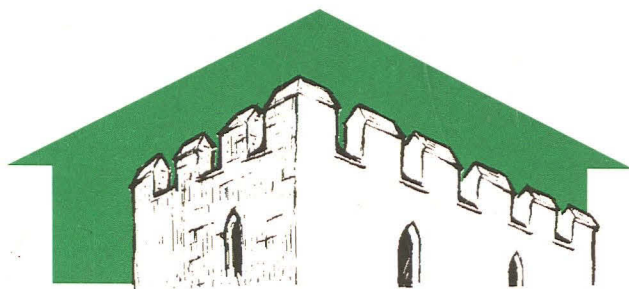


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PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LINCOLN

REPORT ON A PROGRAMME OF
ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK
UNDERTAKEN AT
BOSTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
BOSTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE.

NGR: TF 32914 43718

Site Code: BGSA 00

LNCC 2000.158





Conservation
Services
19 FEB 2002
Highway & Planning
Division

Event L13529 - Trial Trenching
L13530 - Excavation
L13531 - Watching brief

Source L18252
L18253

Mon W83372 13633 The old
Custom House
W83373 13634 Hawen
House

L113453 13153 Roman
L183374 13635 general
medieval

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Report Prepared for
Lincolnshire County Council Property Division,
on behalf of Boston Grammar School
by Jim Rylatt

February 2002

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Summary

- *A programme of archaeological fieldwork was undertaken in advance of the construction of an extension to the science block at Boston Grammar School, Boston, Lincolnshire.*
- *The northern wing of the extension extended along the western edge of the schoolyard. A small trench exposed a series of five metallised surfaces, which probably resulted from the use of this part of the site between the mid 15th century and the later part of the 18th century. During this period this space was transformed from the Mart Yard, site of the annual fair held in Boston, into an area primarily used as a schoolyard.*
- *Deposits exposed beneath the western wing of the extension related to two earlier buildings. The initial structure had been erected upon flood deposited silts containing 13th and 14th century pottery. Pottery and stratigraphic relationships suggested that this building was erected in the 15th or 16th centuries. Its location raised the possibility that it was the former Custom House for the Port of Boston.*
- *Subsequently, a large dwelling called Haven House had been erected on the site during the second half of the 17th century. This building had been substantially altered on a number of occasions before its final demolition in 1979.*

1.0 Introduction

Lincolnshire County Council Property Division, commissioned Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) to undertake a scheme of fieldwork, to fulfil a planning requirement associated with the construction of an extension to an existing science block, at Boston Grammar School, Boston, Lincolnshire.

This report documents the results of four phases of work, which were undertaken intermittently over an eleven-month period. It incorporates a series of assessments by specialist researchers who studied the archaeological materials recovered during excavation. Fieldwork commenced in August 2000, with a small evaluation trench being opened in each of the two wings of the proposed extension. This demonstrated that there were significant archaeological deposits in both areas. Those underlying the northern wing were more deeply stratified and could be preserved *in-situ* through the implementation of a suitable mitigation strategy, groundworks being monitored by a watching brief. In contrast the deposits within the footprint of the western wing were more complex, with elements situated just beneath the modern ground surface. As a consequence excavation of the footprint the western arm of the science block extension began at the end of August 2000, in order to determine the extent, nature and date of the deposits. The density of the structural remains encountered prevented the use of the preferred foundation design. Consequently, it became necessary to remove all deposits, including surviving wall foundations, to a depth of 0.6m below modern ground surface. These works were preceded by a second phase of excavation, which was undertaken during June 2001.

The different stages of fieldwork were conducted in accordance with the procedures set out in the Lincolnshire County Council publication *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook: A Manual of Archaeological Practice* (LCC, 1998), and national guidelines produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists were also adhered to (IFA, 1994a & b).

2.0 Location and description

Boston lies in the silt fens of southern Lincolnshire, approximately 7 km from the north-west coast of the Wash. It is situated approximately 45 km south-east of Lincoln and 37 km east of Grantham. The development site is situated near the centre of the town; it is located on the eastern side of the River Witham, c. 35m from the edge of the modern channel, and c. 440m south-east of St Botolph's Church (fig. 1).

The new structure occupies an irregular unit of land, covering approximately 400m², and consists of two wings that envelop, and project from, the western end of the school's existing science building; the larger arm of this extension is c 10m wide and extends north-westward for c. 24m, while the other is orientated toward the south-west, being approximately 13m long and 8m wide.

Although the extension has a relatively small footprint, prior to development different areas were utilised in a number of contrasting ways. The northern end and eastern side of the north-west wing were covered by the asphalt surface of the school playground

(the Mart Yard). The western side of this same wing was occupied by a two-storey brick structure utilised by the caretaker, and known as the old Fives Court. Immediately to the south of this building was a detached, prefabricated, single garage. The area occupied by the south-western wing was used as a car park. This had two different surfaces; a concrete slab covered a relatively small area abutting the existing science block, while the majority of the car park, lying to the west, had a bituminous surface. The ground surface is relatively level across the whole area, lying at c. 5.3m OD, but drops very slightly toward the east.

The River Witham is tidal in this locality and near surface deposits are often composed of laminated alluvial silts. Local soils comprise Tanvats Association alluvial gleys and Wisbech Association Calcareous alluvial gleys, which have developed in marine alluvium (Hodge, et al., 1984). These sediments provide a mantle to glacial drift deposits, which extend across the depression of the Fen Basin, from the Lincolnshire Wolds to the East Anglian Heights. The underlying solid geology is Jurassic clay.

Central National Grid Reference: TF 32914 43718.

3.0 Planning background

Lincolnshire County Council Property Division sought planning consent under regulation 3 of the Town and Country Planning General Regulations Order, 1992, for the erection of a two-wing extension to an existing school building that formed the southern side of the schoolyard. The Built Environment Team of the County Council specified that non-intrusive and intrusive investigations of the site be conducted prior to the determination of the planning application, in order to establish its archaeological potential.

These initial investigations demonstrated that there was a range of significant deposits underlying the area of the proposed development. As a consequence planning permission was granted subject to the implementation of a mitigation strategy that maximised the preservation of the most significant archaeological remains *in-situ* through the adoption of a sympathetic foundation design. However, this was not possible in the area of the western arm of the extension. Consequently, the uppermost deposits were fully excavated to ensure that they were recorded prior to the commencement of groundworks.

4.0 Archaeological and historical background

Boston is a town of medieval origin. However, recent archaeological work in advance of development has demonstrated that there was periodic occupation of the area in the Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods. An apparent absence of Iron Age and Early Saxon material has been attributed to higher sea levels resulting in an inundation and submergence of the land surface at these times (Harden, 1978).

Romano-British artefactual material has been recovered from a number of places in the locality. Within the town, Roman coins were found in Allington Gardens and adjacent to Hussey Tower, the latter being situated c. 150m east-south-east of the development site; contemporary greyware pottery has been retrieved from secondary contexts on land near St John's Hospital, located c. 175m to the south-south-east (Brown, 1993).

Significantly, the town's first stratified Romano-British remains were recovered from the Grammar School, during excavations in advance of the erection of a new music and arts block, which is situated c. 80m to the east of the present development (Palmer-Brown, 1996a). A relatively thick deposit of silt mixed with artefactual material was situated between 2.85m and 2.30m OD; this layer contained sherds of domestic greyware and Nene Valley ware of the 3rd/4th centuries AD, as well as large quantities of fairly amorphous fragments of fired clay. It has been suggested that the latter indicate industrial activity, probably relating to salt extraction from seawater, but this interpretation remains equivocal. Environmental analysis (Rackham, in Palmer-Brown, 1996a) indicated that a proportion of this deposit was generated in a domestic context, and that the low proportion of large fragments of charcoal, combined with the absence of identifiable pieces of briquetage, may undermine any explanation favouring an industrial origin for this material.

With respect to this concentration of Romano-British remains, it is notable that in the later 16th century the block of land bounded by the Grammar School to the north, Hussey Tower to the east, and South End and Skirbeck Road to the west and south respectively, was known as Cold Harbour (Thompson, 1856). The name Cold Harbour appears sporadically throughout the country, and seems to have a very close association with Roman sites, a factor that Pishey Thompson was himself aware (*ibid*: 240). It has been postulated that the name refers to way stations or hostleries for travellers, knowledge of which was possibly perpetuated through oral tradition in the centuries subsequent to its ruin.

Anglo-Saxon deposits have yet to be recovered from the vicinity of the Grammar School, but a watching brief undertaken in 1995 discovered two Middle Saxon *grubenhäuser* (sunken-featured buildings) on land off Church Road, situated on the margins of the town (Palmer-Brown, 1996b). No associated features were detected, possibly suggesting that these structures were not a component of a permanent settlement, but were seasonally occupied.

Late Saxon structures were unearthed on land off Whitehouse Lane, Fishtoft (Palmer-Brown, 1997). The remains indicated that these features were elements of a settlement that appeared to be occupied on a permanent basis between the later-9th and mid-10th centuries AD. While the total extent of this community was not established,

archaeological deposits appear to indicate that it was totally abandoned following destruction by fire.

Following the Norman Conquest, the fees of Skirbeck and Wyberton were given to Alan Rufus, Earl of Richmond, in 1071. He established a port, and instituted a series of fairs, on the eastern bank of the Witham, which represented the foundation of Boston (Owen, 1984). It has been suggested that the outfall of the Witham had only become established in this location for a short time, possibly as late as the 10th century, making the prior establishment of a harbour impossible (Harden, 1978).

It seems that in the 12th century, possibly between 1140 and 1160, a c. 1200m long earthwork, called the Barditch, was constructed to contain the area of the town to the east of the Witham (Owen, 1984). At the northern end it branched off the Deppol, in the marshes at the top end of Wormgate, rejoining the river via St John's Gowt, located at the junction of South End and Skirbeck Road, c. 125m to the south of the Grammar School. Although this boundary had an internal bank, it is not known whether its purpose was primarily defensive or merely for drainage (Harden, 1978). Thompson (1856) raised the possibility that there was a defensive wall running along the bank. He cites an edict of Edward I, made in 1285, on behalf of the Earl of Richmond, allowing the imposition of a toll on produce sold in the town for a period of one year, in order to repair the walls. The Barditch runs through the grounds of the Grammar School, and is overlain by some of the 20th century school buildings situated c. 60m to the east of the science block extension.

The earliest documentation relating to the town indicates that plots were a fairly regular size, implying that the area of the town within the Barditch, the Richmond Fee, featured some degree of deliberate planning (Owen, 1984). These large, long parcels of land were referred to as '*vici*', the frontages being occupied by the '*curia*' or residence of the grantees that had received the land from the Earls of Richmond. By 1160 these plots were already being sub-divided into smaller compartments for multiple landholders.

The port at Boston developed rapidly, and during the high medieval period, was second only to London, with respect to the volume of trade handled. Indeed, between 1279 and 1289 the custom duties paid by the town exceeded those of the nation's capital by one third (Pevsner, & Harris, 1989). Wool was the principal export, much having been produced by the numerous religious establishments in the county (Lambert & Walker, 1930). Until 1297 it arrived via Lincoln, which was the Wool Staple (i.e. the place controlling the export of this product), but the Staple was transferred to Boston after this date. The town became phenomenally wealthy during the 13th and 14th centuries, but went into decline after this time. It was around the beginning of the 15th century that it became common to contract the port's name from (St) Botolphs' Town to Boston (Wright, 1994).

The commercial success of the port was reflected in the cosmopolitan composition of the inhabitants of the town, with merchants from places such as Bruges, Douai, Rouen, Caen, Ypres, Ostend, Calais, Arras and Köln settling in the town (Thompson, 1856). Traders from the Baltic States of the Hanseatic League were particularly prominent in the community, having established their own steelyard (a guildhall and fortified

warehouse) and a dock, to the immediate south of Skirbeck Road, by the 14th century (Lambert & Walker, 1930). These foreign merchants had a strong relationship with the Franciscan friary, possibly because many of the friars in that establishment are thought to have been of German origin. There were also Dominican, Augustinian and Carmelite friaries within the town, which complimented the work of the Greyfriars.

The Franciscans and Dominicans had consolidated and expanded upon their initial foundations in England under the patronage of Robert Grosseteste, later Bishop of Lincoln (Owen, 1971). He valued their scholarly traits, and they quickly became established as popular preachers and religious directors, strengthening diocesan control by overcoming the local and proprietary ties that had previously dominated religion in individual parishes. Most friaries started from humble beginnings, in line with their concepts regarding simplicity and poverty; all that was needed was a small piece of land within the town, upon which a church and residence could be erected, and benefactors to provide food and other consumables. However, such simplicity would have gradually disappeared during the later 13th century, largely as a corollary of the cycles of extravagant and competitive donation in which the secular elite became enmeshed. Consequently, land holdings would increase and become consolidated. Other surplus income would allow existing buildings to be replaced in stone and to be supplemented by additional structures dedicated to specific tasks.

The proximity of the Franciscan establishment to the Grammar School is attested to by Greyfriars Lane, which forms the northern boundary of the schoolyard and provides access to the latter from South End. The date of the foundation of this friary is unknown, but it occurred at some point between 1225 and 1268. The later date marks the first documented account of the Greyfriars in Boston; it is a report of a theft by Richard de Kalmete, of wine and other goods from the church, where they had been deposited by Luke de Batenturt for safe keeping (Lambert & Walker, 1930). It is rumoured that the founding benefactor was a member of the Tilney family (Anon, 1897), but this has proved impossible to substantiate.

The Boston establishment was under the jurisdiction, or wardenship, of a motherhouse at York, but was still a relatively large institution. In 1300 it is recorded as having around 30 friars minor and in 1328 this had expanded to 35 members, by which time its compliment was comparable with those at Lincoln or Canterbury (Hutton, 1926). Endowments appear to have been relatively common at this time. In 1322 William and Robert de Masham gave the house a messuage and a half an acre of land for the enlargement of their dwelling-place (VCH, 1906). Edward III appears somewhat less generous, when he donated 11s 4d in 1328, but additional lands were presented by John le Pytehede in 1348/9 (Thompson, 1856). Surviving patent grants of 1355 and 1401 both confirm permission to extend the Franciscan 'house', while the latter document also acknowledges rights to additional property in Skirbeck (Thompson, 1856).

Bodies and coffins have been exposed during the construction of school buildings, and while undertaking road works on Rowley Road, in the 20th century. However, these were not examined or recovered under controlled conditions. Archaeological investigations in 1996 (Palmer-Brown, 1996a) and 1997 (Schofield, 1998), in advance of the erection of the new arts and music block uncovered a number of burials, which

were situated below 3.15m OD. The five adult skeletons revealed by the first phase of work were left *in-situ* and were not subjected to a detailed osteological investigation; however, it is notable that the grave fills contained sherds of early-13th to mid-14th century pottery (Palmer-Brown, 1996a). The ten bodies recovered in the later phase represented five children, three adult females, one adult male and an adult of unknown gender. The spatial proximity to the Franciscan friary suggests that these bodies were buried in a cemetery belonging to that establishment. However, the inclusion of women and children implies that it is not the cemetery of the friary church, but rather, a burial ground attached to the infirmary (Dodwell, in Schofield, 1998). In this respect, it appears significant that the cemetery lies to the east of the Barditch (i.e. outside), whereas the church almost certainly lay to the west of that earthwork.

Additional evidence in support of the above hypothesis is provided by the recovery of an elaborate grave slab, in the late 18th century, from land to the east of South Square, between White Cross Lane and Greyfriars Lane (Anon, 1897). This was an elaborate memorial, in Tournai marble, to Wisselus de Smalenburgh, a life-sized image of whom is incised on its surface (fig. 2). Smalenburgh was a wealthy Hanseatic merchant from Münster. The cost of such a marker almost certainly indicates that it was placed within the friary church, which also suggests that he was a benefactor of the establishment prior to his death in 1340.

"There had been four fraternities of merchants of the steelyard, who were drawn from all over the east [i.e. the Baltic and Low Countries], and who often frequented Boston. The grey friars regarded them in a way as the founders of their friary, and many easterlings were buried there. Also in the grey friars were buried members of two gentry families, the Mountevilles and the Withams, [the latter] of whom there were six or seven...The easterlings had a large establishment and trading business at Boston until about the time of Edward IV, when one of them was killed by Humphrey Littlebury, a Boston merchant. As a result a great dispute arose, which resulted in the easterlings ceasing to trade at Boston, and since then the town has been in severe decline." (Leland, in Chandler, 1993:299-300).

Leland was writing c. 1545, which was only 6 years after the surrender of the friary to the Bishop of Dover. Although the friars remained in residence until this time, the Bishop noted that they were "very poor houses and poor persons" (Lambert & Walker, 1930: 60)

Between 1538 and 1540 John Taverner, a renowned composer of church music, had acted as the local agent for Thomas Cromwell in the disbursement of ecclesiastical property, and had facilitated the surrender to the Bishop of Dover (Bagley, 1986). The four communities were merely subsisting when they approached Taverner:

"lamenting their great poverty, knowing no manner of ways how to provide livings for them and their poor brethren till such time as their houses be surrendered...the devotion of the people is clean gone, their plate and other implements be sold and the money spent so that in manner there is nothing left to make sale of now but only lead, which if I had not given then contrary commandment they would likewise have plucked down and sold to have relieved therewith them and their poor brethren" (Taverner, quoted in Bagley, 1986: 35).

A property transfer in the 18th century provides further corroborating evidence that the friary lands within the Barditch were situated to the north of the Grammar School. Fydell house is situated at the north-eastern corner of South Square, immediately south of St Mary's Guildhall. It was constructed in 1726 for Samuel Jackson, but as its eponym suggests, passed to the Fydell family in 1733 (Pevsner & Harris, 1989). In 1744 Richard Fydell leased the land situated to the east and south of this house from

the Corporation, an area that was recorded as being the site of the Franciscan friary (Garner, 1987). Between 1766 and 1769 he succeeded in obtaining the freehold to this property, which amounted to an area of 13 acres 6 rods 36 poles.

Three trenches were excavated in 1972 in advance of the construction of the John Adams Way inner relief road. In the most easterly of the trenches, (III), a short section of north-south orientated walling was uncovered, c. 1.0m below ground level (Musty, 1972). However, investigation of this structure was only cursory and little can be said other than that it is almost certainly represents the remains of a medieval building; pottery associated with wall-robbing debris belonged to the 13th and 14th centuries. Although having no direct stratigraphic relationship, a remnant of an east-west wall exposed in the central trench, (II), was probably part of the same structure. Both were probably components of the friary, which would appear to extend from White Cross Lane, under Rowley Road and into the north-eastern corner of the grounds of the Grammar School.

A recent excavation undertaken in advance of the redevelopment of the Haven Cinema site also exposed medieval remains (Johnson, 2000). Trench 1 was situated in the south-west corner of the cinema car park, c. 35m north-east of trench II opened in 1972. In the south-east corner, the remains of a floor was revealed, at c. 3.35m OD, which was sealed by occupation horizons containing 13th century pottery. Above this was a further floor, at c. 3.55m OD, which appeared to be sealed by a demolition deposit. It seems likely that both floors represent internal components of the friary complex. The uppermost deposits on the site (i.e. those between 4.17 and 5.40m OD) appeared to be the product of post-medieval efforts to deliberately raise the ground level.

Much of the property in the town passed to Henry VIII at the Reformation; in addition to ecclesiastical property, there were the holdings of the Knights of St John who had the patronage of St Botolph's Church and a hospital on Skirbeck Road, and the property of Lord Hussey - executed for failing to suppress the Lincolnshire Rising of 1536 (Wright, 1994). Most of these lands were then transferred to the Duke of Suffolk, who in turn proposed to the leading townsmen that they form a corporation and buy this property from him. Selling the plate and jewels of the larger incorporated guilds raised money for the transfer and charter, and Boston Corporation was officially inaugurated on the 1 June 1545. Initially it utilised St Mary's Guildhall as its headquarters. The Franciscan friary was included in this transfer of land, but ownership was conditional upon the Corporation guaranteeing to repair 40ft of the sea-dyke and 20ft of 'le frontage' (VCH, 1906).

In the short-term, a use must have been found for the ecclesiastical structures; at least some were utilised as farm buildings. Boston Assembly minutes detail an ongoing dispute between the corporation and their tenant Francis Hartgrave, who was evicted from 'the farm of the Grey Friars' c. 1557 (Clark & Clark, 1987: nos. 170/192). He had evidently caused damage to the property, as outlined in a note of March 1560. In September of 1570 the property was let to Robert Townley, and his wife Joan on a lease of 23 years. By 1648 the messuage and 5 acres of adjoining land were occupied

by Adlard Stukeley¹, but by 1650 the building was unsound and in danger of collapse (Thompson, 1856). As a consequence, the church and most, if not all, of the associated buildings were demolished in 1652 at an expense of £13 6s 8d. The materials were sold to Thomas Holderness for £100, but he was killed shortly afterwards by a piece of timber falling upon him; this did not prevent the materials being redistributed and reused throughout the town. Some of this material appears to have been utilised in the construction of a 17th century pottery kiln that was exposed during groundworks associated with an easterly extension of the Grammar School (White, 1976). Much of the surviving superstructure of this feature was built from reused limestone blocks.

The origins of the Grammar School lie in an establishment supported by some of the medieval guilds, which occupied a property in Wormgate (Wright, 1994). Along with other guild properties and obligations, control of this institution passed to the Corporation upon its formation, but the crown subsequently sequestered it in 1547. It was returned to local control in 1555, again in Wormgate. The Corporation searched for a permanent location for the school and in 1567 selected the Mart Yard, which was the location of the 'mansion' of the Manor of Hallgarth. The oldest surviving component of Boston Grammar School dates from this year. It is a single storey structure constructed in red brick, with quoins, window details and a centrally placed bay window built in stone; the latter is relatively elaborate, having a parapet and battlements. The long axis of this building, which is now utilised as the school library, runs north-south. Annexes were added to either end in the mid-19th century, and passageways now connect the latter to more recent structures.

Following the decline in trade, which began in the mid-14th century, the town entered a period of relative stagnation and isolation lasting until the later 18th century (Thompson, 1856). It was at this time that a comprehensive programme of drainage and reclamation of the surrounding fens was initiated. The first significant phase in this scheme was the construction of the Grand Sluice. This structure allowed some control over tidal influxes up the river.

Initially, the 8,900 ha of Holland Fen were transformed from rough, seasonally waterlogged pasture into rich agricultural land (Wright, 1994). Subsequently, during the early 19th century and largely as a result of the Napoleonic Wars, it became financially viable to drain additional fenland and the 16,200 ha of East, West and Wildmore Fens were brought into cultivation. All of this new land was especially productive and the port at Boston became the centre through which the resultant agricultural produce passed. Consequently, wharves, warehouses and granaries were erected along the river frontage to facilitate this new business.

¹ Adlard was an ancestor of the antiquarian Dr William Stukeley.

5.0 Methodology

The various phases of work undertaken at Boston Grammar School utilised differing methodologies. It is therefore necessary to outline the procedures applied at each stage of the investigation.

Pre-Construct Archaeology prepared a specification for each component of the project (Palmer-Brown, 2000a, b, c), the Senior Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council, approving each document prior to the initiation of fieldwork.

The evaluation

Two trenches were opened, one at the northern end of the north wing, with the other at the centre of the west wing (fig. 2). Each trench measured 5m x 3m. In accordance with the specification (Palmer-Brown, 2000a), the removal of the yard surfaces and uppermost deposits was monitored continuously to ensure that any archaeological features exposed during this process were identified and investigated. A JCB fitted with a 1.6m wide toothed bucket removed the hard surfacing, a toothless ditching blade was then used to remove underlying unconsolidated deposits in spits no greater than 0.2m in depth.

Where exposed, archaeological features and deposits were sample excavated, and information relevant to their interpretation was entered on standard context sheets. Scale drawings were made in both plan and section, and a photographic record (colour prints) of exposed features was maintained. Selected prints have been reproduced in this report, with the remainder forming part of the project archive.

A team of four experienced archaeologists carried out the evaluation over a period of five days – on the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 8th August.

The watching brief

This component of the project was conducted during the movement and installation of services to the south of the western wing of the extension and during the excavation of the foundations for the northern wing (Palmer-Brown, 2000b, c).

An experienced archaeologist spent six days, the 29th and 30th May, and 1st, 5th, 11th and 12th June 2001, monitoring the groundworks alongside the western wing and three days, the 16th, 18th and 19th July 2001, monitoring the groundworks for the northern wing.

The excavation

This element of the project was restricted to the area underlying the western wing of the extension to the science block. At the commencement of both phases a JCB fitted with a 1.6m wide toothed bucket removed the hard surfacing. Subsequently, a

toothless ditching blade was then used to remove underlying unconsolidated deposits in spits no greater than 0.2m in depth.

Where exposed, archaeological features were sample excavated by hand, in order to assess their nature, dimensions and to attempt to recover datable materials. These investigations resulted in the production of written descriptions of all deposits and features on standard context record sheets. Complementary scale drawings were made in both plan and section. A photographic record (colour prints) of exposed features was also maintained. Again, selected prints have been reproduced in this report, with the remainder forming part of the project archive.

Phase 1

A trench c. 15m east-west by 7m north-south was opened to investigate the majority of the footprint of the extension (Palmer-Brown, 2000b). Initially, the author spent three days, 23rd, 24th and 25th August 2000, monitoring the removal of the hard surfacing and 'non-sensitive' deposits. Subsequently, a team of four experienced field archaeologists carried out the excavation over a period of five days, beginning on the 25th August and continuing from the 29th, August to the 1st September 2000, inclusive.

Phase 2

The Phase 1 excavation identified the presence and location of a large number of wall foundations, which were then left *in-situ*. A protective polythene membrane was laid over these walls and the voids between them were filled by riddled soil. It was then intended that the new building be constructed upon a series of piles that were to be positioned in the areas between the preserved earlier wall alignments. However, the density of these archaeological remains prevented the implementation of this strategy. Consequently, a revised mitigation scheme was devised, this involving the reopening of the Phase 1 trench to enable the recording and removal of all surviving deposits to a depth of 0.6m below modern ground surface (Palmer-Brown, 2000c). Additionally, the trench was enlarged along its southern and eastern edges to fully examine all areas affected by groundworks.

Initially, an experienced archaeologist spent six days, the 29th and 30th May, and the 1st, 5th, 11th and 12th June 2001, monitoring the demolition of the Fives Court, the excavation of service trenches and the removal of the riddled soil and polythene membrane. Subsequently, a team of four experienced field archaeologists carried out the excavation over a period of eleven days, from the 13th to the 15th, the 18th to the 22nd, and the 25th to the 27th June inclusive.

Artefacts recovered from the site were cleaned and processed prior to their submission to researchers specialising in the examination of archaeological materials. The results of these investigations have been included as independent appendices to this report, and the general conclusions of these accounts have been integrated into the main text.

Medieval deposits were sample excavated to establish their presence and date, but were effectively left *in-situ*. Consequently, the majority of the deposits encountered during all phases of the archaeological investigation were of post-medieval and early modern date. Many of these were dump deposits associated with the demolition of various structures, which suggested that the artefactual material they contained might have been redeposited. While these materials could provide an insight into the date of such deposits, they may have been incomplete and thus would have biased an attempt at palaeo-economic reconstruction. In consultation with the Senior Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council, it was decided that the collection of environmental samples and faunal remains would contribute little to the data set assembled by fieldwork. Therefore, animal bone was not retained and bulk samples were not collected.

6.0 Results and interpretation

The archaeological deposits encountered in the area of the north wing of the science block extension differed significantly from those underlying the western wing. This resulted in the implementation of different fieldwork methodologies in each area. As a consequence there is a significant degree of variability between the results obtained from the two adjacent elements of the site. It is therefore expedient to consider each wing separately and to present the two sets of data in different formats. Integration of this material will occur in section 7.0.

6.1 The northern wing

6.1.1 The evaluation – Trench 1

Trench 1 was opened at the western edge of the modern playground, the surface of which was formed by a layer of tarmac, (1000), c. 0.05m thick (figs. 3 & 4). Removal of this exposed an unconsolidated deposit of very dark grey to black asphalt chippings, (1001), c. 0.06m to c. 0.10m deep, which probably represented an earlier playground surface. Beneath this was a layer of gravel, (1002), c. 0.08m deep, the small sub-rounded stones being contained within a matrix of mid grey sandy silt. The gravel had been deposited upon a bed of compacted pale brownish-yellow sand, (1003), c. 0.05m to 0.11m deep, again suggesting that it had been another former surface of the Grammar School yard.

Gravel surface (1002) had been cut through by pipe trench [1004], a north-west to south-east aligned linear feature, c. 0.3m wide by 0.50m deep, which contained two pipes, (1005), the upper pipe being manufactured from steel, with a lead pipe beneath. A vertically sided and flat-based feature, [1007], c. 0.48m wide by 0.32m deep, was visible in the section c. 0.9m to the south-west of the southern end of [1004]. It is probable that [1007] was a small pit or posthole, but it is also possible that it formed the butt end of a shallow gully. Chippings from (1001) formed the upper fill of both of these features, suggesting that [1004] and [1007] were created at approximately the same time.

The sand bedding layer, (1003), sealed a mixed deposit of handmade brick, medieval to post-medieval tile fragments, mortar, ash and charcoal, that was contained within a matrix of grey-brown sandy silt, (1009), c. 0.24m to c. 0.36m deep. This material appeared to represent a demolition deposit that had been spread and levelled to raise the ground surface. A cylindrical, vertically sided feature, [1020], c. 1.90m in diameter, had been excavated through this material at the centre of the trench. This was the construction trench for a well or soft water cistern², (1019), c. 1.81m diameter. The walls of (1019) had been built with oxidised machine made brick (0.215 x 0.105 x 0.07m) that was bonded with cement. It had originally had a domed roof, but the upper part of this had been removed, presumably prior to the creation of the series of schoolyard surfaces at the top of the stratigraphic sequence (fig. 5). At the same time the internal void of the soft water cistern was filled by a mixed deposit of mid brown and mid to dark grey sandy silt, (1017), that contained numerous large brick fragments and sherds of 19th century pottery.

The substantial demolition deposit, (1009), had been dumped onto a layer of dark grey sandy silt, (1010), c. 0.06m deep, which contained frequent mortar flecks, occasional rubble fragments and 4 sherds of late 18th century pottery. This in turn sealed (1011), a layer of yellow to off-white lime mortar fragments and grit, within which were frequent small brick fragments and occasional charcoal flecks. It is probable that (1011) either formed a crushed mortar surface, or was a deposit created as the bi-product of construction or brick reclamation. Another thin layer of dark grey sandy silt, (1012), lay beneath (1011); 5 sherds of mid to late 18th century pottery were retrieved from (1012).

The removal of (1012) exposed a very well made former yard surface, which had been constructed using a number of easily definable components. An east-west aligned path, (1016), c. 1.2m wide, that was made from handmade bricks, ran diagonally across the eastern half of the trench (fig. 3). The bricks were worn and fragmentary, but it was evident that they had been laid end to end on their long edges to produce a level surface. The construction trench for soft water cistern (1019) had cut through the path. However, a localised deposit of brick rubble, (1049), was observed immediately to the west of (1019), at the position where the westerly continuation of the path should have been. Furthermore the fragments of brick forming (1049) were comparable to the handmade examples forming path (1016). It is possible that the path ran from the rear door of the schoolmaster's house, constructed in 1827 (Thompson, 1856), to the door of the old Grammar School building erected in 1567. However, it is also possible that the path predates this phase of activity, as Robert Hall's map of 1741 indicates that the schoolmaster's house occupies the site of the 18th century entrance to the Mart Yard. This latter interpretation receives tentative support from the recovery of 2 sherds of mid to late 18th century pottery from among the brick fragments forming (1049), material of a comparable date also coming from the deposits that immediately overlay the path and cobbled surface.

Brick path (1016) was abutted to the north and south by elements of a contemporary

² It is more likely to be a soft water cistern for storing rainwater collected from the roof of an adjacent building (probably the school master's house), as the ground water will have been saline due to contamination from the nearby River Witham, which is tidal at this point.

cobbled surface. Three parallel rows of large rounded quartzite cobbles, (1015), c. 0.25 – 0.30m maximum dimensions, had been laid along the northern edge of the path to form an ornamental border. A substantial quantity of smaller quartzite and flint cobbles, (1014), c. 0.05 – 0.15m maximum dimensions, had been deposited immediately to the north of (1015) to form a metalled surface to the Mart Yard.

The southern side of path (1016) was also fringed by a series of larger stones, (1040), primarily medium sized rounded quartzite cobbles and pitched limestone blocks up to 0.20m long. Abutting this to the south were a series of tightly packed, uneven, and worn limestone blocks, (1013), among which were occasional pieces of brick rubble. The nature and form of the constituents of both (1040) and (1013) suggested that they represented a repair to the cobbled surface, a little of which, (1059), still survived adjacent to the southern edge of soft water cistern (1019). This repair filled an irregular void, [1039], c. 0.1m deep.

The cobbled surface had also been removed at the south-west corner of the trench by the creation of a pit like feature, [1035], with near vertical sides and a level base, c. 0.80m deep. This feature extended beyond the limits of the trench, so its true form was never established. However, excavation suggested that it represented the northern butt end of a north-south aligned ditch. This proposal receives support from the observation that [1035] butts up against the southern edge of the brick path (1016) and is therefore likely to be a contemporary feature. The steep sides of [1035] suggest that it was not left open for an extended period, so it is possible that it was created to contain the base of some kind of timber superstructure, such as a fence. Therefore, it may have represented a sub-division of the Mart Yard or alternatively, it could have been an earlier alignment for the rear boundary of the properties fronting onto South End, the present fence lying c. 4m further to the west.

The brick path, (1016), and cobbled surface, (1014)/(1059), had been laid upon a deposit of dirty yellow to pale brown fine sand, (1021), c. 0.12m thick. Beneath this lay a pale grey-brown sandy silt, (1022)/(1051), which contained numerous brick rubble fragments and, occasional limestone fragments and pieces of mortar. This demolition or levelling deposit sealed the remains of another brick path, (1050), which was observed in the sondage at the north-west corner of trench. It appeared that (1050) represented an earlier alignment of path (1016), as it shared the same location and east-west alignment, as well as being constructed from handmade bricks in the same manner as its successor.

The bricks forming path (1050) had been set into the upper surface of a layer of limestone pebbles and yellow crushed mortar, (1023)/(1052), between 0.08 and 0.16m thick. The observation that the limestone layer was thickest immediately beneath the path suggests that both were created at the same time. This would therefore imply that deposit (1023)/(1052) represents an earlier surface of the Mart Yard. It had been laid upon a layer of pale grey-brown clayey sandy silt, with occasional small brick rubble and limestone fragments, (1024), that was probably a flood deposit from the nearby Witham.

Beneath (1024) was another layer of limestone pebbles, (1025)/(1054), which formed another relatively level, but seemingly unworn surface. Possibly the putative flood

event had prematurely curtailed its use. This sequence of activity appears to have been a fairly common occurrence, as (1025)/(1054) had been laid upon other flood deposits, (1026)/(1055), a pale brown fine sandy silt, with occasional small brick rubble and limestone fragments, and (1027)/(1056), a pale brown fine sandy silt, with frequent small tile fragments and occasional small brick rubble. The latter deposit sealed another limestone yard surface, (1028)/(1057). This was composed of compacted tabular limestone pebbles that formed a level, well-worn surface, which also incorporated occasional cobbles and brick rubble.

The limestone of (1028)/(1057) had been deposited upon another flood deposit, (1058)/(1060), the uppermost in a sequence of five such layers, that differed in colour or texture; the others were (1029), (1030)/(1043), (1031) and (1032). Removal of (1032) exposed another well-worn limestone surface, (1033), made from well-compacted pebbles. A roughly dressed limestone block, (1034), 0.26m wide by 0.13m deep, had been incorporated into (1033). Lying c. 1.4m below modern ground surface, (1033) represented the earliest of the five metalled surfaces of Mart Yard exposed during the evaluation. However, it was evident that there were further archaeological deposits below the limit of excavation. It is therefore entirely possible that there are additional, more deeply stratified yard surfaces.

Part of an earthcut feature, [1037], was exposed in the small sondage at the south-west corner of the trench (fig. 4). It was thought to be a pit that was either circular or oval in plan, which had almost vertical sides. The upper fills of this feature had been removed by the creation of a possible ditch, [1035]. Consequently, it is also possible that [1037] represents the northern end of an earlier alignment of this putative north-south division. The uppermost surviving fill of [1037] was a pale grey sandy silt, (1038), which contained occasional pieces of tile and 2 sherds of mid 15th to 16th century pottery.

6.1.2 The watching brief

This component of the watching brief commenced following the demolition of the old Fives Court. The area outside the walls of the Fives Court was covered by a layer of tarmac, (5000), c. 0.04m thick, that formed the surface of the modern playground. Removal of this exposed an unconsolidated deposit of very dark grey asphalt chippings, (5001), c. 0.07m deep, which probably represented a former surface of the Grammar School yard. The asphalt chips had been deposited upon a bed of dark greyish-brown sandy silty clay, (5002), c. 0.2m deep. Beneath (5002) lay a 0.2m thick layer of pale brown gritty silt, (5003), which contained frequent small pebbles, brick rubble, tile fragments and glass. This would appear to have been a demolition deposit or levelling layer spread to raise the ground surface, and is probably equivalent to (1009). Beneath this lay a dark grey-brown sandy silt, (5005), that may have accumulated gradually as a result of activities taking place within the Mart Yard.

A single structure was observed during this element of the watching brief, this being another cylindrical soft water cistern, (5004), constructed from oxidised machine-made brick. This structure was exposed following the removal of the concrete slab that had formed the ground floor of the Fives Court. It appeared to have been capped at the

time that this building was constructed, as a Yorkstone slab sealed the top, while the interior was still open and contained water. It was therefore possible to determine that the cistern was c. 4.3m deep and 0.62m in diameter. It was situated a little to the north-west of the centre of the Fives Court, approximately 8m to the south of the other cistern, (1019), exposed in Trench 1. This spatial relationship suggests that there was a line of these cisterns constructed along the rear edge of each of the properties fronting onto South End.

6.2 The western wing

(overall plan - fig. 6; section locations fig. 7)

6.2.1 The evaluation – Trench 2

Trench 2 was opened in the area lying immediately to the south-west of the Grammar School yard. This area had been used as a small car park immediately prior to the initiation of the archaeological investigations.

This car park had two distinct kinds of hard surface. There was a concrete slab, (207), running westward for c. 4.5m from the base of the end wall of the existing science block situated at the eastern edge of this area. The majority of the car park lay to the west of (207) and was covered by two superimposed layers of tarmac, (200), each 0.03m thick, which represent successive modern surfaces. This tarmac had been laid upon a bed of crushed and compacted pale yellow limestone, (201), c. 0.12m deep.

6.2.1.1 *Haven House*

Removal of the limestone hardcore exposed a thick demolition deposit, (202), primarily composed of handmade-brick rubble, which was mixed with pan tiles, slate, ash, lime mortar and plaster fragments. This material filled the space formed and contained by adjoining wall foundations (224) and (228). Furthermore, a deposit of crushed lime mortar and fragments of handmade brick, (229), lay directly above the remains of wall (228). Material examined during the compilation of a desk-based assessment (Rylatt, 2000) suggested that these walls represented the remains of Haven House, a large dwelling constructed during the 17th century. Visitors to the site confirmed this hypothesis, relating that Haven House had been derelict prior to its demolition in 1979. The building had been knocked down in under a week and the majority of the bricks had been reclaimed for use in a house being constructed by Mr A. Isaac elsewhere in the town. It is therefore evident that (202) represented waste material and brick unsuitable for reuse, while (229) was the bi-product of cleaning reclaimed bricks.

The removal of the demolition deposit, (202), exposed the internal faces of walls (224) and (228) and a pale brown lime mortar surface, (206), c. 0.06m deep, which butted up to the base of the walls. This relationship suggested that (206) was the original floor surface of Haven House. The north-south aligned wall, (224), was part of the same phase of building as the east-west orientated wall, (228), which it merged with. This indicated that Trench 2 contained the south-eastern corner of the Haven House as

it was when first constructed in the 17th century. Floor (206) sealed a deposit of dark reddish-brown silty-clay, (259), that contained a single sherd from a Raeren stoneware drinking jug manufactured in the later 15th or 16th centuries.

Examination of the wall foundations revealed some insights into their method of construction; both (224) and (228) were constructed in an identical manner. The primary foundation was composed of one or two unmortared courses of large limestone rubble, which had been laid in the base of a shallow foundation trench, [234] (fig. 8). Although most visible faces were rough and irregular, there were some dressed ashlar blocks and pieces of moulded stone, which suggested that this material had been reclaimed following the demolition of a high status building. A layer of brick had then been mortared to the upper surface of the limestone, an additional brick occasionally being added above a shallow stone in order to create a relatively level surface. A single layer of flat, oxidised ceramic tiles had then been bonded into the wall, possibly to provide some form of damp proofing for the structure. The walls were then constructed upon the tile layer and were approximately 0.55m wide. The oxidised bricks, c. 0.27m x 0.13m x 0.05m, were handmade and were bonded by pale brown to creamy-yellow lime mortar. There was no recognisable system to the patterning and relationship between adjacent bricks³. As a consequence numerous irregular voids had been created, these being filled with stones, brick fragments and large lumps of mortar.

Other less substantial east-west aligned walls were contained within and divided the space created by the angle of (224) and (228). The ends of these walls, (204)/(238) and (261), butted onto the eastern end wall of Haven House, (224), but were not keyed into it, indicating that they were later additions. Both walls had been constructed upon a foundation of large pieces of limestone rubble, (205) and (239) (fig. 9A). Wall (204)/(238) ran down the centre of Haven House. It was two bricks wide, these being oxidised machine made bricks, 0.215m x 0.11m x 0.05m, bonded by creamy-yellow lime mortar. In contrast (261) was a single skin wall, again constructed with machine made bricks, the lowest course being laid as headers, while next three courses were stretchers, with half bricks laid as top course. (261) was located c. 1.2m to the north of (204)/(238), and a comparable wall, removed by machine during the opening of the trench, was observed at a similar distance to the south. The spatial relationships between these walls and the external walls of Haven House suggested that they were sleeper-walls inserted to support the joists of a raised wooden floor. The machine made bricks used in their construction suggested that this floor had been inserted as part of a 19th century remodelling of the building.

The tops of the sleeper-walls were at the same level as a tile floor, (209), abutting the eastern (external) face of (224) - the end wall of Haven House (fig. 10). The white and black tiles, each 0.15m², were laid in alternate colours to form a chequered pattern. The underside of each tile was embossed with a coronet logo and 'PLATTS EXCELCIOR', suggesting that they were manufactured and laid in the 19th century. The location of tile floor (209) corresponds to the position of an extension to the original structure of Haven House that was first depicted on John Wood's map of

³ An architectural survey conducted in 1979 recorded that above ground the bricks had been laid in English bond (Vasey, 1980).

1829. A survey of Haven House undertaken prior to its demolition noted that there was a blocked doorway through wall (224) at ground level (Vasey, 1980). This had allowed access to the eastern extension from the original structure. It would therefore seem likely that the raising of the floor of Haven House would have either coincided with, or followed shortly after the construction of the extension, this probably occurring during the late 18th or first quarter of the 19th century.

Only small sections of the northern and southern walls of the eastern extension were exposed in Trench 2. Two courses of the foundation of the southern wall survived, (212) (fig. 11). The lower course of handmade bricks was laid as stretchers on their long edges, with the upper course being a single skin wall running along the centre of first row. Tile floor (209) butted up against the northern face of wall (212), with another floor or yard surface of red ceramic tiles, (213), each 0.08m² by 0.04m deep, abutting its southern face. The northern wall of the extension, (271), was also constructed from handmade bricks, although this was rather more substantial than (212), being the width of three bricks. However, it was evidently only a stub wall, as it terminated c. 0.8m to the east of (224). The tiles of floor (209) abutted both its internal face and the southern half of its eastern end. A void containing the remains of a wooden strip ran along its centre line. This separated (209) from another tile floor situated to the north, the latter utilising red and black Platts tiles to create a comparable diaper pattern. It was therefore evident that the eastern end of (271) corresponded with the position of a doorway providing access to another element of the extension to Haven House. This northern arm of the eastern extension was also depicted on Wood's map of 1829.

Part of tile floor (209) was removed revealing that it had been laid upon a bedding of compacted brick rubble, (210)/(214), c. 0.12m deep. Beneath this was a demolition deposit, (211), c. 0.22m thick, composed of handmade brick rubble, tile and lime mortar. Removal of this rubble layer exposed a brick floor, (216), made from handmade bricks laid in an irregular pattern on their long edges, the upper surface being worn and uneven (fig. 10). The western edge of (216) abutted the eastern wall, (224), of Haven House, from which it extended c. 1.4m. It surrounded a small brick built hearth, (258), of c. 0.27m², situated at the centre of its eastern edge; this still contained the ash from its last firing. Excavation demonstrated that the basal component of demolition deposit (211) had a localised distribution, essentially surrounding floor (216). This suggested that the floor had been enclosed within the walls of a small structure.

The interstices of the brick floor were filled with coal dust, (215), and a single sherd of mid 17th to 18th century Staffordshire Slipware. The presence of so much coal dust suggests that this small outbuilding had been a coal shed appended to Haven House. However, the presence of a hearth, (258), implies that this off-shot served some other purpose, such as a washhouse. The hearth contained an ashy deposit, within which were five sherds of pottery that suggested that the last fire occurred in the 19th century.

An engraving on display in Boston Museum depicts the town c. 1745, as seen from the top of Hussey Tower. Part of Haven House is visible in this illustration and it is evident that there was a small single storey outbuilding appended to its eastern end. This may be the brick built structure represented by (216)/(211), or an earlier timber

predecessor. Removal of part of (216), exposed its bedding (218), which contained four sherds of mid to late 16th century pottery. Beneath (218) lay a section of a narrow, vertically sided gully, [225]. This was almost certainly the construction trench for an earlier outbuilding, which appeared to enclose the same area as its successor.

Gully [225] had been cut through a demolition deposit, (220), of pale brown crushed lime mortar containing frequent fragments of handmade brick. This sealed a layer of coal fragments and dust, (221), which suggested a sustained tradition of using or storing coal on this part of the site. Beneath (221) was a deposit of dark brown clayey silt, (222). Seven pieces of pottery were retrieved from this material, these being in a variety of local and more exotic fabrics, the latter including a sherd of Dutch Red Earthenware. The range of dates provided by this ceramic material suggested that (222) was a 16th to mid 17th century deposit. Removal of (222) exposed an east-west aligned strip of pale brown sandy-silt, (223)/(262), which contained frequent lumps of mortar and moderate quantities of brick fragments. Excavation demonstrated that this was the fill of a robber trench created to facilitate the destruction of wall (236). Removal of the south-eastern corner of the floor, (206), of Haven House, and underlying deposits (232) and (233), exposed the westerly continuation of wall (236). This was partially overlain by and demonstrably earlier than (228), the southern wall of Haven House.

6.2.1.2 *Pre-Haven House deposits*

The bottom three courses of wall (236) survived (fig. 9B). With the exception of one limestone block, it was constructed exclusively from oxidised handmade brick bonded by creamy-yellow lime mortar. The bricks were laid as stretchers and formed the foundation of a north-west to south-east aligned wall, c. 0.40m wide. A short section of another wall, (266), appears to have been another component of the structure represented by (236). It was found c. 2m to the north of (236), beneath sleeper wall (204). The materials and width of (236) and (266) were identical, but it was interesting to note that the latter turned through 45° near its eastern end, before being truncated by the end wall of Haven House. The bricks used in both walls measured 0.26m x 0.13m x 0.06m, a size common in the locality during the later medieval and post-medieval periods. This suggests that the structure to which (236) and (266) belonged was erected during the 15th or 16th centuries, and would have been demolished before or during the second half of the 17th century.

Wall (236) had been constructed upon a mid brown sandy silt, (263), which was the uppermost layer in a sequence of probable flood deposits. Beneath (263) was a mid to dark brown clayey silt, (264), and a mixed brown clayey silt, (265), within which there were charcoal flecks and occasional fragments of limestone. The layer beneath this, (268), a dark brown clayey silt, was examined in a small sondage excavated at the south-west corner of the trench (fig. 9B). This demonstrated that a significant percentage of (268) was composed of relatively well-preserved organic material, which emitted a distinctly unpleasant odour. Five sherds of pottery were recovered from this deposit, the fabrics indicating that it is likely to have accumulated between the mid 13th and mid 14th centuries. The basal component of (268) rested upon a thin layer of slightly degraded waterlogged timber, (269), which probably represented one or more

adjacent planks; too little was exposed to determine the form or function of these timbers. A thick deposit of grey-brown clayey silt, (270), was partially exposed following the removal of (269), is base lying beneath the limit of excavation. Quantities of organic material, charcoal and bone were identified within (270), suggesting that it was comprised of a series of undifferentiated flood deposits, which contained detritus from adjacent human occupation or activity. Two sherds of pottery were also recovered from (270), one being a piece of Early Medieval Handmade Ware, the other a fragment of a North French monochrome ware jug, both suggesting a 13th century date for this deposit (Appendix 13.3 & 13.4). A series of analogous flood deposits were also identified beneath wall (266) (fig. 9A); these being (247) – (256), inclusive. Of these, both (251) and (253) contained single sherds of Toynton type pottery manufactured in Boston in the 13th or 14th centuries.

6.2.2 The excavation: Phase 1

The trench opened during Phase 1 of the excavation extended approximately 13m east-west and 7m north-south and incorporated the majority of the area situated within the footprint of the western wing of the extension to the science block. As such this trench incorporated the area already examined in evaluation Trench 2. Consequently, although the area examined was six times larger than in the initial phase of the investigation, the results largely replicated and confirmed the preliminary observations. Therefore, the following description will concentrate upon the additional data collected as a result of the excavation and will seek to minimise the replication of results already presented in 6.2.1, above.

All structures and deposits exposed were assigned new context numbers and where possible relationships and equivalences were established with the features and deposits previously examined (see Appendix 13.5).

6.2.2.1 *Haven House*

The removal of non-sensitive deposits exposed a large number of wall foundations, those representing the remains of the initial build of Haven House being the most striking. Most of the eastern half of the building was contained within the trench, demonstrating that its long axis was orientated from north-west to south east.

An 8.0m long section of the southern wall, (2005)/(228), was exposed (fig. 12). It was evident that the complex build sequence noted during the evaluation was repeated along the full length of the wall, and the opportunity was taken to record each component as a separate context. Initially, a single course of unbonded medium-sized and large pieces of limestone rubble, (2131), some with dressed or moulded faces, had been laid upon a layer of mid yellowish-brown sandy silt, (2078), lying at the base of construction trench [2115]. The largest pieces of stone had been placed at the western end of the exposed section of wall, one rectangular block being 0.85m long by 0.3m deep. The use of smaller stones at the eastern end necessitated the addition of a single course of handmade bricks, (2130), to create a relatively level surface. Subsequently, another layer of medium to large limestone blocks, (2077), had been placed along a 4m

long section of the external face of the wall, which extended to within 2m of the south-east corner of the original building (fig. 12A). The main wall, (2005), forming the above ground superstructure, had then been raised upon (2077). This utilised oxidised handmade brick throughout (each approximately 0.27m x 0.13m x 0.05m), these being bonded by brownish-yellow lime mortar.

The internal face of (2005) differed very slightly in form from the external face described above. A floor, (2028)/(2123), of pale greyish-brown crushed lime mortar butted up against the wall, masking the limestone footings, (2131). The lowest visible component was a course of bricks, (2076), that had been laid as angled headers to form a 'herring-bone' pattern (fig. 12B). It is possible that this was a deliberate decorative feature, as there was no evidence that this lowest component of the wall had ever been plastered.

The remains of a threshold, (2020), that represented a doorway passing through wall (2005), was identified near the western end of the trench, c. 5.9m from the south-east corner of Haven House. Comparison with the architectural survey conducted in 1979 indicated that this had been the main entrance to that building (*q.v.* Vasey, 1980).

The eastern wall of Haven House, (2004)/(224), was fully exposed, which demonstrated that it was 6.05m long (fig. 13A). This corresponded exactly with the equivalent dimension on the plan of the building made in 1979 (fig. 4 in Vasey, 1980), which indicated that the latter could be considered to be a reliable corroborative source. The form of the eastern wall was comparable to the southern wall, described above. One or two courses of medium-sized and large limestone blocks, (2089), had been laid in the base of foundation trench [2088]. A single course of horizontally laid, flat ceramic tiles had then been bonded to the upper surface of (2089), possibly to serve as a rudimentary damp proof course. The bricks forming (2004) had then been laid upon this composite foundation without any formal patterning.

The eastern end of the northern wall of Haven House was also exposed, 4.3m being visible. The foundations of this wall were not revealed during Phase 1 of the excavation, only the uppermost surviving courses of the wall, (2003), being examined. Consequently, further description of this component of the structure can be found in 6.2.3.1, below.

One other major element of Haven House was exposed at this stage of the investigation. This was the foundation for the massive chimneystack, (2001), which was situated at the centre of the building and would have separated the two main rooms on the ground floor. Manufactured from oxidised handmade brick, 0.25m x 0.11m x 0.06m, bonded by pale brown lime mortar, it was approximately 2.2m², the south-eastern edge lying c. 4.6m from the eastern end wall, (2004)/(224). Sufficient survived to indicate that there had been a large, semi-circular hearth, c. 1.6m wide by 1.0m deep, opening into the room on its eastern side. Although less well defined, the patterning of the bricks and localised areas of burning suggested that there had also been two adjacent sub-rectangular hearth bases on the western side of (2001).

The ground floor area of the eastern half of Haven House, between the chimneystack and wall (2004)/(224), was sub-divided by a series of north-west to south-east aligned

walls. These had already been observed during the evaluation, and appeared to be sleeper walls inserted to support a raised wooden floor, probably as part of a 19th century modernisation programme (see 6.2.1.1). There were five sleeper walls in all, the most southerly, (2022), having been constructed against the internal face of wall (2005) (fig. 12B). It was formed from three courses of oxidised machine made brick, 0.215m x 0.11m x 0.06m, laid as stretchers, which had been bonded to a foundation course, (2075), of pitched headers and limestone rubble. The next wall to the north was removed during machining in order to investigate the underlying deposits. However, it was noted that this wall was a single brick wide, essentially being identical to (2014) – see below, and ran from the south-east corner of chimney stack (2001) to end wall (2004).

The central sleeper wall, (2015)/(204), differed from the others by being two bricks wide, but otherwise utilised the same machine made bricks and creamy-yellow mortar. Its north-western end abutted a rectangular brick box, c. 1.2m x 0.6m, that projected from the south-eastern face of the chimney stack (fig. 9A). This appears to have been an original component of the fireplace, but its function could not be ascertained. The next wall to the north, (2014)/(261), was a single skin wall, its three courses of stretchers and upper course of half bricks being laid upon a foundation, (2120), of pitched reclaimed handmade brick. As with (2022), the northern sleeper wall, (2021), had been constructed against the external wall of Haven House, (2003), upon a foundation, (2126), of oxidised handmade brick.

With the exception of the south-eastern corner, the majority of the eastern extension to Haven House was also exposed during Phase 1 of the excavation. The southern wall, (212), was largely removed when the trench was opened, but was observed to be made from oxidised handmade brick, 0.23m x 0.10m x 0.06m, bonded by pale yellowish-brown lime mortar, which was laid upon a foundation of unbonded, pitched oxidised handmade brick. The northern wall, (2016)/(271), was also constructed with handmade brick, but was slightly more substantial than (2012), being c. 0.4m wide (fig. 13A & 14A). The foundation, (2052), was again a course of unbonded, pitched, handmade brick.

Wall (2016) was situated 4.1m to the north-east of (2012), providing an indication of the internal width of this annexe, which was probably erected late in the 18th century or early in the 19th century. Wall (2016) was also visible in the section at the eastern end of the trench, indicating that the eastern end wall lay somewhere beneath the existing science block, thus making it over 4.8m in length. The school building was constructed in the earlier part of the 20th century, providing a *terminus ante quem* for the demolition of this extension to Haven House.

Map evidence suggested that (2016) not only defined the northern wall of the eastern extension, but also formed the southern wall of an adjoining north-eastern appendage to Haven House. Examination of the main section at the eastern end of the trench provided some support for this proposal (fig. 14B). A wall, (2037), ran along the northern half of the section and abutted, but was not keyed into, the northern face of (2016). Three courses of oxidised handmade brick, 0.22m x 0.11m x 0.06m, laid as headers in a very irregular fashion, represented the surviving element of (2037). Beneath (2037) was foundation course, (2038), of unbonded, pitched, handmade brick,

which was directly analogous to the form of the footings to the eastern extension – (2052) and (2111). These relationships and parallels suggest that the eastern extension was erected first, with the north-eastern block being added shortly afterward.

There was no evidence of the remains of a western wall to this north-eastern extension, and the map of 1829 clearly demonstrated that its northern edge lay outside the trench, probably beneath the old Fives Court. However, it was evident that a large structure was contained within this building, beneath the floor along its southern edge. This was a sub-rectangular chamber, with an arched-vaulted roof, (2000)/(2017), that was manufactured from oxidised machine made brick, 0.24m x 0.12m x 0.07m, bonded by soft grey mortar containing frequent charcoal inclusions. This formed a large soft water cistern c. 2.7m long by 1.6m wide, which had a circular aperture through the vault at the centre of its north-west end. The form of the bricks suggested that it was of mid to late 19th century manufacture, and was thus likely to have been inserted into the existing extension.

Two walls situated in close proximity to (2000) may also have been part of the north-eastern extension to Haven House. Wall (2026), constructed from broken handmade brick and aligned from east-north-east to west-south-west, appeared to abut the north-west corner of (2000). The other, (2012), was situated c. 1m to the north of the cistern and ran approximately east-west. Its form and materials resembled the southern wall of the north-eastern extension, (2016), but its alignment was c. 15 - 20° different. Indeed, while both (2012) and (2026) appear to be relatively late in the sequence of activity, their orientations do not form coherent spatial relationships with any of the other structural elements observed within the footprint of the western wing of the science block extension. Consequently, this raises some doubts about the association between these two walls and the extensions to Haven House.

There may have been another soft water cistern immediately to the south of the main door into Haven House. A length of wall, (2006), manufactured using bricks and mortar identical to those utilised in (2000), ran from north-east to south-west immediately to the south-west of the door, (2020). However, its purpose could not be confirmed, as the absence of any surviving adjoining walls prevented a determination of its original form.

6.2.2.2 Structures pre-dating Haven House

There were a number of surviving wall foundations and other structural remains that were demonstrably earlier than Haven House. Wall (2007)/(236) ran along the southern edge of the trench and could be traced for c. 4.0m. It was constructed from oxidised handmade brick, 0.26m x 0.13m x 0.06m, bonded by creamy-white sandy lime mortar, and had a slightly different alignment to (2005), the southern wall of Haven House, which had been constructed over it. The western end of (2007) was continued by (2025), the handmade bricks of which were laid as headers. The bonding for (2025) was a pale yellow lime mortar containing frequent charcoal flecks. This differed from the mortar binding (2007), suggesting that one of these sections of wall represents either a repair or an extension to the other. A perpendicular stub wall, (2018), c. 0.9m long, spurred off the north-eastern edge of the central section of (2025). The junction

between (2018) and (2025) lay partially beneath the southern wall of Haven House, (2005), so it was not possible to ascertain whether they had been constructed at the same time, or whether (2025) was a little later. Despite this limitation, it still appeared likely that they had both been part of the same structure.

Although a direct relationship had been removed by later activity, (2007) appeared to adjoin a perpendicular north-east to south-west aligned wall, (2009), at its eastern end. Two courses of (2009) survived these being constructed using identical materials to those utilised in (2007). A hearth, (2023), abutted the northern end of (2009). It was constructed from pitched handmade brick, the uppermost 0.02m of each brick being heavily burnt and fragmentary. The bricks forming the northern end of (2009) were similarly damaged, indicating that these two features were elements of the same structure. The eastern edge of hearth (2023) could be traced c. 1.1m northwards, indicating that most of it lay beneath soft water cistern (2000). Consequently, the northern wall of the structure formed by (2007)/(2009), which was not exposed during the excavation, must have lain to the north of (2023). This indicates that the building was at least 4.8m wide internally.

Two courses of oxidised handmade brick, 0.26m x 0.13m x 0.06m, bonded by creamy-white sandy lime mortar, formed a north-east to south-west aligned wall one brick wide, (2008), which ran parallel to and c. 1.15m to the west of (2009). A floor, (2029), made from horizontally laid handmade brick filled the space between (2008) and (2009), butting up against the lower course of each wall. This indicated that (2008) is likely to have been a wall internally partitioning the structure. The upper surface of (2029) was worn and uneven, with the upper surface of the bricks being burnt where they abutted hearth (2023) (fig. 14A). The remains of another brick floor or unbonded wall foundation, (2069), lay immediately to the west of (2008). The southern end of (2008) terminated at the remains of a perpendicular stub wall, (2030), that was two bricks wide. This appeared to define the location of a doorway into the small room created by (2007), (2008) and (2009)/(2023); the interval between (2030) and (2007) was c. 0.8m, which would equate to the width of the putative doorway.

The eastern edge of hearth (2023) abutted a heavily robbed wall foundation fabricated from large, unbonded limestone blocks, (2010). This represented the base of a 1.2m long north-west to south-east aligned stub wall that was c. 0.7m wide. The eastern end of (2010) was bonded into the centre of a perpendicular foundation, (2011), also constructed from large, unmortared blocks of limestone, some of which had dressed faces.

A brick wall, (2013), was situated c.2.4m to the north of (2010), to which it ran parallel. The handmade bricks of (2013) had been set upon a foundation, (2108), comprised of three courses of medium-sized and large pieces of limestone rubble. Beneath the limestone rubble was a single course of horizontally laid flat ceramic tile, (2109), that was bonded by pale yellowish-brown lime mortar to the upper surface of a course of bricks, (2110). Although this wall was constructed from the same level as (2010)/(2011) and (2007)/(2008)/(2009), the difference in form exhibited by its composite foundation suggested that it had been erected on a separate occasion to these other elements, although still predating Haven House.

A series of related features appeared to form part of a wall penetrated by a small culvert or drain that was situated between (2010) and (2013) (fig. 14B). One side of a gap, c. 0.35m wide, was defined by the southern end of a north-south aligned wall, (2039), with wall (2040) forming the other edge. Both had been constructed with oxidised handmade brick, 0.27m x 0.135m x 0.06m, bonded by pale yellow lime mortar. The area between the two was covered by a floor, (2041), made from pitched handmade bricks that formed a slightly concave depression running east-west between the walls. The floor continued as a horizontal surface to either side of this shallow gutter. Wall (2039) had been constructed upon a deposit of compacted limestone rubble, (2132), which sealed the remains of wall (2013). Similarly, wall (2040) had been raised over the northern end of limestone rubble footings (2011). As both (2013) and (2011) appear to be elements of the earliest structure examined during the excavation, these relationships indicate that (2039)/(2040)/(2041) belong to a later phase of activity. However, this must predate the late 18th – early 19th century, as the remains of (2039) and (2040) are sealed beneath the foundation, (2037), for the eastern wall of the north-eastern extension to Haven House. This suggests either that this wall and culvert represent part of an adaptation and extension to the earliest building, or that they are part of an otherwise unidentified structure that existed at around the time, or shortly after Haven house was constructed in the 17th century.

A small section of wall, (2019)/(266), exposed beneath sleeper wall (2015)/(204) during the evaluation, also appears to have been part of the same structure as (2007)/(2008)/(2009)/(2010)/(2011). The use of bricks suggests that this building was not erected prior to the 15th century, while the relationship to Haven House indicates that it had been demolished before or during the second half of the 17th century.

A series of postholes - [2097], [2100], [2102] and [2104] - were observed beneath the foundation, (2089), of the eastern wall of Haven House, (2004)/(224). These features, while respecting the same north-east to south-west alignment, were evidently earlier than that structure (fig. 13A). However, they also appear to have been created after the construction of the earliest brick-built building, (2007)/(2008)/(2009)/(2010)/(2011). Consequently, the postholes may represent elements of an adaptation to this initial structure, or relate to a subsequent timber structure that occupied the site prior to the erection of Haven House.

6.2.2.3 20th century activity

A small number of features post-dated the demolition of the eastern extensions to Haven House, or even the dwelling itself. These primarily related to the provision of drainage and services, or represented the initial stages of the construction of the western end of the existing science block.

A rectangular drain, (2002), had been inserted through the remaining courses of the foundation of the southern wall of Haven House, (2005), immediately to the west of threshold (2020). Two other surface water drains, (2024) and (2027), were also examined both being constructed from machine made brick bonded by hard white cement.

The western end wall of the science block had been raised over the remains of the complex of structures exposed at the eastern end of the trench. A level base, or rough foundation had been created by filling the gaps between the earlier walls with machine made brick, (2036), that was bonded by hard white mortar (fig. 14B). A culvert, (2031)/(2033), for a ceramic drain pipe, (2034), had been incorporated into this foundation. A concrete raft, (2032), had then been laid over (2036), upon which the superstructure of the modern school building was raised.

6.2.3 The excavation: Phase 2

The Phase 2 excavation resulted from an adaptation to the foundation design of the western wing of the extension to the science block. This resulted in an extension along the southern edge of the trench opened during Phase 1 of the excavation and the removal of all deposits, including the remains of Haven House, to a depth of 0.6m below modern ground level. Again many of the results obtained replicated observations made during the earlier investigations. Consequently, the following description will focus upon the additional data collected during this phase of fieldwork and should be considered in conjunction with 6.2.1 and 6.2.2, above.

6.2.3.1 *Haven House*

A 9.0m long section of the northern wall of Haven House, (2003), was fully exposed during the Phase 2 excavation (fig. 15A & B). Examination of the build sequence indicated that it had been constructed in an identical manner to the eastern and southern walls, (2004) and (2005) respectively. A course of unbonded medium-sized and large pieces of limestone rubble, (2183), had been laid at the base of construction trench [2189], with a particularly large piece being utilised at the north-east corner. There was a c. 1.5m wide gap in this footing, which was situated c. 2.4m to the west of the north-east corner. This interruption coincided with the position of an earlier wall, (2188) – see below, and was filled by two courses of oxidised handmade brick, (2186), 0.22m x 0.11m x 0.06m, bonded by a greyish-white lime mortar that contained frequent charcoal flecks. A heterogeneous layer of small limestone blocks and oxidised handmade bricks, (2182), was then bonded by pale yellowish-brown lime mortar to the top of (2183) and (2186), to create a relatively level surface. The uppermost element of (2182) was a layer of horizontally laid ceramic tile that may have been incorporated as a damp proof course. The brick superstructure of the wall, (2003), had then been erected upon (2182).

As with (2005), the internal face of (2003) had a slightly different form to the external surface. The first course of bricks that was visible above the initial floor of the building, (2028)/(2123), had been laid at an angle to create a ‘herring-bone’ pattern, (2192) (fig. 15B). The incorporation of a ‘distinctive’ course of bricks at the base of both of the north-west to south-east orientated walls provides support for the proposal that this was a deliberate decorative feature.

The full exposure of (2003) revealed the presence of a brick lined pit, c. 1.0m², which was located in the internal angle of the north-east corner of Haven House (fig. 13B).

This feature, (2179), was retained by brick walls on three sides, being open along its north-western edge, where it was defined by cut [2180]. Two of the walls had been created by increasing the depth of the internal faces of the walls of Haven House, the base of (2179) lying c. 0.45m below the level of the original floor of the building, (2028)/(2123). Eight courses of handmade brick were situated beneath the layer of ceramic tiles, thereby interrupting the limestone foundation (2125). This indicated that (2179) had been an original design feature of the structure. The south-western wall abutted (2004) and was a single brick in width.

The excavators suggested that (2179) was a garderobe pit, but its position is at odds with this interpretation. There is no conduit through the external walls of Haven House that would allow effluent to escape. Additionally, the pit is not particularly large and could only hold around 0.5m³ of material. Consequently, if this were a garderobe pit it would require emptying on a very regular basis, and this could only be effected by carrying the waste out through the main door, (2020). As the latter was situated at the diagonally opposite corner of the room, (2179) would appear to be in the least convenient position for a garderobe pit. Additionally, the large semi-circular hearth, (2001), opening onto this side of the building suggests that this was either the main reception room on the ground floor or the kitchen. In either case it would seem unlikely that a pit full of excrement would be a welcome addition, especially after the fire had warmed it for some time! The lower fill of (2179) was a dark grey charcoal rich silt, (2178), the constituency of which did not assist in determining the function of this feature, which remains unclear.

During the demolition of the remains of Haven House it was noticed that there was an elaboration to the foundation at the eastern end of the southern wall, (2005). The southern edge of the main foundation, (2131), had been placed upon three medium-sized, chamfered ashlar blocks, (2185), which created a short section of offset foundation. This enhancement was presumably intended to provide additional support for the corner of the building.

The Phase 2 fieldwork also elicited a small amount of additional information regarding the 18th - 19th century alterations to Haven House. In addition to the five sleeper walls inserted into the ground floor room forming the eastern half of the structure, another two short lengths of wall were constructed in the c. 0.9m wide space between the northern side of the chimneystack, (2001) and wall (2003). The more substantial of these two walls, (2196), abutted and ran the full width of (2001). It was identical in form to the other sleeper walls previously examined, (2014)/(2015)/(2021)/(2022), being founded upon a course of oxidised machine made brick that were laid as headers, (2197).

The other wall was somewhat different, being a stub only 0.6m long. This abutted (2003) and lay at the north-western end of sleeper wall (2021), which it appeared to pre-date. It was constructed from four courses of oxidised handmade brick, (2195), 0.23m x 0.105m x 0.06m, bonded by pale brown lime mortar. A layer of horizontally laid broken, curved roof tile, (2194), had then been bonded to the upper surface of (2195) by pale yellow lime mortar. These two walls, (2195) and (2196), although different in form and also presumably in date, occupied the site of one of the two

staircases leading to the first floor of Haven House (Vasey, 1980). Thus it would appear likely that both walls had been inserted to help support the base of these stairs

Very little of the room to the west of chimneystack (2001) was exposed in the trench and most of the visible area was covered by patches of pale grey concrete, which were not removed. However, five short sections of north-west to south-east aligned single skin walls were exposed, which corresponded in position to the sleeper walls inserted to the east of the large fireplace. Consequently, it would appear that a raised wooden floor had also been inserted into the western room on the ground floor.

Only one piece of additional information was obtained regarding the eastern extensions to Haven House. A drain, (2201), was observed to run from south-west to north-east, originating at the northern corner of the junction between the eastern wall of Haven House, (2004), and the northern wall of the eastern extension, (2016), and terminating at the circular opening to soft water cistern (2000). This drain was formed by two parallel rows of oxidised machine made brick, 0.235m x 0.115m x 0.065m, which followed the margins of a base of red ceramic tiles, 0.34m x 0.24m x 0.02m. The spatial relationships of (2201) provide support for the proposal that (2000) was a soft water cistern rather than a well, as it appears ideally located to channel rain water from a gutter down pipe into the top of the cistern.

The southerly extension to the trench exposed a series of features that were contemporary with, but external to Haven House. The southern wall of the building, (2005), was abutted by a yard surface, (2161), constructed from unbonded sub-rounded quartzite cobbles up to 0.15m long. This surface sloped gently towards the south for c. 1.0m, until its junction with a shallow gully, [2155], c. 0.2m wide, that ran roughly parallel to (2005). Further cobbles lined the sides and base of this gully, indicating that it was an open drain running along the centre of the cobbled surface.

The cobbles continued to the south of drain [2155], running up to a north-west to south-east aligned wall, (2157), situated 3.8m to the south of Haven House. This wall was constructed from medium-sized limestone rubble, bonded by pale creamy white lime mortar. Its relationship to the cobbled surface and Haven House suggests that it formed the southern perimeter of the yard or property. This is supported by an examination of Hall's map of 1741, which depicts a boundary in this position. Two sherds of pottery were recovered from the fill, (2159), of the construction trench containing wall (2157). One fragment was a piece of Lincoln Glazed Ware, while the other came from a large Langerwehe stoneware jug, both produced in the 14th or 15th centuries. This date range raises the possibility that wall (2157) was originally associated with the structure that predated Haven House.

In addition to forming a yard abutting the southern edge of Haven House, elements of the cobbled surface extended a further 6.0m to the east of that structure. At this eastern end, the surface had been repaired with sub-angular limestone blocks, (2164). The northern edge of yard (2161) continued to follow the alignment of the outer edge of wall (2005), indicating that it had never extended up to the southern edge of the eastern extension, (212). This relationship provided support for the theory that the cobbled surface pre-dated this late 18th – early 19th century annexe, and was probably created during the 17th century when Haven House was first constructed.

A sub-circular soft water cistern, (2237), c. 1.8m in diameter, was situated near the eastern end of yard surface (2161), approximately 2.7m from the south-east corner of Haven House. It was constructed from broken handmade bricks, bonded by brownish-yellow lime mortar. It was not possible to determine whether (2237) had been inserted through the cobbled yard, or if the latter had been laid around its edges. However, it did appear that it was positioned so that the eastern end of the open drain, [2155], would empty into it. It would therefore appear that (2237) was an element of the late 17th century property.

Another sub-circular soft water cistern, (2238), c. 1.3m in diameter, lay immediately beyond the eastern edge of (2161). This was also constructed from broken handmade bricks. The level of the upper course, combined with the use of handmade brick suggests that (2238) was constructed between the 17th and 19th centuries. However, as (2238) lay at the south-east corner of the Phase 2 trench, it was not possible to ascertain its relationship to other structures. Despite these limitations, the close proximity of (2237) and (2238) appears to imply that they were not contemporary features, as one would have rendered the other largely redundant. The little evidence available suggests that (2237) was a 17th century feature, which therefore seems to indicate that (2238) was built later. This may be tentatively supported by an examination of Wood's map of 1829. The map depicts a building, a potential source of rainwater, immediately to the east of (2238), this structure having been erected since 1741.

There were two other structures at the south-eastern corner of the trench that appeared to have some association with Haven House. A 1.6m long section of north-west to south-east aligned wall was observed to project from beneath the south-west corner of the science block of the Grammar School. The foundation of this wall was a course of unbonded medium-sized and large pieces of limestone rubble, (2210), which had been laid upon the remains of an earlier wall, (2211), constructed from unbonded, oxidised handmade brick, 0.26m x 0.13m x 0.055m (fig. 16). The upper surface of (2210) had been levelled by the addition of a course of handmade bricks and horizontally laid flat oxidised ceramic tile, (2209). The main component of the wall, (2207), represented by four courses of handmade brick, had then been erected. At the centre of the base of (2207) were five angled, pitched bricks creating a 'herring bone' pattern, (2208).

The form of the construction of (2207)/(2208)/(2209)/(2210) was entirely comparable with the external walls of Haven House. This would suggest that both were erected at approximately the same time, i.e. in the 17th century. This proposal is supported by the recovery of three sherds of 16th to 17th century pottery from the interstices of (2207). A trench containing a modern water pipe had removed the western end of (2207), but there was no evidence that it had extended much further north-westward. It therefore seems unlikely that a continuation of (2207) had ever bridged the 3.0m gap to the south-east corner of Haven House. Consequently, it is possible that (2207) represents the western end of a structure or boundary predominantly situated beneath the early 20th century science building. Soft water cistern (2237) appeared to be built into the southern edge of wall (2207), raising the possibility that it formed some sort of revetment, or represented part of a structure supplying rainwater from its roof.

Whatever this feature was, it was not depicted on Hall's map of 1741. This indicates that (2207) must have had a relatively short lifespan if it had been erected at the same time as Haven House. Furthermore, the base of foundation (2210) lay c. 0.74m below the modern ground surface, c. 0.4m deeper than the foundation, (212), of the eastern extension to Haven House. Accordingly, it is equally likely that the structure would have been demolished relatively soon after construction, if it had been erected after 1741.

A floor, (2134), formed by unbonded, handmade brick was exposed c. 1.2m to the south of the southern edge of the existing science block. Half-bricks had been laid to form a slightly uneven, sub-rectangular surface, c. 3.15m long from north-west to south-east and c. 2.0m wide. The western edge of this surface lay c. 4.5m to the east of the south-west corner of the school building.

The coherence of surface (2134) suggested that it had formed the floor of a structure, but the lack of evidence for surrounding walls suggested that they might have been constructed in timber. It was also apparent that the north-west corner of (2134) had been disturbed, with the bricks being burnt *in-situ*. This implies that the building contained a hearth. It is therefore likely that (2134) represents the remains of an outbuilding associated with Haven House. The level from which it is constructed suggests that it is an 18th or early 19th century feature, as underlying deposits extend over the cobbled surface (2161). However, examination of Wood's map indicates that a much larger building occupied this particular area in 1829, thus providing a *terminus ante quem* for the demolition of the small structure surrounding (2134).

6.2.3.2 Structures pre-dating Haven House

A small number of features that pre-dated the construction of Haven House were exposed during Phase 2 of the excavation. The remains of two walls were identified beneath the north wall of Haven House, (2003). The more westerly, (2193), was a double skin wall constructed in oxidised, handmade brick. It was aligned from north-east to south-west and was only visible for c. 0.6m, where it traversed the space between (2003) and the chimneystack, (2001). The other wall, (2188), lay 4.1m further to the east. It was also constructed with handmade brick, 0.26m x 0.13m x 0.06m, which was bonded by creamy-white sandy lime mortar. Unfortunately, only a 0.2m wide section of (2188) was exposed, this lying between (2003) and the northern edge of the trench. Consequently, it was not possible to determine whether this was a 1.1m long stub wall that was orientated from north-west to south-east, or if it represented the southern end of a much more substantial wall, c. 1.1m wide.

Another short section of wall, (2174), was found to project southwards from beneath the central sleeper wall, (2015). All that remained was a single course of oxidised handmade brick, which formed a single skin wall aligned from north-east to south-west, with a half brick forming a westerly return at its southern end. The interstices between the bricks did not contain mortar, the bonding, (2173), being applied to their external faces as a render. The remains of a floor, (2171), made from horizontally laid bricks, abutted the western face of (2174). The spatial relationships between the other

pre-Haven House walls and (2173) suggest that it formed an internal division of the structure created by (2007)/(2025), (2018) and (2193).

A number of early features were also exposed at the south-eastern corner of the trench (fig. 16). Two courses of horizontally laid tile, (2226), c. 0.23m x 0.21m x 0.015m, were seen to abut the eastern end of wall (2007), an area of at least 0.5m² being exposed. These tiles had been set upon a foundation formed by a course of handmade brick, (2233), below which were two further courses of brick, (2234), that extended c. 0.1m further to the north, thereby creating an offset. Tile layer (2226) was evidently contemporary with (2007), and may have formed a bonding layer for an easterly extension of that wall. However, the form of construction used in (2226)/(2233)/(2234) contrasted with the plain brick footings of (2007)/(2025), this suggesting that the tile layer was not part of a continuation of the wall. It seems more likely that the tiles formed some kind of surface. Exposure of the northern edge of foundation (2233)/(2234) indicated that this surface had never extended along the edge of north-east to south-west aligned wall (2009), and was thus unlikely to be an associated floor. Consequently, the limited amount of evidence available suggested that (2226) represented the threshold of a doorway.

Another brick built structure had been erected at the south-east corner of the trench, relatively soon after the demolition of walls (2007) and (2009). The surviving elements of (2007) were covered by a thin layer of pale grey-brown silt, (2223), containing frequent mortar flecks and brick rubble. This appears to have been a demolition deposit, as it also filled an associated robber trench, [2232]. A wall foundation formed by two courses of unbonded handmade brick, (2211), had then been constructed upon the upper surface of (2223). The remains of a perpendicular wall, (2219), running from north-east to south-west, was exposed in the section at the eastern end of the trench. The southern end of (2219) terminated c. 1.1m to the north of (2211), but the stratigraphic sequence indicated that it was built very soon after, as it was bedded onto the thin deposit sealing the fills of the construction trench for (2211). It is therefore likely that (2211) and (2219) represent elements of the same structure.

As noted above, the remains of wall (2211) had subsequently been used as a base for the construction of composite wall (2207)/(2208)/(2209)/(2210). The latter was identical in form to the foundations of Haven House, suggesting that it had been built during the second half of the 17th century. This also offers an approximate date for the demolition of (2211) and (2219), thereby providing a tentative indication that the latter had been built during the 16th or early 17th centuries. Only a small number of other features predated Haven House, but appeared to post-date the use and demolition of the large structure, (2007)/(2025), (2018) and (2193), sealed beneath it. Primary among these were the postholes, [2097]/[2100]/[2102]/[2104], lying beneath the eastern wall of Haven House, (2004)/(224). It is therefore possible that (2211), (2219) and the postholes formed elements of contemporary structures.

6.2.3.3 *Possible post-built structure*

A series of postholes were uncovered in the area immediately to the south of the eastern half of Haven House (fig. 6). The western end of this group was formed by three steep sided, sub-circular features, [2137], [2139] and [2141]. These formed a north-east to south-west orientated row that extended c. 1.8m from the southern wall of Haven House, (2005). Their interface with (2005) coincided with the position of the eastern edge of the main door into the building, (2020). The other five postholes - [2143], [2145], [2147], [2149] and [2153] - extended c. 3.1m south-eastward from [2141], thus appearing to form an 'L'-shaped arrangement.

There was some variation in the composition of the fills of these features. Dark grey silts filled the more westerly examples. In contrast, [2145], [2147] and [2149] contained pale reddish-grey silts, raising the possibility that they had been created at different times. However, it was evident that they had all been cut into the same material, (2152), a mid brown silt, and were also all sealed by (2151), a mid to dark brown silt. These shared relationships suggest that all of the postholes have an approximate contemporaneity.

Unfortunately, it was not possible to determine the phase of activity to which these postholes belonged. They may have predated Haven House and been associated with the four postholes, [2097]/[2100]/[2102]/[2104], situated beneath the eastern wall of that building. If this were so, they would appear to have formed part of a sub-rectangular timber structure, c. 6.0m wide by more than 7.0m long, the long axis of which ran from north-east to south-west. However, there was an interval of c. 2.5m between the most easterly posthole in the group, [2153], and the projected alignment of [2097]/[2100]/[2102]/[2104]. This gap prevented the establishment of any direct association between the two lines of posts.

It is equally possible that these postholes, [2137]/[2139]/[2141]/[2143]/[2145]/[2147]/[2149]/[2153] were associated with the construction of Haven House. The spatial relationship between the north-east to south-west aligned arm of the post row, and the door, (2020), of the house might indicate that there was a direct association. Yet the fact that all of the postholes were filled and lay beneath cobbled yard surface (2161) suggests that if this was a contemporary post-built structure, then it did not stand for long. Consequently, it is also feasible that the postholes may have been created to support the vertical timbers of scaffolding erected to facilitate the construction of Haven House. However, there are also problems associated with this interpretation. If it was necessary to erect scaffolding, it is likely that such a framework would need to surround the whole building, but comparable postholes were not observed along the eastern and northern sides of the building, nor alongside the eastern end of wall (2005).

A further potential complication was presented by the recovery of a sherd of Nottingham stoneware from pit [2137], as this vessel is likely to have been manufactured at the very end of the 17th century or during the 18th century. It would therefore appear to slightly post-date the construction of Haven House. However, it is possible that this fragment of pottery is intrusive as the layer sealing the pits, (2151), was found to contain 31 sherds of mid 17th century date.

6.2.4 The watching brief

This element of the watching brief took place during the movement of mains services, immediately prior to the commencement of the Phase 2 excavation. It was therefore of limited extent and duration, the recording, wherever possible, being undertaken during the fieldwork that followed.

The new service trenches were cut along the southern edge of the yard in which the western wing of the school extension was to be built. Most of the visible sections therefore lay to the south of the remains of wall (2157), which seems to have defined the southern boundary to the original yard of Haven House.

Removal of the tarmac surface of the car park, (4000)/(200), revealed a spread of brick rubble, (4002). This was probably derived from the demolition of Haven House, as it sealed two earlier tarmac surfaces, (4003) and (4009). The latter lay directly over the remains of a north-east to south-west aligned wall, (4005), constructed from three courses of oxidised brick. A continuation of this wall was not exposed to the north of (2157), making it impossible to determine its form or relationship to the other structural remains exposed in this area. Approximately 1.0m to the west of (4005) lay the edge of a flat-bottomed trench that contained a modern ceramic pipe and a dark grey silty sand fill, (4004).

7.0 Synthesis and discussion

This programme of archaeological investigation has revealed a complex of structural remains and deposits that relate to sustained activity and occupation beginning in the medieval period. Deposits containing evidence of earlier human activity lay beneath the limit of excavation, but two unstratified sherds of Romano-British greyware pottery were recovered, presumably being derived from residual contexts (Appendix 13.2). These sherds may provide a tentative indication that the Romano-British remains uncovered prior to the construction of the Grammar School's new music and arts block extend 80m westward to the site of the present development (*q.v.* Palmer-Brown, 1996a).

Although the northern and western wings of the extension to the science block connect, both to each other and to the existing building, the archaeological deposits that they overlie are fundamentally different. This suggests that the two areas have been utilised in very different ways in the past. Consequently, each area will be considered separately.

7.1 Northern wing

The earliest deposits exposed in this area were situated at the base of a 1m² sondage located at the south-west corner of the evaluation trench. The two oldest identifiable features were a pit or the butt end of a ditch, [1037], and a well-worn limestone surface, (1033). The relationship between these features had been removed by the creation of a later earth-cut feature, [1035], so it was not possible to establish which was earlier. The uppermost surviving fill of [1037], (1038), contained 2 sherds of mid 15th to 16th century pottery, providing an approximate date for the infilling and redundancy of this feature. The subsequent creation of a comparable feature, [1035], of similar dimensions and on almost the same alignment suggests that both were ditches defining a relatively persistent and well-established boundary. The position of these features, near the western edge of the present schoolyard, suggests that they may have divided the Mart Yard from the rear of the properties fronting onto South End.

Five successive metallised surfaces were exposed during the evaluation, (1033) being the earliest, but it is likely that there are further examples in the archaeological deposits situated below the base of the trench. The limestone pebbles forming (1033) were worn, suggesting that it had been used for a relatively long period. It had finally been overwhelmed and buried by a series of flood deposits that had covered this area in c. 0.28m of sand and silt. Another limestone surface, (1028)/(1057), had been laid after this episode of flooding. Again this surface seems to have been used for some time before being covered by further alluvial deposits. In contrast, the succeeding limestone surface, (1025)/(1054), appeared to have been relatively new at the time of its concealment by another flood event. The final limestone surface, (1023)/(1052), appears to have been slightly more elaborate than its predecessors, as an east-west aligned brick path, (1050), had been set into it.

The addition of a path would have involved a much greater investment of time and materials than the simple dumping and spreading of limestone that appears to have

characterised the earlier surfaces. This additional expenditure may be related to the observation that there were no further discernable flood deposits. Consequently, this enhancement may reflect a new found confidence that the waters of the River Witham had finally been tamed. Flooding had been a constant problem in the town, with particularly severe floods being documented throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods. Records relating to the earliest documented floods indicate a common and recurring pattern, namely that the river channel became obstructed and neglected causing it to overflow its banks (Thompson, 1856). The reaction to these events was equally repetitive, the channel being cleaned, widened or otherwise improved, but was not maintained for any sustained period.

A later, more effective strategy seems to have been the erection of sluices to control the flow of water within the river channel and the construction of large flanking drains to increase the rate of discharge. A sluice and dam was constructed 'near' Boston following a flood in the winter of 1499/1500 (*ibid*). This was replaced in 1601 by two sluices situated upstream at Langrick and at the end of Hammond Beck within the town. However, the construction of the Maud Foster Drain, c. 1568, had already diminished the force of the river prior to this. The subsequent creation of the North Forty Foot Drain, c. 1720, removed too much water from the Witham, which caused the river channel and Haven to fill with silt. This situation was remedied by the construction between 1764 and 1766, of the Grand Sluice at the north end of Wormgate.

Descriptions of the waning force and decline of the Witham after 1720 provide hints that the opening of the North Forty Foot Drain may have resulted in the cessation of flooding. Consequently, this may provide an approximate date for the creation of limestone surface (1023)/(1052) and brick path (1050). The evidence obtained during the evaluation cannot prove this suggestion, but it does provide some support. Layers post-dating (1023)/(1052) contained mid to late 18th or 19th century pottery, providing a *terminus ante quem* for the construction of this yard surface. Furthermore, Pishey Thompson (1856) notes that a series of improvements were made to the Mart Yard in the 1720s. Prior to this time the Mart Yard was accessed through a gatehouse fronting onto South End. This portal was probably a medieval structure associated with the manor house⁴, the latter still standing when the Grammar School was erected beside it in 1567. The gatehouse was demolished in 1726 and in the following year the Corporation ordered that

"the Mart Yard should be enclosed in front with a handsome brick wall, having a pair of handsome gates in the centre, with a wicket-gate in one of them" (*ibid*: 240).

The gatehouse was situated on or slightly to the north of the site now occupied by the schoolmaster's house erected in 1827 (1 South End – shown on Wood's map of 1829). An examination of Robert Hall's map of 1741 indicates that the 18th century entrance defined by the 'handsome gates' occupied the same site (Molyneux & Wright, 1974) (fig. 17).

⁴ The manor house of Hallgarth Manor was situated at the eastern edge of the Mart Yard between the Barditch and the original school building. It coexisted with the school for some time, the last mention of it being made in 1665. However, it appears to have been in a perpetually dilapidated state; certainly it was almost derelict and worthless in 1334, but somehow survived long enough to be repaired, again, 290 years later.

The provision of a carefully constructed brick path is consistent with the elaboration of the front aspect of the Mart Yard in 1727. Additionally, as the Grammar School were the primary users of the site at this time, it is unsurprising that path (1050) appears to run between the site of entrance gate and the door of the old Grammar School building.

The grounds of Hallgarth manor house had become known as the Mart Yard in recognition of the fact that the great annual fair was held here. This site was probably selected because it was the official seat of the Earl of Richmond, who held the royal charter for the fair. At about the time that the Grammar School was constructed the fair was moved to the west-side of the river, but had returned to South End by 1585. In 1588 all persons were ordered to rent shops during the fair, rather than sell their goods in the street. The resultant increase in demand for such premises led to the construction that year, of additional units in the Mart Yard⁵. It is probable that a large number were erected as it was stated that they:

“were to be used as the only place for merchandise during the mart” (cited in Thompson, 1856: 345).

The mart went into decline after 1680, but shops in the yard were partially rented until 1742. This was the final year that the fair was held in the Mart Yard, the last shops being demolished in 1758.

Hall's map of 1741 shows a long, narrow building running along the inside edge of the northern boundary of the Mart Yard (i.e. aligned west to east) for c. 100m. This same structure had been demolished by the time that Wood created his map in 1829. It therefore seems likely that this edifice was the block of shops demolished in 1758. A wall of mixed brick and limestone construction now defines the northern edge of these structures. This was partially dismantled in 1998, in order to effect repairs. Materials utilised in the wall included reused masonry that appeared to have come from an ecclesiastical building, probably the Franciscan Friary (Snee, 1998). However, it is significant that a piece of bottle glass and a sherd of pottery were recovered from the base of the wall, which date its construction to the later 18th century. This seems to correlate remarkably with the date given for the demolition of the shops, and it is consequently suggested that the wall was their replacement.

The demolition of these shops would have significantly altered the shape of the Mart Yard, and this is likely to have necessitated the repair or relaying of the metalled surface. It is also probable that while the majority of the fabric of these buildings could be reused elsewhere there will also have been significant quantities of small debris generated by this event. It is therefore interesting to note that limestone surface (1023)/(1052), and brick path (1050) are sealed beneath a layer of pale grey-brown sandy silt, (1022)/(1051), containing numerous brick rubble fragments, occasional limestone fragments and pieces of mortar. The constituents of this layer indicate that it is likely to be a demolition deposit. The Mart Yard then appears to have been covered by a deposit of pale brown sand, which acted as a bedding for the last formally constructed surface, (1016)/(1049), (1014), (1015), (1059).

⁵ “In 1640, the school is said to stand in the Hall-garth, with twenty-four shops, the Grey Friars' land, north, the Hallgarth Manor-house, east, and the High Street, west” (Thompson, 1856: 240 - note 1)

The main feature of this surface was a 1.2m wide brick path, (1016), that replicated the form and alignment of its predecessor, (1050). Much of the western end of the path had been removed during the construction of a soft water cistern, (1019) – see below, but a localised deposit of brick fragments, (1049), provided evidence of its former presence. Among this rubble were two sherds of mid to late 18th century pottery. The edges of the brick path were abutted by a cobbled surface. Large quartzite cobbles, (1015), had been laid along both sides to form a decorative edging, with smaller stones, (1014) and (1059), forming the majority of the metalled surface.

This surface was more elaborate than any others seen, which may in part reflect a greater confidence that river was now controllable, and the risk of serious flooding much reduced. It is proposed that these cobbles were laid shortly after the demolition of the shops in 1758, a time when the Haven was moribund, awaiting the opening of the Grand Sluice eight years later to restore the discharge of the Witham.

It is also important to note that the elaboration of the path emphasises the significance of the Grammar School building by directing both movement and the eye. The removal of the shops marked the end of the Mart Yard's wider municipal function, this being confirmed by the Corporation in 1767 when they issued an instruction that no part of it should be rented to anyone (Thompson, 1856). Consequently, any late 18th or 19th century yard surface would have been laid for the benefit of the school.

The cobbled surface was buried beneath a thin layer of silt, (1012), which contained 5 sherds of mid to late 18th century pottery; again this provides some support for the proposed date of construction of (1016)/(1014)/(1015). Above (1012) was a layer of lime mortar fragments, (1011), and another lens of silt, (1010), the latter containing 4 sherds of late 18th century pottery. A substantial demolition deposit, (1009), up to 0.36m deep, had then been spread across the whole area. Comparison of the mid 18th and early 19th century maps suggests that, other than the shops, no buildings were demolished in the immediate area at this time (Molyneux & Wright, 1974). Consequently, it is possible that this material was imported, presumably to raise the level of the ground surface. Alternatively, this material may have been spoil created by the construction of the adjacent schoolmaster's house in 1827.

A cylindrical, brick built feature with a domed roof, (1019), had been constructed in a trench excavated through demolition deposit (1009). The walls of this subterranean structure were fabricated from machine made brick, indicating that it was of mid to late 19th century construction. It is likely to have been a soft water cistern, probably built to store rainwater collected from the roof of the schoolmaster's house. The position of (1019) is interesting, as it is set a few metres from the house and to the east (i.e. the schoolyard side) of the putative boundary, [1035], seemingly defining the rear of these properties. It is therefore possible that the water contained by this structure was used both by the occupants of the house and within the school itself.

7.2 Western wing

The archaeological deposits underlying the western wing of the science block extension were dominated by a series of wall foundations and other structural remains. These could be assigned to one of three broad phases of activity, which are used to structure the information presented below.

Phase 1 – deposits pre-dating Haven House (fig. 18)

A 1m² sondage excavated at the south-west corner of the evaluation trench exposed the earliest deposits examined in this area. A series of undifferentiated flood deposits, (270), were situated at the base of the sondage. These sediments were found to contain a range of coarse components, including two sherds of pottery probably manufactured in the 13th century. A layer of waterlogged timber, (269), sealed (270), separating it from another thick layer of flood deposited silts, (268). The latter also contained pottery, which indicated that this material had accumulated between the mid 13th and mid 14th centuries. In total, these three deposits exceeded 0.6m in depth, suggesting that 13th and 14th century Boston was subject to frequent and sometimes heavy flooding. This data closely corresponds to the documentary accounts of the earliest recorded floods, which occurred in 1248, 1281, 1288 and 1322 (Thompson, 1856).

A further 0.46m of flood deposits had accumulated over (268) prior to the construction of the earliest brick-built walls identified within the footprint of the western wing. The surviving elements of wall (2007)/(236) indicated that it had been c. 7.0m long and 0.40m wide, with the handmade bricks laid as stretchers and bonded by lime mortar. It was aligned from north-west to south-east and was situated near the southern edge of the trench. Comparison with many of the other walls that predated the construction of Haven House suggested that (2007)/(236) was either an external or major load-bearing wall. Another wall, (2025), c. 2.4m long had been appended to the north-western end of (2007)/(236), either as an extension or as a repair.

The south-eastern end of (2007) is likely to have been continued by a perpendicular north-east to south-west aligned wall, (2009), c. 3.9m long. Again the width and solidity of this foundation suggested that (2009) was a primary load-bearing structure. A hearth, (2023), abutted the northern end of (2009), the bricks of both being damaged by fire. This demonstrated that both features were contemporary components of the same building. Much of the hearth was obscured by later structures, but it was evident that it extended at least 1.3m northwards from the end of (2009). The hearth would almost certainly have been an internal feature of the building. This suggests that the northern external wall of structure (2025)/(2007)/(2009) must have lain somewhere beyond the northern edge of (2023), indicating that this Phase 1 building was at least 4.8m wide and 9.4m long.

There were a number of other early structural remains within the area 'enclosed' by (2025)/(2007)/(2009), these appearing to represent internal dividing walls. A stub wall, (2018), abutted or was built into the north-eastern edge of (2025). Its northern end possibly defined the location of a doorway, as there was another short section of wall,

(2174), situated 0.75m to the north-east on virtually the same alignment. However, a direct relationship between these elements is at best tentative, as there was a gross difference in the form of construction employed in these two walls. Another short section of wall, (2019)/(266), was identified c. 3.0m to the south-east of this possible doorway, running parallel to and c. 2.0m from (2007). A wall one brick wide, (2008), ran parallel to and c. 1.15m to the west of (2009). A brick floor, (2029), covered the intervening space, indicating that this was a long narrow room at the eastern end of the building. It appears to have been accessed through a doorway, c. 0.8m wide, at the southern end of (2008), and was heated by hearth (2023).

Further early structural remains that predated the construction of Haven House were situated to the east of (2009). These elements were different in form to (2025)/(2007)/(2009) and were not keyed into (2009), indicating that they had been erected either before or after that structure. While the sequence of activity could not be confirmed, it appeared most likely that these eastern elements had been added to (2025)/(2007)/(2009) to form an extension. The most substantial elements of this putative eastern extension were two walls constructed from unbonded limestone blocks. One, (2010), abutted the eastern edge of hearth (2023). It was c. 0.7m wide and 1.2m long, and ran south-eastward to join the other, a comparable perpendicular foundation, (2011).

The use of substantial quantities of limestone rubble in the construction of walls (2010) and (2011) may provide an indication that they were erected during or after the mid 16th century. Limestone is always likely to have been available in the town, coming in as ballast on ships using the Haven. However, much of this stone is worked and must have been derived from substantial, prestigious buildings. Such structures could have been secular or ecclesiastical; stylistic and stratigraphic evidence indicated that these particular elements must have been derived from structures erected and demolished during the 13th to 17th centuries. The largest volumes of such material generated within this time frame resulted from the suppression of monastic communities in, and following, the reign of Henry VIII.

Research conducted as part of the desk-based assessment had provided strong indications that there had been buildings on this site prior to the erection of Haven House (Rylatt, 2000). It seemed likely that these structures were either the Chantry House of the Guild of St Mary, or the tenement containing the old Custom House, but it had not been possible to determine which with any confidence. However, additional research has supplied further detail. This provides a strong indication that the remains of the Phase 1 buildings exposed within the western wing of the science block extension were part of the structure containing the Custom House.

Thompson states that

“The Chantry House attached to the Guild of St Mary...formerly occupied the site of the house immediately south of that now occupied by the schoolmaster” (1856: 240).

The schoolmaster's house still stands at the north-west corner of the Mart Yard (see 7.1), providing an indication of the approximate location of the Chantry House. However, further documentary references supply additional detail. A deed of 1553-4 records that the ‘Chantry House in South End’ that had belonged to St Mary's Guild was still standing after the reformation and was occupied by George Hanks, chaplain

(Thompson, 1856: 156). This property passed into the possession of Boston Corporation in 1694 and included a messuage, yard, garden and key (sic - quay?). The leasehold was sold to Anne Pettinger in 1704, and the building was still standing in 1778, when the house was in the tenure of John Lowder. Consequently, the Chantry House was still standing long after Haven House had been constructed in the later part of the 17th century.

This last reference is also important, because it demonstrates that the Chantry House was extant when Robert Hall created his map in 1741. Examination of the map shows that the schoolmaster's house now occupies site of the 18th century entrance to the Mart Yard (Molyneux & Wright, 1974) (fig. 17A). It therefore appears that the Chantry House formed the northern and western arms of the 'U'-shaped building immediately to the south of this access. The southern arm of this complex was Haven House.

Information relating to the location of the old Custom House is slightly less specific⁶, although it still provides a reasonable indication of its position.

"The 'old chambers' used as a custom-house, about the end of the sixteenth century, formed part of a tenement which stood at the south-west corner of the Mart Yard." (Thompson, 1856: 240).

There is an explicit reference to the Custom House being in this building in 1590 and it was still here in 1640. However, the customs officials appear to have relocated to a building on South Street prior to 1662, when there is a mention of

"all the chambers near the Mart-yard, *formerly* used as a customs house" (Thompson, 1856: 232).

The complexity of the structural remains and the fact that the most easterly elements lay c. 25m behind the street frontage imply that the Phase 1 building was large. Similarly, documentary references to 'all of the chambers' and 'part of a tenement' suggest that the building containing the old Custom House was substantial. These factors may provide some circumstantial support for the proposal that the archaeological evidence and the historical accounts relate to the same building.

The handmade bricks used to construct most of the Phase 1 walls were typical in size and form to those used in the locality during the later medieval and post-medieval periods. Although brick may initially have been introduced to the town from the continent during the 13th century, the use of this material only appears to have become widespread from the 15th century onwards. It is therefore likely that this building, whether or not it was the old Custom House, was erected in either the 15th or 16th centuries. Furthermore, its relationship to Haven House indicates that it must have been demolished before or during the second half of the 17th century. This latter date is entirely consistent with the abandonment of the old Custom House between 1640 and 1662.

There were a small number of structural remains that predated the construction of Haven House, but either post-dated the demolition of the Phase 1 building,

⁶ In one instance Thompson provides conflicting evidence by stating that the Customs House lay "at the south-west corner of the Mart-Yard, *probably on the site of the house of the schoolmaster of the Grammar-school*" (Thompson, 1856: 232 – author's italics). The headmaster's house lies toward the north-west corner of the yard.

(2025)/(2007)/(2009), or represented later alterations and additions to it. The junction between walls (2007) and (2009), situated near the south-east corner of the trench, was demolished shortly before the construction of a north-west to south-east aligned wall foundation, (2211). An associated perpendicular wall, (2219), which ran to within 1.1m of (2211), seemed to represent part of the same structure. It appears to have been relatively short lived, as the two remaining courses of (2211) were used as the foundation for a wall, (2207), that was identical in form to the main walls of Haven House (i.e. probably late 17th century).

It is also possible that these two walls, (2211)/(2219), were associated with a line of four postholes, [2097], [2100], [2102] and [2104], that were situated directly beneath the eastern wall of Haven House, (2004)/(224). Eight further postholes lying to the south of Haven House may also have formed part of the same structure. However, it seems likely that these latter features were directly associated with the construction of the building in the later part of the 17th century (see below).

Phase 2 - Haven House

(fig. 19)

The desk-based assessment identified that there was a very high probability that sub-surface elements of Haven House would be exposed during any intrusive fieldwork conducted on this part of the site (Rylatt, 2000). This high degree of certainty was possible because Haven House was still standing in 1979. The building was listed, but in a derelict state, and permission was sought for its demolition. The Department of the Environment consented to the structure being pulled down, subject to the prior performance of an architectural survey by the South Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit. The survey was undertaken in July 1979 and the building was levelled shortly afterward (Vasey, 1980) (fig. 20).

As a consequence of this sequence of activity, much is known about the superstructure and form of this building. When originally built it appears to have been a six-bay structure, c. 6m wide, with the rear elevation being c. 18m long and the south-facing front elevation c. 16m long. Vasey (*ibid.*) suggested that this asymmetry resulted from the subsequent construction of dwellings along South End, which truncated the western end of the building. However, examination of Hall's map indicates that the building probably had this form in 1741 (Molyneux & Wright, 1974). It is therefore equally possible that Haven House was built in this way, butting onto an existing structure, such as a surviving component of the Custom House or Chantry House.

The form of the original building was consistent with it being of the 'baffle-entry' or 'lobby-entrance plan' (*ibid.*). This is so named for the small vestibule situated between the external wall and the massive chimneystack. This type of structure became common in East Anglia and the fenland in the later part of the 17th century, leading Vasey (1980: 8) to suggest that Haven House was 'a prestigious town house' erected at this time.

The main entrance was located at the centre of the southern elevation. The interior of Haven House was dominated by an enormous centrally placed chimneystack. Vasey

(*ibid.*) stated that this chimneystack was nearly 3m², but the foundation, (2001), exposed during the excavation was closer to 2.2m². This chimneystack divided the ground floor into two main rooms, each approximately 5m². Both had beamed ceilings, the principal beam in the eastern room (i.e. the room fully exposed in the excavation) ran from east to west and was decorated with Queen Anne moulding. This might be taken as an indication that this was the principal room or parlour of the house. Originally, there was a staircase in the space to the north of the chimneystack, which led from the eastern room to the first floor, but it had been removed before 1979. The small room on the ground floor at the western end of the building had latterly been used as a kitchen and contained a variety of reused oak beams. However, it appears unlikely that this was its original function, as it still contained a fairly ostentatious staircase with a half-landing, which was located at the south-west corner of the room. A large arched Georgian window had been inserted into the wall to illuminate the half-landing.

There were three rooms on the first floor, the western rooms being accessible from the large staircase. The former staircase to the north of the chimney had also presumably opened onto the western rooms, but additionally provided entry to a 1m wide cross-passage that ran along the eastern side of the chimneystack (*ibid.*). This gave access both to the eastern bedroom and to a spiral stairway, situated on the northern side of the chimney. The spiral stairs appeared to be a replacement for an earlier flight of stairs that had run parallel to the flight on the ground floor. Both had led up to the second floor, which had been inserted into the roof space some time after the buildings construction.

There were also three rooms on the second floor, but these were notably smaller, c. 5 x 3.5m, due to the slope of the roof (*ibid.*) This was partially alleviated by the decreased size of the chimneystack, which had now tapered to c. 2m by 1.5m. Additionally each of these attic rooms had been provided with a south-facing dormer window. Examination of the roof beams indicated that the principles were manufactured from pine, while immature oak was used for the rafters and purlins. The roof had originally been covered by ceramic tile, but much of the northern side was sheathed by corrugated zinc at the time of its demolition.

The results of the archaeological investigations only provide relatively limited augmentations to the observations made while the building was standing. The most significant addition relates to the form of the foundations and the materials used in their construction. All of the walls, (2003)/(2004)/(2005), and the base of the chimneystack, (2001), were founded upon one or two courses of unbonded medium-sized and large pieces of limestone rubble. Extrapolation from the section of the building exposed during the excavation, suggests that approximately 2.7m³ (c. 6,500kg) of limestone was brought onto the site to enable the construction of Haven House.

A proportion of these blocks had dressed or moulded faces, and 12 pieces of worked stone were recovered from (2005) for further analysis (Appendix 13.6). Examination demonstrated that these pieces included sections of drip mouldings, door or window jambs, mullions and bar tracery, all of which would have originally been part of relatively large and prestigious buildings. Such mouldings could have been

incorporated into secular buildings such as the halls and domestic ranges of a mercantile or aristocratic house, but it is equally likely that they could have been part of a monastic complex. One piece however, BG-7, was probably half of a stoop and thus has a specifically ecclesiastical context. Although none of these fragments of worked stone could provide a definitive date for the construction of the original building, or buildings, from which they were derived, it appears most likely that were derived from structures erected in the 13th to 14th centuries.

While it is possible that this stone was derived from buildings that lay anywhere in the town, it would seem more likely that they were situated in relatively close proximity to South End. Furthermore, as the archaeological evidence and the architectural survey both suggest that Haven House was erected in the second half of the 17th century, it seems likely that the structures from which the limestone was derived were demolished shortly before this time. Examination of the data collected by Pishey Thompson (1856) suggests two possible sources that fit the criteria of date and nearness.

The first is the Hallgarth manor house, which had stood immediately to the east of the original Grammar School building, c. 50m from the site of Haven House. This building must have had 13th century components, as it is recorded as being very dilapidated in 1334. It had passed to the Corporation of Boston in 1546, and was occupied after this time, even being repaired in 1624 following its lease to the outgoing mayor, J. Cammack. It was still standing in 1640 (see note 6, above) and was also referred to in 1665, seemingly the final time that it was mentioned in Corporation documentation. Indeed, the building is notably absent from a subsequent description.

"In 1680, the Grammar School and twenty-five shops are mentioned as being in the Mart Yard" (Thompson, 1856: 240 - note 1)

This would appear to suggest that the manor house was demolished between 1665 and 1680.

The other potential source in the immediate locality is the Franciscan Friary, the entire precinct of which lay within 200m of Haven House. A number of the friary buildings were still standing when the property was transferred to the Corporation in 1545, after which time it appears to have been used as a farm. However, in 1650 it was recorded that the buildings were in danger of collapse, resulting in the demolition of the church and some or all of the associated structures two years later (*ibid.*). The corporation sold the materials and these appear to have been reused throughout the town, some limestone blocks being incorporated into a 17th century pottery kiln uncovered elsewhere in the Grammar School's grounds (White, 1976).

Two other features of the foundations of Haven House require brief comment. It was evident that a single layer of flat ceramic tile had been laid across the limestone foundation before the addition of the bricks forming the walls of the structure. During the fieldwork it was suggested that this somehow formed part of a levelling layer. However, a single course of flat tile, c. 0.01m thick, is manifestly unsuited to the task of smoothing out the significant irregularities created by the use of pieces of rubble of widely differing sizes. It would therefore seem more likely that the tiles were intended to act as a simple damp proof membrane. Damp must have been a particularly acute problem in Boston, as the water table fluctuates according to the tidal forces in the River Witham. Furthermore, the handmade bricks used in the construction of Haven

House were relatively soft and porous. Consequently, the penetration of groundwater could have seriously accelerated their deterioration and fragmentation during the freezing winter months. It was also evident that the lower courses of brick that rested directly upon the tile layer were not laid in any formal way. Indeed in places rubble and stones had been inserted into the core of the wall to fill voids. In contrast, Vasey (1980) noted that the areas of wall visible above ground were constructed in English bond. This would appear to suggest that the bond style was a design feature largely implemented for its decorative attributes.

The original floor of Haven House was exposed during the excavations. It was found to be a lime mortar surface, which was situated approximately 0.3m below the wooden floor that was subsequently inserted into the building. A 1.0m² brick lined pit, (2179), was situated in the north-eastern corner of the eastern ground floor room of Haven House. It had been created as an original feature of the building, but its purpose was not established. It may have been a garderobe pit, but its position within the house, and far from a door or other means of removing the effluent, would appear to detract from this interpretation.

Shortly after the construction of Haven House, it appears that a small outbuilding was appended to the eastern gable end. Initially, this is likely to have been a timber structure, the uprights being set into a narrow, vertically sided gully, [225]. This wooden building was subsequently replaced by a more substantial structure, only the floor of which survived. This floor, (216), was made from handmade bricks, which abutted the eastern wall of Haven House and extended a further 1.4m to the east. The northern and southern edges of this surface were 2.2m apart, indicating that the walls of the building enclosed an area of 3.1m². Although none of the walling material remained *in-situ*, the composition and distribution of a demolition deposit, (211), surrounding the floor suggested that they had been constructed in brick.

The interstices between the bricks forming floor (216) were filled with coal dust. A single sherd of mid 17th to 18th century Staffordshire Slipware was also found in one of these gaps. These fragments of coal were almost certainly associated with a small brick built hearth, (258), built into the eastern edge of the floor. The presence of a hearth indicates that something was being heated in this outbuilding, but the size of both the fireplace and the structure itself indicates that it was unlikely to be a kitchen. Of the many possible functions that this building may have served, a washhouse seems the most likely, the small hearth being used to heat a copper containing clothes or bed linen.

The area immediately to the south of Haven House was covered by a cobbled yard surface, (2161). The cobbles extended at least 6.0m to the east of Haven House, but did not expand out northward to the southern edge of the late 18th – early 19th century extension to the dwelling. This suggested that the cobbled surface was probably created during the 17th century shortly after the house was built. A narrow cobble lined gully, [2155], ran from east to west through this yard surface, forming a surface-water drain. The eastern end of this drain appeared to feed into a sub-circular soft water cistern, (2237), which was built from broken handmade bricks. The relationship to the drain suggested that (2237) was also a late 17th century structure.

This soft water cistern appeared to be partially recessed into the southern edge of a wall, (2207). Only 1.6m of this wall was visible, as its western end had been truncated, and the eastern end lay beneath the existing science block. However, the section examined was identical in form to the walls of Haven House, being founded upon unbonded limestone rubble and having a layer of flat ceramic tile beneath the surviving brick courses. This similarity suggests that (2207) was erected at approximately the same time as Haven House, a proposal endorsed by the recovery of pieces of 16th to 17th century pottery from the interstices of the wall. Robert Hall's map indicates that there was no longer a building in this position in 1741, which suggests that the structure of which (2207) was part, was demolished within a century of its construction. Furthermore, too little of (2207) was exposed to make any suggestions regarding its original form or purpose.

When it was constructed Haven House would have been a three unit, two storey, baffle-entry house, which was a relatively modern design developed from the medieval cross-passage house in the second quarter of the 17th century (fig. 21). It would therefore have made its owner look progressive and up-to-date. The building would also have been one of the larger dwellings in the town, as it would have provided the occupants with c. 160m² of floor space. Hall's map indicates that in 1741 it lay at the southern edge of the town centre, being unusual in enjoying unbroken views over paddocks to the south and a large part of the Haven to the west and south-west. This map also appears to indicate the owner had a large orchard situated immediately to the east of the house; it must be presumed that the fruit presented an enormous temptation to the schoolboys at the Grammar School next door.

The size and form of the house indicates that it would have been an impressive structure designed to reflect the wealth and status of its owner. Its physical relationship to the Haven, also reflected in the name of the building, would appear to suggest that the initial owner was a prosperous merchant, possibly even someone who had financially benefited from the restoration of Charles II.

Phase 3 – embellishments to Haven House (fig. 22)

The architectural survey conducted prior to the demolition of Haven House noted a large number of alterations to the original structure. Among these, the entrance to the building had been enhanced by the addition of a relatively elaborate Roman Doric door case (Vasey, 1980). Other architectural modifications included the addition of the arched Georgian window at the western end of the front elevation and the replacement of the original windows with Victorian sashes. The three third storey rooms that were lit by dormer windows had been inserted into the roof space in the 18th or 19th centuries. Finally, the southern and eastern elevations had been covered by copious quantities of render, a photograph taken around 1900 indicating that this must have happened later in the 20th century (Wright, 1994: fig. 73).

The archaeological investigations provided one additional piece of information regarding adaptations to the interior of the original structure. A series of five equally spaced north-west to south-east aligned walls had been constructed over the original

floor surface of the eastern room of the house. These walls ran between the chimneystack and eastern end wall, (2004)/(224). They were c. 0.3m high and had been built with machine made bricks, which indicated that they must be mid to late 19th or 20th century in date. The form and interrelationships of these walls indicated that they were sleeper walls inserted to support a raised wooden floor, this probably occurring as part of a 19th century modernisation programme. Two further walls had been inserted into the narrow space to the north of the huge central chimneystack, these presumably supporting the base of the small staircase that provided access to the first floor. Additionally, there was evidence that similar sleeper walls had been installed in the room to the west of the chimneystack, but very little of this area was exposed, as it lay outside the footprint of the proposed classroom extension.

The raising of the floor may have been a response to the build up of sediments and other material around the building, which could have breached the tile damp proof course resulting in the bottom of the wall becoming particularly cold and wet. A suspended floor would have made the room both warmer and drier, also making any floor coverings less susceptible to the effects of damp.

The most significant and extensive alterations to Haven House had already been demolished by the time that the architectural survey was conducted in 1979. Wood's map of 1829 indicates that the 'U'-shaped range of buildings depicted in 1741 had been altered, with the southern arm, Haven House, having a relatively large extension added to its eastern end (Molyneux & Wright, 1974). The long axis of the main part of this extension ran perpendicular to Haven House, being orientated from north-east to south-west. It was approximately 6m wide and 15m long, projecting about 8m into the south-western corner of the Mart Yard. Another sub-rectangular structure of c. 9 x 7m abutted the south-eastern edge of the larger extension, this lying outside the area of the archaeological investigation, beneath the existing science buildings.

Approximately half of the larger, north-east to south-west orientated extension to Haven House was exposed and investigated. Excavation indicated that the ground floor had been divided into at least two rooms. The southern room was defined by wall (212)/(2012) to the south and (2016)/(271) to the north, indicating that it had been 4.1m wide internally. Both wall foundations were made from handmade brick and followed similar alignments to the northern and southern walls, (2003)/(2005), of Haven House. The eastern wall of this southern section of the annexe lay just beyond the edge of the trench, c. 5.5m from the 17th century part of the building. The depiction of this extension on the map of 1829, combined with the use of handmade brick in its construction suggests that this annexe was erected late in the 18th century or in the first two decades of the 19th century⁷.

A floor of black and white tiles, laid in alternate colours to form a diaper pattern, covered the 22.5m² enclosed by this ground floor room. The tiles were machine made

⁷ This is contradicted by the pottery recovered from hearth, (258), situated within the earlier small outbuilding appended to the eastern side of Haven House. This pottery was contained within an ashy deposit representing the final firing of the hearth, within which were five sherds of pottery produced in the later 19th century. It is not possible to reconcile this dating with the map or stratigraphic evidence.

and embossed, indicating that they had been laid in the second half of the 19th century, and must therefore have replaced the original floor of this extension. An identical chequered floor made from red and white tiles had been laid in the room to the north of wall (2016)/(271). The threshold of a doorway connecting these two rooms was identified just to the east of the north-eastern corner of the original part of Haven House.

Removal of the red and white tiled floor in the northern room of the extension exposed a large vaulted sub-rectangular chamber, c. 2.7m long by 1.6m wide, (2000). This had been manufactured with oxidised machine made brick, again indicating mid to late 19th century manufacture. A circular aperture penetrated the vault at the centre of the north-west end of (2000). A drain, (2201), ran to this opening from the junction between the eastern wall of Haven House and the northern wall of the eastern extension, (2016). The spatial relationships between the drain and the chamber provided strong indications that (2000) was a soft water cistern providing fresh water for the household. Vasey (1980) suggested that the ground floor rooms in this eastern extension had been used as kitchens and the presence of a soft water cistern would appear to support this proposal.

The eastern extension was accessed through a ground level door that had been inserted through the northern end of the original eastern wall, (2004), of Haven House (*ibid.*). Another doorway had also been created through this wall at first floor level, indicating that the eastern extension was a two-storey structure. The eastern extensions, combined with the creation of a third storey in the roof space of the original building, made the late 19th century Haven House a very large building indeed. A conservative estimate suggests that the total floor space exceeded 460m². It would appear likely that a building of this size would belong to a prosperous member of the middle classes. However, this assumption does not seem to be confirmed by an examination of the occupations of the residents of South End at this time (after White, 1856) (Table 1). It appears that South End Terrace, situated a little to the south at the junction with Skirbeck Road, was rather more affluent. In contrast, many of the occupants of South End itself were artisans, suggesting that this part of the town was not particularly attractive to the wealthier elements of the mid 19th century community.

Name	Profession	Place of residence - if other than South End
Mary Barton	gentry/ misc. occupations	
William Howard	bath keeper	
Rev George Edward Pattenden	headmaster, Grammar School	
Nathaniel Wedd	corn merchant	
Jabus Barwick	artist (lithographer)	
John Fountain	leather cutter (boot & shoe maker)	
Thomas Rines	butcher	
Robert Mears	innkeeper – London Tavern	
Thomas Rowett	beer house proprietor	
John Richardson	Ship owner; ship and boat builder; mast, block and pump maker	9 South End Terrace
Thomas Small	surgeon	

Table 1: The occupants of South End, as listed in White's Directory (1856).

8.0 Summary and conclusions

The programme of archaeological investigation conducted at Boston Grammar School exposed structural remains and deposits relating to late medieval, post-medieval and early-modern activity. The northern wing of the extension to the science block extended along the western edge of an area of land known as the Mart Yard. A small evaluation trench opened in this area exposed a series of five former yard surfaces. It appears likely that these metallised surfaces relate to activity taking place in the Mart Yard between the mid 15th or 16th centuries and the later part of the 18th century. During the course of this period this precinct was transformed from the grounds of Hallgarth manor house, which acted as the site of the annual fair held in Boston, into an area primarily used as a schoolyard.

In contrast, the deposits exposed beneath the western wing of the new building predominantly related to three phases of construction and occupation. The earliest strata investigated were a series of flood deposited silts, which contained 13th and 14th century pottery. A brick built structure had been erected upon these alluvial layers, but much of it had been destroyed or disturbed by later activity, making it difficult to determine its form. Artefactual material and stratigraphic relationships suggest that this building was erected in the 15th or 16th centuries, while documentary sources provide indications that it had been a tenement containing the Custom House for the Port of Boston.

Records produced by Boston Corporation appear to indicate that the Custom House was demolished in the mid 17th century. This immediately predates the construction of a large dwelling called Haven House, the sub-surface remains of which dominated the whole footprint of the development. This building had been substantially altered on

several occasions between the late 18th century and its final demolition in 1979. A substantial body of archaeological data relating to this structure was recovered during fieldwork, this complementing the results of an architectural survey conducted shortly before the building was knocked down.

The new information generated by this project adds to the significant body of data previously collected, and enhances current understandings of human activity and land use in this part of the town.

9.0 Effectiveness of methodology

Different archaeological methodologies were implemented during the programme of fieldwork undertaken at Boston Grammar School, each being determined in part by the nature and density of the deposits encountered.

The initial intrusive investigation comprised two small evaluation trenches, these sampling the deposits underlying each wing of the proposed development. Both trenches uncovered deeply stratified and significant archaeological deposits. Those examined within Trench 1 (the north wing) were found to be relatively deeply buried, suggesting that a sympathetic foundation design could be utilised to ensure their preservation *in-situ*. Further archaeologically sensitive structures or deposits were not observed during the subsequent watching brief that observed the groundworks associated with the construction of the north wing of the building. This would appear to provide a good indication of the effectiveness of this mitigation strategy.

The evaluation trench placed within the footprint of the western wing of the building uncovered an extremely complex sequence of deposits, with some elements lying immediately beneath the modern ground surface. The most significant remains were a series of brick and stone foundations that represented at least two large buildings and three main phases of activity. The walls belonging to the last two phases could be related to structures depicted on early maps of Boston, which suggested that there were further walls and associated deposits underlying the entire area encompassed by the ground floor of the western wing.

As a consequence, it was decided to open a much larger trench in order to observe and plan the full extent of the archaeological deposits. The agreed methodology called for the removal of modern surfaces and most of the underlying 'non-sensitive' deposits with a mechanical digger. This was to be followed by limited excavation in order to fully expose all structural remains situated within 0.7m of the ground surface. After the surviving walls had been exposed, archaeologists, architects, and other interested parties met on a number of occasions to ascertain the viability of different preservation strategies. It was finally decided that the structural remains were sufficiently widely spaced to allow a series of mini-piles to be inserted between them. These piles would then support a raft foundation constructed over the walls, thus allowing their preservation *in-situ*. Accordingly, all of the exposed remains were recorded in detail, thereby providing sufficient data to allow the piles to be accurately placed.

After the archaeological team had completed their remit, the walls were covered with a protective membrane and reburied beneath clean, imported material. The spatial data was then presented to the architects to enable the preparation of a foundation design. Only then was it determined that some of the surviving structural elements lay too close to the ground surface. Consequently, the *in-situ* preservation of these deposits, principally the remains of Haven House, was not considered to be a viable option. It was therefore decided that the remaining elements of these structures would be re-exposed and demolished under controlled conditions and archaeological supervision.

The three different stages of excavation examined and recorded much of the archaeological material later removed to enable the school building to be constructed. The opening of a relatively large trench allowed the observation of sizable portions of many features. This enabled their morphology to be determined, which significantly aided the process of interpretation, and provided an insight into their possible functions and their relationships to other deposits or structures. However, the amount of data recovered could have been increased if it had been determined that preservation *in-situ* was not a viable option prior to the onset of the Phase 1 excavation.

By combining the time expended in both phases of excavation it would have been possible to remove all deposits in their correct stratigraphic sequence, thereby maximising the recovery of information and ensuring that the interrelationships of contexts was properly understood. As it was, many of the sedimentary deposits were removed during Phase 1, leaving the structural remains as freestanding islands. The field team returned to the site ten months later and were required to remove the surviving material, but unsurprisingly, often found it difficult to relate the deposits that they were excavating to those that had already gone. This led to repetition or omissions in the recording, making the primary archive relatively difficult to use. The route of this problem appears to lie in the different agendas of the architects and the various archaeological bodies concerned in this project. It is possible that each party believed that they were stating their position in clear terms, but evidently the architects failed to properly understand the implications and meaning of preservation *in-situ*, while the archaeologists were clearly unaware of the limitations imposed by archaeological remains situated so close to the ground surface. It is to be hoped that these differences can be reconciled in any future project of this nature.

The recovery of a range of artefactual material, combined with the morphological attributes and relationships of the features examined, indicated that the site was intensively utilised throughout the later medieval and post-medieval periods, this activity continuing until the present day. These observations provide a basis for anticipating the nature of any additional deposits that may be encountered during further development adjacent to the areas already examined. Consequently, it is concluded that the programme of fieldwork satisfied its primary objectives by determining the nature, date and probable function of the archaeological deposits that were located within the area of the Grammar School grounds that has recently been developed.

10.0 Site archive

The site archive for this project is in preparation and will be deposited at the Lincoln City and County Museum (physical) and the Lincolnshire Archives Office (documentary) within six months. Access to the archive may be granted by quoting the global accession number 2000.158.

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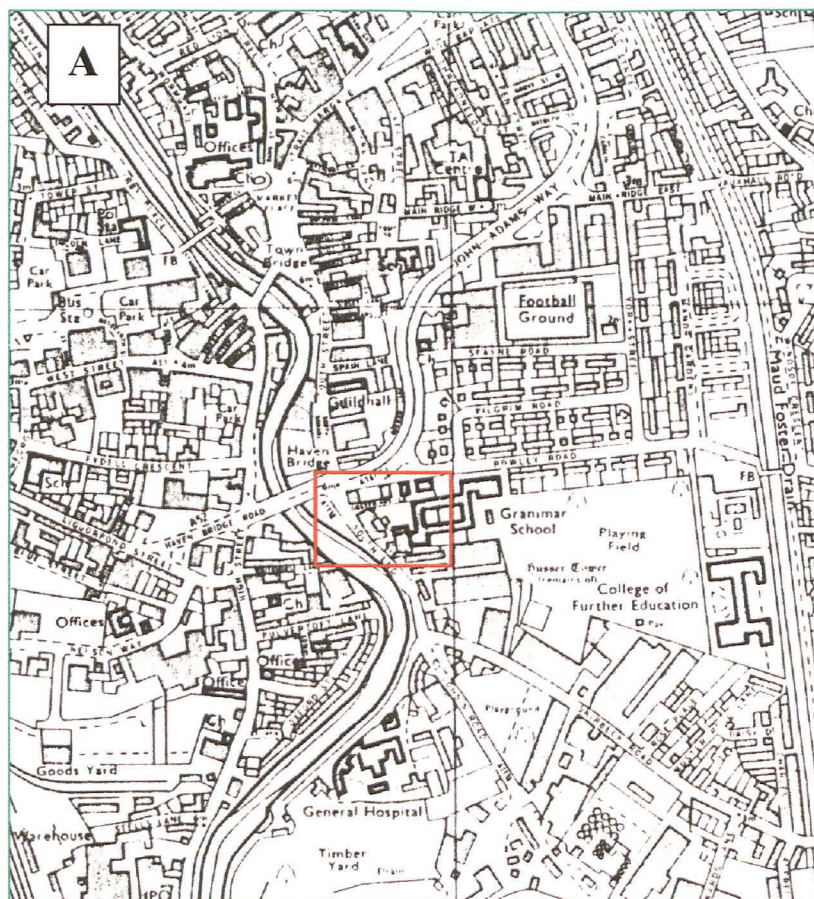


Figure 1 - A: Site location, with red outline indicating position of 'B' (1: 10,000) **B:** North-west corner of the grounds of Boston Grammar School, showing the location of the extension to the science block.

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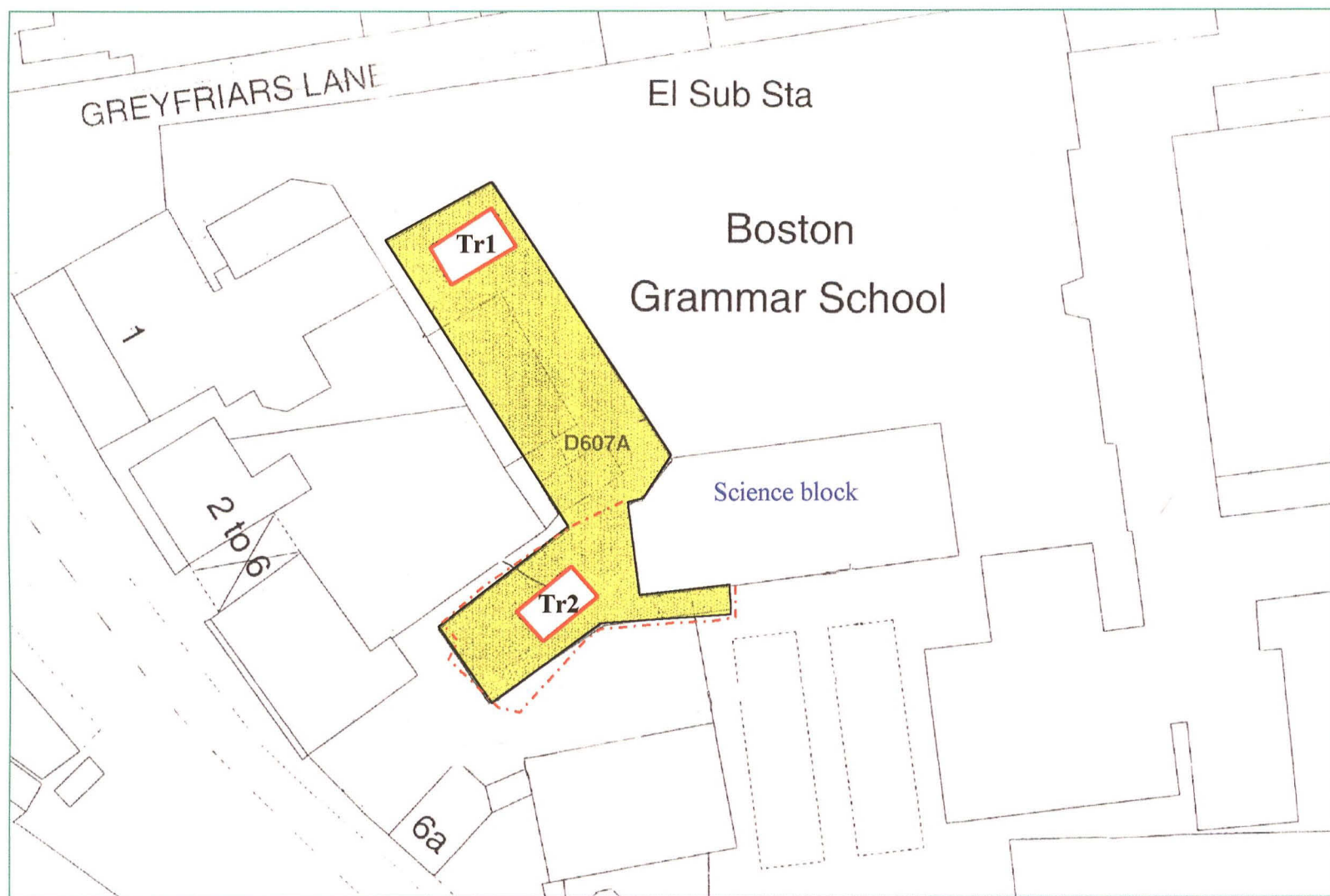


Figure 2: Trench locations - the footprint of the extension to the science block is shown in yellow. The two evaluation trenches are depicted in solid red. The area of the Phase 1 and Phase 2 excavations is defined by the dashed red line.

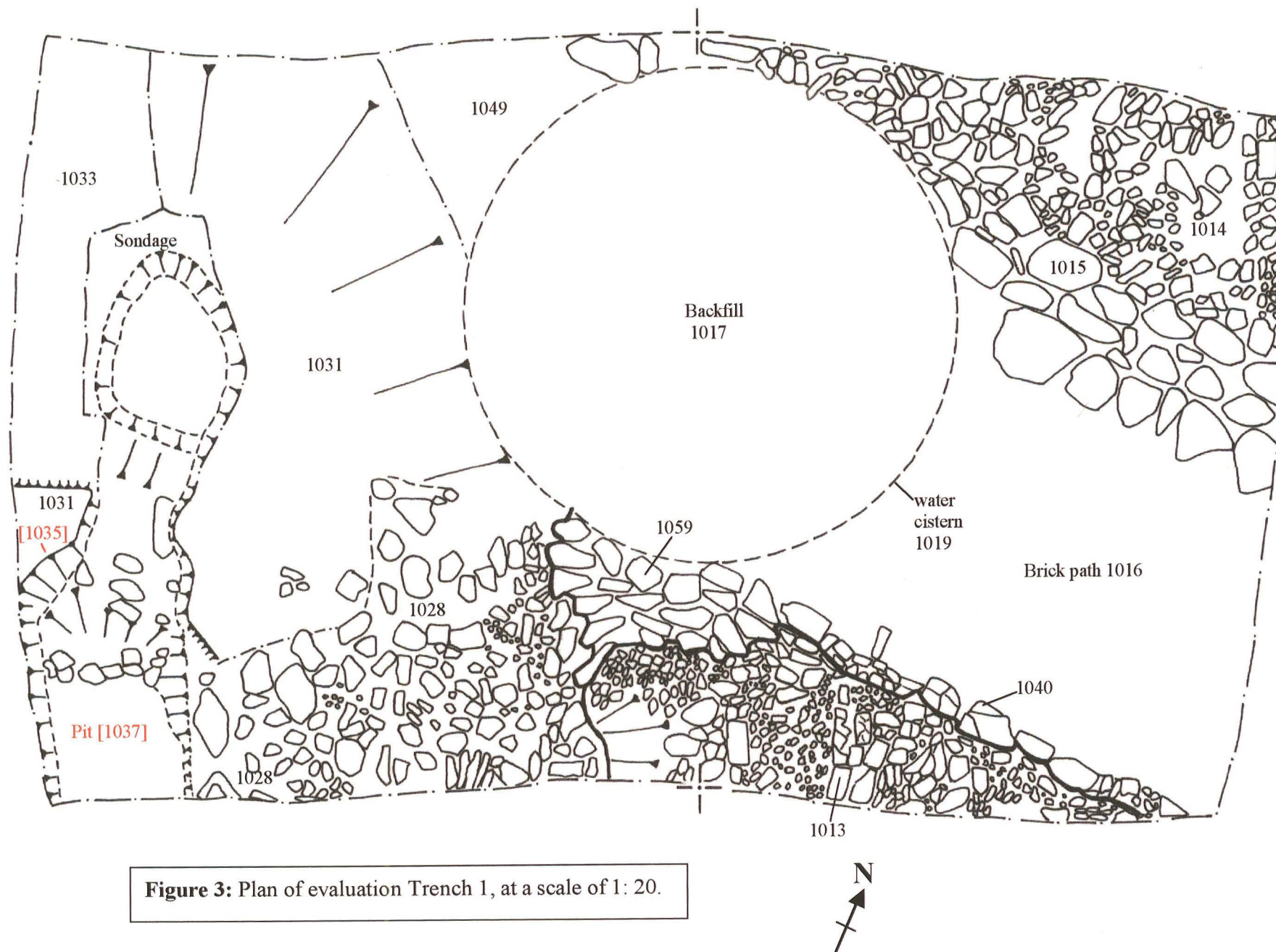
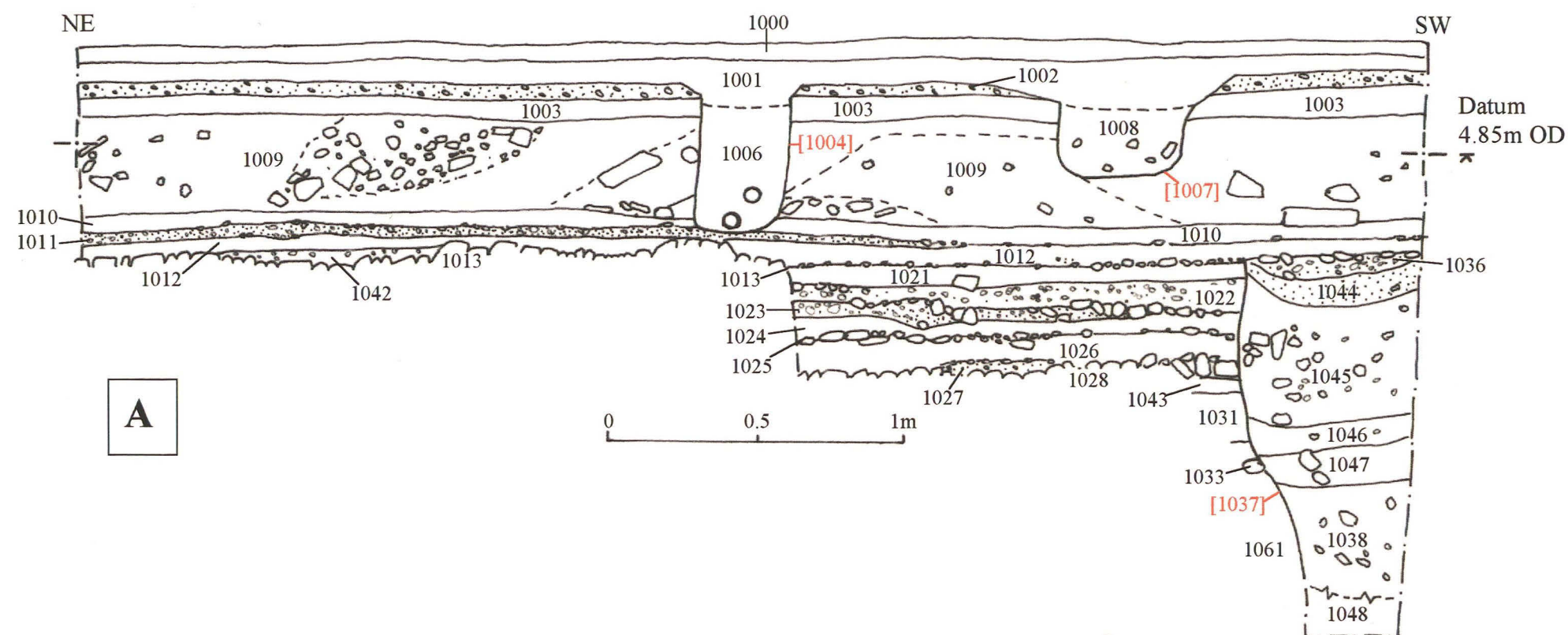
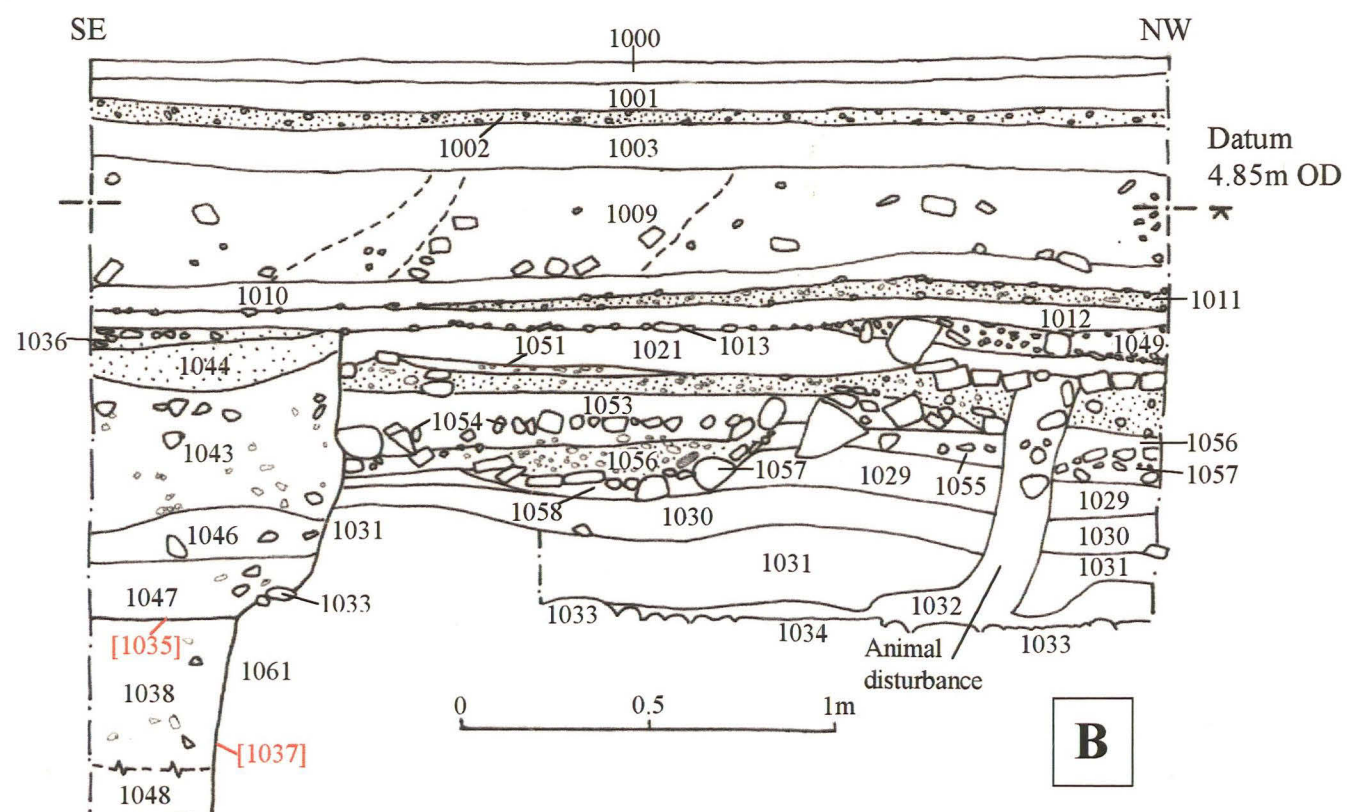


Figure 3: Plan of evaluation Trench 1, at a scale of 1: 20.



A

Figure 4 - A: North-west facing section of evaluation Trench 1, with sondage opened at south-west corner showing the sequence of former yard surfaces. **B:** North-east facing section of evaluation Trench 1.



B

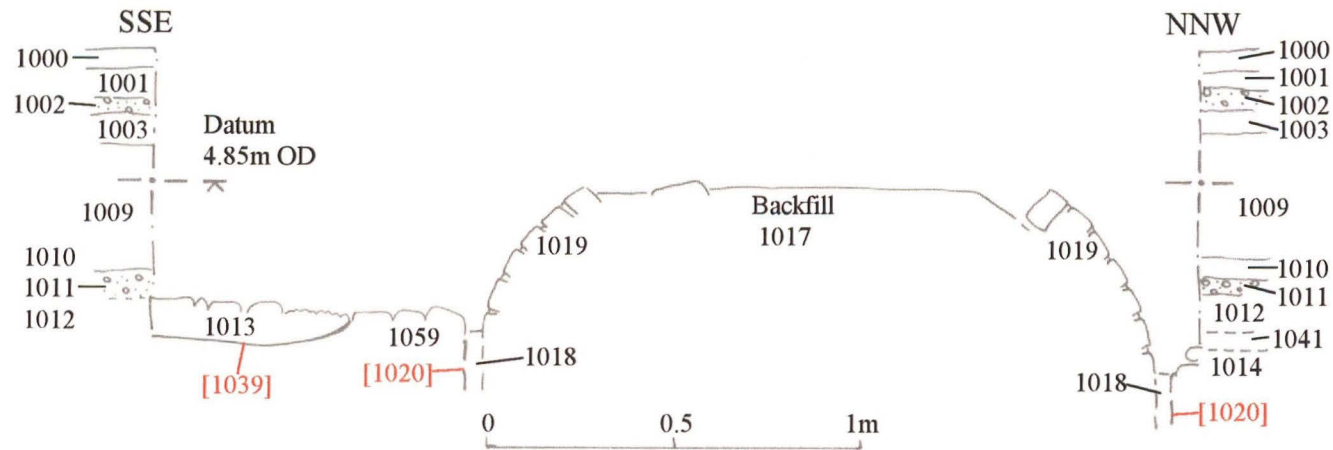


Figure 5: South-south-east to north-north-west profile across the centre of evaluation Trench 1, showing the form of the surviving element of soft water cistern (1019) and its relationship to cobbled surface (1014)/(1059).

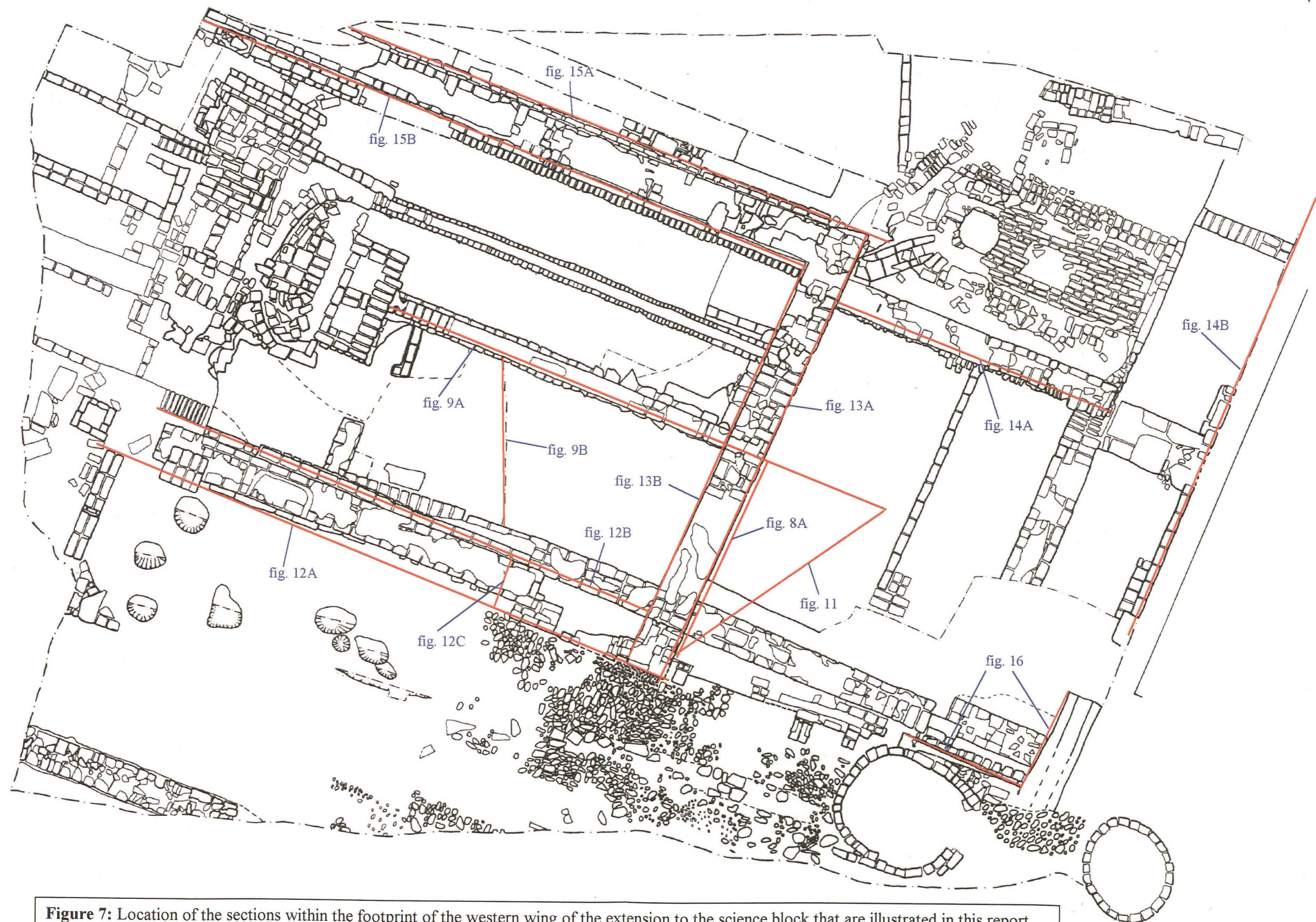


Figure 7: Location of the sections within the footprint of the western wing of the extension to the science block that are illustrated in this report.

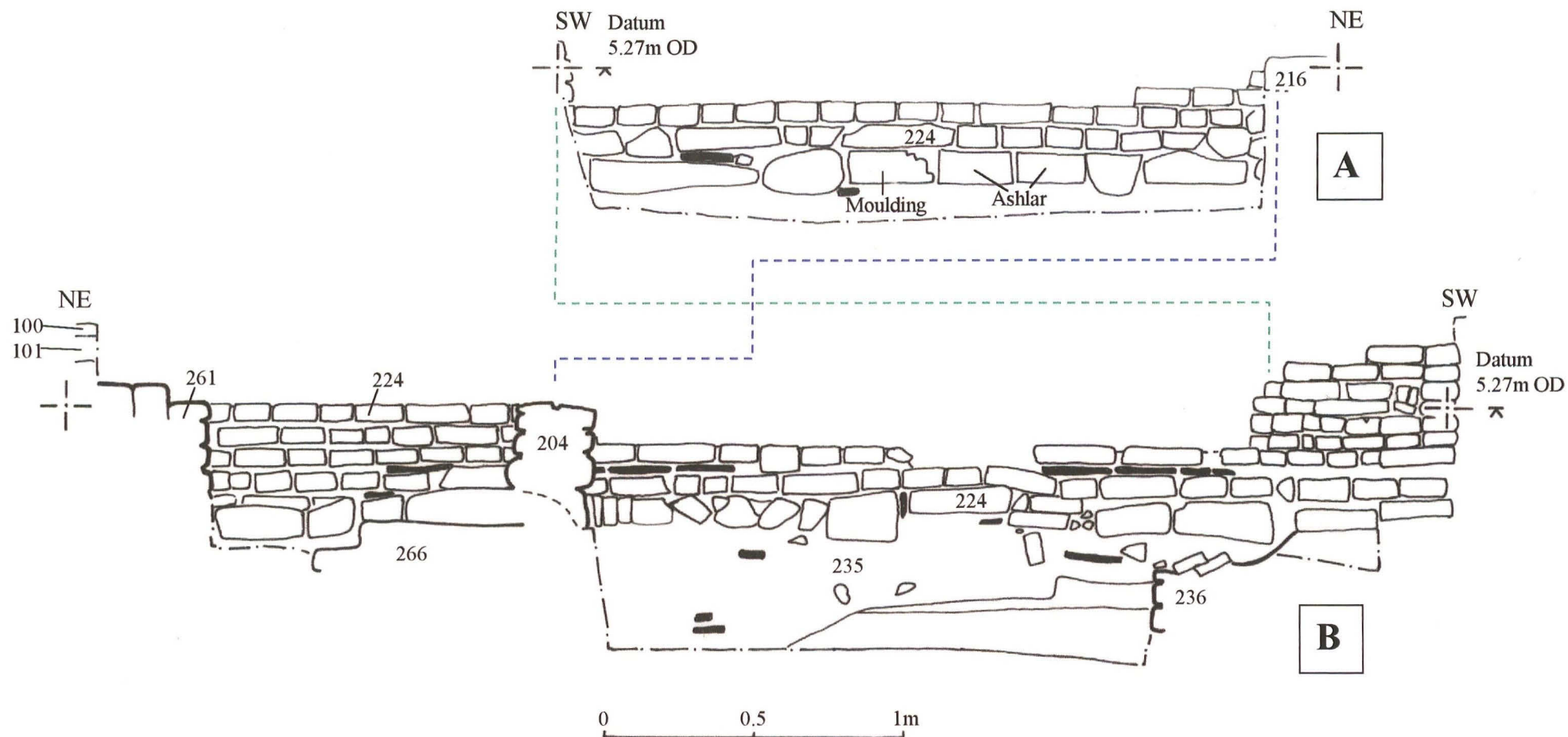


Figure 8 – A: South-east facing section of the eastern wall of Haven House - (224)/(2004). **B:** North-west facing section of the eastern wall of Haven House - (224)/(2004). The limestone rubble foundation is situated at the base of the wall and the tile course is depicted in solid black. The green and blue dashed lines show the relative positions of the two sections.

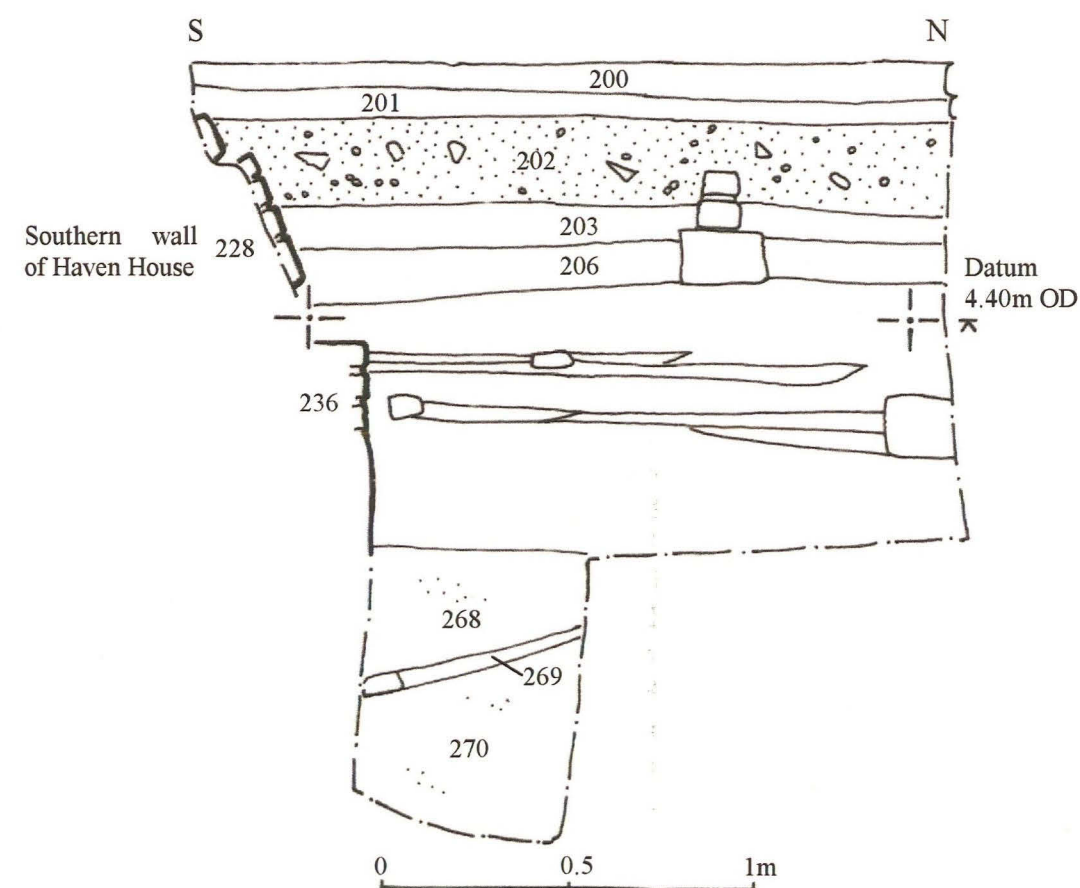
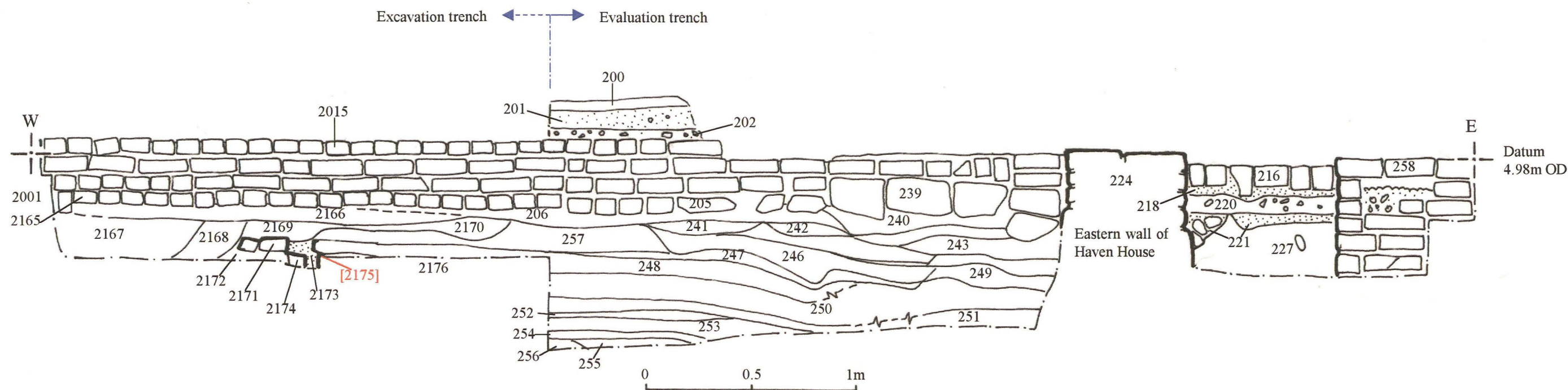


Figure 9 – A: South-west facing section of the central sleeper wall, (204)/(2015), that was inserted into the eastern ground floor room of Haven House. A limestone rubble foundation, (205)/(239), has been used at the eastern end, with bricks laid as headers supporting the remainder. The surviving elements of the original mortar floor of Haven House, (206), lie directly beneath the sleeper wall. Layers (247) to (256) are flood deposited silts and sands.

B: East facing section of evaluation Trench 2, showing the small sondage excavated at the south-west corner of the trench. Layer (268) contained relatively well-preserved organic material and five sherds of mid 13th and mid 14th century pottery, while (270) incorporated quantities of organic material, charcoal, bone and two sherds of pottery; one a fragment of 13th century North French monochrome ware.

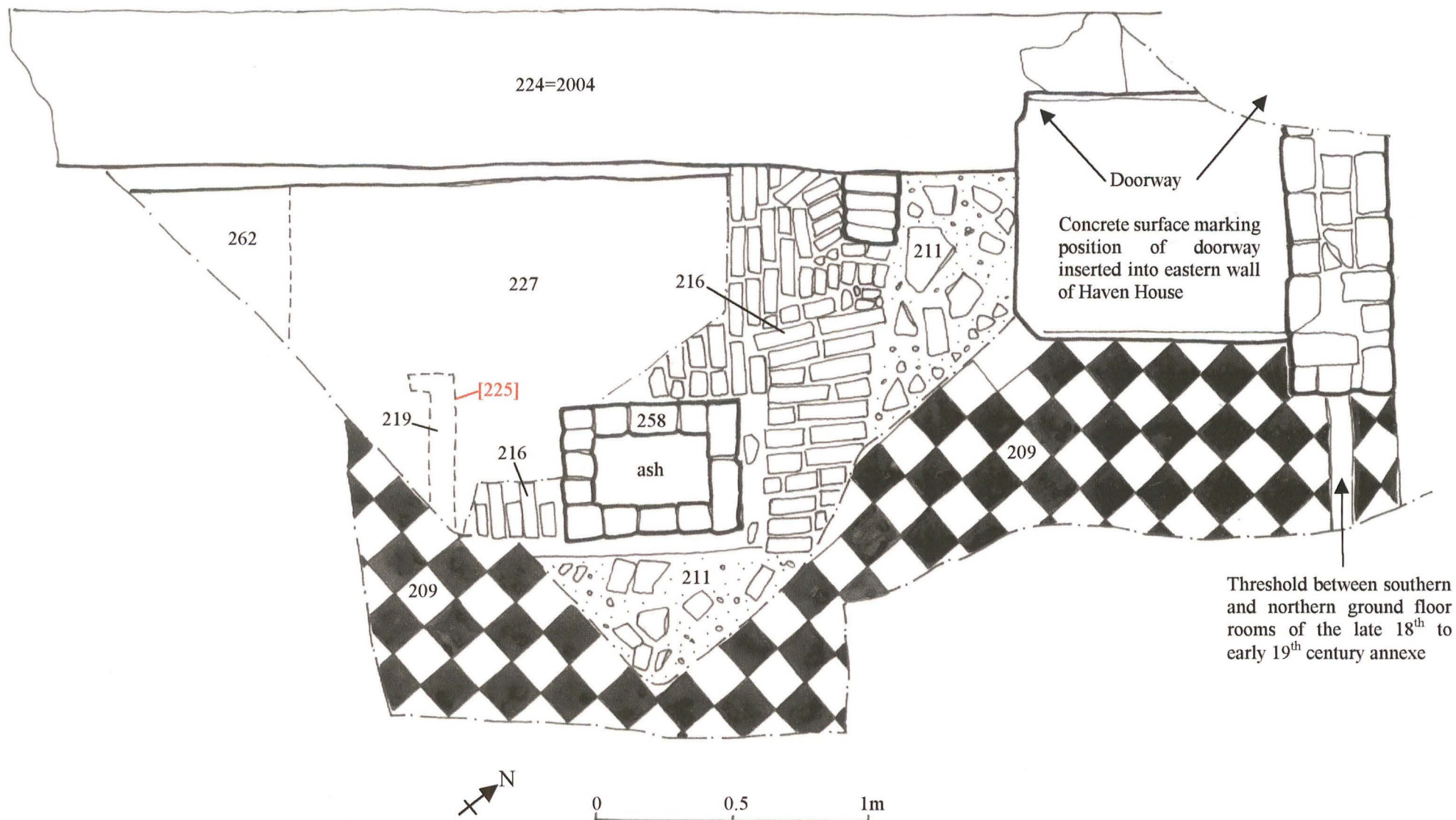


Figure 10: Plan of the eastern half of evaluation Trench 2, showing deposits lying immediately to the east of Haven House – the eastern wall of which is (224)/(2004). The diaper pattern tile floor, (209), was situated within the late 18th to early 19th century extension to the building, while the brick floor, (216), was contained within a smaller late 17th to early 18th century outbuilding, the edges of which are defined by (211).

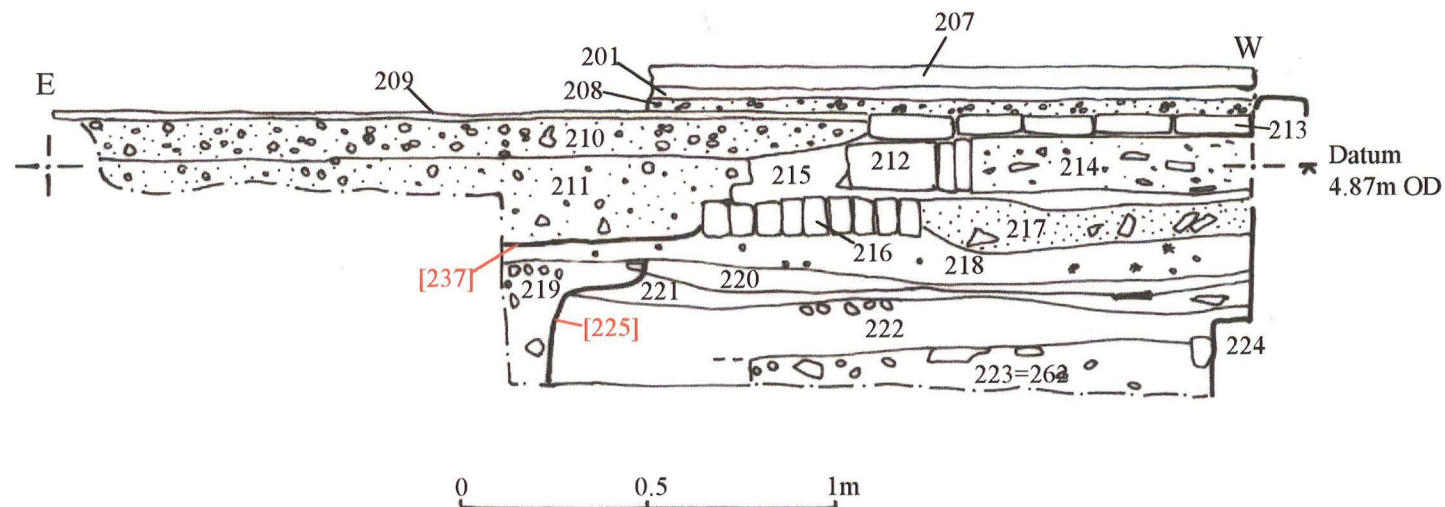
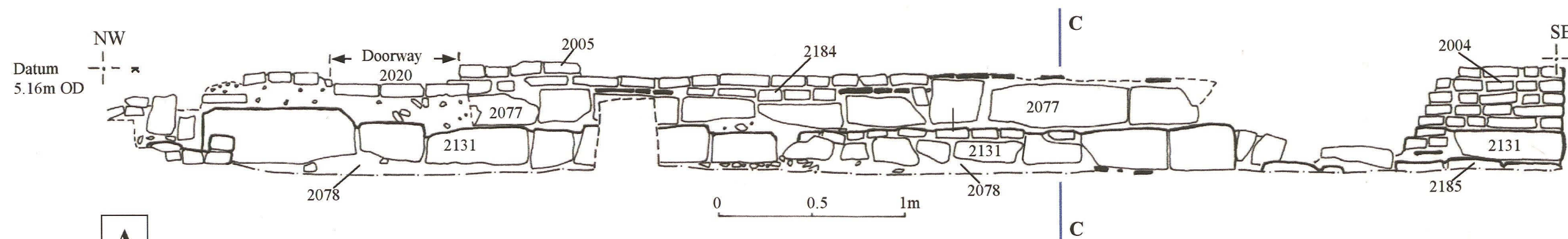
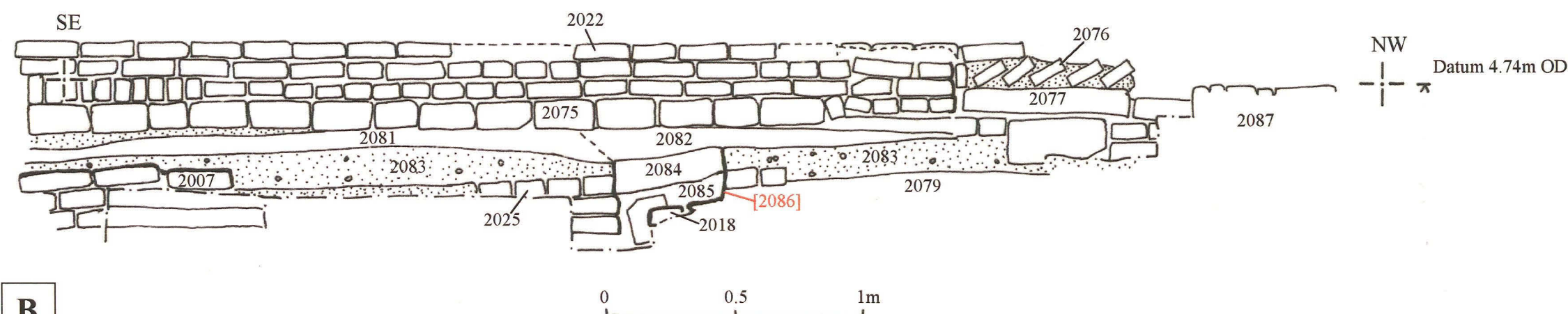


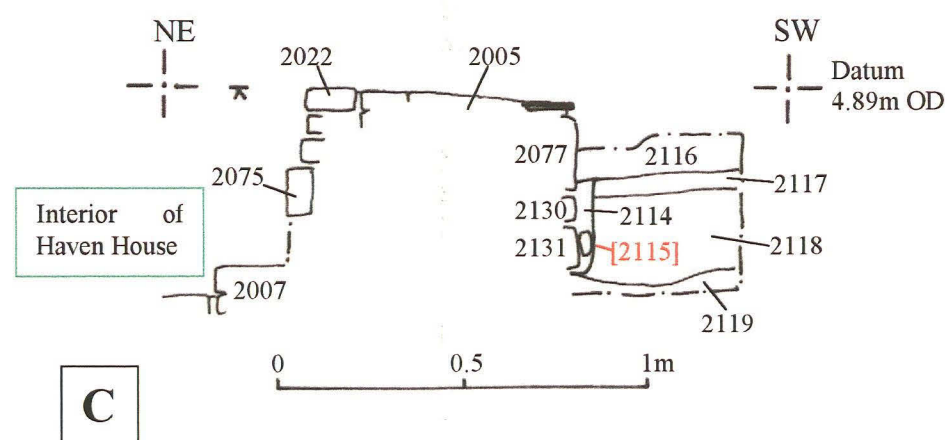
Figure 11: North facing section of evaluation Trench 2. The brick floor, (216), of the small late 17th to early 18th century outbuilding is visible at the centre of the section; the walls of this building have been removed, their place being taken by demolition deposits (211) and (217). Wall (212) defines the southern edge of the larger late 18th to early 19th century eastern extension to Haven House.



A



B

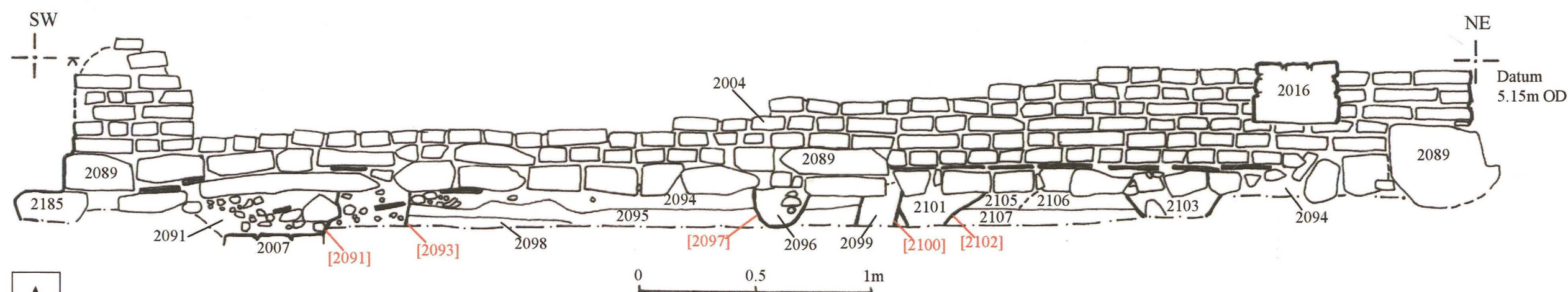


C

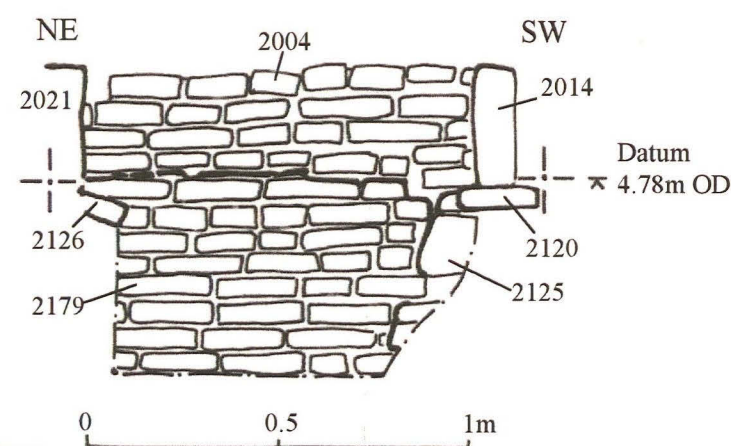
Figure 12 – A: External face of the southern wall of Haven House, (2005), showing complex build sequence, which is dominated by the large blocks of limestone rubble, (2131)/(2077). The tile bonding or damp proofing layer is depicted in solid black. The threshold of the main entrance into Haven House, (2020), is evident toward the north-west end of the section. The blue line, C-C, indicates the location of section 'C', below.

B: The internal face of wall (2005), most of which is obscured by the insertion of the 19th century sleeper wall (2022). The lowest course of bricks, (2076), had been laid in a 'herring-bone' pattern, which was possibly a deliberate decorative feature. Walls (2007), (2018) and (2025) are visible at the bottom of the section; they represent components of a structure predating Haven House, and are likely to be of 15th or 16th century construction.

C: A section across wall (2005), showing its relationship to the later sleeper wall, (2022), and the deposits that had built up against the external face of the building.



A



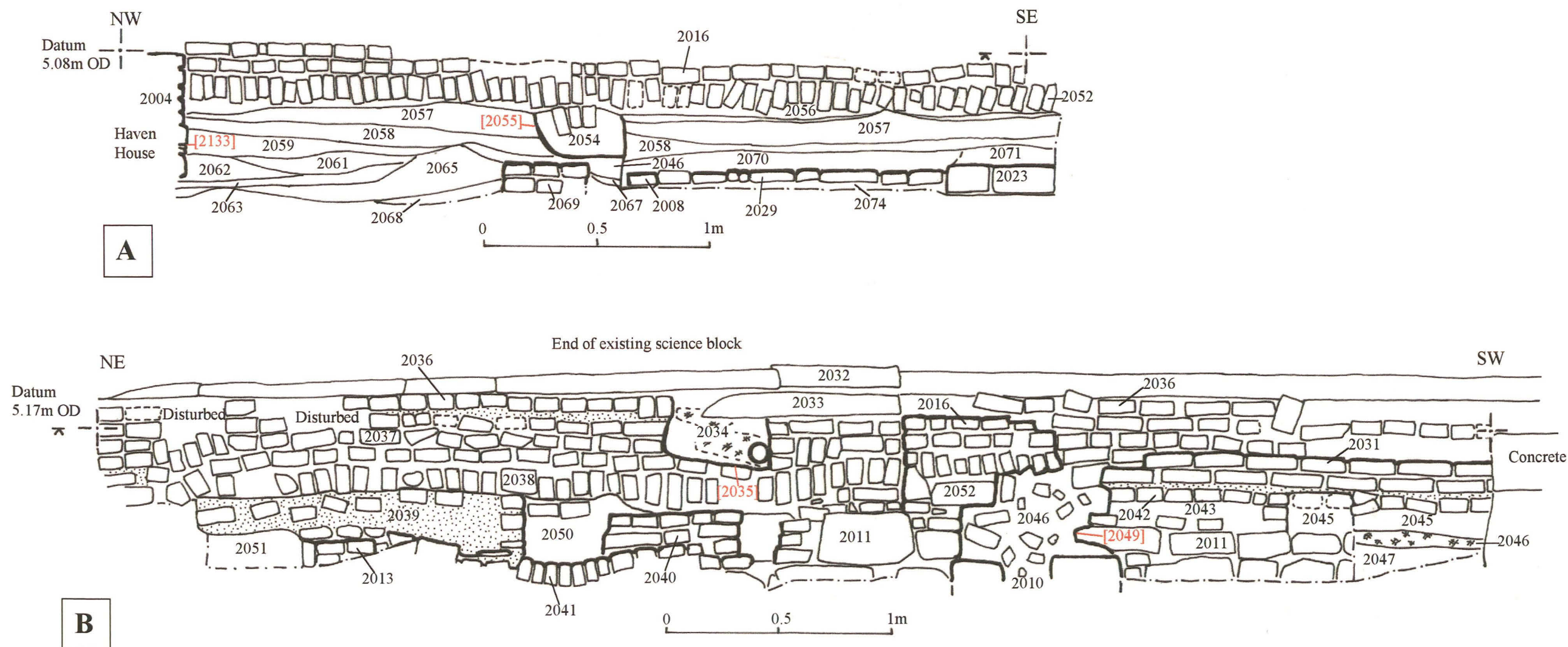
B

Figure 13 – A: External face of the eastern wall of Haven House, (2004)/(224), showing the complex build sequence. The blocks of limestone rubble, (2089), are sealed beneath a tile bonding or damp proof layer depicted in solid black. Wall (2016) separated the northern and southern rooms of the late 18th century or early 19th century eastern extension to Haven House. A series of postholes - [2097], [2100], [2102] and [2104] - are visible beneath (2004)/(224). These features evidently predate Haven House, but post-date the earliest brick-built building, part of which, (2007), is visible at the base of the south-west end of the section.

B: The north-eastern end of the internal face of wall (2004); shows the north-west facing elevation of a c. 1.0m² brick-lined pit, (2179), that was situated in the internal angle of the north-east corner of Haven House. This pit was created as an original feature of the building, but its purpose is not clear; the possibility that it was a garderobe pit has been raised.

Figure 14 – A: South-west facing section through the deposits situated immediately to the east of the eastern wall of Haven House, (2004)/(224). The wall at the top of the section, (2016), separated the northern and southern rooms of the late 18th century or early 19th century eastern extension to Haven House. The structural remains at the bottom of the section formed part of a building that predated Haven House; at the south-eastern end is a hearth made from pitched brick, (2023), which was abutted by brick floor (2029), the other edge of which terminated at internal partition wall (2008).

B: The main north-west facing section at the eastern end of the trench. Wall (2016) is situated at the centre of the section. Its northern edge is abutted by wall (2037)/(2038), which represents the eastern wall of the northern room of the late 18th century or early 19th century extension to Haven House. Wall (2010)/(2011) was a heavily robbed foundation constructed from large limestone blocks, some with dressed faces. It formed part of a building predating Haven House and was probably associated with (2007) /(2008)/(2009)



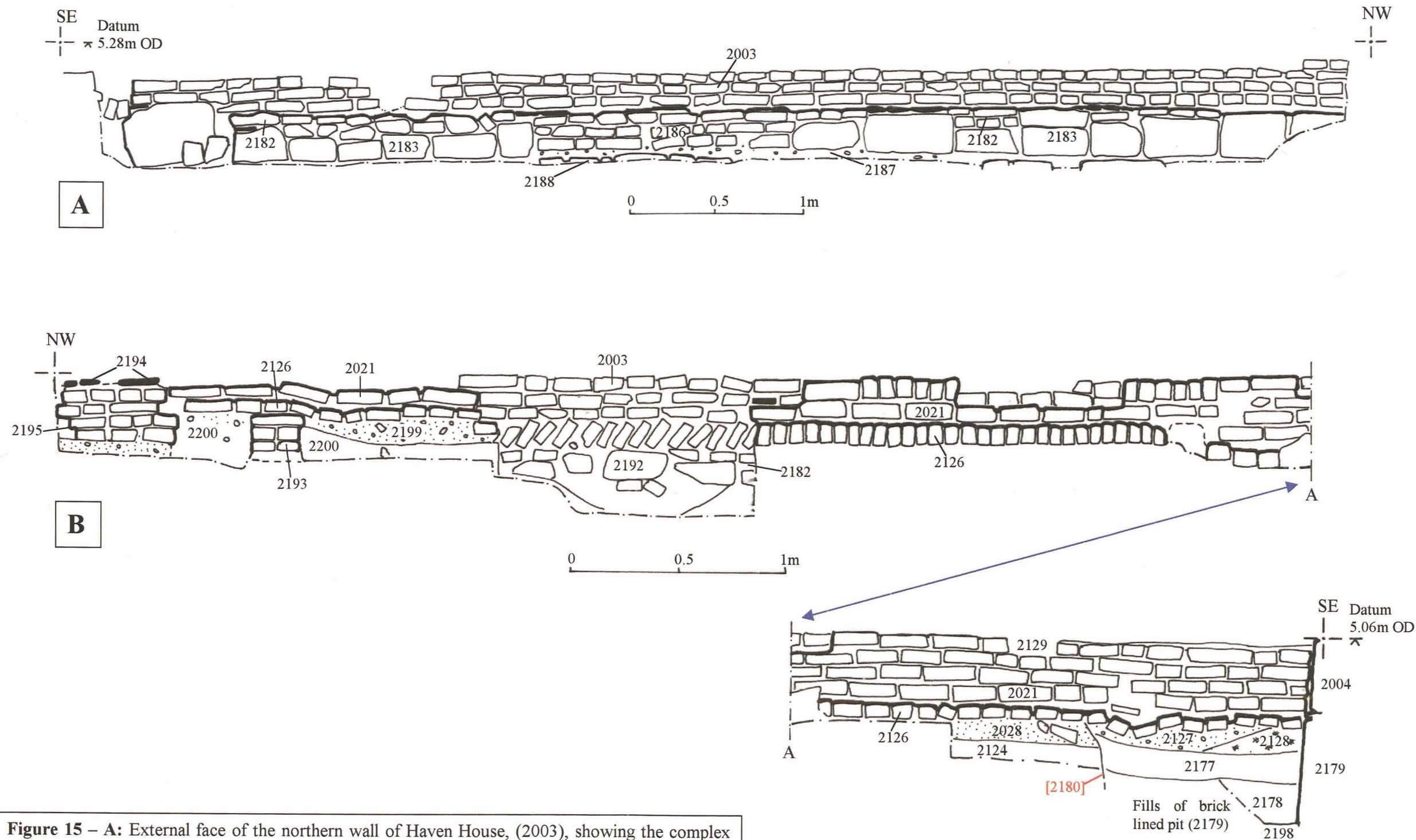


Figure 15 – A: External face of the northern wall of Haven House, (2003), showing the complex build sequence, which is dominated by the large blocks of limestone rubble, (2183). The tile bonding or damp proofing layer is depicted in solid black. Note the gap in the limestone foundation where wall (2003) overlies the remains of an earlier structure, (2188).
B: The internal face of wall (2003), much of which is obscured by the 19th century sleeper wall (2021). The lowest course of bricks forming (2003) has been laid in a 'herring-bone' pattern, which was possibly a deliberate decorative feature. Brick lined pit (2179) is visible at the south-eastern end of the section.

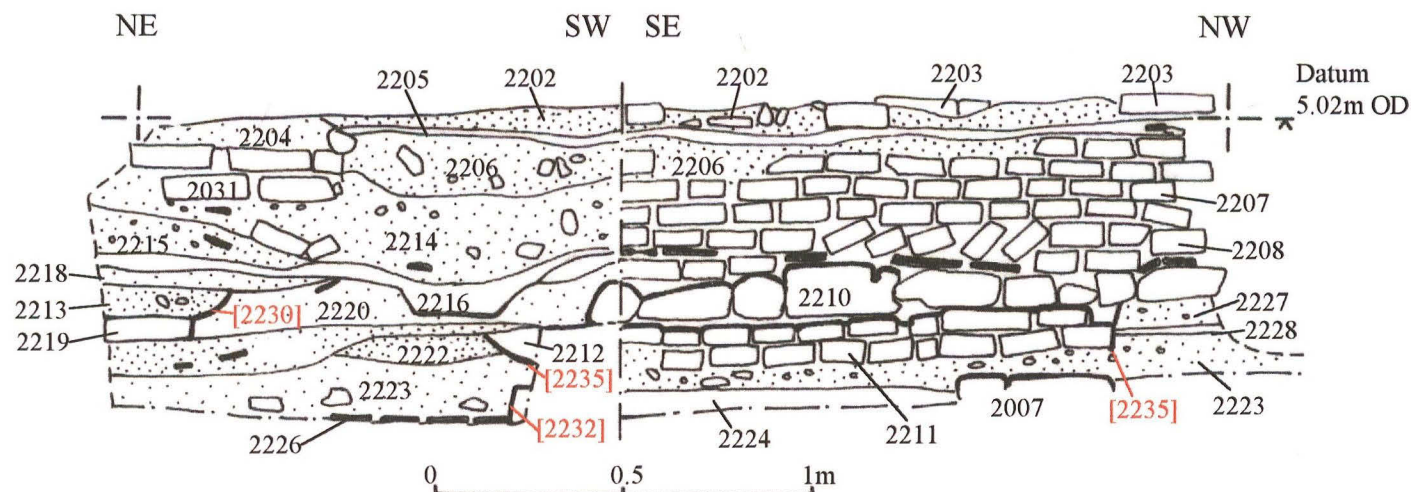


Figure 16: Adjoining north-west and north-east facing sections situated at the south-eastern corner of the excavation trench. The remains of a wall, (2207)/(2208)/(2209)/(2210), that was identical in form to the foundations of Haven House, is evident in the north-east facing section. It had been constructed upon an earlier wall foundation formed by two courses of unbonded handmade brick, (2211). This in turn overlay the remains of walls (2007) and (2009), which belonged to the large late medieval or early post-medieval building that extended westward beneath Haven House.

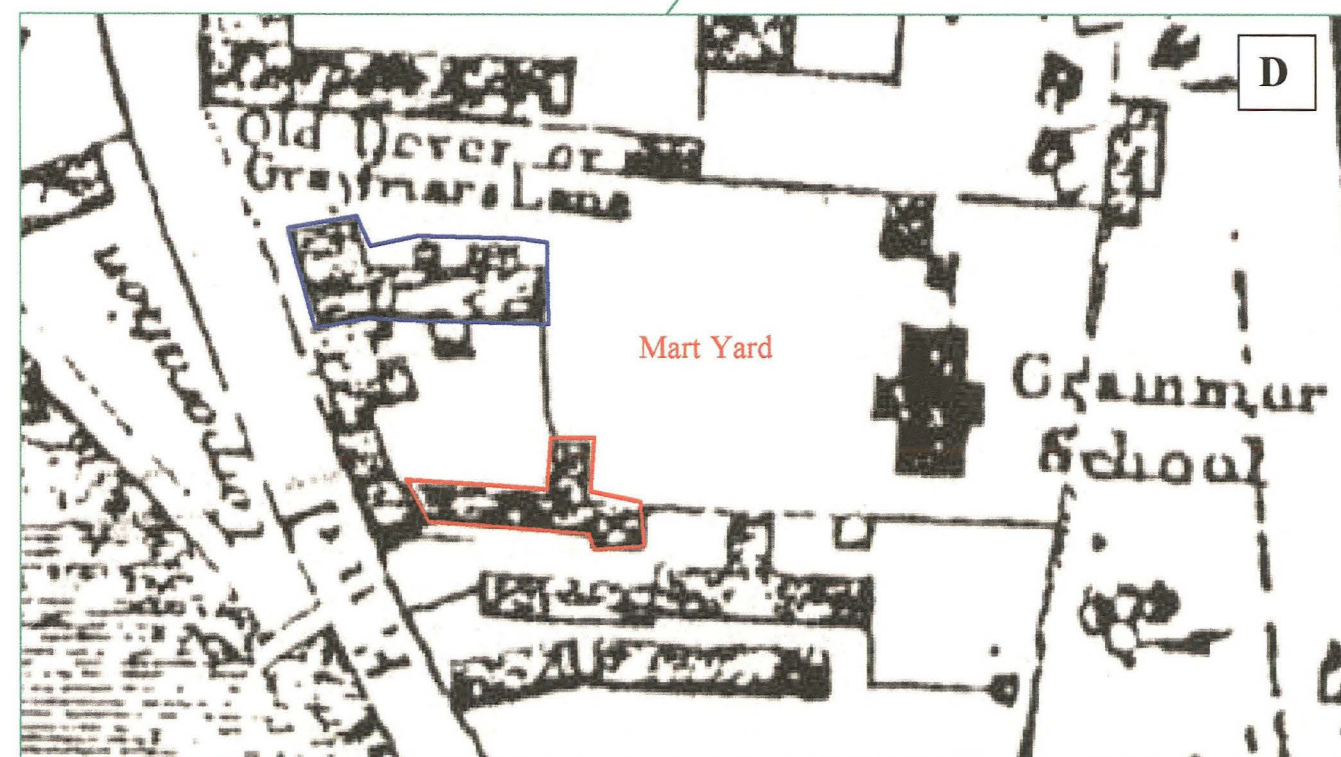
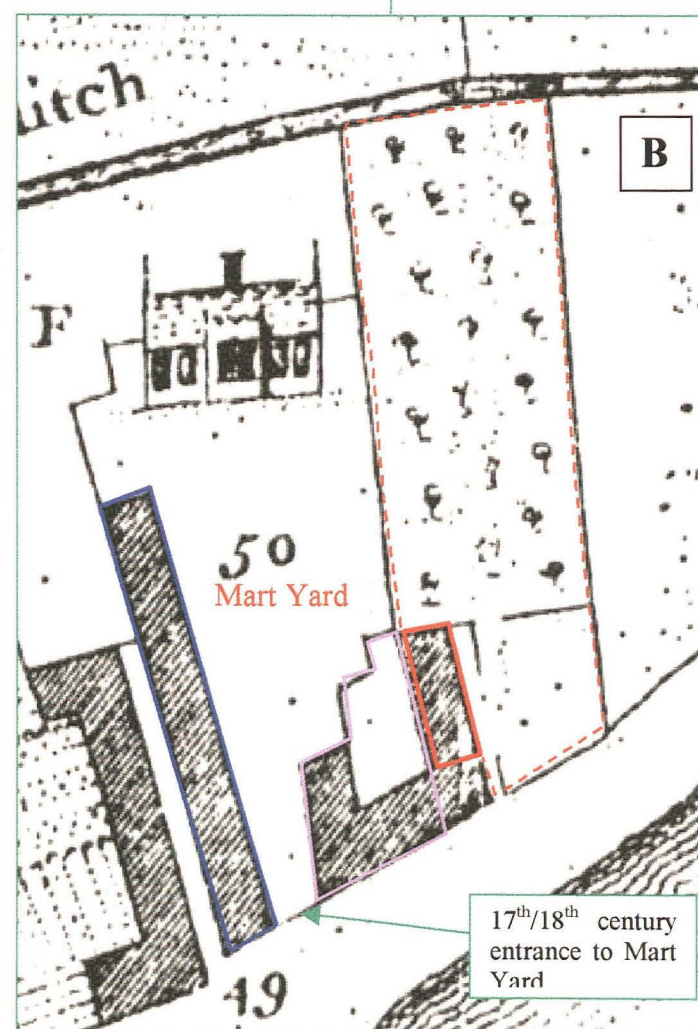
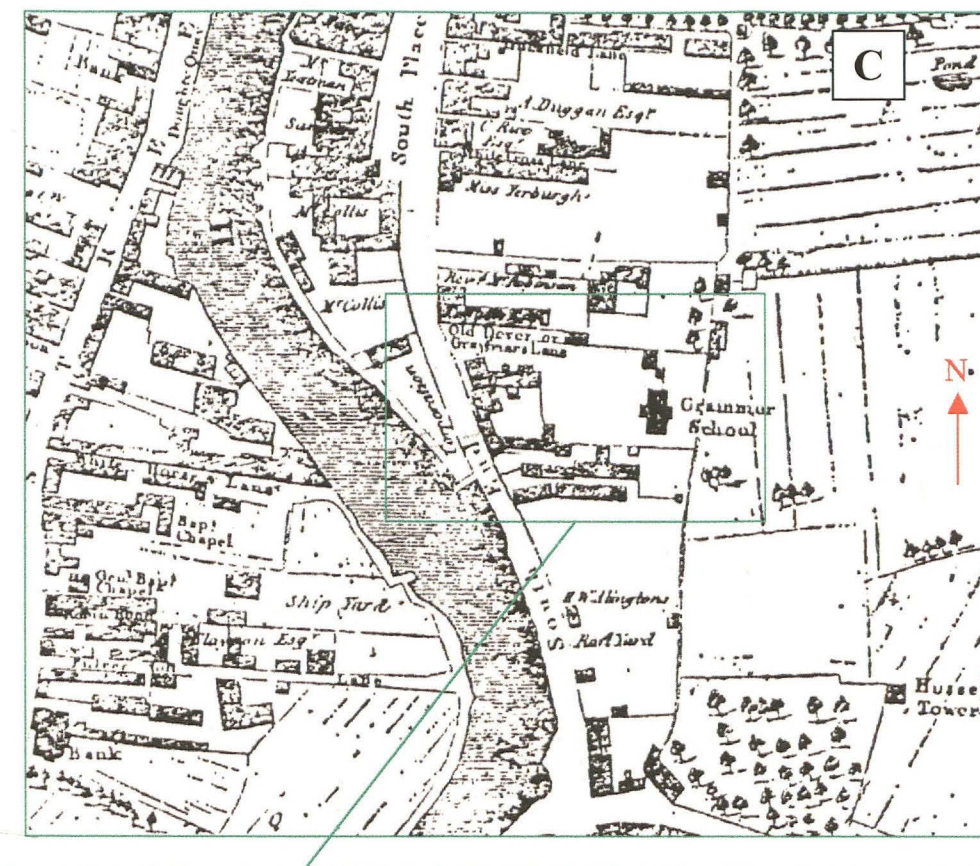
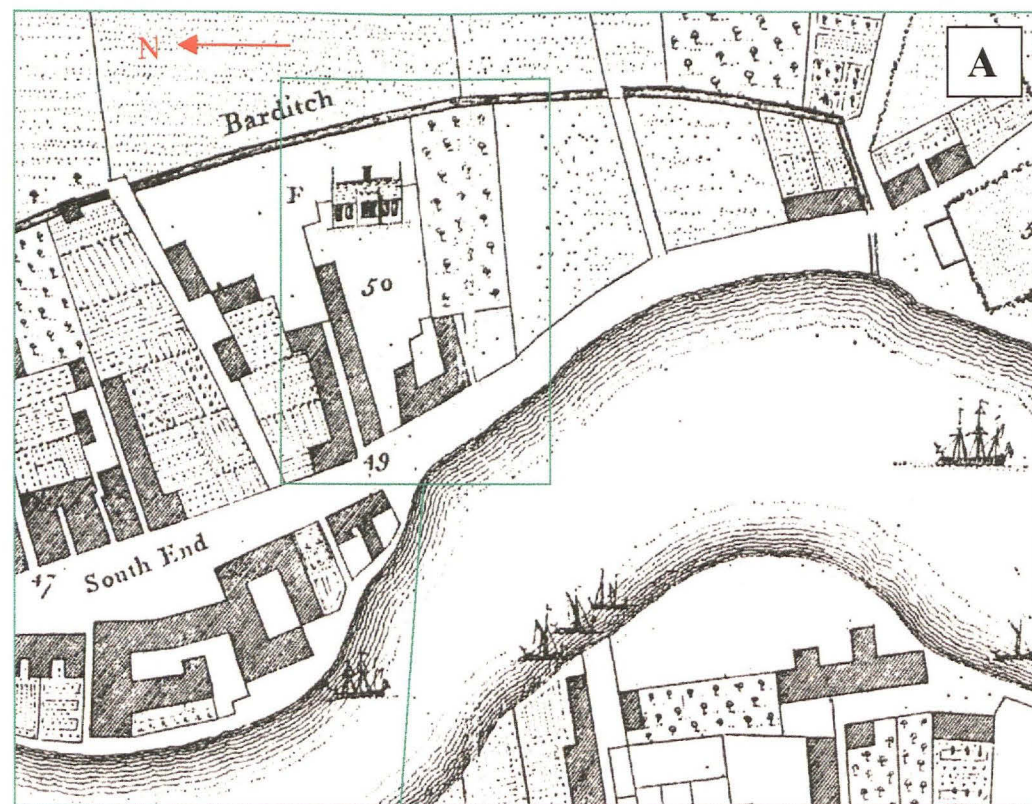


Figure 17 - A: Extract from Robert Hall's map of 1741 showing the landscape context of the Mart Yard/Grammar School. **B:** The Mart Yard and Grammar School in greater detail. The buildings outlined in blue represent the range of shops running along the northern edge of the Mart Yard. The entrance to the Mart Yard lies immediately to the south of these shops. The buildings and yard outlined in purple represent the former Chantry House of the Guild of St Mary's. The building outlined in red is Haven House, while the adjoining block of land defined by a dashed red line, would appear to be a paddock and orchard belonging to the property. **C:** Wood's map of 1829, depicting an area of Boston comparable to that shown in 'A' in order to indicate the scale of development over the intervening 88 years. **D:** The buildings outlined in blue represent the schoolmaster's house erected only two years earlier, on the former site of the entrance into the Mart Yard. The building outlined in red is Haven House, which has had a large 'L'-shaped extension added to its eastern end (source: Molyneaux & Wright, 1974).

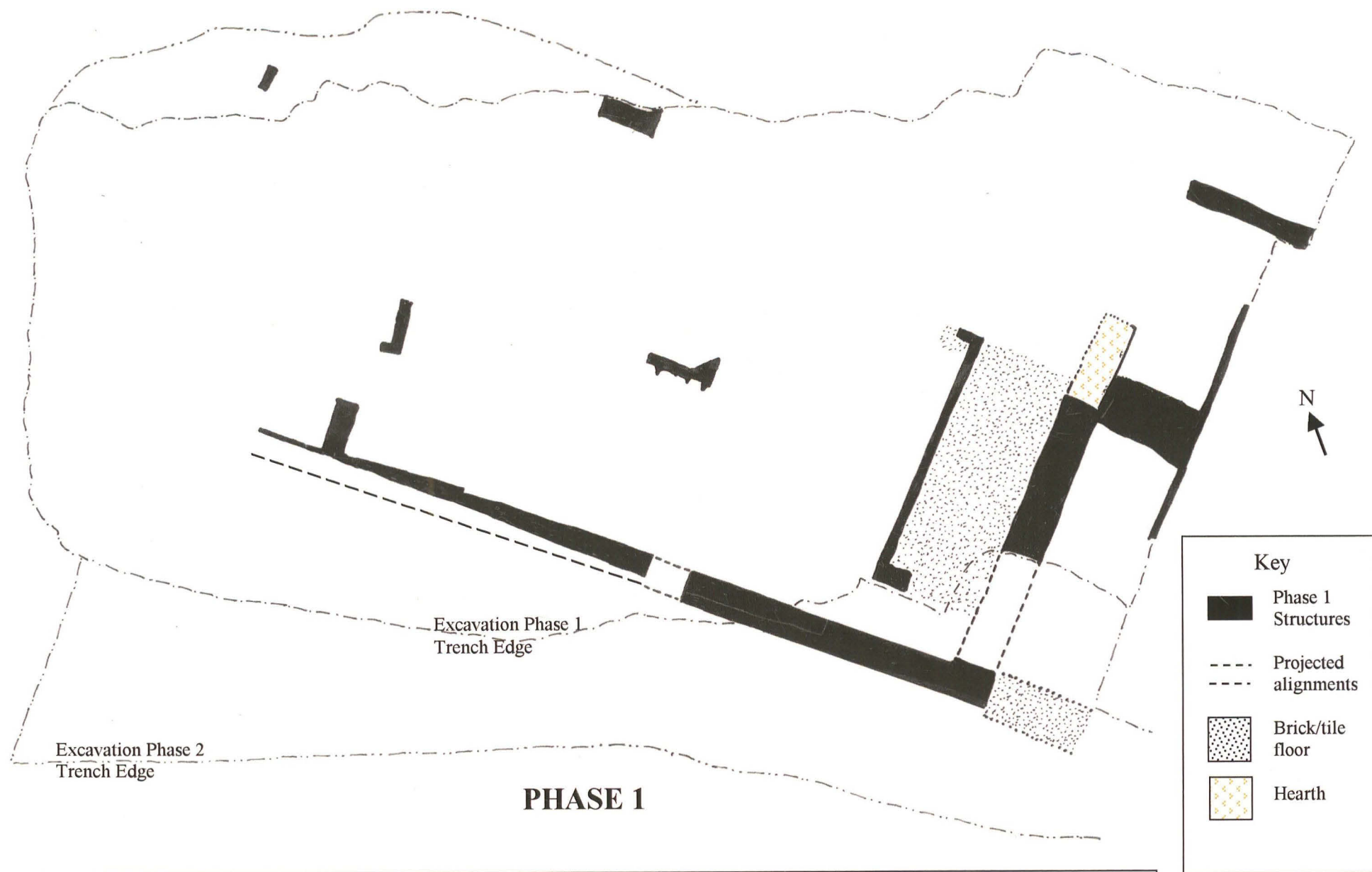


Figure 18: Phase 1 – interpretational plan of late medieval to early post-medieval structural remains -probably forming a building constructed in the mid 15th to 16th centuries.

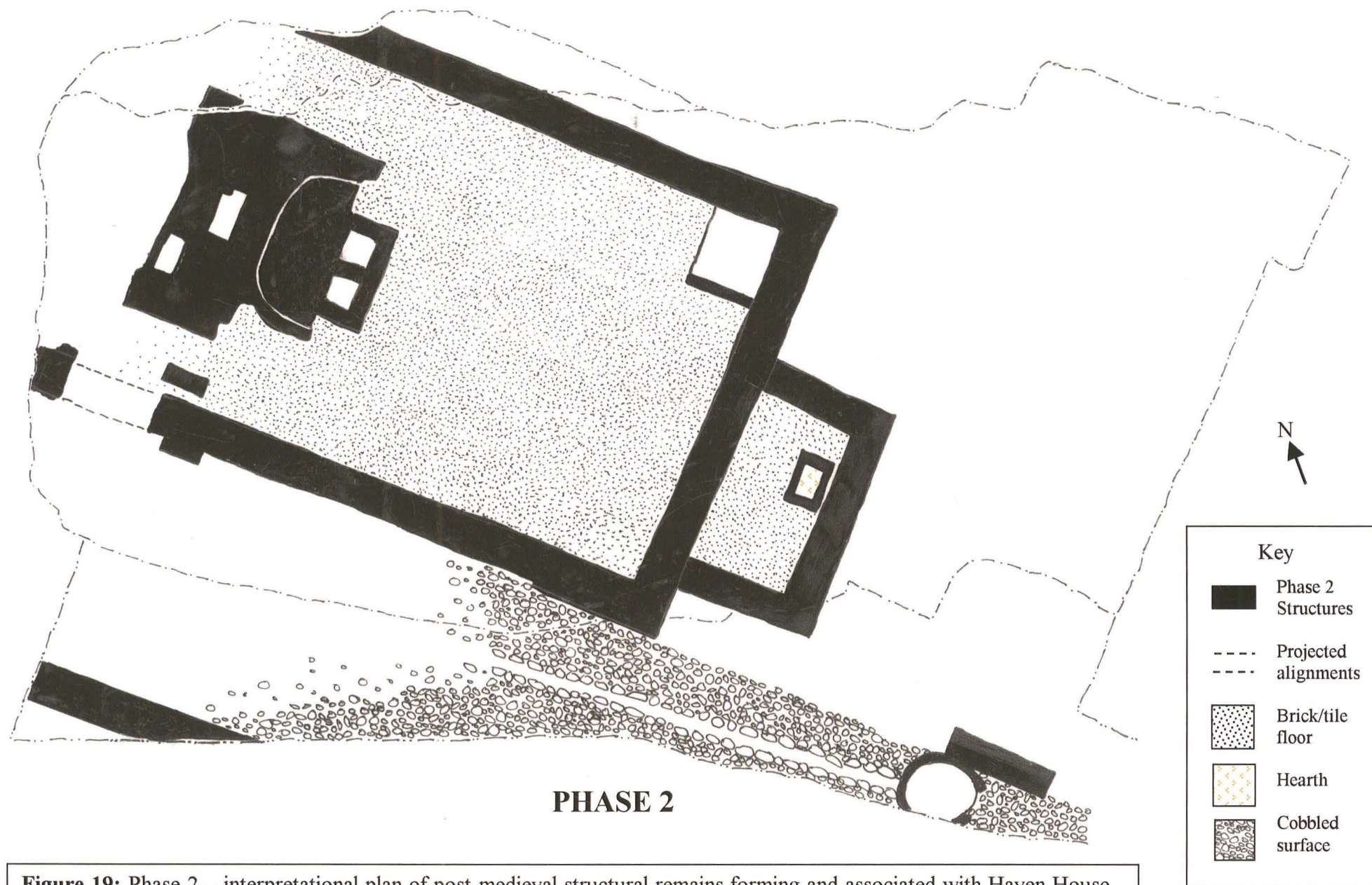


Figure 19: Phase 2 – interpretational plan of post-medieval structural remains forming and associated with Haven House - probably constructed in the mid to late 17th century.

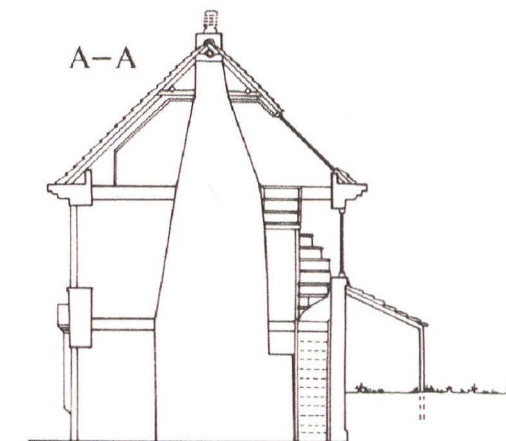
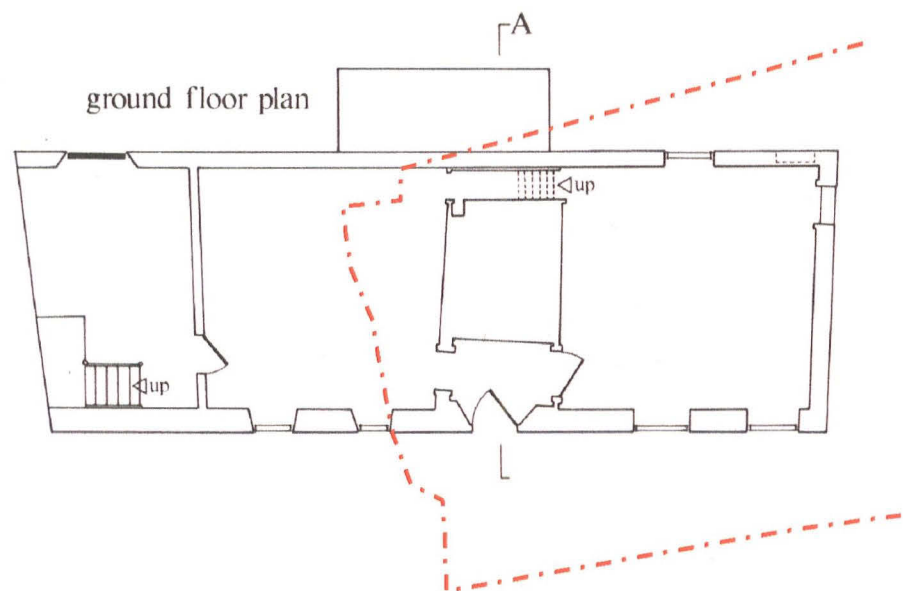
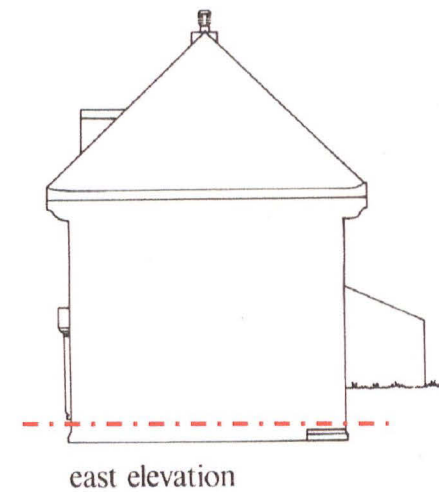
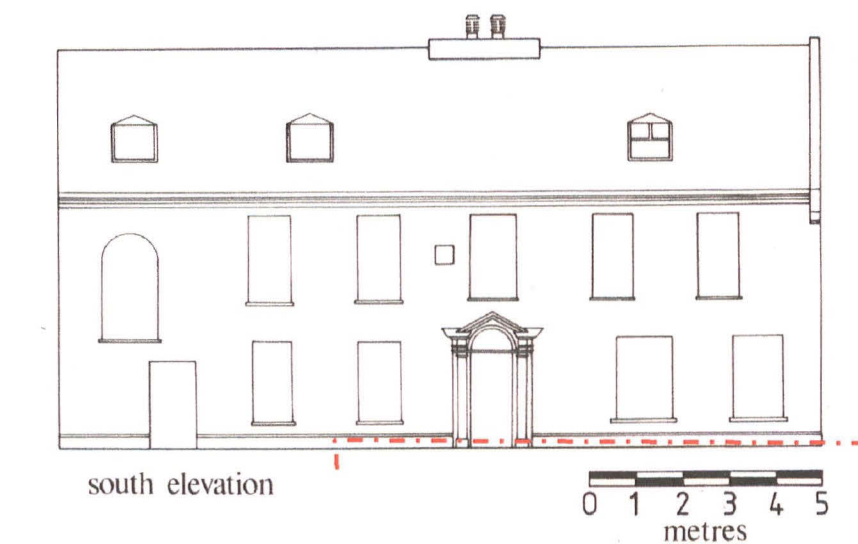


Figure 20: Plan and elevations of Haven House as it was immediately before demolition in 1979. The location of the archaeological trench opened in 2000 and 2001 is depicted in red (source: Vasey, 1980).

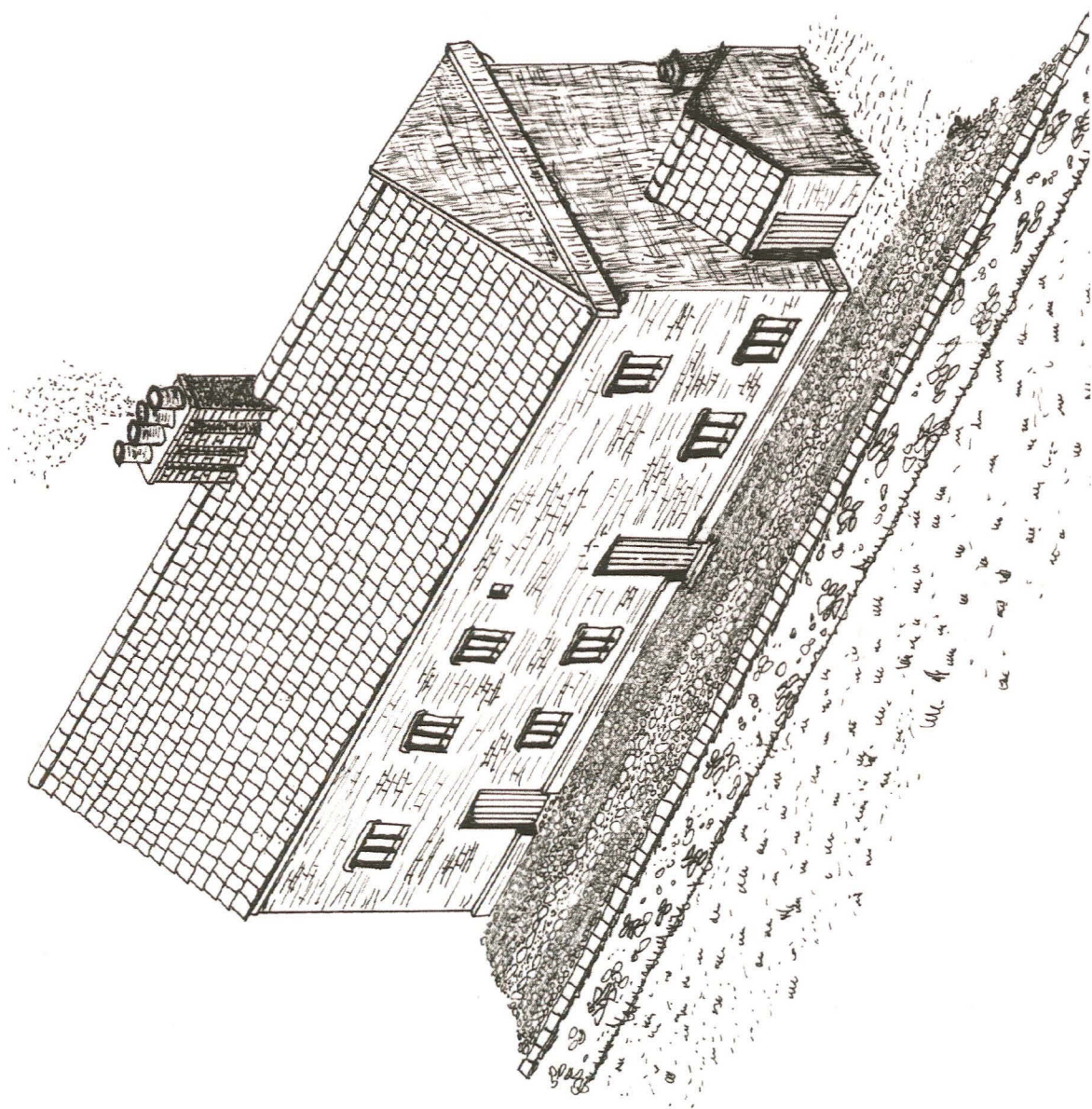


Figure 21: Putative reconstruction of Haven House, circa 1740, based upon the architectural survey and archaeological evidence (prepared from a drawing by D. Hopkins, Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire).

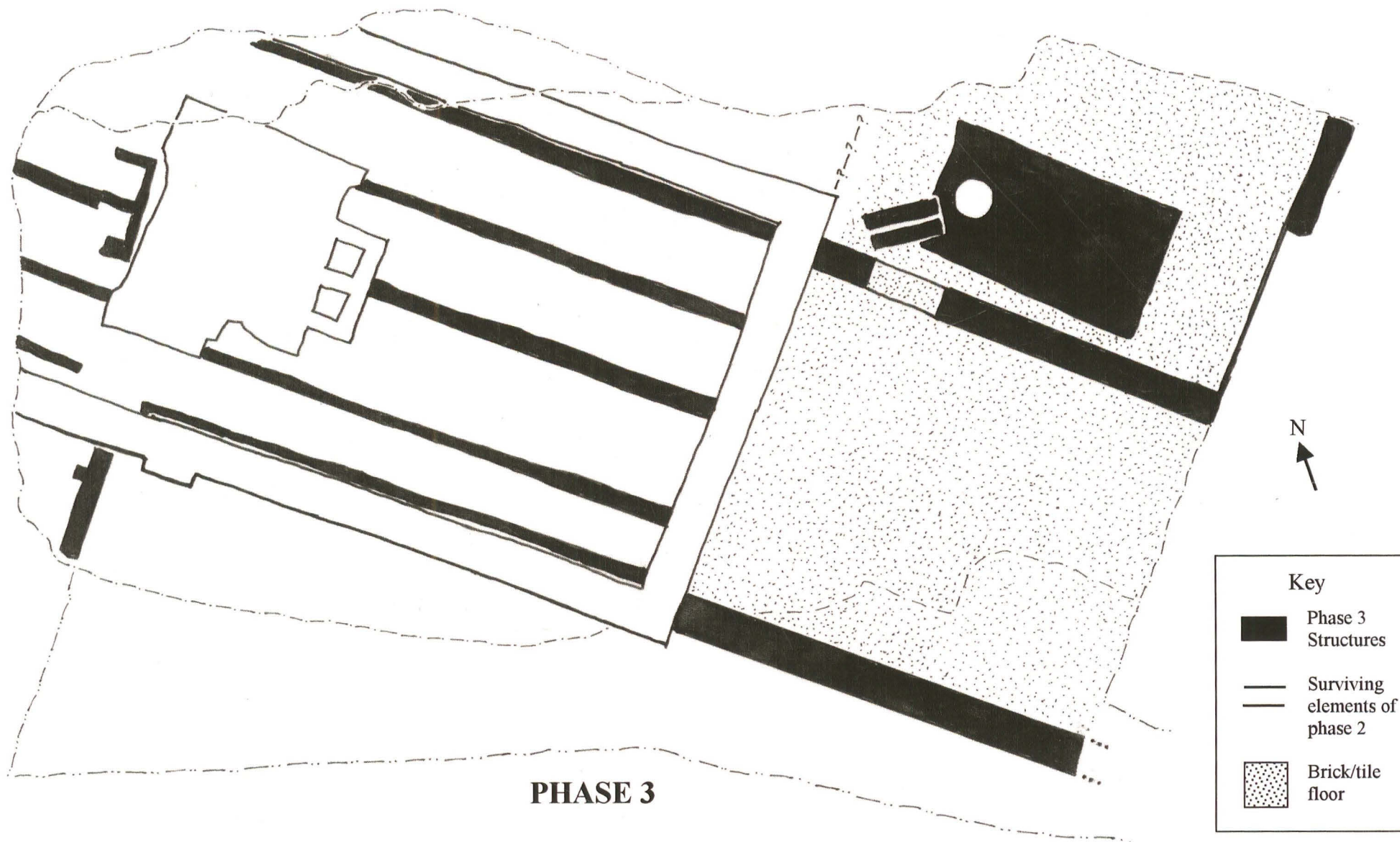


Figure 22: Phase 3 – interpretational plan of the early-modern structural elements added to the existing 17th century dwelling, Haven House – Phase 3 components were probably constructed in the late 18th to early 19th centuries.

Appendix 13.1: Colour photographs



Plate 1: General view of evaluation Trench 1 following excavation, with soft water cistern (1019) at centre, truncating brick path (1016) and cobbled surface (1014)/(1015). The green door in the background is the rear entrance to the headmaster's former residence constructed in 1829, looking west.



Plate 2: Evaluation Trench 1, east end of trench showing soft water cistern (1019) and brick path (1016), with cobbled surface (1014)/(1015) to right of path and repair (1013) to left, looking south-west.



Plate 3: Evaluation Trench 1, north-west facing section showing sondage inserted at south-west corner. Note the series of yard surfaces evident in the section, with part of limestone surface (1028) exposed at the centre of the picture, looking south-east.



Plate 4: General view of Trench 2 during the Phase 2 excavation. The foundations of the eastern half of Haven House run from left to the centre of the image, and the existing science block lies at top right, looking east.



Plate 5: Composite image of Trench 2 during the Phase 1 excavation, with the foundations of the eastern half of Haven House occupying the majority of the image. The main entrance to the house, (2020), was situated immediately above the modern soak away at the bottom right hand corner of the image. The foundation for the chimneystack, (2001), occupies the majority of the lower left side of the image, with the large semi-circular hearth visible immediately below the lower photo scale. The pool of standing water marks the location of the evaluation trench, with garderobe (2179) in the opposite internal corner of the structure, looking south-east.



Plate 6: Trench 2, detail of the foundation of the southern wall, (2005), of Haven House following excavation, note the massive blocks of limestone reused as a foundation, (2131). The threshold of the main entrance to the house lies immediately to the left of the horizontal photo scale, with the foundation of the chimneystack, (2001), occupying the top left corner, looking north-east.



Plate 7: Trench 2, probable garderobe (2179) situated in the internal angle of the south-east corner of Haven House, looking south-east.



Plate 8: Trench 2, brick floor, (216), abutting the eastern wall, (224)/(2004), of Haven House, which runs along right side of photo. The floor surrounded a small brick built hearth, (258), which still contained the ash from its last firing. Both features had probably been enclosed within a small structure, looking south-west.



Plate 9: Trench 2, with the eastern wall, (224)/(2004), of Haven House running across the centre of the image. Wall (2008) and floor (2029) are situated in the foreground, both being part of a structure of late medieval or early post-medieval date, looking north-west.



Plate 10: Trench 2, cobbled surface (2161), which was situated to the south of and abutted (2005), the southern wall of Haven House; the latter has been removed, the south-east corner of the building surviving at the top left corner of the photo. This yard surface was drained by [2165], the channel running immediately to the right of the photo scales, looking south-east.



Plate 11: Trench 2, eastern end of the trench prior to the demolition of the end of the existing science block. Soft water cistern (2000) is visible at bottom left, while wall (2016), which divided the eastern and north-eastern extensions to Haven House, runs up the centre of the image. Running across the centre of the image are a complex of superimposed walls representing at least four phases of activity, looking south-east.



Plate 12: Trench 2, wall (2207)/(2208)/(2209)/(2210) is the short section of wall toward the top left corner of the image (adjacent to the short photo scale); the form of the construction was comparable with the external walls of Haven House, suggesting that it was erected in the 17th century. The 'continuation' of the wall to the right is actually modern and supports a conduit for a ceramic pipe. The top of wall (2007), pre-dating Haven House, is also visible running from the bottom right corner, looking south.



Plate 13: Trench 2, surface (2134) formed by unbonded, handmade brick, probably the floor of an outbuilding associated with Haven House. The north-west corner had been disturbed, with the bricks being burnt *in-situ*, implying that the building had contained a hearth, looking north-east.

REPORT 92 ON POTTERY FROM BOSTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, BGSA00

for PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

by Margaret J. Darling, M.Phil., F.S.A., M.I.F.A.

10 January 2002

QUANTITY AND CONDITION

Just two sherds from unstratified contexts, 22g. No problems are anticipated for long term storage. The pottery has been archived using count and weight as measures according to the guidelines laid down for the minimum archive by *The Study Group for Roman Pottery*. A copy of the relevant fields of the database is below (and can be supplied on disk), and will be curated for future study.

Both sherds are in quartz-tempered grey fabric. One sherd is a body fragment from a bowl or dish, smoothed internally, with traces of burning externally. The other is a very abraded fragment, the vessel type being unidentifiable.

Neither are closely datable, although the bowl or dish fragment is probably from a type derived from the BB1 range, and therefore likely to date from the early 2nd century onwards.

Archive database:

Cxt	Fabric	Form	Manuf+	Ves	D?	DNo	Details	Link	Shs	Wt
US	GREY	BD					BS SINGED EXT		1	15
US	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS;VABR		1	7

© M.J. Darling, 2002

Archive Report on the Post-Roman Pottery from Archaeological Investigations at Boston Grammar School, Boston, Lincolnshire (BGSA00 and BGSA01)

Jane Young
Lindsey Archaeological Services

Introduction

An assemblage of 215 sherds of post-Roman pottery representing about 163 vessels was recovered from the investigations; the material ranges in date from the medieval to the modern periods. Two Roman sherds were also found. The pottery was examined visually and, where necessary, by using x20 magnification, then recorded using locally and nationally agreed codenames on an Access database. The CLAU fabric type series for Lincoln was consulted for comparative material. The Continental imports are reported on separately by Alan Vince.

Condition

The pottery recovered is in variable condition with most sherds showing a fair degree of abrasion and only a few being in a fresh condition. A small number of sherds are excessively worn, possibly by water action. Most fragments are of medium size and several vessels are represented by more than one sherd (a total of 28 vessels).

The Pottery

A range of 40 different, identifiable post-Roman pottery ware types were found on the site; the general date ranges for these wares together with their codenames are shown in Table 1. A range of vessel forms was recovered including cups, jars, jugs, bowls, frying pans, dishes and a variety of drinking vessels. The assemblage is summarised by period in Table 2.

Table 1: Post-Roman pottery codenames and date range with total quantities by sherd count

codename	full name	earliest date	latest date	sherds count		vessel count	
				BGSA00	BGSA01	BGSA00	BGSA01
BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	1550	1800	3	0	3	0
BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	7	12	6	8
BOSTLT	Boston Glazed ware - Lincoln type	1230	1330	1	0	1	0
BOSTTT	Boston Glazed ware - Toynton type	1230	1330	2	1	2	1
BOU	Bourne D ware	1450	1650	0	1	0	1
CIST	Cistercian-type ware	1480	1650	1	0	1	0
CREA	Creamware	1770	1830	3	0	2	0
DUTR	Dutch Red Earthenware	1250	1650	3	2	2	2
EGSW	Early German stonewares	1250	1300	1	0	1	0
EMHM	Early Medieval Handmade ware	1100	1250	1	0	1	0
ENPO	English Porcelain	1750	1900	0	1	0	1
FREC	Frechen stoneware	1530	1680	2	0	1	0
GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	1500	1650	9	46	7	27

LANG	Langewehe stoneware	1350	1500	0	2	0	2
LHUM	Late Humber-type ware	1550	1750	2	5	1	4
LMLOC	Late Medieval local fabrics	1350	1550	4	1	4	1
LSW3	14th to 15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	1280	1450	2	1	2	1
MEDX	Non Local Medieval Fabrics	1150	1450	2	0	2	0
MISC	Unidentified types	400	1900	1	1	1	1
MY	Midlands Yellow ware	1550	1650	1	4	1	2
NFRE	Early North French ware	1000	1150	1	0	1	0
NOTS	Nottingham stoneware	1690	1900	3	1	3	1
PGE	Pale Glazed Earthenware	1600	1750	1	2	1	1
PMLOC	Post-medieval Local fabrics	1450	1700	0	2	0	2
R	Roman pottery	40	400	2	0	2	0
RAER	Raeren stoneware	1450	1600	1	0	1	0
RGRE	Reduced glazed red earthenware	1600	1850	0	4	0	4
SIEG	Siegburg-type Ware	1250	1550	0	1	0	1
SLST	South Lincolnshire Shell Tempered ware	1150	1250	1	0	1	0
STCOAR	Staffordshire coarseware	1650	1900	1	0	1	0
STGR	Staffs Glazed Redware (Astbury-type)	1720	1750	0	1	0	1
STMO	Staffordshire/Bristol mottled-glazed	1690	1800	3	1	3	1
STRE	Staffordshire redware	1630	1750	0	4	0	2
STSL	Staffordshire/Bristol slipware	1680	1800	4	2	4	1
SWSG	Staffordshire White Saltglazed stoneware	1700	1770	7	3	5	3
TB	Toynton/Bolingbroke wares	1450	1750	14	3	11	3
TGW	Tin-glazed ware	1640	1770	2	5	2	2
TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware	1250	1450	12	0	9	0
TPW	Transfer printed ware	1770	1900	1	3	1	3
WEST	Westerwald stoneware	1600	1800	1	4	1	1
WHITE	Modern whiteware	1850	1900	5	0	2	0

Table 2. Total sherd numbers by Ceramic Period

Ceramic period	bgsa00	bgsa01	Total sherds
Roman	2	0	2
Medieval (late 12 th to mid 15 th)	23	2	25
Late medieval (mid 14 th to 16 th)	6	6	12
Late medieval -post-medieval (15 th to mid 17 th)	15	3	18
Post-medieval (16 th to 18 th)	48	97	145
Early modern	9	4	13
Not known	1	1	2
Total sherds	104	113	217

Medieval to Late Medieval

A small amount of pottery is of 13th to early 16th century date; almost all vessels are glazed jugs of Toynton or Lincoln types. Few diagnostic elements are present, although it is possible to say that production over at least 300 years is represented (13th to 15th or 16th centuries). Most vessels are too fragmentary to reconstruct vessel shape and there is only one diagnostic jug rim.

Post-medieval to Modern

The majority of vessels examined are of post-medieval date; mainly belong to the 17th or 18th centuries. A wide range of types is present including local, regional and imported wares. The Glazed Red Earthenware (GRE) vessels are probably all of local manufacture and include at least two misfired vessels that have subsequently been used domestically. One of these vessels, a large bowl, has intensive wear marks on both the interior surface and the external basal angle, consistent with those found on modern mixing bowls. The range of form types present is typically domestic and includes vessels for the preparation, cooking, serving and eating of food as well as those for drinking and sanitary use.

Site Summary

Pottery was recovered from twenty-two stratified contexts, mainly post-medieval in date. The earliest post-Roman sherds recovered came from context 270 and date to the 13th century. Table 3 shows the suggested date of deposition for all stratified groups. Only four deposits can positively be dated to before the 15th century suggesting that most of the activity took place after this date. Most groups are of small size (less than ten sherds) and only those from contexts 2190 and 2151 constitute sizeable assemblages.

Table 3. Suggested Dates for Ceramic Deposition

site code	trench	context	date	sherds	comments
bgsa00	1	1009	13th to 18th	-	tile only
bgsa00	1	1010	late 18th	4	
bgsa00	1	1012	mid to late 18th	5	
bgsa00	1	1017	19th	2	
bgsa00	1	1027	13th to 18th	-	tile only
bgsa00	1	1038	mid 15th to 16th	2	
bgsa00	1	1045	15th to 18th	-	tile only
bgsa00	1	1046	13th to 18th	-	tile only
bgsa00	1	1049	mid to late 18th	2	single vessel
bgsa00	1	1051	13th to 18th	-	tile only
bgsa00	2	0215	mid 17th to 18th	1	single sherd
bgsa00	2	0218	mid to late 16th	4	
bgsa00	2	0222	16th to mid 17th	7	
bgsa00	2	0227	15th to 16th	1	single sherd
bgsa00	2	0235	15th to 16th	2	single vessel
bgsa00	2	0248	16th to 19th	-	brick only
bgsa00	2	0251	13th to 14th	1	single sherd
bgsa00	2	0253	13th to 14th	1	single sherd
bgsa00	2	0258	19th to 20th	5	
bgsa00	2	0259	15th to 16th	1	single sherd
bgsa00	2	0268	13th to early/mid 14th	5	
bgsa00	2	0270	13th	2	
bgsa01		2137	18th	1	single sherd
bgsa01		2151	mid 17th	31	
bgsa01		2159	15th	2	
bgsa01		2160	19th to 20th	-	cbm only
bgsa01		2162	mid/late to late 16th	10	
bgsa01		2190	latest 19th to 20th	57	large frags 17th & 18th
bgsa01		2207	16th to 17th	3	

Summary and Recommendations

The post-Roman pottery recovered from these sites dates to between the medieval and the early modern periods with the majority of the pottery dating to between the 16th and 18th centuries. The ceramic profile of the assemblage is diverse with both regional and continental imports present.

The post-Roman pottery recovered from this evaluation should be retained for any future scientific analysis for the development of a ceramic type series for the county. The profiles of two GRE bowls may be useful for a form type series.

Pottery Archive BGSA00 and BGSA01

Jane Young

Lindsey Archaeological Services

site code	trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	decoration	part	action	description	date
bgsa00		U/S	BERTH		?	1	1		rim			18th
bgsa00		U/S	BL		?	1	1		BS			18th
bgsa00		U/S	CREA		flat	1	1		base			18-19th
bgsa00		U/S	EGSW		jug	1	1		BS		red wash	13th
bgsa00		U/S	GRE		?	1	1		BS			16-18th
bgsa00		U/S	LSW3		jug	1	1	thumbled basal edge	base			14-15th
bgsa00		U/S	NOTS		?	1	1		BS			18-19th
bgsa00		U/S	NOTS		bowl	1	1		rim			18-19th
bgsa00		U/S	PGE		jar ?	1	1		rim			17-18th
bgsa00		U/S	R			1	1		BS			
bgsa00		U/S	STCOAR		jar	1	1		BS			17-18th
bgsa00		U/S	SWSG		dish	1	1		base			18th
bgsa00		U/S	TGW		hollow	1	1		BS			17-18th
bgsa00		U/S	TOY		jug	1	1		BS			14-16th
bgsa00		U/S	TOY		jug ?	1	1		BS		very abraded	14-16th
bgsa00		U/S	WEST		narrow jug/bottle	1	1		BS		? ID or SELTZ	18th
bgsa00	1	1010	BERTH		hollow	1	1		BS			

site code	trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	decoration	part	action	description	date
bgsa00	1	1010	CREA	dish/plate		2	1		rim & BS			
bgsa00	1	1010	SWSG		?	1	1		base			
bgsa00	1	1012	GRE		hollow	1	1		base			
bgsa00	1	1012	GRE		?	1	1		base			
bgsa00	1	1012	STSL		hollow	1	1		base			
bgsa00	1	1012	SWSG		large shaped dish	2	1		rim			
bgsa00	1	1017	SWSG		cup/small jar	1	1		BS			
bgsa00	1	1017	WHITE		plate	1	1	blue edged	rim			
bgsa00	1	1038	LMLOC	OX/R;med sandy;hard	bowl ?	1	1		BS		int glaze	
bgsa00	1	1038	TOY		jug	1	1		BS			
bgsa00	1	1049	SWSG		small bowl	2	1		rim & BS			
bgsa00	1	U/S	FREC		jug	2	1		BS		tiger glaze	
bgsa00	2	0215	STSL		hollow	1	1		BS			
bgsa00	2	0218	LHUM		jar	2	1		base & BS		int dep	
bgsa00	2	0218	LMLOC	B	jar	1	1		base		reduced splashed glaze	
bgsa00	2	0218	LMLOC	B	jar ?	1	1		BS		reduced splashed glaze	
bgsa00	2	0222	DUTR		cooking pot	1	1		BS			
bgsa00	2	0222	LMLOC	A	jar/pipkin	1	1		base		soot	
bgsa00	2	0222	MY		?	1	1		BS			16-17th
bgsa00	2	0222	TB		cup	1	1		rim			15-16th

site code	trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	decoration	part	action	description	date
bgsa00	2	0222	TB		large jug	1	1		handle		grooved strap;soot	15-16th
bgsa00	2	0222	TOY		jug	1	1	applied fe strip	BS		abraded	13-14th
bgsa00	2	0222	TOY		jug	1	1		BS			14-16th
bgsa00	2	0227	TB		large jar	1	1	pressed strip under rim	rim			15-16th
bgsa00	2	0235	TB		large jug	2	1		LHJ			15-16th
bgsa00	2	0251	BOSTTT		jug ?	1	1		base		int dep	13-14th
bgsa00	2	0253	BOSTTT		jug	1	1		BS			13-14th
bgsa00	2	0258	MISC		?	1	1		BS		burnt;WHITE/CRE A	
bgsa00	2	0258	WHITE		jug	4	1	moulded	BS		burnt;yellow glaze	
bgsa00	2	0259	RAER		drinking jug	1	1		BS			
bgsa00	2	0268	BOSTLT		jug	1	1		BS			
bgsa00	2	0268	MEDX	oxid;med sandy;hard	jug	1	1		BS		? Odd LSW2	
bgsa00	2	0268	MEDX	reduced;fine-med sandy;hard	jug	1	1	applied vert notched fe strip	BS		abundant fine SR-SA quartz occ larger mod fe;reduced glaze	
bgsa00	2	0268	SLST		jar ?	1	1		BS		soot;? ID	
bgsa00	2	0268	TOY		jug	1	1		BS		neck	
bgsa00	2	0270	EMHM		jar ?	1	1		BS		local ?;soot	
bgsa00	2	0270	NFRE		jug	1	1		base		fine white fabric;mottled green glaze	
bgsa00	mitigation	U/S	BERTH		large bowl	1	1		rim			18th

site code	trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	decoration	part	action	description	date
bgsa00	mitigation	U/S	BL		large storage jar	2	1		rim & BS		Staffs ?	18th
bgsa00	mitigation	U/S	BL		hollow	1	1		base			18th
bgsa00	mitigation	U/S	BL		hollow	1	1		base			18th
bgsa00	mitigation	U/S	BL		hollow	1	1		base			18th
bgsa00	mitigation	U/S	BL		cup	1	1		BS		light firing fabric	18th
bgsa00	mitigation	U/S	CIST		cup	1	1		handle			
bgsa00	mitigation	U/S	DUTR		frying pan	2	1		base		soot	15-16th
bgsa00	mitigation	U/S	GRE		bowl ?	1	1		base			17-18th
bgsa00	mitigation	U/S	GRE		small hollow	1	1		BS			
bgsa00	mitigation	U/S	GRE		large bowl	1	1		rim		? Humber type	17-18th
bgsa00	mitigation	U/S	GRE		jar	3	1		rim & BS			17-18th
bgsa00	mitigation	U/S	LSW3		jug	1	1		BS		? ID	
bgsa00	mitigation	U/S	NOTS		cup	1	1		rim			18th
bgsa00	mitigation	U/S	R			1	1		BS			
bgsa00	mitigation	U/S	STMO		hollow	2	2		BS			18th
bgsa00	mitigation	U/S	STMO		posset ?	1	1		BS			18th
bgsa00	mitigation	U/S	STSL		press mould dish	1	1	combed	base			18th
bgsa00	mitigation	U/S	STSL		cup	1	1	horiz stripes	BS			18th
bgsa00	mitigation	U/S	TB		jug	2	2		BS		very abraded	15-16th
bgsa00	mitigation	U/S	TB		bowl	2	1		BS			15-16th
bgsa00	mitigation	U/S	TB		jug	2	1		BS		very abraded	14-16th

site code	trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	decoration	part	action	description	date
bgsa00	mitigation	U/S	TB		jug	1	1		BS		int soot	14-16th
bgsa00	mitigation	U/S	TB		large bowl	1	1		rim		very abraded	16-17th
bgsa00	mitigation	U/S	TB		jug	1	1		BS			15-16th
bgsa00	mitigation	U/S	TGW		hollow	1	1		base			17-18th
bgsa00	mitigation	U/S	TOY		jug	2	1		BS			14-16th
bgsa00	mitigation	U/S	TOY		jug	1	1		BS			14-16th
bgsa00	mitigation	U/S	TOY		jug	3	1		BS		soot	14-16th
bgsa00	mitigation	U/S	TPW		dish	1	1		BS			19th
bgsa01		2137	NOTS		cup/jug	1	1		handle			
bgsa01		2151	BL		jar	2	2		BS		staffs	17-18th
bgsa01		2151	BL		jar	1	1		BS		staffs;burnt int glaze	17-18th
bgsa01		2151	BL		jar	5	1		BS		staffs	17-18th
bgsa01		2151	DUTR		cooking pot	1	1		BS		soot	
bgsa01		2151	GRE		drinking vessel ?	1	1		base			
bgsa01		2151	GRE		jar	1	1	pressed strip under rim	BS			
bgsa01		2151	GRE		jug ?	1	1		BS			
bgsa01		2151	GRE		handled jar	3	1		UHJ		bichrome	
bgsa01		2151	GRE		pipkin	1	1		handle		hollow handle	
bgsa01		2151	GRE		handled jar	1	1		UHJ			
bgsa01		2151	GRE		bowl ?	1	1		BS			
bgsa01		2151	GRE		large handled jar	2	1		rim			

site code	trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	decoration	part	action	description	date
bgsa01		2151	GRE		hollow	1	1		BS			
bgsa01		2151	LHUM		jug ?	2	1		BS		pocked glaze	
bgsa01		2151	LHUM		bowl	1	1		rim		pocked glaze	
bgsa01		2151	LMLOC		jug	1	1		BS		reduced glaze	
bgsa01		2151	MY		posset pot	3	1		base & BS			
bgsa01		2151	PMLOC		jar ?	1	1		BS		spl glaze;int dep	
bgsa01		2151	RGRE		large jar	1	1		rim		poorly fired glaze	
bgsa01		2151	TB		large vessel	1	1		BS		int pocked glaze	
bgsa01		2159	LANG		large jug	1	1	frilled base	base			
bgsa01		2159	LSW3		large jug	1	1		BS		? Baluster/tall;? Lkincoln product as single fine aggregate sst cluster;cu glaze	
bgsa01		2160	LANG		large jug	1	1	frilled base	base			
bgsa01		2160	PGE		small dish	2	1		profile		very worn int base	
bgsa01		2160	STGR		lid;teapot ?	1	1	sprigged motifs	BS		Astbury	
bgsa01		2160	TPW		sanitary fitting	1	1		rim			
bgsa01		2160	WEST		Deckel Terrine	4	1	incised with blue infill	BS	photo	side loop handle;unusual pattern	mid-late 18th
bgsa01		2162	DUTR		frying pan	1	1		footed base			
bgsa01		2162	GRE		jar	1	1		base		broken in firing	
bgsa01		2162	LHUM		small jar ?	1	1		base		cracked in firing;? ID	

site code	trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	decoration	part	action	description	date
bgsa01		2162	MY		cup/posset pot	1	1		handle			
bgsa01		2162	PMLOC		jug	1	1		BS		amber glaze	
bgsa01		2162	RGRE		hollow	1	1		BS			
bgsa01		2162	RGRE		large bowl	1	1		rim			
bgsa01		2162	RGRE		large bowl	1	1		rim			
bgsa01		2162	SIEG		schnelle	1	1	ornate moulded dec	BS	photo	NICK.ZV.SPAN.V AN.GADES-;male head;unglaze	
bgsa01		2162	TB		?	1	1		BS		int pocked amber glaze	
bgsa01		2190	BL		bowl	1	1		BS		staffs	late 17-18th
bgsa01		2190	BL		jug	1	1		neck			17-18th
bgsa01		2190	BL		drinking vessel	1	1		BS			17-18th
bgsa01		2190	BL		chamber	1	1		LHJ		int dep	18th
bgsa01		2190	BOU		?	1	1		BS			
bgsa01		2190	ENPO		bowl	1	1	overglaze paint	rim			
bgsa01		2190	GRE		hollow	5	5		BS			
bgsa01		2190	GRE		hollow	1	1		BS			
bgsa01		2190	GRE		medium bowl	5	1		rim & BS			
bgsa01		2190	GRE		medium bowl	1	1		rim			
bgsa01		2190	GRE		medium bowl	7	1		profile		flanged rim	
bgsa01		2190	GRE		bowl	1	1		BS			
bgsa01		2190	GRE		large jug ?	1	1	horizontal grooves	BS			

site code	trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	decoration	part	action	description	date
bgsa01		2190	GRE		large bowl	2	1		profile		cracked in firing;wear marks on int & basal edge;spacer scar on int;amber flecked glaze	
bgsa01		2190	GRE		jug	6	1		rim & BS			
bgsa01		2190	GRE		jar	1	1		base			
bgsa01		2190	GRE		large jar	1	1		rim		cracked in firing	
bgsa01		2190	LHUM		large jar	1	1		BS		? Or GRE;int dep	
bgsa01		2190	MISC		jug	1	1		handle		strap handle;typical 13th shape but odd fabric ? BEVO/GRE	
bgsa01		2190	STMO		drinking vessel	1	1		base			
bgsa01		2190	STRE		small bowl	3	1		rim & BS		fineware	
bgsa01		2190	STRE		small bowl	1	1	yellow slipped trail on rim	rim		fineware	
bgsa01		2190	STSL		cup/posset pot	2	1		base & BS			
bgsa01		2190	SWSG		small bowl	1	1		base			
bgsa01		2190	SWSG		small bowl	1	1		rim			
bgsa01		2190	SWSG		cup	1	1		handle			
bgsa01		2190	TB		?	1	1		base		? ID;flake	
bgsa01		2190	TGW		dish	4	1	blue dec	rim to base		blue tinged glaze	
bgsa01		2190	TGW		hollow	1	1	blue dec	rim			
bgsa01		2190	TPW		dish	1	1		rim			

site code	trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	decoration	part	action	description	date
bgsa01		2190	TPW		dish	1	1				rim to base	
bgsa01		2207	BOSTTT		jug	1	1				BS	splashed glaze
bgsa01		2207	GRE		bowl	1	1				BS	
bgsa01		2207	GRE		cup ?	1	1				base	

Imported pottery from Boston, BGSA01.

Alan Vince

A small quantity of imported medieval and later pottery was found on site BGSA01. Most of the types found are already known from other sites in the town but there is one very unusual type, a casserole of Westerwald stoneware. This vessel is sufficiently interesting to be worthy of display and local publication. The *schnelle* sherd from context [2162] is also a rare type and can probably be identified if photographs of the mould are circulated to other specialists.

The finds span the 13th to late 18th centuries and there is no strong concentration of finds within this bracket.

Catalogue

[US 2000 Mitigation] Low Countries Red Earthenware

Two sherds from a frying pan. Internally glazed and externally sooted.

[US Trench 1] Frechen stoneware

Two sherds from a Frechen stoneware vessel of unknown form. Mid 16th to late 17th century.

[US Trench 1] Early German Stoneware

A sherd from a small vessel with an external brown slip. Corrugated body. 13th century?

[US Trench 1] Westerwald stoneware

The base of a grey stoneware vessel. Probably a Westerwald stoneware drinking jug or tankard of late 17th to mid 18th century date but possibly a Seltzer (mineral water) bottle of late 18th or 19th century date. [259] Raeren stoneware

A body sherd from a Raeren stoneware drinking jug, late 15th or, more probably, early to mid 16th-century date.

[270] North French monochrome ware

Part of the base of a North French Monochrome ware jug. The base has been removed from the wheel with a wire and has received no further treatment. The body is glazed down to the base angle with a mottled green glaze, coloured by copper.

[2159] Langerwehe stoneware

The base of a large jug, possibly the same vessel as in [2160] (see below)

[2160] Westerwald stoneware

The bowl from a casserole set (*Dekelterrine*). The vessel is decorated on the exterior with three stamps: a stylised tulip, a five-lobed leaf or flower and a small circle. The stamps are arranged randomly around the vessel and the background is filled with scoring applied freehand after the stamps had been applied. Cobalt blue paint was used to fill the leaves of the tulip and the leaf and circle stamps. The vessel has at least one horizontal handle, with a circular cross-section and painted blue. The rim is lid-seated with a blue band around the flange. In the Cologne museum catalogue, a very similar vessel was dated to the 2nd half of the 18th century and attributed to Westerwald - Hessen (Von Boch 19**, No.733).

[2160] Langerwehe stoneware

A sherd from the base of a large jug, probably used for storage or transport of liquids. The vessel is a light brown to grey stoneware with a brown wash, partially ash-glazed on the exterior. The vessel has a thumb-frilled foot ring in which the finger and thumb impressions are present on both side of the frill.

Langerwehe stoneware jugs of this sort were produced at Langerwehe, on the Maas in the 14th and 15th centuries (Hurst *et al* 1986, 184-190). The specific base form found on this piece is paralleled on a vessel in the Van Beuningen collection (Hurst *et al* 1986, Fig. 91 No.273) classified by Hurst as a Type II jug of 14th-century date.

[2162] Low Countries Red Earthenware

The foot and base of a cauldron of Low Countries Red Earthenware. Such vessels were produced at a number of sites in the Netherlands and Belgium in the 13th to 17th centuries. The peak of importation to England was the 14th, 15th and early 16th centuries, after which the immigration of low countries potters meant that similar wares could be produced locally (Such vessels are coded DUTRT, meaning that without further analysis it is not possible to distinguish Low Countries vessels from English copies).

[2162] Siegburg stoneware

A body sherd from a Siegburg stoneware *schnelle*. These vessels were tall, slightly tapering beer mugs decorated with large complex panels formed by sprigging (ie slip or plastic clay was poured or pressed into a mould which was shaped to fit a standardised body. When the clay was leather-hard it was then carefully lifted out of the mould and stuck onto the body using liquid slip to bond the two together. The panel has at its centre a bearded bust of late 16th-century type and an inscription in upper case Roman lettering with small diamonds as stops between the words and a five-petalled flower to mark the beginning/end of the inscription. The inscription starts as follows

“[start][stop]VAN[stop]GADES[break]’ and finishes “[start]NICK[stop]ZV[stop]SPAN[end]”

[2190] Low Countries Red Earthenware

A body sherd, probably from a cauldron. Externally sooted.

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Westerwald stoneware bowl from (2160).
© 2002 AVAC. Photographer: Kate Steane



Decorated panel from a Siegburg stoneware *schnelle*,
from (2162).

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Appendix 13.5: Report on the ceramic building material

Archive Report on the Ceramic Building Material from Archaeological Investigations at Boston Grammar School, Boston, Lincolnshire (BGSA00 and BGSA01)

Jane Young
Lindsey Archaeological Services

Introduction

In total 92 fragments of ceramic building material weighing 13067g (80 from BGSA00 and 12 from BGSA01) were recovered from the site. The material was examined visually and then recorded using locally and nationally agreed codenames on an Access database. The CLAU tile type series was consulted for comparative material.

Condition

The material is in variable condition with most fragments showing a slight amount of abrasion.

The Ceramic Building Material

A range of ceramic building material, mainly flat roof tile was found on the site, the types are shown in Table 1. Only a small number of fragments could be positively identified as of medieval date; the remaining fragments are mainly of medieval to post-medieval or post-medieval to early modern type, although some early modern (19th to 20th century) material is also present.

Table 1: Ceramic Building material codenames and total quantities by fragment count and weight

codename	full name	frags	weight
BRK	Brick	8	2669
MISC	Unidentified types	3	2758
NIB	nibbed tile	8	997
PANT	Pantile	2	265
PEG	Peg tile	6	376
PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	63	5335
RID	Unidentified ridge tile	2	667

Medieval to post-medieval

Most of the ceramic building material recovered from the site is undiagnostic flat roof tile. Only five of these tiles can be identified with medieval tile production in the town; the remaining tiles are in fabric types not commonly recovered from medieval deposits in Boston, perhaps suggesting that the material is of later date. The manufacturing and firing techniques used on the majority of these tiles however, suggests that they are no later in date than 16th or 17th century and could date as early as the 13th century. Eight suspension nibs were recovered, including two moulded examples that probably date to between the 13th and early/mid 14th centuries. The absence of a tile type series for the county precludes identification of these non-local tiles and makes it impossible to assess their significance on the site. Two fragments from a single unglazed ridge tile with applied strips were recovered from the evaluation.

Post-medieval to early modern

A small number of post-medieval to early modern tiles fragments were recovered including several examples of white firing tiles with square peg holes. These tiles are likely to date from the 16th century at the earliest. Two fragments of early modern pantile were recovered as well as two fragments of what appear to be 19th or 20th century edging tiles.

Summary and Recommendations

The ceramic building material recovered is a small but important group. Apart from a few exceptions the material is not typical of that found on medieval sites in the town of Boston. None of the material has therefore been discarded and all of the remaining fragments should be retained. Fabric analysis of the main fabric type should take place to characterise the fabric and identify a possible source area for manufacture.

Tile Archive BGSA00 and BGSA01

Jane Young

Lindsey Archaeological Services

site code	trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	decoration	description	date
bgsa00		U/S	PANT		nibbed	1	190			early modern
bgsa00	1	1009	NIB	oxid sandy	folded nib	1	144		mortar	medieval to post-medieval
bgsa00	1	1009	PNR	OX/R/OX sandy & mod fe occ white clay pellets		1	171		mortar	medieval to post-medieval
bgsa00	1	1012	PNR	smooth oxid occ limestone		1	83			medieval to post-medieval
bgsa00	1	1027	PNR			12	170		various fabrics;small frags;mortar on most	medieval to post-medieval
bgsa00	1	1038	BRK			1	34			post-medieval to early modern
bgsa00	1	1038	MISC	poor fabric		1	37		? BRK	medieval to early modern
bgsa00	1	1038	PNR	very sandy brick red		1	89		corner;near vitrified	medieval to post-medieval
bgsa00	1	1038	PNR	OX/R/OX sandy with occ-mod limestone		2	134		mortar over breaks	medieval
bgsa00	1	1038	PNR	oxid white clay & fe inclusions		1	142			medieval to post-medieval
bgsa00	1	1038	PNR	OX/R/OX sandy mod fe & limestone		1	110			medieval to post-medieval

site code	trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	decoration	description	date
bgsa00	1	1038	PNR	OX/R/OX sandy comm fe		1	46		corner	medieval to post- medieval
bgsa00	1	1038	PNR	? Lyveden/Bou rne		1	30		numerous leached rounded voids ? Oolitic med rounded quartz some red stained occ aggregate	medieval to post- medieval
bgsa00	1	1038	PNR	sandy		2	103			medieval
bgsa00	1	1038	PNR	OX/R/OX sandy with occ-mod limestone		1	54			medieval to post- medieval
bgsa00	1	1045	BRK			2	66			post-medieval to early modern
bgsa00	1	1045	NIB	light oxid comm fe	moulded round nib	1	55			medieval to post- medieval
bgsa00	1	1045	NIB	oxid sandy	folded nib	1	94		mortar	medieval to post- medieval
bgsa00	1	1045	NIB	oxid sandy	moulded nib	1	18		thick;corner;mortar	medieval to post- medieval
bgsa00	1	1045	PNR	OX/R/OX sandy		1	35			medieval to post- medieval
bgsa00	1	1046	PNR	light oxidised		1	57		corner	medieval to post- medieval
bgsa00	1	1046	PNR			5	212		various fabrics	medieval to post- medieval
bgsa00	1	1051	PNR	oxid sandy fabric		1	61		mortar	medieval to post- medieval
bgsa00	1	1051	PNR	sandy fabric incl mod limestone		1	25			medieval to post- medieval

site code	trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	decoration	description	date
bgsa00	2	0218	BRK			1	778		glazed ? Accidental fuel ash as appears to be over mortar;vitrified purple fabric;?x115x50mm	post medieval to early modern
bgsa00	2	0218	NIB	fine oxid sandy	pulled nib	1	140			medieval to post-medieval
bgsa00	2	0218	NIB	fine oxid sandy	pulled nib	1	308		left corner;mortar	medieval to post-medieval
bgsa00	2	0218	PEG	white fabric	square hole	1	31			post-medieval to early modern
bgsa00	2	0218	PNR	OX/R/OX sandy		1	76		mortar on edgge	medieval to post-medieval
bgsa00	2	0218	PNR	OX/R/OX sandy		1	93			medieval to post-medieval
bgsa00	2	0218	PNR	oxid fabric white surfaces		1	94		corner	medieval to early modern
bgsa00	2	0218	PNR	oxid fabric white surfaces		2	141			medieval to early modern
bgsa00	2	0218	PNR	soft fine orange fabric		1	519		corner;thick	medieval to post-medieval
bgsa00	2	0218	PNR	oxid		1	201		mortar	medieval to post-medieval
bgsa00	2	0218	PNR	white fabric streaked with red		1	41			post-medieval to early modern
bgsa00	2	0218	PNR	red fabric streaked with white;white surfaces		1	29			post-medieval to early modern

site code	trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	decoration	description	date
bgsa00	2	0218	PNR	hard sandy brick red occ white inclusions		1	197		thick tile	medieval to post- medieval
bgsa00	2	0218	PNR	OX/R/OX sandy		1	147		corner;mortar	medieval to post- medieval
bgsa00	2	0222	PNR	OX/R/OX sandy		1	824		corner;width 205mm;mortar	medieval to post- medieval
bgsa00	2	0222	PNR	OX/R/OX sandy		1	98		mortar	medieval to early modern
bgsa00	2	0222	PNR	streaked white & red clay		2	12			post-medieval to early modern
bgsa00	2	0222	PNR	OX/R/OX; ? LSWA		1	25			medieval to post- medieval
bgsa00	2	0222	PNR	OX/R/OX white surfs white clay pellets		1	125		semi vitrified	medieval to early modern
bgsa00	2	0222	RID	hard red sandy		2	667	applied strips on apex	unglaze	medieval to post- medieval
bgsa00	2	0248	BRK			1	7			post-medieval to early modern
bgsa00	mitigation	U/S	BRK	purple white salt surface;vitri- fied		1	1677		155+x115x55mm;split;vit rified;straw bedded;mortar	post-medieval
bgsa00	mitigation	U/S	NIB	OX/R/OX sandy mod fe	large pulled nib	1	175			medieval to post- medieval
bgsa00	mitigation	U/S	PANT			1	75			early modern
bgsa00	mitigation	U/S	PEG	white fabric		1	120		corner;mortar	late post-medieval to early modern

site code	trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	decoration	description	date
bgsa00	mitigation	U/S	PEG	white fabric		1	44			late post-medieval to early modern
bgsa00	mitigation	U/S	PEG	white fabric	square peg hole	2	151		corners	late post-medieval to early modern
bgsa00	mitigation	U/S	PNR	semi vitrified mod limestone		1	243		mortar on breaks	medieval to post-medieval
bgsa00	mitigation	U/S	PNR	lightg firing white surfaces		1	24			medieval to early modern
bgsa00	mitigation	U/S	PNR	OX/R/OX sandy occ limestone		1	26			medieval to post-medieval
bgsa00	mitigation	U/S	PNR	Lyveden/Bou rne ?		1	62		comm limestone incl voids larger subround quartz	medieval to post-medieval
bgsa00	mitigation	U/S	PNR	poor fabric large limestone incl		3	394		mortar;145mm wide	medieval to post-medieval
bgsa01		2151	BRK			1	24		vittrified	post-medieval to early modern
bgsa01		2160	MISC			2	2721	rope edging	edging stone ?;vittrified fabric;cut-out	19th to 20th
bgsa01		2162	NIB	smooth hard oxid mod limestone	folded nib	1	63		bedded on limestone	medieval to post-medieval
bgsa01		2162	PNR	OX/R/OX poor fabric clay pellets		2	78			medieval to post-medieval
bgsa01		2190	PNR	hard brick red fabric		1	31		thin tile	late post-medieval to early modern
bgsa01		2207	BRK			1	83		glazed ? Accidental	post-medieval to early modern

site code	trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	decoration	description	date
bgsa01		U/S	PEG	reduced with white surfaces comm white inclusions		1	30			post-medieval to early modern
bgsa01		U/S	PNR	vittrified		1	35		flake	medieval to post- medieval
bgsa01		U/S	PNR	OX/R/OX sandy fabric		1	298		cracked in kiln	medieval
bgsa01		U/S	PNR	coarse inclusions incl flint		1	0		corner	medieval to post- medieval

STONEWORK FROM BOSTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL

M.V.Clark

Stonework recovered from southern wall of Haven House, (2005)/(228)

Context numbers for limestone sub-components of this wall = (2077) and (2131)

BG-A1

Limestone. ?Horizontal straight component; length 220 x width 175 (both incomplete) x 105mm (intact) thickness. 1/4 round nosing over flat chamfer of 65mm. Rough-tooled beds. Mortar spread indicates exposure during repair or re-used as infill. Straight label or string.

BG-A2

Limestone. Radiused component. Length 300 (one end-bed remains) x width 180 (near complete) x 98mm (intact) thickness. Longitudinal mark-out line to upper 1/4-round. Projection 70mm. Slightly concave chamfer under of 65mm width. Outer radius c.2.25m. Inner radius is almost negligible at c.4.50m. but not intended as a horizontal label or string. ?Contemporary with BG-A1. ?Hood/drip mould to large archway or window.

BG-A3

Limestone. Straight component; 510mm length remains; width 100mm; breadth 165mm. 25mm flat flanked by 65mm flat chamfers. Circular hole in rear (tooled) face containing ?lead 370mm from intact end bed. Bed with 'X' joint-key recess channels 10mm wide and 5mm deep. Mortar spread indicates exposure during repairs or re-use. ?Attached mullion, but no evidence of glazing. ?Blind arcading.

BG-1.

Limestone. Intact block, 300 x 240 x 225mm. Chamfered angle with rebate of c.95°. Adjacent rough-tooled face has crude 110mm square open recess, 25mm deep, which cuts the rear face of the rebate. A 110 x 80 x 25mm triangular recess 20mm distant from the first, is also open to the rear face. No weathering of tooled faces, suggesting an internal feature. Although no oxide staining is present, a door jamb with recess for hinge pintle plate and anchor is possible.

BG-2.

Limestone. Block, length 460, width 230; remaining height 140mm. Splay in form of large shallow wave or double cyma recta moulding flanked by flats of 80mm. and 30mm.; with additional shallow hollow to adjacent face. No discernible curvature to moulded plane. Re-used or removed during repair. Archway/door/window jamb.

BG-3.

Limestone. 266mm remaining length; width 130mm; breadth 120mm. Flat of 42mm. flanked by 1/4-hollow chamfers. Soffit curvature of 5 in 255, giving inner radius of 1.63m. Mason's mark: + c.50 x 35mm and 2mm cut-width on radial joint-bed. Mortar spread shows reuse as infill, or exposure to repairs.

BG-4.

More fragmentary example of BG-2.

BG-5.

Grit stone. Black. c.380mm.diam.; c.80mm thick. Much damaged and worn at circumference. Concave lens shape in section; concavity at centre c.20mm. No indication of axis socket or edge framing. Used in conjunction with hand-rotated upper grinding stone?

The only known architectural use for concave/convex profiles is as staddle supports for ricks or granaries.

BG-6.

?Limestone. c.360 x 250 (both incomplete) x 95-105mm.(intact thickness).Surviving angle slightly less than 90°.

Corner of slab with sunk panel chamfered to raised flat margin of 45mm. width.

Outer top edges worn/rounded. Outer sides flat chamfered inwards, rounded towards base/rear. Rough hewn/tooled base/rear with ?charred fragments in lime/ash mortar adhering. Panel smooth with no trace of marks or inscription.

Wall flush-mounted tablet or freize? Overmantle? Chimney casing?

BG-7.

Remaining width 270mm.; intact breadth 550mm; incomplete height c.190mm.

Original base width c.550mm.; upper width c.?600mm. Projection from wall surface c.300mm. Form similar to respond capital with basal round moulding with indication of increased diameter to conjectural upper moulding (shape in plan uncertain). Lower round with reverse radiused returns parallel to wall face, and abrupt 90° return to latter from 100mm. Moulded side swells from junction of lower round with plain chamfered rebates at wall face. Remains of circular bowl-shaped cavity (upper part truncated) extending beyond the line of the wall surface; possibly partially housed within wall niche. Rough tooled under-side whose line of breakage gives inconclusive evidence for draining. No indication of marking-out for supporting shaft.

The combination of apparent diameter increase, with moderately decorative bracketing is normally found in C13-14 capitals but also reflects the form occasionally found in fonts. The ?unusual flanking chamfered rebates, often indicative of an earlier period are used here as a simple method of reducing the moulding at the returns and were probably flush to the missing upper round.

The possible absence of drainage would suggest a stoup rather than a piscina.

Lack of weathering infers an internal position.

BG-8.

Limestone. One 52mm. wide radial bed remains. Curves from each end of bed not parallel or regular. No front or rear faces remain. Fine parallel tooling. Lime-mortar adhering.

Bar-tracery fragment.?

BG-9.

Limestone. Similar to BG-1. 240 x 200 x 170mm. height. Flat chamfer of 145mm. at ?outer angle and 115mm ?reveal containing 20mm. square socket, 35mm. deep.

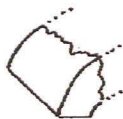
Adjacent rebate of c. 100°.

Window jamb with glazing-bar socket?

Summary

The absence of diagnostic decoration (except for BG-2 & 7) precludes positive dating generally. Both simple flat and hollow chamfers can be found throughout the medieval period and beyond the late Perpendicular into the C17. The chamfered round drip/string A1 & A2 may be as early as C13. BG-2 wave moulding can be found in the late period but more often in the C14. BG-7, though incomplete, has obvious ecclesiastical connotations. Excepting the latter, the mouldings might be found in a domestic hall or associated ranges, otherwise the assemblage could have monastic origins.

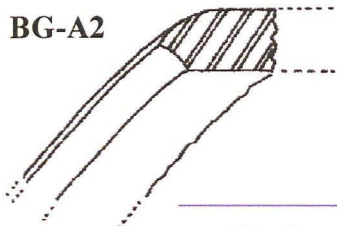
BG-8



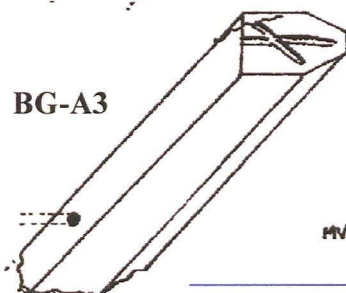
BG-A1



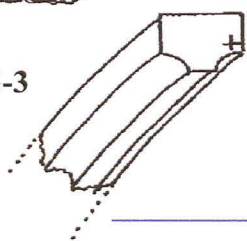
BG-A2



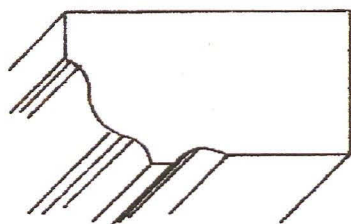
BG-A3



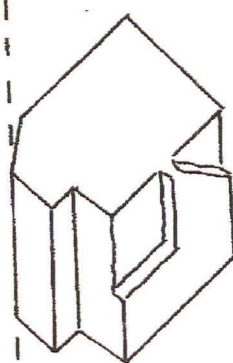
BG-3



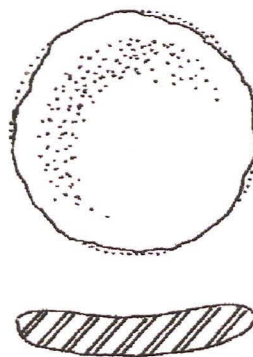
BG-2/BG-4



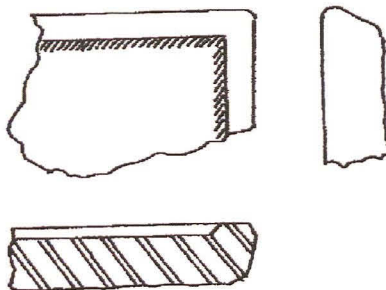
BG-1



BG-5



BG-6



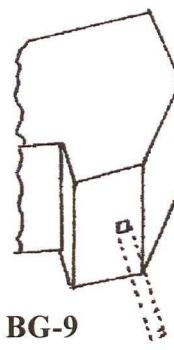
0

500mm

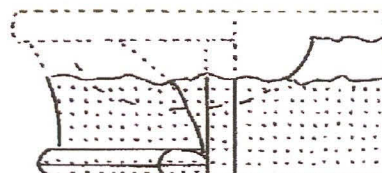
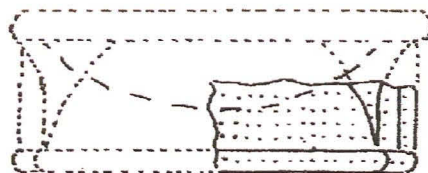
MVC



BG-9



BG-7



Stonework from Boston Grammar School:

Stonework recovered from southern wall of Haven House, (2005)/(228); the context numbers for the limestone sub-components of this wall = (2077) and (2131).

Appendix 13.8 List of archaeological contexts

Context No. *Category* *Description*

Evaluation - Trench 1

1000	Surface	Tarmac playground surface – c. 0.05m deep, same as (4000), (5000).
1001	Surface	Unconsolidated surface – very dark grey to black asphalt chippings, c. 0.06m to c. 0.10m deep, chippings up to 0.04m diameter, sealed by (1000), same as (5001)..
1002	Surface	Gravel surface – small sub-rounded stones in a matrix of mid grey sandy silt (c. 25% by volume); upper surface undulates slightly, c. 0.08m deep, cut by [1004] and [1007].
1003	Deposit	Bedding for (1002) – compacted pale brownish-yellow sand, c. 0.05m to c. 0.11m deep, sealed by (1002).
1004	Cut	Pipe trench - north-west to south-east aligned linear feature with vertical sides, c. 0.3m wide by 0.50m deep. Contains (1005) and (1006), with chippings of (1001) in top 0.2m.
1005	Fill	Two pipes – upper pipe is steel, lower lead, contained by [1004].
1006	Fill	Fill of [1004] - pale greyish-brown sandy silt, with gritty texture, frequent small flint gravel, occasional charcoal, asphalt chippings and brick fragments.
1007	Cut	Small pit or posthole? - vertical sides and flat base, c. 0.48m wide by 0.32m deep. Contains (1008), with chippings of (1001) in top 0.2m – therefore may be contemporary with [1004].
1008	Fill	Fill of [1007] - pale greyish-brown sandy silt, with pockets of brownish-yellow silty sand, gritty texture, frequent small flint gravel, occasional charcoal, asphalt chippings and brick fragments, sealed by (1001).
1009	Layer	Levelling deposit – substantial deposit of brick and tile rubble, mortar, ash and charcoal, set in matrix of grey-brown sandy silt (c. 70% by volume), c. 0.24m to c. 0.36m deep. Bricks are handmade - 0.24m long by 0.06m deep, cut by [1020].
1010	Layer	Dark grey sandy silt, with frequent mortar flecks and occasional rubble fragments, similar to (1012). Contained 4 sherds of pottery, probably late 18 th century deposit. Sealed by (1009).
1011	Deposit	Lime mortar layer – yellow to off-white mortar fragments and grit, with frequent small brick fragments and occasional charcoal flecks. Either a crushed mortar surface or a demolition deposit, the bi-product of brick reclamation, c. 0.06m deep at east end of trench. Contained 5 sherds of pottery, probably mid to late 18 th century deposit, sealed by (1010).
1012	Layer	Dark grey sandy silt, with frequent mortar flecks and occasional rubble fragments, similar to (1010). Sealed by (1011).
1013	Surface	Repair to cobbled surface – tightly packed, uneven, worn and eroded limestone blocks (up to 0.2 x 0.1m) some of which were pitched in rows laid end to end. Occasional pieces of brick rubble incorporated into repair. Filling void in cobbled surface (1014),

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>
		c. 0.10m deep, sealed by (1042).
1014	Surface	Cobbled surface of Mart Yard – rounded quartzite and flint cobbles, with worn upper surface, c. 0.05 – 0.15m maximum dimensions, situated to north of brick path (1016), sealed by (1012).
1015	Surface	Cobbled edge to brick path – large rounded quartzite cobbles, with worn upper surface, c. 0.25 – 0.30m maximum dimensions, laid along northern edge of brick path (1016) – long axis laid parallel to path, butted by (1014), sealed by (1012).
1016	Surface	Brick path - east-west aligned path bisecting cobbled surface (1013)/(1014)/(1015)/(1040)/(1059). The bricks are handmade, worn and fragmentary, dimensions 0.215 long by 0.05m deep, laid in rows, end to end on their long edges. Produced level surface, in contrast to cobbles to either side. Possibly heading from old Grammar School building to door of headmasters house. Contemporary with cobbled surface, sealed by (1012).
1017	Fill	Fill of well/soft water cistern [1019] – mixed deposit of mid brown and mid to dark grey sandy silt, with pockets of yellow to orange sand, gritty texture, frequent charcoal and brick fragments. Contained 2 sherds of pottery, probably 19 th century deposit.
1018	Fill	Fill of construction trench [1020] (for well/soft water cistern [1019]) – pale grey-brown silty sand, with occasional charcoal and brick fragments.
1019	Structure	Brick well/soft water cistern –circular red brick structure, c. 1.81m diameter, with domed top, part of which has been removed. Bricks machine made – 0.215 x 0.105 x 0.07m, bonded with cement. Ceramic pipe leads north-westward from well top, slopes down away from well, suggesting that it was an overflow, cut for pipe truncates (1009).
1020	Cut	Construction trench for well/soft water cistern – circular in plan, c. 1.90m in diameter, with vertical sides, cuts (1009), contains (1018) and (1019).
1021	Deposit	Bedding for (1014) – dirty yellow to pale brown fine sand, cut by [1035].
1022	Layer	Pale grey-brown sandy silt, with frequent brick rubble fragments and occasional limestone fragments and pieces of mortar, sealed by (1021), same as (1051).
1023	Surface?	Limestone layer – roughly laid deposit of limestone pebbles (<0.08m max. dimension) and yellow crushed mortar, with occasional small brick fragments. Either a surface or a demolition deposit, sealed by (1022), same as (1052).
1024	Layer	Possible flood deposit - pale grey-brown clayey sandy silt, with occasional small brick rubble and limestone fragments, sealed by (1023), same as (1053).
1025	Surface	Limestone layer – roughly laid deposit of limestone pebbles (<0.10m max. dimension) forming relatively level, unworn surface, sealed by (1024), same as (1054).
1026	Layer	Possible flood deposit - pale brown fine sandy silt, with occasional small brick rubble and limestone fragments, sealed by (1025), same as (1055).
1027	Layer	Pale brown fine sandy silt, with frequent small tile fragments and occasional small brick rubble, sealed by (1026), deposited on well-worn limestone surface (1028), same as (1056).

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>
1028	Surface	Limestone layer – compacted deposit of tabular limestone pebbles (<0.15m max. dimension) forming relatively level, well-worn surface also incorporating occasional cobbles and brick rubble, sealed by (1027), same as (1057).
1029	Layer	Flood deposit - pale orangey-brown fine silty sand, with frequent rusty mottles, sealed by (1058), possibly cut by [1035].
1030	Layer	Possible flood deposit - pale grey-brown fine sandy silt, with some rusty mottles, occasional charcoal and brick flecks and some limestone fragments at base of deposit, sealed by (1029), same as (1043).
1031	Layer	Flood deposit - dark orange fine sand, with very frequent rusty mottles, sealed by (1030).
1032	Layer	Possible flood deposit - pale brownish-grey fine sandy silt, with frequent rusty mottles, occasional small limestone fragments, sealed by (1031).
1033	Surface	Limestone layer – tightly packed and compacted deposit of limestone pebbles (<0.12m max. dimension) forming relatively level, well-worn surface also incorporating occasional cobbles, sealed by (1032).
1034	Surface?	Limestone block – roughly dressed, 0.26m wide by 0.13m deep, set within/part of (1033), sealed by (1032).
1035	Cut	Ditch – north-south aligned linear with a butt end to north and widening toward south. Feature has almost vertical sides with base c. 0.80m deep. Northern butt end coincides with position of southern edge of the brick path (1016) and may therefore be contemporary – possibly defining garden of headmaster's house from the Mart Yard, cuts (1013) and (1021), contains (1047), (1046), (1045), (1044) and (1036).
1036	Fill	Upper fill of [1035] – mid brownish-grey sandy silt, with frequent brick and tile fragments and moderate quantities of limestone, sealed by (1012), seals (1044).
1037	Cut	Possible pit – feature revealed in south-west corner of trench during excavation of sondage. Appeared to be circular or oval in plan with almost vertical sides; cuts (1061) and possibly (1033), contains (1048) and (1038).
1038	Fill	Upper fill of [1037] – soft pale grey sandy silt, with moderate quantities of limestone fragments and occasional pieces of tile. Contained 2 sherds of pottery, probably mid 15 th to 16 th century deposit, cut by (1035), seals (1048).
1039	Cut	Void in surface (1014) – probably created by wear or damage to the cobbled surface, after which there was steady erosion resulting in a depression c. 0.1m deep, filled by limestone packing (1013).
1040	Surface	Cobbled edge to brick path – medium sized rounded quartzite cobbles and pitched limestone blocks, c. 0.20m long – 0.11m deep maximum dimensions, laid along southern edge of brick path (1016) – long axis laid parallel to path, butted by (1013), sealed by (1012).
1041	Deposit	Dark brownish-grey gritty sandy silt, with moderate small limestone and coal fragments, and occasional rubble and tile fragments, similar to (1041), but above area of repair to surface, (1013). Seals (1013), sealed by (1012).

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>
1042	Deposit	Dark brownish-grey gritty sandy silt, with moderate small limestone fragments and occasional rubble and tile fragments, similar to (1041). Seals (1014), sealed by (1012).
1043	Layer	Possible flood deposit - pale grey-brown fine sandy silt, with some rusty mottles, occasional charcoal and brick flecks and some limestone fragments at base of deposit, sealed by (1060), seals (1031), same as (1030).
1044	Fill	Fill of [1035] - pale brownish-grey gritty sandy silt, with frequent flecks of mortar and occasional small limestone fragments, sealed by (1036), seals (1045).
1045	Fill	Fill of [1035] - pale orangey-brown gritty sandy silt, with moderate quantities of limestone and, occasional brick and tile fragments, sealed by (1044), seals (1046).
1046	Fill	Fill of [1035] - mid grey-brown gritty sandy silt, with moderate quantities of limestone and flecks of lime mortar, sealed by (1045), seals (1047).
1047	Fill	Lower fill of [1035] - pale brown gritty sandy silt, with occasional small pieces of limestone, sealed by (1046), contained by [1035].
1048	Fill	Lower fill of [1037] - pinkish-grey fine sandy silt, probably a flood deposit, sealed by (1038), contained by [1037].
1049	Deposit	Brick rubble and occasional tile fragments - bricks comparable to handmade examples forming path (1016), matrix is a mid grey sandy silt identical to (1012). This deposit lies immediately to the west of well (1019) in the position where the westerly continuation of the path should be; it is therefore likely that it represents a residue resulting from the removal of a section of the path during the creation of the well. Contained 2 sherds of pottery, probably mid to late 18 th century deposit.
1050	Surface	Brick path - east-west aligned path seen in section at north-west corner of trench. The bricks are handmade, worn and fragmentary, dimensions 0.215 long by 0.05m deep, laid in rows, end to end on their long edges. Has same alignment and form as the path to the east, (1016), but is earlier because it is sealed beneath the sand bedding for (1016). Possibly heading from door of headmasters house, through small garden to the edge of the Mart Yard; sealed by (1021), seals (1052).
1051	Layer	Pale grey-brown sandy silt, with frequent brick rubble fragments and occasional limestone fragments and pieces of mortar, sealed by (1021), same as (1022).
1052	Surface?	Limestone layer - roughly laid deposit of limestone pebbles (<0.08m max. dimension) and yellow crushed mortar, with occasional small brick fragments. Either a surface or a demolition deposit, sealed by (1051), same as (1023).
1053	Layer	Possible flood deposit - pale grey-brown clayey sandy silt, with occasional small brick rubble and limestone fragments, sealed by (1052), same as (1024).
1054	Surface	Limestone layer - roughly laid deposit of limestone pebbles (<0.10m max. dimension) forming relatively level, unworn surface, sealed by (1053), same as (1025).
1055	Layer	Possible flood deposit - pale brown fine sandy silt, with occasional small brick rubble and limestone fragments, sealed by (1054), same as (1026).

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>
1056	Layer	Pale brown fine sandy silt, with frequent small tile fragments and occasional small brick rubble, sealed by (1055), deposited on well-worn limestone surface (1057), same as (1027).
1057	Surface	Limestone layer – compacted deposit of tabular limestone pebbles (<0.15m max. dimension) forming relatively level, well-worn surface also incorporating occasional cobbles and brick rubble, sealed by (1056), same as (1028).
1058	Layer	Mixed deposit of greyish-orange fine sandy silt, sealed by (1057), seals (1029), same as (1060).
1059	Surface	Cobbled surface of Mart Yard – medium sized rounded quartzite and flint cobbles, with worn upper surface, c. 0.12 x 0.18m maximum dimensions, situated to south of brick path (1016), cut by [1039].
1060	Layer	Mixed deposit of greyish-orange fine sandy silt, sealed by (1028), seals (1043), same as (1058).
1061	Layer	Possible flood deposit – brownish-orange fine sandy silt, sealed by (1033), cut by [1037].

Evaluation - Trench 2

200	Surface	Tarmac car park surface – c. 0.06m deep; actually composed of two distinct deposits, each 0.03m thick, which represent successive modern yards.
201	Deposit	Bedding for (200) – compacted pale yellow crushed limestone, c. 0.12m deep, sealed by (200), seals (202), possibly same as (208).
202	Deposit	Demolition deposit – primarily composed of handmade brick rubble, with pan tile, slate, ash, lime mortar and plaster fragments. Residue of destruction of Haven House, subsequently roughly levelled to form relatively solid surface, sealed by (201), same as (4002).
203	Deposit	Dark brown clayey silt, c. 0.1m deep, with frequent fragments of brick rubble, sealed by (202), seals (206).
204	Structure	Brick wall – oxidised machine made brick, 0.215m x 0.11m x 0.05m, bonded by creamy-yellow lime mortar, forming an east-west aligned wall. Bonding style is irregular, but probably a sleeper wall carry joists of raised wooden floor inserted into Haven House in 19 th century, areas of wall have been roughly repointed using mid grey cement, sealed by (202), same as (2015).
205	Structure	Foundation – large pieces of limestone rubble, without any apparent worked surfaces, unbonded, forming foundation for east-west aligned brick wall (204).
206	Surface	Floor – Pale brown lime mortar surface upon which wall (204)/(205) has been constructed, c. 0.06m deep, probably original floor surface of Haven House, sealed by (202), same as (2028).
207	Surface	Concrete car park surface – c. 0.08m thick; situated at eastern end of trench and originally covering the area between the eastern end of Haven House and the existing

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>
		science block of the Grammar School.
208	Deposit	Bedding for (207) – compacted pale yellow crushed limestone, c. 0.03m deep, sealed by (207), possibly same as (201).
209	Surface	Floor – white and black floor tiles, 0.15m ² , laid alternately to form chequered pattern. Probably 19 th or early 20th century as bases of these tiles were embossed with a coronet logo and 'PLATTS EXCELCIOR', sealed by (208).
210	Deposit	Bedding for (209) – compacted brick rubble, c. 0.12m deep, with thin skim of mortar over top to secure tiles.
211	Deposit	Demolition deposit – composed of handmade brick rubble, tile and lime mortar, sealed by (210).
212	Structure	Foundation – machine made bricks, lower course (b) laid on long edges of bricks, with upper course (a) formed from cut bricks c. 0.13m long that are laid in centre of 'b'. Forms base of single skin wall running east-west that forms part of eastern extension to Haven House contemporary with and containing floor (209), sealed by (208).
213	Surface	Floor or yard surface – red ceramic tiles, 0.08m ² by 0.04m deep, laid to the south of and abutting wall (212). Probably 19 th or early 20th century, sealed by (208).
214	Deposit	Bedding for (209) – compacted brick rubble, c. 0.16m deep, with thin skim of mortar over top to secure tiles.
215	Deposit	Coal fragments and dust, partially truncated by the construction of wall (212), which sits directly upon it. Probably fine residue from coal deposited in outhouse adjoining the eastern side of Haven House. Contained 1 sherd of pottery, probably mid 17 th to 18 th century deposit.
216	Surface	Floor – handmade bricks laid on their long edges in an irregular pattern, upper surface is worn and undulates. Western edge abuts eastern wall of Haven House, (224), and encloses a small hearth, (258), at the centre of its eastern edge. Floor of small outbuilding – coal dust (215) suggest coal shed, but hearth suggests other purpose such as wash house, sealed by (215), seals (218).
217	Deposit	Crushed lime mortar containing brick and tile fragments, c. 0.12m deep, which abuts the southern edge of floor (216) and would thus appear to have lain outside the small outbuilding, sealed by (215).
218	Deposit	Dark brown clayey silt containing frequent coal fragments, c. 0.12m deep. Floor (216) was laid directly upon this deposit, which also extends southwards beyond the confines of the outbuilding. Contained 4 sherds of pottery, probably mid to late 16 th century deposit.
219	Fill	Fill of [225] – dark brown clayey silt, with moderate brick fragments, sealed by (218).
220	Deposit	Demolition deposit – pale brown crushed lime mortar containing frequent fragments of handmade brick, cut by [225].
221	Deposit	Coal fragments and dust mixed with dark brown silt and occasional brick fragments. Possibly indicates the presence of an earlier outbuilding predating that represented by floor (216), sealed by (220).

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>
222	Deposit	Dark brown clayey silt, with moderate brick fragments and occasional coal or charcoal flecks. Contained 7 sherds of pottery, probably 16 th to mid 17 th century deposit, sealed by (221).
223	Fill	Pale brown sandy-silt, with frequent small mortar fragments and moderate quantities of small brick fragments. Fill of robber trench created during the destruction of (236), same as (262), sealed by (222).
224	Structure	Brick wall – oxidised handmade brick, 0.27m x 0.13m x 0.05m, bonded by creamy-yellow lime mortar, forming a north-south aligned wall, c. 0.54m wide. Bonding style is irregular, with stones, broken brick and large lumps of mortar filling voids left between bricks. Foundation composed of single course of limestone rubble, (224)a, which has been brought from a high status building; there is some ashlar and a piece of moulded stone. This wall represents the eastern end of Haven House and is likely to have been of 17 th century construction, sealed by (200), same as (2004).
225	Cut	Probable construction trench revealed in section near the north-eastern corner of Trench 2. Had near vertical sides, but profile stepped out at the top, > 0.36m deep, contains (219), cuts (220). May have contained uprights of timber outbuilding (possibly the southern wall) either associated with the brick floor (216), or predating that structure.
226	Deposit	Dark brown clayey silt, with moderate brick fragments flecks. Lies to the south of wall (228), the southern wall of Haven House, against which it has accumulated – likely to be the final garden/yard surface prior to the demolition of the house and had accumulated over a paved path, (227), following the outer edge of the building, sealed by (201).
227	Deposit	Mixed deposit of brown clayey silt, with moderate brick fragments, sealed by (223) and cut through by lower part of [225]. Contained 1 sherd of pottery, probably 15 th to 16 th century deposit.
228	Structure	Brick wall – oxidised handmade brick, 0.27m x 0.13m x 0.05m, bonded by creamy-yellow lime mortar, forming a north-south aligned wall, up to 0.80m wide. Bonding style is irregular, with stones, broken brick and large lumps of mortar filling voids left between bricks. Foundation composed of one or two courses of limestone rubble, some of which had been dressed or moulded stone, also some tile bonded into lower courses. This wall represents the southern side of Haven House and is likely to have been of 17 th century construction, sealed by (200), same as (2005).
229	Deposit	Demolition deposit – primarily comprised of crushed lime mortar and fragments of handmade brick probably resulting from the destruction of Haven House, sealed by (200), seals (228).
230	Deposit	Dark brown silt, with occasional charcoal fragments, which abuts wall (228); and may represent a garden soil associated with Haven House, sealed by path (267).
231	Deposit	Dark brown silt, with occasional mortar and charcoal fragments, which abuts the lower courses of (228); consequently may represent the fill of a construction trench, or a garden soil associated with Haven House shortly after the latter's construction, sealed by (230).

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>
232	Deposit	Mid brown silty sand, with moderate mortar and limestone fragments, which appears to have been deposited in the base of the construction trench to consolidate the unmortared limestone rubble foundations of Haven House, sealed by (228).
233	Deposit	Possible flood deposit - mid brown fine silty sand, sealed by (232), cut by [234], same as (247)?
234	Cut	Shallow foundation trench for the construction of Haven House, extends < 0.2m to either side of the surviving wall foundations and is probably of 17 th century construction; contains (235), and probably (232), cuts (233).
235	Fill	Fill of [234] - dark brown silty sand, with moderate mortar and brick fragments, deposited in the base of the construction trench to consolidate the unmortared limestone rubble foundations of Haven House, probably the same as (232)/(243). Contained 2 sherds of pottery, probably 15 th to 16 th century deposit.
236	Structure	Brick wall - oxidised handmade brick, 0.26m x 0.13m x 0.06m, bonded by creamy-yellow lime mortar, forming an east-west aligned wall, c. 0.40m wide. This wall lies beneath the southern wall of Haven House, (228), and is likely to have been part of a structure demolished prior to or during the 17 th century, sealed by (232)/(233), same as (2007).
237	Lens	Blackish-brown clayey silt, with some small stones and plaster fragments; may have washed down through interstices of (216) or be a deliberate bedding for the floor.
238	Structure	Brick wall - oxidised handmade brick, 0.215m x 0.11m x 0.05m, bonded by creamy-yellow lime mortar, forming an east-west aligned wall. Single course representing eastern end of (204), probably a sleeper wall carry joists of raised wooden floor inserted into Haven House in 19 th century, sealed by (202), same as (204)/(2015).
239	Structure	Foundation - large pieces of limestone rubble, without any apparent worked surfaces, unbonded, forming eastern end of foundation for east-west aligned brick wall (204)/(238). The pieces of limestone forming (239) are of a different size to those employed in (205) immediately to the west, raising the possibility that there was a door or depression here prior to the insertion of the sleeper wall.
240	Deposit	Dark brown clayey silt, with frequent brick fragments, which fills a slight depression adjacent to the internal face of the eastern wall of Haven House; this depression sits between the wall and mortar floor (206), and possibly results from the latter wearing away due to constant use, e.g. at a doorway, sealed by (239).
241	Deposit	Dark brown clayey silt, possibly a levelling layer filling a slight depression prior to the creation of floor (206), same as (242), sealed by (206).
242	Deposit	Dark brown clayey silt, possibly a levelling layer filling a slight depression prior to the creation of floor (206), same as (241), sealed by (206).
243	Deposit	Dark brown silty sand, with moderate mortar and brick fragments, appears to have been deposited in the base of the construction trench to consolidate the unmortared limestone rubble foundations of Haven House, probably the same as (232)/(235).
244	Deposit	Grey-brown clayey silt, with frequent brick and tile fragments, c. 0.08m deep, sealed by (241) and (242).

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>
245	Lens	Blackish-brown clayey silt, with large organic component, sealed by (244).
246	Deposit	Rubble and mortar fragments contained in a matrix of dark grey-brown clayey silt, c. 0.20m deep, may be demolition deposit associated with destruction of late medieval or early post-medieval buildings, sealed by (245).
247	Deposit	Possible flood deposit - mid brown fine silty sand, c. 0.06m deep, surface of deposit slopes down toward the south-east, sealed by (257).
248	Deposit	Dark brown clayey silt, possible flood deposit, c. 0.08m deep, sealed by (247), may be same as (249).
249	Deposit	Dark brown clayey silt, possible flood deposit, c. 0.12m deep, sealed by (260), may be same as (248).
250	Deposit	Mid to dark brown sandy silt, with frequent charcoal flecks, c. 0.12m deep, possible flood deposit, sealed by (248)/(249).
251	Deposit	Blackish-brown clayey silt, within which are a number of fine laminae, large organic component; possible flood deposit mixed with detritus or adjacent occupation. Contained 1 sherd of pottery, probably 13 th to 14 th century deposit, sealed by (250).
252	Deposit	Dark brown clayey silt, possible flood deposit, c. 0.04m deep, sealed by (251).
253	Deposit	Dark grey-brown clayey silt, with large component of charcoal, possible flood deposit, c. 0.10m deep. Contained 1 sherd of pottery, probably 13 th to 14 th century deposit, sealed by (252).
254	Deposit	Grey-brown clayey silt, possible flood deposit, c. 0.04m deep, sealed by (253).
255	Deposit	Orange to reddish-brown sandy silt, with frequent rusty mottles, possible flood deposit, sealed by (254).
256	Deposit	Blackish-grey clayey silt, large organic component; possible flood deposit, sealed by (255).
257	Deposit	Greyish-green clayey silt, with frequent small fragments of brick rubble and mussel shell, sealed by (246).
258	Structure	Hearth – oxidised handmade brick, the majority cut into half-lengths, form the surround, which is set into brick floor (216). Very roughly constructed, partially bonded by creamy-yellow lime mortar. Small fireplace in the outhouse attached to the eastern end of Haven House. Sealed by (215), contained the remains of the last fire, an ashy deposit with 5 sherds of pottery, 19 th to 20 th century deposit.
259	Deposit	Dark reddish-brown silty-clay, with occasional brick and pottery fragments. Contained 1 sherd of pottery, probably 15 th to 16 th century deposit, sealed by (206).
260	Deposit	Dark grey clayey silt, with frequent mortar fragments, possible construction or demolition horizon.
261	Structure	Brick wall – oxidised machine made brick, 0.215m x 0.11m x 0.05m, bonded by creamy-yellow lime mortar, forming an east-west aligned wall. Lowest course are headers, while next three courses are stretchers, with half bricks laid as top course.

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>
		Probably a single skin sleeper wall carry joists of raised wooden floor inserted into Haven House in 19 th century, sealed by (202), same as (2014).
262	Fill	Pale brown sandy-silt, with frequent small mortar fragments and moderate quantities of small brick fragments. Fill of robber trench created during the destruction of (236), same as (223), sealed by (222).
263	Deposit	Mid brown sandy silt, c. 0.06m deep, possible flood deposit, sealed by wall (266).
264	Deposit	Mid to dark brown clayey silt, c. 0.04m deep, possible flood deposit, sealed by (263).
265	Deposit	Mixed brown clayey silt, with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional fragments of limestone, c. 0.36m deep, probable flood deposit, sealed by (264).
266	Structure	Brick wall – oxidised handmade brick, 0.26m x 0.13m x 0.06m, bonded by creamy-yellow lime mortar, forming a east-west aligned wall, > 0.32m wide and partially overlain by sleeper wall (204), which turns through 45° near its eastern end to run a short distance before being truncated by the eastern wall of Haven House, (224). This wall is likely to have been part of a structure demolished prior to or during the 17 th century and may be part of the same building as (236), c. 2.2m to the south, sealed by (224), same as (2019).
267	Surface	Path or yard surface – red ceramic brick pavers, 0.23m long by 0.065m deep, laid to the south of and abutting wall (228). Probably 19 th or early 20th century path along side of Haven House, sealed by (226).
268	Deposit	Dark brown clayey silt, c. 0.36m deep, probable undifferentiated flood deposits containing detritus from adjacent occupation, including charcoal and brick fragments. Contained 5 sherds of pottery, probably 13 th to mid 14 th century deposit, sealed by (265).
269	Deposit	Thin layer of waterlogged, partially degraded timber, probably representing one or more adjacent planks. Too little was exposed to determine the form or function of these timbers, which may have formed part of a structure, sealed by (268).
270	Deposit	Grey-brown clayey silt, with moderate organic component, > 0.36m deep, probable undifferentiated flood deposits containing detritus from adjacent occupation, including charcoal and bone fragments. Contained 2 sherds of pottery, probably 13 th century deposit, sealed by (269).
271	Structure	Foundation – machine made bricks, forming base of wall 1.5 bricks wide, running east-west. This is the northern wall of eastern extension to Haven House contemporary with and containing floor (209), sealed by (208).

Excavation – phase 1
(incorporating the area of evaluation Trench 2)

2000	Structure	Soft water cistern – rectangular sub-surface feature with arch-vaulted roof, manufactured from oxidised machine made brick, 0.24m x 0.12m x 0.07m, bonded by soft grey mortar containing frequent charcoal inclusions. Lies within the 19 th century northern extension to Haven House and is probably a contemporary feature.
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<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>
2001	Structure	Hearths and chimney stack – oxidised handmade brick, 0.24m x 0.11m x 0.06m, bonded by pale brown lime mortar, forming a large semi-circular hearth base on its eastern side and two sub-rectangular flues/hearth bases to the west. This would have been the fireplace in the original structure of Haven House (17 th century) and would have divided the two rooms on the ground floor.
2002	Structure	Drain – oxidised machine made brick, 0.215m x 0.105m x 0.06m, bonded by hard white cement, forming a rectangular drain, with walls one brick wide, still had ceramic pipe feeding into it from the south-west suggesting that it is of modern construction.
2003	Structure	Brick wall – oxidised handmade brick, 0.27m x 0.13m x 0.05m, bonded by brownish-yellow lime mortar, forming an east-west aligned wall. Bonding style is irregular, with stones, broken brick and large lumps of mortar filling voids left between bricks. Foundation composed of single course of limestone rubble, which has been brought from a high status building; smaller pieces of limestone and tile have been laid upon this rubble foundation to create a level surface to lay the bricks. This wall represents the northern side of Haven House (with (2004)/(2005) and (2002)) and is likely to have been of 17 th century construction, sealed by (2058).
2004	Structure	Brick wall – oxidised handmade brick, 0.27m x 0.13m x 0.05m, bonded by brownish-yellow lime mortar, forming an east-west aligned wall. Bonding style is irregular, with stones, broken brick and large lumps of mortar filling voids left between bricks. Foundation composed of single course of limestone rubble (2089), which has been brought from a high status building; smaller pieces of limestone and tile, (2088), have been laid upon this rubble foundation to create a level surface to lay the bricks. This wall represents the eastern end of Haven House and is likely to have been of 17 th century construction, sealed by (200)/(2058), same as (224).
2005	Structure	Brick wall – oxidised handmade brick, 0.27m x 0.13m x 0.05m, bonded by brownish-yellow lime mortar, forming an east-west aligned wall. Bonding style is irregular, with stones, broken brick and large lumps of mortar filling voids left between bricks. Foundation composed of single course of limestone rubble, which has been brought from a high status building; smaller pieces of limestone and tile have been laid upon this rubble foundation to create a level surface to lay the bricks. This wall represents the southern side of Haven House (with (2004)/(2005) and (2002)) and is likely to have been of 17 th century construction, sealed by (2058), same as (228).
2006	Structure	Wall –manufactured from oxidised machine made brick, 0.24m x 0.12m x 0.07m, bonded by soft grey mortar. Lies to south of central part of Haven House and may form part of a soft water cistern comparable to (2000), cut through by construction trench for (2002).
2007	Structure	Brick wall – oxidised handmade brick, 0.26m x 0.13m x 0.06m, bonded by creamy-white sandy lime mortar, forming an east-west aligned wall, c. 0.40m wide. This wall lies beneath the southern wall of Haven House, (2005), and is likely to have been part of a structure demolished prior to or during the 17 th century, could be adjoined by north-south wall (2009), sealed by (232)/(233)/(2083), same as (236).
2008	Structure	Brick wall – oxidised handmade brick, 0.26m x 0.13m x 0.06m, bonded by creamy-white sandy lime mortar, forming a north-south aligned wall, c. 0.14m wide; two courses seen with brick floor butting lower course, probably an internal wall. This wall is likely to have been part of a structure demolished prior to or during the 17 th

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>
		century, contemporary with (2030) and probably with (2007) and (2009), sealed by (2029).
2009	Structure	Brick wall – oxidised handmade brick, 0.26m x 0.13m x 0.06m, bonded by creamy-white sandy lime mortar, forming a north-south aligned wall; two courses seen. This wall is likely to have been part of a structure demolished prior to or during the 17 th century and probably contemporary with (2007) and (2008), sealed by (2029).
2010	Structure	Wall foundation – unmortared limestone blocks, up to 0.5m maximum dimensions, with rough faces. Forming foundation for east-west aligned wall, c. 0.72m wide, which appears to have been heavily robbed. Appears to abut (2009) and (2023), contemporary with limestone wall foundation (2011), with which it has a junction at its eastern end.
2011	Structure	Wall foundation – unmortared limestone blocks, up to 0.4m maximum dimensions, most with rough faces, but some ashlar and moulded pieces. Forming foundation for north-south aligned wall, which appears to have been heavily robbed. Is contemporary with limestone wall foundation (2011), which it joins.
2012	Structure	Brick wall – oxidised handmade brick, 0.23m x 0.10m x 0.06m, bonded by pale yellowish-brown lime mortar, forming an east-west aligned wall. This wall probably contemporary with (2016) to the south, probably define eastern extension of Haven House in 19 th century.
2013	Structure	Brick wall – oxidised handmade brick, 0.26m x 0.13m x 0.065m, bonded by creamy-white lime mortar, forming an east-west aligned wall set upon limestone foundation (2108). Unlike other walls observed, suggesting boundary or part of outbuilding, possibly contemporary with (2007) and (2009), sealed by (2132).
2014	Structure	Brick wall – oxidised machine made brick, 0.215m x 0.11m x 0.05m, bonded by creamy-yellow lime mortar, forming an east-west aligned wall. Lowest course are headers, while next three courses are stretchers, with half bricks laid as top course. Probably a single skin sleeper wall carry joists of raised wooden floor inserted into Haven House in 19 th century, butts internal edge of (2004), same as (261), contemporary with (2015)/(2021)/(2022).
2015	Structure	Brick wall – oxidised machine made brick, 0.215m x 0.11m x 0.05m, bonded by creamy-yellow lime mortar, forming an east-west aligned wall. Probably a double skin sleeper wall carrying joists of raised wooden floor inserted into Haven House in 19 th century, butts internal edge of (2004), same as (204), contemporary with (2014)/(2021)/(2022).
2016	Structure	Brick wall – oxidised handmade brick, 0.23m x 0.10m x 0.06m, bonded by pale greyish-brown lime mortar, forming an east-west aligned wall. This wall probably contemporary with (2012) to the south, probably defines northern wall of eastern extension and southern wall of northern extension to Haven House – both 19 th century.
2017	Structure	Brick wall – oxidised machine made brick, 0.24m x 0.12m x 0.07m, bonded by soft grey mortar containing frequent charcoal inclusions. North wall of soft water cistern (2000).
2018	Structure	Brick wall – oxidised handmade brick, 0.115m x 0.06m, bonded by pale yellow lime mortar containing frequent charcoal flecks, forming an east-west aligned wall. This

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>
		wall may be contemporary with <u>or</u> cut across (2025), and may have been robbed via [2086].
2019	Structure	Brick wall – oxidised handmade brick, 0.26m x 0.13m x 0.06m, bonded by creamy-yellow lime mortar, forming a east-west aligned wall, > 0.32m wide and partially overlain by sleeper wall (204), which turns through 45° near its eastern end to run a short distance before being truncated by the eastern wall of Haven House, (224). This wall is likely to have been part of a structure demolished prior to or during the 17 th century and may be part of the same building as (236)/(2007), c. 2.2m to the south, same as (266).
2020	Structure	Doorway – passing through wall (2005) near the western end of the length exposed, i.e. at centre of south side of Haven House; the main entrance to that building.
2021	Structure	Brick wall – oxidised machine made brick, 0.215m x 0.11m x 0.06m, bonded by creamy-yellow lime mortar, forming an east-west aligned wall. A single skin sleeper wall carrying joists of raised wooden floor inserted into Haven House in 19 th century, runs along inside edge of (2003), butts internal edge of (2004), contemporary with (2014)/(2015)/(2022), sealed by (2129).
2022	Structure	Brick wall – oxidised machine made brick, 0.215m x 0.11m x 0.06m, bonded by creamy-yellow lime mortar, forming an east-west aligned wall. A single skin sleeper wall carrying joists of raised wooden floor inserted into Haven House in 19 th century, runs along inside edge of (2005), butts internal edge of (2004), contemporary with (2014)/(2015)/(2021).
2023	Structure	Hearth – oxidised handmade brick, 0.24m x 0.12m x 0.06m, bonded by pale yellow lime mortar, the bricks are pitched and the uppermost 0/02m of each is heavily burnt and fragmentary. Butted by wall (2009) to the south, and also contemporary with (2008) and floor (2029).
2024	Structure	Drain – oxidised machine made brick with frogs, 0.225m x 0.11m x 0.07m, bonded by hard white cement, forming a rectangular drain, with walls one brick wide, modern soak away.
2025	Structure	Brick wall – oxidised handmade brick, 0.14m wide x 0.055m, forming an east-west aligned wall. Appears to spur off (2007), but not quite perpendicular, probably contemporary.
2026	Structure	Brick wall – made from broken oxidised handmade brick, 0.11m wide x 0.055m, forming a north-east to south-west aligned wall. Appears to run from north –west corner of (2000).
2027	Structure	Drain – oxidised machine made brick, 0.23m x 0.11m x 0.07m, with ceramic pipe leading from it, modern soak away.
2028	Surface	Floor – Pale greyish-brown crushed lime mortar surface, up to 0.10m deep, probably original floor surface of Haven House, sealed by (2120), same as (206)/(2123).
2029	Surface	Floor – oxidised handmade brick, 0.26m x 0.13m x 0.06m, upper surface is worn and undulates, with upper surface of bricks burnt near hearth (2023). This floor is likely to have been part of a structure demolished prior to or during the 17 th century, contemporary with (2007), (2009) and (2023).

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>
2030	Structure	Brick wall – oxidised handmade brick, 0.26m x 0.13m x 0.06m, bonded by creamy-white sandy lime mortar, forming an east-west aligned wall, probably an internal wall or doorway. This wall is likely to have been part of a structure demolished prior to or during the 17 th century, contemporary with (2007), (2008), (2009) and (2029).
2031	Structure	Brick wall – oxidised machine made brick, 0.11m wide, with walls one brick wide bonded by pale yellow mortar, forming a housing for a modern sewer pipe.
2032	Structure	Foundation – a mid grey concrete raft supporting the modern school building situated at the eastern end of the trench.
2033	Deposit	A mid grey concrete slab capping ceramic pipe (2034), modern, sealed by (2032).
2034	Fill	Ceramic drain pipe, sealed by (2033).
2035	Cut	Pipe trench – excavated to contain drain pipe (2034), cuts (2036) and (2037).
2036	Structure	Foundation – oxidised machine made brick, 0.22m x 0.11m x 0.06m, bonded by hard white mortar, set upon thick bed of mortar laid on (2037), and sits directly beneath concrete raft (2032); possibly rough footings used to level ground prior to creation of foundation for modern school building, cut by [2035].
2037	Structure	Brick wall – oxidised handmade brick, 0.22m x 0.11m x 0.06m, bonded by pale yellowish-brown lime mortar, forming a north-south aligned wall. This wall probably contemporary with (2012) and (2016) defining the eastern end of the eastern extension of Haven House constructed during the 19 th century, sealed by (2036).
2038	Structure	Foundation – pitched oxidised handmade brick, 0.16m x 0.135m x 0.06m, not bonded, forming a foundation for north-south aligned wall (2037).
2039	Structure	Brick wall – oxidised handmade brick, 0.27m x 0.135m x 0.06m, bonded by pale yellow lime mortar, forming a north-south aligned wall. This wall possibly contemporary with (2040).
2040	Structure	Brick wall – oxidised handmade brick, 0.27m x 0.135m x 0.06m, bonded by pale yellow lime mortar, forming an east-west aligned wall. This wall possibly contemporary with (2040) from which it is separated by c. 0.35m; the area between the two is covered by brick floor (2041), the narrowness of which suggests that this was a drain of some kind.
2041	Surface	Floor – oxidised handmade brick, 0.18m x 0.14m x 0.055m, all bricks are pitched with those at the centre running east-west and forming a slightly concave depression that runs between walls (2039) and (2040), to the north and south of this the bricks run north-south and are relatively level. In combination the three elements could represent a sub-surface drain, or they could form part of a building with a drainage gully running across the floor and passing outside through a culvert at ground level
2042	Surface	Floor? – oxidised brick, single row projecting west from wall (2031), possible that others removed by machine when the trench was opened.
2043	Deposit	Mid brown clayey silt, possibly used as a bonding material/levelling between brick wall (2042) and limestone foundation (2011).

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>
2044	Surface	Floor? – oxidised brick, single row that may be continuation of (2042), with intervening bricks possibly being removed by machine when the trench was opened.
2045	Deposit	Mid grey-brown silty clay, sealed by (2044).
2046	Deposit	Dark grey-brown silty clay, sealed by (2045).
2047	Deposit	Dark orangey-brown silty clay, sealed by (2046).
2048	Fill	Fill of [2049] - dark brown silt, with frequent brick fragments.
2049	Cut	Robber trench – excavated to enable removal of upper portion of east-west wall (2010), contains (2048).
2050	Deposit	Dark grey-brown silty clay, fill of possible drain formed by (2039) and (2040), sealed by (2038), seals (2041).
2051	Deposit	Mid yellowish-brown silty clay, sealed by (2039) and (2132).
2052	Structure	Foundation – pitched oxidised handmade brick, 0.16m x 0.135m x 0.06m, not bonded, forming a foundation for east-west aligned wall (2016).
2053	Structure?	Three pitched oxidised handmade brick, 0.16m x 0.135m x 0.06m, not bonded, set into (2054) near base of [2055], purpose unclear.
2054	Fill	Fill of [2055] - dark grey-brown clayey silt, sealed by (2053).
2055	Cut	Pit? – form not ascertained.
2056	Deposit	Dark grey-brown sandy loam, with frequent charcoal flecks, possibly occupation layer or garden soil, sealed by (2052), seals (2053) and (2057).
2057	Deposit	Pale yellowish-brown silty sand, very clean, possible dump deposit to level ground prior to construction of extension wall (2016)/(2052), cut by [2055].
2058	Deposit	Mid grey-brown clayey silt, frequent flecks of charcoal, brick and mortar, possible soil immediately to the east of original end wall of Haven House, (2004), sealed by (2057).
2059	Deposit	Mid grey to orangey-brown clayey silt, probable flood deposit, sealed by (2058) and cut by [2133].
2060	Deposit	Lime mortar layer – off-white mortar fragments and grit, with occasional small brick fragments, a demolition deposit, the bi-product of brick reclamation, sealed by (2058).
2061	Deposit	Mid orangey-brown clayey silt, probable flood deposit, sealed by (2059).
2062	Deposit	Mid orangey-brown clayey silt, probable flood deposit, sealed by (2061).
2063	Deposit	Dark grey-brown clayey silt, frequent flecks of charcoal, occasional brick fragments, possible flood deposit, sealed by (2062).

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>
2064	Deposit	Black sandy silt, coal rich deposit, sealed by (2063).
2065	Deposit	Mid orange slightly clayey silt, probable flood deposit, sealed by (2064).
2066	Deposit	Mid orangey-brown clayey silt, probable flood deposit, sealed by (2058), cut by [2055].
2067	Deposit	Mid yellowish-brown clay, sealed by (2066).
2068	Deposit	Dark grey charcoal rich silt, sealed by (2065) and (2067).
2069	Structure	Foundation or floor – oxidised handmade brick, not bonded, appearing to form a foundation for north-east to south-west aligned wall; possibly an internal structure associated with (2008).
2070	Deposit	Mid yellowish to grey-brown clayey silt, probable flood deposit, sealed by (2058).
2071	Deposit	Mid yellow silt, probable flood deposit, sealed by (2070).
2072	-	NOT ASSIGNED
2073	Deposit	Mid yellowish-grey silt, sealed by (2068).
2074	Deposit	Mid grey-brown clayey silt, probable flood deposit, sealed by (2029).
2075	Structure	Foundation – pitched oxidised machine made brick, forming a foundation for east-west aligned sleeper wall (2022), butting up to (2005).
2076	Structure	Foundation – ‘herring bone’ angled, pitched oxidised handmade brick, 0.27m x 0.12m x 0.055m, bonded by brownish-yellow lime mortar, forming a foundation for internal face of wall (2005), same as (2192); possible deliberate decorative feature?
2077	Structure	Foundation – single course of large pieces of limestone rubble, most without any apparent worked surfaces, but some ashlar and moulded pieces; unbonded, forming foundation for east-west aligned brick wall (2005), sealed by (2076).
2078	Deposit	Mid yellowish-brown sandy silt, with frequent small fragments of brick and sub-rounded quartzite pebbles, sealed by (2131).
2079	Deposit	Dark yellow fine silty sand, probable flood deposit, sealed by (2078).
2080	Deposit	Off-white lime mortar used as bedding for brick foundation (2075).
2081	Deposit	Pale yellowish-brown fine sandy silt, probable flood deposit, sealed by (2080) and (2082).
2082	Deposit	Dark brown sandy silt, probable flood deposit, sealed by (2075).
2083	Deposit	Mixed deposit of creamy-white mortar fragments and brick fragments, a demolition deposit, cut by [2086].
2084	Fill	Upper fill of [2086] - creamy-white mortar fragments and brick rubble filling robber trench [2086].

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>
2085	Fill	Lower fill of [2086] - pale yellowish-brown fine sandy silt filling robber trench [2086].
2086	Cut	Robber trench – excavated to remove north-south aligned brick wall (2018)
2087	Structure	Foundation – row of pitched oxidised handmade brick, possibly forming a foundation for a wall.
2088	Structure	Foundation – course of horizontally laid flat oxidised ceramic tile bonded by pale yellowish-brown lime mortar to the upper surface of limestone foundation (2089); levelling layer as bedding for brick wall (2004), part of Haven House.
2089	Structure	Foundation – single course of medium-sized and large pieces of limestone rubble, most without any apparent worked surfaces, but some ashlar and moulded pieces; unbonded, forming foundation for brick wall (2004), sealed by (2088), same as (2125)/(204).
2090	Fill	Fill of [2091] - mid yellowish-brown sandy silt, with very frequent brick, mortar and limestone fragments, filling robber trench [2091].
2091	Cut	Robber trench – excavated to remove east-west aligned brick wall (2007).
2092	Fill	Fill of [2093] - mid yellowish-brown clayey silt, with very frequent brick, mortar and limestone fragments, filling construction trench [2093].
2093	Cut	Trench excavated to construct east-west aligned brick wall (2007), cuts (2094).
2094	Deposit	Mid grey-brown silty clay, with frequent small fragments of mortar and occasional brick rubble, cut by [2093], [2097] and [2100].
2095	Deposit	Mid orangey-yellow fine silty sand, with lens of dark grey silt and orangey-brown silty clay, probable flood deposit, sealed by (2094).
2096	Fill	Fill of [2097] - lime mortar mixed with c. 20% mid brown silty clay.
2097	Cut	Posthole? – sub-circular feature likely to predate the construction of Haven House, but post date the earlier brick built structures (i.e. early post-medieval), contains (2096), cuts (2094).
2098	Deposit	Mid orangey-brown silty clay, with occasional brick fragments, probable flood deposit, sealed by (2095).
2099	Fill	Fill of [2100] - mid grey-brown silty clay.
2100	Cut	Posthole? – sub-circular feature likely to predate the construction of Haven House, but post date the earlier brick built structures (i.e. early post-medieval), contains (2099), cuts (2094) and (2101).
2101	Fill	Fill of [2102] - mid orangey-brown silty clay, cut by [2100].
2102	Cut	Posthole? – sub-circular feature likely to predate the construction of Haven House, but post date the earlier brick built structures (i.e. early post-medieval), contains (2101), cuts (2105).

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>
2103	Fill	Fill of [2104] - mid grey-brown silty clay.
2104	Cut	Posthole? – sub-circular feature likely to predate the construction of Haven House, but post date the earlier brick built structures (i.e. early post-medieval), contains (2103), cuts (2106).
2105	Deposit	Mid orangey-brown silty clay, probable flood deposit, cut by [2102].
2106	Deposit	Dark grey silty clay, probable flood deposit, sealed by (2105).
2107	Deposit	Dark grey to black charcoal rich silt, sealed by (2106).
2108	Structure	Foundation – three courses of medium-sized and large pieces of limestone rubble, without any apparent worked surfaces, unbonded, forming foundation for brick wall (2013).
2109	Structure	Foundation – course of horizontally laid flat oxidised ceramic tile bonded by pale yellowish-brown lime mortar to the upper surface of brick foundation (2110); levelling layer as bedding for limestone foundation (2108), possibly also damp proofing?
2110	Structure	Foundation or floor – oxidised handmade brick, appearing either to form a foundation for east-west aligned wall (2013) or part of a floor from a pre-existing structure.
2111	Structure	Foundation – row of unbonded, pitched oxidised handmade brick, 0.14m wide x 0.055 deep, forming a foundation for wall (2012), part of eastern extension of Haven House in 19 th century, comparable to (2052).
2112	Deposit	Mixed pale to mid yellowish-brown silty sand, with frequent small fragments of brick, mortar and sub-rounded quartzite pebbles, sealed by (2111) and (2113).
2113	Deposit	Off-white lime mortar.
2114	Fill	Upper fill of [2115] – dark brown sandy silt, with frequent fragments of brick, filling construction trench [2115], sealed by (2116).
2115	Cut	Trench excavated to construct east-west aligned brick wall (2005), cuts (2117).
2116	Deposit	Dark grey-brown silt, with frequent fragments of brick and charcoal flecks, possibly a late medieval/early post-medieval ground surface seen all around the external faces of the walls of Haven House, same as (2190).
2117	Deposit	Pale brown lime mortar, cut by [2115].
2118	Deposit	Dark brown sandy silt, possibly a late medieval/early post-medieval ground surface, sealed by (2117).
2119	Deposit	Dark yellow fine sand, probable flood deposit, sealed by (2118).
2120	Structure	Foundation – pitched oxidised handmade brick laid as headers, forming a foundation for east-west aligned sleeper wall (2014).
2121	Deposit	Dark grey silt, with frequent small mortar fragments and occasional fragments of brick, sealed by (2120).

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>
2122	Deposit	Pale brown silty clay, with occasional small mortar fragments, sealed by (2121).
2123	Surface	Floor – Pale greyish-brown crushed lime mortar surface, up to 0.10m deep, probably original floor surface of Haven House, sealed by (2122), same as (206)/(2028).
2124	Deposit	Dark brown silty clay, with frequent small mortar fragments, sealed by (2123).
2125	Structure	Foundation – single course of medium-sized and large pieces of limestone rubble, without any apparent worked surfaces, unbonded, forming foundation for brick wall (2004), same as (2089)/(204). Stops at garderobe pit (2179)
2126	Structure	Foundation – oxidised handmade brick laid as headers, forming a foundation for east-west aligned sleeper wall (2021).
2127	Fill	Upper fill of garderobe [2179] – dirty yellow crushed lime mortar, sealed by (2126).
2128	Fill	Fill of garderobe [2179] – dark grey charcoal rich silt, sealed by (2127).
2129	Cut	Cut for drain? – groove cutting through walls (2003) and abutting sleeper wall (2021), becoming deeper toward internal face.
2130	Structure	Foundation – single course of oxidised handmade brick laid onto lower course of limestone foundations (2131) – where smaller pieces of limestone rubble have been utilised at eastern end of wall, forming a foundation for limestone foundation (2077), which supports east-west aligned brick wall (2005), part of Haven House.
2131	Structure	Foundation – single course of medium-sized and large pieces of limestone rubble, most without any apparent worked surfaces, but some ashlar and moulded pieces; unbonded; largest pieces, having dimensions up to 0.95m long, are all situated toward western end, smaller stones at eastern end necessitated the addition of extra brick foundation course, (2130). Form part of foundation for brick wall (2005), sealed by (2130), seals (2185) and (2078).
2132	Deposit	Small, compacted pale yellow limestone rubble, possibly a surface or the bedding for a surface, sealed by (2039), seals (2013).
2133	Cut	Trench excavated to construct north-south aligned brick wall (2004), cuts (2059), contains (2088) and (2089).

Excavation – phase 2

2134	Surface	Floor – oxidised handmade brick, unbonded, laid to form slightly uneven sub-rectangular surface, primarily utilising half bricks, but some stones in voids. Coherence of surface suggests that it is the floor of a structure, but lack of walls or construction trench suggests temporary nature (i.e. timber). Probably an outbuilding associated with Haven House, situated to the south of the existing science block; north-western corner disturbed and bricks burnt <i>in-situ</i> , possibly a hearth, sealed by (2136).
2135	Deposit	Dark brown silty clay, surrounding floor (2134), sealed by (2136).

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>
2136	Deposit	Black charcoal rich sandy silt, overlies west end of (2134) the bricks of which have been burnt <i>in-situ</i> , sealed by (2106).
2137	Cut	Posthole – steep sided, sub-circular feature possibly representing the support for scaffolding erected during the construction of Haven House, cuts (2152), contains (2138).
2138	Fill	Fill of [2137] - dark grey sandy silt, with frequent brick rubble, limestone fragments and charcoal flecks. Contained 1 sherd of pottery, probably 18 th century deposit, sealed by (2151).
2139	Cut	Posthole? – relatively steep sided, sub-rectangular feature contrasting in form to [2137]/[2141], but similar to [2143], cuts (2152), contains (2140).
2140	Fill	Fill of [2139] - dark grey to black silt, with occasional brick rubble, limestone fragments and charcoal flecks, sealed by (2151).
2141	Cut	Posthole – moderately steep sided, sub-circular feature possibly representing the support for scaffolding erected during the construction of Haven House, cuts (2152), contains (2142).
2142	Fill	Fill of [2141] - dark grey silt, with very occasional small brick rubble and limestone fragments, sealed by (2151).
2143	Cut	Posthole – relatively steep sided, sub-rectangular feature contrasting in form to [2137]/[2141], but similar to [2139], cuts (2152), contains (2144).
2144	Fill	Fill of [2143] - dark grey sandy silt, with frequent brick rubble, limestone fragments and charcoal flecks, sealed by (2151), comparable to (2138).
2145	Cut	Posthole – relatively steep sided, sub-oval feature, cuts (2152), contains (2146).
2146	Fill	Fill of [2145] – pale reddish-brown silt, with frequent brick rubble, limestone fragments and charcoal flecks, sealed by (2151), cut by [2147] on south side.
2147	Cut	Posthole – relatively steep sided, circular feature, cuts (2146) and (2152), contains (2148).
2148	Fill	Fill of [2147] – pale reddish-grey silt, with occasional brick rubble, limestone fragments and charcoal flecks, sealed by (2151).
2149	Cut	Posthole – relatively steep sided, sub-oval feature, cuts (2152), contains (2150).
2150	Fill	Fill of [2149] – pale reddish-grey silt, with occasional brick rubble, limestone fragments and charcoal flecks, sealed by (2151).
2151	Deposit	Mid to dark brown silt, with frequent brick rubble and mortar, possible demolition/construction deposit. Contained 31 sherds of pottery, probably mid 17 th century deposit.
2152	Deposit	Mid brown silt, with greenish grey and grey mottles, probable flood deposit, cut by [2137], [2139], [2141], [2143], [2145], [2147], [2149] and [2153].

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>
2153	Cut	Posthole – moderately steep sided, sub-oval feature, cuts (2152), contains (2154).
2154	Fill	Fill of [2153] – pale reddish-grey silt, with occasional brick rubble, sealed by (2151).
2155	Cut	Gully - east-west aligned linear, forming an open drain along the side of cobbled surface (2161), eastern end contained stone lining, contains (2156).
2156	Fill	Fill of [2155] – pale reddish-grey silt, with occasional small brick fragments and charcoal flecks.
2157	Structure	Wall – courses of medium-sized limestone rubble, without any apparent worked surfaces, bonded by pale creamy white lime mortar. Lies 3.8m to south of Haven House, with cobbled surface between – probable southern boundary of Haven House, sealed by (2159).
2158	Cut	Trench excavated to construct east-west aligned limestone wall (2157), cuts (2152), contains (2157) and (2159).
2159	Fill	Fill of [2158] – pale grey-brown silt, with occasional small brick fragments and charcoal flecks. Contained 2 sherds of pottery, probably 15 th century deposit, sealed by (2160).
2160	Deposit	Dark grey-brown silt, with frequent fragments of brick rubble, limestone, charcoal and mortar, possible demolition deposit along southern edge of site, seals (2162).
2161	Surface	Yard – sub-rounded quartzite cobbles (0.05-0.15m diameter), unbonded, laid upon (2152), with interstices filled by (2162). Surface slopes down toward drain [2155] at south and abuts Haven House to north, to which it forms a cobbled yard.
2162	Deposit	Dark brown silt, with frequent small fragments of brick rubble, limestone, charcoal and mortar, probable occupation layer accumulating over cobbled surface. Contained 10 sherds of pottery, probably mid to late 16 th century deposit, seals (2161).
2163	Surface	Yard – level deposit of crushed brick rubble situated at the western end of cobbled surface (2161), possibly a levelling deposit for the latter, sealed by (2161).
2164	Surface	Yard – localised sub-rectangular deposit of sub-angular limestone blocks situated at the eastern edge of cobbled surface (2161), possibly a repair to the latter, sealed by (2151).
2165	Structure	Foundation – single course of oxidised handmade brick laid horizontally and bonded with pale yellow lime mortar, foundation for sleeper wall (2015).
2166	Deposit	Pale yellowish-brown sandy silt, possible flood deposit, seals (2167).
2167	Deposit	Pale brown sandy silt, with frequent fragments of brick and tile, and mortar, possible demolition deposit associated with the destruction of structure (2174), seals (2168).
2168	Deposit	Pale brown sandy silt, with frequent mortar flecks and moderate fragments of brick and tile, and limestone, possible demolition deposit associated with the destruction of structure (2174), seals (2169).
2169	Deposit	Creamy-white mortar, with occasional small brick fragments, possible demolition/construction deposit associated with structure (2174), seals (2171), same as (2170).

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>
2170	Deposit	Creamy-white mortar, with occasional small brick fragments, possible demolition/construction deposit associated with structure (2174), seals (2171), same as (2169).
2171	Surface	Floor – two oxidised handmade bricks laid horizontally and abutting wall (2174), possibly the floor of this structure, which probably pre-dates Haven House and certainly predates the 19 th century redesign of that structure, sealed by (2169).
2172	Deposit	Pale yellowish-brown fine silty sand, with frequent brick fragments, possibly a flood deposit, sealed by (2171).
2173	Structure	Bonding – creamy-white lime mortar rendering to the faces of the bricks forming wall (2174).
2174	Structure	Foundation – single course of oxidised handmade brick forming single skin north-south aligned wall, with return to west at the southern end, faces of bricks rendered/bonded with (2173), probably pre-dates Haven House and certainly predates the 19 th century redesign of that structure, possible internal division of structure (2019)/(2025), sealed by (2171) and (2173).
2175	Cut	Trench excavated to construct wall of structure (2174), cuts (2176), contains (2174).
2176	Deposit	Pale to mid-brown gritty silty sand, with frequent flecks of mortar, possibly a flood deposit, cut by [2175].
2177	Fill	Fill of [2179] - dark greenish-brown sandy silt, with occasional brick rubble, charcoal and coal fragments, sealed by (2128).
2178	Fill	Lower fill of [2179] - dark grey charcoal rich silt, with occasional brick fragments, sealed by (2177).
2179	Structure	Garderobe pit? – sub-rectangular structure at north-east corner of Haven House, utilises (2003) and (2004) to form two sides with internal east-west wall on south side, pre-dates the 19 th century redesign of Haven House, contains (2127), (2128), (2177) and (2178).
2180	Cut	Trench excavated to contain (2179), cuts (2028).
2181	Deposit	Pale orangey-brown sand, probably a flood deposit, sealed by (2124), cut by [2180].
2182	Structure	Foundation – course of small limestone blocks, oxidised handmade bricks, and horizontally laid flat oxidised ceramic tile bonded by pale yellowish-brown lime mortar to the upper surface of limestone foundation (2183); levelling layer as bedding for brick wall (2003), tiles possibly also had damp proofing qualities?
2183	Structure	Foundation – single course of medium-sized and large pieces of limestone rubble, most without any apparent worked surfaces, but some ashlar and moulded pieces; unbonded, forming foundation for brick wall (2003), sealed by (2182).
2184	Structure	Foundation – course of oxidised handmade bricks and horizontally laid flat oxidised ceramic tile bonded by pale yellowish-brown lime mortar to the upper surface of limestone foundation (2077); levelling layer as bedding for brick wall (2005), tiles possibly also had damp proofing qualities?

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>
2185	Structure	Foundation – three medium-sized, chamfered ashlar limestone blocks, seen on south side of wall (2005) at south-east corner of Haven House; unbonded, forming short section of offset foundation, sealed by (2131).
2186	Structure	Foundation – two courses of oxidised handmade brick, 0.22m x 0.11m x 0.06m, bonded by greyish-white lime mortar containing frequent charcoal flecks, filling gap in limestone foundation (2183) above remains of structure (2188), forming part of wall (2003), sealed by (2182).
2187	Deposit	Mixed deposit of pale brown gritty sandy silt, with frequent mortar flecks, fragments of brick and tile, and occasional charcoal flecks, possible demolition deposit associated with the destruction of pre-Haven House structure (2188), seals (2188), cut by [2189].
2188	Structure	Brick wall – oxidised handmade brick, 0.26m x 0.13m x 0.06m, bonded by creamy-white sandy lime mortar, forming an east-west aligned wall. This wall is likely to have been part of a structure demolished prior to or during the 17 th century and probably contemporary with (2007) and (2008), sealed by (2187).
2189	Cut	Trench excavated to construct wall (2003)/(2183), seen only on external side of wall, cuts (2187), contains (2182), (2183) and (2191).
2190	Deposit	Dark grey-brown silt, with frequent fragments of brick and charcoal flecks, possibly a late medieval/early post-medieval ground surface seen all around the external faces of the walls of Haven House. Contained 57 sherds of pottery, late 19 th to 20 th century deposit, same as (2116), butts wall (2003).
2191	Fill	Fill of construction trench [2189] – mid brown silt, with very frequent brick fragments and mortar, sealed by (2190).
2192	Structure	Foundation – ‘herring bone’ angled, pitched oxidised handmade brick, 0.27m x 0.12m x 0.055m, bonded by brownish-yellow lime mortar, forming a foundation for internal face of wall (2003), same as (2076); possible deliberate decorative feature?
2193	Structure	Foundation – three courses of oxidised handmade brick, 0.27m x 0.13m x 0.055m, forming 0.6m long stub of double skin north-south aligned wall, pre-dates Haven House as cut through by [2189] construction trench for (2003), possible end wall or internal division of structure (2019)/(2025), cut by [2189].
2194	Structure	Foundation – course of horizontally laid broken, curved oxidised ceramic (roof) tile bonded by pale yellow lime mortar to the upper surface of brick foundation (2195); levelling layer, tiles possibly also had damp proofing qualities?
2195	Structure	Foundation – four courses of oxidised handmade brick, 0.23m x 0.105m x 0.06m, bonded by pale brown lime mortar, forming 0.6m long stub of an east-west aligned wall at north-west corner of excavation, butts up to wall (2003) of Haven House.
2196	Structure	Brick wall – oxidised machine made brick, 0.225m x 0.105m x 0.06m, bonded by creamy-yellow gritty lime mortar, forming an east-west aligned wall. A sleeper wall carrying joists of raised wooden floor inserted into Haven House in 19 th century, runs to north of main chimney stack, (2001), at centre of Haven House, contemporary with (2014)/(2015)/(2022).

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>
2197	Structure	Foundation – oxidised machine made brick, 0.225m x 0.11m x 0.06m, laid as headers bonded by creamy-yellow lime mortar, forming lowest course of an east-west aligned wall. Probably a single skin sleeper wall carry joists of raised wooden floor inserted into Haven House in 19 th century, sealed by (2196).
2198	Deposit	Pale yellowish-brown fine silty sand, probably a flood deposit, cut by [2180].
2199	Deposit	Mixed deposit of pale brown gritty sandy silt, with frequent mortar flecks, and fragments of brick and tile, possible demolition/levelling deposit, sealed by (2126).
2200	Deposit	Pale grey silt, with very occasional small fragments of brick, probably a flood deposit, sealed by (2199).
2201	Structure	Drain – two parallel rows of oxidised machine made brick, 0.235m x 0.115m x 0.065m, bonded by pale grey lime mortar, forming north-east to south-west aligned walls of drain, the base being lined with red ceramic tile, 0.34m x 0.24m x 0.02m. Runs from external angle (northern side) of junction between wall (2004) of Haven House, and (2016) the 19 th century eastern extension, probably channelling rain water from the gutter down pipe into the top of the soft water cistern (2000).
2202	Deposit	Mixed deposit of compacted brick rubble, with frequent mortar flecks, possible demolition/levelling deposit, modern activity.
2203	Structure	Foundation – oxidised machine made brick, 0.24m x 0.12m x 0.06m, bonded by firm white cement, forming an east-west aligned wall, of 20 th century construction, sealed by (2202).
2204	Deposit	Mixed deposit of compacted brick rubble and pale brown silty sand, possible demolition/levelling deposit, modern activity, sealed by (2202), seals (2031).
2205	Deposit	Dark grey-brown silt, with frequent mortar and charcoal flecks, possibly an early post-medieval ground surface, same as (2116) and (2190), sealed by (2202) and (2229).
2206	Deposit	Pale yellowish-brown mortar layer, with moderate brick flecks and rubble, possible demolition/levelling deposit made after wall (2207) went out of use, sealed by (2205).
2207	Structure	Wall – four upper courses of oxidised handmade brick, 0.19m x 0.13m x 0.055m, bonded by pale brown lime mortar, forming an east-west aligned wall at south-east corner of excavation, possible reconstruction of (2211). Contained 3 sherds of pottery, probably 16 th to 17 th century deposit.
2208	Structure	Foundation – layer of horizontally laid oxidised handmade bricks, 0.14m x 0.12m x 0.055m, with five 'herring bone' angled, pitched bricks at centre of exposed section, unbonded, forming levelling course for wall (2207).
2209	Structure	Foundation – course of oxidised handmade bricks and horizontally laid flat oxidised ceramic tile, unbonded, levelling layer for brick wall (2207), sealed by (2208), tiles possibly also had damp proofing qualities?
2210	Structure	Foundation – course of medium and large limestone blocks, without any apparent worked surfaces, unbonded, primary foundation for wall (2207), sealed by (2209).
2211	Structure	Foundation – two courses of oxidised handmade brick, 0.26m x 0.13m x 0.055m, unbonded, probably forming foundation for an east-west aligned wall that immediately

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>
		predated (2207), sealed by (2210), contained by [2235].
2212	Fill	Fill of construction trench [2235] – pale grey silt, with very frequent flecks of mortar, sealed by (2221), same as (2236)?
2213	Fill	Fill of robber trench [2230] – pale yellowish-brown silt, with moderate brick and tile fragments, sealed by (2218).
2214	Deposit	Pale brown silt, with very frequent brick rubble and mortar, possible demolition/levelling deposit abutting (2207).
2215	Deposit	Pale brown to mid grey silt, with very frequent mortar flecks, and moderate quantities of brick and tile fragments, possible demolition/levelling deposit, abutting (2207), sealed by (2214).
2216	Deposit	Dark grey to black coal rich deposit, mixed with brown silt, sealed by (2215).
2217	Deposit	Pale brown silt, with very frequent yellowish-brown mortar fragments, banked up against wall foundation (2209), probably associated with construction of wall (2207), sealed by (2216).
2218	Deposit	Pale yellowish-brown silt, with frequent small coal fragments, sealed by (2216).
2219	Structure	Foundation – course of oxidised handmade brick, 0.26m x 0.135m x 0.06m, unbonded, probably forming foundation for a single skin east-west aligned wall robbed out by [2230], possibly associated with structure (2211), contained by [2231].
2220	Deposit	Mid brown gritty silt, with frequent creamy-white mortar fragments, and moderate quantities of coal fragments, banked up against wall foundation (2210), possible occupation build up, cut by [2230].
2221	Deposit	Pale yellowish-brown gritty silt, with very frequent creamy-white mortar fragments, and moderate quantities of brick fragments, possible occupation build up, sealed by (2220).
2222	Deposit	Mid grey-brown silt, with very frequent mortar fragments, possible construction/demolition deposit, cut by [2235].
2223	Deposit	Pale grey-brown silt, with frequent mortar flecks and brick rubble, possible demolition deposit also filling [2232], sealed by (2222).
2224	Deposit	Pale greenish to yellowish-brown fine sandy silt, probably a flood deposit, cut by [2232], butts (2226)/(2233), same as (2225).
2225	Deposit	Pale greenish to yellowish-brown fine sandy silt, probably a flood deposit, sealed by (2223), butts (2226)/(2233), same as (2224).
2226	Structure	Foundation – two courses of horizontally laid oxidised tile, 0.23m x 0.21m x 0.015m, now largely fragmentary, bonded by creamy-white sandy lime mortar, forming levelling course for east-west aligned wall or could be door threshold associated with wall (2207), sealed by (2007), (2224), (2225) and cut by [2232].
2227	Deposit	Pale brown gritty silt, with very frequent creamy-white mortar fragments, and occasional charcoal flecks, possible levelling layer, cut by [2235].

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>
2228	Deposit	Pale green silt, thin lens, possible cess material or staining from decay of organic material, sealed by (2227).
2229	Deposit	Pale yellowish-brown gritty lime mortar, bedding layer for wall (2203).
2230	Cut	Robber trench – excavated to remove east-west aligned brick wall (2219), cuts (2220), contains (2213).
2231	Cut	Trench excavated to construct wall (2219), cuts (2220).
2232	Cut	Robber trench – excavated above tile coursing (2226), cuts (2224) and (2226), contains (2223).
2233	Structure	Foundation – a course of oxidised handmade brick, 0.26m x 0.135m x 0.06m, unbonded, forming foundation for east-west aligned tile courses (2226).
2234	Structure	Foundation – courses of oxidised handmade brick, 0.26m x 0.135m x 0.06m, unbonded, forming foundation for (2233), is offset to the north by c. 0.1m.
2235	Cut	Trench excavated to construct wall (2211), cuts (2222) and (2227).
2236	Fill	Fill of construction trench [2235] – pale brown silt, with very frequent flecks of mortar, sealed by (2210), same as (2212)?
2237	Structure	Soft water cistern – sub-circular structure manufactured from broken handmade brick, c. 1.8m diameter.
2238	Structure	Soft water cistern – sub-circular structure manufactured from broken handmade brick, c. 1.3m diameter.

Watching Brief – north wing

3000	Surface	Concrete– grey concrete slab, c. 0.2m deep.
3001	Deposit	Mid to dark brown silty sand, ground make-up/levelling deposit, sealed by (3000).
4000	Surface	Tarmac surface – c. 0.1m deep, same as (200).
4001	Deposit	Gravel – small sub-rounded stones in a matrix of pale grey sand; c. 0.05m deep, bedding for tarmac surface possibly the same as (202), sealed by (4000).
4002	Deposit	Demolition deposit – primarily composed of handmade brick rubble, with pan tile, slate, ash, lime mortar and plaster fragments. Residue of destruction of Haven House, subsequently roughly levelled to form relatively solid surface, sealed by (4001), same as (202).
4003	Surface	Tarmac playground surface – earlier surface, c. 0.15m deep, sealed by (4002).
4004	Fill	Fill of modern pipe trench, - dark grey silty sand and ceramic pipe, sealed by (4003).

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>
4005	Structure	Foundation – three courses of oxidised brick forming south-west to north-east aligned wall, sealed by (4009).
4006	Structure?	Possible foundation, but more likely to be two mortared bricks forming part of (4002), sealed by (4001).
4007	Deposit	Dark brown clayey silt, possible levelling layer, sealed by (4004) and (4009).
4008	Deposit	Mid brown clayey silt, possible levelling layer, sealed by (4007).
4009	Surface	Tarmac surface – earlier surface, c. 0.15m deep, sealed by (4003).
5000	Surface	Tarmac playground surface – c. 0.04m deep, same as (1000).
5001	Surface	Unconsolidated surface – very dark grey to black asphalt chippings, c. 0.06m to c. 0.10m deep, chippings up to 0.04m diameter, sealed by (5000), same as (1001).
5002	Deposit	Dark greyish-brown sandy silty clay, with occasional small pebbles, bedding for asphalt surface (5001).
5003	Deposit	Pale brown gritty silt, with frequent small pebbles, brick rubble, tile fragments and glass, possible demolition deposit, sealed by (5002), possibly same as (1009).
5004	Structure	Brick well/soft water cistern –circular red brick structure, c. 0.62m diameter, which lay beneath the foundation for the Five's Court and had been capped by a York-stone slab.
5005	Deposit	Dark grey-brown sandy silt, with occasional small pebbles and brick rubble, possible occupation build up, sealed by (5003), possibly same as (1010).