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A Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief at Factory 3, New Hammond Beck Road, Boston, Lincolnshire.

NGR TF 2935 4306

prepared by

John Samuels Archaeological Consultants

on behalf of

Adams Pork Products.

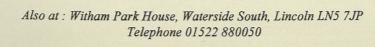
Crescent House
Fulney Lane
Spalding
Lincolnshire.
PE12 6EZ

Site Code: HBB 99 Acc.No: 2000.60

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Summary

A Watching Brief was undertaken on behalf of Adams Pork Products, by John Samuels Archaeological Consultants during ground works associated with the construction of a new factory building on land off New Hammond Beck Road, Boston, Lincolnshire.

A site visit was made at the request of Adams Pork Products. This revealed that the ground works had already been carried out. The topsoil and sub soil had been removed to a depth approaching 1 metre. The area of development had then been covered by a compacted layer of crushed stone.

A search of the spoil heaps revealed only one piece of pottery identified as Roman Samian, probably of 2^{nd} century A.D. date.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Peter Hammond & Partners, acting as agents for Adams Pork Products, commissioned John Samuels Archaeological Consultants to undertake an archaeological watching brief on land off New Hammond Beck Road, Boston, Lincolnshire.
- 1.2 The site is situated to the north of the New Hammond Beck Road alongside New Hammond Beck, (centred on NGR TF 2935 4306), approximately 3.5km from the centre of Boston. The site is relatively flat at approximately 3.0m AOD.
- 1.3 This report was prepared by Martin Griffiths BA, in consultation with Nansi Rosenberg BA, PIFA. It corresponds to government guidance: *Planning Policy Guidance Note* 16: *Archaeology and Planning (PPG* 16; Department of the Environment 1990) and is in accordance with current best archaeological practice, and the appropriate national standards and guidelines, including:
 - 'Management of Archaeological Projects' (English Heritage 1991);
 - 'Code of Conduct' (Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994); and
 - 'Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs' (Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1994).

2.0 Results

- 2.1 Adams Pork Products requested a site visit, in line with the archaeological condition placed on the planning permission. On arrival on site it was discovered that most of the development work had been completed. The whole of the development area had been covered in crushed limestone hardcore to a depth ranging from 0.3 m in the north, to almost 1m in the south. In the central area of the proposed factory building, a piling rig was in operation sinking concrete and steel piles to a depth of 8 metres into the subsoil.
- Around the development, a series of service roads had been excavated and filled with hardcore. A large trench measuring approximately 10m wide and lying north south had been opened for piling to be completed. This trench was examined and photographed. No drawings were made due to machine activity. Examination of a section of the trench revealed a silty grey brown topsoil (001) approximately 0.3m deep overlying a grey orange alluvial silty clay (002) sloping towards the north of the site. The maximum depth of this layer as exposed was 1.5m, but the true depth is not known due to the limit of excavation. The section was examined for any evidence of archaeological features or buried soils but none were present.
- 2.3 Field systems surrounding the development bore traces of ridge and furrow, suggesting that the area had been in agricultural use during the medieval period.
- 2.4 Several large spoil heaps were walked in an attempt to find any archaeological material which may have been removed. A small amount of modern glass and pottery was present, along with a large amount of modern field drain material. A single piece of possible Roman Samian ware pottery was the only find of any archaeological interest.

3.0 Conclusions and Discussion

- 3.1 The development work carried out in advance of instruction to an archaeological contractor is unfortunate. However, in light of the amount and type of material recovered from the spoil heaps, and the examination of the exposed piling trench, it would appear that little, if any, archaeology has been affected.
- 3.2 The presence of ridge and furrow field systems surrounding the site, coupled with the presence of modern mole drains, suggest that the area had been in agricultural for a considerable period. There was no evidence to suggest buildings on the site prior to excavation.
- 3.3 The site foreman, Mr H. Tempest, kindly offered to remove some of the hardcore by machine to allow examination of the lower layers. In view of the depth involved and the fact that the upper levels had already been removed, it was decided that no useful purpose would be served by this action. Any early archaeological material would not be disturbed in normal ground work. The only places where extensive damage could occur would be in the vicinity of the support piles. These areas, however, being some 8 metres in depth, would not allow for proper examination on safety grounds.

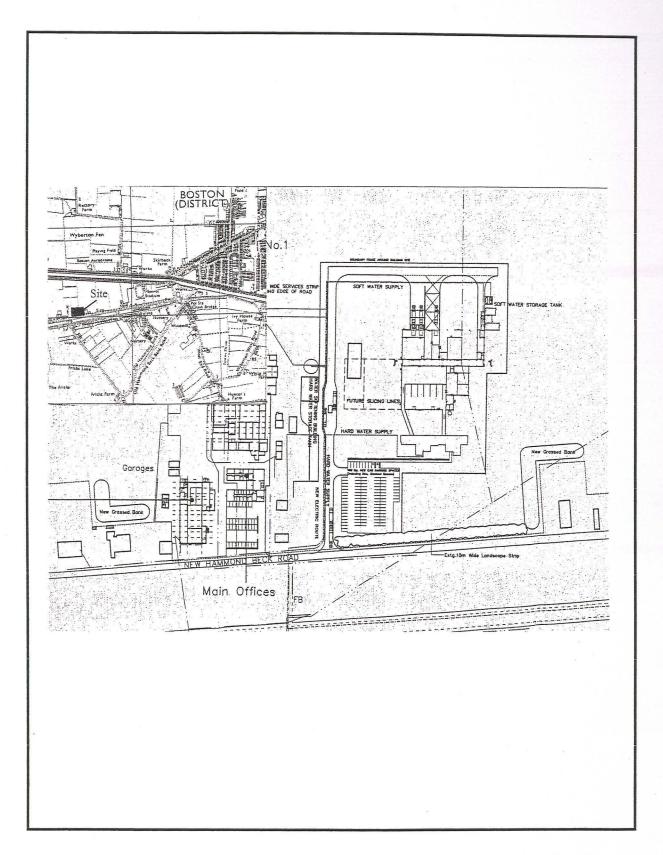


Figure 1. Site location plan.

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Plates

Plate 1. General site shot.

Plate 2. Machined section.

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Plate 2. Machined section.