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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
INVESTIGATIONS ON LAND AT
PETTICOAT LANE,
BOSTON
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BPL02)**



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Highways & Planning Directorate

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
INVESTIGATIONS ON LAND AT
PETTICOAT LANE,
BOSTON
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BPL02)**

Work Undertaken For
Oldrids Ltd and Co.

August 2002

Report Compiled by
Rachael V. Hall BA PIFA

Planning Application No: B/99/0488
National Grid Reference: TF 3385 4418
LCNCC Accession No: 2002.16


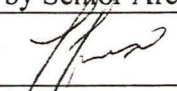
A.P.S. Report No. 135/02

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



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1. SUMMARY

Archaeological investigations comprising a watching brief and the excavation of the lift shaft area were undertaken as the final stage in a scheme of archaeological works on land at Petticoat Lane, Boston, Lincolnshire.

The site lies close to the medieval (AD 1066-1500) core of Boston and adjacent to the town's principle boundary, the Barditch. Medieval development started to occur along Wide Bargate during the 13th century. Maps dating to 1741 show Petticoat Lane as largely undeveloped and containing gardens belonging to structures fronting Strait Bargate. At this time, Mitre Lane contained a number of buildings. Subsequent maps indicate development along both thoroughfares during the 19th century to the present day. Previous investigations at the site identified a brick building of a probable 14-15th century date.

Post-medieval dumped layers occurred extensively. A brick structure was identified in the watching brief phase. The wall was undated but is perhaps post-medieval or late medieval. The partial remains of a brick wall were identified in the excavation. Both the watching brief and excavation revealed modern backfilling and construction deposits.

Artefacts retrieved during the investigations include 17th century pottery and clay pipe, post-medieval brick and tile and 19th century pottery.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Planning Background

Planning permission (Application No. B/99/0488) for the development was subject to a condition requiring the implementation of a scheme of archaeological works within specified

areas of the site. A watching brief was to be undertaken on part of the ground works at the site, along with full archaeological excavation of the lift shaft.

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Mr. M. Isaac of Oldrids Ltd to undertake the archaeological investigations at the site in accordance with the requirements of the local planning authority. The watching brief was carried out intermittently between 18th March 2002- 21st May 2001. The excavation of the lift shaft took place between 2nd - 4th July 2002.

2.2 Topography and Geology

Boston is situated 45km southeast of Lincoln and approximately 7km from the northwestern coast of The Wash (Fig. 1).

The development site is located in Boston's town core, approximately 100m east of the parish church of St Botolph on Petticoat Lane at the rear of Oldrids Department Store (Fig 2). The site lies at a height of c. 5m OD on a slight rise above the otherwise generally flat terrain centred on National Grid Reference TF 3285 4418.

As the site lies within an urban area its soils have not been mapped. However, it is likely that they are Wisbeach Series typically coarse, silty alluvial gleys (Robson 1990, 36). Beneath these soils are deposits of marine alluvium overlying glacial drift that was deposited in a geological basin between the Lincolnshire Wolds and the East Anglian Heights (Harden 1978, 5).

2.3 Archaeological Setting

Although a fragment of Romano-British pottery has previously been recovered northeast of the development area, evidence of this period is scarce in the vicinity of Boston. The only excavation of stratified

Romano-British deposits in the town has been at Boston Grammar School, 430m to the south, where occupation remains of the period were recorded 1.4m below the present ground surface, at a height of 2m OD (Palmer-Brown 1996, 5).

Boston is not mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. However, the same survey recorded two churches and two fisheries in Skirbeck, a parish lying to the southeast of Boston (Foster and Longley 1976, 69). One of these churches, St. Botolph's, was granted to St. Mary's Abbey, York in 1089. In 1130, Boston received its first mention when it was referred to as 'Botulvestan' (Dover 1972, 1).

Part of the investigated area lay within the medieval core of the town as defined by the 'Barditch', a substantial feature surrounding the town, possibly used for defence. The first mention of the Barditch is in 1160 although by the middle of the 13th century, property was held outside it (Harden 1978, 18). The Barditch probably had an internal bank, and excavations carried out in 1959 may indicate the existence of an internal 'town' wall added in the late 13th or 14th century (Barley n.d., 3). The portion of the Barditch adjacent to the site was uncovered during the construction of Oldrid's department store during the 1970s and a new concrete sewer was installed (*pers. comm.* Mr. Isaac).

Archaeological investigations in the vicinity have revealed 14th century deposits at depths of 2.9m (2m OD) below the surface in the adjacent Pescod Hall car park (Symonds 1988, 5) and evaluation at 11 Wide Bargate revealed late medieval deposits at heights of 3.2m OD (Trimble 1995, 3). Excavations carried out at 24-30 Strait Bargate revealed 14th century deposits at heights of c. 4m OD (Jarvis 1992, 14). All three of these investigations took place outside the course of the Barditch.

Petticoat Lane was formerly known as Smock Lane in the 18th century (Thompson 1856, 219) and led to an area of open ground known as Skin Hill. Mitre Lane was formerly known as Petticoat Lane in the 18th century and Pescod Lane in the 16th century (*ibid.* 206). A map of 1741 depicts the area of investigation as the rear plots to buildings fronting Bargate with a building spanning the width of Mitre Lane and a small building fronting Petticoat Lane midway along its length (Molyneux and Wright 1974, Map 6). A subsequent map of 1829 shows development along both sides of Petticoat Lane (*ibid.* Map 8).

The site is adjacent to Nos. 3 and 4 Petticoat Lane which are both Grade II listed buildings dating to the 18th century (DoE 1975, 45).

Earlier investigations undertaken at the site by APS identified medieval and post-medieval remains including a brick structure interpreted as a possible house dating probably to the 14-15th century (Cope-Faulkner, 2000). A test pit and auger holes dug within the area of the lift shaft identified 19th century deposits (Taylor, 2002).

3. AIMS

The aim of the investigations was to preserve by record all archaeological remains that will be unavoidably affected by development works at the site. The objectives were to fully investigate and establish the type, chronology, density, spatial arrangement and extent of the archaeological remains within the specified area.

4. METHODS

4.1 Excavation).

The excavation area 6m x 3m was located in the position as the lift shaft (Fig 3)

Removal of overburden was undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. The exposed surfaces of the trench were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains. Where present, features were excavated by hand in order to retrieve dateable artefacts and other remains.

The location of the excavation area was surveyed with an EDM in relation to fixed points on boundaries and on existing buildings.

Each deposit exposed during the investigations was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and plans at a scale of 1:20. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

4.2 Watching Brief

The watching brief was undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and included the archaeological monitoring of 25% of the piling and all other phases of soil movement. However due to a breakdown in communication the watching brief was mostly restricted to the western end of the development area.

4.3 Post-excavation

Following excavation, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they constituted a complete Level II archive and a stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. Artefacts recovered from excavated deposits were examined and a period date assigned where possible. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Context numbers are identified in the text by brackets. An equals sign between

context numbers indicates that the contexts once formed a single layer or feature. Phasing was based on artefact dating and the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Description of the results

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

Three phases were identified:

Phase 1: Undated deposits

Phase 2: Post Medieval deposits

Phase 3: Modern deposits

5.2 Phase 1: Undated deposits

Lift Shaft Excavation (Figs 3 and 5)

Recorded in the southeastern corner of the excavated area were the remains of a partially exposed wall constructed of handmade bricks (029).

5.3 Phase 2: Post Medieval deposits

Watching Brief Phase (Figs 3 and 4)

Recorded in Sections 1 and 3, at the western end of the site were layers consisting of mid-reddish brown silty sand (006) and dark reddish brown silty sand (005)=(012). A similar layer of dark reddish brown silt sand (011) was identified in Section 2 towards the eastern end of the site. At the western end of the site the former layers were truncated by the remains of a 0.50m wide x 2.60m long x 0.65m high red brick wall foundation (007).

Lift Shaft Excavation (Figs 3 and 5)

Identified in the northern section of the excavated area was a 0.19m+ thick layer of mid-grey silt (018), containing a 17th century clay pipe, brick and tile. Sealing

this was a 0.40m thick layer of dark greyish brown silt (017)=(030), seen to dip down in a southwards direction. Pieces of 17th century pottery, 19th century pottery, redeposited 17th century ceramic and post-medieval brick were retrieved from the layer.

5.4 Phase 3: Modern deposits

Watching Brief Phase (Figs 3 and 4)

A 0.40m thick layer of brick rubble (010)=(013) was identified in Sections 2 and 4 towards the eastern end of the investigation area.

Located at the westernmost end of the site was a modern north-south aligned sewerage trench [004], filled by dark reddish brown silty sand (003). Sealing this was a 0.40m thick layer of limestone hardstand (002)=(009). Sealing this in sections 1 and 4 was a 0.12m thick gravel surface and in section 2 a tarmac surface (008).

Lift Shaft Excavation (Figs 3 and 5)

A 0.40m thick demolition layer (028) of brick rubble was seen in the southern and eastern sections. Sealing this at the eastern end of the area was a 0.90m thick-dumped layer of dark greyish brown sandy silt (027).

Identified in the southwestern corner of the area was the foundation cut [035] for wall (033). The wall was 0.22m wide by 1.20m+ long, constructed of London Brick Company frogged bricks. Backfilling the foundation trench was mid-yellow coarse sand (034).

An east-west linear construction cut [023], was identified in the northern half of the area. Within the cut was a 1m wide east-west reinforced concrete wall foundation (036),

Several demolition deposits were identified at the western end of the trench. These consisted of concrete and brick rubble (019), mid-brownish grey silt (021) and creamish grey rubble (020).

Six recently emplaced sleeved flight auger piles were identified within the lift shaft. Seen in the northern and eastern sections was a 0.60m thick layer (016)=(025) of concrete and gravel hardstand for the ground beam. Along the northern, eastern and southern sections of the area were 0.60m thick concrete ground beams (015), (024) and (031). At the eastern end of the area was recently-laid limestone hardstand (026).

6. DISCUSSION

Post-medieval dumps were seen at 1.3m beneath the present ground surface during both the Watching Brief and Excavation.

Exposed in the southeastern corner of the excavated area were the remains of a hand made brick wall. No dating evidence was found in conjunction with this wall, though it may be presumed to be early in date, additionally this was revealed at a comparable level to a 14th-15th century structure of handmade brick identified only 5m to the northeast in an earlier evaluation trench (Cope-Faulkner, 2000). Remains of a post-medieval brick building was also identified at the western end of the site.

The modern wall identified in the excavated area most likely represents a phase of building undertaken along Petticoat Lane at the beginning of the 20th century consisting generally of warehouses, although a cottage was also known to front Petticoat Lane.

Much modern disturbance was identified in the form of demolition layers and

dumps, a sewer, and structural remains associated with the early 20th century and recent development at the site.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Petticoat Lane, Boston, Lincolnshire, as earlier archaeological work undertaken at the site identified the strong possibility of the presence of 14-15th century structures. The site also lies within the medieval urban core of Boston, adjacent to the Barditch.

The excavations extended to a depth of 1.55m, and within that limit no clear evidence of medieval remains were encountered.

The investigations did revealed an undated wall in the lift shaft area and this may be of relatively early date. Post-medieval dumped layers containing 17th century pottery and post-medieval bricks were also identified in the excavated area. Modern walls and demolition layers were seen throughout the site, representing early 20th century and recent development of the site.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr. M. Isaac of Oldrids and Co Ltd who commissioned the work. Thanks are also due to Mr. N. Chamberlain of Lindum Construction who provided the plant hire. The project was coordinated by Gary Taylor; the report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor

Site Supervisor: Rachael Hall
Site Assistants: Barry Martin, Chris Moulis and Natalie White
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
CAD Illustration: Rachael Hall
Post-excavation Analyst: Rachael Hall

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
DOE Department of Environment
OD Ordnance Datum

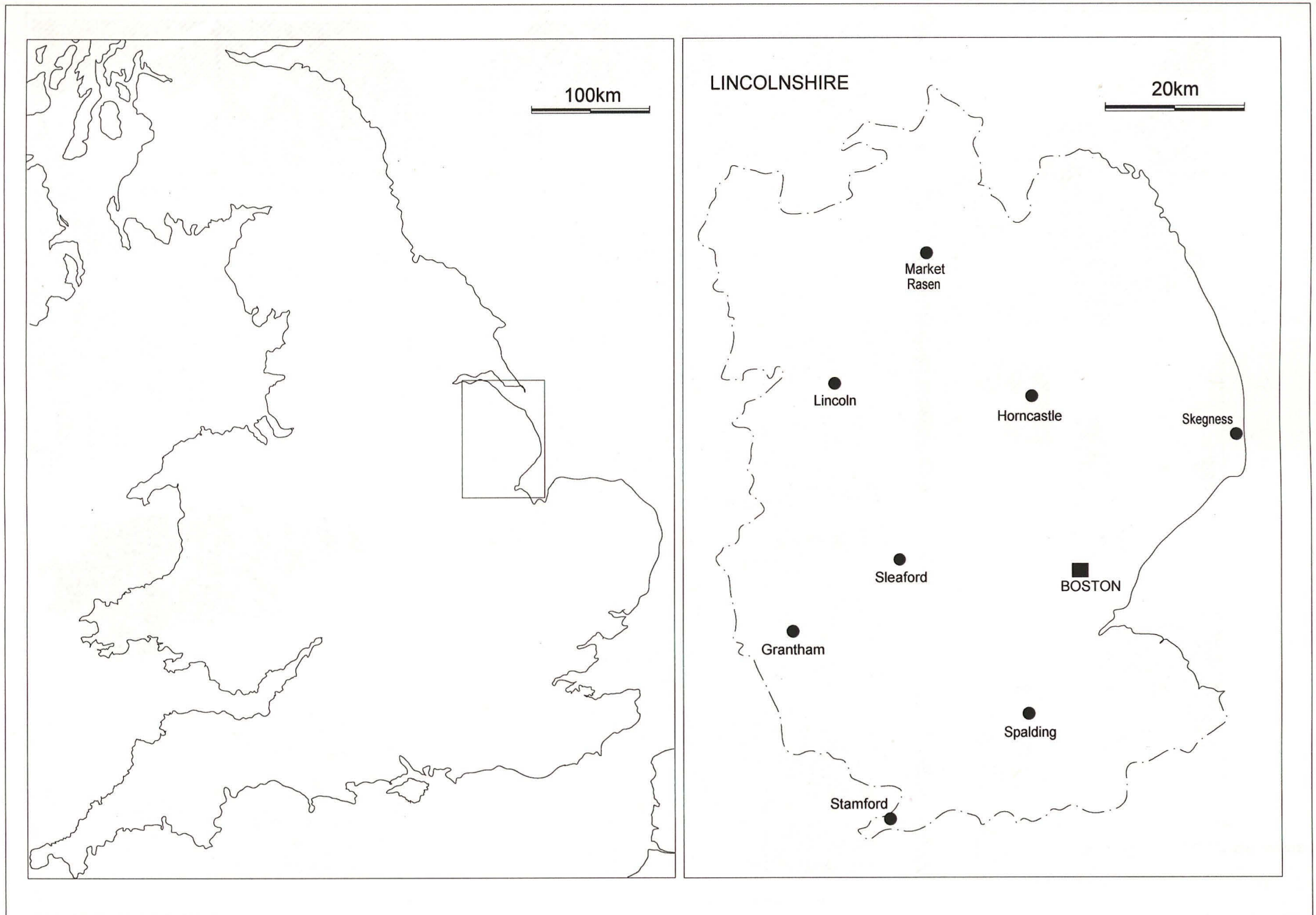


Figure 1: General Location Plan

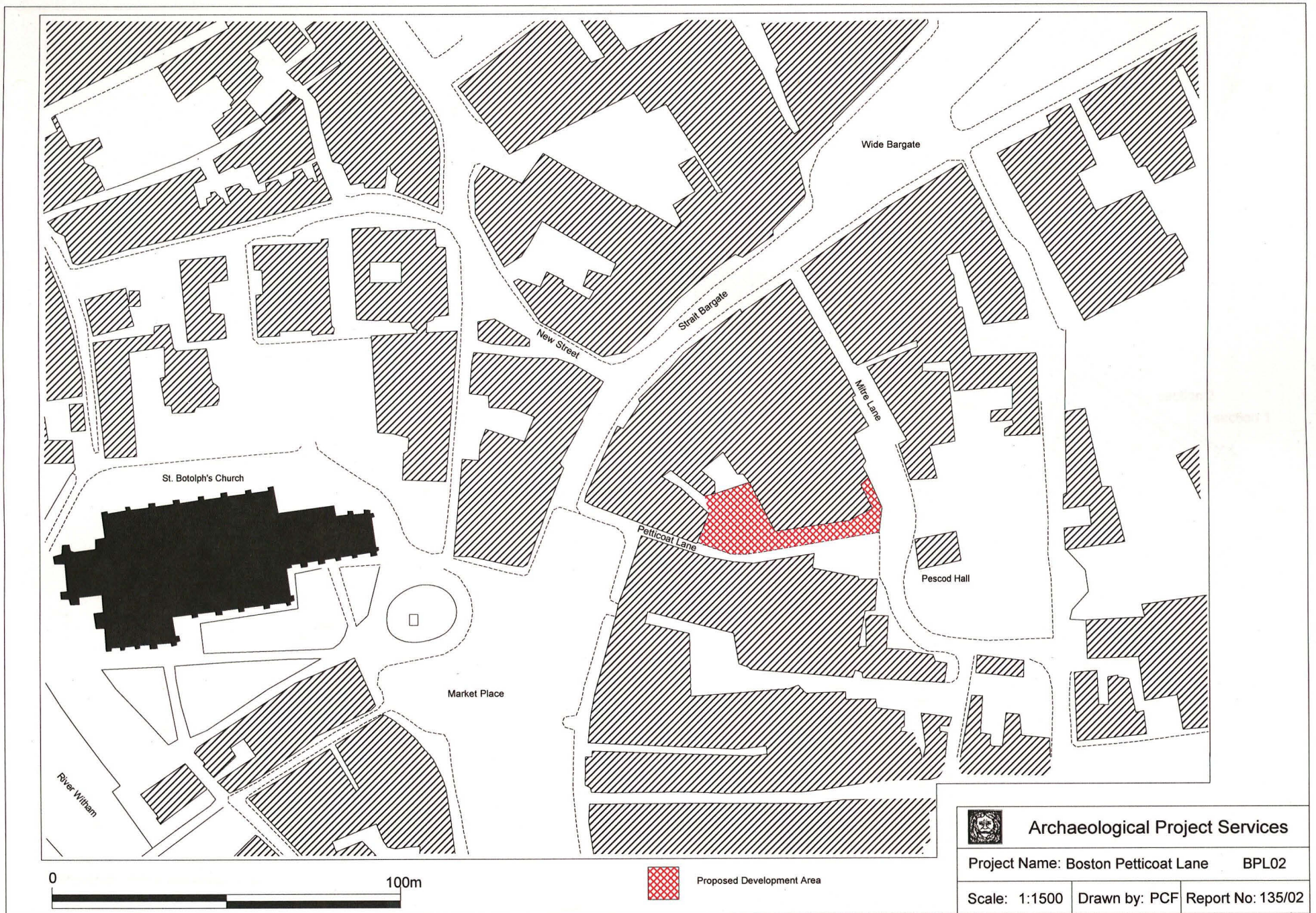


Figure 2 Detailed Site Location Plan

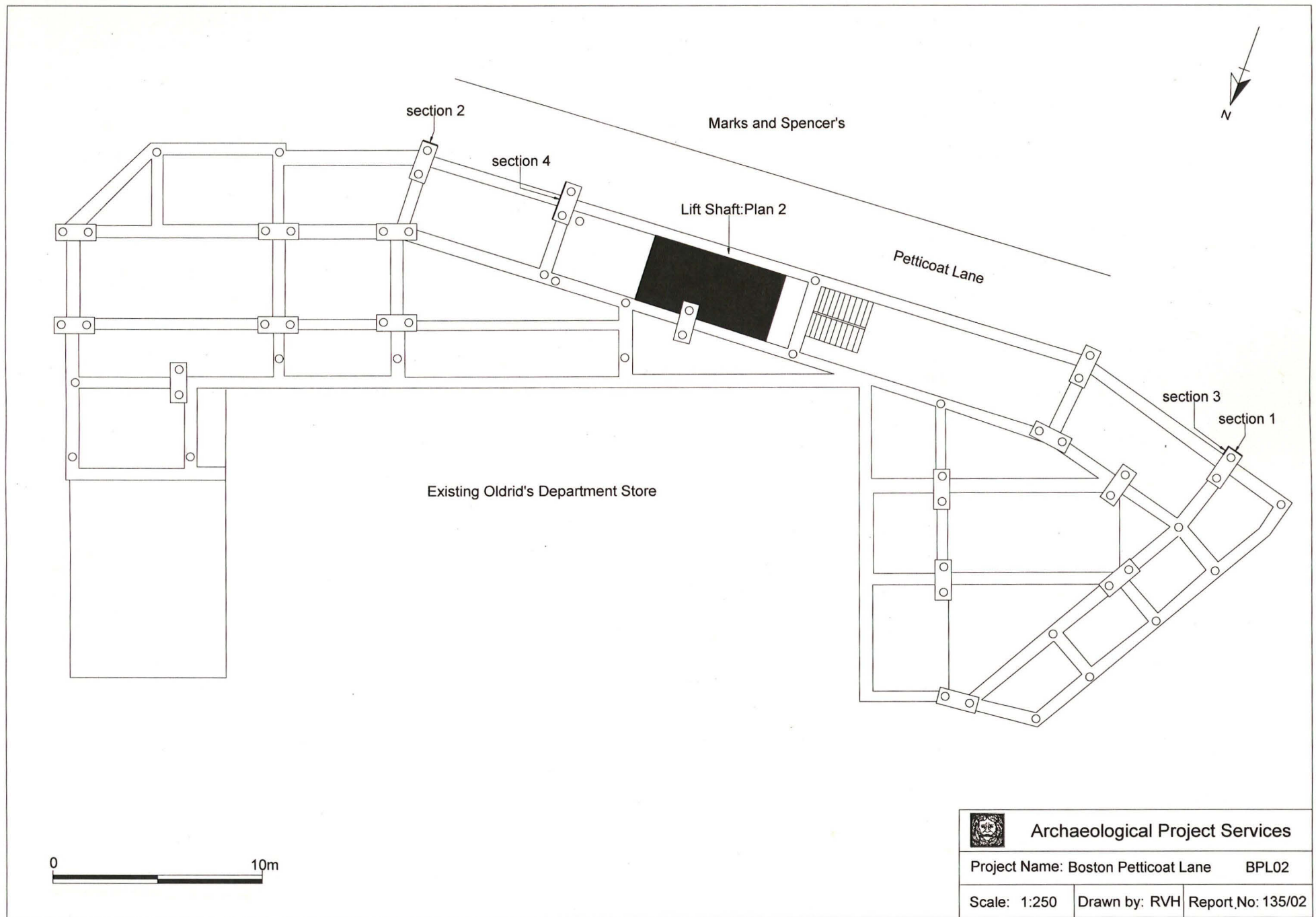
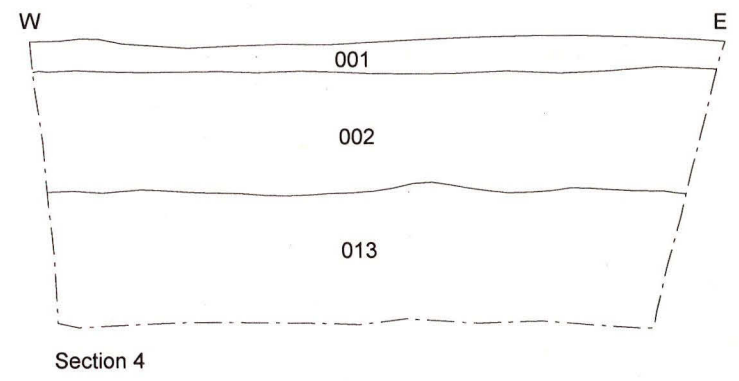
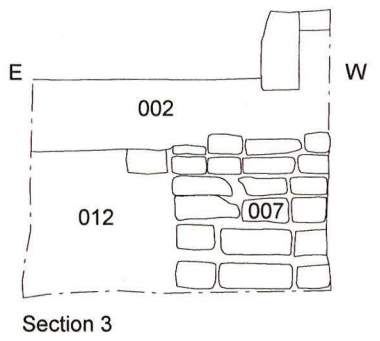
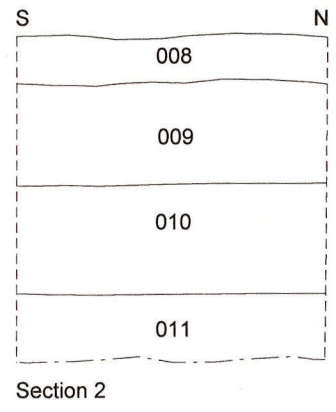
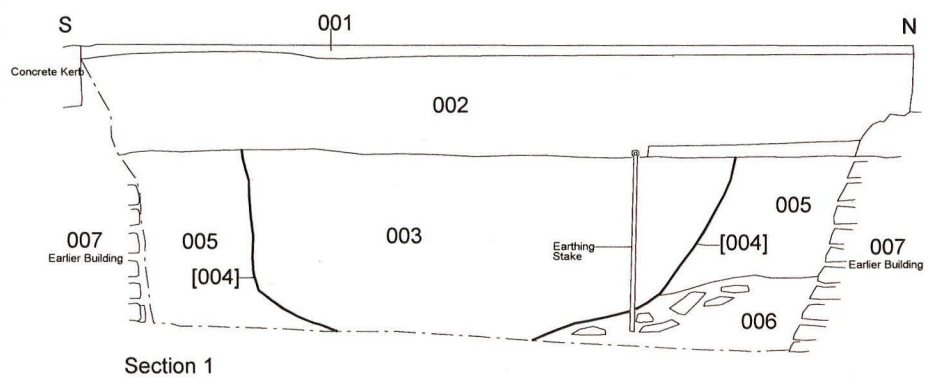


Figure 3 - Plan of ground beams and location of lift shaft




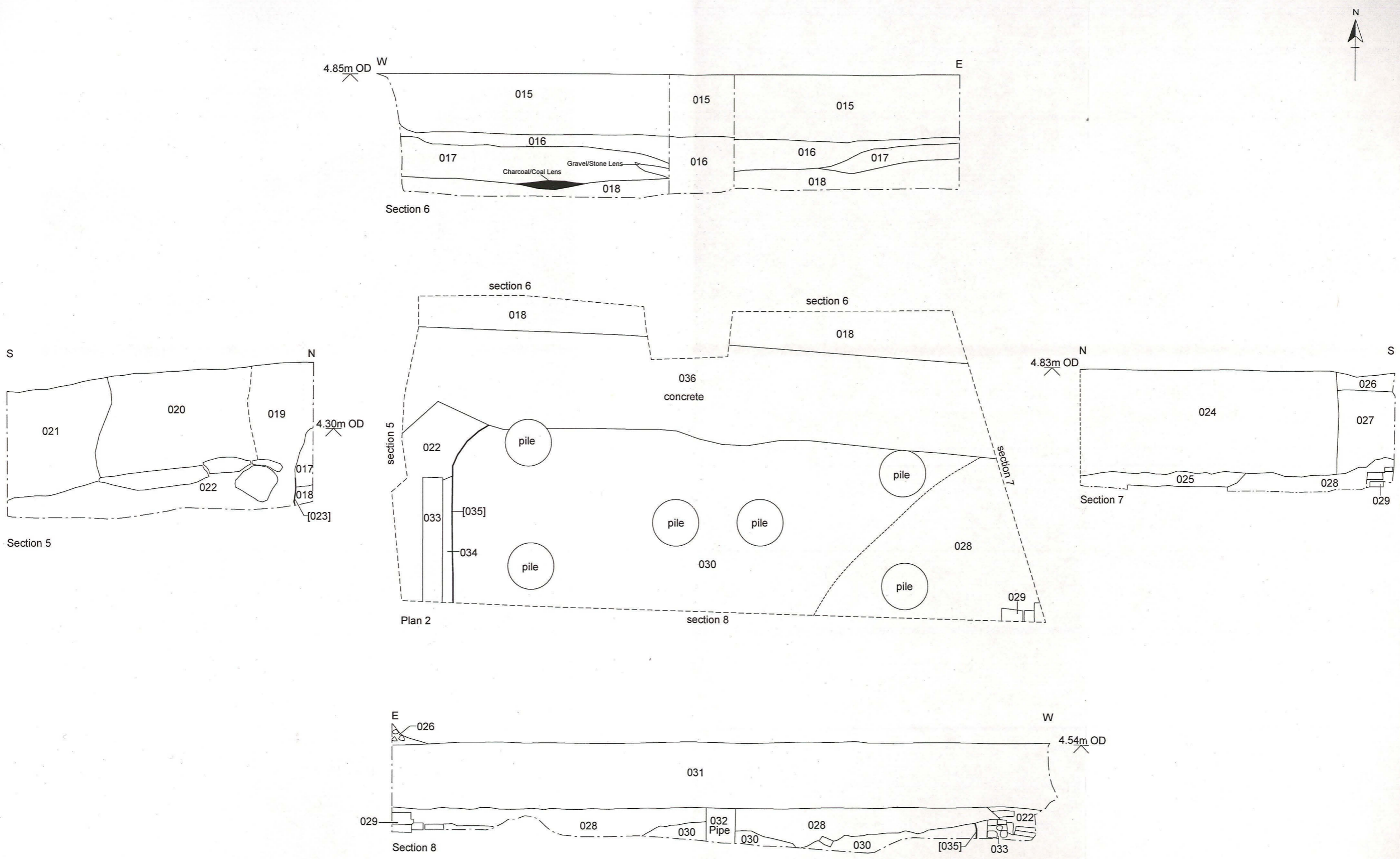
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Figure 4 - Ground beam sections 1-4




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Boston Petticoat Lane BPL02		
Scale: 1:40	Drawn by:RVH	Report No: 135/02

Figure 5 - Lift shaft plan and sections



Plate 1 View of entire site, prior to groundworks, looking northwest



Plate 2 Area of lift shaft, prior to excavation, looking west



Plate 3 Excavated area,
looking east



Plate 4 Section 6, looking northeast

Appendix 1

Specification for Archaeological Investigations on Land at Petticoat Lane, Boston, Lincolnshire

SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological investigation of land at Petticoat Lane, Boston, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The excavation site is in the historic core of Boston, just outside the Barditch, the medieval boundary of the town. Previous investigations in the area revealed medieval remains, including a probable brick-built house, a little to the east of the excavation site, near to Mitre Lane. Archaeological deposits of the 16th-17th century were identified a little to the west. An auger investigation of the site indicated that archaeological deposits extend to c. 3.3m below ground level in the vicinity of the excavation area.*
- 1.3 *Planning permission has been granted for commercial development of the site. The archaeological works are being undertaken as a condition of that permission.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field investigation of land at Petticoat Lane, Boston, Lincolnshire.
 - 2.1.1 The document contains the following parts:
 - 2.1.2 Overview
 - 2.1.3 The archaeological and natural setting
 - 2.1.4 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
 - 2.1.5 List of specialists
 - 2.1.6 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Boston lies 45km southeast of Lincoln and 7km from the northwestern coast of The Wash in the fenland of south Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). Located in the town core, approximately 100m east of the parish church of St Botolph, the site lies on Petticoat Lane to the rear of Oldrid's store. The site is located at national grid reference TF 3285 4418 (Fig. 2).

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission (application number B/99/0488) for the construction of an extension to a store has been by granted Boston Borough Council, subject to conditions that the applicant should secure the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved by the planning authority, and mitigation in all areas of ground disturbance.
- 4.2 The present document constitutes a scheme of archaeological investigation.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies at approximately 5m OD on a slight rise above the generally flat terrain. As an urban area soils have not been mapped but are likely to be Wisbech Series typically coarse, silty alluvial gleys (Robson 1990, 36). Beneath these soils are deposits of marine alluvium overlying glacial drift that was deposited in a geological basin between the Lincolnshire Wolds and the East Anglian Heights (Harden 1978, 5).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The site lies in the town core, close to the medieval parish church and Market Place and is crossed by the Barditch, the medieval boundary around the core of the town. This boundary is first mentioned in 1160 and by the 13th century there are records of properties outside its line. Previous investigations on nearby Strait Bargate have revealed remains of 14th century date, thereby broadly confirming the documentary evidence of medieval occupation outside the Barditch. Mitre Lane is recorded as early as the 16th century when it was known as Pescod Lane. Petticoat Lane is recorded from the 18th century when it was called Smock Lane. A map of 1741 shows buildings on Mitre Lane, including one spanning its width, though Petticoat Lane was largely undeveloped and comprised gardens to the rear of properties on Strait Bargate (Archaeological Project Services 2000).
- 6.2 Previous archaeological investigations in the vicinity have revealed medieval deposits between 1-3m below the modern ground surface (Symonds 1988; Jarvis 1992; Archaeological Project Services 1997). Flood silts of *c.* 14th century date have been identified during some of these previous investigations and there is documentary evidence of floods several times during the 13th century (Thompson 1856). At one location on nearby Wide Bargate the flood silts overlay 14th century archaeological remains (Archaeological Project Services 1997). This feature is common throughout Boston where flood deposits of different dates overlie archaeological remains of various periods.
- 6.3 Investigations at the site itself recorded medieval deposits in the eastern part of the site only. These remains, of the 13th- 15th century, occurred close to Mitre Lane and were revealed approximately 0.75m below the present ground surface and extended to at least 0.6m thick. These medieval remains were mostly represented by a brick building with associated floors, probably a house. This building was established on a deposit which contained 13th-14th century pottery and which may be partly composed of flood silts (Archaeological Project Services 2000; Rackham 2000).
- 6.4 No medieval remains were encountered in the western part of the site, inside the circuit of the Barditch. The earliest archaeological remains identified in this area were 16th- 17th century in date. These comprised a boundary ditch, a refuse pit, dumped deposits and former topsoils. The ditch is considered to be a boundary between properties fronting Strait Bargate, to the north. These remains overlay what is probably a flood deposit (Rackham 2000) which extended to over a metre deep. The top of the early post-medieval deposits was revealed about 1.0-1.1m below the current ground surface and they extended to between 0.3m and 0.5m thick. These early post-medieval deposits were only identified in the western part of the site and appeared to be absent from the eastern part of the area. It is possible that later activity in the area disturbed or removed early post-medieval remains in the eastern part of the site. Later deposits of the 18th century and subsequently, occurred across the area. In the western part of the site these were generally about 1.0-1.1m deep and to the east were 0.75m thick, though particular features extended to at least 1.5m deep below present ground level.
- 6.5 Although no waterlogged ancient environmental remains were encountered in the investigations, the groundwater was reached. There is thus the possibility of organic remains being preserved by waterlogging in deeper features or deposits (Archaeological Project Services 2000).
- 6.6 Examination of boreholes indicated that archaeological deposits in the area of investigation extend to *c.* 3.3m below ground level (Archaeological Project Services 2002).

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the excavation will be to preserve by record all archaeological remains that will be unavoidably affected by development works at this location.
- 7.2 The objectives of the work will be to fully investigate and establish the type, chronology, density, spatial arrangement and extent of archaeological remains within the specified area.

8 LIAISON WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR

- 8.1 The excavation area is across the former line of the wall of the Oldrid's store, with about one-third of the excavation area being within the previous limit of the store. It is expected that there will be some level of disturbance from the former store and its foundations, though the extent of such disturbance is unknown at present.
- 8.2 The investigation area will be opened by machine under archaeological supervision. Archaeological remains of early post-medieval (16th-17th century) date and earlier will be manually investigated and excavated, to a depth of 1.55m below existing ground level.
- 8.3 The archaeological curator will be invited to site to examine the initial level at which manual archaeological excavation commences, and to agree procedures for dealing with any deep foundations from the previous limits of the store.

9 EXCAVATION

- 9.1 The excavation area will be located in the position, and have the same dimensions, of the lift shaft. The lift shaft dimensions are 6m x 3m in area and 1.55m depth (the lift itself being approximately 5m x 2m in area).

9.2 General Considerations

- 9.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation. The excavation area will be fenced off.
- 9.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).
- 9.2.3 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.
- 9.2.4 The site will be fully excavated down to the base level of the pit, 1.55m below existing ground level. Should archaeological remains be revealed at that depth they will be recorded in plan only, and not excavated.

9.3 Methodology

- 9.3.1 Removal of modern overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using toothed and toothless ditching buckets. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.
- 9.3.2 All features, to the base of the lift shaft, will be fully excavated and recorded. All negative features will be sectioned then fully excavated.
- 9.3.3 Samples will be taken from all waterlogged feature fills. Samples will be retained from approximately 50% of postholes, where forming components of clearly-defined structures
- 9.3.4 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services' pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.
- 9.3.5 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a more appropriate scale.

9.3.6 Throughout the duration of the investigation a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- the site before the commencement of field operations.
- the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within the area.
- individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
- groups of features where their relationship is important.
- the site on completion of field work

9.4 Should human remains be encountered, the appropriate Home Office licences for exhumation will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.

9.5 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.

9.6 The precise location of the excavation area within the development site and the location of site recording grid will be established by an EDM survey.

10 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

10.1 During the investigation specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. The specialist will visit the site and will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required. The results of the specialist's assessment will be incorporated into the final report

11 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

11.1 Stage 1

11.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting 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: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

11.1.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual 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.

11.2 Stage 2

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

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

11.3 Stage 3

11.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:

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

- A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
- Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.
- Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results
- A text describing the findings of the investigation.
- Plans of the trench showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the trench and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.

12 ARCHIVE

- 12.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This sorting will be undertaken according to the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long-term storage and curation.

13 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 13.1 Copies of the investigation report will be sent to: the client, Oldrid and Co Ltd; the Community Archaeologist, Boston Borough Council; Boston Borough Council Planning Department; and the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record.

14 PUBLICATION

- 14.1 A report of the findings of the investigation will be submitted for inclusion in the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

15 CURATORIAL MONITORING

- 15.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with Community Archaeologist, Boston Borough Council. As much written notice as possible, at least seven days, will be given to the archaeological curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

16 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

- 16.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from the archaeological curator.
- 16.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

17 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

17.1 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: Dr D Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust Roman: B Precious, independent specialist Anglo-Saxon: J Young, independent specialist Medieval and later: H Healey, independent archaeologist; or G Taylor, APS
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist; or G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy; or P Cope-Faulkner, APS
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

18 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

18.1 Fieldwork is expected to be undertaken by up to 4 staff, a supervisor and assistants, and to take approximately eleven (11) days.

18.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production is expected to take in the region of 4-8 weeks, depending on the quantity of archaeological within the investigation area, and the presence of waterlogged or other environmental remains. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor and CAD illustrator. Three days of specialist time are allotted in the project budget.

18.3 Contingency

18.3.1 Contingencies have been specified in the budget. These include: environmental sampling/analysis of waterlogged remains; pump (possible as area low-lying and waterlogging previously identified in this area); Medieval pottery- large quantities (moderate amount expected and allowed for); faunal remains - large quantities (moderate amounts expected and allowed for); Conservation and/or Other unexpected remains or artefacts.

18.3.2 Other than the pump, the activation of any contingency requirement will be by the archaeological curator, not Archaeological Project Services.

19 INSURANCES

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

20 COPYRIGHT

- 20.1 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.
- 20.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 20.3 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.
- 20.4 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.

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Appendix 2
Context Summary

Context No	Type	Description	Thck (m)	Interpretation
001	Deposit	Loose gravel	0.12	Surface
002	Deposit	Firm limestone rubble	0.40	Hardstand
003	Deposit	Firm, dark reddish brown silty sand, freq. brick	0.60	Fill of 004
004	Cut	Sewerage trench	0.60	Sewerage trench
005	Deposit	Firm, dark reddish brown silty sand, freq. brick	0.60	Layer
006	Deposit	Firm, mid-brownish red silty sand, freq. brick rubble	0.25	Layer
007	Masonry	Red brick (70mm x 110mm x230mm) east-west wall foundation, bonded by light yellowish brown mortar, remains exposed 0.50m wide x 2.60m long x 0.65m high	-	Wall Foundation
008	Deposit	Tarmac		Tarmac
009	Deposit	Firm limestone rubble	0.40	Hardstand
010	Deposit	Brick rubble	0.35	Demolition Layer
011	Deposit	Firm, dark reddish brown silty sand, freq. brick flecks and charcoal	0.20	Layer
012	Deposit	Firm, dark reddish brown silty sand, freq. brick rubble	0.45	Layer
013	Deposit	Brick rubble	0.40	Layer
014	Finds	Unstratified finds	-	Finds
015	Structural	Concrete ground beam	0.64	Ground beam
016	Structural	Concrete and gravel	0.60	Hardstand
017	Deposit	Soft, dark greyish brown silt, freq. brick rubble and charcoal	0.40	Dumped layer
018	Deposit	Soft, mid-grey silt, freq. gravel, brick and charcoal	0.19	Dumped layer
019	Deposit	Loose, grey concrete rubble and silt, freq. brick	1.65	Dumped layer
020	Deposit	Loose, creamish grey rubble and brick debris	1.30	Demolition rubble
021	Deposit	Loose, mid-brownish grey silt, concrete, gravel and brick	1.40	Backfill
022	Deposit	Loose, brick rubble	0.40	Dump
023	Cut	East-west linear, steep sided, unexcavated	0.80+	Construct cut for concrete wall
024	Structural	Ground beam		Ground beam
025	Deposit	Loose, light brownish white sandy gravel	0.10	Hardstand
026	Deposit	Loose, light yellowish grey limestone frags.	0.20	Hardstand
027	Deposit	Firm, dark greyish brown sandy silt, freq. mortar and brick frags	0.90	Dumped layer
028	Deposit	Firm, brick frags and mortar rubble	0.40	Demolition layer
029	Masonry	Remains of handmade brick wall, 112mm wide x	0.06	Remains of

		220mm long		wall
030	Deposit	Firm, dark brownish grey clayey silt, freq. mortar, mod. brick, occ coal and cbm		Dumped deposit
031	Structural	Ground beam	0.69	Ground beam
032	Structural	Modern pipe		Modern pipe
033	Masonry	NE-SW LBC brick (105mm x65mm x210mm) wall, bonded with cement, 0.22m wide x 1.20m long remains		Modern Wall
034	Deposit	Soft, mid-yellow coarse sand, occ brick and mortar	-	Backfill
035	Cut	NW-SE linear, vertical sided, 1.20m+ long x 0.34m+ wide	-	Foundation trench for 033
036	Structural	Reinforced concrete foundation, 1m wide x 3m long		Modern wall foundation

Abbreviations:

Occ. occasional

Mod. Moderate

Frgs Frgaments

Freq. frequent

Cbm ceramic building material

LBC London Brick Company

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

by Paul Cope-Faulkner, Rachael Hall,
Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. A total of 3 fragments of pottery weighing 45g was recovered from 2 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a small quantity of other artefacts, mostly brick/tile, comprising 13 items weighing a total of 1011g, was retrieved. Faunal remains, 2 items weighing a total of 24g, were also recovered.

Provenance

The material was recovered from dumped post-medieval and modern layers.

The earliest pottery fragment was probably made in Boston, as was the clay pipe. Similarly, most if not all of the brick/tile fragments are probably local products. However, the latest pottery is probably from Staffordshire and the slate is Welsh.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Artefacts, both pottery and clay pipe, of 17th century date is the earliest material recovered, though much of the assemblage is not closely datable other than to the post-medieval period.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
017	GRE	Boston glazed red earthenware, jug	1	25	17 th century
030	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th century	1	10	19 th century
	LSTON	Brown stoneware, 18 th -19 th century	1	10	

Table 2: The Other Finds

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
017	CBM	Handmade brick, one overfired, all with mortar adhering	3	116	Post-medieval
018	Clay pipe	Bowl, Lincoln type A, bore 7/64", c. 1640-60	1	12	mid 17 th century
	CBM	Tile, 1 nibbed and with 'H' stamped on nib, 18mm and 15mm thick, post-medieval	2	171	
	CBM	Brick/tile, post-medieval	1	18	
	Mortar	White sandy mortar	1	35	
022	Glass	Fragment of bottle glass, 20 th century	1	4	
	CBM	Handmade brick, mortar adhering, 59mm thick, post-medieval	1	569	
030	CBM	Handmade brick, mortar adhering, post-medieval	2	85	Post-medieval

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
	Slate	Welsh roofing slate, post-medieval	1	1	
	Animal bone	Cattle molar	1	16	
	Animal bone	Sheep radius	1	8	

The clay pipe is a Lincoln type A example (Mann 1977) and is of the period of the earliest phase of provincial pipe making in Britain, though is likely to be a local Boston product.

Condition

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

Documentation

There have been numerous previous archaeological investigations at Boston, including at the site itself and in close proximity. Additionally, syntheses of the archaeological and historical evidence for the town have been produced. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the Boston Community Archaeologist and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

As a small and entirely post-medieval collection the assemblage is of limited local significance. However, the absence of any material earlier than the 17th century is informative and indicates that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this period were minimally disturbed by the development.

References

Mann, J. E., 1977 *Clay Tobacco Pipes from Excavations in Lincoln 1970-74*, The Archaeology of Lincoln XV-1, Lincoln Archaeological Trust and CBA

Slowikowski, A., Nenck, B. and Pearce, J., 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

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 interpretation 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.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
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) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term used 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.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

36	-	Context records
2	-	Photographic record sheets
12	-	Drawing sheets
1	-	Stratigraphic matrices
1	-	Boxes 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: LCNCC : 2002.16

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: BPL02

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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