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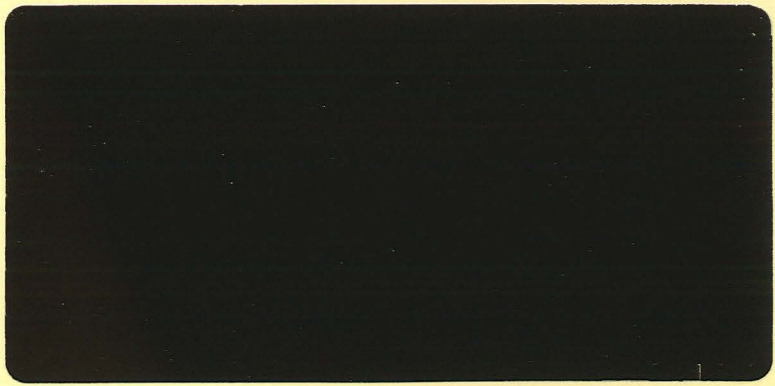
26 JAN 2006

Highways & Planning
Directorate

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION ON LAND AT
FISHTOFT MANOR
FISHTOFT
LINCOLNSHIRE
(FFM05)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES



acknowledgment sent 25/1/01
JCS

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13864

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION ON LAND AT
FISHTOFT MANOR
FISHTOFT
LINCOLNSHIRE
(FFM05)**

Work Undertaken For
KMB Ltd

October 2005

Report Compiled by
Rachael V. Hall BA(Hons)

Planning Application No: B/04/0809/FULL
National Grid Reference: TF 3640 4235

A.P.S. Report No. 73/05
LNCC Accession No: 2005.86

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



CONTENTS

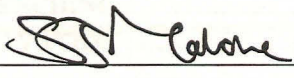
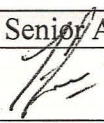
List of Figures

List of Plans

SUMMARY

Quality Control
FISHTOFT MANOR
FISHTOFT
BOSTON
LINCOLNSHIRE
(FFM05)

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Supervisor	Rachael Hall
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Date: 25/10/05	Date: 25/10/05

CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	SUMMARY.....	1
2.	INTRODUCTION.....	1
2.1	DEFINITION OF AN EVALUATION.....	1
2.2	PLANNING BACKGROUND.....	1
2.3	TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.....	1
2.4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTING.....	2
3.	AIMS.....	2
4.	METHODS.....	2
4.1	TRIAL TRENCHING.....	2
4.2	POST-EXCAVATION.....	3
5.	RESULTS.....	3
5.1	DESCRIPTION OF THE RESULTS.....	3
5.2	TRENCH 1:.....	3
5.3	TRENCH 2.....	3
5.4	TRENCH 3.....	4
5.5	TRENCH 4.....	5
6.	DISCUSSION.....	5
7.	EFFECTIVENESS OF TECHNIQUES.....	6
8.	CONCLUSIONS.....	7
9.	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	7
10.	PERSONNEL.....	7
11.	BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	7
12.	ABBREVIATIONS.....	8

Appendices

1	Project Specification
2	Context Summary
3	Saxon and Later pottery <i>by Jane Young</i>
4	The Other Finds <i>by Gary Taylor</i>
5	Charred Plant Macrofossils and Other Remains <i>by Val Fryer</i>
6	Animal Bone Assessment <i>by Matilda Holmes</i>
7	The Glossary
8	The Archive

List of Figures

- Figure 1 General location map
- Figure 2 Site location and Archaeological Setting
- Figure 3 Layout of trenches
- Figure 4 Trench 1, plan and sections
- Figure 5 Trench 2, plan and sections
- Figure 6 Trench 3, plan and sections
- Figure 7 Trench 4, plan and sections

List of Plates

- Plate 1 General view of Investigation Area, looking southeast
- Plate 2 General view of Investigation Area (vicinity of Trench 1), looking west
- Plate 3 Trench 1, infilled pond, looking east
- Plate 4 Trench 2, north facing trench section, showing buried soil layers, looking southwest
- Plate 5 Trench 2, undated postholes [203] and [205] sealed by Middle Saxon buried soil, looking north
- Plate 6 Trench 2, Middle Saxon Gully [201], looking north
- Plate 7 Trench 3, Pre-excavation of trench, showing Saxo-Norman features in plan centrally located within trench, looking southeast

1. SUMMARY

Archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Fishtoft Manor, Fishtoft, Lincolnshire to assist in the determination of a planning application for residential development at the site.

The site lies within an area of known archaeological remains, with earlier investigations only 100m south and 150m to the northwest of the development area having identified areas of substantial Middle Saxon occupation. Excavation of a mound c. 450m southeast of the site recovered Bronze Age and medieval pottery, and fieldwalking in the vicinity has identified a number of prehistoric and Roman finds scatters.

The evaluation identified early undated remains in Trench 2, in the form of four postholes sealed by a Middle Saxon buried soil truncated by a mid-late Saxon ditch and gully. These were sealed by a further buried soil that was truncated by features containing mid-late Saxon pottery. Later 11th-12th century features in the form of a pit and a broad linear cut were identified in Trenches 3 and 4. Post-medieval and later remains were recorded in all the Trenches, including a large pond in Trench 1, and a series of pits and a ditch in Trench 3.

The investigations at Fishtoft Manor confirmed the extensive occupation of the island during the Middle Saxon and later period.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as, 'a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of

archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate' (IFA 1997).

2.2 Planning Background

Planning permission (Application No. B/04/0809/FULL) is being sought from Boston Borough Council for residential development within the grounds of Fishtoft Manor, Fishtoft, Lincolnshire. Archaeological evaluation in the form of trial trenching was recommended in order to provide information to assist in the determination of the application.

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by KMB Ltd to undertake the archaeological evaluation of the site in accordance with the requirements of the local planning authority. The work was undertaken between the 25th-29th April 2005.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Fishtoft is situated 2km southeast of Boston in the administrative district of Boston Borough, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The proposed development lies on the eastern side of Clampgate Road only 150m southwest of the parish church and 500m west of the canalised watercourse, Hobhole Drain (Fig.2). The site covers approximately 0.5ha, and is centred on National Grid Reference TF 3640 4235 at 5.60m OD.

Local soils in the general area are predominantly Tanvats Association alluvial gleys developed on marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 319). On the

higher ground the clayey silts has gravel inclusions.

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Fishtoft village lies on the western periphery of a concentration of Prehistoric and Roman finds scatters identified during fieldwalking.

In the early 1970s partial excavation of a mound, which lies just outside of the main village, identified flint tools, flakes and Middle Bronze Age Pottery from the lower mound, with Toynton and Stamford ware from the upper mound.

A Romano-British farmstead which was excavated in the 1960s and 70s lies 1.5km southeast of the excavation area.

The investigation site lies within an area of substantial and important Middle Saxon remains. Excavations undertaken on Clampgate Road in 2003, only 150m to the northwest of the site, identified a complex Middle Saxon site characterised by a dense network of ditches and gullies interspersed with structural remains. Although post-excavation work is still in progress, the site at present has tentatively been interpreted as the industrial support services for a larger monastic complex. Further evidence for Middle Saxon occupation was recorded 100m to the south of the investigation area along Gaysfield Road, where Middle-Late Saxon features in the form of ditches were identified. It has been suggested that these ditches mainly represent drainage trenches and a possible droveway and that the main focus of any settlement would perhaps be to the east of the site (Zeffertt 1991).

Fishtoft is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086 where it is recorded as *Toft*, the name being Old Danish in origin (Cameron 1998, 44). The *Fish-* prefix is first recorded in the 17th

century. At the time of Domesday the land was held by Count Alan and Guy of Craon and contained a church with a priest, a mill and 80 acres of meadow (Foster and Longley, 1979).

The church of St. Guthlac lies 100m north of the site. The building dates in its earliest to 1140 and was presumably located on the site of the earlier church.

Features of medieval date were also recorded during the abovementioned Clampgate Road excavations.

3. AIMS

The aims of the evaluation were:

- to establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site
- to determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site
- to determine the date and function of archaeological features present on the site
- to determine the state of preservation of archaeological features present on the site
- to determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present
- to determine the extent to which surrounding archaeological features might extend into the application area

4. METHODS

4.1 Trial Trenching

Four trenches measuring 20m by 1.60m were excavated within the grounds of Fishtoft Manor. The trenches were located

within areas likely to be affected by the proposed development (Fig 3), with consideration to the current vegetation on the site.

Removal of overburden was undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains. Where present, features were excavated by hand in order to retrieve dateable artefacts and other remains.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and plans at a scale of 1:20. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

The location of the excavated trenches was surveyed with an EDM in relation to fixed points on boundaries and on existing buildings.

4.2 Post-excavation

Following excavation, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they constituted a complete Level II archive and a stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. Artefacts recovered from excavated deposits were examined and a period date assigned where possible. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Context numbers are identified in the text by brackets. An equals sign between context numbers indicates that the contexts once formed a single layer or feature. Phasing was based on artefact dating and the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

The results of the Trial Trenching are discussed by Trench order. Reference is made to the probable phasing of the archaeological features and deposits within the later discussion.

5.1 Description of the results

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

5.2 Trench 1 (Figures 3 and 4)

Within Trench 1, located in the southwestern corner of the development, a large pond [110] was identified. The entire extent of the trench was contained within the pond and auguring recorded the depth of the pond to reach at least 2.40m beneath the current ground level. The pond contained a sequence of dumped deposits comprising mid-dark grey and brown sandy silts containing demolition debris (120), (106), (105), (108), (119), (118), (109)=(113)=(117), (114)=(112), (116), (103)=(102) (context descriptions are fully listed as Appendix 2). Pottery dating to the 19th century was retrieved from fill (109). Overlying the upper fills of the pond was a 0.30m thick layer (101)=(111)=(115) of dark brown sandy silt topsoil sealed by demolition debris (100).

5.3 Trench 2 (Figures 3 and 5)

Trench 2 was located within the northern half of the site. A sequence of probable Middle Saxon remains were identified within the Trench. Truncating natural deposits (221) and (223) four undated postholes [203], [205], [209] and [210] were recorded. These were filled by olivey brown grey sandy silts (202), (204), (208) and (210) respectively. Sealing the postholes was a 0.15m thick layer of buried soil (222)=(220) comprising

brownish grey sandy silt. A prehistoric flint flake along with a sherd of 7th-mid 9th century Northern Maxey ware were retrieved from the layer. Fuel-ash and other materials identified in environmental sampling suggest nearby light industry (Appendix 5). The layer was truncated by NNE/SSW aligned ditch [207] in the western half of the trench, measuring 0.80m wide x 0.40m deep and filled by mid-olivey brownish grey clayey sandy silt (206). A single sherd of late 9th-10th century Lincoln shelly ware was retrieved from the fill along with further evidence suggestive of nearby light industry from the environmental sampling. Adjoining the western side of the ditch was the terminus of gully [235]. This was filled by mid-grey sandy silt (234).

This ditch was sealed by further buried soil horizon (229)=(246)=(219) from which Northern Maxey ware (7th-mid 9th century) and Lincoln Kiln shelly ware (late 9th-late 10th century) were retrieved. The 0.27m thick soil comprised mid-dark brown silt, and was truncated in the eastern half of the trench by [201], a NE/SW curvilinear gully, 0.59m wide x 0.20m deep. This was in turn sealed by dumped deposit (248), and 0.18 thick occupation horizon (226)=(232)=(245), consisting of dark grey silt containing slag, which was overlain by 0.20m thick layer (225)=(218)=(244) of dark brown silt containing scorched fragments of silt.

At the westernmost end of the trench the occupation horizon is truncated by [217], a >4.15m x 0.47m wide x 0.45m deep flat-based pit. Deposits of rusty orange sandy silt (240) and (242) were identified at the base of the cut, containing 2 sherds of 7th-mid 9th century Northern Maxey ware. Dark olive greyish brown silt (216), rusty orange sandy silt (215) and dark brown silt (214) comprised the further fills contained within the pit.

Towards the centre of the trench a 1.75m wide x 0.53m deep ditch, [231] was identified. A dumped lens of material (247), comprising mid-brown grey mottled clay was recorded in south facing section of the trench. This was sealed by dark brown silt subsoil layer (213)=(243)=(224), 0.35 thick.

Three shallow modern features truncated the subsoil; pits [239], [228] and [237] filled by dark greyish brown sandy silt (238), (227) and (236) respectively. These were sealed beneath a 0.30m thick layer of garden soil (212).

The level at which probable Saxon archaeology occurs is at 0.90-1m beneath the present ground surface.

5.4 Trench 3 (Figures 3 and 6)

The earliest deposits identified within Trench 3 comprised natural brownish red sand and gavel (309) and clay (310). At the northeastern end of the Trench natural layer (306) interspersed with root activity was recorded.

Two archaeological features were identified centrally within the trench at 1.20m beneath the current ground level. These comprised broad shallow linear cut [304], 2.80m wide x 0.20m deep, filled by mid-olive grey sandy clayey silt (303). A lump of smithing slag and a substantial amount of animal bone were retrieved from the fill. Linear cut [304] was truncated by 1.82m wide x 0.50m deep pit [300]. The pit was filled by light olive grey clayey silt (302) and mid-greenish grey clayey silt (301), containing Saxo-Norman Stamford ware pottery and a fragment of decorated bone comb. Sealing and perhaps truncating the features was a 0.30m thick layer (313) of mid-olive grey silty clay.

A 0.14m-thick burnt layer (305) was identified at the southeastern end of the

trench, containing a sherd of medieval green glaze pottery. The layer was sealed by 0.10 thick dump of light grey sandy silt and gravel (314).

A 0.80m-thick, dumped layer (312) comprising mid-dark brownish grey sandy clayey silt containing post-medieval tile was recorded throughout the trench. This layer is believed to represent probable landscaping of the site.

At the northeastern end of the trench was sewer [308]. This was backfilled by mixed reddish brown and grey silty clays interspersed with demolition debris (307).

Sealing all the deposits was dark brown sandy silt top/gardensoil (311).

5.5 Trench 4 (Figures 3 and 7)

Truncating natural sands and gravels (421) in Trench 4 was the probable continuation of the broad linear cut [406]=[411] seen in Trench 3 as [304]. The broad linear was filled by light yellowish grey sandy gravel (407) and (412). A 0.80m thick landscaping layer (402) of mid-greyish brown sandy silt sealed the linear.

Truncating landscaping layer (402) in the northern half of the trench was sub-circular pit [404], measuring 1.10m wide x 1.10m deep. Filling the pit were mid-greyish brown clayey silts (405) and (418) from which post-medieval cbm was retrieved.

A further pit [413] was identified centrally within the broad linear. The concave profiled pit measuring >2m wide x 0.75m deep was filled by dark brownish grey sandy silt (414), containing a substantial amount of tree bark.

Both the former pits [404] and [413] were truncated by NW/SE aligned concave ditch [415], 2.80m wide x 1.40m deep. The ditch contained a sequence of fills

comprising mid-brownish yellow silty clay (408), mid-greyish brown sandy silt (409). This fills were sealed by further fills of mottled brown and yellow clayey silt (419) and mid-greyish brown sandy clayey silt (420).

A further pit [416] was seen at the southern end of the Trench. The 1.60m wide x 0.25m deep, flat-based pit was filled by mid-brownish grey sandy silt (417) containing 19th century glass and cbm.

The pits were all sealed by a 0.40m thick layer of mid-brownish grey sandy silt top/gardensoil [401].

6. DISCUSSION

Archaeological evaluation on land at Fishtoft Manor, Fishtoft, Lincolnshire, identified several ditches, a gully, pits and postholes. Within Trench 2 it is probable that these features, along with a buried soil, can be dated to the Middle Saxon period. Later Saxo-Norman features were recorded within Trench 3, with Trenches 1 and 4 recording post-medieval and later archaeology.

Phase 1: Natural deposits

Natural sands and gravels representing the local geology were found across the evaluation area. The investigation area is located on a glacially derived moraine marking the maximum advance of ice sheets during the Devensian period. Most of the moraine is sealed by later silts and clays, and does not re-emerge as a promontory again until 9km north of Fishtoft, on which the villages of Stickney and Sibsey stand.

Phase 2: Middle – Late Saxon deposits

The Middle Saxon occupation of Fishtoft is well documented, with a large 7th-9th century settlement excavated only 150m to

the northwest of the current investigation area (Hall, 2003 and 2005), and further occupation evidence of the period recorded 100m to the south (Zeffett, 1991). The investigations undertaken at Fishtoft Manor add to and further confirm the intense nature of occupation of the island during this period.

Within Trench 2 further evidence of the occupation of the island during this period was recorded. Sealing four undated postholes within the trench was a 0.15m thick layer of buried soil containing 7th - mid 9th century Northern Maxey ware. Such pottery was found in abundance during excavations undertaken at Clamgate Road in 2003. Although undated, it is believed that the sealed postholes represent an earlier phase of Saxon activity at the site.

A further buried soil layer in Trench 2 containing Northern Maxey ware and late 9th - 10th century Lincoln kiln shelly ware represents the continued occupation of the site during the later Saxon period.

Several undated features were identified with Trench 2 post-dating the former late Saxon buried soil. One of these features, located at the westernmost end of the trench was found to contain residual sherds of Northern Maxey ware.

Environmental samples identified cereals, fragments of bone, fish bone and marine mollusc shell along with charcoal fragments and small amounts of industrial residues, including hammer scale and slag. These assemblages would seem to be primarily derived from low-density scatters of domestic hearth waste with an input of materials from nearby light industrial activities.

Phase 3-Saxo-Norman deposits

The investigations confirmed the continued occupation of the island during

the mid-late 11th – mid 12th century. Evidence of activity during this period was largely confined to Trench 3 where a broad linear cut, continuing eastwards into Trench 4, and a pit containing sherds of Stamford ware and a bone comb were identified. Previous excavations at Clamgate Road, have also recorded evidence of occupation during this period on the island.

Phase 4- Post-medieval deposits

Landscaping appears to have been undertaken at the site sometime broadly during the post-medieval period. This landscaping is evident in Trenches 3 and 4 in the eastern part of the site, where a dumped deposit of sandy silt up to 0.80m thick containing post-medieval tile is present. The ground level immediately to the north of these trenches in St. Guthlac's Close appears to be at least 0.50 lower.

Within Trench 4, post-medieval pits and a ditch truncated the landscaping layer, with pottery ranging in date from the 13th-17th century retrieved from one of the pits, and further post-medieval glass and CBM from another.

Phase 5- Modern deposits

Modern disturbance was well represented within all the trenches. A large pond containing a sequence of sandy silts and rubble backfill, from which 19th century pottery was retrieved was recorded in Trench 1. Several modern pits, truncating a subsoil layer were recorded in Trench 2. These pits may be associated with recent landscaping/garden features at the site.

Located at the northeastern end of Trench 1 was a modern sewer.

A modern topsoil layer was recorded extending across the site.

7. EFFECTIVENESS OF TECHNIQUES

The technique of using trial trenching to evaluate archaeological deposits was successful. Mechanical excavation under archaeological supervision allowed rapid appraisal and removal of modern disturbance to levels of archaeological significance. Manual excavation of the archaeological features and deposits allowed retrieval of datable material, allowing the dating and identification of the features.

8. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations at Fishtoft Manor, Fishtoft, Lincolnshire were undertaken as the development site lies within an area of known archaeological remains, most notably those of Middle-Late Saxon remains, identified during earlier archaeological investigations to the northwest and south.

The investigations revealed further evidence for the continuation of Middle Saxon occupation between the earlier sites identified to the northwest and south of the current investigation area. The deposits within Trench 2 are sealed beneath a Saxon buried soil, not previously identified elsewhere on the island, offering good potential for further Middle Saxon buried archaeology within the vicinity of Trench 2.

Later 11th -12th century remains recorded in Trench 3 further add to the settlement chronology and longevity of occupation of the island.

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance KMB Ltd who

commissioned the work on behalf of Mr and Mrs Wallace. The project was coordinated by Steve Malone; the report was edited by Tom Lane and Steve Malone.

10. PERSONNEL

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 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 CAD Illustration: Rachael Hall
 Post-excavation Analyst: Rachael Hall

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12. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

SMR Sites and Monuments Record

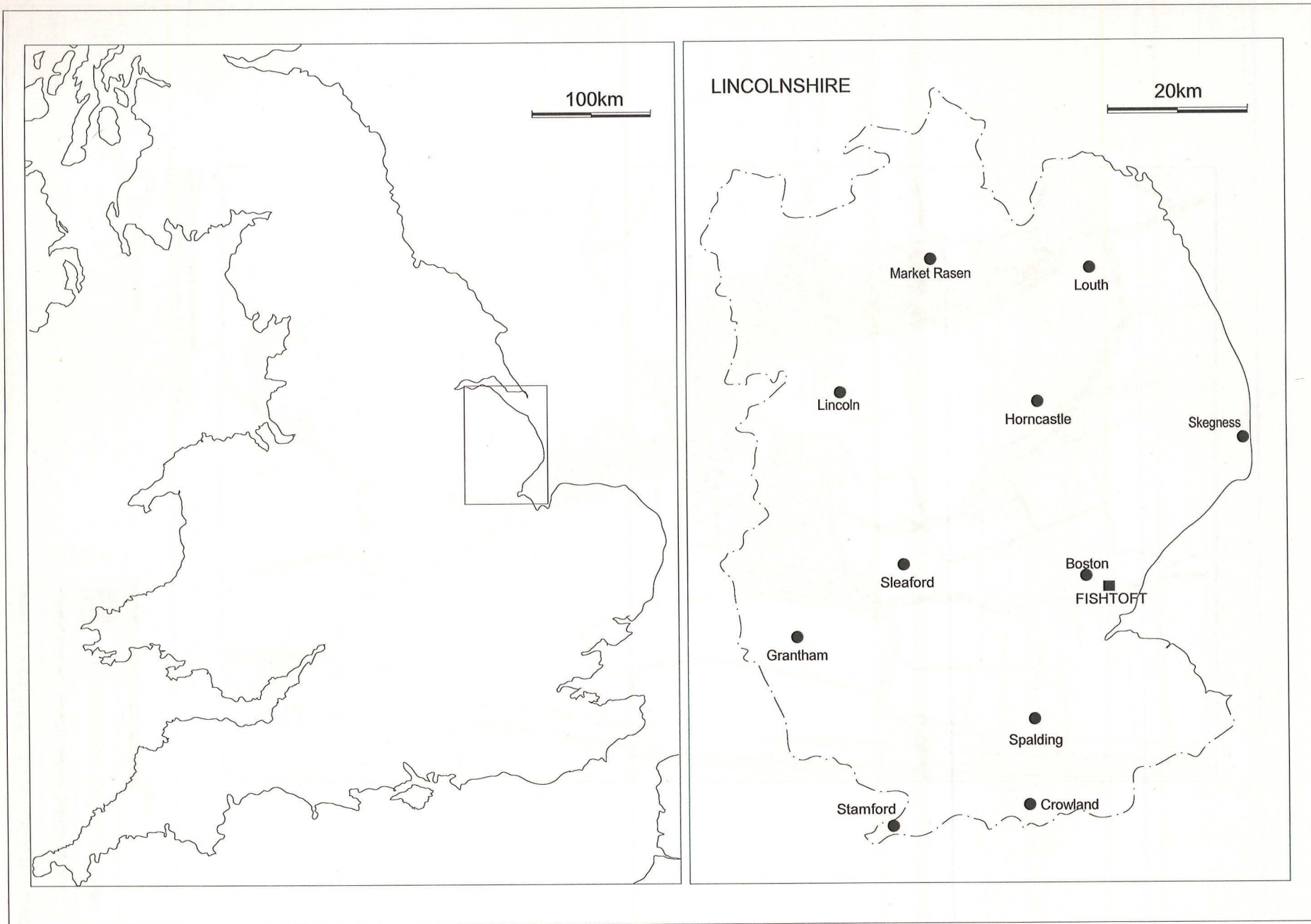
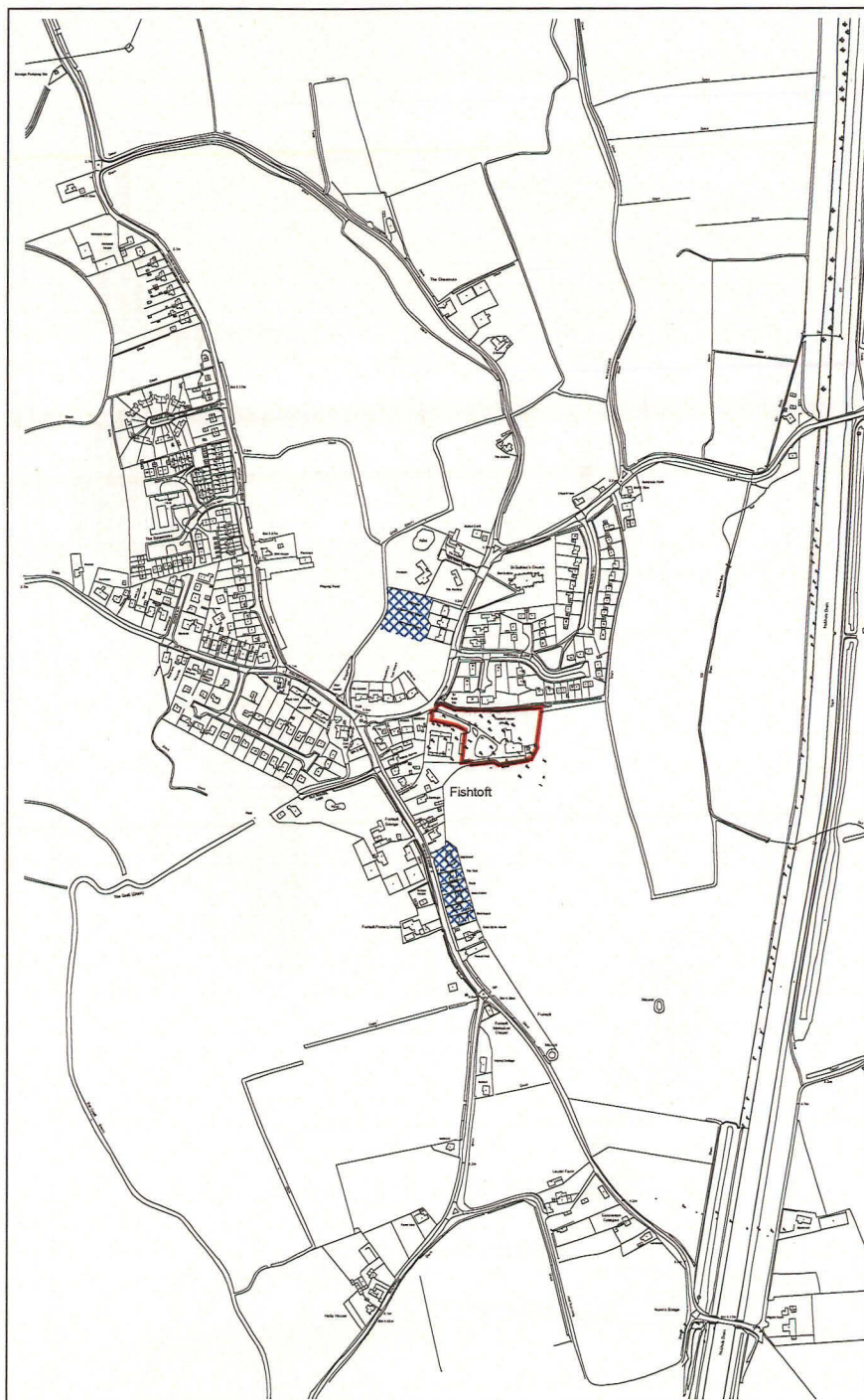




Figure 1: General Location Plan



 Earlier Excavations Sites
(Middle Saxon and Medieval Remains)

 Investigation Area

0 400m



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Figure 2: Site Location

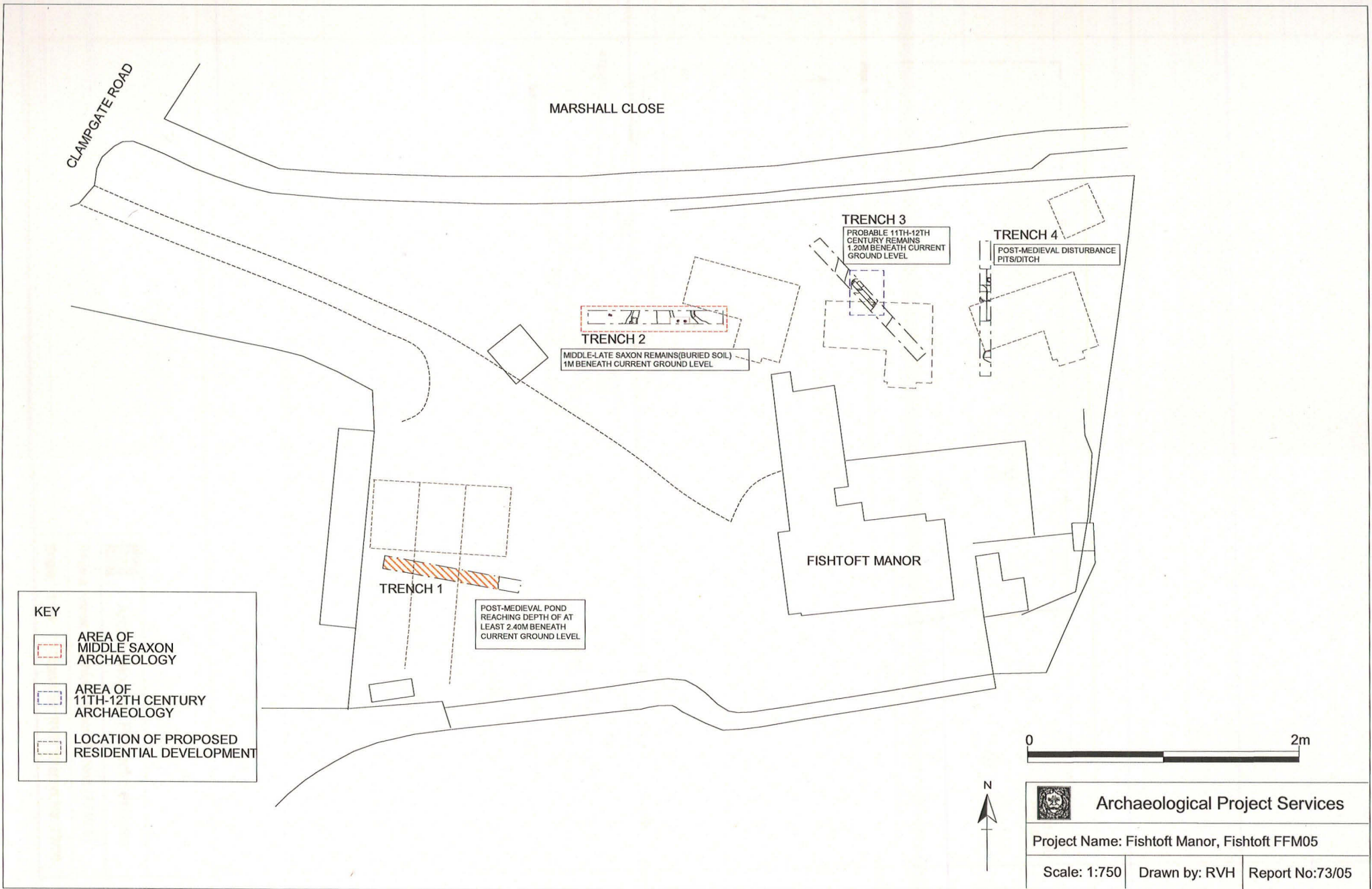


Figure 3 Trench Locations, Showing Archaeological Remains

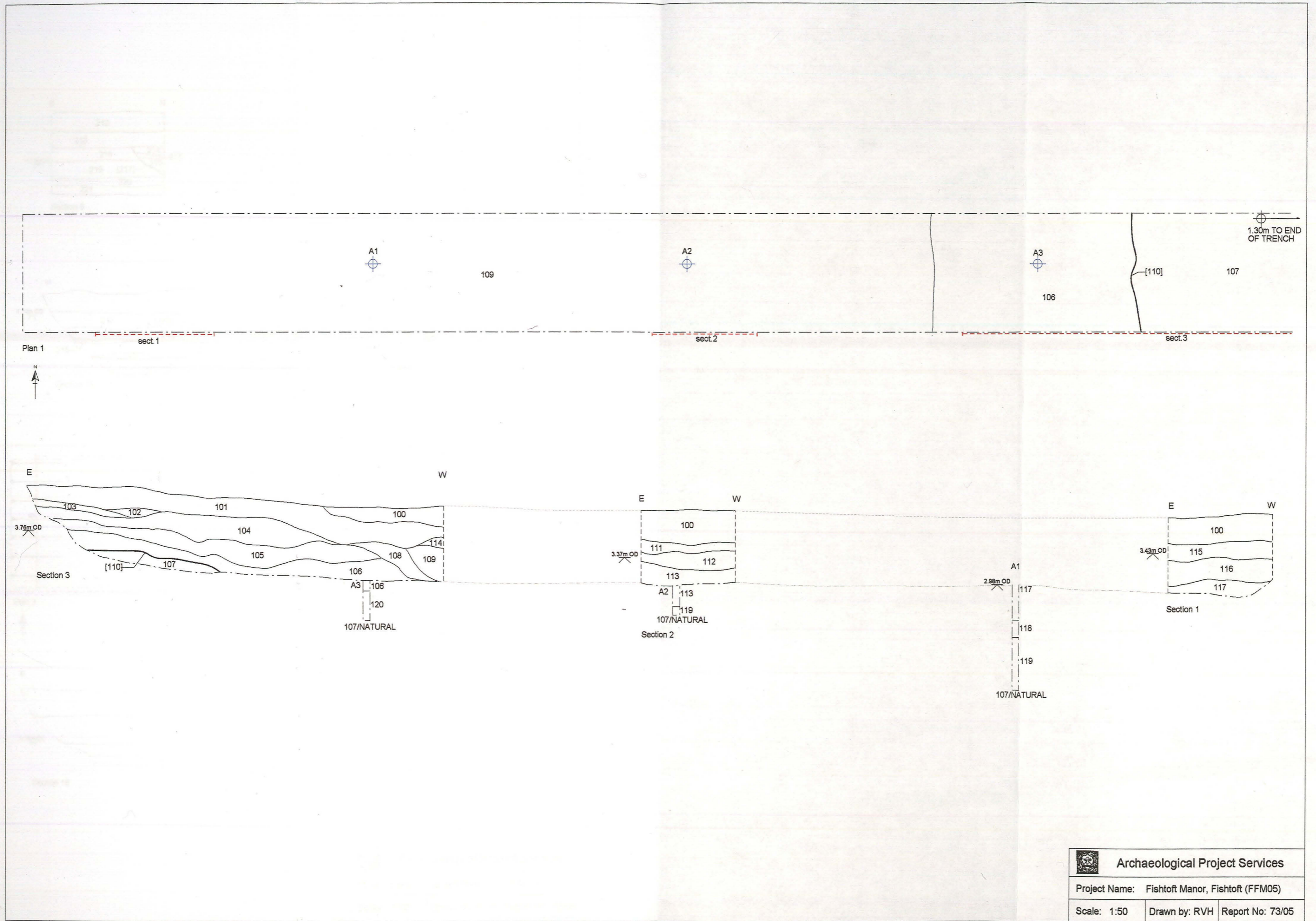
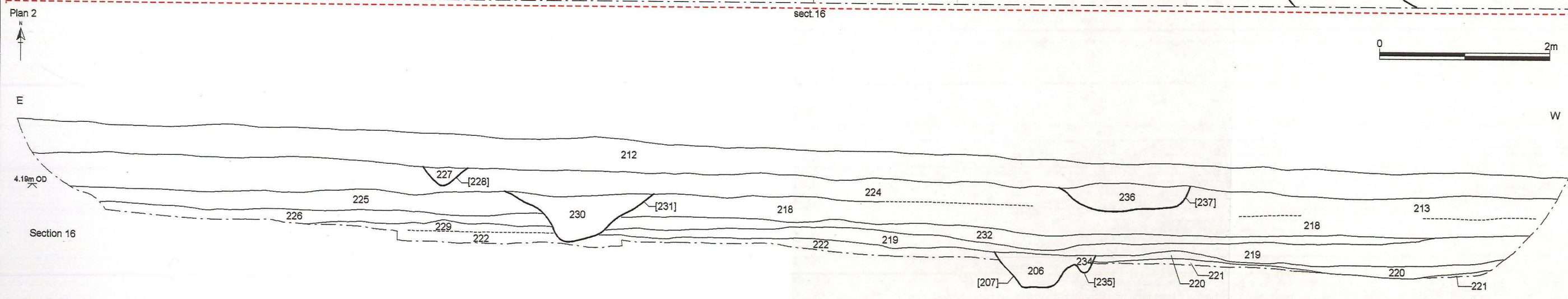
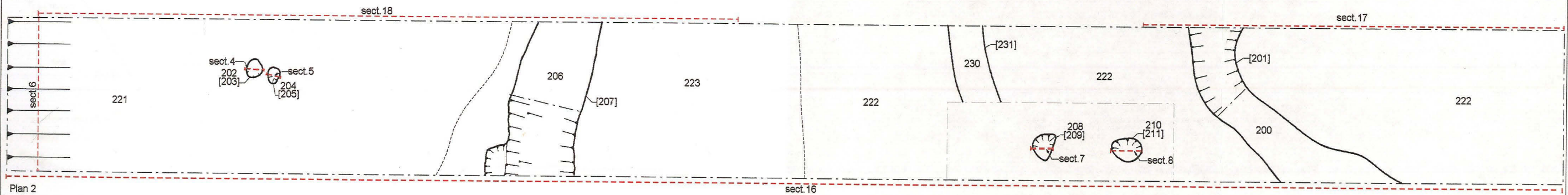
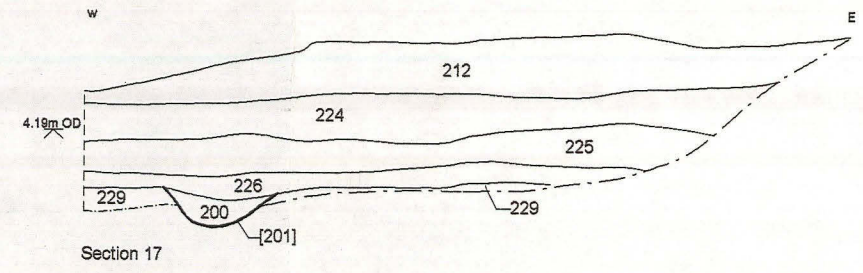
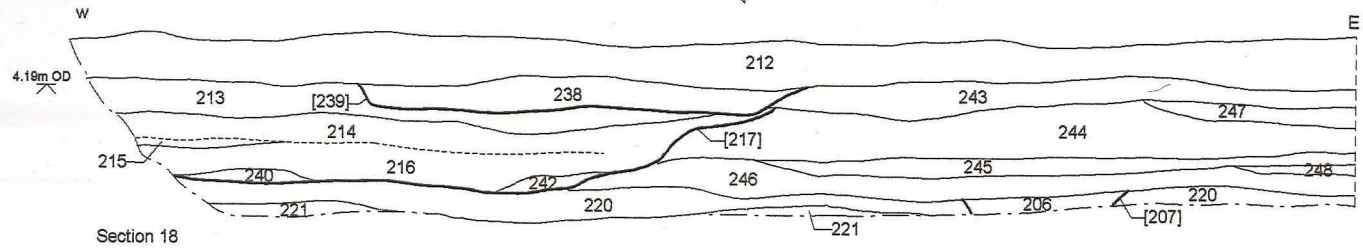
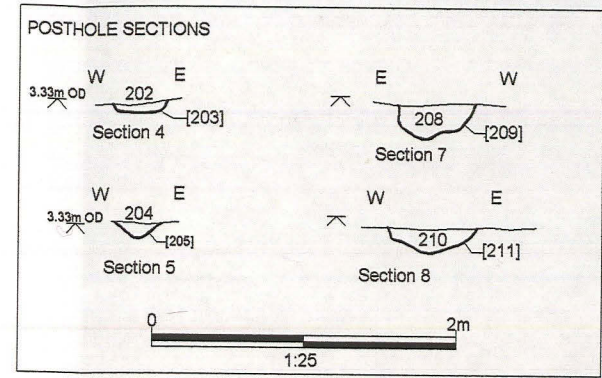
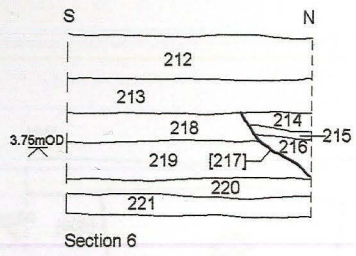
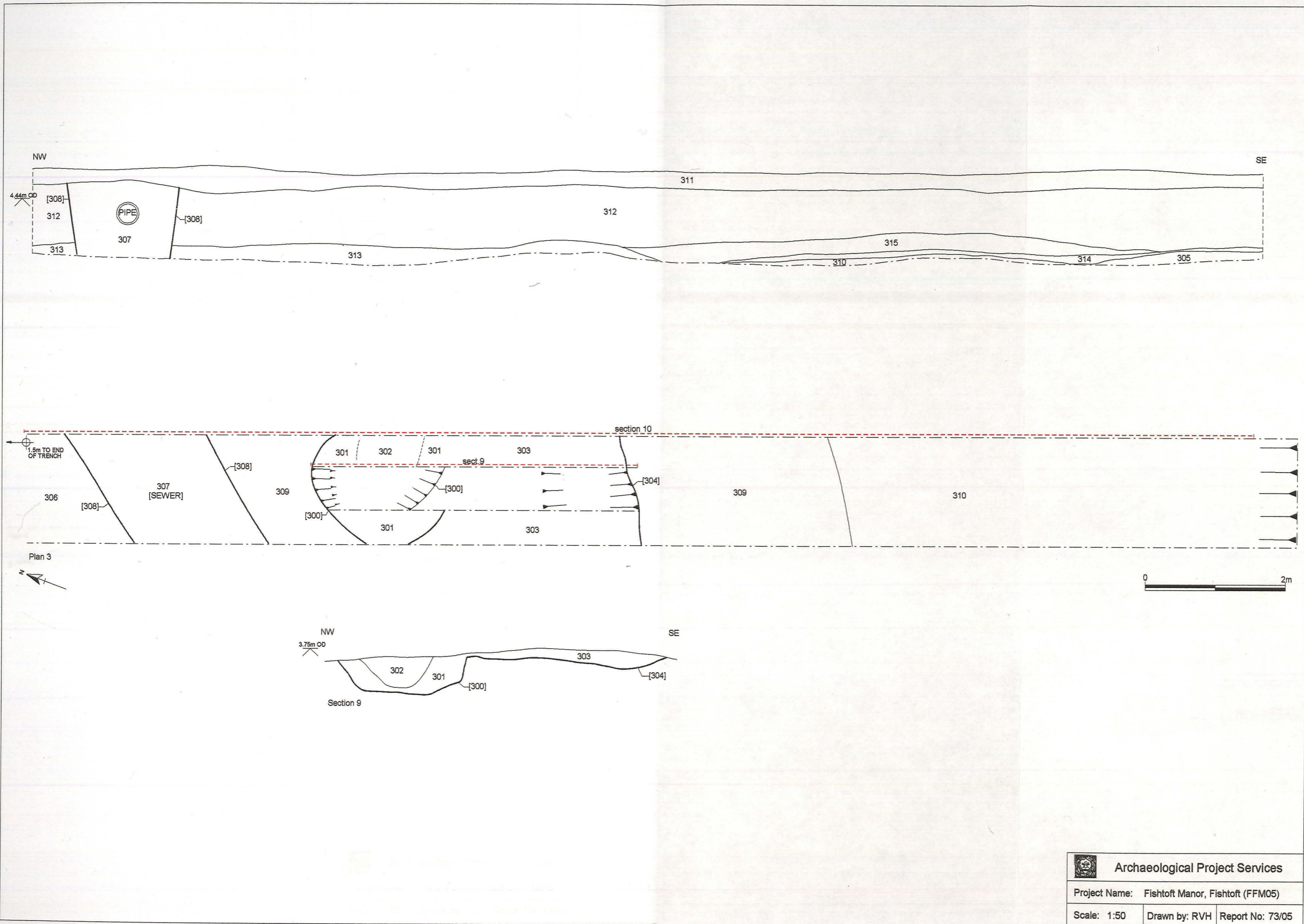


Figure 4 Trench 1, Plan and Sections



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Figure 5 Trench 2, Plan and Sections




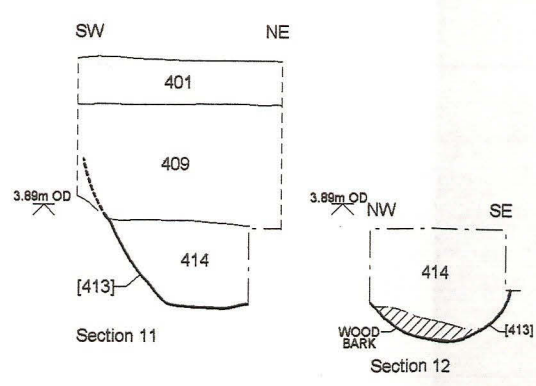
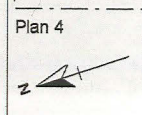
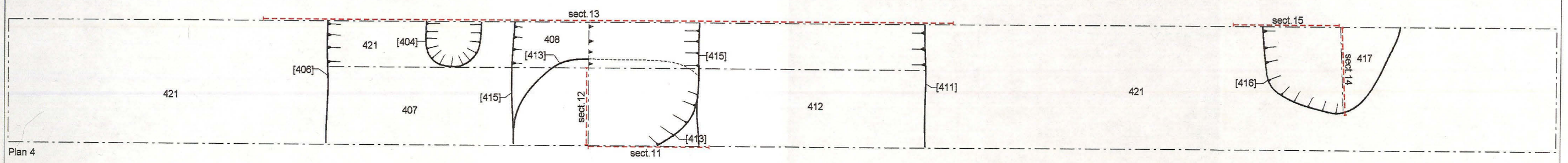
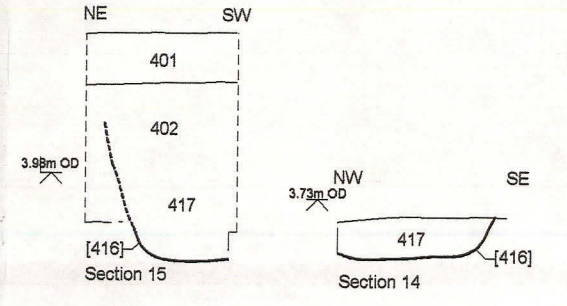
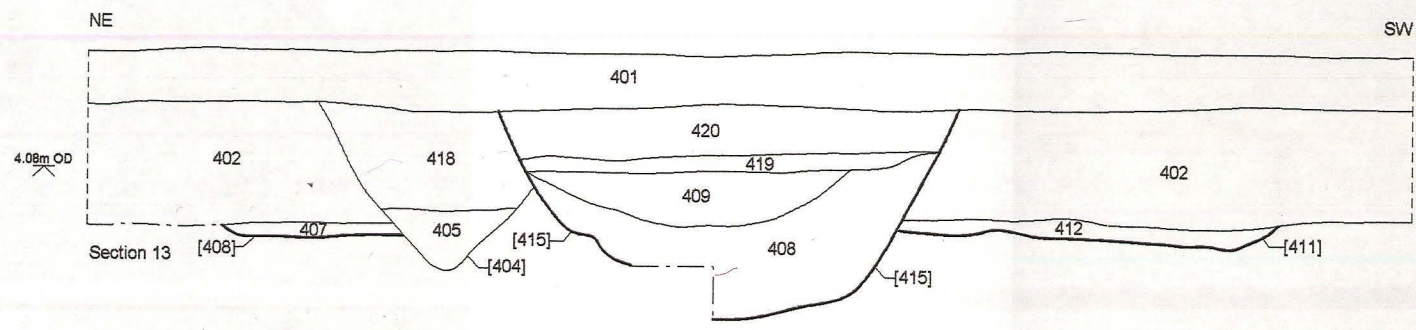
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Scale: 1:50	Drawn by: RVH	Report No: 73/05

Figure 6 Trench 3. Plan and Sections




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Scale: 1:50	Drawn by: RVH	Report No: 73/05

Figure 7 Trench 4, Plan and Sections



Plate 1 General view of Investigation Area, looking southeast



Plate 2 General view of Investigation Area (vicinity of Trench 1), looking west



Plate 3 Trench 1, infilled pond, looking east



Plate 4 Trench 2, north facing trench section, showing buried soil layers, looking southwest



Plate 5 Trench 2, undated postholes [203] and [205] sealed by Middle Saxon buried soil, looking north



Plate 6 Trench 2, Middle Saxon Gully [201], looking north



Plate 7 Trench 3, Pre-excavation of trench, showing Saxo-Norman features in plan centrally located within trench, looking southeast

Appendix 1

Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Fishtoft Manor, Fishtoft, Lincolnshire

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *An evaluation is required prior to development on land at Fishtoft Manor, Clampgate Road, Fishtoft, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site is in the historic core of the village, about 200m from the Norman and later parish church. Roman pottery has been found a short distance to both north and south of the site and a prehistoric stone tool was recovered just to the south. Excavations to the northwest identified Bronze Age activity and extensive remains of Middle Saxon and medieval date.*
- 1.3 *A planning application has been made for residential development of the site. Archaeological evaluation is required in order to assist in the determination of the application.*
- 1.4 *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 evaluation on land Fishtoft Manor, Clampgate Road, Fishtoft, Lincolnshire, National Grid Reference TF 3640 4235.
- 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. 0.5ha in extent, is in the centre of the village, 200m south of the parish church. It is located on the east side of Clampgate Road at National Grid Reference TF 3640 4235.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (B/04/0809/FULL) has been made to Boston Borough Council for residential development of the site. Archaeological evaluation in the form of trial trenching is required in order to provide information to assist in the determination of the application.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Lying 500m west of the canalized watercourse, Hobhole Drain, the site and surrounding area is on level ground at 3m OD. Soils at the site are alluvial gleys of the Tanvats Association developed on marine alluvium (Hodge et al. 1984, 319).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The site is in the historic core of the village, 200m south of the parish church of St Guthlac. This church contains Norman elements but is mostly 12th century. It is probably the same church recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 which also noted a mill in the parish.
- 6.2 Part of a Neolithic polished stone axe, re-used as a scraper, was found a short distance south of the site. Roman pottery has also been found at several locations within 200m to both the northeast and southeast of the site.
- 6.3 Trial trench evaluation and excavation prior to development just to the northwest identified evidence for Bronze Age activity together with extensive remains of Middle Saxon and medieval date. The site has been identified as a regionally important Saxon centre, possibly a precursor to Boston.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims and objectives of the evaluation will be:
 - 7.1.1 To gather sufficient information to establish the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits.

8 LIAISON WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR

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

9 TRIAL TRENCHING

- 9.1 Reasoning for this technique
 - 9.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.
 - 9.1.2 The trial trenching will consist of the excavation of six trenches measuring 20m x 1.6m. This represents a 5% sample of the site. Augering may be used to determine the depth of the sequence of deposits present.
- 9.2 General Considerations
 - 9.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.
 - 9.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). Archaeological Project Services is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).
 - 9.2.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.
 - 9.2.4 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. Not all archaeological features exposed will necessarily be excavated. However, the investigation will, as far as

is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.

- 9.2.5 Open trenches will be marked by hazard tape attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.

9.3 Methodology

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

9.3.7 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.

9.3.8 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the top soil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.

9.3.9 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by an EDM survey.

10 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

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

11 POST-EXCAVATION

11.1 Stage 1

11.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the evaluation 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.

11.1.2 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.

11.2 Stage 2

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

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

11.3 Stage 3

11.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the evaluation will be prepared.

11.3.2 This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the evaluation.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the evaluation.

- A text describing the findings of the evaluation.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the evaluation 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 trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

12 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 12.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the client, KMB Ltd; the Boston Planning Archaeologist; Boston Borough Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

13 ARCHIVE

- 13.1 The documentation and records generated during the evaluation 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.

14 PUBLICATION

- 14.1 A report of the findings of the evaluation will be presented 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.

15 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 15.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Boston Planning Archaeologist.

16 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

- 16.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 16.2 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).
- 16.3 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.

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

17 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

17.1 Fieldwork is estimated to take fifteen person-days within a notional programme of 5 days. Post-excavation analysis and report production is expected to take eight person-days within a estimated programme of 8 days. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor and CAD illustrator. Specialist time is allotted in the project budget.

18 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

18.1 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 in consultation with H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	Val Fryer, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

19 INSURANCES

19.1 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.

20 COPYRIGHT

20.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all

matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

- 20.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 20.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances, it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.
- 20.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

21 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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

Appendix 2
Context Summary
Fishtoft Manor (FFM05)

Trench 1

Context No	Type	Description	Thck (m)	Interpretation
100	Layer	Loose, light whitish brown brick rubble and powdered mortar	0.53	Demolition Dump
101	Layer	Firm, dark brown sandy silt, incl occ sm mortar frags and cbm frags	0.30	Topsoil (buried by 101)
102	Fill	Soft, mid-brown sandy silt	0.14	Fill in [110]
103	Fill	Soft, light whitish brown powdered sandy mortar and small mortar frags	0.09	Fill in [110]
104	Fill	Soft, dark greyish brown sandy silt, incl occ cbm frags	0.40	Fill in [110]
105	Fill	Firm, mid-grey and mid-brown clayey silt, incl occ sub-rounded and angular flints	0.24	Fill in [110]
106	Fill	Soft, mid-dark brownish grey sandy silt, incl sm cbm frags and occ oyster shells	0.28	Fill in [110]
107	Layer	Firm, light yellowish white and mid-reddish yellow clayey sand, incl mod sm sub-rounded stones	-	Natural
108	Fill	Soft, mid-dark grey sandy silt, incl occ sm mortar frags and occ cbm	0.28	Fill in [110]
109	Fill	Soft, dark brownish grey silt, incl occ sm frags mussel and oyster shell, occ sm cbm frags	0.60	Fill in [110]
110	Cut	Cut, not fully exposed within confines of trench; dimensions 20m+ wide	2.70+	Pond
111	Fill	Firm, mid-dark brownish grey sandy silt, incl sm sub-angular flint, occ cbm	0.14	Topsoil (buried by 101)
112	Fill	Firm, mid-brownish grey sandy silt, incl occ cbm and mortar frags	0.28	Fill in [110]
113	Fill	Firm, mid-dark brownish grey sandy silt, incl occ cbm and mortar frags	0.30	Fill in [110]
114	Fill	Soft, dark greyish brown sandy silt, incl occ cbm and mortar frags	0.18	Fill in [110]
115	Fill	Firm, mid-dark brownish grey sandy silt, incl occ cbm and mortar frags	0.25	Topsoil (buried by 101)
116	Fill	Firm, mid-brown clayey silt, incl occ cbm frags, cinders and sm pebbles	0.35	Fill in [110]
117	Fill	Firm, mid-dark greyish brown clay and sand	0.20	Fill in [110]
118	Fill	Firm, olive grey silt	0.25	Fill in [110]
119	Fill	Firm, dark grey silt, becoming shellier towards base	0.75	Fill in [110]
120	Fill	Soft, yellowish brown silty sand; incl charcoal flecks	0.42	Fill in [110]

Trench 2

Context No	Type	Description	Thck (m)	Interpretation
200	Fill	Firm, mid-dark greyish brown clayey silt, incl occ rounded pebbles	0.20	Fill in [201]
201	Cut	NE/SW, shallow concave profile; dimensions 0.59m wide x >1.70m long	0.20	Gully
202	Fill	Firm, mid-olivey brownish grey sandy silt, incl occ charcoal flecks	0.03	Fill in [203]
203	Cut	Sub-oval, concave profile; dimensions 0.17m x 0.21m wide	0.03	Posthole (base of)
204	Fill	Firm, mid-olivey brownish grey sandy silt, incl occ charcoal flecks	0.05	Fill in [205]
205	Cut	Sub-oval, concave profile; dimensions 0.16m x 0.20m wide	0.05	Posthole (base of)

Appendix 2

Context Summary

Fishtoft Manor (FFM05)

206	Fill	Firm, mid-olivey brownish grey with mid-orangey brown mottles clayey sandy silt, incl mod mussel shell and occ charcoal flecks	0.40	Fill in [207]
207	Cut	NNE/SSW, linear with flattish base; dimensions 0.80m wide x >1.70m long	0.40	Ditch
208	Fill	Firm, mid-dark greyish brown silty sand	0.12	Fill in [209]
209	Cut	Sub-circular, steep sided with slightly irregular base; dimensions 0.25m diameter	0.12	Posthole
210	Fill	Firm, mid-dark brown silty sand	0.10	Fill in [211]
211	Cut	Sub-circular, shallow sided with concave base; diameter 0.28m	0.10	Posthole
212	Layer	Soft/friable, dark brownish grey sandy silt (humic), incl occ rounded flint	0.30	Garden soil
213	Layer	Firm, dark brown silt, incl occ charcoal	0.23	Subsoil
214	Fill	Firm, dark brown silt, incl occ charcoal	0.10	Fill in [217]
215	Fill	Compact, mid-dark rusty orange sandy silt, occ lenses of charcaol	0.05	Fill in [217]
216	Fill	Firm, dark olivey greyish brown silt, incl occ charcoal	0.28	Fill in [217]
217	Cut	Not visible in plan (seen only in upper level of one section), steep sided with flattish base; dimensions 0.47m x 4.15m wide	0.45	Unclear cut (Linear or Pit)
218	Deposit	Firm, dark brown silt, incl occ scorched silt and charcoal flecks	0.20	Silt Deposit
219	Layer	Firm, mid-dark greyish olive brown sandy silt, occ sm sub-angular flints	0.27	Occupation Horizon
220	Layer	Firm, mid-light grey with orange mottles silty sand, incl occ charcoal flecks and sub-rounded flints	0.13	Buried Soil
221	Layer	Firm, whitish yellow to light ornage brown clayey sand	-	Natural
222	Layer	Firm, brownish grey sandy silt, incl occ pebbles	0.15	Buried soil
223	Layer	Firm, silty clayey sand, incl freq sub-circular pebbles	-	Natural
224	Deposit	Firm, dark brown silt, incl occ charcoal	0.35	Subsoil
225	Deposit	Firm, mid-reddish brown silt, incl occ charcoal	0.19	Silt Layer
226	Layer	Firm, dark grey silt, incl occ charcoal	0.15	Occupation Horizon
227	Fill	Soft, dark grey sandy silt, incl freq coal, cinders and occ cbm	0.24	Fill in [228]
228	Cut	Not recorded in plan, steep sided with concave base, 0.57m wide	0.24	Pit
229	Layer	Firm, mid-dark greyish brown silt, incl occ charcoal flecks	0.10	Buried subsoil
230	Fill	Firm, mid-brown silt, incl occ charcoal flecks and scorched silt lenses	0.53	Fill in [231]
231	Cut	N/S linear, smooth sided with concave base; dimensions 1.75m wide x .1.60m long	0.53	Ditch
232	Layer	Firm, dark grey silt, occ charcoal flecks	0.16	Occupation Horizon
233	Layer	Firm, mid-dark grey with dark olive mottles silt, incl occ mussel shell, charcoal flecks and sub-rounded stones	0.18	Occupation Horizon
234	Fill	Firm, mid-grey sandy silt	0.20	Fill in [235]
235	Cut	NNE/SSW linear, steep sided with flattish base; dimensions 0.20m wide x >0.30m long	0.20	Gully
236	Fill	Firm, dark brownish grey sandy silt, incl occ sm cbm and mortar frags	0.34	Fill in [237]
237	Cut	Not recorded in plan, steep sided with flattish base; dimensions 1.55m wide	0.34	Pit/Modern

Appendix 2
Context Summary
Fishoft Manor (FFM05)

238	Fill	Firm, dark greyish brown sandy silt and demolition rubble	0.20	Fill in [239]
239	Cut	Not recorded in plan, steep sided with flattish base; dimensions 3m wide	0.20	Pit/Modern
240	Fill	Compact, rusty orange sandy silt	0.10	Fill in [217]
241		Not Used		
242	Fill	Compact, rusty orange sandy silt	0.10	Fill in [217]
243	Layer	Firm, dark brown silt, incl occ sm cbm frags and rounded pebbles	0.25	Subsoil
244	Deposit	Firm, dark greyish brown silt, occ charcoal flecks and mussel shell	0.34	Same as (218)
245	Layer	Firm, dark olive brownish grey silt, incl occ charcoal and mussel shell	0.14	Occupation Layer
246	Layer	Firm, mid-olive brown silt, incl occ charcoal flecks and pebbles	0.15	Layer same as (229)
247	Deposit	Firm, mid-brown with light grey mottles silty clay	0.14	Dump
248	Deposit	Firm, mid-brown clay, incl mod chalk frags and occ pebbles	0.16	Dump

Trench 3

Context No	Type	Description	Thck (m)	Interpretation
300	Cut	Sub-circular, steep sided with flattish base; dimensions 1.82m wide x >1.60m	0.50	Pit
301	Fill	Firm, mid-greenish grey clayey silt with small lenses of coarse sand, incl freq mussel shell	0.50	Fill in [300]
302	Fill	Firm, light olive grey clayey silt, incl mod mussel shell and occ stones	0.40	Fill in [300]
303	Fill	Firm, mid-olive grey sandy clayey silt and gravel	0.20	Fill in [304]
304	Cut	NE/SW broad linear, shallow sided with slightly concave base; dimensions 2.80m wide x >1.60m long	0.20	Ditch
305	Layer	Soft, dark grey silt, incl occ clay lenses	0.14	Burnt layer
306	Layer	Soft, mottled orangey red and light grey sandy clayey silt		Root disturbance
307	Fill	Firm, mixed reddish brown and grey silty clay and demolition rubble	1.10+	Fill in [308]
308	Cut	NE/SW linear, steep sided; dimensions 1.60m wide x >1.60m long	1.10+	Sewer
309	Layer	Firm, brownish orangey red coarse sand and gravels	-	Natural
310	Layer	Firm, brownish orangey red clay	-	Natural
311	Layer	Soft, dark brown sandy silt, incl freq gravel	0.30	Topsoil
312	Layer	Firm, mid-dark brownish grey sandy clayey silt, incl freq stones	0.80	Dumped/Landscaping
313	Layer	Firm, mid-olive grey silty clay, incl occ sub-rounded stones	0.30	Layer
314	Layer	Loose, light grey sandy silt and gravel	0.10	Dump
315	Layer	Soft, dark brownish grey clayey silt, incl freq stones	0.35	Dump

Appendix 2
Context Summary
Fishtoft Manor (FFM05)

Trench 4

Context No	Type	Description	Thick (m)	Interpretation
401	Layer	Loose, mid-brownish grey sandy silt, incl occ sm stones	0.40	Topsoil
402	Layer	Compact, mid-greyish brown sandy silt, incl freq cbm frags	0.80	Dumped/Landscaping
403		Not Used		
404	Cut	Sub-circular, steep sided with rounded base >1.10m wide	1.10	Pit
405	Fill	Firm, mid-greyish brown clayey silt	0.38	Fill in [404]
406	Cut	NW/SE linear, shallow sided with flattish base; dimensions >1.20m wide	0.08	Broad Linear/Same as [411]
407	Fill	Loose, light yellowish grey sandy gravel	0.08	Fill in [406]
408	Fill	Firm, mid-brownish yellow silty clay, incl occ sm chalk frags	0.60	Fill in [415]
409	Fill	Loose, mid-greyish brown sandy silt, incl occ cbm frags	0.40	Fill in [415]
410		Not Used		
411	Cut	NW/SE linear, concave sided with flat base; dimensions >2.50m wide	0.10	Broad Linear/Same as [417]
412	Fill	Loose, light yellowish grey sandy gravel	0.10	Fill in [411]
413	Cut	Ovoid, concave sides with rounded base; dimensions >2m wide	0.75	Pit
414	Fill	Loose, dark brownish grey sandy silt, incl wood and sm stones	0.75	Fill in [413]
415	Cut	NW/SE linear, concave sides with rounded base; dimensions 2.80m wide	1.40	Ditch
416	Cut	Sub-circular, concave sided with flattish base; dimensions 1.60m wide	0.25	Pit
417	Fill	Loose, mid-brownish grey sandy silt	0.25	Fill in [416]
418	Fill	Firm, mid-greyish brown clayey silt, incl occ cbm frags	0.65	Fill in [404]
419	Fill	Firm, mottled brown and yellow clayey silt	0.10	Fill in [415]
420	Fill	Firm, mid-greyish brown sandy clayey silt	0.40	Fill in [415]
421	Layer	Firm, light reddish brown clay, sand and gravel	-	Natural

Abbreviations:

incl	inclusions	frags	fragments	cbm	ceramic burnt material
occ	occasionally occurring	mod	moderately occurring	freq	frequently occurring
sm	small				

Appendix 3-Pottery Archive

Jane Young

context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	part	description	date
206	LSH	Lincoln shelly ware		jar	1	1	10	BS	abraded	late 9th to late 10th
220	MAX	Northern Maxey-type ware	U	jar	1	1	19	rim	DRAW;thin flat-topped rim;soot ext & over rim;fabric includes mod subround quartz fine-med shell;visually looks like RMAX but no punctated brachiopod;heat altered ?	late 7th to mid
229	MAX	Northern Maxey-type ware	B ?	jar/bowl	1	1	14	BS	not same source as Lincoln etc ?	late 7th to mid
229	LKT	Lincoln kiln-type shelly		jar/bowl	1	1	7	BS		late 9th to late 10th
242	MAX	Northern Maxey-type ware	U	large jar/bowl	2	1	68	base	soot from 25mm above basal angle upwards ext & int blackened in almost matching pattern;fabric includes mod subround quartz coarse-fine shell;visually looks like RMAX but no punctated brachiopod;heat altered ?	late 7th to mid
301	ST	Stamford Ware	B/C	jar/pitcher	1	1	4	BS	thin glaze	mid/late 11th to mid 12th
301	ST	Stamford Ware	B/C	small collared jar	2	1	31	rim	very neat;unglazed	mid/late 11th to mid 12th

context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	part	description	date
305	MEDX	Non Local Medieval Fabrics	dark reduced;med sandy;hard	jug	1	1	1	BS	white outer margin;? LSW" ?;thick glaze	13th

Appendix 4

THE FINDS

by Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. Five fragments of pottery weighing 40g and represent 4 individual vessels was recovered from 2 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a small quantity of other artefacts, mostly brick/tile, comprising 35 items weighing a total of 2282g, was retrieved.

Provenance

The material was recovered from four trial trenches excavated within the grounds of Fishtoft Manor.

The earlier pottery was made in moderate proximity to Fishtoft, at Toynton All Saints, 22km to the north but the latest ceramic was manufactured in Staffordshire.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
109	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware	2(link)	11	19 th century
414	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware, 13 th -15 th century	2	16	17 th century
	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware, 17 th century	1	13	

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
200	Flint	Core fragment/rejuvenation flake	1	15	Prehistoric
206	Slag	Iron smithing slag	1	14	Undated
222	Flint	Flake	1	6	Prehistoric
226	Slag	Iron smithing slag, post-medieval	4	26	Post-medieval
	CBM	Hearth lining, slagged	1	3	
	CBM	Fired/vitrified clay	1	6	
	Stone	Burnt stone	1	9	
301	Stone	Burnt stone	1	666	Late Saxon-early medieval
	Bone	Connecting plate from comb, rectangular plaque, 110mm x 20mm x 2mm, with row of double ring and dot decoration, 1 rivet hole survives, Late Saxon-early medieval	2(link)	7	
303	Slag	Iron smithing slag	1	48	Medieval
312	CBM	Tile, post-medieval	3	131	Undated
	CBM	Handmade brick, mortar adhering on 2, post-medieval	5	592	
404	CBM	Brick/tile, post-medieval	5	47	Post-medieval
	CBM	Fired clay	1	20	

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
414	CBM	Tile, post-medieval	2	33	Post-medieval
	CBM	Handmade brick	2	36	
	CBM	Fired clay, underfired brick	1	132	
417	Glass	Dark green bottle, conical push-up with pontil scarring, 19 th century	1	357	
	CBM	Tile, post-medieval	1	134	

Note: CBM = Ceramic Building Materials

A shaped and decorated bone plaque was recovered from (301). This has a high degree of polish on its upper, and along one long edge, the other lacking this smoothing. One terminal is substantially complete and contains a small rivet hole. This piece is a connecting plate from a composite comb and an example with similar dimensions and comparable small rivet hole (but decorated with cross-hatching) has been found in Norwich (Margeson 1993, fig 33 no 414). This particular connecting plate is probably from a horn comb and previous discoveries have tended to occur in Late Saxon deposits and it is likely that horn combs were obsolete by the 12th century (*ibid.*, 66). The difference in level of polish on the two long sides suggests this comb was one-sided.

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 previous archaeological investigations at Fishtoft 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.

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Appendix 5

An Initial Evaluation of the Charred Plant Macrofossils and other remains from Fishtoft Manor, Boston, Lincolnshire (FFM 05)

Val Fryer, Church Farm, Sisland, Loddon, Norwich, Norfolk, NR14 6EF
September 2005

Introduction

Evaluation excavations at Fishtoft Manor, Boston were undertaken by Archaeological Project Services in April 2005. The work, which was conducted within an area of known Middle Saxon and medieval activity, revealed further features of Saxon/Saxo-Norman date including pits, a linear and ditch and a buried soil horizon. In accordance with the excavation brief, samples for the extraction of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken, and four were submitted for evaluation.

Methods

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover, and the flots were collected in a 500 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16, and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern contaminants including fibrous roots, seeds and arthropods were present throughout.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and sorted when dry. Fragments of pot, bone, fish bone and marine mollusc shell were retained for further specialist analysis.

Results of evaluation

Plant macrofossils

Cereal grains/chaff, seeds of common weeds and wetland plants, and tree/shrub macrofossils were recorded at a low density from all four samples. Preservation was moderately good, although some grains were puffed and distorted, possibly as a result of combustion at very high temperatures.

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded along with a partly charred grape (*Vitis vinifera*) 'pip'. The condition of the latter may indicate that it was intrusive within the fill of linear [304]. Weed seeds were rare, but did include specimens of goosegrass (*Galium aparine*), mallow (*Malva* sp.) and vetch/vetchling (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.). A single sedge (*Carex* sp.) fruit was recovered from sample 4 (ditch [207]), and a small fragment of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell was noted in sample 3 from linear feature [304]. Charcoal fragments were present in all four samples, along with an indeterminate bud and a fragmentary culm node.

Other materials

Mollusc shells were rare, but heavily abraded specimens of shade loving and fresh and brackish water species were recorded from samples 3 and 4. Fragments of black porous and tarry material were abundant in all four samples. Although some may be derived from the combustion of organic remains at very high temperatures, others had the appearance of fuel residues and these, along with the vitreous concretions and fragments of fuel-ash 'glazed' fired clay, may be indicative of nearby light industrial activities. Small pieces of coal were also recorded, although these may have been intrusive within the features.

Summary of evidence and recommendations for further work

Although small (<0.1 litres in volume), all four assemblages have a uniformity of composition which may indicate a common source for the material. Charcoal fragments are common throughout along with possible culinary refuse (including cereals and fragments of bone, fish bone and marine mollusc shell), and it would appear most likely that the assemblages are primarily derived from low-density

scatters of domestic hearth waste. Similar results were obtained from nearby excavations on Clampgate Road, Fishtoft, and here, too, industrial residues (including hammer scale and slag) appeared to be mixed with domestic detritus.

The data from two excavations has now proved that this area of Fishtoft is indeed rich in evidence for domestic and industrial activity during the Saxon and medieval periods. If further construction works/excavations are planned for this area, it is essential that a comprehensive strategy for environmental sampling should be agreed with all specialists at the earliest possible opportunity. As part of this strategy, it is recommended that samples should be taken from all well sealed and dated contexts (for example pits, post-holes and ditches) and any other discrete features, which may be of interest to the interpretation of the site.

Reference

Stace, C., 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles*. Second edition. Cambridge University Press

Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 10 – 100 specimens xxx = 100+ specimens
pmc = possible modern contaminant fg = fragment B.soil = buried soil

Sample No.	2	3	4	5
Context No.	301	303	206	222
Feature No.	300	304	207	
Feature type	Pit	Linear	Ditch	B.soil
Cereals and other food plants				
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)	x		x	
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)			x	
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	x	x	x	x
<i>T. aestivum/compactum</i> type (rachis node)				x
<i>Vitis vinifera</i> L.		xpmc		
Cereal indet. (grains)		x	xx	x
Herbs				
Fabaceae indet.	x			
<i>Galium aparine</i> L.				x
<i>Malva</i> sp.	x			
Small Poaceae indet.	xcf			
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp.	x		x	
Wetland plant macrofossils				
<i>Carex</i> sp.			x	
Tree/shrub macrofossils				
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.		x		
Indet/fruit stone/nutshell frag.			x	
Other plant macrofossils				
Charcoal <2mm	xx	xx	xx	x
Charcoal >2mm	xx	xx	xx	x
Charred root/stem		x		x
Indet.bud			x	
Indet.culm node		xfg		
Indet.seed				x
Molluscs				
Woodland/shade loving species				
Zonitidae indet.		x		
Fresh/Brackish water species				
<i>Anisus leucostoma</i>			x	
<i>Hydrobia ulvae</i>			x	
Other materials				
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	xxx	xx	xx
Black tarry material	xx	xxx	xx	xx
Bone	x	x		x
Fish bone	xx	x		
Fuel ash 'slag'				x
Marine mollusc shell frags.	x		x	x
Mortar/plaster frags.		x		
Siliceous globules	x			
Small coal frags.	xx	x	x	x
Small mammal/amphibian bone		x	x	
Vitreous material		x	x	x
Sample volume (litres)	10	10	10	10
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 1. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from Fishtoft Manor, Boston, Lincolnshire.

Appendix 6

Animal bone assessment Fishtoft, Fishtoft Manor (FFM 05)

Matilda Holmes

The assemblage consisted of 48 fragments of which 26 (54%) were identified to species. The bones were in good to fair condition, although there were signs of gnawing and butchery.

Methodology

Bones were identified using the author's reference collection, and further guidelines from Hillson (1992) and Schmidt (1972). Due to anatomical similarities between sheep and goat, bones of this type were assigned to the category 'sheep/goat', unless a definite identification using guidelines Payne (1985) could be made. Bones that could not be identified to species were, where possible, categorised according to the relative size of the animal represented (small – rodent / rabbit sized, medium – sheep / pig / dog sized, or large – cattle / horse size). Ribs were not identified to species.

Tooth wear and eruption were noted using guidelines from Grant (1982) and Silver (1969), as were bone fusion (Amorosi 1989, Silver 1969), metrical data (von den Driesch 1976), anatomy, side, zone (Serjeantson 1996), pathology, butchery, bone working and condition (Lyman 1994) of the bones.

Species Representation

As table 1 shows, this is a very small sample consisting largely of cattle and sheep / goat bones, although horse is also present, and dogs are represented by canid gnawing noted on a number of fragments.

Table 1: Species Representation (fragment count)

Species	Number
Cattle	14
Sheep / Goat	9
Sheep	1
Horse	2
Total Identified	26
Unidentified Mammal	4
Unidentified Large	10
Unidentified Medium	8
Total	48

Potential for analysis

This is a very small collection of bones that does not warrant a more detailed analysis. However, value may lie in further investigation if more excavations take place in the area, when this assemblage may be used to add data to faunal remains from another site.

Bibliography

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Payne, S. 1985. Morphological distinctions between the mandibular teeth of young sheep and goats. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 12:139-147.

Serjeantson, D. (1996). The animal bones. In S Needham and T Spence. *Refuse and disposal at area 16 East Runnymede*. Runnymede Bridge research excavations 2.

Schmid, E. (1972). *Atlas of Animal Bones*. Elsevier.

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Appendix 7

Glossary

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.
Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and 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].
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
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
Post hole	The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have been dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany

Appendix 8 The Archive

The archive consists of:

104	Context records
36	Sheets containing scale drawings (plans and sections)
2	Photographic record sheet
1	Box of finds
1	Stratigraphic matrix

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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

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

Lincolnshire City and County Museum Accession Number: 2005.86

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: FFM05

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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