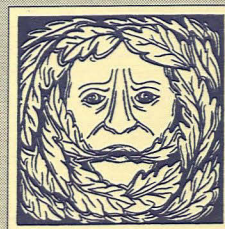


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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
OF LAND ADJACENT TO
LOW ROAD,
WYBERTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(WLR97)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
OF LAND ADJACENT TO
LOW ROAD,
WYBERTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(WLR97)**

Work Undertaken For
Clive Wicks Associates

Report compiled by
Paul Cope-Faulkner

April 1997

A.P.S. Report No: 15/97

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1. SUMMARY

An evaluation was undertaken on land adjacent to Low Road, Wyberton, Lincolnshire. This was in response to a proposal to construct five dwellings on the site. Several archaeological sites and findspots are located in the vicinity of the proposed development. Prehistoric activity is unknown in the parish. Romano-British settlement has been identified c. 1km northwest of the site and Romano-British pottery has been retrieved, at depth, adjacent to the site..

Remains of medieval date (between AD 1066 and 1500) are more evident. Just east of the proposed development site is the 13th century parish church. Three large halls were all located within the parish and Wyberton Park lies immediately east of the development site.

It was anticipated that, by virtue of these sites and findspots, the area could fall within a zone of medieval settlement. The development could affect related deposits and, in consequence, a geophysical and earthwork survey, supplemented by the excavation of ten trenches was carried out to test for the presence and survival of archaeological remains.

The earthwork survey identified the remnants of medieval ridge and furrow across the site as well as the location of former ponds and land boundaries. The subsequent excavation, however, revealed no archaeological deposits although a quantity of medieval and later pottery was uncovered.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was

commissioned by Clive Wicks Associates to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land adjacent to Low Road, Wyberton, Boston District, Lincolnshire in order to determine the archaeological implications of proposed development at the site, in advance of application for planning permission. The archaeological evaluation was carried out in accordance with a brief set by the Community Archaeologist for Boston Borough Council (Appendix 1).

2.2 Topography and Geology

Wyberton is situated 3.5km south of Boston and approximately 19km north of Spalding, in Boston District, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The proposed development site off Low Road is located at a height of c. 3m OD, and lies 200m west of the parish church of St. Leodegar. Centred on National Grid Reference TF 3265 4080, the proposed development site covers approximately 1.061 hectares (Fig. 2).

Local soils are the Tanvats Association typical alluvial gley soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 319) developed in marine alluvium. Beneath this marine alluvium is glacial drift that was deposited in a geological basin between the Lincolnshire Wolds and the East Anglian Heights (Harden 1978, 5). These glacial deposits in turn overlie a solid geology of Jurassic clays, probably the West Walton formation (B.G.S. 1995). Soils encountered during the evaluation were mainly clays and silts.

2.3 Archaeological Setting

Wyberton is situated in an area of moderate known archaeological activity. Since at least 2000 BC the area has been subjected to a series of marine and

freshwater inundations resulting in the deposition of several metres of alluvium (Silts and Clays). Consequently, any prehistoric material is believed to lie at a significant depth.

Romano-British activity has been recognised in the form of a settlement located 1km to the northwest (B22.024) and several sherds of Romano-British greyware were uncovered immediately north of the development site at a depth of c. 1m (B22.012).

Significantly greater evidence is available for use of the area in the medieval period. Wyberton is first mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086 AD and is referred to as Wibertune, meaning settlement of 'Wigbeorht' (Ekwall 1974, 540). At the time of the Domesday Survey the parish contained a church and approximately 22 acres of meadow and belonged to Count Alan of Brittany and Guy of Craon (Foster and Longley 1976).

The most extant remains of the medieval period is the parish church of St. Leodegar, 200m east of the development site (B22.020). The church dates from the 13th century although is largely 15th century rebuild (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 816). A medieval moated site is located 1km east of the development site (B22.006). Referred to as Wybert's Castle it was formerly known as Wells Slade and there was a manor of the Wells family here in the 14th century (Healey 1989, 24). A second moated manor site is located 800m to the northeast beneath Tyton Hall (B22.016). Wyberton Park, situated immediately east of the proposed development area is also believed to be a moated manor site, although it has been suggested that the water filled ponds are where clay was extracted for constructing bricks for the present house (B22.004).

Two small mounds are located in the parish. Lying 800m northeast (B22.025) and 550m east (B22.019) of the development site. The function of both of these mounds is unknown although one possibility is as beacon mounds, possibly to aid navigation along the River Witham to the east. A variety of earthworks survive in close proximity to the site and represent remnants of ridge and furrow, the effect of medieval agriculture (B22.010 and B22.014). Situated 300m northeast are earthworks that are believed to relate to house platforms of the medieval village of Wyberton (B22.028). Finds of medieval pottery are also known from the vicinity of the proposed development (B22.007).

Post-medieval activity is best represented by Wyberton Hall, 200m east of the investigation site. The hall is said to have been built in 1689 and was once the rectory (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 816).

3. AIMS

The aims of the evaluation, as detailed in the brief (Appendix 1), were to establish the presence or absence of archaeological deposits and determine, if present, their extent, state of preservation, date, type, vulnerability, documentation, quality of setting and amenity value. The purpose of this identification and assessment of deposits was to establish their significance, in order to facilitate recommendations for an appropriate mitigation strategy that could be integrated with any proposed development programme.

4. METHODS

A geophysical survey was carried out to establish the presence of buried archaeological remains using a Fluxgate Gradiometer to rapidly scan the proposed

development area.

Following the geophysical survey, an earthwork survey was carried out. Features visible on the surface were plotted in using a Geodolite and spot heights were taken across the remainder of the field. The results of the survey are depicted in Figure 3.

Ten trenches were opened by machine (Fig. 4) and selected deposits partially or fully excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. The trenches were located to provide sample coverage of the entire development site in order to evaluate the potential survival of archaeological deposits and features across the area. Eight of the ten trenches were 5 metres square and laid out on a 40m axially staggered grid. This method ensured standardised coverage of the area. Two remaining trenches, ten metres and 5 metres long by 2 metres wide, were also used to complete coverage of the area. A single trench, Trench B, was opened to a depth greater than 1 metre to establish the presence of any buried land surface.

All trenches were opened by machine to the surface of undisturbed archaeological layers, which were then cleaned and excavated by hand. Each archaeological deposit or feature revealed within the trench was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and plans were surveyed by Geodolite. Recording of deposits encountered during the evaluation was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice. A stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Geophysical Survey Results

The whole of the proposed development area was scanned by magnetometer survey.

Except for a former pond and interference caused by a metal fence and shed, no features were identifiable. Slight fluctuations relate to the underlying geology. A full report of the geophysical survey appears as Appendix 2 with diagrams.

5.2 Earthwork Survey Results

Three broad categories of feature were recorded during the earthwork survey.

Agricultural Features

Present across most of the proposed development area were a series of linear earthworks recognised as medieval ridge and furrow. These were especially apparent in the southeast of the site but were absent from the northern portion. Along the east boundary the headland, where the plough turned, is visible as distinctive rises in the ground level. Separating the northern part of the site was a linear slope that once formed a field boundary. A small curvilinear hollow was visible in the northeastern corner of the site and may also represent a former ditch (Marked by a letter 'D' on Fig. 3).

Ponds

Two infilled 'ponds' were visible as sub-circular hollows in the central southern part of the site (Marked 'C' on Fig. 3). These 'ponds' appear to cut through the medieval ridge and furrow and are, therefore, post-medieval in date. The most northerly of the two is depicted as a pond on Ordnance Survey maps despite containing no standing water. Discussion with the

landowner, Mr Brown, revealed that these ponds had been filled in with rubble from a house that formerly stood to the northwest of the site.

Miscellaneous earthworks

Along the western edge of the proposed development area were two small hollows (Indicated by the letter 'A' on Fig. 3). These marked the position of a group of Walnut trees that were situated here several years ago (*pers. comm.* Mr Brown), since felled and the roots decomposed to form the hollows.

Located centrally within the development area was a circular raised platform with a hollow ring surrounding it (Marked 'B' on Fig. 3). This was the location of a small golf putting green (*pers. comm.* Mr Brown).

5.3 Evaluation Results

Finds recovered from those deposits excavated were examined and a period date assigned where possible. Records of the deposits and features recognised during the evaluation were also examined. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 3. Phasing was assigned based on artefact dating and the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them. Two groups were recognised.

Group 1 - Natural deposits

Group 2 - Modern deposits

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

Group 1 Natural deposits

The earliest deposits encountered was a

sequence of clays in the base of Trench B (Section 2, Fig. 5). The lowest was a brown clay layer (008) which was in turn sealed by blueish grey clay (007).

Present across the remainder of the site were deposits of reddish brown silt and clayey silt (003, 006, 017, 020 and 023).

Group 2 Modern deposits

Sealing natural deposits in all of the trenches encountered was a subsoil deposit (002, 005, 010, 012, 014, 016, 019, 022, 025 and 027). Predominantly reddish brown clayey silt or silt, this deposit was almost indistinguishable from the underlying natural layers. Pottery of 14th to 16th century date was recovered from these deposits (Appendix 4).

Overlying the subsoil was a topsoil of brownish grey sandy silt. This deposit was of variable thickness across the site due to the earthworks present across the area.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Group 1) of clays and silts were encountered across the site and suggest a sequence of alluvial deposition with the variations in type representing different flow speeds of the water involved. In particular the blue-grey clay is characteristic of deposition in still water. Romano-British pottery was recovered from a similar blue clay layer north of the site (B22.012), but no indication of activity of this date is apparent in the investigation area.

Although medieval and post-medieval activity is represented by the earthworks of ridge and furrow and possibly the ponds, no deposits of this date were encountered. Finds of 14th century date were recovered

from later deposits.

Recent deposits (Group 2) relate to subsoil and topsoil present across the investigation area and relate to the current use of the site as a garden.

7. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

For assessment of significance the *Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling ancient monuments* has been used (DoE 1990, Annex 4; see appendix 5).

Period:

Earthworks of medieval and post-medieval date were encountered during the evaluation. Medieval features were agricultural in origin and are a characteristic feature of medieval villages. As such, they can be considered to be of local importance only.

Layers of Natural clays and silts, overlain by topsoil account for the deposits encountered during the evaluation.

Rarity:

None of the deposits encountered during the evaluation were considered to be rare or contain unusual features.

Documentation:

Records of archaeological sites and finds made in the Wyberton area are kept in the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record and in the relevant parish file of the Boston District Community Archaeologist.

Group value:

Few archaeological features were encountered, though all were apparently of an agricultural nature. These have only moderate group value.

Survival/Condition:

Sealed beneath topsoil and with limited later intrusion at the site, any archaeological deposits would have been well preserved if encountered. A limited amount of disturbance through gardening on the site has occurred, but damage appears to be restricted.

Fragility/Vulnerability:

As the proposed development will impact into natural deposits, all archaeological deposits are under threat. However, few archaeological deposits were encountered on the proposed development site.

Diversity:

Low functional diversity is indicated by the predominantly agricultural nature of deposits encountered.

Potential:

Potential for archaeological remains existing within the area of investigation is low.

8. EFFECTIVENESS OF TECHNIQUES

The strategy of using Geophysical survey, earthwork survey and trial trenches was, on the whole, effective. This investigation established that there were few archaeological features and deposits in the area, and those encountered were of low archaeological potential.

9. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations on land adjacent to Low Road, Wyberton were carried out to assist determination of a planning application required because of the location of the site near the medieval core of the village. Investigations revealed a probable post-Roman alluvial deposit through to modern garden-related deposits.

An earthwork survey had established the presence of medieval ridge and furrow on the site, although these did not impact into the underlying strata.

Medieval and post-medieval pottery was found at the site and supports the known dates of activity in the area. As such, these deposits may be regarded as of local significance only. The nature of the local site conditions would suggest that few environmental indicators would survive, other than through charring. However, waterlogged deposits may survive at depth.

10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Clive Wicks of Clive Wicks Associates. Access to the development area was given by the landowner, Mr Brown, who also provided useful information and access to facilities. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor and this report was edited by Tom Lane. Steven Membery, the Community Archaeologist for Boston Borough Council permitted examination of the relevant files. Hilary Healey examined the pottery and other finds.

11. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Supervisor: Paul Cope-Faulkner
Surveying: Neil Herbert, Chris Moulis
Site Assistants: Robert Ashford, Dave Bower, Mike Garrett
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
Post-excavation Analyst: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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13. ABBREVIATIONS

A.P.S. Archaeological Project Services
B.G.S. British Geological Survey
DoE Department of the Environment

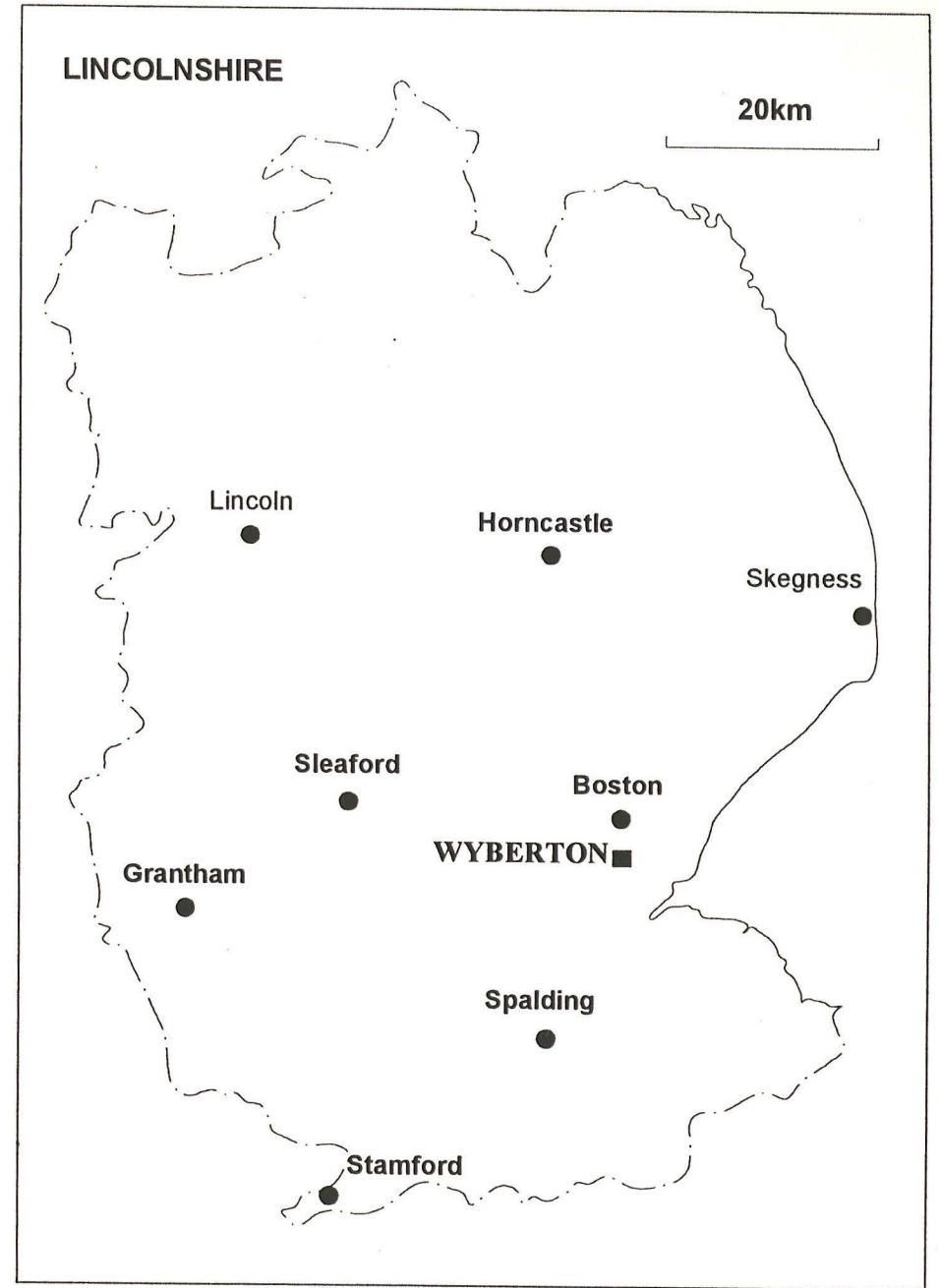
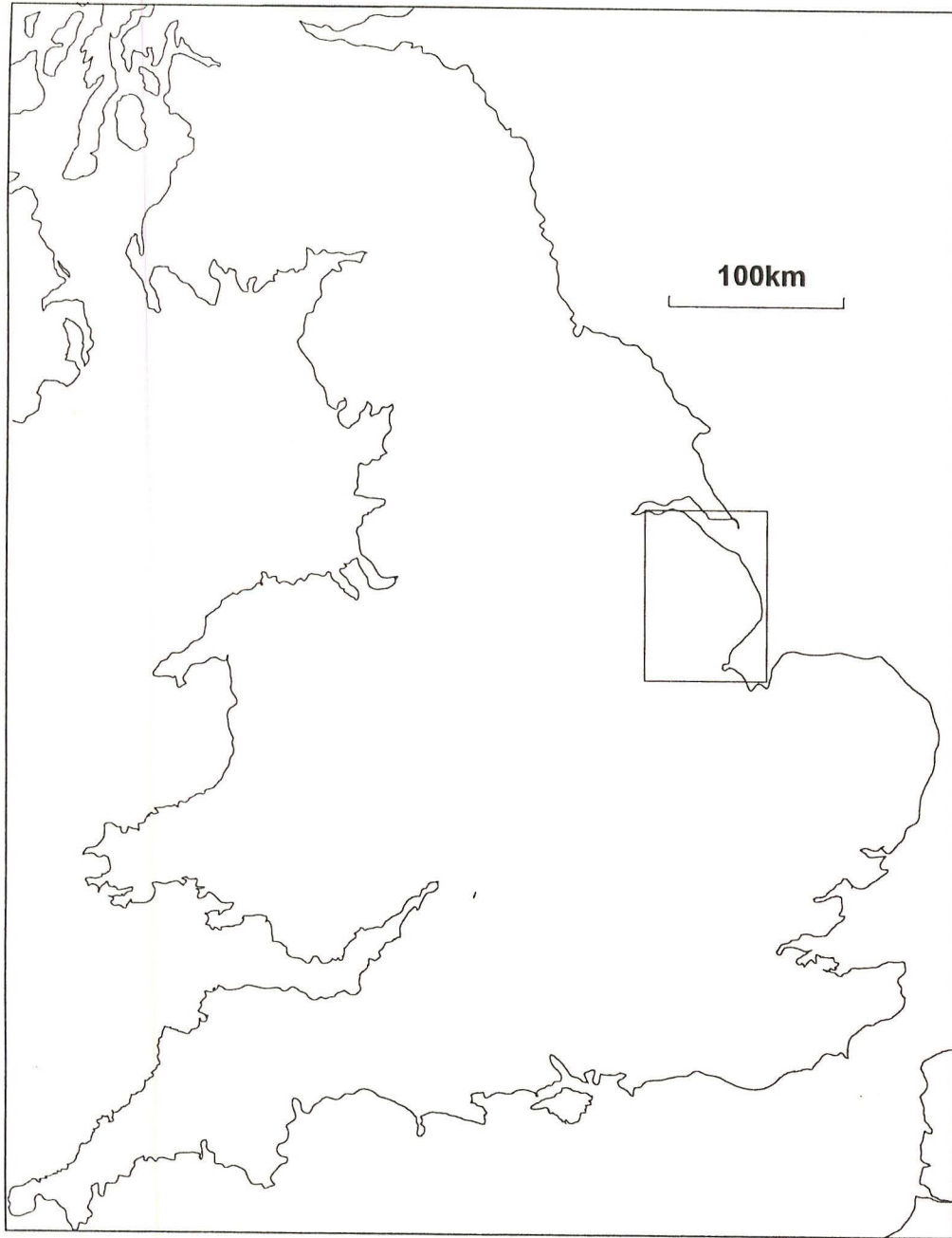
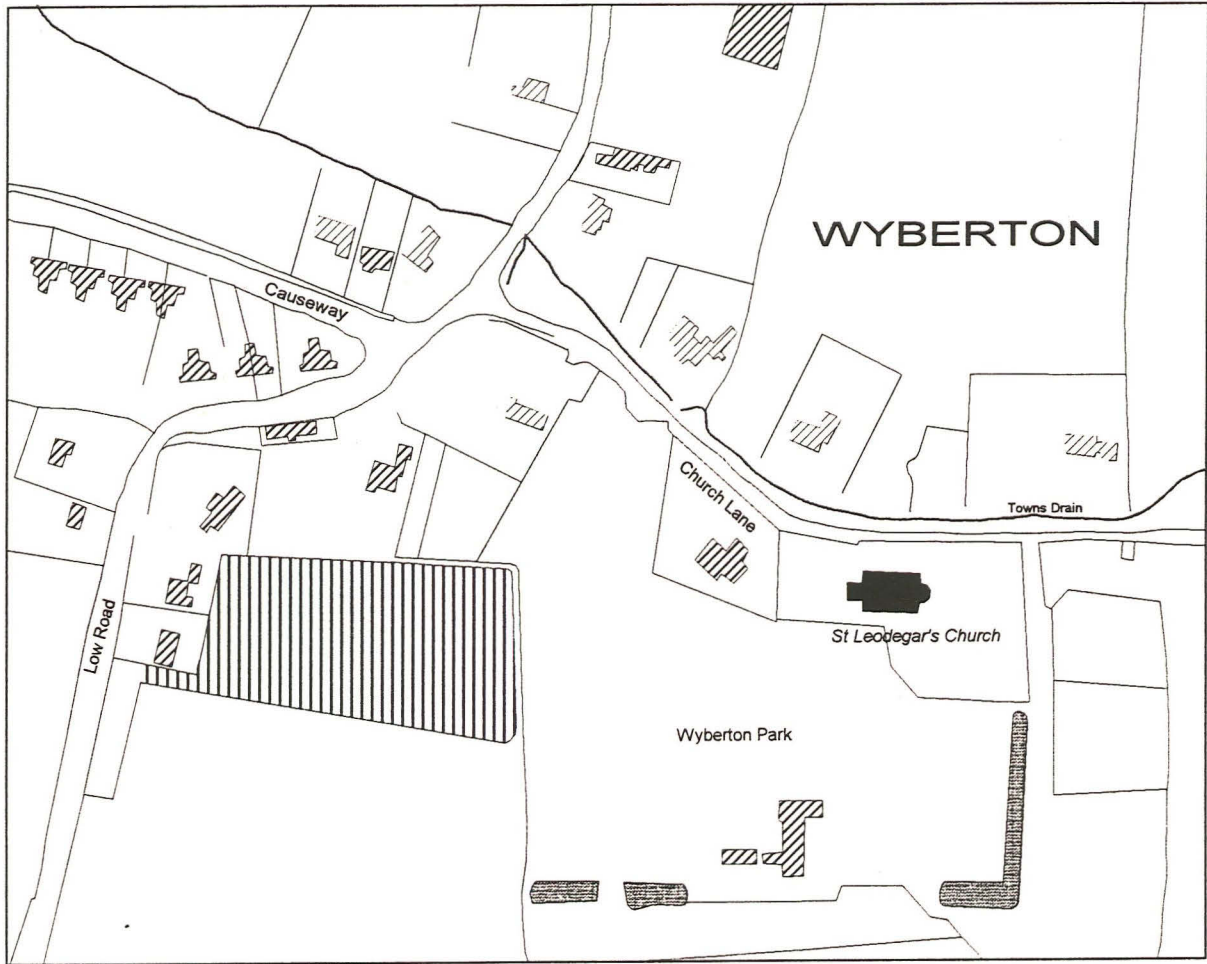


Figure 1 - General Location Plan



0 100m



Area of Development

Figure 2 - Site Location Plan

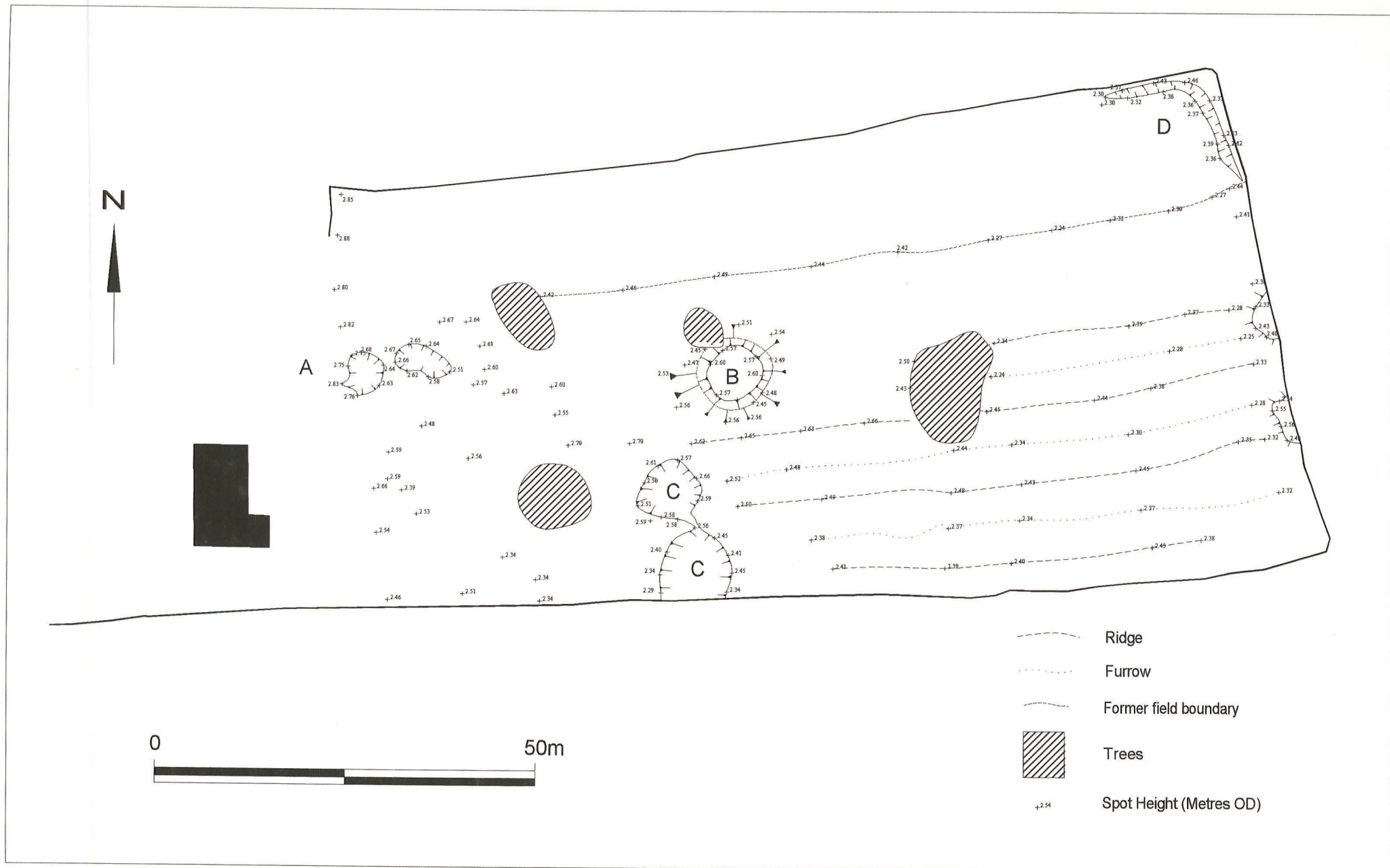


Figure 3 - Results of the Earthwork Survey

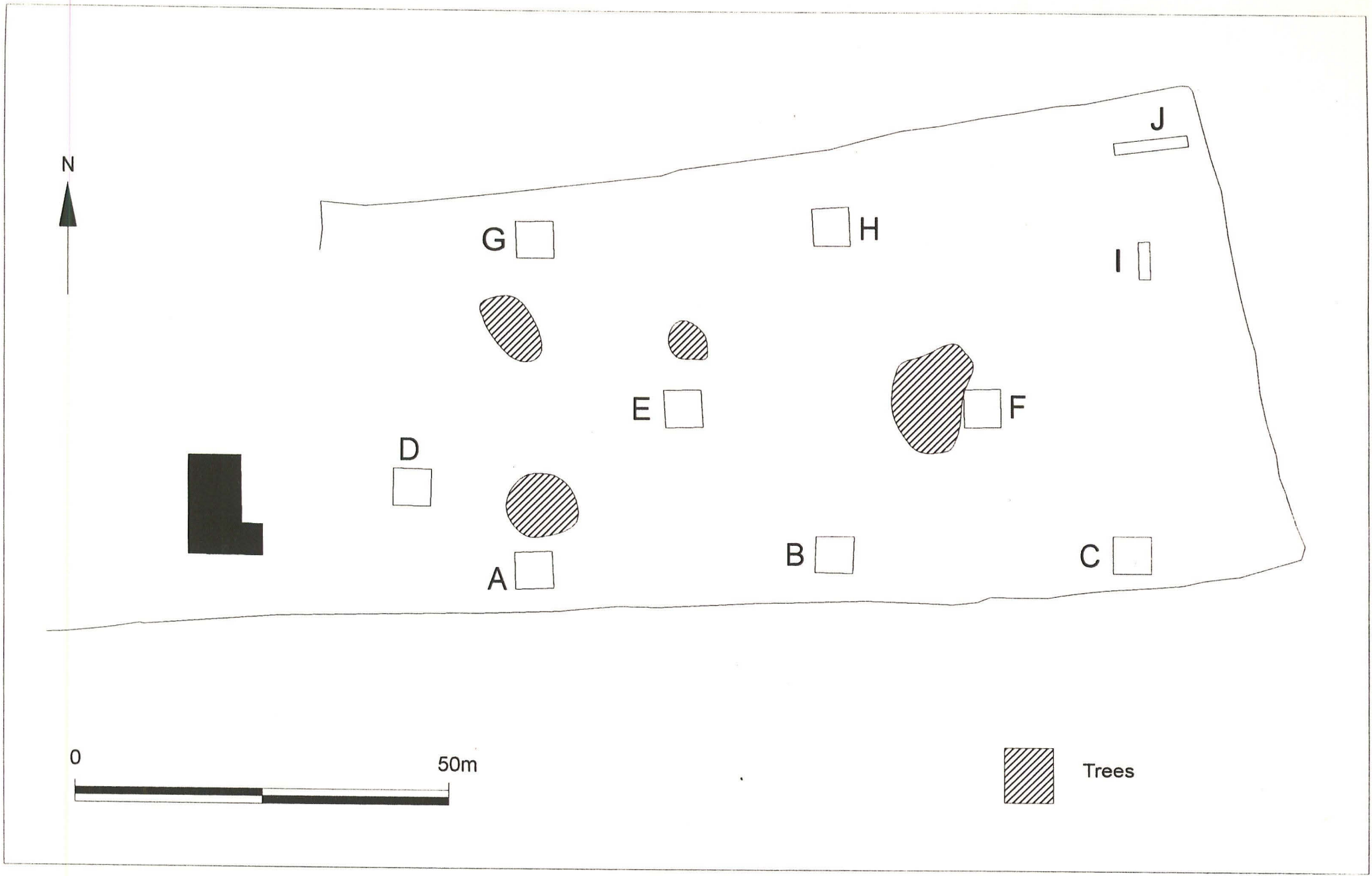


Figure 4 - Trench Location Plan

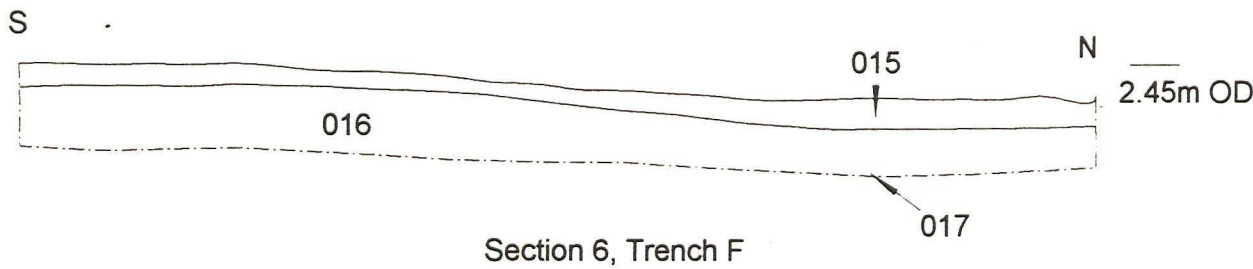
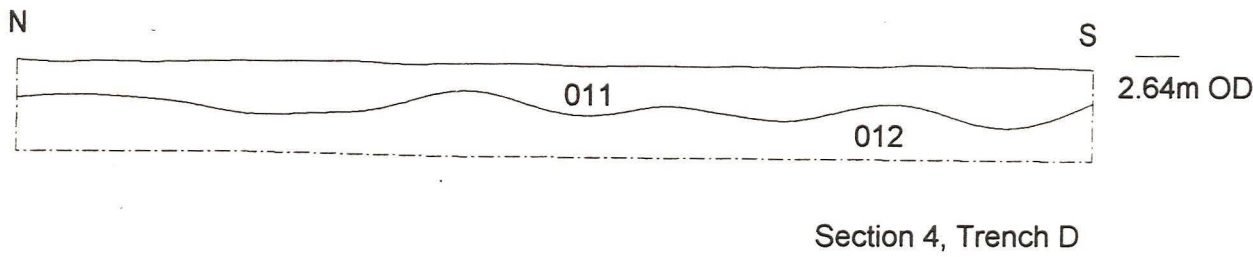
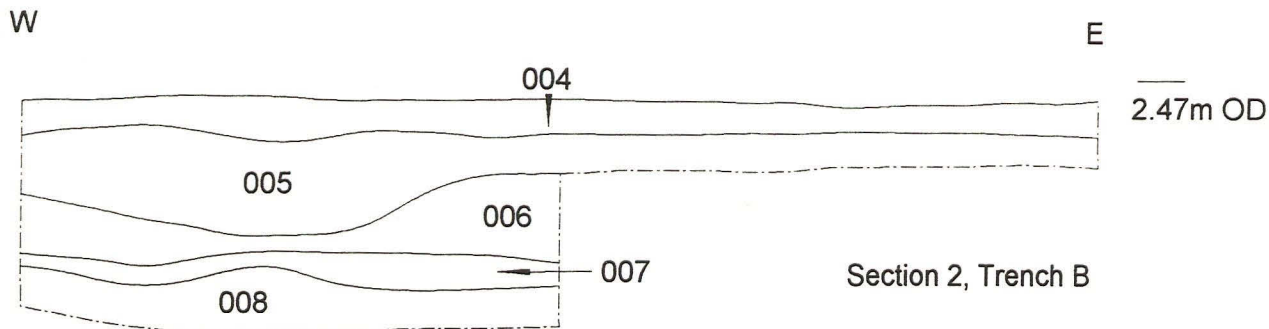


Figure 5 - Sections 2, 4 and 6

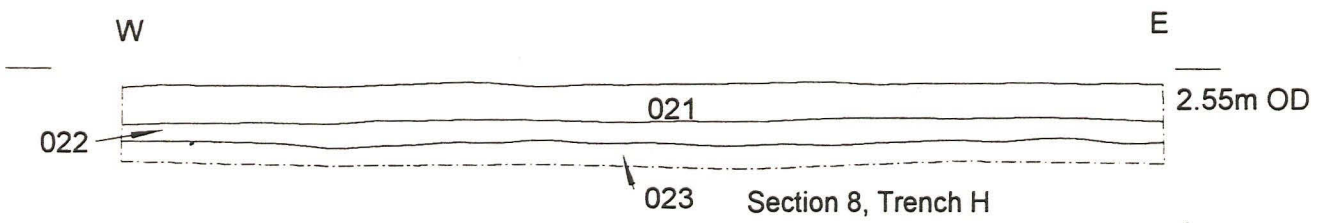
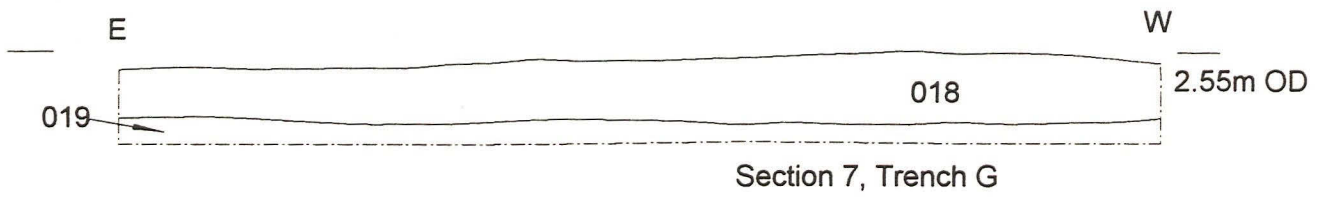


Figure 6 - Sections 7 and 8



Plate 1.
General view across
the Development Site

Plate 2.
Trench B, showing
the blue grey clay
layers

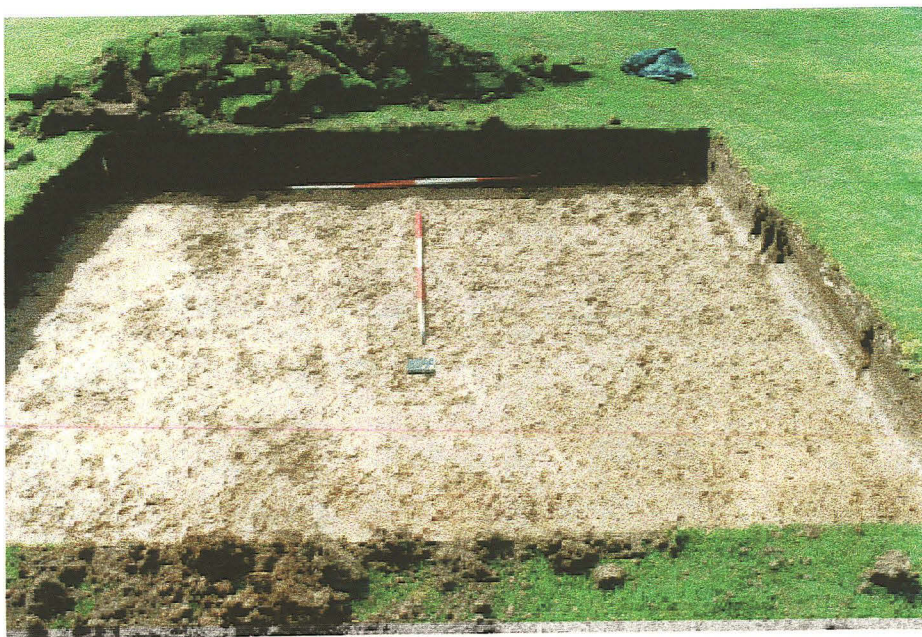


Plate 3.
Trench C

Appendix 1

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION PROJECT BRIEF Land off Low Road, Wyberton, Boston, Lincs.

1. Summary

- 1.1 This document is the brief for the archaeological evaluation to be carried out at land off Low Road, Wyberton, Boston, Lincolnshire on behalf of Clive Wicks Associates.
- 1.2 This brief should be used by archaeological contractors as the basis for the preparation of a detailed archaeological project specification. In response to this brief contractors will be expected to provide details of the proposed scheme of work, to include the anticipated working methods, timescales and staffing levels.
- 1.3 All detailed specifications will be submitted by the developer for approval by the Community Archaeologist of Boston Borough Council. The client will be free to choose between those specifications which are considered to adequately satisfy this brief.

2. Site Location and Description

- 2.1 Boston is situated 45km southeast of Lincoln and approximately 7km from the northwest coast of the Wash among the Fens of South Lincolnshire. The village of Wyberton is located approximately 3km due south of Boston.
- 2.2 The site is located roughly 150m west of the parish church of St. Leodegar, centred at NGR TF 32654080. The site forms a roughly rectangular piece of land of about 1.061 hectares with an access to Low Road.
- 2.3 The site is at present best described as garden, being grassed with trees and flowerbeds. It is bounded by residential gardens on the north and west, by Wyberton Park on the east and agricultural land on the south.

3. Planning Background

- 3.1 This archaeological evaluation is being carried out in order to obtain the necessary information with which to support a planning application for this site for residential development.

4. Archaeological Background

- 4.1 There is no known prehistoric activity from this area.
- 4.2 Romano-British pottery was observed during the construction of a house in the Wyberton Old School playground at a depth of 3 feet in blue clay.
- 4.3 Wyberton was a Domesday settlement and a church is mentioned at this time. The present church of St. Leodegar lies a short distance from the site to the east. The reconstruction of this church is reasonably well documented but features within its fabric and finds from the graveyard indicate at least a Norman predecessor.
- 4.4 To the south of the church is Wyberton Hall, much of which dates to around 1650 with a Georgian extension to the north. The building sits within a small parkland which is bordered on two sides by a moat. It is not clear whether this moat originates from an earlier manor house but it has been suggested that the

ditches were excavated as brick pits for the construction of the house. There is no evidence that the moat continues on the west or north sides. The park itself does contain insubstantial earthworks which are difficult to identify.

- 4.5 Ridge and furrow earthworks exist to the south and east of the hall in relatively good condition with field boundaries/holloways visible as small ditches.
- 4.6 Only a single watching brief has been carried out in this part of the village and this revealed nothing of interest, being situated well east of the present site.

5. Requirement for Work

- 5.1 The purpose of the archaeological evaluation should be to gather sufficient information to establish the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits.
- 5.2 In particular the evaluation will seek to establish whether there was any Romano-British activity in this area and what form it took as well as locating features associated with the Saxon/medieval village. Fieldwalking is likely to be inappropriate while some form of earthwork survey may be found useful.
- 5.3 The evaluation will consist of non-intrusive field techniques and trial trenching as well as any other technique deemed appropriate. Any adjustments to the brief for the evaluation should only be made after discussion with the Community Archaeologist of Boston Borough Council. If any major archaeological discovery is made it is hoped that this will be accommodated within the scheme and preservation *in situ* be given due consideration. **While a preliminary desk-top assessment is not required in this case** this site should not be treated in isolation and reference should be made to relevant historical sources and previous archaeological work in the area when interpreting the results.
- 5.4 The investigation should be carried out by a recognised archaeological body in accordance with the code of conduct of The Institute of Field Archaeologists.

6. Stages of Work and Techniques

- 6.1 The archaeological evaluation must be executed in two stages. The first stage will consist of the use of non-intrusive field techniques. This will indicate the suspected areas of archaeological interest and the options for the trial trenching strategy. The project specification must be sufficiently flexible to accommodate any unforeseen factors which need to be considered as a result of this first stage. The second stage will consist of the excavation of trial trenches/test pits.
- 6.2 The specification will be expected to contain a reasoned discussion of field techniques selected. The rejection of a particular technique must be explained. Consideration should also be given to field-walking, site survey, geophysical survey and the observation of geotechnical test-pits (if appropriate) as well as the undertaking of archaeological test-pits as possible field evaluation techniques. When preparing the specification account should be taken of local geology, topography and land-use as it affects the feasibility of the various techniques.
- 6.3 The evaluation should also take into account environmental evidence and provide an assessment of the viability of such information should further archaeological work be carried out.

7. Methods

- 7.1 In consideration of methodology the following details should be given in the contractor's specification:
- 7.1.1 A projected timetable must be agreed for the various stages of work;
 - 7.1.2 The staff structure and numbers must be detailed. This should include lists of specialists and their role in the project. Specialists should be included for ceramics, small finds, animal bone, environmental evidence;
 - 7.1.3 It is expected that the environmental sampling strategy will be outlined;
 - 7.1.4 It is expected that all on site work will be carried out in a way that complies with the relevant Health and Safety legislation. Details should be given of the methods to be employed if deepening of the trenches beyond 1.2m is required. Details of measures taken to ensure site security will also be expected;
 - 7.1.4 The techniques applied in field survey, if undertaken, must be described in full. These should include the conventions applied in earthwork survey presentation, the spacing of transects and presentation of statistical data from field-walking and the plotting of aerial photographs
- 7.2 The minimum recording level for the fieldwalking results should be 10m squares.
- 7.3 Geophysical survey should be carried out over the entire site.
- 7.4 Excavation is a potentially destructive technique and the specification should include a detailed reasoning behind the application of this technique. The following factors should be borne in mind:
- 7.4.1 the use of an appropriate machine with a wide toothless ditching blade;
 - 7.4.2 the supervision of all machine work by an archaeologist;
 - 7.4.3 the machine should be used to remove topsoil down to the first archaeological horizon;
 - 7.4.4 the most recent archaeological deposits are not necessarily the least important and this should be considered when determining the level to which machining will be carried out;
 - 7.4.5 when archaeological features are revealed by machine these will be cleaned by hand;
 - 7.4.6 a representative sample of every archaeological feature must be excavated by hand (although the depth of surviving deposits must be determined, it is not expected that every trench will be excavated to natural);
 - 7.4.7 all excavation must be carried out with a view to avoiding features which may be worthy of preservation in situ;
 - 7.4.8 any human remains encountered must be left in situ and only removed if absolutely necessary. The contractor must comply with all statutory consents and licences regarding the exhumation and interment of human remains. It will also be necessary to comply with all reasonable requests of interested parties as to the method of removal, reinterment or disposal of the remains or associated items. Attempts must be made at all times not to cause offence to any interested parties.
 - 7.4.9 it is expected that an approved recording system will be used for all on-site and post fieldwork procedures.

7.5 The strategy for trial trenching will be established only after the previous stage has been completed. This should be done in consultation with the Community Archaeologist. For the purpose of the specification a strategy based upon the excavation of 2% of the site area should be assumed. **It should be noted that these samples are only guidelines and may change as the project progresses**

7.6 It is appreciated that not all eventualities can be given a fixed cost and that additional work may be required as a result of the evaluation, therefore, **contingency costs** should be given for a full analysis of those perishable samples (such as environmental samples, waterlogged material and small finds) whose potential information would enhance the management of the buried archaeological resource.

8. Monitoring Arrangements

8.1 The Community Archaeologist for Boston Borough Council will monitor the work to ensure that fieldwork meets the specification. To facilitate this he should be contacted at least one week prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

9. Reporting Requirements

9.1 The final report must be produced in two stages. There must be a preliminary report of the first stage. This report must:

9.1.1 summarise all available information;

9.1.2 Provide a straight-forward account of the fieldwork carried out and the results;

9.1.3 outline all possible options for further work including recommendations for alterations to the original evaluation specification.

9.2 Geophysical results should be provided in the format recommended in the Research and Professional Services Guidelines No. 1 - Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluations (English Heritage) Section 7.0

9.3 The representation of fieldwalking result should include maps showing the distribution of artefacts recovered by period.

9.4 The second stage shall be an evaluation report which should be a straight-forward account of the fieldwork carried out and should be produced within two months of the completion of the fieldwork phase. If this is not possible then the Boston Community Archaeologist must be consulted at the earliest possible opportunity. The report should include:

9.4.1 plans of the trench layout and features therein;

9.4.2 tables summarising features and artefacts together with a full description and brief interpretation;

9.4.3 plans of actual and potential deposits;

9.4.4 a consideration of the evidence within the wider landscape setting;

9.4.5 a consideration of the importance of the findings on a local, regional and national basis;

9.4.6 a critical review of the effectiveness of the methodology;

9.4.7 recommendations for further work or aspects to be considered as part of the archaeological strategy to mitigate the impact of development to be adopted by the developer.

9.4 A copy of the final report incorporating the augur survey report must be deposited with Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record, the Boston Community Archaeologist and Clive Wicks Associates.

10. Archive Deposition

10.1 Arrangements must be made with the landowner(s) and/or developers and an appropriate museum for the deposition of the object and paper archive. If the receiving museum is to be the City and County Museum, Lincoln then the archive should be produced in the form outlined in that museum's document 'Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives', see address below.

11. Publication and Dissemination

11.1 The deposition of a copy of the report with the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record will be deemed to put all information into the public domain, unless a special request is made for confidentiality. If material is to be held in confidence a timescale must be agreed with the Boston Community Archaeologist but is expected this will not exceed six months. Consideration must be given to a summary of the results being published in Lincolnshire History and Archaeology in due course.

12. Additional Information

12.1 This document attempts to define the best practice expected of an archaeological evaluation but cannot fully anticipate the conditions that will be encountered as work progresses. However, changes to the approved programme of evaluation work are only to be made with the prior written approval of the Boston Community Archaeologist.

Appendix 2

WYBERTON, GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd

INTRODUCTION:

NGR Centred on TF 3265 4080

LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

The area surveyed lies to the west of the church and Wyberton Park. The land is flat and is a large garden with some groups of trees.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The area is close to the village centre and adjacent to a moated site and thus may have been occupied during the medieval period.

AIMS OF SURVEY

It was hoped that the magnetometer survey would detect and locate any possible features and activity areas and thus clarify the archaeological significance of the site.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

No clear evidence of archaeological features were detected.

SURVEY RESULTS:

AREA

An area of approximately 120m by 60m was surveyed in detail.

DISPLAY

The results are displayed as a Grey Scale Image.

RESULTS

Scanning:

No archaeological features can be observed in the data set.

High readings along the northern edge and in the south-east corner of the survey area are caused by an adjacent fence and metal shed respectively.

A noisy feature in the south-western part of the area is caused by a former pond.

All of the other features which can be seen in the data relate to the superficial geology of the site and are presumably fluvial in origin.

CONCLUSIONS

It is a fundamental axiom of archaeological geophysics that the absence of features in the survey data does not mean that there is no archaeology present in the survey area only that the techniques used have not detected it.

No archaeology however was detected across the area.

Surveyed by John Price.
March 1997

TECHNIQUES OF GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY:

Magnetometry:

This relies on variations in soil magnetic susceptibility and magnetic remanance which often result from past human activities. Using a Fluxgate Gradiometer these variations can be mapped, or a rapid evaluation of archaeological potential can be made by scanning.

Resistivity:

This relies on the variations in the electrical conductivity of the soil and subsoil which in general is related to soil moisture levels. As such, results can be seasonally dependant. Slower than magnetometry' this technique is best suited to locating positive features such as buried walls that give rise to high resistance anomalies.

Magnetic Susceptibility:

Variations in soil magnetic susceptibility occur naturally but can be greatly enhanced by human activity. Information on the enhancement of magnetic susceptibility can be used to ascertain the suitability of a site for magnetic survey and for targeting areas of potential archaeological activity when extensive sites need to be investigated. Very large areas can be rapidly evaluated and specific areas identified for detailed survey by gradiometer.

INSTRUMENTATION:

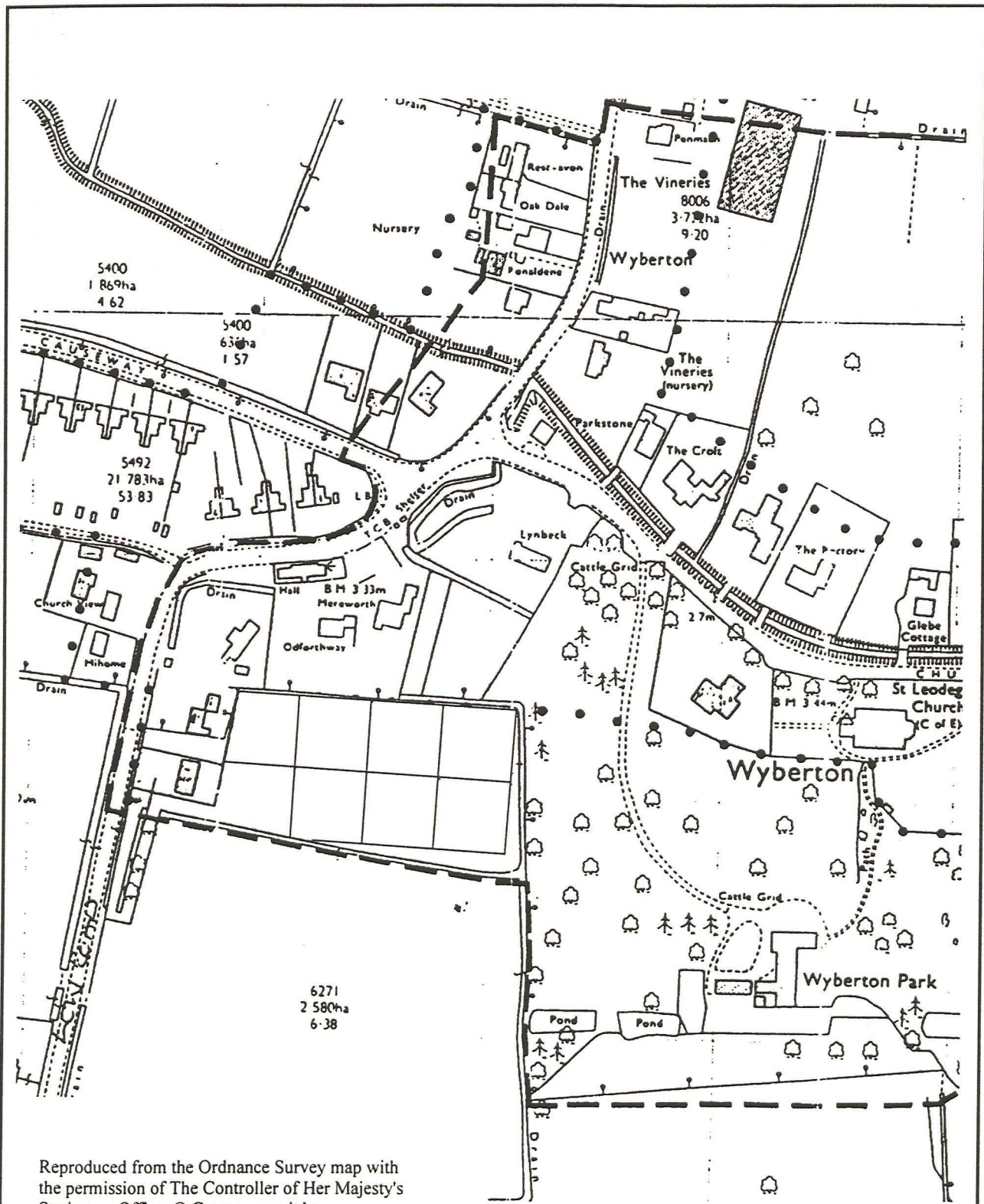
- 1. Fluxgate Gradiometer - Geoscan FM36**
- 2. Resistance Meter - Geoscan RM4/DL10**
- 3. Magnetic Susceptibility Meter - Bartington MS2**

METHODOLOGY:

For Gradiometer and Resistivity Survey, 20m x 20m or 30m x 30m grids are laid out over the survey area. Gradiometer readings are logged at either 0.5m or 1m intervals. Data is down-loaded to a laptop computer in the field for initial configuration and analysis. Final analysis is carried out back at base.

For magnetic scanning transects 10m apart are laid out across the survey area any features detected are measured and their position shown on the location map.

For Magnetic Susceptibility Survey a large grid is laid out and readings logged at 10m intervals along traverses 10m apart, data is again configured and analysed on a laptop computer.

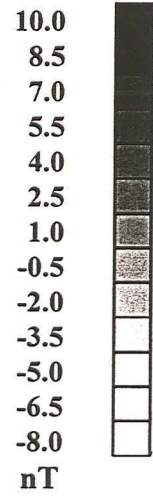
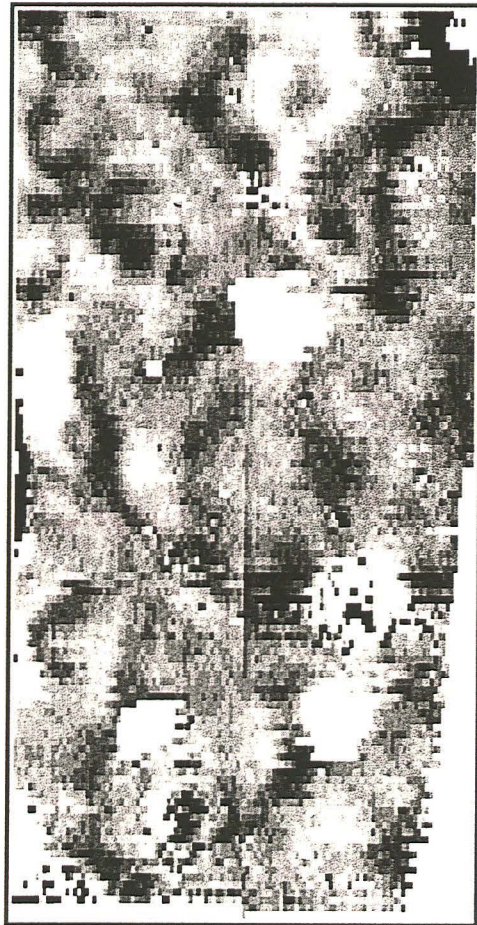


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Wyberton

Scale 1:2500

Figure 1 - Grid Location



Wyberton
Magnetometer Data

Scale 1:1000

Figure 2

Appendix 3

CONTEXT DESCRIPTION

No.	Trench	Description	Interpretation
001	A	Light brownish grey silty sand 80mm thick	Garden topsoil
002	A	Light reddish brown clayey silt, 0.22m thick	Subsoil
003	A	Reddish brown clayey silt	Natural silt
004	B	Brownish grey sandy silt, 0.14m thick	Garden topsoil
005	B	Light reddish brown clayey silt, 0.21m thick	Subsoil
006	B	Light to mid brown clay, 0.28m thick	Natural clay
007	B	Blueish grey clay, 0.2m thick (Moist)	Natural clay
008	B	Mid brown clay, 0.34m thick (Moist)	Natural clay
009	C	Brownish grey sandy silt, 0.2m thick	Garden topsoil
010	C	Reddish brown silty clay, 0.22m thick	Subsoil/natural
011	D	Brown sandy silt, 0.2m thick	Garden topsoil
012	D	Brown silt, 0.24m thick	Subsoil
013	E	Brownish grey sandy silt, 0.18m - 0.39m thick	Garden topsoil
014	E	Yellowish brown silt, 0.18m thickness exposed	Subsoil
015	F	Brown sandy silt, 0.13m thick	Garden topsoil
016	F	Brown silt, 0.25m thick	Subsoil
017	F	Reddish brown silt	Natural silt
018	G	Brownish grey sandy silt, 0.13m thick	Garden topsoil
019	G	Light greyish brown silt, 0.25m thick	Subsoil
020	G	Reddish brown clayey silt	Natural silt
021	H	Brown sandy silt, 0.12m thick	Garden topsoil
022	H	Brown silt, 0.24m thick	Subsoil
023	H	Reddish brown silt, 70mm thickness exposed	Natural silt
024	I	Brown sandy silt, 0.13m thick	Garden topsoil
025	I	Reddish brown silt, 0.3m thick	Subsoil
026	J	Brown sandy silt, 0.11m - 0.27m thick	Garden topsoil
027	J	Brown clayey silt, 0.24m thickness exposed	Subsoil

Appendix 4

THE FINDS
Hilary Healey

Context	No.	Description	Date
001	7	Cream earthenware	c. 1880
002	1	brick fragment	c. 14th century
	3	Nottingham medieval	
	1	Nottingham/Lincoln type	
005	5	Assorted medieval, none very distinctive (1 possible Toynton type)	c. 14th century
009	1	Coal fragment	c. 14th century
	1	Brick fragment	
	3	Assorted medieval (2 possible Nottingham type)	
022	2	Brick fragments	Unknown
025	1	Medieval Toynton type	14th century
027	1	Toynton type (worn pancheon base)	14th-16th century

Appendix 5

SECRETARY OF STATE'S CRITERIA FOR SCHEDULING ANCIENT MONUMENTS Extract from *Archaeology and Planning* DoE Planning Policy Guidance note 16, November 1990

The following criteria (which are not in any order of ranking), are used for assessing the national importance of an ancient monument and considering whether scheduling is appropriate. The criteria should not however be regarded as definitive; rather they are indicators which contribute to a wider judgement based on the individual circumstances of a case.

- i *Period:* all types of monuments that characterise a category or period should be considered for preservation.
- ii *Rarity:* there are some monument categories which in certain periods are so scarce that all surviving examples which retain some archaeological potential should be preserved. In general, however, a selection must be made which portrays the typical and commonplace as well as the rare. This process should take account of all aspects of the distribution of a particular class of monument, both in a national and regional context.
- iii *Documentation:* the significance of a monument may be enhanced by the existence of records of previous investigation or, in the case of more recent monuments, by the supporting evidence of contemporary written records.
- iv *Group value:* the value of a single monument (such as a field system) may be greatly enhanced by its association with related contemporary monuments (such as a settlement or cemetery) or with monuments of different periods. In some cases, it is preferable to protect the complete group of monuments, including associated and adjacent land, rather than to protect isolated monuments within the group.
- v *Survival/Condition:* the survival of a monument's archaeological potential both above and below ground is a particularly important consideration and should be assessed in relation to its present condition and surviving features.
- vi *Fragility/Vulnerability:* highly important archaeological evidence from some field monuments can be destroyed by a single ploughing or unsympathetic treatment; vulnerable monuments of this nature would particularly benefit from the statutory protection that scheduling confers. There are also existing standing structures of particular form or complexity whose value can again be severely reduced by neglect or careless treatment and which are similarly well suited by scheduled monument protection, even if these structures are already listed buildings.
- vii *Diversity:* some monuments may be selected for scheduling because they possess a combination of high quality features, others because of a single important attribute.
- viii *Potential:* on occasion, the nature of the evidence cannot be specified precisely but it may still be possible to document reasons anticipating its existence and importance and so to demonstrate the justification for scheduling. This is usually confined to sites rather than upstanding monuments.

Appendix 6

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

27	Context records
4	Photographic records
12	Scale drawings
1	Bag of finds
1	Stratigraphic matrix
2	Computer survey plots

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

City and County Museum, Lincoln, Accession Number: 62.97
Archaeological Project Services Site Code: WLR97

Appendix 7

GLOSSARY

- 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.* (4).
- Layer** A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
- Natural** Deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
- Ridge and Furrow** The name given to linear raised strips divided by inter furrows. Often seen in grassland they indicate the use of open field cultivation.