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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION  
AT LAND OFF ABBEY ROAD AND  
SOUTH STREET, SWINESHEAD,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(SAR01)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES

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Source L17437  
L17438  
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION  
AT LAND OFF ABBEY ROAD AND  
SOUTH STREET, SWINESHEAD,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(SAR01)**

Work Undertaken For  
Mowbray and Son Ltd.

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Report Compiled by  
James Albone MA, PIFA

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## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at land adjacent to Abbey Road and South Street, Swineshead, Lincolnshire in advance of a proposed residential development. The site lay within an area of high archaeological potential adjacent in the core of the medieval settlement.*

*Two evaluation trenches were excavated at the site. Their locations were restricted by standing buildings and the current use of the site as a builders' yard.*

*Remains of a 17<sup>th</sup> century building and associated yard surface were identified along the South Street frontage. The building had undergone several phases of rebuilding, apparently within a short time period, before being replaced by a new structure closer to the road. Although no medieval deposits were exposed, pottery of this date was recovered, suggesting their presence at the site. All archaeological deposits were sealed by thick modern make-up deposits.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Planning Background

Between the 17<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> December 2001 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at the junction of Abbey Road and South Street, Swineshead, Lincolnshire. A planning application for a proposed residential development (Planning Ref: B/01/0292/FULL) had been submitted to Boston District Council. In view of the high archaeological potential of the area, a project brief requiring an archaeological evaluation was issued by the Boston Community Archaeologist (Appendix 1).

Archaeological Project Services was

commissioned by Mowbray and Son Ltd. to undertake the archaeological evaluation of the site. A project specification (Appendix 2) detailing the methods, techniques and procedures of the evaluation was produced to conform to the requirements of the curatorial brief.

The evaluation was carried out within the guidelines specified in the project brief and the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluation* (IFA 1999).

### 2.2 Definition of an Archaeological Field Evaluation

Archaeological Evaluation is defined as: 'A limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, and relative quality; and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, national or international context as appropriate' (IFA 1999).

### 2.3 Topography, Geology and Soils

Swineshead is located in the Boston District of Lincolnshire, approximately 9km southwest of Boston itself (Fig. 1). The evaluation site is in the core of the village, at the junction of South Street and Town Lane and is centred on National Grid Reference TF 2381 4016 (Fig. 2). It comprises a roughly rectangular area of land covering approximately 0.16ha. Buildings relating to its current use as a builder's yard are still standing at the site.

The site lies on level ground at a height of c.4m OD. Local soils are calcareous fine and coarse silts of the Agney Association (Hodge



*et al.* 1984, 87) formed on marine alluvium. These deposits overlie clay and mudstone of the Upper Jurassic Ancholme Group (BGS 1995)

## 2.4 Archaeological Setting

The earliest archaeological remains recorded in the Swineshead area are of prehistoric date. Two stone axes and pottery of this period have been found in the parish, one of the axes apparently less than 80m northeast of the present evaluation site. However, some doubt exists as to the exact provenance of these artefacts.

Romano-British pottery has been found 720km southeast of the present site. Residual briquetage, of late Iron Age or Roman-British date was recovered during a watching brief c.150m south of the site, suggesting salt-making activity in the vicinity. Soilmarks of rectangular enclosures and linear features, possibly of Romano-British date, have also been identified elsewhere within the parish.

Investigations carried out during the construction of the Swineshead bypass recorded significant palaeoenvironmental information. Radiocarbon dated peat formation to 170-315 cal.AD and 210-370 cal.AD. A subsequent phase of marine transgression, traditionally seen as the reason for the abandonment of fenland settlements, was dated to 315-425 cal.AD and 395-535 cal.AD (Waller 1994, 292-295).

Evidence of early Anglo-Saxon activity has been recorded during a watching brief to the south of the evaluation site (Thomson 2001). An Anglo-Saxon strap end has previously been recorded from the northeastern part of the village.

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).

A focus of late Saxon activity has been identified to the north of the village. A 10<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> century pit was recorded during a watching brief at North End (Moulis 1996). Field boundary ditches of contemporary, and mid Saxon, date were recorded during an evaluation slightly further to the south (Albone 1999).

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, Swineshead was an important market town with charters for two annual fairs (Platts 1985, appendix 1). The remains of two medieval crosses survive in the centre of the village. The Church of St Mary the Virgin lies immediately to the west of the site and forms the probable focus of the medieval settlement.

Medieval remains have been recorded by a number of investigations around the evaluation site (Albone 2000; Cope-Faulkner 2000; Hambly 2000; Rayner 2001, Thomson 2001) helping to define the extent of the medieval town.

Important medieval remains within the parish, but located away from the village, include the site of Swineshead Abbey to the east and the Manwarings earthwork to the north.

Understanding of the post-medieval development of the settlement is hindered by the absence of any detailed maps of its core



area dating to before the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

### **3. PROJECT AIMS**

The aim of the evaluation was to recover as much information as possible on the origins, date, development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, status, significance and nature of the archaeological remains at the site.

### **4. METHODS**

The two trial trenches were located in the central and western parts of the proposed development area (Fig. 3). The location of the trenches was restricted by the presence of standing buildings and materials stored in the yard. Trench 1 was positioned with its western end close to the South Street frontage of the site and measured 8m long by 2m wide. Trench 2 was located in the centre of the site and measured 9m long by 1.4m wide. They were excavated under archaeological supervision to the surface of undisturbed archaeological deposits by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.

Each archaeological deposit or feature identified was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A black and white and colour slide photographic record was compiled and sections and plans were drawn at scales of 1:10 and 1:20. The potential for palaeoenvironmental remains appeared to be low within the excavated deposits and, in consequence, no environmental samples were taken. The position of each trench was recorded in relation to existing buildings and the site boundary.

Post-excavation analysis consisted of an examination of the written and drawn

records. Finds recovered from excavated deposits were examined and a period date assigned where possible. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 3. Context numbers are identified in the text by brackets.

## **5. RESULTS**

### **5.1 Evaluation Trenches**

The written, drawn and photographic records of the trial trenches were analysed and phasing of deposits based on their stratigraphic relationships and the artefacts recovered from them. A total of five phases were identified:

- Phase 1 Natural deposits
- Phase 2 Undated deposits
- Phase 3 Medieval deposits
- Phase 4 Post-medieval structural remains and deposits
- Phase 5 Modern deposits

### **5.2 Phase 1 Natural Deposits**

Natural deposits were only identified by augering in Trench 2. This was due to the depth of overlying archaeological deposits present in both trenches.

#### **Trench 2**

Light to medium brown silt (223) was exposed to a thickness of 0.15m in auger cores at the southern end of this trench (Fig.5).

### **5.3 Phase 2 Undated Deposits**

#### **Trench 1**

No undated remains were excavated in Trench 1 as all deposits were dated either by the artefacts that they contained or by their stratigraphic relationship with other deposits.



## Trench 2

A sequence of deposits was revealed by augering in the base of Trench 2 (Fig. 5). Although these were sealed by a layer of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, or later, date, the deposits themselves could not be dated.

The earliest archaeological deposit revealed, which directly sealed the natural silt, comprised a layer of medium grey clayey sandy silt (222) which was up to 0.35m thick. Above this deposit was a 0.15m thick layer of light to medium grey clayey sandy silt (221). Overlying 221 was 0.35m of medium grey clayey silty sand (219), beneath mottled light brown and dark greyish brown clayey sandy silt (218).

A limestone rubble and brick surface (216 / 217) was exposed at the southern end of Trench 2 (Fig. 5). A sondage and augering indicated that this surface continued along most of the length of the trench, although this was not fully confirmed by excavation. Although no dating evidence was recovered from this surface it is possible that it represents a continuation of the 17<sup>th</sup> century yard surface exposed in Trench 1 (See 5.5 and 6.0 below). However, the artefacts assemblages did not suggest this was the case (Appendix 4). Sealing the surface was a layer of medium greyish brown clayey sandy silt (215) below mottled light yellowish brown and medium greyish brown clayey sandy silt (214).

A further undated deposit, of medium reddish brown silty sand (212), was exposed in the northern part of Trench 2, directly sealed by a layer containing 18<sup>th</sup> century artefacts (Fig. 5).

## 5.4 Phase 3 Medieval Deposits

Although medieval artefacts were recovered from Trench 1, no deposits were positively identified as being of this date. However, the

presence of these artefacts, and the slumping of the later yard surface (discussed below), suggest that deposits of this period may exist below the limit of excavation in this trench. No medieval remains, nor artefacts, were identified in Trench 2.

## 5.5 Phase 4 Post-Medieval Structural Remains and Deposits

Post-medieval remains, dating principally to the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries, were revealed in both trenches.

### Trench 1

The earliest archaeological deposit revealed in Trench 1 comprised medium to dark brownish grey and greyish brown silty clay and clayey silt (108). Although not fully excavated, this deposit was revealed to a thickness of c.0.45m. Artefacts from this layer included 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century pottery, although a single fragment of 17<sup>th</sup> century clay pipe stem suggested a later date of deposition. However, it is possible that this artefact was intrusive, raising the possibility that this was in fact a late medieval deposit. A large quantity of lead, of uncertain form, was also recovered from the southwest corner of the trench. It appeared to be a failed casting, perhaps of window comes, although why such a large amount of a valuable and recyclable metal was discarded is uncertain.

The southern extent of this deposit was marked by a north to south aligned wall (133). It consisted of brick and roughly dressed limestone blocks and was up to 0.45m thick across the whole width of the trench (Fig. 4). A large, well-dressed, limestone block, measuring 0.40m by 0.27m in plan and greater than 0.35m high, was located in the centre of the wall (Fig. 4, Pl. 3). The similarity of the wall's construction on either side of this block suggested that it was not a cornerstone that had been



incorporated into a later extension. It was more likely that this was a post-support, indicating that wall 133 had been the foundation for a timber framed building. This wall survived to a maximum height of c.0.3m (excluding the central block) with three alternate courses of brick, limestone then brick being exposed. The bonding of the walls consisted of a mix of dark greyish brown silty clay and some creamy coloured mortar.

Butting up to the west face of the post-pad block was a section of brick wall (136) which survived for c.1m (Fig. 4, Pl. 3). To the north the wall had been truncated by a later structure, so its full extent was unknown. A maximum of two courses were present, surviving to a height of c.0.2m, although no specific bond was recognised. At the western end of the wall a single course of bricks was laid on edge, possibly forming the threshold of an internal doorway.

To the south of this wall, and butting up to wall 133 to the east, was a brick surface (137) laid on a brick and limestone foundation (Fig. 4, Pl. 3). It measured 0.45m west to east, with a straight edge along its western side. Its full extent, north to south was not revealed, but was greater than 0.90m. The function of this surface is unclear. Its limited extent does not suggest that it was the main floor surface within the building. It is possible that it formed part of a hearth, although the lack of any burning of the adjacent walls makes this interpretation unlikely.

Butting up to the west side of these walls were the remains of a possible floor surface comprising light reddish and greyish brown to yellowish brown clayey silt (113/140/151). The lower part of this layer adjacent to surface 137 was brownish red (139) and black (138) in colour suggesting

burning and providing the only evidence to support brick surface 137 as a possible hearth.

The dating of this structure is difficult. The bricks present within all three sections of wall were of the same type but can only be dated to the late medieval to early post-medieval period. A single sherd of 16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century pottery was recovered from the possible floor surface (113) and the stratigraphic evidence would support this date for the whole structure.

To the east of wall 133 was a limestone and brick surface (128/105/131) possibly forming a yard to the rear of the building. It butted up to wall 133 and extended to the eastern end of the trench, although a possible edge was recorded along the southern side of the trench (Fig. 4, Pl. 4). The majority of the surface consisted of limestone cobbles and irregular slabs of up to 0.30m diameter, with occasional bricks of a similar type to those in the walls being used. Sherds of 16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century pottery were also incorporated within the surface. Sealing the surface on the northern side of the trench, close to wall 133 was a thin layer of medium brown silty clay (112) containing further 17<sup>th</sup> century pottery. This deposit presumably represents the accumulation of debris on the surface during its use.

Deposits underlying the surface were only revealed to a limited extent adjacent to wall 133 on the southern side of the trench. A slightly reddish brown slightly clayey silt (106), also containing 16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century pottery, was exposed possibly relating to the construction of wall 133.

The presence of earlier features was suggested by a noticeable slump in surface 128 on the north side of the trench. The surface had sunk by c.0.1m, probably into the soft fill of an earlier cut feature such as a



pit.

Further structural remains (135) were identified at the eastern end of the trench. These survived as an irregular T shape with the main part aligned north to south, parallel to wall 133, and a spur extending to the east (Fig. 4). They were mostly constructed directly onto 128, although on the south side of the trench they were cut into the surface. Several bricks, also of the same type used in the earlier walls, and a single limestone fragment were *in situ* at the northern extent of the main axis. In the southern part, and in the eastern axis, a number of bricks were laid on their sides forming the edge of the 'wall'. The extent of the remains was defined by a deposit of orangey red silty clay with fragments of degraded bricks (125) which appeared to be the bonding material for these remains. Although irregular, it did not appear as though the remains had been extensively robbed out and they may represent the foundations of relatively insubstantial walls, possibly of timber or mud and stud. Whereas these foundations could represent a separate building, it is perhaps more likely that they represent an eastward extension of the existing structure, with the space between walls 133 and the north to south axis of 135 forming an internal corridor.

To the south and east of 135 was a deposit of mottled dark grey, orangey red and creamy white sandy silty clay, mortar and brick fragments (123). This deposit directly overlay the yard surface 128 and contained 16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century pottery. Its appearance suggested that it was a construction or demolition deposit, although its limited extent, bounded by 135 to the north and west, may indicate that it was a foundation for a floor within that structure. A small area of a similar deposit (134) was also identified cutting through 135, although its function was not established (Fig. 4).

Sealing the probable wall foundation 135 was a creamy white to light beige sandy mortar surface (129/152/155) suggesting further internal alterations to the building and the laying of a new floor. This surface had been truncated by later disturbance to the north and east and its full extent could not be established.

The final phase of alteration to this structure identified within the trench suggests the abandonment of the eastern part of the structure and the construction of a smaller extension. An L-shaped corner of wall foundation (130) was identified in the southern part of the trench (Fig. 4, Pl. 4). It was cut [158] through the mortar floor and comprised mainly rough limestone with some brick fragments. It butted up to wall 133 at the post-pad stone and extended for 1m to the east before turning south into the section. A large flat stone, measuring c.0.4m x 0.5m and presumably also a post-pad, was located at the corner. The foundation was the same width as wall 133 and was presumably also for an external wall. On this foundation, and butted up to the east and south faces of the pad-stone in wall 133, were the remains of a brick wall (132). The continuation of this wall along the southern side of the pad-stone in wall 133 indicated that there must have been an opening in 133 at this point at the time wall 132 was added. Whether this opening had always existed or had been newly created when 132 was constructed is not known. In the former case, it raises the possibility that the post-pad in 133 had served to support a door post and that brick surface 137 was an internal doorstep.

The line of wall 132 was observed in the southern trench section as a mound of reddish brown rubble and silty clay (153) representing its robbed out course (Fig. 4). To the west of the robbed out course of 132, and sealing the remains of walls 133 and surface 137, was medium greyish brown



slightly clayey silt (107) presumably relating to the demolition of this building. To its east, the rubble spread over a dumped deposit of clean, light yellowish brown slightly clayey fine sandy silt (111).

Sealing, or possibly cutting, the demolition deposits at the eastern end of the trench was a layer of light yellowish brown fine sandy silt (100/104/121/124/154) up to 0.34m thick. Sherds of 16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered from this deposit (a single sherd of 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery appears to be intrusive). A number of fragments of limestone including part of a 17<sup>th</sup> century window mullion, presumably from the adjacent building, were found in this layer at the very eastern end of the trench.

At the western end of the trench, and apparently cutting wall 136, were the remains of a later and completely separate structure (141). The right-angled corner of a foundation was revealed, extending for 2.8m east to west and 1.3m north to south within the trench (Fig. 4, Pl. 5). This foundation was 0.7m wide and comprised limestone and brick fragments. No complete bricks were present, although the fragments were of similar type to those used in the walls of the earlier structure. A limestone block and bricks in the northeast corner of the foundation may have represented the remains of the first course of the wall over this foundation. Residual medieval pottery was also included within the foundation. This wall had been extensively robbed-out leaving only a roughly dressed limestone block and brick fragments in the northeast corner as possible remains of its first course. The robber trench [156] cut through the demolition deposit 107 over the earlier building, providing the only clear indication that this structure must be of a later date. The fill (114) of the robber trench comprised medium brown silty clay with brick and limestone fragments. Dateable artefacts from

this deposit included medieval pottery, post-medieval vessel glass and 17<sup>th</sup> century clay pipe stem fragments. It seems improbable that the multi-phase building work at the site was undertaken and demolished solely within the 17<sup>th</sup> century and, consequently, it is likely that all of the artefacts recovered from this deposit were residual. The exact date of the demolition of this building is not clear, but overlying deposits indicate that it had occurred by the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Robber trench 156 was sealed below a dumped deposit of dark reddish brown silt (150) which contained no artefacts. Sealing this deposit were the remains of a mortar bonded brick surface (159), possibly the floor of another structure or an external path or yard (Fig. 4). Although no sample was taken of these bricks they were more regular in form than those in the earlier buildings and were assumed to be of nineteenth century date. This surface was overlain by light reddish brown silt (149) relating to the removal of the surface or the demolition of an associated structure.

A pit [109] located immediately to the west of wall 133 on the northern side of the trench (Fig. 4) contained dark brownish grey silty clay (110) with several sherds of 17<sup>th</sup> century pottery. Its relationship to the sequence of buildings is not clear and it may be of later, possibly 19<sup>th</sup> century, date.

#### Trench 2

The earliest dateable deposit in Trench 2 (Fig. 5) comprised dark grey clayey sandy silt (211) containing pottery, clay pipe fragments, vessel glass and other artefacts of mid-18th century date.

Sealing this deposit was a layer of medium yellowish grey clayey sandy silt (206) which became medium greyish brown towards the southern end of the trench (213). Residual pottery of 17<sup>th</sup> century date was recovered



from this layer.

Cutting into layer 206 was a pit, or ditch, with a V-shaped profile [210]. This feature contained dark grey clayey sandy silt (209). A second pit or ditch with a similar profile [208] and a medium grey clayey sandy silt fill (207) cut feature 209. No artefacts were recovered from either of these features.

At the southern end of the trench layer 213 was sealed by dark greyish brown clayey sandy silt (203). In the north, an irregular deposit of dark brown clayey sandy silt (205) overlay 206. This was sealed beneath light grey silty sand (204). A layer of dark brown clayey sandy silt (202) sealed all of these layers. No artefacts were recovered from any of these upper deposits in this trench, although they are assumed to be of late post-medieval or early modern date.

## 5.6 Phase 5 Modern Deposits

### Trench 1

Several pits were identified cutting into the sandy silt deposits at the eastern end of the trench. A shallow pit [102] was identified in section (Fig. 4). This contained dark grey gritty, slightly clayey silt (101) with 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery, glass and clay pipe stems. A possible continuation of this feature, represented by pit [116], contained dark greyish brown silty clay (103) also with 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery. An irregular pit (120) on the northern side of the trench contained dark brownish grey gritty silty clay (119). Artefacts from this deposit ranged from medieval to 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery. These three pits may all have formed part of the same large feature.

A square wooden post (143), with associated posthole [145] and medium grey clayey silt (144) fill was identified in the northern section of the trench (Fig. 4). The preservation of the post suggested a modern

date for this feature.

Sealing these features, and layer 149, was a sequence of dumped deposits which extended along the whole length of the trench and served as make-up and yard surface layers. The lowest of these was a dark reddish brown silt layer (148) containing 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery. Sealing this was dark greyish brown clayey silt (147) from which 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century pottery was recovered. The upper layer, a mix of light yellow, greyish brown and grey rubble and gravel (146) formed the make-up and surface of the present yard.

A possible posthole [118] was identified at the eastern end of the trench (Fig. 4). This feature contained dark grey gritty silty clay (117). Although no artefacts were recovered, it is likely that this feature was of modern date.

### Trench 2

The upper deposits in this trench related to the modern yard surface and could be compared with those recorded in Trench 1. A make-up layer of light yellow sandy silt with rubble (201) was sealed below medium greyish white and black gravel and sandy silt (200) forming the present surface (Fig. 5).

## 6. DISCUSSION

The evaluation revealed multi-phase structural remains in Trench 1. The dating of these was restricted by limited pottery finds and the lack of a securely dated chronology of brick types within the county. However, a 17<sup>th</sup> century date seems highly likely.

The earliest phase comprised a building fronting onto South Street with a doorway or possible hearth area identified at the rear. It had been timber-framed on brick and stone foundations with an earth floor. However,



the recovery of a stone window mullion fragment suggests that a more substantial, brick or stone, structure also existed. Contemporary with this building was a cobbled yard surface which may have extended across the site into Trench 2. However, the nature of the finds assemblages from the two trenches suggested that they had been located in two separate properties, precluding this suggestion (Appendix 4).

A second structure, or extension, was constructed over the cobbled surface and subsequently replaced by a smaller extension which was keyed into the original building. All of this was replaced by a new building, with brick and stone foundations, constructed with its rear wall closer to the road.

The function of these buildings is not clear as no diagnostic artefacts were recovered and their plan could not be extrapolated from the area exposed. It is possible that they were domestic although this can not be confirmed. Unfortunately the earliest detailed cartographic sources depicting the site are of late 19<sup>th</sup> century date and are of little use in determining the extent of these earlier remains.

Although no exact date can be given for the demolition of the later building, it appears to have been removed by, or during, the earlier 19<sup>th</sup> century. The site was subsequently raised, levelling off the demolished remains and a further building or surface constructed close to South Street. The period of use of this building is not known, but may have been short-lived.

Extensive make-up had occurred across the whole of the site area resulting in relatively deep burial of these post-medieval remains in both trenches. Consequently deposits of certain medieval date were not revealed, but

are likely to exist at the site. The presence of the dumped lead raises the possibility of non-ferrous metalworking may having occurred at the site during the late-medieval of early postmedieval period.

## 7. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

For assessment of significance the *Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling of ancient monuments* has been used (DoE 1990, Annex 4; see Appendix 5 ).

### **Period:**

Evidence of medieval activity was limited to residual artefacts although deposits of this period may have been sealed by later remains. Deposits of 17<sup>th</sup> century to modern date were encountered during the investigation.

### **Rarity:**

Structural remains of 17<sup>th</sup> century date would be expected in the core of a settlement such as Swineshead. However, no domestic or industrial buildings of this period survive in the village and the absence of cartographic sources makes it impossible to determine their former extent or form.

### **Documentation:**

Records of archaeological sites and finds in vicinity of the site are held in the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record and parish files maintained by the Boston Borough Community Archaeologist.

In view of the potential of the area several archaeological investigations, principally watching briefs, have previously been undertaken in the immediate vicinity.

### **Group Value:**

The nature and preservation of the remains within the core of the village provides them



with a moderate group value.

**Survival/Condition:**

Archaeological remains at the site were moderately well-preserved. The structural remains generally survived as foundations and low upstanding walls with some traces of floor levels remaining.

**Fragility/Vulnerability:**

Archaeological remains at the site were sealed beneath c.0.6m of modern make-up deposits. Consequently they would be subject to further impact by any groundworks associated with development that extend below this depth from the present ground surface.

**Diversity:**

A relatively low period diversity was represented by the excavated remains which date only from the post-medieval and later periods. The function of the remains is not certain and their diversity can not be accurately assessed.

**Potential:**

The recovery of some medieval artefacts during the evaluation indicates the potential for deposits of this period to exist at the site. Where sealed by the post-medieval yard surface these may be relatively undisturbed, whilst in other areas they are likely to be disturbed by later activity. There is some potential for the discovery of Saxon remains, as these have previously been recorded within 150m of the site. The potential for Roman or prehistoric remains at the site is uncertain, but probably low.

Although no deposits with a high paleoenvironmental potential were exposed during the evaluation, deeper, possibly water-logged, deposits may exist at the site.

## 8. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological trial trenching on land at the junction of South Street and Abbey Road, Swineshead, Lincolnshire was undertaken as a requirement of a planning application for a proposed residential development.

Post-medieval, probably 17<sup>th</sup> century, structural remains of unknown function were revealed. These are likely to seal deposits of medieval date as artefacts of this period were also recovered. However, medieval layers were not exposed due to their depth of burial beneath the structural remains. All archaeological deposits were sealed by c.0.6m of modern make-up deposits.

Although there was some suggestion of a 17<sup>th</sup> century yard surface in Trench 1 extending across to Trench 2, this was not supported by the artefact assemblage. The types of pottery recovered implied that the trenches were located in areas which had formed separate properties during the post-medieval period. In the absence of any pre-19th century cartographic sources this is impossible to confirm.

## 9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge Mr D. Coles of Mowbray and Son Ltd who commissioned the fieldwork and this report. The project was coordinated by Tobin Rayner and Gary Taylor edited this report with Tom Lane. The Boston Borough Community Archaeologist, Rebecca Wilcox, kindly allowed access to the relevant parish files.

## 10. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Tobin Rayner  
Site Supervisor: James Albone



Archaeological Team: Rachael Hall, Barry Martin, Vicky Mellor and Tobin Rayner.  
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley  
CAD Illustration and Post-excavation Analysis: James Albone

## 11. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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## 12. ABBREVIATIONS

APS	Archaeological Project Services
BGS	British Geological Survey
DoE	Department of the Environment
IFA	Institute of Field Archaeologists
PCA	Pre-Construct Archaeology
SMR	Sites and Monuments Record Office

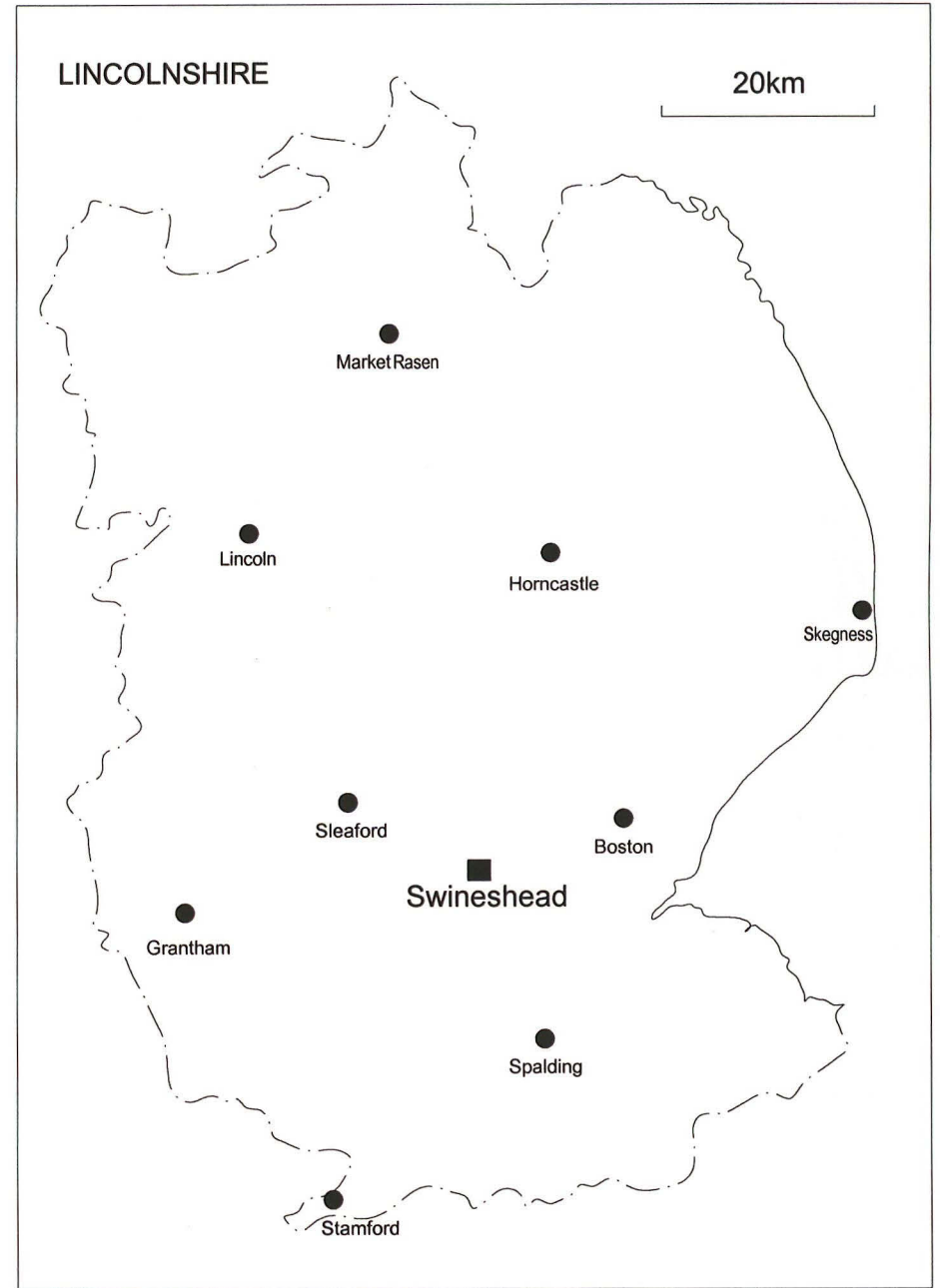


Figure 1 General Location Plan



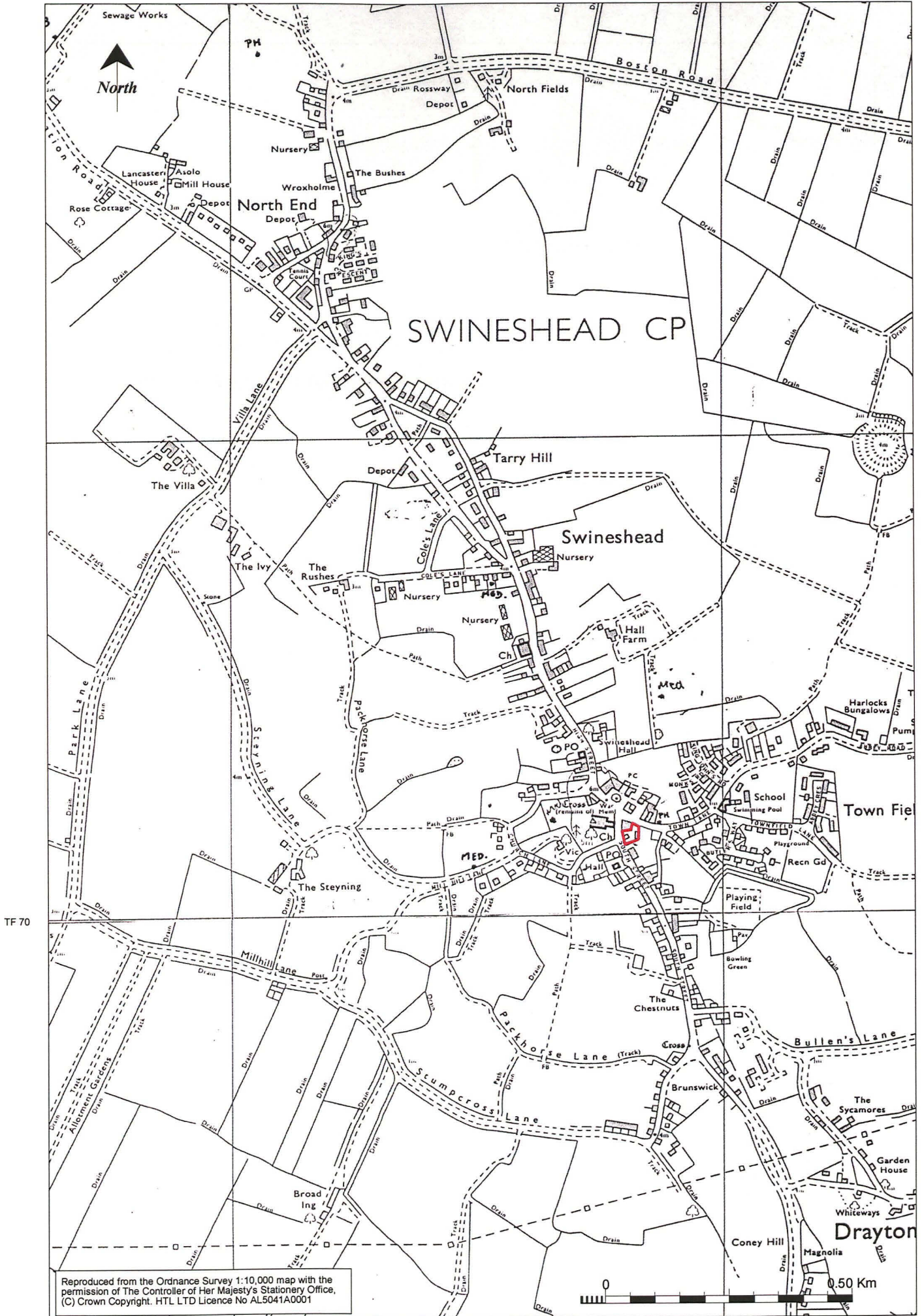


Figure 2 Location plan





Figure 3 Site plan showing trench locations



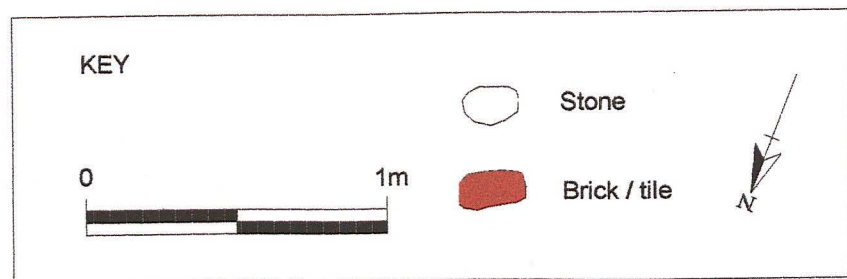
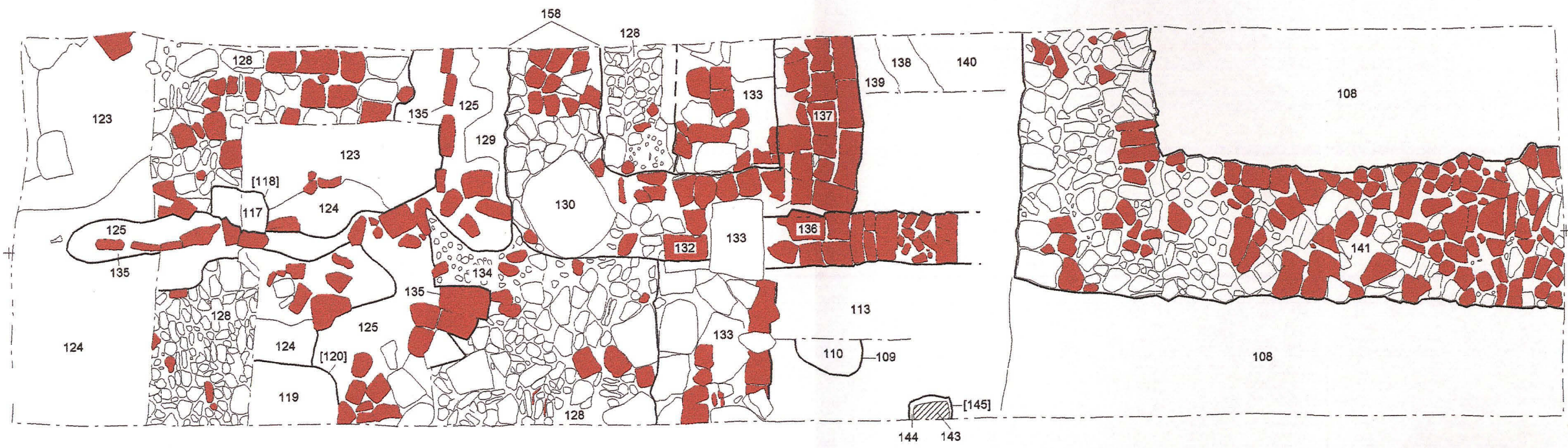
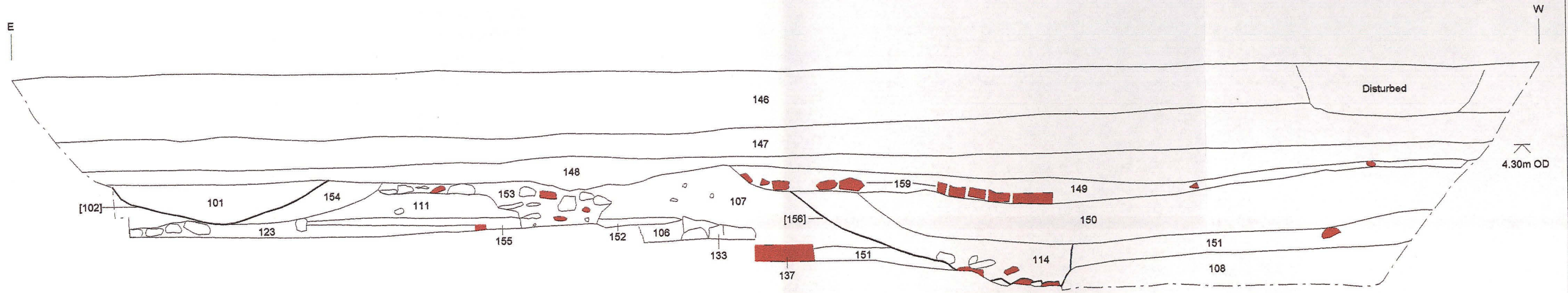


Figure 4 Plan and Section of Trench 1



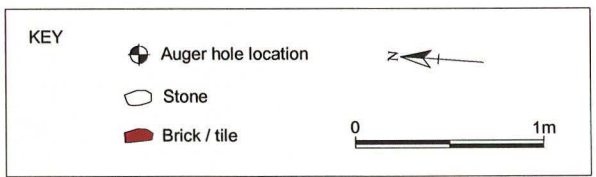
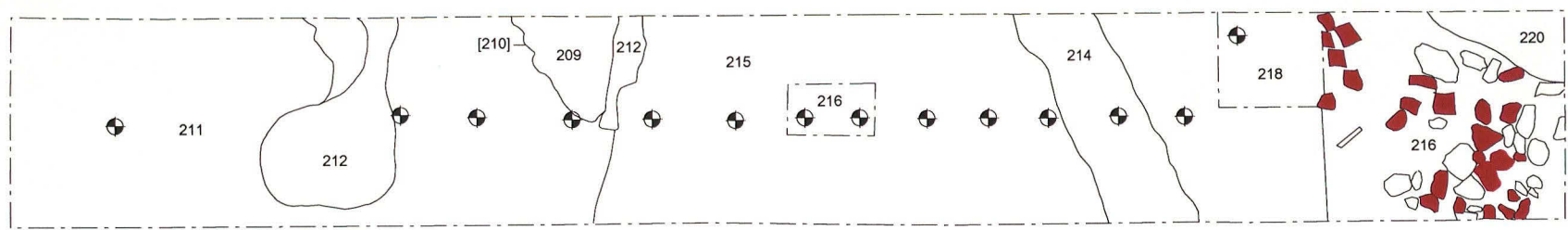
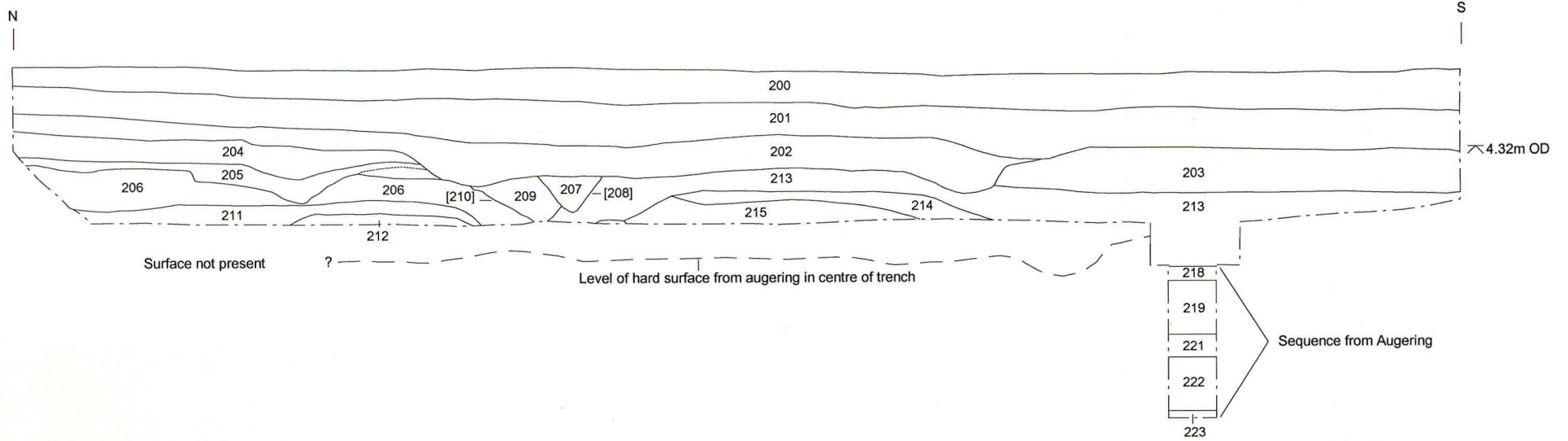


Figure 5 Plan and Section of Trench 2



Plate 1 General view  
of the site looking  
southwest, with Trench  
1 in the foreground.



Plate 2 General  
view of Trench 1  
looking east.

Plate 3 Walls 133 (N-S) and  
136 (E-W) and brick surface  
137 in Trench 1, looking east.  
Post-pad stone beneath scale  
bar in wall 133.







Plate 4 Central area of Trench 1 looking east, showing wall foundation 130 and yard surface 128.



Plate 5 Wall foundation 141 in Trench 1, looking east.

Plate 6 General view of Trench 2, looking southeast.





## Appendix 1

### BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT

South Street/Abbey Road, Swineshead, Lincolnshire

**Application Number:** B/01/0292/FULL

**Site Address:** South Street/Abbey Road, Swineshead

**NGR:** TF 2381 4016

**Applicant:** Mowbray & Son Ltd, Market Place, Swineshead

**Agent:** Barry Johnson Architect, 16 Main Ridge West, Boston

**Site Location and Description:** The application is located in the historic core of Swineshead, opposite St Mary's Church. It is currently a Builders Yard and a number of buildings are located on site, which would require demolition.

**Planning Background:** A full planning application has been submitted to demolish the existing buildings and redevelop the site with 9 terraced houses in 3 blocks of 3 dwellings.

**Archaeological Background:** Although there has been no recorded prehistoric or Roman material within the village, remains dating from these periods have been identified in the surrounding area. Swineshead itself appears to date from the Mid to Late Saxon period (it is mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle in the 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> centuries) and number of finds have been recovered within the village from the medieval and post-medieval periods.

Directly opposite the development site is St Mary's Church, which dates from at least the 14<sup>th</sup> century. Also close to this are the remains of a medieval cross, which may have marked the location of the Market Place, also in this area. The church, village cross and market place would have been located in the core of the village; therefore the proposed development is located in the centre of the historic village. A watching brief near the site undertaken in 2000 by APS (69/00 May 2000) found a quantity of medieval and post-medieval pottery, glass, clay pipes and animal bone.

#### Reason for Archaeological Evaluation

The proposed application, therefore, has the potential to disturb archaeological deposits relating to at least the medieval and post-medieval periods. In order that a fully informed planning decision can be taken, the developer will need to commission an archaeological evaluation prior to the determination of planning permission. An evaluation by way of trial trenching (a 2% sample) is recommended.

Signed.  .....

Gail Smith

South Kesteven Community Archaeologist on behalf of the Boston Community Archaeologist

Date: 12/06/01

Brief is valid for 1 year from this date. Please contact the Community Archaeologist after this time.



For the Particular Attention of the Client

1. Introduction

- 1.1. This brief should be sent to archaeological contractors, together with all relevant site plans of the proposed development, 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. (The Boston Community Archaeologist does not maintain a list of archaeological contractors but names of local units can be found in the Yellow Pages or from the Institute of Field Archaeologists, Tel: 0118 931 6446).
- 1.2. The client will submit these detailed specifications for approval by the Boston Community Archaeologist. Failure to seek approval at an early stage may result in delay later on. To avoid any such delay the client is strongly advised to seek approval of the detailed specification as soon as possible. The client may choose between those specifications that are considered by the Boston Community Archaeologist to adequately satisfy the brief.
- 1.3. All contractors supplying specifications should refer to SCAUM Principles of Competitive Tendering (SCAUM Guidelines and Notes on Competitive Tendering for Archaeological Services 1996).

For the Particular Attention of the Archaeological Contractor

2. Requirement for Work

2.1 The evaluation will consist of:

2.1.1 Intrusive - trial trenching. This should cover approximately a 2% sample of the site.

2.2 The purpose of the archaeological evaluation should be to gather sufficient information to establish the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits.

2.3 Any adjustments to the brief for the evaluation should only be made after discussion with the Community Archaeologist for Boston Borough Council. If any major archaeological discovery is made it is hoped that this will be accommodated within the scheme and preservation in situ be given due consideration.

3. Stages of Work and Techniques

3.1 A report should follow the evaluation which integrates earlier investigations so as to provide a context for any archaeology encountered. The report must place the findings in a local, regional and national context in order that the any archaeological deposits can be fully assessed.

3.2 The evaluation should take into account environmental evidence and provide an

assessment of the viability of such information should further archaeological work be carried out.

#### 4. Methods

##### 4.1 In consideration of methodology the following details should be given in the contractor's specification:

4.1.1 A projected timetable must be agreed for the various stages of work;

4.1.2 The staff structure and numbers must be detailed. This should include lists of specialists and their role in the project;

4.1.3 It is expected that all on site work will be carried out in a way that complies with relevant Health and Safety legislation and that due consideration will be given to site security;

4.1.4 If applicable, the method of geophysical survey should be described and the reasons given as to why the method was chosen. (The work should be carried out according to the guidelines in Research & Professional Services Guidelines No. 1 'Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation' (English Heritage 1995).

4.1.5 The amount of trial trenching will be adequate to investigate the nature and extent of the archaeology. Current practice is to sample at least 2% of the proposed development area.

##### 4.2 Excavation is a potentially destructive technique and the following factors should be borne in mind:

4.2.1 The use of an appropriate machine with a wide toothless ditching blade.

4.2.2 The supervision of all mechanical earthmoving by an experienced archaeologist.

4.2.3 The machine should be used to remove topsoil down to the first archaeological horizon.

4.2.4 The most recent archaeological deposits are not necessarily the least important and this should be considered when determining the level to which machining will be carried out.

4.2.5 When archaeological features are revealed by machine these will be cleaned by hand.

4.2.6 A representative sample of every archaeological feature must be excavated by hand (although the depth of deposits must be determined, it is not expected that every trench will be excavated to natural).

4.2.7 All excavation must be carried out with a view to avoiding features which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*.

4.2.8 Samples should be taken from deposits which are suitable for further investigation



for ecofacts /artefacts and/or the identification of archaeological processes.

- 4.2.9 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 method of removal, reinterment or disposal of the remains or associated items. Attempts must be made at all times not to cause offence to any interested parties.
- 4.2.10 It is expected that an approved single context recording system will be used for all on-site work and post fieldwork analysis.
- 4.2.11 All excavated features will be drawn at the appropriate scale (1:10 for section drawings, 1:20 for single contexts, 1:50 or 1:100 for site plans).
- 4.2.12 A metal detector should be used to scan all spoil from machining.
- 4.2.13 If discovered during excavation, finds of gold and silver must be archaeologically removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner immediately (within 14 days) in accordance with the Treasure Act 1997 and Code of Practice. If removal of such finds is not possible on the same day then adequate security arrangements should be made.
- 4.2.14 The contingencies for the extended excavation/recording/sampling required for this brief.

## 5. Monitoring Arrangements

- 5.1 The Community Archaeologist for Boston Borough Council will monitor the fieldwork to ensure that it meets the specification. To facilitate this she should be contacted at least one week prior to the commencement of fieldwork. The Community Archaeologist should be kept informed of any unexpected discoveries and regularly updated on the project's progress. They should be allowed access to the site at their convenience and will comply with any health and safety requirements associated with the site.

## 6. Reporting Requirements

- 6.1 An interim report is expected within two weeks, may take the form of consultation with the Community Archaeologist if the results of trial trenching are mainly negative. The final report should be a straightforward account of the fieldwork carried out and should be produced within two months of the completion of the fieldwork phase. If this is not possible then the Boston Community Archaeologist must be consulted at the earliest possible opportunity. The report should include:
  - 6.1.1 Plans of the trench layout and features therein, including relevant trench sections and OD levels.
  - 6.1.2 Tables summarising features and artefacts together with a full description and brief interpretation.



- 6.1.3 Plans of actual and potential deposits.
  - 6.1.4 A consideration of the evidence within the wider landscape setting.
  - 6.1.5 A consideration of the importance of the findings on a local, regional and national basis.
  - 6.1.6 A critical review of the effectiveness of the methodology.
  - 6.1.7 A consideration of the impact of the proposed development upon any archaeological remains.
- 6.2 Any recommendation for further work is the responsibility of the Boston Community Archaeologist. The report produced by the contractor, therefore, should not include a written recommendation concerning further works. Should the contractor wish to make recommendations to the Boston Community Archaeologist, this may be done orally or in writing separately from the submitted report (*IFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation paragraph 3.4.8*).
- 6.3 A copy of the evaluation report must be deposited with the Community Archaeologist for Boston Borough Council, Boston Borough Council, The Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record and the client.
6. Archive Deposition
- 6.1 Arrangements must be made with the landowner(s) and/or developers and an appropriate museum for the deposition of the object and paper archive. If the receiving museum is to be the City and County Museum, Lincoln then the archive should be produced in the form outlined in that museum's document 'Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives'.
7. Publication and Dissemination
- 7.1 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.
- 7.2 Should remains of regional or national importance be found, the results of the evaluation should be published in an appropriate format. It is expected that nationally significant remains will be published in the relevant national journal.
8. Additional Information
- 8.1 This document attempts to define the best practice expected of an archaeological



evaluation but cannot fully anticipate the conditions that will be encountered as work progresses. Changes to the approved programme of evaluation work, however, are only to be made with the prior written approval of the Boston Community Archaeologist.

8.2 Bibliography if necessary

9. Further contact addresses:

Susan Smith  
Boston Community Archaeologist  
Heritage Lincolnshire  
The Old School  
Cameron Street  
Sleaford  
NG34 9RW  
Telephone: 01529 461499  
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Mr T Page  
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Lincoln  
LN2 5AL

Jim Bonner  
Senior Built Environment Officer  
Lincolnshire County Council  
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Oxford University Museum  
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**Appendix 2**

**LAND AT  
SOUTH STREET/ABBEY ROAD  
SWINESHEAD  
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**PREPARED FOR  
MOWBRAY AND SONS LTD**

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

**DECEMBER 2001**



**1 SUMMARY**

- 1.1 *An evaluation is required during construction of dwellings at South Street/Abbey Road, 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.*
- 1.3 *Planning permission for the development has been granted subject to a condition for a programme of archaeological work which is to involve archaeological evaluation within the specified area.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

**2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at South Street/Abbey Road, Swineshead, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 2381 4016.
- 2.2 The document contains the following parts:
  - 2.2.1 Overview
  - 2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting
  - 2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
  - 2.2.4 List of specialists
  - 2.2.5 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 site lies in the centre of the village opposite St. Mary's Church, on the east side of South Street, at National Grid Reference TF 2381 4016.
- 3.2 The site is a roughly rectangular block of land covering an area of approximately 0.16ha. The site is currently a builders yard and occupied by a number of buildings.

**4 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 A planning application (B/01/0292/FULL) was submitted to Boston Borough for the development. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological evaluation.

**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 have 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

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**SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT SOUTH STREET/ABBEY ROAD, SWINESHEAD**

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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.
- 6.4 The medieval period is represented by the Church of St. Mary, which dates from at least the 14<sup>th</sup> century and a cross which may have marked the Market Place.

**7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.
- 7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:
- 7.2.1 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.
  - 7.2.2 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.
  - 7.2.3 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.
  - 7.2.4 Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.
  - 7.2.5 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.
  - 7.2.6 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
  - 7.2.7 Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

**8 LIAISON WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR**

- 8.1 Prior to the commencement of the trial trenching the arrangement of the interventions (excavations) will be agreed with the archaeological curator to ensure that the proposed scheme of works fulfils their requirements.

**9 TRIAL TRENCHING**

9.1 Reasoning for this technique

- 9.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.
- 9.1.2 The trial trenching will consist of the excavation of two (2) trenches measuring 10m x 1.6m, being a 2% sample of the site. Trenches may be widened and stepped-in should archaeological deposits extend below 1.2m depth. Augering may be used to determine the depth of the sequence of deposits present.

9.2 General Considerations

- 9.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.
- 9.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).
- 9.2.3 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.



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SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT SOUTH STREET/ABBEY ROAD, SWINESHEAD

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- 9.2.4 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. Not all archaeological features exposed will necessarily be excavated. However, the investigation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.
- 9.2.5 Open trenches will be marked by hazard tape attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.

9.3 Methodology

- 9.3.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.
- 9.3.2 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*ie* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.
- 9.3.3 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services proforma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.
- 9.3.4 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.
- 9.3.5 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site before the commencement of field operations.
  - the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
  - individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
  - groups of features where their relationship is important.
  - the site on completion of field work
- 9.3.6 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If removal of the remains is necessary the appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.
- 9.3.7 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.
- 9.3.8 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the top soil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.
- 9.3.9 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be

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**SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT SOUTH STREET/ABBEY ROAD, SWINESHEAD**

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established by an EDM survey.

**10 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

- 10.1 If appropriate, during the investigation specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. The specialist will visit the site and will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required. The results of the specialist's assessment will be incorporated into the final report

**11 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT**

11.1 Stage 1

11.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

11.1.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual 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.

11.2 Stage 2

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

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

11.3 Stage 3

11.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
- Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.
- Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results.
- A text describing the findings of the investigation.
- Plans of the trenches showing 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 context within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.



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**SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT SOUTH STREET/ABBEY ROAD, SWINESHEAD**

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- A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

**12 ARCHIVE**

- 12.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This sorting will be undertaken according to the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long term storage and curation.

**13 REPORT DEPOSITION**

- 13.1 Copies of the report will be sent to: the client, Mowbray and Sons Ltd; the Boston Community Archaeologist; the Boston District Planning Department; and the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record.

**14 PUBLICATION**

- 14.1 A report of the findings of the investigation will be submitted for inclusion in the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

**15 CURATORIAL MONITORING**

- 15.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with Boston Community Archaeologist. As much written notice as possible, ideally at least seven days, will be given to the archaeological curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

**16 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS**

- 16.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from the archaeological curator.
- 16.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

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

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

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: Dr D Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust Roman: B Precious, independent specialist Anglo-Saxon: J Young, independent specialist Medieval and later: G Taylor, APS in consultation with H Healey, independent archaeologist
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist; or G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist

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**SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT SOUTH STREET/ABBEY ROAD, SWINESHEAD**

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Animal Remains Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy; or P Cope-Faulkner, APS
Environmental Analysis	V Fryer, independent specialist
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

**18 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS**

18.1 Fieldwork is estimated to take six (6) person-days. Post-excavation analysis and report production is expected to take 10 person-days within a notional programme of 10 days. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor and CAD illustrator. Two half-days of specialist time are allotted in the project budget.

18.2 Contingency

18.2.1 Contingencies have been specified in the budget. These include: environmental sampling/analysis of waterlogged remains; pump (may be required); Anglo-Saxon pottery (small amounts allowed for); Medieval pottery- large quantities (moderate amount allowed for); faunal remains - large quantities (moderate amounts allowed for); Conservation and/or Other unexpected remains or artefacts.

18.2.2 Other than the pump, the activation of any contingency requirement will be by the archaeological curator (Boston Community Archaeologist), not Archaeological Project Services.

**19 INSURANCES**

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

**20 COPYRIGHT**

20.1 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.

20.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

20.3 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.

20.4 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.

**21 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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

Specification: Version 1, 05<sup>th</sup> December 2001



### Appendix 3

#### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
100	Light - medium yellowish brown fine sandy silt. >2.1m x >2.4m x 0.35m thick.	Dumped / make-up deposit
101	Dark grey gritty slightly clayey silt with charcoal and ash. 0.65m x ? x 0.11m thick.	Fill of pit 102
102	Cut of unknown extent with shallow sloping sides. 0.65m x ? x 0.11m thick.	Cut of pit
103	Dark greyish brown silty clay. 0.34m diam x ? thick.	Fill of pit 116
104	Light yellowish brown fine sandy silt.	Dumped / make-up deposit (=100)
105	Limestone slabs and cobbles	Yard surface (= 128)
106	Slightly reddish brown slightly clayey silt. >0.4m x >0.12m x >0.12m thick.	Probable dumped deposit
107	Medium greyish brown slightly clayey silt. 1.88m x 2.4m x 0.2m thick.	Dumped / make-up deposit
108	Medium - dark brownish grey to greyish brown silty clay and clayey silt. >2.6m x >2.4m x >0.4m thick.	Dumped / make-up deposit
109	Sub-oval cut. 0.35m diam x ?depth	Cut of pit
110	Dark brownish grey silty clay. 0.35m diam x ?thick	Fill of pit 109
111	Light yellowish brown slightly clayey fine sandy silt. 1.0m x ? x 0.15m thick.	Dumped / make-up deposit
112	Medium brown silty clay. c. 1m x >0.8m x 0.1m thick.	Layer accumulated over yard surface 128
113	Yellowish medium brown clayey silt. 1.2m x >2.4m x ? thick.	Dumped / make-up deposit may be assoc with 151
114	Medium brown silty clay with frequent limestone and brick fragments. 1.7mwide x ?>1.3m N-S x ?>2.8m E-W x 0.56m thick.	Fill of possible robber trench 156
115	Number not used	-----
116	Sub-circular cut. 0.34m diam x ? depth.	Cut of pit
117	Dark grey gritty silty clay. 0.28m x 0.28 m x ?thick.	Fill of post hole 118
118	Sub rectangular cut. 0.28m x 0.28 m x ?depth.	Cut of post hole

119	Dark brownish grey gritty silty clay. 1.2m x >0.97m x ?thick	Fill of pit 120
120	Irregular cut of unknown extent. 1.2m x >0.97m x ?deep	Cut of pit
121	Same as 124	-----
122	Creamy yellow sandy mortar. >1.0 x 1.2m x 0.08m thick.	Mortar surface (=152)
123	Mottled dark grey, orangey red and creamy white sandy silty clay. >2.2m x >0.88m x 0.08m thick.	Demolition / Construction debris layer
124	Light yellowish brown fine sandy silt.	Dumped / make-up deposit (= 100)
125	Orangey red silty clay with degraded brick and bricks. Max extent 2.3m x >2.4m x 0.15m thick.	Foundation / robber trench fill associated with wall 135
126	Linear 'T-shaped' cut. Extent 2.3m x >2.4m x 0.15m deep.	Cut of foundation / robber trench of wall 135
127	Same as 119	-----
128	Brick and stone slabs and cobbles. >3.56m x >2.40m x 0.1m thick	Yard surface
129	Creamy white sandy mortar.	Remains of mortar surface (=155)
130	Limestone blocks, bricks and fragments. >1.1m N-S x 1.0m E-W x ?depth	Corner of wall foundation with post pad
131	Same as 105	-----
132	Linear mortar-bonded brick. Surviving 0.6m long x 0.45m wide x c.0.2m high.	Remains of brick wall, E - W
133	Brick and limestone blocks and rubble with dark grey brown silty clay and mortar bonding. >2.4m long x 0.45m wide x 0.3m high.	Wall, N - S
134	Mixed dark brownish grey silty clay with creamy white mortar. 0.6m x 0.85m x ?thick.	Demolition / construction rubble associated with wall 135
135	Linear brick and limestone blocks bonded by 125. Extent 2.3m x >2.4m x 0.15m thick.	Remains of wall / foundation
136	Linear bricks bonded with dark brown clayey silt and creamy mortar. Surviving 1.0m long x 0.27m wide x c.0.2m high.	Wall butts up to 133



137	Linear brick and limestone area. >0.90m x 0.45m x c.0.2m thick.	Surface - possible step or hearth
138	Black - dark grey burnt clay. >0.3m x 0.18m x ?thick.	Burnt ?floor surface associated with ?hearth
139	Brownish red burnt clay. >0.3m x 0.2m x ?thick.	Burnt ?floor surface
140	Light greyish brown silt. >0.3m x 0.5m x ?thick.	Possibly part of ?floor surface 151
141	Linear brick and stone rubble. >1.3m N-S x >2.8m E-W x 0.7m wide. Depth >0.1m.	Wall foundation corner
142	Unstratified finds from Trench 1	-----
143	Timber post. 0.19m square x > c.1m high.	Remains of modern fence post
144	Medium grey clayey silt. 0.22m square x ?thick	Fill of post hole 145
145	Sub-square cut. 0.22m square x ?depth.	Cut of post hole
146	Mixed light yellow, greyish brown and grey rubble and gravel. >2.4m x > 9.4m x 0.4m thick.	Modern yard make up and surface
147	Dark greyish brown clayey silt. >2.4m x >8.9m x 0.26m thick.	Dumped / make-up deposit
148	Dark reddish brown silt. >2.4m x >8.7m x 0.2m thick.	Dumped / make-up deposit
149	Light reddish brown silt. >2.4m x >4.6m x 0.16m thick.	Dumped / make-up deposit
150	Dark reddish brown silt. >2.4m x >3.8m x 0.35m thick.	Dumped deposit
151	Light reddish brown silt with brick fragments. >2.4m x >3.84m x 0.2m thick.	Possible floor surface
152	Light beige sandy mortar. 1.8m x > 1m x 0.06m thick.	Remains of floor foundation / surface
153	Reddish brown brick and limestone rubble with silty clay matrix. 1.44m x > ?1.1m N-S x 0.28m thick	Demolition rubble / robber trench fill over wall 130
154	Light yellowish brown fine sandy silt. >1.65m x ? x 0.26m thick.	Dumped deposit
155	Continuation of 152	-----
156	Linear cut. 1.7m wide x >?>1.3m N-S x >?>2.8m E-W x 0.56m thick.	Cut of robber trench for wall 114
157	?Linear cut. >1.3m N-S x >2.8m E-W x 0.7m wide. Depth >0.3m.	Construction trench for wall 141

158	?Linear cut. >1.1m N-S x 1.0m E-W x ?depth	Construction trench for foundation 130
159	Bricks with mortar bonding. 2.4m x ? x 0.1m thick	Possible surface/floor
200	Mixed medium greyish white and black limestone and gravel in a sandy silty matrix. >9.45m x >1.2m x 0.23m thick	Modern yard make-up and surface
201	Light yellow sandy silt with brick rubble. >9.45m x >1.2m x 0.28m thick.	Remains of surface or dumped deposit
202	Dark brown clayey sandy silt. >6.7m x >1.2m x 0.29m thick..	Dumped / make-up deposit
203	Dark greyish brown clayey sandy silt. >3.05m x >1.2m x 0.3m thick.	Dumped / make-up deposit
204	Light grey silty sand. >2.66m x >1.2m x 0.2m thick	Dumped / make-up deposit
205	Dark brown clayey sandy silt. >2.75m x >1.2m x 0.16m thick	Dumped / make-up deposit
206	Medium yellowish grey clayey silty sand. >3.3m x >1.2m x 0.28m thick	Dumped / make-up deposit
207	Medium grey clayey sandy silt. 0.43m x ? x 0.23m thick	Fill of ?pit 208
208	Cut of unknown form or extent. 0.43m x ? x 0.23m deep.	Cut of ?pit
209	Dark grey clayey sandy silt. >0.58m x ? x >0.29m thick.	Fill of ?pit210
210	Cut of unknown form or extent. >0.58m x ? x >0.29m deep.	Cut of ?pit
211	Dark grey clayey sandy silt. 2.66m x >1.2m x >0.13m thick.	Dumped / make-up deposit
212	Medium reddish brown silty sand. 1.2m x 1.1m x > 0.08m thick.	Dumped / make-up deposit
213	Medium greyish brown clayey sandy silt. >5.95m x >1.2m x 0.28m thick.	Dumped / make-up deposit
214	Mottled light yellowish brown and greyish brown clayey sandy silt. >2.1m x >1.2m x 0.16m thick.	Dumped / make-up deposit
215	Medium greyish brown clayey sandy silt. >1.92m x >1.2m x 0.19m thick.	Dumped / make-up deposit
216	Light - medium grey limestone and brick rubble with a sandy silt matrix. >6.75m x >1.2m x ?thick	Limestone and brick surface
217	Same as 216	-----
218	Mottled light brown and dark greyish brown clayey sandy silt. ?extent x 0.1m thick.	Dumped / make-up deposit



219	Medium grey clayey sandy silt. ?extent x 0.35m thick.	Dumped / make-up deposit
220	Light pinkish brown clayey silt. >0.8m x >0.4m x ? thick.	Layer beneath rubble surface 216
221	Light - medium grey clayey sandy silt. ?extent x 0.15m thick.	Dumped deposit
222	Medium grey clayey sandy silt. ?extent x 0.35m thick.	Dumped deposit
223	Light - medium brown silt. ?extent x >0.1m thick	Natural deposit

## Appendix 4

### THE FINDS

*Paul Cope-Faulkner, Rachael Hall,  
Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor*

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the City of Lincoln post-Roman pottery codes. A total of 99 fragments of pottery weighing 2012g and representing a minimum of 74 separate vessels was recovered from twenty-two contexts. In addition to the pottery, a large quantity of other artefacts, metal, stone, glass, clay pipe, brick and tile, comprising 126 items weighing a total of 28270g, was recovered. Faunal remains were also retrieved.

#### Provenance

Artefacts were recovered from dumped deposits and structural remains, including wall, foundations and a yard surface. The majority of the artefacts, 80% of the pottery and 63% of other objects, were collected from Trench 1 in the western part of the site and the faunal remains were also most numerous (83%) in this trench. Medieval objects were only recovered from Trench 1.

Regional imports from Staffordshire and elsewhere in the Midlands form the greater part of the large post-medieval pottery assemblage, though locally-produced wares are also numerous. These local products were manufactured relatively locally to Swineshead, at Bourne, 25km to the southwest and at Boston or Old Bolingbroke, 10km and 27km to the northeast respectively. There is one foreign import, a piece of German stoneware recovered from (211).

#### Range

Much of the assemblage is of post-medieval, 16<sup>th</sup>- 18<sup>th</sup> century date and the range of material is detailed in the following tables. Pottery formed the main component of the large artefact assemblage, though metal, clay pipe, glass and ceramic building materials were also numerous. A moderate quantity of faunal remains was also recovered.

*Table 1: The Pottery*

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Weight (g)	Latest Date
100	BOU	Bourne D ware	1	26	16 <sup>th</sup> - 17 <sup>th</sup> century
101	LERTH	Brown glazed earthenware, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	2 (link)	51	19 <sup>th</sup> century
	EMOD	White glazed tableware, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	3 (link)	2	
	CRMWARE	Creamware, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	1	
103	EMOD	White glazed tableware, painted, probably 1 vessel, 19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century	5 (4 link)	8	19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
	EMOD	White glazed tableware, 19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century	3 (2 link)	9	
	EMOD	Mocha ware, separate vessels, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	2	17	
	STSL	Staffordshire slipware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	6	
		Red earthenware, black-glazed, ?Boston, handle, 17 <sup>th</sup> century?	1	8	
	TB	Toynnton-type chafing dish, 15 <sup>th</sup> - 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	41	



Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Weight (g)	Latest Date
104	EMOD	Mocha ware	1	8	19 <sup>th</sup> century
105		Lincoln ware	1	5	13 <sup>th</sup> - 14 <sup>th</sup> century
106	BOU	Bourne D ware	1	26	16 <sup>th</sup> - 17 <sup>th</sup> century
108	BOUA	Bourne A ware pancheon, 12 <sup>th</sup> - 14 <sup>th</sup> century	1	36	13 <sup>th</sup> - 15 <sup>th</sup> century
	TOY	Toynton All Saints-type ware, separate vessels, 13 <sup>th</sup> - 15 <sup>th</sup> century	2	8	
		?Lincoln ware, 13 <sup>th</sup> - 14 <sup>th</sup> century	1	13	
110	MY	Midlands Yellow ware, probably 1 vessel, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	4 (2 link)	75	17 <sup>th</sup> century
	BOU	Bourne D ware, separate vessels, 16 <sup>th</sup> - 17 <sup>th</sup> century	4	88	
	TB	Toynton/Bolingbroke-type ware, probably 2 separate vessels, 16 <sup>th</sup> - 17 <sup>th</sup> century	3	52	
112	BOU	Bourne D ware, separate vessels, 16 <sup>th</sup> - 17 <sup>th</sup> century	2	7	17 <sup>th</sup> century
	BL	Midlands Black ware? cup/mug rim, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	1	
	TB	?Toynton/Bolingbroke-type ware, 15 <sup>th</sup> - 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	10	
113	BOU	Bourne D ware, jug	1	34	16 <sup>th</sup> - 17 <sup>th</sup> century
114	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware, separate vessels	2	17	13 <sup>th</sup> - 15 <sup>th</sup> century
119	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware, jug rim, 13 <sup>th</sup> - 15 <sup>th</sup> century	1	40	19 <sup>th</sup> century
	STMO	Staffordshire mottled ware, 18 <sup>th</sup> cent	1	7	
	BL	Midland Black ware, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	5	
		?Boston, red earthenware, black glazed, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	3	
	EMOD	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	1	
	EMOD	Bone china, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	4	
123	BOU	Bourne D ware, 4 separate vessels	5 (2 link)	106	16 <sup>th</sup> - 17 <sup>th</sup> century
124	TOY	Toynton All Saints-type ware, 13 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> century	1	6	16 <sup>th</sup> - 17 <sup>th</sup> century

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Weight (g)	Latest Date
	BOU	Bourne D ware, 16 <sup>th</sup> - 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	5	
128	BOU	Bourne D ware, probably 1 vessel, 16 <sup>th</sup> - 17 <sup>th</sup> century	5 (4 link)	99	16 <sup>th</sup> - 17 <sup>th</sup> century
	TB	Toynton/Bolingbroke-type ware, including a jug handle and a large jug/cistern handle, 15 <sup>th</sup> - 17 <sup>th</sup> century	3	332	
141	TOY?	?Toynton All Saints-type ware, encrusted externally, peg hole?- possible cistern	4 (link)	68	13 <sup>th</sup> - 15 <sup>th</sup> century
142	LERTH	Brown glazed earthenware, pancheon, ?18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	248	?18 <sup>th</sup> century
	BOUA	Bourne A ware, abraded, 12 <sup>th</sup> - 14 <sup>th</sup> century	1	15	
	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware, 13 <sup>th</sup> - 15 <sup>th</sup> century	1	10	
147	LSTON	Stoneware, grey, glazed ink bottle, 19 <sup>th</sup> - early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	256	19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
	EMOD	Pearlware, hand painted, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	3	
	CRMWARE	Creamware, late, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	3	12	
148	EMOD	Blue and white transfer printed tableware	1	7	19 <sup>th</sup> century
211	STSL	Staffordshire slipware, separate vessels, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	2	14	18 <sup>th</sup> century
	STMO	Staffordshire mottled ware, tankard, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	3	
	MY	Midlands Yellow ware, saucer candle stick, saucer burnt/sooted internally, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	2 (no link)	34	
	BL	Midlands Blackware, tyg, probably 1 vessel, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	4 (3 link)	24	
	MP	Midlands Purple-type ware, black glazed, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	16	
	RAER/FREC	Raeren/Frechen stoneware, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	3	
	BS	?Nottingham salt-glazed stoneware, tankard, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	12	
	LERTH	Red painted earthenware, black glazed, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	30	
	BOU	?Bourne D ware, 16 <sup>th</sup> - 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	6	
213	MY	Midlands Yellow ware, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	10	17 <sup>th</sup> century
	BL	Midlands Blackware, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	5	



Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Weight (g)	Latest Date
	MP	Midlands Purple-type ware, black glazed, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	2 (link)	13	
		Boston/Bolingbroke-type ware, 16 <sup>th</sup> - 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	25	
Tr2+	LERTH	Red painted earthenware, black glazed	1	41	18 <sup>th</sup> -early 19 <sup>th</sup> century

Three ceramic phases are evident in the assemblage. Medieval material, of 13<sup>th</sup>- 15<sup>th</sup> century date, provides the earliest phase and was only identified in Trench 1. Moreover, there were no redeposited or residual medieval sherds from Trench 2. All of the medieval pieces are fairly local products, from Bourne, Toynton All Saints and Lincoln.

A post-medieval phase, of the 16<sup>th</sup>- 18<sup>th</sup> century, provided the great majority of the artefact assemblage and was evident in both trenches. There are, however, compositional variations in the material of this period. Excluding redeposited material, local Lincolnshire pottery types are most numerous, providing 29 sherds (23 vessels), while regional imports account for 21 sherds (13 vessels). Trench 1, in the western part of the investigation area, yielded the larger part of the group, 32 sherds representing 23 vessels, though this material was almost entirely locally produced, with only 5 pottery fragments representing 2 vessels imported from other regions. By contrast, Trench 2, to the northeast, was dominated by regional imports, with 16 sherds (11 vessels) of pottery made outside Lincolnshire, and only 2 fragments (2 vessels) from the county. These variations in the assemblage may indicate functional or status differences between the two trench areas of the site. Early modern, 19<sup>th</sup>- 20<sup>th</sup> century, artefacts provide the third ceramic phase but this was only really evident in Trench 1.

Table 2: The other artefacts

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	Latest Date
100	Limestone, ashlar fragment, chisel marks	1	110	17 <sup>th</sup> century
	Limestone, cavetto-moulded mullion, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	107	
101	fragments of colourless cast window glass	4	20	19 <sup>th</sup> century
	Fire-rounded rim of colourless glass container, post-medieval	1	13	
	Clay pipe stem, bore 5/64", 18 <sup>th</sup> century	2	3	
	Clay pipe stem, bore 4/64", 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	2	
103	Tile, post-medieval	1	181	19 <sup>th</sup> century
	Iron, sheet, encrusted	1	39	
	Iron, ?nail	1	5	
	Colourless fire-rounded rim, glass bowl, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	3	
	Colourless edge of window glass	1	4	
	Clinker	3	10	
108	Clay pipe stem, mouthpiece, bore 7/64", 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	2	17 <sup>th</sup> century
	Lead, casting sprues, casting splash and possible window cames	32	14450	

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	Latest Date
	?Mortar	1	46	
110	Tile, glazed, late medieval	1	24	post medieval
	Window glass, much iridescence, post medieval	2	2	
	Copper alloy lace tags	3	1	
	Slagged coal, post-medieval	1	5	
	Glassy slag, ?iron smithing, post-medieval	1	12	
112	Tile, post-medieval	1	103	post-medieval
114	Clay pipe stems, bores 6/64" and 7/64", 17 <sup>th</sup> century	2	11	17 <sup>th</sup> century
	fragments of light green vessel, post-medieval	2	1	
	?Mortar	1	62	
119	Clay pipe stem, bore 8/64", 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	2	17 <sup>th</sup> century
	Burnt clay	1	5	
	Slate, post-medieval	1	3	
128	Tile	1	86	post-medieval
135	Handmade brick, 257mm long, 128mm wide, 58mm thick	1	3180	?late medieval-post-medieval
136	Handmade brick, glazed, 120mm wide, 57-60mm thick, ?late medieval-post-medieval	3	1967	?late medieval-post-medieval
	Handmade brick, 120mm wide, 57mm thick, ?late medieval-post-medieval	1	1450	
137	Handmade brick, 274mm long, 124mm wide, 59mm thick, slight chamfer on underside	1	3320	?late medieval-post-medieval
141	Handmade brick, 135mm wide, 60mm thick	1	1760	?late medieval-post-medieval
151	Handmade brick, 1 burnt	2	619	?late medieval-post-medieval
211	Iron, rectangular-section nail shaft	1	5	mid 18 <sup>th</sup> century
	Lead, circular-section rod	1	14	
	Clay pipe bowls, Lincoln type B, bore 7/64", 1650-90	3	38	
	Clay pipe bowl, Lincoln type B, bore 6/64", 1650-90	1	15	
	Clay pipe bowl, Oswald type G9, bore 7/64", c. 1680-1710	1	10	
	Clay pipe stems, 2 mouthpieces, bore 7/64", 17 <sup>th</sup> century	13	61	



Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	Latest Date
	Clay pipe stems, bore 6/64", 17 <sup>th</sup> century	6	34	
	Body sherd of green glass wine bottle, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	19	
	Fragment of colourless vessel glass, part of drinking vessel bowl, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	1	
	Lead crystal stem of drinking vessel, ribbed knob between collars, c. 1750	1	10	
	fragments of colourless window glass, post-medieval	2	2	
	Handmade brick, 1 burnt, late medieval - post-medieval	2	347	
	Coal	1	11	
Tr2+	Clay pipe bowl, Lincoln type A/B, bore 8/64", 1640-90	1	13	17 <sup>th</sup> century
	Clay pipe bowl, Lincoln type B, bore 7/64", 1650-90	1	11	
	Clay pipe bowl, Lincoln type B, bore 6/64", 1650-90	1	11	
	Clay pipe stem, bore 8/64", 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	6	
	Clay pipe stem, bore 7/64", 17 <sup>th</sup> century	3	18	
	Clay pipe stems, bore 6/64", 17 <sup>th</sup> century	6	36	

Two fragments of fine limestone masonry were retrieved from (100). One of these is a hollow chamfer, or cavetto, moulded window mullion. This form dates to the period 1582-1707 (Alcock and Hall 1994, 39).

A large quantity of lead, almost 14.5kg, was recovered from (108). This metallic material has a skeletal or dendritic form and appears to combine grooved narrow rods, round-sectioned rods, wide and long sheet-like sections and more amorphous pieces. The grooving on some of the rods suggest that these are window comes, while other pieces, some of the round-sectioned rods and sheet, appear to be sprues and possibly flashes from casting. The amorphous fragments suggest casting splashes. Due to the inherent diverse nature of this material it is unclear what the lead represents. It is possible that it was a spoiled casting of window leading or a failed casting that was utilizing reclaimed window comes. Apart from its indeterminate nature, it is also unusual that this significant quantity of lead, which occurs in some very large pieces, was not reclaimed and recycled. This may indicate that the lead was from the termination of casting operations, or derived from an alternative action, perhaps destruction by fire of a lead-bearing object or structure. Glass is totally absent from the mass of metal, indicating that the lead does not represent a destroyed window.

Handmade brick was recovered from several contexts in Trench 1, and also Trench 2. One of the examples from (136) has glaze only around one end, suggesting that this coating may be accidental. The second glazed brick from the context is a small corner fragment with glaze on all four faces. All the handmade bricks are in fairly fine sandy fabrics with few inclusions. All the measurable bricks are between 57-60mm thick and 120-135mm wide. Two complete examples were recovered and were 257mm and 274mm long. In comparison, late medieval bricks built into Hussey Tower, Boston, have average dimensions of 260mm long by 120mm wide and 65mm thick. It is possible that the recovered bricks are not too dissimilar in date to those in late 15<sup>th</sup> century Hussey Tower, though these Swineshead examples are generally larger than those at Boston and thus may be later. However, there is no brick type-series for Lincolnshire at present and, as a result, the chronology of brick forms, fabric sources and origins is largely conjectural and based on associations with other, more datable, artefact types.

A total of thirty-eight pieces of clay pipe were recovered, the great majority, 31, from Trench 2. Almost all of these pipe fragments are of one period, dating from the mid 17<sup>th</sup> to very early 18<sup>th</sup> century, with only three later 18<sup>th</sup>- 19<sup>th</sup> century pieces recovered. Most of the pipe bowls are of recognizable Lincoln forms, mostly Type B but there is an A/B hybrid, and date from c. 1640-90 (Mann 1977, 17-8). There is a further bowl of broadly the same period that is not readily matched by the Lincoln typology. This is an Oswald general type 9 of c. 1680-1710 (Oswald 1975, 37-9).

Table 3: *The Faunal Remains*

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Description
100	Cattle	metacarpus	1	chopped  fragment fragments
	Cattle	metarsus	1	
	Cattle	phalange	1	
	Cattle sized	rib	1	
	Cattle sized	unidentified	2	
101	Bird	skull	2	head present
	Bird	humerus	1	
	Bird	ulna	1	
107	Cattle	metarsus	1	shaft fragment
	Sheep	unidentified	1	
108	Cattle sized	skull	1	fragment  shaft of long bone
	Cattle sized	clavicle?	1	
	bird	unidentified	1	
	unknown	unidentified	1	
	Oyster	Shell	4	
	Banded snail	Shell	1	
110	Sheep sized	rib	1	fragment
111	Cattle	rib	1	
	Sheep	rib	1	
112	Cattle	humerus	1	
	Cattle sized	unidentified	5	
	Cattle sized	rib	1	
	Sheep sized	rib	1	
114	Sheep sized	unidentified	1	
115	Bird	metatarsus	1	
123	Cattle sized	rib	1	
124	Cattle sized	mandible	7	very fragmentary, some copper staining
	Cattle sized	unidentified	1	
125	Cattle	metatarsus	1	juvenile juvenile
	Cattle	phalange	2	
	Unknown	unidentified	2	
141	Cattle	metacarpus	2	slightly chalky condition
211	Cattle sized	rib	1	
	Sheep	scapula	1	
213	Cattle sized	skull	6	
	Horse	radius	1	
	Sheep	metatarsus	1	



### Condition

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

### Documentation

Archaeological investigations have been undertaken in Swineshead previously, including in close proximity to the present site, and are the subject of reports. Records of archaeological remains and finds in the area are maintained in the files of the Boston Community Archaeologist and the County Sites and Monuments Record.

The recovered pottery fabrics and forms correspond with the county type series and, therefore, are part of a well-studied and documented artefact group. However, there is no similar county type series for bricks, which limits the level of interpretation for these items.

### Potential

The artefact assemblage is varied in nature and the multiple aspects of the collections have differing potential and significance. Although not a large group, the medieval aspect of the assemblage is of moderate local potential. Moreover, the medieval material was only recovered from Trench 1 and this is of significance, indicating that occupation of this period was confined to the western part of the site. The fairly small quantity of artefacts of this period would, however, tend to indicate that the area was probably not inhabited as such. The absence of any artefacts prior to the medieval period is informative and suggests that occupation of the area commenced in about the 13<sup>th</sup> century.

Forming the largest part of the assemblage, the post-medieval material is also of moderate local potential. Although of the same broad date range, the separate groups from the two trenches are, however, of disparate nature, and this is significant and informative. Trench 1, in the southwest, yielded the larger part of the assemblage for this period, including the vast majority of the metal, and most of the brick and tile. Additionally, the pottery was almost entirely local wares. By contrast, at the northeastern side of the site in Trench 2, regional imports dominated the pottery aspect and the vast majority of the clay pipes occurred here. The diversity in the pottery groups from the two parts of the site indicate that the other variations in the artefact assemblage are not due to selective, localized, dumping but probably reflect functional and status differences and also the likelihood that the current investigation occupies an area that was at least two separate properties during the post-medieval period. This suggestion is enhanced by the distribution of the medieval and early modern finds, which were both largely confined to Trench 1. This, in turn, suggests that the definition of the separate properties was established in the medieval period and lasted until the early modern era.

Some of the brick from the site is burnt or glazed, with one piece suggesting that the glazing was accidental and secondary to production. Together, the glazing and burning of the bricks may indicate that they formed part of an industrial, high-temperature structure. There are no clear indications what industrial activity this may have been; although there is some evidence of lead melting/working at the site, the temperatures involved in this should not have been high enough to cause the glazing of the bricks.

### References

Alcock, N. W. and Hall, L., 1994 *Fixtures and Fittings in Dated Houses 1567-1763*, Practical Handbook in Archaeology 11, CBA

Mann, J.E., 1977 *Clay Tobacco Pipes from Excavations in Lincoln 1970-74*, The Archaeology of Lincoln XV-1, CBA and Lincoln Archaeological Trust

Oswald, A., 1975 *Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist*, British Archaeological Reports 14

Slowikowski, A., Nenk, B. and Pearce, J., 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2



## Appendix 5

### Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling Ancient Monuments - Extract from *Archaeology and Planning DoE Planning Policy Guidance note 16, November 1990*

The following criteria (which are not in any order of ranking), are used for assessing the national importance of an ancient monument and considering whether scheduling is appropriate. The criteria should not however be regarded as definitive; rather they are indicators which contribute to a wider judgement based on the individual circumstances of a case.

i *Period*: all types of monuments that characterise a category or period should be considered for preservation.

ii *Rarity*: there are some monument categories which in certain periods are so scarce that all surviving examples which retain some archaeological potential should be preserved. In general, however, a selection must be made which portrays the typical and commonplace as well as the rare. This process should take account of all aspects of the distribution of a particular class of monument, both in a national and regional context.

iii *Documentation*: the significance of a monument may be enhanced by the existence of records of previous investigation or, in the case of more recent monuments, by the supporting evidence of contemporary written records.

iv *Group value*: the value of a single monument (such as a field system) may be greatly enhanced by its association with related contemporary monuments (such as a settlement or cemetery) or with monuments of different periods. In some cases, it is preferable to protect the complete group of monuments, including associated and adjacent land, rather than to protect isolated monuments within the group.

v *Survival/Condition*: the survival of a monument's archaeological potential both above and below ground is a particularly important consideration and should be assessed in relation to its present condition and surviving features.

vi *Fragility/Vulnerability*: highly important archaeological evidence from some field monuments can be destroyed by a single ploughing or unsympathetic treatment; vulnerable monuments of this nature would particularly benefit from the statutory protection that scheduling confers. There are also existing standing structures of particular form or complexity whose value can again be severely reduced by neglect or careless treatment and which are similarly well suited by scheduled monument protection, even if these structures are already listed buildings.

vii *Diversity*: some monuments may be selected for scheduling because they possess a combination of high quality features, others because of a single important attribute.

viii *Potential*: on occasion, the nature of the evidence cannot be specified precisely but it may still be possible to document reasons anticipating its existence and importance and so to demonstrate the justification for scheduling. This is usually confined to sites rather than upstanding monuments.



## Appendix 6

### GLOSSARY

<b>Alluvium</b>	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
<b>Anglo-Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
<b>Context</b>	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> [004].
<b>Crop mark</b>	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
<b>Cut</b>	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
<b>Domesday Survey</b>	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
<b>Fill</b>	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
<b>Post hole</b>	The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have been dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

## Appendix 7

### SITE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

84	Context records
4	Daily record sheets
5	Levels sheets
1	Plan register sheet
1	Section register sheet
8	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Photographic record sheet
2	Boxes of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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

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

Lincolnshire City and County Museum Accession Number: LCNCC : 2001.452

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SAR01

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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