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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION ON LAND AT
FORMER JOHNSONS SEEDS SITE,
LONDON ROAD,
BOSTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BLR02)**



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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION ON LAND AT
FORMER JOHNSONS SEEDS SITE,
LONDON ROAD,
BOSTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BLR02)**

Work Undertaken For
Quadrant Chartered Surveyors

June 2002

Report Compiled by
James Snee BSc (Hons.)

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at the former Johnsons Seeds site, London Road, Boston, Lincolnshire (NGR TF 325 432), because the area is archaeologically sensitive, lying close to the core of the medieval town and alongside the river which was vital to the economy and trading activities of Boston in the medieval period and later.

Previous investigations in close proximity have revealed medieval remains restricted to the London Road frontage, and more extensive post-medieval remains, including brick structures, further back from the street. Historical and cartographic evidence indicates that the site has been the location of staithes and buildings from the medieval period onwards.

The aim of the evaluation was to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.

The earliest archaeological deposit encountered was dated to the 11th to 12th centuries and was located close to the riverside.

Later medieval features and deposits showed that there was at least agricultural activity taking place on the site, which was probably water meadow at the time. Historical evidence shows that the riverside was embanked at this time, and it is possible that some of the medieval pits and channels relate to the construction of the bank and draining the land. However, the volume of pottery recovered, together with finds of hammerscale suggest that some domestic activity was taking place in the area, and that a blacksmith was working in the locality.

By the early post-medieval period the occupation of the site had become more intense, finds from Trench 4 show that roadside dwellings were dumping domestic refuse along the east side of the site. In addition a brick water tank indicates sufficient occupation to merit a controlled water supply. Although historical accounts suggest the use of such tanks, this site represents the first archaeological evidence for them.

As the post-medieval period progressed the character of the occupation appears to change, with substantial houses along London Road, probably arranged around a yard and communal water supply, and larger, possibly industrial buildings to the rear. To the north of Stells Lane was a possible drain or property boundary, which was filled in and built over. At the south end of the site was the Crown and Anchor public house, and associated out buildings.

At the beginning of the 20th century the site was modified for industrial use, earlier buildings were demolished and two warehouses were constructed. Throughout the century more buildings were added, including steel framed buildings with concrete floors. The cellar of the crown and Anchor public house appears to have been substantially re-built in the 20th century, probably to accommodate changes in the method of storing and serving beer.

A considerable quantity of finds was recovered from the site including pottery, brick, tile, glass and metalwork. Environmental analysis of soil samples from the investigation showed that organic material was preserved by charring and waterlogging.

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 Planning Background

Boston Borough Council granted planning permission for a residential development of land at the former Johnsons Seeds site, London Road, Boston, in Lincolnshire. Permission was subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological scheme of works. These were carried out in accordance with a written specification approved by the Community Archaeologist for Boston Borough Council (Appendix 1).

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Quadrant Chartered Surveyors to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the site. The work was undertaken between the 19th of April and 10th of May 2002.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Boston lies 45km southeast of Lincoln and 7km from the northwestern coast of the Wash, in the fenland of south Lincolnshire (Figure 1). The site is located at the southern edge of the town core, immediately north of the Swing Bridge, on the west bank of the river (Figure 2).

London Road forms the eastern boundary of the site, which is split into two plots by Stells Lane. The site lies at approximately 5m OD, with a pronounced slope away from the river, and is centred on National Grid Reference TF 325 432.

Local soils are a coarse silty calcareous soil of the Wisbech Association, overlying marine alluvium, below that is glacial drift (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 127).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Little is currently known about Boston in the Prehistoric and Roman periods. Although a Neolithic stone axe (Fig. 2, 1) has been recorded 150m north 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, 500m to the northeast (Fig. 2, 4), where occupation remains of the period were recorded 1.4m below the present ground surface, at a height of 2m OD (Palmer-Brown 1996, 5). Coins (Fig. 2, 2) and pottery (Fig. 2, 3) dating to the Roman period have also been recorded 500m northeast of the development site.

Saxon pottery and two sunken features were recorded during an archaeological excavation 1km east of the site.

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).

The area of investigation lies within the old hamlet of Skirbeck Quarter, outside the medieval core of the town that was encircled by the '*Barditch*' (Fig. 2) and the river. The 14th century church of St Botolph (Fig. 2) stands in the northern part of the medieval town core, 850m north of the site.

The boundary between Boston and Skirbeck Quarter was defined by the old Hammond Beck, which had its outfall into the Boston Haven at the Skirbeck Gote (Molyneaux & Wright 1974).

During the medieval period Boston was a major port and an international market/trading centre. Excavations at South Square have demonstrated the presence of timber merchant's houses and warehouses associated with timber quaysides that would have lined the river (Palmer-Brown 1998).

The site of the present investigation is immediately adjacent to both the Boston Haven and the Hammond Beck, an area that is mentioned in the records of the commissioners of sewers (Kirkus 1959 & Owen 1968). In 1555 reference is made to three staithes located to the south of the Skirbeck Gote, which are described as "*in ruyne and decay*". Mention is also made of three houses located along the riverside. The court of 1555 also decreed that the landholders of Skirbeck Quarter should repair the flood banks along the Haven. A later record describes the flood bank as 10 feet wide (c. 3m) at the top and 30 feet (c. 9m) at the base. No figure is given for the height but an estimate based on post-medieval engineering would suggest a height of between 14 and 25 feet (c. 4.3m to 7.6m) (Smith 1643, Ward 1630).

The Outfall of the Hammond Beck was 'rediscovered' in 1835 when a stone tunnel was exposed in the middle of the street, between the Haven and the terminus of the Hammond Beck (known as the Basin). As the works were extended to create a working outfall a "*row of ancient jetties*" was revealed, 16 feet (c. 4.9m) below the ground (Thompson 1856).

Excavations in the 1960s near the dock railway crossing, to the south of the site, revealed preserved wooden remains that may indicate that the staithes and quaysides extending south along the river in the medieval and early post-medieval periods (Boston Community Archaeology records).

Archaeological investigations undertaken 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).

The post-medieval period is represented by the site of St Anne's Cross, mentioned between 1564-1712 and removed in 1729, which was located 100m northeast of the site.

Hall's Plan of the Borough and Port of Boston made in 1741 shows the east end of the site as buildings fronting on to London Road (Fig. 3), although the area to the west is obscured by an illustration of the church (Molyneux & Wright 1974).

John Wood's Plan of Boston and Environs (1829) shows that the area contained a substantial number of buildings including three public houses (Molyneaux & Wright 1974). Thomson (1856) identifies two of these (The Ship and The Bull) and ascribes them considerable antiquity.

3. AIMS

The aim of the evaluation was to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.

The objectives of the investigation were to establish the type, chronology, density, spatial arrangement and extent of any archaeological remains present.

4. METHODS

4.1 Trial Trenching

Twelve trenches, measuring 15m long by 1.6m wide, were excavated. The positioning of the trenches had been agreed previously with the Boston Community Archaeologist, but was constrained by elements of the former uses of the site.

For the majority of trenches a mechanical excavator using a hydraulic breaker and a toothed bucket removed the upper layers of concrete and hardcore. The excavator removed further layers of overburden with a toothless ditching bucket, until archaeologically significant features or deposits were encountered. The depth of the trenches was limited to 1.2m, unless the trench could be widened and stepped down to greater depths. 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. In addition an auger was used to determine the nature and depth of the alluvial deposits encountered.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with

an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and plans at a scale of 1:20. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

The location of the excavated trenches was surveyed with an EDM in relation to fixed points on boundaries and on existing buildings. During the survey of the trench locations, the EDM was used to determine the profile of the site by measuring the Ordinance Datum height at points along two east-west traverses (Figure 4).

4.2 Post-excavation

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. Artefacts recovered from excavated deposits were examined and a period date assigned where possible. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Context numbers are identified in the text by brackets. Phasing was based on artefact dating and the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Description of the results

Five phases of deposits and other archaeological remains were revealed during the investigation:

- Phase 1: Undated alluvial deposits
- Phase 2: Medieval deposits
- Phase 3: Early post-medieval deposits
- Phase 4: Later post-medieval deposits
- Phase 5: Recent deposits

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

5.2 Phase 1: Undated alluvial deposits

Trench 1

The earliest deposit encountered in Trench 1, in the north of the site (Figure 4), was firm, yellowish brown clayey silt (103), more than 0.50m thick and extending beyond the limits of the trench (Figures 6 & 15).

Trench 3

In the northeast corner of the site (Figure 4), an auger survey of Trench 3 revealed a series of undated alluvial deposits. At the west end of the trench (Figure 8), the earliest deposit was 0.29m of grey silty clay (343) (Figure 17). This was overlain by 0.06m of black clayey silt (342), 0.29m of light grey silty clay (341), 0.06m of mid grey clayey silt (340), 0.29m of light grey silty clay (339) and 0.11m of greyish brown clayey sandy silt (338).

Approximately 5m to the east (Figure 8), the sequence of undated alluvial sediments was slightly different (Figure 17). The earliest deposit revealed was 0.17m of dark blackish grey clayey silt (347), overlain by; 0.07m of mid blackish grey clayey silt (346), 0.17m of light greyish brown clayey silt (345), and 0.14m of mid grey gritty sandy clay (344).

Trench 6

Located at the south end of the site (Figure 4), Trench 6 revealed a series of undated alluvial deposits (Figures 11, 23 & 24). The earliest deposit was more than 0.10m of mottled brownish grey to reddish brown silty clay (612 & 620). Overlying this was; 0.02m of bluish grey silty clay (611 &

619), 0.12m of reddish brown silty clay (610 & 618) and 0.40m of brown silty clay (609).

Trench 7

Excavation and an auger survey of Trench 7, located approximately in the centre of the site (Figure 4), revealed a complex sequence of alluvial deposits that changed considerably over short distances.

At the south end of the trench (Figure 12), the earliest deposit encountered was more than 0.12m of greyish brown clay (768) (Figure 26). This was overlain by 0.10m of bluish grey clay (767), 0.15m of mixed grey and olive brown silty clay (766), 0.03m of grey clayey silt (765), 0.15m of mottled grey and olive silty clay (764), 0.10m of grey sandy clayey silt (763) and 0.15m of brown clayey silt (762).

Approximately 2m to the north, the earliest deposit revealed was more than 0.05m of bluish grey (772) (Figure 26). Overlying (772) was 0.15m of mottled grey silty clay (771), 0.20m of grey silty clay (770) and 0.25m of brown clayey silt (769).

On the east side of the trench (Figures 12 & 26) a grey clayey silt layer (760) was identified, approximately 0.35m thick and overlain by 0.10m of brownish grey clayey silt (753), with brown clayey silt (761) to the south.

In the northern part of the trench two auger samples were taken at the base of a sondage (Figures 12 & 25). The earliest deposit revealed was at least 0.10m of brown silty clay (738). This was overlain by 0.65m of laminated brown clayey silt (735 & 737), which was in turn overlain by up to 0.50m of grey clayey silt (734 & 736). Sealing (734 & 736) was 0.05m of bluish grey silty clay (733), below 0.42m of mottled greyish brown and dark grey sandy silt (727 & 732).

Trench 8

The earliest deposit revealed in Trench 8, in the centre of the site (Figure 4), was at least 0.40m of brown to grey sandy silt and gravel (810) (Figures 12 & 27).

Trench 9

In Trench 9 (Figure 4), the earliest deposit encountered was more than 0.65m of mottled orange-brown and blue-grey silty clay (914) (Figures 13, 28 & 29).

Trench 10

An auger survey in Trench 10 (Figure 4) revealed a sequence of 6 undated alluvial deposits (Figure 28). The earliest was more than 0.25m of mid brown clay (1009), overlain by; 0.13m of mottled brown and blue-grey clay (1008), 0.05m of mid brown clay (1007), 0.15m of mid brown silt (1006), 0.10m of mottled brown and blue-grey clay (1005) and 0.18m of mid brown clay (1006).

Trench 11

At the south end of Trench 11, located at the west side of the site (Figure 4), an auger survey revealed a series of undated alluvial deposits (Figure 30). The earliest deposit revealed was more than 0.20m of light grey clay (1133), overlain by; 0.13m of greyish brown clay (1132), up to 0.30m of mottled brown clayey silt (1127 & 1131), up to 0.46m of mid grey clayey silt (1126 & 1130), and up to 0.15m of dark grey clayey silt (1125 & 1129). Grey layer (1125 & 1129) was overlain by two deposits; 0.29m of mid to dark grey clayey silt (1124) and 0.015m of light brown sandy silt (1128).

At the north end of the site two auger samples revealed contrasting results (Figure 31). On the west side of the trench, the earliest deposit was 0.50m of reddish

brown clayey silt (1136), overlain by 0.23m of mottled brown silty clay (1135) above which was 0.07m of mid grey clay (1134). On the east side of the trench was more than 1.20m of reddish brown sandy clayey silt (1138), overlain by 0.34m of bluish grey clay (1137). Overlying grey clay (1134) and (1137) was up to 0.20m of mottled brown and grey silty clay (1121), below 0.07m of mottled grey and brown silty clay (1120).

Trench 12

The earliest deposit revealed in Trench 12, in the southwest corner of the site (Figure 4), was more than 0.30m of mottled brown and grey clay (1207) (Figure 31). This was overlain by 0.39m of mid brown clay (1206), 0.35m of mottled grey and brown clay (1205) and 0.26m of orange-brown silt (1204).

5.3 Phase 2: Medieval deposits

Trench 2

At the northwest corner of the site was Trench 2 (Figure 4). The earliest deposit revealed by the investigation was a mid brown silty clayey soil layer (234, 238 & 246) with grey and brown sandy lenses (235, 236, 237 & 247) (Figures 7 & 16). Pottery dating to the 13th to 15th century was recovered from this layer, which formed the base of the trench.

Trench 4

Located in the middle of the site, close to London Road was Trench 4 (Figure 4). At the east end of the trench (Figure 9) a sondage was excavated to examine the early deposits of that part of the site. The earliest deposit revealed was more than 0.80m of mid grey silt (441) (Figure 18), from which sherds of 11th to 12th century pottery were recovered.

Trench 5

Trench 5 was located at the south end of the site and immediately adjacent to London Road (Figure 4). The earliest deposit was more than 0.14m of reddish brown clayey silt (543), revealed at the west end of the trench (Figures 10, 21 & 22). A single sherd of 13th to 15th century pottery was recovered from this layer, and analysis of a soil sample taken showed slight evidence of a waterside environment, modified by archaeological activity. Fragments of hammer scale were also revealed by the environmental analysis. Overlying (543) was up to 0.22m of yellowish silty clay (542). Although no dating evidence was recovered from this deposit, its stratigraphic position indicated a late medieval or post medieval date.

Trench 6

Two irregular, possibly connecting, channel cuts (602) and (604) were identified in Trench 6 (Figures 11, 23 & 24). Both were filled with olive-brown silty clay (601) and (603) which merged into a general layer across the whole trench (607 & 617). Finds of pottery dating to between the 13th and 15th centuries was recovered from both fills and the layer.

Trench 7

Sealing alluvial deposit (727 & 732) (Figure 25) was 0.30m of brown sandy clayey silt (726 & 731). Sherds of 13th to 15th century pottery were recovered from this deposit. Overlying this was 0.19m of brown clayey silt (730).

Cutting through layer (730) (Figure 25) was an irregular possible pit (746 & 747), 0.60m wide and 0.19m deep with steep sides and a flattish base. Filling (746 & 747) was grey clayey silt (725 & 729), which was overlain by a 0.32m thick layer of grey clayey silt (721 & 728). Sherds of

pottery dated to between the 11th and 15th century were collected from this layer.

Cutting layer (721 & 728) were two features (Figure 25). In the centre of the trench was an irregular, possible pit cut (744 & 745) which was more than 1.8m long and 0.23m deep. To the east was a pit or ditch terminus (720), 0.37m wide and 0.20m deep with vertical sides and a rounded base, which was filled with grey clayey silt (719). Truncating the north side of (720) was an irregular, possibly sub-rectangular pit (743) 1.20m long and 0.23m deep with irregular sloping sides and a sloping base. Filling (743) was brown clayey silt (718). Filling cut (744 & 745), overlying pit (743) and extending over southern half of the trench was up to 0.33m of greyish brown clayey silt (717). Sherds of 13th to 15th century pottery were recovered from this layer.

Towards the southern end of the trench (Figure 26) was a series of features for which no dating evidence was recovered. However, the stratigraphic position of the features indicates a medieval or later date. One of the earliest features of this group was post-hole (759), 0.15m wide and more than 0.25m deep with vertical sides and a grey clayey silt fill (758).

Approximately 1m to the south of (759) (Figure 26) was a sub-circular pit (755), 0.50m wide and 0.35m deep with vertical sides and a rounded base. The fill was grey clayey silt (754).

Cutting the top of (759) and (755) (Figure 26) was a possible pit (756), approximately 1.55m wide and 0.30m deep, with steep sides and a flattish base. Within the cut were two fills, grey clayey silt (752), overlain by slightly greenish grey clayey silt (751).

Approximately 1m to the north of pit (756) (Figure 26) was an irregular, sub-circular

pit (750) 0.80m wide and 0.28m deep with vertical sides, a rounded base and an olive-grey sandy clayey silt fill (749).

Trench 8

Cutting through alluvial deposit (810) was a northwest-southeast oriented ditch or channel (806) (Figures 12 & 27), approximately 3.3m wide and more than 0.60m deep with concave sloping sides. Three fills were identified within (806), the earliest of which was more than 0.30m of dark grey sandy silt (814), overlain by 0.25m of light brown/grey sandy clay (809). The latest fill was up to 0.42m of dark grey sandy silt and clay (807) from which sherds of 13th to 16th century pottery were recovered. This dates this feature to between the late medieval to the early post-medieval.

Truncating the southwestern edge of (806) (Figures 12 & 27) was a northwest-southeast oriented ditch or channel (808), 2.30m wide and 0.50m deep with sloping sides and a flattish base. It was filled with grey silty sand (805). Sherds of pottery date to the 13th to 15th century were recovered from this fill, along with a single sherd of 17th century pottery that is believed to be intrusive. This would indicate a late medieval date for both this and the earlier ditch/channel (806), although an early post-medieval date cannot be ruled out.

Trench 10

Overlying alluvial layer (1004) (Figure 14 & 28) was 0.40m of greenish brown clayey silt (1003) from which sherds of 13th to 15th century pottery were recovered.

5.4 Phase 3: Early post-medieval deposits

Trench 2

In the centre of the trench (Figure 7), cutting soil layer (238) was a sub-circular pit (241), approximately 0.67m in diameter, with a brownish grey clayey silt fill (240). Two sherds of 16th to 17th century pottery were recovered from this feature.

Trench 4

Lying over medieval silt deposit (441) (Figure 18) was 0.40m of brown sand (464), with 0.07m of light grey sandy silt (440) lying over it. Above this was 0.33m of brown sand (439). Cutting through sand layer (439) was a construction trench (466), the corner of which was exposed and shown to be 0.36m deep. Filling the construction cut was the corner of a brick structure (438), 4 courses high, with faces to the south and east.

A sondage was excavated at the west end of the trench (Figure 9) so that the sequence of deposits at this point could be examined. The earliest deposit in this part of the trench (Figure 19) was up to 0.50m of greyish brown silty clay (452), which was cut by two features. At the west end was a north-south oriented construction trench (456), 0.50m wide and 0.08m deep that contained the lower part of a brick wall (421), four courses high. Approximately 1m east of (421) was a posthole (457), 0.20m wide and 0.16m deep, with a grey to black silty gravel fill (423).

Cutting the top of posthole (457) and construction trench (456) (Figure 19) was a north-south oriented demolition cut (422), more than 2.5m wide and 0.25m deep with concave sides and a flat base. Filling (422) was brown to grey rubble, sand and clay

(442). The finds collected from the sondage that exposed these features (435) included pottery dating between the 13th and 18th centuries and clay pipe from the 17th and 18th centuries. This represents the most concentrated group of medieval and early post-medieval finds from the site.

Trench 5

Truncating deposit (542) at the east end of the trench (Figures 10 & 20) was a possible linear cut (548); at least 0.70m wide with sloping sides and filled with light brown silty clay (547). Although no finds were recovered from this feature, the stratigraphy indicated a post-medieval date.

Trench 7

At the south end of Trench 7 (Figure 26), medieval pit fill (751) was overlain by up to 0.18m of grey clayey silt (748).

Towards the north end of the trench (Figures 12 & 25), medieval layer (717) was overlain by a 0.27m thick, dumped deposit (740) of brown silty sand. A second dumped deposit (739) comprised 0.09m of grey sandy clayey silt. Although none of these deposits produced any finds, the stratigraphy indicated that they were post-medieval.

Cutting dumped deposit (739) (Figure 25) was a possible sub-rectangular pit (711), 1.05m wide and 0.32m deep with vertical sides and a flattish base. This pit contained four fills, 0.16m of dark grey cinders (710), mottled light brown and grey sandy silt (709), 0.05m of brown clayey silt (708), and 0.20m of grey and olive-grey clayey silt (707).

Trench 8

Overlying the fill of ditch/channel (808) (Figure 27) was a 0.30m thick layer of mid

brown sandy silt (812). Although no finds were recovered from this deposit, its stratigraphic position indicates a post-medieval date.

Trench 9

Cutting through alluvial deposit (914) at the west end of Trench 9 (Figures 13 & 29), was the northeast end of a north northeast-south southwest oriented sub-rectangular construction cut (922), 2.05m wide. Lying within the construction cut was a structure with a brick floor (925) and mortar-bonded brick walls (924). On the southeast side of (924), cut (922) was filled with grey-brown clayey silt (923).

Filling the lower part of structure (924) was 0.12m of grey-brown silty clay (927) (Figure 29). Environmental analysis of (927) revealed fragments of mortar/plaster, brick, coal and cinder, slag, clay pipe, bone and marine shell and an appreciable amount of flake and spheroidal hammerscale (Appendix 4).

On the northwest side of the brick structure (924) (Figures 13 & 29) was a sub-circular cut (920), 0.90m in diameter and 0.75m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. At the base of the pit was 0.10m of lime mortar (926), in which were embedded several half bricks. Overlying mortar (926) was a mid brown clayey silt fill (921). Fragments of post-medieval handmade brick were recovered from this deposit.

Truncating the top of structure (924) (Figure 29) was a possibly sub-rectangular demolition cut (915) with irregular sloping sides. It was filled with brown clayey silt (913) that also filled the void within (924). Finds of 17th century pottery and clay pipe were recovered from this deposit in addition to large quantities of brick, tile and mortar.

Trench 11

At the south end of the trench (Figure 14), overlying alluvial deposits (1124) and (1128) (Figure 30) was 0.40m of mottled grey clayey silt (1114). Finds of post-medieval brick and 17th century clay pipe were recovered from this deposit.

Overlying alluvial deposit (1120) was 0.08m of mixed grey and brown silty clay (1119) (Figures 30 & 31).

Cutting through (1114) and (1120) was a north-south oriented 0.43m deep ditch or channel (1113 & 1123) (Figures 14, 30 & 31) with sloping sides and a rounded base. Filling the ditch or channel was a brown clayey silt (1112, 1117 & 1118) from which fragments of 17th century clay pipe were recovered.

Overlying ditch fill (1112), at the south end of the trench, was a sequence of possible alluvial layers (Figures 14 & 30). The earliest was mottled brown and yellow clayey silt (1111), 0.11m thick, which was overlain by three layers of greyish brown/brownish grey clayey silt (1108, 1109 & 1110), a total of 0.20m thick.

Cutting clayey silt layer (1108) was a north-south oriented channel (1122) (Figures 14 & 30), 1.40m wide and 0.40m deep, with sloping sides and a flattish base. Four fills were identified within this feature; 0.10m of mottled olive-grey and greyish brown clayey silt (1107 & 1115), 0.18m of dark grey clayey silt (1106) that extended as a lens 1.28m, 0.18m of dark greyish olive clayey silt (1105) and 0.07m of dark grey clayey silt (1104).

Overlying fill (1117) and silty clay layer (1119), was 0.36m of olive-brown clayey silt (1116) (Figure 31).

5.5 Phase 4: Later post-medieval deposits

Trench 2

Adjacent to pit (241) (Figure 7) was another sub-circular pit (243), approximately 0.68m in diameter. The fill comprised dark grey sandy silt (242) from which a sherd of 18th century pottery was recovered.

Sealing the fills of pits (241) and (243) was a 0.50m thick layer of yellowish brown silty clay (211) that may have had an alluvial origin (Figure 17).

Cutting clay layer (211) were two features. In the northwest end of the trench (Figures 7 & 16) was a sub-rectangular pit (244) 0.90m long by 0.60m wide and 0.60m deep, with the flat base lined with tiles and filled with greyish brown clayey silt (245). Overlying this was a layer of brownish grey sandy silt (227), 0.24m thick.

In the centre of the trench (Figures 7 & 16) was a north-south oriented ditch (222), 2.70m wide and 1.50m deep, with sloping sides and three fills. The earliest fill encountered was brownish black clayey silt (239), which was overlain by approximately 0.35m of brown silty clay (232). The uppermost fill was brown sandy silt (223). Pottery dated to the 18th and 19th centuries was recovered from these deposits.

The fills of ditch (222) were cut by a pit (213), possible demolition cut (221) and drain (230). Two of these features were recorded in section only (Figure 16). Pit (213) was 0.25m deep and 1.30m wide, with steep sides and a flat base. It was filled with reddish brown silty clay (212). To the northwest was a possible demolition cut (221) 2.9m long and 0.46m deep, with irregular sides and a flat base, and filled with dark brown clayey sandy

silt (220). Also cutting ditch fill (223) (Figures 7 & 16) was a square, brick-lined pit (230) 0.60m wide and filled with dark grey sandy silt (229).

Truncating the top of pit (213) (Figure 16) and the southeast edge of (221) was a flat-based construction cut (210), 3.54m long and 0.20m deep. At the southeast end was the possible remains of a timber upright (208) and filling the cut was 0.20m of yellowish brown silt and rubble (209). Cutting through fill (209) and into the deposits below was a construction trench (250) containing a northwest-southeast oriented brick and mortar wall (228). Sealing the top of wall (228) and overlying fill (209) was 0.20m of rubble and chalk (207) under a 0.05m thick layer of dark grey slag and charcoal (206). A band of yellowish brown silty sand (205) sealed the slag and charcoal layer (206).

Truncating the northwest edge of demolition cut (221) and cutting soil layer (227) (Figure 16) was a 1.50m wide and 0.40m deep pit (226), with sloping sides and a flat base, containing two fills. The lower was 0.20m of olive-brown sandy silt (225), the upper was 0.05m of purplish grey sand and cinders (224).

Cutting silty sand layer (205) were two features (Figure 16). In the centre of the trench it was cut by an irregular-sided construction cut (219), 0.80m wide and 0.70m deep with a greyish brown sandy silt fill (218). To the southeast it was cut by 0.60m wide and 0.35m deep construction trench (248), which contained a north-south oriented brick and mortar wall (203) and mid brown sandy silt fill (249).

Trench 3

At the west end of Trench 3 (Figures 8 & 17), undated alluvium (338) was overlain by 0.02m of dark bluish grey clayey silt

(333). Fragments of brick and tile and sherds of 18th and 19th century pottery were recovered from this deposit. Overlying alluvium (333) was up to 0.28m of stony grey to black silt (312), which was in turn overlain by up to 0.14m of dark grey sandy silty gravel (308).

To the east (Figures 8 & 17), undated alluvium (344) was overlain by approximately 0.10m of grey to brown silt (318 & 319).

Truncating gravel (308) and soil layer (318 & 319) (Figure 17) was a construction cut (309 & 311), which was at least 3.8m wide and approximately 0.60m deep, with sloping sides and a flattish base. Constructed within cut (309 & 311) were two brick walls (Figures 8 & 17), (331) which was oriented east-west with a turn to the northwest, and (332) which was aligned north-south. Filling the cut, and packing the walls was brown sandy silt (310) and bluish grey clayey silt (317).

Overlying fill (310) and the top of wall (332) was up to 0.28m of yellowish brown to grey brick and mortar rubble (307) (Figure 17). Immediately to the east of wall (332) was a 0.08m thick layer of black silty sand (316) with fragments of decayed wood (Figures 8 & 17). Overlying the west edge of (307) was up to 0.24m of brown to grey sandy silt (322), with plaster and brick fragments.

Further east of wall (332) was north-south oriented wall (330) (Figures 8 & 17), more than 1.05m long and 0.23m wide. To the south of (330) lay an east-west wall (329), 2m long and also 0.23m wide. East of (330) was a north-south oriented wall (328) composed of 3 courses of stone and 6 courses of brick. This wall also incorporated an upright structural timber (349). Filling the area between walls (328), (239) and (330) was 0.16m of brown sandy silt (320).

Abutting the east side of wall (328) (Figures 8 & 17) was a sub-rectangular brick structure (327), with the remains of an east-west oriented barrel vault visible in the north section. Filling this structure was a mixed silty rubble deposit (337). Southeast of structure (327) was an east-west brick wall (326), which supported cement floor (325). Covering floor (325) was a 0.30m thick deposit of mid brown silt and rubble (350).

To the south of the brick walls and structures were a series of dumped deposits (Figure 8). At the west end of the trench was greyish brown sandy silt and rubble (334), in the centre was blackish grey gritty sandy silt and rubble (335) and to the east was mid brown clayey silt and rubble (336). Sherds of pottery dated to the 18th and 19th centuries were recovered from deposits (335) and (336).

Trench 4

Truncating the top of brick structure (438), at the east end of Trench 4 (Figures 9 & 18), was a T-shaped pipe trench (434), 0.18m deep and extending to the north, south and west. Within (434) were a number of ceramic sewer pipes (433) that were dated to the 19th century.

Extending across Trench 4 was a group of wall, floors and other structural elements that made up one or more buildings (Figure 9).

In the northeast corner of the trench was a dry-bonded brick floor (417) bounded to the south by an east-west oriented brick wall (404) that was 0.38m wide and survived to a height of 0.50m. Wall (404) was mortar bonded with whitewash on both the north and south faces, and contained a 1.16m wide doorway.

Butting the west end of (404) was the south end of a 0.52m wide north-south

wall (460), with an L-shaped 0.22m wide wall (461) to the west. To the south of these walls was a brick floor (403) that extended south beyond the limits of the trench.

Approximately 1.2m south of wall (460) was the north end of a north-south oriented wall (425), which was 0.90m wide at the base and narrowed to 0.40m.

To the west of (425), 0.60m away was an east-west wall (405), 0.45m wide by 8.5m long and 0.46m high. Extending north from (405) was wall (462), 0.35m wide and whitewashed on the east face. Also to the east of (462) was a triangular step that extended south to wall (405). West of (462) was brick floor (412). To the south of (405) was a raised brick floor area (420), 2.15m long and 0.65m wide. At the east end of (420) was a brick step (453), 0.80m long and 0.90m wide, and at the west end was brick floor (415). Butting up to wall (405) and forming the western limit of floor (415) was 0.50m wide north-south aligned wall (463). At the south end of (463) was the base of a linear stairwell (448) (Figure 19), set into construction trench (451), 0.76m wide and 0.46m deep with vertical sides and a flattish base. Filling cut (451) was grey to black clayey silt and rubble (450).

Sealing fill (450) and extending west beyond the limits of excavation (Figure 19) was 0.40m of grey-brown clayey silt (455). Cutting through (455) was posthole (458), 0.10m wide and 0.64m deep with black silty gravel fill (424).

Trench 5

Sealing fill (547) was up to 0.15m of dark reddish brown silt (541) (Figures 21 & 22), from which a sherd of 19th century pottery was recovered. At the west end of the trench layer (541) contained a lens of brown silt and chalk (552). Overlying lens

(552) and layer (541) was up to 0.20m of reddish brown sandy silt (540), from which sherds of 19th century pottery were recovered. At the east end of the trench was a lens of rubble (539 & 546) up to 0.30m thick and tapering to the west. Sealing (539 & 546) and extending across the majority of the trench, was a 0.60m thick layer of mid reddish brown clayey silt (524 & 538).

Within (524 & 538), at the west end of the trench (Figures 21 & 22), was a lens of reddish brown silty sand and rubble (537) up to 0.30m thick. Sherds of 18th and 19th century pottery were recovered from this deposit. Cutting lens (537) was a north-south oriented construction trench (536), 1.70m wide and 0.30m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Constructed in the trench was a mortar-bonded brick wall (502) (Figures 10, 21 & 22) that was supported by reddish brown silty sand fill (535).

To the west of wall (502) was a 0.06m thick mortar floor (534) (Figures 21 & 22). Cutting the east side of construction trench (536) was a 0.15m wide and 0.40m deep tapered stake hole with reddish brown silty clay fill (557).

Overlying stake hole (557) and floor (534) was a cobbled surface (508, 516, 521 & 533), 0.20m thick and extending for approximately 9m (Figures 10, 21 & 22).

On the north side of the trench (Figures 10 & 22) layer (524 & 538) was cut by east-west aligned brick wall (513). Approximately 2.5m east of (513) was the south end of a brick structure comprising two north-south walls (531) and (532), with an east-west wall (519). Filling the gap between walls (513) and (532) were three deposits, 0.30m of reddish brown clayey silt (545), 0.08m of light yellowish brown sandy mortar (544), and 0.58m of reddish brown clayey silt (520).

Overlying cobbled surface (508), immediately to the west of wall (513) (Figure 22) was a 0.04m thick layer of stone paving (556).

Approximately 0.20m east of wall (532) (Figure 10) was a 0.70m wide, square brick structure (523), filled with pinkish brown lime mortar (530).

Trench 6

Cutting through medieval layer (607 & 617) (Figure 24) was a north-south oriented construction trench (623) 0.25m wide and 0.20m deep and containing a brick wall (608) and a dark olive-brown silty clay fill (625). To the west of wall (608), and possibly associated with it, was a yellowish brown mortar deposit (615). North of (615) was a spread of brick rubble (616), which was cut by an east-west aligned 0.50m wide and 0.25m deep ditch (606) (Figure 11 & 24). Filling ditch (606) was olive-grey silty clay (605) that contained 19th century pottery.

Overlying deposit (607) in the northwest of the trench (Figure 23) was 0.15m of olive-brown silty clay (622). Sealing layer (622) and construction fill (625) was up to 0.26m of dark grey clayey silt (621 & 624) (Figures 23 & 24).

Trench 7

At the north end of Trench 7 (Figures 12 & 25) was a series of later post-medieval dumped deposits. Lying directly over layer (717) was 0.14m of grey sandy silt (724), above which was 0.15m of brownish grey sandy silt (723), sealed by 0.30m of light brown silty sand (722). Finds of 18th century pottery were recovered from deposits (724) and (722).

Cutting dumped deposit (722) (Figure 25) was an east-west oriented ditch or demolition trench (706), 0.70m wide and

0.50m deep, with vertical sides and a rounded base. The fill was brown mixed sandy silty clay and rubble (705).

Cutting the upper fill of pit (711) (Figures 12 & 25) was an east-west culvert (716), 1.08m wide and 0.30m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base. The cut was filled by, 0.05m of mixed olive and white mortar and sandy silt (715), 0.10m of brown clayey silt (714), up to 0.24m olive-grey clayey silt (713). Within fill (713) was an east-west oriented brick-lined channel or pipe (742) that was filled by mixed greyish brown and greyish olive sandy silt (741). Sealing the culvert was 0.20m of brick and mortar rubble (712).

Trench 8

Cutting through layer (812) (Figure 27) and truncating the top of fill (805) was a north-south aligned field drain (813).

Overlying layer (812) (Figure 27) was up to 0.35m of brick and mortar rubble (802). Overlying (802) and drain (813) was up to 0.40m of brown sandy clay (804). Sealing (804) was up to 0.25m of grey to black silty sand (803), below 0.15m of brick rubble (811).

Trench 9

In the centre of Trench 9 (Figures 13 & 29) was a 0.20m thick spread of brick rubble (911) with a clayey silt matrix. Brick fragments recovered from this deposit were dated to the post-medieval period.

Overlying the edges of brick spread (911) and extending across most of the trench (Figures 13 & 29) was a 0.20m thick layer of orange-brown silt (912).

Cutting through layer (912) was an L-shape construction trench (907) (Figure 13), more than 0.30m wide and longer than 15m, oriented east-west with a turn to the

south at the west end. Within cut (907) were a mortar-bonded brick wall (908) and a blackish brown sandy clayey silt fill (909). Finds of 18th century pottery and glass were recovered from fill (909).

In the centre of the trench and cutting the top of (909) (Figures 13 & 29) was a sub-circular post-hole (918), 0.25m in diameter and 0.06m deep with sloping sides, a flat base and a dark brown clayey silt fill (919).

To the south of post-hole (918) (Figure 13), was a sub-rectangular construction cut (929), 0.58m long and 0.48m wide and filled with a single course of bricks (928). A similar cut (930), 0.50m square and containing a brick base (910), was revealed to the north of post-hole (918).

To the south of (930) and (910) (Figures 13 & 28) was the corner of an irregular, possibly sub-rectangular cut (900), more than 1.80m wide and 0.10m deep, and filled with brick rubble (901). Finds of 19th century brick and glass were recovered from this deposit.

Overlying (901) and extending across the eastern half of the trench was up to 0.20m of reddish brown silty clay make up (905) (Figure 28). Above make up (905) was up to 0.30m of greyish brown make up (904), which extended across the entire trench (Figures 28 & 29).

Trench 10

Medieval subsoil (1003) was overlain by 0.35m of grey-brown silty clay and rubble (1002) (Figure 28).

Trench 11

Sealing fill (1104) clayey silt layer (1116) (Figure 30) was 0.26m of brownish grey clayey silt (1103), overlain by up to 0.25m of brick rubble (1102).

Trench 12

Overlying alluvial layer (1204) was 0.20m of dark grey-brown silt (1203), sealed by 0.16m of rubble (1202) (Figure 31).

5.6 Phase 5: Recent deposits

Trench 1

Covering alluvium (103), across the whole of Trench 1 (Figures 6 & 15), was 0.10m of brown silty soil (102), sealed by hardcore (101) which had become overgrown with grass (100).

Trench 2

Lying over sand and cinder layer (224) (Figure 16) was a 0.11m thick dumped deposit (217) of mottled yellowish brown and dark grey sand. Sherds of 18th and 19th to 20th century pottery were recovered from this deposit. Overlying (217) and fill (218) was a 0.04m thick layer of dark grey sand and cinders (216). This was sealed below a further dumped deposit (215), comprising up to 0.25m of olive-grey silty sand. Cutting (215) was a construction trench (231), 0.45m wide and 0.25m deep, containing bricks and building debris with a grey sandy silt matrix (214).

Sealing construction fills (214) and (249) (Figure 16) was up to 0.12m of demolition rubble (204) which was truncated at the southeast end by a 0.30m deep demolition cut (202), which had a rubble fill (201).

Sealing the entire trench area was a 0.20m thick orangey brown clay layer (200), covered by limestone hardcore (251) and concrete (252).

Trench 3

In the east end of Trench 3 (Figure 8) was a floor surface (323) composed of late 19th

to 20th century machine-made brick, overlain by a cement floor (324).

Towards the western end of the trench (Figure 17), silty sand layer (315) was sealed by 0.10m of sandy clay and rubble (314), from which sherds of 20th century pottery were recovered. Over this was a 0.08m thick, dumped deposit (348) of brownish grey silty sand and rubble.

Overlying sandy fill (320) (Figure 17) was 0.38m of brown to black sandy silt (313), which contained sherds of 19th to 20th century pottery. Sealing (313) was 0.10m of brown to grey silty sand (321) with frequent brick and plaster fragments.

Deposits (321), (322) & (348) were sealed by 0.36m of dark grey to black silty gravel (306) (Figure 17). This was overlain by a 0.51m thick sequence of dark silty clays (303, 304 & 305).

Covering the trench area was up to 0.29m of mid brown brick rubble (302) and 0.24m of concrete (301).

Trench 4

Overlying floor (415) (Figure 19) was up to 0.70m of dark grey to black rubble, ash and clinker (407 & 447). Finds of pottery, glass, wood, leather and metalwork dating to the late 19th and early 20th century were recovered from this deposit. Truncating wall (448) and cutting deposits (407 & 447) and (455) was a demolition cut (465), approximately 0.95m wide and up to 0.50m deep, with irregular sloping sides. Filling (465) and extending west over (455) was greyish buff building rubble (449).

Covering the building remains at the east end of the trench (Figures 18, 19 & 20) was up to 1m of mid brown mortar and building rubble (402). The southwest edge of (402) was truncated by a demolition cut

(454) (Figure 19), 1.50m wide and 0.55m deep, with irregular sloping sides and a flat base, and containing two fills; up to 0.24m of grey to black burnt rubble (444), and buff to red brick and mortar rubble (445). Within (402) (Figure 20) a 0.10m thick ash lens (426) and a lens of black silt and rubble (431), up to 0.45m thick, were observed.

Overlying floor (412) (Figures 9, 18 & 20) was a 1m wide spread of black ash and rubble (411), up to 0.05m thick. Sealing (411) and filling the area bounded by walls (462) and (405) was up to 0.50m of brown building rubble (413), overlain by up to 40m of grey to black rubble and mortar (427) and up to 0.50m of mid brown sandy clayey silt and rubble (459). In the northwest corner of the trench (459) was overlain by up to 0.20m of fawn to white mortar (408).

Filling the area between walls (461) and (462) (Figures 9 & 20) was more than 0.60m of brown to grey rubble and mortar (428), and 0.08m of light buff mortar (429). East of wall (461), extending to wall (460) was at least 0.45m of brown clayey sand (430) and 0.14m of black silt and gravel (431).

Sealing demolition and backfill deposits (402), (445), (449), (408) and (429) (Figures 18, 19 & 20) was up to 0.73m of grey to black silty sand and building debris (401, 410 & 409). Overlying (401) and (432) was up to 0.54m brown to grey sandy clay, gravel and building rubble (443).

Trench 5

At the west end of trench 5 (Figures 10, 21 & 22), a 0.10m thick layer of concrete (501) sealed cobble surface (533). Approximately 1m to the east, slag, cinder and tarmac layer (507) sealed cobble surface (508).

Cutting cobble surface (508) to the east of wall (502) (Figures 10, 21 & 22) was pipe trench (553), 0.90m wide and 0.38m deep with steep sides and a flat base, containing dark yellowish brown silt sand (503) and a recent sewer pipe.

Adjacent to paving (516) and overlying tarmac layer (507) was a mortar spread (512) 0.30m long and 0.26m wide (Figure 10).

Also overlying tarmac (507) was the base of a north-south oriented brick wall (509 & 510) (Figures 10, 21 & 22) and a 0.10m thick brown silty clay and rubble deposit (555) that had been cut by a north-south gully (554), 0.50m wide and 0.16m deep with sloping sides and a rounded base. The fill (511) was mid yellowish brown silty sand.

Approximately 1.2m west of wall (509) (Figures 10, 21 & 22) was north-south aligned brick wall (505) that cut cobbled surface (508).

At the east end of the trench (Figures 10, 21 & 22) was the base of a cellar comprising of a concrete floor (549), brick walls (525), (527), (529) and (550) and bricked up doorway (528). Filling the cellar was approximately 1.30m of brick and concrete rubble (526).

Covering the entire trench (Figure 10, 21 & 22) was approximately 0.20m of dark greyish brown silty sand, gravel and rubble (500, 506, 514, 515, 517, 518 & 522) that formed the modern ground surface.

Trench 6

Overlying former topsoil (621 & 624) and ditch fill (605) was up to 0.15m of limestone hardcore and brick rubble (614), sealed below 0.12m of concrete (613) (Figures 23 & 24).

Trench 7

Cutting dumped deposit (722) was a northeast-southwest oriented drainpipe trench (704) with a dark grey clayey sandy fill (703) (Figure 25).

Covering the entire trench was 0.20m of hardcore and rubble (702) supporting 0.20m of concrete (701) (Figures 25 & 26).

Trench 8

Sealing rubble layer (811), and covering the entire extent of the trench was a 0.10m thick layer of concrete (801) (Figure 27).

Trench 9

Across the whole of Trench 9 (Figures 28 & 29), make up layer (904) was overlain by up to 0.39m of mixed building debris (903). Cutting (903) at the west end of the trench was north-south oriented construction trench (916) containing brick and cement wall (917).

The entire trench was covered by 0.20m of concrete (902).

Trench 10

Sealing make up layer (1002) was 0.13m of concrete (1001) (Figure 28).

Trench 11

Overlying rubble layer (1102) was 0.15m of concrete (1101) (Figure 30).

Trench 12

Covering rubble (1202) was 0.16m of concrete (1201) (Figure 31).

6. DISCUSSION

The undated alluvial deposits of Phase 1 are probably the product of the marshy

environment that surrounded the ancient course of the Witham, prior to the establishment of the rivers current course and the creation of the Haven Bank (Wheeler 1868). It is probable, therefore that these deposits date to the early medieval period, although an earlier post Roman date cannot be ruled out. The majority of the site was composed of interleaved layers of fine alluvial clays and silts, subject to gleying, mottling and oxidation. The darker, more organic deposits help to illustrate the marshland origin. The main exceptions to this pattern were the coarse sandy silt and gravel (810) exposed in Trench 8 that possibly indicates a higher energy water environment, such as a river, and the coarse oxidised silt (103) exposed in Trench 1. This silt deposit may be part of a levee associated with the old Hammond Beck, which is located close to this part of the site.

Small quantities of medieval (Phase 2) activity were revealed across most of the site, although the largest concentrations were in Trenches 6, 7 and 8 in the centre of the area. The earliest medieval deposit encountered was in Trench 4, where a silt layer (441) was dated by finds of pottery to the 11th and 12th century. Medieval deposits in Trenches 2, 5 and 10 were general silt layers dated to between 13th and 15th century.

Environmental analysis indicated that silt layer (543) in Trench 5, which was dated to the same centuries, was a transformed alluvial deposit that had been an active soil. It is possible that these later medieval deposits represent that change from marshland to common and pasture, and ultimately to land that was suitable for domestic habitation. The analysis of the silt from Trench 5 also recovered hammerscale, suggesting that smithing was taking place in close proximity to the site.

The medieval features (602) and (604) in Trench 6 were probably defunct watercourses that were filled in by over wash from flooding events, or possibly by ploughing or other agricultural activity. In Trench 8 were two inter-cutting ditches or channels (806) and (808) that probably date to the later medieval period. As ditches they may have been property boundaries, as channels or sewers they were probably to drain water to the west, away from the Haven bank.

Trench 7 revealed three pits (746 & 747), (721 & 728) and (743) and a possible ditch terminus (720) that were interleaved between layers of silt dated to the 13th to 15th centuries. This is more suggestive of human occupation than the ditches and channels recorded elsewhere, although the layers of silts suggest that the area was still subject to periodic inundations. Another explanation for these pits is that they are associated with the building and repairing of the Haven bank. The commissioners of sewers stated that the landholders of Skirbeck Quarter were "*to take the maner for the making of the said seebankes in the pastures next adioynnyng to the seid see bankes so that they spoil not above xl footes within eny pastur*" (Kirkus 1959). This suggests that the banks were enlarged with spoil from small pits rather than large quarries.

It is probable that the posthole (759) and the three pits (755), (756) and (750) located at the southern end of Trench 7 were of a similar date and function to the late medieval pits.

Early post-medieval (Phase 3) features and deposits were revealed in 7 out of the 12 trenches. The single pit (241) revealed in Trench 2 may have been for refuse disposal, or to support a timber upright. It is unlikely that it exists in isolation.

Trench 4 provided some indications of early post-medieval activity. The layers of sand (439), (440) and (464) at the east end of the trench are likely to be part of the Haven bank. The testimony of the commissioners of sewers indicates that a bank had been established by the 16th century, and similar sand deposits revealed on High Street have been dated to between the 13th and 19th century (Hardwick 1999). A further indication of the former Haven bank was the topography of the site, recorded in two east-west traverses, which showed a pronounced drop in height, from the river side (5.37mOD to 5.66mOD) to the west side of the site (3.05mOD) indicating a surviving embankment of c. 2.5m. Intruding into the bank material was the corner of a brick structure (438), probably a building. The precise dating of this is uncertain but an early post-medieval date is likely. At the west end of the Trench was a layer of make-up or subsoil (452) below a post-medieval wall (421) and a post-hole (457). Both of these features were truncated by a demolition cut (422). The finds from the sondage that exposed these features (435), represents the most concentrated group of late medieval and early post-medieval finds from the site as a whole. This is possibly a result of refuse dumping from riverside habitations, mainly during the 17th and 18th centuries.

The linear cut (542) in Trench 5 may have been the foundation trench for a post-medieval building, though a more detailed investigation could not be carried out due to the depth of the trench, which could not be widened and stepped in such a limited area.

In Trench 7 were several dumped deposits, probably derived from agricultural activity, and a pit (711) which contained silt and a cinder layer, and may have been used for the disposal of domestic or agricultural

refuse. All were interpreted as post-medieval.

The only early post-medieval deposit (812) in Trench 8 was dated on the basis of its stratigraphic position, and was possibly a levelling deposit derived either from the silts and sands to the north or from material from the Haven bank.

The early post-medieval structure (924) in Trench 9 is intriguing. It is too small to be a basement for a domestic building or dwelling, and analysis of the basal deposit did not indicate that it was directly involved in any industrial process. However, its interpretation may hinge upon unique features of Boston and the surrounding area. Prior to the construction of the Miningsby Reservoir and waterworks in 1859, the supply of fresh water to Boston had been a problem, and as early as 1568 the borough were considering bringing water into the town from Kele Hill or Hillydyke. No further record exists of how water was supplied until 1704 when leave was given to a Doncaster Freemason to build a cistern in the market place (Thompson 1856). In the fens in general, a common solution to this problem is to have a brick tank for the collection of rainwater (Wheeler 1868), although archaeological evidence for the early existence of such tanks has until now been lacking. It is possible, however, that the structure in Trench 9 is the first evidence of such a water tank, and the first clue as to how Boston overcame its water supply problems prior to 1704. That brick tanks were used in the early post-medieval period is supported by a historical account in the records of the commissioners of sewers (Owen 1977) dated to 1581 of brick troughs used at a farmstead near Spalding to hold water taken from the Welland at the Spring tide.

The pit (920) to the northwest of the tank is likely to be a related feature, either to

allow excess water to run off and soak away, or it may be the construction cut for a related structure, such as a bucket hoist.

This part of the site appears to go through some change in use, as the tank is demolished and filled in, around the 17th century.

The east-west ditch (1113 & 1123) located in Trench 11 was dated to the 17th century and may have been a property boundary. Layers of possible alluvium (1108), (1109), (1110), and (1111), which may have been the result of warping, overlay its fill, alternatively these may have been the collection of flood deposits in a low-lying part of the site. Historical accounts of Boston and the region record a number of floods in the post-medieval period (Thompson 1856, Wheeler 1868). Cutting the possible alluvial layers was a broader channel or ditch (1122), which may have been a warping drain, or a sewer.

Trenches 2 and 3 contained a considerable amount of later post-medieval (Phase 4) activity. In Trench 2 was a north-south oriented ditch or channel (222), which was probably a drain or property boundary running away from Stells Lane, possibly draining into the Hammond beck. Over this ditch was a series of construction and demolition features that probably relate to 19th century domestic housing that lined the road. Trench 3 included make-up deposits of 19th century date and structures extending north, which were probably foundations, basements and water tanks dating to the 19th century and later.

Trench 4 demonstrated that the ground level for the later post-medieval structures was 1.5m lower than modern ground level. The brick structures appear to be substantial domestic houses arranged around a yard (403); a style of development particularly associated with Lincolnshire riverside towns in the 18th

and 19th century and now largely destroyed. At the west end of the trench the ground had been made up (455) following the construction of the buildings. The finds recovered from sondage (335) demonstrated domestic occupation of this part of the site in the 18th century, indicating that the buildings shown on the 1741 Hall plan (Figure 3) were probably domestic dwellings.

The sequence of later post-medieval deposits in Trench 5 also shows that the level of the ground has been raised in the last 200 years. Overlying the medieval silts and the post-medieval feature were make-up layers dated to the 19th century, which were cut by the footings for a number of brick structures, possibly domestic habitations, but more likely outbuildings associated with the Crown and Anchor public house which formerly stood upon this part of the site, and dates to 1829 at the latest (Molyneux & Wright 1974). Between these buildings was a cobbled yard or lane (508, 516, 527 & 533), significantly higher than the yard in Trench 4.

A later post-medieval wall (608) associated with a 19th century mortar deposit (615) cut the medieval layer in Trench 6. A number of undated post-medieval make-up layers were observed. The 1829 plan of Boston shows buildings extending a distance from the road, and it is likely that the wall revealed in this trench is related to one of them (Molyneux & Wright 1974).

A series of 18th and probably 19th century dumped deposits was recorded in Trench 7, in addition to a possible ditch or demolition cut (706) (the cut left after the removal of a wall or structural element) and a culvert (716) that probably formed part of the early sewerage system.

The only later post-medieval deposits revealed in Trench 8 were a field drain (813) and a series of dumped levelling deposits.

Post-medieval brick spread (911) in Trench 9, may have been the floor of a timber structure contemporary with the tank (924), or caused by the levelling of a brick structure. The overlying layer (912) was probably a make-up layer. Wall (908) was part of a substantial building, possibly a warehouse or factory. The finds from the construction fill date this building to the 18th century, although it is likely to be later in the century than earlier. Post-hole (918) and brick pads (928) and (910) were probably to support timber uprights or scaffolding during a phase of alterations to this building. Brick pad (928) was dated to the 19th century. The irregular brick filled cut (900) was possibly also left after 19th century alterations to the building, the deposits above this were infill of the building to raise the floor level.

Layers of levelling and rubble that probably date to the late 19th century at the earliest covered Trenches 10, 11 and 12.

Recent (Phase 5) deposits included layers of demolition rubble in Trenches 2, 3, 4 and 5, as well as levelling, hardcore and concrete layers in the remaining trenches. The demolition layers in Trench 4 dated the destruction of the buildings to the early 20th century.

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 range of features and deposits are typical of the urban context in which they were found and are characteristic of the periods represented.

Rarity

Medieval features and deposits are not common outside the medieval core of the town. Early post-medieval features are more common, but include a structure interpreted as a water tank that may be rare, possibly unique. Later post-medieval structures are common, although the arrangement of the buildings around a yard is a local phenomenon, of which few survive.

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.

Group value

The medieval remains have a moderate group value as they probably relate to the reclamation of the land and the early attempt to control the river. The early post-medieval features have a moderate group value as the related remains represent the occupation of the site, around an artificially established water supply. The later post-medieval elements have a moderate group value as they demonstrate the way that 18th and 19th century urban life combined domestic and industrial activity.

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. Significantly the earliest deposit encountered was deeply buried and subject to very little post-medieval disturbance. Artefacts 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, the environmental indicators in particular are fragile and would not survive outside of their waterlogged environment. 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 11th to 12th century to the present day and is, therefore, moderately high.

Functional diversity is represented by; medieval cut features for drainage, embankment or possibly domestic occupation and post-medieval domestic and industrial structures. Evidence relates to occupation, possibly mercantile activity and industry, therefore the functional diversity is moderately high.

Potential

There is high potential for further archaeological deposits to survive within the investigation area, including pre-

medieval features surviving below the medieval alluvium. There is high potential for further post-medieval remains to occur throughout the site, including further buildings and industrial structures. It is also possible that waterlogged deposits exist, increasing the potential for the retrieval of organic artefactual and ecofactual remains.

8. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at the former Johnsons Seeds site, London Road, Boston, Lincolnshire, because the area is archaeologically sensitive, lying close to the core of the medieval town and alongside the river which was vital to the economy and trading activities of Boston in the medieval period and later.

Previous investigations in close proximity have revealed medieval remains restricted to the London Road frontage, and more extensive post-medieval remains, including brick structures set back from the street. Historical and cartographic evidence indicates that the site has been the location of staithe and buildings from the medieval period onwards.

The earliest deposit encountered was dated to the 11th to 12th centuries and was located close to the riverside.

Later medieval features and deposits showed that there was at least agricultural activity taking place on the site, which was probably water meadow at the time. Historical evidence shows that the riverside was embanked by this time, and it is possible that some of the medieval pits and channels relate to the construction of the bank and draining the land. However, the volume of pottery recovered, together with finds of hammerscale suggest that some domestic activity was taking place in

the area, and that a blacksmith was working in the locality.

By the early post-medieval period the occupation of the site had become more intense, finds from Trench 4 show that roadside dwellings were dumping of domestic refuse along the east side of the site. In addition a brick water tank indicates sufficient occupation to merit a controlled water supply. Although historical accounts suggest the use of such tanks, this site represents the first archaeological evidence for them.

As the post-medieval period progressed the character of the occupation appears to change, with substantial houses along London Road, probably arranged around a yard and communal water supply, and larger, possibly industrial buildings to the rear. To the north of Stells Lane was a drain or property boundary, which was filled in and built over. At the south end of the site was the Crown and Anchor public house, and associated out-buildings.

At the beginning of the 20th century the site was modified for industrial use, earlier buildings were demolished and two warehouses were constructed. Throughout the century more buildings were added, including steel framed buildings with concrete floors. The cellar of the Crown and Anchor public house appears to have been substantially re-built in the 20th century, probably to accommodate changes in the method of storing and serving beer.

A considerable quantity of finds was recovered from the site including pottery, brick, tile, glass and metalwork. Environmental analysis of soil samples from the investigation showed that organic material was preserved by charring and waterlogging.

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

DoE Department of the Environment

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

OD Ordnance Datum

OS Ordnance Survey

PCA Pre-Construct Archaeology
(Lincoln)



Figure 1 General Location Plan.

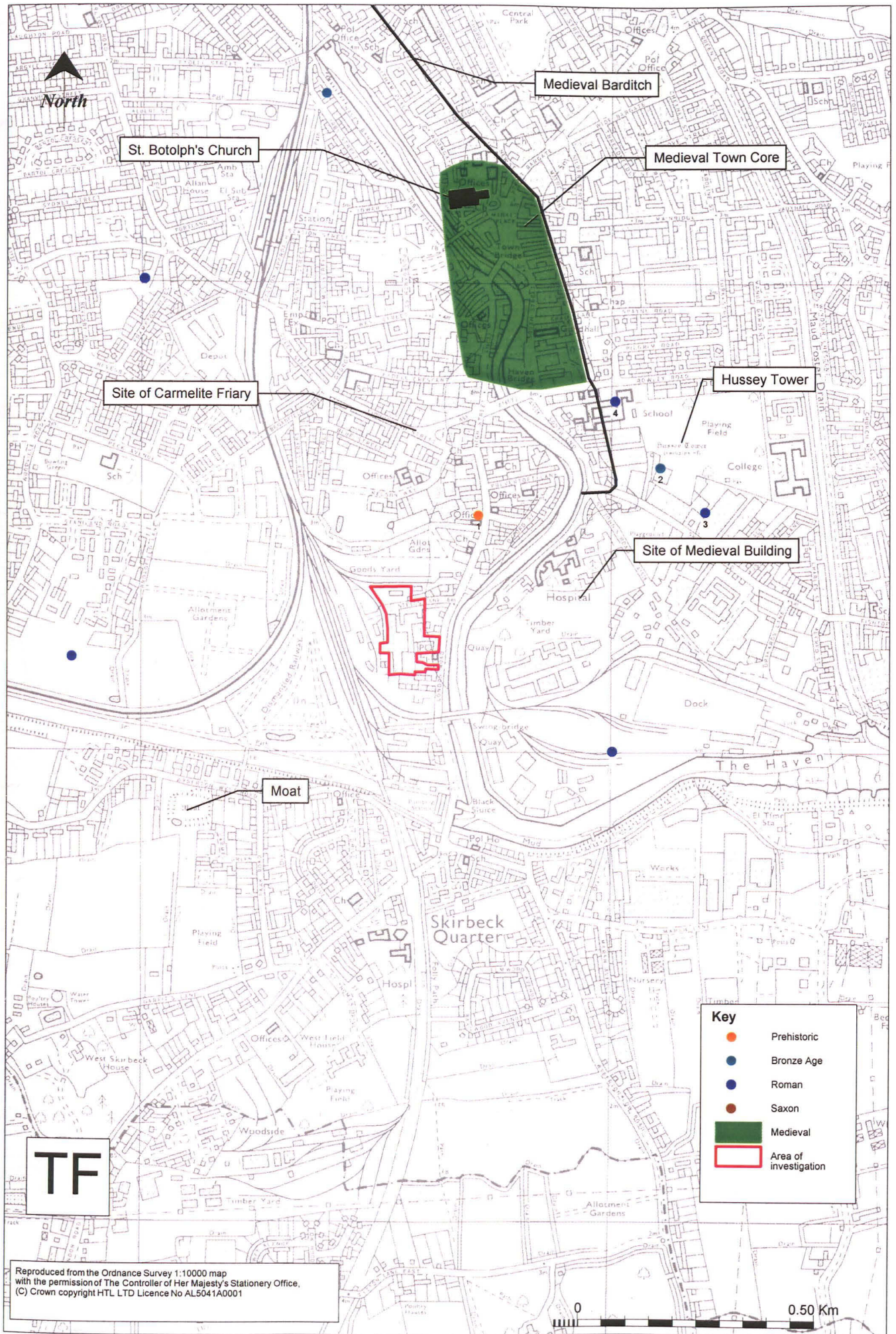


Figure 2 Site location and archaeological context

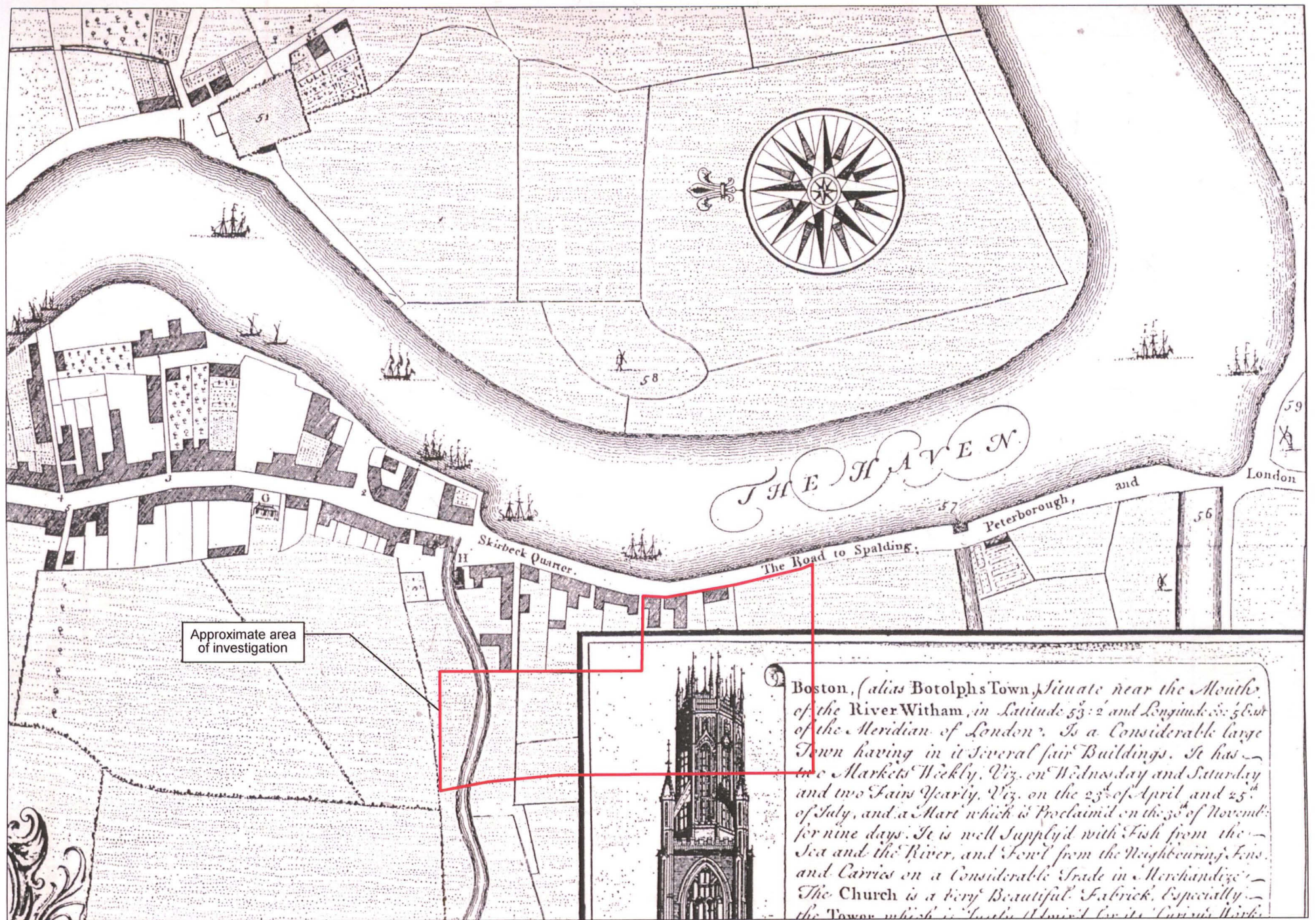


Figure 3 Extract from Robert Hall's Plan of the Borough & Port of Boston, 1741

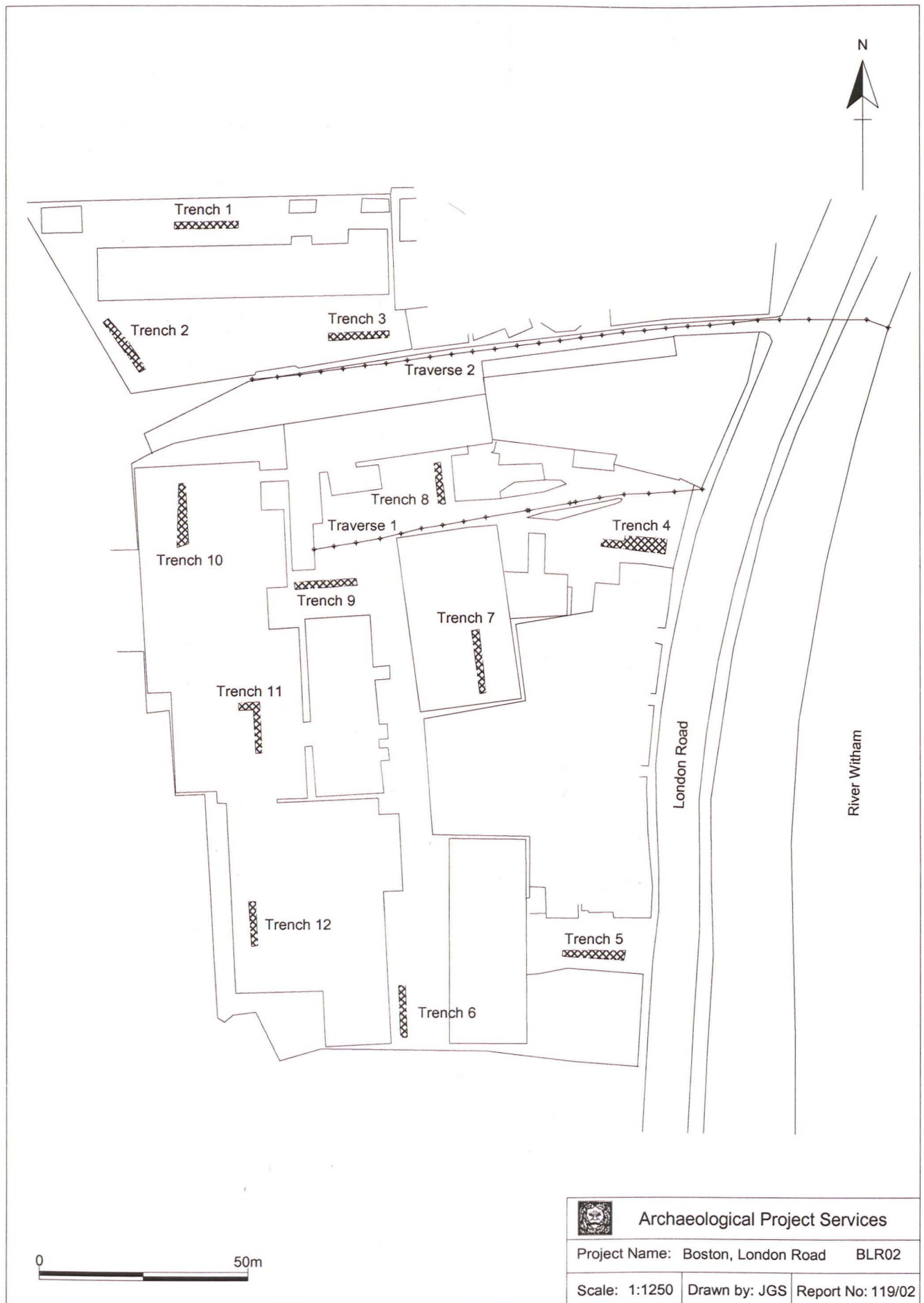
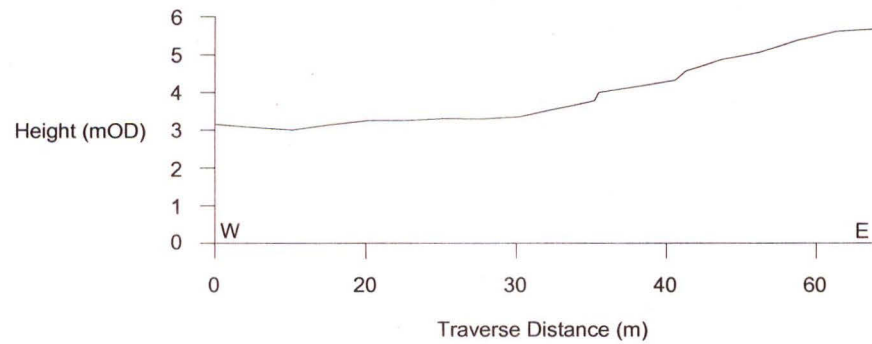
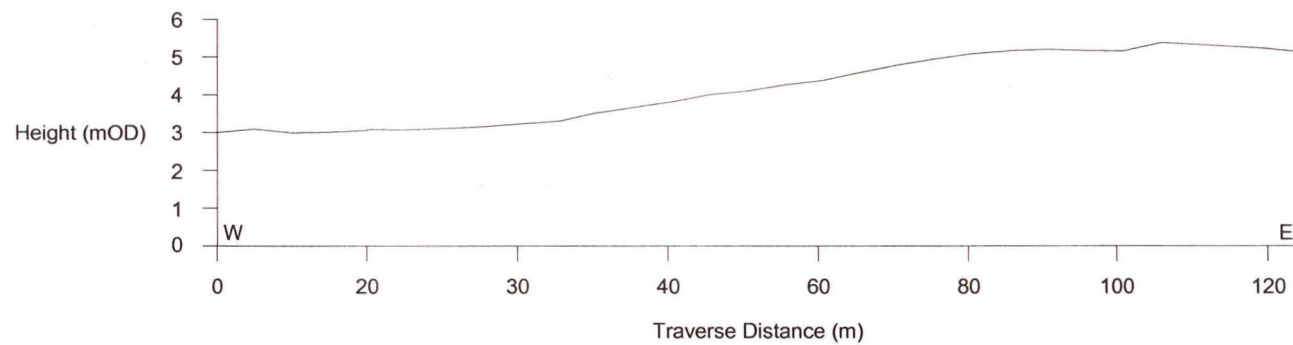


Figure 4 Site plan showing location of trenches and traverses.



Traverse 1



Traverse 2



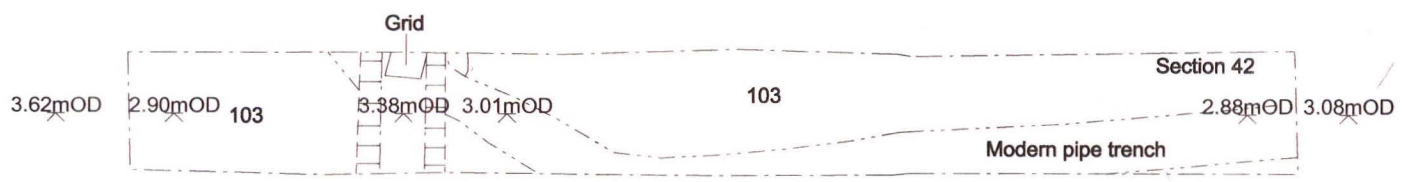
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Figure 5 Traverse' 1 & 2.



Trench 1, Plan 22




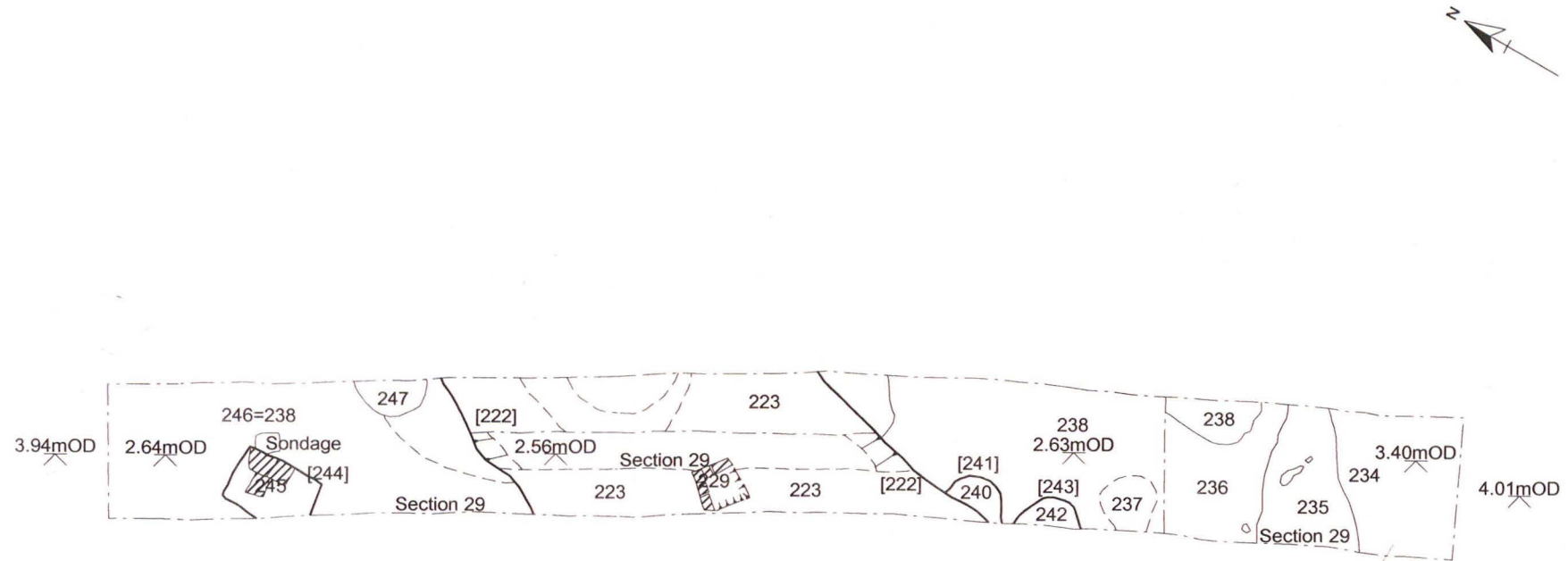
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Figure 6 Trench 1.



Trench 2, Plan 16



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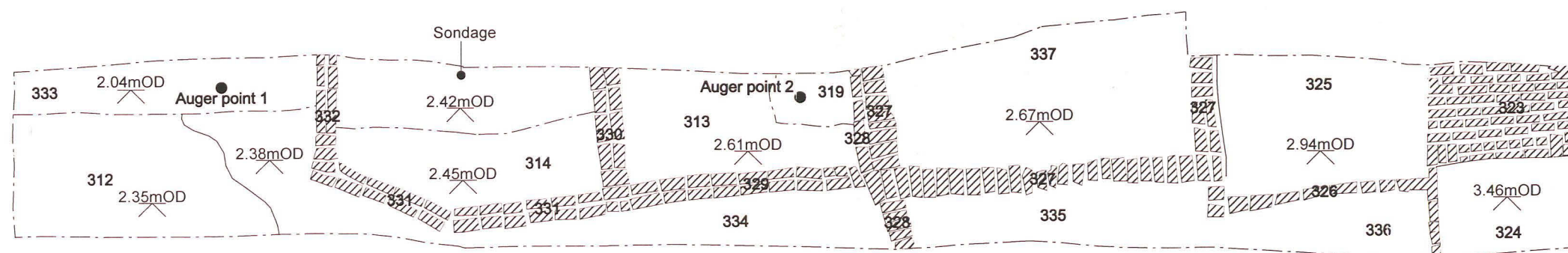
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Figure 7 Trench 2.



Overlay showing layer 316 prior to excavation.



Trench 3, Plans 20 & 21




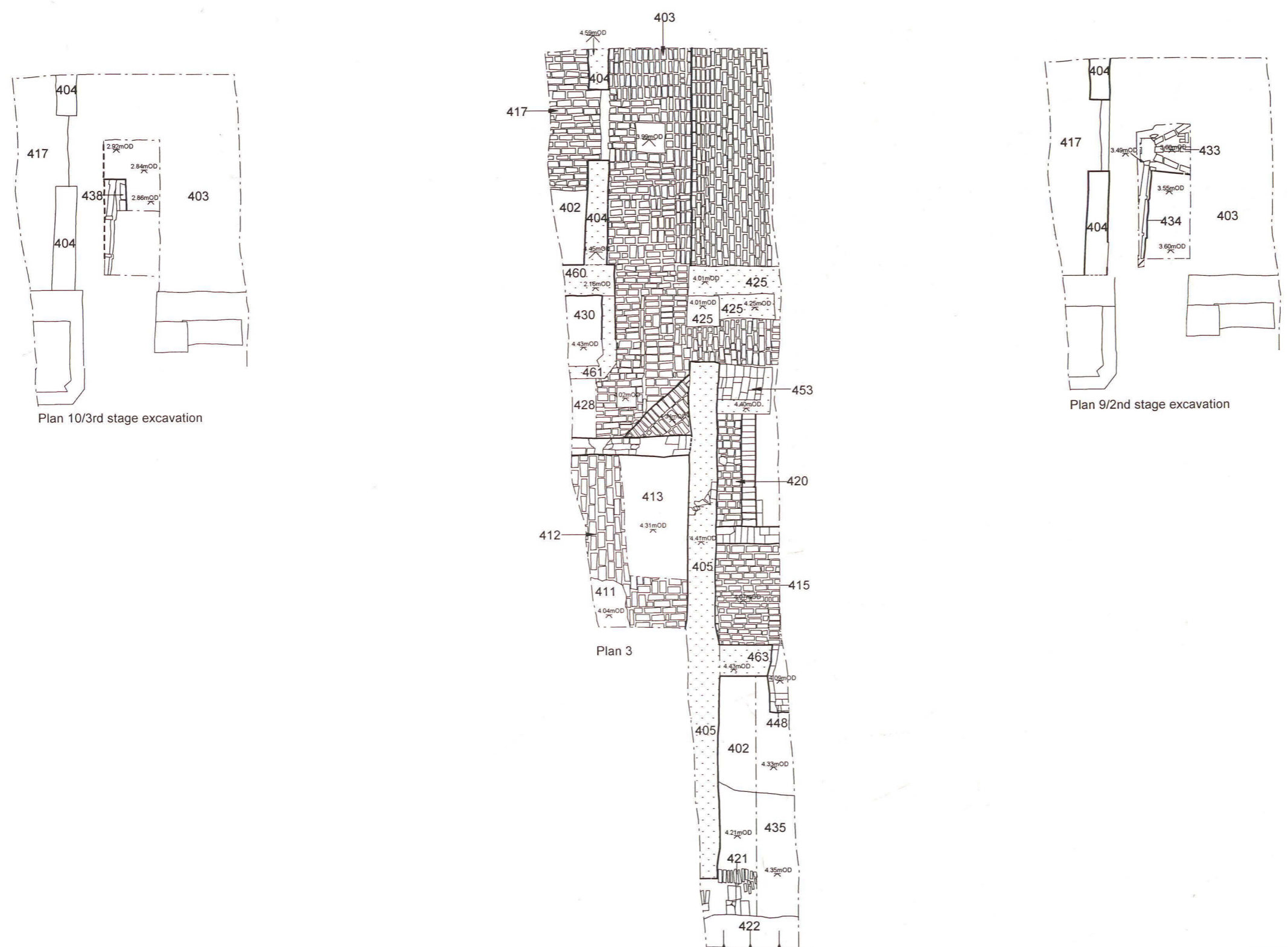
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Figure 8 Trench 3.




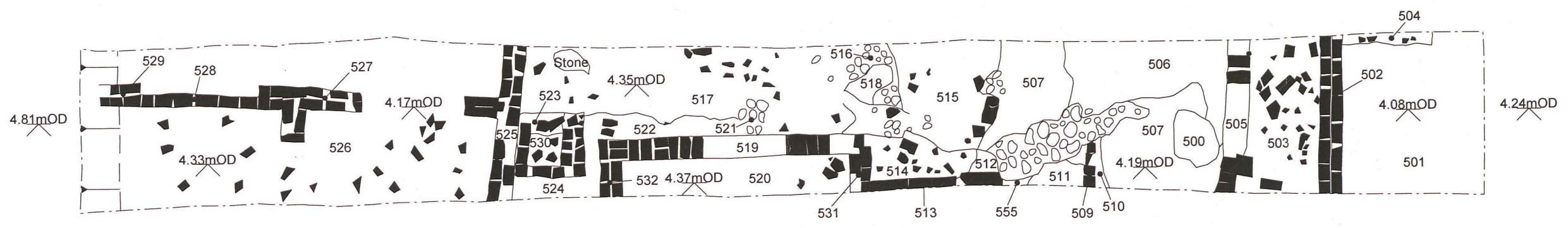
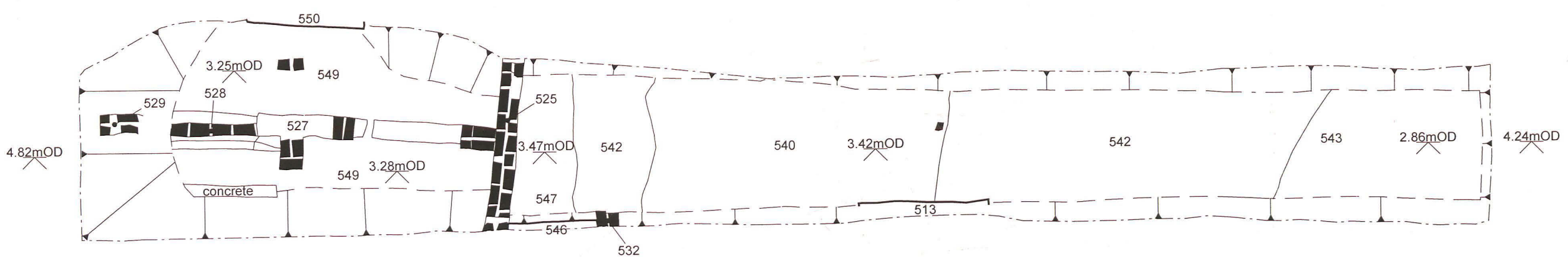
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Figure 9. Trench 4 phased plans.



Trench 5, Plan 12



Trench 5, Plan 13




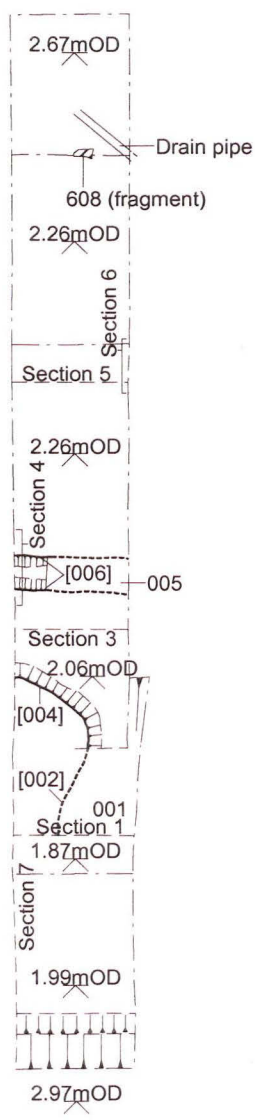
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Figure 10 Trench 5, after two stages of machine excavation.



Trench 6, Plan 1




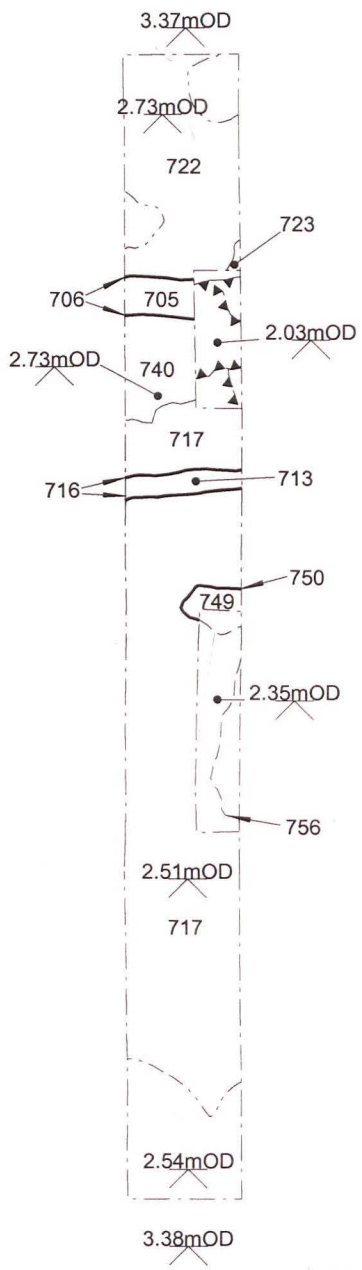
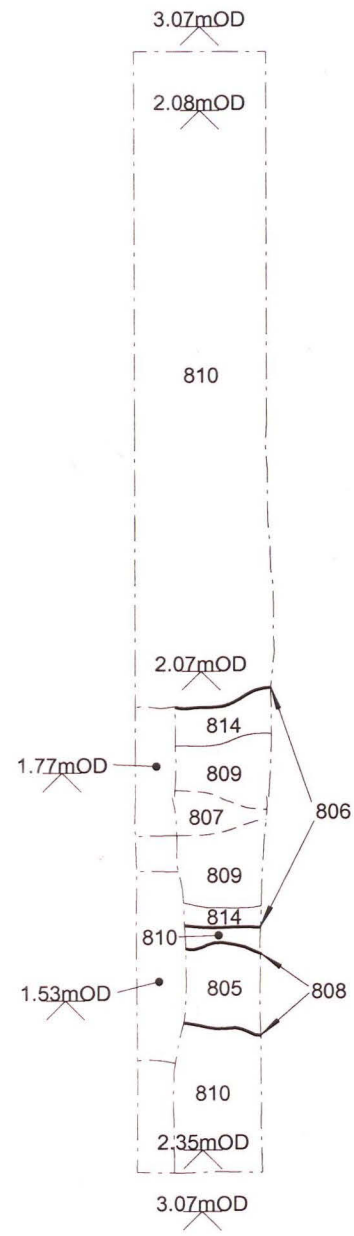
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		Report No: 119/02

Figure 11 Trench 6 .



Trench 7, Plan 17



Trench 8, Plan 14




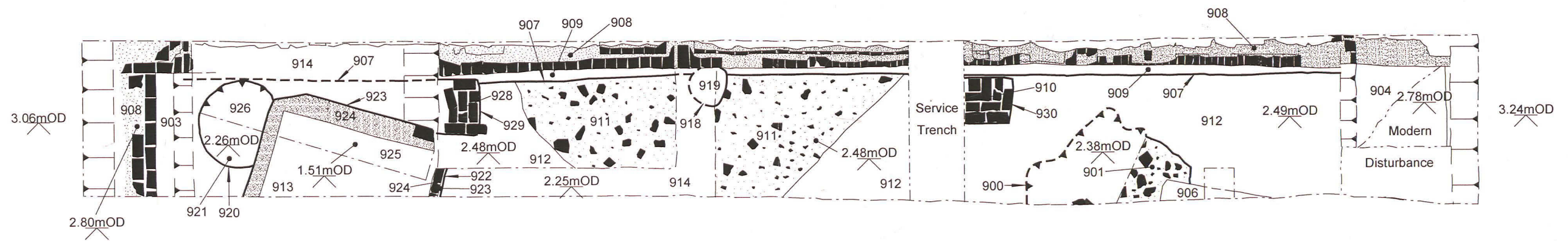
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Figure 12 Trenches 7 and 8.




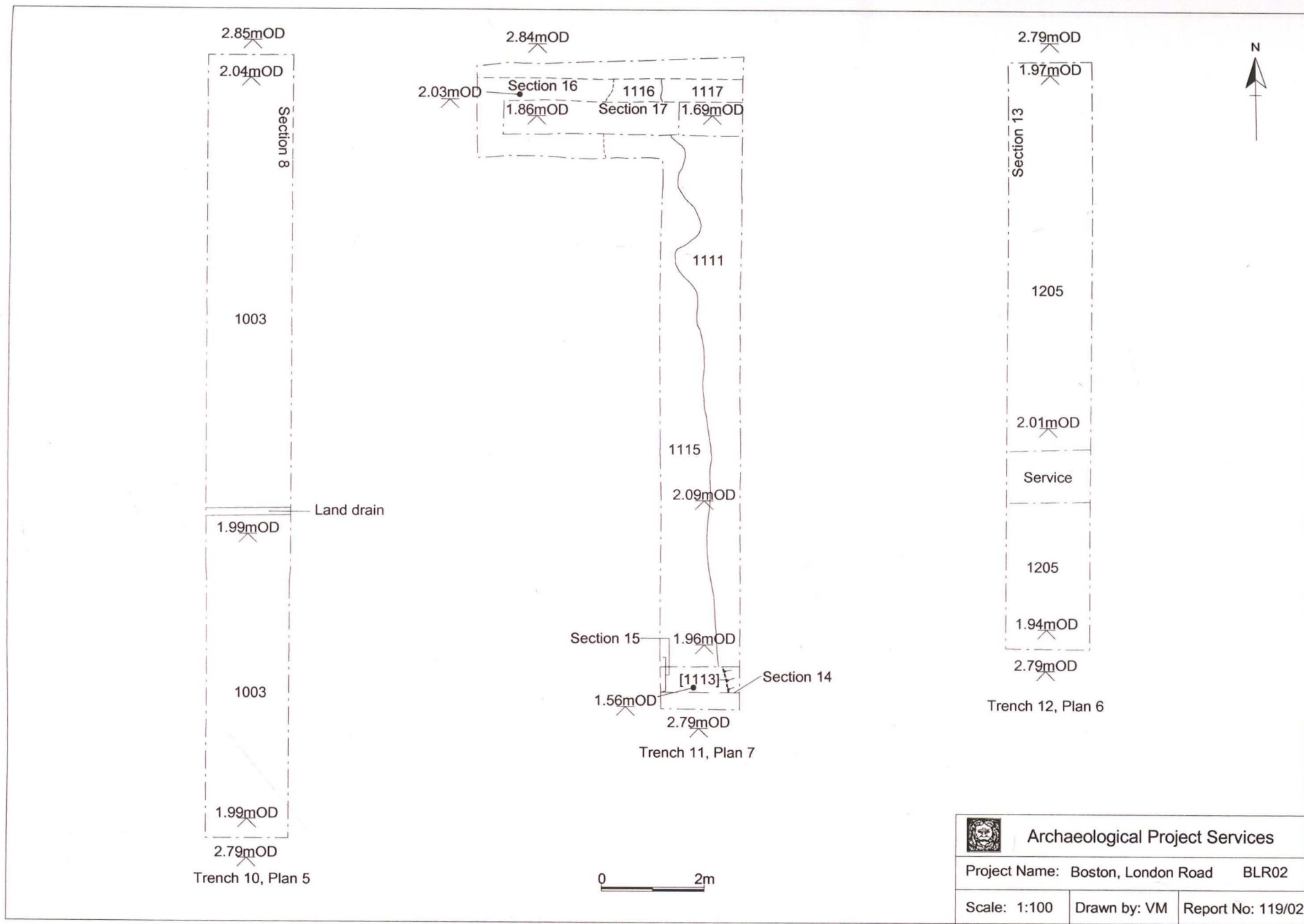
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Figure 13 Trench 9.




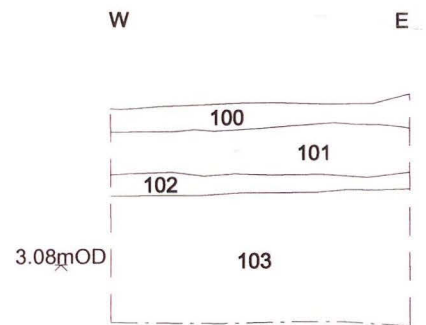
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Figure 14 Trenches 10 - 12.



Trench 1, Section 42 South Facing

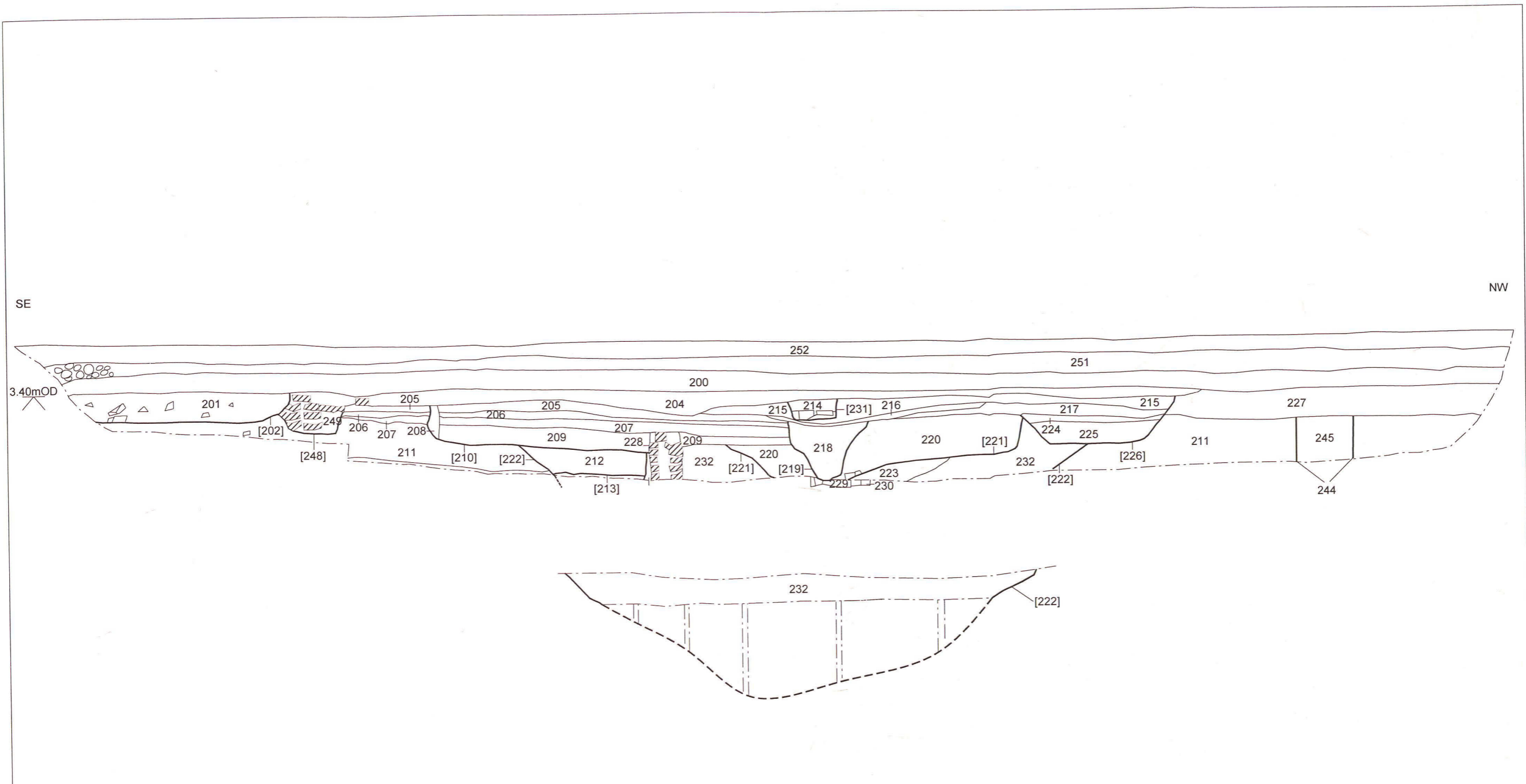


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Figure 15 Trench 1, Section 42.



Trench 2, Section 29 Northeast Facing


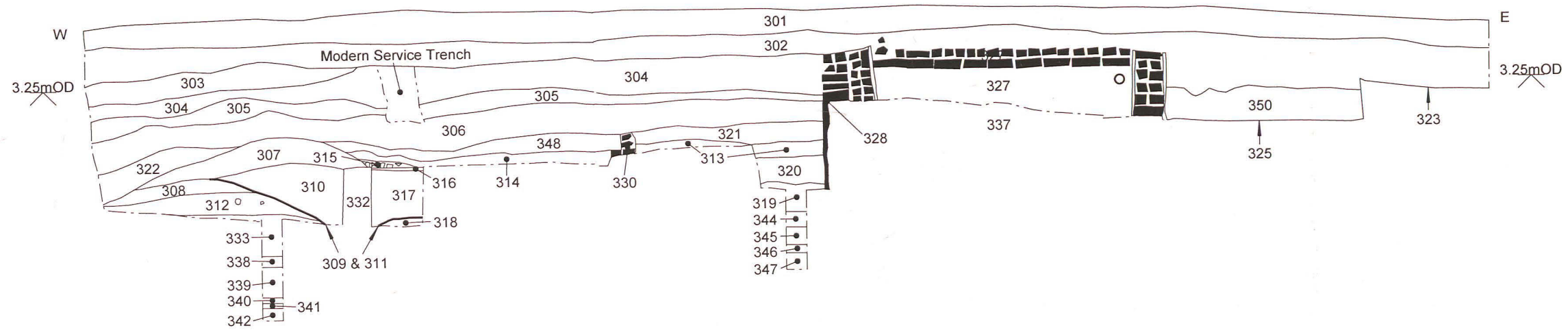
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Figure 16 Trench 2, Section 29.



Trench 3, Sections 39, 40 & 41, South Facing




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Figure 17 Trench 3, Sections 39, 40 & 41.

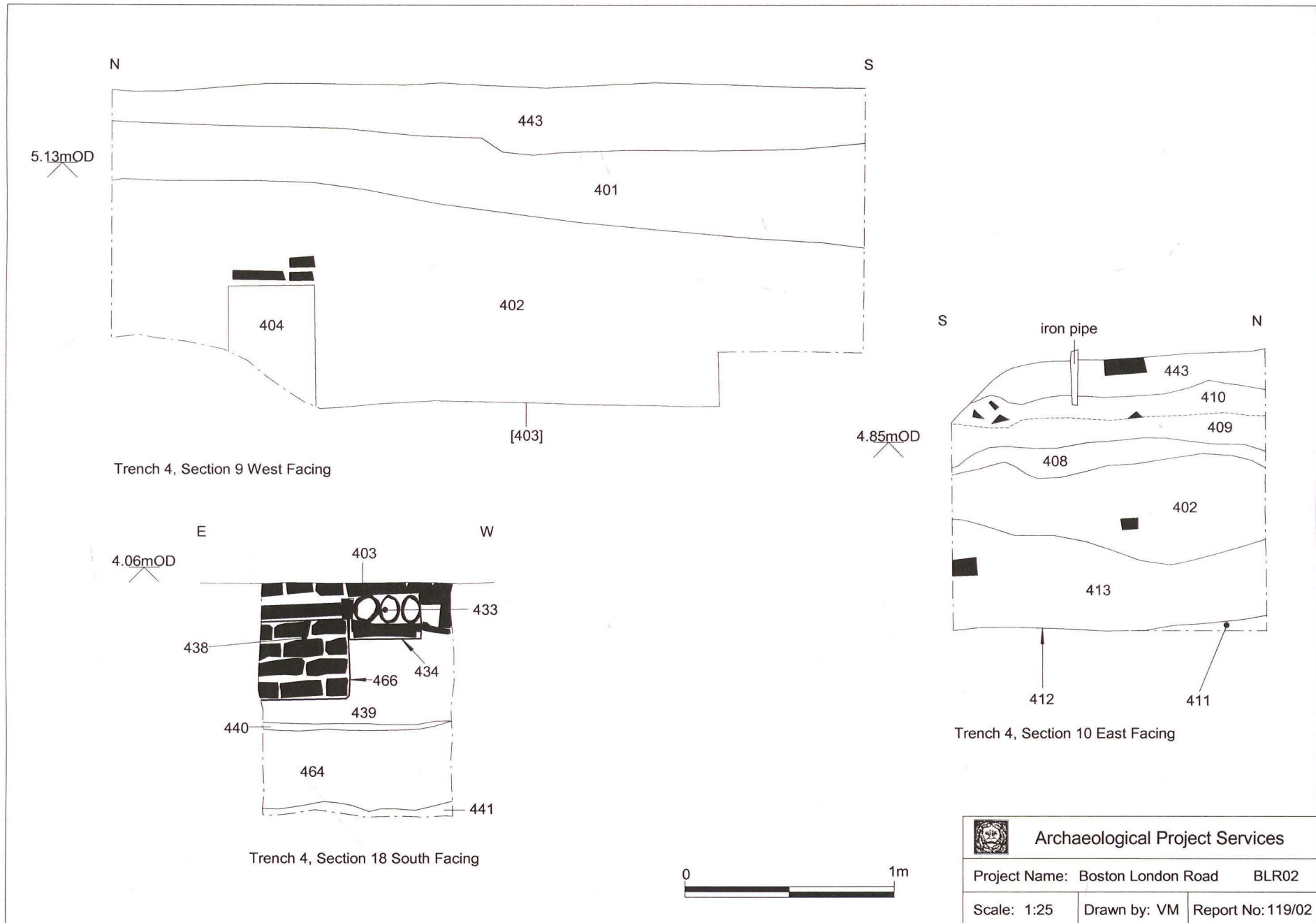
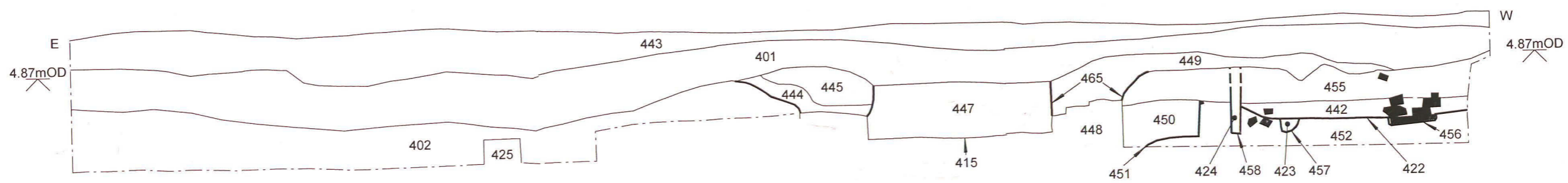


Figure 18 Trench 4, Sections 9, 10 & 18 .



Trench 4, Sections 19 & 20, North Facing




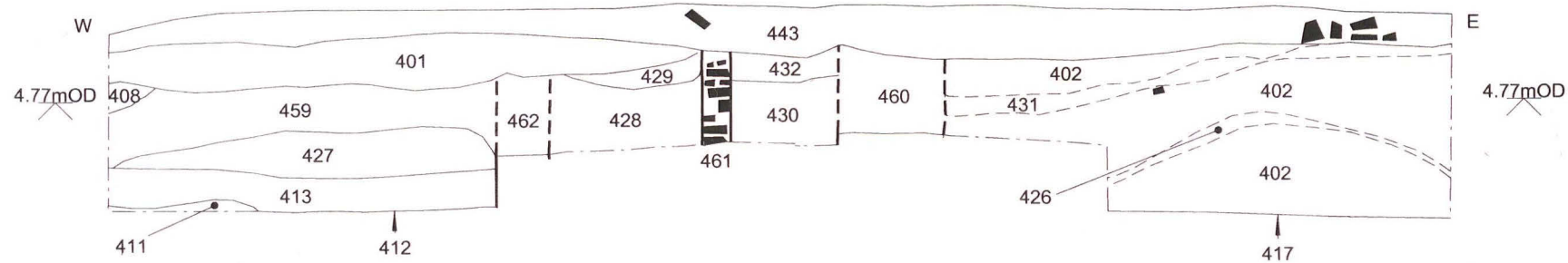
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Figure 19 Trench 4, Sections 19 & 20.



Trench 4, Section 21 South Facing




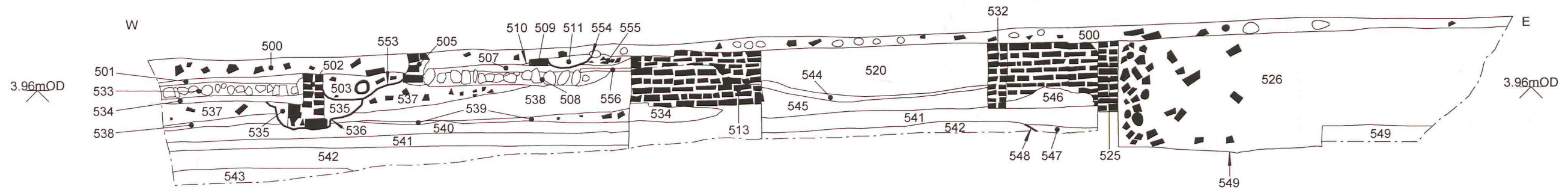
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Figure 20 Trench 4, Section 21.



Trench 5, Section 24 South Facing




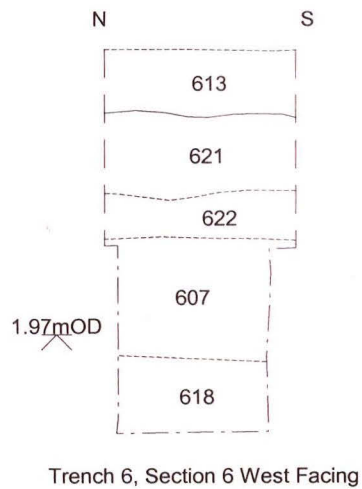
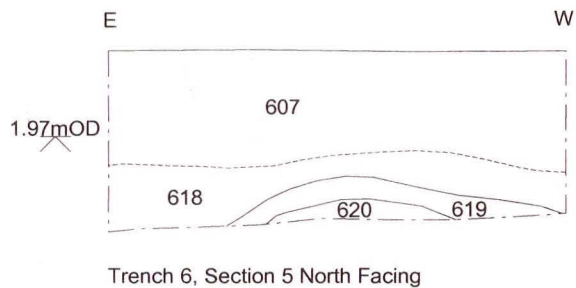
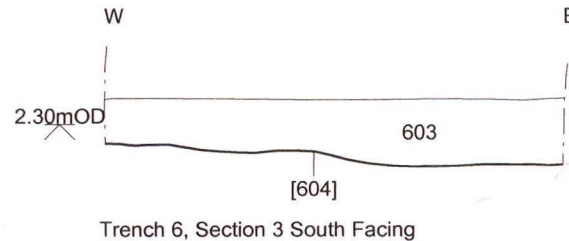
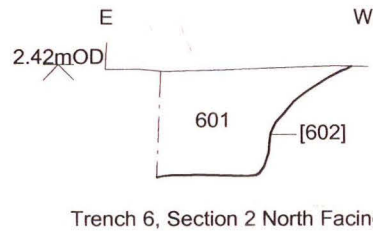
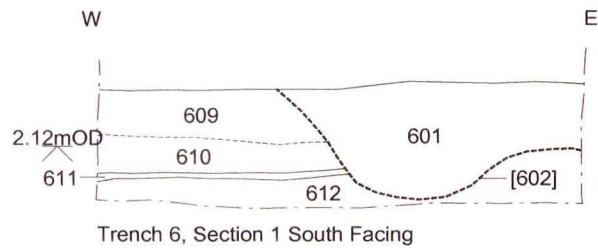
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Figure 22 Trench 5, section 24.




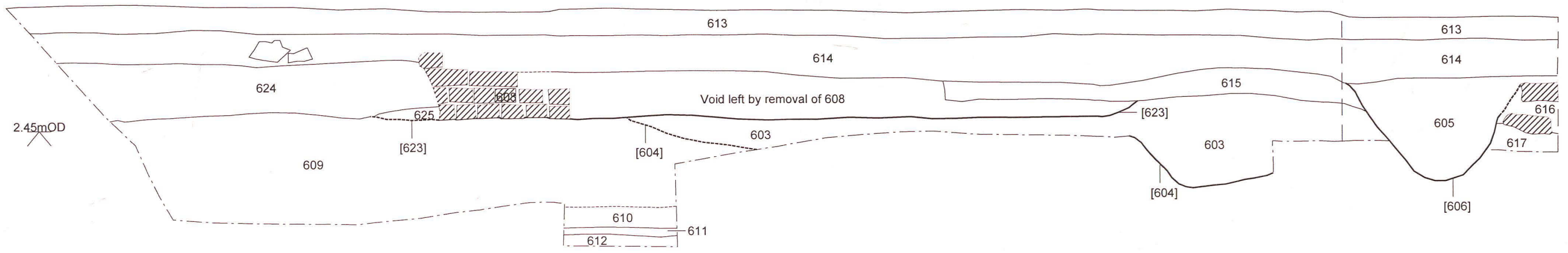
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Project Name: Boston London Road		BLR02
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Figure 23 Trench 6, sections 1-3 & 5-6.

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Trench 6, Section 7 East Facing

Trench 6, Section 4 East Facing




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Figure 24 Trench 6, sections 4 & 7.

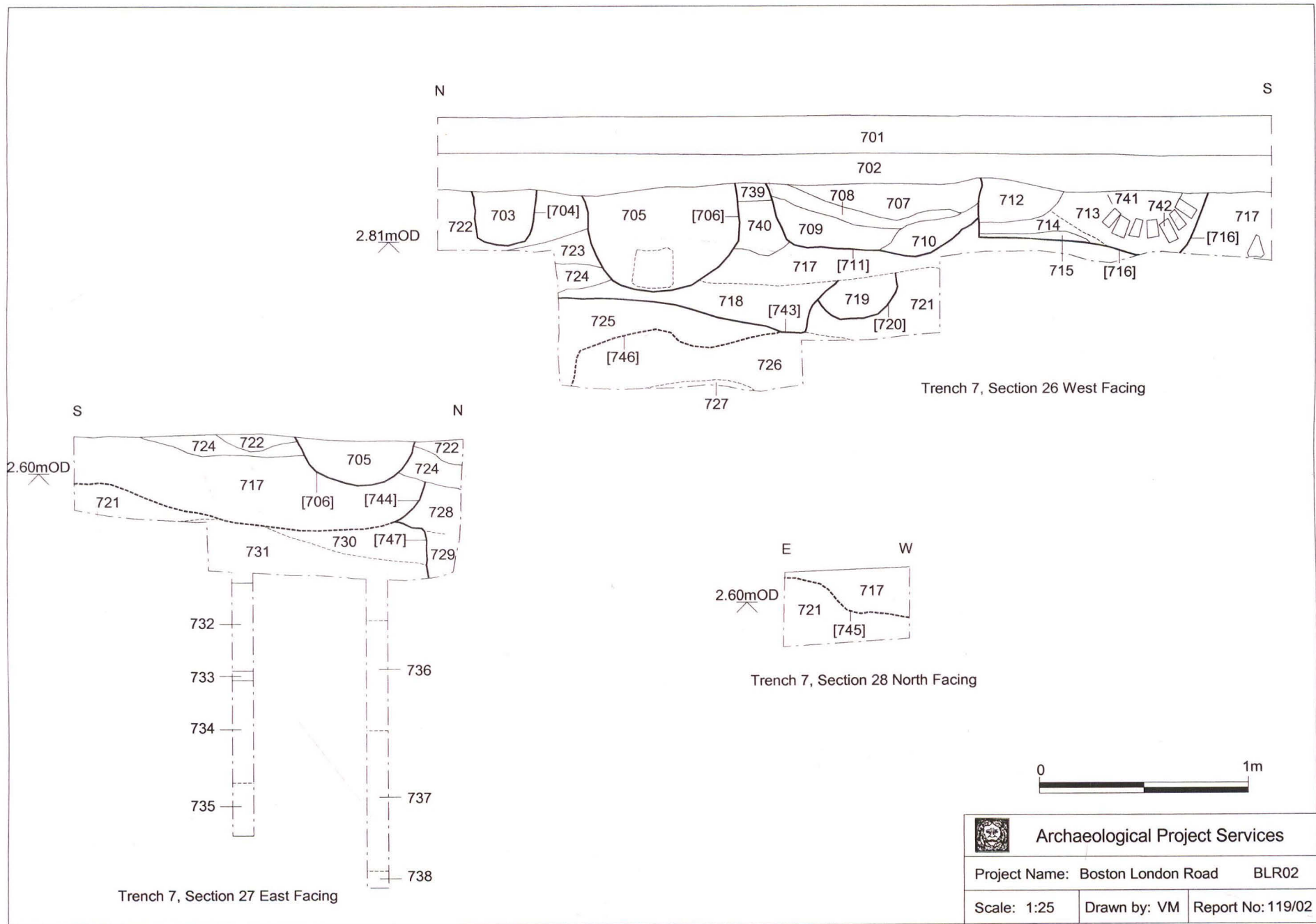
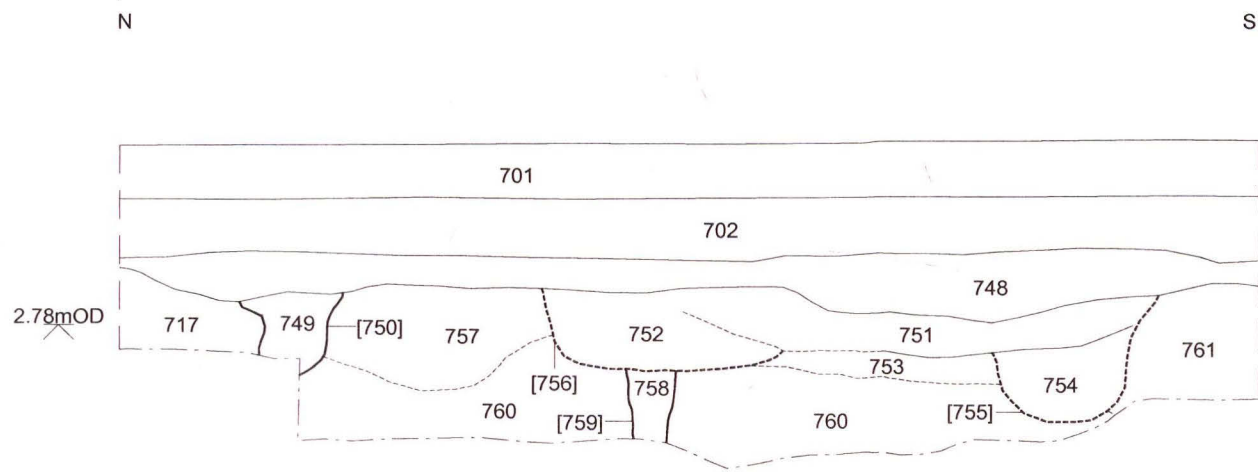
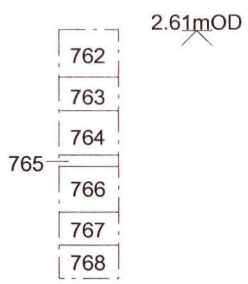


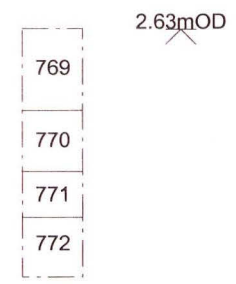
Figure 25 Trench 7, sections 26-28.



Trench 7, Section 32 West Facing



Trench 7, Section 33



Trench 7, Section 34




 Archaeological Project Services		
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Scale: 1:25	Drawn by: VM	Report No: 119/02

Figure 26 Trench 7, sections 32-34 .

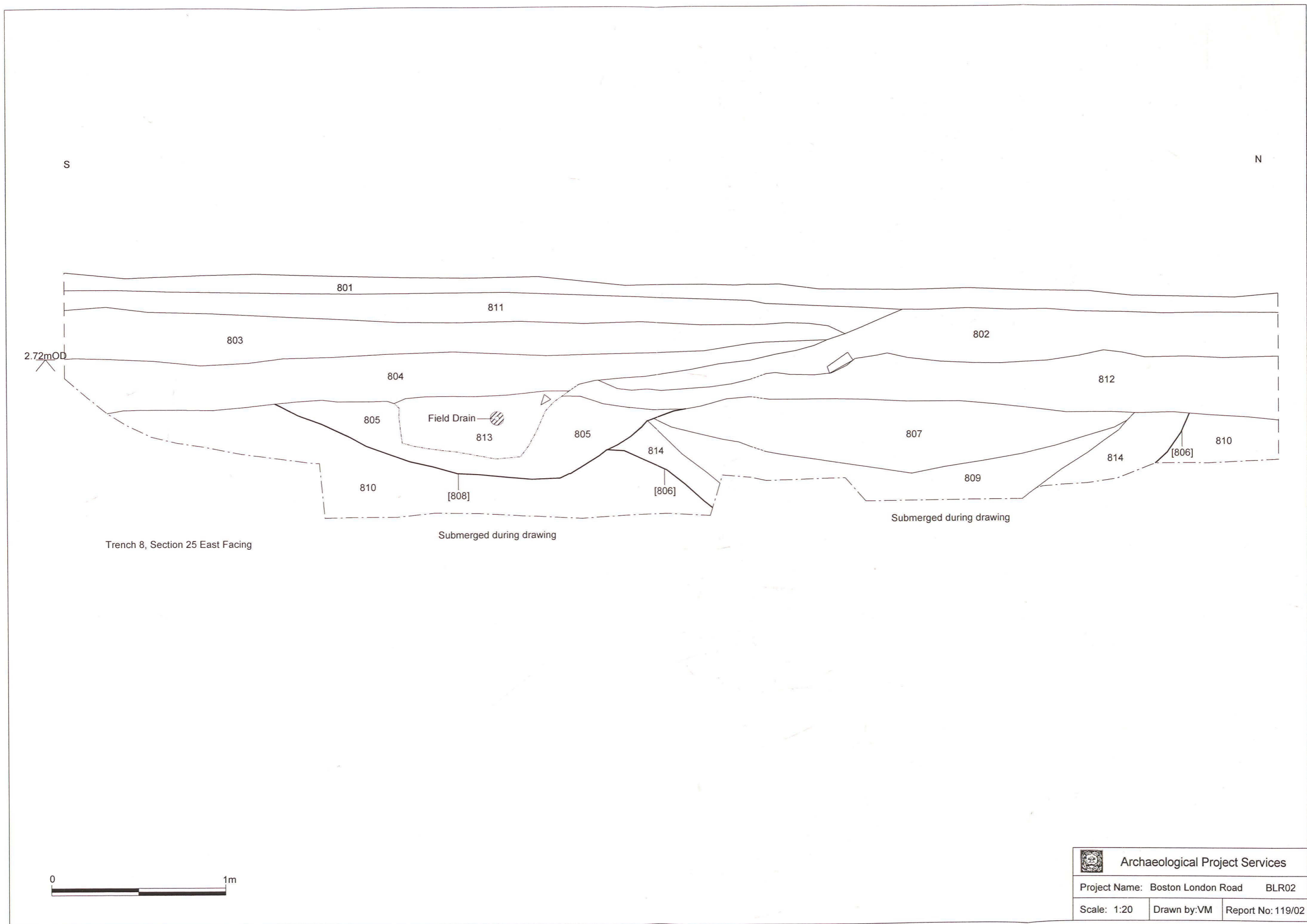
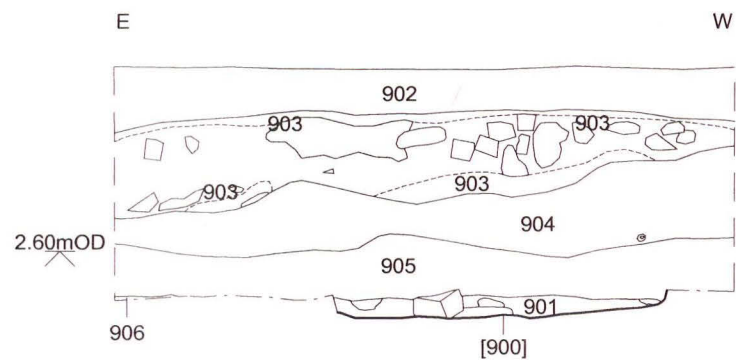
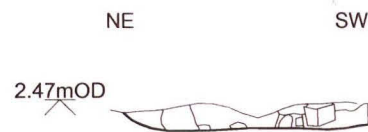


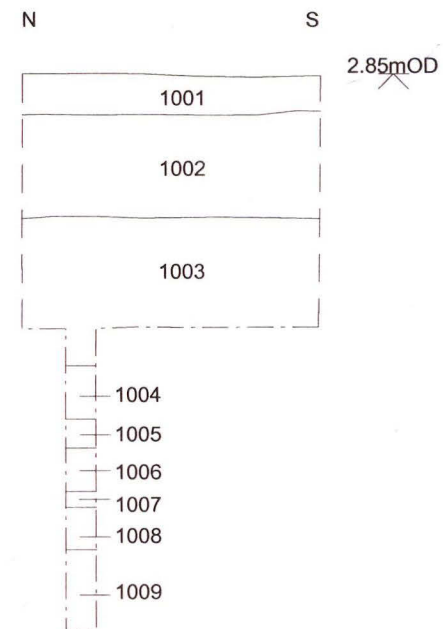
Figure 27 Trench 8, section 25.



Trench 9, Section 30 North Facing



Trench 9, Section 31 Northwest Facing



Trench 10, Sections 8 & 43 West Facing

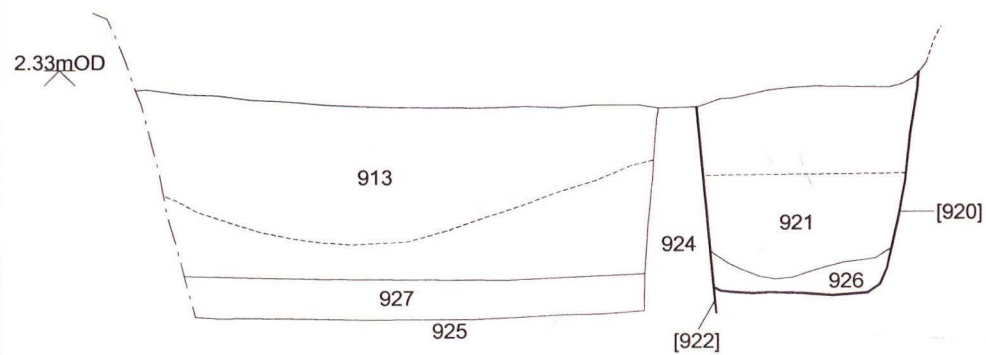


Archaeological Project Services

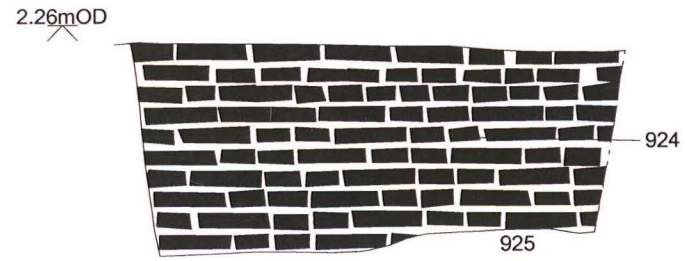
Project Name: Boston London Road BLR02

Scale: 1:25 Drawn by: VM Report No: 119/02

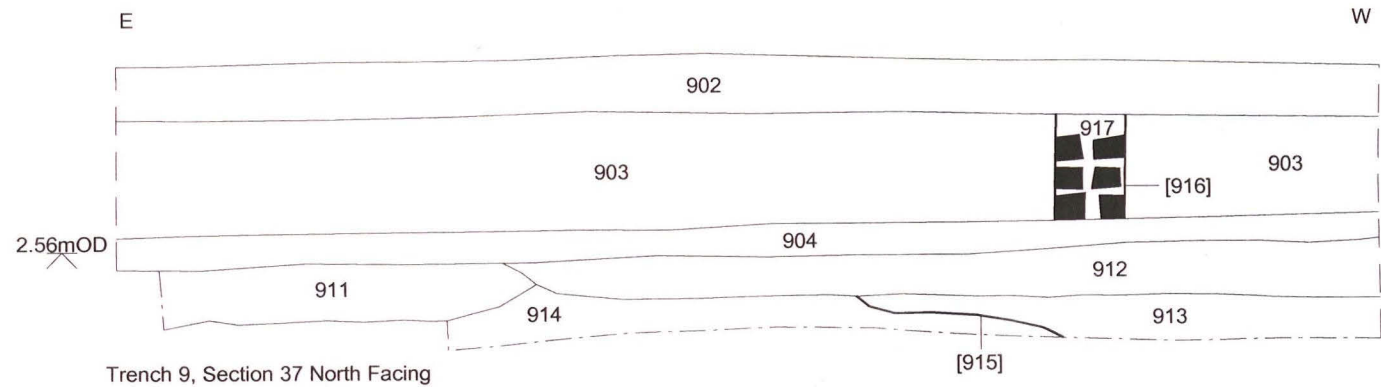
Figure 28 Trench 9, sections 30 & 31, and Trench 10 sections 8 & 43.



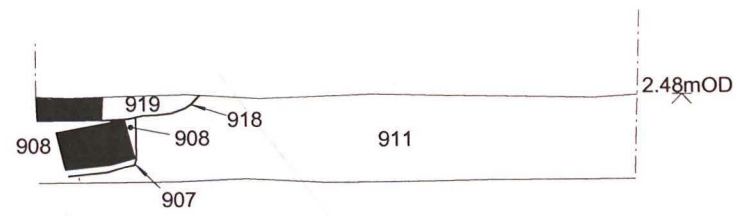
Trench 9, Section 35 Northeast Facing



Trench 9, Section 36 Southwest Facing



Trench 9, Section 37 North Facing



Trench 9, Section 38 West Facing




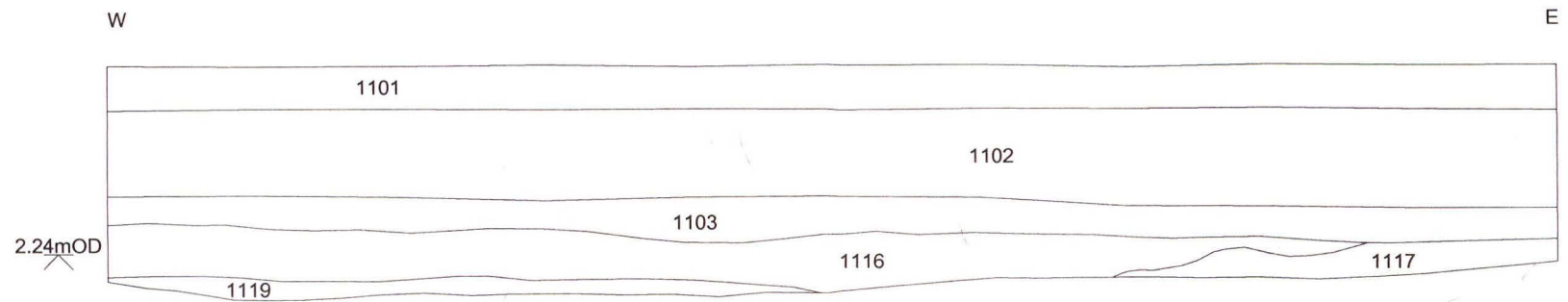
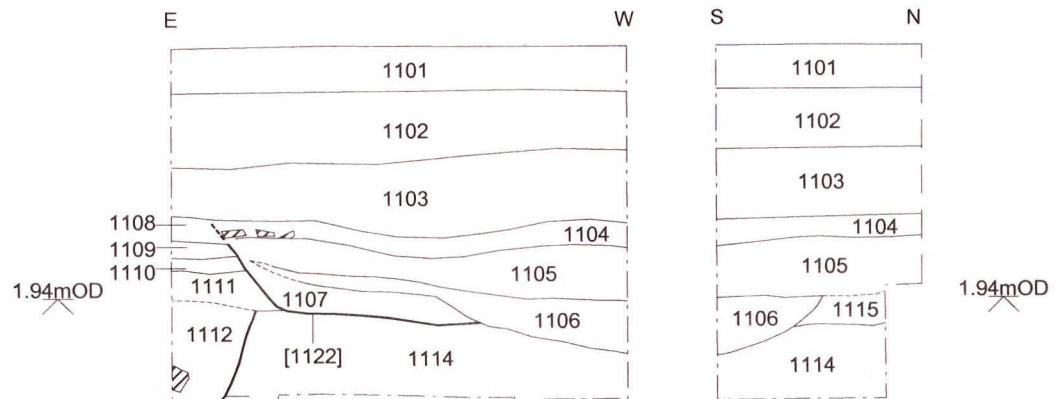
 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Boston London Road		BLR02
Scale: 1:25	Drawn by: VM	Report No: 119/02

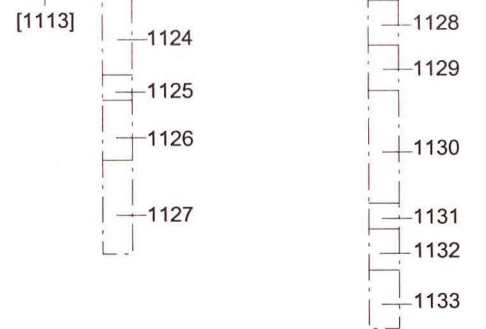
Figure 29 Trench 9, sections 35-38.



Trench 11, Section 16 South Facing



Trench 11, Section 15 East Facing



Trench 11, Section 14 North Facing


 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Boston London Road BLR02		
Scale: 1:25	Drawn by: VM	Report No: 119/02

Figure 30 Trench 11, sections 14 - 16.

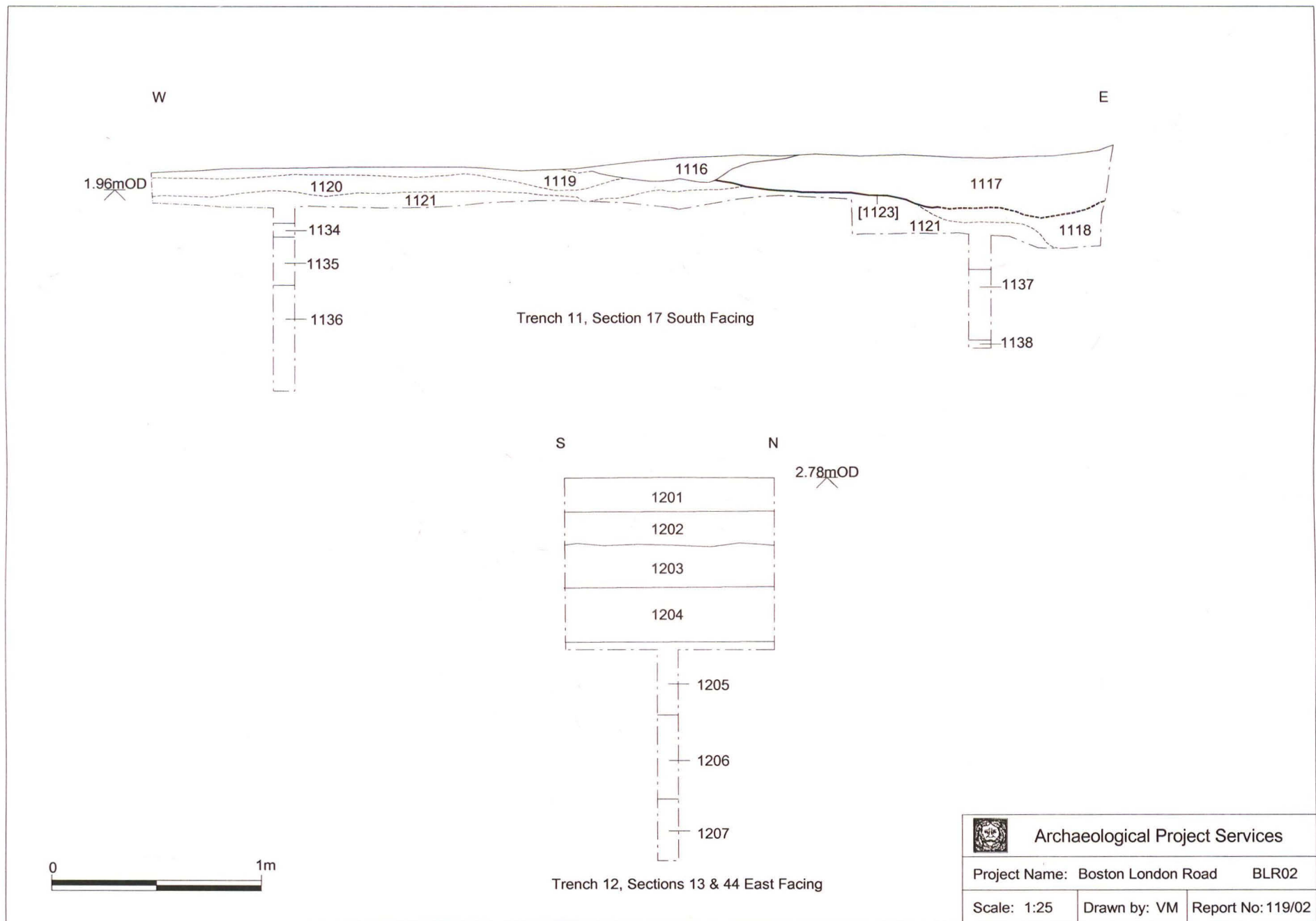


Figure 31 Trench 11, sections 17, and Trench 12, sections 13 & 44.

Appendix 1

**LAND AT
FORMER JOHNSONS SEEDS SITE,
LONDON ROAD,
BOSTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**PREPARED FOR
QUADRANT CHARTERED SURVEYORS**

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

MARCH 2002

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1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at the former Johnsons Seeds site, London Road, Boston, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying close to the core of the medieval town and alongside the river which was vital to the economy and major international trading activities of Boston in the medieval period and later. Previous investigations in close proximity have revealed medieval remains restricted to the London Road frontage, and more extensive post-medieval remains, including brick structures. A map of Boston in 1741 shows buildings on the road frontage and stretching back half-way across the site.*
- 1.3 *Planning permission has been granted for residential development of the site. The archaeological works are being undertaken as a condition of that permission.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at the former Johnsons Seeds site, London Road, Boston, Lincolnshire.
 - 2.1.1 The document contains the following parts:
 - 2.1.2 Overview
 - 2.1.3 The archaeological and natural setting
 - 2.1.4 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
 - 2.1.5 List of specialists
 - 2.1.6 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Boston lies 45km southeast of Lincoln and 7km from the northwestern coast of The Wash in the fenland of south Lincolnshire. The site is located at the southern edge of the town core, immediately north of Swing Bridge, on the east bank of the river. London Road forms the eastern boundary of the site, which is located at national grid reference TF 325 432. The site is in two blocks, split by Stells Lane, and is about 1.48ha in extent.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1 Planning permission for the development is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological scheme of works. This is to comprise a programme of trial trenching of the site and building recording. This document forms the scheme of works for the trial trench evaluation. A separate document provides the specification for building recording.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 The site lies at c. 5m OD on fairly flat ground, rising slightly eastward to London Road. Local soils are coarse silty calcareous soils of the Wisbech Association overlying marine alluvium, beneath which is glacial drift (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 361).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

6.1 Previous investigations immediately to the north of the site revealed a deposit of medieval date that contained iron smithing slag, pottery and bone. It is likely that this represents flooding disturbing medieval remains, including a smithy and other structures in the proximity. Early post-medieval, 16th-17th century, remains, including pits and postholes, were also confined to the street frontage. Later post-medieval remains, including ditches and brick structures, occur more extensively, stretching away from the road frontage. Natural deposits were encountered about 1m below the ground surface and extended over 1m in depth (Archaeological Project Services 2000).

6.2 Hall's 1741 map of Boston depicts buildings at the road frontage and extending back about half-way across the site.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.

7.1.1 The objectives of the work will be to:

7.1.2 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.

7.1.3 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.

7.1.4 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.

7.1.5 Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.

- 7.1.6 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.
- 7.1.7 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
- 7.1.8 Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

8 LIAISON WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR

- 8.1 Prior to the commencement of the trial trenching the arrangement of the interventions (excavations) will be agreed with the archaeological curator to ensure that the proposed scheme of works fulfils their requirements.

9 TRIAL TRENCHING

9.1 Reasoning for this technique

- 9.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.
- 9.1.2 The trial trenching will consist of the excavation of a 2% sample of the area. This will be achieved by a series of trenches equal to this area. Due to existing buildings, and the potential for live services on the site, the exact number of trenches and their individual extents are to be determined. However, trenches will be distributed throughout the area to provide sample coverage of the entire development area. Trenches may be widened and stepped-in should archaeological deposits extend below 1.2m depth. Augering may be used to determine the depth of the sequence of deposits present.

9.2 General Considerations

- 9.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.
- 9.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).
- 9.2.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

- 9.2.4 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. Not all archaeological features exposed will necessarily be excavated. However, the investigation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.
- 9.2.5 Open trenches will be marked by hazard tape attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.

9.3 Methodology

- 9.3.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.
- 9.3.2 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*ie* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.
- 9.3.3 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.
- 9.3.4 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.
- 9.3.5 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- 9.3.6 the site before the commencement of field operations.
- 9.3.7 the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.

- 9.3.8 individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
- 9.3.9 groups of features where their relationship is important.
- 9.3.10 the site on completion of field work

9.4 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If removal of the remains is necessary the appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.

9.5 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.

9.6 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the topsoil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.

9.7 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by an EDM survey.

10 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

10.1 If appropriate, during the investigation specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. The specialist will visit the site and 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 results of the specialist's assessment will be incorporated into the final report

11 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

11.1 Stage 1

11.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

11.1.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered. Any

finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

11.2 Stage 2

- 11.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.
- 11.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

11.3 Stage 3

- 11.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:
 - A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
 - A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
 - Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.
 - Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results
 - A text describing the findings of the investigation.
 - Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
 - Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
 - Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
 - Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
 - Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.
 - A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

12 ARCHIVE

- 12.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This sorting will be undertaken according to the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long-term storage and curation.

13 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 13.1 Copies of the investigation report will be sent to: the client, Quadrant Chartered Surveyors; the Community Archaeologist, Boston Borough Council; Boston Borough Council Planning Department; and the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record.

14 PUBLICATION

- 14.1 A report of the findings of the investigation will be submitted for inclusion in the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

15 CURATORIAL MONITORING

- 15.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with Community Archaeologist, Boston Borough Council. As much written notice as possible, at least seven days, will be given to the archaeological curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

16 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

- 16.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from the archaeological curator.
- 16.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

17 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

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

availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: Dr D Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust Roman: B Precious, independent specialist Anglo-Saxon: J Young, independent specialist Medieval and later: H Healey, independent archaeologist; or G Taylor, APS
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist; or G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy; or P Cope-Faulkner, APS
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

18 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

18.1 Fieldwork is expected to be undertaken by approximately 5 staff, a supervisor and up to 4 assistants, and to take about eleven (11) days.

18.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production is expected to take 13 person-days within a notional programme of 10 days. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor and CAD illustrator. Two days of specialist time are allotted in the project budget.

18.3 Contingency

18.3.1 Contingencies have been specified in the budget. These include: pump (probable

as site low lying and adjacent to river); environmental sampling/analysis of waterlogged remains (probable, but necessity for, and quantity of, samples cannot be predetermined); Roman pottery (none expected); Anglo-Saxon pottery (not expected); Medieval-later pottery- large quantities (moderate amount expected and allowed for); faunal remains -large quantities (moderate amounts expected and allowed for); Conservation and/or Other unexpected remains or artefacts.

- 18.3.2 Other than the pump, the activation of any contingency requirement will be by the archaeological curator (Boston Community Archaeologist), not Archaeological Project Services.

19 INSURANCES

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

20 COPYRIGHT

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

21 BIBLIOGRAPHY

APS, 2000 *Archaeological Evaluation of Land off London Road, Boston, Lincolnshire (BLR00)*, APS Report No. 81/00

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

Specification: Version 1, 13/03/02

Appendix 2

CONTEXT SUMMARY

Context No	Section No	Description	Interpretation
100	42	Firm, dark grey-brown silt with occasional limestone fragments, c. 0.1m thick.	Base of turf.
101	42	Firm, pale grey-brown limestone hardcore, c. 0.15m thick.	Hardcore.
102	42	Firm, mid yellowish brown silt, with occasional hardcore, coal and brick fragments, up to 0.10m thick.	Former topsoil.
103	42	Firm, light yellowish brown laminated clayey silt, > 0.50m thick.	Alluvial deposit.
200	29	Firm, mid orangey brown clay, with occasional brick fragments, 0.20m thick.	Clay layer.
201	29	Firm, rubble with dark grey silty matrix, 2.20m long and 0.30m thick.	Fill of (202).
202	29	Steep sided, flat-based cut, 0.30m deep and 2.20m long.	Demolition cut.
203	29	North-south oriented brick wall, mortar bonded, 0.23m wide and 0.35m high.	Wall.
204	29	Firm, rubble with dark grey silty matrix, 0.12m thick and 8.05m long.	Demolition layer.
205	29	Firm, light yellowish brown silty sand, with occasional slag and charcoal fragments, 0.10m thick and 4.20m long.	Layer or surface.
206	29	Firm, dark grey slag and charcoal, with occasional gravel and brick flecks, 0.05m thick and 4.40m long.	Layer or surface.
207	29	Firm, mottled mid reddish brown and white rubble and chalk, 0.20m thick and 3.45m long.	Layer or surface.
208	29	Firm, dark greyish brown silt, 0.10m wide and 0.33m deep.	Remains of stake hole.
209	29	Firm, mid yellowish brown silt with frequent brick rubble, 0.20m thick and 3.54m long.	Fill of (210).
210	29	Flat based, steep sided cut, 0.20m deep and 3.54m long.	Construction cut.
211	29	Firm, light to mid yellowish brown silty clay, with occasional charcoal flecks, up to 0.50m thick.	Possible alluvial deposit.
212	29	Firm, mid reddish brown silty clay, with occasional charcoal and brick fragments, 0.25m thick.	Fill of (213).
213	29	Pit cut, 0.25m deep and 1.30m wide, steep sides and flat base.	Pit.
214	29	Loose, dark grey sandy silt, with bricks and other building debris, 0.19m thick.	Fill of (231)
215	29	Firm, mid to light olive grey, silty sand, with frequent grits and moderate small pebbles, 0.25m thick and 4.80m long.	Dumped deposit.
216	29	Loose, dark grey sand and cinders, with moderate seashell fragments and small pebbles, and frequent charcoal fragments, 0.04m thick and 2.20m long.	Dumped deposit.
217	29	Soft, mottled yellowish brown and dark grey sand, with frequent small cobbles, large pebbles and occasional CBM fragments, 0.11m thick and 2.60m long.	Dumped deposit.
218	29	Loose, mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt, with frequent grits and pebbles and occasional CBM fragments, 0.60m thick.	Fill of (219).
219	29	Linear or sub-rectangular cut, 0.70m deep, steep sides and flat base.	Construction cut.
220	29	Firm, mid to dark brown (with occasional pale patches)	Fill of (221).

		clayey sandy silt, with moderate small pebbles, charcoal and mortar fragments and occasional sandstone fragments, 0.38m thick.	
221	29	Vertical sided, flat based cut, 0.38m deep and 1.80m wide.	Possible demolition cut.
222	29	Linear cut, 2.70m wide and 1.50m deep, with sloping sides and a concave base, oriented approximately north-south.	Ditch.
223	29	Firm, mid to light brown sandy silt with occasional CBM fragments, 1.50m deep.	Fill of (222).
224	29	Loose, dark purplish grey sand and cinders, 0.05m thick.	Fill of (226).
225	29	Firm, mid olive-brown sandy silt, with moderate mortar patches and occasional charcoal and CBM fragments, 0.20m thick.	Fill of (226).
226	29	Pit cut, 1.50m wide and 0.40m deep, with sloping sides and a flat base.	Pit.
227	29	Firm, dark brownish grey sandy silt, with frequent grits, moderate small pebbles and charcoal fragments, and occasional CBM fragments, 0.24m thick and 3.40m in extent.	Buried soil.
228	29	Corner of wall, mortared brick, 0.40m high, oriented northwest-southeast.	Corner of structure.
229	29	Soft, mid to dark grey sandy silt, with frequent grits and moderate CBM fragments, 0.40m wide and > 0.10m thick.	Fill of (230).
230	29	Brick structure, 1 course high bonded with mortar, forms a square 0.60m wide.	Base of drain.
231	29	Sub-rectangular cut, 0.45m wide and 0.25m deep, with steep sides and flat base.	Construction cut.
232	29	Firm, light brown silty clay with (light bluish grey patches), with occasional CBM fragments, 0.35m thick.	Fill of (222).
234	-	Compact, mid brown silty clay, with frequent building debris, observed in plan.	Soil layer.
235	-	Compact, dark grey sandy silt, with frequent iron pan, 1.0m in extent.	Lens in (234).
236	-	Compact, light reddish brown silty sand, With frequent iron stains, 1.1m in extent.	Lens in (234).
237	-	Compact, mid reddish brown sandy silt, 0.70m in extent.	Lens in (234).
238	-	Compact, mid greyish brown sandy silt, with frequent CBM flecks, and coal fragments, extends 4.0m.	Soil layer.
239	-	Firm, dark brownish black clayey silt, with moderate CBM flecks, shell and bone.	Fill of (222).
240	-	Soft, mid brownish grey silt, with moderate charcoal flacks, up to 0.67m wide.	Fill of (241).
241	-	Sub-circular cut, 0.67m long and 0.48m wide.	Pit.
242	-	Soft, dark grey sandy silt, with frequent grits, coal fragments and occasional CBM fragments.	Fill of (243).
243	-	Sub-circular cut, 0.28m wide and 0.68m long.	Pit.
244	-	Rectangular cut, 0.9m long by 0.6m wide and 0.10m deep, steep sides and flat base, oriented north-south.	Pit.
245	-	Compact, mid greyish brown clayey silt, with moderate shell, CBM and coal fragments, the base of the deposit is a layer of tiles.	Fill of (244).
246	29	Compact, mid greyish brown sandy silt, with frequent CBM flecks, and coal fragments.	Soil layer.
247	29	Compact, mid greyish-brown clayey silt, with frequent charcoal and CBM flecks, 0.20m thick.	Lens in (246).
248	29	Linear cut, 0.60m wide and 0.35m deep, steep sides and	Construction cut.

		flattish base, oriented north-south.	
249	29	Firm, mid brown sandy silt, with occasional CBM fragments and rubble.	Fill of (248).
250	29	Linear cut, 0.40m deep, vertical sides and a flat base, orient northwest-southeast.	Construction cut.
251	29	Firm, pale grey-brown limestone hardcore, c. 0.20m thick.	Hardcore.
252	29	Indurate grey concrete, 0.15m thick.	Yard surface.
300	-	Un-stratified finds.	-
301	39	Indurate, off white concrete and gravel, with frequent bricks, 0.24m thick.	Yard surface.
302	39	Compact mid brown to brick red rubble, 0.29m thick.	Demolition layer.
303	39	Firm, mid brown to dark grey silty clay, with occasional CBM, stones, pebbles and charcoal, 0.23m thick.	Dumped deposit.
304	39	Firm, dark grey to black silt, with frequent stones, pebbles, flint and CBM fragments, 0.12m thick.	Make-up.
305	39	Loose, dark grey to black silty clay, with occasional shell and charcoal and frequent stones, up to 0.16m thick.	Make-up.
306	39	Loose, dark grey to black silty gravel, with frequent stones and flint, and occasional CBM and shell, up to 0.36m thick.	Make-up.
307	39	Loose, light yellowish brown to mid grey rubble, plaster and brick, with occasional stones and tile.	Demolition layer.
308	39	Firm, light to dark grey sandy silty gravel, with frequent stones and occasional large roots, up to 0.14m thick.	Alluvial deposit/ buried soil.
309	39	Linear cut, with concave sides and flat base, oriented east-west.	Construction cut.
310	39	Firm, light to mid brown sandy silt, 0.50m thick.	Fill of (309).
311	39	Linear cut, 1.40m wide, with sloping sides, oriented east-west.	Construction cut.
312	39	Firm, mid grey to black silt, with frequent stones, gravel and occasional CBM and shell, up to 0.28m thick.	Alluvium/buried soil.
313	39	Loose, mid brown to black sandy silt, with frequent CBM and shell fragments, 0.38m thick.	Make-up.
314	39	Mid brown sandy clay, with frequent brick and plaster rubble, and occasional shell and charcoal, 0.10m thick.	Demolition layer.
315	39	Light brown to black silty sand, frequent wood fragments, recorded in plan.	Demolition layer.
316	39	Sondage.	
317	39	Firm, dark bluish grey clayey silt, with frequent wood fragments, occasional flint gravel and coal, and moderate CBM and charcoal fragments.	Fill of (311).
318	39	Firm, mid black to grey silt, with occasional shell, charcoal and pebbles.	Possible buried soil.
319	39	Firm, mid black to brown sandy clayey silt, with occasional shell, flint and pebbles	Possible buried soil.
320	39	Firm, mid brown sandy silt, 0.16m thick.	Make-up.
321	39	Mid brown to grey silty sand, with frequent plaster, brick and occasional stones, 0.10m thick.	Demolition layer.
322	39	Loose, mid brown to light grey sandy silt, with occasional plaster or mortar, stones, pebbles and CBM fragments, 0.24m thick.	Make-up.
323	-	Brick floor, 1 course of stretchers.	Floor.
324	7	Indurate light whitish grey cement, 2.6m long and 1.3m wide.	Floor.
325	-	Indurate light whitish grey cement, 1.8m long by 1.7m wide and 0.03m thick.	Floor.
326	-	Wall, machine made bricks in a stretcher bond with lime	Wall.

		mortar, oriented east-west, 1.8m long and 0.10m wide.	
327	-	Three walls, machine made bricks in a stretcher bond with lime mortar, oriented north-south and east-west, 3.2m long and 1.50m wide.	Cellar or tank.
328	-	Wall, 6 courses of stretcher bond brick over three courses of stone, oriented north-south.	Wall.
329	-	Wall, machine made brick, stretcher bond with chalk and sand mortar, oriented east-west, 2m long and 0.23m wide.	Wall.
330	39	Wall, 2 courses of machine made brick in a stretcher bond, with chalk and sand mortar, oriented north-south, 1.05m long and 0.23m wide.	Wall foundation.
331	-	Wall, machine made brick in a stretcher bond, with chalk and sand mortar, oriented east-west, 3.1m long and 0.23m wide, turns northwest at mid point.	Wall.
332	39	Wall, machine made brick, 2 courses bonded with sand and chalk mortar, oriented north-south, 0.95m long by 0.23m wide and 0.17m high.	Wall.
333	39	Firm, dark bluish grey clayey silt, with frequent wood fragments, occasional flint gravel and coal, and moderate CBM and charcoal fragments, > 0.02m thick.	Possible alluvial deposit.
334	-	Loose, mid greyish brown sandy silt, with frequent mortar and CBM fragments and moderate slate fragments.	Dumped deposit.
335	-	Loose, dark blackish grey, gritty sandy silt, with frequent cinders, ash and coal, and moderate CBM fragments.	Dumped deposit.
336	-	Loose, mid brown clayey silt, with frequent CBM and mortar fragments, and moderate charcoal and coal fragments, 1.60m in extent.	Dumped deposit.
337	-	Loose, mixed red and brown rubble and sandy silt matrix, 2.60m in extent.	Demolition rubble.
338	40	Soft, mid greyish brown clayey sandy silt, with CBM and wood fragments, 0.11m thick.	Alluvial deposit.
339	40	Soft, light grey silty clay, with black decayed organic inclusions, 0.29m thick.	Alluvial deposit.
340	40	Loose, mid grey clayey silt, 0.06m thick.	Alluvial deposit.
341	40	Soft, light grey silty clay, with black decayed organic inclusions, 0.29m thick.	Alluvial deposit.
342	40	Soft, black clayey silt, with shell inclusions, 0.06m thick.	Alluvial deposit.
343	40	Soft, light grey silty clay, with black decayed organic inclusions and frequent small shells, 0.29m thick.	Alluvial deposit.
344	41	Loose, mid grey gritty sandy clay, with frequent cinder, CBM and wood fragments, 0.14m thick.	Alluvial deposit.
345	41	Loose, light greyish brown clayey silt, with black organic mottles, occasional wood and cinder fragments, 0.17m thick.	Alluvial deposit.
346	41	Soft, mid blackish grey clayey silt, with CBM, ceramic and wood fragments, 0.07m thick.	Alluvial deposit.
347	41	Loose, dark blackish grey clayey silt, with small CBM, shell and wood fragments, 0.17m thick.	Alluvial deposit.
348	39	Loose, dark brownish grey salty sand, with frequent mortar and CBM fragments, moderate charcoal and occasional ash, 0.08m thick and 2.55m in extent.	Dumped deposit.
349	-	Vertical post, sub-square section, boxed heart, very poor condition, 0.08m wide by 0.10m long and 0.33m high.	Structural timber.
350	39	Firm, mid brown silt, with frequent rubble, 0.30m thick.	Demolition/ make-up deposit.
400	-	Un-stratified finds.	-

401	9, 10, 19, 20 & 21	Compact mid grey to black silty sand, with frequent brick, stone and building rubble, up to 0.73m thick.	Demolition rubble and levelling.
402	9, 10, 19, 20 & 21	Loose, mid brown building rubble, with frequent brick and tile and occasional glass, up to 0.95m thick.	Demolition layer.
403	18	Brick floor surface, dry bonded.	Possible yard.
404	9	East-west oriented wall, 7 courses (0.50m) high and 3 courses (0.38m) wide, mortar bonded and whitewashed on all faces, contains a gap for a door, remnants of the wooden frame <i>in situ</i> .	Exterior wall.
405	-	East-west oriented wall, 6 courses (0.46m) high and 4 courses (0.45m) wide, mortar bonded.	Exterior wall.
406	-	VOID	
407	-	Loose, mid grey to black ash and rubble and refuse.	Demolition layer.
408	10 & 21	Firm light fawn to white mortar, up to 0.20m thick.	Collapsed wall plaster.
409	10 & 21	Firm, dark grey to dark brown silty clay and sand, with frequent rubble, up to 0.19m thick.	Make-up.
410	10 & 21	Firm, mid brown clay and sand, with occasional stones and burnt wood fragments, up to 0.09m thick.	Make-up.
411	10 & 21	Compact black rubble and refuse, up to 0.05m thick.	Burnt demolition layer.
412	10 & 21	Brick floor, 2 courses of mortar boned brick.	Floor.
413	10 & 21	Loose, mid brown building rubble, with frequent brick and tile and occasional glass, up to 0.95m thick.	Demolition layer.
414	-	VOID	
415	-	Brick floor, single course of mortar bonded brick.	Floor.
416	-	VOID	
417	-	Brick floor surface, dry bonded.	Yard or floor.
418	-	VOID	
419	-	VOID	
420	-	Brick floor, single course of mortar bonded brick.	Passage way floor.
421	20	North-south oriented wall, hand made brick, 4 courses high bonded with lime mortar.	Wall.
422	-	Linear cut, concave sides and flat base, oriented north-south, 2.50m wide and 0.25m deep.	Demolition cut.
423	20	Loose, mid grey to black silty gravel with occasional CBM fragments and frequent charcoal flecks, 0.20m wide and 0.16m deep.	Fill of (457).
424	20	Loose, mid grey to black silty gravel with occasional CBM fragments, frequent shell and charcoal flecks, 0.10m wide and 0.54m deep.	Fill of (458).
425	19	North-south oriented wall, 1m wide and 0.28m (3 courses) high, mortar bonded.	Wall.
426	21	Loose, grey to black ash, with occasional CBM fragments, 0.10m thick.	Layer.
427	21	Loose, grey to black rubble, with frequent CBM and plaster fragments, up to 0.40m thick.	Levelled rubble.
428	21	Firm, mid brown to light grey rubble and mortar, Frequent brick and mortal fragments, up to 0.60m thick.	Demolition layer.
429	21	Firm, compact light buff mortar, 0.08m thick.	Collapsed wall mortar.
430	21	Firm, light to mid brown clayey sand, with occasional burnt brick and tile fragments, up to 0.45m thick.	Possible bank make up.
431	21	Firm, grey to black silt and gravel, with occasional glass and charcoal fragments, up to 0.14m thick.	Re-deposited alluvium.
432	21	Firm, grey to black silty soil, with occasional CBM, glass and bone fragments.	Demolition layer.
433	18	Possible sewer, composed of 1 east-west oriented	Sewer.

		drainpipe and three smaller drainpipes oriented roughly north-south.	
434	18	T-shaped cut, 0.40m long and 0.20m wide, vertical sides and flat base, oriented north-south and east-west.	Cut for sewer junction.
435	20	Finds from excavation of Sondage.	-
436	20	Layers (452), (424), (423) & (402).	-
437	-	VOID	-
438	18	East-west oriented wall, mortar bonded hand made brick, 0.40m wide.	Wall.
439	18	Firm, mid to light brown sand, with frequent CBM fragments, and occasional charcoal, 0.80m thick.	Bank make-up.
440	18	Firm, light grey sandy silt, with occasional shell and brick fragments, up to 0.07m thick.	Bank make-up.
441	18	Firm, mid grey silt, with occasional shell and frequent charcoal fragments, 0.80m thick.	Possible alluvial layer.
442	20	Compact, mid brown to light grey rubble, sand and clay, with frequent brick, tile and glass fragments, 0.20m thick.	Fill of (422).
443	19	Firm, mid brown to light grey sandy clay, with occasional building rubble, up to 0.54m thick.	Levelling deposit.
444	19	Loose, dark grey to black burnt rubble, with frequent brick and tile, 0.24m thick.	Fill of (454).
445	19	Loose, buff to red building rubble, with frequent brick, plaster, mortar, CBM and charcoal fragments, 0.55m thick.	Fill of (454)
446	-	VOID	-
447	19 & 20	Loose, dark grey to black rubble, with frequent brick, and glass, up to 0.70m thick.	Demolition deposit.
448	19 & 20	Steps and stair risers, mortared brick, 3 courses high.	Stairs.
449	20	Loose, greyish buff building rubble, with frequent CBM and burnt material, occasional plaster and mortar, up to 0.50m thick.	Demolition deposit.
450	20	Loose, dark grey to black rubble with frequent CBM fragments, up to 0.46m thick.	Fill of (451).
451	20	Linear cut, 0.46m deep and 0.76m wide, with vertical sides and flat base, oriented east-west.	Construction cut.
452	20	Firm, greyish brown silty clay, with occasional CBM and rubble, up to 0.50m thick.	Make-up.
453	-	Step, mortared brick, 0.72m long and 0.58m wide.	Step.
454	19	Possible linear cut, 1.50m wide and 0.55m deep, with irregular concave sides and flat base, possibly oriented north-south.	Demolition cut.
455	20	Firm, grey-brown clayey silt, with occasional CBM and Mortar fragments, 0.40m thick.	Make-up/levelling deposit.
456	20	Linear cut, 0.50m wide and 0.08m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base, oriented north-south.	Construction cut.
457	20	Sub-circular cut, 0.20m wide and 0.16m deep, with steep sides and a flattish base.	Post-hole.
458	20	Sub-circular cut, 0.10m wide, vertical sides and a flat base.	Post-hole.
459	10 & 21	Firm, mid brown sandy clayey silt, with frequent rubble, 0.50m thick.	Demolition layer.
460	-	Wall, 0.50m high and 0.52m thick, mortar bonded hand made brick, oriented north-south.	Wall.
461	-	L-shaped wall, 0.50m high and 0.22m wide, mortar boned hand made brick, oriented north-south and east-west.	Wall.
462	-	Wall, 0.46m high and 0.35m thick, mortar banded hand	Wall.

		made brick, oriented north-south, with whitewash to east face.	
463	-	Wall, 0.46m high and 0.50m wide, mortar bonded hand made brick, oriented north-south.	Wall.
464	18	Firm, brown sand, with occasional CBM flecks, c. 0.40m thick.	Bank make-up.
465	20	Possible linear cut, 0.95m wide and 0.50m deep, with irregular sloping sides and a flat base, possible oriented north-south.	Demolition cut.
466	18	Probably sub-rectangular cut, 0.36m deep, >0.40m wide, with vertical sides and a flat base.	Construction cut.
500	22, 23 & 24	Firm, dark greyish brown silty sand and rubble, with frequent brick and limestone fragments, and a concentration of gravel at the top, 0.20m thick.	Demolition/levelling deposit.
501	22, 23 & 24	Indurate, light creamy white concrete, with frequent gravel, 0.10m thick and >1.70m wide.	Concrete floor.
502	22, 23 & 24	North-south oriented wall, mortar bonded brick, 0.22m wide and 0.65m high.	Wall.
503	22 & 24	Firm, dark yellowish brown, silty sand, with frequent concrete and brick rubble, occasional charcoal and mortar flacks and a sewer pipe, 0.38m thick and 0.90m wide.	Fill of (553).
504	-	Firm, mid reddish brown silty sand and rubble, 0.12m wide.	Make-up lens.
505	22 & 24	North-south oriented wall, mortar bonded brick, 0.22m wide and 0.30m high.	Wall.
506	-	Firm, dark greyish brown silty sand and rubble, with frequent brick and limestone fragments, and a concentration of gravel at the top, 0.20m thick.	Demolition/levelling deposit.
507	22 & 24	Compacted, dark greyish brown to black gritty slag and cinder, with frequent coal and charcoal, up to 0.050m thick and 4.20m wide.	Yard surface.
508	22, 23 & 24	Firm, flint cobbles with a yellowish brown sandy matrix, with occasional gravel and pebbles, 0.15m thick and 6.15m wide.	Cobbled yard.
509	24	North-south oriented wall, mortar bonded brick, 0.30m wide and 0.75m high.	Wall.
510	24	Firm, very light brown, sandy mortar with frequent chalk flecks, 0.60m long by 0.16m wide and 0.20m thick.	Mortar pad.
511	24	Firm, mid yellowish brown silty sand, with frequent rubble fragments and moderate charcoal flecks, 0.16m thick.	Fill of (554).
512	-	Firm, white lime mortar, 0.30m long and 0.26m wide.	Remains of surface/floor.
513	24	East-west oriented wall, mortar bonded brick, 1.44m long and more than 1m deep.	Cellar wall.
514	-	Firm, dark greyish brown silty sand and rubble, with frequent brick and limestone fragments, and a concentration of gravel at the top, 0.20m thick.	Demolition/levelling deposit.
515	-	Firm, dark greyish brown silty sand and rubble, with frequent brick and limestone fragments, and a concentration of gravel at the top, 0.20m thick.	Demolition/levelling deposit.
516	-	Firm, flint cobbles with a yellowish brown sandy matrix, with occasional gravel and pebbles, 0.15m thick and 6.15m wide.	Cobbled yard.
517	-	Firm, dark greyish brown silty sand and rubble, with frequent brick and limestone fragments, and a concentration of gravel at the top, 0.20m thick.	Demolition/levelling deposit.
518	-	Firm, dark greyish brown silty sand and rubble, with	Demolition/

		frequent brick and limestone fragments, and a concentration of gravel at the top, 0.20m thick.	levelling deposit.
519	-	East-west oriented wall, mortar bonded brick, 2.90m long, 0.23m wide and 0.50m high.	Foundation wall.
520	24	Firm, mid reddish brown clayey silt, with occasional brick flecks and small pebbles, 2.5m long by >0.40m wide and 0.58m thick.	Make-up.
521	-	Firm, flint cobbles with a yellowish brown sandy matrix, with occasional gravel and pebbles, 0.15m thick and 6.15m wide.	Cobbled yard.
522	-	Firm, dark greyish brown silty sand and rubble, with frequent brick and limestone fragments, and a concentration of gravel at the top, 0.20m thick.	Demolition/ levelling deposit.
523	-	Square structure, mortar bonded brick, 0.70m wide and 0.12m high.	Base of drain access.
524	-	Firm, mid reddish brown clayey silt, with occasional brick fragments.	Make-up.
525	22 & 24	North-south oriented wall, mortar bonded brick, 0.23m wide and 1.15m high.	Cellar wall.
526	22 & 24	Loose, brick rubble, with occasional plastic pipe and tiles, 1.30m thick.	Fill of cellar.
527	-	T-shaped wall or pillar, mortar bonded brick.	Support for cellar roof.
528	-	East-west oriented wall, mortar bonded brick.	Bricked up doorway.
529	-	East-west oriented wall, mortar bonded brick, butts to (525).	Wall.
530	-	Loose, light pinkish brown lime mortar, with frequent roof slates and brick fragments, 0.10m thick.	Fill of (523).
531	24	North-south oriented wall, mortar bonded brick, butts to (519).	Wall.
532	24	North-south oriented wall, mortar bonded brick, butts to (519).	Wall.
533	22, 23 & 24	Firm, flint cobbles with a yellowish brown sandy matrix, with occasional gravel and pebbles, 0.15m thick and 1.80m wide.	Cobbled yard.
534	22, 23 & 24	Firm, white lime mortar, with occasional brick flecks, 1.70m wide and 0.10m thick.	Floor/ surface.
535	22 & 24	Firm, mid reddish brown silty sand, with frequent brick and mortar flecks, 0.30m thick.	Fill of (536).
536	22 & 24	Linear cut, 1.70m wide and 0.30m deep, with steep sides and a flat base oriented north-south.	Construction cut.
537	22, 23 & 24	Firm, dark reddish brown silty sand and demolition debris, with occasional charcoal.	Demolition layer.
538	22, 23 & 24	Firm, mid reddish brown clayey silt, with occasional brick fragments.	Make-up.
539	24	Firm, light yellowish brown sandy mortar, with frequent brick fragments.	Demolition deposit.
540	22, 23 & 24	Firm, dark reddish brown sandy silt, with occasional charcoal and brick flecks.	Make-up.
541	22, 23 & 24	Firm, dark reddish brown silt, with occasional brick fragments and small pebbles.	Possible buried soil.
542	22, 23 & 24	Firm, mid yellowish silty clay.	Possible alluvial layer.
543	22, 23 & 24	Firm, dark reddish brown clayey silt.	Alluvial layer/ buried soil.
544	24	Firm, light yellowish brown sandy mortar, with frequent brick fragments, 0.08m thick.	Make-up.

545	24	Firm, mid reddish brown clayey silt, with occasional brick flecks and small pebbles, 2.5m long by >0.40m wide and 0.58m thick.	Make-up.
546	22 & 24	Firm, mottled white, red, and yellowish brown demolition debris.	Demolition deposit.
547	22 & 24	Firm, light yellowish brown silty clay.	Fill of (548).
548	22 & 24	Linear cut, >0.70m wide, with sloping sides, oriented north-south.	Possible construction cut.
549	-	Indurate grey concrete, > 3.40m long, not excavated.	Cellar floor.
550	22	East-west oriented wall, English bond with sandy mortar, 1.56m long and 1.2m high.	Cellar wall.
551	22	Steep sided linear cut, with firm mid reddish brown clay silt fill and a ceramic sewer pipe.	Sewer.
552	23	Firm, mid reddish brown silt and chalk, with occasional brick fragments and pebbles.	Rubble lens.
553	22 & 24	Linear cut, 0.90m wide and 0.38m deep, steep sides and flat base, oriented north-south.	Sewer pipe trench.
554	24	Linear cut, 0.50m wide by 0.26m long and 0.16m deep, with sloping sides and a rounded base, oriented north-south.	Gully.
555	24	Firm, mid reddish brown silty clay and building rubble, with occasional charcoal flecks, 0.10m thick and 0.55m wide.	Demolition deposit.
556	24	Indurate, light yellow York stone, 0.04m thick and >0.60m wide.	Paving.
557	22	Firm, dark reddish-brown silty clay, with occasional pebbles, brick and charcoal fragments, 0.15m wide and 0.40m thick.	Remains of posthole.
601	1 & 2	Stiff, mid to dark olive brown silty clay (with light blue-grey patches), with occasional fired clay fragments, up to 0.40m thick.	Fill of (602).
602	1 & 2	Elongated/linear cut, >1.50m long and 1.00m wide, with steep sides and flattish base.	Channel.
603	3 & 7	Stiff, mid to dark olive brown silty clay, 0.30m thick.	Fill of (604).
604	3 & 7	Irregular cut, >1.50m long by 1.40m wide and 0.25m, with steep sides and a flattish base.	Channel.
605	4	Firm, dark olive grey silty clay, with moderate flint pebbles, limestone fragments and occasional CBM fragments, 0.25m thick.	Fill of (606).
606	4	Linear cut, 0.25m deep and 0.50m wide, steep sides and concave base, oriented east-west.	Ditch or channel.
607	5 & 6	Firm, mid to dark olive brown silty clay, with occasional charcoal flecks, shell and limestone fragments, 0.65m thick.	Alluvial layer.
608	7	North-south oriented wall, 'rat trap' bond with mortar, 12m long and 0.25m wide.	Wall.
609	1	Firm, mid brown silty clay, with occasional charcoal flecks, 0.40m thick.	Alluvial layer.
610	1	Firm, mid reddish brown silty clay, with flecks of iron pan, 0.12m thick.	Alluvial layer.
611	1	Firm, light bluish grey silty clay, 0.02m thick.	Alluvial layer.
612	1	Firm, mottled brownish grey and reddish brown silty clay, >0.10m thick.	Alluvial layer.
613	7	Concrete slab, 0.12m thick.	Yard surface.
614	7	Limestone hardcore and building rubble.	Make-up.
615	7	Compacted, light whitish and yellowish brown, mortar with frequent small pebbles, 0.07m thick and 1.60m wide.	Construction deposit.

616	4	Brick rubble.	Demolition deposit.
617	4	Firm, mid to dark olive brown silty clay, with occasional charcoal flecks, 0.12m thick.	Alluvial layer.
618	5	Firm, mid reddish brown silty clay, with flecks of iron pan, 0.21m thick.	Alluvial layer.
619	5	Firm, light bluish grey silty clay, 0.06m thick.	Alluvial layer.
620	5	Firm, mottled brownish grey and reddish brown silty clay, >0.08m thick.	Alluvial layer.
621	6	Firm, dark grey clayey silt, with moderate pebbles and occasional CBM fragments, 0.26m thick.	Former topsoil.
622	6	Firm, mid to dark olive brown silty clay, with occasional charcoal flecks and small limestone fragments, 0.15m thick.	Possible alluvial layer.
623	7	Linear cut, >12m long by 0.25m wide and 0.20m deep, Steep sides and flat base, oriented north-south.	Construction cut.
624	7	Firm, dark grey clayey silt, with frequent grits, moderate coal fragments and occasional CBM fragments, 0.22m thick.	Former topsoil.
625	7	Firm, mid to dark olive brown silty clay, with occasional mortar flecks, 0.06m thick.	Fill of (608).
701	26 & 32	Concrete.	Floor.
702	26 & 32	Limestone hardcore and rubble, 0.20m thick.	Foundation for (701).
703	26	Soft, dark grey clayey sandy silt, 0.26m thick, contains a ceramic drainpipe.	Fill of (704).
704	26	Linear cut, 0.31m wide and 0.26m deep, vertical sides and flat base, oriented northeast-southwest.	Drainpipe trench.
705	26 & 27	Firm, light brown mixed sandy silt and silty clay, with occasional bricks and CBM fragments, small cobbles, coal fragments and charcoal flecks, 0.50m thick.	Fill of (706).
706	26 & 27	Linear cut, 0.70m wide and 0.50m deep, vertical sides and rounded base, oriented east-west.	Ditch or demolition trench.
707	26	Firm, mixed mid to dark grey and mid olive grey clayey silt, with occasional CBM fragments, 0.20m thick.	Fill of (711).
708	26	Firm, mid brown clayey silt, 0.05m thick.	Fill of (711).
709	26	Firm, mottled light brown and mid grey sandy silt, with occasional small CBM and small mortar fragments, 0.22m thick.	Fill of (711).
710	26	Loose, dark grey cinders, 0.16m thick.	Fill of (711).
711	26	Possible sub-rectangular cut, 1.05m wide and 0.32m deep, with vertical sides and a flattish base.	Pit.
712	26	Firm, mixed dark brown, red and yellowish white brick rubble and mortar with a clayey silt matrix, with occasional concrete fragments, 0.20m thick.	Fill of (716).
713	26	Firm, mid olive-grey clayey silt, with occasional CBM fragments, up to 0.24m thick.	Fill of (716).
714	26	Firm, mid brown clayey silt, occasional charcoal and mortar fragments, up to 0.10m thick.	Fill of (716).
715	26	Soft, mixed mid olive and yellowish white mortar with sandy silt matrix and occasional charcoal flecks, 0.05m thick.	Fill of (716).
716	26	Linear cut, 1.08m wide and 0.30m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base, oriented east-west.	Culvert.
717	26	Firm, mid to dark greyish brown clayey silt, with occasional CBM and coal fragments, up to 0.33m thick.	Dumped layer.
718	26	Firm, mid brown clayey silt, with occasional charcoal flecks, up to 0.23m thick.	Fill/Make-up.
719	26	Soft, dark grey clayey silt, with occasional small cobbles	Fill of (720).

		and charcoal flecks, 0.20m thick.	
720	26	Sub-linear cut, 0.37m wide and 0.20m deep, with vertical sides and a flattish base, oriented east-west.	Terminus of ditch or elongated pit.
721	26	Firm, mid to dark grey clayey silt, with occasional charcoal flecks, 0.32m thick.	Alluvial layer.
722	26	Soft, light brown silty sand, with occasional CBM and coal fragments, 0.30m thick and extends 3.80m.	Dumped deposit.
723	26	Soft, mid brownish grey sandy silt, with occasional CBM fragments, 0.15m thick and extends 0.45m.	Dumped deposit.
724	26 & 27	Soft, dark grey sandy silt, with frequent grits and occasional CBM fragments, 0.14m thick and extends 1.55m.	Dumped deposit.
725	26	Firm, mid to dark grey clayey silt, with occasional charcoal flecks and oyster shell, 0.25m thick, 1.08m in extent.	Fill of (746).
726	26	Firm, mid brown sandy clayey silt, with occasional charcoal flecks, 0.28m thick.	Possible alluvial layer.
727	26	Firm, mid to dark grey silt, > 0.04m thick.	Alluvial layer.
728	26 & 27	Firm, mid to dark grey clayey silt, with occasional charcoal and oyster shell fragments, 0.21m thick.	Alluvial layer.
729	27	Firm, mid to dark grey clayey silt, with occasional charcoal and oyster shell fragments, 0.22m thick.	Fill of (747).
730	27	Firm, mid brown, clayey silt, with occasional coal fragments, 0.19m thick.	Alluvial layer.
731	27	Firm, mid brown sandy clayey silt, with occasional charcoal flecks, 0.30m thick.	Possible alluvial layer.
732	27	Soft, mottled mid to light greyish brown and dark grey sandy silt, 0.42m thick.	Alluvial layer.
733	27	Firm, mid bluish grey silty clay, 0.05m thick.	Alluvial layer.
734	27	Firm, mottled mid grey and brown clayey silt, 0.48m thick.	Alluvial layer.
735	27	Firm, laminated mid greyish brown clayey sandy silt, > 0.25m thick.	Alluvial layer.
736	27	Firm, mottled mid to dark grey clayey silt, 0.50m thick.	Alluvial layer.
737	27	Firm, mid brown clayey silt, 0.65m thick, laminated towards the base.	Alluvial layer.
738	27	Firm, mid brown silty clay, >0.10m thick.	Alluvial layer.
739	26	Firm, dark grey sandy clayey silt, with occasional CBM and coal fragments, 0.09m thick and 0.18m wide.	Dumped deposit.
740	26	Soft, light brown silty sand, with clay patches, occasional CBM and coal fragments, 0.27m thick and 0.24m wide.	Dumped deposit.
741	26	Firm, mixed greyish brown and mid greyish olive sandy silt, with frequent CBM and mortar flecks and occasional charcoal flecks, 0.15m thick.	Fill of (742).
742	26	Brick culvert, mortar bonded brick forming a linear U-shaped channel, possible incomplete, 0.40m wide.	Culvert.
743	26	Irregular cut, possibly sub-rectangular, 1.20m long by 0.35m wide and 0.23m deep, irregular sloping sides.	Possible pit.
744	27	Sub-rectangular cut, 1.65m long by 0.46m wide and 0.35m deep, with steep sides and a slightly rounded base.	Possible pit.
745	28	Slightly irregular cut, 0.60m wide and 0.23m deep, steep side and slightly flat base.	Possible pit.
746	26	Slightly irregular cut, 0.80m long by 0.60m wide and 0.18m deep, vertical sides and slightly flat base.	Possible pit.
747	27	Slightly irregular cut, 0.60m wide and 0.19m deep, steep side and slightly flat base.	Possible pit.
748	32	Firm, mid to dark grey clayey silt, with occasional CBM fragments, up to 0.18m thick and 4.0m in extent.	Possible alluvial layer.

749	32	Firm, mid olive-grey sandy clayey silt, 0.28m thick.	Fill of (750).
750	32	Irregular sub-circular cut, 0.80m wide and 0.28m deep, with vertical sides and a rounded base.	Probable pit.
751	32	Firm, dark slightly greenish grey clayey silt, with occasional CBM and charcoal fragments, up to 0.20m thick.	Fill or dumped deposit.
752	32	Firm, dark grey clayey silt, with occasional charcoal fragments, 0.26m thick.	Fill of (756).
753	32	Firm, mid brownish grey clayey silt, with occasional grits, 0.10m thick and 0.80m in extent.	Layer.
754	32	Firm, dark grey clayey silt, with occasional CBM fragments, 0.35m thick.	Fill of (755).
755	32	Sub-circular cut, 0.50m wide and 0.35m deep, vertical sides and slightly rounded base.	Probable pit.
756	32	Irregular cut, >1.55m wide and 0.30m deep, vertical sides and a flattish base.	Possible pit.
757	32	Firm, mid to dark brown clayey silt, with occasional CBM and mortar fragments, 0.34m thick and 0.75m in extent.	Dumped deposit/lens.
758	32	Soft, dark grey clayey silt, 0.25m thick.	Fill of (759).
759	32	Sub-circular cut, 0.15m wide and 0.25m deep, vertical sides.	Posthole.
760	32	Firm, mid to dark grey clayey silt, with occasional shell, fired clay, flint pebbles and charcoal flecks, 0.35m thick.	Possible alluvial layer.
761	32	Firm, mid to dark brown clayey silt, with occasional CBM, charcoal and shell fragments, 0.37m thick.	Possible alluvial layer.
762	33	Firm, mid to dark brown clayey silt, 0.15m thick.	Alluvial layer.
763	33	Firm, mid grey sandy clayey silt, with occasional charcoal flecks, 0.10m thick.	Alluvial layer.
764	33	Firm, mottled mid to light grey and olive silty clay, 0.15m thick.	Alluvial layer.
765	33	Firm, mid to dark grey clayey silt, with occasional charcoal flecks, 0.03m thick.	Alluvial layer.
766	33	Firm, mixed mid grey and olive brown silty clay, 0.15m thick.	Alluvial layer.
767	33	Stiff, mid bluish grey clay, 0.10m thick.	Alluvial layer.
768	33	Stiff, mid greyish brown clay, >0.12m thick.	Alluvial layer.
769	34	Firm, mid to dark brown clayey silt, 0.25m thick.	Alluvial layer.
770	34	Firm, mid to light silty clay, 0.20m thick.	Alluvial layer.
771	34	Firm, mottled mid grey silty clay, 0.15m thick.	Alluvial layer.
772	34	Stiff, mid bluish grey clay, > 0.05m thick.	Alluvial layer.
800	-	Un-stratified finds.	-
801	25	Indurate, light grey concrete and gravel, up to 0.10m thick.	Yard surface.
802	25	Loose, mid grey to red demolition rubble, with frequent brick and tile, and stone, up to 0.75m thick.	Demolition/levelling deposit.
803	25	Firm, mid grey to black silty sand, with frequent stones and occasional charcoal fragments, up to 0.25m thick.	Make-up/ former topsoil.
804	25	Firm, light to mid brown sandy clay, with occasional shell and CBM, up to 0.15m thick.	Possible sub-soil.
805	25	Light to mid grey silty sand, with occasional charcoal and brick fragments.	Fill of (808).
806	25	Linear cut, 2.80m wide and 0.42m deep, with concave sides and a rounded base, oriented northwest-southeast.	Possible channel.
807	25	Firm, mid to dark grey sandy silt with clay, with occasional shell and bone, 0.42m thick.	Fill of (806).
808	25	Linear cut, 1.80m wide and 0.36m deep, with sloping sides, oriented northwest-southeast.	Ditch or channel.

809	25	Soft, light brown to light grey sandy clay, 0.25m thick.	Fill of (806).
810	25	Soft, light brown to light grey sandy silt, with frequent gravel and occasional shell.	Alluvial deposit.
811	25	Firm, brown/grey sandy silt and brick rubble, with CBM fragments, 0.15m thick.	Levelling deposit.
812	25	Firm, mid brown sandy silt, 0.30m thick.	Possible subsoil.
813	25	Linear cut, with U-shaped profile, oriented east-west, with a brown sandy silt fill and a ceramic drain pipe.	Land Drain.
814	25	Soft, dark grey sandy silt, more than 0.30m thick.	Fill of (806).
900	30 & 31	Irregular sub-rectangular cut, >1.80m wide and 0.10m deep, irregular sides and flattish base, oriented northwest-southeast.	Cut of brick platform.
901	30 & 31	Firm, mid red, brisk rubble with lightly silty clay matrix, 0.10m deep.	Fill of (900).
902	30	Indurate, grey concrete, 0.20m thick.	Yard surface.
903	30	Firm, mixed red, yellow and black building debris, up to 0.3m thick.	Demolition/levelling deposit.
904	30	Firm, mid to dark greyish brown silty clay, with frequent CBM, mortar and charcoal fragments, and occasional small pebbles, up to 0.30m thick.	Make-up.
905	30, 31	Firm, mid reddish brown silty clay, with frequent CBM, mortar and charcoal, up to 0.20m thick.	Make-up.
906	30	Dark grey/ black stain.	Diesel stain.
907	-	Linear cut, > 0.30m wide and > 15m long, vertical sides and flat base, oriented east-west.	Foundation trench.
908	-	Brick wall, oriented east west with turn to south at the west end, regular bond (possibly English garden wall variant) with lime mortar over a foundation course of headers, >15m long, >0.30m wide and 0.80m high.	Wall.
909	-	Firm, dark blackish brown sandy clayey silt with frequent small pebbles, mortar, CBM and charcoal fragments.	Fill of (907).
910	-	Square brick 'pad', 0.5m wide, 1 course of mortar bonded brick.	Possible post pad.
911	37 & 38	Compacted, red brick rubble with red brown clayey silt matrix, 0.20m thick and up to 5m wide, not particularly structured but appears to be the corner of a sub-rectangular spread.	Possible floor.
912	37	Firm, dark orange brown silt, with moderate charcoal and CBM flecks, 0.20m thick.	Make-up.
913	37	Firm, dark brown clayey silt, with frequent charcoal, CBM, and mortar fragments (mortar concentrated towards base), fill cut (915) and building (925).	Demolition deposit.
914	37 & 38	Firm, mottled orange-brown and blue-grey silty clay, > 0.20m thick.	Alluvial deposit.
915	37	Possibly sub-rectangular cut, with sloping sides and a diffuse base, probably cuts the walls and void of building 924.	Demolition cut.
916	37	Linear cut, 0.24m wide and 0.35m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base, oriented north-south.	Construction cut.
917	37	Brick wall, stretcher bond with lime mortar, oriented north-south, 0.24m wide and 0.35m high.	Wall.
918	38	Sub-circular cut, 0.25m diameter and 0.06m deep, with sloping sides and flat base.	Posthole.
919	38	Firm, dark brown clayey silt, with frequent charcoal and brick flecks.	Fill of (918).
920	35	Circular cut, 0.90m wide and 0.75m deep, with steep sides and a flat base.	Pit.

921	35	Firm, mid brown clayey silt, with frequent mortar fragments (concentrated towards the top).	Fill of (920).
922	-	Sub-rectangular cut, oriented north northeast-south southwest.	Construction cut.
923	-	Firm, dark grey-brown clayey silt, with occasional brick and mortar flecks.	Fill of (922).
924	35 & 36	Brick structure, two walls visible, mortar bonded (pattern not recognised possibly an English garden wall variant), exterior of wall rendered with thick lime mortar.	Cellar or tank.
925	35 & 36	Brick floor, composed of a single course of mortar bonded brick with patches of mortar on the upper surface.	Floor.
926	35	Firm, white to pale grey-brown lime mortar with frequent lime and CBM fragments, up to 0.10m thick.	Base of pit (920).
927	35	Soft, dark grey brown silty clay, with moderate lime fragments, 0.12m thick.	Fill of (924).
928	-	Brick 'pad', 0.58m long by 0.48m wide, 1 course of dry bonded brick.	Possible post pad.
929	-	Sub-rectangular cut, 0.58m long by 0.48m wide and c. 0.10m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base.	Construction cut for (928).
930	-	Sub-rectangular cut, 0.50m long by 0.50m wide and c. 0.10m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base.	Construction cut for (910).
1001	8	Indurate, pale grey concrete and gravel, 0.13m thick.	Floor.
1002	8	Firm, dark grey-brown silty clay, with frequent brick rubble, 0.35m thick.	Make-up/ levelling deposit.
1003	8	Firm, greenish brown clayey silt, with occasional stones, 0.40m thick.	Possible alluvial layer or subsoil.
1004	43	Firm, mid brown clay, 0.18m thick.	Alluvial layer.
1005	43	Firm, mottled mid brown and blue grey clay, 0.10m thick.	Alluvial layer.
1006	43	Firm, mid brown silt, 0.15m thick.	Alluvial layer.
1007	43	Firm, mid brown clay, 0.05m thick.	Alluvial layer.
1008	43	Firm, mottled mid brown and blue-grey clay, 0.13m thick.	Alluvial layer.
1009	43	Firm, mid brown clay, > 0.25m thick.	Alluvial layer.
1101	14, 15 & 16	Indurate, grey concrete.	Floor.
1102	14, 15 & 16	Mixed brick rubble with concrete and slate fragments.	Hardcore/ make-up.
1103	14, 15, 16 & 17	Firm, dark brownish grey clayey silt, with frequent coal fragments and moderate CBM fragments, 0.26m thick.	Former topsoil.
1104	14	Firm, dark grey clayey silt, with frequent coal fragments and moderate CBM fragments, 0.07m thick.	Fill of (1122).
1105	14 & 15	Firm, mid to dark greyish olive clayey silt, with occasional charcoal and CBM fragments, 0.18m thick.	Fill of (1122).
1106	14 & 15	Firm, dark grey clayey silt, with frequent coal fragments and small pebbles, and moderate CBM fragments, 0.18m thick and 1.28m in extent.	Fill of (1122)
1107	14	Firm, mottled mid to dark olive grey and light greyish brown clayey silt, with occasional charcoal flecks, 0.10m thick.	Fill of (1122).
1108	14	Firm, dark brownish grey clayey silt, with moderate coal fragments and occasional CBM fragments, 0.08m thick.	Possible alluvial deposit.
1109	14	Firm, mid greyish brown clayey silt, with occasional charcoal flecks, 0.06m thick.	Possible alluvial layer.
1110	14	Firm, mid greyish brown clayey silt, with moderate small pebbles, charcoal flecks and occasional small CBM fragments, up to 0.06m thick.	Possible alluvial layer.

1111	14	Firm, mottled mid to light brown and light yellowish brown clayey silt, with occasional charcoal flecks, 0.11m thick.	Possible alluvial layer.
1112	14	Firm, light brown clayey silt, with occasional brick fragments, 0.43m thick.	Fill of (1113).
1113	14	Linear cut, >0.40m wide and 0.43m deep, With steep sides and a rounded base, oriented roughly north-south.	Ditch or channel.
1114	14	Firm, mottled mid grey and light blue-grey clayey silt, with occasional charcoal fragments, 0.40m thick.	Possible alluvial layer.
1115	15	Firm, mid to dark olive grey clayey silt, some light brown patches, with occasional charcoal flecks, 0.10m thick.	Fill of (1122).
1116	16	Firm, mid olive-grey clayey silt, with occasional charcoal flecks, 0.36m thick.	Possible alluvial layer.
1117	16	Firm, light brown clayey silt, with occasional flecks, up to 0.30m.	Fill of (1123).
1118	17	Stiff, light brown silty clay, 0.20m thick.	Fill of (1123).
1119	16 & 17	Stiff, mixed mid grey, mid reddish brown and light bluish grey silty clay, 0.08m thick.	Possible alluvial layer.
1120	17	Stiff, mottled light bluish grey and mid reddish brown silty clay, 0.07m thick.	Alluvial layer.
1121	17	Stiff, mottled mid reddish brown and mid grey silty clay, up to 0.20m thick.	Alluvial layer.
1122	14	Linear cut, 1.40m wide and 0.45m deep, steep sides and a flattish base, oriented north-south.	Possible channel.
1123	17	Linear cut, 1.80m wide and 0.50m deep, with sloping sides and a concave base, oriented north-south, continuation of (1113).	Ditch or channel.
1124	14	Firm, mid to dark grey clayey silt, 0.29m thick.	Alluvial layer.
1125	14	Firm, dark grey clayey silt, with occasional charcoal, 0.10m thick.	Alluvial layer.
1126	14	Firm, mid grey clayey silt, 0.21m thick.	Alluvial layer.
1127	14	Firm, mottled mid to light brown and light blue-grey silty clay, 0.30m thick.	Alluvial layer.
1128	14	Firm, light brown sandy silt, 0.15m thick.	Alluvial layer.
1129	14	Firm, dark brownish grey clayey silt, with occasional charcoal and organic remains, 0.15m thick	Alluvial layer.
1130	14	Firm, mid grey clayey silt, 0.46m thick.	Alluvial layer.
1131	14	Firm, mid to light brown clayey silt, 0.09m thick.	Alluvial layer.
1132	14	Firm, light greyish brown clay, 0.13m thick.	Alluvial layer.
1133	14	Firm, light grey clay, >0.20m thick.	Alluvial layer.
1134	17	Firm, mid grey clay, 0.07m thick.	Alluvial layer.
1135	17	Firm, mottled mid brown and red brown silty clay, 0.23m thick.	Alluvial layer.
1136	17	Firm, mid reddish brown clayey silt, becoming sandier with depth, 0.50m thick.	Alluvial layer.
1137	17	Stiff, mid bluish grey clay.	Alluvial layer.
1138	17	Firm, mid reddish brown sandy clayey silt, >1.20m thick.	Alluvial layer.
1201	13	Indurate, grey/white concrete and gravel, 0.16m thick.	Floor.
1202	13	Loose, grey to red-brown rubble and mortar, with frequent CBM and concrete fragments, 0.16m thick.	Levelling deposit.
1203	13	Firm, dark grey-brown silt, with occasional brick fragments, 0.20m thick.	Former topsoil.
1204	13	Firm, orange-brown silt, up to 0.26m thick.	Alluvial layer.
1205	13 & 44	Firm, mottled grey and brown clay, 0.35m thick.	Alluvial layer.
1206	44	Firm, mid brown clay, 0.39m thick.	Alluvial layer.
1207	44	Firm, mottled mid brown and blue-grey clay, > 0.30m thick.	Alluvial layer.

Abbreviations:

CBM – Ceramic Building Material.

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

by Rachael Hall, Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor
with comments on the regional and imported pottery by Dr Alan Vince

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. A total of 314 fragments of pottery weighing 8572g was recovered from 43 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a large quantity of other artefacts, brick/tile, clay pipes, metal objects and industrial residue, comprising 216 items weighing a total of 43893g, was also retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

Provenance

The material was recovered from; ditch/channel fills (223, 232, 239, 601, 603, 605, 805, 807, 1112 & 1117), pit fills (240, 242, 245 & 921), structural elements (323, 420, 433, 901, 908, 910, 911, 924 & 928), construction trench fill (909), demolition/levelling deposits (314, 401, 402, 407, 537, 802 & 913), dumped deposits (217, 334, 335, 336, 717, 722 & 724), make up deposits (306, 313, 538, 540 & 904), and alluvial/soil layers (246, 318, 333, 441, 541, 543, 607, 721, 726, 1003 & 1114). In addition a number of unstratified finds were collected in Trenches 3, 4 and 8 (300, 400 & 800), and the finds collected from the excavations of 2 sondages in Trenches 3 and 4 (316 & 435).

Most of the pottery was made in Staffordshire, and this includes much of the early modern material. Locally-made pottery from Boston itself, or perhaps Bolingbroke, forms a large part of the early post-medieval aspect of the assemblage. Toynton-type wares also make up a considerable proportion (over 10%) of the assemblage, though it has recently been identified that vessels of a Toynton-type nature were made in the Boston area (Young 2001), perhaps at Old Leake where pottery wasters of this type have been identified (Cope-Faulkner *et al.*, forthcoming; J Young, pers comm). There are several foreign imports, from Germany, Iberia and the Netherlands.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the following tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
217	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th century	3	27	19 th -20 th century
	LSTON	Grey stoneware, 19 th -early 20 th century	3	96	
	NOTS	Nottingham salt-glazed stoneware, 18 th century	2	23	
	LPM	Yellow-glazed tableware, 19 th century	1	3	
	UGRE	Plant pot, 19 th -20 th century	1	6	
223	RAER	Raeren stoneware, bottle/jug, 18 th century	3 (link)	61	Early 19 th century
	BL	Red painted earthenware, black glazed, 18 th century	1	4	
	CRMWARE	Creamware, late, early 19 th century	1	4	
		Boston/Bolingbroke ware pancheon, 16 th -17 th century	1	33	
232	CRMWARE	Whielden ware, lid	1	10	18 th century
239	BL	Black glazed tableware	1	8	19 th century?
240	BOU	Bourne D ware, reduced, 16 th -17 th century	1	35	16 th -17 th century

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
		Boston/Bolingbroke ware, 16 th -17 th century	1	12	
242	TGE	Tin glazed earthenware	1	2	18 th century
246	TOY/ BOSTTT?	Toynton All Saints ware	2	16	13 th -15 th century
300	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th century	1	47	19 th -early 20 th century
	TPW	Green and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th century	2	76	
	LPM	Blue glazed tableware. 19 th century	1	6	
	TPW	Black and white transfer printed tableware, trademarked WEDGWOOD, 19 th century	3 (link)	86	
	LSTON	Grey stoneware, bottle, 19 th -early 20 th century	1	30	
	LSTON	Salt-glazed stoneware, bottle, 19 th -early 20 th century	1	26	
306	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware	1	9	19 th century
313	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th century	22	177	16 th -17 th century
	LPM	White glazed tableware, 19 th -20 th century	5	44	
	LPM	Cornish ware, 20 th century	2(link)	30	
	PORC	Bone china, 19 th -20 th century	2	6	
	NOTS	Nottingham salt-glazed stoneware, 18 th century	1	23	
	LSTON	Grey stoneware, 19 th -early 20 th century	1	8	
314	LPM	Cornish ware, 20 th century	9 (5 link)	136	20 th century
	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th century	1	10	
	UGRE	Plant pot, 19 th -20 th century	1	10	
316	TPW	Black and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th century	1	23	19 th century
	LPM	Brown glazed earthenware, 19 th century	1	42	
	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware, 18 th -19 th century	1	99	
	LPM	Yellow glazed earthenware, 18 th century	1	56	
318	LPM	Mocha ware, no link but prob. same vessel, 19 th century	2	103	19 th century
	UGRE	Plant pot? 19 th century	1	13	
333	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th century	5 (3 link)	45	19 th century
	NOTS	Nottingham salt-glazed stoneware, 18 th century	1	51	
	BL	Red painted earthenware, black glazed pancheon, 18 th century	1	114	
	UGRE	Plant pot, 19 th century	1	15	

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
334		Boston/Bolingbroke ware pancheon, abraded	1	100	16 th -17 th century
335	LPM	Mocha ware	1	6	19 th century
336	NOTS	Nottingham salt-glazed stoneware, bowl	1	276	18 th century
400	JACKFIELD	Jackfield-type ware, 17 th century	1	32	17 th century
	MY	Midlands Yellow ware, 17 th century	1	8	
	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, handle, 17 th century	1	10	
	SPAM	Merida-type ware, white painted externally, 17 th century	1	8	
402		Boston/Bolingbroke-type ware, 14 th -17 th century	6	61	18 th century
	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, 17 th century	1	7	
	NOTS	Nottingham salt-glazed stoneware, tankard, 18 th century	1	10	
	FREC	Frechen stoneware, 17 th century	1	3	
	MISC	Unidentified red earthenware, Bourne?? 17 th -18 th century	1	12	
407	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 1 trademarked, c. 1922-28	2	19	Early 20 th century
	PORC	Soft-paste porcelain, candlestick, painted legend 'Made in Germany', 19 th century	1	164	
	LSTON	Brown glazed stoneware hot-water bottle, trademarked, 19 th -early 20 th century	1	2142	
435	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, incl. pancheon, 17 th -18 th century	41	870	18 th century
	MY	Midlands Yellow ware, 17 th century	6	40	
	MP	Midlands Purple-type ware, 17 th century	1	9	
	NOTS	Nottingham salt glazed stoneware tankard, 18 th century	1	1	
	STSL	Staffordshire slipware, 18 th century	3	105	
	STMO	Staffordshire mottled ware, 18 th century	2	5	
		Bichrome ware, 17 th century	1	3	
		Mottled ware, local? 18 th century	1	2	
	LPM	Brown glazed tableware, late 18 th -19 th century (intrusive?)	1	9	
	TGE	Tin glazed earthenware, 18 th century	1	43	

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
	BL	Blackware, drinking vessel, 17 th -early 18 th century	2	9	
	BORD	Border ware porringer, Form 121Y, mid-late 17 th century	5(link)	80	
	LANG	Langerwehe stoneware, 14 th -15 th century	1	7	
	WEST	Westerwald stoneware? 18 th century	1	9	
	WS	White salt-glazed stoneware, 18 th century	1	3	
	BOU	Bourne D ware, 17 th century	1	5	
	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware, incl. pancheon, 18 th century	4	194	
	GERMW	Frechen white ware, strainer, 17 th century	1	5	
	TOY/ BOSTTT?	Toynton All Saints ware, 13 th -15 th century	3	47	
		Boston/Bolingbroke-type ware, incl. pancheons, 15 th -17 th century	48	1432	
	BOUA	Bourne A ware? jug, 13 th -14 th century	1	4	
	DUTRT	Dutch-type red earthenware, 16 th -17 th century	1	5	
	MISC	Unident, 1 badly burnt	2	6	
441	SLSTCW?	?South Lincs. sandy ware	1	3	11 th -12 th century
537	CRMWARE	Creamware, plate	1	31	Late 18 th -early 19 th century
540	CRMWARE	Creamware, early 19 th century	3	11	19 th century
	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th century	1	2	
541	CRMWARE	Creamware	1	3	Early 19 th century
543	TOY/ BOSTTT?	Toynton All Saints ware	1	40	13 th -15 th century
601	TOY/ BOSTTT?	Toynton All Saints ware	1	15	13 th -15 th century
603	NOTG	?Nottingham ware, jug	1	5	13 th -14 th century
605	LPM	White glazed, hand-painted tableware	2(link)	48	19 th century?
607	TOY/ BOSTTT?	Toynton All Saints ware, 13 th -15 th century	5(4 link)	76	13 th -15 th century
	POTT	Potterhanworth ware, 13 th -14 th century	3	21	
	BOUA	Bourne A/B ware, separate vessels, 12 th -14 th century	2	27	
717	TOY/ BOSTTT?	Toynton All Saints ware, incl. jugs, 1 encrusted internally, 13 th -15 th century	6	92	13 th -15 th century
721	DST	Developed Stamford ware, 11 th -mid 13 th century	1	7	13 th -15 th century

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
	TOY/ BOSTTT?	Toynton All Saints ware, 13 th -15 th century	1	30	
722	NOTS	Nottingham salt-glazed stoneware	1	1	18 th century
724	STMO	Staffordshire mottled ware	1	1	18 th century
726	TOY/ BOSTTT?	Toynton All Saints ware, incl. jug, 13 th -15 th century	2	27	13 th -15 th century
	LSW2/3?	Lincoln ware, jug, 13 th -14 th century	1	19	
800	TOY/ BOSTTT?	Toynton All Saints-type ware	3	49	13 th -16 th century
802	LSTON	Lead glazed stoneware flagon, trademarked	1	196	19 th -early 20 th century
805	BOUA	Bourne A ware, 12 th -14 th century	1	13	13 th -15 th century, or 17 th century
	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, 17 th century (intrusive?)	1	4	
	TOY/ BOSTTT?	Toynton All Saints-type ware, incl. jugs, 13 th -15 th century	5	97	
807	TOY/ BOSTTT?	Toynton All Saints-type ware, incl. jugs	8	226	13 th -16 th century
909	STSL	Staffordshire slipware, incl. plate and posset, 18 th century	4	27	18 th century
	TGE	Tin glazed earthenware, 18 th century	1	2	
	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, 18 th century	1	3	
913	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, separate vessels, 17 th century	2	39	17 th century
	MY	Midlands Yellow ware, 17 th century	1	2	
	BL	Blackware, 17 th century	1	7	
1003	TOY/ BOSTTT?	Toynton All Saints-type ware, 13 th -15 th century	1	26	13 th -15 th century
	LSW1/2?	Lincoln ware, jug, 13 th -14 th century	1	33	
1112	TOY/ BOSTTT?	Toynton All Saints-type ware	1	8	13 th -15 th century
1117	LSW1/2?	Lincoln ware, jug	5(link)	5	13 th -14 th century

Two small sherds of perhaps 11th-12th century date are the earliest items recovered. However, this very limited quantity suggests that the pieces do not derive from occupation layers of the period but perhaps entered the area as casual losses or in manuring, or are disturbed from deposits of this date at lower levels.

Pottery of 13th-15th century date provides about 15% of the assemblage. Notably, the great majority of the medieval pottery was recovered from Trenches 6, 7 and 8, which together yielded 80% of the ceramics of this period. These trenches were located in a broadly north-south line through the centre. This probably indicates the presence of medieval occupation in this zone of the site, or contemporary refuse disposal from adjacent habitation.

Post-medieval pottery, of 15th-mid 18th century date, is particularly abundant in Trench 4, where a very large group, over one-third of the total pottery assemblage, was found. The quantities of post-medieval material recovered from Trench 4 suggest that they derive from refuse dumping of the period, and further imply habitation of the period in close proximity. Moderate amounts of post-medieval ceramics were also recovered from Trenches 2, 3 and 9 and

probably indicate nearby occupation of the period.

Early modern, late 18th-20th century, pottery was very abundant in Trench 3, reflecting habitation of this date in the vicinity.

In addition to the foreign, predominantly German, imports there is an unusual regional import of Border ware, from the Surrey/Hampshire border area. This piece, and the foreign imports, could have reached Boston via coastal re-exportation from London, which is known to have occurred in the 16th-17th centuries (Allan 1983, 38-9).

One of the pieces of blue and white transfer-printed pottery from (407) has a maker's mark denoting it as 'Tillson Ware', and a product of the factory of Till and Sons of Burslem, Staffordshire. The Tillson ware mark was used from about 1922 to 1928 (Cushion 1986, 117). From the same context is a near-complete stoneware hot-water bottle with the impressed trademark 'Denby Bourne Derby'. This is the mark of the Bourne and Son factory of Denby near Derby, a firm that started c. 1809 (*ibid.* 37).

The trademarked stoneware from (802) has the impressed legend:

BOUR[
Wine &[
BO[

which perhaps indicates that it held beverages produced in Bourne.

Table 2: Clay Pipe

Context	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
300	Stems, bore 4/64", 19 th century	3	8	Late 19 th century
	Bowl/stem, moulded decoration, bore 5/64", late 19 th century	1	5	
314	Bowl, stamped TW, bore 6/64", c. 1680-1720	1	8	18 th century
	Stem, bore 5/64", 18 th century	1	2	
333	Stem, bore 6/64", 17 th century	1	5	
400	Bowl, Lincoln type B, bore 7/64", 17 th century	2(link)	17	17 th century
	Stems, bore 6/64", 17 th century	3	10	
	Stems, bore 7/64", 17 th century	6	23	
	Stem, bore 8/64", 17 th century	1	2	
407	Bowl, moulded basket-work decoration, bore /64", late 19 th -early 20 th century	2(link)	7	late 19 th -early 20 th century
	Stem, bore 7/64", 17 th century	1	4	
	Stem, bore 6/64", 17 th century	1	2	
435	Bowls, Lincolnshire type A, bore 8/64", 1660-90	2	38	18 th century
	Bowl, Lincolnshire type A, bore 7/64", 1660-90	1	14	
	Bowls, Lincoln type B (different sub-forms), bore 7/64", 1650-90	2	36	
	Bowl, Lincoln type B, bore 6/64", 1650-80	1	10	
	Bowl fragment, 17 th century	1	10	
	Clay pipe, bowl fragments, bore 7/64", 17 th century	4	26	
	Clay pipe bowl fragment, bore 6/64", 17 th century	1	3	
	Stem, bore 5/64", 18 th century	6	21	
	Stem, bore 6/64", 17 th century	12	54	
	Stems, bore 7/64", 17 th century	35	119	
	Stems, bore 8/64", incl. 1 mouthpiece, 17 th century	8	26	
538	Stem, bore 8/64"	1	3	17 th century
540	Stems, bore 4/64"	2	3	19 th century
724	Stem, bore 5/64"	1	1	18 th century

Context	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
901	Bowl fragment	1	1	17 th century
904	Stem, bore 7/64"	1	2	17 th century
909	Stem, bore 6/64"	1	6	17 th century
913	Bowl, Lincoln type A, bore 7/64", 1650-90	1	12	17 th century
	Stem, bore 7/64", 17 th century	1	3	
	Stem, bore 6/64", 17 th century	1	6	
1112	Stems, bore 7/64"	2(link)	5	17 th century
1114	Stem, bore 7/64", 17 th century	1	4	17 th century

The moulded pipe from (300) has quatrefoils on the each side of the spur and oak leaves on the mould seam. There is also a part oval relief moulding on the bowl body but too little of this survives for the design to be discerned. However, it is very probable that this oval relief is the lower part of an acorn and bowls with this suite of decoration are known as products of Edward Manning, a Boston pipe manufacturer. Examples of this bowl type found in the Manning kiln in Boston were dated to the period after *c.* 1861 (Wells 1970, 23-4 and fig 2 no 15).

A small bowl from (407) has moulded decoration of basketwork. This pattern is also identifiable as a product of the Manning factory and dates to the period *c.* 1860-1919 (*ibid.*, 24 and fig 2 no 24).

A pipe bowl fragment from (314) is marked with the initials 'TW' on either side of the heel. Although these initials have not been ascribed to a particular identifiable pipe maker, all previous examples have been found on bowls of the period *c.* 1680-1720 in the Boston area and are thus likely to be products of the town (Wells 1979, 164).

Several of the Lincoln Type A clay pipe bowls have very prominent overhang and the quantity of these types recovered suggest a local Boston maker. The typology for early Lincoln clay pipe bowl forms has been defined by Mann (1977).

Trench 4 yielded the majority, over 80%, of the clay pipe from the investigation. In particular, a large group, 70 fragments, of clay pipe stems and bowls was recovered from (435). The bowl-form date for this context is *c.* 1660-90. Statistical bore dating methods were applied to the group and indicate a date of 1673 by the Binford equation, and 1674 by the Hanson calculation (Oswald 1975, 92). However, pottery indicates that this context is 18th century.

Table 3: Ceramic Building Material

Context	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
217	Tile	1	2	Post-medieval
242	Brick, handmade	3	131	Post-medieval
245	Nib tile, oxidized throughout, 295mm x 185mm x 15mm, post-medieval	1	1546	Post-medieval
	Nib tile, 278mm x 183mm x 16mm, post-medieval	1	1617	
300	Pantile, post-medieval	1	723	19 th -20 th century
	Tile, 19 th -20 th century	2	110	
313	Tile, 14mm thick	1	35	Late post-medieval
	Brick, frogged, overfired, distorted but used, late post-medieval	1	3149	
316	Pantile	1	67	Post-medieval
323	Brick, machine made? 228mm x 108mm x 45mm	1	2327	19 th -20 th century
335	Pantile	1	88	19 th century
401	Brick, handmade, waster but used	1	146	
402	Floor tile, decorated, trademarked MINTON & Co.	3	982	19 th -early 20 th century
420	Brick, handmade, 240mm x 115mm x 74mm	1	2865	Post-medieval
433	Drain pipe, cylindrical	1	2603	post 1843
435	Glazed floor tile, 13 th -15 th century	1	237	Post-medieval

Context	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
	Tile, oxidized throughout, 17mm thick, post-medieval	1	74	
	Tile, reduced core, 17mm thick, late medieval	1	15	
	Brick/tile, burnt	1	17	
607	Tile?	1	4	
805	Brick, handmade	1	75	
	Baked clay flooring/tile?	1	40	
901	Brick, handmade, 130mm wide, 60mm thick, post-medieval	3	1131	19 th century
	Brick, handmade, 230mm x 115mm x 75mm, 19 th century	1	3703	
908	Brick, handmade, 260mm x 110mm x 65mm, post-medieval	1	3007	Post-medieval
	Tile, 18mm thick, reduced core, post-medieval	1	243	
909	Tile, 12mm thick	1	59	Post-medieval
910	Brick, handmade, 225mm x 107mm x 57mm	1	2433	Post-medieval
911	Brick, handmade, 125-138mm wide, 53-68mm thick	5	4653	Post-medieval
921	Brick, handmade, 113mm x 51mm; 128mm x 50mm; 1 waster, very overfired and distorted	3	3305	Post-medieval
924	Brick, handmade, 114mm x 51mm	1	1390	Post-medieval
928	Brick, handmade, 230mm x 108mm x 57mm	1	2497	19 th century
1114	Brick, handmade	1	83	Post-medieval

Many of the handmade bricks are likely to be local Boston products, particularly the wasters. These structural materials reflect the presence of post-medieval buildings on the site.

Trench 9 yielded the largest quantity of brick and tile, almost 40% of the entire assemblage. This concentration is associated with structural remains identified within that trench. Moderate quantities of brick and tile were also recovered from Trenches 2, 3 and 4 and relate to structural remains in or near those interventions.

A complete cylindrical, ceramic drain pipe was recovered from (433). This type of drain was invented in 1843, which provides the earliest date for this piece (Douglas and Oglethorpe 1993, 16).

Table 4: Glass

Context No.	Description	Weight (g)	No. of Fragments	Date
239	colourless window glass	1	2	20 th century
300	green window glass	3	1	20 th century
	blue sheet glass	10	1	
313	green beer bottle glass	15	1	early 20 th century
314	light green embossed bottle	127	3	19 th century
	blue window glass	3	2	20 th century
316	base of green beer bottle	74	1	early 20 th century
	blue sheet glass	4	1	century
318	colourless window glass pane	22	1	20 th century
	base of opaque lead drinking vessel, scarring on base	57	1	late 18 th century
333	colourless bottle glass	1	1	undated
435	dark green bottle glass, iridescence	50	2	18 th century
540	green beer bottle glass	2	2	19 th century
901	green wine bottle glass, iridescence	2	1	19 th century
904	blue opaque glass	1	1	undated
909	green wine bottle glass	1	8	18-19 th

Other glass was recorded and assessed on site and is summarised below.

On-site examination was made of the glass retrieved from a bottle pit (407) associated with the remains of a building fronting on to London Road, Boston. Due to the large number of bottles contained within the pit records of the glass were made on site, and a few examples were retained. The collection is mostly that of early-mid-20th century bottles, many of which were in good condition. A high percentage of the bottles were produced for local industry, with several examples of embossed bottles produced for KITWOOD and THOMPSON local family businesses. Several jars were included in the collection along with cosmetic containers. The collection is summarized in the catalogue below. Embossed markings and punt marks are depicted in capitals.

Catalogue of bottles

Context 407

- 4 *large colourless jars with rolled necks, mould prod.*
 8 *medium colourless jars, 4 with internal screw, 4 with rolled necks*
 1 *tall rectangular colourless, flat rim bottle, mould prod.*
 2 *square colourless bottles, flat rim*
 Horlick's malted milk bottle, screw neck, embossed with
 HORLICKS
 MALTERD MILK
 SLOUGH BUCKS
 ENGLAND
 1 *cylindrical colourless bottle, screw neck*
 1 *stoneware ginger beer bottle, transfer print, cork stopper*
 LEE & GREEN
 CHAMPION
 BREWED
 GINGER
 BEER
 SLEAFORD, BOSTON, SPALDING, BOURNE
 3 *colourless paste jars, moulded decoration, depresses label area*
 punt marks 1W 6872205 RcNo
 5 RcNo 74490
 1 *colourless open paste jar, mould deco.*
 1 *square colourless bottle, screw neck*
 1 *cylindrical honey jar, mould deco with knotted pattern*
 1 *brown marmite jar, screw top, remains of a printed label*
 1 *bovril jar*
 1 *colourless cosmetic cream jar, screw neck*
 1 *rectangular condiment bottle, mould deco, screw neck*
 1 *cylindrical light green, medical lotion bottle, remains of printed label*
 2 *light green ovoid colourless bottle, internal screw*
 THOS KITWOOD & SONS
 ESTB 1780
 BOSTON
 1 *colourless ovoid bottle, internal screw*
 C.W. RYSDALE AND CO.
 THE STILL
 BOSTON
 1 *base of colourless phial, conical push up*
 1 *tall cylindrical phial, roll neck, remains of painted label*
 1 *small cylindrical phial, roll neck*
 1 *medium cylindrical phial, roll neck*
 1 *square colourless ink bottle, top remaining*

- 1 colourless sauce bottle, internal screw
 1 colourless milk bottle, roll neck
 2 cylindrical colourless lemonade bottles, embossed
 SPALDING SOAMES & CO LTD
 1 cylindrical, flat neck green beer bottle
 1 square colourless bottle, internal screw neck, 3 indented panels
 1 rectangular colourless, screw top pharmaceutical bottle, embossed
 BURDALL'S CHEMISTS SHEFFIELD
 1 square daddie's sauce bottle, colourless, embossed
 1 cylindrical sauce bottle, internal screw
 R635
 S 13
 USB
 1 cylindrical colourless internal screw bottle
 COTTAM & WRIGHT LTD
 1 cylindrical, colourless deco with criss cross mould, indented label panel, int. screw
 COTTAM & SONS LTD SHEFFIELD
 2 green beer bottles, internal screw, embossed
 WHITBRED & CO LTD A
 TRADEMARK 1767
 LONDON
 2 brown beer bottles, int. screw
 G&L BROCKELBY [B&CO.LD
 GINGER ALE 2139
 BOSTON
 1 rectangular, colourless bottle, int. screw
 10858
 1 square colourless bottle, int. screw
 1 square colourless bottle, int. screw, remains of a painted label
 5 ovoid colourless bottles, int. screw
 SOAMES & CO LTD SPALDING
 EE& LO LD 1957

Context 400

- 1 colourless ointment bottle, screw top
 JCB-3
 1 colourless mould decorated top of perfume bottle
 2 colourless small screw top jars
 4 colourless tall cylindrical, internal screw bottles
 SOAMES & CO
 SPALDING
 1 green beer bottle, internal screw
 M.W.COWARD & Co EB&Co LD
 BOSTON 18469

Only a small amount of glass was retrieved from trenches other than trench 4, indicating the possibility that this represents a more domestic part of the investigation area, whereas the lack of glass retrieved from elsewhere is typical of an industrial site.

The glass recovered during archaeological evaluation at London Road, Boston is largely post-medieval in date. Much of the glass represents domestic waste, in particular the bottles from deposit (407). A good percentage of the bottles were produced for local industry in Boston and nearby Spalding, with several of the bottles displaying advertising for local family firms such as Soames and Co, Kitwood and Thomson.

Vessels with the trade-names Lee and Green, and Soames and Co. were amongst those found. Lee & Green were taken over by Soames & Co shortly after 1919 (Wright 1973, 46).

One of the bottles notes that it is a product of Rysdale and Co, The Still, Boston. An inn, The Still was located in the

Market Place and was in existence prior to 1784 (Horton 1988, 76).

None of the Boston manufacturers noted above, Kitwood, Rysdale, Brockleby or Coward, are recorded in the 1856 Lincolnshire directory, suggesting they are all later than this date (White 1856).

Table 5: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
223	Iron	Nail, rectangular section	1	11	
	Iron	Amorphous object	1	136	
	Clinker	Clinker	1	47	
300	Mortar	Mortar	1	55	19 th -early 20 th century
	Slate	Slate pencil, 19 th -early 20 th century	1	4	
	Iron	Nails and hook	3	65	
316	Iron	Nail and ?blade	2	45	
333	Iron	Strap hinge terminal	1	32	
335	Industrial residue	Iron smithing slag, post-medieval	3	261	19 th century
402	Stone	Alabaster, plain and relief carved wall tiles, 19 th -early 20 th century	2	2053	19 th -early 20 th century
	Mortar	Mortar	1	26	
407	Porcelain	Figurine, 19 th century	1	10	late 19 th -early 20 th century
435	Iron	Nail shaft	1	2	
	Lead	Window came	1	10	
	Industrial residue	Iron smithing slag, contains coal, post-medieval	1	170	
	Clinker	Clinker	2	19	
717	Coal	Coal	1	14	
805	Iron	Nails, 1 bent	2	70	
	Mortar	Mortar	1	53	
807	Industrial residue	Iron smithing slag, incl. part of hearth bottom with vivianite staining	3	487	
909	Iron	Thin, rectangular strip	2 (link)	97	

A few fragments of iron smithing slag were recovered from Trenches 3, 4 and 8. These trenches are located toward the northeastern corner of the site and perhaps imply the presence of an iron smithy in this vicinity, but probably outside the site limits. One of the pieces of slag from (807) has blue vivianite staining. Vivianite is a complex iron phosphate that is formed when iron has been in the presence of cassy materials, or bones. This may suggest that deposit (807) contained cess.

The alabaster tiles from (402) are well-made and would have derived from an establishment of either higher status or, perhaps, non-domestic usage.

The porcelain figurine from (407) is of a child with a squeeze-box and retains traces of painting. It is probably a child's toy.

Table 6: Molluscs

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Comments
217	Whelk	Shell	1	
901	Oyster	Shell	1	

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Comments
913	Oyster	Shell	1	

The mollusc shells represent food waste.

Condition

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

Documentation

There have been numerous previous archaeological investigations at Boston, including in close proximity to the present site, which are the subjects of reports. There are also published syntheses of the archaeological and historical evidence for the town. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the Boston Community Archaeologist and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

The moderate collection of medieval pottery fragments is of medium local potential and significance and is likely to reflect habitation of medieval date at the site or in the immediate proximity. The earliest medieval pieces, of the 11th-13th century, perhaps indicate that archaeological deposits of this date occur at greater depth on the site.

Post-medieval material was very abundant and is of high local potential. The artefacts of this period signify occupation, and possibly refuse dumping, in the area at that time. Some of the pieces also reflect continued international and regional trade in to Boston at that time.

The early modern material, of the late 18th century onward, is generally of limited local potential, though the glass associated with the building in Trench 4 embellishes the understanding of that structure and provides information on trade and available resources in late 19th-early 20th century Boston. As such, this material is of moderate local potential.

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Appendix 4
London Road, Boston - BLR02
Environmental Archaeology Assessment

Introduction

An evaluation excavation conducted by Archaeological Project Services at London Road, Boston revealed Medieval and post-Medieval layers and features. Three samples were collected during excavation from Trenches 5 and 9 of the evaluation. One a medieval 'flood' deposit of dark brown silt, a second a basal fill of a post-medieval pit, and the third the fill of the base of a post-Medieval building or tank. These were submitted to the Environmental Archaeology Consultancy for processing and assessment.

Table 1: London Road, Boston Samples taken for environmental analysis

sample no.	context no.	trench	sample volume (l)	feature	date
1	927	9	7	Basal fill of a building or tank	Post-medieval
2	921	9	8	Basal fill of a pit	Post-medieval
3	543	5	11	Possible flood or river deposit	Medieval

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 re-floated 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. A total of 26 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 hammer scale and prill and a count made of the number of flakes or spheroids of hammer scale collected. The residue was then discarded. The flot of each sample was studied using x30 magnifications and the presence of environmental finds (i.e. snails, charcoal, carbonised seeds, bones etc) was noted and their abundance and species diversity recorded on the assessment sheet. The flots were then bagged and 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 2-3.

Results

Context 927.

This deposit of grey brown silty clay formed the basal fill of a building or tank. The residue was almost entirely composed of archaeological debris with mortar/plaster forming the bulk, with much fragmented brick, occasional cinder, coal and a few stones. Many of the larger fragments of 'plaster' have a smooth flat surface and it seems probable that the structure was plastered on the inside. The finds sorted from the residue include brick, mortar/plaster, coal and cinder, slag, three small fragments of clay pipe stem, corroded ferrous objects, a little

bone and marine shell, and an appreciable amount of flake and spheroidal hammer scale (Table 2).

The environmental finds are fairly limited although there is some evidence for waterlogged survival with a few robust uncharred seeds such as elder, *Sambucus* sp., present. Cockle, mussel, oyster and bird eggshell are the only dietary items positively identified although unidentifiable fragments of bone probably derive from domestic species. The presence of frog/toad, newt and stickleback bones suggest damp conditions, although the stickleback may have been a component of the silty clay matrix. A few snail shells including *Hydrobia ulva*, *Planorbis leucostoma*, *Helix aspersa* and *Pupilla muscorum* are present suggesting a mixed origin for the deposit since these include estuarine, aquatic and open country snails.

Table 2: London Road, Boston. Finds from the processed samples

sample no.	context	sample vol. l.	residue volume (l)	pot no/ wt (g)	mortar wt. g	brick /tile wt. g.	fired earth wt. g.	coal/ ash wt. g.	slag wt. g.	hammer-scale no.	bone wt. g.	Others
1	927	7	0.8		185	204		15	13	50+	5	Clay pipe, ferrous x 2
2	921	8	0.8			11		5		6	86	Plaster-1g.
3	543	11	0.3		+	173		9		30+	7	Glass x 2

Context 921.

This context formed the basal fill of a post-medieval pit. The residue, although containing some mortar, chalk, fired earth, coal and brick fragments is largely composed of spiky calcareous silt concretions. These may have formed as a result of a high calcium carbonate content in the pit with material moving into solution and being redeposited during periods of reduced water content. Apart from small fragments finds are limited with brick, coal, small fragments of plaster, six flakes of hammer scale and animal bone being recovered. The flot was very poor and composed largely of coal and cinder with a very little charcoal, a few uncharred elder seeds and one unidentified snail. Only elder seeds, mussel, cockle, frog/toad and cattle size rib fragments have been identified in the assemblage. This assemblage gives little indication as to the function of the pit.

Table 3: London Road, Boston . Environmental finds from the processed samples

sample no.	cont . no.	sample vol. (l)	flot vol. (ml)	char-coal *	charred grain *	chaff *	charred seed *	un-charred seed *	marine shell (g)	egg-shell *	snail	comment
1	927	7	2	2				2	2	1	2	<i>Sambucus</i> , cockle, mussel, oyster. Frog/toad, newt, stickleback
2	921	8	1	1				1	<1		1	<i>Sambucus</i> , cockle, mussel, frog/toad, CSZ rib
3	543	11	14	2				2	1	1	1	<i>Sambucus</i> , <i>Chenopodium</i> , <i>Juncus</i> , Cockle, mussel, oyster, rough winkle, cattle, frog/toad, stickleback, small fish, <i>Daphnia</i> sp.

*frequency 1=1-10; 2=11-50; 3=51-150; 4=151-250; 5=>250

Context 543.

This medieval deposit of dark brown silt was interpreted on site as possibly a flood or river deposit. The majority of the small residue is composed of archaeological material including small brick fragments, coal, mortar, cinder and some small gravel and limestone fragments.

The finds include brick, coal and cinder, two small slivers of glass, a little animal bone, marine shell, bird eggshell and approximately 30 flakes and spheroids of hammer scale.

The flot indicates that there is some residual waterlogging of the deposits and several uncharred plant seeds have survived including *Sambucus* sp. (elder), *Chenopodium* sp. and *Juncus* sp. (rushes). Spines of stickleback and the eggcases of the freshwater flea *Daphnia* sp. suggests some standing water. Cockle, mussel, oyster, rough winkle, cattle and frog/toad have also been identified. The majority of the flot is small fragments of fused coal and cinder.

The small size of the residue, less than 3% of the sample, is indicative of the fact that this deposit was a fairly clean silt and could therefore have been a flood or river sediment. Nevertheless the aquatic component in the sample is small with archaeological debris forming the bulk of the finds. This sample also produced some roots, worm egg capsules and worm granules which does however indicate that the deposit has been in an active soil and much of this archaeological material could have been incorporated after deposition of the silt. In Boston, where the matrix of many layers is silt, *in situ* observation of such sediments may permit a clearer interpretation of the deposit.

Discussion and recommendations

Occupation debris is at relatively low densities in all three samples. While they have produced fragments of domestic animal bone, marine shell and bird eggshell they include no charred cereal remains, no fish bones from food species and generally lack domestic rubbish, although the coal and cinder in all the samples could derive from domestic fires. Two positive elements are present. The mortar/plaster in context 927 and the brick indicate structural materials and possibly relate to the feature the sample was taken from and the relatively high number of flakes of hammer scale in contexts 927 and 543, and the slag in 927, indicate the presence of smithing activity in the area.

The silty clay and silty nature of the matrix of all three samples indicates that it derives from the natural marine and alluvial sediments typical of Boston. Context 543 may be an *in situ* sediment that subsequently incorporated archaeological material but without observation of the section drawing, knowledge of the OD height and preferably observation of the deposit *in situ* the data recovered from the sample is not sufficient to identify the layer as a flood horizon or river deposit.

Archaeologically these deposits are relatively poor. Recognition of the industrial evidence is obviously of interest and the possibility of waterlogged deposits is clearly present in deep features but the samples have generally yielded little useful environmental data. If future work is undertaken at the site then a targeted bulk sampling of specific features and deposits for functional interpretation and the identification of the deposit type should be carried out in conjunction with site visits to see the sediments *in situ* for field interpretations and more specific sampling procedures to determine their formation processes. Unless significant archaeological sequences are revealed general sampling for dietary material and domestic rubbish is probably not warranted.

Acknowledgments

I should like to thank Alison Foster the sample processing and sorting.

Bibliography

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Appendix 5

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.
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].
Construction Cut	A cut specifically made to allow the construction of a foundation, wall or other structure, usually the cut is filled with earth packing once the structure has been built.
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.
Demolition Cut	A cut left behind after the removal of a wall or structural element, sometimes referred to as robber trenches.
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).
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.
Manuring Scatter	A distribution of artefacts, usually pottery, created by the spreading of manure and domestic refuse from settlements onto arable fields. Such scatters can provide an indication of the extent and period of arable agriculture in the landscape.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Post 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.
- 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 6

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

429	-	Context records
3	-	Photographic record sheets
60	-	Drawing sheets
12	-	Stratigraphic matrices
5	-	Boxes of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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

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

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number: LCNCC : 2002.192

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: BLR02

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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Plate 1 General view of the northeast corner of the development showing the location of Trench 4, looking southeast.



Plate 2 General view of the site of the former Crown and Anchor public house prior to the excavation of Trench 5, looking southwest.



Plate 3 General view of the development area, overlooking Boston Haven, looking southeast.



Plate 4 General view of Trench 2 showing later post-medieval ditch (222), looking northwest



Plate 5 General view of Trench 3 showing later post-medieval structures, looking east.

SITE:BLR02
SHOT:54

SITE:BLR02



Plate 6 General view of Trench 4 showing post-medieval structures, looking east.



Plate 7 Detail of the east end of Trench 4 showing post-medieval brick floors and walls, looking east.



Plate 8 Early post-medieval wall (421) at the west end of Trench 4, looking south.



Plate 9 Sondage through floor (403) in Trench 4 showing early post-medieval wall (438) cut by sewer trench (434), looking northeast.



Plate 10 General view of Trench 8, looking southwest.

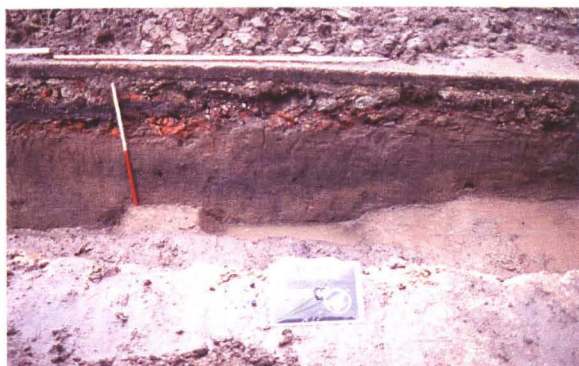


Plate 11 Section through medieval/early post-medieval ditch or channel (806), looking west.



Plate 12 Section through medieval/early post-medieval ditch or channel (808), looking west.



Plate 13 General view of Trench 9 showing post-medieval brick structures, looking east.



Plate 14 Early post-medieval brick tank (924) and pit (920), looking northwest.



Plate 15 Section through the south end of Trench 11 showing early post-medieval ditch/channels (1113 & 1123) and (1122) and the associated deposits, looking south.