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**DESK TOP STUDY AND
FIELD EVALUATION REPORT:
LAND OFF BUTTERWICK ROAD,
FREISTON**

Site code: BRF96
LCCM Acc. No. 61.96

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LAND OFF BUTTERWICK ROAD, FREISTON
BEDFORDSHIRE, ENGLAND
SOUTH EAS

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**DESK TOP STUDY AND
FIELD EVALUATION REPORT:
LAND OFF BUTTERWICK ROAD,
FREISTON**

Site code: BRF96
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**LAND WEST OF BUTTERWICK ROAD, FREISTON,
BOSTON**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK TOP AND PHASE I
EVALUATION REPORT**

FOR

BROWN & Co.

(ON BEHALF OF MESSRS. J. WATSON & SONS)

BY

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I.0 Non-technical summary

An outline planning application has been submitted to Boston Borough Council for residential development on land set in the angle of Church View and Butterwick Road, Freiston, Boston (Fig. 1); to which an archaeological condition has been attached.

This report contains the combined results of a detailed archaeological assessment and non-intrusive field evaluation, and may be followed by a limited programme of strategic trial trenching. It incorporates the results of a magnetometry survey, as well as a programme of gridded field walking.

The information suggests that the archaeological potential of the site is moderate: this potential is expressed principally in the form of cartographic, geophysical and field walking data.

The site central National Grid Reference is TF 376 439.

2.0. Introduction

This desk top/evaluation report was commissioned by Brown & Co., on behalf of Messrs. J Watson & Sons in advance of a possible scheme of residential development on land immediately west of Butterwick Road, Freiston. The commission was requested to fulfil a planning requirement issued by Boston Borough Council (Planning reference B12/0576/95).

The desk-based element of the report was researched and written between April 26th and May 6th, 1996, by Colin Palmer-Brown of Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln). Research included a detailed inspection of the site; an examination of the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) held at the City & County Museum, Lincoln; records held by the Boston Borough Archaeologist; and those held by the Lincolnshire Archives Office. An aerial photographic cover-search was requested from the National Monuments Record, Swindon. Relevant published and unpublished records held by Pre-Construct Archaeology were also consulted, but the assessment does not incorporate information from the Local Studies Library at Lincoln due to temporary closure during relocation.

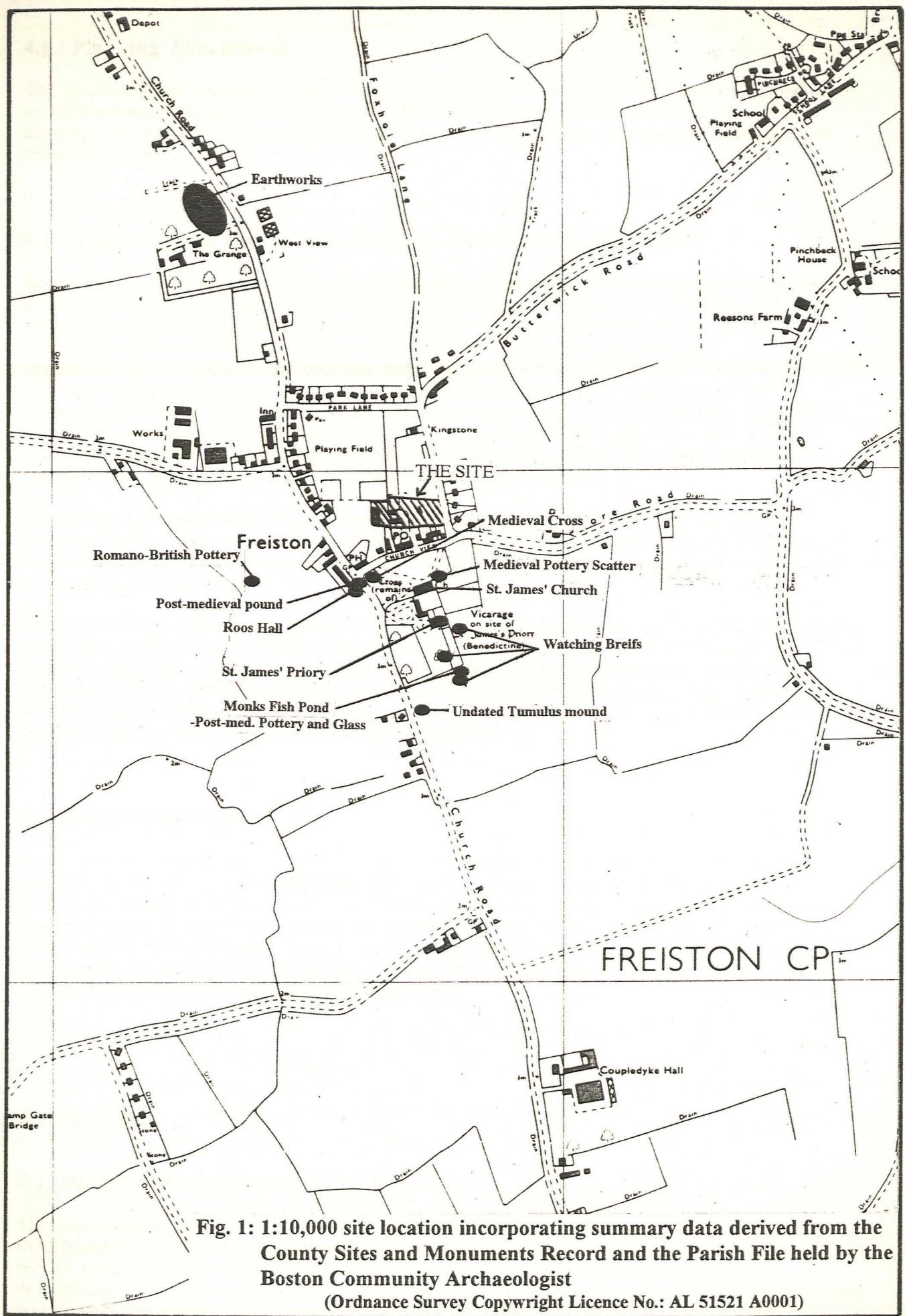
In addition to the normal range of data consulted, the site has been the subject of a detailed magnetometer survey, which was undertaken by the Landscape Research Centre Ltd (Appendix 1) and also a programme of gridded field walking, the results of which are presented in Section 7.3, and Fig.'s 2 - 5.

3.0 Location and description

Freiston lies in the administrative district of Boston Borough, approximately 2.0km east of Boston itself, and 3.0km west of The Wash in the Fens of south Lincolnshire.

The site of proposed development is a sub-rectangular unit of approximately 8,500 sq. metres. It has unfenced boundaries, defined by Butterwick Road to the east, an access track and farmyard to the west and a rubble access track to the south: the north boundary is arbitrary. The west side of the site is currently occupied by farm buildings, though most of the area of intended development is flat and clear of vegetation.

The site was field walked on 22/4/96. At this time, the soil surface was dry and weathered. It contained a sparse scatter of Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval artefacts (below, Section 7.3).



4.0. Planning background

The archaeological assessment and evaluation was commissioned to fulfil a condition in respect of an application for residential development (Planning Reference B16/0005/96). No detailed development plans are currently available, and the density and impact of the development is not, therefore, known.

4.1 Archaeology in Boston and the Local Development Plan (LDP)

Boston Borough Council, in recognising the importance of buried archaeological remains, has included, as part of its LDP (Draft 1993), conditions relating to the protection of deposits, when associated with planning matters (Sections C 11-13): "One important factor to be taken into consideration in evaluating development proposals is the impact on archaeological deposits.....where a site contains archaeological deposits of particular importance it will normally be expected that those deposits should remain undisturbed by development." The document continues: "However where the development proposal is clearly of greater value to the community than the preservation of archaeological remains, or where the minor proposals will involve minimal damage, planning permission may be granted. When planning permission is granted it may be necessary to safeguard the archaeological interest."

The Boston LDP mirrors advice contained in the Department of the Environment document, Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology And Planning (PPG16). This identifies the need for early consultation in the planning process to determine the impact of construction schemes upon buried archaeological deposits.

This report forms is first two stages in a strategic process of elimination: based on the results of the assessment and evaluation, informed decisions may be made relating to the requirements (or otherwise) for further archaeological intervention. Where archaeology remains a requirement, beyond evaluation, further management strategies for safeguarding the archaeological resource may be developed, including; preservation *in situ* (usually the preferred, and least-expensive, option); excavation (preservation by record), or a recording brief.

4.2 Report Objectives

The report aims to identify and assess (without the use of intrusive techniques) archaeological deposits which may be threatened by development - in essence, to gather sufficient information to provide interested parties with a set of data from which a reasoned judgement may be made regarding future archaeological resource management. Desk-top assessment is the first stage in a common process of archaeological investigation and may be procedurally followed by further assessments, exploratory trial work or a watching brief. In this instance, non-intrusive evaluation has been integrated within the wider desk top report.

5.0 Methods

5.1 Desk-based assessment

The assessment is based partly on data extracted from the County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and records held by the Boston Community Archaeologist. Other data has been derived from records (principally cartographic) held at the Lincolnshire Archives Office. Published and unpublished information held by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) was consulted, and a request was made to the National Monuments Record for a full vertical and oblique aerial photographic

cover search.

A programme of gridded field walking and a magnetometer survey took place on April 22nd and April 30th respectively.

6.0 General archaeological and historical background

No prehistoric artefactual information has yet been recovered from Freiston, though this apparent dearth could reflect an absence of sustained fieldwork rather than an absence of human settlement and occupation. The Fenland Survey, for example, has demonstrated that, in other fenland parishes such as Wrangle, the exploitation of salt was of major economic importance by the Iron Age and into the succeeding Romano-British period. There was almost certainly some form of occupation taking place in the latter period as, in 1976, a scatter of Romano-British pottery was recorded in fields to the west of the village.

Like many of the Fen villages, the existing settlement probably emerged during the late Saxon period. Quite how early the settlement gained village status is not known, though there was certainly a stable population at the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086. Freiston, of *Frifun*, itself was not directly listed as it was a hundred of Caythorpe near Grantham (Morris 1986):

"Three hundreds are attached to it:" (ie Caythorpe) "Freiston, Normanton and (West) Willoughby"

When Thompson was writing his *History and Antiquities of Boston* (1856), there appears to have been some confusion regarding the relationship between Freiston and Caythorpe. In a footnote, the following may be read:-

"It is a curious coincidence that a part of this village should be called Caythorpe Cross, and that a part of the village of Caythorpe, near Grantham, should be called Freiston.....We cannot ascertain or trace any past connexion between the two villages" (Thompson 1856, 520).

The cross referred to in the above passage is medieval and lies close to the entrance of the churchyard. It consists only of the pedestal and part of the shaft which, today, is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 2267). Most crosses were erected between the mid-10th and mid-16th centuries AD and served a variety of functions. In churchyards, they were stations for outdoor processions, particularly on Palm Sunday. They were also used to mark boundaries between parishes, property or settlements. Many cross-heads were destroyed by iconoclasts during the 16th and 17th centuries; notably under the reformist influences of Henry VIII.

The name of the settlement is thought to be Anglo-Saxon in origin and has been translated 'the tun (or town) of the Frisians' (Elkwall 1960). It has been cited as clear evidence of direct continental associations. Owen, in an attempt to explain the origins of the port of Boston pointed to the revival of the trade of the northern North Sea, which brought Freislanders, Flemings, Norwegians and the men of the western Baltic to eastern England in the first half of the 11th century (Owen 1984). Recent excavations at Fishtoft have shown that some of these east coast settlements may have been managed on a permanent basis from the late 9th or early 10th century (Palmer-Brown 1995, unpublished).

The parish church, St James, is the oldest surviving medieval structure, elements of which are clearly Norman. However, there are clear indications of post-reformation construction and some elements are described as 'imitation Norman' and have been ascribed to the restorative works of James Fowler in 1871 (Pevsner and Harris 1988).

Freiston Priory (dedicated to St James), the later successor of which lies approximately 50m south of the church, was founded as a cell of Crowland Abbey by Alan de Croun, the son of Guy de

Croun. A number of Benedictine 'cells' were founded soon after the Norman Conquest (up to 1130). It was during this period that an English religious house was established at Freiston (Owen 1971). Guy de Croun had been awarded the town of Freiston by King William I, following his accompaniment of the king in 1066.

The existing priory structure was partly destroyed and much altered following the dissolution of the monasteries under King Henry VIII in the mid-16th century. The only original element is a small portion of the kitchen (Trotter 1936). Under Henry VIII, the smaller monasteries were dissolved in 1536 on the grounds of vice within their walls: being a cell of Crowland, Freiston escaped the initial dissolution, though the greater monasteries (and their associated cells) were dissolved three years later.

St James Priory was originally surrounded by a moat and wall: Trotter, writing in the 1930's, references individuals who, in his time, remembered the in-filling of the moat, which extended through the centre of the priory lawn.

A small excavation on the site of the priory by G Bullivant in the 1970's produced an unstratified fragment from a rare imported chaffing-dish (Healey and White, 1976).

Another monument of note is Roos Hall, the site of which lies on the west side of Church Road, approximately 130m south-west of the proposed development. The present structure is largely 18th century, but incorporates elements of the original medieval manor. In 1343, the manor of Freiston was held by William de Ros of Hamlake. de Ros also possessed a Capital Messuage, orchards, gardens, a park, dovecote and two windmills (SMR reference 12770).

In recent years, a series of watching briefs have been undertaken during developments close to the Benedictine Priory. In 1992, a watching brief on land off Church Road exposed a series of ditches and other features dating between the 14th and 17th centuries. An unstratified sherd of late Saxon pottery was recovered from the same site (FRC92).

7.0 Historical background to the proposed development site

The County Sites and Monuments Record contains no entries of direct relevance to the proposed scheme, though the site lies in the heart of the medieval settlement and it is likely, therefore, to contain evidence of former land use and occupation. Below is a list of specific sources of information which have been consulted during the compilation of this report.

7.1 Cartographic data

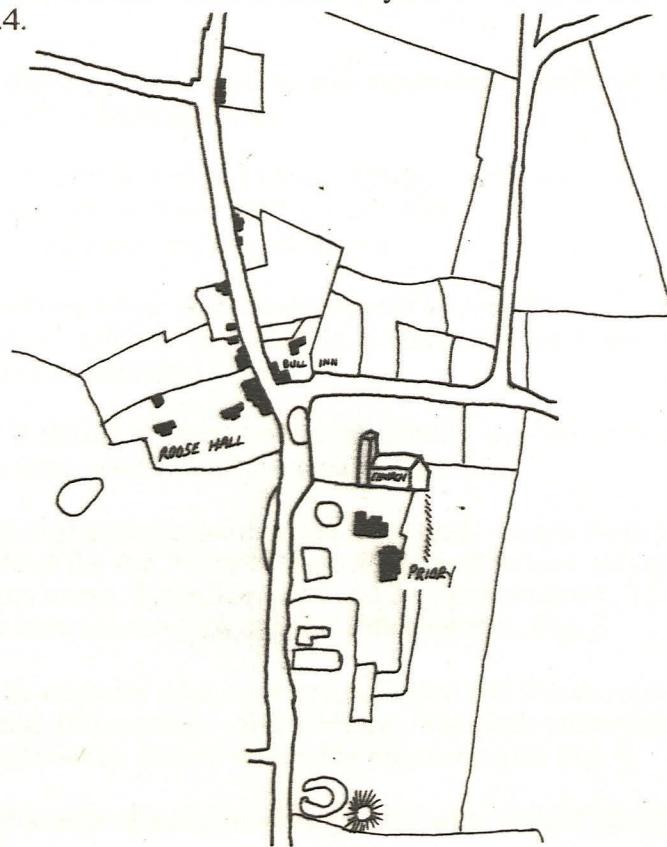
Two maps of relevance to this scheme were consulted at the Lincolnshire Archives Office: the 1820 Enclosure map and the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition (1903).

The 1903 Ordnance Survey map indicates that the site frontage was clear of buildings. The only 'feature' occurs on the west side, where the plan of a sub-rectangular ?fish pond is marked (there appears, at this time, to have been a whole series of fish ponds dotted about the village). The site owner, Mr AB Watson, recalls the in-filling of such a feature on the site of the farm buildings which occupy the west side of the proposed development area. This in-filling took place approximately 50 years ago.



Extract, Ordnance Survey, 1903

The other source consulted, the 1820 Enclosure map, also depicts a clear area. There were no buildings on the Church View frontage at this time, except for the Bull Inn which was located at the junction of Church View and Church Road. The south side of the site was sub-divided into small field units, and the boundaries of some of these units may have been detected by the geophysical survey (below, Section 7.4).



Extract, Enclosure plan for Freiston and Butterwick, 1820 (Ref. HD67/16/2 - 6)

7.2 Aerial photographic data

A formal request was made to the National Monuments Record for a full aerial photographic cover search on the site of proposed development. The following list was provided, accompanied with laser photocopies:-

| Ref. No. | Date | Scale |
|----------|-----------|----------|
| 457 | 30/7/1946 | 1:9800 |
| 598 | 15/4/1947 | 1:10,000 |
| 1097 | 7/6/1950 | 1:10,000 |
| 1284 | 25/5/1952 | 1:10,000 |
| 1404 | 18/2/1953 | 1:5,000 |
| 1483A | 17/8/1953 | 1:10,000 |
| 9292 | 14/4/1968 | 1:7,500 |
| 9293 | 30/5/1968 | 1:10,000 |

No oblique records are held at the National Monuments Record. Copies of the above frames were provided and have been retained as part of the permanent site archive. They have not been reproduced in this report as no cropmarks or other relevant features can be seen.

7.3 Gridded field walking

On April 22nd, 1996, the east side of the site (ie the area clear of buildings and other obstructions) was systematically field walked, excluding a narrow strip on the north side which was freshly rolled. Surface artefacts were picked up, coded, washed and assessed (detailed archive in Appendix 2).

At the time of the survey, the soil surface was dry and moderately weathered. It was clear of vegetation but was heavily rutted from ploughing.

An east-west base line was established close to the (arbitrary) north boundary of the proposed development, and the site was divided into 20.0m grids (grids 1 - 19). Finds collected from the soil surface were bagged and coded according to grid square.

A detailed archive on the pottery fabric types was prepared by Jane Young (City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit) and can be examined in Appendix 2. The main distribution and patterning is presented on Fig.'s 2 - 5 and is discussed below.

a) Romano-British. 2 sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered. These occurred in the centre and on the north-west side of the area walked. Fig. 2

b) Medieval. 28 medieval pottery sherds were recovered, mainly from the east (ie Butterwick Road) side of the site. Most of these were local fabrics, though some can be paralleled with Lincoln wares, Potterhanworth and Toynton products. The assemblage suggests a date range between the 13th and the 15th centuries. Fig. 3

c) Post-medieval. The majority of the pottery collected (88 sherds) dates within the post-medieval period (ie mid-16th century - 18th century). The finds were widely scattered and show no particular distribution pattern within the area surveyed. Fig. 4

d) Early modern. 28 sherds of early modern pottery were picked up (late 18th century - 20th century). Fig. 5

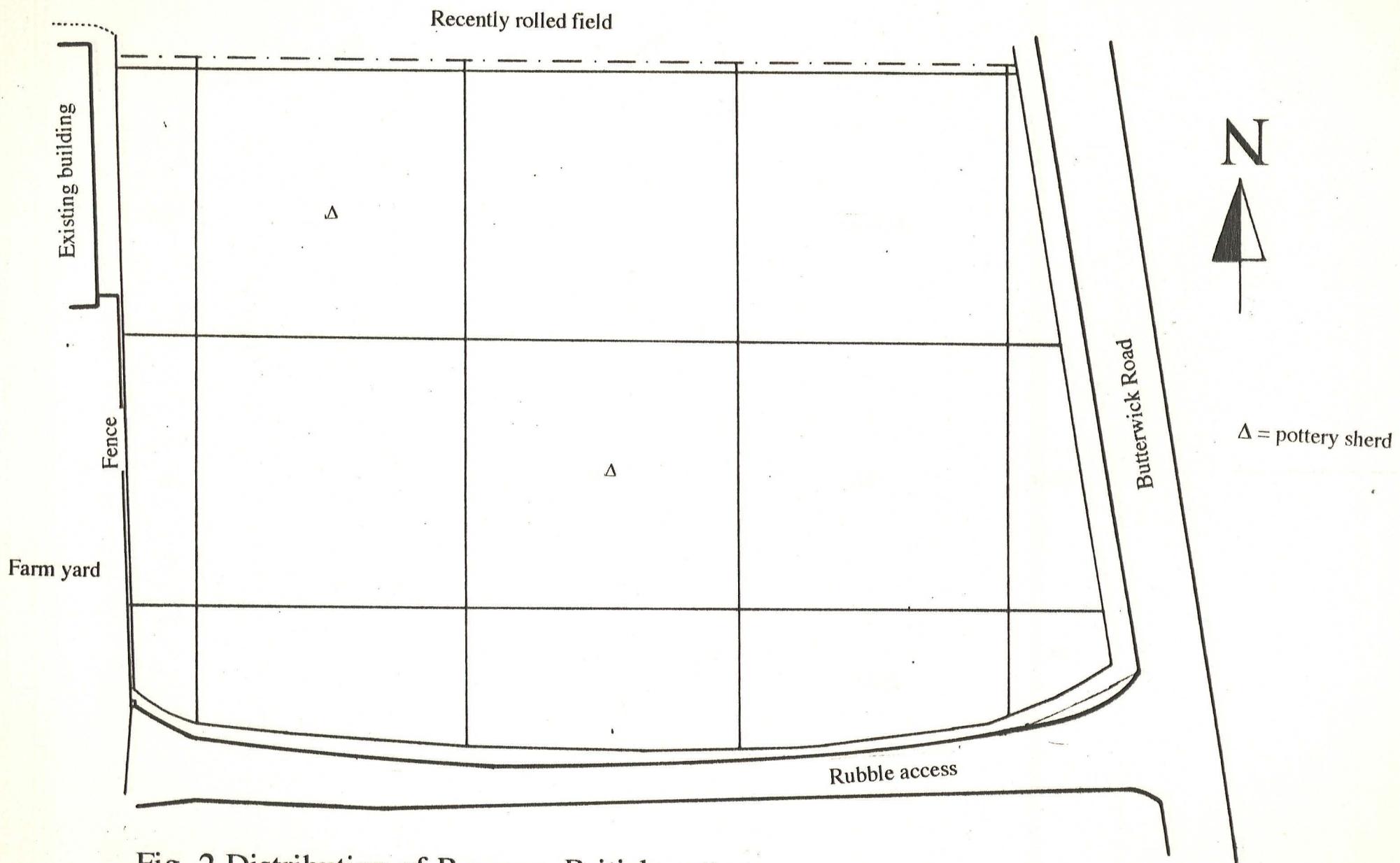


Fig. 2 Distribution of Romano-British pottery
(each grid square = 20 x 20m)

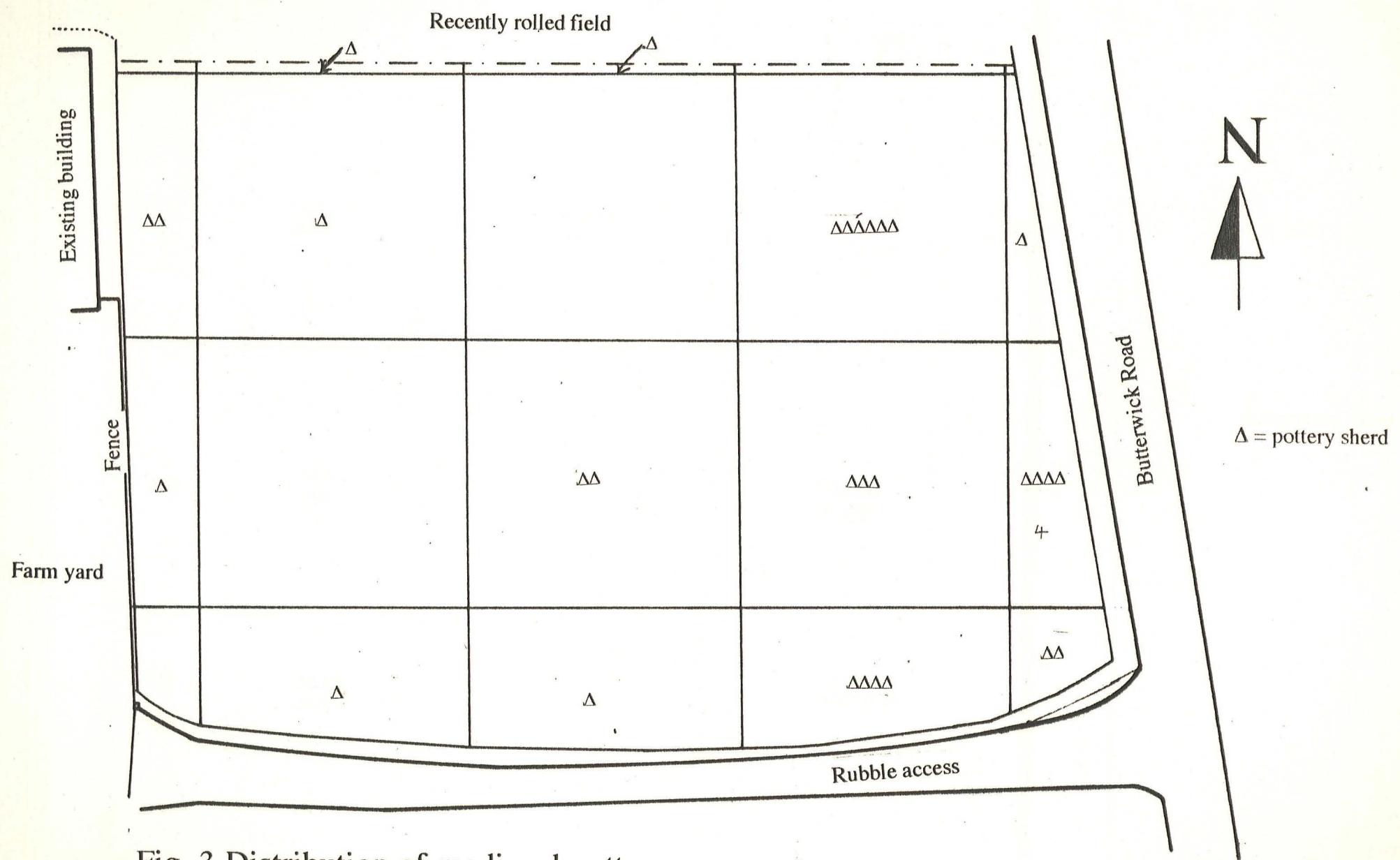


Fig. 3 Distribution of medieval pottery
(each grid square = 20 x 20m)

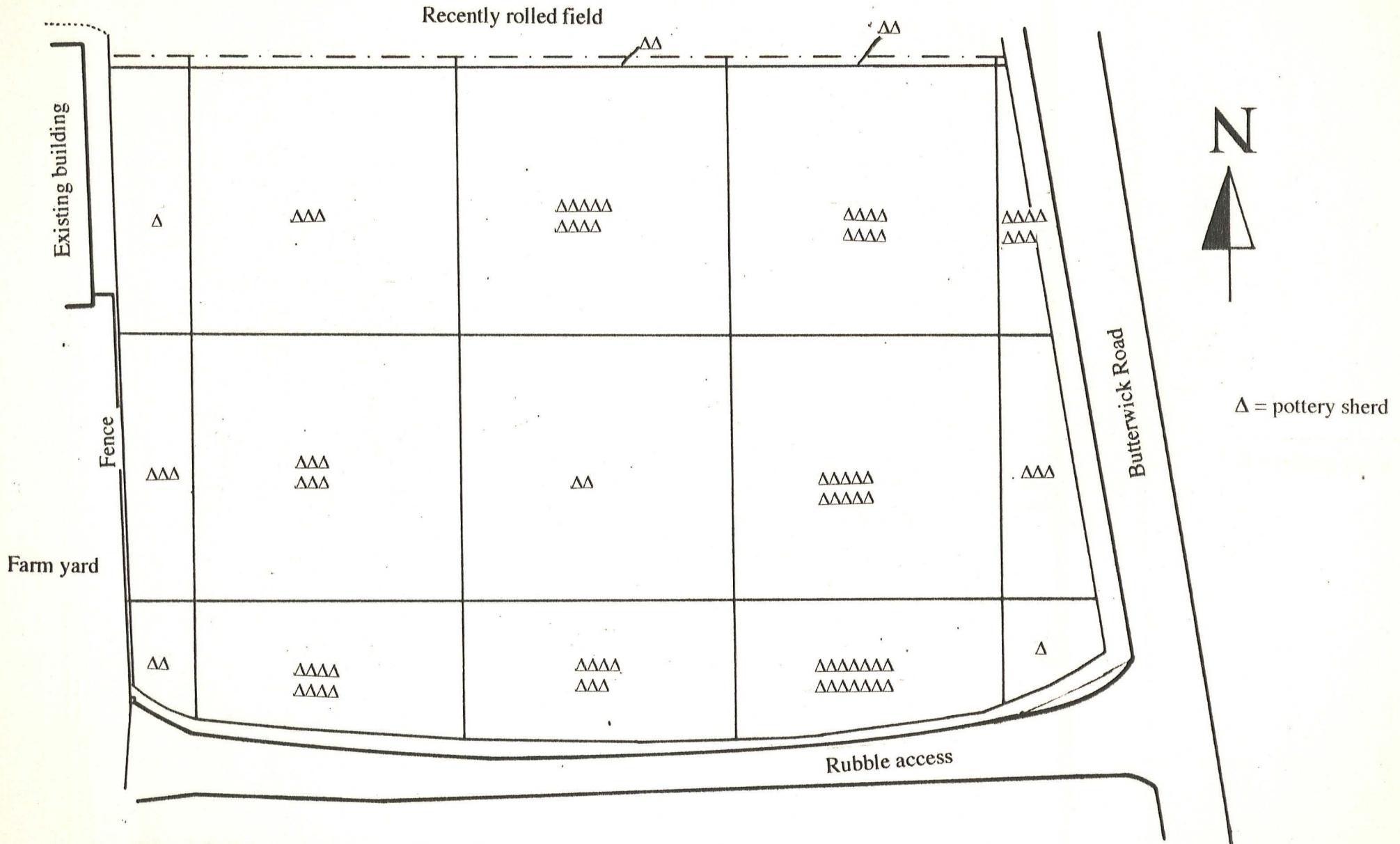


Fig. 4 Distribution of post-medieval pottery
(each grid square = 20 x 20m)

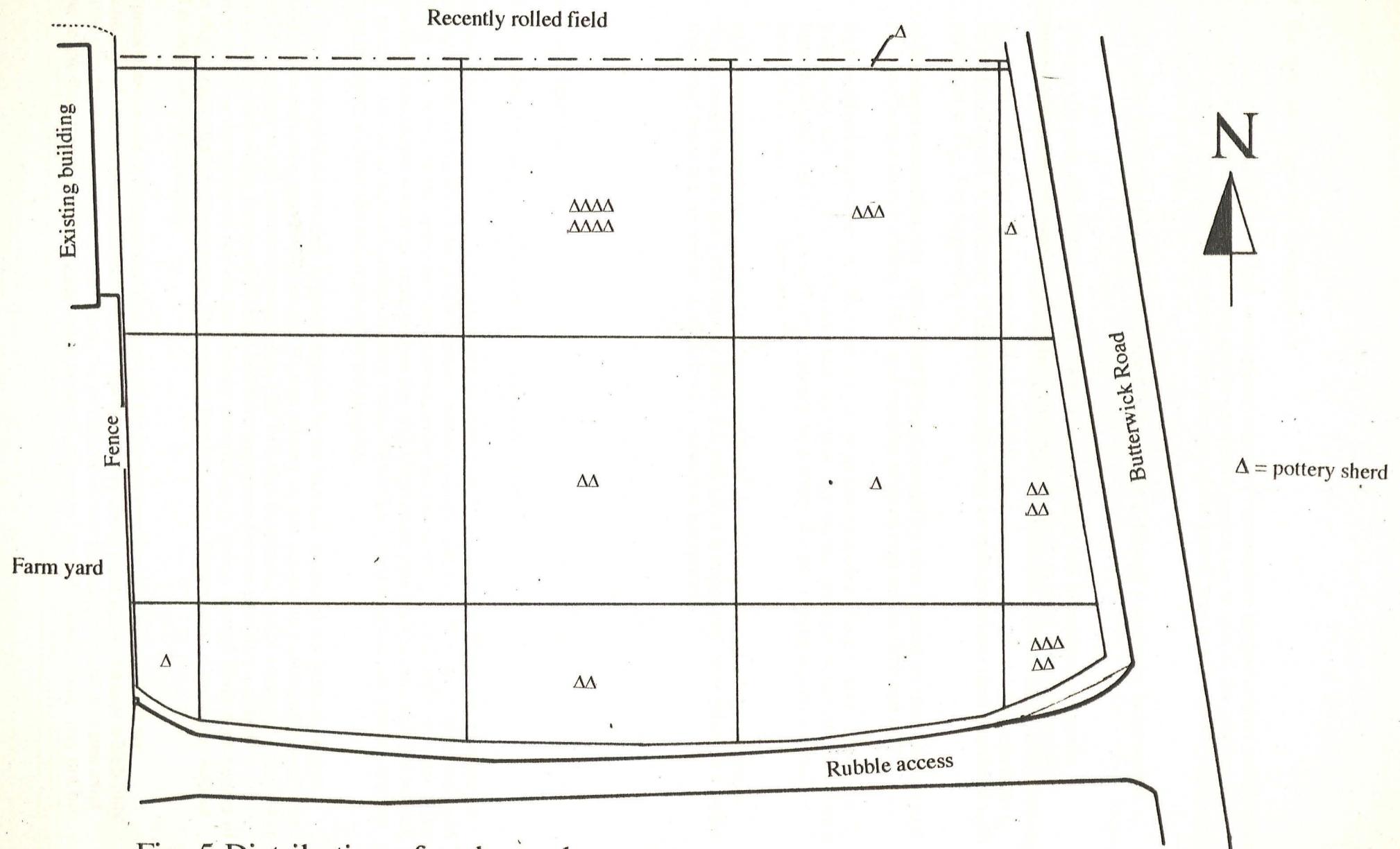


Fig. 5 Distribution of early modern pottery
(each grid square = 20 x 20m)

7.4 Geophysical survey (summary)

The Landscape Research Centre Ltd. were commissioned to undertake a magnetometer survey over the available soil surface, to complement and be examined against the results of the gridded field walking and other sources of information. The purpose of the survey was to identify buried features such as ditches and pits).

The full results of the survey can be examined in Appendix 1, though a summary is presented below.

The survey took place on April 30th, 1996. The site was of low to medium magnetic susceptibility and the author of the report considers the result to have been reasonable.

A number of magnetic anomalies were revealed by the survey, some of which are thought to be archaeological. A summary of these anomalies may be read as follows (and examined with reference to Fig. 3 in Appendix 1):-

- a) Modern anomalies**, M1, M2 and M3; these anomalies were caused by the proximity of an iron-sheeted farm building, (M1), and modern deep plough scores (M2 and M3).
- b) Localised anomalies**, A1, A2 and A3; A1 was interpreted as the possible terminal to a linear anomaly (L2), though the data was not clear; A2, on the east side of the site, could be a buried pit; A3 could be a single large feature, or a series of inter-cutting features, possibly bisected by a later linear anomaly.
- c) Linear anomalies**, L1 - L8; It is suggested that L1, which produced a high magnetic signal, could be a buried field drain or ditch; L2 and L4, it is suggested, may relate to a buried trackway; the other anomalies, L3/L5, L6/L7, were not interpreted.

8.0 Conclusions

It is concluded that the site is of moderate archaeological potential.

There are clear indications of buried archaeological remains in some areas. These are illuminated most clearly by the results of the magnetometer survey and are supported by cartographic and field walking data. Some of the linear anomalies detected by geophysics (eg L1, L2 and L4) could relate to the field boundaries which are indicated on the 1820 Enclosure plan for Freiston and Butterwick and, as such, may be of limited archaeological value. Other linear and localised anomalies are less easy to interpret without the use of intrusive techniques.

The evidence from field walking suggests activity in the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. However, two sherds of Romano-British pottery do not constitute a settlement, and care must be exercised when interpreting such data (the two sherds referred to, for example, could have been incorporated within farmyard manure and then transported to the site from a nearby settlement). For the medieval period, the pottery assemblage is sparse, though there does appear to be a slight concentration closer to the Butterwick Road frontage. Post-medieval pottery is denser and more widely distributed.

On present evidence, it is suggested that some of the buried remains (eg field ditches) are, potentially, of limited archaeological value. However, there could exist some features which may require closer attention: in particular, it may be prudent to ensure that no structural remains exist close to the Butterwick Road frontage (such remains, if present as wall foundations, may not be

responsive to magnetometry, which is better-applied to 'earth-cut' features such as pits and ditches).

Any further archaeological intervention must be a consideration of the curatorial archaeologist and not Pre-Construct Archaeology. However, it is the opinion of the writer that extensive trial trenching would not be appropriate on this occasion.

9.0 Acknowledgements

Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) would like to thank James O'Brien and Catherine Sweeting of Brown & Co. for commissioning this report on behalf of their client, Mr AB Watson. Thanks are expressed to Jim Bonnor (Community Archaeologist for Boston Borough Council) and the staff at the City and County Museum, Lincoln, for allowing access to the Sites and Monuments Record. Thanks also to the National Monuments Record Aerial Photographic library, and also to The Landscape Research Centre Ltd. for undertaking the magnetometer survey. Final thanks are expressed to Jane Young for her archive on the post-Roman pottery.

10.0 References

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11.0 Appendices

Appendix 11.1 Magnetometer survey report by the Landscape Research

Centre Ltd.

Appendix 11.2 Field walking pottery archive by J Young (City of Lincoln

Archaeology Unit)

Appendix 11.3 Information derived from the County Sites and Monuments

Record and records held by the Boston Borough

Archaeologist

Fluxgate Gradiometer Survey
for
Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln)
at
Freiston, Lincolnshire
by the
Landscape Research Centre Ltd
The Old Abbey
Yedingham
North Yorkshire
YO17 8SW
carried out on the
30 April, 1996
Phone & Fax 01723 859759

Summary

A fluxgate gradiometer survey was carried out by the Landscape Research Centre Ltd. for Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln), as part of an archaeological assessment of a proposed housing development off Butterwick Road, Freiston, Lincolnshire. The proposed development area was of a low to medium magnetic susceptibility, and a number of magnetic anomalies of probable archaeological origin were noted, and are discussed in detail below.

Report

The subject of this report is the interpretation and discussion of the results of a fluxgate gradiometer survey carried out on behalf of Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln). The site in question is a proposed housing development off Butterwick Road, Freiston, Lincolnshire. The survey was conducted using a *Geoscan Research* fluxgate gradiometer (model FM36). The zigzag traverse method of survey was used. The survey was conducted by taking readings every 25cm along the north/south axis and every metre along the east/west axis (thus 3600 readings for every 30m grid). The data has been processed and presented using the programs GeoImage (a program dealing with the processing of geophysical data) and GSys (a program which can display, process and present digitised plans and images).

The survey was carried out on the 30 April, 1996. The personnel involved were James Lyall and Heather Clemence. The proposed development is circa 0.42 hectares in area, but it was impossible to survey the entire area due to existing farm buildings and hard standing in the west, and a trackway composed of stone and gravel to the south, thus the actual survey area consisted of four 30 metre grids (0.3 hectares in area). The owner of the land, a Mr. Watson, informed us that the land now taken up by the buildings and hard standing used to be a large pit? (possible dew pond?) filled in during his youth (50 years ago), and if this is the case, would have been of limited archaeological interest.

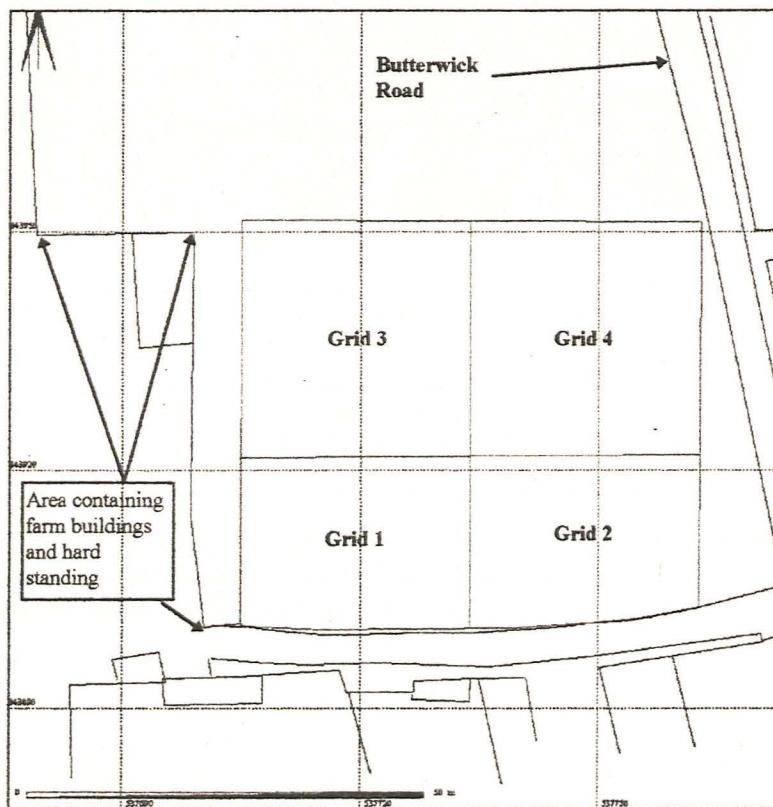


Figure One

This plan gives the location of the survey area at Freiston, Lincolnshire. Four plastic pegs have been left at the corners of the survey area. The plan also shows the location of Butterwick Road.

Note that the peg in the south-east corner of grid 1 is at 21 metres (51 metres from the peg to the north), and the peg in the south west corner of grid 2 is at 19 metres (49 metres from the peg to the north)

The Fluxgate Gradiometer Data

The fluxgate gradiometer data is displayed both as a greyscale image (Figure 2) and as a digitised interpretation (Figure 3). The anomalies are the areas of lighter and darker grey, which indicate areas of higher and lower magnetic susceptibility. The results from the survey are discussed in detail below. The survey area was a ploughed field, with 2 furrows in particular making this form of survey difficult. Both of these furrows were detected as anomalies by the gradiometer.. The proximity of the farm buildings in the west caused a strong positive anomaly in the survey data in the north-west corner of grid three.

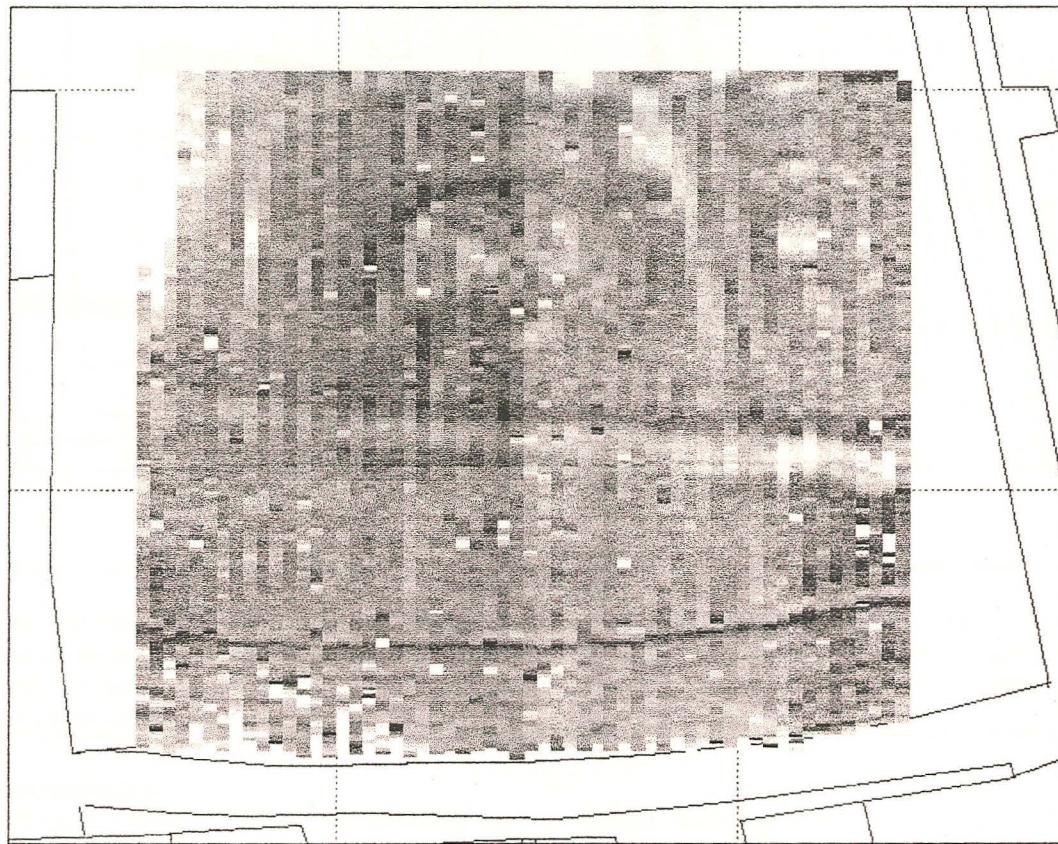


Figure Two

This plan shows the results of the gradiometer survey displayed as a greyscale image. The survey area consists of four 30m grids, in this case 0.3 hectare (due to dummy logging in the south).

Note that the base line (the northern extent of the surveyed area) was located by using the three yellow wooden stakes which are in place, one near the road in the east, one roughly centrally placed, and one against the standing corrugated iron farm building in the west.

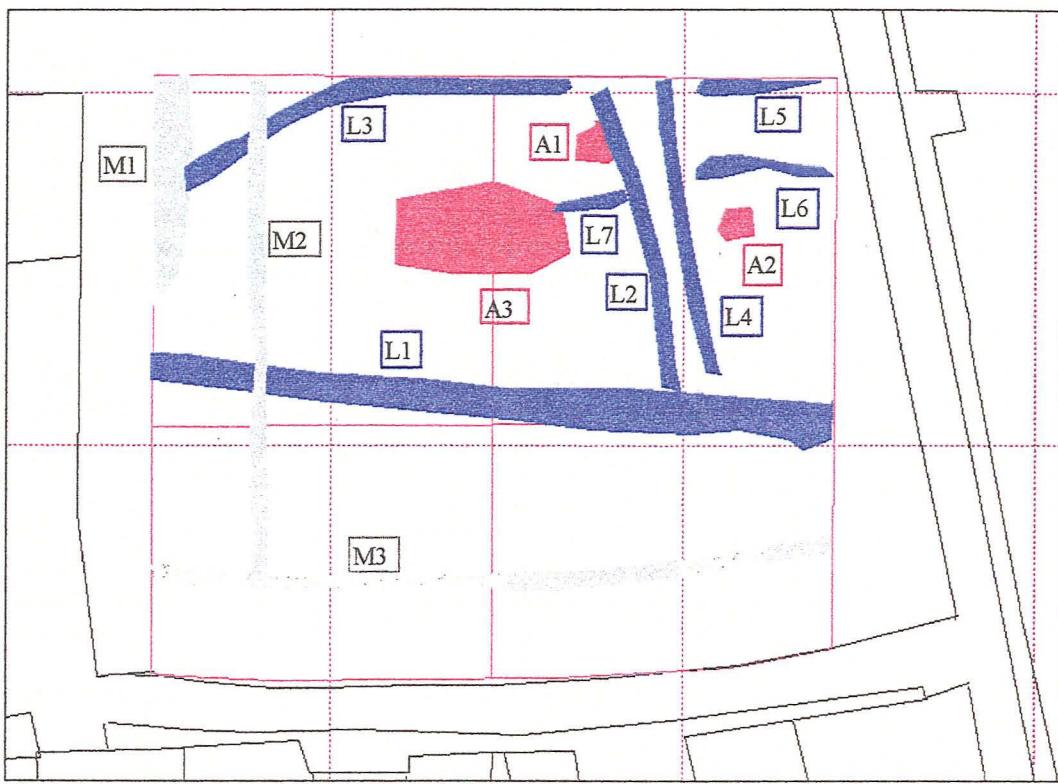


Figure Three

This plan shows the positions of the digitised interpretation of the magnetic anomalies with the letters and numbers used in the text below. Note that these are the digitised outlines of magnetic signals and need not necessarily equate with the true size of the feature, which might be either larger or smaller than the extent of the magnetic signal.

Interpretation

The interpretation of the magnetic anomalies has been digitised according to type, thus in Figure Three the labelling system is as follows; M(number) digitised in grey are anomalies caused by modern features
 A(number) digitised in red are discrete, localised anomalies
 L (number) digitised in blue are linear anomalies.

Modern Anomalies

Anomaly M1(Grid 3) was caused by the proximity of a farm building made out of corrugated iron. This incidentally, is the reason why the area in the west of the site could not be surveyed. As can clearly be seen from the greyscale image, proximity to modern buildings or wire fences totally drown out any of the weaker signals which may indicate archaeological origin. Anomalies M2 (grids 1 and 2) and M3 (grids 1 and 3) were caused by the presence of deep (up to 30 cm) furrows in the ploughed field. It is believed that the field will have been rolled by the time of any archaeological trenching deemed necessary, and thus these features will no longer be visible on the ground.

Localised Anomalies

Anomalies A1 and A2 (grid 4) are discrete anomalies. It is possible that anomaly A1 may relate to the terminal of linear anomaly L2, but this interpretation cannot be ascertained without further survey to the north of the development site, which was beyond our remit. Anomaly A2 is an area of slightly higher magnetic response, possibly a pit of some type.

Anomaly A3 (grids 3 and 4) is more problematic. It is an area of slightly higher magnetic response, although apparently bounded to the north-west by a linear lower magnetic response (see greyscale image). Interpretation of this anomaly is difficult. It is possible that it is a singular feature, bounded by an ovoid slot, but is also possible that it could be a number of discrete features cut through by a linear north-east/south-west oriented anomaly (not digitised due to uncertainty of magnetic response, see greyscale image).

Linear Anomalies

Anomaly L1 (running east-west centrally across the survey area in grids 3 and 4), is the strongest of all the anomalies. It could be caused either by an old field drain or by a large ditch.

Anomalies L2 (grids 2 and 4) and L4 (grid 4) are two parallel linear, slightly positive anomalies. It is feasible that they may be a trackway (note the same alignment as the present Butterwick Road), but this may not be the case. Mitigating against the trackway interpretation is the fact that they are apparently diverging to the north, with L2 possibly terminating, but without further survey this cannot be ascertained.

Anomaly L3 is apparently a curvilinear anomaly, beginning in the west with a north-east/south-west alignment and turning to a roughly east-west alignment. It is possibly related to anomaly L5 (grid 4).

Anomalies L6 and L7 (grid 4) are very weak positive linear anomalies, possibly part of the same feature.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the site at Freiston proved to be of a low to medium magnetic susceptibility, providing reasonable gradiometer survey results. Three localised and seven linear magnetic anomalies were detected, some of which are almost certainly archaeological in origin. Linear anomaly L1 in particular may prove to be a substantial feature.

The plans should allow any archaeological investigation (if such is deemed to be necessary) of the area to concentrate in the specific areas believed to be significant. To assist in this, plastic pegs have been left in the corners of the survey area. The United Kingdom latitudes are such that there can be a distortion of up to half a metre in position between the magnetic anomalies shown and the position of the actual features themselves.

Report by James Lyall

Landscape Research Centre Ltd.

APPENDIX ONE

| GRID NO | MINIMUM | MAXIMUM | RANGE | AVERAGE | STD. DEVIATION |
|---------|---------|---------|-------|---------|----------------|
| 1 | -53 | 167 | 220 | -3 | 7 |
| 2 | -64 | 111 | 175 | 2 | 7 |
| 3 | -22 | 108 | 130 | 2 | 4 |
| 4 | -59 | 44 | 103 | 1 | 5 |

TABLE ONE

The table gives the raw data and statistics in nanoTesla for each of the 4 grids of the gradiometer survey. Values shown are the minimum value, maximum value, range, average value and the standard deviation of each grid.

Appendix 11.2 Field walking pottery archive by J Young (City of Lincoln

Archaeology Unit)

| | G1 | G2 | G3 | G4 | G5 | G6 | G7 | G8 | G9 | G10 | G11 | G12 | G13 | G14 | G15 | G16 | G17 | G18 | Total |
|-----------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| <hr/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R: | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | 2 | | | |
| MEDIEVAL: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LSW2 | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 2 | | | |
| POTT | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | | | |
| MEDLOC | 12 | 3 | 1 | . | 6 | . | 4 | 1 | 1 | . | 1 | 1 | . | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 24 | |
| TOY | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | | | |
| POSTMED: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DUTR | 11 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | | | |
| TB | 1 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 2 | . | 1 | 5 | 2 | . | 2 | 1 | 56 |
| BOU | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | | |
| GRE | . | 1 | . | 2 | . | . | 2 | 1 | . | . | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | . | 12 | | |
| BL | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | | | |
| LHUM | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | | | |
| SLIP | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | 4 | | |
| RGRE | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | 3 | | |
| PMIMP | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | | | |
| STM0 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | | |
| BS | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | | | |
| LERTH | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | | | |
| LSTON | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | 2 | | |
| EARLYMOD: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LPMDISC | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | . | . | 2 | 2 | 6 | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | 24 | |
| MISC | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 4 | | 6 | |
| Total | 18 | 11 | 9 | 3 | 17 | 14 | 18 | 10 | 6 | 17 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 146 |

Appendix 11.3 Data derived from the Sites and Monuments Record and records held by the Boston Borough Community Archaeologist

| SMR Ref. | HTL Ref. | NGR | Description |
|----------|----------|------------|--|
| 12716 | ?? | TF37604379 | Post-medieval pound |
| 12774 | 12/002 | TF37754370 | Site of St James Priory. Founded as a cell of the Benedictine Abbey of Crowland soon after 1114; continued until the dissolution of the Mother House in 1539. The Vicarage is 17th century. Four coffins discovered in 1900 during digging for a well; these were not disturbed, and there could be others nearby. Building remains noted over a wide area in vicarage garden; soil marks in adjacent fields suggest filled-in fishponds. Small excavation of vicarage kitchen area; unstratified finds; including med. and post-med. pottery |
| 12767 | ?? | TF378436 | Monks Fishpond; excavations of the site in 1967 exposed stone walling with handmade brick above - also oak timbers. Pond filled in 18th century. |
| 12768 | 12/003 | TF374438 | Roman pottery found; scatter, 1976 |
| 12770 | ?? | TF37594378 | Roos Hall; incorporating part of the original manor house, but present front is 18th century. In 1343, William de Ros of Hamlake held the manor of Freiston, and had a Capital Messuage, orchards, gardens, a park, dove house and two windmills. The hall was demolished "within the last 10 years" and the site has been developed. A sherd of late 13th century Sgraffito ware from Staintonge was found at Roos Hall |
| 12773 | 12/012 | TF37754353 | ?Site of mound/'tumulus'; according to local information, the mound was levelled "many years ago". No finds are known. |
| 12774 | 12/001 | TF37724376 | St James Church; was the parochial nave of the old conventional church. Norman to perp. |
| 12775 | ?? | TF37634379 | Churchyard Cross, St James's churchyard; pedestal and part of the shaft of an ancient cross. SAM LBII |
| 13011 | 12/004 | TF376438 | Medieval and post-medieval pottery found during field walking in 1979; some sherds = early med. |

SMR = Sites and Monuments Record

HTL = Heritage Trust for Lincolnshire (records)

NGR = National Grid Reference