigation site, which are the subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the Boston Community Archaeologist and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

Although an isolated artefact, the Early Saxon pottery sherd is of moderate-high significance and potential and would appear to indicate Anglo-Saxon activity in the vicinity of the investigation area. The medieval aspect of the assemblage is of moderate potential and supplements previous discoveries of comparable material in the vicinity (Healey and Taylor 2000). The roofing tile implies a building of post-medieval date in proximity and is of moderate potential. Briquetage, apparently of Iron Age-Roman date and signifying the presence of a saltern, is of high potential, though this is reduced slightly as the material is not accompanied by any other dating evidence and also was probably brought to the surface from lower depths by past excavations, perhaps ditch digging. Perhaps representing butchery waste, the large collection of bone is of moderate potential.

Reference

Healey, H. and Taylor, G., 2000 'The Finds', in J. Albone, *Archaeological Watching Brief on Land North of The Causeway, Swineshead, Lincolnshire (STC99)*, unpublished Archaeological Project Services report no. 012/00

Appendix 4

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.
Early Saxon	Pertaining to the period AD 410-650
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.
Late Saxon	Pertaining to the period AD 850-1066
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.
Middle Saxon	Pertaining to the period AD 650-850
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 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

1	Matrix sheet
51	Context records
2	Sheets of drawings
3	Context record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Daily record sheets
1	Plan record sheet
25	Bags 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:

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: 2001.28

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SWCW01

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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