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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION  
AT RASON'S COURT,  
BOSTON,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(BORC 13)**

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Work Undertaken For  
**Mr Guy Staniland**

January 2014

Report Compiled by  
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons)

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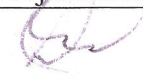
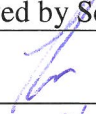
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES**





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**CONTENTS**

List of Figures

List of Plates

<b>1.</b>	<b>SUMMARY</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>2.</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>2.1</b>	<b>DEFINITION OF AN EVALUATION</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>2.2</b>	<b>PLANNING BACKGROUND</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>2.3</b>	<b>TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>2.4</b>	<b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTING</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>AIMS</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>METHODS</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b>RESULTS</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>6.</b>	<b>DISCUSSION</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>7.</b>	<b>CONCLUSIONS</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>8.</b>	<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>9.</b>	<b>PERSONNEL</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>10.</b>	<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>11.</b>	<b>ABBREVIATIONS</b> .....	<b>5</b>

**Appendices**

1	Context Descriptions
2	The Finds <i>by Alex Beeby, Paul Cope-Faulkner and Gary Taylor</i>
3	Glossary
4	The Archive

**List of Figures**

- Figure 1 General location plan
- Figure 2 Site location plan
- Figure 3 Trench location plan
- Figure 4 Trench plan
- Figure 5 Sections 1 to 6

**List of Plates**

- Plate 1 View of the proposed development site
- Plate 2 The trench after cleaning
- Plate 3 Section 1 showing pit (002)
- Plate 4 Section 2 showing pit (003)
- Plate 5 Close-up view of pit (003) showing wood staining
- Plate 6 View showing the cluster of postholes (006), (008) and (010)
- Plate 7 Section 6 with brick surface (018)

## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Rason's Court, Boston, Lincolnshire. This was in order to determine the archaeological implications of proposed residential development at the site.*

*The site lies outside of the Barditch, which defined the eastern limits of the medieval (AD 1066-1540) town of Boston. Expansion occurred outside of these limits in the 13<sup>th</sup> century, particularly along Wide Bargate to the north of the site. Main Ridge is believed to fossilise a route from the town to its open fields, adjacent to the Maud Foster Drain.*

*The evaluation identified a sequence of natural and post-medieval deposits. The earliest natural layer is similar in aspect to previously recorded levels of the pre-Roman (AD 43-410) land surface which was sealed by further alluvial silts.*

*Directly above the natural, a topsoil had developed which incorporated artefacts of 19<sup>th</sup> century date, indicating disturbance either by pit digging or previous truncation of the site.*

*The largest category of finds retrieved from the evaluation comprises pottery of post-medieval date, although one sherd of medieval Toynton ware was recovered. Other finds include tile, glass, clay pipe stone and metalwork. A small collection of animal bones was also found.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as '*a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of*

*archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate'* (IfA 2008).

### 2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mr G Staniland to undertake a programme of archaeological investigation in advance of proposed development of land at Rason's Court, Boston, Lincolnshire, as detailed in Planning Application B/13/0324/FULL. The evaluation was undertaken on the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> December 2013 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Boston Borough Planning Archaeologist.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Boston is located 45km southeast of Lincoln and 7km from the coast of The Wash in Boston Borough, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site is located 360m east of the centre of Boston as defined by the parish church of St Botolph at National Grid Reference TF 3306 4417 (Fig. 2). Situated close to the junction of Pen Street and Main Ridge, the site lies at a height of c. 3m OD on generally level ground.

As an urban area, local soils have not been mapped but are likely to be of the Wisbech Series, typically silty calcareous alluvial gley soils (Robson 1990, 36). These are developed over a drift geology of older marine alluvium which in turn seals a solid geology of Jurassic Ampthill Clays (BGS 1995).

## 2.4 Archaeological Setting

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

Stratified Romano-British deposits have been found at Boston Grammar School, 430m to the southwest, where occupation remains of the period were recorded 1.4m below the present ground surface (Palmer-Brown 1996, 5).

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

The site lay outside the medieval town which was defined on its eastern side by the Barditch, which lies 230m west of the site. Although expansion had occurred outside these limits by the 13<sup>th</sup> century, principally along Wide Bargate and in the vicinity of Pescod Square, the site lay relatively untouched. Main Ridge, south of the site, is thought to represent the main thoroughfare to the town fields of Boston. It is shown as a hedged lane giving access to fields lying adjacent to the Maud Foster Drain on a map of 1741 (Molyneux and Wright 1974, Map 6).

## 3. AIMS

The aim of the evaluation was to gather information to establish the presence or absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits in order to enable the Boston

Borough Planning Archaeologist to formulate a policy for the management of archaeological resources present on the site.

## 4. METHODS

A single trench, measuring 8.5m long (shortened from 10m due to the presence of buried services) by 1.5m wide was excavated to the surface of the underlying natural geology (Plates 1 and 2). The trench was located within the footprint of the proposed new dwellings (Fig. 3).

Removal of topsoil and other overburden was undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. This also entailed the removal of a concrete floor slab from an area wider than the trench itself. The exposed surfaces of the trench was then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their interpretations appears as Appendix 1. A photographic record was also compiled and sections and plans were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20 respectively. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

The location of the excavated trenches was surveyed in relation to fixed points on boundaries and on existing buildings.

Following excavation, finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 2). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.



## 5. RESULTS

The results of the archaeological evaluation are described below. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

The earliest deposit encountered in the trench was a natural layer of bluish grey silty clay (023). This measured in excess of 0.65m thick and was seen to dip down towards the west (visible in Plate 3). Overlying this was another natural layer of yellowish brown silt (015).

Cut into the natural towards the southwest end of the trench were three postholes (Plate 6). The first (006) was 0.26m long, 0.19m wide and 0.12m deep (Fig. 5, Section 3). This contained a single fill of brownish grey clay (007).

To the southwest was posthole (008), 0.27m by 0.24m in extent and 0.27m deep (Fig. 5, Section 4). This also contained a brownish grey clay fill (009) with brick/tile and glass fragments of 19<sup>th</sup> century date.

The final posthole (010) lay to the west and was 0.27m long, 0.26m wide and 0.14m deep (Fig. 5, Section 5). A single fill of brownish grey clay (011) was also identified.

Situated about midway along the trench was a circular pit (003). This has a diameter of 0.5m and measured 0.32m deep (Fig. 5, Section 2; Plate 4)). A reddish brown stain (004) around the edge of the cut indicates the former position of a wooden lining (Plate 5). Insufficient details survived to indicate whether this was a barrel or some other receptacle. Filling the remainder of the pit was a deposit of brown/black sandy silt with frequent brick fragments (005). Pottery and clay pipe of 19<sup>th</sup> century date was retrieved from the fill.

Towards the northern end of the trench was pit (002), which would probably be rectangular in shape if fully exposed (Fig. 4). This was over 1.77m in length, wider than 1.13m and was 0.39m deep (Fig. 5, Section 1; Plate 3). The pit contained a mixed brownish grey to grey clayey silt (001) from which a range of pottery, including residual medieval and 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century types, were recovered along with 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery, glass and clay pipe.

Sealing this pit and evident overlying natural deposits in the remainder of the trench was a former topsoil. This varied from greyish brown clayey silt (014), in the north of the trench, to a more disturbed grey silty sand (022) towards the south, the latter producing late 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery.

Former topsoil (022) may have been truncated, as evidence by a thin bed of roofing tile (021), perhaps a sub-base for the grey clayey silt make-up (019) for a brick surface (018). This sequence of deposits was external to the buildings that previously occupied the site and combined had a thickness of 0.24m (Fig. 5, Section 6; Plate 7), including a dumped deposit of grey clay and mortar (020). Overlying the former brick surface was a 0.12m thick grey silty sand (017), identified as a later topsoil development. This was in turn sealed by a demolition deposit of brown mortar fragments (016), that was 0.11m thick.

Above the former topsoil (014), to the north of the site, was a thin spread of black tarmac (013), above which was a demolition or levelling deposit (012). These provided the make-up for the concrete floor removed prior to the excavation of the trench.

## 6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits comprise silts and silty clays of alluvial origin. The earlier bluish grey layer may represent the post-Roman land surface, lying at around 2.4m OD, comparable with other Roman sites around Boston (eg. St Thomas Drive). The later overlying silts are presumably the post-Roman flood episodes of probable early to mid Saxon date.

Post-medieval deposits, comprising pits, postholes, former topsoils and a brick surface with make-up, directly overlay the natural layers. Such a distinct interface between natural and later deposits may indicate that the area had previously been truncated. One pit was used for refuse disposal and traces of possible wood lining in the second may indicate a storage function. The function of the three postholes is less certain. The brick surface is likely to be associated with former buildings at the site, which from available mapping, would suggest they were in existence by 1829 (Molyneux and Wright 1974, Map 8) and perhaps as early as 1815 (OS 1815).

Finds retrieved from the investigation include a range of post-medieval pottery types. Although types of 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century date were recovered, these were retrieved alongside 19<sup>th</sup> century material. A single medieval sherd was also found. Window glass and tile attest to a building in the vicinity and there is also an iron vessel rim. A small collection of animal bone was also retrieved.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Rason's Court, Boston, as the site lay just outside the medieval core of the town.

However, no medieval remains were encountered during the evaluation. Instead, the earliest features recorded dated to the 19<sup>th</sup> century and comprised pits, postholes, former topsoils and brick surface with their relevant make-up deposits. These had developed over natural silts and silty clays, the latter perhaps representing the Roman land surface.

Finds recovered from the evaluation comprise 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery, glass and clay pipes. Earlier pottery was also present but is residual in nature.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr Guy Staniland for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Dale Trimble who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Elizabeth Bates kindly allowed access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble  
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 Finds Processing: Denise Buckley  
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
 Archiving: Sarah Pritchard  
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner  
 Post-excavation Analyst: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

IfA Institute for Archaeologists

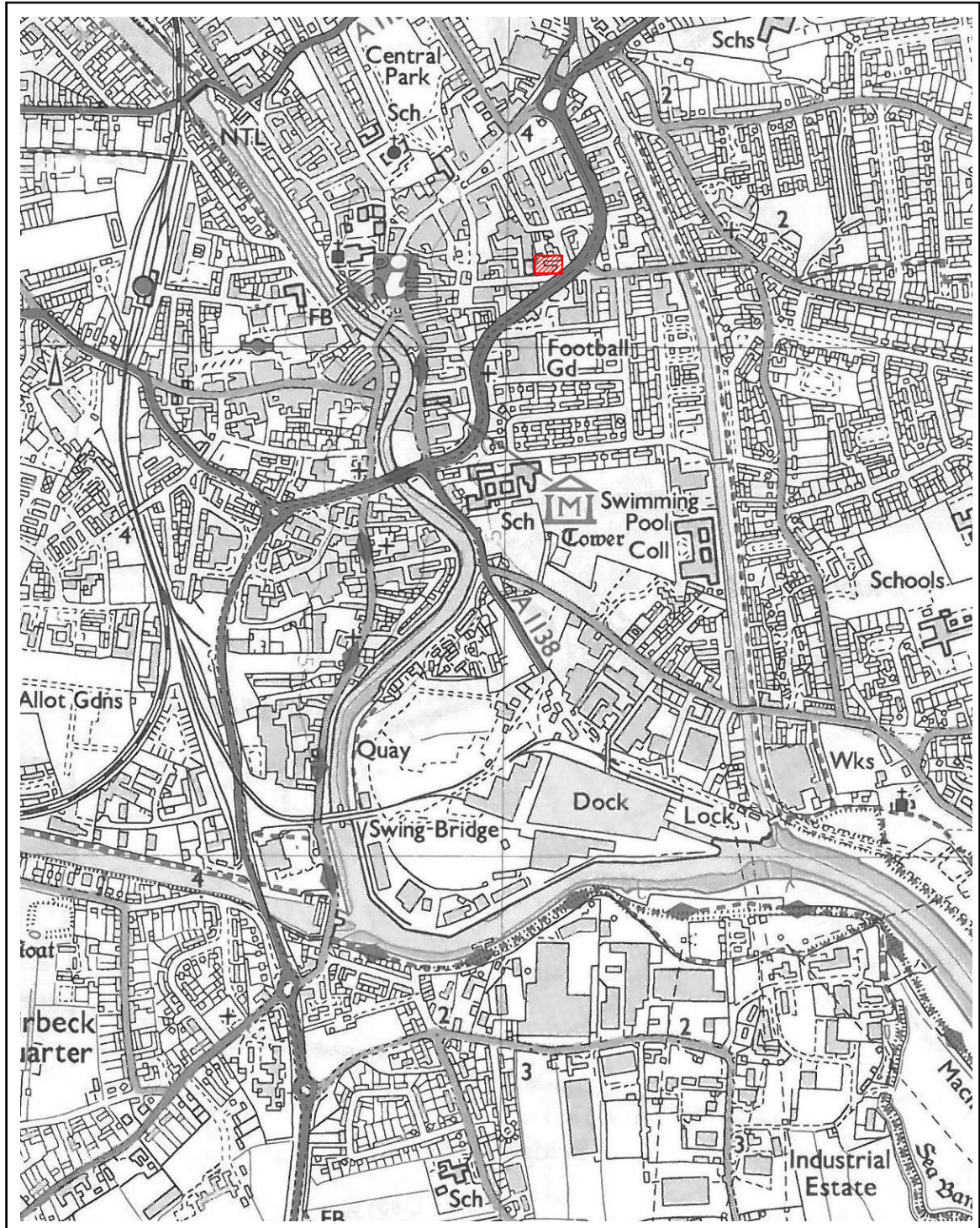
OS Ordnance Survey






Figure 1 - General location plan





**TF**



 Area detailed in Figure 3

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 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: Rason's Court, Boston BORO13		
Scale 1:12500	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 7/14

Figure 2 - Site location plan





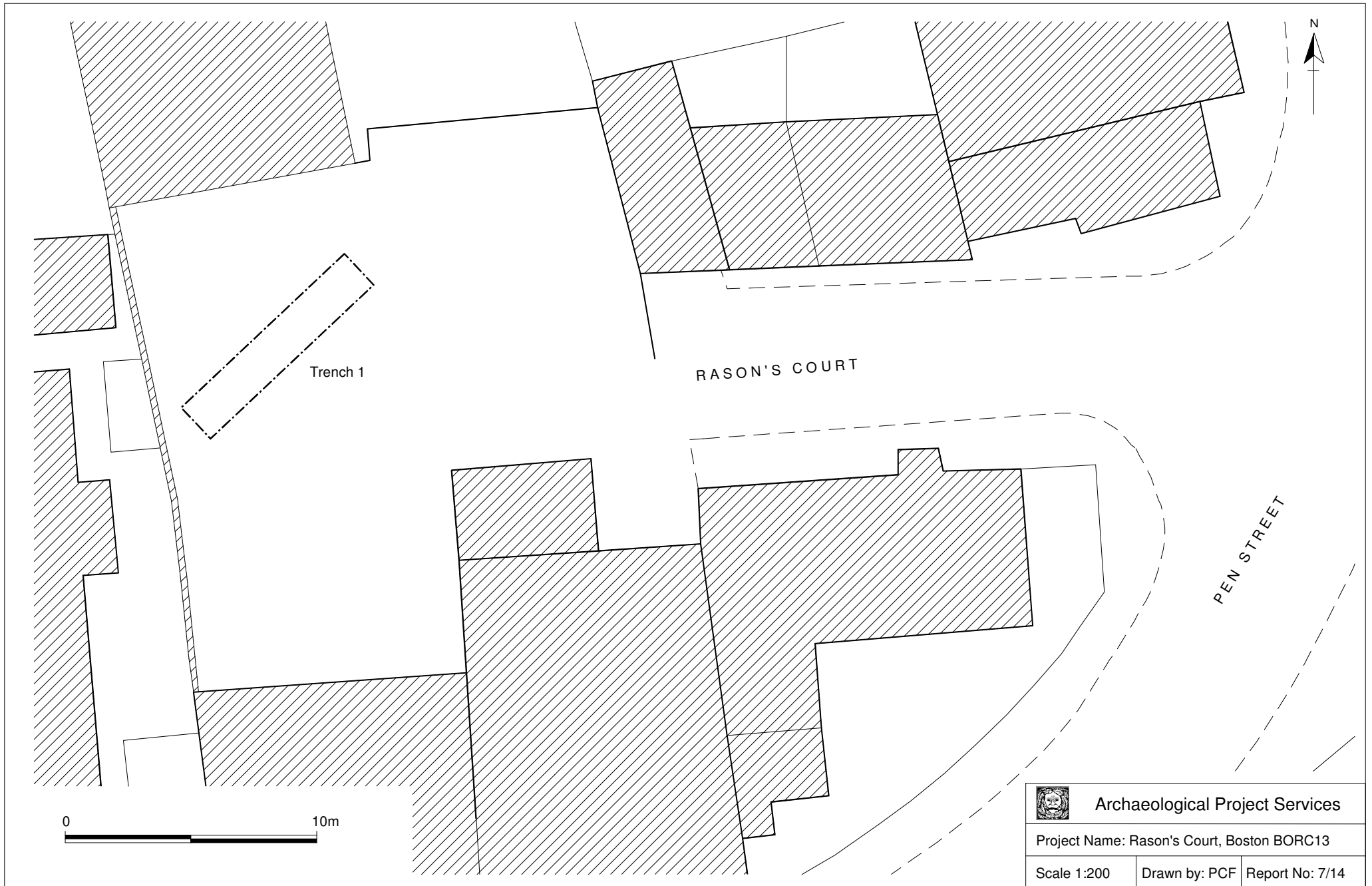
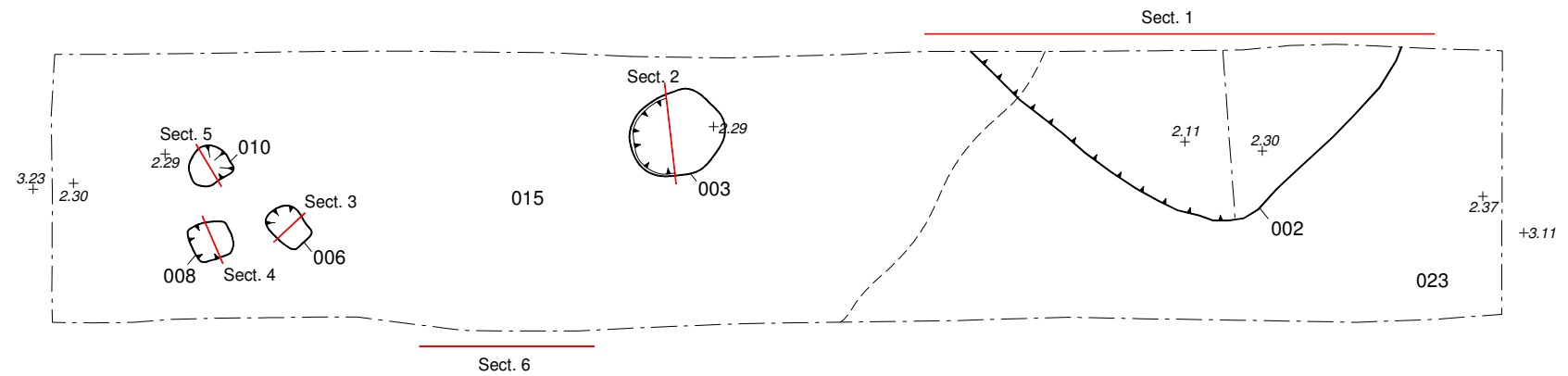
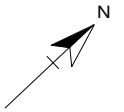


Figure 3 - Trench location plan






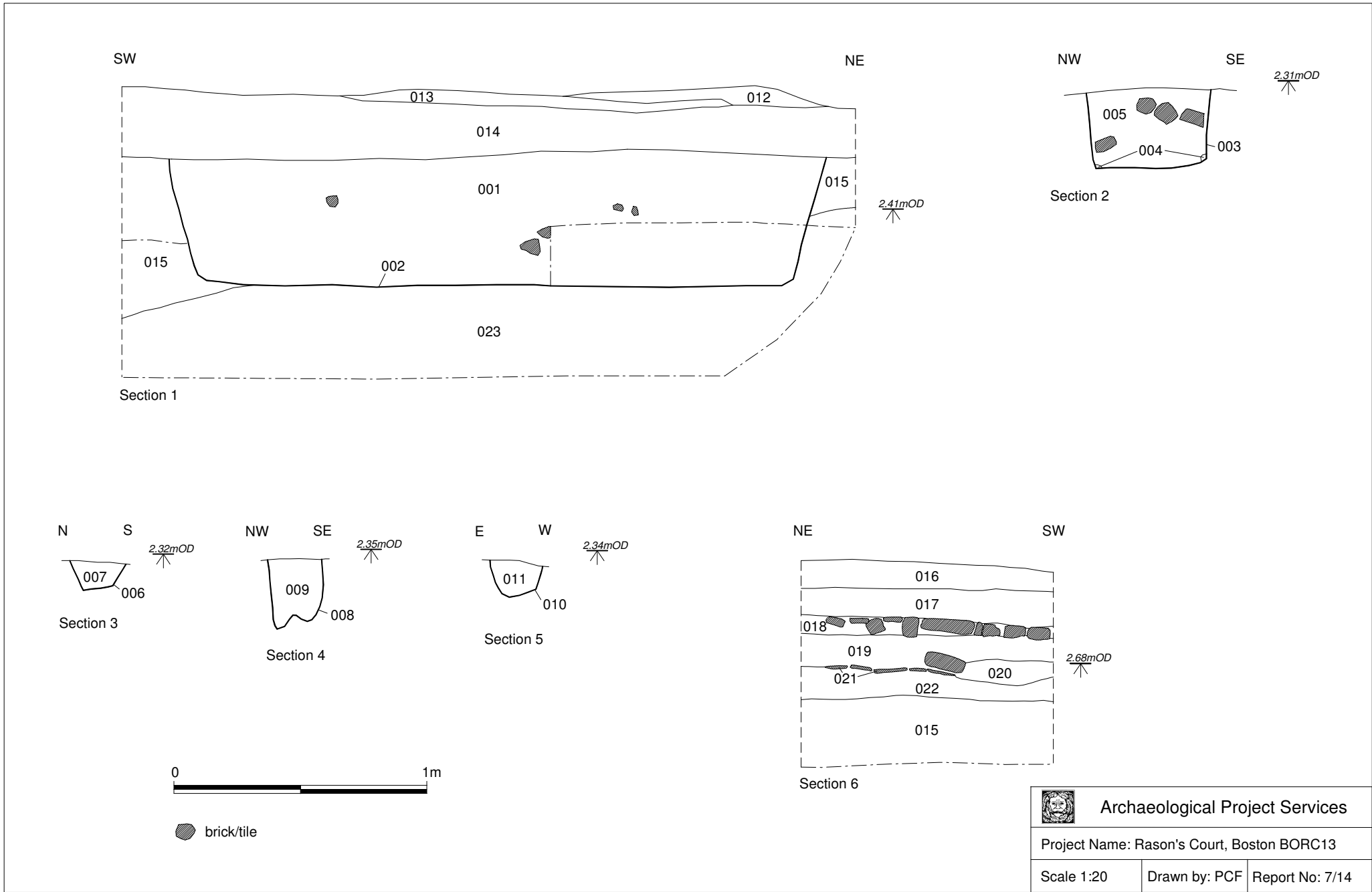
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Project Name: Rason's Court, Boston BORC13	
Scale 1:40	Drawn by: PCF Report No: 7/14

Figure 4 - Trench plan






 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: Rason's Court, Boston BORC13		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 7/14

Figure 5 - Sections 1 to 6





Plate 1 – View of the proposed development site, looking north



Plate 2 – The trench after cleaning, looking southwest



Plate 3 – Section 1 showing pit (002), looking northwest



Plate 4 – Section 2 showing pit (003), looking northeast



Plate 5 – Close-up view of pit (003) showing wood staining, looking southwest



Plate 6 – View showing the cluster of postholes (006), (008) and (010), looking northeast





Plate 7 – Section 6 with brick surface (018), looking southeast

Please note, the site code on each photograph should read BORC 13.



## Appendix 1

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Loose mixed dark brownish grey to dark grey clayey silt, moderate stone and brick/tile fragments, 0.39m thick	Fill of (002)
002	Sub-rectangular feature, >1.77m long by >1.13m wide by 0.39m deep, near vertical sides and flattish base	Pit
003	Circular feature, 0.5m diameter by 0.32m deep, vertical sides and slight concave base	Pit
004	Friable mid reddish brown decomposed wood stain	Lining of (003)
005	Friable to loose dark brown/black sandy silt with frequent brick fragments	Fill of (003)
006	Sub-rectangular feature, 0.26m long by 0.18m wide by 0.12m deep, steep sides and sloping base	Posthole
007	Plastic mid brownish grey clay	Fill of (006)
008	Sub-rectangular feature, 0.27m long by 0.24m wide by 0.27m deep, vertical sides and irregular base	Posthole
009	Plastic mid brownish grey clay with frequent brick/tile and glass fragments	Fill of (008)
010	Rectangular feature, 0.27m long by 0.26m wide by 0.14m deep, steep sides and tapering base	Posthole
011	Plastic mid brownish grey clay with frequent stone	Fill of (010)
012	Loose dark brownish grey silty sand with frequent flecks of mortar and brick/tile fragments	Demolition/levelling deposit
013	Compacted black tarmac, 50mm thick	Former surface
014	Friable to plastic dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.25m thick	Former topsoil
015	Firm mid yellowish brown silt	Natural deposit
016	Friable light brown mortar fragments, 0.11m thick	Demolition deposit
017	Firm dark grey silty sand, 0.12m thick	Former topsoil
018	Firm dark red crushed brick fragments, 70mm thick	Former brick surface
019	Firm mid grey clayey silt, 0.12m thick	Make-up for (018)
020	Firm light grey clay and mortar, 80mm thick	Dumped deposit
021	Friable dark red roofing tiles, laid flat, 10mm thick	Sub-base for (018)
022	Firm dark grey silty sand, 90mm thick	Disturbed former topsoil
023	Firm mid bluish grey silty clay	Natural deposit



## Appendix 2

### THE FINDS

#### POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby

##### Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005). A total of 25 sherds from 15 vessels, weighing 623 grams was recovered from the site.

##### Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Archive Catalogue 1, with a summary of fabric types shown in Table 1 below. The pottery ranges in date from the Medieval to the Early Modern period.

##### Condition

The pottery is in a generally fresh condition, with several vessels represented by multiple sherds. There are no pieces classed as abraded here. Two vessels, have thick, dark internal deposits, these are probably remnants of the last substances contained within them before they were disposed of.

##### Results

Table 1, Summary of the Post Roman Pottery

Period	Cname	Full Name	Earliest Date	Latest Date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
Medieval	TOY	Toynton Medieval ware	1280	1550	1	1	5
Post Medieval	BOU	Bourne 'D' ware	1500	1650	1	1	11
	TGE	Tin-glazed earthenware	1550	1750	2	1	5
	PGE	Pale Glazed earthenware	1600	1750	1	1	11
	SLIP	Unidentified slipware	1650	1750	1	1	71
	STSL	Staffordshire Type slipware	1650	1780	1	1	14
	STMO	Staffordshire Type mottled ware	1670	1800	1	1	3
Post Medieval - Early Modern	LERTH	Late earthenwares	1500	1900	1	1	10
	SELTZ	Seltzer bottle	1750	1900	1	1	21
	PEARL	Pearlware	1770	1900	5	4	122
	NCBW	19th-century Buff ware	1770	1900	1	1	22
Early Modern	ENGS	Unspecified English stoneware	1800	1900	9	1	328
<b>Total</b>					<b>25</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>623</b>

##### Provenance

Pottery was recovered from pits [002] and [003] as well as post hole [008] and layer (022).

##### Range

Most of the material was recovered from Pit [002] and is of post-medieval date. A few sherds were also recovered from other features/deposits. The material is typical domestic waste of the type one would expect to find in an area such as this.

##### Pit [002]

A total of 14 sherds, from 12 vessels was recovered from pit [002]. There is an interesting range of post-medieval types here, mostly of later 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century date. Notable pieces include sherds from a very fine hand painted plate in Tin Glazed Earthenware (TGE), a base from a drinking vessel or Posset pot in Staffordshire Type Slipware (STSL) and a piece from an open form in Staffordshire type Mottled ware (STMO). However the assemblage is mixed in date, with earlier Toynton Medieval ware (TOY) and Bourne D ware (BOU) also present, as well as a few

pieces of 19<sup>th</sup> century material, the latest of which is securely dated from its backstamp to between 1837 and 1897. This piece, in Pearlware (PEARL), was produced at Tunstall in Staffordshire, by J Meir and Son. The feature is presumably of 19<sup>th</sup> century date, with most pieces redeposited from earlier deposits.

#### *Other Features*

Pieces likely to be of 19<sup>th</sup> century date came from layer (022) and [003] while a piece of Late Earthenware (LERTH), possibly a product of the Bourne Kilns came from posthole [008]. This final piece is too undiagnostic to be closely dated but it certainly postdates the 15<sup>th</sup> century.

#### **Potential**

There is limited potential for further work. The material should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage.

#### **Summary**

A small assemblage of pottery was recovered during the archaeological investigation. One feature [002] produced the bulk of the material including medieval material as well as several fresh pieces of 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century date and some later fabrics. A largely undiagnostic sherd of post-medieval earthenware was retained from posthole [008], while other deposits here produced pottery of 19<sup>th</sup> century type.

## **CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL**

*By Alex Beeby*

#### **Introduction**

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (2002) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. A total of two fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 26 grams was recovered from the site.

#### **Methodology**

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 2 below.

#### **Condition**

The ceramic building material is fragmentary, but not overly abraded.

#### **Results**

*Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive*

<b>Cxt</b>	<b>Cname</b>		<b>Fabric</b>	<b>Comment</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>NoF</b>	<b>W(g)</b>
007	RTMISC	Miscellaneous Tile	OX/R; medium sandy	Flake; coarsely sanded surface	Roman or Post Roman	1	16
007	RTMISC	Miscellaneous Tile	Oxidised; medium coarse sandy; mudstone	20mm thick; FLOOR; RTIL or thick PNR	Roman or Post Roman	1	10
<b>Total</b>						<b>2</b>	<b>26</b>

#### **Provenance**

The material was recovered from fill (007) within post hole [006].

#### **Range**

There are two pieces of undiagnostic tile. The fragments could be Roman, medieval or post-medieval in date.

#### **Potential**

There is no potential for further work. The material should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage.

#### **Summary**

Two fragments of ceramic building material were recovered, both from a single posthole feature. The pieces are of Roman or post-Roman date.

## FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

### Introduction

A total of 5 (69g) fragments of animal bone were recovered from stratified contexts. In addition, 6 mollusc shells weighing 112g were also retrieved.

### Methodology

The faunal remains were laid out in context order and reference made to published catalogues (e.g. Schmid 1972; Hillson 2003). All the animal remains were counted and weighed, and where possible identified to species, element and side. Also fusion data, butchery marks, gnawing, burning and pathological changes were noted when present. Ribs and vertebrae were only recorded to species when they were substantially complete and could accurately be identified. Undiagnostic bones were recorded as micro (mouse size), small (rabbit size), medium (sheep size) or large (cattle size).

The condition of the bone was graded using the criteria stipulated by Lyman (1996). Grade 0 being the best preserved bone and grade 5 indicating that the bone had suffered such structural and attritional damage as to make it unrecognisable.

### Provenance

The faunal remains were retrieved from the fills of two pits.

### Condition

The overall condition of the remains was good to moderate, averaging at grades 2-3 on the Lyman Criteria (1996).

### Results

Table 3, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
001	sheep/goat	scapula	-	2	13	
	medium mammal	humerus	-	1	13	
005	large mammal	skull	R	1	35	
	large mammal	rib	-	1	8	

Table 4, Mollusc shells

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
001	oyster	shell	B	1	3	burnt
005	oyster	shell	2xB, 1xT	3	108	top shell appears to have been partially cut, but not all way through
	mussel	shell		2	1	

Abbreviations: B = bottom; T = top

### Summary

As a small assemblage, the faunal remains are not informative. The assemblage contains butchery waste (skull), although the molluscs probably represent food waste. The bone is archive stable and could be retained as part of the site archive.

## GLASS

By Gary Taylor

### Introduction

Two shards of glass weighing 3g were recovered.

### Condition

The glass is in moderate condition though exhibits iridescent decay.

**Results***Table 5, Glass Archive*

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
001	Small fragment of pale green window glass. Heavy iridescence.	1	1	19 <sup>th</sup> century
009	Fragment of colourless window glass. Slight iridescence.	1	2	19 <sup>th</sup> century

**Provenance**

The glass was recovered from a pit fill (001) and a posthole fill (009).

**Range**

Two pieces of probable 19<sup>th</sup> century window glass were recovered. They suggest buildings in the area.

**Potential**

Other than providing some dating evidence the glass is of limited potential and could be discarded.

**CLAY PIPE**

*By Gary Taylor*

**Introduction**

Analysis of the clay pipes followed the guidance published by Davey (1981) and the material is detailed in the accompanying table.

**Condition**

The clay pipes are in good condition.

**Results***Table 6, Clay Pipes*

Context no.	Bore diameter /64"					NoF	W(g)	Comments	Date
	8	7	6	5	4				
001			2		4	6	15	stems only, mixed group	19 <sup>th</sup> century
005					1	1	2		19 <sup>th</sup> century
Totals						7	17		

**Provenance**

The clay pipes were recovered from the fills of two separate pits (001, 005). they are probably all local Boston products.

**Range**

Only stems were recovered and most are probably of 19<sup>th</sup> century date. There are also a couple of residual examples of 17<sup>th</sup> or 18<sup>th</sup> century date.

**Potential**

The clay pipes provide function evidence of smoking, and indications of date. Otherwise, they are of limited potential and could be discarded.

**Flint**

*By Tom Lane*

**Introduction**

A single unworked flint was retrieved.

**Condition**

The item is very abraded.

**Results***Table 7: Flint*

Cxt No	Description	No	Wt(g)	Date
001	Natural unworked flint (discarded)	1		



**Summary**

As an unworked flint the item has been discarded.

**OTHER FINDS**

*By Gary Taylor and Denise Buckley*

**Introduction**

Two other finds weighing a total of 271g were recovered.

**Condition**

The stone item is in good condition. The metal object is in very poor condition.

**Results**

*Table 8, Other Materials*

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
005	stone	flint nodule, possible cobble	1	243	
	iron	uncertain, possible vessel rim, very corroded	1	28	

**Provenance**

The other finds were recovered from a pit fill.

**Range**

A stone, probably natural but perhaps used as a paving cobble, was recovered. In addition, an iron item, possibly the rim of a vessel, was retrieved. This is very corroded but a fractured end reveals that the object has a rolled or circular edge, with thin sheet extending on one direction away from it.

**Potential**

The other finds are of limited potential. The stone is not definitely an artefact and the iron item is so badly corroded as to be unidentifiable.

**SPOT DATING**

The dating in Table 9 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

*Table 9, Spot dates*

Cxt	Date	Comments
001	19 <sup>th</sup> century	Post 1837; mixed group with fresh 18 <sup>th</sup> century pottery and other earlier material
005	19 <sup>th</sup> century	
009	19 <sup>th</sup> century	based on 1 glass
022	16 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup>	Based on a single sherd

**ABBREVIATIONS**

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
TR	Trench
W (g)	Weight (grams)

**REFERENCES**

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## ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

### Archive catalogue 1, Post Roman Pottery

Cxt	Cname	Sub Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Dec	Part	Comment	Date
001	BOU	smooth	Jar or Bowl	1	1	11		BS	?ID; thick lustrous dark green glaze; very late	17th
001	PEARL		Flat	1	1	2	Dark grey transfer print - floral design	Rim		19th
001	PEARL		?	1	1	1	Backstamped "J. MEIR &...(SON), KIRK...(EE)"	Base		1837-1897
001	PEARL		Flat	1	1	4		BS		
001	PEARL		Vase or Jug	2	1	115	Hand painted red line; moulded ovolo decoration	Base	Pedestal base; black internal deposit	L18th-19th
001	PGE		Jar or Bowl	1	1	11		BS		17th-M18th
001	SELTZ		Seltzer Bottle	1	1	21		Handle		M18th-19th
001	SLIP	Orange	Bowl	1	1	71	Brown flecks on yellow	Base		17th-18th
001	STMO		Open	1	1	3		Rim		L17th-18th
001	STSL		Hollow	1	1	14	Trailed brown on yellow	Base	Drinking vessel or Posset pot	M17th-18th
001	TGE		Plate	2	1	5	Blue hand painted curvilinear painted decoration with dot and line	Base	V high quality; fine tableware	L17th-M18th
001	TOY		Jug or Jar	1	1	5		BS	?ID; sandy almost MP fabric; late TOY?	
005	ENGS		Straight Sided Bottle	9	1	328	Stamped "G WARD, BOSTON"	Bases; BSS	Thick encrusted yellow/grey internal deposit	19th
009	LERTH		?	1	1	10		BS	Possibly BOU	16th-19th
022	NCBW		Open	1	1	22		Base	Fine yellow ware fabric; NCBW or poss YELL	L18th-19th

## Appendix 3

### GLOSSARY

<b>Alluvium</b>	A deposit (usually clay, silts or sands) laid down in water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea and freshwater alluvium by streams, rivers or within lakes.
<b>Context</b>	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
<b>Cut</b>	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
<b>Dumped deposits</b>	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
<b>Fill</b>	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Roman</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.



## Appendix 4

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

23	Context records
1	Photographic record sheets
4	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix
2	Daily record sheets
1	Bag of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

The Collection  
Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire  
Danes Terrace  
Lincoln  
LN2 1LP

Accession Number: LCNCC: 2013.210

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: BORG 13

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

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