

**PROPOSED SURESTART CENTRE
SKIRBECK ROAD
BOSTON
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION REPORT**

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Report prepared for Stephen Roberts Associates
On behalf of their client
SureStart Boston

by

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Contents

	Summary	
1.0	Introduction	1
2.0	Site location and description	1
3.0	Planning background	1
4.0	Archaeological and historical background	2
5.0	Methodology	3
6.0	Results	4
6.1	Trench 1 results	5
6.2	Trench 2 results	8
7.0	Conclusions	11
8.0	Effectiveness of methodology	12
9.0	Acknowledgements	13
10.0	References	13
11.0	Site archive	14

Illustrations

Fig. 1	Site location (1:25,000)
Fig. 2	Site plan with location of trial trenches
Fig. 3	Trench 1 plan and sections
Fig. 4	Trench 2 plan and sections
Fig. 5	Excerpt from John Wood's map of 1829

Appendices

Appendix 1	Colour plates
Appendix 2	Context summary
Appendix 3	Pottery archive
Appendix 4	Ceramic building material archive
Appendix 5	Ceramic dating archive

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Summary

- A program of archaeological evaluation was carried out on part of a car park at Skirbeck Road, Boston, Lincolnshire, to inform a planning decision in advance of redevelopment.
- The trial excavation exposed a number of post-medieval brick structures, including walls and a well-built culvert. On the Skirbeck Road side of the site, these brick structures were cut into a series of 13th to 15th century made ground deposits, interpreted as possible building platforms. To the rear of these purported construction deposits, a series of contemporary domestic refuse pits were exposed, presumably to receive waste produced by the occupants of these structures.
- Large quantities of medieval brick and tile were recovered, which may indicate that there were contemporary structures in the vicinity. Such remains may survive beneath the archaeological horizon that was exposed.

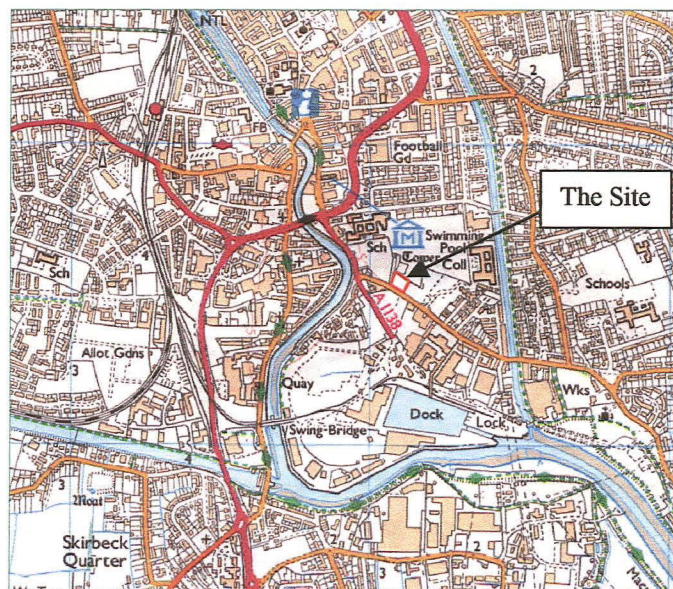


Figure 1: Site location at scale 1:25,000
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1.0 Introduction

Stephen Roberts Associates, acting on behalf of Sure Start Boston, commissioned Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) to undertake a programme of archaeological field evaluation. These works were undertaken to fulfil the requirements of Boston Borough Council, before redevelopment of an area of land adjacent to Skirbeck Road, Boston, Lincolnshire. The methodologies employed comply with the recommendations of *Archaeology and Planning: Planning Policy Guidance Note 16*, Dept. of Environment (1990); *Management of Archaeological Projects*, EH (1991); *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations*, IFA (1999) and the LCC document '*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook: A Manual of Archaeological Practice*', 1998.

The archaeological evaluation took place between the 7th and 11th June 2004, and this report documents the results of the investigation. It incorporates a series of reports by specialist researchers who assessed archaeological materials recovered during the fieldwork.

2.0 Site location and description

Boston lies in the administrative district of Boston Borough, approximately 53km east-south-east of Newark and 49km north-east of Peterborough. The proposed redevelopment site is situated towards the south-east edge of the town, lying to the north of Skirbeck Road (fig. 1).

The area of investigation (hereafter 'the site') comprises a sub-rectangular unit of approximately 0.1 hectares, bordered by Skirbeck Road to the south, a track leading to Hussey Tower to the west, tennis courts to the north and the car park for Boston College to the east. Prior to this project, the land was in use as car parking for Boston College. The site is predominantly level and its mean elevation is approximately 4m OD.

The underlying drift geology comprises The Barroway Drove Beds, a series of marine saltmarsh alluvial deposits, under which is the Ancholme Group of primarily mudstones,

The National Grid Reference for the centre of the site is TF 3308 4353.

3.0 Planning background

Prior to the formal submission of a planning application for the proposed nursery, Boston Borough Council requested the undertaking of an archaeological evaluation to assess the overall archaeological potential of the site, the potential threat that redevelopment may have and, if necessary, to inform the formulation of a mitigation strategy which will seek to safeguard the interests of buried archaeological remains and the redevelopment proposal.

4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

The site lies within an area of intense archaeological activity dating from at least the Romano-British period. Excavations at Boston Grammar School to the west identified a deposit at 2.30m to 2.85m OD containing 3rd/4th century AD greyware and Nene Valley pottery; indicative of probable industrial activities (Palmer-Brown, 1996a). Numerous Romano-British finds have been located throughout the town, including coins at Hussey Tower, immediately to the north of the site (Rylatt, 2002).

Anglo-Saxon material has been found in the Boston area, although not in the immediate vicinity of the site. Two *grubenhauser* (sunken feature buildings) were exposed during a watching brief at St. Nicholas School, approximately 600m east-south-east of the grammar school, which were taken to be indicative of seasonal occupation (Palmer-Brown, 1996b). A more permanent settlement of 9th/10th century date was investigated at Whitehouse Lane, Fishtoft, 3km south-east of the current site. This site may have been abandoned after destruction by fire in the mid 10th century (Palmer-Brown, 1997).

Boston itself appears to have emerged as a port and planned town under Alan Rufus, Earl of Richmond, soon after the Norman Conquest (Owen, 1984). The 12th century saw the construction of the Barditch, a defensive earthwork, possibly initiated as a result of the anarchy of Stephen I's reign, which enclosed the town on the east side of the river (*ibid.*). The line of the Barditch runs immediately to the west of the investigation area.

By the later 12th century, the town had expanded beyond the limits of the Barditch, and continued to prosper from its extensive trade networks throughout the medieval period. Between 1279 and 1289, the port was the richest in the country, and the custom duties paid in Boston exceeded those of London by a third (Pevsner & Harris, 1989). The town's wealth expanded further during the 14th century, largely due to the transference of the Wool Staple from Lincoln in 1297 (Wright, 1994).

Excavations at South Square, approximately 150m north-west of the current site, shed some illumination on this period of the town's history: several phases of activity were investigated, beginning with 12th/13th century timber buildings fronting the Witham. The 13th and 14th centuries saw a complex sequence of structures being built in the area, probably used as workshops and dwellings. The artefactual and environmental evidence indicated that the excavations were in the heart of the medieval port, yielding imported pottery from as far afield as Damascus, and seeds of imported grapes and figs. A series of alluvial deposits indicated intermittent flooding of the area, possibly related to financial decline leading to neglect of drainage measures (Palmer-Brown, 1998).

The town was the site of a number of friaries: Dominican, Augustinian, Carmelite, and Franciscan. The 13th century Franciscan establishment is believed to have been close to the Grammar School grounds immediately to the north-east of that site (Rylatt, 2002). Road works on Rowley Road uncovered human remains, and archaeological investigations within the school grounds exposed a total of 15 skeletons of 13th/14th century date. The presence of women and children among the

skeletons suggested that the graveyard was not that of the friary church, but of an associated infirmary (Palmer-Brown, 1996a; Schofield, 1998).

Further evidence of the friary was exposed at the Haven Cinema site in 2000, approximately 100m north-west of the site. Excavations exposed a floor sealed by 13th century occupation horizons, overlain by another floor and subsequent demolition deposits (Johnson, 2000).

Boston entered a period of decline in the mid to late 14th century. This decline was only reversed in the later 18th century, when a comprehensive program of drainage of the surrounding fens was initiated. This brought large areas of land into agricultural production, the produce of which was shipped via Boston, leading to a recovery in the town's fortunes.

5.0 Methodology

The key purpose of an archaeological evaluation is to gather and collate information for planning purposes: to assess the archaeological potential of a site and provide a basis for mitigating against the effects of development, if and as appropriate. This approach is consistent with the recommendations that are set out in *Archaeology and Planning: Planning Policy Guidance Note 16* (1990).

To achieve the above, two trenches were opened to examine a representative proportion of the overall site. The location of these is indicated on fig. 2; each trench being 14m long and 4m wide.

The evaluation was undertaken by the author and a team of experienced field archaeologists over a period of 5 days, between the 7th and 11th of June 2004.

For each trench, a JCB back actor excavator fitted with a hydraulic breaker was used to remove a reinforced concrete slab. A smooth blade was then used to remove all topsoil, subsoil and underlying deposits in spits not exceeding 20cm in depth. The process was repeated until the first archaeologically significant or natural horizon was exposed. All further excavation was by hand.

Where archaeological remains were exposed, features and deposits were sample excavated manually, and context information was recorded on standard Context Record Sheets. Due to the large number of features exposed, and the necessary limits of an archaeological evaluation, some deposits were not excavated but were planned and described from the surface. Deposits were drawn to scale in plan and section, and archaeological contexts were photographed: some prints are reproduced within this report (see Appendix 1).

Archaeological finds were recovered during the investigation (e.g. pottery sherds). These were washed and processed at the offices of PCA, prior to submission for detailed specialist appraisal. A number of metal objects were recovered during the course of the project; they are currently with specialists pending detailed study. The results of this study will be submitted as an addendum to this report.

The evaluation trenches were aligned parallel with the western boundary of the site, along a roughly north east to south west axis. For the sake of clarity within this report, the line of Skirbeck Road is assumed to run east to west and the position and alignment of features within the trenches is referred to on this basis. A true orientation of the trenches can be seen on fig. 2.

The site was fenced at all times to prevent unauthorized access, and the trenches were made-good before the end of the works. The surplus concrete was left in a low mound so that there was no danger of collapse.

6.0 Results

6.1 Trench 1 (see fig. 3)

Following the removal of the concrete slab 100, the uppermost material exposed was 132, a layer of homogenous dark grey compact silt containing frequent brick and mortar fragments. Quantities of Victorian pottery were observed in this material, but this was not retained for further study. Following the removal of this deposit, a number of archaeological features were exposed.

Concentrated along the northern edge of the trench was a group of cut features; interpreted as rubbish pits. In the north-west corner, feature [113] may have been the corner of a sub-rectangular feature, possibly a refuse pit; this is supported by the nature of its fill 112, which was a dark brownish grey silt containing charcoal and coal. Three sherds of pottery were recovered, produced between the 13th and 14th centuries. A single fragment of modern brick was also recovered (probably introduced via the machine bucket).

Two further pits were situated to the east: [115] was irregular in plan and was possibly two inter-cut features. The fill, 114 comprised dark grey silt, in which mortar and ceramic building material (hereafter CBM) fragments, coal, animal bone and charcoal were observed. A single sherd of Toynton wear pottery, in production from the 13th to 15th centuries, and a fragment of mortared peg tile were recovered from this deposit. This feature cut into a similar pit, [117]; only a fragment of which occurred within the trench. Its fill 116 was dark grey silt containing frequent flecks of mortar and CBM and occasional larger fragments and charcoal flecks.

Towards the eastern end of the trench a second pit group was investigated. Feature [121] appeared to be part of a larger curvilinear or sub-circular feature. Its fill 120 was dark grey sandy silt containing frequent charcoal, mussel shells and occasional coal and mortar fragments. A single sherd from a locally produced jug was recovered, produced in the 13th or 14th century. This feature was cut into the west side of [119], a small feature filled with brownish silt containing CBM fragments and occasional mortar and charcoal flecks, 118. This in turn cut into [102], a small, shallow sub-circular pit filled with greyish brown silt, 101, containing frequent charcoal, oyster shells and occasional cockle shells and 19 pieces of CBM, including 5 pieces of medieval brick. A large number of pottery sherds were recovered, including fragments from the Netherlands and Saintonge in Paris. The pottery and CBM has been dated to the 13th or 14th centuries.

Each of the above features appeared to cut into 103, a grey clayey silt deposit containing brick, mortar and tile fragments, along with 5 pottery sherds (including 3 imports from the low countries). The majority date from the medieval period, probably the 14th or 15th centuries; however, two considerably later pieces were also recovered; believed to have been intrusive. The source of this intrusion may have been a large straight-sided feature, [131], which extended diagonally through the trench from south-west to north-east. This may have been a structural feature, although it did not align with Skirbeck Road.

Also cut into 103 were a series of post holes. Post hole [105] contained large

quantities of cultural material in its fill 104, including a sherd of 13th to 15th century Toynton Ware pottery, a brick fragment and four tile fragments, which suggests that this material represents post-packing. Post hole [108] also contained material within its fill 107; in this case mortar fragments and an unusual piece of tile. A further post hole to the south, [111] may be related, although this was somewhat shallower. It was filled with mid brown clayey silt with occasional CBM and mortar fragments, 106. A fourth post hole in this area, [110], appeared to be cut by [131] and was therefore not part of the same phase of activity. It had well-defined steep edges and a flat base, and its fill 109 comprised greyish brown silt mixed with charcoal flecks and occasional mortar and CBM fragments. Two large pieces of burnt limestone were also present; used as packing to support the post.

A further feature in the north east corner of the trench was cut from this level, [123]. This was represented by only one straight north-west to south-east orientated edge, which sloped steeply to a flat base. Its fill 122 was dark grey silty sand containing frequent coal, mortar, charcoal flecks and large CBM fragments. This deposit also contained a distinct lens of mortar, which along with the coarse inclusions suggests it formed during a period when demolition was taking place. The position of this feature, directly below the Victorian made ground 132, and the nature of the brick fragments suggests that it was also of 19th century date.

Towards the south-west of the trench, and running parallel with Skirbeck Road, was a brick culvert, 126. This comprised a block base, only one course deep, on which were laid two sides made from a single course of stretchers. The top comprised a further course of bricks laid as headers. The whole structure was bonded with soft creamy lime mortar. This structure was well built and it appeared to be watertight. A sample of the bricks was retained for specialist appraisal (see Appendices 4 and 5): they were manufactured in the post-medieval period (16th century or later).

The culvert was set in a linear construction trench [127] which had been back filled with two distinct deposits. The lowest, 130 was a mid brown silt with occasional mortar fragments, possibly derived from the construction of the culvert. Two pottery sherds were recovered; from Bourne (15th-17th) and Toynton (13th-15th), as well as a number of roof tile fragments and two pieces of medieval brick. The upper fill, 125 was dark grey silt containing charcoal and mortar fragments. Five sherds of pottery, predominantly Bourne Ware, two pieces of medieval brick, and nine pieces of roof tile were recovered from this material. Together they indicate a 14th century date. Interestingly, many of the tiles had traces of mortar attached and one was worn on one side, suggesting that they may have been used as floor tiles. The presence of medieval pottery in these fills is clearly anachronistic; the sherds would appear to be residual.

These features were cut through two distinct layers of re-deposited alluvium; to the north 124 was greyish brown silt containing moderate quantities of mortar and charcoal, a large piece of post-medieval brick, as well as two pottery sherds; one imported from Seville in Spain (15th-17th century) the other from Toynton (13th-15th century). To the south of the culvert, 128 was a brown clayey silt which contained considerably more CBM (fragmentary and not retained) and charcoal. It seems probable that these two materials were deposited at approximately the same time and may effectively reflect the same event.

At first glance, the dating of deposits from this trench seems problematic, with medieval materials being recovered from the fills of features cut through post-medieval deposits. Many of these features are only dated by single sherds; e.g. pits [115] and [121], and post holes [108], [111] and [105].

It is suggested that all of the activity examined in this trench was approximately contemporary, taking place during the 15th century. The earliest investigated activity appears to have been associated with purposeful dumping to create made ground (124 and 128), subsequently improved by feature 131/[103]. Pit [102] (containing large quantities of 14th to 15th century pottery) and culvert 126 (16th century or later bricks) are then cut through this surface. Given that many of the other features only contained single sherds, it seems possible that these were entirely residual; re-deposited via the truncation of earlier features.

6.2 Trench 2 (see fig. 4)

Beneath the modern slab and its hardcore, an extensive homogenous dump deposit 201 was exposed, consisting of dark grey compact silt with frequent coal, charcoal and building waste inclusions. 19th century pottery was recovered.

This layer was cut at its southern extent by [229], a steep-sided flat-bottomed feature containing frequent demolition rubble within its fill 228; interpreted as a robber trench. This feature was removed by machine while excavating a sondage in the southern part of the trench, so its true alignment is unknown. Examination of the trench sides suggests that it was orientated approximately north-west to south-east (approximately parallel with Skirbeck Road).

A number of cut archaeological features were sealed beneath 201. Towards the south of the trench were two brick wall foundations, aligned east to west and parallel with Skirbeck Road. The northernmost 219 was built in a variety of bonds; the lower two visible courses were constructed in plain stretcher, over which was a course of Flemish. The uppermost surviving course was in header bond and was much more neatly constructed, leading to the suggestion that this may have been an above-ground, fair-face portion of the structure. It was bonded with yellow coarse sandy mortar.

The wall foundation to the south, 220, was less complex, comprising three courses of header bond, fixed with light yellowish grey coarse sandy mortar. This bonding was similar to that used in 219. This foundation was less well constructed; none of it appeared designed as fair-face.

Specialist appraisal of the bricks from these walls has identified many similarities (see Appendices 4 and 5): they are of the same type and derive from the same source of clay, and appear to have been part of the same structure as they are all marked with soot. The different bonds used for each wall may reflect the fact that they served different functions within that structure. The estimated date of manufacture is the 16th century or later.

Between the walls was a deposit of dark grey clayey silt, 227, containing limestone gravel and occasional roughly hewn limestone blocks. Three sherds of pottery, two from Toynton (1250-1450) and a single sherd of Glazed Red Earthenware (1500-1650) were recovered, along with a single fragment of roof tile that bore a cat paw print. Collectively these finds date between the 15th to 18th centuries. The presence of brick fragments and building stone may suggest that this material formed in the vicinity of construction or demolition activity. Its function appears to have been as a levelling deposit; used to even out the depression between the two former walls.

To the south of the walls was a homogenous deposit, 221, consisting of very dark grey clayey silt which contained brick and mortar fragments, charcoal, coal and ash. Pottery from this material included three sherds imported from Saintonge in Paris as well as more local and regional wares; collectively dating between the late 13th to mid 14th centuries. Although a construction cut was not identified, the relative dates of the walls and this material demonstrate that they must be later than deposit 221, and cut into it.

To the north of the two walls, the northern edge of a substantial cut feature, probably a pit, [218], was exposed in plan. The upper fill of this feature 217 was composed of three distinct materials; an upper and lower lens of dark, clayey domestic refuse, separated by a thin band of limestone gravel and degraded mortar. Two of sherds of pottery were recovered from the top lens, one from Toynton, the other local, along with a single piece of locally produced roof tile. These finds suggest a date between the late 13th to 14th centuries.

No southern edge of [219] was visible; the similarity between materials 221 and 217 may suggest that 221 was in fact a fill within the same feature, which extended beyond the southern limit of the trench.

To the north of [218] was a brick drain 214. The walls of the channel were built in rough stretcher bond with frequent closers to even up the irregular build. The top or roof of the structure was laid with headers at right angles to the line of the formation. It was bonded with soft medium to coarse light brown mortar. The whole was poorly constructed, with frequent large gaps between bricks, and it resembled a porous land drain and not the well-made culvert seen in Trench 1. A brick sample suggests that the bricks were post-medieval in date, 16th century or later, (see Appendices 4 and 5).

The structure was founded in a wide, flat bottomed construction trench [215] which had been backfilled with 213: the lower part of this consisted entirely of oyster shells, while the remainder was mid grey silt containing some brick and mortar fragments. Three sherds of locally produced pottery of 13th and 14th century date were recovered. Also retained were ten fragments of roof tile, one of which incorporated the hand and fingerprints of the maker. The oyster shell bed at the base of the feature was designed to allow the free passage of water through the otherwise impermeable soil; its presence on only the south side of the feature demonstrating that this was where the water to be drained originated. A thin layer of mortar, a construction trample, was visible in the very base of the cut where it intersected with the eastern side of the evaluation trench.

Both the drain and pit [218] were cut into layer 216; greyish brown silt containing brick fragments and mortar flecks, along with occasional charcoal. Toynton ware was recovered from this material, dating it between the late 13th to 14th centuries. This material was interpreted as a dump of made ground.

To its northern side, the drain was cut into the large homogenous layer 202; dark greyish brown silt containing brick, mortar and charcoal flecks. This also was interpreted as make-up material, deposited to improve the area in advance of construction or redevelopment. Two sheds of pottery were recovered from this material, one from Frechen (south west of Cologne), the other from Langewehe, a little further to the west. Together they date this material between the late 16th to 17th centuries. This made ground is considerably later than the deposit recorded to the south of 214, possibly reflecting the expansion of the improved ground northwards, away from the road.

Beneath 202, a complex of intercut pits or trenches were observed. From the nature of their upper fills and the finds recovered, these were interpreted as a series of domestic refuse pits.

The northernmost pit, [205] comprised a single edge, probably a portion of a square or rectangular cut. Its fill 204 was soft grey silt containing animal bone oyster and mussel shell, pieces of mortar and charcoal flecks. A single sherd of Toynton Ware pottery was also recovered, dating to the late 13th to 15th century.

To the immediate south was a complex of three similar inter-cut pits. Pit [207] appeared to be the north end of a sub-rectangular feature: its fill 206 was brownish grey clayey silt containing CBM fragments, animal bone, occasional mortar fragments, charcoal flecks and cockle and mussel shells. Three sherds of pottery were retrieved, one from Toynton, the others from the Low Countries. Together they date to the 14th or 15th century. The central pit, [209] also had a probable sub-rectangular form, although only one corner was firmly located; the fill 208 was mid to dark grey silt containing CBM fragments, animal bone, oyster and mussel shells as well as frequent charcoal. Seven pottery sherds were recovered, including three imports from the Low Countries, dating to the mid to late 14th century. The southernmost pit [211] also had a similar shape. Its fill 210 was brownish grey silt which included CBM fragments and occasional animal bone, charcoal flecks and oyster shells. A single sherd of Toynton Ware dates to the late 13th to 15th centuries.

The fills of these features were all very similar; dark and containing shell, animal bone charcoal and pottery. Likewise, the cuts were also of similar form, with at least one corner of a probable sub-rectangular shape defined. They were probably rubbish pits or trenches; filled with domestic waste.

Beneath 221 to the south of the trench, further pitting was observed; [223] was but one edge of a pit, the fill of which, 222 was soft light grey clayey silt, with a distinct 'organic' feel. It contained frequent cockle shells, charcoal and animal bone. This material is again typical of domestic refuse. A further pit [225] was cut by [223]. Its fill 224, was a dark grey silt containing oyster and mussel shell, CBM fragments, animal bone and frequent charcoal. Two fragments of roof tile, including one with mortar, and two pottery sherds, one of which was imported from Seigburg (south east of Cologne) were recovered from this fill. Together they date to the 15th century. Also recorded as a fill of [225] was 230, comprising re-deposited clayey silt alluvium mixed with charcoal fragments. Two pieces of roof tile, a fragment of handmade brick and a sherd from a Toynton Ware jug were recovered; these also date to the 15th century.

The lowest deposit recorded in Trench 2 was 231 (beneath pit [225]), comprising soft waterlogged blue clay mixed with moderate quantities of well preserved un-worked round wood. Only a small section of this material was observed. However, it appeared to represent a natural alluvial deposit, into which plant material had become incorporated.

6.3 Borehole evidence.

A series of six boreholes were sunk around the perimeter of the site (see fig. 2) by Lincs Labs (acting on behalf of Lincolnshire County Council) to examine the underlying strata. The author monitored this investigation as it was carried out. The results were uniform and included a layer of "dark brown soil/clay with brick" at between 0.2 and 1.3m below existing ground level, which can be interpreted as archaeological material. This layer was over "firm brown clay" to a depth of 2m below existing ground level, which may represent the first natural stratum.

7.0 Discussion and conclusions

The uppermost archaeological deposits observed comprised made-ground dating to the 19th century. Examination of John Wood's map of 1829 (see fig. 5) shows a building housing The National School on the site at this time; it is possible that these ground-raising deposits were positioned here to provide a stable platform on which to construct this building.

Following removal of the 19th century material, a number of post-medieval brick structures were recorded; the most southerly of these, 126 was a brick culvert running parallel to Skirbeck Road and sloping downwards towards the east. Examination of the bricks indicates that they were manufactured in the 16th century or later. It was well constructed with all the joints between bricks filled with lime mortar. This feature resembled a conduit; designed to carry water from west to east. It is not possible to say if this was waste water or drinking water that was channelled from a place of storage.

Further brick structures were recorded in Trench 2; towards the south of the trench were two parallel brick foundations, 219 and 220, also of post-medieval date. Initially these were assumed to represent a building wall and a later enlargement. However, similarities in clay source, manufacturing style and sooting suggest that they were parts of the same structure. What is less clear is what the structure actually was.

To the north of the walls was another brick feature, 214. While superficially similar in form to 126, this was poorly constructed, with large gaps between bricks. It does not appear that this ever formed a watertight structure, a hypothesis supported by the deposit of oyster shell designed to channel ground water into it. This feature seems to have been designed to drain the area immediately to the south of it; an area being developed at the same time, as evidenced by the other contemporary brick structures observed. It is tempting to see these features as part of a cohesive pattern of improvement of the site; occurring in the immediate post-medieval period.

Evidence of other structures on the site was present in the form of the post holes recorded in Trench 1. While some of these features contained individual sherds of medieval pottery, they were cut into deposits dating from the later medieval or post-medieval periods and so these finds should be regarded as residual. It is often difficult to determine the nature of structures evidenced by a limited number of post holes, and this group is no exception; what is clear is that they must represent at least two separate phases, as [131] cut [110] but was itself cut by [105].

The bulk of the pottery recovered from the site dates from the early 14th to mid 15th century, and for the most part was recovered from the upper fills of otherwise unexcavated features. These features appear to fall into two categories: domestic refuse pits, seen primarily in Trench 2, and larger ground consolidation deposits, seen mostly in Trench 1. Both of these are evidence of occupation of the area during this period. The presence of large quantities of medieval brick and tile, (both retained and noted) from dated medieval contexts suggests that any structures of this period may have been at least partly constructed in masonry. Furthermore, roof tile with mortar attached was recovered from a number of contexts, a single fragment of which showed signs of wear on the un-mortared side. This would suggest that, as well as brick walls and tile roofs, these buildings were using broken roof tile in floor and/or other structures.

The imported pottery is almost exclusively from Low Countries/Cologne area, with a single sherd from Spain; all likely examples of the trade between this important medieval port and mainland Europe.

The majority of the pottery on the site was discarded no later than the 15th century, and it is tempting to see this as evidence for the declining fortunes of the area after this time. However, the brick structures would seem to indicate that a considerable program of redevelopment took place in the post-medieval period, and so the relative paucity of ceramic evidence should be viewed not necessarily as evidence of abandonment or decline, but of change in use to one that did not generate large quantities of broken pottery.

It should be bourn in mind that only the top of the medieval archaeology was examined during the course of this project, and that it has the potential to seal a considerable depth of further archaeological materials, including possible masonry structures. Indeed, the only possibly natural deposit recorded during the archaeological works was 231, at the base of a sondage, some 0.90m below the uppermost archaeological horizon.

8.0 Effectiveness of methodology

The methodology employed has allowed the presence/absence and the level of archaeological deposits to be determined in each of the excavated trenches. Although the large quantity of archaeological material exposed precluded a complete investigation of all features, it was possible to determine the date, nature and level of the top of the first significant horizon. A trial hole towards the centre of the site was used to determine the level of the first natural stratum. Furthermore, a series of

boreholes were sunk around the perimeter of the site, and these were monitored to provide further data about the depth of archaeological deposits in the vicinity.

9.0 Acknowledgements

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11.0 Site Archive

The site archive for this project is in preparation and will be deposited at the Lincoln City and County Museum (physical) and the Lincolnshire Archives Office (documentary) within six months. Access to the archive may be granted by quoting the global accession number 2004.131.



Fig. 2: Plan showing site boundary, footprint of proposed Neighbourhood Nursery and location of trenches and boreholes.
1:500

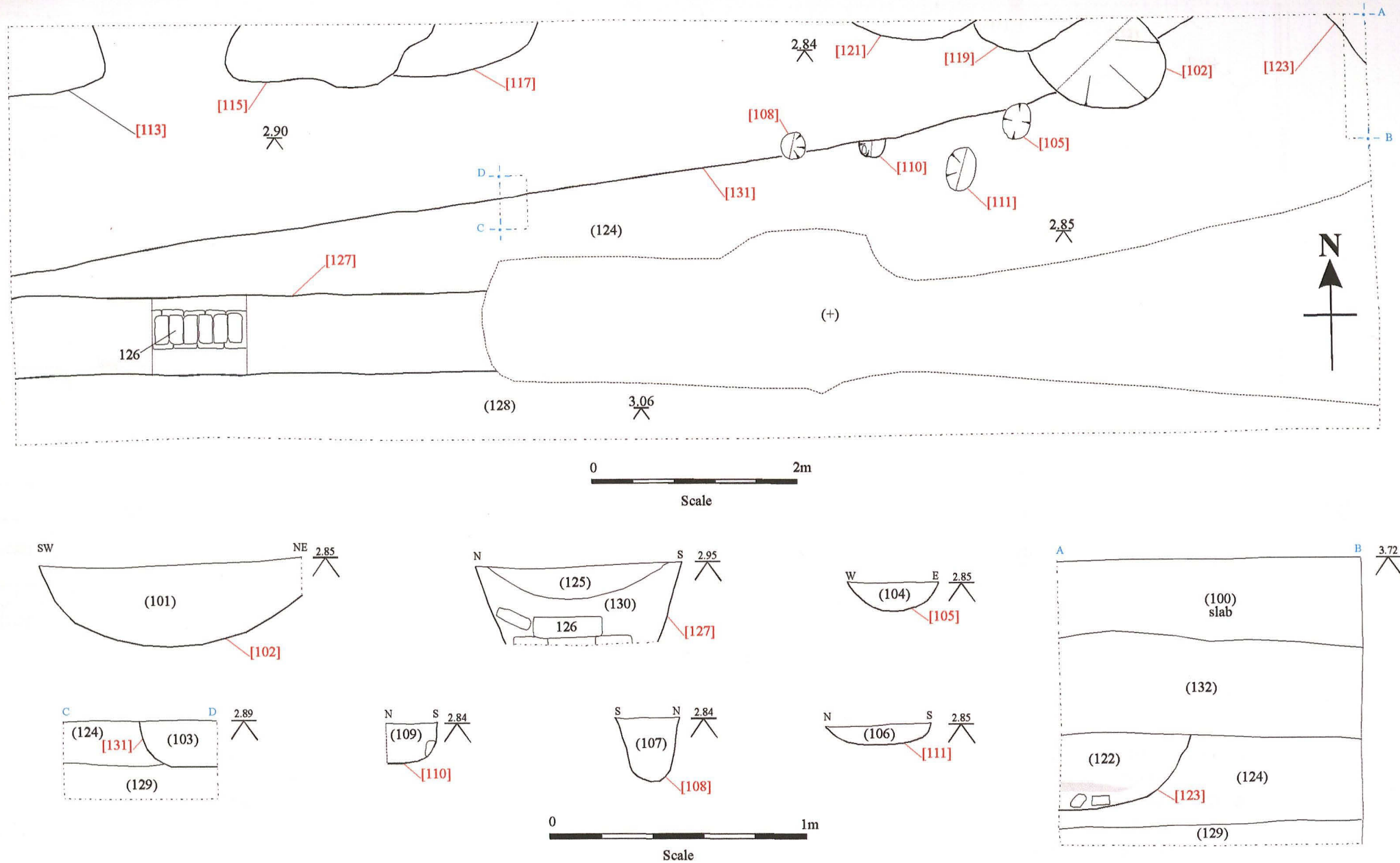


Fig. 3: Plan and sections from Trench 1. Plan at 1:50, sections at 1:20.

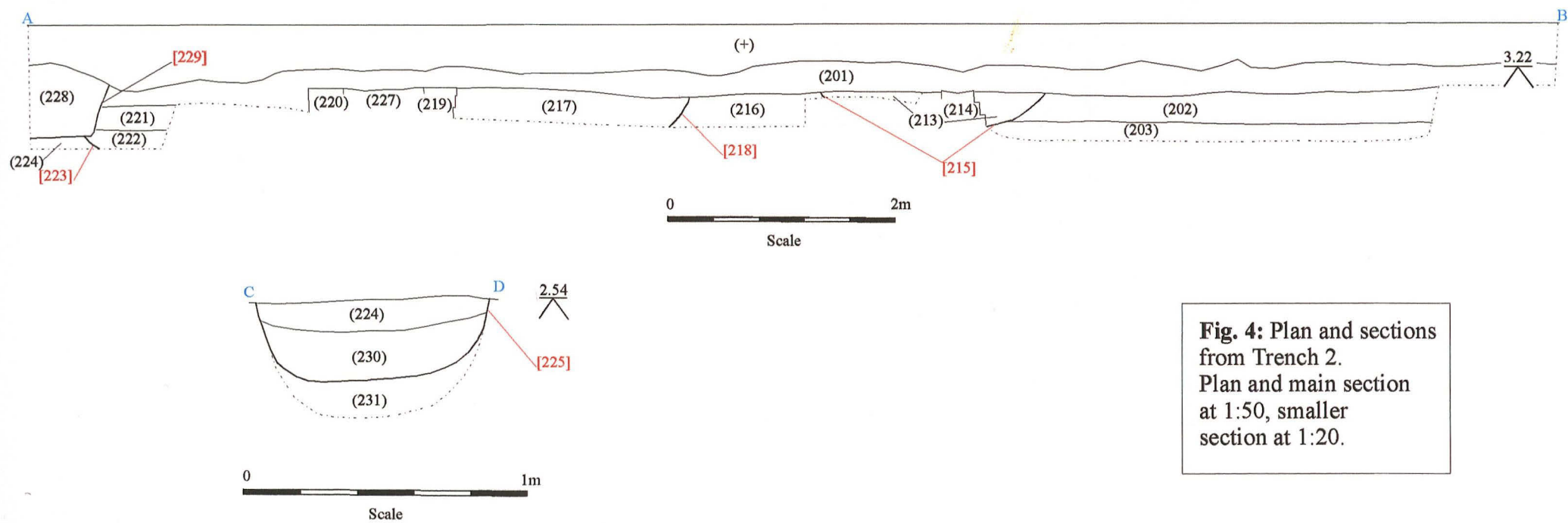
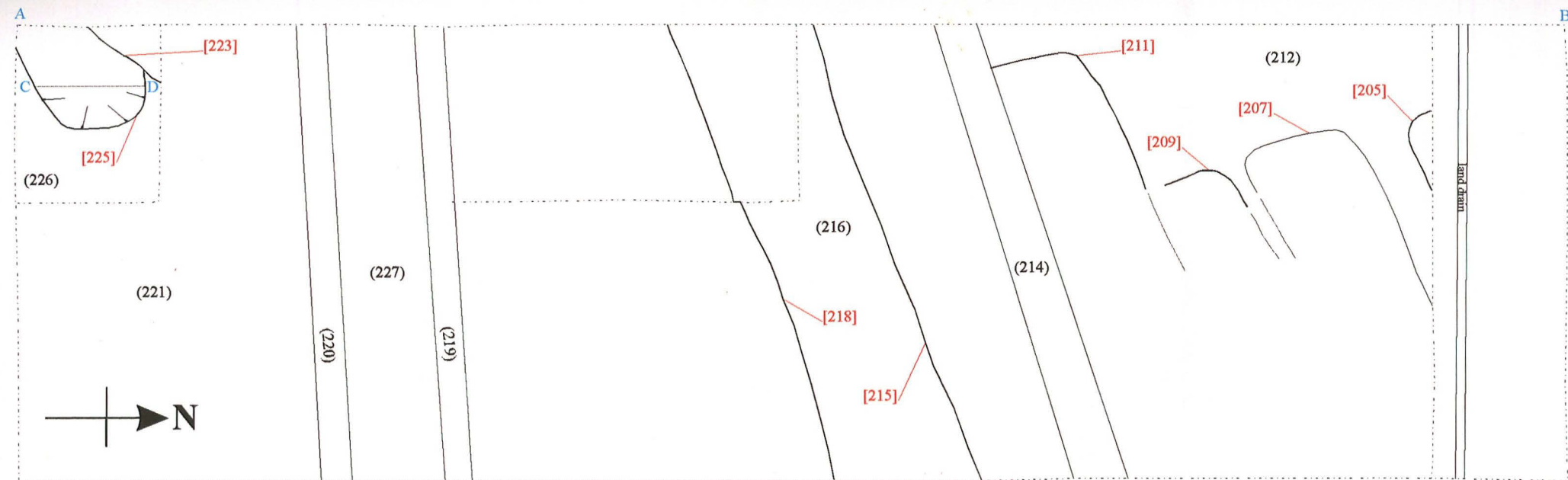


Fig. 4: Plan and sections from Trench 2.
Plan and main section at 1:50, smaller section at 1:20.

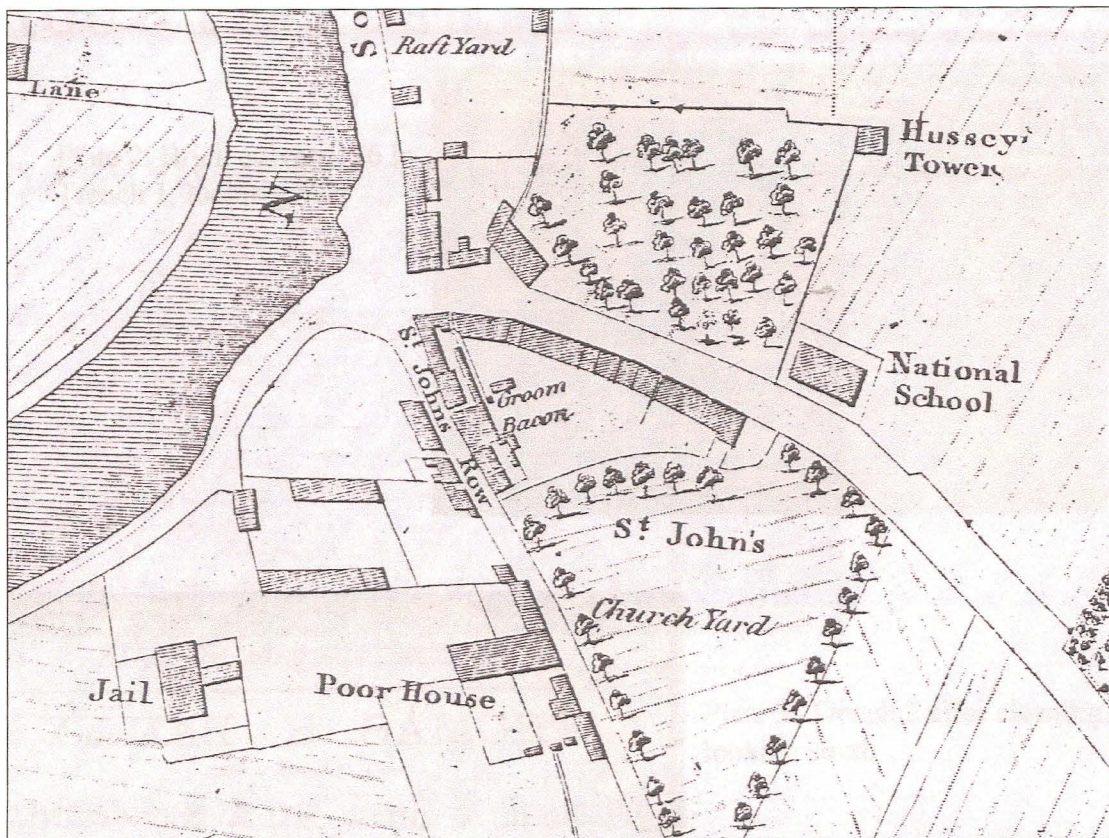


Fig. 5: Excerpt from John Wood's map of 1829, showing The National School occupying the area of the site. It was built in 1815 and moved in 1850. Not to scale.

Appendix 1: Colour Plates



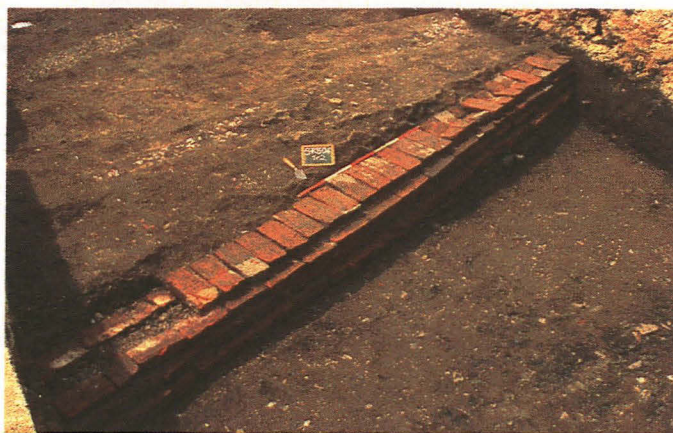
Plate 1: Trench 1 after cleaning,
looking west

Plate 2: Brick culvert 126 in
Trench 1, looking west



Plate 3: Trench 2 after cleaning,
looking south

Plate 4: Brick drain 214 in Trench
2 after cleaning, looking south-
west



Appendix 2. Context summary

CONTEXT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
100	Modern overburden. Slab and hardcore.
101	FO [102]. Domestic refuse dump.
102	Rubbish pit. Trunc by [119].
103	FO [131]. Ground raising/foundation deposit. Only investigated via small slot. May be cut by later pitting which could not be identified without further cleaning.
104	FO [105]. Post probably pulled.
105	Post hole.
106	FO [111]. No evidence for post or packing.
107	FO [108]. No evidence of post or packing, although mortar and cbm may suggest demolition taking place nearby as post removed.
108	Post hole.
109	FO [110]. In-situ packing suggests post rotted not removed.
110	Post hole.
111	V. shallow scoop, may be basal remains of post hole.
112*	FO [113]. Domestic waste, contains coal and charcoal.
113*	Sub-square domestic refuse pit.
114*	FO [115]. Mixed domestic and demolition components.
115*	Rubbish pit.
116*	FO [117]. Contains some construction debris.
117*	Small refuse pit.
118*	FO [119]. Dump of mixed waste.
119*	Small rubbish pit.
120*	FO [121]. Contains some (probably domestic) fire rake-out.
121*	Small rubbish pit.
122	FO [123]. Dump of demolition waste.
123	Single edge only observed, may be robber trench.
124*	Redeposited alluvium, made ground.
125	FO [127]. Contains some waste from construction of (126).
126	Brick built culvert.
127	Construction cut for (126).
128*	Redeposited alluvium, made ground.
129	Domestic waste "fill" material, exposed in bases of 2 small slots.
130	FO [127], back-fill of construction cut.
131	"Construction cut" appears to contain large-scale ground stabilising deposit (103). Only investigated via small slot.
132	Made ground. Prob Victorian

CONTEXT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION.
201	Ground levelling deposit, evens-out irregularities of masonry remains.
202	Made ground, to raise and stabilise the site during a period of re-development.
203	Finds allocation only, represents a skim from pit fills 204, 206, 208 & 210.
204*	FO [205]. Domestic waste dumping.
205*	Single corner of probable rubbish pit.
206*	FO [207]. Domestic refuse.
207*	Partially defined sub rectangular probable rubbish pit.
208*	FO [209]. Dump of domestic waste.
209*	Single corner of partially defined probable refuse pit.
210*	FO [211]. Domestic waste dumping.
211*	Single corner of partially defined probable refuse pit.
212*	Redeposited natural, probably up-cast from pitting in the vicinity.
213	FO [215]. Lower portion to S contains oyster to facilitate water movement towards drain (214).
214	Brick drain, which unlike (126) above, seems designed to gather water from the material through which it passes.
215	Construction cut for [214].
216*	Redeposited alluvium, made up ground.
217*	FO [218]. Various waste disposal events.
218*	Large rubbish pit.
219*	Brick wall or foundation.
220*	Brick wall or foundation.
221*	Layer to S of and butting wall 220.
222*	FO [223]. "Organicy" feeling domestic waste.
223*	Refuse pit.
224	FO [225]. Domestic waste.
225	Rubbish pit.
226*	Redeposited alluvium, possibly up-cast from pitting.
227*	Dump layer, between walls 219 and 220, possibly to level area after they pass out of use.
228	FO [229]. Construction or demolition waste.
229	Only seen in section, may be robber trench.
230	Possible fill of [225], more likely over-cut into underlying (made ground) earlier material'.
231	Alluvial or re-deposited alluvial layer. Contained well preserved round-wood.

NB. Contexts marked with an asterisk were only examined in plan

Appendix 3. Pottery archive

Alan Vince and Jane Young

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
1	101	SAIM		jug	1	1	14		BS		int & ext glaze
1	101	TOY	B	bowl	1	1	29		BS		
1	101	TOY	H (body) D (handle)	jug	10	1	615	multi shoulder grooves	rim to LHJ	DR1	ribbed strap handle; 2 upper thumbed pressings; unusual rim;
1	101	TOY	B	jug/jar	1	1	8		BS		soot
1	101	BOSTLT		jug	1	1	3		BS		? ID; misfired; cu glaze
1	101	DUTR		cook pot/pipkin	1	1	3		BS		
1	103	LARA		drinking jug	1	1	41		BS		light fabric
1	103	STMO		jug	1	1	2		BS		
1	103	LANG		drinking jug; type III	1	1	17		neck		plain neck; neck cordon
1	103	LANG		drinking jug; type IV	1	1	76		rim to LHJ		upright rim; heavily rilled neck
1	103	CREA		bowl/chamb erpot	1	1	16		BS		badly discoloured by cess ?; intrusive ?
1	103	DUTR		frypan ?	1	1	3		base		
1	104	TOY	J	small jug	1	1	3		BS		misfired glaze

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
1	106	LSW2/3		jug	1	1	16		rim		long cuff rim;prob not Lincoln as too comm clay pellets ?;POTTG/BOSTLT ?
1	112	BOSTTT	J	jug	1	1	37	applied complex strip dec;multi horizontal grooves on shoulder	BS	vessel 2	
1	112	MEDX	bright oxid;fine sandy;hard	jar ?	1	1	40		BS		soot;internal deposit;semi-vitrified;ext brown surfaces are semi-polished;abun fine subround quartz occ fine aggregate sst;mod fe;occ ca
1	112	TOY	B	jug	3	1	39	ribbed shoulder	BS		
1	114	TOY	J	small jug/jar	1	1	12		BS		
1	120	BOSTTT	J	jug	7	1	109	multi horizontal grooves on shoulder	BS	vessel 2	
1	124	TOY	H	small jug/jar	1	1	4		BS		
1	124	SEVIL	coarseware	?	1	1	6		BS		unglazed;may have a new code
1	125	TOY	B	bowl	1	1	4		BS		
1	125	TOY	B	large bowl	1	1	51		BS		
1	125	TOY	B	large bowl	1	1	117		rim		sloping rim with internal hollow
1	125	TOY	A	jug/jar	1	1	3		BS		
1	125	BOSTTT	K	jug/jar	1	1	4		BS		sherd marked 208
1	129	SIEG		jacobkanne ?	1	1	13		handle		
1	129	TOY	A	jug	1	1	3	applied fe strip	BS		triangular profile strip
1	129	SAIM		jug	1	1	3		BS		
1	130	BOU	semi-vitrified	jug/jar	1	1	16		BS		? ID;internal deposit

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
1	130	TOY	B	jug	1	1	12		BS		underfired glaze
2	201	TPW		large pedestal vessel	1	1	25		base		
2	201	ENGs		?	1	1	29		base		
2	202	LANG		small drinking jug; type III/IV	1	1	35	ridged body	BS		earthenware; red slip
2	202	FREC		drinking jug	1	1	62		base		multiple cordons above rounded foot
2	203	TOY	J	jug	1	1	92	central applied thumbbed strip	handle	vessel 1	strap handle
2	203	TOY	J	jug	1	1	29		lip		long cuff rim
2	203	LANG		small drinking jug; type IV	1	1	31		BS		15th
2	203	BOSTTT	J	jug	2	1	60	complex fe strip dec	BS		rounded profile to strip
2	203	TOY	B	large jug	1	1	42		BS		
2	203	TOY	B	jug	1	1	6	multi horizontal grooves	BS		
2	203	TOY	J	jug	1	1	15	fe dec ?; cordon ?	BS		
2	204	TOY	B	jug/jar	2	1	80		base & BS		
2	206	LCGR		jar ?	1	1	10		BS		
2	206	LANG		large drinking jug	1	1	15		BS		
2	206	TOY	J/B	jug/jar	1	1	9		BS		underfired ext glaze
2	208	BOSTTT	K	large jug/jar	1	1	73		base		abraded

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
2	208	LCGR		jar ?	1	1	7		BS		
2	208	LANG		drinking jug	1	1	7	heavily rilled neck	BS		
2	208	TOY	A	small bowl ?	2	1	8		base		internal glaze
2	208	BOSTTT	J	jug/jar	1	1	31		BS		
2	208	DUTR		cook pot/pipkin	1	1	22		BS		
2	210	TOY	B	small jar	1	1	10		BS		soot;internal deposit
2	212	LANG		drinking jug	1	1	8		BS		simple upright rim
2	213	BOSTTT	J	jug/jar	1	1	21		BS		salt surface;no glaze
2	213	BOSTTT	J	jug	1	1	19		rim		beaded rim;misfired glaze
2	213	BOSTTT	J	jug	1	1	4	multi horizontal grooves	BS		misfired glaze
2	216	TOY	J	jug/jar	2	1	27		BS		no glaze
2	217	BOSTLT	J	large jug	1	1	31	multi rilled shoulder;vert applied thumbed strip	BS		taken for fabric type series;misfired glaze
2	217	TOY	J	jug/jar	1	1	0		BS		
2	221	SAIM		jug	2	1	11		BS		
2	221	BOSTTT	J	bowl ?	1	1	38		base		taken for fabric type series;misfired int glaze
2	221	TOY	B	bowl	1	1	37		rim		sloping rim with internal hollow;stacking scars
2	221	SAIU		pégau	1	1	22		handle		strap handle
2	221	TOY	B	jug ?	1	1	18		BS		
2	221	BOSTTT		pipkin	1	1	22		base		part nternal glaze;soot ext & over breaks;broken in use

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
2	224	SIEG		jacobkanne ?	1	1	22	frilled base	base		
2	224	TOY	A	jug	1	1	22	multi horizontal grooves	BS		
2	227	GRE		large bowl	1	1	51		rim		
2	227	TOY	H	jug/jar	1	1	16		BS		
2	227	TOY	B	jug/jar	1	1	9		BS		
2	230	TOY	B	small jug	1	1	16		BS		
	u/s	TOY	B ?	jug/jar	1	1	45		base		cracked during firing
	u/s	TOY	J	jug	1	1	2	rilled/multi horiz grooved shoulder	BS		
	u/s	CIST		cup	1	1	2		BS		
	u/s	TOY	J	jug	1	1	414	central applied thumbled strip	handle	vessel 1	strap handle
	u/s	TOY	B	jug	1	1	28	lower neck cordon	BS		
	u/s	BOSTLT		jug	1	1	9		base		LSW3 type
	u/s	MEDX	buff/light orange;semi-vitrifi ed gritty	drinking jug	1	1	23		handle join		burnt cu glaze;regional/continental import
	u/s	TOY	B	small jug	1	1	24		base		pocket of fe sst within a white clay bubble
	u/s	TOY	J	jug	1	1	29		BS		soot ?
	u/s	TOY	J	jug	1	1	9	fe applied decoration	BS		
	u/s	TOY	B	jug	1	1	4	applied decoration	BS		
	u/s	TOY	J	dripping dish	1	1	21		base		int glaze;sanded base

trench	context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	ref no	description
	u/s	TOY	J	small jug	1	1	7	rilled/multi horiz grooved shoulder	BS		
	u/s	TOY	J	jug/jar	1	1	28		BS		thick ext soot;internal deposit

Pottery Summary

cname	period	unstratified	1	2
BOSTLT	med	1	1	1
BOSTTT	med		3	8
BOU	pmed		1	
CIST	pmed	1		
CREA	emod		1	
DUTR	med-pmed		2	1
ENGs	emod			1
FREC	pmed			1
GRE	pmed			1
LANG	med-lmed		2	5
LARA	med		1	
LCGR	med			2
LSW2/3	med		1	
MEDX	med	1	1	
SAIM	med		2	1
SAIU	med			1
SEVIL	pmed		1	
SIEG	med-pmed		1	1
STMO	pmed		1	
TOY	med	11	13	17
TPW	emod			1

30 July 2004

Page 1 of 1

A total of 108 , mainly medieval sherds were recovered from the site. The pottery is mainly in an un-abraded state and although most of the material may not represent primary rubbish disposal there is little evidence to suggest that it has been heavily disturbed. The pottery mostly dates to the period between the early 14th and mid 15th centuries and comprises a range of local, regional and continental wares similar to those recovered from other sites in the area. Little material of post mid 15th century date is present in the assemblage and all examples were recovered from Trench 2. This accords well with the dating of the recovered brick and tile which is mainly of medieval type and may suggest the presence of a demolished medieval brick building in the vicinity of the site. By the time the brick structures (drain 214, culvert 126 and walls 219 and 220) are built little pottery is being discarded on the site. The only unusual import to be found on the site is a Seville Coarseware in context 124.

Appendix 3C

Ceramic Glossary

cname	full name	earliest date	latest date
BOSTLT	Boston Glazed ware - Lincoln type	1230	1330
BOSTTT	Boston Glazed ware - Toynton type	1230	1330
BOU	Bourne D ware	1450	1650
CIST	Cistercian-type ware	1480	1650
CREA	Creamware	1770	1830
DUTR	Dutch Red Earthenware	1250	1650
ENG5	Unspecified English Stoneware	1750	1900
FREC	Frechen stoneware	1530	1680
GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	1500	1650
LANG	Langewehe stoneware	1350	1500
LARA	Langerwehe/Raeren-type Stoneware	1350	1500
LCGR	Low Countries Grey ware	1250	1500
LSW2/3	13th to 15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	1200	1450
MEDX	Non Local Medieval Fabrics	1150	1450
SAIM	Saintonge mottled glazed ware	1250	1500
SAIU	Saintonge unglazed ware	1250	1550
SEVIL	Seville-type	1450	1650
SIEG	Siegburg-type Ware	1250	1550
STMO	Staffordshire/Bristol mottled-glazed	1690	1800
TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware	1250	1450
TPW	Transfer printed ware	1770	1900

Appendix 4. Ceramic building material archive

Jane Young and Stuart Cavill

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	description
1	101	PNR	Boston Fabric 1/2		1	33	flat roofer;corner
1	101	PEG	hard orange		1	59	round peg hole 12mm;sand bedded
1	101	PNR	Boston Fabric 3		1	71	flat roofer;sand bedded
1	101	PNR	hard orange		1	90	flat roofer;possible thumb impression;sand bedded
1	101	PNR	Boston Fabric 1		1	277	flat roofer
1	101	PNR	Boston Fabric 1		1	16	flat roofer;corner
1	101	PNR	Boston Fabric 3		1	69	flat roofer
1	101	PNR	Boston Fabric 3		1	72	flat roofer
1	101	PNR	Boston Fabric 2		1	69	flat roofer
1	101	PNR	Boston Fabric 3		1	27	flat roofer
1	101	PNR	Boston Fabric 3		1	36	flat roofer;semi-vitrified
1	101	PNR	Boston Fabric 3		1	139	flat roofer;sand bedded
1	101	BRK	silty fabric		1	385	handmade;discolourment shows signs of bricks being stacked in kiln
1	101	PNR	Boston Fabric 3		1	131	flat roofer;abraded
1	101	BRK	silty purple fabric		1	26	handmade;corner
1	101	BRK	silty purple fabric		1	76	handmade;salt surfacing
1	101	BRK	soft orange silty fabric		1	68	handmade
1	101	BRK	silty purple fabric		1	230	handmade medieval;sand moulded;54mm
1	101	PNR	Boston Fabric 1		1	183	flat roofer
1	104	PNR	Boston Fabric 3		1	11	flat roofer;mortar
1	104	PEG	Boston Fabric 3		1	32	round hole;corner;sand bedded
1	104	BRK	silty fabric		1	14	handmade
1	104	PNR	Boston Fabric 2		1	14	flat roofer
1	104	PNR	Boston Fabric 1		1	23	flat roofer;bedded on straw ?
1	107	BRK	silty fabric		1	8	
1	112	BRK			1	678	modern;37x105
1	114	PEG	white sandy		1	183	round hole 14mm;mortar;corner;cloth impression ?

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	description
1	124	BRK	calcareous silty fabric		1	878	handmade; straw bedded; about half brick; finger marks on top surface; voids from reed/sedge ?; 48x125mm
1	125	PNR	Boston Fabric 1 ?		1	37	flat roofer; limestone bedded ?; corner
1	125	PNR	Boston Fabric 1/2		1	399	flat roofer; mortar; brush ? Strokes on upper surface; poss wear on upper
1	125	PNR	vitified		1	51	mortar; flat roofer
1	125	PNR	coarse sandy		1	47	flat roofer; corner; mortar
1	125	BRK	soft silty orange fabric		1	22	handmade
1	125	PNR	Boston Fabric 3		1	23	flat roofer; corner; mortar
1	125	BRK	soft silty orange fabric		1	32	handmade
1	125	PNR	Boston Fabric 1		1	19	flat roofer
1	126	BRK	calcareous jurassic clay with clay pellet		1	2868	complete handmade brick; mortar; bedded on straw/sand; sand moulded ?; burnt/vitrified
1	126	BRK	calcareous jurassic clay with clay pellet		1	2374	complete handmade brick; mortar; bedded on straw/sand; sand moulded ?; burnt/vitrified header; 42-48x119x243mm
1	126	BRK	calcareous jurassic clay with		1	2774	complete handmade brick; mortar; bedded on straw/sand; sand clay pellet moulded ?; burnt/vitrified
1	129	PNR	Boston Fabric 1		1	210	flat roofer
1	129	PNR	Boston Fabric 3		1	53	flat roofer; mortar
1	129	BRK	silty		1	48	handmade medieval brick; mortar; salt surfacing; bedded on straw ?
1	129	PNR	Boston Fabric 1/2		1	135	flat roofer; bedded on sand; mortar
1	129	PNR	Boston Fabric 3; semi vitrified		1	34	flat roofer
1	129	PNR	Boston Fabric 1/3		1	60	flat roofer; salt surfacing; mortar
1	129	PNR	Boston Fabric 3; semi vitrified		1	78	flat roofer; bedded on sand
1	129	PNR	Boston Fabric 1		1	175	flat roofer; mortar
1	130	PEG	hard oxidised fabric		1	116	round hole 12mm near one corner; thin tile; sad bedded
1	130	PNR	Boston Fabric 1		1	82	flat roofer; mortar incl over edges
1	130	PNR	Boston Fabric 1/3		1	108	flat roofer
1	130	PNR	Boston Fabric 3		1	62	flat roofer; mortar
1	130	PNR	hard oxidised fabric		2	314	flat roofer; thin walled; mortar
1	130	BRK	purple silty fabric		1	82	handmade; bedded on straw

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	description
1	130	MISC	hard sandy fabric		1	27	brick/floor tile;mortar
1	130	PNR	Boston Fabric 1/2		1	26	flat roofer;mortar
1	130	PNR	calcareous fabric		1	125	flat roofer;late medieval/post-medieval;white salt ?
1	130	BRK	silty calcareous fabric		1	18	handmade;mortar
2	213	PNR	Boston Fabric 1		1	69	
2	213	PEG	Boston Fabric 1		2	483	central round hole 14mm;corner;mortar
2	213	PNR	Boston Fabric 3		5	404	flat roofer;mortar;one corner
2	213	PNR	Boston Fabric 3		1	287	flat roofer;mortar;hand/fingerprints on top surface;soot/black deposit
2	213	PNR	Boston Fabric 3		1	69	flat roofer;abraded
2	214	BRK	slightly calcareous jurassic clay with		1	3102	complete handmade brick;mortar;bedded on straw/waste clay;slop moulded ?;poorly struck upper surface;comm round voids
2	214	BRK	slightly calcareous jurassic clay with		1	3393	complete handmade brick;mortar;bedded on straw/waste clay;slop moulded ?;poorly struck upper surface;comm round voids
2	214	BRK	slightly calcareous jurassic clay with		1	3393	complete handmade brick;mortar;bedded on straw/waste clay;slop moulded ?;poorly struck upper surface;comm round voids header;45-50x119x238mm
2	217	NIB	Boston Fabric 1	moulded & folded	1	109	semi vitrified;bedded on straw & sand
2	219	BRK	Jurassic clay		1	3211	complete handmade brick;mortar;same brick type as sample 3;bedded on straw/wood;slop moulded ?;64x116x232mm;soot
2	219	BRK	Jurassic clay		1	3107	complete handmade brick;mortar;same brick type as sample 3;bedded on straw/wood;slop moulded ?;58x118x236mm;soot on one head
2	219	BRK	Jurassic clay		1	3027	complete handmade brick;mortar;same brick type as sample 3;bedded on straw/wood;slop moulded ?;45-65x114x237mm;soot on one
2	220	BRK	Jurassic clay		1	2542	complete handmade brick;mortar;same brick type as sample 2;bedded on straw/wood;slop moulded ?;60x107x225mm;soot on one edge
2	220	BRK	Jurassic clay		1	2579	complete handmade brick;mortar;same brick type as sample 2;bedded on straw/wood;slop moulded ?;soot on one head;60x112x220mm;
2	220	BRK	Jurassic clay		1	2636	complete handmade brick;mortar;same brick type as sample 2;bedded on straw/wood;slop moulded ?;61x115x220mm;soot;vitrified header
2	224	PNR	Boston Fabric 2		1	36	flat roofer;bedded on limestone
2	224	PNR	Boston Fabric 1		2	121	flat roofer;mortar

trench	context	cname	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	description
2	227	PNR	Boston Fabric 3		1	9	flat roofer;pawprint cat ?
2	230	BRK	soft orange silty fabric		1	15	handmade
2	230	PNR	Boston Fabric 1/2		1	28	flat roofer
2	230	PNR	Boston Fabric 1		1	57	flat roofer;semi vitrified;limestone bedded ?cracked during firing or broken
	u/s	PEG	Boston Fabric 1/3		1	196	corner
	u/s	PNR	vitrified		1	42	flat roofer;mortar
	u/s	PNR	Boston Fabric 1/3		1	78	flat roofer;mortar

Appendix 5. Ceramic Dating Archive

Jane Young

trench	context	date	comments
1	101	14th to 15th	includes medieval brick
1	103	15th or 18th	intrusive sherds ?
1	104	late 13th to 14th	single sherd + medieval brick
1	106	late 13th to early 14th	single sherd
1	107	14th to 18th	single unusual tile
1	112	late 13th to mid 14th sherd + modern brick	single sherd joins context 120; modern brick
1	114	late 13th to mid 14th sherd + poss post-med tile	single sherd; odd possible post-med peg tile
1	120	late 13th to 14th	single sherd; joins context 112
1	124	15th to 16th sherd + post-med brick	dating on single sherd; brick similar to sample 4
1	125	14th	medieval brick
1	126	16th + ?	date on post-medieval brick
1	129	late 14th to 15th	
1	130	late 14th to 15th	medieval brick

trench	context	date	comments
2	201	19th to 20th	
2	202	late 16th to mid 17th	
2	203	latest sherds 15th	
2	204	late 13th to 15th	single sherd
2	206	14th to 15th	
2	208	mid to late 14th	
2	210	late 13th to 15th	single sherd
2	212	15th	single sherd
2	213	early to mid 14th	
2	214	16th + ?	date on post-medieval brick
2	216	late 13th to 14th	single sherd
2	217	late 13th to 14th	
2	219	16th + ?	date on post-medieval brick
2	220	16th + ?	date on post-medieval brick
2	221	late 13th to mid 14 th	
2	224	15th	
2	227	17th to 18th	
2	230	late 13th to 15th	single sherd + medieval brick