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ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWALKING
OF LAND AT WAINFLEET ROAD,
FISHTOFT, NEAR BOSTON
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BOWR 05)



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

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SOURCES LI 10286
LI 10287

PRN 13822 PREHISTORIC

PRN 13823 PREHISTORIC

PRN 13824 MEDIEVAL

PRN 13825 POST MEDIEVAL

PRN 12323 POST MEDIEVAL

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWALKING
OF LAND AT WAINFLEET ROAD,
FISHTOFT, NEAR BOSTON
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BOWR 05)**

**Work Undertaken For
Allison Homes Eastern Ltd**

July 2005

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

National Grid Reference: TF 346 447
City and County Museum Accession No: 2005.125

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 116/05

Conservation
Services

24 AUG 2005

Highways & Planning
Directorate

Quality Control
 Wainfleet Road,
 Fishtoft
 BOWR 05

Project Coordinator	Mark Williams
Site Supervisor	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Surveying	Mark Dymond, Ray Holt
Archaeological Staff	Denise Buckley, Aaron Clements, Bob Garland, Jenny Hurford, Jim Robertson, Aleck Russell, Joseph Warham
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
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<i>Mark Williams</i> Mark Williams	<i>[Signature]</i> Tom Lane
Date: 28-7-05	Date: 29-07-05

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1. SUMMARY

A programme of archaeological fieldwalking was undertaken on land to the south of Wainfleet Road, Fishtoft, Boston, Lincolnshire.

The site lies close to the suspected location of the medieval (AD 1066-1540) hamlet of Fenne which is first documented in the 13th century. Associated with this settlement is the nearby Rochford Tower, part of a brick tower house of the later medieval period. A Romano-British (AD 42-410) coin and a Saxon (AD 410-1066) strap end have also been found close by. A mound formerly stood within the site which is suspected of being an English Civil War (AD 1643-46) defensive feature.

The fieldwalking identified items of prehistoric, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval date. Apart from clustering of medieval items at the north of the site, adjacent to the supposed site of Fenne, most of the material is suggestive of casual loss or manuring scatters.

Finds include pottery from all the periods identified with ceramic building material (brick and tile) of medieval and later date providing the bulk of the assemblage. Other finds include glass, clay pipe and a range of metalwork.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

Fieldwalking is a non-intrusive method of archaeological evaluation which is defined as *'a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it*

enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate' (IFA 1999).

2.2 Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Allison Homes Eastern Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological fieldwalking with geophysical survey (to be reported upon separately) on land at Wainfleet Road, Fishtoft, near Boston. The fieldwalking was carried out between the 23rd May and 1st June 2005 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1).

2.3 Topography and Geology

The site is located in the parish of Fishtoft, in the Borough of Boston, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The area fieldwalked lies to the south of Wainfleet Road, approximately 2.5km northwest of Fishtoft village and 1.5km east of Boston town centre. It is centred on NGR TF 346 447 (Fig. 2). Encompassing some 77 hectares, the site lies at a height of between 2m to 3m OD on fairly level ground.

The site lies mainly on fine silty gleyic brown alluvial soils of the Butterwick Series. However, an area of coarse silty gleyic brown alluvial soil of the Snargate Series is present in the central and eastern parts of the site (Robson 1990, 12; 27). These soils are developed on younger marine alluvium that overlies glacial deposits which in turn seals a solid geology of Jurassic Amptill clays (BGS 1995).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The proposed development site lies in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Romano-British period to the present day. A copy of a Romano-

British coin was been found to the east of the site and appears to be an isolated find with no other Romano-British evidence having been recorded in the vicinity.

A Saxon strap end, found to the east of Tower Lane, is the only artefactual evidence of this period from within the general vicinity.

Documentary and cartographic sources suggest that the medieval chapel of St Michael at the hamlet of Fenne was located at the northern end of Tower Lane. The location of the chapel is not certain, but it was possibly situated at the junction of Wainfleet Road and Tower Lane. A small land holding there was recorded as 'Chapel Green' from 1662 and Tower Road was formerly called 'Church Green Lane' (Thompson 1856, 490). However, there is no archaeological evidence to support the chapels exact location. Excavations at an adjacent site found a complete 14th century floor tile showing the arms of the Coupledyke family of Fenne. It is possible that this tile was originally from the Fenne chapel. Medieval pottery and the remains of a possible dwelling were also found at the site (Albone 2000, 6).

References to the hamlet, hundred or division of Fenne as part of Fishtoft occur from the late 13th century (Thompson 1856, 489). In 1265, the manor of Fenne was held by William Angevyn and nearly three quarters of the land there was under arable cultivation (Hallam 1965, 186). By 1272, Herbertus Peche held it under the Richmond family. The principal residence of the manor was Richmond Tower, which was apparently located close to the later Rochford Tower (Wright 1974, 30).

Rochford Tower represents the remains of a brick tower house, similar to Hussey Tower in Boston, constructed in the late 15th century. Substantial foundations exist adjacent to the surviving tower, which is now protected as a scheduled ancient

monument. The association between Fenne and Rochford Tower is confirmed in 1590 when Thomas Pawlyn was recorded as the owner of, 'the manor of Fenne, alias Rochford Tower' (Thompson 1856, 489).

Wainfleet Road, which forms the northern boundary of the site is the probable course of the road from Boston to Wainfleet indicated on the 14th century Gough Map. Earthwork remains of ridge and furrow survive to the northwest of the site, behind Burton Hall.

Early Ordnance Survey maps depict an earthwork mound to the northwest of Rochford Tower and labelled as a beacon. Arms and armour of the Civil War period were revealed at the time the mound was levelled which may suggest that the earthwork was once a redoubt associated with Rochford Tower (Albone 2000, 7). Further earthwork mounds were evident to the south and east.

3. AIMS

The aims of the fieldwalking survey were to collect and record artefacts on the ground surface and thereafter determine whether their distribution signified the potential location of any buried archaeological remains. Additionally, the artefacts were examined to determine their type, date and function in order to establish the nature and chronology of any archaeological remains they may represent.

4. METHODS

Each field within the proposed development area was walked at 20m transects using plough or drill furrows as directional guides. Surface finds were bagged and their positions plotted using a Geodolite Total Station fitted with a Psion datalogger. Each find was given a unique reference number.

In addition, weather and field conditions were recorded detailing the type of crop cover and general visibility.

Following fieldwork all finds were examined. The type or nature of the artefacts was identified and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 2). This data was integrated with the survey diagrams to create distribution plans and these were examined further to identify clustering patterns.

5. RESULTS

The results are discussed in field number order (see Fig. 2) and summarised in Figures 3 to 7.

Field A

General Conditions

This field was walked in north-south transects. Visibility was excellent, with the field having undergone recent planting. The soil was a well weathered fine sandy tilth.

Results of the Fieldwalking

A single prehistoric flint flake was found centrally in the field. No finds of Romano-British date were identified.

Medieval finds were present across the field with marginal concentrations towards the southern and western edges. These finds, principally pottery, may derive from manuring scatters.

Post-medieval finds are numerous across this field, perhaps the highest density from all fields. No apparent clustering is present, apart from material alongside the track which may have entered the site as hardcore.

A number of more recent finds were collected from the field. Comprising mainly glass objects, these show no signs of clustering.

Field B

General Conditions

Initially this field was walked on an east-west alignment (restricted to the northernmost 100m) when the field had poor visibility due to a former crop of potatoes. However, the field was subsequently harrowed and although the soil was not particularly well weathered, visibility was excellent.

Results of the Fieldwalking

A single, possible, prehistoric pot sherd and two sherds of Romano-British pottery were collected from the northern part of this field.

Medieval pottery was relatively abundant alongside the Wainfleet Road, towards the north of the field. However, this part of the field was walked on two occasions which may have led to this clustering. Medieval finds are virtually absent from the southern part of the field.

Artefacts of post-medieval date have a relatively low density across the field, although, like the medieval finds, are also clustered along the northern edge of the site.

A few recent finds, mainly glass, were collected from the field.

Field C

General Conditions

This field was currently under a crop of potatoes which had been planted on ridges approximately 30cm high. In between these ridges, visibility was generally good. Most transects were on an east-west alignment.

Results of the Fieldwalking

No prehistoric items were recorded and only a single Romano-British pot sherd was identified.

There is relatively sparse amounts of

medieval material from this field, although quantities increase towards the southern limit of the field. Overall, the density is less than that in Fields A and D.

Post-medieval finds are distributed evenly across the field with no certain clusters visible. The numbers of artefacts is moderately high, second only to Field A.

Slightly more recent items were found on the western side of this field, although the numbers of items is considered too small to be meaningful.

Field D

General Conditions

This field had possibly been tilled fairly recently and was reasonably well weathered with good to excellent visibility. Fieldwalking was undertaken on north-south transects.

Results of the Fieldwalking

No prehistoric or Romano-British material was retrieved from this field.

There is a moderate amount of medieval material from the surface of this field. However, no clustering is apparent which may suggest the patterning of finds is due to manuring.

There appears to be a cluster of post-medieval material towards the central western part of this field. It is, however, unlikely to represent a site as the density of the material is considered quite low.

This field demonstrated the lowest density of modern material encountered during the fieldwalking. No clustering is apparent.

6. DISCUSSION

Only two prehistoric items were collected during the fieldwalking, both from the northernmost fields. As such, these are unlikely to indicate prehistoric settlement

in the vicinity.

Three sherds of Romano-British pottery were collected, two of which came from the northern edge of the investigated area. Again, the paucity of material would suggest that no settlement of this period is indicated and accords well with previous discoveries in the area.

No finds of Saxon date were identified during the fieldwalking. This would suggest that the nearby findspot of a strap-end is likely to represent casual loss, rather than indicating a settlement.

The distribution of medieval finds is moderately high on the western and southern boundaries of the site and significantly lower towards the southern part of Field B. There does appear to be clustering along the northern edge of the site which would accord well with the presumed location of the medieval hamlet of Fenne. However, this part of the field had been walked twice, before and after slight ploughing which may bias the results.

A wide range of medieval pottery was collected with 10th – 12th century Stamford ware being the earliest material discovered. These were found in the vicinity of Fenne and may indicate that the settlement had been in existence since this date, earlier than documentary sources would suggest. There also is no clustering in the vicinity of Rochford Tower, the only extant medieval structure in the immediate area. The bulk of the material of this period is likely to represent nothing more than a manuring scatter, derived from when household rubbish was spread upon fields to improve soil fertility.

Objects of post-medieval date were the most numerous, providing more than half of the entire collection from the fields. Although generally evenly distributed across the surveyed area, these post-medieval items were slightly more

abundant immediately everywhere apart from the southern portion of Field B. Additionally, many of these post-medieval items were ceramic building materials, mainly tiles, perhaps suggesting buildings within the general vicinity. However, it is likely that this material represents manuring scatters.

The fieldwalking failed to identify the presence of the supposed 17th century Civil War defensive earthwork.

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological fieldwalking was undertaken on land at Wainfleet Road, Boston, as the site lay close to extant and possible buried medieval remains as well as findspots of Romano-British and Saxon date.

Prehistoric and Romano-British finds were retrieved from the field surface, although in particularly low quantities to be significant.

Medieval items were encountered across the fields with possible clustering alongside the Wainfleet Road, towards the north of the site. These apparent clustering may be associated with the former hamlet of *Fenne*. The earliest medieval pottery found comes from this general vicinity and may indicate the date at which *Fenne* was settled. Other items of this period are likely to indicate manuring scatters and, thus, may indicate the extent of arable fields of this period.

Post-medieval remains are evenly distributed across the site and are also probable manuring scatters.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr A. Martinelli of Allison Homes Eastern Ltd

for commissioning the fieldwork and the report. The work was coordinated by Mark Williams who also edited this report along with Tom Lane. Jenny Young, the Boston District Planning Archaeologist, allowed access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Mark Williams
 Site Supervisor: Paul Cope-Faulkner
 Surveying: Mark Dymond, Ray Holt
 Archaeological Staff: Denise Buckley, Aaron Clements, Bob Garland, Jenny Hurford, Jim Robertson, Aleck Russell, Joseph Warham
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
 Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Post-fieldwork analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

- APS Archaeological Project Services
BGS British Geological Survey
IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

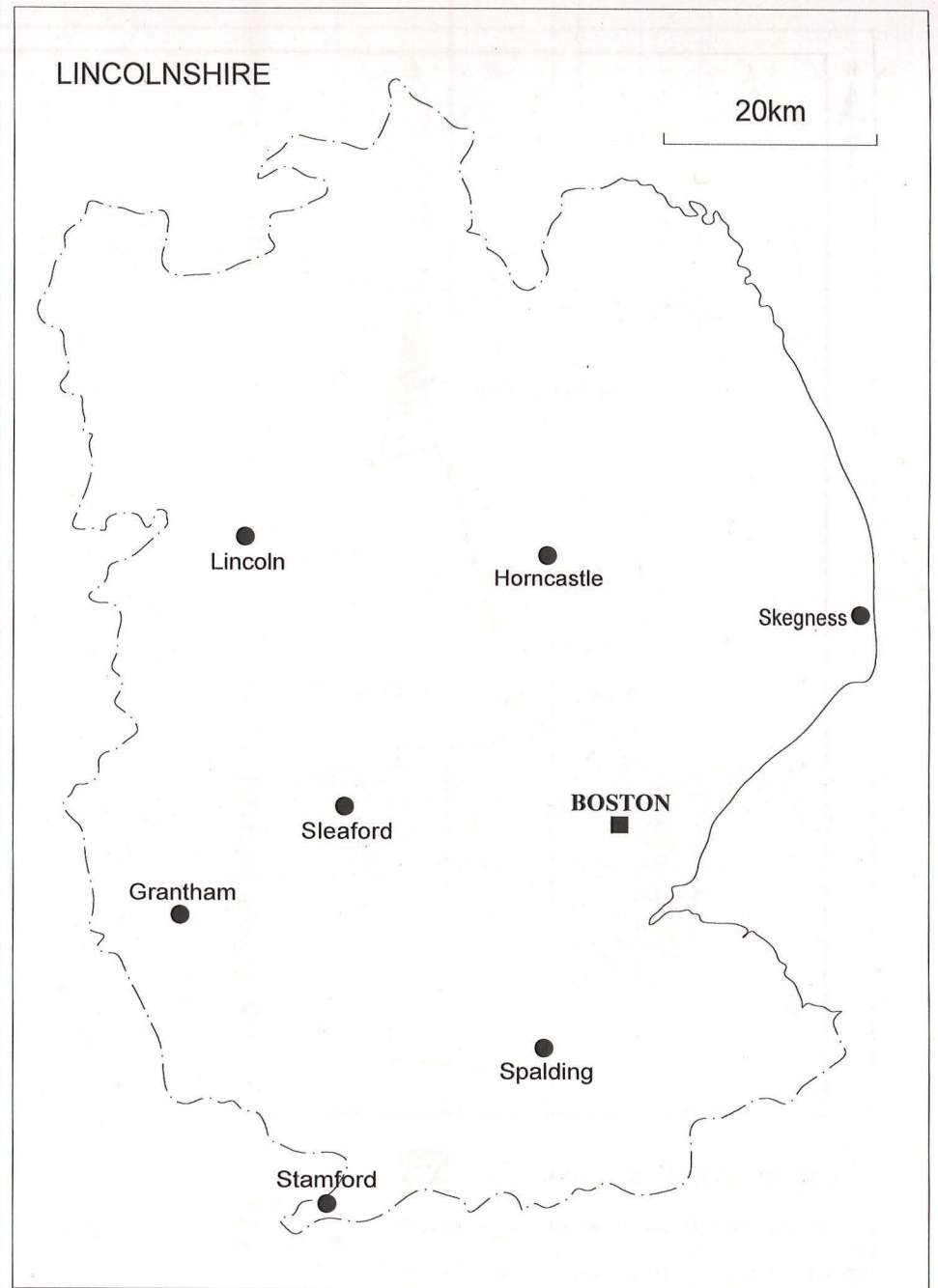
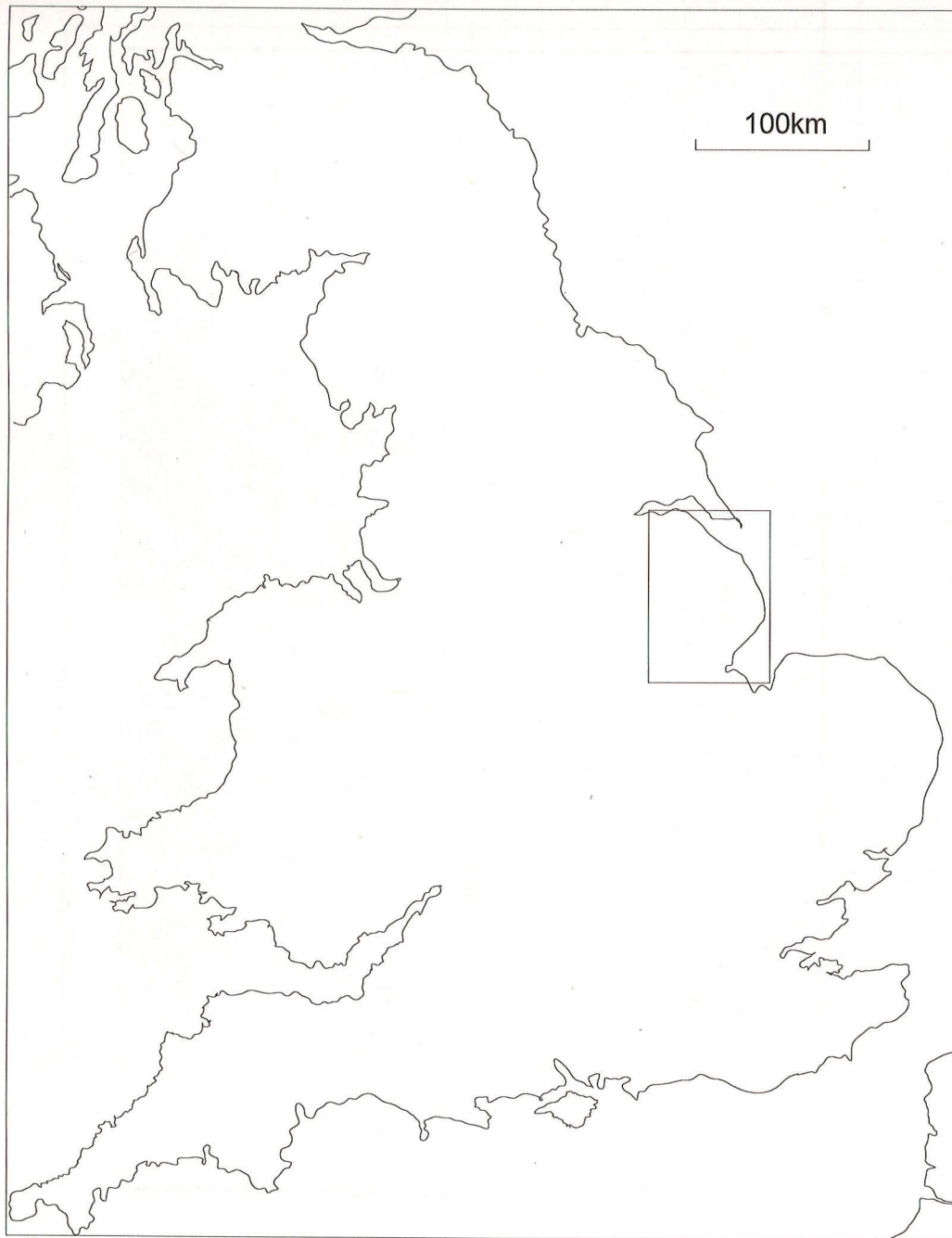
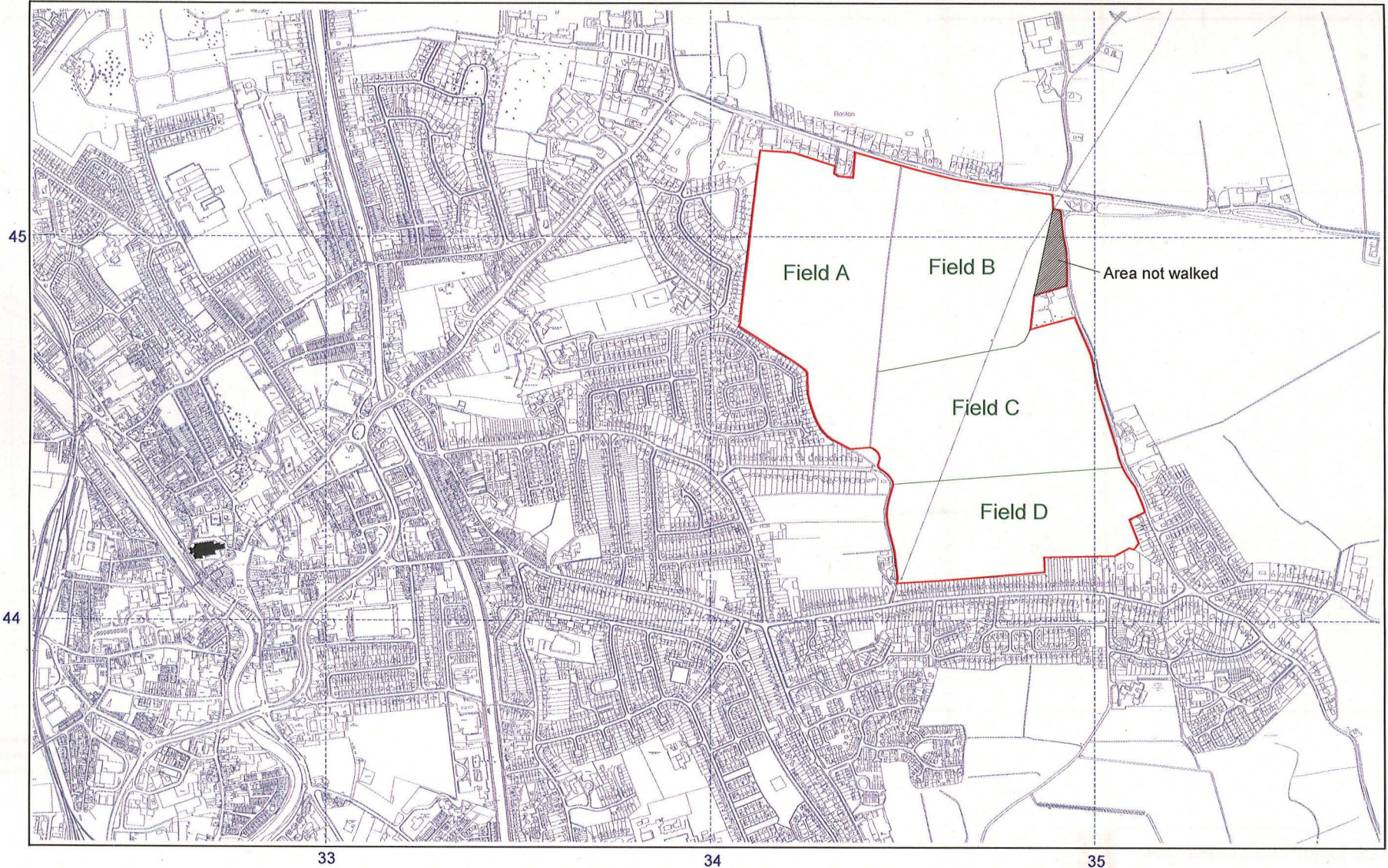


Figure 1 - General Location Plan



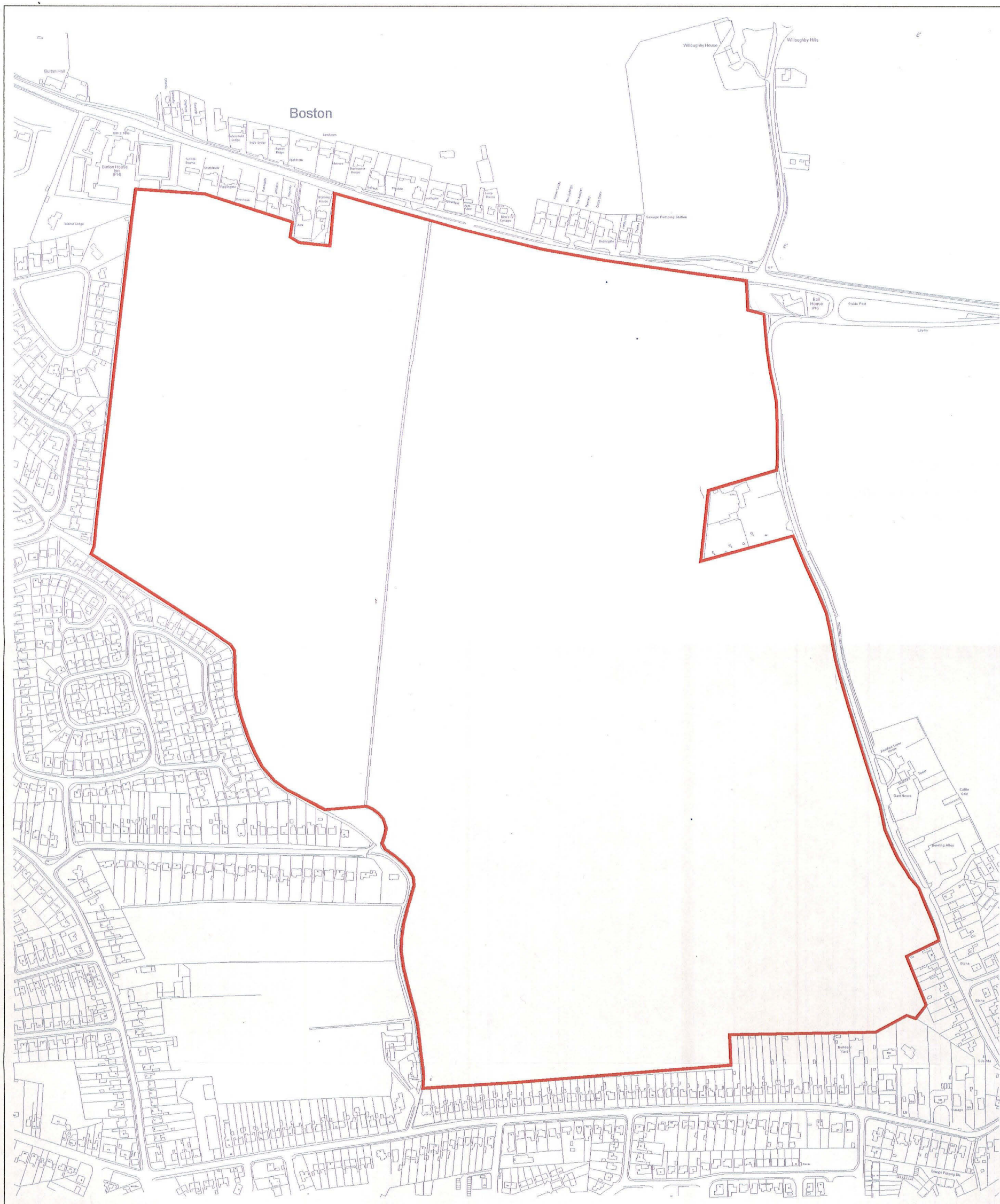
Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Wainfleet Road, Boston BOWR05

Scale 1:15000 | Drawn by: PCF | Report No: 116/05

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Figure 2 - Site location plan



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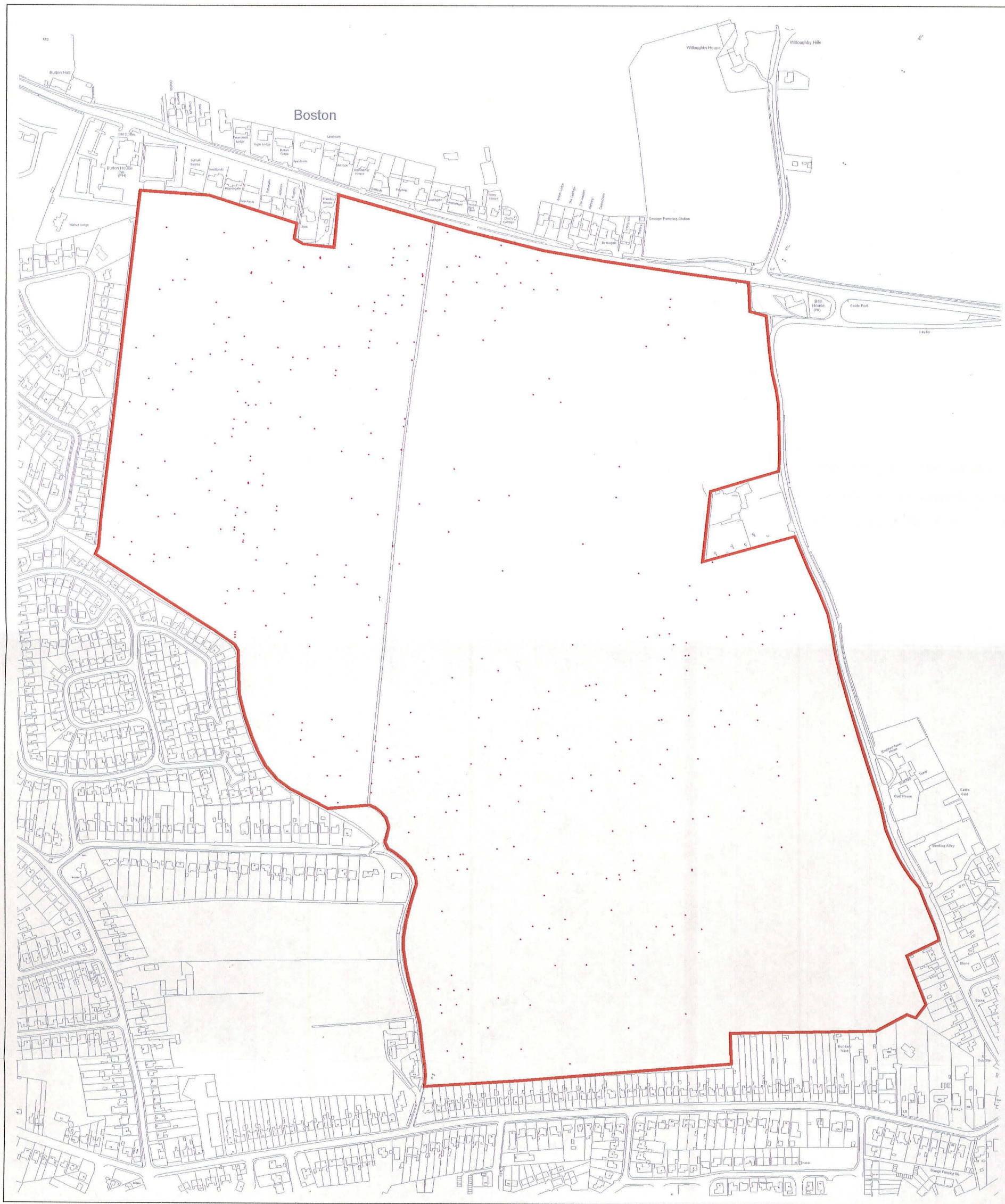
	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Wainfleet Road, Boston BOWR05		
Scale 1:5000	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 116/05

Figure 4 - Distribution of Romano-British finds



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Figure 6 - Distribution of Post-medieval finds



Plate 1 - View looking west
across to Field A with Boston
Stump in the background



Plate 2 - Field B looking north
towards Wainfleet Road



Plate 3 - Field C showing the
potato crop with Rochford
Tower in the background, looking
southeast



Plate 4 - Field D looking south-east

Appendix 1

LAND OFF WAINFLEET ROAD, FISHTOFT, NEAR BOSTON, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR A FIELDWALKING SURVEY AND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *Following the results of a Desk-Based assessment a program of archaeological investigation has been requested as part of an Environmental Impact Assessment for a proposed development on land off Wainfleet Road, Fishtoft, near Boston Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies immediately west of the mediaeval Rochford Tower, which is a scheduled ancient monument, associated features have been identified in the field together with finds of civil war date.*
- 1.3 *A walk over survey carried out as part of a desk-based assessment identified moderately dense scatters of medieval and post medieval artefacts in the southern area of the site.*
- 1.4 *Fieldwalking and geophysical surveys have been requested on the site. This document comprises the specification for this work.*
- 1.5 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological investigation by Fieldwalking and Geophysical Survey at Land South Of Wainfleet Road, Fishtoft, Near Boston NGR 3460 4470.
- 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 Fishtoft is located 2km southwest of Boston in the administrative district of Boston Borough. The site, c. 75ha in extent, is in the north of the parish of Fishtoft.
- 3.2 The site is roughly rectangular in shape; the northern boundary formed by the A52; the southern boundary formed by houses fronting onto the Eastwood Road; the eastern boundary, Rochford Tower Lane; to the west, housing of east Boston.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 An Environmental Impact Assessment is being prepared for a proposed housing development. Archaeological investigations have been identified as a necessary component of this. Informal discussions with the archaeological advisor to Boston district council have led to a program of works involving an archaeological fieldwalking survey and geophysical survey.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies mainly on fine silty gleyic brown alluvial soils of the Butterwick Association. However, an area of coarse silty gleyic brown soil of the Snargate Association is present in the central and eastern part of the site. These soils are developed in marine alluvium that overlies

glacial drift which was deposited in a geological basin between the Lincolnshire Wolds and the East Anglian Heights. These glacial deposits in turn overlie a solid geology of Jurassic clays.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The site lies immediately west of the medieval Rochford Tower, which is a scheduled ancient monument. A low mound associated with this structure is located at the site. Civil War arms and armour are reported to have been found when the mound was ploughed.
- 6.2 The medieval chapel of St Michael and the hamlet of Fenne were situated immediately to the northeast of the proposed development site.
- 6.3 A walkover survey undertaken as part of the desk based assessment revealed a substantial quantity of medieval and post medieval pottery in the southern part of the site.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather information in order to inform the Environmental Assessment and assist the archaeological curator in formulating a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.
- 7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:
 - 7.2.1 Establish the type and date range of archaeological artefacts that may be present within the topsoil.
 - 7.2.2 Determine the likely extent of archaeological finds present within the site.
 - 7.2.3 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological finds present within the site.
 - 7.2.4 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
 - 7.2.5 Establish the way in which the archaeological finds identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.
 - 7.2.6 Determine the presence of non artefactual archaeological indicators (soilmarks, ploughed down earthworks etc)
 - 7.2.7 Produce accurate plots of artefact findspots and interpret the results

8 FIELD WALKING

- 8.1 A transect-based field survey involving fieldwalking will be undertaken in order to recover information about the extent, date and significance of archaeological finds within the ploughsoil.
- 8.2 Fieldwalking will be undertaken on all fields in a suitable condition on transects at approximate 20m intervals, using plough or drill furrows as a directional guide. Should significant concentrations of artefacts be discovered, more closely spaced transects may be undertaken in order to better define and characterise the distribution.
- 8.3 Surface artefacts will be collected, bagged and assigned a unique reference number. Each of these finds will be accurately plotted using a Geodolite Total Station fitted with Psion datallogger.
- 8.4 The report will include description of artefacts recovered and plots showing the position of individual finds. Period plans showing detailed and summary interpretations of the results of the fieldwalking will be produced.
- 8.5 Identification of artefacts will be by Archaeological Project Services staff for all 'scatter' material. In the event of finds clusters ('sites') being discovered, including slags, the material will be identified by external period specialists.

9 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

9.1 Reasoning for this technique

- 9.1.1 Geophysics is a none intrusive method of survey which records the often subtle differences between the magnetic qualities of variations in the ground, these features can be archaeological in origin for example the difference between the fills of ditches and the surrounding natural.
- 9.1.2 The effectiveness of the technique is limited by background magnetic susceptibility and the ground cover, which ideally should be minimal.

9.2 Scanning Methodology

- 9.2.1 A magnetic susceptibility survey will be carried out over the 100% of the site.
- 9.2.2 The magnetic susceptibility survey will be carried out using a Bartington MS2 instrument with the MS2D search loop field sensor.
- 9.2.3 After an initial 'warm up' period of approximately 30 minutes the instrument will be zeroed in air as per the manufacturer's instructions. The instrument will be set to collect readings in SI units.
- 9.2.4 Data will be collected at 20m centres along transects 20m apart. One reading will be taken on the centre point with four more readings taken approximately 30 cm away around the initial reading. The value logged will be the average of the five values which will produce a better representation of the susceptibility at each position. Spikes due to ferrous debris are likely to be recognised when taking a group of readings and these will not be included in the average value.

9.3 Detailed magnetic survey (gradiometry) methodology

- 9.3.1 Detailed gradiometry survey will be carried out over 25% of the area.
- 9.3.2 The magnetic survey will be carried out using a Bartington Grad601-2 gradiometer. The Grad601-2 consists of two high stability fluxgate gradiometers suspended on a single frame. Each sensor has a 1m separation between the sensing elements giving a strong response to deep anomalies. The Grad601-2 will be operated using the $\pm 100\text{nT}$ range giving a maximum resolution of 0.1nT . All recorded measurements equate to nT/m .
- 9.3.3 The equipment will be zeroed and balanced at a 'magnetically quiet' location with the use of a non-magnetic tripod. The balancing point will be accurately laid out using a compass. The gradiometer will be switched on for a period of at least 30 minutes prior to balancing and placed outside to allow stabilisation of temperature. Metal objects and compasses will be removed to at least 50m from the balancing position. Balancing with the Grad601-2 is an automated process using electronic adjustments and is only required prior to the start of each survey session (usually 2 per day).
- 9.3.4 Readings will be taken at 0.25m centres along traverses 1m apart. Traverses would be surveyed in zig-zag mode.
- 9.3.5 The readings are logged consecutively into the internal data logger which in turn is daily downloaded into a portable computer whilst on site. Data will be backed up onto floppy disk. An initial assessment of the data quality will be carried out by the survey team.
- 9.3.6 After each survey session a site record sheet will be completed or updated as appropriate.
- 9.3.7 Geoplot 3 will be used to analyse gradiometer data by constructing greyscale and XY trace plots.
- 9.3.8 Processing will be used to enhance the raw resistance and magnetic data. A basic processing sequence for magnetic survey includes despiking (useful for display and allows further processing

functions to be carried out more effectively by removing extreme values), zero mean grid (sets the background mean for each grid to zero and is useful for removing grid edge discontinuities) and zero mean traverse (sets the background mean of each traverse within a grid to zero and is useful for removing striping effects).

9.4 REPORT

- 9.4.1 The report will be prepared on completion of the survey detailing the methodologies used and the results of the work. The areas and nature of archaeological activity will be shown on a series of computer generated plots and the anomalies encountered will be interpreted. The report will be prepared in accordance with the English Heritage (1995) document *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluations*, Research and Professional Services Guideline 1.

10 ARCHIVE

- 10.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the evaluation will be sorted and ordered in accordance with the procedures in the Society of Museum Archaeologists' document *Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums* (1994), and any additional local requirements, for long term storage and curation. This work will be undertaken by the Finds Supervisor, an Archaeological Assistant and the Conservator (if relevant). The archive will be deposited with the receiving museum as soon as possible after completion of the project, and within 12 months of that completion date.

11 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 11.1 Copies of the investigation report will be supplied to the client, the Sites and Monuments Officer, Boston District Planning Archaeologist.

12 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 12.1 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 from Sites during the investigation and which 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.
Lithics	Ian Brooks, EAS
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: Dr D Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust Roman: B Precious, independent specialist, or local specialist if required by archaeological curator Anglo-Saxon-medieval: J. Young, independent specialists, or local specialist if required by archaeological curator.
Geophysical Survey	Stratascan.
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist

13 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 13.1 Fieldwalking is expected to be undertaken by 6 staff, a supervisor and 5 assistants, and to take 4 days.
- 13.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production is expected to take 10 person-days within a notional

programme of 10 days. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor and CAD illustrator.

14 INSURANCES

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

15 COPYRIGHT

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

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Appendix 2

THE ARTEFACTS

By Gary Taylor

	Material	Type	Date	Period
	glass		19/20	REC
2	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
3	ceramic	pot	white 19/20	REC
3	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
4	slag			
5	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
6	ceramic	pot	tpw 19	PM
7	glass		19/20	REC
8	ceramic	pot	pm	PM
9	ceramic	pot	gre 18	PM
10	ceramic	pot	bert 17/18, pp 19/20	PM + REC
10	glass		20th	REC
11	ceramic	cbm	drain.19/20	REC
12	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
13	ceramic	cbm	tile.pm	PM
14	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
15	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
16	ceramic	pot	gre 18	PM
17	ceramic	pot	white 19	PM
18	ceramic	pot	gre 18	PM
19	flint	-	unworked	natural
20	ceramic	fired clay	-	
21	ceramic	pot	bl 18	PM
22	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
23	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
24	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
25	flint	-	unworked	-
26	ceramic	pot	pp 19/20	REC
27	ceramic	pot	white 19/20	REC
28	ceramic	pot	ugre 18	PM
29	flint	-	unworked	-
30	ceramic	pot	gre 18	PM
31	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
32	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
33	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
34	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
35	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
36	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
37	ceramic	pot	tpw 19	PM
38	ceramic	pot	lst 19/20	REC
39	ceramic	pot	gre 18	PM
40	ceramic	pot	stsl 18	PM
41	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
42	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
43	ceramic	cbm	19/20	REC
44	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
45	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
46	ceramic	pot	pm	PM
47	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
48	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
49	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
50	ceramic	pot ?	med	MED

	Material	Type	Date	Period
51	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
52	ceramic	cbm	drain.19/20	REC
53	ceramic	cbm	med	MED
53?				
54	ceramic	pot	nst 18	PM
55	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
56	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
57	ceramic	cbm	drain.19/20	REC
58	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
59	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
60	ceramic	cbm	med	MED
61	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
62	ceramic	pot	pearl 19	PM
63	ceramic	cbm	med	MED
64	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
65	cinder			
66	ceramic	pot	pp 19/20	REC
67	ceramic	pot	pp 19/20	REC
68	ceramic	pot	ns 18	PM
69	ceramic	pot	tpw 19	PM
70	ceramic	pot	bl 18	PM
71	ceramic	cbm	tile.pm	PM
72	ceramic	pot	pm	PM
73	ceramic	clay pipe	18	PM
74	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
75	ceramic	pot	porc 19/20	REC
76	ceramic	pot	bl 18	PM
77	ceramic	cbm	tpw 20	REC
78	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
79	ceramic	pot	white 19	PM
80	ceramic	pot	tpw 19	PM
81	ceramic	pot	cream 19	PM
82	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
83	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
84	ceramic	pot	gre 18, toy 13- 15+125	MED + PM
84	ceramic	pot	ls 19/20	REC
85	ceramic	fired clay		
86	ceramic	pot	lert 19	PM
87	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
88	ceramic	cbm	med	MED
89	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
90	slag		pm	PM
90	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
91	slag			
92	ceramic	pot	pp 19/20	REC
93	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
94	ceramic	pot	medloc 12-15	MED
95	ceramic	pot	lert 18/19	PM
96	ceramic	pot	tpw 19	PM
97	ceramic	pot	porc 19/20	REC
98	ceramic	pot	tpw 19	PM
99	ceramic	pot	ls 19/20	REC

	Material	Type	Date	Period
100	ceramic	pot	tpw 19	PM
101	ceramic	pot	nst 18, nvcc 2-3	PM + ROM
102	ceramic	pot	ns 18/19	PM
103	ceramic	clay pipe	17	PM
103	glass		19/20	REC
104	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
105	glass			
105	ceramic	clay pipe	18	PM
105	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
106	ceramic	pot	linc 13-14	MED
107	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
108	glass		19/20	REC
109	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
110	glass		19	PM
111	ceramic	pot	tpw 19	PM
112	ceramic	pot	lst 19/20	REC
113	ceramic	pot	tpw 19	PM
114	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
115	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
116	ceramic	pot	medloc 12-15	MED
117	ceramic	pot	tpw 19	PM
118	glass		19/20	REC
119	mortar			
120	ceramic	cbm	tile.med	MED
121	ceramic	pot	tpw 19/20	REC
122	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
123	ceramic	pot	pm	PM
124	ceramic	pot	gre 18	PM
125	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
126	ceramic	pot	lst 20, toy 13-15	MED + REC
128	cinder		pm.overfired cbm?	PM
129	ceramic	pot	ns 18/19, toy 13-15	PM + MED
130	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
131	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
132	ceramic	pot	porc 19/20	REC
133	ceramic	pot	lert 19	PM
134	ceramic	pot	porc 19/20	REC
135	ceramic	fired clay		
136	ceramic	cbm	undated	
137	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
138	ceramic	pot	bs 19	PM
139	ceramic	pot	bl 18	PM
140	ceramic	figurine	porc 19/20	REC
141	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
142	slag		pm	PM
142	glass		20	REC
143	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
144	ceramic	pot	bl 18	PM
145	ceramic	pot	lst 19/20	REC
146	ceramic	pot	tb 15-17	PM
147	ceramic	pot	bou 16-17	PM
148	ceramic	pot	bl 17/18	PM
149	glass		19/20	REC
149	slag		pm	PM
150	ceramic	pot	bl 18	PM
151	ceramic	cbm	undated	
152	ceramic	pot	bl 18	PM

	Material	Type	Date	Period
153	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
154	slag		pm	PM
155	ceramic	pot	white 20	REC
156	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
157	ceramic	pot	bl 17/18	PM
158	ceramic	pot	white 20	REC
159	ceramic	clay pipe	17	PM
160	ceramic	pot	porc 19/20	REC
161	ceramic	pot	frec 18	PM
162	ceramic	pot	tpw 19	PM
164	ceramic	pot	cream 18	PM
166	ceramic	pot	tpw 19/20	REC
167	ceramic	pot	linc 13-14	MED
167	ceramic	cbm	20	REC
168	ceramic	pot	pp 20	REC
169	ceramic	pot	lst 19-20	REC
170	ceramic	clay pipe	18	PM
170	ceramic	pot		
171	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
172	ceramic	pot	lerth 19	PM
173	ceramic	pot	pp 19/20	REC
174	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
175	ceramic	clay pipe	19	PM
176	ceramic	clay pipe	18	PM
177	flint	blade flake	prehist	PREHIST
178	ceramic	cbm	tile.med	MED
179	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
180	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
181	ceramic	pot	bl 17/18	PM
182	glass		20	REC
183	ceramic	pot	lpm 19	PM
184	ceramic	pot	sww 15	MED
185	ceramic	clay pipe	19	PM
186	ceramic	pot	mp 17	PM
187	ceramic	pot	tpw 19	PM
188	ceramic	clay pipe	19	PM
189	ceramic	figurine	19	PM
190	ceramic	clay pipe	19	PM
191	ceramic	pot	tb 15-17	PM
191	ceramic	cbm		
192	ceramic	pot	bl 18	PM
193	ceramic	pot	bl 18	PM
194	ceramic	pot	ns 18/19	PM
194	glass		19/20	REC
195	ceramic	pot	pp 20	REC
196	ceramic	pot	stmo 18	PM
197	ceramic	pot	ns 18/19	PM
198	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
199	glass		19/20	REC
200	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
201	ceramic	cbm	med	MED
202	ceramic	pot	bs 18/19	PM
203	ceramic	clay pipe	18	PM
204	ceramic	pot	linc 13-14	MED
204	ceramic	clay pipe	18	PM
205	ceramic	pot	linc 13-14; toy 13-15	MED
206	ceramic	pot	bl 18	PM
207	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
208	glass		19/20	REC

	Material	Type	Date	Period
209	ceramic	cbm	med	MED
210	cinder			
211	ceramic	cbm	med	MED
212	ceramic	cbm	med	MED
213	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
214	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
215	ceramic	cbm	med	MED
216	shell	oyster		
217	slag		pm	PM
218	ceramic	cbm	tile.med	MED
218	glass		19/20	REC
219	slag			
220	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
222	ceramic	pot	ls 19/20	REC
223	fe.	nail		
223	cinder			
224	ceramic	clay pipe	17	PM
225	ceramic	pot	ugre 18/19, gre 18	PM
226	ceramic	clay pipe	18	PM
227	fe.	obj.	pm	PM
227	ceramic	pot	ls 19/20	REC
228	cinder			
228	fe.	nail		
228	ceramic	clay pipe	18	PM
229	ceramic	pot	tb 15-17	PM
230	an.bone			
231	ceramic	pot		
232	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
232	ceramic	clay pipe	18	PM
233	ceramic	clay pipe	18	PM
234	ceramic	pot	bl 18	PM
234	ceramic	clay pipe	17	PM
235	ceramic	pot	pp 20	REC
236	ceramic	pot	bs 18/19, lst 19/20, white 19/20	PM + REC
237	rubber	dog chew	a classic example of it's type !	REC
238	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
239	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
240	ceramic	clay pipe	18	PM
241	ceramic	clay pipe	17	PM
242	ceramic	pot	tpw 19	PM
243	ceramic	clay pipe	18	PM
244	ceramic	pot	tpw 19, cream 19	PM
245	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
246	ceramic	pot	tb 15-17	PM
247	ceramic	cbm	tile.19/20	REC
248	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
249	ceramic	pot	gre 18	PM
250	ceramic	pot	ls 19/20	REC
251	ceramic	clay pipe	19	PM
252	ceramic	cbm	gre 18	PM
252	ceramic	pot		
253	ceramic	pot	bl 18	PM
254	ceramic	pot		
255	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
256	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM

	Material	Type	Date	Period
257	ceramic	pot	bl 18	PM
258	ceramic	cbm	tile.med	MED
259	ceramic	clay pipe	17	PM
260	ceramic	clay pipe	17	PM
261	ceramic	pot	linc 13-14	MED
262	ceramic	pot	bl 18	PM
263	ceramic	clay pipe	18	PM
265	ceramic	pot	grim 13-15	MED
266	ceramic	cbm	tile, med+I388	MED
267	ceramic	cbm	med	MED
268	ceramic	pot	pp 20	REC
269	ceramic	clay pipe	18	PM
270	ceramic	pot	pearl 18/19	PM
271	ceramic	clay pipe	18	PM
272	ceramic	pot	bert 18	PM
273	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
274	ceramic	pot	frec 17	PM
275	ceramic	pot	frec 17	PM
276	fe.	spike		
277	ceramic	clay pipe	18	PM
278	ceramic	pot	medloc 12-15	MED
279	ceramic	clay pipe	18	PM
280	ceramic	cbm	med	MED
281	ceramic	clay pipe	17, 18	PM
282	ceramic	clay pipe	17	PM
283	ceramic	pot	ls 19/20	REC
284	ceramic	pot	gre 18	PM
285	ceramic	pot	tpw 19	PM
286	slag		pm	PM
286	ceramic	pot	stmo 18	PM
287	ceramic	pot	bs 17/18	PM
288	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
288	ceramic	clay pipe	18	PM
289	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
290	ceramic	pot	tb 15-17	PM
291	ceramic	pot	linc 13-14	MED
292	ceramic	pot	ns 18/19	PM
293	ceramic	pot	ls 19/20; toy 13-14+I444	MED + REC
294	ceramic	clay pipe	17	PM
295	ceramic	clay pipe	18	PM
296	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
297	ceramic	pot	frec 17	PM
298	ceramic	clay pipe	18	PM
299	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
300	ceramic	pot	bl 18	PM
301	ceramic	pot	bl 18	PM
302	ceramic	clay pipe	17	PM
303	ceramic	pot	ns 18	PM
304	ceramic	pot	bl 18	PM
305	ceramic	clay pipe		
306	ceramic	cbm	med	MED
307	ceramic	clay pipe	17	PM
308	ceramic	pot	tb 15-17	PM
309	ceramic	pot	stam 10-12	MED
310	ceramic	clay pipe	17	PM
311	ceramic	clay pipe	17	PM
312	ceramic	clay pipe	17	PM
312	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED

	Material	Type	Date	Period
313	ceramic	pot	linc 13-14	MED
314	ceramic	pot	medloc 12-15	MED
315	ceramic	cbm	drain.19/20	REC
316	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
317	ceramic	pot	stam 10-12	MED
318	ceramic	pot	2x toy 13-15; pott 13-14	MED
319	ceramic	pot	2x pott 13-14; 2x toy 13-15; grey 1-4	MED + ROMAN
320	ceramic	pot	pott 13-14	MED
321	ceramic	pot	pott 13-14	MED
323	ironstone			
324	ceramic	cbm	drain.19/20	REC
325	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
326	ceramic	cbm	tile.med	MED
327	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
328	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
329	an.bone			
330	ceramic	pot	medloc 12-15	MED
331	ceramic	pot	bl 18	PM
332	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
333	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
334	ceramic	pot	sieg 14-15	MED
335	ceramic	pot	gre 17-18	PM
336	bone	bone		
336	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
337	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
338	ceramic	cbm	tile	
339	an.bone			
340	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
341	ceramic	pot	misc med	MED
342	ceramic	cbm	tile.med	MED
343	ceramic	cbm	tile.med	MED
344	glass		20th	REC
345	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
346	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
347	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
348	ceramic	cbm	med	MED
349	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
350	ceramic	cbm	med	MED
351	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
352	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
353	ceramic	pot	bl 17	PM
354	ceramic	pot	ugre 18	PM
355	ceramic	cbm	tile.pm	PM
356	ceramic	pot	bl 17	PM
357	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
358	ceramic	pot	white 19/20	REC
359	ceramic	cbm	tile.med	MED
360	ceramic	pot	plant pot 19- 20	REC
362	ceramic	pot	ns 18	PM
363	glass		20th	REC
364	ceramic	cbm	tile.pm	PM
365	ceramic	cbm	tile.pm	PM
365	ceramic	cbm	med	MED
366	glass		20th	REC
367	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED

	Material	Type	Date	Period
368	ceramic	cbm	tile, med	MED
369	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
370	stone		pm	PM
371	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
372	ceramic	pot	bou 16-17	PM
373	ceramic	pot	linc 13-14	MED
374	ceramic	cbm	tile, med	MED
375	ceramic	pot	cream 19	PM
376	ceramic	pot	lons 17	PM
377	ceramic	pot	bl 18	PM
378	glass		19/20	REC
379	ceramic	clay pipe	17	PM
380	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
381	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
382	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
383	ceramic	cbm	tile, med	MED
384	ceramic	cbm		
384	ceramic	pot	np 17	PM
385	ceramic	pot	pm	PM
386	ceramic	cbm	tile.pm	PM
387	ceramic	pot	tpw 19	PM
388	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
389	ceramic	pot	white 19	PM
390	ceramic	pot	ns18	PM
391	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
392	ceramic	cbm	med	MED
393	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
395	ceramic	cbm	tile, med	MED
396	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
397	ceramic	pot	ns 18	PM
398	ceramic	pot	bl 17	PM
399	ceramic	cbm	tile.pm	PM
400	ceramic	pot	bou 15-16	PM
401	ceramic	pot	gre 18	PM
402	ceramic	pot	tb 15-17	PM
403	glass		19/20	PM
404	ceramic	pot	gre 17/18	PM
405	ceramic	cbm	med	MED
406	ceramic	cbm	tile.med	MED
407	ceramic	pot	medloc 12-15	MED
408	ceramic	cbm	tile.med	MED
409	ceramic	pot	tb 15-17	PM
410	cu.alloy	bicycle bell		REC
411	ceramic	cbm	tile.med	MED
412	ceramic	cbm	tile, med	MED
413	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
414	ceramic	cbm	tile.pm	PM
415	ceramic	pot	frec 17	PM
416	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
417	ceramic	cbm	tile.med	MED
418	ceramic	pot	lst 19	PM
419	ceramic	pot	tb 15-17	PM
420	ceramic	pot	gre 18	PM
421	ceramic	pot	bou 15-16	PM
422	ceramic	cbm	med	MED
423	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED

	Material	Type	Date	Period
424	ceramic	cbm	tile.med	MED
425	ceramic	cbm	tile.m+I477	MED
426	ceramic	cbm	tile.med	MED
427	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
428	ceramic	cbm	tile.med	MED
429	ceramic	pot	porc 20	REC
430	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
431	ceramic	pot	gre 18	PM
432	ceramic	pot	bert 18	PM
433	ceramic	cbm	med	MED
434	ceramic	pot	lst 19	PM
435	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
436	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
437	ceramic	pot	frec 17	PM
438	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
439	ceramic	pot	ns 18	PM
440	ceramic	cbm	tile.med	MED
441	ceramic	clay pipe	18	PM
441	ceramic	cbm	tile, med	MED
442	ceramic	clay pipe	18	PM
443	ceramic	clay pipe	18, 19	PM
443	ceramic	pot		
444	ceramic	cbm	med	MED
445	ceramic	pot	cr 19	PM
445	ceramic	clay pipe	18	PM
446	ceramic	pot	ls 19/20	REC
447	ceramic	pot	cr 18+I515	PM
448	ceramic	clay pipe	17	PM
449	ceramic	clay pipe	2x 17, 1x 18	PM
450	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
450	ceramic	pot	gre 17,tpw 19 &ws 18	PM
451	ceramic	pot	lst 19/20	REC
452	ceramic	cbm	med	MED
453	ceramic	pot	porc 20	REC
454	ceramic	pot	white 19	PM
455	ceramic	clay pipe	18	PM
456	ceramic	pot	ns 18/19	PM
457	ceramic	pot	lst 19/20	REC
458	ceramic	clay pipe	18	PM
459	ceramic	clay pipe	18	PM
460	ceramic	clay pipe	18	PM
461	ceramic	cbm	tile.med	MED
462	ceramic	clay pipe	18	PM
463	ceramic	pot	tpw 19	PM
464	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
464	ceramic	clay pipe	18	PM
465	ceramic	pot	boua 12-14	MED
466	ceramic	clay pipe	18	PM
467	ceramic	pot	ns 18	PM
468	ceramic	pot	ns 18/19, bl 18, lst 19/20	PM
469	glass		19/20	REC
470	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
471	ceramic	clay pipe	18, 19	PM
472	ceramic	clay pipe	18	PM
473	glass		20th	REC
474	ceramic	clay pipe	18	PM
475	ceramic	pot	ls 19/20	REC
475	ceramic	clay pipe	18	PM

	Material	Type	Date	Period
476	ceramic	pot	gre 18	PM
476	ceramic	clay pipe	19	PM
477	ceramic	pot	tb 15-17	PM
478	ceramic	pot	bl 17	PM
479	ceramic	cbm	drain	
479	ceramic	clay pipe	19	PM
480	ceramic	cbm	tile.pm	PM
481	ceramic	pot	stam 10-12	MED
482	ceramic	pot	bou 15-16	PM
483	ceramic	pot	tpw 19	PM
484	ceramic	pot	gre 17-18	PM
485	ceramic	pot	gre 18	PM
486	ceramic	pot	white 19	PM
487	ceramic	pot	tpw 19	PM
488	ceramic	pot	bl 18	PM
489	ceramic	clay pipe	18, 19	PM
490	ceramic	pot	porc 19/20	REC
491	ceramic	pot	porc 19/20	REC
491	ceramic	clay pipe	18	PM
492	ceramic	pot	pearl 19	PM
493	ceramic	pot	ws 18	PM
494	ceramic	clay pipe	18	PM
495	ceramic	clay pipe	17	PM
496				
497	ceramic	pot		
497	ceramic	clay pipe	19	PM
498	ceramic	clay pipe	19	PM
499	ceramic	clay pipe	18	PM
500	ceramic	clay pipe	18	PM
500	glass		19/20	REC
501	ceramic	pot	bl 18	PM
502	ceramic	clay pipe	18	PM
503	ceramic	pot	ns 18	PM
504	ceramic	clay pipe	18	PM
505	ceramic	pot	modern	REC
506	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
507	ceramic	pot	ws 18	PM
508	ceramic	clay pipe	17, 18	PM
509	ceramic	pot	cr 19	PM
510	ceramic	pot	ws 18	PM
512	ceramic	clay pipe	17	PM
513	ceramic	clay pipe	19	PM
514	ceramic	pot?	pm	PM
515	ceramic	pot	tpw 19	PM
516	ceramic	pot	gre 18	PM
517	ceramic	pot	bl 18	PM
518	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
519	ceramic	pot	bl 18	PM
520	ceramic	pot	ns 18	PM
521	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
522	ceramic	pot	ns 18, toy 13- 15	PM + MED
523	glass		19/20	REC
524	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
524	ceramic	clay pipe	18	PM
525	ceramic	pot	gre 18	PM
526	ceramic	pot	gre 18	PM
527	ceramic	pot	bl 18	PM
528	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM

	Material	Type	Date	Period
529	ceramic	pot	bl 18	PM
530	ceramic	pot	stmo 18	PM
531	ceramic	pot	pm	PM
532	ceramic	clay pipe	19	PM
533	ceramic	clay pipe	17	PM
534	ceramic	pot	tpw 19	PM
534	ceramic	clay pipe	18	PM
535	ceramic	pot	white 19/20	REC
536	ceramic	cbm	med	MED
537	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
538	ceramic	cbm	tile pm	PM
539	ceramic	pot	bou 16-17	PM
540	ceramic	pot	tpw 19	PM
541	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
542	glass		20th	REC
542	ceramic	clay pipe	19	PM
543	ceramic	pot	pearl 19	PM
544	ceramic	pot	west 18	PM
545	ceramic	pot	lst 19/20	REC
546	ceramic	clay pipe	18	PM
547	glass		19/20	REC
548	glass		19/20	REC
549	ceramic	clay pipe	18	PM
549	mortar		pm	PM
550	cu.alloy	spoon	20th	REC
551	ceramic	pot	stsl 18	PM
552	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
553	ceramic	pot	tpw 19	PM
553	ceramic	clay pipe	17	PM
554	ceramic	pot	bou 15-16	PM
555	ceramic	pot	gre 17-18	PM
556	ceramic	pot	tb 15-17	PM
557	ceramic	pot	misc med	MED
558	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
558	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
558	ceramic	clay pipe	17	PM
559	ceramic	clay pipe	18	PM
560	ceramic	pot	medloc 12-15	MED
561	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
562	ceramic	clay pipe	17	PM
563	ceramic	pot	medloc 12-15	MED
564	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
565	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
566	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
567	ceramic	pot	gre 18	PM
568	ceramic	clay pipe	18	PM
569	ceramic	clay pipe	17	PM
570	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
571	ceramic	pot	medloc 12-15	MED
572	ceramic	pot	gre 17	PM
573	ceramic	pot	gre 18	PM
574	ceramic	pot	white 19/20	REC
575	ceramic	pot	porc 19/20	REC
576	glass		20	REC
577	ceramic	pot	tpw 19	PM
578	ceramic	pot	lst 19/20	REC
579	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
580	glass		19/20	REC

	Material	Type	Date	Period
581	ceramic	pot	pearl 19	PM
582	ceramic	pot	medloc 12-15	MED
583	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
584	ceramic	pot	?Rom	?ROMAN
585	ceramic	pot	tpw 19	PM
586	ceramic	pot	sieg 14-15	MED
587	ceramic	clay pipe	18	PM
589	ceramic	pot	ws 18	PM
590	ceramic	pot	white 19/20	REC
591	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
592	ceramic	pot	stam 11-12	MED
593	ceramic	pot	lst 19/20	REC
594	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
595	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
596	ceramic	pot	linc 13-15	MED
597	ceramic	pot	boua 12-14	MED
598	glass		20th	REC
599	ceramic	pot	bftw l668prehist	PREHIST
600	ceramic	clay pipe	17	PM
601	ceramic	pot	tpw 19	PM
602	glass		20th	REC
603	ceramic	clay pipe	19	PM
604	shell			
605	ceramic	clay pipe	19	PM
606	ceramic	pot	tpw 19	PM
607	glass		20th	REC
608	ceramic	cbm	19/20	REC
609	ceramic	pot	stam 11-12	MED
610	ceramic	clay pipe	17	PM
611	ceramic	pot	19/20	REC
612	ceramic	pot	white 19	PM
613	ceramic	pot	19/20	REC
614	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
615	cu.alloy	button	e20	REC
616	ceramic	pot	boua 12-14	MED
617	ceramic	clay pipe	17	PM
618	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
619	ceramic	clay pipe	1x 17, 2x 18	PM
620	ceramic	clay pipe	17	PM
621	ceramic	pot	tb 15-16	PM
623	ceramic	pot	bl 18	PM
624	ceramic	cbm	med	MED
625	ceramic	pot	gre 18	PM
626	ceramic	pot	gre 18	PM
627	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
628	ceramic	clay pipe	19	PM
629	ceramic	cbm	med	MED
630	ceramic	pot	med	MED
631	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
632	ceramic	cbm	med	MED
633	ceramic	cbm	1 pm, 1 med	PM +MED
634	ceramic	pot	lst 19/20	REC
634	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
635	ceramic	cbm		
635	ceramic	pot	20th, toy 13- 15+I598	REC + MED
636	ceramic	cbm	1 pm, 1 med	PM +MED
637	ceramic	pot	tb 15-16	PM

	Material	Type	Date	Period
638	ceramic	pot	my 17-18; grey 1-4	PM + ROMAN
639	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
640	ceramic	clay pipe	17	PM
640	glass		19/20	REC
641	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
642	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
642	ceramic	clay pipe	18	PM
643	ceramic	pot	toy 13-15	MED
644	ceramic	cbm	med	MED
645	ceramic	cbm	ws 18	PM
645	ceramic	pot		
645	ceramic	clay pipe	18, 19	PM
646	glass		20th	REC
646	ceramic	clay pipe	18	PM
647	ceramic	cbm	tile, med	MED
648	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
648	ceramic	clay pipe	18	PM
649	ceramic	clay pipe	19	PM
649	ceramic	pot	gre 18	PM
650	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
651	ceramic	cbm	pm	PM
651	ceramic	clay pipe	18	PM
652	ceramic	cbm	med	MED
653	ceramic	clay pipe	18	PM

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	A deposit (usually clay, silts or sands) laid down in water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea and freshwater alluvium by streams, rivers or within lakes.
Chapel of Ease	A chapel provided for those that lived at some distance from the main parish church.
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.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
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 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 4 Fieldwalking record sheets
- 5 Daily record sheets
- 1 Photographic record sheet
- 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

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.

City and County Council Museum Accession Number: 2005.125

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: BOWR 05

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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