

97/8

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
ON LAND WEST OF HAGNABY ROAD,
OLD BOLINGBROKE,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BHR97)**



A P S
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PROJECT
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
ON LAND WEST OF HAGNABY ROAD,
OLD BOLINGBROKE,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BHR97)**

Work Undertaken For
Dickinson, Davy & Markham
Asset Management Ltd

July 1997

Report Compiled by
Neil Herbert BA (Hons)

A.P.S. Report N° 30/97

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land west of Hagnaby Road, Old Bolingbroke, Lincolnshire. The site lies in close proximity to Old Bolingbroke Castle and a suspected post-medieval pottery industry.

The investigation revealed deposits of natural sandy silts and clays at a depth of c. 0.5m. These were overlain by layers of probable old agricultural soil containing pottery of 14th-17th century date. An undated ditch or gully, perhaps a former field boundary, was recorded toward the southern limit of the area. Near the northern end of the site was a small, localised group of possible postholes that may indicate the presence of a timber structure.

Modern drains and service pipes were revealed in several of the evaluation trenches and an animal burial, perhaps of a pet, was also identified. Additionally, a layer of modern brick rubble, probably representing the demolition of a structure, was recorded.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Planning Background

Planning application (S/018/0718/94) was submitted for outline permission to erect dwellings on the site, allocated for residential development as part of a local plan. Planning permission was approved subject to a condition for an archaeological scheme of works to be carried out prior to the development commencing.

From the 17th to the 20th June 1997 an archaeological evaluation, in advance of development, was undertaken on land west of Hagnaby Road, Old Bolingbroke, Lincolnshire. The work was commissioned by Charles Moses on behalf of Dickinson

Davy and Markham Asset Management Ltd and was carried out by Archaeological Project Services, in accordance with the requirements of the Brief set by the Assistant Archaeological Officer for Lincolnshire County Council (Appendix 1).

2.2 Topography, Geology and Soils

Old Bolingbroke is situated 18km west of Skegness and 27km south of Louth, in the civil parish of Bolingbroke, East Lindsey District, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

Located at a height of c. 30m OD, the investigation area is situated approximately 300m southwest of the centre of Old Bolingbroke village, as defined by the church of St. Peter and St. Paul (Fig. 2). The modern settlement is located at the base of the Lincolnshire Wolds, where Sow Dale (an established stream) emerges from a steep-sided natural valley (Plate 1). Two large chalk spurs rise up to the north of the village, on either side of Sow Dale, forming an impressive background to the settlement.

Centred on National Grid Reference TF 3476 6496, the development site covers an area of 1.4 hectares.

Wickham 2 Association soils occur on the development site. This association is extensive where thin loamy drift covers Jurassic and Cretaceous clay shales. It consists mainly of fine loamy over typical stagnogley soils of the Wickham series (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 351).

Oxpasture and Evesham soils are more common on Upper Jurassic and Cretaceous rocks bordering the Fens and in the deeply dissected valleys of the southern Wolds (*ibid*, 352). It is therefore likely that the natural geology should reflect the predominance of the latter soil types.

2.3 Archaeological Setting

The earliest historical reference to the village of Bolingbroke is in the Domesday Book, dating to AD 1086. Translated from the Old English *Bullingabroc* to mean 'the brook of the people of Bulla', the date of the reference suggests that settlement had been established by the 11th century (Ekwall 1974, 51). However, the translation also hints that there may have been an earlier settlement at Bolingbroke, perhaps dating to the 5th or 6th centuries AD. The 'people of Bulla' has strong tribal connotations, a theme that is more likely to have Anglo-Saxon than medieval origins, although this remains speculative (Thompson 1992, 5). Alternatively, a more simple explanation is that Bolingbroke is literally an onomatopoeic derivative of 'babbling brook' (Gary Taylor *pers comm*).

Situated in the Wapentake of Bolingbroke, within the South Riding of Lindsey, the Domesday Book records the location of a church, a new market and 3 mills within the village (Foster and Longley 1976, 86). Excavations c. 500m to the northeast of the evaluation area have revealed the presence of a hilltop enclosure, occupied during the 11th and 12th centuries at Dewy Hill (Thompson 1966, 157). Due to discrepancies in the dating of some of the pottery, it is possible that this enclosure may have prehistoric or Anglo-Saxon origins (*ibid*).

Immediately east of the investigation area are a series of substantial earthworks and masonry that form the remains of Bolingbroke Castle (Fig. 2). A castle at Bolingbroke is first recorded in 1232 and 1243 when, on the death of Randolph de Blundevill, Earl of Chester, it was given to his sister, Hawise, and upon her death to the crown (Thompson 1974, 317). Earl Randolph, who had the title of Earl of Lincoln conferred upon him in 1217, is likely to have built Bolingbroke Castle as

part of a programme of works incorporating castle-building at Beeston (Cheshire) and Chartley (Staffordshire). The castle is chiefly celebrated as being the birthplace of Henry Bolingbroke, later King Henry IV (*ibid*, 315). During the 13th and 14th centuries the castle formed the administrative centre for the estates of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln.

An undated ditch, and scatters of 13th century pottery (including wasters) were recovered during archaeological investigations immediately to the south of the development area (LAS 1996). This may suggest that pottery production at Bolingbroke may have originated during the medieval period, at a similar time as the construction of the castle.

By the turn of the 15th century the castle had become Crown inheritance and served merely as an administrative centre with a prison and courthouse (Thompson 1966, 317).

A Royalist garrison held the castle briefly during the English Civil War, after the victory of Parliamentary forces at Winceby in 1643. During 1650, a Parliamentary surveyor described the castle as 'demolished'. The last visible fragments of the two southern towers disappeared during the 19th century (*ibid*).

During the 17th and 18th centuries Bolingbroke is known to have contained a series of small potteries, though these may have been established as early as the 15th century (Healey 1994, 1). Previous excavations, conducted to the east of the village, have recorded a brick-built kiln associated with wasters dating to the 17th or 18th centuries (*ibid*, 3).

Castle View, adjacent to the area of investigation is presumed to be the site of the house and kiln of local potter Robert

Stanney, who died in 1691 (*ibid*, 4).

By the end of the 18th century most of the potters had fallen on hard times, and the last recorded burial of 'Samuel Langley, harmless potter', was in 1793 (Healey and Rudkin 1971, 194). At the beginning of the 19th century a new settlement was created a few miles south of the original village. This was termed New Bolingbroke, causing the renaming of the original village to Old Bolingbroke in order to differentiate between the two settlements; market rights were transferred to New Bolingbroke in 1821 (Ellis 1994, 5).

3. AIMS

The aims of the evaluation were detailed in a set of requirements produced by the Assistant Archaeological Officer for Lincolnshire County Council (Appendix 1).

The purpose of the archaeological evaluation was to gather sufficient information to establish the presence or absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts.

4. METHODS

A mechanical excavator with a wide, toothless blade was used on the site to remove existing topsoil down to the first archaeological horizon, under the direction of the site supervisor. A total of 6 trenches were opened using this method, measuring approximately 1.8m x 12.0m. Archaeological features revealed by machining were cleaned and excavated by hand in order to fulfil the aims of the archaeological evaluation.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Description of the Excavation

Finds recovered from the deposits identified in the evaluation were examined and a date was 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. A comprehensive summary of the finds is given at Appendix 4. A stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced and is kept as part of the site record.

A total of four phases were identified:

- Phase 1 Natural deposits
- Phase 2 Undated archaeological deposits
- Phase 3 Post-medieval deposits
- Phase 4 Modern deposits

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

Phase 1 Natural Geological Deposits

A series of natural geological deposits were recorded during the archaeological evaluation. These were the deepest and stratigraphically earliest layers encountered during the evaluation. The earliest recorded context in Trench 1, deposit (039), was a reddish-brown sandy silty clay. Orange clay (033) was revealed at the base of Trench 3. Deposit (035), a mid greyish-brown sandy clay with frequent small to medium stone inclusions, was exposed at the base of Trench 2. Pale brownish yellow and blue-green clay inclusions were noted in this deposit.

Deposit (037), comprising a stiff bluish-grey

clay with moderate small to medium stone inclusions, was interpreted as a natural layer at the base of Trench 2a (Fig. 4).

Further south, at the base of Trench 4, deposit (012) was exposed. Consisting of a firm mid greyish-brown to light greyish-yellow clay with moderate small stone inclusions, this was also interpreted as a natural deposit (Fig. 6). Context (003), recorded at the base of Trench 5 as a natural deposit, comprised a light-grey fine sandy silt. At the base of Trench 6 (the southernmost of the evaluation *sondages*) a mixed mid-grey sandy clay (038) and a mid-grey sandy silt (023) were recorded as natural deposits.

Phase 2 Undated Archaeological Deposits

Cutting the natural in Trench 6 was a shallow linear feature (014) approximately 0.74m wide and orientated east-west (Fig. 7). Interpreted as a gully (Plate 2), this feature was filled with sandy clay (015) and sandy silt (018). No finds were recovered from either of these fills. Deposits (019) and (022), interpreted as lower subsoil deposits, sealed this feature to a depth of 0.2m

Phase 3 Post-Medieval Deposits

A layer of orange silt (013), exposed towards the northern part of the site in Trench 3, contained pottery dating from the 16th-17th centuries, together with residual earlier fragments. Cutting the deposit were three small subrectangular or oval features (024, 026 and 028) interpreted as postholes (Fig. 5). Deposits (025), (027) and (029) respectively constituted the fills of the three postholes, though no dateable artefacts were recovered from these features.

Phase 4 Modern Deposits

A significant amount of modern material had formed over the post-medieval and earlier

deposits and was revealed in all of the evaluation trenches.

Cutting subsoil (019) within Trench 6 were two linear features (016) and (020), interpreted as modern service trenches. The trenches had been backfilled with a dark-grey sandy silt, recorded respectively as contexts (017) and (021).

Within Trench 4, a small rectangular pit (005) containing the skeletal remains of a bird or lamb (see Appendix 5) was identified and interpreted as an animal burial. Fragments of pottery, dateable to the 19th and 20th centuries, were recovered from the fill (004) of this pit. Two linear cuts, (008) and (011), interpreted as water pipe trenches, were also recorded within Trench 4 (Fig. 6). Feature (008) contained a plastic pipe (007), and feature (011) held a clay pipe (010). Deposit (006), the uppermost fill of cut (008), contained pottery fragments dateable to the 19th and 20th centuries.

Deposits (002) and (031), interpreted as subsoil layers, were recorded in all of the evaluation trenches to a thickness of 0.2m. Consisting of a firm orange-brown silty sand, fragments of pottery dated to the 14th and 15th centuries were retrieved from this deposit (Appendix 4).

The most recent deposit recorded within the area of the evaluation trenches was topsoil (001). This layer contained redeposited fragments of pottery dateable to the 14th-15th centuries.

Interruptions to this sequence were deposits (036) and (032). Context (036), recorded within Trench 2a, overlay subsoil deposit (002) and has been interpreted as the remains of modern demolition or dumping of building materials (Fig. 3). Context (032), recorded within Trench 3, overlay subsoil deposit (031) and has been interpreted as a dumped deposit or make-up layer.

6. DISCUSSION

The situation of the development site, in close proximity to the location of Bolingbroke Castle (Fig. 2), suggested that there was a high possibility of medieval remains occurring within the evaluation area. Moreover, historical records and previous discoveries implied that the area may have been developed during the 16th and 17th centuries for the use of the local pottery industries.

A sequence of natural, undated, post-medieval and modern features were revealed during the excavation of the 6 evaluation trenches. The natural deposits exposed during the evaluation were extremely variable in their composition, ranging from compact reddish-brown sandy silt clays (Trench 1) to stiff bluish-grey clays (Trench 2a). The variation in the composition of these sediments can be explained by the proximity of the site to Sow Dale. This valley is likely to have been subject to the effects of river erosion and deposition for a considerable period of time, creating a differing sequence of natural deposits (Phase 1).

An undated, east-west gully or ditch was identified at the southern limit of the site (Phase 2). This linear feature probably formed a property or land boundary, at a right angle to the current Hagnaby Road (Fig. 2). Moreover, its location may indicate that it predates the establishment of the residential plots on the road frontage.

Post-medieval features (Phase 3), dateable to the 16th and 17th centuries, were recorded toward the northern part of the site (Fig. 5). A possible occupation layer, or agricultural soil, was identified. Postholes were also recorded and considered to be of a similar period, although they contained no dateable artefacts. These features are likely to represent a structural phase, perhaps a timber

building. Although a small quantity of medieval and post-medieval material was recovered from the site, none of the features or artefacts could be associated with pottery production at the site. Instead, the identified features are likely to form the remains of low level occupation or agricultural usage during these periods. In particular, most of the medieval and later artefacts are likely to have been introduced to the area as manuring scatter, signifying that the site served a predominantly agricultural function.

The site had been dissected during the modern period by several drains and service pipes (Phase 4). An animal burial (possibly lamb or bird) was also identified. It is possible that this may be the remains of a pet, or a stillborn lamb. The poor condition of the bone mitigates against further interpretation, though indicates that soil conditions at the site are not conducive to the preservation of such faunal remains.

Topsoil and subsoil deposits contained fragments of pottery dateable to the 14th and 15th centuries, though these are likely to be residual fragments disturbed during the later development of the site. None of these finds could be associated with any of the features recorded during the evaluation.

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 2).

Period

Post-medieval rural occupation occurs frequently in the archaeological record. Evidence for activity during the 16th and 17th centuries, comprising occasional scatters of pottery possibly associated with agricultural activity or domestic occupation is common. Gullies and postholes, as

recorded during the evaluation, are not period specific.

Rarity

Remains associated with post-medieval activity are common within the village of Old Bolingbroke. Archaeological remains of this period, recorded during the evaluation, are likely to be associated with agricultural activity or sporadic domestic occupation. Such occupation occurs frequently in the locality of the site and, as such, is common.

Documentation

Records of archaeological sites and finds made in East Lindsey District are kept in the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record. Synopses of nearly all the archaeological work carried out in the vicinity has previously been written.

Group value

The functions of the post-medieval and modern activity identified on site were not clearly established. Therefore, the group value is low.

Survival/Condition

Few archaeological features were identified during the investigation but these generally survived well.

No waterlogged or charred organic materials were recovered from the site. Deposits recorded on the site were predominantly composed of a sandy matrix. This is likely to have had a detrimental effect upon any bone or shell within surviving archaeological remains. Pottery and animal bone recovered from the site was in a particularly poor state of preservation (Appendix 4 and 5).

Fragility/Vulnerability

Development of the site is likely to impact into natural deposits. Any archaeological deposits are likely to be at risk, though few remains occur in the area.

Diversity

Possible post-medieval and modern domestic or agricultural activity suggests a low diversity for these features.

Potential

Potential is extremely low that medieval or earlier remains exist in the vicinity of the proposed development. There is a moderate potential for post-medieval remains, likely to be associated with agricultural or domestic activity, occurring in the vicinity of the proposed development.

7.1 Site Importance

In summary, the criteria for assessment have indicated that the general post-medieval and modern deposits present on site are of limited local significance. As such, they would make a minor contribution towards understanding the development of Old Bolingbroke during the post-medieval period.

8. EFFECTIVENESS OF TECHNIQUES

Techniques employed during the archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to Hagnaby Road, Old Bolingbroke, were successful and have allowed for the achievement of the aims set at Appendix 1.

Machine excavation of the evaluation trenches allowed the rapid removal of modern deposits to expose the earlier natural, undated or post-medieval deposits. Subsequent hand excavation was employed in order to allow for a more comprehensive appreciation of the depth and quality of the archaeological resource within the evaluation area. This technique created a higher chance of recovering dateable artefacts, thus enabling more specific dates to be assigned to post-medieval deposits.

9. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations were undertaken on land adjacent to Hagnaby Road, Old Bolingbroke because the site fell within an area of suspected medieval and post-medieval archaeological activity.

The investigation indicated that few archaeological remains were present in the area, which probably served an agricultural function from the medieval period onwards. No remains associated with the occupation of Bolingbroke Castle, or the suspected post-medieval potteries were identified.

10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr Charles Moses of DDM Asset Management Ltd who commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. Thanks are also due to Nigel Speed, who undertook the machine excavation of the trenches. Gary Taylor coordinated the work and edited this report. Hilary Healey identified the pottery and James Rackham examined the animal bone.

11. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Site Supervisors: Becky Gowland, Gary Taylor
Surveyor: Neil Herbert
Site Assistants: Claire Costin, Ian McGregor, Steve Williams
Finds Supervisor: Denise Buckley
Illustrations: Dave Hopkins
Post-excavation Analyst: Neil Herbert

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13. ABBREVIATIONS

LAS Lindsey Archaeological Services

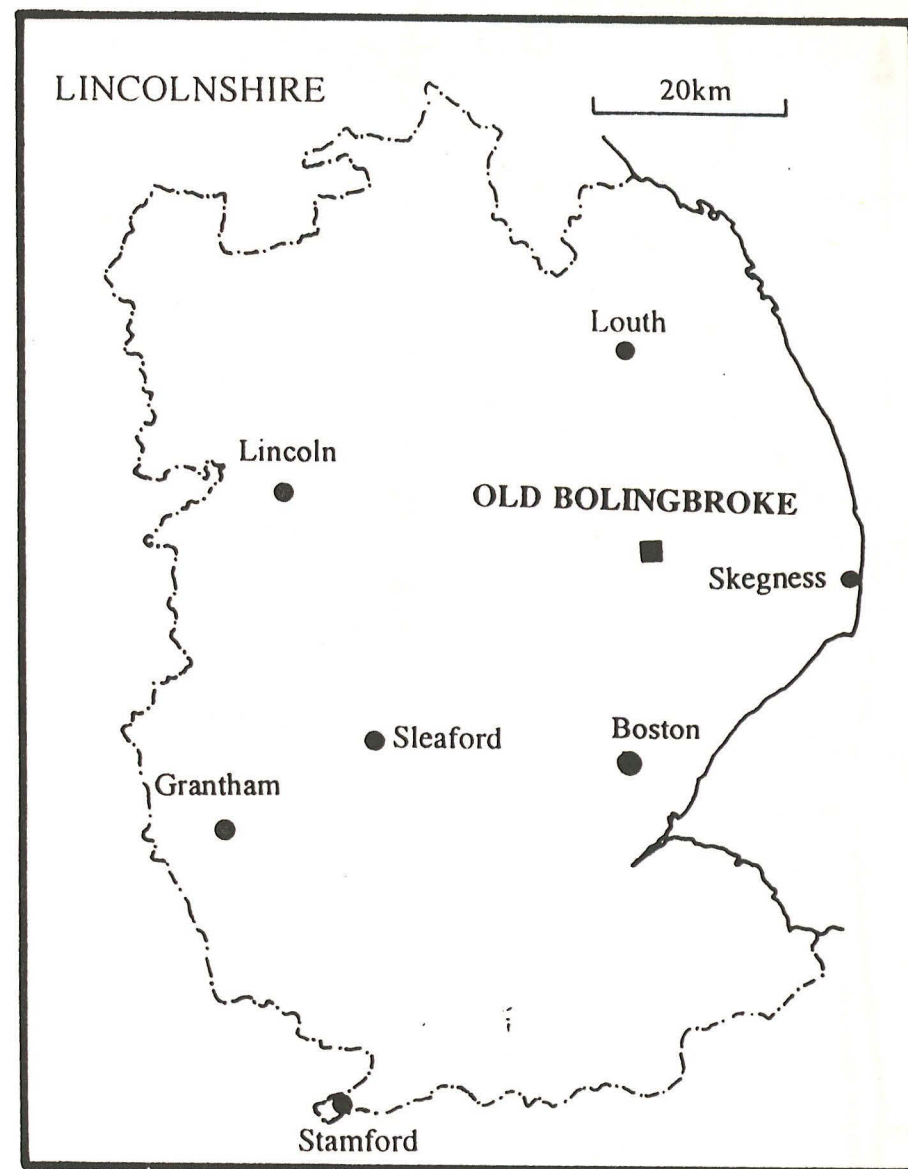
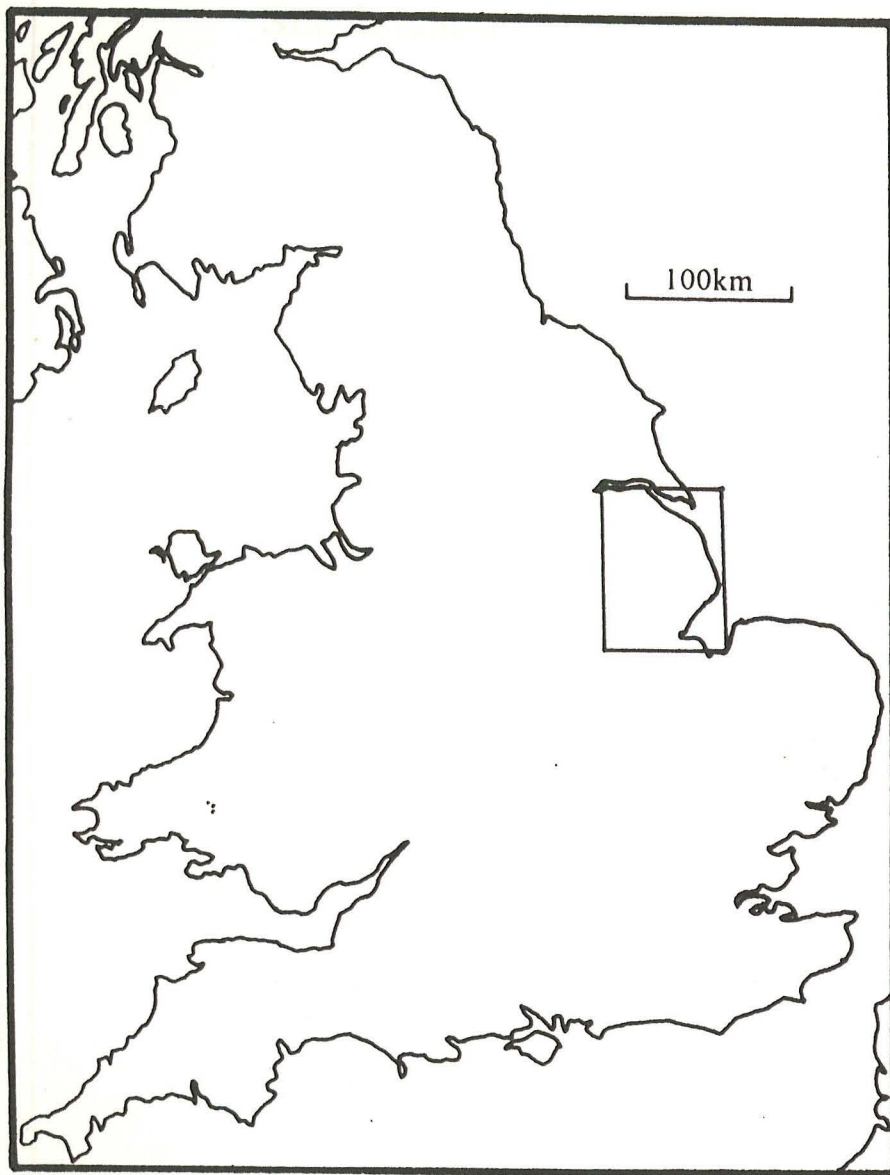


Figure 1 General Location Plan

Site Location Plan

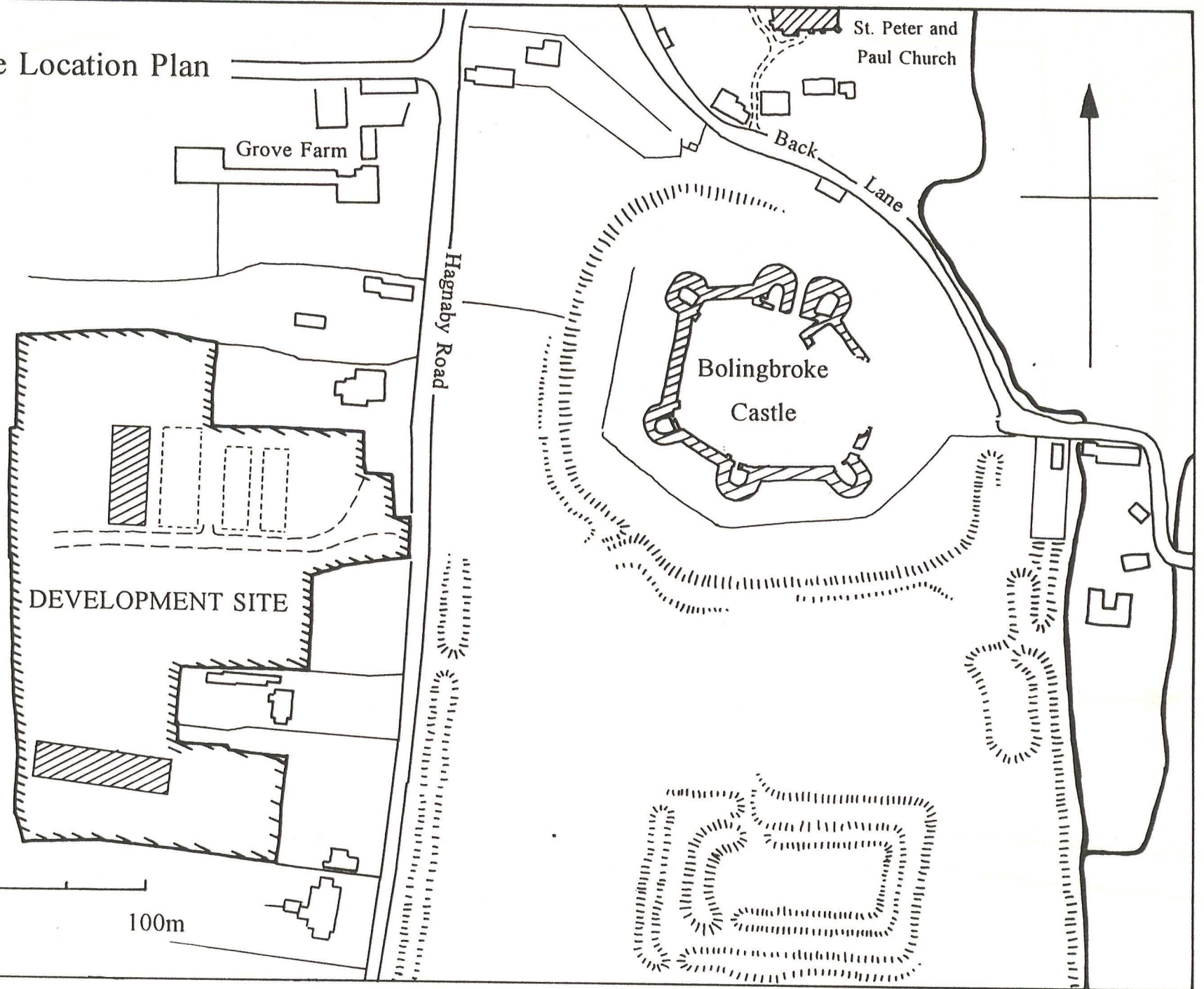


Figure 2 Extract from O.S. map showing Area of Investigation

Location of Trenches

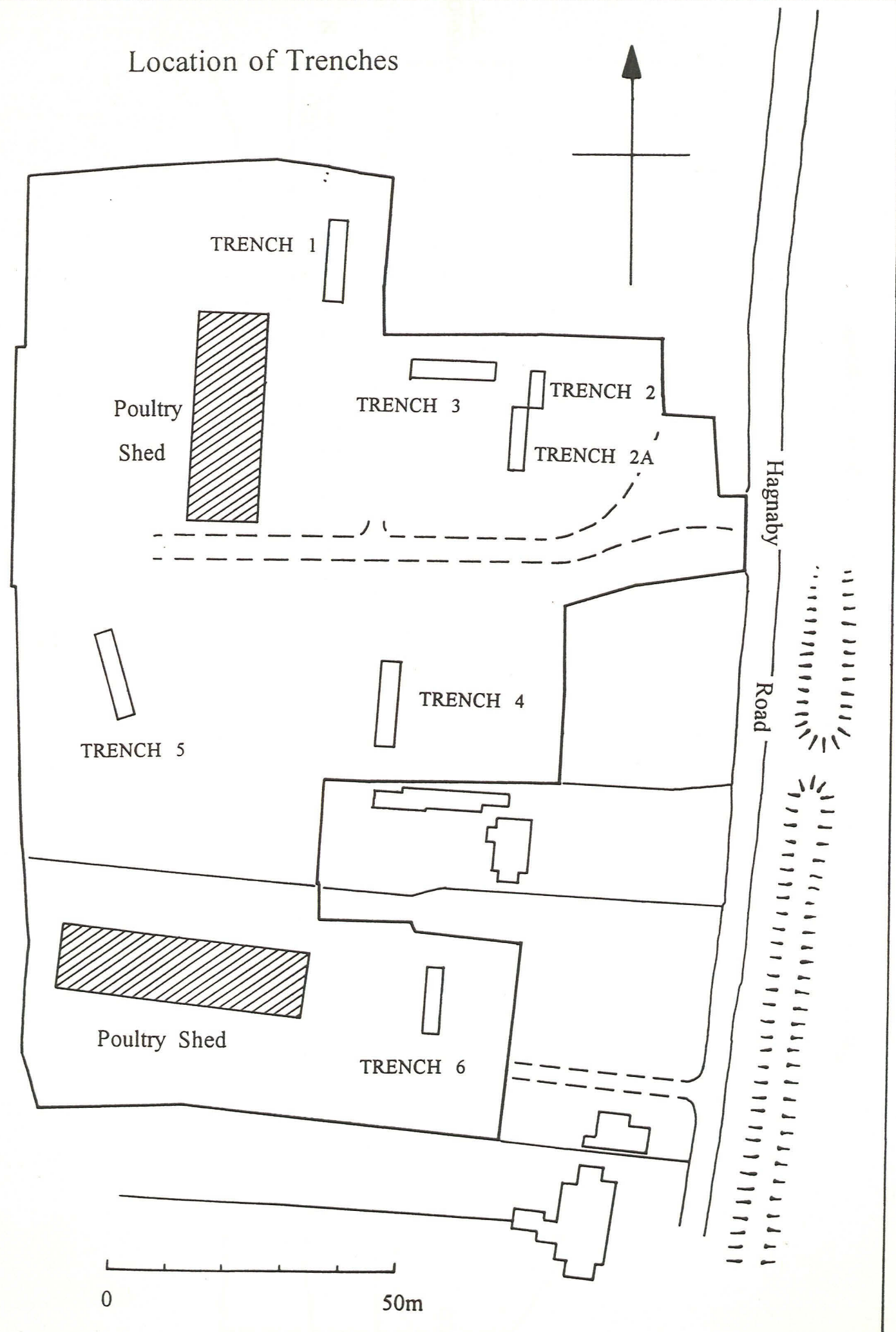


Figure 3 Trench Location Plan

TRENCH 2A

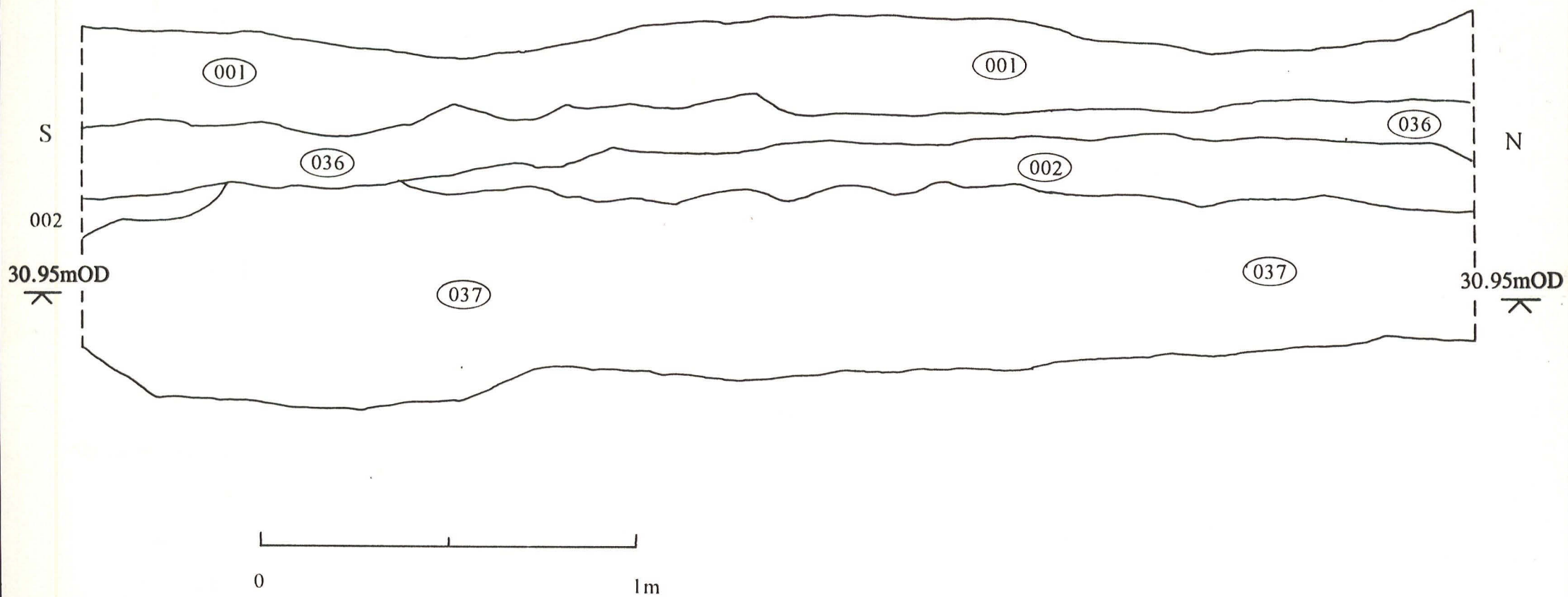


Figure 4 Trench 2a, Section 15, showing sequence of natural and modern deposits

TRENCH 3

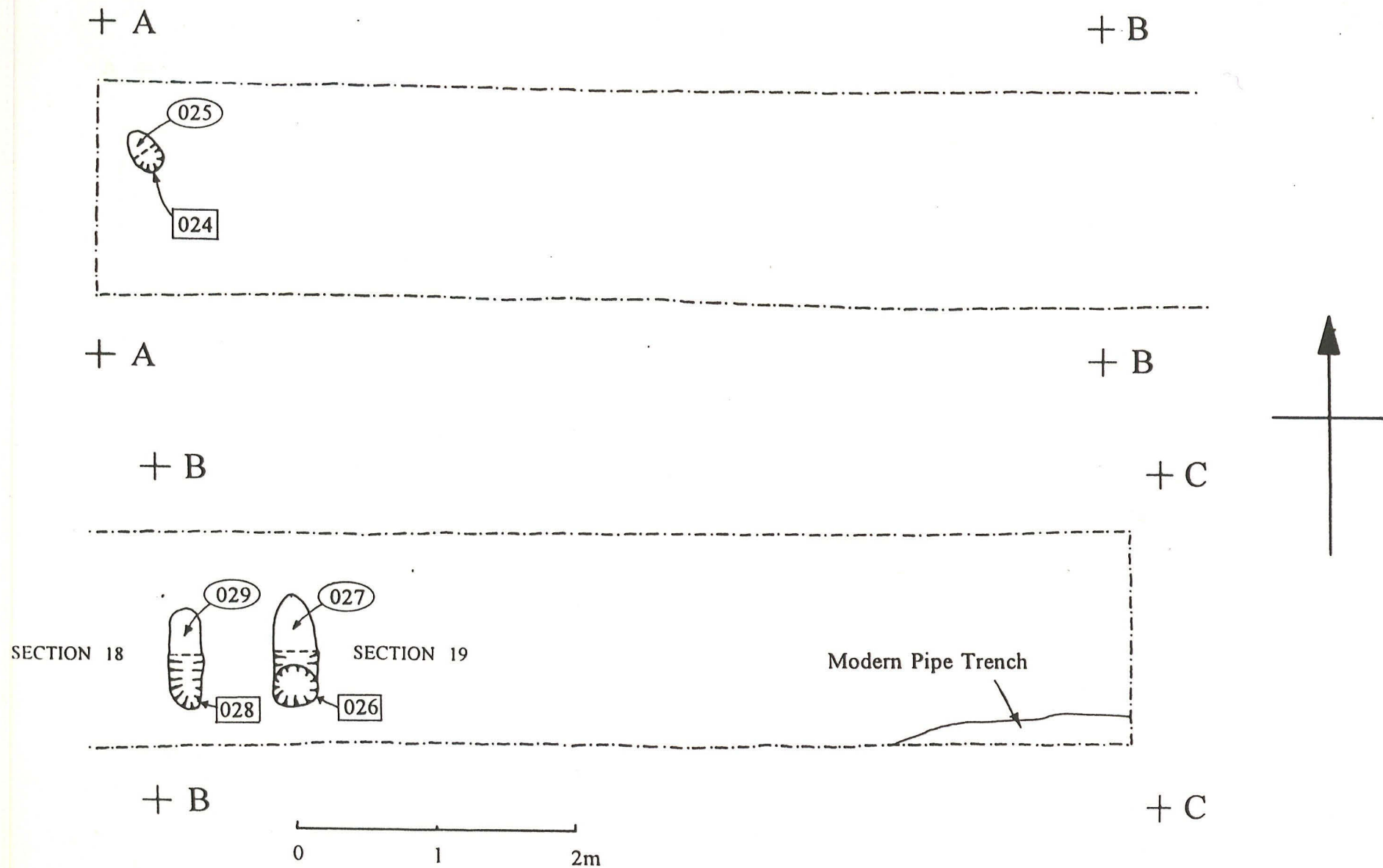


Figure 5 Trench 3 showing post-medieval and modern features

Trench 4

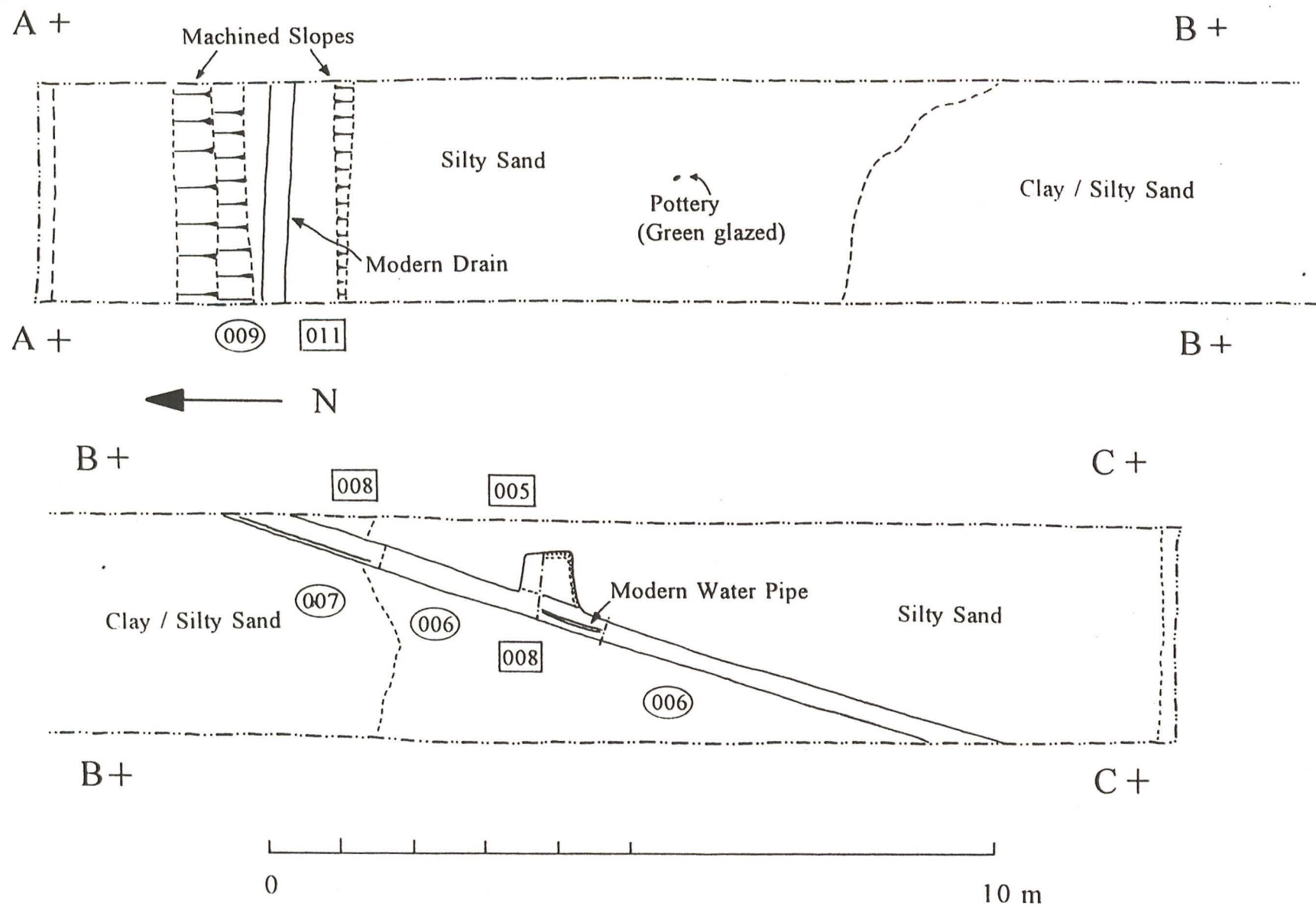


Figure 6 Plan of Trench 4 showing natural and modern features

Trench 6

Section 5

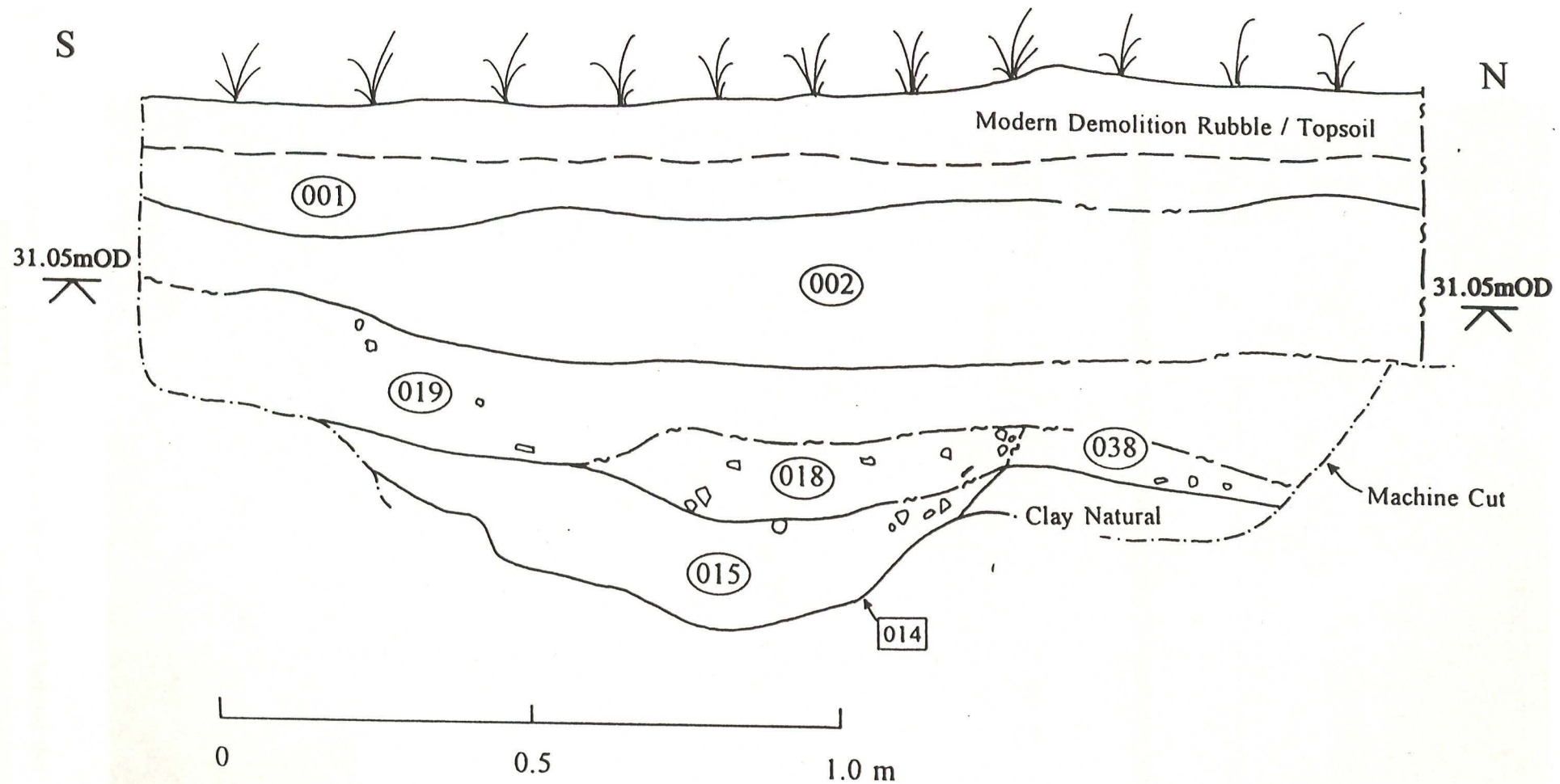


Figure 7 Trench 6, Section 5 showing undated gully and overlying modern deposits



Plate 1 General View of the Site looking east; Bolingbroke Castle is situated behind the modern housing



Plate 2 Trench 6, Section 5, showing ditch (014)

APPENDIX 1

Brief for Archaeological Field Evaluation

1. Summary

- 1.1 This document is the brief for archaeological work to be undertaken on a scheme of residential development at land to the rear of Hagnaby Road on behalf of Dickinson Davy and Markham. It sets out the requirements for a full field evaluation which should help to define the character and extent of the archaeological remains. Evaluation offers an efficient and effective way of retrieving such information. Guidelines on such matters are set out in D.O.E. Planning and Policy Guidance Note 16 (1990), see paragraph 21.
 - 1.2 This brief should be used by archaeological contractors as the basis for the preparation of a detailed archaeological project design. 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 The detailed specification will be submitted to the company above subject to approval of the Archaeological Officer of Lincolnshire County Council. If more than one, 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 Old Bolingbroke is a village within the parish of Bolingbroke, situated approximately 36km east of Lincoln on the southern edge of the Lincolnshire Wolds. The site is situated close to the centre of the village, behind Cromwell House on Hagnaby Road at NGRTF34766496.
 - 2.2 The site is an irregular shape covering an area of approximately 1.4 hectares, bounded by gardens and agricultural land with access to Hagnaby Road by two arms to the east. At present the site contains disused poultry sheds and other buildings as well as areas of hardcore.
 - 2.3 The site sits at approximately 30.7m OD and the local soil is predominantly clay.

3. Planning background

- 3.1 An application was submitted for outline permission to erect dwellings on this site which is allocated for residential development in the local plan. Planning permission was approved subject to a condition for an archaeological scheme of works to be carried out before development commenced.
- 3.2 DDM are looking to progress the site and have sought consultation with the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section. The scheme of works they have been asked to carry out is to be in two stages of which this evaluation represents the first stage. The second stage will be the design and implementation of a mitigation strategy.
- 3.3 Bolingbroke Castle which sits on the opposite side of Hagnaby Road from the application site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument.[The planning issue]

4. Archaeological background

- 4.1 Prehistoric flint tools and scatters of Roman pottery attest to activity of these periods within the parish.
- 4.2 The principal importance of Old Bolingbroke arises from the presence of the medieval castle and surrounding settlement. The castle was built in the 13th century and used during the Civil War after which it was abandoned and little was visible of its masonry in the 19th century.
- 4.3 The village was host to a pottery industry which endured from the 15th century until the 19th century and produced similar wares to the neighbouring settlement of Teynton All Saints. At least one kiln has been excavated in the village and Castle View adjacent to the application site is presumed to be the site of the house and kiln of Robert Stanney who died in 1691.

- 4.4 During a watching brief by LAS in 1996 a possible ditch feature was identified outside Castle View during excavations for electricity cables and a scatter of 13th century pottery including two wasters was recovered a little to the south outside the present entrance to the site.

5. Objectives of an archaeological evaluation

- 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 features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts.

6. Requirements for work

- 6.1 In order that the planning authority has sufficient information upon which to base its decision, prior to this scheme of development being undertaken a full archaeological field evaluation must be carried out. If any archaeological discovery is made it will be accommodated within the scheme and preservation in situ be given due consideration. Preservation by record is considered an action of last resort.
- 6.2 Where relevant, the archaeological evaluation should attempt to address the relationship between any upstanding structure and the buried archaeology.
- 6.3 If upstanding earthwork remains or buildings form part of the archaeological record these must be considered part of the evaluation phase. Such remains should be surveyed to a standard and level of accuracy in line with the recording of the buried remains.
- 6.4 With reference to section 4 the evaluation will seek to establish the presence of any remains of medieval settlement and particularly of the medieval/post-medieval pottery industry.

6.5 The evaluation will consist primarily of the excavation of trial trenches but consideration will be given to other techniques suggested by archaeological contractors tendering for this work. **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.

6.6 The investigation should be carried out by a recognised archaeological body in accordance with the code of conduct of The Institute of Field Archaeologists.

7. Stage of works and techniques

7.1 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.

7.2 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.

8. Methods

8.1 In consideration of methodology the following details should be given in the contractor's project design:

8.1.1 a projected timetable for the various stages of work;

8.1.2 the staff structure and numbers, including a list of all specialists and their respective roles. Specialists should be included for ceramics, small finds and animal bone.

- 8.1.3 a statement on Health and Safety policy and site security;
- 8.1.4 a full description of the field survey techniques to be used, including such details as plotting conventions, transect spacing, presentation of geophysical and statistical data and the plotting of aerial photographs.
- 8.2 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:
 - 8.2.1 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;
 - 8.2.2 the machine should be used to remove topsoil down to the first archaeological horizon;
 - 8.2.3 the use of an appropriate machine with a wide, toothless ditching blade;
 - 8.2.4 the supervision of all machine work by an archaeologist;
 - 8.2.5 when archaeological features are revealed by machine these will be cleaned by hand;
 - 8.2.6 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;
 - 8.2.7 all excavation must be carried out with a view to avoiding features which may be worthy of preservation;

- 8.2.8 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 under the Burial Act 1857 and subsequent legislation regarding the exhumation 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. Attempt must be made at all times not to cause offence to any interested parties.
- 8.3 It is expected that an acceptable recording system will be used for all on-site and post fieldwork procedures. The recording procedure must take into account the long-term archival requirements of archaeological records. Due attention must be given to the drawn and photographic record. Both artefacts and ecofacts must be handled in a way sympathetic with the requirements of the document "Guidelines for the transfer of project archives" produced by City and County Museum, Lincoln and in line with national guidelines as detailed therein. Prior to fieldwork commencing discussions should take place with City and County Museum regarding archive deposition. At this time an accession number will be issued and should be used throughout the project.
- 8.4 7 trenches will be excavated, approximating to 1.5% of the site area. The trenches will measure approximately 1.8m x 10m. The trenches will be located in the positions shown on the accompanying plan unless unforeseen conditions prevent this. All efforts should be made to ensure that the width of the trenches is at least 1m at the lowest levels of the excavation. Trench 7 (not marked) will be used as a reserve if required.
- 8.5 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 processing of large quantities of pottery, appropriate dating techniques (magnetic and thermoluminescence dating) and shoring for deepening of trenches.

9. Post-fieldwork programme

9.1 After completion of the fieldwork phase of the project the following procedures should be undertaken:

- 9.1.1 that, after agreement with the landowner, arrangements are made for long term storage of all artefacts in City and County Museum, Lincoln;
- 9.1.2 that a site archive is produced and should be deposited with the artefacts as detailed in 9.1.1;
- 9.1.3 a full report is produced and deposited with the appropriate bodies, see 10.1 below.

10. Reporting requirements

10.1 At the end of the project a final report must be produced. Ideally it should be produced within 2 months of the completion of the fieldwork phase. If this is not possible then the County Archaeological Officer must be consulted at the earliest possible opportunity. The report should include:

- 10.1.1 Provide a straight-forward account of the fieldwork carried out and the results;
- 10.1.1 a summary of all available information;
- 10.1.2 tables summarising features and artefacts together with a full description and brief interpretation;
- 10.1.3 plans of the trench layout;
- 10.1.4 section and plan drawings, with ground level, Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scales as appropriate;
- 10.1.5 plans of actual and potential deposits;
- 10.1.6 specialist descriptions of artefacts and/or ecofacts. Reports should include basic information on quality, quantity, date, activities suggested on the site and the potential of the finds should further work be carried out;
- 10.1.7 a consideration of the evidence within the wider landscape setting;
- 10.1.8 a consideration of the archaeology within its local, regional and national context;
- 10.1.9 a critical review of the effectiveness of the methodology;
- 10.1.10 outline all possible options for further evaluation work including

suggestions for alterations to the original evaluation specification.

10.1.11 a projected timetable for the completion and final location of the site archive (if not already undertaken).

10.5 A short note should be prepared for publication in the Archaeological Notes of the county journal Lincolnshire History and Archaeology.

11. Monitoring arrangements

11.1 Curatorial responsibility for this project lies with the Archaeological Officer of Lincolnshire County Council. He should be given at least seven days notice, in writing, of the proposed date of commencement of site work and may exercise his prerogative of monitoring fieldwork.

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. If requirements of the brief cannot be met they should only be excluded after attainment of the written approval of the Archaeological Officer of Lincolnshire County Council.

12.2 Contact addresses:

Mr P. Wallis
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Tedder Hall
Manby Park
Louth
Lincs. LN11 8UP

Mr C. Moses
Dickinson Davy & Markham
11 Atkinson Way
Foxhills Industrial Park
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North Lincolnshire
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Mr S Catney
Archaeological Officer
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12 Friars Lane
LINCOLN
LN2 5AL

Tel: 01522 575292 or FAX: 01522 530724

Mr T Page
City and County Museum
12 Friars Lane
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LN2 5AL

Tel: 01522 530401 or FAX: 01522 530724

References

Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record

LAS 1996 - *Old Bolingbroke, Archaeological Monitoring*, site code: OBC 96

APPENDIX 2

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 3

Context Summary

Context Number	Description	Interpretation
001	Soft, dark-brown silty sand.	Topsoil
002	Firm, orange-brown silty sand.	Subsoil
003	Hard, yellowish-brown and light-grey sandy silt.	Subsoil
004	Firm, dark brownish-grey silty sand.	Fill of (005)
005	Square cut, with steep irregular sides and a base that slopes to the west. Approximately 0.22m wide x 0.25m long x 95mm deep.	Grave cut
006	Soft, dark brownish-grey silty sand.	Fill of (008)
007	Plastic water pipe, 20mm diameter.	Fill of (008)
008	Linear cut, with steep sides and a flat base. Approximately 0.15m wide x 5.37m long x 0.37m deep.	Water pipe trench
009	Firm, greyish-blue with orange-brown mottle silty clay.	Fill of (011)
010	Ceramic drain-pipe, 0.1m diameter.	Fill of (011)
011	Linear cut, with steep sides and a flat base. Approximately 0.21m wide x 1.49m long x 0.63m deep.	Land-drain cut
012	Firm, mid greyish-brown silty sand.	Natural deposit
013	Firm, greyish-orange sandy clayey silt.	Subsoil
014	Linear cut, with irregular shallow sides and a concave base. Approximately 0.74m wide x 1.3m long x 0.18m deep.	Linear cut
015	Firm, mid-grey sandy clay.	Fill of (014)
016	Linear cut, approximately 0.1m wide x 1.6m long x unknown depth. Unexcavated.	Service pipe cut

Context Number	Description	Interpretation
017	Firm, dark-grey sandy silt.	Fill of (016)
018	Firm, mixed mid-grey with yellow mottle sandy clay.	Fill of (014)
019	Firm, mid greyish-brown and dark yellowish-brown sandy silt.	Lower subsoil deposit
020	Linear cut, approximately 0.12m wide x 1.6m x unknown depth. Unexcavated.	Service pipe cut
021	Firm, dark-grey sandy silt.	Fill of (020)
022	Firm, light brownish-grey and dark yellowish-brown sandy silt.	Lower subsoil deposit
023	Firm, mid-grey sandy silt.	Possible natural deposit
024	Circular cut, with gradually sloping sides and a narrow concave base. Approximately 0.22m diameter x 60mm deep.	Possible posthole
025	Loose, dark blueish-grey clayey silt.	Fill of (024)
026	Linear cut, with steep sides and a concave base. Approximately 0.35m wide x 0.4m long x 0.15m deep.	Possible structural cut (posthole)
027	Firm, mid orange-grey sandy silty clay.	Fill of (026)
028	Linear cut, with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. Approximately 0.26m wide x 0.42m long x 0.13m deep.	Possible structural cut (posthole)
029	Firm, mid orange-grey sandy silty clay.	Fill of (028)
030	Loose, dark-brown silt.	Topsoil
031	Firm, dark blueish-grey clayey silt.	Subsoil
032	Compact, greyish-yellow clay.	Dumped deposit
033	Compact, yellowish-orange clay.	Natural deposit
034	Firm, dark yellowish-brown and mid-brown sandy silt.	Natural deposit
035	Firm, mid greyish-brown sandy clay.	Natural deposit

Context Number	Description	Interpretation
036	Loose, light greyish-yellow sandy clay.	Dumped deposit
037	Stiff, bluish-grey clay.	Natural deposit
038	Firm, mixed mid-grey and darkish-brown sandy clay.	Natural
039	Compact, reddish-brown sandy silty clay.	Natural

APPENDIX 4

The Finds
by Hilary Healey

TRENCH	CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	DATE
1	001	2 pieces Toynton All Saints/Bolingbroke-type ware	14th-15th century
1	002	1 piece Toynton All Saints/Bolingbroke-type ware	14th-15th century
3	013	1 piece Toynton All Saints/Bolingbroke-type ware; 6 pieces Toynton All Saints/Bolingbroke-type ware	16th-17th century; 14th-15th century
4	unstratified	5 pieces Toynton All Saints/Bolingbroke-type ware	14th-15th century
4	002	1 piece Toynton All Saints/Bolingbroke-type ware; 1 piece brown glazed earthenware	14th-15th century; 17th-18th century
4	004	1 piece clay pipe	19th century
4	006	9 pieces land drain; 2 pieces clay pipe; 1 piece white glazed pottery	19th-20th century; 19th century; 19th-20th century
5	unstratified	1 piece Toynton All Saints/Bolingbroke -type ware; 1 piece tile	14th-15th century
5	001	10 pieces Toynton All Saints/Bolingbroke-type ware	14th-15th century

The majority of the pottery is Toynton All Saints/Bolingbroke medieval material of probable 15th century date. The clay types of both production centres is very similar but, given the location of the investigation site, the finds are likely to be local Bolingbroke products, though no medieval pottery industry has been recognised thus far in the village (Brears 1971, 194). Additionally, although tile manufacturing has not been proven in the village, the fragment of tile recovered as an unstratified find from Trench 5 is in a very similar fabric to the pottery and may also be a local product.

Much of the material is rather weathered, perhaps because of arable activity and the sandy nature of the soils. A less-weathered fragment, a pantheon base from Trench 3 context 013, could be as late as the 16th or 17th century.

A few clay pipe stem fragments were also recovered. These all have a narrow bore and are not earlier than the 18th century.

Reference

Brears, P., 1971 *The English Country Pottery*, Newton Abbott

APPENDIX 5

The Animal Bone
by
James Rackham
Environmental Archaeology Consultancy

TRENCH	CONTEXT	SPECIES	IDENTIFICATION/COMMENTS
4	unstratified	Sheep	6+ maxillary teeth; juvenile
4	004	Unidentified	c. 20 unidentified, mid shafts; 1 possible metatarsal

The sheep teeth recovered as unstratified finds from Trench 4 are probably all from the same upper jaw, the remainder of the bone perhaps having rotted away.

The unidentified bone from Context 004, Trench 4 is almost totally decalcified. Neither the species nor the bone types are identifiable as only the mid shaft regions survive and these are small; one piece may be a metatarsal. The size of these bones is not inconsistent with a new-born lamb or perhaps a chicken; on the basis that the bones are essentially hollow with roots growing through them the bird identification is the most likely.

It is clear from the state of the small quantity of bones recovered that soil conditions at the site are not conducive to the preservation of such faunal remains.

APPENDIX 6

The Survey Data (BHR97)

NATIONAL SURVEY SOFTWARE

Printed: 07-30-1997

File: C:\BHR97\BHR971.ENH

Record	Ftr	Strg No.	Measure	Offset	Eastings	Northings	Height
6		1	0.000	0.000	968.082	1004.030	31.45
7		1	0.000	0.000	966.870	1001.507	31.42
8		1	0.000	0.000	969.737	1006.339	31.39
12	TRE	2	0.000	0.000	964.390	1004.785	31.48
TR2							
13	TRE	2	0.000	0.000	962.365	1005.063	31.52
14	TRE	2	0.000	0.000	963.126	1015.319	31.75
15	TRE	2	0.000	0.000	964.800	1015.135	31.56
16	TRE	2	0.000	0.000	964.390	1004.785	31.48
17	TRE	3	0.000	0.000	963.232	1014.803	30.99
18	TRE	3	0.000	0.000	964.664	1014.740	30.96
19	TRE	3	0.000	0.000	964.018	1005.286	30.84
20	TRE	3	0.000	0.000	962.601	1005.299	30.88
21	TRE	3	0.000	0.000	963.232	1014.803	30.99
22	GRID	4	0.000	0.000	963.269	1005.297	31.02
PL6							
23	GRID	5	0.000	0.000	963.769	1014.279	31.11
24	SEC	6	0.000	0.000	963.223	1014.658	31.03
SEC14							
25	SEC	6	0.000	0.000	963.131	1012.712	31.03
26	SEC	7	0.000	0.000	962.766	1007.255	31.07
SEC13							
27	SEC	7	0.000	0.000	962.071	1005.518	31.01
28	TRE	8	0.000	0.000	944.802	1022.646	31.91
TR3							
29	TRE	8	0.000	0.000	945.001	1024.392	31.86
30	TRE	8	0.000	0.000	959.742	1022.417	31.63
31	TRE	8	0.000	0.000	959.808	1020.811	31.73
32	TRE	8	0.000	0.000	944.802	1022.646	31.91
33	TRE	9	0.000	0.000	959.229	1020.994	31.15
34	TRE	9	0.000	0.000	945.169	1022.784	31.38
35	TRE	9	0.000	0.000	945.406	1024.216	31.44
36	TRE	9	0.000	0.000	959.360	1022.345	31.16
37	TRE	9	0.000	0.000	959.229	1020.994	31.15
38	GRID	10	0.000	0.000	959.179	1021.665	31.15
PL8							
39	GRID	11	0.000	0.000	945.474	1023.505	31.39
40	SEC	12	0.000	0.000	945.240	1024.241	31.75
SEC11							
41	SEC	12	0.000	0.000	947.308	1024.034	31.67
42	SEC	13	0.000	0.000	957.489	1022.635	31.45
SEC10							
43	SEC	13	0.000	0.000	959.491	1022.311	31.46
44	TRE	14	0.000	0.000	965.940	1021.086	31.67
TR2A							
45	TRE	14	0.000	0.000	967.579	1020.752	31.66
46	TRE	14	0.000	0.000	967.195	1014.953	31.43
47	TRE	14	0.000	0.000	965.596	1015.134	31.44
48	TRE	14	0.000	0.000	965.940	1021.086	31.67
49	TRE	14	0.000	0.000	967.123	1016.287	30.61
50	TRE	14	0.000	0.000	965.681	1016.324	30.66
51	TRE	14	0.000	0.000	966.014	1019.976	30.86
52	TRE	14	0.000	0.000	967.324	1019.931	30.80

53	TRE	14	0.000	0.000	965.940	1021.086	31.04
54	SEC	15	0.000	0.000	965.987	1019.892	30.95
SEC15							
55	SEC	15	0.000	0.000	965.729	1016.184	30.95
56	GRID	16	0.000	0.000	966.431	1016.087	30.82
PL7							
57	GRID	17	0.000	0.000	966.659	1020.397	31.15
58	TRE	18	0.000	0.000	938.651	974.116	31.60
TR4							
59	TRE	18	0.000	0.000	940.142	973.894	31.58
60	TRE	18	0.000	0.000	938.560	958.592	31.61
61	TRE	18	0.000	0.000	936.913	958.646	31.63
62	TRE	18	0.000	0.000	938.651	974.116	31.60
63	TRE	19	0.000	0.000	938.468	958.684	31.17
64	TRE	19	0.000	0.000	937.044	958.831	31.18
65	TRE	19	0.000	0.000	938.554	973.968	31.31
66	TRE	19	0.000	0.000	939.985	973.762	31.28
67	TRE	19	0.000	0.000	938.468	958.684	31.17
68	GRID	20	0.000	0.000	939.264	973.684	31.23
PL3/4							
69	GRID	21	0.000	0.000	937.827	958.844	31.16
70	SEC	22	0.000	0.000	937.118	959.621	31.40
SEC8							
71	SEC	22	0.000	0.000	937.263	961.530	31.39
72	SEC	23	0.000	0.000	937.853	967.470	31.30
SEC9							
73	SEC	23	0.000	0.000	937.992	968.527	31.30
74	SEC	24	0.000	0.000	938.851	969.581	31.20
SEC16							
75	SEC	24	0.000	0.000	938.289	969.708	31.22
76	SEC	25	0.000	0.000	938.576	973.891	31.37
SEC7							
77	SEC	25	0.000	0.000	938.305	971.666	31.36
78	TRE	26	0.000	0.000	888.128	981.917	32.48
TR5							
79	TRE	26	0.000	0.000	889.735	982.408	32.47
80	TRE	26	0.000	0.000	893.295	967.253	32.20
81	TRE	26	0.000	0.000	891.604	966.841	32.25
82	TRE	26	0.000	0.000	888.128	981.917	32.48
83	TRE	27	0.000	0.000	891.622	966.850	32.26
84	TRE	27	0.000	0.000	891.655	967.162	31.88
85	TRE	27	0.000	0.000	888.265	981.886	32.16
86	TRE	27	0.000	0.000	889.591	982.343	32.14
87	TRE	27	0.000	0.000	891.622	966.850	32.26
88	GRID	28	0.000	0.000	889.184	981.241	32.03
89	GRID	29	0.000	0.000	892.319	967.420	31.86
90	SEC	30	0.000	0.000	891.618	967.381	32.04
SEC2							
91	SEC	30	0.000	0.000	891.230	969.183	32.04
92	SEC	31	0.000	0.000	888.674	979.982	32.29
SEC3							
93	SEC	31	0.000	0.000	888.253	981.829	32.31
94	SEC	32	0.000	0.000	945.564	1023.695	31.44
SEC17							
95	SEC	32	0.000	0.000	945.733	1023.812	31.44
96	SEC	33	0.000	0.000	952.405	1022.368	31.39
SEC18/19							
97	SEC	33	0.000	0.000	953.485	1022.340	31.37
98	SEC	33	0.000	0.000	1005.472	991.048	30.82
99		33	0.000	0.000	1005.277	987.981	30.84
100		33	0.000	0.000	1006.322	982.839	30.73
101		33	0.000	0.000	894.430	985.889	32.58
102		33	0.000	0.000	891.073	986.029	32.48
103		33	0.000	0.000	888.418	987.352	32.70

107		33	0.000	0.000	906.031	1044.803	32.57
108	BLD	34	0.000	0.000	909.301	1036.357	32.57
109	BLD	34	0.000	0.000	905.233	995.984	32.24
END POULTRY SHED							
110	BLD	34	0.000	0.000	916.959	994.637	32.05
114	TRE	35	0.000	0.000	932.026	1036.237	32.03
TR1							
115	TRE	35	0.000	0.000	930.451	1036.572	32.03
116	TRE	35	0.000	0.000	932.068	1050.483	32.27
117	TRE	35	0.000	0.000	933.981	1050.217	32.21
118	TRE	35	0.000	0.000	932.026	1036.237	32.03
119	TRE	36	0.000	0.000	932.125	1050.266	31.97
120	TRE	36	0.000	0.000	933.874	1050.138	31.98
121	TRE	36	0.000	0.000	931.965	1036.487	31.56
122	TRE	36	0.000	0.000	930.549	1036.887	31.59
123	GRID	37	0.000	0.000	931.326	1036.689	31.57
PL1							
124	GRID	38	0.000	0.000	932.927	1049.475	31.91
125	SEC	39	0.000	0.000	930.599	1036.972	31.67
SEC1							
126	SEC	39	0.000	0.000	930.925	1038.850	31.67
127	SEC	40	0.000	0.000	933.538	1048.148	32.19
SEC4							
128	SEC	40	0.000	0.000	933.891	1050.107	32.15
132	SEC	40	0.000	0.000	990.431	889.980	29.86
136		40	0.000	0.000	952.669	900.757	31.19
137		40	0.000	0.000	950.157	901.286	31.22
138		40	0.000	0.000	946.871	902.050	31.30
142	TRE	41	0.000	0.000	943.769	908.434	31.40
TRE6							
143	TRE	41	0.000	0.000	942.119	908.774	31.29
144	TRE	41	0.000	0.000	943.656	920.435	31.56
145	TRE	41	0.000	0.000	945.301	920.072	31.51
146	TRE	41	0.000	0.000	943.769	908.434	31.40
147	TRE	42	0.000	0.000	943.757	919.938	30.90
148	TRE	42	0.000	0.000	945.187	919.696	30.94
149	TRE	42	0.000	0.000	943.692	908.715	30.88
150	TRE	42	0.000	0.000	942.289	908.885	30.90
151	TRE	42	0.000	0.000	943.757	919.938	30.90
152	GRID	43	0.000	0.000	942.973	909.053	30.70
PL5							
153	GRID	44	0.000	0.000	944.512	919.678	30.91
154	SEC	45	0.000	0.000	943.749	920.237	31.16
SEC6							
155	SEC	45	0.000	0.000	943.543	918.407	31.19
156	SEC	46	0.000	0.000	942.511	911.207	31.05
SEC5							
157	SEC	46	0.000	0.000	942.285	908.876	31.07

APPENDIX 7

Glossary

Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 450 - 1066.
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, <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 used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066 - 1500.
Natural	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.

APPENDIX 8

The Archive

The archive consists of:

39	Context records
24	Sheets of scale drawings
77	Photographs
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

Archaeological Project Services project code:	BHR97
City and County Museum, Lincoln Accession Number:	165.97