

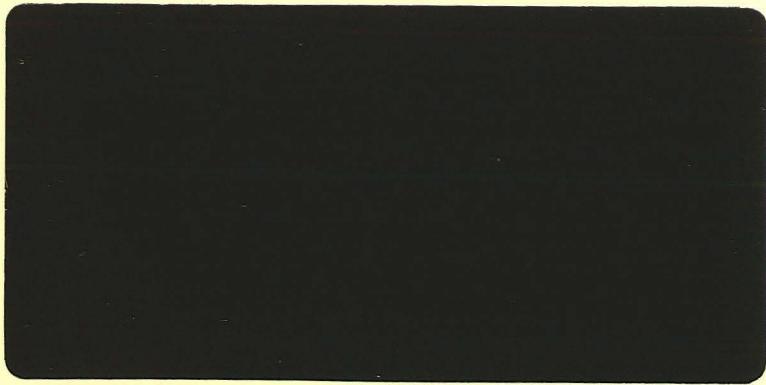
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT 56 SKIRBECK ROAD,
BOSTON, LINCOLNSHIRE
(BSR00)**



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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT 56 SKIRBECK ROAD,
BOSTON, LINCOLNSHIRE
(BSR00)**

Work Undertaken For
Mr John Marriott

Report Compiled by
James Snee

October 2000

Planning Application No: B05/0173/98/BA
National Grid Reference: TF 3325 4345
City and County Museum Accession No: LCNCC : 2000.19

A.P.S. Report No. 153/00



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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during development at Skirbeck Road, Boston.

Previous investigations had demonstrated the presence of medieval and post-medieval deposits on the site.

However the watching brief did not reveal any archaeological deposits or features that could be securely dated to these periods. The watching brief identified natural sediments typical of the region, and a ditch or natural channel of uncertain function.

The only finds recovered from the site were late 18th -20th century pottery recovered from topsoil.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

A watching brief is defined as 'a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons within a specified area or site on land or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed' (IFA, 1997).

2.2 Planning Background

Between the 17th and 21th of January 2000 an archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with residential development at Skirbeck Road, Boston. This archaeological monitoring was required as a condition of planning permission for the development, application number B05/0173/98/BA.

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by John Marriott to undertake the archaeological watching brief in accordance with the requirements of the project specification (Appendix 1).

2.3 Topography and Geology

Boston is situated 45km southeast of Lincoln and approximately 7km northwest of the coast of the Wash, among the fens of south Lincolnshire. Bisected by the River Witham, the town is located in Boston District, Lincolnshire (Fig.1). The site is located between the Witham and the Maud Foster Drain, on Skirbeck Road approximately 950m from the town centre and 550m southeast of the Haven Bridge at National Grid Reference TF 3325 4345. The local topography is generally level and the development area lies at a height of c. 4m OD.

The soils within this area have not been mapped, but on the basis of nearby deposits, it is likely that the soils are Tavants Association typical alluvial gley soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 329) and Wisbech Association calcereous alluvial gley soils developed in marine alluvium (*ibid*, 361). This marine alluvium overlies glacial drift deposited in a geological basin between the Lincolnshire Wolds and the East Anglian Heights (Harden 1978, 5). These glacial deposits in turn overlie a solid geology of Jurassic clays.

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Little is currently known about Boston in the Prehistoric and Roman periods; the archaeological remains from these periods are often deeply buried under alluvial deposits and silts. A number of coins and

other artefacts have been recorded northwest of the development area.

Evidence of Saxon activity has been identified during an excavation in Skirbeck approximately 400m east of the site. Middle-Saxon ditches and other remains were recorded and pottery dated to the 8th century recovered (Palmer-Brown 1995). Later investigations in this area showed the Saxon remains to be associated with a network of defunct streams or palaeochannels (Dymond 1996; Snee 1998).

Boston was defined by the Barditch during the medieval period (Harden 1978). The present investigation lies southeast of the town centre, outside of this boundary.

A hospital, of St. John of Jerusalem, stood a short distance to the west of the site from the 13th century until dissolution in the 16th century. The buildings were demolished in the 17th century although the burial ground continued in use until the 19th century. An Augustinian Friary is believed to have stood south of St. John's burial ground, although this has never been confirmed.

There is documentary evidence that Boston was ringed with defences during the Civil War (1642-1646), although their exact position is not known.

An 18th century map shows that the site was open at that time, within a large field enclosed by a ditch and hedge boundary (Hall 1741). An early 19th century map shows a single property fronting onto Skirbeck Road with an enclosed yard to the rear (Wood 1829).

Several listed buildings of 19th century date still stand on either side of Skirbeck road, including the front range of the Union Workhouse that stands immediately south of

the development site.

Excavations in the area around the site have recorded undated or 19th and 20th century deposits. Some residual pottery was found, probably representing manuring or occasional refuse disposal, further disturbed by post-medieval development. In the last quarter of the 20th century the area of the development site was comprehensively redeveloped including the removal of many of the pre-existing structures. A recent survey (Anglian Water *nd*) shows a rectangular building on the centre of the site, which had been demolished before the site was investigated.

An evaluation of the development site identified natural silts and defunct water channels (Herbert 1998). One of the channels had been infilled with refuse containing 14th-16th century pottery. A buried soil of 15th-17th century date was also recorded. It has been suggested that the site had remained peripheral to habitation in the medieval and early post-medieval periods. Discoveries of 19th and 20th century pits, dumped deposits and surfaces suggest that the encroachment of housing lead to more intensive development during this time.

3. AIMS

The aim of the watching brief was to complete a record, both written and photographic, of any archaeological contexts or artefacts exposed during the groundworks of the development.

4. METHOD

The groundworks consisted of the excavation of a number of strip footings by machine. In addition a number of trenches for services

were also excavated. These excavations were monitored by Archaeological Project Services.

The depth and thickness of each deposit was measured from the ground surface. Each deposit or feature was allocated a unique reference number (Context Number) with an individual written description. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and annotated sketch plans were produced. A photographic record was compiled, depicting the setting of the site and the nature of recorded features and deposits.

5. RESULTS

The records of deposits excavated during development and the finds that were recovered were examined. A list of contexts appears as Appendix 2. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits

Phase 1	Natural Geology
Phase 2	Undated deposits
Phase 3	Modern deposits

5.1 Phase 1: Natural Geology

At the south of the site the earliest deposit identified was a layer of firm, mid grey-brown very slightly sandy silt (005). This was greater than 0.50m thick and was natural in origin. Above this was a firm, dark yellow-brown silt with traces of very fine sand (004) which had a thickness of approximately 0.40m. This was interpreted as a naturally formed deposit.

Further to the north, the earliest deposit was a layer of moderately compacted light to mid brownish grey clay (012) which was at least 80mm thick, flanked by mid reddish brown sand and silt (010), over 0.62m thick.

Overlying both of these deposits in a broad undulating band across the north of the site was a moderately compacted light greenish grey silt (011), in excess of 0.50m thick. These deposits were interpreted as naturally formed alluvial sediments, typical of the region.

5.2 Phase 2: Undated Deposits

Cutting the northern edge of deposit (011) was a linear feature [009] oriented approximately northwest-southeast. The feature had steep concave sides with abrupt breaks of slope. The base of the cut was not revealed but it may have been rounded. The cut was 1.9m wide, 0.64m deep and filled with moderately compacted, greenish grey to mid grey silt (008). This fill contained traces of sand, occasional medium sized rounded stones, occasional flecks of charcoal and decayed organic matter. The upper 0.15m was subject to slight root disturbance. This linear feature was interpreted as a ditch or channel.

5.3 Phase 3: Modern Deposits

Sealing the natural (004) in the south of the site was a layer of loose, dark grey-brown silt (003) containing root material and occasional stones and brick fragments. This was interpreted as topsoil, and was 0.20m thick. Overlying this was a loose, grey-brown silty rubble (002) approximately 100mm thick. This was a recent demolition/levelling layer.

In the northern part of the site the natural sediments were overlain by a moderately compacted, dark blackish grey and yellow crushed stone and silt (007). This deposit contained ash and small fragments of brick and was 0.14m thick. Forming a broad east-

west band across the centre of the site was a layer of moderately compacted, mid to dark brown silt (013). This contained root material and occasional fragments of brick, stone and concrete and was 0.47m thick. Both of these deposits were interpreted as topsoil, but the relationship between them was unclear. Overlying topsoil (007) was a friable light to mid yellowish brown sandy silt with crushed stone (006). Within the deposit were patches of mid brown and dark grey silt and occasional brick fragments. The layer was 0.22m thick and was interpreted as levelling.

6. DISCUSSION

The natural deposits (Phase 1) are typical of the local geology. Alluvial silts and clays often appear as strata and bands laid down, shifted and transformed by changes in the hydrology of the region.

The undated (Phase 2) ditch or channel (009) is a common feature of the archaeological landscape of the region. Such channels have a number of possible origins, some are natural water channels, some are water channels modified to aid drainage and some are entirely man made. Although it is often difficult to distinguish between an eroded ditch and a natural channel, it is probable that (009) was a ditch, with the original angular cut severely eroded. The evaluation of the site documented a number of these channels, one of which had the upper portion filled with material dated to the late medieval and post-medieval (Herbert 1998). It is difficult to assign a date to ditch/channel [009] but evidence from the evaluation would suggest it was probably defunct by the late medieval period so its period of use is likely to be medieval or earlier.

The modern deposits (Phase 3) are typical of

a site that has been cleared of buildings, rubble and levelled for re-development.

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological monitoring at Skirbeck Road, Boston were undertaken as the evidence from previous investigations had demonstrated the presence of medieval and post-medieval deposits on the site.

However the watching brief did not reveal any archaeological deposits or features that could be securely dated to these periods. The watching brief identified natural sediments typical of the region, and a ditch or channel which may have functioned as a drain.

The only finds recovered from the site were 18th-20th century pottery from the topsoil.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr J. Marriott who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Site Supervisors: Denise Buckley & Fiona Walker
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
CAD Illustration: Phil Mills
Post-Excavation Analyst: James Snee

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

PCA Pre-Construct Archaeology

11. ABBREVIATIONS

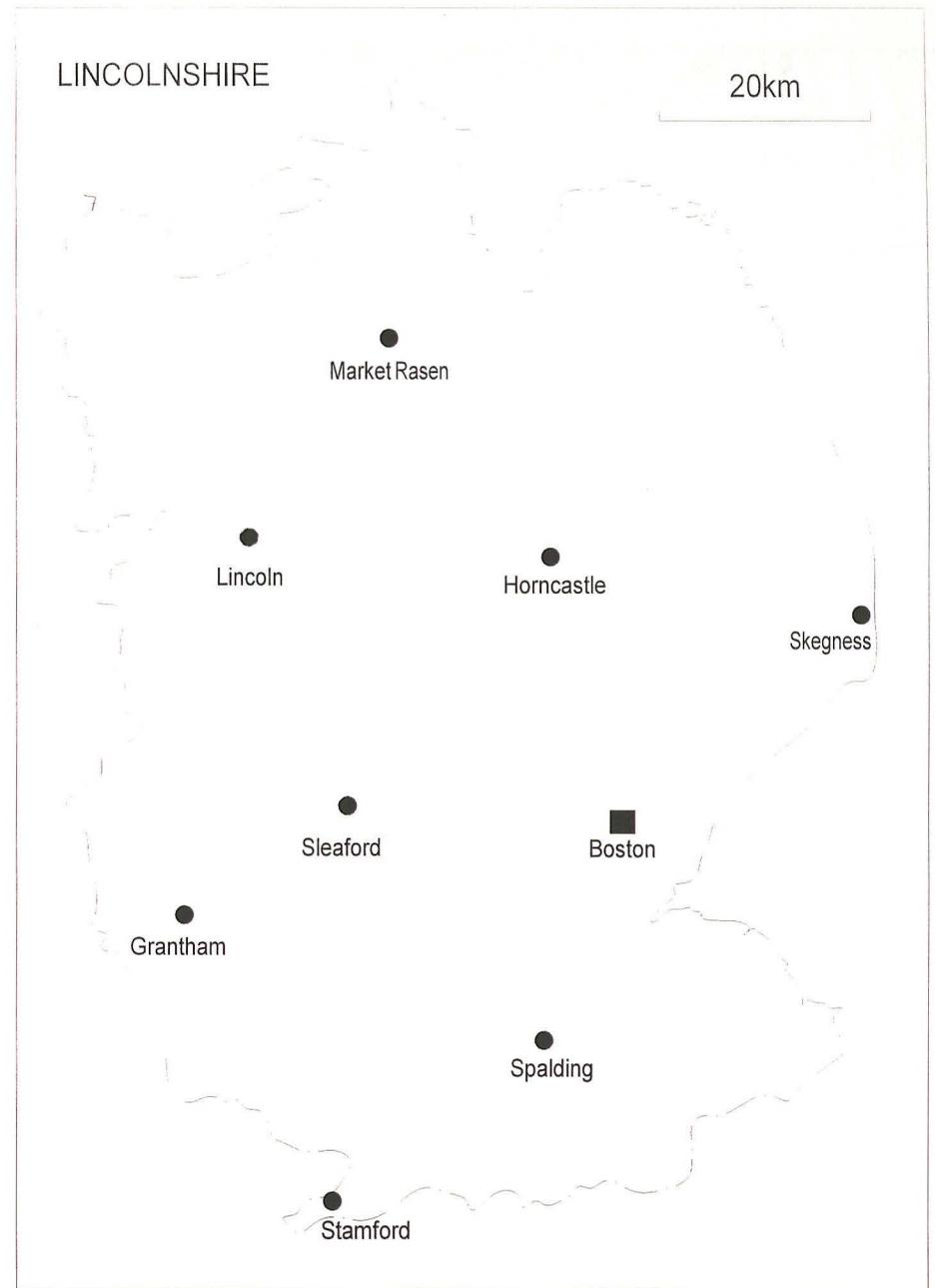


Figure 1 General Location Plan

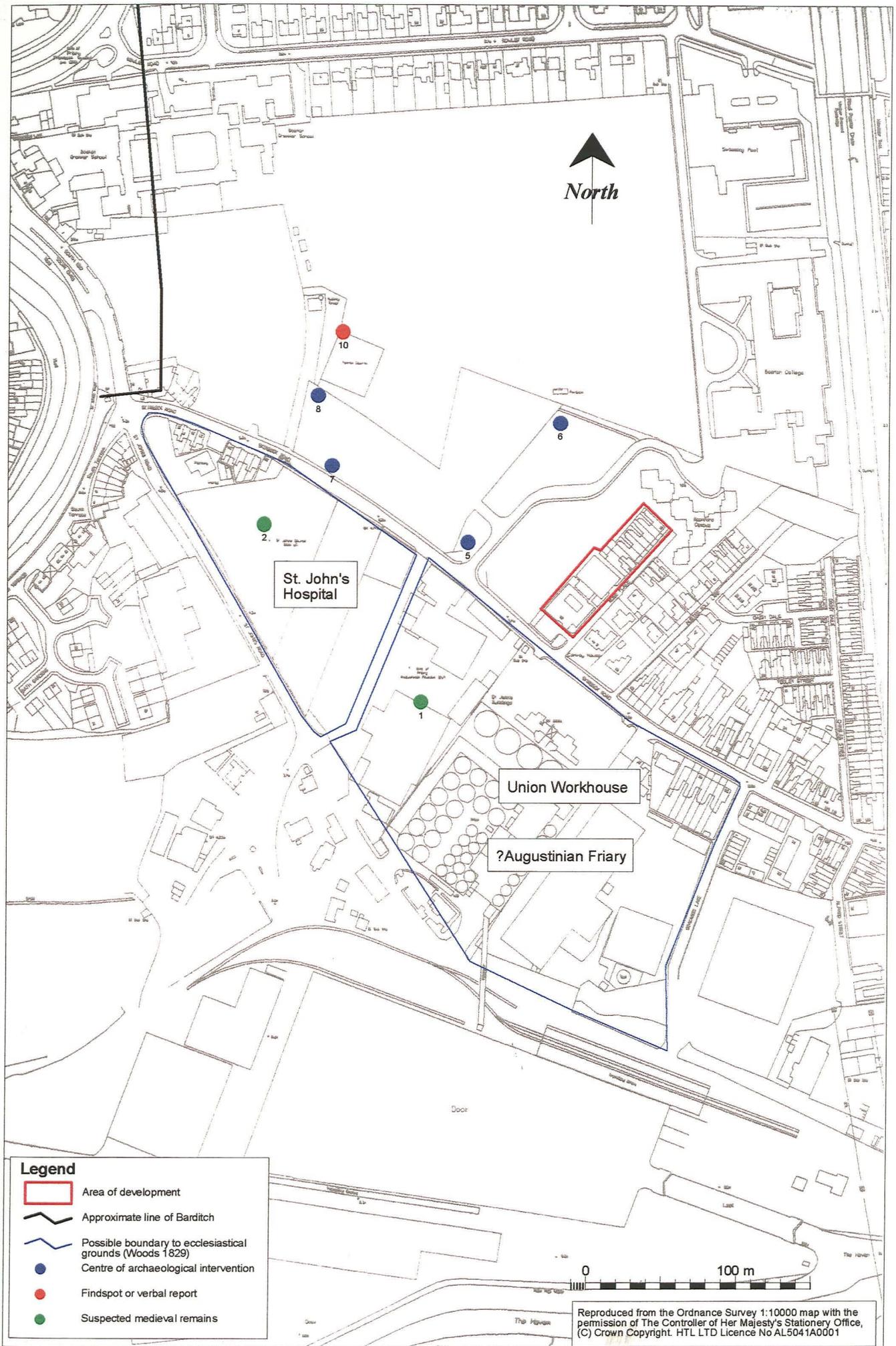


Figure 2 Area of development and sites of archaeological interest



Figure 3 Site plan showing section locations

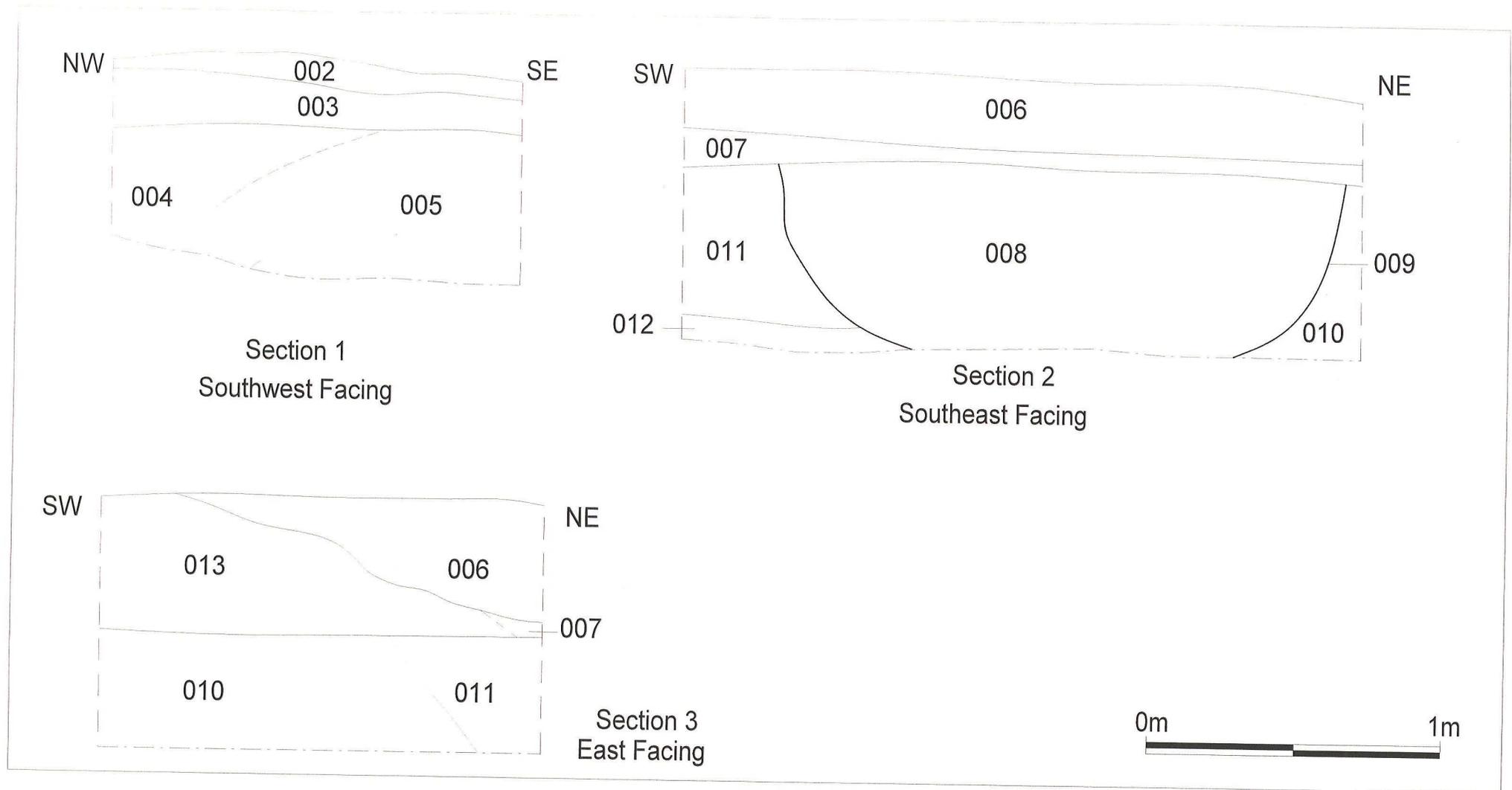


Figure 4 Details of Sections 1-3



Plate 1 General view at the development, looking south



Plate 2 Section through ditch/channel [009], looking northwest

Appendix 1

LAND AT
56 SKIRBECK ROAD
BOSTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE

SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

PREPARED FOR
JOHN MARRIOTT

BY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES
Institute of Field Archaeologists'
Registered Organisation No. 21

JANUARY 2000

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1 **SUMMARY**

- 1.1 *An archaeological watching brief is required during development at 56 Skirbeck Road, Boston, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The development area was subject to an archaeological evaluation revealing deposits of medieval and post-medieval date.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 **INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during development at 56 Skirbeck Road, Boston.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project.

3 **SITE LOCATION**

- 3.1 Boston is located 45km southeast of Lincoln and 7km from the northwest coast of The Wash, in the fens of south Lincolnshire. The site is located on Skirbeck Road approximately 950m southeast of the town centre at national grid reference TF 3325 4345

4 **PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 An archaeological evaluation was carried out at 56 Skirbeck Road to provide information to assist the determination of a planning application (B05/0173/98/BA) for development at the site. Permission has been granted subject to a standard condition requiring an archaeological watching brief during any groundworks associated with the development.

5 **SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 5.1 Local soils are likely to be the Tanvats Association typical alluvial gley soils and Wisbech Association, coarse silty calcareous soil, overlying marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 319, 361). The site lies at approximately 4m OD.

6 **THE ARCHAEOLOGY**

- 6.1 Little is currently known about Boston in the prehistoric and Roman periods; the archaeological remains from these periods are often deeply buried under alluvial deposits and

silts. During the medieval period Boston was a major port and an international market/trading centre.

- 6.2 The site is located on Skirbeck Road, to the southeast of the town centre, outside the Barditch which defined Boston in the medieval period. The evaluation of the site revealed a sequence of alluvial deposits, medieval and post-medieval water courses and 19th - 20th century pits and surfaces. Artefacts recovered during the excavation indicated that human habitation of late medieval to early post-medieval was located in the vicinity (Archaeological Project Services 1998).

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
- 7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
- 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- 7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

- 8.1 General considerations
- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
- 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.
- 8.2 Methodology
- 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Features recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will

be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.

8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis. A metal detector may be used to assist artefact recovery.

8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

8.2.4.1 The site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.

8.2.4.1 groups of features where their relationship is important

8.2.5 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only excavated if required by the development. Should such excavation prove necessary the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, archaeological curator, coroner and the police will be informed, as appropriate.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the field work will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

9.3 Stage 3

9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.

9.3.2 This will consist of:

9.3.2.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.

9.3.2.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the investigation.

9.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.

9.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the investigation.

9.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the investigation.

9.3.2.6 A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the investigation findings.

9.3.2.7 Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

9.3.2.8 Sections of the archaeological features.

9.3.2.9 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.

9.3.2.10 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

9.3.2.11 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the client; the Boston Community Archaeologist; Boston District Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

11 **ARCHIVE**

11.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long term storage and curation.

12 **PUBLICATION**

12.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be published in Heritage Lincolnshire's Annual Report and a note presented to the editor of the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the journal of the *Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

13 **CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Community Archaeologist of Boston Borough Council. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

14 **VARIATIONS**

14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.

15 **PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS**

- 15.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.
- 15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about three days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

16 **SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT**

- 16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principal and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist Medieval and later - H Healey, Independent Archaeologist,
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist,
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy,
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 **INSURANCES**

- 17.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

18 **COPYRIGHT**

- 18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all

matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

- 18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* and may result in legal action.
- 18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

19 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Archaeological Project Services, 1998 *Archaeological Evaluation at 56 Skirbeck Road, Boston, Lincolnshire (BRP98)*, unpublished APS report No **65/98**

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales **13**

Specification: Version 1, 14th January 2000.

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
001		Unstratified Finds	
002	1	Greyish brown rubble, thickness 0.1m	Demolition Layer
003	1	Dark greyish brown silt, thickness 0.2m	Topsoil
004	1	Dark yellowish brown silt, thickness 0.4m	Natural
005	1	Mid greyish brown sandy silt, thickness 0.5m	Natural
006	2, 3	Mid yellowish brown crushed stone and sandy silt, thickness 0.22m	Levelling deposit
007	2, 3	Dark blackish grey crushed stone and silt, thickness 0.14m	Topsoil
008	2	Light greenish grey and mid grey silt, thickness 0.64m	Fill of 009
009	2	Linear smooth sided cut, not fully excavated, dimensions as seen, width 1.9m, depth 0.64m	Ditch or Channel
010	2, 3	Mid reddish brown sand and silt, thickness 0.62m	Natural
011	2, 3	Light greenish grey silt, thickness 0.5m	Natural
012	2	Light- mid brownish grey clay, thickness 0.08m	Natural
013	3	Mid- dark brown silt, thickness 0.47m	Topsoil

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

Hilary Healey MPhil and Gary Taylor MA

Provenance

All of the material was recovered as unstratified artefacts.

It is probable that most, if not all, of the pottery was made in Staffordshire in the Midlands.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the following tables.

Pottery was the only material recovered with pieces of probable late 18th century date the earliest artefacts retrieved.

Table 1: The Pottery

Context	Description	Latest Date
003	1x Mocha ware jug, mid 19th century	late 19th-20th century
	1x Creamware, late 18th-19th century	
	1x salt-glazed stoneware bottle, 19th century	
	2x blue and white transfer printed tablewares, separate vessels, 19th-early 20th century	
	1x green glazed tableware late 19th-20th century	

The Mocha ware jug bears some similarities to vessels produced at the Belle Vue pottery in Hull. However, Mocha ware was made widely in Staffordshire and elsewhere (Bartlett and Brooks 1972, 8).

An impressed mark on the stoneware bottle reads 'BLACKING BOTTLE', indicating that the vessel contained a blacking compound or ink.

Condition

All the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the material is by material class.

Documentation

The site has previously been the subject of reported archaeological investigations (Herbert 1998). Records of archaeological remains and finds identified in the Skirbeck Road area of Boston are maintained in the files of the Boston Community Archaeologist and the County Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

In general, the assemblage has limited potential but confirms the post-medieval activity at the site as previously identified during evaluation of the area (Herbert 1998). The absence of earlier artefacts would suggest that no early post-medieval or medieval occupation deposits were disturbed during development.

References

Herbert, N., 1998 *Archaeological Evaluation at 56 Skirbeck Road (Rose Place), Boston, Lincolnshire (BRP98)*, Archaeological Project Services report 65/98

Bartlett, J. and Brooks, D., 1972 *Hull Pottery*, Kingston upon Hull Museums Bulletin 5

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 13 Context records
- 2 Scale drawings
- 1 Photographic record sheets
- 1 Stratigraphic matrix
- 1 Bag of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum
12 Friars Lane
Lincoln
LN2 1HQ

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number: 2000.19
Archaeological Project Services Site Code: BSR00

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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