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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT LAND OFF ABBEY ROAD AND
SOUTH STREET, SWINESHEAD,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SAR05)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES



Conservation
Services
11 JUL 2005
Highways & Planning
Directorate

EVENT LI 6163

SOURCE LI 10191
LI 10192

PRN 13579

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT LAND OFF ABBEY ROAD AND
SOUTH STREET, SWINESHEAD,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SAR05)**

**Work Undertaken For
Mowbray and Son Ltd.**

June 2005

Report Compiled by
Robert Evans BA (Hons)

National Grid Reference: TF 2381 4016
City and County Museum Accession No: 2005.54
Planning Application: B/01/292/FULL

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 64/05

Quality Control
Abbey Road/South Street,
Swineshead, Lincolnshire
(SAR 05)

Project Coordinator	Gary Taylor
Supervisor	Robert Evans, Barry Martin
Illustration	Robert Evans
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Robert Evans

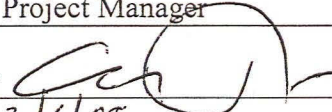
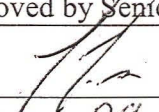
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
Gary Taylor 	 Tom Lane
Date: 22/6/05	Date: 24.6.05

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was carried out on land off Abbey Road and South Street, Swineshead, Lincolnshire. A previous archaeological evaluation at the site had revealed remains of a 17th century building and associated surface along the South Street frontage, and development proceeded under watching brief conditions.

The watching brief observed foundations dug to a depth of 0.7m for four buildings. Four layers of demolition and rubble deposits, which include some 18th century material, were observed overlying silty clay. Post-medieval and modern deposits were observed, but further archaeological deposits are thought likely to be present at a greater depth than the bottom of the foundation trenches.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

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

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mowbray and Son Ltd. to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with a residential development on land at the junction of Abbey Road and South Street, Swineshead, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application B/01/0292/FULL. This was granted

subject to an archaeological evaluation being carried out (Albone 2002) and subsequently a watching brief carried out between the 23rd February 2005, and 11th May 2005.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Swineshead is located in the Boston District of Lincolnshire, approximately 9km southwest of Boston itself (Fig. 1). The watching brief area is in the core of the village, at the junction of South Street and Town Lane, east of the parish church, and is centred on National Grid Reference TF 2381 4016 (Fig. 2). It comprises a roughly rectangular area of land covering approximately 0.16ha.

The site lies on level ground at a height of c.4m OD. Local soils are calcereous 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 watching brief site. Some doubt exists as to the exact provenance of these artefacts.

Romano-British pottery has been found 720m southeast of the present site. Residual briquetage, of late Iron Age or Romano-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 paleoenvironmental information, including radiocarbon dated peat formation of 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 10th to 11th 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 that 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). The remains of two medieval crosses survive in the centre of the village. The late medieval church of St. Mary the Virgin lies immediately to the west of the site and forms the probable focus of the medieval settlement (Pevsner and Harris

1989, 736-7). Medieval Swineshead was larger than the modern settlement.

Medieval remains have been recorded by a number of investigations around the evaluation site (Albone 2000, 2002; 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.

A previous archaeological evaluation on the site of the current watching brief revealed evidence of a building facing on to 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. The discovery of a stone mullion however suggests that a more substantial brick or stone structure may have existed. The structural remains were multi-phase, but dating evidence provided by pottery suggests a 17th century date for these structures, and they seem to have been demolished by the early 19th century (Albone 2002, 8-9).

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 19th century (Albone 2002, 2). The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of the area dated 1891 shows the area of the development as partly covered in buildings and partly open yard area.

3. AIMS

The aim of the archaeological watching brief was to ensure that any archaeological features exposed during the groundworks should be recorded and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

The watching brief consisted of observing the trench footings for four building plots within the site, which were excavated to a depth of c.0.7m. A plan of the location of the footings was made, sections were drawn as appropriate, and a photographic record made (Fig. 3).

Each deposit revealed was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. An equals sign indicates that contexts have been subsequently identified as being the same. A photographic record of black and white prints and colour slides was compiled.

Recording of the deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard APS practice.

The location of the foundation trenches was surveyed in relation to fixed points on boundaries and on existing buildings (Fig. 3).

5. RESULTS

The written, drawn and photographic records were analysed and phasing of deposits based on their stratigraphic relationship and the artefacts recovered from them. Only a post-medieval and modern phase was identified, and natural deposits were not reached.

Post-medieval and Modern Deposits

The layers observed appear to be a succession of demolition deposits overlying a mid greyish brown silty clay deposit (005=009), which was observed to a depth of 0.2m but its bottom was not reached (Fig. 4). At the northern end of the site (005=009) was overlain by a possible occupation layer (008), consisting of a light yellowish brown silty clay with brick

and charcoal inclusions. This layer included a sherd of 18th century pottery (Appendix 3).

Over the rest of the site (005=009) was overlain by a rubble deposit 0.2m thick (004), which contained a quantity of crushed rubble, bricks, tile and metal fragments. Some material from this context was retained, consisting of 18th century bricks and pottery (Appendix 3). This was in turn overlain by a (0.17m) layer of dark brownish grey viscous burnt material that had a tar like consistency (003). This had an uneven distribution over the site, and was probably associated with the use of the area as a builders yard.

Above (003) and (008) was a light yellowish brown sandy silt deposit between 0.15m and 0.3m thick with mortar and gravel inclusions (002=007). This layer was in turn covered by 0.2m of rubble that contained brick, tile and other crushed material that formed the sub-surface for hard standing of the builders yard (001=006).

6. DISCUSSION

Excavations were observed at a maximum depth of 0.7m across the site, and revealed a number of layers that represented demolition and levelling deposits. There is probably further archaeology at a greater depth however, because during the previous evaluation carried out on this site remains of post-medieval structures were located sealed beneath c.0.6m of modern make-up (Albone 2002, 10). The make-up deposits were found to be of equal or greater depths to those seen in the areas observed during the evaluation.

All the artefacts recovered from the footings were of 18th century date, and this suggest that the area may have been cleared and abandoned for a time after the 18th century before modern activity took place. This is particularly evident in

deposit (004), which seems to represent demolition activity during the 18th century. This may be the same demolition activity noted during the evaluation, where the buildings appeared to have been removed by the earlier 19th century (Albone 2002, 9).

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was carried out on land at the junction of South Street and Abbey Road, Swineshead, Lincolnshire, because previous archaeological evaluation had uncovered evidence for 17th century and later structures.

Footings for the foundations of four new properties were observed to a maximum depth of 0.7m, and make-up layers and demolition deposits were noted.

The remains beneath the modern surface layers associated with the use of the area as a builders yard seem to represent demolition deposits dating from the 18th century. None of the structural remains revealed by the earlier evaluation were encountered. Further archaeological deposits are thought likely to survive at a greater depth, but were not observed during this watching brief.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of *Mowbray and Son Ltd.* who commissioned this investigation and report and provided use of the facilities on site. The work was co-ordinated by Gary Taylor, who edited this report along with Tom Lane.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor

Site Supervisor: Robert Evans, Barry Martin

Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth

Illustration: Robert Evans

Post-excavation analysis: Robert Evans

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

- APS Archaeological Project Services
- BGS Geological Survey of Great Britain
- IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists
- OD Ordnance Datum (height above sea level)
- PCA Pre-Construct Archaeology

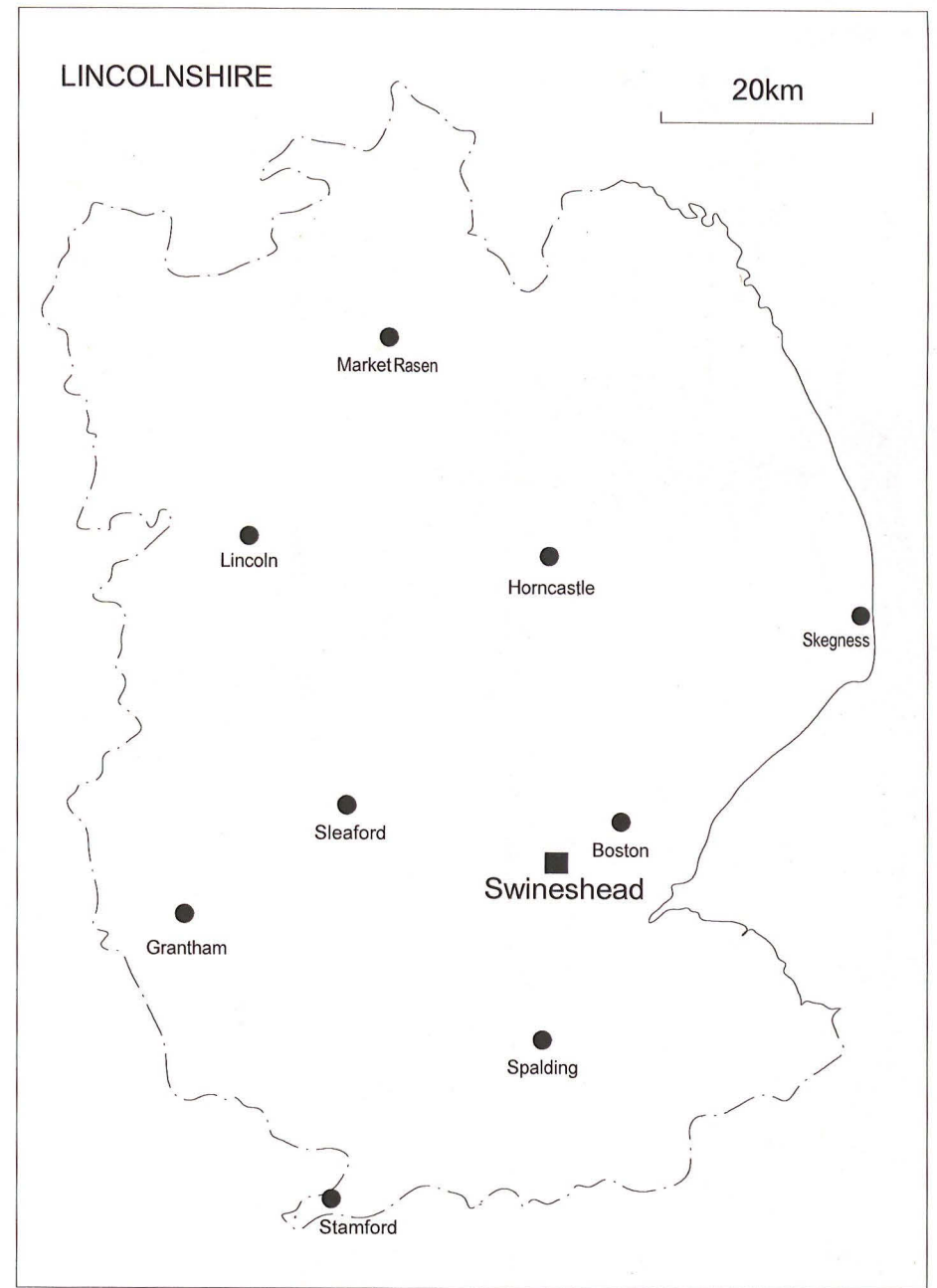
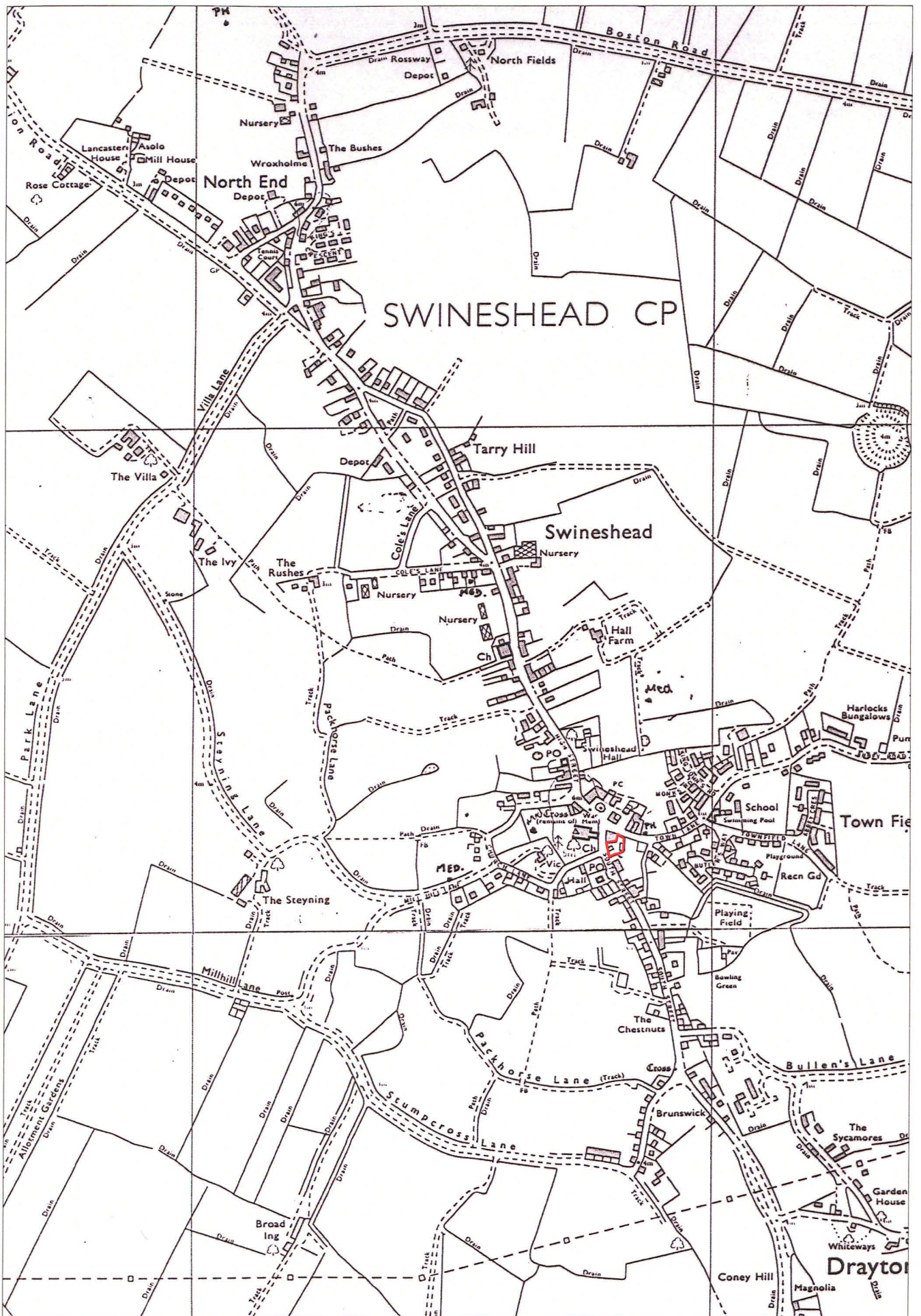


Figure 1 General Location Plan



TF 70

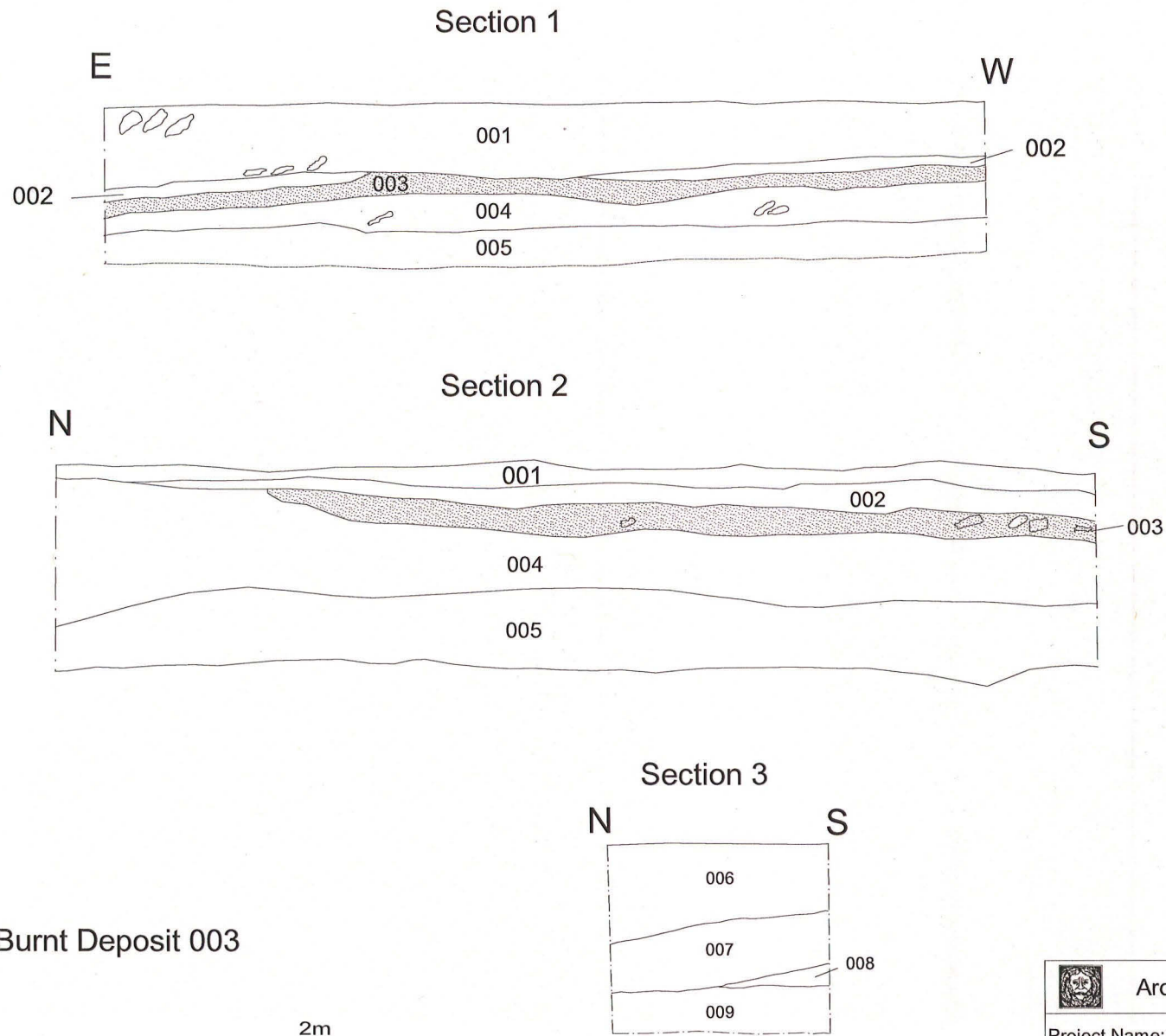
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Figure 2 Location plan



Figure 3 Site plan showing wall foundations and location of 2001 evaluation trenches (green).




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Swineshead Abbey Road/South Street		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: RE	Report No: 64/05

Figure 4 Sections 1-3



Plate 1 General View of site looking northwest



Plate2 View of Section 3

Appendix 1

**LAND AT
ABBAY ROAD/SOUTH STREET,
SWINESHEAD,
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR
MOWBRAY & SON LTD**

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

FEBRUARY 2005

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during development at Abbey Road/South Street, Swineshead, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an area of known archaeological significance, in the historic core of the village. A previous investigation at the site revealed remains of a 17th century building and associated surface along the South Street frontage. Medieval pottery was also found at the site.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of a watching brief during development works on the site.*
- 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 archaeological watching brief during development on land at Abbey Road/South Street, Swineshead, 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 Swineshead is located approximately 10km southwest of Boston, in the administrative area of Boston Borough. The site lies in the village centre, at the junction of South Street and Town Lane, at National Grid Reference TF 2381 4016.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (B/01/0292/FULL) was submitted to Boston Borough Council for the residential development of the site. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the undertaking of a watching brief during groundworks associated with the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Swineshead lies in the fenland of South Lincolnshire. The site is on level ground at approximately 4m OD. Local soils are of the Romney series, typically coarse silty gleyic brown calcareous alluvial soils developed on marine alluvium (Robson 1990, 26).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The earliest reference to Swineshead is in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle in c675 AD. During the

medieval period Swineshead was an important market town, with charters for two annual fairs, and was larger than the modern settlement. The present investigation site is in the historic core of the village, just east of the medieval parish church.

- 6.2 Previous investigations at the current site recovered medieval pottery but did not encounter deposits of this date, but these may have been below the limit of investigation. The area appears to have been two separate property blocks in the post-medieval period and a building was constructed on the South Street frontage, probably in the 17th century. Timber-framed on brick and stone foundations, this building had an associated yard and had seen several phases of alteration and extension (Archaeological Project Services 2002).

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.

7.1.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:

- Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- 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 trenches.
 - 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, the coroner and the police will be informed, as appropriate.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

- 9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 9.1.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork 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. 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 and trenches.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; the Boston Borough Council Planning Archaeologist; Boston Borough Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

11 ARCHIVE

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

12 PUBLICATION

- 12.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be 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 Boston Borough Council Planning Archaeologist. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project.

14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

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

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

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

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

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

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

Healey, Independent Archaeologist

Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist, or G Taylor, APS
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy, or P Cope-Faulkner, APS
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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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, 14-02-05

Appendix 2

Context Summary

Context No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with crushed rubble	Levelling deposit
002	Light yellowish brown sandy silt with crushed mortar	Levelling deposit
003	Dark greyish brown tar and gravel	Layer
004	Mid greyish brown sandy silt	Demolition deposit
005	Mid greyish brown silty clay	Layer
006	Mid reddish brown sandy silt	Levelling deposit
007	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt	Layer
008	Light yellowish brown silty clay	Layer
009	Mid reddish brown silty clay	Layer

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

by Paul Cope-Faulkner 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. Three fragments of pottery weighing 95g were recovered from 2 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a small quantity of brick, comprising 2 items weighing a total of 1561g, was retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

The excavated animal bone assemblage comprises 1 stratified fragment weighing 33g. 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 a demolition deposit (004) and a layer (008).

Most of the pottery was made in Staffordshire, though the bricks are likely to be relatively local products of the Swineshead area.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
004	STSL	Staffordshire slipware dish, 18 th century	1	54	18 th century
	STSL	Staffordshire reverse slipware dish, 18 th century	1	29	
008	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware pancheon	1	12	18 th century

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
004	CBM	Handmade brick, 98mm wide, 53mm thick, horizontal stacking mark, mortar adhering, post-medieval	1	894	Post-medieval
	CBM	Handmade brick, 94mm wide, 55mm thick, horizontal stacking mark, mortar adhering, post-medieval	1	667	

Note: CBM = Ceramic Building Materials

Both the bricks have horizontal stacking marks, sometimes known as skintlings or hack marks. Investigations of dated buildings in King's Lynn and elsewhere in Norfolk have indicated that bricks with these horizontal marks date after 1770 (James and Rose nd). It would seem likely that these Swineshead examples are similarly of late 18th

century date, or thereabouts.

Table 3: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
004	Cattle	Tooth	1	33	Young adult

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 numerous previous archaeological investigations at Swineshead, including at the present site, that are the subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the Boston Planning Archaeologist and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

The collection is entirely of post-medieval date and indicates occupation and structures at the site at that time and is of moderate local significance. However, as a small assemblage the material has low local potential.

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

References

James, E. M. and Rose, E. J., nd *The Norfolk Skintlings Survey Results 1995-2003*

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

Alluvium	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
Anglo-Saxon	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.
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 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, e.g. [004].
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Layer	A layer is a term used 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
Old English	The language used by the Saxon (q.v.) occupants of Britain.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 9 - Context records
- 2 - Photographic record sheets
- 9 - Drawing sheets
- 1 - Stratigraphic matrix
- 1 - Box 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

Accession Number: 2005.54

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SAR05

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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