

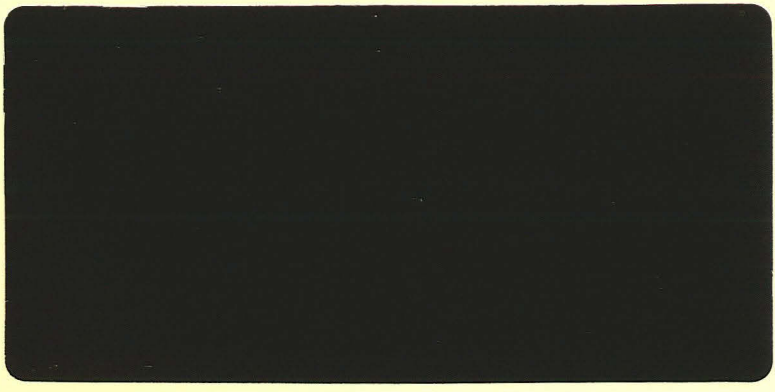
SMR

00/27

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
ON LAND AT 36 and 38 HIGH STREET, BOSTON,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(HSBA00)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES



14 NOV 00  
Linn County Jail  
Linn County, Oregon



EVENT L11406  
SOURCES L16162/63

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
ON LAND AT 36 and 38 HIGH STREET, BOSTON,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(HSBA00)**

Work Undertaken For  
Boston Borough Council

Report Compiled by  
Steve Thomson BSc (Hons)

November 2000

Planning Application No: B99/0420/FULL  
National Grid Reference: TF 3275 4388  
City and County Museum Accession No: LCNCC 2000.49

A.P.S. Report No. 149/00



## CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Plates

|     |  |   |
|-----|--|---|
| 1.  | Summary .....                            | 1 |
| 2.  | Introduction .....                       | 1 |
|     | 2.1 Definition of a Watching brief ..... | 1 |
|     | 2.2 Planning Background .....            | 1 |
|     | 2.3 Site Location .....                  | 1 |
|     | 2.4 Soils and Topography .....           | 1 |
|     | 2.5 Archaeological Setting .....         | 1 |
| 3.  | Aims .....                               | 2 |
| 4.  | Method .....                             | 2 |
| 5.  | Results .....                            | 2 |
| 6.  | Discussion .....                         | 3 |
| 7.  | Conclusion .....                         | 3 |
| 8.  | Acknowledgements .....                   | 3 |
| 9.  | Personnel .....                          | 3 |
| 10. | Bibliography .....                       | 3 |
| 11. | Abbreviations .....                      | 4 |

## Appendices

|   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 | Archaeological Project Brief                       |
| 2 | Specification for an Archaeological Watching Brief |
| 3 | Context Summary                                    |
| 4 | Glossary   |
| 5 | The Archive  |



## **List of Figures**

Figure 1 General Location Plan

Figure 2 Site Location Plan

Figure 3 Location of Development Site

Figure 4 Section Location

Figure 5 Section 1

## **List of Plates**

Plate 1 General view of site, looking west

Plate 2 General view of site, looking east

Plate 3 Section 1, looking east

## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during development to the rear of 36 and 38 High Street, Boston, Lincolnshire, as the site lies within the medieval core of the town.*

*The proposed building was to be supported on pile and beam foundations, devised partly as a mitigation strategy to minimise the impact of the development on buried archaeological deposits. As a result, the only groundworks monitored were the drilling of the boreholes and clearance of a cellar. In the latter case, dumped deposits, undated, but of probable modern and post medieval date were recorded to 1.47m depth below the ground surface.*

*No finds were retrieved.*

### 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 (B99/0420/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 Boston Borough Council 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. The site is located, at approximately 6m OD, on the High Street, west of the river Witham at national grid reference TF 3275 4388.

### 2.4 Soils and Topography

Local soils are Tanvats Association, typical alluvial gley soils and Wisbech Association, coarse silty calcareous soil, overlying marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 319, 361). Beneath this marine alluvium is glacial drift deposited in the fen basin, a geological feature, which existed between the Lincolnshire Wolds and the East Anglian Heights (Harden 1978, pp5). These glacial deposits, in turn, overlie a solid geology of Jurassic clays (BGS 1995)

### 2.5 Archaeological Setting

Boston is not recorded in the Domesday survey of c.1086. The survey does, however, record two churches and two fisheries in Skirbeck, a parish lying to the southeast of the town (Foster and Longley 1976) Boston received 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 have been recorded within the core of the town.

Although not precisely located, the buildings of a Carmelite friary, constructed in 1307, lie within the immediate vicinity of the site.



Archaeological investigations undertaken by APS at Paddock Grove, to the southwest, revealed reused worked masonry derived from the friary (APS 1994). Moreover, development on the High Street itself has revealed well preserved deposits of thirteenth century date and medieval structural remains fronting onto the road (Hardwick 1999).

Also, an evaluation undertaken by APS at 17-19 High Street in 1996, revealed thirteenth to fifteenth century deposits, with particularly well preserved organic remains.

Watching briefs undertaken at 32 High Street (APS 1994) and 42-44 High Street (APS 2000) encountered only modern deposits at depths of less than 1.0m

### 3. AIMS

The aims of the watching brief were 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

The existing buildings to the rear of the site were demolished manually with part of a cellar being cleared and a soil profile exposed (Fig.4). The sides of this exposed area were inspected and hand cleaned. 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. This section was drawn at a scale of 1:10 and an annotated sketch plan was 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. The building foundations were pile driven, in instances up to 14m depth and no archaeological deposits or features were visible during this phase of construction.

The records of deposits excavated during development were examined. A list of contexts appears as Appendix 3.

Archaeological contexts are described below. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

### 5. RESULTS

During demolition work, the eastern wall of a cellar (004) was partially demolished exposing a soil profile to the rear of the cellar, enabling recording of the deposits.

The earliest deposit recorded at the site consisted of a loose, light yellowish brown, clayey silt with occasional coal, charcoal and building material fragments (003). This 0.42m thick layer was interpreted as a modern dumped deposit related to levelling and construction on the site.

Overlying (003) was a loose dark brown gritty clayey silt containing occasional coal, charcoal, concrete and building material fragments (002). This deposit, 0.45m thick, was interpreted as a dumped deposit.

A 0.70m thick, mid brown gritty sandy silt containing frequent building material debris and half bricks (001) was the latest deposit encountered and was interpreted as made up ground for the yard surface to the rear of the site.



## 6. DISCUSSION

Whilst none of the layers encountered produced any dateable pottery, the evidence of concrete and bricks strongly suggested a post-medieval to modern date for the deposits, probably related to the construction of the current buildings fronting onto the High Street and the associated cellar partially demolished during the groundworks.

## 7. CONCLUSION

The watching brief at 36-38 High Street Boston did not reveal any evidence of medieval or earlier deposits. This may be due to the nature of the construction work with piles being driven into the ground rather than footing trenches, and does not preclude archaeological remains being preserved at a greater depth than that exposed by the partial demolition of the cellar. Previous work along the High Street, already discussed, has encountered medieval evidence and suggests preservation of organic remains at depths of 2.0m. This would remain a possibility at the development site.

No finds were made during the course of the investigation.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Boston Borough Council, who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Denise Drury and this report was edited by Dale Trimble and Tom Lane. Susan Smith, the community archaeologist for Boston District Council, kindly permitted examination of the relevant parish files.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Denise Drury  
Site Supervisor: Steve Thomson  
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley  
CAD Illustration: Mark Dymond, Steve Thomson and Fiona Walker  
Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
Post Excavation Analyst: Steve Thomson

## 10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

BGS., 1995, *Boston, Solid and Drift Edition*, 1:50,000 sheet **128**

Cope-Faulkner, P. 2000, *Archaeological Watching Brief of Development on Land at 42-44 High Street, Boston, Lincolnshire APS* unpublished report **No. 20/00**

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

East Midlands Archaeological Bulletin, 1966 **No. 9**, pp14

Foster, C.W. and Longley, T (Eds.), 1976 *The Lincolnshire Domesday and the Lindsey Survey*, The Lincoln Record Society **19**

Harden, G, 1978 *Medieval Boston and its Archaeological Implications*

Hardwick, A.M., 1999 *Archaeological Watching Brief Report, 61 High Street, Boston*, Pre Construct Archaeology Unpublished Report

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*.

Taylor, G. 1994 *Archaeological Watching Brief at 35 Paddock Grove, Boston, Lincolnshire*, APS, unpublished report

## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

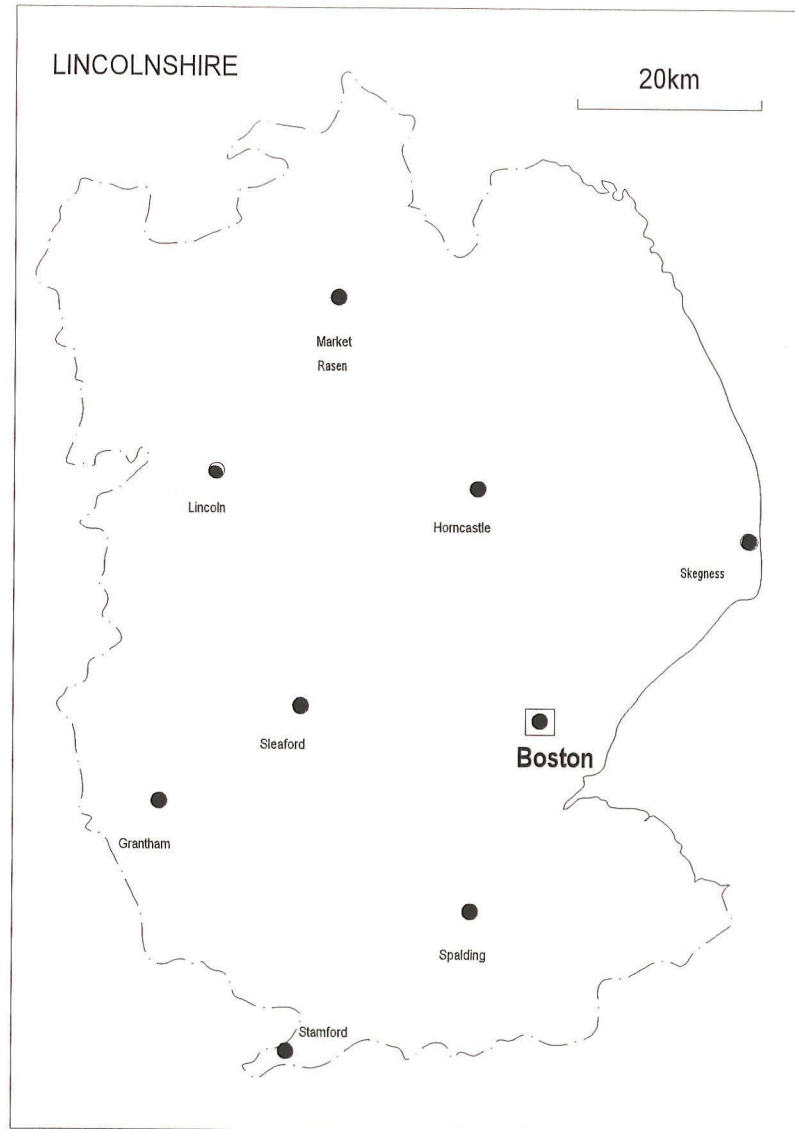


Figure 1 General Location Plan

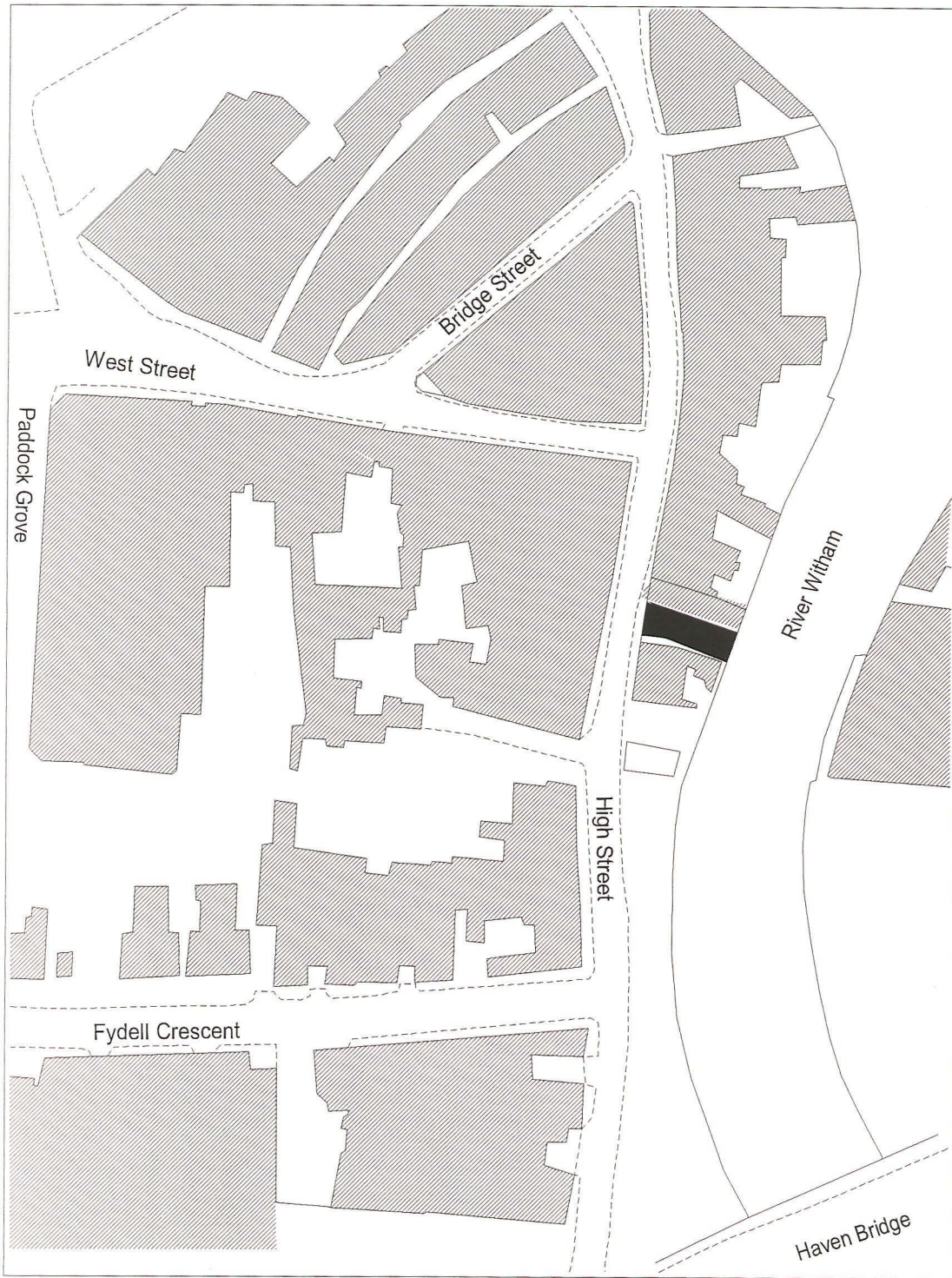




Detailed in Figure 3

Figure 2 - Site Location Plan





■ Development Area

Figure 3 - Location of Development Site

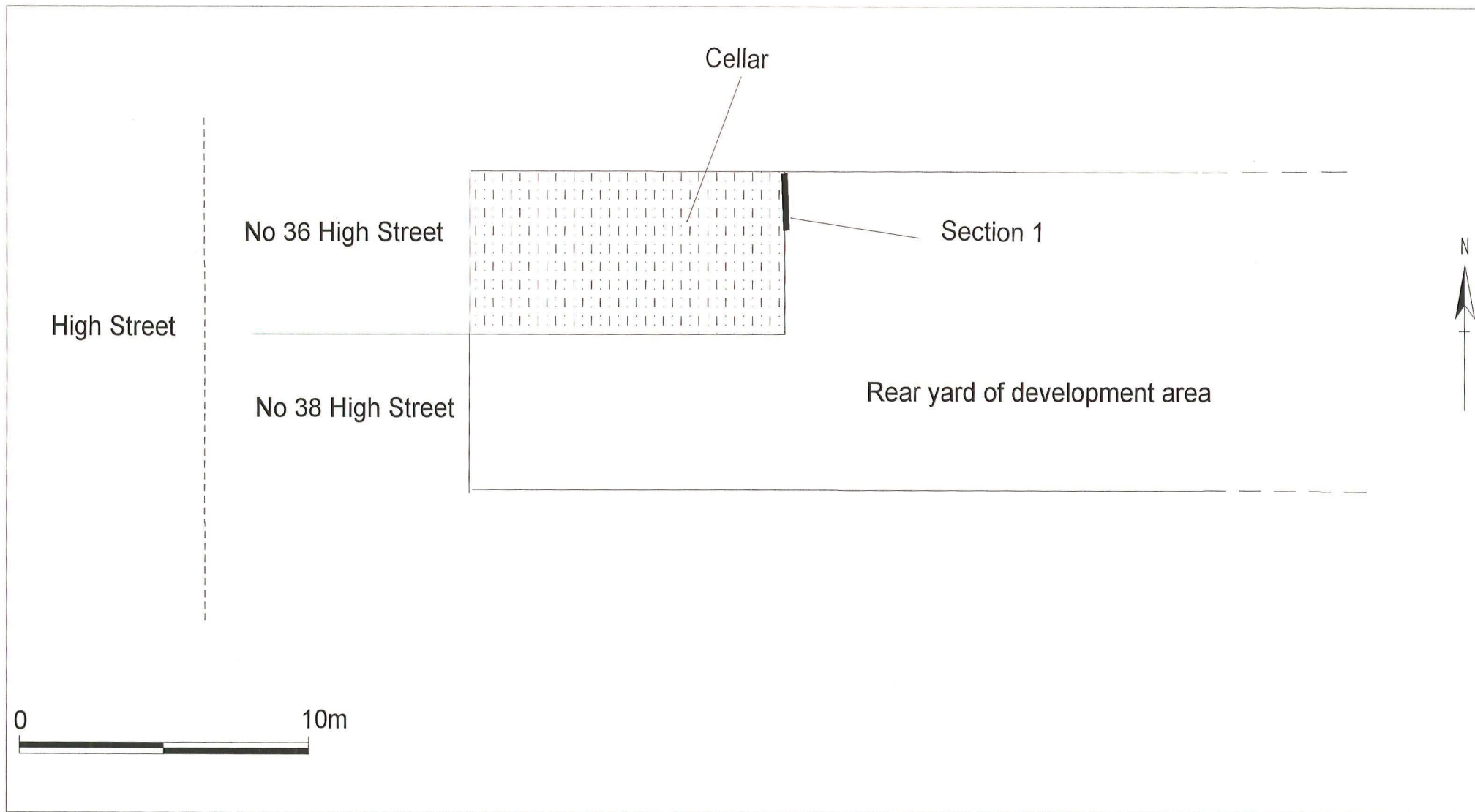


Figure 4 - Section location



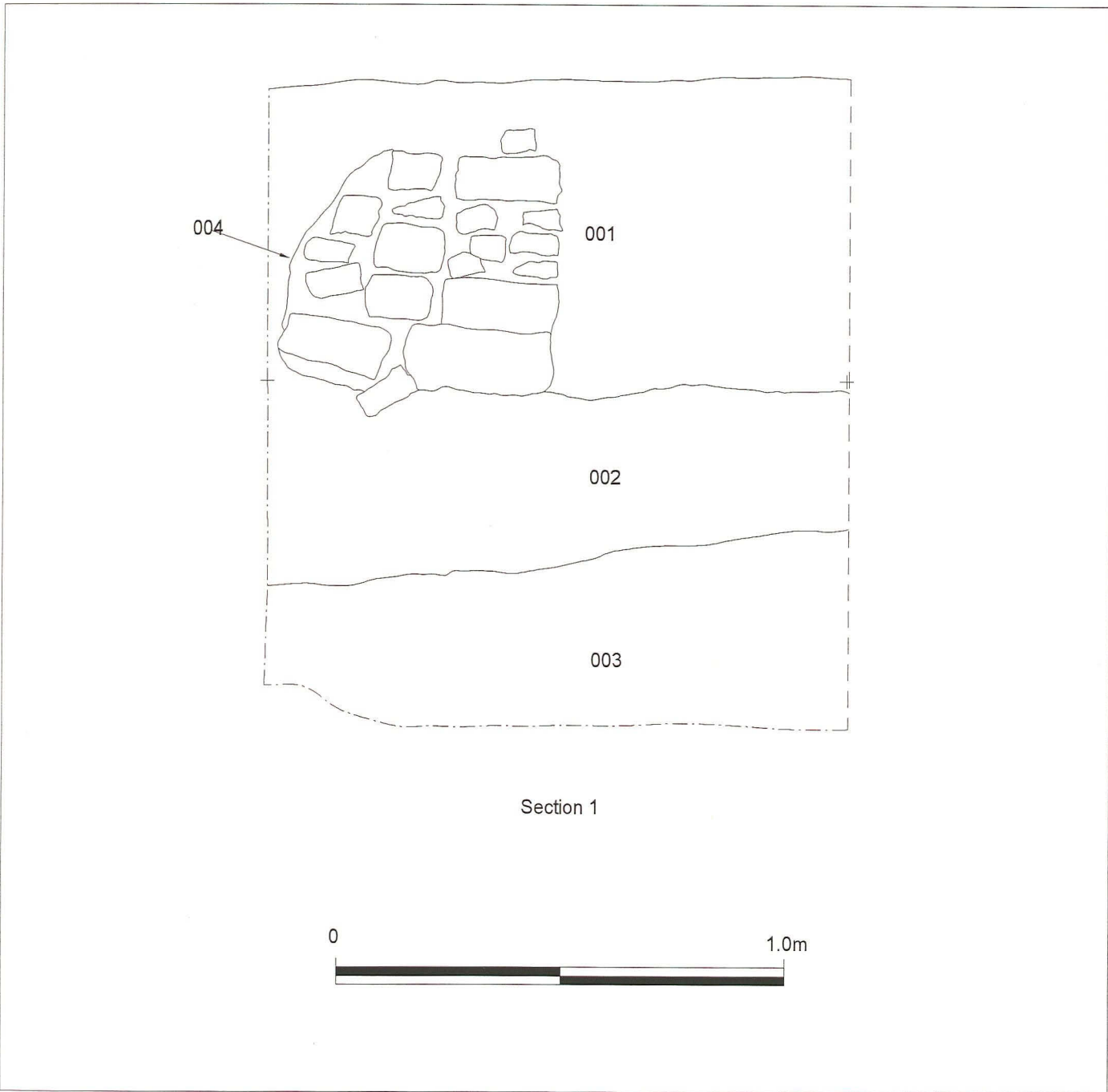


Figure 5 - Section 1



Plate 1 General view of site, looking west



Plate 2 General view of site, looking east



Plate 3 Section 1, looking east



# ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT BRIEF

## ENHANCED OBSERVATION AND RECORDING

36 and 38 High street, Boston

### 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 two-storey rear extension at 36 and 38 High Street, Boston.
- 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.c.u-net.com/archhome.htm>.
- 1.3 All of the detailed specifications will be submitted for approval to the Boston Community Archaeologist. 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 April 2000 after which the Community Archaeologist should be contacted.

### 2. Site Location and Description

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

### 3. Planning Background

- 3.1 A planning application was submitted to Boston Borough Council (B99/0420/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 Little is currently known about Boston in the Prehistoric and Roman periods. Archaeological remains from these periods are often deeply buried under alluvial



deposits and silts. In 1996 possible Romano-British industrial horizon was investigated during an evaluation at Boston Grammar School (Palmer-Brown, C 1996)

- 4.2 The application site is located in the High Street, which is within the historic core of Boston. During the medieval period Boston was a market town and port of national and international importance. The application site is located within the Barditch, the medieval boundary of Boston.
- 4.3 The site is located close to the waterfront and there is the potential for organic and environmental remains being disturbed.

## 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, including an environmental specialist and a conservation specialist.**
    - 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.

## 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 The Enhanced Observation and Recording brief should involve:

- 6.2.1 archaeological supervision of any overburden removal, soil stripping and the excavation of any service trenches;
- 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 There must be the provision for any environmental remains to be sampled and analysed by a suitably qualified environmental specialist.
- 6.2.11 Any organic, preserved artefacts such as wood and leather will need to be conserved by a suitably qualified conservation specialist after analysis.

## 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;
  - 8.1.4 a full analysis of any environmental evidence;
  - 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.

## **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  
Archaeological Officer  
Lincolnshire County Council  
Planning and Conservation  
Third Floor  
City Hall  
Lincoln  
LN1 1DN

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

### 9.3 Reference

Palmer-Brown, C (1996) *Archaeological Evaluation Report: Boston Grammar School*

Brief set by Boston Community Archaeologist October 1999

**Appendix 2**

**LAND AT  
HIGH STREET,  
BOSTON,  
LINCOLNSHIRE**

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

**PREPARED FOR  
BOSTON BOROUGH COUNCIL**

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

**JANUARY 2000**

---

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

|    |   |   |
|----|---|---|
| 1  | SUMMARY .....                                   | 1 |
| 2  | INTRODUCTION .....                              | 1 |
| 3  | SITE LOCATION .....                             | 1 |
| 4  | PLANNING BACKGROUND .....                       | 1 |
| 5  | SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY .....                      | 2 |
| 6  | THE ARCHAEOLOGY .....                           | 2 |
| 7  | AIMS AND OBJECTIVES .....                       | 2 |
| 8  | SITE OPERATIONS .....                           | 3 |
| 9  | POST EXCAVATION .....                           | 4 |
| 10 | REPORT DEPOSITION .....                         | 5 |
| 11 | ARCHIVE .....                                   | 5 |
| 12 | PUBLICATION .....                               | 6 |
| 13 | CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY .....                 | 6 |
| 14 | VARIATIONS .....                                | 6 |
| 15 | PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS .....    | 6 |
| 16 | SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT ..... | 6 |
| 17 | INSURANCES .....                                | 7 |
| 18 | COPYRIGHT .....                                 | 7 |
| 19 | BIBLIOGRAPHY .....                              | 8 |

---



## 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A programme of enhanced observation and recording (intensive watching brief) is required during development at High Street, Boston, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The development lies in an area of medieval occupation and structures. Late medieval and post-medieval settlement deposits and remains have also been identified in the vicinity.*
- 1.3 *The enhanced observation and recording (intensive 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 (intensive archaeological watching brief) during development at High Street, 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 the High Street, west of the river Witham at national grid reference TF 3275 4388.

## 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application was submitted to Boston Borough Council for development on High Street, Boston and granted permission subject to a condition requiring a Scheme of Works defined as an intensive watching brief.

## 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Local soils are 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 on the west bank of the Witham at approximately 6m 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 the High Street, within the historic core of Boston. The High Street is medieval in origin and a standing medieval house is located within 50m of the application site. Previous investigations in the vicinity have encountered stratified medieval occupation deposits containing organic remains (eg Archaeological Project Services 1996 and Palmer-Brown 1999).
- 6.3 The site lies close to the river and there is potential for organic remains being disturbed.

## 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 Where appropriate, the investigation will involve the archaeological supervision of soil and subsoil stripping. Any identified archaeological remains will be recorded in plan and excavated. Deposits thought to warrant further investigation, ie, waterlogged feature fills or those clearly contained organic remains, will be sampled, assessed and recorded in 3 dimensions where appropriate.
- 8.2.3 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.
- 8.2.4 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis. A metal detector may be used to assist artefact recovery.
- 8.2.5 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
  - 8.2.5.1 The site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.

8.2.5.2 groups of features where their relationship is important

8.2.6 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 CONTINGENCIES

- 15.1 Should significant archaeological remains be encountered a condition of planning permission is for full investigation and recording of the remains. This may require interruptions in the development work, as detailed in Sections 1.5 and 5.1 of the brief for works set by the archaeological curator. Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 15.2 Should samples be taken, and merit assessment, contingencies may have to be drawn upon. The activation of any such contingency for sample analysis will be by the archaeological curator, not Archaeological Project Services, and following discussion with the client.

### 16 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 16.1 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.
- 16.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 16.3 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.

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

17.1 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<br>Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist<br>Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist<br>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   |

**18 INSURANCES**

18.1 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.

**19 COPYRIGHT**



- 19.1 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.
- 19.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 19.3 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.
- 19.4 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.

## 20 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Archaeological Project Services, 1996 *Archaeological Evaluation at 17-19 High Street, Boston, Lincolnshire (BHS96)*, unpublished APS report

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**

Palmer-Brown, C, 1999 *61 High Street, Boston: Archaeological Watching Brief Report*

Specification: Version 1, 14<sup>th</sup> January 2000.

### Appendix 3

#### Context Summary

| Context No. | Section | Description  | Interpretation   |
|-------------|---------|--|--|
| 001         | 1       | Loose, mid brown gritty sandy clayey silt, up to 0.70m thick             | Made up ground surface consisting of demolition debris |
| 002         | 1       | Loose, mid dark brown gritty clayey silt, 0.45m thick                    | Probable dumped or levelled soil                       |
| 003         | 1       | Loose, light brown with yellowish hue, slightly clayey silt, 0.42m thick | Modern dumped material - probable levelling            |
| 004         | 1       | Clay bricks and mortar   | remnants of cellar wall                                |

## Appendix 4

### GLOSSARY

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| <b>Bronze Age</b>     | A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.   |
| <b>Context</b>        | 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). |
| <b>Cut</b>            | 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.  |
| <b>Early Saxon</b>    | Pertaining to the period AD 410-650   |
| <b>Fill</b>           | 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).  |
| <b>Iron Age</b>       | A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.  |
| <b>Late Saxon</b>     | Pertaining to the period AD 850-1066  |
| <b>Layer</b>          | A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.   |
| <b>Medieval</b>       | The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.  |
| <b>Middle Saxon</b>   | Pertaining to the period AD 650-850   |
| <b>Natural</b>        | Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.  |
| <b>Post-medieval</b>  | The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.   |
| <b>Prehistoric</b>    | 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.   |
| <b>Romano-British</b> | Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.  |



## Appendix 5

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 4 Context records
- 1 Scale drawing
- 1 Photographic record sheet
- 1 Stratigraphic matrix

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 : 2000.49

Archaeological Project Services Site Code:                      HSBA00

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.

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.