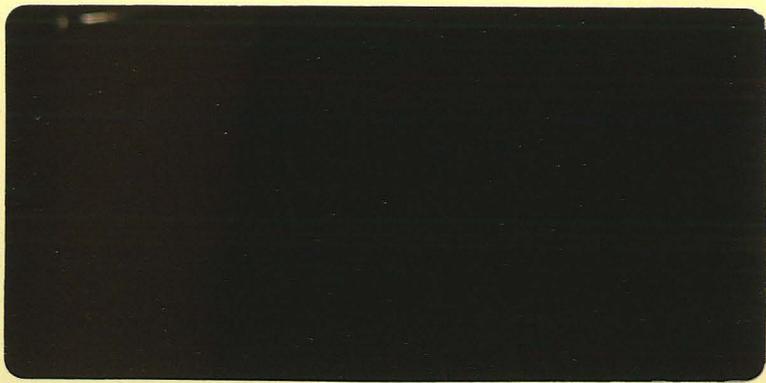


AN ENHANCED ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
WATCHING BRIEF AT SOUTH SQUARE,  
BOSTON,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(BSS 03)



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES



acknowledgment sent 22/2/06  
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**AN ENHANCED ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
WATCHING BRIEF AT SOUTH SQUARE,  
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LINCOLNSHIRE  
(BSS 03)**

**Work Undertaken For  
Quadrant Chartered Surveyors  
on behalf of  
R.G. Carter Building Ltd**

November 2005

Report Compiled by  
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons) AIFA

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**



APS Report No. 121/05

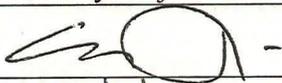
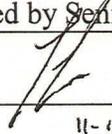
Conservation  
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22 MAR 2006

Highways & Planning  
Directorate

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## 1. SUMMARY

*An enhanced watching brief was undertaken during development of land at South Square, Boston, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of overburden, piling and drainage works with an additional trench excavated archaeologically to the surface of natural deposits.*

*The site lies within the core of medieval (AD 1066-1540) Boston adjacent to one of the former thoroughfares south from the market place. By the end of the 13<sup>th</sup> century the site lay between the Dominican and Franciscan friaries*

*The lowest levels encountered are a sequence of natural deposits including the underlying glacial till and subsequent alluvial silts. Upon these silts soil development followed by dumping, perhaps to raise ground levels above floods, occurred during the 13<sup>th</sup> century. Initial division also occurs at this time and is perhaps maintained until the end of the 14<sup>th</sup> - 15<sup>th</sup> centuries.*

*In the later medieval phases more structural remains occur, although not in sufficient amounts to determine the type and size of the buildings they represent. Dumping of material continued throughout. In the earlier post-medieval period, the site was occupied by buildings of which the bases of two probable cellars are the only remnants. Later remains are affected by subsequent development, of which the 1937 Haven Cinema had the most impact.*

*Pottery and tile/brick were the largest category of artefacts retrieved from the investigation.*

*Environmental data survived well, largely due to the waterlogged nature of the lower levels. Plant remains were identified with a number of dietary indicators (cereals, fruit etc) present.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as "a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits maybe disturbed or destroyed." (IFA 1999).

### 2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Quadrant Chartered Surveyors on behalf of R.G. Carter Building Ltd to undertake an enhanced archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of a new doctor's surgery on land at the former Haven Cinema, South Square, Boston, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application B/02/0147/FULL. The enhanced watching brief was carried out between the 28<sup>th</sup> January and the 5<sup>th</sup> March 2003, in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the former Community Archaeologist for Boston Borough Council.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

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

The development site is located south of the Market Place, 400m south of the town centre as defined by the parish church of St. Botolph (Fig. 2). Centred on National



Grid Reference TF 3286 4384, the site is approximately 1160m<sup>2</sup> in extent and is situated at a height of *c.* 5.4m OD. The site is on generally level ground on the levees of the east bank of the River Witham.

Local soils have not been mapped as it is within an urban area. However, local soils are likely to be of the Wisbech Series, typically coarse silty calcareous alluvial gley soils (Robson 1990, 36). These soils are developed upon a drift geology of younger marine alluvium which in turn overlies glacial till that seals a solid geology of Jurassic Ampthill Clay (BGS 1995).

#### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

There is little evidence for prehistoric remains in the Boston area as the land surface of that period is now buried by later alluvium (peats, silts, clays *etc.*). A Neolithic stone axe, found within the town, is considered to be a later import.

Stratified Romano-British deposits have been found at Boston Grammar School, 200m to the southeast, where occupation remains of the period were recorded 1.4m below the present ground surface (Palmer-Brown 1996, 5).

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

South Square was one of the principal early medieval thoroughfares of Boston connecting the Market Place to St. John's church and beyond to Skirbeck, the more important centre at the time. The street plan is likely to have been dictated by the sinuous course of the River Witham (Butler 1975, 46).

An archaeological evaluation and excavation was undertaken southwest of the site, immediately east of the Witham, in 1997. This identified a sequence of medieval deposits beginning with 12<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> century timber structures at a height of *c.* 3.36m OD (Palmer-Brown 1998, 13). Several 13<sup>th</sup> century building phases were identified, largely of wooden structures, as well as 14<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> century deposits. Prior to this, geotechnical test pitting at the site, concentrated adjacent to the river, had failed to identify medieval deposits (Dymond 1995, 5). This may indicate that here the site was within the confines of the river prior to a wharf being established. The relatively high datum level of the timber structures would appear to indicate that development had occurred upon and along a levee associated with the river.

The site lies to the south of two extant medieval structures. St. Mary's Guildhall, some 45m to the north, may date to as early as 1390 (Clark *et al.* 2003, 42). Further to the north along Spain Lane, lies the extant refectory of the Dominican Friary. Further elements of this foundation, perhaps the church, are incorporated into No. 10 South Street (DoE 1975). The Dominicans (or Blackfriars) were established in Boston by 1288 as in that year some of the conventual buildings were destroyed by a fire (Page 1988, 214).

Another friary, that of the Franciscans (Greyfriars) was located south of the site, a little north of the current Grammar School buildings.

From 1741, the site is depicted on a series of maps which illustrate the post-medieval development of the site (Fig. 19). Buildings of 17<sup>th</sup> century date survive in the vicinity, notably at the junction of South Street with Spain Lane, north of the site, and No. 5 South Square is also of this period (DoE 1975). Many of the other buildings in the vicinity are of 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> century date and include Fydell House

(1726) and the former warehouse buildings west of the site (*ibid.*).

The earliest map of the vicinity by Hall, dating from 1741, shows the site to be occupied by two buildings fronting South Square, behind which are gardens. Subsequent maps of 1829 and 1887 show little change, although by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century the number of houses had been reduced to one set within a sizeable garden with glasshouses and outbuildings along the northern boundary (Molyneux and Wright 1974).

This arrangement remained until the Odeon Cinema was built in 1937, changing its name to The Classic in 1967 and finally The Haven in 1981.

#### ***Site Specific Archaeological Intervention***

Prior to the development an archaeological evaluation was undertaken at the site and comprised the excavation of three trenches to the east and a single trench between the site and the former Bed Centre to the north. The position of these trenches (shown in black on Fig. 3) was dictated by the fact the cinema building was still standing at the time of the intervention. This work identified medieval buildings with intact floor levels above alluvial deposits and a possible kiln/furnace site (JSAC 1998, 15). There was also evidence suggesting that some of the identified buildings had burnt down (*pers. comm.* James Rackham). Additionally, the organic and environmental preservation at the site was regarded as exceptional (Rackham 1998).

During 2002, two geotechnical boreholes were monitored. These identified a sequence of archaeological deposits surviving to a depth of 4.3m below the ground surface (approximately 1.16m OD) below which were natural alluvial deposits and boulder clay (Thomson 2003, 3).

### **3. AIMS**

The requirements of the watching brief, as outlined in the specification (Appendix 1), were to locate and record archaeological deposits and, if present, to determine their date, nature and function.

### **4. METHODS**

#### **Excavation**

Initially, the footprint of the proposed building was cleared of overburden to a depth of 1.6m using a machine. On discovery of intact archaeological deposits an area was cleared to allow for surface recording of features and to position a trench (Fig. 3). This trench, measuring 6.8m by 2.14m, was then excavated, largely by hand, to the surface of natural deposits. Monitoring of the subsequent piling works was also undertaken, although few distinct archaeological deposits were identified during this stage of observation and recording (Figs. 4-6).

The position of the trench and the excavated area were plotted with reference to standing buildings and features and recorded on plans supplied by KMB Associates.

Each deposit exposed during the enhanced watching brief was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. All contexts and their descriptions appear as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled using both colour slides and black and white formats. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 and plans at a scale of 1:20. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Environmental sampling was undertaken at the discretion of the site supervisor based on comments from the environmental archaeology consultant,

James Rackham. Samples were taken in accordance with guidelines established by Murphy and Wiltshire (1994). The methodology for the subsequent processing of the environmental samples is outlined in the environmental report (Appendix 6).

#### Post-excavation

Following excavation, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they constituted a complete Level II archive and a stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. Artefacts recovered from excavated deposits were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendices 3 and 4). Phasing was based on artefact dating and the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

## 5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis and the incorporation of specialist reports seven phases were identified. These phases are broadly similar to the phasing devised for the Boston Historic Environment Baseline Survey (Cope-Faulkner and Hambly, forthcoming).

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	13 <sup>th</sup> century deposits
Phase 3	mid 13 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> century deposits
Phase 4	15 <sup>th</sup> - 16 <sup>th</sup> century deposits
Phase 5	mid 16 <sup>th</sup> - 17 <sup>th</sup> century deposits
Phase 6	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century deposits
Phase 7	Modern deposits

Pottery provides the key means of dating for the phasing, although brick, tile and clay pipe are also used. Within these broad divisions, several sub-phases are apparent, particularly in Phase 3, and overlapping between phases is inevitable.

Archaeological and geological contexts are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets refer to the context numbers assigned in the field.

### Phase 1 Natural deposits

The earliest natural deposits encountered during the watching brief were identified at depth during the piling operations (Figs. 4 and 5). These ranged from grey clay (308, 310, 318, 320, 331 and 335), through bluish grey clay (322, 325, 329, 346 and 392) to bluish grey silty clay (314, 340, 343, 350, 395 and 402) all of which contained chalk fragments. These deposits, identified as glacial till, were recorded at depths of up to 16m below the hardcore raft (300), approximately 18m below the present ground surface. The uppermost layer of till was at a height of -11.79m OD.

Above the natural glacial till, deposits comprised sequences of alluvium (Figs. 4-6), probably of both marine and freshwater origin. These deposits comprise a range of clays (302, 312, 317, 323, 327, 333, 337, 358, 359, 384 and 386), clayey silts (357, 381, 382, 387 and 398), silty clays (301, 336, 339, 342, 347, 353, 355 and 388), silts (306, 311, 396, 397 and 401), silty sands (305, 307, 309, 313, 321, 324, 328, 330, 338, 345, 389, 393, 394, 399 and 400), sandy silts (316, 341, 344 and 349) and sand (390 and 391).

The earliest deposit encountered in the sondage at the base of the trench was a layer of brown clayey silt (245) that measured in excess of 0.5m thick (Fig. 7).

### Phase 2 13<sup>th</sup> century deposits

Overlying the natural clayey silt (245) in a sondage excavated at the base of the trench was a deposit of brownish grey silty clay (241). This deposit, representing soil development upon natural layers, was 0.28m thick (Fig. 7). No finds were recorded although charcoal was moderately abundant.

Cut into this layer was a small pit (244) that was over 0.28m wide by 0.2m deep (Fig. 7). Dark grey clayey silt (243) was

identified as the fill from which locally produced pottery was retrieved.

The pit's southern limit was obscured by a vertically set (242) timber post (Fig. 7). This was 0.38m high and impacted into natural (245). The function of this post could not be determined, though may have supported a timber wall.

South of the post was a 110mm thick layer of brown clayey silt (240) overlain by light grey silt (239). This latter deposit lay up against the timber post suggesting that a different activity was being undertaken to the south. Pottery was retrieved from both these layers, principally of handmade wares, Boston (Toynton) types, Bourne A ware and non local examples. A sample from (240) revealed few crop remains with an emphasis on wetland plants with bones of cod, and perhaps ling, also identified.

Developed over these layers, perhaps truncating the timber, and sealing the pit was a deposit of greyish brown clayey silt with organic plant remains (238). This was 0.32m thick and may have originated as a dumped layer to heighten the surrounding area. Pottery produced in Boston was collected from this layer.

Grey (229) and bluish grey (237) silty sand, possibly also dumped, overlay (238) and were in the region of 0.28m thick (Fig. 8, Sections 20 and 21). A possibly intrusive sherd of pottery from France was retrieved from this layer along with more utilitarian local types. The horizon between these two deposits is clear in the sections and may indicate the beginning of a boundary between two plots, as evidenced by the differing layers. This division is more marked in Section 20 where a wooden stake (246), possibly the remnants of a fence line, defines the boundary. On the south side of this fence line (Fig. 8, Section 20), a number of deposits have built up against it, comprising bluish grey silt and sand (263), mottled black and light brown silt and sand

(264) and light brown silt and sand (265).

### Phase 3 mid 13<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> century deposits

#### *Phase 3a - mid to late 13<sup>th</sup>*

Overlying the dumped layer on the western side of the trench was an accumulation of deposits (Fig. 8, Section 21), including light grey silt (252), dark grey with lenses of light grey silt (251) and greyish brown silt (250) with greyish brown silt (249) also identified. These deposits appear to infill a hollow in (237) adjacent to the fence line.

Cutting layer (250) and the dumped deposit (237) at the northern part of the trench was an irregular or elongated feature (221), probably a pit. This exceeded the width of the trench and was 1.15m wide by 0.38m deep (Fig. 8, Sections 20 and 21). A single fill of dark grey silt and organic plant remains (220) was recorded. Analysis of the plant remains recorded cereals, herbs and some wetland/aquatic plants with little anthropogenic material (e.g. charred plant remains) incorporated within the fill. No artefacts were retrieved from the pit.

Overlying the pit was a layer of grey silt (248) possibly representing soil build up within the northernmost plot. This was 0.21m thick.

In the southern part of the trench, a relatively thick layer of greyish brown silt (224), peaty silt (226) and sandy silt (227), all representing the same deposit, overlay the dumped deposit (229). This combined layer measured 0.3m thick (Fig. 8, Sections 20 and 21). Pottery retrieved from (226) comprised two sherds from Boston glazed (Lincoln type) jugs of mid 13<sup>th</sup> – mid 14<sup>th</sup> century date.

Occupying a small hollow in (224) was a 100mm thick deposit of grey sandy silt (223) perhaps washed in from the surrounding area. Five sherds of pottery,

including a fragment of a Saintonge mortar and four from a non locally produced jug, were retrieved from this layer. This was then sealed by a dumped deposit comprising grey and brownish grey silt with organic plant remains (222 and 225).

Overlying the sandy silt (227) was a layer of bluish grey and greyish brown clayey silt (262) which is suggestive of further dumping at the site. This deposit overlies the boundary between the north and south plots (represented by the fence line), unlike that recorded on the western side of the trench, and would appear to be broadly contemporary with deposit (248) of soil build up (see above).

Light grey sand (161) and sandy silt (235) overlay the dumped deposit on the western side of the trench and may be natural soil accumulation, though may have been dumped to level the ground. This measured between 100mm and 0.2m thick and was subsequently sealed by grey silt (234) followed by grey sand (162).

Deposits of grey silty sand with organic plant remains (258), light grey silty sand (259), brownish grey sandy silt (257) and grey sand (144) overlay the sand deposit and perhaps indicate dumping. A significant quantity of pottery was retrieved from (144) of which Boston made jars and jugs and locally made roof tile were the most abundant with Bourne and Toynton wares also apparent. French Saintonge ware and early German stonewares were also retrieved. A range of animal bones from this context include cattle, sheep/goat, a gull, chicken and pig.

Cutting layer (259) was a probable posthole (261). This was 0.38m wide with a stepped side and tapering base and was filled with reddish brown clayey silt (260).

On the northern plot, a near rectangular feature (205) was cut into deposit (248). This was over 1.86m long and wider than 0.98m and a depth of 0.2m established

(Fig. 17, Section 19; Fig. 8, Section 20). Sixteen fills were recorded within this pit comprising thin bands of bluish grey clay 204, grey clayey silt (206, 208, 209, 213 and 217), grey silt and sand (207, 210 and 211), grey silty sand with charcoal (212), greyish brown silty clay (214 and 218), brownish grey clayey silt (215) and grey silty clay (216). No function could be ascertained, although there is a possibility of it being a refuse pit for waste from a hearth or floor or that these are floors and trample layers from within a slightly sunken structure. Two Boston (Toynton type) sherds from a jug were retrieved along with roof tile. This pit was partly overlain by a deposit of grey/black silt with organic plant material (147), within which was part of a wooden barrel lid (148; Plate 8).

Located to the west of this pit and cutting the posthole (266) in the northern plot was a cut for a stakehole (256). Recorded in section only, this was 0.21m wide by 0.34m deep (Fig. 8, Section 21). Within the cut was the remnant of a vertically set timber stake (236), 0.42m long. The cut had then been infilled with grey silty sand (255). The position of this stake mirrors the posthole (261) and may be part of a fence line.

Sealing the cut for the stake was a 100mm thick layer of yellowish brown silt (254), that was subsequently overlain by greyish brown silty sand with charcoal (174).

The northern extent of this deposit may have been cut away, although no such feature was clearly identified during the excavation. To the north of (174) was a sequence of possible occupation layers (Fig. 8, Section 21). The sequence began with a 90mm thick layer of light grey silt (247) upon which sat a brownish grey sand (200). An occupation layer measuring 100mm thick of brown sand (185), containing organic plant remains (typical of domestic flooring materials or litter) with pottery and brick, was next in the

sequence.

Above this occupation layer at its southern extent was a grey silty sand with organic plant material (179) that contained fragments of Boston jugs of 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century date. This was cut by two postholes. The first posthole (187) was 0.14m long by 0.12m wide with a single fill of grey silt with organic plant remains (186). The second posthole (189) was located 0.2m to the northeast and was 0.18m long by 0.17m wide with a fill of greyish brown silt and organic plant material (188). Both postholes were not excavated.

Partly overlying the layer (179), on the western side of the trench, was a discrete spread or dump of greyish yellow and greyish brown sandy silt (194)

Cut into this layer was a sub-rectangular pit (193). This was 0.87m long by 0.64m wide (Fig. 9) with a single fill of greyish brown to black silt (192) from which Boston glazed pottery of a Toynton type and roof tile were retrieved.

Two vertically set stakeholes, perhaps contemporary, were recorded cut into pit (193) and the occupation layer (185). A diameter of 100mm was recorded for the more centrally placed (190) and a smaller, 60mm diameter, was recorded for the stakehole to the east (191).

Overlying the layer (179) towards the northern end of the trench was an occupation deposit (151) comprising greyish brown silt and silty sand that measured 10mm thick. This deposit contained occasional charred cereal grains and is suggestive of domestic flooring materials or litter. A second occupation deposit (150) lay over this, consisting of grey sandy silt, which was subsequently sealed by a 50mm thick dumped layer of reddish brown sandy silt (149).

Cut into the occupation layers was a

shallow oval pit (203). Measuring over 0.4m long by 0.33m wide and 100mm deep this pit was filled with greyish brown silt and organic plant material (202). The environmental samples suggest that this fill derived from occupation layers, the pit, therefore, serving a refuse function. Locally produced pottery and a sherd from France were retrieved along with a fragment of fired clay and bones of chicken, sheep/goat and cattle. This was partly overlain by an occupation deposit (Plate 5) of grey silt with charcoal and organic plant remains (173) with a similar range of environmental data to that from (151). Boston, Bourne and Saintonge pottery were identified in this deposit.

The occupation deposit had then been cut by an east-west aligned gully (219). This was over 2.1m long by 0.7m wide and 0.2m deep (Fig. 9). Two fills were recorded, a lower of grey silt (199) and organic plant material (152). A sherd of a Boston jar was found in the basal deposit.

This gully or drain had then been cut by a north-south aligned beamslot (201) that was once over 1.3m long and 0.22m wide and 70mm deep (Fig. 9). This was filled with grey silt (196).

To the south of these features was a layer of black silt and charcoal (182), perhaps derived from a fire or hearth. This had subsequently been sealed by an occupation deposit of grey silty clay with charcoal (172) that was 40mm thick and there was evidence of a small hearth (164). This hearth was 0.66m long by 0.3m wide and 100mm deep (Fig. 10) and further defined by an area of heat affected silt (163).

These deposits and the hearth were truncated by a series of stakeholes (167, 169, 168, 170, 171 and 178) and two postholes. The first of these postholes (166) cut the hearth and was 120mm in diameter and filled with reddish brown silt (164). The second posthole (175) was also 120mm in diameter and 0.27m deep and

contained a greenish brown silt with organic plant material (176).

This was in turn cut by an east-west aligned ditch or drain (184). This feature was over 1.28m long, terminating within the trench, by 0.5m wide and 0.24m deep (Fig. 10; Plate 6). The base of this feature was filled with waterlogged twigs and wood fragments and became more sandier (183) towards the top.

Lying parallel some 1.6m to the south of this ditch or drain was a further drainage feature (154). This was over 1.64m long, extending beyond the trench to the east, by 0.38m wide and 0.2m deep (Fig. 8, Section 20; Fig. 10). Two fills were recorded comprising a mottled grey and yellowish brown clayey silt (153) and a grey silty clay with charcoal (177) and the uppermost fill of grey and light brown silty sand (246). Boston pottery, medieval brick, roof tile and a bone of a chicken were collected from the primary fill (153).

Evident throughout the northern part of the trench was a levelling or flood-derived deposit (143) comprising yellowish brown silt (Fig. 8, Sections 20 and 21). This ranged in thickness from 0.32m to 100m with a generally level upper surface (3.98m OD). Saintonge and Boston pottery of mid 13<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century date was retrieved from this levelling.

Cut into this levelling layer were a beamslot and a posthole (Fig. 11). The posthole (140) was sub-circular, measuring 0.46m long by 0.3m wide and 0.15m deep and filled with reddish brown silt (139). The beamslot (142) lay to the north and was aligned east-west. This was longer than the width of the trench and 0.33m wide by 0.16m deep. A single fill of grey and yellowish brown clayey silt (141) was recorded. Pottery from France, Scarborough and Boston and handmade brick were collected from this fill and an off-cut or waste from bone working.

Lying above the beamslot and posthole were two dumped layers, comprising brownish yellow silty sand (145) and reddish brown sandy silt with mortar (146), and a more widespread deposit of brownish yellow silty sand (017) that was 0.15m thick. This latter deposit may have served a levelling function and has much the same extent as (143).

### *Phase 3b – 14<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century*

Cutting (162) and the sequence of dumped deposits was an east-west aligned gully (160). This was over 2.2m long by 0.3m wide and 0.23m deep (Fig. 12; Fig. 8, Sections 20 and 21). Set into the side of a gully were numerous cobbles, perhaps to stop the sides of the feature washing in. A single fill of brownish grey sandy silt (158) was recorded.

Immediately north of this gully was a timber beam or plank (155) laid flat. This was 1.55m long by 0.18m wide and up to 70mm high (Fig. 12; Plate 7) and appeared to have been pegged into place by a timber stake (156). Other stakes were noted (157 and 181), although no coherent pattern was visible.

Cutting (162) towards its northern extent was a posthole (266) that was over 0.3m wide and 0.38m deep. A limestone block had been placed at the base of the cut with a rectangular timber post (Fig. 12) set upon it which was then packed with smaller limestone blocks (180). Obviously structural, no other features were found that would identify the nature or function of the structure.

Sealing the stakeholes, posthole and gully was a layer of greyish brown silty sand with mollusc shells (138). Pottery collected from this deposit included a number of Boston wares (including Toynton types, Lincoln types and Late medieval forms) along with Saintonge forms and South Lincolnshire wares of 14<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> century date.

Either filling a hollow or impacting into (138) were dumped layers of brownish yellow sand (137) and reddish brown silt (253). Above this was a 0.15m thick deposit of grey sand (134) that contained 13<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century pottery.

Cut into this sand was a sub-rectangular pit (133) that was 0.6m long, over 0.45m wide and 0.5m deep (Fig. 8, Section 21). Dark grey silty sand (132) was identified as the fill from which locally made pottery of 14<sup>th</sup> century date was retrieved. This had subsequently been sealed by two dumped deposits (Fig. 8, Sections 20 and 21), grey silty sand to the east (113) and greyish brown silty sand to the west (114).

Overlying these two dumped layers was a further episode of dumping as evidenced by brown clayey silt (046) and brownish grey sand (125). Pottery from Saintonge, Boston, Bourne, Toynton and Beverley (Yorkshire) of 14<sup>th</sup> century date along with brick and roof tile was retrieved from these layers. A flake of mica schist that may have derived from a whetstone was also found.

Cut into these dumps was a posthole (112) with a diameter of 0.25m and a depth of 0.35m (Fig. 17, Section 13). A single fill of greyish brown clayey silt (111) was recorded.

A rectangular pit and oval posthole were cut into the Phase 3a levelling (017) in the northern portion of the trench. The pit (130) was 1.39m long by 1.19m wide and 100mm deep (Fig. 12; Fig. 17, Section 15; Plate 9). Three fills were recorded, a primary fill of grey silty clay (129), followed by reddish brown silty clay (128) and then brownish grey silty clay (127). Pottery from Boston, Beverley and France was collected and was of a 14<sup>th</sup> century date.

The posthole (136) was 0.3m by 0.25m and 0.2m deep (Fig. 12; Fig. 17, Section 16) and was filled with greyish

brown clayey sand (135). Above this was a deposit of reddish brown silty sand with gravel and cockle shell (123) perhaps indicative of shellfish processing or dumping of domestic refuse. Bourne ware was retrieved along with a sherd of a Brandsby type jug with animal and fish bone also noted. The environmental analysis identified faecal remains with a small quantity of charred plant material. Partly overlying this layer and the pit (130) was a discrete dumped deposit of brown clayey silt with charcoal (124).

Constructed upon the dumped layer (123) was the remnants of an east-west aligned wall (126). This was constructed of limestone blocks with only a single course surviving and was over 2m long by 0.24m wide (Fig. 13; Plate 10). Deposited up against this on the southern side was a layer of reddish brown sandy silt with gravel and oyster shell (131).

Sealing all the deposits at the northern end of the trench was a 0.25m thick layer of reddish brown clayey silt (016), perhaps functioning as levelling (Fig. 8). Boston and Bourne pottery with other Lincolnshire types was collected from this layer. Low densities of charred waste were identified in the environmental samples with the material derived from refuse or wind blown detritus.

Five features were cut into (016) comprising two pits, a foundation trench and two postholes (Fig. 14). The first of the pits was oval in shape (076) measuring 1.2m long by 0.5m wide and up to 0.23m deep. This was filled with grey to black silty sand (077). A range of pottery from Boston, south Lincolnshire, Saintonge and a sherd of Dutch red glazed earthenware cooking pot or pipkin were retrieved from the fill as were roof tile and brick.

The second pit was sub-rectangular (094) measuring 0.6m long by 0.46m wide and 0.13m deep (Fig. 17, Section 9). A single fill of greyish brown sand and mortar



(093) was recorded from which a single sheep/goat bone was obtained.

The foundation trench (120) was aligned east-west across the trench and was over 5.54m long, between 0.5m and 0.8m wide and 0.51m deep (Fig. 14; Fig. 8, Sections 20 and 21; Plate 11). This feature also cut the dumped layer (125) in the southern part of the trench. Compacted brownish yellow sand (105) filled this cut from which medieval roof tile and brick were collected.

Of the two postholes (118) was located in the northeast corner of the trench. This had a diameter of 0.14m and was only 40mm deep (Fig. 14; Fig. 17, Section 14) containing a fill of brown sandy silt (119).

The second posthole (108) lay along the western edge of the trench. Rectangular in shape, it measured 0.23m long by 0.22m wide and 0.19m deep (Fig. 8, Sections 20 and 21; Plate 14). This was filled with brown sandy silt with frequent mollusc shells (109).

This latter posthole and the foundation trench (120) were partly overlain by an intermittent brownish white mortar surface (015) with an extent of 2.4m by 2m (Fig. 15; Plate 13). Apart from posthole (108) there were no other structural features that defined this floor surface.

No occupation deposits were evident upon the floor, although dumped layers of reddish brown silt (020) and yellowish red silt (050) were recorded. This was subsequently sealed by a second surface (014) comprising a 60mm thick grey mortar spread, coarser than the earlier floor, and well cemented white mortar with shell (049).

Cut into the earlier mortar surface was an oval pit (025). This was 0.78m long by 0.58m wide and 0.26m deep (Fig. 16) and was filled with greyish brown clayey silt (024). A single sherd from a Boston jug, a

fragment of roof tile and a pig bone were found within the fill.

A posthole (019) had also been inserted into the later surface. This was 0.3m long by 0.2m wide and 0.19m deep and contained greyish brown clayey silt (018).

The earliest deposit encountered in the southern portion of the excavated area was a dumped layer of mixed brown, black and greyish brown sand (044) from which a single, residual, sherd of Toynton ware was retrieved. To the west of this dump, and perhaps part of the same context, was a layer of brown clayey silt (057).

Dumped layer (044) was overlain by a deposit of reddish brown silt (042), perhaps the fill of a feature (Fig. 16). West of this was a brick surface (040) with a visible extent of 0.6m by 0.4m.

Above deposit (057) was a layer of white mortar and brown silty sand (058). Identified as a possible demolition deposit, this was 30mm thick. This had been cut by a circular posthole (060) of 0.18m diameter (Fig. 16) that was filled by grey silty sand (059).

Cut into (057) and (044) was a north-south aligned foundation trench (066). This was 2.16m long by 0.6m wide and was filled with greyish brown sand (055) and greenish grey silty sand (056).

Located in the southeastern corner of the opened area was a deposit of brown silty sand (034), probably a buried soil. This was overlain by a dumped deposit of yellowish red sand (035).

Truncating this dumped deposit was an oval pit (037). This was 1.32m long by 0.74m wide and contained a single fill of greyish brown silty sand (036) and was not excavated further.

Also cutting (035) was a sub-circular posthole (043) and measured 0.2m long by

0.16m wide. This was filled with brownish grey silty sand (038).

Located along the southern edge of the site was a small area of greyish brown silt (088). Above this were two layers, a western deposit of yellowish white sandy gravel with mollusc shell (087) and, to the east, a greyish brown silt with gravel (089). Residual 13<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century pottery with medieval/post-medieval brick and tile were retrieved from deposits (087) and (089).

Overlying (089) was a spread of yellowish brown sand (091) of 0.7m by 0.3m extent. No function could be assigned to this deposit.

Running across the site was an east-west aligned ditch (065). This was visible for a length of 9.2m and was 0.54m wide by 0.25m deep (Fig. 17, Section 12). The western part of this feature was filled with brown sand (052) and brown silty sand (039) was recorded further east. A squared limestone block was set within the fill.

Partly cutting this ditch towards its western end was a circular pit (054) with a diameter of 0.38m. This had a single fill of grey silty sand (053).

The western extent of ditch (065) was obscured by a layer of greyish brown sandy silt with brick and tile fragments (090), possibly indicating demolition. This demolition layer, along with a deposit of greyish brown silty sand with cockle shells (085), as well as (087) and (089), lay beneath a spread of greyish brown silt with cockle shells (086). A discrete dumped deposit of greyish brown clayey silt with cockle shell (084) also overlay (085).

Above these layers was an extensive yellowish sandy silt (083) from which Bourne and Boston pottery types were retrieved. Developed upon this layer was a deposit of greyish brown clayey silt (082) that contained a medieval tile fragment. A

discrete deposit of yellowish brown silty sand (079) was recorded overlying (082).

#### Phase 4 15<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> century deposits

Overlying the Phase 3b posthole (112) was a dumped layer of brown clayey silt (046). Pottery from this deposit included Boston jugs, Bourne jars, a Toynton jug or jar, Saintonge jugs and sherds from Beverley and South Lincolnshire wares. Fired clay was also evident and environmental samples yielded a low density of charred refuse. Animal and bird bone were also collected.

Cutting this dumped material was an east-west aligned ditch (110). A minimum length of 8.63m and a minimum width of 1.2m and a depth of 0.48m was established (Fig. 14; Fig. 8, Sections 20 and 21). Six fills were recorded and comprise bands of grey clayey silt (231 and 233) and brown clayey silt (232), grey silt (230), reddish brown sand (045) and sand and sandy silt (228). Pottery produced at Boston, Saintonge and a Siegburg stoneware sherd (from Germany) as well as brick and roof tile were retrieved from this feature.

Overlying this ditch was a mixed deposit of red, yellow and grey sand (041) probably derived from dumping. This had an extent of approximately 9m by 2m. Two further deposits overlay this dumping comprising black silt with charcoal (047) and greyish brown silt (048). Pottery of 15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century date was retrieved along with an intrusive tile.

Above the mortar surface (014) was a deposit of reddish brown clayey silt (013) of uncertain origin and a make-up layer of greyish brown sandy silt (095) from which a fragment of worked bone was collected. In the northeast corner of the excavated area was a layer of dark grey silt (099) that lay beneath reddish brown clayey silt (100).

Cut into the mortar surface (015) was an

east-west aligned gully (122). The gully extended beyond the trench and was over 0.65m wide and 0.3m deep (Fig. 8, Sections 20 and 21). Two fills were recorded, a lower of brown sand (121) that contained a single sherd of residual 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century pottery, and an intermittent upper fill of reddish brown silt (051).

Also cut into the mortar surfaces was a north-south aligned feature (021), possibly the remnant of a foundation trench. This was over 4m long by 0.9m wide and up to 0.26m deep (Fig. 17, Section 3). Fills of reddish brown clayey silt (022 and 023) were recorded and late medieval brick and roof tile were collected from the upper layer (022).

The layers, gully and possible foundation trench were sealed beneath a layer of brownish yellow silt (098) that was 100mm thick and covered much of the northern half of the exposed area (Fig. 16). This was in turn sealed by grey clayey silt (102) from which sherds of Boston and Toynton jugs were collected.

Also above the clayey silt (100) was a 0.2m thick deposit of reddish brown organic silt (101). This was beneath a layer of brownish yellow silt (097).

#### **Phase 5 mid 16<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> century deposits**

Cutting the gully (122) was a north-south aligned foundation trench (115). This was over 3m long by 0.5m wide and 0.18m deep. Two fills were recorded, a lower of yellowish brown sandy silt (117) and an upper fill of brown sandy silt (116). Modern tile was retrieved from the upper fill of this trench but is likely to be intrusive with earlier, medieval pottery, recovered from the basal deposit.

Situated towards the centre of the excavated area, and cutting the Phase 4 dumped deposit (041), was a sub-rectangular pit (062). This was 1.2m long

by 0.72m wide (Figs. 16 and 18). Though unexcavated, a grey silty sand (061) was recorded from which 17<sup>th</sup> century clay pipe and residual medieval pottery was collected.

Located 0.36m southwest of this pit was an oval posthole (064). This measured 0.4m long by 0.34m wide and was filled with greyish brown silty sand (063).

Overlying the Phase 3b deposit (082) along the western margin of the excavated area were deposits of reddish grey sandy silt (080) and yellowish grey sand and gravel (081) from which a modern tile, most probably intrusive, was recovered. North of this, sealing (098), were spreads of light brown sandy silt (103) and construction debris in the form of loose brick and mortar (106).

A brick structure had been built upon (080). This comprised a brick surface (092) that had an extent of 1.6m by 0.76m (Fig. 18; Plate 16). This floor was limited by an intermittent brick wall (096) to the north and east that enclosed an area of *c.* 3m<sup>2</sup>. A second brick structure (107) lay some 2m to the northeast, where it overlay deposits (103 and 106). The walls of this structure were 2.92m long (east-west walls) by 1.84m to 1.94m at the east and enclosed a similar area to that of (096). Two courses were also evident towards the eastern end. Given the size of these two structures and a paucity of contemporary deposits, it is possible that they formed two small cellars.

Located at the northern edge of the site and exposed during the initial clearance of the area, was a layer of brown clayey silt (012) that was over 0.24m thick (Fig. 21, Section 2). Clay pipe of 17<sup>th</sup> century date was found within the layer which may have originated as a garden soil. This was sealed by a 0.43m thick layer of yellowish brown sandy silt (011) probably representing redeposited alluvium. This had subsequently been sealed by a

black/brown clayey silt (010), representing further garden soil development, which was 0.37m thick.

A differing sequence of deposits was identified to the west where grey clayey silt with organic material (075) and a timber post were recorded (Fig. 21, Section 8). This lay beneath reddish brown silty sand (074) which was in turn sealed by grey clayey silt (072 and 073), then reddish brown sandy silt (071), reddish brown silty clay (070) and brownish yellow sand (069) which, like (011), may be redeposited alluvial silts. Above this was brownish red burnt silt (068).

Two brick walls of a cellar were noted during the initial clearance of overburden from the site (Plate 17). The first of these (005) was aligned east-west and measured 5m long and 0.72m high. Bricks from this structure were of a late medieval to post-medieval type. The second cellar wall (006), though not assigned a date, was over 4m long, enclosing an area of 3m and 0.8m high with one plastered face. The beginning of an arch or vaulted ceiling was observed and the cellar had been backfilled with concrete, perhaps as late as the construction of the Haven Cinema.

#### Phase 6 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century deposits

Located along the northern boundary was an oval pit (002) cut into a layer of reddish yellow sandy silt (008). This was 4m long by 3m wide and was not excavated. A single fill of grey/black ash (001) was recorded from which a sherd of late 17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> century Staffordshire or Bristol slipware was retrieved.

Above the Phase 5 deposit (098) was a layer of dark brown sandy silt (104).

Within Section 1 (Fig. 21) 0.5m of grey silt (003) lay beneath modern concrete. The nature and extent of this deposit was not ascertained. To the southeast of this section there was an area of grey sandy silt

(007), also of uncertain origin.

#### Phase 7 Modern deposits

Many modern deposits were not recorded as they relate to the foundations of the Haven Cinema. The prior machining and removal of these features precluded any archaeological recording of the cinema.

Sealing the garden soil (010) along the northern boundary of the site was the tarmac surface (009) along with its make-up layers of crushed stone and sandy silt. This was replaced by concrete (067) to the west. Both of these deposits relate to the use of the site as a temporary car park following the demolition of the Haven Cinema.

## 6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) begin with the underlying glacial till formed during the last, Devensian, glaciation. These are part of an extensive deposit of this material that forms the southern extension of the 'Stickney Moraine' (Waller 1994, 8). These were found at depths of up to 18m below the current ground level (-11.79m OD).

Alluvium sealed this glacial till and derives from both marine and freshwater sources. No distinction between freshwater and marine alluvium could be made given the nature of their exposure (largely through piling and at the base of a deep trench). Furthermore, the depositional date of these strata could not be ascertained, although upper layers are probably part of the extensive post-Roman deposits present throughout the Fenland.

Because of the nature of the archaeological investigation, the deposits recorded allow for only limited interpretation. Earlier phase deposits were restricted to observations within the confines of a trench excavation, with later phases either

absent or heavily disturbed by subsequent building and demolition activities.

Few deposits were assigned to the 13<sup>th</sup> century (Phase 2) or earlier which includes initial soil development in a marshy area, followed by dumping, with the excavation of a pit and possible structural remains as suggested by an intact timber post. The dumping is possibly an attempt to raise ground levels above any flooding of the Witham, the modern course of which lies some 65m northwest of the site.

The overall low number of these earlier deposits suggests that this part of Boston was not densely settled at this time despite 12<sup>th</sup> century deposits identified in an excavation of the site (Palmer-Brown 1998, 13). Furthermore, this part of the town had been enclosed by the Barditch, which is first mentioned in the early 13<sup>th</sup> century (Harden 1978, 18; Wilson and Hurst 1958, 200) and would have limited urban expansion to the east, although it seems likely that the defences enclosed an area larger than the town, as can be seen in the later defences at King's Lynn (Smith 1970, 73). The general low density of occupation identified at the site goes some way in supporting the view of newly built friaries occupying undeveloped land, the site lying between the houses of the Dominicans and Franciscans, and agrees with Harden's suggestion that the site may have formed part of the town fields (Harden 1978, Fig. 8).

Certainly, the level at which these Phase 2 deposits occur is lower than where identical 12<sup>th</sup> century activity recorded to the southeast. This suggests that initial development occurred ribbon-like along levees during the 12<sup>th</sup> century with the lower lying marsh away from the river gradually filled and stabilised by dumping during the 13<sup>th</sup> century.

The 13<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> century (Phase 3) is represented by the majority of the recorded contexts from the site. Initially, there

appears to be a division or boundary across the trench with the north side developing differently from that to the south. This division, aligned east-west across the area, suggests that the site was part of the toft of properties fronting South Square. By the late 14<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> century, the division between these two plots can no longer be recognised. This may indicate that the site was part of tenements that fronted *Duchfield Lane* to the north or associated with medieval buildings identified during the evaluation immediately east of the excavated area (JSAC 1998). It is unfortunate that only the one plot boundary was identified during the investigation, as the size and nature of medieval tenements in Boston is poorly represented in the archaeological and documentary record.

This phase coincides broadly with the establishment of two of Boston's friaries, the Dominicans prior to 1288 and the Franciscans before 1268 (Page 1988, 214-15), the positions of which, to the north and south of South Square, may have been relevant in the medieval development of the site. Many of the initial layers suggest dumping across the site and may indicate refuse disposal from properties fronting South Square, although continued raising of the ground level above the marsh and Witham flood levels should also be considered.

Deposits and features of 15<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> century date (Phase 4) are few, restricted to mortar surfaces, some structural features and continued dumping at the site. Most of these deposits were recorded in the open area planning of the site (*i.e.* the area depicted in Fig. 16) with the identified features not subjected to excavation.

Around 1400, at the start of this phase, Boston saw a sharp decline in commerce through the port with the wine, wool and cloth trade the most affected (Wright 1986, 38). French Saintonge ware, German stonewares and pottery from Beverley

indicate that the trade had not disappeared completely.

The early post-medieval period (Phase 5) is typified by a number of brick built structures, including a cellar towards the western part of the site and two structures with the remnants of a brick surface located centrally (Fig. 18). The brick used is of a medieval or post-medieval type and it is possible, considering the longer use of brick, that they are of medieval origin. However, there is a general paucity of layers and related walls associated with this phase and it is possible that all the walls are from cellars that have been dug into layers since removed by the construction of the cinema. Traces of garden soils, dumped deposits and Redeposited natural silts occur along the northern boundary of the site. A pit and a posthole are also recorded as belonging to this phase.

There is even more of a paucity of remains from the later post-medieval period (Phase 6). Phase 5 brick structures may have continued in use through this period which may explain the low density of deposits. However, the overall lack of domestic refuse may indicate that deposits of this phase have been truncated by the initial construction and later demolition of the cinema.

Pottery and brick and tile were the largest categories of artefacts retrieved from the site. Much of the pottery was produced locally (including two newly identified varieties) with other Lincolnshire wares also evident. Pottery from Yorkshire, London and Nottingham was also found with international trade represented by French, German and Dutch types.

The ceramic building material includes bricks, roof tiles and a single glazed floor tile. The brick which is found in all the phases suggests its use in the town from the 13<sup>th</sup> century and in this mirrors the development and use of this material in

King's Lynn (Clarke and Carter 1977, 441).

Environmental indicators survived moderately well, although the programme of sampling was limited (samples were taken mainly from Phase 3a and b deposits) and a wide range of plant, animal and fish bones as well as molluscs were collected. The animal bone assemblage indicates that cattle and sheep/goat were of dietary importance with pig, chicken (with eggshell also identified) and goose also present. Non dietary animals include horse, dog, cat and seagull. Of the fish assemblage, pike, cod, whiting, plaice and sole were recovered and indicate an inshore fishing industry coupled with deep sea fishing.

Dietary plant remains include oat, barley, wheat, hazelnut, walnut, grape pips, a damson stone and a possible pea. Other plant remains include wetland and aquatic species and woodland is indicated by oak, which survived well due to waterlogging.

## Site Overview

### *Social Organisation and Status*

No clear indication of status can be ascertained from the artefactual evidence, although the quantity of brick may suggest a higher status building occupying the site during the later medieval period. However, the sheer number of imports would suggest a better than average status. It is possible that the brick buildings may have formed part of the Franciscan friary, which was centred on the site of the Grammar School to the south, as has previously been suggested (Rylatt 2000, 11) and brick was in use by the Franciscan friars in Lynn from the mid 13<sup>th</sup> century (Cope-Faulkner 2003, 17).

However, the animal bone assemblage, particularly the quantity of the discarded fish bone, would not appear to support this notion considering that such a religious establishment would consume a greater

quantity of fish. Excavations in King's Lynn, adjacent to St. Nicholas' chapel produced sufficient quantities of fish bones to suggest that the medieval occupants associated with the chapel could have eaten fish on all the fast days of the week (Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays) although reasons of economy may have played a part (Rackham 2000, 73).

#### *Crafts and Industry*

Evidence for craft or industrial activities at the site was relatively scarce. It has been suggested that pottery production may have been undertaken adjacent to the site to the east as identified in the evaluation (JSAC 1998, 15) and a possible tile kiln was excavated further to the east (Wilson and Hurst 1958, 200). There was, however, no evidence for such activities occurring within the investigated area.

Three fragments of bone (from Phase 3a -4 deposits) were collected, two off-cuts the other possibly a rough-out. Although indicating bone working, there appears no supporting evidence to suggest this was undertaken at the site.

A number of deposits were rich in shellfish remains, of which most are likely to represent food waste. However, where oysters are scarce and cockles and other species abundant this may indicate processing of shellfish, though whether this was undertaken on a commercial scale is unknown.

#### *Trade and Commerce*

Trade with Boston, both international and national, has been discussed previously (Carus-Wilson 1962-3, 182-201) and is recognisable in the archaeological record. It is best demonstrated by the pottery assemblage which incorporates material from Boston's hinterland, its coastal region as well as from the continent.

Of these imports, there is a substantial amount of Saintonge ware from the investigations which, apart from its

obvious origins in southwest France, has closely been correlated to the Gascon wine trade (Schofield and Vince 1994, 145).

## 7. CONCLUSION

An enhanced watching brief was undertaken at South Square, Boston, as the site lay within the medieval core of the town and previous archaeological evaluation of the area had identified well preserved deposits.

Although the nature of the archaeological investigation was somewhat limited, the sequence of events at the site indicates that the area was stabilised during the early to mid 13<sup>th</sup> century after which the site was divided into two east-west plots. Many of the deposits encountered derive from dumping and it is not until the 14<sup>th</sup> century when evidence for structural remains become more apparent.

There is a paucity of later remains of the post-medieval period and it is assumed these were removed, perhaps by the construction of the former Haven Cinema.

Pottery, indicating local, regional and international trade was identified and a significant quantity of bricks would suggest that a relatively high status building formerly occupied the site. Other finds include animal bone, shellfish and clay pipe.

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## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS	Archaeological Project Services
BGS	British Geological Survey
CBA	Council for British Archaeology
FAS	Field Archaeological Specialists Ltd
IFA	Institute of Field Archaeologists
JSAC	John Samuels Archaeological Consultants
PCA	Pre-Construct Archaeology

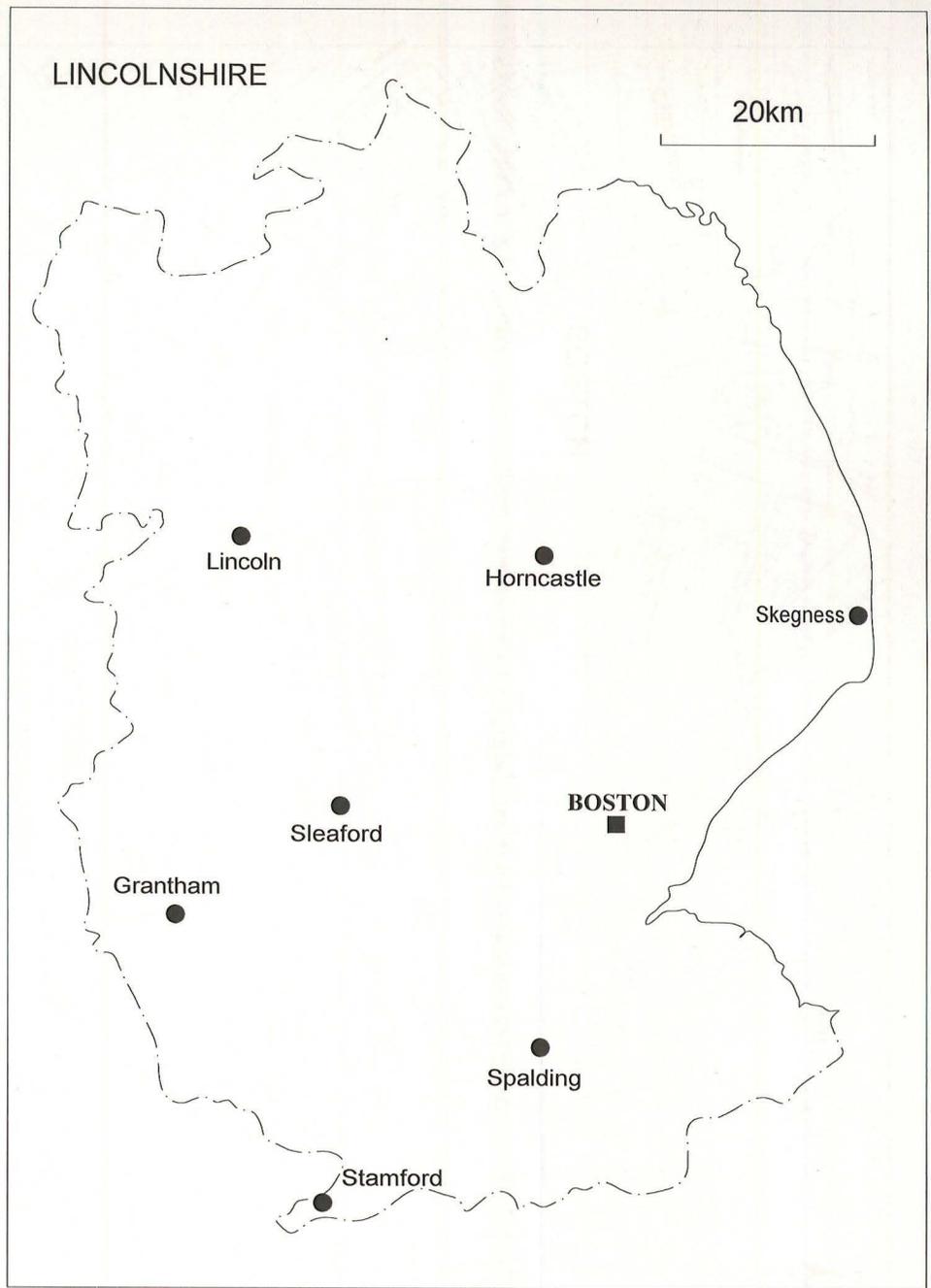


Figure 1 - General Location Plan

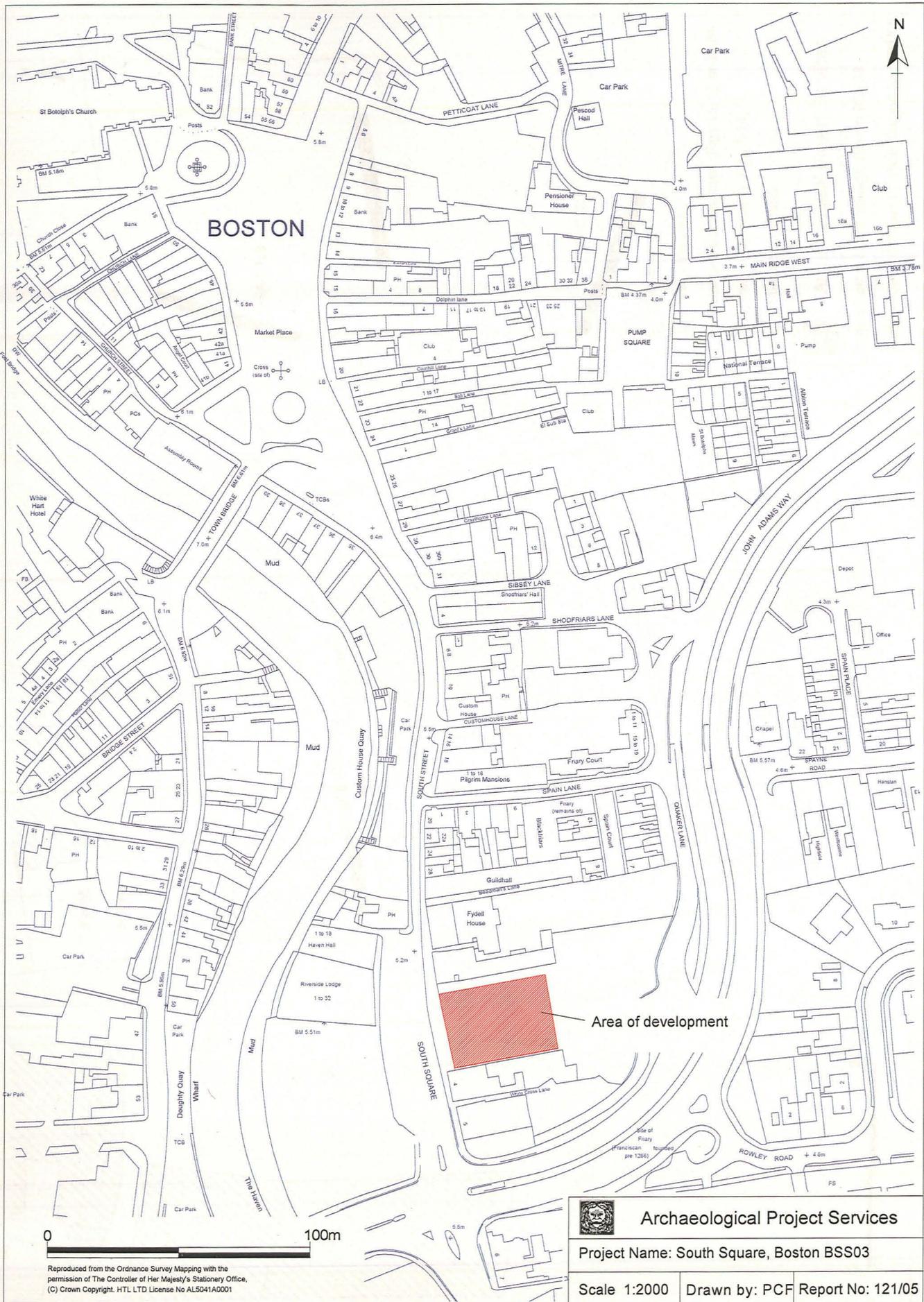


Figure 2 - Site location plan

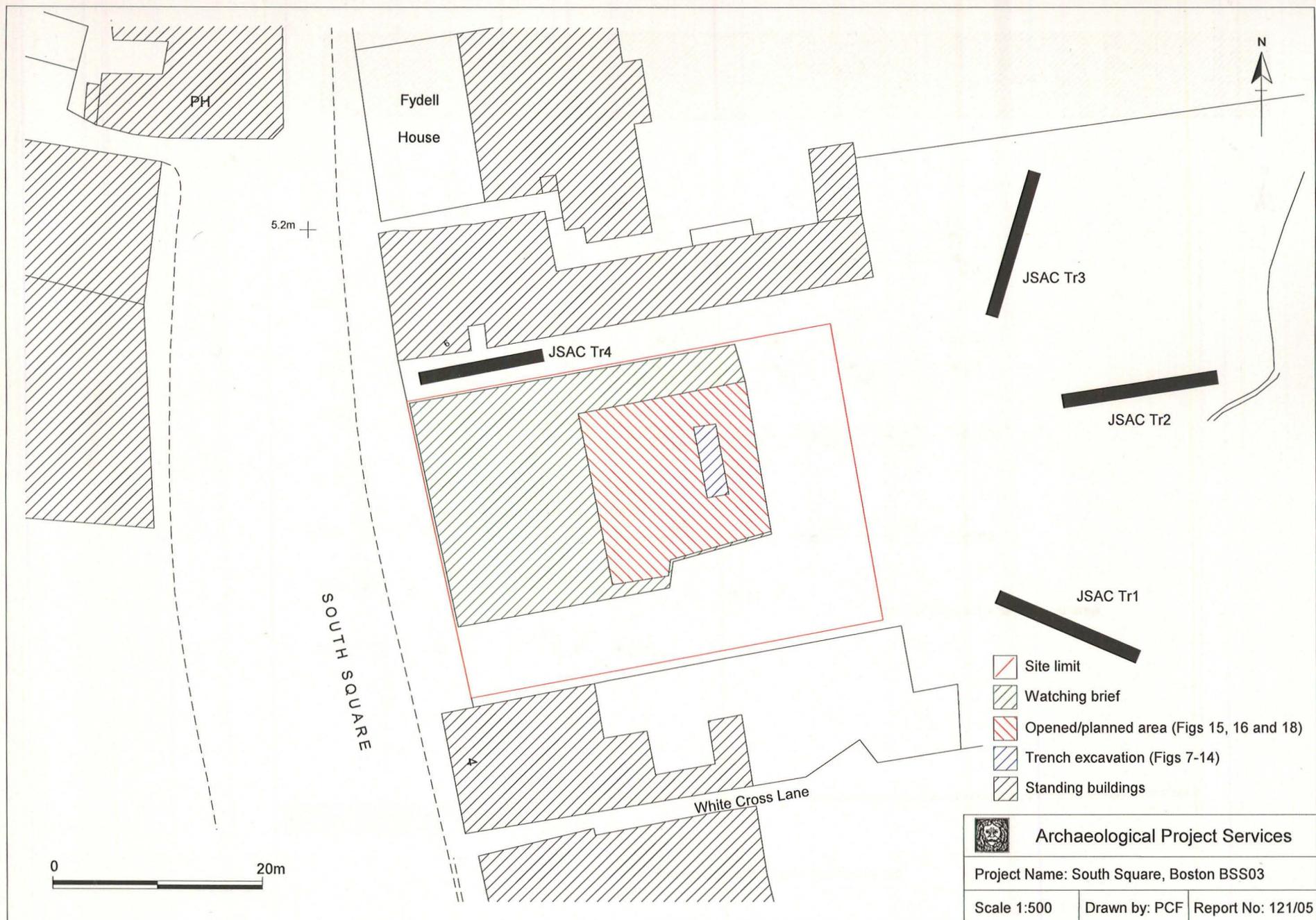


Figure 3 - Plan showing extent of opened areas and trench location

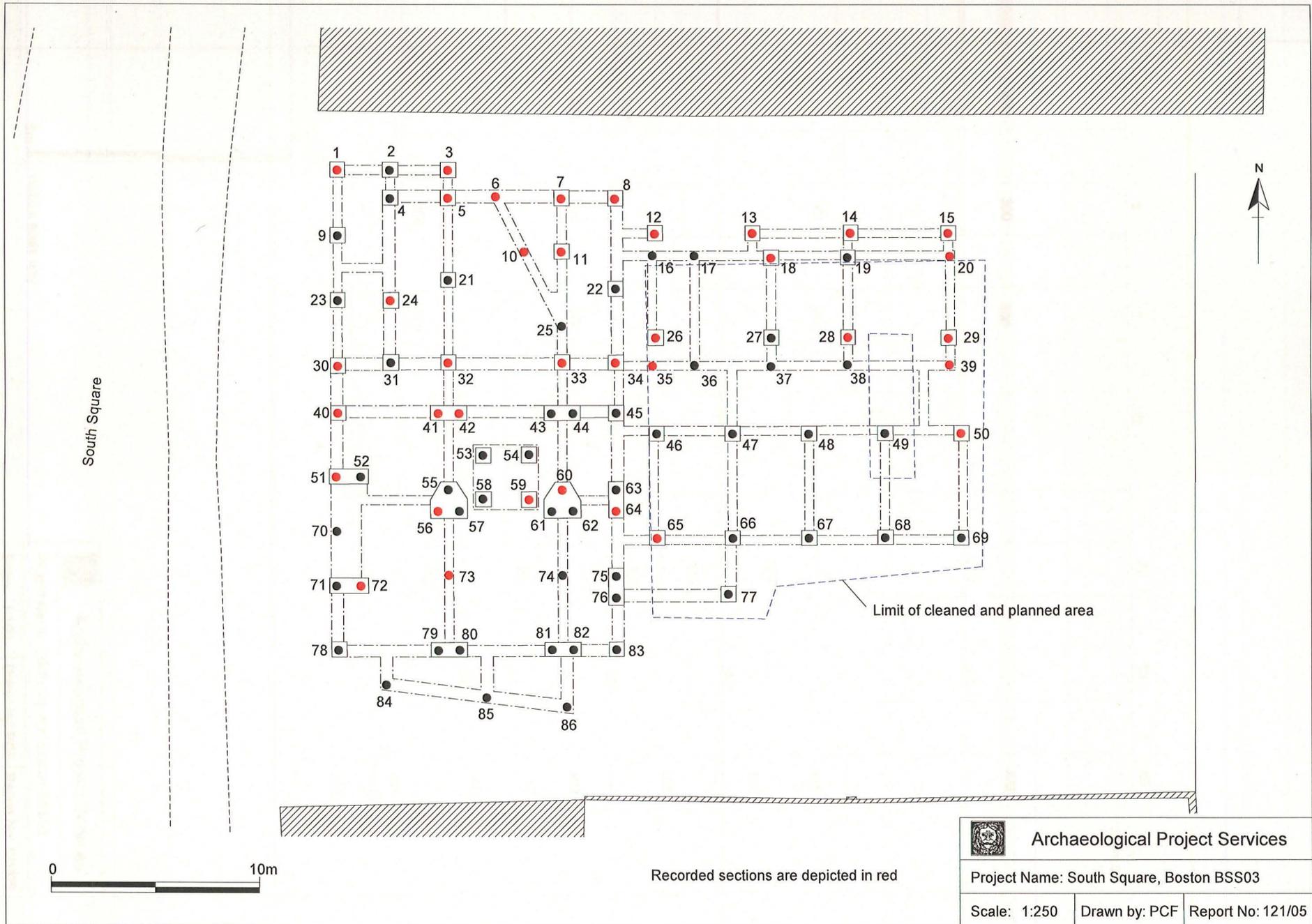


Figure 4 - Plan of the piling arrangement showing recorded pile locations

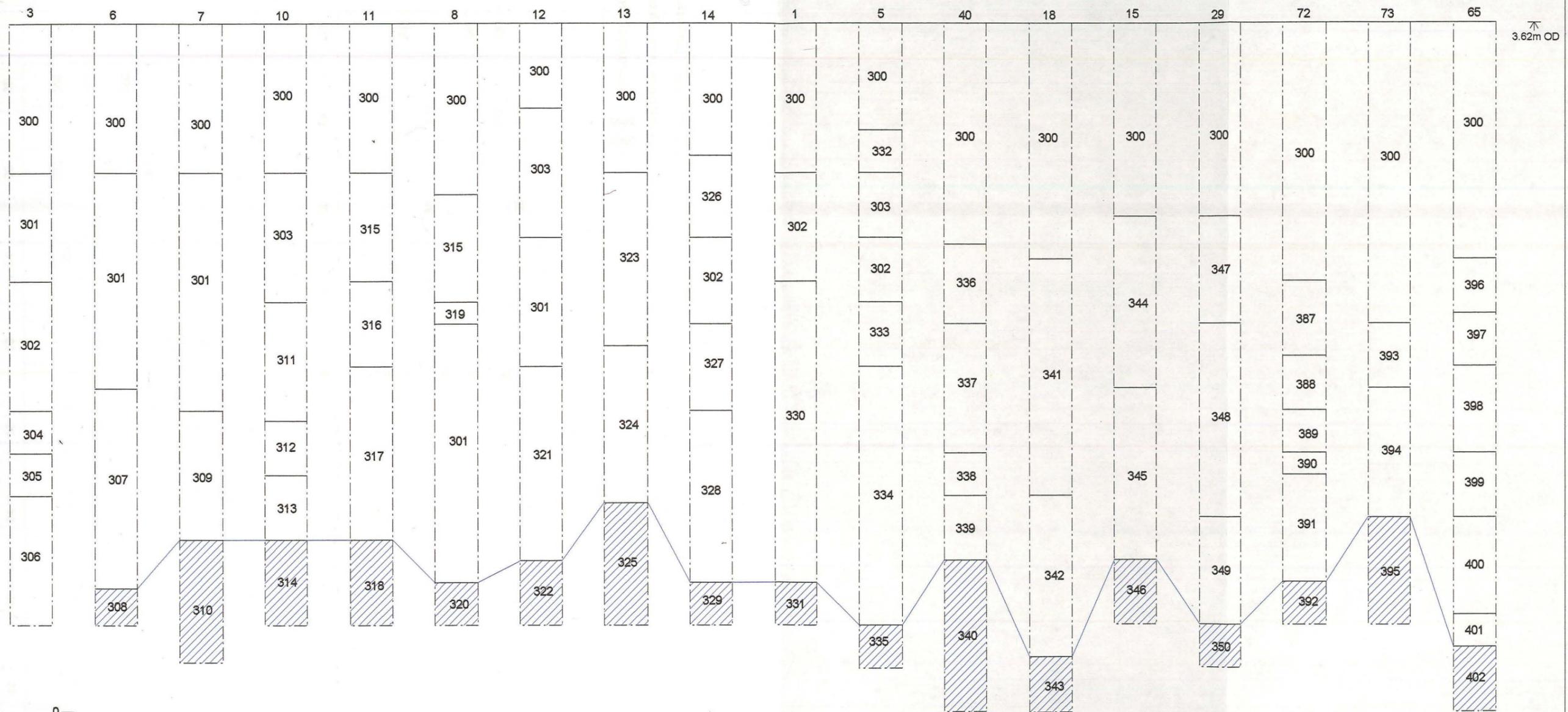
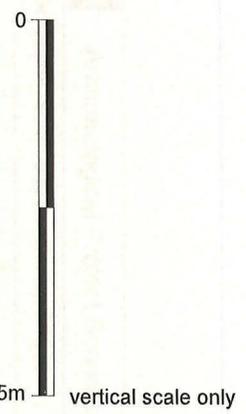
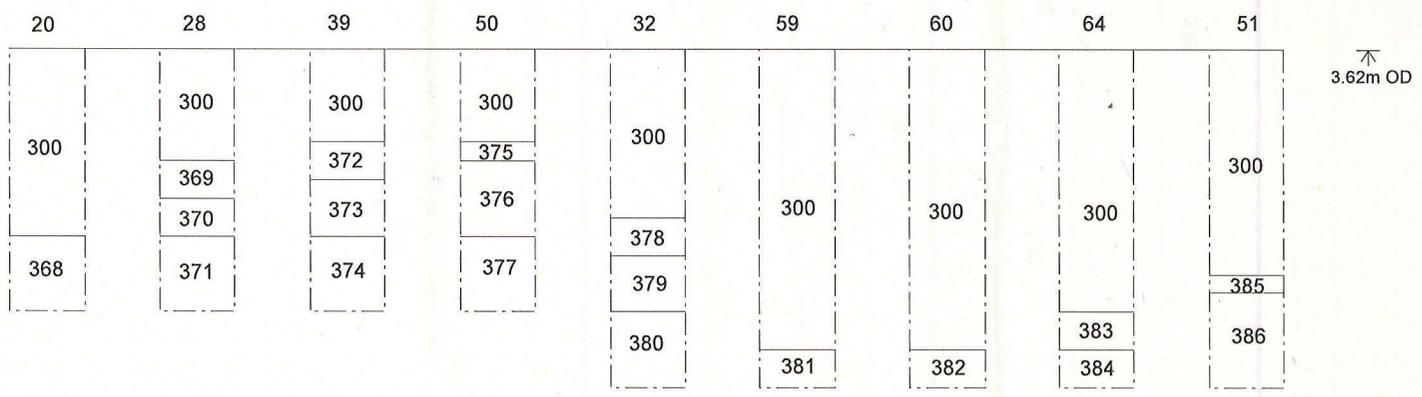
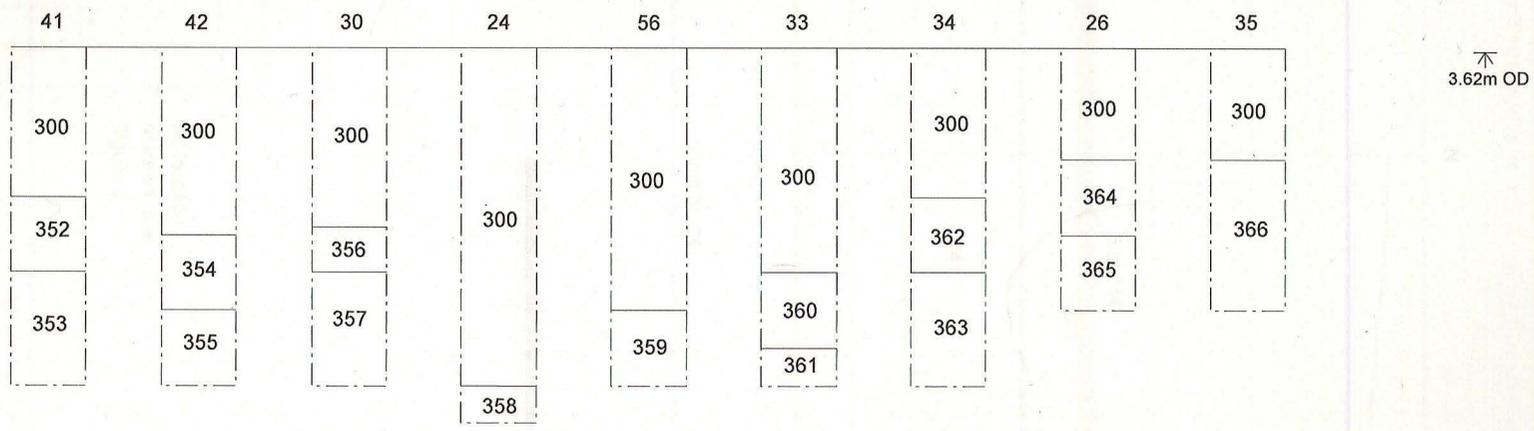
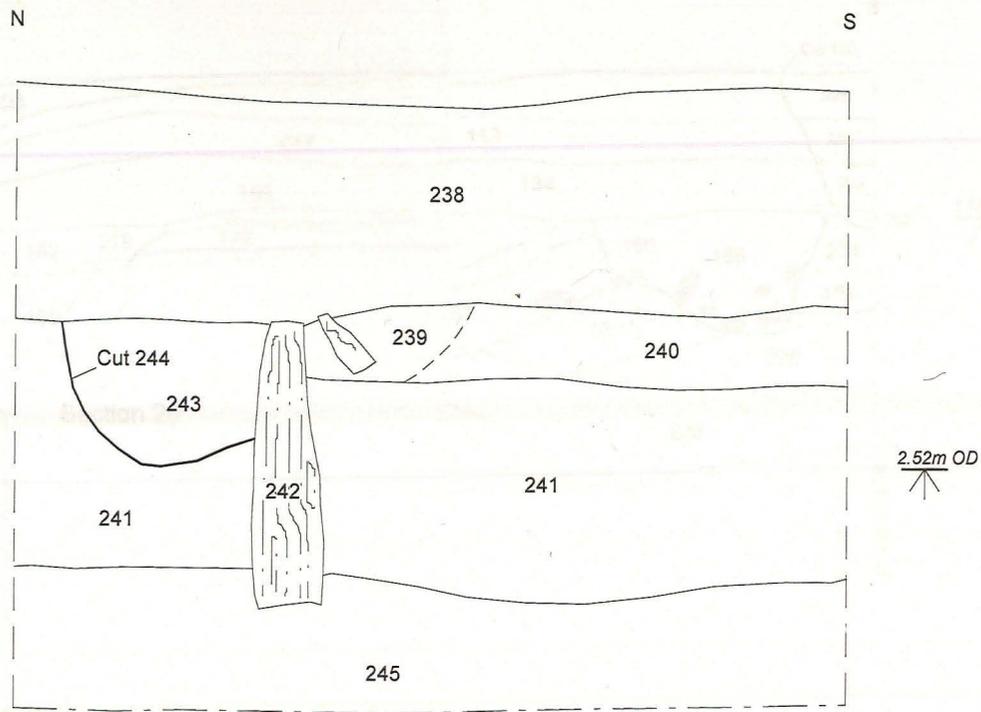


Figure 5 - Sections of the longer piles

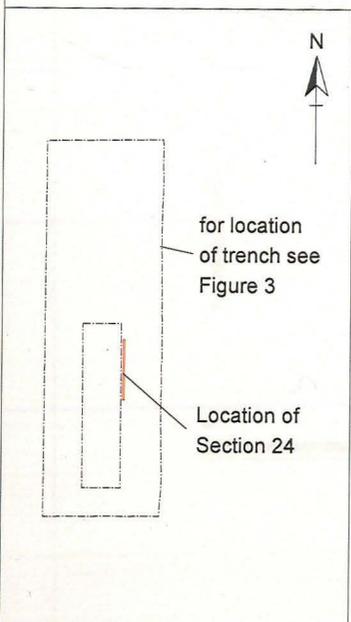


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Scale: 1:100	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 121/05

Figure 6 - Sections of the shorter piles



Section 24



 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: South Square, Boston BSS03		
Scale 1:10	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 121/05

Figure 7 - Section 24 showing the earliest phase of activity



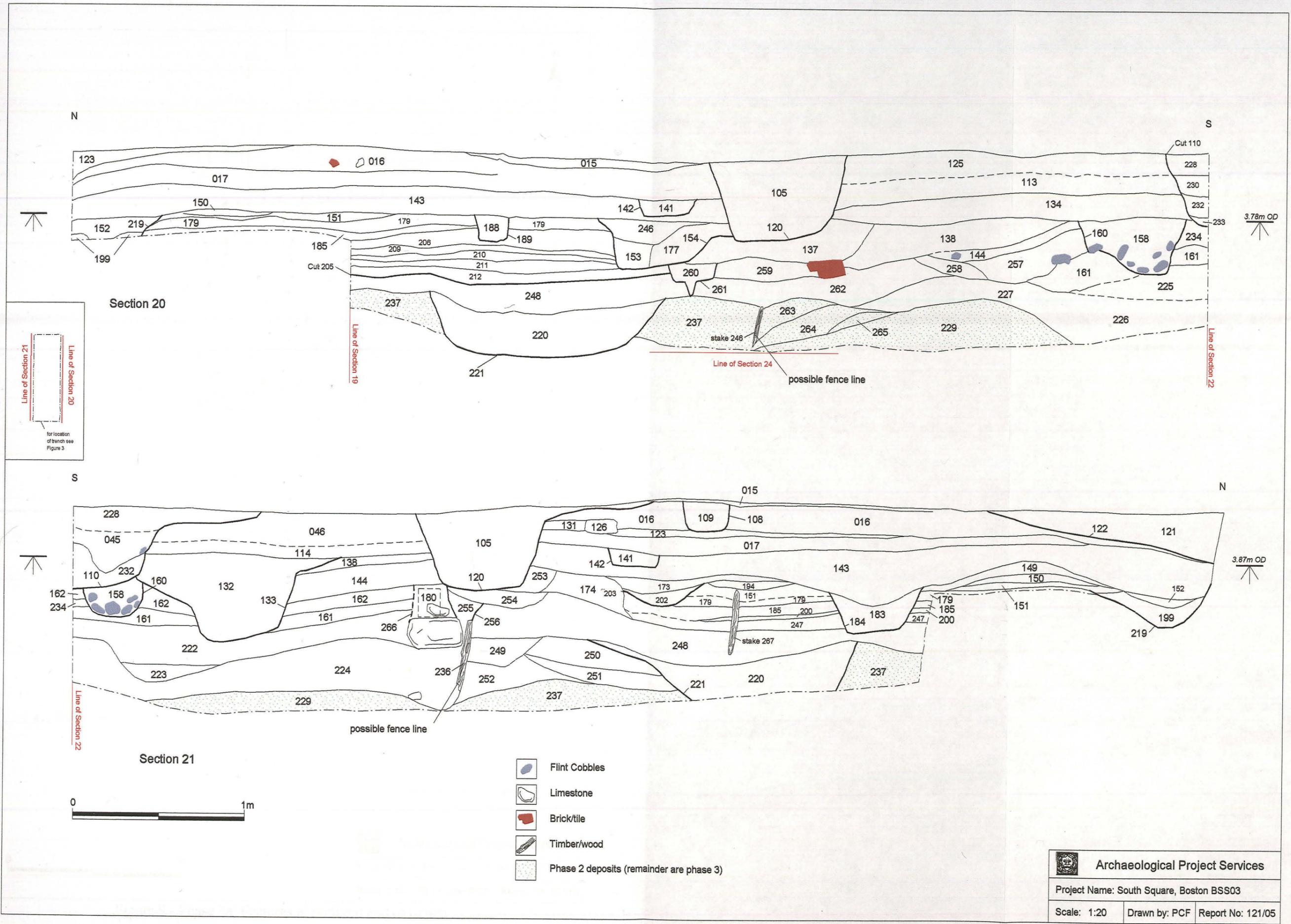
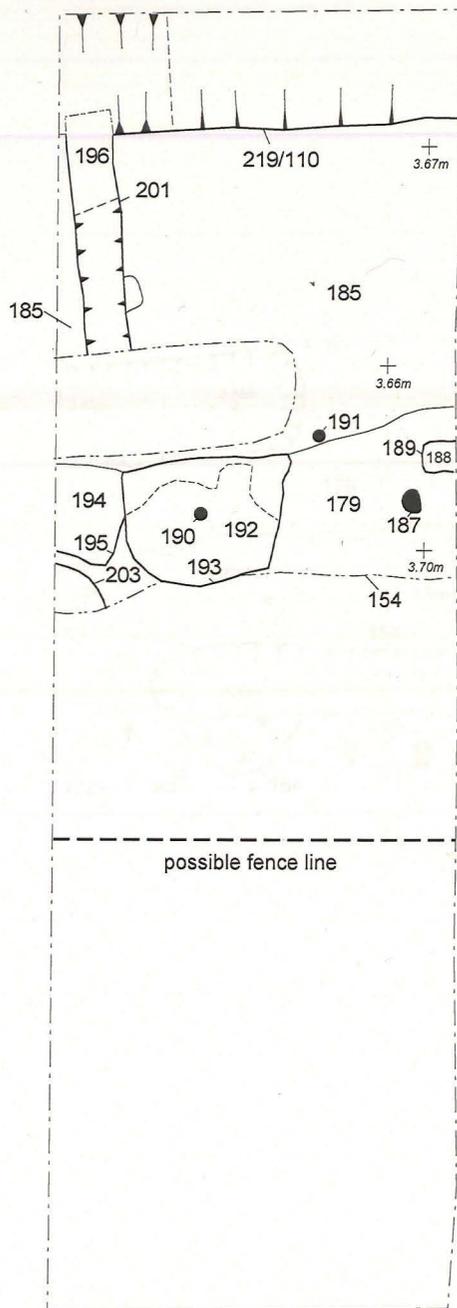


Figure 8 - Sections 20 and 21



for location of trench see Figure 3



Archaeological Project Services

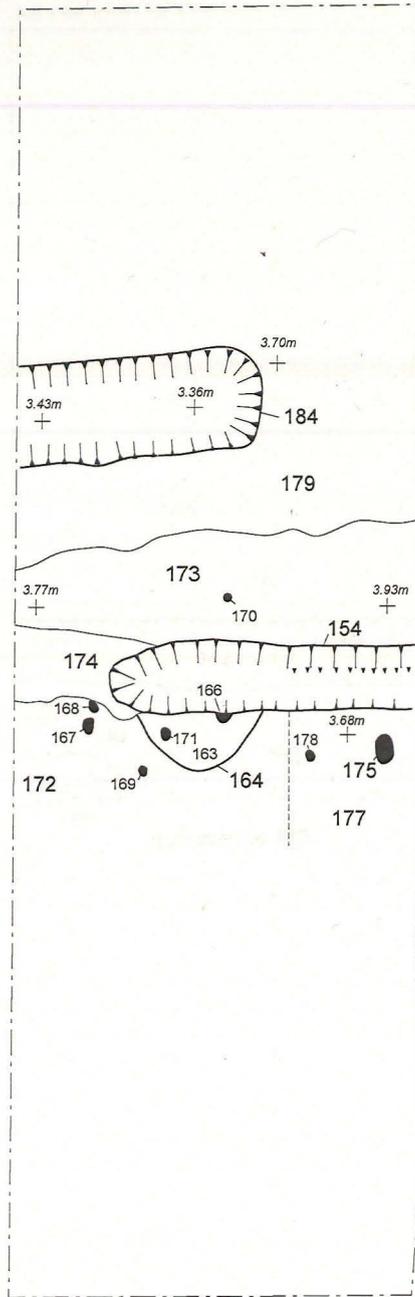
Project Name: South Square, Boston BSS03

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Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 121/05

Figure 9 - Phase 3a: Features at northern end of trench



● Stakes/stakeholes

for location of trench see Figure 3



Archaeological Project Services

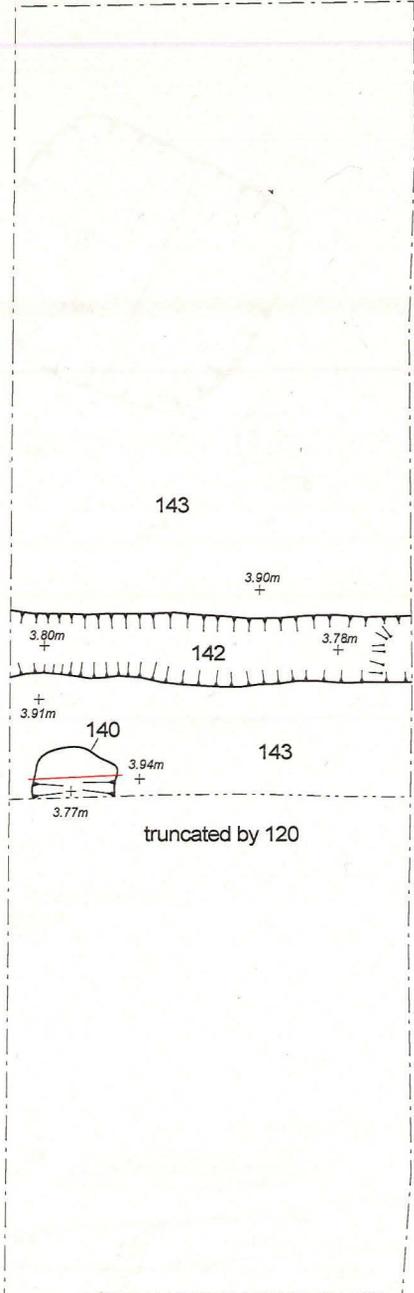
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Report No: 121/05

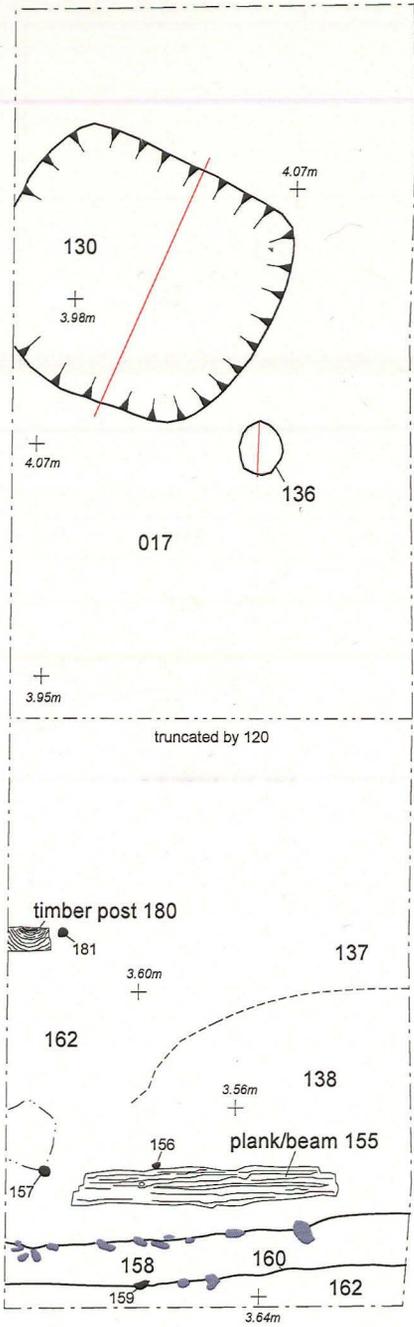
Figure 10 - Phase 3a: Gullies (154) and (184) with associated deposits and features



for location of trench see Figure 3

	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: South Square, Boston BSS03		
Scale 1:40	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 121/05

Figure 11 - Phase 3a: Posthole (140) and beamslot (142)



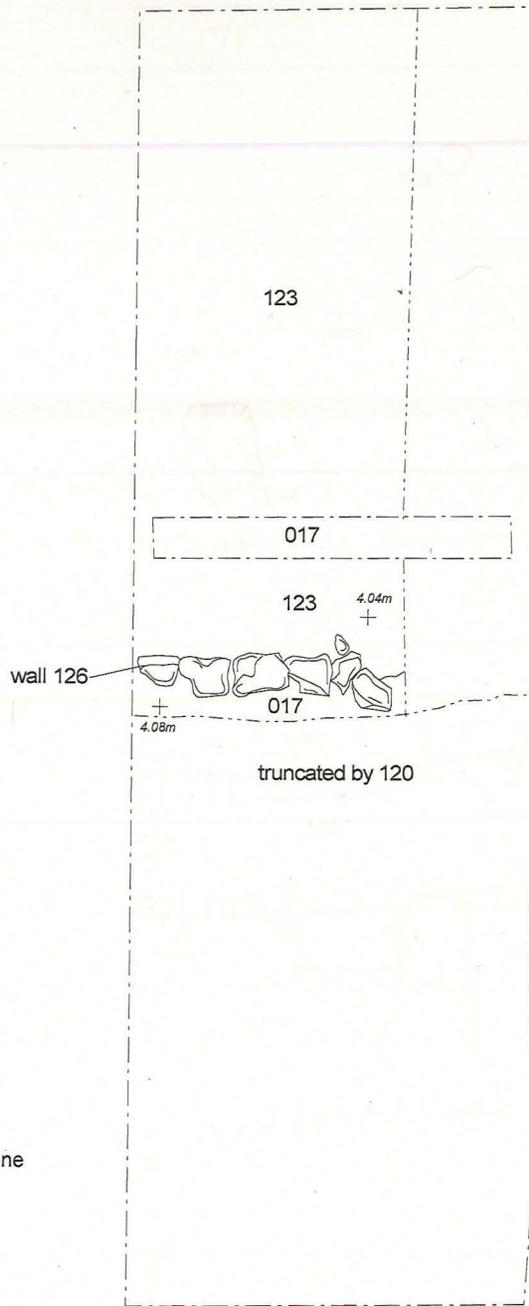
-  Stakes/stakeholes
-  Flint Cobbles

for location of trench see Figure 3



	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: South Square, Boston BSS03		
Scale 1:40	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 121/05

Figure 12 - Phase 3b:Pits and gullies with associated deposits



Limestone

for location of trench see Figure 3



Archaeological Project Services

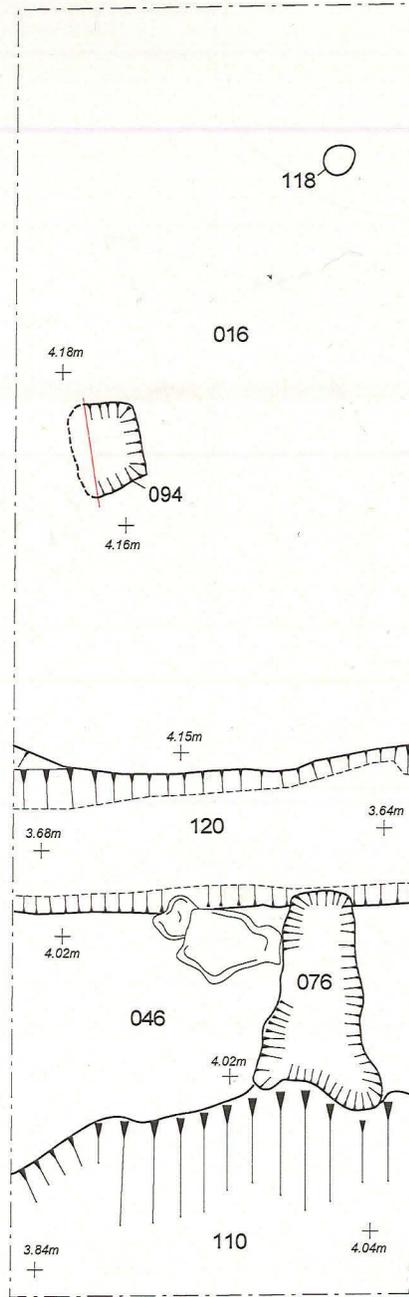
Project Name: South Square, Boston BSS03

Scale 1:40

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 121/05

Figure 13 - Phase 3b: possible wall (126)



 Limestone

for location of trench see Figure 3



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: South Square, Boston BSS03

Scale 1:40

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 121/05

Figure 14 - Phase 3b: Foundation trench (120) and other features

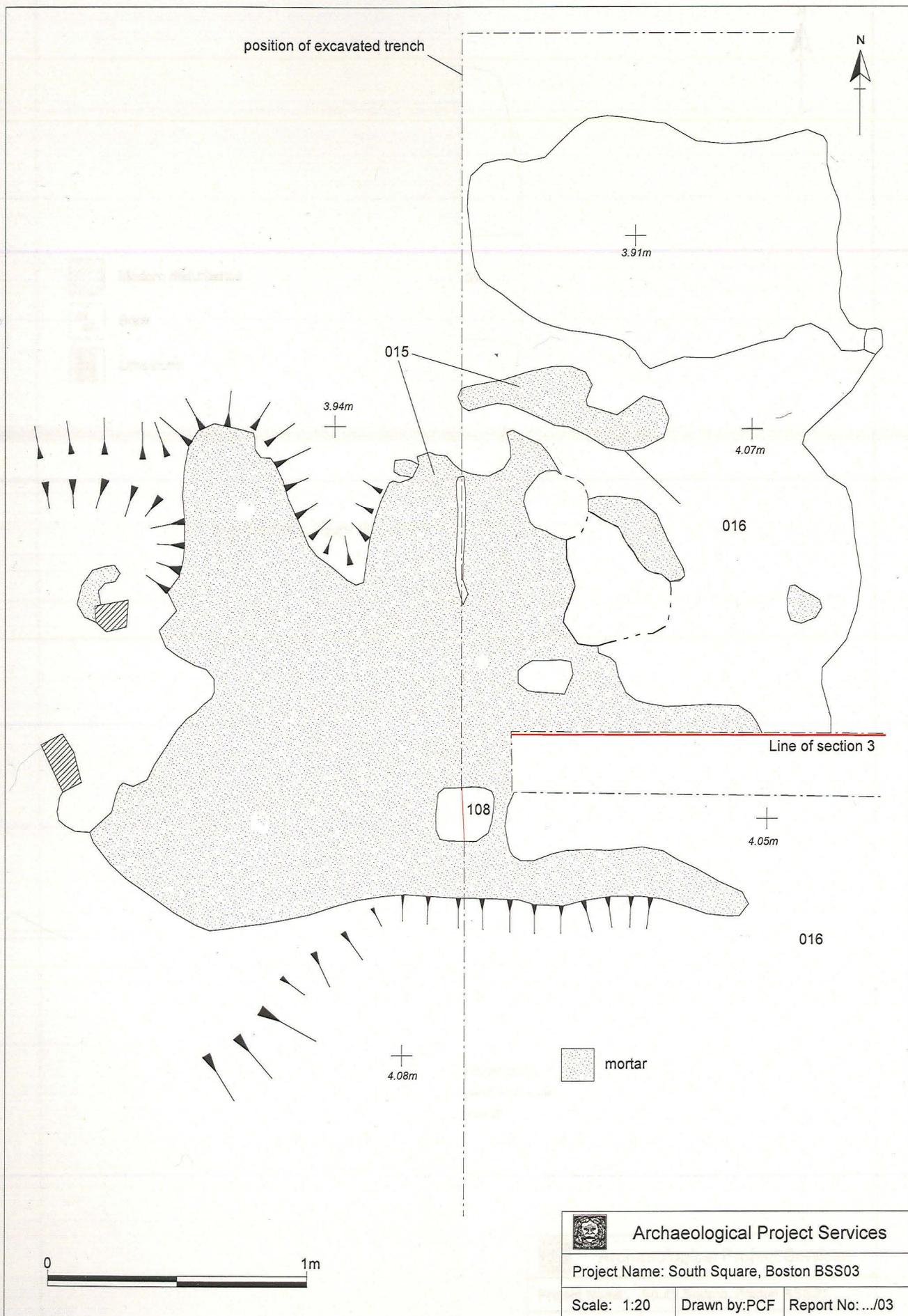
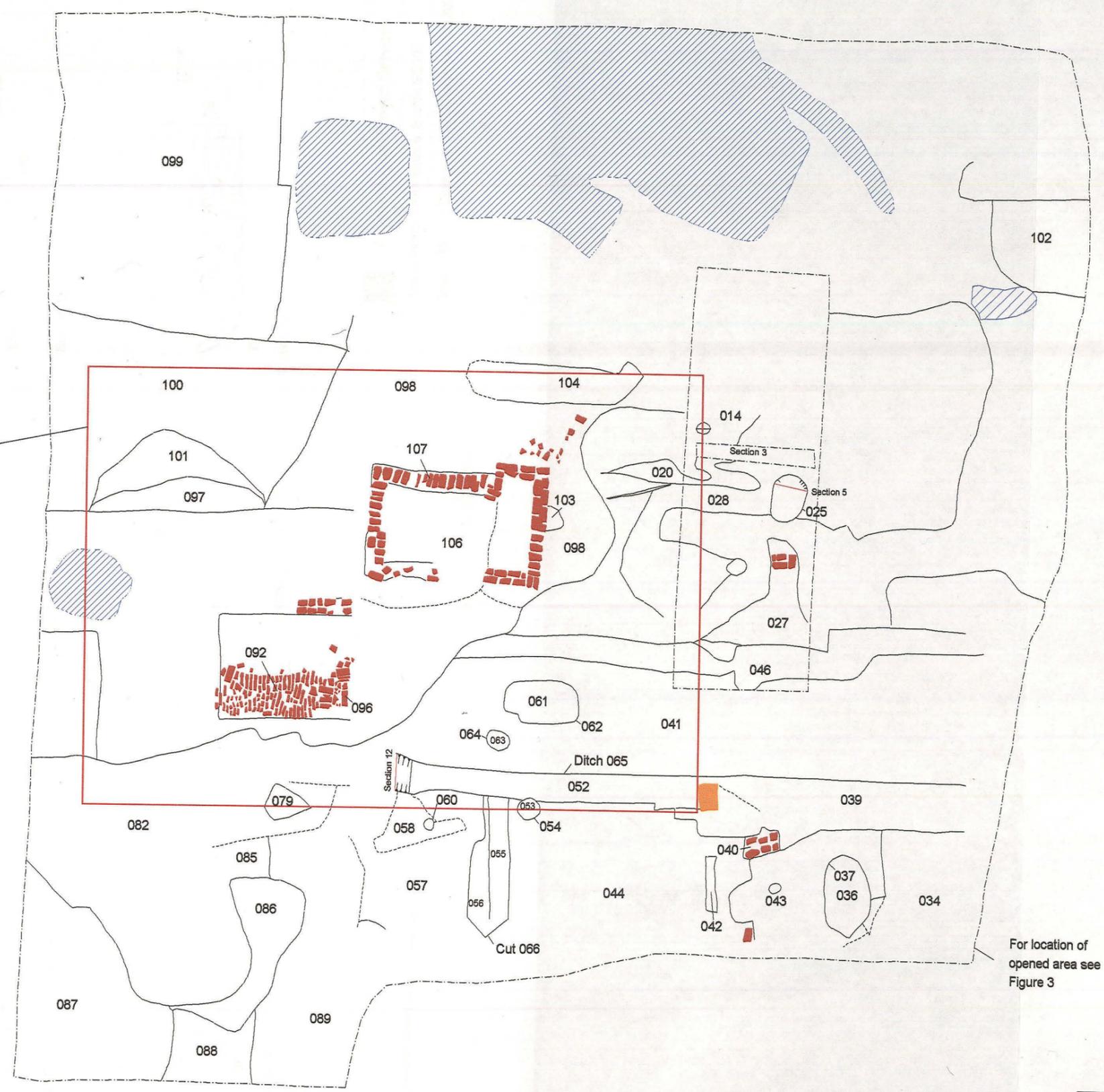


Figure 15 - Phase 3b: Plan showing extent of mortar surface (015)



-  Modern disturbance
-  Brick
-  Limestone

Area detailed in Figure 18

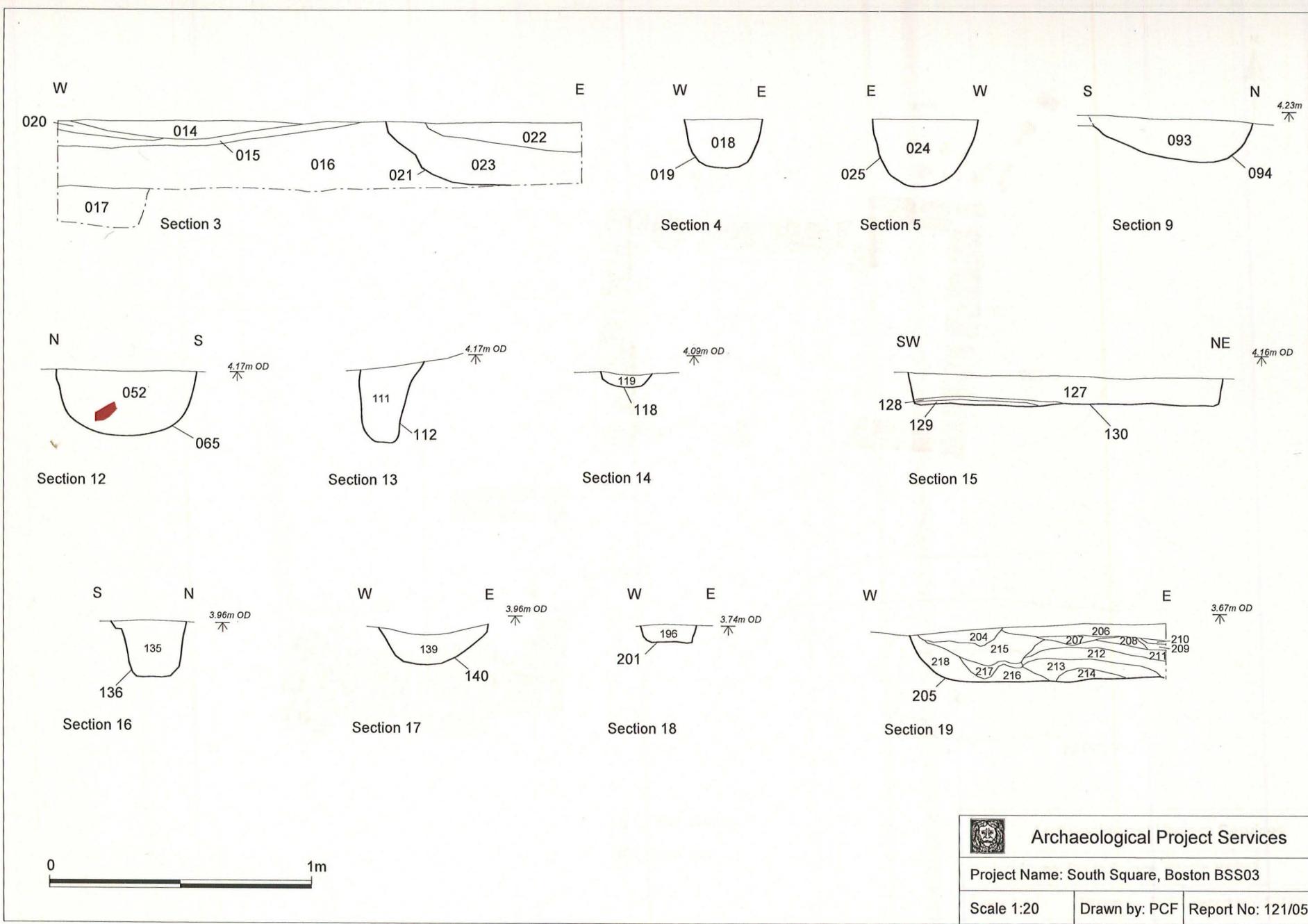


For location of opened area see Figure 3



 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: South Square, Boston BSS03		
Scale: 1:75	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 121/05

Figure 16 - Plan of the cleaned area of the site showing principal features and deposits



 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: South Square, Boston BSS03		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 121/05

Figure 17 - Phase 3: Sections

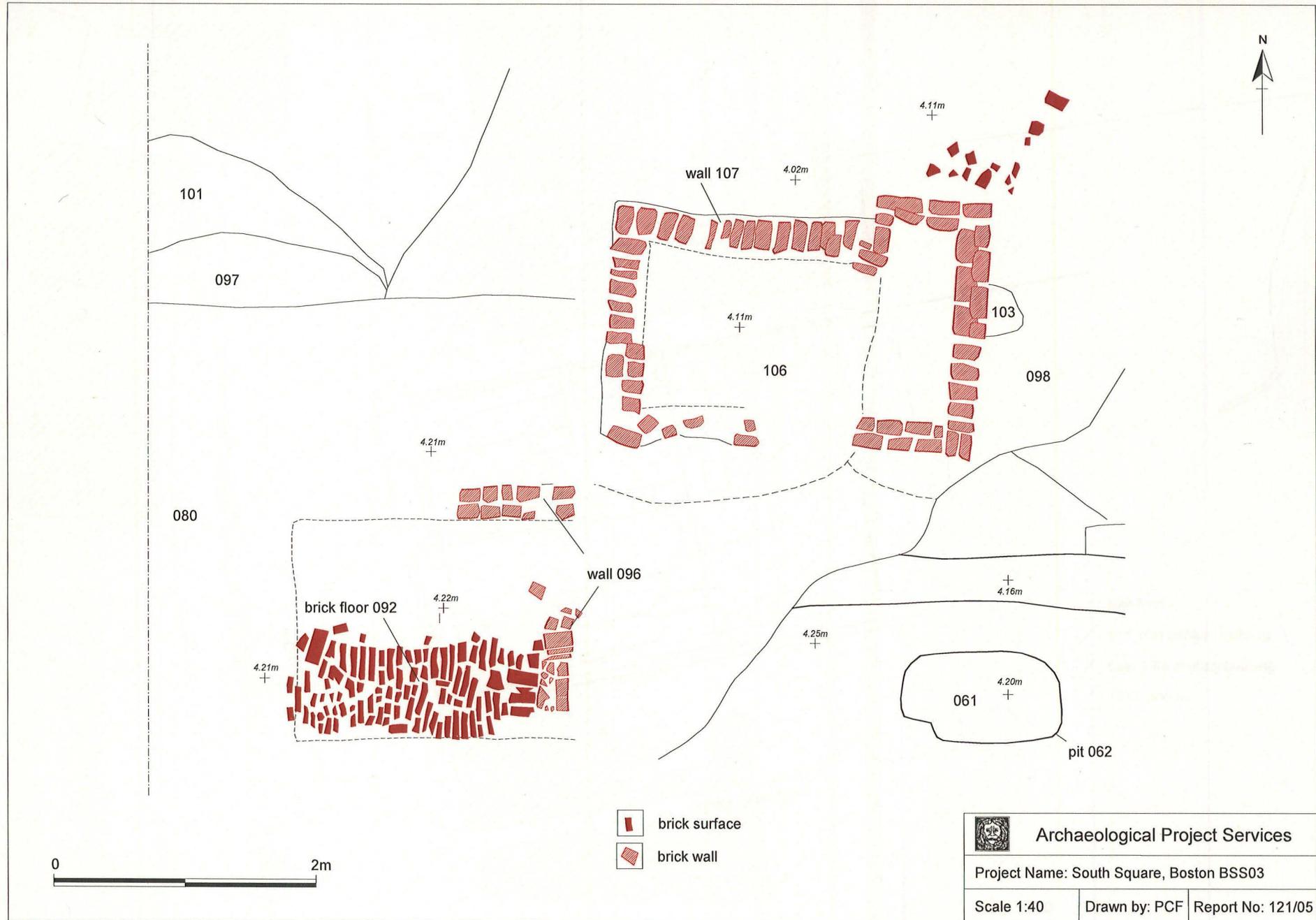


Figure 18 - Plan of Phase 5 brick structures

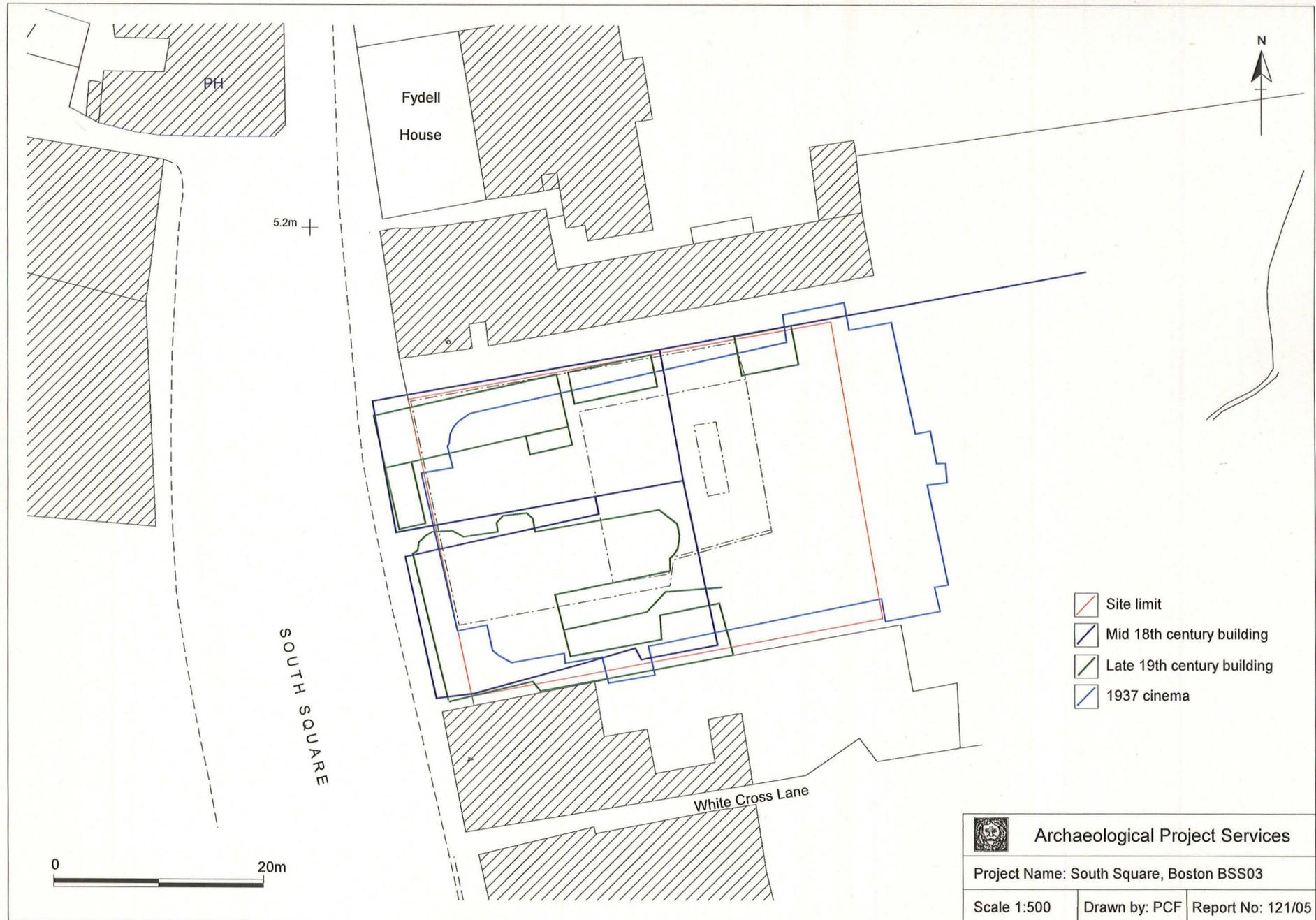
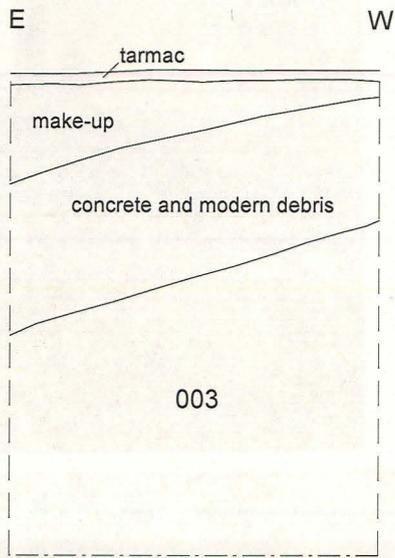


Figure 19 - Plan showing post-medieval to 1930's development of the site

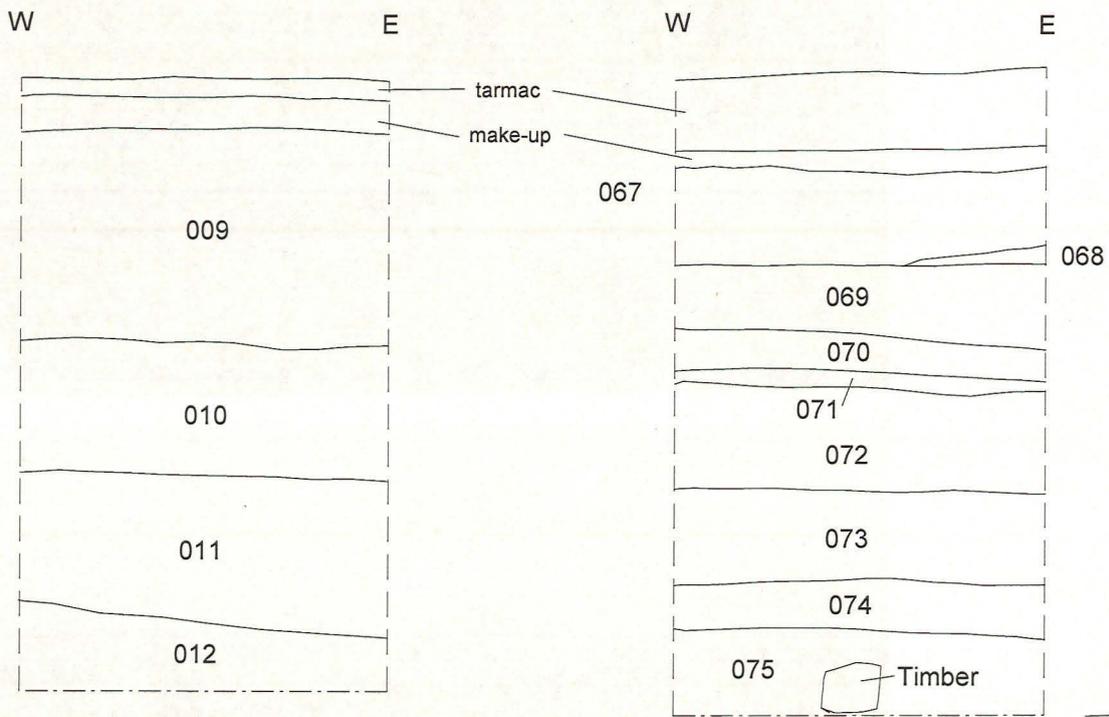


 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: South Square, Boston BSS03		
Scale 1:500	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 121/05

Figure 20 - Location of drawn sections from initial watching brief phase



Section 1



Section 2

Section 8



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: South Square, Boston BSS03

Scale 1:20

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 121/05

Figure 21 - Watching brief sections



Plate 1 - View of the development area during the initial stripping of the overburden, looking west towards South Square



Plate 2 - Section 20 showing the Phase 2 and 3 development of the site, looking southeast



Plate 3 - Section 21, looking west



Plate 4 - Section 22 showing the sequence of deposits and features, looking south



Plate 5 - View showing the occupation layer (173), looking west

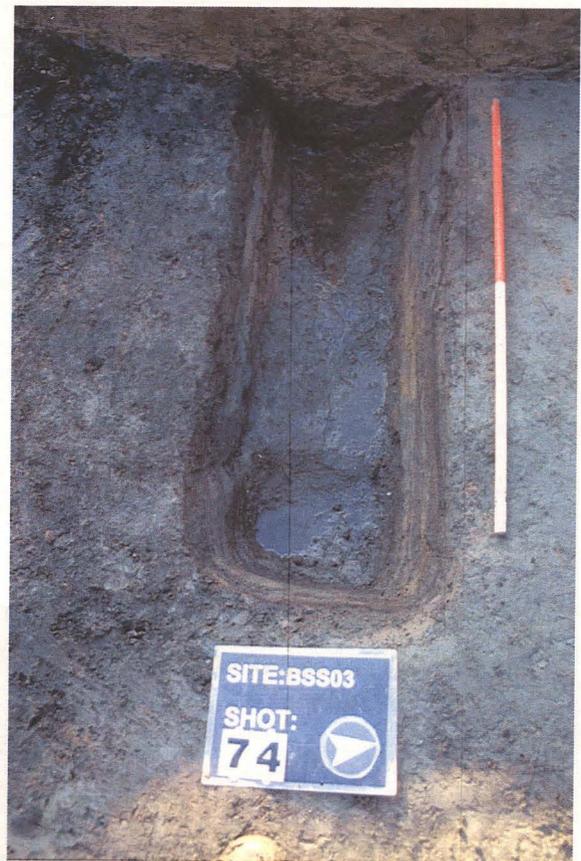


Plate 6 - The drain (184), the lower fill of which comprised brushwood, looking west





Plate 7 - Timber beam or revetment (155) with stake (156), looking south

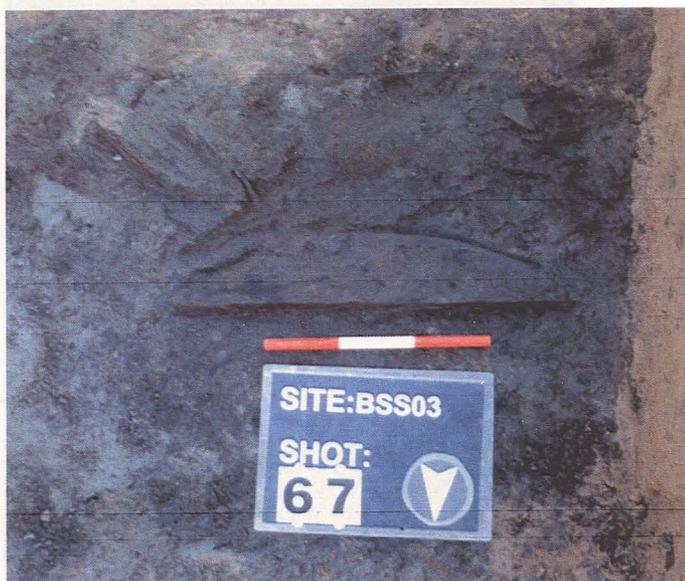


Plate 8 - Partial remnants of wooden barrel lid (148), looking south



Plate 9 - Refuse pit (130), looking northwest



Plate 10 - The wall remnant (126) with occupation layer (123) to the north, looking west



Plate 11 - Foundation trench (120), the silt fill of this feature allows for free drainage below the walls, looking west

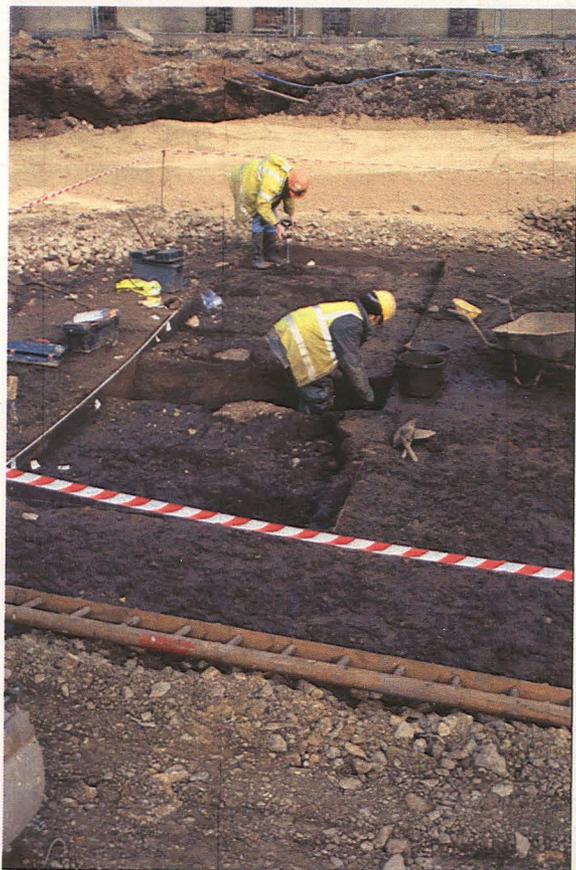


Plate 12 - View showing the initial excavation of the trench, looking southeast



Plate 13 - View showing the mortar surface (015), looking north



Plate 14 - Posthole (108), one of the few structural features associated with the mortar floor, looking west



Plate 15 - View showing the opened area prior to the excavation of the trench, looking southeast



Plate 16 - The post-medieval brick surface (092) which may be the remnant of a cellar floor, looking east



Plate 17 - Cellar remnants (005) and (006) exposed during the initial stripping of the site, looking south

## Appendix 1

### LAND AT SOUTH SQUARE, BOSTON, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR AN ENHANCED ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

#### 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *An intensive watching brief is required during development on land at South Square, Boston, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *A medieval floor has been found during the clearance of the site under an enhanced watching brief.*
- 1.3 *As part of this work the floor of the excavated area will be cleaned back and fully investigated and recorded. A sondage trench of 2 metres by 5 metres will be fully excavated by hand and machined to natural to determine the depth and importance of the archaeology on site. All sections of the trench will be fully recorded. Individual features cut into the floor will be investigated through agreement with the Community Archaeologist. A site visit will be made by an environmental specialist and samples collected to carry out an environmental assessment of the site. The archaeological deposits exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

#### 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an intensive archaeological watching brief during excavation development on land at South Square, Boston, Lincolnshire, National Grid Reference TF 3285 4382.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
  - 2.2.1 Overview.
  - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
  - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
  - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

#### 3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Boston is situated 45km southeast of Lincoln and approximately 7km northwest from the coast of The Wash, in the Fenland of south Lincolnshire. Bisected by the River Witham, the town is located in Boston District, Lincolnshire.
- 3.2 The area of investigation is located on the southeastern edge of the town's historic core at grid reference TF 33285 4382.
- 3.3 The site is roughly square in shape and lies on the eastern side of South Square, opposite the River Witham. It lies to the south of Boston town centre as defined by the church of St Botolph's. The site is relatively flat and lies at approximately 5m OD.

#### 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (B/02/0147/FULL) was submitted to Boston Borough Council. Permission was granted with an archaeological scheme of works condition requiring a mitigation strategy to protect archaeological deposits.

## 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Local soils are the Wisbech Association, coarse silty calcareous soil, overlying marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 361). Beneath the alluvium is glacial drift that was deposited in a geological basin between the Lincolnshire Wolds and the East Anglian Heights (Harden 1978, 5). These glacial deposits in turn overlie a solid geology of Jurassic Amphill Clay (BGS 1995).

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 An evaluation was carried out on the area surrounding the development site for a previous planning application (B/01/0234/FULL) in 2000. A series of important archaeological deposits were revealed across the site of the quality of Coppergate, York. The area of the cinema was not evaluated at this time as the building was still standing. The deposits were of such importance that the site was seen as nationally important and the deposits worthy of preservation *in situ* or by record.

## 7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
- 7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the boreholes.
- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
- 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
  - 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
  - 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
  - 7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

## 8 SITE OPERATIONS

### 8.1 General considerations

- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
- 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

### 8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 Development of the site will disturb archaeological deposits. All groundworks will be carried out under an enhanced watching brief. Pauses in groundworks will be necessary to adequately investigate and record any archaeological deposits. A medieval floor has been found during the clearance of the site under an enhanced watching brief. As part of this work, the floor of the excavated area will be cleaned back and fully investigated and recorded. A sondage trench of 2 metres by 5 metres will be fully excavated by hand and machined to natural to determine the depth and importance of the archaeology on site. All sections of the trench will be fully recorded. Individual features cut into the floor will be investigated through agreement with the Community Archaeologist. A site visit will be made by an environmental specialist and samples collected to carry out an

environmental assessment of the site.

- 8.2.2 The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
  
  - groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.5 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Should removal be required the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before the exhumation of the remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.

## 9 POST-EXCAVATION

### 9.1 Stage 1

- 9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 9.1.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

### 9.2 Stage 2

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

### 9.3 Stage 3

- 9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.
- 9.3.2 This will consist of:
- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
  - A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
  - Description of the topography of the site.
  - Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.

- A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

## 10 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the client; the Boston Community Archaeologist; Boston Borough Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

## 11 ARCHIVE

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

## 12 PUBLICATION

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

## 13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Boston Community Archaeologist.

## 14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

- 14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances; it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator (*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).
- 14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 14.4 Contingencies have been specified in the budget. These include: shoring; environmental sampling/analysis of waterlogged remains; Medieval pottery- large quantities (moderate amount allowed for); faunal remains - large quantities (moderate amounts allowed for); Special (non-pottery) finds (small-moderate amounts allowed for); Conservation and/or Other unexpected



remains or artefacts.

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

## 15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 15.1 Fieldwork is estimated to take sixteen (16) person-days. Post-excavation analysis and report production is expected to take eight person-days within a notional programme of 8 days. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor and CAD illustrator. Specialist time is allotted in the project budget.

## 16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

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

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist Medieval and later - G Taylor in consultation with H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	Val Fryer, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

## 17 INSURANCES

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

## 18 COPYRIGHT

- 18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances, it will be an

infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.

- 18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

## 19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

The phasing of the site is based on the artefact dates and recognisable relationships between the recorded contexts. The following seven phases were identified:

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	13 <sup>th</sup> century deposits
Phase 3	mid 13 <sup>th</sup> – 15 <sup>th</sup> century deposits
Phase 4	15 <sup>th</sup> – 16 <sup>th</sup> century deposits
Phase 5	mid 16 <sup>th</sup> – 17 <sup>th</sup> century deposits
Phase 6	18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> century deposits
Phase 7	Modern deposits

No.	Description	Interpretation	Phase
001	Loose dark grey/black ash and silt	Fill of (002)	6
002	Oval feature, c.4m long by 3m wide, unexcavated	Pit	6
003	Soft mid grey silt, 0.5m thick	Alluvial deposit	6
004	Unstratified finds retrieval		
005	Brick (205mm x 115mm x 50mm) structure, east-west aligned, 5m long by 0.72m high	Wall	5
006	Brick (220mm x 110mm x 100mm) and plaster structure, north-south aligned, >4m long by 3m wide by 0.8m high	Wall	5
007	Soft mid to dark grey sandy silt	Alluvial deposit	6
008	Soft light to mid reddish yellow sandy silt	Alluvial deposit	6
009	Indurated tarmac, crushed stone and sandy silt, 0.71m thick	Surface	7
010	Firm mid to dark black/brown clayey silt, 0.37m thick	Former soil	5
011	Firm light to mid yellowish brown sandy silt, 0.43m thick	Redeposited alluvium	5
012	Soft dark brown clayey silt, >0.24m thick	Former soil	5
013	Firm mid reddish brown clayey silt, 100mm thick	Layer	4
014	Firm light grey mortar, 60mm thick	Mortar surface	3b
015	Firm light brownish white mortar, extent 2.4m by 2m, 30mm thick	Mortar surface	3b
016	Firm mid reddish brown clayey silt, 0.25m thick	Levelling deposit	3b
017	Firm light brownish yellow silty sand, 0.15m thick	Levelling deposit	3a
018	Firm dark greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of (019)	3b
019	Oval feature, 0.3m long by 0.2m wide by 0.19m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Posthole	3b
020	Firm mid reddish brown silt	Dumped deposit	3b
021	Linear feature, aligned north-south, 1m long by 0.9m wide and 0.23m deep, steep sides and uneven base	Foundation trench	4
022	Firm mid reddish brown clayey silt, 100mm thick	Fill of (027)	4
023	Firm light reddish brown clayey silt	Fill of (027)	4
024	Firm dark greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of (025)	3b
025	Oval feature, 0.78m long by 0.58m wide by 0.26m deep, concave sides and rounded base	Pit	3b
026	Cancelled context		
027	Cancelled context		
028	Cancelled context		
029	Cancelled context		
030	Loose dark grey/black silty sand (same as 077)	Fill of (076)	3b

No.	Description	Interpretation	Phase
031	Same as 076	Pit	3b
032	Unstratified finds retrieval		
033	Firm layered light, mid and dark grey silty clay	-	
034	Soft mid brown silty sand, extent 1.6m by 1.2m	Buried soil	3b
035	Soft mid yellowish red sand, extent 2.1m by 2m by 40mm thick	Dumped deposit	3b
036	Firm to soft mid to dark greyish brown silty sand	Fill of (037)	3b
037	Oval feature, 1.32m long by 0.74m wide, unexcavated	Pit	3b
038	Firm mid brownish grey silty sand	Fill of (043)	3b
039	Soft mid brown silty sand	Fill of (065)	3b
040	Brick (250mm x 122mm x 46mm) structure, 0.6m by 0.4m extent, laid flat	Surface	3b
041	Firm mixed light red, mid yellow and light grey sand	Dumped deposit	4
042	Soft light reddish brown silt	Possible fill of unknown feature	3b
043	Sub-circular feature, 0.2m long by 0.16m wide, unexcavated	Posthole	3b
044	Firm mixed mid brown, black and mid greyish brown sand	Dumped deposit	3b
045	Soft mid reddish brown sand	Fill of (110)	4
046	Soft dark brown clayey silt	Dumped deposit	4
047	Soft black silt with frequent charcoal	Dumped deposit	4
048	Soft mid greyish brown silt	Dumped deposit	4
049	Cemented white mortar and shell	Surface	3b
050	Soft mid yellowish red silt	Dumped deposit	3b
051	Soft mid reddish brown silt	Fill of (122)	4
052	Loose mid brown sand	Fill of (065)	3b
053	Soft mid to dark grey silty sand	Fill of (054)	3b
054	Circular feature, 0.38m diameter, unexcavated	Pit	3b
055	Soft mid to dark greyish brown sand	Fill of (066)	3b
056	Soft mid greenish grey silty sand	Fill of (066)	3b
057	Soft mid brown clayey silt, extent 2m by 2m	Dumped deposit	3b
058	Friable white mortar and light brown silty sand, 30mm thick	Demolition deposit	3b
059	Soft very dark grey silty sand	Fill of (060)	3b
060	Circular feature, 0.18m diameter, unexcavated	Posthole	3b
061	Friable dark grey silty sand	Fill of (062)	5
062	Sub-rectangular feature, 1.2m long by 0.72m wide, unexcavated	Pit	5
063	Soft mid to light greyish brown silty sand	Fill of (064)	5
064	Oval feature, 0.4m long by 0.34m wide, unexcavated	Posthole	5
065	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >9.2m long by 0.54m wide by 0.25m deep, near vertical sides and rounded base	Foundation trench	3b
066	Linear feature, aligned north-south, 2.16m long by 0.6m wide, unexcavated	Foundation trench	3b
067	Indurated concrete, 50mm thick	Surface	7
068	Soft light brownish red burnt silt	Layer	5
069	Firm light brownish yellow sand, 0.27m thick	Redeposited alluvium	5
070	Firm mid reddish brown silty clay, 110mm thick	Layer	5
071	Firm light reddish brown sandy silt, 50mm thick	Layer	5
072	Firm dark grey clayey silt, 0.3m thick	Layer	5
073	Firm dark grey clayey silt with intermittent light reddish brown silty sand, 0.25m thick	Layer	5

No.	Description	Interpretation	Phase
074	Firm light reddish brown silty sand, 0.15m thick	Layer	5
075	Firm dark grey clayey silt with frequent organic plant material, 0.24m thick	Layer	5
076	Oval feature, 1.2m long by 0.5m wide by 0.23m deep, near vertical sides and uneven base	Pit	3b
077	Loose dark grey/black silty sand	Fill of (076)	3b
078	Unstratified finds retrieval		
079	Soft light to mid yellowish brown silty sand	Layer	3b
080	Soft mid reddish grey sandy silt	Dumped deposit	5
081	Firm mid yellowish grey sand and gravel, extent 1m by 2m	Dumped deposit	5
082	Soft mid greyish brown clayey silt, extent >2m by 3m	Layer	3b
083	Soft mid yellowish sandy silt, extent 2m by 2m	Dumped deposit	3b
084	Soft mid to dark greyish brown clayey silt with cockle shell, extent 0.8m by 1m	Dumped deposit	3b
085	Soft mid greyish brown silty sand with cockle shell, extent 0.8m by 0.6m	Dumped deposit	3b
086	Firm mid greyish brown silt with cockle shells, extent 2.5m by 0.41m	Dumped deposit	3b
087	Firm light yellowish white mollusc shell and sandy gravel, extent 2m by 4m	?Surface	3b
088	Soft mid greyish brown silt, extent 1.1m by 1.4m	Layer	3b
089	Soft mid to dark greyish brown silt with gravel, extent 2.5m by 1.5m	Dumped deposit	3b
090	Soft to firm mid greyish brown sandy silt with brick/tile fragments, extent >2.3m by 1.3m	Demolition deposit	3b
091	Soft light to mid yellowish brown sand, extent 0.7m by 0.3m	Spread	3b
092	Brick (250mm x 110mm by 55mm) structure, 1.6m by 0.76m extent, laid flat	Surface	5
093	Loose mid greyish brown sand and mortar	Fill of (094)	3b
094	Sub-rectangular feature, 0.6m long by 0.46m wide by 130mm deep, moderate sides and flattish base	Pit	3b
095	Firm mid to light greyish brown sandy silt, 0.14m thick	Make-up deposit	4
096	Brick (250mm x 110mm x 55mm) structure, L-shaped extent and butted against (092)	Wall	5
097	Firm light brownish yellow silt, extent 2.9m by 0.6m by 100mm thick	Layer	4
098	Soft to firm light brownish yellow silt, 100mm thick	Layer	4
099	Firm dark grey silt	Layer	4
100	Firm mid reddish brown clayey silt, extent 4.8m by 3.3m by 120mm thick	Layer	4
101	Firm mid reddish brown organic silt, 0.2m thick	Layer	4
102	Firm dark grey clayey silt	Layer	4
103	Soft light brown sandy silt	Spread	5
104	Soft mid to dark brown sandy silt	Possible fill of unknown feature	6
105	Firm light brownish yellow sand	Fill of (120)	3b
106	Loose brick and mortar fragments	Construction deposit	5
107	Brick (240mm x 110mm x 50mm) structure	Wall	5
108	Rectangular feature, 0.23m long by 0.22m wide by 0.19m deep, steep sides and uneven base	Posthole	3b
109	Loose mid brown sandy silt with frequent mollusc shell	Fill of (108)	3b
110	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >8.63m long by >1.2m wide by 0.48m deep, convex sides and uneven base	Ditch	4
111	Loose mid to dark greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of (112)	3b

No.	Description	Interpretation	Phase
112	Circular feature, 0.25m diameter by 0.35m deep, vertical sides, base obscured	Posthole	3b
113	Firm mid to dark grey silty sand with mollusc shell, 0.3m thick	Dumped deposit	3b
114	Soft dark greyish brown silty sand, 70mm thick	Dumped deposit	3b
115	Linear feature, aligned north-south, >3m long by 0.5m wide and 0.18m deep, near vertical sides and flattish base	Foundation trench	5
116	Loose mid to light brown sandy silt	Fill of (115)	5
117	Loose mid to light yellowish brown sandy silt	Fill of (115)	5
118	Sub-circular feature, 0.14m diameter by 40mm deep, gradual sides and flattish base	Posthole	3b
119	Loose dark to light brown sandy silt	Fill of (118)	3b
120	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >5.54m long by 0.5-0.8m wide by 0.51m deep, steep sides and flattish base	Foundation trench	3b
121	Soft light brown sand	Fill of (122)	4
122	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >2.2m long by >0.65m wide by >0.3m deep, steep sides, not fully excavated	Gully	4
123	Firm dark reddish brown silty sand with gravel and cockle shell, 30mm thick	Dumped deposit	3b
124	Loose mid brown clayey silt with charcoal, 0.15m thick	Dumped deposit	3b
125	Firm mid brownish grey sand, 0.15m thick	Dumped deposit	3b
126	Limestone structure, aligned east-west, comprising a single course of rough hewn blocks, >1.45m long by 0.24m wide by 140mm high	Wall remnant	3b
127	Loose mid brownish grey silty clay	Fill of (130)	3b
128	Firm mid reddish brown silty clay	Fill of (130)	3b
129	Firm mid grey silty clay	Fill of (130)	3b
130	Rectangular feature, 1.39m long by 1.19m wide by 100mm deep, near vertical sides and flat base	Pit	3b
131	Firm mid to dark reddish brown sandy silt with gravel and oyster shell, 50mm thick	Dumped deposit	3b
132	Soft to friable dark grey silty sand	Fill of (133)	3b
133	Sub-rectangular feature, 0.6m long by >0.45m wide by 0.5m deep, near vertical sides and flat base	Pit	3b
134	Firm dark grey sand, 0.15m thick	Dumped deposit	3b
135	Firm light greyish brown silty sand	Fill of (136)	3b
136	Oval feature, 0.3m long by 0.25m wide by 0.2m deep, uneven sides and rounded base	Posthole	3b
137	Firm light brownish yellow sand, extent 0.75m by 0.3m by 40mm thick	Dumped deposit	3b
138	Firm mid greyish brown silty sand with mollusc shells, extent 2.2m by 2.2m by 80mm thick	Dumped deposit	3b
139	Firm dark reddish brown silt	Fill of (140)	3a
140	Sub-circular feature, 0.46m long by 0.3m wide by 0.15m deep, moderate sides and rounded base	Posthole	3a
141	Loose mottled mid grey and light yellowish brown clayey silt	Fill of (142)	3a
142	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >2.1m long by 0.33m wide by 0.16m deep, near vertical sides and uneven base	Beam slot	3a
143	Compact light yellowish brown silt, 0.15m thick	Levelling deposit	3a
144	Firm mid to dark grey sand	Dumped deposit	3a
145	Firm light brownish yellow silty sand, 100mm thick	Dumped deposit	3a
146	Firm dark reddish brown sandy silt with mortar flecks, 30mm thick	Dumped deposit	3a
147	Loose dark grey/black clayey silt with frequent organic plant material	Dumped deposit	3a
148	Timber, 530mm by 105mm by 20mm thick (within 147)	Barrel lid	3a

No.	Description	Interpretation	Phase
149	Firm mid to dark reddish brown sandy silt with mortar flecks, 50mm thick	Dumped deposit	3a
150	Firm mid to light grey sandy silt, 50mm thick	Occupation deposit	3a
151	Firm dark greyish brown silt and silty sand, 10mm thick	Occupation deposit	3a
152	Black organic twig and root debris	Fill of (219)	3a
153	Loose mottled mid grey and light yellowish brown clayey silt	Fill of (154)	3a
154	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >1.64m long by 0.38m wide by 0.2m deep, near vertical sides and flat base	Gully	3a
155	Timber beam, laid flat and pegged in by (156), 1.55m long by 180mm wide by 60-70mm high, east-west aligned	Wooden step or revetment	3b
156	Timber stake, pegged against (155)	Stake	3b
157	Timber stake, vertically set	Stake	3b
158	Soft dark brownish grey sandy silt with cobbles	Fill of (160)	3b
159	Timber stake, 340mm long by 60mm wide and 25mm depth, vertically set	Stake	
160	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >2.2m long by 0.3m wide by 0.23m deep, sides shallow and set with cobbles and rounded base	Gully	3b
161	Firm light grey sand, 70mm thick (same as 235)	Soil build-up	3a
162	Firm light grey sand, 80mm thick	Soil build-up	3a
163	Firm light reddish brown silt	Fill of (164)	3a
164	Semi-circular feature, 0.66m long by 0.3m wide by 100mm deep, concave sides and rounded base	Hearth	3a
165	Loose mid reddish brown silt (iron-panned)	Fill of (166)	3a
166	Semi-circular feature, 120mm diameter, steep sides with tapered base	Posthole	3a
167	Timber stake, 120mm diameter by 0.2m long, vertically set	Stake	3a
168	Timber stake, 80mm diameter by 120mm long, vertically set	Stake	3a
169	Timber stake, 80mm diameter by 140mm long, vertically set	Stake	3a
170	Timber stake, 120mm diameter by 110mm long, vertically set	Stake	3a
171	Timber stake, 70mm diameter by 130mm long, vertically set	Stake	3a
172	Loose mid grey silty clay with charcoal, 40mm thick	Occupation deposit	3a
173	Compact mid grey silt with charcoal and organic plant material, 30mm thick	Occupation deposit	3a
174	Firm mid greyish brown silty sand with charcoal, 0.15m thick	Dumped deposit	3a
175	Circular feature, 120mm diameter by 0.27m deep, near vertical sides and rounded base	Posthole	3a
176	Loose to soft mid greenish brown silt and organic plant material	Fill of (175)	3a
177	Loose mid grey silty clay with charcoal, 0.23m thick	Fill of (154)	3a
178	Timber stake, 40mm diameter by 0.27m long, vertically set	Stake	3a
179	Firm light grey silty sand with organic plant material	Dumped deposit	3a
180	Rectangular timber post, 0.21 long by 0.12m wide by 160mm high, set on limestone pad and against limestone packing stones	Post	3b
181	Timber stake, , vertically set	Stake	3b
182	Soft black silt with charcoal, 10mm thick	Fire deposit	3a
183	Soft mid greyish brown sandy silt and organic plant material, becoming twig rich at base	Fill of (184)	3a
184	Linear feature with rounded end, aligned east-west, >1.28m long by 0.5m wide by 0.24m deep, steep sides and flat base	Brushwood drain	3a
185	Firm very dark brown sand and organic plant material, 100mm thick	Occupation deposit	3a
186	Soft to firm mid grey silt and organic plant remains	Fill of (187)	3a
187	Semi-circular feature, 0.14m long by 0.12m wide, unexcavated	Posthole	3a
188	Soft mid greyish brown silt and organic plant material	Fill of (189)	3a

No.	Description	Interpretation	Phase
189	Rectangular feature, 0.18m long by 0.17m wide, unexcavated	Posthole	3a
190	Timber stake, 100mm diameter, vertically set	Stake	3a
191	Decayed timber stake, 60mm diameter, vertically set	Stake	3a
192	Cancelled context		
193	Cancelled context		
194	Firm mixed light greyish yellow and mid greyish brown sandy silt	Spread/dump	3a
195	Cancelled context		
196	Firm mid grey silt	Fill of (201)	3a
197	Unused context		
198	Unused context		
199	Soft mid grey silt with organic plant material	Fill of (219)	3a
200	Compact light brownish grey sand, 50mm thick	Occupation deposit	3a
201	Linear feature, aligned north-south, >1.3m long by 0.22m wide by 70mm deep, near vertical sides and flat base	Beamslot	3a
202	Soft dark greyish brown silt and organic plant material	Fill of (203)	3a
203	Oval feature, >0.4m long by 0.33m wide by 100mm deep, gradual sides and slightly rounded base	Pit	3a
204	Loose to firm light bluish grey clay	Fill of (205)	3a
205	Rectangular feature, >0.98m long by >1.86m wide by 0.2m deep, near vertical sides and flat base	Pit	3a
206	Loose dark grey clayey silt	Fill of (205)	3a
207	Soft light grey silt and sand	Fill of (205)	3a
208	Loose mid grey clayey silt	Fill of (205)	3a
209	Loose dark grey clayey silt	Fill of (205)	3a
210	Soft light grey silt and sand	Fill of (205)	3a
211	Soft light grey silt and sand	Fill of (205)	3a
212	Loose dark grey silty sand with charcoal	Fill of (205)	3a
213	Loose mid grey clayey silt	Fill of (205)	3a
214	Loose light greyish brown silty clay	Fill of (205)	3a
215	Loose mid brownish grey clayey silt	Fill of (205)	3a
216	Loose light grey silty clay	Fill of (205)	3a
217	Loose mid grey clayey silt	Fill of (205)	3a
218	Loose dark greyish brown silty clay	Fill of (205)	3a
219	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >2.1m long by 0.7m wide by 0.2m deep, moderate sides and rounded base	Gully/drain	3a
220	Soft dark grey silt and organic plant material	Fill of (221)	3a
221	Irregular feature, aligned east-west, >2.3m long by 1.15m wide by 0.8m deep, near vertical sides and flattish base	Pit	3a
222	Soft dark grey silt and organic plant remains, 0.28m thick (same as 225)	Dumped deposit	3a
223	Soft dark grey sandy silt, 100mm thick	Layer	3a
224	Soft dark grey silt and organic plant remains, 0.3m thick (same as 226 and 227)	Dumped deposit	3a
225	Soft mid to dark brownish grey silt with organic plant remains, 0.2m thick	Dumped deposit	3a
226	Firm dark greyish brown peaty silt, 0.3m thick (same as 224 and 227)	Dumped deposit	3a
227	Firm dark greyish brown sandy silt, 0.3m thick (same as 224 and 226)	Dumped deposit	3a
228	Soft light reddish brown sand and mid grey sandy silt	Fill of (110)	4
229	Firm dark grey silty sand, 0.28m thick	Dumped deposit	2
230	Dark to mid grey silt, 0.18m thick	Fill of (110)	4



No.	Description	Interpretation	Phase
231	Firm light grey clayey silt, 70mm thick	Fill of (110)	4
232	Firm mid brown clayey silt, 0.19m thick	Fill of (110)	4
233	Firm mid grey clayey silt, 0.16m thick	Fill of (110)	4
234	Dark grey silt, 110mm thick	Soil build-up	3a
235	Firm mid to light grey sandy silt, 0.2m thick (same as 161)	Soil build-up	3a
236	Timber stake, 40mm diameter by 0.42m long, vertically set	Stake	3a
237	Soft mid bluish grey silty sand, 0.27m thick	?Dumped deposit	2
238	Loose dark greyish brown clayey silt with organic plant material, 0.32m thick	Dumped deposit	2
239	Soft light grey silt	Dumped deposit	2
240	Loose light brown clayey silt, 110mm thick	Dumped deposit	2
241	Firm light brownish grey silty clay, 0.28m thick	Former soil	2
242	Timber post, 0.38m high by 90mm wide, vertically set	Post	2
243	Loose dark grey clayey silt	Fill of (244)	2
244	Feature, exposed in section only, 0.28m wide by 0.2m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Pit	2
245	Soft mid brown clayey silt, >0.5m thick	Natural deposit	1
246	Timber stake, 0.24m long by 20mm wide, inclined to south	Stake	2
247	Firm mottled light grey silt, 90mm thick	Occupation layer	3a
248	Firm mid to light grey silt, 0.21m thick	Soil build-up	3a
249	Firm dark greyish brown silt, 0.16m thick	Levelling deposit	3a
250	Firm light greyish brown mottled with dark greyish brown silt, 0.16m thick	Levelling deposit	3a
251	Firm dark grey with lenses of light grey silt, 90mm thick	Levelling deposit	3a
252	Firm light grey silt, 0.2m thick	Levelling deposit	3a
253	Firm light reddish brown silt, 0.14m thick	Dumped deposit	3b
254	Firm light yellowish brown silt, 100mm thick	Layer	3a
255	Firm light grey silty sand	Fill of (256)	3a
256	Feature, 0.21m wide by 0.34m deep, near vertical sides with tapered point at base	Stakehole	3a
257	Soft dark brownish grey sandy silt, 0.19m thick	Dumped deposit	3a
258	Firm light grey silty sand with organic plant material, 90mm thick	Dumped deposit	3a
259	Firm light grey silty sand, 0.28m thick	Dumped deposit	3a
260	Firm mid reddish brown clayey silt	Fill of (261)	3a
261	Feature, 0.38m wide by 0.2m deep, vertical sides steeping in to a tapered point	Posthole	3a
262	Soft mottled mid bluish grey and greyish brown clayey silt, 0.2m thick	Dumped deposit	3a
263	Soft mid bluish grey silt and sand, 0.15m thick	Layer	2
264	Soft mottled black with light brown silt and sand, 0.16m thick	Layer	2
265	Soft light brown silt and sand	Layer	2
266	Feature, recorded in section only, >0.3m wide by 0.38m deep, indistinct sides and base	Posthole for (180)	3b
267	Timber stake, 30mm diameter by 0.38m long, near vertically set	Stake	3a

Context descriptions from watching brief undertaken during piling operations. Archaeological deposits from the piling could not be assigned to a phase, although the depth would suggest that many are of medieval origin.

No.	Description	Interpretation	Pile No.	Phase
300	Modern hardcore layer, crushed brick <i>etc.</i>	Hardstanding	All	7
301	Firm mid reddish grey silty clay	Natural alluvium	3-7	1
302	Firm mid grey organic clay	Natural alluvium	3	1
303	Firm dark bluish grey clay	Natural alluvium	3	1
304	Firm light grey clayey silt	Natural alluvium	3	1
305	Soft mid brownish grey silty sand	Natural alluvium	3	1
306	Soft mid brownish grey silt	Natural alluvium	3	1
307	Firm mid reddish grey silty sand	Natural alluvium	6	1
308	Firm dark grey clay with limestone/chalk flecks	Natural till	6	1
309	Firm mid grey silty sand	Natural alluvium	7	1
310	Firm dark grey clay with limestone/chalk flecks	Natural till	7	1
311	Soft mid grey silt	Natural alluvium	10	1
312	Firm light grey clay	Natural alluvium	10	1
313	Firm mid reddish brown silty sand	Natural alluvium	10	1
314	Firm mid greyish blue silty clay with chalk fragments	Natural till	10	1
315	Firm light grey clayey silt with CBM fragments	Archaeological deposit	11	?
316	Soft light grey sandy silt	Natural alluvium	11	1
317	Soft light grey clay	Natural alluvium	11	1
318	Firm mid grey clay with chalk fragments	?Natural till	11	1
319	Firm crushed limestone fragments	Archaeological deposit	8	?
320	Firm mid grey clay with chalk fragments	?Natural till	8	1
321	Firm mid reddish brown silty sand	Natural alluvium	12	1
322	Firm dark bluish grey clay with chalk fragments	?Natural till	12	1
323	Stiff light reddish grey clay	Natural alluvium	13	1
324	Firm light greyish brown silty sand	Natural alluvium	13	1
325	Mid bluish grey clay with chalk fragments	Natural till	13	1
326	Firm mid reddish brown silty sand	Archaeological deposit	14	?
327	Firm mid bluish grey clay with chalk fragments	Natural alluvium	14	1
328	Dark reddish brown silty sand	Natural alluvium	14	1
329	Firm mid bluish grey clay with chalk fragments	Natural till	14	1
330	Firm mid reddish brown silty sand	Natural alluvium	1	1
331	Soft mid grey clay with chalk fragments	?Natural till	1	1
332	Firm light grey silty sand	Archaeological deposit	5	?
333	Firm mid reddish brown clay	Natural alluvium	5	1
334	Firm mid reddish brown silty sand	Natural alluvium	5	1
335	Firm mid grey clay with chalk fragments	Natural till	5	1
336	Stiff light grey silty clay	Natural alluvium	40	1
337	Firm light reddish brown clay	Natural alluvium	40	1
338	Firm mid reddish brown silty sand	Natural alluvium	40	1
339	Firm dark reddish brown silty clay with gravel	Natural alluvium	40	1
340	Firm mid bluish grey silty clay with chalk fragments	Natural till	40	1
341	Soft mid reddish brown sandy silt	Natural alluvium	18	1

No.	Description	Interpretation	Pile No.	Phase
342	Firm light grey silty clay	Natural alluvium	18	1
343	Soft mid bluish grey silty clay with chalk fragments	Natural till	18	1
344	Soft mid reddish brown sandy silt	Natural alluvium	15	1
345	Firm mid reddish grey silty sand	Natural alluvium	15	1
346	Firm dark bluish grey clay with chalk fragments	Natural till	15	1
347	Firm light grey silty clay	Natural alluvium	29	1
348	Firm mid grey clayey silt	Natural alluvium	29	1
349	Soft mid reddish brown sandy silt	Natural alluvium	29	1
350	Firm mid bluish grey silty clay	Natural till	29	1
351	Soft black organic silt	Archaeological deposit	1	?
352	Soft mid grey organic silty clay	Archaeological deposit	40	?
353	Firm light reddish brown silty clay	Natural alluvium	40	1
354	Firm mid grey clay	Archaeological deposit	41	?
355	Firm mid reddish brown silty clay	Natural alluvium	41	1
356	Stiff light grey clay	Archaeological deposit	30	?
357	Mid reddish brown clayey silt	Natural alluvium	30	1
358	Soft mid grey clay	Natural alluvium	41	1
359	Soft mid grey clay	Natural alluvium	41	1
360	Loose mid grey silt and rubble	Archaeological deposit	33	?
361	Firm mid grey organic clay	Natural alluvium	33	1
362	Loose rubble and mid grey silty clay	Archaeological deposit	34	?
363	Mid	Archaeological deposit	34	?
364	Firm dark grey organic silt	Archaeological deposit	26	?
365	Soft mid grey silt	Archaeological deposit	26	?
366	Soft mid grey organic silt	Archaeological deposit	35	?
367	Loose rubble and mid grey silty clay	Archaeological deposit	15	?
368	Firm mid to light reddish clayey silt	Archaeological deposit	29	?
369	Firm mid reddish brown silt	Archaeological deposit	29	?
370	Soft mid to dark grey organic silt	Archaeological deposit	29	?
371	Firm light reddish grey silt	Archaeological deposit	29	?
372	Firm light to mid reddish brown silt	Archaeological deposit	39	?
373	Soft mid grey organic silt	Archaeological deposit	39	?
374	Firm light reddish grey silt	Archaeological deposit	39	?
375	Firm light to mid reddish brown silt	Archaeological deposit	50	?
376	Firm mid to dark greyish brown silt with shell fragments	Archaeological deposit	50	?

No.	Description	Interpretation	Pile No.	Phase
377	?	Archaeological deposit	50	?
378	Soft dark grey silt	Archaeological deposit	32	?
379	Soft light grey clayey silt	Archaeological deposit	32	?
380	Firm light grey clay	Natural alluvium	32	1
381	Firm light grey clayey silt	Natural alluvium	59	1
382	Firm light grey clayey silt	Natural alluvium	60	1
383	Soft black organic silt	Archaeological deposit	64	?
384	Firm light reddish grey silty clay	Natural alluvium	64	1
385	Soft black organic silt	Archaeological deposit	51	?
386	Soft light grey clay	Natural alluvium	51	1
387	Soft mid grey clayey silt	Natural alluvium	72	1
388	Firm mid reddish brown silty clay	Natural alluvium	72	1
389	Firm mid reddish brown silty sand	Natural alluvium	72	1
390	Firm light yellowish brown sand	Natural alluvium	72	1
391	Firm mid reddish brown sand	Natural alluvium	72	1
392	Firm mid bluish grey clay with chalk fragments	Natural till	72	1
393	Soft light yellowish brown silty sand	Natural alluvium	73	1
394	Soft mid reddish brown silty sand	Natural alluvium	73	1
395	Firm mid bluish grey silty clay with chalk fragments	Natural till	73	1
396	Soft mid grey silt	Natural alluvium	65	1
397	Firm mid reddish brown silt	Natural alluvium	65	1
398	Firm mid grey clayey silt	Natural alluvium	65	1
399	Firm mid reddish brown silty sand	Natural alluvium	65	1
400	Soft mid yellowish brown silty sand	Natural alluvium	65	1
401	Soft mid grey silt	Natural alluvium	65	1
402	Firm mid bluish grey silty clay with chalk fragments	Natural till	65	1

## Appendix 3

### THE POTTERY AND CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

*By Jane Young*

#### INTRODUCTION

In total, three hundred and seventy-six sherds of pottery representing about two hundred and ninety vessels and two hundred and ninety-two fragments of ceramic building material were recovered from the site. The pottery ranges in date from the medieval to the post-medieval period and the building material from the medieval to early modern period. The assemblage was quantified by three measures: number of sherds, weight and vessel count within each context. Fabric identification of some of the material was undertaken by x20 binocular microscope. Two new pottery ware types were identified amongst the material recovered from the site and these have been given new codenames and removed to the temporary County Type Series held at 25 West Parade. The ceramic building material was compared to the Boston Tile Type Series and recorded using the existing fabric types. The ceramic data was entered on an Access database using fabric codenames agreed locally and nationally.

#### CONDITION

The pottery is mainly in a fresh to slightly abraded condition with sherd size mainly falling into the small to medium range (below 100grams). The building material is in a similar condition with only a few fragments being significantly abraded, although the fragment size is much larger. In total twenty-one pottery vessels are represented by more than one sherd and four cross-context vessels occur. Fifty-five vessels have exterior soot residues suggesting that they have been used over an open fire. Nine of these also have a soot residue internally or extending over a broken edge, perhaps suggesting that they broke in use. White internal 'kettle fur' deposits caused by the heating of water or containment of urine were found on five vessels. Three vessels appear to have cracked during firing and a further two are misfired. The majority of the roof tile fragments are in a fairly fresh condition and may have been reused as hardcore for walling or paths, especially as many have mortar over broken edges. Most of the brick fragments have traces of mortar suggesting their use for walling.

#### THE POTTERY

In total two hundred and ninety vessels in thirty-three identifiable post-Roman pottery ware types were recovered (Table 1). The range of form type is mainly restricted to examples of various types of jugs and jars, although examples of bowl, curfew, cup, dish, drinking jug, dripping dish, pipkin, a possible pegau and a mortar were also found.

**Table 1 Pottery types with total quantities by vessel count**

codename	full name	earliest date	latest date	sherds	vessels
BEVO2T	Beverley Orange-type ware Fabric 2	1230	1350	3	2
BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	2	2
BOSTCT	Boston Medieval Calcareous	1220	1320	5	4
BOSTLMT	Boston Late Medieval type	1350	1500	30	16
BOSTLT	Boston Glazed ware - Lincoln type	1230	1330	43	34
BOSTTT	Boston Glazed ware - Toynton type	1230	1330	103	91
BOU	Bourne D ware	1450	1650	2	2
BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B and C	1150	1350	31	29
BRANS	Brandsby-type ware	1250	1350	1	1
DUTR	Dutch Red Earthenware	1250	1650	1	1
EGSW	Early German stonewares	1250	1300	2	2
EMHM	Early Medieval Handmade ware	1100	1250	9	9
FREN	Unidentified French whitewares	1170	1650	1	1
LANG	Langewehe stoneware	1350	1500	1	1

codename	full name	earliest date	latest date	sherds	vessels
LHUM	Late Humber-type ware	1550	1750	2	1
LOND	London-type ware	1100	1350	1	1
MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics	1150	1450	1	1
MEDX	Non Local Medieval Fabrics	1150	1450	11	8
NLST	North Lincolnshire Shell-tempered	1180	1450	1	1
NOTGL	Nottingham glazed ware Light Bodied	1200	1320	1	1
RGRE	Reduced glazed red earthenware	1600	1850	1	1
SAIG	Saintonge green-glazed ware	1280	1500	5	4
SAIM	Saintonge mottled glazed ware	1250	1500	36	21
SAIP	Saintonge polychrome ware	1280	1500	9	6
SAIPNK	Saintonge Pink	1300	1500	3	3
SAIU	Saintonge unglazed ware	1250	1550	3	3
SCAR	Scarborough ware	1150	1350	1	1
SIEG	Siegburg-type Ware	1250	1550	1	1
SLQO	South Lincolnshire Quartz & Oolitic	1100	1250	1	1
SLST	South Lincolnshire Shell Tempered ware	1150	1350	53	27
STSL	Staffordshire/Bristol slipware	1680	1800	1	1
TILE	Lincoln tile fabric	1150	1500	1	1
TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware	1250	1450	10	10

#### Medieval to late medieval

Overall, two hundred and eighty-five of the pottery vessels submitted for examination are of medieval type and can be dated to the period between the 13<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries. It is unlikely that few, if any, of the vessels predate the mid 13<sup>th</sup> century. Most vessels are glazed jugs or unglazed jars in medieval Bourne-type (BOUA), Toynton-type (BOSTTT and TOY) or Lincoln-type wares (BOSTLT), although a number of regional and continental imports also occur. Possible local vessels (BOSTLT and BOSTT) account for about 45% of the mid 13<sup>th</sup> to mid 14<sup>th</sup> century assemblage and include three vessels that have cracked during firing (BOSTLT) and a further two that appear to have been misfired (BOSTTT). These wares have previously been identified on numerous other sites in Boston and its hinterland and are thought to date to between the mid 13<sup>th</sup> and mid 14<sup>th</sup> centuries. Other, possibly local types (BOSTCT and BOSTLMT) were classified for the first time on this site. A number of vessels came from known regional production centres at Toynton All Saints (TOY), Bourne (BOUA), Nottingham (NOTGL), London (LOND), the Brandsby-area of Yorkshire (BRANS) and Scarborough (SCAR). Ten other vessels came from unknown regional centres (BEVO2T and MEDX), probably including the Humber area and East Anglia. A number of imported French sherds (SAIM, SAIU, SAIP, SAIG, SAIPNK and FREN); one Low Countries import (DUTR) and four German stoneware vessels (EGSW, LANG and SIEG) were also recovered.

Boston Toynton-type vessels are the most common type recovered (ninety-one vessels) from the site and include a range of jugs and jars. Five of the jugs are decorated; three with applied iron-stained strips and two with applied iron-stained pellets. This type of Toynton ware has so far only been noted either in Boston, or in the Boston area, where on several sites it appears to predate the emergence of what is thought to be the earliest production at Toynton All Saints itself (The Roses kiln) in the late 13<sup>th</sup> century. The vessels appear to be more finely made than those manufactured at the known kiln sites in Toynton and similarly manufactured vessels, including possible wasters, have recently been recovered near Ingoldmells. Although several wasted and misfired sherds have been recovered from Boston there is as yet no real evidence for production there. It is likely on present evidence to date to between the mid 13<sup>th</sup> and mid 14<sup>th</sup> centuries. Ten vessels of the type produced at Toynton All Saints (TOY) were recovered from the site. These jugs probably all date to between the late 13<sup>th</sup> and late 14<sup>th</sup> centuries

The next most common ware type is Boston Lincoln-type ware with thirty-four vessels, mainly jugs and jars but also including three dripping dishes. Three of the jugs are decorated; two with plain applied strips and one with part of a complex applied design. As with the Boston Toynton-type ware (BOSTTT) this ware has only been found in Boston or in the Boston area. More Lincoln-type than

Toynton-type wasted or misfired vessels have been recovered from Boston and the fabric is similar to one used at the Boston medieval tile kiln, making it more likely that the ware was produced in Boston. There is the possibility however that the vessels were produced at centres such as Potterhanworth or Fiskerton, or are even an unknown Lincoln product. Unlike the Toynton-type wares the Boston Lincoln-type potters made use of copper as a glaze colourant, although most vessels do not have the bright green colour found on most Lincoln produced examples. This ware seems to occur from the mid 13<sup>th</sup> century until possibly the early to mid 14<sup>th</sup> century. It appears to be more common than the Toynton-type ware in mid to late 13<sup>th</sup> century deposits becoming less common by the beginning of the 14<sup>th</sup> century.

A small number of unprovenanced vessels in two calcareous fabrics had previously been found as isolated finds on other sites in Boston. Sufficient numbers of these vessels occurred on this site to enable classification. One of the fabrics has vessels of high medieval form, similar to Toynton-type wares and this has been called Boston Medieval Calcareous ware (BOSTCT). The form types of the other fabric (Boston Late Medieval type or BOSTLMT) are more typically late medieval in style and include drinking jugs, a form not common until at least the mid 14<sup>th</sup> century. Both wares have calcareous fabrics similar to those used for the Glazed Red Earthenwares produced in Boston (White 1976) during the post-medieval period. All identifiable form types found on this site are jugs.

A large number of medieval Bourne-type vessels (twenty-nine vessels) mainly jars but also including a small number of jugs and a small bowl were found on the site. The chronology of Bourne-type ware in Boston is not fully understood and it is possible that there are two peaks of use, one in the period between the early and mid 13<sup>th</sup> century and one in the first part of the 14<sup>th</sup> century. Medieval Bourne-type ware is known to have been produced both in Bourne and also at nearby Baston where typologically early (early to early/mid 13<sup>th</sup> century) vessels have been recovered. Two vessels are in Bourne Fabric D, this ware mainly dates from the mid 15<sup>th</sup> to early 17<sup>th</sup> centuries, however earlier occurrences are commonly found and the ware may begin as early as the mid to late 14<sup>th</sup> century.

Unglazed shell-tempered pottery probably produced in South Lincolnshire (SLST) accounts for about 20% of the medium and large-sized jars found on the site. Nine Early Medieval Handmade vessels are possibly from kilns at Grimston in Norfolk and are unlikely to date after the mid/late to late 13<sup>th</sup> century. Other regional imports include single examples of jugs from Nottingham (NOTGL), London (LOND), Scarborough (SCAR) and the Brandsby-area of Yorkshire (BRANS). Two vessels, one a jug and the other of unknown form (BEVO2T) came from the Humber area. Eight other vessels (MEDX) are of medieval type, however their source cannot be determined, although at least one vessel is likely to come from East Anglia.

Fifteen percent of the medieval to late medieval assemblage comprises imports, mainly from the Saintonge region of France. The most common French import to be found is Saintonge Mottled-glazed ware (twenty-one vessels), probably dating to the period between the mid 13<sup>th</sup> and mid 14<sup>th</sup> centuries. The majority of the vessels are medium or small sized jugs, however a more unusual form, a mortar, also occurs, as does a possible cup fragment. Other Saintonge products include: six Saintonge Polychrome jugs with polychrome decoration, four plain Saintonge Green-glazed vessels including a cup, three unglazed vessels including a probable pegau and what may be three vessels in a pinkish orange fabric (SAIPNK) thought to be a late medieval product (A. Vince *pers. comm.*). A single unglazed light firing sherd (FREN) is similar to vessels recovered from Ardglass, County Down, Northern Ireland. Few German stoneware drinking jugs were recovered from the site suggesting that the assemblage mainly predates the mid 14<sup>th</sup> century. The two Early German Stoneware drinking jugs found on the site are of late 13<sup>th</sup> to early 14<sup>th</sup> century date whilst the Langewehe and Sieberg jugs are likely to date to the mid/late 14<sup>th</sup> century or later. A single Low Countries Red Earthenware cooking pot or pipkin was also found.

#### Post-medieval

Only five vessels are of post-medieval date. Two of the coarseware vessels (RGRE and LHUM) have a long period of production between the mid 16<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century. Neither sherd is diagnostic and therefore the vessels can only be generally dated. One of the Black-glazed (BL) vessels and the Staffordshire press-moulded dish (STSL) are of late 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century date. The remaining vessel is an early Black-glazed mug dating to between the mid/late 16<sup>th</sup> and early/mid 17<sup>th</sup> centuries.

## THE CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

Two hundred and ninety-two fragments of ceramic building material ranging in date from the medieval to early modern period were recovered from the site (Table 2).

Table 2 Tile types with total quantities and weight

Codename	Full name	Fragments	Weight in
BRK	Brick	64	38478
BRKDISC	Brick (discarded)	78	3765
DAUB	Daub	1	6
FIRED CLAY	fired clay	25	25
GFLOOR	Glazed floor tile	1	266
GPNR	Glazed peg, nib or ridge	1	41
GRID	Glazed ridge tile (unidentified)	3	103
MODTIL	Modern tile	5	288
NIB	nibbed tile	12	2645
PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	76	6081
PNRDISC	Discarded peg, nib or ridge tile	26	982

### The Roof Tile

Most of the roof tile recovered from the site is undiagnostic flat roof tile. Tile is known to have been in production in the town from at least the late 13<sup>th</sup> century and those tiles in Fabric 1 are in a similar fabric to the only example from the kiln site held at the City and County Museum. The absence of a tile type series for the county precludes identification of the remaining tiles and makes it impossible to assess their significance on the site. The manufacturing and firing techniques used on the majority of these tiles however, suggests that they are no later in date than the 16<sup>th</sup> and could date as early as the 13<sup>th</sup> century.

Three main fabric types were identified on this site.

- Fabric 1 Fabric contains mod to common subround quartz and common to moderate medium to large shale inclusions. (found at the Boston tile kiln)
- Fabric 2 Fabric contains abundant to common subround quartz and sparse to moderate shale, occasional calcitic grains, moderate iron-rich grains, occasional flint and occasional Greensand quartz
- Fabric 3 Fabric is fine and compact and contains moderate subround quartz, common calcitic grains in a calcareous clay.

A small number of hybrid or unusual fabrics were also recovered. The main fabric recovered from the site is Fabric 1 (sixty-one examples), followed by Fabric 3 (eighteen examples).

Twelve suspension nibs were recovered, mainly of the round moulded type, usually thought to date to the 13<sup>th</sup> century, although examples of applied and cut, and moulded and folded types were also found. Fragments from three ridge tiles were found, one Bourne-type, one Beverley-type and one possible local example. A small number of early modern tile fragments were also recovered.

### The Floor Tile

A single glazed floor tile of Flemish-type was recovered. The tile has a dark green glaze and would probably have come from a chequered floor.

### The Brick

A large number of handmade medieval bricks were recovered. The brick occurs in one main and several minor fabrics. The main fabric uses a calcareous clay, occasionally also with shale or clay pellets. Three complete, or near complete examples were found measuring 242-260x110-120x46-



59mm. Some of the bricks have been made in a sanded mould whilst others appear to have been slop moulded. A number of the bricks appear to have been reused, as mortar covers the broken edges. The brick is similar to that recovered from other sites in Boston and is likely to date from the late 13th century to the late 15<sup>th</sup> or 16<sup>th</sup> centuries. A small number of later bricks of post-medieval to modern date were also recovered,

#### **DISCUSSION**

The position of Boston as a Port in the medieval period is reflected in the ceramic assemblage from this site. The easy availability of imported continental and regional pottery at Boston makes it impossible to make precise statements about the status of the site using the ceramic sequence alone. The early use of brick on the site however does suggest that this may have been the site of a substantial building. The ceramic assemblage indicates that it is unlikely that occupation in the area started before the mid 13th century and the absence of Humberware and certain imported German stonewares (LANG and RAER) strongly suggests that the majority of the medieval pottery predates the mid 14<sup>th</sup> century. This gives a period between the mid 13<sup>th</sup> and mid 14<sup>th</sup> century when most of the pottery recovered from the site was in use. The general impression of the assemblage is that it belongs to a much shorter timespan than the one hundred years implied by this statement and that a period between the last quarter of the 13th century and the end of the second quarter of the 14<sup>th</sup> century for most of the assemblage is possibly more accurate. However the complicated ceramic sequence in Boston is only just beginning to be understood and until further work is done refining the ceramic horizons, precise dating for some parts of the medieval period can only be tentative. This assemblage is important in that two new ware types (BOSTLMT and BOSTCT), both possibly of local manufacture, have been identified and may further help in discerning changing pottery patterns within medieval Boston.

The entire pottery collection should be kept for future study and must be included in any survey on medieval pottery in Boston. Samples of the two new ware types have been added to the temporary Fabric Type Series at 25 West Parade. Most of the undiagnostic tile and brick has been discarded in accordance with guidelines set down by the City and County Museum; all of the remaining material should be retained. Several nib types should be drawn for the archive record.

# Dating Archive BSS03

Jane Young

context	date	comments
001	late 17th to 18th	date on single sherd
004	17th to 18th	date on single sherd
005	late medieval to post medieval	date on brick
010	mid 13th to 14th	date on single sherd
011	13th to 15th	date on single tile
013	mid 13th to 14th	date on single sherd
015	late 13th to 14th	brick
016	late 13th to 14th	brick
017	mid 13th to 14th	
018	13th to 14th	date on single sherd
022	mid/late 16th to early 17th	brick
024	mid 13th to 14th	date on single sherd
028	mid 13th to 14th	date on single sherd
032	mid to late 14th	
033	13th to mid 14th	
034	13th to 16th	date on single tile
036	18th to 20th or late medieval to post medieval	date on cbm
040	late medieval to post medieval	date on single brick
044	late 13th to 14th	date on single sherd
045	late 14th to 15th	brick
046	late 13th to 14th	brick
047	18th to 20th or mid 15th to 16th	? Intrusive tile
052	late medieval to post medieval	date on single brick
054	late medieval to post medieval	date on single brick
061	13th to 14th	date on single sherd
073	13th to 15th	date on single sherd
075	13th to 15th	date on single sherd
077	14th	brick;? Date on ID or 16th

context	date	comments
078	late 13th to 14th	
081	19th to 20th	date on single tile
082	13th to 15th	date on single tile
083	14th to 16th	date on tile & brick
086	15th to 16th	
087	mid 13th to 14th	date on single sherd
089	late medieval to post medieval	date on brick
090	late medieval to post medieval	date on brick
092	late medieval to post medieval	date on brick
095	mid to late 14th	
097	late 13th to 15th	date on brick
098	late 13th to 15th	date on single sherd
099	mid 13th to 14th	date on single sherd
102	mid 14th to 15th	
103	13th to 16th	date on single tile
104	late 19th to 20th	date on single tile
105	late medieval to post medieval	date on brick
107	late medieval to post medieval	date on brick
109	late 13th to 14th	brick; date on single sherd
113	late 13th to 14th	brick
114	mid/late 13th to 14th	
116	mid to late 20th	date on brick
117	late 13th to 14th	date on brick
121	mid 13th to 14th	
123	late 13th to 14th	date on brick & pot
124	late 13th to 14th	date on brick & pot
125	early to mid 14th	? Date on ID or 16th
126	late medieval to post medieval	date on single brick
127	14th	brick
129	13th to 14th	date on single vessel
131	13th to 16th	date on single tile
132	mid to late 14th	brick
133	mid to late 14th	brick
134	mid 13th to 14th	

<b>context</b>	<b>date</b>	<b>comments</b>
135	13th to 16th	date on single tile
138	14th to 15th	
139	late 13th to 14th	brick
141	late 13th to 14th	brick
143	mid 13th to 14th	
144	late 13th to 14th	large group
145	13th to 14th	
146	late 13th to 14th	brick
147	mid 13th to 14th	date on single sherd
149	mid 13th to 14th	date on single sherd
150	mid 13th to 14th	date on single sherd
153	late 13th to 14th	brick
172	late 13th to 14th	
173	mid 13th to 14th	
179	late 13th to 14th	
183	13th	date on single sherd
185	late 13th to 14th	brick; date on single sherd
192	mid 13th to 14th	
199	late 13th to 14th	brick; date on single sherd
202	late 13th to 14th	
212	13th to 16th	date on single tile
215	13th to mid 14th	date on single sherd
220	mid 13th to 14th	
222	mid/late 13th to 14th	date on single sherd
223	mid 13th to 14th	date on single sherd
225	13th to 14th	date on single sherd
226	mid/late 13th to early 14th	
229	13th	
237	14th to 15th	date on single sherd; ? ID
238	13th to 14th	date on single sherd
239	mid 13th to 14th	
240	13th	
243	mid 13th to mid 14th	date on single sherd

# Pottery Archive BSS03

Jane Young and Anne Boyle

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description	date
001	STSL		press mould dish	1	1	35	trailed & combed; shell rim edge	rim			
004	RGRE		handled jar	1	1	277		rim with handle		17th to 18th; wide everted rim; strap handle with central groove; 3 lower foliate thumbings; 4 rows incised grooves on shoulder; int & ext glaze	
010	BOSTTT	J	jug	3	1	27		BS		fresh breaks no joins	
013	BOSTTT	J	jug	1	1	25	thumbed basal angle	base			
015	BOUA		jug/jar	1	1	16		base		internal deposit; ? ID	
015	SAIM		jug	1	1	5		BS			
016	BOSTLT		dripping dish	2	1	198		profile		drawable; odd as soot mainly on int side & over rim edge; int glaze on base; sanded base with applied wheelthrown rim	
016	BOSTLT		jug	1	1	11		BS			
016	BOSTTT	J	jug	1	1	7	complex fe strip dec	BS			
016	BOSTTT	J	jar	1	1	11		rim			
016	BOSTTT	J	small jar	1	1	69		rim		drawable; ? ID	
016	BOSTTT	J	small jug	1	1	17		neck			

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description	date
016	BOUA	A/C	jar	1	1	34	applied vertical thumbbed strips	rim		flanged rim	
016	BOUA	B	jar	1	1	6		BS			
016	BOUA	B/C	jar	1	1	20		BS		soot	
016	SLST		large jar	1	1	26		BS		int & ext soot	
016	SLST		large jar ?	1	1	18		BS			
016	SLST		?	1	1	18		base			
016	SLST		large jar	1	1	18		BS			
016	SLST		?	1	1	9		base			
017	BOSTTT	J	jug ?	1	1	7		base			
017	BOSTTT	J	jug ?	1	1	5		BS			
018	NLST		jar/bowl	1	1	35		base		? ID	
022	BL	GRE	mug	1	1	34		base		ridged lower body	mid/late 16th to early/mid 17th
022	BOSTLT		jug	1	1	24	applied complex dec	BS		? ID or POTTG/LSW3	
022	LHUM		jar ?	2	1	6		BS		Boston ?	
024	BOSTTT	J	small jug	1	1	5		BS			
028	BOSTTT	J	small jar	1	1	10		BS		soot int & ext;int glaze	
032	BOSTLM		small jug/bowl	1	1	7		lipped rim		soot on rim over break	
032	SAIM	coarse fabric	mortar	1	1	109		base	vessel ?	stabbed base	
032	SAIP		jug	1	1	16		handle		strap handle;waterlain blackened	

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description	date
032	SLST		jar	5	1	70		BS		soot;? All same vessel	
033	BOSTLT		small jug	1	1	1		BS		? ID as quartz quite fine	
033	EMHM		jar	1	1	4		BS		soot	
044	TOY	A	jug	1	1	0		BS			
045	BOSTTT	J	large jug/jar	1	1	116		BS		? ID or TOY C	
045	SAIM		small jug	1	1	2		BS			
045	SIEG		Jacobkanne	1	1	19		BS		ash glaze	
046	BEVO2T	B	?	2	1	2		BS		from sample 2	
046	BOSTLT		jug/jar	1	1	43		base		abraded;? ID	
046	BOSTTT	J	small jug	1	1	3		BS		misfired glaze	
046	BOSTTT	J	jug	3	1	173		BS & base			
046	BOUA	A	?	1	1	2		BS		from sample 2	
046	BOUA	A	jar ?	1	1	3		BS		soot	
046	BOUA	A/B	jar	1	1	22		BS		soot;underfired int glaze	
046	SAIM		small jug	7	1	63		rim & BS		bridge spout	
046	SAIM		jug	1	1	3		BS		from sample 2	
046	SAIP		jug	4	1	22	polychrome dec	rim & BS		bridge spout	
046	SLST		?	1	1	6		BS		from sample 2	
046	SLST		?	1	1	1		BS		from sample 2	
046	TOY	D	jug/jar	1	1	21		base			
047	BOU	7	jug/jar	1	1	11		BS			

context	ename	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description	date
061	MEDX	reduced thin oxid exts;fine sandy;hard	large jug	1	1	82		BS		red ext slip;spots of pocked reduced glaze;abundant to common fine quartz occ larger mod fe;? HUMB or reduced BOSTLMT	
073	SLST		?	1	1	13		BS		soot ext & int;fabric incl echinoid spine	
075	SLST		jar	1	1	10		BS		soot ext & int	
077	BOSTLM		small jug	3	1	39		handle		rod handle	
077	BOSTLT		jug	1	1	66	multi neck cordons	rim with UHJ		thumbed join;slightly cuffed rim;cracked during firing;reduced glaze;thick walled;? ID a real TOY/LSW cross	
077	BOSTTT	J	jug	1	1	20		BS			
077	BOSTTT	J	jug	1	1	10		BS			
077	BOUA	C	jar	1	1	6		BS		int glaze	
077	DUTR		cooking pot/pipkin	1	1	15		BS			
077	SAIG		?	1	1	1		BS			
077	SAIG		cup ?	1	1	4		base	vessel 3	int glaze;? ID	
077	SLST		jar ?	1	1	39		base		soot on walls only from 5mm above basal angle	
077	TOY	A	jug	1	1	44		base		? ID	
078	BOSTLT		small jug	1	1	45		BS		broken in kiln;re-oxidised broken edges	
078	BOSTLT		jug	1	1	29		handle		rod handle;reduced glaze;red ext slip;? ID or BOSTTT	



context	ename	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description	date
078	BOSTTT		J	1	1	22		BS			
078	SAIM	fabric incl common large quartz	jug	1	1	40		BS			
078	TOY	E	small jug	1	1	8		neck		? ID or BOSTTT	
083	BOSTLT		jug	1	1	9	lower neck cordon	BS		thick walled	
083	BOUA	A	jar/bowl	1	1	19		BS		int glaze	
086	BOSTLT		large jug	1	1	53	multi vertical applied strips	BS		thick walled;internal deposit	
086	BOU	2	?	1	1	8		BS		no glaze	
087	BOSTTT	J	jug	1	1	15	lower neck cordon;complex applied fe strips	BS			
095	BOSTTT	J	small jug	1	1	11		BS		soot	
095	BOUA	A	jar	1	1	15		BS		internal soot	
095	LANG		drinking jug	1	1	6	ridged body	BS		? ID or AARC;mid 14th+	
097	FREN	highly micaceous whiteware	?	1	1	8		base		unglazed;similar to material from Ardglass	
098	TOY	E	small jug	1	1	22		rim/UHJ		white surface skin	
099	SAIM		jug	1	1	2		BS			
102	BOSTLM		drinking jug	1	1	122		base		untrimmed base;calcareous clay;white ext surface skin;fe concretions	
102	BOSTTT	J	jug	1	1	5		BS		spalling glaze	
102	TOY	E	drinking jug	1	1	17		rim		soot;? ID	

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description	date
109	BOSTTT	J	jug ?	1	1	7		BS			
113	BOSTLT		jar	1	1	52		base		soot;abraded	
113	BOSTLT		large vessel	1	1	68		base		very thick;cracked during firing	
113	BOSTLT		small jar	1	1	12		rim		EVERB3 rim;soot	
113	BOSTTT	J	small jug	2	1	8		BS			
114	BOSTTT	J	jar/jug	1	1	6		BS		? ID as large ca lumps	
114	BOSTTT	J	jug	1	1	34		BS		thin walled? ID as large ca lumps	
114	BOSTTT	J	jug	1	1	15		BS			
114	BOUA	A	drinking/mini jug	1	1	11		BS		?ID	
114	MEDX	dull oxid;med sandy;hard	small jug	1	1	31	thumb pulled basal angle;2+	base		mixed fine-med + mod coarse incl greensand mod fe;Lines coastal ?	
114	SAIG		?	1	1	2		BS		soot;int glaze	
114	SAIM		jug	1	1	5		BS			
114	SLST		jar ?	2	1	42		BS		soot	
116	BL	Staffs	?	1	1	7		BS		int glaze	mid 17th to 18th
116	TOY	H	jug	1	1	91		LHJ		triple foliate join	
117	BOSTLM		jug	2	1	22		BS	vessel 2		
117	EMHM		globuar jar	1	1	8		rim			
117	TILE		dripping dish	1	1	15		base	vessel 1		
121	BOSTTT	J	jug	1	1	19		rim		cuff rim	

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description	date
123	BOUA	A	jug/jar	3	1	13		BS		? ID	
123	BOUA	A	jar ?	1	1	9		BS		? ID as abundant carbonised veg	
123	BOUA	A/C	jar	1	1	49		BS		int glaze	
123	BRANS		jug	1	1	41		handle		stap handle central groove;? ID	
124	BOSTLM		jug ?	1	1	8		BS			
124	BOSTLM		jug	1	1	24		rim		long cuff rim	
124	BOSTLM		jug	2	1	156	ridged body	BS	vessel 2	red slip;brown glaze;light oxid smoothy fabric;abun very fine quartz in calcareous clay	
124	BOSTLT		jug	1	1	12		neck		? ID as fairly comm rounded quartz	
124	BOSTTT	J	jug	1	1	4		BS			
124	BOSTTT	J	jug	1	1	11		BS			
124	BOSTTT	J	jug	1	1	18		BS			
124	BOSTTT	J	large jug ?	1	1	15		BS			
124	BOUA	A	bowl/jar	1	1	9		BS		int glaze	
124	BOUA	A	jar	1	1	25		BS		soot ext;int glaze;fabric incl abun chaff;? ID	
124	BOUA	A/B	bowl/curfew	1	1	29		BS		soot int	
124	MEDLOC	dull OX/R/OX;med- coarse sand;hard	jug/jar	1	1	11		BS		unglazed;fabric includes mod greensand	
124	SAIM		jug	1	1	4		BS			
124	SAIM		jug	1	1	5		BS			

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description	date
124	SLST		jar	1	1	22		BS		soot over break	
125	BOUA	A	jug	1	1	21	fe applied strip	BS			
125	SAIG		?	1	1	1		BS			
125	SAIG		cup	1	1	3		base	vessel 3	? ID or LMF	
127	BEVO2T	B	jar	1	1	1		BS		soot	
127	BOSTLM		jug	8	1	182	ridged body	LHJ & BS	vessel 2	red slip;brown glaze;light oxid smoothy fabric;abun very fine quartz in calcareous clay	
127	BOSTLM		small jug	1	1	11		BS		light oxid smooth fabric;abundant very fine quartz in calcareous clay;white slip;cu mottled glaze	
127	BOSTLT		jug	1	1	15	neck cordon	neck		cu glaze	
127	BOSTTT	J	jug ?	1	1	7		BS		burnt/misfired glaze;? ID	
127	BOSTTT	J	small jug	1	1	2		BS		? ID	
127	BOSTTT	J	small jug	1	1	10	thumbed basal angle	base			
127	BOSTTT	J	jug ?	1	1	6		BS			
127	BOSTTT	J	jug	1	1	15		BS			
127	BOSTTT	J	small jug	1	1	3		BS			
127	MEDX	reduced;fine sandy;hard	jug?	1	1	22		BS		cu glaze;looks like LSW but quartz too fine	
127	SAIP		jug	1	1	1	polychrome dec	BS			
127	SAIP		jug	1	1	5		BS			
127	SLST		jar ?	1	1	15		BS		soot	

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description	date
127	SLST		jar ?	1	1	17		BS			
129	TILE		dripping dish	3	1	37		BS	vessel		
132	BOSTLM		jug	1	1	23		BS			
132	BOSTLT		large jug	1	1	114	thumbbed basal angle	base		cracked during firing	
132	BOSTTT	J	small jug	1	1	12	fe pellet dec	BS			
133	BOSTLM		small jug	2	1	4		BS		from sample 5;int & ext glaze	
133	BOSTLT		?	1	1	6		base		from sample 5	
133	BOSTTT	J	?	1	1	1		BS		from sample 5;flake	
133	BOSTTT	J	?	1	1	1		BS		from sample 5	
134	BOSTLT		jug	1	1	7		BS		soot ext	
134	BOSTTT	J	jug	1	1	73	thumbbed basal angle;sets of 2+	base		soot ext	
134	BOSTTT	J	small jug	1	1	26		BS			
134	BOSTTT	J	jar	1	1	15		BS		soot ext;? ID	
134	EMHM		jar	1	1	10		BS		soot ext	
134	SLST		jar	3	1	86		BS		soot ext;abraded	
138	BOSTLM		jug/jar	1	1	35		BS			
138	BOSTLM		jug	1	1	8		BS		? ID	
138	BOSTLM		jug/jar	1	1	5		BS		? Id	
138	BOSTLM		?	1	1	59		base		abraded;splayed base;powdery fabric;thick walled;thin oxid ext surface smooth buff/reduced fabric	

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description	date
138	BOSTLM		jug	1	1	18		rim		lip;white salt surfacing;reduced green/brown glaze	
138	BOSTLT		jug	1	1	12		BS			
138	BOSTTT	J	jar	1	1	15		base		soot ext	
138	BOSTTT	J	jug/jar	1	1	3		BS			
138	BOSTTT	J	small jug/jar	1	1	39		base		internal deposit;spalled;soot ?;heavily streked with white clay	
138	BOSTTT	J	jug	1	1	47		base			
138	BOSTTT	J	jug/jar	1	1	4		BS			
138	BOSTTT	J	jug/jar	1	1	8		BS			
138	SAIM		jug ?	1	1	6		BS		glaze on int only	
138	SAIP		jug	1	1	1	polychrome dec	BS			
138	SAIU		pegau ?	1	1	38		handle		strap handle	
138	SLST		jar	1	1	30		base		soot ext & part int	
138	SLST		jar	1	1	8		base		soot int	
139	BOSTTT	J	jar	1	1	13		rim		soot;everted rim	
139	BOSTTT	J	jug ?	1	1	7		BS		misfired ?	
141	BOSTLT		small jug	1	1	4		BS		cu mottled glaze	
141	BOSTTT	J	jug ?	1	1	3		BS			
141	BOUA	A/B	jar	1	1	6		neck		light firing	
141	SAIU		?	1	1	27		base		fabric incl large quartz	

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description	date
141	SCAR		jug ?	1	1	5		base		? ID or flakey Scarborough;spalling int & ext glaze	
141	SLST		jar ?	1	1	22		BS		soot ext	
143	BOSTCT		small jug	1	1	24	thumbbed basal angle	base			
143	BOSTLT		small jug	1	1	7		BS		? ID	
143	SAIM		jug	1	1	1		BS			
144	BOSTLT		jar	1	1	4		BS			
144	BOSTLT		jug/jar	1	1	3		BS		soot ext;? ID	
144	BOSTLT		jug	1	1	65	thumbbed basal angle	base		thick heavy base;? ID	
144	BOSTLT		jar ?	1	1	22		BS		soot ext	
144	BOSTLT		jug	1	1	77		UHJ		oval handle;2 deep thumb pressings;? ID	
144	BOSTLT		jug/jar	1	1	13		BS			
144	BOSTTT	J	jug	1	1	10		BS			
144	BOSTTT	J	jug/jar	1	1	7		BS			
144	BOSTTT	J	jug	2	1	13	fe pellet dec	BS			
144	BOSTTT	J	jug/jar	1	1	5		BS			
144	BOSTTT	J	small jug	1	1	20		BS		white surface skin	
144	BOSTTT	J	jug/jar	1	1	7		BS		? ID	
144	BOSTTT	J	jug/jar	1	1	13		BS		red slip;? ID;soot ext	
144	BOSTTT	J	jar	1	1	10		BS			

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description	date
144	BOSTTT	J	jug	1	1	2		BS			
144	BOSTTT	J	jug	1	1	11	diagonal applied strips	BS			
144	BOSTTT	J	small jug	1	1	8		rim		slightly cuffed rim	
144	BOSTTT	J	jug	1	1	64	thumbed basal angle;2+	base		soot;internal deposit	
144	BOSTTT	J	jug	1	1	18	lower neck cordon	BS		? ID	
144	BOSTTT	J	jug	1	1	5		BS			
144	BOSTTT	U	jug	1	1	22		handle		rod handle	
144	BOUA	A	jar ?	1	1	24		BS		soot ext;? ID;odd fabric with comm carbonised veg inclusions	
144	BOUA	A	jar ?	1	1	19		BS		soot ext	
144	BOUA	A/B	jar ?	1	1	48		BS		soot ext	
144	BOUA	A/B	jar	1	1	59		BS		int glaze	
144	BOUA	A/B	jar/bowl	1	1	12		BS		int glaze	
144	BOUA	B/C	small bowl	1	1	59		rim		triangular rim;int glaze;soot ext	
144	EGSW		drinking jug	1	1	21		rim with handle			
144	EGSW		drinking jug	1	1	11		BS			
144	MEDX	dark reduced thin oxid ext;fine sandy;hard	jug	1	1	15		BS		white ext slip/skin;abundant fine background quartz mod-common medium subround occ larger rounded occ ca occ fe;? ELY	
144	MEDX	oxid;fine sandy;hard	small jar	1	1	12		BS		thick soot ext;abundant fine quartz;? BEVO2T	



context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description	date
144	SAIM		jug	1	1	7		BS			
144	SAIM		small jug	1	1	2		BS			
144	SAIM		jug	1	1	19		BS		spalling ext glaze	
144	SAIPNK		jug	1	1	45		handle		? ID;strap handle with sharp edges & central groove	
144	SAIPNK		jug	1	1	25		BS		? ID;thick pocked ext glaze	
144	SLST		jar	20	1	582		base & BS		soot ext;fe stain int	
144	TILE	Boston Tile Fabric 1 ?	dome curfew ?	1	1	114		BS		very abraded ext;soot int & ext	
144	TOY	A	jug	1	1	7		neck			
145	BOSTLT		dripping dish	1	1	15		BS	vessel 1		
145	TILE		dripping dish	1	1	15		BS	vessel 1		
146	BOSTLM		jug ?	1	1	54		BS		spaling	
146	BOSTLM		small jug	1	1	14		base		untrimmed basal edge	
146	BOSTLT		dripping dish	1	1	17		BS	vessel 1		
146	BOSTLT		jug/jar	1	1	8		BS			
146	BOSTTT	J	jug	1	1	79	thumbed basal angle	base		soot ext	
146	BOSTTT	J	jug/jar	1	1	23		base		soot ext	
146	BOSTTT	J	?	1	1	6		BS		overfired	
146	BOSTTT	J	jug	1	1	6	cordons	neck			
146	BOUA	A/B	jar	1	1	4		BS		glaze int;soot ext	
146	LOND		jug ?	1	1	1		BS		cu mottled glaze over white slip	

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description	date
146	SAIM		jug	9	1	47		BS			
146	TOY	C	small jug	1	1	17		neck			
147	BOSTTT	J	jug	1	1	10	fe strip dec	BS		burnt ext glaze;very calcareous clay	
149	SAIM		cup ?	1	1	1		BS			
150	SAIM		jug ?	1	1	1		BS			
153	BOSTTT	J	jug ?	1	1	23		BS		fresh breaks	
153	BOSTTT	J	jug ?	1	1	16		BS		fresh breaks	
172	BOSTTT	J	small jug	1	1	44		handle		squarish rod	
172	BOSTTT	J	small jug ?	1	1	26		BS			
172	BOSTTT	J	?	1	1	1		BS		from sample 7	
172	SAIM		?	1	1	1		BS		from sample 7	
172	TOY	O	jug/jar	1	1	8		BS			
173	BOSTLT		dripping dish	1	1	34		BS		int cu glaze	
173	BOSTTT	J	small jug	4	1	12		BS			
173	BOSTTT	J	small jar	1	1	4		BS		int soot	
173	BOUA	B	jar ?	1	1	22		BS		soot int & ext ?	
173	SAIM		?	1	1	1		BS		from sample 11	
173	SAIM		?	1	1	1		BS		from sample 11	
173	SLST		?	1	1	15		base			
179	BOSTCT		jug	1	1	22		BS		sherd taken for Toynton Fabric Type Series	

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description	date
179	BOSTTT	J	jug ?	1	1	2		BS			
179	BOSTTT	J	small jar	1	1	5		BS		int & ext soot	
179	BOSTTT	J	jug ?	2	1	17		BS		one sherd taken for Toynton Fabric Type Series	
179	BOSTTT	J	jug	1	1	6		rim with lip			
179	BOSTTT	J	jug ?	2	1	9		BS			
179	SLQO		jar ?	1	1	7		BS		int & ext soot	
179	SLST		?	1	1	6		BS		thick ext soot	
183	BOSTLT		small jug	1	1	3		rim		from sample 9	
183	EMHM		globular jar	1	1	2		BS		from sample 9;soot	
185	SAIP		jug	1	1	30	polychrome dec	rim with spout		discoloured glaze	
192	BOSTTT	A/J	jug	1	1	4		BS			
192	BOSTTT	J	jar ?	1	1	1		BS		from sample 12	
199	BOSTTT	J	jug/jar ?	1	1	12		BS		reduced	
202	BOSTTT	J	jug	1	1	14		BS			
202	BOSTTT	J	jug ?	1	1	3		BS		from sample 13	
202	BOSTTT	J	jug ?	1	1	3		BS		from sample 13	
202	BOSTTT	J	jug ?	1	1	2		base		from sample 13	
202	SAIU		jar	1	1	37		base		soot	
202	SLST		?	1	1	18		BS			

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description	date
215	BOSTCT		jug	2	1	5		BS		one sherd taken for Toynton Fabric Type Series	
220	BOSTLT		?	1	1	2		BS		from sample 14	
220	BOSTTT	J	small jar	2	1	59		rim & base		soot; thin walled; round everted rim	
220	EMHM	fabric includes some shell	?	1	1	1		BS		from sample 14	
220	SLST		?	1	1	3		BS		from sample 14	
220	SLST		jar ?	1	1	11		BS		soot	
222	BOSTLT		shouldered jug	1	1	223	multi applied vertical very thin strips	LHJ		? ID or POTTG; glossy cu glaze over white slip; internal deposit on lower part; rod/oval handle; foliate join; lower handle is plugged through body & internal finger marks are clearly visible; visually looks very like LSW3 but wrong fabric & LHJ	
223	MEDX	dark reduced dull oxid ext; fine-med sandy; hard	jug	4	1	23	fe dec ?	BS		comm-abundant fine-med subround quartz mod fe occ ca; reduced glaze;	
223	SAIM		mortar	1	1	52		base		ext cu glaze; very gritty fabric; long triangular punched holes in base	
225	BOUA	A	jar	1	1	26		BS		soot; ? ID or BOSTLT with ca	
226	BOSTLT		jug	1	1	5		BS			
226	BOSTLT		jug	2	1	89		handle		rod handle; overfired	
229	NOTGL		jug	1	1	4		BS		cu glaze	
229	SLST		large jar	1	1	26		BS			
237	SAIPNK		?	1	1	24		BS		? ID	

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description	date
238	BOSTCT		jug	1	1	4		BS			
239	BOSTTT	J	jar ?	1	1	3		BS			
239	BOUA	A	jar ?	1	1	5		base		? ID	
239	MEDX	light reduced dull oxid surfs;fine sandy;hard	pipkin	1	1	44		handle		straight handle;square profile with central groove;spot of glaze;soot;fabric incl glauconite	
240	EMHM		jar ?	1	1	1		BS		from sample 15;soot	
240	EMHM		jar ?	1	1	3		BS		from sample 15;soot	
240	EMHM	abundant med- coarse subround quartz occ flint	jar	1	1	8		BS		from sample 15;soot	
240	EMHM	common greensand	jar ?	1	1	2		BS		from sample 15;soot	
240	MEDX	light reduced oxid surfs;fine sandy;hard	small jug	1	1	2		BS		? GRIMT;thick reduced glaze;from sample 15;soot	
240	SLST		?	1	1	3		BS		from sample 15;soot	
243	BOSTLT		jug	1	1	5		BS		possibly indented; ? ID	

# Ceramic Building Material Archive BSS03

Jane Young and Anne Boyle

context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	decoration	description	date
005	BRK	calcareous		1	3050		complete;handmade;2 50x120x48- 59mm;mortar on all sides;salt surfacing ?;upper surface struck;base & edges sanded;tapering brick	late medieval to post-medieval
005	BRK	calcareous		1	2750		complete;handmade;2 46x110x46- 54mm;mortar on all sides;salt surfacing ?;upper surface struck;base & edges sanded;slightly tapering brick	late medieval to post-medieval
010	PNR	Boston Fabric 2		1	9		flat roofer;thin tile;mortar	medieval
011	GRID	Bourne Fabric B/C		1	74	applied strip with thumbing along bottom edge		medieval
015	PNR	Boston Fabric 1		1	27		flat roofer;mortar	medieval
015	BRK	calcareous ?		1	82		mainly mortar holding 2 thin flakes together	late medieval to post-medieval
016	BRK	light firing silty		1	1172		handmade;120x45;salt surfacing	late medieval to post-medieval
016	PNR	Boston Fabric 3		1	193		flat roofer;soot including over edges	medieval
016	NIB	Boston Fabric 1	3E	1	119		right corner	medieval
016	BRK	calcareous		1	1055		handmade;130x63;salt surfacing	late medieval to post-medieval
016	PNR	light orange shale & comm fe		1	26		unusual;flat roofer	late medieval to post-medieval
016	PNR	Boston Fabric 1		6	313		mortar	medieval
016	BRK	calcareous		3	206		handmade	late medieval to post-medieval
018	PNR	Boston Fabric 2		1	139		flat roofer	medieval

context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	decoration	description	date
022	BRK	calcareous		2	321		handmade	late medieval to post-medieval
022	NIB	Boston Fabric 1	4B	1	119		left corner	medieval
022	PNR	Boston Fabric 1		3	352		mortar	medieval
022	PNR	Boston Fabric 2		1	97		flat roofer	medieval
024	PNR	Boston Fabric 3		1	22		mortar over all surfaces	medieval
034	PNR	unusual ? Hybrid Boston Fabric 1/3		1	85		flat roofer; corner	medieval to post-medieval
036	BRK	calcareous		1	124		handmade	late medieval to post-medieval
036	BRK	silty		2	104		handmade	late medieval to post-medieval
036	MODTIL			1	61		fine white fabric	18th to 20th
040	BRK	calcareous		1	2415		handmade; near complete; abraded upper surface; 122x46x250; sand under side & sides	late medieval to post-medieval
045	PNR	Boston Fabric 3 ?; light firing		1	48			late medieval to post-medieval
045	PNR	Boston Fabric 2		1	37			late medieval to post-medieval
045	BRK	calcareous		1	62			late medieval to post-medieval
046	FIRE CLAY	silty fabric		1	1		reduced with oxidised surfaces	
046	FIRE CLAY			5	1		tiny frags from sample 2	-
046	BRK	calcareous		2	112			late medieval to post-medieval
046	BRK	silty		1	437		corner; 46mm	late medieval to post-medieval
046	PNR	Boston Fabric 1		4	155		flat roofer	medieval
046	PNR	Boston Fabric 3		2	70		flat roofer	medieval
047	PNR	Boston Fabric 3		2	81		flat roofer; mortar including over broken edges	medieval
047	PNR	Boston Fabric 1		1	10		flat roofer	medieval

context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	decoration	description	date
047	MODTIL			1	101		fine white fabric;combed back;wall tile ?	18th to 20th
047	PNR	Boston Fabric 2		1	150		flat roofer	medieval
052	BRK	calcareous		1	265		handmade	late medieval to post-medieval
054	BRK	calcareous		1	202		handmade	late medieval to post-medieval
061	PNR	Boston Fabric 3		1	206		mortar including over breaks	medieval
077	PNR	Boston Fabric 1		3	184		flat roofer	medieval
077	PNR	Boston Fabric 1		2	22		mortar over breaks	medieval
077	BRK	calcareous		1	1891		handmade;124x56;san ded base & sides;mortar	late medieval to post-medieval
077	BRK	calcareous		1	26		mortar over breaks	late medieval to post-medieval
077	BRK	calcareous		3	291		very abraded;underfired;falling apart	late medieval to post-medieval
081	MODTIL			1	62		floor tile;mortar;vitrified	19th to 20th
082	PNR	Boston Fabric 1		1	220		mortar	medieval
083	GFLOOR	Flemish		1	266		cu glaze;mortar;26mm thick	14th to 16th
083	BRK			1	1033		modern	late 19th to 20th
086	PNR	Boston Fabric 2/3		1	37		flat roofer;mortar including over breaks	medieval
087	PNR	Boston Fabric 2		1	35		flat roofer;mortar including over breaks	medieval
089	PNR	Boston Fabric 1		3	607		same tile;flat roofer;corner	late medieval to post-medieval ?
089	BRK	calcareous		1	317		handmade	late medieval to post-medieval
090	PNR	Boston Fabric 1		1	67		flat roofer	medieval
090	PNR	Boston Fabric 1		1	357		flat roofer;mortar including over breaks	medieval
090	BRK	calcareous		1	517		handmade;fabric includes marbled clay;47mm	late medieval to post-medieval
092	BRK	calcareous		1	2185		handmade;complete;vitrified header;mortar;slop moulded;sanded base;104x245x60mm	late medieval to post-medieval



context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	decoration	description	date
092	BRK	calcareous		1	2290		handmade;complete;vitrified header;mortar;slop moulded;sanded base;107x235x58mm	late medieval to post-medieval
097	PNR	Boston Fabric 1		2	18		flat roofer	medieval
097	BRK	silty		1	76		very abraded	late medieval to post-medieval
099	PNR	Boston Fabric 1		1	73		flat roofer	medieval
099	NIB	Boston Fabric 1	3E	1	381		cut back;left corner	medieval
103	PNR	Boston Fabric 3		1	132		mortar including over breaks	medieval
104	MODTIL			1	10		modern white glazed wall tile	late 19th to 20th
104	PNR	Boston Fabric 3		1	102		flat roofer	medieval
105	PNR	Boston Fabric 1/3		1	268		flat roofer;bedded on calcareous material;concretions	medieval
105	PNR	Boston Fabric 1/3		1	120		flat roofer;bedded on calcareous material;corner	medieval
105	BRK	calcareous ? Shaley ?		1	2360		complete;handmade;242x118x53;some salt surfacing;sanded sides;sand & straw bedded;struck upper	late medieval to post-medieval
105	BRK	calcareous		1	1370		handmade;end;124x55;bedded on calcareous material	late medieval to post-medieval
105	BRK	silty		1	970		handmade;end;118x54;bedded/dried on straw ?;mortar;tool mark on upper surface	late medieval to post-medieval
107	BRK	calcareous ?		1	1550		53mm thick;encased in mortar;part brick	late medieval to post-medieval ?
107	BRK	fine red calcareous ?		1	1880		54x103x220mm;encased in mortar;near complete	post-medieval to early modern ?
107	BRK	calcareous ?		1	1550		54mm thick;encased in mortar;part brick	late medieval to post-medieval ?
107	BRK	calcareous ?		1	1480		55mm thick;encased in mortar;part brick	late medieval to post-medieval ?
109	BRKDISC	calcareous		1	12		handmade	late medieval to post-medieval
113	PNRDISC	Boston Fabric 1		6	225		flat roofer	medieval
113	BRKDISC	calcareous		3	203		handmade	late medieval to post-medieval

context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	decoration	description	date
113	NIB	Boston Fabric 1		1	110			medieval
113	PNRDISC	Boston Fabric 3		2	35		flat roofer	medieval
113	NIB	Boston Fabric 3	4K	1	395		type sherd;right corner	medieval
113	NIB	Boston Fabric 1		1	133		right corner	medieval
114	NIB	Boston Fabric 3	7S	1	126		type sherd	medieval
116	NIB	Boston Fabric 1	3E	1	241		left corner	medieval
116	BRK	calcareous		1	483		handmade;reduced core with coal ?;mortar;65mm thick	late medieval to post-medieval
116	PNRDISC	Boston Fabric 1		5	234		flat roofer;mortar	medieval
116	PNRDISC	Boston Fabric 3		1	24		flat roofer	medieval
116	BRKDISC			3	1546		mortar	mid to late 20th
116	BRKDISC	silty		7	456		handmade;very fragmentary	late medieval to post-medieval
116	BRKDISC	calcareous		1	36		handmade	late medieval to post-medieval
116	MODTIL			1	54		sanitary fitting	
116	BRK	white fabric		2	64		abraded	post-medieval
117	BRK	shaley fabric		1	760		handmade;end;120x55 ;sanded base & sides	late medieval to post-medieval
117	PNR	Boston Fabric 1		2	256		flat roofer	medieval
117	BRK	silty fabric ?		1	920		corner;very abraded;54mm thick;low fired	late medieval to post-medieval
117	BRKDISC	various		25	600		handmade;very fragmentary	late medieval to post-medieval
117	PNRDISC	Boston Fabric 1		1	29		flat roofer	medieval
117	BRK	shaley fabric		1	1050		handmade;end;124x52 ;very abraded	late medieval to post-medieval
117	BRK	shaley fabric		1	710		handmade;end;122x56 ;sanded base & sides	late medieval to post-medieval
123	PNRDISC	Boston Fabric 3		1	95		flat roofer	medieval
123	BRKDISC	calcareous		12	275		mortar incl over breaks;handmade	late medieval to post-medieval
123	BRKDISC	silty		9	142		handmade	late medieval to post-medieval

context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	decoration	description	date
123	PNRDISC	Boston Fabric 1		3	83		flat roofer	medieval
124	GRID	BEVOT ?		1	16	applied crest	abraded	
124	BRKDISC	calcareous		3	106		handmade	late medieval to post-medieval
124	GRID	local ?		1	13	applied crest	reduced glaze	medieval
124	PNR	white sandy fabric with red surfaces		1	4		flat roofer ?	medieval to post- medieval
124	PNRDISC	Boston Fabric 3		1	8		flat roofer	medieval
124	PNR	light firing;some shale		1	31		flat roofer	medieval
124	PNRDISC	Boston Fabric 1		1	87		flat roofer;mortar including over breaks	medieval
124	BRKDISC	silty		2	24		handmade	late medieval to post-medieval
125	PNR	marbled red & white fabric with comm shale		1	27		flat roofer;white surfaces	medieval
126	BRK	calcareous		1	760		handmade;bedded on limestone/chalk;51x12 2	late medieval to post-medieval
127	BRKDISC	silty		5	90		handmade	late medieval to post-medieval
127	BRKDISC	calcareous		6	265		handmade	late medieval to post-medieval
127	PNRDISC	Boston Fabric 1		3	109		mortar	medieval
127	BRK	calcareous		1	1050		handmade;55x120mm ;one edge & one break sooted;straw bedded;salt surfacing	late medieval to post-medieval
131	PNRDISC	Boston Fabric 1		1	42		flat roofer	medieval
132	BRK	calcareous		1	194		handmade;47mm thick	late medieval to post-medieval
132	PNR	Boston Fabric 2		1	56		flat roofer;corner;soot	medieval
133	BRK	various		9	13		scraps	late medieval to post-medieval
134	PNR	Boston Fabric 1/3		1	257		flat roofer;corner	medieval
134	PNR	Boston Fabric 1/3		1	31		flat roofer	medieval

context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	decoration	description	date
135	PNRDISC	Boston Fabric 1		1	11		flat roofer	medieval
138	NIB	Boston Fabric 1	4B	1	65			medieval
139	BRKDISC	calcareous		1	10		flake	late medieval to post-medieval
141	FIRED CLAY			1	8		daub ?	-
141	BRK	silty fabric with shale		1	70		handmade	late medieval to post-medieval
143	PNR	Boston Fabric 1		1	347		flat roofer;corner;mortar;soot	medieval
144	PNR	Boston Fabric 1		1	27		flat roofer	medieval
144	PNR	Boston Fabric 3		1	47		flat roofer;corner	medieval
144	PNR	Boston Fabric 1		1	69		flat roofer;possibly roughly trimmed to a disc	medieval
144	PNR	Boston Fabric 1		1	133		flat roofer	medieval
144	PNR	Boston Fabric 1/3		1	27		flat roofer;corner	medieval
146	NIB	Boston Fabric 1	3E	2	900		width 203mm;taken for type series;2 corners;same tile	medieval
146	PNR	Boston Fabric 1		3	168		flat roofer	medieval
146	BRK	calcareous		2	153		handmade	late medieval to post-medieval
147	PNR	vitrified;Boston Fabric 1 ?		1	68		flat roofer;yellow deposit	medieval
153	FIRED CLAY			3	4		very abraded	-
153	BRK	calcareous		1	69		salt surfacing;handmade	late medieval to post-medieval
153	PNR	Boston Fabric 1 + ca		1	97		flat roofer;thick tile;soot	late medieval to post-medieval
153	PNR	Boston Fabric 3		1	2			medieval
172	FIRED CLAY			1	1		tiny frags from sample 11;abraded	-
172	PNR	Boston Fabric 1		1	5		tiny frags from sample 11;abraded	medieval
172	FIRED CLAY			4	2		tiny frags from sample 7	-
183	FIRED CLAY			1	1		tiny frag from sample 9;abraded	-

context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	decoration	description	date
183	GPNR	Boston Fabric 1		1	41		corner;flat roofer ?	medieval
185	BRK			1	3		abraded	late medieval to post-medieval
192	PNR	Boston Fabric 3		1	1		from sample 12	medieval
192	NIB	Boston Fabric 1	4B ?	1	56			medieval
192	PNR	Boston Fabric 1		1	21		flat roofer	medieval
199	PNR	light orange shale & comm fe		1	118		unusual;flat roofer	late medieval to post-medieval
199	BRK	silty		1	28		very abraded;comm carbonised veg voids	late medieval to post-medieval
199	BRK	calcareous		1	8			late medieval to post-medieval
202	FIRED CLAY			7	5			-
212	FIRED CLAY			2	2			-
212	PNR	Boston Fabric 3		1	2			medieval
212	DAUB	grass tempered		1	6		wattle impression	-
239	PNR	Boston Fabric 2		1	25		flat roofer	medieval

# Ceramic horizons

<b>Period</b>	<b>Horizon</b>	<b>Dating</b>
Anglo-Saxon (c.450+)	ASH1	5th to ? early 8th
Middle Saxon (c.650+)	ASH2	? Late 7th to ? early 8th
Middle Saxon (c.650+)	ASH3	? Early 8th to ? mid 8th
Middle Saxon (c.650+)	ASH4	? Mid 8th to ? Late 8th
Middle Saxon (c.650+)	ASH5	? Late 8th to ? Mid 9th
Middle Saxon (c.650+)	ASH6	? Mid 9th to ? Late 9th
Late Saxon (c.850+)	ASH7	? Mid/late 9th to late 9th
Late Saxon (c.850+)	ASH8	late 9th to early 10th
Late Saxon (c.850+)	ASH9	Early/mid 10th to mid 10th
Late Saxon (c.850+)	ASH10	Mid 10th to late 10th
Late Saxon (c.850+)	ASH11	Late 10th
Saxo-Norman (c.1000+)	ASH12	Early 11th to ? Early/mid 11th
Saxo-Norman (c.1000+)	ASH13	? Early/mid 11th to mid/late 11th
Saxo-Norman (c.1000+)	ASH14	Late 11th to early 12th
Early Medieval (c.1120+)	MH1	Early/mid 12th to mid 12th
Early Medieval (c.1120+)	MH2	Mid 12th to mid/late 12th
Early Medieval (c.1120+)	MH3	Mid/late 12th to late 12th
Early Medieval (c.1120+)	MH4	Early to early/mid 13th
High Medieval (c.1220+)	MH5	Early/mid 13th to mid/late 13th
High Medieval (c.1220+)	MH6	Mid/late 13th to early/mid 14th
Late Medieval (c.1320+)	MH7	Early/mid 14th to ? Late 14th
Late Medieval (c.1320+)	MH8	? Late 14th to ? Early 15th
Late Medieval (c.1320+)	MH9	? Early 15th to mid 15th
Late Medieval (c.1320+)	MH10	Mid 15th to late 15th
Early Post-medieval (c.1500+)	PMH1	Early 16th to mid 16th
Early Post-medieval (c.1500+)	PMH2	Mid 16th to mid/late 16th
Post-medieval (c.1560+)	PMH3	Mid/late 16th to early 17th
Post-medieval (c.1560+)	PMH4	Early 17th to mid 17th
Post-medieval (c.1560+)	PMH5	Mid 17th to mid/late 17th
Post-medieval (c.1560+)	PMH6	Mid/late 17th to late 17th
Post-medieval (c.1560+)	PMH7	Late 17th to early 18th

<b>Period</b>	<b>Horizon</b>	<b>Dating</b>
Late post-medieval (c.1720+)	PMH8	Early 18th to mid 18th
Late post-medieval (c.1720+)	PMH9	Mid 18th to late 18th
Late post-medieval (c.1720+)	PMH10	Late 18th to early 19th
Early Modern (c.1780+)	EMH	Late 18th to 20th

## Appendix 4

### THE OTHER FINDS

by Gary Taylor

A quantity of artefacts, including clay pipe, worked bone and mortar, comprising 32 items weighing a total of 352g, was retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

The hand collected mollusc assemblage comprises 407 stratified fragments weighing 669g (two sample residues were sub-sampled). Other molluscs were retrieved from the environmental samples and are recorded in Appendix 6.

#### Provenance

The material was recovered from a range of contexts excavated at South Square.

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
012	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 7/64"	1	5	17 <sup>th</sup> century
022	Ceramic building material	Tile, mortar adhering	1	34	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century
033	Fired clay	Handmade brick/daub, vegetation (thin twig) impressions	1	18	
036	Clinker	Clinker	1	16	
046	Mica schist	Flake, scored lines on either face	1	2	
061	Clay pipe	Stems, bore 7/64", 17 <sup>th</sup> century	2	4	17 <sup>th</sup> century
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 8/64", 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	4	
077	Clinker	Clinker	1	6	
095	Bone	Worked bone, rough-out for long object, or off-cut	1	9	
099	Flint	Flake	1	34	
	Silt	Solidified silt	1	17	
111	Bone	Working waste/off-cut?	1	1	
116	Mortar	Mortar, concave impression	1	37	
	Mortar/limestone?	Mortar/limestone, 1 face smooth, other face painted with bituminous material	1	49	
117	Mortar	Mortar	2	63	
121	Clinker	Clinker	1	29	
123	Iron	Wire loop	1	1	
	Copper alloy	Wire/lace tag?	1	1	
124	Flint	Lump	1	4	
	Clinker	Clinker	1	2	
134	Charcoal	Charcoal	1	5	
141	Bone	Working waste/off-cut	1	2	
183	Clinker	Clinker	1	3	
192	Clinker	Clinker	6	5	
	Charcoal	Charcoal	1	1	

Three fragments of bone, all worked but probably constituting waste, were recovered. There are no obvious finished objects in the small group but the presence of this material indicates bone working on site or close by.



Table 2: The Hand Collected Molluscs

Context	Species	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
016	Oyster	4	1	Approx. 1/20 of sample residue examined
	Mussel	33	6	
	Cockle	80	32	
	Tellin	14	4	
	Winkle	1	1	
017	Oyster	2	17	
033	Oyster	1	15	
044	Whelk	1	19	
046	Oyster	1	1	
	Mussel	10	10	
	Cockle	7	2	
	Tellin	2	1	
	Whelk?	1	1	
	Winkle?	1	1	
073	Oyster	1	7	
	Mussel	1	4	
075	Oyster	1	1	
	Mussel	8	8	
	Winkle	1	1	
	Tellin	1	1	
077	Oyster	3	29	
	Mussel	2	1	
086	Cockle	1	1	
087	Cockle	1	1	
095	Oyster	1	14	
099	Oyster	1	3	Cut through and snapped in half
113	Oyster	1	33	
	Tellin	1	1	
114	Oyster	3	38	
123	Oyster	3	18	1 possibly cut
	Whelk	1	20	
	Oyster	2	1	Approx 1/20 of entire sample residue examined
	Mussel	32	9	
	Cockle	55	17	
	Tellin	10	2	
124	Oyster	10	42	1 cut in half; 2 appear to have holes cut through
	Mussel	1	2	
	Cockle	1	1	
127	Oyster	5	34	1 with small rectangular panel cut out
	Mussel	4	10	
	Cockle	1	1	
133	Mussel	12	25	
	Cockle	3	1	

Context	Species	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
	Tellin	2	1	
134	Oyster	1	17	
138	Oyster	1	17	
141	Mussel	4	5	
	Cockle	1	1	
	Tellin	1	1	
146	Oyster	3	26	
153	Oyster	2	32	1 notched on edge
172	Mussel	3	2	
	Cockle	4	1	
173	Oyster	2	25	1 notched on edge; 1 cut
	Mussel	4	1	
	Cockle	2	1	
183	Mussel	5	7	
192	Oyster	1	34	
	Mussel	7	3	
	Cockle	2	1	
	Tellin	1	1	
202	Oyster	1	9	
	Mussel	2	3	
	Cockle	1	1	
212	Cockle	1	3	
215	Oyster	1	6	Notched on edge
	Mussel	1	1	
	Cockle	1	1	
220	Mussel	11	15	
	Cockle	6	7	
	Winkle	1	1	
239	Oyster	1	5	
240	Mussel	3	2	
	Cockle	1	2	

All of the mollusc shell is marine and much of it constitutes food waste. Notably, there are variations in the mollusc shell assemblages of many of the deposits. There is some mutual exclusivity between deposits containing oysters and those that have cockles and tellins and in instances where the latter mollusc species are common oysters are usually scarce. Although some of this may be due to recovery bias, large oyster shells being recovered during hand excavation but small cockles and tellins being missed, there are several instances where the small shells were recovered but larger oysters were absent. This is also shown in the shell-rich samples, contexts (016) and (123) where cockles are particularly abundant, with mussels and tellins also numerous, but oysters scarce. These variations in composition are likely to reflect function and it seems probable that the deposits that contain oysters, or oysters and mussels, to the exclusion of cockles and tellins, are probably contexts that contain food waste. By contrast, those deposits where tellins and cockles are plentiful, or present to the exclusion of oysters, are probably processing waste containing dredging residues.

Several of the oyster shells have been worked, either cut in two or having notches or panels cut from them. These types of shell working are not uncommon, though the reasons for it and the products are not known with certainty.

#### Condition

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

by material class.

**Documentation**

There have been numerous previous archaeological investigations at Boston, including in close proximity to and on the current site. Additionally, there has been reported study of the archaeological and historical evidence for the town and its vicinity. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the Boston Planning Archaeologist and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

**Potential**

In general, the assemblage is of limited local potential and significance. However, some aspects of the collection provide functional evidence of high site-specific potential. The fragments of modified but unfinished bone indicates bone working took place on site or very close by. Additionally, variations between collections of mollusc shells from different deposits suggests that there was processing of dredged marine shellfish on site, with the waste being dumped and edible molluscs being consumed and their shells discarded separately.

## Appendix 5

### THE ANIMAL BONES FROM SOUTH SQUARE, BOSTON

By James Rackham and Alison Locker

*The Environmental Archaeology Consultancy*

A small collection of animal bones was recovered during excavations by Archaeological Project Services at South Square, Boston. The majority of these were collected by hand during excavation, but a number were extracted from environmental soil samples after processing. The bulk of the material derives from deposits dated to the medieval period, 13-15<sup>th</sup> centuries. No closer phasing was available at the time of writing.

The bones have been identified and recorded following the procedures of the Environmental Archaeology Consultancy (see key attached to archive catalogue) and an archive catalogue produced (see Appendix). The hand-collected assemblage comprises a sample of 210 recorded bone fragments. Among these cattle and sheep bones dominate, with pig, chicken, goose and cod less frequent taxa, and single bones of horse, dog, cat and a gull. Unidentified fragments of bird and fish were also recovered (Tables 1 and 2). The bones are in very good condition although several (16%) have been gnawed by dogs. Thirty five percent of the bones have been butchered and three bone fragments have been worked. The fragmentation of the assemblage is not high, with a fragmentation index of 0.94 (total number of fragments divided by the total number of zones recorded) for the whole assemblage this is almost one diagnostic zone per fragment.

**Table 1:** Frequency of fragments of each identified taxa among the hand collected assemblage.

species	13-14th	13-15th	post-med
Horse		1	
Cattle		59	
Cattle size	1	31	1
Sheep or goat	1	36	1
Sheep		1	
Sheep size		29	
Pig		13	
Dog		1	
Cat		1	
Chicken	1	10	
Goose		7	
Goose size		1	
Gull		1	
Unidentified bird		4	
Unidentified		4	
Fish (see below)		6	

A significant proportion of the cattle bones in the assemblage indicate the presence of calves, including quite small calves, two with mandibles with little to no wear on their deciduous teeth. Several of the bones also indicate the presence of an adult animal in the collection. In contrast the sheep appear to be largely sub-adult or adult animals, although a couple of bone fragments indicate the presence of immature sheep. The pig bones include juvenile, immature and adult animals, while a number of the chicken bones clearly indicate the slaughter of juveniles perhaps suggesting that some birds were kept by householders in the town. The sample material includes fragments of kitten and piglet, among others, the latter possibly also an indication of backyard farming. There is a noticeable variation in the size of the domestic stock represented in the assemblage suggesting multiple sources for the animals.

The gull bone, an ulna has not been taken to species, and although unusual is not a surprise in a coastal town where scavenging gulls may have been killed or eaten by the townspeople.

## The Fish Bones

Alison Locker

A small number of hand-collected fish bones were identified, these have been tabulated separately (Table 2), the majority came from sieved samples (Table 3), all of 13-15<sup>th</sup> century date. The following species and groups were identified; pike (*Esox lucius*), cod (*Gadus morhua*), whiting (*Merlangius merlangus*), large gadid, plaice (*Pleuronectes platessa*), plaice/flounder (*Pleuronectes platessa/Platichthys flesus*), sole (*Solea solea*) and indeterminate flatfish.

Table 2: Frequency of fragments of fish bone in the hand-collected assemblage

Context	45	138	141	144	214	TL
Cod	0	1	1	1	1	4
Large gadid	0	1	0	0	0	1
Indeterminate	1	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>

Table 3: Frequency of fragments of fish bone in the sieved assemblage

Context Sample	46 <2>	75 <?>	133 <5>	202 <13>	173 <11>	183 <9>	192 <12>	220 <14>	240 <15>	Total
Pike	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Cod	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3
Whiting	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Large Gadid	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	5
Plaice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Plaice/Flounder	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sole	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Flatfish	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	4
Indet	1	8	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>29</b>

The hand-collected bone is largely cod, the cleithrum from 138 is from a fish of over 100cms, another of similar size is from 144. The precaudal vertebra and fragment of supracleithrum from 141 and the preoperculum were also from good sized fish, the latter matched a specimen of 106 cms total length.

The sieved samples included a cod dentary from a fish of around 105 cms total length, and two fragments of large precaudal vertebrae. Other marine species identified were whiting and flatfishes, specifically sole and plaice, the former from a small individual of around 15cms total length; the plaice was a larger specimen of nearly 40 cms total length. Other elements could only be attributed to flatfish, remaining non-specific due to their fragmentary nature. A single small pike caudal vertebra was the only evidence of freshwater fishing.

Some of the bones were stained black but none showed signs of burning or distortion.

### Discussion

The cod could have come from the North Sea fishery, the sole and plaice from inshore fishing.

The fish from another Boston assemblage at South Street were largely of early to mid 13<sup>th</sup> century date. This larger sample had a greater range of marine species and included herring and eel, which were absent from BSS03. 37% of the South Street assemblage was made up of flatfishes.

Other Boston excavations at WHL 96, of 9/10<sup>th</sup> century date, were also largely flatfishes with a few herring and eel and both sites included a few pike bones. At St. Nicholas School a small sample of 22 identified bones from a middle Saxon grubenhaus were 73% flatfish showing the importance of this group through time as part of a shoreline fishing operation using traps and lines. The BSS03 site differs, though only a small assemblage of 35 identified bones, as some large cod were identified, possibly a reflection of its later date when the cod fishery was more developed in the town.

The domestic animals show a characteristic dominance of cattle, which must have supplied the bulk of the meat diet at the site, although the number of calf bones is unusual. The data on the age at death of the sheep suggest that most of these animals may have been the by-product of flocks kept primarily for wool production. Geese bones are almost as abundant as chicken, and may have been economically more important. The unusually young assemblage of chicken bones may reflect the keeping of chickens in the backyards of tenements in the town in order to subsidise the purchased foodstuffs with eggs and meat. The occurrence of a piglet mandible in one of the samples is a further indication of animals being kept in the town.

### ***Bibliography***

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THE ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY CONSULTANCY

Key to codes used in the cataloguing of animal bones and marine shells

SPECIES:

SPECIES CODE			SPECIES CODE	
MAN	human		DOVE	Dove species
EQU	Horse		FER	Feral dove
EQSZ	Horse size		PART	Partridge
BOS	Cattle		SWAN?	Swan?
BOSL	Cattle-large		WOOD	Woodcock
CSZ	cattle size		CURL	Curlew
SUS	Pig		WADE	wader
OVCA	sheep or goat		CROK	Crow or rook
OVI	Sheep		CORV	Crow or rook
CRA	Goat		JACK	Jackdaw
SSZ	sheep size		OWL	Owl indet.
FEL	Cat		BUZZ	Buzzard
CAN	Dog		GULL	Gull sp.
AUR	Aurochs			
AUR?	Aurochs?		TURD	Turdidae
CER	red deer		BIRD	Identifiable but not id'd
DAM	Fallow deer		PASS	Passerine
CLS	roe deer		LBIRD	Large bird
LEP	Hare		UNIB	Bird indet
ORC	Rabbit			
LAG	Lagomorph		FROG	Frog
CARN	Carnivore		FRTO	Frog or toad
FOX	Fox			
POLE	Polecat/ferret			
WEA	weasel		GAD	Gadid, cod family
BADG	Badger		LING	Ling
SEAL	seal		HADD	Haddock
SQU?	Squirrel?		RAY	ray
BEAV	Beaver		FISH	Fish
ROD	Rodent		UNIF	Fish indet
RAT	Rat			
AGR	Field vole		OYS	oyster
ARV	Water vole		COK	Cockle
MUS	House mouse		MUSS	Common Mussel
SORA	Common shrew		WHELK	Common whelk
MOLE	Mole		HEL	Helix aspersa
SMA	Small mammal		HELIX	Helix sp.
UNI	Unknown		HELN	Helix nemoralis
			SNAIL	snail
CHIK	Chicken			
CHKZ	Chicken size		FOSS	Fossil bone
GOOS	Goose, dom			
GOOS?	Goose, dom.?			
GSSZ	Goose size			
GSSP	Goose species			
GOSZ	Goose, poss. Wild			
DUCK	Duck, domestic sp.			
DUCK?	Duck?			
DKSP	Duck species			
DSP	Duck species indet			
MALL	Duck, dom.			
TURK	Turkey			

## BONE ELEMENT:

BONE CODE		BONE CODE	
SKEL	skeleton	SCP	scapula
SKL	skull	HUM	humerus
ANT	antler	RAD	radius
ANT?	antler?	ULN	ulna
ATT	antler tine	RUL	radius and ulna
HC	horn core	C/T	carpus/tarsus
TEMP	temporal	C23	carpus 2+3
FRNT	frontal	CAR	carpus
PET	petrous	CPA	accessory carpal
PAR	parietal	CPI	intermediate carpal
OCIP	occipital	CPR	radial carpal
ZYG	zygomatic	CPU	ulnal carpal
NAS	nasal	MTC	metacarpus
PMX	premaxilla	MC1-5	metacarpus 1-5
MAN	mandible	MTP	metapodial
MNT	mandibular tooth	MPL	lateral metapodial
DLI	deciduous lower incisor	INN	innominate
DLPM1-4	deciduous lower premolar 1-4	ILM	ilium
LI	lower incisor (and 1-3)	PUB	pubis
LC	lower canine	ISH	ischium
LPM1-LPM4	lower premolar 1-4	FEM	femur
LM1-LM3	lower molar 1 - molar 3	PAT	patella
MAX	maxilla	TIB	tibia
DUI	deciduous upper incisor	FIB	fibula
UI	upper incisor (1-3)	LML	lateral malleolus
UC	upper canine	AST	astragalus
DUPM	deciduous upper premolar	CAL	calcaneum
DUPM1-4	deciduous upper premolar 1-4	CQ	centroquartal
UPM1-UPM4	upper premolar 1-4	TAR3	tarsus 3
UM1-UM3	upper molar 1 - molar 3	T4	tarsus 4
MXT	maxillary tooth	TAR	tarsus
TTH	indeterminate tooth	MTT	metatarsus
INC	incisor	MT1-5	metatarsus 1-5
HYD	hyoid	MTL	lateral metatarsus
ATL	atlas	SES	sesamoid
AXI	axis	PH1	1st phalanx
CEV	cervical vertebra (and 3-7)	PH2	2nd phalanx
TRV	thoracic vertebra (and 1-13)	PH3	3rd phalanx
LMV	lumbar vertebra	PHL	lateral phalanx
SAC	sacrum	LBF	long bone
CDV	caudal vertebra	UNI	unidentified
VER	vertebra		
STN	sternum	CLV	clavicle
CC	costal cartilage	COR	coracoid
RIB1	first rib (2 etc)	CMP	carpo-metacarpus
RIB	rib	CMC	carpo-metacarpus
		WPH1-3	wing phalanges 1-3
URO	urostyle	WPH	wing phalanx
		LSA	lumboacrale
DENT	dentary		
CLEI	cleithrum		
RAY	fin ray		
SHELL	shell		
UV	upper valve		
VAL	valve		



- NUMBER:** number of fragments in the entry
- SIDE:** W - whole L - left side R - right side F - fragment
- FUSION:** records the fused/unfused condition of the epiphyses  
P - proximal; D - distal; E - acetabulum; N - unfused; F - fused; C - cranial; A - posterior
- ZONES:** records the part of the bone present.  
The key to each zone on each bone is on page 4
- BUTCHERY:** records whether a bone has been chopped (CH), cut (KN), worked (W), burnt (C)
- GNAWING:** records if a bone has been gnawed by dogs (DG), cats (FEL) or rodents (RG)
- TOOTH WEAR -** Codes are those used in Grant, A. 1982 The use of tooth wear as a guide to the age of domestic animals, in B.Wilson, C.Grigson and S.Payne (eds) *Ageing and sexing animal bones from Archaeological sites*, 91-108.
- Teeth are labelled as follows in the tooth wear column:
- |               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| Deciduous     | Permanent   |
| f ldpm2/dupm2 | F lpm2/upm2 |
| g ldpm3/dupm3 | G lpm3/upm4 |
| h ldpm4/dupm4 | H lpm4/upm4 |
|               | I lm1/um1   |
|               | J lm2/um2   |
|               | K lm3/um3   |
- MEASUREMENTS :** Any measurements are those listed in A.Von den Driesch (1976), *A Guide to the Measurement of Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites*, Peabody Museum Bulletin 1, Peabody Museum, Harvard, USA  
Some measurements have been taken on juveniles. Measurements marked L1 are the greatest length of long bones lacking one unfused epiphysis – the measurement being taken from the epiphyseal junction. Measurements marked L2 are the greatest length of the long bones between epiphyseal junctions when both epiphyses are unfused.
- PATHOLOGICAL:** A 'P' indicates that the bone fragment carries a pathology
- COMMENTS:** This may include a short description of the fragments, any pathologies, butchery or gnawing evidence
- PRESERVATION:** records the condition of the bone in the following manner
- 1- enamel only surviving
  - 2- bone very severely pitted and thinned, tending to break up; teeth with surface erosion and loss of cementum and dentine
  - 3- surface pitting and erosion of bone, some loss of cementum and dentine on teeth
  - 4- surface of bone intact, loss of organic component, material chalky, calcined or burnt
  - 5- bone in good condition, probably with some organic component

ZONES - codes used to define the zones on each bone

SKULL	1. paraoccipital process	METACARPUS	1. medial facet of proximal articulation, MC3	
	2. occipal condyle		2. lateral facet of proximal articulation, MC4	
	3. intercornual protuberance		3. medial distal condyle, MC3	
	4. external acoustic meatus		4. lateral distal condyle, MC4	
	5. frontal sinus		5. anterior distal groove and foramen	
	6. ectorbitale		6. medial or lateral distal condyle	
	7. entorbitale			
	8. temporal articular facet		FIRST PHALANX	1. proximal epiphysis
	9. facial tuber			2. distal articular facet
	0. infraorbital foramen			
MANDIBLE	1. Symphyseal surface	INNOMINATE	1. tuber coxae	
	2. diastema		2. tuber sacrale + scar	
	3. lateral diastemal foramen		3. body of illium with dorso-medial foramen	
	4. coronoid process		4. iliopubic eminence	
	5. condylar process		5. acetabular fossa	
	6. angle		6. symphyseal branch of pubis	
	7. anterior dorsal ascending ramus posterior M3		7. body of ischium	
	8. mandibular foramen		8. ischial tuberosity	
		9. depression for medial tendon of rectus femoris		
VERTEBRA	1. spine	FEMUR	1. head	
	2. anterior central epiphysis		2. trochanter major	
	3. posterior central epiphysis		3. trochanter minor	
	4. centrum		4. supracondyloid fossa	
	5. neural arch		5. distal medial condyle	
SCAPULA	1. supraglenoid tubercle		6. lateral distal condyle	
	2. glenoid cavity		7. distal trochlea	
	3. origin of the distal spine			
	4. tuber of spine	TIBIA	1. proximal medial condyle	
	5. posterior of neck with foramen		2. proximal lateral condyle	
	6. cranial angle of blade		3. intercondylar eminence	
	7. caudal angle of blade		4. proximal posterior nutrient foramen	
	5. medial malleolus			
	6. lateral aspect of distal articulation			
	7. distal pre-epiphyseal portion of the diaphysis			
HUMERUS	1. head	CALCANEUM	1. calcaneal tuber	
	2. greater tubercle		2. sustentaculum tali	
	3. lesser tubercle		3. processus anterior	
	4. intertuberal groove			
	5. deltoid tuberosity		METATARSUS	1. medial facet of proximal articulation, MT3.
	6. dorsal angle of olecranon fossa			2. lateral facet of proximal articulation, MT4
	7. capitulum			3. medial distal condyle, MT3
	8. trochlea			4. lateral distal condyle, MT4
9. coronoid fossa	5. anterior distal groove and foramen			
0. teres tubercle	6. medial or lateral distal condyle			
RADIUS	1. medial half of proximal epiphysis			
	2. lateral half of proximal epiphysis			
	3. posterior proximal ulna scar and foramen			
	4. medial half of distal epiphysis			
	5. lateral half of distal epiphysis			
	6. distal shaft immediately above distal epiphysis			
ULNA	1. olecranon tuberosity			
	2. trochlear notch- semilunaris			
	3. lateral coronoid process			
	4. distal epiphysis			

Archive catalogue of Animal bone from South Street, Boston – BSS03

site	context	species	bone	no	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	path.	comment	preservation
BSS03	014	BOS	MAN	1	L		78	CH					VENTRAL HALF ASC RAMUS-CHOPPED ON MEDIAL SIDE BEHIND M3	4
BSS03	016	BOS	LMV	1	L	CNAN	145	CH					LEFT SIDE-CHOPPED DOWN MIDDLE ON RIGHT SIDE SPINE- 2 PIECES	4
BSS03	016	BOS	MTC	1	R	DF	345				Bd-35.4 Dd-30.6 SD-30.5		DISTAL HALF	4
BSS03	016	BOS	RIB	1	L	PN	1						PROX THIRD OF SHAFT	4
BSS03	016	BOS	SCP	1	L		4	CH					DISTAL SPINE AND CAUDAL MARGIN OF BLADE-CHOPPED THROUGH SPINE AND BLADE	4
BSS03	016	BOS	SCP	1	L								DISTAL PART SPINE	4
BSS03	016	CSZ	LBF	1	F				DG				SPLIT SHAFT FRAGMENT-POROUS-CHEWED	4
BSS03	016	CSZ	RIB	1	F			KN					MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT-DISTAL END CUT	4
BSS03	016	CSZ	RIB	1	F			KN					DISTA MIDSHAFT-DISTAL END CUT-POROUS	4
BSS03	016	GOOS	RAD	1	L			KN			GL-152.6 Bp-9.2 Bd-11.2		COMPLETE- 2 PIECES-PROX SHAFT CUT	4
BSS03	016	SSZ	RIB	1	F			KN	DG				DISTAL SHAFT-DISTAL END CHEWED-PROXCUT-PROB PIG	4
BSS03	017	CHIK	ULN	1	R								DISTAL END AND SHAFT-POROUS-JUV	4
BSS03	024	SUS	FIB	1	F	DN							DISTAL HALF OF SHAFT-SL POROUS	4
BSS03	033	CHIK	FEM	1	L	PFDf					GL-70 SD-6.5 Bd-13.6		PART PROX END DAMAGED	4
BSS03	036	OVCA	CEV	1	R	CN	14	CH					PART OF NEURAL ARCH AND SPINE-CHOPPED DOWN MIDDLE	4
BSS03	044	OVI	MAN	1	R		12345678			GH11113J12K1 2			LARGELY COMPLETE	4
BSS03	045	BOS	INN	1	L	EF	459						ACETABULUM-MALE?	4
BSS03	045	BOS	MAN	1	L		2			fg6			ANT FRAGMENT HORI RAMUS WITH DEC PM2 AND PM3-NO WEAR-CALF	4
BSS03	045	BOS	MAN	1	L		678	CH		K3			ASC RAMUS WITH M3- 2 PIECES-CHOPPED DORSALLY ANT-POST	4
BSS03	045	BOS	RIB	1	L	PF	1	CH					PROX END-CHOPPED FROM SHAFT	4
BSS03	045	CAN	MAN	1	L								COMPLETE-FAIRLY LARGE-TEETH LOST	4
BSS03	045	GOOS	STN	1	F								LATERAL FRAGMENT OF STERNUM- 2 PIECES	4
BSS03	045	GSSZ	RAD	1	F								MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT	4
BSS03	045	OVCA	TIB	1	R		4		DG				PROX PART OF SHAFT-PROX END CHEWED	4
BSS03	045	UNIF	UNI	1	F								INDET?	4
BSS03	046	BOS	HUM	1	L	DF	69						DISTAL SHAFT WITH SMALL PART OF LATERAL CONDYLE	4
BSS03	046	CSZ	RIB	1	F			CH					MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT- BOTH ENDS CHOPPED	4
BSS03	046	OVCA	INN	1	L	EF	457		DG				ACETAB AND PART ISCHIAL SHAFT-TOOTH PUNCTURES IN ACETAB	4
BSS03	046	SUS	SCP	1	R		34		DG				NECK AND DISTAL BLADE- DISTAL END CHEWED OFF	4
BSS03	046	UNIB	RAD	1	L								DISTAL HALF-POROUS-VERY THIN-?POSS CHICKEN-JUVENILE	4
BSS03	047	BOS	TIB	1	F			CH					CHOPPED MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT	4
BSS03	047	OVCA	INN	1	R	EF	234579		DG				ACETAB WITH ILIAL AND ISCHIAL SHAFTS-ENDS OF ALL CHEWED-MALE	4
BSS03	047	SUS	MC5	1	R	DF	123				GL-59.2		COMPLETE	4
BSS03	048	GOOS	ULN	1	L								DISTAL END AND MOST OF SHAFT	4
BSS03	054	OVCA	RAD	1	R								DISTAL MIDSHAFT	4
BSS03	054	SSZ	RIB	1	F			KN					MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT-PROX END CUT	4
BSS03	061	BOS	CAL	1	R	PF	12	CH					DISTAL END BROKEN-CHOP MARK ON ARTIC	4
BSS03	061	EQU	SKEL	1	P							P	THORACIC VERTS AND RIBS- 9 PIECES-BONE GROWTHS ON SPINES OF VERTS	4
BSS03	073	BOS	INN	1	L		4		DG				ACETABULAR FRAGMENT OF PUBIS	4
BSS03	073	BOS	RIB	1	R	PF	1						PROXIMAL END	4
BSS03	077	BOS	CAL	1	L		23	CH					PROXIMAL END AND ANTERIOR DISTAL CHOPPED OFF	4
BSS03	077	BOS	LMV	1	L			CH					TRANSVERSE PROCESS AND ANT ZYGAPOPHYSIS-CHOPPED AXIALLY DOWN LEFT SIDE OF MIDDLE	4
BSS03	077	BOS	RAD	1	R	PF	12				Bp-68 Dp-36.2		PROXIMAL END	4
BSS03	077	BOS	RIB	1	R			CH					PROX SHAFT FRAGMENT-PROX END CHOPPED OFF	4
BSS03	077	CSZ	RIB	1	F								MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT	4
BSS03	077	CSZ	RIB	1	F			CH	DG				POROUS MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT-ONE END CHOPPED -THE OTHER CHEWED	4
BSS03	077	CSZ	SCP	1	F								FRAGMENT OF BLADE	4

site	context	species	bone	no	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	path.	comment	preservation
BSS03	077	OVCA	TIB	1	L		4						MIDSHAFT	4
BSS03	078	BOS	HUM	1	F		0	CH					PROX MIDSHAFT-MIDSHAFT CHOPPED COMPLETE	4
BSS03	078	BOS	PH3	1	R		1							4
BSS03	093	SUS	HUM	1	L		0	CH	DG				SHAFT-PROX END CHEWED-DISTAL CHOPPED OFF	4
BSS03	095	BOS	FEM	1	F								MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT	4
BSS03	095	BOS	TRV	1	L	AN		CH					POST CENTRUM-CHOPPED DOWN MIDDLE	4
BSS03	095	CSZ	LBF	1	F			W					PIN OR NEEDLE BLANK CUT FROM LONG BONE SHAFT-6-7MM SQUARE AND 110MM LONG	4
BSS03	095	GOOS	STN	1	F								PART OF SPINE	4
BSS03	095	SSZ	RIB	1	F								SHAFT- PIG?	4
BSS03	095	SSZ	RIB	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT-POROUS	4
BSS03	095	SSZ	RIB	1	L			KN					SHAFT-DISTAL END CUT	4
BSS03	099	SUS	SKL	1	L		48						TEMPORAL	4
BSS03	102	BOS	SCP	1	R			CH					PROXIMAL FRAGMENT OF CAUDAL MARGIN-PROX END CHOPPED FROM VENTRAL SIDE	4
BSS03	105	CSZ	UNI	1	F				DG				INDET FRAGMENT-CHEED	4
BSS03	105	SUS	TIB	1	L		4		DG				SHAFT-SMALL-JUVENILE-PROX END CHEWED	4
BSS03	109	GOOS	HUM	1	L								MID AND DISTAL SHAFT- 2 PIECES	4
BSS03	111	UNI	UNI	1	F			W					SMALL DISCARDED PLATE OF WORKED BONE	4
BSS03	113	BOS	RIB	1	L	PN	1	CH					PROX END-CHOPPED FROM SHAFT	4
BSS03	113	CSZ	RIB	1	F			CH					MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT-ONE END CHOPPED-POROUS	4
BSS03	113	CSZ	TRV	1	F								FRAGMENT OF BASE OF SPINE	4
BSS03	114	BOS	HUM	1	R		69						DISTAL SHAFT-VERY POROUS-SMALL-CALF	4
BSS03	114	BOS	INN	1	R		23		DG				PART ILIAL SHAFT-BOTH ENDS CHEWED-POROUS	4
BSS03	114	BOS	RIB	1	L	PN	1		DG				PROX THIRD-DISTAL END CHEWED	4
BSS03	114	BOS	RIB	1	L	PF	1	CH					PROX END-CHOPPED THRU HEAD	4
BSS03	114	BOS	SCP	1	R		5	CH					PART CAUDAL MARGIN OF BLADE-CHOPPED VENTRALLY	4
BSS03	114	BOS	STN	1	F			CH					CHOPPED DOWN MIDDLE	4
BSS03	114	BOS	TIB	1	L	PF	2	CH					LONGITUDINALLY SPLIT PART OF PROX END	4
BSS03	114	BOS	TIB	1	R	DF	567	CH		SD-33.6 Bd-33.7 Dd-39			DISTAL HALF-MIDSHAFT CHOPPED THRU	4
BSS03	114	CHIK	FEM	1	L	PNDN							POROUS SHAFT-BOTH ENDS UNFORMED-JUV	4
BSS03	114	CHIK	TIB	1	L								DISTAL END	4
BSS03	114	CSZ	RIB	1	L			CH					PROX SHAFT-BOTH ENDS CHOPPED	4
BSS03	114	CSZ	TRV	1	F		1						SPINE FRAGMENT-POROUS	4
BSS03	114	GOOS	MTT	1	L								POROUS-PROX AND DISTAL ENDS DAMAGED	4
BSS03	114	GOOS	TIB	1	R			CH					SHAFT WITH TOOTH MARKS ON DISTAL END	4
BSS03	114	OVCA	FEM	1	L		4						DISTAL PART OF SHAFT	4
BSS03	114	OVCA	INN	1	L	EF	59						ACETAB	4
BSS03	114	OVCA	LMV	1	R	CF		CH					ANT CENTRUM AND RIGHT TRANS PROCESS-CHOPPED DOWN MIDDLE	4
BSS03	114	OVCA	RAD	1	L	DN	6						DISTAL HALF OF SHAFT	4
BSS03	114	OVCA	RIB	1	L		1	CH					PROX HALF-CHOPPED ACROSS HEAD	4
BSS03	114	OVCA	TIB	1	L	DF	7						DISTAL HALF WITH BROKEN EPIPHYSIS	4
BSS03	114	SSZ	RIB	2	F			CH					MIDSHAFT-DISTAL END CHOPPED	4
BSS03	114	SSZ	RIB	1	F	F	1	CH					PROX HALF POST RIB-DISTAL CHOPPED	4
BSS03	114	SSZ	RIB	1	F	PF	1						POST RIB	4
BSS03	114	SSZ	RIB	1	F								MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT	4
BSS03	114	SSZ	RIB	1	F				DG				MIDSHAFT-DISTAL END CHEWED	4
BSS03	114	SSZ	RIB	1	F	PN	1						PROX HALF-POST RIB	4
BSS03	114	SSZ	RIB	1	L				DG				MIDSHAFT-DISTAL END CHEWED	4
BSS03	114	SUS	HUM	1	R		69	CH					DISTAL HALF SHAFT-CONDYLE CHOPPED OFF	4
BSS03	116	CSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
BSS03	116	OVCA	TIB	1	R	DF	567						DISTAL END-DAMAGED	4
BSS03	117	BOS	RIB	1	F								MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT	4
BSS03	121	OVCA	SCP	1	L		235	CH	DG				GLENOID NECK AND PART OF CAUDAL MARGIN OF BLADE-CHOPPED VENTRALLY	4
BSS03	123	OVCA	MAN	1	R		123			GH14H15J13K1 2			RAMS WITH TOOTH ROW-M3 LOOSE	4

site	context	species	bone	no	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	path.	comment	preservation
BSS03	123	OVCA	SCP	1	R								PART OF PROX PART OF CAUDAL MARGIN OF BLADE	4
BSS03	123	OVCA	TIB	1	R								MIDSHAFT	4
BSS03	124	BOS	LMV	1	L	CNAN	4	CH					LEFT SIDE CENTRUM-CHOPPED DOWN MIDDLE AND CAROSS ANT END	4
BSS03	124	CHIK	TIB	1	F	PNDN							POROUS SHAFT-ENDS UNFORMED-JUV- 2 PIECES	4
BSS03	124	CHIK	ULN	1	R								SHAFT	4
BSS03	124	CSZ	RIB	1	F			CH					SPLIT RIB FRAGMENT-ONE END CHOPPED	4
BSS03	124	CSZ	TIB	1	R								PROX AND FRAGMENT MIDSHAFT	4
BSS03	124	OVCA	TIB	1	L		4	CH	DG				PROX HALF SHAFT-SHAFT CHOPPED-PROX END CHEWED	4
BSS03	124	SSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
BSS03	124	SSZ	RIB	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT- 2 PIECES	4
BSS03	124	SUS	PH1	1	L	PN	2						PROX EPI LOST	4
BSS03	125	OVCA	MAN	1	L		45678			J11			ASC RAMUS WITH M2 AND BROKEN M3	4
BSS03	126	UNI	UNI	1	F								INDET-BIRD?	4
BSS03	127	BOS	SCP	1	F								PART OF SPINE	4
BSS03	127	CSZ	HUM	1	F				DG				PROX SHAFT FRAGMENT-END WELL CHEWED	4
BSS03	127	OVCA	FEM	1	R		4						MIDSHAFT	4
BSS03	127	OVCA	HUM	1	R		69		DG				DISTAL SHAFT-CONDYLE CHEWED OFF	4
BSS03	127	OVCA	SCP	1	L								DISTAL BLADE AND PART RANIAL MARGIN	4
BSS03	127	SSZ	RIB	1	F			CH					MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT- ONE END CHOPPED	4
BSS03	127	SSZ	SCP	1	F				DG				PART CAUDAL MARGIN OF BLADE-CHEWED	4
BSS03	127	SSZ	SCP	1	L								PART CAUDAL MARGIN OF BLADE	4
BSS03	132	BOS	SKL	1	R								PREMAXILLA	4
BSS03	132	CSZ	SCP	1	F								PART OF BLADE	4
BSS03	134	BOS	INN	1	R				DG				POST ISCHIAL SHAFT-POST CHEWED	4
BSS03	134	CHIK	TIB	1	R	DN							DISTAL SHAFT-END UNFORMED-JUV	4
BSS03	134	SSZ	RIB	1	F			CH					MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT-ONE END CHOPPED	4
BSS03	135	SSZ	RIB	1	F			CH					MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT- CHEWED	4
BSS03	135	SSZ	RIB	1	L								PROX THIRD OF SHAFT	4
BSS03	138	BOS	SCP	1	L		7	CH					PROX END BLADE-POROUS-DISTAL CHOPED	4
BSS03	138	CSZ	RIB	1	F			CH					MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT-POROUS-PROX END CHOPPED	4
BSS03	138	CSZ	RIB	2	F			CH					MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT-BOTH ENDS CHOPPED-SL POROUS	4
BSS03	138	CSZ	TRV	1	R	CNAN		CH					RIGHT SIDE CENTRUM-3 PIECES-CHOPPED DOWN MIDDLE	4
BSS03	138	SSZ	RIB	1	F			CH					SHAFT-PROX END CHOPPED	4
BSS03	139	OVCA	HUM	1	L	PCDF	24567890	CH	DG		GL-134.8 SD-13.7 BT-28.2 HT-17.4		PROX EPI DAMAGED-PROX SHAFT CHOPPED & PROX END CHEWED	4
BSS03	139	OVCA	HUM	1	R	PJ	1234	CH					PROX HALF-CHOPPED THROUGH ANT EPI	4
BSS03	139	OVCA	RIB	1	R				DG				PROX SHAFT-DISTAL END CHEWED	4
BSS03	141	CHIK	FEM	1	L	PNDN							POROUS SHAFT-END INCOMPLETELY FORMED-JUV	4
BSS03	141	CSZ	LBF	1	F			W					WASTE PIECE WORKED SHAFT	4
BSS03	141	OVCA	FEM	1	R	DN	6						PART DISTAL EPIPHYSIS	4
BSS03	143	CHIK	COR	1	R								DISTAL END BROKEN	4
BSS03	144	BOS	AST	1	L		1	CH					NEARLY COMPLETE BUT CHOPPED OBLIQUELY ACROSS ANT SURFACE	4
BSS03	144	BOS	CQ	1	R		1	CH					POST HALF-CHOPPED THRU MIDDLE	4
BSS03	144	BOS	FEM	1	L	PN	3	CH					PROX SHAFT-PROX END CHOPPED OFF-CALF	4
BSS03	144	BOS	HUM	1	R	DF	6789	CH			BT-77.4 HT-43		DISTAL END-CHOPPED THRU SHAFT ABD ACROSS END OF CONDYLE	4
BSS03	144	BOS	HUM	1	R		69	CH	DG				DISTAL SHAFT-CHOPPED MIDSHAFT-END CHEWED OFF	4
BSS03	144	BOS	HUM	1	R		0	CH					MIDSHAFT-DISTAL END CHOPPED OFF	4
BSS03	144	BOS	MAN	1	R		12345678			fgh712			COMPLETE-BUT DAMAGED-CALF	4
BSS03	144	BOS	SCP	1	F								FRAG CAUDAL MARGIN OF BLADE	4
BSS03	144	BOS	SCP	1	L								FRAG CAUDAL MARGIN OF BLADE-POROUS	4
BSS03	144	BOS	SCP	1	L	DF	23	CH	DG				GLENOID AND NECK-TUBER CHEWED OFF-NECK CHOPPED VENTRALLY	4
BSS03	144	BOS	SCP	1	L	DN	23457						CALF-PROX END DAMAGED	4
BSS03	144	BOS	SCP	1	L		4						DISTAL SPINE AND PART OF BLADE	4
BSS03	144	BOS	SKL	1	F								DORSAL FRAGMENT OF FRONTAL	4
BSS03	144	BOS	TIB	1	L			CH					MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT-CHOPPED	4
BSS03	144	CHIK	MTT	1	R								COMPLETE BUT ENDS PART UNFORMED-JUV	4
BSS03	144	CSZ	CEV	1	F		1						SPINE-POST CERVICAL	4
BSS03	144	CSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4

site	context	species	bone	no	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	path.	comment	preservation
BSS03	144	CSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT-POROUS	4
BSS03	144	CSZ	RIB	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
BSS03	144	CSZ	RIB	1	F			CH					SMALL SHAFT FRAGMENT-CHOPPED BOTH ENDS	4
BSS03	144	CSZ	RIB	1	F			CH					MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT-PROX END CHOPPED	4
BSS03	144	CSZ	TRV	1	F								FRAG BASE OF SPINE	4
BSS03	144	CSZ	TRV	1	F		1	CH					SPINE-CHOPPED DOWN RIGHT SIDE	4
BSS03	144	CSZ	UNI	1	F								POSS PIG MAND	4
BSS03	144	GULL	ULN	1	L						GL-114.8 Bd-13.4 SD-4.9		COMPLETE	4
BSS03	144	OVCA	INN	1	R		23	CH					ILIAL SHAFT-CHOPPED THRU EDGE ACETAB	4
BSS03	144	OVCA	MAN	1	L		678			J11K8			POST PART HORI RAMUS AND ANGLE	4
BSS03	144	OVCA	MAN	1	R		123678			GH11112J12K10			HORI RAMUS WITH TOOTH ROW- 2 PIECES-PM2 CONGENITALLY ABSENT	4
BSS03	144	OVCA	RAD	1	R				DG				DISTAL HALF SHAFT-DISTAL END CHEWED OFF	4
BSS03	144	OVCA	RAD	1	R	DF	3456		DG		SD-15.9 Bd-27.7 Dd-18.6		DISTAL END AND SHAFT-TOOTH PUNCTURES IN DISTAL END	4
BSS03	144	OVCA	RIB	1	L								PROX 2 THIRDS SHAFT	4
BSS03	144	OVCA	RIB	1	R	PN	1						POST RIB-PROX HALF	4
BSS03	144	OVCA	TIB	1	R	DF	567				SD-13.9 Bd-26.6 Dd-21.1		DISTAL HALF	4
BSS03	144	SSZ	RIB	1	L								SHAFT FRAGMENT-POROUS-IMM	4
BSS03	144	SSZ	RIB	1	R								PROX THIRD	4
BSS03	144	SUS	HUM	1	L		690		DG				SHAFT-PROX END CHEWED-POROUS-IMM	4
BSS03	144	SUS	MAN	1	L					I8JJK3			OST HORI RAMUS WITH M1-2 AND UNERUPTED M3-POROUS	4
BSS03	144	SUS	RIB	1	L				DG				SHAFT-BOTH ENDS CHEWED	4
BSS03	144	UNI	UNI	1	F								INDET	4
BSS03	146	FEL	RAD	1	F	DN							DISTAL SHAFT	4
BSS03	149	SSZ	RIB	1	L			CH	DG				MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT-PROX END CHOPPED-DISTAL CHEWED	4
BSS03	150	BOS	RIB	1	L			CH	DG				PROX SHAFT-DISTAL CHOPPED -PROX END WITH TOOTH MARKS	4
BSS03	153	CHIK	TIB	1	L								SHAFT-POROUS-JUV	4
BSS03	172	BOS	PH2	1	L	PF	12						COMPLETE	4
BSS03	183	BOS	INN	1	L		23	CH					ILIAL SHAFT-HEAVILY CHOPPED ON VENTRAL SIDE	4
BSS03	183	OVCA	SCP	1	R		45						DISTAL 2 THIRDS OF BLADE	4
BSS03	185	SSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAG	4
BSS03	192	UNIB	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
BSS03	196	UNI	UNI	1	F								INDET	4
BSS03	196	UNIB	RIB	1	F								INDET	4
BSS03	196	UNIB	ULN	1	F								DISTAL SHAFT-JUV	4
BSS03	199	SUS	MAN	1	R		1			fgH4			ANT PART TOOTH ROW-FEMALE?	4
BSS03	202	BOS	INN	1	R	EF	4	CH					ANT PUBIS-CHOPPED THRU ACETAB	4
BSS03	202	OVCA	SKL	1	R		90			FGH13112J12K9			WHOLE MAXILLA-3 PIECES	4
BSS03	202	SSZ	SKL	1	F								FACIAL FRAG	4
BSS03	213	OVCA	LMV	1	R	CFAF	234	CH					CENTRUM AND PART OF ARCH-CHOPPED DOWN MIDDLE	4
BSS03	213	SSZ	RIB	1	F								MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT	4
BSS03	213	SUS	MAN	1	R		23			EFGH7I13			ANT HORI RAMUS-MALE	4
BSS03	215	SSZ	RIB	1	F								MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT- 2 PIECES	4
BSS03	220	CSZ	CEV	1	F	CF	2		DG				ANT CENTRUM-CHEWED	4
BSS03	220	OVCA	MAN	1	L		12345678			GH16117J16K14			COMPLETE-CALCULUS ON TEETH	4
BSS03	224	BOS	TIB	1	R			KN					MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT-CUT	4
BSS03	227	BOS	SCP	1	L		4	CH					BLADE AND PART SPINE-CHOPPED THUR BOTH ENDS OF SPINE	4

Boston South Square – BSS03

Animal bones from the samples

Context No.	Sample No.	Description
75		4 indeterminate fragments
046	2	cattle size thoracic vert; sheep size long bone shaft fragment; 10 indet fragments; small deciduous tooth
133	5	sheep/goat calcaneum-fused-complete; piglet mandible – 2 pieces; 4 indet fragments; cat tibia shaft – 2 pieces
172	7	fish ray; bird vertebra; kitten mandible
183	9	sheep temporal; 2 indet fragments
173	11	2 indet skull fragments; sheep size long bone fragment
192	12	cattle prox rib fragment; 4 indet fragments
202	13	chicken fem- juvenile
220	14	2 indet calcined fragments; 4 indet fragments
240	15	goose sternum; sheep size thoracic spine; pig humerus shaft fragment; sheep size long bone shaft fragment; 3 indet fragments; cattle size scapula blade fragment

## Appendix 6

### PLANT MACROFOSSILS AND OTHER REMAINS FROM SOUTH SQUARE, BOSTON, LINCOLNSHIRE (BSS 03): AN ASSESSMENT

By Val Fryer

#### Introduction

Excavations at South Square, Boston were undertaken by Archaeological Project Services in February 2003. The work revealed features of medieval date including occupation layers, floors, pits and a hearth.

Samples for the extraction of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from across the excavated area, and fifteen were submitted for assessment.

#### Methods

The samples (or sub-samples thereof) were processed by manual water flotation/washover, collecting the flots in a 500 micron mesh sieve. As waterlogged plant remains were noted during processing, the flots were stored in water until sorted. The wet retents were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16, and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed on Tables 1a and 1b. Nomenclature within the tables follows Stace (1997). Unless otherwise noted, all tabulated material was preserved in a waterlogged state.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and sorted when dry. Artefacts/ecofacts were retained for further specialist analysis.

#### Results of assessment

##### Plant macrofossils

Cereal grains/chaff, seeds of common weeds and wetland/aquatic plants, and tree/shrub macrofossils were noted at varying densities in all samples. Preservation was variable; most samples contained waterlogged assemblages with excellent preservation of the plant remains, while samples 2, 3 and 4 contained predominantly charred assemblages with rare mineral replaced specimens. Within these latter samples, a small percentage of the cereal grains and seeds had become puffed and distorted during charring. Charred material was also noted within the waterlogged assemblages.

##### **Cereals and other food plants**

Charred oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were noted in four samples, along with charred and waterlogged chaff elements including rachis nodes of barley/rye (*Hordeum/Secale cereale*) type, bread wheat (*T. aestivum/compactum*) type and rivet wheat (*T. turgidum*) type. Other food plants were not common, but included walnut (*Juglans regia*) shell fragments, grape (*Vitis vinifera*) 'pips', a bullace/damson (*Prunus domestica* ssp. *insititia*) fruit stone and a possible fragment of a charred pea (*Pisum sativum*) seed.

##### **Wild flora**

##### **Dry land species**

Seeds of common grasses/grassland herbs and segetal weeds were present in all samples. Grassland taxa included musk thistle (*Carduus* sp.), hawkbit (*Leontodon* sp.), indeterminate grasses (Poaceae), silver-weed (*Potentilla anserina*), buttercups (*Ranunculus* sp.) and meadow rue (*Thalictrum flavum*). Segetal weeds included stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), orache (*Atriplex* sp.), cornflower (*Centaurea cyanus*), nipple wort (*Lapsana communis*), corn gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*) and knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*). Fragments of corncockle (*Agrostemma githago*) and cabbage/turnip (*Brassica* sp.) testa were noted in several samples. Both are common components of human sewage residues.



### **Wetland/aquatic plants**

Seeds/fruits of wetland/aquatic plants were noted in all but sample 4. Sedge (*Carex* sp.) and spike-rush (*Eleocharis* sp.) nutlets were common throughout, but other taxa included water plantain (*Alisma plantago-aquatica*), saw-sedge (*Cladium mariscus*), rush (*Juncus* sp.), bog-bean (*Menyanthes trifoliata*), lesser spearwort (*Ranunculus flammula*) and club-rush (*Scirpus* sp.).

### **Trees/shrubs**

Fragments of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell were noted in seven samples, although frequently as single specimens. Most are probably derived from dietary refuse. A single possible gorse (*Ulex europaeus*) seed was noted in sample 10.

### **Other plant macrofossils**

Charcoal fragments and pieces of charred root, rhizome or stem were common or abundant throughout. Un-charred stem fragments were also abundant within the waterlogged assemblages. Small wood chips were common in samples 5, 9, 14 and 15. Bracken stem fragments were noted in sample 10. Other plant macrofossils included indeterminate buds, culm nodes, twigs and fragments of moss and leaves.

### **Molluscs**

Mollusc shells were extremely rare, only being noted as single specimens in six samples. Open country, marshland and freshwater obligate species were noted, with the latter being slightly more common.

### **Animal macrofossils**

Animal macrofossils including bone, eggshell, fish bone and marine mollusc shell fragments were noted in all but sample 7. Most are probably derived from dietary residues. Possible faecal concretions were noted in samples 2, 3 and 4. *Cledoceran ephippia*, waterlogged arthropods and small mammal or amphibian bones were also recorded.

### **Other materials**

The fragments of black porous 'cokey' material, black tarry material and the siliceous globules may be derived from the combustion of organic materials (including cereals and straw/grass) at very high temperatures. Other remains were rare, but did include small pieces of amber, coal, glass and leather.

### **Discussion**

For the purposes of this discussion the samples will be dealt with by context type.

#### **Floor and occupation layers. (Samples 3, 4, 6, 7, 10 and 11)**

Samples 3 and 4 contain low density scatters of predominantly charred refuse, although some mineral replaced material is also present, some in the form of faecal concretions. It would appear that these surfaces were little used, and the material present is probably derived from refuse and/or wind blown detritus.

Charred macrofossils are also predominant in the assemblage from sample 7, although this material would appear to be derived from a low density scatter of burnt cereal processing debris including grains, chaff and weed seeds. The presence of stinking mayweed seeds and spike-rush nutlets may indicate that some cereal production was being conducted on clay soils and/or marginal damp ground. This material may have become charred as a result of it's being used as fuel, although it is not clear whether any *in situ* burning is present.

Samples 6, 10 and 11 may be derived from domestic flooring materials/litter, although the density of material recovered is quite low. Grasses/grassland herbs, sedge and spike-rush fruits, moss and bracken stems are all recorded along with small quantities of charred refuse. Similar assemblages were noted

within early medieval buildings at Coppergate, York (Kenward and Hall 1995, 734) although here too, the quantity of material was low. The authors stress (*ibid.*, 725) that the taphonomy of such deposits is complex, with interpretation relying heavily on the archaeological record.

#### **Pit fills (Samples 5, 13 and 14)**

The composition of the pit assemblages varies little from those containing possible domestic flooring materials (see above). Grasses and grassland plants are common along with wetland plant macrofossils and some probable charred and un-charred domestic refuse, and it would appear most likely that the material within the pits is derived from discarded flooring.

#### **Refuse deposits (Samples 1 and 2)**

Sample 1 would appear to be derived from the accidental or deliberate deposition of refuse within a riverine context. Small quantities of domestic detritus, cereal processing waste and possibly sewage residues (in the form of corncockle and *Brassica* sp. testa fragments) are present along with wetland plant macrofossils and ruderal weed seeds.

Sample 2 contains a low density of charred refuse, and is similar in composition to samples 3 and 4 (see above Floor and occupation layers).

#### **Other deposits**

Sample 9 was taken from the collapsed fill of a brushwood drain. The assemblage contains a mixture of domestic waste (including charred detritus and dietary refuse) and weed seeds.

Sample 12 was apparently taken from material associated with a hearth. The assemblage is broadly similar to those containing possible domestic flooring materials, with a mix of grassland and wetland plant macrofossils. It is perhaps of note that, given the context, very few charred remains were recovered.

Sample 15 is from an accumulation of plant material overlaying the natural clay at the base of the stratigraphic sequence. Charred material is rare, and the assemblage is largely composed of ruderal and wetland plant macrofossils. Although taken with a view to possible absolute dating, the assemblage is probably not suitable, as waterlogged deposits are unreliable sources for such dating techniques.

Although sample 8 was taken from a black silty layer, plant macrofossils are not present and it appears most likely that the dark colouration is derived from mineral staining.

#### **Conclusions and recommendations for further work**

In summary, much of the material recovered appears to be derived from domestic refuse, predominantly flooring waste including grasses/grassland herbs, wetland plants, mosses and bracken. The range of plant macrofossils recorded is relatively comprehensive and, as waterlogged deposits of this type are quite rare, further analytical work should probably be considered. However, Kenward and Hall (*ibid.*) stress the difficulty of interpreting such deposits, and recommend that the following questions be asked before such work is undertaken:

- is the material derived from continual occupation? (i.e. could it equally be derived from a natural event like flooding)
- what is the nature of the buildings? (i.e. cellared, single storey etc)
- what was the state of occupancy? (i.e. used, derelict, abandoned)

If these issues can be addressed, it is recommended that the following samples be fully analysed:

- |                         |                                       |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Samples 6, 7, 10 and 11 | - floor/occupation layers             |
| Samples 1 and 5         | - possible dumps of flooring material |

### Costs

For the purposes of this estimate it is assumed that the analysis will be undertaken by Val Fryer at Church Farm, Sisland, Loddon, Norwich, Norfolk, where the material is currently stored.

Full quantitative analysis of 6 waterlogged plant macrofossil assemblages, data tabulation and report preparation

5.5 days @ £115 per day                      **£ 632.50**

N.B. This estimate will remain current for 6 months from the date of issue. After this time, a further quotation will be given upon application in writing.

### References

Kenward, H.K. and Hall, A.R., 1995, *Biological Evidence from 16 – 22 Coppergate*. The Archaeology of York: The Environment 14/7

Stace, C., 1997, *New Flora of the British Isles*. Second edition. Cambridge University Press

### Key to Tables

x = 1 – 10 specimens  
xx = 10 – 100 specimens  
xxx = 100+ specimens  
c = charred  
tf = test fragment  
m = mineral replaced  
b = burnt  
ss = sub-sample  
coty = cotyledon

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Context No.	O75	O46	O16	123	133	151	172
<b>Cereals and other food plants</b>							
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)		xcfc	xc				xc
Cereal indet. (grains)			xc	xc	xc	xc	xc
(basal rachis node)							xc
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)							xc
(rachis nodes)			xc		x		
<i>Hordeum/Secale cereale</i> (rachis nodes)	x	xc		xc	x	xc	xc
<i>Juglans regia</i> L.	xcf						
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)		xc					xc
(rachis internodes)			xc				
<i>T. aestivum/compactum</i> type (rachis nodes)		xc		xc	x		x xxc
<i>T. turgidum</i> type (rachis nodes)		xc			x	xc	xxc
<i>Vitis vinifera</i> L.	xc						x
<b>Herbs</b>							
<i>Agrostemma githago</i> L.	xxtf				xxtf		
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L.					xx	x	xc
Apiaceae indet.				xm			
Asteraceae indet.	x						
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.		xc			x	x	x
<i>Brassica</i> sp.					x		
Brassicaceae indet.	xtf					xtf	xtf
<i>Carduus</i> sp.	x						
<i>C. cyanus</i> L.	x				x		
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	x						x
<i>C. ficifolium</i> Sm.					x	x	
Chenopodiaceae indet.	x	xc				x	
<i>G. aparine</i> L.						xc	
<i>Lapsana communis</i> L.					x		
<i>Leontodon</i> sp.	x				x	x	
<i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L.					xcf		
<i>Lithospermum arvense</i> L.						x	
<i>Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus</i> sp.					xcfc		
<i>Papaver</i> sp.		x			x		
<i>Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia</i>	x				x		
<i>P. major</i> L.	xcf					x	
Small Poaceae indet.					x	xx	
Large Poaceae indet.			xc		x	x	
<i>P. anserina</i> L.					x		
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.	xcf					x	
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i> L.	x						
<i>Ranunculus</i> sp.	x		xcfm		x	x	
<i>R. acris/repens/bulbosus</i>	x				x	x	
<i>R. parviflorus</i> L.					x	x	x
<i>Reseda</i> sp.						x	x
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	x				x	x	x xxc
<i>Rumex/Carex</i> sp.			xm	xm	xc		
<i>Scandix pecten-veneris</i> L.					x		
<i>Sinapis</i> sp.					xcf		x
<i>Sonchus asper</i> (L.) Hill						x	
<i>Stellaria</i> sp.	x	xc			x		
<i>S. media</i> (L.) Vill.	x					x	
<i>Thalictrum flavum</i> L.	x					x	x
<i>Torilis japonica</i> Houtt. DC						x	
<b>Wetland/aquatic plants</b>							
<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i> L.	x	x			x		
<i>Apium graveolens</i> L.						x	
<i>Bolboschoenus maritimus</i> (L.) Palla						xcf	xcf
<i>Carex</i> sp.	xx xc	x xc	xc		x	xx	xx
<i>Eleocharis</i> L.	x		xc		x	x	x xc
<i>Juncus</i> sp.					x		
<i>Mentha</i> sp.	xcf						
<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i> L.	xcf				xcf	x	x
<i>O. fistulosa</i> L.	x						
<i>Potamogeton</i> sp.						x	
<i>Ranunculus</i> subg. <i>Batrachium</i> (DC) A. Gray							x
<i>R. flammula</i> L.						x	
<i>Scirpus</i> sp.					x	x	x
<i>Triglochin maritima</i> L.	x						

Table 1a. Plant macrofossils and other remains from South Square, Boston, Lincolnshire.

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Context No.	O75	O46	O16	123	133	151	172
<b>Trees/shrubs</b>							
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	xcf	xc					
<b>Other plant macrofossils</b>							
Charcoal <2mm	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xx	xx	xxx
Charcoal >2mm	x	xx	xx				xx
Charred root/rhizome/stem		x	x	x	x	x	xx
Waterlogged root/rhizome/stem	xxx				xxx	xxx	xxx
Wood frags. <5mm	x				xx		
Wood frags. >5mm					x		
Mineralised root/rhizome/stem				xx			
Indet.culm nodes		xc	xc	xc	x		xc
Indet.fruit stone frags.	x						
Indet.inflorescence frags.							xxc
Indet.leaf frags.	x						
Indet.moss	x					xx	
Indet.seeds	x	xc xm	xm	xm	x	xx	x
Indet.seed capsule frags.	x						
Indet.twigs						xc	
<b>Molluscs</b>							
<b>Open country species</b>							
<i>Pupilla muscorm</i>		x		x			
<b>Marsh species</b>							
<i>Vertigo</i> sp.				x		x	
<b>Freshwater obligate species</b>							
<i>Bithynia</i> sp.		x	x				
<i>Hydrobia ulvae</i>			x				
<i>Planorbis</i> sp.				x			
<b>Animal macrofossils</b>							
Bone	x	x			x		
Eggshell			x				
Fish bone	x	x	x	x	x		
Marine mollusc shell frags.					x		
Mineralised/faecal concretions		x	xx	x			
Small mammal/amphibian bones	xb			x			
Waterlogged arthropods	xx				x	x	
<b>Other materials</b>							
Amber			x				
Black porous 'cokey' material	x					x	x
Black tarry material	x	x	x	x			
Burnt/fired clay	x					x	
Glass	x	x					
Leather/hide	x				x		
Siliceous globules		xx		x			x
Small coal frags.	x	x	x				x
Vitrified material			x				x
<b>Sample volume (litres)</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>3.5ss</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Volume of flot (litres)</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>% flot sorted</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>25%</b>

Table 1a. Plant macrofossils and other remains from South Square, Boston, Lincolnshire.

Sample No.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Context No.	183	185	173	215	202	220	240
<b>Cereals and other food plants</b>							
Cereal indet. (grains)	xc			xc	xc	xc	
(rachis node frag.)				xc	xc		
(basal rachis node)					xc		
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)		xc					
(rachis nodes)	xc	x				x	
<i>Hordeum/Secale cereale</i> (rachis nodes)	xc		xc				
<i>Juglans regia</i> L.						x	
<i>Pisum sativum</i> L.				xcotyc			
<i>Prunus domestica</i> ssp. <i>insititia</i> L.	x						
<i>Secale cereale</i> L. (rachis nodes)				xcf			
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (rachis internodes)		xc			xc		
<i>T. aestivum/compactum</i> type (rachis nodes)	xc				xc		
<i>T. turgidum</i> type (rachis nodes)			xc	xc			
<i>Vitis vinifera</i> L.	x					xc	xc
<b>Herbs</b>							
<i>Agrostemma githago</i> L.					xtf		xtf
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L.		xx	x	x	x	x	
Apiaceae indet.	x	x	x	x	x		x
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.	x	x	x		x	x	x
Brassica sp.	x	xx	x		xcf	x	x
Brassicaceae indet.	xtf	xtf	xtf		xtf	xtf	xtf
<i>Bromus</i> sp.			xcf				
<i>Carduus</i> sp.	x					xcf	
<i>Centaurea</i> sp.		x					
<i>C. cyanus</i> L.		x					
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	x		x			x	
<i>C. ficifolium</i> Sm.						x	
<i>C. rubrum/glaucum</i>			xcf				
Chenopodiaceae indet.				x	x		x
<i>Cirsium</i> sp.					x		
<i>Euphrasia/Odontites</i> sp.	x					x	
Fabaceae indet.		x	x				
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.) A. Love	xtf				xcf		
<i>Galium</i> sp.	xcf						
<i>Lapsana communis</i> L.						x	
<i>Leontodon</i> sp.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Lithospermum arvense</i> L.			x				
<i>Papaver dubium</i> L.				x			
<i>Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia</i>			x	x		x	x
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> L.				x			
<i>P. major</i> L.				xcf			
Small Poaceae indet.	x	x	x	xx xc	x	x	x
Large Poaceae indet.						x	
<i>Potentilla</i> sp.		x					
<i>P. anserina</i> L.		x	x	x	x		
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.	x	x	x	x			x
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i> L.						x	
<i>Ranunculus</i> sp.	x	x	x	x			
<i>R. acris/repens/bulbosus</i>	x	xx	xx	xx	x	x	x
<i>R. parviflorus</i> L.					x	x	x
<i>Reseda</i> sp.	x		x				
<i>R. lutea</i> L.					x		
<i>R. luteola</i> L.					x		
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	x		xx	x	x	x	x
<i>R. acetosella</i> L.							xcf
<i>Scandix pecten-veneris</i> L.		xcf					
<i>Scleranthus annuus</i> L.					x		
<i>Scutellaria</i> sp.		x	x				
<i>Sinapis</i> sp.		x			xcfc		
<i>Sonchus asper</i> (L.) Hill			x		x		x
<i>S. oleraceus</i> L.		x			x		
<i>Stellaria</i> sp.					x		
<i>S. graminea</i> L.			x			x	
<i>S. media</i> (L.) Vill.	x	xx	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Thalictrum flavum</i> L.			x	x	x		
<i>Torilis japonica</i> Houtt. DC					x		
<i>Urtica</i> sp.						x	
<i>U. dioica</i> L.		x					
<i>Valerianella dentata</i> (L.) Pollich					x		
<i>Verbena</i> sp.					x		

Table 1b. Plant macrofossils and other remains from South Square, Boston, Lincolnshire.

Sample No.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Context No.	183	185	173	215	202	220	240
<b>Wetland/aquatic plants</b>							
<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i> L.					x	x	
<i>Bolboschoenus maritimus</i> (L.)Palla			xcf	xcf		xcf	
<i>Carex</i> sp.	x	xx	xx	xx	x	x	xx
<i>Cladium mariscus</i> (L.)Pohl			x		x	x	
<i>Eleocharis</i> L.	x	x	xx	xx	x	xx	xx
<i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i> L.						x	
<i>Juncus</i> sp.						x	x
<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i> L.				xcf			
<i>Mentha</i> sp.				x	x		
<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i> L.		x	x	x			
<i>Oenanthe aquatica</i> (L.)Poiret				xcf			xcf
<i>Ranunculus</i> subg. <i>Batrachium</i> (DC)A.Gray				x	xcf		
<i>R. flammula</i> L.	x			x			x
<i>R. sceleratus</i> L.							x
<i>Scirpus</i> sp.	x		x	x XC	x	x	
<i>Zannichellia palustris</i> L.					x		
<b>Trees/shrubs</b>							
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.			xx	xcf	x	x	x
<i>Ulex europaeus</i> L.		xcf					
<b>Other plant macrofossils</b>							
Charcoal <2mm	xx	xx	xxx	xxx	xxx	x	x
Charcoal >2mm			xx	x	x		xx
Charred root/rhizome/stem	x		x	x	x	x	
Waterlogged root/rhizome/stem	xx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Wood frags. <5mm	xx		x			xx	xx
Wood frags. >5mm	xx						
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> (L.)Kuhn (stem frags.)		xx					
Indet.buds		x				x	
Indet.culm nodes			x	x XC	XC		x
Indet.inflorescence frags.		x					
Indet.leaf frags.	x					x	
Indet.moss	x		x		x	x	x
Indet.seeds	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Indet.seed capsule frags.		x					
Indet.twigs					XC		
<b>Molluscs</b>							
<b>Marsh species</b>							
<i>Vertigo</i> sp.			x				
<b>Freshwater obligate species</b>							
<i>Hydrobia ulvae</i>	x						
<b>Animal macrofossils</b>							
Bone	xb						
Cleodoceran ehippia			x	x	x		
Eggshell	x		x				
Fish bone	x		x				xx
Marine mollusc shell frags.	x						
Small mammal/amphibian bones	x						
Waterlogged arthropods	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<b>Other materials</b>							
Black porous 'cokey' material	x		x	x			
Burnt/fired clay	x						x
Small coal frags.	x						
Vitrified material	x			x	x		
Sample volume (litres)	4ss	3.5	4	8	7	8	8ss
Volume of flot (litres)	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6
% flot sorted	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	12.50%	12.50%

Table 1b. Plant macrofossils and other remains from South Square, Boston, Lincolnshire.

## Appendix 7

### CATALOGUE OF THE WATERLOGGED WOOD by Michael Bamforth

Context No.	Species	Type of wood	Coppicing	Tool marks	Sapwood present	Condition	Woodworking	Charred	Function	Length mm	breadth mm	Thickness mm	Notes
148	unidentified	Timber	No	No	No	Good	Yes	No	Possibly the end of a barrel, with small wooden plug	530	105 - 15	20 - 7	
155	unidentified	Timber	No	No	No	Fair - some radial cracks	Yes	No	Step	1304	169 - 155	90 - 81	
156	Oak	roundwood	No	No	Yes	Poor - some radial drying cracks	Yes	No	Stake	554	60mm diameter		
159	unidentified	roundwood	Yes - some flaring	No	Yes	Fair	Yes	No	Stake	340	60	25	
180	unidentified	Timber	No	Yes incomplete	Yes	Good - some drying cracks	Yes axe marks	Yes	Post				Burnt in-situ with upper part burnt away
240	Oak		No	No	yes unusually thick	Fair	Yes 1 end has wedge point	No		470	95 - 75	75 - 55	
242	unidentified	Timber	No	No	No	Good	Yes 2 faces hewn, 1 end axed with crushed point	No	Stake	398	82 - 65	75 - 45	original diameter would be 170mm diameter estimated



## Appendix 8

### GLOSSARY

<b>Alluvium</b>	A deposit (usually clay, silts or sands) laid down in water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea and freshwater alluvium by streams, rivers or within lakes.
<b>Till</b>	A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as boulder, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size.
<b>Context</b>	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
<b>Cut</b>	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
<b>Dumped deposits</b>	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
<b>Fill</b>	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.

## Appendix 9

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

368	Context records
43	Sheets of scale plans
13	Sheets of scale sections
20	Daily record sheets
5	Photographic record sheet
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Processed survey data
10	Boxes of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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

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

City and County Council Museum Accession Number: 2003.41

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: BSS 03

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

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