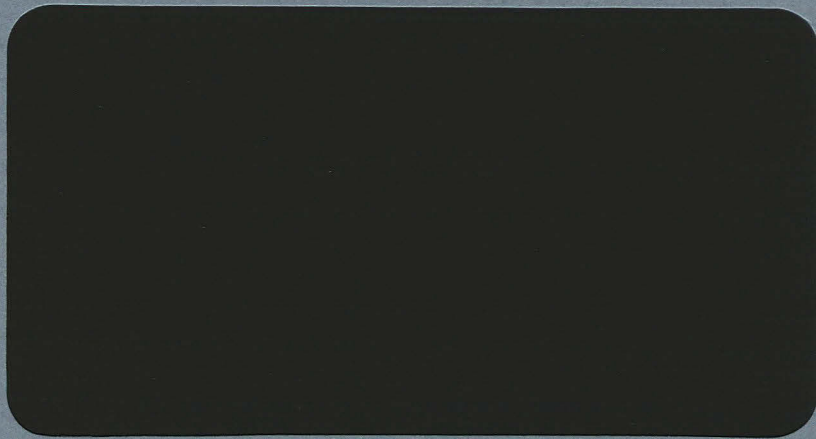


98/15

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT
CHURCH ROAD, BOSTON**

Site Code: CRB98
LCNCC Acc No. 92.98
NGR TF 33~~80~~⁷² 43~~60~~⁵⁵
Planning Ref. B05/0362/95



Lincolnshire County Council
Archaeology Section

17 AUG 98

acceptance 23/09/98

EVENT 483702

SOURCES 48363 48364

13422 undated

13640 483546 Medieval

13641 483549 Post-med

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT
CHURCH ROAD, BOSTON**

Site Code: CRB98
LCNCC Acc No. 92.98
NGR TF 3380 4360^{72 SS}
Planning Ref. B05/0362/95

Report prepared for Willmott Dixon Housing Ltd
by James Snee.
August 1998

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1.0 Non-technical summary

An extended archaeological watching brief took place during the groundworks for a residential development on land east of Church Road, Boston (Fig. 's 1 and 2).

These works followed the discovery of important Middle Saxon settlement remains in 1995

A dispersed series of undated linear ditches and natural palaeochannels were mapped during the brief, with some of these features possibly relating to the Middle Saxon settlement remains.

It is concluded that, during the 8th century AD, the site was relatively inhospitable, and that settlement of the area may have been seasonally based, thus reaffirming some of the conclusions from the earlier investigations.

The site central national grid reference is TF 3380 4360.



Fig. 1 Site location at 1:10,000

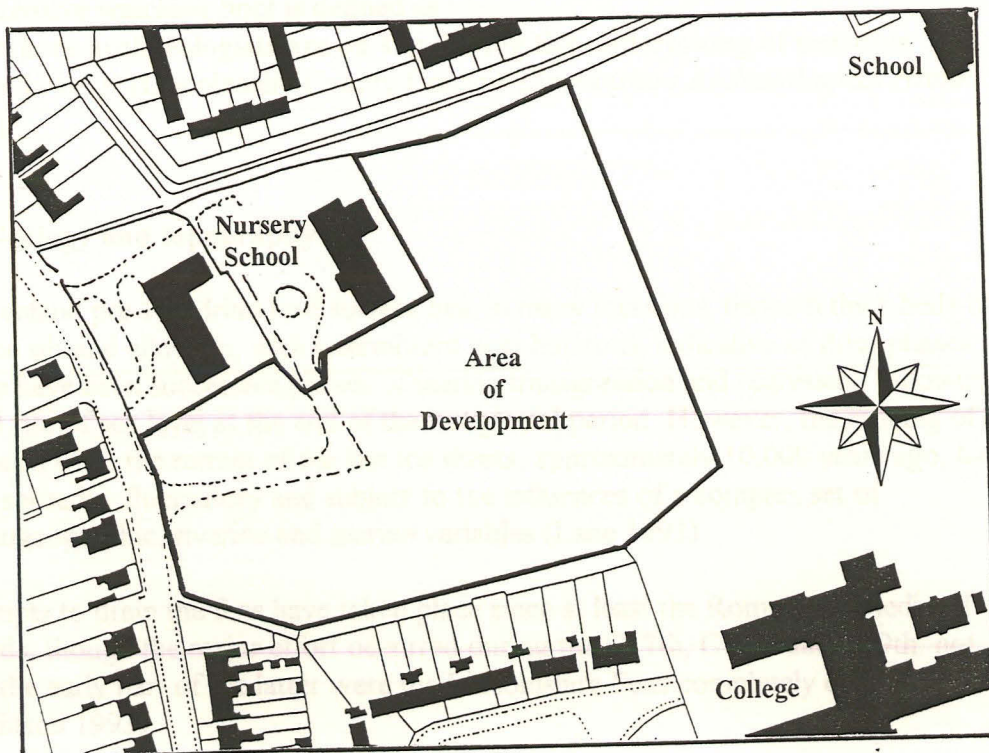


Fig. 2 Site location at scale 1:2500

2.0 Introduction

Willmott Dixon Housing Ltd. were granted planning permission in 1997 for the construction of fifty new houses and associated infrastructure, to the east of Church Road, north of St Nicholas Close, Boston. The site was directly adjacent to known archaeological remains of considerable importance, including two Middle Saxon sunken floor buildings. For this reason, a condition of planning was that an archaeological watching brief should be maintained on all sensitive groundworks.

During the groundworks, an archaeologist was present to observe and record archaeological deposits exposed and/or truncated by the excavations.

The archaeological features exposed and recorded on the site were similar in nature to remains found on adjacent land, and their significance is considered as part of an overall pattern of land use in the Church Road locality.

3.0 Planning background

Full planning approval was granted in 1997 for the construction of fifty new houses and associated infrastructure; to be carried out in three phases. The permission was granted subject to a condition that an intensive archaeological watching brief be undertaken. A watching brief is defined as:

' a programme of observation and investigation conducted during the destruction of archaeological deposits, resulting in the preparation of a report and ordered archive' (Institute of Field Archaeologists *Standard Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*, 1994)

An intensive watching brief is defined as :

'one where archaeologists are on site during the undertaking of sensitive groundworks' (Lincolnshire County Council *'Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook'* 1998)

4.0 Geology and topography

The fenland pre-Flandrian land surface lies, in many locations, beneath thick beds of marine silt and alluvium; with intermittent peat horizons, indicative of drier phases. There have been successive phases of marine transgression and regression following an initial rise of sea level at the end of the last glacial period. However, the infilling of the fen basin since the retreat of the last ice sheets, approximately 10,000 years ago, has been sporadic, fluctuatory and subject to the influences of a complex set of palaeogeographic, riverine and marine variables (Lane 1993).

Attempts to drain the fens have taken place since at least the Roman and medieval periods, though the major effort occurred during the C17th, C18th and C19th: not until the early part of the latter were the Lincolnshire Fens completely drained (Robinson 1993).

The development site is set within a flat landscape, where the height above modern sea level is approximately 9.0m.

5.0 Archaeological and historical background

Relatively few finds of prehistoric date have been recovered from the area of modern Boston, although sites can in some locations lie masked beneath thick beds of marine silt and alluvium.

For the Roman period, the archaeological position is similarly sparse, though occasionally finds are brought to the surface during deep excavation, and settlement evidence may be found closer to the surface, where sub-surface 'islands' or elevations lie beneath late glacial and subsequent deposits. At Foggerty's Factory in Fishtoft, for example, Roman occupation debris was recovered at depths c. 3.0m beneath the modern ground surface during construction works in the 1960's.

In 1960, Romano-British pottery sherds were recovered during the construction of St Nicholas School, though the context in which these remains occurred was not recorded.

There was no entry for Boston in the Domesday Book of 1086, though there were two entries for Skirbeck (Morris 1986):

Section 12, 67 - Land belonging to Count Alan

"In Skirbede hundred, an outlier [of] Drayton, 2 carucates of land taxable. Also in it 9 carucates of land and 6 bovates taxable. A jurisdiction of Drayton. Land for 8 ploughs. 19 Freeman and 13(?) villagers have 8 ploughs. The Count himself [has] 1 plough in lordship. 2 churches and 2 priests; 2 fish ponds, 10s; meadow, 40 acres."

Section 29, 33 - Land of Eudo Son of Spire "In Skirbeck 2 bovates of land taxable. Land for 1 ox. 8 villagers have 1 plough. A jurisdiction of Tattershall"

Skirbeck was the township in which stood the church of St Botolph. The earliest historical reference to Boston as a place-name (Botolph's Town) occurs in 1130. The town was given its charter in 1204 (Lewis and Wright, 1974, 1).

As a port, Boston developed in the second half of the C11th, when Continental traders were docking to take-on salt, wool and probably corn. Goods could be directed from major centres such as Lincoln towards the mouth of the Witham and, hence, the port of Boston (Owen 1984, 42).

Commercial growth in the late C11th/early C12th owed much to the efforts of Alan Rufus, the Earl of Richmond, who established organised trade fairs in his new fee of Skirbeck and Wyberton: his efforts offered protection, organised trade fairs and a church. There were other interested land owners: for example, Guy de Creoun, Lord of Fishtoft, Butterwick and Freiston who had a considerable holding in Wyberton (*ibid*).

For the period between the Romano-British occupation and the emergence of late Saxon/medieval Skirbeck, there is very little information relating to the silt fens around Boston; probably because so much of the terrain was unsuited to sustained human occupation (the result of regular marine and freshwater inundation following what is thought to have been a relatively dry phase during the Roman period). What evidence there is seems to be concentrated in the Skirbeck/Fishtoft area, and has come to light largely as a result of recent work undertaken since the introduction of the Department of the Environment's ; *Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning*, 1990 (PPG16).

In 1991, T Zeffert prepared an account on a site at Gaysfield Road, Fishtoft, at which late Saxon pottery was recovered in association with linear, flat-bottomed, ditch-like features (unpublished Heritage Lincolnshire report; copies held at Lincs. Sites and Monuments Record). A small quantity of middle Saxon pottery was also recovered. These finds occurred in association with amorphous fragments of fired clay/silt which were mixed with grass and other vegetation. Zeffert associated the ditches with drainage/property division and suggested that the fired clay/silt may have been associated with salt processing.

In April 1995, Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) undertook the evaluation of a site off Whitehouse Lane, Fishtoft; at which, a series of linear features, similar to those described by Zeffert, were identified first by magnetometry, then sampled by excavation. Within their fills were amorphous fragments of fired clay/silt and copious quantities of charred remains, containing the seeds of legumes and cereals (Palmer-Brown 1995, unpublished). Late Saxon pottery was recovered from within the features, the majority of which appears to have been produced at the Silver Street kilns in Lincoln, which date the site to a period when the first Viking raids were taking place (late C9th/early C10th). This evidence alone does not demonstrate Scandinavian settlement, but it does present the possibility at least of settlement in the locality.

In the summer of 1995 Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) undertook a low-level watching brief during the construction of a new Resource Centre for the St Nicholas School, Boston (the site of which is directly adjacent to the current project). During the course of the development, a dispersed series of linear features were observed and mapped, and two Middle Saxon sunken floor buildings were discovered and subjected to a small scale excavation. Pottery from the buildings was dated to the eighth century. Settlement remains from this period are rare and, in Lincolnshire, very few structures of this type have been identified. This makes the discovery of great significance. However there was little evidence to indicate that the buildings were part of an extended area of occupation and it has been suggested that they may have been in use for a short period of time.

All three of the above sites lie close to Skirbeck, which is the earliest recorded centre of population in the Boston area. This suggested that the current site had the potential to reveal further information on the nature of Saxon activity.

6.0 Project Aims

A project specification was prepared in October 1997 by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) which outlined the principal project aims.

The aims of the project were to establish the extent of the undated linears and to examine any possible structural features that might indicate further Romano-British or Saxon occupation.

7.0 Methodology

Day-to-day monitoring at the site was undertaken by Mr R Schofield, Mr J Albone and the writer. On any one occasion, a qualified archaeologist was present to observe and record all deep excavations (the access road, construction trenches for the new houses, rafted foundations and service trenches/man-holes).

On every occasion that the site was inspected, a watching brief daily account sheet was filled-in to provide a general account on progress. In addition, important data was entered on context record sheets, and significant contexts were drawn at appropriate scales and were photographed. Stratified and unstratified artefacts were retrieved and retained for post-fieldwork assessment. Photography was an important element of the overall recording strategy (the majority of which are retained as part of the permanent archive, although some prints are reproduced in this report - see Appendix 1).

All artefacts/ecofacts were washed and/or processed and were then submitted for specialist appraisal and incorporation within this report (Appendix 2). A detailed site archive has now been prepared, and it is anticipated that the paper and physical element will be deposited at the City and County Museum, Lincoln, within six months following the completion of this report.

8.0 Results

8.1 Natural stratigraphy

The natural stratigraphy was characterised by widespread deposits of fen silt with intermittent horizons of clay, indicative of episodic flooding.

The topsoil, [100], measured approximately 20cm in depth and was common to the entire development area. It comprised dark grey/brown, firm, humic silty clay. Prior to development, it supported rough grass vegetation. Finds of modern pottery, clay-pipe and two coins of George V were recorded in this layer.

Beneath the topsoil lay approximately 20cm of pale yellow-brown clay silt, [101]. Although laminated bands within this horizon were not clearly-defined, it is suggested this was a cumulative deposit; formed as a result of low intensity agricultural use and possibly episodic flooding. Finds of medieval and post-medieval pottery were recovered, suggesting a post-medieval date for this deposit.

Beneath the above was a layer of mid grey-brown mixed silty clay, approximately 24cm deep, [102]; which was interpreted as a possible cultivation/buried soil horizon. It had formed above a well-defined flood deposit, [103], seen over the entire site. It appeared as a well-defined band of clean blue-grey 'marine' clay, which measured approximately 10cm in thickness and had resulted from prolonged, probably extensive, flooding (ie the residue left following the subsidence of standing water). On many occasions, this was the first level at which archaeological intrusions could be clearly defined.

Beneath the flood deposit was a layer of mid-brown mixed silty clay, between 10cm and 25cm thick, [104]; which was interpreted as an earlier cultivation/buried soil horizon. In some areas the base of this layer showed lenses or mixed patches of blue-grey silty clay and in some areas a definite band of blue-grey clay, approximately 5cm deep, could be observed, [105].

For the majority of the site, the lowest natural stratum affected by the development was a layer of mottled mid-brown silt, [106], interpreted as a cumulative deposit; a gradual build-up of fen silt, indicative of seasonal flooding/wash.

In deep excavations for the foul drain along the access road, three other deposits were exposed. Below flood layer [103] was a horizon of mottled mid-brown and blue-grey fine silty clay, approximately 150cm thick, [127]. Below this was a layer of very dark blue-grey organic clay (containing fragments of reed), greater than 30cm in thickness, [128]. To the north-west of these was a layer of blue-grey reduced clay, greater than 100cm thick, [134]. The latter was directly beneath layer [102]. Taken together, these layers were probably fills within a large palaeochannel, although the space limitations imposed by the trench prevented the size or the precise orientation of this feature to be determined.

8.2 Linear features


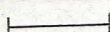
A series of linear features were exposed during the course the groundworks. These were oriented in several different directions. Some were natural water channels, but others were clearly man-made ditches and gulleys. No dateable artefacts were recovered from any of them.

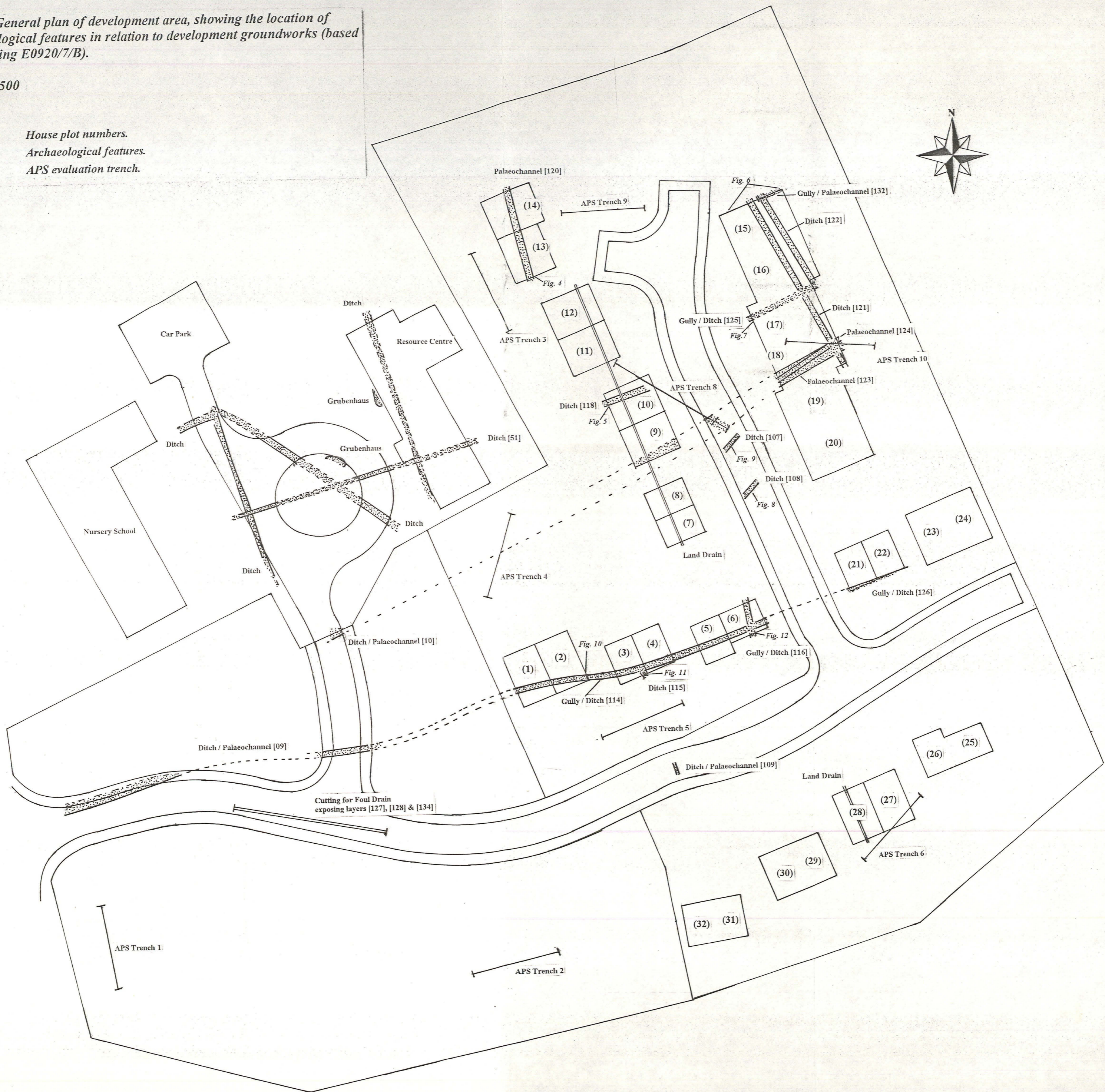
In the north-west corner of the site, a broad channel [120], oriented roughly north to south, was observed in the footing for house plots 13 and 14. It had an irregular V-shaped profile and was filled with a deposit of blue-grey marine clay which was contiguous with flood layer [103]. However in the base of the channel the clay was much deeper, suggesting that the flooding infilled the extant channel. The upper edge of the clay layer showed a shallow depression in profile and the layer of mid grey-brown silty clay [102] above it included a laminated lens of blue-grey clay which would indicate that, even as the layer of cultivated soil built up, the 'ghost' of this channel was prone to containing standing water.

Fig. 3 General plan of development area, showing the location of archaeological features in relation to development groundworks (based on drawing E0920/7/B).

Scale 1:500

Key:

- () House plot numbers.
-  Archaeological features.
-  APS evaluation trench.



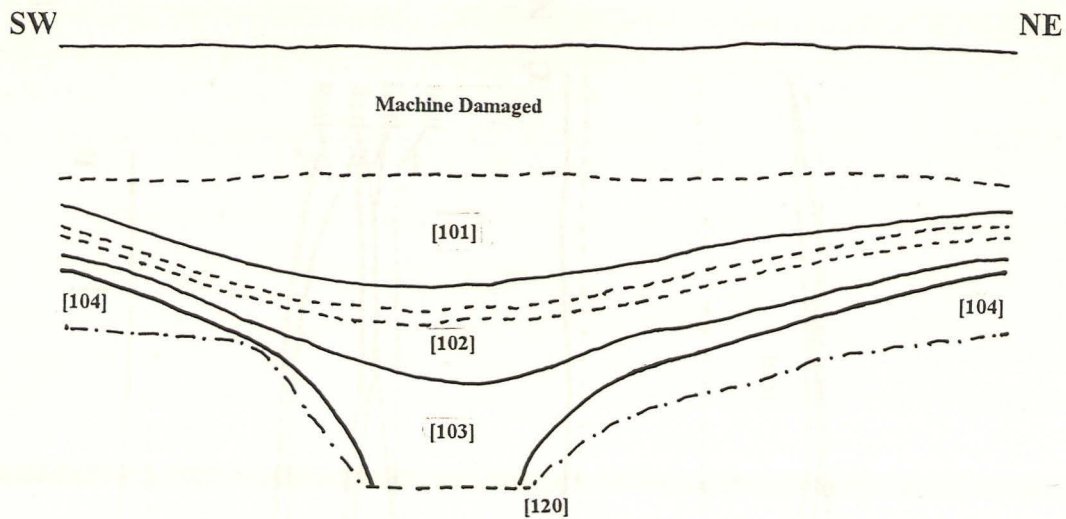


Fig. 4 South-east facing section of palaeochannel [120] Scale = 1:20

South of the above, a ditch [118] was exposed in the footing for house plots 9 and 10. It was oriented roughly north-east to south-west. It had a U-shaped profile with steep sides and a slightly irregular level base. Its fill comprised red-brown silt with only traces of clay. There were no visible lenses or laminations in the fill, which suggests that the ditch was very rapidly filled, possibly even deliberately. The ditch cut the cultivation layer [102] and flood deposit [103] and may have been quite late. Its position and orientation suggest that it could be a continuation of Ditch [51] recorded in the 1995 excavation and watching brief at St Nicholas School.

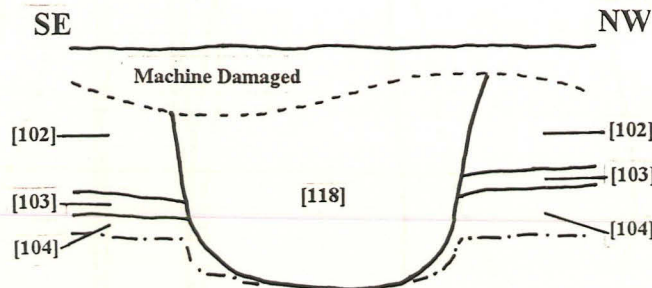


Fig. 5 North-east facing section of ditch [118] Scale = 1:20

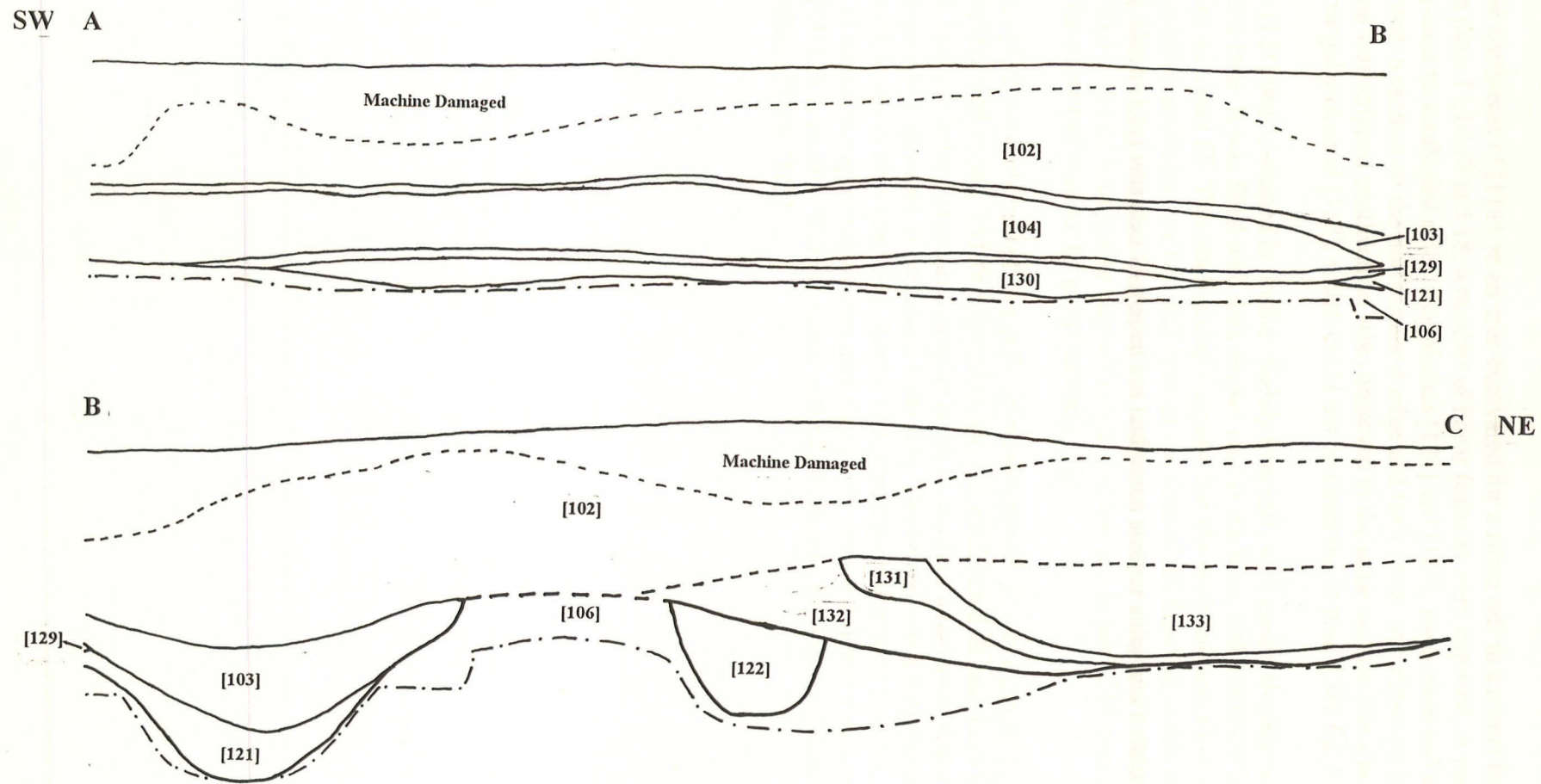


Fig. 6 Section through features [121], [122], and [132]
Scale = 1:20

To the north-east of [118], in an area excavated for a stone raft to support footings for house plots 15,16,17 and 18, a number of linear features were exposed. A pair of north-west to south-east orientated ditches [121] and [122], were observed and recorded in section on the northernmost edge and their route was observed in plan as the soil was stripped southwards. Also observed in the same section was a broad, shallow gully/channel [132], which could not be observed in plan. (See fig. 6)

Ditch [121] was U-shaped in profile, slightly irregular, with gently sloping sides and a rounded base. It was filled with dark-brown clay at the base, with the flood layer [103] forming an upper fill. This relationship suggests that the ditch had contained a slowly accumulating sediment, but was still open at the time of the flooding which deposited [103]. Ditch [122] was also U-shaped but had much steeper sides and a flatter base. It was filled with mid-brown silty clay with small patches and lenses of blue-grey 'marine' clay. Its upper half was cut by gully/channel [132].

Feature [132] was interpreted as a gully or palaeochannel. It was exposed in one incomplete section only and its orientation was not established. It may have been a broad, shallow feature orientated roughly north to south or a narrower feature oriented north-west to south-east. It contained three fills. The lowest was a dark-brown silty clay with lenses of blue-grey clay. Above this, possibly representing a re-cut, was a band of mixed blue-grey/mid-brown silty clay [131]. Above this was a mid-brown silty clay [133]. It is possible that the upper part of this feature was removed during the formation of layer [102].

Farther south, a north-east to south-west gully/ditch [125] was exposed in both the west and east sections of the raft area for house plots 17 and 18. It was narrow with a U-shaped profile, steep sides and a level base. It was filled with red-brown clay silt, with lenses of blue-grey clay and dark grey-brown organic rich clay. A lens of crushed marine shell was also observed in the west section, lying in the top of the gully/ditch. The gully/ditch cut through layer [102] and may have been quite late. However the feature was not observed in plan (it was machined out) and as a result it was not possible to examine the intersection with the earlier linears [121] and [122].

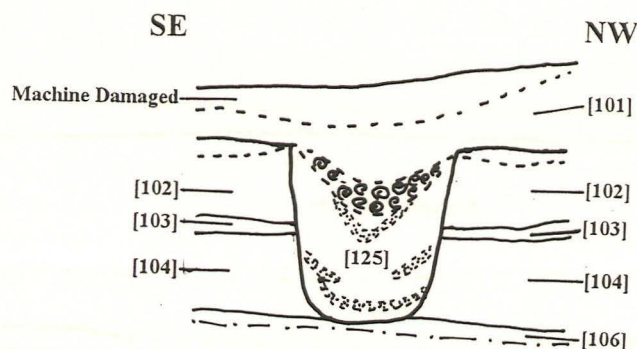


Fig. 7 Section through gully/ditch [125]

Scale = 1:20

South of [125] was a large north-east to south-west palaeochannel [123]. It was observed and photographed in both the west and east sections and it was also observed in plan. Unfortunately, however, it was not possible to excavate further or to draw it. The sides of the of the palaeochannel were exposed in the sections: they were slightly concave and gently sloping. The channel was filled with the flood deposit [103], with material from [102] slumping into the middle. It was replaced at some point after the deposition of [103] by palaeochannel [124], which had steeper sides and was filled with red-brown clay silt. The two channels intersected with ditch [121] but unfortunately the intersection was truncated by Trench 10 of the Archaeological Project Services evaluation (carried out in 1996). This prevented the relationship between the three features from being established and, unfortunately, there is no record in the evaluation archive that indicates that the relationship was resolved during the excavation. The channels probably extended across the whole of the site, possibly forming a continuation of Ditch/Palaeochannel [10] recorded during the 1995 watching brief and excavation at St. Nicholas School. It is also possible that they are the cause of the clay/silt boundaries observed in Trenches 8 and 4 during the archaeological evaluation by Archaeological Project Services in 1996. Unfortunately, the report on this evaluation makes no mention of these boundaries and the archive provides no clear

indication whether they were excavated. However a dip in the blue-grey flood deposit [103] was observed at the southern end of house plots 9 and 10. This may have been the north edge of the palaeochannels.

To the south-west of channels [123] and [124], a pair of linear features were exposed in the cutting of the foul drain. The most northerly of these was ditch [108], which was V-shaped in profile with a slightly rounded base. It was lined with blue-grey silty clay which appeared to be contiguous with layer [105]. It was also filled with brown silty clay very similar to layer [104].

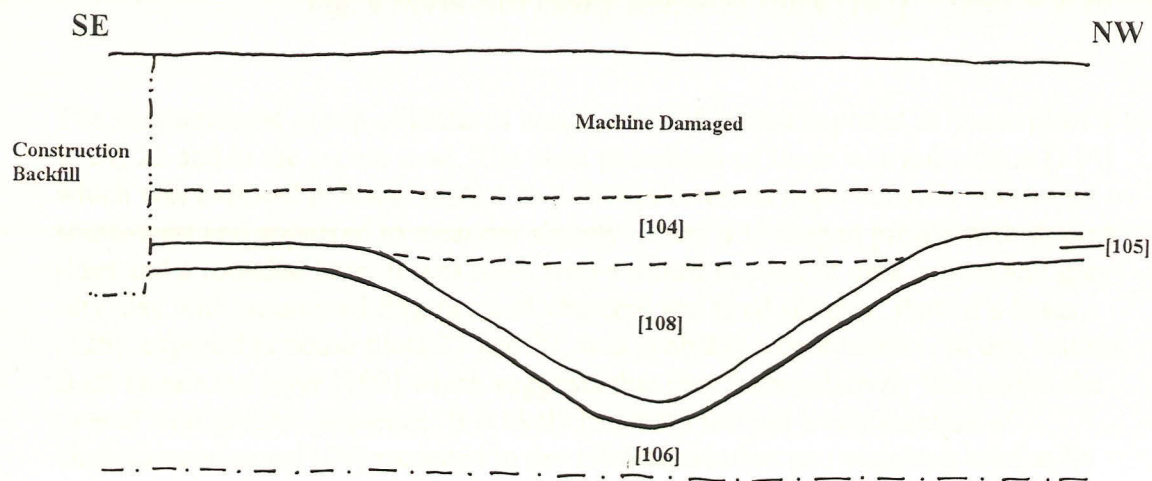


Fig. 8 North-east facing section of Ditch [108] Scale = 1:20

To the south of this was ditch [107], the upper portion of which was observed in section. It had sloping sides and was filled with blue-grey silty clay (very similar to layer [105]). Both of these features were low in the stratigraphic sequence, and were cut directly into silt layer [106]. Due to their depth neither were observed in the footing for house plots 7 and 8, nor in the raft for house plots 17 and 18.

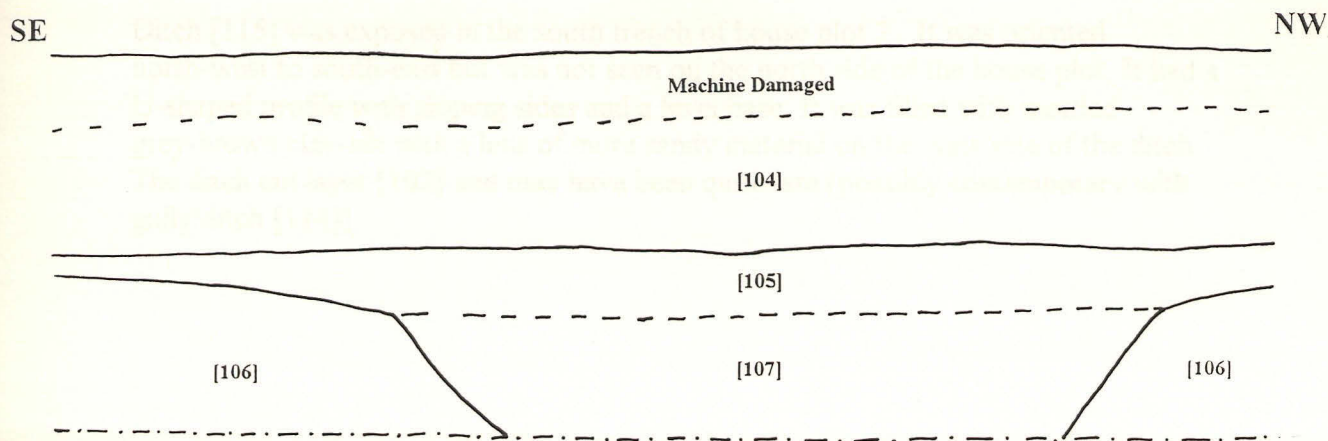


Fig. 9 North-east facing section of Ditch [107] Scale = 1:20

The southernmost group of features was a series of linears exposed in house plots 1 to 6, 21, 22 and in the access road. The most prominent of these was gully/ditch [114] which was exposed in house plots 1 to 6. It was oriented approximately north-east to south-west and appeared to meander slightly. It had a U-shaped profile with sloping sides and a rounded base. It was filled with a mixed deposit of dark brown and grey silty clay with occasional fragments of charcoal and fired silt/clay. Part of a linear, [126], exposed in house plots 21 and 22, was probably a continuation of this feature. Both linears cut layer [102] which suggests that they were relatively late within the overall stratigraphic sequence. It is likely that both formed a continuation of ditch/palaeochannel [09] recorded in the 1995 excavation and watching brief at St Nicholas School.

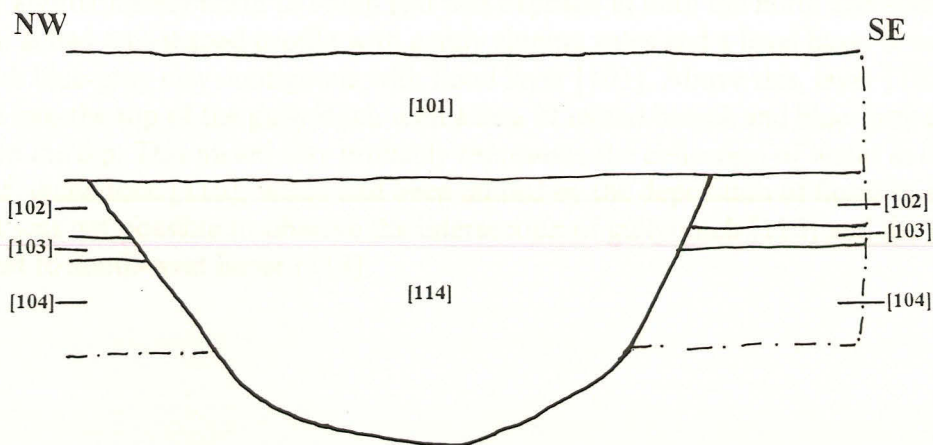


Fig. 10 South-west facing section of gully/ditch [114] Scale = 1:20

Ditch [115] was exposed in the south trench of house plot 3. It was oriented north-west to south-east but was not seen on the north side of the house plot. It had a U-shaped profile with sloping sides and a level base. It was filled with mottled grey-brown clay-silt with a lens of more sandy material on the west side of the ditch. The ditch cut layer [102] and may have been quite late (possibly contemporary with gully/ditch [114]).

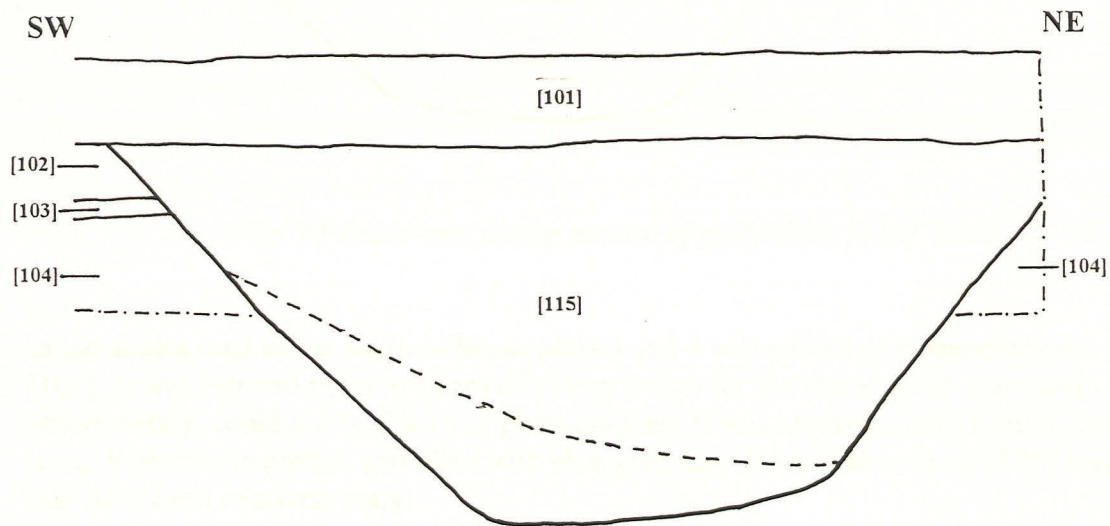


Fig. 11 South-west facing section of ditch [115] Scale = 1:20

To the east of [115] was gully/ditch [116], which was exposed in house plot 6. It was oriented approximately north to south and was exposed in both the north and south trenches. It had a U-shaped profile with gently sloping sides and a level base. It was filled with blue-grey clay contiguous with flood layer [103]. Above this, layer [102] slumped into the top of the gully/ditch with a lens of mixed brown and blue-grey clay present in the dip. This mixed clay probably represents the collection of water in the 'ghost' of gully/ditch [116], which had been infilled by the deposition of flood layer [103]. It was not possible to observe the intersection of gully/ditch [116] and the later north-east to south-west linear [114].

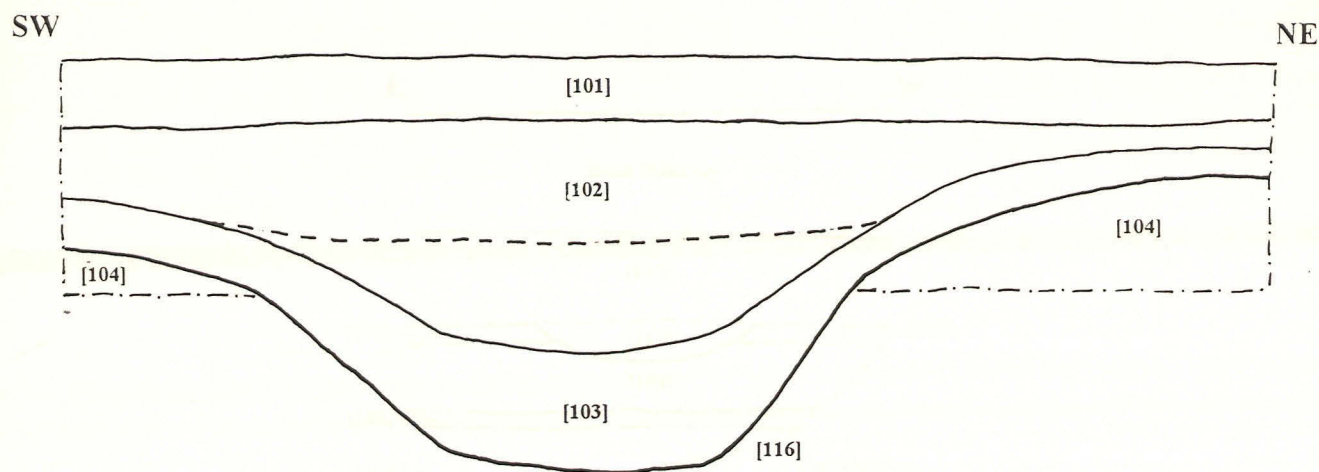


Fig. 12 South-east facing section of gully/ditch [116] Scale = 1:20

In the access road to the south of house plots 3 and 4 was a ditch or palaeochannel [109]. It was exposed in the sections of a deep trench for the storm water drain and, unfortunately, could not be drawn or photographed. It was approximately 1.5m to 2m wide, V-shaped in profile, and filled with blue-grey clay. It was below layer [105] and may have been relatively early.

8.3 Work in Wheeler Close

As an extension to the watching brief (informally negotiated by the Community Archaeologist for Boston) an intermittent watching brief was undertaken on the storm drain trench excavated in Wheeler close.

The natural deposits exposed in the area of development were all recorded in the excavations in Wheeler Close. Three other natural deposits were recorded: a layer (65cm thick) of pale brown sandy silt [110] which was below [103]; below this was a layer (>60cm thick) of grey silty clay [111]; and to the east of these was a layer (>1.0m thick) of mottled grey and brown clay [113] which was below layer [102]. These layers could have been formed by a large palaeochannel, the edges of which were not observed, and the base of which was deeper than the excavations for the storm drain.

One feature was exposed in section which was interpreted as the base of a ditch, [112]. It was U-shaped in profile with a rounded base and filled with pale brown silt. It cut layer [103] and was possibly truncated by layer [102].

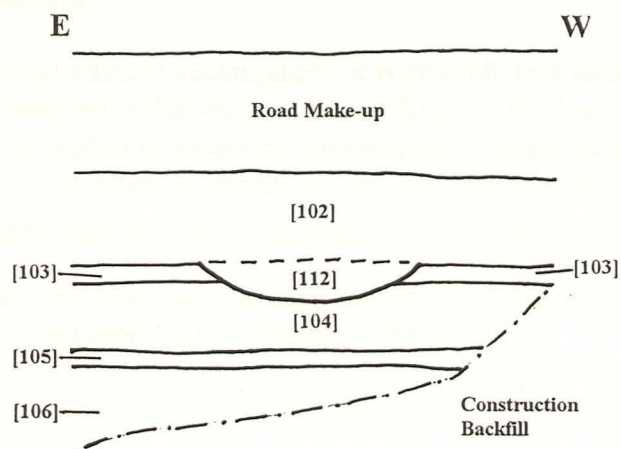


Fig. 13 North facing section of ditch [112] Scale = 1:20

9.0 Summary and conclusions

It is clear from the results of this watching brief that the settlement remains discovered at St Nicholas School do not extend into the areas east and south of the school itself. No direct settlement features (eg pits, postholes) were discovered over a wide area, which proves beyond reasonable doubt that the remains excavated in 1995 are confined to the area immediately to the west of the present investigation.

The environmental evidence associated with the two buildings exposed in 1995 appeared to support a view that extensive Middle Saxon remains would not be found in the general site vicinity, although an evaluation of the current site in 1996 proved inconclusive.

The present investigation has revealed ditches and palaeochannels of a type exposed in 1995 during the original investigation. Although it has not been possible to undertake a qualitative assessment of these remains, superficial observations appear to be consistent with the earlier view: that in the early post-Roman period, the silt fens around Boston were largely unsuitable for sustained (ie permanent) human settlement. Any settlement within this zone may have been of a transient nature; possibly involving the exploitation of good pasture and other resources during the spring and summer months, followed by abandonment and flooding during the winter months (when the

water table will have been elevated and the threat from marine and fresh water inundation increased).

If further Middle Saxon 'dwellings' exist close to the site, these will be found in the area west and/or north of the present investigation. Most of this land is now covered by housing and, as such, there may be few opportunities of advancing knowledge based on this particular site.

If viewed as a temporary/seasonal encampment, it is possible that similar sites may be found in the future elsewhere in the silt fens around Boston. However, these sites will be almost impossible to predict or locate by conventional evaluation techniques, and are more likely to be found either by chance or via a vigilant approach by archaeological curators.

The results of this watching brief have, at best, assisted with the reconstruction of the landscape in which the 'settlement' at St Nicholas school was set.

10.0 Acknowledgements

Sincere thanks are expressed to the commissioning clients, Willmott Dixon Housing Ltd (in particular, John Ingram and James Gommon). Thanks are also expressed to the Community Archaeologist, Steve Membrey, for his curatorial guidance, and to Archaeological Projects Services at Heritage Lincolnshire for allowing access to the evaluation archive.

11.0 Site archive

The archaeological project archive for this site will be transferred to the City and County Museum, Lincoln for long-term storage. Access to the archive may be gained by quoting the accession number 92.98.

12.0 References

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Appendix 1 - Colour Photographs



- P1. General view of the development area before the start of groundworks, looking north-west (St Nicholas School Resource Centre in the background).



- P2. General view of ground works, showing the excavation of footings for house plots 3 & 4 (footings for house plots 1 & 2 visible to the left hand side), looking north-west (St Nicholas School Resource Centre in the background).



P3. South-east facing section of gully/ditch [116], looking north-west. Note that the gully/ditch is lined with blue-grey clay contiguous with layer [103] which is visible to either side.



P4. South-east facing section of ditch [121], looking north-west. Note that blue-grey clay layer [103] thickens to form an upper fill of ditch [121].

Appendix 2

Church Road, Boston (CRB98)

Post-Roman pottery archive: ware types by context

By Jane Young

Context	Ware	Sherds	Form	Comments
100	BOU	2	BOWL	BASE & BS; INT GLZE; WORN
	LPM	1	-	B/W CHINA
	LSTON	1	BOTTLE	19/20TH
	NOTG	1	JUG	BS; ?ID; WORN
	HUMB	1	?JAR	BASE; WORN; GLZE SPOTS; ?ID
	HUMB	1	?JAR	BS; WORN
	MEDLOC	1	?	VERY WORN; NO OUTER SURFACES
	MEDLOC	1	?	VERY WORN; NO OUTER SURFACES
	MEDLOC	1	?	VERY WORN; NO OUTER SURFACES; FABRIC INCL SAND- STONE
	LMLOC	1	?	WORN; NO EXTERIOR SURFACE; INTERIOR GLZE; ?ID
	HUMB	1	?	?ID; VERY WORN; NO OUTER SURFACES
	TILE	1	PNR	WHITE FABRIC; ?MAREHAM-LE-FEN

Date

EMH 19TH/20TH CENTURY

101	MEDLOC	1	JUG	SPLAYED BASE WITH LONG THUMBED EDGE. PROB 14TH/15TH. COULD BE BOSTON PRODUCT
	MEDLOC	1	JUG	VERY WORN
	HUM	1	?	?ID; VERY WORN; NO INNER SURFACE
	TB	1	BOWL	INTERIOR GLZE; COULD BE 15TH.

Date

EARLIEST DATE MH9. LATEST DATE PMH2. 15TH TO 16TH CENTURY

Comments

The material is mostly very worn, most probably due to plough damage. The range appears to mainly cover the 13th to the 16th centuries and includes wares from a local source (?Boston), the Humber area, Nottingham and Bourne. It is not possible to say what forms are present beyond a few identifiable bowls and jugs.