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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT ABBEY LANE,
DRAYTON,
SWINESHEAD,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(DRAL 07)**



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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT ABBEY LANE,
DRAYTON,
SWINESHEAD,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(DRAL 07)**

**Work Undertaken For
Mr and Mrs Searson**

May 2007

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

Planning Application No: B/03/0830
National Grid Reference: TF 2450 3932
City and County Museum Accession No: 2007.76
OASIS Record No: archaeo11-26804

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 61/07

Quality Control
Abbey Lane, Drayton,
Swineshead
DRAL 07

Project Coordinator	Steve Malone
Supervisor	Tom Bradley-Lovekin
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Paul Cope-Faulkner

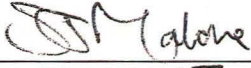

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Steve Malone	 Tom Lane
Date: 14-5-07	Date: 14-05-07

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1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at Abbey Lane, Drayton, Swineshead, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for a new workshop and garage.

The site is located within a Saxon (AD 410-1066) and medieval (AD 1066-1540) hamlet of Swineshead, in the vicinity of a documented wharf on the former River Swin. Prehistoric stone axes and Romano-British (AD 42-410) remains are also known from the parish.

The watching brief revealed a sequence of undated, post-medieval and recent deposits. Undated deposits include pits, a ditch, a posthole and a dumped layer. Further pits and ditches along with a wall and a dumped deposit were assigned a post-medieval date.

Finds retrieved during the investigation include a small quantity of locally produced medieval pottery along with pottery of later date. Brick, tile, mortar and a small collection of animal bone was also recovered.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

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

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was

commissioned by Mr and Mrs Searson to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with a new workshop at Abbey Lane, Drayton, Swineshead, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application B/03/0830. The watching brief was carried out on the 10th and 11th April 2007 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Planning Archaeologist, Boston Borough Council.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Swineshead is situated 40km southeast of Lincoln, 10km southwest of Boston and 7km from the coast of the Wash in the Borough of Boston, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site is located in the hamlet of Drayton, 1.2km southeast of the centre of Swineshead as defined by the parish church of St Mary at National Grid reference TF 2450 3932 (Fig. 2). The site lies to the east of Abbey Lane at a height of c. 4m OD on generally level ground.

Local soils are of the Romney Series, typically coarse silty gleyic brown calcareous alluvial soils (Robson 1990, 26). These soils overlie a drift geology of younger marine alluvium which seals a solid geology of Jurassic Ampthill Clay (BGS 1995).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Swineshead is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period to the present day. Two prehistoric stone axes, one of which is dated to the Bronze Age, have been found in the village. It is generally believed that such finds come from a buried land surface.

Romano-British pottery has been found at a number of locations in the parish

including immediately southeast of the site.

The earliest reference to Swineshead is in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle in c. 675 AD when King Æthelred gave land at Swineshead to the monastery at Peterborough (Swanton 2000, 37). Swineshead takes its name from the Old English *swīn* and *hēaford* and simply means the 'source of the creek' (Cameron 1998, 122). Drayton is also Old English in origin and derives from *dræg* (meaning portage) and *tūn* and could possibly be interpreted as 'the settlement where goods or ships were conveyed' (*ibid.* 39).

Previous archaeological investigations have recorded Saxon pottery and ditches, principally in the centre of the village.

Swineshead was omitted from the Domesday Survey of c. 1086, possibly as the manor belonged to the Honour of Lancaster, which is not fully represented in the survey. Drayton was included and was recorded as being held by Count Alan, Guy of Craon and Crowland Abbey and contained 10 salt-pans and 68 acres of meadow (Foster and Longley 1976).

During the medieval period, Swineshead was an important market town, centred close to the church, although there was a second mercantile area north of Bullen's Lane adjacent to a former course of the River Swin. A local tradition of a dock or wharf serving this market in the vicinity of Drayton has been recorded.

3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), were to locate and record archaeological deposits and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

Foundation trenches were excavated by machine to depths required by the development. The sides of the 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. 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 four phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Undated deposits
Phase 3	Post-medieval deposits
Phase 4	Recent deposits

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

Phase 1 Natural deposits

The earliest deposit encountered at the base of the foundation trenches was a layer of yellowish brown clayey silt (002). This measured in excess of 0.3m deep.

Phase 2 Undated deposits

Located along the southern foundation trench was a pit (005). This was 0.56m wide and over 0.3m deep (Fig. 4, Section 2) and contained a single fill of greyish brown silt (006).

Located 2m to the west was a north-south aligned ditch (007). Measuring 0.79m wide and 0.24m deep (Fig. 4, Section 3), it was filled with greyish brown silt (008).

A further 2m west was a second pit (009). This measured 0.5m wide and over 0.27m deep (Fig. 4, Section 4). A fill of greyish brown silt (010) was recorded.

Situated in the eastern foundation trench was an isolated posthole (017) that was 0.26m wide and over 0.32m deep (Fig. 4, Section 7). Within this was the remnants of a timber post (018) measuring 0.13m wide and a backfill of brownish grey clayey silt (019).

Overlying natural at the north end of the development was a 100mm thick dumped deposit of yellowish brown sand (021).

Phase 3 Post-medieval deposits

Cut into natural along the southern foundation trench was a small pit (003) measuring 0.5m wide and 0.3m deep (Fig. 4, Section 1). This was filled with greyish brown clayey silt (004) from which medieval pottery and post-medieval brick and tile was retrieved.

Located towards the west end of the southern trench was pit (011). This was 0.58m wide and 0.25m deep (Fig. 4, Section 5) with a fill of greyish brown silt (012). Pottery of 18th – 20th century date was retrieved from the fill.

A north-south aligned foundation trench (013) was identified in the centre of the development area (Fig. 4, Section 6) which contained a short length of brick wall

(014). The trench had subsequently been backfilled with greyish brown clayey silt (015).

A dumped deposit (022) was recorded overlying natural within the northern foundation trench. Comprising greyish brown silt it contained pottery of 16th – 17th century date.

The dumped deposit had then been cut by a north-south aligned ditch (023) that was over 0.95m wide by 0.27m deep (Fig. 4, Section 8). This contained a single fill of brownish grey clayey silt (024) from which tile and animal bone was retrieved.

The ditch, and the undated dumped layer (021), had subsequently been cut by a second ditch (025) on the same alignment. This was 0.35m wide and 0.31m deep with a single fill of brownish grey clayey silt (025).

Phase 4 Recent deposits

Sealing all archaeological deposits towards the southern extent of the foundation trenches was a topsoil comprising a 0.42m thick layer of greyish brown silt (001).

Located towards the centre of the development was a layer of greyish brown sand with frequent brick fragments (016) representing overburden.

Towards the east of the development area, further overburden in the form of a 0.42m thick layer of brownish grey clayey silt (020) was recorded.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) comprise clayey silts of the underlying drift geology of marine alluvium.

Undated deposits (phase 2) include 2 pits, a ditch, a posthole and a dumped layer and remain undated due to a lack of artefactual

material. No clear function could be ascertained for the pits. The ditch may have served as a minor boundary and the posthole may represent a remnant of a fence line.

Two pits, two ditches, a short length of wall and a dumped deposit were assigned to the post-medieval period. (Phase 3). The pits may have been for refuse disposal and the ditches may have once formed the rear boundary to the site. The wall is structural and relates to former buildings at the site.

Residual medieval pottery was the earliest material retrieved during the investigation and includes examples from the kilns at Toynton and Bourne. Post-medieval pottery was also present along with brick, tile, mortar, cinder and a small quantity of animal bone.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Abbey Lane, Drayton, as the site lay within the core of a medieval hamlet.

However, no features were identified that could be assigned a medieval date. Instead a sequence of undated and post-medieval deposits were recorded and include a number of pits, ditches, dumped deposits, a wall and a posthole.

Finds from the watching brief include a range of medieval and post-medieval pottery along with brick, tile, mortar, cinder and animal bone.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr and Mrs Searson for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Steve Malone who edited this report along with Tom Lane.

Jenny Young, the Boston Borough Planning Archaeologist, kindly allowed access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone
 Site Supervisor: Tom Bradley-Lovekin
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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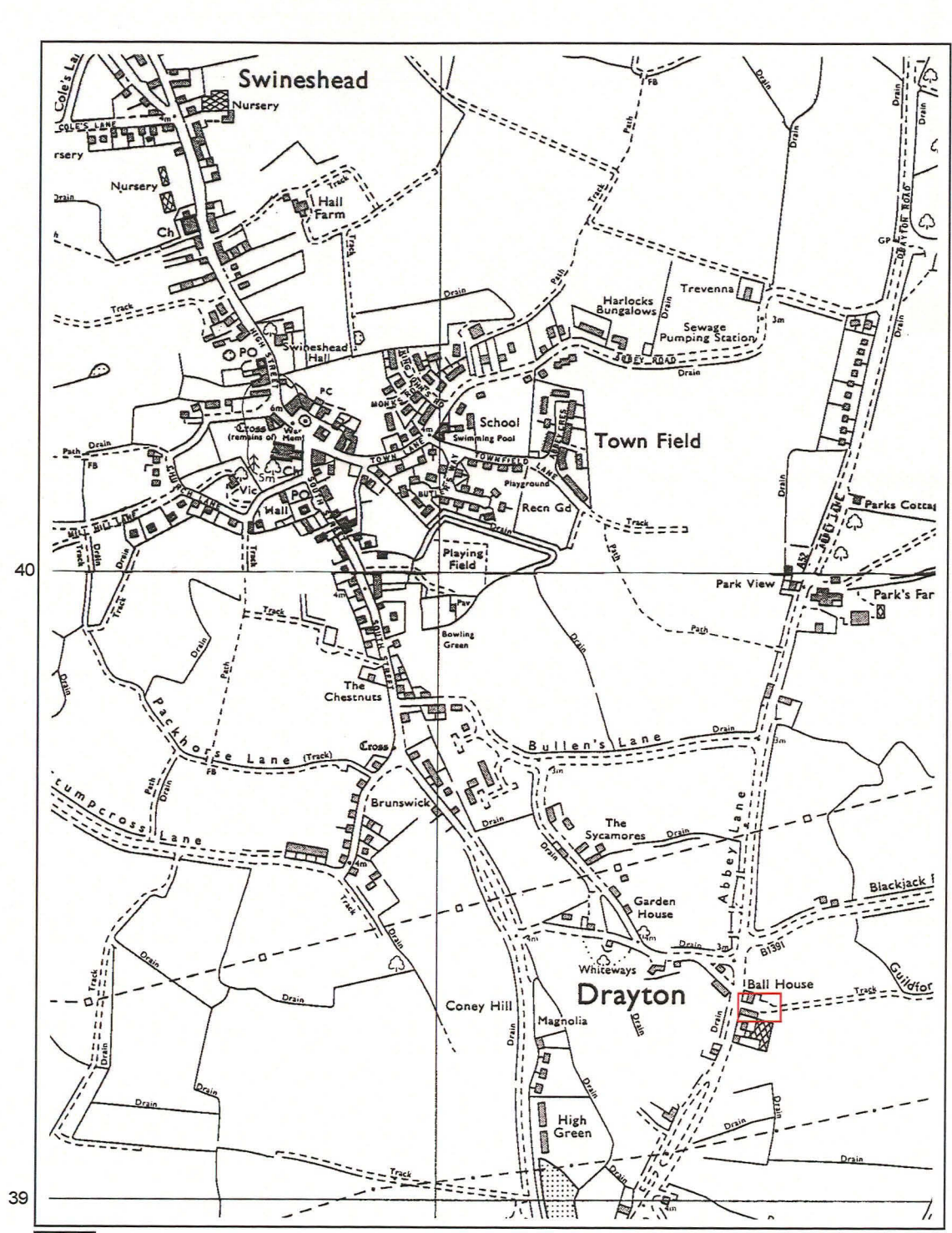
Swanton, M (trans. and ed), 2000 *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicles*

11. ABBREVIATIONS

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



Figure 1 - General location plan



TF

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Area detailed in Figure 3




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Abbey Lane, Drayton DRAL07		
Scale 1:10000	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 61/07

Figure 2 - Site location plan

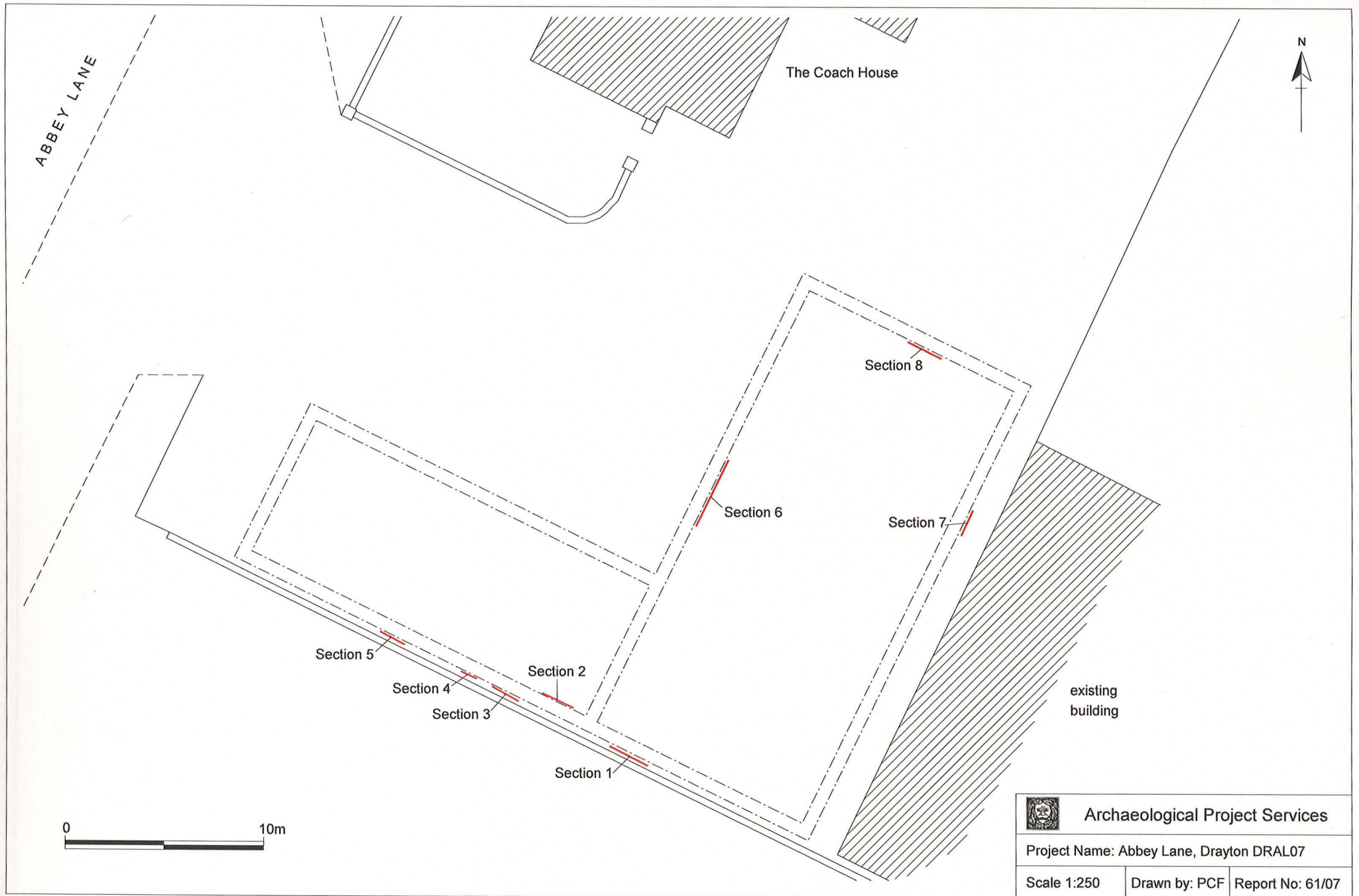
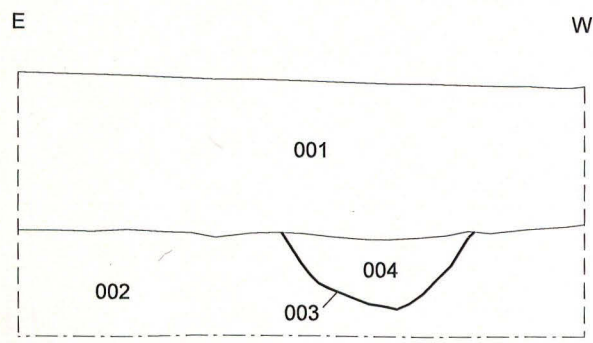
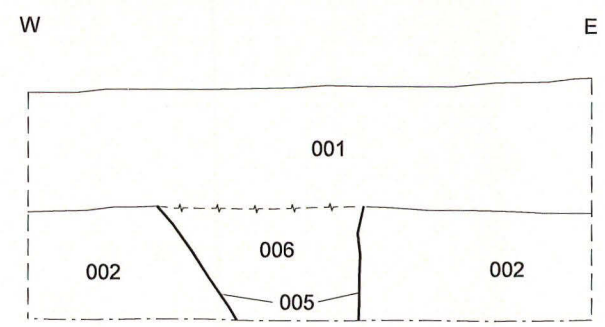


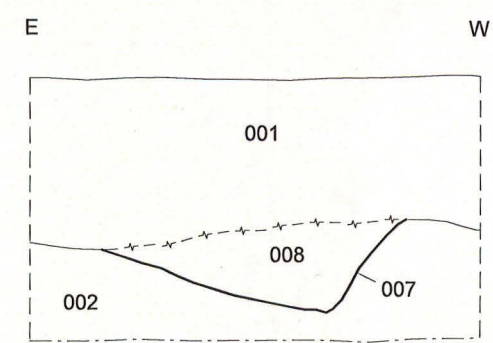
Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section locations



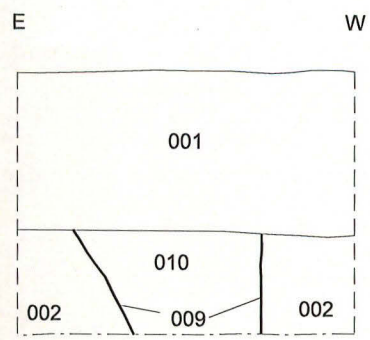
Section 1



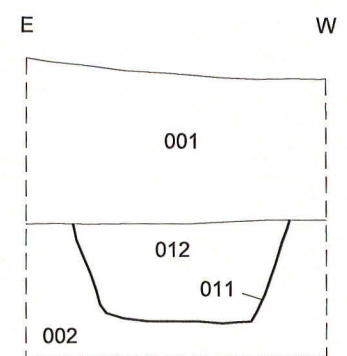
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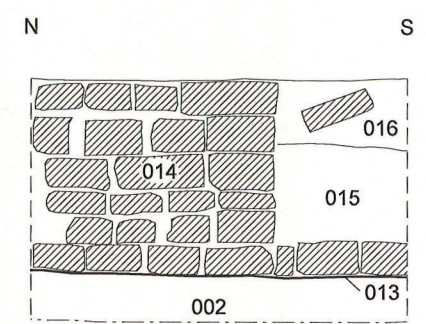
Section 3



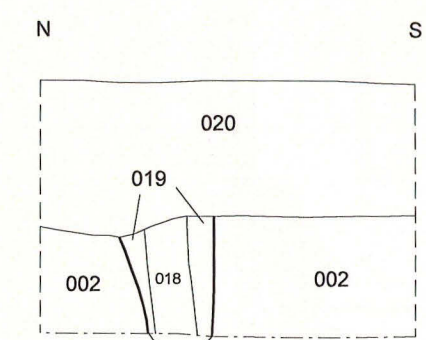
Section 4



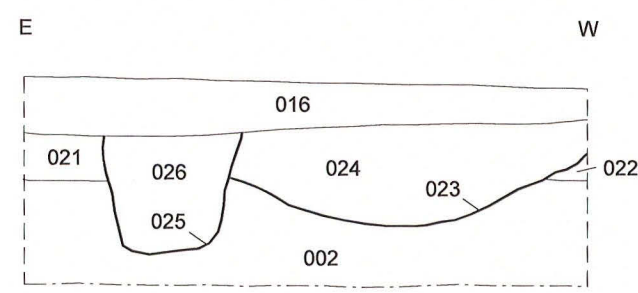
Section 5



Section 6



Section 7



Section 8

 Brick




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Abbey Lane, Drayton DRAL07		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 61/07

Figure 4 - Sections 1 to 8



Plate 1 - View looking across the development area, looking east



Plate 2 - Section 1 showing the post-medieval pit (003), looking south



Plate 3 - Section 3 showing the undated ditch (007), looking south



Plate 4 - Section 5 showing the post-medieval pit (011), looking south



Plate 5 - Section 6 showing the post-medieval wall (014), looking west



Plate 6 - Section 8 showing the post-medieval ditches (023) and (025), looking south

Appendix 1

LAND AT ABBEY LANE, DRAYTON, SWINESHEAD, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of workshops on land adjacent to The Coach House, Abbey Lane, Drayton, 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 workshops on land adjacent to The Coach House, Abbey Lane, Drayton, 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 Drayton on the southern edge of the village at National Grid Reference TF 2450 3932.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission (Application No: B/03/0830) for construction of workshop and storage buildings has been granted subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks.

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 c.675 AD. Drayton appears listed separately in the Domesday Book of 1086 (whilst Swineshead does not appear at all) indicating an early origin as a separate hamlet. 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 and around Swineshead dating to the Roman, Saxon and medieval periods.

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 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.

POST-EXCAVATION9.1 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.

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 Details of the investigation will be entered into the OASIS online database. 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 – M Darling, Independent Specialist Anglo-Saxon – A Boyle, APS in consultation with J Young, Independent Specialist Medieval and later - A Boyle, APS
Non-pottery Artefacts	G Taylor, APS or J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	J Kitch, APS
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham or V Fryer, 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*

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Friable dark greyish brown silt, 0.42m thick	Topsoil
002	Friable mid yellowish brown clayey silt, >0.3m thick	Natural deposit
003	Feature, 0.5m wide by 0.2m deep, gradual sides and rounded base	Pit
004	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent brick/tile fragments	Fill of (003)
005	Feature, 0.56m wide by over 0.3m deep, steep sides, not fully excavated	Pit
006	Friable mid greyish brown silt	Fill of (005)
007	Linear feature, aligned north-south, 0.79m wide by 0.24m deep, gradual sides and rounded base	Ditch
008	Friable mid greyish brown silt	Fill of (007)
009	Feature, 0.5m wide by >0.27m deep, near vertical sides, not fully excavated	Pit
010	Friable mid greyish brown silt	Fill of (009)
011	Feature, 0.58m wide by 0.25m deep, steep sides and flat base	Pit
012	Friable dark greyish brown silt	Fill of (011)
013	Linear feature, aligned north-south, >0.45m wide by 0.54m deep, vertical sides and flat base	Foundation trench for (014)
014	Brick (220mm x 100mm x 90mm) structure, aligned north-south, header bond	Wall
015	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt	Backfill of (013)
016	Loose mid greyish brown sand with frequent brick fragments, 0.19m thick	Overburden
017	Feature, 0.26m wide by >0.32m deep, tapering steep sides, not fully excavated	Posthole
018	Timber, >0.35m high by 0.13m wide	Post in (017)
019	Friable/soft mid brownish grey clayey silt	Fill of (017)
020	Friable dark brownish grey clayey silt, 0.42m thick	Overburden
021	Loose mid yellowish brown sand, 100mm thick	Dumped deposit
022	Friable mid greyish brown silt, 60mm thick	Dumped deposit
023	Linear feature, aligned north-south, >0.95m wide by 0.27m deep, gradual sides and rounded base	Ditch
024	Friable dark brownish grey clayey silt	Fill of (023)
025	Linear feature, aligned north-south, 0.35m wide by 0.31m deep, steep sides and flat base	Ditch
026	Friable dark brownish grey clayey silt	Fill of (025)

DRAL07 POST ROMAN POTTERY ARCHIVE

ANNE BOYLE

context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description
001	PEARL	Pearlware		hollow	1	1	3	internal blue hand paint	BS	abraded
001	TB	Toynton/Bolingbroke wares		bowl	1	1	16		BS	internal glaze; late
004	BOU	Bourne D ware	slightly bumpy + ca + fe	?	1	1	25		BS	flake; external fe sli
004	BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B and C		jar / bowl	1	1	17		base	trimmed externally; abraded
004	TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware	+ ca	jug	1	1	43		BS	
012	SLIP	Unidentified slipware	yorkshire	bowl	1	1	60	internal yellow slip on brown	BS	
016	ENGS	Unspecified English Stoneware		bottle	1	1	106		BS	
022	TB	Toynton/Bolingbroke wares		large jug / jar	1	1	63		rim	internal glaze; blow hole; abraded; upright rim

DRAL07 DATING ARCHIVE

ANNE BOYLE

context	date	comments
001	18th to mid 19th	
004	late 13th to 15th	
012	18th to 20th	date on a single sherd
016	19th to 20th	date on a single sherd
022	16th to 17th	date on a single sherd

Appendix 4

THE OTHER FINDS

By Jennifer Kitch and Gary Taylor

A quantity of artefacts, mostly brick/tile, comprising 24 items weighing a total of 1583g, was retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

The excavated animal bone assemblage comprises 3 stratified fragments of bone weighing 278g. 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 the fills of pits (004 and 006), a dumped deposit (022) and ditch fills (008 and 024).

It is likely that most, if not all, of the brick/tile was made locally in the Swineshead area.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
004	Fire residue	Coal/cinder	2	3	Late post-medieval
	CBM	Handmade brick, overfired, mortar adhering, post-medieval	1	44	
	CBM	Handmade brick, mortar adhering, post-medieval	1	40	
	CBM	Pantile, late post-medieval	2	70	
	CBM	Handmade brick, post-medieval	6	387	
	CBM	Handmade brick, 70mm thick, post-medieval	1	346	
	CBM	Handmade brick, overfired, 1 is 60mm thick, post-medieval	2	252	
	Mortar	Grey mortar, one side smooth and with grooves	1	31	
006	CBM	Handmade brick, 56mm thick, post-medieval	1	288	Post-medieval
	CBM	Handmade brick	1	18	
008	Mortar	Grey mortar, one side smooth and with grooves	1	42	
	Mortar	Beige mortar	1	6	
022	CBM	Handmade brick	2	25	
024	CBM	Tile, oxidized throughout, 15mm thick, late medieval - early post-medieval	1	27	Late medieval - early post-medieval
	Fire residue	Cinder	1	4	

Note: CBM = Ceramic Building Material

Bricks and tiles were relatively abundant, with some overfired and only a few bearing mortar which provides evidence of their use in structural activity. It is possible that these indicate manufacture of bricks at the site.

Table 2: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
001	Large Mammal Size	Innominate	1	36	Sawn through the illum
	Cattle	Radius	1	234	
024	Large Mammal Size	Vertebra	1	8	Fragments, Two chop marks

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

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 ceramic building materials aspect of the collection is of moderate local potential and significance and probably relates to brick making in close proximity to the site during the post-medieval period.

Appendix 5

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	A deposit (usually clay, silts or sands) laid down in water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea and freshwater alluvium by streams, rivers or within lakes.
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 interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Dumped deposits	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
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) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term 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.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1 st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

Appendix 6

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

26	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
4	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Box of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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

Accession Number: 2007.76

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: DRAL 07

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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