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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
OF LAND AT SOUTH END,
SKIRBECK ROAD,
BOSTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BSE01)**



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL
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SERVICES

Event L12827

Source L17500

L17501

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
OF LAND AT SOUTH END,
SKIRBECK ROAD,
BOSTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BSE01)**

Work Undertaken For
Boston Borough Council

December 2001

Report compiled by
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National Grid Reference: TF 3305 4363
Planning Application No's: B/99/0426/FULL and B/99/0433/OUTL
City and County Museum Accession No:2001.151



A.P.S. Report No: 153/01



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1. SUMMARY

An evaluation, comprising trial trenching, was undertaken to determine the archaeological implications of proposed development on land at South End, Skirbeck Road, Boston, Lincolnshire as the site lay within an area of known archaeological activity, ranging from the Roman period to the present. This includes Roman occupation deposits and medieval skeletal remains and features which were revealed during archaeological investigations to the north of the site at the Grammar School. Furthermore, the site of a Franciscan Friary is believed to be situated immediately north of the proposed development area.

Hussey Tower, a scheduled ancient monument dating to the 15th century, stands immediately to the east of the site while the route of the Barditch, the medieval boundary of Boston runs across the site. The river Witham is located to the west of the site and was a vital trade route for the economy of Boston in the medieval period.

Previous investigations of the site have revealed stone surfaces, creek deposits, and demonstrated that stratified medieval deposits survive in the area.

The earliest deposits recorded across the site were marine silts likely to have been laid down when the area was coastal marshland.

Cutting these marsh silts were undated features, some of which may possibly be of the Roman period. Pottery and possible briquetage (Roman saltpetre equipment) dated to the period were recorded from the investigations and suggest limited utilisation. However, no positively dated Roman features were recorded.

The site appears to have remained open

marshland during the early medieval period with several creeks being revealed across the site. Domestic debris and late 12th - early 13th century pottery was retrieved from these features and suggests limited occupation locally. Wooden structures were also built during this period and suggest an attempt at channelling the creeks. Evidence for the initial construction of the Barditch was also revealed and dated to this period. Later re-cuttings of the Barditch were also revealed.

Episodes of flooding were recorded throughout the medieval period. However, increased occupation was evident across the site in the form of structures, cess pits, ditches and surfaces. A substantial limestone wall in the northwest of the area may suggest that the Franciscan Friary impinged on to the northern part of the site.

By the late 14th - 15th century the site appears to be less susceptible to flooding and evidence for brick-built structures were revealed adjacent to, and probably associated with, Hussey Tower and in the northwest corner of the site. Several of these brick structures appear to pre-date Hussey Tower and perhaps indicate high status buildings at the site earlier than the tower. A large quantity of imported pottery and several shards of glass further indicates the presence of a high status establishment in the area.

Pottery retrieved from the site suggested an increasing international trade network throughout the medieval period. The material included local, non-local and a significant collection of imported wares from Germany, France and the Low Countries.

Much of the pottery from the site is from the medieval period and coincides with Boston's time as a nationally important port and

trading centre. Interestingly bale pins were recovered from the site and implies wool trading, suggesting a mercantile activity at the site during the period.

Utilisation of the site appears to have declined during the post-medieval period with few features and deposits assigned to the period.

Modern levelling of the site has caused some damage to the underlying deposits. However, archaeological remains were generally well-preserved below these levels and environmental evidence survived in good condition both through waterlogging and charring.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as 'a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, and relative quality; and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate' (IFA 1997).

2.2 Background

Between the 2nd and 19th July 2001, an archaeological investigation was undertaken on land at South End, Skirbeck Road, Boston, Lincolnshire. The evaluation was carried out in advance of the construction of a mail sorting office with associated facilities (planning application number B/99/0426/FULL) and residential development and car showroom (planning

application number B/99/0433/OUTL). The archaeological investigation was commissioned by Boston Borough Council. Archaeological Project Services carried out the work in accordance with a specification designed by the Community Archaeologist for Boston Borough Council (Appendix 1).

2.3 Topography and Geology

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

The area of investigation (Fig. 2, Plate 1) is located on the southeastern edge of the town's historic core at grid reference TF 3305 4363. The northern part of the site is bounded by the Grammar School and its grounds, to the west by South End, to the south by Skirbeck Road and to the east by Hussey Tower, a Scheduled Ancient Monument (County Number 49).

The site is an irregular parcel of land which covers 1.468 hectares in extent and has been previously used as a timber yard. Although all the buildings have been demolished, concrete foundations still survive. The site is relatively flat with a covering of rough vegetation and lies at approximately 5m OD.

Local soils are the Wisbech Association, coarse silty calcareous soil, overlying marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 361). Beneath the 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 Ampthill Clay (BGS 1995).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Little is currently known about Boston in the Prehistoric and Roman periods. Although a neolithic stone axe has been recorded 300m southwest of the development site, evidence of this period is scarce in the vicinity of Boston. The only excavation of stratified Romano-British deposits in the town has been at Boston Grammar School, immediately north of the site (Fig. 3, 5), where occupation remains of the period were recorded 1.4m below the present ground surface (Palmer-Brown 1996b, 5). Coins and pottery (Fig. 3, 2) dating to the Roman period have also been recorded to the east of the development site. A square vault (Fig. 3, 8) enclosed with great hewn stones about 2ft square was discovered containing an urn, recorded by Stukeley.

The Saxon period is represented by pottery and two sunken features recorded during an archaeological excavation 1km east of the site (Palmer-Brown 1995).

The apparent lack of exploitation during these early periods may be due to burial of the evidence by alluvium rather than genuine absence.

Boston is not mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. However, the survey recorded two churches and two fisheries in Skirbeck, a parish lying to the southeast of Boston (Foster and Longley 1976, 69). One of these churches, St. Botolph's, was granted to St. Mary's Abbey, York in 1089. In 1130, Boston received its first mention when it was referred to as '*Botulvestan*' (Dover 1972, 1).

Later, AD 1171, 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 estuary of the River Witham.

The line of the Barditch (Fig. 2 and 3, 11) runs north-south through the proposed development site. The ditch was constructed to form the eastern boundary of Boston during the medieval period. The first references to the Barditch was in c. 1160 (Owen 1984, 45). The length of the Barditch was used as an open sewer and does not appear to have been intended as a defensive structure. In the post-medieval period the Barditch was gradually culverted using brick.

The extent and importance of commerce in the year 1205 is manifested by the fact that a tax was levied on a fifteenth part of the goods of merchants (for the use of the state) at the ports of England; Boston was levied at £780 in comparison to London's £836 (Thompson 1856, 37). As there is little difference in the amount of taxation levied, it is suggested that the amount of trade that these two towns were involved in must have been on a similar scale.

Information on the development of the town, particularly that relating to the emergence of streets, suggests that the location of the proposed development was adjacent to the original town of Boston, beyond the Barditch (Harden 1978, 19; Fig.2). Historical information suggests the proximity of the sea, and the influences of tides and floods, would have been significant during the occupation of Boston at this time. Indeed, floods are documented for the years of 1236, 1254, 1257 and 1286 (Thompson 1856, 36). During the early medieval period the town appears to have been surrounded by a wall, for in 1285, a grant was made by King Edward I to the bailiffs and burgesses for a toll in aid of repair of the town walls (*ibid.* 43).

The site of a Franciscan Friary (Fig. 3, 9), which was in the custody of the monastery at York, is believed to be situated immediately north of the proposed development site. Although the date of the foundation of the friary is unknown, the earliest reference to the monument occurs in 1268 when Luke de Batenturt complained about goods being stolen from the church (Palmer-Brown 1996a, 7). In 1545 the friary site was purchased by the town and by 1652 the friary had been demolished (*ibid*). Archaeological investigations north of the proposed development site revealed a total of 15 inhumation burials and 13th - 14th century features. The cemetery has been interpreted as being part of the Franciscan Friary, but located outside the friary precinct (Palmer-Brown 1996b, Fig. 3, 4 and 12).

An Augustinian Friary (Fig. 3, 3) is believed to have stood to the south of the proposed development site (Thompson 1856, 280). The friary is believed to have been founded by one of the Tilney family, early in the reign of Edward II, or possibly by the King himself. In 1307 a license was granted to St. Nicholas atte Gate to give lands in St. Botolph to the friars of St. Augustine.

It is likely that the Augustinian friary was facing problems prior to the dissolution. Historical documents record that Commissioners appointed to examine libraries of the religious houses, could not visit the Augustinian Friary due to the presence of plague (Thompson 1856, 111).

Hussey Tower (Fig. 3, 1), a manor house and Scheduled Ancient Monument (County Number 49), stands immediately east of the proposed development site. Dating from the mid to late 15th century, the tower was constructed by Richard Benyngton, a prominent Lincolnshire man at this time (Smith 1979, 34) and named after its 16th century owner Lord Hussey, an influential

local figure. Hussey Tower is unlikely to have stood alone and various documents refer to a brewhouse, mill house and stable which have since been demolished (*ibid*). It is known that Hussey Hall was occupied by a sailmaker from 1773 until 1780, whilst an adjacent building was used as a sacking factory until about 1800 (Wright 1986, 88).

An early document, dated 1594, refers to a petition that was presented to Queen Elizabeth I. It states that the town of Boston was impoverished through a decline of trade, and 'great inundations' (flooding) (Wheeler 1896, 344). At a general Court of Sewers, held at Boston in 1734, a petition of landowners and tenants refers to 'Maud Foster's Gowt' (located to the east of the proposed development) as a drain that is in a bad state of repair. Due to the poor state of the drain, the document claims that the surrounding lands were 'constantly flooded'. Land adjacent to the River Witham at this time was said to be in a deplorable condition, 'by reason of violent and excessive inundations of fresh waters' (*ibid*, 208). Evidence such as this suggests that the inhabitants of Boston must have perpetually struggled against the effects of the local environment.

The first State approved improvements to the course of the River Witham in Boston are dated to 1762 through an Act of Parliament (Padley 1882). Nonetheless, problems continued with the condition of the River Witham during 1800, when a document states that the navigation of this river course was very much impeded due to continuous silting (Wheeler 1856, 349).

Archaeological investigations undertaken opposite the site, on the eastern bank of the River Witham at the former General Hospital, revealed well-preserved and substantial structures dating to the medieval period and later (Dymond 1995, Fig. 3, 10).

Other archaeological investigations have revealed other medieval features and several skeletons were recorded in Rowley Road (Fig. 3, 7)

A 16th - 17th century pottery kiln (Fig. 3, 6) was found during excavations of foundation trenches for the Grammar School gymnasium.

Hall's Plan of the Borough and Port of Boston made in 1741, shows the area with orchards and pasture to the north and gardens to the south, whilst buildings are recorded fronting South End and Skirbeck Road.

A century later the area was still largely undeveloped, the land between the eastern boundary of the site and the Barditch was divided east-west with the southern area being woodland and the northern part being an undeveloped parcel of land. Fronting South End the site was being utilised as a Raft Yard.

By 1887 the Barditch was filled in or covered over, whilst the west of the site was given over to timber yards, the northeast to a pond and the southeast to an orchard.

An evaluation of the site was undertaken in 1988 by the Trust for Lincolnshire Archaeology (Davies and Symonds, 1988). This investigation found evidence of a stone surface located close to the base of Hussey Tower, a large ditch or tidal creek containing 13th and 14th century pottery, a length of the Barditch, bricked and culverted, and demonstrated that stratified medieval deposits survive on the site at South End.

The evaluation report also briefly mentions a small excavation on the site in the 1960s which revealed a large pit or ditch containing 14th century pottery and the

discovery of up to three human burials.

A series of geotechnical pits have also been excavated on the site, which revealed the potential for the recovery of waterlogged remains dating to the medieval period.

3. AIMS

The aims of the archaeological evaluation, as outlined in the specification (Appendix 1), were to gather sufficient information about the archaeological remains present on the site to enable the Boston Community Archaeologist to advise Boston Borough Council about the archaeological implications of the proposed development.

4. METHODS

The evaluation consisted of the excavation of a 2% sample of the approximately 1.468ha site. This was achieved by the excavation of nine trial trenches (Plate 2). The trenches were positioned as per the project specification after taking into consideration underground services that were located using a CAT scanner and site access requirements (Fig. 4). The dimensions of Trenches 2 and 3 were altered to enable the archaeological features within the trenches to be excavated. These changes were agreed by Jo Hambley the acting Community Archaeologist for Boston District Council.

Topsoil and overburden was stripped from the trenches by mechanical excavator to the level of the archaeological deposits. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains. Where present, features were excavated by hand in order to retrieve dateable artefacts and other remains.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation 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 and plans at a scale of 1:20. Recording of deposits encountered during the evaluation was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

The site was visited by the project environmentalist James Rackham, who advised on the environmental sampling strategy for the site.

A Ground Probing Radar (GPR) survey was undertaken by Interkonsult Ltd. and funded by the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) as part of the SMART scheme which is aimed at promoting technological development in the UK (Appendix 13).

A field survey of the excavated trenches and existing reference points within the development area was completed using a Geodolite Total Station in conjunction with a Psion Datalogger.

Metal detection of the trenches, and spoil excavated from them, was also carried out.

Following excavation, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they constituted a complete Level II archive and a stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. Finds recovered from those deposits excavated were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendices 3 -13) (Fig. 16). A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Phasing was based on artefact dating and the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

5.1 The Stratigraphic Sequence

Following post-excavation analysis and the submission of specialist reports, eight phases were identified:

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Undated deposits
Phase 3	Late 12 th - early 13 th century deposits
Phase 4	Mid 13 th - mid 14 th century deposits
Phase 5	Late 14 th - 15 th century deposits
Phase 6	Post-medieval deposits
Phase 7	18 th - 19 th century deposits
Phase 8	Modern deposits

Context numbers appear in brackets, and these refer to the individual cut and deposit descriptions recorded during excavation.

5.2 Phase 1: Natural deposits

Trench 1: (Fig. 5, Plate 3) Augering at the base of the trench revealed a sequence of creek deposits to a depth of 1.85m OD, below which was a brown silty sand recorded to a level of 0.63m OD and believed to be a marine deposit.

Trench 2: (Fig. 6, Plate 5) Three undated reddish brown silty sand layers (212, 222 and 223) interpreted as alluvial sands were recorded at the base of the trench to a level of 2.13m OD.

Trench 4: (Fig. 9, Plate 11) The earliest layers within the trench, recorded to a depth of 2.72m OD, were clayey silt and silty clay creek and alluvial deposit (427, 446, 447, 449, 450, 460 - 462, 471 and 484 - 487). A natural creek (481), measuring 2.00m+ long x 1.59m wide x 0.43m deep was recorded cutting deposits (471 and 477) at the

southern end of the trench. Contained within this linear were six silt, sandy silt and clayey silt fills (463 - 467 and 478).

Trench 5: (Fig. 10, Plate 12) Augering at the south end of the trench revealed sandy silt and clay sandy silt deposits to a depth of 1.92m OD which have been interpreted as alluvial layers.

Trench 6: (Fig. 12) Augering at the base of the trench revealed a sequence of sandy silts and silty sands to a depth of 2.73m OD. The earliest was a mid grey silty sand that possibly represents a marine deposit.

Trench 8: (Fig. 14) A mid brownish red silty sand (862) was the earliest deposit recorded within the trench. Measured to a depth of 1.99m OD, this layer has been interpreted as alluvium. Augering below this layer to a depth of 0.99m OD revealed natural marine sands with laminae. Above (862) was a 60mm thick alluvial black silt (863) with organic material.

5.3 Phase 2: Undated deposits

Trench 4: (Fig. 9, Plate 11) Located in the northeast corner of the trench was a 0.74m long x 0.66m wide x 0.31m deep poorly defined negative feature (483) interpreted as a pit. Contained within this pit was a light greyish brown clayey silt (482) with occasional shell and charcoal.

Trench 5: (Fig. 10, Plate 12) At the southern end of the trench, within the sondage at a height of 2.82m OD, was a feature (542) containing a grey sandy silt fill (541). This was the earliest recorded feature in the trench, although it was not possible to ascertain its form or function. Cutting (542) was another feature (544/554) that was not possible to interpret, though it contained a sequence of sandy silt alluvial deposits (537 - 540, 548 - 550, 553, 555 and 556) that may suggest a ditch or creek.

Recorded along the base of the trench was a sequence of alluvial, levelling and dumped deposits (504 - 507, 518, 527, 529, 531, 576, 579 - 581, 583, and 593 - 596) recorded at a height of *c.* 3.40m OD. Overlying deposit (518) was another 60mm thick reddish brown alluvial silt (519),

At the base of the trench cutting deposit (518) were five features, a 0.20m long x 0.10m wide rectangular feature (590) with a dark grey sandy silt fill (589), a 0.10m long x 50mm wide oval stake hole (592) with a dark grey sandy silt fill (591) and three E-W linear features (584, 586 and 588). Due to the depth of these features within the trench it was not possible to excavate them because of health and safety regulations and therefore no interpretation other than the above can be made.

Another un-excavated NW-SE linear feature (582) was recorded at the base of the trench cutting deposit (581) and measured at least 1.00m long x 0.40m wide.

Trench 7: (Fig. 13, Plate 15) Recorded centrally at the base of the trench was a layer of light brown silt (735) containing occasional ceramic building material, charcoal and mortar. Measuring at least 80mm+ thick, to a depth of 3.37m OD, this has been interpreted as a dumped deposit. Sealing this deposit was a 0.40m thick light brown sandy silt (726) alluvial deposit.

Two other silt alluvial deposits (723 and 734) were recorded in the base of the trench at either end and may be contemporary with (726).

Trench 8: (Fig. 14, Plate 17) Two deposits were recorded within the second step, a brown silt with occasional ceramic building material (833) and a light brown silt (827) both underlying (820), have been

interpreted as alluvial. However, no dating evidence was obtained from these deposits.

Cutting deposit (863), within the third step, was a steep sided feature (854). Measuring 0.73m wide x 0.54m deep, this pit contained a mottled mid grey/green clayey silt (850). This in turn was cut by a 0.13m wide steep sided post hole (853) filled by a mottled mid brownish red/green sandy silt (852).

5.4 Phase 3: Late 12th - early 13th century deposits

Trench 2: (Fig. 6, Plate 5) A 20mm+ thick mottled light grey/black clayey silt (1207) with occasional coal, cinder and shell was located in the second step and is the earliest layer recorded within the trench. This deposit has been interpreted as a creek fill and contained late 12th - 13th century pottery. Sealing this deposit was a mid grey clayey silt (1206) with frequent charcoal, wood fragments, cinders and coal. Measuring 0.13m thick this has been interpreted as an occupation layer. An environmental sample taken from this deposit contained only small quantities of domestic debris, including pieces of worked wood, together with wild flower seeds. This suggests that the area was perhaps peripheral to settlement at that time (Appendix 12). A light brown silt and fine sand alluvial deposit (1205) was recorded above (1206) and in turn was overlain by a sequence of silts (296, 297, 1200, 1203 and 1204), a clayey silt (298) and a silty sand (299). These have been interpreted as occupational deposits, buried soils and alluvium.

A gently curving, east-west wattle hurdle (1220) was recorded cutting deposit (1204) and consisted of 0.35m diameter wooden horizontal rods (1212, 1218 and 1219), 0.35m diameter vertical wooden stakes (1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1216 and 1217) and two square wooden

posts (1214 and 1216). Post (1216) was recorded within cut (1215) (Plate 6).

Trench 3: (Fig. 7, Plate 7 and 8) Located at the base of the western second step at a height of 3.01m OD was a 0.33m thick mottled mid/dark grey sandy silt (1321) with frequent organic material. Interpreted as a probable fill of the original Barditch, this deposit contain late 12th - 13 century pottery. An environmental sample taken from this deposit contained mixed occupation debris and the seeds of wild plants (Appendix 12). Augering below this layer revealed fills that extended to a depth of 1.80m (1.81m OD) before reaching the base of the ditch. Therefore the Barditch was 3.40m deep below the present land surface at this point. Overlying (1321) was a sequence of sandy silt, charcoal, clayey sandy silt, limestone and clayey silt fills (331, 364 - 372, and 1316 - 1320) that probably represent deposits within the original Barditch. Late 12th - early mid 13th century pottery was retrieved from (1317).

5.5 Phase 4: Mid 13th - mid 14th century deposits

Trench 1: (Fig. 5) A sequence of silts and silty clays (124, 125, 126, 127, 129, 130, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144 and 149) formed the earliest deposits recorded within the central sondage of the trench. Measuring between 3.75 - 3.12m OD, these have been interpreted as creek and alluvial deposits. Several of these layers contained organic inclusions, probably deriving from material growing along the side of the water course and from in-wash. Pottery dated to the 13th - 14th century and oyster shell was retrieved from deposits (129 and 124/125/139). An environmental sample of deposit (129) yielded abundant wild plant seeds and a small quantity of mixed occupation debris (Appendix 12).

A pit (148) was recorded cutting creek deposit (144) centrally within the trench. This feature contained three silt and silty sand fills (145, 146 and 147) and has been interpreted as a pit. Overlying this feature and deposit (140) was a 0.58m thick iron pan layer (118) containing late 13th - early 14th century pottery including imported wares from Siegburg.

Recorded in the west-facing section, cutting deposit (138), was poorly defined pit (121). This feature was filled with a single mottled mid reddish brown/green sandy silt (120) containing 13th - 14th century pottery sherds and ceramic building material.

Also overlying deposit (138) was a dark greyish brown silty sand (135). Containing frequent ceramic building material and 13th - 14th century pottery sherds, this layer has been interpreted as a dumped deposit.

Trench 2: (Fig. 6, Plate 5) Recorded at the base of the trench, within the third step, was a mid bluish grey sandy silt (283) containing 13th century pottery.

A poorly defined feature (295) with steep sides and a concave base was recorded cutting deposits (296 and 297). Measuring 0.33m wide x 0.19m deep this pit contained two clayey silt fills (293 and 294). Pottery dated to the 13-14th century was retrieved from deposit (293). Cutting this feature was a circular post hole (1202) measuring 0.29m wide x 0.45m deep and containing a single mid grey clayey silt fill (1201).

Overlying deposit (283) was a black silt layer (203/282) with frequent organic material, oyster shell, coal, several sherds of 14th century pottery, brick, tile and a bone needle (SF No. 3). This in turn was sealed by a mid bluish grey sandy silt alluvial deposit (291). A sequence of clayey silt and silt creek deposits (279, 280, 281, 286, 287,

290 and 1223) was recorded above layer (291).

Cutting deposits (279 and 286) was an E-W linear (285) with steep sides and a flat base. Measuring 0.70m wide x 0.43m deep this ditch contained a single mid greyish brown silt fill (218/284). A 0.84m thick sequence of sandy silt, sand and organic creek deposits (202, 214, 215, 216, 217, 273, 274/276 and 277) was recorded sealing this feature. Layer (202) contained late 13-14th century pottery, tile, cockle shell and worked bone (SF No. 4).

Overlying layer (290) was a sequence of silt, sandy silt and silty sand creek deposits (201, 211, 210/269, 220, 221, 266, 267, 268, 270, 272, 288, 289 and 292). Layer (220) also sealed alluvial deposit (293) in the northeast corner of the second step.

Sealing layer (266) were two dumped deposits, a light-mid brown sandy silt with organic inclusions (265) and a reddish brown sandy silt (271). These in turn were overlain by a 1.00m+ thick mid grey sandy silt (205/206).

A 0.40m thick light reddish brown sandy silt (219) was recorded overlying deposits (201, 202 and 222) and has been interpreted as a dumped deposit. This in turn was sealed by layer (277) and (278) a light reddish brown sandy silt dumped deposit.

Overlying layers (205/206, 274/276 and 278) was a sequence of alluvium, dumped deposits and hardcore (200, 208, 227, 230-240, 243-246, 249, 250-255, 257-264, 275, 1221 and 1222). Pottery of the 13-14th century was retrieved from deposits (239 and 244), mid to late 14th century pottery from deposits (200/227/251) and 13-14th century pottery from deposit (275).

Trench 3: (Fig. 7, Plate 7 and 8) Recorded within the eastern side of the trench within the second step was a sequence of clay, sandy silt and clayey sandy silt deposits (342, 373 - 385, 390 - 392 and 394). These have been interpreted as fills of a re-cut of the Barditch and contained 13th - 14th century pottery. An irregular shaped feature (398) with vertical stepped sides was recorded truncating the re-cut fills of the Barditch in the west facing section of the trench. Measuring 4.00m+ long x 2.20m+ wide x 1.14m+ deep, this pit contained a sequence of clayey sandy silt and sandy silt fills (340, 386 - 389 and 393). Deposit (389) appeared to be the degraded remains of a timber post and suggests that feature (398) may have had a structural purpose.

Recorded to the east, cutting deposit (340), was a 4.00m+ long x 2.70m+ wide x 1.08m+ deep vertical sided N-S linear (399) that has been interpreted as a re-cut of the Barditch. Pottery retrieved from the clayey sandy silt and sandy silt fills (341, 395 - 397) has been dated to the 14th century. A poorly defined feature (347) with concave sides and base was also recorded cutting (340) and contained a 0.13m thick mid brown sandy silt fill (346). A mid yellowish brown sandy silt (339) with occasional ceramic building material, charcoal and limestone sealed the underlying features and deposits and has been interpreted as a subsoil.

Trench 4: (Fig. 8 and 9, Plate 9 and 11) Recorded at the northern end of the trench to a depth of 2.72m OD was a black silt creek deposit (476) from which 13th - 14th century pottery was retrieved. An environmental sample of this deposit had wild plant seeds but little occupation debris (Appendix 12). Overlying this deposit and layer (471) was a 0.25m thick alluvial clayey silt, (472/473) followed by a light brown/grey sandy silt (459) that also sealed (483). Two alluvial

deposits (458) and (452) overlay (459), with (452) also sealing the undated alluvial deposit (449).

At the northern end of the trench, within the second step, cutting (459), was a steep sided, flat based feature (470) that was recorded in section only. Measuring 0.68m wide x 0.27m this has been interpreted as a pit and contained a mottled light grey/brown silt fill (469). Truncating (470) was a gradually sloping sided, flat-based ditch (480) that was also only recorded in section. Contained within (480) was a sequence of silt fills (474, 475, and 479). This feature was sealed by an alluvial deposit (428/468) that contained 13th - 14th century pottery and tile and in turn was overlain by another alluvial deposit (423) that also sealed the undated layer (427).

Cutting deposit (423) was a group of features. On the western side of the trench were two rectangular, vertical sided and flat based, refuse pits (420 and 422/440) both containing similar light brownish grey clayey silt and silt (419 and 421/439) respectively. Pottery dated to the 13th - 14th century, brick, tile and a whetstone was retrieved from deposit (421/439). To the north of feature (422/440) was a N-S linear (433) containing a light grey silt (432) with 13th - 14th century pottery and frequent charcoal, shell and ceramic building material. Measuring 1.22m+ long x 0.30m wide x 0.51m deep this has been interpreted as a beam slot. To the east of this feature were two 0.13m diameter stake holes (418 and 438) containing light grey silt fills (417 and 437).

A light grey silty clay alluvial deposit (453) was recorded at the base of the sondage at the southern end of the trench and contained 13th - 14th century pottery. Sealing this deposit was a mottled light grey/yellowish brown clayey silt dumped deposit (442/443)

containing fired clay and 14th century pottery and frequent charcoal, ceramic building material and shell. Adjacent to (442/443) was a mid grey clayey silt levelling deposit (441). Overlying these deposits was a sequence of layers, a 60mm thick flint cobbled surface (405), a firm, mid brown sandy silt occupation surface (406) and a mid brown sandy clayey silt dumped deposit (407) containing 14th century pottery.

Trench 6: (Fig. 11 and 12, Plate 13 and 14) The earliest deposit recorded within the second step of the trench at a height of 3.50m OD was a 0.41m thick black silt (666) containing frequent organic material, mid to late 13th century pottery, tile, bone, bale pins, a tally stick, fragments of shoe leather, wood shavings, limestone and shell (Appendix 10 and 12. Abundant mixed artefacts and plant seeds were found in an environmental sample taken from this deposit.

Overlying (666) was a sequence of creek and alluvial silts, clays, silty clays and clayey silts (660, 665, 667 - 674, 680 and 681) containing 13th - 14th century pottery, tile and organic material, shell, charcoal, cobbles and coal. Sealing (660) was a 50mm thick dumped light grey clayey silt (678) and a 80mm thick dark grey clayey silt surface (664) containing 13th - 14th century pottery. These in turn were overlain by a compact mid greyish brown clayey silt surface (659). Pottery dated to the late 13th century and tile fragments were retrieved from this deposit.

A sequence of dumped and alluvial clayey silts, silty sands and clay (658, 661, 677, 679, 682 and 683) was recorded overlying surface (659) and contained 13th - 14th century pottery, tile and organic material.

Cutting deposit (683) in the southern half of the second step was a 0.58m+ long N-S linear feature (662) with steep sides and a

concave base. Measuring 0.74m wide x 0.62m deep this ditch terminus contained two fills, a light greenish blue silt (684) and a light yellow greyish brown silty sand (663) containing late 13th - 14th century pottery. Truncating ditch (662) along the southern edge of the stepped area was an E-W foundation cut (675) measuring 4.20m + long x 0.46m wide x 0.43m deep. With steep sloping sides and a flat base this feature contained two fills, flint cobbles within a light greyish brown silt matrix (676) and roughly hewn limestone, mortar bonded wall (629).

To the north of the wall and overlying (677) was a light yellowish brown sandy silt levelling deposit (656) containing 13th - 14th century pottery, brick, tile, shell and mortar. A loose cobbled surface (636/638) was imbedded into this layer and measured 4.80m x 3.38m. Pottery dated to the 13th - 14th century was retrieved from this deposit.

Trench 8: (Fig. 14, Plate 17) Located within the third step was a steep sided pit (846) which cut post hole (853). Measuring 0.73m wide x 0.54m deep this pit contained a sequence of silt, sandy silt and clay fills (844, 847/870, 851/861, 855 - 857, 860 and 864). Pottery dated to the 13th - 14th century was retrieved from deposits (844 and 847/870), together with abundant tile fragments. An environmental sample taken from deposit (844) contained a variety of occupation debris and wild plant seeds (Appendix 12). Pit (846) was truncated by another pit (839) that also contained a sequence of sandy silt, clayey silt and silt fills (838, 840-843, 858, 859, 865 and 866). Tile and mid to late 13th century pottery was retrieved from deposits (840, 841 and 843). An environmental sample of deposit (843) contained concreted and mineralised sediment, suggesting cassy material. Abundant charred grain and waterlogged wild plant remains were also identified

(Appendix 12).

Recorded within the second step, cutting (839) was another feature (806). Measuring 1.70m long x 0.96m wide and 1.20m deep this has been interpreted as a cess pit and contained several fills (805, 807 - 811). Retrieved from the primary fill (811) were the fragmentary remains of a decorated glass vessel (Appendix 9) and sherds of late 13th - early/mid 14th century pottery and tile. An environmental sample was also taken from deposit (811). This yielded abundant fruit and wild plant seeds and insect remains, indicating the feature was probably a cess pit (Appendix 12). Pottery dated to the 13th - 14th century was also retrieved from deposits (805 and 808 - 810).

Truncating feature (806) was a sub-rectangular pit (803) measuring 1.26m long x 0.75m wide x 0.83m deep and containing three silt and clayey silt fills (801, 802 and 804) (Plate 18). Brick, tile and briquetage was retrieved from deposit (802) and (804).

5.6 Phase 5: Late 14th - 15th century deposits

Trench 1: (Fig. 5) Located within the second step, along the northern edge of the trench and cutting deposit (140), was an E-W ditch (123) measuring 1.30m+ long x 0.50m+ wide. Within this linear was a row of timber posts (132, 133, 134, 150, 151 and 152), that probably formed a revetment, and a mid bluish grey sandy silt fill (122) from which late 14th century pottery, a whet stone, oyster shell and ceramic building material was retrieved (Plate 4).

A poorly defined pit (154) containing a mottled sand (153) was recorded cutting ditch (123) in the east facing section. Abundant ceramic building material, bone and shell was retrieved from the fill and suggests a refuse function.

Trench 3: (Fig. 7, Plate 7 and 8) Recorded within the western side of the trench, cutting the probable original Barditch fills, was a N-S linear (1304) measuring at least 4.00m long x 2.50m wide x 1.50m deep. Contained within this re-cut Barditch was a sequence of sandy silt, silt, clayey sandy silt and limestone fills (329, 330, 1305 - 1314 and 1322 - 1329) containing 15th century pottery and tile.

Trench 4: (Fig. 8 and 9, Plate 10 and 11) Located centrally were two cess pits (414 and 416) recorded cutting the undated feature (483). Pit (416) was a trapezoidal shaped feature measuring 1.48m long x 1.32m wide x 0.66m deep that contained two clayey silt fills (415 and 429) from which early and late 14th century pottery, abundant brick, tile and shell was obtained. An environmental sample taken from deposit (429) yielded varied occupation debris. Additionally, the sample indicated the deposit was mineralised, thereby confirming its cessy nature (Appendix 12). Fired clay recovered from deposit (429) has been interpreted as possible briquetage, ceramic saltmaking equipment, used during the Roman period. Pit (414) was an oval shaped feature that measured 2.58m long x 1.40m wide x 1.67m deep containing five fills (413, 424 - 426 and 488). Fired clay, believed to be Roman briquetage, and pottery dated to the 14th and late 14th century, together with abundant brick, tile and shell, was retrieved from the fills. An environmental sample was taken from deposit (426). This sample established that (426) was not mineralised, and therefore unlikely to be cessy material. However, it contained a variety of occupation debris and plant seeds (Appendix 12). A third feature (412), interpreted as a refuse pit, truncated (414) and contained a single light greyish brown clayey silt fill (411) from which 13th - 14th century pottery, brick and tile, mortar and abundant shell was obtained.

An irregular shaped feature (409) with stepped sides and a flat base was recorded in the centre of the trench cutting deposits (423 and 452). Measuring 3.00m long x 1.23m wide x 0.67m deep this cess pit contained three clayey silt fills (410, 456 and 457) from which late 14th century pottery was retrieved. A rubbish pit (436) was recorded cutting feature (409) and was filled by a 0.44m thick light grey clayey silt (435) with occasional charcoal and shell inclusions.

Located in the southeast corner of the trench was a brick-built structure (404) interpreted as a cellar and consisting of a sloping sided, flat-based foundation trench (451). Measuring 0.96m wide x 0.74m deep this feature contained a sequence of sandy silt, clayey silt and silt fills (408, 448 and 454) respectively and three lime mortared brick (265mm x 65mm x 120mm) walls (445, 447 and 455) aligned N-S, E-W and E-W. The size of these bricks are the same as those used to build Hussey Tower and are therefore likely to be contemporary. A 1.20m thick brown clayey silt backfill (444) was recorded overlying this structure.

Cutting beam slot (433) at the northern end of the trench was an E-W foundation trench (430) measuring at least 3.80m long x 0.60m wide. Contained within (430) was a lime mortar bonded brick (260mm x 65mm x 120mm) wall (434) and a backfill of light brown clayey silt (431)

Sealing all the features and deposits was a 0.68m thick greyish brown silt (402) with frequent ceramic building material, and occasional coal, limestone, shell, charcoal, twigs and mortar. Late 14th century pottery was retrieved from this disturbed subsoil.

Trench 6: (Fig. 11 and 12) Overlying the cobbled surface (636/638) was a weakly cemented yellow mortared surface (633) recorded to the west, and a light yellowish

brown sandy silt alluvial deposit to the east (643). Recorded cutting deposit (633) was a square-shaped post hole (632) containing a mid yellowish brown sandy silt fill (631). Layer (643) was sealed by a blackish brown sandy silt dumped deposit (639) containing late 14th - mid 15th century pottery.

Cutting (636/638) within the western side of the trench were two E-W linear features (649 and 653) and a post hole (651) each containing a light greenish brown silt fill (648, 650 and 652).

Recorded within the centre of the trench, butting up against wall (675), was a 3.00m+ long N-S mortar-bonded brick (200mm x 130mm x 70mm) wall (630) which was built directly onto surface (636/638)

Overlying features (630, 632, 651 and 653) was a 0.17m thick dark blackish brown sandy silt occupation layer (634). This deposit was overlain by a light reddish brown sandy silt alluvial deposit (623) and cut by a concave-sided feature (604) containing a dark brown sandy silt fill (655), which was recorded in the north facing section. A N-S aligned mortar-bonded brick (260mm x 130mm x 60mm) wall (619), located within the northwest corner of the trench, was also recorded cutting deposit (634).

Sealing deposit (623) and feature (604) was a sequence of dumped layers, a mid blackish brown silt dumped layer (622) followed by a 80mm thick mid yellowish white mortar (621).

Located in the southern half of the second step was a 0.24m thick brown grey clayey silt (657) with frequent shell, ceramic building material, mortar, charcoal and limestone inclusions. This has been interpreted as an occupation deposit and was sealed by a dumped deposit (611) containing

late 14th - mid 15th century pottery, tile and shell. A probable ditch terminus (645) was recorded in the southeast corner of the site cutting deposit (611). Measuring 0.64m long x 0.58m wide this feature contained a mid brown silty sand fill (610/644).

Trench 7: (Fig. 13, Plate 15 and 16) Recorded at the southern end of the trench, cutting deposits (723 and 726), was a brick structure measuring 1.58m+ long x 1.91m wide x 1.22m deep and consisting of a foundation cut (712, 713 and 733), north, south and east facing, mortar-bonded, handmade brick walls (704, 705 and 718) measuring at least 20 courses and a brick arch (722). The foundation cut was backfilled with a light yellowish brown silt (724) and the cellar was filled with a mid greyish brown silt (715/725), a light greyish brown silt (714) and a mid greyish brown silt (710) each containing 14th - 15th century pottery, brick and tile.

The remains of a N-S robbed out wall, also cutting (726), was recorded along the centre of the trench and contained a mid brown silt (706) with frequent brick and mortar.

Recorded in the east-facing section, overlying deposit (726), was a sequence of dumped deposits (729 - 732) consisting of brick, clayey sandy silt, silty clay and clayey silt respectively. A vertically-sided pit (728) measuring 0.66m wide x 0.29m deep was also recorded within the section and contained a mid greyish brown clayey silt (727) with occasional charcoal, ceramic building material and shell.

An E-W foundation trench (708) was recorded at the northern end of the trench cutting deposits (726 and 734). Measuring 1.50m+ long x 0.88m wide this feature contained a single course of lime mortar bonded brick and stone wall (709). A single course of limestone slabs (716) was

recorded to the north of this wall and has been interpreted as a surface. Overlying this was a light reddish brown silt and mortar demolition layer (711) containing late 14th - 15th century pottery.

Sealing the underlying deposits was a 0.65m thick mid yellowish brown silt dumped deposit (703) containing 14th century pottery, brick, tile, shell and stone.

Trench 8: (Fig. 14, Plate 17) Overlying pit (803) were two rubble deposits (867 and 868) that measured 0.15m thick. An E-W drainage channel (849) containing a mottled mid brownish red/green sandy silt fill (848) also truncated pit (803). Recorded above deposit (848) was a firm light greyish white stone rubble layer (869) with frequent bricks that has been interpreted as a possible surface.

5.7 Phase 6: Post-medieval deposits

Trench 1: (Fig. 5) Sealing pits (122 and 154) and layers (118 and 135) was a 0.31m thick mid greyish brown sandy silt deposit (109), which in turn was overlain by a 50mm thick light greyish white silt layer (104/111) and a 20mm thick dark grey cinder dumped deposit (105/112). A second black sandy silt dumped deposit (110) was also recorded overlying layer (109).

Trench 9: (Fig. 15, Plate 19) Located at the base of the trench was a 0.38m+ thick dark brown sandy silt (906) containing occasional brick and tile. Recorded to a depth of 3.61m OD this layer contained mid 16th - mid 17th pottery and has been interpreted as a dumped deposit.

Sealing (906) were two other dark greyish brown/black sandy silt dumped deposits (904 and 905) containing brick, tile, coal, charcoal and shell.

5.8 Phase 7: 18th - 19th century deposits

Trench 1: (Fig. 5) Sealing deposits (105/112 and 110) was a dark greyish black layer (100) containing 19th pottery. Measuring 0.31m thick this has been interpreted as a dumped deposit and was probably laid to raise the ground. Further ground raising was recorded with a 0.17m thick sequence of sand and cinder dumped deposits (101/114, 102, 108 and 113/115) overlying layer (109). Metal sheeting (106) and timber (107) was recorded overlying (108) and probably represents a surface associated with the timber yard that was located on the site during this period.

Trench 3: (Fig. 7) Cutting layer (339) within the eastern side of the trench was a vertical sided N-S linear (336). Measuring 4.00m+ long x 0.67m wide x 0.86m+ deep, this cut contained an E-W facing lime mortared brick (270mm x 130mm x 50mm) retaining or revetment wall (335). A poorly defined feature (338) with concave sides and base and filled with a mid brown sandy silt (337) was recorded within the south-facing section of the trench, also cutting deposit (339).

A N-S linear (328/1303) with concave sides, measuring 4.00m+ long x 3.44m+ wide x 1.52m+ deep was recorded cutting layer (329) in the western side of the trench and represents a re-cutting of the Barditch. Built within this channel, and adjacent to wall (335), was a lime mortared brick culvert (333). A sequence of backfill deposits (324 - 327 and 1300 - 1302) was also recorded within the cut sealing the brick culvert. A glass bottle and pottery dated to the 19th and 19th - 20th century was retrieved from deposits (327 and 1302) respectively.

Trench 5: (Fig. 10, Plate 12) Overlying deposit (550) was a brick and mortar

hardcore layer (551) and a brown sandy silt dumped deposit (557/558/575) with occasional mortar and ceramic building material.

Cutting the hardcore (551) in the southern sondage was a vertical-sided, flat-based foundation trench (547). Measuring 0.45m wide x 0.75m deep this feature contained a lime mortared brick (130mm x 150mm x 70mm) wall and a dark greyish brown sandy silt backfill (546).

In the east-facing section, at the northern end of the trench, cutting (557/558/575), was a gently sloping sided and flat-based feature (578) that has tentatively been interpreted as a foundation trench.

Sealing the undated deposit (531) in the centre of the trench was a 0.22m thick mortar, brick and ceramic building material hardcore (530).

A 0.50m thick sandy silt dumped deposit (513) was recorded overlying (504, 507, 519, 527, 529, 579 - 580, 582, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591 and 593 - 596).

Overlying all the features and deposits was a 0.70m dark grey silt dumped layer (503/574) containing occasional brick and mortar.

Trench 6: (Fig. 11) A 0.30m thick mid yellowish brown silt dumped deposit (618) was recorded overlying layers (619, 621 and 639) and in turn was sealed by two mortar surfaces (617 and 635). A poorly defined pit (646) measuring 0.65m wide was recorded cutting (618) and (610/644) and contained a reddish brown sandy silt (647) sealed by a 0.16m thick reddish brown silty clay dumped deposit (654). Deposit (610/644) was also cut by two pits (626 and 615/627) containing a dark brown sandy silt (625) and black concrete and steel (614/628)

respectively.

Cutting deposit (639) in the northeast corner of the site was a sub-circular post hole (642) containing a whitish yellow mortar fill (641). A single course of un-bonded handmade bricks was recorded overlying (639) and bounded by walls (629 and 630) and in turn was sealed by a cobbled surface (637). A brownish yellow mortar (635) covered layer (637).

Trench 8: (Fig. 14, Plate 17) Overlying deposits (827, 833, 867 and 869) was a 0.50m thick dark brown silt dumped layer (820) containing ceramic building material and shell. This in turn was cut by a pit (837) and a post hole (819) containing similar dark brown silt fills (836 and 818) respectively. A 0.29m thick grey silt subsoil (823), cut by two pits (829 and 835), was also recorded overlying layer (820).

A 0.25m thick dark greyish brown silt buried topsoil (817) sealed the underlying deposits and features and in turn was cut by two post holes (816 and 822) and two pits (825 and 832).

Although no dateable evidence was obtained from these layers and features they have been placed within this phase due to their stratigraphic relationships and similarity to other dated deposits of this period within other trenches.

5.9 Phase 8: Modern deposits

Trench 1: (Fig. 5) A 0.70m thick sequence of limestone and sandy silt levelling deposits (103, 156, 157 and 158) and tarmac (155) represents the modern surface and seals the underlying 19th century deposits. A pit (117) with a concave base and measuring 1.20m wide x 2.00m deep cut layer (155) and contained a mid greyish brown silty sand fill (116) with ceramic building material

fragments.

Trench 2: (Fig. 6, Plate 5) Sealing layers (207, 249, 250, 252, 255, 257-259 and 262-264) was a 0.24m thick brown silt (256) with frequent bricks that has been interpreted as a dumped deposit. Cutting (256) were two features, a poorly defined pit (248) with concave sides and base containing a dark grey sandy silt fill (247) with occasional ceramic building material and limestone and a wall foundation (229) containing a loose bricks (228). Limestone hardcore (225 and 226), used for levelling, sealed these features. A modern foundation (242) contained a light greyish brown sandy silt (241) cut deposit (225) and in turn was sealed by a brown sandy silt dumped deposit (224).

Trench 3: (Fig. 7, Plate 7 and 8) A buried topsoil (334) was recorded within the eastern side of the trench and sealed all the underlying features and deposits. A sequence of dumped deposits (350 - 353), levelling (312) and a modern service trench (345) overlay (334) and in turn was covered by another buried topsoil (349).

Overlying the culverted Barditch (333) in the western side of the trench was a sequence of buried soils (319 and 323), a pit (322), dumped deposits (315 - 318, 354 and 355), levelling deposits (307 - 309 and 314), a drainage trench (311) and surfaces (306 and 313).

Two stake holes (359 and 361) and a pit (363) filled with dark brown sandy silt (358, 360 and 362) respectively were recorded in the east facing section of the trench cutting deposit (329). A 0.12m thick black sandy silt levelling deposit (357) sealed these features and surface (306) and in turn was overlain by a 0.44m thick concrete floor beam (356). Three other floor beams (301, 304, and 348) within cuts (302, 305 and

343) respectively were recorded within the north and south-facing sections and were probably structural and associated with the modern timber yard. A 0.29m thick layer of limestone hardcore was recorded across the whole trench, sealing the underlying deposits and features and in turn covered by a 20mm thick mid brownish grey sandy silt topsoil (300).

Trench 4: (Fig. 8, Plate 11) Overlying the disturbed subsoil (402) was a 0.33m thick concrete and limestone hardcore layer (401) sealed by a mid greyish brown silt topsoil (400).

Trench 5: (Fig. 10, Plate 12) Cutting the undated dumped deposit (503/574), located centrally within the trench, was a 1.90m wide x 0.45m deep E-W linear (524/562). Interpreted as a foundation trench this feature contained a single brick rubble fill (525/561). A small deposit of brick and black mortar hardcore (564) was also recorded overlying (503/574) in the east-facing section. A levelling cut (510) was recorded across the whole area of the trench truncating the underlying deposits and features. Overlying this was a sequence of limestone, brick and mortar hardcore deposits and levelling (501, 502, 508, 511, 512, 520 - 523, 526, 528, 532 - 536, 552, 559, 560, 563, 568 - 573 and 577). An E-W robber trench (516/566) with vertical sides and a flat base measuring 1.40m wide x 1.20m deep was recorded within the east and west facing sections. Contained within this feature were two fills, a mixed yellow sandy silt, black mortar and rubble (516/565) and a white mortar (567). A 0.18m thick layer of brown sandy silt topsoil (500) was recorded overlying the whole trench.

Trench 6: (Fig. 11) Sealing the underlying deposits and features was a sequence of silty sands, brick, sand and tarmac and sandy silt dumped deposits and surfaces (603 and 606

- 609). Overlying these was a sequence of modern levelling deposits (601, 602, 605, 606, 612, 616, 620 and 624) which in turn were sealed by a tarmac (600) and concrete surface (613).

Trench 7: (Fig. 13, Plate 15) Cutting dumped deposit (703) was a modern service trench (707) backfilled with limestone hardcore (702). An archaeological evaluation trench (720) from the 1988 investigations was recorded above this feature and had been backfilled with rubble (721). A 0.10m thick layer of dark blackish grey sandy silt topsoil (717) sealed the underlying deposits.

Trench 8: (Fig. 14, Plate 17) Levelling of the area (826) was undertaken before limestone hardcore (813 and 814) was dumped to consolidate the area. A 20mm thick layer of brown silt topsoil (812) sealed the limestone and formed the present day surface.

Trench 9: (Fig. 15, Plate 19) A sequence of limestone hardcores and light brown pebbles (901, 902 and 903) was recorded overlying deposit (904) and was sealed by a layer of mid greyish brown sandy silt topsoil (900).

6. DISCUSSION

Archaeological evaluation on land at South End, Skirbeck Road, Boston, Lincolnshire has revealed a sequence of natural and archaeological deposits across the area. A small quantity of redeposited Romano-British material confirms and contributes to previous discoveries of this date in the vicinity. The earliest natural deposits encountered suggest that the site was perhaps a coastal marsh when human activity began to leave traces in the area. This activity, represented by a ditch and a

few pits, is undated. However, further activity, dating from the late 12th - early 13th century, is apparent and includes the construction of the Barditch. Occupation of the area increased through the mid 13th to 15th centuries and several structures, of timber, stone and brick, were erected in the area. Additionally, the Barditch was re-cut a number of times. By contrast, occupation of the area appeared to be significantly reduced in the post-medieval period, though dumping and the laying of surfaces through the 18th - 20th centuries was identified. Also, the Barditch continued to be re-cut and was subsequently contained within a brick culvert.

6.1 Phase 1: Natural deposits

The earliest recorded deposits, found within all of the trenches, was a sequence of silts, clayey silts, silty clays and clays, recorded to a depth of 0.99m OD during augering. These creek, alluvial and marine deposits are likely to have been laid down during episodes of fresh water flooding, salt water inter-tidal deposition and periods when the area was open marshland. Leached and naturally stained deposits, which appeared throughout the trenches, were probably caused by root and animal disturbance.

6.2 Phase 2: Undated deposits

Refuse pit (483) recorded within Trench 4 was not dated due to the lack of finds. However, this feature was cut by cess pits of the late 14th - 15th century which indicates an earlier date, probably within the earlier medieval period and perhaps associated with the mid 13th - 14th century features within the trench.

Several undated features and deposits were recorded within Trench 5 along the base. Due to health and safety regulations it was not possible to excavate these features and

therefore their form, date and function remain unknown. However the stratigraphic relationships and height above sea level suggest that they are probably dated to the medieval period, suggesting activity within this area of the site during that time. The earliest deposits and features appear to be creek and alluvial in nature and suggest that the area would probably have been marshy and perhaps not continually occupied during that period. Several of the later features, cutting the alluvial deposits, had linear trends which perhaps suggests an attempt at drainage. This would appear to have been successful to some extent as other features, possibly pits and post holes, were constructed, implying a less marshy environment.

Ceramic building material, charcoal and mortar were recorded within dumped deposit (735) located at the base of Trench 7. The nature, depth and stratigraphic relationship of this layer suggest that it may represent a surface and is probably earlier in date than the late 14th - 15th century brick-built structure located within the Trench. However, due to the lack of datable evidence this is only a tentative suggestion. Flooding within the trench was recorded with a sequence of alluvial silts suggesting that this area of the site was not suitable for sustained occupation during this earlier period.

The undated pit (854) and post hole (853) recorded within the base of Trench 8 were truncated by a mid 13th - 14th century pit (846). These therefore indicate that this area of the site was being utilised prior to this period, possibly the 12th century or earlier. Evidence for possible Roman industrial activity adjacent to this area of the site is attested to the north at the Grammar School (Palmer-Brown, 1996b). It is therefore possible that these features may be associated with that period. Roman-dated

pottery recovered from a later context may have derived from an earlier, disturbed deposit and possibly indicates truncation of earlier features.

6.3 Phase 3: Late 12th - early 13th century deposits

Overlying the natural creek deposits within Trench 2 were late 12th - early 13th century layers containing pottery, charcoal, wood, cinders and coal. These have been interpreted as a sequence of creek, occupational, buried and alluvial deposits. This would suggest that this part of the proposed development site was in a state of continual flux during this period. The land appears to have been dominated by a marshy creek environment that was continual changing due to frequent flooding episodes, interspersed with drier periods and occupation. A wattle hurdle (1220) lining (or within) the creek (constructed during a period of utilisation) may have been used to partially canalise or revet the channel.

The earliest deposits recorded in Trench 3 contained Bourne and Northern France pottery sherds that have been dated to the late 12th - early 13th century. Interpreted as the fill of the original Barditch, this date would correspond with the first references to the ditch in *c.* 1160 (Owen 1984, 45). The Barditch is believed to have functioned as a boundary between Boston and Skirbeck (Owen 1984) and/or a sewer (Harden 1978) however the recovery of late 12th - 13th century deposits within the ditch suggests, to some extent, that this part of the ditch was not being fully maintained by this period. The evidence for occupation of the site at this period is not extensive, which perhaps suggests that the area was peripheral to the main settlement zone of Boston. This may have led to this part of the Barditch being neglected, or used for waste dumping, rather than being maintained as a drain and

boundary.

The pottery recovered from these deposits indicates that there was a trade network overland with South Lincolnshire and Bourne, and by sea to Northern France, while the coal may have been traded from Newcastle (Cope-Faulkner 1999).

Evidence from the environmental samples of this date includes some domestic debris including mussel, oyster and cockle, animal and fish bone, barley and hazelnut and worked wood. This is likely to represent small scale settlement and also suggests that the occupants obtained foodstuffs from both land and sea.

6.4 Phase 4: Mid 13th - mid 14th century deposits

During this period the development site still appears to have been dominated by episodes of flooding. However, a large quantity of material was recovered from these flood deposits, suggesting that activity on the site had increased. Several pits and post holes were recorded across the site implying a greater utilisation. The proximity of the site to the river at a time when the port of Boston was flourishing may have played no small part in the development of the area. Conversely, the riverside location would have made the site susceptible to flooding during exceptional tides. Thompson (1856, 37) noted several episodes of serious flooding in the town during the 13th century.

Features within Trench 4 suggest that there was certainly some occupation of the site during the period. The cess pits, ditch, stakes holes, cobbled surface, occupation layer and beam slot implies the existence of a structure, probably constructed of timber. However, the considerable amount of brick, tile and burnt clay recovered from mid 13th - 14th century dated deposits also suggests a

brick-built structure within the vicinity.

Medieval bricks made their appearance in the county from the 13th century, possibly being imported into Boston from Holland and Flanders, and it is known that at least one tile kiln was operating in Boston in the early 1300s (Robinson 1999, 12). Brick rubble in deposits dated to the 13th - 14th century in Trench 4 indicate disuse of, or perhaps alterations to an early brick building, most probably associated with a predecessor of the Hussey Tower complex.

The area within and adjacent to Trench 6 was also probably being occupied during this period. A sequence of surfaces and a ditch imply utilisation, and the substantial E-W limestone wall and associated cobbled surface appears to indicate occupation. The quality of the wall intimates a substantial structure and may possibly be associated with the Franciscan Friary to the north. The bale pins and tally stick from the early deposits in Trench 6 indicate mercantile activity. It is quite likely the Friary would be involved in such activity, particularly given its riverside location.

The two pits recorded within Trench 8, dated to this period appear to be refuse pits. The glass fragments retrieved from the earlier pit are from imported decorated vessels and as such would be objects of both value and status during this time. Although this may have derived from the adjacent Franciscan Friary this is perhaps unlikely and it is more probably to have been used in a high status secular establishment.

The Barditch, recorded within Trench 3, appears to have continued to silt up with several deposits containing locally and non-locally made mid 13th - 14th century pottery. Features were cut into these deposits during this period and include a pit containing a probable timber post, suggesting a fence line

possibly along the route of the Barditch or a timber-built structure beside the ditch. Re-cutting of the ditch also took place during this period suggesting the ditch had become inoperable or that denser occupation resulted in the need for better maintenance. The constant flooding of the area and the creek deposits draining into the ditch probably hasten this silting. The re-cut ditch filled up again during this period, as is attested by the pottery retrieved from the in-fills of the re-cut.

The large quantity of pottery retrieved from the deposits included local, non-local and imported wares with material from Germany, France and the Low Countries and indicates an established international trade network. Brick, tile and burnt clay was also evident in large quantities. The reason for the presence of such large quantities of pottery and ceramic building material on the site is possibly either that waste material was being brought to the site and being dumped, creating a land surface suitable for utilisation, or that the land was already being occupied and the material is waste from this occupation. The overall evidence would suggest the latter and therefore indicates brick buildings on the site prior to the construction of Hussey Tower. A large quantity of marine mollusc shells was retrieved from several deposits dating to this period and represents food waste (Appendix 8), and a bone hair pin and an unfinished skate further enhance the view that the site was being occupied.

A latten seal matrix recovered by metal detection from Trench 7 has been tentatively dated to the 14th century. This would suggest that not only was the site being occupied during the period but that it was possibly owned by a wealthy person prior to Richard Benyngton in the 15th century. This proposition is supported by the indications of brick buildings on the site, the imported

glass and pottery.

The majority of the animal bones were assigned to this phase. Sheep were the most common animals, followed by cattle and pig. Horse, fallow deer and fish bones were also found in this phase, in very small numbers. The presence of a deer bone is interesting given that hunting deer was a high status activity and unlawful for those of lower classes at the time (Appendix 13).

The relative quantities of species within the assemblage suggest that the surrounding agricultural economy was dominated by sheep. The presence of butchery marks suggests that the bones excavated were originally deposited as food waste. It is also possible that occasionally a horse was butchered and eaten.

The presence of old cattle and sheep implies that both were kept for their secondary products and only used for meat at the end of their working lives. Cattle were probably used for dairying and / or traction in the surrounding countryside. Sheep were also possibly used for milk, as well as their wool.

Mercantile activity was recorded within Trench 6 with the recovery of bale pins and a tally stick, both probably used during the trading of wool along the quay side (Appendix 10).

The environmental evidence for this period suggests a wide variety of plant and animal species were being consumed including both farmed and wild. Walnut shell fragments and grape pips retrieved from deposit (811) may have been grown locally, though, it is more likely that they were imported given Boston's position as a major port during this period.

6.5 Phase 5: Late 14th - 15th century deposits

Although Boston's fortunes began to decline in the mid fourteenth, the utilisation of the development site appears to have increased. Hussey Tower lying east of the development site is known to have been built during the 15th century and other buildings are believed to have extended to the east. Remains of a brick-built cellar, associated walls, limestone surface, cess and refuse pits recorded within Trenches 4 and 7 immediately to the west of Hussey Tower are also dated to this period. This probably implies that these buildings were associated with, if not directly attached to, the tower. These structures appear to have been rased by the end of the period as re-deposited ceramic building material within a subsoil matrix was recorded overlying these remains.

The Barditch was again re-cut during this period though the reduced width of the feature possibly suggest that the need for drainage had reduced, although silting of the ditch continued during this period.

Less development appears to have occurred in the northeast corner of the site, with only pits and a post hole being dug. This is possibly due to rather damper conditions, as flooding was still taking place during this period. A timber posted revetment along the line of a ditch, within Trench 1, possibly suggests an attempt at channeling. A large quantity of pottery, including ceramics from Germany and Holland, was retrieved from the linear feature and probably represents disposal in to the ditch.

The northwest corner of the development site, fronting on to Southend, appears to have continued to be utilised with occupation layers, linears, post hole, brick walls and dumped deposits. A N-S brick

wall, within Trench 6, may possibly be the remains of a building with the associated pits and surfaces to the rear. The central N-S wall was built directly on to the cobbled surface, and these probably represent garden and yard features.

The range of pottery vessels retrieved dating to this period appears to be similar to the previous phase and implies a similar trade network.

This phase was also relatively well represented with animal bone with sheep being the most common. Pig and cattle were found in fairly even numbers. Birds, cat, rabbit, amphibian, fish and rodent bones were also present (Appendix 13).

The presence of gnawed bones, even in pit deposits suggests that some refuse was not deposited and covered immediately. It also points to the presence of dogs in the area even though they were not found directly in the assemblage.

Pigs and domestic fowl and geese were probably kept on site as a ready source of meat, feathers and eggs. The presence of a relatively old pig may suggest that it was used for breeding.

Cats were probably used to keep down rodent numbers, as rat or mice remains have been found within the assemblage.

The domestic bird remains were probably from animals kept on site. Hunting again is evidenced from the rabbit and pheasant remains.

Marine mollusc shells were retrieved from several deposits dating to this period and represent food waste (Appendix 8).

6.6 Phase 6: Post-medieval deposits

Boston in the Post-medieval period declined as evidenced by the decay of the port and the reduction of shipping volume. This decline appears to be represented on the development site with few features and deposits assigned a Post-medieval date. Dumped deposits containing 16th - 17th century pottery were recorded within Trenches 1 and 9 and possibly represent a limited period of activity within the development area.

6.7 Phase 7: 18th - 19th century deposits

Timber was one of the principal imports into Boston by the 17th century (Bagley 1986, 80) and the development site is believed to have been used as a timber yard as early as the 19th century. Evidence for industrial use was apparent within the trenches. Ground raising appears to have occurred in several of the trenches and metal sheeting and timber was recorded within Trench 1, possibly associated with machinery required in the timber trade.

The Barditch was enclosed in a brick culvert during this period and a brick retaining wall was constructed on the east side. The Ordnance Survey map of 1887 shows the Barditch as being covered or filled in.

The site frontage appears to have remained built-up to some extent as modifications to the yard area were made, including a brick surface, possibly representing repairs and these in turn were sealed by a cobbled surface.

In the southeast corner of the development site, within Trench 5, was a sequence of dumped deposits cut by the remains of a foundation trench containing a brick wall. This may represent the remains of the

building recorded on Moule's plan of Boston dated 1839 and Hall's map dated 1741 which probably depicts Hussey Hall. However, an etching of the building shows the Hall constructed from stone and therefore these footings may represent either later work associated with the building or a totally different and later building.

6.8 Phase 8: Modern deposits

Dumped deposits and limestone hardcore were recorded throughout the development area and represent the further levelling of the site during modern times. Several features including service trenches, concrete beams, pits, stake holes and foundation cuts were recorded within the trenches and are associated with the recent utilisation of the site as a timber yard. Topsoil, concrete and tarmac represented the modern ground surface across the development site.

6.9 Distribution

A few broad observations can be made on the distribution of features and artefacts across the site.

Roman pottery is confined to Trenches 4 and 8 on the east of the site. Trench 8 lies no more than 30m south of Boston's only known Roman features at the Grammar School.

Fired clay, assumed to be briquetage, recovered from two of the cess pits is believed to be Roman in date and may suggest that earlier features have been truncated when these pits were dug. Again, briquetage was confined to Trenches 4 and 8. The recovery of briquetage is believed to be unique in Boston although it is commonly found from the Fenland. However, the recovery of briquetage in itself does not suggest saltmaking on the site, but does imply both a Roman presence and salt

trading or consumption.

The bale pins and tally stick were, perhaps unsurprisingly, located in the trench nearest the river, as they indicate mercantile activity. Brick rubble was commonest in Trench 4 and, to a lesser extent, Trench 8. This reflects the location of Hussey Tower and a possible predecessor to the complex.

Distribution of pottery and features refute the suggestion that the Barditch formed the eastern boundary of the town, at least in this location.

7. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

For assessment of significance the *Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling ancient monuments* has been used (DoE 1990, Annex; See Appendix 14).

Period

Features and deposits dating from the early medieval period and later were identified during the evaluation. The nature of the deposits are typical of the urban context in which they were found and are characteristic of the periods represented.

Rarity

Medieval features and deposits revealed on the site are characteristic of urban communities, however, the imported goods and status of the site increases the rarity of the site.

Documentation

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

Reports on archaeological interventions in

Boston have previously been produced, including one specifically related to the site (Davies and Symonds, 1988).

Group value

The majority of the remains encountered are related to typical urban and mercantile functions and as such a low to moderate group value is suggested. However, if the structural features recorded within Trench 6 and Trenches 4 and 7 are associated with the friary and Hussey Tower respectively then the group value may be increased.

Survival/Condition

The deposits and features revealed during the investigation appeared to have survived well although evidence for recent disturbance, in the form of services and levelling was apparent. Artefacts, in particular organic material, and environmental evidence survived in a state of excellent preservation due to the waterlogged condition of the lower deposits.

Fragility/Vulnerability

Development of the site is likely to impact into post-medieval and earlier deposits. Consequently, archaeological remains present are vulnerable. Furthermore, organic remains in particular are fragile and would not survive outside of their waterlogged environment. Despite much recent discussion the effects of development on local hydrology are not clear. Any reduction to local water levels will affect detrimentally organic artefacts and ecofacts.

Diversity

Period diversity is provided by continual use of the site from the late 12th century to the present day and is, therefore, moderately high.

Functional diversity is represented by medieval timber, stone and brick built

structural remains, boundary maintenance and refuse disposal and post-medieval dumped deposits. Evidence relates to occupation and mercantile activity and therefore the functional diversity is moderate.

Potential

There is considerable potential for further archaeological deposits to survive within the investigation area, including possible Roman features and medieval features and structures. Roman evidence is only likely to occur in the northeastern part of the site, near Boston Grammar School. There is high potential for further post-medieval remains to occur throughout the site. There is also a high likelihood for waterlogged deposits surviving in good condition and thus increasing the potential for the retrieval of organic artefactual and ecofactual remains.

8. EFFECTIVENESS OF TECHNIQUES

The techniques employed during the archaeological evaluation were effective. Removal of overburden deposits by mechanical excavator allowed a rapid appraisal indicating that archaeological remains were evident throughout the site.

Manual excavation of the remains established that archaeological deposits were well-preserved with different phases of activity, from the early medieval to modern periods.

Metal detection led to the recovery of several metal objects. This shows that the technique was effective and the limited assemblage recovered of earlier metal objects from the excavated areas was real and not a limitation in the recovery method.

The Ground Probing Radar (GPR) survey

did detect sub-surface features, however, it was not possible to compare these accurately with the actual features found during the evaluation although further analysis of the results may enhance the usefulness of this technique on other similar sites in the future.

9. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological evaluation on land at South End, Skirbeck Road, Boston was undertaken as the site lay within an area of known archaeological activity dating from the Roman period to the present. Previous investigations demonstrated that stratified medieval deposits survive in the area. Furthermore, Hussey Tower, a scheduled ancient monument dating to the 15th century, stands immediately to the east, while the route of the Barditch, the supposed medieval boundary of Boston town, runs across the site.

A small amount of Romano-British material was recovered, though as redeposited artefacts. As such, it may derive from deposits at lower depths, or perhaps from adjacent occupation of the period.

The area seems to have been coastal marsh when it was first occupied at an unknown but possibly early medieval date. Ditches were cut and channels revetted with timber, probably to aid drainage of the area and to stabilise the channels. These drainage operations continued through the medieval period and included the creation of the Barditch, the medieval boundary of Boston, in an effort to combat repeated flooding of the area.

There was a gradual expansion of occupation of the area from the 13th century reflecting the importance of the town as a port and a number of structures in timber, stone and brick were built. These structure

are associated with a number of high status artefacts, probably of national importance, including a seal matrix, imported glass and pottery, and some are likely to represent significant establishments, probably of secular nature, though an association with the adjacent Franciscan Friary cannot be discounted. Of particular note is the evidence of brick buildings in the vicinity of, but pre-dating the mid 15th century construction of adjacent Hussey Tower.

Evidence of mercantile activity, especially wool trading, during the 13th - 14th centuries was recorded adjacent to the river and corresponds to a time when Boston enjoyed its greatest wealth.

Features were present either side of the Barditch to indicate settlement at an early date beyond the supposed town boundary.

Occupation of the area appears to have largely discontinued after the 15th century, again reflecting the decline of Boston as a port and perhaps indicating that the site formed gardens or other open ground associated with Hussey Hall. The area remained essentially open through most of the post-medieval period though there is evidence of dumping and the laying of surfaces. The Barditch was re-cut periodically through the medieval and post-medieval periods and was latterly enclosed in a brick culvert.

A significant assemblage of imported artefacts was recovered from the site and these items attest to the importance of Boston as a major international trading centre in the medieval period and also the status of the site itself. Environmental evidence was also well preserved through waterlogging and damage to medieval levels by later activities was not extensive. Perhaps unusually, the medieval activity at the site appears to indicate high status occupation,

with less evidence of industrial or other activities.

Pottery retrieved from the site suggests an increasing trade network throughout the medieval period and included local, non-local and imported wares from Germany, France and the Low Countries.

The majority of pottery dates between the mid/late 13th and mid 15th century. Ceramic recovered is mainly in fresh condition with only a few sherds showing more than minor abrasion. As a whole, the assemblage lacks the high residual element present in many urban groups.

The bone assemblage in general suggests that it was originally deposited as food waste. Interestingly hunting was evidenced with one deer bone being retrieved, indicating high status activity. Pheasant and rabbit was also hunted.

With many of the medieval deposits remaining waterlogged the range and quantity of data recovered indicates high potential for addressing many aspects of medieval life in the town. Plant and food remains survive in abundance to indicate dietary preference and local environmental conditions.

Environmental evidence and bone analysis suggests that a wide variety of produce obtained from land and the sea was consumed on the site, with several products being imported.

Barley, wheat, oats, hazelnut, walnut, cherry?, apple/pear, grape, elder, oyster, mussel, cockle, whelk, chicken, fish, were all elements of the diet identified in samples.

Utilisation of the site appears to have declined during the post-medieval period with few features and deposits assigned to

the period. It was not until the 18th - 19th century and modern period that the site was fully used with the construction of a timber yard.

Modern levelling of the site has caused some damage to the underlying deposits. However, archaeological remains were generally well-preserved below these levels and environmental evidence survived in good condition both through waterlogging and charring.

Overall, the site thrived at the time that Boston saw its greatest wealth. Unlike much of the remainder of the town the South End site was not built on substantially during the post-medieval or modern periods. Therefore, the medieval deposits are more intact than in most towns. Moreover, the riverside location has assisted the retention of a high water table throughout the medieval and later periods. This has preserved important environmental remains and organic artefacts such as the wooden and leather objects.

The site was at its height during the time that Boston occupied a place as one of the wealthiest towns in the country. South End is therefore a microcosm of the history of the town itself, and this, along with the high level of organic preservation, makes this site of national archaeological importance.

Depth and Significance of Archaeology

As with most urban sites the depths of deposits are variable throughout the site (see below and Fig. 17). In some areas medieval deposits may have been removed during preparation of ground level for subsequent buildings. Moreover the current surface levels vary across the site due to a range of factors such as levels of modern make up.

During the excavations waterlogging was encountered in all the deep trenches from

about 3.5m OD downwards. This has enhanced considerably the value of the lower archaeological deposits and was instrumental in the preservation of organic materials such as wood, leather and plant remains.

Trench 1	Top (m OD)	Bottom (m OD)	Depth (m)
Topsoil/overburden	5.01	4.28	0.73
18 th - 19 th century	4.28	4.05	0.23
Post-medieval	4.05	3.4	0.65
Medieval	3.4	1.85	1.55
Natural	1.85	0.63+	1.22+

Trench 2	Top (m OD)	Bottom (m OD)	Depth (m)
Topsoil/overburden	4.74	4.44	0.3
Medieval	4.44	2.14+	2.30+

Trench 3	Top (m OD)	Bottom (m OD)	Depth (m)
Topsoil/overburden	5.27	4.58	0.69
18 th - 19 th century	4.58	4.37	0.21
Medieval	4.37	1.83+	2.54+

Trench 4	Top (m OD)	Bottom (m OD)	Depth (m)
Topsoil/overburden	4.66	3.54	1.12
Medieval	3.54	2.72	0.82
Natural	2.72	1.73+	0.99+

Trench 5	Top (m OD)	Bottom (m OD)	Depth (m)
Topsoil/overburden	4.78	3.92	0.86
18 th - 19 th century	3.92	2.95	0.97
Undated	2.95	2.62	0.33
Natural	2.62	1.92+	0.70+

Trench 6	Top (m OD)	Bottom (m OD)	Depth (m)
Topsoil/overburden	5.7	4.88	0.82
18 th - 19 th century	4.88	4.66	0.22
Medieval	4.66	2.73+	1.93+

Trench 7	Top (m OD)	Bottom (m OD)	Depth (m)
Topsoil/overburden	4.65	3.88	0.77
Medieval	3.88	2.03	1.85
Natural	2.03	0.63+	1.40+

Trench 8	Top (m OD)	Bottom (m OD)	Depth (m)
Topsoil/overburden	4.8	4.28	0.52
18 th - 19 th century	4.28	3.32	0.96
Medieval	3.32	2.22	1.1
Natural	2.22	1.31+	0.91+

Trench 9	Top (m OD)	Bottom (m OD)	Depth (m)
Topsoil/overburden	5.09	4.59	0.5
Post-medieval	4.59	3.64	0.95
Natural	3.64	1.74+	1.90+

10. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of John Sneddon who commissioned the evaluation and post-excavation analysis on behalf of Boston Borough Council. The archaeological project was coordinated by Tom Lane and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane. Becky Wilcox, the Community Archaeologist for Boston District Council, kindly permitted examination of the relevant parish files.

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13. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

DoE Department of the Environment

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

OD Ordnance Datum

PCA Pre-Construct Archaeology
(Lincoln)

SF Small Find

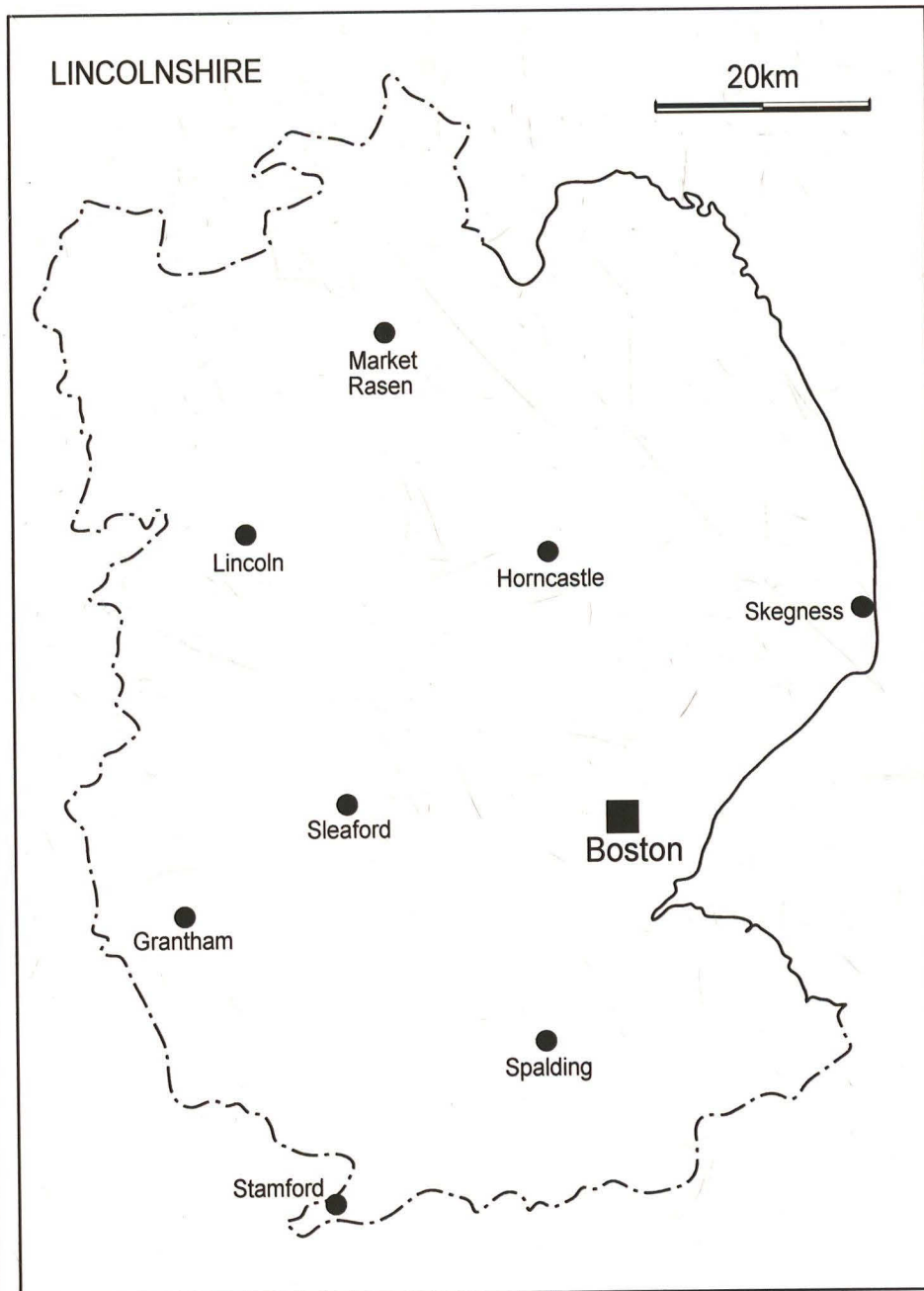
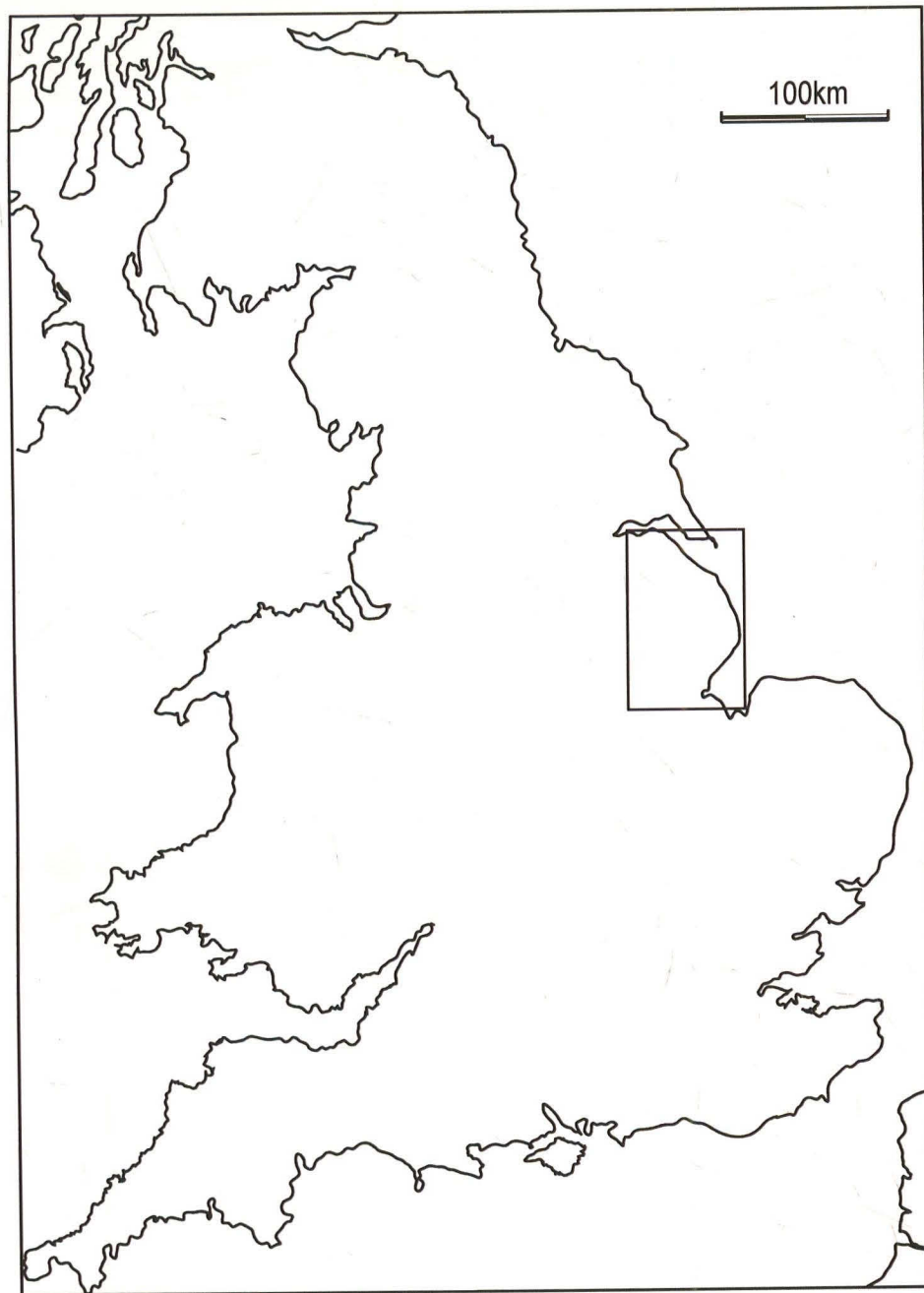


Figure 1: General Location Plan

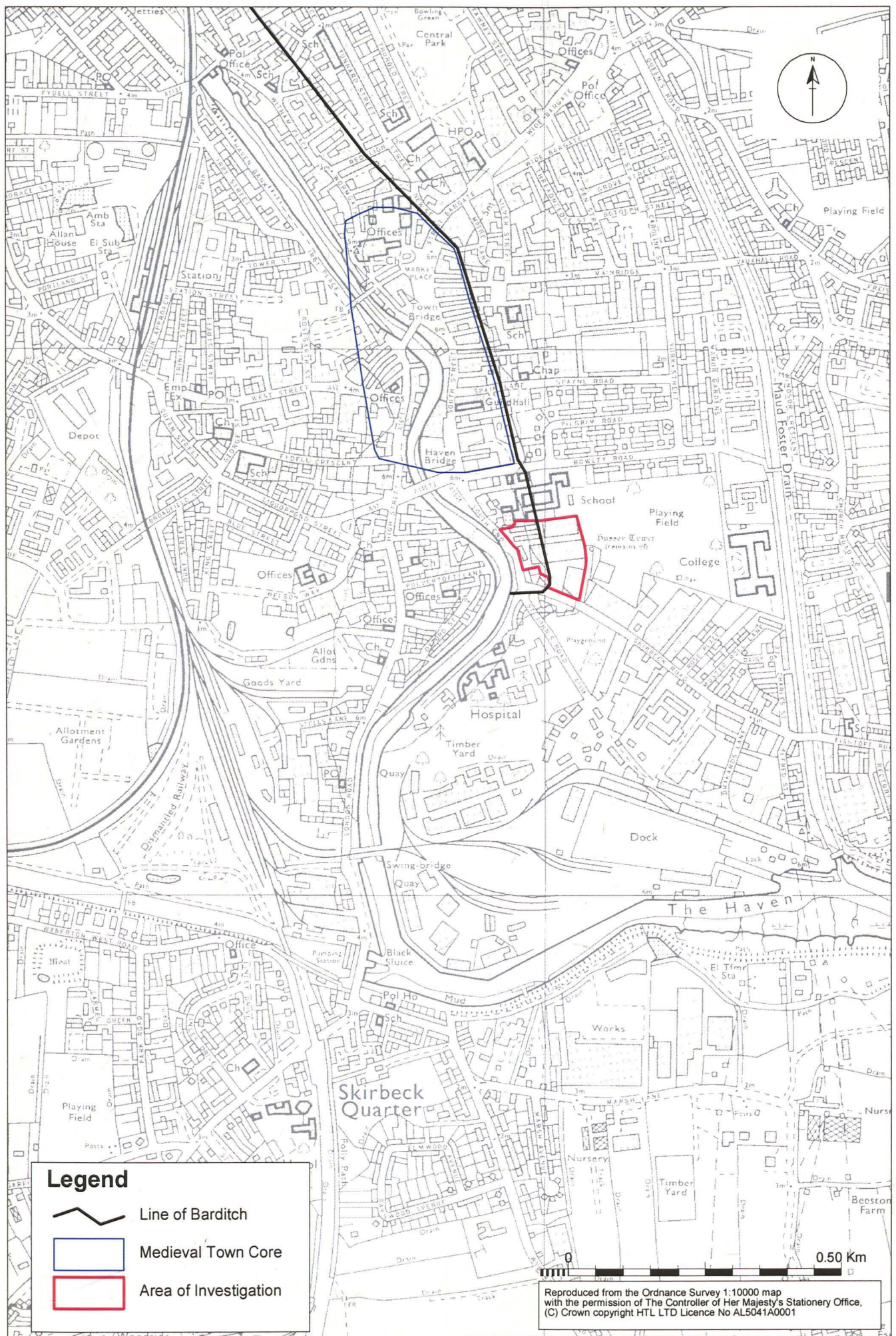


Figure 2: Site location showing the medieval core and line of the Barditch

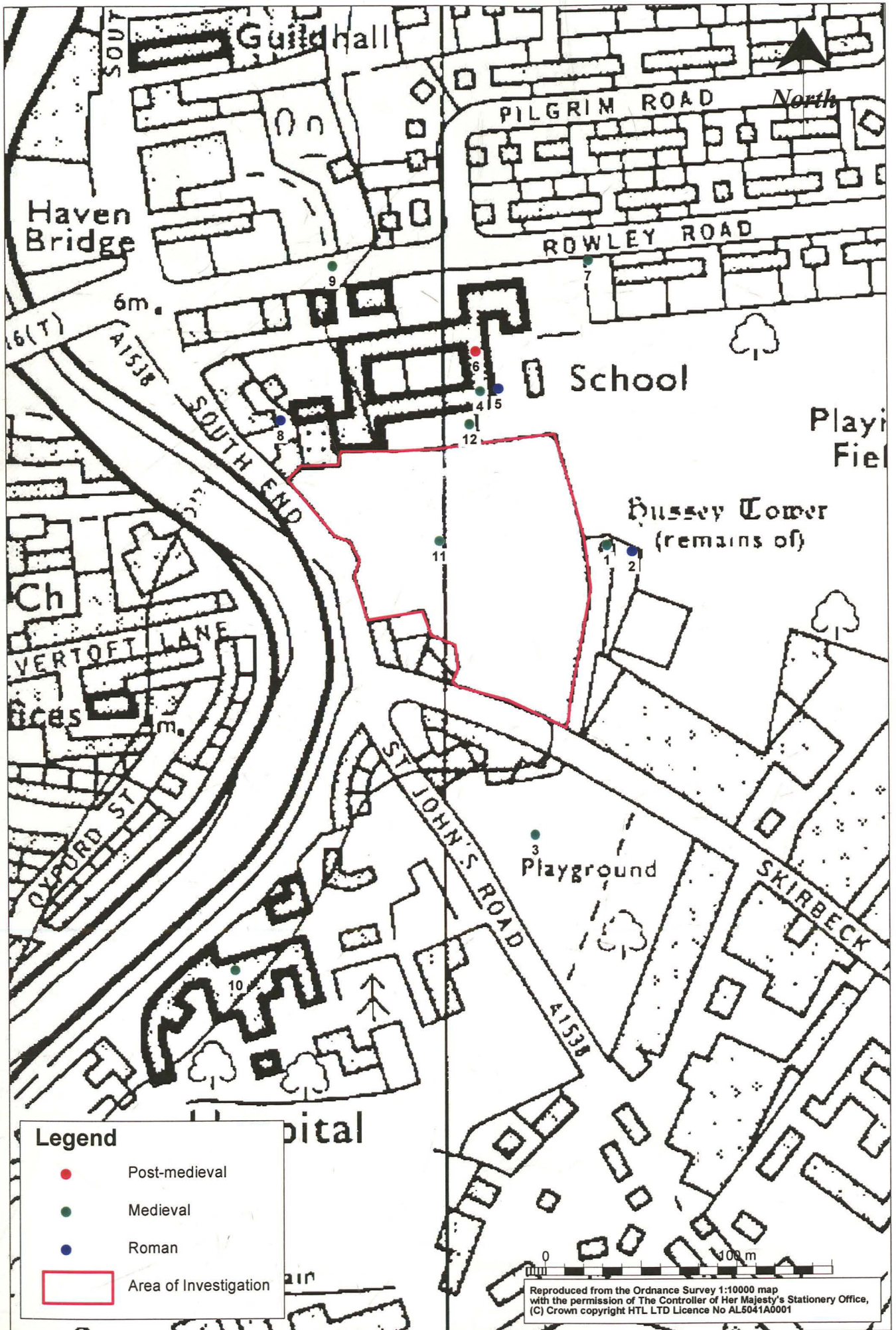


Figure 3: Detailed site location and archaeological setting

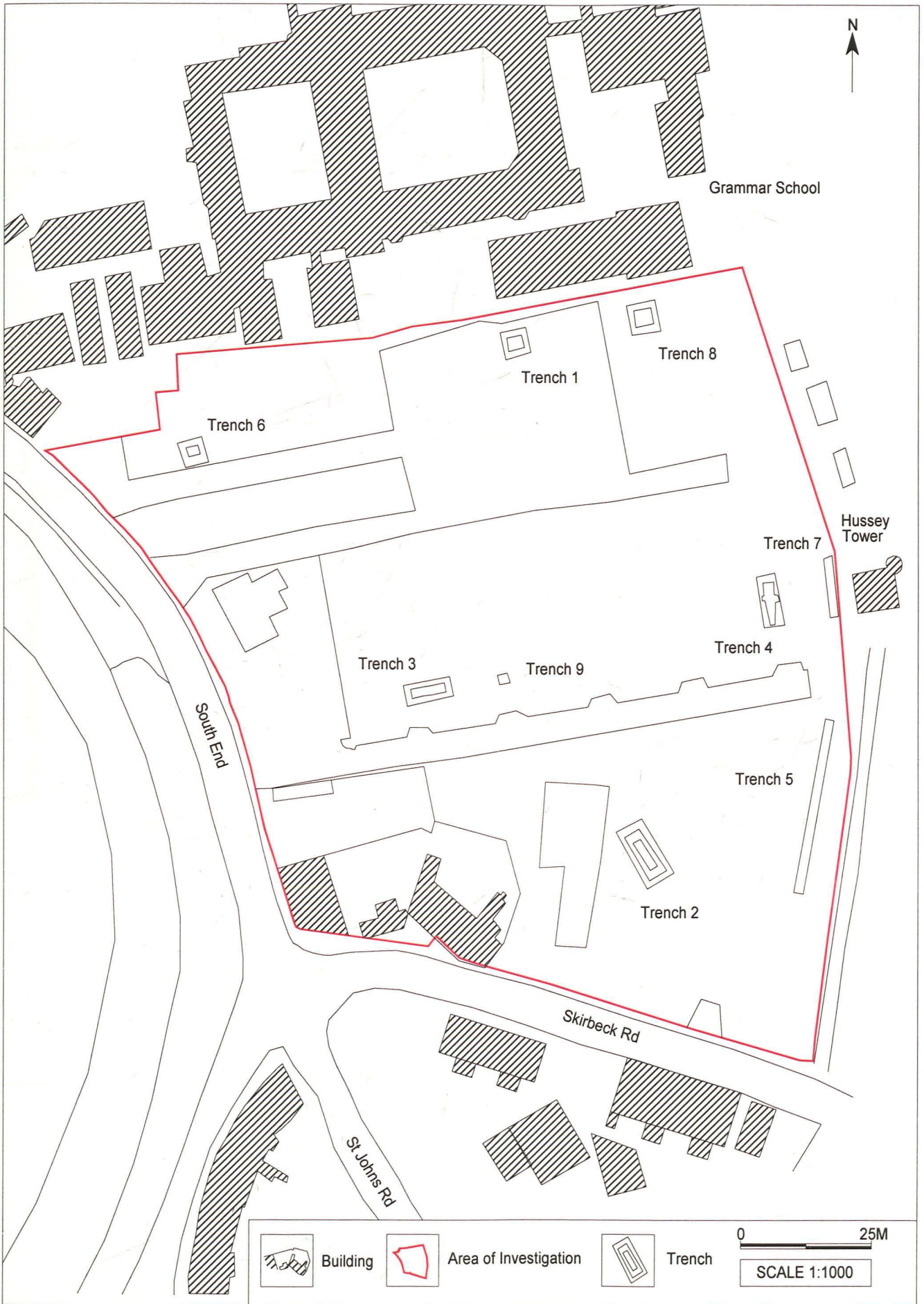


Figure 4: Trench locations

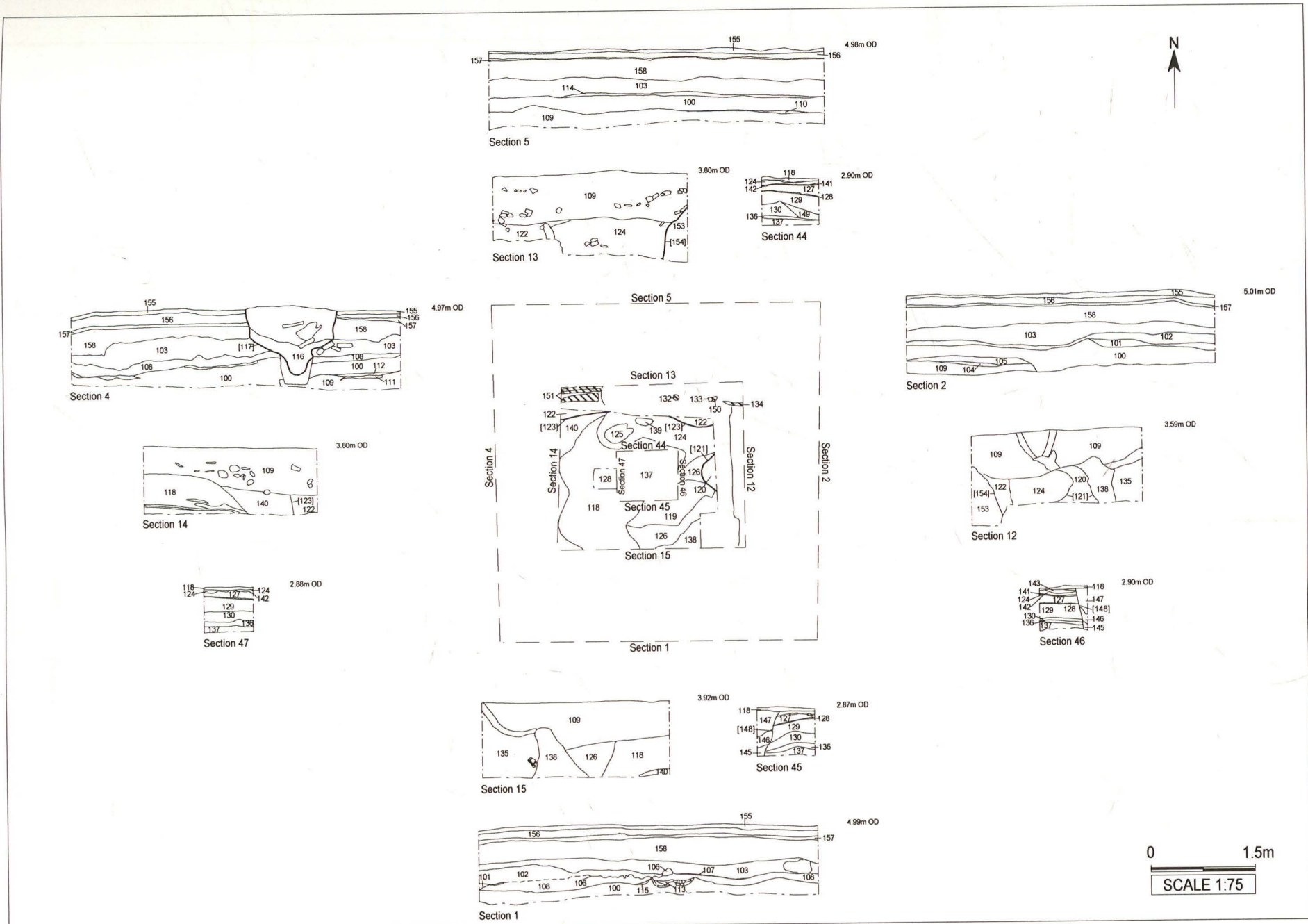


Figure 5: Trench 1, plan and sections

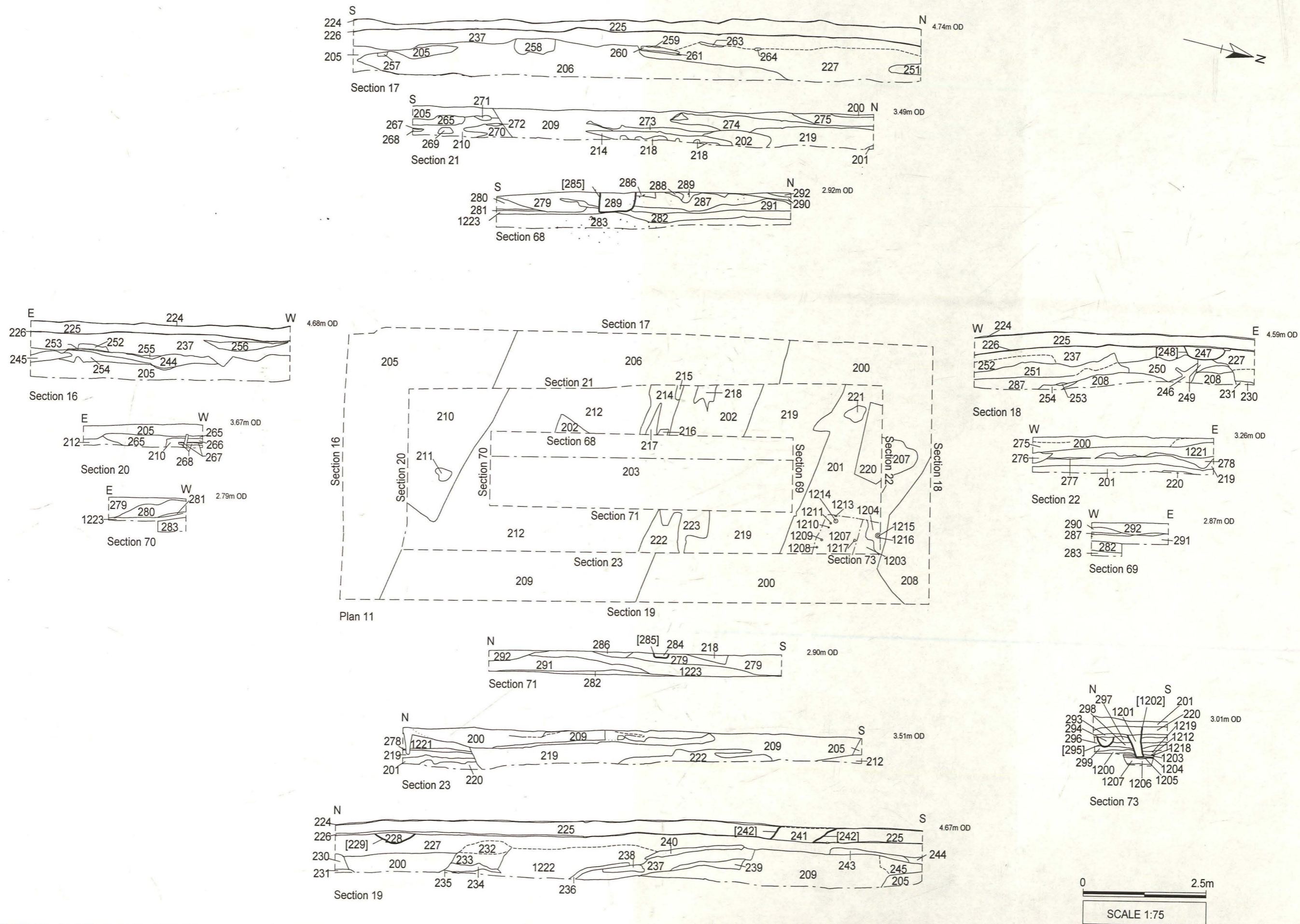


Figure 6: Trench 2. plan and sections

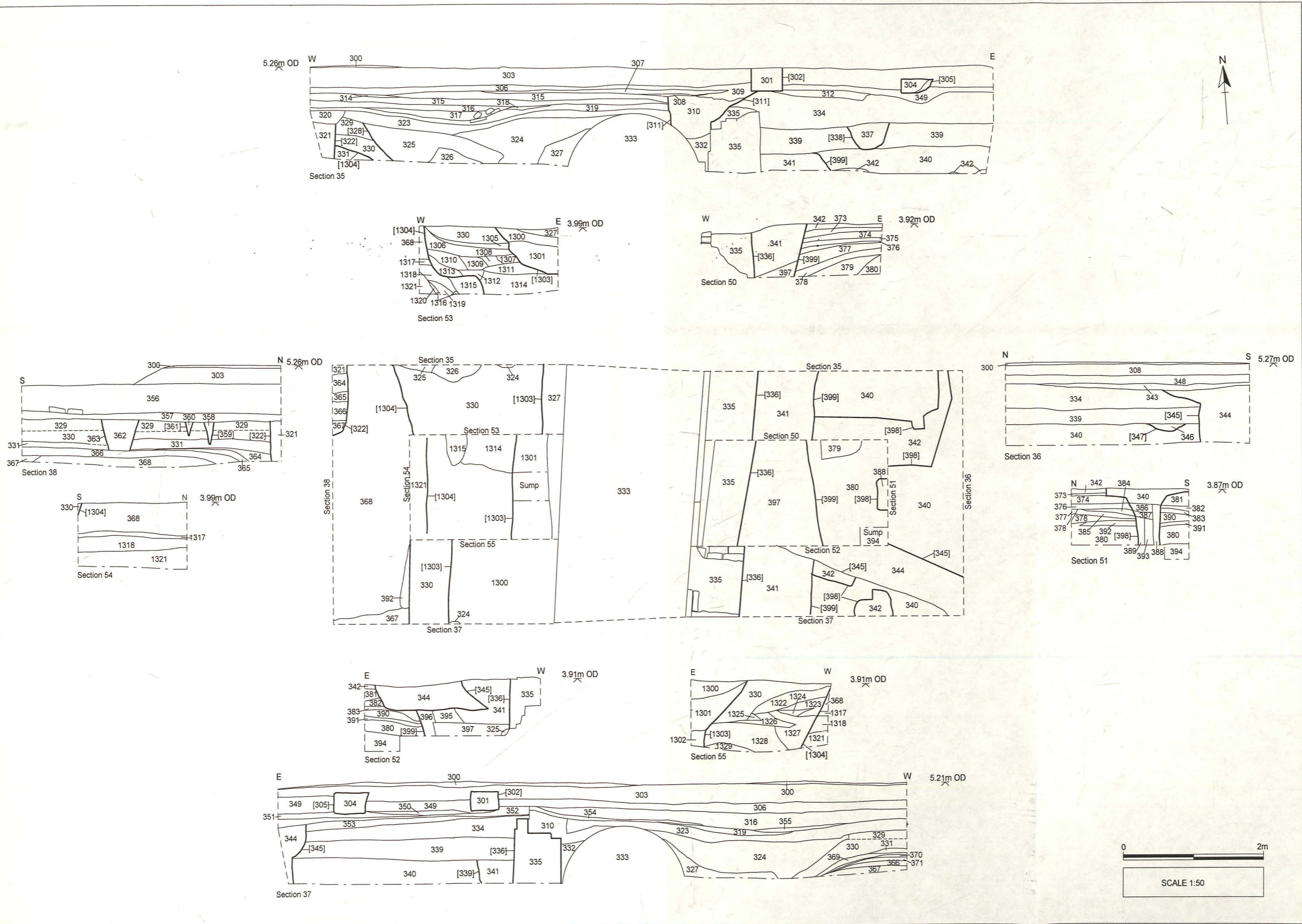


Figure 7: Trench 3, plan and sections

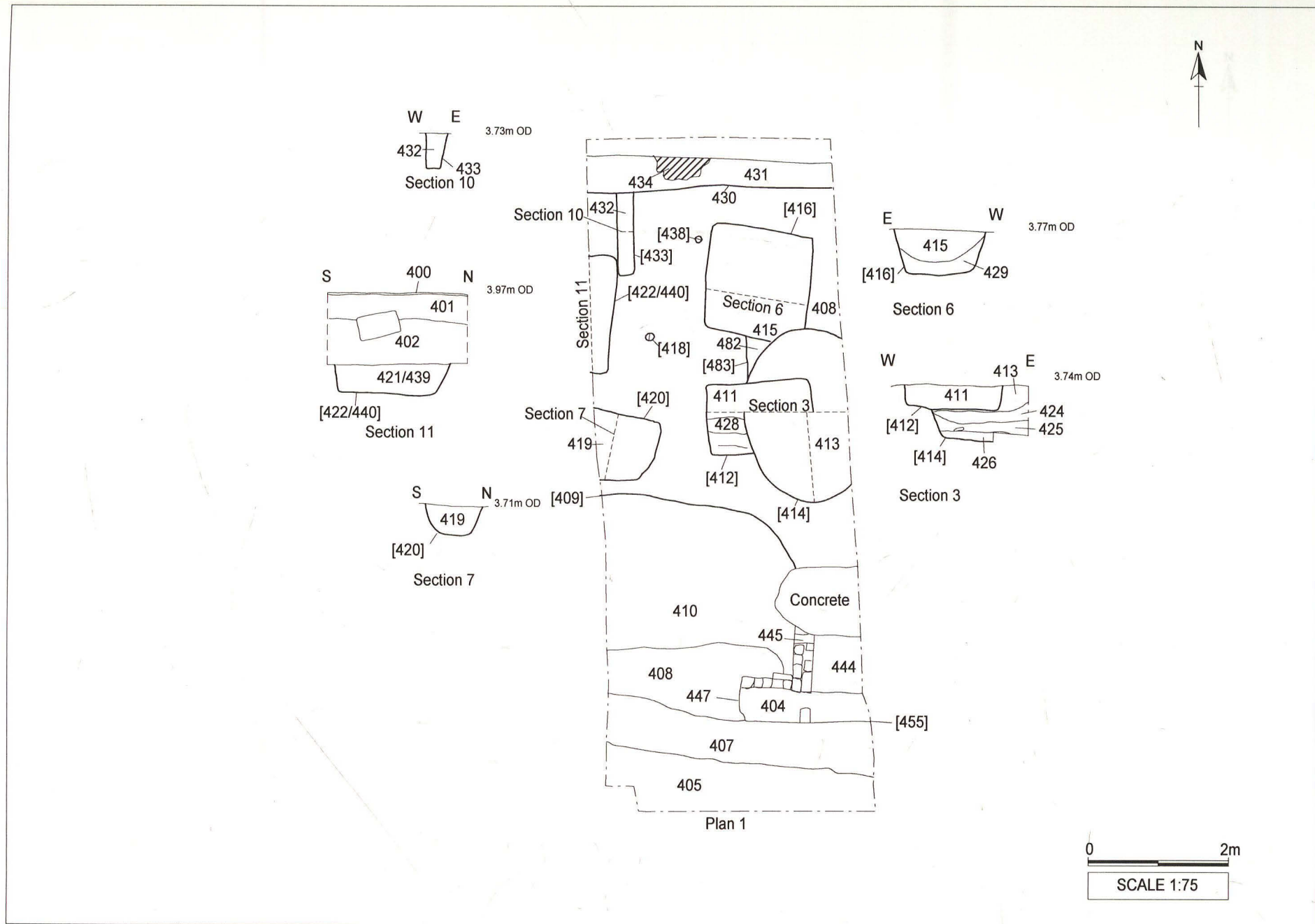


Figure 8: Trench 4, plan 1 and associated sections

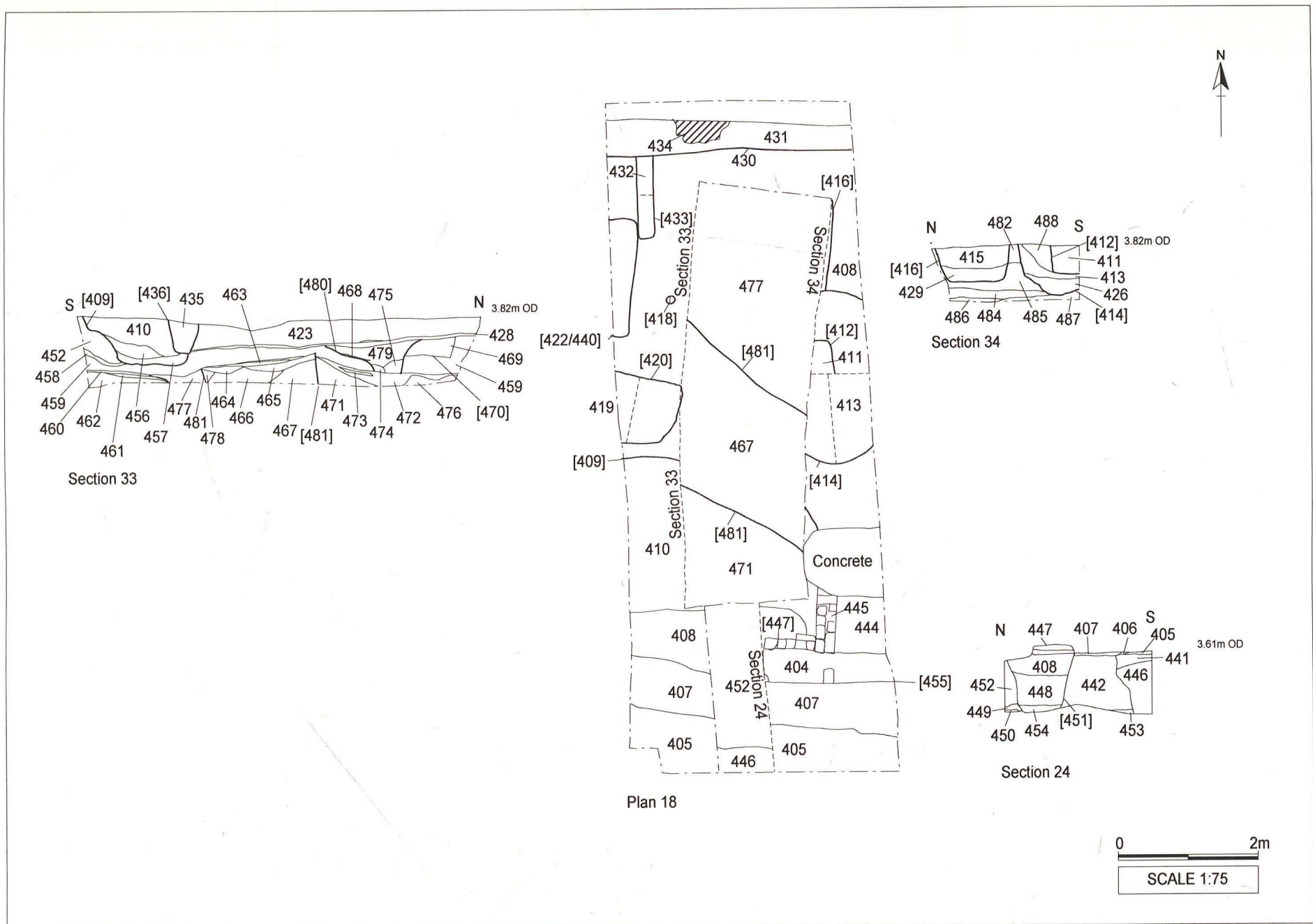


Figure 9: Trench 4, plan 18 and associated sections

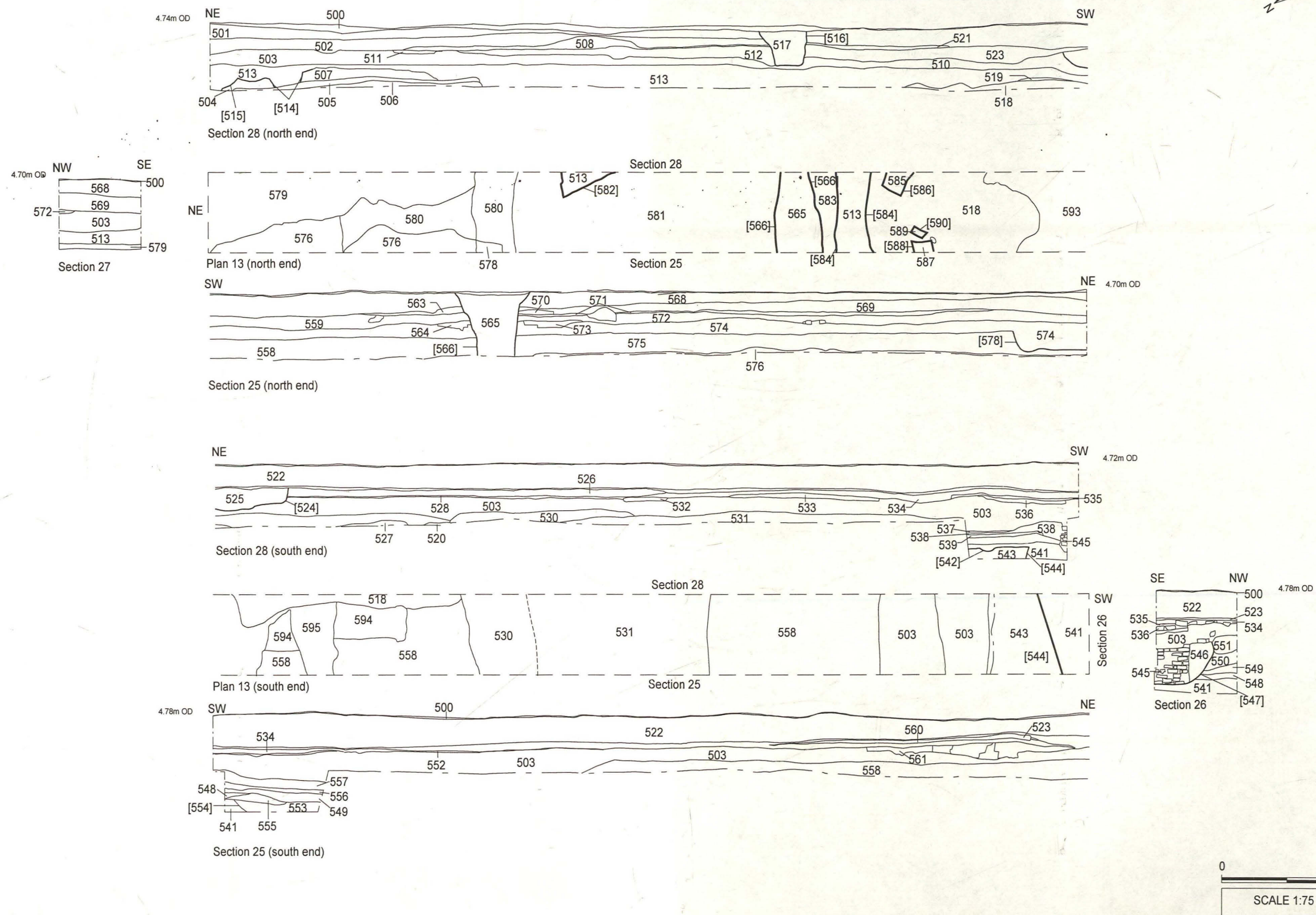
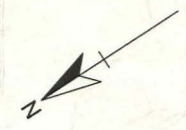


Figure 10: Trench 5, plan and sections

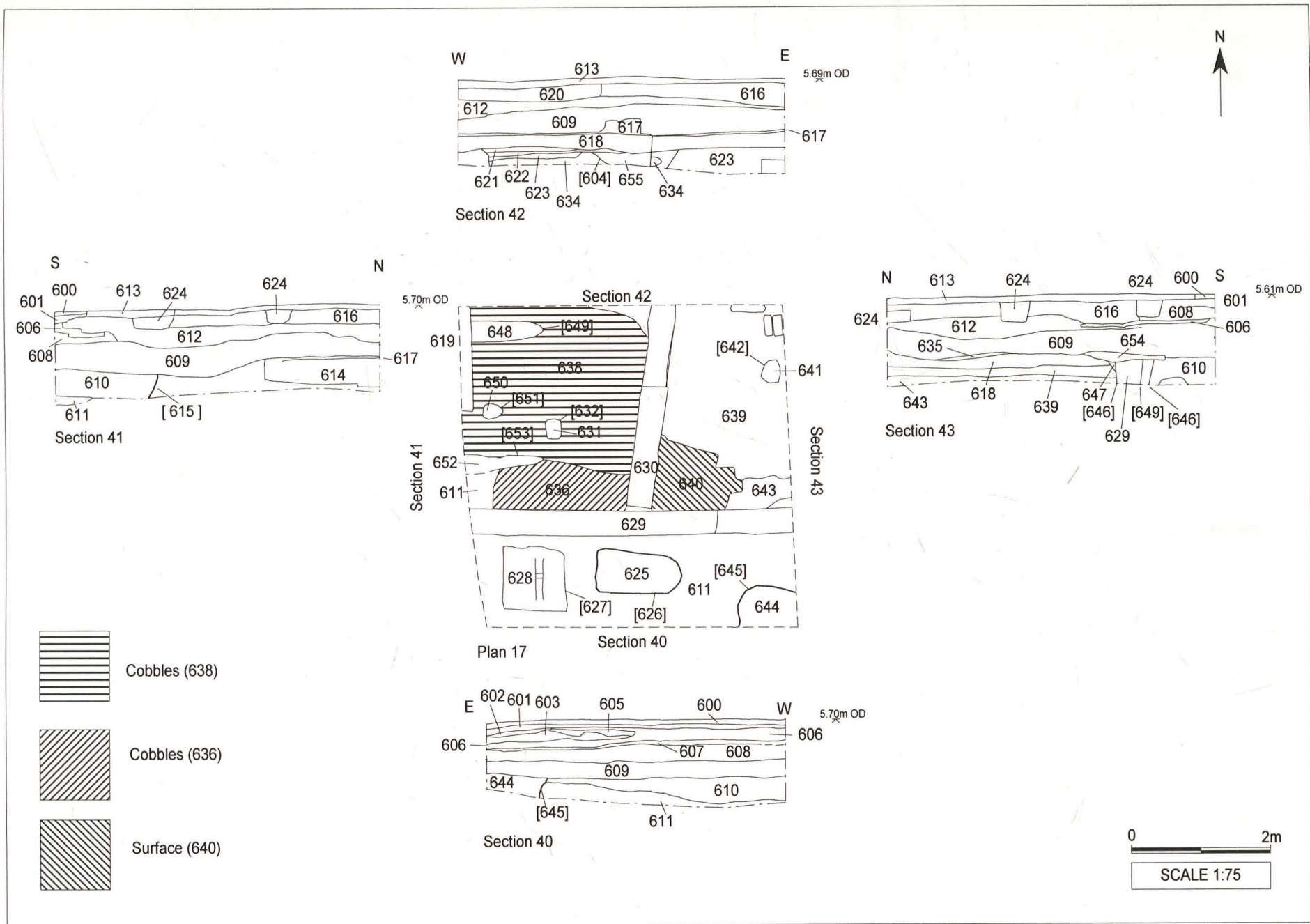


Figure 11: Trench 6, plan 17 and associated sections

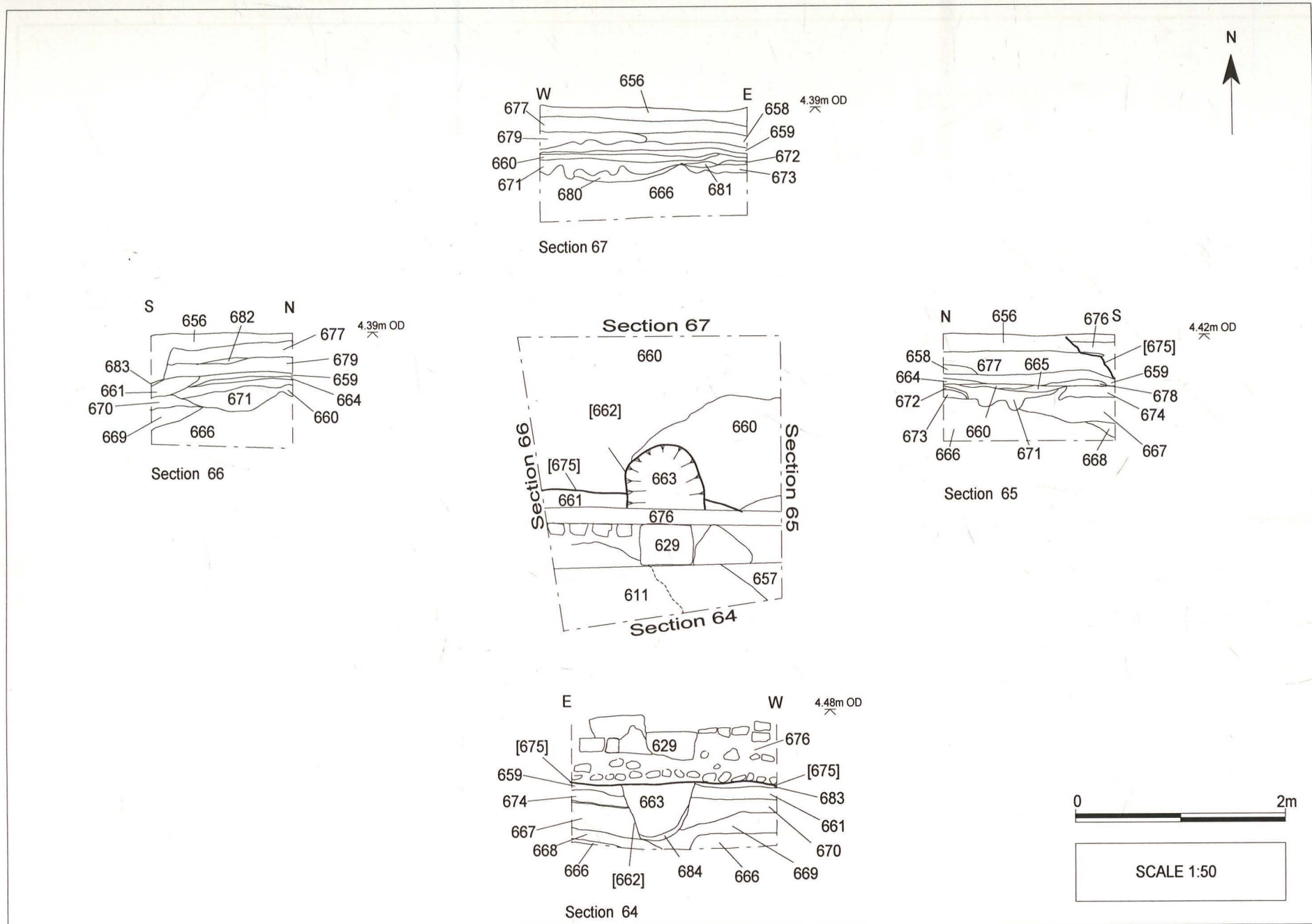


Figure 12: Trench 6, composite plan and associated sections

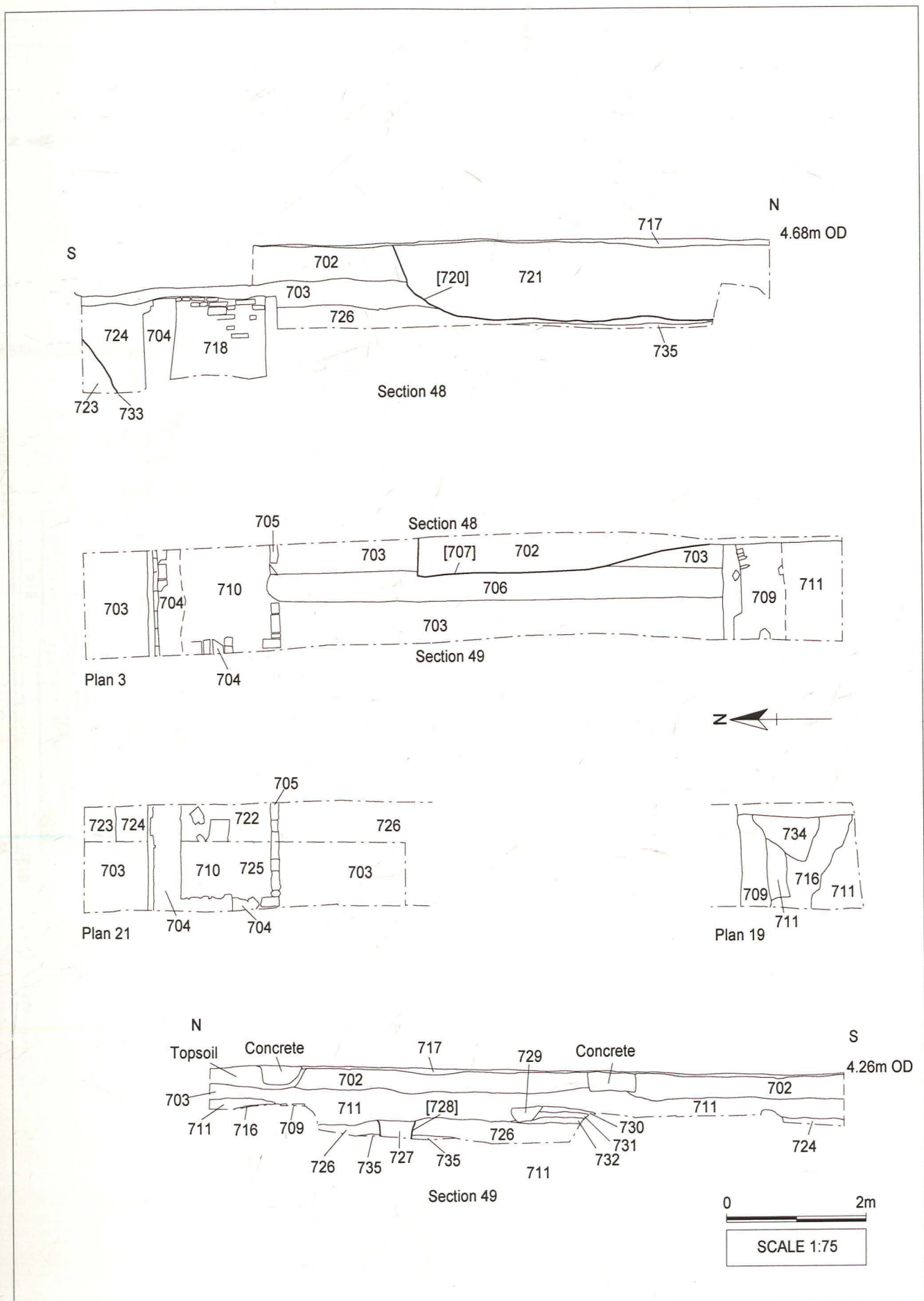


Figure 13: Trench 7, plan and sections

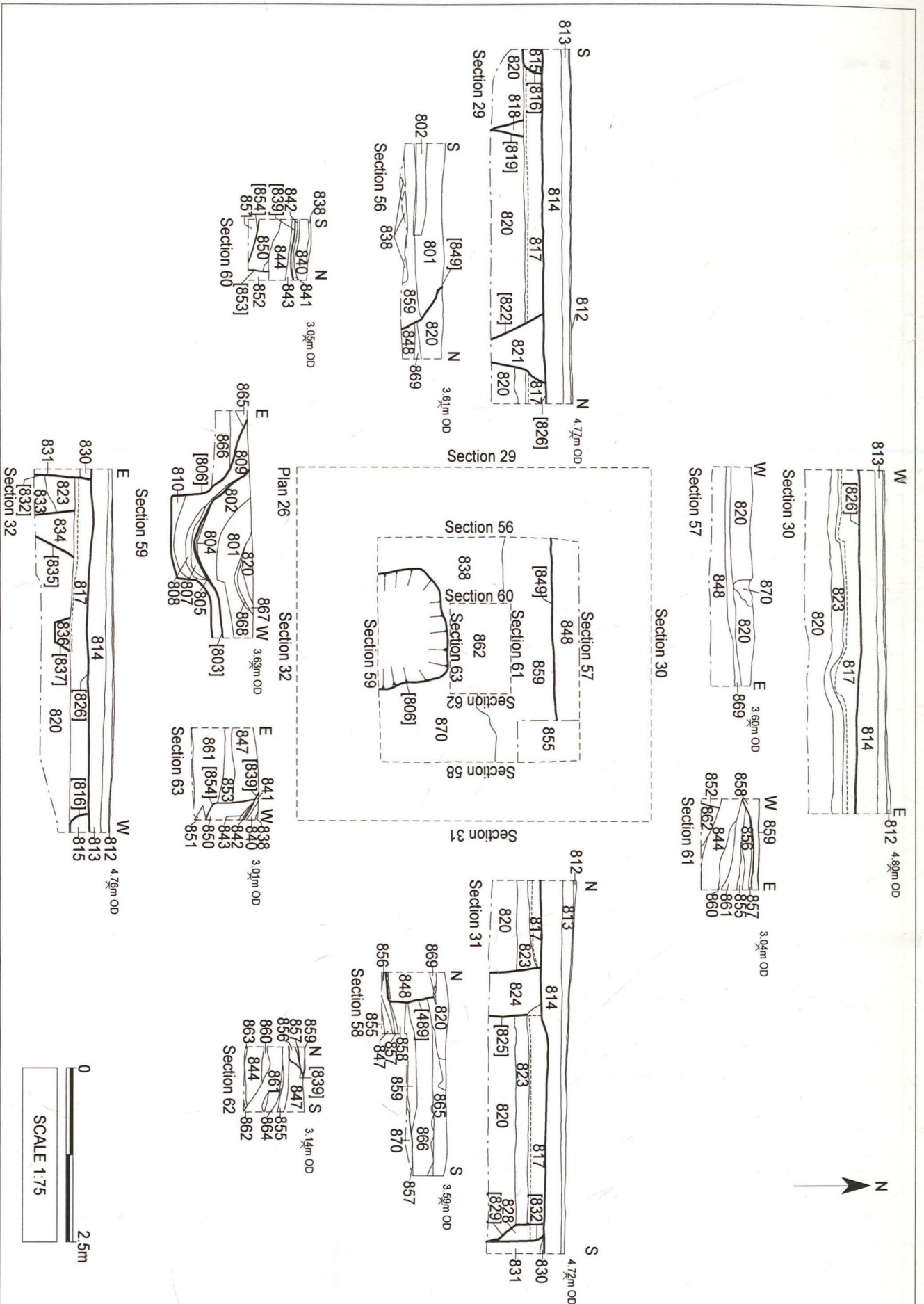


Figure 14: Trench 8, plan and sections

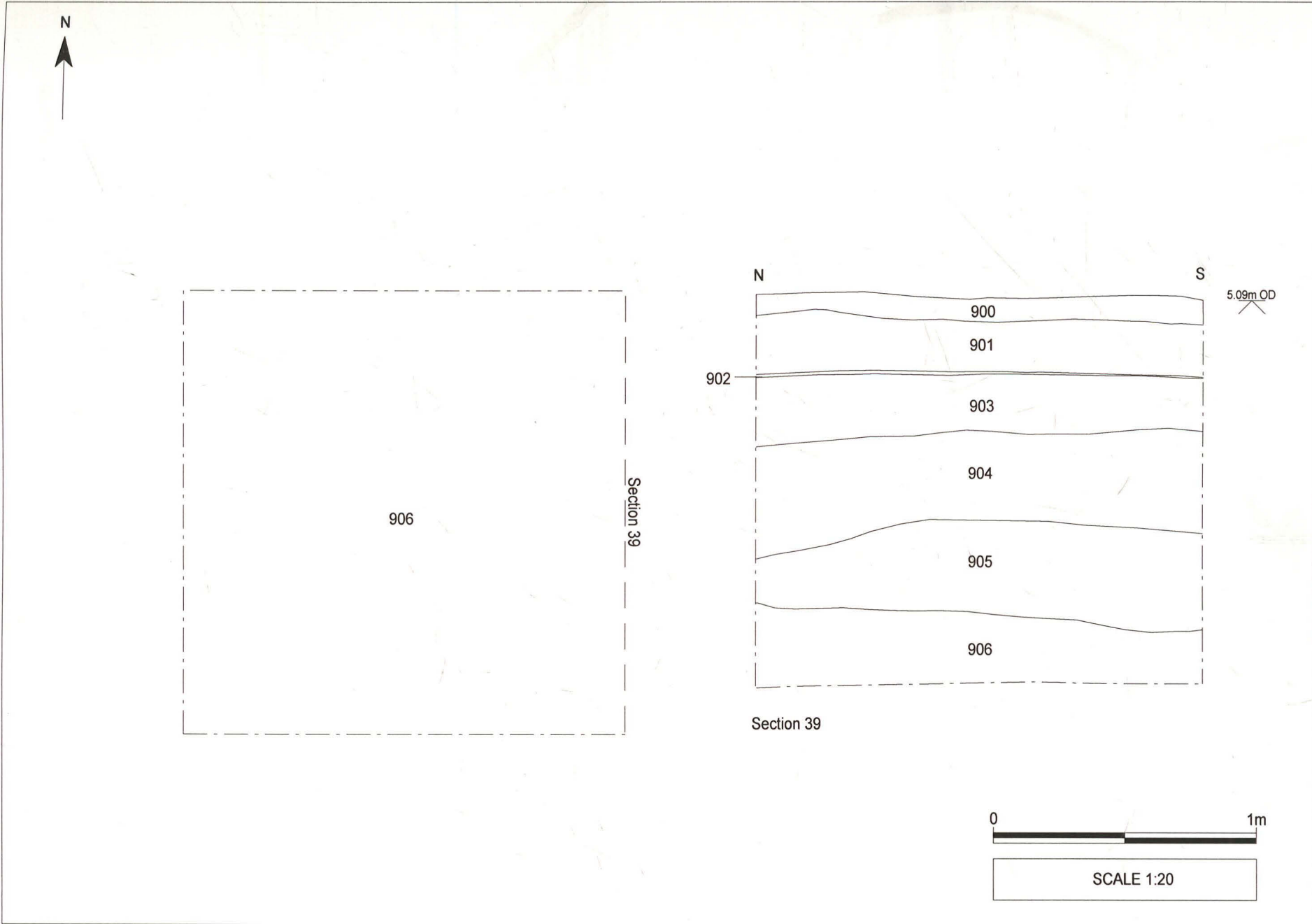


Figure 15: Trench 9, plan and section

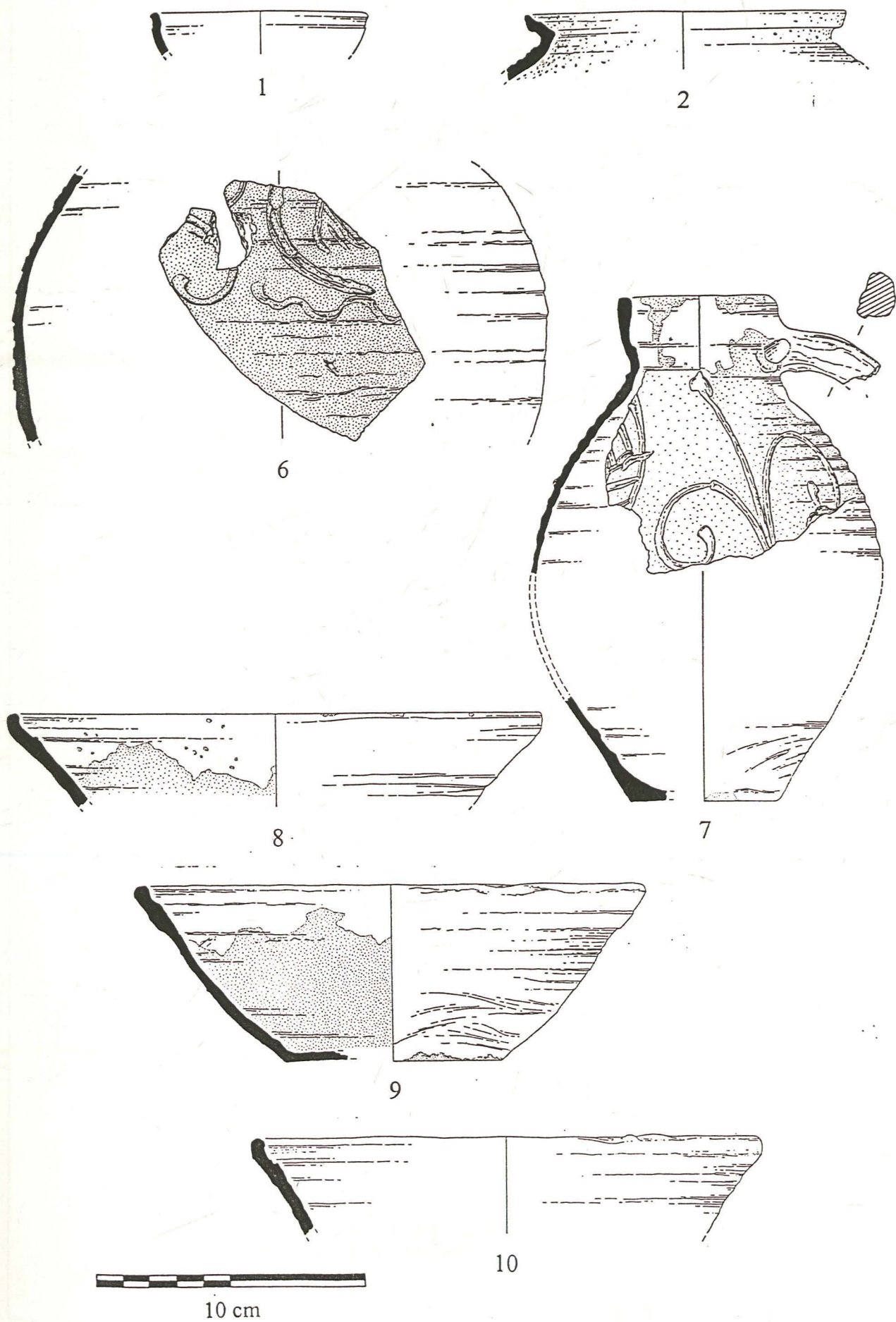


Figure 16 Roman (1) and medieval (2 + 6 to 10) pottery

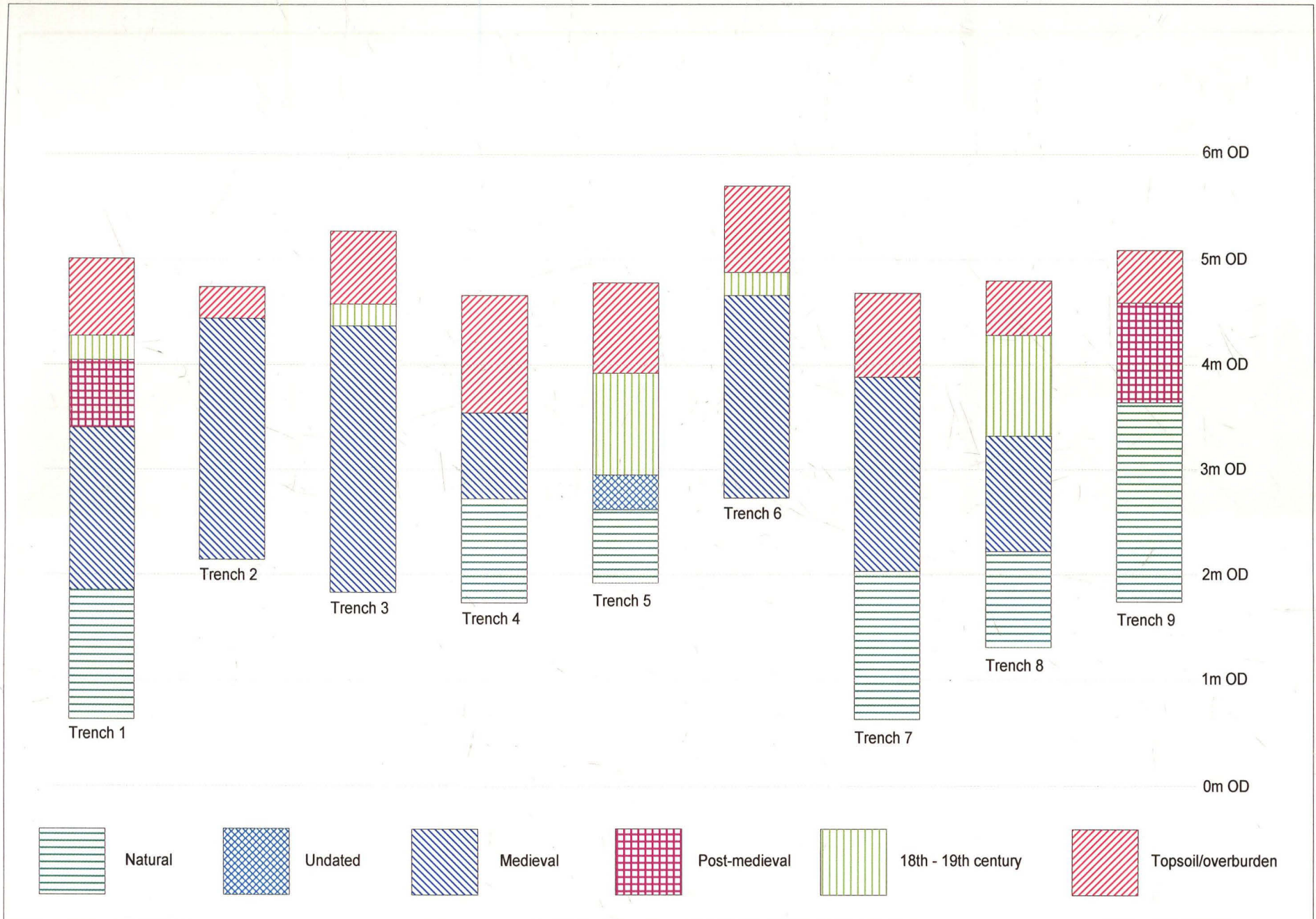


Figure 17: Depths at which archaeology is encountered



Plate 1 Panoramic view of site



Plate 2 Machining of Trench 1 in progress, looking southwest



Plate 3 Step two within Trench 1, looking west



Plate 4 View of late 14th - 15th century timber structure (151 and 152) seen within Trench 1, looking north



Plate 5 General view of Trench 2, looking south

Plate 6 View of late 12th - early 13th century wattle hurdle (1220) within Trench 2, looking north



Plate 7 Post-excitation view of Trench 3 with the culverted Barditch to the rear, looking east



Plate 8 Post-excitation view of Trench 3 with the culverted Barditch to the rear, looking west



Plate 9 Pre-excitation view of Trench 4 with late 14th - 15th century metallated surface (405) in the foreground and cellar (404, 445) on the right, looking north





Plate 10 View of late 14th - 15th century refuse pit (412) on the left and cess pit (414) to the right within Trench 4, looking north

Plate 11 Post-excavation view of Trench 4, looking south



Plate 12 Post-excavation view of Trench 5, looking south



Plate 13 View of mid 13th - mid 14th century cobbled surface (638) on the left and 18th - 19th century N-S wall (630) centre, E-W wall (629) foreground and brick surface (640) on the right within Trench 13, looking north

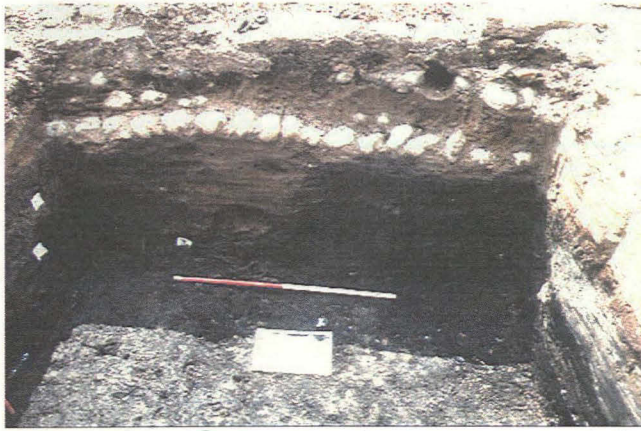


Plate 14 North facing section within Trench 6 showing mid 13th - mid 14th century cobbled footings (676) and creek deposit (666) in the base, looking south



Plate 15 Pre-excavation view of Trench 7, looking south



Plate 16 View of late 14th - 15th century cellar (704, 705, 718) within Trench 7, looking north



Plate 17 Post-excavation view of Trench 8, looking north



Plate 18 View of mid 13th - mid 14th century pit (803), within Trench 8, showing sequence of dumped deposits from which the fragments of decorated glass goblet were retrieved, looking south



Plate 19 Post-excitation view of Trench 9, looking east

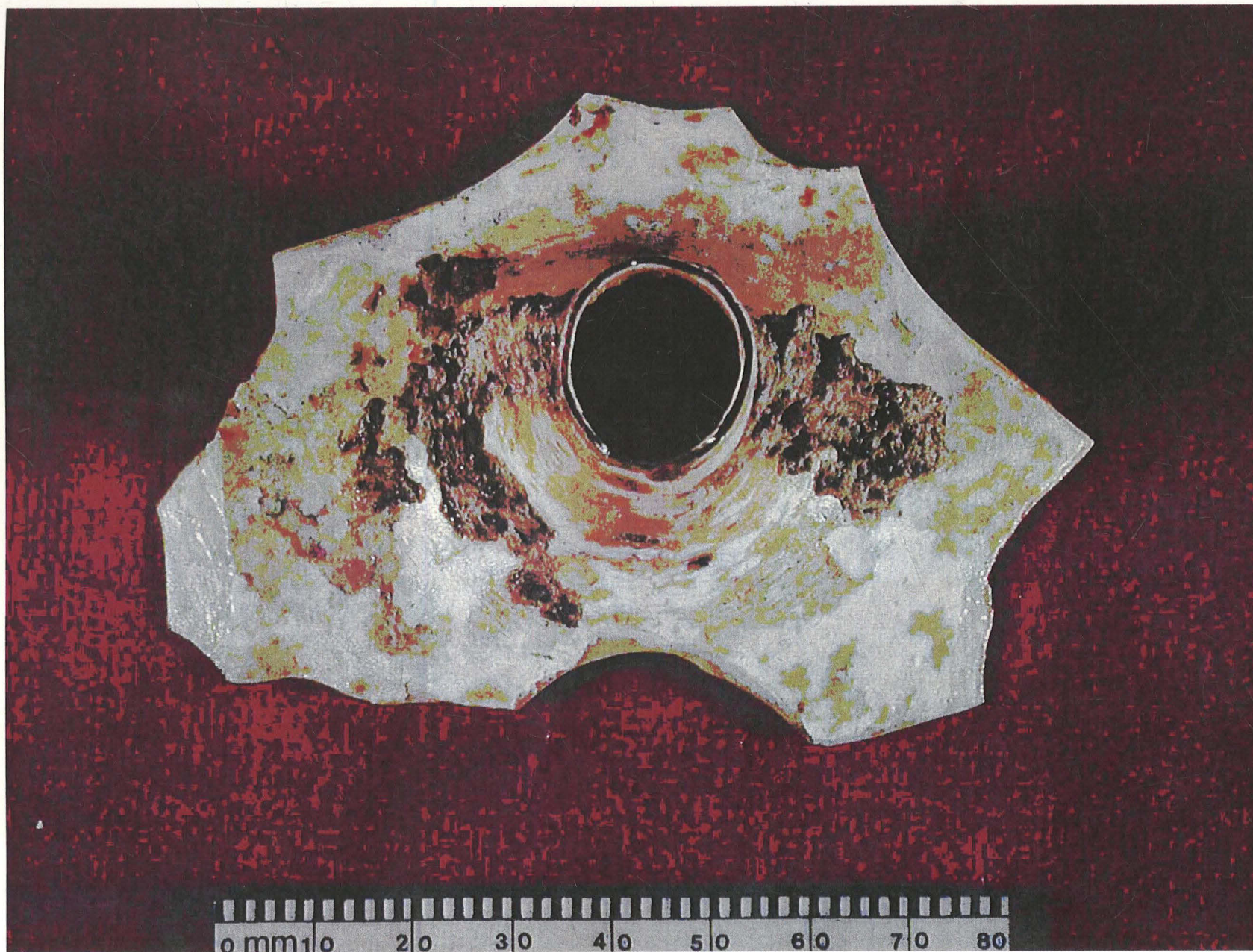


Plate 20 The imported glass (1 of 2 plates)

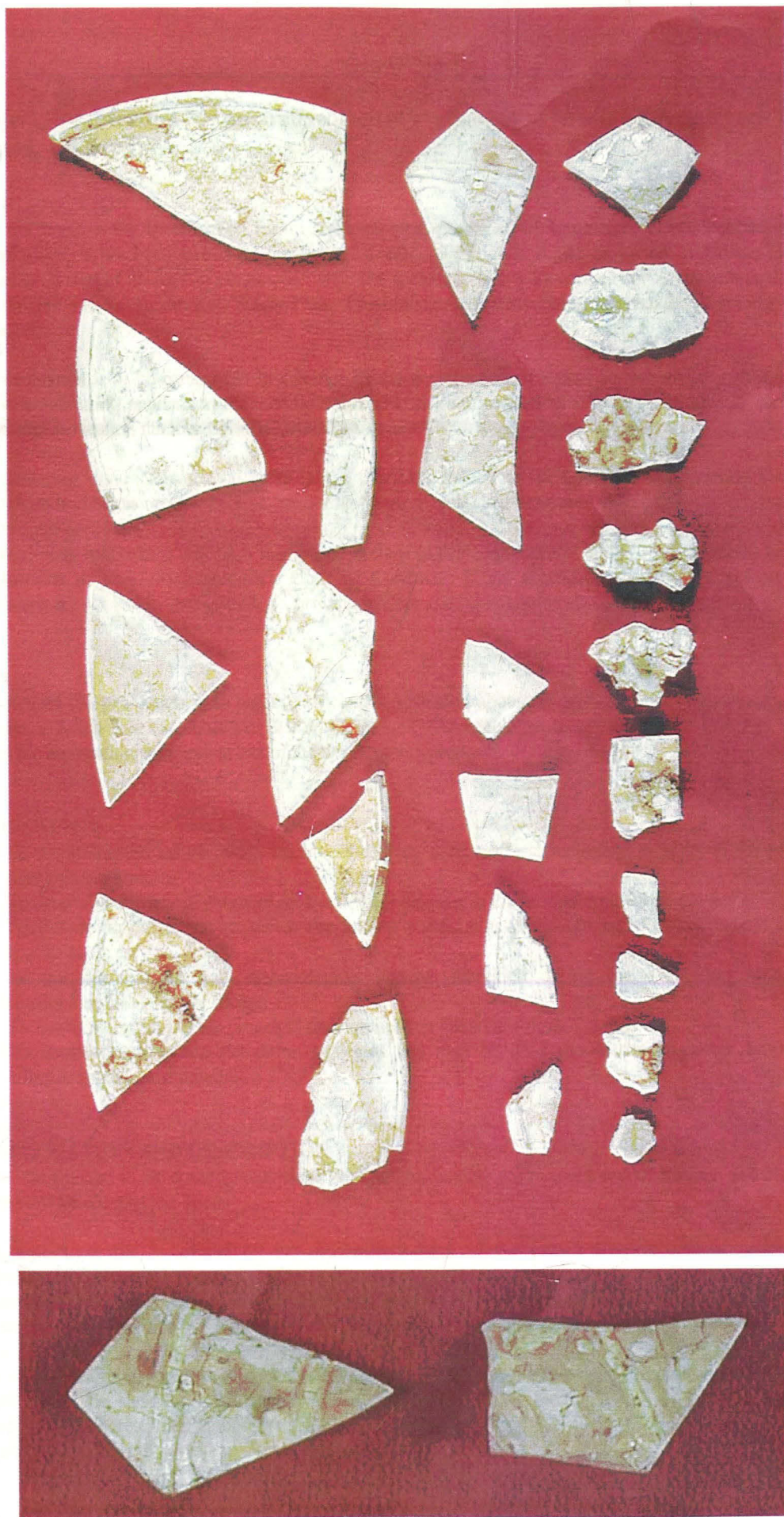


Plate 21 The imported glass (2 of 2 plates, not to scale)

Appendix 1

Project Specification for an archaeological evaluation at South End, Skirbeck Road, Boston, Lincolnshire

INTRODUCTION

This document is the specification for an archaeological evaluation at South End, Skirbeck Road, Boston, Lincolnshire. It has been issued by the Boston Community Archaeologist on behalf of Boston Borough Council. It should be read in conjunction with the enclosed Tender Document for Archaeological Works and the Pre-Tender Health and Safety Plan. The Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook should also be consulted.

The evaluation is to be carried out in advance of the construction of a mail sorting office with associated facilities (planning application number B/99/0426/FULL) and residential development and car showroom (planning application number B/99/0433/OUTL).

All tendering contractors should refer to the SCAUM Principles of Competitive Tendering (SCAUM Guidelines and Notes on Competitive Tendering for Archaeological Services 1996).

All tendering contractors will be a recognised archaeological organisation and will be expected to follow the Institute of Field Archaeologist's Code of Conduct. If the specialists used by the archaeological contractor are not locally recognised, a Curriculum Vitae and bibliography should be provided.

AIM

The aim of the evaluation is to gather sufficient information about the archaeological remains present on the site at South End to enable the Boston Community Archaeologist to advise Boston Borough Council about the archaeological implications of the development proposal.

OBJECTIVES

- § To determine the nature, date, function and likely extent of archaeological deposits in the proposed development area.
- § To determine the spatial extent of archaeological deposits in the proposed development area.
- § To determine the extent to which the known surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
- § To put into context how archaeological features identified during the evaluation fit into the surrounding historical landscape.
- § To assess the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological deposits.
- § To consider appropriate mitigation strategies that may be used should the proposed development affect archaeological remains.

SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

Boston is situated in the south Lincolnshire Fens, approximately 45km south east of Lincoln and 7km from the northwest coast of the Wash.

The application site is located on the southeastern edge of the town's historic core at national grid reference TF 3305 4363 (figure 1). The northern part of the site is bounded by the Grammar School and its grounds, the western part of the site by South End, the southern part of the site by Skirbeck Road, and the eastern part of the site by Hussey Tower, a Scheduled Ancient Monument (County Number 49).

The site is an irregular parcel of land which covering 1.468 hectares in extent. Access to the site is from South End. The site was previously a timber yard, although all the buildings on the site have been demolished. Concrete foundations for some of the timber buildings still survive. Geotechnical testing on the site has produced no evidence for contamination.

The current land cover is a mixture of tarmac and hardcore hardstanding, concrete footings, and rough vegetation (grass, bramble and some scrub). The public frequently uses the site as a short cut between Hussey Tower and Boston College and South End.

PLANNING BACKGROUND

The site is the subject of two planning applications submitted to Boston Borough Council. B/99/0426/FULL is for a mail sorting office building, with an ancillary vehicle workshop building, car parking, service areas, access road, landscaping and fencing. B/99/0433/OUTL is for a residential development and a car showroom. The evaluation is necessary in order to define the character and extent of the archaeological remains which exist in the area of the proposed development. The results of the evaluation will allow an informed and reasonable planning decision to be taken.

SOILS, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The site is in an urban area and as such has not been surveyed, but it is likely that local soils are Wisbech Association calcareous alluvial gley soils developed in marine alluvium (Robson 1990). The site is located on glacial drift which was deposited in a geological basin between the Lincolnshire Wolds and the East Anglian Heights (Harden 1978). These glacial deposits are located above a solid geology of Jurassic clays. The site is approximately 5m OD on relatively flat and level ground.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Previous Archaeological Investigations at South End, Boston

1988 Evaluation

An evaluation of the site was undertaken in 1988 by the Trust for Lincolnshire Archaeology (Davies and Symonds, 1988). This was a limited exercise, undertaken before the introduction of PPG16 and does not meet the present requirements of a field evaluation programme (Davies and Cooper, 1999).

The evaluation demonstrated that stratified medieval deposits survive on the site at South End. The evaluation report also briefly mentions a small excavation on the site in the 1960s. The excavation revealed a large pit or ditch and contained 14th century pottery. The exact location of this excavation is not known, but the excavator recalls it as being approximately half way between Hussey Tower and Skirbeck Road, placed up against the rear fence of the timber yard. There is also mention in the report of the discovery of up to three human burials on the site.

A copy of evaluation report is enclosed with this specification (Appendix A).

1999 Desk-based Assessment

An archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of the application site was undertaken June 1999 by Archaeological Research and Consultancy at the University of Sheffield (ARCUS) on behalf of Centros Miller Ltd. The assessment identified a total of 38 sites within a search area of 200m around the site (Davies, G and Cooper, T 1999). These sites range on date from the Roman period to the post-medieval period.

Observation of Geotechnical Pits, November 2000

A series of geotechnical pits were excavated by Integrated Geotechnical and Environmental Services Limited on Friday 24th November 2000 at South End, Skirbeck Road, Boston. A total of 7 pits were excavated using a JCB with a narrow toothed bucket. The pits were approximately one bucket width, c. 1.0 metre and c. 1.5m in length. The pits were observed by the Boston Community Archaeologist, Susan Smith.

Although the observations were limited they demonstrated that the site has considerable archaeological potential when depths exceeding one metre are reached. In particular the potential for the recovery of waterlogged organic remains from the medieval period are very high.

A copy of the Boston Community Archaeologist's report is enclosed (Appendix B).

Archaeological Investigations at Boston Grammar School

Roman

There have been Roman finds around the proposed development area, including coins and pottery near Hussey Tower and a cremation urn. A possible industrial area has been located during an evaluation at Boston Grammar School (Palmer-Brown, 1996). The evaluation was carried out on the south eastern side of the Grammar School, within 10 metres of the northern boundary of the proposed development site. The top of the deposit was approximately 2.85m OD. It consisted of dark grey/black silty material containing fragments of fired silt/clay. Several sherds of Romano-British greyware and Nene Valley ware were recovered *in-situ* and several further residual sherds were recovered from later contexts. A later auger survey (not carried out for archaeological purposes) found what could have been a Romano-British ground surface at approximately 0.40m OD. These deposits have been interpreted as a possible industrial horizon. They are significant for the Boston area, as little is currently known about this period in the locality. These remains represent the first *in-situ* Romano-British deposits found in the urban area of Boston.

The Franciscan Friary Cemetery

An evaluation and watching brief ahead of classroom construction (Palmer-Brown 1996 and Schofield 1998) revealed a total of 15 inhumation burials. Some of these burials were quite shallow, and were found at a depth of c. 0.38m from the ground surface. These burials are of mixed age and gender and appear to be secular in nature (Rylatt, 2000). The cemetery is interpreted as being part of the Franciscan Friary, but located outside the friary precinct. The cemetery is probably an affiliated secular graveyard. The precinct of the Franciscan Friary has recently been interpreted as lying north of Greyfriars Lane (Ibid). One of the burials, towards the eastern end of the watching brief area, was located within c. 4 metres of the northern boundary of the proposed development site.

The evaluation also found a deep waterlogged pit which contained organic deposits to a depth of 2.88m OD. The pit contained wood, plant remains and leather, and a possible wooden hair pin. Pottery recovered from the pit dates it between 13th and 14th century. Other medieval features post-dating this pit were also found, including a pit-like feature and a series of silt-based soil horizons which could be ground raising.

The watching brief also recovered other deposits besides the burials including undated pit-like features containing kitchen midden type deposits, and possible levelling and occupation deposits (also undated). A buried soil was also discovered which contained 13th and 14th century pottery.

Archaeological Evaluation, August 2000

A recent archaeological evaluation at the Grammar School by Pre-Construct Archaeology (approximately 30 metres northwest from the northern edge of the proposed development) demonstrated the survival of *in-situ*, laminated alluvial deposits at a depth of 0.92m below modern ground level. At the time of the excavation the ground appeared to be permanently waterlogged below c. 1.05m. At a depth of c. 1.65m below ground level a relatively complete plank was encountered, which had a solid and coherent structure. Further organic remains were encountered to the limit of excavation, at c. 2.0m below ground level. All of these alluvial deposits were associated with small quantities of artefacts. Preliminary (non-specialist) analysis suggests this might be tentatively dated to the 13th – 14th centuries (pers.comm. Jim Rylatt).

Archaeological sites on and adjacent to the site at South End

The Barditch

The line of the Barditch, constructed to form the eastern boundary of Boston during the medieval period, runs north – south through the proposed development site. The first references to the Barditch are in A.D. 1200, but archaeological evidence is required before it can be dated accurately (Harden, 1978). The length of the Barditch was used as an open sewer, and it does not appear to have been intended as a defensive structure. In the post-medieval period the Barditch was gradually culverted using brick or stone. The 1988 evaluation of the site by The Trust for Lincolnshire Archaeology excavated a trench through the course of the Barditch. A length of brick conduit was exposed which still serves as a live drain. This length of the Barditch was interpreted as being rerouted, perhaps in the last 130 years (Davies and Symonds, 1988).

The Augustinian Friary

An Augustinian Friary was located at Boston. The site of this friary is not currently known. It has often been speculated that it was situated next to St John's Hospital in Skirbeck (Davis and Cooper 1999). As the endowment was in Boston and the house is always referred to as the *Austin Canons of Boston*, it is generally believed to be within the Barditch, possibly adjacent to the Franciscan Friary (Harden, 1978). The proposed development site, therefore, is a possible site for the friary.

Hussey Tower

Hussey Tower is located immediately east of the proposed development site. The tower is the only surviving building of a larger medieval manorial site, and is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (County Number 49). It is also Grade II* listed building. The tower was attached to at least one further wing, as shown by a roofline on the eastern side of the tower. Other buildings are mentioned within the estate of the manor, but their locations are, as yet, unknown.

The 1988 evaluation found evidence for a stone surface at a depth of c.0.7m in Trench 1, which was located close to the base of Hussey Tower. At a depth of c.2.0m the remains of a large ditch or tidal creek were noted. This feature contained 13th and 14th century pottery.

METHODOLOGY

Trial Trench Location

The evaluation will be carried out by trial trenching.

The locations of the trenches are designed to address the aim and objectives of the evaluation. If, due to site conditions, it is necessary to alter the locations of the trenches this must be agreed with the Boston Community Archaeologist before the evaluation begins.

Eight trial trenches have been located.

- § Trench 1 (5x5m) is located to test for the presence of archaeological remains relating to the Franciscan Friary cemetery and an *in-situ* Romano-British horizon found during the evaluation and watching brief at Boston Grammar School. The dimensions of this trench allow for it to be stepped in to test for the Romano-British deposits at depth.
- § Trench 2 (2x36m) is positioned to test the southern part of the site. A geotechnical pit excavated in 1988 in this area was excavated to a depth of approximately 2.00 metres and disturbed 'a black fibrous layer containing well preserved leather, wood and pottery of the 14th and 15th century date' (Davies and Symonds, 1988).
- § Trench 3 (30x4m) and is located to test for undisturbed medieval and early post-medieval deposits relating to the Barditch which may lie beneath the later brick pipe known to cross the site. This pipe still acts as a live drain.
- § Trench 4 (4x10m) is located to test for the large ditch or tidal creek recorded in the 1988 evaluation. This feature contained pottery, leather shoes and wood chips.
- § Trench 5 (2x36m) is located to test the southern area of the site. There have been reports of up to three human burials discovered within the yard in the 1960s, possibly in this area. A small excavation in this area in the 1960s (exact location not known) found a large pit or ditch that contained 14th century pottery.
- § Trench 6 (5x5m) is located to test for stratified organic medieval deposits. A recent PCA evaluation close to this site at the Grammar School discovered waterlogged medieval deposits. Also, an observation of a geotechnical pit close to this trench observed dark, organic deposits of probable medieval date. The dimensions of the trench allow for it to be stepped in order to test the depth of any remains.
- § Trench 7 (10x2m) is positioned to test for buildings, floor surfaces and other structures associated with Hussey Tower.
- § Trench 8 (6x6m) is located to test for the presence of archaeological remains relating to the Franciscan Friary cemetery and an *in-situ* Romano-British horizon found during the evaluation and watching brief at Boston Grammar School. A burial from the cemetery was found less than 5 metres from the northern edge of this trench during the watching brief at the school. The Romano-British deposits located during the evaluation were discovered less than 10 metres from this trench. The

dimensions of this trench allow for it to be stepped in to test for the Romano-British deposits at depth. It should be noted that this area of the site is covered in bramble and scrub which will need to be cleared before trenching begins.

Evaluation Methodology

The precise location of the trenches will be accurately surveyed in. The trench positions are located on the accompanying 1:200 plan (Appendix C)

A mechanical excavator fitted with a wide toothless ditching bucket will be used to remove the topsoil and overburden. All mechanical excavation must be carried out under the direct supervision of an experienced archaeologist. Once the overburden has been removed, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.

Hand investigation of archaeological deposits will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form, function, stratigraphic relationships and density. Excavation will consist of half or quarter sectioning as required, and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be kept to the absolute minimum necessary to understand their nature and extent.

Sondages should be excavated in order to help understand the nature of any deeply stratified deposits encountered. Augering should also be used to establish the total depth of archaeological deposits. It is anticipated that auger samples will be taken in each trench where the bottom of the archaeological deposits has not been established by trial trenching and/or sondaging.

All archaeological deposits encountered will be recorded using a recognised recording system. Single context recording should be undertaken using pro-forma context record sheets.

Spot heights and those of individual features will be recorded relative to Ordnance Datum.

A running stratigraphic matrix will be compiled as the evaluation progresses.

Plans will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Complex individual features may need to be drawn at a larger scale.

A photographic record will be maintained during the course of the evaluation. The photographic record will consist of black and white prints and colour slides. The photographic record will consist of :

- § The site before the start of fieldwork.
- § The site during fieldwork to show specific stages of work.
- § Individual features and their sections.
- § Groups of features where their relationship is important.
- § The site on completion of fieldwork.

There is the possibility that human remains may be encountered. Any such remains will be left *in situ* and only removed if necessary. Excavation of the human remains will be limited to identification and recording. If removal of the remains is necessary the appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained under the 1857 Burials Act.

Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit they came from ready for later washing and analysis. All artefacts will be treated in accordance with UKIC guidelines 'First Aid for Finds'. Provision will be made for the conservation of finds requiring stabilisation and the X-raying of metal objects as appropriate. Specific provision must be made for the recovery and stabilisation of waterlogged material.

In accordance with the Treasure Act of 1997 and the Code of Practice, any artefacts containing precious metals found during the course of the evaluation must be removed archaeologically and taken to a safe place. The objects should be reported to the local Coroner within fourteen days of discovery.

A pump will be used to keep the trial trenches free of water during investigation. Provision needs to be made for the disposal of excess water.

A metal detector will be used to scan the spoil from the machine excavation.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

The site has the potential to reveal organic, waterlogged remains. Provision must be made for an inspection by a qualified environmental specialist who will advise on the size and number of samples. The specialist will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required. The specialist's assessment will be incorporated into the final report.

POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

Once fieldwork has been completed, the site records will be checked and ordered and a final stratigraphic matrix produced. All photographic material will be catalogued.

All finds will be processed and marked according to the deposit from which they were recovered. The finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation should be sent to a recognised conservator or organisation.

A full report of the evaluation will be produced within two months of the completion of fieldwork. The report will consist of:

- § A non-technical summary of the findings of the evaluation.
- § A description of the archaeological setting.
- § A description of the topography and geology of the area.
- § A description of the methods used and their effectiveness in the light of findings of the investigation.
- § A description of the evaluation results.
- § Trench plans with spot heights and heights of archaeological features relative to ordnance datum.
- § Sections showing the sequence of deposits in each trench and archaeological features with heights relative to OD.
- § Interpretation of the evaluation results and their context within the surrounding landscape;
- § Specialist assessments of finds and environmental deposits;
- § Selected colour photographs of the site and archaeological features;
- § A list of contexts.
- § Illustrations of selected artefacts, if appropriate.
- § A description of the archive and its final destination.
- § A consideration of the potential impact of development on any archaeological remains (this should not take the form of a planning recommendation).

The evaluation report produced by the contractor should not include a written planning recommendation concerning further works. Should the contractor wish to make recommendations this may be done orally or in writing separately from the submitted report (*IFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation paragraph 3.4.8*).

ARCHIVE

The object and artefact archive should be deposited with the City and County Museum, Lincoln, after the completion of site analysis and with the agreement of the landowner. The archive should be prepared for deposition in line with the Museum's current requirements.

REPORT DISSEMINATION

Copies of the evaluation report will be sent to Boston Borough Council, the Community Archaeologist for Boston Borough Council and the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record.

The deposition of a copy of the report with the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record and the Boston Community Archaeologist 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. A summary of the results must be published in *'Lincolnshire History and Archaeology'* in due course.

PUBLICATION

Should the evaluation reveal important archaeology, provision must be made for publication within the appropriate regional or national journal.

MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

The Boston Community Archaeologist will monitor the fieldwork to ensure that it meets the requirements of this specification. To facilitate this she should be contacted fourteen days prior to the commencement of fieldwork. The Community Archaeologist should be kept informed of any unexpected discoveries and regularly updated on the projects progress. She should be allowed access to the evaluation at her convenience and comply with any health and safety requirements associated with the site.

The archaeological contractor must make arrangements for the internal monitoring of the evaluation.

CHANGES TO THE EVALUATION STRATEGY

Any changes to the proposed evaluation strategy outlined in this document must be agreed with the Boston Community Archaeologist. Any changes must be confirmed in writing by the Community Archaeologist.

Should the Boston Community Archaeologist request additional investigation beyond the scope of this specification this will be negotiated between the Community Archaeologist, Boston Borough Council and the contractor.

PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

Tendering archaeological contractors will provide the Local Authority with a projected timetable which meets the requirements of this specification. The timetable will include the staff structure and numbers and the anticipated length of the evaluation. This should include the subsequent post-excavation analysis and report.

CONTINGENCIES

The following contingencies must be included the budget:

- § Analysis of human remains if the removal of these remains is necessary.
- § Conservation and stabilisation of organic remains.
- § Analysis of Roman pottery and briquetage.
- § Publication of the results in an appropriate format.
- § Analysis of substantial quantities of medieval pottery, brick and tile, leather and other artefacts.

The activation of any contingency requirement will be by the Community Archaeologist in consultation with the Archaeological Contractor and Boston Borough Council.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Contractors should refer to and comply with the Pre-Tender Health and Safety Plan issued with this specification.

All works must be carried out to comply with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and other relevant legislation and regulations.

The public frequently uses the site as a short cut. Deep excavations, therefore, will need to be clearly marked and fenced off. Hussey Tower, immediately east of the site, has been the subject of vandalism.

The possibility of vandalism to the evaluation must be considered and the trenches made as inaccessible as possible to vandals when the site is unattended.

A Risk Assessment will be prepared and will be available on site.

INSURANCE

The contractor engaged to carry out the work will be fully insured to carry out the work required by this specification.

OTHER INFORMATION

This document attempts to define the best practice of an archaeological evaluation but cannot fully anticipate the conditions that will be encountered as work progresses.

USEFUL ADDRESSES

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Appendix 2

Context Summary

Trench 1

Cxt	Type	Description	Tk (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
100	Deposit	Firm, dark greyish black silt		Layer	
101	Deposit	Loose, dark grey cinder	0.01	Dumped layer	
102	Deposit	Firm, mid pinkish brown silty sand	0.16	Layer	
103	Deposit	Loose, light greyish black sand		Layer	
104	Deposit	Compact, light greyish white silt	0.05	Layer	
105	Deposit	Loose, dark grey cinder	0.09	Layer	
106	Deposit	Metal sheeting	0.02	Dumped deposit	
107	Timber	Not recorded	0.20	Post	
108	Deposit	Not recorded			
109	Deposit	Firm, mid greyish brown sandy silt	0.31	Layer	
110	Deposit	Loose, black sandy silt with freq. charcoal	0.03	Dumped deposit	
111	Deposit	Same as 104	0.05	Layer	
112	Deposit	Same as 105	0.09	Layer	
113	Deposit	Same as 115	0.03	Layer	
114	Deposit	Same as 101	0.06	Dumped layer	
115	Deposit	Loose, dark grey sand with occ. CBM	0.03	Dumped layer	
116	Deposit	Compact, mid greyish brown silty sand with mod. CBM	0.42	Pit fill	117
117	Cut	Unknown shaped feature with concave base, 1.20m wide	2.00	Pit	116
118	Deposit	Indurate, mottled dark reddish brown/green iron panning	0.58	Iron panning	
119	Deposit	Firm, light greenish blue clay		Alluvial deposit	
120	Deposit	Compact, mottle mid reddish brown/green sandy silt with freq. CBM and pottery		Pit fill	121
121	Cut	Circular? feature, 0.92m long x 0.60m wide		Refuse pit	120
122	Deposit	Firm, mid bluish grey sandy silt with occ. CBM, pottery and bone		Ditch fill	123
123	Cut	E-W linear feature, 1.39m+ long x 0.50m+ wide		Ditch	122
124	Deposit	Compact, dark greyish black sandy silt with occ. CBM and pottery	0.06	Creek deposit	
125	Deposit	Loose, black silty sand		Creek deposit	
126	Deposit	Compact, light bluish grey sandy silt with occ. CBM		Creek deposit	
127	Deposit	Compact, light bluish grey sandy silt with occ. CBM	0.14	Creek deposit	
128	Deposit	Wooden organic remains			
129	Deposit	Firm, mid greyish brown organic deposit with freq. timber inc.	0.24	Creek deposit	
130	Deposit	Compact, light bluish grey sandy silt with occ. CBM	0.21	Creek deposit	
131	Finds	Unstratified			

Cxt	Type	Description	Tk (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
132	Timber	0.06m dia. vertical circular timber post		Revetment post	
133	Timber	0.06m dia. vertical circular timber post		Revetment post	
134	Timber	0.14m+ long horizontal timber plank		Revetment	
135	Deposit	Loose, dark greyish brown silty sand with freq. CBM and occ. pottery		Dumped deposit	
136	Deposit	Compact, black silt	0.08	Creek deposit	
137	Deposit	Firm, mid pinkish brown silty clay		Creek deposit	
138	Deposit	Firm, light greenish blue clay	0.13	Alluvial deposit	
139	Deposit	Loose, black silty sand		Creek deposit	
140	Deposit	Compact, light grey sandy silt		Creek deposit	
141	Deposit	Firm, light grey silt	0.03	Creek deposit	
142	Deposit	Firm, black silt with freq. charcoal/organic deposit	0.02	Creek deposit	
143	Deposit	Firm, mottled mid pinkish brown/black silty clay	0.05	Creek deposit	
144	Deposit	Compact, light grey silt	0.03	Creek deposit	
145	Deposit	Compact, mottled dark grey/pinkish brown silty sand		Pit fill	148
146	Deposit	Compact, mottled mid bluish grey/brown silty sand with occ. CBM	0.19	Pit fill	148
147	Deposit	Loose, mottled mid yellowish brown/light bluish grey silty sand with occ. CBM and pottery	0.36	Pit fill	148
148	Cut	Poorly defined feature with steep sides		Pit	145, 146, 147
149	Deposit	Firm, dark bluish grey sandy silt	0.14	Creek deposit	
150	Timber	0.06m dia. vertical circular post		Revetment post	
151	Timber	0.29m+ long horizontal timber plank		Revetment	
152	Timber	0.06m dia. vertical circular post		Revetment post	
153	Deposit	Loose, mottled sand with freq. CBM, pottery, bone and shell		Pit fill	154
154	Cut	Poorly defined feature with smooth sides		Refuse pit	153
155	Deposit	Indurate, black tarmac	0.06	Present day surface	
156	Deposit	Loose, mid yellowish white degraded limestone	0.09	Levelling	
157	Deposit	Firm, light - mid reddish brown sandy silt	0.05	Lens within 156	
158	Deposit	Loose, mid yellowish white degraded limestone	0.50	Levelling	

Trench 2

Cxt	Type	Description	Tk (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
200	Deposit	Soft, mid grey sandy silt with mod. charcoal, limestone and CBM	0.73	Layer	
201	Deposit	Soft, light grey sandy silt	0.08	Layer	
202	Deposit	Soft, mid grey sandy silt with freq. organic lenses	0.30	Layer	
203	Deposit	Same as 282			

Cxt	Type	Description	Tk (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
204	Finds	Unstratified			
205	Deposit	Soft, mid grey sandy silt with freq. shell and charcoal	0.38	Layer	
206	Deposit	Moderate, light brown/reddish brown sandy silt	0.73	Alluvial deposit	
207	Deposit	Soft, reddish brown sand		Layer	
208	Deposit	Soft, light brown sandy silt	0.26	Alluvial deposit	
209	Deposit	Soft, mid reddish brown sand		Layer	
210	Deposit	Soft, mid grey sandy silt	0.24	Layer	
211	Deposit	Soft, dark grey sandy silt		Layer	
212	Deposit	Soft, light reddish brown sandy silt with occ. iron panning	0.50	Layer	
213		Not used			
214	Deposit	Soft, mid grey sandy silt	0.20	Layer	
215	Deposit	Soft, black organic deposit		Layer	
216	Deposit	Same as 215			
217	Deposit	Soft, light reddish brown sand		Layer	
218	Deposit	Soft, mid - dark grey organic deposit with occ. charcoal	0.09	Layer	
219	Deposit	Soft, light reddish brown sandy silt	0.40	Dumped layer	
220	Deposit	Soft, light grey silty sand		Layer	
221	Deposit	Soft, reddish brown silty sand		Layer	
222	Deposit				
223	Deposit	Soft, reddish brown silty sand		Layer	
224	Deposit	Loose, brown sandy silt with occ. stones	0.01	Dumped deposit	
225	Deposit	Compact, yellow degraded limestone	0.30	Levelling	
226	Deposit	Compact, grey degraded limestone	0.04	Levelling	
227	Deposit	Compact, dark grey sandy silt with mod. shell, CBM, mortar and charcoal	0.50	Dumped layer	
228	Deposit	Loose, bricks	0.22	Foundation cut fill	229
229	Cut	Poorly defined feature with gentle sloping sides and rounded base	0.22	Wall foundation	228
230	Deposit	Loose, dark grey sandy silt with freq, charcoal	0.30	Dumped deposit	
231	Deposit	Loose, mottled reddish brown/grey sandy silt with occ. mortar, CBM and charcoal	0.07	Dumped deposit	
232	Deposit	Compact, brown sandy silt with occ. mortar, CBM, charcoal, shell and pebbles	0.28	Dumped deposit	
233	Deposit	Loose, brown sandy silt with occ. mortar, CBM, Charcoal, shell and pebbles	0.30	Dumped deposit	
234	Deposit	Compact, mottled reddish brown/brown sandy silt with occ. shell and charcoal	0.15	Dumped layer	
235	Deposit	Compact, mottled reddish brown/grey sandy silt	0.05	Alluvial deposit	

Cxt	Type	Description	Tk (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
236	Deposit	Loose, black burnt material with occ. CBM	0.08	Dumped deposit	
237	Deposit	Compact, bluish grey sandy silt with occ. stones	0.35	Alluvial deposit	
238	Deposit	Compact, crushed bricks	0.14	Hardcore	
239	Deposit	Compact, bluish grey sandy silt with occ. stones	0.21	Alluvial deposit	
240	Deposit	Compact, crushed bricks and mortar		Hardcore	
241	Deposit	Compact, light greyish brown sandy silt with occ. stones	0.30	Foundation cut fill	242
242	Cut	Poorly defined feature with sloping sides and a flat base	0.30	Foundation cut	241
243	Deposit	Compact, brick and mortar	0.13	Hardcore	
244	Deposit	Soft, mid greyish brown sandy silt	0.20	Layer	
245	Deposit	Soft, light yellowish brown sandy silt	0.20	Dumped deposit	
246	Deposit	Soft, dark grey sandy silt with occ. charcoal and limestone	0.16	Dumped deposit	
247	Deposit	Soft, dark grey sandy silt with occ. CBM and limestone	0.26	Pit fill	248
248	Cut	Poorly defined feature with concave sides and base, 0.89m wide	0.26	Pit	247
249	Deposit	Same as 246			
250	Deposit	Firm, light - dark brown mixed clay and sandy silt	0.43	Dumped deposit	
251	Deposit	Soft, light yellowish brown sandy silt	0.14	Alluvial deposit	
252	Deposit	Soft, light brown sandy silt	0.14	Dumped deposit	
253	Deposit	Soft, brown sandy silt with occ. charcoal	0.04	Layer	
254	Deposit	Soft, light brown silt	0.22	Dumped deposit	
255	Deposit	Soft, light grey sandy silt with occ. CBM	0.06	Dumped deposit	
256	Deposit	Compact, brown silt with freq. bricks	0.24	Dumped deposit	
257	Deposit	Soft, mid reddish brown sandy silt with occ. iron panning, organic material and tile	0.10	Dumped deposit	
258	Deposit	Soft, mid brownish grey brick and limestone	0.33	Dumped deposit	
259	Deposit	Soft, black sandy silt with freq. organic material	0.02	Organic lens	
260	Deposit	Soft, mid grey sandy silt	0.08	Lens	
261	Deposit	Same as 259			
262	Deposit	Same as 259			
263	Deposit	Firm, reddish brown rubble	0.05	Lens	
264	Deposit	Dumped tile within 227		Dumped deposit	
265	Deposit	Soft, light - mid brown sandy silt with iron panning and organic material	0.32	Dumped deposit	
266	Deposit	Soft, light grey sandy silt	0.22	Layer	
267	Deposit	Soft, mid grey sandy silt	0.02	Layer	
268	Deposit	Soft, light brown sandy silt	0.08	Layer	
269	Deposit	Soft, mid grey sandy silt	0.02	Layer	

Cxt	Type	Description	Tk (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
270	Deposit	Soft, mottled mid reddish brown/grey/brown sandy silt	0.25	Dumped deposit	
271	Deposit	Soft, reddish brown sandy silt	0.12	Dumped deposit	
272	Deposit	Hard, fired clay	0.03	Lens	
273	Deposit	Soft, light grey reddish brown sandy silt	0.11	Layer	
274	Deposit	Same as 273			
275	Deposit	Soft, mid grey sandy silt with freq. iron panning and occ. charcoal and CBM	0.23	Dumped deposit	
276	Deposit	Soft, mid reddish brown sandy silt with freq. iron panning	0.20	Dumped deposit	
277	Deposit	Soft, mid grey sandy silt	0.03	Layer	
278	Deposit	Same as 219			
279	Deposit	Same as 219			
280	Deposit	Soft, dark greyish brown clayey silt with freq. shell and occ. CBM	0.28	Layer	
281	Deposit	Hard, mottled red and green gley	0.02	Lens	
282	Deposit	Soft, black silt with freq. organic material and coal	0.20	Layer	
283	Deposit	Soft, mid bluish grey sandy silt	0.11	Layer	
284	Deposit	Soft, mid greyish brown silt with occ. shell	0.43	Ditch fill	285
285	Cut	E-W linear feature with steep sides and flat base, 0.70m wide	0.43	Ditch	284
286	Deposit	Soft, brownish red sandy silt	0.12	Dumped deposit	
287	Deposit	Soft, black silt with freq. organic material	0.10	Layer	
288	Deposit	Soft, mid brown silt	0.10	Layer	
289	Deposit	Soft, mid reddish brown sandy silt	0.20	Layer	
290	Deposit	Soft, mid bluish grey silt	0.10	Layer	
291	Deposit	Soft, mid bluish grey sandy silt	0.22	Alluvial deposit	
292	Deposit	Soft, mid yellowish brown sandy silt	0.25	Layer	
293	Deposit	Soft, mid grey clayey silt	0.06	Alluvial deposit	
294	Deposit	Loose, mid grey clayey silt with occ. charcoal	0.19	Pit fill	295
295	Cut	Poorly defined feature with steep sides and concave base, 0.33m wide	0.19	Pit	294
296	Deposit	Soft, light yellowish brown silt	0.10	Alluvial deposit	
297	Deposit	Same as 296			
298	Deposit	Loose, mid grey clayey silt with mod. charcoal	0.12	Buried soil	
299	Deposit	Soft, light yellowish brown silty sand	0.11	Alluvial deposit	
1200	Deposit	Loose, mid grey clayey silt with occ. charcoal and shell	0.08	Buried soil	
1201	Deposit	Loose, mid grey clayey silt with mod. rootlets and occ. charcoal	0.45	Post hole fill	1202
1202	Cut	?Circular feature with steep sides and flat base, 0.29m wide	0.45	Post hole	1201
1203	Deposit	Firm, dark brown clayey silt with freq. wood shavings and charcoal and occ. reeds	0.03	Floor surface?	

Cxt	Type	Description	Tk (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
1204	Deposit	Firm, black silt	0.04	Occupation layer	
1205	Deposit	Soft, light brown silt and fine sand	0.02	Alluvial deposit	
1206	Deposit	Loose, mid grey clayey silt with freq. charcoal and wood frags. and occ. cinders and coal	0.13	Occupation layer	
1207	Deposit	Soft, mottled light grey/black clayey silt with occ. coal, cinders and shell	0.02+	Creek deposit	
1208	Timber	40mm diameter vertical stake with bark and sapwood		Fence post	
1209	Timber	40mm diameter vertical stake with bark and sapwood		Fence post	
1210	Timber	35mm diameter vertical stake with bark and sapwood		Fence post	
1211	Timber	40mm diameter vertical stake with bark and sapwood		Fence post	
1212	Timber	40mm diameter horizontal rod with bark and sapwood		Wattling	
1213	Timber	34mm diameter vertical stake with bark and sapwood		Fence post	
1214	Timber	Vertical boxed heart, connected with 1220		Post	
1215	Cut	Circular feature, 0.12m diameter		Post hole	1216
1216	Timber	90mm diameter vertical circular post		Post	1215
1217	Timber	22mm square vertical heartwood stake		Post	
1218	Timber	35mm diameter horizontal rod with bark and sapwood		Wattling	
1219	Timber	35mm diameter horizontal rod with bark and sapwood		Wattling	
1220	Group	1203, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1214, 1217 and 1218		Wattle hurdle	

Trench 3

Cxt	Type	Description	Tk (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
300	Deposit	Soft, mid brownish grey sandy silt with freq. limestone		Topsoil	
301	Deposit	Indurate, light greyish white concrete with steel reinforcement	0.32	Floor beam	302
302	Cut	N-S linear feature with vertical sides and flat base, 4.00m+ long x 0.40m wide	0.32	Floor beam cut	301
303	Deposit	Loose, light yellowish white degraded limestone		Hardcore	
304	Deposit	Same as 301	0.19	Floor beam	305
305	Cut	N-S linear feature with vertical sides and flat base, 4.00m+ long x 0.40m wide	0.19	Floor beam cut	304
306	Deposit	Indurate, black tarmac		Surface	
307	Deposit	Loose, light yellowish white degraded limestone		Levelling	
308	Deposit	Indurate, mid grey clay with occ. stones		Levelling	
309	Deposit	Same as 315	0.19	Levelling	
310	Deposit	Soft, mid brown sandy silt with freq. brick, CBM and limestone	0.57	Drainage pipe fill	311
311	Cut	Linear feature with vertical sides and a flat base, 1.03m wide	0.57	Drainage pipe	310
312	Deposit	Loose, mixed light grey/white degraded limestone	0.14	Levelling	

Cxt	Type	Description	Tk (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
313	Deposit	Indurate, black tarmac with occ. limestone		Surface	
314	Deposit	Loose, light yellowish white degraded limestone		Levelling	
315	Deposit	Loose, black clinker, coal, charcoal, limestone and stones		Dumped deposit	
316	Deposit	Loose, mid grey sandy silt with freq. tile and occ. glass, slate, brick and stones		Dumped deposit	
317	Deposit	Loose, mid yellowish brown sand		Dumped deposit	
318	Deposit	Loose, light yellowish white degraded limestone	0.06	Dumped deposit	
319	Deposit	Loose, mixed mid brown/black sandy silt with occ. stones and brick		Surface/buried soil	
320	Deposit	Loose, mottled light/mid brown sandy silt with freq. stones, CBM and limestone		Pit fill	322
321	Deposit	Loose, dark brown sandy silt with rare CBM, limestone and stones		Pit fill	322
322	Deposit	?Square feature with near vertical sides, 0.49m+ long x 0.15m+ wide	0.66+	Modern pit	320, 321
323	Deposit	Loose, black silty sand with occ. CBM		Surface/buried soil	
324	Deposit	Loose, mid brown sandy silt with freq. CBM and limestone		Culvert fill	328/1303
325	Deposit	Loose, mid yellowish brown sand with occ. stones		Culvert fill	328/1303
326	Deposit	Loose, mid brown sandy silt with freq. CBM and limestone		Culvert fill	328/1303
327	Deposit	Soft, mid brown sandy silt with occ. CBM, limestone and charcoal	0.48	Culvert fill	328/1303
328	Cut	N-S linear feature with concave sides, 4.00m+ long x 3.44m+ wide	1.52+	Culvert cut	324-7, 1300-2
329	Deposit	Soft, mid-dark greyish brown sandy silt with occ. CBM	0.31	Natural silting of Barditch	
330	Deposit	Soft, mid-dark greyish brown sandy silt with occ.-freq. CBM	0.34+	Natural silting of Barditch	
331	Deposit	Soft, light-mid brownish grey sandy silt with occ. stones	0.19+	Natural silting of Barditch	
332	Deposit	Same as 327	0.51	Natural silting of culverted Barditch	
333	Masonry	Stretcher coursed bricks (220mm x 110mm x 50mm) in a culvert form, lime mortar, 4.00m+ long x 1.70m wide	2.30	Culvert of Barditch	
334	Deposit	Same as 349	0.50	Buried topsoil	
335	Masonry	E-W facing linear brick (270mm x 130mm x 50mm) lime mortared wall, 4.00m+ long x 0.67m wide	0.86+	Retaining wall or revetment	336
336	Cut	N-S linear with vertical sides, 4.00m+ long x 0.67m wide	0.86+	Wall cut	335
337	Deposit	Loose, mid brown sandy silt with occ. CBM, limestone and charcoal	0.36	Pit/linear fill	338
338	Cut	Poorly defined feature with concave sides and base, 0.55m wide	0.36	Pit/linear	337
339	Deposit	Loose, mid yellowish brown sandy silt with occ. CBM, charcoal and limestone	0.35	Subsoil	

Cxt	Type	Description	Tk (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
340	Deposit	Loose, mid greyish brown sandy silt with occ. limestone and CBM	0.37	Possible fill of Barditch	
341	Deposit	Loose, mottled mid brown/green/reddish brown clayey sandy silt with occ. charcoal limestone and CBM	1.02	Re-cut of Barditch fill	399
342	Deposit	Loose, light-mid yellow greyish brown sandy silt with occ. shell and charcoal	0.10	Silting of Barditch	
343	Deposit	Soft, black sandy silt with occ. stones and charcoal	0.11	Levelling	
344	Deposit	Loose, mixed mid brown/yellowish brown sandy silt with occ. limestone, CBM and charcoal	1.01+	Modern service trench fill	345
345	Cut	E-W linear with concave sides and flat base, 4.00m+ long x 0.70m wide	1.01+	Modern service trench	344
346	Deposit	Loose, mid brown sandy silt with freq. stones and occ. limestone, CBM and charcoal	0.13	Pit fill	347
347	Cut	Poorly defined feature with concave sides and base, 0.55m wide	0.13	Pit	346
348	Deposit	Indurate, mid whitish grey concrete	0.15	Floor beam	
349	Deposit	Same as 334	0.25	Buried topsoil	
350	Deposit	Loose, light yellowish white pea gravel and degraded limestone with occ. flint	0.06	Dumped deposit	
351	Deposit	Loose, mid grey sandy silt with freq. charcoal, coal and occ. glass	0.01	Dumped deposit	
352	Deposit	Same as 343	0.12	Dumped deposit	
353	Deposit	Loose, mixed black/mid yellowish brown/brown sandy silt with occ. CBM, charcoal and limestone	0.11	Dumped deposit	
354	Deposit	Loose, light grey degraded broken concrete	0.06	Dumped deposit	
355	Deposit	Loose, light yellow sand with freq. gravel	0.05	Dumped deposit	
356	Deposit	Indurate, mid whitish grey concrete	0.44	Floor beam	
357	Deposit	Loose, black sandy silt with freq. slate and occ. glass, CBM and limestone	0.12	Levelling	
358	Deposit	Loose, dark brown sandy silt with occ. CBM, charcoal and limestone	0.32	Stake hole fill	359
359	Cut	Poorly defined feature with tapered sides and rounded base, 0.13m wide	0.32	Stake hole	358
360	Deposit	Same as 358	0.19	Stake hole fill	361
361	Cut	Poorly defined feature with tapered sides and rounded base, 0.11m wide	0.19	Stake hole	360
362	Deposit	Same as 358	0.44	Pit fill	363
363	Cut	Poorly defined feature with near vertical sides and flat base, 0.53m wide	0.44	Pit	362
364	Deposit	Same as 366 but with a lens of charcoal	0.15+	Dumped deposit	
365	Deposit	Loose, light yellowish brown sandy silt with occ. charcoal	0.13	Dumped deposit	
366	Deposit	Soft, mid brownish grey clayey sandy silt with occ. CBM	0.13	Dumped deposit	
367	Deposit	Soft, light greyish brown sandy silt	0.09	Silting of Barditch	

Cxt	Type	Description	Tk (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
368	Deposit	Loose, mid brownish grey sandy silt with occ. charcoal, limestone and CBM	0.67	Silting of Barditch	
369	Deposit	Soft, mid brownish grey sandy silt	0.10	Dumped/silting deposit of Barditch	
370	Deposit	Same as 331	0.05	Dumped/silting deposit of Barditch	
371	Deposit	Same as 369 with freq. iron panning	0.05	Dumped/silting deposit of Barditch	
372	Deposit	Same as 367		Dumped/silting deposit of Barditch	
373	Deposit	Soft, light brownish grey sandy silt with occ. iron panning, charcoal and shell	0.10	Dumped/silting deposit of Barditch	
374	Deposit	Soft, mid grey clayey sandy silt with occ. charcoal and shell	0.10	Dumped/silting deposit of Barditch	
375	Deposit	Soft, light brown sandy silt with occ. charcoal	0.10	Dumped/silting deposit of Barditch	
376	Deposit	Soft, light brown clayey sandy silt with occ. charcoal and burnt clay	0.07	Dumped/silting deposit of Barditch	
377	Deposit	Soft, light brown sandy silt with occ. limestone, shell, charcoal and iron panning	0.24	Dumped/silting deposit of Barditch	
378	Deposit	Soft, mottled light brown/green/grey sandy silt with occ. shell and charcoal	0.09	Dumped/silting deposit of Barditch	
379	Deposit	Soft, mottled light grey/brown/green sandy silt with occ. iron panning	0.33	Dumped/silting deposit of Barditch	
380	Deposit	Soft, mid grey clay with occ. shell, charcoal and iron panning	0.29	Dumped/silting deposit of Barditch	
381	Deposit	Soft, mottled light grey/brown sandy silt with occ. charcoal	0.21	Dumped/silting deposit of Barditch	
382	Deposit	Soft, light brown sandy silt with occ. iron panning	0.06	Dumped/silting deposit of Barditch	
383	Deposit	Soft, light brown sandy silt	0.06	Dumped/silting deposit of Barditch	

Cxt	Type	Description	Tk (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
384	Deposit	Soft, light brown clayey sandy silt with occ. charcoal	0.10	Dumped/silting deposit of Barditch	
385	Deposit	Soft, mottled light grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal lens and occ. iron panning	0.08	Dumped/silting deposit of Barditch	
386	Deposit	Same as 376	0.11	?Pit fill	398
387	Deposit	Same as 384	0.10	?Pit fill	398
388	Deposit	Loose, mid reddish brown sandy silt with freq. iron panning	0.58+	?Degraded timber	398
389	Deposit	Loose, light brown sandy silt with freq. iron panning	0.40+	?Degraded timber	398
390	Deposit	Same as 385	0.16	Dumped/silting deposit of Barditch	
391	Deposit	Soft, light brown sandy silt with occ. charcoal and iron panning	0.05	Dumped/silting deposit of Barditch	
392	Deposit	Same as 391	0.08	Dumped/silting deposit of Barditch	
393	Deposit	Soft, light brown clayey sandy silt with occ. charcoal and limestone	0.38	Natural silting	398
394	Deposit	Soft, light grey clay	0.22	?Initial silting of Barditch	
395	Deposit	Soft, mottled light grey/brown sandy silt with occ. charcoal	0.21	Re-cut of Barditch fill	399
396	Deposit	Soft, light grey clayey sandy silt	0.36	Re-cut of Barditch fill	399
397	Deposit	Soft, dark grey sandy silt with freq. organic inclusions	0.20+	Re-cut of Barditch fill	399
398	Cut	Irregular feature with vertical stepped sides, 4.00m+ long x 2.20m+ wide	1.14+	?Pit	340, 386-9, 393
399	Cut	N-S linear feature with vertical sides, 4.00m+ long x 2.70m+ wide	1.08+	Barditch re-cut	341, 395-7
1300	Deposit	Soft, mid brown sandy silt wit freq. CBM, limestone, coal and charcoal	0.27	Culvert back fill	1303
1301	Deposit	Soft, mid greyish brown sandy silt with freq. organic material, CBM, limestone, coal and charcoal	0.48	Culvert back fill	1303
1302	Deposit	Soft, mid grey clayey sandy silt	0.23+	Culvert back fill	1303
1303	Cut	Same as 328			
1304	Cut	N-S linear with concave sides		Barditch re-cut	1305-15, 1322-9
1305	Deposit	Soft, light brown silt with occ. CBM and limestone	0.09	Barditch re-cut fill	1303

Cxt	Type	Description	Tk (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
1306	Deposit	Soft, mid brownish grey clayey silty sand with occ. CBM, limestone and charcoal	0.16	Barditch re-cut fill	1303
1307	Deposit	Soft, light yellowish white degraded limestone with occ. CBM	0.16	Barditch re-cut fill	1303
1308	Deposit	Soft, mid brownish grey sandy silt	0.15	Barditch re-cut fill	1303
1309	Deposit	Soft, mid brownish grey sandy silt	0.19	Barditch re-cut fill	1303
1310	Deposit	Soft, mid brownish grey sandy silt with freq. limestone	0.32	Barditch re-cut fill	1303
1311	Deposit	Soft, mid brownish grey sandy silt with freq. organic material, CBM, limestone, coal and charcoal	0.48	Barditch re-cut fill	1303
1312	Deposit	Soft, light yellowish white degraded limestone	0.15	Barditch re-cut fill	1303
1313	Deposit	Soft, mid greyish brown sandy silt with occ. CBM and limestone	0.34	Barditch re-cut fill	1303
1314	Deposit	Soft, mid brownish grey sandy silt with occ. limestone and charcoal	0.32+	Barditch re-cut fill	1303
1315	Deposit	Soft, mid grey sandy silt with occ. CBM and charcoal	0.27+	Barditch re-cut fill	1303
1316	Deposit	Loose, light yellowish white degraded limestone with freq. gravel	0.04+	?Original Barditch fill	
1317	Deposit	Soft, light brownish grey clayey silt	0.08	?Original Barditch fill	
1318	Deposit	Soft, mottled light grey/mid reddish brown sandy silt with iron panning	0.43	?Original Barditch fill	
1319	Deposit	Soft, dark grey sandy silt with freq. organic material	0.21	?Original Barditch fill	
1320	Deposit	Soft, mid grey sandy silt	0.21	?Original Barditch fill	
1321	Deposit	Soft, mottled mid/dark grey sandy silt with freq. organic material	0.33	?Original Barditch fill	
1322	Deposit	Soft, mid brown sandy silt with freq. limestone, CBM, charcoal and shell	0.38	Barditch re-cut fill	
1323	Deposit	Soft, mid brown clayey sandy silt with freq. limestone, CBM, charcoal and shell	0.29	Barditch re-cut fill	1304
1324	Deposit	Soft, mid brown sandy silt with freq. degraded limestone	0.11	Barditch re-cut fill	1304
1325	Deposit	Same as 1314	0.11	Barditch re-cut fill	1304
1326	Deposit	Same as 1324	0.22	Barditch re-cut fill	1304
1327	Deposit	Same as 1314	0.56	Barditch re-cut fill	1304

Cxt	Type	Description	Tk (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
1328	Deposit	Same as 1311	0.42	Barditch re-cut fill	1304
1329	Deposit	Same as 1314	0.13+	Barditch re-cut fill	1304

Trench 4

Cxt	Type	Description	Tk (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
400	Deposit	Loose, mid greyish brown silt with freq. grit, roots and pea gravel	0.04	Topsoil	
401	Deposit	Indurate, light brownish yellow concrete and limestone	0.33	Hardcore	
402	Deposit	Firm, greyish brown silt with freq. CBM and occ. coal, limestone, shell, charcoal, twigs and mortar	0.68	Disturbed subsoil	
403	Finds	Unstratified			
404	Group	445, 455 and 447		Cellar	444
405	Deposit	Compact, bluish grey flint cobbles	0.06	Metalled surface	
406	Deposit	Firm, mid brown sandy silt with occ. charcoal and CBM	0.08	Occupation surface	
407	Deposit	Loose, mid brown sandy clayey silt with freq. mortar, CBM, charcoal and occ. shell	0.05	Dumped deposit	
408	Deposit	Loose, light yellowish brown sandy silt	0.30	Foundation trench fill	451
409	Cut	Irregular feature with stepped sides and flat base, 3.00m long x 1.23m wide	0.67	Cess pit	410, 456, 457
410	Deposit	Loose, mottled light grey/brown clayey silt with occ. charcoal, CBM, mortar and shell	0.51	Cess pit fill	409
411	Deposit	Loose, light greyish brown clayey silt with freq. charcoal and shell, and occ. gravel and limestone	0.34	Refuse pit fill	412
412	Cut	Rectangular feature with rounded corners, vertical sides and concave base, 1.40m long x 1.39m wide	0.34	Refuse pit	411
413	Deposit	Loose, mid brown clayey silt with freq. mortar, shell and occ. charcoal	0.37	Cess pit fill	414
414	Cut	Oval feature with vertical sides and irregular base, 2.58m long x 1.40m wide	1.67	Cess pit	414, 424-6, 488
415	Deposit	Loose, mid brown clayey silt with freq. CBM, charcoal and occ. mortar, shell and gravel	0.46	Dumped deposit	416
416	Cut	Trapezoidal feature with rounded corners, vertical sides and concave base, 1.48m long x 1.32m wide	0.66	Cess pit	415, 429
417	Deposit	Loose, light grey silt with occ. CBM and charcoal		Stake hole fill	418
418	Cut	Circular feature with sloping sides and concave base, 0.13m diameter		Stake hole	417
419	Deposit	Loose, light brownish grey clayey silt with freq. CBM, charcoal and occ. shell and coal	0.50	Refuse pit fill	420

Cxt	Type	Description	Tk (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
420	Cut	Rectangular feature with square corners, vertical sides and flat base, 0.90m long x 0.77m wide	0.50	Refuse pit	419
421	Deposit	Loose, light brownish grey silt with freq. charcoal, CBM and occ. coal and shell	0.47	Refuse pit fill	422
422	Cut	Rectangular feature with rounded corners, vertical sides and flat base, 1.66m long x 0.40m+ wide	0.47	Refuse pit	421
423	Deposit	Same as 446			
424	Deposit	Loose, mid brownish grey clayey silt with freq. iron panning, charcoal and occ. shell and gravel	0.18	Cess pit fill	414
425	Deposit	Loose, dark grey clayey silt with freq. charcoal, shell and occ. gravel and organic material	0.18	Cess pit fill	414
426	Deposit	Loose, blackish grey clayey silt with freq. organic material, charcoal and occ. shell	0.12	Cess pit fill	414
427	Deposit	Firm, light grey sandy silt	0.35	Alluvial deposit	
428	Deposit	Firm, light grey clayey silt with occ. charcoal	0.08	Alluvial deposit	
429	Deposit	Loose, bluish grey clayey silt with freq. shell, bone and occ. CBM and charcoal		Cess pit fill	416
430	Cut	E-W linear, 3.80m+ long x 0.60m wide (not excavated)		Robber trench	431
431	Deposit	Loose, light brown clayey silt with freq. CBM, mortar and occ. charcoal and shell		Robber trench fill	430
432	Deposit	Firm, light grey silt with freq. charcoal and occ. shell and CBM	0.51	Beam slot fill	433
433	Cut	N-S linear feature with vertical sides and flat base, 1.22m long x 0.30m wide	0.51	Beam slot	432
434	Masonry	E-W linear brick (260mm x 65mm x 120mm) structure lime mortared, random bonded, 0.82m long x 0.40m wide		Wall	
435	Deposit	Loose, light grey clayey silt with occ. charcoal and shell	0.44	Refuse pit fill	436
436	Cut	Rectangular feature with square corners, sloping sides and flat base	0.44	Refuse pit	435
437	Deposit	Same as 417		Stake hole fill	438
438	Cut	Circular feature with gradually sloping sides and concave base, 0.13m diameter		Stake hole	437
439	Deposit	Same as 421			
440	Deposit	Same as 422			
441	Deposit	Loose, mid grey clayey silt with freq. charcoal, CBM and occ. coal, shell, mortar and gravel	0.22	Levelling	
442	Deposit	Loose, mottled light grey/yellowish brown clayey silt with freq. charcoal, CBM and occ. shell and pebbles	0.76	Dumped deposit	
443	Deposit	Firm, bluish grey clayey silt with occ. rootlets and charcoal	0.15	Lens within 442	
444	Deposit	Loose, brown clayey silt with freq. CBM, mortar and charcoal	1.2	Backfill	404
445	Masonry	N-S linear brick (265mm x 65mm x 120mm) structure lime mortared, random bonded, 1.27m long x 0.26m wide	0.66	Wall	404
446	Deposit	Firm, mottled light brown/grey sandy silt	0.74+	Alluvial deposit	

Cxt	Type	Description	Tk (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
447	Masonry	E-W linear brick (260mm x 65mm x 120mm) structure lime mortared, random bonded, 0.77m long x 0.68m wide	0.15	Wall buttress	404
448	Deposit	Firm, light yellowish grey clayey silt with occ. shell, charcoal and mortar	0.43	Foundation trench fill	451
449	Deposit	Firm, mid grey silty clay with occ. charcoal, CBM and shell	0.08	Alluvial deposit	
450	Deposit	Firm, light reddish brown silty sand	0.06	Alluvial deposit	
451	Cut	E-W linear feature with sloping sides and flat base, 4.00m+ long x 0.96m wide	0.74	Foundation trench	408, 448, 454
452	Deposit	Same as 446			
453	Deposit	Loose, light grey silty clay with occ. charcoal and shell	0.06	Alluvial deposit	
454	Deposit	Loose, mottled light grey/brown silt	0.10	Foundation trench fill	451
455	Masonry	E-W linear brick (260mm x 65mm x 120mm) structure lime mortared, random bonded		Cellar wall	404
456	Deposit	Loose, mottled mid grey/light brown clayey silt with freq. shell, charcoal and CBM	0.19	Cess pit fill	409
457	Deposit	Loose, light greenish grey sandy clayey silt with occ. shell	0.12	Cess pit fill	409
458	Deposit	Loose, grey silty clay with occ. shell and charcoal	0.08	Alluvial deposit	
459	Deposit	Same as 446			
460	Deposit	Firm, mid grey clayey silt with occ. charcoal	0.03	Creek deposit	
461	Deposit	Loose, light brown silty clay	0.05	Creek deposit	
462	Deposit	Loose, light brownish grey clayey silt	0.23	Creek deposit	
463	Deposit	Firm, blackish brown silt with organic inclusions	0.06	Ditch fill	481
464	Deposit	Firm, light greyish brown silt	0.12	Ditch fill	481
465	Deposit	Loose, mid brownish grey sandy silt with occ. shell	0.10	Ditch fill	481
466	Deposit	Loose, mid grey clayey silt with occ. charcoal	0.19	Ditch fill	481
467	Deposit	Firm, mid reddish brown silt	0.32	Ditch fill	481
468	Deposit	Same as 428		Alluvial deposit	
469	Deposit	Loose, mottled light grey/brown silt with occ. shell	0.27	Pit fill	470
470	Cut	Seen in section, steep sides and flat base, 0.68m wide	0.27	Pit	469
471	Deposit	Loose, mottled light grey/reddish brown silt	0.35	Alluvial deposit	
472	Deposit	Loose, mid grey clayey silt with occ. shell and charcoal	0.22	Alluvial deposit	
473	Deposit	Loose, blackish grey silt with organic inclusions and occ. charcoal	0.03	Creek deposit	
474	Deposit	Soft, blackish brown silt	0.09	Degraded wood	480
475	Deposit	Loose, light grey silt with occ. shell	0.18	Ditch fill	480
476	Deposit	Firm, black silt with organic inclusions	0.14	Creek deposit	
477	Deposit	Loose, mottled light brown/grey silt	0.15	Alluvial deposit	
478	Deposit	Loose, light greyish brown silt	0.20	Ditch fill	481

Cxt	Type	Description	Tk (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
479	Deposit	Loose, light brown silt with occ. shell	0.28	Ditch fill	480
480	Cut	Seen in section, gradually sloping sides and flat base, 1.33m wide	0.43	Ditch	474-5, 468, 479
481	Cut	NW-SE linear feature, 2.00m+ long x 1.59m wide	0.40	Ditch	463-7, 478
482	Deposit	Loose, light greyish brown clayey silt with occ shell and charcoal	0.31	Pit fill	483
483	Cut	Poorly defined feature, 0.74m long x 0.66m wide	0.31	Refuse pit	482
484	Deposit	Loose, dark grey clayey silt with occ. charcoal	0.18	Creek deposit	
485	Deposit	Same as 459			
486	Deposit	Same as 476			
487	Deposit	Firm, light reddish brown silty sand	0.15	Alluvial deposit	
488	Deposit	Loose, brown clayey silt with freq. CBM, charcoal and shell	0.44	Pit fill	414

Trench 5

Cxt	Type	Description	Tk (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
500	Deposit	Loose, brown sandy silt with occ. stones	0.18	Topsoil	
501	Deposit	Compact, yellow mortar and limestone	0.30	Hardcore	
502	Deposit	Compact, grey mortar and brick	0.30	Levelling	510
503	Deposit	Compact, dark grey silt with occ. brick and mortar	0.70	Dumped layer	
504	Deposit	Compact, mid reddish brown sandy silt	0.20	Alluvial deposit	
505	Deposit	Loose, dark grey mortar and rubble		Levelling	
506	Deposit	Compact, mixed mid reddish brown/grey with occ. stones	0.10	Alluvial deposit	
507	Deposit	Compact, mottled mid reddish brown/brown sandy silt with occ. mortar, charcoal and brick	0.25	Dumped deposit	
508	Deposit	Compact, yellow mortar and limestone	0.25	Hardcore	
509					
510	Cut	Seen in section, concave sides and flat base	0.30	Levelling cut	502
511	Deposit	Compact, dark grey mortar and limestone	0.06	Hardcore	
512	Deposit	Compact, black mortar and brick	0.40	Hardcore	
513	Deposit	Compact, brownish grey sandy silt with occ. CBM, brick and mortar	0.50	Dumped layer	514, 515, 582, 584
514	Cut	Seen in section, sloping sides and flat base, 0.70m wide	0.20	Foundation trench of wall	513
515	Not used				
516	Not used				
517	Deposit	Loose, mixed brown, white, yellow and black mortar and rubble	0.70	Robber trench fill	516
518	Deposit	Compact, yellowish brown sandy silt	0.15	Alluvial deposit	
519	Deposit	Compact, reddish brown silt	0.06	Alluvial deposit	

Cxt	Type	Description	Tk (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
520	Deposit	Same as 533			
521	Deposit	Compact, red mortar with brick and CBM	0.09	Hardcore	
522	Deposit	Same as 501			
523	Deposit	Same as 512			
524	Cut	Seen in section, gentle sloping sides and tapered base, 1.90m wide	0.45	Foundation trench	525
525	Deposit	Loose, red brick	0.45	Foundation trench fill	524
526	Deposit	Compact, red broken bricks		Hardcore	
527	Deposit	Compact, bluish grey silt	0.10	Alluvial deposit	
528	Deposit	Same as 503			
529	Deposit	Compact, mid reddish brown silt	0.06	Alluvial deposit	
530	Deposit	Loose, pink mortar, brick and CBM	0.22	Hardcore	
531	Deposit	Loose, dark brown sandy silt	0.25	Alluvial deposit	
532	Deposit	Compact, red broken bricks	0.08	Hardcore	
533	Deposit	Same as 532			
534	Deposit	Compact, red broken bricks		Hardcore	
535	Deposit	Compact, black mortar and limestone	0.05	Hardcore	
536	Deposit	Same as 520 and 533			
537	Deposit	Loose, greenish brown sandy silt	0.02	Alluvial deposit	544
538	Deposit	Loose, dark grey sandy silt	0.36	Alluvial deposit	544
539	Deposit	Loose, greenish brown sandy silt	0.08	Alluvial deposit	544
540	Deposit	Compact, dark grey sandy silt	0.26	Alluvial deposit	544
541	Deposit	Loose, grey sandy silt	0.30	Gully fill	542
542	Cut	Seen in section, gentle sloping sides and tapered base, 0.30m wide	0.07	Gully	541
543	Deposit	Loose, light brown sandy silt	0.24	Alluvial deposit	
544	Cut	E-W aligned feature seen in plan with gentle sloping sides, 0.85m+ wide	0.20	?Ditch/Creek	537-540, 548-550
545	Masonry	E-W linear brick (130mm x 150mm x 70mm) lime mortared wall, 0.80m+ long x 0.65m wide		Foundation wall	547
546	Deposit	Loose, dark greyish brown sandy silt with occ. mortar and brick	0.75	Foundation trench backfill	547
547	Cut	Seen in section, vertical sides and flat base, 0.45m wide	0.75	Foundation trench	545-6
548	Deposit	Compact, greenish brown sandy silt	0.11	Alluvial deposit	544
549	Deposit	Compact, mottled dark greyish black/mid reddish brown sandy silt with occ. charcoal	0.20	Dumped deposit	544
550	Deposit	Compact, grey sandy silt	0.30	Alluvial deposit	544

Cxt	Type	Description	Tk (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
551	Deposit	Loose, red brick and mortar	0.30	Hardcore	
552	Deposit	Compact, black mortar and limestone	0.05	Hardcore	
553	Deposit	Same as 543			554
554	Deposit	Same as 544			553, 555-6
555	Deposit	Compact, grey sandy silt	0.18	Alluvial deposit	554
556	Deposit	Compact, mid reddish brown sandy silt	0.12	Alluvial deposit	554
557	Deposit	Compact, brown sandy silt with occ. mortar and CBM	0.25	Dumped deposit	
558	Deposit	Compact, brown sandy silt with occ. mortar and CBM	0.45	Dumped deposit	
559	Deposit	Compact, grey mortar		Levelling	
560	Deposit	Same as 526	0.10		
561	Deposit	Compact, red brick, mortar and CBM	0.30	Hardcore	
562	Deposit	Same as 524			
563	Deposit	Same as 521			
564	Deposit	Compact, brick and black mortar	0.18	Hardcore	
565	Deposit	Loose, yellow sandy silt with occ. charcoal, CBM and mortar	0.90	Foundation trench backfill	566
566	Cut	E-W linear feature with vertical sides, 1.40m+ wide	1.20	Foundation trench of wall	566-7
567	Deposit	Compact, white mortar, CBM and stones	0.36	Levelling within foundation trench	566
568	Deposit	Same as 522			
569	Deposit	Same as 502			
570	Deposit	Compact, white mortar with occ. CBM	0.03	Hardcore	
571	Deposit	Same as 508			
572	Deposit	Same as 572			
573	Deposit	Compact, red broken brick	0.10	Hardcore	
574	Deposit	Same as 503			577
575	Deposit	Loose, brown sandy silt with occ. charcoal, CBM and wood	0.50	Dumped layer	
576	Deposit	Compact, mottled dark bluish grey/red sandy silt	0.10	Alluvial deposit	
577	Deposit	Same as 508			
578	Cut	Seen in section, gentle sloping sides and flat base, 1.40m wide	0.40	Foundation trench	574
579	Deposit	Compact, mid reddish brown sandy silt	0.10	Alluvial deposit	
580	Deposit	Compact, yellowish brown sandy silt		Alluvial deposit	
581	Deposit	Compact, mid reddish brown sandy silt		Alluvial deposit	

Cxt	Type	Description	Tk (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
582	Cut	NW-SE linear feature seen in base of trench, 1.00m long x 0.40m wide		Foundation trench	513
583	Deposit	Compact dark reddish brown silty sand with occ. mortar, CBM and charcoal		Dumped deposit	
584	Cut	E-W linear feature seen in base of trench, 1.50m long x 0.34m wide		Linear	513
585	Deposit	Compact, dark grey sandy silt		Linear fill	586
586	Cut	NW-SE linear feature seen in plan, 0.50m long x 0.40m wide		Linear	585
587	Deposit	Compact, dark grey sandy silt		Linear fill	588
588	Cut	E-W linear feature seen in plan, 0.40m long x 0.24m wide		Linear	587
589	Deposit	Compact, dark grey sandy silt		Linear fill	590
590	Cut	NE-SW rectangular feature with square corners, seen in plan, 0.20m long x 0.10m wide		Linear	589
591	Deposit	Compact, dark grey sandy silt		Stake hole fill	592
592	Cut	Oval feature seen in plan, 0.10m long x 0.05m wide		Stake hole	591
593	Deposit	Compact, mid reddish brown sandy silt		Alluvial deposit	
594	Deposit	Compact, mottled yellowish brown/grey sandy silt with occ. CBM, mortar and charcoal		Dumped deposit	
595	Deposit	Compact, mid reddish brown sandy silt with occ. CBM, mortar and charcoal		Dumped deposit	
596	Deposit	Same as 594			

Trench 6

Cxt	Type	Description	Tk (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
600	Deposit	Indurate, black tarmac	0.50	Modern surface	
601	Deposit	Compact, yellow sand with pebbles and cobbles		Hardcore	
602	Deposit	Loose, dark brown sand and pebbles	0.05	Made ground	
603	Deposit	Strongly cemented, dark reddish brown silty sand with occ. CBM and pebbles	0.15	Surface	
604	Cut	Poorly defined feature with concave sides		Cut	655
605	Deposit	Loose, light-mid grey sandy silt with cobbles and pebbles	0.12	Rubble layer	
606	Deposit	Indurate, mid red brick	0.21	Wall/Surface	
607	Deposit	Strongly cemented, dark blackish brown sand and tarmac	0.04	Surface for 606	
608	Deposit	Compact, blackish brown silty sand with occ. pebbles, CBM and mortar	0.30	Dumped deposit	
609	Deposit	Loose, dark brown sandy silt with occ. charcoal, CBM and mortar	0.51	Dumped deposit	
610	Deposit	Loose, mid brown silty sand with freq. mortar, CBM and occ. charcoal	0.40	Subsoil/alluvial deposit	
611	Deposit	Soft, dark brownish grey silt with freq. shell, CBM and mortar	0.35	Dumped deposit	
612	Deposit	Loose, dark brown sandy silt with rare CBM	0.34	Dumped deposit	
613	Deposit	Indurate, light yellowish white concrete	0.10	Surface	

Cxt	Type	Description	Tk (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
614	Deposit	Loose, mid yellowish brown sandy silt with freq. CBM and mortar	0.48	Dumped deposit	
615	Cut	Same as 627			
616	Deposit	Weakly cemented, light yellowish white broken concrete and sand	0.35	Levelling	
617	Deposit	Weakly cemented, light yellowish white mortar	0.03	Surface	
618	Deposit	Loose, mid yellowish brown silt with freq. mortar and CBM	0.30	Dumped deposit	
619	Masonry	East facing, 3 courses of header coursed, mortar bonded brick (260mm x 130mm x 60mm) wall		Wall	
620	Deposit	Indurate, mid yellowish white cement	0.23	Levelling	
621	Deposit	Weakly cemented, mid yellowish white mortar with occ. CBM	0.08	Dumped deposit	
622	Deposit	Soft, mid blackish brown silt with freq. CBM	0.05	Dumped deposit	
623	Deposit	Soft, light reddish brown sandy silt with occ. mortar	0.07	Alluvial deposit	
624	Deposit	Indurate, mid yellowish white concrete		Levelling	
625	Deposit	Loose, dark brownish black sandy silt with freq. CBM and mortar	0.62	Pit fill	626
626	Cut	Sub-rectangular feature with rounded corners, 1.16m long x 0.62m wide		Pit	625
627	Cut	Square feature with square corners, 0.98m long x 0.94m wide		Pit	628
628	Deposit	Indurate, black concrete with steel girder		Pit fill	627
629	Masonry	Roughly hewn limestone mortar bonded wall		Wall	675
630	Masonry	West facing irregular coursed brick (200mm x 130mm x 70mm) mortar bonded wall		Yard wall	
631	Deposit	Soft, mid yellowish brown sandy silt with occ. mortar		Post hole fill	632
632	Cut	Square feature with square corners, 0.30m long x 0.24m wide		Post hole	631
633	Deposit	Weakly cemented yellow mortar		Surface	
634	Deposit	Loose, dark blackish brown sandy silt with freq. CBM, mortar and wood	0.17	Occupation layer	
635	Deposit	Loose, brownish yellow mortar with freq. CBM		Floor surface	
636	Deposit	Loose, grey cobbles	0.60	Cobbled surface	
637	Deposit	Loose, grey cobbles		Cobbled surface	
638	Deposit	Loose, grey cobbles		Cobbles surface	
639	Deposit	Loose, blackish brown sandy silt		Dumped deposit	
640	Masonry	Un-bonded single course of handmade bricks		Surface	
641	Deposit	Loose, whitish yellow mortar	0.12	Post hole fill	642
642	Cut	Sub-circular feature with concave sides and flat base, 0.28m diameter	0.12	Post hole	641
643	Deposit	Loose, light yellowish brown sandy silt	0.40	Alluvial deposit	
644	Deposit	Same as 610		Ditch fill	645
645	Cut	Irregular shaped feature, 0.64m long x 0.58m wide		Ditch	644
646	Cut	Poorly defined feature, 0.65m wide		Pit	647

Cxt	Type	Description	Tk (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
647	Deposit	Loose, reddish brown sandy silt		Pit fill	646
648	Deposit	Soft, light greenish brown silt		?Ditch fill	649
649	Cut	E-W linear feature, 0.96m long x 0.30m wide		?Ditch	648
650	Deposit	Same as 648		Post hole fill	651
651	Cut	Sub-circular feature, 0.30m diameter		Post hole	650
652	Deposit	Same as 648		?Ditch fill	653
653	Cut	E-W sub-linear feature, 1.00m long		?Ditch	652
654	Deposit	Firm, reddish brown silty clay	0.16	Dumped deposit	
655	Deposit	Loose, dark brown sandy silt with freq. mortar, CBM and charcoal	0.18	Fill	604
656	Deposit	Loose, light yellowish brown sandy silt with occ. shell and mortar	0.14	Levelling	
657	Deposit	Loose, brownish grey clay silt with freq. shell CBM and occ. mortar, charcoal and limestone	0.24	Occupation deposit	
658	Deposit	Indurate, mid reddish brown clayey silt with occ. CBM, iron panning and manganese	0.11	Alluvial deposit	
659	Deposit	Compact, mid greyish brown clayey silt with occ. shell, charcoal and mortar	0.12	Surface	
660	Deposit	Firm, light brownish green silt with iron panning	0.08	Alluvial deposit	
661	Deposit	Loose, dark grey clayey silt with freq. shell and occ. mortar and charcoal	0.15	Dumped deposit	
662	Cut	N-S linear feature with steep sides and concave base, 0.58m+ long x 0.74m wide	0.62	Ditch terminus	663, 684
663	Deposit	Loose, light yellow greyish brown silty sand	0.62	Ditch fill	662
664	Deposit	Firm, dark grey clayey silt with freq. charcoal and occ. CBM and shell	0.08	Surface	
665	Deposit	Loose, light brown silt	0.07	Alluvial deposit	
666	Deposit	Firm, black silt with freq. organic material, pottery, bone, wood shavings and occ. flint, limestone and shell	0.41	Refuse within creek	
667	Deposit	Loose, mid grey clayey silt with freq. shell and occ. charcoal and cobbles	0.29	Refuse within creek	
668	Deposit	Loose, dark grey clayey silt with freq. organic material, wood shavings and occ. charcoal, coal and shell	0.12	Refuse within creek	
669	Deposit	Loose, greyish brown clayey silt with freq. shell and occ. charcoal and organic material	0.20	Refuse within creek	
670	Deposit	Loose, greyish green clayey silt with freq. shell, charcoal and occ. CBM and organic material	0.30	Refuse within creek	
671	Deposit	Soft, light grey silt	0.18	Alluvial deposit	
672	Deposit	Loose, mottled light grey/black clayey silt	0.03	Alluvial deposit	
673	Deposit	Same as 680			
674	Deposit	Firm, mottled light brown/greyish brown silt	0.11	Alluvial deposit	

Cxt	Type	Description	Tk (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
675	Cut	E-W linear feature with steep sloping sides and flat base, 4.20m+ long x 0.46m wide	0.43	Foundation cut	629, 676
676	Deposit	Loose, light greyish brown silt with freq. flint nodules	0.43	Flint foundation for brick wall	675
677	Deposit	Loose, light reddish brown silty sand	0.23	Alluvial deposit	
678	Deposit	Loose, light grey clayey silt with mod. shell and charcoal	0.05	Dumped deposit	
679	Deposit	Loose, light greyish brown silty sand with organic material	0.16	Alluvial deposit	
680	Deposit	Firm, mottled light grey/black clay and silt	0.14	Alluvial deposit	
681	Deposit	Firm, mid brown silty clay	0.05	Alluvial deposit	
682	Deposit	Firm, light grey clay	0.04	Alluvial deposit	
683	Deposit	Loose, light greenish grey silt	0.06	Alluvial deposit	
684	Deposit	Loose, light greenish blue silt with occ. iron panning	0.05	Ditch fill	662

Trench 7

Cxt	Type	Description	Tk (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
701	Finds	Unstratified			
702	Deposit	Loose, mid yellowish white limestone		Hardcore	
703	Deposit	Firm, mid yellowish brown silt with freq. brick and stone		Dumped deposit	
704	Masonry	South facing mortar bonded handmade brick (260mm x 120mm x 65mm) wall, 20 courses	1.20+	Cellar wall	712
705	Masonry	N-S facing mortar bonded handmade brick (260mm x 120mm x 65mm) wall, 20 courses	1.20+	Cellar wall	713
706	Deposit	Firm, mid brown silt with freq. brick and mortar		Robbed out wall	
707	Cut	N-S linear feature with square corners seen in plan, 6.08m long x 0.54m wide		Modern trench	
708	Cut	E-W linear, 1.50m+ long x 0.88m wide		Foundation trench	709
709	Masonry	South and North facing lime mortar bonded brick (260mm x 120mm x 65mm) and stone wall, single course	1.20+	Wall foundation	708
710	Deposit	Firm, mid greyish brown silt with freq. brick, tile, coal and charcoal		Cellar backfill	719
711	Deposit	Loose, light reddish brown silt and mortar with freq. stones, brick and tile		Demolition layer	
712	Cut	E-W linear feature with straight sides, 1.54m long x 0.48m wide		Wall cut	704
713	Cut	E-W linear feature with straight sides, 1.54m long x 0.14m wide		Wall cut	705
714	Deposit	Firm, light greyish brown silt and mortar with freq. brick, tile, charcoal and stones	0.60	Cellar fill	719
715	Deposit	Soft, mid greyish brown silt with occ. charcoal, stones, brick and tile	0.28	Cellar fill	719
716	Masonry	Single layer of limestone slabs and flint cobbles, 1.26m long x 1.00m wide		Surface	
717	Deposit	Friable, dark blackish grey sandy silt with occ. CBM, pea gravel and roots	0.10	Topsoil	

Cxt	Type	Description	Tk (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
718	Masonry	E-W facing lime mortar bonded handmade brick (260mm x 120mm x 65mm) wall, 20 courses	1.20+	Cellar wall	
719	Group	704, 705, 718, 722		Cellar	710,714-5
720	Cut	N-S linear feature with irregular sloping sides and flat base, 7.00m+ long		Evaluation trench	721
721	Deposit	Loose, mid yellowish white hardcore rubble		Evaluation trench backfill	720
722	Masonry	N-S facing mortar bonded handmade brick (260mm x 120mm x 65mm) arch, 0.26m wide x 0.50m high		Cellar arch	
723	Deposit	Loose, light grey silt	0.76	Alluvial deposit	
724	Deposit	Loose, light yellowish brown silt	1.28	Cellar construction cut fill	733
725	Deposit	Same as 715			
726	Deposit	Loose, light brown sandy silt	0.40	Alluvial deposit	
727	Deposit	Soft, mid greyish brown clayey silt with occ. charcoal, CBM and shell	0.29	Pit fill	728
728	Cut	Seen in section vertical sided feature, 0.66m wide	0.29	Pit	727
729	Deposit	Loose, red brick	0.27	Dumped deposit	
730	Deposit	Loose, light brown clayey sandy silt with occ. charcoal, coal and CBM	0.11	Dumped deposit	
731	Deposit	Firm, mottled light/mid brown silty clay and silt with occ. coal	0.12	Dumped deposit	
732	Deposit	Firm, mottled light/mid brown clayey silt with occ. coal, charcoal and mortar	0.13	Dumped deposit	
733	Cut	Seen in section steep sided feature	0.75+	Cellar construction cut	724
734	Deposit	Loose, light brown silt with occ. mortar		Alluvial deposit	
735	Deposit	Loose, light-mid brown silt with occ. CBM, charcoal and mortar		Dumped deposit	

Trench 8

Cxt	Type	Description	Tk (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
800	Finds	Unstratified			
801	Deposit	Loose, light greyish brown silt with freq. shell and occ. charcoal, mortar, flint and limestone	0.32	Pit fill	803
802	Deposit	Loose, black silt with freq. organic material and occ. mortar and shell	0.22	Pit fill	803
803	Cut	Sub-rectangular feature with gradual sloping sides and concave base, 1.26m long x 0.75m wide	0.83	Pit	801-2, 804
804	Deposit	Firm, light yellowish grey clayey silt with freq. shell	0.02	Pit fill	803
805	Deposit	Firm brownish grey silt with freq. CBM and occ. mortar, shell and flint cobbles	0.10	Pit fill	806

Cxt	Type	Description	Tk (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
806	Cut	Rectangular feature with steep sides and flat base, 1.70m long x 0.96m wide	1.20	Cess pit	805, 807-11
807	Deposit	Firm, bluish grey sand with occ. shell, flint and organic material	0.15	Pit fill	806
808	Deposit	Loose, light brown silt with occ. mortar	0.17	Pit fill	806
809	Deposit	Loose, dark brown silt with freq. shell and occ. mortar		Pit fill	806
810	Deposit	Firm dark grey sandy silt with occ. flint cobbles and mortar	0.14	Pit fill	806
811	Deposit	Loose, grey sandy clayey silt with freq. mortar and occ. shell		Pit fill	806
812	Deposit	Loose, brown silt with modern refuse and limestone	0.02	Topsoil	
813	Deposit	Hard, light yellowish white limestone	0.12	Hardcore	
814	Deposit	Hard, light grey flint and cement	0.28	Surface	826
815	Deposit	Loose, grey silt with remains of wooden post	0.28	Post hole fill	816
816	Cut	Steep sided feature seen in section, flat based feature, 0.34m long x 0.26m wide	0.28	Post hole	815
817	Deposit	Loose, dark greyish brown silt with freq. CBM, coal, mortar and bone	0.25	Buried topsoil	
818	Deposit	Loose, dark brown silt with occ. CBM and flint	0.47	Post hole fill	819
819	Cut	Steep sided feature seen in section, V-shape based feature, 0.23m wide	0.47	Post hole	818
820	Deposit	Loose, dark brown silt with freq. mortar and occ. CBM, shell and flint	0.50	Dumped deposit	
821	Deposit	Loose, mottled light/mid brown silt with occ. mortar, CBM and wooden post	0.79	Post hole fill	822
822	Cut	Steep sided feature seen in section, 0.97m wide	0.79	Post hole	821
823	Deposit	Loose, light grey silt with occ. CBM, shell and mortar	0.29	Buried subsoil	
824	Deposit	Loose, light brown silt with occ. CBM, shell, mortar and flint	0.76	Pit fill	825
825	Cut	Steep sided feature seen in section, 0.65m wide	0.76	Pit	824
826	Cut	Cut over whole trench for levelling		Clearance cut	814
827	Deposit	Soft, light brown silt	0.22	Alluvial deposit	
828	Deposit	Loose, dark grey silt with occ. coal, mortar and CBM		Pit fill	829
829	Cut	Steep sided feature seen in section		Pit	828
830	Deposit	Loose, light brown sandy silt with freq. CBM and mortar		Pit fill	832
831	Deposit	Loose, mixed dark grey and light brown silt with occ. mortar and CBM		Pit fill	832
832	Deposit	Steep sided feature		Pit	830-1
833	Deposit	Loose, brown silt with occ. CBM and mortar		Alluvial deposit	
834	Deposit	Loose, dark brown silt with occ. CBM, mortar and bone		Pit fill	835
835	Cut	Steep sided feature seen in section		Pit	834
836	Deposit	Loose, light-dark brown silt with occ. shell, mortar, CBM and coal		Pit fill	837

Cxt	Type	Description	Tk (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
837	Cut	Steep sided, flat based feature seen in section		Pit	836
838	Deposit	Loose, mid yellowish red sandy silt	0.05	Pit fill	839
839	Cut	Circular feature with straight sloping sides, 1.38m+ long x 1.84m+ wide	0.26	Pit	838, 840-3, 858-9, 865-8
840	Deposit	Firm, brownish grey clayey silt with occ. shell and mortar	0.03	Pit fill	839
841	Deposit	Loose, bluish grey silt with occ. shell and mortar	0.14	Pit fill	839
842	Deposit	Loose, light yellowish red silt with occ. mortar	0.04	Pit fill	839
843	Deposit	Loose, dark greyish brown silt with organic material and occ. mortar	0.05	Pit fill	839
844	Deposit	Loose, mottled grey/brown silt with occ. mortar		Pit fill	846
845	Finds	From metal detecting			
846	Cut	Same as 854		Pit	844
847	Deposit	Loose, brown silt with occ. shell and mortar		Dumped deposit	
848	Deposit	Firm, mottled mid brownish red/green sandy silt	0.45	Drainage channel fill	849
849	Cut	E-W linear feature with undercutting sides and a flat base, 0.45m+ wide	0.75	Drainage channel	848
850	Deposit	Firm, mottled mid grey/green clayey silt	0.63	Pit fill	854
851	Deposit	Soft, black silt with organic material and freq. brash wood	0.17	Alluvial deposit	861
852	Deposit	Firm, mottled mid brownish red/green sandy silt	0.30	Post hole fill	853
853	Cut	Steep sided feature seen in section, 0.13m wide	0.30	Post hole	852
854	Cut	Steep sided feature seen in section, 0.73m wide	0.54	Pit	850
855	Deposit	Soft, mid yellowish red sandy silt	0.20	Alluvial deposit	
856	Deposit	Soft, mid brownish grey silt	0.14	Dumped deposit	
857	Deposit	Hard, mid reddish brown iron panning	0.04	Alluvial deposit	
858	Deposit	Soft, mid reddish brown silt with freq. iron panning, brick and tile	0.26	Pit fill	839
859	Deposit	Firm, dark brown silt with freq. brick and shell	0.02	Pit fill	839
860	Deposit	Soft, mid reddish grey silt with freq. brick	0.17	Dumped deposit	
861	Deposit	Soft, mid bluish grey silt with freq. charcoal	0.47	Alluvial deposit	
862	Deposit	Firm, mid brownish red silty sand	0.04	Alluvial deposit	
863	Deposit	Soft, black silt with organic material and freq. brash wood	0.06	Alluvial deposit	
864	Deposit	Firm, light bluish grey clay	0.03	Alluvial deposit	
865	Deposit	Firm, mottled mid greyish brown/green clayey silt with freq. brick and shell	0.24	Pit fill	839
866	Deposit	Firm, dark brownish grey clayey silt with freq. brick, charcoal and shell	0.34	Pit fill	839
867	Deposit	Firm, light brown rubble	0.10	Pit fill	839
868	Deposit	Firm, red brick rubble	0.05	Pit fill	839

Cxt	Type	Description	Tk (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
869	Deposit	Firm, light greyish white stone rubble with freq, brick	0.09	?Surface	
870	Deposit	Soft, light reddish brown silty sand	0.10	Alluvial deposit	

Trench 9

Cxt	Type	Description	Tk (m)	Interpretation	Fill of/by
900	Deposit	Loose, mid greyish brown sandy silt with freq. gravel	0.10	Topsoil	
901	Deposit	Compact, light yellowish white limestone	0.25	Hardcore	
902	Deposit	Compact, light brown pebbles	0.01	Dumped deposit	
903	Deposit	Compact, light yellowish white limestone	0.27	Hardcore	
904	Deposit	Compact, dark greyish brown sandy silt with occ. brick and tile	0.40	Dumped deposit	
905	Deposit	Friable, dark greyish black sandy silt with occ. coal, charcoal, brick, tile and shell	0.39	Dumped deposit	
906	Deposit	Soft, dark brown sandy silt with occ. brick and tile	0.38+	Dumped deposit	

Cxt - Context number
 Freq. - Frequent

Tk (m) - Thickness
 CBM - Ceramic Building Material

Occ. - Occasional

Appendix 3

The Roman Pottery

by B Precious

The presence of Roman pottery from the centre of Boston is a rare occurrence; therefore any additional evidence is of paramount importance to the understanding of Roman occupation in this area. Despite the small size of the assemblage, the two sherds of Roman pottery excavated from BSE01, located in Trenches 4 and 8, provide good evidence of later Roman occupation. The sherd from Trench 4, Context 410, is particularly diagnostic being the rim-to-girth sherd of a groove-rimmed dish of 3rd century date (GREY, DGR). The form, however, is somewhat atypical having a slight groove and a more upright aspect to the rim, which is smoothed on the exterior and interior. As such this vessel should be drawn for both its close dating and for its intrinsic value (Drawing No 1).

The second fragment, a body sherd from the basal area of a jar with burnishing on the exterior, is in a grey fabric that is very similar to that manufactured at the Swanpool kilns in Lincoln, dating from the later 3rd to the 4th century.

CONTEXT	FABRIC	FORM	DEC	VESSNO	DWGNO	ALTER	COMMENTS	JOIN	SHS
410	GREY	DGR				1 ABR	RIM GIRTH;UNUS VARIANT FORM		1
410	ZZZ						GREY DGR ONLY		
410	ZDATE						3C		
840	GREY	J	B				BS BASAL; CF SWANPOOL FAB		1
840	ZZZ						GREY J ONLY		
840	ZDATE						3-4C		

Appendix 4

The Medieval Pottery

by Jane Young

Introduction

An assemblage of 569 sherds of medieval pottery weighing 19844g was recovered during the archaeological evaluation of the site. The material ranges in date from the late 12th or early 13th centuries to the early post-medieval period and was recovered from eight trenches. The pottery was examined visually and, where necessary, by using x20 magnification, then recorded using locally and nationally agreed codenames on an Access database. The CLAU fabric type series for Lincoln, comparative material from previous excavations in Boston and kiln waste from the Roses Kiln and excavations in 1996 (TAS96) were consulted for comparative material. The imported pottery was extracted and is reported on separately by Alan Vince.

Condition

The pottery recovered is mainly in a fresh condition with only a few sherds showing more than minor abrasion. Much of the pottery is however affected by mineral adhesion and discolouration due to waterlogged conditions. A high percentage of sherds have at least one freshly broken edge with no joining pieces, indicating that the original size of the pottery fragments as deposited may have been much larger than the recovered weight suggests. Most sherds are of medium to large size (more than 10g) and a number of vessels are represented by more than one sherd (a total of 569 sherds representing about 389 vessels).

The Pottery

A range of 32 different, identifiable post-Roman pottery ware types was found on the site; the general date ranges for these wares together with their codenames are shown in Table 1. A restricted range of vessel forms was recovered, mainly jugs, jars and bowls.

Table 1: Post-Roman pottery codenames and date range with total quantities by sherd, vessel and weight counts

codename	full name	earliest date	latest date	sherds	vessels	weight
AARD	Low countries highly decorated ware	1250	1400	1	1	1
BEVO2	Beverley Orange ware Fabric 2	1230	1350	3	3	190
BLGR	Paffrath-type or blue-grey ware	1050	1200	2	2	20
BOSTLT	Boston Glazed ware - Lincoln type	1230	1330	109	68	3687
BOSTTT	Boston Glazed ware - Toynton type	1230	1330	203	128	7514
BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B and C	1150	1350	29	26	847
DUTR	Dutch Red Earthenware	1250	1650	9	7	751
EGSW	Early German stonewares	1250	1300	5	3	95
GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	1500	1650	1	1	82
GRIM	Grimston ware	1200	1550	8	2	434
HUM	Humberware	1250	1550	3	2	90
LANG	Langewehe stoneware	1350	1500	15	4	560
LCGREY	Low Countries Grey ware	1250	1500	5	3	34
LLSW	Late Lincoln Glazed ware	1350	1500	1	1	23
LMLOC	Late Medieval local fabrics	1350	1550	1	1	19
LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed	1200	1320	3	2	73

	Ware					
LSW2/3	13th to 15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	1200	1450	4	4	171
LSW3	14th to 15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	1280	1450	19	9	1012
MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics	1150	1450	5	5	22
MEDX	Non Local Medieval Fabrics	1150	1450	31	21	1014
MISC	Unidentified types	400	1900	1	1	1
NFREM	North French - Picardy?	1150	1250	1	1	4
NOTG	Nottingham glazed ware	1250	1500	3	3	49
PING	Pingsdorf-type Ware	1000	1200	1	1	3
POTT	Potterhanworth-type Ware	1250	1500	36	31	1134
SAIC	Saintonge clear-glazed sgraffitto-decorated ware	1250	1350	1	1	5
SAIM	Saintonge mottled glazed ware	1250	1500	13	7	67
SCAR	Scarborough ware	1150	1350	3	3	220
SIEG	Siegburg-type Ware	1250	1550	34	24	811
SLST	South Lincolnshire Shell Tempered ware	1150	1250	3	3	94
TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware	1250	1450	5	4	367
TOYII	Toynton Late Medieval ware	1400	1550	11	7	450

Lincolnshire wares

The majority of the pottery recovered from the site is of Lincolnshire manufacture. Four of the major medieval traditions produced in the county (Toynton-type, Lincoln-type, Bourne-type and Potterhanworth-type) are represented in the assemblage. A further eight vessels (five sand-tempered (MEDLOC) and three shell-tempered (SLST)), are also all likely to be of local or at least Lincolnshire production.

Toynton-types

Pottery production at the village of Toynton All Saints took place from at least the late 13th century until the post-medieval period. The similarity of fabrics and forms produced at Toynton for more than 250 years has led to the difficulty of identifying small undiagnostic sherds, although some traits are characteristic of only one period of production.

The earliest identifiable products known are those from the Roses kiln (Healey 1984) which are thought to date to the early 14th century. Many of these early jugs have characteristic applied iron-stained decoration, which was also found on jugs from another kiln at Toynton All Saints in 1996 (TAS96). This medieval production stage has been well described by Healey (1975 and 1984) and typical vessels on this site have been recorded with the codename TOY (four vessels).

Examination of Toynton-type pottery from excavations in Boston over the last few years has shown that many vessels differ in several aspects from known products of the Toynton kilns. Differences include the common use of a thick glossy glaze; a higher firing temperature, leaving vessels feeling brittle; a slightly different shade of colour; the common occurrence of reduced interiors and perhaps the most distinguishing aspect, the fineness of manufacture. The most delicately potted of these vessels occur stratified with mid 13th to early 14th imports suggesting that they may predate production at the Roses kiln. Another notable feature is the occurrence of a number of misfired vessels (mainly on the Haven Cinema site), many with evidence of firing cracks (15 vessels from the BSE01 site also exhibit firing cracks). Initial examination by binocular microscope for this report suggests that it is more likely that these vessels represent an as yet undiscovered production at Toynton (or in that locality) than local production in Boston itself. All medieval Toynton-type vessels from this site, except those few that are indisputably of the cruder Toynton production type have been given the codename BOSTTT and represent the finer end of 13th and 14th century Toynton-type production. This is the most common pottery type to be found overall on the site.

Pottery recovered from Kiln 3 at Toynton (Healey 1975) is now known to be of late medieval date, this production is characterised by wide-mouthed jugs with a heavily pocked glaze and the use of applied thumb-pressed strips. Similar material has also been found associated with other waste dumps at Toynton. This later production has been coded TOYII and is only represented by seven vessels on this site.

Lincoln-types

Production at Lincoln, of glazed medieval vessels in a medium sand-tempered fabric is thought to have taken place from the early/mid 12th to mid 16th centuries. Five chronologically overlapping stages of production have been identified, of which three are present on this site (LSW2, LSW3 and LLSW). The presence of kiln props and misfired Lincoln-type sherds at Fiskerton may suggest that kilns were also operating outside the city. From the early/mid 13th century Lincoln-type vessels are characterised by a high quality fully developed glaze, often with an added copper colourant. A total of 16 jugs from this site have been identified as Lincoln Glazed ware types, although the identity of nine of these vessels as actual Lincoln products is uncertain.

Excavations in Boston have produced vessels of Lincoln-type with thick glossy olive, brown, or copper green glazes that are not consistent with Lincoln production. A number of misfired vessels of this type have been found on excavations in the town including the present site. The use of applied Toynton-type iron-stained decoration on typical Lincoln forms suggested that these vessels might be of a more local production. This type has now been coded BOSTLT and is the second most common ware type to be found on the site. It is evident that this Lincoln-type is more common than the Toynton-type pottery in deposits on this site thought to date to the 13th century, although this may not be a general trend in the town.

Bourne-types

Medieval Bourne-type fabrics are known to have been produced at both Bourne (Healey 1975) and Baston and it is probable that other production centres also existed. Vessel forms found on this site are mainly limited to bowls and jars with few jugs occurring. One interesting vessel (probably a bowl) from context 809 has c.8mm holes drilled through the base after firing. This vessel also has a firing crack, the only one to occur on this ware type. Bourne-type vessels are more common in the mid and later 14th century deposits on this site.

Potterhanworth-type

This type of shell-tempered coarseware pottery is in use over most of Lincolnshire from the early 13th to late 15th or early 16th centuries with little development in fabric or form throughout the life of the industry. A total of 31 vessels were found on the site, mainly in 13th or early 14th century deposits suggesting perhaps that it was supplanted as a major coarseware in the mid 14th century by Bourne-type ware.

Regional Imports

A total of 34 vessels from the site could be identified as regional imports, however the source of only 13 of them is immediately identifiable. The source for at least eight vessels is in Yorkshire and includes Scarborough, Beverley and the Humber area. All these vessels are jugs, only one of which is obviously decorated. Three jugs are in Light Firing Nottingham ware dating to the 13th century and two jugs are possibly Grimston products.

Post-medieval

A single Glazed Red Earthenware vessel from context 906 is of post-medieval date, it is probably of Boston manufacture.

Site Summary

Pottery was recovered from eight excavated trenches, coming mainly from Trenches 4 and 6. The sherd to vessel ratio changes slightly from trench to trench as does the average sherd weight (see Table 2). The condition and size of most of the pottery suggests that much of the material may have been primary refuse. Little demonstrably residual occurs in most contexts and few sherds are abraded. The distribution of individual ware types by Trench can be seen in Table 3.

Table 2: Medieval pottery sherd, vessel and weight counts by Trench

Trench	sherds	vessels	weight
1	62	51	2816
2	85	48	4378
3	27	15	1244
4	135	87	2783
6	175	115	6702
7	25	17	737
8	58	45	1093
9	2	2	91
Total	569	379	19844

Table 3: Showing distribution of ware types by Trench by vessel count

codename	Trench 1	Trench 2	Trench 3	Trench 4	Trench 6	Trench 7	Trench 8	Trench 9
AARD					1			
BEVO2		1			2			
BLGR				1	1			
BOSTLT	5	9		7	38		9	
BOSTTT	16	22	4	46	26	5	9	
BOUA	6	3	1	4	2		10	
DUTR	2	3			1	1		
EGSW					3			
GRE								1
GRIM		1		1				
HUM					1		1	
LANG				2	2			
LCGREY				2			1	
LLSW			1					
LMLOC				1				
LSW2		1			1			
LSW2/3	1						3	
LSW3	3			1	2	2		1
MEDLOC	2			2			1	
MEDX	3	1	2	2	11	1	1	
MISC		1						
NFREM			1					
NOTG					2		1	

PING				1			
POTT	5	1	2	7	13		3
R				1			1
SAIC	1						
SAIM		1	1	1	2		2
SCAR		2			1		
SIEG	7	1	1	7	3	2	3
SLST		1			2		
TOY			1	1	1		1
TOYII			1			6	

Trench 1

A group of 62 sherds representing about 55 vessels and weighing 2816 grams was recovered from eight stratified deposits in Trench 1 with most of the material coming from the fill of a linear feature (contexts 122 and 123). The earliest two stratified deposits containing pottery dating to the 13th or 14th centuries are both creek deposits. The lowest deposit (129) contains a small group of material dating to between the late 13th and early 14th centuries which includes two imported vessels and two Lincoln-type jugs, one of which is highly decorated. The linear feature contains a group of 41 vessels probably dating to the late 14th century. The majority of the group comprises Toynton-type jugs (BOSTTT), however a range of other wares including Lincoln-type (BOSTLT, LSW2/3 and LSW3), Bourne-type (BOU), Potterhanworth type and imports (SIEG and DUTR) occur.

Trench 2

Eighty-five sherds representing about forty-eight vessels were recovered from ten stratified deposits in Trench 2. The earliest stratified material (two sherds) comes from creek deposit 1207, unfortunately neither sherd can be dated to closer than the late 12th to 13th centuries. The small group of sherds from alluvial deposit 283 is of 13th century date and includes a Scarborough ware jug with applied decoration. Pottery from contexts 239, 244, 275 and 293 can only be dated generally to the 13th or 14th centuries whilst that from layer 202 dates from the late 13th to 14th century. The groups of pottery from layers 200, 201 and 203 all date within the 14th century. There is a progression from context 201 which contains a good range of material of early to mid 14th century date to the three sherds in context 200 which include a Siegburg jug dating to later than the mid 14th century. The large group from context 201 contains six Toynton-type vessels that should be drawn for the archive. Four vessels in this group have evidence of firing cracks.

Trench 3

Trench 3 produced the smallest group of pottery from the site consisting of 27 sherds representing only 15 vessels. This Trench does however produce the earliest stratified pottery evidence for occupation in the area. Contexts 1321 and 1317, both listed as fills of the Bar Ditch each contain single sherds likely to be of late 12th to early 13th century date. The remaining deposits with the exception of context 397 (re-cut of the Bar Ditch) are mixed in date. The small group of six vessels from context 397 contains two interesting regional imports. Both vessels are small jugs (possibly drinking jugs), probably of baluster shape. The fabric of the vessels is similar to that found on some early Humberware or late Beverley ware examples and should be shown to Peter Didsbury for further identification.

Trench 4

This Trench produced the second to largest group of material and had the widest range of deposit types. Most of the deposits only contained small amounts of fairly undiagnostic pottery and could only be dated to the 13th or 14th centuries. Pit 414 contained a small group of material dating to the late 14th century. The group contains mainly Toynton-type vessels (BOSTTT) including several with firing cracks but also includes four imported stoneware drinking jugs (SIEG and LANG). The Langerwehe jug has joins to contexts 410 and 415; both of

these dump deposits also contain late 14th groups, suggesting that these deposits may be contemporary. Cess deposit 429 contains a small group of sherds probably dating to the early 14th century including an early Siegburg jug. Deposits 441, 442 and 443 produced small groups of mixed 12th to 14th century date. The largest group of pottery (41 sherds representing only 14 vessels) came from subsoil 402. This material represents a good late 14th century group of Toynton-type and imported vessels, the high sherd to vessel ratio and fresh appearance suggests that this material is primary dumping.

Trench 6

The largest group of material came from this Trench, consisting of 175 sherds representing about 117 vessels. Almost all of the pottery was retrieved from dump deposits. Medieval activity in this Trench spans the period between the mid/late to late 13th and late 14th to mid 15th centuries. A large group of mid/late to late 13th century pottery was recovered from the lowest dumps 666-669, joining sherds and the character of the material suggests that these dumps may have been contemporary. The group is dominated by Lincoln-type (BOSTLT) jugs but also contains regional imports from Scarborough and Nottingham as well as continental vessels. Small groups of material from dump contexts 661 and 670 contain mid 14th century imports, however, dump 659 stratified between these two dumps produced a group of mainly late 13th century pottery. Dumps 639 and 611 both produced vessels of late 14th to mid 15th century date although some residual material is also present.

Trench 7

This Trench produced few sherds of pottery, with all of the material dating to the 14th or 15th centuries. Backfill deposits 715, 714 and 710 all produced small numbers of sherds dating to the 14th or first half of the 15th century. Demolition layer 711 produced a single sherd from a large Toynton-type jug (TOYII) and wall 709 a Toynton-type bowl rim both dating to the 14th or first half of the 15th century.

Trench 8

The earliest stratified pottery in this Trench came from pit fill 844 and was confined to two sherds that can only generally be dated to the 13th or 14th centuries. Dump 847 produced a small group of pottery with the latest dateable vessel (an early Siegburg jug) probably dating to the early 14th century. Pit fill 843 produced only two sherds possibly of mid to late 13th century date. A slightly larger group of pottery of similar, or slightly later date came from pit fills 840 and 841. A mixed group of pottery came from pit fills 808-811 with the latest sherds probably dating to the first half of the 14th century. Pit fills 804 and 805 produced only three sherds generally datable to the 13th or 14th centuries.

Trench 9

Two sherds were recovered from dump deposit 906. The latest sherd is from a Glazed Red Earthenware jar dating to between the mid 16th and mid 17th centuries.

Summary and Recommendations

The pottery examined from this evaluation dates to between the late 12th/early 13th century and the early post-medieval period with the majority of the pottery dating to between the mid/late 13th and mid 15th centuries. The assemblage is notable in that it both lacks the high residual element present in many urban groups and has also remained relatively undisturbed. The condition and size of most pottery fragments suggests that much of the material represents primary deposition, either in dumping deposits or pits. The nature of the material is mainly domestic, biased towards jugs or jars used for containment. The presence of a number of misfired Toynton-type (BOSTTT) and Lincoln-type (BOSTLT) vessels is difficult to explain. Several of the firing cracks would have prevented the vessel from being watertight, but perhaps not for use with dry goods. Although it is possible that the Lincoln-type vessels were being produced locally initial fabric analysis of the Toynton-type sherds suggest that they were manufacture from a clay similar to that used at Toynton All Saints. Further extended scientific work is needed as part of a Lincolnshire Fabric Type Series to determine the exact nature of these types.

This group of pottery adds considerably to our knowledge of the ceramic sequence in Boston from the later 13th to mid 15th centuries. The information gained should be used in conjunction with assemblages from other

recently excavated sites in Boston to construct a set of ceramic dating horizons for the town (e.g. South Square 1997, Boston Grammar School 1996-98, the Haven Cinema and Pescod Square).

Further identification of sub form types and unidentified fabrics should be carried out if the assemblage is to be published. Four vessels thought to be late Beverley or Humber types should be submitted to Peter Didsbury for further identification before the material is archived. A total of eleven vessels should be drawn for the archive, these have been designated drawing numbers DR1-Dr11 on the ceramic archive.

Bibliography

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Pottery Archive BSE01

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Lindsey Archaeological Services

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
1	100	MEDX	light firing; fine sandy; hard	jug	1	1	11		BS		no glaze; ? Grimston
1	118	BOSTLT		dripping pan	1	1	206		profile		thick int glaze
1	118	SIEG	sandy	jug	1	1	28		BS		
1	120	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	13		BS		
1	120	POTT		large jar	1	1	50		BS		
1	122	BOSTTT		jug ?	1	1	70		BS	vessel 2	cracked in firing; burnt int & ext glaze
1	122	BOSTTT		large jug	3	1	197		BS	vessel 1	
1	122	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	4		BS		
1	122	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	4	applied fe dec	BS		
1	122	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	46	applied fe dec	BS		
1	122	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	294		handle		hollow strap handle with odd coarser fabric
1	122	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	13	fe vertical strip	BS		cracked in firing; large crack; odd coarse fabric
1	122	BOUA		jar	1	1	24		base	vessel 3	thick interior white deposit; soot
1	122	BOUA		jug ?	1	1	12		BS		? ID
1	122	DUTR		cookpot	1	1	45		BS		

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
1	122	LSW2/3		small jug	1	1	3		BS		? ID as Lincoln product
1	122	LSW3		jug	2	1	14		BS		? ID as Lincoln product
1	122	LSW3		small jug	1	1	10		BS		? ID as Lincoln product
1	122	LSW3		large jug	1	1	76		BS		? ID as Lincoln product
1	122	MEDLOC	oxid;med sandy;hard	jar/pipkin	1	1	4		BS		
1	122	MEDX	light firing;med sandy;med hard	jug	1	1	3		BS		cu speckled glaze;? A SCAR type
1	122	SIEG		jacobakanne	1	1	19		BS		
1	122	SIEG		jacobakanne/str aight sided jug	1	1	36		BS	vessel 8	
1	123	BOSTLT		jug	1	1	22	fe pellets	BS		
1	123	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	27	applied pad decoration	BS		odd thick brown glaze
1	123	BOSTTT		large jug	3	1	319		base & BS	vessel 1	cracked in firing
1	123	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	9	applied fe dec	BS		cracked in firing
1	123	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	17	applied fe dec	BS		underfired;very coarse fabric;? ID
1	123	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	30		BS		
1	123	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	27		BS		underfired;? ID
1	123	BOSTTT		large jug	1	1	169		handle		grooved oval
1	123	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	63	applied fe dec ? Fleur de lys	BS		
1	123	BOSTTT		jug ?	1	1	18		BS	vessel 2	burnt glaze
1	123	BOUA		jar ?	1	1	236		base		soot;? ID
1	123	BOUA		jar ?	1	1	14		BS		int glaze

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
1	123	BOUA		jug	1	1	48	neck cordon;applied vert strip	BS		
1	123	BOUA		jar ?	1	1	81		base	vessel 3	soot;thick int white dep
1	123	BOUA		jar ?	1	1	12		BS		int glaze;soot
1	123	DUTR		small cooking pot	1	1	14		BS		
1	123	MEDLOC	? BOSTLT/LSW	jug	1	1	6	multi horizntal grooves	BS		
1	123	MEDX	light firing;med sandy;hard	small pipkin	1	1	53		handle		red int skin
1	123	POTT		jar ?	1	1	61		BS		
1	123	POTT		jar ?	1	1	14		BS		
1	123	SIEG		jacobakanne	1	1	20		BS		late 14th+
1	123	SIEG		jacobakanne/str aight sided jug	1	1	26		handle		mid 14th+
1	123	SIEG		jacobakanne/str aight sided jug	1	1	16		handle		mid 14th+
1	123	SIEG		jacobakanne/str aight sided jug	1	1	39		BS	vessel 8	
1	124	BOSTLT		?	1	1	7		base		burnt int glaze
1	129	BOSTLT		jug	1	1	4		BS		? ID or BOSTTT
1	129	BOSTLT		large jug	1	1	25	applied white dec ? Hand with cu glaze	BS		? ID or LSW3
1	129	SAIC		jug	1	1	5		BS		discoloured glaze;? ID
1	129	SIEG	early sandy	jug	1	1	9		BS		
1	131	POTT		?	3	1	176		BS		

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
1	135	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	14	fe dec	BS		coarse fabric more like BOSTLT;thick glaze
1	135	POTT		?	1	1	53		base		
2	1207	MISC	shell	?	1	1	1		BS		thick int & ext soot;leached
2	1207	SLST		jar ?	1	1	19		BS		thick int & ext soot;? ID
2	200	BOSTLT		jug ?	1	1	4		BS		
2	200	SAIM		jug	1	1	4		BS		no glaze
2	200	SIEG		biconical jug	1	1	23		neck		ribbed neck;globular body;mid 14th+
2	201	BOSTLT		bowl	1	1	140		rim	DR10	int soot;? Used as curfew or post depositional
2	201	BOSTTT		large jug	3	1	323	applied fe horseshoe & wavy line	rim & Bs	DR6	
2	201	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	28	applied fe horseshoe	BS		possibly cracked during firing
2	201	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	56		BS		
2	201	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	10		BS		
2	201	BOSTTT		large jug	1	1	142	thumbed basal edge	BS		2 bad firing cracks
2	201	BOSTTT		large jug	4	1	293		BS		coarse fabric
2	201	BOSTTT		jug	2	1	60	applied diagonal fe strips above & below shoulder cordon	BS		
2	201	BOSTTT		jug	9	1	614		rim & BS	DR7	firing cracks;slight at lip larger on base
2	201	BOSTTT		bowl	1	1	114		BS		int & ext glaze
2	201	BOSTTT		bowl	1	1	85		rim	DR8	int hollowed rim

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
2	201	BOSTTT		bowl	4	1	185		profile	DR9	int hollowed rim;completely oxidised;thick int glaze;soot on underneath base
2	201	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	55		rim	DR5	firing crack in lip;very thin nec;
2	201	BOUA		jar ?	1	1	21		base		soot
2	201	BOUA		bowl	1	1	37		BS		soot;int glaze
2	201	BOUA		jar ?	1	1	44		BS		soot
2	201	DUTR		frying pan	2	1	167		profile		soot ext & part int
2	201	GRIM	light firing	small jug	7	1	430		base to shoulder		thick burnt glaze;2 finger/prop impressions underneath base;salt surfacing;? ID
2	201	MEDX		small jug	1	1	68		BS		? ID HUM or late BEVO
2	201	POTT		large jar	2	1	73		rim & BS		
2	202	BOSTLT		jar/jug	1	1	7		neck		? Id or coarse BOSTTT
2	202	BOSTTT		large jug	1	1	33		BS		large firing crack
2	202	BOSTTT		large jug	6	1	384	thumbed basal edges	base & BS		
2	202	BOSTTT		large jug	1	1	140		handle		2 deep thumbings at UHJ;grooved oval handle
2	202	BOSTTT		small jug	1	1	31		LHJ		
2	203	BOSTLT		dripping pan	1	1	34		rim		stacked on side in kiln
2	203	BOSTTT		small jar	1	1	3		BS		soot ? Post depositional
2	203	BOSTTT		large jug	1	1	86		handle		oval/triangular grooved handle
2	203	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	145	fe strip dec	BS		reduced int;? CU specks in glaze

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
2	203	BOSTTT		large jug	2	1	82		BS		
2	203	BOSTTT		jug ?	1	1	18		BS		soot ? Post depositional & int dep
2	203	DUTR		large frying pan/dripping pan	1	1	56		handle		
2	203	DUTR		large frying pan	1	1	204		rim with handle		soot
2	203	SCAR		small jug	1	1	25		handle		rod handle;cu mottled glaze;? ID as poor fabric
2	239	BOSTLT		jar/jug	2	1	19		BS		soot
2	244	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	7		BS		
2	275	BOSTLT		jug	1	1	3		BS		? ID
2	283	BEVO2		jug	1	1	20		BS		orange glaze cu mottled;? ID
2	283	BOSTLT		jug	5	1	39		BS		? ID as pocked glaze
2	283	LSW2		jug	2	1	14	thumbed base	BS		cu glaze
2	283	SCAR		jug	1	1	4	applied dec	BS		orange glaze cu mottled;? ID
2	293	BOSTLT		jug	1	1	7		BS		coarse fabric
2	293	BOSTLT		jug ?	1	1	21		BS		
3	1317	NFREM		jug	1	1	4		BS		cu mottled glaze;cream fabric;fabric further
3	1321	BOUA		small jar/pipkin	1	1	25		base		? ID;untrimmed base
3	327	LLSW		small narrow necked jug	1	1	23		BS		? ID
3	327	SIEG		biconial jug	1	1	19		BS		mid 14th+;Ihurst fig85-260
3	330	SAIM		pegau	2	1	15		BS		

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
3	330	TOYII		large jug	3	1	212	horizontal grooves	rim with handle		grooved strap
3	378	BOSTTT		dripping pan	1	1	91		profile		firing crack;heavily trimmed base
3	380	POTT		jar	1	1	34		BS		
3	380	POTT		jar	1	1	16		BS		soot
3	380	TOY		large jug	1	1	70		BS		similar to material recovered from TAS96 and Marcham le Fen
3	397	BOSTTT		small jug	1	1	2		BS		
3	397	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	45	fe applied strips	BS		heavily discoloured glaze;reduced interior
3	397	BOSTTT		large jug	6	1	255	neck cordon;applied vertical strips below	BS		foliate LHJ
3	397	MEDX	oxid;very fine;med hard	drinking jug	3	1	94		BS		pocked bib glaze;? A Humber type;micaceous fabric
3	397	MEDX	oxid;very fine;med hard	small baluster jug	3	1	339		base	DR11	burnt pocked glaze;white slip/salt surfacing
4	402	BOSTTT		jug	5	1	38	self coloured applied dec	BS		
4	402	BOSTTT		jug	2	1	33	applied fe dec	BS		
4	402	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	14		BS		burnt glaze
4	402	BOSTTT		jug	2	1	18		base		
4	402	BOSTTT		small jug	1	1	24	multi horizontal grooves	BS		large firing cracks
4	402	BOSTTT		jug	2	1	30	self coloured applied dec	BS		
4	402	BOSTTT		small jug	1	1	57		rim		UHJ;oval/strap handle

french	context	ename	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
4	402	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	55		rim		? ID or TOYII;? Part of large jug
4	402	BOSTTT		small jug	4	1	73		handle & BS		thick olive brown glaze
4	402	BOSTTT		large jug	12	1	364	multi cordons;applied dec	handle & BS		nb. Dec not stained;? ID or TOYII
4	402	LANG		large type 1 jug	2	1	28	notched cordon	BS		ash glaze;Hurst fig91-272
4	402	LMLOC		small jug	1	1	19		handle		small grooved oval;olive fe flecked glaze;? TOYII sandy fabric
4	402	SIEG		Trichterhalskru g ?	5	1	70		handle & BS		oxid fabric
4	402	SIEG		Trichterhalskru g ?	2	1	236		BS		frilled base
4	407	BOSTTT		jug	4	1	15		BS		
4	407	BOSTTT		jug	2	1	30		BS		exterior surface partially spalled
4	407	BOSTTT		large jug	1	1	103		BS		
4	407	MEDX	oxid;very fine;med hard	jug	1	1	17	applied white clay strips	BS		? ID;? HUM/BEVO
4	410	BOSTTT		small jug	1	1	23	rilled neck	neck		
4	410	LANG		large ribbed jug	8	1	98		BS	vessel 7	part fe wash
4	410	POTT		large jar	1	1	37		BS		soot
4	410	R	grey		1	1	12		rim		
4	410	SAIM		jug	1	1	1		BS		
4	410	SIEG		jacobakanne	1	1	10		BS		handle scar
4	410	TOY		jug	1	1	6	fe dec	BS		
4	411	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	18		BS		

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
4	411	LCGR		jar ?	1	1	2		BS		? ID
4	411	POTT		large vessel	1	1	77		base		soot:int carb dep/post-depositional
4	414	LANG		large jug	2	1	259		base	vessel 7	frilled base fc wash:int salt glaze
4	414	SIEG		large jug	1	1	4		BS		
4	414	SIEG		jacobakanne	1	1	10		BS		
4	415	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	9		BS		
4	415	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	3		BS		
4	415	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	4		BS		
4	415	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	4		BS		
4	415	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	4		BS		
4	415	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	8		BS		
4	415	LANG		large jug	1	1	3		BS	vessel 7	
4	421	BOSTLT		small jug	1	1	28		BS		cu mottled glaze;? Soot int/post-depositional
4	421	BOSTTT		bowl ?	1	1	4		BS		int glaze
4	424	BOSTLT		dripping pan	1	1	31		BS		? ID or coarse BOSTTT;soot;? SV 425
4	424	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	6		BS		
4	424	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	3		BS		oxid;thick orange glaze;? Seen before
4	424	POTT		large jar	1	1	52		BS		
4	424	SIEG		biconical/straight sided jug	1	1	9		BS		ribbed neck

trench	context	ename	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
4	425	BOSTLT		dripping pan	1	1	38		base		? ID or coarse BOSTTT;soot;? SV 424;spalled
4	425	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	7		BS		
4	425	BOSTTT		small jug	1	1	10		BS		
4	425	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	18		BS		int soot/post-depositional
4	425	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	16	fe strip dec	BS		reduced int
4	425	BOSTTT		pipkin ?	1	1	33		handle join		firing crack;handle join
4	425	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	2		BS		
4	425	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	44		base	vessel 6	firing crack;stacking scar
4	426	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	152		base	vessel 6	firing crack;partial int glaze
4	428	BOSTTT		jug	4	1	47		BS		
4	428	POTT		jar ?	1	1	6		BS		
4	429	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	30	applied strip	BS		
4	429	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	7		BS		
4	429	MEDLOC	OX/R/OX;fine-med sandy	jar	1	1	2		BS		soot
4	429	MEDLOC	reduced;fine-med sandy;hard	jug	1	1	6		BS		underfired glaze
4	429	SIEG	sandy	jug	1	1	10		BS		early 14th
4	432	BOSTLT		?	1	1	2		BS		? ID;scrap
4	439	BOSTTT		small jar ?	1	1	4		BS		thin walled;soot
4	439	BOSTTT		jug ?	1	1	3		BS		oxid
4	439	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	19		base		

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
4	441	BLGR		ladle	1	1	2		BS		? ID
4	441	BOSTLT		bowl/dripping pan	1	1	3		BS		? ID or BOSTTT
4	441	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	13		BS		
4	441	BOSTTT		bowl	1	1	49		rim		thick int orange glaze
4	441	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	11	fc strip dec	BS		thick brown glaze
4	441	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	12	fc strip dec	BS		thick olive glaze
4	441	BOUA		?	1	1	2		BS		? ID
4	441	GRIM		jug	1	1	4	applied vertical strip	BS		? ID
4	441	LSW3		jug	1	1	19		BS		? ID or BOSTLT;stacking scar
4	442	BOSTLT		jar	1	1	4		BS		soot
4	442	BOSTLT		dripping pan	2	1	112		BS		underfired glaze;? Id or BOSTTT
4	442	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	3		BS		
4	442	BOSTTT		jar	1	1	2		BS		soot
4	442	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	7		BS		
4	442	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	9		rim		burnt glaze
4	442	BOUA		bowl	1	1	44		base		soot;worn int glaze
4	442	BOUA		bowl	3	1	30		base		int glaze
4	442	BOUA		?	1	1	1		BS		reduced ? ID
4	442	LCGR		?	1	1	3		BS		fine reduced ? ID
4	442	MEDX	oxid;fine sandy;med hard	jug	1	1	6		BS		? ID HUM/BEVO

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
4	442	PING	yellow	?	1	1	3		BS		
4	443	POTT		?	1	1	5		BS		
4	453	BOSTTT		jug	2	1	39		BS		
4	476	POTT		large jar	1	1	5		rim		
4	476	POTT		?	1	1	2		BS		
6	611	BEVO2		jug	1	1	95		handle		ribbed rod;abraced
6	611	SIEG		small jug	1	1	24		handle		
6	638	BOSTLT		jug	1	1	10		BS		cu glaze
6	639	BOSTLT		large jug	1	1	154		base		firing crack; stacking scar;cu glaze poss LSW3
6	639	BOSTLT		jug	1	1	22		BS		overfired ?;burnt glaze
6	639	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	56	fc dec	BS		well thrown
6	639	HUM		jug	2	1	56		BS		
6	639	LSW3		large jug	9	1	392	applied fleur de lys dec	BS		? All sv;thick walled crude dec;false handle
6	639	MEDX	reduced;med sandy;hard	jug	1	1	40		BS		thick reduced glaze
6	639	TOY		small jug	2	1	220	frilled base	base		stoneware copy ?
6	658	BOSTLT		jug	1	1	7	fc dec	BS		
6	658	BOSTLT		jug	1	1	22		rim		SCUFF rim
6	658	MEDX	light firing;fine-med sandy highr fe content	small jug	1	1	5		BS		? Local
6	659	BEVO2		large jug	1	1	75		base		ID;wear on edge of base
6	659	BOSTLT		jug	1	1	7		BS		glossy glaze
6	659	BOSTLT		small jug	1	1	16		BS		

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
6	659	BOSTLT		jug	1	1	5		BS		glossy glaze
6	659	BOSTLT		jug	1	1	6		BS		glossy glaze
6	659	BOSTLT		jug	1	1	5		BS		
6	659	BOSTLT		jug	1	1	5		BS		ridged neck
6	659	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	5		BS		
6	659	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	5	fe dec	BS		
6	659	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	6	fe dec	BS		
6	659	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	13		rim		
6	659	NOTG	light firing	jug	1	1	5		BS		cu glaze
6	659	POTT		?	1	1	15		base		
6	659	POTT		?	2	2	11		BS		
6	659	SIEG	early	jug	2	1	91		rim	DR4	collared rim
6	661	AARD		jug	1	1	1		BS		cu glaze over white slip
6	661	BOSTLT		jug	3	1	76		LHJ		foliate LHJ
6	661	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	11		BS		
6	661	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	42	fe dec	BS		
6	661	DUTR		large frying pan	1	1	231		handle		
6	661	LANG		type 1 jug	1	1	7		rim		collared rim
6	661	MEDX	OX/R/OX; fine-med sandy; hard	jug	1	1	28	RROUL	BS		overfired;? ID
6	663	BOSTTT		small jug	1	1	22		LHJ		thin walled
6	663	BOSTTT		small jug	1	1	7	neck cordon	neck		

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
6	663	BOSTTT		small jug	1	1	6		BS		
6	664	POTT		large jar	1	1	16		BS		soot
6	666	BOSTLT		small jug	1	1	12		neck		burnt glaze;? ID
6	666	BOSTLT		jug	1	1	12		neck		ridged neck;cu glaze
6	666	BOSTLT		jug	1	1	3		BS		cu mottled
6	666	BOSTLT		jug	1	1	11		LHJ		
6	666	BOSTLT		small jug	1	1	32		base		
6	666	BOSTLT		jug	1	1	9		BS		
6	666	BOSTLT		jug	1	1	23	fe pellet	BS		overfired
6	666	BOSTLT		pipkin	1	1	32		handle		raised rib
6	666	BOSTLT		small jug	1	1	16	thumbed edge	base		slip
6	666	BOSTLT		jug	1	1	15		BS		pocked glaze
6	666	BOSTLT		small jug	1	1	11		base		
6	666	BOSTLT		jug	1	1	5		BS		thick glossy glaze
6	666	BOSTLT		rounded jug	4	1	1143	scales within triangles;sets of 2 thu basal edge	base & BS	DR1	firing cracks;overfired ?;rod handle;restricted base
6	666	BOSTLT		early baluster jug	15	1	278	set of 5 thu pressings	base & BS		firing cracks ?;pocked glaze over white slip
6	666	BOSTLT		jug	2	1	12		BS		
6	666	BOSTLT		jug	1	1	20		BS	vessel 5	
6	666	BOSTLT		small jug	11	1	238	applied strip design ? Fleur;thu edges	base & BS	vessel 4	cu glaze
6	666	BOSTLT		jug	1	1	5		BS		

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
6	666	BOSTLT		jug	1	1	19		BS		thick glossy glaze
6	666	BOSTLT		bowl	1	1	28		BS		int cu glaze
6	666	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	7		BS		thick glossy glaze
6	666	BOSTTT		small jug	1	1	33		rim	DR3	
6	666	BOSTTT		jar	1	1	29		rim		
6	666	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	11	applied fe strips	BS		thin walled; finely thrown
6	666	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	24		BS		slip
6	666	BOUA		jar	1	1	16		rim		
6	666	EGSW		jug	3	1	85		BS		
6	666	EGSW		jug	1	1	5	roulette	neck		? Sv as one with 3 sherds
6	666	EGSW		jug	1	1	5		neck		
6	666	LSW2		small jug	1	1	59	thumb edg	base		
6	666	MEDX	light firing; med sandy; hard	jug	1	1	24		BS		burnt glaze; coal measure ?
6	666	MEDX	light firing; med sandy; hard	small jug	1	1	4		BS		dark cu glaze
6	666	MEDX	whiteware;	jug	3	1	14		BS		cu glaze; calcareous clay
6	666	MEDX	whiteware; fine-med sandy; soft	jug	2	1	44		BS		mottled cu glaze
6	666	MEDX	whiteware; fine-med sandy; soft	large jug	4	1	187		BS		calcareous clay; cu mottled glaze
6	666	NOTG	light firing	jug	1	1	37		handle		cu glaze
6	666	POTT		large jar	1	1	79		rim	DR2	
6	666	POTT		large jar	1	1	12		BS		soot

trench	context	ename	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
6	666	POTT		large jar	1	1	131		base		
6	666	POTT		large jar	1	1	23		BS		
6	666	POTT		large jar	1	1	16		BS		
6	666	POTT		?	2	2	8		BS		flakes
6	666	SAIM		jug	3	1	19		rim & BS		
6	666	SAIM		jug	1	1	12		rim		bridge spouted
6	666	SCAR		jug	1	1	191		rim with handle		grooved rod handle; lead glaze
6	666	SLST		jar	1	1	41		BS		
6	666	SLST		jar	1	1	34		base		soot
6	666 ?	BOSTLT		small dripping pan	3	1	419		BS		small thrown oval pan; trimmed base; thick int glaze; ? ID as BOSTTT but not Toynton construction; spalled base; soot ?
6	666 ?	BOSTLT		jug	1	1	12		BS		? ID or LSW2
6	666 ?	MEDX	OX/R/OX; med sandy; hard	jug	1	1	43		handle		odd strap; thick reduced glaze
6	667	BOSTLT		small jug	1	1	3		BS		thick glossy glaze
6	667	POTT		large jar	1	1	91		rim		
6	668	BOSTLT		jug	1	1	19		BS		thick glaze
6	668	BOSTLT		jug	1	1	3		BS		pocked glaze
6	669	BOSTLT		jug	1	1	10		BS	vessel 5	
6	669	BOSTLT		small jug	2	1	86	thumbled basal edge	BS	vessel 4	
6	669	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	11		BS		

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
6	670	BLGR		small jug ?	1	1	18		base		semi vitrified;sandy fabric ? ID
6	670	BOSTLT		jug	1	1	47	applied fc stained scale dec	BS		misfired glaze;? ID
6	670	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	7		BS		
6	670	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	6	applied fc vertical strip	BS		
6	670	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	14		BS		
6	670	BOSTTT		jug	3	1	99		BS		unlikely to be Toynton production as thick glossy glaze
6	670	BOSTTT		large jug	1	1	197		handle		grooved oval
6	670	BOSTTT		large jug	1	1	20		BS		
6	670	BOSTTT		jug	2	1	22		BS		burnt glaze;thin walled
6	670	BOSTTT		jar	1	1	12		BS		
6	670	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	16		BS		
6	670	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	47	thumbbed base	BS		
6	670	BOUA		?	1	1	25		base		
6	670	LANG		small/med jug	1	1	165		base		frilled base;fc wash
6	670	LSW3		large jug	2	1	374	overlapping 6 thumbings on base	BS		cu mottled glaze;? ID
6	670	MEDX	R/OX;med sandywith comm fc;hard	jug	1	1	5		BS		? BOSTLT
6	670	MEDX	reduced;fine-med sandy;hard	jug/jar	1	1	14		BS		
6	670	POTT		?	1	1	8		BS		
6	670	SIEG	sandy	jug	1	1	15		BS		salt glaze

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
7	701	TOYII		bowl	1	1	18		BS		probably 15th
7	701	TOYII		small jug	1	1	8		rim		? ID or earlier
7	701	TOYII		bowl	2	1	65		rim & BS		probably 15th
7	703	BOSTTT		jug	2	1	19		BS		odd ? ID
7	703	BOSTTT		small jug	2	1	28		BS		
7	703	LSW3		jug	1	1	20		BS		
7	703	SIEG		jug	1	1	18		BS		squatter form;c-m 14th
7	709	TOYII		bowl	1	1	18		rim		everted rim
7	710	LSW3		large jug	1	1	98	highly decorated; applied scales & incised	BS		reduced fabric; possibly not Lincoln manufacture
7	710	TOYII		bowl	2	1	88		BS		
7	711	TOYII		large jug	1	1	41		BS		int dep; ? ID or BOSTTT
7	714	BOSTTT		bowl	4	1	203		rim & BS		cracked in firing
7	714	DUTR		frying pan ?	2	1	34		BS		
7	714	MEDX	reduced; fine-med sandy; hard	jug	1	1	14		BS		thick glaze
7	714	SIEG		small bowl	1	1	32		rim		Hurst Fig88-257
7	715	BOSTTT		bowl	1	1	30		BS		? ID or TOYII
7	715	BOSTTT		?	1	1	3		BS		flake
8	804	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	4	fc applied dec	BS		
8	804	BOUA		bowl	1	1	76		base		int glaze
8	805	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	40		handle		small oval handle

trench	context	ename	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
8	808	BOUA		bowl/jar	1	1	5		base		
8	809	BOSTLT		jug	1	1	2		BS		
8	809	BOSTLT		jug	1	1	3		BS		
8	809	BOSTTT		small jug	3	1	266	fc dec;neck cordon	rim & BS		rod handle;2 upper thu pressings;SCUFF rim;not too well made poss Toynton
8	809	BOUA		bowl ?	1	1	27		base		firing crack ?;8mm holes post-firing
8	809	BOUA		bowl ?	1	1	12		BS		
8	809	BOUA		jug	1	1	2		rim		? ID as early fabric D
8	809	HUM		jug	1	1	34		BS		
8	809	LSW2/3		jug	1	1	14	thumbed basal edge	base		? ID
8	810	BOUA		jar ?	1	1	4		BS		soot
8	811	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	37		BS		
8	811	BOUA		jar ?	1	1	21		BS		abraded
8	811	LSW2/3		jug	1	1	145		handle		rod handle
8	811	LSW2/3		jug	1	1	9		BS		
8	811	TOY		small jug	1	1	71		handle		probable Toynton product;2 upper pressings
8	840	BOUA		jug ?	1	1	21		BS		
8	840	NOTG	light firing		1	1	7		BS		
8	840	POTT		large jar	3	1	43		BS		
8	840	R	grey	jar	1	1	9		BS		
8	840	SIEG	sandy	jug	4	1	25		rim & BS		late 13/early 14th

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
8	841	BOSTLT		jug	1	1	3		BS		? ID
8	841	BOSTTT		jug ?	1	1	4		BS		
8	841	BOUA		jug	1	1	4		BS		
8	841	BOUA		?	1	1	3		BS		
8	841	MEDX	OX/R/OX;fine sandy;med hard	?	1	1	1		BS		int glaze;abraded
8	841	SAIM		pegau	4	1	12		rim		
8	843	BOSTTT		bowl	1	1	22		rim		everted rim
8	843	SAIM		baluster jug	1	1	4		BS		
8	844	BOSTLT		small bowl	1	1	15		rim		soot
8	844	BOSTTT		jar/pipkin	1	1	12		base		soot
8	845	BOSTLT		jug	1	1	19		BS		? ID or LSW3
8	845	BOSTTT		jug	2	1	16	applied fe dcc	BS		
8	845	SIEG		jacobakanne	1	1	20		BS		
8	847	BOSTLT		jug	1	1	4		BS		
8	847	BOSTLT		large vessel	1	1	18		BS		
8	847	BOSTLT		jug	1	1	7	applied vertical strip	BS		cu glaze:white slip run int
8	847	BOSTLT		jug	1	1	2		rim		
8	847	BOSTTT		?	1	1	4		BS		
8	847	LCGR		jug	3	1	29	thu pulled basal edge	BS		fine grey fabric oxid core
8	847	MEDLOC	oxid;fine-med;hard	small jar	1	1	4		BS		? BOSTLT/LSW
8	847	POTT		jar	1	1	13		BS		

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
8	847	POTT		?	1	1	7		base		
8	847	SIEG	sandy	jug	1	1	2		BS		squatter form;c14th
9	906	GRE		jar	1	1	82		base		
9	906	LSW3		jug	1	1	9		BS		

Ceramic Dating Archive BSE01

Jane Young

Lindsey Archaeological Services

trench	context	date	comments
1	100	19th	
1	118	late 13th to early 14th	
1	120	13th to 14th	
1	122	late 14th	
1	123	late 14th	
1	124	13th to 14th	single sherd
1	129	late 13th to early 14th	
1	135	13th to 14th	
2	1207	late 12th to 13th	
2	200	mid to late 14th	
2	201	early to mid 14th	
2	202	late 13th to 14th	
2	203	14th	
2	239	13th to 14th	single vessel
2	244	13th to 14th	single sherd
2	275	13th to 14th	single sherd
2	283	13th	
2	293	13th to 14th	
3	1317	late 12th to early/mid 13th	single sherd
3	1321	late 12th to 13th	single sherd
3	327	19th	
3	330	15th	
3	378	13th to 14th	single sherd
3	380	late 13th to 14th	
3	397	14th	
4	402	late 14th	
4	407	14th	

trench	context	date	comments
4	410	late 14th	
4	411	13th to 14th	
4	414	late 14th	
4	415	late 14th	
4	421	13th to 14th	
4	424	14th	
4	425	14th	
4	426	14th	single sherd
4	428	13th to 14th	
4	429	early 14th	
4	432	13th to 14th	single sherd
4	439	13th to 14th	
4	441	late 13th to 14th	
4	442	14th	
4	443	13th to 14th	single sherd
4	453	13th to 14th	single vessel
4	476	13th to 14th	
6	611	late 14th to mid 15th	
6	638	13th to 14th	single sherd
6	639	late 14th to mid 15th	
6	658	13th to 14th	
6	659	late 13th	
6	661	mid 14th	
6	663	late 13th to 14th	
6	664	13th to 14th	single sherd
6	666	mid/late to late 13th	
6	667	13th to 14th	
6	668	13th to 14th	
6	669	13th to 14th	
6	670	mid 14th	
7	703	14th	

trench	context	date	comments
7	709	late 14th to 15th	single sherd
7	710	late 14th to 15th	
7	711	late 14th to 15th	single sherd
7	714	early to mid 15th	
7	715	14th	single sherd
8	804	13th to 14th	
8	805	13th to 14th	single sherd
8	808	13th to 14th	single sherd
8	809	14th	
8	810	13th to 14th	single sherd
8	811	late 13th to early/mid 14th	
8	840	mid/late to late 13th	
8	841	mid to late 13th	
8	843	mid to late 13th	
8	844	13th to 14th	
8	847	early 14th	
9	906	mid 16th to mid 17th	

Appendix 5

The Imported Medieval Pottery

by Alan Vince

Eighty-six sherds of imported medieval pottery were found on the BSE01 site in Boston and were submitted for assessment. The pottery came from about 56 separate vessels and ranged in date from the 12th to the 15th centuries. The absence of Raeren stoneware certainly indicates cessation of activity before the end of the 15th century.

The Pottery

Dating

The majority of the sherds come from stratified assemblages, dated both by the imported wares themselves and by local wares found with them. The earliest stratified piece appears to come from a late 12th/early 13th-century context in Trench 3. Thirty-eight pieces (from 24 vessels) came from deposits dated between the middle of the 13th and the middle of the 14th centuries. These were present in all trenches except Trench 3. Finally, forty-six sherds (from thirty vessels) were found, distributed across all trenches except for Trench 8. The imported wares are therefore fairly evenly spread across the site, suggesting that there are high medieval and late medieval deposits over the majority of the site.

In several cases the character of the pottery allowed a much closer dating, to within a third of a century. For small assemblages this precision may be misleading since the assemblages in those instances are being given the date range of individual types, rather than deposition dates. For the larger assemblages, however, the dates are more certain and it is therefore fairly clear that deposits containing assemblages datable to within 30 years on internal evidence are present.

French wares

A body sherd of a North French mottled-green glazed jug was found in Trench 3 ([1317]). Such vessels were made at a number of centres. Those commonly exported to the British Isles were mainly produced in the Seine valley and it is possible to distinguish sources through chemical analysis of the fabric. However, since only one piece is present, and comes from a period not well-represented on the site there would be little gain in knowledge from further study.

Mottled-green glazed wares from southwest France form a larger collection (SAIM), 13 sherds from 7 vessels. The types present span the mid 13th to 15th centuries. They include a baluster jug, typical of the earliest southwestern French wares found in England (ie mid 13th to mid 14th century), a jug with a bridge spout, of similar date, and sherds from two pegaux, a squat three-handled form. Chemical analysis has demonstrated two compositions within southwestern French medieval whitewares. The first is that of the polychrome or all-over-green glazed vessels produced in la Chapelle des Pots near Saintes and the second can only be ascribed to the south-west of France. The latter vessels were probably exported from both Bordeaux and La

Rochelle and it is quite likely that different sources were supplying either port. The vessels come from both high and late medieval contexts and thus cover the period of the 100 years war.

Rhenish wares

Rhenish wares form the largest single group of imports from the site. The types present span the 12th/13th to the 15th centuries. They include two sherds of Paffrath or Blue-grey ware (BLGR). One of these is a flat-bottomed vessel, and highly unusual if indeed from the middle Rhine valley. These vessels were unglazed and made by hand. The standard forms were round-bottomed cooking pots and small ladles of similar shape with large horizontal handles. A single sherd of Pingsdorf-type ware (PING) was found. This is a light-bodied semi-stoneware often decorated with red paint (as appears to be the case here). Such vessels were first produced in the 11th century but continued to be produced into the late 12th/early 13th century, which is the likely date of this example.

Early stonewares, vitrified vessels containing a significant amount of iron (to reduced the fluxing point) were found (EGSW). Five sherds were found, coming from perhaps just two vessels, one of which has roulette decoration. There are a number of potential sources for these vessels. They date to a period (mid/late 13th century) before the overwhelming dominance of the Siegburg industry during which the rural potteries of the Vorgebirge were still in operation, as were urban kilns in Bruhl.

The majority of the Rhenish sherds are of Siegburg stoneware (33 sherds from 24 vessels). They range in date from the ?late 12th/early 13th century (Trenches 1 and 6) to the 15th century. The earliest pieces are rarely found in the British Isles, although found in quantities in the Low Countries, for example in Amsterdam. There are also a number of sherds of early 14th-century Siegburg ware. This is a full stoneware but tempered with a quartz sand, unlikely the classic mid-14th-century and later fabric which is untempered. Eight sherds from five vessels were found, all jugs. One vessel with this early fabric from Trench 6 appears to be salt-glazed, which is highly unusual. However, the vessel comes from a late medieval context whereas the remainder are from earlier levels. It may be, therefore, that it is not an early Siegburg ware but some other type. Classic untempered Siegburg ware was represented by 22 sherds from 17 vessels. They include a variety of forms, all broadly paralleled in print. They include biconical jugs (2), *jacobakanne* (4), large and small jugs (1 each), a bowl and *Trichterhalskrug* beakers (2) in addition to vessels whose precise form cannot be determined. These forms are assigned different date ranges, from the mid 14th century to the early 15th century, and it is likely that they represent continuous importation.

Meuse valley wares

Fifteen sherds of Langerwehe stoneware, from six different vessels, were found. They all come from late medieval contexts and can all be assigned to one of the jug types recognised by John Hurst: a type I jug (1), a large type I jug (1), large jugs (2), a small/medium jug (1), and a large ribbed jug. Langerwehe stoneware was produced in the Meuse valley, near Aachen, and probably exported separately from the Rhenish wares (although it is also possible that some was carried overland to Cologne and then

sent downriver to the British Isles). Recent chemical analysis carried out at the British Museum Department of Scientific Research has shown that it is possible to distinguish Langerwehe products from those made in the nearby, but later, industry at Raeren. One of these Boston vessels, from Trench 4, appears to have a salt glaze, more typical of Raeren. The remainder are more typical, having a brown iron-rich wash which has caused the surface of the vessel to vitrify.

Low Countries wares

Nine sherds (representing 7 vessels) of glazed red earthenware of Low Countries type (DUTR) were found. They include cooking pots (2) and frying pans of two different sizes (2 each) and a sherd from a frying pan or dripping dish. They were found in both high and late medieval deposits. A single sherd of highly-decorated glazed red earthenware (AARD) was also found. Such vessels were produced in Flanders (eg Bruges) and the Netherlands and it is likely that the Boston vessel could be characterised through chemical analysis.

Five sherds (3 vessels) of unglazed wheelthrown greyware are tentatively identified as Low Countries products. One is definitely from a jug, with a thumbled base, one from a jar and the other uncertain. All three come from high medieval contexts. This is a contrast with London, where such vessels were only identified in late medieval deposits. This, however, may be due to the presence in London of local unglazed wheelthrown greywares, making it more difficult to identify these imports. These local wares are much less common in the late medieval deposits. Chemical analysis of unglazed greywares from Jarrow has led to the suggestion that they were from Flanders

Assessment

The potential of the unexcavated archaeological strata

It is quite clear that archaeological deposits of exceptional quality survive on this site. Work on the Thames waterfront in London has shown that such deposits contain a wealth of information on many aspects of medieval town life, including pottery trade. To maximise the information gleaned from such deposits much larger assemblages than those produced in these trenches would be required, and this can only be achieved in controlled excavation, not by salvage recording during a watching brief. Any further groundwork on this site should therefore be preceded by full excavation and finds recovery from any archaeological deposits that are disturbed. Particular care should be taken to find deposits associated with preserved timber which can be dated by dendrochronology and to recover potentially datable metal finds through sieving and the use of metal detectors.

The potential of the excavated collection

The excavated imported vessels can aid the study of medieval trade into Boston and place that trade in an international context. In almost every case the archaeological context of the finds can be dated and the finds give a reasonable coverage of the high medieval (1250-1350) and late medieval (1350-1450) periods. The late medieval

period is usually not well represented on recent excavations in Boston and it is certainly quite rare to find apparently uncontaminated closed assemblages of this date.

The finds must be catalogued in sufficient detail and with reference to standard typologies so that other workers can recognise the types found.

Where appropriate, the vessels should be illustrated, or related to published types. In most cases the forms of these imported types have been adequately illustrated in print and reference to published sources should be sufficient.

A few sherds would repay petrological examination (see appendix one for method statement). These are:

- the BLGR sherds, neither of which is a typical example of the ware, or forms (2 sections)
- The EGSW vessels (3 sections)
- The LCGR vessels (3 sections).

In addition, samples of several types would repay chemical analysis, using Inductively-Coupled Plasma Spectroscopy (ICPS):

- The AARD jug, for comparison with data from the Bruges kiln (1 sample)
- A sample of DUTR vessels, for comparison with the AARD and Bruges samples and for comparison with DUTR vessels of later date from Pescod Square, Boston (7 samples).
- The EGSW vessels, for comparison with known middle Rhine imports (3 samples).
- The LANG vessels, for comparison with the published BM data from a Langerwehe kilnsite (6 samples).
- The LCGR vessels (3 samples)
- The NFREM sherd (1 sample)
- The SAIM vessels (8 samples)

It should be emphasised that this amount of scientific work is exceptional, but only because the material itself is exceptional and because no similar work has ever taken place on these types from Boston.

Appendix 6

The Ceramic Building Material

by Gary Taylor

Provenance

Ceramic building material, brick, tile and burnt clay, was recovered from all the investigation areas bar Trench 5, toward the southeastern edge of the site. Only a small amount of tile, and no brick or burnt clay, was retrieved from Trench 7, which was located immediately adjacent to Hussey Tower. Brick and burnt clay was particularly abundant in Trench 4 and tile was most numerous in Trenches 1, 4, 6 and 8, with trenches 1, 6 and 8 being located along the northern boundary of the investigation area, and 4 close to Hussey Tower.

It is likely that most, if not all, of the material was made relatively locally in the Boston/Skirbeck area.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the following tables; note, material termed 'brick/tile' is recorded in both the tables for brick and tile. In the material recovered by sampling, only those pieces that could be specifically recognized as brick, tile or burnt clay are recorded below.

Table 1: The Brick

Context	Description	No.	Wt. (g)	Av. Wt/pc. (g)	Latest Date
Trench 1					
118.00	Brick, sandy, medieval	1	44	44.0	medieval
122	Brick, handmade, 55mm thick; 1 piece may be decorative-smooth concavity on 1 side; medieval	3	1014	338.0	medieval
123	Brick, handmade	2	187	93.5	medieval
135	Brick, handmade	6	260	43.3	medieval
TRENCH 1 totals		12	1505	125.4	
Trench 2					
200	Brick, handmade	1	23	23.0	medieval
201	Brick/tile	1	8	8.0	medieval
203	Brick, handmade, medieval	1	187	187.0	medieval
TRENCH 2 totals		3	218	72.7	
Trench 3					
397	Brick, handmade, incinerated	1	52	52.0	medieval
1302	Brick, handmade	1	57	57.0	medieval
1317	Brick, handmade, 1 is 58mm thick, all abraded	3	251	83.7	medieval
1321	Brick, handmade	1	38	38.0	medieval
TRENCH 3 totals		6	398	66.30	
Trench 4					
402	Brick, handmade, 52mm thick, medieval	1	188	188.0	late medieval

407	Brick, handmade, medieval	1	35	35.0	medieval
	Brick/tile	1	12	12.0	
410	Brick, abraded, medieval	2	224	112.0	late medieval
411	Brick, handmade	4	40	10.0	medieval
	Brick/tile	4	23	5.7	
414	Brick, handmade, 1 is 58mm thick; 1 highly overfired	6	597	99.5	medieval
419	Brick, handmade, 1 is 60mm thick, 3 have mortar adhering, abraded	8	964	120.5	medieval
	Brick/tile	1	4	4.0	
421	Brick/tile	1	43	43.0	
424	Brick, handmade	2	178	89.0	medieval
	Brick/tile	3	55	18.3	
425	Brick, handmade, mostly abraded	4	389	97.2	medieval
426	Brick, handmade, 1 is 58mm thick	2	266	133.0	medieval
429	Brick, handmade	3	184	61.3	medieval
	Brick/tile	4	71	17.7	
432	Brick, handmade, 58mm thick, 130mm wide	1	887	887.0	medieval
	Brick/tile	5	32	6.4	
439	Brick, handmade	1	42	42.0	medieval
	Brick/tile	4	15	3.7	
441	Brick, handmade, 1 overfired	2	127	63.5	medieval
442	Brick, handmade	3	341	113.7	medieval
	Brick/tile	1	19	19.0	
TRENCH 4 totals		64	4737	74.0	
Trench 5					
	No brick from Trench 5				
TRENCH 5 totals		0	0	0	
Trench 6					
609	Brick, handmade, 52mm thick	1	230	230.0	medieval
647	Brick, handmade	7	183	26.1	medieval
	Brick/tile, 1 with mortar adhering	3	15	5.0	
656	Brick, handmade	1	33	33.0	medieval
	Brick/tile	1	9	9.0	
TRENCH 6 totals		13	470	36.2	
Trench 7					

	No brick from Trench 7				
TRENCH 7 totals		0	0	0	
Trench 8					
804	Brick, handmade, 1 overfired, 1 pale yellow	4	172	43.0	medieval
	Brick/tile	4	43	10.7	
809	Brick, handmade	1	65	65.0	medieval
	Brick/tile	2	18	9.0	
810	Brick, handmade	2	64	32.0	medieval
844	Brick/tile	1	8	8.0	
TRENCH 8 totals		14	370	26.4	
Overall totals		112	7698	68.7	

Table 2: Tile

Context	Description	No.	Wt. (g)	Av. Wt/pc. (g)	Latest Date
Trench 1					
118.00	Tile, between 12-15mm thick, 1 with peghole; mostly reduced grey interiors, orange or light grey-white exteriors; variable fabrics, some gravelly; medieval	10	897	89.7	medieval
120	Tile, between 10-15mm thick, 1 with peghole, 9mm diam.; mostly reduced grey interiors, orange or light grey-white exteriors; variable fabrics, some gravelly; medieval	42 (2 link)	2795	66.5	medieval
122	Tile, between 10-16mm thick, 1 is 155mm wide; 1 nibtile, low, applied oval nib; mostly reduced core, oxidized exterior; variable fabrics; 1 vitrified; medieval	10	1114	111.4	medieval
123	Tile, between 10-18mm thick, 1 nibtile, crudely moulded nib; mostly reduced grey interiors, oxidized surfaces, variable fabrics; some have mortar adhering; medieval	39	2780	71.3	medieval
	Tile, fully oxidized, 12mm thick; late medieval	1	16	16.0	
129	Tile, between 10-13mm thick, 2 with pegholes, 11mm diam;	5	340	68.0	medieval
130	Tile, 13mm thick, peghole 11mm diam; sandy, gravelly fabric, reduced core, oxidized exterior; medieval	1	188	188.0	medieval
135	Tile, between 10-13mm thick, 1 nibtile, ?applied nib; some reduced cores, variable fabrics; medieval	5	139	27.8	medieval
TRENCH 1 totals		113	8269	73.2	
Trench 2					

200	Tile, 14mm thick, reduced core, oxidized exterior; medieval	2	102	51.0	medieval
201	Tile, 17mm thick; mostly oxidized, gravelly fabric, medieval	1	96	96.0	medieval
	Brick/tile	1	8	8.0	
202	Tile, 14-18mm thick, 2 nibtile, 1 ?applied oval, other ?moulded oval; mostly reduced core, oxidized exteriors, medieval	4	915	228.7	medieval
203	Tile, 13-14mm thick, medieval	2	111	55.5	medieval
233	Tile, 13-14mm thick, 1 sandy, 2 gravelly fabrics, medieval	3	132	44.0	medieval
239	Tile, 12-14mm thick, shelly fabrics, reduced cores, oxidized exteriors, medieval	2	72	36.0	medieval
244	Tile, 16mm thick, reduced core, medieval	2 (linked)	44	22.0	medieval
252	Tile, 13mm thick, oxidized throughout, slightly sandy fabrics	3	140	46.7	post-medieval
283	Tile, 11-13mm thick	3	130	43.3	medieval
1206	Tile, 15mm thick, reduced core, oxidized exterior, sandy fabric	1	18	18.0	medieval
TRENCH 2 totals		24	1768	73.7	
Trench 3					
330	Tile, 11-17mm thick (mostly 17mm), 3 reduced cores, others oxidized throughout, mixed fabrics	6	667	111.2	medieval-early post-medieval?
380	Tile, 16mm thick, reduced core, oxidized exterior, sandy fabric	1	68	68.0	medieval
397	Tile, 14-16mm thick, 1 nibtile, moulded oval; all reduced cores, 2 have gravelly fabric, third has ?ferrous material in fabric, medieval	3	731	243.7	medieval
1321	Tile, 12-17mm thick, 1 is 151mm wide, mostly reduced cores, mostly gravelly fabrics	7	845	120.7	medieval
TRENCH 3 totals		17	2311	135.9	
Trench 4					
402	Tile, 11-17mm thick, 1 is 148mm wide; mostly oxidized throughout, only 4 with reduced cores; mixed fabrics, late medieval	14 (4 link)	1944	138.9	late medieval
406	Tile, dark blue-grey sandy fabric, much mortar adhering	1	62	62.0	
407	Brick/tile	1	12	12.0	medieval
410	Tile, 14-16mm thick; 1 with reduced core, tempered with gravel and shell; 2 others oxidized throughout, tempered with grog and gravel, late medieval	3	372	124.0	late medieval
411	Tile, 12-16mm thick, 1 painted light brown, medieval	4	75	18.7	medieval

	Brick/tile	4	23	5.7	
414	Tile, 11-17mm thick, mostly reduced cores, 1 oxidized throughout, medieval	5	258	51.6	medieval
419	Tile, 13-19mm thick, 4 reduced cores, 1 oxidized throughout, this in very fine fabric	5	403	80.6	late medieval
	Brick/tile	1	4	4.0	
421	Tile, 11-16mm thick, 4 reduced core, 2 oxidized throughout, medieval	6	339	56.5	medieval
	Brick/tile	1	43	43.0	
424	Tile, 13-17mm thick, 1 nibtile, nib broken off but appears to be moulded, rectangular and pushed-over from back; 6 reduced core, 1 oxidized throughout, mixed fabrics, medieval	7	730	104.3	medieval
	Brick/tile	3	55	18.3	
425	Tile, 13-16mm thick, 1 nibtile, round nib; 4 reduced core, 2 oxidized throughout	6	526	87.7	medieval
426	Tile, 13-17mm thick, 5 have reduced cores, 2 oxidized throughout, mixed fabrics	7	398	56.9	medieval
428	Tile, 11-15mm thick, 1 pegtile, 5 have reduced cores	8 (2 link)	366	45.7	medieval
429	Tile, 10-17mm thick, 2 peg tiles, 1 nibtile, crudely pinched-up, oval; 11 reduced cores	18	1123	62.4	medieval
	Brick/tile	4	71	17.7	
432	Tile, 16mm thick, purple, very overfired/vitrified, self glazed	1	136	136.0	medieval
	Brick/tile	5	32	6.4	
439	Tile, 14-19mm thick, 1 overfired	2	93	46.5	medieval
	Brick/tile	4	15	3.7	
441	Tile, 12-15mm thick, 3 reduced core, others oxidized	5	328	65.6	medieval
442	Tile, 10-15mm thick, 6 reduced cores, mixed fabrics	8	186	23.2	medieval
	Brick/tile	1	19	19.0	
TRENCH 4 totals		110	5669	51.5	
Trench 5	No tile from Trench 5				
TRENCH 5 totals		0	0	0	
Trench 6					
609	Tile, 13-16mm thick, reduced cores, all have mortar adhering	4 (3 link)	766	191.5	medieval
611	Tile, 12-17mm thick, 2 reduced cores, 1 oxidized	3	252	84.0	medieval
614	Tile, 13-18mm thick, mortar on 1	2	163	81.5	medieval
639	Tile, 13mm thick, nibtile, pushed over nib, oxidized throughout, slightly gravelly fabric	1	146	146.0	late medieval

647	Tile, 18mm thick, reduced core, reduce surface	1	25	25.0	late medieval
	Brick/tile, 1 with mortar adhering	3	15	5.0	
656	Tile, 12-15mm thick; 1 nibtile, nib approx wedge profile, applied? 2 reduced cores, 1 oxidized	3	234	78.0	medieval
	Brick/tile	1	9	9.0	
658	Tile, 10mm thick, oxidized	1	12	12.0	medieval
659	Tile, 11-13mm thick	8 (3 sets of 2 links)	179	22.4	medieval
661	Tile, 12-14mm thick, 5 reduced cores, 1 oxidized, 1 with mortar adhering, mortar contains mussel shell	6	329	54.8	medieval
663	Tile, 15mm thick, reduced cores,	2	47	23.5	medieval
666	Tile, 12-18mm thick; 1 peg tile, 1 nib tile, nib is round, moulded, back pushed over; 26 reduced cores, 2 oxidized; 1 burnt	29	1383	47.7	medieval
669	Tile, 13-14mm thick, 4 reduced cores, 1 oxidized	5	699	139.8	medieval
	Floor tile, 20mm thick, reduced core, smoothed upper surface, mortar on base, unglazed/no surviving glaze	1	88	88.0	
670	Tile, 12-16mm thick, 2 peg holes, 10 reduced cores, 2 oxidized, various fabrics, some gravelly	12	699	58.2	medieval
TRENCH 6 totals		82	5046	61.5	
Trench 7					
701	Tile, 27mm thick, green glazed floor tile	1	118	118.0	medieval
703	Tile, 13-15mm thick, 1 nibtile, moulded applied? nib; 1 reduced core	2	497	248.5	medieval
TRENCH 7 totals		3	615	205.0	
Trench 8					
802	Tile, 13mm thick, gravelly fabric	1	119	119.0	medieval
804	Tile, 12-15mm thick, all reduced cores, mortar on 1	4	207	51.7	medieval
	Brick/tile	4	43	10.7	
807	Tile, mm thick, 2 pegholes, 2 reduced cores, sandy gravelly fabrics	4	228	57.0	medieval
808	Tile, 14mm thick, oxidized throughout, gritty fabric	1	145	145.0	medieval
809	Tile, 10-153mm thick, 1 peg hole, 11mm diam., 1 with reduced exterior	12	691	57.6	late medieval
	Brick/tile	2	18	9.0	
810	Tile, 12-16mm thick, 1 peg hole, 11mm diam., all whitish cores, gritty fabrics	4	171	42.7	medieval
811	Tile, 11-15mm thick, 1 peg hole, 12mm diam., 2 reduced cores, 3 whitish cores	8	783	97.9	medieval

840	Tile, 12-16mm thick, 2 reduced cores, 1 oxidized	3	146	48.7	medieval
841	Tile, 11-14mm thick, 1 peg hole, 11mm diam., mostly reduced cores, mixed fabrics	5 (2 link)	115	23.0	medieval
843	Tile, 12mm thick, reduced cores	2	62	31.0	medieval
844	Tile, 11-14mm thick, 1 peg hole 11mm diam., mostly reduced cores, mixed fabrics	12	280	23.3	medieval
	Brick/tile	1	8	8.0	
845	Tile, 13mm thick, reduced core, sandy fabric, mortar adhering	1	12	12.0	medieval
847	Tile, 11-22mm thick, (1 is 22mm thick, others 11-16mm), 34 reduced cores	45	972	21.6	medieval
TRENCH 8 totals		109	4000	36.7	
Overall totals		459	27678	60.3	

Table 3: Burnt Clay

Context	Description	No.	Wt. (g)	Av. Wt/pc. (g)	Latest Date
Trench 1					
118.00	Burnt clay, amorphous	1	24	24.0	
129	Burnt clay, amorphous, all reduced (from sample)	9	3	0.3	
130	Burnt clay, amorphous, vegetation impressions	1	8	8.0	
TRENCH 1 totals		11	35	3.2	
Trench 2					
244	Burnt clay, amorphous, 1 with mortar adhering	3	55	18.3	
1206	Burnt clay, flattened, rounded (from sample)	3	2	0.7	
TRENCH 2 totals		6	57	9.5	
Trench 3					
1321	Burnt clay, mostly amorphous, 1 flattened circle (20 from sample)	21	51	2.4	
TRENCH 3 totals		21	51	2.4	
Trench 4					
402	Burnt clay, amorphous	1	10	10.0	
406	Baked clay	3	33	11.0	
407	Baked clay, vegetation impressions	1	15	15.0	
414	Baked clay, amorphous	1	3	3.0	

419	Baked clay, amorphous	1	9	9.0	
421	Baked clay, amorphous	2	43	21.5	
424	Baked clay, amorphous	1	6	6.0	
426	Burnt clay, amorphous (from sample)	c.40	58	c.1.4	
428	Baked clay, amorphous	1	5	5.0	
429	Baked clay, amorphous, 1 with vegetation impressions (6 from sample)	9	67	7.4	
439	Baked clay, amorphous	1	9	9.0	
442	Baked clay, amorphous	3	85	28.3	
476	Burnt clay, amorphous (from sample)	1	<1		
TRENCH 4 totals		65	344	5.3	
Trench 5	No burnt clay from Trench 5				
TRENCH 5 totals		0	0	0	
Trench 6					
609	Baked clay, amorphous	6	84	14.0	
611	Baked clay, amorphous	1	44	44.0	
647	Baked clay, amorphous	4	103	25.7	
658	Baked clay, amorphous	2	7	3.5	
666	Baked clay, amorphous, vegetation impressions (8 from sample)	9	79	66.0	
TRENCH 6 totals		22	317	14.4	
Trench 7	No burnt clay from Trench 7				
TRENCH 7 totals		0	0	0	
Trench 8					
801	Baked clay, amorphous	2	29	14.5	
802	Baked clay, amorphous	1	19	19.0	
809	Baked clay, amorphous	2	55	27.5	
843	Baked clay, amorphous (from sample)	2	1	0.5	
844	Baked clay, amorphous (from sample)	10	7	0.7	
TRENCH 8 totals		17	111	6.5	
Overall totals		142	915	6.4	

Not only is the ceramic building material most abundant in Trench 4 but many items from this trench are fairly large. However, the Trench 4 material is varied in size, down to very small fragments, and this mixed size range would tend to suggest that the ceramic building material entered this area as primary and, perhaps, secondary (redeposited) dumped material, with some later

re-working of deposits containing the material. Specific contexts in Trench 4 where the material was consistently large, and likely to reflect primary dumping, are (402, 410, 424, 432). Conversely, deposits that contained consistently small fragments which probably reflect reworking and perhaps redeposition of material, are (407, 411, 419, 439).

Similarly, much of the ceramic building material from Trenches 1, 2, 3, 6 and 8 was also fairly large, but mixed. Large items, suggesting relatively undisturbed, primary dumps, occurred in contexts (122), (203), (609). The tile from Trench 3 was consistently fairly large, probably indicating primary deposition, though the brick was more varied in size. All of the limited quantity of tile from Trench 7 survives as large pieces. Small items, reflecting the reworking of deposits, occurred in contexts (647), (804) and (844).

All of the measurable bricks recovered during the investigation are generally smaller than those extant in Hussey Tower. Of later 15th century date, the Hussey Tower bricks are on average 260mm long by 120mm wide and 65mm thick. Bricks retrieved during the investigation are generally about 58mm thick, varying between 52 and 60mm. This smaller size may indicate that the recovered bricks are not contemporary with the tower and do not derive from buildings previously associated with the tower but from slightly earlier structures. This suggestion is supported by the pottery dates which range between the late 12th to late 14th century for deposits that contain these measurable bricks.

Several tiles had nibs and these were of various forms. Several appear to correspond closely with forms recovered in a late 14th century tile kiln excavated about 400m to the northeast (Mayes 1965, pl XXXIII, no. 3) and are probably contemporary with that kiln, if not products of it.

Condition

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

Documentation

Archaeological investigations have been undertaken and reported in Boston previously, including on the site and elsewhere in close proximity. A medieval brick and tile kiln has been excavated in Boston (Mayes 1965). Additionally, there are references to Tile Kiln Green in nearby Skirbeck at least as early as 1555 (Bailey 1980, 21) Records of archaeological remains and finds are maintained in the files of the Boston Community Archaeologist and the County Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

In general, the assemblage has moderate-high local potential and suggests the presence of medieval buildings on, or in very close proximity to, the site. In particular, and through association with closely datable pottery, some of the material indicates the presence of brick structures on the site prior to the 15th century construction of adjacent Hussey Tower and its no longer extant associated buildings.

As a large collection of material, the brick and tile aspect of the assemblage also has moderate local potential as a body of information about the sources of the different fabric types apparent in the material and also details of the forms and dimensions of types of building material available and in use in medieval Boston.

References

Bailey, J. F., 1980 *Transcription of the Minutes of the Corporation of Boston, 1545-1607*, 1

Mayes, P., 1965 A medieval tile kiln at Boston, Lincolnshire, *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, 3rd Series, XXVIII

Appendix 7

The Fired Clay

by Tom Lane

Context	Description
424	Part of broken fired clay object. V. Sandy fabric. Pinky buff colour. Has flat base incomplete but of projected c45mm dia. Tapers up for 42mm where the object is again broken. Despite its discovery in a 14 th century pit the piece strongly resembles a broken pedestal of the type used in Roman saltmaking. There are two re-deposited Roman pottery sherds elsewhere on the Evaluation and in situ Roman deposits are known immediately to the north. Roman ceramic saltmaking equipment (briquetage) is common from the Fenland but, if the identification proves correct, this piece is believed to be the first such evidence from Boston.
429	Amorphous fired clay c.40mm x 25mm x 25mm. Pinky buff colour. V. hard fired. Fabric contains traces of former organic materials with occasional shell inclusions. Like the piece above this would not appear out of place in a collection of briquetage.
442	Four small amorphous pieces of fired clay. All hard fired. Largest piece is c 29mm x 20mm x 18mm, grey colour and with inclusions of organic material, sand and one fragment of shell. The remaining three are pinky grey in colour with organic inclusions in one piece.
802	Single sub-cylindrical piece measuring c.70mm x 40mm x 20mm. Pinky grey colour. Sandy fabric with organic inclusions. Again resembles briquetage but not a definitive shape.

Summary

Despite their location in pits and dumped deposits of the medieval period at least some of these sherds, the piece from 424 in particular, are possibly briquetage and, if so, of likely Roman date. The pinky colours indicate that the clays have either been in contact with salt water or more likely are made from local marsh deposits.

Appendix 8

The Other Finds

by Gary Taylor

Provenance

Most of the 19th century pottery was recovered from the fills of a culvert in Trench 3 and much of the mortar was retrieved from Trench 4, particularly pit fills within that trench. Otherwise, the artefacts noted here were collected from a variety of deposit and feature types across the site.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the following tables.

Table 1: The Pottery and other artefacts

Context	Description		No.	Wt. (g)	Latest Date
100.00	Sponged ware, blue on white, 19 th century		1	33	19 th century
	Yellow glazed earthenware, 19 th century		1	7	
123	?Hone stone, chlorite mica schist		1	75	
	?Hone stone, graphite mica schist		1	11	
129	Mortar, white		1	4	
131	Coal		1	13	
201	Cobble with smooth face, probably natural		1	176	
202	SFNo. 4	Worked bone; unfinished skate?	1	75	?medieval
203	SFNo. 3	Bone needle, 143mm long, 4mm diam. perforation; complete, well-polished toward point	1	13	?medieval
239	Mortar, white		3	123	
283	Coal		8	76	
1206	Coal/clinker		8	68	
1207	Coal/clinker		4	18	
327	Underglaze blue painted tableware, cup/bowl?, early 19 th century		2(link)	6	19 th century
	Creamware, bowl?, early 19 th century		1	7	
	Ironstone china, bowl?, 19 th century		1	8	
	White salt-glazed stoneware, bowl, 18 th century		1	4	
	Tin glazed earthenware, flat ware, 18 th century		1	8	
1302	Ironstone china, polygonal jar, 19 th -early 20 th century		2(link)	87	19 th -early 20 th century
402	Mortar, white; wood impressions?		1	3	
411	Mortar, white		3	5	
	Clinker		1	2	

421	?Hone stone, chlorite mica schist	1	174	
425	Mortar, white	1	4	
428	Coal/clinker	3	19	
439	Mortar, white, sandy, contains much shell	1	14	
450	Coal	1	12	
656	Red painted earthenware, black glazed, very abraded, 18 th -early 19 th century	1	3	18 th -early 19 th century
659	Coal	3	14	
666	Coke/clinker	1	7	
	Iron smithing slag	1	130	
847	Coal	2	8	

A complete bone needle from (203) is probably made from a pig fibula and the high degree of polish toward the point indicates that it has been used. Such items were probably used as dress pins (MacGregor 1982, 92) and are particularly common on Late Saxon and Anglo-Scandinavian sites (Mann 1982, 26). However, a medieval date is likely for this piece.

An apparently unfinished bone skate was recovered from (202). Made from a cattle metacarpus, this has been trimmed on two faces, the front and rear, but not smoothed-off. It is possible that one side of the bone was broken during trimming and the piece discarded. This would imply bone working in the proximity, but the absence of any corroborating evidence may suggest that this was *ad hoc*. Bone skates were used in Europe from at least the Iron Age to the 19th century, though in Britain tend to be medieval, with the earliest examples of Late Saxon date (*ibid.*, 18).

Three fragments of schist were retrieved from (123) and (421). Although there were no surviving worked faces on any of these pieces they are likely to be remnants of broken hones or whet stones. Two of the pieces, one from each context, are in a chlorite schist and may have been imported from southern Norway, though such rock also occurs as glacial erratics down the east coast of Britain (Tweddle 1986, 185). The absence of any working on the pieces may indicate that these were examples of erratics collected on the east coast, but not modified for use as hones or whetstones.

Located close to Hussey Tower, Trench 4 yielded the majority of the mortar. This reflects the presence of buildings in the area and is supported by the bulk of the medieval ceramic building material (brick and tile) that was also recovered from this trench.

Table 2: Recent Metal Objects

Context	SFNo.	Material	Description	Wt. (g)	Date
T6 Spoil heap	13	Copper alloy	Circular tack head, 10mm dia.	1	19 th - 20 th century
	14	Copper alloy	Circular ferrule, tapering from 14mm to 11mm min. dia., 39mm long	13	19 th - 20 th century

Table 3: Mollusc Shells

Context	Species	Dimensions	No.	Wt. (g)
122	Oyster	42-65mm wide	2	23
123	Oyster	56-70mm wide	3	60
129	Oyster	58mm wide	1	19
202	Cockle	25mm wide	1	2
203	Oyster	47-49mm wide	2	20
283	Oyster	48mm wide	1	6
	Whelk	88mm high	1	42
1207	Mussel	49mm long	1	4
330	Cockle		1	<1
397	Whelk		1	16
402	Oyster	55-65mm wide	2	35
	Cockle	30mm wide	1	3
410	Oyster	35-40mm wide, 2 fused together	3	25
411	Oyster	36-68mm wide	10	96
	Cockle	26mm wide	1	2
	Mussel	43mm long	2	3
	Whelk		1	6
414	Oyster	36-57mm wide	6	65
	Mussel	37-46mm long	6	15
419	Oyster	42mm wide	2	9
421	Oyster	48mm wide	2	12
	Cockle	23mm wide	1	1
	Mussel	49mm long	1	4
424	Oyster	47-50mm wide	2	21
	Mussel	47mm long	1	1
	Whelk	60mm high	1	16
425	Oyster	44-55mm wide	7	78
	Mussel	49mm long	1	3
426	Oyster		2	4
429	Oyster	43-63mm wide	3	39
	Mussel	42-45mm long	2	3

	Whelk	59mm high	2	24
439	Oyster	45mm wide	2	14
	Cockle	23mm wide	1	2
	Mussel		1	2
	Whelk	60mm high	1	22
441	Oyster	42-63mm wide	2	34
	Mussel		1	2
	Whelk	60mm high	1	14
442	Oyster	50-56mm wide	4	48
	Mussel		1	2
446	Oyster	46mm wide	1	7
450	Banded snail	33mm wide	3	3
611	Cockle		1	<1
	Mussel	45mm long	5	7
	Tellin	15mm wide	1	<1
659	Oyster	43-53mm wide	7	40
661	Oyster	42-60mm wide	3 (2 fused)	24
663	Oyster		1	6
	Mussel	43mm long	3	4
666	Oyster	42-73mm wide	13	243
	Mussel	50mm long	1	3
670	Oyster	85mm wide	1	54
	Cockle	25mm wide	1	2
703	Oyster	48-62mm wide	2	24
	Cockle	30mm wide	1	2
	Mussel	42mm long	1	3
710	Oyster	57mm wide	2	15
	Cockle		1	2
714	Oyster	35-58mm wide	2	14
	Mussel		3	3
715	Cockle	26mm wide	1	3
	Tellin	15mm wide	1	<1
811	Cockle	29mm wide	1	3

847	Oyster	47mm wide	2	12
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Virtually all the mollusc shell is marine and predominantly represents food waste. Some of the shells are small and may not have been specifically gathered as food, this particularly applying to the tellins, but collected during dredging (though such dredging might have been for shell fish). Many of the oysters are about 50-60mm wide and were probably gathered from managed beds. However, there is great variety in sizes, suggesting that either the management of the beds was poor, or that some of the oyster were obtained fortuitously. Only one context, (450), contains terrestrial molluscs. These are banded snails but, apart from indicating terrestrial conditions they do not provide other environmental indications.

Condition

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

Documentation

Archaeological investigations have been undertaken and reported in Boston previously, including on the site and elsewhere in close proximity. Records of archaeological remains and finds are maintained in the files of the Boston Community Archaeologist and the County Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

In general, the aspects of the assemblage reported here have moderate potential though, in certain cases, for example, the worked bone items and schist fragments, have enhanced potential and significance due to there associated with closely dated artefacts of the medieval period. Certain of the items or classes of material reported here also enhance the overall collections from the medieval contexts, increasing the data and providing more functional evidence for the deposits.

References

MacGregor, A., 1982 *Anglo-Scandinavian Finds from Lloyds Bank, Pavement, and Other Sites*, The Archaeology of York, The Small Finds 17/3 (York Archaeological Trust and CBA)

Mann, J. E., 1982 *Early Medieval Finds from Flaxengate*, The Archaeology of Lincoln XIV-1 (Lincoln Archaeological Trust and CBA)

Tweddle, D., 1986 *Finds from Parliament Street and Other Sites in the City Centre*, The Archaeology of York, The Small Finds 17/4 (York Archaeological Trust and CBA)

Appendix 9

The Glass by H Cool and R Hall

Provenance:

The following glass fragments were retrieved from sample no. 8, taken from context (811), sample no.39/cxt 129 and contexts (327) and (845) during archaeological evaluation work undertaken at South End, Boston.

Sample No.8/ Fill 811

- 1x light green decorative plain prunt, typically affixed to drinking glass stems or wide bodied vessels, *med*
- 4x fragments of colourless stippled drinking vessel glass, *med*.
- 6x fragments of colourless drinking vessel glass including one fragment of fire rounded rim, *med*.
- 1x fragment of painted vessel glass, heavy iridescent, unable to determine colour, *med*.
- 2x fragments of green window glass, *med*.

Sample No.31/129

- 1x colourless fragment of glass, *undated*

Context 327

- 2x fragments of dark green wine bottle glass, *19th century*
- 1x complete cylindrical green round based press mould produced bottle, embossed with 'J.H.THOMAS NECTAR BOSTON', *early 19th century*

Context 845

- 2 x fragments of colourless vessel glass, poss. drinking vessel, *med*

Dating:

Due to the very small nature of many of the glass fragments it has impossible to assign exact dates to the fragments, and stipulate what type of vessel they are from.

Discussion:

The glass assemblage from the South End Evaluation is unusually small. It would normally be expected that a large quantity of glass would be retrieved from the post medieval layers of such a site. It is of note though, that from context (327) a bottle containing a locally made product was excavated, though it uncertain as to whether the bottle was itself manufactured in Boston as there are no records of 18th century bottle production having taken place in Boston.

A small amount of medieval glass was retrieved from Trench 8. In this instance the lack of glass retrieved from this period is not so unusual, as generally vessel glass from this period is fragile in nature and does not survive in all archaeological conditions. The fragments from Trench 8 are from a vessel which would have most likely been decorated with prunts, which were fashionable during the period. A more accurate date cannot be attributed due to the very small nature of the surviving fragments.

Abbreviations:

- Med.* Medieval
- Cxt. Context

The Vessel Glass

H.E.M. Cool

Discussion

The vessel glass submitted to me for inspection on 5th December consisted of approximately 25 substantial fragments and numerous small pieces. It had already been conserved but no details of the conservation were available. I was informed that pottery of the 13th century had been found in the same context. No other contextual details were available.

In the absence of detailed contextual information it is difficult to be sure that two vessels are present, but on typological grounds it seems likely that they are. Most of the fragments (no. 1) could well come from a tall, hollow-footed goblet decorated with pulled up knob decoration. The fragment of knob decoration that survive suggest they are most likely to have been arranged in vertical rather than horizontal rows. This vessel would appear to belong broadly within the family defined by Tyson (2000, 61-3) as Types A7-8. These are not infrequently decorated with blue trailed decoration but I saw no traces of this and it seems unlikely that corrosion or conservation would have removed all traces as such decoration. It was applied as molten glass trails which fuse with the body of the vessel during manufacture and these are not easily removed.

Two of the fragments (no 2) are decorated with enamelled patterns i.e. the decoration has been painted onto the cold base glass vessel which is then fired at a low temperature to fuse the pattern to the surface. It is possible that adverse soil conditions could have damaged this type of decoration and other body fragments may have been decorated in this manner, but the surfaces were too degraded by the time I saw the glass to investigate this further. The decoration only appeared to be present on the exterior but it should be stressed that the surfaces were very degraded. Enamelled decoration generally only occurs on flat-based beakers. The bands of opaque yellow bordered by opaque red are very reminiscent of a beaker from Launceston Castle, Cornwall (Tyson 2000, 90, fig. 10). On the Boston fragment there are traces of curvilinear white enamelled decoration between the two bands with a more blocked opaque yellow design below. The curvilinear design might be the remnants of the inscription seen on the Launceston beaker which had a heraldic design below, perhaps hinted at here by the traces of yellow enamel.

A preliminary survey of British and continental literature has revealed no vessel type that would combine both the enamelled decoration and the hollow stemmed goblet form. It is recommended that the detailed excavation records be inspected to ascertain the relationship of the various fragments. It is unlikely that the stemmed goblet (no. 1) was present as a complete vessel as there are no traces in the surviving fragments of the junction between the stem and the body of the vessel. This would have been a thick and substantial fragment and could be expected to have been recovered if the vessel was entire. Instead a scenario where a selection of the broken fragments from two vessels were deposited should be envisioned. A later 13th to early 14th century date would be most appropriate for the period when both vessels might have been broken and disposed of.

The fragments from these two vessels are of great importance. On a local level they indicate that the rubbish from an elite site has been excavated. On a national level they are significant additions to the corpus of luxury glass known to have been in use during this period. It is recommended that they be published appropriately preferably in a national journal such as *Medieval Archaeology*. Boston has produced important medieval glass before from the Dominican Priory (Charleston 1972). This material is a most interesting and important addition

to that corpus.

Catalogue

- 1 Stemmed goblet in 23 substantial pieces plus many small fragments including 2 rim fragments and 8 fragments from foot and hollow stem. Colourless glass; heavily weathered. Slightly out-curved rim, edge fire rounded; straight side; no evidence of junction with hollow stem. Lower part of expanding hollow stem and wide foot with edge folded under. Three body fragments retaining pulled up blobs. Rim Diameter 90mm, Base diameter c. 120mm. maximum width of stem 33, surviving height of stem 49mm.

- 2 Beaker. Two colourless body fragments with enamelled decoration. Straight side with upper body bending out slightly 2 sets of opaque red lines bordering opaque yellow band, traces of possible 3rd below. Upper zone so-defined has 2 opaque white wavy lines forming ovals. Lower retains blocks of yellow but insufficient to retrieve pattern. Dimensions 41x14mm, 36x19mm.

Bibliography

Charleston, R.J., 1972. 'Glass' in S. Moorehouse, 'Finds from Excavations in the refectory at the Dominican Friary, Boston' *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology* 7, 45-8.

Tyson, R. 2000. *Medieval glass vessels found in England c. AD 1200-1500* CBA Research Report 121 (York).

Appendix 10

The Wood and Leather

by Maisie Taylor

The principal categories of wood

Most of the wood is debris from woodworking. Most of it is not in very good condition. There are also a few artefacts.

The debris: The largest group of material from the site was the wood debris.

Toolmarks: There were no tool marks on any of the wood

Artefacts: There was a small number of bale pins, one of which was complete. There was also part of the foil of a tally stick, broken in antiquity.

Discussion:

The artefacts are obviously the most important component of the wood assemblage.

Bale pins were used for securing fleeces into wool bags or sheets. These would have originally been very common artefacts. Morris quotes the Pipe and Chancellor's Polls PRO E372 and E352:

'in the decade 1280-90, Boston exported an annual average of 10,000 sacks of wool'. (Morris 2000 2328-2329)

Bale pins are common, especially in later periods at places which handled wool on route for the continent. They were not usually decorated, as they were completely utilitarian items, often whittled out of odd pieces of wood. This means that they were not specific to species. Most British bale pins date from the 13-15th. centuries, although they do occur earlier.

Tally sticks were used as 'receipts', sometimes for money, but often as a record of goods, e.g. counting bales of wool into a ship's hold. The tally stick would have been shaped from a fairly thick lath. The one here has a curved bottom corner. The value of the notches would have been known to the parties concerned. Once the correct record was notched onto the wood, it would be carefully split. The smaller piece, the foil, would accompany the goods, while the larger piece, the stock, would be used to match against payment. The stock represented a debt, and was therefore valuable. It could be used for credit or exchanged for ready cash.

The use of tallies was universal by the 13th and 14th centuries, but were actually used right through until the 19th. century in transactions where one party was illiterate. The foil from Boston is closely similar to one illustrated by Morris (Morris 2000 2338) and was

almost certainly used for a private transaction. It was broken, just above the notches, probably when the transaction was completed.

The principal categories of leather

There is one complete, side lacing ankle shoe. The remainder consists of odd soles, heels and other fragments.

Discussion:

The complete shoe and fragments of others from Boston seem, where enough has survived for detailed examination, to be from turnshoes, i.e. made with the flesh side of the leather to the outside and then turned inside out to bring the grain side of the leather to the outside (Thomas 1980 p.8). One piece was identified as a 'rand'. This identification was made on the basis of the cross-section (Allin 1981). The rand was the piece of leather which was sometimes inserted between the upper and the sole, making a tighter, and therefore more waterproof, seam.

Many of the fragments had punched holes, but it was only in the complete shoe and one sole where holes still contained stitching. Where the actual stitching had not survived, it was assumed that the holes were for stitching as no other function seemed more likely. One piece (206) had an interesting stitch pattern, where the holes enter on the flesh side of the leather and exit through the edge. This stitching pattern is characteristic of a binding seam (Grew and de Neergaard 1988 Fig.80).

Most of the toe shapes were rounded, often so that it was not easy to tell left from right, and only one was very pointed. In London the more rounded toe seems to have become the fashion towards the end of the 12th. century (Grew and de Neergaard 1988 p.13). Later styles, especially the very pointed shoes were not adopted in London until later in the fourteenth century. Another datable fashion feature is the side lacing ankle shoe. This first appeared early in the 13th century, but was very popular in the second half of the century. An almost exactly similar example was found for comparison (Grew and de Neergaard 1988 Fig.17).

Two soles were complete enough for the shoe size to be calculated. Even allowing for distortion of the leather during burial, these were all likely to be adults sizes 1, 3 and 5 (Grew and de Neergaard 1988 p.102).

Recommendations

Most of the material needs little further study. The bale pins and tally stick should be photographed and drawn, and offered for conservation, as they may not be common in the local museum's collections.

Similarly, the complete ankle shoe might be of enough interest for conservation.

References:

Allin, C.E. 1981 *The medieval Leather Industry in Leiceste*. Leicester Museums Archaeological Report 3

Grew, F and de Neergaard, M. 1988 *Shoes and Pattens Medieval Finds from Excavations in London 2* HMSO

Morris, C.A. 2000 *Wood and woodworking in Anglo-Scandinavian and Medieval York* The Archaeology of York Vol.17 Fasc.13 CBA

Thomas, S. 1980 *Medieval footwear from Coventry* Coventry Museums

Catalogue:

Wood

666

4 pieces (1 possibly complete) bale pins

Possible complete pin: L.194mm Th.6-7mm

1 fragment of broken tally stick (foil)

29 notches, close together on one side, 12 or 13 notches less close on the other

L.70mm W.7-5mm Th.6-4mm

1 fragment of possible tally stick

123

1 small radial woodchip

1 large radial woodchip

135

1 small oak woodchip

283

2 small roundwood stakes

D. 10mm and 16mm

425

Quantity of fragmented oak woodchips

659

Fragment of lath or stave, very high quality wood (rings approx. 1mm), forest grown ash
(*Fraxinus excelsior*)

666

Possible crude bale pin, curved, whittled stick

L.186mm W.9mm Th.9mm

1 bag small radial woodchips

1 chopped lump of charred (very dense) roundwood - D.11mm

667

1 indeterminate fragment of wood

(1206)

Possible fragment of bale pin, curved, whittled stick

L.86mm W.9mm Th.7mm

(1216)

Stake - half split, coppiced pole, trimmed to sharp point on three sides

L.530mm W.70mm Th.35mm Orig.D.70mm

Leather

Ankle shoe - complete - ?early 13rd century onwards

Right foot, side lacing, slightly oval toe, slightly worn

Sewn, rand, no thread surviving.

Complete except for lace.

Length: 255mm

Size: Adult (UK 5; Cont.38)

Sole - no heel

Right foot, pointed, tear on stitching near big toe, otherwise only slightly worn

Sewn, no thread surviving

Sole - complete

Left foot, rounded toe, heavily worn especially on the heel, some stitch holes around hole in heel (repair)

Sewn, thread surviving

Length: 240mm

Size: Adult (UK 3; Cont.35)

202

Small brittle fragments of leather (1 bag)

1 Sole fragment

1 radial woodchip

206

Sole - complete

Right foot, oval toe, heavily worn especially on the heel and ball of foot

Sewn, through top and out through side, no thread surviving

Length: 225mm

Size: Adult (UK 1; Cont.33)

I heel, badly worn

666

4 fragments sole leather

1 fragment rand

1 fragment wood

Appendix 11

The Metalwork by J Cowgill

Catalogue.

The catalogue is arranged in context order.
(The measurements given are maximums.)

Trench 1.

Context 100, RF12, Copper-alloy pot repair.
Height 10mm, maximum width 15mm x 14mm.

Context 123, RF 6, Lead probable casting sprue.

Thin sprue from a multiple casting (minimum of six tails?); no waste from an ingate is present. Length c. 50mm.

Trench 3.

Context 327, RF 33, Iron nail.

Trench 4.

Context 407, RF 32, Iron nail.
Large nail fragment.

Context 410, RF 30, Iron nail and very large stud.
Stud length 48mm, head diameter 36mm.

Context 411, RF 28, Iron nail and ?rove.

Context 415, RF 31, 9 Iron objects.

4 nails, 4 iron unidentifiable iron fragments and a trefoil-shaped terminal, probably a late medieval casket or chest lock hasp (60mm x 60mm x 2mm thick). For parallels see the Talbot Casket (British Museum) and hasp 223 from the Billingsgate Watching Brief, London (Brenan 1998, Figures 45 and 59 respectively).

Context 419, RF 29, 3 Iron fragments.

1 rod, 1 bar, 1 uncertain. All apart from the bar are totally ghosted.

Context 425, RF 26, Iron.

4 tiny fragments.

Context 426, RF 20, Iron.

2 very small fragments.

Context 428, RF 10, Copper-alloy and Iron ?rumbler bell.

Thin sheet metal object with traces of an iron element, possibly a bell suspension loop or clapper. Very degraded fragment.

Context 429, RF 25, Iron nail?

Large and nail shaped but shank appears parallel sided. Length 38mm.

Context 432, RF 21, Iron nail shank and 2 ?bar fragments.
Nail and 1 bar piece ghosted.

Context 441, RF 9, Copper-alloy waste.
Casting spill, weight 4g.

Context 441, RF 19, Iron nail and three other fragments.
4 seriously degraded and ghosted pieces of iron. 1 ??tenterhook, 1 ??buckle/spur fragment.
Identifications (apart from the nail) are very tentative.

Context 442, RF 18, 3 Iron nails and a nail shank or bar.
2 complete nails, 1 fragmentary, all ghosted.

Trench 5.

Context 518, RF 1, Lead sheet.
21 x 20 x 1mm.

Context 579, RF 2, Lead object or waste.

Long and large strip of twisted lead sheet, roughly and partially folded in half width wise. A large conical and perforated cast weight (similar in shape to a spindle whorl) has been threaded onto one end of the sheet. Sheet 2-4mm thick, weight diameter 48mm, height c. 20mm, perforation diameter c. 21mm. This may have been a collection of lead intended for recycling.

Trench 6.

Context 638, RF 17, Iron nail shank.

Context 639, RF 5, Lead sheet.

Metal-detected find. Rolled sheet in very poor condition. 32mm x 36mm x 15mm.

Context 643, RF 8, Copper-alloy waste.

Casting spill, weight 6g.

Context 658, RF 24, ?Wood and unknown ?metal.

Material uncertain but the structure of the majority appears to be wood/charcoal. It is covered in white crystals (lead oxide?) which are X-ray opaque. The piece is coated in iron pan and there are some gold coloured crystals visible where it has fractured (an iron sulphide?). The piece is disintegrating. Length 140mm, width 35mm, 20mm thick.

Context 659, RF 27, Iron nail and nail shank.

Both totally ghosted and no metal left in either.

Context 666, RF 23, Iron nail.

Complete.

Context 670, RF 22, Iron nail shank?

Trench 7.

Context 711, RF 16, Iron nail.

Large, complete, ghosted.

Unstratified, RF 11, Copper-alloy seal matrix. 14th - 15th C.

Addendum

Copper-alloy Seal Matrix. 14th – 15th C
by Jane Cowgill

Double seal in a dumb-bell shape with a central perforation in the six sided shaft that joins the two seal faces. It was originally cast and the file marks are clearly visible on the sides of the shaft. There is a merchants' mark on the smaller face (diameter 14mm) surrounded by a simple line of small rilled dots. This mark is repeated on the main seal face (diameter 22mm) where it is surrounded by a six-pointed star and a rilled band of dots. Around this is a legend, identifying the seal owner, with a small quatrefoil separating the words. The legend reads 'SIL'HINRICI'KNEVEL' – 'seal of Heinrich Knevel' presumably a Hanse German merchant who was possibly visiting or potentially living in Boston and involved in trade there (pers. comm. G. Egan). This is surrounded by a further band of rilled dots. It is a finely made high quality seal, that was presumably lost because the faces have not been defaced in any way which was the standard method of cancelling a seal. A red wax-like substance was noted by the conservator (R. Lubin) in the shaft perforation.



Double seal in a dumb-bell shape with a central perforation in the six-sided shaft that joins the two seal faces. It was originally cast and the file marks are clearly visible on the sides of the shaft. There is a merchants' mark on the smaller face (diameter 14mm) surrounded by a simple line of small rilled dots. This mark is repeated on the main seal face (diameter 22mm) where it is surrounded by a six-pointed star and a rilled band of dots. Around this is a legend, presumably identifying the seal owner, which appears to read 'SIL·HIR?ICI·KRAVEL', a small quatrefoil separates the words. This is surrounded by a further band of rilled dots. It is a finely made high quality seal, that was presumably lost because the faces have not been defaced in any way which was the standard method of canceling a seal. A red wax-like substance was noted by the conservator (R Lubin) in the shaft perforation.

This author is not experienced in reading the Lombardic script and therefore the object has been sent to G Egan (Museum of London, Specialist Services) for an accurate reading and interpretation of the legend.

Trench 8.

Context 802, RF 15, 2 Iron nails and a shank.

All ghosted.

Context 845, RF 7, Lead waste.

Spill, weight 16g.

Discussion.

The iron objects are generally in a very poor condition, most of the actual metal has corroded away and the original form of the object can now only be determined by the negative image that remains within the extensive corrosion products. Conversely the copper alloy and lead objects are generally well preserved and relatively stable.

There are only two datable objects amongst these registered finds, the late medieval casket or chest lock hasp and the very fine seal that is probably late 14th – 15th century in date. A reading of the legend on the seal and confirmation of its date is awaited. The seal is a displayable find.

Bibliography.

Brenan, Jane, 1998, 'Furnishings' in Geoff Egan *Medieval Finds from Excavations in London: 6 The Medieval Household Daily Living c. 1150 – c. 1450*. London: The Stationary Office.

Appendix 12

The Environmental Assessment

by A Snelling

Introduction

An evaluation excavation conducted by Archaeological Project Services investigated a variety of medieval features, including pits, creek fills and the Barditch from Boston South End. Ten samples were taken from the various features to help identify the function and nature of the fills and for the provision of any further dating evidence. These were submitted to the Environmental Archaeology Consultancy for processing and assessment (Table 1).

Table 1: Boston South End. Samples taken for environmental analysis

Samp. no	cont. no.	samp. vol. in l.	sample weight in kg	Feature	Phase (C)
2	426	10	11	Primary fill of pit 414	L14-15
3	429	10	11	Fill of pit 416	L14-15
8	811	30	48	Primary fill of pit 806	M13-M14
27	476	4.5	7	Creek fill	M13-M14
29	843	5	9.5	Primary fill of pit 839	M13-M14
30	844	11	18	Fill of pit 846	M13-M14
31	129	16	20.5	Creek fill	M13-M14
37	666	30	33.5	Dumped deposit	M13-M14
39	1321	11	13.5	Fill of barditch	L12-E13
42	1206	7	10.25	Occupation deposit	L12-E13

Methods

The soil samples were processed in the following manner. Sample volume and weight was measured prior to processing. The samples were washed in a 'Siraf' tank (Williams 1973) using a flotation sieve with a 0.5mm mesh and an internal wet sieve of 1mm mesh for the residue. Both residue and flot were dried, and the residues subsequently refloatated, to ensure the efficient recovery of charred material. The dry volume of the flots was measured and the volume and weight of the residue recorded. Where the samples appeared to be from waterlogged deposits, a 0.3mm mesh sieve was used, the samples were not refloatated and the flots were kept moist in a sealed container and the damp volume recorded. A total of 134.5 litres of soil was processed in this way.

The residue was sorted by eye, and environmental and archaeological finds picked out, noted on the assessment sheet and bagged independently. A magnet was run through each residue in order to recover magnetised material such as hammerscale and prill and a count made of the number of flakes or spheroids of hammerscale collected. The organic residue from the waterlogged samples was retained, but the non-organic residues were discarded. The flot of each sample was studied using x10 magnifications and for the waterlogged samples, up to 10 petri-dishes per sample were scanned. The flots were then returned to their sealed containers, with the scanned sub-samples being added to the unscanned flot. The presence of environmental finds (i.e. snails, charcoal, carbonised and waterlogged seeds, bones etc) was noted and their abundance and species diversity recorded on the assessment sheet. These, along with the finds from the sorted residue, constitute the material archive of the samples.

The individual components of the samples were then preliminarily identified and the results are summarised below in Tables 2 and 3.

Results

Uncharred seeds were recorded in all of the samples. Where the context was not treated as a waterlogged sample (samples 3, 8, 29, 37 and 30) the uncharred plant fragments are, given the nature of the material, still considered to be contemporary with the archaeology. In most cases, the material picked out from the residues is a representation of the range and diversity available in each sample and not a definitive log. Therefore some small artefacts and bone etc are left in the <7mm fractions. Only a few samples contained any magnetised material, none of which produced any hammerscale. The insects, animal and fish bone and snails have not yet been assessed, further than an indication of relative abundance.

The two samples came from a possible mid 13th - 14th century creek fill (context 476) and a late 12th - early 13th occupation deposit (context 1206) and are dated to the 9th-11th centuries. Both samples contained pottery, marine shell, including mussel, oyster and cockle, animal bone, fish bone and wood. The wood from context 1206 included pieces that had been worked. Context 476 additionally included small amounts of fired earth and eggshell and one piece of building stone. Apart from this one piece, the residue included no material greater than 7mm in size. A small amount of charcoal was recorded for each sample and context 1206 also contained a charred barley grain. Both samples included moderate amounts of waterlogged seeds and insect fragments, with possible cherry and hazelnut shell fragments recorded (Table 3).

The remaining samples are all dated to the medieval period and range in date from the late 12th century to the 15th century. The fill of the Barditch, context 1321, may be the earliest of these, with pottery evidence from the late 12th - early 13th centuries. The fill contained a variety of finds including pottery, brick/tile, mortar, egg shell, marine shell, animal and fish bone and wood pieces. A small amount of charcoal was recorded and charred barley grain was also noted. A moderate number of insects and plant fragments were recorded, including fragments of hazelnut shell.

Four pit fills have all been assigned dates from the mid 13th - 15th century, all of which contain a rich and varied number of artefacts including glass, iron and amber in three of the contexts (Table 2). A moderate to abundant amount of charcoal was recorded from all four samples and three contained charred grain and seed. This was particularly abundant in context 843 and included barley and occasional oat. The waterlogged remains were also moderate to abundant, with a variety of species recorded, including, grape, hazelnut, hawthorn, cherry? and apple/pear (Table 3). Context 811 contained an abundance of small limestone concretions/fragments. The dumped deposit, also of this date, context 666, is very rich in finds and contains the highest weight of bone and shell for the site and also includes worked wood fragments. A small amount of charcoal and charred grain was recorded, but the majority of the material was waterlogged. A range of plant material was preliminarily identified and includes hazelnut, walnut and other nutlet shell fragments.

The other creek fill deposit (129) is mid 13th - mid 14th century in date. Like the other creek deposit (476), a variety of finds were recorded, including amber, glass and worked wood.

Some charcoal and charred grain was noted but the waterlogged remains were relatively rich and included fragments of hazelnut shell and walnut shell among the plant fragments.

The final sample, the fill of pit 846, dates to the mid 13th – mid 14th century and again includes a variety of artefacts (Table 2). Charred and waterlogged material was recorded, the former including a piece of rachis and wheat grain.

Discussion

The material recovered from the ten samples is generally indicative of dumped domestic debris, with a wide variety of artefacts and potential food debris recorded. The preservation of the environmental material was fairly good although some of the wood was quite degraded in some of the samples and a lot of the charred grain was unidentifiable even to genus. As well as the potential for economic practices, the evidence from these samples can provide an idea of the general and particular environment by considering the waterlogged plant and insect remains and also some of the small mammal bone evidence.

The evidence from the creek fill and occupation deposit (contexts 476 and 1206), suggests that some domestic debris is entering these fills, albeit in small quantities. This could be a reflection of a smaller settlement on the site at this time or this may be an area away from the main settlement activity. The fine silty nature of the soil matrix for context (476) would be typical of a slow build up of material, under slow moving water or waterlogged conditions and may relate to a creek fill as suggested during excavation. Further investigation and analysis of the insect and plant fragments should help to identify this. The majority of the plant remains identified so far are probably indicative of the immediate local environment with only one or two examples of plants that may have been deliberately collected/grown (e.g. cherry?, hazelnut and barley). The cockle, mussel and oyster shell, indicate that the sea provided useful resources. The fish and animal bone would require further identification to expand the potential exploited resources at this time or to identify whether they are also part of the local environment.

The Barditch again contained a moderate to low frequency of dumped domestic debris and included a relatively large amount of brick and mortar, which were not present in the earlier samples (and are evident in most of the others). Barley and hazelnut appear to be the only plant remains deliberately grown/collected, the others possibly just grew in or beside the ditch. Egg shell and marine shell, including cockle, mussel and whelk were recorded and a small amount of animal and fish bone (which has not been identified). The Barditch probably functioned as a receptacle for a moderate amount of debris.

The four mid 13th - 15th century pits and the contemporary dumped deposit were particularly rich in their composition. Three of the pits (contexts 429, 811 and 843) and the dumped deposit, contained a large amount of concreted and mineralised sediment in the residue, which is usually indicative of cess. Confirmation of these features as cess pits would be obtained if any of the bone fragments showed signs of etching. The range of material recovered from these contexts could provide information relating to diet and from the material already identified it is clear that a wide range of wild plant species were probably gathered for food as well as oyster, cockle, mussel and whelk from the sea. The walnut shell fragments in the dumped deposit and grape pips in context 811 could have been grown locally, but given Boston's position as a major port, they could have been imported. The

presence of other debris, not associated with diet would indicate that these features functioned as general rubbish receptacles as well. The other pit, context 426, did not contain any concreted, mineralised sediment and may therefore not have functioned as a cess pit, although confirmation from the state of the bone should be sought. Despite this, a similar range of material to the other pits was recorded and would indicate that specific features did not necessarily have a specific sole function or receive specific debris. In all of these features a moderate number of insect fragments were recorded, which could provide some general environment information.

The other creek fill deposit, context 129, again included quite a range of dumped debris of domestic origin. This may call in to question the field interpretation of this feature unless it was typical for creeks to be used for dumping for example, as some form of land reclamation. It could be that the creek dried out and that as it began silting up, it provided a useful receptacle. The insect remains in this sample should be able to identify the conditions under which the debris accumulated and therefore confirm or refute its interpretation as a creek.

The final pit sample, context 844, like the other samples contained a wide range of material, which is considered to be domestic rubbish. There appears to be no evidence for the debris of craft or industrial activities in any of the samples.

Conclusion and recommendations

All of the samples appear to contain a range of domestic debris to some degree and represent a variety of features into which refuse was purposefully dumped. A variety of resources were evidently exploited from sea and land, which can yield useful information regarding dietary habits and customs. This assessment has identified barley, wheat, oats, hazelnut, walnut, cherry?, apple/pear, grape, elder, oyster, mussel, cockle, whelk, chicken, fish and other probable animal, as elements of this diet. It is to be expected that further study of the plant remains from the samples and the fish and animal bones would extend this list.

The worked wood in three of the samples could be an indication of craft or industrial activities or could reflect some form of trade given that a couple of pieces have notches marked along them such as may be expected on a tally stick. The complete lack of any other craft or industrial activity is interesting and somewhat surprising as waterlogged contexts from other medieval towns tend to contain a mixture of domestic and industrial waste. Given the generally good preservation, the lack of material such as leather cannot be a factor of post depositional degradation and must be related to the function of the site. The animal bone, edible plant remains, shellfish and fish bones all derive from food production 'industries' such as farming and fishing. Their survival in such good condition in the deposits indicates that should further excavation permit an extensive sampling program, assemblages that could be used to address the wider issues of food supply to the town and its influence on the local agriculture and fishing may be possible.

The preservation of the material in the waterlogged samples, the insects and wild flora can help provide a setting for the medieval town and may be able to offer some indication of the hygiene and local living conditions.

A number of the waterlogged samples contained an abundance of insect and floral remains and generally contained a similar range of material. It is recommended that at the very least

further work is carried out on the dumped deposit, sample 37, the cess pit, sample 29 and possibly, the creek fill, sample 31. These samples contain an interesting diversity of waterlogged seeds, insects and wood fragments as well as other artefacts from dietary, economic and palaeoenvironmental information can be gleaned. The further analysis of these samples should be taken into account for the post excavation phase of this site with the information acquired from the remaining samples incorporated into the final report.

The range and quality of the data recovered from the samples, indicates that the deposits on this site have a relatively high potential for addressing a variety of aspects of medieval life. For example diet, the local agricultural and fishing industries and their changes through time, the individual interpretation of deposits and features and the general living conditions in the medieval town. The absence of craft and industrial debris needs to be addressed and is possibly related to site function. Any further excavation should take into account this potential and a program of sampling and recovery instituted to address these areas.

Acknowledgements

I should like to thank Jeremy Dubber, Alison Foster and Trude Maynard for the sample processing and sorting and Jane Cowgill for her comments.

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Table 2: Boston South End. Finds from the processed samples

Samp. no	cont. no.	samp. vol. in l.	feature	residue vol. (l)	pot #/g	brick/tile (g)	fired earth (g)	mortar (g)	bldng stone (g)	coal/cinder (g)	metal #/g	flint #/g	leath #	mag. wt. g.	glass #/g	amber #/g	egg shell (g)	marine shell (g)	bone (g)	fish bone g.	wood *	Phase (C)
27	476	4.5	Creek fill	0.4	2/3		1		159					1			<1	5	8	1	3	M13-M14
42	1206	7	Occupation deposit	1.6	3/5					19				<1				2	8	3	5 work	L12-E13
39	1321	11	Fill of barditch	1	1/7	311		223		3				<1			1	54	23	2	4	L12-E13
2	426	10	Primary fill of pit 414	1.7	3/1	101	60	28		8						1/<1	1	37	34	12	5	L14-15
3	429	10	Fill of pit 416	1.75		37	4	91			1/1fe						1	8	84	12		L14-15
8	811	30	Primary fill of pit 806	10.75	8/33	199				2					14/4		1	71	200	6		M13-M14
29	843	5	Primary fill of pit 839	0.45	7/22	9	2	57						1			<1	10	8	<1		M13-M14
37	666	30	Dumped deposit	5.2	12/82	281	16	86		64		1/<1	1	1			2	570	234	77	5 work	M13-M14
30	844	11	Fill of pit 846	0.75	28/159	67	8	21			1/<1fe						<1	15	52	4		M13-M14
31	129	16	Creek fill	2	7/10	2	4	15		7					1/<1	1/<1	1	27	7	1	5 work	M13-M14

#/g = number/weight in grammes

Leath. = leather, work = worked

Table 3: Boston South End. Environmental Finds from the processed samples

Samp no	cont. no.	samp. vol. in l.	feature	flot vol. (ml)+	char coal */<2*	charr'd grain*	chaff *	charr'd seed*	Water lggd seed*	insect *	snails *	comment	Phase (C)
27	476	4.5	Creek fill	45/20	1				3	2	1	Goosefoot, sedge, grass, nipplewort, buttercup, daisy family, cornflower?, knotgrass, nettle, cherry?	M13-M14
42	1206	7	Flood deposit	300/25	2	1			2	2		Poppy, sedge, stinking mayweed, campion family, dock, goosefoot, hazelnut, barley	L12-E13
39	1321	11	Fill of barditch	100/25	2	1			2	3	1	Barley, daisy family, sedge, poppy, goosefoot, stinking mayweed, corn flower?, hazelnut	L12-E13
2	426	10	Primary fill of pit 414	100/70	2			1	4	2	1	Grass, elder, buttercup, sedge, knotgrass, grape, hazelnut	L14-15
	429	10	Fill of pit 416	6	3/3	1		1	2	3	1	Nettle, goosefoot, buttercup, oat	L14-15
8	811	30	Primary fill of pit 806	37	3/2	1			4	4		Hawthorn, cherry?, buttercup, elder, goosefoot, dock, apple/pear, grape, grass, moss, barley	M13-M14
29	843	5	Primary fill of pit 839	15	4/5	3		2	3	1	1	Goosefoot, buttercup, small legume, campion family, gromwell, barley, oat	M13-M14
37	666	30	Dumped deposit	400/25	2	1			4	2	1	Sedge, daisy family, knotgrass, buttercup, goosefoot, campion fam, stinking mayweed, hazelnut, walnut, other nutlet	M13-M14
30	844	11	Fill of pit 846	25	4/5	2	1	1	3	2		Wheat, rachis, goosefoot, elder, stinking mayweed, sedge, poppy	M13-M14
31	129	16	Creek fill	300/25	2	1			4	3	1	Barley, dock, campion family, buttercup, goosefoot, chickweed, stinking mayweed, grass, cornflower?, nettle, knotgrass, hazelnut, walnut	M13-M14

*= abundance: 1=1-10, 2=11-50, 3=51-150, 4=151-250, 5=250+

<2*=abundance less than 2mm

+ = total volume/scanned volume

Appendix 13

The Animal Bone *by Matilda Holmes*

Introduction

A total of 284 bones were identified from an assemblage of over 420. The majority of the material was from the medieval phases 4 and 5. The bones were in a good condition, although there was some evidence of pre deposition canine gnawing in phases 4 and 5. Burnt bone came from phases 4 and 6, and much of the material from phase 4 was also water stained.

Due to the size of the samples, the assemblage cannot be expected to show major trends for any of the species present.

Method

The bones were identified using comparative material and guidelines from Helmer and Rocheteau (1994), Schmidt (1972) and Cohen and Serjeantson (1996). Due to the anatomical similarities between sheep and goat bones (Prummel and Frisch 1986), bones of this type were assigned to the category 'sheep/goat', unless a definite identification could be made. Ribs were recorded by size (e.g. large mammal, medium mammal or small mammal), where the species was not obvious.

Several aspects of the bones were recorded, including (where appropriate) their completeness; the side of the body they came from and the state of fusion or tooth wear. Comments were also made relating to their condition (appendix A) including evidence for butchery and pathologies. Metrical data was taken from fused bones, according to standards set by von den Driesch (1977).

Species were quantified using basic fragment and epiphyses counts, as defined by Grant (1975). Fragment counts were used to help define any trends in site use. The age at death of the assemblage was calculated, where possible, on the basis of epiphyseal fusion (Silver 1969), and tooth wear (Grant 1982).

Species Representation

The main domestic species (cattle, sheep/goat and pig) dominate the assemblage, although horse, cat, domestic fowl and geese were also found. Wild species included fallow deer, rabbit, rodent, fish and amphibians (table 1).

Although the samples are small, there are small differences apparent between phases, and the methods used.

Table 1: Species representation

NISP	PHASE						
	1	3	4	5	6	7	
DOMESTIC MAMMALS							
OX	1		49	14	5	2	
PIG			22	14	1		
SHEEP / GOAT		2	57	22	2		
SHEEP		1	18	4		1	
HORSE			3				
CAT				2			
WILD MAMMALS							
FALLOW DEER			1				
RABBIT				1			
AMPHIBIAN				1			
RODENT				1			
BIRDS							
FOWL			3	5			
GOOSE		1	8	5			
PHEASANT			1				
BIRD (UNIDENTIFIED)			3				
FISH			10	7	17		
UNIDENTIFIED MAMMALS							
LARGE MAMMAL			1				
MAMMAL			67	17	1	2	
MEDIUM MAMMAL			34	14	7		
SMALL MAMMAL				2			
TOTAL IDENTIFIED	1	4	175	76	25	3	
TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED	0	0	102	33	8	2	
TOTAL	1	4	277	109	33	5	

EPIPAPHYSIS COUNT	PHASE	
	4	5
OX	17	4
SHEEP	27	10
PIG	5	3
BIRD	13	5

Phases 1 (natural) and 3 (late 12th – early 13th century)

Phase 1 (natural) was represented by only one ox bone. Four bones from cattle, sheep/goat and geese were found in the early medieval phase (3).

Phase 4 (mid 13th – mid 14th century)

The majority of the animal bones were assigned to this phase. Sheep were the most common animals, followed by cattle as indicated by both fragment and epiphysis

counts. Although pig bones were found in smaller numbers, they are best represented by the fragment count, as in the epiphysis count they become less common than birds. This difference can be accounted for by the greater likelihood for bird bones to be found complete due to their size and structure. Conversely, it should be remembered that bird bones are harder to detect in excavation than the bones of larger animals (Coy 1983).

Horse, fallow deer and fish bones were also found in this phase, in very small numbers.

Phase 5 (late 14th – 15th century)

The later medieval phase was also relatively well represented. Again, sheep were the most common animals. Pig and cattle were found in fairly even numbers by both counts. Birds were again present in larger numbers in the epiphysis count, being more common than both pigs and cattle.

Cat, rabbit, amphibian, fish and rodent bones were also present.

Phase 6 (post medieval)

Cattle, pig, sheep and fish bones were found this phase, although in extremely small numbers.

Phase 7 (modern)

Again very few bones came from this phase – only two cattle and one sheep bone.

Animal Husbandry

The sample sizes, and nature of the data are such that more information will be gained by examining the assemblage as a whole, so the animal husbandry data for phases 4 and 5 will be discussed by species rather than by phase.

Sheep / Goat

A significant proportion of the sheep/goat assemblage was positively identified as sheep. Nearly all the fusion data indicates that animals were nearly all over two years old at death (table 3). There was evidence for an animal that was younger than ten months when it died but apart from that most evidence points to culling starting at around thirty months although there were a high number of animals that lived to be over three years old.

This was reinforced by the tooth wear data, which was again similar for both phases. Of the nine mandibles which produced a tooth wear stage, the lowest was 45 and the highest 56. Although this may be affected by environmental factors this data indicates a relatively old sheep population at death.

The fragments found in the sheep assemblage were mostly from the fore limbs, although the hind limbs and vertebrae were also represented. Material from phase 4 contained a large number of complete mandibles, many of which came from one context.

The presence of horn cores indicates that at least some sheep were a horned species. From the metrical data it was possible to calculate three withers heights for the sheep

assemblage using Teichert's ratio. These worked out at 0.59, 0.55 and 0.58m, which are quite large for medieval animals (Maltby 1979; Britten forthcoming).

Cattle

There was no evidence from the fusion data for animals being culled before eighteen months of age. Most of the evidence suggested animals lived into maturity – past forty-two months of age. There were no mandibles suitable for tooth wear analysis.

Most of the cattle bones were from vertebrae and lower hind limb fragments e.g. tibia, calcanea and metatarsals, although upper hind and fore limb fragments were also present.

Pigs

Unsurprisingly, due to the sample size, there was very little ageing data from the pig assemblage. The evidence suggested that, although one animal died before one year of age, there was evidence for others living over two years.

Of the fragments making up the pig assemblage, skull fragments accounted for a higher proportion than was seen in the cattle and sheep/goat populations. A few lower limb bones were also found.

Birds

The bones found in the bird assemblage came from wing and leg areas of the carcass. Geese were more common than domestic fowl, although bones from the latter included two spurred tarsometatarsi, which indicate that they were from male birds, (West 1984).

Fish

Fish bones were most common in phase 6, although this relatively high number was created by the presence of many rib and tail fragments in the assemblage. The skull fragments (preopercular) of gadoids were identified from phase 4 contexts.

Summary

As stated before, the size of the assemblage, although not conducive to detailed analysis, does show some general trends:

The presence of butchery marks on the main domestic species in all phases as well as the presence of some meat bearing bones (upper hind and fore limbs) suggests that the bones excavated were originally deposited as food waste. The lack of significant numbers of phalanges and skull fragments may indicate these were removed at the primary butchery stage, possibly attached to the skin of the animal, and deposited elsewhere.

The presence of one deer bone is interesting given that hunting deer was a high status activity and unlawful for those of lower classes at this time. However, the presence of so many old animals in the assemblage, the low numbers of pig bones, and the apparently small number of species found on site are high status indicators (Grant 1988).

The presence of gnawed bones, even in pit deposits suggests that some refuse was not deposited and covered immediately. It also points to the presence of dogs in the area even though they were not found directly in the assemblage.

The relative quantities of species within the assemblage suggest that the surrounding agricultural economy was dominated by sheep. Beef and mutton would probably have been the most common meats eaten, while pork was apparently less common. It appears that domestic fowl and geese would also have formed part of the diet. It is also possible that occasionally a horse was butchered and eaten.

The presence of old cattle and sheep implies that both were kept for their secondary products and only used for meat at the end of their working lives. Cattle were probably used for dairying and / or traction in the surrounding countryside. Sheep were also possibly used for milk, as well as their wool. This trend is not uncommon at a time when wool production was a large part of the national economy. Pigs and domestic fowl and geese were probably kept on site as a ready source of meat, feathers and eggs (Grant 1988). The presence of a relatively old pig may suggest that it was used for breeding.

Cats were probably used to keep down rodent numbers, as rat or mice remains have been found within the assemblage. Horses were probably also used for traction and carting.

The domestic bird remains were probably from animals kept on site. Hunting is in evidence from the deer, rabbit and pheasant remains. The presence of saltwater fish implies their importation from the coast. The presence of similar marine fish is also found at medieval sites such as Fullers Hill (Shackley 1981) and York (O'Connor 1991).

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OX No. of epiphyses	PHASE				
	1	4	5	6	4+5
SKULL (n)		1			1
MANDIBLE (n)		1	1		2
VERTEBRAE (n)		7	1		8
SCAPULA		2			2
HUMERUS P					
HUMERUS D		2	1		3
RADIUS P					
RADIUS D					
ULNA					
METACARPAL P					
METACARPAL D		1	1		2
PELVIS					
FEMUR P		1		1	
FEMUR D					
TIBIA P		1	1		2
TIBIA D		1		1	1
CALCANEAE		3			3
METATARSAL P		1			1
METATARSAL D		1			1
1ST PHALANGE	1	3	1		4
2ND PHALANGE		1			1

17 4

SHEEP / GOAT No. of epiphyses	PHASE					
	3	4	5	6	7	4+5
SKULL (n)		2	2			4
MANDIBLE (n)		11	2			13
VERTEBRAE (n)		9	2			11
SCAPULA		2				2
HUMERUS P		2		1		2
HUMERUS D		4	2	1		6
RADIUS P		3	1		1	4
RADIUS D		4	1			5
ULNA						
METACARPAL P	1					
METACARPAL D	1	1				1
PELVIS		2				2
FEMUR P		1				1
FEMUR D		1				1
TIBIA P		1	2			3
TIBIA D			2			2
CALCANEAE						
METATARSAL P		2	1			3
METATARSAL D		2	1			3
1ST PHALANGE		2				2
2ND PHALANGE						

27 10

PIG No. of epiphyses	PHASE	
	4	5
SKULL (n)	7	3
MANDIBLE (n)	1	1
VERTEBRAE (n)	1	
SCAPULA		
HUMERUS P		
HUMERUS D		
RADIUS P	1	
RADIUS D		
ULNA		1
METACARPAL P		
METACARPAL D	2	
PELVIS	1	1
FEMUR P		
FEMUR D		
TIBIA P		
TIBIA D		
CALCANEAE		
METATARSAL P		
METATARSAL D	1	1
1ST PHALANGE		
2ND PHALANGE		

5 3

BIRD No. of epiphyses	PHASE	
	4	5
SCAPULA		
HUMERUS P		
HUMERUS D	1	
RADIUS P	4	
RADIUS D	2	
ULNA	2	
CARPOMETACARPAL P	1	1
CARPOMETACARPAL D	1	1
PELVIS		
FEMUR P	1	
FEMUR D		
TIBIOTARSUS P		
TIBIOTARSUS D	1	
CALCANEAE		
TARSOMETATARSAL P		2
TARSOMETATARSAL D		1
1ST PHALANGE		
2ND PHALANGE		

13 5

Metrical data

Sheep	GL	Height (M)
Metatarsal	130.01	0.59
Metatarsal	120.5	0.55
Radius	143.5	0.58

Appendix 14

The Ground Probing Radar
by Interkonsult Ltd.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared by INTERKONSULT LIMITED (IKL) on behalf of Archaeological Project Services (APS) under funding provided by the British Government's Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) as part of the SMART scheme which is aimed at promoting technological development in the UK.

The aim of the project is to examine the feasibility of enhancing the performance of the antennae used in Ground Probing Radar (GPR) in a number of areas which include environmental management, agriculture, archaeology, construction, mineral exploitation, amongst others.

GPR is a non-invasive geophysical exploration technique which relies on emitting an electromagnetic signal and measuring the reflected return to assess the characteristics of the material being studied. The principal limitations of the technique are the relatively short penetrations that can currently be achieved and the size of the equipment required to provide acceptable results.

2. OBJECTIVES

The objective of this particular study is to examine the performance of existing equipment when applied to archaeological targets. A series of trenches which have been planned by APS for excavation on the site of medieval structures on the South Quay in Boston, Lincolnshire provide an ideal study target given that the GPR predictions can be proved subsequently. The results of the survey will be used as a reference to test enhancements developed through the SMART Project.

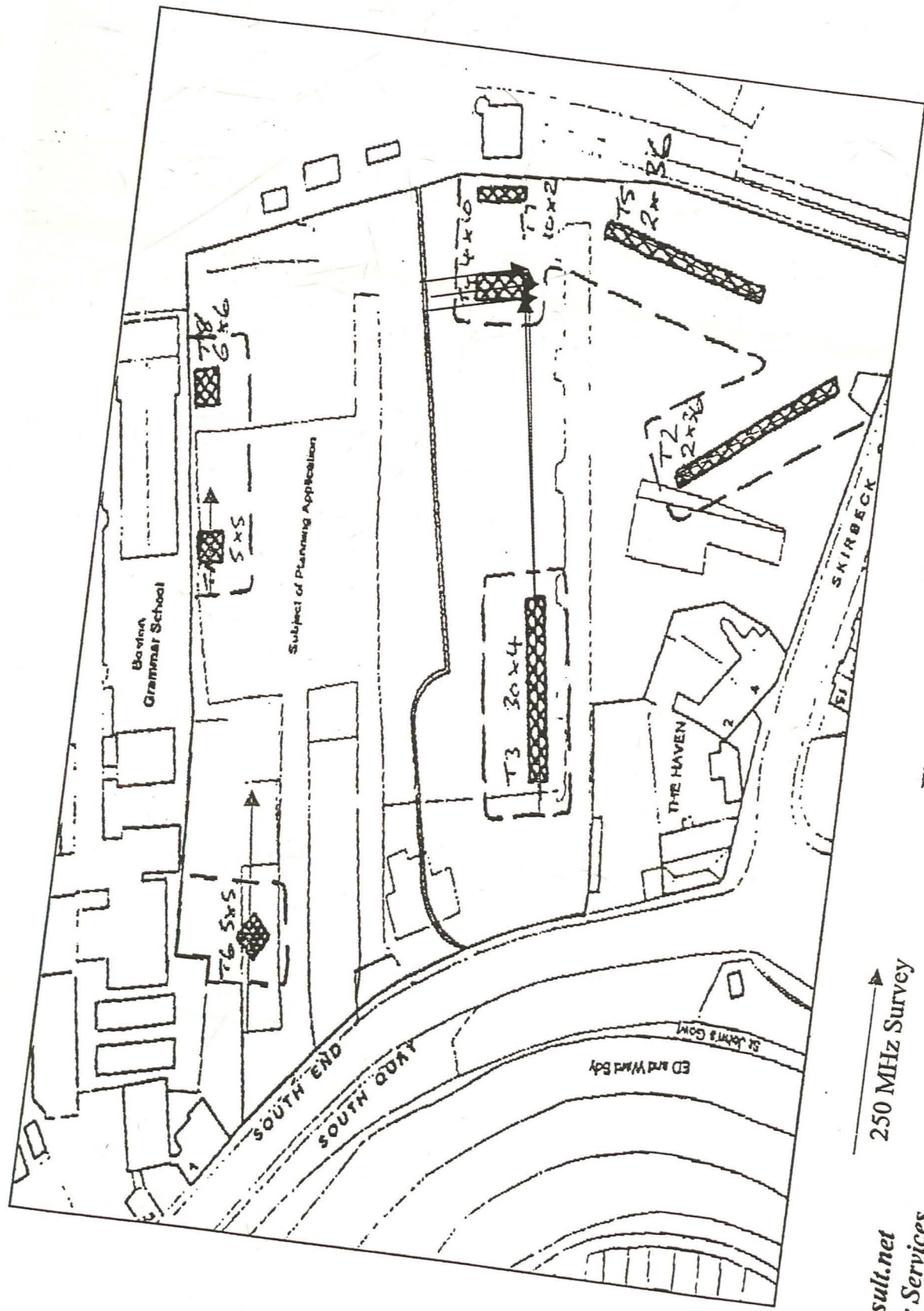
3. BACKGROUND

The site investigated is shown on the location plan in Figure 1 and will shortly be redeveloped for residential construction. The area is now largely abandoned (Figure 2) but was previously used as a timber yard during the 1860s onwards although earlier post-medieval use has also been shown on plans dating to 1741. The oldest monument on the site is Hussey tower, a brick built tower house dating from around 1450 which is situated on the eastern boundary of the timber yard.

Various remains of archaeological interest on the site are documented and some exploration in the past has proved these:

- The Barditch which served as a boundary and drain/open sewer crosses the site
- Part of an Augustinian friary
- Possibility of medieval wharves and riverside features

Previous archaeological investigations of the site have been by removing modern layers of the 19th and 20th Centuries using a mechanical digger.



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Ground Radar Services

Figure 1
Study location plan



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The present array of trenches planned by APS is designed to prove the archaeological features further.

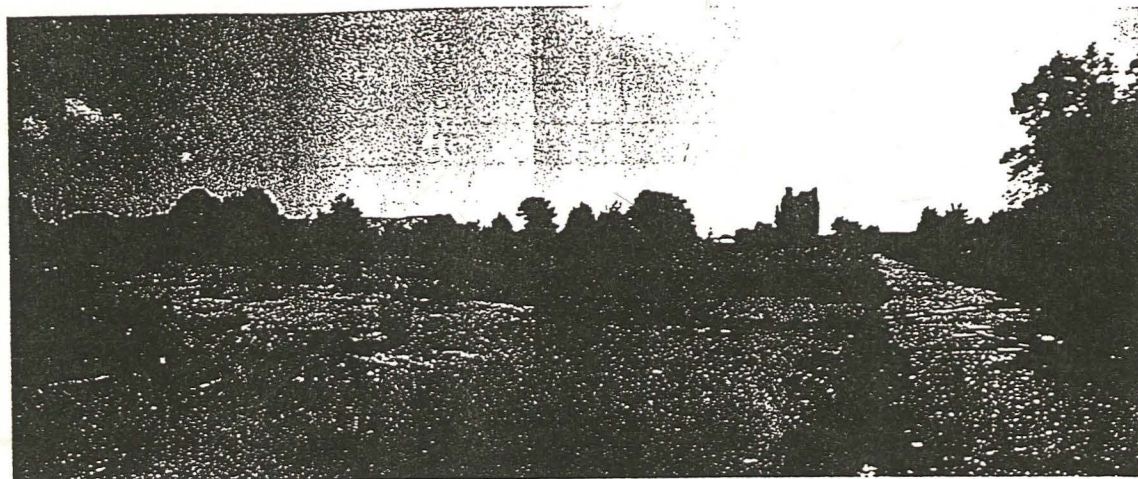


Figure 2 – Development Site

A pre-trenching GPR survey will provide additional information on which the final trench positions can be defined and demonstrate the reliability of GPR data compared to the actual features excavated. If proved successful, GPR may be used more extensively as a non invasive exploration technique for mapping buried features of historical interest prior to site development.

4. METHODOLOGY

A survey over the area covering each of the trenches was carried out, although in some cases was limited by the vegetation covering the site. No access was possible to Trenches 7 and 8 due to the thick vegetation cover.

In each other case, several profiles were taken across the trenches as shown in Figure 1. A standard RAMAC control unit manufactured by Malag Geoscience and associated electronics of the type shown in Figure 3 were coupled to a shielded 250MHz antenna. A higher resolution check profile of one trench was also carried out using a 500MHz antenna.

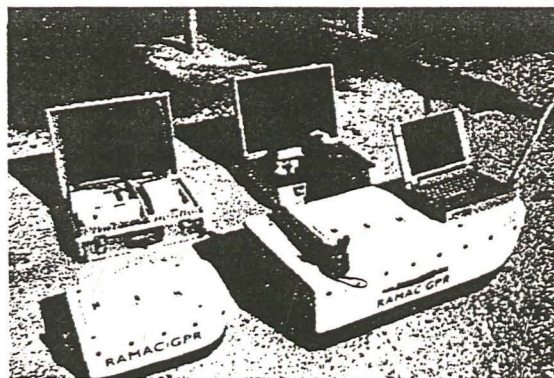


Figure 3 – Radar Equipment

The characteristics of each trial are summarised in the Table below:

Profile	Signal Frequency (S)	Transmission Frequency (MHz)	Time Window (Ns)
T1 (250 MHz)	0.101	2080	212
T2 (250 MHz)	0.101	2080	212
T3 (250 MHz)	0.101	2080	212
T4 (250 MHz)	0.101	2080	212
T5 (250 MHz)	0.101	2080	212
T6 (250 MHz)	0.101	2080	212
T4a (500 MHz)	0.049	5407	144
T4b (500 MHz)	0.049	5407	144
T4c (500 MHz)	0.049	5407	144

The resulting profiles were filtered for erroneous data noise and adjusted so that the ground profiles can be clearly appreciated. The results are attached to the end of this report.

5. RESULTS

From the GPR profiles a number of anomalies were identified which are briefly described below.

TRENCH T3

The actual trench limits are between 2m and 32m on the profile running from west to east. The profile was taken further to intersect with Trench T4 at the 72m point. APS might consider making T4 a few metres wider as there appear to be some interesting anomalies just to the west. Other anomalies were also identified between T3 and T4 which APS might consider in the future.

The Barditch appears to be located approximately at the mid point of T3. It also appears in a profile carried out a few metres to the north (not shown on the profiles attached) – APS might consider doing some more west to east profiles to the north and south to confirm the line of the ditch.

TRENCH T2 and T5

These cover the exact limits of the trenches as marked running North to South in the case of T5 and Northwest to Southeast in the case of T2. There appear to be utilities in the form of electric cables or pipes on both profiles which have been marked. Some structures also are indicated and again marked.

TRENCH T4

This was surveyed using the deep probing 250 MHz antenna and the shallow high resolution 500MHz antenna. For the latter three profiles were carried out; one at either side and one in the centre. There seems to be a cable or other utility crossing the trench as a particularly strong reflection was detected at different points on the profiles. These and possible structures are marked.

TRENCH T6

IKL carried out a profile from the most North-western point accessible in an easterly direction. T6 will be on this line but it is not known exactly where as it was not marked. APS will have to correlate this profile in the field. Again points of interest are marked.

TRENCH T1

The limits of the trench are marked on the profile although started further west and finished further east. Again points of interest are marked.

In general terms, the required penetration was achieved with a standard 250 MHz antenna although the required resolution was best achieved using the 500MHz antenna. It is hoped the modifications which will be developed through this project will enable both the necessary penetration and resolution to be achieved with a single light-weight antenna similar to the 500MHz version.

**ATTACHMENTS
GPR PROFILES**

Eastern limit of trench (32m)

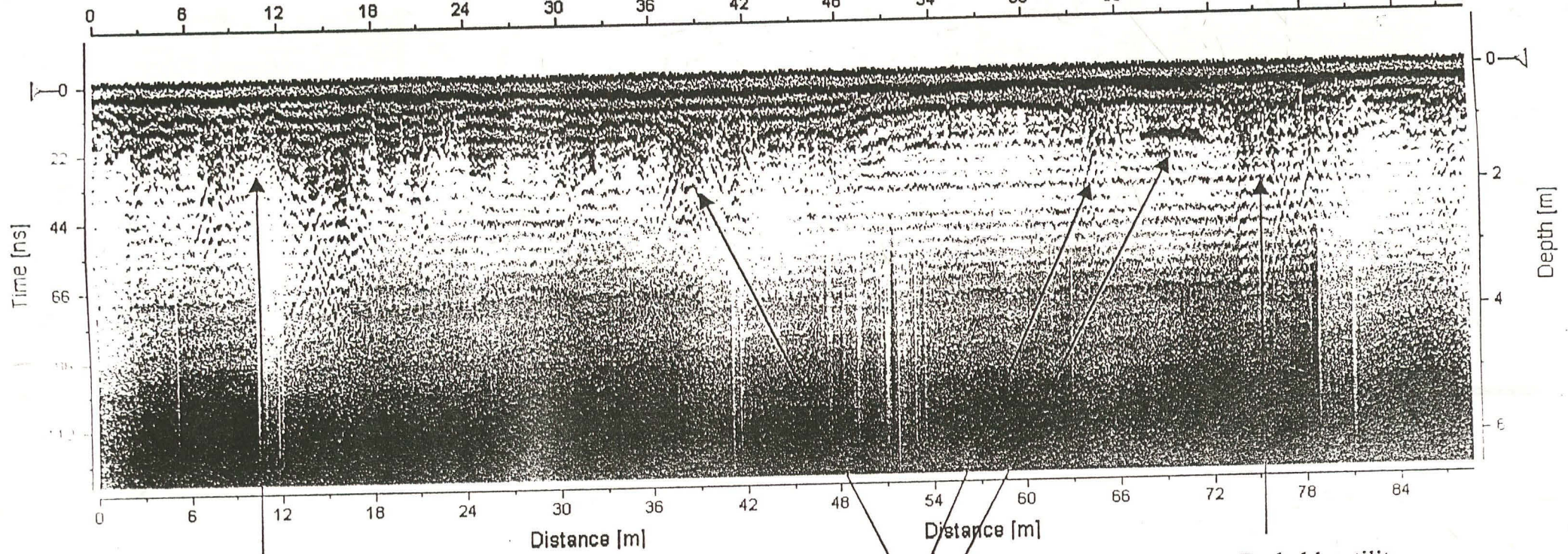
Hussey Tower

South Quay

Intersection of T4

Distance [m]

Distance [m]



Probable location of Barditch

Anomalies outside trench limits worthy of investigation

Probable utility eg cable or pipe

SOUTH END BOSTON TRENCH T3

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Northwest

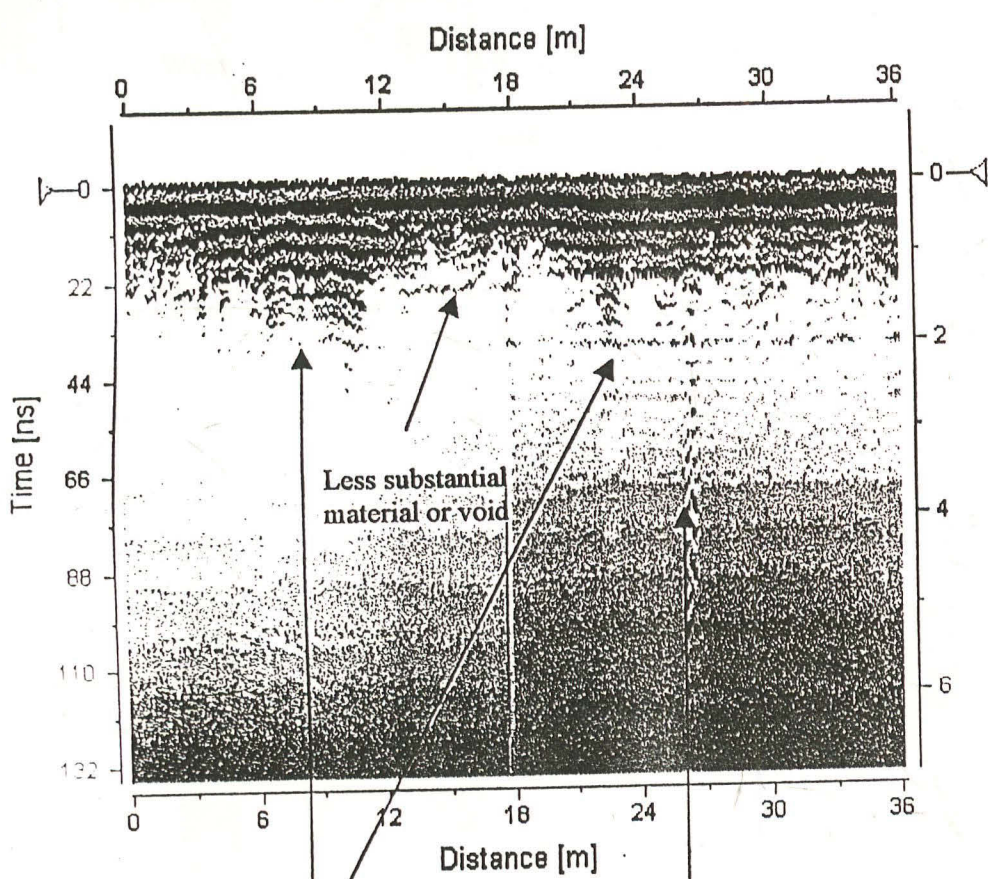
TR2

Southeast

North

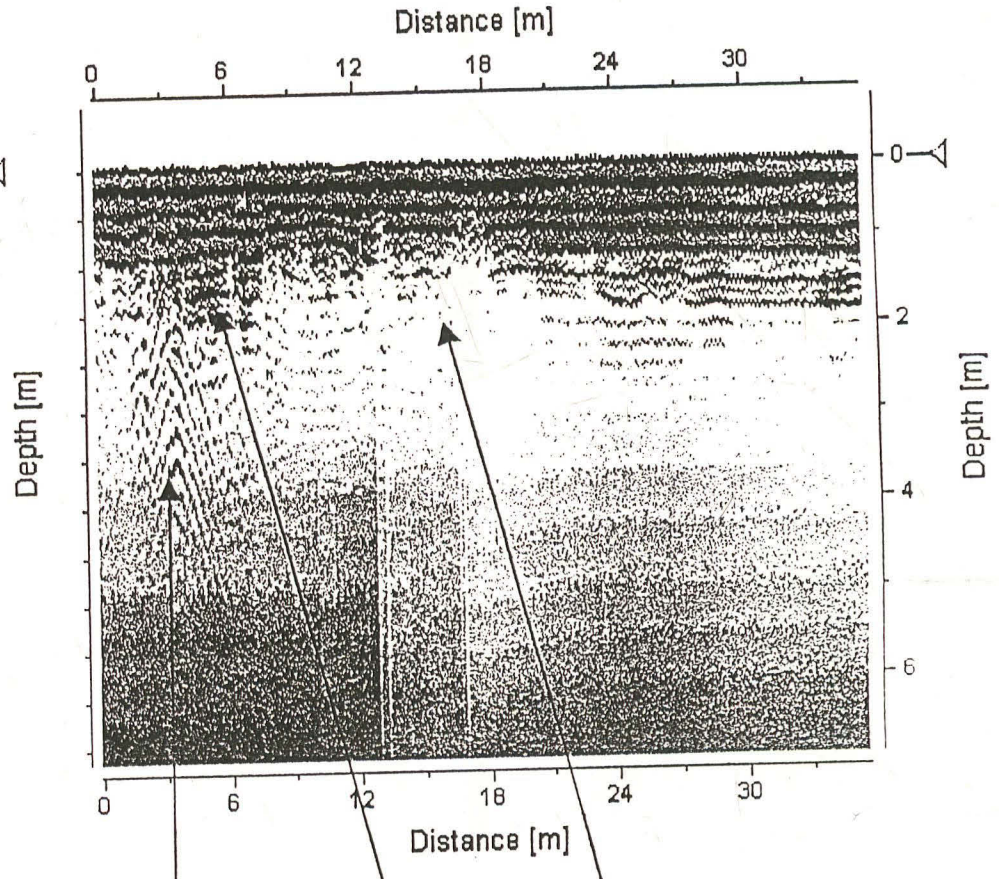
TR5

South



Indications of buried structures

Probable cable or pipe

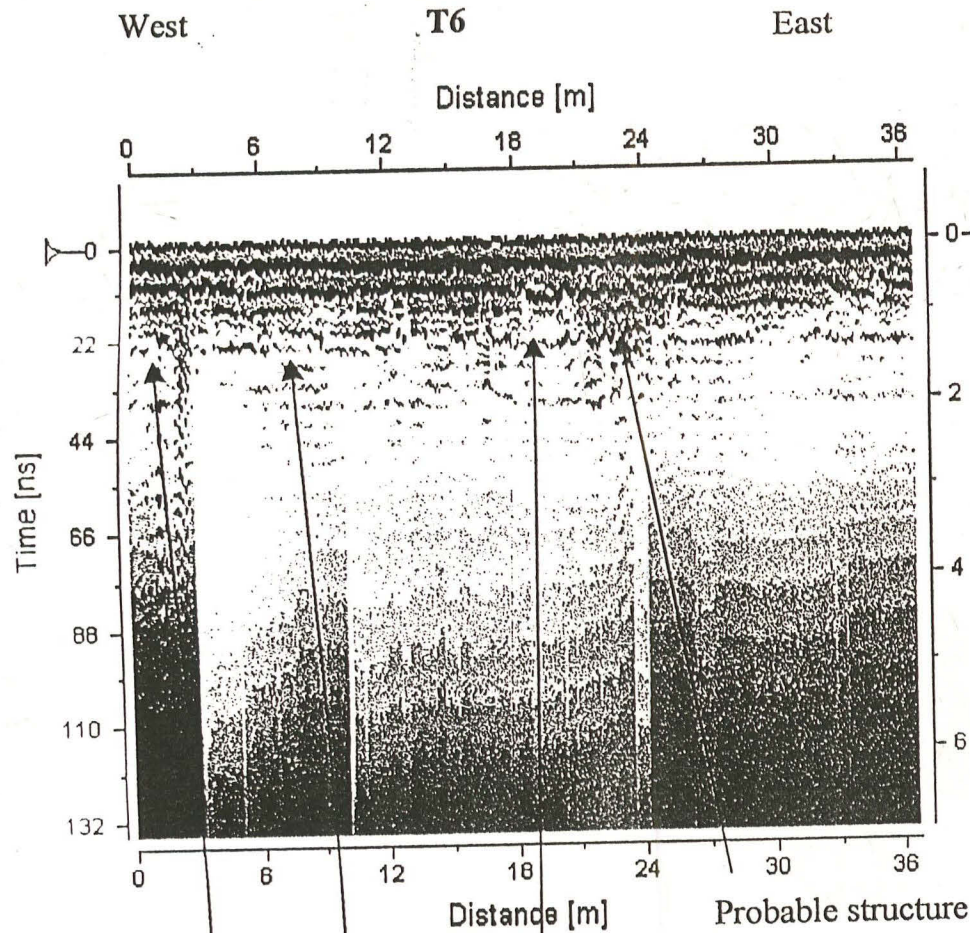


Probable cable or pipe

Indications of buried structures

SOUTH END BOSTON TRENCH T2 & T5



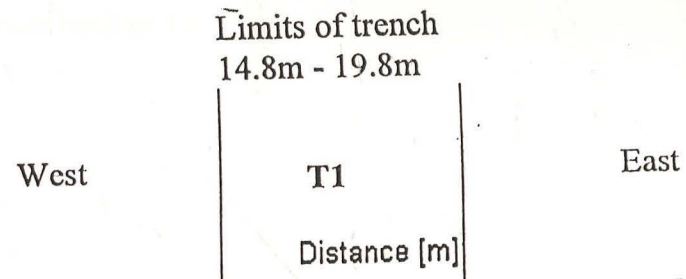


Probable utility with structure

Consolidated material

Possible void perhaps Barditch

Probable structure



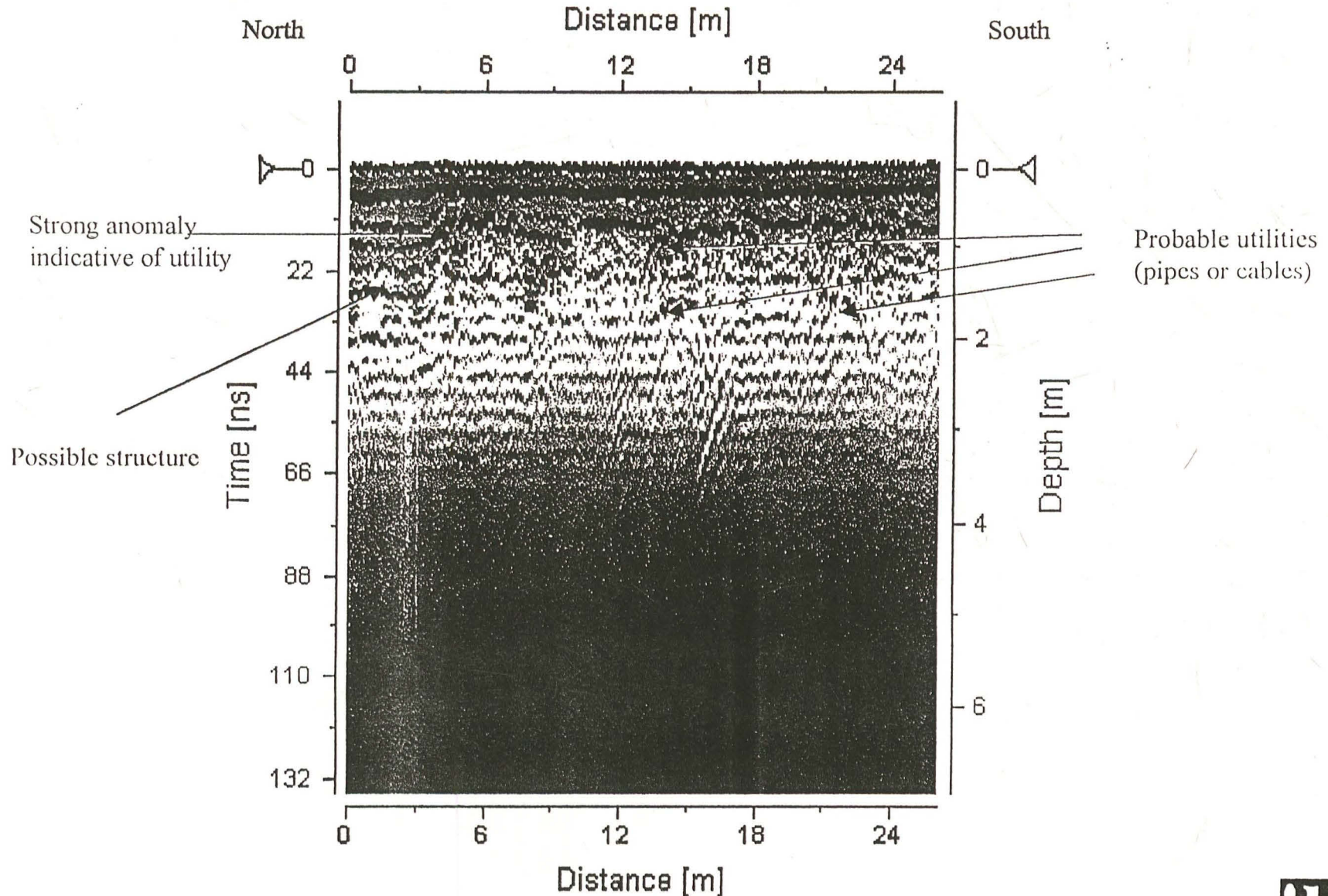
Indicative of structures

SOUTH END BOSTON TRENCH T6 & T1



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Start of Trench limit at 11.2 m



**SOUTH END BOSTON
TRENCH T4 - 250MHz Antenna**

Appendix 15

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 16

Glossary

Alluvium	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
Border	Villager holding less land than a <i>villein</i>
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 interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> [004].
Crop mark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
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.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
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) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Geophysical Survey	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry and resistivity survey.
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
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.
Mesolithic	The 'Middle Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 11000 - 4500 BC.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC.

Palaeolithic	The 'Old Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 500000 - 11000 BC in Britain.
Post hole	The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have been dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground.
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.
Ridge and Furrow	The remains of arable cultivation consisting of raised rounded strips separated by furrows. It is characteristic of open field agriculture.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany
Transformed	Soil deposits that have been changed. The agencies of such changes include natural processes, such as fluctuating water tables, worm or root action, and human activities such as gardening or agriculture. This transformation process serves to homogenise soil, erasing evidence of layering or features.

Appendix 17

The Archive

The archive consists of:

- 699 Context records
- 170 Drawing sheets
- 15 Daily record sheets
- 36 Context record sheets
- 3 Section record sheets
- 2 Plan record sheets
- 8 Photographic record sheets
- 2 Small Finds record sheet
- 8 Level sheets
- 2 Sample record sheets
- 42 Environmental sample sheets
- 5 Boxes of finds
- 9 Stratigraphic matrices

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 Council Museum Accession Number: 2001.151

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: BSE01

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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BSE 01

To be added to
Report box M1/27

With Compliments

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