

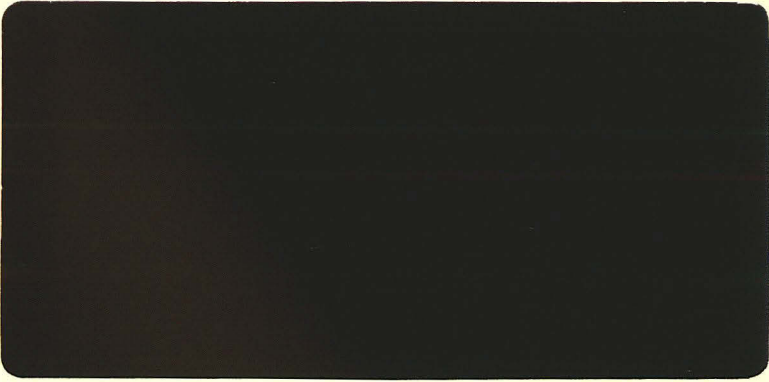
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION  
OF LAND AT 51 WIDE BARGATE,  
BOSTON,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(BWB97)**

TF33068 44386



**A P S**  
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Work Undertaken For  
Terry Sykes Design & Build  
on behalf of  
Oldrid & Co Ltd

Report Compiled by  
Neil Herbert BA (Hons)

April 1997

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## 1. SUMMARY

*An evaluation was undertaken to determine the archaeological implications of proposed development at 51 Wide Bargate, Boston, Lincolnshire. Archaeological sites and remains of medieval and later date are located in the vicinity of the proposed development.*

*A single evaluation trench, measuring 10m x 3.5m was excavated to 2.5m below the present ground surface. The earliest archaeological remains recorded within the evaluation trench are likely to date to the 14th century. Occurring at a depth of approximately 2m, these comprise a series of pits and flood deposits. Although evidence to enable interpretation of the pits was limited, animal bones recovered from these features suggest a function possibly associated with the processing of livestock.*

*Development of the site occurred on a larger scale during the post-medieval period. Intermittent flooding seems to have occurred in conjunction with the establishment of several pits. Some of these pits, of apparently 17th century date, contained material associated with the casting of large copper alloy products, possibly cannons.*

*Later activity, dating to the 18th and 19th centuries included the construction of a substantial brick building. Demolition of this structure occurred during the 20th century. Post-medieval activity had disturbed some of the earlier archaeological deposits to a depth of approximately 2m below the present ground surface.*

*Groundwater was encountered approximately 2.5m below the present ground surface. As a result, deposits recorded at this depth contained organic materials preserved in waterlogged*

*conditions.*

*Finds recovered during the evaluation included pottery dating from the 14th to the 19th centuries. Medieval artefacts have been identified as products made in Bourne, Toynton-All-Saints and Nottingham. Some of the later post-medieval pottery is likely to have been imported from Germany and Holland. More local wares of the post-medieval period include Boston, Staffordshire and Midland type products.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Background

Between the 17th February and the 28th February 1997, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken at 51 Wide Bargate, Boston, Lincolnshire. This was in order to determine the archaeological resource affected by proposed development at the site. The archaeological investigation was commissioned by Mr T Sykes of Terry Sykes Design & Build on behalf of Oldrids & Co. Ltd. Archaeological Project Services carried out the work in accordance with a brief set by the Boston District Community Archaeologist (Appendix 1).

### 2.2 Topography, Geology and Soils

Boston is situated 45km southeast of Lincoln and approximately 7km northwest from the coast of The Wash, among the fens of south Lincolnshire. Bisected by the River Witham, the town is located in Boston District, Lincolnshire (Fig.1). Approximately 750m northeast of the Haven Bridge, Wide Bargate is situated mid-way between the River Witham and the Maud Foster Drain (Fig.2).

Lying at a height of c. 3.5m OD, the investigation area is located c. 450m east

of the town centre, as defined by St. Botolph's parish church. Centred on National Grid Reference TF33104435, the proposed development site covers an area of c. 80 square metres (Fig.3).

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

### 2.3 Archaeological Setting

Although a fragment of Roman pottery has previously been recovered just to the southwest of the present site, Romano-British archaeological material is scarce in the vicinity of Boston. The only excavation of Romano-British stratified deposits in the town has been at Boston Grammar School, c. 680m south of the proposed development, where occupation remains of the period were recorded 1.4m below the present ground surface, at a height of 2.8m OD (PCA 1996).

Boston is not mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086. However, the same survey recorded two churches and two fisheries in Skirbeck, a parish that lies southeast of the present investigation area (Foster and Longley 1976, 69). One of these churches, *St. Botolph's*, from which Boston took its name, was given 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). Some time later, 1171 AD, the town is stated as belonging to Conan, Earl of Richmond (Thompson 1856, 36). During this early period, the town had already established

itself as a major trading centre, partly due to its situation on the Witham estuary.

The extent and importance of the commerce of Boston during the early medieval period is manifested by the fact that, in 1205, a tax was levied on merchants goods at the ports of England and Boston was levied at £780, in comparison to London's £836 (*ibid.*, 37).

Information on the growth of the town, particularly that relating to the emergence of streets, suggests that the location of the proposed development was on the outside of the original walled town of Boston.

Historical information suggests that the proximity of the sea, and the influences of tides and floods, would have been significant during the occupation of Boston during the early medieval period. Indeed, floods are documented for the years of 1236, 1254, 1257 and 1286 (*ibid.*).

Approximately 40m southwest of the proposed development, excavations have recorded archaeological deposits to a depth of 2.5m below the present ground surface (TLA 1990). Medieval pottery, associated with possible occupation deposits, was recovered and the water table occurred at a depth of 1.5m. Pottery of 13th century and Roman date suggest that earlier archaeological deposits may also be present (Fig.2;+1).

Excavations, approximately 200m to the southwest of the proposed development, recovered remains dating from the 13th century (Fig.2;+2). Deposits dating from the 13th to 16th centuries occurred approximately 2.9m below ground surface and ground water was encountered at a depth of c. 2m (TLA 1988).

Within 200m southwest of the proposed development, archaeological evaluations



have located waterlogged deposits of 15th to 17th century date, to a depth of 1.5m below the ground surface (Fig.2;+3). Examinations below the cellared area fronting onto Wide Bargate revealed late 13th century and early 14th century pottery (CLAU 1995).

Wide Bargate is recorded as being the centre of the establishment of several annual fairs and markets, with particular emphasis on the sale of sheep and cattle. It appears by that sheep pens were first erected here in 1623 (Thompson 1856, 204). During the 19th century there was enough room for approximately 30,000 sheep though the annual market often brought in excess of 90,000 beasts. Pen Yard, as the name suggests, has been used to pen or fold beasts during these markets (APS 1997).

### **3. AIMS**

The aims of the archaeological evaluation, as outlined in the brief (Appendix 1), were to locate archaeological deposits and determine if present, their extent, state of preservation, date, type, vulnerability, documentation, quality of setting and amenity value. The purpose of this identification and assessment of deposits was to establish their significance, in order to facilitate recommendations for an appropriate strategy that could be integrated with the proposed development.

### **4. METHODS**

A mechanical excavator, with a toothless bucket, was used to open the trench 10m x 3.5m in extent to a depth of c. 2.5m below the present ground surface. Due to the depth of this excavation, it was necessary to step the east and west long sides of the trench, in order to comply with health and

safety regulations and prevent the collapse of the trench sides. Thereafter the trench was cleaned and selected deposits excavated by hand in order to determine their nature and retrieve dating, economic and environmental evidence.

Each archaeological deposit or feature was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording of deposits encountered during the evaluation was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Projects Services practice.

## **5. RESULTS**

### **5.1 Description of the Excavation**

Finds recovered from the deposits identified in the evaluation were examined and a date was assigned where possible. Records of the deposits and features recognised during the evaluation were also examined. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Phasing was assigned based on artefact dating and the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them. A stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. Due to the machine excavation and stepping of the trench sides it was not possible to provide complete stratigraphic links for all deposits.

However, an assessment of the deposits encountered was still possible if the sections are considered as individual records of the stratigraphic development of the site. Each section will therefore be discussed as a separate entity, though phases and activities within those sections may possibly be related to each other where they have a comparable dating evidence or heights OD.

## 5.2 Sections No 1 & 2:

Sections 1 and 2 were situated in close proximity, though they possess few stratigraphic linkages. However, it is possible to discuss them as part of the same sequence as their profiles are distinctly similar and likely to form a part of the same series of deposits and features.

### 5.2a Flood deposits and Pits.

In the northwest corner, and at the base, of the trench was a layer of laminated orange-brown silts (050 and 126). These deposits, seen in Sections 1 and 4, were explained as flood silts (Appendix 7).

The earliest deposits encountered as a part of this section included the remains of a large cut, exposed by machine (179 and 166). This cut has shallow edges that gradually become steeper towards the centre of the feature, containing a series of undated light-greyish silts and clays (046-049 and 167). Context (049), the earliest identified fill of (179) contained fragments of shell and charcoal. Although very little of this sequence has been exposed, these contexts have been interpreted as the remains of a pit.

Cut (184) truncated most of the aforementioned deposits, and has restricted the interpretation of the earliest features as a result. Within section 4, cut (162) forms a very similar profile, and is likely to form the westernmost edge of this feature, interpreted as a pit. The earliest identified fill of this feature contained frequent animal bone and organic material, interpreted as a backfill deposit (131). Overlying this deposit was a layer of peat, containing lenses of organic materials including grasses (037). Soft brown silts formed some of the later deposits within cut (162/184) and are likely to have formed as a result of natural deposition

(134-6). The final deposit to form within pit (162/184) was a layer of mid-grey clay containing moderate charcoal flecks.

A large cut, with a flat irregular base (180), followed the deposition of context (034). These contexts have been interpreted as an attempt at levelling, though a purpose for this could not be determined. Deposits overlying this cut were not interpreted at the site, but it is possible that they have formed as a result of episodes of flooding (029-033, 042-045, 127 and 172). Individual sherds of 14th century pottery were recovered from contexts (033) and (043).

Following a sequence of possible flood deposits, a large cut with steep sides and a broad flat base was established at the centre of pit (162/184). This has been interpreted as a pit (181). Within (181) was a single fill of mid-grey clay, including fragments of crushed building materials and flecks of charcoal (014).

The edge of a small cut, with a vertical western side, was exposed at the easternmost edge of section 2 (041). A dark-grey clayey silt, with moderate charcoal flecks (040), was contained by this feature. A single sherd of pottery, dated to the 17th century, was recovered from the deposit (040).

A cut with a steep eastern side and a wide flat base, truncated some of the westernmost features and is likely to be the result of an attempt at levelling (182). Deposits (011-013), consisting of grey silty clays, overlay this cut and have been interpreted as the remains of flood deposition. A smaller cut (041), with a vertical western edge, was established at a similar time. This feature contained a single fill of dark grey clayey-silt (040) that included a fragment of 17th century pottery.

Cut (178), interpreted as an attempt at levelling the ground surface, has a broad flat base leading to a vertical side at the easternmost edge. A sequence of light-brown silts, bedded horizontally, were deposited within (178). These fills (009-010 and 017-019) have been interpreted as a sequence of dumped or flood deposits.

### 5.2b Construction deposits.

Deposit (016), consisting of a mixed grey clayey sandy silt, with moderate crushed building material fragments and charcoal flecks, forms a layer approximately 0.4m thick. Interpreted as a dumped deposit, this context is likely to have been laid as a foundation, as no earlier structural evidence exists. A single sherd of pottery, dated to the 17th century, was recovered from this context. A small cut, with steep sides and a flat base, was established into the surface of (016). This has been interpreted as the remains of a foundation trench, containing fragments of brick, plaster, cement and clinker (007). Finds, dated to the 18th century, were recovered from within this deposit.

Loose, light grey sandy-silt, containing brick, mortar and plaster fragments was deposited over these layers (002). This has been interpreted as a dumped deposit, and included finds that have been dated to the modern period. Cutting into this layer is a service trench containing a water pipe (003-005) and finds dateable to the 18th century.

A layer of indurated concrete (001), forming the surface of the present yard area, overlay this sequence. Cut (177), interpreted as a foundation trench, formed the most recent feature of this sequence and is believed to have formed part of the last standing structure on the site.

### 5.3 Section No 3:

Located at the most southerly extent of the evaluation trench, this section had no recorded stratigraphic link with any other deposits, and must therefore be discussed in isolation.

#### 5.3a Construction deposits.

Contexts (090) and (092), exposed at the limit of excavation within section 3, are composed of silts containing fragments of brick, tile, mortar and charcoal. These have been interpreted as dumped deposits. Deposit (090) contains finds that have been dated to the 18th and 19th centuries.

Cutting into these layers, at the same relative date, are cuts (104) and (077) interpreted respectively as a foundation trench and a possible pit. The fill of (077) contains fragments of brick and mortar, suggesting that the deposition of this material, context (091) is likely to have been associated with construction activity.

A sequence of contexts (051), (088) and (089), have been interpreted as a possible yard surface, due to the presence of a substantial layer of cobbles. However, two small cuts (099 and 100), interpreted as pits, have removed any stratigraphic link between the cobbled surface (089) and the foundation trench (104). The fill of pit (101) contained finds that have been dated to the 18th century.

Various layers (084, 086, 088, 096 and 097), interpreted as dumped deposits or contexts associated with construction, overlay the earlier sequence of deposits. At the easternmost limit of the section, a layer of bricks (078), overlain by a soft greyish-white mortar (076), has been interpreted as the remains of a wall. This 'wall' is situated in close proximity to the foundation cut (104), and, although no

provable stratigraphic relationship exists, possibly forms a part of the same structure. A small cut, with vertical sides and a narrow flat base (exposed at the westernmost extent of section 3), interpreted as a pipe trench (087), cuts deposit (095).

A deposit of moderately compact, black sandy silt (079), interpreted as a levelling deposit, forms one of the latest contexts identified as a part of this sequence. Context (001), a deposit of indurated concrete, overlies (079) and forms the present ground surface of the area of investigation.

#### **5.4 Section No 4:**

Due to the depth of the excavation, it was necessary to create a 'stepped' profile within the excavated deposits at the easternmost limit of the evaluation trench. This was in order to allow for safe excavation within the trench, and to prevent the collapse of surviving archaeological deposits. Due to the employment of this strategy, three sections were recorded at the easternmost limit of excavation. These individual sections (Sections 4, 5 and 6) have few stratigraphic links and will therefore be described separately. However, the development of the deposits can be considered within a similar framework of interpretation, due to their close proximity. This will be developed further during the discussion.

##### **5.4a Pits and dumped deposits**

A large circular cut (157), interpreted as a pit, was identified as an early feature, at the northernmost limit of excavation. This contained a sequence of plastic, brown clayey silts (153-156). These were sealed by a thick deposit of soft greyish-green silt. It is probable that pit (157) forms the

easternmost extent of pit (162/184) as this feature occurs at a similar level below ground surface. Context (156), the uppermost fill of pit (157), was sealed by a layer of green silt (120) containing a single fragment of Toynton-All-Saints ware. This pottery has been dated to the early 14th century.

At the most southerly extent of this section, a series of horizontally bedded silts and sandy silts have developed over context (152). A single find, attributed to the 17th century, was recovered from context (150).

At the western extent of Section 4, three cuts (107, 109 and 121), interpreted as pits, occur at the same relative time in the stratigraphic sequence. These features contain fills formed predominantly of silt (105, 106, 108 and 120). Additionally, context (106) contained fragments of casting mould for the production of copper alloy objects.

Another series of cuts (111 and 115) are recorded in the uppermost surface of Section 4. These are likely to be the remains of pits that have been truncated by the action of the machine excavator. Cut (139), interpreted as a pit cutting deposits (113) and (143), contained a fill of dark greyish-black sandy silt (138). Frequent fragments of brick and plaster within (138) suggest that this deposit is a deliberate backfill, likely to have been dumped as a result of nearby construction activities.

##### **5.5 Section No 5:**

Forming part of the 'stepped' profile at the easternmost extent of the evaluation trench, this section has few stratigraphic linkages to Sections 4 or 6.

### **5.5a Pits, construction and dumping**

The earliest recorded layers within Section 5 consist mainly of uninterpreted deposits of clayey silts and silts (058, 065, 071 and 153). Following the deposition of these contexts, cuts (107) and (175) were made. These have been interpreted as the remains of two pits, the most substantial of which is (107); measuring approximately 1.3m wide x 0.5m deep. Various layers, mainly interpreted as dumped deposits, were contained by these cuts. Context (067), a fill of cut (107), contained fragments of hand-made brick that have been dated to the post-medieval period. Additionally, fragments of casting mould were also retrieved from this deposit.

Dumped deposits of silt, occasionally containing crushed building materials, formed the next sequence of layers within Section 5. Contexts (073) and (188), both interpreted as dumped deposits, contained artefacts that have been dated to the 17th century in association with significant quantities of crushed building materials.

The southernmost extent of Section 5 is dominated by context (169), composed of a friable, greyish-brown silt containing fragments of stone and brick. This deposit is approximately 0.69m thick, and although uninterpreted, is likely to have formed as a dumped deposit represented by the convex profile at the southern extent of this deposit.

At a similar relative date, cuts (023) and (159) were made into the earlier sequence of dumped deposits and pits. Cut (159), a feature with steep sides and a slightly concave base, has been interpreted as a pit. Deposit (160), a dark greyish-brown clayey silt, is contained by (159). An ornamental pantile, dateable to the 19th century was retrieved from (160). Frequent fragments of baked clay and lenses of charcoal within

the latter deposit suggest that it has formed as a result of several episodes of dumping, chiefly of material associated with industrial activity. The fragments of baked clay, interpreted as casting mould, are discussed more comprehensively in Appendix 4.

Cut (023), denoted as a single context, incorporates features that have been interpreted as foundation trenches for the establishment of an east-west orientated brick structure (027, 165) with an associated floor (164). Context (028), composed of a dark-grey silt containing moderate grit, tile and mortar fragments and interpreted as a demolition deposit, was contained by (165) and (028). A fine brown silt, context (189), formed the latest deposit within the stratigraphic sequence. This is likely to be a dumped deposit.

### **5.6 Section No 6:**

This section forms the uppermost section of the 'stepped profile' created at the easternmost extent of the evaluation trench.

#### **5.6a Construction and dumping**

The earliest contexts recorded within this section (026 and 028) have been interpreted respectively as a flood deposit and a dumped deposit. Context (028) continues from Section 5. Layers, interpreted as demolition and levelling deposits (022 and 024) are located to the north of cut (023). Deposit (027), interpreted as the northern wall of a brick structure, continues onto Section 5 below. The latest layer within this sequence is a light to mid-brown sandy silt, with moderate brick and stone fragments (020). Interpreted as a demolition deposit, this context is possibly associated with the demise of the structure composed of the structural deposits (027), (164) and (165). Within this sequence, contexts (026) and

(028) contained dateable artefacts. 19th century material, including fragments of pottery and a small button, were recovered from (026). Context (028) included the remains of modern cabling, suggesting that the deposit was formed relatively recently.

## 6. DISCUSSION

Archaeological evaluation at 51, Wide Bargate, Boston, has revealed a sequence of pits, dumped deposits and construction activity dating from the early 14th century to the post-medieval period.

Although the sequence of activity recorded within the trench cannot be definitively interpreted (due to the small-scale of the evaluation), it is possible to suggest that activity on the site has developed from deposits associated with pits and occasional flooding, to dumped deposits and construction activity. This is a discernable trend within all of the recorded sections. Although the dating evidence is limited, it is likely that the sequence of deposits has developed from the beginning of the 14th century until the present day.

Pedological analysis has indicated that some of the earliest deposits, dating to the 14th century or earlier, are likely to have formed within a tidal environment. The upper surface of these deposits occurs at a height of *c.* 1.7m OD, suggesting that much of the upper sequence has been truncated. This corresponds with the dating sequence of the site, which has an abrupt junction between the 14th and the 17th centuries at a similar height. It is therefore probable that archaeological remains dating to the 15th and 16th centuries have been removed. Environmental assessment of later deposits suggests that they were formed within conditions of slow-moving alluvial sedimentation. This evidence suggests that a significant environmental

change occurred in the vicinity of the site during the early medieval period. Alluvial, as opposed to marine deposition, appears to become prevalent. A more comprehensive assessment is included at Appendix 6.

Section 4 recorded the lowest deposits within the evaluation, from which several finds of medieval date were retrieved. A fragment of a decorated Toynton-All-Saints jug, dateable to 1300, was recovered from context (125) and four sherds of 14th century pottery were recovered from context (120). Context (119), overlying (120) also included several medieval artefacts. These seem to suggest that a secure medieval date may be attributed to these early features.

Context (150), at the southernmost extent of Section 4 (and thus stratigraphically removed from the aforementioned deposits) contained a single artefact of 17th century date, occurring at the same height as possible medieval deposits. The presence of an artefact of this date, in close proximity to medieval deposits, may suggest that the earlier evidence may be residual. However, this has been discounted for several reasons. Stratigraphic sections show that there is a general trend for the deposits to dip gradually to the south, thus causing (150), at the southern end of the site, to be physically at the same level as (120) further to the north. Also, there is a sudden break in the dating sequence, between the 14th century and the 17th century, that coincides with an environmental change. It is likely that this break reflects the removal or absence of deposits dating to the 15th and 16th centuries, thus making the boundary between deposits of the 14th century and 17th century unusually and artificially close.

Possible medieval deposits, dated by artefacts to the 14th century, were recorded

within Sections 1 and 2. These finds were recovered from contexts (043) and (033), forming two very small layers towards the easternmost limit of this section. These layers are later than the substantial pit (162/184) that is revealed at the base of Sections 1 and 2, and may therefore suggest that (162/184) is also of medieval date. Pit (162/184) contained the remains of a piglet, aged perhaps between 4-6 months within the earliest recorded fill (131). There was no evidence of butchery on the bones, though a 'silvery' deposit was noted on the surface of both teeth and bones. Thus, as a result of the investigation of this sequence, it is possible to suggest that a pit, probably dated to the medieval period, was established on the site and was backfilled with the remains of a carcass.

Also of interest, when ascribing functions and activities to the site, are the presence of fragments of animal bone that are believed to have been worked within pits and a possible dumped deposit, recorded in Section 4. These contexts (120 and 125) contained artefacts that have been dated to the 14th century. Although it is possible that these artefacts are residual, and therefore do not provide an accurate date for these activities, it is also possible that these contexts represent an early development of activities associated with the processing of livestock. Such activity may therefore have been established by the 14th century, a much earlier date than has previously been recognised for livestock trading and processing in the vicinity of Wide Bargate.

Post-medieval activity forms the most dominant part of the recorded stratigraphic sequences within the evaluation trench. Deposits associated with flooding, pitting and construction are prevalent. The function of many of the pits could not be ascribed, though the high incidence of crushed building materials within their fills

is likely to suggest that they were established during construction work, dating from the 17th to the 19th centuries.

Pits (107), (159) and (107), probably dating to the post-medieval period, contained deposits that had fragments of clay mould as a significant part of their composition. This mould was used in the production of copper alloy objects, most likely to have been cauldrons, bells, apothecaries' mortars or, most probably, cannons (Appendix 4). Moreover, the earliest deposits of mould occur sandwiched between deposits of 17th century date. Therefore, it can be tentatively suggested that the mould represents the founding of cannon during the Civil War (1642-6).

During the 19th century a brick structure was constructed on the site. The remains of two east-west orientated brick walls, and a floor surface was identified as part of this building. It is probable that this structure would have originally fronted onto Wide Bargate, on the same alignment as the standing buildings on the present street. Prior to demolition, this two storey building of early 19th century date was recorded as a Grade II listed structure (DoE 1975, 74).

A layer of cobbles, interpreted as a possible yard surface, was recorded to the south of this structure, and may have been established to the rear of the main brick structure. Several service trenches were recorded, orientated east-west and north-south; these are likely to have been established during the 19th century, when this area is known to have been substantially re-developed.

## 7. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

For assessment of significance the

*Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling ancient monuments* has been used (DoE 1990, Annex 4; See Appendix 5).

### **Period**

Possible medieval pits, associated with the processing of livestock or small-scale artisan activity, is typical for urban settlement of this period.

Post-medieval urban occupation is common. In general, the post-medieval period is characterised by the proliferation of industrial activities. However, evidence of the casting of large copper alloy objects is more characteristic of the medieval period and even then is rare.

### **Rarity**

Activity during the medieval period is common within the town of Boston. However, archaeological remains of this period are likely to provide information relating to specific trends of social and economic development within the limits of the urban settlement. Post-medieval activity, associated with construction and industrial production are common, though features associated with the casting of copper alloy products are rare.

### **Documentation**

Records of archaeological sites and finds made in Boston District are kept in the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record and the files maintained by the Boston District Community Archaeologist. Synopses of nearly all the archaeological work carried out in the vicinity has previously been written. A Desk-Top Assessment of the site forms part of the archive and was produced prior to the archaeological evaluation of the site.

### **Group value**

Possible medieval pitting, associated with the processing of livestock has a low group value. Post-medieval industrial activities,

including the *in situ* production of copper alloy products, in association with urban construction confers a moderately high group value on the site.

### **Survival/Condition**

Possible medieval deposits are likely to have been partially disturbed to a depth of approximately 2m by post-medieval pitting and construction. Deposits below this level are likely to have survived intact. The presence of groundwater at a depth of 2.5m suggests that remains existing below this depth are likely to be preserved within an anaerobic, waterlogged environment.

Post-medieval deposits have survived as part of a complex sequence of construction and industrial activity. The stratigraphy is poorly legible and cluttered. Comprehensive and continuous re-development of the site during this period has resulted in the destruction of much of this sequence. Moreover, post-medieval deposits survive above the level of the groundwater and, as such, are unlikely to contain remains preserved within an anaerobic environment.

### **Fragility/Vulnerability**

Development of the site, using piling and groundbeam construction techniques, is likely to have a minimal impact upon surviving archaeological remains. Disturbance of the groundwater table is possible, though any affect is likely to be insignificant.

### **Diversity**

Possible medieval pits, and small-scale artisan activity suggests a low diversity for these features. The presence of casting mould, contained within pits that are likely to date to the post-medieval period, provides a moderately high diversity on the basis of this single important attribute.



## **Potential**

Potential is extremely high that medieval and later remains, as found during the evaluation excavation, occur in the immediate vicinity of the site. Moreover, there is high potential that medieval and later habitation or other structural remains, associated with the deposits encountered, are located and survive in the proximity of the site.

It is unlikely that the fragments of casting mould will have been moved far from their original location. Thus, there is high potential that the remains of furnaces, casting pits and other remains associated with the industry are located in the near vicinity.

### **7.1 Site Importance**

In summary, the criteria for assessment have indicated that the general medieval and later deposits present on site are locally significant. As such, they make a contribution towards understanding the development of Boston through these periods.

Use of the assessment criteria has also established that the post-medieval industrial evidence is regionally and probably nationally important. In consequence, evidence of bronze casting on, and in the immediate vicinity of, the site can be expected to make a major contribution to the understanding of the industry throughout the East Midlands and nationwide.

## **8. EFFECTIVENESS OF TECHNIQUES**

Techniques employed during the archaeological evaluation at 51, Wide Bargate were successful and have allowed for the achievement of the aims set at

Appendix 1.

Machine excavation of the evaluation trench has allowed for a considerable depth of deposits to be recorded. A comprehensive appreciation of the depth and quality of the archaeological resource within the vicinity of the evaluation has been possible, though the dating of the sequence and stratigraphic chronology has been restricted as a result of the employment of this methodology.

Much of the sequence removed by machine is likely to date to the post-medieval period. Importantly, the removal of these deposits has allowed for a greater appreciation of earlier deposits, that were unlikely to have been located during more systematic excavation with hand tools.

## **9. CONCLUSIONS**

Archaeological evaluation has achieved the aims set out in the Project Brief. A sequence of post-medieval and possible medieval deposits was recorded to a depth of 2.4m. The discernable trend of activity on the site was a sequence of flood deposits and pitting, followed by much more recent construction on the site. This sequence is likely to have developed during the post-medieval period, though earlier, possible medieval deposits, are also likely at a depth of *c.* 2.5m below the present ground surface.

The earliest deposits encountered during the archaeological evaluation of the site are likely to date to the 14th century. These comprised a series of pits and flood deposits. Some of the pits included material that has been associated with the processing of animal bone. Wide Bargate has been traditionally involved in the sale and trade of livestock. It is therefore likely that the evaluation has located a series of

early deposits, suggesting that the economy of this area has been involved with the commercial use of livestock from at least the 14th century.

Flood deposits occur frequently on archaeological sites within the town of Boston, and are also historically attested. Records of these deposits, as found during the archaeological evaluation, suggest that flooding occurred across the area of the site from the 14th to the 18th centuries. Importantly, these deposits change in character from marine (or tidal) deposits to alluvial deposits, probably during the early medieval period.

Post-medieval activity on the site has involved the construction of a large building on the site. The remains of a cobbled surface, and earlier pits (interpreted as construction activity), suggests that this building is the latest of a series of developments. The earliest of these constructional phases is likely to date to the 17th century. Additionally, unexpected and rare evidence for post-medieval bronze casting in the immediate vicinity was found during the investigation.

## 10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr Terry Sykes who commissioned the evaluation on behalf of Oldrids Ltd. Thanks are also due to Mr Adrian Isaac of Oldrids Ltd. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane. Access to the County Sites and Monuments Record was kindly provided by Mark Bennet and Sarah Grundy of the Archaeology Section, Lincolnshire County Council. Steve Membery, the Community Archaeologist for Boston District Council permitted examination of the relevant parish files.

## 11. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor  
Site Supervisors: Fiona Walker and Dave Bower  
Site Assistants: Robert Ashford, Mike Garrett, Neil Herbert, Chris Moulis  
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley  
Illustration: Neil Herbert  
Post-excavation Analyst: Neil Herbert

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### 13. ABBREVIATIONS

APS refers to Archaeological Project  
Services.

CLAU refers to the City of Lincoln  
Archaeological Unit.

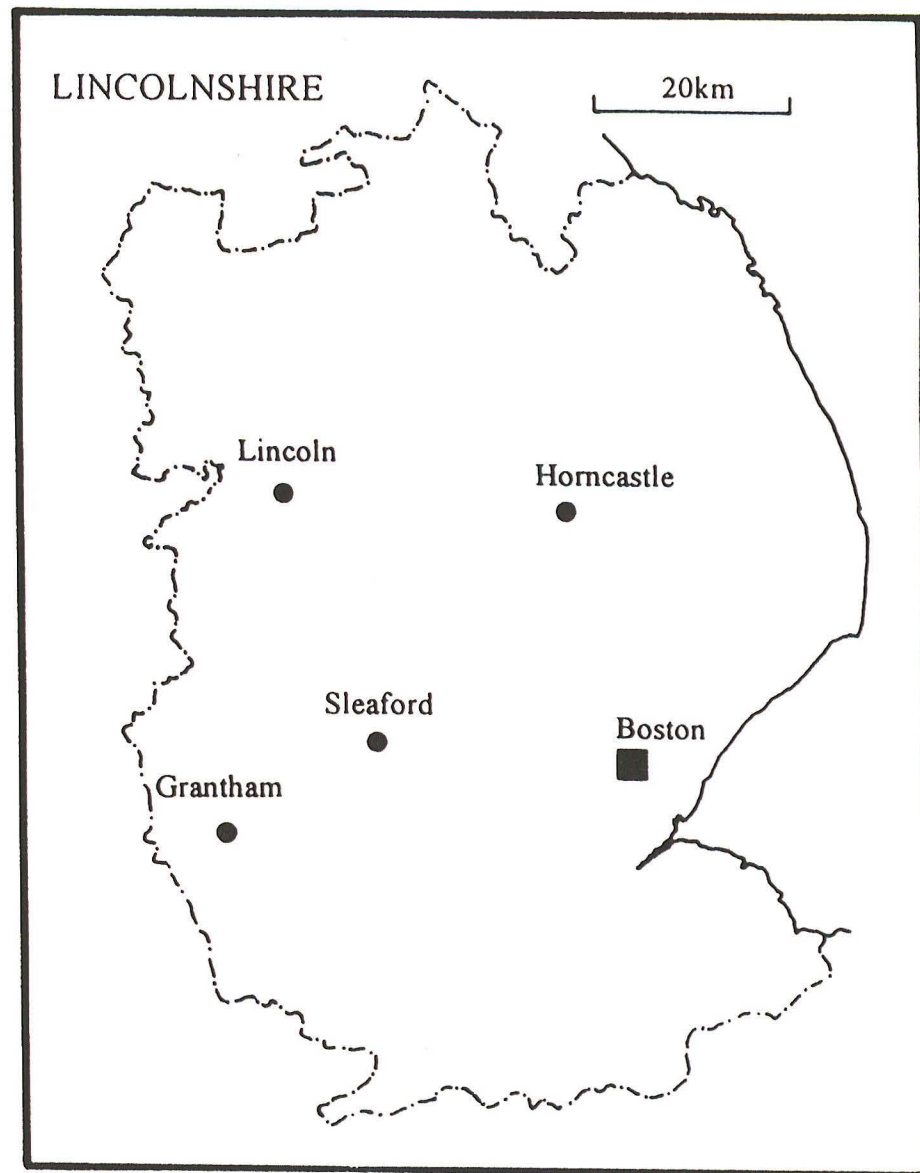
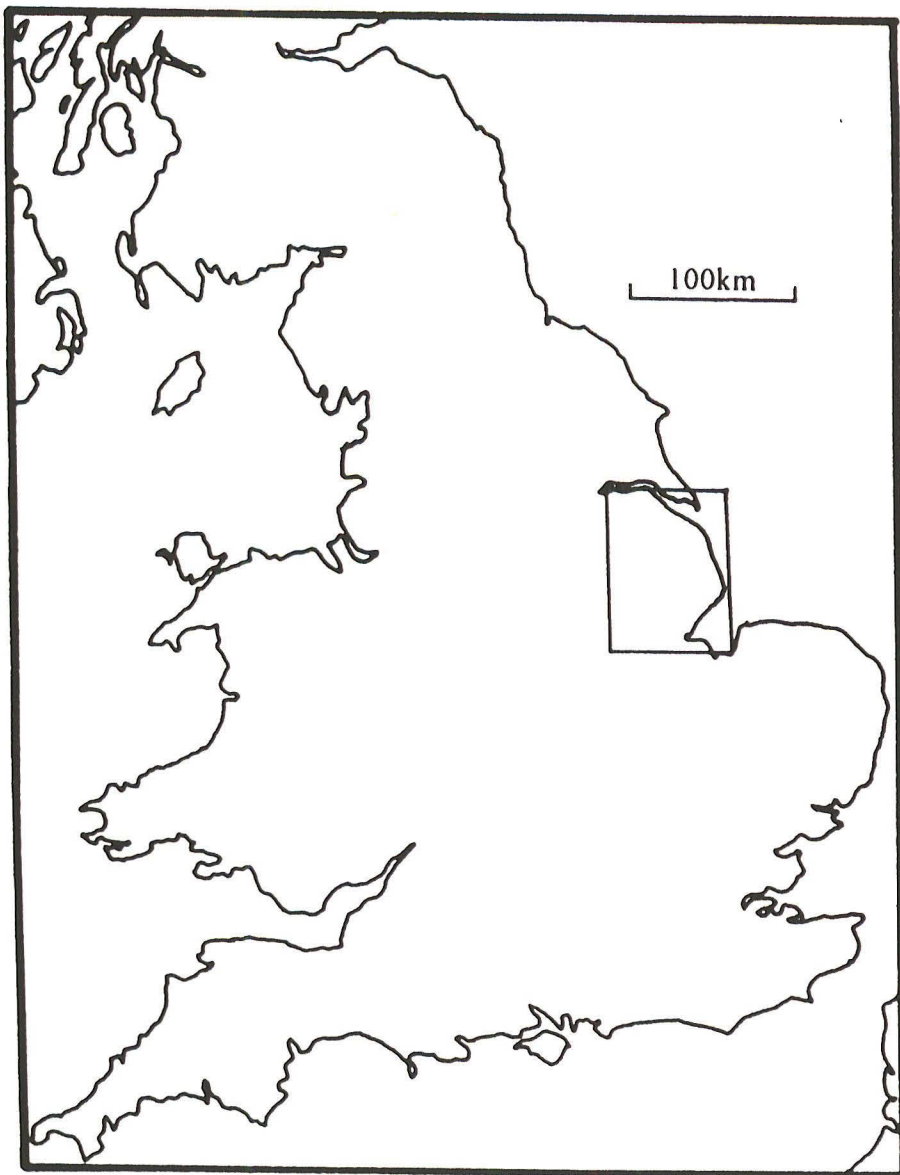
DoE refers to the Department of the  
Environment.

HTL refers to Heritage Lincolnshire.

PCA refers to Pre-Construct Archaeology.

TLA refers to the Trust for Lincolnshire  
Archaeology.

Figure 1: General Location Plan



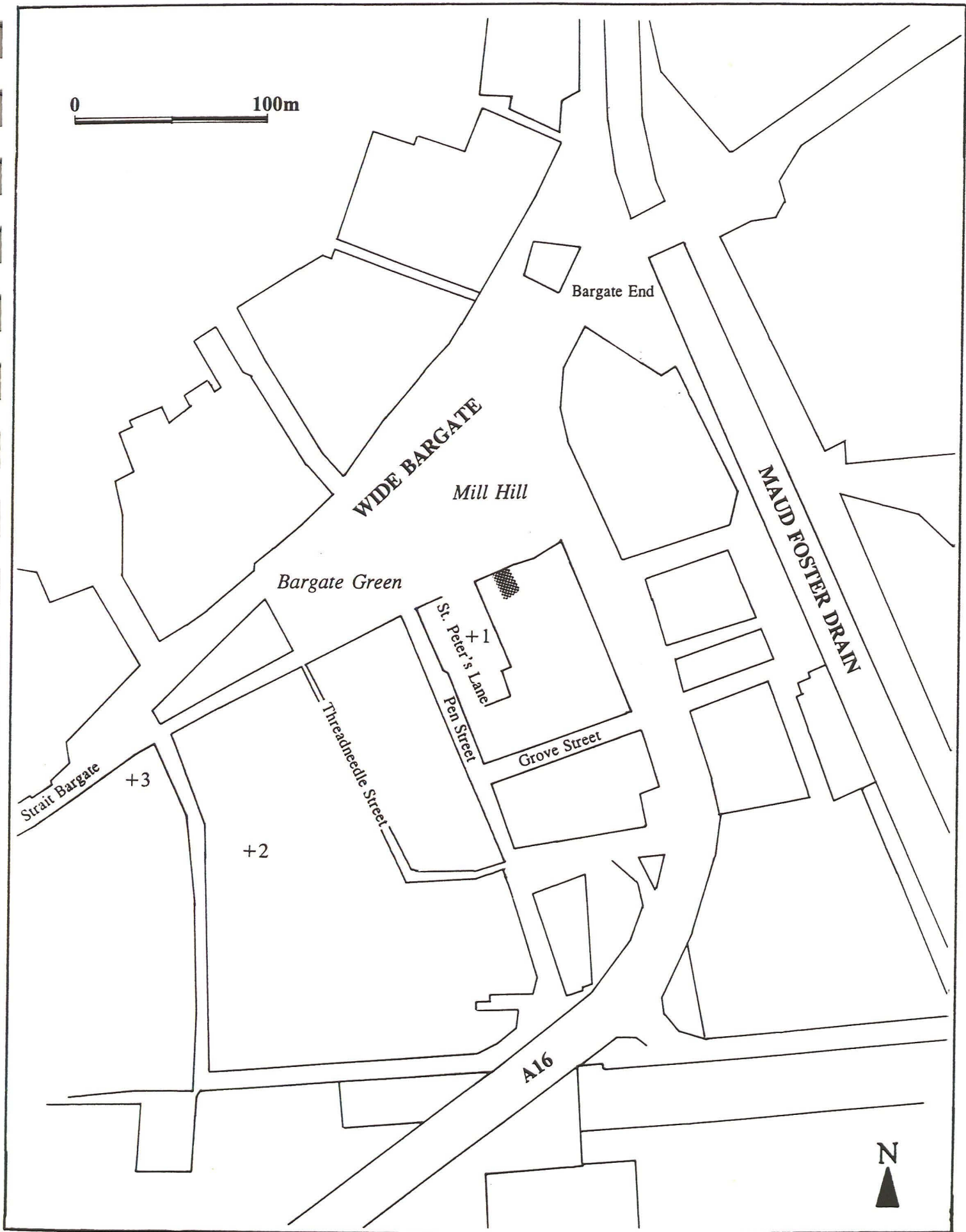


Figure 2: Site Location Plan: showing the location of archaeological sites (Scale 1:2500).

BOSTON WIDE BARGATE

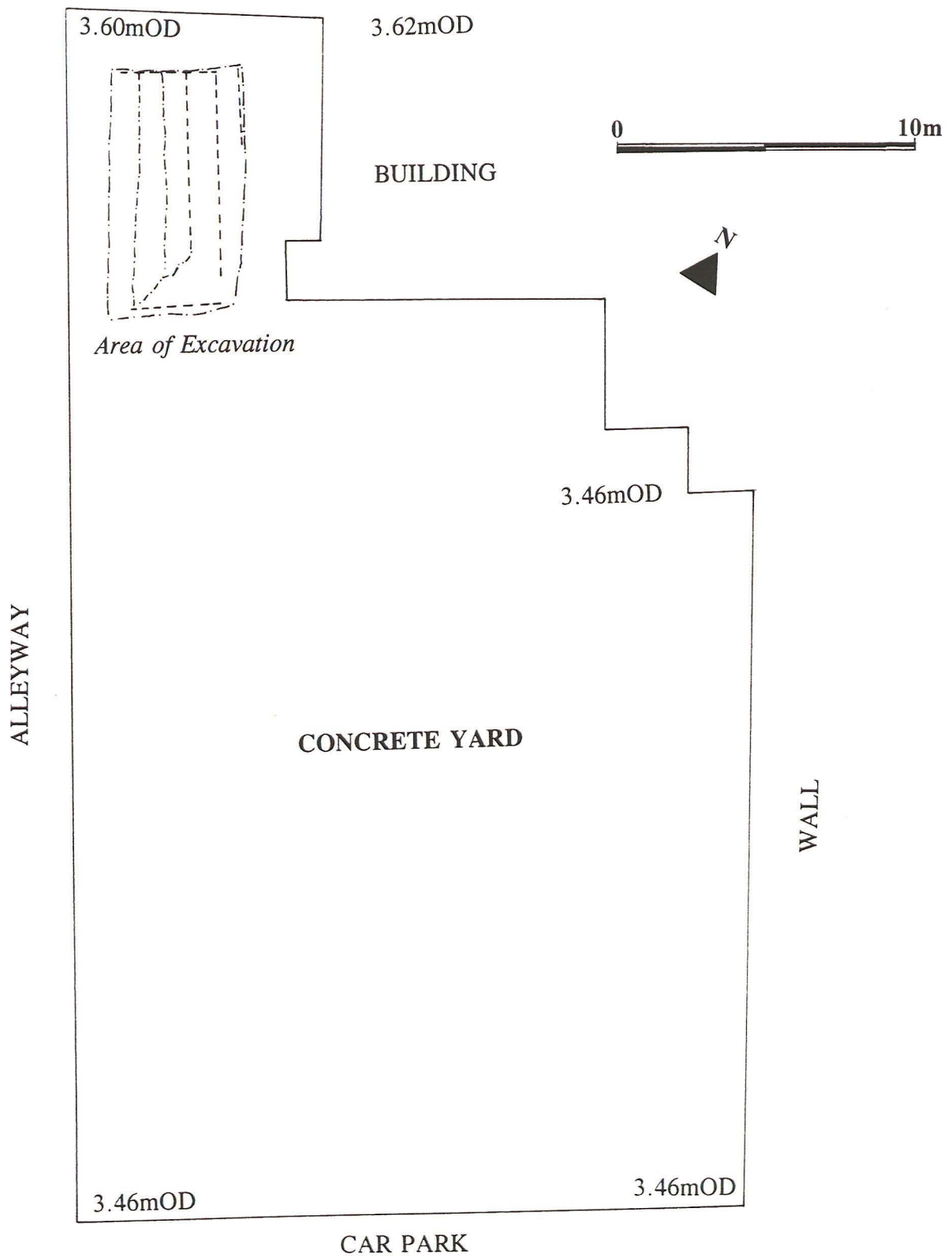


FIGURE 3: PLAN OF SITE SHOWING AREA OF EXCAVATION (SCALE 1:200)

BOSTON WIDE BARGATE

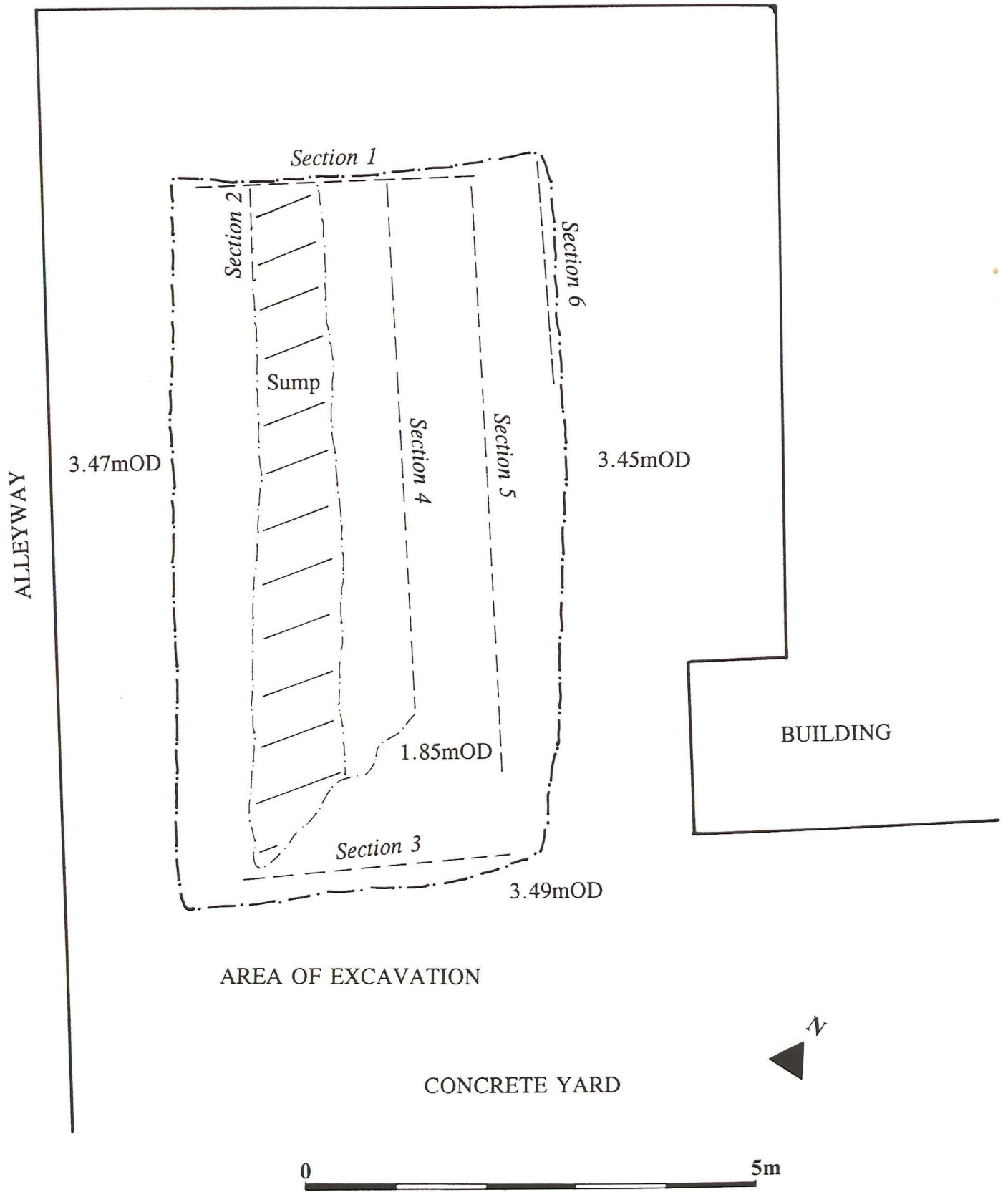
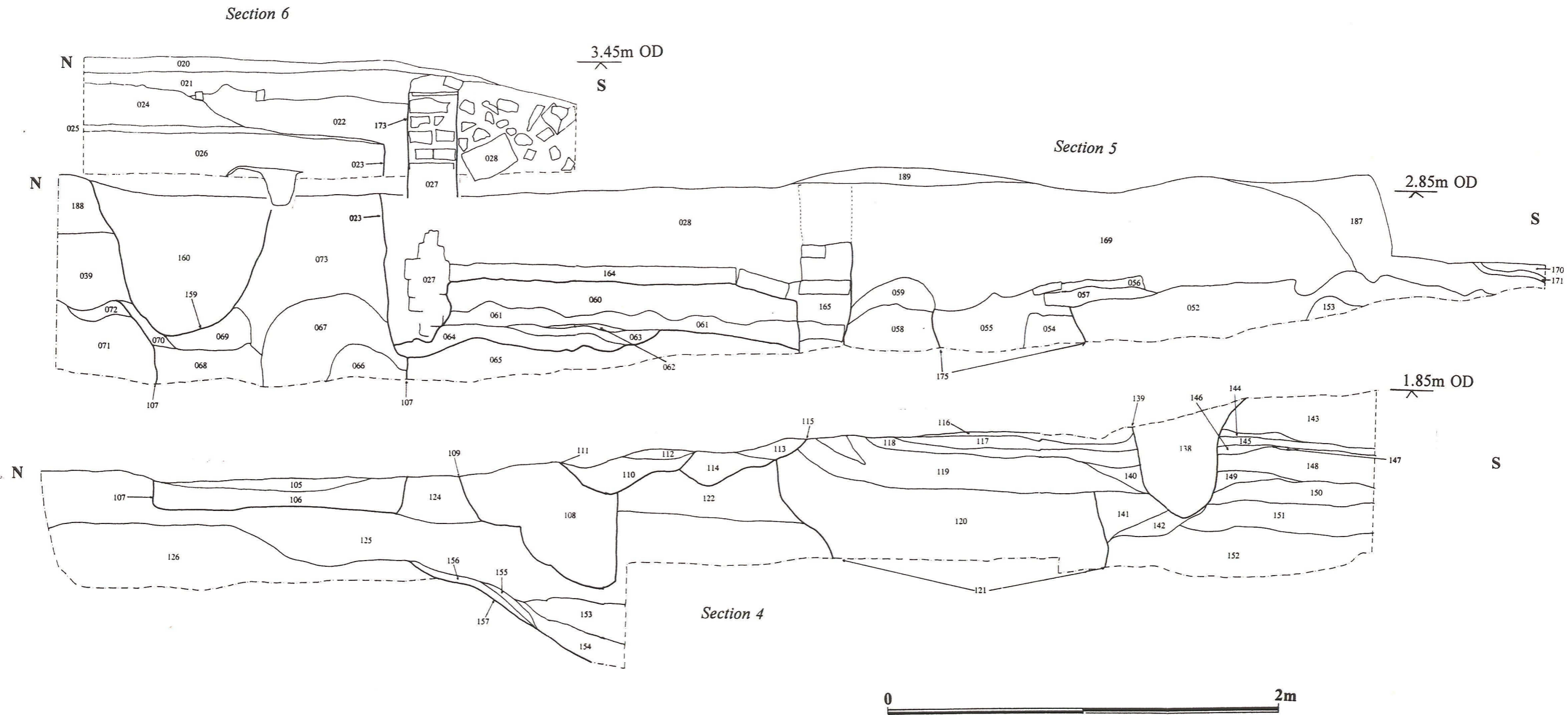


FIGURE 3A: AREA OF EXCAVATION: SHOWING LOCATIONS OF SECTIONS (SCALE 1:60)

FIGURE 4: SECTIONS 4, 5 AND 6 (SCALE 1:20)





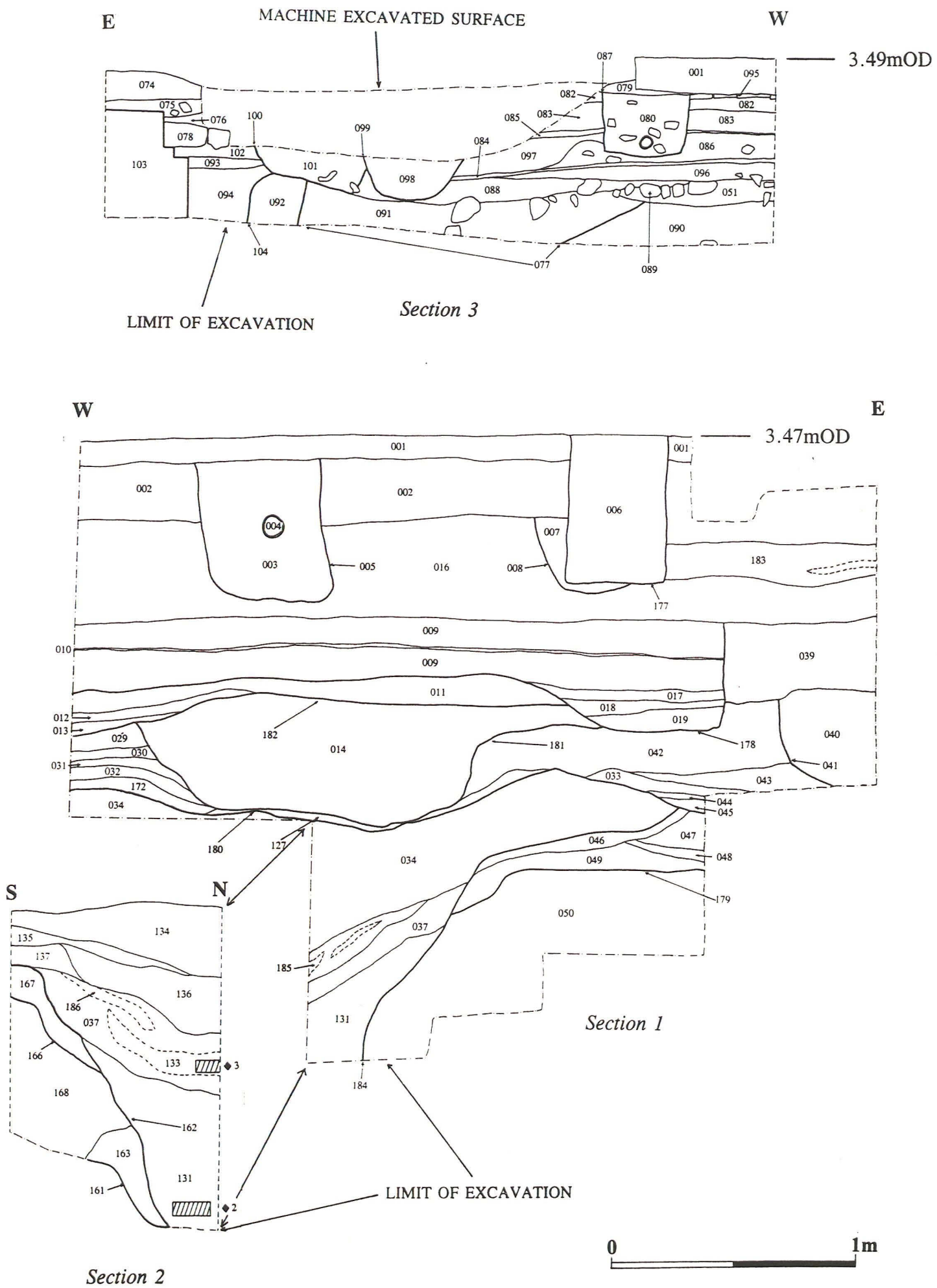


FIGURE 5: SECTIONS 1, 2 AND 3



Plate 1 : General Site View, looking north.  
The excavation is located beyond the spoil heap



Plate 2 : Sections 4, 5 and 6 looking east.  
The complex sequence of stratigraphy within the upper, middle and lower parts of this section is apparent.



Plate 3: Section 2 looking north showing pit/ditch (162/184)



Plate 4 : Section 3 looking south.  
A cobble surface is visible to the right of section.

## APPENDIX 1

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION PROJECT BRIEF

51 Wide Bargate, Boston, Lincs.

#### 1. Summary

1.1 This document is the brief for the archaeological evaluation to be carried out prior to development at 51 Wide Bargate, Boston on behalf of Mr Adrian Isaacs.

1.2 This brief should be used by archaeological contractors as the basis for the preparation of a detailed archaeological project specification. In response to this brief contractors will be expected to provide details of the proposed scheme of work, to include the anticipated working methods, timescales and staffing levels.

1.3 All detailed specifications will be submitted by the developer for approval by the Community Archaeologist of Boston Borough Council. The client will be free to choose between those specifications which are considered to adequately satisfy this brief.

#### 2. Site Location and Description

2.1 Boston is situated in the south Lincolnshire Fens, approximately 45km southeast of Lincoln and 7km from the northwest coast of the Wash.

2.2 The site is situated at 51 Wide Bargate, approximately 450m northeast of the parish church of St. Botolph.. This is now open land, the building which previously stood here has recently been demolished. The site lies at approximately 4.0m OD.

2.3 The local soils consist of Tanvats Association typical alluvial gley soils and Wisbech Association calcareous alluvial gley soils developed on marine alluvium, overlying glacial drift.

#### 3. Planning Background

3.1 Planning permission has been granted for the demolition of the building which previously stood on this site and this demolition has now taken place. The applicant was advised that an archaeological evaluation would be required prior to redevelopment of the site and this brief has been prepared in accordance with that advice.

3.2 Plans at present are to develop only the frontage of the property, back from Wide Bargate approximately 16-18m. The carparking to the rear of the site may be developed at a later stage. No application has yet been made for planning permission and no detailed plans have been drawn up.

#### **4. Archaeological Background**

4.1 There is no known evidence of prehistoric activity from the immediate vicinity but finds of Bronze Age material have been made from the river Witham. Deposits of this date are likely to be deeply buried (in excess of 3m below the modern surface).

4.2 Remains of Romano-British occupation has not been found in the vicinity of this site. There is evidence of much Roman period activity around the outskirts of the town, particularly to the north in the Pilley's Lane area but the only evidence for nearby activity of this date is a piece of residual Samian pottery from the evaluation excavation at Corporation Yard to the west of the present site. Until recently little emphasis had been given to such finds but recent work at the Boston Grammar School at South End has revealed stratified evidence of Romano-British activity directly beneath the medieval deposits. Residual Roman pottery was also recovered during excavations at the former General Hospital site at South End. The suggestion is that Romano-British settlement remains may be more widespread under the town itself than was first thought.

4.3 Boston was an important port which grew to prominence from the 11th century and began to decline in the 13th century. At its height it was the second most important port in the country dealing with produce from all over Europe.

4.4 Wide Bargate was a medieval street and an integral part of the important Boston Fair as this is where the horse market took place. Its earliest surviving reference as Wide Bargate would appear to be from 1598 although Bargate is mentioned much earlier and the horse market is mentioned in about 1200. Lanes along Wide Bargate record the names of medieval institutions and reference is made in 1564 to the Ram Inn, possibly the site of the New Ram Hotel to the east of the site.

4.5 Archaeological work has been carried out at a number of sites. At the northeast end of Wide Bargate where the Asda Petrol Station now stands, trial trenches and excavation by PCA revealed 14th century occupation and possibly industrial activity. To the east of the present site at Corporation Yard, trial excavations in 1990 by TLA produced evidence of 12th century activity and 15th century brick buildings. Further east at 11 Wide Bargate well preserved medieval deposits were revealed and 13 Wide Bargate has also produced medieval remains on the frontage.

4.6 Information received from Mr Isaacs implies that cellars do not exist (although this must be checked) on the site but structures from neighbouring properties, particularly No.53, may impinge on the site.

#### **5. Requirement for Work**

5.1 The purpose of the archaeological evaluation should be to gather sufficient information to establish the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits.

5.2 In particular the evaluation will seek to establish whether the site has the potential to produce remains relating to Boston's medieval and immediately post-medieval past as well as examine the likelihood of Romano-British settlement in this area. In particular the Desk-top Assessment will seek to provide information which will lead to advice on the most appropriate location for trial trenches.

5.3 The evaluation will consist of a desk-top assessment and trial trenching as well as any other techniques deemed appropriate. Any adjustments to the brief for the evaluation should only be made after discussion with the Community Archaeologist of Boston Borough Council. If any major archaeological discovery is made it is hoped that this will be accommodated within the scheme and preservation in situ be given due consideration.

5.4 The investigation should be carried out by a recognised archaeological body in accordance with the code of conduct of The Institute of Field Archaeologists.

## 6. Stages of Work and Techniques

6.1 The archaeological evaluation must be executed in two stages. The first stage will consist of a fully detailed desk-top assessment. This will indicate the presence of any archaeological constraint hitherto unidentified and any new options for the trial trenching strategy. The project specification must be sufficiently flexible to accommodate any unforeseen factors which need to be considered as a result of this first stage. The second stage will consist of the excavation of trial trenches/test pits.

6.2 The desk-top assessment should include an assessment of the site within both the local and regional context. It should highlight any particular relevant research priorities which may be addressed by this project and outline the potential impacts of development upon any archaeological remains.

6.3 In order to ensure that all possible archaeological constraints are evaluated all secondary sources must be consulted as part of the desk-top assessment. Sources to be consulted should include:

6.3.1 Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record;

6.3.2 All Ordnance Survey maps;

6.3.3 Tithe, Enclosure Award and Parish Maps (where appropriate);

6.3.4 Historical documents, particularly those held in Lincolnshire Archives Office;

6.3.5 Archaeological books and journals;

6.3.6 Unpublished reports and archives (where appropriate), particularly those of the Boston Community Archaeologist;

6.3.7 Aerial photographs;

6.3.8 Any other sources deemed appropriate, such as neighbouring buildings which may have information relating to this property.

6.3.9 A visit to verify site conditions.

6.4 The specification will be expected to contain a reasoned discussion of field techniques selected. The rejection of a particular technique must be explained. Consideration should also be given to field-walking, site survey, geophysical survey and the observation of geotechnical test-pits (if appropriate) as well as the undertaking of archaeological test-pits as possible field evaluation techniques. When preparing the specification account should be taken of local geology, topography and land-use as it affects the feasibility of the various techniques.

6.5 The evaluation should also take into account environmental evidence and provide an assessment of the viability of such information should further archaeological work be carried out.

## 7. Methods

7.1 In consideration of methodology the following details should be given in the contractor's specification:

7.1.1 A projected timetable must be agreed for the various stages of work;

7.1.2 The staff structure and numbers must be detailed. This should include lists of specialists and their role in the project. Specialists should be included for ceramics, small finds, animal bone, environmental evidence, including preserved leather and wood, worked stone and human remains.

7.1.3 It is expected that the environmental sampling strategy will be outlined;

7.1.4 It is expected that all on site work will be carried out in a way that complies with the relevant Health and Safety legislation and that due consideration will be given to site security. Details of shoring/stepping should be provided;

7.1.5 The techniques applied in field survey, if undertaken, must be described in full. These should include the conventions applied in earthwork survey presentation, the spacing of transects and presentation of statistical data from field-walking and the plotting of aerial photographs.

7.2 Excavation is a potentially destructive technique and the specification should include a detailed reasoning behind the application of this technique. The following factors should be borne in mind:

7.2.1 the use of an appropriate machine with a wide toothless ditching blade;

7.2.2 the supervision of all machine work by an archaeologist;

7.2.3 the machine should be used to remove topsoil down to the first archaeological horizon;

7.2.4 the most recent archaeological deposits are not necessarily the least important and this should be considered when determining the level to which machining will be carried out;

7.2.5 when archaeological features are revealed by machine these will be cleaned by hand;

7.2.6 a representative sample of every archaeological feature must be excavated by hand (although the depth to natural of surviving deposits must be determined, it is not expected that every trench will be excavated to natural);

7.2.7 all excavation must be carried out with a view to avoiding features which may be worthy of preservation in situ;

7.2.8 any human remains encountered must be left in situ and only removed if absolutely necessary. The contractor must comply with all statutory consents and licences regarding the exhumation and interment of human remains. It will also be necessary to comply with all reasonable requests of interested parties as to the method of removal, reinterment or disposal of the remains or associated items. Attempts must be made at all times not to cause offence to any interested parties.

7.2.9 it is expected that an approved recording system will be used for all on-site and post fieldwork procedures.

7.3 The location of the trial trenches is yet to be determined although at present it will be presumed to be located in the centre of the building plot. It should be noted that significant deposits in Boston can be buried at some depth and that necessary measures will need to be taken to take the trenches beyond 1.2m in depth. All efforts should be made to ensure that the width of the trenches is at least 1m at the lowest levels of the excavation (see 7.5 below).

7.4 Although the strategy for trial trenching may change following the results of the Desk-top Assessment, those tendering should work on the principle of one trial trench measuring 8m x 3m will be required.

7.5 It is appreciated that not all eventualities can be given a fixed cost and that additional work may be required as a result of the evaluation, therefore, **contingency costs** should be given for the full analysis of environmental samples, conservation of waterlogged material and small finds, (appropriate dating techniques) dendrochronology, radio carbon dating, removal of human remains and shoring for deepening of trenches.



## 8. Monitoring Arrangements

8.1 The Community Archaeologist for Boston Borough Council will monitor the fieldwork to ensure that it meets the specification. To facilitate this he should be contacted at least one week prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

## 9. Reporting Requirements

9.1 The final report must be produced in two stages. There must be a preliminary report of the first stage. This report must:

9.1.1 summarise all available information;

9.1.2 provide a comprehensive list of all sources consulted, along with an explanation if sources detailed in paragraph 6.3 above are not consulted;

9.1.3 outline all possible options for further evaluation work including recommendations for alterations to the original evaluation specification.

9.2 Geophysical results should be provided in the format recommended in the Research and Professional Services Guidelines No 1 - Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluations (English Heritage) Section 7.0.

9.3 The representation of fieldwalking result should include maps showing the distribution of artefacts recovered by period.

9.4 The second stage shall be a report of the trial trenching which should be a straight-forward account of the fieldwork carried out and should be produced within two months of the completion of the fieldwork phase. If this is not possible then the Boston Community Archaeologist must be consulted at the earliest possible opportunity. The report should include:

9.4.1 plans of the trench layout and features therein;

9.4.2 tables summarising features and artefacts together with a full description and brief interpretation;

9.4.3 plans of actual and potential deposits;

9.4.4 a consideration of the evidence within the wider landscape setting;

9.4. specialist reports for all categories of finds. Reports should include basic information on quality, quantity, date, activities suggested on the site and the potential of the finds should further work be carried out.

9.4.5 a consideration of the importance of the findings on a local, regional and national basis;

9.4.6 a critical review of the effectiveness of the methodology;

9.4.7 the likely impact of any proposed foundation design on the archaeological remains.

9.5 A copy of the completed reports must be deposited with Boston Borough Council, Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record, the Boston Community Archaeologist and Mr A. Isaacs.

## 10. **Archive Deposition**

10.1 Arrangements must be made with the landowner(s) and/or developers and an appropriate museum for the deposition of the object and paper archive. If the receiving museum is to be the City and County Museum, Lincoln then the archive should be produced in the form outlined in that museum's document 'Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives', see address below.

## 11. **Publication and Dissemination**

11.1 The deposition of a copy of the report with the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record will be deemed to put all information into the public domain, unless a special request is made for confidentiality. If material is to be held in confidence a timescale must be agreed with the Boston Community Archaeologist but is expected this will not exceed six months. Consideration must be given to a summary of the results being published in Lincolnshire History and Archaeology in due course.

## 12. **Additional Information**

12.1 This document attempts to define the best practice expected of an archaeological evaluation but cannot fully anticipate the conditions that will be encountered as work progresses. However, changes to the approved programme of evaluation work are only to be made with the prior written approval of the Boston Community Archaeologist.

12.2 Further contact addresses:

Mr A. Isaac  
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11 Strait Bargate  
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Cameron Street  
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Mr S. Catney  
Archaeological Officer  
Lincolnshire County Council  
12 Friars Lane  
Lincoln  
LN2 5AL

Mr T. Page  
City and County Museum  
12 Friars Lane  
Lincoln  
LN2 5AL

Brief set by Community Archaeologist, Boston Borough Council, 07/10/96

## APPENDIX 2

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### APPENDIX 3

#### Context Summary

Context Number	Description	Interpretation
001	Indurated, light-grey concrete. Approximately 0.1m thick.	Concrete floor.
002	Loose, light-grey, sandy silt. Containing brick, mortar, concrete and plaster fragments. Approximately 0.25m thick.	Dumped deposit of rubble, overlying (183).
003	Friable, mid-dark grey silty sand. Containing brick and tile fragments, occasional charcoal flecks and occasional clinker fragments. Approximately 0.55m thick.	Primary fill of (005).
004	Modern cast-iron pipe. Approximately 50mm diameter.	Water pipe, fill of (005).
005	Linear cut, with vertical sides and a flat base. Approximately 0.55m deep x 0.5m wide. Orientated north-south.	Cut for water pipe trench. Contains (003) and (004).
006	Brick and cement structure. Approximately 0.6m thick x 0.4m wide.	Modern wall, contained by (177).
007	Friable, mid-dark grey silty sand. Containing occasional fragments of plaster, cement, brick and clinker. Approximately 0.3m thick.	Fill of wall foundation trench (008).
008	Linear cut, with steep sides and a flat base. Approximately 0.3m deep. Orientated north-south.	Foundation trench. Cuts (016).
009	Friable, light-brown clayey silt. Approximately 0.24m thick.	Flood deposit, overlying (017), within (178).
010	Friable, dark-grey clayey silt. Approximately 30mm thick.	Flood deposit, overlying (009), within (178).
011	Friable, light greyish-brown silty clay. Approximately 0.14m thick.	Flood deposit, overlying (012).

Context Number	Description	Interpretation
012	Friable, light to mid-grey silty clay containing occasional brick and tile fragments. Approximately 40mm thick.	Flood deposit, overlying (013).
013	Compact, dark-grey silty clay containing occasional pebbles. Approximately 80mm thick.	Flood deposit, overlying (182).
014	Compact, mid-grey clay. Containing occasional brick, tile and charcoal fragments. Approximately 0.45m deep.	Fill of (181).
015	Cut with steep regular side, and a broad flat base. Approximately 1.9m wide x 0.5m deep.	Possible pit cut, cutting (029). Same as (181).
016	Friable, mixed grey clayey silt and sands. Containing moderate brick, tile and occasional charcoal fragments.	Possible dumped deposit, overlying (010).
017	Soft, light-brown clay. Approximately 50mm thick.	Flood deposit, overlying (018), within (178).
018	Friable, light-brown silt. Approximately 80mm thick.	Flood deposit, overlying (019), within (178).
019	Soft, light greyish-brown clay. Approximately 0.1m thick.	Flood deposit, primary fill of (178).
020	Loose, light to mid-brown, sandy silt. Containing moderate brick fragments, and occasional to moderate stones. Approximately 80mm thick.	Demolition deposit, overlying (021).
021	Moderate, mid to dark-brown, silt. Containing occasional lenses of clay, brick and coal fragments. Approximately 0.15m thick.	Demolition deposit, overlying (022).
022	Moderate, light to mid-brown, silty sand. Containing occasional brick fragments. Approximately 0.4m thick.	Levelling deposit, overlying (024).

Context Number	Description	Interpretation
023	Irregular cut, with vertical sides and a flat base. Approximately 0.4m deep x 1.1m wide. Orientated east-west.	Foundation trench, containing (027), (164) and (165).
024	Loose, light to mid-brown silt. Containing fragments of mortar, tile and brick. Approximately 0.22m thick.	Demolition deposit, overlying (025).
025	Moderate to soft, whitish-brown mortar. Approximately 30mm thick.	Construction deposit, overlying (026).
026	Moderate, mid-brown silt. Containing occasional clay lenses. Approximately 0.2m thick.	Flood deposit, exposed at limit of excavation.
027	Brick and mortar structure. Containing a single course of tile. Approximately 0.25m wide x 1.5m long x 0.55m deep. Orientated east-west.	Brick wall, contained by (023) and (173).
028	Loose, dark-grey silt. Containing moderate grit, tile and mortar fragments and occasional small stones. Approximately 0.45m thick.	Demolition deposit, overlying (027), (164) and (165).
029	Compact, light greyish-brown clay. Containing occasional charcoal flecks. Approximately 10mm thick.	Possible flood deposit, overlying (030).
030	Friable, light-brown silt. Approximately 70mm thick.	Possible flood deposit, overlying (031).
031	Firm, light-grey silt. Containing moderate to frequent charcoal flecks. Approximately 40mm thick.	Possible flood deposit, overlying (032).
032	Firm, light to mid-grey silt. Containing occasional charcoal flecks. Approximately 60mm thick.	Possible flood deposit, overlying (172).
033	Firm, light-grey silt. Containing frequent charcoal flecks. Approximately 50mm thick.	Possible flood deposit, overlying (044).
034	Compact, mid-grey clay. Containing moderate charcoal flecks. Approximately 0.5m thick.	Fill of (184), overlying (185).

Context Number	Description	Interpretation
035	Friable, light greyish-brown clayey silt. Containing moderate to frequent charcoal flecks. Approximately 0.22m thick.	Layer, overlying (036).
036	Firm, mid-grey clayey silt. Containing occasional blue-grey lenses of clay. Approximately 0.28m thick.	Layer, overlying (042).
037	Friable, dark-brown peat. Approximately 0.34m thick.	Pit fill, overlying (131); contained by (184) and (162).
038	Cut, with steep sides. Approximately 1.5m wide x 1.0m deep.	Pit cut, cutting (046). Same as (184).
039	Friable, light greyish-brown sandy silts. Containing moderate charcoal flecks and occasional lenses of blue-grey clay. Approximately 0.3m thick.	Layer, overlying (070).
040	Friable, mid to dark-grey clayey silt. Containing moderate charcoal flecks. Approximately 0.38m thick.	Fill of (041).
041	Cut with steep sides. Approximately 0.37m wide x 0.38m deep.	Possible pit, cutting (042).
042	Firm, mid greyish-brown silty clay. Containing occasional charcoal, tile and brick fragments. Approximately 0.17m thick.	Layer, overlying (043) and (127).
043	Firm, mid greyish-brown silty clay. Containing frequent charcoal fragments and occasional brick and tile fragments. Approximately 0.17m thick.	Layer, overlying (033).
044	Firm to friable, light-brown silts. Approximately 60mm thick.	Layer, overlying (045).
045	Firm, mid-grey silt. Approximately 50mm thick.	Layer, overlying (180).
046	Firm, mid-grey clay. Approximately 70mm thick.	Fill of (179), overlying (047).



Context Number	Description	Interpretation
047	Friable, light-grey silt. Approximately 0.18m thick.	Fill of (179), overlying (048).
048	Friable, light-grey silt. Approximately 50mm thick.	Fill of (179), overlying (049).
049	Friable, light-grey silty clay. Containing occasional shell and charcoal fragments. Approximately 0.1m thick.	Primary fill of (179).
050	Friable, light-brown silt. Approximately 0.26m thick.	Layer, exposed at the limit of excavation.
051	Moderately compact, mottled dark-grey/light-brown silt. Containing occasional charcoal, brick and tile fragments. Approximately 0.1m thick.	Same as (089).
052	Soft, dark-brown sandy silt. Containing moderate small stone inclusions. Approximately 0.26m thick.	Possible dumped deposit, overlying (153).
053	Plastic, dark-greyish brown clayey silt, approximately 0.16m thick.	Possible dumped deposit, exposed at the limit of excavation. Same as (153).
054	Soft, greyish-brown silt. Containing occasional lenses of clay. Approximately 0.17m thick.	Primary fill of (175).
055	Soft, dark-grey silt. Containing occasional small stones. Approximately 0.3m thick.	Fill of (175), overlying (054).
056	Soft, black mixed deposit of brick, tile and charcoal. Approximately 40mm thick.	Dumped deposit, overlying (057).
057	Soft, reddish-brown sandy silt. Containing moderate plaster and brick fragments. Approximately 80mm thick.	Dumped deposit, overlying (055).
058	Soft, brownish-grey silt. Containing moderate black lenses. Approximately 0.24m thick.	Layer, exposed at the limit of excavation.

Context Number	Description	Interpretation
059	Soft, orangish-brown sandy silt. Containing occasional stone fragments. Approximately 0.15m thick.	Dumped deposit, overlying (058).
060	Soft, orangish-brown sandy silt. Containing occasional fragments of brick. Approximately 0.19m thick.	Dumped deposit, overlying (061).
061	Loose, dark-grey gravel. Approximately 90mm thick.	Dumped deposit, overlying (062).
062	Firm, greenish-brown sandy clayey silt. Approximately 20mm thick.	Dumped deposit, overlying (063).
063	Firm, black clayey silt. Containing frequent charcoal flecks. Approximately 80mm thick.	Dumped deposit, overlying (064).
064	Soft, greyish-green clayey silt. Approximately 70mm thick.	Dumped deposit, within (023).
065	Soft, greyish-brown clayey silt. Containing moderate charcoal flecks. Approximately 0.22m thick.	Layer, exposed at the limit of excavation.
066	Soft, reddish-brown silty clay. Approximately 0.17m thick.	Fill of (107), exposed at the limit of excavation.
067	Soft, brownish-black clayey silt. Containing occasional fragments of brick. Approximately 0.43m thick.	Dumped deposit, overlying (066), contained by (107).
068	Soft, reddish-brown silty clay. Approximately 0.17m thick.	Fill of (107), exposed at the limit of excavation.
069	Firm, reddish-brown sandy silt. Containing frequent brick and stone fragments. Approximately 0.18m thick.	Dumped deposit, overlying (070).
070	Soft, light brownish-grey clayey silt. Approximately 80mm thick.	Dumped deposit, overlying (068), contained by (107).
071	Soft, brownish-grey clayey silt. Containing moderate charcoal flecks. Approximately 0.32m thick.	Layer, exposed at the limit of excavation.
072	Soft, light-brown clayey silt. Approximately 70mm thick.	Dumped deposit, overlying (071).

Context Number	Description	Interpretation
073	Mixed deposit of silts, clays, sands and gravels. Containing frequent fragments of brick, plaster and charcoal. Approximately 0.5m thick.	Dumped deposit, overlying (069).
074	Moderate to compact, mid-grey clayey silt. Containing occasional brick, tile, charcoal flecks and mortar fragments. Approximately 0.12m thick.	Possible levelling deposit, overlying (075).
075	Loose, mid-grey brown silt. Containing moderate mortar, brick, tile and slate fragments. Approximately 0.1m thick.	Dumped deposit, overlying (076).
076	Solid, greyish-white mortar. Approximately 50mm thick.	Mortar layer, within wall, overlying (078).
077	Cut. Approximately 1.4m wide x 0.2m deep.	Cut, cutting (090) and (092).
078	Brick structure. Brick dimensions approximately 220mm x 80mm x 110mm.	Wall, overlying (102).
079	Moderate, black, sandy silt. Containing occasional to moderate brick, tile, slate and sub-angular stone fragments. Approximately 60mm thick.	Levelling deposit, overlying (080).
080	Loose, mid yellowish-brown silty sand. Containing moderate to frequent brick, tile and small rounded stones. Approximately 0.26m thick.	Fill of (087).
081	Moderate, black, sandy silt. Containing occasional to moderate brick, tile, slate and sub-angular stone fragments. Approximately 60mm thick.	Foundation layer for (001), overlying (083). Same as (082).
082	Moderate, black, sandy silt. Containing occasional to moderate brick, tile, slate and sub-angular stone fragments. Approximately 60mm thick.	Foundation layer for (001), overlying (083). Same as (082).

Context Number	Description	Interpretation
083	Compact, light-brown fine silt. Approximately 80mm thick.	Natural deposit, overlying (085).
084	Light to moderate, light-brown sandy silt. Containing occasional mortar, brick and tile fragments. Approximately 20mm thick.	Demolition deposit, overlying (096).
085	Firm, light to mid-grey silt. Containing occasional charcoal flecks. Approximately 50mm thick.	Demolition deposit, overlying (097).
086	Loose, light-grey sandy silt. Containing frequent CBM and mortar fragments. Approximately 0.1m thick.	Dumped deposit, overlying (084).
087	Linear cut, with vertical sides and a flat base. Approximately 0.35m wide x 0.25m deep. Orientated north-south.	Pipe trench, cutting (095).
088	Soft, light to mid-grey sandy silt. Containing frequent mortar, brick and tile fragments. Approximately 0.1m thick.	Dumped deposit, overlying (089) and (051).
089	Stone cobbles, approximately 0.4m wide, forming a layer 0.2m thick.	Cobble surface, within (051), overlying (091).
090	Moderate, dark-grey silt. Containing frequent fragments of charcoal and coal, moderate fragments of brick/tile, and occasional mortar and stones. Approximately 0.2m thick.	Dumped deposit, exposed at the limit of excavation.
091	Moderate, mid to dark greyish-brown silt with occasional cobbles. Containing occasional small fragments of brick, occasional to moderate charcoal fragments and frequent mortar fragments. Approximately 0.16m thick.	Fill of (077).
092	Moderate, mid-brown silt. Containing occasional fragments of brick/tile, mortar and charcoal flecks. Approximately 0.2m thick.	Dumped deposit, exposed at the limit of excavation.

Context Number	Description	Interpretation
093	Soft, greyish-white mortar. Approximately 50mm thick.	Construction deposit, overlying (094).
094	Moderate, mid to dark-brown silt. Containing moderate fragments of grit, small sub-angular stones, occasional brick, tile and lenses of clay. Approximately 0.2m thick.	Construction deposit, fill of (104).
095	Moderate, light to mid-yellowish brown sand. Containing occasional, round sub-angular stones. Approximately 20mm thick.	Levelling deposit for (001), overlying (082).
096	Moderate, mid to dark-brown silt. Containing occasional brick and mortar fragments. Approximately 60mm thick.	Levelling deposit, overlying (088).
097	Soft, light to mid-brown silty sand. Containing frequent fragments of mortar, and occasional fragments of coal, charcoal, brick and tile. Approximately 0.12m thick.	Demolition deposit, overlying (086).
098	Loose, mid-brown mortar and silt. Containing occasional clay lenses, moderate fragments of brick/tile, and moderate fragments of mortar. Approximately 0.2m thick.	Fill of (099).
099	Cut, with gradual sides and a concave base. Approximately 0.4m wide x 0.2m deep.	Pit, cutting (101) and (097).
100	Small, concave cut, truncated by machining. Approximately 0.4m wide x 0.15m deep.	Small pit, contains (101).
101	Loose, mid to dark-brown silt. Containing frequent mortar fragments and occasional brick fragments. Approximately 0.15m thick.	Fill of (100).
102	Moderate, dark-brown silt. Containing occasional small stones and fragments of decayed brick/tile. Approximately 50mm thick.	Construction deposit, overlying (093).

Context Number	Description	Interpretation
103	Brick structure. Brick dimensions 100mm x 60mm x 900mm.	Possible wall, within (104).
104	Linear cut, with vertical sides. Approximately 0.56m wide x 0.15m deep. Orientated north-south.	Foundation trench cut, cutting (092).
105	Firm, reddish-brown clayey silt. Approximately 80mm thick.	Fill of (107), overlying (106).
106	Loose, black silt. Containing frequent ceramic material and brick fragments. Approximately 0.17m thick.	Dumped deposit, primary fill of (107).
107	Linear cut, with vertical sides and a flat base. Approximately 1.3m wide x 0.5m deep. Orientated east-west.	Large pit, cutting (124).
108	Soft, dark-grey silt. Approximately 0.45m thick.	Fill of (109).
109	Cut, with vertical sides. Approximately 0.82m wide x 0.45m deep.	Pit cut, cutting (124) and (122).
110	Firm, orangish-brown clayey silt. Containing frequent gravel and brick fragments. Approximately 0.18m thick.	Primary fill of (111).
111	Cut, with vertical sides and a concave base. Approximately 0.69m wide x 0.23m deep.	Shallow cut, cutting (108) and (114).
112	Soft, reddish-brown silt. Approximately 30mm thick.	Fill of (111), overlying (110).
113	Soft, greenish-brown silt. Approximately 0.1m thick.	Fill of (115), overlying (114).
114	Soft, dark-grey silt. Approximately 0.17m thick.	Primary fill of (115).
115	Cut, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Approximately 0.65m wide x 0.25m deep.	Possible pit cut, cutting (119).
116	Soft, light-brown silt. Containing occasional brick and tile fragments. Approximately 50mm thick.	Layer, possible fill of (121), overlying (117).

<b>Context Number</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
117	Soft, mid to light-brown silt. Containing occasional small stones. Approximately 70mm thick.	Layer, possible fill of (121), overlying (118).
118	Soft, dark-grey silt. Containing occasional brick and tile fragments. Approximately 40mm thick.	Layer, possibly an upper fill of (121), overlying (140).
119	Soft, greenish-grey silt. Containing occasional organic remains and moderate brick and tile fragments. Approximately 0.18m thick.	Possible dumped deposit, fill of (121), overlying (120).
120	Soft, greenish-brown silt. Contains frequent organic material. Approximately 0.35m thick.	Primary fill of (121).
121	Linear cut, with vertical sides. Approximately 1.35m wide x 0.6m deep.	Pit cut, cutting (122) and (141).
122	Soft, greyish-green silt. Approximately 0.3m thick.	Possible dumped deposit, overlying (125).
124	Soft, dark greyish-green silt. Approximately 0.24m thick.	Layer, overlying (125).
125	Soft, greyish-green silt. Approximately 0.27m thick.	Layer, overlying (153).
126	Soft, orangish-brown silt. Approximately 0.32m thick.	Flood deposit, exposed at the limit of excavation.
127	Soft, dark-green silt. Approximately 20mm thick.	Layer, overlying (180).
131	Soft, mid-grey silt. Containing frequent organic material and animal bones. Approximately 0.56m thick.	Primary fill of (162) and (184).
132	Same as 157	Same as 157
133	Firm, brownish-black silt. Containing organic material and grass fragments. Approximately 0.1m thick.	Pit fill, lense within (037), contained by (162) and (184).
134	Soft, mid greyish-brown silt. Approximately 0.29m thick.	Uppermost fill of (162), overlying (135).
135	Soft, light-brown silt. Approximately 70mm thick.	Fill of (162), overlying (136).

Context Number	Description	Interpretation
136	Soft, brownish-grey silt. Approximately 0.24m thick.	Fill of (162), overlying (137).
137	Soft, light greyish-brown silt. Approximately 0.21m thick.	Fill of (162), overlying (037).
138	Soft, dark greyish-black, sandy silt. Frequent fragments of brick and plaster. Approximately 0.49m thick.	Fill of (139).
139	Cut, with vertical sides and a concave base. Approximately 0.46m wide x 0.53m deep. Orientated north-south.	Pit cut, cutting (116) and (143).
140	Soft, mid greyish-brown silt. Approximately 0.13m thick.	Layer, overlying (119).
141	Soft, dark-grey silt. Containing a black mottle. Approximately 0.22m thick.	Layer, overlying (142).
142	Soft, mid reddish-brown silt. Containing a dark-brown mottle. Approximately 0.1m thick.	Layer, overlying (151).
143	Firm, dark-brown clayey silt. Containing occasional orange lenses. Approximately 0.25m thick.	Layer, overlying (144).
144	Soft, light brownish-grey sandy silt. Containing a black mottle. Approximately 40mm thick.	Layer, overlying (145).
145	Firm, dark-brown sandy silt. Approximately 40mm thick.	Layer, overlying (146).
146	Firm, black organic material. Approximately 40mm thick.	Layer, overlying (147).
147	Soft, mid greenish-brown silt. Approximately 20mm thick.	Layer, overlying (148).
148	Soft, mid greyish-brown silt. Containing occasional flecks of black organic material. Approximately 0.15m thick.	Layer, overlying (149).
149	Soft, blue clay. Approximately 80mm thick.	Layer, overlying (150).



Context Number	Description	Interpretation
150	Soft, light greyish-brown silt. Approximately 0.12m thick.	Layer, overlying (151).
151	Soft, dark brownish-grey silt. Containing occasional black flecks of organic material. Approximately 0.15m thick.	Layer, overlying (152).
152	Soft, mid brownish-grey silt. Containing frequent small orange lenses. Approximately 0.26m thick.	Flood deposit, exposed at the limit of excavation.
153	Plastic, dark greyish-brown clayey silt. Approximately 0.16m thick.	Fill of (157), overlying (154).
154	Plastic, dark greyish-brown clayey silt. Approximately 0.15m thick.	Fill of (157), overlying (155).
155	Plastic, dark-brown clayey silt. Containing an orangish-brown mottle. Approximately 30mm thick.	Fill of (157), overlying (156).
156	Plastic, reddish-brown clayey silt. Approximately 40mm thick.	Primary fill of (157).
157	Circular cut, with irregular sides and a concave base. Approximately 1.12m wide x 0.78m deep.	Possible pit cut, exposed at the limit of excavation.
159	Possibly circular cut, with irregular sides and base. Approximately 0.9m wide x 0.72m depth.	Casting pit, cutting (188) and (073).
160	Loose, dark greyish-brown clayey silt. Containing occasional black mottle and frequent baked clay fragments. Approximately 0.72m thick.	Fill of (159).
161	Cut, with steep concave sides. Approximately 0.5m deep.	Pit cut, exposed at the limit of excavation.
162	Cut, with steep concave sides. Approximately 1.32m deep.	Pit cut, cutting (167).
163	Soft, mid-grey silt. Containing moderate organic materials. Approximately 0.29m thick.	Primary fill of (161).
164	Brick and mortar structure. Brick dimensions are 230mm x 110mm x 60mm. Approximately 60mm thick.	Floor surface, overlying (060).

Context Number	Description	Interpretation
165	Brick and mortar structure. Brick dimensions are 230mm x 110mm x 60mm. Approximately 0.37m thick.	Wall, within cuts (023) and (173).
166	Cut, with steep sides. Approximately 0.32m deep.	Cut, cutting (168).
167	Soft, light greyish-brown silt. Approximately 0.2m thick.	Fill of (166), overlying (168).
168	Soft, orangish-brown silt. Approximately 0.55m thick.	Fill of (161), overlying (163).
169	Friable, greyish-brown silt. Containing fragments of stone and brick. Approximately 0.65m thick.	Layer, overlying (056).
170	Soft, greyish-brown sandy silt. Approximately 60mm thick.	Layer, overlying (171).
171	Soft, orangish-brown sandy silt. Approximately 30mm thick.	Layer, overlying (187).
172	Firm, light-grey silt. Containing frequent charcoal flecks. Approximately 50mm thick.	Layer, overlying (127).
173	Cut with vertical sides and a narrow flat base. Approximately 0.35m wide x 1.4m deep.	Cut, de-limiting edge of wall.
175	Cut, with vertical sides. Approximately 0.67m wide x 0.3m deep.	Possible pit, cutting (059) and (052).
177	Cut, with vertical sides and a flat base. Approximately 0.4m wide x 0.6m deep.	Foundation trench, cutting (001).
178	Cut, with vertical eastern side, and shallow western side. Approximately 2.6m wide x 0.6m deep.	Possible levelling cut, cutting (011) and (039).
179	Cut, with steep eastern side. Approximately 1.0m wide x 0.2m deep.	Possible pit cut, cutting (050).
180	Cut, with broad gently undulating base. Approximately 2.6m wide.	Levelling cut, cutting (034).

Context Number	Description	Interpretation
181	Cut, with steep regular sides, and a broad flat base. Approximately 1.9m wide x 0.5m deep.	Possible pit cut, cutting (029). Same as (015).
182	Cut, with a flat eastern side and a shallow western side. Approximately 2.6m wide.	Levelling cut, cutting (014).
183	Friable light-brown silt. Approximately 0.2m thick.	Layer, overlying (016).
184	Cut, with a steep eastern side. Western side not exposed. Approximately 1.7m wide x 1.0m deep.	Possible pit cut, cutting (046).
185	Firm, brownish-black silt, containing organic material and grass fragments. Approximately 0.1m thick.	Fill of (184), overlying (037).
186	Firm, mid-grey clay. Approximately 70mm thick.	Fill of (162), within (037).
187	Friable, light-brown silt. Approximately 0.5m thick.	Layer, overlying (169).
188	Friable, mixed grey clayey silts and sands. Containing moderate brick, tile and occasional charcoal fragments.	Layer, overlying (039).
189	Friable, light-brown silt. Approximately 0.1m thick.	Layer, overlying (028).

## APPENDIX 4

### Pottery and small finds (BWB97)

By Hilary Healey

This collection includes a number of contexts containing a range of post-medieval ceramics from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries although in most instances the contexts are contaminated by modern intrusive material. A very small number of medieval sherds, even where there is only the single sherd in a context, may be residual or imported in transported soil.

Context	Finds	Latest date/comment
Sect.3 +	1 Dutch import pot sherd, 1 Boston kiln ware pot sherd, 1 French import pot sherd, 3 clay pipe stems, 1 thin glass sherd, 1 coal fragment	Pottery and clay pipes 17th century
Bore-hole 2 (1)	1 Dutch import pot sherd	17th century
+	1 Brown glazed pot sherd, 1 slipware pot sherd, 1 squashed lead pipe	19th-20th century
+	1 Yale type lock, 1 salt-glaze ?drainpipe, 1 modern stoneware pot sherd, 1 sliver mortar, 1 18th century Staffordshire ware pot sherd, 1 cream earthenware pot sherd 1 slipware pot sherd, 2 white saltglaze pot sherds, 1 Westerwald stoneware pot sherd, 3 Dutch import pot sherds, 1 Boston kiln ware pot sherd, 7 clay pipe stems (4 of 17th century type, 3 of 19th century type), 2 flint flakes modern, 1 Toynton All Saints medieval pot sherd	Modern  18th century  <i>c.</i> 1700  Latest modern 14th century

002	1 grey office ware type plastic, 1 flint pebble and one flake (modern), 1 heavy ?pewter dessert spoon, 2 white porcelain ?sanitary ware, 1 pantile, 1 Midland Purple ware pot sherds, 3 black glazed ware pot sherds, 2 cream earthenware pot sherd, 1 Staffordshire slipware pot sherd, 1 blue feather-edge cream plate pot sherd, 1 brown decorated cream earthenware pot sherd, 3 tin-glaze earthenware hand-painted bowl(2 sherds fit), 2 blue and purple earthenware hand-painted bowl sherds (clear exterior lead glaze), 3 hand-painted earthenware pot sherd (blue, but 2 with green also), 8 Boston kiln ware type pot sherds, 2 coarse yellow flat medieval tile (1 with square peg hole), 3 clay pipe stem, 1 clay pipe bowl stamped TW or WT base of bowl, 1 slate fragment	Latest modern  WT prob. William Turpin, ref. 1790 in Boston
003	1 Staffordshire ware pot sherd, thin dark-brown glaze	18th century
007	1 black glazed pot sherd, 1 medieval flat tile	19th century
016	3 Boston kiln ware pot sherds, 1 'Bearded man' saltglaze pot sherd, 1 flat medieval tile, 2 small limestone fragments, 1 coal fragment	17th century
024	1 Boston kiln ware sherd	17th century
025	1 bronze domed shank button	?
026	2 black glazed pot sherds, 2 cream earthenware pot sherds, 1 bronze shank button (as in 025), 1 bronze thin domed disc (? button)	19th century
028	1 black rubber off electric cable, 1 vinyl floor tile frag., 4 medieval Toynton-All-Saints ware pot sherds, bronze wire, bronze tack, 2 small iron nails	Modern
033	1 Bourne B ware cooking pot sherd	14th century
040	1 Boston kiln ware pot sherd, 1 coke or slag fragment	17th century or modern
043	1 Toynton-All-Saints ware pot sherd	14th century
067	parts of 2 bricks, handmade	Post-medieval
073	1 black glazed pot sherd, 16th/17th century type	17th century

090	1 Staffordshire stoneware pot sherd, 1 clay pipe (18th type), 1 green glass bottle (not wine)	Late 18th or early 19th century
101	5 parts of one wine bottle	1720-1770 type
119	2 brick, 1 flat medieval tile, 3 medieval pot sherds (1 Toynton-All-Saints ware, 2 unidentified)	14th century
120	1 ?Nottingham ware medieval pot sherd, 1 unidentified medieval pot sherd, 2 possibly early medieval (1 oolitic) pot sherds, 1 iron nail	14th century
125	1 Toynton-All-Saints decorated jug sherd	c. 1300
150	1 Boston kiln ware pot sherd	17th century
160	1 pantile, 1 tile - for ornamental finish? (very unusual shape),	19th century

**APPENDIX 5**  
The Animal Bone  
by James Rackham

## ARCHIVE CATALOGUE OF ANIMAL BONES FOR BWB97

SITE	CON.	SPEC.	BONE	NO	SIDE	FUS	ZONES	TOOTH WEAR	COMMENTS
BWB97	+	CSZ	LBF	1	F				SHAFT FRAG
BWB97	+	CSZ	RIB	2	F				SHAFT FRAG
BWB97	+	BOS	SCP	1	R				DIST BLADE BENEATH SPINE
BWB97	+	SSZ	RIB	2	F				SHAFT FRAG
BWB97	+	SSZ	SCP	1	R				DISTAL BLADE FRAG- BENEATH SPINE
BWB97	+	BOS	LMV	1	L	CF	24		LEFT SIDE-SPLIT DOWN MIDDLE
BWB97	+	OVCA	INN	1	R		2		ANT ILIUM-TOOTH MARKS
BWB97	+	OVCA	TIB	1	R		4		PROX SHAFT-PROX END CHEWED
BWB97	+	OVCA	RAD	1	L		3		MIDSHAFT-CHOPPED REPEATEDLY
BWB97	+	OVI	MTC	1	R	DF	345		DISTAL HALF - Bd-27.0 Dd-16.9
BWB97	+	OVCA	MAN	1	R		7	GH9I12K7	BROKEN INTO 9 PIECES-RAMUS
BWB97	+	SUS	PH1	1	L	PC	12		COMPLETE
BWB97	+	CHIK	RAD	1	W				GL-60.5
BWB97	+	FEL	TIB	1	R	PF	123		PROX END
BWB97	002	BOS	MTT	1	R				SPLIT ANT PROX END
BWB97	002	SSZ	RIB	1	F				SHAFT FRAG
BWB97	002	BOS	STN	1	F				CHOPPED DOWN MIDDLE
BWB97	002	CSZ	LBF	1	F				SHAFT FRAG
BWB97	002	SSZ	RIB	1	L				PROX SHAFT FRAG
BWB97	002	BOS	HUM	1	R	DF	689		DISTAL END-3 PIECES
BWB97	002	BOS	FEM	1	R		4		DISTAL SHAFT-KNIFE MARKS

BWB97	002	BOS	HUM	1	R				DISTAL HALF SHAFT
BWB97	002	BOS	LM3	1	R			K7	
BWB97	002	BOS	RAD	1	R	DN	6		DISTAL SHAFT-EPI UNF
BWB97	002	BOS	TIB	1	R	PF	23		PART PROX END-CHEWED
BWB97	002	EQU	ULN	1	L	PF	23		PROX END-EPI CHEWED OFF
BWB97	002	OVI	FEM	1	R	PN	23		PROX END-CAPUT UNF-TUB FUSED
BWB97	002	OVI	SCP	1	R	DF	123456		COMPLETE-GLP-36.2 SLC-22.0 BG-22.7
BWB97	002	OVI	MTC	1	R		2		SPLIT PROX END
BWB97	002	OVCA	SKL	1	R		90	I13J13	M3 ERUPTED BUT LOST
BWB97	002	ORC	FEM	1	L	PFDF			COMPLETE - GL-84.9
BWB97	002	UNIB	LBF	1	F				MIDSHAFT-SMALL GOOSE SIZE
BWB97	002	SUS	FEM	1	L		4		MIDSHAFT-VERY POROUS
BWB97	002	CHIK	MTT	1	L				COMPLETE-FEMALE- GL-68.6
BWB97	002	CHIK	ULN	1	R				SHAFT ONLY
BWB97	016	UNI	UNI	1	F				INDET
BWB97	016	BOS	CQ	1	W				COMPLETE -B-48.5
BWB97	016	DUCK	MTC	1	R				COMPLETE- GL-57.4
BWB97	022	BOS	SKL	1	F				FRAG NASAL?
BWB97	040	CSZ	SKL	1	F				INDET
BWB97	067	UNIF	UNI	1	F				INDET FISH FRAG
BWB97	120	CSZ	LBF	1	F				NARROW SPLIT SHAFT-POSS HORSE MTP
BWB97	120	EQU	FEM	1	R				PROX SHAFT-POSS CHEWED
BWB97	120	UNI	UNI	1	F				INDET-POSS HYD
BWB97	125	BOS	TIB	1	L	DF	5		FRAG DIST EPI WITH REPEATED CUTS IN AXIAL DIRECTION-POSS BONE WORKING?
BWB97	131	SUS	SKL	1	W		34567890		COMPLETE-PIGLET-VERY FLAT FOREHEAD
BWB97	131	SUS	MAN	2	W		1234567	fghI3	BOTH SIDES-SILVERY DEPOSIT ON SURFACE
BWB97	131	SUS	CEV	5	W	CNANEN			LAST 5 CERVICAL VERT-CENTRUMS UNF
BWB97	131	SUS	AXI	1	W	CNANEN			COMPLETE-PIGLET
BWB97	131	CSZ	UNI	1	F				POSS HUMERUS HEAD
BWB97	160	SSZ	LBF	1	F				SHAFT FRAG-POROUS-CHEWED



The collection includes bones of cattle, horse, sheep, pig, cat, rabbit, chicken and duck.

Context 131 contains the front end, head and neck, of a pig carcass. The remainder of the skeleton was clearly left in the section. The animal can have been no more than a few months old when it died, perhaps 4-6 months (Bull and Payne 1982). There is no evidence of butchery on the bones. The bones and teeth have a silvery deposit on their surface but whether this is a result of natural processes or the presence of some material in the pit has not been established.

Context 120 and 125 contain fragments which might indicate that some sort of bone working had been taking place. 120 includes a narrow long split fragment of long bone shaft, possibly from a horse metapodial, of the sort that might subsequently be used to make an awl, pin or needle; and context 125 includes the distal fragment of a cattle tibia with repeated axial cut marks on the outside and inside surfaces perhaps suggesting efforts to split the shaft of the bone axially into pieces that could be worked.

Bull, G. and Payne, S. 1982 Tooth eruption and epiphysial fusion in pigs and wild boar. In B.Wilson, C.Grigson and S.Payne (eds) *Ageing and Sexing Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites*, BAR BS 109, 55-72

## Key to codes used in the cataloguing of animal bones

SPECIES		BONE		SIDE	FUSION
BOS	cattle	SKL	skull	W - whole	Records the fused/unfused condition of the epiphyses
CSZ	cattle size	TEMP	temporal	L - left side	P - proximal; D - distal; E - acetabulum;
SUS	pig	FRNT	frontal	R - right side	N - unfused; F - fused; C - cranial; A - posterior
OVCA	sheep or goat	PET	petrous	F - fragment	
OVI	sheep	PAR	parietal	<b>TOOTH WEAR</b> - Codes are those used in Grant, A. 1982 The use of tooth wear as a guide to the age of domestic animals, in B.Wilson, C.Grigson and S.Payne (eds) <i>Ageing and sexing animal bones from Archaeological sites, 91-108.</i>	
SSZ	sheep size	OCIP	occipital	Teeth are labelled as follows in the tooth wear column:	
EQU	horse	ZYG	zygomatic	h ldpm4/dupm4	f ldpm2/dupm2
CER	red deer	MAN	mandible	H lpm4/upm4	g ldpm3/dupm3
CAN	dog	MAX	maxilla	I lm1/uml	
MAN	human	ATL	atlas	J lm2/um2	
UNI	unknown	AXI	axis	K lm3/um3	
CHIK	chicken	CEV	cervical vertebra	<b>ZONES</b> - zones record the part of the bone present. The key to each zone on each bone is on page 2	
GOOS	goose, dom	TRV	thoracic vertebra	<b>MEASUREMENTS</b> - Any measurements are those listed in A.Von den Driesch (1976) <i>A Guide to the Measurement of Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites</i> , Peabody Museum Bulletin 1, Peabody Museum, Harvard, USA	
LEP	hare	LMV	lumbar vertebra		
UNB	indet bird	SAC	sacrum		
MALL	duck, dom.	CDV	caudal vertebra		
GULL	gull sp.	SCP	scapula		
FISH	fish	HUM	humerus		
UNIB	bird indet	RAD	radius		
UNIF	fish indet	MTC	metacarpus		
GSZE	goose size	MC1-4	metacarpus 1-4		
BEAV	beaver	INN	innominate		
CORV	crow or rook	ILM	ilium		
		PUB	pubis		
		ISH	ischium		
		FEM	femur		
		TIB	tibia		
		AST	astragalus		
		CAL	calcaneum		
		MTT	metatarsus		
		MT1-4	metatarsus 1-4		
		PH1	1st phalanx		
		PH2	2nd phalanx		
		PH3	3rd phalanx		
		LM1-LM3	Lower molar 1 - molar 3		
		UM1-UM3	upper molar 1 - molar 3		
		LPM1-LPM4	lower premolar 1-4		
		UPM1-UPM4	upper premolar 1-4		
		DLPM1-4	deciduous lower premolar 1-4		
		DUPM1-4	deciduous upper premolar 1-4		
		MNT	mandibular tooth		
		MXT	maxillary tooth		
		LBF	long bone		
		UNI	unidentified		
		STN	sternum		
		INC	incisor		
		TTH	indet. tooth		
		CMP	carpo-metacarpus		

ZONES - codes used to define zones on each bone

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

## APPENDIX 6

### The Casting Mould (BWB97)

By Gary Taylor

A small amount, approximately 6.9kg, of poorly fired ceramic fragments was recovered during an evaluation excavation at 51 Wide Bargate, Boston. It was estimated by the excavators that the recovered material comprised about 25% of the total assemblage present on the site (estimated total quantity therefore - 28kg).

This material, identified as casting mould for the production of large metal objects, was uniform in composition, being made from a fine clay or loamy clay. Tempering was not obvious but the presence of many very small holes in the mould fragments would suggest the clay was tempered with vegetable matter that was either burnt out during production, or has been dissolved since deposition. In appearance, the mould fragments were generally dark grey-black on one side and orange-red on the opposite face. The grey-black sides of the mould coincided with smoothed surfaces which had provided the casting face. In a number of cases, it was possible to discern that the casting surface of a mould fragment was concave or convex. Those mould fragments with concave surfaces derive from the outer or 'cope' moulds, whereas those with convex faces are from the inner 'core' moulds. Several of the cope moulds possess straight vertical edges, indicating that they formed parts of composite moulds that were luted together. The mould was associated with fragments of green, cuprous slag and was occasionally stained green by copper corrosion products. In consequence, it was evident that the mould had been used in the casting of copper alloy objects.

Such mould was used in the medieval and later periods for the production of a variety of copper and copper alloy objects, including bells, domestic vessels such as cauldrons and ewers, apothecaries' mortars and cannons. Typically, vessel moulds (cauldrons, ewers) possess curvature in two, perpendicular directions, whereas the majority of bell mould is only curved in one (Bayley 1992, 8). Similarly, the majority of mortar or cannon moulds are only curved in the horizontal plane. In the examples from 51 Wide Bargate, there are pieces of mould fragments where curvature is in one plane only and others that are curved in both orientations. Therefore, the pieces recovered appear to have been for the production of a variety of objects.

On a small number of the cope mould fragments were shallow grooves for the production of *moulding wires*, decorative and strengthening ridges around cast objects. One piece of cope mould also contains a circular hole, approximately 3mm in diameter and 7mm deep. This hole may have been a socket for a chaplet, a metal object that supported and separated the inner and outer moulds and which was incorporated in the cast object during production.

Approximately 6.9kg of casting mould was found at 51 Wide Bargate, Boston. This is not a large amount of a material that often occurs in large quantities. By comparison, at the medieval bronze foundry at Bedern, York, approximately 230kg of casting mould was recovered (Bayley and Richards 1993, 199), while at another medieval bronze casting establishment at Deansway, Worcester, several tonnes of mould were encountered (Deansway Archaeology Project 1989, 8).

The mould from 51 Wide Bargate lacks certain features present on the material from the aforementioned Worcester foundry. At Worcester, vessel core moulds possessed a flange which fitted into a corresponding groove on the cope moulds (Taylor, forthcoming). At Wide Bargate, there is no evidence of the core mould flanges. Moreover, the cope mould grooves evident on the Worcester material are absent on the Boston pieces. Additionally, moulds for the production of vessel legs were recovered at Worcester and also in York (Bayley and Richards 1993, 187; Fig. 81) but are absent from the Boston assemblage. However, by contrast, the Boston material has a fragment with a probable chaplet socket, a feature not recognised on the more than 4 tonnes of bell and cauldron mould encountered in Worcester.

The form of a number of the cope mould fragments indicate that they were used to produce a trapezoidal-sectioned flange around the casting. Moreover, measurements taken reveal that flanges 190mm and 280mm were produced, thereby indicating that more than one object possessing this characteristic was made. Previous examination of bell and cauldron moulds from Worcester has not identified any similar shape to this.

It is not clear what objects were produced in the moulds from Wide Bargate. Some of the moulds possess curvature in two planes, suggesting that they were used for casting globular objects, such as cauldrons. However, the majority of the mould has only horizontal curvature, indicating that cylinder castings were produced from them. It is possible that bells were made, though the measurable fragments range between 190mm and 300mm diameter, which is very small in comparison to church bells. Apothecaries' mortars may, alternatively, have been the product formed in the moulds. However, another possibility is that cannon were cast from the mould. Of potential relation to this are the cannons now in the Guildhall at Boston. One of these pieces of ordnance is a Dutch weapon, made in 1630, while the other two cannon are of English manufacture and were made in 1638 and 1640. These latter two are generally considered to be identifiable with guns purchased from Kings Lynn in 1643 (Garner 1972, 41-4). However, there is no confirmation of this assumption and it is therefore equally possible that the English cannon were made at Boston itself, perhaps by a gun-founder commissioned to come to the town.

Evidence of bronze casting has previously been encountered elsewhere in Boston. Approximately 200m to the southwest, at 11 Wide Bargate, several pieces of casting mould, including fragments interpreted as bell mould, were recovered from deposits dated to the mid 16th-mid 17th century (Rose and Mann 1995, 1). A single piece of mould and a quantity of copper alloy scrap metal has also been found at Blackfriars, the site of the Dominican Friary, approximately 500m south of the present investigation site.

CONTEXT	COPE	CORE	INDETERMINATE	TOTAL
unstratified	0.655kg	0.195kg	0.24kg	1.09kg
028	0.025kg	0	0	0.025kg
067	0.120kg	0	0.015kg	0.135kg
106	0.220kg	0.010kg	0.075kg	0.305kg
160	4.13kg	0.785kg	0.455kg	5.37kg
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5.15kg</b>	<b>0.99kg</b>	<b>0.785kg</b>	<b>6.925kg</b>

## REFERENCES

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- Bayley, J, and Richards, J D, 1993 'Medieval Founding', in J D Richards 1993, *The Bedern Foundry* (Dorchester: The Archaeology of York 10/3, 1993)
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- Rose, Y, and Mann, J, 1995 BWB95: Finds Assessment Report, in R Trimble 1993, *11 Wide Bargate, Boston Archaeological Evaluation*, CLAU Archaeological Report No: 167
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## APPENDIX 7

### Environmental Assessment of Deposits (BWB97)

By James Rackham

The underlying sediments at this site are composed of finely laminated fine sands and silts (050) indicating deposition in a tidal environment. The surviving upper surface of these laminated sands and silts lies at approximately 1.7m OD in the north section (section No 2). These have almost certainly been truncated and sediments of this sort have been found up to levels of 3.5m OD (Waller 1994). The fact that the laminae are clearly visible indicates that they lay beneath the influence of the soil processes that acted upon the sediments when they dried out. These processes would have obliterated this fine stratigraphy through the action of worms, plant roots and other soil fauna and weathering action. This suggests an erosional episode that removed the upper levels of the tidal silts and may be associated with the channel (184) which cuts through the silts within the excavation trench. This channel is filled with finer silts (131, 034) with no visible laminae and is suggestive of alluvial sedimentation rather than tidal or estuarine deposits, although this could only be confirmed by analysis of the foraminifera or diatoms within the sediments. The infilling sediments suggest slow moving water but whether this was an artificial dyke or a natural watercourse could not be established, although the lack of archaeological material within its fills and the apparent truncation of the soil that must have developed on the tidal silts perhaps indicates a natural watercourse. The primary erosional cut (179) of this channel appears to be of medieval date with the later 184 being either an artificial or natural recut.

An upper fine sandy silt (009) of very similar composition and colour lacks any laminae, but appears to represent the redeposition of tidal silts. These were presumably excavated from pits or ditches nearby and used to raise and level the ground surface.

Waller, M. 1994 *The Fenland Project, Number 9: Flandrian Environmental Change in The Fenland*. East Anglian Archaeology 70.

## APPENDIX 8

### Glossary

<b>Anaerobic</b>	Conditions of preservation that rely upon a deficit of oxygen and a surplus of water.
<b>Anglo-Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the early part of the Saxon period and dating from approximately AD 450-650.
<b>Context</b>	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (4).
<b>Cut</b>	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
<b>Dumped deposits</b>	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
<b>Fill</b>	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	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.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period from AD43 to AD450, when Britain was gradually occupied as part of the Roman Empire.



## APPENDIX 9

### The Archive

The archive consists of:

189	Context records
10	Scale drawings
181	Photographic records
6	Stratigraphic matrices
23	Bags of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

Archaeological Project Services project code:	BWB97
City and County Museum, Lincoln Accession Number:	31.97