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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT NORTHEAD
SWINESHEAD
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SWNE 06)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT NORTHEAD
SWINESHEAD
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SWNE 06)**

**Work Undertaken For
David Cox**

May 2006

Report Compiled by
Jennifer Kitch BSc (Hons) MA AIFA

Planning Application No: B/05/0257
National Grid Reference: TF 22720 41515
City and County Museum Accession No: 2006.80

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 66/06

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1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks on land adjacent to Rose Cottage, North End, Swineshead, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of footing trenches for a single dwelling and an associated garage plot.

Swineshead is an area of archaeological potential with evidence of Romano-British activity within the locality. Swineshead village itself has origins within the Anglo-Saxon period, becoming an extensive and prosperous market town by the medieval period.

The watching brief revealed a sequence of undated and recent deposits. Undated activity included two small pits of possible industrially derived origin.

Finds retrieved during the investigation include two fragments of 16th-17th century pottery and a partial dog burial.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

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

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by David Cox to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks for a single dwelling on land adjacent to Rose Cottage, North End, Swineshead, Lincolnshire. Approval for

the development was sought through the submission of planning application B/05/0257. The watching brief was carried out between the 7th and 10th April 2006.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Swineshead is situated 10km southwest of Boston and 18km southeast of Sleaford, within in the administrative district of Boston, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

North End lies approximately 1km to the north northwest of the village centre, at approximately 5m OD, at National Grid Reference TF 22720 41515.

Local soils are the Romney series, typically coarse silty gleyic brown calcareous alluvial soils developed on marine alluvium (Robson, 1990, 26).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Evidence for Prehistoric and Romano-British occupation of the Swineshead area to date is relatively sparse.

Chance finds of two stone axes of Bronze Age date have been recorded approximately 500m north of Boston Road (SMR B19/030 and B19/023). Further to these finds, a significant quantity of Romano-British pottery has been collected during field walking and a series of crop marks of late-prehistoric/Romano-British date have been identified 750m to the north of the development area (SMR. B19/001; 002; 004; 012; 023; 032).

The earliest reference to the modern day village of Swineshead is within the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle in c. 675AD where it is referred to as *Swines hæfed*, possibly meaning 'the source of the Swin' (Ekwall 1989, 457).

Swineshead was relatively prosperous during the medieval period. St Mary's Abbey was founded at Swineshead in February 1135 (Southworth, 1996, 15).

The market town was much bigger than the modern settlement, with charters for two annual fairs.

Settlement at Swineshead has continued to the modern day. Evidence of medieval and post-medieval settlement activity have been identified in archaeological works undertaken within Northend and its periphery (Moulis, 1996a, 1996b).

3. AIMS

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

4. METHODS

Trenches for the house footings were excavated by JCB with a 0.60m ditching bucket. Trenches were then cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis three phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural Deposits
Phase 2	Undated Deposits
Phase 3	Recent Deposits

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

5.1 Phase 1 Natural Deposits

The earliest deposits encountered were the natural yellow-grey silty clay deposits (004) = (014) encountered within the northeast side of the footing trenches. Overlying these clay deposits was natural yellow-grey waterborne silt, (003) = (013) = (015) (Figure 4; Plates 3, 4 & 5).

5.2 Phase 2 Undated Deposits

Cut into the natural silts at the southeastern corner of the footing were two small pit features [009] and [012] (Figure 4; Plate 4), only observed within the section. [009], 0.50m wide by 0.13m in depth, had sharp concave sides with a shallow rounded base and a single fill of burnt orange-red silt (008). Pit [012] directly adjacent to pit [009], had sharp concave sides with a rounded base and was 0.55m wide by 0.15m deep. Pit [012] contained two fills (011) and (010). The basal fill (011) was of a dark grey-brown silt, 0.15m in depth. The upper fill (010) was burnt red-orange silt. The functions of the two pits are uncertain, however the burnt nature of the fills may suggest refuse from some sort of industrial process. The similarities of the burnt fills may suggest the pits were broadly contemporary.

A thin layer of charcoal rich dark grey silt (007) overlay the upper fills of pits [009] and [012].

5.3 Phase 3 Recent Deposits

In the southern half of the site there appears to have been an episode of ground raising. Sealing the pits and natural silt deposits at the southwestern extent of the site was a mid brown clay/silt levelling layer (002) (Figure 4; Plate 3). Fragments of a 16th-17th century Toynton - Bollingbroke ware pancheon and jug and a partial dog skeleton were recovered from levelling layer (002) (Appendix 3).

At the northwestern extent, the levelling layer (016) (Figure 4; Plate 5) contained a substantial amount of modern demolition rubble.

Cut into (001) within the southeastern footing trench was a straight sided linear service trench with a flat base, 0.5m wide and 0.85m deep [006] (Figure 4; Plate 5). The trench contained a single fill of loose dark grey silt and modern rubble (005).

At the very northern extent of the site, a levelling deposit of mid-orange clay with fragments of modern pottery and brick (019) was the earliest deposit exposed (Figure 4, Plate 6). Sealing layer (019) was a buried concrete yard surface (020).

Overlying the entire site was a layer of dark brown clayey-silt, with occasional brick rubble inclusions (001) forming a subsoil (Figure 4; Plates 3, 4, 5 & 6). A total of 7 fragments of 19th- 20th century blue and white transfer printed tableware, pearlware, polychrome tableware and soft paste porcelain was recovered from the subsoil deposit (001).

Cut into (016) within the southeastern footing trench was a straight vertical sided linear trench cut [017], with a flattened base, observed within the section (Figure 4; Plate 4). The trench was 0.45m wide and 0.41m deep, forming a modern service trench. Trench [017] contained a single fill of dark brown organic silt (018), with frequent inclusions of rubble and gravel.

6. DISCUSSION

The site appears to have been extensively levelled and the ground level artificially raised. The only features of archaeological potential were two undated pits [009] and [012] with burnt silt fills, suggesting a potential association with industrial processes. Two fragments of pottery dated to the 16th-17th century were recovered from levelling deposit (002) suggesting post-medieval activity within the area but no features were positively identified.

7. CONCLUSION

Although the development site was positioned within an archaeologically sensitive area, no remains of archaeological significance were uncovered. Due to the amount of modern disturbance and levelling undertaken on site, and archaeological features may have been masked or removed.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of David Cox who commissioned the work.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone
 Site Supervisors: Mark Peachy, Katie Murphy
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Jen Kitch
 Post-excavation analysis: Jen Kitch

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

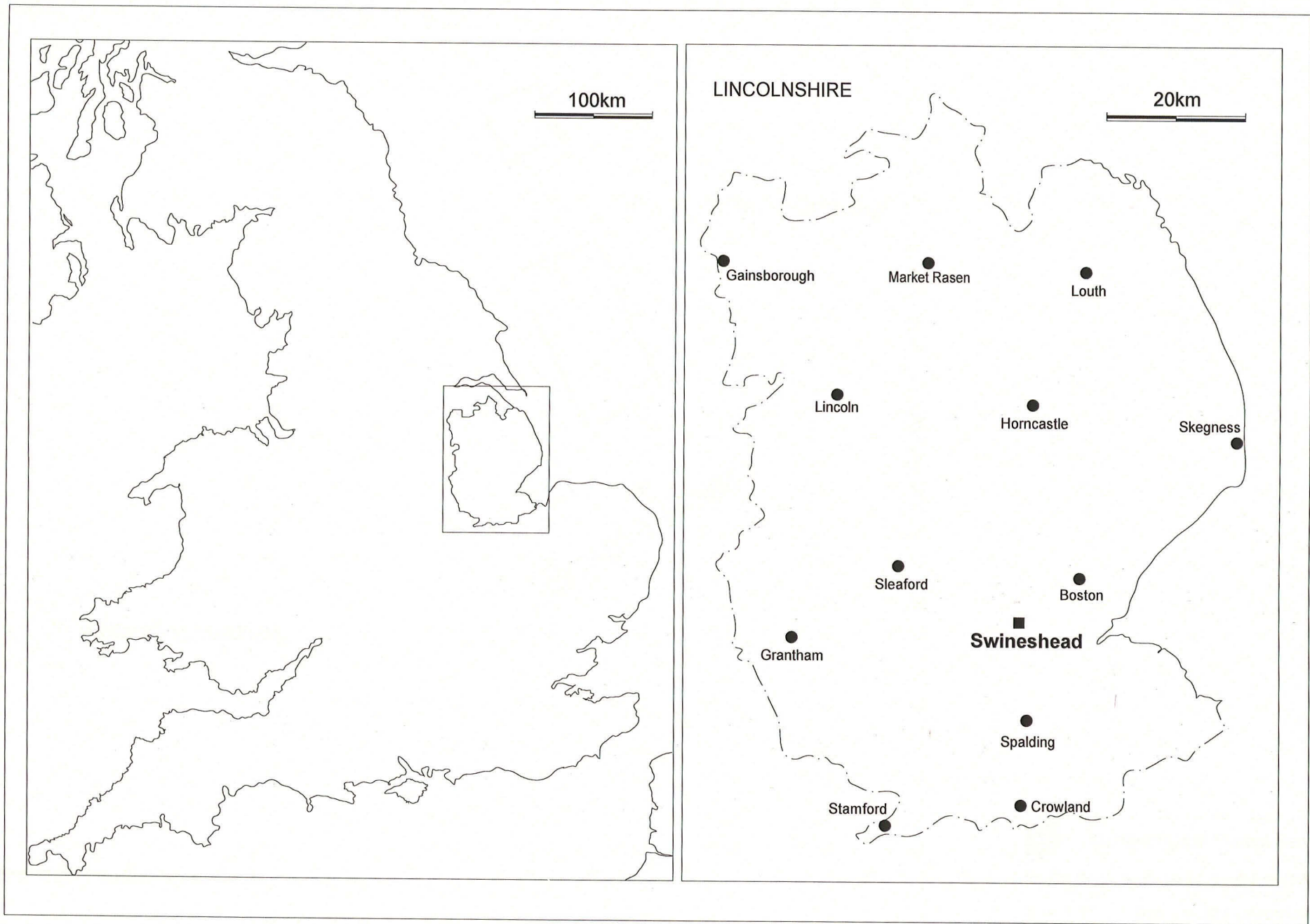


Figure 1: General Location Plan

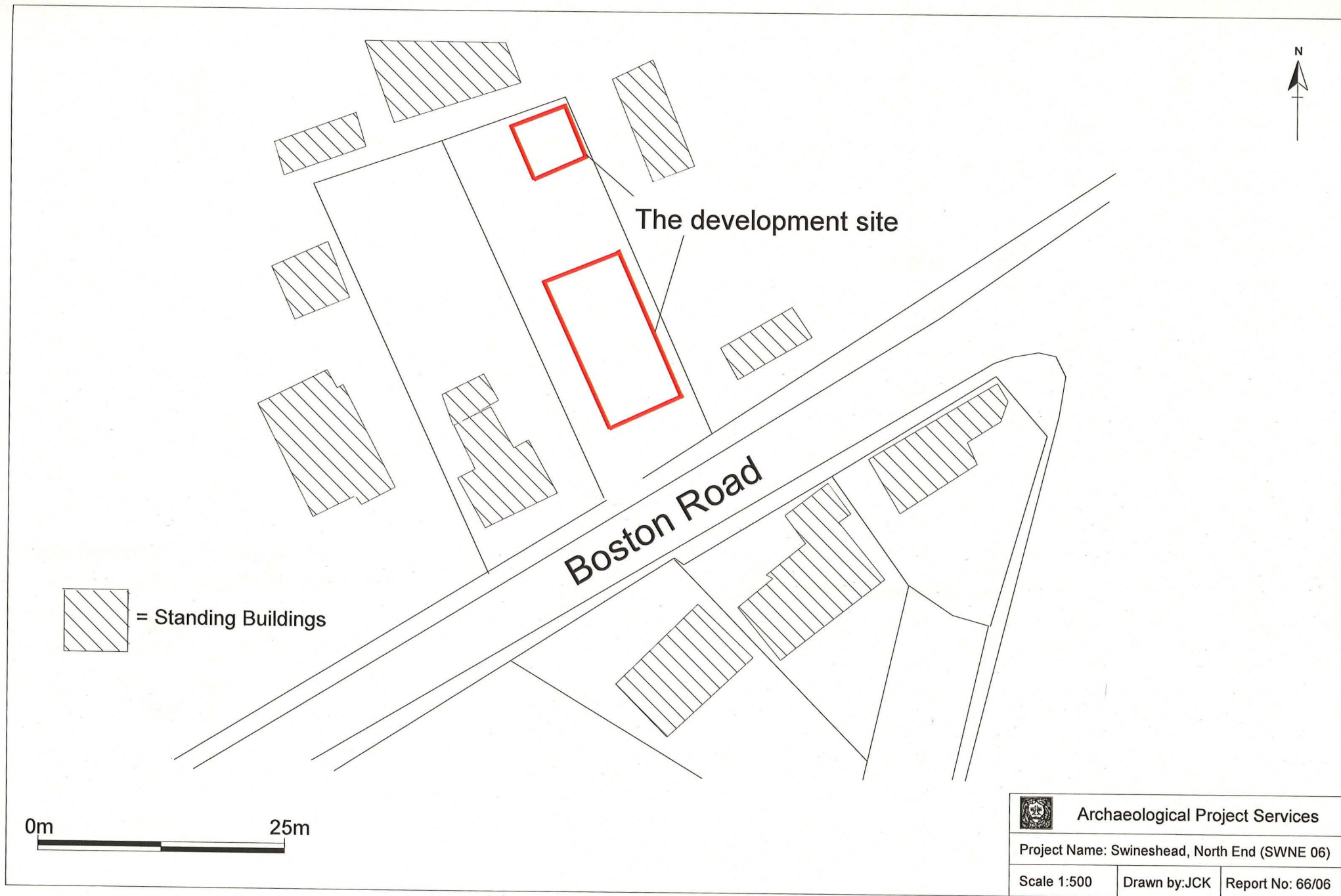



Figure 2. General location of the development site

	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Swineshead, North End (SWNE 06)		
Scale 1:500	Drawn by: JCK	Report No: 66/06

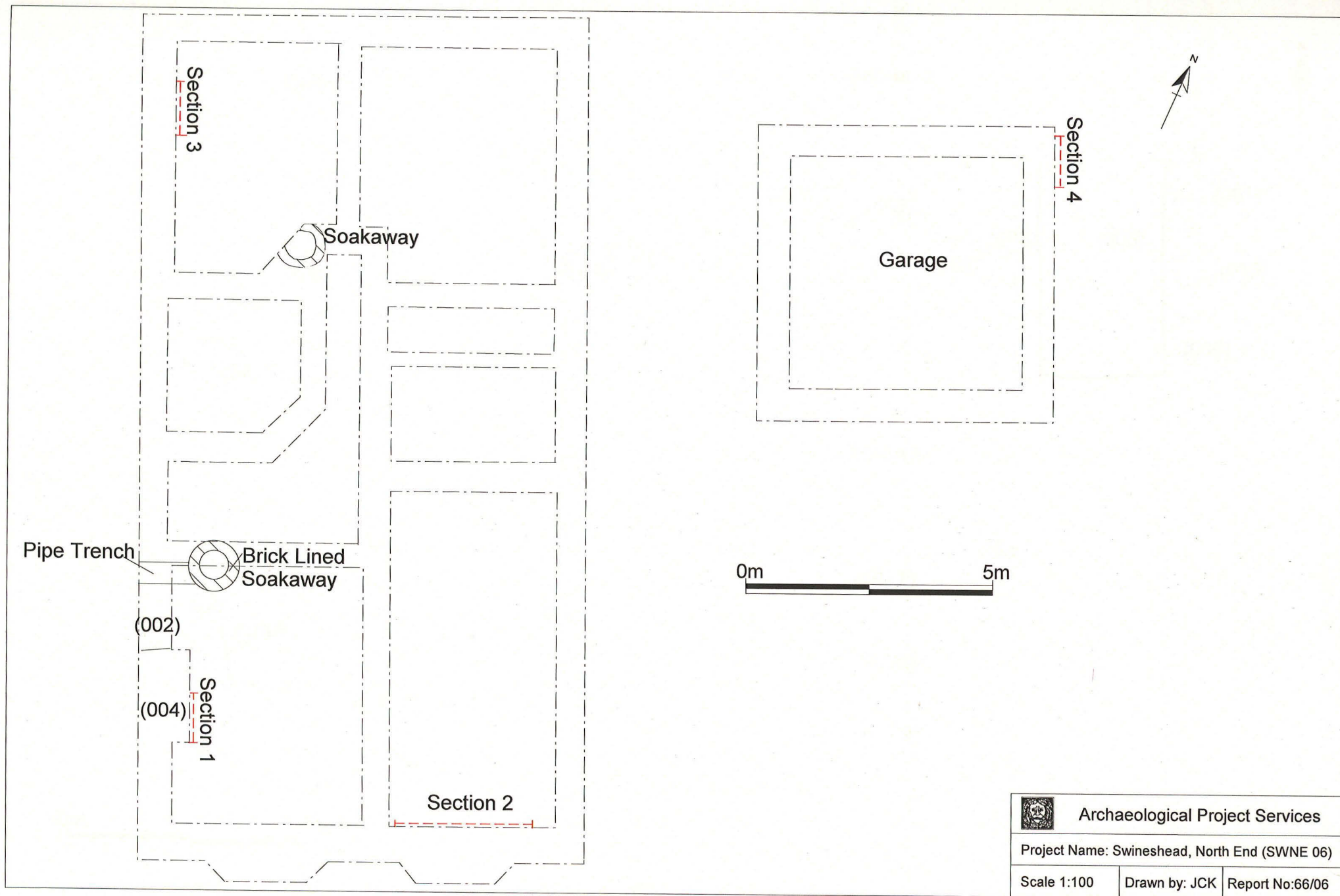



Figure 3. Plans of footing trenches

 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Swineshead, North End (SWNE 06)		
Scale 1:100	Drawn by: JCK	Report No:66/06

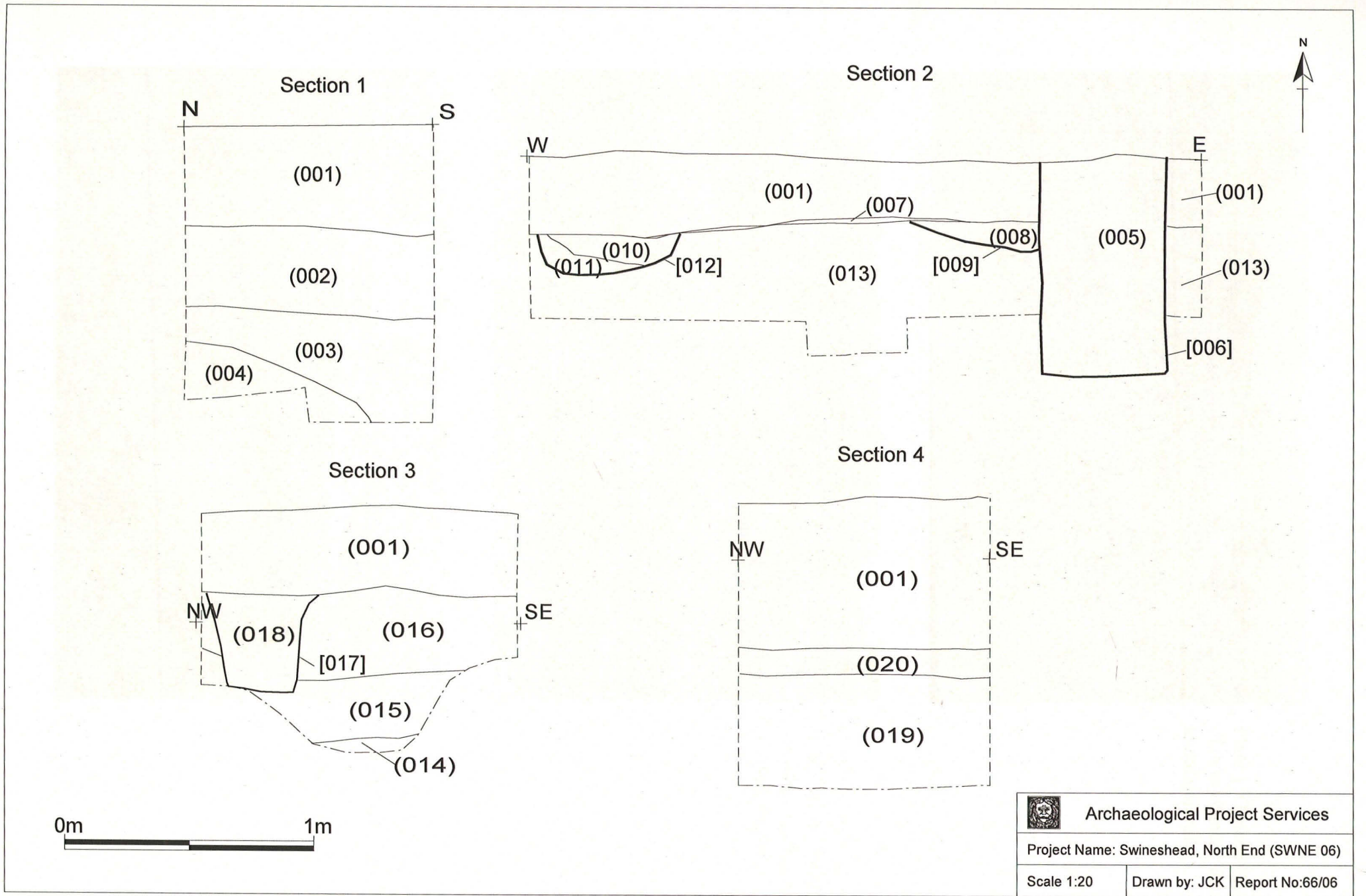


Figure 4. Sections


	Archaeological Project Services
Project Name: Swineshead, North End (SWNE 06)	
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: JCK
Report No:66/06	



Plate 1. General Shot of development site, looking north.



Plate 2, General shot of footing trenches, looking south.



Plate 3, Section 1. Looking northeast.



Plate 4, Section 2, showing pits [009] and [012]. Looking north.



Plate 5, Section 3, showing modern drainage trench [017]. Looking northeast.



Plate 6, Section 4, showing buried concrete surface. Looking northeast.

APPENDIX 1

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of a dwelling on land adjacent to Rose Cottage, North End, Swineshead, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying in an area where Roman, Early Saxon, medieval and later remains have been found.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the 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 watching brief during groundworks connected with the construction of a dwelling on land adjacent to Rose Cottage, North End, Swineshead, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Swineshead is located 10km southwest of Boston in the Boston Borough district of Lincolnshire. The site lies at North End in the northwestern part of the village at National Grid Reference TF 22720 41515.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (B/05/0257) was submitted to Boston Borough Council for the construction of a bungalow at the site. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks. The Boston Borough Planning Archaeologist has produced a project brief setting out the watching brief requirements.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Swineshead lies in the fenland of South Lincolnshire at approximately 5m OD. Local soils are of the Romney series, typically coarse silty gleyic brown calcareous alluvial soils developed on marine alluvium (Robson 1990, 26).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The earliest reference to Swineshead is in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle in c675 AD. During the medieval period Swineshead was an important market town, with charters for two annual fairs, and

was larger than the modern settlement. Deposits have been found in Swineshead dating to the Saxon and medieval period.

- 0.2 Previous work on an adjacent site has revealed evidence for archaeological features in the form of ditches, pits and postholes. These were not well dated, but may relate to the medieval development of Swineshead and periphery settlement. However, a single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered during topsoil stripping and an earlier date for this activity remains possible.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

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

8 SITE OPERATIONS

- 8.1 General considerations
- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
 - 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
 - 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.
- 8.2 Methodology
- 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
 - 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
 - 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
 - 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The

photographic record will consist of:

- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
- groups of features where their relationship is important

8.2.5 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Should removal be required the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before the exhumation of the remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

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

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

9.3 Stage 3

9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.

9.3.2 This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
- A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.

- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the 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.

10 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

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

11 **ARCHIVE**

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

12 **PUBLICATION**

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

13 **CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Boston Planning Archaeologist. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project.

14 **VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES**

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

15 **PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS**

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

16 **SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT**

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

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

17 **INSURANCES**

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

18 **COPYRIGHT**

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

19 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Robson, JD, 1990 *Soils of the Boston and Spalding District*

Specification: Version 1, 3 April 2006

Appendix 2
Context Summary
Swineshead, North End

Context No	Type	Description	Thick (m)	Interpretation
001	Deposit	Soft, dark brown, Clayey-silt, Occ brick rubble.	0.44	Subsoil
002	Deposit	Friable, Mid-brown, clayey-silt.	0.38	Levelling deposit?
003	Deposit	Friable, Yellow-grey, fine silt	0.42	Natural silt
004	Deposit	Firm, Mid Grey-brown, Silty-clay.	0.30	Natural clay
005	Deposit	Loose, dark grey 60% clayey-silt, 40% modern rubble	0.85	Fill of modern pit/trench
006	Cut	Observed in section, Vertical straight sides and flat base. 0.5m wide	0.85	Possible modern pipe trench
007	Deposit	Friable, Dark grey, charcoal and brown silt	0.02	Possible buried surface associated with pits [009] and [012].
008	Deposit	Soft Orange-red, Silt. Possibly heat affected.	0.13	Back fill of pit [009]
009	Cut	Observed in section, Sharp concave sides and shallow rounded base. 0.5m wide	0.13	Small industrial? Refuse pit
010	Deposit	Soft orange-red, silt.	0.14	Upper fill of pit [012]
011	Deposit	Friable, dark grey-brown silt.	0.15	Lower fill of pit [012]
012	Deposit	Observed in section, sharp concave sides and rounded base. 0.55m wide	0.15	Small industrial pit
013	Deposit	Friable, Mottled yellow-grey-brown, clayey-silt.	0.50	Mixed levelling layer at street frontage.
014	Deposit	Firm, Mid-light, grey-yellow, clay-silt.	0.05	Levelling deposit
015	Deposit	Firm, mid yellow-grey, silty-clay. Occ, mod ceramic	0.30	Subsoil
016	Deposit	Moderate-soft, mid-dark brown, silty-clay. Fairly freq modern ceramic, brick rubble and small stones	0.36	Modern demolition layer?
017	Cut	Linear, vertical sides and flattened base. N-S alignment. 0.45m wide	0.41	Possible modern drain cut
018	Deposit	Moderate-soft, Dark brown, organic silt, frequent rubble and small stones.	0.45	Modern drain fill [017]
019	Deposit	Moderate-firm, mid orange-grey, silty-clay. Freq roots, occ modern pottery and brick	0.45	Possible levelling deposit
020	Deposit	Concrete, with freq gravel inclusions	0.10	Concrete hardstanding

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

by Jennifer Kitch, 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. Eleven fragments of pottery weighing 296g were recovered from 2 separate contexts. No other artefacts were found though faunal remains were recovered.

The excavated animal bone assemblage comprises 22 stratified fragments bone weighing 143g. The animal bone was identified by reference to published catalogues. No attempt is made to sex or age animals represented within the assemblage, although where this is readily apparent is noted in the comments column.

Provenance

The material was recovered from subsoil (001) and possible levelling deposit (002).

Then earlier pottery was made in moderate proximity to Swineshead, in the area of Toynton All Saints or Old Bolingbroke, 28km to the north. However, the latest material was probably all 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
001	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th century	5	86	19 th -20 th century
	ENPO	English soft paste porcelain, 19 th century	1	5	
	PEARL	Pearlware, 19 th century	1	3	
	LPM	Polychrome tableware, 19 th -20 th century	2(link)	3	
002	TB	Toynton-Bolingbroke ware pancheon, 16 th -17 th century	1	181	16 th -17 th century
	TB	Toynton-Bolingbroke ware jug?, 16 th -17 th century	1	18	

Table 2: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
002	Dog	Skull	1	17	Fragmentary half skull
	Dog	Cervical Vertebra	4	19	Articulating
	Dog	Thoracic Vertebra	3	9	Articulating
	Dog	Lumbar Vertebra	4	21	Articulating
	Dog	Ribs	3	3	
	Dog	Innominate	1	14	Articulates with femur
	Dog	Femur	1	19	Articulates with innominate and tibia
	Dog	Tibia	1	19	Articulates with Tibia
	Dog	Scapula	1	12	Broken scapula
	Dog	Mandible	2	5	Left and right mandibular condyles
	Cattle	Rib	1	5	

The faunal remains recovered from the site represent a partial dog skeleton and a single cattle rib. The remains were of a good condition and did not display any evidence of butchery, pathology or burning. The dog was a small/terrier sized animal with a withers height of 0.42m. Little further information can be gained from the assemblage, save the presence of the species on site.

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 Swineshead, including elsewhere in North End, that are the subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the Boston Planning Archaeologist and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

The small amount of post-medieval material is of low-moderate local potential and significance but suggests activity of 16th–17th century date at the site. Similarly, the 19th century pottery indicates activity of that period on the site though is otherwise of very limited potential and significance.

The lack of any material earlier than the 16th century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this period are absent from the area, or were not disturbed by the development, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition.

References

Slowikowski, A., Nenck, B. and Pearce, J., 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

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.
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-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prebend	Benefice, usually drawn from a church or manor, which paid for the living of a secular clergyman attached to a cathedral.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

20	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
6	Sheets of scale drawings
2	Daily record sheets

All primary records 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:

The Collection
Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

Accession Number: 2006.80

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SWNE 06

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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