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**DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT OF THE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS OF
COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT AT
GILBERT DRIVE, WYBERTON FEN,
BOSTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BGD 03)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

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NEGATIVE

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS OF
COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT AT
GILBERT DRIVE, WYBERTON FEN,
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LINCOLNSHIRE
(BGD 03)**

Work Undertaken For
Davis Langdon and Everest
On behalf of
Longhurst Housing Association

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

September 2003

National Grid Reference: TF 3044 4362

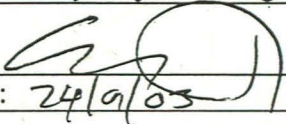
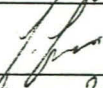


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Gilbert Drive, Wyberton Fen,
Boston, Lincolnshire
BGD 03

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1. SUMMARY

A desk-based assessment was undertaken to determine the archaeological implications of proposed development at Gilbert Drive, Wyberton Fen, Boston, Lincolnshire.

Prehistoric to recent remains have been identified within the assessment area. A single prehistoric flint flake may be an import or brought to the surface during deep drainage works. Romano-British (AD 43-410) settlement has been identified west of the proposed development site and findspots of pottery of this period may indicate further settlement. No Saxon (AD 410-1066) remains are known from within the assessment area.

Subsequent medieval (AD 1066-1540) remains are likely to have focussed on urban or village centres, although pottery has been identified and traces of ridge and furrow of the medieval field system are known. It was during this time that attempts to drain the fen in this vicinity were undertaken, although this was short lived. During the post-medieval period, drainage attempts were more successful and led to the establishment of a number of industrial sites, notably windmills and brickworks, within the assessment area.

Cartographic evidence suggests that the proposed development area has remained as open ground, although was previously parcelled into smaller lots.

The area of the proposed development is suitable for geophysical survey although, at present, is grassed and therefore unsuitable for fieldwalking.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Desk-Based Assessments

An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment is defined as 'an assessment of the known or potential archaeological resource within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. It consists of a collation of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely character, extent, quality, and worth of the known or potential archaeological resource in a local, regional, national, or international context as appropriate' (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Davis Langdon and Everest, on behalf of Longhurst Housing Association, to undertake a desk-based assessment of land at Gilbert Drive, Wyberton, Boston, Lincolnshire. This was in order to determine the archaeological implications of proposed commercial development at the site.

2.3 Site Location

Wyberton is located 3.5km south of Boston and approximately 19km north of Spalding, Boston District, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The development site is located 2.5km northwest of the village centre as defined by the parish church of St. Leodegar at National Grid Reference TF 3044 4362 (Fig. 2). The proposed development site lies within Wyberton Fen, immediately west of Boston and north of the A1121 (Boardsides). The site is triangular in shape and encompasses approximately 0.12

hectares. The Assessment Area referred to in this report is the area covered by Figure 2, approximately 1.5km around the proposed development area.

2.4 Topography and Geology

The local topography describes Wyberton Fen as lying in generally level ground at heights of *c.* 2m OD.

Local soils are of the Wallasea or Pepperthorpe Series, typically peilo-alluvial gley soils (Robson 1990, 34). Beneath these soils is a drift geology of older marine silts and clays overlying boulder clay and sealing Jurassic Ampthill Clays (BGS 1995).

3. AIMS

The purpose of the desk-based assessment is to obtain information about the known and potential archaeological resource within the vicinity of the proposed development site. In addition to the above, statutory and advisory heritage constraints were identified.

4. METHODS

The research undertaken in the compilation of this archaeological desk-based assessment involved the examination of all available primary and secondary sources relevant to Wyberton Fen and the immediate surrounding area. These sources consisted of:

- Historical documents held in the Lincolnshire Archives Office
- Enclosure, tithe, parish, and other maps and plans, held in the Lincolnshire Archives Office

- Ordnance Survey maps
- Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record
- Parish files held by the Boston Community Archaeologist
- Aerial photographs
- Secondary sources, in the form of periodical articles and books, held by the Lincolnshire Archives Office, Lincolnshire Library and Heritage Lincolnshire

This research was supplemented by a walkover survey of the land, undertaken to assess the current ground conditions, land-use patterns, and to ascertain the presence of any surface finds of an archaeological character, and of features that might indicate the presence of archaeological remains. The results of the archival and field examinations were committed to scale plans of the area.

Geotechnical information was not obtained for this report.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Historical Evidence

Wyberton is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of *c.* 1086. Referred to as *Wibertune* and *Wibertone* the name is derived from the Old English and means the 'village or farmstead (*tūn*) of Wibert' (Cameron 1998, 144).

At the time of the Domesday Survey the land was principally held by Count Alan of Brittany as sokeland of his manor of Drayton (Swineshead) with Guy of Craon

holding the smaller portion. Wyberton contained a church and 22 acres of meadow (Foster and Longley 1976, 12/68,69; 57/27).

However, the proposed development site at this time lay within intercommoned fen (land shared with adjacent parishes), the area being known as Holland Fen or *Hauthuntre*. In 1241, the Sheriff of Lincoln was required by the King to divide *Hauthuntre* between the various townships (Hallam 1965, 69). By the end of the 13th century parts of Holland Fen were in cultivation, under pasture or meadow, although by the end of the 14th century had reverted back to marsh (*ibid.* 70).

Extending south from Holland Fen and draining that area was the Old Hammond Beck. The origins of this are unclear, although it is first mentioned in 1315 when it was referred to as *Hamundebek* and *Hamondbek* (Cameron 1998, 58). There is circumstantial evidence which places it earlier than 1240 (Hallam 1965, 53), although a Roman origin, as suggested by Wheeler (1896, App. 1, 19), is unlikely.

Other drainage enterprises were begun with the cutting of the New Hammond Beck, formerly called Redstone Gowt or Adventurers Drain, in 1601 (Wheeler 1861, App. 1, 19). The South Forty Foot Drain was cut in 1633 between Boston and Langrick and was primarily for the draining of *Hauthuntre Fen* (*ibid.* 252). In 1765, acts were passed for the scouring of several drains, including the Old and New Hammond Beck and the South Forty Foot (*ibid.* 257).

Acts introduced for the enclosure of Holland Fen led to widespread disturbance lasting between 1768 and 1773, two years after the fen was finally enclosed (Thirsk

1957, 214). This disturbance included the burning of ricks and the killing of livestock.

5.2 Cartographic Evidence

The proposed development site is located to the west of Boston. Appropriate maps for the vicinity were examined.

The earliest map of the vicinity dates from 1764 and depicts Holland Fen (Fig. 3). The area is depicted as open ground adjacent to a boundary between fen apportioned to Wyberton and Skirbeck. The South Forty Foot Drain lies to the south where a bridge, High Bridge, is named but not shown. Tracks are indicated, one leading to Boston and the second immediately west of the site in a northwest-southeast alignment.

Although of a smaller scale, Jeffrey's '*A Plan of Haute Huntre or Holland Fen*' dating from 1767 also depicts the site as open ground (Fig. 4). The track to Boston is shown although the second route is not depicted. A number of small enclosures are also clear.

Armstrong's *Map of the County of Lincoln*, dating to 1778 is a large scale map with no real detail apparent (Fig. 5). The area of the proposed development is open ground adjacent to the thoroughfare from Boston, which at this point turns south to cross the South Forty Foot Drain and the New Hammond Beck. The route west (the present A1121) leads as far as Hubbert's Bridge alongside the South Forty Foot Drain.

Dating from 1791 a map detailing the enclosure and awards of Holland Fen is the first to show the parcelling of land (Fig. 6). The proposed development site lies within

one such field which is recorded as being owned or held by Thomas Fydell. The thoroughfare depicted adjacent to the South Forty Foot Drain is named Great Fen Road.

Again of too small a scale to depict individual enclosures, Bryant's *'map of the County of Lincoln'* dating to 1828 shows the site adjacent to two areas of woodland (Fig. 7). Buildings, probably farms, can be made out to the south of the proposed development site and along the route into Boston.

The 1st edition 6" Ordnance Survey plan dating to 1891 clearly depicts enclosures and nearby buildings (Fig. 8). The enclosures are depicted differently to those shown on the enclosure map suggesting some of the fields were enlarged by this time. A farm is depicted immediately south of the proposed development area and brickworks are located to the southwest. By the time of the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey plan of 1905 (Fig. 9), little has changed regarding the site and its immediate surroundings. Gradual encroachment along the road into Boston is shown, a situation which overall remains unchanged in the 1956 edition Ordnance Survey plan (Fig. 10). By 1975, development along the Boston road has intensified. Field boundaries in the vicinity had also been removed, creating larger land parcels (Fig. 2).

5.3 Aerial Photographic Evidence

A total of thirteen aerial photographs from within the assessment area are held at the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record. All of these are uncoded oblique views of a Romano-British settlement within Wyberton Fen (see below). One of these photographs has been published

(Membrey and Parker 1999, 8).

Two uncoded oblique views are held by the Boston Community Archaeologist. They are undated and show the proposed development site at distance from the west. The crop cover is unsuitable for the formation of cropmarks.

5.4 Archaeological Data

Records of archaeological sites and finds are held in the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record and the parish files of the Boston Community Archaeologist. Other, secondary sources were also examined. Details of archaeological and historical remains falling within the assessment area are collated in Table 1 and located on Figure 11.

DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT OF LAND AT GILBERT DRIVE, WYBERTON FEN, BOSTON

Table 1: Known archaeological sites and finds within the assessment area

Map Code	SMR Ref.	Boston Ref.	Description	National Grid Reference
1	13553	-	Early Bronze Age flint flake	TF 3040 4350
2	-	22/001	Possible Iron Age pottery	TF 3090 4310
3	12624	11/002	Romano-British settlement site	TF 2280 4340
4	13561	-	Romano-British pottery	TF 2985 4383
5	-	22/001	Romano-British pottery	TF 3090 4310
6	-	22/002	Romano-British pottery	TF 3100 4310
7	13538	-	Romano-British pottery	TF 2935 4306
8	-	05/118	Undated cropmark of double ditched linear feature with settlement marks	TF 3185 4320
9	13560	-	Undated, possibly Romano-British, ditches	TF 2977 4391
10	13613	-	Undated, possibly Romano-British, ditch and pit	TF 3180 4300
11	13537	-	Medieval ridge and furrow	TF 2935 4306
12	-	22/001	Medieval pottery	TF 3090 4310
13	-	05/112	Post-medieval finds from fieldwalking	TF 3090 4510
14	13293	-	Post-medieval dovecote	TF 2949 4481
15	-	-	Post-medieval windmill (site of)	TF 3130 4370
16	-	-	Post-medieval windmill (site of)	TF 3160 4430
17	-	-	Post-medieval windmill (site of)	TF 3170 4420
18	-	-	Post-medieval windmill	TF 3060 4280
19	-	-	Post-medieval brickworks	TF 3005 4360
20	-	-	Post-medieval brickworks	TF 3135 4350
21	12658	-	Post-medieval brick structure	TF 3120 4420
22	-	05/141	Post-medieval candlestick	TF 3190 4480
23	-	05/132	Modern pit	TF 3158 4461
24	-	-	WWII Auxiliary hide (site of)	TF 3050 4380

Prehistoric Archaeology

A Bronze Age flint flake and possible Iron Age pottery represent the only prehistoric material found within the assessment area. The flint flake (Fig. 11, No. 2) is unusual as the prehistoric land surface lies at depth. It is possible that drainage works brought the flake to the surface prior to its discovery. The Iron Age pottery (Fig. 11, No. 2) was found on a site that also produced Romano-British pottery and may indicate a transitional period occupation of this site.

Romano-British Archaeology

An extensive Romano-British settlement site was identified by soil marks 1.7km west of the proposed development site (Fig. 11, No. 3). Two trenches were excavated of which one identified a ditch. Pottery from the site was dated to the 2nd to 4th century (Wheatley 1966, 2).

Romano-British pottery has also been found at several locations from within the assessment area and may imply the existence of other settlement sites.

Although undated, cropmarks of ditches and excavated undated features may also be Romano-British in date, especially if ditch alignments differ to the identifiable medieval and post-medieval drainage pattern. These may relate to extensive agricultural field systems.

Saxon Archaeology

No Saxon sites or monuments are recorded at the Sites and Monuments Record or in the files of the Boston Community Archaeologist.

Medieval Archaeology

Medieval remains are likely to be concentrated in the urban centre of Boston or in the cores of villages such as

Wyberton. As such, these lie outside the assessment area.

However, pottery of this date has been identified (Fig. 11, No. 12) and traces of ridge and furrow of the medieval field system have also been observed (Fig. 11, No. 13).

Post-medieval Archaeology

Post-medieval remains are best represented by the sites of a number of industrial buildings in the vicinity. Early Ordnance Survey plans indicate the presence of four windmills, of which only one survives (Dolman 1986, 30), and three brickworks. Other post-medieval structures comprise a brick cistern and a dovecote and a number of post-medieval finds have also been made.

Modern Archaeology

A single modern pit is recorded within the parish files of the Boston Community Archaeologist. The site of a World War II auxiliary hide also lies in close proximity to the proposed development area.

Previous Archaeological Intervention

A number of previous archaeological interventions have been undertaken within the assessment area. The nearest was undertaken immediately south of the site in 2000, though this identified no archaeological features beneath a covering of between 0.2m and 0.25m of topsoil. However, a prehistoric flint flake was also retrieved (Thomson 2000, 2).

More recently, a watching brief undertaken 600m to the west identified two undated ditches beneath 0.28m of topsoil (Cope-Faulkner 2002, 3). The ditches were thought to relate to an extensive, possibly Romano-British, field system identified

previously by evaluation (Allen 2001, 1).

5.5 Walkover Survey

The site was visited on 19th September 2003 to assess the potential of the area to contain archaeological features and to note any constraints to further work. The results of the walkover survey are depicted on Figure 12.

The proposed development area is open ground with a covering of close cropped rough grass, although bare patches of soil were also observed. A slight hollow is evident and probably indicates a position of an east-west aligned drain that continues to the west.

The proposed development area is bounded on the east by a slight embankment planted with young trees beyond which lies a major drain. The southern boundary is marked by a slightly raised cycle path and the northwest boundary by Gilbert Drive and a southwest-northeast orientated drain.

No services were observed within the proposed development area. Access to the site is via a prepared driveway along Gilbert Drive.

As the site is overgrown, it is, at present, unsuitable for fieldwalking. Geophysical survey would be suitable for assessing the site.

6. CONSTRAINTS

6.1 Heritage Constraints

No Scheduled Ancient Monuments protected by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979 (HMSO

1979) fall within the assessment area.

Significant historic buildings within the assessment area are listed and consequently protected by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act of 1990. Only one listed building falls within the assessment area, a post-medieval dovecote at Dovecote Farm.

All other archaeological and historical building remains within the assessment area are therefore protected only through the implementation of PPG16 (DoE 1990) and PPG15 (DoE 1994).

6.2 Other Constraints

No specific checks were carried out to determine the presence of services (gas, water, electricity, *etc.*) across the site. No services were identified within the proposed development area during the walk-over survey.

If further archaeological intervention is required, the excavation of trenches would entail a certain degree of risk which would be enhanced by the use of a mechanical excavator. As two sides of the site are accessible from public thoroughfares, it would be necessary to fence off excavated areas.

7. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The criteria used to assess the significance of the remains present within the assessment area were adopted from the *Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling ancient monuments* (Department of the Environment 1990, Annex 4; see Appendix 1).

Period

Finds from the prehistoric period to the present day are known from within the assessment area. However, prehistoric finds are unlikely to represent settlement remains as these are likely to be buried at depth below later alluvium. Romano-British settlement has been identified in the vicinity and may extend into the proposed development area.

Medieval and early post-medieval remains are generally absent from within the assessment area as these would be concentrated in urban centres and village cores.

Rarity

Romano-British settlement as identified within the assessment area is not rare, although may contain rare or unusual features.

Documentation

Records of archaeological sites and finds made in the Boston area are kept in the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record and the parish files of the Boston Community Archaeologist. Cartographic and historical documents covering the proposed development site are currently held by Lincolnshire Archives.

This present report provides the first site-specific consideration of the archaeological and historical aspects of the proposed development of the site.

Group Value

Moderate group value is conferred by the presence of Romano-British industrial and possible settlement sites in the assessment area. Post-medieval remains in the vicinity have high group value.

Survival/Condition

The area of the proposed development appears to have been maintained as open pasture fields. As such, archaeological features may be expected to survive in moderately good condition.

Fragility/Vulnerability

As the proposed development may impact into the natural geology, all archaeological deposits are at risk.

Diversity

High period diversity is represented by Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval remains and artefacts from within the assessment area.

Functional diversity is also high and includes the remains of industrial and settlement sites spanning several periods.

Potential

Potential is moderate for archaeological remains associated with Romano-British settlement in the vicinity of the site.

Equally there is moderate to low potential for remains of later periods to be present.

There is moderate to high potential for waterlogged survival of palaeo-environmental or organic remains within the proposed development area, particularly away from the principal drains surrounding the site.

8. ASSESSMENT OF IMPACT

Past impact at the proposed development area is believed to be generally agricultural, principally within the last two centuries since enclosure. There is no suggestion of impact from services although the route of a former drain does

cross the lower part of the site.

Details regarding the proposed commercial development at the site are as yet unknown. However, the development is likely to impact into the underlying alluvial deposits.

The setting of listed buildings is not likely to be affected by the proposed development.

9. OVERVIEW

This desk-based assessment has identified that no archaeological sites or finds have been recorded from the proposed development area. However, finds of prehistoric and Romano-British date are known from close to the site.

As the desk-based assessment has identified archaeological remains within the assessment area, it is possible that geophysical survey will be the next logical step in the archaeological survey of the area.

10. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Gilbert Drive, Wyberton Fen, Boston, was undertaken in order to determine the archaeological implications of proposed residential development at the site.

The assessment has identified evidence of Romano-British to later activity occurring within the assessment area. However, none of this activity has been identified from within the proposed development site. The potential for further, unrecorded, Romano-British remains is considered moderate.

Medieval remains are generally absent from the development site as through much of this period the vicinity was fen, perhaps used as pasture. Medieval settlement remains are likely to be concentrated in urban or village centres.

Increased activity is apparent in the post-medieval period following the drainage of the fens. Much of the area was retained as agricultural land, although during the 19th century industrial sites such as brickworks and windmills are noted.

At the time of the walkover survey the site was unsuitable for fieldwalking, although geophysical survey could be undertaken.

11. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to thank Mr S. Wilkinson of Davis, Langdon and Everest who commissioned this report on behalf of Longhurst Housing Association. This work was coordinated by Tobin Rayner and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane. Access to the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record was kindly provided by Mark Bennet. Thanks are also due to the staff of Lincolnshire Archives Office and Lincoln Central Library. Becky Wilcox, the Boston Community Archaeologist, permitted examination of the parish files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

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13. ABBREVIATIONS

APS	Archaeological Project Services
BGS	British Geological Survey
DoE	Department of the Environment
HMSO	Her Majesty's Stationery Office
IFA	Institute of Field Archaeologists
LAO	Lincolnshire Archives Office
PCA	Pre-Construct Archaeology
RCHM	Royal Commission on Historical Monuments
SMR	Sites and Monuments Record

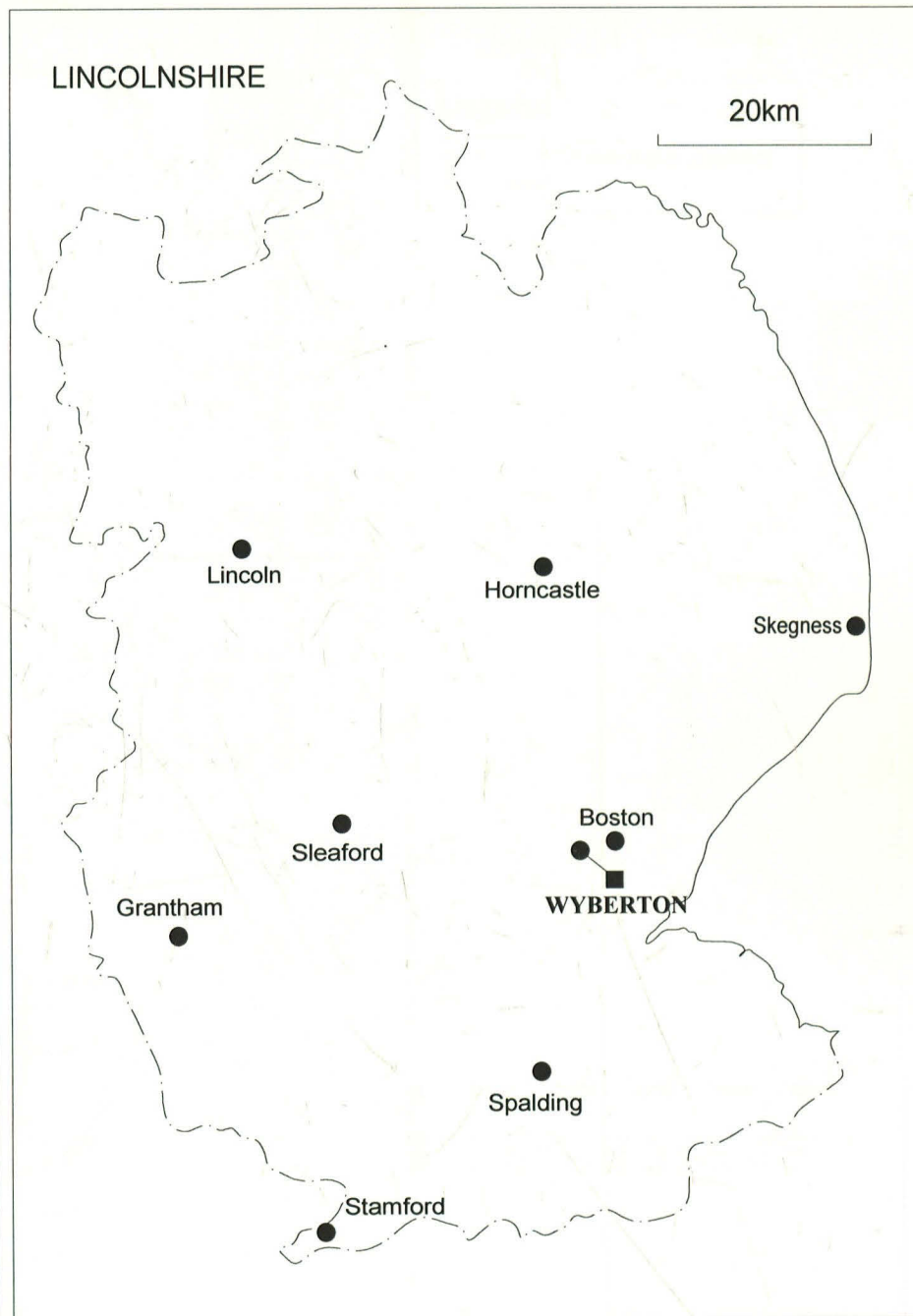
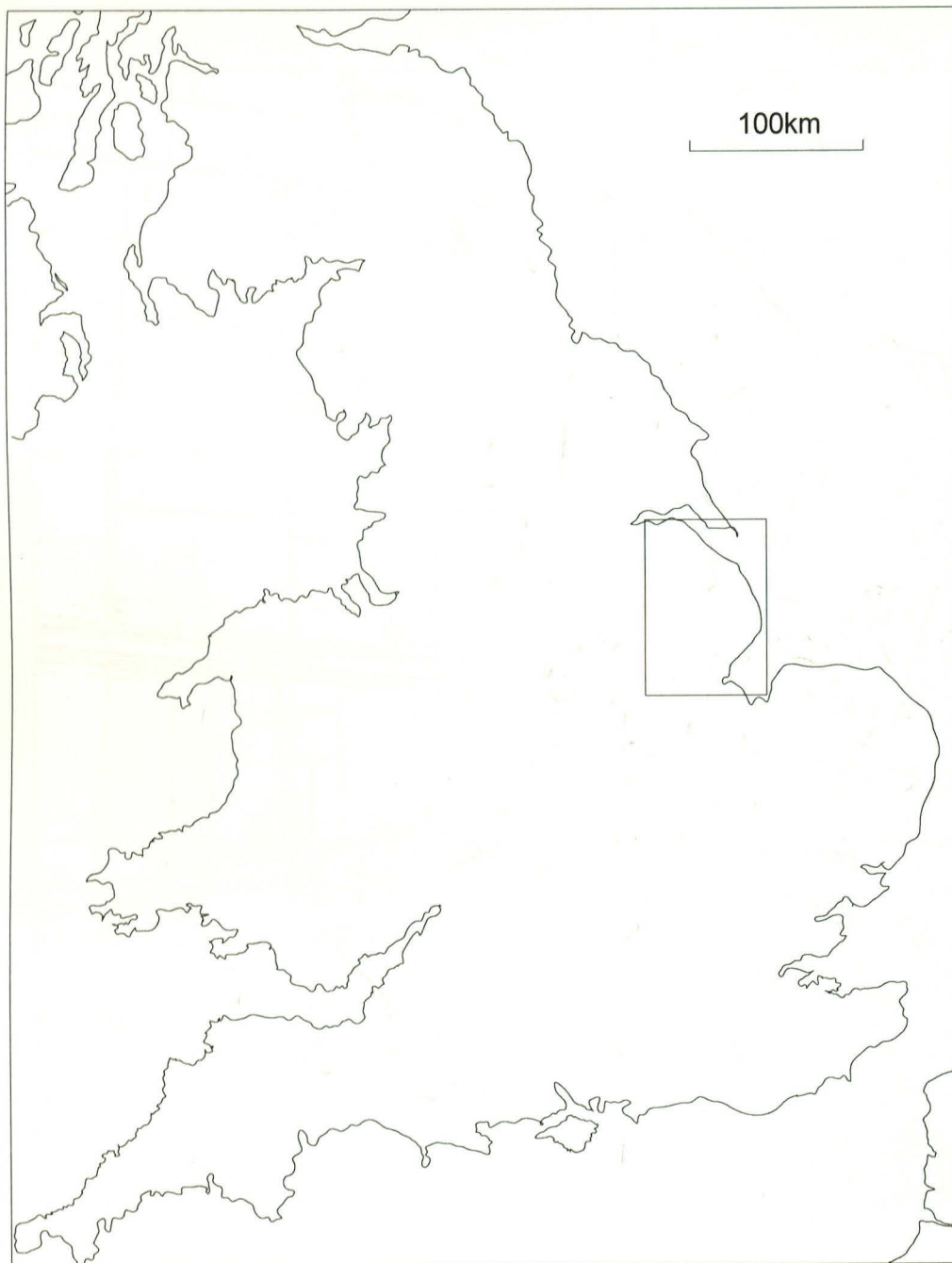
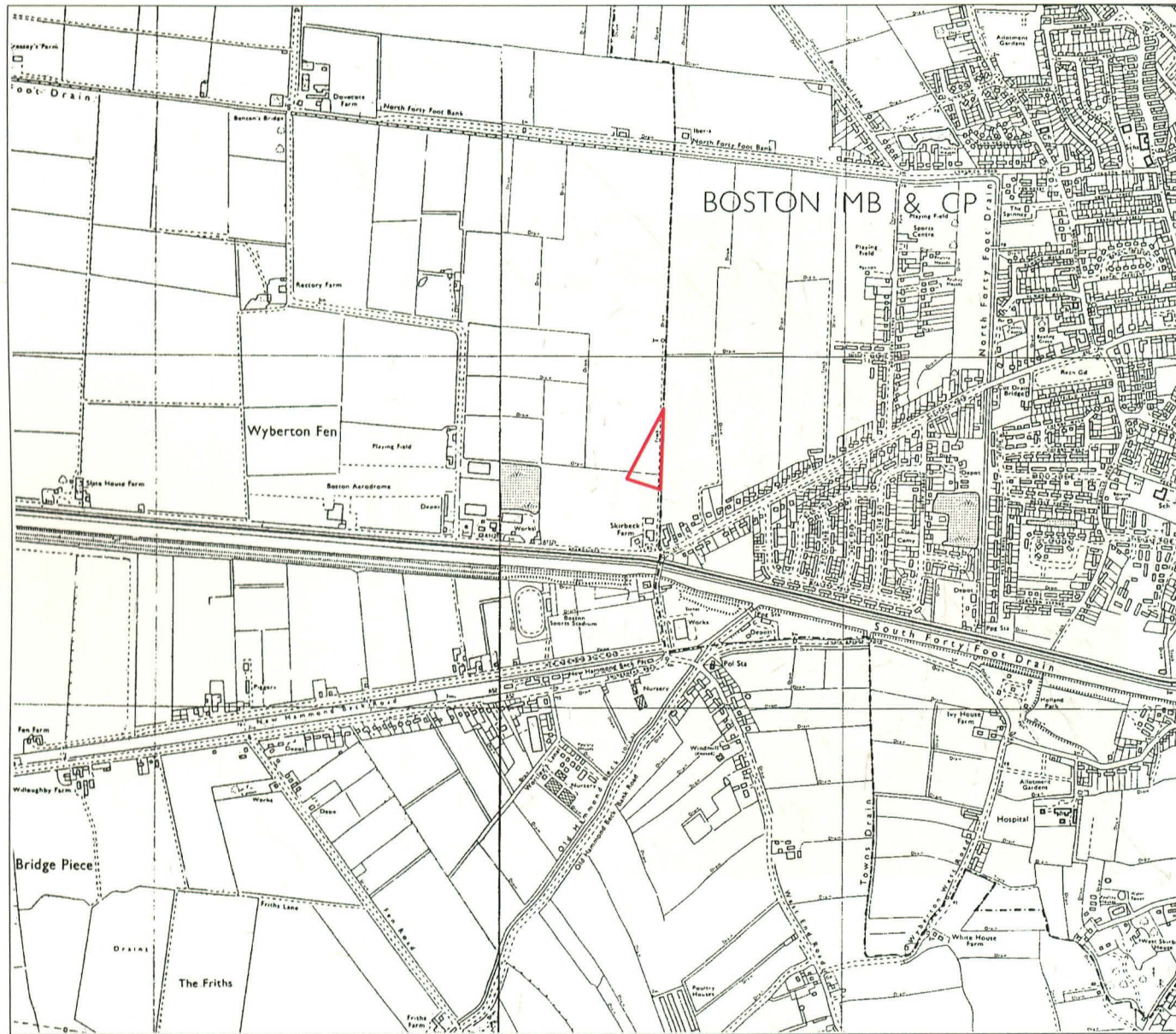


Figure 1 - General Location Plan



Legend



Area of development



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright. HTL LTD Licence No AL5041A0001

Figure 2 - The assessment area showing the site location

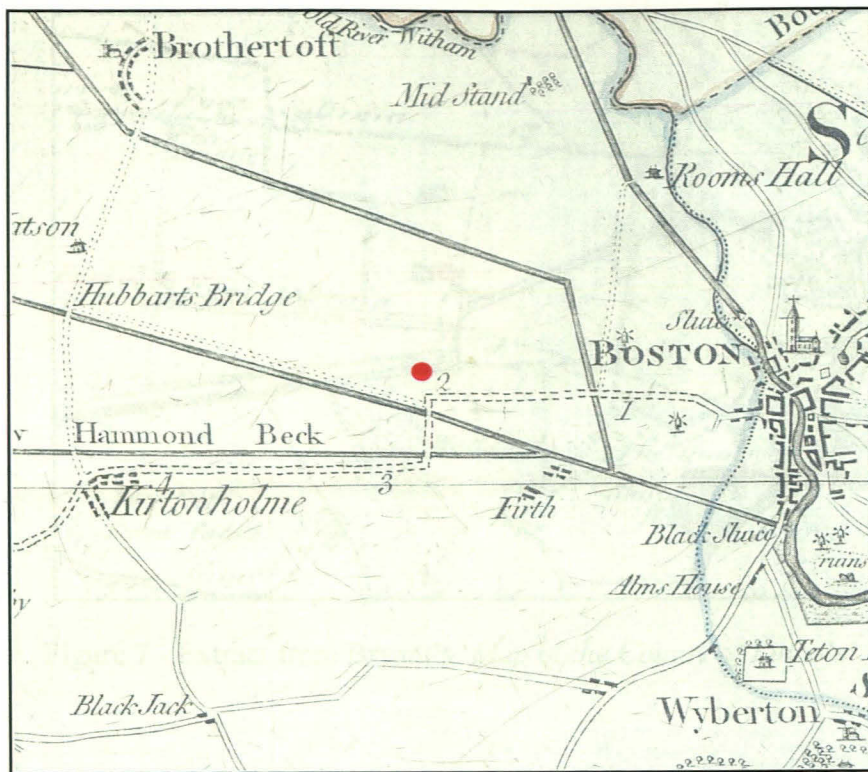


Figure 5 - Extract from Armstrong's 'Map of Lincolnshire', 1778

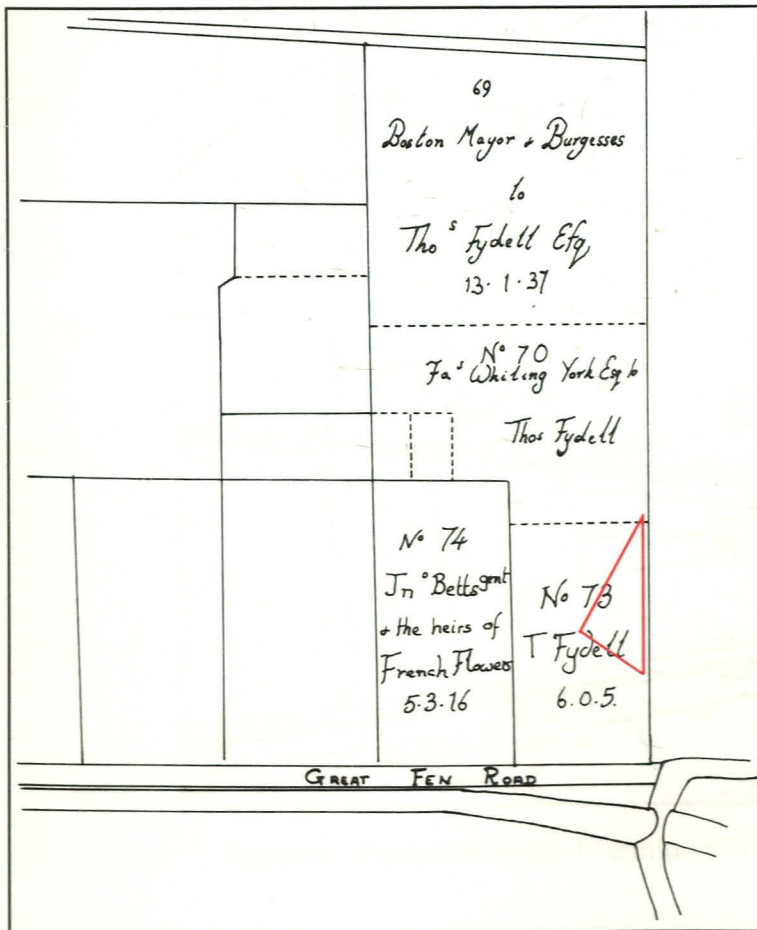


Figure 6 - Extract from the Enclosure map, 1791

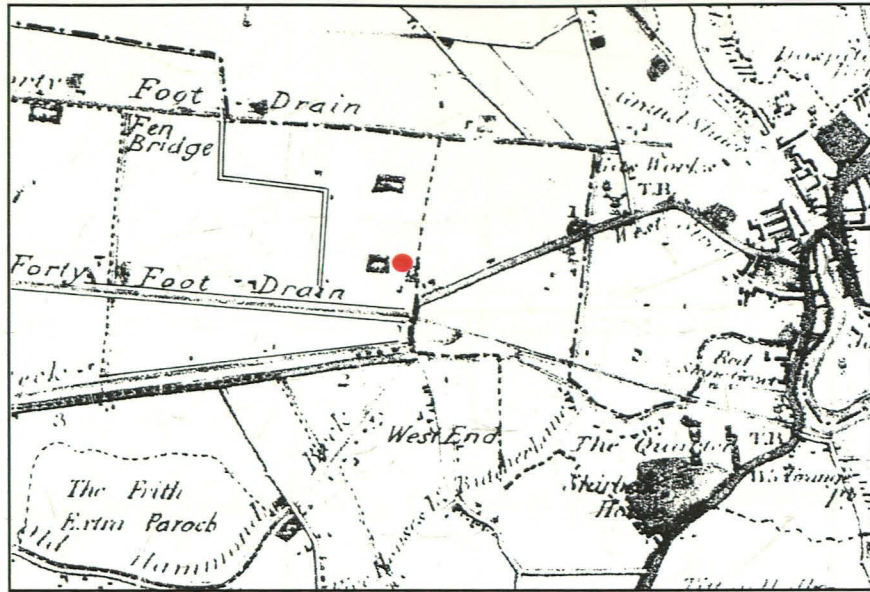


Figure 7 - Extract from Bryant's 'Map of the County of Lincoln', 1828

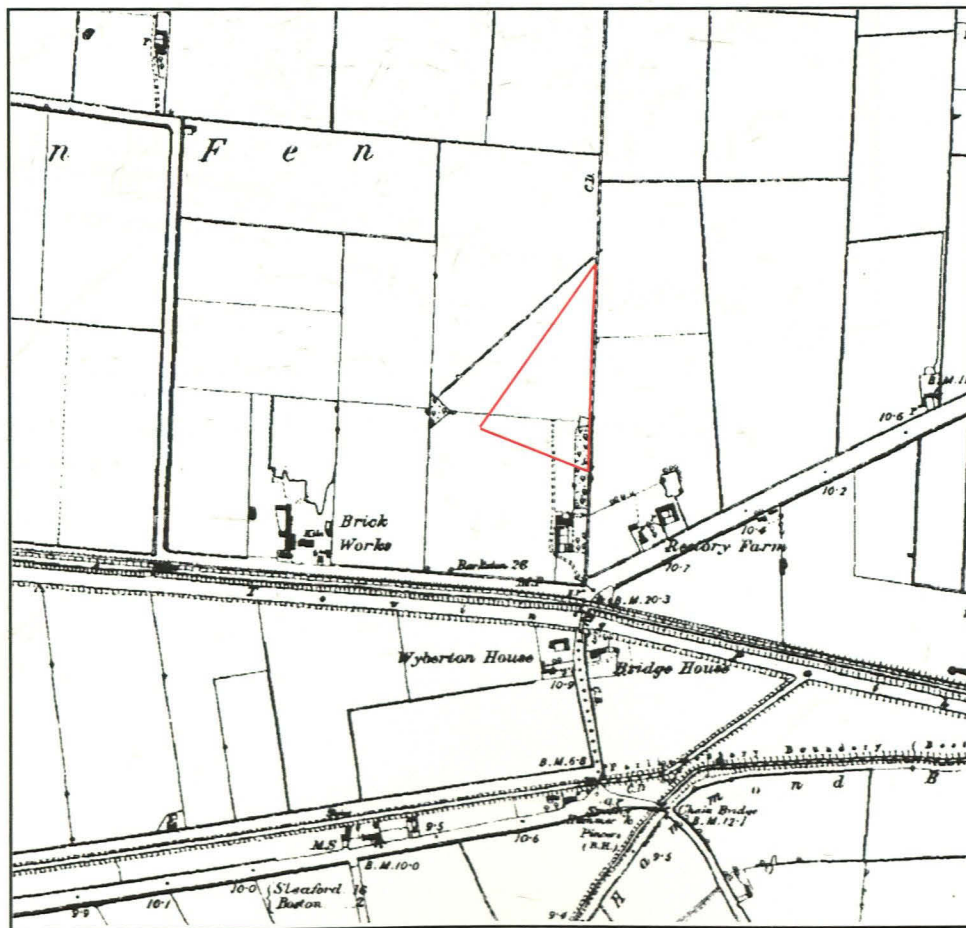


Figure 8 - Extract from the 1st edition 6'' Ordnance Survey Plan, 1891

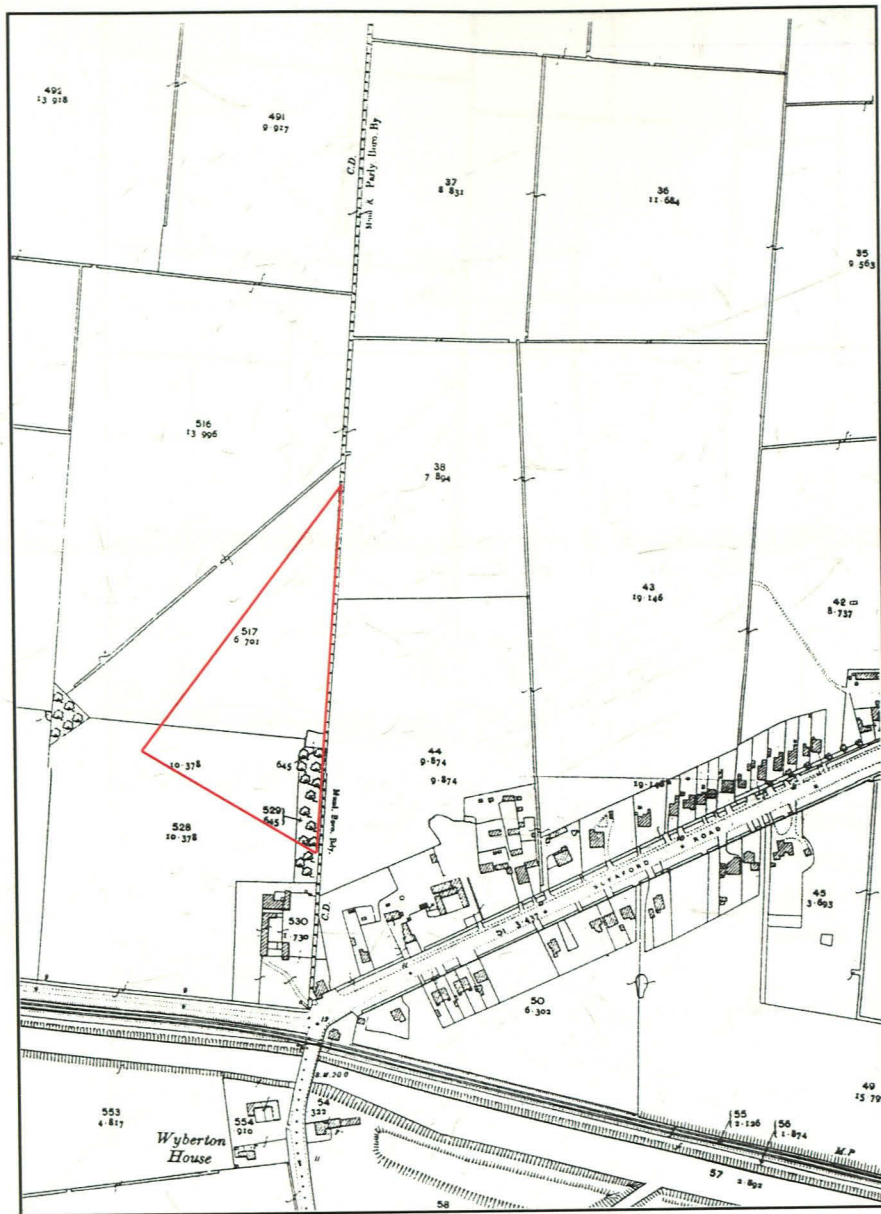


Figure 9 - Extract from the 2nd edition 25" Ordnance Survey plan, 1905

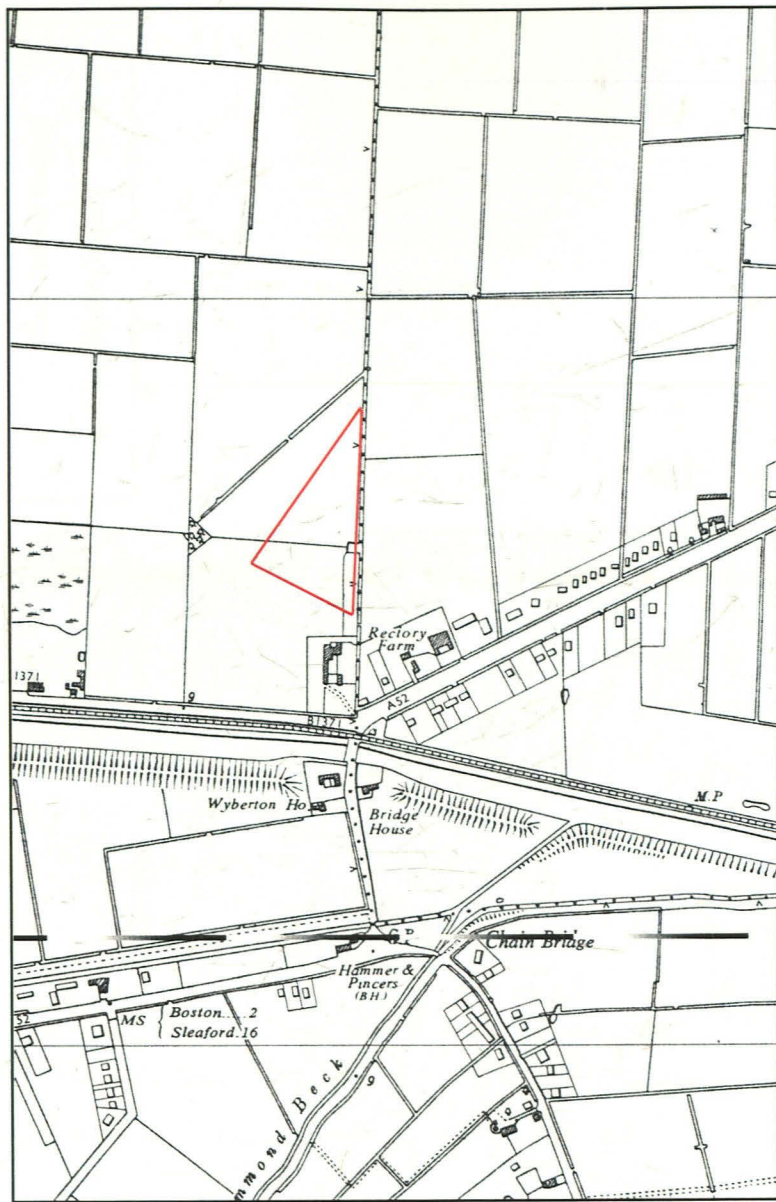
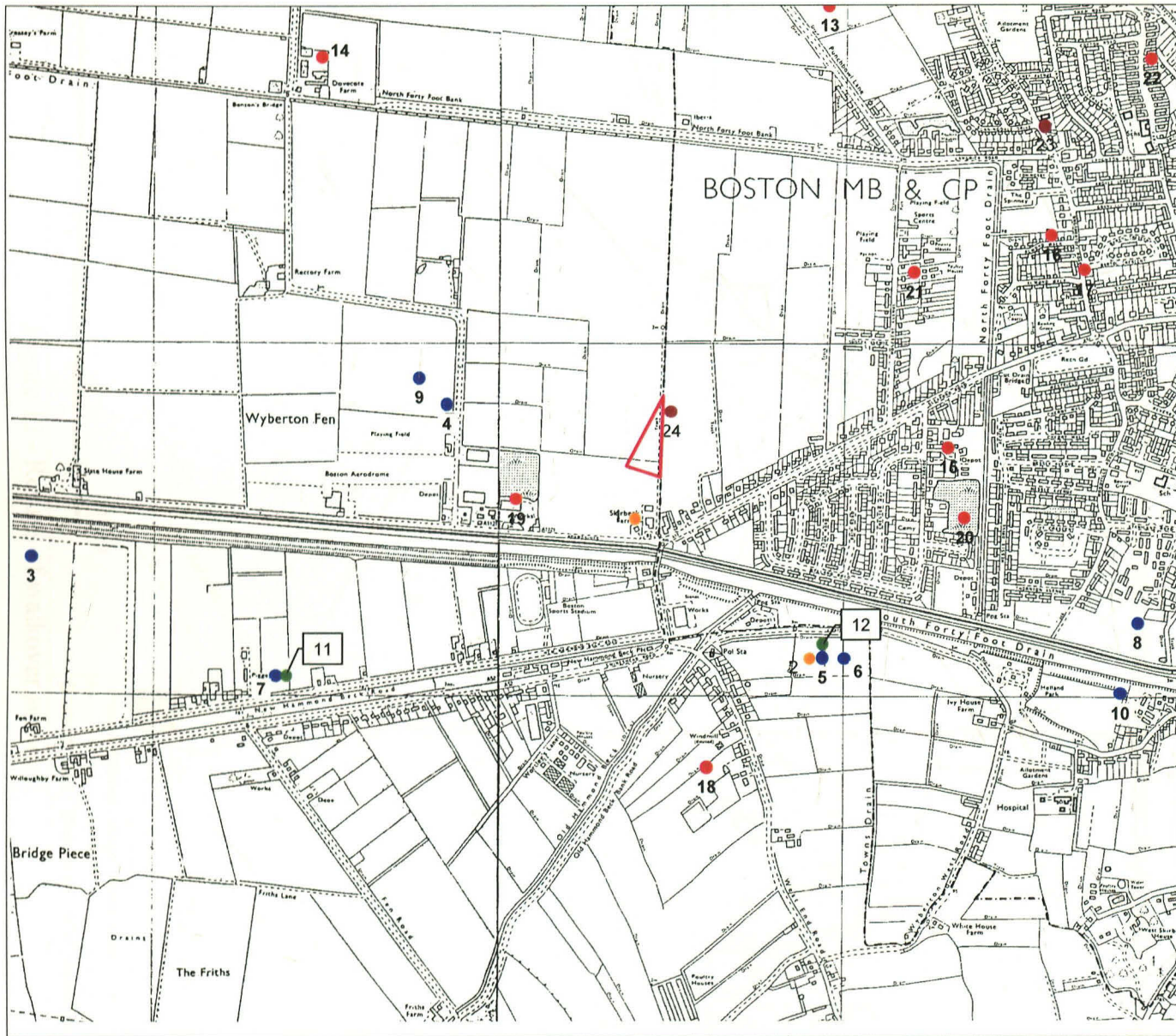


Figure 10 - Extract from the 1956 6" edition Ordnance Survey Plan



Legend

- Area of development
- Prehistoric findspot
- Romano-British findspot
- Medieval findspot
- Post-medieval findspot
- Modern findspot

North

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Figure 11 - Known archaeological sites from within the assessment area

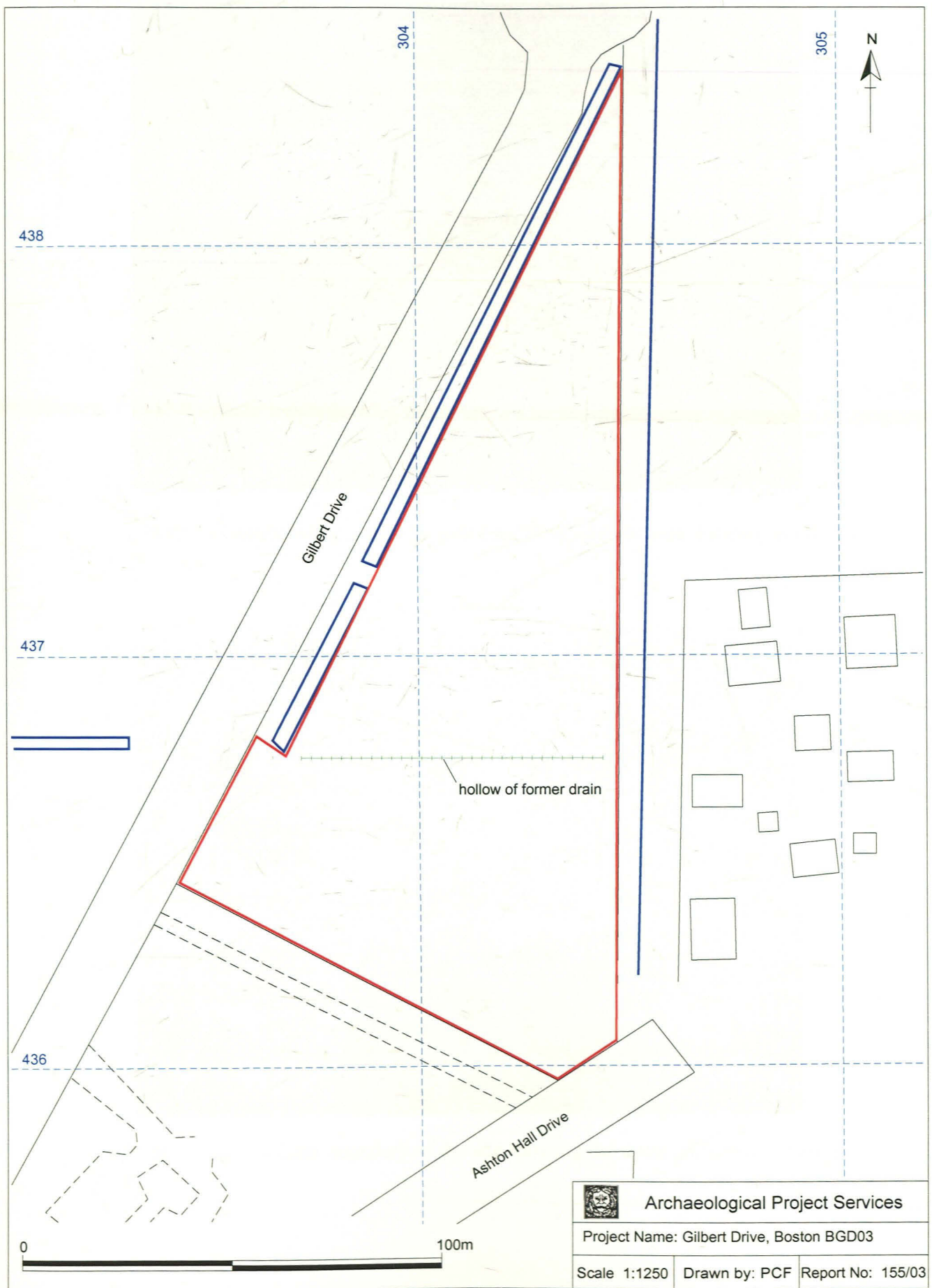


Figure 12 - Results of walkover survey



Plate 1 - General view across the proposed development area, looking north



Plate 2 - The southern boundary of the site showing the cycle path, looking west

Appendix 1

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 2

GLOSSARY

Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Geophysical Survey	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry and resistivity survey.
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
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.

Appendix 3

LIST OF SOURCES CONSULTED

Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record, parishes of Wyberton and Boston

Parish files of the Boston Community Archaeologist

Lincolnshire Archives: Cartographic Sources, Secondary Sources (Books and Journals)

Plans and Maps for the parishes of Wyberton and Holland Fen, held at the Lincolnshire Archives

Lincoln Central Reference Library

Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire Library

Ordnance Survey Maps and drawings, 1891, 1905, 1956, 1975

Aerial photographs held by Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record

Aerial photographs held by the Boston Community Archaeologist

Sources Not Consulted

Cursory examination was made of primary historical documentation held at Lincolnshire Archives—experience has shown that the consultation of primary historical documents is extremely time-consuming, and only fortuitously affords information relevant to archaeological inquiries.

Geotechnical information was also not consulted.