EVALUATION EXCAVATION AT THE GENERAL HOSPITAL SITE, BOSTON, LINCOLNSHIRE

Work Undertaken For
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A P S
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1. SUMMARY

An evaluation was undertaken to determine the archaeological implications of proposed development at the General Hospital site, Boston, Lincolnshire. Several archaeological sites and findspots are located in the vicinity of the hospital. Evidence for prehistoric activity in the area is virtually absent. A Romano-British occupation site is located 300m northeast of the General Hospital. However, this lack of early exploitation of the area may be due to burial of the evidence by alluvium, rather than genuine absence.

Remains of medieval date (between 1066 and 1500) are more evident. Located outside the boundary of the medieval town, numerous ecclesiastical establishments surround the proposed development site. However, none of these are likely to fall within the investigation area.

Docks of sixteenth century and later date were located on the river frontage in the immediate vicinity of, and possibly on, the investigation area. An early nineteenth century jail was located in the northern limit of the proposed development area.

It was anticipated that, by virtue of the proximity of these sites and findspots, the area could fall within a zone of medieval activity of probable industrial nature. The development could affect related deposits and, in consequence, eight trenches were excavated to test for the presence and survival of archaeological remains.

Silt layers, deposited by river flooding in the 14th century, were the lowest levels encountered. Medieval occupation developed on these silts throughout the site. Occurring in the form of walls, ditches, pits and laid surfaces, the nature of this occupation is unclear. However, associated artefacts suggest that high status habitation of probable domestic character covered most of the area, with some form of high-temperature industrial activity located in the northeastern part of the site. Further flooding in the medieval period necessitated the relaying of many of the surfaces which, in consequence, must have served as external yards or pathways.

During the medieval period the site consisted of two separate land blocks, one respecting the river frontage, the other stretching back from St. John's Road. Ditches and walls identified on the eastern part of the site may have provided the boundaries between these two parcels. This pattern of land holding persisted into the post-medieval period (16th-18th centuries), at which time the walls were removed. Also during this period the western property unit was abandoned and reverted to fields, though occupation continued on the eastern section.

Serious flooding deposited silt across the area in the post-medieval period, perhaps causing the site to be temporarily vacated. Subsequently, in the nineteenth century, the area was reoccupied. Construction of the hospital commenced in 1874, with various additions being made into the twentieth century, remains of this building activity being identified during the evaluation.

By virtue of their apparent high status, diversity and good preservation, the medieval habitation and industrial remains are assessed as locally and regionally important. Structural evidence of the use of these habitation and industrial remains may survive in the area.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services were commissioned by Meldrum Lee and Gillatt, on behalf of de Montfort Housing Society Ltd, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the General Hospital site, Boston, Lincolnshire. This evaluation was to determine the archaeological implications of proposed development at the site, as detailed in planning application B05/0028/94, and was undertaken in accordance with a brief set by the Community Archaeologist for Boston Borough

Council.

2.2 Topography and Geology

Boston is situated 45km southeast of Lincoln and approximately 7km from the northwest coast of The Wash, among the fens of south Lincolnshire. Bisected by the River Witham, the town is located in Boston District, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). Situated on the east bank of the Witham, the proposed development site is on ground that is slightly higher than the surrounding area, the river looping around this slight elevation.

The hospital site is located at a height of *c.* 6m OD, three-quarters of a kilometre south of the town centre defined by St. Botolph's parish church. Centred on National Grid Reference TF32904340, the General Hospital site covers approximately 2.9 hectares (Fig. 2).

Local soils are the Tanvats Association typical alluvial gley soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 319) and Wisbech Association calcareous alluvial gley soils developed in marine alluvium (*ibid*, 361). Beneath this marine alluvium is glacial drift that was deposited in a geological basin between the Lincolnshire Wolds and the East Anglian Heights (Harden 1978, 5). These glacial deposits in turn overlie a solid geology of Jurassic clays.

2.3 Archaeological Setting

A neolithic stone axe (SMR12674; B05/025), found *c.* 200m northwest of the proposed development site, provides the only evidence for a prehistoric presence in the area. Similarly, Romano-British activity in the vicinity is restricted, with a single occupation site, indicated by a spread of artefacts, located approximately 300m northeast of the General Hospital. However, this apparent paucity of early exploitation is probably due to burial of the evidence by alluvium, rather than genuine absence.

Significantly greater evidence is available for use of the area in the medieval period. The investigation site lies just beyond the southern end of the medieval town, defined by the Barditch (B05/001), in an area dominated by ecclesiastical foundations. St John's Church (SMR12690) lay just east of the general hospital site, and St John Baptist hospital (SMR12691) is presumed to have been located in the vicinity of this church. Less than 200m east of the general hospital is the postulated site of the Augustinian Friary (SMR12695). However, it should be noted that this location is contested and an alternative site within the Bar Ditch has been postulated (Harden 1978, 25). A Franciscan Friary (B05/009) and associated cemetery (B05/041) was situated *c.* 250m north of the proposed development area. In St Anne's Lane, on the west side of the river, immediately opposite the present investigation site, are the sites of the eponymous church (SMR12687) and cross (SMR12661), that stood at the entrance to the lane (Fig. 2).

From the late medieval period onwards, the area was used for riverine trade and vessel repair activities. Just north of the hospital site was the Steel-yard or Custom House (SMR12703), first mentioned in 1585. Cartographic evidence records ship yards immediately south of the proposed development area, with further inlets apparently entering the General Hospital site. Plausibly identifiable with docks documented in the sixteenth century, these possessed little value and were probably natural creeks where boats could be taken for repairs.

A mill, first mentioned in the fifteenth century and later recorded on Hall's 1741 *Plan of the Borough and Port of Boston*, was located just south of the investigation area (Fig. 3).

Within the northern confines of the hospital site, a jail was erected in 1818, and demolished in 1853. Foundations encountered during the excavation of geotechnical trial pits possibly relate to this structure. Construction of Boston General Hospital commenced in 1874, with various expansions and alterations being undertaken into the middle of the twentieth century (Archaeological Project Services 1994).

3. AIMS

The aims of the evaluation were to locate archaeological deposits and determine, if present, their extent, state of preservation, date, type, vulnerability, documentation, quality of setting and amenity value. The purpose of this identification and assessment of deposits was to establish their significance, in order to facilitate recommendations for an appropriate strategy that could be integrated with any proposed development programme.

4. METHODS

Eight trenches were opened (Fig. 4) and selected deposits partially or fully excavated by hand to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their nature. The trenches were located to provide sample coverage of the entire development site in order to evaluate the potential survival of archaeological deposits and features across the area.

All eight trenches were opened by machine to the surface of undisturbed archaeological layers, which were then cleaned and excavated by hand. During machine opening of Trench 5, a brick-built culvert was ruptured and the trench was flooded. As a result, work on this trench was abandoned. A sounding, to a maximum depth of *c.* 1.6m below the present ground surface, was excavated by machine in Trench 1. Deposits at the base of Trench 3 were examined by auger survey to a depth of 0.8m. Recording of deposits encountered during the evaluation was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

5. ANALYSIS

Finds recovered from the deposits identified in the evaluation were examined and a period date was assigned where possible. Records of the deposits and features recognised during the evaluation were also examined. Phasing was assigned based on artefact dating and the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them. A stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. Thereafter, to assist analysis, a context group matrix was created and phased. A total of three phases was identified during the evaluation:

Phase 1 Medieval deposits
Phase 2 Post-medieval deposits
Phase 3 Modern deposits

Four-figure context group numbers are used in the text, but primary context numbers are depicted on the figures. See Appendix 2 for concordance of groups and numbers.

5.1 Phase 1 Medieval deposits

Layers of grey and brown sands and silts were encountered in every evaluation pit except Trench 2 (1001, 3001, 4001, 6001, 7001, 8001). On the west side of the site, close to the Witham, the surface of these sands and silts peaked at *c.* 3.7m OD. From the river frontage the deposits fell away to east and south by approximately 1m, before rising again to *c.* 3.3m OD towards the southeast corner of the investigation area. Auger survey in Trench 3 established that these layers were at least 0.8m thick. Containing generally very few inclusions, these deposits are interpreted as natural alluvium. Pottery of 14th century date, including imported Saintonge ware, recovered from layers in the group indicates that this alluviation occurred in the medieval period. A glazed triangular floor tile was also retrieved from the deposits. In Trench 1, part of the surface of this alluvium was reddened (1005) due to the affects of heat, probably a fire, though no charcoal or ash residues were noted in the area.

Above the primary silts in Trenches 1, 3, 6, 7 and 8 were a number of thin layers of mortar or limestone (1002, 3002, 6002, 7002 and 8002). These were interpreted as prepared surfaces, functioning as floors or tracks. A further layer of mortar (1006) and a deposit of sandy gravel (1011) were encountered at the base of Trench 1. These are also considered to have served as prepared surfaces. Overlying the gravel surface was a thin spread of burnt coal

and sand (1012) that signified the location of a fire.

Overlying the burnt area 1005 and mortar surface 1006 were two alignments of hand-made bricks forming a right angle (Fig. 5). Both rows of bricks, which were chamfered along one side, were placed on edge, the chamfer set to the upper, outer side. These brick rows confined a compacted layer of sand with brick and mortar fragments. This group (1007) is interpreted as structural in nature. Above the floor and enclosed by the brick rows of this structure was a layer of crushed mortar (1009) representing a prepared surface. Outside the brick alignments was a layer of silt-sand with tile and mortar inclusions. Due to the mixed nature of this material, the layer is considered to be a dump or occupation deposit (1008).

Cutting through the eastern edge of the structure 1007 was a 0.5m wide sub-circular feature. Filled with mixed sand silt, this group (1010) is interpreted as robbed and backfilled posthole.

On top of one of the other mortar surfaces (1002) in Trench 1 was a 0.2m thick layer of shells and mortar fragments (1003), considered to be a dumped deposit. Sealing this was a 0.25m thick layer of mixed stony soil (1004) that is similarly interpreted as a dumped or make-up deposit.

Overlying the mortar surface in Trench 8 (8002) was a thin layer of pebbles *c.* 0.9m wide. This pebble layer cambered down to the west where it met a 0.5m wide band of flat-laid cobbles (Fig. 6). Together, the pebble layer and cobbles are interpreted as a north-south aligned track or other surface with edging stones (8003).

Above the primary silts in Trench 4 was a group of mixed silty sandy clays (4002) that contained moderate quantities of medieval artefacts, bones and shells. Due to their mixed nature and inclusion of occupation remains these deposits are considered to be soils transformed by human action in the medieval period. Crossing these transformed deposits was a 0.2m wide band of river cobbles (4003) that was observed for a length of 2m (Fig. 7). Oriented northeast-southwest, these cobbles separated some of the transformed layers and probably functioned as a boundary.

Cutting the primary silt in Trench 6 was a *c.* 0.15m deep, apparently linear feature with a butt-end to the west. Capping the main fill of this shallow feature in the area of the butt was a restricted layer of compact mortar. Although minimally observed, this context group (6028) is tentatively interpreted as structural in nature, perhaps serving as a foundation gully and post-pad. A near-identical feature (3007) was observed cutting a second deposition of alluvium in Trench 3 and is similarly considered to be structural in function.

Also cutting the silt in Trench 6 was a near circular feature, *c.* 1m in diameter and 0.5m deep. Filled with a dark sand that contained pottery, shell, mortar pieces and frequent tile fragments, this group (6027) is interpreted as a pit.

In Trench 8, a possibly curvilinear feature, 1m wide and 0.3m deep, was observed cutting the alluvium (Fig. 6). Trending generally north-south, this feature was filled with mixed deposits that contained quantities of occupation debris. Amongst this material were the substantial remains of a jug of 13th/14th century date (Fig. 14). Consequently this group (8006) is interpreted as a back-filled ditch.

Above the stone and mortar surfaces in Trenches 3, 6 and 7 were layers of sandy silt that contained very few inclusions (3003, 6003, 7003). These deposits are interpreted as alluvium.

Cutting these secondary alluvial deposits in Trench 3, one side of an apparently linear feature trending northwest-southeast was observed. Filled with clay-silt that contained mortar and tile fragments, this group (3004) is interpreted as a possible ditch. Cross-cutting this at right angles was a further linear feature which was also filled with clay-silt that

contained mortar and tile pieces. Additionally a large part of a ceramic fire cover or curfew (Fig. 15) and imported German pottery was recovered from the feature. Approximately 2m wide and 0.4m deep with a butt-end to the north, this group (3005) is interpreted as a ditch.

Also cutting the alluvium in Trench 3 was a sub-circular cut, 0.4m wide and 0.2m deep. Apparently V-shaped in profile, this feature was filled with mixed soil that contained a large number of tile fragments. As a consequence, this group (3010) is interpreted as a posthole, the tile perhaps serving as post-packing.

Above the secondary alluvium (6003) in Trench 6 was a group of sand-silt layers (6004) of uncertain origin but considered to be possible make-up deposits. Cutting these layers on an approximately north-south line was a 0.4m wide linear feature (Fig. 8). Partially filled with limestone blocks and brick, this group (6005) is interpreted as a wall. White, over-fired brick bearing a green glaze was recovered from this wall. Immediately to the east were soil wedges (6025) considered to be layers dumped against the wall (Fig 9).

Parallel to, and approximately 2m west of the wall, was a 2m wide linear feature. With a U-shaped profile and containing a variety of mixed deposits, this group (6006) is interpreted as a back-filled ditch (Fig. 8). Further fragments of white brick, as found in the wall 6005, were recovered from this ditch.

In Trench 7, above the second alluvial layer was a thin deposit of compact mortar (7004), interpreted as a prepared surface.

Sealing the earlier activity in Trenches 3, 6 and 7 were layers of silty sand that contained few inclusions. These deposits (3006, 6007, 6026, 7005) are interpreted as a third layer of alluvium. Overlying this alluvium at the eastern end of Trench 6 were thin layers that may represent a surface (6010).

Also in Trench 6, and crossing the third alluvial layer, were two large (over 1m wide and 0.5m deep) cuts (Fig. 9). Each feature was apparently oriented north-south and filled with sandy silt that contained moderate amounts of mortar. Both groups (6029 and 6031) are of indeterminate function but may represent ditches.

Following the same line as ditch 6029, and apparently truncating the eastern edge of that feature, was a further linear cut (Fig. 9). Filled with silt and approximately 0.9m wide and 0.5m deep, this feature (6030) is interpreted as a ditch, possibly a recut of 6029.

Cutting into the top of the possible ditch 6031, though only seen in section, was a 0.5m deep feature with near vertical sides (Fig. 9). Over 0.6m wide and filled with a mortar-flecked sandy silt, this group (6032) is of indeterminate function but may represent a pit, or possibly a ditch.

Above the third layer of alluvium in Trench 7 were layers of mixed soils that contained frequent, varied inclusions, amongst which were fragments of glazed white brick. Due to the nature of these deposits, the group is interpreted as dumped material (7007).

Cutting into these dumped deposits were two sub-rectangular features, both with near-vertical sides and flat bases. Each cut, which were 0.4-0.5m across and 1.5m apart, was filled with mixed sandy silt. In consequence, both are interpreted as robbed and backfilled postholes (7009, 7010). Close to these postholes was a patch of mixed soil, approximately 25mm thick, considered to represent a possible occupation deposit (7011).

Cutting the third deposit of alluvium in Trench 3 was the structural element (3007), noted above (page 4). Additionally, a 1m wide, 0.3m deep feature filled with sandy silt also incised the alluvium. Although only seen in section, this feature is tentatively interpreted as a pit (3008).

5.2 Post-medieval deposits

In Trench 7, above the medieval third alluvial layer (7005), was a 10mm thick deposit of firm mortar (7006) interpreted as a prepared surface. Although possibly originally deposited in the medieval period, this material contained artefacts of 16th/17th century date.

Overlying this surface (7006) in Trench 7, and the later medieval surfaces in Trenches 6 and 8 (6010 and 8003), were layers of sandy silt. Containing generally few inclusions, the origin of these deposits (6011, 7008, 8004) is obscure; they may have been formed as natural alluvial layers or as dumped materials.

Above this indeterminate deposit (7008) in Trench 7 were thin silt layers that contained abundant mortar fragments. These are considered to be a possible demolition deposit (7012).

Cutting the primary, medieval, alluvium in Trench 8 was a north-south oriented linear feature (Fig. 10). Approximately 0.5m wide and with near-vertical sides, this was filled with mixed silt. On the basis of form, this group (8005) is interpreted as structural in nature, probably a robbed foundation trench. Several pieces of medieval pottery, a sherd of 16th century pottery and a fragment of worked stone were recovered from the feature. This stone, identified as Scandinavian or Scottish gneiss (John Arum, pers comm), was cut to form a tile or flooring slab.

Truncating one of the medieval ditches (6006) in Trench 6 was a very wide (over 2.9m), shallow (*c.* 0.4m) feature with a near-vertical side (only one side observed). Of obscure function, this feature (6008) may have been for landscaping or, possibly, robbing away of structural remains (Fig. 9). Filling this feature were mixed sands, silts and clays, considered to be probable backfill deposits (6009).

Cutting into these backfill deposits (6009) was a 0.1m deep, 0.5m wide, fairly flat-based feature. This cut (6016) was of uncertain function but had apparently followed the west side of the stone and brick wall, 6005, though that relationship was later obscured by robbing of the wall. Filling the feature were mixed deposits containing abundant brick and tile fragments and mortar pieces. These are considered to be demolition or construction debris (6017). Providing the eastern edge of these deposits was a vertical cut that followed the western side of, and came down on to, the wall 6005 (Fig. 9). Filling the feature were mixed deposits containing abundant mortar and tile fragments. In consequence, this group (6022) is interpreted as a robber trench to remove wall 6005.

Truncating the indeterminate layers (6011) and the backfills (6009) was a bowl-shaped feature. Approximately 0.7m wide and 0.35m deep, this is interpreted as a pit (6014). Filling this pit was a silt that contained shells and mortar, interpreted as a waste deposit (6015).

Also cutting the indeterminate layer 6011 was a 0.7m wide sub-rectangular feature. Aligned approximately north-south, this possessed near vertical sides and a fairly flat base (Fig. 8). On the basis of form this is considered to be structural in nature, perhaps a robbed foundation slot (6012). Filling the slot was a mixed deposit containing considerable amounts of mortar and large pieces of tile. This material is interpreted as demolition debris (6013).

Observed in every excavation pit except Trench 1, and covering most of the aforementioned archaeological remains, were layers of silt that contained few inclusions. These groups (2001, 3009, 4004, 6018, 7013, 8007) are explained as natural alluvium. A few sherds of 16th century and earlier pottery, and an amber rod, were recovered from these deposits.

Cutting this alluvium in Trench 8 was a 0.1m deep north-south aligned feature with a sandy silt lower fill. At least 0.2m wide, this cut came down onto the edging cobbles of the trackway, 8003 and maintained the same orientation. Although of indeterminate nature, on the basis of form, this may be a gully (8008). Providing a secondary fill to this

feature was mixed material containing abundant brick and tile fragments and a piece of Scandinavian or Scottish schist. This deposit (8009) is interpreted as probable destruction debris used to backfill the gully.

5.3 Modern deposits

Sealing the Trench 8 gully (8008), and also observed in Trenches 1, 2 and 4, were brown silts that contained moderate quantities of inclusions (1013, 2002, 4005, 8010). Clay pipe of 18th/19th century date was recovered from these deposits, which are interpreted as topsoil layers.

Above this topsoil in Trenches 1, 4 and 6 were layers of mixed material that contained generally abundant quantities of mortar. As a result, these groups (1014, 4006, 6019) are interpreted as dumped deposits of construction debris. Sealing this material in Trench 1 was a layer of dark silt, considered to be a topsoil (1015).

Cutting the post-medieval alluvium in Trench 3 and 6 were two 0.5m deep features filled with mixed deposits that included large quantities of brick, tile and mortar fragments (Fig. 11). These are interpreted as pits for construction debris (3013 and 6020). Also in Trench 6, a U-shaped feature, approximately 0.5m wide and 0.3m deep, was observed cutting the alluvium. Filled with dark silty sand, the function of this feature (6021) is indeterminate, though it may have been a small pit.

In Trench 2, a series of brick walls founded on concrete beds or plinths were recorded. The two major walls, each about 0.5m thick, were oriented northeast-southwest and were 3.6m apart. Between these main walls, and set at right angles to them, were two narrower (0.2m thick) walls that were spaced 1.5m apart (Fig. 12). All these walls were constructed in shallow (maximum depth 0.3m) linear features that cut the buried topsoil, 2002. This group (2003) is interpreted as a brick building.

Similarly cutting the buried topsoil, a 0.5m wide, flat-based feature was observed in Trench 8. A row of bricks were apparent in the mixed deposits filling this cut. Consequently, this group (8011) is interpreted as a posthole, the bricks acting as post-packing.

Also cutting the old topsoil in Trench 8 was a shallow (0.25m) but very wide (over 2.6m) flat-based feature (8012). Of unclear function, this was possibly for landscaping or may have resulted from the robbing of some unknown structure. Filling the feature were mixed deposits (8013), interpreted as backfilling and levelling materials.

A similarly extensive feature was observed in Trench 7. With a maximum depth of 0.4m and a width in the region of 5.5m, this cut (7014) is of indeterminate usage but may also have been for landscaping or removal of a structure. Mixed deposits containing large quantities of brick, tile and mortar filled the feature and are considered to represent demolition or construction debris used as backfill (7015).

Located 1m west of, and at a similar height to, these backfill deposits was a restricted area of pale sand, interpreted as a layer (7019), though of indeterminate function. Truncating this and the backfill deposits (7015) was an apparently linear north-south cut. Approximately 1.3m wide, this feature (7016) is interpreted as a ditch. Dark, mixed silts (7017) containing abundant fine organic matter in their lower levels, filled this feature.

In Trench 4, a 0.7m deep linear feature was observed cutting through the dump layer (4006) on an approximately northeast-southwest line (Fig. 13). Possessing very steep sides, this feature was filled with mixed material that included a deposit of cinders. The nature of this feature (4007) suggests that it was a backfilled gully, perhaps a robbed service trench.

Truncating the medieval structural element (3007) in Trench 3 was a 0.4m deep linear feature. Filled with a variety of mixed deposits and an electricity cable, this feature (3011) is explained as a service trench. Cutting this

cable trench was a 0.7m deep V-shaped feature (Fig. 11) filled with mixed deposits, interpreted as a backfilled ditch (3012).

Above the aforementioned archaeological features in Trenches 2, 7 and 8 were extensive and often thick deposits of mixed material. Including charcoal, tarmac, mortar, brick, tile and gravel, these groups (2004, 7018, 7022, 8014) are interpreted as dumps of building or demolition debris. Above these dumps in Trenches 2 and 8, and also sealing the topsoil layer (1015) in Trench 1, layers of light brown silt that contained few inclusions were recorded. These are considered to be alluvium (1016, 2005, 8015). An area of the subsoil surface in Trench 8 was reddened due to heat. This patch, 0.8m wide, is interpreted as the site of a fire (8016).

Observed cutting through this alluvium in Trench 2 was a linear, vertical-sided feature. Containing mixed deposits and a ceramic pipe, this is a service trench (2006).

Cutting through the dumped layer (7018) in Trench 7 was a 0.8m wide, north-south oriented linear feature. Approximately 0.6m deep and with near-vertical sides, this cut was filled with mixed rubbly material. In consequence, this feature (7021) is considered to represent a robber trench defining the previous location of a wall. Also dug into the dump layer in this trench was a 0.3m wide, 0.3m deep vertical-sided cut. Filled with silt, this is regarded as a posthole, robbed and backfilled (7020).

Sealing these structural remains in Trench 7 was a dark mixed silt, interpreted as a recent topsoil deposit (7023). Cutting through this soil were two north-south linear features. Both containing ceramic drain pipes, these are explained as service trenches (7025, 7025). Also cutting the topsoil was a 1m wide, 0.6m deep feature lined with brick walls. This feature, which apparently describes a rectangle, represents a brick structure (7026), probably a manhole. In addition, a linear feature oriented east-west cut through the soil layer in this trench. Containing a mortared brick wall this is explained as a brick structure (7027).

Sealing the burnt alluvium (8016) in Trench 8 was a layer of very mixed ashy material, interpreted as a dumped deposit (8017). On the surface of this was a 1m wide patch of burnt material, considered to represent the site of a fire (8018).

Covering much of the investigation area were layers of dark brown silty topsoil (1017, 2007, 3014, 4008, 6023, 7028, 8019) that provided a ground surface.

Cutting the topsoil of Trench 4 was a 0.5m deep, steep-sided, bowl-shaped cut (Fig. 13). Filled with cinders, this is interpreted as a pit (4009).

On the surface of the topsoil in Trench 7, and around the manhole (7026), was a spread of mixed material interpreted as a dump deposit (7029), possibly of demolition debris. In addition, the topsoil of this trench was cut through by a recent geotechnical trial pit (7030).

Cutting the topsoil in Trench 6 was a feature that contained a ceramic pipe and hence interpreted as a service trench (6033). Above this, and also seen elsewhere in the trench at the same height, were two concrete slabs, interpreted as foundations (6036). On top of the topsoil were deposits of crushed limestone (6024) and mortar (6034), both considered to be dumps of construction debris. Above the mortar was a layer of dark mixed topsoil (6035).

6. DISCUSSION

Alluvial silts and sands occurred as natural deposits across the area. Artefacts recovered from these deposits indicate a 14th century date for the deposition of the earliest recognised layer of alluvium (phase 1). These flood deposits are probably identifiable with historically recorded inundations that became more frequent towards the end of the thirteenth century. Failure of drainage systems, caused

when Wainfleet Haven and the River Witham silted up, blocking sluice gates, was partially responsible for these floods (Dear and Taylor 1988, 54). An area of burning, probably the site of a bonfire, indicated that the surface of the alluvium functioned as a ground level.

Prepared surfaces occurred extensively across the area. Mortar was the main material used for these surfaces, though gravel was also employed. On to one of these mortar surfaces at the northern limit of the site a rectangular brick structure, which enclosed a further surface, was erected. The arrangement of defining bricks, set on edge with chamfered sides uppermost, indicates the coursing probably went no higher than that observed. This structure therefore probably represents some form of hardstanding, raised slightly above the surrounding ground surface.

Close by was a dump of sea shells that may suggest a kitchen area was located in the vicinity of the hardstanding. An inert soil dump was subsequently used to bury this food waste. Erection of a timber structure, represented by a posthole (1010), terminated the use of the hardstanding.

Toward the southeast corner of the site, a mortar surface (8002) was re-established in pebbles with an edging of cobbles (8003). Provided with a camber that probably served to shed surface water, this surface may have functioned as a north-south trackway.

Near to this track, and similarly aligned, was a ditch filled with occupation debris. Interpreted as a waste drain, the feature contained large parts of a number of 13th/14th century pottery vessels including a Beverley ware jug imported from Yorkshire. The size and completeness of these ceramics imply the proximity of contemporary habitation remains. Further disposal activity, represented by a rubbish pit, was identified 15m to the north of this ditch, in Trench 6. A possible foundation trench, representing a structure of indeterminate form and function, was associated with this pit.

At the southeast corner of the investigation area was a narrow band of cobbles (4003) that provided a boundary. Parallelling the river frontage, the associations of this ephemeral demarcator are unclear. Variation in the orientations of linear features denote differences in the land holding pattern: on the west side of the site, alignments are either parallel with, or at right angles to, the river, while on the east, linear features generally traverse north-south. These arrangements were evident through subsequent periods.

An east-west band of alluvium across the centre of the site sealed the mortar surfaces in Trenches 3, 6 and 7. Implicit in the presence of this deposit is the identification of the mortar layers as external surfaces, rather than internal floors. Relaying of a mortar surface on this alluvium occurred in Trench 7.

Ditches were dug on both the east and west sides of the site. To the west, in Trench 3, a ditch at right angles to the Witham was replaced by one parallel to the river. A butt-end to the later ditch indicates that these features were used primarily to define property blocks, rather than for drainage. Associated with these ditches was a posthole representing a timber structure of unknown form and function. Similarly, on the east side of the site in Trench 6, a north-south boundary ditch was associated with structural remains, apparently a stone building or possible boundary wall.

Fragments of white brick were recovered from the wall and an adjacent ditch. These bricks were over-fired and had been accidentally coated with a green glaze. Further pieces of this material were retrieved from a medieval dump layer (7007) in Trench 7 and as unstratified finds from Trenches 6 and 7. The nature of these bricks implies that some undetermined industrial activity was located in the vicinity of the northeastern part of the site.

Further alluviation occurred across the centre of the site, again necessitating the relaying of surfaces. Additionally, soil dumping was used to raise the ground level on the east side of the area, probably in an attempt to counteract the effects of flooding. A timber structure of

unknown form and function was established on these make-up deposits.

A pair of ditches were cut on the east of the site. Probably replacing the earlier boundary, these maintained alignment but were moved to the east. Following silting the western-most ditch (6029) was recut. However, use of the eastern ditch may have discontinued, and a pit was dug through the silty ditch-fill.

Structural remains of indeterminate form and function, and an associated pit, were developed on the alluvium on the west side of the site. Relaying of a mortar surface on the alluvium occurred on the east side of the site. This surface may have originated in the medieval period. However, artefacts of 16th/17th century date were incorporated in the material, hence indicating use in the post-medieval period (phase 2). Further soil deposition, perhaps alluviation, occurred on the east side of the site. A demolition spread suggested the disruption of a mortar surface in the area.

Located towards the southeast corner of the site was a robber trench that signified the previous location of a wall. Absence of associated floor surfaces may suggest that this wall functioned as a boundary, rather than as part of a building. A fragment of tile cut from an exotic metamorphic rock, gneiss, was recovered from the trench backfill and may originally have been incorporated in this wall. Pottery also retrieved from the backfill indicates a 16th century date for robbing of the wall. It is, therefore, possible that the feature was originally constructed in the medieval period, a suggestion supported by the stratigraphic equivalence of the adjacent 14th century ditch (8006). Similarly, the medieval wall located 15m to the north in Trench 6 was robbed away during this phase. A robber trench denoted further structural activity in the area. Representing a wall, the trench was filled with demolition debris. Tile recovered from this backfill may originally have been incorporated in the wall.

Part of the east side of the site was landscaped, though for uncertain purposes, at this time. Disposal activities, in the form of a waste pit, also occurred in the area.

Extensive deposits of alluvium occurred across the site. Artefacts of 16th century date indicated that the flooding represented by these layers occurred in the post-medieval period. These deposits relate to inundation and moves to improve drainage that are recorded throughout the later medieval and early post-medieval periods. Thus, in 1483, blockage of a drain on the north side of Boston was punished by fines and a new sluice was built in the town in 1500. A decision to drain West Fen into the Witham and Boston Haven was taken in 1532 and the Maud Foster Drain was cut in 1568. Particularly serious fenland flooding occurred later in 1603 (Dear and Taylor 1988, 54-5).

Post-medieval activity was only observed on the east side of the site, though silting of the same date was recognised throughout the area. It appears probable that the post-medieval activity relates to structures on St. John's Road, which passes the site a little to the east.

This implies some alteration in the land boundaries, with the hospital site acquiring some of the rear parts of the St. John's Road properties. Ordnance Survey maps reveal that this eastwards expansion of the hospital enclosure occurred in the present century. Further indications that the General Hospital occupies two earlier land blocks are provided by the structure of the hospital site and boundaries outside the compound to the south and east: the southern perimeter of the hospital precinct terminates an external north-south boundary line (Fig. 2). Moreover, the variation in alignments of linear features within the east and west sides of the site reveal that this pattern of land holding, comprising two separate but adjacent blocks, existed in the medieval period.

Furthermore, it would appear that the west side of site was unoccupied in the post-medieval period, perhaps just used as fields, as depicted on Hall's map of 1741 (Fig. 3). It seems probable that this area was abandoned due to

frequent flooding. In addition to obscuring the earlier occupation remains, these environmental problems led to alterations in land use. Cumulatively, these effects were probably responsible for the inability of the desk-top assessment to identify the earlier remains in the area.

Cutting through the alluvium near the southeast corner of the site was a probable drainage gully that maintained the position and alignment of the edge of the medieval track (8003). Upon disuse the feature was backfilled with demolition debris. Sealing the gully were topsoil layers (phase 3) that occurred extensively across the site. These topsoil deposits may have originated in post-medieval period (16th/17th century) but were transformed later, probably in the 19th century. Such transformation of the soil is perhaps indicated by the cut of drainage gully (8008) only being recognised in the underlying subsoil and not through the topsoil. Artefacts provide this later date for the disturbance, which may have been caused by gardening or similar activities.

The brick building revealed in Trench 2 is identifiable with the porter's lodge, constructed about 1876 as part of the original hospital complex. The full width of the building was represented by the major north-south walls, while the cross walls recorded the position of a stairwell to an upper floor. North of these stairs was a bedroom and the living room was located on the south side of the stairwell (Burdett 1896, fig. opp. p231).

Construction deposits, associated with the expansion of the hospital, were widely distributed. These materials occurred as spreads and as dumps in pits. Packed with bricks, a large posthole located towards the southeast corner of the site accommodated a substantial upright, perhaps a fence post.

Evidence of landscaping was recorded on the east side of the site. Although of uncertain purpose, this may have have been ground clearance or soil stripping in advance of construction. These areas were subsequently made up with construction debris and other dumped materials. A ditch in the same area possibly served a garden drainage function.

Service trenches identified on the extreme east of the site were probably associated with 20th century additions to the hospital. A large ditch in the same area is of uncertain function but may have been for drainage. Perhaps providing temporary flood relief, this feature soon became redundant and was backfilled.

Further deposits of construction or demolition debris were identified. Located on the northern and eastern parts of the site, these resulted from alterations and additions to the hospital. In particular, these materials observed in Trenches 1 and 2 may relate to construction of the Nurses' Home in 1934 (Archaeological Project Services 1994, 5). Sealing some of these dumps were deposits of alluvium that provide a record of modern flooding episodes.

Towards the northeast part of the site, a robbed wall trench defined the location of a building. Associated with a nursery, this structure was depicted on the 1903 OS map of the area. An adjacent posthole, perhaps representing a fence post, is probably related to this building. Topsoil sealed the site of these removed structural remains.

Service trenches and a manhole represented further utilities that were provided as the hospital increased in size. A brick wall identified in Trench 7 probably represents a building that constituted part of this expansion.

Garden soil provided much of the ground surface of the investigation area. Capping this soil on the east side of the site were concrete rafts. These hardstanding areas may have functioned as carparks/ yards, or as the floors of temporary buildings. Dumps of construction debris were apparently associated with these concrete slabs.

7. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

For assessment of significance the *Secretary of*

State's criteria for scheduling ancient monuments has been used (DoE 1990, Annex 4; see Appendix 6).

Period:
Medieval industrial activities and high status occupation of presumed domestic nature are recorded on the proposed development site. Such establishments and features are particularly characteristic of major towns and cities of the medieval period in Europe.

Rarity:
High status medieval urban occupation, as identified in the area of investigation, is not uncommon, though may possess rare or unusual features. However, high status occupation is more characteristic of major, successful, settlements. Continued use of such important urban centres is often responsible for extensive destruction of earlier remains. Vacation of the site and subsequent alluviation were identified during the evaluation. These factors may, in consequence, provide a very rare survival of substantially complete high status establishment(s) of medieval date.

In general terms, high-temperature industrial processes of medieval date are commonplace. However, the nature of the industrial activity identified at the site was not determined. Consequently, the rarity of the technique, and whether unusual aspects formed part of the process, cannot be averred.

Documentation:
Records of archaeological sites and finds made in the Boston area are kept in the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record and the files of the Boston Borough Community Archaeologist. Synopses or syntheses of the historical and archaeological evidence have previously been produced. In particular, a site-specific summary and assessment was compiled to precede the fieldwork reported here. However, that assessment did not disclose any documentary evidence that can confidently be associated with the medieval remains encountered on site.

Group value:
Moderately high group value is supplied through the association of industrial activity with high status occupation remains of presumed domestic character. Moreover, the location of these aspects in an area dominated by medieval religious foundations supplements the group value.

Proximity to documented docks, custom house and windmill confers moderately high group value on the post-medieval occupation remains. Evidence of multi-period exploitation of the area enhances the group value still further.

Survival/Condition:
Due to being buried beneath protective layers of alluvium in an area that has seen limited modern development, archaeological deposits of medieval and later date are well preserved. Moreover, cellaring is restricted in extent.

Palaeoenvironmental material of unknown date is known to survive at depth on the site.

Fragility/Vulnerability:
As the proposed development will impact the investigation area, possibly into natural strata, any and all archaeological deposits present on the site are extremely vulnerable. In particular, medieval remains were encountered at less than 1m depth and, in places, within 0.3m of the present ground surface (Fig. 4)

Diversity:
Moderately high functional diversity is indicated by the industrial activity, represented by the over-fired bricks, and the high status occupation remains of presumed domestic character.

Period diversity is provided by the continuation of urban habitation on the east side of the site.

Potential:
Potential is very high that structural remains, associated with the high status medieval features and artefacts and the industrial materials, survive in the area of proposed development. Furthermore, as medieval alluvial layers were the lowest deposits encountered, it

is highly possible that earlier occupation remains survive at greater depth.

Palaeoenvironmental material is known to survive within the area but was not encountered during the evaluation.

7.1 Site Importance

In summary, the criteria for assessment have established that the general medieval and late urban occupation and industrial remains are locally significant. As such, archaeological deposits present on site can be expected to augment the understanding of the origins and development of Boston.

Use of the assessment criteria also indicates that the high status medieval occupation remains are regionally significant. This determination derives, in part, from the association with contemporary industrial activity and good preservation. In consequence, this indicates that the features and deposits would enhance not only the archaeological knowledge of Boston but would also make a wider contribution to the study of Lincolnshire and the East Midlands.

8. OPTIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

In consideration of the results of the evaluation, several options for further work suggest themselves as most worthy of attention.

8.1 Rescue Priorities

Consideration should be given to designing a foundation arrangement that preserves all the archaeological deposits intact. If this is not possible then a mitigation strategy, that reduces the impact of the foundations on the archaeological remains, should be devised. One such means of mitigation would be to build up the ground surface to provide a protective buffer between construction disturbance and the archaeological deposits. The relative shallowness of the medieval deposits is a particular source of concern. Remains of medieval date occur at depths less than 1m across the site and were encountered within 0.3m of the present ground surface in certain areas (Fig. 4).

Any and all archaeological deposits that may be destroyed by the proposed development should be preserved by record.

Waterlogged palaeoenvironmental remains are known to survive in the locality. Any action that may affect the ground water regime and, therefore, compromise the continued survival of such deposits should be resisted.

8.2 Research Priorities

High status medieval remains were discovered during the evaluation, though the nature of activity was not clearly defined. Any further archaeological investigation on site should have regard for establishing the form, function and character of this medieval occupation.

Historical research undertaken in advance of fieldwork indicated that small docks of 16th century and later date occurred locally and possibly on the site. Although not encountered during the evaluation, such industrial remains may survive on the river frontage. Features of this form would offer the opportunity for examining technological practices and may also contain waterlogged environmental material. If encountered, waterlogged deposits should be sampled. This would allow realisation of the potential of such remains to provide dietary, depositional and other environmental information.

Any very deep excavation should have consideration for the survival of prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon deposits beneath layers of alluvium.

9. EFFECTIVENESS OF TECHNIQUES

The strategy of using trial trenches to locate and evaluate archaeological deposits was, on the whole, effective. Well-preserved medieval and later deposits were identified and artefacts

recovered during the fieldwork suggested the proximity of both high status remains and industrial activity. However, due to limited observation, some of the archaeological remains are of obscure function and their associations not determined. Moreover, due to the trenching technique being a small scale sample of the proposed development site, the derivation of the high status and industrial artefacts was not established.

10. CONCLUSIONS

This investigation identified the presence of well-preserved deposits of medieval and later date.

Historical period alluvium, dating from the 14th century onwards, occurred across the site and was frequently interstratified with mortar surfaces. This interbedding would imply that most, if not all, of the mortar deposits served as external surfaces.

Stone and brick walls were encountered on the east side of the site. These probably functioned as boundaries, though it is possible that they may have formed parts of buildings. Probably erected in the 14th century, these walls were extensively robbed in the post-medieval period.

With the exception of a possible kitchen area, the nature of the medieval activity across the site was obscure. However, artefacts suggest that general habitation remains and activities filled the area. Moreover, pottery imported from the Continent, glazed floor tile and the curfew imply that occupation of the area was high status. Additionally, accidentally glazed, over-fired bricks indicate that some form of high-temperature industrial activity was undertaken in the vicinity of the northeastern part of the site.

Although the general area was dominated by religious establishments in the medieval period it is unlikely that any such foundation fell into the area of investigation. Furthermore, the artefact assemblage offers little in support of an ecclesiastical origin. Located immediately north of the site, the Custom's House may have gathered prosperous houses of (Hanseatic) merchants around it. However, the 16th century date for the Custom's House precludes such an explanation for the source of the high status medieval remains.

Variation in the alignments of linear features illustrates that two land blocks of medieval and later date occurred within the area encompassed by the General Hospital site. These two blocks were developed to respect the river frontage on the west side, and St John's Road on the east. Boundaries between these two land parcels were perhaps provided by the ditches recognised on the east side of the site, or even the aforementioned walls. A further ditch, at right angles to the Witham, may have served as a property division on the riverside land block.

Emphasising the distinction between these two separate land blocks, post-medieval occupation was restricted to the eastern part of the site. This activity probably related to properties on St John's Road. In contrast, the west side of the site was abandoned, probably as a result of frequent flooding, the area becoming fields.

Post-medieval inundations covered much of the site with alluvium, topsoil subsequently developing on these deposits. Gardening disturbed these soils when the area was reoccupied in the nineteenth century. Structural remains associated with the construction of the hospital in 1874, and later expansion, occurred throughout the examination area.

No evidence for the early 19th century jail, known to have previously occupied the northern part of the present investigation area, was encountered during the evaluation.

11. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to thank Mr J A Merrett of Meldrum Lee and Gillatt who commissioned the investigation and analysis. The work was coordinated by Steve Haynes and this report was edited by Dave

Start. John Arum commented on the amber and stone and Jane Young identified the Beverley ware jug. Jim Bonnor, the Community Archaeologist for Boston Borough Council permitted examination of the relevant files. Access to the County Sites and Monuments Record was provided by Julia Wise of the Archaeology Section, Lincolnshire County Council.

12. PERSONNEL

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Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
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Post-excavation Analyst: Gary Taylor

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14. ABBREVIATIONS

Numbers prefixed with 'SMR' are the primary reference numbers used by the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record, Archaeology Section, Lincolnshire County Council.

Numbers prefixed by 'B' are the reference codes used by the Community Archaeologist for Boston Borough Council.

Fig. 1 General Location Plan

Fig. 2 Site Location Plan,
with Archaeological Sites and Finds

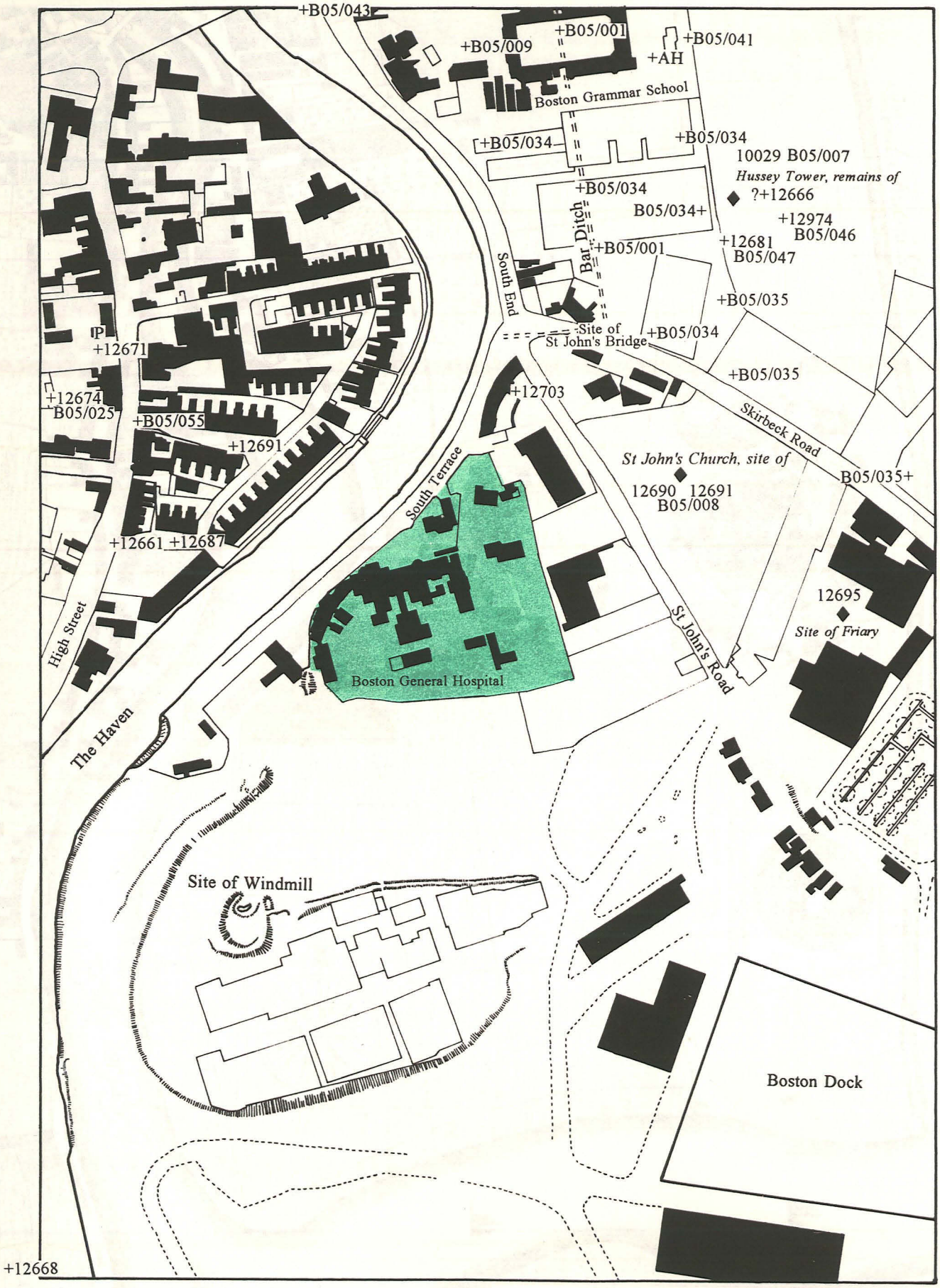


Fig. 3 Extract of Hall's 1741 Plan of Boston,
Showing Area of Investigation

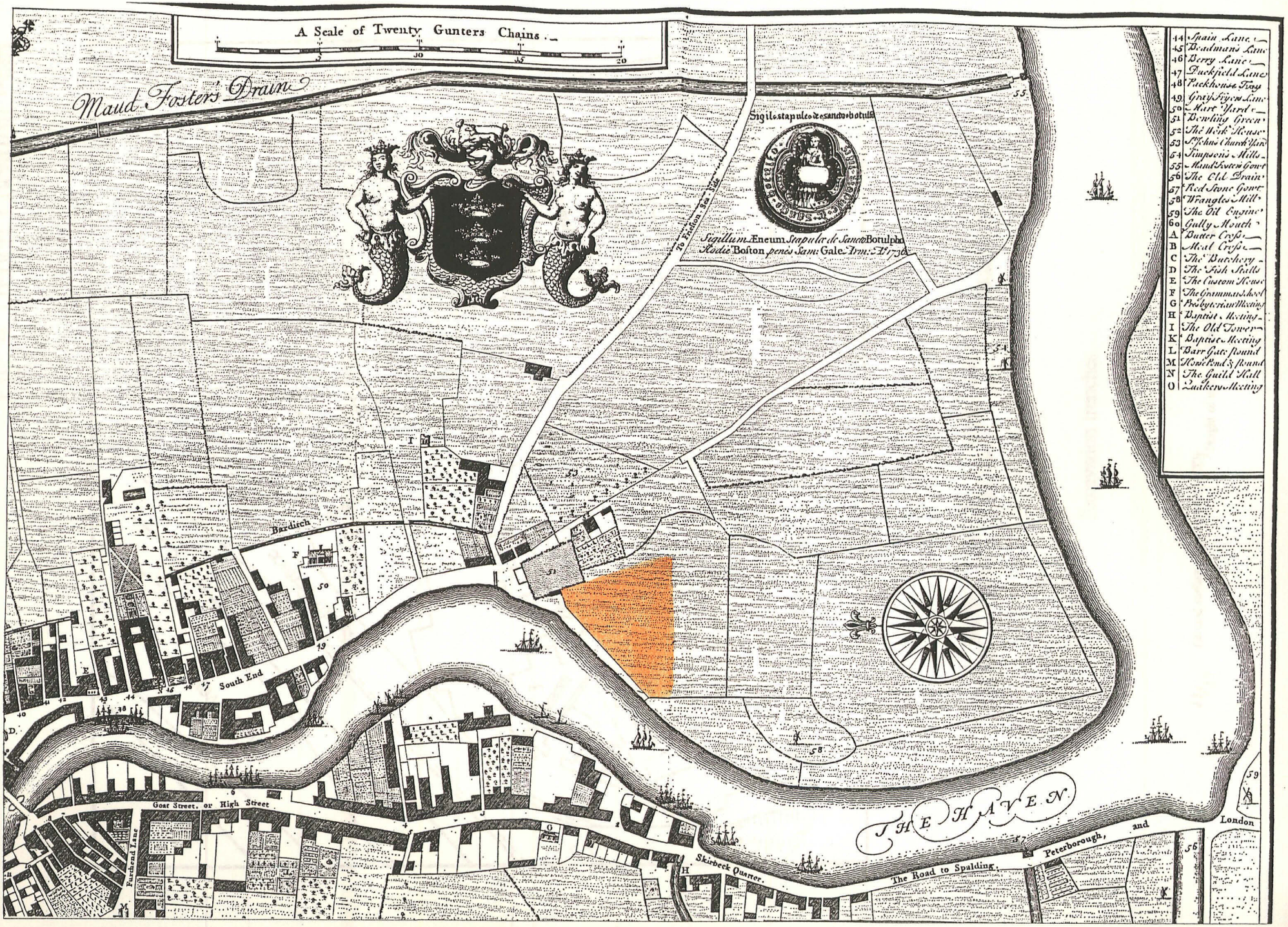


Fig. 4 Trench Location Plan

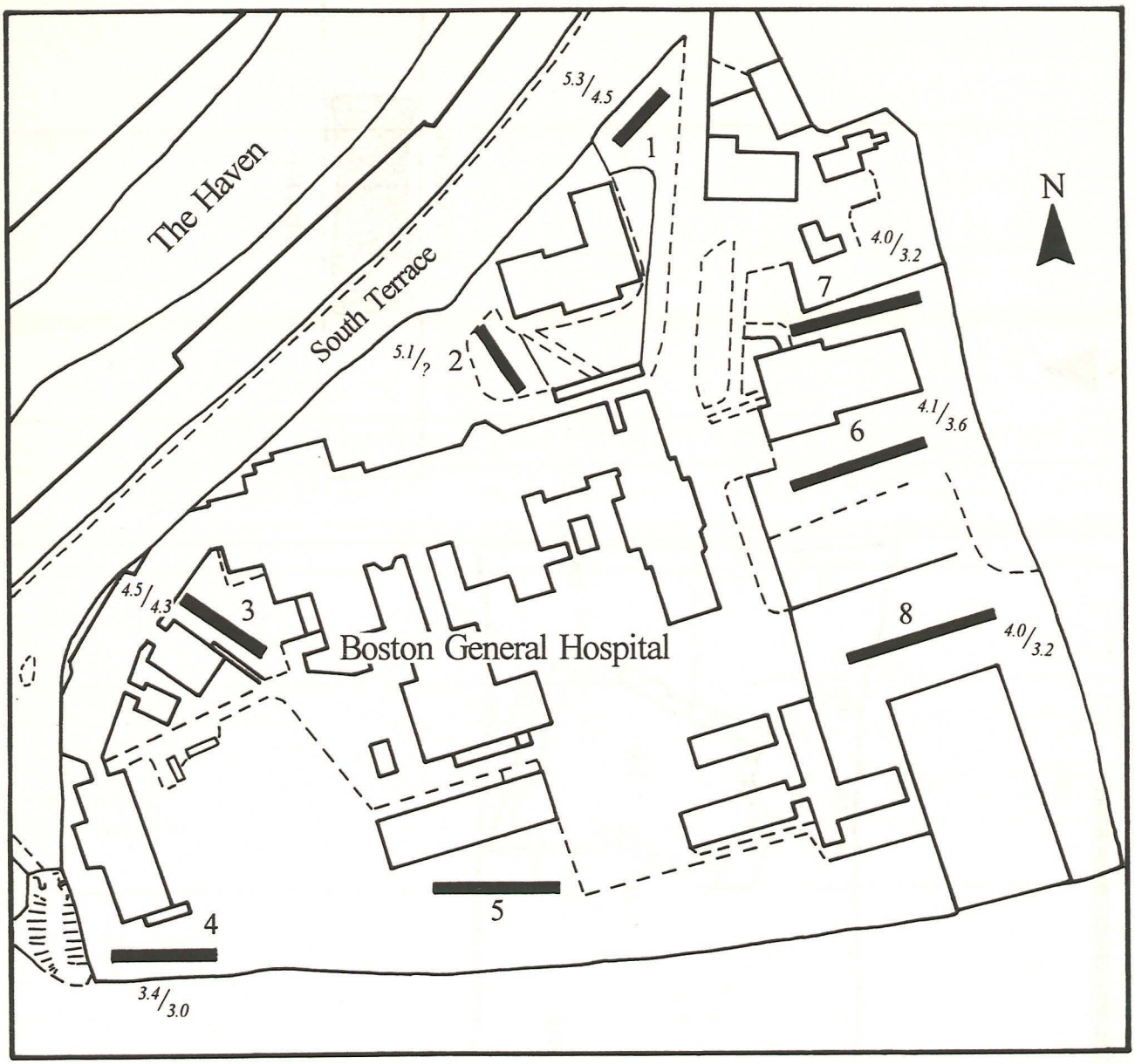


Fig. 5 Trench 1 Plan, showing brick-lined hardstanding

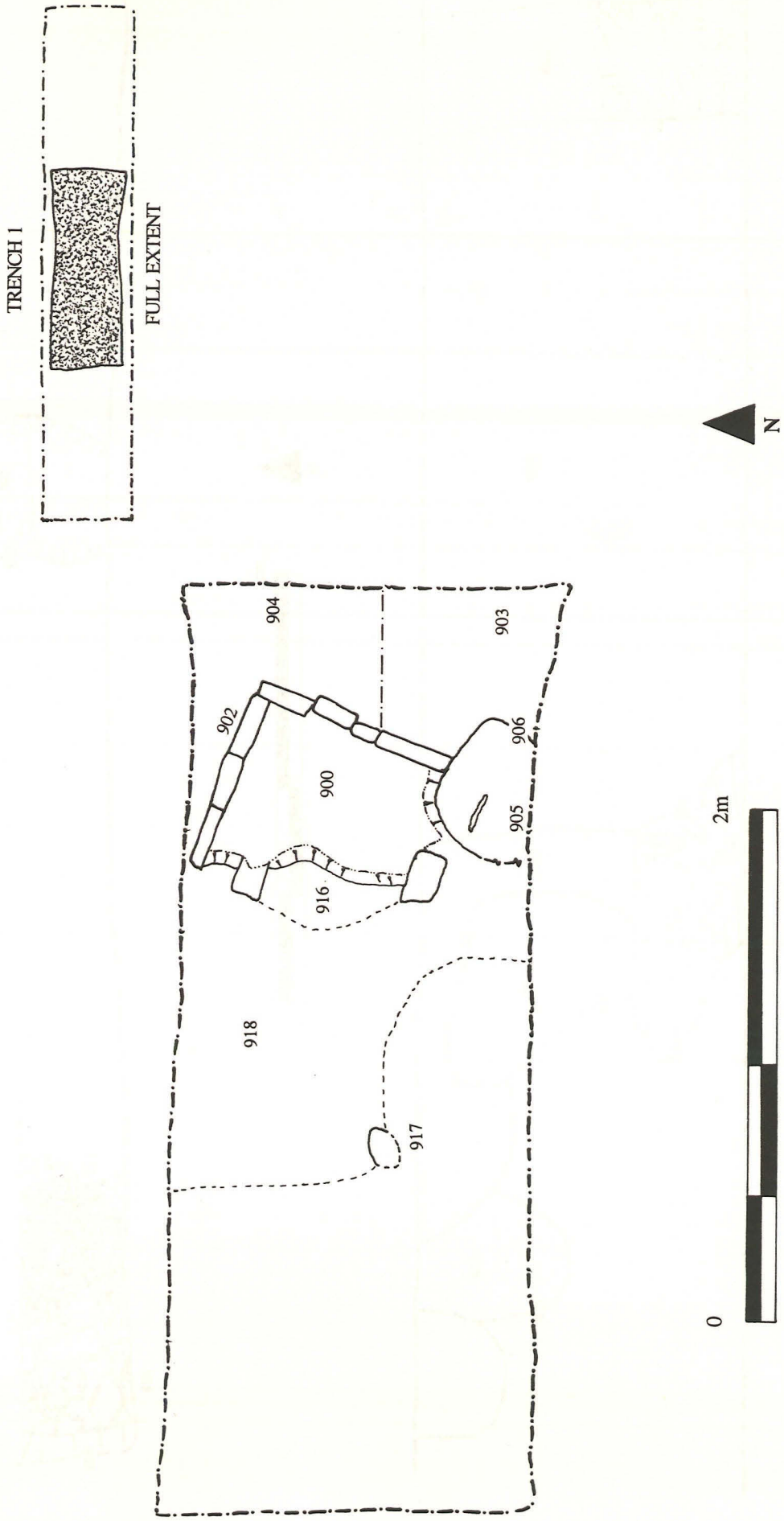


Fig. 6 Trench 8 Plan, showing track, ditch and foundation slot

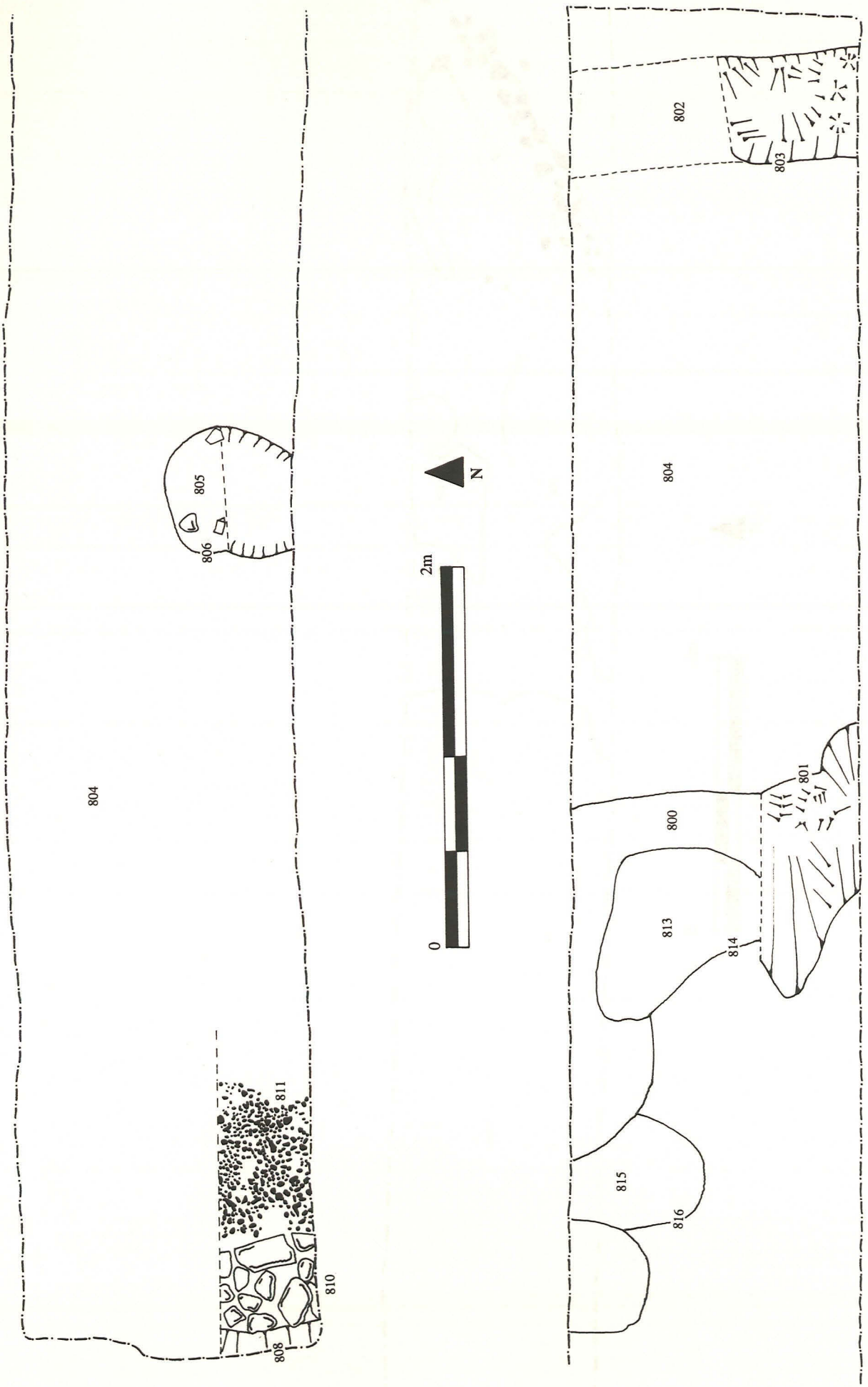


Fig. 7 Trench 4 Plan, showing cobble alignment

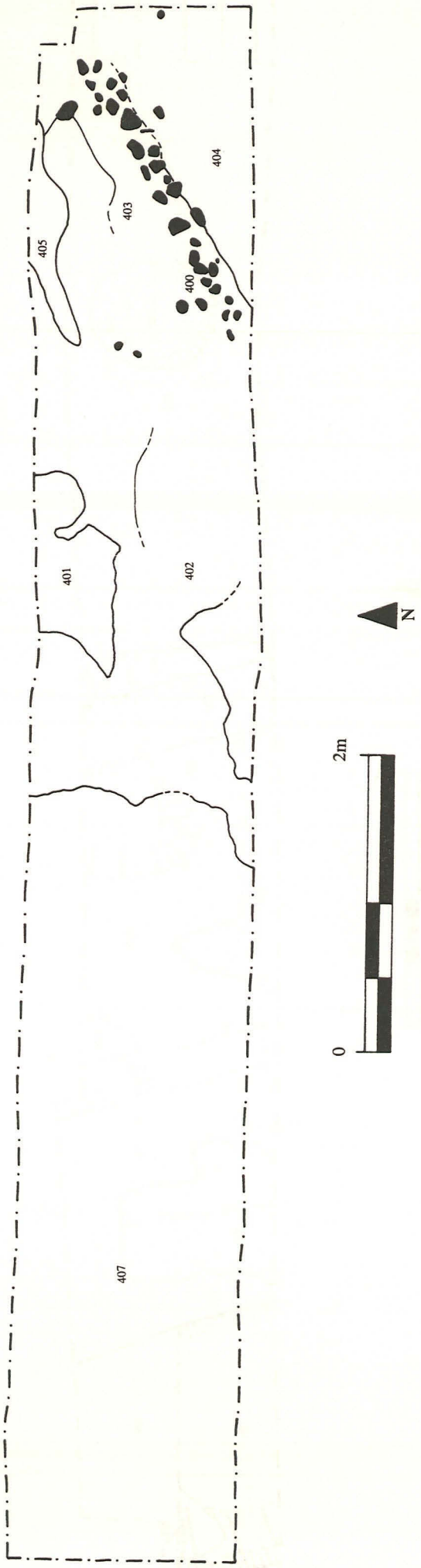
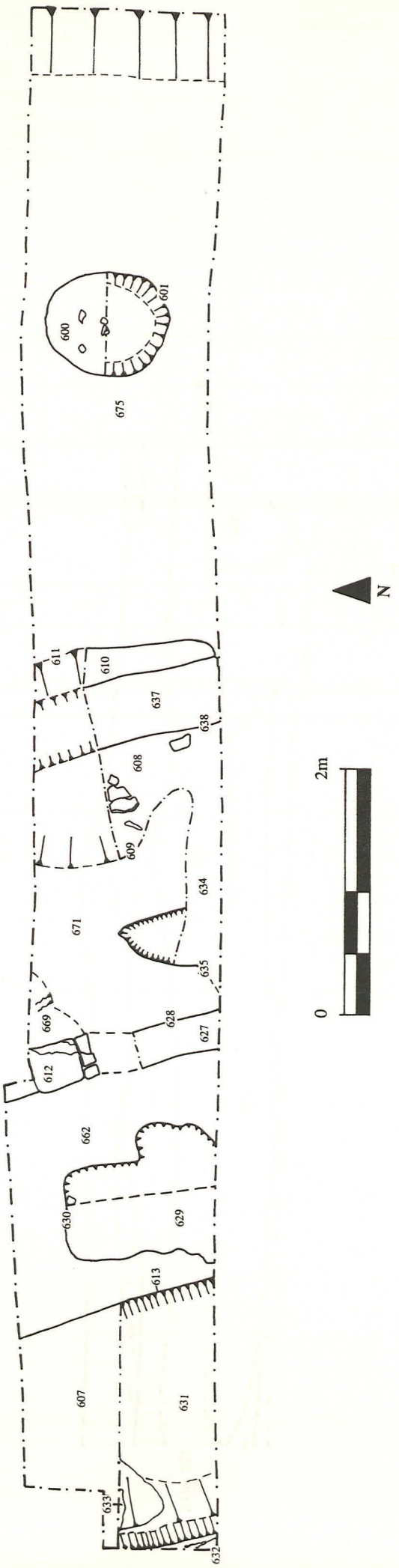


Fig. 8 Trench 6 Plan, showing wall and ditch



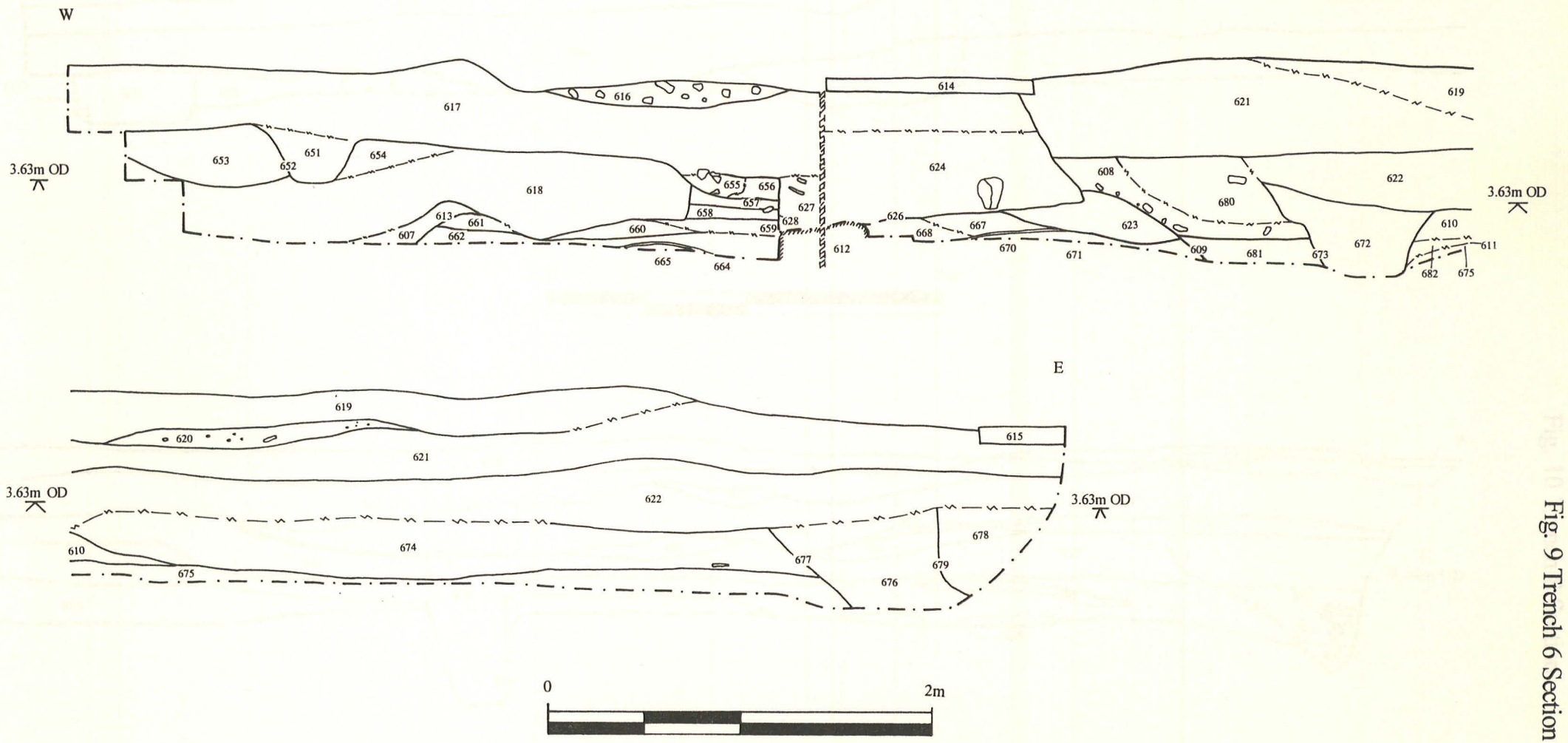


Fig. 9 Trench 6 Section

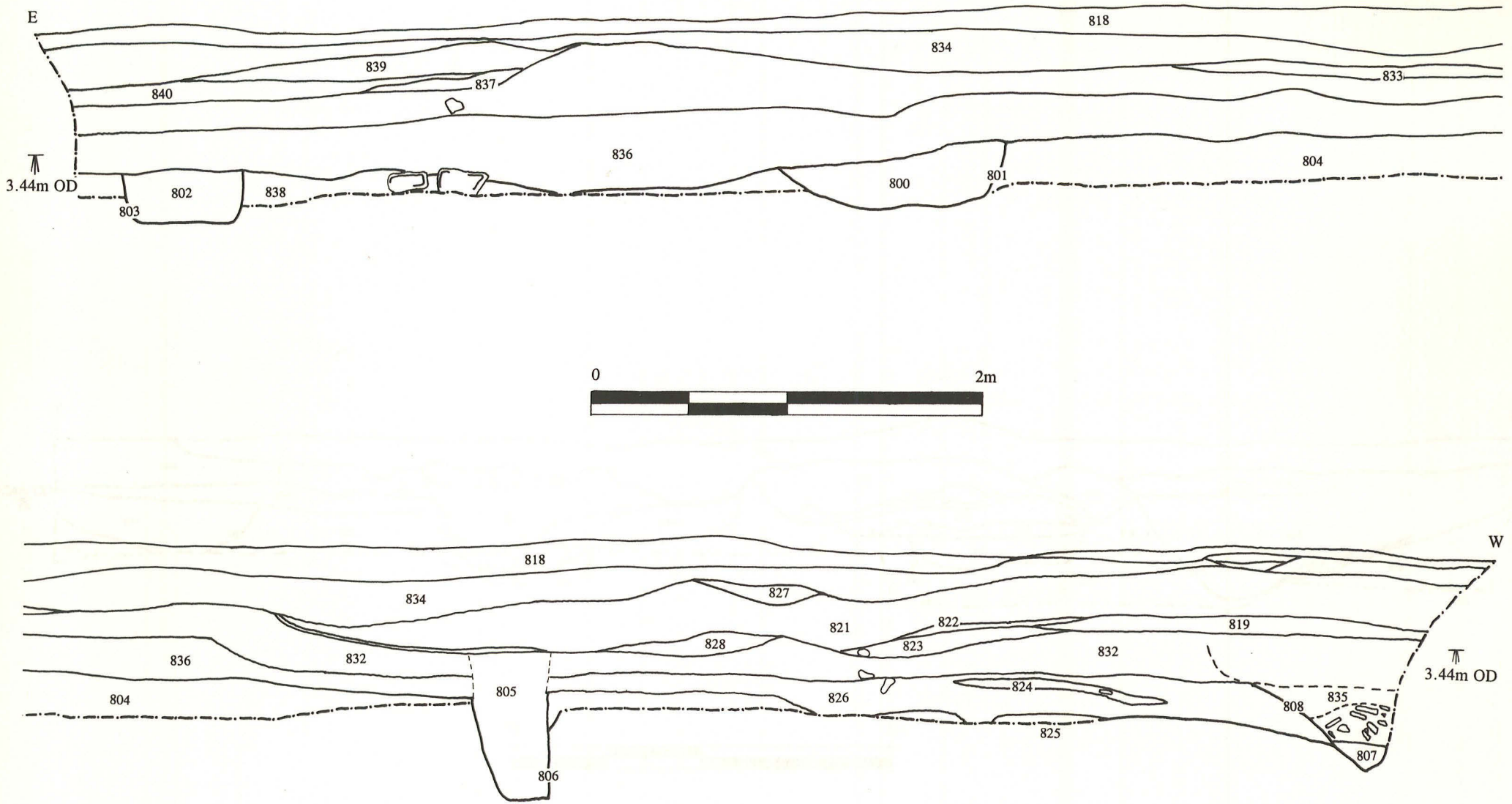


Fig. 10 Trench 8 Section

Fig. 11 Trench 3 Section

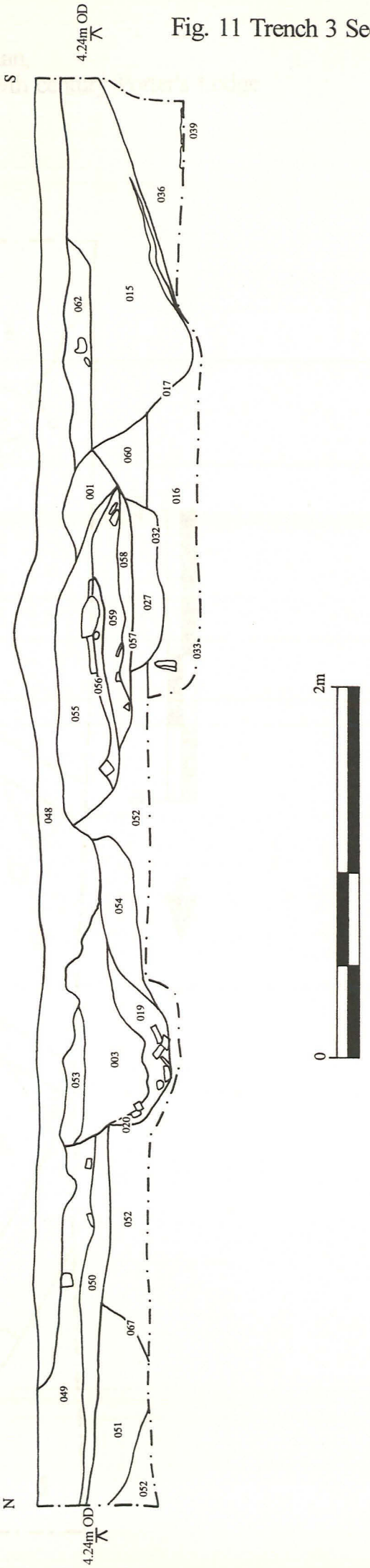
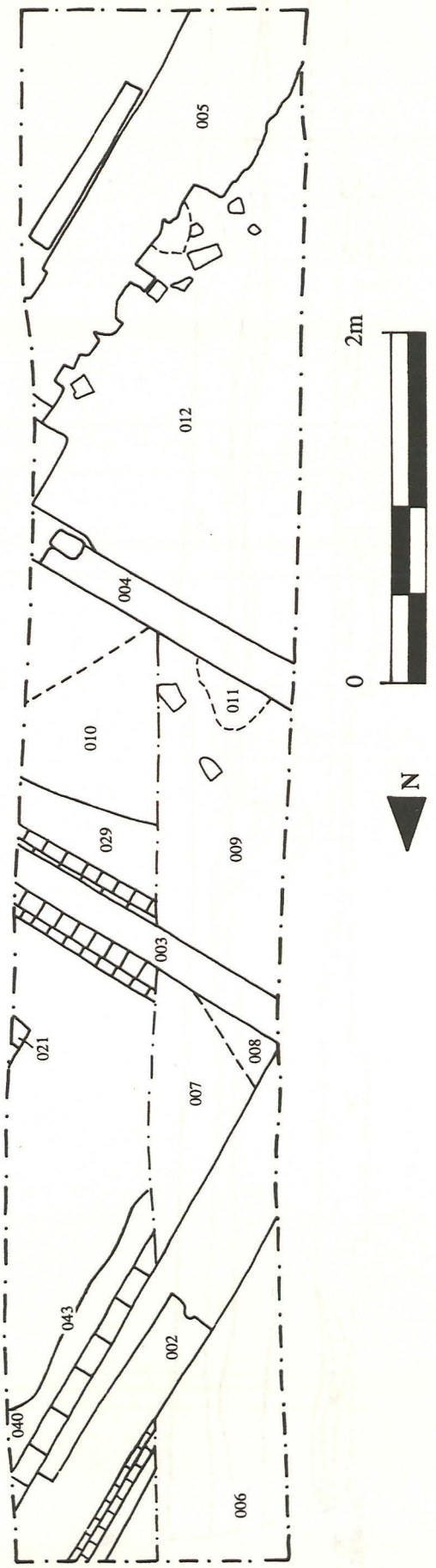


Fig. 12 Trench 2 Plan,
showing walls of 19th century Porter's Lodge



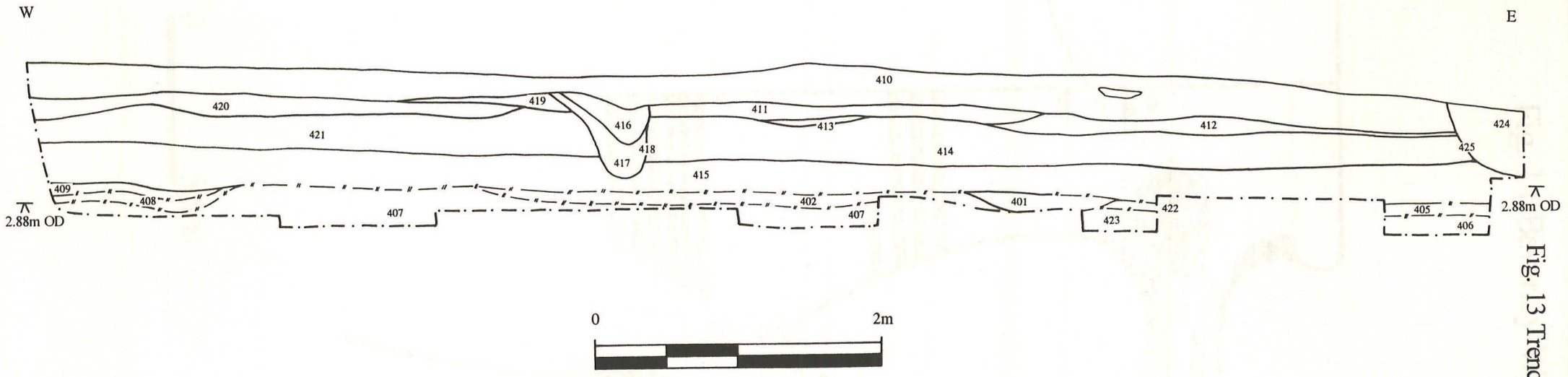
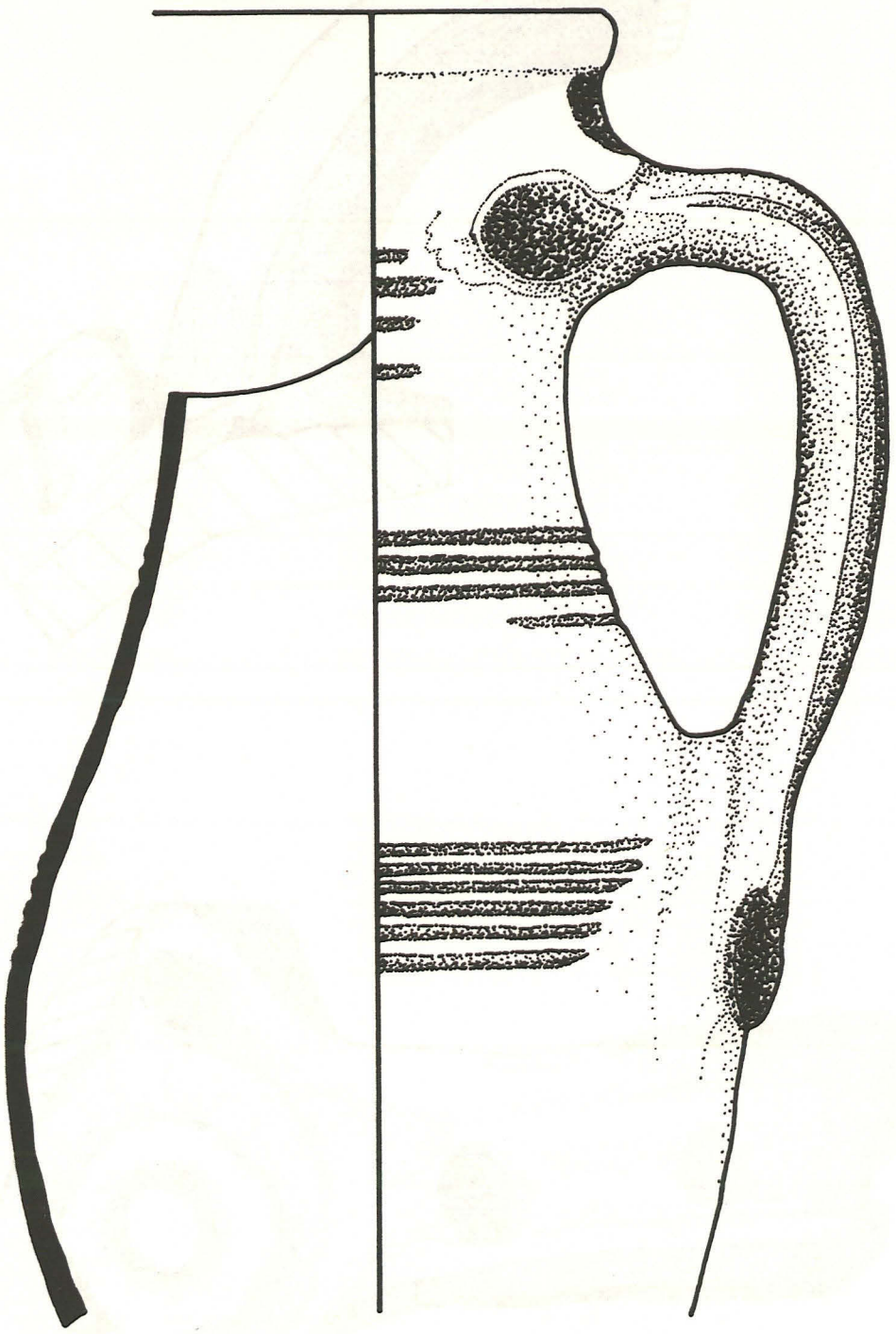


Fig. 13 Trench 4 Section

Fig. 14 Beverley Ware Jug



0 5cms

Fig. 15 Ceramic Curfew Handle

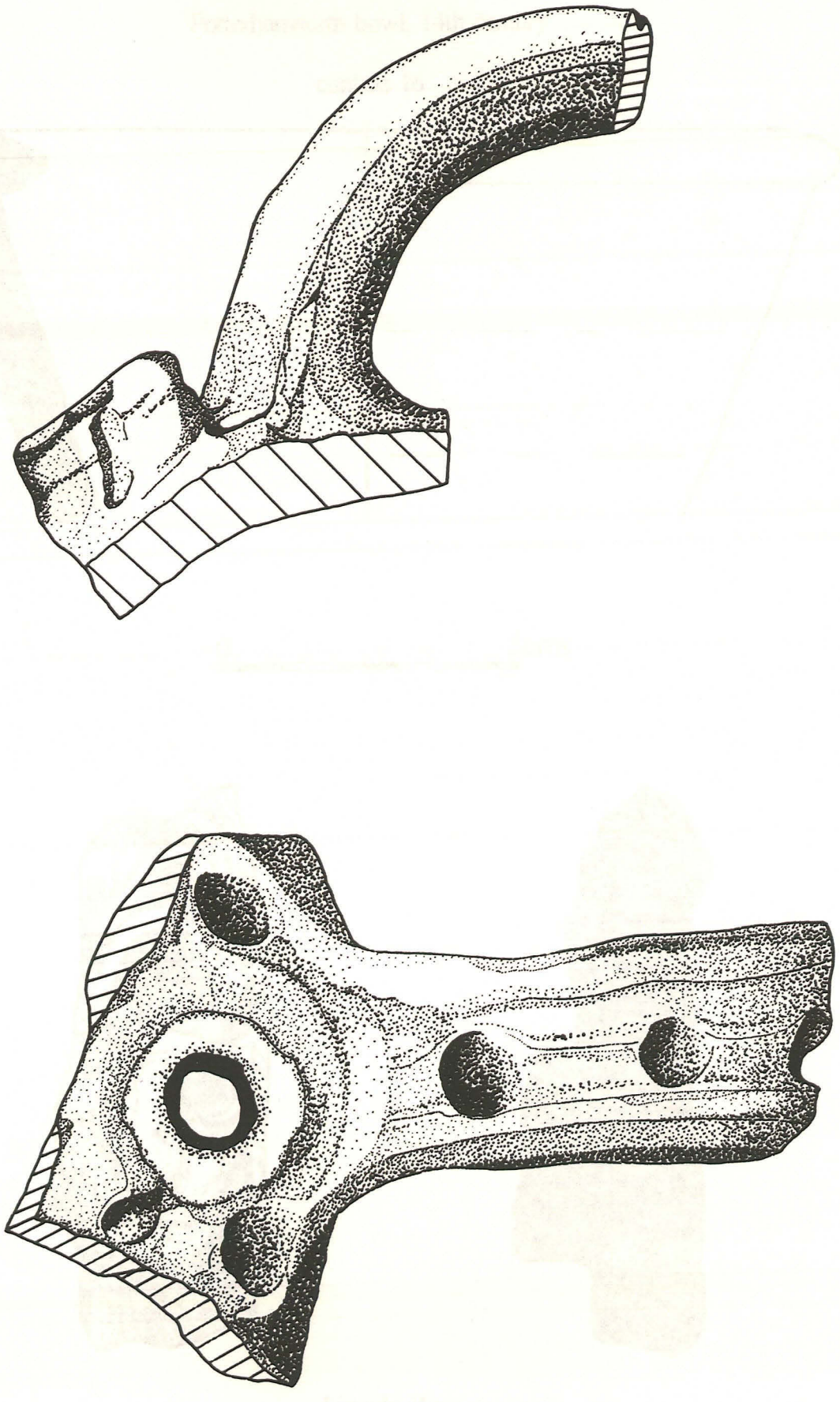
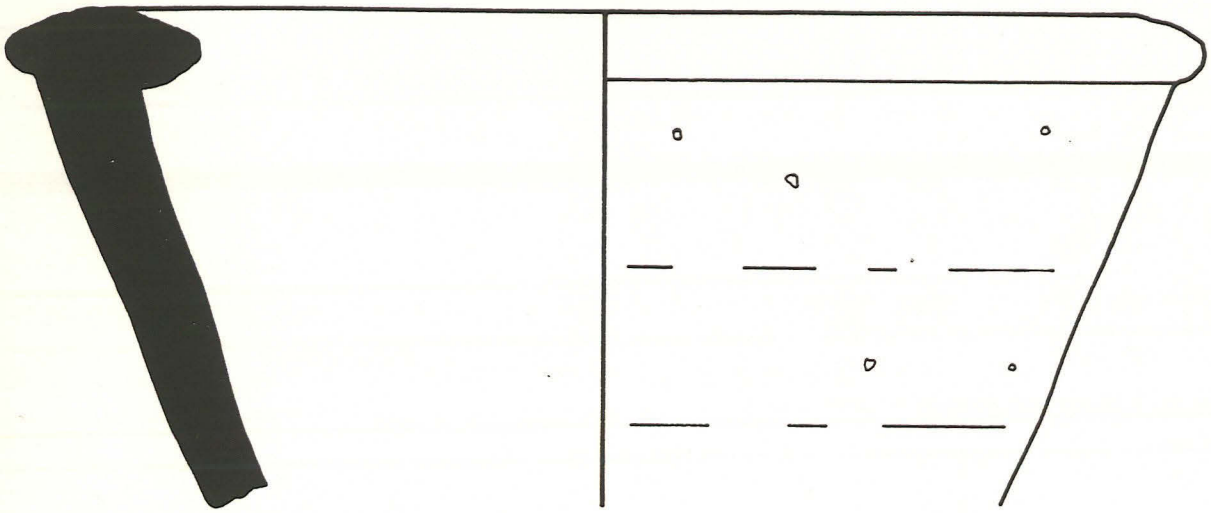


Fig. 16 Finds

Potterhanworth bowl, 14th century

context 16



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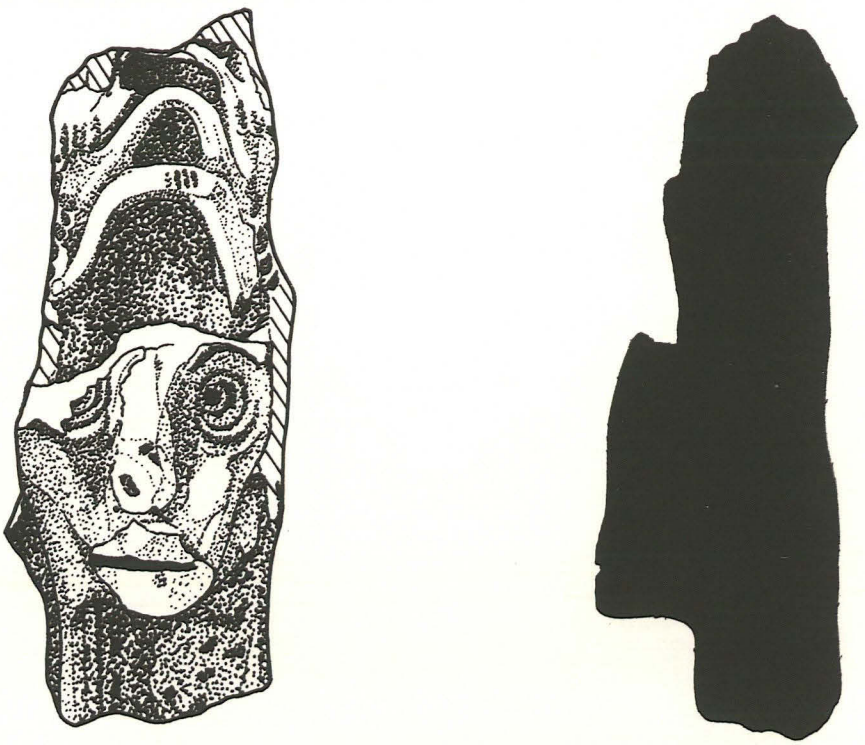


Lincoln Ware
decorated jug handle, 14th century

unstratified

PLATE 1

GENERAL VIEW OF EXCAVATION AREA,
SHOWING TRENCH 6

PLATE 2

TRENCH 7, SHOWING MORTAR SURFACE
(CONTEXT GROUP 7004)

PLATE 3

TRENCH 3, SHOWING SECTION ACROSS
DITCH 017
(CONTEXT GROUP 3012)

PLATE 4

TRENCH 8, SHOWING COBBLE EDGING
OF TRACK
(CONTEXT GROUP 8003)

APPENDIX 1
Context Summary

Context Number	Context Group	Trench	Description	Interpretation
001	2007	2	Dark grey brown sand silt	Layer (topsoil)
002	2003	2	Brick wall footings, NNW-SSE, 620mm wide	Brick wall footings
003	2003	2	Brick wall footings ENE-WSW 470mm wide	Brick wall footings
004	2003	2	Brick wall footings ENE-WSW 470mm wide	Brick wall footings
005	2003	2	Brick wall footings NNW-SSE 860mm wide	Brick wall footings
006, 013, 024, 025	2002	2	Dark brown sandy silt	Earlier topsoil
007, 009, 012, 014, 066	2005	2	Yellow-brown sandy silt	Layer (subsoil)
008	2004	2	Yellow-brown sandy mortar	Layer
010, 011	2004	2	Yellow-brown sandy mortar	Layer
015	3012	3	Grey-brown clay silt	Fill of 017
016	3005	3	Brown-grey clayey silt	Fill of 033
017	3012	3	Linear cut 0.9m deep x 0.3m wide	Ditch
018			NOT USED	
019	3013	3	Brick rubble	Fill of pit 020
020	3013	3	Sub-oval cut, *c.* 1m across, 0.2m deep	Pit
021	2003	2	Brick wall foundation, 0.2m wide, NNW-SSE	Brick wall foundation
022	2003	2	Brick wall foundation, 0.2m wide, ENE-WSW	Brick wall foundation
023	2003	2	Brick wall foundation, 0.2m wide, NNW-SSE	Brick wall foundation
026	3007	3	Sub-circular mortar patch	Post pad (?)
027	3007	3	Brown-orange sand	Fill of 032
028			NOT USED	
029, 030, 040	2003	2	Stony concrete	Foundation raft
031, 041, 047	2001	2	Grey-brown sandy clay silt with brick, mortar, and charcoal flecks	Layer (earlier subsoil ?)
032	3007	3	Rectangular (?) cut 0.86m x 0.80m x 0.15m	Pit (?)
033	3005	3	Linear cut 1.9m wide x 0.38m deep	Ditch
034	3004	3	Linear cut 0.12m deep	?Ditch
035	3004	3	Brown-grey clay silt with frequent mortar, and moderate tile fragments	Fill of 034
036	3003	3	Banded orange-brown sand silt	Layer, ?alluvium
037	3010	3	Semi-circular cut, 0.38m x 0.28m x 0.2m	Posthole?
038	3010	3	Brown-grey silty clay with frequent tile	Fill of 037
039	3002	3	Limestone fragments	?Floor/surface

042, 043, 044	2003	2	Linear cuts	Foundation trenches
045	2006	2	Grey-brown silt with frequent brick rubble	Fill of 046
046	2006	2	Linear cut, 0.35m wide, 0.55m deep	Pipe trench, modern
048	3014	3	Dark grey-brown fine sand silt	Layer (topsoil)
049	3009	3	Grey sandy silt with mortar flecks	Layer ?subsoil
050	3009	3	Grey-brown sandy silt	Layer, alluvium?
051	3008	3	Grey-brown sand silt	Fill of pit 067
052	3006	3	Banded grey-orange silty sand	Layer, ?alluvium
053	3013	3	Cream mortar with grey clay-silt and pebbles	Fill of pit 020
054	3013	3	Grey-black silty clay with frequent rust fragments	Fill of pit 020
055	3011	3	Brown sandy silt	Fill of 057
056	3011	3	Cream sand	Fill of 057
057	3011	3	Linear cut 0.42m deep, only seen in section	Service trench
058	3011	3	Grey-brown sandy silt	Fill of 057
059	3011	3	Dark brown sandy silt with brick/ tile fragments	Fill of 057
060	3006	3	Grey sandy silt with mortar flecks	Layer
061	3011	3	Dark grey sandy silt with mortar, brick, and tile fragments	Fill of 057
062	3012	3	Dark brown sandy silt with brick, mortar, and tile fragments	Fill of ditch 017
063	3013	3	Grey silty clay with red flecks	Fill of pit 020
064	2006	2	Light brown silty clay with orange mottling	Fill of 046
065	2004	2	Yellow sandy mortar	Layer
067	3008	3	Cut, 1.1m wide, 0.3m deep, only seen in section	Pit (?)
068	3001	3	Banded orange sand silt	Layer, alluvium?
400	4003	4	Line of flint cobbles	Boundary?
401	4004	4	Brown sand	Layer, ?alluvium
402	4002	4	Yellow silty clay with grey smears	Layer
403	4002	4	Brown silt clay sand	Layer
404	4002	4	Brown silt clay sand with brick/ tile fragments	Layer
405	4002	4	Brown sand with flint pebbles	Layer
406, 407, 423	4001	4	Brown clay sand with flint pebbles	Layer
408	4004	4	Brown clay silt with shells	Layer
409	4004	4	Mixed brown and grey silty clay	Layer
410	4008	4	Dark grey clayey sandy silt	Layer
411, 419	4006	4	Brown sand silt with pebbles, brick/tile and coal fragments	Demolition/ construction layer ?
412	4006	4	Yellow crushed mortar with brick/tile fragments	Demolition/ construction layer ?

413	4006	4	Grey silty clayey sand	Demolition/ construction layer ?
414, 421	4005	4	Grey sandy silt clay	Layer (topsoil)
415	4004	4	Brown clayey silt sand	Layer (subsoil)
416	4007	4	Black cinders and slag	Fill of 418
417	4007	4	Dark grey silty sand with varied inclusions	Fill of 418
418	4007	4	Linear cut 0.63m wide, 0.17m deep, only seen in sections	Possible ditch
419	4006	4	Brown sand silt with brick/tile fragments and pebbles	Demolition/ construction layer ?
420	4006	4	Dark grey silt sand with brick/ tile, mortar, and stone fragments	Demolition/ construction layer ?
421	4005	4	Dark grey silt clay with brick/tile fragments and pebbles	Layer (earlier topsoil)
422	4002	4	Yellow-brown silty clay with grey smears	Layer
423	4001	4	Brown clay sand	Layer
424	4009	4	Grey-black cinders	Fill of 425
425	4009	4	Possible circular cut, 0.5m across, 0.54m deep	Pit (?)
600	6027	6	Brown-grey sand with brick/tile fragments	Fill of 601
601	6027	6	Oval cut, 1.00m x 0.85m x 0.45m	Pit
602	6015	6	Brown-grey silt with mussel shells and mortar flecks	Fill of 604
603	6009	6	Brown silt with orange patches	Layer - make-up?
604	6014	6	Flat-based cut 0.4m across, 0.35m deep, only seen in section	Pit (?)
605	6009	6	Brown silt with mortar fragments	Layer
606		6	NOT REAL-concavity in 643	Soil boundary
607, 643	6006	6	Brown silty clayey sand with yellow lenses	Fill of ditch 613
608	6029	6	Brown silty clayey sand with brick/tile, mortar, and limestone fragments	Fill of ditch 609
609	6029	6	Linear cut feature, 1.10m wide x 0.15m deep	Shallow ditch?
610	6026	6	Brown-grey silty sand with brick/tile fragments	Fill of ditch 611
611		6	NOT REAL - boundary of soil lens 682	Soil boundary
612	6005	6	Limestone and brick linear feature	Wall foundation (?)
613	6006	6	Linear cut 1.9m wide x 0.3m deep	Ditch
614	6036	6	Concrete raft	Foundation
615	6036	6	Concrete raft	Foundation
616	6024	6	Yellow crushed limestone	Layer (Hardcore)
617, 621, 639	6023	6	Grey silty sand with pebbles	Layer (Topsoil)
618	6009	6	Brown sand	Layer (Subsoil)
619	6035	6	Dark grey-black silty sand	Layer (Redeposited topsoil ?)

620	6034	6	Yellow mortar and sand with brick/tile fragments	Demolition/ construction layer?
622	6018	6	Brown silty sand with varied inclusions	Layer ?subsoil
623	6026	6	Brown silty sand	Layer (subsoil)
624	6033	6	Grey silty sand with varied inclusions	Fill of ditch 626
625	6033	6	Ceramic pipe	Services, fill of 626
626	6033	6	Linear cut feature, 0.65m deep	Service trench
627	6022	6	Mixed brown sandy silt and mortar with brick/tile fragments	Fill of ditch 628
628	6022	6	Linear cut feature, 0.30m deep x 0.35m wide	Possible robber trench
629	6013	6	Brown sandy silt	Fill of pit 630
630	6012	6	Sub-rectangular cut, 1.17m wide x 0.23m deep	Possible robber trench
631, 636	6001	6	Grey silt	Layer
632	6002	6	Mortar	Mortar spread
633	6006	6	Mortar	Mortar spread
634	6037	6	Brown-grey sandy silt with abundant mortar fragments	Fill of 635
635	6037	6	Irregular shaped cut, 0.46m wide x 0.14m deep, over 0.8m long	Cut- uncertain function
637	6030	6	Same as 672	Fill of ditch 673
638	6030	6	Same as 673	Ditch
640	6019	6	Cream mortar	Mortar spread
641, 642	6018	6	Brown sandy silt with gravel	Layer (topsoil/ subsoil mix)
644	6011	6	Red-brown sandy silt	Layer
645	6002	6	Brown sandy silt	Layer
646	6001	6	Light brown sandy silt	Layer
647	6011	6	Grey sandy silt with pea gravel	Layer
648	6007	6	Light brown sandy silt	Layer
649	6020	6	Cut, 0.45m wide, 0.57m deep, only seen in section	Pit (?)
650	6020	6	Grey sandy silt with yellow and black mottling, mortar, brick/tile and pea gravel	Fill of 649
651	6021	6	Grey silty sand	Fill of 652
652	6021	6	Cut, 0.55m wide x 0.31m deep, seen in section only	Pit (?)
653, 654	6018	6	Grey silty sand with pebbles	Layer (Mixed subsoil ?)
655	6017	6	Brown sandy silt with mortar fragments and abundant brick/tile	Demolition (?) layer
656	6017	6	Brown sandy silt with mortar fragments	Demolition (?) layer
657	6004	6	Light brown sandy silt	Layer
658	6004	6	Brown-red sandy silt	Layer
659	6004	6	Light brown sandy silt	Layer

660	6004	6	Light brown sandy silt	Layer
661	6004	6	Orange silt clay	Layer
662	6003	6	Brown clayey silt	Layer
663	6002	6	White-yellow mortar	Mortar spread
664	6002	6	White and red mortar	Mortar spread
665	6001	6	Brown sandy silt	Layer
666	6008	6	Cut, over 2.9m x 1.8m, 0.4m deep, seen in section only	Cut- unknown function
667	6025	6	Brown sandy silt	Layer
668	6025	6	Brown sandy silt	Layer
669	6002	6	Reddish-white mortar	Layer
670	6002	6	Yellow sand and creamy mortar	Sand and mortar spread
671	6001	6	Brown silt	Layer
672	6030	6	Grey silt	Fill of ditch 673
673	6030	6	Linear (?) cut, 0.6m wide x 0.16m	Ditch (?)
674	6026	6	Grey sandy silt	Layer
675	6001	6	Brown sand silt	Layer, alluvium
676	6031	6	Brown fine sand silt	Fill of 677
677	6031	6	Cut, 0.53m deep, seen in section only	Ditch/pit (?)
678	6032	6	Brown sandy silt with mortar	Fill of cut 679
679	6032	6	Linear (?) cut, 0.6m wide x 0.45m deep, seen only in section	Ditch (?)
680	6029	6	Grey sandy silt with mortar	Fill of ditch 609
681	6029	6	Grey sandy silt	Fill of ditch 609
682	6026	6	Grey sandy silt	Fill of ditch 611
683	6028	6	Brown silty clayey sand with brick fragments and mortar flecks	Fill of 684
684	6028	6	(?) Linear cut, over 1m long, 0.4m wide and 0.15m deep	Gully (?)
685	6028	6	Cream mortar, sub-circular (?)	Post pad (?)
686	6005	6	Linear cut, 0.35m wide, 0.15m deep, at least 0.8m long	Foundation trench
687	6016	6	(?) Linear cut, 0.55m wide, 100mm deep	Indeterminate function
688	6010	6	Layer, 10mm thick	Surface?
689	6010	6	Layer, 10mm thick	Surface?
700, 701, 706, 707, 713, 735	7004	7	Hard yellow mortar	Mortar surface (?)
702, 703, 708	7003	7	Red-grey sandy silt	Layer, alluvium
704	7024	7	Mixed brown sandy silt with mortar	Fill of pipe trench 705
705	7024	7	Linear cut, 0.8m wide x 0.32m deep	Pipe trench

709, 715, 717, 732, 733, 734	7006	7	Yellow-brown mortar	Mortar surface (?)
710, 714, 716, 730	7005	7	Brown silty sand	Layer, alluvium
711	7030	7	Mixed black and brown sand, silt, and organic matter	Fill of 712
712	7030	7	Rectangular cut, 0.7m wide x over 1.0m deep	Trial pit
718	7015	7	Pink-grey silty sand, with pea gravel and lenses of brick/tile	Fill of 719
719, 721	7014	7	Linear cut, over 1.3m wide, 0.3m deep, only seen in section	Ditch (?)
720	7015	7	Grey sandy silt with brick/tile and mortar fragments	Fill of 719/721
722	7018	7	Grey silt with mortar streaks	Layer (dumped?)
723	7018	7	Grey gritty silt with mortar	Layer (dumped?)
724	7012	7	Yellow-grey silt	Layer (dumped?)
725	7012	7	Grey silt with mortar	Layer (demolition?)
726	7008	7	Grey brown silt	Layer
727	7012	7	Light brown silt	Layer
728	7012	7	Brown silt with mortar	Layer
729	7008	7	Light brown silt	Layer
731	7007	7	Brown silt with mortar, sand, stones and brick/tile fragments	Layer
736	7016	7	Brown-black organic silt with brick/tile, mortar and stone	Fill of ditch 750
737	7017	7	Iron-stained brown silt with mortar and brick/tile fragments	Fill of ditch 750
738	7021	7	Yellow-brown silt with mortar, clay, brick/tile and limestone	Fill of ditch 753
739	7012	7	Mixed brown and red silt clay	Layer, alluvium
740	7007	7	Grey silt clay with mortar, pebbles and brick/tile fragments	Made up surface (?)
741	7007	7	Brownish white mortar, brick/tile, limestone and pebbles	Made up surface (?)
742	7022	7	Yellow silty sand with brick/tile, mortar and stones	Layer (dumped?)
743	7027	7	Bricks and mortar foundation	Modern wall
744	7026	7	Bricks, mortar and concrete	Modern man hole
745	7024	7	Ceramic pipe	Fill of pipe trench 705
746	7009	7	Brown sandy silt with mortar	Fill of 747
747	7009	7	Subrectangular cut, 0.47m x 0.38m x 0.15m	Posthole (?)
748	7010	7	Brown sandy silt with mortar	Fill of 749
749	7010	7	Elongated oval cut, 0.4m x 0.2m x 0.12m	Posthole (?)
750	7016	7	Linear cut, 1.27m wide	Ditch/ foundation

751	7007	7	Mixed sandy silt and mortar, brick/tile, limestone and pebbles	Made up surface (?)
752	7011	7	Brown sandy silt with mortar	Layer (Repair/ make up?)
753	7021	7	Linear cut, 0.8m wide, at least 0.10m deep, over 1.5m long	Robber/ foundation trench
754, 755, 756	7005	7	Brown sandy silt	Make up (?) for surfaces 740, 741, 751
757	7004	7	Hard mortar with brick/tile and limestone	Made up surface (?)
758	7019	7	Light brown sand with silt patches	Decayed mortar deposit (?)
759	7023	7	Black-brown silt with mortar, brick/tile, shell, and stones	Levelling up layer (?)
760, 764	7018	7	Yellow sandy silt with mortar, brick/tile and soil lenses	Layer (demolition/rubbish?)
761	7018	7	Yellow silt	Layer (levelling ?)
762	7020	7	Brown silt with stones	Fill of 763
763	7020	7	Cut feature, 0.32m wide x 0.30m deep	Posthole/ pit(?)
765	7024	7	Mixed black and brown silt with stones	Fill of 705
766	7018	7	Brown silt with mortar fragments	Layer (dump/ levelling ?)
767	7018	7	Yellow silt with mortar and sand	Layer (Demolition?)
768	7025	7	Black-brown sandy silt with mortar brick/tile and stones	Fill of field drain 769
769	7025	7	Linear (?) cut, 0.33m wide x 0.7m deep	Field drain
770	7018	7	Pale yellow sandy silt with mortar fragments and stones	Layer (demolition?)
771	7018	7	Grey silt	Layer (levelling / ploughsoil mix ?)
772	7018	7	Pale yellow silt with mortar	Layer (demolition/ levelling?)
773	7002	7	Pale yellow mortar	Mortar surface (?)
774	7001	7	Grey silt with red flecks	Layer
775	7029	7	Orange sandy silt with mortar and brick/tile fragments	Layer (dumping)
776	7028	7	Black-brown sandy silt	Layer
777	7027	7	Linear cut, 0.66m deep	Foundation trench for wall 743
778	7026	7	Square cut 1.07m wide x 0.62m deep	Foundation trench for manhole 744
800	8006	8	Brown sand silt	Fill of 801
801	8006	8	(?) Linear cut, 1m wide, 0.3m deep, over 1.5m long	Ditch (?)
802	8005	8	Brown sandy silt	Fill of 803
803	8005	8	Linear cut, 0.37m wide x 0.27m deep, over 1.5m long	Possible robber trench
804	8001	8	Yellow silty sand	Layer
805	8011	8	Brown sandy silt with brick and mortar fragments	Fill of 806

806	8011	8	Sub-circular cut feature, 0.8m x 0.7m, 0.6m deep	Pit/foundation cut (?)
807	8008	8	Dark brown sandy silt	Fill of cut 808
808	8008	8	Linear cut, 0.22m wide x 0.11m deep	Ditch (?)
809	8009	8	Dark brown silty sand with brick/tile fragments	Layer (demolition ?)
810	8003	8	Linear band of cobbles, 0.5m wide	Cobbled surface (?)
811	8003	8	Compact pebble layer, 0.85m wide	Metalled surface (?)
812	8004	8	Firm brown sandy silt	Layer
813	8006	8	Grey brown clay silt with mortar, charcoal and brick fragments	Fill of 814
814		8	NOT REAL- boundary of fill in ditch 801	Soil boundary
815	8006	8	Same as 800	Fill of 801
816		8	NOT REAL- boundaries of fills of ditch 801	Soil boundaries
817	8014	8	Black-grey mix of tarmac, pea gravel and sandy silt	Layer (Modern dumping)
818	8019	8	Brown sandy silt with pebbles and pea gravel	Layer (Topsoil)
819	8018	8	Creamy orange mortar with brick	Modern layer (Burnt ?)
820	8018	8	Grey sandy silt	Layer (Burnt ?)
821	8015	8	Grey-brown silt with brick/tile, mortar and charcoal flecks	Layer (Subsoil)
822	8014	8	Black charcoal	Layer
823	8014	8	Grey sandy silt with coke, clinker, brick/tile, mortar, glass and gravel	Layer (Modern dumping)
824	8007	8	Orange sandy silt with rust patches	Lens in layer 826
825	8002	8	Hard pebbly mortar	Layer (Bedding for pebbled surface 811)
826	8007	8	Brown silt	Layer, alluvium
827	8016	8	Brown-red silt with stones	Layer (Burnt subsoil ?)
828	8014	8	Black burnt coal, coke, wood	Layer (Levelling)
829	8014	8	Brown-yellow sandy silt	Layer (Levelling/ dump?)
830	8011	8	Same as 805	
831	8002	8	Pale yellow sandy silt with brick fragments and stones	Mortar surface (?)
832	8010	8	Brown silt with stones	Layer (Buried topsoil)
833	8014	8	Yellowish brown silt	Layer (Silting/ sub-soil ?)
834	8017	8	Mixed grey, black, brown, yellow ash	Layer (Levelling/ dump?)
835	8010	8	Brown silt with brick/tile fragments	Fill of cut 808
836	8010	8	Dark brown sandy silt	Layer (Buried topsoil)
837	8013	8	Red-brown clay silt	Layer (Part baked buried topsoil ?)
838	8001	8	Brown silt	Layer, (subsoil?)
839	8013	8	Brown ashy silt with stones	Layer (Levelling/ dump?)

840	8013	8	Black-brown silt with tile/brick	Layer (Mix of topsoil/ levelling)
841	8012	8	Cut, over 2.6m wide, 0.25m deep, flat-based	Robber trench?
900	1009	1	Pale yellow mortar	Mortar floor
901	1007	1	Firm red silt with brick/tile and mortar	Floor foundation
902	1007	1	Brick line, NNE-SSW	Wall
903	1006	1	Firm pale yellow mortar	Mortar floor
904	1008	1	Brown sandy silt with mortar and brick/tile fragments	Layer
905	1010	1	Brown silt sand with brick/tile	Fill of 906
906	1010	1	Sub-circular cut, 0.5m across	Pit/posthole?
907	1017	1	Black-brown silt	Layer (topsoil)
908	1016	1	Yellow-brown silt	Subsoil
909	1015	1	Dark brown silt	Old topsoil
910	1014	1	Dark brown silt with stones	Demolition/ levelling?
911	1014	1	Dark brown silt	Layer
912	1014	1	Red-white tile mortar and silt	Demolition/ levelling?
913	1014	1	Brown-black silt with mortar	Demolition/ levelling
914	1013	1	Black-brown silt with brick/tile	Old topsoil
915	1013	1	Black silt with mortar, brick/tile and charcoal	Levelling
916	1005	1	Red sandy silt	Burnt area
917	1002	1	Hard yellow mortar	Mortar floor?
918	1001	1	Brown sandy silt	Subsoil?
919	1012	1	Dark grey coal with sand	Bonfire
920	1011	1	Yellow silty sand with pebbles	Gravel surface?
921	1016	1	Brown-green clay silt	Subsoil
922	1015	1	Dark brown sandy silt	Layer
923	1004	1	Brown sandy silt with brick/tile, pebbles and limestone	Make-up
924	1003	1	Mollusc shells with silt and mortar	Dump
925	1002	1	Hard pale yellow mortar	Floor?
926	1018	1	Machining level	Arbitrary

APPENDIX 2
Context Group Summary

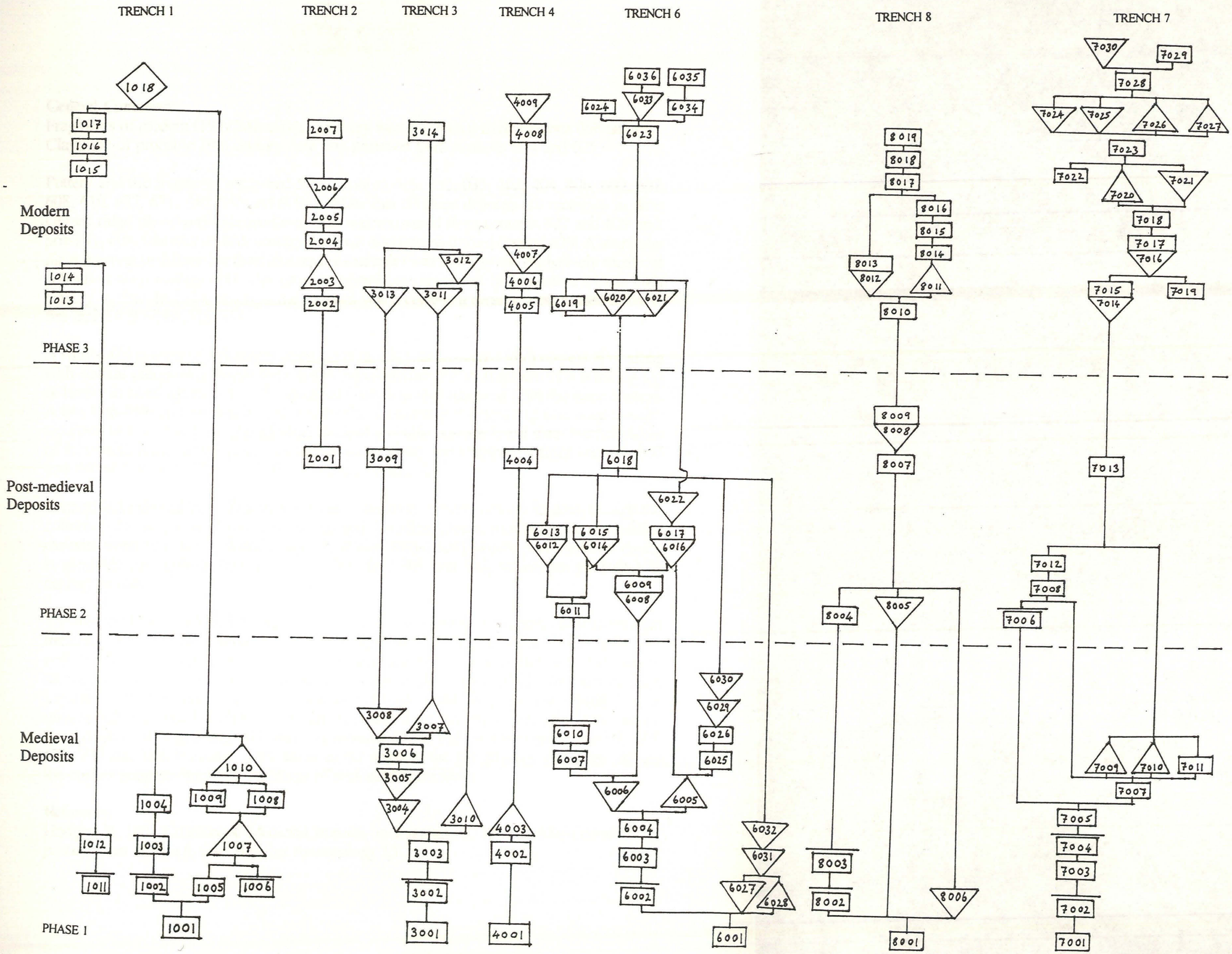
Context Group	Context Numbers	Trench	Interpretation
1001	918	1	Layer, natural
1002	917, 925	1	Surface (mortar)
1003	924	1	Layer, dump (shells)
1004	923	1	Layer, dump
1005	916	1	Layer. indeterminate (burning)
1006	903	1	Surface (mortar)
1007	901, 902	1	Structure, brick
1008	904	1	Layer, indeterminate (dump/occupation?)
1009	900	1	Surface (mortar)
1010	905, 906	1	Indeterminate structure (posthole?)
1011	920	1	Surface? (gravel)
1012	919	1	Layer, indeterminate (burning)
1013	914, 915	1	Layer, soil
1014	910, 911, 912, 913	1	Layer, dump
1015	909, 922	1	Layer, soil
1016	908, 921	1	Layer, natural
1017	907	1	Layer, soil
1018	926	1	Arbitrary (machining level)
2001	31, 41, 47	2	Layer, natural
2002	6, 13, 24, 25	2	Layer, soil
2003	2, 3, 4, 21, 22, 23, 29, 30, 40, 42, 43, 44	2	Structure, brick building
2004	8, 10, 11, 65	2	Layer, dump (construction/demolition?)
2005	7, 9, 12, 14, 66	2	Layer, natural
2006	45, 46, 64	2	Service trench
2007	1	2	Layer, soil
3001	68	3	Layer, natural
3002	39	3	Surface, (stone)
3003	36	3	Layer, natural
3004	34, 35	3	Indeterminate cut (ditch?)
3005	16, 33	3	Ditch?
3006	52, 60	3	Layer, natural
3007	26, 27, 32	3	Indeterminate structure
3008	51, 67	3	Pit?
3009	49, 50	3	Layer, natural

3010	37,38	3	Indeterminate structure (posthole?)
3011	55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 61	3	Service trench
3012	15, 17, 62	3	Ditch
3013	19, 20, 53, 54, 63	3	Indeterminate cut (demolition/ construction?)
3014	48	3	Layer, soil
4001	406, 407, 423	4	Layer, natural
4002	402, 403, 404, 405, 422	4	Layer, indeterminate (transformed)
4003	400	4	Indeterminate structure (boundary?)
4004	401, 408, 409, 415	4	Layer, natural
4005	414, 421	4	Layer, soil
4006	411, 412,413, 419, 420	4	Layer, dump (construction/destruction)
4007	416, 417, 418	4	Indeterminate cut (robbed service trench?)
4008	410	4	Layer, soil
4009	424, 425	4	Indeterminate cut (pit?)
6001	631, 636, 646, 665, 671, 675	6	Layer, natural
6002	632, 663, 664, 669, 670	6	Surface (mortar)
6003	645, 662	6	Layer, natural
6004	657, 658, 659, 660, 661	6	Layer, indeterminate (dump?)
6005	612, 686	6	Wall, stone and brick
6006	607, 613, 633, 643	6	Ditch
6007	648	6	Layer, natural
6008	666	6	Indeterminate cut (landscaping/ robbing?)
6009	603, 605, 618	6	Secondary fill of 6008
6010	688, 689	6	Layer, indeterminate (surface?)
6011	644, 647	6	Layer, indeterminate
6012	630	6	Indeterminate cut (robbing?)
6013	629	6	Secondary fill of 6012
6014	604	6	Pit?
6015	602	6	Secondary fill of 6015
6016	687	6	Indeterminate cut
6017	655, 656	6	Secondary fill of 6016
6018	622, 641, 642, 653, 654	6	Layer, natural
6019	640	6	Layer, dump (construction debris?)
6020	649, 650	6	Pit
6021	651, 652	6	Indeterminate cut
6022	627, 628	6	Robber trench
6023	617, 621, 639	6	Layer, soil

6024	616	6	Layer, dump (construction/demolition?)
6025	667, 668	6	Layer, dump
6026	610, 623, 674, 682	6	Layer, natural
6027	600, 601	6	Pit
6028	683, 684, 685	6	Indeterminate structure (post pad?)
6029	608, 609, 680, 681	6	Indeterminate cut (ditch?)
6030	637, 638, 672, 673	6	Indeterminate cut (ditch? - recut of 6029?)
6031	676, 677	6	Indeterminate cut (ditch?)
6032	678, 679	6	Indeterminate cut (ditch? - recut of 6031?)
6033	624, 625, 626	6	Service trench
6034	620	6	Layer, dump (construction/demolition?)
6035	619	6	Layer, soil
6036	614, 615	6	Foundations
6037	634, 635	6	Indeterminate cut
7001	774	7	Layer, natural
7002	773	7	Surface (mortar)
7003	702, 703, 708	7	Layer, natural
7004	700, 701, 706, 707, 713, 735, 757	7	Surface (mortar)
7005	710, 714, 716, 730, 754, 755, 756	7	Layer, natural
7006	709, 715, 717, 732, 733, 734	7	Surface (mortar)
7007	731, 740, 741, 751	7	Layer, indeterminate (dump?)
7008	726, 729	7	Layer, indeterminate
7009	746, 747	7	Indeterminate structure (posthole)
7010	748, 749	7	Indeterminate structure (posthole)
7011	752	7	Layer, indeterminate (occupation?)
7012	725, 728	7	Layer, indeterminate (dump, demolition?)
7013	724, 727, 739	7	Layer, natural
7014	719, 721	7	Indeterminate cut
7015	718, 720	7	Secondary fill of 7014
7016	736, 750	7	Ditch?
7017	737	7	Secondary fill of 7016
7018	722, 723, 760, 761, 764, 766, 767, 770, 771, 772	7	Layer, dump (construction/demolition)
7019	758	7	Layer, indeterminate
7020	762, 763	7	Indeterminate structure (posthole)
7021	738, 753	7	Indeterminate cut (robber trench?)
7022	742	7	Layer, dump (construction)

7023	759	7	Layer, soil
7024	704, 705, 745, 765	7	Service trench
7025	768, 769	7	Service trench
7026	744, 778	7	Wall, brick
7027	743, 777	7	Wall, brick
7028	776	7	Layer, soil
7029	775	7	Layer, dump (demolition)
7030	711, 712	7	Indeterminate cut (test pit)
8001	804, 838	8	Layer, natural
8002	825, 831	8	Surface/ foundation (mortar)
8003	810, 811	8	Surface (gravel)
8004	812	8	Layer, indeterminate
8005	802, 803	8	Indeterminate structure (foundation gully?)
8006	800, 801, 813, 815	8	Ditch
8007	824, 826	8	Layer, natural
8008	807, 808	8	Indeterminate cut (gully?)
8009	809	8	Secondary fill of 8008
8010	832, 835, 836	8	Layer, soil
8011	805, 806	8	Posthole
8012	841	8	Indeterminate cut
8013	837, 839, 840	8	Secondary fill of 8012
8014	817, 822, 823, 828, 829, 833	8	Layer, dump
8015	821	8	Layer, natural
8016	827	8	Layer, indeterminate (burnt)
8017	834	8	Layer, dump
8018	819, 820	8	Layer (bonfire)
8019	818	8	Layer, soil

APPENDIX 3
CONTEXT GROUP MATRIX



APPENDIX 4

POTTERY DATA
HILARY HEALEY

General Comments

Fragments of modern (19th/20th century) pottery were recovered from contexts 008 and 015. Clay pipe of probable 19th century date was retrieved from contexts 024 and 025.

Pottery and tile fragments recovered from contexts 016, 031, 035, 402, 404, 406, 600, 607, 608, 610, 627, 631, 740, 746 and 800 indicate that all these deposits are medieval in date. Glazed ridge tile of probable medieval date was recovered from contexts 627 and 629 and, possibly, 608. Material of 16th century date was also retrieved from context 629. A triangular plain green-glazed floor tile (half of a square example) was amongst the exclusively medieval collection from context 600. The ceramic assemblage recovered from context 016 is 14th century in date. Included amongst the material was a curfew, a ceramic vessel used to cover fire embers at night (Fig. 15).

A substantial portion of a Beverley ware jug (Fig. 14) was recovered from context 800, along with several pieces of a Toynton-All-Saints type cooking pot. A fragment of a drinking jug or bottle, in Nottingham or Lincoln splashed ware, was also retrieved from the same context. A late 13th-14th century date is conferred by this assemblage. Context 612 contained a single medieval or later sherd and glazed white brick of probable post-medieval date. Further pieces of this white brick, which possesses patchy green glaze, were recovered from contexts 607 and 740 and as unstratified finds from Trenches 6 and 7.

Unstratified material from Trench 6 is mostly medieval, *c.* 14th century in date, though the collection includes two 16th century sherds and 2 modern pieces. Similarly, the unstratified material from Trenches 1, 3 and 8 is all medieval. Reasonably secure post-medieval dating is available for contexts 605, 629, 732, 739, 802, 809 and 812, which are all 16th-17th century in date.

The medieval that is identifiable is virtually entirely 14th century with little obvious residual material. One sherd of Saintonge pottery in context 600 is of a type current in the early 14th century. Siegburg stoneware, also 14th century, occurs in contexts 016 and 031 and as unstratified material from Trench 8. A sherd of 'blue-grey' ware of 12-13th century date, imported from Germany or the Low Countries (Hodges 1981, 26), was also obtained as an unstratified find from Trench 8. Later imports included Raeren stoneware of the 16th century, from contexts 073, 802 and 809, and Dutch wares of the 16th or 17th century in 015, 605, 629, 732 and 812. Presence of the three earlier imports, the glazed floor and ridge tile and the curfew suggests medieval buildings of reasonable prosperity.

Reference

Hodges, R, 1981 Continental Medieval Imports, in Jennings, S, 1981 *Eighteen centuries of pottery from Norwich*, East Anglian Archaeology **13**

APPENDIX 4

POTTERY TABLE

CONTEXT	TYPES	COMMENTS	LATEST DATE (century)
+	2 TAS type; 1 Siegburg; 1miscellaneous medieval; 1 Lincoln; 1 modern tile	Lincoln is decorated jug handle	20
T1 +	1 medieval (probably Grimston)		medieval
T3 +	1 decorated TAS; 1 Lincoln jug	TAS is 13th century type	14
T6 +	7 TAS; 3 Lincoln; 2 BB; 1 Grimston; 1 Dutch; 1 yellow stoneware; 2 floor tile; 1 black glazed; 1 modern; 2 white brick	Brick has glaze	20
T7 +	1 modern		20
T8 +	1 blue-grey ware; 1 Siegburg; 1 miscellaneous medieval		14
008	2 modern		20
015	1 BA; 1 Dutch; 1 clay pipe; 1 brick		19/20
016	2 Siegburg; 3 Lincoln; 5 Potterhanworth; 2 BA; 2 TAS; 3 miscellaneous medieval	Includes curfew	14
024	1 clay pipe	Narrow bore	19/20
025	1 miscellaneous medieval; 1 clay pipe		18
031	1 Siegburg; 1 BB		14
402	1 Lincoln; 1 BB; 2 TAS; 3 tile		14
403	1 TAS		14
404	1 TAS; 2 tile		14
406	1 TAS		14
600	1 Saintonge; 4 Lincoln; 1 TAS; 1 floor tile	Tile is triangular	14
605	1 miscellaneous medieval; 1 TAS; 1 Dutch; 2 tile	Tile probably medieval	16/17
607	2 TAS; 1 miscellaneous medieval		14

608	3 Lincoln; 2 TAS; 1 tile	Probably ridge tile	14
610	1 TAS		14
612	1 TAS; 1 white brick	Brick has glaze	14
627	1 TAS; 3 BD; 1 tile	Glazed ridge tile	16/17
629	1 miscellaneous medieval; 1 TAS; 4 Dutch; 2 BD; 1 white brick; 2 tile	1 tile is ridge tile	16
631	1 Potterhanworth		14
732	1 Dutch		17
739	2 TAS; 1 Lincoln; 1 Raeren; 1 piece amber		16
740	2 Grimston; 1 miscellaneous medieval		14/15
746	1 Potterhanworth; 1 TAS		14
800	5 TAS type; 1 Lincoln/Nottingham; large amounts of Beverley ware	TAS is a cooking pot; most of a Beverley ware jug found	14
802	2 Lincoln; 1 TAS; 1 miscellaneous medieval; 1 Raeren type; 1 piece gneiss	1 Lincoln piece made into counter	16
805	1 piece stoneware; 1 modern tile		20
809	1 Raeren type; 1 piece schist		16
812	1 BD; 1 Dutch?		16/17

Abbreviations

+	Unstratified
T1	Trench 1, etc.
BA	Bourne A ware
BB	Bourne B ware
BD	Bourne D ware
TAS	Toynton-All-Saints ware

APPENDIX 5a
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Report on a Visit to Excavations at Boston Hospital, Boston, Lincolnshire, 11/4/94
Dr Helen C M Keeley BSc, DIC, MIBiol, CBiol, FRGS, MIPSS

Excavations are being carried out by Archaeological Project Services in advance of redevelopment of the Boston Hospital site adjacent to the River Witham. Documentary evidence suggests that in the past, prior to the building of the hospital, the area consisted of fields and small creeks.

A number of evaluation trenches were examined. Trench 6 had produced several pieces of medieval pottery from industrial fills. Trench 4 contained two lines of cobbles, possibly the remains of a field drain or wall. At the base of both sections an orange-yellow sandy clay was exposed. It was not possible to say if this is a natural deposit or dumped material but this should be established by augering, which APS plan to carry out at a later stage in the excavation programme. (Note: auger examination later undertaken on essentially identical deposits in Trench 3.)

General Comments and Recommendations
Augering should establish if the orange layer is a natural deposit associated with the River Witham or dumped material brought in to raise the ground level. Samples should be taken if earlier, dated deposits containing organic remains are found below Victorian levels. If earlier structures are encountered the strategy will need to be re-appraised.

APPENDIX 5b
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Report on Visit to Excavations at Boston Hospital, Lincolnshire, 10/6/94
Dr Helen C M Keeley

The site was revisited following a previous visit in April (see above) during the early stages of the trial trenching. It is worth noting that this is one of the highest points in Boston (approximately 6m OD).

Two trenches were examined:

Trench 1

A mortar-filled stone-edged feature occurred at the base of the trench, associated with 14th century pottery, and was underlain by a dark red burnt deposit. A deposit of marine shells about 30cms deep had built up on top of the mortar floor. The shells were mainly bivalves. A few oyster shells were present and the deposit contained fragments of brick and tile. A sketch of the section is shown (over).

Victorian to present

Old ground surface

16th - 18th century

Thin layer of sand
(At the opposite end of the trench this was much thicker and contained mainly gravel, probably the remains of a path)

Dark grey humic sand loam,
most likely a buried garden topsoil

Black humic sandy (silt) loam,
containing building rubble

14th century shell deposit, 0.3m deep

Mortar floor

The mortar structure may represent the floor of a kitchen outhouse, upon which rubbish (mainly shells) has accumulated. Bulk sampling and identification of the constituents of the shell deposit should be carried out if further archaeological work is undertaken in this part of the site.

The overlying garden soil presumably represents a hiatus between the 14th and 16th century occupation of the site, during which the area was used for cultivation. An investigation of the buried soil, including micromorphology, should be carried out (if further work is undertaken in this part of the site) in order to confirm this.

Trench 8

A sketch of the section is shown below:

Victorian to present

Pre-Hospital land surface

Topsoil of 18th century field

Distinct 'pea-grit', ie, worm-sorted layer

Subsoil

Sand into which 16th to 18th century features have been cut. Contains some charcoal fragments (and pieces of brick in the upper part). Much evidence of earthworm activity and old and modern root channels. Yellowish brown medium sand containing darker material from above - most likely as a result of earthworm activity

14th century features, including mortar

At one end of the trench a cobbled track underlies the sand deposit.

The sand layer appears to represent a flood deposit associated with the River Witham and may be similar to the strata previously noted in Trenches 4 and 6 (although the latter had a significant clay component). The lack of fine material and absence of obvious laminations suggests that the sand deposit was laid down quite rapidly. However, there is no evidence of soil development or human activity (eg, cultivation) between the 14th and 16th century occupation, suggesting that perhaps this area of the site remained affected by flooding of the river during this period.

The sand deposit appeared to contain small molluscs. If further work is undertaken in this part of the site, samples should be collected for mollusc and sediment analysis, in order to confirm the derivation of the sand.

APPENDIX 6

Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling Ancient Monuments - Extract from *Archaeology and Planning* DoE Planning Policy Guidance note 16, November 1990

The following criteria (which are not in any order of ranking), are used for assessing the national importance of an ancient monument and considering whether scheduling is appropriate. The criteria should not however be regarded as definitive; rather they are indicators which contribute to a wider judgement based on the individual circumstances of a case.

i *Period*: all types of monuments that characterise a category or period should be considered for preservation.

ii *Rarity*: there are some monument categories which in certain periods are so scarce that all surviving examples which retain some archaeological potential should be preserved. In general, however, a selection must be made which portrays the typical and commonplace as well as the rare. This process should take account of all aspects of the distribution of a particular class of monument, both in a national and regional context.

iii *Documentation*: the significance of a monument may be enhanced by the existence of records of previous investigation or, in the case of more recent monuments, by the supporting evidence of contemporary written records.

iv *Group value*: the value of a single monument (such as a field system) may be greatly enhanced by its association with related contemporary monuments (such as a settlement or cemetery) or with monuments of different periods. In some cases, it is preferable to protect the complete group of monuments, including associated and adjacent land, rather than to protect isolated monuments within the group.

v *Survival/Condition*: the survival of a monument's archaeological potential both above and below ground is a particularly important consideration and should be assessed in relation to its present condition and surviving features.

vi *Fragility/Vulnerability*: highly important archaeological evidence from some field monuments can be destroyed by a single ploughing or unsympathetic treatment; vulnerable monuments of this nature would particularly benefit from the statutory protection that scheduling confers. There are also existing standing structures of particular form or complexity whose value can again be severely reduced by neglect or careless treatment and which are similarly well suited by scheduled monument protection, even if these structures are already listed buildings.

vii *Diversity*: some monuments may be selected for scheduling because they possess a combination of high quality features, others because of a single important attribute.

viii *Potential*: on occasion, the nature of the evidence cannot be specified precisely but it may still be possible to document reasons anticipating its existence and importance and so to demonstrate the justification for scheduling. This is usually confined to sites rather than upstanding monuments.

APPENDIX 7
THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

329	Context records
46	Photographic records
25	Scale drawings
5	Boxes of finds
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Context group matrix

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

City and County Museum, Lincoln Accession Number: 51.94