

BACK LANE, OLD BOLINGBROKE, EAST LINDSEY, LINCOLNSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

NGR: TF 35133 64846
LCC Planning Ref.: S/018/00320/15
PCAS job no. 1430
Site code: LOBE15
Archive acc. code: awaiting accession number

Prepared for
Jonathan Ireland
by
R. Mandeville

May 2015



Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd
47, Manor Road,
Saxilby
Lincoln
LN1 2HX

Tel. 01522 703800
e-mail: info@pre-construct.co.uk

Contents

	Summary	
1	Introduction	1
2	Location and Description	1
3	Topography and Geology	1
4	Planning Background	2
5	Archaeological and Historical Background	2
6	Methodology	3
7	Results	4
	7.1 Trench 1	
	7.2 Trench 2	
	7.3 Trench 3	
8	Discussion and Conclusions	4
9	Effectiveness of Methodology	4
10	Project Archive	5
11	Acknowledgements	5
12	References	5

Appendices

Appendix 1: Colour Plates

Appendix 2: Context Summary

Appendix 3: Pottery Assemblage

Appendix 4: Finds Summary

Appendix 5: OASIS Summary

Figures

Fig. 1: Site location plan at scale 1:25,000

Fig. 2: Site plan showing location of trenches. Scale 1:1250.

Fig. 3: Plan of Trench 1. Scale 1:50

Fig. 3a: W Facing Representative Section Trench 1. Scale 1:20.

Fig. 4: Plan of Trench 2. Scale 1:50

Fig. 4a: N Facing Representative Section Trench 2. Scale 1:20.

Fig. 5: Plan of Trench 3. Scale 1:50

Fig. 5a: SW Facing Representative Section Trench 3. Scale 1:20.

Colour Plates

Plate 1: The main field looking north

Plate 2: Trench 2 looking west.

Plate 3: Representative section of Trench 2 looking south.

Plate 4: Sondage in the west end of Trench 2.

Summary

A programme of archaeological evaluation trenching took place in advance of proposed Residential development at Back Lane, Old Bolingbroke, Lincolnshire. The approximate centre of the site is NGR TF 35133 64846. This document describes the results from the evaluation which was adopted as part of the scheme of archaeological works in order to inform an archaeological mitigation strategy for an ongoing planning application.

An archaeological desk-based assessment of the site indicated that there was no activity around the development site during the prehistoric and Romano-British periods. Bolingbroke was an Anglo-Saxon centre, and Domesday Book records a well-established manor at Old Bolingbroke by 1066. Earthworks 500m north of Bolingbroke Castle, which was constructed around 1232, showed evidence of 11th century occupation.

Old Bolingbroke was a centre of a late medieval pottery industry. A large assemblage of 16th-18th century pottery was found at the former onion factory site, to the north-west of the evaluation site. An evaluation to the north of the assessment site at Vine Cottage, Hagnaby Lane, revealed a small assemblage of medieval and post-medieval pottery, and an archaeological watching brief conducted on Back Lane, Spilsby Lane and to the north and west of the proposed development recovered a pottery assemblage dating from 15th to 18th century.

Three trenches measuring 10 by 2 metres were opened. Despite the development site having a high potential for medieval and post-medieval heritage assets, no archaeological features were encountered. The finds during the evaluation were limited solely to topsoil finds of medieval and modern pottery, and the occasional piece of roof tile.

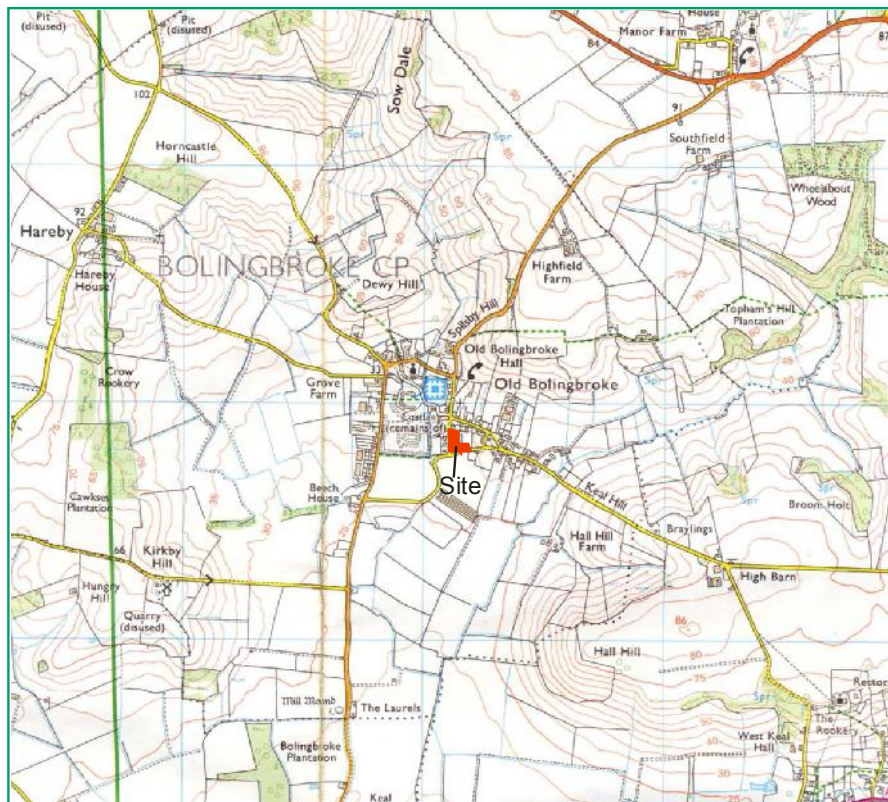


Fig. 1: Site location map at scale 1:25,000. Site location is shown in red. OS Explorer map sheet 273. (OS mapping © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. PCAS licence no. 100049278).

1 Introduction

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd (PCAS) was commissioned by Jonathan Ireland to prepare a specification for a scheme of archaeological evaluation trenching to inform an ongoing planning application (S/018/00320/15).

A desk based heritage assessment conducted by Hall (2014) found no evidence of prehistoric or Romano-British activity within the present study area. Similarly, Anglo-Saxon activity in the immediate vicinity of the development site is also lacking. The potential for encountering such archaeological remains was therefore concluded to be **low**. The probability of encountering evidence of local medieval pottery manufacture was considered **high** following the results of an evaluation conducted in 1985. The potential for post-medieval remains was also considered to be **high**.

This document is an evaluation report detailing the results from a programme of archaeological evaluation trenching. It follows current best practice and appropriate national guidance including:

- NPPF, National Planning Policy Framework, 2012;
- IFA Code of Conduct (2008 as revised);
- IFA Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (2008);
- English Heritage: Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE v. 1.1, 2009);
- Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (Lincolnshire County Council, 2012).

The results of the evaluation will be used to advise and inform the planning process.

2 Site Location and Description (Fig. 1)

Old Bolingbroke is in the administrative district of East Lindsey, approximately 9km south-east of Horncastle. The village is at the southern edge of the Lincolnshire Wolds, surrounded by higher ground to the north, west and east, and looks southwards over a gentle incline towards low lying fenland.

The site itself is on the left side of Back Lane, approaching from the village of Old Bolingbroke itself, with the castle on the right. The areas of the two fields are approximately 3.4ha. and 1.35ha. Access onto the site is through a gateway onto the larger of the fields.

Central National Grid Reference: TF 35133 64846

3 Topography and Geology

The site occupies a slightly undulating upland area at the southern edge of the Lincolnshire Wolds at a height of approximately 31m AOD. The lowest lying land is situated on the southern and eastern sides of the site; the eastern sides of both fields and northern side of the smaller field are surrounded by dykes.

The British Geological Survey (2015) notes the local bedrock geology to be Kimmeridge Clay Formation. This is a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 151-156 million years ago in the Jurassic Period when the area was predominately formed of shallow seas. The BGS does not note any superficial deposits in the study area. Previous archaeological work conducted by PCAS in the local area noted superficial deposits of clayey loams and sandy clays (Clay 2002)

4 Planning Background

A planning application has been submitted to the East Lindsey District Council planning authority for a residential development of four dwellings with garages on land off Spilsby Lane and Back Lane. The current application can be consulted under the reference S/018/00320/15.

Historic Environments Officer, Jan Allen recommended the completion of a Desk Based Assessment citing National Policy Planning Framework;

Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

The results of the DBA noted a high potential for both medieval and post-medieval heritage assets within the bounds of the development site. The current document details the findings of the archaeological evaluation and will be used in the planning process.

5 Archaeological and Historical Background

There is no evidence of prehistoric activity yet recorded on the Lincolnshire HER within a 500 metre radius of the proposed development site. There is limited evidence in the broader study area: a Neolithic polished stone axe dating to BCE 4000-2351 was documented as a single find spot north of Horncastle Hill (HER 42094). The southern and central area of the Lincolnshire Wolds contains a significant amount of Neolithic burial activity, in the form of around 60 long barrows, surviving largely as cropmarks detected by aerial photography. These features delineate the marginal zone between the Wolds and the low lying fenland of the Lincolnshire Marsh (May 1976).

A desk based heritage assessment conducted by Hall (2014) found no evidence of prehistoric or Romano-British activity within the present study area; there is a dearth of Romano-British activity in the area of Bolingbroke during the 1st-4th centuries CE. The closest major settlement was that at Horncastle, approximately 9km to the north-west. The Roman road that runs from Lincoln to Burgh-le-Marsh is approximately 10km to the north of Old Bolingbroke. Similarly, Anglo-Saxon activity in the immediate vicinity of the development site is also lacking.

The name Bolingbroke finds its onomastic roots in the Old English (OE) personal name 'Bula' and OE 'broc' for stream or brook. Together with the OE connective particle 'ing', it means 'the brook associated with or named after Bula' (Cameron 1998: 16). Despite Bolingbroke being a major Anglo-Saxon centre, it had no immediately obvious antecedents (Green 2012: 62, 145). West Keal cremation cemetery located on Hall Hill was the likely meeting place of the large *wapentake* to which Bolingbroke gives its name (Green 2012: 203).

Bolinbrocis was recorded in the Domesday Book as a well-established manor already in 1066. By 1086 ownership of the manor had passed to Ivo Tallboys and was valued at £40. The settlement had 32 households, 3 mills and a church (HER 46412; <http://opendomesday.org/>).

During a previous archaeological evaluation 500 yards north of the castle, the earthworks at Dewy Hill yielded occupation evidence dating from the 11th-12th centuries. It has been suggested a castle was present in Bolingbroke from the 12th century and the site of Dewy Hill was a precursor to the 13th century Bolingbroke Castle (HER 42100). Bolingbroke Castle was first recorded in 1232 and 1243 and likely built on the return of Ranulf de Blundevill from the crusades (HER 43574; SAM 22623). A short distance north of the castle on land off Moat Lane, archaeological work was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeological Services in 2002.

Two ditches with a 15th-16th century *terminus ante quem* were associated with the castle as feeder channels to the nearby moat which surrounded the castle (Clay 2002).

A market was granted in 1202 to Ranulf, Earl of Chester, which was originally held on a Sunday. In 1377, there were 117 people paying poll tax in Bolingbroke parish (*ibid*). John of Gaunt, the third son of King Edward III, took control of the manor of Bolingbroke in 1363. Four years later Bolingbroke Castle was the birth place of Henry Bolingbroke (later Henry IV). The Church of St. Peter and St. Paul situated on the east side of Moat Lane is believed to have been commissioned by John of Gaunt circa 1365-70. The Church was built of greenstone rubble and limestone ashlar with a roof of Westmorland slate (HER 42101).

A late medieval field system dating from the early 13th to late 16th century CE was recorded as part of a Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England, and located a short distance to the east of the earthworks at Dewy Hill (HER 45014). Further to the north of Bolingbroke on the east side of Horncastle Hill was purported medieval ridge and furrow, however they are now believed to have been ploughed out (HER 45015). Medieval ridge and furrow is also visible on aerial photographs in land to the east of Bolingbroke (HER 45019). A site walkover conducted by Hall (2014) identified ridge and furrow in the westerly portion of the current development site.

In the year 1643 Bolingbroke Castle was besieged by Parliamentarians when Royalist troops used it to garrison prior to the battle of Winceby. The Church of St. Peter and St. Paul was partially destroyed during the English Civil War and later restored in two phases in 1866 and 1889 (HER 42101).

Old Bolingbroke was a centre of a late medieval pottery industry, exploiting the readily available supplies of local clay (Clay 2002). An evaluation to the north-west of the assessment site at the former Onion Factory site in 1985 identified a large assemblage of 16th - 18th century pottery from local kilns, including wasters and ash rake out deposits indicating the presence of nearby kilns. A second evaluation to the north of the assessment site at Vine Cottage, Hagnaby Lane, located one sherd of medieval pottery and ten sheds of post-medieval pottery from nearby kilns (Hall 2014).

A watching brief at Rose Cottage to the immediate west of the development plot provided evidence of a series of post-medieval dumps cut by a later drainage ditch (Field 1995). An archaeological watching brief conducted on Back Lane, Spilsby Lane and to the north and west of the proposed development recovered a pottery assemblage dating from 15th to 18th century (Pullen 2005).

6 Methodology (Fig. 2)

Three trenches measuring 10 x 2 metres were located by hand, with the aid of tapes, a site plan and a scale ruler, positioned to give a broad sample of the site. They were opened under archaeological supervision to the natural geology, which was encountered before any unsafe depth was reached. A toothless bucket was used for all machine excavation.

Each evaluation trench was planned at a scale of 1:50, and a representative soil section taken from each one, recorded at a scale of 1:20. A written record of each significant stratigraphic horizon was made on standard PCAS context recording forms. This was supplemented by a narrative account in the form of a site diary and registers. A digital photographic record was maintained during the course of the archaeological intervention. Since no archaeological features were encountered, a sondage measuring approximately 1.5m x 1.0m was dug at the end of each trench to prove the natural substrate had been reached. The depths of these sondages were between 1.20m and 1.35m.

Pottery and tile finds were limited to those in the topsoil; these were recovered, bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered, ready for later

cleaning, marking and analysis. No environmental samples were taken. Fieldwork was carried out by Richard Mandeville on 23rd and 24th April 2015.

7 Results

The composition of the uppermost soil layers followed the same pattern throughout the site, although the thicknesses exhibited slight variations. The topsoil was a dark greyish brown sandy loam, typically between 0.20m and 0.27m thick, while the subsoil layer, was a sandy silt clay between 0.22 and 0.28m thick. There was an additional topsoil layer in Trench 2. In each trench, the natural substrate was mid orange grey clay (a low silt content) with very few inclusions.

7.1 Trench 1 (Figs. 3-3a, Plate)

Oriented north to south, Trench 1 was positioned towards the centre of the eastern field, in the areas which has shown a greater tendency for waterlogging in the past. Several pieces of predominantly 17th-18th century pottery were recovered from the topsoil (101), but nothing of archaeological interest was encountered.

7.2 Trench 2 (Figs. 4-4a, Plate)

Trench 2 was located in the south end of the larger of the two fields, and aligned east to west. Several sherds of local 16th century pottery (Toynton/Bolingbroke style) were recovered from the topsoil (201), along with three pieces of tile. Two of these proved to be medieval roof tile. Nothing of archaeological interest was encountered.

7.3 Trench 3 (Figs. 5-5a, Plate)

Trench 3 was on an alignment of north-west to south-east, and located along the northern edge of the larger field. The pottery recovered from the topsoil (301) was either early modern or highly abraded due to heavy ploughing, and ranged from the medieval to post-medieval periods. 3 pieces of late 19th century clay pipe were also recovered, but nothing of archaeological interest was encountered.

8 Discussion and Conclusions

The close proximity of the site to both Bolingbroke Castle and the earthworks at Dewy Hill 500m to the north suggested the strong possibility of encountering archaeological features in the development area, but the evaluation has shown this not to be the case. The condition of the pottery finds indicates that the area has been subject to ploughing in the past, which would also account for the pottery present in the topsoil.

Without exception, all the finds were recovered from the topsoil which confirms that there was a local medieval pottery industry in the vicinity. This is already known, but its presence on the site itself can be eliminated; its likely location was probably somewhere to the north. Due to the complete absence of any archaeological features, it is highly unlikely that any development would have a direct impact on any possible surviving archaeology.

9 Effectiveness of Methodology

No geophysical survey was carried out in advance of the trenching, therefore the trench locations did not target any specific archaeological anomaly. Historic mapping has identified no previous occupation or utilisation of the site. As a result, it is possible, but unlikely, that archaeological remains have been missed, in particular towards the northern end of the site. The eastern field has been known to be waterlogged on several occasions in the past. Subject to this constraint, archaeological evaluation was effective in demonstrating the lack of any presence of archaeological remains on the site.

10 Project Archive

The project archive, consisting of the site recording and the finds, will be deposited with printed copies of this report and the forthcoming full report at The Collection, Lincoln, within twelve months of the completion of the fieldwork. Following deposition, the archive will be available for consultation when an archive accession number becomes available. A copy of the full report will also be uploaded to the Archaeology Data Service OASIS (Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigationS) database, where it will be publicly accessible online.

11 Acknowledgements

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd would like to thank Jonathan Ireland for this commission.

12 References

British Geological Survey (2015) <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> [accessed 20/4/15]

Cameron, K. (1998) *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place-names*. The English Place-Name Society. Nottinghamshire.

Clay, C. (2002) Archaeological Watching Brief Report; Moat Lane, Old Bolingbroke, Lincolnshire. Pre-construct Archaeological Services Ltd.

Field, N., (1995), *Old Bolingbroke, Corner Plot, Hagnaby Lane, Archaeological Evaluation*. Lindsey Archaeological Services client report.

Hall, N. (2014) *An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment of Land off Spilsby Lane/Back Lane, Old Bolingbroke, Lincolnshire*.

May J. (1976) *Prehistoric Lincolnshire*, History of Lincolnshire I, History of Lincolnshire Committee, Lincoln.

Ordnance Survey, (2013), *Lincolnshire Wolds South: Explorer Series Sheet 273, scale 1:25 000*. The Ordnance Survey, Southampton.

Pullen, R., (2005), *Old Bolingbroke, Lincolnshire, Archaeological Watching Brief, Anglian Water Sewerage Pipeline Across Land in and to the South of Old Bolingbroke*. Lindsey Archaeological Services client report.



Fig. 2: Site plan showing location of trenches. The site is highlighted in red, trench locations in yellow, proposed housing in blue. Scale 1:1250.

Appendix 1: Colour Plates



Plate 1: The main field looking north north-west. The castle is beyond the trees and housing on the left.



Plate 2: Trench 2 looking west. The sandy silt clay natural is the same throughout the site.

Plate 3: Representative section of Trench 2 looking south.





Plate 4: Sondage in the west end of Trench 2. These were dug at the end of each trench to verify the consistency of the natural substrate

Appendix 2: Context Summary

Trench 1

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
101	Layer	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy loam with occasional pebble and rooting. Thickness 0.27m	Med/modern pot
102	Layer	Subsoil. Mid orange-grey sandy silty clay with occasional pebble. Thickness 0.32m.	
103	Layer	Natural. Mid/light orange grey silty clay, no inclusions. LOE.	Natural

Trench 2

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
201	Layer	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy loam with occasional pebble. Thickness 0.20m	Med/modern pot Tile
202	Layer	Topsoil. Mid/dark greyish brown sandy loam with no inclusions. Thickness 0.28m.	
203	Layer	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown mottled sandy silt clay with occasional pebble. Thickness 0.20m.	
204	Layer	Natural. Mid orange-grey clay with no inclusions. LOE.	Natural

Trench 3

301	Layer	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy loam with occasional pebble. Thickness 0.26m	Med/modern pot Clay pipe stems
302	Layer	Subsoil. Mid orange brown sandy silty clay with occasional pebble. Thickness 0.23m.	
303	Layer	Natural. Mid orange-grey/grey silty clay with no inclusions. LOE.	Natural

**POTTERY REPORT FOR BACK LANE, OLD BOLINGBROKE, LINCOLNSHIRE
(LOBE 15)**

Jane Young

INTRODUCTION

A group of fifty-six sherds of pottery representing fifty-four vessels and three pieces of ceramic building material recovered from the site was examined for this report. The material ranges in date from the medieval to early modern periods.

The material was examined both visually and using a x20 binocular microscope, then recorded using the fabric codenames (CNAME) of the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit and other nationally agreed codenames (Table 1). Every effort was made to find cross-context joining vessels, but none were found. The assemblage was quantified by three measures: number of sherds, vessel count and weight and the resulting archive entered onto an Access database. The material has been recorded at archive level by ware and fabric type in accordance with the Medieval Pottery Research Group's Guidelines (Slowikowski 2001) and complies with the Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeological Handbook* (sections 13.4 and 13.5).

CONDITION

Much of the pottery recovered from this site in an exceptionally worn condition. Sherd size is variable although most pieces are of small to medium size (between 1 and 48 grams). Only two vessels are represented by more than one sherd. The assemblage is in a stable condition.

THE RANGE AND VARIETY OF MATERIALS

A range of fifteen identifiable post-Roman pottery ware types and three tiles were identified; the type and general date range for these fabrics are shown in Table 1. The post-Roman pottery ranges in date from the medieval to early modern periods and mainly comprises locally produced late medieval to post-medieval material and industrially manufactured early modern vessels.

Table 1 Pottery types from the site with total quantities by sherd and vessel count

Codename	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	Total sherds	Total vessels
BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	1	1
CREA	Creamware	1770	1830	5	5
ENGS	Unspecified English Stoneware	1750	1900	1	1
GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	1500	1650	7	7
NCBW	19th-century Buff ware	1800	1900	2	2
PANT	Pantile	1650	2000	1	1
PEARL	Pearlware	1770	1900	3	3
PGE	Pale Glazed Earthenware	1600	1750	5	4
PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	1150	2000	2	2
SLIP	Unidentified slipware	1650	1750	1	1
STSL	Staffordshire/Bristol slipware	1680	1800	1	1
SWSG	Staffordshire White Salt-glazed stoneware	1700	1770	1	1
TB	Toynton/Bolingbroke wares	1450	1750	15	14
TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware	1250	1450	4	4
TOYII	Toynton Late Medieval ware	1450	1550	2	2
TPW	Transfer printed ware	1770	1900	4	4
WHITE	Modern Whiteware	1850	1900	4	4

Medieval

Four sherds, each representing a separate vessel, are in medieval Toynton-type ware. The earliest kiln to be excavated in the village of Toynton All Saints is thought to have been in use during the late 13th and early 14th centuries (Aitken and Hawley 1966,190-1) with production of some medieval types continuing in the village until the mid 16th century. Three of the sherds are from jugs and one is from a jug or a jar. The sherds are chronologically un-diagnostic and could date to anywhere between the late 13th and mid 16th centuries. A very abraded piece of tile (PNR) is of medieval type. The fragment possibly comes from a ridge tile of 13th to 18th century date.

Late medieval to early post-medieval

Sixteen vessels are of mid 15th to early/mid 17th century date. Two abraded sherds are from jugs in Late Medieval Toynton-type ware (TOYII). Vessels of this type recovered from Kiln 3 at Toynton All Saints (Healey 1975) are of mid 15th to mid 16th century date. One of the sherds is from a large bunghole jug with a plain bung whilst the other sherd is from a medium-sized jug.

Fifteen sherds representing fourteen vessels are of Toynton/Bolingbroke type (TB). This type was produced at several centres in Lincolnshire including Kiln 2 at Toynton All Saints, Toynton St. Peters, Bolingbroke and Ingoldmells overlapping with the production of both medieval types (TOY) and late medieval types (TOYII). The ware possibly starts in the mid 15th

century but does not become common until into the 16th century. Unlike TOYII, it probably survives the dissolution and is found in later 16th century and early to mid 17th century deposits before being replaced by the Glazed Red Earthenware tradition. Sherds are mainly from large bowls (4 examples) or jars but at least one sherd comes from a jug. Six vessels could date to the second half of the 15th century but are more likely to be of 16th century date. Three vessels may belong to the first quarter of the 17th century but again are more probably of 16th century date.

Post-medieval

Fourteen vessels are of post-medieval type dating to between the mid/late 16th and 19th centuries. Seven Glazed Red Earthenware sherds (GRE) come from jars and bowls of mainly 17th to 18th century date, although a small flake recovered from Trench 2 could belong to the last quarter of the 16th century. The type first appears in mid 16th century deposits in Boston and reflects Flemish or Dutch influence. Production sites in Lincolnshire include Boston, Bolingbroke, Grimsby and Toynton St Peter. Four vessels are in a light firing fabric (PGE). This type was produced in Bolingbroke between the late 17th and mid 18th centuries. It was probably also made elsewhere in Lincolnshire but so far evidence for production is lacking. Four basal sherds could come from three jars or bowls and one sherd is from a small jar.

A Black-glazed sherd (BL) comes from a large two-handled cylindrical jar of late 18th to 19th century date. The jar may be of local production as is a Slipware (SLIP) sherd from a large bowl of similar date. A tiny rim sherd is from a decorated Staffordshire-type Slipware cup of late 17th to mid 18th century date. . A fragment of flat roof tile (PNR) is likely to be of 16th to 19th century date.

Early modern to modern

Twenty vessels are of early modern to modern date were recovered from the site. The early modern sherds are mainly of 18th to mid 19th century date and include Creamware (CREA), Pearlware (PEARL) and Staffordshire White Salt-glazed ware (SWSG) vessels. Most of the eleven 19th to 20th century sherds come from plain white (WHITE) or transfer-printed (TPW)

earthenware tablewares but the group also includes two 19th century buff-bodied vessels (NCBW) and a stoneware jam jar (ENGS). A small fragment of tile is from a 19th to 20th century pantile (PANT).

SITE SEQUENCE

The site produced fifty-six sherds of mixed date recovered from topsoil deposits across three trenches and three pieces of tile. The small group found in Trench 1 (deposit 101) comprises eleven sherds that are of mainly late 17th to 18th century date. One extremely abraded sherd is of medieval type and two sherds are from 19th to 20th century vessels. In Trench 2 nineteen sherds from eighteen vessels include nine Toynton/Bolingbroke-type vessels of probable 16th century date (deposit 201). Five vessels are of 19th to 20th century date and four are of mixed late 17th to 19th century type. This was the only trench to produced tile. The three pieces recovered include an early modern pantile, a post-medieval flat roof tile and a very abraded medieval-type tile. The twenty-six sherds found in Trench 3 each come from a separate vessel. Twelve of the sherds come from early modern finewares of mid/late 18th to 20th century date. The other sherds come from a range of abraded to very abraded medieval to post-medieval coarsewares of local manufacture.

DISCUSSION

This small mixed assemblage is mainly comprised of locally produced vessels of medieval to post-medieval date and early modern industrially made vessels. The medieval and early post-medieval pottery is mainly in an abraded to very abraded condition suggestive of heavy plough damage.

The un-diagnostic early modern material has been discarded with permission of the Collection. The retained collection is in a stable condition and should be kept for future study.

REFERENCES

- Aitken, M.J. and Hawley, H.N., 1966. Magnetic Dating 3: Further Archaeomagnetic Measurements in Britain, *Archaeometry* **9**, 190-1
- Healey, R.H. 1969 Bourne Ware, in Whitwell J. B. & Wilson C. M. (eds), *Archaeological Notes* 1968, *Lincolnshire Hist Archaeol* **4**, 108-9
- Healey, R H 1975. *Medieval and Sub-Medieval Pottery in Lincolnshire*, Unpublished MPhil thesis, Univ Nottingham
- Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* 2009 edition [Internet]. Available from <http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/upload/public/attachments/1073/Archaeological_Handbook.pdf>
- Slowikowski, A.M., Nenck, B. and Pearce, J. 2001. *Minimum standards for the processing, recording, analysis and publication of post-Roman ceramics*. Occasional paper **2**. London: Medieval Pottery Research Group.
- Young, J 2007. Report on the Post-Roman Pottery from the Skegness to Ingoldmells Water Reinforcement Pipeline. Unpublished Report for Network Archaeology, Lincoln

Site name: Back Lane, Old Bolingbroke, East Lindsey, Lincs
Site code:LOBE15
LCNCC: 2015.

Finds Catalogue

Context	Material	No.	Weight (g)	Description	Date	Action
101	Glass	2	134g	Opaque white glass moulded vase, with pedestal base, and 2 (missing) handles. Decorated around girth with rose flowers and leaves and shamrocks, above fluted zone.	Modern	Discard
301	C Pipe	3	5g	3 fragments of stem	C19th/20th	Discard

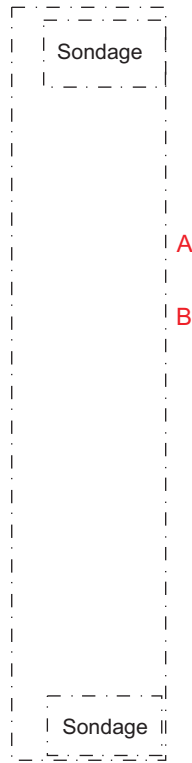


Fig. 3: Plan of Trench 1

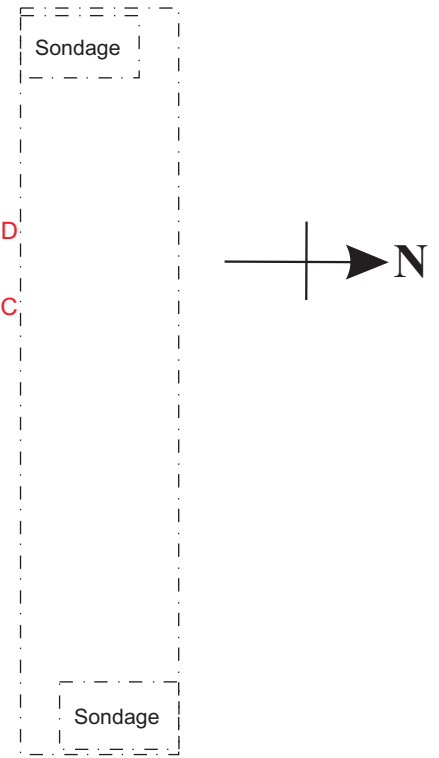


Fig. X: Plan of Trench 2

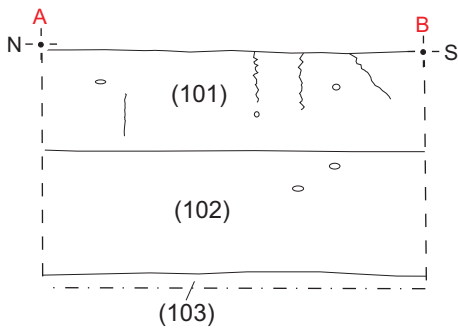


Fig. 3a: W Facing Representative Section Trench 1

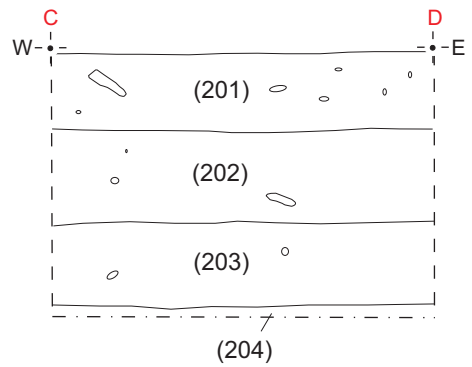


Fig. 4a: North facing Representative Section Trench 2



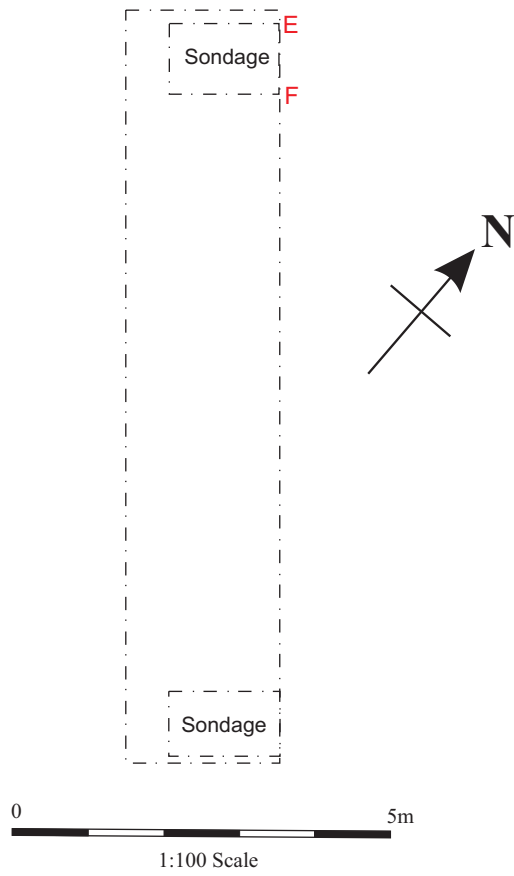


Fig. 5: Plan of Trench 3

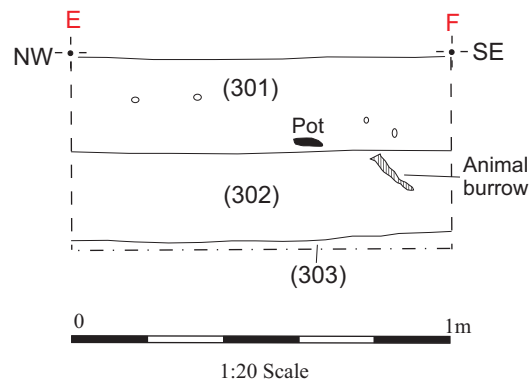


Fig. 6a: South-west facing Representative Section Trench 3