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WIDE BARGATE, BOSTON, LINCOLNSHIRE EXCAVATION REPORT



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

Site Code: BAR 94
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WIDE BARGATE BOSTON

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION REPORT

FOR

PEARCE CONSTRUCTION LTD. (ON BEHALF
OF ASDA STORES LTD.)

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1.0 Non-Technical Summary

An archaeological excavation took place on the site of a new petrol filling station, currently being built by Pearce Construction Ltd. on behalf of ASDA Stores Ltd. These works were part of a planning condition, and followed an earlier field evaluation which demonstrated the presence of unexpected and important late medieval deposits.

In one of two large areas investigated, late medieval structural features were exposed, reaffirming earlier suggestions that the Wide Bargate/Horncastle Road frontage was occupied by domestic/industrial structures by at least the later medieval period. The present excavation has clarified the presence of structural remains on the site which date from at least the C14th AD. (Appendix 9.2).

Subsequent to the completion of detailed field investigations, ground disturbance at the ASDA construction site is being further monitored, taking the form of an intermittent watching brief; to be written at a later date as an appendix to this document.

2.0 Introduction

A nine-day archaeological excavation took place within the site of a new petrol filling station (now under construction) at 29 Wide Bargate, Boston, Lincolnshire, between Monday, September 5th and Wednesday, September 14th, 1994. The works were part of a planning requirement issued by the Community Archaeologist for Boston Borough Council and followed an earlier desk top assessment by Mr G. Brown and field evaluation by the writer. The desk top study concluded that the archaeological potential of the site was moderately low: previous evaluation work further west, closer to the traditional medieval town defence (the Barditch), failed to identify medieval structural remains, though evidence of deliberate dumping and ground raising was recorded at two sites; Corporation Yard/Old Poultry Market and further west at Strait Bargate.

A short archaeological evaluation was undertaken in January 1994 (Trenches 1, 2, and 3). It demonstrated the presence of well-preserved late medieval deposits on the east side of the site, suggesting that structural remains would be encountered closer to the street front: elsewhere, it was suggested that modern and natural deposits (of potential environmental interest) would predominate (Palmer-Brown, 1994). The report concluded that the greatest perceived impacts from development would be from two kiosk areas associated with the new station, with lesser impacts coming during the excavation of petroleum storage tank trenches and other areas away from the frontage.

Fig. 1 Site Location

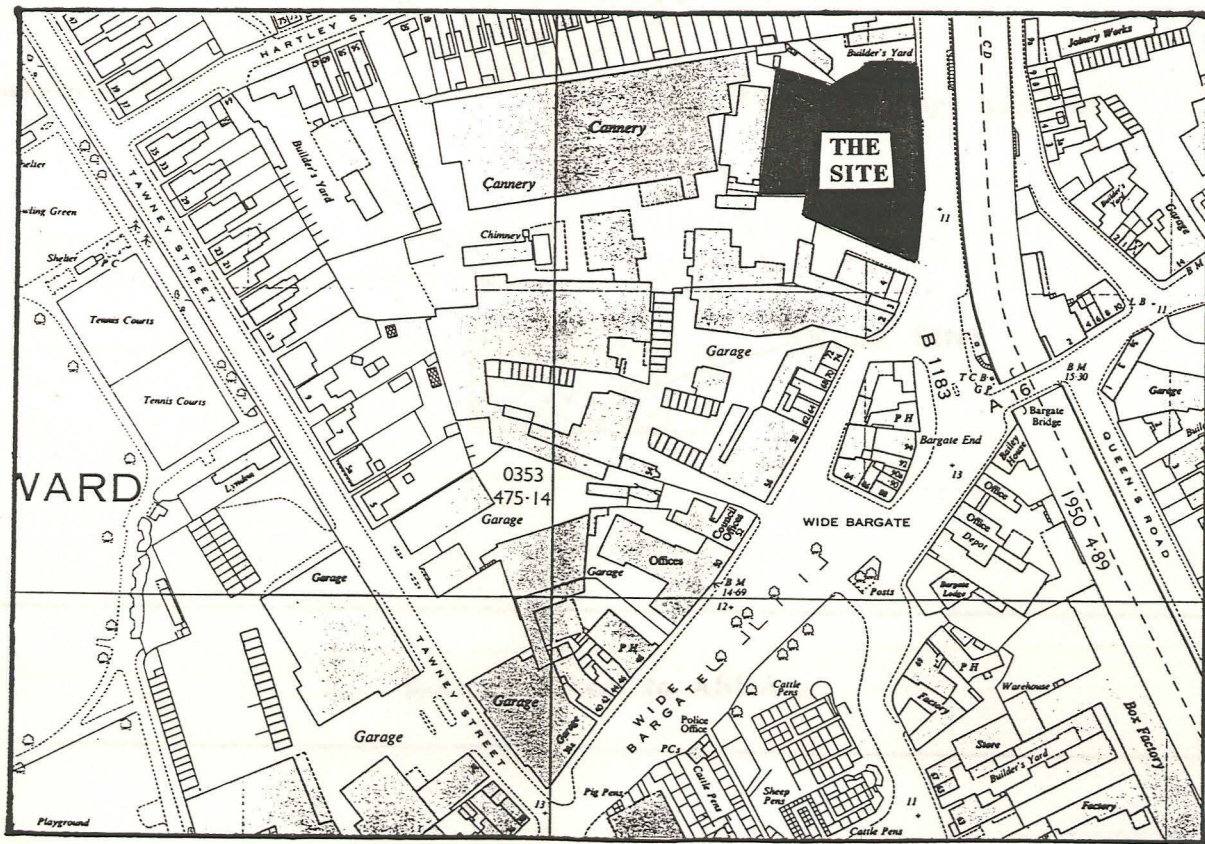
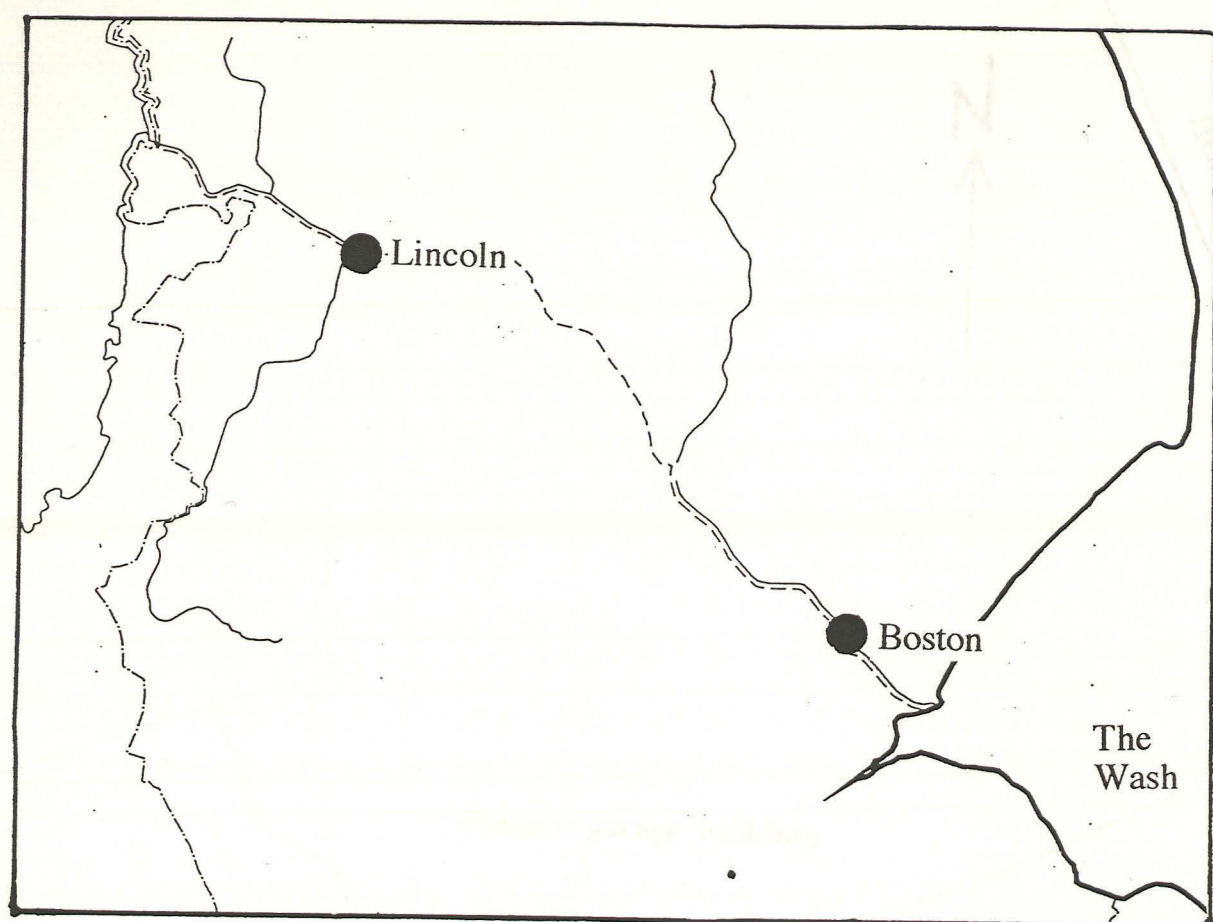


Fig. 2 Trench Locations (based on drawing A93-059-12)

3.0 Archaeological requirement

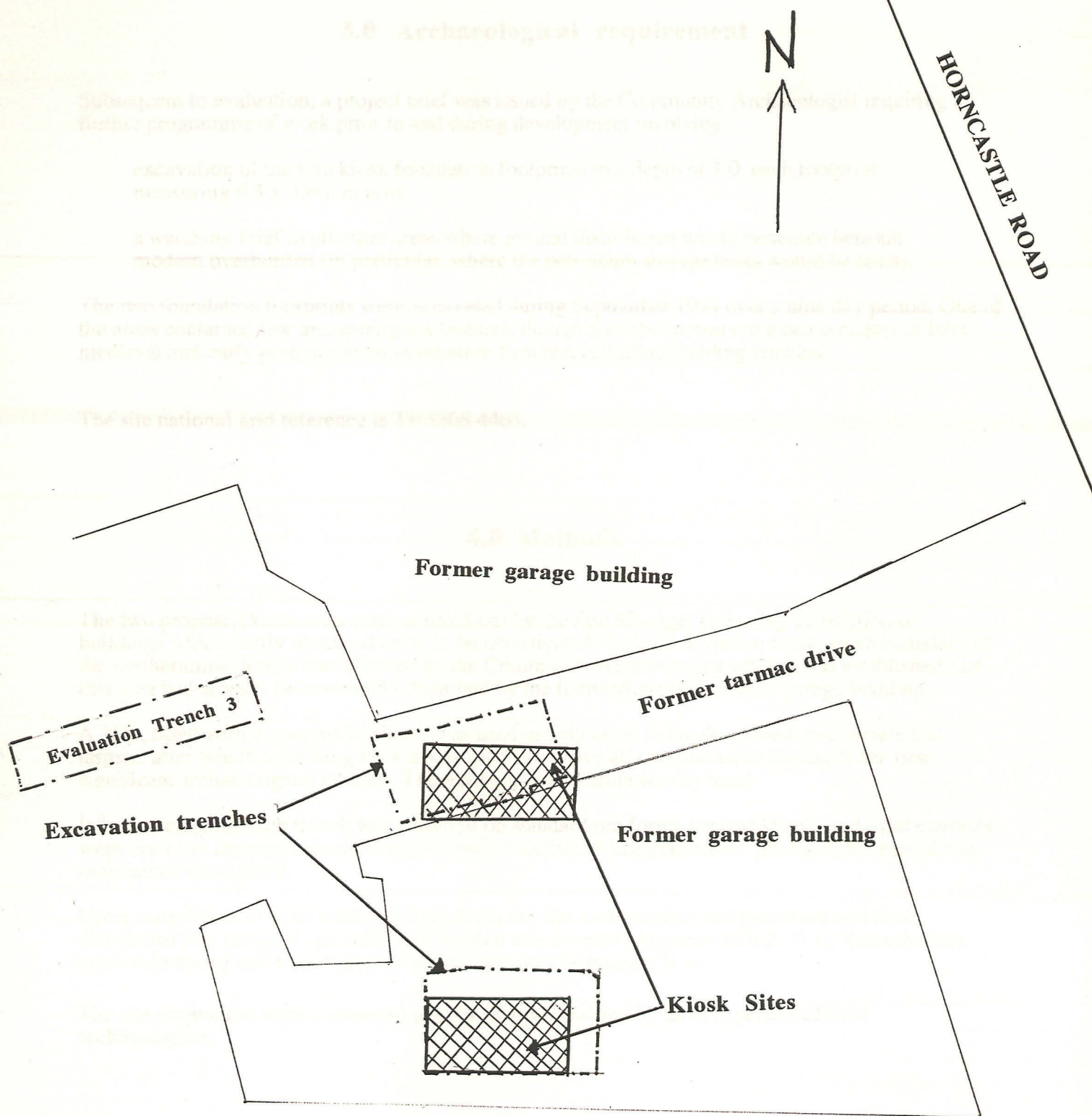
Subsequent to evaluation, a project brief was issued by the Community Archaeological requirement further programme of work prior to and during development including:

excavation of the two kiosks foundations to a depth of 1.0 m and inspection of the surrounding area.

a new drive to the site which would provide access to the site from the main road and modern overburden on the site, where the overburden was not to be removed.

The two foundations were excavated during September 1993 over a nine day period. One of the areas excavated was an area which was found to be a very good example of a late 19th century building and the other was a small building which was found to be a very good example of a late 19th century building.

The site national grid reference is 10 565 445.



5.0 Results

5.1 Trench 3 (Figs. 3 - 6)

This trench was within a drive to the site which was found to be a very good example of a late 19th century building and the other was a small building which was found to be a very good example of a late 19th century building. The trench was found to be a very good example of a late 19th century building and the other was a small building which was found to be a very good example of a late 19th century building.

Existing access to ASDA

3.0 Archaeological requirement

Subsequent to evaluation, a project brief was issued by the Community Archaeologist requiring a further programme of work prior to and during development involving:

excavation of the two kiosk foundation footprints to a depth of 1.0, each footprint measuring 6.3 x 3.6m in area

a watching brief in all other areas where ground disturbance would penetrate beneath modern overburden (in particular, where the petroleum storage tanks would be sited).

The two foundation footprints were excavated during September 1994 over a nine day period. One of the areas contained few archaeological features, though the other preserved a dense cluster of later medieval and early post-medieval occupation features, including building remains.

The site national grid reference is TF 3308 4463.

4.0 Methods

The two proposed kiosk sites were marked-out by the Site Manager following demolition of buildings which partly obscured areas to be investigated. A slight deviation to the south boundary of the northernmost trench was allowed by the Community Archaeologist when it was established that this area had already been severely disturbed by the foundations of a modern garage building.

A JCB, fitted with a pneumatic chisel, was used in both areas to break-up modern concrete and tarmac, after which a ditching bucket was used to remove all overburden to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon. Thereafter, all excavation was by hand.

Information from each trench was recorded on standard pro forma context sheets, and most contexts were drawn at appropriate scales in plan and in section. A comprehensive photographic record was maintained throughout.

Upon completion of field work, all finds from the site were washed and processed and then distributed to a range of specialists for written assessments (Appendices 9.2 - 9.4). Records were cross-referenced and a stratigraphic matrix prepared (Appendix 9.5).

The site excavation team comprised one site director assisted by three experienced field archaeologists.

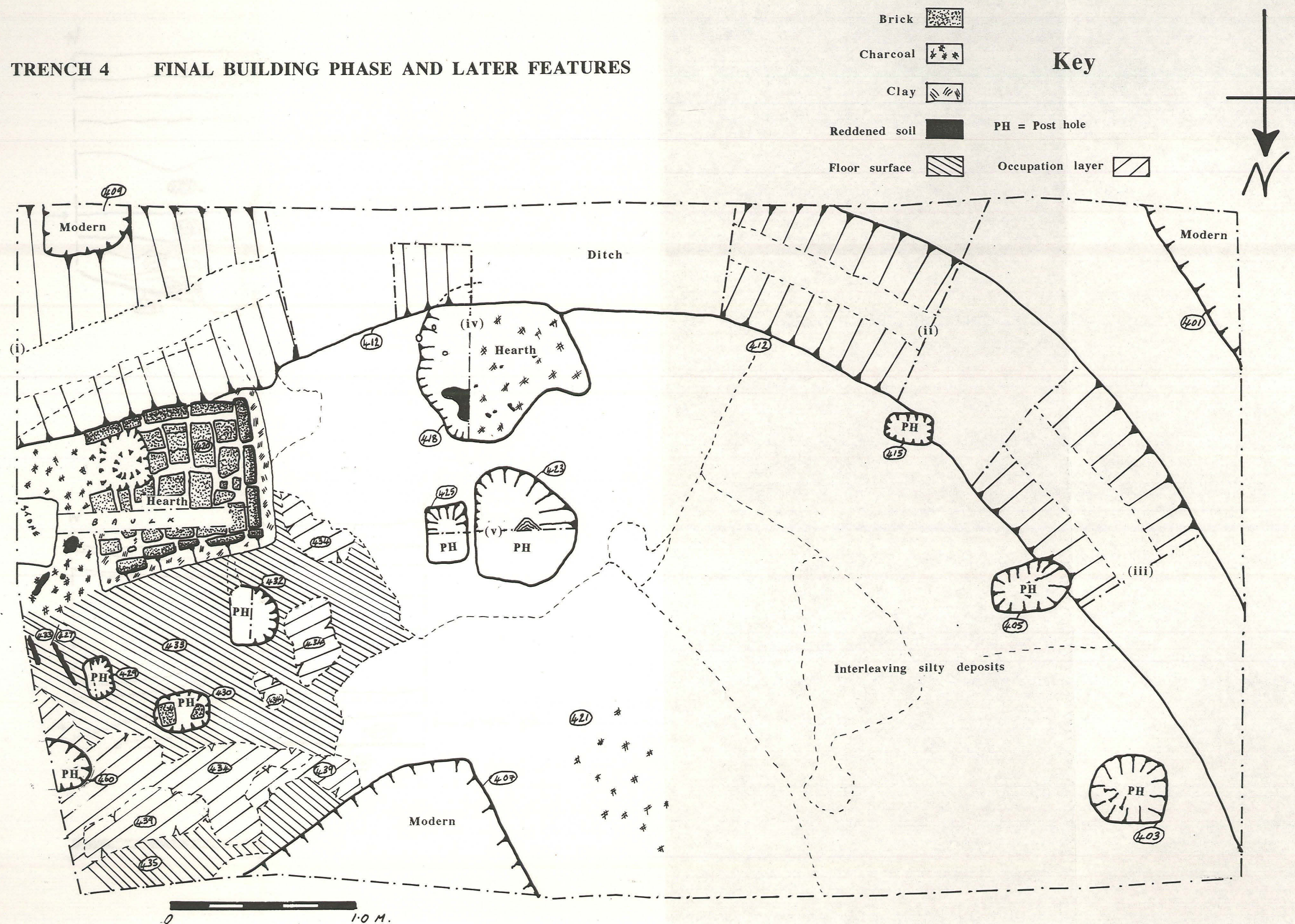
5.0 Results

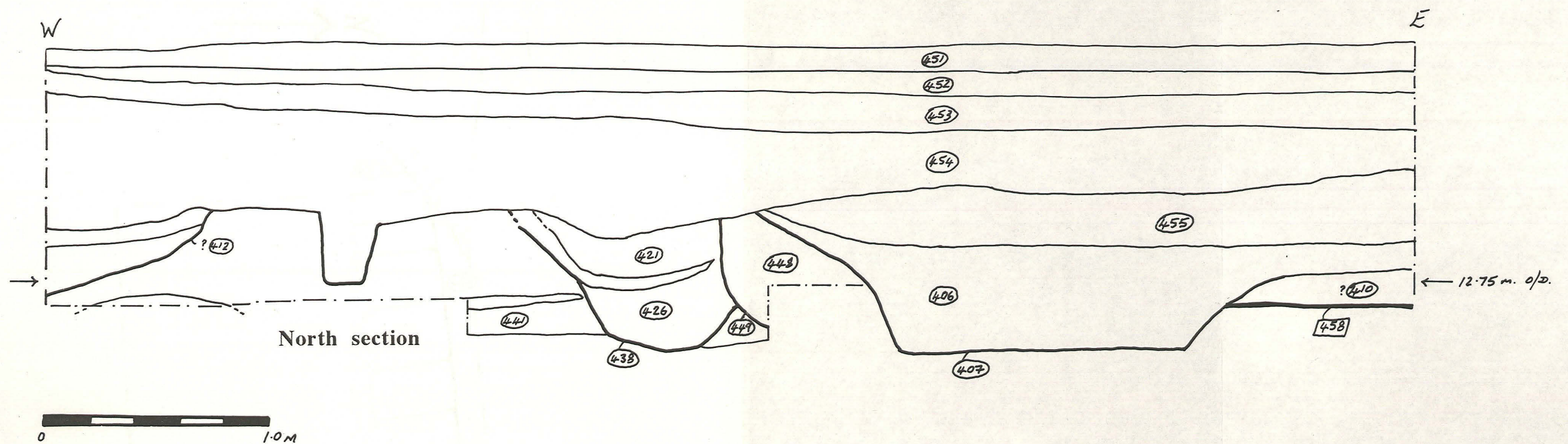
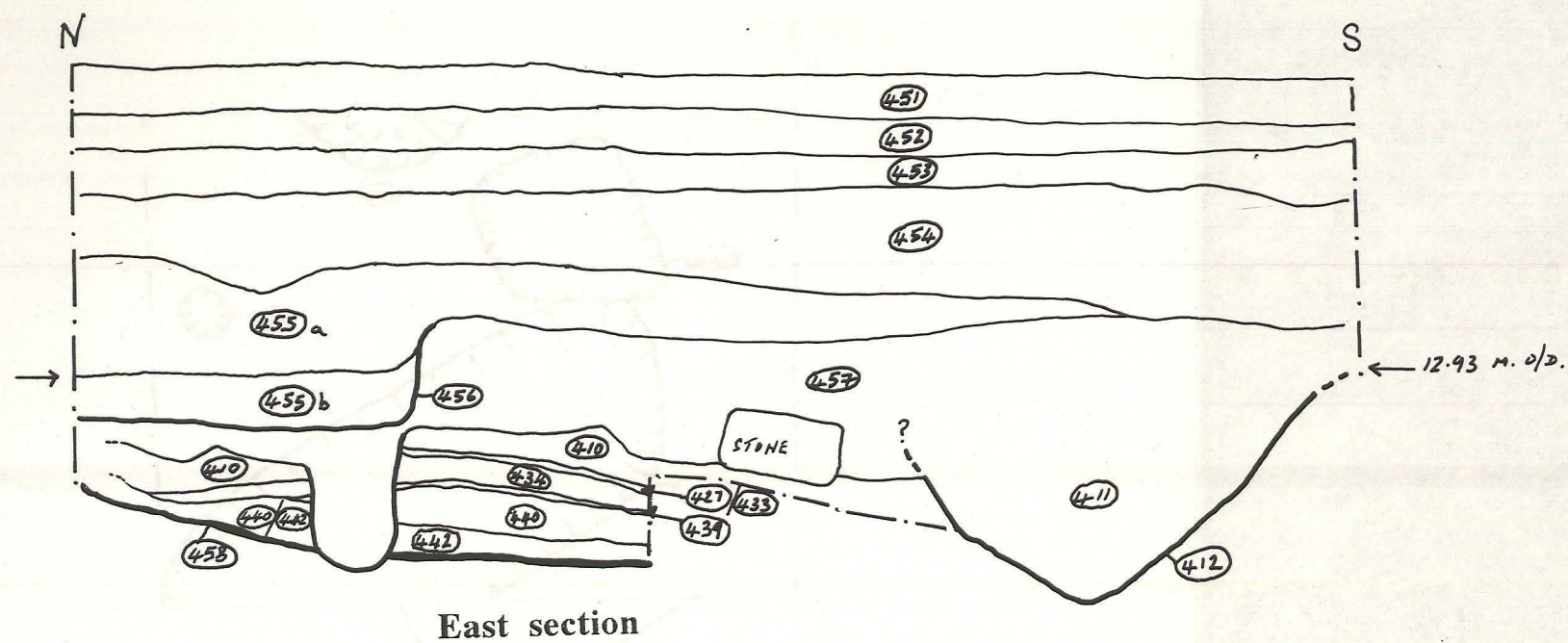
5.1 Trench 4 (Figs. 3 - 6)

This trench lay within a former garage showroom which was dismantled immediately prior to archaeological work. A considerable amount of time was required to break-up the modern concrete floor which measured approximately 15cm in thickness. Following removal of the floor, the JCB excavated level soil spits to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon.

Fig. 3

TRENCH 4 FINAL BUILDING PHASE AND LATER FEATURES

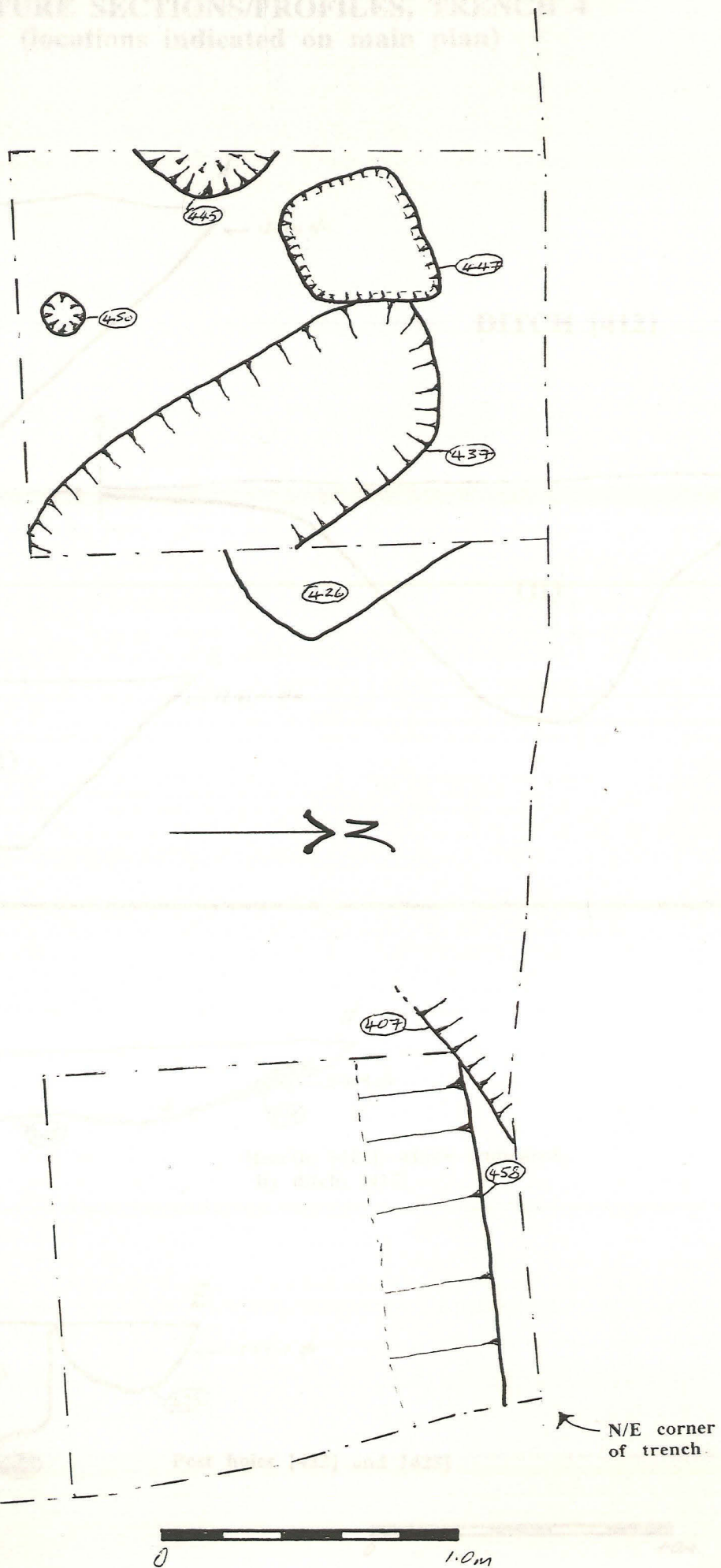




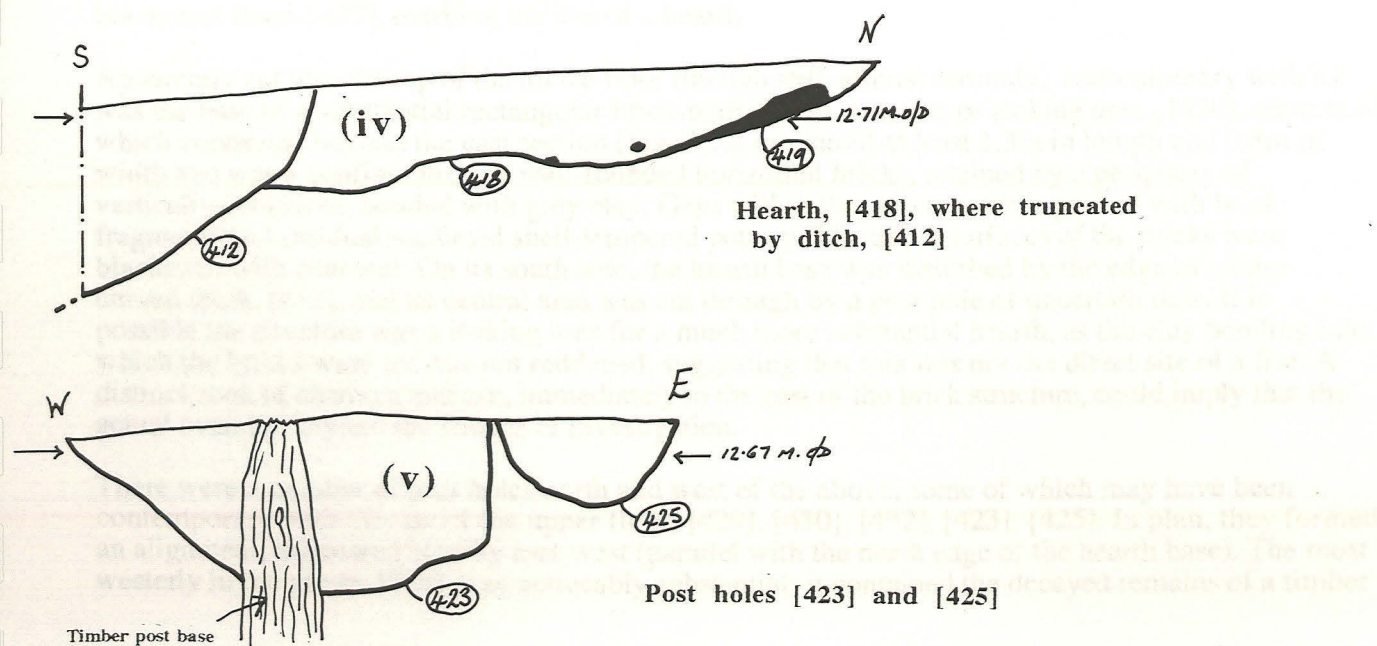
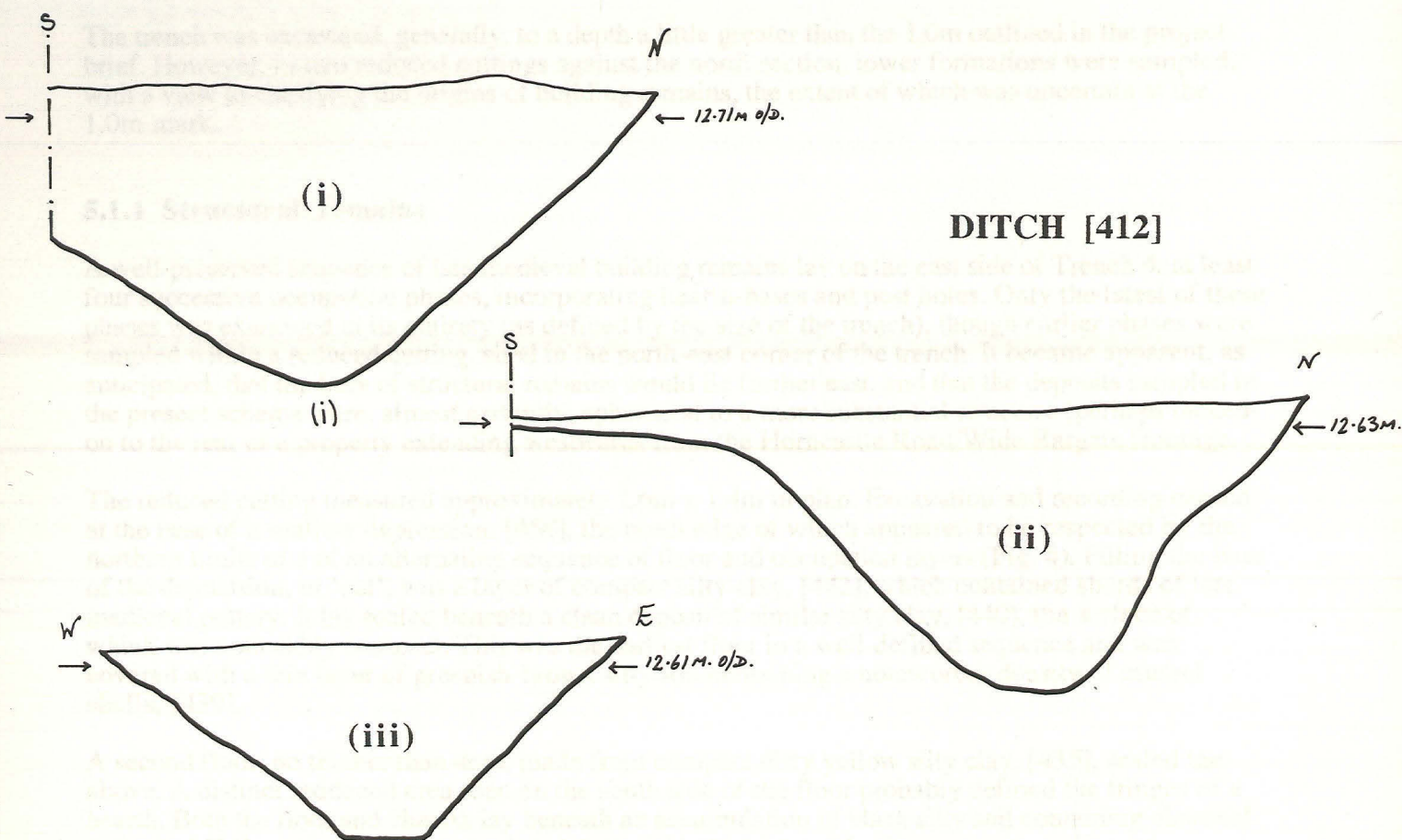
0 1.0 m

Fig. 5

TRENCH 4 PLAN OF FEATURES IN REDUCED CUTTINGS



FEATURE SECTIONS/PROFILES, TRENCH 4 (locations indicated on main plan)



0 1.0m.

The garage showroom was on an elevated site, some 0.5m higher than the modern ground surface outside of the building. This situation had been achieved by depositing substantial quantities of brick rubble and soil make-up ([452], [453], [454], [455]). The deposits were removed mechanically, as were the upper sections of the underlying matrix to a point at which archaeological features (other than those clearly of modern origin) became visible. Thereafter, all excavation was by hand.

The trench was excavated, generally, to a depth a little greater than the 1.0m outlined in the project brief. However, in two reduced cuttings against the north section, lower formations were sampled, with a view to clarifying the origins of building remains, the extent of which was uncertain at the 1.0m mark.

5.1.1 Structural remains

A well-preserved sequence of late medieval building remains lay on the east side of Trench 4: at least four successive occupation phases, incorporating hearth-bases and post holes. Only the latest of these phases was examined in its entirety (as defined by the size of the trench), though earlier phases were sampled within a reduced cutting, sited in the north-east corner of the trench. It became apparent, as anticipated, that the bulk of structural remains would lie further east, and that the deposits sampled in the present scheme were, almost certainly, ephemeral to a more substantial structure (perhaps tacked-on to the rear of a property extending westwards from the Horncastle Road/Wide Bargate frontage).

The reduced cutting measured approximately 1.6m x 1.4m in plan. Excavation and recording ceased at the base of a shallow depression, [458], the north edge of which appeared to be respected by the northern limits of a of an alternating sequence of floor and occupation layers (Fig. 4). Filling the base of the depression, or 'cut', was a layer of compact silty clay, [442], which contained sherds of late medieval pottery. It lay sealed beneath a clean deposit of similar silty clay, [440], the surface of which was noticeably compact. This was the earliest floor in a well-defined sequence and was covered with a thin layer of greenish-brown silty soil containing a noteworthy density of mussel shells, [439].

A second floor, no thicker than 4cm, made from compact dirty yellow silty clay, [435], sealed the above. A distinct reddened area seen on the south side of the floor probably defined the fringes of a hearth. Both the floor and ?hearth lay beneath an accumulation of black silty soil containing charcoal and ash, [434]; a mixture of occupation debris and industrial residue?.

The above lay beneath a further floor, [433], made from clean yellow silty soil (redeposited natural). It survived as an intermittent, widespread surface which was sampled over a much larger area, though its limits were difficult to determine, due to physical similarities between interleaving soil matrices. Close to (and disappearing behind) the east section was a compact area of reddened and blackened floor, [427], marking the site of a hearth.

Apparently cut into the top of the above floor (though still, almost certainly, contemporary with it) was the base of a substantial rectangular brick-built hearth structure or stoking area, [420], aspects of which continued beyond the east section (Fig. 3). It measured at least 1.3m in length and 0.8m in width and was a configuration of well-founded horizontal bricks, retained by a periphery of vertically-set bricks, bonded with grey clay. Gaps within the structure were packed with brick fragments and residual medieval shell-tempered pottery. The upper surfaces of the bricks were blackened with charcoal. On its south side, the hearth base was disturbed by the edge of a later curved ditch, [412], and its central area was cut through by a post hole of uncertain date. It is possible the structure was a stoking area for a much more substantial hearth, as the clay bonding into which the bricks were set was not reddened, suggesting that this was not the direct site of a fire. A distinct zone of charcoal and ash, immediately to the east of the brick structure, could imply that the actual oven lay beyond the fringes of investigation.

There were a number of post holes north and west of the above, some of which may have been contemporary with the use of the upper floor; [429], [430], [432], [423], [425]. In plan, they formed an alignment, orientated broadly east-west (parallel with the north edge of the hearth base). The most westerly in the group, [423], was noticeably substantial: it contained the decayed remains of a timber

post *in situ* and was probably a later insertion (confirmed by the presence of C16th pottery). A further post hole, [460], the top of which was examined in section, may also have been part of the main group, though (stratigraphically) it may have post-dated the demise of the building.

At a point approximately 80cm west of the brick hearth base were the remains of a shallow depression containing fired clay, [418]. Stratigraphically, it appeared to be contemporary with the more substantial hearth, its south side being similarly truncated by the curved ditch, [412]. Dark orange fired clay, which rested in the base of the depression, was the fragmentary remains of a lining, the character of which suggested that high temperatures had been achieved. Secondary in-fill, which signified the demise of the structure, [417], contained charcoal, burnt bone, fired clay fragments and sherds of late medieval pottery.

The western limits of the floor and occupation surfaces described above could not be clearly-defined, and the physical boundaries of the structure(s) to which these features related was not determined. However, it is noteworthy that, within a second reduced cutting, c. 1.7m west of the first, where a complex sequence of inter-cutting pits were excavated, no deeply-stratified floor/occupation surfaces were recorded in the sections exposed in the sides of the earth-dug features. It is likely, therefore that the pits lay immediately outside of the building(s). The flimsy character of these building remains reaffirms, therefore, the idea that they were secondary to a structure fronting Horncastle Road - possibly a lean-to type workshop.

5.1.2 Pits on the west side of the building

As the 1.0m depth limitation precluded the interpretation of merging spread-like deposits on the west side of the above, a reduced excavation cutting was positioned against the north section, with a view to identifying and recording the top of natural and comparing deposits with the sequence exposed in the more easterly 'sondage' (Fig. 5). At least two phases of inter-cutting pits were recorded, the latest of which contained sherds of C16th/17th pottery. Of an earlier phase was a single post hole, [450], which was cut through natural basal silt and lay beneath a discrete layer of greyish-brown sandy silt, [441]. The post hole, which was geographically and stratigraphically isolated, was the earliest feature to be excavated.

Three pits, which post-dated the above, were presumed to have functioned as repositories for domestic waste. Their fills contained discarded animal bones, shell fragments and broken pottery sherds. One pit, [445], contained material that was no later than the C14th.

A post hole, [449], which cut through one of the above pits, [438], contained the remains of a decayed timber post. Possibly, this related to the large post hole c. 1.5m further south, [423], which also contained preserved timber.

5.1.3 The curved ditch

Much of the southern side of the trench was occupied by a substantial curved ditch, [412], which lay partly concealed beneath the east, south and west sections (Fig.'s 3 and 6). Its north edge cut through the south side of the brick-built hearth base, [420], and part of the bowl-shaped hearth, [418], further west. It was widest on the east side (more than 1.6m), narrowing towards the west. It measured at least 40cm in depth, though its relationship with a substantial layer of dark silty soil, [457], was not determined and its true depth may have been greater. In profile, the sides formed (predominantly) a wide, shallow V-shape, breaking to an intermittent more squarely-dug level base (?cleaning channel).

Four sections were excavated through the ditch backfill to establish its form and character, and to clarify its physical relationships with features in the same broad area. Everywhere, it appeared to be filled with an homogenous dark greyish-brown silty soil containing charcoal fragments, brick fragments, animal bones and pottery sherds. Pottery was recorded from each of the excavated sections and has been dated to within the C16th/C17.

The purpose of the ditch is uncertain in all but the most basic of interpretations: drainage. There were no features on the inside of the ditch, which may have been an enclosure, perhaps defining an area of

industrial (or similar) activity. It clearly post-dated the building phase described above.

On the west side of the trench, the curved ditch was cut through by two, out of a group of three, equidistant post holes; [403], [405], and [415], which were orientated north-west to south-east. The individual fills of these post holes were identical, comprising virtually stone-free dark silty soil. In two, sherds of pottery were found, the latest being dated to the C16th/C17. The holes may once have contained posts that delineated a property boundary - a fence line, probably dating to within the later post-medieval period.

5.1.4 Modern features

There were a series of clearly-defined modern intrusive features which, for the most part, were miraculously confined to the periphery of the excavation area; pits [401], [407], [409] and [456]. In every case, the dominant backfill comprised modern-looking building rubble mixed with soil, often merging with overlying tips which were probably deposited as part of the ground-raising exercise, necessary during construction of the garage showroom. Usually they contained pottery dating to within the C18th, though one pit, [409], contained sherds of entirely modern origin (C20th).

5.2 Trench 5

A second trench was opened approximately 6.5m north of Trench 4. Its area and orientation was slightly altered following consultation with the Community Archaeologist (Fig. 2) to avoid unnecessarily removing the north wall to the former garage showroom (in which Trench 4 was sited). This second area lay within a former tarmac access leading west off Horncastle Road into an enclosed yard.

The few archaeological remains which were exposed in Trench 5 were both disappointing and surprising, given the proximity of Trench 3 which demonstrated high archaeological potential during site evaluation. An almost universal truncation of deposits was observed to depths, intermittently, exceeding 1.0m, the majority of which were occasioned during the construction of the modern access road. Beneath (or cut through) the make-up for the lowest surface were no fewer than eight service trenches (gas, water, drainage/sewage etc.) which had further obliterated earlier and potentially more significant remains. It is clear, therefore, that most of the important deposits in this area were probably removed, without record, during the construction of the former garage complex and associated infrastructure.

Following mechanical stripping (in places, through the top of natural), the trench was thoroughly cleaned and a detailed inspection made for archaeological features. Two brick-built soakaways on the north and south-west sides of the trench were clearly of modern origin, as were a number of service trenches, usually orientated east-west, and two further areas of disturbance on the north-west side, [613] and [614] (Fig. 7).

On the south side of the area, where modern truncation was particularly severe, the dark silty backfill of an extensive east-west ditch, [611], was clearly defined. Late post-medieval or modern white china was seen protruding through the top of the fill in places, though it was considered possible that some of this material amounted to contamination, introduced from later intrusive features. Two sections of the fill were removed, therefore, with a view to examining the form of the ditch and establishing its date of origin.

Both ditch sections (fills coded [606] and [612]), when excavated, contained large quantities of C19/20th pottery, with residual sherds dating to within the late medieval or post-medieval periods. No further excavation was deemed necessary. The ditch, one assumes to have been for drainage, perhaps flanking the side of a building.

In only one instance were (superficially) *in situ* deposits recorded that pre-dated the C19th or C20th (though unstratified medieval pottery was picked off the spoil heap after machining had taken place):

a small truncated pit on the north-east side of the trench, [608], largely behind the north section, contained pottery sherds from vessels that would not have been in use after the C17th.

A conspicuous absence of late medieval (or even early post-medieval) pits, ditches, or other deeply-cut features could imply that the site of Trench 5 did not lie immediately behind the rear of a property (in contrast with Trench 4). It is possible that then, as now, there was a westerly access extending off Horncastle Road (possibly just an earth track). On the other hand, it could just be that all traces of earlier activity were removed when the modern access was constructed (remains in Trench 4 would have been largely preserved *in situ* when ground raising took place during the construction of the garage showroom, immediately south of Trench 5).

Fig. 7

TRENCH 5 PLAN OF MAJOR FEATURES

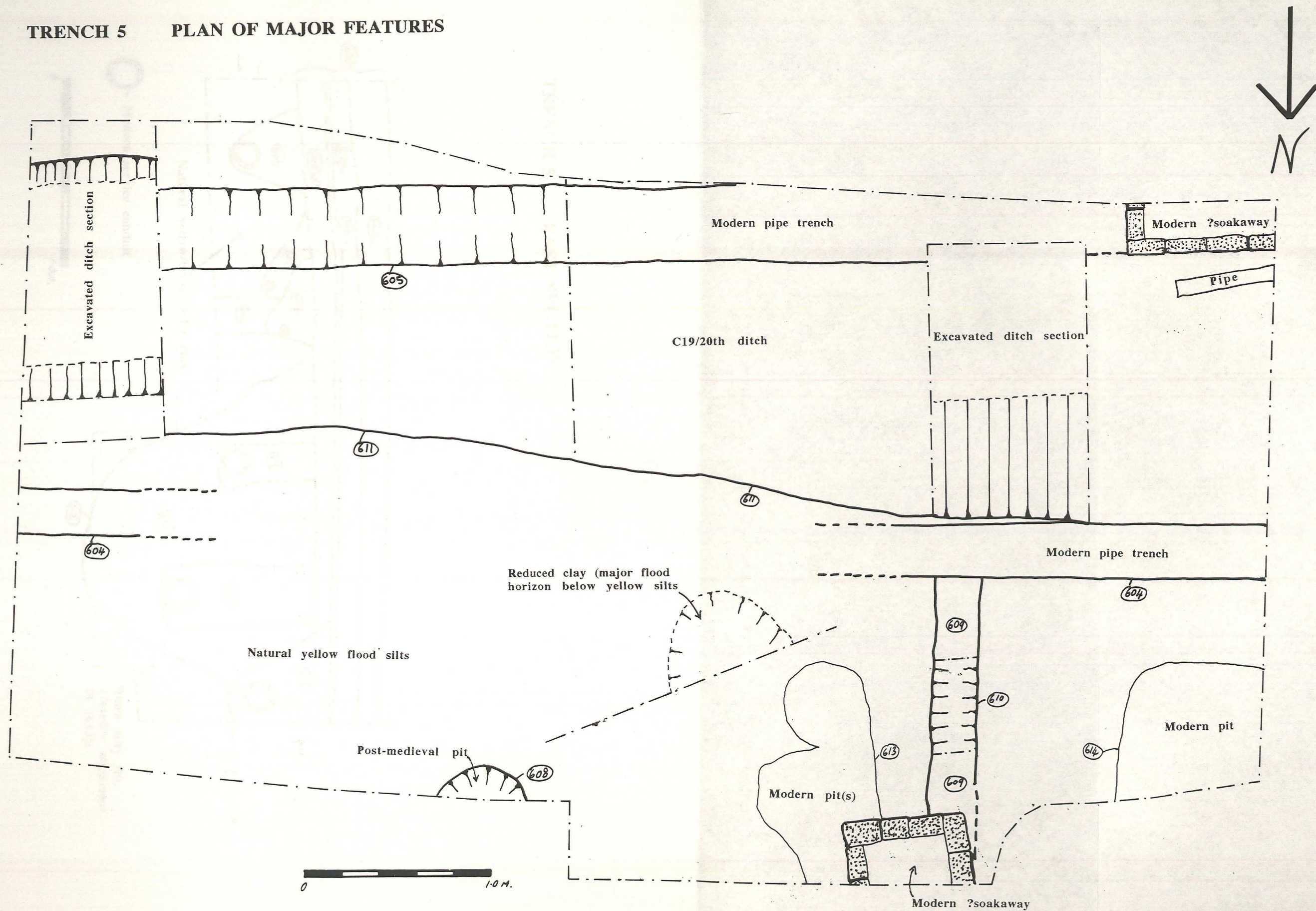
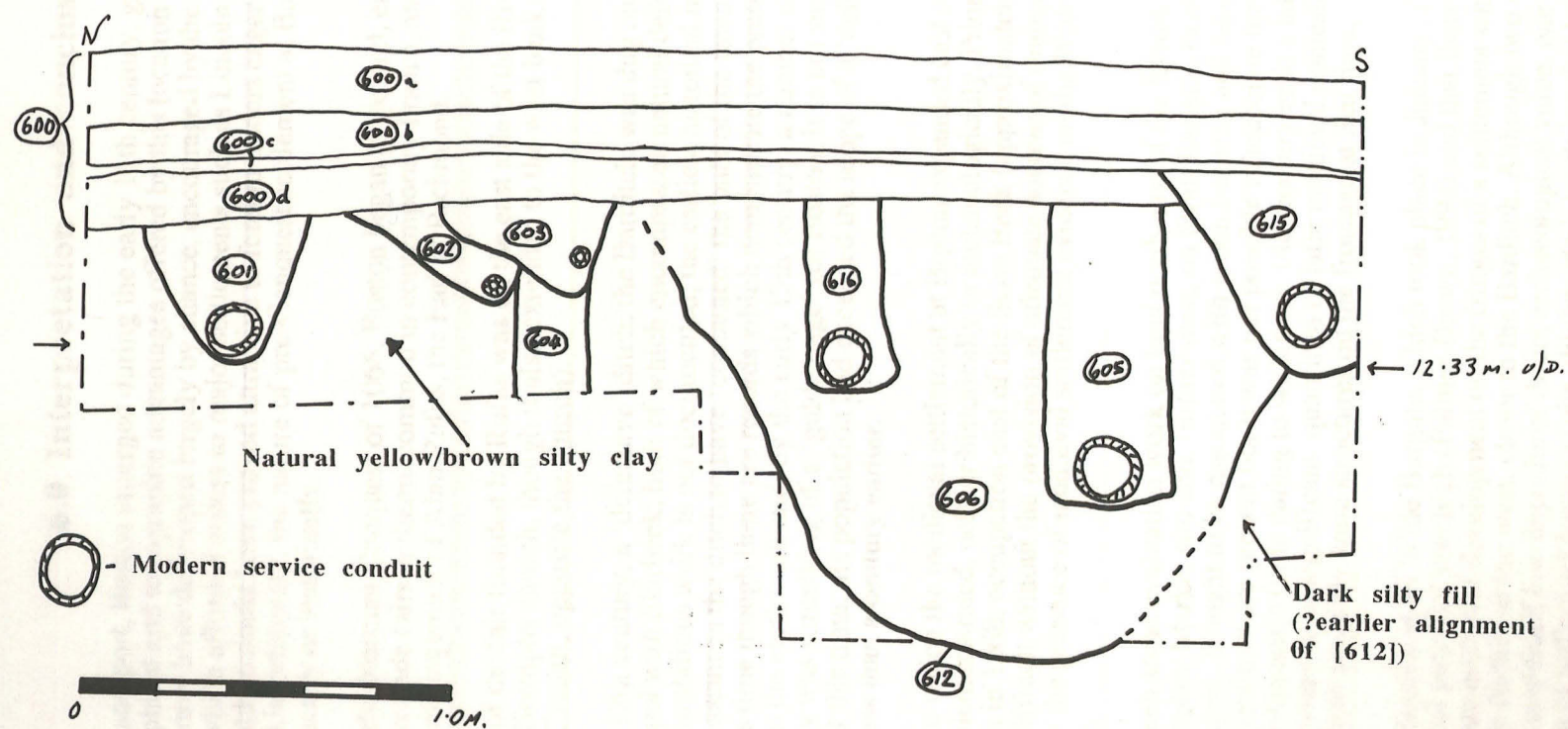


Fig. 8

TRENCH 5 EAST SECTION



6.0 Interpretation and conclusions

As a town and port, Boston emerged during the early 11th century, greatly encouraged, no doubt, by the geographical and topographic advantages offered by this location (Owen, 1984). The early settlement may have developed largely by chance, encouraged by the numerous small creeks around the Wash which afforded access to major settlements such as Lincoln via the River Witham. Such access would no doubt have proved attractive to foreign traders eager to seek-out new markets and resources. Unfortunately, the nature of pre-Conquest settlement at Boston is not well documented, archaeologically or historically.

Following the Norman Conquest of 1066, Boston began to expand, encouraged by the establishment of organised trade fairs, a theme common in contemporary France, and one applied at Boston under the careful management of Alan Rufus, the Earl of Richmond.

The centre of the fair founded by Rufus was on the east side of the River Witham in Richmond Fee, close to St Botolphs church, though it also extended to the west bank (the fair of Holland was sited in the Fee of Creoun, opposite the church).

During the 12th century, a 'defensive' ditch, the Barditch, was dug on the east side of the Witham to connect Depol with Skirbeck, both of which encompassed natural defences of their own. The exact date of this ambitious work is not documented; the earliest historical reference being 1160 (Bagley, 1986). One assumes the ditch to have 'contained' the bulk of the town on the east side of the Witham at about this time though there are records which demonstrate the presence of properties in close proximity to the earthwork and, by the early 13th century, a number of properties lay beyond it. The 13th century was something of a 'golden age' for Boston. It is not surprising, therefore, when we learn that, at this time, its population had exceeded the scope of a 'defensive' circuit which may have been built less than a century earlier.

The extent to which the medieval settlement at Boston expanded east of the Barditch has not been adequately demonstrated, neither historically or archaeologically. Prior to the cutting of the Maud Foster Drain in 1568, occupation east of the Scire Beck (approximately 50 yards further west) may have been difficult without the provision of adequate sources of drainage. This is one of the major reasons why the presence of medieval settlement evidence on the Wide Bargate site is of the greatest significance.

There has been some evaluation work on land north-east of the Barditch. At the Corporation Yard/Old Poultry Market site and, further west, on Strait Bargate, excavations exposed a series of 'dumped' layers, thought to be associated with ground-raising and land reclamation. At Strait Bargate structural remains were present but it was not possible to associate these directly with large quantities of domestic finds dating to within the 14th century or to a later phase altogether (Haynes, 1992). The presence of significant quantities of later medieval domestic and other debris would imply that there probably were structures on the frontage at that time.

The site evaluation at 29 Wide Bargate, which took place in January, 1994, demonstrated that archaeological potential was high (Palmer-Brown, 1994) and that there existed the potential for examining late medieval development on the fringes of a settlement which had previously been thought to lie further to the west, closer to the Barditch. Although two out of three areas which were investigated contained few deposits of direct archaeological value, one area, Trench 1, demonstrated a dense pattern of settlement features (pits, ditches etc.), implying that late medieval structural remains could be expected closer to the road frontage. Most of the pits and ditches contained late medieval pottery, usually dating to within the C14th/C15th. These findings, which provided a tantalising contrast with the earlier investigations at the nearby site of Corporation Yard/Old Poultry Market, and further west at Strait Bargate, suggested that, by the later medieval period, the eastern expansion of Boston was more extensive than hitherto suspected. It was important, therefore, that any development threatening these remains should be preceded by archaeological investigation.

Dating evidence (pottery), recovered from beneath the earliest floor surface associated with the present investigation suggests that the building (or lean-to) was constructed before the end of the C14th. No pottery was recovered from any of the overlying floors or occupation surfaces, except for the latest, [410], which contained the remains of ceramics that were being used within the C13th and C14th. There is no reason, therefore for the building to have been constructed any later than the C14th.

Rubbish pits, immediately west of the above, produced a range of dating evidence, spanning the C13th to C17th. Two of the pits contained material that is no later than the C14th.

By the C16th, the building (or at least its western aspect) had gone out of use or been destroyed. It was succeeded by the large circular ditch, the function of which remains uncertain.

The overall academic implications for controlled excavations at the Wide Bargate site are interesting: it is clear that some building development took place on the site by at least the C14th. The nature and extent of this development is not fully understood as the present investigation was largely restricted to areas that would have formed the rears and gardens of properties sited on the frontage. The occurrence of slag in at least four contexts (Appendix 9.4) suggests that iron smithing was taking place, in or near the building. A dense scatter of mussel shells, recorded in one occupation layer, might imply that shellfish were being processed on a large scale (and possibly sold on the frontage?).

It is unfortunate that archaeological recording was not called for during the excavation of a deep foundation trench (very close to the street frontage) immediately prior to the present scheme of investigation, as it is in this area that direct evidence would be found that might shed further light on the nature of building development during the medieval period. However, as an intermittent watching brief is currently being maintained on the site, it may be possible to retrieve further information during the excavation of service trenches near to the frontage.

7.0 Acknowledgements

Grateful thanks are expressed to our clients, Pearce Construction Ltd. for commissioning Pre-Construct Archaeology to undertake all archaeological works at the Wide Bargate site.

Thanks are also expressed to James Rackham, Jane Cowgill and Hilary Healey for specialist assessments and archive preparation, and to Philippa Brown for finds processing.

Finally, thanks go to Jim Bonnor, the Community Archaeologist, for his invaluable curatorial advice throughout the project.

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9.0 Appendices



Figure 9.0.1: A very faded photograph showing a landscape or scene, possibly a body of water and distant land, but the details are illegible due to fading.



Figure 9.0.2: A very faded photograph showing a landscape or scene, possibly a body of water and distant land, but the details are illegible due to fading.

Appendix 9.1: colour photographs



Photo. 1 General view, Trench 1, looking north from above (on the right hand side of the picture can be seen the latest floor surface and brick-built hearth base)



Photo. 2 Hearth base, [420], and associated floor, [433], looking north-east (Trench 4)

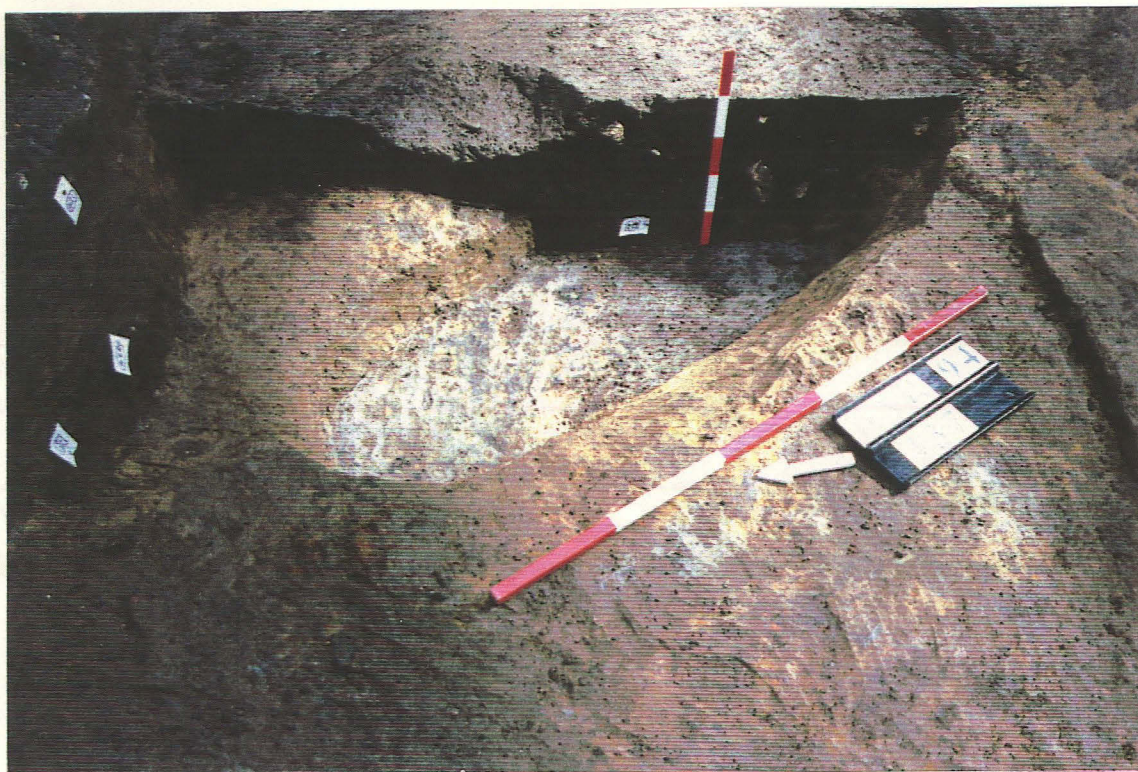


Photo. 7 Grave-shaped pit in reduced cutting, [437], looking east (Trench 4)



Photo. 8 General view, Trench 5, from above, looking north



Photo. 5 Post hole [422]/[423] with half-sectioned timber post *in situ*, looking north-east (Trench 4)

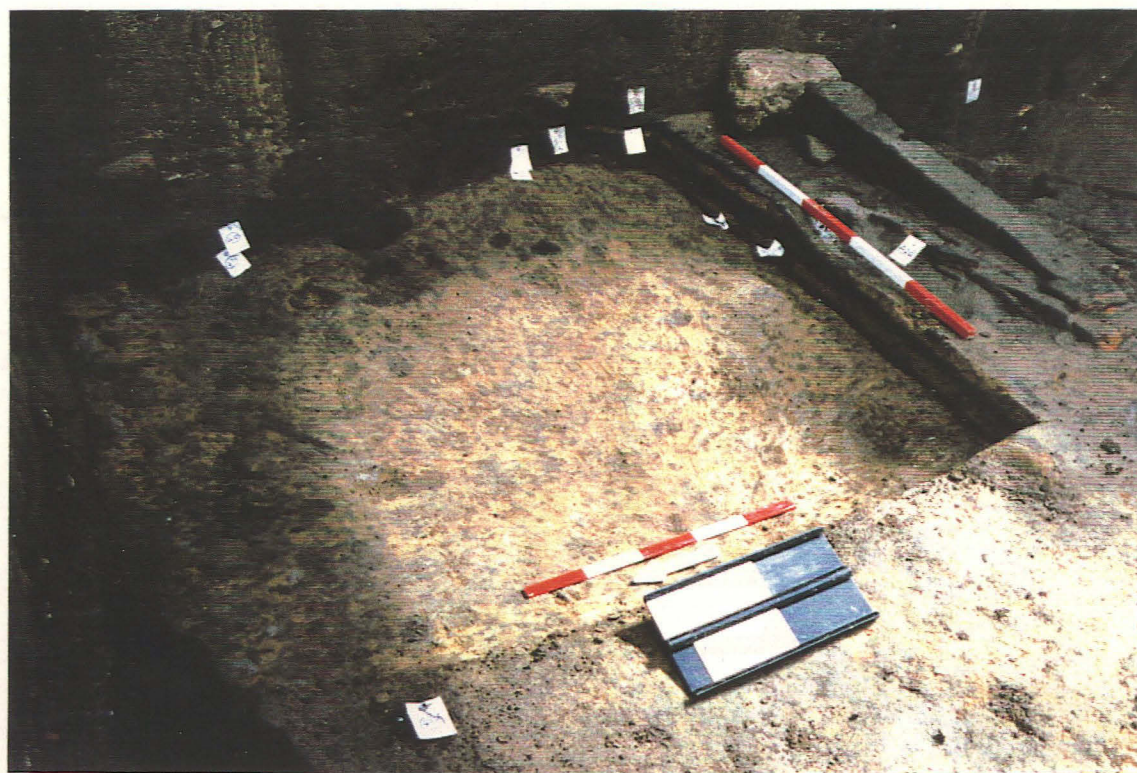


Photo. 6 Earliest building floor surface in reduced cutting, with later floors and occupation spreads in section, looking south-east (Trench 4)



Photo. 3 Hearth base, [420], from above (Trench 4)



Photo. 4 Half-section through hearth [418], where cut through by ditch, [412], looking west (Trench 4)



Photo. 9 Section through modern ditch, [611], east side, looking north-east

Appendix 9.2: pottery report

POTTERY REPORT

BAR 94

Summary

The material recovered from the site has a date range from the Early Medieval period (c.1000-1250 AD) through to the present century. Five contexts contained only medieval sherds (thirteenth to fourteenth century), although in some instances this amounts to a single sherd. Post-medieval pottery of the sixteenth to seventeenth century is to be found in thirteen contexts and two are probably of eighteenth century date.

As generally the case in Boston excavations a number of imported sherds is present.

Method

The pottery was examined macroscopically and identified from this examination and comparisons with reference collections. ^{Quantity} Presence and absence of the different wares is recorded in two tables.

The Pottery

Trench 4

The earliest sherds are those dating to the Early Medieval period (c.1000-1250). All are of a grey-brown sandy ware, well recognised in the Boston area and the Lincolnshire fenland but not securely dated from any stratified or other context. These sherds are present as residual pieces, since all occur in contexts where there is later material, contexts 410, 411 413 and 447.

Medieval pottery (c.1250-1350) constitutes the bulk of the finds (see Table). Local and regional fabrics include the products of kilns at Bourne (Healey 1969), Potterhanworth (Healey 1974) and Lincoln, with other pieces from Nottingham, Grimston (Norfolk) and Beverley (North Humberside, formerly Yorkshire). Two French sherds, representing respectively imports from the Saintonge region of south-west France (Jennings 1981, 33) and from northern France (J.G.Hurst, pers. comm.) are typical of past assemblages from the town. There are five contexts where there is no later material, 402, 410, 417, 424 and 442.

Post-medieval wares include products of the late Bourne kilns, from between the early sixteenth and the seventeenth century (Healey 1969) and the Boston kiln, operating in the early seventeenth century (White 1976). Imports represented are Raeren (sixteenth century) and Cologne/Frechen stoneware, as well as Dutch imports (Jennings 1981, 112, 116 and 134), the latter of seventeenth century date. The latest pieces in 413, 422 and 444 are of sixteenth century date. Five grey ware sherds from 410 and 426 in fabrics similar to red Dutch types, are possibly of Low Countries origin and may date back to the ^{fourteenth} fifteenth century. The pit fill of 400 is no later than the eighteenth century.

Trench 6

Of the four stratified contexts in this trench only one, 607 was not contaminated by modern material. Since there was only a single sherd of Boston kiln type ware present here, dating to the early seventeenth century, it is not possible to regard this dating as particularly significant. In each of the remaining contexts, 606 and 612 there were a few residual medieval sherds, but the majority of the sherds dated between the seventeenth and the twentieth century. The presence of a considerable quantity of medieval pottery in the unstratified material suggests a significant medieval presence on the site.

Conclusion

The range of pottery seen shows clear evidence of occupation or activity on this site in the area of Trench 4 dating at least to the thirteenth century, and continuing through to the eighteenth, with more modern disturbance in the location of Trench 6.

References

- Healey, R.H., 1969 'Bourne Ware' in Whitwell, J.B. and Wilson, C.M., Archaeological Notes 1968, Lincolnshire History and Archaeology 4, 108-9.
- Healey, R.H., 1974 'Pottery from Potterhanworth' in Marjoram, J., Archaeological Notes 1973. Lincolnshire Hist Archaeol 9, 30-31 and Fig. 33 II (title transposed).
- Jennings, S. 1981 Eighteen Centuries of Pottery from Norwich. East Anglian Archaeol 13.
- White, A.J. 1976 Boston in Archaeology in Lincolnshire and South Humberside 1975. Lincolnshire Hist Archaeol 11, 57.

BAR 94 Fabric Codes

Early Medieval

EMS Early medieval sandy ware

Medieval

BOA Bourne A ware
BOC Bourne C ware
POTT Potterhanworth ware
TAS Toynton All Saints ware
LINC Lincoln ware (embracing all types)
NOTT Nottingham ware (embracing all types)
GRIM Grimston (Norfolk) ware
BEV Beverley ware
Misc Med Unidentified medieval sherds

Post-medieval

CIST Cistercian ware
BOD Bourne D ware
BICH Bichrome ware
BOS Boston ware
MY Midlands Yellow ware
SLIP Slipware (all types)
BLACK Black glazed ware (all types)
MP Midlands Purple types
CEW Cream-colored earthenware (including blue transfer
 printed examples)
PORC Porcelain
PRAT Pratt ware
WP Willow pattern (all types)

CP Clay pipe

Mod and Tile are self-explanatory

Imports

SAINT Saintonge (med) (14 ~ 15)
(LOWC Low Countries grey ware?
NFR Northern French
RAER Raeren stoneware (post-med)
DUT Dutch (post-med)
CO/FR Cologne Frechen ('Bellarmine types') (post-med)

The animal bone from BAR94

The collection comprised a small group of 146 bone fragments from deposits of 16th, 17th and later date.

The collection is summarised in the Table 1.

TABLE 1

Number of fragments identified to each species or group.

Horse	1
Cattle	36
Pig	8
Sheep	4
Sheep or goat	31
Dog	1
Chicken	1
Goose, domestic	6
Duck, domestic	1
Gull sp.	1
Cattle size	24
Sheep size	10
Unidentified	1

In addition 21 fragments from a partial sheep skeleton were recovered from context 606, a 19th/20th century ditch.

The collection is too small to sustain analysis, but is suggestive of a domestic origin, with no evidence of industrial waste that could be associated with tanning, skinning, slaughtering or butchery.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY CONSULTANCY

Key to codes used in the cataloguing of animal bones

SPECIES		BONE		SIDE	FUSION
BOS	cattle	SKL	skull	W - whole	Records the fused/unfused condition of the epiphyses
CSZ	cattle size	TEMP	temporal	L - left side	P - proximal; D - distal; E - acetabulum;
SUS	pig	FRNT	frontal	R - right side	N - unfused; F - fused; A - anterior; C - caudal
OVCA	sheep or goat	PET	petrous	F - fragment	
OVI	sheep	PAR	parietal	TOOTH WEAR - Codes are those used in Grant, A. 1982 The use of tooth wear as a guide to the age of domestic animals, in B.Wilson, C.Grigson and S.Payne (eds) <i>Ageing and sexing animal bones from Archaeological sites</i> , 91-108.	
SSZ	sheep size	OCIP	occipital		
EQU	horse	ZYG	zygomatic	Teeth are labelled as follows in the tooth wear column:	
CER	red deer	MAND	mandible		
CAN	dog	MAX	maxilla	h ldpm4/dupm4	f ldpm2/dupm2
MAN	human	ATL	atlas	H lpm4/upm4	g ldpm3/dupm3
UKN	unknown	AXI	axis	I lm1/um1	
CHIK	chicken	CEV	cervical vertebra	J lm2/um2	
GOOS	goose, dom	TRV	thoracic vertebra	K lm3/um3	
LEP	hare	LMV	lumbar vertebra		
UNB	indet bird	SAC	sacrum		
MALL	duck, dom.	CDV	caudal vertebra	ZONES - zones record the part of the bone present. The key to each zone on each bone is on page 2	
GULL	gull sp.	SCP	scapula		
		HUM	humerus		
		RAD	radius		
		MTC	metacarpus	MEASUREMENTS - Any measurements are those listed in A.Von den Driesch (1976) <i>A Guide to the Measurement of Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites</i> , Peabody Museum Bulletin 1, Peabody Museum, Harvard, USA	
		MC1-4	metacarpus 1-4		
		INN	innominate		
		ILM	ilium		
		PUB	pubis		
		ISH	ischium		
		FEM	femur		
		TIB	tibia		
		AST	astragalus		
		CAL	calcaneum		
		MTT	metatarsus		
		MT1-4	metatarsus 1-4		
		PH1	1st phalanx		
		PH2	2nd phalanx		
		PH3	3rd phalanx		
		LM1-LM3	Lower molar 1 - molar 3		
		UM1-UM3	upper molar 1 - molar 3		
		LPM1-LPM4	lower premolar 1-4		
		UPM1-UPM4	upper premolar 1-4		
		DLPM1-4	deciduous lower premolar 1-4		
		DUPM1-4	deciduous upper premolar 1-4		
		MNT	mandibular tooth		
		MXT	maxillary tooth		
		LBON	long bone		
		UNI	unidentified		
		STN	sternum		
		INC	incisor		
		TTH	indet. tooth		

ZONES - codes used to define zones on each bone

SKULL - 1. paraoccipital process

2. occipital condyle
3. intercornual protuberance
4. external acoustic meatus
5. frontal sinus
6. ectorbitale
7. entorbitale
8. temporal articular facet
9. facial tuber
0. infraorbital foramen

MANDIBLE

1. Symphyseal surface
2. diastema
3. lateral diastemal foramen
4. coronoid process
5. condylar process
6. angle
7. anterior dorsal ascending ramus posterior M3
8. mandibular foramen

VERTEBRA

1. spine
2. anterior epiphysis
3. posterior epiphysis
4. centrum
5. neural arch

SCAPULA

1. supraglenoid tubercle
2. glenoid cavity
3. origin of the distal spine
4. tuber of spine
5. posterior of neck with foramen
6. cranial angle of blade
7. caudal angle of blade

HUMERUS 1. head

2. greater tubercle
3. lesser tubercle
4. intertuberal groove
5. deltoid tuberosity
6. dorsal angle of olecranon fossa
7. capitulum
8. trochlea

RADIUS

1. medial half of proximal epiphysis
2. lateral half of proximal epiphysis
3. posterior proximal ulna scar and foramen
4. medial half of distal epiphysis
5. lateral half of distal epiphysis
6. distal shaft immediately above distal epiphysis

ULNA

1. olecranon tuberosity
2. trochlear notch- semilunaris
3. lateral coronoid process
4. distal epiphysis

METACARPUS -

1. medial facet of proximal articulation, MC3
2. lateral facet of proximal articulation, MC4
3. medial distal condyle, MC3
4. lateral distal condyle, MC4
5. anterior distal groove and foramen
6. medial or lateral distal condyle

FIRST PHALANX

1. proximal epiphysis
2. distal articular facet

INNOMINATE

1. tuber coxae
2. tuber sacrale + scar
3. body of ilium with dorso-medial foramen
4. iliopubic eminence
5. acetabular fossa
6. symphyseal branch of pubis
7. body of ischium
8. ischial tuberosity
9. depression for medial tendon of rectus femoris

FEMUR

1. head
2. trochanter major
3. trochanter minor
4. supracondyloid fossa
5. distal medial condyle
6. lateral distal condyle
7. distal trochlea
8. trochanter tertius

TIBIA

1. proximal medial condyle
2. proximal lateral condyle
3. intercondylar eminence
4. proximal posterior nutrient foramen
5. medial malleolus
6. lateral aspect of distal articulation
7. distal pre-epiphyseal portion of the diaphysis

CALCANEUM

1. calcaneal tuber
2. sustentaculum tali
3. processus anterior

METATARSUS

1. medial facet of proximal articulation, MT3.
2. lateral facet of proximal articulation, MT4
3. medial distal condyle, MT3
4. lateral distal condyle, MT4
5. anterior distal groove and foramen
6. medial or lateral distal condyle

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE OF ANIMAL BONES FOR BAR94

SITE	CON.	SPEC.	BONE	NO	SIDE	FUS	ZONES	TOOTH WEAR	COMMENTS
BAR94	402	SUS	AST	1	L		12		
BAR94	402	OVCA	HUM	1	L	DF	6789		CUT MARKS ACROSS LATERAL AND MEDIAL SIDES
BAR94	404	CSZ	RIB	1	F				MIDSHAFT FRAG
BAR94	404	OVCA	INN	1	R	EF	7		
BAR94	404	CSZ	SCP	1	F				FRAG BLADE
BAR94	404	SSZ	LBON	1	F				SHAFT FRAG
BAR94	404	BOS	ULN	1	F				DIST SHAFT FRAG
BAR94	404	BOS	RAD	1	L				SHAFT FRAG WITH ULNAL F
BAR94	404	EQU	RAD	1	R		6		DIST SHAFT-END CHOPPED-SHAFT CHOPPED
BAR94	410	SUS	TIB	1	L	DN	7		
BAR94	410	BOS	INC	1	R			SL WEAR	
BAR94	410	GOOS	PH1	1	W	PF	12		
BAR94	410	OVCA	TIB	1	L				MIDSHAFT FRAG
BAR94	410	CSZ	RIB	1	F				MIDSHAFT FRAG
BAR94	410	OVCA	TIB	1	L		4		MIDSHAFT FRAG
BAR94	410	OVCA	TIB	1	L		4		SHAFT-SMALL IMMATURE-CUT MARKS ON SHAFT
BAR94	410	CAN	MAND	1	L		37	H-J	TOOTH ROW COMPRESSED
BAR94	411	UNI	SKL	1	F				FRAG NASAL?
BAR94	411	GULL	RAD	1	L				PROX HALF-SIMILAR TO BLACK HEADED
BAR94	411	BOS	CEV	1	F				LAT FRAG-POST & ANT ZYGA
BAR94	411	BOS	PH1	1	R	PF	12		
BAR94	411	BOS	PH2	1	L	PF	12		
BAR94	411	BOS	PH3	1	R		1		
BAR94	411	CSZ	CEV	1	F				POST ZYGA
BAR94	411	SUS	MAND	1	L		23		
BAR94	411	OVCA	INN	1	R		23		CHOPPED ANT & POST
BAR94	411	BOS	PH2	1	F	PF			
BAR94	411	OVCA	PH1	1	R		2		
BAR94	411	CSZ	SKL	1	F				DORSAL FRAG
BAR94	411	OVCA	MTT	1	R				MIDSHAFT
BAR94	411	OVCA	UM3	1	R			K10	

SITE	CON.	SPEC.	BONE	NO	SIDE	FUS	ZONES	TOOTH WEAR	COMMENTS
BAR94 411		BOS	LM3	1	L		K12		
BAR94 411		BOS	MTP	1	F	DF	4		DIST ARTIC FRAG
BAR94 411		OVI	SKL	1	L				PARIETAL FRAG
BAR94 411		GOOS	HUM	1	F				SHAFT
BAR94 411		BOS	FEM	1	F				MIDSHAFT-POROUS-JUV
BAR94 411		CSZ	UNI	1	F				POROUS SHAFT FRAG
BAR94 411		BOS	RAD	1	F				MIDSHAFT FRAG-CHOPPED
BAR94 413		CSZ	RIB	1	F				SHAFT FRAG
BAR94 413		BOS	TRV	1	F		5		BASE SPINE
BAR94 413		CHIK	ULN	1	R				PROX END DAMAGED
BAR94 413		SUS	INN	1	R				PROX HALF ILM-CHOPPED
BAR94 416		OVCA	MTC	1	R		125		DIST CHEWED-SHAFT CHOPPED
BAR94 416		BOS	MAN	1	L		2		FRAG
BAR94 416		OVCA	TIB	1	R		4		PROX SHAFT-PROX CHEWED
BAR94 416		SSZ	RIB	1	F				CUT SHAFT FRAG
BAR94 416		OVCA	MTT	1	F				SHAFT FRAG
BAR94 416		OVCA	UM2	1	L		J13		
BAR94 416		GOOS	TIB	1	L		345		DISTAL HALF-ERODED ?JUV
BAR94 416		GOOS	TIB	1	R		345		DIST END-ERODED-SMAE IND AS ABOVE
BAR94 417		CSZ	RIB	1	F				SHAFT FRAG-CHEWED-CUT
BAR94 417		CSZ	SKL	3	F				
BAR94 417		BOS	SKL	1	F				FRONTAL FRAG
BAR94 417		BOS	SKL	1	F		1		FRAG OCCIP-CHOPPED
BAR94 417		BOS	FEM	1	F	DN	5		BURNT DIST CONDYLE
BAR94 417		BOS	SKL	3	F				BURNT FRAGMENT
BAR94 417		BOS	MAX	1	R		J12		
BAR94 417		BOS	UM2	1	L		J15		
BAR94 421		BOS	PH1	1	F	PF			LATERAL HALF-CHOP MARKS
BAR94 421		OVCA	UM3	1	R		K7		
BAR94 421		OVCA	INC	1	L				MED WEAR
BAR94 421		GOOS	ULN	1	L				FRAG DISTAL END
BAR94 421		OVCA	MTC	1	R		12		PROX HALF-KNIFE CUTS-PROB MALE
BAR94 422		OVCA	MTT	1	R		12		SHAFT CHOPPED

SITE	CON.	SPEC.	BONE	NO	SIDE	FUS	ZONES	TOOTH WEAR	COMMENTS
BAR94	422	OVCA	UM2	1	L		J13		
BAR94	422	CSZ	LBON	1	F				SHAFT FRAG
BAR94	422	SSZ	UNI	1	F				FRAG-JUVENILE
BAR94	422	BOS	SKL	2	F				NASAL FRAGS
BAR94	426	BOS	HUM	1	F				PROX SHAFT-2 PIECES
BAR94	426	CSZ	LBON	1	F				SHAFT FRAG
BAR94	426	BOS	HYD	1	F				PROX END
BAR94	426	CSZ	RIB	1	F				SHAFT FRAG
BAR94	426	SSZ	RIB	1	F				SHAFT FRAG
BAR94	426	OVCA	RAD	1	R	PF	123		ROBUST
BAR94	426	OVCA	HUM	1	L	DF	6789		
BAR94	426	BOS	INC	1	L			MED-WELL WORN	
BAR94	426	SUS	FEM	1	L	DN	567		UNFUSED EPIPHYSIS
BAR94	426	OVCA	MAND	1	R		7	I14J13K11	
BAR94	426	SSZ	CEV	1	F				DORSO-LATERAL FRAGMENT-POST-ZYGA
BAR94	426	OVCA	RAD	1	R		3		SHAFT FRAGMENT-CHOPPED
BAR94	426	CSZ	UNI	1	F				INDET FRAG.
BAR94	426	CSZ	SKL	1	F				FRAG
BAR94	426	OVCA	SKL	1	L		6		2 FRAGS-POROUS-POSS PATHOLOGICAL
BAR94	426	SUS	TTH	1	F			I/J16	BROKEN M1 OR M2-VERY WORN
BAR94	426	CSZ	UNI	1	F				INDET.FRAGMENT
BAR94	426	SUS	MAND	1	F		5		ARTIC ONLY-IMMATURE
BAR94	436	BOS	SKL	1	L				NASAL BONE-POST CUT OFF
BAR94	436	BOS	FEM	1	R	DN	7		PORTION OF UNFUSED DIST EPIPHYSIS
BAR94	436	SSZ	RIB	1	F				SHAFT FRAG
BAR94	436	CSZ	LMV	1	F		5		POST-PART OF NEURAL ARCH
BAR94	443	BOS	MAND	1	L		45		ASCENDING RAMUS-CHOPPED
BAR94	444	BOS	MAND	1	L			fg10h15I14	PERMANENT TEETH VISIBLE BENEATH
BAR94	444	GOOS	SCP	1	R				MIDSHAFT
BAR94	447	CSZ	LBON	1	F				SHAFT FRAG.
BAR94	447	BOS	SKL	1	L		2		KNIFE MARKS ABOVE CONDYLE
BAR94	606	SSZ	RIB	1	R				SHAFT-DISTAL CHOPPED
BAR94	606	SSZ	TRV	1		ANCN	45		

SITE	CON.	SPEC.	BONE	NO	SIDE	FUS	ZONES	TOOTH WEAR	COMMENTS
BAR94	606	CSZ	RIB	1	F				SHAFT FRAGMENT
BAR94	606	OVCA	MAND	1	L		4		DORSAL PART OF ASCENDING RAMUS
BAR94	606	OVCA	MTC	1	F				SHAFT FRAGMENT
BAR94	606	SSZ	UNI	1	F				SHAFT FRAG.-PROB HUMERUS
BAR94	606	OVCA	TIB	1	L				MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT
BAR94	606	OVI	MTC	1	L	DF	12345		PROB MALE-GL=136.4-BP=26.7-BD=29.7
BAR94	606	OVI	SKL	1			234		POSTERIOR SKULL-HORNLESS
BAR94	606	BOS	TIB	1	L				MIDSHAFT-VERY LARGE-SHAFT SAWN
BAR94	606	CSZ	LBON	1	F				MIDSHAFT FRAG
BAR94	606	CSZ	RIB	1	R				PROX END-CUT MARKS ON SHAFT
BAR94	606	BOS	STN	1	F				CHOPPED STERNAL FRAG
BAR94	606	SUS	PH1	1	R	PF			
BAR94	606	CSZ	UNI	1	F				INDET FRAGMENT
BAR94	606	OVCA	TIB	1	R				MIDSHAFT-CUT MARKS ON SHAFT
BAR94	606	BOS	LM3	1	R		K16		
BAR94	606	OVI	ATL	1	L				
BAR94	606	CSZ	TRV	1	F				LATERAL FRAG
BAR94	606	OVCA	UM2	1	L		J9		
BAR94	606	OVI	SKEL						PARTIAL SKELETON-SEE BELOW
BAR94	607	OVCA	FEM	1	R		4		SLIGHTLY POROUS-CUT MARK ON SHAFT
BAR94	612	SSZ	RIB	1	F				MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT
BAR94	612	OVCA	MTT	1	F				MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT
BAR94	612	OVCA	TIB	1	R				MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT
BAR94	612	MALL	HUM	1	L				DISTAL 2/3'S

SHEEP PARTIAL SKELETON - CONTEXT 606

SITE	CON.	SPEC.	BONE	NO	SIDE	FUS	ZONES	TOOTH WEAR	COMMENTS
			TIB	1	L	PNDF	4567		
			TIB	1	R	DF	4567		
			FEM	1	R	PFDJ	12345678		VERY BOWED SHAFT, 2 FRAGS
			FEM	1	L	DJ	14567		VERY BOWED SHAFT, 3 FRAGS
			SCP	1	R	DF	1235		
			INN	1	R	EF	3579		IN 3 PIECES
			MAND	1	L		457 J10K3		3 PIECES
			MAND	1	R		45 J10		2 PIECES
			MAX	1	L		I12J9		
			MAX	1	R		I12		
			ULN	1	R	PF	123		
			RIB	1	R	PN			PROX END
			RIB	1	F				SHAFT FRAG
			CAL	1	L	PF	123		COMPLETE
			ATL	1	W				
			AXI	1	W	AN	1245		
			CEV3	1	W	CJAN	1245		
			CEV4	1	W	CNAN	145		
			TRV	1	F	CN			LATERAL HALF
			LMV	1	F	AJ	45		
			LMV	1	F	CN			FRAG CENTRM

Appendix 9.4 Archive of fired clay and industrial waste

BULK FINDS RECORDING SHEET

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT		Mus. Acc. No.	Sitecode	Context
			BAR94	410
KEY	TYPE	COUNT/WEIGHT	COMMENTS	
BONE	ANIMAL			
	HUMAN			
CERAMIC TOBACCO PIPES	STEMS			
	BOWLS			
GLASS (Post-1700, bottle and window; all modern)	BOTTLE			
	WINDOW			
	OTHER			
IRON	NAIL			
LEATHER	WASTE			
	SCRAP			
MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS	COAL	Gms		
	SHELL			
	SLAG	Gms		
	STONE			
	SYNTHETIC			
	WOOD			
	FIRE CLAY	Gms	SEE BELOW	
COMMENTS:				
FIRE CLAY				
x14	356GMS SOME OXID SOME REDUCED ALL ORGANIC TEMPERED			
x10	79 GMS AS ABOVE BUT ALL WITH 1 FLATTISH SURFACE "THEY VARY IN APPEARANCE AND COMPOSITION, SO ARE PROBABLY FROM MORE THAN 1 'STRUCTURE'			
x2	OXIDISED 11 GMS REDUCED FIRE CLAY WITH SOME ORGANIC TEMPER SEEM TO BE SHAPED 4 ODD 4 OBJECT??			
x3	21GMS ORGANIC TEMPER, OXIDISED, REDUCED SURFACES. PINK/PURPLE FABRIC USUALLY ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES OFTEN INVOLVING SAWT			
DIS = DISCARDED. ALL OTHER OBJECTS KEPT				

SLAG RECORDING SHEET

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT

Sitecode

BAR 94

Mus. Acc. No.

[illegible]

BULK FINDS RECORDING SHEET

CITY OF LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT

Mus. Acc. No.

Sitecode

Context

BAR94

421

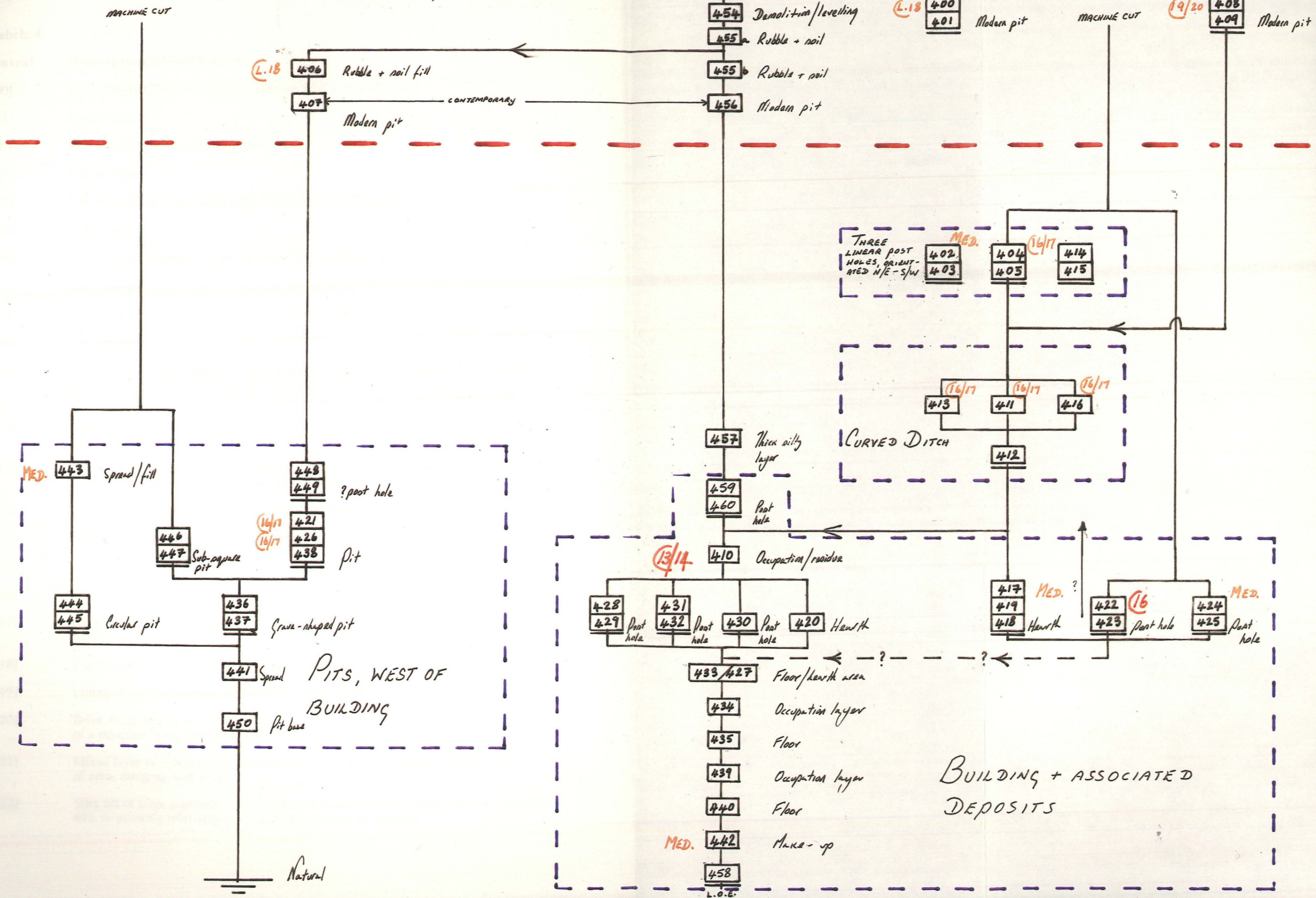
KEY	TYPE	COUNT/WEIGHT	COMMENTS
BONE	ANIMAL		
	HUMAN		
CERAMIC TOBACCO PIPES	STEMS		
	BOWLS		
GLASS (Post-1700, bottle and window; all modern)	BOTTLE		1
	WINDOW		
	OTHER		
IRON	NAIL		
LEATHER	WASTE		
	SCRAP		
MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS	COAL	Gms	
	SHELL		
	SLAG	Gms	
	STONE		
	SYNTHETIC		
	WOOD		
	FIRE CLAY	x2 8 Gms	ORGANIC TEMPER, 1x SURFACE, OXIDISED.

COMMENTS:

DIS = DISCARDED. ALL OTHER OBJECTS KEPT

WIDE BARGATE, BOSTON

MATRIX, TRENCH 4



Appendix 9.6: Context classification list

Trench 4

Context	Description/Classification
[400]	Fill of ?early C20th feature (pit), extreme S/W corner of trench
[401]	Cut for above
[402]	Post hole fill, W side of area (?post-med)
[403]	Cut for above
[404]	Fill of post hole (associated with [402]/[403] - ?post-med.)
[405]	Cut for above
[406]	Fill of large, squarely-dug pit, N side of area (modern)
[407]	Cut for above
[408]	Fill of steep-sided modern feature, S/E corner of trench
[409]	Cut for above
[410]	Large area of burnt, mixed soil containing ash, charcoal, occasional fire-shattered stones, pottery, slag + daub-like material (?collapsed hearth/furnace lining). In N/E and E area, sealing top of hearth base [420]. ?Residue from furnace/hearth
[411]	Silty fill of excavated section of curved ditch [412], south side of trench. Contained pottery, bone, charcoal flecks
[412]	Cut for above. Curved ditch, extending from south side of east section, curving across south side of area, eventually disappearing in west section.
[413]	Section of fill in ditch [412] (west of [411]). Descriptively similar to [411]
[414]	Post hole fill; associated with post holes [401] and [403]
[415]	Cut for the above
[416]	Section of fill within ditch [412]: the westernmost of three excavated sections
[417]	Backfill of small earth-dug hearth (cut through by ditch [412]): soil mixed with burnt bone and ash
[418]	Cut for the above: oval depression
[419]	Lining of burnt clay associated with the above; fired to a dark orange
[420]	Brick-built, square hearth/oven base, sealed beneath [410]: possibly the stoking area of a structure lying largely beneath east section. Cut by ditch [420].
[421]	Mixed layer of compact soil containing many inclusions. Located on north side of area, merging with [410]
[422]	Silty fill of large post hole in central area of trench. Rotten timber post base found in situ, so possibly relatively modern. Top truncated by machine

- [423] Cut for the above
- [424] Fill of shallow post hole immediately east of post hole [422]/[423]
- [425] Cut for the above
- [426] Fill of north-south gully below [421] in reduced cutting, north-central area. Contained by [438]
- [427] Burnt area on extreme east side of floor surface [433]. ?Hearth base associated with occupation of building/lean-to
- [428] Fill of shallow post-hole, sealed beneath [410], immediately west of hearth base [420]. Probably contemporary
- [429] Cut for the above. Cuts through [433]/[427]
- [430] Sub-rectangular post hole, north of hearth base [420]. Fill contained two upright brick fragments; possibly packing. Possibly contemporary with [428]/[429].
- [431] Fill of sub-rectangular post hole on north side of hearth base [420]. Sealed beneath [410]. possibly contemporary with the above two post holes.
- [432] Cut for the above
- [433] Intermittent thin layer of clean redeposited natural silt, defined over much of east area in zone around hearth base [420]; latest in series of earth floors, common to east side of area, perhaps delineating boundary of building/lean-to. Sealed beneath [410]
- [434] Accumulation of black silty lenses, below floor [433], above floor [435]. Possibly industrial residue, rather than domestic (ie paucity of purely domestic remains)
- [435] Compact silty clay floor surface below [434], north-east side of area (in reduced cutting)
- [436] Fill of grave-shaped pit. Cut by [438], contained by [437]. Function uncertain
- [437] Cut for the above
- [438] Cut associated with [426]. Dug through [436].
- [439] Lenses of dirty greyish-brown silt below floor surface [435] in reduced cutting, north-east area. Contained frequent mussel shells. Occupation surface - ?workshop area at back of building once selling mussels on frontage? Overlies [440]
- [440] Primary earth floor in reduced cutting. Below [439], above [442]
- [441] Dirty mixed layer on north-west side of area. Seals features cut through natural in central reduced cutting. Cut by [437] and [445]
- [442] Below floor [440] in reduced cutting. Compact silty clay, possibly levelling/ make-up
- [443] Mixed silty layer sealing [444], north-central area, reduced cutting
- [444] ?Not described. Fill of [445]

- [445] Small pit-like feature, sectioned on west side of north-central reduced cutting
- [446] Fill of pit-like feature in reduced cutting, [447], north-central area. Grey silty clay, charcoal flecks
- [447] Cut for the above. Dug through [437]
- [448] Fill of post hole seen in north section. Probably late as contained decayed post and could be contemporary with large central post hole [422]/[423]
- [449] Cut for the above
- [450] ?base of post hole seen in reduced north-central cutting. Fill identical to [441], with which it merged. Cut into natural
- [451] Modern concrete surface within ?former garage showroom
- [452] Hardcore below [451]
- [453] Redeposited natural silt below [452]
- [454] Thick modern demolition horizon below [453] (?from early C20th building), used as levelling
- [455] Two deposits seen in east and north sections below rubble [454], contained in pit-like feature and over-spilling on south side. Contained ?C19/20th pottery. Possible dumping/levelling as part of pre-construction programme
- [456] Cut for the above
- [457] Homogenous layer of dark silty soil, largely machine-excavated, seen in north, east and south sections. Possibly earlier than ditch [412]. ?Dump/accumulation
- [458] Cut for shallow E-W depression, apparently 'containing' floor/occupation layers associated with late/post-med building
- [459] Post hole fill; possibly contemporary with other post holes on N. side of hearth [420]
- [460] Post hole cut; possibly contemporary with other post holes on N. side of hearth [420]

Trench 5

Context

Classification

- [600] Composite of several layers of modern concrete and tarmac, forming upper strata. Machine-excavated/modern
- [601] Cut for modern drainage trench (pipe trench) below modern concrete
- [602] Cut for modern drainage trench (pipe trench) below modern concrete
- [603] Cut for modern drainage trench (pipe trench) below modern concrete
- [604] Cut for modern drainage trench (pipe trench)?
- [605] Modern east-west pipe trench

- [606] Fill of east-west C19th ditch, lying on south side of area
- [607] Fill of small ?rubbish pit (?C17th)
- [608] Cut for above
- [609] Fill of shallow, modern, E-W linear feature, west side of trench
- [610] Cut for above
- [611] Cut, large E-W modern ditch
- [612] Section of fill associated with the above (removed on west side of trench)
- [613] Fill of, possibly two, modern pits, north-west side of trench (not excavated)
- [614] Fill of modern pit-like feature, north-west corner of trench (not excavated)

9.7 Site Archive

The basic site archive (incorporating the evaluation archive) comprises the following:

- 159 context sheets (in black A4 binder)
- x3 colour slide films
- x4 colour print films
- misc. admin (stored in card files)
- x14 scale drawings (plans + sections)

- x1 large box of animal bone
- x3 boxes of pottery and tile
- x7 individual finds (currently with CCM conservation laboratory)

The above is currently being arranged to form an ordered, integrated archive which will be deposited with City & County Museum, Lincoln.