

Appendix 1: Colour Plates

Plate 1: The initial strip of Area 1, looking south towards the existing school building, showing features [105], [107] and [109] exposed in plan.



Plate 2: Wide, shallow ditch [105] in section in the western foundation trench of Area 1, looking west.



Plate 3: Ditch [105] and earlier, truncated feature [116] in section in the northern foundation trench of Area 1, looking north.





Plate 4: Oblique view of the section through ditch [107] in the western foundation trench, looking south.



Plate 5: The western end of feature [110] at the northern edge of the site, cut towards the right-hand side of the picture by features [116] and [105]. The dark streak visible in the feature fill is charcoal-rich lens (120), between fills (109) and (119).



Plate 6: General shot of the location of Area 2 during the setting-out of the playground extension, looking south.



Plate 7: Area 2 at the end of stripping the playground extension footprint, looking north. Structure [202] and the area of modern infill can be seen in the foreground.



Plate 8: Concrete feature [305], probably an ornamental pond, exposed during machine stripping of Area 3; looking north.



Plate 9: Working shot during the final part of the archaeological monitoring scheme: excavation of a new service trench in the brick-paved area adjacent to the site entrance, looking north-west, showing a number of older services encountered in the trench.

Appendix 2: Context Summary

Context	Type	Field Description	Finds/dating
Area 1			
100	Layer	Tarmac and hardcore: most recent surface of car park	None
101	Layer	Tarmac and hardcore: former surface of car park	None
102	Layer	Levelling layer below car park surface; 0.10m deep	None
103	Layer	Mixed dark grey and brownish-red silty clay below layer 102, 0.20m deep	Roman pottery; fired clay; animal bone
104	Layer	Mid yellowish-brown natural sand	None
105	Cut	Wide, shallow E-W running ditch, 2.20m wide x 0.40m deep: appears to recut feature [116]	None
106	Fill	Dark greyish-brown silty clay upper fill of ditch [105] above fill (115); sealed by layer 103	Roman pottery; fired clay; animal bone
107	Cut	Large E-W running ditch, 12m length exposed, 4.20m wide x 1.20m deep, with multiple fills	Animal bone
108	Fill	Dark greyish-brown silty clay uppermost fill of ditch [107]	Roman pottery; fired clay; oyster shell fragments
109	Cut	Shallow feature, 0.30m deep, with three fills, exposed at N edge of area: may have been a large pit or the S edge of an E-W running ditch terminating to W.	None
110	Fill	Dark greyish-brown silty clay upper fill of feature [109], above fill (120); cut by feature [116]	Roman pottery; animal bone; fired clay
111	Fill	Mixed black and grey silt and ash deposit in ditch [107] below fill (108)	None
112	Fill	Mottled light grey/reddish-brown silty clay fill in ditch [107] below fill (111).	None
113	Fill	Light grey silty clay fill of ditch [107] below fill (112)	Roman pottery
114	Fill	Light grey silty clay primary fill of ditch [107] below fill (113)	Roman pottery; shell
115	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [105] below fill (106): light grey silty clay with iron-panning	None
116	Cut	Feature with stepped or trenched base, filled by (117) and (118): seen only in section; may have been a pit or a N-S aligned linear feature	None
117	Fill	Mixed reddish-brown and black silty sand with frequent inclusions of charcoal and burnt clay: upper fill in feature [116] above fill (118)	Pottery retrieved from environmental sample
118	Fill	Mid-grey silty sand primary fill in feature [116]	None
119	Fill	Light grey silty sand primary fill in ditch [107]	None
120	Fill	Lens of blackish-brown silty sand with frequent charcoal, 1.20m wide x 0.15m thick, in feature 109 between fills (110) and (119)	None
Area 2			
201	Layer	Modern topsoil	Modern refuse, not retrieved
202	Structure	Concrete foundations: possibly former swimming pool building	None

Context	Type	Field Description	Findings/dating
203	Layer	Light- to mid-yellowish-brown silty subsoil: stripped to a depth of 0.20m	None
204	Layer	Redeposited topsoil/subsoil mixture adjoining existing building: probable recent landscaping	None
Area 3			
300	Layer	Tarmac surface of modern path	None
301	Layer	Rubble layer forming base of path (300)	None
302	Layer	Topsoil covering E side of Area 3; up to 0.15m deep	Roman pottery
303	Layer	Light brown silty sand subsoil, stripped to a depth of 0.12m, below topsoil (302)	Medieval, late- to post-medieval and modern pottery; glass marble
304	Layer	Consolidation layer for path (300), below hardcore deposit (301)	None
305	Structure	Concrete pond liner below topsoil (302): 3.40m x 2.40m in area	None
Drainage trenches (Area 4)			
400	Layer	Modern tarmac surface on N side of site	None
401	Layer	Former tarmac surface below layer (400)	None
402	Layer	Rubble levelling layer below tarmac surface (401)	None
403	Layer	Dark greyish-brown silty clay below hardcore deposit (402): possible levelling layer	None
404	Layer	Mid yellowish-brown silty sand, possibly natural	None
405	Layer	Brick block paving and associated sand bedding layer on S side of site	None
406	Layer	Levelling layer below paving (405): sand, stones and fragments of tarmac	None
407	Layer	Mid-brown sandy silt subsoil below layer (406); 0.60m deep	None
408	Layer	Light- to mid-brownish-yellow natural sand	None

Appendix 3: Roman Pottery Report

by I. M. Rowlandson

The pottery has been archived using count and weight as measures according to the guidelines laid down for the minimum archive by *The Study Group for Roman Pottery* (Darling 2004) using the codes developed by the City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit-CLAU (see Darling and Precious *forthcoming*). Rim equivalents (RE) have been recorded and an attempt at a 'maximum' vessel estimate has been made following Orton (1975, 31). Following the Lincolnshire Handbook and current museum deposition practices the pottery has been sub bagged within each context by fabric. The samian, amphora, mortaria and pottery suitable for illustration have been bagged separately with a 'D' number for ease of further study. Fabric codes are described in Appendix 1. The archive record is an integral part of this report and will be curated in an Access database, available from the author in a digital format. The report was produced on the basis of site information provided by Helen Holderness.

Condition

The ceramics presented for totalled 210 sherds, weighing 6.134kg, Total RE 2.93, from 10 contexts from a scheme of archaeological monitoring. The average sherd weight, 29.21g, was high, largely due to a few of the contexts producing good fresh groups of pottery and the presence of a large fragment of amphora. The pottery is mostly fresh.

This group of pottery, although small, is an important group as there is little extant Roman pottery from Boston. The majority of the pottery was retrieved from ditch 107, fills 114, 113, 112 and 108. This pottery suggests that the ditch was probably open by the later 2nd century AD and completely backfilled by the later 3rd century AD. The range of pottery suggests a range of coarsewares typical of those found on sites in southern Lincolnshire with samian and amphora imported from the continent. The group should be deposited with the relevant museum.

Dating

The detailed archive is presented as Appendix 4. The dating summary for pottery has been tabulated by context provides a spot dating summary, exclusively based on the pottery, by context. The vast majority of the pottery dates to between the later 2nd century AD through to the later 3rd century.

Dating summary						
Context	Spot date	Comments	Sherd	Weight	Total RE %	Ave sherd weight
103	ML3	A medium sized group mostly L2-E3, including fragments of Nene Valley greyware and colour coat along with fragments of two mortaria.	94	1177	119	12.52
106	M3+	A small group including a fragment of a greyware bowl and a large shell gritted jar.	14	563	7	40.21
108	E3+	A good medium sized group including fragments of Nene Valley colour coated beakers and a Dalesware type jar.	73	1797	155	24.62
110	L2+	A medium sized group including samian and a large fragment of a Dressel 20 amphora.	13	2364	2	181.85
112	EM2+	A small group including a fragment of jar with burnished lattice decoration. Probably later 2 nd century AD	1	23	0	23.00
113	L2+	A small group including greyware and shell gritted sherds.	4	110	0	27.50
114	M2+	A small group including fragments of Nene Valley Greyware and shell gritted pottery.	3	44	0	14.67
201	M2+	A small group including Nene Valley Greyware.	3	12	2	4.00
203	2C+	A small group including a fragment of a greyware jar with an everted rim.	3	20	8	6.67
302	ROM	A small group.	2	24	0	12.00

Overview of forms and fabrics

Fabric summary							
Fabric	Fabric group	Fabric details	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight %	Total RE %
SAMCG	Samian	Central Gaulish	3	1.43%	52	0.85%	12
DR20	Amph	Dr 20 amphorae	3	1.43%	2206	35.96%	0
MOMH	Mort	Mancetter-Hartshill mortaria	3	1.43%	143	2.33%	7
NVCC	Fine	Nene Valley colour-coated ware	2	0.95%	13	0.21%	0
NVCC1	Fine	Nene Valley Colour-coat- light firing fabric	1	0.48%	3	0.05%	0
NVGCC	Fine	Nene Valley grey colour-coated ware	1	0.48%	32	0.52%	14
OX	Oxid	Misc. oxidized wares	4	1.90%	64	1.04%	0
OXL	Oxid	Light oxidised fabrics	1	0.48%	20	0.33%	0
BBT	Reduced	Black Burnished type copies	1	0.48%	12	0.20%	0
GREY	Reduced	Miscellaneous grey wares	145	69.05%	2844	46.36%	191
GRRO	Reduced	Greyware with Greensand Quartz	1	0.48%	3	0.05%	0
NVGW	Reduced	Nene Valley grey ware	5	2.38%	26	0.42%	8
NVGW?	Reduced	Nene Valley grey ware	2	0.95%	4	0.07%	0
DWSHT	Calcareous	Dalesware type	15	7.14%	202	3.29%	44
SHEL	Calcareous	Miscellaneous undifferentiated shell-tempered	23	10.95%	510	8.31%	17

Form summary							
Form	Form Type	Form Description	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight %	Total RE %
A	Amph	Unclassified form	3	1.43%	2206	35.96%	0
BK	Beaker	Unclassified form	2	0.95%	7	0.11%	0
BK?	Beaker	Unclassified form	1	0.48%	4	0.07%	0
BKFG	Beaker	Funnel necked grooved-rimmed	1	0.48%	3	0.05%	8
BKFOSC	Beaker	Folded scaled; curved rim	1	0.48%	32	0.52%	14
BKSC	Beaker	Scaled decoration (not folded)	1	0.48%	9	0.15%	0
B	Bowl	Unclassified form	2	0.95%	16	0.26%	8
BCAR	Bowl	Carinated	1	0.48%	51	0.83%	0
BTR	Bowl	Triangular rimmed	1	0.48%	1	0.02%	2
BFB412	Bowl-large	Bead and flange- large as Darling 1999 Fig 36.369	1	0.48%	54	0.88%	7
BL	Bowl-large	Large	18	8.57%	650	10.60%	13
BWM1	Bowl-large	Wide-mouthed; D&P No.1225-7	1	0.48%	90	1.47%	9
BWNN	Bowl-large	Wide-mouthed no neck D&P No. 1222-3	4	1.90%	132	2.15%	31
BD	Bowl/dish	-	6	2.86%	157	2.56%	0
CLSD	Closed	Form	17	8.10%	312	5.09%	0
33	Cup	Samian form- see Webster 1996	2	0.95%	22	0.36%	12
18/31	Dish	Samian form- see Webster 1996	1	0.48%	30	0.49%	0

Form summary							
Form	Form Type	Form Description	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight %	Total RE %
D	Dish	Unclassified form	3	1.43%	69	1.12%	17
DGR	Dish	Grooved rim	1	0.48%	8	0.13%	6
DPR	Dish	Plain rim	1	0.48%	80	1.30%	12
J	Jar	Unclassified form	10	4.76%	120	1.96%	14
J?	Jar	Unclassified form	1	0.48%	30	0.49%	0
JCR	Jar	Collared rim as Swanpool type C40-1	1	0.48%	14	0.23%	10
JCUR	Jar	Curved	1	0.48%	32	0.52%	9
JDW	Jar	Dales ware	7	3.33%	122	1.99%	44
JEV	Jar	Everted rim	1	0.48%	14	0.23%	0
JL	Jar	Large	6	2.86%	210	3.42%	33
JNK	Jar	Necked	2	0.95%	13	0.21%	19
JS	Jar	Storage	2	0.95%	477	7.78%	0
JB	Jar/Bowl	Unclassified form	8	3.81%	165	2.69%	8
JBEV	Jar/Bowl	Everted rim	2	0.95%	14	0.23%	8
JBL	Jar/Bowl	Large	2	0.95%	29	0.47%	0
LD	Lid/dish	Unclassified	1	0.48%	8	0.13%	2
M	Mortaria	Unclassified Form	1	0.48%	10	0.16%	0
MHK	Mortaria	Hook-rimmed as Gillam 237-45	2	0.95%	133	2.17%	7
OPEN	Open	Form	1	0.48%	16	0.26%	0
-	Unknown	Form uncertain	94	44.76%	794	12.94%	0

The range of pottery includes cup and dish forms from the samian workshops of central Gaul and two hooked rimmed mortaria from the Mancetter/ Hartshill industry (context 103, D1 & D2, Darling 1999, No. 551 & 563) and fragments from the globular Dressel 20 amphora form. The large fragment of amphora from context 110 has an internal calcareous deposit and traces of a black tar like subject. These residues suggest that the amphora had been reused after it had been emptied of the goods which it contained. Reuse of such vessels is a common phenomenon on Roman sites (Peña 2007). Fragments of beakers from the Nene Valley industries are also present including a scale and folded beaker in a grey colour coated fabric (context 108, D3, form as Perrin 1999, Fig. 69.42).

The greywares present include fragments of the typical large bowl forms, smaller bowls with triangular rims and fragments of jars. The majority of the greyware has moderate sub rounded quartz and spares ferrous inclusions. Many of the vessels are burnished and high fired. The production source is presumed to be local but few kilns are known from southern Lincolnshire. There is a relatively small quantity of the light firing Nene Valley greyware NVGW in this group. The shell gritted vessels are mostly jars and include Bourne and Dalesware type forms and sooting on the shoulders of some of the jars suggest that they were heated on the fire.

The range of finds present including vessels with internal calcareous deposits, external sooting and use wear on some of the mortaria sherds suggests that this group represents an occupation with people living, preparing food and eating on the site.

Unfortunately this ceramic assemblage does not help to further illuminate the function of the site during the Roman period.

Discussion and conclusion

Although extensive work in south Lincolnshire has found many Roman sites including an important site in the nearby parish of Wrangle (Lane and Morris 2001, Darling and Precious 2001) there have been few finds in Boston the majority of them are scattered individual finds. Much of this may be due to later deposits masking Roman remains or truncation. This group is of interest as it suggests occupation in the Boston area. This is an important group, and should be deposited in the relevant museum to enable comparison with any future groups from Boston. The selected vessels need not be illustrated as they can be paralleled with examples in the published literature.

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Appendix 4: Roman Pottery Archive

Roman pottery archive											
Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Comments	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve
103	DWSHT	JDW		1	ABR		BS	1	10	18	6
103	DWSHT	JDW		1	ABR		RIM	1	28	22	7
103	DWSHT	JDW		1	VAB		BS	1	5	18	3
103	GREY	-		2	ABR		BS SCRAPS	2	8	0	0
103	GREY	-		46	ABR		BS	46	330	0	0
103	GREY	-		1	ABR		BASE	1	24	0	0
103	GREY	-		1	ABR		BS	1	7	0	0
103	GREY	B		1			RIM	2	16	22	8
103	GREY	BD		3			BASE	3	102	0	0
103	GREY	BD	B INT	1	BURNT		BASE	1	20	0	0
103	GREY	BL	STRING	1			BASE	1	29	0	0
103	GREY	BWNN	SHG	1			RIM SHLDR	1	45	28	6
103	GREY	BWNN		1			RIM SHLDR	1	27	22	7
103	GREY	BWNN		1			RIM SHLDR	1	36	24	10
103	GREY	CLSD		1			BASE; FTG	1	18	0	0
103	GREY	CLSD	STRING	1			BASE	1	32	0	0
103	GREY	CLSD		1			BASE; FTG	2	37	0	0
103	GREY	D		1			RIM- BASE; FLATTERED- EXTERNAL BEVEL RIM	1	33	22	6
103	GREY	D		1			RIM; FLAT TOP	1	18	22	5
103	GREY	DGR		1			RIM	1	8	15	6
103	GREY	J	LA	1			BS	1	5	0	0
103	GREY	JB		1			BASE; FTG	1	23	0	0
103	GREY	JCR		1			RIM; SLIGHT LID SEAT	1	14	12	10
103	GREY	JL		1			RIM; LID SEATED	1	62	17	22
103	GREY	OPEN		1			BASE	1	16	0	0
103	GRRO	-		1	VAB		BS	1	3	0	0
103	MOMH	M		1	WORN INT		BS	1	10	0	0

Roman pottery archive											
Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Comments	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve
103	MOMH	MHK		1		D1	RIM; FORM AS DARLING 1999 NO 551; AD150-180	1	57	0	0
103	MOMH	MHK		1		D2	RIM; FORM AS DARLING 1999 NO 563; AD160-230	1	76	31	7
103	NVCC1	BK	BA	1			BS	1	3	0	0
103	NVGW	BKFG		1			RIM	1	3	7	8
103	NVGW	CLSD		1			BS	1	4	0	0
103	OX	-		2			BS; ?OVERFIRED	2	10	0	0
103	OX	-		1			RIM SCRAP	1	3	0	0
103	SHEL	-		1			BS	1	20	0	0
103	SHEL	-		7	VAB		BS TINY SCRAPS	7	19	0	0
103	SHEL	JB		1			RIM	1	16	28	8
106	GREY	-		3			BS	3	24	0	0
106	GREY	-		1			BS THIN WALLED	2	21	0	0
106	GREY	BFB412		1			RIM; BROKEN FLANGE; LARGE EXAMPLE AS DARLING 1999 FIG 36.369	1	54	28	7
106	GREY	BL		1			BASE	3	147	0	0
106	GREY	CLSD		1	WHITE? DEP INT		BS; ? CALC DEP INT	1	13	0	0
106	GREY	CLSD	B EXT	1			BASE; FTM; FTG	1	42	0	0
106	SHEL	JB		1			BASE	1	6	0	0
106	SHEL	JEV	HM	1	VAB		BS SHLDR	1	14	0	0
106	SHEL	JS	WF?	1			BASE; IRF	1	242	0	0
108	BBT	BD	BSC INT	1			BASE	1	12	0	0
108	DR20	A		1			BASE?	1	16	0	0
108	DWSHT	-		7			BS	7	63	0	0
108	DWSHT	J		1			BS SHLDR	1	17	0	0
108	DWSHT	JDW		1	ABR		RIM	1	14	22	4
108	DWSHT	JDW		1	SOOT INT		RIM; SOOT INSIDE RIM	2	43	20	12
108	DWSHT	JDW		1			RIM	1	22	20	12
108	GREY	-		8			BS	8	161	0	0

Roman pottery archive											
Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Comments	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve
108	GREY	-		7			BS	7	58	0	0
108	GREY	-	BIA	1			BS	1	7	0	0
108	GREY	BD		1			BASE	1	23	0	0
108	GREY	BL	STRING	1			RIM BASE	9	340	28	7
108	GREY	BL		1			BS SHLDR	1	17	0	0
108	GREY	BL		1	ABR		RIM	1	16	24	6
108	GREY	BL		1			BASE; ALSO WITH SPARSE FINE CALC; RARE QU 0.8MM	1	46	0	0
108	GREY	BL	SHG	1			BS SHLDR	1	19	0	0
108	GREY	BWM1		1			RIM SHLDR	1	90	32	9
108	GREY	BWNN		1	CONCRETION		RIM	1	24	22	8
108	GREY	CLSD		2			BS	2	22	0	0
108	GREY	CLSD	STRING	1			BASE	1	60	0	0
108	GREY	CLSD		1			BS	1	9	0	0
108	GREY	D		1			RIM' EXT BEVEL	1	18	24	6
108	GREY	DPR		1			RIM BASE	1	80	24	12
108	GREY	J		1			RIM	1	17	12	14
108	GREY	JBL		1	ABR		BS	2	29	0	0
108	GREY	JL	BWL; SHG	1			RIM SHLDR; ?LUG HANDLE TYPE	3	104	14	11
108	GREY	JNK		1			RIM	1	6	10	12
108	GREY	JNK		1			RIM	1	7	12	7
108	GREY	JS	STRING	1	CONCRETION EXT		BASE AND LOWER WALL	1	235	0	0
108	NVCC	BKSC		1			BS	1	9	0	0
108	NVGCC	BKFOSC		1		D3	RIM; FORM AS PERRIN 1999 FIG 61.162	1	32	10	14
108	NVGW	BK	ROUZ	1			BS	1	4	0	0
108	OX	BCAR		1			BS; CARINATION; PERHAPS SIMILAR TO PERRIN 1999 FIG69.42	1	51	0	0
108	SAMCG	33		1			RIM	2	22	12	12
108	SHEL	-		1	SOOT INT; ABR		BS	1	10	0	0

Roman pottery archive											
Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Comments	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve
108	SHEL	-	SHG	1	ABR		BS	1	13	0	0
108	SHEL	J	WF	1			BASE	1	21	0	0
108	SHEL	J	WF	1	SOOT EXT		BS SHLDR SIMILAR TO BOURNE JAR	2	28	0	0
108	SHEL	JCUR	WF	1	SOOT EXT		RIM SHLDR; BOURNE TYPE JAR; SOOT UNDER RIM	1	32	16	9
110	DR20	A		1			BS; ?SAME VESSEL AS REGISTERED FIND NO. 1	1	10	0	0
110	DR20	A		1	CALC DEP INT; TAR DEP EXT		BS NECK AND HANDLE; REGISTERED FIND NO.1; NO RIM SURVIVES; LARGE FRAGMENT WITH SILGHTLY DAMAGED HANDLE; THICK CALC DEPOSIT INTERNAL AND STREAKS OF TAR AROUND SHOULDER AND BASE OF HANDLE- THIS SUGGEST THAT THE VESSEL HAS BEEN REUSED PRIOR TO DISPOSAL	1	2180	0	0
110	GREY	BL		1			BS	1	36	0	0
110	GREY	BTR		1	ABR		RIM	1	1	22	2
110	GREY	J		1			BS SHLDR	1	9	0	0
110	GREY	JB		1	ABR		BS	1	43	0	0
110	NVCC	BK?		1	VAB		BS	1	4	0	0
110	NVGW	CLSD		1			BS	1	8	0	0
110	OXL	CLSD		1			BS; SELF SLIPPED LIGHT OXIDISED PALE ORANGE FABRIC; HIGH FIRED AND BURNISHED	1	20	0	0
110	SAMCG	18/31		1			BASE; FTR	1	30	0	0
110	SHEL	J		1	SOOT EXT		BASE BS	3	23	0	0
112	GREY	JL	SHG; LA	1			BS	1	23	0	0
113	GREY	JB		1	?WORN INT		BASE	1	42	0	0
113	GREY	JB	SHG	1			BS	1	11	0	0
113	GREY	JL	BWL	1			BS	1	21	0	0
113	SHEL	CLSD		1			BS	1	36	0	0
114	GREY	-		1			BASE	1	7	0	0
114	NVGW	CLSD		1			BS; UNUSUAL RARE FE- ROUNDED 0.5-1MM	1	7	0	0

Roman pottery archive											
Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Comments	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve
114	SHEL	J?		1			BASE	1	30	0	0
201	GREY	LD		1	ABR		RIM	1	8	22	2
201	NVGW?	CLSD		1			BS SHLDR	2	4	0	0
203	GREY	-		1			BS	1	6	0	0
203	GREY	JBEV		1			RIM	2	14	20	8
302	GREY	JB		1			BS	2	24	0	0

Appendix 5: Post-Roman Pottery Archive

by Jane Young

context	cname	full name	sub type	form	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	description	date
303	TOY	Toynton Ware	Medieval	jug	1	1	50		BS		very abraded	late 13th to 15th
303	TB	Toynton/Bolingbroke wares		large bowl	1	1	37		base		internal glaze	mid 15th to 16th
303	LERTH	Late earthenwares	fine orange	garden pot	4	1	124	moulded decoration	rim & BS	discarded	probably a bowl	19th to 20th

Appendix 6: Fired clay and daub archive

By Jane Young

March 2011

Context	Cname	Fabric	Frag	Weight	Description
103	Fired Clay	Site Fabric 1	1	3	very abraded;slightly flattened surface
103	Fired Clay	Site Fabric 1	1	2	very abraded;slightly flattened surface
103	Fired Clay	Site Fabric 1	1	3	very abraded;slightly rounded ext;reduced core
103	Fired Clay	Site Fabric 1	1	63	very abraded;possible end of handmade brick with 4 flattened surfaces & 2 corners;55mm thick
103	Fired Clay	Site Fabric 1	1	33	very abraded;slightly flattened surface
106	Fired Clay	Site Fabric 1	1	1	very abraded;formless;reduced core
106	Fired Clay	Site Fabric 1	1	2	very abraded;formless
106	Fired Clay	Site Fabric 1	1	1	very abraded;formless
106	Fired Clay	Site Fabric 1	1	6	very abraded;semi flattened surface
106	Fired Clay	Site Fabric 1	1	6	very abraded;flattened surface
106	Fired Clay	Site Fabric 1	1	40	very abraded;2 semi flattened surfaces at right angles;straw impressions
108	Fired Clay	Site Fabric 1	1	27	part 'ball';c.60-70mm;very abraded
108	Fired Clay	Site Fabric 1	1	48	part cylindrical prop ?;c.50mm diameter;abraded
108	Fired Clay	Site Fabric 1	9	169	various;very abraded;formless
108	Fired Clay	Site Fabric 1	1	36	part 'ball';c.50-60mm;very abraded
108	Fired Clay	Site Fabric 1	1	15	part 'ball';c.45-50mm;very abraded
108	Fired Clay	Site Fabric 1	1	27	part 'ball';c.45-50mm;very abraded
108	Fired Clay	Site Fabric 1	1	80	very abraded;2 slightly flattened surfaces at right angles
108	Fired Clay	Site Fabric 1	1	22	part 'ball';very abraded
108	Fired Clay	Site Fabric 1	1	34	part 'ball';very abraded;veg temper voids
108	Fired Clay	Site Fabric 1	1	21	part 'ball';very abraded;veg temper voids
108	Fired Clay	Site Fabric 1	1	22	very abraded;semi flattened surface
108	Fired Clay	Site Fabric 1	1	41	very abraded;shaped ?
108	Fired Clay	Site Fabric 1	1	70	very abraded;formless
108	Fired Clay	Site Fabric 1	1	162	very abraded;large lump with semi flattened surface
108	Fired Clay	Site Fabric 1	1	40	very abraded;semi flattened surface;grass marks

Context	Cname	Fabric	Frag	Weight	Description
108	Fired Clay	Site Fabric 1	1	40	part 'ball';c.45-50mm;very abraded
108	Fired Clay	Site Fabric 1	1	13	very abraded;formless
108	Fired Clay	Site Fabric 1	1	113	large lump;very abraded;2 semi flattened surfaces at right angles
108	Fired Clay	Site Fabric 1	1	3	very abraded;semi flattened surface ?
108	Fired Clay	Site Fabric 1	1	16	very abraded;semi flattened surface ?
108	Fired Clay	Site Fabric 1	1	6	very abraded;formless
108	Fired Clay	Site Fabric 1	1	37	very abraded;1 semi flattened surface
108	Fired Clay	Site Fabric 1	1	33	very abraded;1 semi flattened surface;poss rounded corner
108	Fired Clay	Site Fabric 1	1	13	very abraded;formless
108	Fired Clay	Site Fabric 1	1	35	very abraded;lump;? Hand formed wedge
108	Fired Clay	Site Fabric 1	1	31	abraded;2 flattened surfaces at right angles
108	Fired Clay	Site Fabric 1	1	58	very abraded;formless
108	Fired Clay	Site Fabric 1	1	31	very abraded;2 semi flattened surfaces at right angles
108	Fired Clay	Site Fabric 1	1	4	very abraded;semi flattened surface
108	Fired Clay	Site Fabric 1	1	6	very abraded;rounded surface
108	Fired Clay	Site Fabric 1	1	66	very abraded;1 semi flattened surface
110	Fired Clay	Site Fabric 1	1	5	very abraded;withy impression of c.8mm diameter
110	Fired Clay	Site Fabric 2	1	48	part 'ball'; crudely formed but smoothed surface;diam c.50mm;very abraded
110	Fired Clay	Site Fabric 1	1	60	part 'ball'; crudely formed but smoothed surface;diam c.55mm;very abraded
110	Fired Clay	Site Fabric 1	1	19	very abraded;2 smoothed semi-flattened surfaces at aprox right angles
110	Fired Clay	Site Fabric 1	1	7	very abraded;semi flattened surface
110	Fired Clay	Site Fabric 1	2	52	very abraded;formless
110	Fired Clay	Site Fabric 1	1	13	very abraded;formless
110	Fired Clay	Site Fabric 1	1	46	part 'ball'; crudely formed but smoothed surface; may be 1/2 'ball'; diam c.52mm;very abraded
110	Fired Clay	Site Fabric 1	1	40	very abraded; possible hand squeezed wedge
110	Fired Clay	Site Fabric 3	1	19	abraded;flattened surface;part reduced core
110	Fired Clay	Site Fabric 1	1	48	abraded;lump with 1 flattened surface poss pressed against wood;part reduced

Appendix 7: The Faunal Remains

by Jennifer Wood

Introduction

A total of 66 (1266g) refitted fragments of animal bone were recovered by hand during archaeological watching brief works undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Services Ltd at St Nicholas Primary School, Boston, Lincolnshire.

The remains were recovered from Romano-British layer (106), ditch [107] and possible Romano-British consolidation layer (103) and layer within a hollow-way (110).

Methodology

The entire assemblage has been fully recorded into a database archive. Identification of the bone was undertaken with access to a reference collection and published guides. All animal remains were counted and weighed, and where possible identified to species, element, side and zone (Serjeantson 1996). Ribs and vertebrae were only recorded to species when they were substantially complete and could accurately be identified. Undiagnostic bones were recorded as micro (rodent size), small (rabbit size), medium (sheep size) or large (cattle size). The separation of sheep and goat bones was done using the criteria of Boessneck (1969) and Prummel and Frisch (1986) in addition to the use of the reference material. Where distinctions could not be made the bone was recorded as sheep/goat (S/G).

The quantification of species was carried out using the total fragment count, in which the total number of fragments of bone and teeth was calculated for each taxon. Where fresh breaks were noted, fragments were refitted and counted as one. The data produced the basic NISP (Number of Identified Specimen) counts.

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. Also fusion data, butchery marks (Binford 1981), gnawing, burning and pathological changes were noted when present.

Tooth eruption and wear stages were measured using a combination of Halstead (1985), Grant (1982), Levine (1982) and Payne (1973), and fusion data was analysed according to Silver (1969). Measurements of adult, that is, fully fused bones were taken according to the methods of von den Driesch (1976), with asterisked (*) measurements indicating bones that were reconstructed or had slight abrasion of the surface.

Results

The remains were generally of a poor condition, averaging at grade 4 on the Lyman criteria (1996). Poor condition of the remains may have masked or obliterated any subtle signs of butchery, pathology and gnawing if originally present. Poor preservation of the remains may have limited the survival of smaller species and therefore biased the assemblage towards larger bones, which are generally more robust.

No evidence of butchery, burning, gnawing or pathological change were noted on any of the remains.

Species Representation

	Consolidation Layer (103)	Slumped Layer (106)	Ditch [107]	Layer in Hollow-way (110)	Total
Taxon	RB?	RB	RB	RB?	
Equid	1		1	5	7
Cattle	2	1	3	2	8
Sheep/Goat	1	2			3
Sheep			1	1	2
Pig	1		2		3
Large Mammal	9		10	9	28
Unidentified	14			1	15
N=	28	3	17	18	66

Table 1, Identified Taxa, by feature

As can be seen from Table 1, the majority of the remains were identified as cattle, closely followed by *equid*. Sheep/Goat is the next most abundant species, with two fragments positively identified as sheep, being present within the assemblage. A small number of pig remains were also identified.

A single cattle mandible from an animal aged 1-8 months was recovered from ditch [108] which may have suggested that veal calves were utilised on site.

Due to the small assemblage size, although cohesively dated, little further information can be inferred from the assemblage, save the presence and utilisation of the species identified.

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Faunal Remains Database

Cxt No	Sample No	Taxon	Element	Side	Z1	Z2	Z3	Z4	Z5	Z6	Z7	Z8	Prox	Dist	Path	Butch	Work	Burn	Gnaw	Fresh Break	Assoc	Meas'd	Tooth Wear	Surf	Cond	No	(g)	Notes
103	0	Sheep/Goat	Tooth	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	4	1	3	Broken upper molar
103	0	Large Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	4	7	55	
103	0	Unidentified	Unidentified	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	4	14	90	
103	0	Large Mammal	Ulna	R	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	X	3	1	12	
103	0	Large Mammal	Scapula	X	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	8	
103	0	Cattle	Scapula	L	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	F	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	4	1	67	
103	0	Pig	Calcaneus	R	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	U	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	9	
103	0	Equid	Skull- maxilla	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	X	3	1	27	
103	0	Cattle	Femur	R	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	F	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	4	1	59	
106	0	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	L	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	3	
106	0	Sheep/Goat	Tooth	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	X	2	1	2	Lower M1=f
106	0	Cattle	Tooth	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	18	Broken lower M1
108	0	Large Mammal	Carpal/Tarsal	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	4	
108	0	Cattle	Astragalus	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	X	4	1	37	
108	0	Cattle	Phalanx (I)	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	F	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	4	1	17	
108	0	Large Mammal	Mandible	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	7	
108	0	Equid	Metapodial	R	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	4	1	12	
108	0	Pig	Mandible	L	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	5	
108	0	Pig	Tooth	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	2	1	2	Lower incisor
108	0	Cattle	Mandible	L	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	X	3	1	44	
108	0	Large Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	4	6	51	
108	0	Large Mammal	Tibia	R	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	4	1	46	
110	0	Cattle	Mandible	R	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	X	3	1	18	
110	0	Large Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	X	4	1	2	
110	0	Unidentified	Unidentified	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	4	1	2	
110	0	Large Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	4	8	41	
110	0	Sheep	Metacarpal	L	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	X	3	1	32	
110	0	Equid	Ulna	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	F	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	35	
110	0	Equid	Radius	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	X	3	1	263	
110	0	Equid	Humerus	L	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	F	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	X	3	1	109	
110	0	Cattle	Nav-Cuboid	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	4	1	39	
110	0	Equid	Humerus	R	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	69	
110	0	Equid	Radius	L	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	4	1	45	

Cxt No	Sample No	Taxon	Element	Side	Z1	Z2	Z3	Z4	Z5	Z6	Z7	Z8	Prox	Dist	Path	Butch	Work	Burn	Gnaw	Fresh Break	Assoc	Meas'd	Tooth Wear	Surf	Cond	No	(g)	Notes
112	0	Large Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	9	
112	0	Sheep	Metatarsal	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	X	3	1	24	

Codes and references used in cataloguing animal bone

Taxon: Species, family group or size category.

Non-species specific codes: -

- : Equid- Horse Family
- : Gadidae- Cod Family
- : Passer- *Passerine*, Small songbirds i.e. Sparrow or Finches
- : Turdid- *Turdidae*, Blackbird/Thrush family
- : Corvid- *Covidae*, Crow family i.e. Crow, Rook or Jackdaw
- : Galliform- Fowl or Pheasant
- : Large Mammal – Cattle, Horse, Red Deer size
- : Medium Mammal- Sheep/Goat, Pig, Dog, Roe Deer size
- : Small Mammal- Cat, Rabbit size
- : Micro Mammal- Mouse sized
- : Unidentified- Not identified to species

Element: Skeletal element represented.

- : Unidentified- Not identified to element

Side: L-Left, R- Right, B- Both

Zones: Records presence/absence of individual areas of the bone.

Based on Zone illustrations in Serjeantson, D, 1996 *The Animal Bones, in Refuse and Disposal at Area 16, East Runnymede: Runnymede Bridge Research Excavations*, Vol. 2, (eds) E S Needham and T Spence, British Museum Press, London.

Prox & Dist: Fusion of proximal and distal epiphyses

- : X- Not present, F- Fused, U- Unfused, B- Unfused diaphysis and epiphysis present, V- Fusion Line visible.

Age Range: Age range based on age at fusion. Based on

Silver, I, A, 1969, *The Ageing of Domestic Animals*, in D. Brothwell and E.S. Higgs, *Science in Archaeology*, Thames and Hudson.

Path: Presence of pathology, details in notes column.

Butch: Presence of butchery, details in notes column.

Burn: Presence of burning, details in notes column.

Gnaw: Presence of gnawing, details in notes column.

Work: Fragment shows evidence of working, details in the notes column.

- Fresh Break:** Fresh break noted, fragments re-fitted as one bone.
- Assoc:** Articulating or adjoining bones.
- Meas'd:** Measurements taken as according to Von den Driesch, A, 1976 *A Guide to the Measurement of Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites*, Peabody Museum.
- Tooth Wear:** Tooth wear score for aging data, taken as according to:
- Grant, A, 1982 'The Use of Tooth Wear as a Guide to the Age of Domestic Ungulates', in B Wilson *et al. Ageing and Sexing Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites*, BAR British Series 109, 91-108, Oxford
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 - Levine, M A, 1982 The Use of Crown Height Measurements and Eruption-Wear Sequences to Age Horse Teeth. In Wilson, B et al. *Ageing and Sexing Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites*. BAR British Series 109. 223 – 250
- Surf:** Taphonomies noted on the bone surface:
- W- Weathered
 - A- Abraded
 - R- Rootlet etched
 - D- Chemical etching from digestion
- Cond:** Grades 0-5, where 0 = pristine and 5= indicating that the bone had suffered such structural and attritional damage as to make it unrecognisable. Based on Lyman, R L, 1996 *Vertebrate Taphonomy*, Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge
- No.:** Number of individual bones/fragments
- (g):** Weight in grams
- Notes:** Notes on observed taphonomies, differences and associations.

Appendix 8: Archaeobotanical Evidence

By Anita Radini, ULAS Leicester

March 2011

Introduction

An excavation was carried out at St. Nicholas Coe Primary School, Boston, by Pre-Construction Archaeology. During the excavation of the site environmental samples were taken for the recovery of plant remains in an area of possible Roman occupation. The aim was to contribute to the understanding of the site because archaeobotanical material can give insights into issues of subsistence, economy and social organisation in the past.

Sampling and processing

Two bulk samples were taken for processing by wet-sieving with flotation in a sieving tank to recover charred and mineralized plant remains, small bones and other animal remains. The samples were taken on a 'judgmental' basis from a ditch fill, sample **1** (114), and an industrial feature, sample **2** (117). Both were around nine litres in volume.

Both samples were wet-sieved at ULAS using a 1mm aperture mesh for the retention of the heavy residue with flotation onto a 0.5mm mesh. The flots were then dried, packed in polythene bags and then sorted for this report. The residues were reserved at ULAS.

The flots were scanned in their entirety using a stereoscope with magnifications ranging from x7 to x45. The charred plant remains were separated from the flots, recorded by category (cereal grain and other seeds), and then counted. Charcoal fragments and small flecks, snails and modern root fragments were quantified by estimating their abundance (x = present 1-9 items; xx = common 10-25 items; xxx = abundant >25 items). The results were recorded in Table 1.

The identification was carried out using morphological criteria, a reference collection consisting of both modern and archaeological carpological material and seed identification manuals (Cappers *et al.* 2006). Plant names follow Stace (1997).

Results

The overall archaeobotanical assemblage was particularly poor, with only one sample, **2** (117) producing charred plant macro-remains. Preservation was also poor, not allowing identification to species level for most of the remains. The cereal grains could only be identified as of wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and barley (*Hordeum vulgare*). The absence of chaff fragments further inhibits determining of wheat species, as the grains alone are not diagnostic. The seeds of wild species were also sparse. Three seeds of wild grasses (Poaceae), one seed of goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.), and two uncharred seeds elder (*Sambucus nigra* L.), the latter possibly of modern origin, were also found. Both wild grasses and goosefoots can be weeds of crops and they have probably entered the archaeological record associated with the crops. The assemblage is too poor to assess the role of these plants in the site.

Table 1: Results of the archaeobotanical analysis

Sample	Context	Feature	V	Charcoal flecks	Charred Cereals	Charred seeds	Sn	Modern Root and seeds
1	114	ditch fill	9	xx			xx	xx
2	117	industrial fill	9	xx	Wheat: 7 grains; barley: 5 grains	Goosefoots: 1 seed; wild grasses: 3 seeds	xx	xx 2 elder seeds

V=volume in litres

Both samples , **1** (114) and **2** (117) included charcoal flecks and small fragments in various amounts, more abundant in sample **2**, numerous modern roots and of snail shells mainly of the burrowing snail *Cecilioides acicula*, indicating a certain degree of bio-disturbance.

Discussion and conclusion

Of the samples taken for charred plant remains only one was productive, sample 2 contained small numbers of cereal grains and weed seeds at a low density of 1.8 items per litre of soil. This seems to represent some deliberate discard of burnt waste or a scatter of domestic waste from food preparation accumulated in the feature. Due to the fact that it was not possible identify the nature of the wheat because the grains were poorly preserved and chaff was not found, the wheat could not be identified as spelt, used in Roman times, or bread wheat used in Medieval times (e.g. Hillman 1981; Jones 1984). Therefore it was not possible to suggest the date of the sample based on the plant assemblage. In conclusion, no further analysis of these samples is recommended.

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Appendix 9: Conservation Assessment

By *K. Kenward* (York Archaeological Trust)

YAT Conservation Report no. 2011/02

January 2011

Introduction

One box containing 3 iron pieces from context (110) and labelled as 'Fe lumps' was received by the York Archaeological Trust Conservation Laboratory for assessment.

This report aims to meet the requirements of MAP2 (English Heritage 1991) to produce a stable site archive. This has involved X-radiography and an assessment of the condition, stability and packaging of the finds.

Procedures

The iron pieces were X-rayed using standard YAT procedures and equipment. The pieces were radiographed from two directions (side on and end on) on one sheet of film, which was given a reference number in the YAT conservation laboratory series (X7701). The X-ray number was written on the finds bag. The image on the radiograph was labelled with its recorded finds number and the plate was packaged in an archival paper pocket.

The pieces were examined under a binocular microscope at x20 magnification. The material identification was checked and observations made about the condition and stability of the finds, as well as the potential for further investigation.

Condition assessment summary

The three pieces are in a similar overall condition and join together to form one object. The surface is obscured by a bulky soil crust but where the pieces are broken the heavily mineralised and laminated core of the object can be seen. Although there are some powdery orange corrosion products present in the overlying crust, the object appears in a stable condition with no active corrosion visible. The broken edges are fragile. The X-ray shows the outline of the totally mineralised and voided object visible in the break surfaces; the metal present in the surrounding soil concretions being the result of its mineralisation. The outline appears to be of a rectangular strip, possibly a nail shank.

Recommendations

The totally mineralised nature of the object shown by the X-ray indicates that further investigation is unlikely to result in greater detail being revealed. This and a tentative identification as a nail shaft suggest that it does not warrant further investigation.

Packing and long-term storage

Packaging on arrival at the lab

The object arrived packaged in a finds bag within a cardboard box, protected by bubble wrap.

Long-term storage

All materials used are archive stable and acid-free. The object has been repackaged in a sealed plastic box with a humidity strip and silica gel as a desiccating agent. The desiccated environment will need to be regularly monitored and maintained at less than 15%RH should it be decided to retain the object.