

97/11

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
ON LAND OFF WYBERTON WEST ROAD,
BOSTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BWW97)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
ON LAND OFF WYBERTON WEST ROAD,
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(BWW97)**

Work Undertaken For
Purkiss Drawing and Design Service
on behalf of
Mr and Mrs P Page

Report Compiled by
Neil Herbert BA (Hons)

September 1997

Planning Application No: B06/0496/96
National Grid Reference: TF32044292
City and County Museum Accession No: 122.97

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1. SUMMARY

An evaluation was undertaken to determine the archaeological implications of proposed development on land south of Wyberton West Road, Boston, Lincolnshire. The development site is situated immediately west of a moated site, of Scheduled Monument status, that probably dates to the medieval period (1066-1485 AD).

Two evaluation trenches, each measuring approximately 2m x 1m, were excavated by hand to a maximum depth of 0.5m below the present ground surface. A sequence of natural silty clays, overlain by topsoil, was recorded. No archaeological features were exposed during the evaluation.

Finds recovered from the topsoil and subsoil deposits included pottery, brick and tile dating from the 19th and 20th centuries. Residual sherds of pottery, dated to the 16th and 17th centuries, were found amongst the subsoil of the most northerly trench. Fragments of coal and coke were also retrieved from these layers.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background

On the 30th June 1997, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land south of Wyberton West Road, Boston, Lincolnshire. The evaluation was requested prior to the determination of planning application (B06/0496/96) in order to assess the presence and character of the archaeological resource within the proposed development area. The archaeological investigation was commissioned by Mr J Purkiss of Purkiss Drawing and Design Service on behalf of Mr and Mrs P Page. Archaeological Project Services carried out the work in

accordance with a brief set by the Boston Community Archaeologist (Appendix 1).

2.2 Topography, Geology and Soils

Boston is situated 45km southeast of Lincoln and approximately 7km northwest from the coast of The Wash, among the fens of south Lincolnshire. Bisected by the River Witham, the town is located in Boston District, Lincolnshire (Fig.1).

Approximately 100m south of the Forty Foot Drain and 1.4km south of Boston town centre (as defined by St. Botolph's parish church), the proposed development area is situated on level ground adjacent to the street frontage of Wyberton West Road (Fig.2, Plate 1).

Lying at a height of c. 3m OD, the investigation area is bounded to the south by open agricultural land, to the north and west by residential housing, and to the east by the site of a Scheduled Ancient Monument surviving as a series of earthworks (Plate 2). Centred on National Grid Reference TF32044292, the proposed development site covers a strip of land c. 100m long by c. 12m wide (Fig.3).

Local soils are the Tanvats Association typical alluvial gley soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 319) and Wisbech Association calcareous alluvial gley soils developed in marine alluvium (*ibid.*, 361). 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.

2.3 Archaeological Setting

Boston is not mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086. However, the same survey recorded two churches and two fisheries in

Skirbeck, a redundant parish that lies 1km east of the present investigation area (Foster and Longley 1976, 69). One of these churches, *St. Botolph's*, from which Boston took its name, was given to St. Mary's Abbey, York, in 1089. In 1130, Boston received its first mention when it was referred to as '*Botulvestan*'. Some time later, in 1171 AD, the town is stated as belonging to Conan, Earl of Richmond (Thompson 1856, 36).

During this early period, the town had already established itself as a major trading centre, partly due to its situation on the Witham estuary.

A rectangular earthwork, listed as Scheduled Ancient Monument County Number 48, is situated to the immediate east of the proposed development (B05/120) (Plate 2). Earthworks on this site consist of a rectangular moat enclosing an area of land of approximately 70 square metres. The dimensions and situation of this feature have led to its interpretation as a moated manor-house, a feature typical of high status occupation during the medieval period (Fig.3).

Systematic fieldwalking has been undertaken on land c. 250m to the west of the evaluation area (B05/011), though no artefacts were retrieved (Fig.2).

Further north, approximately 350m northwest of the site, were a series of cropmarks that have been recorded by aerial photography (B05/118). These appear to be composed of linear west-east and north-south orientated features that have been interpreted as boundary ditches and trackways. These features remain undated, and have since been built over by a post-war housing estate (Fig.2).

It is unlikely that the site has been unduly affected by post-medieval or modern

development. However, a small garage and concrete surface have been constructed at the northernmost extent of the proposed development area.

3. AIMS

The aims of the archaeological evaluation, as outlined in the brief (Appendix 1), were to locate archaeological deposits and determine if present, their extent, condition, character, quality and date. The purpose of this identification and assessment of deposits was to establish their significance, in order to facilitate recommendations for an appropriate strategy that could be integrated with the proposed development.

In particular, the evaluation sought to establish whether any features, associated with the adjacent Scheduled Monument, were present on the site.

4. METHODS

Two trenches, measuring approximately 2m x 1m were excavated by hand to the surface of the natural deposits. This was in order to determine the nature of any surviving deposits and retrieve dating, economic and environmental evidence. The methodology deviated from the original method statement (Appendix 1), following changes agreed verbally by the Boston District Community Archaeologist. These changes were made in the understanding that larger, and therefore more concentrated sample areas, would provide a greater clarity of interpretation.

Trench A was placed close to the street frontage onto Wyberton West Road in order to retrieve possible evidence of earlier activity in relation to the thoroughfare. Trench B was situated

further south with the intention of locating any extension of the southernmost earthwork, possibly undiscovered, to the west of the Scheduled Monument (Fig.3).

Excavation was the only suitable technique in this instance. Site conditions (Plate 1) prevented fieldwalking and geophysical survey.

Each archaeological deposit 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 1:10. Recording of deposits encountered during the evaluation was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Projects Services practice.

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 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 stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. Two phases were identified:

- Phase 1: Natural Deposits
- Phase 2: Modern Deposits

5.2 Phase 1: Natural Deposits

Deposit (004), comprising a light grey silty clay with occasional orange mottling, was exposed at the base of Trench B to a thickness of 20mm (Plate 4). At a depth of 0.45m below the present ground surface,

this has been interpreted as a natural geological deposit. A soft light-orange silty clay, approximately 0.25m thick, overlay (004) and was also interpreted as a natural geological deposit (Fig.4). No finds were recovered from either of these layers.

Further north, within Trench A, a firm light to mid-orange brown silty clay was exposed at the limit of excavation (007). The absence of finds, and the nature of this deposit, have also confirmed that this has formed as a result of natural processes. Occasional amorphous brown lenses of material, observed within (004) and (007), were interpreted as localised root intrusions. These are visible on Plates 3 and 4.

5.3 Phase 2 Modern Deposits

Overlying the sequence of natural deposits in Trenches A and B was a layer of soft, light orangish grey-brown clayey silt, respectively deposits (002) and (006). These layers contained a quantity of coal, tile, brick, pottery and animal bone fragments that have been dated to the 19th and 20th centuries. Residual sherds of 16th and 17th pottery types were also retrieved. Interpreted as a subsoil, this deposit has formed an interface between the overlying topsoil and the underlying natural deposits (Plates 3&4).

Deposits of greyish-brown silty clays formed the uppermost part of the recorded stratigraphic sequence in Trenches A and B. Interpreted as a topsoil deposit, these layers (002) and (005) contained coke, coal, brick, tile, pottery and glass fragments that have been dated to the 19th and 20th centuries (Fig.4).

6. DISCUSSION

Archaeological evaluation at land south of Wyberton West Road, Boston, has revealed a sequence of natural silty clays and modern topsoil deposits. Finds recovered during the excavation are likely to be the result of recent agricultural or horticultural practice.

Silty clays frequently occur as natural deposits in the vicinity of Boston and the surrounding Fens. These probably formed as a result of deposition within a tidal marine environment, and reflect the proximity and influence of the sea upon the formation of land in the vicinity of the Lincolnshire coastline.

Topsoil and subsoil deposits were recorded in both of the evaluation trenches. Although no evidence for ploughing was recorded, the presence of various artefacts within these deposits may be a result of manuring scatters. However, it is more likely that sporadic domestic occupation in the vicinity of the evaluation had caused occasional dumping of refuse in the area.

No archaeological features, associated with the probable medieval moated manorhouse immediately east of the site, were recorded.

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

Only modern deposits were encountered. Moreover, the deposits apparently represent gardening or agricultural activity which is not period specific.

Rarity

Evidence for modern activity, including agricultural or horticultural practice is common.

Documentation

Records of archaeological sites and finds made in Boston District are kept in the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record and the files maintained by the Boston District Community Archaeologist.

Group value

Sporadic domestic refuse disposal and possible agricultural or horticultural activity have a low group value.

Survival/Condition

No archaeological remains were encountered, therefore there is no survival to assess.

Fragility/Vulnerability

Development of the site is unlikely to impact upon archaeological deposits. None were encountered during the evaluation.

Diversity

Sporadic domestic refuse disposal and agricultural activity suggests a low archaeological diversity.

Potential

Given that the investigations were made in the areas of highest probability, and proved negative, suggests that the potential for further archaeological remains in the proposed development is low.

7.1 Site Importance

In summary, the criteria for assessment have indicated that the proposed development site is unlikely to contain archaeological deposits of any significance. However, only a relatively small percentage of the total site has been investigated.

8. EFFECTIVENESS OF TECHNIQUES

Techniques employed during the archaeological evaluation at land off Wyberton West Road, Boston have allowed for the successful achievement of the aims set by the Boston District Community Archaeologist (Appendix 1).

Hand excavation of the evaluation trenches has allowed for a comprehensive appreciation of the deposits exposed. Occupation in close proximity to the street frontage of Wyberton West Road was not present. The southernmost ditch of the possible moated manor-house does not extend westwards across the area of the proposed development. However, as only a limited area of the total site was investigated it is possible that archaeological features, as yet undiscovered, may exist in the vicinity of the development.

9. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological evaluation has achieved the aims set out in the Project Brief. Natural silty clays, overlain by deposits of modern topsoil and subsoil were recorded.

Although the site lies in close proximity to the surviving earthworks of a probable medieval moated manor-house, it now appears unlikely that activity relating to this period has occurred in the vicinity of the proposed development.

As no archaeological features were located it is not possible to comment on the potential for survival of environmental remains.

10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr J Purkiss who commissioned the evaluation on behalf of Mr and Mrs P Page. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane. Artefacts recovered from the site were examined and commented on by James Rackham and Hilary Healey. Steve Membery, the Community Archaeologist for Boston District Council, permitted examination of the relevant parish files.

11. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Site Supervisor: Neil Herbert
Site Assistant: Gary Trimble
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Illustration: Dave Hopkins
Post-excavation Analyst: Neil Herbert

12. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- DoE, 1990 *Archaeology and Planning*, Planning Policy Guidance note 16
- Foster, C.W., and Longley, T., (eds), 1976 *The Lincolnshire Domesday and Lindsey Survey*, The Lincoln Record Society 19
- Harden, G., 1978 *Medieval Boston and its Archaeological Implications*
- Hodge, C.A.H., Burton, R.G.O., Corbett, W.M., Evans, R. and Seale, R.S., 1984, *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13
- Thompson, P., 1856 *The History and Antiquities of Boston*

13. ABBREVIATIONS

DoE refers to the Department of the Environment.

Figure 1: General Location Plan

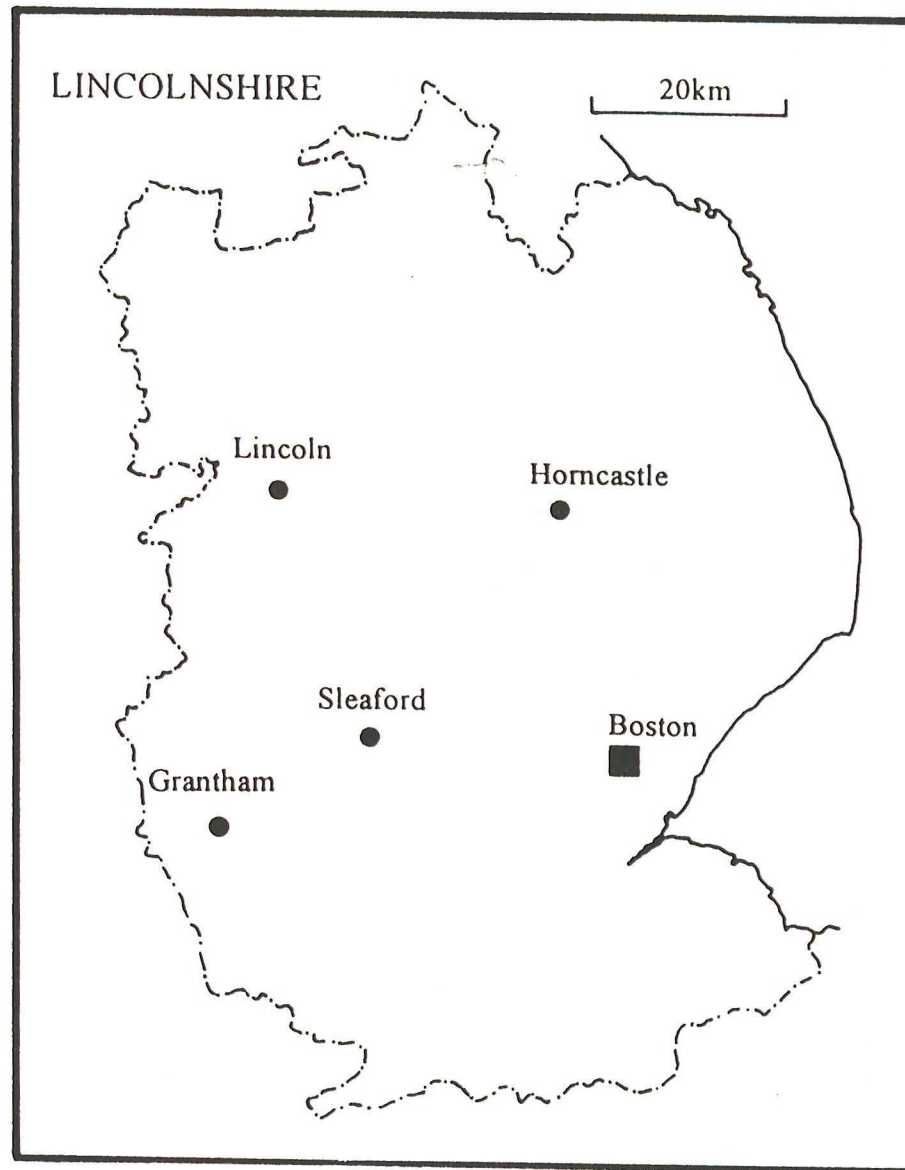
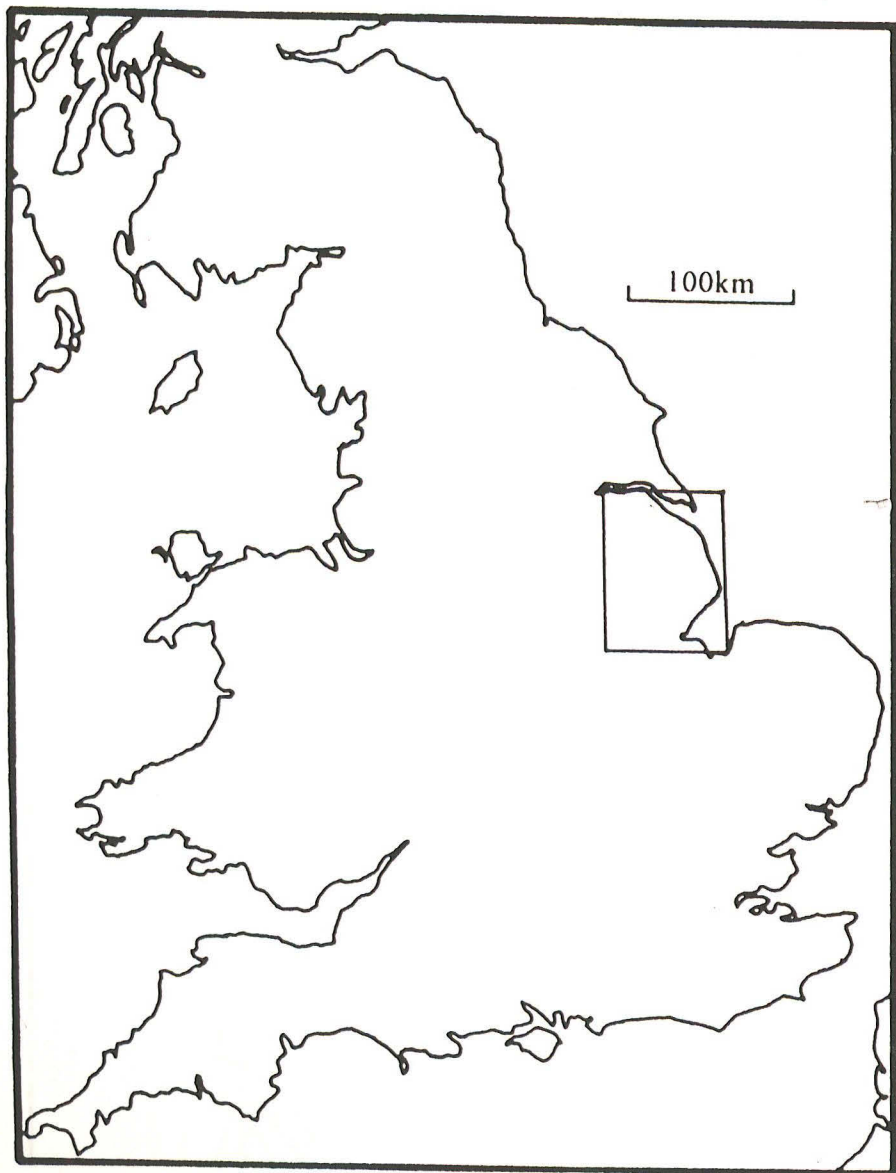


Figure 2 Site Location

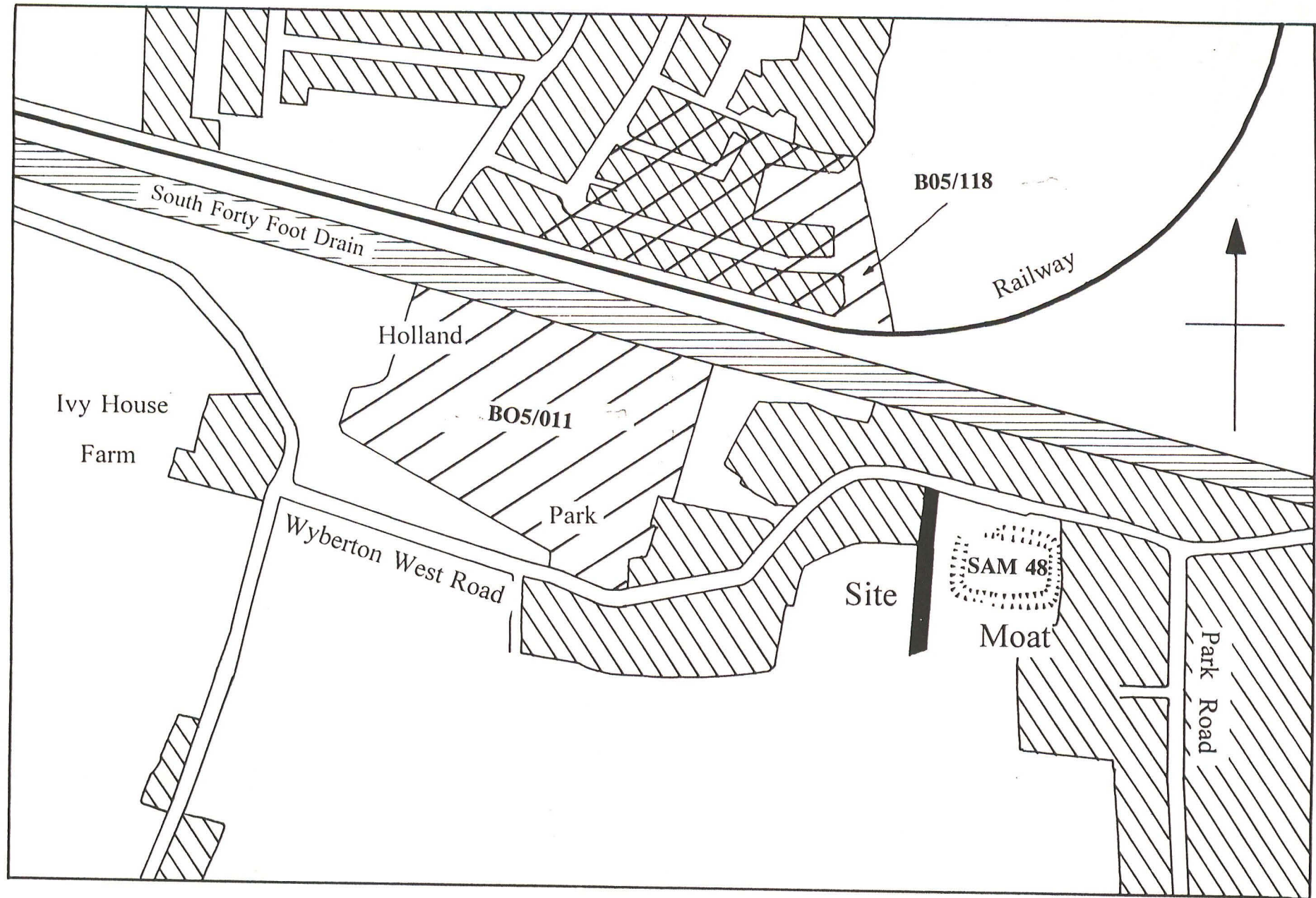


Figure 3 Location of Trenches

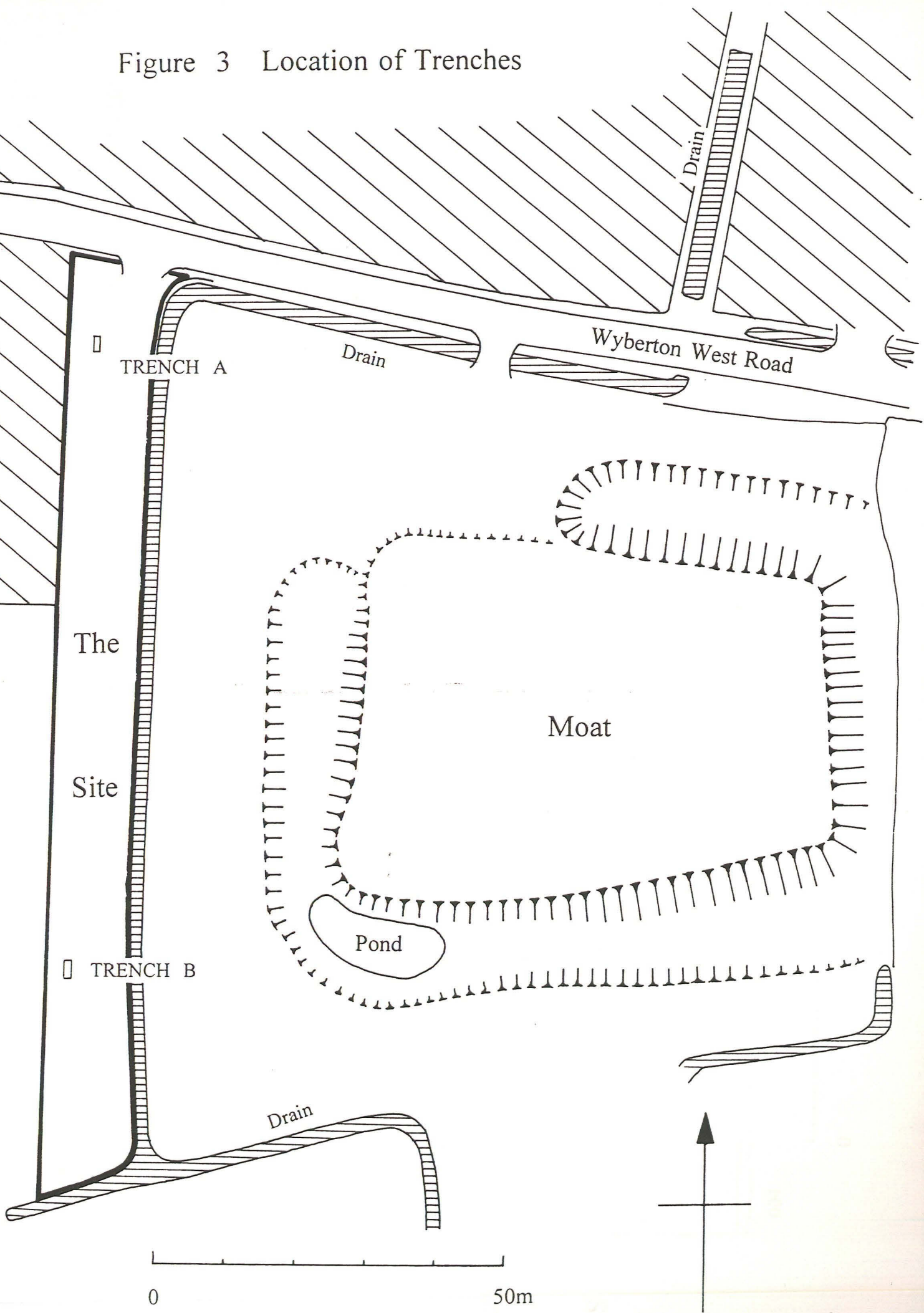
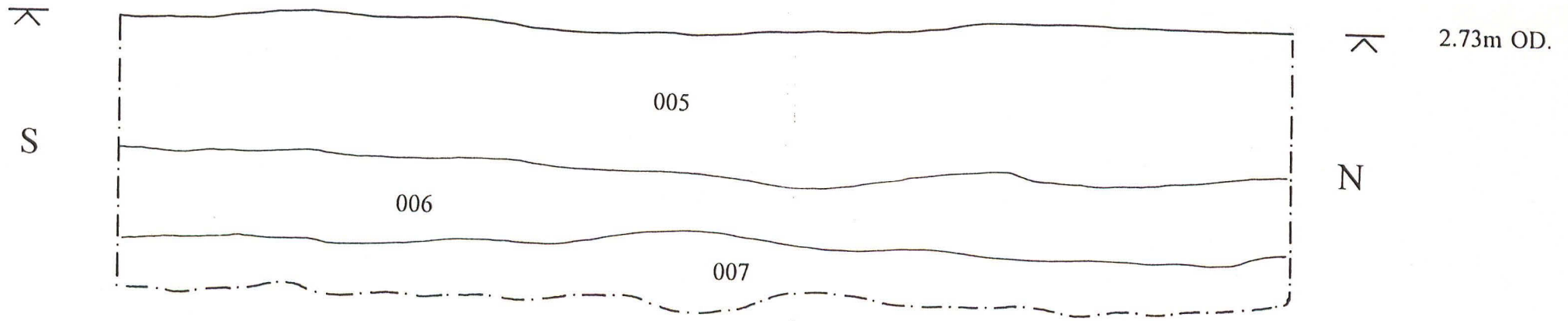


Figure 4 Sections

Trench A



Bracken / Brambles

Trench B

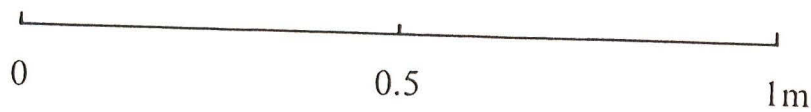
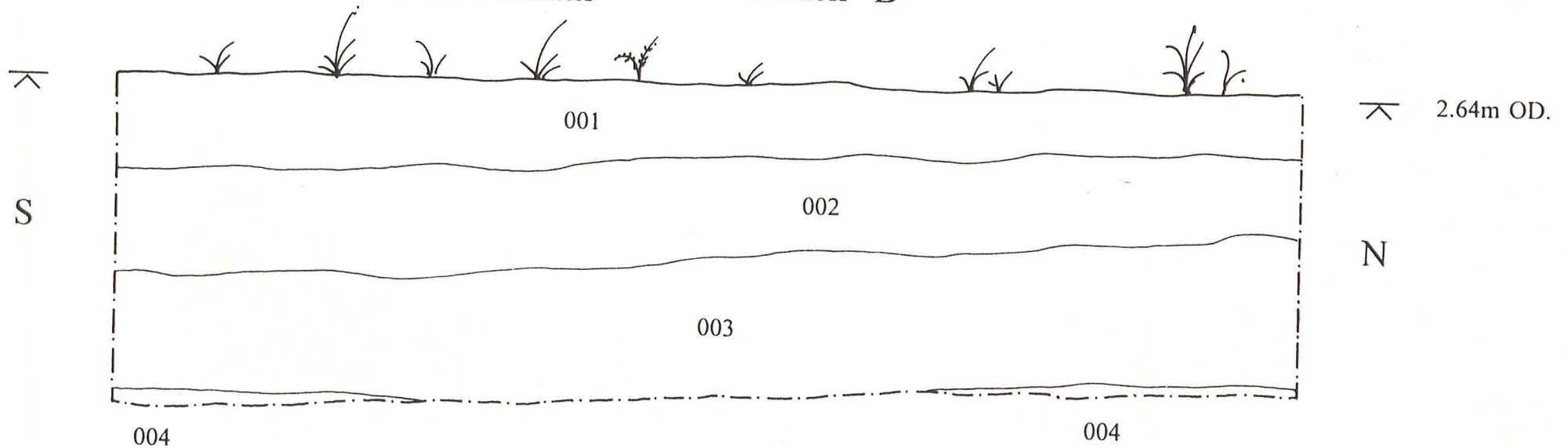




Plate 3 : Trench A, Section 2 looking west



Plate 4 : Trench B looking south



Plate 1 : General Site View : Looking south



Plate 2 : The Moated Site : Looking east from Trench B

APPENDIX 1

Archaeological Evaluation Project Brief (BWW97)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION PROJECT BRIEF

Wyberton West Road, Boston

1. Summary

1.1 This document is the brief for the archaeological field evaluation to be carried out at land off Wyberton West Road, Boston for Mr J. Purkiss on behalf of Mr and Mrs P. Page.

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 The detailed specifications will be submitted 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. Wrangle is situated on the northern stretch of the Wash coastline approximately 12km north east of Boston. The site lies off Wyberton West Road on the south side at NGR TF32044292. There is a residential property to the west and a pasture field to the east. There is a shed fronting the road on the northeast corner of the site which measures approximately 15m x 40m.

3. Planning Background

3.1 An application for outline planning permission was submitted to Boston Borough Council for residential development (B06/0496/96). This evaluation has been requested prior to that application being determined.

4. Archaeological Background

4.1 There is no known evidence for prehistoric or Romano-British occupation in the vicinity of the site although there are some possible undated cropmarks over the South Forty Foot Drain to the north.

4.2 Directly to the East of the site lies a pasture field containing a rectangular earthwork of possible medieval date (SAM No.48). Stukeley referred to this monument as a Roman camp but it conforms to the shape of a typical moated site of the medieval period. Survey drawings have

been done but no other archaeological work has taken place on this 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 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.

5.3 In particular the evaluation will seek to establish whether any features associated with the adjacent monument are present on the site.

5.4 Any adjustments to the brief for the archaeological investigation should only be made after discussion with the Community Archaeologist of Boston Borough Council.

5.5 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 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 the local geology, topography and land-use as it affects the feasibility of the various techniques.

6.2 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.

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;

7.1.3 It is expected that an 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 and that due consideration will be given to site security. Details of shoring/stepping should be provided;

7.2 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:

7.2.1 the use of an appropriate machine with a wide toothless ditching blade;

7.2.2 the supervision of all machine work by an archaeologist;

7.2.3 the machine should be used to remove the concrete and associated hard-core down to the first archaeological horizon;

7.2.4 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;

7.2.5 when archaeological features are revealed by machine these will be cleaned by hand;

7.2.6 a representative sample of every archaeological feature must be excavated by hand (although the depth to natural of surviving deposits must be determined, it is not expected that every trench will be excavated to natural);

7.2.7 all excavation must be carried out with a view to avoiding features which may be worthy of preservation in situ;

7.2.8 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 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.

7.2.9 it is expected that an approved recording system will be used for all on-site and post fieldwork procedures.

7.3 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 the full analysis of environmental samples.

8. Trial Trenches

8.1 It is proposed that four 1m x 1m test pits will be excavated. The pits will be spaced evenly north-south along the 40m plot. If archaeological deposits continue beyond safe depths then auguring will be used to establish the total depth of deposits.

9. Monitoring Arrangements

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

10. Reporting Requirements

10.1 The final report 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:

10.1.1 plans of the trench layout and features therein;

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

10.1.3 plans of actual and potential deposits;

10.1.4 specialist reports for all categories of finds. 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.

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

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

10.1.7 a critical review of the effectiveness of the methodology;

10.1.8 the likely impact of the development proposal on any archaeological remains.

10.2 A copy of the evaluation reports must be deposited with Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record, Boston Borough Council, the Boston Community Archaeologist and Mr Purkiss

11. Archive Deposition

11.1 Arrangements must be made with the landowner(s) and/or developers and an appropriate museum for the deposition of the object and paper archive. The archaeological contractor is advised to contact the museum at the earliest stage of the preparation of the specification.

11.2 If the receiving museum is to be 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.

12. Publication and Dissemination

12.1 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.

13. Additional Information

13.1 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.

13.2 Further contact addresses:

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Brief set by Community Archaeologist, Boston Borough Council, 15/11/96

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 | Trench | Description | Interpretation |
|----------------|--------|--|--|
| 001 | B | Soft, dark greyish-brown silty clay. Contains frequent small roots, coal fragments and tile and brick flecks. Approximately 0.16m thick. | Topsoil, overlying (002) |
| 002 | B | Soft, light orangish grey-brown clayey silt. Contains occasional charcoal flecks and moderate small roots. Approximately 0.17m thick. | Subsoil deposit, overlying (003) |
| 003 | B | Soft, light orange silty clay. Contains occasional large roots. Approximately 0.24m thick. | Natural deposit, overlying (004) |
| 004 | B | Compact light-grey silty clay. Contains occasional orange root staining. Approximately 20mm thick to LOE. | Natural deposit, exposed at LOE |
| 005 | A | Soft, mid grey-brown silty clay. Contains moderate small pebbles and occasional flecks of charcoal. Approximately 0.25m thick. | Topsoil deposit, overlying (006) |
| 006 | A | Soft, mottled mid to light-grey silty clay. Approximately 0.15m thick. | Upper subsoil deposit, overlying (007) |
| 007 | A | Firm, light to mid orange-brown silty clay. Approximately 0.15m thick to LOE. | Natural deposit, exposed at the limit of excavation. |

APPENDIX 4

The Pottery
Hilary Healey

| CONTEXT | DESCRIPTION | DATE |
|---------|--|---|
| 001 | 1 hand-made brick fragment; 1 cinder/coke | |
| 002 | 1 piece Dutch earthenware; 1 piece Boston-type pottery; 1 piece salt-glazed stoneware jam jar; 1 piece brown-glazed earthenware; 1 piece tin-glazed earthenware; 3 pieces clear window glass; 1 piece pale green bottle glass; 2 x pieces tile; 2 x pieces ?brick; 2 x pieces coal; 1 x cinder | 16th-17th century; 16th-17th century; 19th-20th century; 18th-20th century; 18th century; 19th-20th century; |
| 005 | 1 piece Staffordshire slipware; 1 piece 'willow pattern' pottery; 2 pieces black-glazed earthenware; 1 piece multicoloured earthenware; 1 piece white pottery; 7 pieces tile; 1 piece coal | 17th-18th century; 19th century; 18th-20th century; 19th-20th century; 19th-20th century |
| 006 | 1 piece Toynton All Saints-type ware; 1 piece black-glazed earthenware; 4 pieces brick/tile; | 16th-17th century; 18th-20th century |

The pottery assemblage is entirely post-medieval in date and even the earlier fragments are probably residual. Although deposits (002) and (005) contain material as early as the 16th or 17th century the contexts are not earlier than the 19th century. Similarly, although there is a 16th-17th century fragment in context (006), the deposit is 18th century or later in date. Context (001) is undated.

APPENDIX 5

The Animal Bone
James Rackham
Environmental Archaeology Consultancy

| CONTEXT | SPECIES | IDENTIFICATION |
|---------|---------|----------------|
| 002 | chicken | ulna |
| 006 | sheep | tibia |

The sheep tibia (leg bone) from context (006) is heavily butchered. On the basis of size it is likely to be of late medieval or post-medieval date.

The bird ulna (wing bone) is of uncertain species but likely to be chicken.

APPENDIX 6

The Iron Objects Jane Cowgill

| CONTEXT | DESCRIPTION |
|---------|-------------------------------|
| 002 | horseshoe fragment |
| 002 | structural fitting, 75mm long |

The probable structural fitting may be a spike. The object tapers from 20mm to 8mm width and 15mm to 5mm in thickness. It was not possible to assign reliable dates to either of these objects.

APPENDIX 7

The Archive

The archive consists of:

- 7 Context records
- 3 Scale drawings
- 14 Photographic records
- 1 Stratigraphic matrix
- 1 Box of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum
12 Friars Lane
Lincoln
LN2 1HQ

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document entitled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Archaeological Project Services project code: BWW97
City and County Museum, Lincoln Accession Number: 122.97

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APPENDIX 8

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, <i>e.g.</i> (4). |
| 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 | Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity. |
| Post-medieval | The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800. |