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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION  
ON LAND AT  
WEST STREET/GEORGE STREET,  
BOSTON,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(WSB02)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES

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ON LAND AT  
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BOSTON,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(WSB02)**

**Work Undertaken For  
CORSTORPHINE AND WRIGHT  
on behalf of SCHRADER TWO LTD**

July 2003

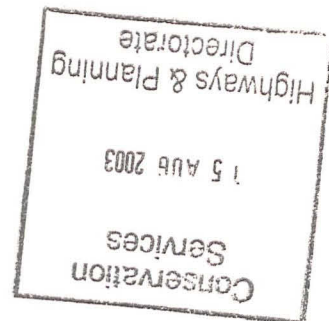
Report Compiled by  
Gary Taylor BA (Hons), MA

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**

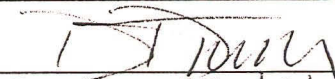
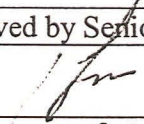


A.P.S. Report No. 118/03



**Quality Control**  
 Archaeological Evaluation  
 West Street/George Street, Boston  
 BWG 02

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## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological evaluation was undertaken to determine the archaeological implications of proposed development on land at West Street/George Street, Boston, Lincolnshire.*

*The site lies to the southwest of the medieval (AD 1066-1540) core of Boston, which was bounded by the Barditch on the east side of the River Witham. Settlement gradually grew up on the western bank but was initially limited to the northern extent of High Street, east of the current investigation area. By the early 14<sup>th</sup> century a Carmelite Friary was established along High Street, possibly near to the investigation area. Medieval remains have previously been found further east down West Street. West Street itself was previously called Further End Lane and is documented as early as 1575. A map of 1741 shows a building on the road frontage though most of the site was open ground. Later maps indicate the area was gradually developed for industrial purposes.*

*On top of the natural deposits, the investigations revealed undated layers, ditches and pits. These are likely to be mainly related to agricultural use of the area and probably of post-medieval date.*

*Occupation of the area probably commenced in the post-medieval period and was represented by make-up layers, brick and concrete walls and floors, boundary ditches and refuse pits. These probably mostly relate to industrial use of the area and a quarry pit, backfilled with brick and tile fragments, including wasters, indicate brick making in the vicinity in the 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century. Localised concentrations of general habitation waste indicate domestic occupation was located on the street frontages. The buildings at*

*the site had been demolished just prior to these investigations.*

*Findings included a single small, worn Roman pottery fragment, thought to be redeposited or imported to the site. However, it is of local note as possibly the first Roman artefact from the west bank area of urban Boston. Other than this single piece, there were no artefacts earlier than the 17<sup>th</sup> century. These post-medieval artefacts included locally produced brick and tile, pottery from Staffordshire and perhaps the local Boston area, glass and locally-made clay pipe. Leather shoes and wooden artefacts were also recovered, preserved by waterlogging in localised areas of the site. A small assemblage of animal bone was also retrieved.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

*An archaeological evaluation is defined as 'a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, and relative quality; and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate' (IFA 1999).*

### 2.2 Planning Background

*Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Corstorphine and Wright on behalf of Schrader Two Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at West Street/George Street, Boston, Lincolnshire. Planning permission (B/01/0030/FULL) has been granted for*

retail development of the site, subject to conditions including the implementation of an archaeological scheme of works, to include building recording and trial trench evaluation. The trial trench evaluation aspect of the investigation was carried out between 2<sup>nd</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> June 2003 in accordance with a specification designed by APS (Appendix 1) and approved by the Boston Community Archaeologist. The results of the building recording aspect of the investigation have been reported separately (Taylor 2002).

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Boston is situated 45km southeast of Lincoln and approximately 7km from the northwest coast of The Wash, in the Fenland of south Lincolnshire. Bisected by the River Witham, the town is located in the administrative district of Boston Borough, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site is located just west of the medieval core of Boston, on the western side of the River Witham. Located on the east side of George Street, the site is at national grid reference TF 3247 4385 and is bounded on the north by West Street and the south by Fydell Crescent and is partially split by Mill Lane, which runs eastward off George Street (Fig. 2).

The site is a rectangular block of land approximately 0.57ha in extent, formerly built upon and with areas of hard standing (Plate 1).

Local soils have not been mapped as the area is urban. However, on the basis of nearby mapped deposits, local soils are likely to comprise the Wisbech Association, coarse silty calcareous alluvial gley soils (Robson 1990, 36). These soils are developed upon drift geology of younger marine alluvium that, in turn, overlies a solid geology of Jurassic Amphthill Clay (BGS 1995). The site is on

a gentle rise eastward toward the river and has a height of approximately 4m OD.

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

There is little evidence for prehistoric remains in the Boston area as the land surface of that period is now buried by later alluvium (peats, silts, clays *etc.*). A Neolithic stone axe, found within the town, is considered to be a later import.

Stratified Romano-British deposits have been found at Boston Grammar School, 350m to the east, where occupation remains of the period were recorded 1.4m below the present ground surface (Palmer-Brown 1996, 5).

Boston is not mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. However, the survey recorded two churches and two fisheries in Skirbeck, southeast of the current town (Foster and Longley 1976). One of these churches was granted to St. Mary's abbey, York in 1089. Boston was first recorded by name in 1130 when it was referred to as '*Botulvestan*' (Dover 1972, 1).

The investigation lies outside the medieval core of the town which was encircled on its eastern side by the *Barditch* and the river. On the western bank of the river, settlement grew up around the bridge and partly along High Street. The first reference to a thoroughfare along the route of High Street occurs in 1191 when a causeway named as Bridge Street extended as far as the gutter or Hammond Beck (Owen 1984, 43).

Boston rose to prominence during the medieval period when it developed into an important port and one of the largest wool exporting centres in England. It was also a major ecclesiastical centre as a church and four religious houses were established in the town during the medieval period.



One of these, a Carmelite Friary, was situated just to the east of the investigation area. The Carmelites had an oratory in Boston from 1293 and were given license to build a church and a house and to maintain a graveyard. By 1307 the friars were obtaining various plots of land and were granted a second opportunity to build a church indicating that they had obtained a new site for the monastery (Page 1988, 216). It has been suggested that there were gatehouses to the friary opposite Doughty Quay and on West Street and that the precinct reached as far south as Liquor Pond Street (Thompson 1856, 110). The house was subsequently dissolved in 1538 and the lands, comprising five acres, were purchased by the borough of Boston in 1544 (Page 1988, 217). Although the exact location and extent of the friary is unknown, previous investigations on Paddock Grove, about 100m to the east of the current site, identified quantities of medieval ecclesiastical masonry, almost certainly from the friary, reused as foundations for later buildings (Taylor 1994). Furthermore, during roadworks along Liquor Pond Street, burials that may relate to the friary have been found.

A well or cistern containing pottery of 12<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> century date was discovered beneath a cellar on West Street, to the east of the investigation site. Slightly further east, on High Street, are 15<sup>th</sup> century half-timbered buildings. An investigation on High Street identified medieval deposits containing well-preserved organic objects including wood, leather and plant remains. Additionally, medieval structural remains, including wooden stakes and part of a brick structure, were also revealed. These medieval remains occurred beneath cellars at a depth of *c.* 3.7m below ground level (Herbert 1996).

West Street was formerly known as Ford-End, or Further End Lane and is recorded as early as 1575 (Thompson 1856, 254;

257). Hall's map of Boston dating from 1741 shows a building on the West Street frontage of the site, though most of the investigation area was open ground at that time (Hall 1741). Later maps indicate that development of predominantly industrial nature filled the northern part of the site by 1829 (Wood 1829), but the area south of Mill Lane was vacant until the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century when the Phoenix corn mills were erected (Ordnance Survey 1887).

### 3. AIMS

The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to formulate appropriate policies for the management of the archaeological resources, if present, on the site. The objectives of the investigation were to establish the type, chronology, density, spatial arrangement and extent of any archaeological remains present. A set of criteria, issued by the Secretary of State (DoE 1990), provided an outline for assessing the significance of the archaeology at the site. These were used to determine state of preservation, period, type, rarity, diversity and vulnerability of the deposits encountered and their relationship to the general area.

### 4. METHODS

Six trenches were positioned across the site in locations agreed with the Boston Community Archaeologist, or in positions as close to these as logistical considerations would allow, to give sample coverage of the entire site (Fig. 3). Subsequently, the Boston Community Archaeologist requested that a seventh trench be excavated in order to provide additional information about the remains revealed in the initial trenches.

The trenches were opened by a mechanical excavator under archaeological supervision. They were excavated to a depth of 1.2m, the maximum safe depth of unshored trenches as recommended by the Health and Safety Executive, and then stepped and lowered. The sizes of the trenches were to facilitate the possibility of deepening the trenches beyond the 1.2m safe depth. Once machine excavation was completed, the sides of the trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were then excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material.

Environmental sampling was undertaken following advice from an environmental archaeology specialist who visited the site, and in accordance with guidelines established by Murphy and Wiltshire (1994). The methodology for the subsequent processing of the environmental samples is outlined in the environmental report (Appendix 4).

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. All contexts and their descriptions appear as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled using both colour slides and black and white formats. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 and plans at a scale of 1:20. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

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 (Appendix 3). Phasing was based on artefact dating and the nature of the

deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

## 5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis four phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Undated deposits
Phase 3	Post-medieval deposits
Phase 4	Recent deposits

Archaeological deposits are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field. All phases are described in trench order.

Although much of the constructional remains revealed lack formal dating evidence they used clearly late post-medieval bricks or concrete and are thus phased to this period.

### Phase 1 Natural deposits

#### *Trench 1* (Fig. 4; Plates 2 and 3)

In the lower part of Trench 1 were layers of orange-brown sandy silts (106, 115). These layers, over 0.6m thick, were interpreted as natural alluvium. A localised patch of grey-green silt (107) at the surface of the natural was considered to be due to root disturbance. The top of the natural was at 2.49m OD.

#### *Trench 2* (Figs. 5 and 6; Plates 4 and 5)

The earliest deposit encountered in the base of Trench 2, at a height of 2.12m OD, was a brown silty clay (202). This was interpreted as natural alluvium, though contained occasional charcoal, coal and ceramic building materials.

*Trench 3* (Fig. 7; Plate 6)

The earliest deposit revealed in the base of Trench 3 was a brown-yellow sandy silt (307). Above this were layers of blue-grey silty clays (305, 306). These are all natural deposits and the top of this sequence occurred at 2.40m OD.

*Trench 4* (Figs. 8-10; Plate 7)

At the base of Trench 4 was a sequence of brown silts and silty clays (433, 445, 431, 444) and blue-grey clays (432, 430), all considered to be natural. The top of this sequence was at 2.00m OD.

*Trench 5* (Figs. 11 and 12)

Augering in the base of Trench 5 identified a light brown sandy silt (507) at 1.77m OD, the top of the deposit lowered by truncation due to archaeological features. Examination of this deposit by an environmental archaeology specialist established that this deposit was laminated and probably constituted of freshwater alluvium. The environmental archaeologist also identified a blue-grey clay, explained as probable marine alluvium, about 1m deeper.

*Trench 6* (Figs. 13 and 14; Plate 10)

Identified at a height of 2.10m OD in the bottom of Trench 6 was a light grey clay (618) interpreted as alluvium.

*Trench 7* (Figs 15 and 16; Plates 11 and 12)

The earliest deposit revealed in the base of Trench 7 was a grey-brown clayey silt (709), above which was a blue-grey silty clay (710). These are natural and the top of the deposits was recorded at 1.80m OD.

**Phase 2      Undated deposits**

*Trench 1* (Fig. 4; Plate 2)

Cut into the natural at the southwest end of the trench was a northwest-southeast linear cut over 1m wide and 0.55m deep (112). This ditch was filled with grey-green silt (111).

Just to the east was a sub-rectangular pit (110) that was 0.85m x 0.6m in area. Filling this was a brown sandy silt that contained ceramic building material (109).

*Trench 2*

There were no undated deposits in this trench.

*Trench 3* (Fig. 7; Plate 6)

Above the natural was a confined deposit of brown-yellow sandy silt (304), considered to be a dumped deposit. Overlying this was a dark grey sandy silt (303) thought to be a levelling layer. On top of this was a light brown sandy silt subsoil (302).

*Trench 4* (Fig. 8-10; Plate 7)

Developed on the natural was a dark orange-brown silt (429), thought to be transformed natural or a cultivated layer, perhaps a subsoil.

*Trench 5* (Figs. 11 and 12; Plates 1 and 8)

Truncating the natural and only evident through augering was a large cut feature, well in excess of 3.5m wide, perhaps a ditch (508). Aspects of the fills within this feature, and the evidence of the augering, suggests it is aligned approximately north-south.

Much of the feature was filled with a dark grey clayey peaty silt (505). A single small,

abraded sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from this deposit but is considered to be imported or redeposited. Animal bones, probably part of a horse burial, were retrieved from the deposit, and environmental sampling indicated the deposit contained mixed plant seeds, coal and highly burnt cokey material (Appendices 3 and 4). The deposit also contained a lens of brown peat (504).

Above (505) were other apparent fills of (508). These included a mixed brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of building materials and pebbles (503); and possibly (502), a dark grey clayey silt, though this may be a former topsoil.

Overlying (502) was a brown silty clay with inclusions of ceramic building material (501), probably a levelling layer.

#### *Trench 6* (Figs. 13 and 14; Plate 10)

Overlying the natural was a brown clay subsoil (622).

#### *Trench 7* (Figs. 15 and 16; Plates 11 and 12)

Above the natural was grey-brown clayey silt subsoil (711). Above this was a layer of brown clayey silt that is perhaps alluvium (704).

At the eastern end of the trench, subsoil (711) was truncated by a north-south flat-based cut (712). Explained as a ditch, this was filled with brown silt (713), probably a natural silting.

### **Phase 3 Post-medieval deposits**

#### *Trench 1* (Fig. 4; Plates 2 and 3)

Cutting the natural near the eastern end of the trench was a north-south ditch (117). A grey-green clayey silt (116) filled this and contained post-medieval brick. This

feature was truncated by a further north-south ditch (105) also filled with grey-green clayey silt (104). This yielded a piece of 19<sup>th</sup>-early 20<sup>th</sup> century pottery.

Above ditch (105) was an east-west aligned slab of concrete and brick (114) that provided a foundation for a wall of machine-made bricks (113).

Adjacent to these foundations at the eastern end of the trench was an area where the natural had undergone disturbance in the relatively recent past (108).

Overlying the foundations, disturbed natural and undated features was a grey-green former topsoil (103).

#### *Trench 2* (Figs. 5 and 6; Plates 4 and 5)

Cut into the natural was a north-south ditch (227). Over 2.8m wide, this was filled with black silty peat (222) that contained pottery of mid-late 18<sup>th</sup> century date, together with ceramic buildings materials, an iron nail, fragments of wood and leather shoes and residual 17<sup>th</sup> century ceramics. Environmental examination of this deposit identified fruitstones, mixed plant seeds and abundant burnt cokey material (Appendix 4).

Above (222) were other fills of ditch (227). These comprised green, grey or brown sandy silts or silty clays (207, 208, 209, 210). Pieces of residual 17<sup>th</sup> century pottery were retrieved from (209).

Above these ditch fills was a brown silty sand (206) that is perhaps a levelling deposit. This was truncated by a small pit or posthole (212) that contained grey sandy ashy silt (211).

This was in turn truncated by a large north-south ditch (214). The lower observed fill of this was brown silty sandy clay with

frequent ceramic building material (220) and above this was grey clay (223). Ditches (214) and (227) ran parallel and in close proximity and left a narrow ridge of natural between them.

Truncating ditch fill (223) was a further large north-south ditch (228), greater than 0.95m wide. The lowest observed fill of this was a dark grey organic silty clay (219). Above this was a sequence of grey clayey silt (218), grey sandy silt (217) and brown sandy silt (213).

Extending across the trench but thickening and dipping in the area of ditch (228) were deposits of brown-grey clayey silt with frequent ceramic building material (205), and brown silty sand (204). Above these, but confined in extent to filling a deep concavity in the area of ditch (228), was a dark grey silty clay with frequent ceramic building material (215). These are all considered to be dumped levelling deposits.

Also above levelling layer (204) was an east-west mortared brick wall, 1.1m high (201).

#### *Trench 3 (Fig. 7; Plate 6)*

Along the east side of the trench was a mortared brick wall (308). Developed against this was a mottled brown-grey silty clay former topsoil (301). Directly on top of the topsoil was a concrete foundation or floor slab (309).

#### *Trench 4 (Figs. 9 and 10; Plate 7)*

Above the undated possible subsoil (429) was a dumped deposit of grey silty clay with frequent building material (443).

Truncating the subsoil was a large, steep-sided cut over 2.6m wide and in excess of 1.4m deep (434=446). This feature, interpreted as a probable quarry pit, was

filled with numerous mixed deposits, mostly grey silty sands with frequent ceramic building materials (435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 447, 450). One of these deposits, (437), up to 0.24m thick and over 1.4m wide, consisted almost entirely of brick rubble, some of it observed to be wasters. Glass was also retrieved from this deposit and dated to the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. Other artefacts of 17<sup>th</sup> century or later date were also recovered from (435) and (447) (Appendix 3).

Overlying the quarry pit backfills were deposits of brick rubble (427), grey ashy sandy silt (428), mixed grey and yellow-brown mortar and building materials (419), grey sandy silts (418, 426), gravelly brown sandy silt (417), yellow-brown lime mortar with ceramic building materials (416), grey-brown silty sand (415), black sand and coal dust (412, 424), yellow-brown lime mortar (423), dark grey-brown silty sand (425), mixed black and grey silty clay (448) and mixed dark grey and yellow-brown mortar, sand and gravel with frequent building materials (449). These are all considered to be dumped make-up deposits.

Overlying these was a thin grey-brown sand (411) with a yellow-brown mortar (410) above. These are thought to possibly represent a foundation.

Cutting the make-up layers was a V-profile pit (414) filled with mixed black and yellow-brown silty sand and mortar (413).

Sealing the pit and possible foundation was a grey-brown silty sand with frequent building materials (409) and interpreted as a make up layer.

Above this was a wall of machine-made bricks on a concrete footing (402).

Cutting make-up layer (409) was a steep-sided pit (422) that was filled with mixed

black and yellow silty sand and mortar with frequent ceramic building material and coal (421). Pottery of early 19<sup>th</sup> century date was retrieved from this.

Overlying the pit were make-up deposits of brown sand and gravel (420) and very dark brown silty sand with frequent building materials, ash and clinker (408).

These, and the brick and concrete wall (402), were overlain by a deposit of lime mortar and brick fragments (404=405=407). Above this were dark brown sand and sandy gravel with frequent building materials (406, 403), interpreted as levelling deposits.

*Trench 5* (Figs 11 and 12; Plate 8)

The undated levelling layer (501) was truncated by a mortared brick wall (506), probably aligned north-south. Developed up against both sides of this wall was a 0.75m thick layer of brown silt sand with frequent building materials (500), interpreted as demolition debris.

*Trench 6* (Figs. 13 and 14; Plates 9 and 10)

Cutting the undated subsoil (622) was a rectangular foundation trench (638). This contained a black grit bedding (623) for a brick floor surface (637). Above this was a further brick surface (632) that butted against, and formed a floor to a passage defined by, two east-west brick walls (631), (633), about 1m apart.

At the southern end of the trench were dumped deposits of brown clay with building materials (617) and black grit (616). These were overlain by a brown clay layer (621). A probably equivalent brown clay that contained ceramic buildings materials (613) and a lens of black gravel (614) was located a little to the north. These layers (613, 621) are probably

dumped deposits though may have served as horticultural or agricultural layers.

Truncating this subsoil (613, 621) was a rectangular foundation trench (629) that contained two east-west brick walls (627, 628) about 1m apart. At the base of this passage, and also on top of the brick floor (632) of the passage defined by walls (631, 633), was a wet black clay trample layer (605).

Above this trample layer, the area defined by the two walls (627, 628) was infilled with two dumps of white mortar and rubble (620, 626) with an intervening dump of black silty clay (615). Similarly, the passage formed by walls (631, 633) was infilled with dumps of brown clay with building materials (640, 641). Deposit (641) rose to also infill the area between two further walls (630, 634), see below.

At the north end of the trench, and overlying the undated subsoil (622), was a thin layer of compact brown clay (610), considered to be a dumped deposit. This also overlay an east-west brick wall (636) that butted against a rectangular brick sump (625). This sump was filled with black peaty silt (619) that contained frequent building materials and 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery and glass (Appendix 3). Butting the sump was a north-south brick wall (611). This also butted a further north-south brick wall (612). Above this latter wall was a dump of black gravel (624).

Above the dumped deposit (610) was a brown clay with occasional building materials (604) and lenses of compact white mortar (607) and compact yellow sandy clay (609). These are thought to be dumped deposits, though perhaps functioned as horticultural or agricultural soils, and mortar lens (607) could be a surface.

Overlying (604) was a thin black silty clay with gravel (606) that is a dump or possible surface. This was sealed by a dark brown clay with frequent ceramic building materials and gravel (603). This is perhaps a dumped deposit though may also have served as a horticultural layer. On top of, probably cut into, this were two east-west brick walls (630, 634). These walls were located above, but apparently not in direct contact with, slightly earlier walls (631, 633). Butting against the north, exterior side, of wall (634) was a thin compact layer of brick fragments (608) that is a dump or possible surface. This was overlain by a black silty clay gravel (602), perhaps a former topsoil which also butted the exteriors of walls (630) and (634).

Between walls (630) and (634) was a dump deposit (641) that extended down to also infill between earlier walls (631, 633), see above. This deposit sank in the middle and the concavity was filled by a black silty clay gravel and mortar (642). This also had a depression in its upper surface but acted as a bed for a brick floor (635) between walls (630, 634). This floor sank to the south, following the concavity in the bedding layer.

*Trench 7* (Figs. 15 and 16; Plates 11 and 12)

Truncating the undated layer (704) was a 0.7m wide east-west linear cut (724). This was lined with brick (705) and is explained as a culvert. Dark grey silt with frequent ceramic building material (706) filled the culvert.

Cutting the culvert near the eastern end of the trench was a rectangular pit (707). Mixed grey and yellow-brown clayey silt with frequent building materials, clinker and glass (708) fill this pit.

Also cutting the undated layer in the northwestern part of the trench was a

rectangular cut (723) lined with brick walls aligned east-west and north-south (721). This is a cellar and was backfilled with black silt that contained building material (722).

Overlying the undated layer (704) and ditch (712) was a dark grey-brown clayey silt (703), thought to be a former topsoil. Above this was a mottled brown silt (715), considered to be a possible dumped deposit though could have served a horticultural or agricultural function. This was sealed by a very dark grey-brown clayey silt with frequent rubble (716). This is thought to be a further dumped deposit. Overlying this was a 50mm thick layer of brick and mortar fragments that may have been a surface (717). Above this were layers of dark grey-brown clayey silt (718) and (mixed blue-grey and brown clayey silt (719). A mixed brown clayey silt (702) also overlay the former topsoil (703) near the western end of the trench. These layers (718, 719, 702) all contained ceramic building materials and are thought to be dumped deposits.

#### **Phase 4      Recent deposits**

##### *Trench 1* (Fig. 4)

Directly overlying the post-medieval topsoil was a layer of rubble (102) that provided a base for a concrete slab (101) that formed the current ground surface.

##### *Trench 2* (Figs. 5 and 6)

Forming the current surface over most of the trench was a layer of sand-silt with frequent ceramic building material, pebbles and mortar (203). This is demolition debris. Unstratified artefacts of 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century date were collected from this trench (200).

*Trench 3* (Fig. 7)

Overlying the post-medieval concrete slab was a deposit of tarmac and brick rubble demolition debris (300).

*Trench 4* (Figs. 8-10)

The ground surface at the trench was provided by pale grey and brown sandy rubble with large fragments of building materials (401), interpreted as demolition debris.

Unstratified artefacts of 17<sup>th</sup>-early 20<sup>th</sup> century date were retrieved from this trench.

*Trench 5* (Figs. 11 and 12)

Part of the trench was capped by concrete slabs, bricks and stone (509), which formed a surface or floor in the area.

*Trench 6* (Figs. 13 and 14)

Overlying the post-medieval deposits was a yellow sandy gravel (601) which provided a base for a concrete slab (639) that formed the current ground surface.

*Trench 7* (Figs. 15 and 16)

Sealing the earlier deposits and providing the current ground surface was a layer of mixed dark grey sandy silt containing building materials (701). This is demolition debris.

**6. DISCUSSION**

Natural deposits (Phase 1) deposits were identified across the area. The surface of these dipped generally from south to north and from east to west, from a peak of 2.49m OD in the southeastern part of the site to about 2.00-2.10m OD near the northern and western edges of the site.

Through the centre of the site, however, the surface of the natural was lower at about 1.8m OD. Although in Trench 5 near the northern boundary of the site this is due to truncation by archaeological remains, that is not the case in Trench 7 near the site centre. It is possible that the lower level is due to a natural feature such as a palaeochannel passing through the area.

The natural deposits varied from clays to silts, the latter revealing some evidence of lamination. It is likely that the clays are marine alluvium and the silts may be freshwater or saltmarsh in origin. Artefacts were occasionally noted in the natural layers and indicate human activity in the vicinity during the formation of these deposits.

Undated deposits (Phase 2) include several ditches, all apparently aligned north-south. These were located in the southeast part of the site (Trench 1), the middle (Trench 7) and northwest (Trench 5). There are north-south property boundaries depicted on mid 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century maps of the area (Molyneux and Wright 1974, maps 6 and 8). However, the features found in the evaluation do not clearly match those on the maps and may, therefore, be older than the earliest plan, which dates to 1741.

In the northern part of the site, ditch (508) was large. In fact, its identification as a ditch is not certain and it could be a pond or quarry. Other large ponds are depicted on a map of 1829 just to the southeast of the current investigation area (*ibid.*, map 8).

A single small, worn fragment of Romano-British pottery was recovered from this but is considered to be imported or redeposited, as there is no corroborating evidence from other artefacts. Pottery was produced in great quantity in the Roman period and a single fragment is inadequate to support the suggestion of a Roman date



for the feature which is therefore consigned to the undated phase. However, although this feature is undated its upper fills contained ceramic building materials, and there are reasons to believe that these are post-medieval (see below). Additionally, coal found in the lower fill of the ditch/pond also suggests a post-medieval date (Appendix 4). A horse was apparently buried or dumped in this feature.

A pit was recorded in Trench 1. No artefacts were retrieved from this so it is unlikely to be a refuse pit. The grey-green silt that filled it may indicate it was a cess pit. Dumped, levelling deposits were also recorded in Trench 1, 3 and 5. Those in Trenches 1 and 5 contained ceramic building materials and are probably post-medieval (see below).

Subsoils, perhaps agricultural layers, were observed across the area in Trenches 3, 4, 6 and 7. These are likely to relate to the agricultural use of the site indicated by 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century maps of the area, but the subsoil in Trench 6 probably pre-dates 1829 as there is cartographic evidence showing buildings on the site in that area at that date (*ibid.*).

Occupation of the site seems to have largely commenced in the post-medieval period (Phase 3).

Several ditches were revealed but these, all aligned north-south, were restricted to Trenches 1 and 2 in the southern part of the site. Two ditches were identified in Trench 1, in the southeastern part of the site and one (105) clearly replaced the other (117). Ditch (105) yielded 19<sup>th</sup>-early 20<sup>th</sup> century pottery. Maps of 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century date do not depict any boundaries corresponding to these two features. However, the 1887 Ordnance Survey plan shows this southwestern part of the site divided in to several north-south aligned

long narrow parcels, perhaps allotments (*ibid.*, maps 6, 8, 11). It seems likely that the ditches (105, 117) formed a maintained boundary of one of these parcels.

Three other ditches were identified in Trench 2, in the southwestern part of the site. One of these, (227), contained 18<sup>th</sup> century and earlier artefacts and was large and steep sided. Immediately alongside this to the east was a further large, steep-sided ditch (214). This slightly truncated (227) but the two ran very close, leaving a tall ridge of natural between them. Together, they clearly functioned as a boundary, perhaps of George Street, immediately to the east. Alternatively, the 1829 map of Boston shows a line of trees adjacent to George Street, with a boundary on their east side, and this may be the feature represented by these twin ditches. The western ditch, (227), was later recut by (228), though the eastern ditch was apparently not maintained.

Several pits were also identified, one in Trench 2, two in Trench 4 and one in Trench 7. These all appear to have been for refuse disposal and one (212) was filled with ashy material while the others (414, 422, 707) contained building debris. One of these (422) also yielded 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery.

Within Trench 4 was a large pit, almost certainly a quarry (434=446). This contained extensive quantities of ceramic building materials, some of it observed to be wasters. In addition to brick and pantiles, a small quantity of pottery and glass of 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century date was also retrieved from the quarry infill. It seems likely that this quarry, and its contents, signal brick and tile making in the immediate area in the 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> centuries. There is no known historic or cartographic evidence for brick making in this part of Boston. No brickyards are shown on the 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century maps of the area, though

the 1829 plan does reveal two large ponds just to the southeast of the current site. These may have originated as clay pits/quarries but are not shown on the 1741 map (*ibid.*, maps 6, 8, 11).

Much of the post-medieval sequence comprised dumped and construction/demolition deposits. Individual walls of buildings or other structures were identified in Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, but none of these betray any clear indication of the type of buildings they represent. More substantial building remains, including two sides of a cellar in Trench 7, and several small but probably related structures in Trench 6, were exposed. Some of the structural remains in Trench 6 appear to be brick floored passages and there is evidence to suggest some were raised and rebuilt in broadly the same location after making up of the ground level. A brewery is shown on the 1829 map as being in the approximate position of Trench 6 and the walls identified in this trench may be of that building. However, shops and houses were also located in this area and recorded on the 1829 and 1887 maps and the identified walls may be of these more domestic and mercantile structures (*ibid.*).

In 1741 there was only one building, located on the West Street frontage at the north of the site, in the investigation area. Development subsequently occurred in the area but until at least 1829, only the northern part of the site was occupied by buildings and these were mostly of an industrial nature, including a coachworks, brewery and windmill. By 1897 buildings had begun to encroach in to the southern part of site, though the southeastern third of the area was still vacant at that time (*ibid.*). It is thus clear that most of the buildings identified in the investigation are likely to be of 19<sup>th</sup> century date, while those in the southeastern part of the site, in Trenches 1, 3 and 7, are probably 20<sup>th</sup>

century, though those in Trenches 3 and 7 may be parts of the very southern side of the Phoenix Mills (*ibid.*, map 11).

Domestic debris did not occur extensively at the site, which suggests that little of the activity in the area was general habitation. Rather, the restricted quantity of settlement debris probably reflects the industrial use of much of the area recorded on 19<sup>th</sup> century maps, though these plans also indicate that domestic habitation came to occupy the street frontages in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century (*ibid.*). Concentrations of refuse of a domestic nature occurred in Trenches 2, 4 and 6 and probably indicate that urban habitation was located in their vicinity. Notably, two of these trenches are on the highway frontages, West Street and George Street.

In consideration of the evidence of 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century brick making in the vicinity, and 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century buildings on site, it seems highly probable that all the ceramic building materials, including those in the undated (Phase 2) features, is similarly of post-medieval date. This suggestion is given support by the absence of pottery or other artefacts of early post-medieval (16<sup>th</sup> century) or earlier date.

Recent deposits were represented by hard concrete slab standing areas and demolition debris. The concrete slabs may be building floor or yard surfaces and originally formed part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century industrial buildings that occupied the site. The recent taking down of these buildings produced the demolition debris at the site.

Environmental preservation at the site was good but limited to waterlogged material (leather/wood) of apparently post-medieval date from the basal layers in Trenches 2 and 5. Waterlogged plant remains, including cereal grains, seeds and fruitstones were retrieved, but were mixed and do not readily indicate the past

environment at the site. Fish bones, mollusc shell fragments and burnt materials were also identified (Appendix 4).

## 7. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

For assessment of significance the *Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling ancient monuments* has been used (DoE 1990, Annex 4; See Appendix 5).

### Period

Deposits encountered during this evaluation were dated to the post-medieval and recent periods. The remains, including ditches, pits, structural remains and make-up deposits, are not period specific however.

### Rarity

Remains of post-medieval and recent buildings, boundaries, refuse disposal and probable industrial activity were encountered during the evaluation. In general, these are quite common. However, some of the industrial activity, potential brick making in the vicinity, is not well-studied, though activity of this type was commonplace in the later post-medieval period.

### Documentation

Records of archaeological sites and finds made in the Boston area are maintained by the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record and within the files of the Boston Borough Community Archaeologist.

This report is the first to consider the buried archaeological remains at the site. There is documentation regarding previous recording of historic buildings at the site.

### Group value

There is evidence of buildings, refuse disposal and probable industrial activity at

the site. As a result these have moderate functional group value, and this is supported by surveys and cartographic evidence for the area. Additionally, all the remains are of post-medieval and recent date and hence have low chronological group value.

### Survival/Condition

The deposits and features revealed during the investigation appeared to have survived in moderately good condition. Organic remains were well preserved in certain areas due to waterlogging.

### Fragility/Vulnerability

Development of the site is likely to impact into post-medieval deposits. Consequently, archaeological remains located in the area are vulnerable.

### Diversity

The site appears to include evidence of domestic occupation (buildings, refuse disposal), industry (buildings, quarry, refuse disposal) and agriculture (agricultural deposits and boundaries). Consequently, the remains at the site are moderately diverse.

### Potential

Potential for further archaeological remains of post-medieval date is considered high.

There appears to be very low potential for the survival of any remains earlier than the post-medieval period.

There is moderately high potential for the survival of post-medieval organic remains due to waterlogging at the site.

## 8. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations were undertaken on land at West Street/George Street, Boston, to determine the

archaeological resource prior to development at the site. This was required as the site lay close to the location of a medieval friary and in an area of post-medieval industrial remains.

Natural deposits were encountered, and several undated features and layers were identified. Most of these are likely to be agricultural in function and of post-medieval date. A single piece of Roman pottery was found and although thought to be imported or redeposited it is perhaps the first Roman artefact from the west bank of the river in Boston.

Occupation of the site appears to have commenced in the post-medieval period, perhaps the 17<sup>th</sup> century. A quarry pit backfilled with bricks and tiles, including wasters, indicates brick making in the vicinity in the 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century. Numerous brick and concrete walls and floors were identified and relate to buildings of 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century date in the area. Due to a relative dearth of habitation debris these buildings appear to have been mainly of industrial function, an interpretation that concurs with historic map evidence for the area. However, localised concentrations of settlement refuse indicate habitation was focussed on the frontages of West Street and George Street.

There was localised preservation of environmental remains and organic artefacts due to waterlogging.

## 9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr B. Hartley of Corstorphine and Wright who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis on behalf of Schrader Two Ltd. Thanks are also due to Mr C. Francis of Corstorphine and Wright and Mr A. Foreman of H. H. Atkins Ltd. The

project was co-ordinated by Gary Taylor and this report was edited by Denise Drury and Tom Lane. Rebecca Wilcox, the Boston Community Archaeologist, kindly permitted examination of the relevant parish files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

## 10. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor  
 Site Supervisors: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Jim Snee  
 Site Staff: Mark Dymond, Paul Flintoft, Mary Nugent, Steve Williams  
 Finds Processing: Denise Buckley  
 Illustration: Mike Bamforth, Mark Dymond, Sue Unsworth  
 Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
 Post-Excavation Analysis: Gary Taylor

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## 12. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

DoE Department of the Environment

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

PCA Pre-Construct Archaeology

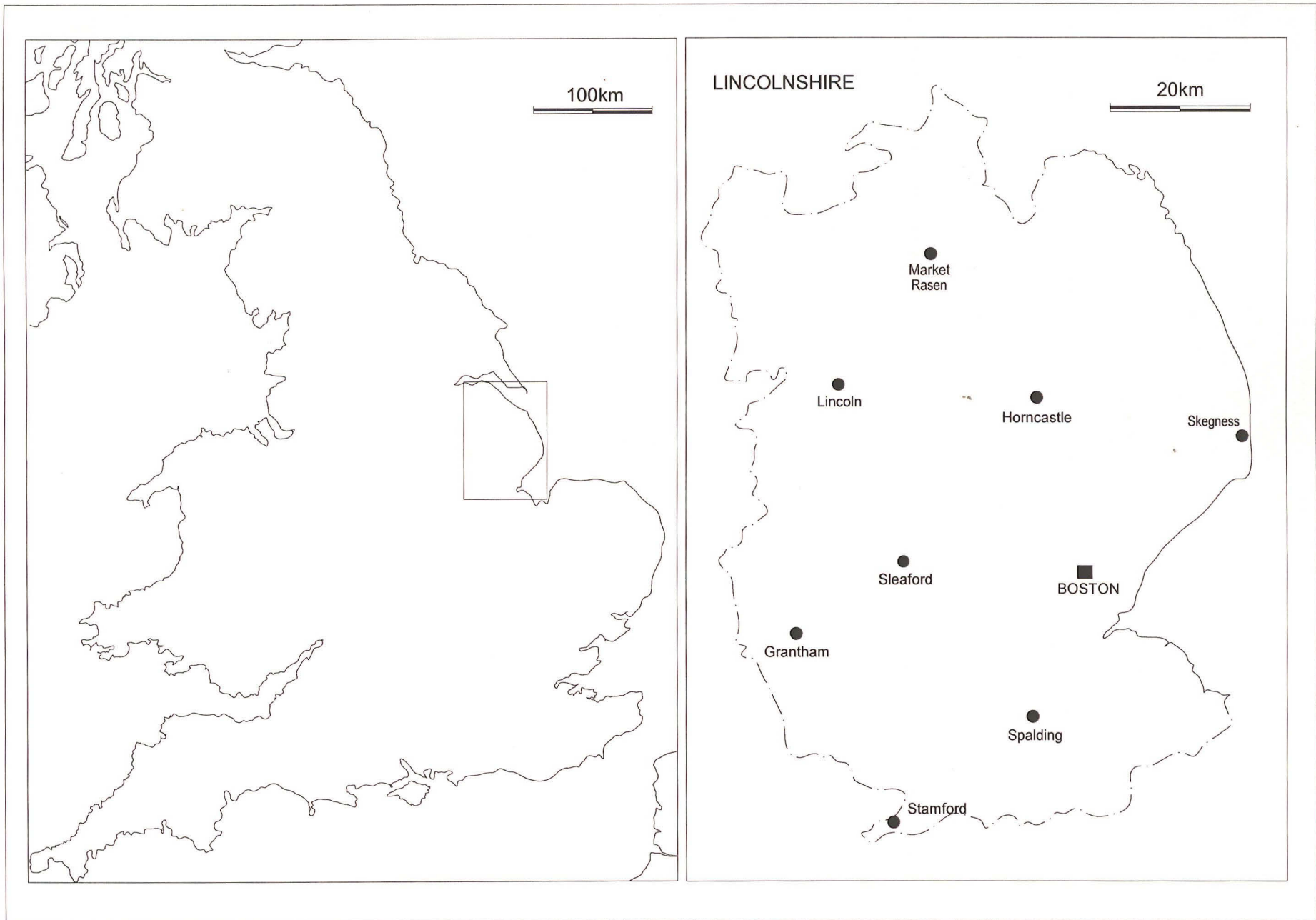
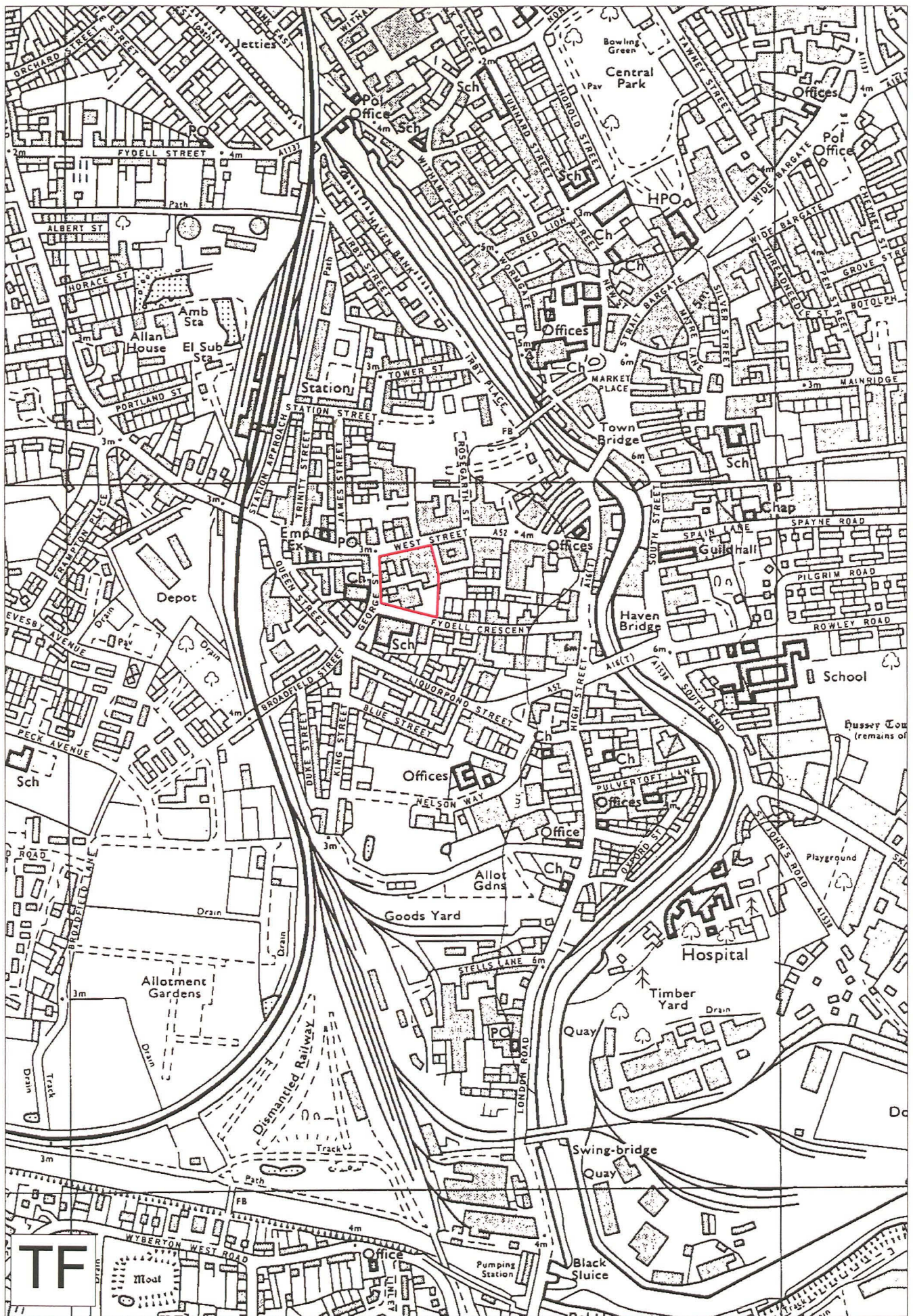


Figure 1: General Location Plan

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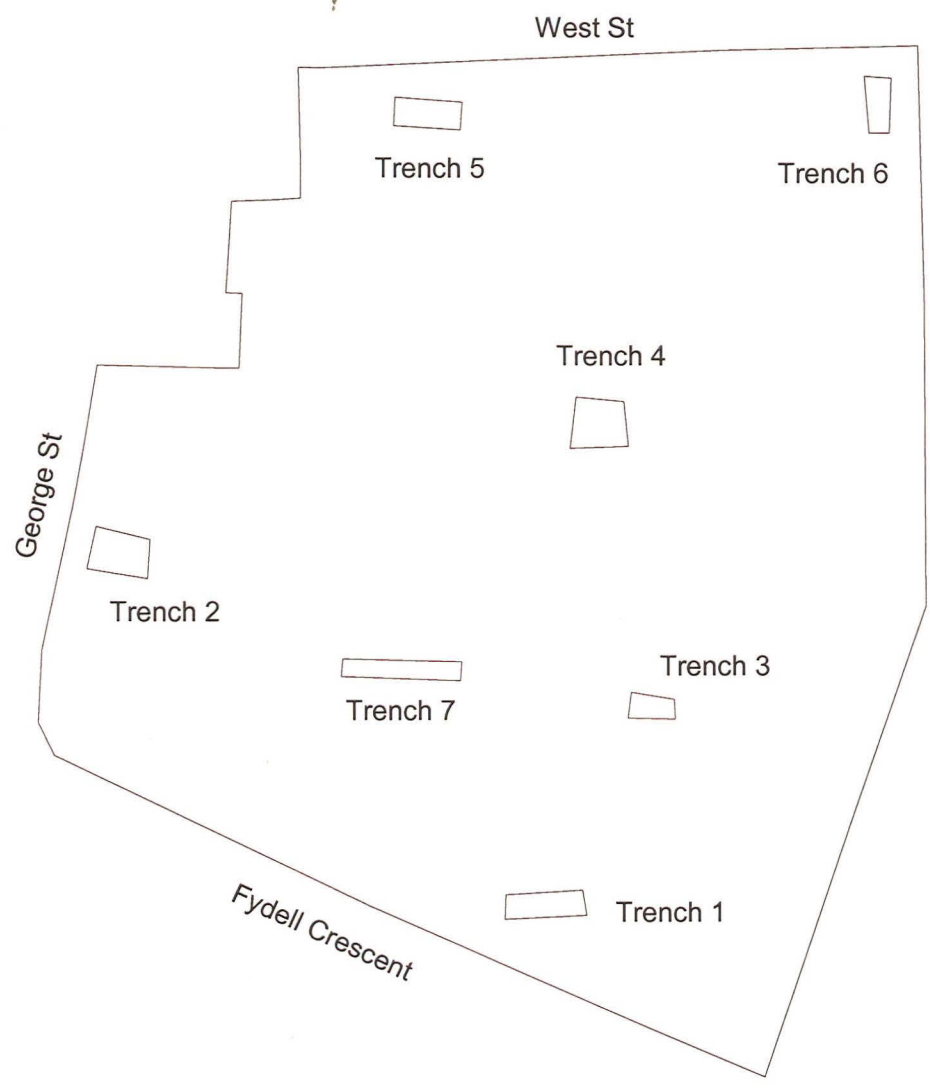
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Figure 2 Site location plan




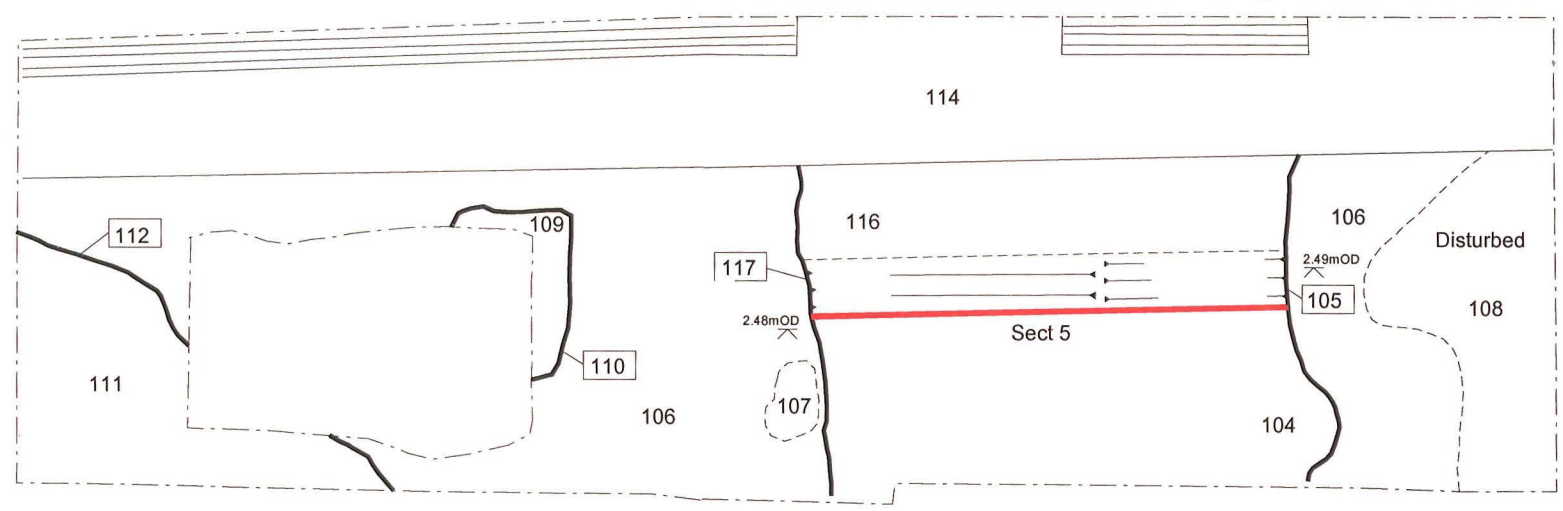
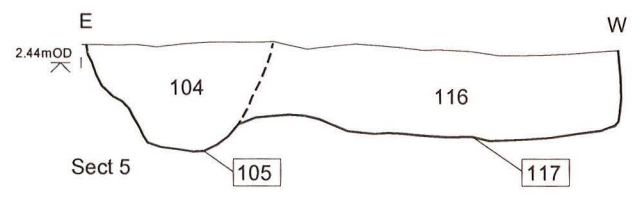
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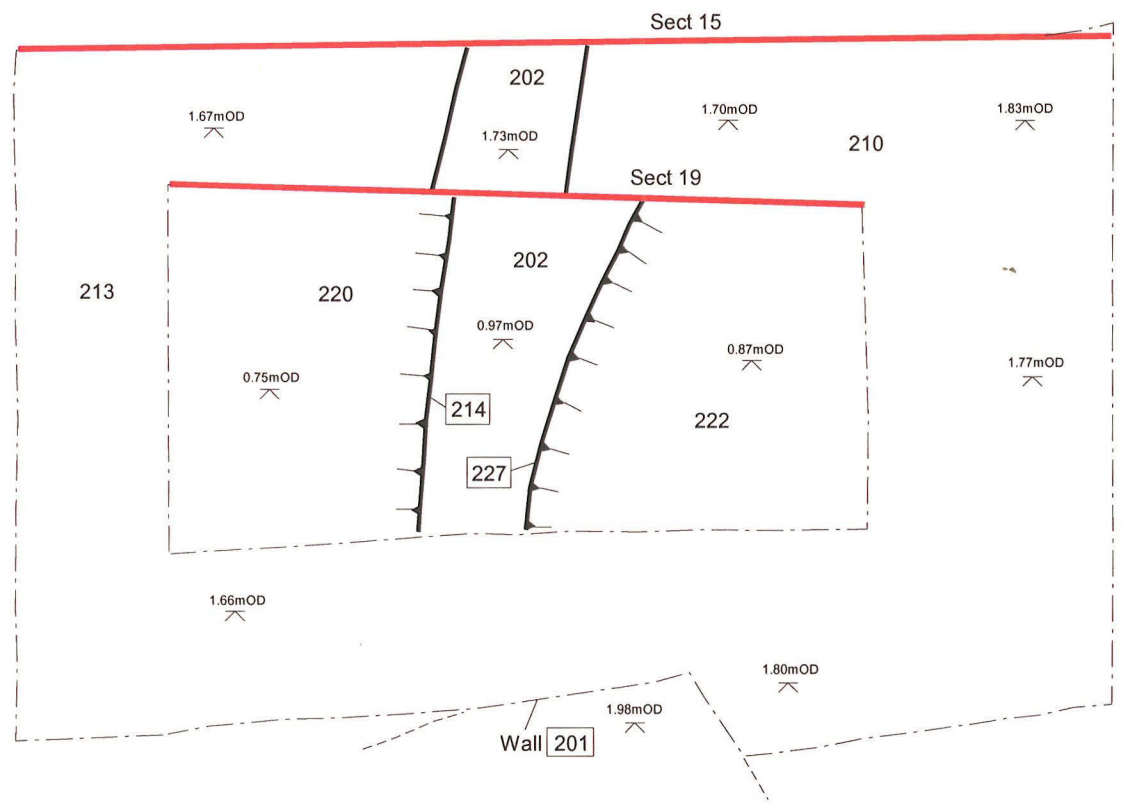
Figure 3 Trench location plan





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Figure 4 Trench 1, Plan and Section




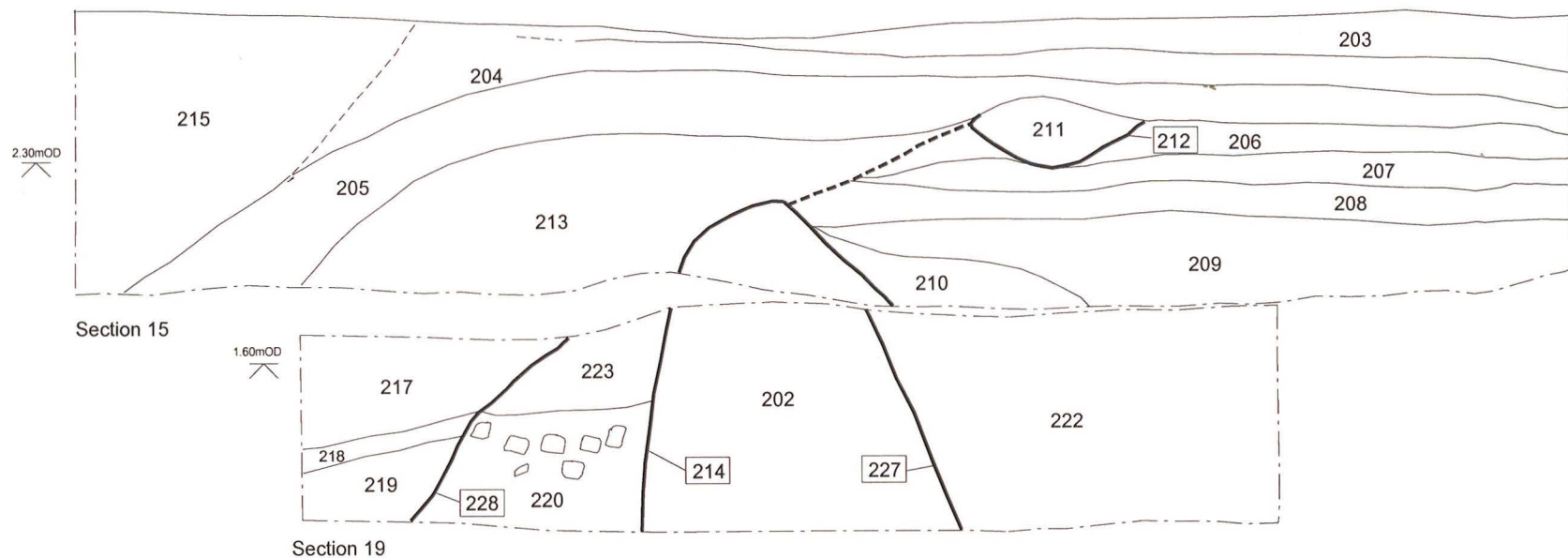
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Project Name: Boston West St/George St BWG02		
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Figure 5 Plan of Trench 2




 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: Boston West St/George St BWG02		
Scale 1:25	Drawn by: SW&MN	Report No: 118/03

Figure 6 Trench 2 Sections 15 & 19

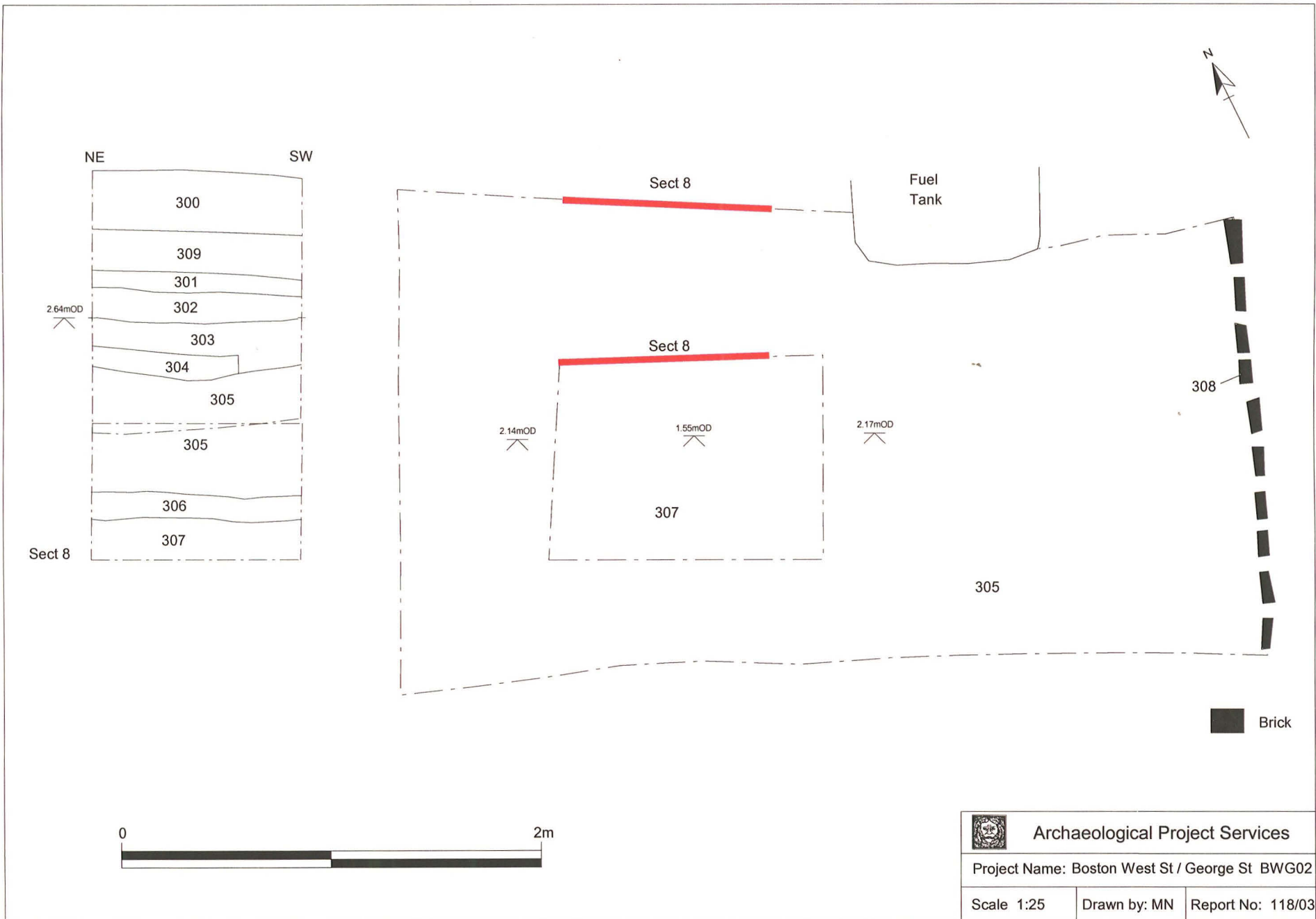
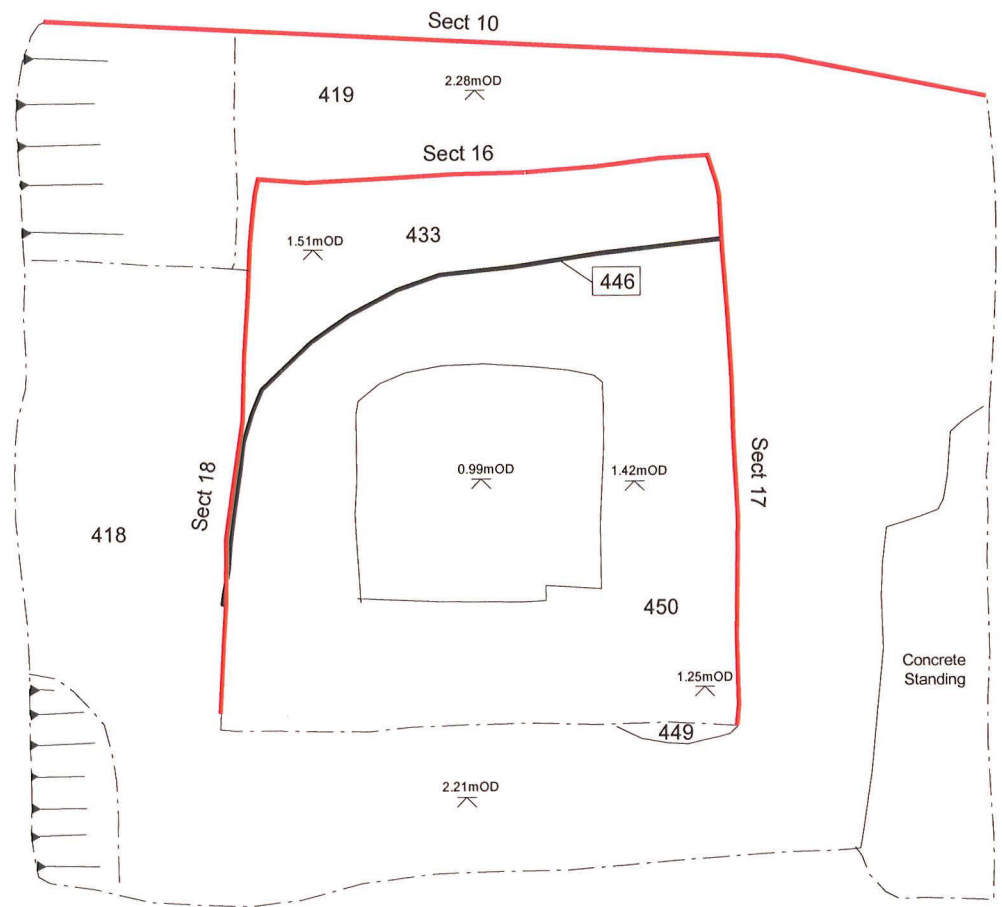


Figure 7 Plan and Section of Trench 3




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Project Name: Boston West St/George St BWG02		
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Figure 8 Plan of Trench 4

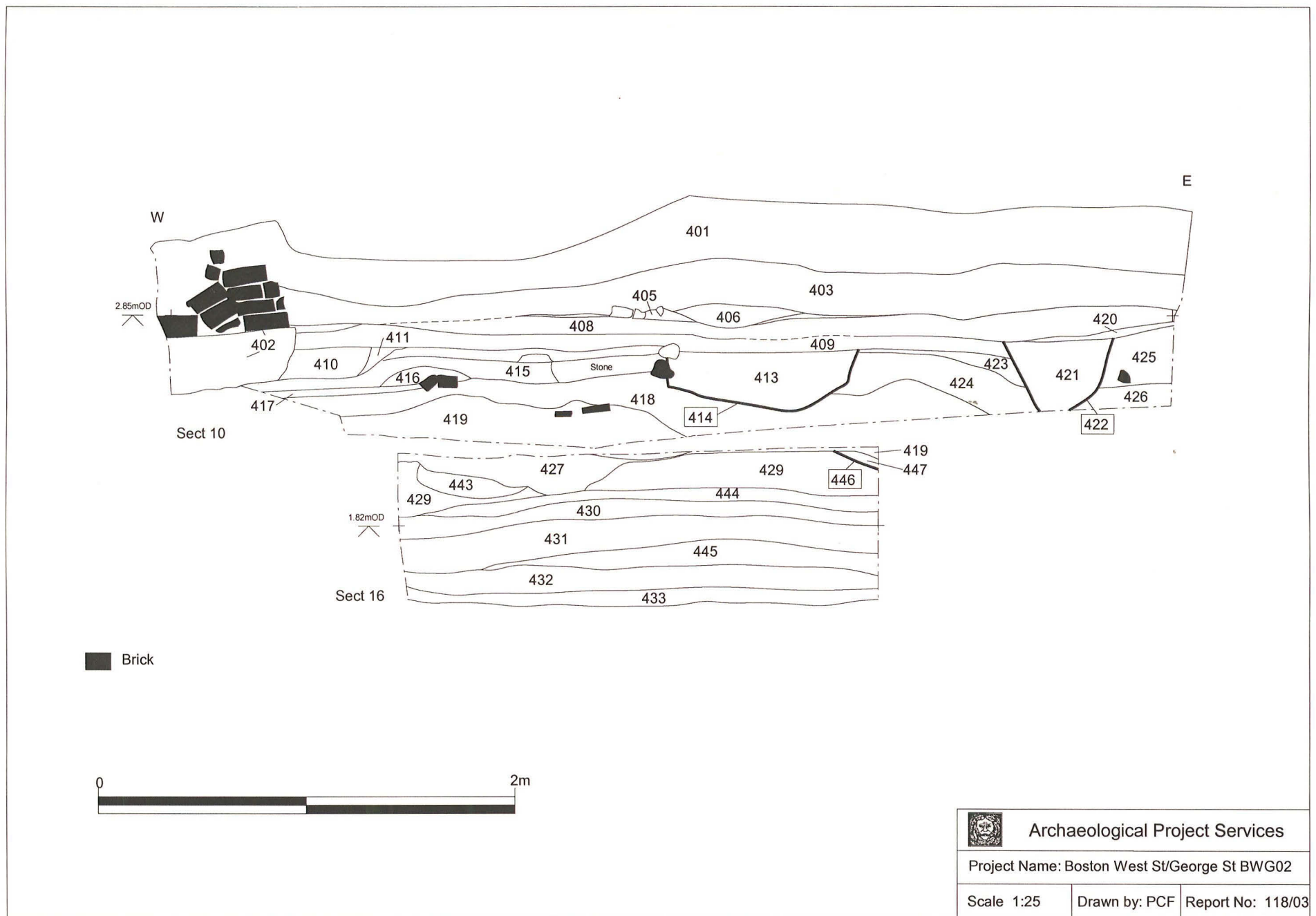
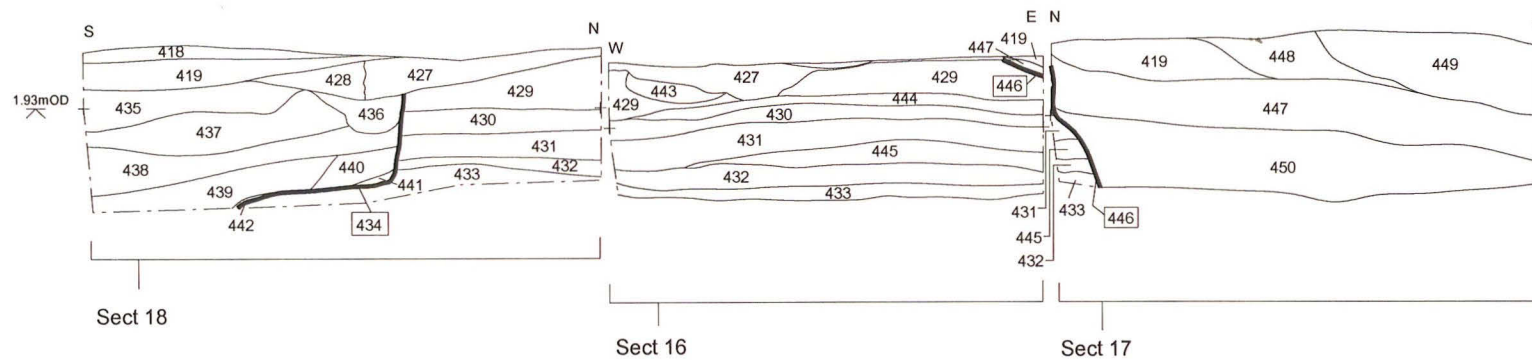


Figure 9 Trench 4, Sections 10 and 16




 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: Boston West St/George St BWG02		
Scale 1:40	Drawn by: JS & PF	Report No: 118/03

Figure 10 Trench 4, Section 16, 17 and 18

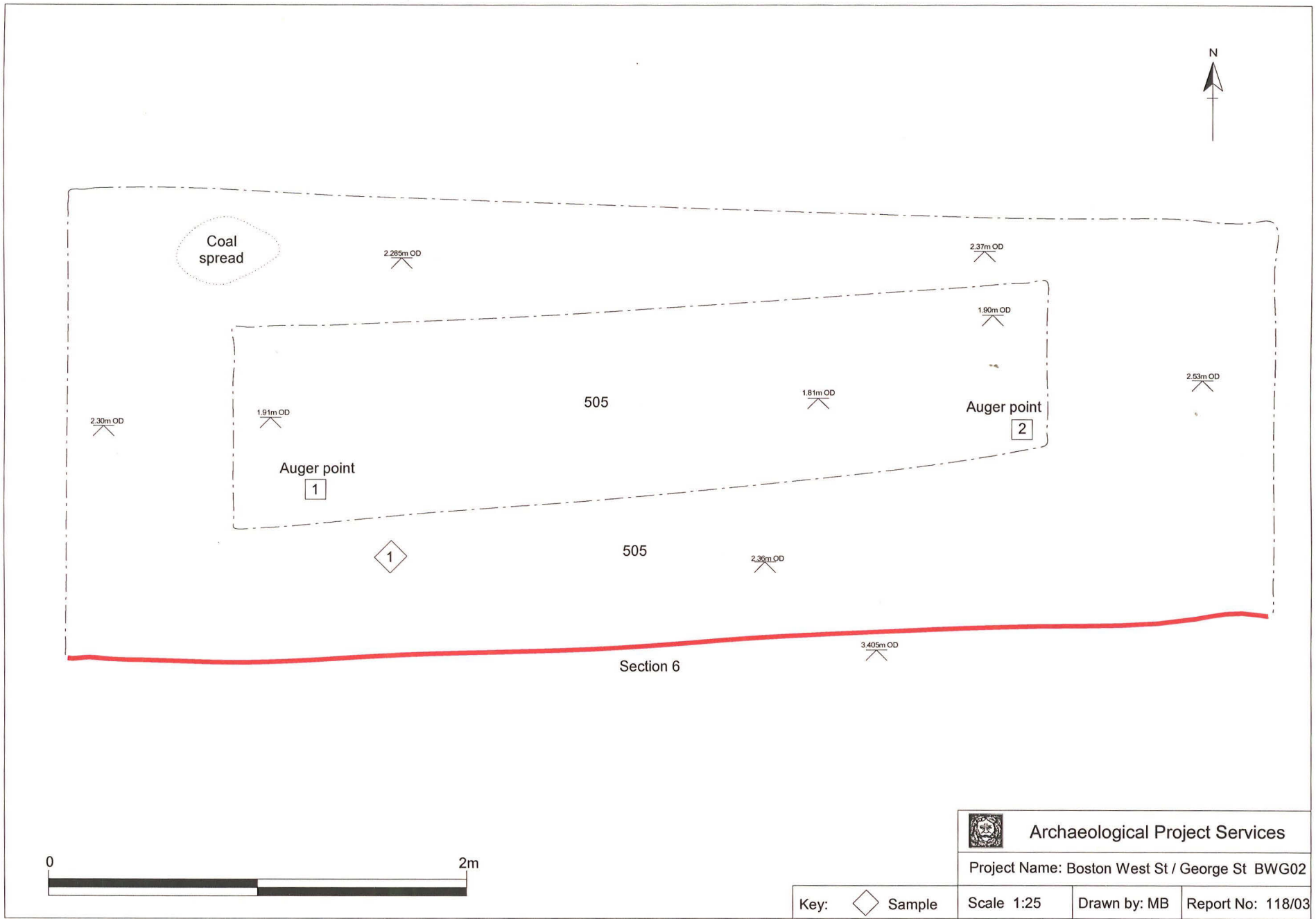


Figure 11 Plan of Trench 5



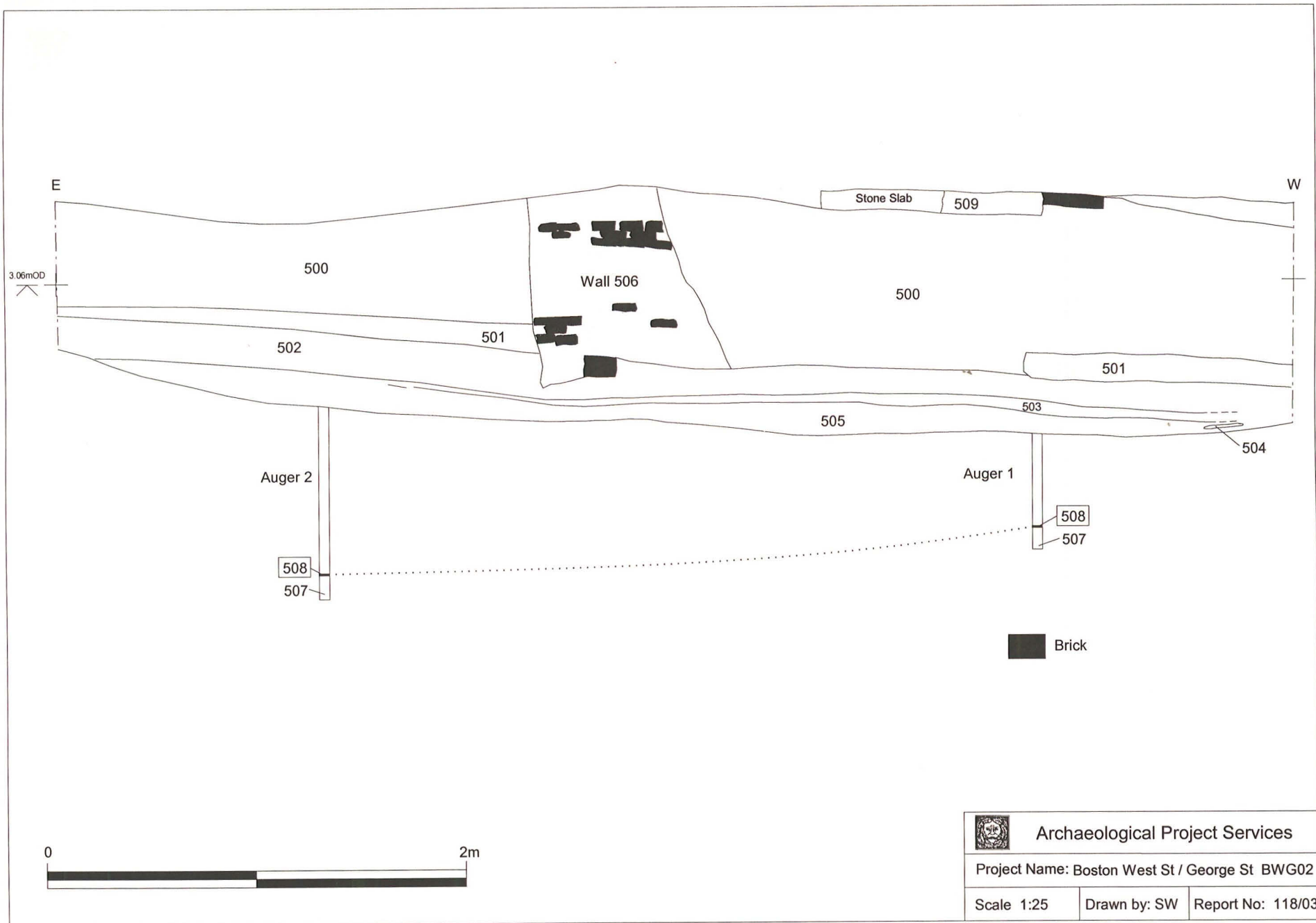



Figure 12 Trench 5, Section 6

 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Boston West St / George St BWG02		
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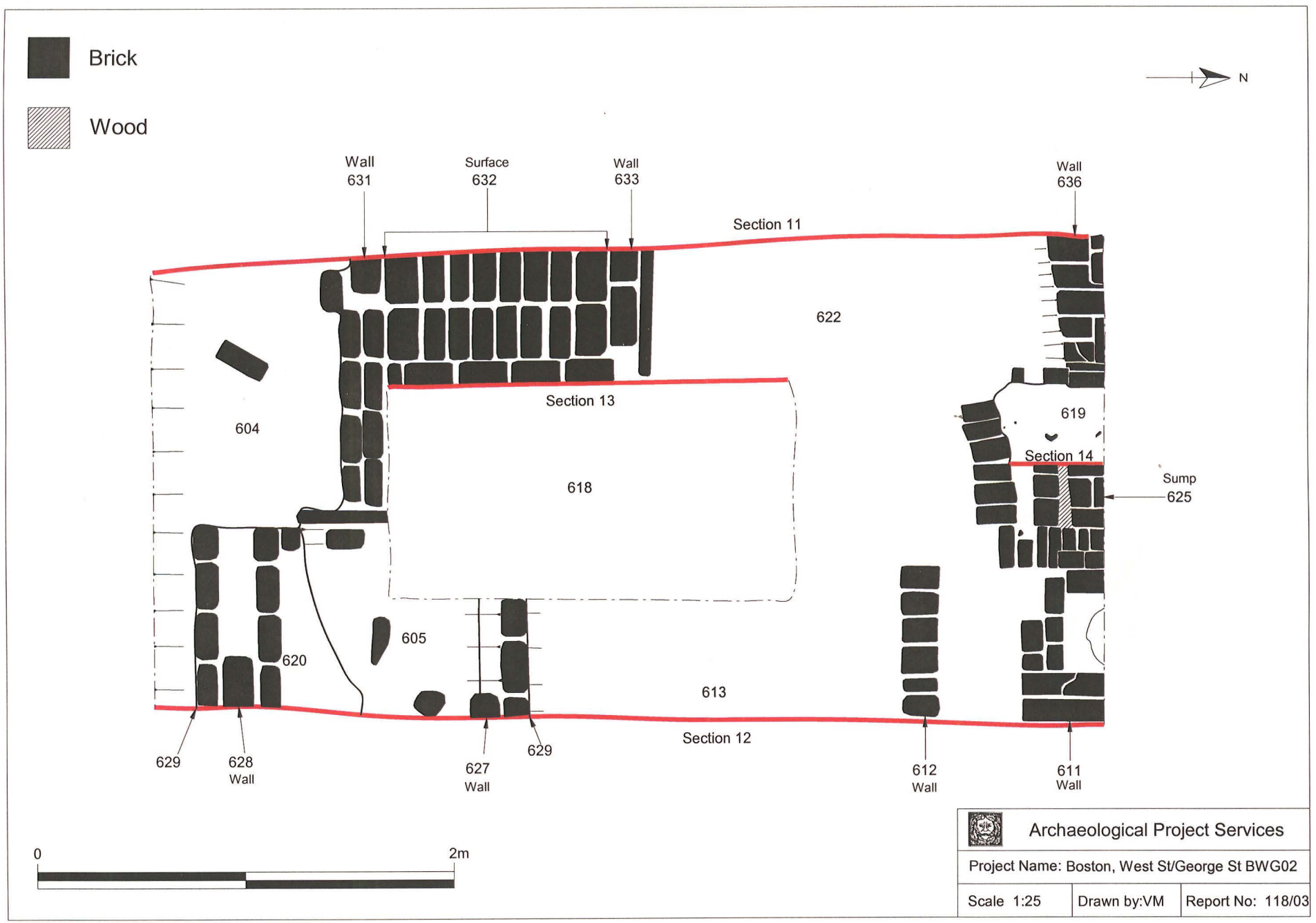


Figure 13 Trench 6 plan

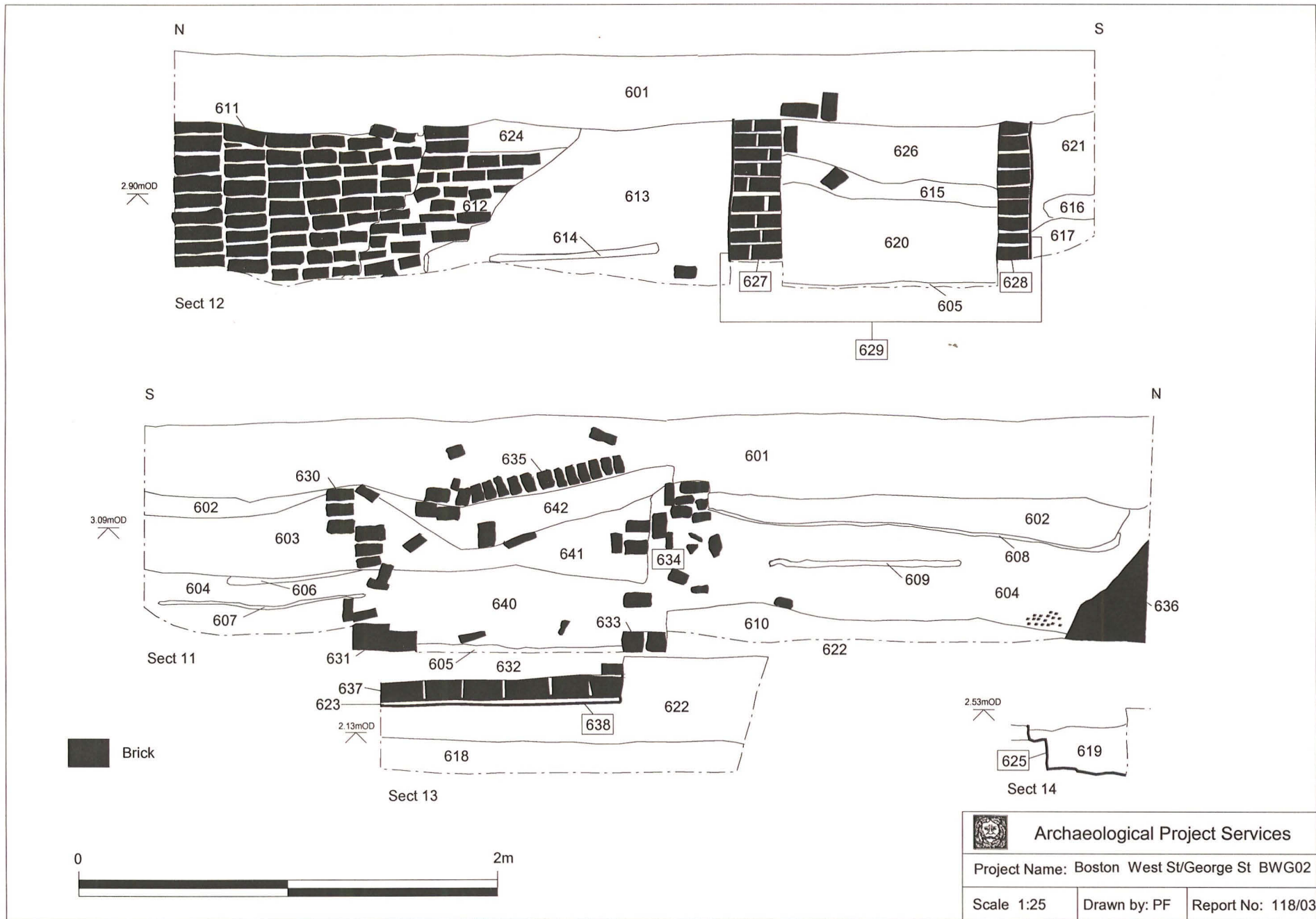
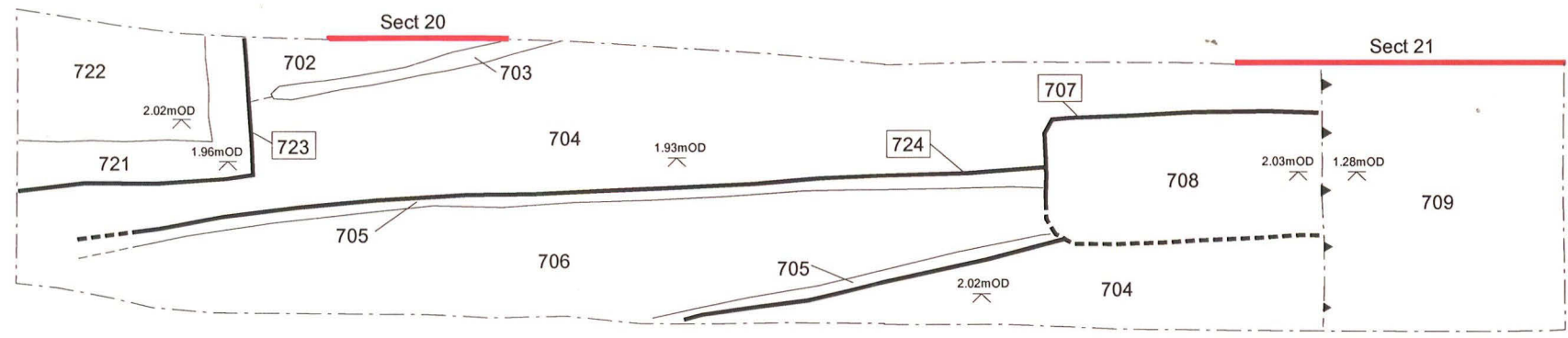


Figure 14 Trench 6, Sections 11, 12, 13 and 14.




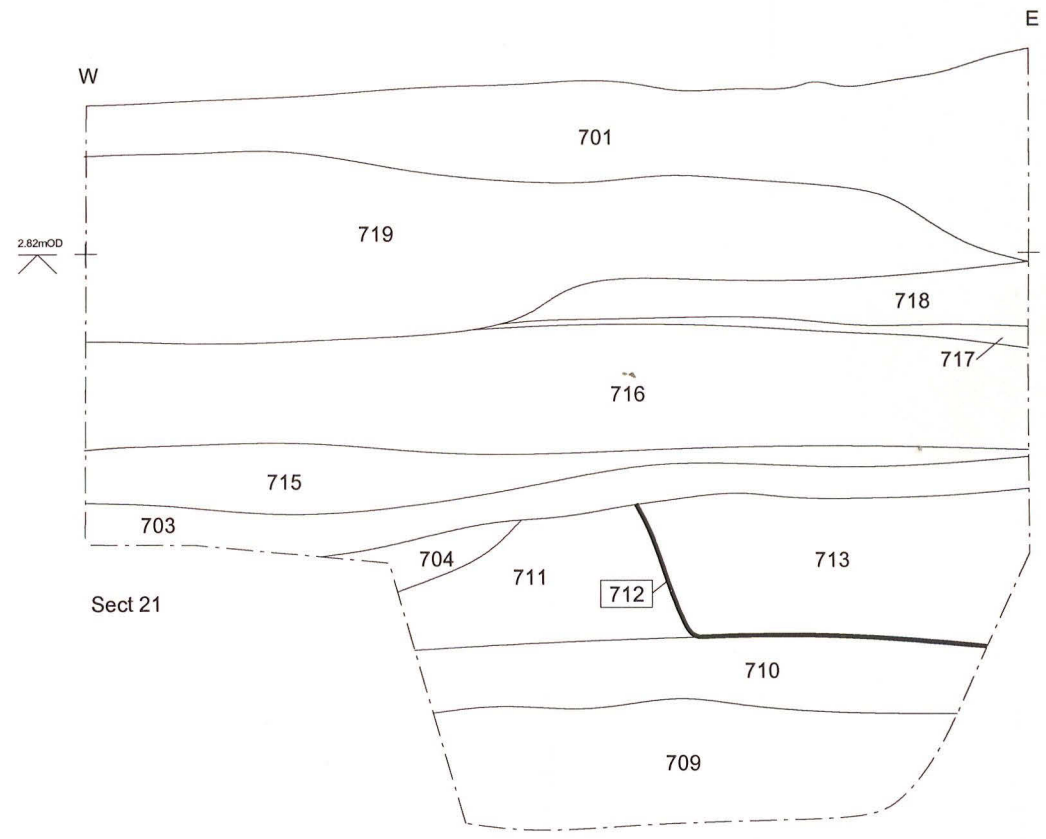
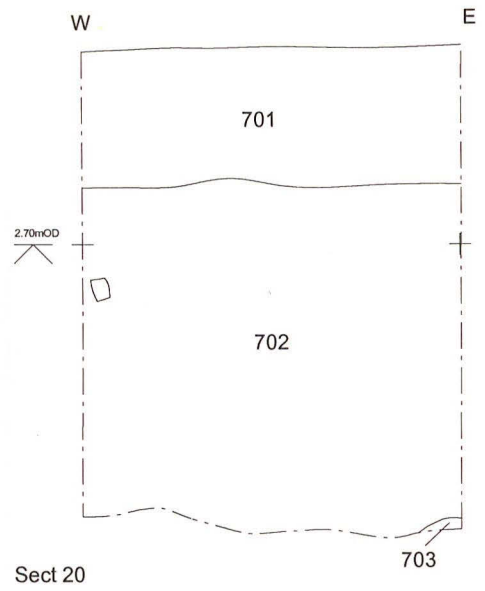
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Figure 15 Trench 7 Plan




 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: Boston West St/George St BWG02		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: MD	Report No: 118/03

Figure 16 Trench 7 Sections



Plate 1 General site view and  
Trench 5, looking south toward  
Fydell Crescent



Plate 2 Trench 1, showing fills  
of ditches (105) and (117),  
looking west



Plate 3 Trench 1, Section 5, showing  
ditches (105) and (117), looking  
south



Plate 4 Trench 2: Sections 15 and  
19, showing ditches (214) and  
(227), looking north



Plate 5 Trench 2, plan view showing natural (202) between ditches (214) and (227), looking west



Plate 6 Trench 3, showing general sequence of deposits and wall (308), looking east



Plate 7 Trench 4: Section 18, showing part of clay pit (446) and ceramic building material backfill (437), looking west



Plate 8 Trench 5, showing extensive ditch/pit fill (505), looking east



Plate 9 Trench 6: Section 12, western end, showing general sequence of deposits



Plate 10 Trench 6: Section 11, showing brick walls and floors



Plate 11 Trench 7, general view, looking west



Plate 12 Trench 7: Section 19, showing general sequence of deposits and ditch (712), looking north



**Appendix 1**

**SPECIFICATION FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**WEST STREET/GEORGE STREET  
BOSTON, LINCOLNSHIRE**

**PREPARED FOR**

**CORSTORPHINE & WRIGHT**

**MAY 2001**

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## 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for trial trenching and a programme of photographic standing building recording on land at West Street/George Street, Boston Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site is located just east of the historic core of the Boston, an important port and market town in the medieval period. A medieval Carmelite friary was situated to the east of the investigation area, though its exact location and extent is unknown. However, medieval dressed masonry from the friary has been found about 100m east of the investigation area. Other medieval remains have been found a little further to the east.*
- 1.3 *The investigation site currently comprises standing buildings fronting onto West and George Streets as well as a number of structures filling the area to the rear of these properties. Mill Lane enters the site from George Street and runs to the rear of the building fronting onto West Street. A building which once housed the gear for a nineteenth century steam mill still stands on the site and a map of 1829 shows a windmill on Mill Lane.*
- 1.4 *As part of the archaeological investigation a comprehensive photographic record of the standing building which housed the 19<sup>th</sup> century steam mill will be undertaken. A programme of trial trenching to investigate buried remains will be undertaken after demolition of those standing building which will not be incorporated into the new development. One of the trenches will be positioned to investigate the site of a windmill which is thought to have stood on Mill Lane.*

## 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 *An archaeological evaluation is defined as 'a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, and relative quality: and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate' (IFA 1994).*
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts
  - 2.2.1 Overview
  - 2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting
  - 2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
  - 2.2.4 List of specialists
  - 2.2.5 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

## 3 SITE DESCRIPTION

- 3.1 Boston is located approximately 45km southeast of Lincoln and 7km from the northwest coast of the Wash, in the fens of south Lincolnshire. The site is located just west of the medieval core of Boston, on the western side of the River Witham. Located on the east side of George Street, the site is bounded on the north by West Street and the south by Fydell Crescent and is partially split by Mill Lane, which runs eastward off George Street.

- 3.2 The site is a rectangular block of land approximately 0.57ha in extent, currently built upon and with a mix of land uses.

#### 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission (B/01/0030/FULL) has been granted for retail development of the site, subject to conditions including the implementation of an archaeological scheme of works. This document comprises such a scheme of works.

#### 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The natural soil at the site comprises the Wisbech Association, coarse silty calcareous soil, overlying marine alluvium. The site is on a gentle rise eastward toward the river and has a height of approximately 4m OD.

#### 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 6.1 The earliest archaeological activity currently known in the Boston area is of the Roman period. Excavation at Boston Grammar School revealed *in situ* Roman industrial material, probably the remains of salt manufacturing. Roman period pottery sherds have been found at a variety of locations throughout the town, notably at the General Hospital in South End and from the Hussey Tower, in the town centre. It is possible that Boston is the site of a Romano-British small town.
- 6.2 Boston rose to prominence during the medieval period when it developed into an important port and one of the largest wool exporting centres in England. It was also a major religious centre for a church and four religious houses were established in the town during the medieval period. One of these, a Carmelite Friary, was situated just to the east of the investigation area, though its exact location and extent is unknown. However, previous investigations about 100m to the east identified quantities of medieval ecclesiastical masonry, almost certainly from the friary, reused as foundations for later buildings (Archaeological Project Services 1994).
- 6.3 A well or cistern containing pottery of 12th-16th century date was discovered beneath a cellar on West Street, to the east of the investigation site. Slightly further east, on High Street, are 15<sup>th</sup> century half-timbered buildings. An investigation on High Street identified medieval deposits containing well-preserved organic objects including wood, leather and plant remains. Additionally, medieval structural remains, including wooden stakes and part of a brick structure, were also revealed. These medieval remains occurred beneath cellars at a depth of *c.* 3.7m below ground level (Archaeological Project Services 1996). Hall's map of Boston dating from 1741 shows a building on the West Street frontage of the site, though most of the investigation area was open ground at that time.

#### 7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the evaluation will be to assess the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits on the site, enabling the Community Archaeologist, Boston Borough Council, to provide detailed recommendations to Boston Borough Council Planning Committee.
- 7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:
- 7.2.1 Provide a photographic record and brief written summary of industrial structures (the steam mill building) on site.

- 7.2.2 Establish the type of archaeological remains that may be present within the site.
- 7.2.3 Determine the likely extent and survival of archaeological remains present within the site.
- 7.2.4 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological remains present within the site.
- 7.2.5 Identify the extent to which surrounding archaeological remains extend into the site.
- 7.2.6 Determine the way in which the archaeological remains identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.
- 7.2.7 Determine the function of the archaeological remains present within the site.
- 7.2.8 Determine the date of the archaeological remains present on the site
- 7.2.9 Determine the extent to which there may be survival of waterlogged and environmental material.

## 8 PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD OF INDUSTRIAL BUILDING

### 8.1 Recording

- 8.1.1 A comprehensive photographic record of the 19<sup>th</sup> century steam mill will be made prior to its demolition. This record will be undertaken to Level 1 standard, as defined by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (1996).
- 8.1.2 The survey will consist of establishing the precise location and address of the building; production of a descriptive summary of the buildings type/purpose, with reference to materials and date; a dimensioned sketch plan; and general photographic views of the exterior of the building and internal principal rooms and circulation areas.

### 8.2 Report

- 8.2.1 The results of the survey will be incorporated with the evaluation report. The survey report will consist of details of precise location of the buildings; details of when the record was made, and by whom; and a summary statement describing the building's type or purpose; materials and possible date, as far as these area apparent from a superficial examination. This will be accompanied by a dimensioned sketch plan and a selection of photographs of the building.

## 9 LIAISON WITH THE COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGIST

- 9.1 Prior to the commencement of the trial trenching the arrangement of the excavations will be agreed with the Community Archaeologist for Boston Borough Council, to ensure that the proposed scheme of works fulfils their requirements.

## 10 TRIAL TRENCHING

### 10.1 Reasoning for this technique

- 10.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth,

environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.

- 10.1.2 The trial trenching will consist of the excavation of a 2% sample of the evaluation area. If archaeological deposits extend below a depth of 1.2m the trench sides will be stepped in, or shored, as appropriate. Auguring may be used to determine the depth of the sequence of deposits present.

10.2 General Considerations

- 10.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the evaluation.
- 10.2.2 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 organisation (no. 21).
- 10.2.3 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. Not all archaeological features exposed will be excavated. However, the evaluation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.
- 10.2.4 Open trenches will be fenced off. Subject to the consent of the Community Archaeologist, Boston Borough Council and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of any depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.

10.3 Methodology

- 10.3.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. All machine excavation 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.
- 10.3.2 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*ie* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.
- 10.3.3 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.
- 10.3.4 A drawn record will be made of all significant features on the evaluation. Generally, plans will be produced at a scale 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Larger scale illustrations may be produced, if deemed necessary.

- 10.3.5 A photographic record will be made of the evaluation. The record will consist of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides. The photographic record will consist of:
- 10.3.5.1 the site before the commencement of field operations.
  - 10.3.5.2 the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
  - 10.3.5.3 individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
  - 10.3.5.4 groups of features where their relationship is important.
  - 10.3.5.5 the site on completion of field work
- 10.3.6 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. The appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department and the police informed.
- 10.3.7 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.
- 10.3.8 A metal detector will be used during initial mechanical excavation and subsequent manual investigation to assist artefact recovery. Buried objects identified by metal detection will be excavated by standard archaeological method, in stratigraphic sequence.
- 10.3.9 The spoil generated during the evaluation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the top soil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.
- 10.3.10 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by an EDM survey.

## 11 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

- 11.1 During the evaluation 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.
- 11.2 Waterlogged layers and artefacts are frequently present in Boston and such remains have previously been found at several locations on High Street, about 200m to the east of the site. Waterlogging results in enhanced preservation of wood, leather and other organic materials. A contingency will be specified for the event of waterlogged material being encountered. The contingency will only be activated by the Community Archaeologist of Boston Borough Council.

## 12 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

- 12.1 Stage 1

- 12.1.1 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.
- 12.1.2 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.

12.2 Stage 2

- 12.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.
- 12.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

12.3 Stage 3

- 12.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the evaluation will be prepared. This will consist of:
  - 12.3.1.1 A non-technical summary of the findings of the investigation.
  - 12.3.1.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
  - 12.3.1.3 Description of the topography and geology of the investigation site.
  - 12.3.1.4 Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results.
  - 12.3.1.5 A text describing the findings of the investigation.
  - 12.3.1.6 Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
  - 12.3.1.7 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
  - 12.3.1.8 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
  - 12.3.1.9 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
  - 12.3.1.10 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.

12.3.1.11 A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

13 **ARCHIVE**

13.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the evaluation 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.

14 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

14.1 Copies of the evaluation report will be sent to: the client; the Community Archaeologist, Boston Borough Council; Boston Borough Council Planning Department; and the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record.

15 **PUBLICATION**

15.1 A report of the findings of the evaluation 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*; *Post-medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

16 **CURATORIAL MONITORING**

16.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with Community Archaeologist, Boston Borough Council. Seven days notice in writing will be given to the curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

17 **VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS**

17.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from archeological curator.

17.2 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.

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

18.1 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: Dr D Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust  Roman: B Precious, independent specialist  Anglo-Saxon: J Young, Lindsey Archaeological Services  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
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronological dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

19 **PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS**

- 19.1 Fieldwork is expected to be undertaken by up to 5 staff, a supervisor and up to 4 assistants, and to take ten (10) days.
- 19.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production is expected to take 18 person-days within a notional programme of 15 days. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor and CAD illustrator. Two days of specialist time are allotted in the project budget.
- 19.3 **Contingency**
- 19.3.1 Contingencies have been specified in the budget. These include: environmental sampling/analysis of waterlogged/other environmental remains and samples (some level of sampling expected but necessity/amount can not be pre-determined); pump (possible, low-lying ground); Roman pottery (none expected); Anglo-Saxon pottery (not expected); Medieval and later 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.
- 19.3.2 Other than the pump, the activation of any contingency requirement will be by the archaeological curator, not Archaeological Project Services.

20 **INSURANCES**

- 20.1 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.

21 **COPYRIGHT**

- 21.1 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.
- 21.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 21.3 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.
- 21.4 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.

22 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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

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Specification: Version 1, 28/5/01

## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
000	Unstratified finds	

#### Trench 1

No.	Description	Interpretation
101	Concrete slab, 0.1m thick	Floor
102	Compact red-brown and grey rubble, 0.2m thick	Make-up for (101)
103	Grey-green clayey silt with occ. small stones, 0.15-0.2m thick	Topsoil
104	Grey-green clayey silt with rare CBM and sand	Fill of (105)
105	N-S linear cut, 1m wide by 0.56m deep, gradual sides and concave base	Ditch
106	Dark orange-brown slightly sandy silt, >0.6m thick	Natural alluvium
107	Grey-green silt	Root disturbance
108	Brown silt with occ. CBM	Disturbed alluvium
109	Brown sandy silt with mod. CBM	Fill of (110)
110	Sub-rectangular cut, 0.85m x 0.6m in area, 0.4m deep, near-vertical sides, flattish base	Pit
111	Grey-green silt	Fill of (112)
112	NW-SE linear? cut, irregular sloping sides and irregular base, >1m wide, 0.55m deep	Ditch?
113	E-W wall of mortared machine-made bricks, stepped, 0.48m high	Foundation wall
114	E-W slab of concrete and brick	Footing beam for (113)
115	Firm orange-brown sandy silt, >10mm thick	Natural alluvium
116	Mid grey-green clayey silt with patches of sand and occ. charcoal	Fill of (117)
117	N-S linear cut, 2m wide, 0.5m deep, steep sides, flat base	Ditch

#### Trench 2

No.	Description	Interpretation
200	Unstratified finds retrieval	
201	E-W mortared brick wall, 3m long, 1.1m high	Wall
202	Mid brown silty clay with occasional charcoal, CBM and coal, 0.3m thick	Natural
203	Mid grey sand-silt with freq. CBM, sub-rounded pebbles, sub-rounded mortar and occasional charcoal, 0.14m thick	Demolition debris
204	Light brown silty sand with occ. CBM, mortar and charcoal, 0.13m thick	Levelling deposit

No.	Description	Interpretation
303	Dark grey sandy silt, 0.22m thick	?Make-up deposit
304	Brown-yellow sandy silt, 0.12m thick, >0.7m wide	?Dumped deposit
305	Grey-blue with black mottles sandy clayey silt, 0.3m thick	Natural
306	Firm light blue silty clay, >0.15m thick	Natural
307	Firm mid brown-yellow sandy silt, >0.2m deep	Natural
308	NE-SW mortared brick wall, >2m long, >1m high	Wall
309	Concrete slab, 0.18m thick	Foundation/floor slab

#### Trench 4

No.	Description	Interpretation
400	Unstratified finds retrieval	
401	Loose mixed pale grey and brown sandy gravelly rubble with large CBM and concrete, 0.35m thick	Demolition debris
402	Machine-made brick wall on concrete footing	Foundation wall
403	Friable very dark grey-brown sandy gravel with freq. ash and clinker, up to 0.25m thick	Levelling deposit, yard surface?
404	Friable pale yellow-brown lime mortar with freq. CBM, 30mm thick	Floor?
405	Firm red and pale yellow-brown mortar and brick, up to 50mm thick	Floor
406	Firm very dark brown sand with freq. CBM, mortar, ash and clinker, up to 0.11m thick	Levelling deposit
407	Firm pale yellow-brown lime mortar, up to 20mm thick	Floor
408	Firm very dark brown silty sand with freq. CBM, gravel, mortar, ash and clinker, up to 0.15m thick	Make-up deposit
409	Firm dark grey-brown silty sand with freq. CBM, gravel, mortar, ash and clinker, up to 0.11m thick	Make-up layer
410	Firm pale yellow-brown lime mortar with occ. CBM, up to 0.14m thick	Foundation?
411	Friable very dark grey-brown sand with occ. coal and gravel, up to 10mm thick	Foundation backfill?
412	Friable black sand and coal dust with freq. coal, ash and clinker, 50mm thick	Make-up deposit
413	Friable mixed black and yellow-brown silty sand and mortar with occ. CBM	Fill of (414)
414	Cut, 0.92m wide, 0.29m deep, near vertical sides, V-shaped base	Pit
415	Firm/friable dark grey-brown silty sand, 0.11m thick	Make-up layer
416	Firm pale yellow-brown lime mortar with freq. CBM, up to 90mm thick	Make-up layer
417	Dark brown sandy silt with freq. gravel, 40mm thick	Make-up layer
418	Dark grey sandy silt with occ. CBM and pebbles, up to 0.21m thick	Make-up layer
419	Friable dark grey and pale yellow-brown mortar, sand and gravel with freq. CBM, stone and shell, up to 0.22m thick	Make-up layer

No.	Description	Interpretation
420	Friable brown sand and gravel, up to 40mm thick	Make-up deposit
421	Loose mixed black and pale yellow silty sand and mortar with freq. CBM and coal	Fill of (422)
422	Cut, 0.54m wide, >0.35m deep, very steep sides, sloping base	Pit
423	Firm yellow-brown lime mortar with occ. pebbles, up to 0.13m thick	Dumped deposit
424	Friable black sand and coal dust with freq. Ash, clinker and coal, up to 0.2m thick	Dumped deposit
425	Firm very dark grey-brown silty sand with occ. CBM, coal and ash, up to 0.28m thick	Make-up layer
426	Dark grey sandy silt with occ. CBM and pebbles, up to 0.12m thick	Make-up layer
427	Friable orange-brown brick rubble, up to 0.22m thick	Dumped deposit
428	Friable dark grey ashy sandy silt with occ. mortar, up to 0.22m thick	Dumped deposit
429	Firm dark orange-brown silt, up to 0.26m thick	Transformed natural/cultivated soil
430	Firm grey clay, up to 0.14m thick	Natural
431	Firm grey-brown silty clay, up to 0.12m thick	Natural
432	Firm blue-grey clay, up to 0.14m thick	Natural
433	Firm orange-brown silt, >10mm thick	Natural
434	Sub-rectangular cut, >2.6m wide, 1.4m deep, near vertical, stepped sides	Pit
435	Friable dark grey silty sand with freq. CBM and mortar, up to 0.22m thick	Fill of (434)
436	Grey sandy silt with freq. CBM and mortar, up to 0.17m thick	Fill of (434)
437	Friable red/orange-brown brick rubble, up to 0.24m thick	Fill of (434)
438	Friable very dark grey-brown sandy silt with mod. CBM, mortar and coal, up to 0.27m thick	Fill of (434)
439	Firm brown silt with occ. CBM, >0.2m thick	Fill of (434)
440	Firm blue-grey silty clay with occ. CBM, up to 0.19m thick	Fill of (434)
441	Friable red-brown silty sand with occ.-mod. CBM and mortar, up to 50mm thick	Fill of (434)
442	Friable black silty sands, 20mm thick	Fill of (434)
443	Firm mid grey silty clay with freq. CBM and mortar, up to 10mm thick	Dumped deposit
444	Firm dark brown silty clay up to 90mm thick	Natural
445	Firm dark brown silty clay up to 0.12m thick	Natural
446	Same as (434)	Pit
447	Firm dark grey-brown clayey silt with occ. CBM, 0.28m thick	Fill of (446)
448	Firm mixed black and grey silty clay and clay with occ. CBM, mortar and coal, up to 0.2m thick	Dumped deposit
449	Friable dark grey and pale yellow-brown mortar, sand and gravel with	Dumped deposit

No.	Description	Interpretation
	freq. CBM and stone, upto 0.4m thick	
450	Firm mixed brown and dark grey silty clay with occ. CBM, >0.4m thick	Fill of 446

#### Trench 5

No.	Description	Interpretation
500	Compact light-mid brown silt sand with freq. CBM, concrete and mortar, 0.75m thick	Demolition debris
501	Brown silty clay with occ. CBM, 0.12m thick	Levelling layer
502	Dark grey clayey silt, 0.17m thick	Topsoil or fill of (508)
503	Dark grey-brown with light brown lenses silty clay with occ. CBM, mortar, rounded and sub-rounded pebbles, 50mm thick	Dump deposit, fill of (508)
504	Dark brown silty peat, 30mm thick	Lens within (505)
505	Dark grey clayey peaty silt with occ. rounded pebbles and wood, >10mm thick	Fill of (508)
506	Brick wall, mortared, 0.9m high	Wall
507	Light brown sandy silt	Natural
508	Cut of unknown extent, observed by augering	Ditch?
509	Concrete slab, bricks and stone, 0.12m thick	Surface/floor

#### Trench 6

No.	Description	Interpretation
601	Loose yellow sandy gravel with freq. CBM and mortar, 0.35m thick	Make up for 639
602	Firm black silty clay gravel and mortar, 0.15m thick	?Former topsoil
603	Firm dark brown clay with freq. CBM and gravel, 0.25m thick	Former agricultural soil with dumped building materials?
604	Firm mid brown clay with occ. CBM, charcoal and mortar, 0.18m-0.6m thick	Former agricultural soil, or dumped deposit?
605	Soft, jellyish black clay on brick floor 632	Trample
606	Loose black silty clay with gravel, 10-30mm thick, 0.65m wide	Dump or possible surface
607	Very compact white mortar, 20mm thick, 0.98m wide	Lens in (604), dump or possible surface
608	Very compact red brick fragments, 20mm thick, 2.08m wide	Dump or possible surface
609	Compact dark yellow sandy clay with occ. gravel, 20mm thick, 0.9m wide	Lens in (604), dumped
610	Very compact brown clay, 100mm thick, 1.8m wide	Dumped deposit
611	N-S mortared brick wall, 1m wide, 0.7m high	Wall
612	N-S mortared brick wall, up to 0.7m wide, 0.75m high	Wall
613	Brown clay with mod. CBM, 0.8m thick, 1.15m wide	Former agricultural soil, or dumped deposit?

No.	Description	Interpretation
614	Compact black gritty gravel, 60mm thick, 0.82m wide	Lens in (613), dumped
615	Firm black silty clay, 0.15m thick, 1m wide	Dumped deposit
616	Loose black grit, 0.25m thick, >0.12m wide	Dumped deposit
617	Brown clay with occ. CBM and mortar, 0.17m thick, >0.32m wide	Dumped deposit?
618	Mid grey-white clay, >0.16m thick, >1.73m wide	Natural
619	Loose black peaty silt with freq. CBM, gravel, mortar and grit	Fill of brick sump (625)
620	Loose white rubble with mod. CBM and freq. mortar, up to 0.48m thick, 1m wide	Dumped deposit
621	Very firm dark brown clay with occ. mortar, 0.32m thick, >0.35m wide	Former agricultural soil?
622	Brown clay, 0.35m thick, 1.8m wide	Subsoil
623	Cemented black grit, 20mm thick, 1.14m wide	Bedding for (637)
624	Loose black gravel with occ. grit, 0.15m thick, 0.53m wide	Dumped deposit
625	Rectangular brick sump, 0.8m wide, >0.4m long, 0.25m deep, vertical sides, flattish base	Brick sump
626	Loose white rubble with mod. CBM and freq. mortar, up to 0.3m thick, 1m wide	Dumped deposit
627	E-W brick wall, 0.25m wide, 0.7m high	Wall
628	E-W brick wall, 0.14m wide, 0.65m high	Wall
629	Rectangular cut, 1.6m long, >0.85m wide, >0.7m deep, lined by walls (627 and 628)	Foundation trench for walls (627 and 628)
630	E-W brick wall, 0.28m wide, >0.38m high	Wall
631	E-W brick wall, >1.2m long, 0.2m wide, >0.12m high	Wall
632	Brick floor surface, 1.1m long, >0.65m wide	Floor
633	E-W brick wall, >0.6m long, 0.2m wide, >0.2m high	Wall
634	E-W brick wall, >0.2m wide, >0.2m high	Wall
635	Brick floor surface, 0.95m wide, 0.2m thick	Floor
636	Brick wall, E-W?, >0.75m long, >0.4m wide, >0.5m high	Wall
637	Brick floor surface, >1.15m wide, >0.2m thick	Floor
638	Rectangular cut, >1.15m wide, >0.2m deep, filled with brick floor (637)	Foundation trench for floor (637)
639	Concrete slab, c. 0.2m thick	Floor/yard surface
640	Brown clay with mod. CBM, charcoal and mortar, 1.3m wide, 0.35m thick	Dumped deposit
641	Dark brown clay with freq. CBM and gravel, 1.4m wide, 0.4m thick	Dumped deposit
642	Black silty clay gravel and mortar, 1.5m wide, 0.2m thick	Dumped deposit, make-up for floor 635

## Trench 7

No.	Description	Interpretation
701	Mixed dark grey sandy silt with CBM, glass, wood, metal, plastic, 0.55m thick	Demolition debris
702	Mixed brown clayey silt with occ. large CBM, mod. small CBM, occ. charcoal, 1.0m thick	Dumped deposit or soil with dumped debris
703	Dark grey-brown clayey silt with occ. CBM, 10mm thick	Topsoil?
704	Brown clayey silt	Alluvium?
705	E-W brick culvert, >5.5m long, 0.7m wide	Lining of culvert, fill of (724)
706	Dark grey silt with freq. CBM	Fill of (705)
707	Rectangular cut, >0.8m long, 0.37m wide	Pit
708	Dark grey and yellowish brown clayey silt with freq. CBM, clinker and glass	Fill of (707)
709	Grey-brown clayey silt, >0.3m thick	Natural
710	Blue-grey silty clay, 0.18m thick	Natural
711	Grey-brown clayey silt, 0.35m thick	Subsoil
712	N-S linear? cut, >1m wide, 0.4m deep, steeply sloping sides, flat base	Ditch?
713	Mid brown silt	Fill of (712), natural silting?
714	Cancelled	
715	Mottled brown silt, 0.2m thick	Subsoil/agricultural soil
716	Very dark grey-brown clayey silt with freq. rubble, 0.3m thick	Agricultural soil with dumped debris
717	Red and grey CBM and mortar, 50mm thick	Dumped deposit, possible surface
718	Dark grey-brown clayey silt with occ. CBM, up to 0.17m thick	Dumped deposit
719	Mixed blue-grey and orange-brown clayey silt and occ. CBM, up to 0.5m thick	Dumped deposit
720	Not used	
721	Mortared brick wall lining (723)	Cellar walls
722	Black waterlogged silt with mod. CBM, >1.1m x >0.6m	Cellar backfill
723	Rectangular cut, >1.4m x >0.8m, sides E-W and N-S	Foundation trench
724	E-W linear cut, >5.5m long, 0.7m wide	Trench for culvert

## Abbreviations

CBM	Ceramic Building Material
Freq.	Frequent
Mod.	Moderate
Occ.	Occasional



## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS

by Paul Cope-Faulkner, Rachael Hall, Hilary Healey,  
Quita Mould, Barbara Precious 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 35 fragments of pottery weighing 2344g was recovered from 9 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a moderate quantity of other artefacts, mostly brick/tile, leather and glass, comprising 60 items weighing a total of 5843g, was retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

The excavated animal bone assemblage comprises 23 stratified fragments and 6 of unstratified bone weighing 1572g. The animal bone was identified by reference to published catalogues. No attempt is made to sex or age animals represented within the assemblage, although where this is readily apparent is noted in the comments column.

#### Provenance

The material was recovered from ditch fills (104, 116, 209, 222, 505), pit fills (211, 421, 435, 437 and 447), the fill of a brick-lined sump (619), a levelling deposit (215), natural (507) and as unstratified finds (000, 200, 400). There are distributional variations in the finds. No artefacts were retained from Trenches 3 and 7 and very little, single pieces of pottery and ceramic building material from both Trenches 1 and 5, the latter also yielding one piece of wood. Occupation debris was most abundant in Trench 2 which provided the largest groups of pottery, glass, metal, organic objects and animal bone. Trench 4 had the largest groups of ceramic building materials and clay pipe but glass and pottery was also moderately common. A moderate quantity of mixed material, mostly pottery and animal bone, was also retrieved from Trench 6.

Most of the pottery was manufactured in Staffordshire, though there are several pieces made in Nottingham and some of the earthenwares may have been produced in the general region of Boston.

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
104	LPM	Cream-coloured earthenware, possibly drain or other structural ceramic	1	95	19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
200	NOTS	Nottingham salt-glazed stoneware, shallow bowl and upright storage vessel, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	5(3 link)	636	19 <sup>th</sup> century
	BL	Red painted earthenware, black glazed, pancheon, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	33	
	LERTH	Brown glazed earthenware pancheon, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	145	
	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, plate, mortar adhering, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	21	
209	LERTH	Red painted earthenware, mottled brown glazed, butterpot	2	154	17 <sup>th</sup> century
222	WS	White salt-glazed stoneware, plates, mid-late 18 <sup>th</sup> century	2	86	mid-late 18 <sup>th</sup> century

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
	LERTH	Red glazed earthenware, possibly Bourne, 17 <sup>th</sup> -early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	2	297	
	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, slightly mottled, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	2	87	
400	BS	Brown salt-glazed stoneware, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	199	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
	CRMWARE	Creamware, incl saucer, early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	3	32	
	BL	Blackware, closed vessel, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	10	
421	CRMWARE	Creamware, early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	3	83	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
	PEARL	Pearlware, transfer printed, early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	14	
	BL	Blackware, 17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	8	
447	LERTH	Glazed earthenware bowl	1	170	17 <sup>th</sup> century
505	GREY	Greyware jar, Romano-British, abraded	1	6	2 <sup>nd</sup> -3 <sup>rd</sup> century
619	CRMWARE	Creamware, plates/saucers, early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	4	66	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware, incl pancheon and closed vessel, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	2	202	

A single fragment of pottery of 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> century AD date is the earliest material recovered. However, this is entirely isolated with no other Romano-British material whatsoever. As Roman ceramics were produced in abundance it is almost certain that this piece is imported to the site or, at the very least, redeposited and cannot be taken as an indicator of the date of the deposit. All of the remainder of the assemblage is much later, dating from the 17<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

The post-medieval pottery includes both earthenwares and tablewares and these suggest probable domestic occupation in the vicinity.

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
116	CBM	Handmade brick, lightly tempered with vegetation and slag, 110mm wide, 70-73mm thick, slightly irregular	1	759	Post-medieval
200	Glass	Base fragment of colourless mould produced bottle	1	23	19 <sup>th</sup> century
	Glass	Body sherd of colourless mould produced bottle glass, embossed advertising	1	23	
	Glass	Rounded rim sherd of colourless mould produced bottle	2	26	
	Glass	Fragment of sheet window glass	1	3	
	Clay pipe	Bowl, moulded, bore 5/64", unused, early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	11	

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
	Copper alloy	Rod, 3mm x 3mm square section, 255m long, broken eye at one end	1	14	
211	Stone	Flint pebble, burnt	1	3	
222	CBM	Brick/tile, mortar adhering	1	26	Post-medieval
	CBM	Pantile, abraded, post-medieval	1	198	
	Iron	Nail, rectangular section, bent	1	6	
400	Glass	Brown machine mould produced bottle, screw-top, embossed punt mark, late 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	451	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
	CBM	Delft tile, landscape design, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	45	
	Clay pipe	Stems, bore 4/64", 19 <sup>th</sup> century	5	13	
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 5/64", 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	2	
421	CBM	Pantile	1	284	Post-medieval
435	CBM	Pantiles	4	669	Post-medieval
437	Glass	Body fragments of olive bottle	2	3	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century
	Glass	Base of dark olive bottle, crude push-up with pontil scarring, late 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	562	
	CBM	Pantile, post-medieval	2	75	
	CBM	Handmade brick, 105mm wide, 52mm thick, occasional vegetation and slag temper, post-medieval	2(link)	1655	
507	CBM	Fired clay	1	6	
619	Glass	Fragment of colourless window glass, slight iridescence, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	2	19 <sup>th</sup> century
	CBM	Handmade brick, mortar adhering, post-medieval	1	55	
	CBM	Tile, oxidized throughout, 12mm thick, post-medieval	1	69	

Note: CBM = Ceramic Building Material

The punt mark on the base of the bottle from (400) reads:

13298

20

UGB

The initials 'UGB' probably relate to United Glass Containers Ltd, who currently use a punt mark with the initials 'UG' (Emhart 1982).

A complete fluted pipe bowl was recovered from (200). Above the fluting, immediately beneath the rim, is the moulded legend that appears to read: ]AMES NALOR[ (with the N reversed), probably the name of the maker. It seems likely that this read as 'James Naylor', which is not a known Boston pipemaker's name, though a John Naylor is recorded in 1776 as a pipemaker in Boston and pipes thought to be by him and marked 'NAYLOR BOSTON' are frequent finds in the area. On typological grounds this bowl is probably early 19<sup>th</sup> century, probably dating between 1790-1840.

Of additional note, this pipe bowl is unused. The relevance of this is that West Street in Boston is known as a pipe making area, with one kiln previously identified immediately across the road from the northwest corner of the current site (Wells 1972, fig 8). That factory, owned by the Manning, Rylot & Co concern, operated between 1835-49.

Another manufacturer, Robert Winn, is also recorded on West Street between 1815-27 (*ibid.*, 18-19) and there is a record of a probable relation of Robert, John Winn, taking over a pipe making business on West Street from one M. Square in 1803 (Stamford Mercury 27/1/1803). As the name on this unused pipe from the current investigation does not match these known West Street manufacturers, it seems probable that Naylor was also located in this West Street vicinity.

Table 3: Organic Remains

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Date/Comments
000	Leather	Shoe insole, rounded toe, 175mm x 62mm	1	44	18 <sup>th</sup> century; all one shoe; child's quarter buckle shoe
	Leather	Welt	1	3	
	Leather	Shoe quarters, dog leg side seam, opposite sides of shoe, 1 with broken end to strap	2	28	
	Leather	Shoe sole with heel, rounded toe, 185mm x 69mm	1	80	
	Leather	Shoe upper, front, rounded toe, short cuts on either side of the vamp throat forming a 'flap'	1	38	
	Leather	Shoe upper, back	1	7	
	Leather	Welt, back	1	4	
	Leather	Welt, front	1	5	
222	Leather	Welted shoe sole and insole, slightly pointed toe, 250mm x 82mm	1	213	Post-medieval
	Leather	Heel seat, rear half entirely worn through, D-shaped, 47mm long, 49mm wide	1	2	17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century, all parts of one covered heel of lady's shoe
	Leather	Heel cover	1	6	
	Leather	Heel welt	1	1	
	Wood	Heel of ladies shoe, very worn at rear	1	28	
	Leather	Shoe upper, rounded toe, front, short cuts on either side of the vamp throat forming a 'flap'	1	75	18 <sup>th</sup> century, all one shoe, adult man's quarter buckle shoe
	Leather	Shoe insole, rounded toe, 256mm x 87mm	1	57	
	Leather	Shoe sole, rounded toe, worn through on front left side, 218mm x 88mm	1	68	
	Leather	Shoe toe puff, rounded toe	1	5	
	Leather	Front welt	1	6	
	Leather	Shoe heel, 82mm long, 73mm wide	1	41	
	Leather	Shoe heel insole	1	12	
	Leather	Heel welt	1	10	
	Leather	Shoe quarter, dog leg side seam	1	38	
505	Wood	D-shaped block, smoothed all edges, some wear on one face by curved edge, 66mm long (straight edge) x 50mm wide, 27mm thick	1	89	

Parts of four leather shoes were recovered, mostly from (222). These include a child's shoe, two adult men's shoes and the heel of a lady's shoe. In all of these the stitching has rotted and the various shoe-parts have become disengaged, although the child's shoe and one of the men's are complete or substantially so. The welted method of construction, in which narrow strips of leather (the welts) are inserted between the sole and the upper and insole, appears to have been introduced about 1500 (Thomas 1980, 8), which gives a general post-medieval for the men's shoes.

The most complete man's shoe, and the child's, are in the same style with a flap formed by short cuts on either side of the vamp (the upper) near the instep (Grew and de Neergaard 2001, 123-5). This style of shoe, called a quarter buckle shoe, usually with a buckle on the front, can be seen on innumerable painted portraits of 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century date, which probably provides closer dating for these examples and this particular type is 18<sup>th</sup> century. For example, two characters depicted in 'The art gallery of Jan Gildemeester Jansz in his house on the Herengracht, Amsterdam', painted by Adrian de Lelie in 1794-5 wear shoes of this type (Meijer 1985). There is also a covered heel of a lady's shoe of 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century date.

Table 4: *The Faunal Remains*

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
200	cattle sized	pelvis	1	44	2 separate animals
	cattle sized	rib	1	8	
	sheep	mandible	2	140	
	sheep	skull	1	2	
	sheep	scapula	1	18	
211	Unidentified	unknown	3	9	
215	Unidentified	unknown	5	13	
222	sheep	scapula	1	34	deep butchery marks
	sheep	radius	1	32	
	sheep	clavicle	1	7	
505	horse	Vertebra	1	92	
	horse	rib	7	255	
	horse	mandible	1	94	
	horse	pelvis	1	572	
	horse	scapula	1	252	

Sheep are the most dominant species represented in the bone assemblage. Bones of horse, probably a single individual, were retrieved from feature fill (505). This can be considered unusual as it was the norm for carcasses of such large beasts to be removed from an urban area. However, dead horses were often dumped in ditches and large pits. A horse pond and pound is recorded along West Street in 1741 (Molyneux and Wright 1974, 15; map 6).

#### 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 in close proximity to the current site. Additionally, there has been reported study of the some of the historic buildings that formerly occupied the area. 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

The moderate collection of post-medieval artefacts is of limited local potential and significance. Although the material indicates occupation of the area from the 17<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> centuries the assemblage is not particularly large which perhaps indicates that domestic habitation was not concentrated in the area during this period, or that refuse was mostly disposed of off-site.

In general terms, the isolated Roman fragment is of limited potential as it is likely to be redeposited or imported. However, as possibly the first Roman artefact from the west bank of the river in Boston the piece is of moderate local

significance.

The unused clay pipe bowl is of moderate local significance and probably indicates the proximity of a pipe kiln of early 19<sup>th</sup> century date.

The leather and wooden artefacts are of limited local significance but do indicate the potential for the preservation and survival of organic archaeological remains in the area through waterlogging.

The dearth of any material earlier than the 17<sup>th</sup> century is informative and suggests that the area was first occupied at this time and that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this period are absent from the area, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition.

#### References

Emhart Machinery Group, 1982 *Punt Marks*

Grew, F. and de Neergaard, M., 2001 *Shoes and Pattens*, Medieval Finds from Excavations in London 2

Meijer, E., 1985 *Treasures of the Rijksmuseum Amsterdam*

Molyneux, F. H. and Wright, N. R., 1974 *An Atlas of Boston*, History of Boston Series 10

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

Thomas, S., 1980 *Medieval Footwear from Coventry*, Coventry Museums

Wells, P., 1972 *The Clay Pipe Makers of Boston*, *Aspects of Nineteenth Century Boston and District*, History of Boston Series 8

## Appendix 4

### PLANT MACROFOSSILS AND OTHER REMAINS FROM EVALUATION EXCAVATIONS AT WEST STREET, BOSTON, LINCOLNSHIRE (BWG 02): AN INITIAL APPRAISAL.

Val Fryer, Church Farm, Sisland, Loddon, Norwich, Norfolk, NR14 6EF

July 2003

#### Introduction

Evaluation excavations at West Street, Boston were undertaken by Archaeological Project Services. The work revealed contexts of Post-medieval date, and single samples for the extraction of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from each feature.

#### Methods

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover, collecting the flots in a 500 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16, and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed on Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997).

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and will be sorted, when dry, for the retrieval of artefacts/ecofacts.

#### Results of appraisal

##### Plant macrofossils

De-watered plant macrofossils, including wood 'chips', stem/root fragments, seeds of dry land, wetland/aquatic and tree/shrub plants, fruitstones and nutshell, were noted at a moderate density in both samples. At present, it is not known whether these are contemporary with the contexts from which the samples were taken. Charred cereal grains/chaff and grape (*Vitis vinifera*) 'pips' were recorded from sample 2. With the exception of a single well preserved specimen of barley (*Hordeum* sp.), the grains were severely puffed and distorted, probably due to very high temperatures during combustion. Charcoal fragments were present in both assemblages.

##### Other materials

Both assemblages were dominated by pieces of black porous 'cokey' material or clinker, and black tarry globules. Those in sample 2 had a distinctive iridescent appearance. Coal fragments were also common to both samples. Small blue vivianite concretions were abundant in sample 1. Other remains were rare, but did include bone, fish bone and marine mollusc shell fragments.

#### Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, although both assemblages contain some de-watered plant macrofossils, the bulk of the material present appears to have been heated to very extreme temperatures and may possibly be industrial in origin. With very few exceptions, any plant remains appear to have been completely destroyed during combustion.

However, if it can be established that the de-watered macrofossils are contemporary with the archaeology, the potential does exist for valuable assemblages to be retrieved during future excavation work. It is therefore recommended that further samples be taken from any dated, well-sealed contexts (i.e. pits, post-holes, ditch fills) which may be encountered. If time allows, a selection of the samples taken should be assessed at the earliest possible opportunity (i.e. during the course of the excavation) to enable an overall sampling strategy to be developed.

#### Reference

Stace, C., 1997                      *New Flora of the British Isles*. Second edition. Cambridge University Press.

#### Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens    xx = 10 – 100 specimens    xxx = 100+ specimens    nc = not charred    b = burnt  
ss = sub-sample

Sample No.	1	2
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>222</b>
<b>Cereals and other food plants</b>		
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grain)		x
<i>Malus/Pyrus</i> sp.		xnc
<i>Prunus domestica</i> ssp. <i>insititia</i> L.		xnc
<i>R. idaeus</i> L.		xnc
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)		x
(rachis internode)		x
<i>Vitis vinifera</i> L.		x
<b>Herbs</b>		
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.	xnc	
Chenopiaceae indet.	xnc	
<i>Euphorbia</i> sp.	xnc	
<i>Heracleum</i> sp.		xnc
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i> L.	xnc	
Lamiaceae indet.	xnc	
<i>Moehringia trinervia</i> (L.) Clairv.	xcfnc	xcfnc
<i>Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus</i>		xnc
<i>Rumex</i> sp.		xnc
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> L.		xnc
<i>Stellaria</i> sp.		xnc
<i>Urtica dioica</i> L.	xnc	xnc
<b>Wetland/aquatic plants</b>		
<i>Caltha palustris</i> L.		xcfnc
<i>Carex</i> sp.	xnc	xnc
<i>Lemna</i> sp.	xnc	
<b>Trees/shrubs</b>		
<i>Rubus</i> sect. <i>Glandulosus</i> Wimmer & Grab		xnc
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	xnc	xnc
<b>Other plant macrofossils</b>		
Charcoal <2mm	xx	
Charcoal >2mm	x	x
Charred root/rhizome/stem		x
<i>Phragmites</i> sp. (stem frags.)		xnc
Indet. nutshell frags.		xnc
Indet. seeds		x xnc
Mineral replaced root channels	x	
Wood frags. <5mm	xx	xx
<b>Other materials</b>		
Black porous 'cokey' material/clinker	xxx	xxx
Black tarry material	xxx	xxx
Bone		xb
Burnt/fired clay	x	
Fish bone	x xb	x xb
Marine mollusc shell frags.	x	
Small mammal/amphibian bones	x	
Small coal frags.	xxx	xx
Vivianite concretions	xxx	
<b>Sample volume (litres)</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4ss</b>
<b>Volume of flot (litres)</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>% flot sorted</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>25%</b>

Plant macrofossils and other remains from West Street, Boston, Lincolnshire.



## Appendix 5

### SECRETARY OF STATE'S CRITERIA FOR SCHEDULING ANCIENT MONUMENTS - extract from *archaeology and planning* DoE planning policy guidance note 16, November 1990

The following criteria (which are not in any order of ranking), are used for assessing the national importance of an ancient monument and considering whether scheduling is appropriate. The criteria should not however be regarded as definitive; rather they are indicators which contribute to a wider judgement based on the individual circumstances of a case.

- i *Period:* all types of monuments that characterise a category or period should be considered for preservation.
- ii *Rarity:* there are some monument categories which in certain periods are so scarce that all surviving examples which retain some archaeological potential should be preserved. In general, however, a selection must be made which portrays the typical and commonplace as well as the rare. This process should take account of all aspects of the distribution of a particular class of monument, both in a national and regional context.
- iii *Documentation:* the significance of a monument may be enhanced by the existence of records of previous investigation or, in the case of more recent monuments, by the supporting evidence of contemporary written records.
- iv *Group value:* the value of a single monument (such as a field system) may be greatly enhanced by its association with related contemporary monuments (such as a settlement or cemetery) or with monuments of different periods. In some cases, it is preferable to protect the complete group of monuments, including associated and adjacent land, rather than to protect isolated monuments within the group.
- v *Survival/ Condition:* the survival of a monument's archaeological potential both above and below ground is a particularly important consideration and should be assessed in relation to its present condition and surviving features.
- vi *Fragility/ Vulnerability:* highly important archaeological evidence from some field monuments can be destroyed by a single ploughing or unsympathetic treatment; vulnerable monuments of this nature would particularly benefit from the statutory protection that scheduling confers. There are also existing standing structures of particular form or complexity whose value can again be severely reduced by neglect or careless treatment and which are similarly well suited by scheduled monument protection, even if these structures are already listed buildings.
- vii *Diversity:* some monuments may be selected for scheduling because they possess a combination of high quality features, others because of a single important attribute.
- viii *Potential:* on occasion, the nature of the evidence cannot be specified precisely but it may still be possible to document reasons anticipating its existence and importance and so to demonstrate the justification for scheduling. This is usually confined to sites rather than upstanding monuments.

## Appendix 6

### GLOSSARY

<b>Alluvium</b>	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
<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>Dumped deposits</b>	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
<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>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>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
<b>Neolithic</b>	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2250 BC.
<b>Posthole</b>	The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have been dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1900.
<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>Redeposited</b>	An artefact that is redeposited is one that has been removed in the past from its original place of deposition. Redeposition can introduce earlier artefacts into later deposits, <i>ie.</i> medieval or post-medieval ditch or pit digging may have invaded Roman levels, bringing Roman artefacts to the surface. When the medieval/post-medieval features are infilled the Roman artefacts become incorporated with those deposits; these Roman artefacts are said to be redeposited.

**Romano-British**

Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

**Transformed**

Soil deposits that have been changed. The agencies of such changes include natural processes, such as fluctuating water tables, worm or root action, and human activities such as gardening or agriculture. This transformation process serves to homogenise soil, erasing evidence of layering or features.

## Appendix 7

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive (incorporating data from building recording and trial trench evaluation) consists of:

177	Context records
33	Sheets containing scale drawings (plans and sections)
5	Photographic record sheets
2	Boxes of finds
7	Stratigraphic matrices

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: 2002.315

Lincolnshire City and County Museum Site Code: WSB02

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: BWG02

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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