ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON LAND AT RED LION STREET, BOSTON, LINCOLNSHIRE (BSB 05)

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PROJECT
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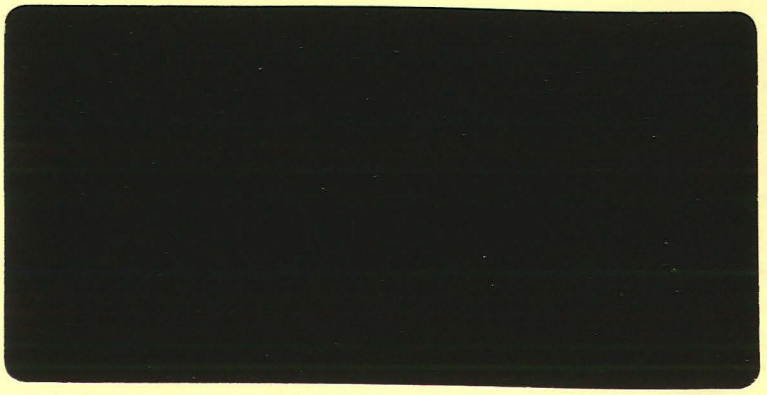

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON LAND AT RED LION STREET, BOSTON, LINCOLNSHIRE (BSB 05)

Work Undertaken For
Gifford
on behalf of
Texas Group Plc

February 2006

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

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

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Quality Control

Red Lion Street,
Boston
BSB 05

Project Coordinator	Mark Williams
Supervisor	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Site Assistants	Aaron Clements, Mikaela Olovson, Jim Robertson, John Ward
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Paul Cope-Faulkner

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
Mark Williams Mark Williams	Tom Lane
Date: 20-02-06	Date: 20-02-06

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Red Lion Street, Boston, Lincolnshire. The evaluation was undertaken to assess the quantity, quality and type of archaeological deposits surviving on the site prior to redevelopment of the area.

The site lies just outside of the medieval (AD 1066-1540) town limits as defined by the Barditch, a possible defensive circuit evident in the east of the town. Suburban development is known from along Wide Bargate beginning as early as the 13th century. The site itself is believed to lie in open marshy ground during this period. Rapid post-medieval (AD 1540-1900) development occurred during the 19th century along Red Lion Street which is itself a late 18th century creation.

The evaluation identified medieval deposits only at the southeastern end of the site where they would have lain in the backyards of properties fronting Bargate. A mortar floor was revealed indicating the presence of a building in this vicinity which was supplemented by occasional finds of medieval brick and tile.

Earlier deposits suggest that the majority of the site lay in a marsh type environment which was reclaimed by dumping during the earlier post-medieval period. Once this reclaimed land had stabilised and access improved by the construction of Red Lion Street, development occurred across much of the site.

Finds retrieved during the investigation include a quantity of post-medieval pottery with a smaller amount of earlier medieval wares. Brick and tile were also common, with medieval brick perhaps indicating higher status structures in the vicinity of the site. Clay pipe, glass, metalwork and building materials were also recovered along with a small assemblage of animal bone.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as '*a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate*' (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Gifford on behalf of Texas Group Plc to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land at Red Lion Street, Boston, in advance of proposed development of the area as detailed in planning application B05/0233/98 FULL. The evaluation was undertaken between the 21st November and 13th December 2005 in accordance with a Project Design jointly prepared by Gifford and Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Boston Planning Archaeologist.

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 proposed development is located *c.* 200m northeast of the centre of Boston as defined by St. Botolph's church at National Grid Reference TF 3279 4434 (Fig. 2). The site is bounded by Red Lion Street to the west, the Centenary Methodist church to the north and the rear of properties fronting Strait Bargate to the south and east. The site slopes down to the north with heights varying between 4.82m OD and 3.27m OD.

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).

The site lies to the west of Wide Bargate which follows the course of the principal route out of Boston and was formerly known as Long Causeway. Extra mural settlement began along this route during the 13th century following attempts to raise the ground level to support structures. To the north and west of Bargate was *Deppol*, a marshy tidal inlet with two mills situated upon it, and in this same area was tracts of fen (Owen 1984, 44). The existence of this fen is likely to have limited the length of messuages along Wide Bargate which today measure on average about 30m.

To the southwest, and bordering the site, lies Red Lion Street which was named after the Red Lion Inn that is first mentioned as the '*hospitium of the Red Lion in Bargate*' in 1515 (Thomson 1856, 207). The land to the rear of the Inn was known as Red Lion Pastures and Red Lion Street is likely to have been a late 18th century development.

The site lies south of the Centenary Methodist Church which was first built on this site in 1839 having moved from Wormgate (Leary 1972, 27). The current building replaced an earlier, but similar structure destroyed by fire in 1909 (*ibid.* 37). The southern boundary of the church formerly fell within the site and a small house was also located in this vicinity as shown on early Ordnance Survey plans. This change in the boundary may explain why burials were reported during the excavation of a sewer trench along the northwest boundary of the proposed development area (*pers. comm.* J. Sleight).

A second religious establishment was established within the site confines in 1850. This was the Congregational Chapel which was described as '*beautiful, in stone coloured brickwork, all the columns, caps, bases, cornices, arches, buttresses etc. being of bricks moulded and burnt for the purpose. At the northwest angle is an*

elegant tower, crowned by a short spire and over the entrance is a large rose window, other windows have semi-circular heads except the school which occupies the basement storey.' (White 1856, 283). This building replaced an earlier theatre that had been established during the late 18th century, although a building in the yard of the Red Lion Inn had been used for this purpose since 1740 (Thompson 1856, 210).

Other structures that occupied the site, as shown on early maps, include a theatre (1829), a Baptist chapel (1839), a bowling green and brewery (1889), a smithy (1905) and a printing works (1968). Much of the site was cleared and levelled in 1974, apart from the vicinity of Trench E where former buildings have been removed since 1992.

Site Specific Archaeological Intervention

During 1988, an evaluation was undertaken on the western part of the proposed development area. Two trenches were excavated, the positions of which are depicted on Figure 3 in red. Trench 1 revealed natural layers at 2.1m below the ground surface upon which were interleaven layers containing much pottery and tile of 14th century date and later, interpreted as midden deposits. Upon this were the brick foundations of the former Congregational Church (Davies and Symonds 1989, 2). The second trench revealed a 13th century gully and a possibly contemporary ditch with uniform grey silts above (*ibid.* 3).

A second evaluation was undertaken at 24 and 28-30 Strait Bargate in 1992. Only Trenches 4 and 5 of that evaluation fell within the proposed development area (Fig. 3, depicted in blue). In Trench 4, overlying clean silts was a series of horizontal layers of ash, clay and silt containing pottery of 14th – 17th century date which had subsequently been sealed beneath a Victorian building. Similar dumped layers overlying alluvial deposits were encountered in Trench 5 and a 19th century cellar was also recorded (HTL 1992, 11).

A desk-based assessment of the site concluded that the site had largely remained as open ground until the 19th century when the proposed development area took on urban characteristics (Herbert 1998, 13).

3. AIMS

The aim of the evaluation, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), was to gather information to establish the presence or absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits in order to enable the Boston Planning Archaeologist to formulate a policy for the management of archaeological resources present on the site.

4. METHODS

Excavation

Five trenches were opened by machine across the proposed development area. The positioning of the trenches was to provide adequate coverage of the site. Minor adjustments to the positions of trenches was undertaken to preserve access through the car park and to avoid buried services. The trenches were then excavated to a depth of *c.* 1.2m below the present ground surface with stepped deeper excavation for a further 1.2m or until archaeological deposits or groundwater was reached.

The position of the trenches were plotted with reference to standing buildings and features and recorded on Ordnance Survey digital plans.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation 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. Samples were taken in accordance with guidelines established by English Heritage (2002). The methodology for the subsequent processing of the environmental samples is outlined in the environmental report (Appendix 5).

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 five phases were identified. These phases are broadly similar to the phasing devised for the Boston Historic Environment Baseline Survey (Cope-Faulkner and Hambly, forthcoming), though have not been sub-divided for the medieval period.

Phase 1 Natural deposits
Phase 2 Medieval deposits
Phase 3 mid 16th – 17th century deposits
Phase 4 18th -19th century deposits
Phase 5 Modern deposits

Pottery provides the key means of dating for the phasing, although brick, tile and clay pipe are also used.

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

Trench A
No natural deposits were identified in this trench.

Trench B
Located by augering in the base of Trench B was a layer of brown, with bluish grey streaks, silty clay (211). This measured in excess of 100mm thick with the upper surface at a height of 1.36m OD (Fig. 7, Section 18).

Trench C
No natural deposits were identified in this trench.

Trench D
No natural deposits were identified in this trench.

Trench E
No natural deposits were identified in this trench.

Phase 2 Medieval deposits

Trench A
No medieval deposits were identified in this trench.

Trench B
No medieval deposits were identified in this trench.

Trench C
Located at the base of the sondage was a layer of grey silty sand (110). This deposit sloped down towards the south and was up to 0.43m thick (Fig. 10, Section 10). Above this was a 20mm thick deposit of grey sandy silt (109). Both these deposits may represent deliberate dumping.

Sealing this deposit was a layer of greyish brown sandy silt (108), perhaps derived from former topsoil formation. This was 0.49m thick and pottery of 15th – 16th century date was retrieved along with cereals and charred plant remains.

The upper surface of medieval deposits lay at a height of 2.90m OD.

Trench D
No medieval deposits were identified in this trench.

Trench E
The earliest deposit encountered in this trench was exposed by augering. This comprised a surface of white to light brown mortar (210) that was over 0.2m thick. This was sealed beneath an occupation deposit of grey silty clay (194) measuring 0.17m thick (Fig. 15, Section 17). Pottery of 13th – 14th century date was retrieved from this layer along with medieval brick or tile.

The upper surface of medieval deposits lay at a height of 2.90m OD, same as those recorded in Trench C.

Phase 3 mid 16th – 17th century deposits

Trench A
The earliest deposit encountered in this trench was a layer of grey clayey silt (133). This measured in excess of 0.4m thick (Fig. 5, Section 12) and was identified as a marsh deposit. The upper surface of this deposit lay at a height of 1.41m OD.

Trench B
No deposits of this phase were encountered in this trench.

Trench C
Overlying the medieval former topsoil was further soil development represented by a 0.33m thick layer of grey sandy silt (107). This was sealed beneath a yellowish brown mortar surface (106) that was 90mm thick at a height of 3.2m OD. This surface was restricted to the vicinity of Section 10 (Fig. 10) and no associated structural remains were observed.

Trench D
The earliest layer encountered in this trench was a marsh deposit of greenish grey clayey silt incorporating dumped materials (033). This measured in excess of 1.18m thick. Medieval tile was retrieved from this layer with a single sherd of 17th century pottery. Cereal grains and fish bone were also present in the samples.

Trench E
Overlying the medieval occupation deposit (194) was a dumped deposit comprising greyish brown silty clay with gravel (193). This was 0.58m thick (Fig. 15, Section 17) and contained 17th century pottery as well as two residual medieval sherds.

Above this was a 30mm thick dumped deposit of coal and clinker (192) which lay beneath a former topsoil comprising grey clayey silt (191) that was 0.4m thick. This was in turn sealed by a demolition deposit of grey and yellowish brown silty sand with gravel and brick and tile fragments (190).

The upper surface of deposits of this phase lay at a height of 3.75m OD.

Phase 4 18th – 19th century deposits

Trench A

Overlying the marsh layer (133) was a 0.28m thick dumped deposit of brown clayey sand (132). Residual medieval pottery and tile was collected along with pottery of 17th – 18th century date and late post-medieval brick and tile.

This was in turn sealed by greyish brown sandy silt (131) from which a quantity of early medieval bricks were recovered along with 18th century pottery. This layer was 0.6m thick (Fig. 5, Section 13) and sampling identified cereal grains, charred plant material and coal.

A dumped layer comprising greenish brown silty sand (130) overlay (131) and was in turn sealed by a former topsoil of grey sand (129) that measured 0.24m thick.

Further dumping was identified in the form of a layer of dark brown sand (128) which was in turn sealed by a further former topsoil comprising grey sand (127) to a height of 3.3m OD. A deposit of brown clayey silt (137) perhaps indicates the position of a tree root.

Trench B

Developed upon the natural silty clay (211) was a deposit of black to greyish brown silty clay (208). Identified as marsh build-up, this measured 1.18m thick to a height of 2.56m OD (Fig. 7, Section 18). Pottery and glass provided a date range of mid 18th – mid 19th century date.

Cut into this layer was a pit (207). This was over 2.6m wide and 0.56m deep and contained a single fill of black/greyish brown sandy silt (206). Sealing the pit was a layer of greyish brown silty clay (205) that was 0.27m thick.

Above this was extensive dumped alluvial layers of silty sand and sand (204, 229, 230 and 231), perhaps dumped to deliberately raise the surrounding ground level. These varied in colour from pinkish white, brown, yellowish brown to grey and had a combined thickness of 0.69m. A single sherd of 18th century pottery was retrieved.

Overlying this dumped alluvium was a layer of yellow sandy silt with gravel (221) and yellowish brown silty clay (222) of up to 0.14m thick. This deposit perhaps represents trample upon the dumped alluvium. A garden soil had then developed (228) which comprised grey silty sand that was 0.12m thick and had a timber post (227) inserted through it. To the south, the garden soil was replaced by yellowish brown sandy silt with brick fragments, gravel and coal (225).

Sealing these deposits was a dumped layer of black silt and ash (220) that was 80mm thick. Dumped upon this were layers of greyish brown silty clay with brick/tile and coal (219) and yellowish brown sand (218).

Marking the southern limit of these deposits at the end of the trench was a hand-made brick wall (223). This was aligned northeast-southwest and was >2.7m long by 0.38m wide and 0.92m high (Fig. 6). The wall was trench built and its position in the stratigraphic matrix unclear.

At the northwestern end of the trench was a sandstone slab alignment (226). This wall aligned with the boundary wall of the Centenary Church to the west of the trench.

Trench C

Overlying the mortar surface (106) and evident throughout the trench was a former topsoil (Fig. 9, Section 9) comprising grey sand (025, 027 and 105) and grey clayey

sand (079 and 082). Pottery of 17th – 19th century date was recovered from this layer along with medieval roof and floor tile. Sampling of (079) revealed low levels of fuel waste incorporated into the deposit.

Overlying (105) in the vicinity of Section 10 was a brownish yellow mortar surface (104) that was 40mm thick. Grey sand (103) had built up over this before a further mortar floor (017) had been inserted.

In the southern part of the trench, overlying the former topsoil (025) and (027) were a number of deposits ranging from grey sand with brick/tile fragments (021), grey silty sand (026), greyish brown silty sand (050) and brownish grey silty sand (056). These may represent dumping episodes or garden soil development.

Several features were recorded cut into these layers. These included a brick lined chamber (019) that was 0.64m long by 0.54m wide and 0.24m deep (Fig. 8; Fig. 10, Section 5). This had been backfilled with grey silty sand (020).

Less than 1m to the west was a small pit (023). Measuring 0.54m long by 0.38m wide and 0.24m deep (Fig. 10, Section 6) this contained a single fill of greyish brown silty sand with mortar fragments (022) from which 19th century pottery was collected.

A second pit (055) was identified a further 3.13m to the west. This was 0.36m wide and 0.28m deep (Fig. 9, Section 9) and contained a single fill of mortar with sand (054). This pit was overlain by a former topsoil (051) of greyish brown silty sand (051) which may represent a northwards extension of (050).

Cutting both (050) and (051) was a northeast-southwest aligned linear trench (029). This was visible for a length of 1.3m (Fig. 8) and was 0.82m wide and 0.35m deep (Fig. 9, Section 9). A single fill of yellowish brown mortar and limestone was recorded (028) from which late 18th – 19th century pottery was retrieved. This pit was sealed by a 0.17m thick former topsoil of brownish grey silty sand (048).

Sealing the brick lined chamber (019) and the mortar floor (017) was an extensive layer of grey sand (018) that was 30mm thick. This had subsequently been sealed by a dumped deposit comprising brownish grey sand with mortar and coal (016) that was 40mm thick.

Cut into this dumped deposit was a near circular well (064) that was 0.92m long by 0.78m wide and at least 2m deep. This had been constructed using earlier post-medieval or late medieval bricks.

Cut into the former topsoil (082) was a pit (102). This was over 2m wide and 0.37m deep (Fig. 9, Section 7). Six fills were recorded ranging from greyish brown silty sand (096) through brown sandy silt with mortar (097), grey silty sand (098 and 100), grey mortar (099) to yellowish brown mortar (101). This pit had then been sealed by a dumped deposit comprising a 0.13m thick layer of grey sand with charcoal (081).

Located 3.2m to the southwest and cutting a deposit of bluish grey silty sand with charcoal (078) that overlay the former topsoil (079) was a further pit (088). This was over 1.4m long, wider than 1m and 0.47m deep (Fig. 9, Sections 7 and 8). Fills included grey silty sand (075), brownish grey sandy silt (076), brown silty sand (077) and grey sand (121).

Cutting the dumped deposit (081) and perhaps layer (078) was a circular feature (083). This had a diameter of 0.48m and was over 0.4m deep and was lined with

decayed wood (084) probably from a barrel. Inside the barrel remnants were two fills, a lower of brownish grey sand (086) and an upper of brownish grey sand with charcoal (085).

Cutting both the barrel lined pit and pit (088) was a posthole (090). This was 0.24m wide and 0.18m deep and contained a single fill of brownish grey sand (089). This was sealed by a dumped deposit of greyish brown sandy silt with mortar (074) that was also recorded to the northeast as (080). Soil build up, comprising grey silty sand (073) to a height of 3.46m OD, was recorded above (074).

Constructed upon the soil build up was a northwest-southeast aligned brick wall (068). This was 0.22m wide and 0.38m high. Associated with this wall was a brick surface (067) which in turn seemed to be linked to a remnant of brick wall (066) that was parallel to wall (068).

Trench D

Overlying the earlier post-medieval marsh deposit was a dumped deposit of grey silt with ash and clinker (011, 031 and 036). This was 0.11m thick to a height of 3.03m OD. Pottery of mid 18th – mid 19th century date was retrieved from this layer.

At the southwestern end of the trench, this dumped deposit was overlain by dumped deposits of brownish grey silt (010) and mixed black, dark brown and grey silt, ash and coal (009), the latter contained a 19th century clay pipe fragment. This was partly overlain by a spread of pinkish yellow mortar (008) measuring 100mm thick or yellowish brown sandy silt (030) that was 40mm thick. Further dumping was evidenced by layers of grey sandy silt with brick fragments (007), brownish yellow sand (006) and grey mortar (005).

Overlying the dumped deposit (036) in the centre and northeastern end of the trench was a layer of brownish grey sandy silt with frequent brick fragments (062). A trench built wall (041) had been inserted into this deposit that was over 2.3m long and 0.22m high (Fig. 12, Section 4).

Overlying (062) to the south was a dumped layer of grey silty sand (061). This had been cut by a possible pit (237) that was 1.27m wide and over 0.37m deep (Fig. 12, Section 3). A single fill of greyish brown clayey silt (058) was recorded. Partly sealing this pit was a deposit of light yellow sand (059) that was 70mm thick.

Overlying (061) to the northeast of the pit was a discrete dump of black silt and coal (057) that was 30mm thick.

Lying above both (057) and (059) was a possible former topsoil (060) that comprised yellowish grey sandy silt with brick and tile fragments to a height of 3.49m OD.

Cut into (060) and partly removing wall (041) was a linear feature aligned northwest-southeast (236). Possibly excavated to remove the wall, this was over 0.69m wide and was 0.42m deep and was filled with stone, brick and gravel (040).

Truncating the possible pit (237) and dumped deposit (005) as well as a possible demolition layer of greyish brown silt with brick fragments (014) was a northwest-southeast aligned foundation trench (012). This was over 3m long, 1.3m wide and 0.49m deep (Fig. 12, Sections 1 and 3). Constructed within this trench were a series of brick built foundation walls (013) that overlay an initial deposit of brownish grey silt with brick fragments (032).

Trench E

Sealing the earlier post-medieval deposits was an extensive former topsoil comprising brownish grey sand (147),

greyish brown silty sand (157), greyish brown sand (177) and grey sand (183). Pottery of late 18th – mid 19th century date was retrieved from deposits (147) and (177) and a timber plank (187) was also revealed within this latter deposit.

In the southeastern part of the trench, cutting former topsoil (177), was a clearance cut (178). This was visible for a length of 7.93m and was 0.45m deep (Fig. 14, Section 14). Two fills were recorded, a lower of grey sand (176) and an upper of brown mortar with brick and tile fragments (175).

Overlying the buried soil (177) further north was a dumped deposit of dark brown sandy silt (166) that was over 0.25m thick. This was sealed in turn by a former topsoil incorporating dumping comprising greyish brown sand with coal fragments (165) followed by further dumping of purplish brown silty sand with coal fragments (164).

Cutting through these layers was a pit (169). This was visible for a width of 1.27m and was over 0.33m deep (Fig. 14, Section 14). This was partially filled with brownish grey silty sand (168). The remainder of the pit and overlying deposit (164) was a garden soil or dumping layer of brownish grey sand with coal fragments (163). This deposit measured 0.48m thick and contained late 18th – 19th century pottery.

Cut through this layer was an east-west aligned wall (158). The foundation comprised a concrete block upon which bricks had been laid and together was 0.78m wide and 0.98m high (Fig. 14, Section 14). Perhaps associated with this wall was a surface of handmade bricks (167) incorporating sandstone slabs.

In turn, this surface appeared to be connected to a rectangular sunken feature towards the southeast (174). This was 1.67m wide and over 0.92m deep and was brick lined (173), possibly forming a small cellar. When this structure had gone out of use, it was backfilled with yellowish brown mortar and concrete (170), grey sand (171) and brownish yellow sand (172).

Surface (167) was overlain by white mortar (160), perhaps a make-up deposit for a floor. This was in turn sealed by grey sand (159).

Located in the north corner of the trench and overlying former topsoil (157) was a brown clay with mortar deposit (156) perhaps representing a floor surface which lay at a height of 4.02m OD. This was sealed by brownish grey sand (155), followed by dumps of yellow mortar (154) and purple clinker with sand (153).

Above the former topsoil (147) was a layer of greyish brown sand (146) that was 0.26m thick. At its eastern extent, this layer had been cut by a northwest-southeast aligned foundation trench (149). This measured 0.23m wide and 0.32m deep (Fig. 14, Section 16) and contained a brick wall (148).

Southwest of this wall and overlying (146) was a small spread of brownish yellow mortar (142 and 143). This had been cut by a posthole (145) measuring 0.2m wide and 0.2m deep. A fill of brown silty sand (144) was recorded. The posthole was then sealed by a former topsoil of greyish brown sand with mortar fragments (141).

Cutting the dumped layer (153) and butting against wall (148) was a pit (152). This was 0.65m wide and over 0.54m deep. Two fills were recorded, a lower of brownish grey sand with mortar (151) and an upper of brownish grey sand (150). Pottery of late 18th – 19th century date was retrieved from both the fills.

Overlying former topsoil (141) and pit (152) was a garden soil layer of grey sand with coal fragments (140) that was 0.3m thick.

Overlying the former topsoil (177) in the northeast facing section of the trench (Fig. 15, Section 15) was a layer of grey mortar (197) that was 90mm thick (4.11m OD) and perhaps represents a floor remnant. This was in turn sealed by a layer of reddish brown crushed brick (198) and a levelling deposit of yellowish brown sand and gravel (196).

At the north end of this section buried soils (177 and 146) were overlain by a yellow sandy mortar surface (195) which was in turn sealed a by brown sandy silt (182) garden soil that is the equivalent to (141).

Cutting these deposits were two features. The first was a pit (201) which was 0.6m wide and 0.25m deep and filled with greyish brown silt with frequent brick, mortar and coal fragments (202). The second feature was a larger pit (189) that was over 3m long and deeper than 0.31m. Several fills were recorded and include reddish brown sandy silt (185 and 186) and brick fragments (188), perhaps indicating the clearance of a former building on the site. This pit was overlain by a dumped deposit of yellowish brown sandy mortar and brick fragments (184).

Sealing most deposits along this side of the trench was a layer of grey sand with frequent mortar fragments (181) upon which a northwest-southeast aligned wall was constructed (180). This wall was visible for a length of 9.2m and was 0.33m high to a height of 4.74m OD.

Phase 5 Modern deposits

Trench A
Overlying the former topsoil (127) was a make-up deposit for a surface (126) comprising crushed brick fragments. This was 0.2m thick.

This was cut by a northeast-southwest aligned service trench (135) that was 1m wide by 1.7m deep. This was filled with limestone fragments and small gravel (134). This was then sealed by a layer of yellow limestone fragments (125) that comprised the make-up for the current car park surface of tarmac (124) at 3.43m OD.

Trench B
Overlying the dumped deposit (218) was a make-up layer (217) for a 20mm thick tarmac surface (216). This had been sealed by yellowish brown silty sand with gravel and brick fragments (215).

Cut into this layer was a possible north-south aligned feature (235). Identified as a service trench, this was over 2.46m wide and 0.29m deep (Fig. 7, Section 19). Within this trench was a lead pipe and the whole had been backfilled with brown sand, clinker and mortar fragments (233). This service trench had then been sealed by granite and flint cobbles (232) forming a surface.

Along the same alignment as the former boundary wall to the church was a modern brick wall (224). This was over 0.62m long, wider than 0.24m and over 0.41m high.

The sequence in this trench ended with a make-up layer of sand and gravel (214) for the modern sand and gravel (213) or tarmac car park surface (234) at a height of 3.99m OD.

Trench C
Cut into the post-medieval former topsoil (079) was a pit (123). This was over 0.72m wide and 0.24m deep and contained grey sand with broken window glass (122) perhaps derived from demolition of former buildings on the site.

During the 20th century a large building, labelled as a printing works on Ordnance Survey plans, had been erected as evidenced by walls (015, 069, 072 and 087) with associated surfaces (093, 095 and 115). Service trenches were also located (047, 053 and 118).

Demolition of this building was also identified, principally by deposits of stacked red bricks (070) and silty sand with brick and mortar fragments (091). A number of dumped deposits may also be associated with the demolition phase (044, 045, 112, 113, 114, 116 and 119).

The current car park surface was represented by yellow to white limestone fragments (042), black tarmac (043) and a levelling deposit of crushed brick and mortar (111) at heights of *c.* 4.25m OD.

Trench D

Located at the northeastern end of the trench was a layer of grey concrete (039) that provided a bedding layer for a brick surface (038).

Demolition of the building represented by wall (013) and the recent surface (038) was evident in the form of deposits of greyish brown sandy silt with brick fragments (004) and reddish brown sandy silt with stone, brick and slate (037). The area had then been levelled with yellow limestone fragments (003) before the insertion of two soakaways (034 and 035).

Sealing all deposits was the current car park surface that comprised bluish grey stone, sand and cement (002). The car park surface lay at a height of 4.11m OD.

Trench E

Overlying the wall (180) was a levelling or demolition layer represented by greyish brown silty sand containing brick and tile fragments (179). Sealing all deposits in this trench was the current hardstanding of gravel and limestone fragments (139) which lay at heights of between 4.85m and 5.02m OD.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) comprise silty clay and were only identified in Trench B. It is possible that this represents a flood episode and that archaeological deposits are sealed beneath it, particularly as no natural deposits were firmly identified in the remaining trenches.

Deposits assigned a medieval date (Phase 2) were present in Trenches C and E. In Trench C, these deposits took the form of dumping or gradual accumulation and were peripheral to the main focus of medieval settlement to the southeast. In Trench E, a mortar surface was identified indicating a structure in this vicinity. However, due to the high water table the extent of this floor could not be established, though no similar floor levels were identified in the 1992 evaluation. Similarly, no evidence for medieval features previously identified at the site were revealed. Where medieval deposits were encountered they lay at a height of 2.90m OD or less. Although medieval pottery, tile and brick were revealed there is generally a paucity of this material across the site. This is unusual considering the sites position in relation to the medieval town.

The early post-medieval period (Phase 3) is poorly represented, though were identified in all trenches apart from Trench B. Most of the layers encountered relate to marsh deposits, garden soil formation and some dumping and demolition.

Most of the deposits and features were of later post-medieval date (Phase 4). Initially, these indicate widespread dumping across the site and are suggestive

of deliberate attempts to raise the ground level from the marsh environment and to reduce the risk of flooding.

This is less obvious in Trenches C and E where structural remains, garden soil formation and less intensive dumping occur which are typical of backyard type activities.

During the 19th century, structural remains are present in each trench (apart from Trench A), probably as a result of easier access once Red Lion Street had been constructed. Identified remains include the former boundary wall to the Methodist church in Trench B and in Trench D the walls and floor of the Congregational Church were revealed, forming a similar pattern to the walls recorded in the 1988 evaluation. A floor had been replaced in the 20th century and a short length of earlier wall may belong to the theatre that once occupied the site. No human remains were encountered in the vicinity of Trenches A and B and the reports of skeletons from within the former extent of the Methodist church's boundary could not be verified.

Recent deposits (Phase 5) include the walls of a 20th century printing works in Trench C, followed by demolition and the present car park surface.

Pottery retrieved from the investigation comprised mainly post-medieval wares. Medieval pottery was also present and included locally made Boston and Toynton type wares with a Lincoln glazed ware vessel also present. Post-medieval pottery included examples from local kilns but was dominated by Staffordshire products in the 18th and 19th centuries. Imports include German stonewares and Chinese porcelain.

Brick and tile was the next significant find made. A number of late medieval bricks and tiles were present in the assemblage and indicate structures of this date in the vicinity. Furthermore, medieval brick buildings are likely to indicate relatively higher status structures. Other finds include clay pipe, glass, metalwork, clinker, slag, plaster, mortar and stone. A quantity of animal bone was also retrieved and indicate that sheep/goat were plentiful with cattle, rabbit, seafood and a horse also present.

Environmental data was restricted to charred plant material with no preservation of waterlogged remains. Low densities of cereal grains were recovered though most of the material appears to have been burnt at high temperatures indicating its probable origin as fuel waste. A small number of fish bones was retrieved, but were not identified to species.

7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Red Lion Street, Boston, as the site lay on the periphery of a medieval town and in the vicinity of rapid post-medieval development and the possibility existed of remains of these periods being disturbed by the development.

However, few medieval remains were encountered across the site but were present in the southeastern area of the proposed development area where they would have been located in the backyards of properties fronting Bargate. Medieval brick and tile were present and may indicate that structures built of this material were located in the vicinity. The remainder of the site was occupied by marsh deposits which were gradually reclaimed during the post-medieval period. By the 19th century, this reclaimed land was stable enough to allow for development following the insertion of Red Lion Street. This development

included a 19th century chapel, an earlier theatre and the boundary wall to the Methodist church located to the north. Most of these structures were demolished in the 1970s.

Finds include a small collection of medieval pottery, most produced locally, with the bulk of the pottery of 18th – 19th century date. Brick, tile, clay pipe, glass and metalwork was also retrieved during the investigation along with animal bone.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr A.L. Martin and Mr T. Malim of Gifford for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis for Mr P. Harvey of Texas Group Plc. Thanks are also due to Roy Buckley, Area Manager, and David Martin, supervisor, of NCP for assisting in access to the site. The work was coordinated by Mark Williams who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Jenny Young, the Boston Planning Archaeologist, kindly allowed access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Mark Williams
Site Supervisor: Paul Cope-Faulkner
Site Assistants: Aaron Clements, Mikaela Olovson, Jim Robertson, John Ward
Finds processing: Denise Buckley
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
Post-excavation Analyst: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

HTL Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

TLA Trust for Lincolnshire Archaeology

Figure 1 - General Location Plan

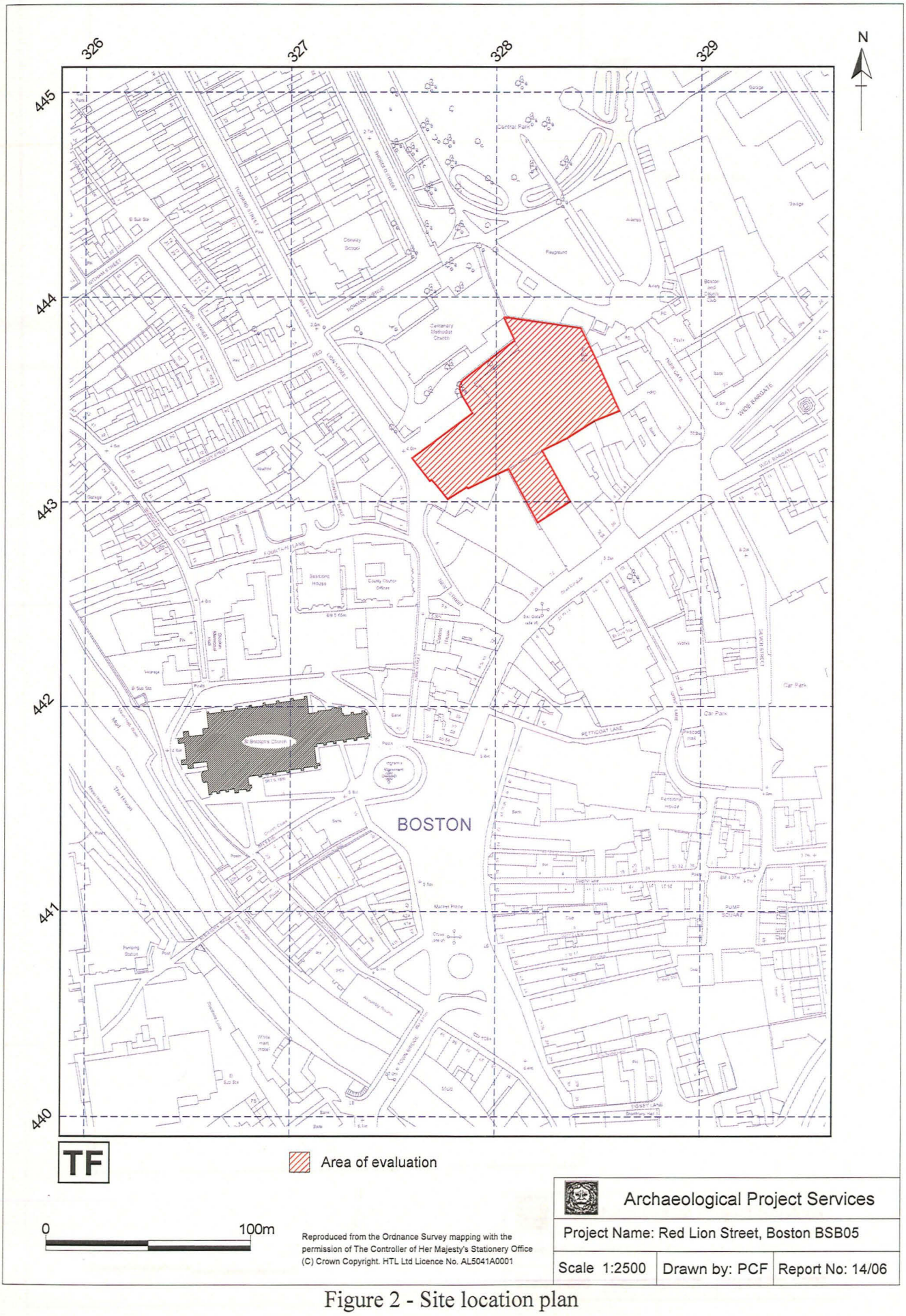


Figure 2 - Site location plan

Figure 3 - Trench location plan

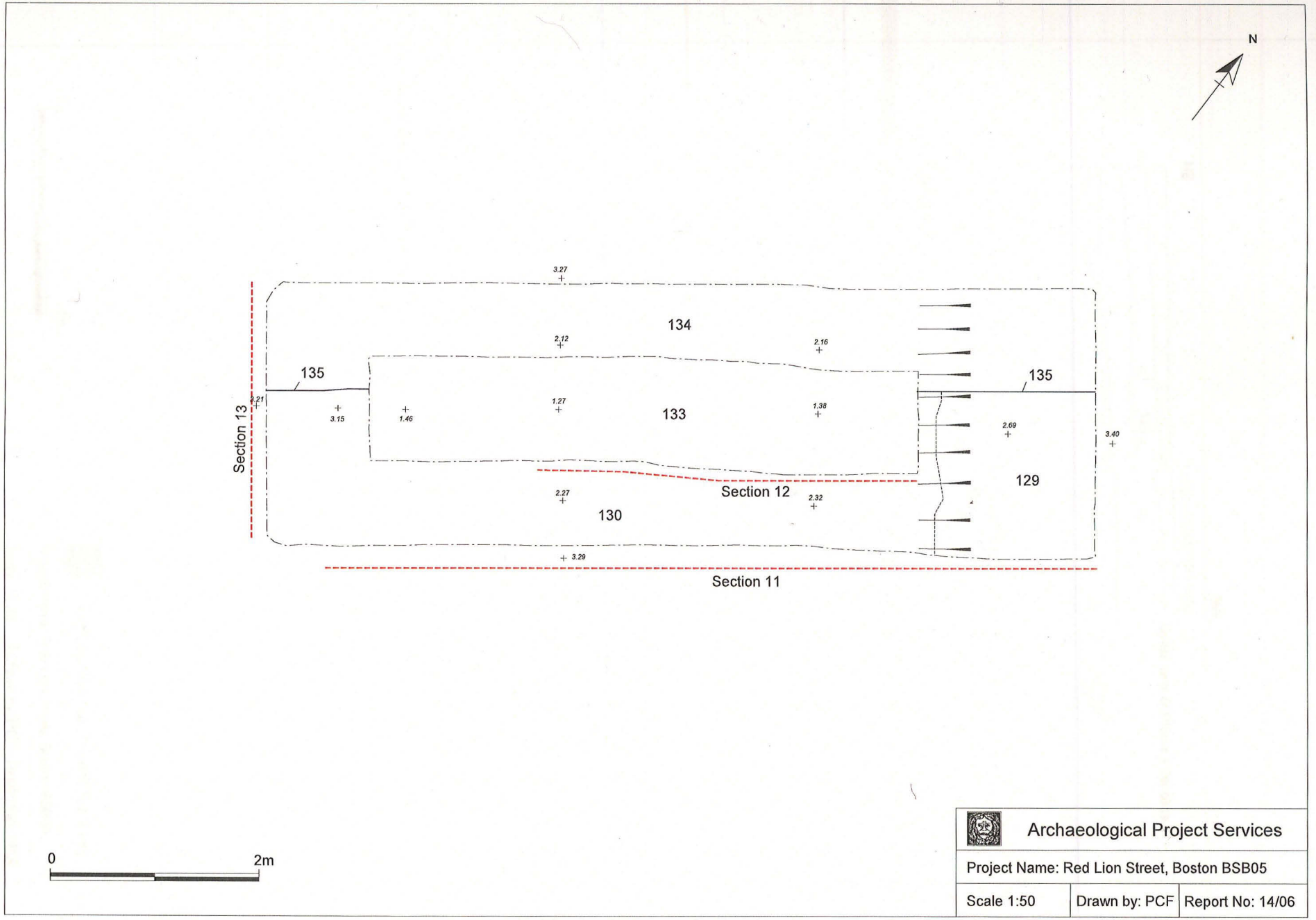
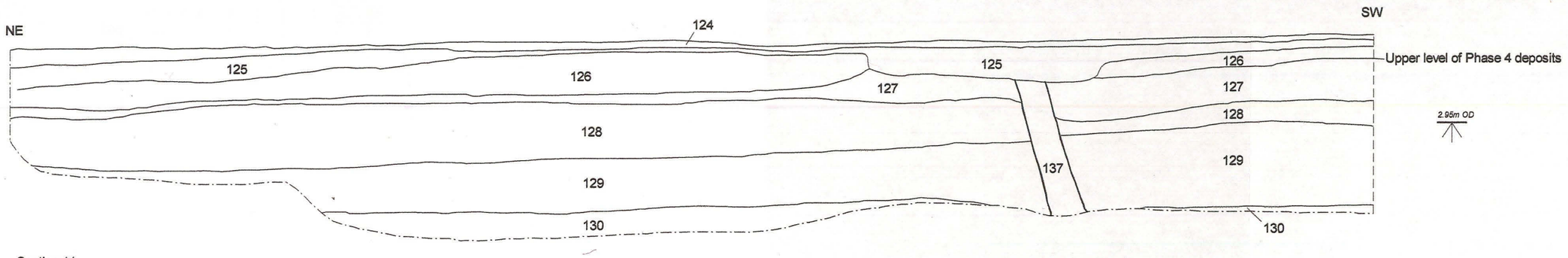
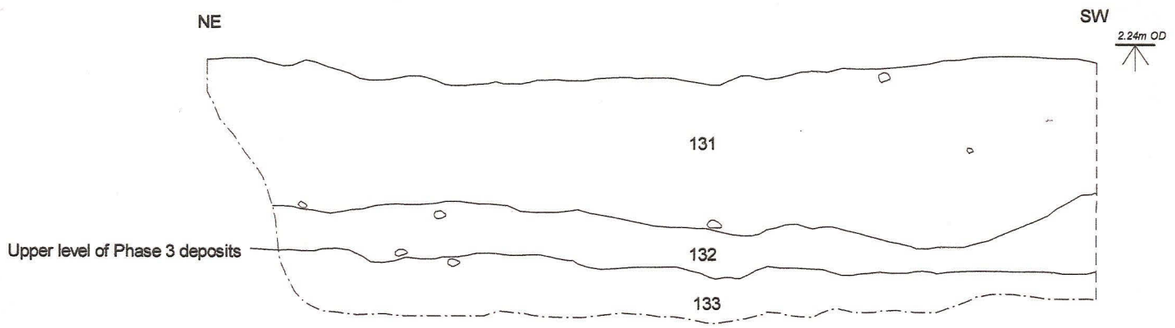


Figure 4 - Trench A: Plan



Section 11



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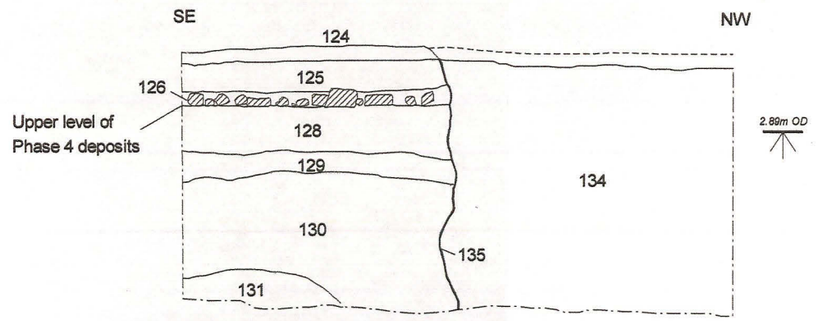


Section 13

Brick

0 1m

Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Red Lion Street, Boston BSB05		
Scale: 1:25	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 14/06

Figure 5 - Trench A: Sections

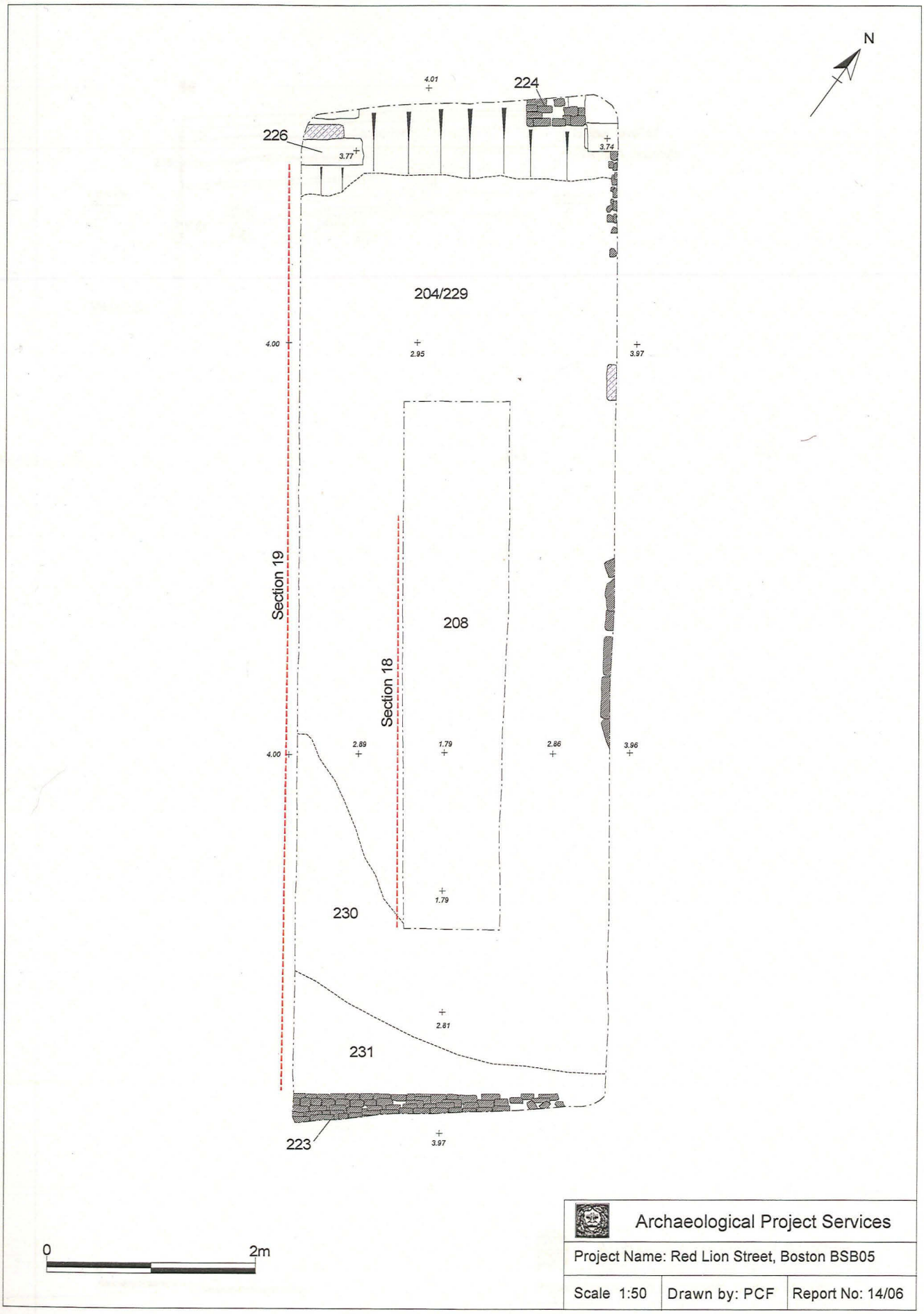
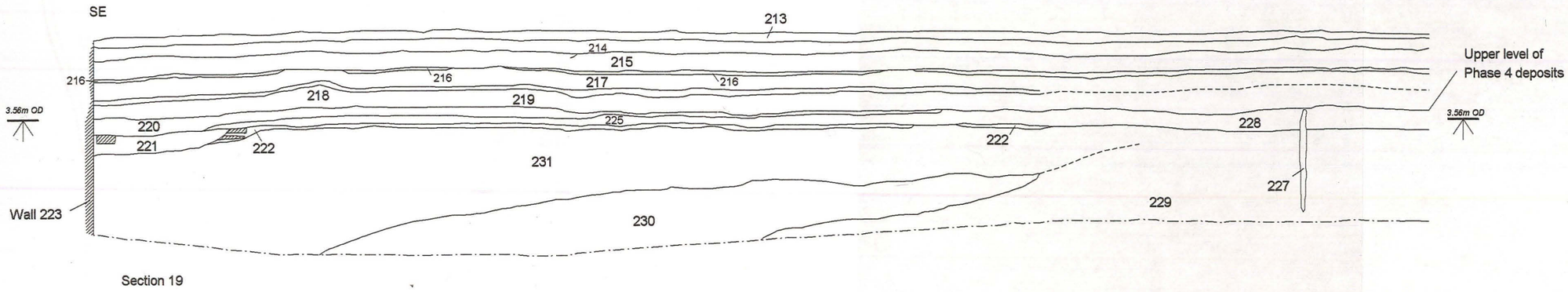


Figure 6 - Trench B: Plan



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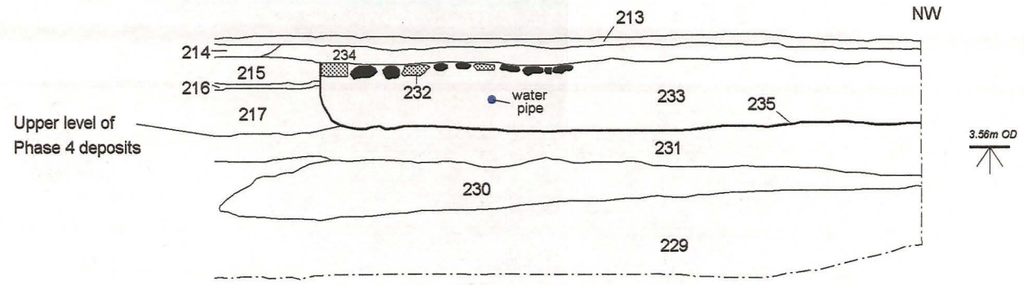

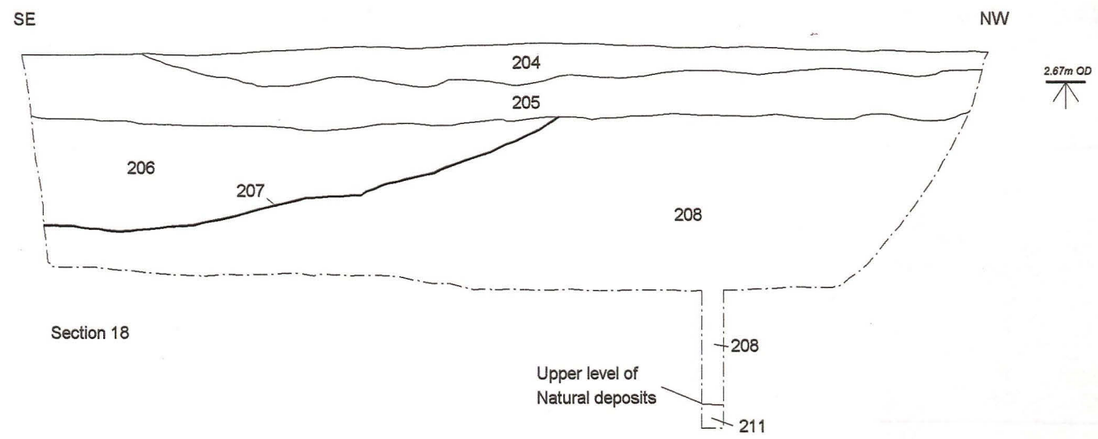

Section 18

Granite

Flint

0 1m

Archaeological Project Services		
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Scale: 1:25	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 14/06

Figure 7 - Trench B: Sections

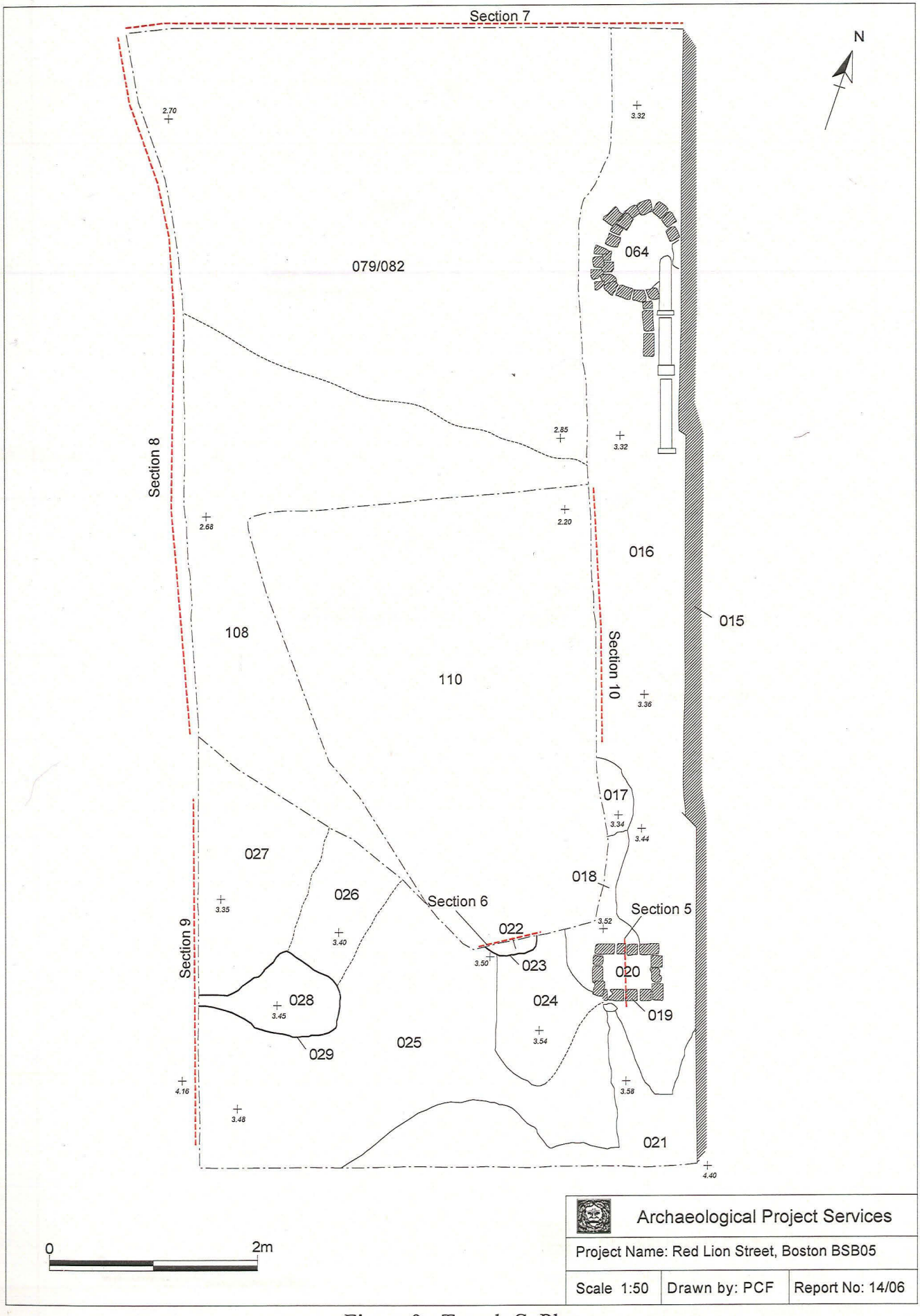


Figure 8 - Trench C: Plan

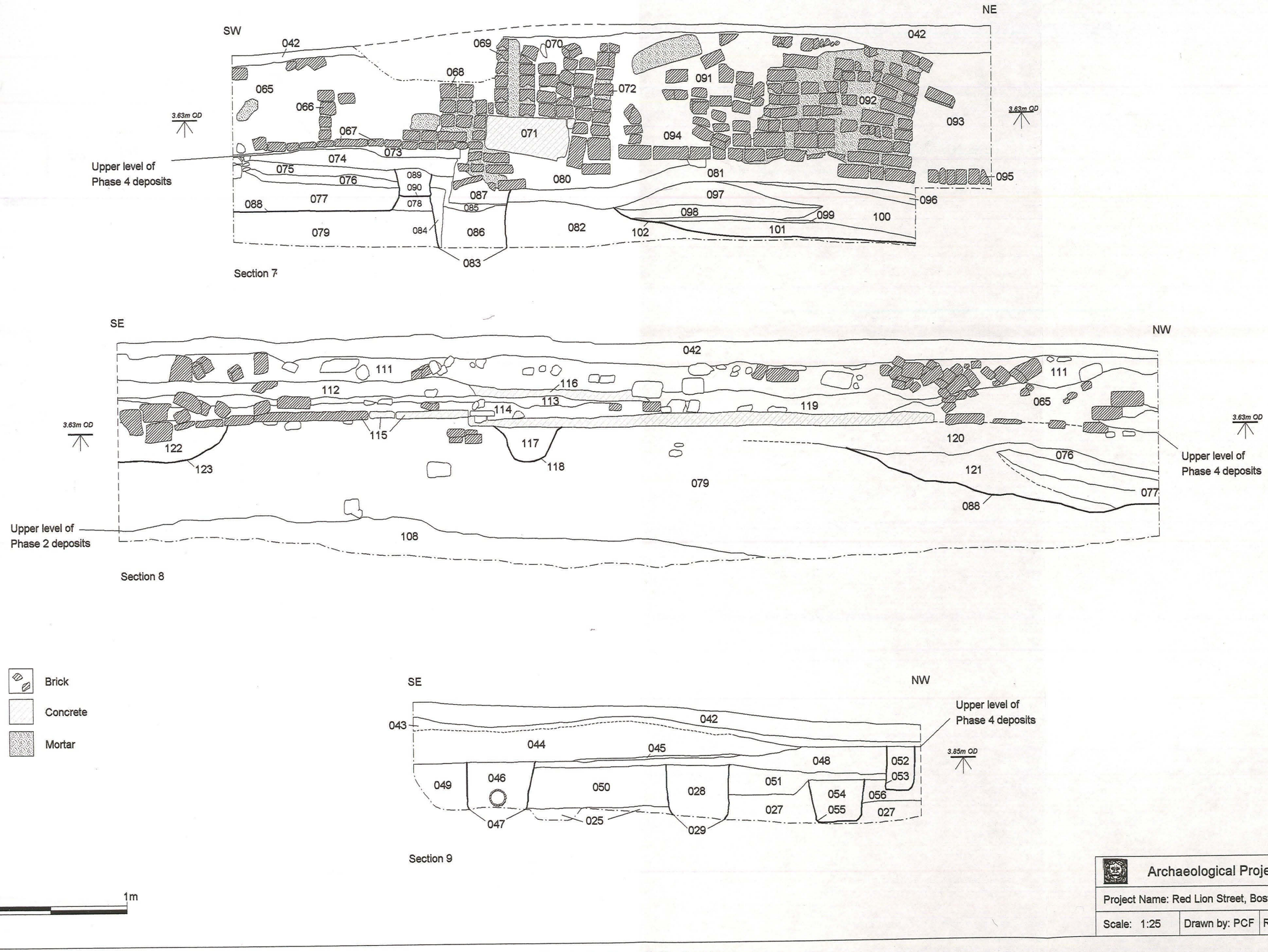
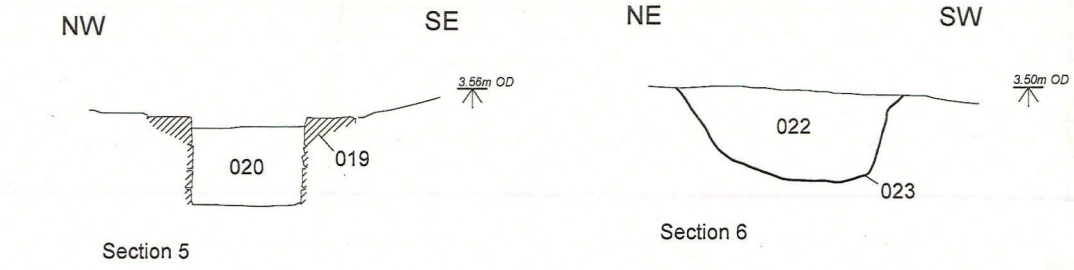
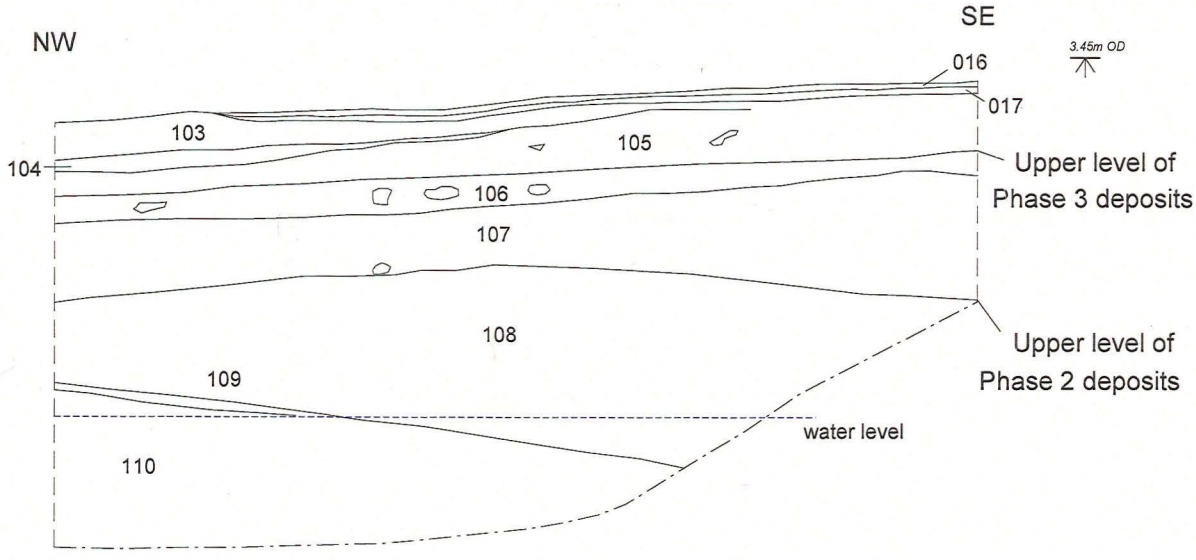


Figure 9 - Trench C: Sections



Section 5

Section 6



Section 10

Brick

Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Red Lion Street, Boston BSB05		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 14/06

Figure 10 - Trench C: Sections

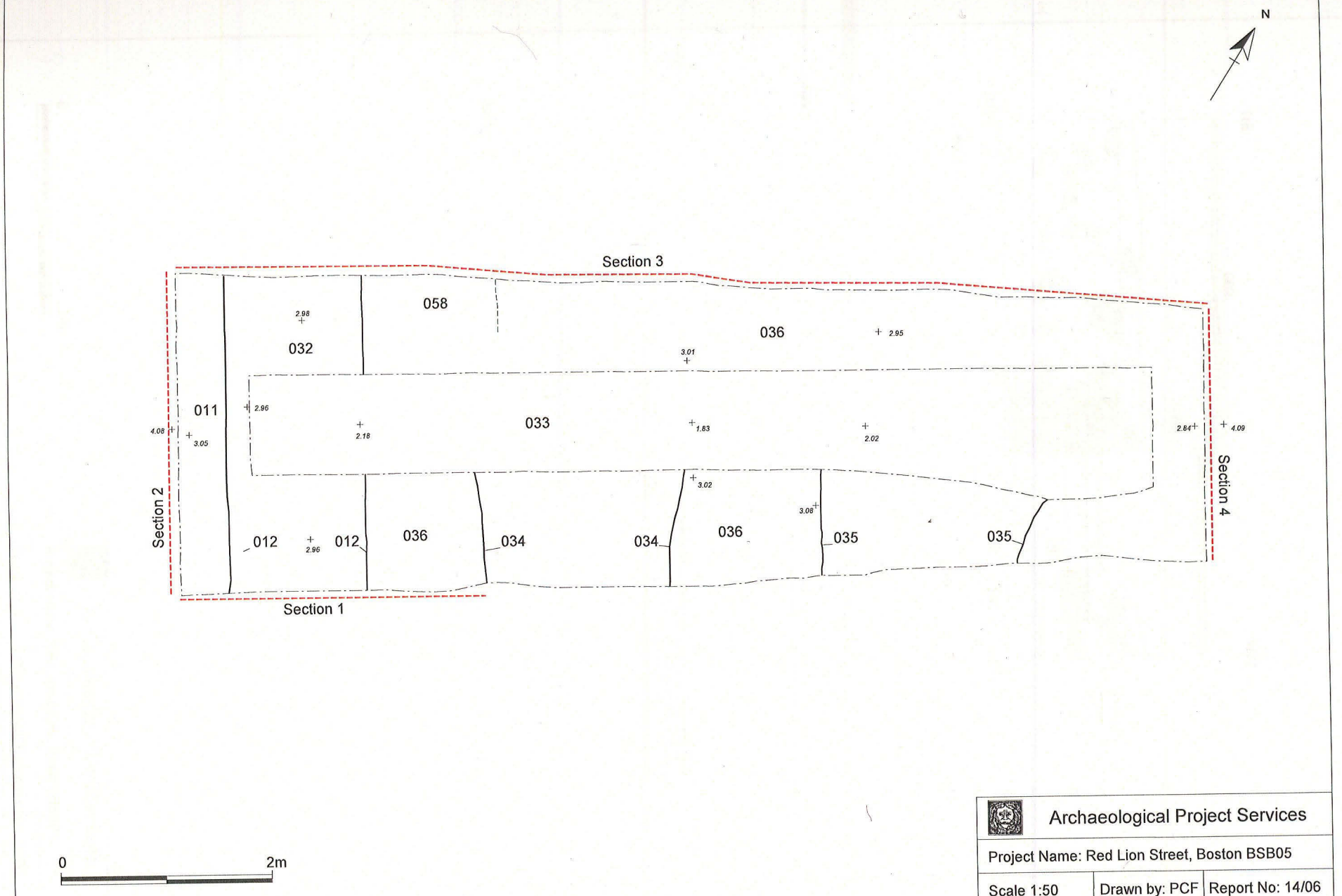
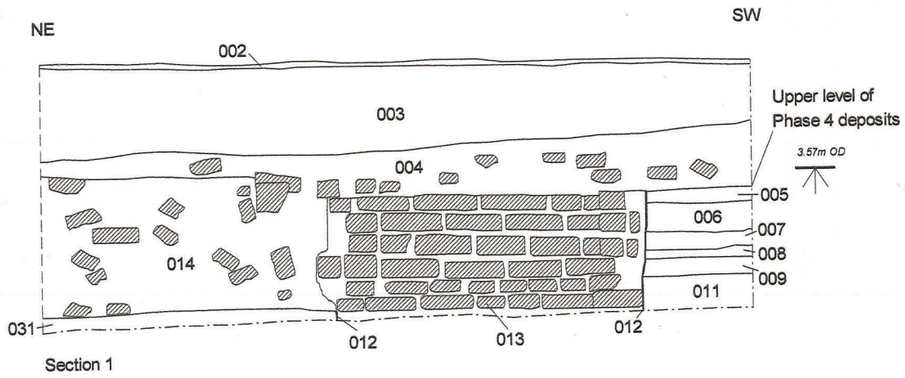


Figure 11 - Trench D: Plan



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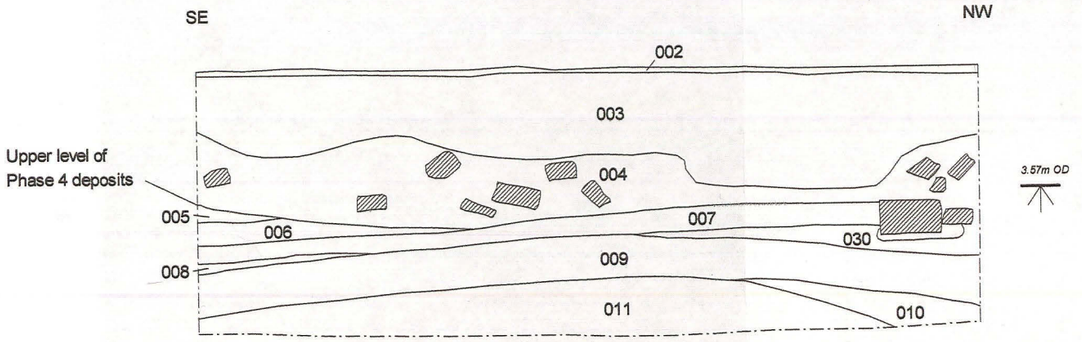

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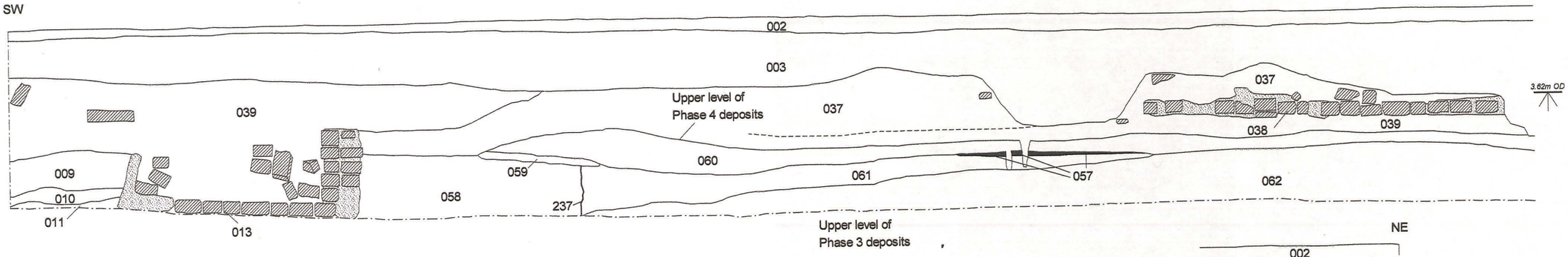

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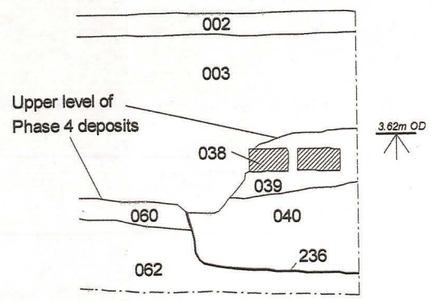

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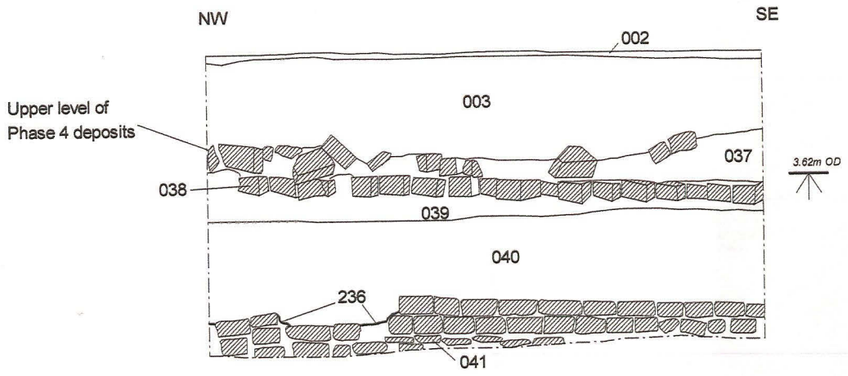


Section 4

Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Red Lion Street, Boston BSB05		
Scale: 1:25	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 14/06

Figure 12 - Trench D: Sections

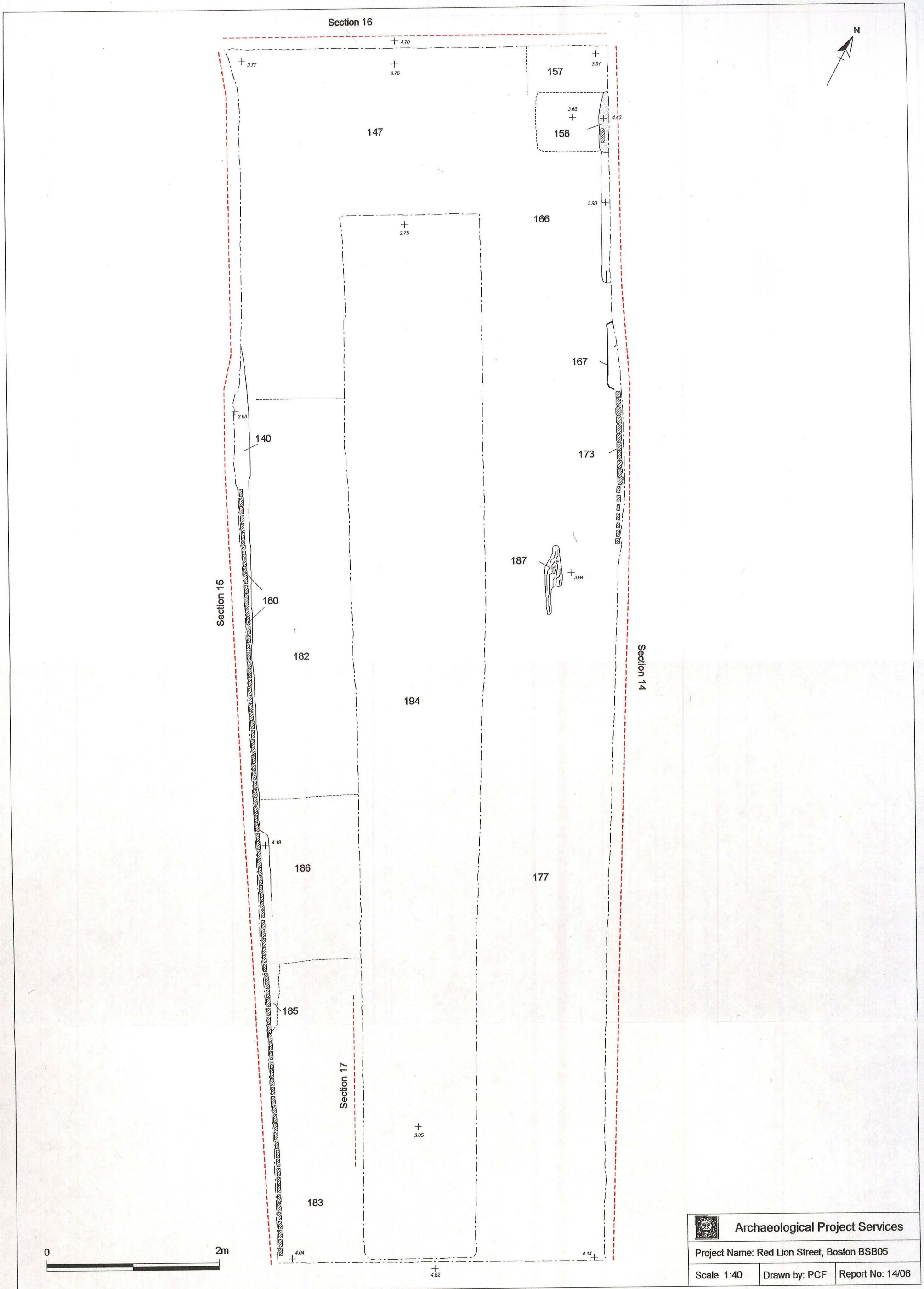
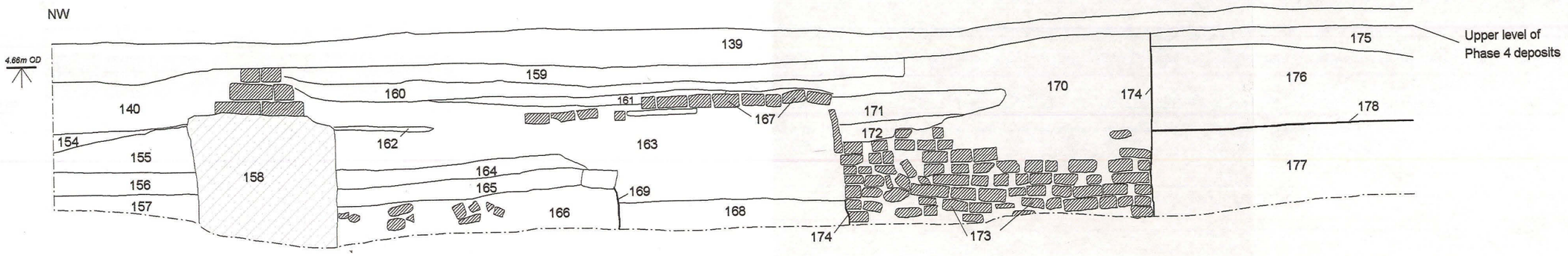


Figure 13 - Trench E: Plan



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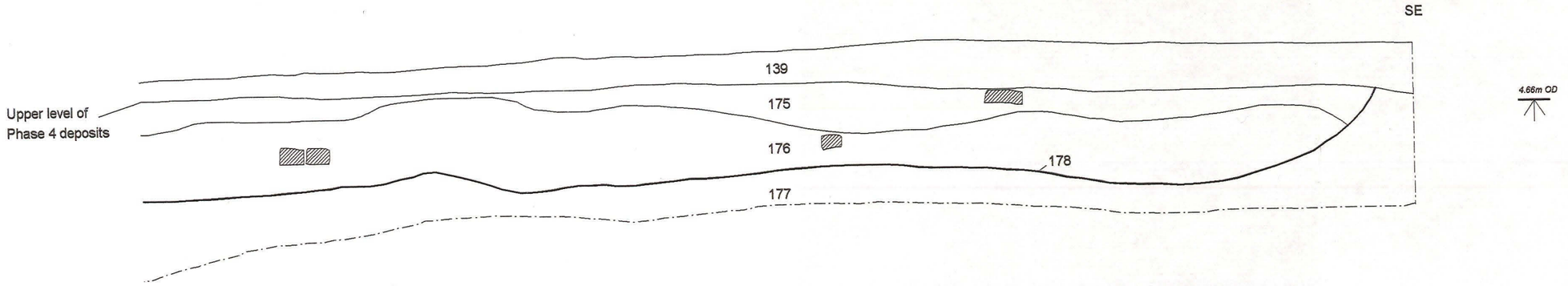

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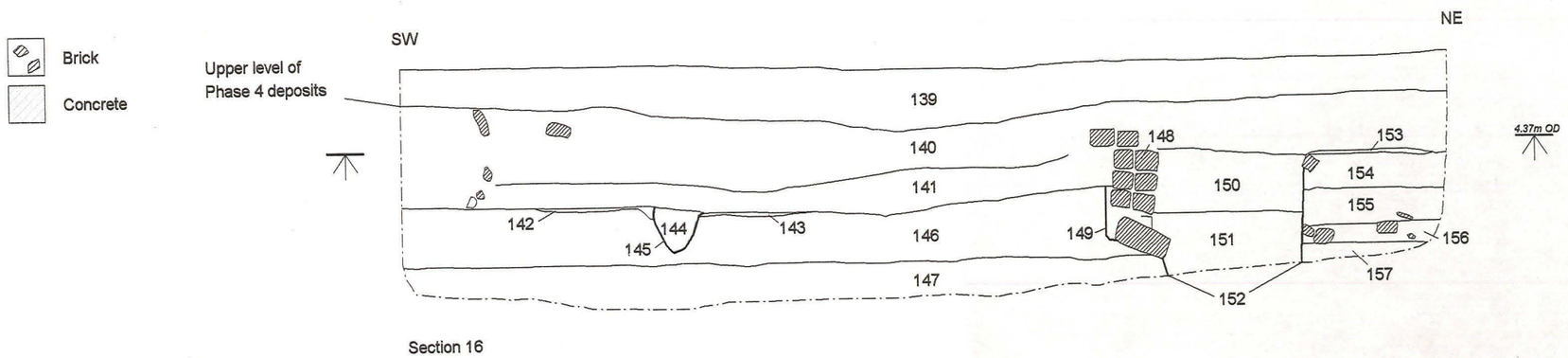


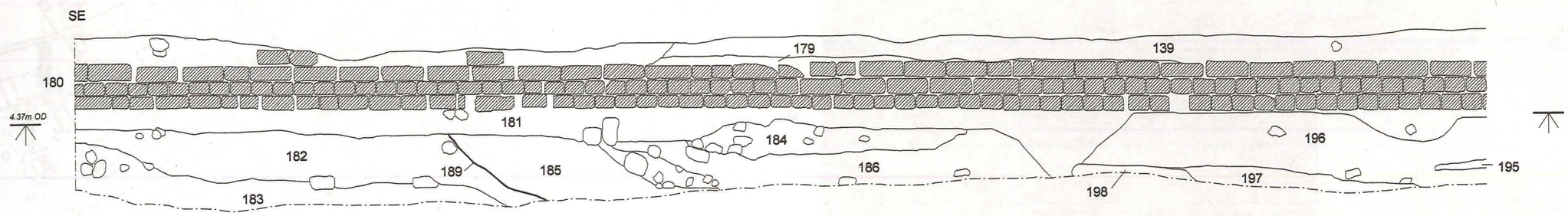
Section 16

0 1m

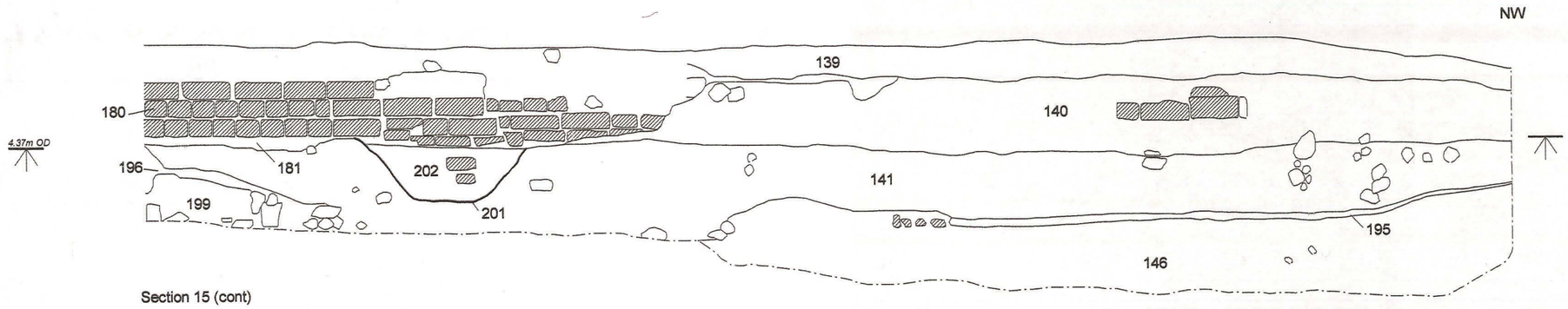
Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Red Lion Street, Boston BSB05		
Scale: 1:25	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 14/06

Figure 14 - Trench E: Sections



Section 15



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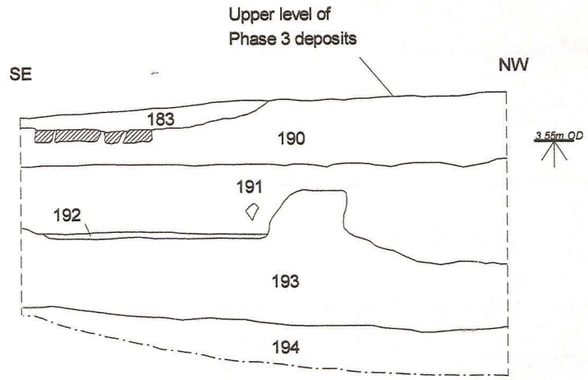


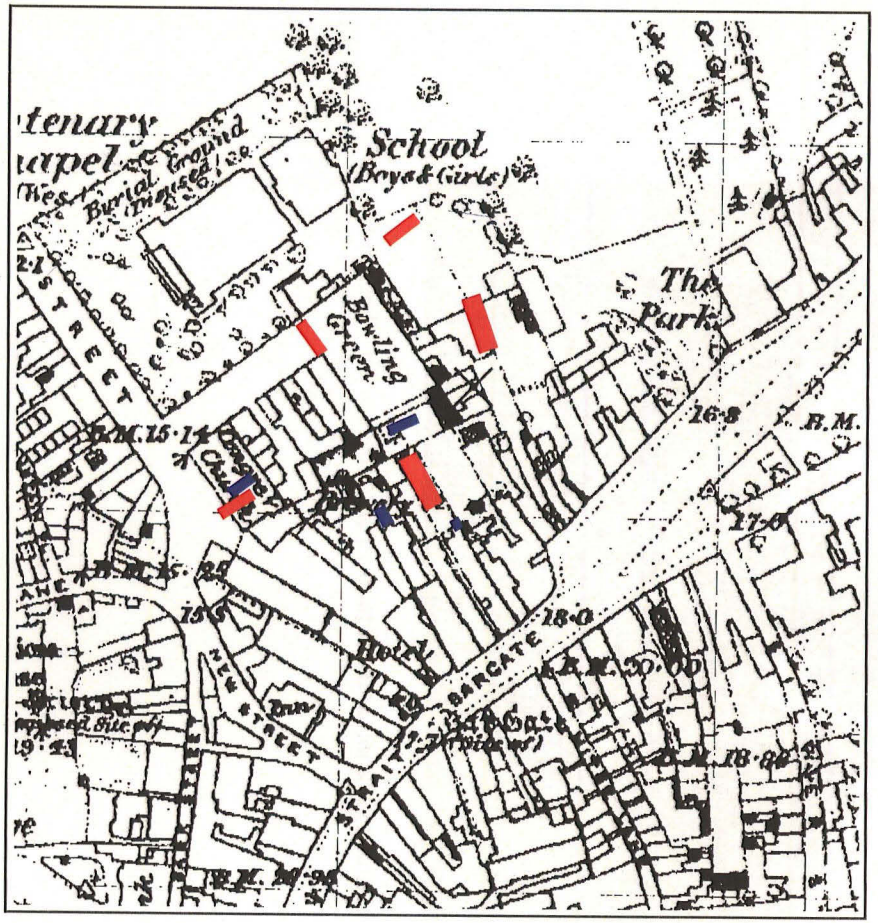
Section 17

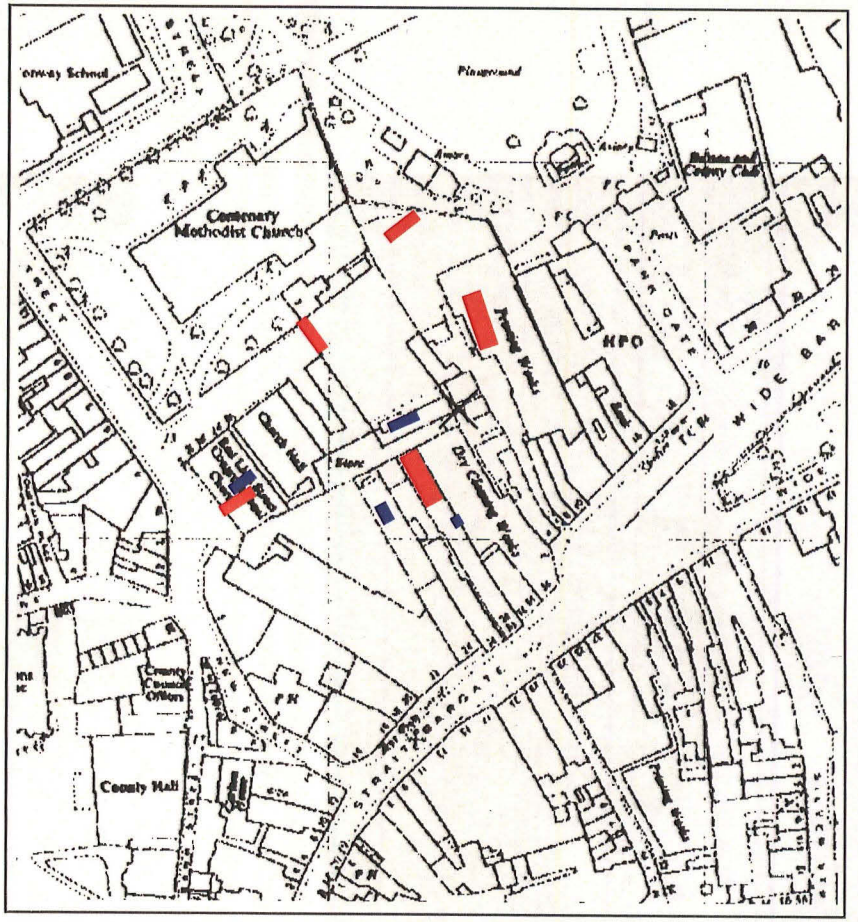
Brick

0 1m

Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Red Lion Street, Boston BSB05		
Scale: 1:25	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 14/06

Figure 15 - Trench E: Sections





N

2005 Evaluation trenches

Previous evaluation trenches

0 100m

Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Red Lion Street, Boston BSB05		
Scale 1:2000	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: /04

Figure 16 - Trench locations overlain on 1889 and 1968 Ordnance Survey plans

Plate 1 - General view looking across the evaluation area, looking northeast

Plate 2 - View across the evaluation area, looking southeast

Plate 3 - Trench A after cleaning, looking northeast

Plate 4 - Trench A: Section 11 showing the general sequence of deposits, looking east

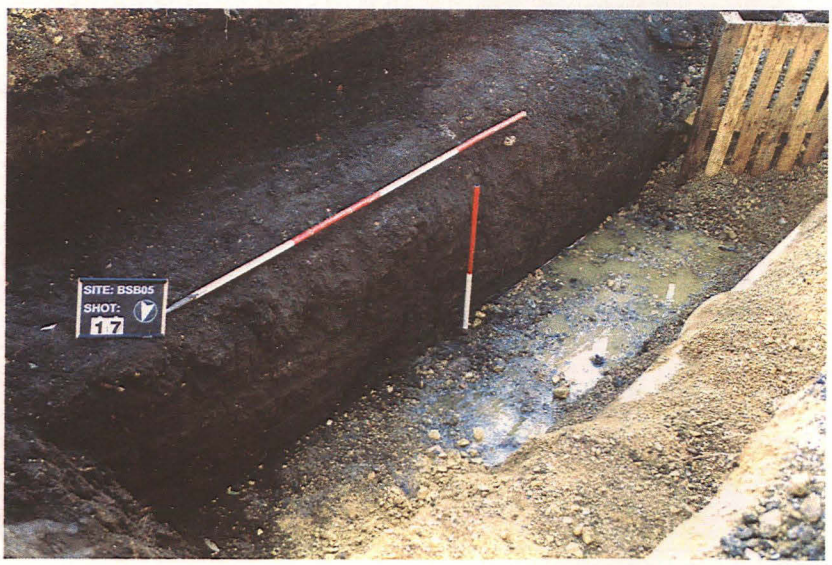


Plate 5 - Trench A: Section 12, looking south

Plate 6 - Trench B after cleaning, looking northwest

Plate 7 - Trench B: Section 19, looking

Plate 8 - Trench B: Section 18 showing the general sequence of deposits at the base of the trench, looking west

Plate 9 - The southern part of Trench C after cleaning, looking northeast

Plate 10 - Trench C: Brick lined chamber (019), looking northeast

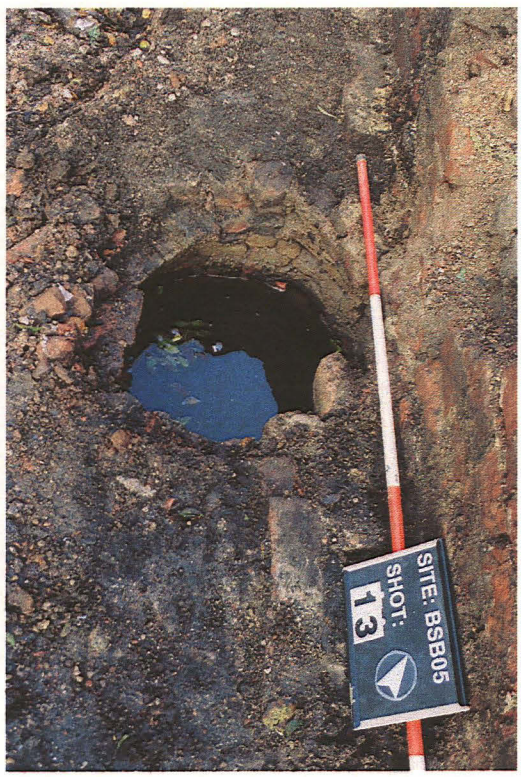


Plate 11 - Trench C: Well (064), looking north

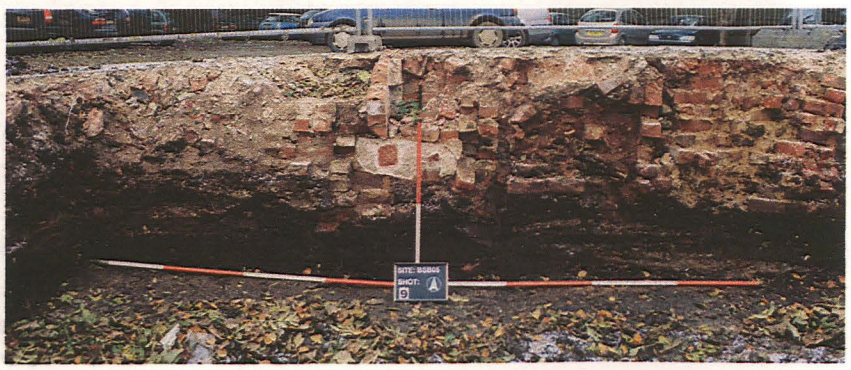


Plate 12 - Trench C: Section 7 showing the succession of post-medieval walls, looking north-west

Plate 13 - Trench D showing southeast facing section and trench after cleaning, looking northeast

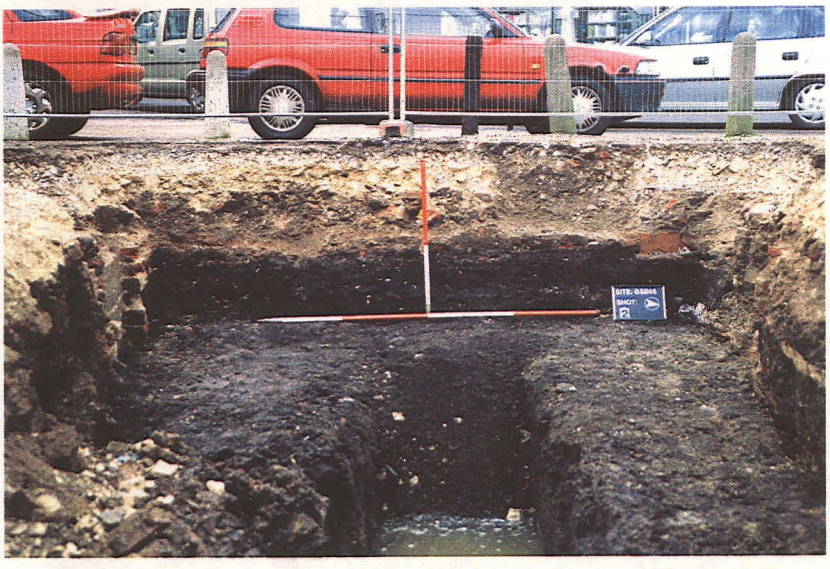


Plate 14 - Trench D: Section 2, looking southwest

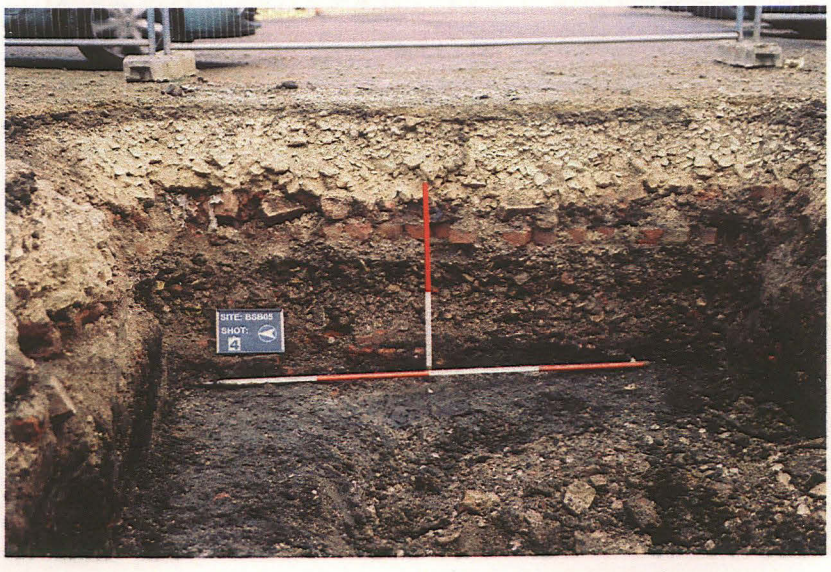


Plate 15 - Trench D: Section 4, looking north-

Plate 16 - Trench E after cleaning, looking northwest

Plate 17 - Trench E: Section 14, looking east

Plate 18 - Trench E: Section 15, looking south

Plate 19 - Trench E: Section 16, looking northwest

Plate 20 - Trench E: Section 17, looking southwest

Appendix 1

32 - 36 STRAIT BARGATE, BOSTON - PROJECT DESIGN FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Planning status

Texas Group plc have acquired an area of land within the historic core of Boston (TF32834433), Lincolnshire, for which an outline planning application has been submitted (B05/233/98). The original design was drawn up by Lewis and Hickey as a scheme to redevelop the area into 14 retail units. The Local Planning Authority requires an archaeological evaluation in order to make an informed decision on the archaeological implications of the present application. Texas have appointed Gifford as their archaeological consultants, and this Project Design has been written by Gifford in association with Archaeological Project Services to act as a specification for the intended works.

1.2 Location, topography and landuse

The development site is located between the River Witham and the Maud Foster Drain, approximately 675m northeast of the Haven Bridge, at NGR TF3280 4435.

The land is relatively level and is presently used as a car park, with access off Red Lion Street to the west. A walkway connects the area with Strait Bargate to the south, and thus links the development to the main centre for shopping in Boston. The area is mostly covered in hard surfaces, concrete and tarmac, although some parts are gravelled; a number of trees are also present.

The site lies within an urban area and the soils have therefore not been mapped but are likely to be Tanvats Association (typically alluvial gley soils) and Wisbech Association (calcareous alluvial gley soils) developed on marine alluvium, (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 361),.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Historical context

Boston rose to prominence during the medieval period when it developed into an important port and one of the largest wool exporting centres in England. It was also a major religious centre: a substantial parish church and four religious houses were established in the town during the medieval period.

2.2 Archaeological summary

A comprehensive background to the site is contained within the desk based assessment of the site (APS 1998). The conclusions drawn, which incorporate earlier archaeological evaluations on the site, suggest that part of the site consists of late medieval and later dumping/levelling deposits overlying medieval features which have the potential for good organic preservation. This would be consistent with the nature of the site as a backplot area for burgage properties fronting on Strait Bargate.

2.3 Previous evaluation

Previous evaluations on the site (see attached plan) comprised two trenches – the first on the red lion street frontage revealed a 19th century well and walls probably associated with the 1868 Congregational Church. Beneath these deposits were levelling/dumping layer, the earliest of which dated to the 14th -15th century. The excavation reached deposits, thought to be undisturbed natural, at approximately 2m deep and no archaeological features were identified.

Trench 2 showed levelling deposits again to a depth of approximately 2m, similar to those identified in Trench 1. Underlying these deposits two features were identified which were probably dated to the 13-

14th century on the basis of degraded pottery. On of these features, a 'very large' ditch possibly 3m wide contained very well preserved organic material.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

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

3.2 Objectives

The objectives of the work will be to:

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

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

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

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

Assess the palaeoenvironmental potential of the site.

Prepare a report on the results of the archaeological evaluation to include a detailed summary of the methodology employed, and of the stratigraphy, features, artefacts and palaeoenvironmental samples collected, together with an interpretation of these findings.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 Strategy

A series of trial trenches has been agreed as the most appropriate technique to investigate the below ground archaeological potential of the site. The locations for these trenches have been selected on the basis of the outline design for the new build, and on the logistical constraints of the site as a functioning car park.

The trial trenching will consist of the excavation of five (5No) trenches see fig 1, two measuring 15m x 5m and three measuring 10 x 5m, in the locations as indicated on the plan supplied. It is anticipated that some, if not all trenches will need to be stepped in to account for depth of excavation, in practice it is unlikely that the excavation depth will extend below 2.5m in this event an auger may be used to determine the depth of the sequence of deposits present.

4.2 General standards

4.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.

4.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).

4.2.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

4.2.4 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. Not all archaeological features exposed will necessarily be excavated. However, the investigation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.

4.2.5 Open trenches and spoil heaps will be enclosed by HERAS fencing. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.

4.3 Excavation and recording

4.3.1 Removal of the hard overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator fitted with a breaker and toothed bucket. Once this is removed excavation will continue by machine using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.

4.3.2 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*ie* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.

4.3.3 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.

4.3.4 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at more appropriate scales.

4.3.5 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour prints or slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- the site before the commencement of field operations.
- the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
- individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
- groups of features where their relationship is important.
- the site on completion of fieldwork

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

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

4.3.8 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches for subsequent backfilling.

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

4.4 Specialist advice

If appropriate, during the investigation specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. The specialist will visit the site and will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required. The results of the specialist's assessment will be incorporated into the final report.

Where relevant, specialist or scientific advice will be sought from an appropriate specialist or the English Heritage Regional Scientific Advisor.

4.5 Assessment

4.5.1 Stage 1

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

All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

4.5.2 Stage 2

Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

Artefacts will be sent to specialists for identification and dating. Finds will be quantified by the specialist or by APS.

Palaeoenvironmental samples will be sent for processing and assessment to an experienced specialist

4.6 Report and publication

4.6.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
- Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.
- Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results
- A text describing the findings of the investigation.

- Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.

- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.

- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.

- A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

4.6.2 Copies of the investigation report will be sent by Gifford to the Client, the Planning Archaeologist, South Kesteven and Boston, (Boston Borough Council Planning Department if required); and the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record.

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

4.7 Archive

The project archive will consist of all original records, artefacts, ecofacts/samples and all documentation that relates to the evaluation. Copies of the Project Design and any relevant correspondence will be included.

The archive will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This sorting will be undertaken according to the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long-term storage and curation.

5. CONFIDENTIALITY, PUBLICITY, SECURITY AND ACCESS

Gifford and APS will treat as confidential all information obtained from the Client in connection with this project. Publicity of the work as it progresses may be undertaken as agreed with Texas Group plc.

APS will take responsibility for the security of excavated material and records relating to the evaluation prior to submission of the archive to the final repository.

Access and site security will be agreed between the Client and NCP, and APS will abide by any requirements set. The trenches will be located in public areas and it will therefore be necessary to erect secure fencing around the trenches to prevent accidents to the general public.

6. COPYRIGHT

Gifford and APS will retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the *Copyright, designs and Patents Act* of 1988 with all rights reserved, excepting that Gifford and APS hereby provide 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 Design.

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.

7. PROJECT MONITORING

The evaluation will be monitored by Gifford and by the Planning Archaeologist for South Kesteven and Boston. As much notice as possible of the commencement of site works will be given by Gifford to the Planning Archaeologist.

Gifford will minute all monitoring consultations and send notes of these to the Client.

8. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Gifford will manage the project in accordance with the Gifford Quality Management System which is third party accredited by Lloyds Quality Assurance to ISO 9001. Gifford and APS will follow the procedural guidance set out in English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects,* version 2, 1990.

9. RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

9.1 Basic evaluation exercise

Fieldwork is expected to be undertaken by up to 4 staff, a supervisor and assistants, and to take about fifteen (15) days. The work is to be undertaken in a number of stages with only one or two trenches open at the same time. An expected start date is for the middle of November, with completion of the fieldwork prior to Christmas.

Post-excavation analysis and report production is expected to take about 30 person-days within a notional programme of 20 days. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor and CAD illustrator. Two days of specialist time are allotted in the project budget.

9.2 Contingency

Environmental sampling/analysis of waterlogged remains (a reasonable level has been allowed for within the accepted costs, but the potential requirement for a greater quantity of samples cannot be determined in advance)
Medieval pottery - large quantities (a reasonable amount has been allowed for within the existing budget)
Faunal remains - large quantities (a reasonable amount has been allowed for within the existing budget)
Conservation and/or Other unexpected remains or artefacts.

Any requirement for any contingency will be made by the archaeological curator (Boston Planning Archaeologist), in consultation with the Client and the Client's Archaeological Consultant.

9.3 Specialist consultants

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.

Task	Specialist and Organization
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: Dr D Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust
	Roman: B Precious, independent specialist
	Anglo-Saxon-medieval: J Young, independent specialist
	Post-medieval and later: H Healey, independent archaeologist; or G Taylor, APS

Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist; or G Taylor, APS
Human Remains	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy; M Holmes, independent specialist; or Jen Kitch, APS
Palaeoenvironment	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy; or Val Fryer
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

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PCA, 1994b Wide Bargate, Boston, Lincolnshire Excavation Report

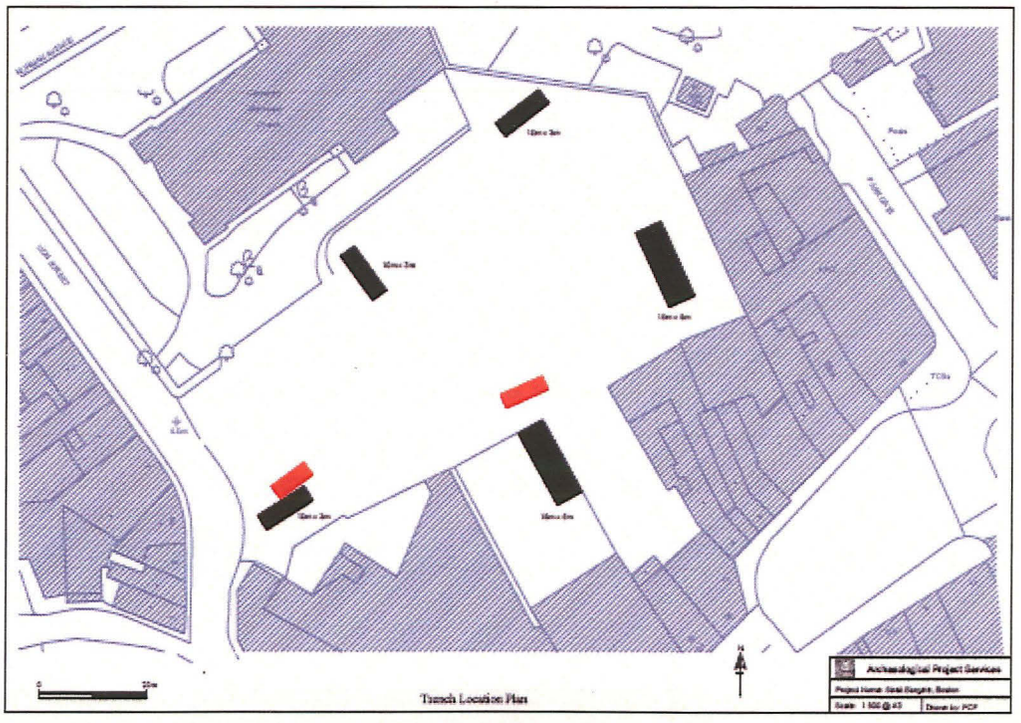

Figure 1 Site with trench locations marked; (1980s trenches shown in red)

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Phasing broadly follows that established for the Boston Masterplan with the exception of no sub-division of the medieval period. These are as follows;

Phase 1 Natural deposits
Phase 2 Medieval deposits
Phase 3 mid 16th – 17th century deposits
Phase 4 18th -19th century deposits
Phase 5 Modern deposits

Unstratified Contexts

No.	Description
001	Unstratified finds retrieval from Trench C
063	Unstratified finds retrieval from Trench D
136	Unstratified finds retrieval from Trench A
138	Unstratified finds retrieval from Trench E
203	Unstratified finds retrieval from Trench B

Trench A

No.	Description	Interpretation	Phase
124	Indurated black tarmac, 0.11m thick	Car park surface	5
125	Firm light yellow limestone fragments, 0.14m thick	Make-up for (124)	5
126	Firm mid red brick fragments, 0.2m thick	Make-up for (124)	5
127	Firm dark grey sand, 50mm thick	Former topsoil	4
128	Firm mid to dark brown sand, 0.33m thick	Dumped deposit	4
129	Firm dark grey sand, 0.24m thick	Former topsoil	4
130	Firm mid greenish brown silty sand, 0.14m thick	Dumped deposit	4
131	Firm to plastic mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt, 0.6m thick	Former topsoil	4
132	Firm to plastic mid to dark brown clayey sand, 0.28m thick	Dumped deposit	4
133	Plastic dark grey clayey silt, >0.4m thick	Marsh deposit	3
134	Loose light yellow limestone fragments and small gravel with concrete pipe	Fill of (135)	5
135	Linear feature, aligned southwest-northeast, >8m long by 1m wide by 1.7m deep, vertical sides and flat base	Service trench	5
137	Friable mid brown clayey silt	?Former tree root	4

Trench B

No.	Description	Interpretation	Phase
204	Friable light pinkish white and brown silty sand, 0.18m thick	Dumped deposit	4
205	Firm light to dark greyish brown silty clay, 0.27m thick	Former topsoil	4
206	Firm to friable black and dark greyish brown sandy silt	Fill of (207)	4
207	Feature, 2.6m wide by 0.56m deep, gradual sides and flattish base	Pit	4

No.	Description	Interpretation	Phase
208	Soft black to dark greyish brown silty clay, 1.18m thick	Marsh deposit	4
211	Plastic mid brown, with bluish grey streaks, silty clay, >100mm thick	Natural deposit	1
213	Loose to friable black and light brown silty sand with gravel, 70mm thick	Car park surface	5
214	Loose to friable light yellowish brown sand and gravel, 60mm thick	Make-up deposit	5
215	Loose to friable mid yellowish brown silty sand with frequent gravel and brick fragments, 0.12m thick	?Hardstanding	5
216	Indurated black tarmac, 20mm thick	Former surface	5
217	Loose to friable light greyish brown sandy silt with frequent gravel and brick fragments, 100mm thick	Make-up deposit	5
218	Loose mid yellowish brown sand, 90mm thick	Dumped deposit	4
219	Firm to friable mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent brick/tile fragments and coal, 0.2m thick	Dumped deposit	4
220	Loose to friable black silt and ash, 80mm thick	Dumped deposit	4
221	Loose to friable light yellow sandy silt with gravel, 0.14m thick	Trample	4
222	Firm mid yellowish brown silty clay, 60mm thick	Trample	4
223	Handmade brick (215mm x 107mm x 64mm) structure, stretcher bond, aligned northeast-southwest, >2.70m long by 0.38m wide by 0.92m high	Wall	4
224	Machine made brick (214mm x 100mm x 65mm, impressed [LBC] and [PHORPRESS]) structure, English bond, aligned northeast-southwest, >0.62m long by >0.24m wide and >0.41m high	Wall	5
225	Soft mid yellowish brown sandy silt with frequent brick fragments, gravel and coal, 70mm thick	Dumped deposit	4
226	Sandstone (>610mm x >265mm x 70mm) structure, laid flat	Wall	4
227	Timber post, driven vertically, 440mm high by 95mm wide, poor condition	Post	4
228	Firm mid to dark grey silty sand, ##m thick	Former topsoil	4
229	Firm mid yellowish brown sand, 0.51m thick	Dumped deposit	4
230	Soft mid grey sand, 0.3m thick	Dumped deposit	4
231	Firm mid yellowish brown sand, >0.5m thick	Dumped deposit	4
232	Granite (160mm x 150mm x 100mm) and flint cobbles (120mm x 70mm x 70mm), laid flat in mid brown sand, 1.4m extent	Former surface	5
233	Firm mid brown sand with bands of clinker and frequent mortar fragments and lead water pipe, 0.28m thick	Fill of (235)	5
234	Indurated dark grey tarmac, 68mm thick	Former surface	5
235	Possible linear feature, aligned ?north-south, >2.46m wide by 0.29m deep, vertical sides and flat base	Service trench	5

Trench C

No.	Description	Interpretation	Phase
015	Machine made brick (223mm x 105mm x 74mm) structure, stretcher bond with stepped foundation, aligned northeast-southwest, >14m long by 0.32m wide by >0.86m high	Wall	5

No.	Description	Interpretation	Phase
016	Firm dark brownish grey sand with mortar and coal, 40mm thick	Dumped deposit	4
017	Loose light brown silt and white mortar, 20mm thick	Mortar surface	4
018	Firm dark grey sand, 30mm thick	Build-up over (017)	4
019	Handmade brick (234mm x 107mm x 63mm) structure, 0.64m long by 0.54m wide by 0.24m high	Brick lined chamber	4
020	Soft dark grey silty sand	Fill contained by (019)	4
021	Firm dark grey sand with brick/tile fragments and small coal fragments	Dumped deposit	4
022	Friable mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent mortar fragments	Fill of (023)	4
023	Triangular feature, 0.54m long by 0.38m wide by 0.24m deep, vertical to steep sides with flattish base	Pit	4
024	Firm to friable dark purplish grey sand with frequent coal fragments, 20mm thick	Dumped deposit	4
025	Friable to firm dark grey sand with frequent coal fragments	Former topsoil	4
026	Firm mid to dark grey silty sand	Dumped deposit	4
027	Friable to firm dark grey sand with frequent coal fragments	Former topsoil	4
028	Friable to firm light yellowish brown mortar and limestone	Fill of (029)	4
029	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, >1.3m long by 0.82m wide by 0.35m deep, vertical sides and undulating base	Possible foundation trench	4
042	Loose light yellow to white limestone fragments with sand, 0.14m thick	Car park surface	5
043	Indurated black tarmac, 70mm thick	Former car park surface	5
044	Firm dark grey sand with frequent coal and small gravel, 0.25m thick	Former topsoil	5
045	Loose light brownish yellow sand, 12mm thick	Dumped deposit	5
046	Firm dark brownish grey silty sand with ceramic pipe and frequent small gravel	Fill of (047)	5
047	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 0.45m wide by 0.29m deep, vertical sides and flat base	Service trench	5
048	Firm dark brownish grey silty sand, 0.17m thick	Former topsoil	4
049	Firm dark brownish grey sand, 0.3m thick	Former topsoil	4
050	Friable dark greyish brown silty sand, 0.27m thick	Former topsoil	4
051	Friable dark greyish brown silty sand, 0.19m thick	Former topsoil	4
052	Soft dark grey silty sand with electric cable	Fill of (053)	5
053	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, 0.19m wide by 0.29m deep, vertical sides and flat base	Service trench	5
054	Cemented white to light yellow mortar with sand	Fill of (055)	4
055	Feature, 0.36m wide by 0.28m deep, near vertical sides and flattish base	Possible pit	4
056	Firm dark brownish grey silty sand, 0.19m thick	Former topsoil	4
064	Circular handmade brick (207mm x 112mm x 55mm) structure, shortened stretcher bond, 0.92m long by 0.78m wide by >2m high	Well lining	4
065	Loose dark brown becoming lighter sandy silt with mortar fragments, 0.53m thick	Demolition deposit	5
066	Machine made brick (215mm x 100mm x 68mm) structure, stretcher bond, aligned northwest-southeast, 0.26m wide by 0.3m high	Wall	4

No.	Description	Interpretation	Phase
067	Brick (211mm x 108mm x 51mm) structure, laid flat, 1.35m in extent	Brick surface	4
068	Brick (231mm x 110mm x74mm) structure, English bond, aligned northwest-southeast, 0.22m wide by 0.38m high	Wall	4
069	Machine made brick (214mm x 105mm x 76mm) structure, stretcher bond, aligned northeast-southwest, 0.25m wide by 0.53m high	Wall	5
070	Loose mid red bricks, seemingly stacked, 0.5m high	Demolition deposit	5
071	Indurated light grey concrete, 0.27m thick	Foundation for (069)	5
072	Machine made brick (200mm x 101mm x 73mm), stretcher bond, aligned northeast-southwest, 0.1m wide by 0.73m high	Wall	5
073	Firm dark grey silty sand, 60mm thick	Soil build-up	4
074	Friable light greyish brown sandy silt and near white mortar, 0.14m thick	Dumped deposit	4
075	Firm dark grey, becoming greenish with depth, silty sand	Fill of (088)	4
076	Firm light brownish grey sandy silt	Fill of (088)	4
077	Firm mid brown silty sand	Fill of (088)	4
078	Firm dark bluish grey silty sand with frequent charcoal, 80mm thick	Dumped deposit	4
079	Firm dark grey clayey sand, >0.24m thick	Former topsoil	4
080	Friable light greyish brown sandy silt and near white mortar, 0.32m thick	Dumped deposit	4
081	Friable dark grey sand with frequent charcoal flecks, 0.13m thick	Dumped deposit	4
082	Firm dark grey clayey sand, >0.3m thick	Former topsoil	4
083	Circular feature, 0.48m diameter and >0.4m deep, near vertical sides, not fully excavated	Pit	4
084	Soft mid to dark yellow decayed wood	Lining to (083)	4
085	Friable dark brownish grey sand and charcoal	Fill of (083)	4
086	Friable dark brownish grey sand	Fill of (083)	4
087	Handmade brick (235mm x 110mm x 60mm) structure, aligned northeast-southwest, 0.37m wide by 0.65m high	Wall	4
088	Feature, >1.4m long by >1m wide by 0.47m deep, gradual to steep sides and flattish base	Pit	4
089	Friable dark brownish grey sand	Fill of (090)	4
090	Feature, 0.24m wide by 0.18m deep, near vertical sides and flat base	Posthole	4
091	Firm mid brownish grey silty sand with red brick and mortar, 0.75m thick	Demolition deposit	5
092	Machine made brick (230mm x 111mm x 72mm) structure, laid in horizontal herringbone bond, 1.2m wide by 0.7m high	Brick pier base	5
093	Loose mid to dark red brick and pantiles, 0.75m thick	Demolition deposit	5
094	Hand made brick (223mm x 98mm x 74mm) structure, laid flat, 0.65m extent	Brick surface	5
095	Brick (208mm x 93mm x 80mm) structure, laid on edge, 0.5m extent	Brick surface	5
096	Soft dark greyish brown silty sand	Fill of (102)	4
097	Soft light brown sandy silt with mortar	Fill of (102)	4
098	Soft dark grey silty sand	Fill of (102)	4

No.	Description	Interpretation	Phase
099	Friable light grey mortar	Fill of (102)	4
100	Firm to soft dark grey silty sand	Fill of (102)	4
101	Firm to cemented light yellowish brown mortar	Fill of (102)	4
102	Feature, >2m wide by 0.37m deep, gradual sides and flattish base	Pit	4
103	Loose dark grey sand, 80mm thick	Build-up over (104)	4
104	Firm light brownish yellow mortar, 40mm thick	Mortar surface	4
105	Loose dark grey sand, 0.13m thick	Former topsoil	4
106	Soft light yellowish brown mortar with brick fragments, 90mm thick	Mortar surface	3
107	Soft dark grey sandy silt, 0.33m thick	Former topsoil	3
108	Soft mid greyish brown sandy silt, 0.49m thick	Former topsoil	2
109	Soft dark grey sandy silt, 20mm thick	Dumped deposit	2
110	Soft mid grey silty sand, >0.43m thick	Dumped deposit	2
111	Cemented light yellowish brown mortar with brick, 0.16m thick	Make-up for (042)	5
112	Firm mid brown sand with frequent charcoal, 0.12m thick	Dumped deposit	5
113	Cemented dark grey silt and light grey mortar, 35mm thick	Dumped deposit	5
114	Firm light bluish grey mortar, 60mm thick	Levelling deposit	5
115	Indurated mid red tile and light grey concrete, 50mm thick	Surface	5
116	Cemented mid yellow sand, 60mm thick	Dumped deposit	5
117	Friable dark brown sand	Fill of (118)	5
118	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 0.4m wide by 0.23m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Service trench	5
119	Firm dark grey sand with mortar with frequent charcoal, 0.15m thick	Dumped deposit	5
120	Firm dark grey sand, 0.26m thick	Former topsoil	5
121	Firm dark grey sand	Fill of (088)	4
122	Friable to loose dark grey sand and window glass	Fill of (123)	5
123	Feature, >0.72m wide by 0.24m deep, steep sides and flattish base	Pit	5

Trench D

No.	Description	Interpretation	Phase
002	Hard light bluish grey stone, sand and cement, 20mm thick	Surface	5
003	Compacted light yellow limestone fragments, 0.24m thick	Levelling deposit	5
004	Hard mid greyish brown sandy silt with brick fragments, 0.2m thick	Demolition deposit	5
005	Compacted light grey mortar, 30mm thick	Dumped deposit	4
006	Loose light brownish yellow sand, 60mm thick	Dumped deposit	4
007	Firm mid brownish grey sandy silt with frequent brick fragments, 40mm thick	Dumped deposit	4
008	Firm light pinkish yellow mortar, 10mm thick	Dumped deposit	4
009	Firm to friable mixed black and dark brown and grey silt, ash and coal, 100mm thick	Dumped deposit	4
010	Firm mid brownish grey silt, 60mm thick	Dumped deposit	4

No.	Description	Interpretation	Phase
011	Friable dark grey silt and ash/clinker, 0.11m thick	Dumped deposit	4
012	Linear feature, aligned north-south, >3m long by 1.3m wide by 0.49m deep, vertical sides, not fully excavated	Foundation trench	4
013	Brick (110mm x 70mm x 22mm) structure, stretcher bond, 0.7m wide by 0.25m high	Wall	4
014	Hard mid greyish brown silt with brick fragments, 0.28m thick	Demolition deposit	4
030	Firm mid yellowish brown sandy silt, 40mm thick	Dumped deposit	4
031	Friable dark grey silt and ash/clinker, 0.11m thick	Dumped deposit	4
032	Firm dark brownish grey silt with frequent brick fragments	Fill of (012)	4
033	Soft to firm dark greenish grey clayey silt with frequent charred plant materials, >1.18m thick	Marsh deposit with dumped material	3
034	Rectangular feature, 1.8m wide, vertical sides, not fully excavated	Soakaway	5
035	Rectangular feature, 2m wide, vertical sides not fully excavated	Soakaway	5
036	Friable dark grey silt and ash/clinker	Dumped deposit	4
037	Hard mid reddish brown sandy silt with stone, brick and slate, 0.21m thick	Demolition deposit	5
038	Brick (220mm x 110mm x 75mm) structure, laid flat	Floor surface	5
039	Indurated light grey concrete, 0.22m thick	Bedding layer for (038)	5
040	Compacted stone, brick and gravel	Fill of (236)	4
041	Brick (160mm x 120mm x 60mm) structure, English bond, aligned northwest-southeast, >2.3m long by 0.22m high	Wall	4
057	Loose black silt and coal fragments, 30mm thick	Dumped deposit	4
058	Soft to firm dark greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of (237)	4
059	Friable light yellow sand, 70mm thick	Dumped deposit	4
060	Loose light yellowish grey sandy silt with frequent brick/tile fragments, 0.22m thick	?Former topsoil	4
061	Firm dark grey silty sand, 0.25m thick	Dumped deposit	4
062	Firm mid brownish grey sandy silt with frequent brick fragments, 0.3m thick	?Former topsoil	4
236	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, >2.27m long by >0.69m wide by 0.42m deep, steep sides and flat base	Clearance cut	4
237	Feature, 1.27m wide by >0.37m deep, vertical sides, not fully excavated	Indeterminate feature	4

Trench E

No.	Description	Interpretation	Phase
139	Friable, becoming compacted, light yellow small gravel and limestone fragments, 0.27m thick	Hardstanding	5
140	Firm dark grey sand with frequent coal fragments, 0.3m thick	Former topsoil	4
141	Firm mid to dark greyish brown sand with frequent mortar fragments, 0.18m thick	Former topsoil	4
142	Friable light brownish yellow sandy mortar, 20mm thick	Mortar surface	4
143	Friable light brownish yellow sandy mortar, 20mm thick	Mortar surface	4
144	Soft dark brown silty sand	Fill of (145)	4

No.	Description	Interpretation	Phase
145	Feature, 0.2m wide by 0.2m deep, blunt tapering sides and base	Posthole	4
146	Firm mid greyish brown sand, 0.26m thick	Former topsoil with dumping	4
147	Firm dark brownish grey sand, >0.2m thick	Former topsoil	4
148	Brick (230mm x 105mm x 72mm) structure, aligned northwest-southeast, stretcher bond on edge laid foundation course, 0.23m wide by 0.54m high	Wall	4
149	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, 0.23m wide by 0.32m deep, vertical sides and flat base	Foundation trench	4
150	Firm dark brownish grey sand	Fill of (152)	4
151	Firm dark brownish grey sand with light brown mortar	Fill of (152)	4
152	Feature, 0.65m wide by >0.54m deep, vertical sides, not fully excavated	Pit	4
153	Firm dark purple clinker and sand, 20mm thick	Dumped deposit	4
154	Loose to friable light yellow mortar, 0.14m thick		4
155	Firm dark brownish grey sand, 0.15m thick	Former topsoil	4
156	Friable light to mid brown clay with mortar, 100mm thick	Floor remnant	4
157	Firm dark greyish brown silty sand, >70mm thick	Former topsoil	4
158	Handmade brick (238mm x 112mm x 72mm), English bond, aligned east-west, 0.48m wide by 0.3m high on concrete foundation block, 0.78m wide by 0.73m high	Wall	4
159	Firm to cemented dark grey sand, 100mm thick	Dumped deposit	4
160	Friable white lime mortar, 0.12m thick	Floor make-up	4
161	Firm mid reddish brown sand and crushed brick/tile fragments, 60mm thick	Dumped/demolition deposit	4
162	Firm mid brown sand, 30mm thick	Lense within (163)	4
163	Firm dark brownish grey sand with frequent coal fragments, 0.48m thick	Former topsoil with dumping	4
164	Firm dark purplish brown silty sand with frequent coal fragments, 100mm thick	Dumped deposit	4
165	Firm dark greyish brown sand with frequent coal fragments, 0.11m thick	Former topsoil with dumping	4
166	Firm mid to dark brown sandy silt, >0.25m thick	Dumped deposit	4
167	Handmade brick (166mm x 124mm x 54mm) and sandstone structure, laid flat, 1.7m in extent	Surface	4
168	Firm mid to dark brownish grey silty sand	Fill of (169)	4
169	Feature, 1.27m wide by >0.33m deep, vertical sides, not fully excavated	Pit	4
170	Friable to loose light yellowish brown mortar and concrete	Fill of (174)	4
171	Firm dark grey sand	Fill of (174)	4
172	Loose mid brownish yellow sand	Fill of (174)	4
173	Handmade brick (162mm x 112mm x 55mm and 248mm x 124mm x 60mm) structure, stretcher bond, 1.65m long by 0.23m wide and 0.57m high	Brick lining to (174)	4
174	Probable rectangular feature, 1.67m wide by >0.92m deep, vertical sides, not fully excavated	Possible cellar	4
175	Cemented mid brown mortar with brick/tile	Fill of (178)	4
176	Firm dark grey sand	Fill of (178)	4
177	Firm dark greyish brown sand, >0.55m thick	Former topsoil	4

No.	Description	Interpretation	Phase
178	Feature, 7.93m long by 0.45m deep, gradual sides and undulating base	Clearance cut	4
179	Cemented mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent brick/tile fragments, 100mm thick	Levelling deposit	5
180	Handmade brick (235mm x 107mm x 68mm) structure, English bond, aligned northwest-southeast, >9.2m long by 0.33m high	Wall	4
181	Firm dark grey sand with frequent mortar fragments, 0.15m thick	Construction deposit	4
182	Firm mid brown sandy silt, 0.26m thick	Former topsoil	4
183	Firm dark grey sand, >0.17m thick	Former topsoil	4
184	Cemented light yellowish brown sandy mortar and brick fragments, 0.18m thick	Dumped deposit	4
185	Firm mid reddish brown sandy silt	Fill of (189)	4
186	Firm mid reddish brown sandy silt with brick fragments	Fill of (189)	4
187	Timber, 701mm long by 250mm wide by 20mm thick, poor condition	Timber plank	4
188	Loose mid to dark red brick fragments	Fill of (189)	4
189	Feature, >3m long by >0.31m deep, shallow concave sides, not fully excavated	Pit	4
190	Loose mid grey and yellowish brown silty sand with frequent gravel, brick/tile and shell, 0.2m thick	Demolition deposit	3
191	Friable very dark grey clayey silt, 0.4m thick	Former topsoil	3
192	Loose black coal and clinker, 30mm thick	Dumped deposit	3
193	Friable mid to light greyish brown silty clay with frequent gravel, 0.58m thick	Dumped deposit	3
194	Firm dark grey silty clay, 0.17m thick	Occupation layer	2
195	Friable light brownish yellow sandy mortar, 40mm thick	Mortar surface	4
196	Loose mid yellowish brown sand with gravel, 0.3m thick	Levelling deposit	4
197	Firm light grey mortar, 90mm thick	Floor remnant	4
198	Loose mid reddish brown crushed brick, 60mm thick	Dumped deposit	4
199	Loose mid reddish brown crushed brick, 0.16m thick	Dumped deposit	4
201	Feature, 0.6m wide by 0.25m deep, near vertical sides and flattish base	Pit	4
202	Firm dark greyish brown silt with frequent brick fragments, mortar fragments and coal fragments	Fill of (201)	4
210	Friable white to light brown mortar, 0.2m thick	Mortar surface	2

Appendix 3

THE MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY

By Anne Boyle and Jane Young

Introduction

A total of 234 pottery sherds was recovered, weighing 5778g and representing 194 vessels.

Recording of the assemblage was in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, A. Nenk, B. and Pearce, J. 2001. *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics.* Medieval Pottery Research Group, Occasional Paper 2. The chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series was used to assess the pottery, which was examined visually and recorded in an Access database. The range of pottery, dating and the total number of sherds and vessels are shown in Table 1.

The pottery was recovered from areas of dumping (229, 016, 024, 011, 163) and build-up (018, 108). Stratified layers (131) included some identified as former topsoil (025, 051, 140, 146, 147, 163, 177). Pottery was also recovered from the fills (020, 022, 028, 086, 089, 150, 151, 187) of some features. A single demolition/levelling deposit was identified (233). Table 2 shows the dating for the stratified layers. The majority of the material (114 sherds from 106 vessels weighing 4325g) came from unstratified deposits (136, 203, 001, 138).

Table 1. List of pottery names, dates and sherd and vessel totals

Code name	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	Sherds	Vessels
BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	1550	1800	11	9
BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	17	15
BOSTTT	Boston Glazed ware - Toynton type	1230	1330	1	1
CHPO	Chinese Export Porcelain	1640	1850	1	1
CIST	Cistercian-type ware	1480	1650	1	1
CREA	Creamware	1770	1830	49	40
ENGS	Unspecified English Stoneware	1750	1900	3	3
GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	1500	1650	17	13
LERTH	Late earthenwares	1750	1900	3	3
LONS	London Stoneware	1670	1800	1	1
MY	Midlands Yellow ware	1550	1650	1	1
NCBW	19th-century Buff ware	1800	1900	4	3
NOTS	Nottingham stoneware	1690	1900	12	9
PEARL	Pearlware	1770	1900	40	38
PGE	Pale Glazed Earthenware	1600	1750	1	1
PMX	Post-medieval Non-local fabrics	1500	1800	1	1
REST	Red stoneware	1730	1780	1	1
RGRE	Reduced glazed red earthenware	1600	1850	2	2
SLIP	Unidentified slipware	1650	1750	4	3
STMO	Staffordshire/Bristol mottled-glazed	1690	1800	1	1

Code name	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	Sherds	Vessels
STSL	Staffordshire/Bristol slipware	1680	1800	24	12
SWSG	Staffordshire White Saltglazed stoneware	1700	1770	7	7
TGW	Tin-glazed ware	1640	1770	11	11
TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware	1250	1450	1	1
TOYII	Toynton Late Medieval ware	1450	1550	1	1
TPW	Transfer printed ware	1770	1900	15	11
WEST	Westerwald stoneware	1600	1800	2	2
WHITE	Modern whiteware	1850	1900	2	2

Condition

The condition of the pottery is good with few abraded sherds and some large pieces. This despite the fact the majority of the sherds came from unstratified or dumped deposits. Seven vessels have indications of wear from use and seven are sooted. A further two vessels have soot over breaks and three are burnt. Three vessels have evidence of iron staining, whilst one has an iron concretion adhering to it.

Dating

The earliest sherds were medieval wares possibly produced in Boston (BOSTTT in 016) and Toynton all Saints (TOYII in 108 and TOY in 187). The vast majority of the pottery dates from the late 18th to mid 19th century. The dating of the stratified deposits is shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Dating of stratified contexts

trench	context	date	comments
A	131	18th	single sherd
B	208	Late 18th to mid 19th	
B	229	18th	single sherd
B	233	late 18th to mid 19th	
C	016	late 18th to mid 19th	
C	018	17th to 18th	
C	020	19th to 20th	
C	022	19th	
C	024	19th	
C	025	early to mid 19th	
C	028	mid/late 18th to 19th	
C	051	mid/late 18th to 19th	single sherd
C	086	late 18th to mid 19th	
C	089	late 18th to mid 19th	
C	108	mid 15th to mid 16th	
D	011	mid/late 18th to mid 19th	
E	140	17th to 18th	single sherd
E	146	late 18th to mid 19th	
E	147	late 18th to mid 19th	
E	150	late 18th to early 19th	
E	151	late 19th to 19th	
E	163	late 18th to mid 19th	

trench	context	date	comments
E	177	late 18th to mid 19th	
E	187	late 18th to 19th	

Provenance

The majority of the pottery is either locally produced (e.g. at Toynton Bolingbroke) or comes from industrial production sites, such as those at Staffordshire and Yorkshire.

Summary

The small number of medieval pottery sherds recovered suggests that either medieval layers were not encountered, or that little medieval occupation took place in the area. Few vessels were represented by more than one sherd, indicating that the pottery was probably moved around by dumping and levelling activity. Most of the pottery could be identified as tableware forms such as plates, cups and dishes, although coarseware and stoneware vessels for use in the kitchen were also recovered. Several pieces of Creamware appeared to be very similar in form and size to each other and possibly came from the same set.

The majority of the early modern pottery could be discarded from the archive.

Pottery Archive BSB05

Anne Boyle and Jane Young

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
A	131	GRE		jar	1	1	74		rim	Bolingbroke?	18th
A	136	CREA		chamber /jug	2	1	49		handle		
B	203	BL		jar/bowl	1	1	17		BS		18th to 19th
B	203	BL		jar/bowl	1	1	10		base		17th
B	203	CREA		hollow	1	1	8		base		
B	203	CREA		small lid	1	1	50		near profile	half complete	
B	203	CREA		small plate	3	1	40		base		
B	203	ENGS		bottle	1	1	10		BS		
B	203	SLIP		large jar	1	1	281		base	pale orange fabric; internal red slip; brown manganese mottled glaze	18th to 19th
B	203	SLIP		cup/posset	2	1	18		BS & handle	light orange fabric; internal and external white slip; abraded	17th to 18th
B	203	TPW		jug?	1	1	3	blue decoration	neck		
B	208	BERTH		?ID	1	1	5		BS		
B	208	CREA		?ID	1	1	2		base		
B	208	CREA		tankard /mug	1	1	26	incised cream decoration	BS	brown exterior	
B	208	GRE		jar	1	1	11		BS		
B	208	PEARL		cup	1	1	15	blue hand painted decoration	base		

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
B	208	TGW		chamber	1	1	19		rim	discoloured by water?	
B	229	BERTH		large jar	3	1	144		BS & rim	cracked during firing	18th
B	233	PEARL		flat	2	1	9		base	?ID or TPW	
B	233	PEARL		small hollow	1	1	1	blue transfer printed	BS		
C	001	BERTH		large jar	1	1	47		BS	coarse Staffordshire?	
C	001	BERTH		cup	1	1	13		base	Staffordshire	
C	001	BL		jar/bowl	1	1	44		base	Staffordshire?; worn external basal angle	
C	001	BL		jar	2	1	65		BS	MP type; Staffordshire	
C	001	BL		large jar	1	1	80		base	near vitrified; Staffordshire?	
C	001	BL		jar/bowl	1	1	20		BS	Bolingbroke/ local	17th to 18th
C	001	CREA		open	1	1	6	black transfer printed	base		
C	001	CREA		bowl	1	1	52		rim		
C	001	CREA		flat	1	1	4		BS		
C	001	CREA		small bowl	1	1	29		base		
C	001	CREA		chamber	1	1	423		base	wear on footring	
C	001	CREA		bowl	1	1	19		base	abraded	
C	001	CREA		plate	1	1	11	scalloped rim and blue feather edge	rim		
C	001	CREA		plate	1	1	36		profile		
C	001	ENGS		dish	1	1	9		rim		
C	001	GRE		bowl	1	1	14		BS	abraded	
C	001	GRE		jar	1	1	13		BS		

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
C	001	GRE		bowl	1	1	50		rim		17th to 18th
C	001	GRE		small bowl	1	1	7		rim		
C	001	GRE		jug/jar	1	1	7	combed wavy line	BS	abraded	
C	001	LONS		closed	1	1	19		BS	?ID or late FREC	
C	001	MY		bowl	1	1	20		rim	external soot	
C	001	NOTS		cup	1	1	39	incised horizontal line	BS with LHJ		
C	001	PEARL		plate	1	1	11	scalloped edge	rim	?ID or TPW	
C	001	PEARL		large shaped	1	1	19		rim	?ID or TPW	
C	001	PEARL		flat	1	1	19		base	?ID or WHITE; underside marked '…e pottery' and with impressed '6' or '9'	
C	001	PEARL		flat	1	1	5		base	?ID or WHITE; underside marked 'Belle …' and 'H…'	
C	001	PEARL		dish/bowl	1	1	1	blue hand painted	BS		
C	001	PEARL		flat	1	1	5		base		
C	001	PEARL		dish/bowl	1	1	11		rim	?ID or TPW	
C	001	PEARL		plate	1	1	7		base		
C	001	PEARL		flat	1	1	3	blue transfer printed	base		
C	001	PEARL		cup/jug	1	1	3	blue decoration	handle	abraded	
C	001	PEARL		flat	1	1	10		BS	?ID or WHITE	
C	001	PGE		bowl	1	1	24		rim	abraded	17th to 18th
C	001	PMX	fine sandy; OX/R/OX	jar/bowl	1	1	9		BS	internal reduced green glaze	
C	001	RGRE		jar/bowl	1	1	7		BS		

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
C	001	SLIP		dish	1	1	37		base	mocha; hard red fabric; white interior slip; ?Yorkshire	18th to 19th
C	001	STMO		small closed	1	1	3		neck		
C	001	STSL		small hollow	1	1	2		BS	white fabric; black interior and exterior slip	Late 17th+
C	001	STSL		press moulded dish	1	1	3	trailed slip	BS	soot	
C	001	STSL		large press moulded dish	1	1	43	yellow, tan and brown slip trailed and bossed decoration	base	soot ext; probably same vessel as (024)	
C	001	STSL		open	1	1	11		base	sooted exterior	
C	001	STSL		cup/posset	1	1	21		base	sooted; abraded	
C	001	STSL		large cup	1	1	54	trailed slip	base with LHJ		
C	001	STSL		cup/posset	2	1	23	trailed and combed slip design	BS	soot over break	
C	001	SWSG		tiny vessel	1	1	4		base		
C	001	SWSG		small bowl	1	1	6		base	soot over break	
C	001	SWSG		small bowl	1	1	25	scratch blue floral design	base	cracked in firing	
C	001	SWSG		small tankard/jar	1	1	4	square roller stamped	BS		
C	001	TGW		hollow	1	1	3		BS	abraded	
C	001	TGW		bowl/plate	1	1	4	scalloped edge and hand painted blue chinoiserie	rim		
C	001	TGW		drug jar?	1	1	7	painted horizontal manganese stripe	base	abraded	
C	001	TGW		dish?	1	1	11	blue hand painted	base		

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
C	001	WEST		tankard	1	1	86	blue banded and blue infilled incised	BS & rim		
C	016	BOSTTT		jug	1	1	4		BS		
C	016	NOTS		small hollow	1	1	2	incised horizontal line	BS		
C	016	PEARL		cup	1	1	1	transfer printed decoration and brown band on rim	rim		
C	016	STSL		cup/posset	1	1	6	yellow zig-zag trailed slip	BS	plain interior; black slipped exterior	
C	018	BL		chamber	1	1	22		base		Mid 17th to 18th
C	018	GRE		jar	2	1	16		BS		17th to 18th
C	018	GRE		jar	3	1	119		rim	everted rim	17th to 18th
C	020	CREA		plate/dish	1	1	1		rim		
C	020	LERTH		flower pot	1	1	2		BS		
C	020	RGRE		jar?	1	1	4		BS		18th
C	020	STSL		cup/posset	1	1	3	trailed and combed slip	BS		
C	020	TPW		bowl/dish	1	1	5	scalloped edge	rim		
C	020	TPW		plate	1	1	1		base	?ID or PEARL; same vessel as (022) & (024)	
C	022	CREA		open	1	1	37		base	burnt glaze?	
C	022	CREA		bowl	1	1	8		BS		
C	022	CREA		cup	2	1	10	hand painted underglaze floral decoration; brown band on rim	BS & rim		Late 18th
C	022	NCBW		bowl/jar	2	1	13	brown horizontal slip banding	BS		

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
C	022	TPW		plate	5	1	10		base	?ID or PEARL; same vessel as (020) & (024)	
C	022	TPW		flat	1	1	2		base		
C	024	CREA		?ID	1	1	4		base		
C	024	STSL		large press moulded dish	12	1	68	yellow, tan and brown slip trailed and bossed decoration	BS & rim	pressed rim; soot ext; probably same vessel as (001)	
C	024	TGW		dish	1	1	4	blue hand painted decoration	base		
C	024	TPW		plate	1	1	1		base	?ID or PEARL; same vessel as (020) & (022)	
C	025	BERTH		large bowl	1	1	29		rim	wear on exterior of rim	
C	025	BL		large bowl	1	1	20		rim	soot & wear on exterior of rim	
C	025	CHPO		dish	1	1	13	blue hand painted decoration	base	fe stained	
C	025	CIST		cup	1	1	4		BS	highly fired	
C	025	CREA		flat	2	1	4		base	impressed '5' on base	
C	025	GRE		large jar	1	1	40		rim	Bolingbroke?; worn	
C	025	NOTS		?ID	1	1	1		BS		
C	025	SWSG		cup?	1	1	2		BS		
C	025	TGW		chamber/jug	1	1	7		handle	abraded	
C	025	TGW		dish	1	1	6	blue hand painted decoration	BS		
C	025	TGW		?ID	1	1	6	hand painted decoration	BS		
C	025	TGW		?ID	1	1	1	orange and blue hand painted decoration	BS		
C	025	TPW		plate	1	1	27		base	?ID or PEARL	

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
C	025	TPW		plate	1	1	2	scalloped edge	rim	?ID or PEARL; fe stained	
C	028	CREA		?ID	1	1	1		base	abraded	
C	028	LERTH		?ID	1	1	2		BS	flake; soot	
C	051	CREA		small bowl	3	1	20		rim		Mid/Late 18th to 19th
C	086	PEARL		cup	1	1	1	blue underglaze painted cross hatched decoration	rim		
C	086	WEST		tankard/ chamber	1	1	1	blue infilled incised chequer decoration	BS		
C	089	PEARL		small jar?	1	1	2	blue underglaze hand painted decoration	BS		
C	108	TOYII		squat jug	1	1	181	applied horizontal thumbed strip under rim	rim with UHJ	oval strap handle; inturned rim with stacking scar	Mid 15th to Mid 16th
D	011	CREA		small straight sided jar	1	1	4		rim	folded rim	
D	011	SWSG		teapot	1	1	6		spout	burnt?	
E	138	BERTH		large bowl	1	1	170		rim	Bolingbroke?	18th
E	138	BERTH		jar	1	1	12		BS		
E	138	BERTH		large jar	1	1	469		base	wear pattern on exterior basal angle	18th
E	138	BL		small hollow	1	1	6		BS		
E	138	BL		large closed	1	1	28		BS	buff fabric; slipped interior and exterior	
E	138	BL		?ID	2	1	22		BS		
E	138	BL		large bowl	1	1	193		rim		Late 18th to 20th
E	138	BL		bowl/jar	1	1	13		BS	abraded	18th

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
E	138	BL		large bowl	1	1	240		rim		18th to 19th
E	138	CREA		bowl	1	1	1	blue and tan slip banded with moulded bead decoration	rim		
E	138	CREA		jug/jar	1	1	23	yellow, brown and tan slip banded decoration	base	footring	
E	138	CREA		plate	1	1	240		profile	half complete; stamped maker's mark	
E	138	CREA		plate	1	1	162		profile	half complete	
E	138	CREA		plate	1	1	9		profile	possibly part of larger vessel in same context	
E	138	CREA		bowl	1	1	35		rim		
E	138	CREA		small dish	1	1	5		rim		
E	138	CREA		hollow	1	1	7		BS		
E	138	CREA		hollow	1	1	13		BS		
E	138	ENGS		bottle	1	1	56		rim with neck	fe stained	
E	138	GRE		jar	1	1	24		rim	abraded	
E	138	NCBW		bowl	1	1	52		rim		
E	138	NCBW		bowl	1	1	34	slip banded decoration	rim		
E	138	NOTS		large closed	1	1	42	incised horizontal line and roller stamped decoration	BS		
E	138	NOTS		lid	1	1	65	incised line and stamped rosette decoration	profile	?ID or Derbyshire or London	
E	138	NOTS		bowl	1	1	47	incised parallel line and square roller stamped decoration	rim		

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
E	138	PEARL		small dish	1	1	14	transfer printed	profile		
E	138	PEARL		cup	1	1	1	blue hand painted decoration	rim		
E	138	PEARL		bowl	1	1	56	blue feather edge decoration	rim		
E	138	PEARL		dish	1	1	5	scalloped edge with blue feather decoration	rim		
E	138	PEARL		cup	1	1	44	transfer printed chinoiserie	base with LHJ	marked 'STONE CHINA' on base in double banded square border; Spode ?	
E	138	PEARL		small dish	1	1	21	transfer printed	profile		
E	138	PEARL		small vessel	2	1	12	transfer printed	base		
E	138	PEARL		large bowl/chamber	1	1	61	transfer printed	base		
E	138	PEARL		bowl	1	1	13	internal underglaze hand painted floral decoration	base		
E	138	PEARL		cup	1	1	13	transfer printed chinoiserie decoration	rim with handle		
E	138	PEARL		cup	1	1	11		BS		
E	138	REST		small vessel	1	1	22	incised line decoration above footring	base	pedestal base; accidental post firing hole?	
E	138	STSL		press moulded dish	1	1	21	trailed and combed; pressed edge	rim		
E	138	TGW		flat	1	1	21	internal blue hand painted decoration	base		
E	138	TPW		bowl?	1	1	4		BS		
E	138	WHITE		jar?	1	1	44		base	?ID or PEARL	
E	140	BERTH		large bowl	1	1	27		rim	worn rim	17th to 18th

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
E	146	CREA		?ID	1	1	1		BS		
E	146	PEARL		dish	1	1	17		profile		
E	146	PEARL		?ID	1	1	1		BS		
E	147	CREA		?ID	1	1	5		base		
E	147	CREA		dish	2	1	1		rim		
E	147	CREA		plate	1	1	14		profile		
E	147	GRE		jar?	1	1	63		base	fe concretion	18th
E	147	LERTH		?ID	1	1	5		? ID	?ID Staffordshire or ceramic building material; flake	
E	147	NOTS		bowl	2	1	68	incised and square and circular roller stamped decoration	near profile		
E	147	NOTS		hollow	3	1	17		BS	?ID; abraded	
E	147	PEARL		dish	1	1	2	transfer printed decoration and brown banded rim	rim		
E	147	PEARL		cup	1	1	1	transfer printed	BS		
E	150	CREA		plate	1	1	6		rim		
E	150	NOTS		small closed	1	1	7	horizontal incised line and round roller stamped	BS		
E	151	BL		large jar	1	1	75		BS	odd red fabric with abundant white inclusions and marbled red and white clay	
E	151	CREA		plate	1	1	17		profile		
E	151	CREA		plate	2	1	30		profile		
E	151	GRE		large bowl	2	1	34		BS		18th

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
E	151	PEARL		dish	1	1	7	blue feather decoration	rim		
E	151	PEARL		flat	1	1	8		base		
E	151	TPW		?ID	1	1	1		BS	burnt	
E	151	WHITE		hollow	1	1	3		BS		
E	163	CREA		cup	1	1	2		rim		
E	163	PEARL		cup	1	1	2	transfer printed	base		
E	163	PEARL		cup	1	1	1	transfer printed decoration and blue banded rim	rim		
E	177	PEARL		cup	1	1	1	transfer printed?	BS		
E	177	SWSG		plate?	1	1	1	impressed basket weave	rim		
E	187	PEARL		cup	1	1	1	hand painted decoration	BS	?ID or WHITE	
E	187	STSL		hollow	1	1	1	trailed slip	BS		
E	187	TOY		jug	1	1	4		BS		
E	187	TPW		cup	1	1	1		rim		

Appendix 4

THE OTHER FINDS

By Jen Kitch, Tom Lane and Gary Taylor

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. Fourteen fragments of pottery weighing 85g were recovered from 5 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a quantity of miscellaneous artefacts, mostly metals and glass, comprising 49 items weighing a total of 1108g, was retrieved. Additionally, an assemblage of bricks/tiles, totalling 59 pieces weighing 50002g, and a collection of 49 clay pipe fragments weighing 194g, were retained.

The excavated animal bone assemblage comprises 48 fragments of bone weighing 2413g. The animal bone was identified by reference to published catalogues. No attempt is made to sex or age animals represented within the assemblage, although where this is readily apparent is noted in the comments column.

Provenance
The material was recovered from a range of deposits encountered during the evaluation.

It is likely that most of the ceramic building materials and clay pipe were manufactured locally in Boston or nearby.

Range
The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
033	LSTON	Late stoneware	1	1	17th century or later
079	TGE	Tin glazed earthenware, 17th-18th century	1	1	Early 18th century
	BL	Blackware, late 17th-early 18th century	1	1	
	STMO	Staffordshire mottled ware, early 18th century	1	1	
132	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, 17th-18th century	1	2	17th-18th century
	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware, 13th-15th century	1	3	
193	BL	Black glazed ware, 17th century	1	2	17th century
	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, 17th century	1	38	
	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware, 13th-15th century	2	8	
194	BOSTTT?	Boston, Toynton-type ware, 13th-14th century	2	25	13th-14th century
	BOSLT?	Boston, Lincoln-type ware?, 13th-14th century	1	1	
	LS2?	Lincoln glazed ware, 13th-14th century	1	2	

Table 2: Miscellaneous Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	Plastic	Vessel, 20th century	1	4	20th century
	Copper alloy	Spoon, cast, chrome plated, 20th century	1	14	
	Lead alloy	Cast rectangular sheet, 20th century	1	26	

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
	Glass	Green wine bottle glass-base , fragments, heavy iridescence, post-medieval	3	28	
	Glass	Green wine bottle-shoulder fragment, 19th-20th century	1	14	
	Glass	Colourless, window glass, 19th-20th century	1	2	
	Glass	Colourless bottle glass-shoulder fragment, 19th-20th century	1	10	
004	Plaster	Plaster, painted light green-yellow	1	7	
	Iron	Nail	1	7	
022	Iron	Sheet iron, in 2 linking pieces	1	135	
	Glass	Colourless window glass, 20th century	1	2	
091	Stone	Flint flake	1	34	
131	Lead	Window came	1	1	
138	Glass	Dark green base of wine bottle-thick profiled push-up, heavy iridescence, 18th century	1	266	
	Glass	Dark green base of wine bottle, concave push-up, 19th century	1	100	
	Glass	Dark green base of wine bottle, steep push-up tapered to blunt point, small fragment-iridescence, 18th-19th century	1	60	
	Glass	Blue, small body fragment of cylindrical bottle	1	7	
140	Glass	Colourless, small fragment of bottle-reworking along edge in from of grozing marks	1	2	
146	Clinker	Clinker/burnt stone	1	3	
147	Glass	Colourless window glass, iridescence, 19th-20th century	1	1	
	Glass	Colourless base of bottle/beaker, slight pontil scarring of base	1	24	
151	Slag?	Ferrous concretion	1	103	
155	Glass	Colourless, out-turned fire rounded rim of-poss edge of window glass pane	1	3	
167	Iron	Sheet iron, triangular, mortar covered	1	189	
177	Iron	Nail	1	4	
	Glass	Small body fragment of bottle, very heavily weathered, undated (post-medieval)	1	6	
193	Mortar	Off-white mortar	11	7	
	Slag	Iron smithing slag	2	23	
	Copper alloy	Amorphous lump	1	1	
203	Glass	Green, body fragment of rectangular bottle	1	4	
	Glass	Colourless window glass-rounded edge, 20th century	1	3	
208	Leather	Triangular strap/offcut	1	2	
208	Glass	Green wine bottle-shoulder fragments, 19th-20th century	2	10	
235	Glass	Colourless window glass, 19th-20th century	2	6	

The flint flake from (091) is on a piece of poor-quality flint and is much rolled and damaged. There is some suggestion of possible reworking on one edge, but whether this is deliberate reworking or natural damage is unclear.

Additionally, the piece is not in a standard prehistoric form. Therefore, there is a small possibility that this may be a prehistoric implement but the likelihood is rather that it is not one.

Although clearly of modern date, the spoon from (001) is in the form of an apostle spoon, popular in the late medieval and early post-medieval periods. The apostle figure at the top of the handle is encrusted and the saint's symbol is obscured.

Table 3: Ceramic Building Materials

Context	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
004	Handmade brick, 111mm wide, 72mm thick, mortar adhering	1	1901	19th century
013	Handmade brick, 113mm wide, 60mm thick, mortar adhering, incl on broken surface	1	1106	Late post-medieval
014	Handmade brick, 111mm wide, 59mm thick, mortar adhering, incl on broken surface	1	2525	Post-medieval
018	Pantile	1	262	Late post-medieval
019	Handmade brick, 230mm x 105mm x 63mm, diagonal stacking mark, very smooth on 1 face, paver	1	2440	Post-medieval, 18th century?
025	Tile, reduced core, medieval	1	86	Medieval
	Floor tile, medieval?	1	104	
033	Tile, incl pegtile, reduced core, medieval	3	216	Medieval
	Brick/tile	3	15	
037	Handmade brick, 224mm x 109mm x 67mm, mortar adhering	1	3405	Late post-medieval, 19th century
038	Machine-made vented brick, gault clay, mortar adhering	1	3405	20th century
041	Handmade brick, 111mm wide, 62mm thick, mortar adhering	1	1759	Post-medieval
064	Handmade brick, 113mm wide, 55mm thick, mortar adhering	1	1617	Late medieval-early post-medieval
066	Handmade brick, 217mm x 101mm wide x 69mm thick, mortar adhering	1	2355	Late post-medieval/early 19th century
067	Handmade brick, 107mm wide x 50mm thick, recessed on 1 face, mortar adhering	1	1965	Late post-medieval, 19th century
068	Handmade brick, 230mm x 110mm x 74mm, mortar adhering	1	3008	Late post-medieval, 19th century
079	Tile, oxidized throughout, post-medieval	1	7	Post-medieval
	Brick/tile	3	10	
086	Tile/drain	1	12	Late post-medieval
087	Handmade brick, 236mm x 112mm wide, 59mm thick, mortar adhering	1	1802	Late medieval-post-medieval/
089	Tile, oxidized throughout, 17mm thick	1	196	Post-medieval
094	Handmade brick, 217mm x 100mm x 68mm, longitudinal stacking mark	1	2785	Late post-medieval, 19th century
095	Handmade brick, 212mm x 95mm x 37mm, very smooth on 1 face, paver, mortar adhering	1	1362	Post-medieval
108	Brick/tile	5	12	
131	Handmade brick, 52mm thick, mortar adhering, 1 face very smooth, paver, early post-medieval	1	1245	Early post-medieval
	Handmade brick, early post-medieval	1	34	
	Handmade brick, 59mm thick, very overfired and distorted, mortar adhering, early post-medieval	1	380	

Context	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
132	Pantile, late post-medieval	1	59	Late post-medieval
	Tile, oxidized throughout, late post-medieval	2	99	
	Tile, oxidized throughout, medieval	1	84	
	Tile, reduced core, medieval	1	5	
	Brick/tile, mortar adhering, post-medieval	4	57	
138	Handmade brick, 118mm wide, 55mm thick, overfired and self glazed olive green, mortar adhering, late medieval-early post-medieval	1	1021	19th-20th century
	Salt glazed drainpipe, 19th-20th century	1	126	
	White glazed tile, 19th-20th century	1	4	
148	Handmade brick, 223mm x 110mm x 70mm, mortar adhering	1	3093	Late post-medieval, 19th century
167	Handmade brick, 114mm wide, 63mm thick, mortar adhering, post-medieval-late post-medieval	1	2170	Post-medieval-late post-medieval
	Handmade brick, 123mm wide, 56mm thick, mortar adhering, late medieval-early post-medieval	1	1901	
173	Handmade brick, 255mm x 115mm wide, 57mm thick, overfired, slightly warped, mortar adhering, early post-medieval	1	3093	Early post-medieval
	Handmade brick, 111mm wide, 59mm thick, mortar adhering, early post-medieval	1	1248	
176	Brick/tile	1	13	
180	Handmade brick, 231mm x 110mm wide, 68mm thick, mortar adhering, in 2 pieces	1	2993	Post-medieval
194	Brick/tile	3	22	

The complete brick from (019) has stacking marks, sometimes called skintlings. Research on dated brick buildings in nearby King's Lynn, 40km to the southeast of Boston, has suggested that diagonal stacking marks occur on bricks in buildings dating prior to about 1780 and longitudinal marks appear from about 1770 (James and Rose nd). Although this pattern is not necessarily followed elsewhere across England, the proximity of King's Lynn to Boston would tend to indicate the strong probability of a similar and reasonably contemporary model. Consequently, with the brick from (019) having diagonal marks it is likely to date before 1780. Conversely, the brick from (094) has longitudinal stacking marks which would indicate a date after 1770 for the piece and this is confirmed by its other attributes that point to it being of 19th century date.

The quantity of ceramic buildings materials recovered implies the presence of brick buildings on the site or in the immediate proximity in the past. Of particular note are several bricks that could be as early as the late medieval period and which denote buildings from this time. One brick, from (131), is very smoothed on one face and was evidently used as a paver in a yard, path or similar surface.

Roofing tile is moderately scarce, which may imply that roofs of buildings were thatched or covered with wooden shingles, or that tile was recovered for reuse elsewhere.

Clay Pipe

Analysis of the clay pipes followed the guidance published by Davey (1981).

Provenance
Most, if not all, of the clay pipe assemblage was probably made in Boston.

Range
A total of 49 fragments of clay pipe weighing 194g was recovered from 13 separate contexts and the range of material is detailed in the table. Bowl forms were identified with reference to local Lincolnshire typologies (Mann 1977).

Table 4: Clay Pipe

Context no.	Stem bore /64"					TM	TU	Total	Wt(g)	Comments	Context date
	4	5	6	7	8						
001	5	5	5	2	1	18		18	85	Mixed	19th century
009							1	1	4	Bowl fragment, moulded decoration of Boston coat of arms	*c.* 1760-1800
011		1				1		1	1		18th-19th century
022	3					3		3	7		19th century
024			1			1	1	2	5	Bowl fragment late 17th century-mid 18th century	17th century
025	1	2	1			4		4	9	Mixed	19th century
138	4	4		1		9	1	10	62	3 bowls: 1 x Lincoln type B bowl, 1650-90; 1 x 1840-80; 1x fragment, late 17th-mid 18th century	19th century
140	1					1		1	1		19th century
146	2					2		2	3		19th century
147		1				1		1	1		18th-19th century
177		2				2		2	4		18th-19th century
203	2				1	3		3	11	Mixed	19th century
208				1		1		1	1		17th century
Totals	18	15	7	4	2	46	3	49	194		

Notes: TM = Total Measured; TU = Total Unmeasured

Most of the pipes are 18th-19th century in date, and although about one-quarter of the assemblage is provided by 17th century fragment many of these earlier types occur as redeposited artefacts with the later items.

Part of a highly decorated bowl was collected from (009). This decoration represents the coat of arms of Boston, with a mermaid flanking a shield. Examples of this decorated pipe bowl type have previously been found in Boston and were made by John Naylor (Wells 1972, 14; fig. 7.2). The son of the major Lincoln clay pipe maker, James Naylor, John had been apprenticed to his father in 1751 but had moved to Boston by 1768 (*ibid*; Hammond 1995, 13). He is recorded again in the town in 1776 and continued working until 1818 (Wells 1979, 130).

Potential

Other than providing dating evidence, the pipe assemblage is of limited local potential and significance.

Table 5: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
001	Oyster	Shell	4	397	
001	Sheep/Goat	Femur	1	22	Chopped and snapped through the distal shaft
001	Sheep/Goat	Innominate	1	19	Chopped diagonally through the illium, above the acetabulum
001	Unidentified	Unidentified	1	17	
001	Sheep/Goat	Innominate	1	22	Chopped through the illium
001	Sheep/Goat	Calcaneus	1	10	Cu staining on the body
001	Medium Mammal	Rib	2	6	
022	Oyster	Shell	1	47	
022	Large Mammal	Long Bone	1	19	
025	Rabbit	Radius	1	0	
025	Cattle	Mandible	1	92	Cut and chop marks on the alveolar surface (Zone 5)
025	Medium Mammal	Rib	1	1	
025	Large Mammal	Skull	6	25	
025	Unidentified	Unidentified	1	2	Cut on the cortical surface
025	Large Mammal	Rib	1	7	
033	Equid	Tibia	1	892	Large, measures 17.3 hands
033	Cattle	Tibia	1	373	Snapped mid-shaft, not clearly butchery
063	Cattle	Femur	1	44	Juv, poss carnivore gnawing on the distal end
063	Large Mammal	Long Bone	1	9	
063	Oyster	Shell	3	151	
086	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	1	29	
136	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal	1	18	
138	Sheep	Metatarsal	1	30	
138	Cattle	Horncore	1	84	+ some frontal
138	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	1	35	Chopped and snapped midshaft
138	Medium Mammal	Skull	1	3	
140	Medium Mammal	Lumbar	1	15	Cu Stain on left side, possibly chopped through the left transverse process
140	Medium Mammal	Rib	1	7	Cut through lateral side of the blade
146	Pig	Fibula	1	2	
146	Large Mammal	Vertebra	1	3	
146	Medium Mammal	Femur	1	5	possible carnviore gnawing
146	Cockle	Shell	2	5	
163	Cockle	Shell	1	2	
177	Cockle	Shell	1	4	
203	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	1	14	Snapped midshaft, Possible carnivore gnawing on the distal end
208	Medium Mammal	Long Bone	1	2	

The remains are predominantly of sheep/goat, one fragment positively identified as sheep, and oyster shell. Small numbers of cattle, cockle shell and rabbit were represented within the assemblage. Butchery evidence within the assemblage suggests a mixture of food and butchery waste was present within the assemblage.

A complete equid tibia recovered from deposit (033) was particularly large, calculations of height place the animal at 17.3 hands high, suggesting the animal was a draft/drey horse breed.

The remains were of a good overall condition providing good potential for the recording of butchery, gnawing evidence and measurable bones. Any further excavation is liable to yield more bone of a good condition, with very good potential for establishing information on animal husbandry and utilisation on this site.

Recommendations
In the event of further excavation it is recommended that environmental sampling should be considered. The recovery of smaller bones such as small mammal, bird and fish should contribute to our understanding of the local environment and the diversity of the diet of the inhabitants of the site. Also better recovery of smaller bones may confirm whether Sheep/Goat is better represented within the assemblage than initially suggested

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 that are the subjects of reports. 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
As a collection of artefacts that is fairly typical of the material found in Boston, much of the assemblage is of limited local potential and significance. However, the quantity of ceramic building materials suggests the presence of structures in the area from perhaps the late medieval period and this is of moderate-high local importance and potential.

The lack of any material earlier than the late medieval period is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this time are absent from the area, or were not revealed by the investigation, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition.

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Appendix 5

THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

By Val Fryer

Introduction and method statement

Evaluation excavations at Strait Bargate, Boston were undertaken by Archaeological Project Services in November 2005. The work revealed a series of dump deposits of probable medieval to post-medieval date. Seven samples were taken for the extraction and evaluation of the plant macrofossil assemblages.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover, and the flots were collected in a 500 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16, and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed on Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant macrofossils were charred. The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for further specialist analysis.

Results of evaluation

Charred plant macrofossils were exceedingly rare within the assemblages. Individual poorly preserved grains of barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) were recorded from samples 1, 3, 4 and 7, and a single seed of meadow/creeping/bulbous buttercup (*Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus*) was noted within sample 6. Charcoal fragments were present throughout, but rarely at a moderate to high density. Small pieces of charred root/stem were recorded from samples 3 and 6, and an indeterminate culm node was also recovered from sample3. Small fragments of partially mineral replaced wood were noted within samples 1 and 2.

With the possible exception of sample 5, the principal component of all seven assemblages was fragments of black porous and tarry residue. Whilst a proportion of these may have been derived from the combustion of organic remains at very high temperatures, coal fragments were also abundant, and it appears most likely that many of the residues are indicative of the deposition of quantities of fuel waste. Other materials were very scarce, although small pieces of bone, fish bone, vitrified material and ferrous globules were recorded.

Summary of evidence and recommendations for future sampling

In conclusion, the material from the current assemblages appears to be largely derived from small deposits of fuel waste, with coal being the principal fuel. Although possible domestic refuse may be present in the form of grains, bone and fish bone, the material has been burned at such high temperatures that it appears most likely that the majority of plant macrofossils have been destroyed.

If further excavations are to be conducted within this area of Boston, it is recommended that the following points should be included within the strategy for environmental sampling:

- Sampling should be concentrated on sealed and well-dated features such as pits, post-holes and ditch fills. Samples of at least 30litres in volume should be taken. Any waterlogged deposits should also be sampled, as these may provide valuable data for the interpretation of the local flora and any habitat changes which were occurring during the medieval and post-medieval periods.
- A limited number of samples should be taken from dump deposits, where the excavator feels these may be of importance to the interpretation of the context.
- Other samples may be taken at the discretion of the excavator, although it should be noted that contexts appearing to contain 'charred' material might largely consist of coal.

Reference

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

Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 10 – 100 specimens xxx = 100+ specimens

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Context No.	**O33**	**O79**	**108**	**131**	**132**	**193**	**194**
Cereals							
Hordeum sp. (grains)				x			x
Triticum sp. (grains)	x		xcf	x			
Cereal indet. (grains)	x						
Herbs							
Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus						x	
Other plant macrofossils							
Charcoal <2mm	xx	x	xx	xx	x	xx	xx
Charcoal >2mm	xx	x	x	x		x	x
Charred root/stem			x			x	
Indet.culm nodes			x				
Indet.seeds				x			
Mineral replaced wood	x	x					
Other materials							
Black porous 'cokey' material	xx	xxx	xxx	xx	x	xxx	xxx
Black tarry material	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xx	xxx	xxx
Bone	x	x	x			x	
Burnt/fired clay							x
Ferrous globules	x				x		
Fish bone	x						x
Small coal frags.	xxx	xxx	x	xx	x	x	xxx
Small mammal/amphibian bone	x						
Vitrified material		x					x
Vivianite concretions	x						
Sample volume (litres)	**20**	**20**	**20**	**20**	**20**	**20**	**20**
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Table 1. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from Boston Strait Bargate, Lincolnshire.

Appendix 6

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	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.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and 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, *e.g.*(004).
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, *etc*. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Dumped deposits	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.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Till	A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as boulder clay, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size.

Appendix 7

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

237	Context records
2	Photographic record sheets
27	Sheets of scale section drawings
11	Sheets of scale plan drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix
3	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

Accession Number: 2005.244

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: BSB 05

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.