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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT CHURCH VIEW,
SWATON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SCV 03)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES



EVENT L14214
SOURCES L18732 L18733
MON 62845 UNDATED
MON 62967 } MEDIEVAL
 } POST MEDIEVAL

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT CHURCH VIEW,
SWATON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SCV 03)**

**Work Undertaken For
M.E. and G.J. Massey**

June 2003

Report Compiled by
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons) AIFA

National Grid Reference: TF 1324 3753
Planning Reference: N/61/0545/01
City and County Museum Accession No: 2003.43

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 104/03

List of Figures

List of Plans

Quality Control
Church View, Swaton
SCV 03

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Supervisor	Barry Martin
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Paul Cope-Faulkner

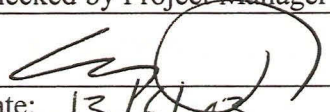

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 13/6/03	Date: 16-06-03

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	SUMMARY	1
2.	INTRODUCTION.....	1
2.1	DEFINITION OF A WATCHING BRIEF.....	1
2.2	PLANNING BACKGROUND.....	1
2.3	TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.....	1
2.4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTING	1
3.	AIMS	2
4.	METHODS	2
5.	RESULTS	2
6.	DISCUSSION	3
7.	CONCLUSION	4
8.	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	4
9.	PERSONNEL	4
10.	BIBLIOGRAPHY	4
11.	ABBREVIATIONS.....	4

Appendices

1. Specification for archaeological watching brief
2. Context descriptions
3. The Finds by *Paul Cope-Faulkner, Rachael Hall, Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor*
4. Glossary
5. The Archive

List of Figures

- Figure 1 General location plan
- Figure 2 Site location plan
- Figure 3 Plan of the development showing section locations and principal features
- Figure 4 Sections 1 to 3

List of Plates

- Plate 1 General view of the development area
- Plate 2 Section 1 showing quarry (008) and pit (005)
- Plate 3 Section 2 showing pits (012) and (014)
- Plate 4 Section 3 showing make-up deposits

1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during residential development on land at Church View, Swaton, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for a single house and garage.

Cropmarks indicate the presence of prehistoric ring ditches, possible Bronze Age (2200-801 BC) barrows, and enclosures in the vicinity of the village. The site lies at the core of the medieval (AD 1066-1540) village best represented by the 13th – 14th century church of St. Michael. To the west of the site lies the earthworks of a moated enclosure.

The investigation identified three pits though these are undated due to a lack of artefactual material. Furthermore, a post-medieval quarry, perhaps for the extraction of sand, make-up deposits and a subsoil were also recorded. Pottery was recovered in quantity and includes medieval and later examples. Glass and animal bone was also collected.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as “*a formal program of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits maybe disturbed or destroyed.*” (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by M.E. and G.J. Massey to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with

residential development on land at Church View, Main Street, Swaton, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application N/61/0545/01. The watching brief was carried out on the 2nd April 2003, in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the North Kesteven Heritage Officer.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Swaton is located 10km southeast of Sleaford and 21km southwest of Boston in the administrative district of North Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site lies 40m west of the village centre as defined by St. Michael’s parish church on the west side of Main Street (Fig. 2). The site is centred on National Grid Reference TF 1324 3753. Swaton is located at a height of *c.* 8m OD on land that slopes gently down to the south, towards the Swaton Eau, and the east towards the fens.

Local soils are of the Beccles 3 Association, typical stagnogley soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 121). These soils overlie a drift geology of glaciofluvial deposits under which lies chalk rich Till which in turn seals a solid geology of Jurassic Oxford Clay (BGS 1995).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Swaton is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period to the present day. A number of cropmarks of ring ditches, possibly representing Bronze Age barrows, is located south of the village. Also south of the village are cropmarks of ‘clothes line’ enclosures.

The route of the current A52 south of the village is thought to follow a former Romano-British thoroughfare, the Salter’s Way, which terminates at Donington

(Margary 1973, 223). Alongside this road, in the parish of Horbling, a suspected Roman building is evidenced by a surface scatter of stone and tile and the findspots of Roman and Saxon metalwork. To the east of the village lies the Car Dyke, a Romano-British watercourse that once connected Lincoln to Peterborough (Simmons and Cope-Faulkner 1997, 1).

Swaton is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Suavintone*, *Suauitone* and *Suavetone* the name is derived from the Old Norse personal name *Sváfi* and the Old English *tūn*, meaning a settlement (Cameron 1998, 121). At the time of Domesday the land was held by Colsuain, Robert de Veci and Guy of Craon and contained 106 acres of meadow (Foster and Longley 1976).

St. Michael's church is the only extant building of the period and is of Early English construction (c. 1190-1250) although does incorporate earlier Norman stonework (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 735). Earthworks of a medieval rectangular moated enclosure lies west of the site and an earlier map depicts a small hamlet further to the west. Ridge and furrow of the medieval field system is located within the vicinity of the village.

A watching brief undertaken 260m to the north of the site identified topsoil overlying natural sands and gravels with three modern pits or ditches (JSAC 1997, 5). An evaluation undertaken at the junction of Swaton Lane and the A52 identified Neolithic flints and post-medieval quarries (Jarvis 1994, 1).

3. AIMS

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

4. METHODS

Prior to the excavation of foundation trenches topsoil was stripped from within the footprint of the new building. Foundation trenches were then excavated by machine to depths required by the excavation. The sides of the trenches were then cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were then partially or fully excavated to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. Each deposit or feature encountered was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible. Records of the deposits and features encountered were also examined and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation a total of five phases was identified;

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

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

Phase 1 Natural deposits

The earliest deposit encountered at the base of the foundation trenches was a yellowish brown silty sand (009 and 010) which measured over 0.44m thick. These relate to the underlying drift geology.

Phase 2 Undated deposits

Cut into natural at the northeast corner of the foundation trenches was a pit (005). This was 1.8m wide and over 0.46m deep (Fig. 4, Section 1). This contained a single fill of reddish brown sandy silt (004).

Located 2m to the south of this pit was a further pit (012) which was 0.97m long, over 0.6m wide and 0.38m deep (Fig. 4, Section 2). A reddish brown silty sand (011) filled this feature.

Adjacent to this was a third pit (014). This was 1.33m long, over 0.6m wide and deeper than 0.38m (Fig. 4, Section 2) and contained a single fill of yellowish brown silty sand (013).

Phase 3 Medieval deposits

Located at the southern extent of the trenches were two make-up deposits. The lower comprised a 0.6m thick layer of reddish brown gravel (016) which was sealed by greyish brown silty sand with gravel (015). Pottery dating to the 13th – 14th century was retrieved from the uppermost layer.

Phase 4 Post-medieval deposits

Located at the northern extent of the foundation trenches was a large rectangular feature (008). Identified as a quarry, this was over 6.65m long, over 4m wide and deeper than 0.42m (Fig. 3; Fig. 4, Section 1). Two fills were recorded, a lower of reddish brown silty sand (007) and an upper of reddish brown sandy silt (006). Pottery of late 17th – 18th century date was retrieved from (006).

Sealing all features was a subsoil layer of yellowish brown silty sand (003) from which post-medieval and earlier pottery was collected.

Phase 5 Recent deposits

Along the southeastern foundation trench the subsoil was overlain by an 80mm thick layer of limestone fragments (002) creating an area of hardstanding.

A topsoil of reddish brown sandy silt (001) sealed the site.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) comprise silty sands of the underlying glaciofluvial drift.

Undated deposits (Phase 2) comprise three pits all located along the eastern edge of the development. The function of these pits is not clear but may have been for disposal of organic refuse, which has left no traces, or perhaps small quarries.

Medieval deposits (Phase 3) comprise two make-up layers in the south of the development. The function of these layers is not readily apparent but may have been to raise the surrounding ground level. The paucity of medieval remains may be considered unusual considering the site's position opposite the church which would have been a focus for early settlement.

A post-medieval (Phase 4) quarry was identified as well as a subsoil. The quarry is typical of its type and was probably excavated to provide sand, perhaps for use in nearby buildings. The subsoil is perhaps agricultural in origin. The undated pits (see above) are apparently cut from the same level as the quarry and sealed by the subsoil. This may imply that these too were post-medieval.

Finds retrieved from this investigation include medieval pottery from kilns at

Bourne and Potterhanworth. Post-medieval pottery also includes locally produced examples although Staffordshire products were also identified. A glass phial and an animal bone were also retrieved.

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Church View, Swaton, as the site lies at the core of the medieval village and in close proximity to prehistoric and Romano-British remains.

The investigation identified medieval deposits and post-medieval and undated features.

Finds from this investigation include medieval and post-medieval pottery, a glass phial and a single fragment of animal bone.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of M.E. and G.J. Massey for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Dale Trimble and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane. Jo Hambly, the North Kesteven Heritage Officer, kindly permitted examination of the relevant parish files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble
 Site Supervisor: Barry Martin
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

JSAC John Samuels Archaeological
Consultants

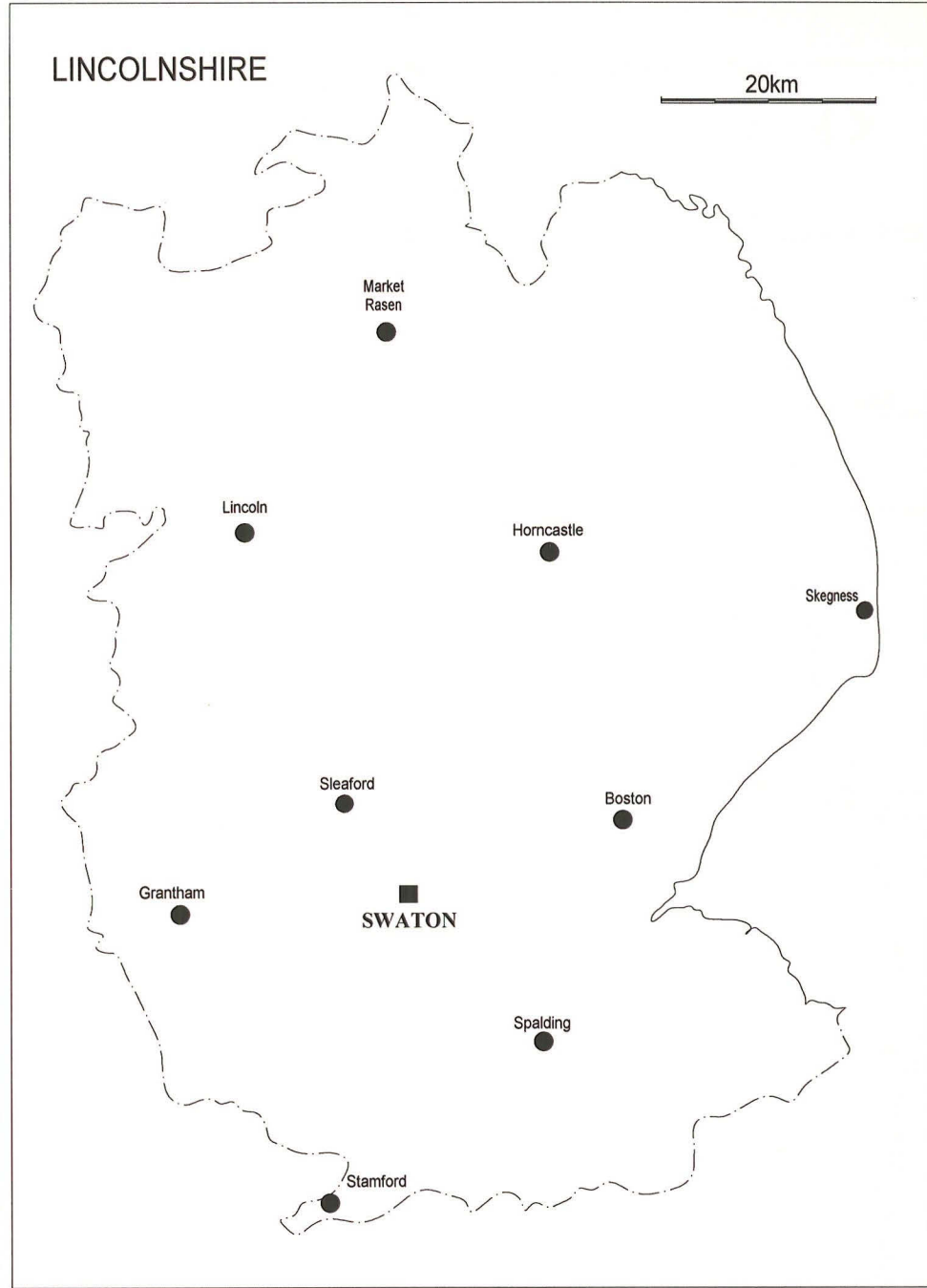


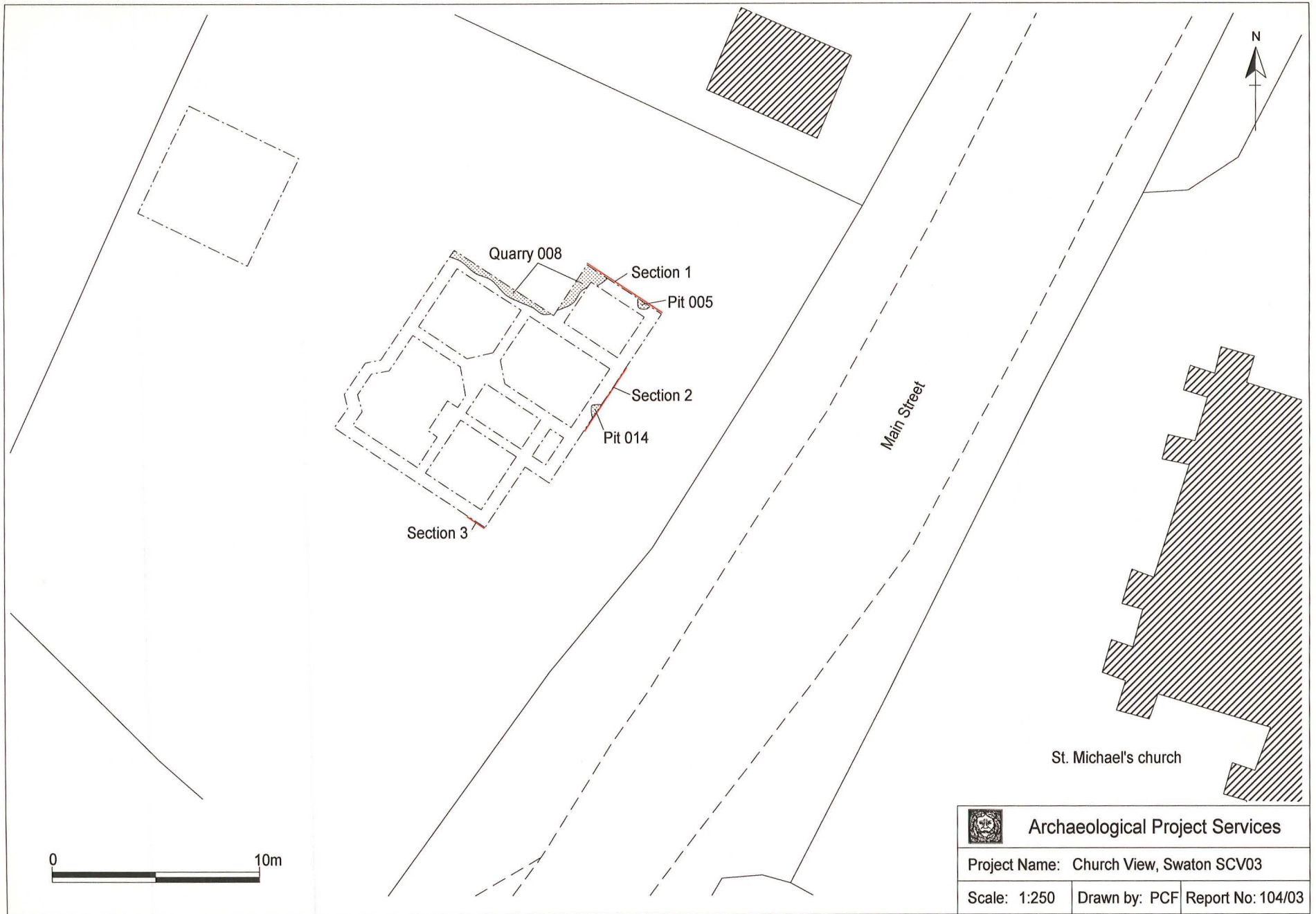
Figure 1 - General Location Plan



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Figure 2 - Site location plan




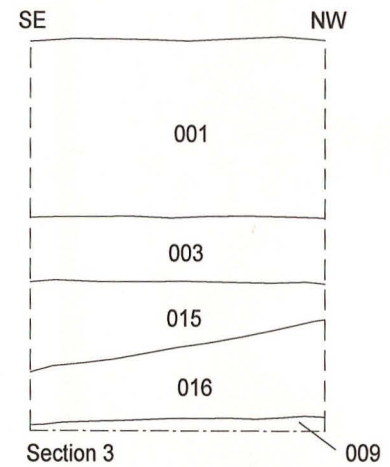
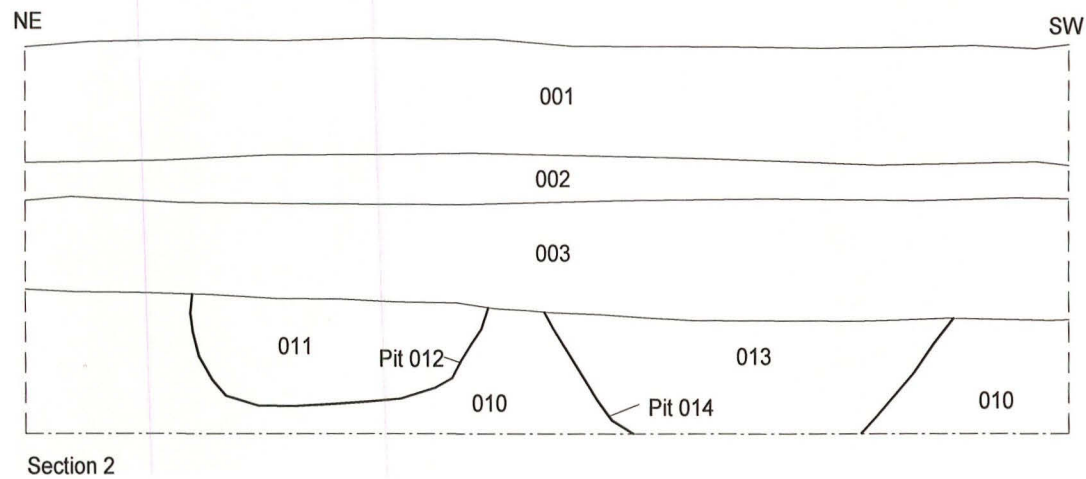
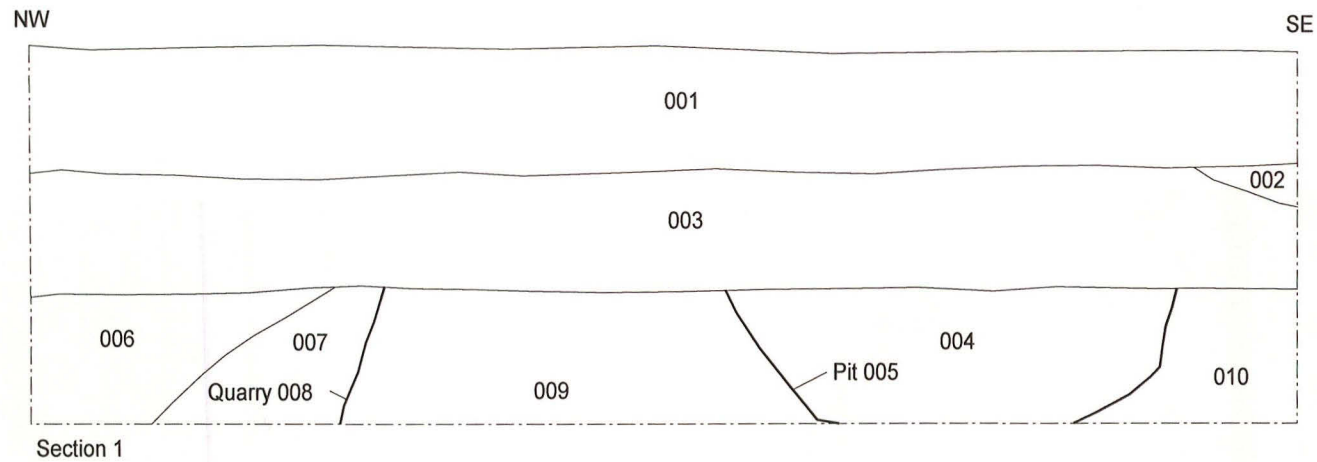
 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Church View, Swaton SCV03		
Scale: 1:250	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 104/03

Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section locations and principal features




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Church View, Swatow SCV03		
Scale: 1:25	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 104/03

Figure 4 - Sections 1 to 3



Plate 1 - General view of the development area, looking east towards St. Michael's church



Plate 2 - Section 1, showing quarry (008) and pit (005), looking northeast



Plate 3 - Section 2 showing pits (012) and (014), looking southeast



Plate 4 - Section 3 showing make-up deposits, looking southwest

Appendix 1

LAND AT CHURCH VIEW, HIGH STREET, SWATON, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of a single dwelling at Church View, High Street, Swaton, Lincolnshire*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying within an area of medieval settlement and opposite the medieval church of St. Michael. Roman and Saxon finds are also known from the vicinity.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during construction of a dwelling at Church View, High Street, Swaton, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Swaton is located 10km southeast of Sleaford, in the North Kesteven District of Lincolnshire. The works are to take place on the west side of the High Street, Swaton, Lincolnshire immediately west of the church of St. Michael. The proposed area of development forms a squarish plot of open ground. The site is centred on National Grid Reference TF1324 3753.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (N/61/0545/01) was submitted to North Kesteven District Council for the construction of a single detached house, Lincolnshire. Full planning permission has been granted subject to a condition requiring the undertaking of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Swaton is located on the Fen-edge of Lincolnshire on the dip-slope of Jurassic limestones. The land slopes gently down to the east and lies at a height of *c.* 7m OD. Local soils are of the Beccles 3 Association, typical stagnogley soils (Hodge et al. 1984, 121). To the south of the village, soils are of the Badsey 2 Association, comprising brown soils developed upon sloping terraces (*ibid.* 101).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The Romano-British trackway, the Salter's Way, lies south of the village followed by the current course of the present A52, and the Car Dyke, a presumed Roman watercourse lies to the east of Swaton. Additionally, artefacts of the period are known from a possible settlement site southwest of the village.
- 6.2 Swaton is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Suavintone*, *Suautone* and *Suavetone* the name derives from 'Sváfi's farmstead (ton)' (Cameron 1999, 121). The Domesday Survey records that the land was held by Colsuain, Robert de Veci and Guy of Craon (Foster and Longley 1976).
- 6.3 The site lies opposite the church of St. Michael which largely dates to the 12th – 13th centuries, although does contain earlier, Norman, elements (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 735). Located 400m to the west of the church lies a medieval moated enclosure. Metal detector finds in the vicinity of the moated site include many medieval finds and Roman coins.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

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

8 SITE OPERATIONS

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

recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.

- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
 - the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.5 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

9 POST EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

- 9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a Level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 9.1.2 All finds recovered during the field work will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

- 9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.
- 9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

9.3 Stage 3

- 9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.
- 9.3.2 This will consist of:
 - A non technical summary of the results of the investigation.
 - A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
 - Description of the topography of the site.
 - Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
 - A text describing the findings of the watching brief.

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

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client, North Kesteven District Council Planning Department, the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

11 ARCHIVE

- 11.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives for long term storage and curation.

12 PUBLICATION

- 12.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be presented as a condensed article to the editor of the journal Lincolnshire History and Archaeology. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: Britannia for discoveries of Roman date, and Medieval Archaeology and the Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group for findings of medieval or later date.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the North Kesteven Heritage Officer. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

14 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

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

15 VARIATION AND CONTINGENCIES

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

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

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

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

17 INSURANCES

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

18 COPYRIGHT

- 18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.
- 18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Specification: Version 1, 29/01/03

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Firm dark reddish brown sandy silt, 0.4m to 0.6m thick	Topsoil
002	Firm limestone fragments, 9.5m extent by 80mm thick	Hardstanding
003	Firm mid yellowish brown silty sand, 0.4m thick	Subsoil
004	Firm dark reddish brown sandy silt	Fill of (005)
005	Feature, 1.8m wide by >0.46m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Pit
006	Firm dark reddish brown sandy silt	Fill of (008)
007	Firm mid reddish brown silty sand	Fill of (008)
008	Feature, >6.65m long by >4m wide by >0.42m deep, steep sides not fully excavated	Quarry
009	Firm light yellowish brown silty sand, >0.44m thick	Natural deposit
010	Firm light yellowish brown silty sand, >0.46m thick	Natural deposit
011	Firm dark reddish brown silty sand	Fill of (012)
012	Feature, 0.97m long by >0.6m wide by 0.38m deep, steep sides and flattish base	Pit
013	Firm mid yellowish brown silty sand	Fill of (014)
014	Feature, 1.33m long by >0.6m wide by >0.38m deep, gradual sides not fully excavated	Pit
015	Firm dark greyish brown silty sand with gravel, 0.6m thick	Make-up deposit
016	Firm light reddish brown gravel, 0.6m thick	Make-up deposit

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

by 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 Lincolnshire ceramic type series. A total of 19 fragments of pottery weighing 524g and representing 14 individual vessels was recovered from 4 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a single piece of glass weighing 24g was retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

The excavated animal bone assemblage comprises a single bone weighing 9g. The animal bone was identified by reference to published catalogues. No attempt is made to sex or age animals represented within the assemblage, although where this is readily apparent is noted in the comments column.

Provenance

The material was recovered from topsoil (001), subsoil (003), a quarry fill (006) and a make-up deposit (015).

Most of the earlier pottery was made in moderate proximity to Swaton, at various locations in Lincolnshire, including at Bourne 18km to the south, and also in the Toynton All Saints/Old Bolingbroke area, 35km to the northeast, and at Potterhanworth near Lincoln, 30km to the northwest. The later pottery was mostly made in Staffordshire.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	TPW	Green and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th century	1	6	19 th century
	BL	Red painted earthenware, black glazed, incl pancheon, 18 th century	2	10	
	BOU	Bourne D ware, 16 th -17 th century	3	34	
003	TB	Toynton/Bolingbroke-type ware, bowl/pancheon, 16 th -17 th century	1	260	16 th -17 th century
	BOUA	Bourne A/B ware, sooted externally, 12 th -14 th century	2(link)	27	
	BOU	Bourne D ware, limy encrustation internally and externally, 15 th -17 th century	1	18	
	MISC	Unidentified ware, bowl, post-medieval	1	17	
006	STMO	Staffordshire mottled ware, late 17 th -18 th century	1	16	Late 17 th -18 th century
	MP	Midlands Purple-type ware, 17 th century	1	73	
	LONS	Brown salt-glazed stoneware jug/mug, probably London, late 17 th -mid 18 th century	1	22	
015	POTG	Potterhanworth ware, jug, limey encrustation internally	5(link)	41	13 th -14 th century

Medieval material is limited in quantity, though several pieces of a jug indicate a 13th-14th century date for context (015). The only other medieval pottery is redeposited with later sherds. By contrast, post-medieval material is fairly abundant and mostly dates to the 17th-18th centuries. The forms and wares of this period are varied, with local and regional imports present and table and utilitarian wares recovered. The mixed nature of this aspect of the collection probably indicates that it derives from general domestic occupation. Later pottery is scarce, with only one 19th century fragment retrieved. This may imply the site was abandoned in the 18th century.

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	Glass	Mould produced phial	1	24	mid to late 19 th century

Table 3: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
006	Cattle sized	unidentified	1	9	chalky

Condition

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

Documentation

There have been few previous archaeological investigations at Swaton. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the North Kesteven Heritage Officer and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

The moderate collection of medieval and early post-medieval pottery fragments is of moderate local potential. Although the medieval material is not abundant, one context produced artefacts solely of this date, suggesting activity of this period on the site. Much more abundant is the early post-medieval pottery, some of which occurs as large, unworn pieces. These are also of moderate local significance and reflect occupation of probable 17th-18th century date on the site or in the close vicinity.

The lack of any material earlier than the 12th century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this period are absent from the area, or were not disturbed by the development, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition. Similarly, the dearth of artefacts later than the 18th century would tend to suggest that the site was abandoned at that time.

References

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 4

GLOSSARY

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

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

16	Context records
1	Daily record sheets
1	Photographic record sheet
3	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Bag of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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

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

Lincolnshire City and County Museum Accession Number: 2003.43

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SCV03

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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