
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF TRIAL PITS ALONGSIDE THE
RIVER WITHAM,
BOSTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BORW 10)**

**Work Undertaken For
Vinci Construction UK Limited
on behalf of
The Environment Agency**

August 2010

Report Compiled by
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons)

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4348; TF 3268 4294; TF 3289 4278
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



Quality Control
 River Witham,
 Boston
 BORW 10

Project Coordinator	Gary Taylor
Supervisors	Lavinia Green
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Paul Cope-Faulkner



Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 15/8/10	Date: 12-8-10

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1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during the investigation of existing flood defences alongside the River Witham, Boston, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of trial pits at several locations along the river.

The sites chosen for assessment lie to the south of the centre of the town. One site, alongside Haven Bridge, falls within the confines of the medieval (AD 1066-1540) town adjacent to two friaries. The remaining sites are outside of this core and are located in areas of post-medieval (AD 1540-1900) riverbank formalisation and reclamation, though the site adjacent to Haven Bridge may have operated as a shipbuilding yard.

The watching brief revealed a sequence of late post-medieval (18th – 19th centuries) dumped deposits relating to the formalisation of the river as well as structural remains perhaps relating to a former shipyard. Finds retrieved from the investigation comprise a range of 17th – 20th century pottery and glass. Brick and tile were also recovered along with clay pipe, wood, a metal tap and a quantity of animal and mollusc remains.

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 Vinci Construction UK Limited on behalf of the Environment Agency (the Client) to undertake an archaeological watching brief during trial pitting alongside the River Witham, Boston, Lincolnshire. The trial pits, and associated boreholes, were to investigate the nature and condition of existing flood defences and to assess the conditions for possible further flood defence work. The test pits and boreholes were located at a series of pre-set positions in order to carry out geotechnical investigations (Vinci Construction UK Ltd 2010). The watching brief was carried out between the 8th and 21st July 2010 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the Boston Planning Archaeologist. In addition to this examination of the Test Pits, columns and samples from the associated boreholes were also examined and are the subject of a separate report (Taylor 2010).

2.3 Topography and Geology

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

Trial Pitting at four sites within Boston were subject to archaeological monitoring and recording (Figs. 2 and 3). These were Haven Bridge (Site 2: centred on National Grid Reference TF 3279 4375), St Ann’s Wharf (Site 4: NGR TF 3286 4348), London Road (Site 5: NGR TF 3268 4294) and an area adjacent to Wyberton Low Road (Site BB: NGR TF 3289 4278). The full list of examined sites is given in the table, below:

Site	Name	National Grid reference
S2	Haven Bridge	TF 3279 4375
S4	St. Ann's Wharf	TF 3286 4348
S5	London Road	TF 3268 4294
BB	Barrier Option B	TF 3289 4278

All sites lie on slight levees adjacent to the River Witham at heights of *c.* 5m OD, with the exception of Site BB which lies at a height of *c.* 2.5m OD.

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

2.4 Archaeological Setting

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

Stratified Romano-British deposits have been found at Boston Grammar School, adjacent to Site 2, 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).

During the medieval period the core of the town on the east bank was enclosed by a

significant boundary, the Barditch, which met the river close to Norfolk Street on the north side and by Skirbeck Road in the south. Archaeological and documentary evidence indicates the former presence of medieval occupation, burgage plots and several friaries. The Dominican, Franciscan and Austin friaries were on the east bank of the river, while the Carmelite house was on the west bank, a little north of Haven Bridge.

Later medieval and post-medieval mercantile and industrial activities, including several windmills, were also located close to the river, near to Skirbeck Road and the South Forty Foot Drain.

Archaeological investigations undertaken to the south of St Ann's Lane in 2004 adjacent to the Witham identified thick dumped deposits of post-medieval date that were lain to level the river bank following the construction of a river wall. Furthermore, examination of borehole records revealed that the river had been wider and that a probable medieval river wall had been inserted somewhere between 5m and 35m back from the current river's edge (Peachey 2004, 5).

3. AIMS

The aim of the watching brief was to ensure that any archaeological features exposed during the groundworks should be recorded and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

Trial pits were excavated by machine to depths required by the soil engineers. Due to the depth of the trial pits, all recording was undertaken from the current ground surface. 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 1. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

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 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.

Site 2: Haven Bridge (Plates 1 and 2)

S2-TP2

Partly exposed at the base of this pit was a deposit of brownish grey silty sand (040). This lay beneath a dumped deposit of yellowish brown silty sand with limestone fragments (039). This latter deposit was over 2.15m thick (Fig. 4, Section 6; Plate 3).

Sealing this was a dumped deposit of black silty sand (038) that measured 0.3m thick. This was sealed by brownish red silty sand with small stones (037) followed by greyish brown silty sand (036), possibly a buried topsoil.

Sealing this was a compacted yellowish grey sand with stone layer (035) providing make-up for the current tarmac surface (034).

S2-TP3

Measuring over 1m thick at the base of the pit was a layer of bluish grey clayey silt (006) that contained a fragment of waterlogged wood. This was sealed by a

0.8m thick layer of grey to brown clayey sand (005) that contained wood and 18th – 19th century brick and tile.

Above this was a layer of reddish brown sand (004) which was sealed beneath a former topsoil comprising greyish brown silty sand (003).

A make-up deposit of stones (002) for the modern concrete surface (001) completed the sequence of deposits in this pit (Fig. 4, Section 1).

S2-TP4

Located at the base of this pit was a layer of greyish blue sandy silt (017) that measured over 100mm thick. This was overlain by a deposit of brownish grey silty sand (014) that was 0.9m thick (Fig. 4, Section 3; Plate 4).

This was then sealed beneath a layer of green sandy silt with chalk fragments (013) followed by a demolition deposit comprising greyish brown sandy silt with brick fragments (012). Above this was a former topsoil of brown sandy silt (011) that was 0.26m thick.

Cut into the former topsoil was a large feature (015). This was over 2.17m wide and 1.4m deep and contained a single fill of mixed black to light grey sandy silt (016) from which pottery and clay pipe of 19th century date was retrieved.

Sealing this feature was a layer of wooden beams (010) measuring 0.42m thick and perhaps representing a former floor. This was sealed beneath 0.8m of concrete (009) of the current car park surface.

S2-TP5

A layer of greyish blue silty clay (028) was recorded at the base of this pit and measured over 0.6m thick (Fig. 5, Section 4; Plate 5). This lay beneath a layer of wooden beams (027) that represented a floor surface that was 0.2m thick.

Above the floor was a 0.2m thick layer of greyish brown clayey silt (026) that was overlain by a dumped deposit of greyish brown clayey silt with oyster shell (025). The dumped deposit produced a range of pottery and glass dating mainly from the late 19th to early 20th centuries.

Further dumping was evidenced by layers of greyish brown clayey silt (022), black sandy silt with small stones (023) and reddish brown clayey silt (024). These lay beneath a layer of black sandy silt (021), perhaps a former topsoil.

Sealing the former topsoil was a layer of yellow sand and stone (020) which provided a make-up deposit for a tarmac surface (019) and concrete kerb (018).

Site 4: St Ann's Wharf (Plate 6)

S4-TP2

The earliest deposit encountered in this trench was a layer of brown silty clay (043). This measured in excess of 0.8m thick (Fig. 5, Section 7; Plate 7).

This was sealed by a layer of brownish yellow sandy silt (042) that measured 100mm thick. Sealing this was the current topsoil comprising a 0.4m thick layer of brownish grey clayey silt (041).

Site 5: London Road

S5-TP1

This was a small trial pit measuring 0.4m square by 1m deep (Fig. 6, Section 2; Plate 8). The earliest deposit was a layer of greyish blue clay (008) that was over 0.2m thick. This was sealed beneath a reddish brown clayey silt (007) topsoil measuring 0.8m thick.

Site BB: Barrier Option B (Plate 9)

BB-TP2

Located at the base of this pit was a 1.6m thick layer of brownish blue clay (033). This measured in excess of 1.6m thick

(Fig. 5, Section 5; Plate 10).

Overlying the clay was a deposit of greyish brown silty clay (032) that was 0.8m thick which was in turn sealed by yellowish brown silty clay (031), followed by a dumped deposit of brownish grey sandy silt (030). Finds from these layers include 19th century pottery and a brick/tile fragment.

Sealing these dumped layers was a layer of yellowish grey silt with frequent stone rubble (029) of the current path in this vicinity.

6. DISCUSSION

Alluvial deposits were encountered at depth at Sites 2, 4 and BB (*S2, S4, BB*). These remain undated but their upper surfaces may have formed the Roman land surface which lies at a similar depth to that recorded at the Grammar School, particularly in the vicinity of Site 2 (Palmer-Brown 1996, 5).

No medieval deposits were identified during the investigation. It is possible that most of the investigation sites were within zones of scouring after the river was confined within a wall during the medieval period. At *S2*, medieval deposits may have been expected but could have been removed by subsequent post-medieval development.

Most deposits encountered during this work are dumped layers. This dumping was probably deliberate and may date to when the river was enclosed by walls with the land behind the walls levelled. Exceptions to this include the deposits encountered in *S2* which appear to indicate the presence of a wooden floored building. This building may relate to a shipyard that occupied the east bank of the river and which is depicted on a map of 1811 (Molyneux and Wright 1974, Map 7). This structure and the dumped layers had

subsequently been sealed by former topsoil deposits which may indicate that the land had since been used as garden areas.

Finds retrieved from the investigations comprise a range of late post-medieval pottery, brick, tile and glass. A fragment of clay pipe, a piece of wood, metalwork and a small quantity of faunal remains were also retrieved.

7. CONCLUSION

A watching brief was carried out during trial pitting alongside the River Witham, to the south of Boston town centre.

The watching brief identified alluvial layers at depth, though most of the deposits are thought to represent deliberate dumping once the river had been formalised in the early 19th century. Wooden floors and demolition deposits adjacent to the Haven Bridge may relate to a structure, perhaps associated with shipbuilding. No medieval or earlier deposits were encountered during the work as these may have been eroded by the river or removed during later development.

Finds comprise pottery, brick, tile, clay pipe and glass of post-medieval to early 20th century date. Animal bone, wood and a metal tap were also recovered.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr N Martin of Vinci Construction UK Limited for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis following initial enquiries by Halcrow Group Limited. Thanks are also due to Mr A Robinson of Vinci Construction and Dr J Norris of Halcrow Group. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Jenny Young, the Boston Planning

Archaeologist, kindly allowed access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
 Site Supervisor: Lavinia Green
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

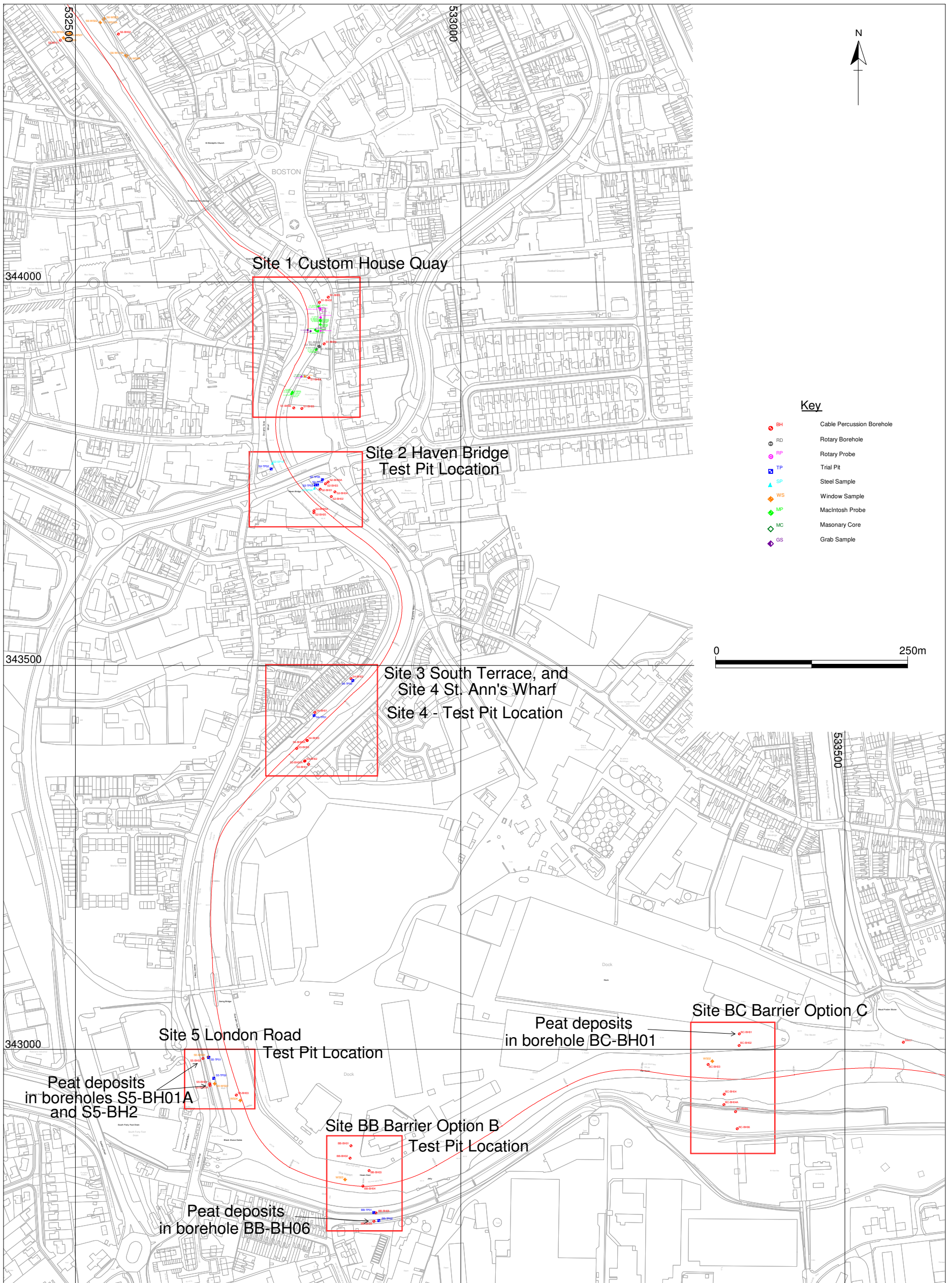
APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

IfA Institute for Archaeologists



Figure 1 General location plan



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Trial Pits examined at sites as specified. Bore columns and geotechnical samples examined from all sites shown.


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Figure 2 Site Map, showing locations of examined areas

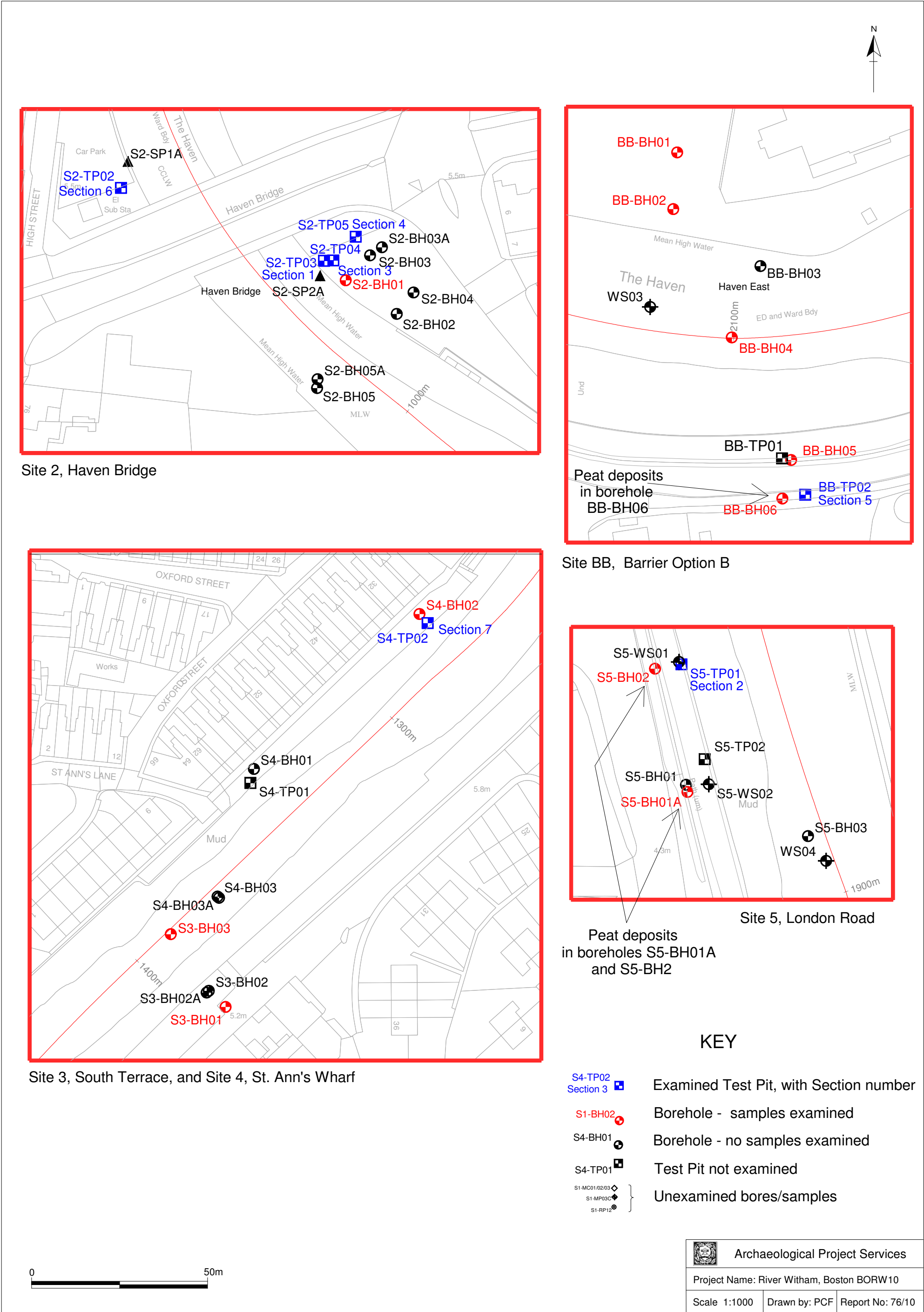
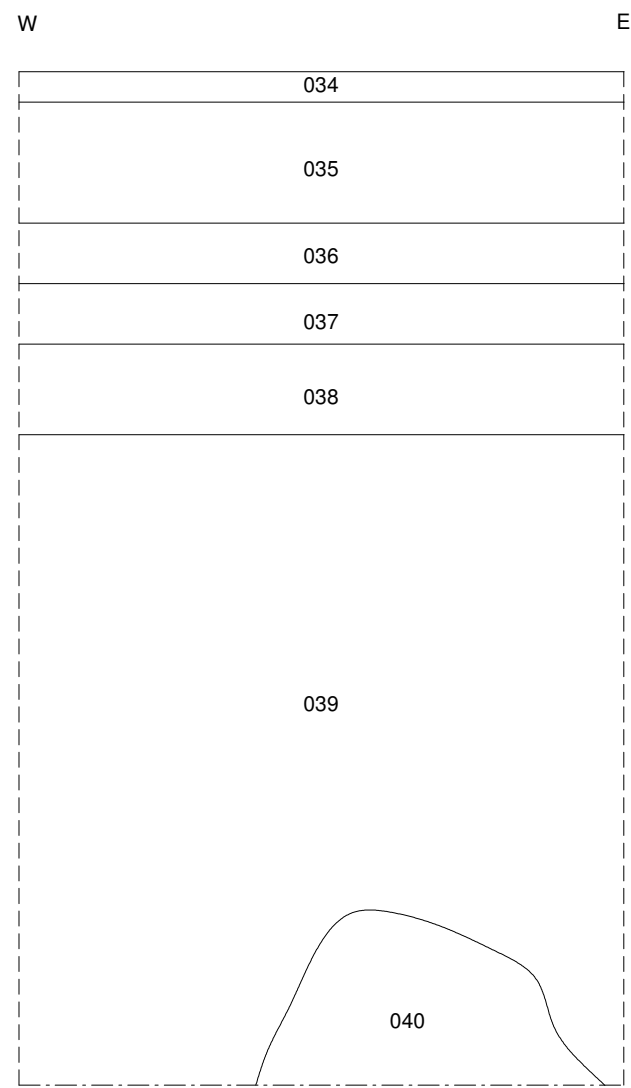
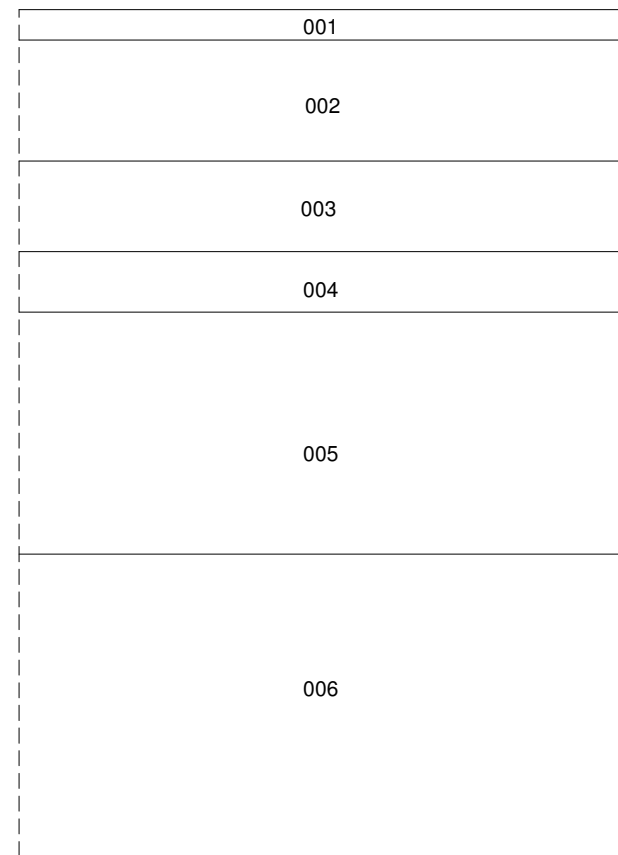


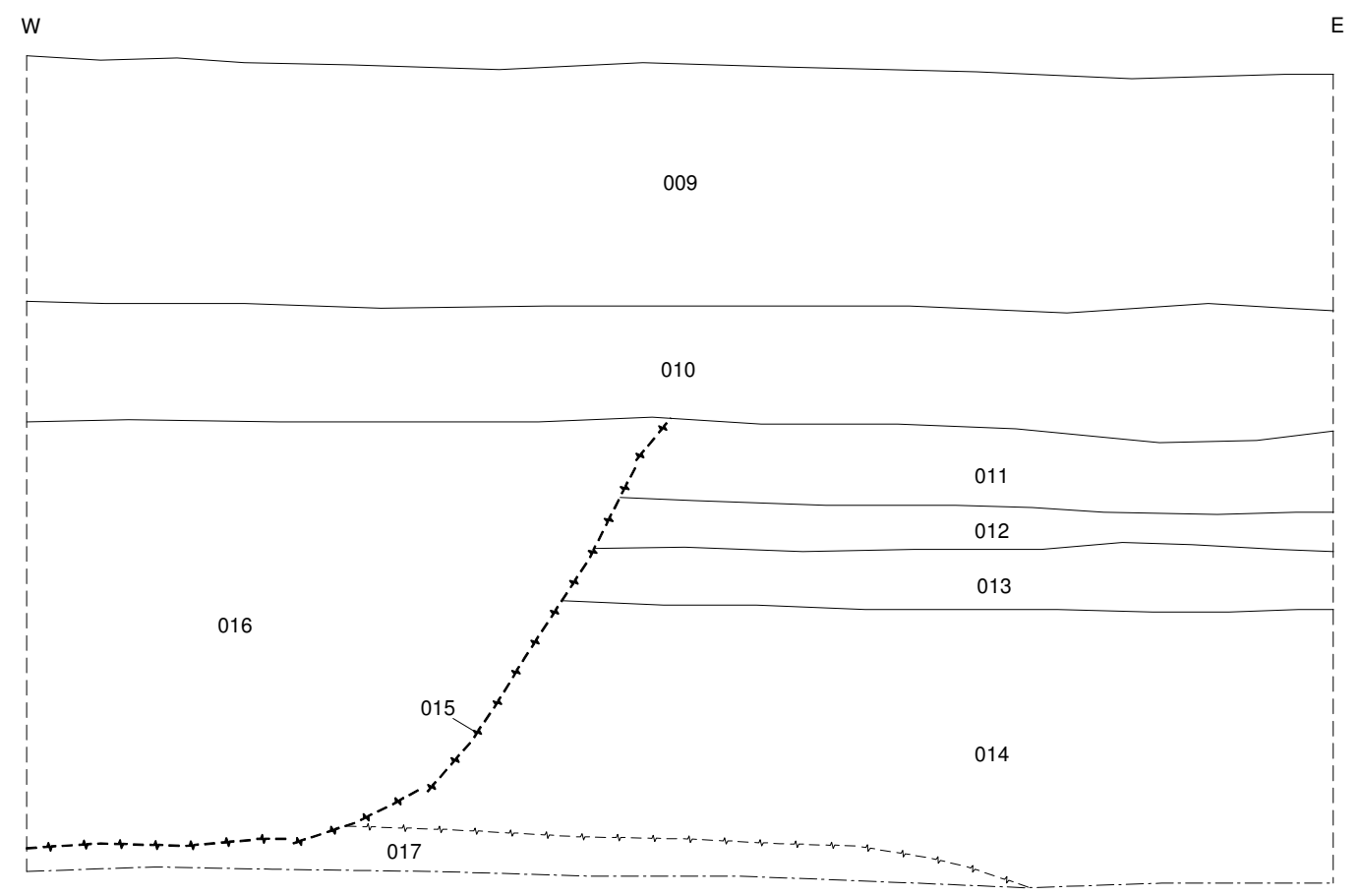
Figure 3 Plan showing location of examined Trial Pits within each area



S2-TP2 Section 6



S2-TP3 Section 1



S2-TP4 Section 3




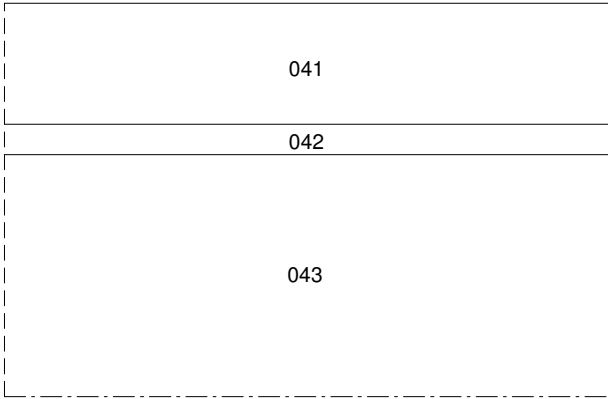
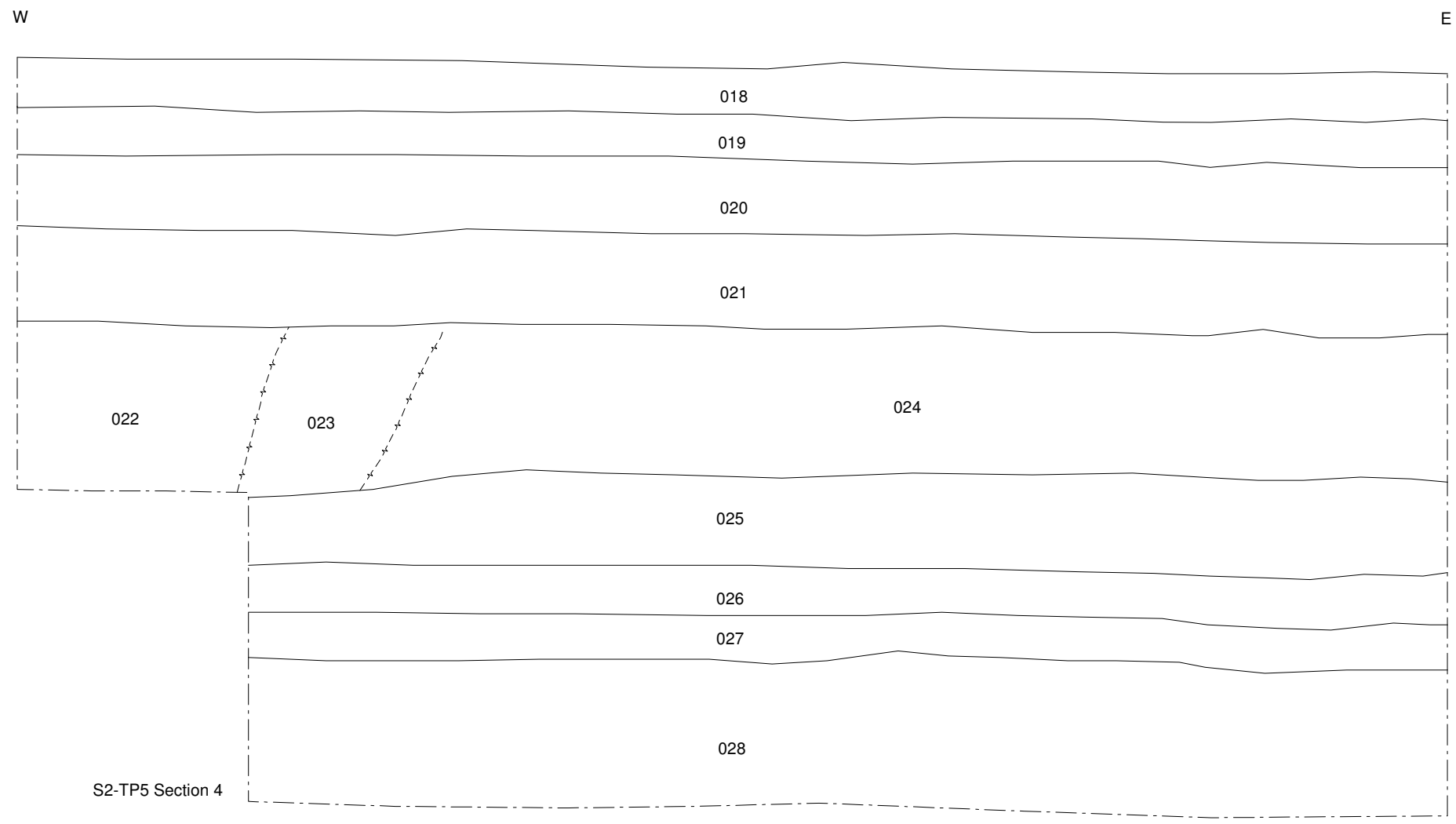
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Project Name: River Witham, Boston BORW10		
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Figure 4 - Site 2, Sections of Test Pits 2, 3 and 4 (TP2, TP3, TP4)




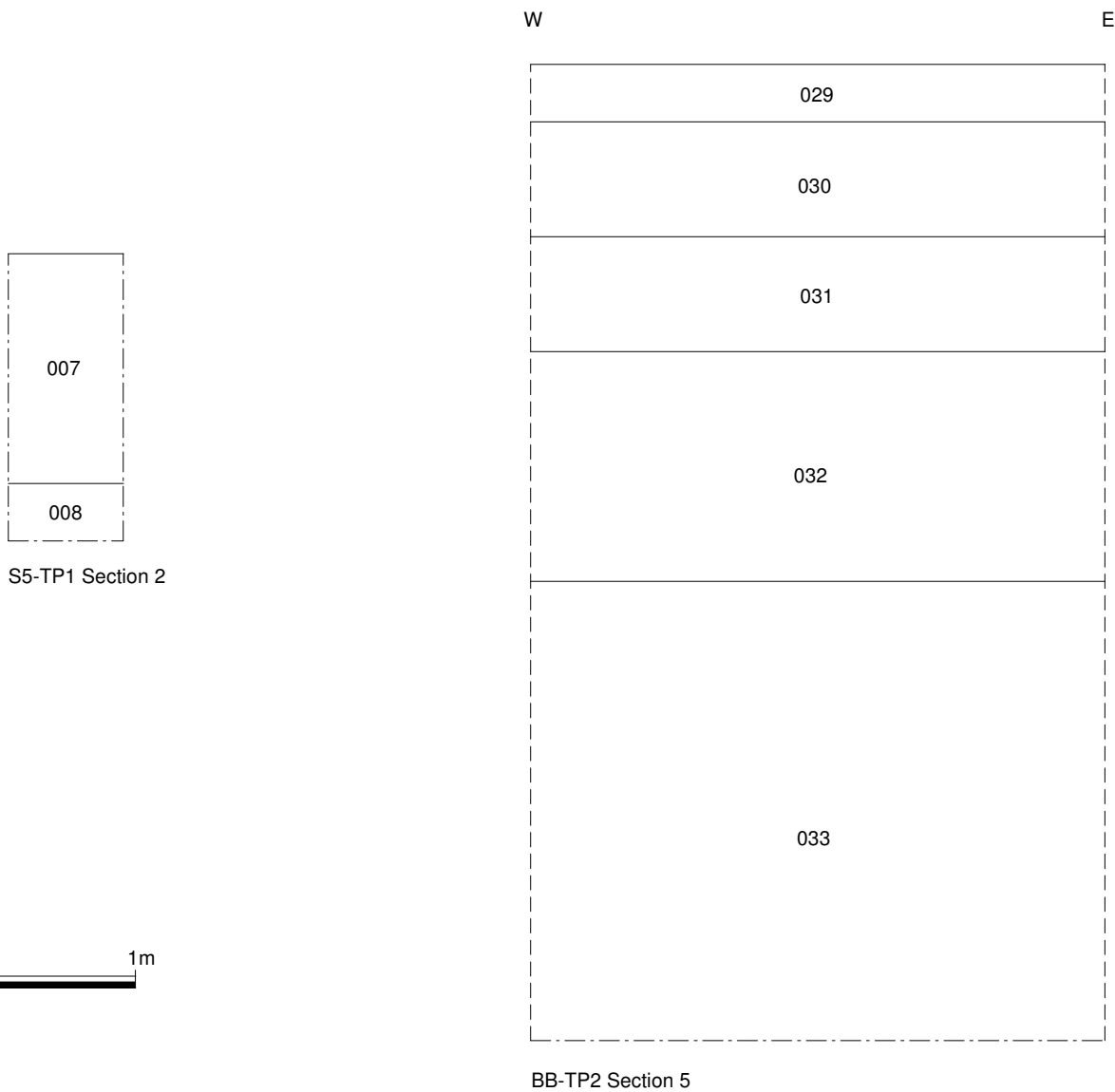
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Project Name: River Witham, Boston BORW10		
Scale: 1:25	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 76/10

Figure 5 - Site 2, Test Pit 5, Section 4 and Site 4, Test Pit 2, Section 7




 Archaeological Project Services		
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Scale 1:25	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 76/10

Figure 6 - Site 5, Test Pit 1, Section 2 and Site BB, Test Pit 2, Section 5



Plate 1 – Site 2: General view of the Doughty Quay area, looking east



Plate 2 – Site 2 east of Haven Bridge, looking east



Plate 3 – Section 1, looking north



Plate 4 – Section 3, looking north



Plate 5 – Section 4, looking north



Plate 6 – Site 4, looking southwest



Plate 7 - Section 7, looking northeast



Plate 8 – Site 5: Section 2, looking north



Plate 9 – Site BB, looking west



Plate 10 – Section 5, looking north

Appendix 1

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
001	S2-TP3	Indurated concrete, 100mm thick	Surface
002	S2-TP3	Stones, 0.4m thick	Make-up for (001)
003	S2-TP3	Soft mid greyish brown silty sand, 0.3m thick	Dumped deposit
004	S2-TP3	Loose mid reddish brown sand, 0.2m thick	Dumped deposit
005	S2-TP3	Soft mixed grey to brown clayey sand, 0.8m thick	Dumped deposit
006	S2-TP3	Soft to plastic mid bluish grey clayey silt, >1m thick	Alluvial deposit
007	S5-TP1	Soft mid reddish brown clayey silt, 0.8m thick	Topsoil
008	S5-TP1	Soft to firm mid greyish blue clay, >0.2m thick	Alluvial deposit
009	S2-TP4	Indurated concrete, 0.8m thick	Surface
010	S2-TP4	Wooden beams	Floor
011	S2-TP4	Soft mid brown sandy silt, 0.26m thick	Former topsoil
012	S2-TP4	Soft mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent brick, 0.14m thick	Demolition deposit
013	S2-TP4	Soft mid green sandy silt with frequent chalk fragments, 0.2m thick	Dumped deposit
014	S2-TP4	Soft light brownish grey silty sand, 0.9m thick	Dumped deposit
015	S2-TP4	Feature, 1.4m deep, gradual sides and flat base	Indeterminate feature
016	S2-TP4	Soft mixed black to light grey sandy silt	Fill of (015)
017	S2-TP4	Soft dark greyish blue sandy silt, >100mm thick	Alluvial deposit
018	S2-TP5	Concrete slabs, 0.2m thick	Kerb
019	S2-TP5	Indurated black tarmac, 0.2m thick	Surface
020	S2-TP5	Compacted light greyish yellow sand with frequent stone, 0.3m thick	Make-up for (019)
021	S2-TP5	Soft black sandy silt, 0.4m thick	Former topsoil
022	S2-TP5	Soft light greyish brown clayey silt, 0.7m thick	Dumped deposit
023	S2-TP5	Soft black sandy silt with frequent small stones, 0.7m thick	Dumped deposit
024	S2-TP5	Soft mid reddish brown clayey silt, 0.6m thick	Dumped deposit
025	S2-TP5	Soft dark greyish brown clayey silt with frequent oyster shell, 0.4m thick	Dumped deposit
026	S2-TP5	Soft mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.2m thick	Dumped deposit
027	S2-TP5	Wood, 0.2m thick	Floor
028	S2-TP5	Soft mid greyish blue silty clay, >0.6m thick	Alluvial deposit
029	BB-TP2	Loose light yellowish grey silt with frequent stone rubble, 0.2m thick	Former path
030	BB-TP2	Loose dark brownish grey sandy silt, 0.4m thick	Dumped deposit
031	BB-TP2	Firm light yellowish brown silty clay, 0.4m thick	Dumped deposit
032	BB-TP2	Firm light greyish brown silty clay, 0.8m thick	Dumped deposit
033	BB-TP2	Firm dark brownish blue clay, >1.6m thick	Alluvial deposit
034	S2-TP2	Tarmac, 100mm thick	Surface
035	S2-TP2	Compacted light yellowish grey sand with frequent stone, 0.4m thick	Make-up for (034)
036	S2-TP2	Loose mid greyish brown silty sand, 0.2m thick	Former topsoil
037	S2-TP2	Loose mid brownish red silty sand with frequent small stones, 0.2m thick	Dumped deposit

No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
038	S2-TP2	Loose black silty sand, 0.3m thick	Dumped deposit
039	S2-TP2	Loose mid yellowish brown silty sand with frequent limestone fragments, >2.15m thick	Dumped deposit
040	S2-TP2	Loose mid brownish grey silty sand	Alluvial deposit
041	S4-TP2	Loose dark brownish grey clayey silt, 0.4m thick	Topsoil
042	S4-TP2	Loose mid brownish yellow sandy silt, 100mm thick	Dumped deposit
043	S4-TP2	Soft mid brown silty clay, >0.8m thick	Alluvial deposit

Appendix 2

THE FINDS

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 50 sherds from 34 vessels, weighing 7989 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 in Table 1. The pottery ranges in date from the post-medieval to the early modern period.

Condition

Most of the pottery is in fairly fresh condition, as indicated by the average sherd weight of 159 grams.

Results

Table 1, Summary of the Post Roman Pottery

Cname	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	NoS	NoV	W (g)
BCHIN	Bone China	1800	1900	3	3	130
BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	3	2	926
CREA	Creamware	1770	1830	1	1	38
ENGS	Unspecified English Stoneware	1690	1900	12	12	3669
IS	Imported stoneware (generic)	1450	1900	1	1	484
NCBW	19th-century Buff ware	1800	1900	5	3	354
NOTS	Nottingham stoneware	1690	1900	10	3	1026
PEARL	Pearlware	1770	1900	7	4	703
WHITE	Modern whiteware	1850	1900	8	5	659
			TOTAL	50	34	7989

Provenance

Small amounts of early modern pottery were retrieved from layers (006), (016) and (030). Dump (025) produced a large group of vessels, several of which are complete or near complete.

Range

All of the pottery dates to between the mid 17th and 19th centuries, although the dump group (025) is largely contemporary and probably dates from the mid to the late 19th century.

Potential

Pottery suitable for discard is highlighted in the archive catalogue. The remainder is stable and poses no problems for long-term storage.

Summary

A group comprising mainly 19th century pottery was recovered from four contexts.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. A total of 11 fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 2272 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 Archive Catalogue 2, with a summary in Table 2.

Condition

Most of the collection comprises flakes of early modern brick and tile.

Results

Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cname	Full name	NoF	W (g)
BRK	Brick	4	1943
CBM	Ceramic building material	2	24
PANT	Pantile	5	305
	TOTAL	11	2272

Provenance

Ceramic building material came from layers (005), (006), (031), feature [015], and dump deposit (025).

Range

The collection includes 18th to 19th century roofing tile and brick.

Potential

All of the material is suitable for discard.

Summary

A small assemblage of early modern brick and tile was retrieved from five contexts.

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

A total of 11 (615g) fragments of animal bone were recovered from stratified contexts.

Provenance

The faunal remains were retrieved from dumped deposits (025 and 030).

Condition

The overall condition of the remains was good.

Results

Table 3, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
025	sheep/goat	tibia		1	38	
	pig	rib		1	8	
	cattle	metacarpus		1	26	
	bird	metatarsus		1	4	
	oyster	shell	1T, 3B	3	313	two valves connected
	cockle	shell		3	4	
030	large mammal	humerus		1	222	sawn both ends

Summary

The faunal remains are all probably food waste. As late post-medieval to early modern in date they are of limited potential, though should be retained if further work at the site is envisaged.

GLASS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Thirteen pieces of glass weighing a total of 2594g were recovered.

Condition

Although naturally fragile all the glass is in good archive-stable condition. Many of the pieces display iridescent decay to varying degrees.

Results

Table 4, Glass Archive

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
016	Pale green bottle, light iridescence	1	32	Mid-late 19 th century
025	Very dark olive green bottles, bases steep kick up, 19 th century	2	483	Early 20 th century
	Pale green Hamilton bottle, base, embossed, light-moderate iridescence, mid-late 19 th century	1	192	
	Pale green bottle neck, moderate iridescence, 19 th century,	1	40	
	Dark olive green bottle base, steep kick up, moderate iridescence, late 18 th -early 19 th century	1	541	
	Very dark olive green bottle neck, 19 th century	1	76	
	Dark olive green bottle base, moderate kick up, moderate iridescence, late 18 th -early 19 th century	1	530	
	Very pale green flattened bottle, light-moderate iridescence, late 19 th century	1	200	
	Very pale blue flattened bottle, embossed, light iridescence, late 19 th century	1	390	
	Colourless paste jar, early 20 th century	1	100	
	Colourless bottle, early 20 th century	1	5	
Olive green bottle, early 20 th century	1	5		

Provenance

The glass was recovered from the fill of an indeterminate feature (016) and a dumped deposit (025).

Range

All the glass is from bottles and most of it is 19th century, though ranges between the late 18th to early 20th centuries.

There are two embossed bottles. The Hamilton bottle is marked:

JE & C^O
]STREET
]STREET
]SUPERIOR
]ATERS

There is also a flattened bottle embossed:

CHLOR – ALUM
 THE SAFE ANTISEPTIC

This also has a punt mark: YGC^O, in an irregular hexagon, probably signifying ‘Yorkshire Glass Company’.

Potential

The glass has little potential beyond providing dating evidence. Additionally, the fact that there are many large fragments and complete bottles from (025) suggest it was a dump that has not been disturbed much since its original deposition.

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 pipe is in good condition.

Results*Table 5, Clay Pipe*

Context no.	Bore diameter /64"					NoF	W(g)	Comments	Date
	8	7	6	5	4				
016					1	1	1	stem	19 th century

Provenance

The clay pipe was recovered from the fill of an indeterminate feature. It is probably a local Boston product.

Range

A single pipe stem of 19th century date was found.

Potential

Other than providing dating evidence the clay pipe is of little significance and potential.

OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Two other finds, together weighing 88g, were found.

Condition

The other finds are in good condition, though the wood is soft and fragile.

Results*Table 6, Other Materials*

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
006	wood	Wood, probable sapwood, no obvious signs of working	1	15	
025	Copper alloy	Spigot tap, threaded	1	73	Mid 19 th -early 20 th century

Provenance

The other finds were recovered from an alluvial deposit (006) and a dumped deposit (025).

Range

A piece of wood, possibly natural, and an early modern metal item were retrieved.

Potential

The other finds are of limited potential, though the wood from (006) may be from a structural object, or possibly a natural tree. As it is associated with 18th-19th century artefacts the wood could be discarded.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 7 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 7, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
005	19 th to 20 th	Date on CBM
006	18 th to 19 th	Date on a single sherd
016	19 th	
025	Early 20 th	
030	19 th	Date on a single sherd
031	18 th to 20 th	Date on single fragment of CBM

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material

CXT	Context
LHJ	Lower Handle Join
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
PCRG	Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group
TR	Trench
UHJ	Upper Handle Join
W (g)	Weight (grams)

REFERENCES

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ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

Archive catalogue 1, Post Roman Pottery

Cxt	Cname	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Decoration	Description	Date
006	ENGS	Bottle	1	1	361	Base		Suitable for discard	18 th to 19 th
016	BL	Bowl	2	1	444	Rim + BS			Late 18 th to 19 th
025	BCHIN	Small jar	1	1	95	Near complete		Printed crown and "H.I.M. NAPOLEON III AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES"	Mid to late 19 th
025	BCHIN	Plate	1	1	28	Rim	Handpainted red lines	Suitable for discard	19 th
025	BCHIN	Cup	1	1	7	Rim	Pink hand painted overglaze Horizontal lines	Suitable for discard	19 th
025	BL	Bowl	1	1	482	Base		Suitable for discard	Mid 17 th to 18 th
025	CREA	Dish/ bowl	1	1	38	Rim	Moulded; green transfer print	Scalloped rim edge; Suitable for discard	Late 18 th to early 19 th
025	ENGS	Bottle	1	1	205	Rim		Fe concretion; Suitable for discard	18 th to 19 th
025	ENGS	Bottle	1	1	372	Base		Stamped "TS COOKE GROVE ST BREWERY BOSTON"	18 th to 19 th
025	ENGS	Bottle	1	1	667	Complete		Suitable for discard	18 th to 19 th
025	ENGS	Bottle	1	1	558	Near complete		Suitable for discard	18 th to 19 th
025	ENGS	Bottle	1	1	153	BS with LHJ		Suitable for discard	18 th to 19 th
025	ENGS	Bottle	3	3	112	Base + BS		Suitable for discard	18 th to 19 th
025	ENGS	Bottle	1	1	553	Near complete		Suitable for discard	18 th to 19 th
025	ENGS	Bottle	1	1	410	Near profile		Blackening; Suitable for discard	18 th to 19 th
025	ENGS	Bottle	1	1	278	Base		Suitable for discard	18 th to 19 th

Cxt	Cname	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Decoration	Description	Date
025	IS	Jar	1	1	484	Complete		Printed "MOUTARD de MAILLE vinaigrier-Distillateur FOURNISSEUR des premieres Cours DE L'EUROPE, PARIS"	18 th to 19 th
025	NCBW	Bowl	1	1	56	Rim	White slipped interior	Suitable for discard	19 th to early 20 th
025	NCBW	Jar	1	1	20	Rim		Brown external slip	19 th to early 20 th
025	NCBW	Straight sided bowl	3	1	278	Profile			19 th to early 20 th
025	NOTS	Bowl	7	1	715	Profile	Engine turned decoration	Suitable for discard	18 th to 19 th
025	NOTS	Jar	2	1	202	Rim + BS		Suitable for discard	18 th to 19 th
025	NOTS	Bottle	1	1	109	Rim		Suitable for discard	18 th to 19 th
025	PEARL	Dish	3	1	484	Profile	Purple floral transfer print with gold highlights		Late 18 th to 19 th
025	PEARL	Dish/ bowl	1	1	28	Rim	Blue transfer print	Suitable for discard	Late 18 th to 19 th
025	PEARL	Hollow	2	1	43	BS		? Same vessel; Suitable for discard	Late 18 th to 19 th
025	PEARL	Hollow	1	1	148	Base	Black/green transfer print	Pedestal foot	Late 18 th to 19 th
025	WHITE	Plate	1	1	23	Rim	Green geometric transfer print	Suitable for discard	19 th
025	WHITE	Dish/plate/bowl	2	1	28	Rim	Blue transfer print	Burnt; Suitable for discard	19 th
025	WHITE	Bowl	1	1	65	Rim	Blue transfer print	Fe concretion; Suitable for discard	19 th
025	WHITE	Plate	3	1	512	Profile	Blue/grey floral transfer print	Suitable for discard	19 th
030	WHITE	Dish/ plate/ bowl	1	1	31	Rim		Suitable for discard	19 th

Archive catalogue 2, Ceramic Building Material

Cxt	Cname	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
005	BRK	1	59	Discard; mortar	18th to 19th?
005	PANT	2	42	Discard	18th to 20th
006	BRK	1	916	Handmade; mortar; discard	18th to 19th
006	BRK	1	778	End; handmade; mortar; discard	18th to 19th
006	BRK	1	190	Flake; handmade; discard	18th to 19th
006	PANT	1	151	Discard	18th to 20th
016	PANT	1	34	Discard; mortar	18th to 20th
025	CBM	1	7	Mortar, flake; discard	18th to 20th
025	PANT	1	78	Flake; discard	18th to 20th
031	CBM	1	17	Flake; discard	18th to 20th

Appendix 3

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).
Cut	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.
Dumped deposits	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1 st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Till	A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as boulder clay, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

43	Context records
2	Photographic record sheets
3	Sheets of scale drawings
5	Trench record sheets
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Box 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: 2010.100

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: BORW 10

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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