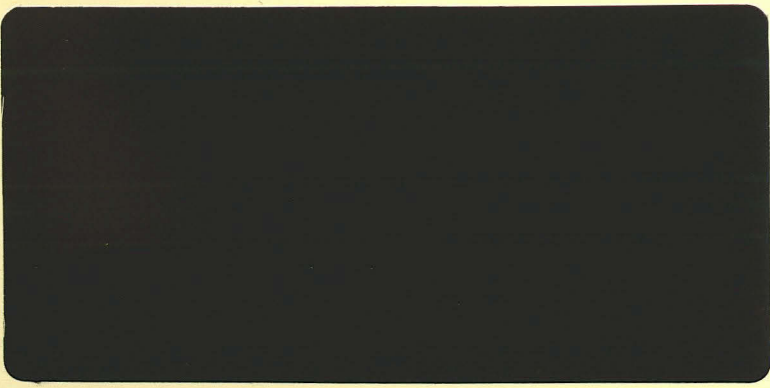


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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
DURING DEVELOPMENT AT
ROSE COTTAGE, BACK LANE,
OLD BOLINGBROKE,
LINCOLNSHIRE.
(OBBL00)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES



19 JAN 01
Lincolnshire County Council
Lincolnshire County Council

EVENT 411529
SOURCES 416319 416320
PRA 43905 4181161

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
DURING DEVELOPMENT AT
ROSE COTTAGE, BACK LANE,
OLD BOLINGBROKE,
LINCOLNSHIRE.
(OBBL00)**

Work Undertaken For
Mr & Mrs H Morris

December 2000

Report Compiled by
Steve Thomson Bsc (Hons)

Planning Application No: S/018/00196/00
National Grid Reference: TF 3509 6484
City and County Museums Accession No. : LCNCC 2000.151

A.P.S. Report No: 181/00



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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Rose Cottage, Back Lane, Old Bolingbroke, Lincolnshire, as the site lies close to Bolingbroke Castle and development was liable to disturb medieval remains.

During the course of the groundworks, three phases were identified; modern deposits, post-medieval deposits and natural deposits. A quantity of post-medieval ceramics and ceramic building material was recovered.

No deposits associated with medieval activity or the Bolingbroke pottery industry were encountered.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

A watching brief is defined as 'a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons within a specified area or site on land or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed' (IFA 1997).

2.2 Planning Background

A planning application (S/018/00196/00) was submitted to East Lindsey District Council for an extension to an existing dwelling on Back Lane, Old Bolingbroke. Permission was granted subject to a condition requiring the implementation of a programme of archaeological observation and recording (archaeological watching brief) during groundworks.

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Mr H. Morris to undertake the archaeological watching brief on the 3rd

July 2000. The investigation was carried out in accordance with the requirements of the specification (Appendix 1) produced by APS and approved by the County Archaeological Officer.

2.3 Site Location

Old Bolingbroke lies 18km west of Skegness and 27km south of Louth, in the administrative district of East Lindsey (Fig. 1). Back Lane is situated on the south side of the village, immediately east of Bolingbroke Castle. The site lies on the west side of Back Lane in the Garden of Rose Cottage at National Grid Reference TF 3509 6484 (Fig. 2).

2.4 Soils and Topography

Old Bolingbroke lies at the base of the Lincolnshire Wolds at a height of approximately 30m OD. The site lies on fairly level ground. Local soils are Wickham 2 Association, which are extensive where thin loamy drift covers Jurassic and Cretaceous clay shales (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 351).

2.5 Archaeological Setting

The earliest historical reference to Bolingbroke is in the Domesday Book, c.1086 AD, where 70 acres of meadow, a church, a new market and three mills are recorded (Foster and Longley 1976), suggesting an established village by the 11th century.

The origins of the village name, *Bullingabroc*, translated from old English to mean, 'the brook of the people of Bulla' (Ekwall 1974) may, however, suggest an earlier date for the establishment of the settlement, the name being strongly suggestive of a Saxon origin rather than medieval (Thompson 1992).

The major medieval focus to the village is the castle itself. However, excavations in 1965 (Thompson 1966) revealed evidence of a probable 11th to 12th century occupation on Dewy Hill (Fig.2), c.700m to the northwest of the development area. Dating discrepancies in the pottery recovered could suggest a possible prehistoric or Anglo-Saxon origin for this enclosure. Yet the site was certainly occupied in the medieval period and Thompson suggests a fortified hall was present at Dewy Hill until a new site was sought in the valley, c.1220-1230 AD, and the current site of Bolingbroke Castle established.

The castle is first recorded in 1232 and 1243 when, on the death of Randolph de Blundevill, Earl of Chester, it passed to his sister Hawise, and on her death to the crown (Thompson 1974). de Blundevill had the title, Earl of Lincoln, conferred upon him in 1217 and embarked on an ambitious castle building programme; Beeston (Cheshire), Chartley (Staffordshire.) and probably Bolingbroke. Bolingbroke castle shares architectural similarities with both Beeston and Chartley.

The castle reached its apogee during the late 13th and early 14th century as the administrative centre of the estates of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln. It became the residence of John of Gaunt, First Duke of Lancaster, in the 1360s and his son, Henry Bolingbroke, born in 1366, later became King Henry IV (*ibid*). After 1399, on becoming crown inheritance, the castle served merely as an administrative centre with a prison and courthouse.

Royalist troops briefly held the castle during the English Civil War and were besieged by Parliamentary troops who occupied the church of St. Peter and Paul (White 1856). However, they fled following the parliamentary victory at the battle of Winceby in 1643, after which the castle was

described in 1650 by a parliamentary surveyor as 'demolished'. The last visible remains of the southern towers disappeared in the 19th century (Thompson 1974).

During the 17th and 18th centuries Bolingbroke is known to have had a series of small potteries, though these may have been in existence as early as the 1500's (Healey 1994). Excavations to the east of the village have recorded brick built kilns associated with pottery of 17th and 18th century date (*ibid*). A common form of Bolingbroke ceramic is the pancheon, a large multi-purpose vessel.

Archaeological investigations at Castle View (LAS 1996) recovered scatters of 13th century pottery and an undated ditch. Castle View is believed to be the site of the kilns of local potter, Robert Stanney who died in 1691 (Healey 1994). The Bolingbroke pottery industry fell into decline by the end of the 18th century and at the beginning of the 19th a new settlement, New Bolingbroke, was established to the south, causing the renaming of the original village to Old Bolingbroke, with market rites transferred to New Bolingbroke in 1821 (Ellis 1994).

An archaeological evaluation undertaken to the west of Hagnaby Road, on the west side of Bolingbroke Castle, recorded undated, post-medieval and modern features and recovered medieval pottery from residual contexts (Herbert 1997).

3. AIMS

The aim of the watching brief was to determine the form, function and spatial arrangement of any archaeological remains encountered during the groundworks and interpret those remains through the analysis of a completed record.

4. METHOD

Foundation trenches were excavated to a depth of 1.2m using a mechanical mini-digger.

The sides of the trenches were inspected and hand cleaned at close intervals and the bases of the trenches were hoed to reveal features and deposits in plan. The depth and thickness of each deposit was measured from the ground surface. Each deposit or feature was allocated a unique reference number (Context Number) with an individual written description. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and an annotated plan was produced. A photographic record was compiled, depicting the site during groundworks and the recorded deposits. The spoil from the excavations was monitored and searched using a trowel to recover finds that may assist in the interpretation of the site.

The records of deposits excavated during development and the finds that were recovered were examined. A list of contexts appears as Appendix 2 and the finds are detailed in Appendix 3.

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

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis, three phases of deposits were identified;

- 5.1 Phase 1- Natural deposits
- 5.2 Phase 2 - Post-medieval Deposits
- 5.3 Phase3 - Modern Deposits

5.1 Phase 1 - Natural Deposits

The earliest deposit encountered was a firm, yellowish grey clay (009) observed 0.13m deep to the level of excavation and was identified as a natural geological deposit.

5.2 Phase 2 - Post-medieval deposits

Overlying the natural, (009) was a firm, dark greyish brown, clayey silt (006), 0.90m thick containing occasional charcoal fragments and small pebbles. This represented a substantial dumped deposit. Two sherds of Bolingbroke ware of 15th - 17th century date, from a jug and pancheon, were recovered from the deposit along with a 14th -16th century sherd of Bolingbroke-Toynton type ware. A further piece of tile, probably of local manufacture was also recovered.

Within (006) was a firm, greyish brown, clayey silt, 0.40m thick, containing frequent coal fragments (008). This deposit represented a single dumping episode. A sherd of German stoneware jug, of later 16th century date was recovered from this deposit with a fragment of cattle rib.

Cut into (006), a linear feature or gully, aligned east-west, 0.88m wide x 0.32m deep (005) was filled by a firm, yellowish red, silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks (004). A fragment of ceramic building material, again of probable local manufacture, was recovered from the fill of the gully (004).

5.3 Phase 3 - Modern Deposits

Sealing the phase 2 post-medieval deposits was a firm, mid-brown silt containing charcoal fragments and occasional ceramic building material fragments (003). This 0.30m thick deposit represented the subsoil. Pottery of 19th and 20th century date, post-medieval brick and tile along with two pieces

of animal bone, one sheep sized fragment evidencing signs of sawing, were recovered from this layer.

Overlying (003) was a friable, mid brown silt, 40mm thick, which represented the topsoil.

An external, circular brick built well, 0.80m in diameter (001) was recorded in the southeast corner of the footprint of the extension. Overlying the well was a firm, dark greyish brown, clayey silt containing occasional brick fragments (002). This deposit, 0.70m thick to the limit of excavation, represented built-up ground and demolition debris connected with previous outbuildings which occupied the east portion of the site.

A 0.40m thick, friable, dark brown silt (007) represented the modern topsoil.

6. DISCUSSION

Phase 1 (009) represented the natural geology of the site and is consistent with recorded soils from other investigations in the area.

Phase 2 deposits evidenced post-medieval activity, including a 0.90m depth of dumped deposits (006 and 008). The dumped material was cut by a small gully (005), possibly connected with drainage, which was subsequently backfilled.

The finds from (006) and (008) would seem to indicate possible post-medieval occupation or activity either on the site or within the immediate vicinity. In particular, the German Stoneware, may indicate moderate affluence

Modern deposits (Phase 3) were encountered in (007) and (003), topsoil and subsoil. A dark, greyish brown clayey silt (002), contained brick fragments and represented

built-up ground related to a previous porch type building which had been attached to Rose Cottage. The well (001) apparently did not go out of use until approximately 40 years ago and is probably of 19th century date.

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Rose Cottage, Back Lane, Old Bolingbroke, Lincolnshire, as the site lay adjacent to Bolingbroke Castle and development may have disturbed medieval remains. No medieval deposits were revealed during the groundworks with only post medieval and modern deposits identified. This may suggest an agricultural use of the development site during the medieval period with direct occupational evidence from the castle not extending into the area.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr. H Morris, who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Denise Drury and this report was edited by Denise Drury and Tom Lane.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Denise Drury
Site Supervisor: Rachael Hall
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
CAD Illustration: Mark Dymond, Steve Thomson
Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Post-Excavation Analyst: Steve Thomson

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1969 David & Charles reprints

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

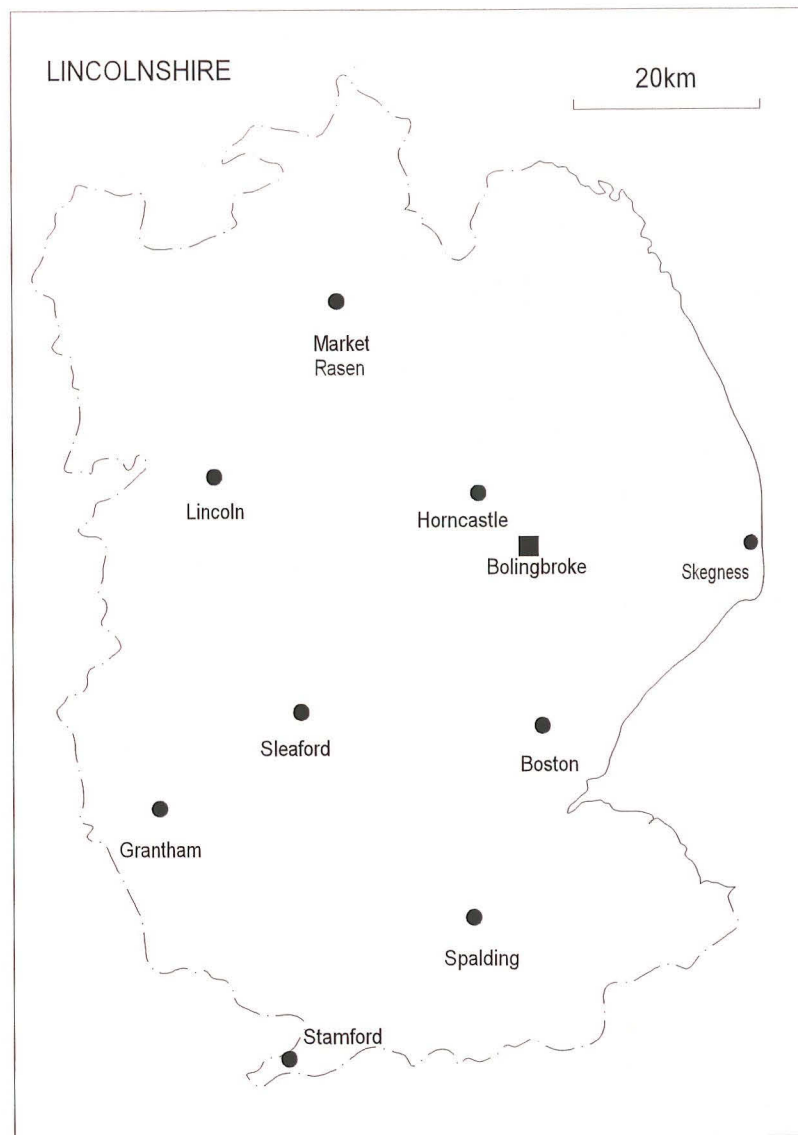


Figure 1 General Location Plan

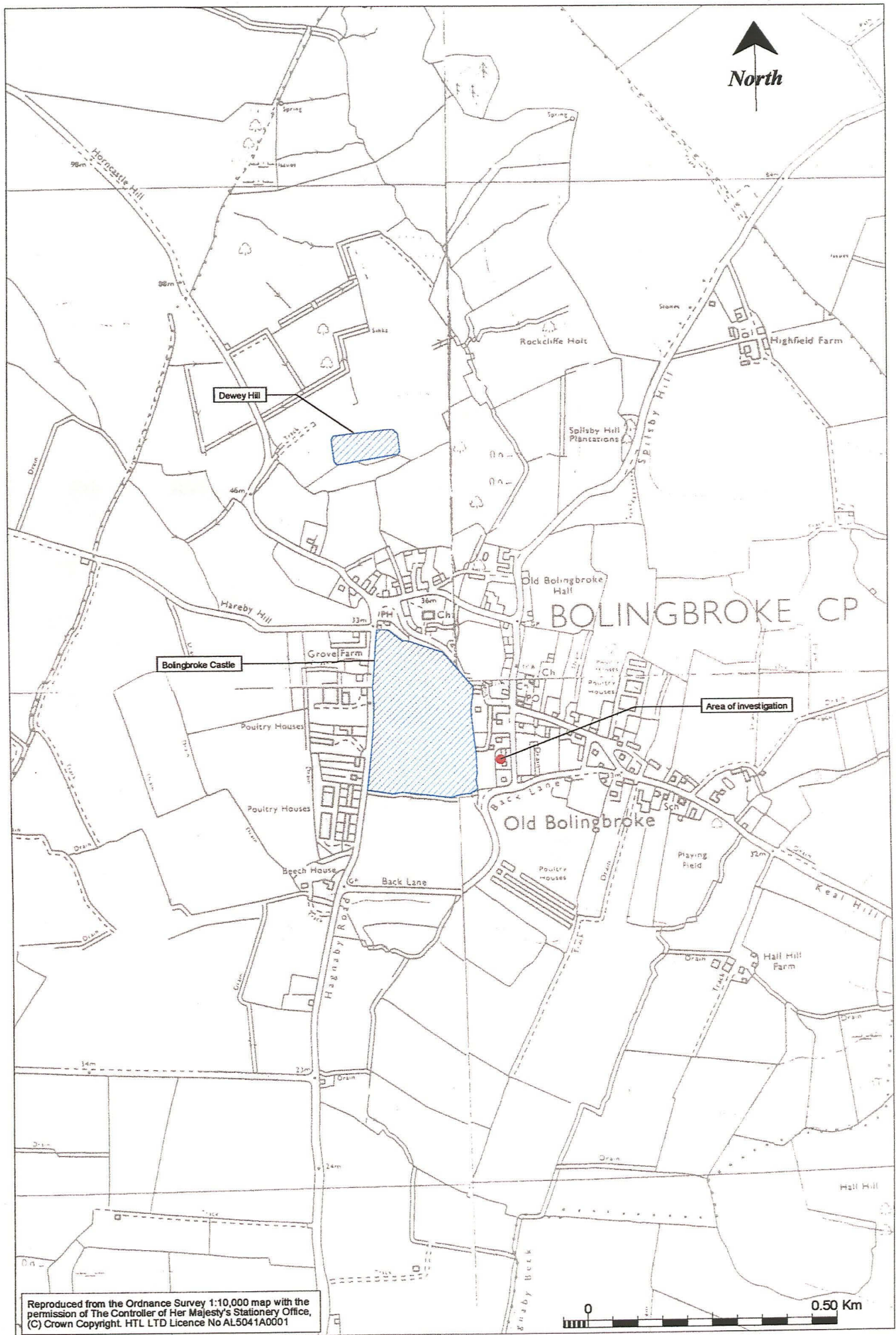


Figure 2 Location plan and archaeological setting

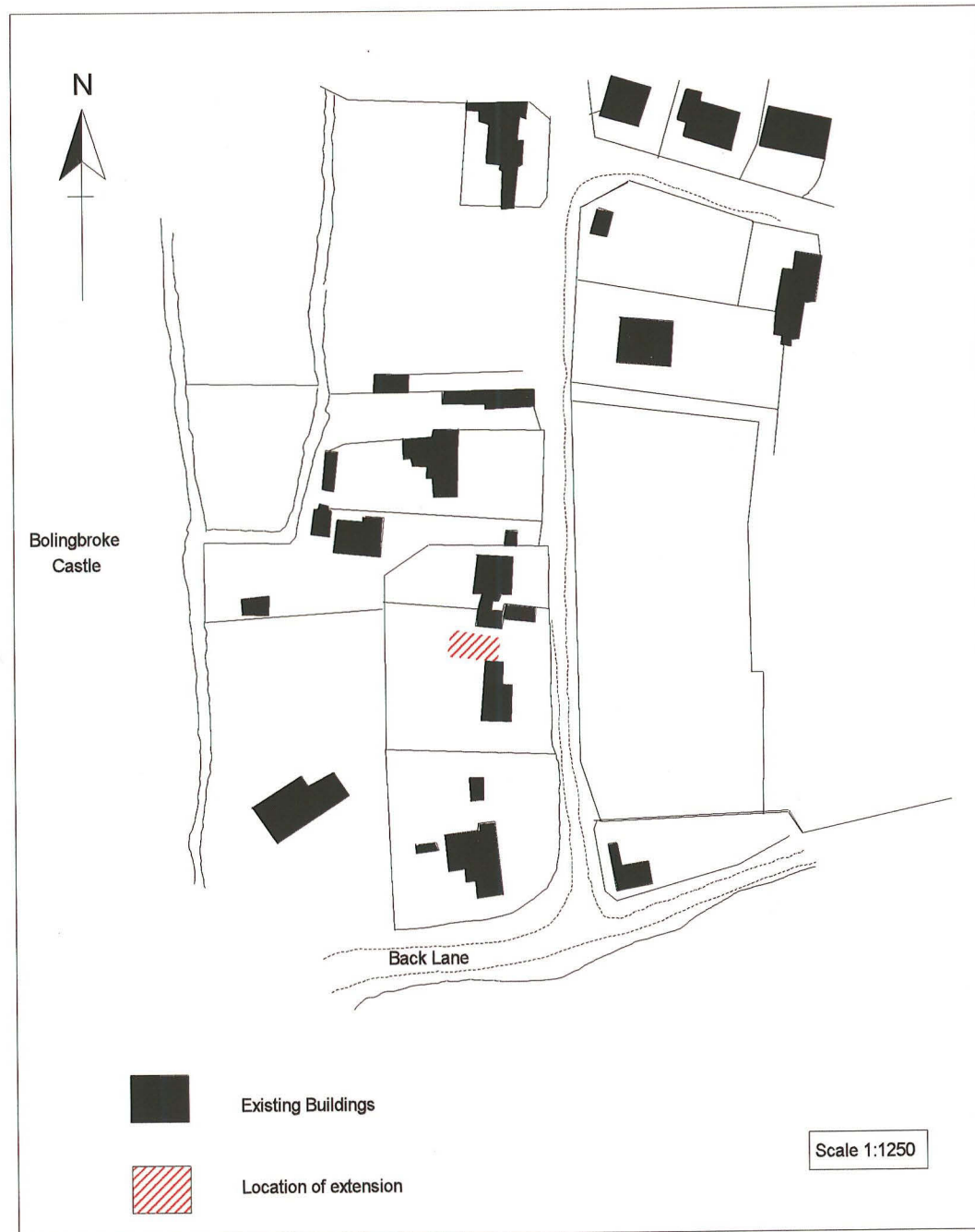


Figure 3 - Detailed site Location Plan

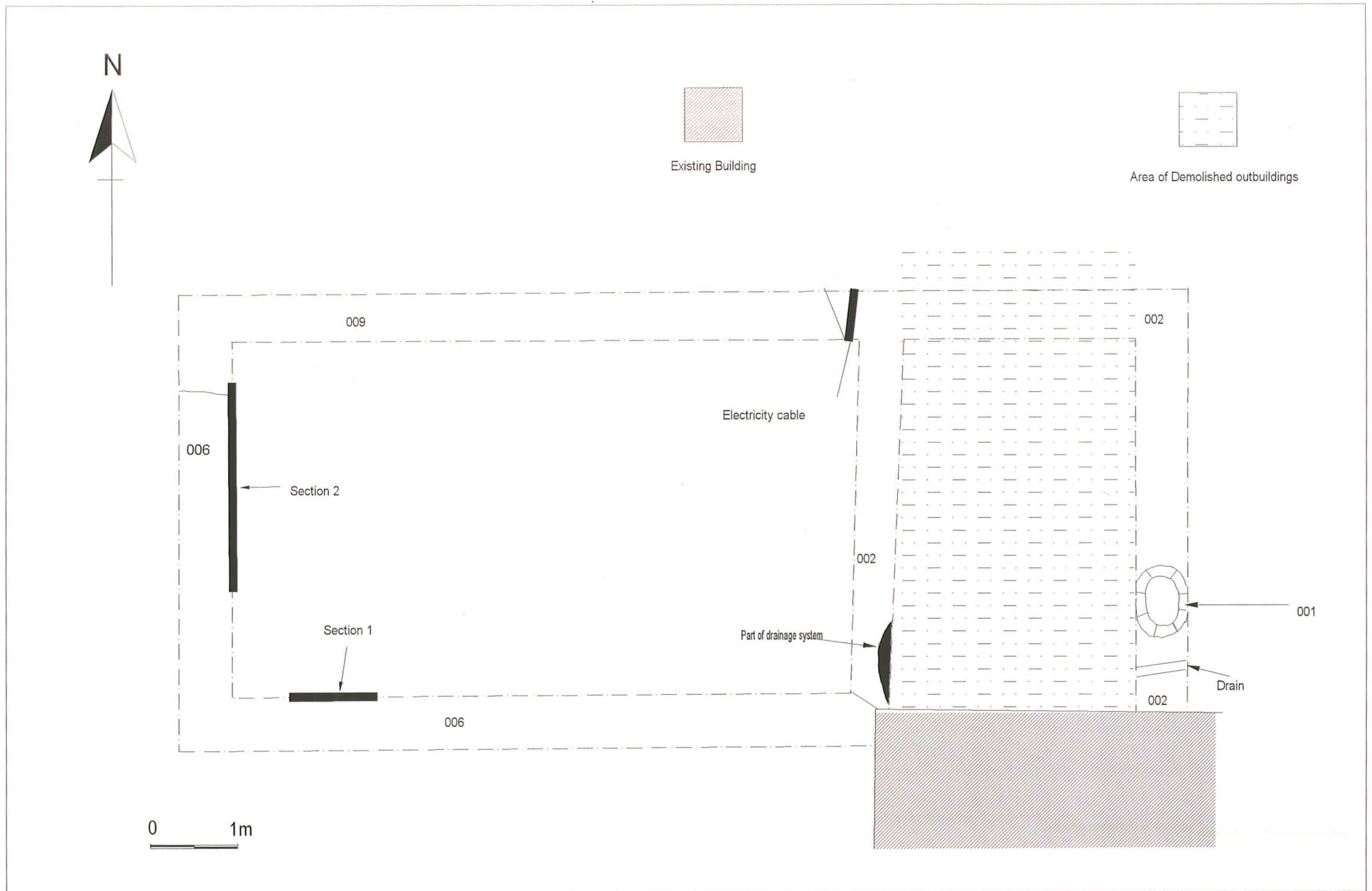


Figure 4 - Plan of Footings showing section locations

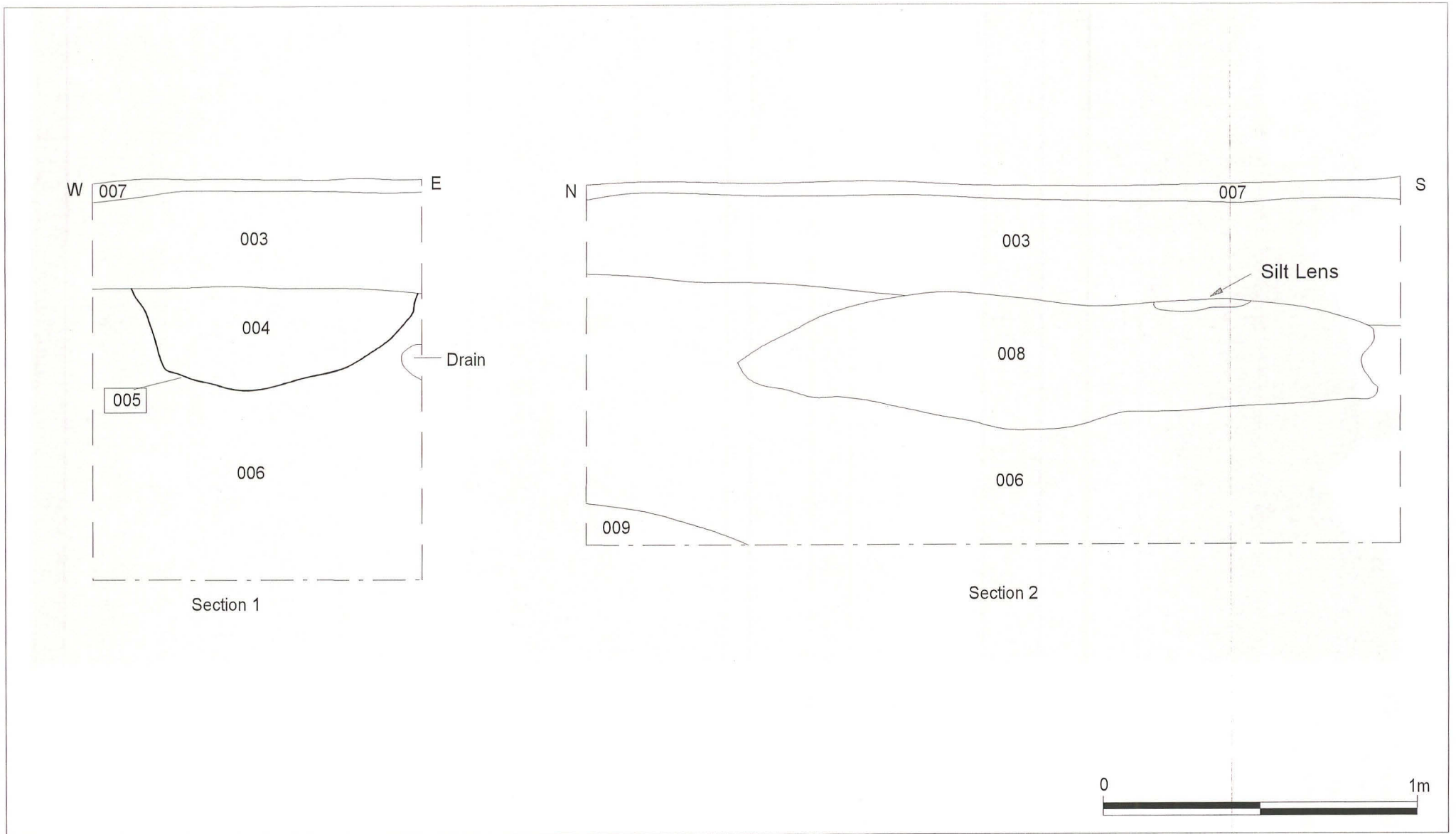


Figure 5 - Sections 1 and 2



Plate 1 General view
of site prior to
groundworks,
looking north east



Plate 2 General view
of site prior to the
groundworks,
looking north west



Plate 3 View of well
[001], looking west

Appendix 1

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT ROSE COTTAGE
BACK LANE
OLD BOLINGBROKE**

**PREPARED FOR
MR & MRS MORRIS**

**BY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES
Institute of Field Archaeologists'
Registered Archaeological Organisation No. 21**

JUNE 2000

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1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during development at Rose Cottage, Back Lane, Old Bolingbroke, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The application area lies on the south side of the present village and on the east side of Bolingbroke Castle (Scheduled Ancient Monument 22623).*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the work. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during development at Rose Cottage, Back Lane, Old Bolingbroke, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project.

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Old Bolingbroke lies 18km west of Skegness and 27km south of Louth, in the administrative district of East Lindsey. The site is situated on the south side of the village, on the west side of Back Lane, immediately to the east of Bolingbroke castle at National Grid Reference TF 3509 6484.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Full planning permission (application number S/018/00196/00) for an extension to a house has been granted by East Lindsey District Council, subject to a condition that the applicant should commission an archaeological watching brief, to record any archaeological remains present on the site.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Old Bolingbroke lies at the base of the Lincolnshire Wolds at a height of approximately 30m OD. Local soils of the area are the Wickham 2 Association, mainly fine loamy over typical stagnogley soils (Hodge *et al* 1984, 351).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 6.1 The settlement at Bolingbroke was established by at least the 11th century and is mentioned in the Domesday Survey, 1086, which records a church, market and three mills. A castle is first recorded at Bolingbroke in 1232 and 1243. The castle is likely to have been built by Randolph, Earl of Lincoln and is known as the birthplace of Henry Bolingbroke (later Henry IV). During the 13th and 14th centuries the castle was the administrative centre for the estates of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln. In the 15th century the castle served as a prison and courthouse. The castle was briefly held by the Royalists during the Civil War and by the mid-17th century the castle was described as 'demolished' (Archaeological Project Services 1997). Bolingbroke castle is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SM 22623)
- 6.2 During the 17th and 18th centuries Bolingbroke is known to have contained a series of small potteries, which may have been established as early as the 15th century. Excavations to the east of the village have recorded a 17th or 18th century kiln (Archaeological Project Services 1997).
- 6.3 Previous archaeological investigations immediately around the castle site have revealed an undated ditch and medieval and post-medieval pottery (Archaeological Project Services 1997). The proximity of the development area to the castle means that groundworks are likely to disturb medieval and later archaeological deposits.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
- 7.1.1 To record the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
- 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and

7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). Archaeological Project Services is an IFA registered organisation (RAO 21).
- 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1997, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 8.2.2 The section of the trench will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- The site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.5 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local

Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

9 **POST-EXCAVATION**

9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour prints will be labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the field work will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

9.3 Stage 3

9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.

9.3.2 This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
- A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.

- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client, East Lindsey District Council, Lincolnshire County Archaeological Officer and to the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record.

11 ARCHIVE

- 11.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the Lincolnshire County Council Museums, Arts and Records Service. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long term storage and curation.

12 PUBLICATION

- 12.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be published in Heritage Lincolnshire's Annual Report and a note presented to the editor of the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the journal of the *Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Archaeological Officer of Lincolnshire County Council. The curator will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

14 VARIATIONS

- 14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the curator.

15 **PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS**

- 15.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.
- 15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one man-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half man-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

16 **SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT**

- 16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principal and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric Pottery - Trent & Peak Archaeological Unit Roman - B Precious, independent specialist Saxon - City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit Medieval and later - Gary Taylor, APS, in consultation with Hilary Healey, independent archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist

Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist

17 **INSURANCES**

- 17.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability insurance to £10,000,000. Additionally, the company maintains Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

18 **COPYRIGHT**

- 18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 and may result in legal action.
- 18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

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Appendix 2

Context Summary

Context No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	-	Brick Structure	Modern well
002	-	Firm dark greyish brown silt	Built up ground
003	1	Firm brown silt	Subsoil
004	1	Firm yellowish red clay	Fill of cut 005
005	1	0.88m wide x 0.32m deep cut	gully
006	1	Firm, dark greyish brown silt	Dumped deposit
007	1	Friable dark brown silt	Topsoil
008	2	Firm greyish brown clayey silt	Dumped deposit
009	2	Fine yellowish grey clay	Natural deposit

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

Hilary Healey, Tom Lane and Gary Taylor

Provenance

The material was recovered from subsoil (003), gully fill, (004) and dumped deposits (006) and (008).

The earlier pottery was all made locally in the area, at Old Bolingbroke itself or at nearby Toynton All Saints. There is, however, a foreign import, a jug from Germany, of only slightly later date. The latest pottery was probably made in the Midlands.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the following table.

Pottery, brick/tile and clinker were recovered during the investigation, with the pottery of 12th-14th century date the earliest material retrieved.

Context	Description	Latest Date
003	1x white glazed tableware, 19th-20th century 1x red earthenware, plate/dish, ?Boston/Bolingbroke?, 17th-early 18th century 1x ?plant pot, 19th-20th century 2x handmade brick, post-medieval 2x brick/tile, local? 1x tile, 19th-20th century 1x clinker 1x sheep sized rib fragment 1x sheep sized ?radius, sawn both ends	19th-20th century
004	1x brick/tile, local?	
006	2x Bolingbroke ware, incl. jug and pancheon, 15th-17th century 1x Bolingbroke-Toynton type ware, 14th-16th century 1x tile, local?	15th-17th century
008	1x Frechen salt-glazed stoneware, jug, later 16th century 1x cattle sized rib fragment	later 16th century

Part of a plain wide globular jug, made at Frechen in Germany, was recovered from (008). This vessel has an angular cordon at the junction of the globular body and vertical neck and is identical to form 332 shown in Hurst *et al.* 1986. This vessel type is found on sites of the second half of the 16th century throughout Britain. In Britain especially, but rarely on the continent, the jugs were given silver mounts around the mouths and there are examples of such dated 1562 and 1599 (Hurst *et al.* 1986, 216).

Several of the tile and brick/tile fragments are in the same fabric and were probably made locally.

Condition

All the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the material is by material class.

Documentation

Several archaeological investigations in Old Bolingbroke have previously been undertaken and reported. Records of archaeological remains and finds identified in the Old Bolingbroke area are maintained in the County Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

The early post-medieval material, which forms the bulk of the assemblage, has moderate potential and suggests occupation or other activity of perhaps the 16th-17th century on the site or its proximity. Of note is the imported German stoneware jug, which might imply some moderate affluence.

References

Hurst, J. G., Neal, D. S. and van Beuningen, H. J. E., 1986 *Pottery Produced and Traded in North-West Europe 1350-1650*, Rotterdam Papers VI

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
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 interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Early Saxon	Pertaining to the period AD 410-650
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).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Late Saxon	Pertaining to the period AD 850-1066
Layer	A layer is a term 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.
Middle Saxon	Pertaining to the period AD 650-850
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.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 9 Context records
- 3 Scale drawings
- 1 Photographic record sheet
- 1 Stratigraphic matrix
- 9 Bags 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 titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Lincolnshire City and County Museum Accession Number: LCNCC : 2000.151

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: OBBL00

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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