
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT HAVEN VILLAGE,
LONDON ROAD,
BOSTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BHLR 06)**

**Work Undertaken For
Persimmon Homes (East Midlands) Limited**

February 2009

Report Compiled by
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Planning Application No: B/04/0261/FULL
National Grid Reference: TF 3255 4321
City and County Museum Accession No: 2006.66
OASIS Record No: archaeo11-55769

APS Report No. **13/09**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



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1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at Haven Village, London Road, Boston, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundations for a residential development.

The site lies on the southern periphery of the medieval (AD 1066-1540) town adjacent to the former course of the Hammond Beck. This area saw domestic settlement during the later medieval period but was more densely developed in the subsequent post-medieval (AD 1540-1900) period. Romano-British (AD 42-410) remains have also been identified in the vicinity.

The watching brief identified buried soil of probable post-medieval origin. Various recent demolition and levelling deposits were also encountered as was a former road associated with a warehouse complex that formerly stood at the site. Finds include 19th – 20th century pottery and glass and a single cockle shell.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

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

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Persimmon Homes (East Midlands) Limited to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with new

residential development at Haven Village, London Road, Boston, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application B/04/0261/FULL. The watching brief was carried out between the 7th June 2007 and the 26th January 2009 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 situated 45km southeast of Lincoln and approximately 7km northwest from the coast of the wash, in the Fenland of south Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site lies 920m south of the centre of the town as defined by the parish church of St Botolph at National Grid Reference TF 3255 4321 (Fig. 2). The site lies west of London Road at a height of c. 5m OD on the raised levee of the River Witham.

Local soils are of the Wisbech Association, typically coarse silty calcareous soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 361). These soils are developed upon a drift geology of older marine alluvium which overlies glacial till and seals a solid geology of Jurassic Ampthill Clay (BGS 1995).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Boston is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Romano-British period to the present day. Located 800m southwest of the site, recent evaluation identified a buried soil and drainage ditches of 2nd to 3rd century date (Peachey 2006, 1).

Boston is not mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. However, the survey recorded two churches and two fisheries in Skirbeck, southeast of the current town (Foster and Longley 1976). One of these churches was granted by Count Alan of

Brittany 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).

High Street, north of the site, is first referred to in 1276 when a John Cleimund granted a plot of land butting east on the causeway from the bridge to the gutter (Hammond Beck) to Spalding Priory (Owen 1984, 45). The outfall of the Hammond Beck lay 140m north of the site (Cope-Faulkner *et al.* 2007, 11).

The Hammond Beck possibly served as the southern boundary of the town, where by the 14th century, domestic and industrial activities were being recorded adjacent to the site (Rayner 2000, 1). Previous evaluation at this site indicated that the first exploitation of the area occurred in the 11th-12th centuries, primarily an agricultural function, at least in part, during the medieval period. Medieval pits and channels were found and some may relate to construction of a river bank and efforts to drain the land. However, the volume of pottery recovered, and the presence of hammerscale, suggest that some domestic activity was taking place and that a blacksmith was working in the locality during the Middle Ages. By the early post-medieval period the occupation of the site had become more intensive with indications of roadside dwellings and the dumping of domestic refuse. In addition, a rare or unique example of a water tank, to provide a controlled water supply, was revealed. As the post-medieval period progressed the nature of the occupation changed, with substantial houses along London Road and larger, possibly industrial, buildings to the rear (Snee 2002).

During the post-medieval period, London Road became gradually settled and by the mid 18th century, plans indicate the street frontage as fully developed.

3. AIMS

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

4. METHODS

The site had previously been levelled and former buildings demolished. This was followed by piling operations for the development. Archaeological monitoring began with the excavation of foundation trenches for the ring beams. These were excavated by machine to depths of between 0.6m and 1.2m below the levelled surface. Following excavation, the sides of the foundation trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

5. RESULTS

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

Section 1

This was located towards the north of the site. The earliest deposit encountered was a layer of brown silt (006), identified as a former topsoil which measured in excess of 0.33m thick. This was overlain by crushed limestone (005) upon which was a demolition deposit of greyish brown silt with charcoal, mortar, stone and brick (004) that contained modern detritus.

A 0.15m thick levelling deposit of grey ashy silt and crushed brick (003) was recorded above this which was overlain by made ground of grey clayey silt (002). Topsoil sealed this and comprised a 0.27m thick deposit of brown clayey silt (001).

Section 2

This was recorded towards the centre of the site. Brown clay with brick and tile (009) was recorded at the base and was overlain by brick, tarmac and limestone (008). A levelling deposit (007) of tarmac and brown clayey silt with brick/tile overlay this.

Section 3

This lay to the west of Section 2. The earliest deposit comprised a grey sandy silt (013) levelling deposit that measured over 0.35m thick. This was sealed by a demolition deposit of brownish grey sandy silt (012) that contained brick fragments upon which was a discrete dump of yellowish brown sand (011). Overlying this was a levelling deposit comprising grey sandy silt with brick/tile fragments (010).

Section 4

This section was recorded to the east of Section 2. A demolition deposit of mixed clayey silts (015) that contained 19th – 20th century artefacts was overlain by a levelling deposit of greyish brown sandy silt (014).

Section 5

A possible buried soil comprising greyish brown sandy silt (019) was recorded at the

base of the section. This was sealed beneath a make-up deposit of sand and limestone (018) for a tarmac surface (017). A levelling or demolition deposit was recorded at the top of the section and comprised greyish brown clayey silt with brick/tile, plastic and mortar fragments.

6. DISCUSSION

The depth of the trenches precluded encountering natural deposits. The earliest layers appear to be buried soils which may have their origin in the post-medieval period and could pre-date the seed warehouse that formerly stood on the site. The buildings of this warehouse were demolished, as represented by demolition layers encountered in all of the recorded sections. More recent levelling of the site was also recorded as was a former road, part of the warehouse complex.

Finds of 19th to 20th century date were retrieved from one of the demolition layers.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at London Road, Boston, as the site lay on the periphery of the medieval town in an area of post-medieval development.

Most of the deposits encountered remain undated but buried topsoils may have their origin in the post-medieval period and are likely to be still buried at depth. Demolition and levelling deposits associated with the former buildings at the site were encountered. Finds retrieved from the investigation comprise glass and pottery of 19th to 20th century date along with a cockle shell.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr T Slater of Persimmon Homes (East Midlands) Limited for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Jenny Young, the Boston Borough Planning Archaeologist, kindly allowed access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
 Site Supervisors: Tom Bradley-Lovekin, Bob Garland, Ray Holt, Jim Robertson, Fiona Walker
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Sue Unsworth
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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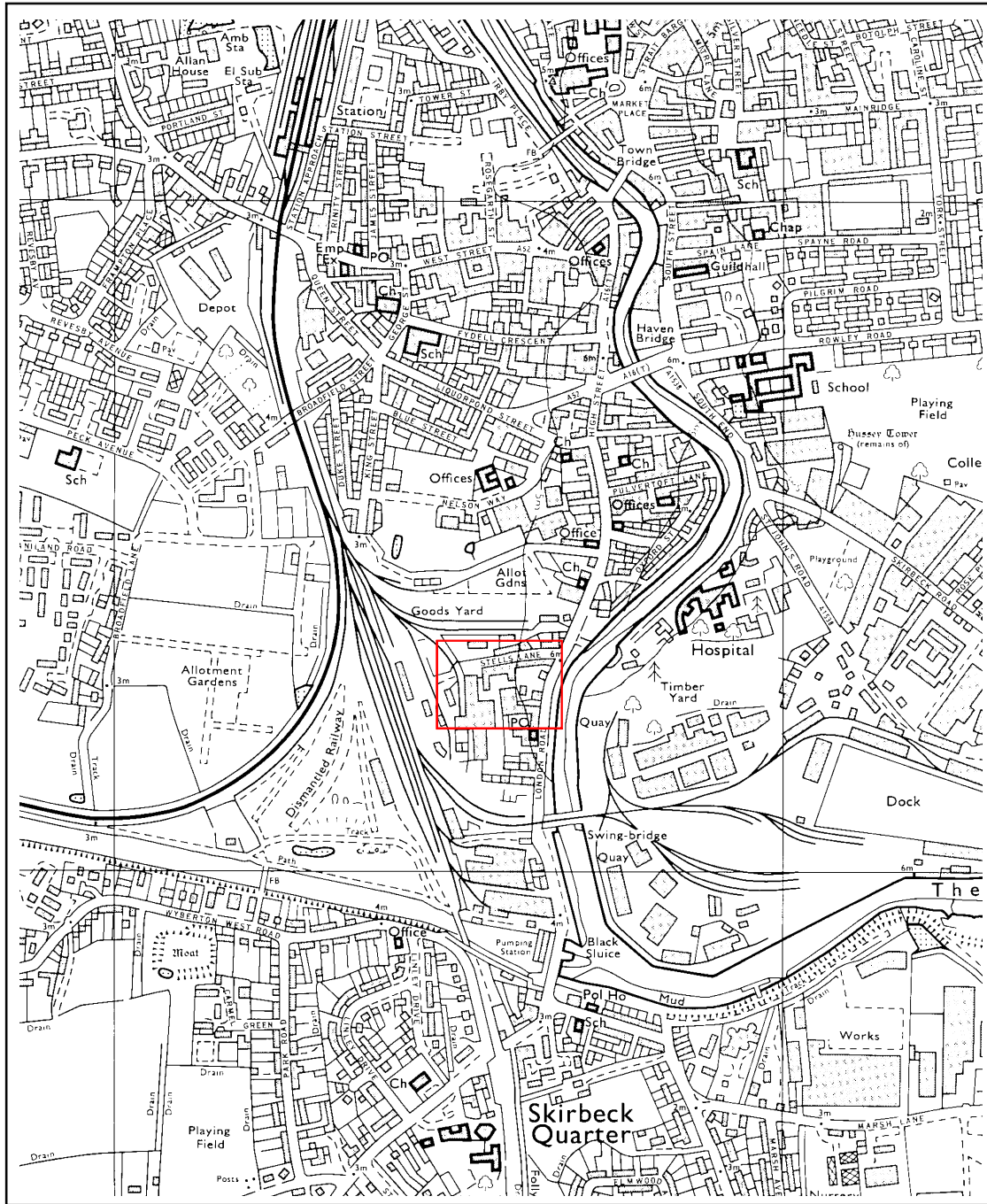
Snee, J, 2002 *Archaeological Evaluation on land at the former Johnsons Seeds Site, London Road, Boston, Lincolnshire (BLR 02)*, unpublished APS report **119/02**

11. ABBREVIATIONS

- APS Archaeological Project Services
 BGS British Geological Survey
 IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists



Figure 1 - General location plan



TF



Area detailed in Figure 3

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Archaeological Project Services

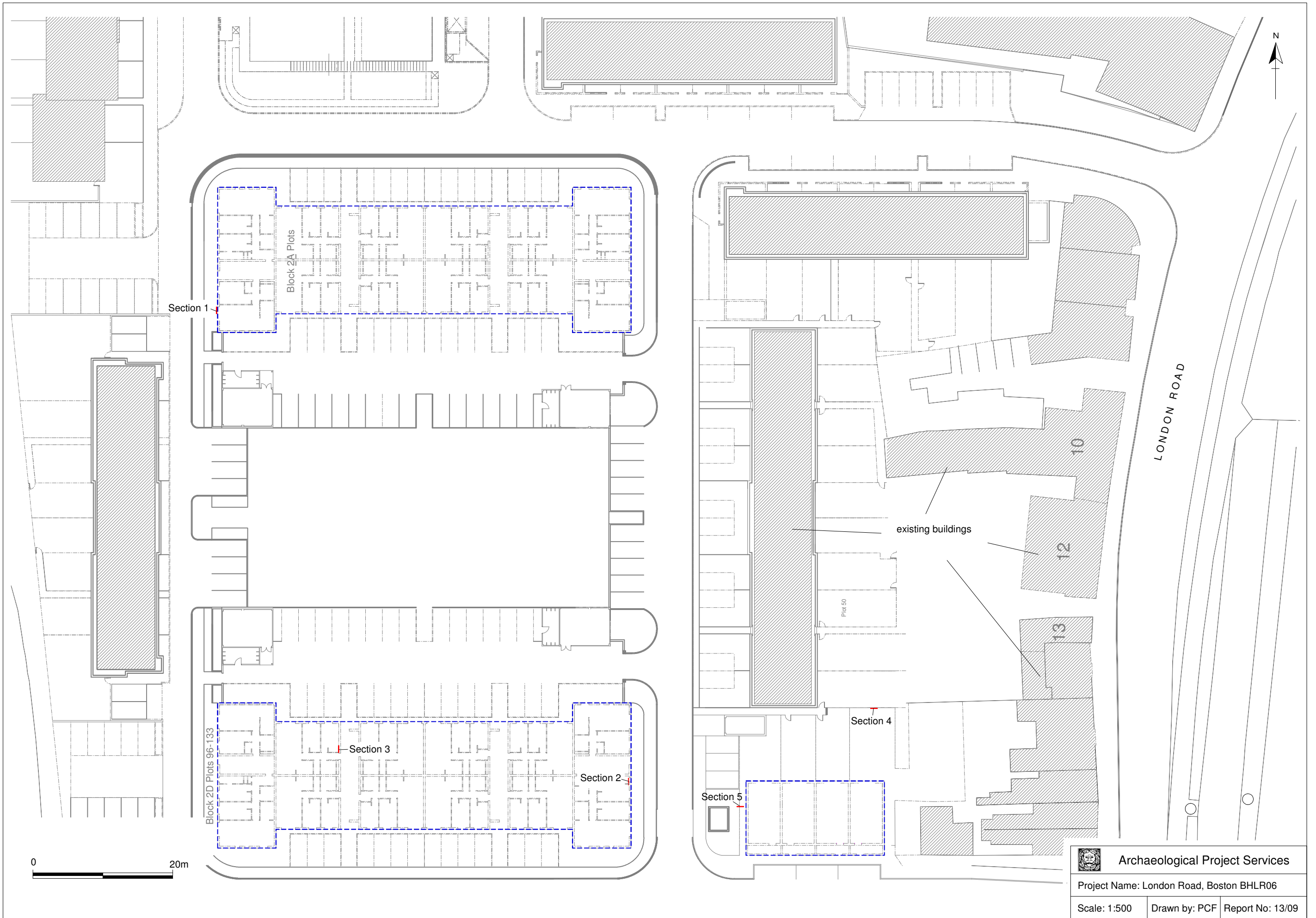
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Scale 1:10000

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 13/09

Figure 2 - Site location plan




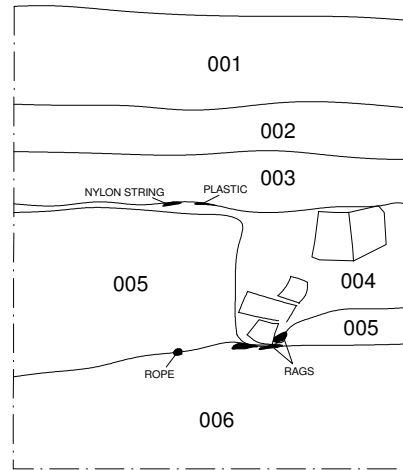
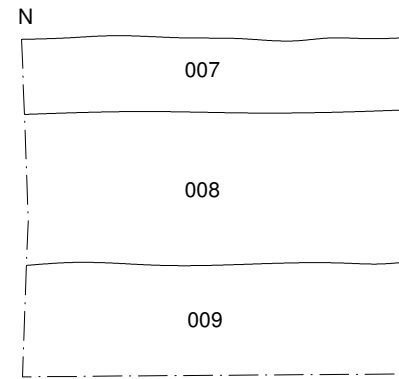
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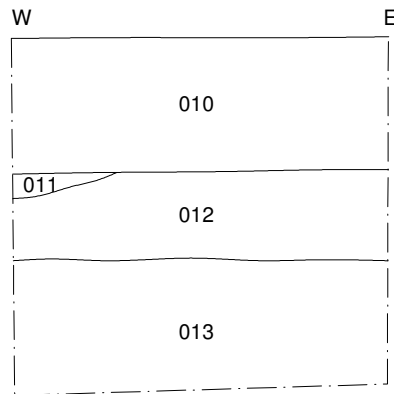
Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section locations



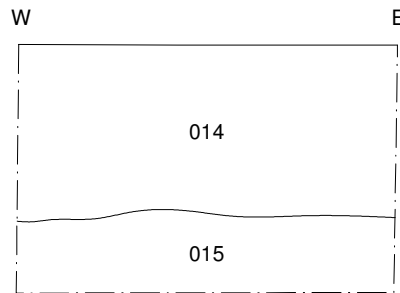
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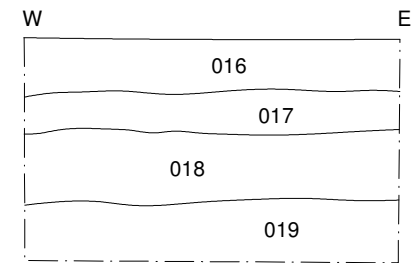
Sec 2



Sec 3



Sec 4



Sec 5




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Boston Haven London Rd (BHLR06)		
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Figure 4 - Sections 1 to 5



Plate 1 – View across the development area, looking northwest



Plate 2 – Section 1, looking northwest



Plate 3 – Section 2, looking west



Plate 4 – Section 3, looking west



Plate 5 - Section 4, looking north



Plate 6 - Section 5, looking north

Appendix 1

LAND AT HAVEN VILLAGE, LONDON ROAD, BOSTON, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during residential development at Haven Village, London Road, Boston, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies at the southern edge of the historic core of Boston. Previous investigations at the site revealed evidence of activity in the area from about the 11th-12th centuries. Medieval use of the site seems to have been partly agricultural, though there was evidence of occupation and blacksmithing in the area. Occupation intensified during the post-medieval period with evidence of dwellings with a controlled water supply provided by a rare example of a water tank. Later in the post-medieval period more substantial dwellings were erected at the road frontage with larger, possibly industrial, buildings behind.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of a watching brief during development works on the site.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological watching brief during residential development at Haven Village, London Road, Boston, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Boston is located 45km southeast of Lincoln and 7km from the northwestern coast of The Wash. The development site is at the southern edge of the town core on the west bank of the River Witham. London Road forms the eastern boundary of the site which is centred on National Grid Reference TF 3255 4321.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (B/04/0261/FULL) was submitted to Boston Borough Council for residential development of the site. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the undertaking of a watching brief during groundworks associated with the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site is on a slope down westwards, away from the river, and stands at about 5m OD. Local soils are the Wisbech Association, mainly coarse silty calcareous soils developed on marine alluvium that overlies glacial drift (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 361).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Previous investigations at the site indicated that the first exploitation of the site occurred in the 11th-12th centuries and the area had an agricultural function, at least in part, during the medieval period. Medieval pits and channels were found and some may relate to construction of a river bank and efforts to drain the land. However, the volume of pottery recovered, and the presence of hammerscale, suggest that some domestic activity was taking place and that a blacksmith was working in the locality during the Middle Ages. By the early post-medieval period the occupation of the site had become more intensive with indications of roadside dwellings and the dumping of domestic refuse. In addition, a rare or unique example of a water tank, to provide a controlled water supply, was revealed. As the post-medieval period progressed the nature of the occupation changed, with substantial houses along London Road and larger, possibly industrial, buildings to the rear (Archaeological Project Services 2002).

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
- 7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- 7.1.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
- Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
 - Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
 - As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
 - Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

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

8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement that exceed 600mm depth from the ground surface.
- 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.

- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.5 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and police will be informed.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

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

9.2 Stage 2

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

9.3 Stage 3

- 9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.
- 9.3.2 This will consist of:
- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
 - A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
 - Description of the topography of the site.
 - Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
 - A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
 - A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
 - Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
 - Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.

- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

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

11 ARCHIVE

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

12 PUBLICATION

- 12.1 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).
- 12.2 If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Boston Planning Archaeologist. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project to enable them to make monitoring arrangements.

14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

- 14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator (*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).
- 14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 14.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 15.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.

- 15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post- excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

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

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

17 INSURANCES

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

18 COPYRIGHT

- 18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may

result in legal action.

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

19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Specification: Version 1, 28-03-06

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Firm mid to dark brown clayey silt, 0.27m thick	Topsoil
002	Firm light grey clayey silt with occasional ash and brick fragments, 0.12m thick	Made ground
003	Firm light grey ashy silt and red crushed brick, 0.15m thick	Levelling deposit
004	Firm mid greyish brown silt with occasional charcoal, mortar, worked stone and brick fragments, 0.38m thick	Demolition deposit
005	Firm to hard light yellow crushed limestone, 0.45m thick	Dumped deposit
006	Firm dark brown silt with occasional brick fragments, ash and sand, >0.33m thick	Buried soil
007	Loose dark grey tarmac and brown clayey silt with frequent brick/tile, 0.2m thick	Levelling deposit
008	Loose mid reddish brown brick, tarmac and limestone, 0.7m thick	Demolition deposit
009	Firm dark brown clay with frequent brick and tile, >0.3m thick	Demolition deposit
010	Friable mid to dark grey sandy silt with brick/tile fragments, 0.36m thick	Levelling deposit
011	Friable mid yellowish brown sand, 70mm thick	Dumped deposit
012	Friable mid brownish grey sandy silt and brick fragments, 0.25m thick	Demolition deposit
013	Friable dark grey sandy silt with occasional brick/tile fragments, >0.35m thick	Levelling deposit
014	Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt, 0.45m thick	Levelling deposit
015	Firm mixed greys, browns, reds and light yellowish brown silt, >0.2m thick	Demolition deposit
016	Firm dark greyish brown clayey silt with frequent brick/tile, plastic and mortar fragments, 0.15m thick	Demolition deposit
017	Hard black tarmac, 100mm thick	Road surface
018	Firm mid reddish brown sand and sandstone, 0.2m thick	Make-up for (017)
019	Firm mid to light greyish brown sandy silt, >0.15m thick	Buried soil

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

INTRODUCTION

A small assemblage of pottery, shell and glass was recovered from a single context. All of the material appears to date to the early modern period.

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Anne Boyle

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 six sherds from six vessels, weighing 179 grams were 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 data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1. The pottery dates to the early modern period.

Condition

All the pottery is in fairly fresh condition; the average sherd weight is 30 grams.

Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
015	BL	Black ware	Pancheon	1	1	78		Rim	Abraded; long everted rim	18th to 19th
015	CREA	Creamware	Bowl/ dish	1	1	11		Rim	Long everted rim; concretions	Late 18th to mid 19th
015	ENPO	English porcelain	Dish/ bowl	1	1	7	Over paint; pink lustre?	Base	Footing	18th to 19th
015	NCBW	19th century Buff ware	Strainer	1	1	54		Base	Pierced	Late 18th to 19th
015	NOTS	Nottingham Stoneware	?	1	1	14	Engine turned	BS		18th to 19th
015	WHITE	Whiteware	Jar/ chamber	1	1	15	Blue transfer print	Rim		19th to 20th

Provenance

All of the pottery comes from context (015) a demolition deposit.

Range

Various early modern wares are present, all of which are common in assemblages of this date.

Potential

No further work is required on the assemblage.

Summary

A small collection of 18th to 20th century pottery was recovered from a single context. This indicates activity of this date occurring in the area.

FAUNAL REMAINS*By Gary Taylor***Introduction**

A single item of faunal remains weighing 4g was recovered.

Provenance

The item was recovered from demolition deposit (015).

Condition

The overall condition of the remains was very good.

Results*Table 2, Fragments Identified to Taxa*

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
015	cockle	shell		1	4	

The cockle shell probably represents food waste.

GLASS*By Gary Taylor***Introduction**

Three pieces of glass weighing a total of 178g were recovered.

Condition

All the glass is in good condition, though is suffering from iridescent decay.

Results*Table 3, Glass Archive*

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
015	Light green base of Hamilton bottle, moderate iridescence, mid 19 th century	1	128	Mid-late 19 th century
	Very light green top of glob-top bottle, moderate iridescence, mid 19 th century	1	37	
	Colourless moulded bottle, legend 'JAER', limy concretion internally, slight iridescence, mid-late 19 th century	1	13	

Amongst the small glass assemblage was the base of a Hamilton bottle, a type introduced in 1814 and in use until the early 20th century (Van den Bossche 2001, 25-6).

Provenance

All the glass was recovered from demolition deposit (015).

Range

Only bottle glass was recovered and all of it is of 19th century date.

Potential

The main potential of the glass is in providing dating and functional evidence. As all the fragments derive from bottles, and are all of the same date, they may imply the presence of a public house or other drinking establishment in the area during the mid-later 19th century.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 4 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 4, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
015	19th to 20th	

ABBREVIATIONS

BS	Body sherd
CXT	Context
NoS	Number of sherds

NoV Number of vessels
W (g) Weight (grams)

REFERENCES

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Slowikowski, AM., Nenk, B and Pearce, J, 2001, *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

Van den Bossche, W, 2001 *Antique Glass Bottles Their History and Evolution (1500-1850)*, Antique Collectors' Club

Young, J, Vince, AG and Nailor, V, 2005, *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	A deposit (usually clay, silts or sands) laid down in water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea and freshwater alluvium by streams, rivers or within lakes.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Dumped deposits	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Till	A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as boulder clay, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

19	Context records
1	Photographic record sheets
3	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix
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: 2006.66

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: BHLR 06

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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