

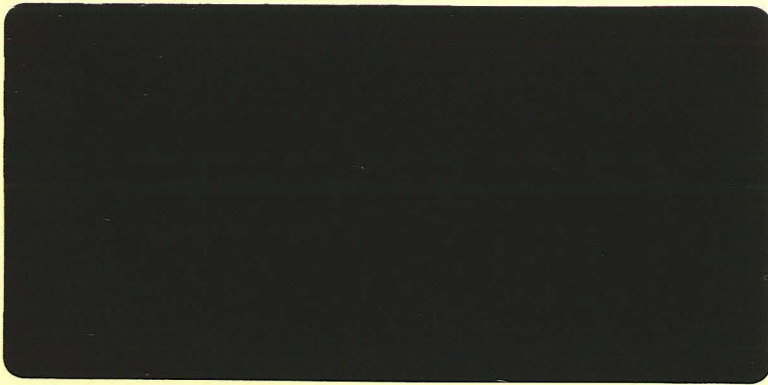
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT
BOSTON ENTERPRISE PARK,
BOARDSIDES, BOSTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BEP00)**



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES



Massachusetts County Court
Andover, Boston
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT
BOSTON ENTERPRISE PARK,
BOARDSIDES, BOSTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BEP00)**

Work Undertaken For
Henton Contractors Limited

Report Compiled by
Steve Thomson BSc (Hons)

November 2000

Planning Application No: B/99/0605/FULL
National Grid Reference: TF 304 435
City and County Museum Accession No:LCNCC 2000.106

A.P.S. Report No. **143/00**



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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in May and June 2000 during development at Boston Enterprise Park, Boardsides, Boston, Lincolnshire. The area is archaeologically sensitive with Roman remains, including evidence of salting, found to the southeast and west of the site.

No archaeological remains were encountered during the groundworks with only modern topsoils and subsoils being disturbed. Sherds of modern pottery and 18th - 19th century tile together with a prehistoric flint flake were recovered from the topsoil. The shallow depth of the groundworks suggests that any archaeological remains would be encountered at a greater depth and remain undisturbed.

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

A planning application (B/99/0605/FULL) was submitted to Boston Borough Council for the development of the site. Permission was granted subject to a condition requiring the implementation of a programme of enhanced observation and recording (archaeological watching brief) during groundworks.

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Henton Contractors Limited to undertake the archaeological watching brief. The investigation was carried out in accordance with the requirements of the project Brief (Appendix 1) and a specification (Appendix 2) produced by APS and approved by the Boston Community Archaeologist.

2.3 Site Location

Boston is in the south Lincolnshire Fens, 45km southeast of Lincoln and 7km from the northwest coast of the Wash (Fig. 1). The site at Boston Enterprise Park is located 2km to the west of Boston town centre on the north side of Boardsides at National Grid Reference TF3040 4345 (Fig. 2).

2.4 Soils and Topography

The site is located on fairly level ground at approximately 3m OD, with a watercourse immediately to the south. Soils at the site are Wallasea 2 Association pelo-alluvial gleys with Agney Association calcareous alluvial gleys immediately to the east (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 338; 87). The soils are developed in reclaimed marine alluvium.

2.5 Archaeological Setting

Boston is not recorded in the Domesday survey of c.1086 and receives its first mention in 1130 when it was referred to as "Botulvestan" (Dover 1972). The town was a major port during the medieval period and well preserved remains of the period have been recorded within the core of the town.

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. Furthermore, little

archaeological work has been undertaken in the vicinity of the site.

Fieldwalking, approximately 800m to the southeast of the site (Fig.2), produced finds of Romano-British pottery, including Samian and colour-coated forms along with possible Iron Age sherds. Dark soil marks were also noted, possibly indicative of occupation deposits (Boston Community Archaeologist Records). Romano British pottery has been recorded approximately 1km to the west and extensive medieval urban deposits have been recorded c.550m to the north (Fig.2).

A Romano-British ditch system, some 5 hectares in extent was discovered during deep ploughing 2km to the west of the development site. Whilst quantities of 2nd to 4th century AD pottery were recovered, ploughing had truncated any occupation levels (E.M.A.B. 1966). The nature of finds recorded both at depth and from surface scatters may be suggestive of an undulating Roman landscape.

3. AIMS

The aim of the watching brief was to determine the form, function and spatial arrangement of any archaeological remains encountered during the groundworks and interpret those remains through the analysis of a completed record.

4. METHOD

Topsoil removal occurred to varying depths across the site, from 0.30m in car parking areas to a few centimetres in the south of the site. The footing trenches were excavated by a mechanical excavator, through modern ballast, to a maximum depth of 0.45m, in instances only 0.25m into the ground

surface. The sides of the trenches were inspected and hand cleaned at close intervals. 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 site during groundworks and the recorded deposits. The spoil from the excavations was monitored and searched using a trowel to recover finds that may assist in the interpretation of the site.

5. RESULTS

The records of deposits excavated during development and the finds that were recovered were examined. A list of contexts appears as Appendix 3.

The earliest deposits recorded at the site consisted of a firm, orange brown clayey silt (002) and (004) with a thickness greater than 100mm. This deposit was interpreted as a naturally formed subsoil. No artefacts were recovered from this deposit.

Overlying (002) was a firm, mid grey brown silty clay containing occasional stones and brick fragments (001). This deposit was between 0.20 and 0.25m thick and formed the modern topsoil. Two sherds of 20th century pottery and a single fragment of pantile of probable 18th or 19th century date were recovered from this layer. A worked prehistoric flint flake was also recovered.

Above the topsoil was a 0.20m thick layer of crushed limestone (003) associated with the construction and demolition work on the site.

6. DISCUSSION

The earliest deposits (002) and (004) produced no dateable material and would appear to be a naturally formed subsoil. These were sealed by modern topsoil (001). The flint flake recovered from this deposit is of prehistoric date and is likely to be residual, or more probably, imported into the area.

Modern ballast, consisting of crushed limestone, covered the site from demolition of pre-existing farm buildings and construction work during the development, further reducing the depth of excavation into the ground surface.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during development at Boston Enterprise Park because of the possibility of archaeological remains of Roman date. However, the development groundworks were shallow and, in consequence, no archaeological remains were revealed or disturbed by the development. The shallow nature of the groundworks does not preclude evidence of an extension to the Romano-British activity recorded near to the site being buried at depth, particularly considering the possibility of an undulating Romano-British landscape.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Henton Contractors Limited, 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. Susan Smith, the community archaeologist for Boston Borough Council,

kindly permitted examination of the relevant parish files.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Site Supervisors: Mark Dymond, James Snee, Steve Thomson
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
CAD Illustration: Mark Dymond, Steve Thomson
Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Post-Excavation Analyst: Steve Thomson

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Dover, P., 1972 *The Early medieval History of Boston, AD1086-1400*, History of Boston Series No. 2 (2nd edition)

East Midlands Archaeological Bulletin, 1966 No. 9, p14

Hodge, C.A.H., Burton, R.G.O., Corbett, W.M., Evans, R., and Seale, R.S., 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13.

IFA, 1997 *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching briefs*.

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

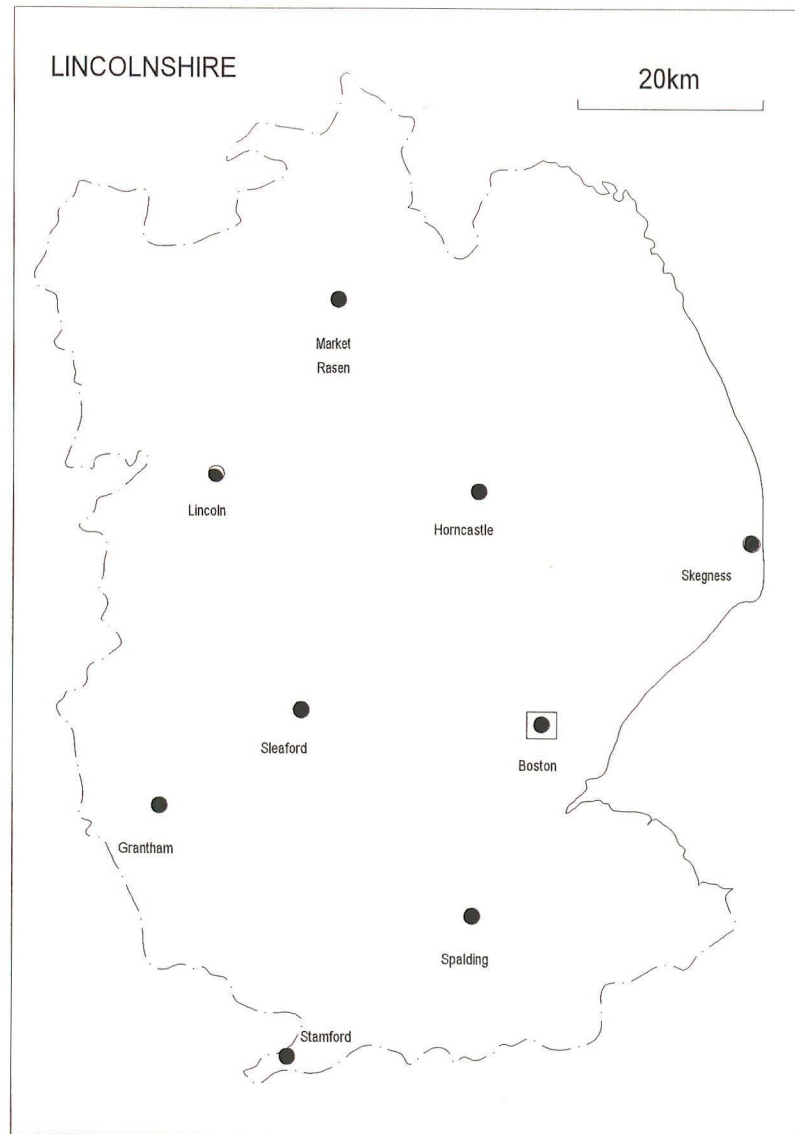
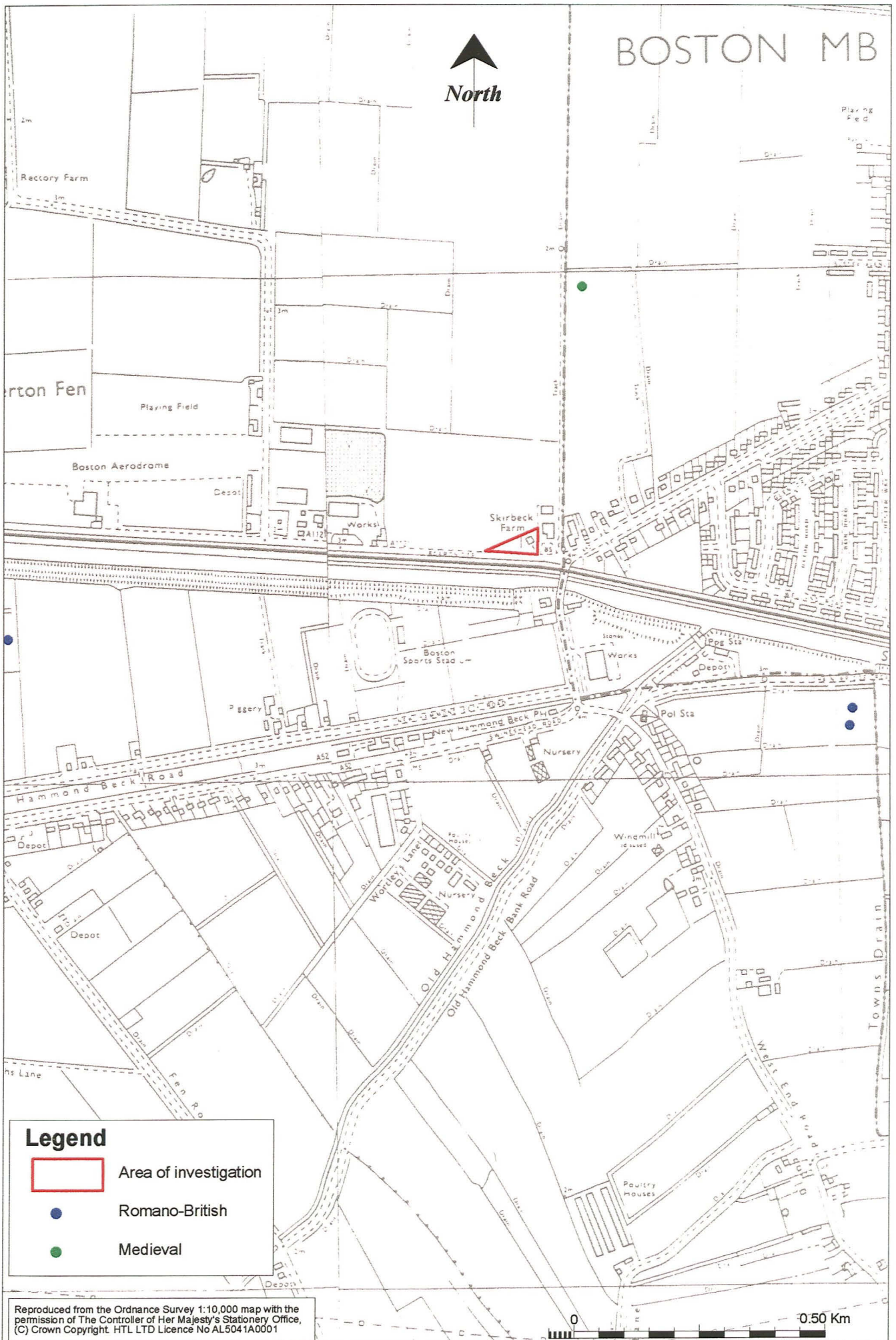


Figure 1 General Location Plan

BOSTON MB



Legend

-  Area of investigation
-  Romano-British
-  Medieval

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, (C) Crown Copyright. HTL LTD Licence No AL5041A0001

Figure 2 Site location plan showing archaeological setting

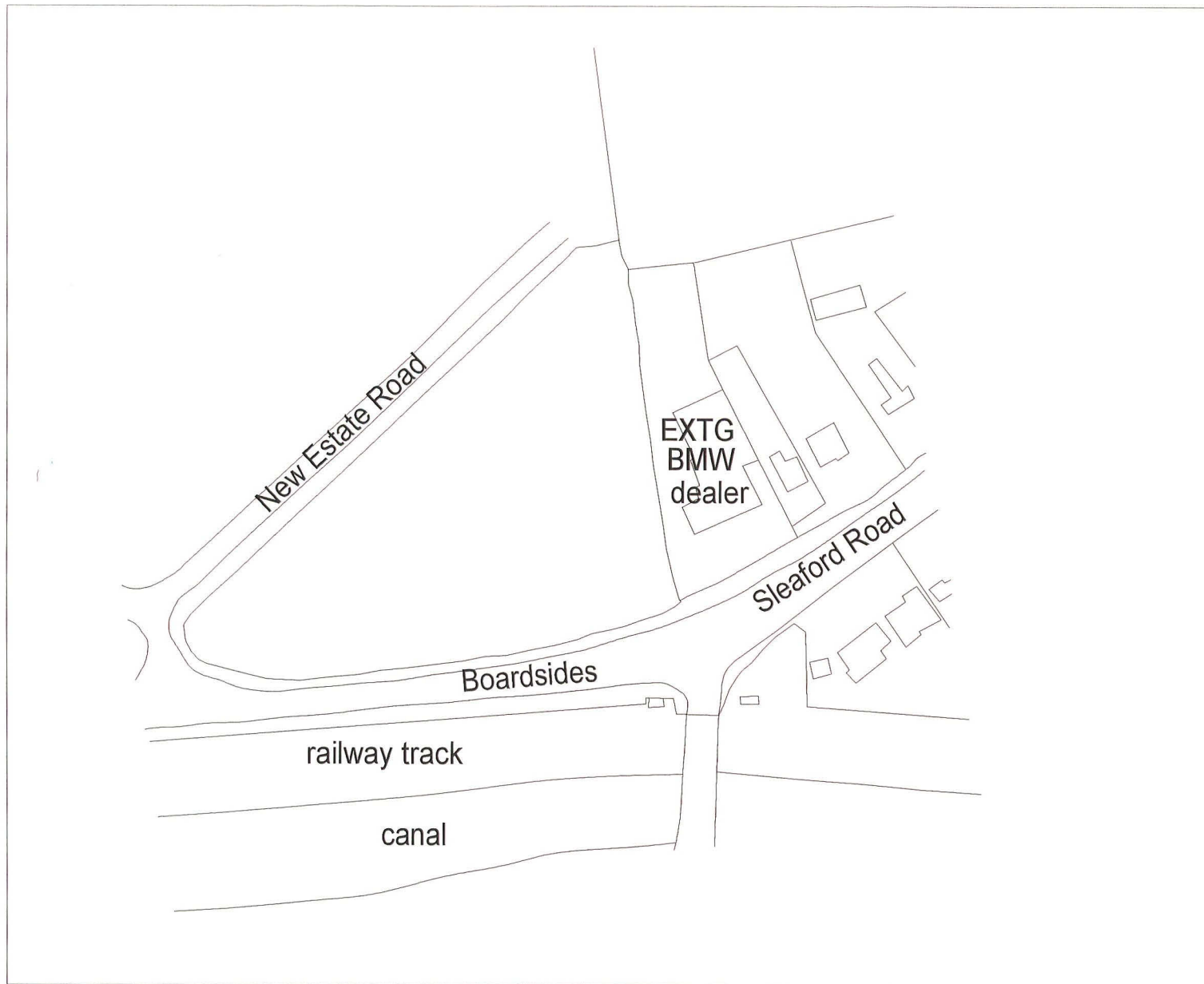


Figure 3 - Site Location

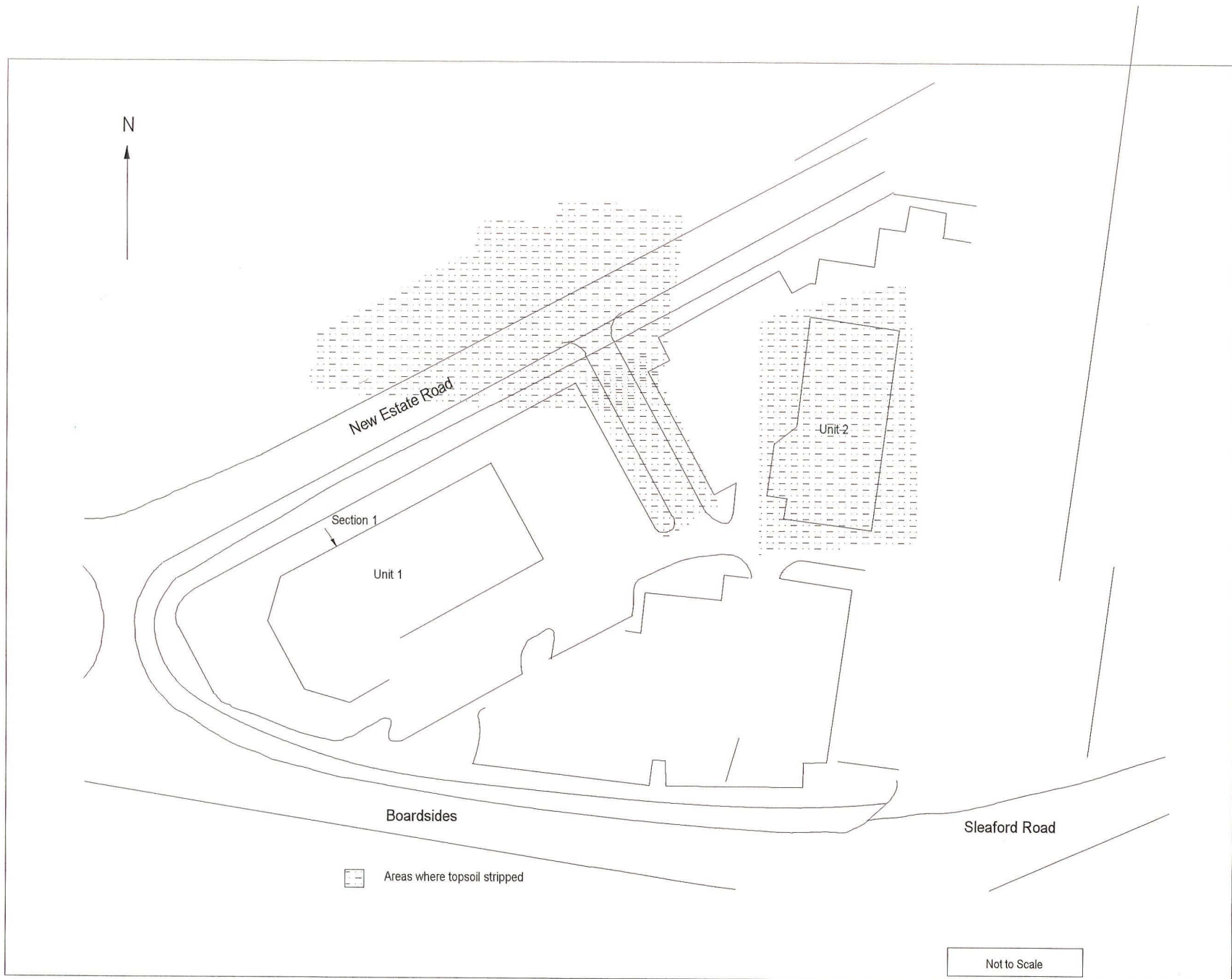


Figure 4 - Detailed site plan and section location

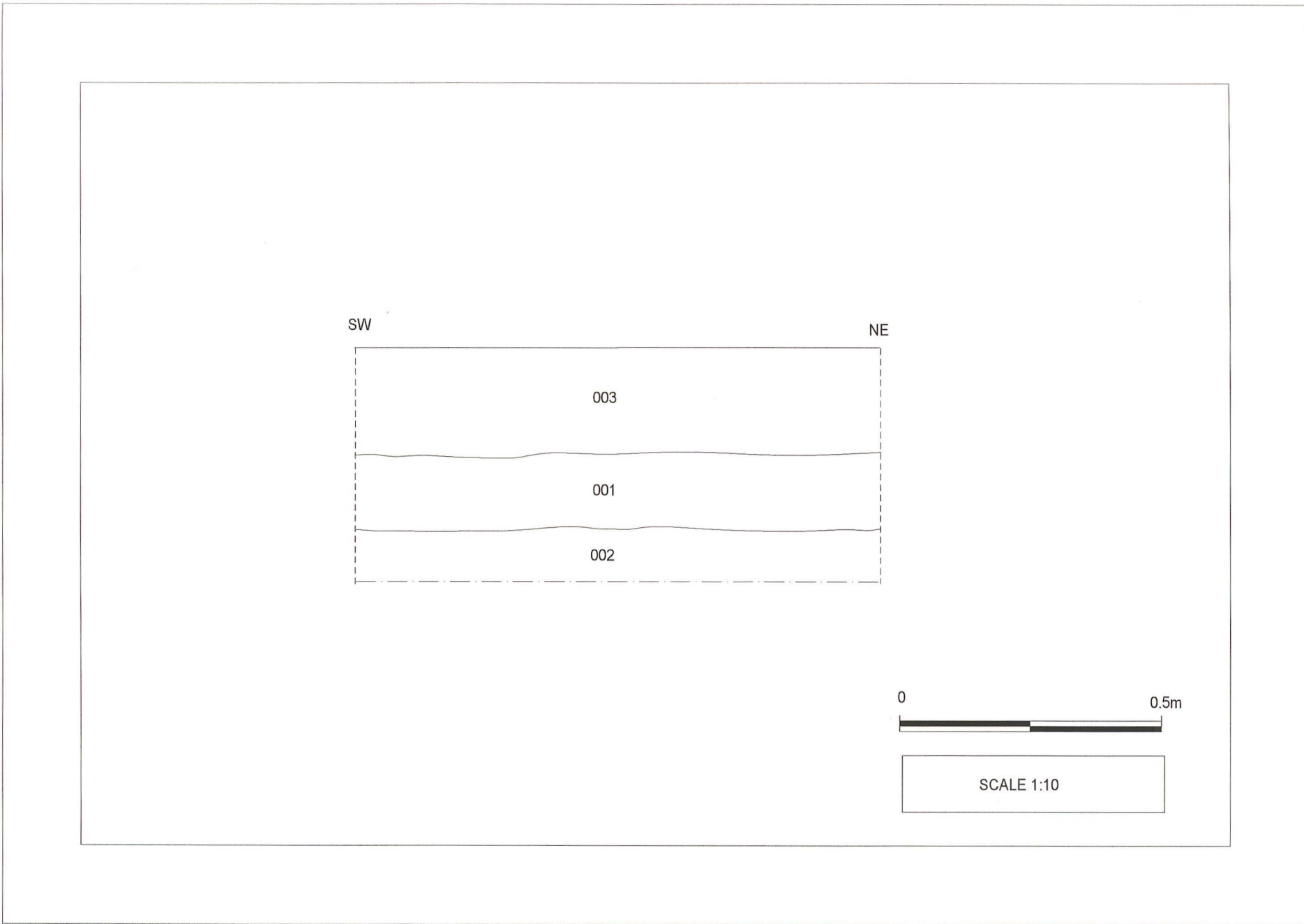


Figure 5: Section 1



Plate 1 General view of site during groundworks



Plate 2 Soil profile showing shallow depth of excavation

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT BRIEF
ENHANCED OBSERVATION AND RECORDING
(WATCHING BRIEF)**

Boston Enterprise Park, Boardsides, Boston

THIS BRIEF SHOULD BE SENT TO RECOGNISED ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTRACTORS. PLEASE ENCLOSE COPIES OF ANY RELEVANT SITE PLANS AND THE LOCATION MAP.

1. Summary

- 1.1 This document is the brief for an archaeological Enhanced Observation and Recording brief to be carried out during the construction of a motor dealership and associated external works and ground disturbance at Boston Enterprise Park.
- 1.2 This brief should be used by archaeological contractors as the basis for the preparation of a detailed archaeological project specification. In response to this brief contractors will be expected to provide details of the proposed scheme of work, to include the anticipated working methods, timescales and staffing levels. This brief is supplementary to the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook, which can be provided by Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Office, or at <http://WWW.lincsc.u-net.com/archhome.htm>.
- 1.3 All of the detailed specifications will be submitted for approval to the Boston Community Archaeologist. **Failure to seek approval at an early stage may result in delay later on. To avoid any such delay archaeological contractors are strongly advised to seek approval of the detailed specification as soon as possible.** The client will be free to choose between those specifications, which are considered to satisfy adequately this brief.
- 1.4 All contractors supplying specifications should refer to SCAUM Principles of Competitive Tendering (SCAUM Guidelines and Notes on Competitive Tendering for Archaeological Services 1996).
- 1.5 The enhanced nature of this brief requires that full investigation of archaeology take place. Therefore pauses in groundworking may be appropriate to ensure complete understanding through excavation, recording and sampling of material of any exposed archaeologically sensitive areas.
- 1.6 This brief should not be used after March 2001 after which the Community Archaeologist should be contacted.

2. Site Location

- 2.1 Boston is situated in the south Lincolnshire Fens, approximately 45km southeast of Lincoln and 7km from the northwest coast of the Wash.

2.2 The application site is located west of Boston, at TF 304 635.

3. Planning Background

3.1 A planning application was submitted to Boston Borough Council (B/99/0605/FULL) and granted permission subject to a condition requiring a Scheme of Works defined as an archaeological Enhanced Observation and Recording brief.

4. Archaeological Background

4.1 The proposed development area has the potential to contain archaeological deposits relating to the late Iron Age and the Roman periods. Approximately 700 metres southeast of the application site Romano-British settlement activity has been discovered from cropmarks on air photographs and surface finds of pottery. Further west enclosures have been observed as soilmarks after subsoiling of the modern fields. Excavation of these ditches revealed Romano-British pottery spanning the 2nd to 4th centuries AD.

4.2 It is highly probable that during the Roman period the area in and around Boston was utilised for the production of salt manufacture. Roman-British salterns are extremely difficult to detect from the ground surface, as they are often buried by silt, and only come to light after ground disturbance. Recent archaeological discoveries support this theory. Archaeological work at Boston Grammar School discovered a Romano-British industrial horizon. An on-going watching brief at Whitehouse Lane, Fishtoft, has located Roman activity which appears to be related to saltmaking. If Roman salt-making sites are discovered, they have been identified by English Heritage as having the potential to be of National Archaeological Importance.

5. Requirement for Work

5.1 The objective of the Enhanced Observation should be to ensure that any archaeological features exposed by the groundworks are recorded and interpreted and that any remains disturbed are recovered. To this end archaeological deposits or features are to be systematically examined, therefore extra time must be given to fully excavate and record archaeologically sensitive areas.

5.2 Any adjustments to the brief for the Enhanced Observation and Recording Brief project should only be made after discussion with the Boston Community Archaeologist.

5.3 The following details should be given in the contractor's specification:

5.3.1 A projected timetable must be agreed for the various stages of work.

5.3.2 The staff structure and numbers must be detailed. This should include lists of specialists and their role in the project. There should be no change to any of the specialists listed in the specification without prior discussion with the Community Archaeologist.

5.3.3 It is expected that all on-site work will be carried out in a way that complies with the relevant Health and Safety Legislation and that due consideration will be

given to site security.

- 5.3.4 The recovery and recording strategies to be used must be described in full.
- 5.3.5 An estimate of time and resources allocated for post excavation work and report production.
- 5.3.6 The contingencies for extended excavation/recording/sampling required for this brief. In particular, a contingency for any bricketage recovered to be analysed by a suitably qualified specialist is necessary. There will also need to be a contingency for environmental sampling of any suitable deposits.

6. Methods

- 6.1 The investigation should be carried out by a recognised archaeological body in accordance with the code of conduct of The Institute of Field Archaeologists.
- 6.2 Where appropriate, the Enhanced Observation and Recording brief should involve:
 - 6.2.1 archaeological supervision of soil stripping;
 - 6.2.2 inspection of subsoil for archaeological features;
 - 6.2.3 recording of archaeological features in plan;
 - 6.2.4 full excavation of features;
 - 6.2.5 archaeological supervision of subsoil stripping;
 - 6.2.6 inspection of natural for archaeological features and excavation, recording of them;
 - 6.2.7 sampling of deposits which warrant further investigations
 - 6.2.8 any human remains encountered must be left in situ and only removed if absolutely necessary. The contractor must comply with all statutory consents and licences under the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act, 1981 or other Burial Acts regarding the exhumation and interment of human remains. It will also be necessary to comply with all reasonable requests of interested parties as to the method of removal, reinterment or disposal of the remains or associated items. Attempt must be made at all times not to cause offence to any interested parties;
 - 6.2.9 If discovered during excavation finds of gold and silver must be archaeologically removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner immediately (within 14 days) in accordance with the procedures of Treasure Act 1997 and Code of Practice. If removal of such finds is not possible on the same day then adequate security arrangements must be made.

- 6.2.10 Where possible, a metal detector should be used to scan spoil heaps and exposed areas.

7. Monitoring Arrangements

- 7.1 The Boston Community Archaeologist will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project and will require at least seven days notice prior to the commencement of the work.** The Community Archaeologist should be kept informed of any unexpected discoveries and regularly updated on the project's progress. They should be allowed access to the site at their convenience and will comply with any health and safety requirements associated with the site.

8. Reporting Requirements

- 8.1 A full report should be produced and deposited with the Boston Community Archaeologist, Boston Council Planning Department, the Developer and the County Sites and Monuments Record. The report should include:
- 8.1.1 location plan of the trenches;
 - 8.1.2 section and plan drawing, with ground level, Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scales as appropriate;
 - 8.1.3 specialist descriptions and discussions of artefacts and ecofacts;
 - 8.1.4 an indication of potential archaeological deposits not disturbed by the present development;
 - 8.1.5 colour photographs should be utilised to illustrate specific points or for general views;
- 8.2 After agreement with the landowner, arrangements should be made for long term storage of all artefacts in the City and County Museum, Lincoln, as outlined in that Museum's document 'Conditions for the acceptance of Project Archives'. The City and County Museum should be contacted at the earliest possible opportunity so that the full cost implications of the archive deposition can be taken into account.
- 8.3 A site archive should be produced and deposited with the artefacts as detailed in 8.2.
- 8.4 Should archaeological deposits be encountered, a summary of the results must be published in 'Lincolnshire History and Archaeology' in due course.
- 8.5 Should nationally important archaeology be discovered during the watching brief, the results should be published in the relevant national journal.

9. Additional Information

9.1 This document attempts to define the best practice expected of an enhanced archaeological Observation and Recording brief but cannot fully anticipate the conditions that will be encountered as work progresses. However, changes to the approved programme of excavation are only to be made with the prior written approval of the Community Archaeologist.

9.2 Further contact addresses:

Susan Smith
Boston Community Archaeologist
Heritage Lincolnshire
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

Mr J Bonner
Senior Built Environment Officer
Conservation Services
Highways and Planning Directorate
Lincolnshire County Council
3rd Floor
City Hall
Lincoln
LN1 1DN

Mr T Page
City and County Museum
12 Friars Lane
Lincoln
LN2 5AL

Brief set by Boston Community Archaeologist March 2000

**LAND AT
BOSTON ENTERPRISE PARK,
BOARDSIDES,
BOSTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ENHANCED OBSERVATION AND RECORDING
(ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF)**

**PREPARED FOR
HENTON CONTRACTORS LTD**

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

MARCH 2000

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1 **SUMMARY**

- 1.1 *A programme of enhanced observation and recording (watching brief) is required during development at Boston Enterprise Park, Boardsides, Boston, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, with Roman remains found a little to the southeast and west, with evidence of salting of the period.*
- 1.3 *The investigation (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 a programme of enhanced observation and recording (archaeological watching brief) during groundworks associated with development at Boston Enterprise Park, Boardsides, Boston, Lincolnshire, National Grid Reference TF 304 435.
- 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 in the south Lincolnshire Fens, 45km southeast of Lincoln and 7km from the northwest coast of the Wash. The site is located 2km to the west of Boston town centre at National Grid Reference TF 304 435.

4 **PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 A planning application (B/99/0605/FULL) was submitted to Boston Borough

Council for development of the site. Permission has been granted subject to a condition requiring the implementation of a programme of enhanced observation and recording (archaeological watching brief) during groundworks.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 The site is on fairly level ground at approximately 3m OD. Soils at the site are Wallasea 2 Association pelo-alluvial gleys with Agney Association calcareous alluvial gleys immediately to the east (Hodge *et al.* 1984 338; 87). The soils are developed in reclaimed marine alluvium.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

6.1 Approximately 700m southeast of the site remains of Romano-British settlement have been identified as cropmarks and pottery scatters. Further west enclosures have been observed as soilmarks and Romano-British pottery of 2nd-4th century date has been recovered from the ditches of these enclosures.

6.2 A possible Roman saltr-making site has been discovered at Whitehouse Lane, Fishtoft. Industrial evidence of Roman date has also been found at Boston Grammar School in the centre of the town.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

7.1 The aims of the investigation will be:

7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological remains exposed during ground disturbance.

7.2 The objectives of the investigation will be to:

7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological remains encountered;

7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological remains encountered;

7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological remains, 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. Should features be 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 Archaeological features revealed in plan will be subject to sample excavation. This may entail interruptions in the development groundwork.
- 8.2.4 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis. Also, environmental samples will be taken from suitable archaeological deposits.
- 8.2.5 A metal detector will be used to aid artefact recovery.
- 8.2.6 Throughout the investigation a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

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

8.2.6.2 groups of features where their relationship is important

8.2.7 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

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 investigation 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 remains exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- 9.3.2.8 Sections of the trenches and archaeological remains.
- 9.3.2.9 Interpretation of the archaeological remains 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 remains.

10 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

- 10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the client; the Boston Community Archaeologist; Boston Borough 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 Boston Community Archaeologist. 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 four 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 principle 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
Briquetage	T Lane, APS
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 **INSURANCES**

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19 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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, 27-03-00

Appendix 3

Context Summary

Context No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	1	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional stones and brick fragments, 0.20-0.25m thick.	Modern topsoil
002	1	Firm orange brown clayey silt >0.10m thick	Naturally formed subsoil
003	1	Crushed limestone, 0.20m thick	Modern construction ballast
004	-	Firm orange brown clayey silt >0.10m thick	Naturally formed subsoil

Appendix 4

THE FINDS Tom Lane and Gary Taylor

Provenance

All of the material was recovered from the topsoil.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the following tables.

Pottery, ceramic tile and flint was found with a single prehistoric flint the earliest artefact retrieved. No faunal remains were recovered.

Table 1: The Artefacts

Context	Description	Latest Date
001	1x polychrome tableware, 20th century	20th century
	1x plant pot, 20th century	
	1x ceramic tile, ?pantile, 18th-19th century	
	1x worked flint flake, prehistoric	

The flint flake has steep retouch and is perhaps of earlier Bronze Age date. Such an item is an unusual find in this area of Boston, as the prehistoric land surface is deeply buried, and therefore may have been imported to the site in the relatively recently past.

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

Numerous reported archaeological investigations have previously been undertaken in Boston, though there has been no previous examinations in close proximity to the present site. Records of archaeological remains and finds identified in this area of Boston are maintained in the files of the Boston Community Archaeologist and the County Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

As a small and essentially modern collection the assemblage has limited potential. The absence of earlier artefacts would suggest that no post-medieval or earlier occupation deposits were disturbed during the development. The prehistoric flint tool is thought to be a recent import to the site, and consequently of low potential.

Appendix 5

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.
Early Saxon	Pertaining to the period AD 410-650
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.
Late Saxon	Pertaining to the period AD 850-1066
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.
Middle Saxon	Pertaining to the period AD 650-850
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 6

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 4 Context records
- 1 Scale drawing
- 1 Photographic record sheet
- 1 Stratigraphic matrix
- 3 Bags 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 Museum Accession Number: LCNCC : 2000.106

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: BEP00

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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