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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT WEST STREET,
BOSTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BWS 03)**



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SERVICES

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SOURCES L19080
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT WEST STREET,
BOSTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BWS 03)**

**Work Undertaken For
H.H. Adkins (Contractors) Ltd**

December 2003

Report Compiled by
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons) AIFA

National Grid Reference: TF 3247 4385
Planning Reference: B/01/0030/FULL
City and County Museum Accession No: 2002.315

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 188/03



Quality Control
West Street, Boston
BWS 03

Project Coordinator	Gary Taylor
Supervisor	Denise Buckley, Aaron Clements, Mark Dymond
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Paul Cope-Faulkner

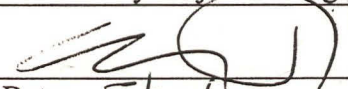
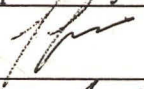
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
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Date: 5/21/03	Date: 6-12-03

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during development on land at West Street/George Street, Boston, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the removal of concrete hardstanding and the excavation of drainage trenches.

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 14th 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. A previous excavation at the site revealed post-medieval remains, including probable agricultural ditches, and industrial features including a quarry backfilled with brick/tile waste and walls and floors of 19th - 20th century mill buildings.

Only recent make-up and possible post-medieval alluvial deposits were encountered during the watching brief. No finds were retrieved during the investigation.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as "a formal program of observation and investigation conducted

during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits maybe disturbed or destroyed." (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by H.H. Adkins (Contractors) Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with commercial development on land at West Street, Boston, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application B01/0030/FULL. The watching brief was carried out between the 4th July and 16th September 2003, in accordance with a specification designed by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Boston Community Archaeologist.

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).

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 Ampthill 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).

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 15th 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 19th century when the Phoenix corn mills were erected (Ordnance Survey 1887).

Prior to this watching brief an evaluation was undertaken of the area (Taylor 2003). Seven trenches were excavated and these revealed undated ditches, perhaps of post-medieval date, which could relate to agricultural use of the site. These were succeeded by a quarry pit containing wasters of brick and tile, suggesting a kiln in the vicinity. Walls and floors of 19th – 20th century date were also revealed and were associated with former mills and buildings at the site.

3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), were to locate and record archaeological deposits and, if present, determine their nature, function, origin and date.

4. METHODS

The watching brief monitored two separate aspects of the development. The first of these was the removal of a concrete floor slab prior to piling. The second aspect was the excavation of a new drainage trench. Both were excavated by machine to depths required by the development. Following the excavation of the drain trench, selected portions were cleaned by hand and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were also examined by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. Each deposit encountered was allocated a

unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Following excavation, the records were examined and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

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

Section 23 (Fig. 4) revealed a possible alluvial layer of dark grey silt (801) overlain by a make-up deposit of yellowish brown silt (800).

Section 24 (Fig. 4) had a basal layer of grey silt (804) sealed beneath yellow silt (803) both of alluvial origin. These were sealed beneath a layer of grey silt (802) representing a recent make-up deposit.

Removal of a concrete floor slab (equivalent to context 509 in the evaluation) adjacent to West Street revealed a make-up deposit (context 500 in the evaluation) comprising brick rubble. This rubble was not removed.

6. DISCUSSION

Only alluvial and make-up deposits were encountered during the watching brief. Alluvial layers have previously been identified at the site and indicate that the area was subject to inundations, perhaps from the nearby Witham. The date of these inundations is not clear, but previous

investigations suggest a possible post-medieval date.

The concrete slab represents a floor to a former shop building fronting West Street.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at West Street, Boston, as the site lay close to the medieval core of the town and in an area where post-medieval development had previously been identified.

However, only alluvial deposits and recent make-up layers were identified. The alluvial deposits may mask earlier, possibly medieval or post-medieval remains, although the depth of the drainage trench did not allow examination of possible deeper layers. No finds were recorded or retrieved during this investigation.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr A. Forman of H.H. Adkins (Contractors) Ltd for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report with Tom Lane. Jenny Young, the Boston Community Archaeologist kindly permitted examination of the relevant parish files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
 Site Supervisors: Denise Buckley, Aaron Clements, Mark Dymond
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

DoE Department of the Environment

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

PCA Pre-Construct Archaeology

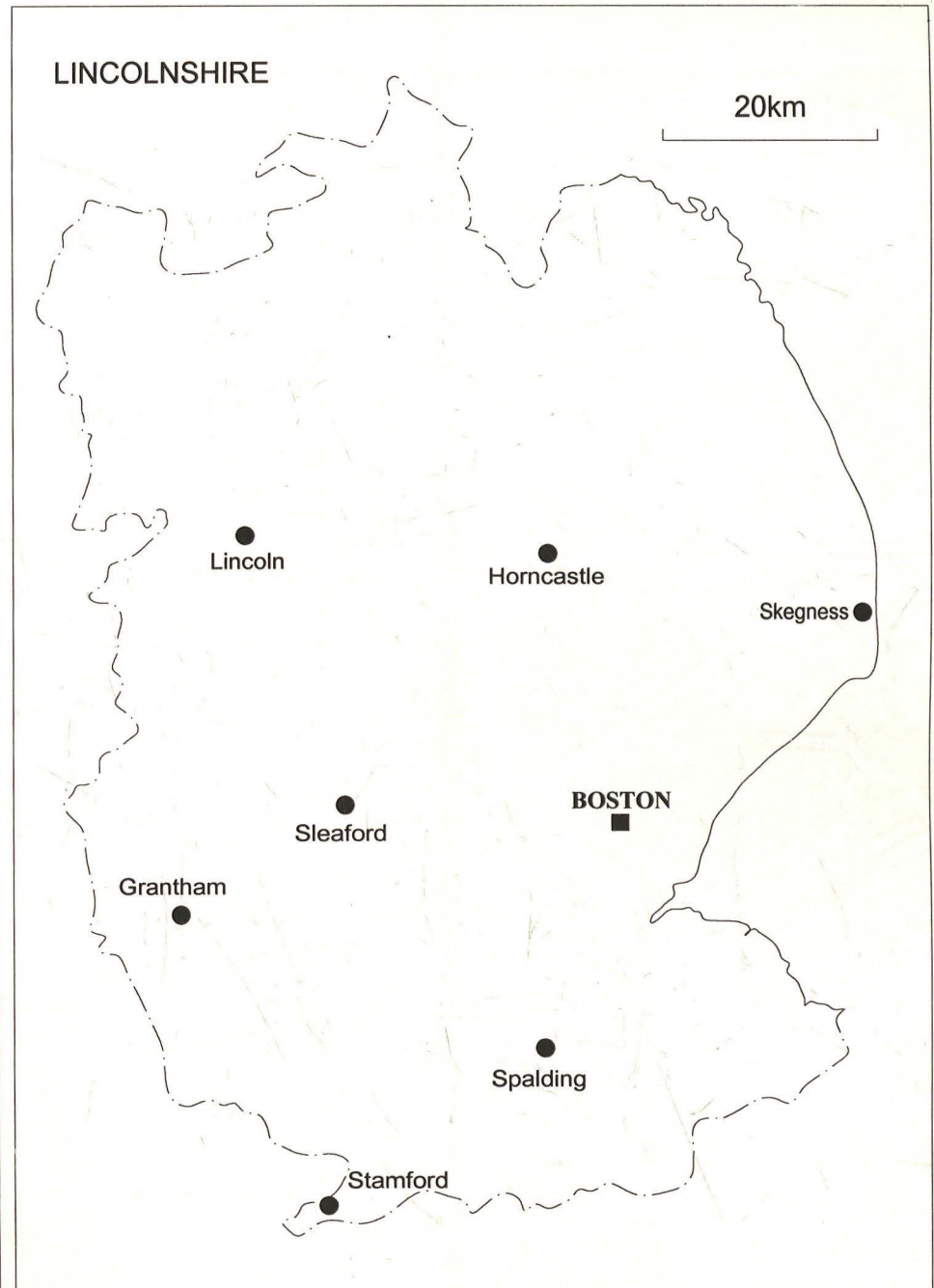
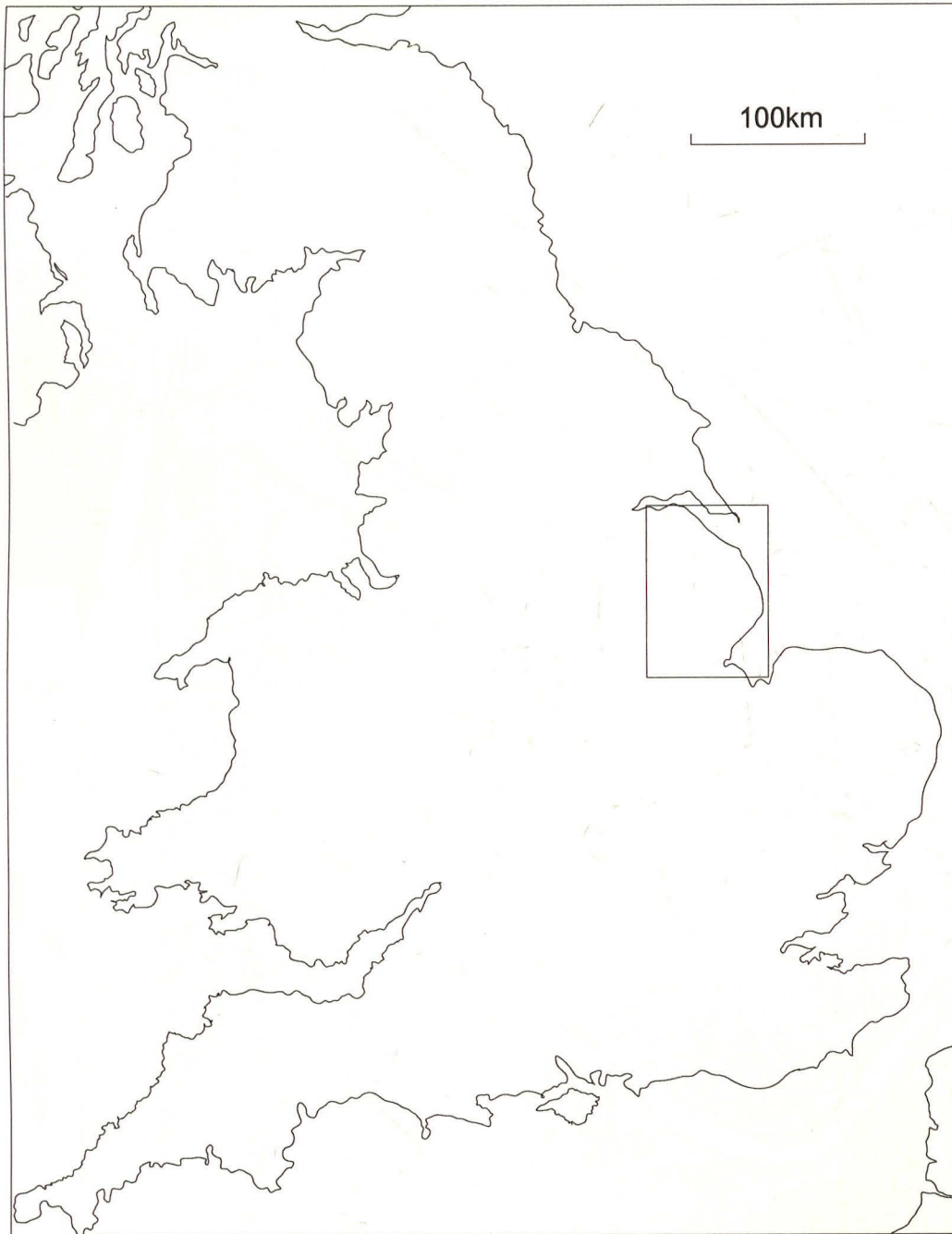
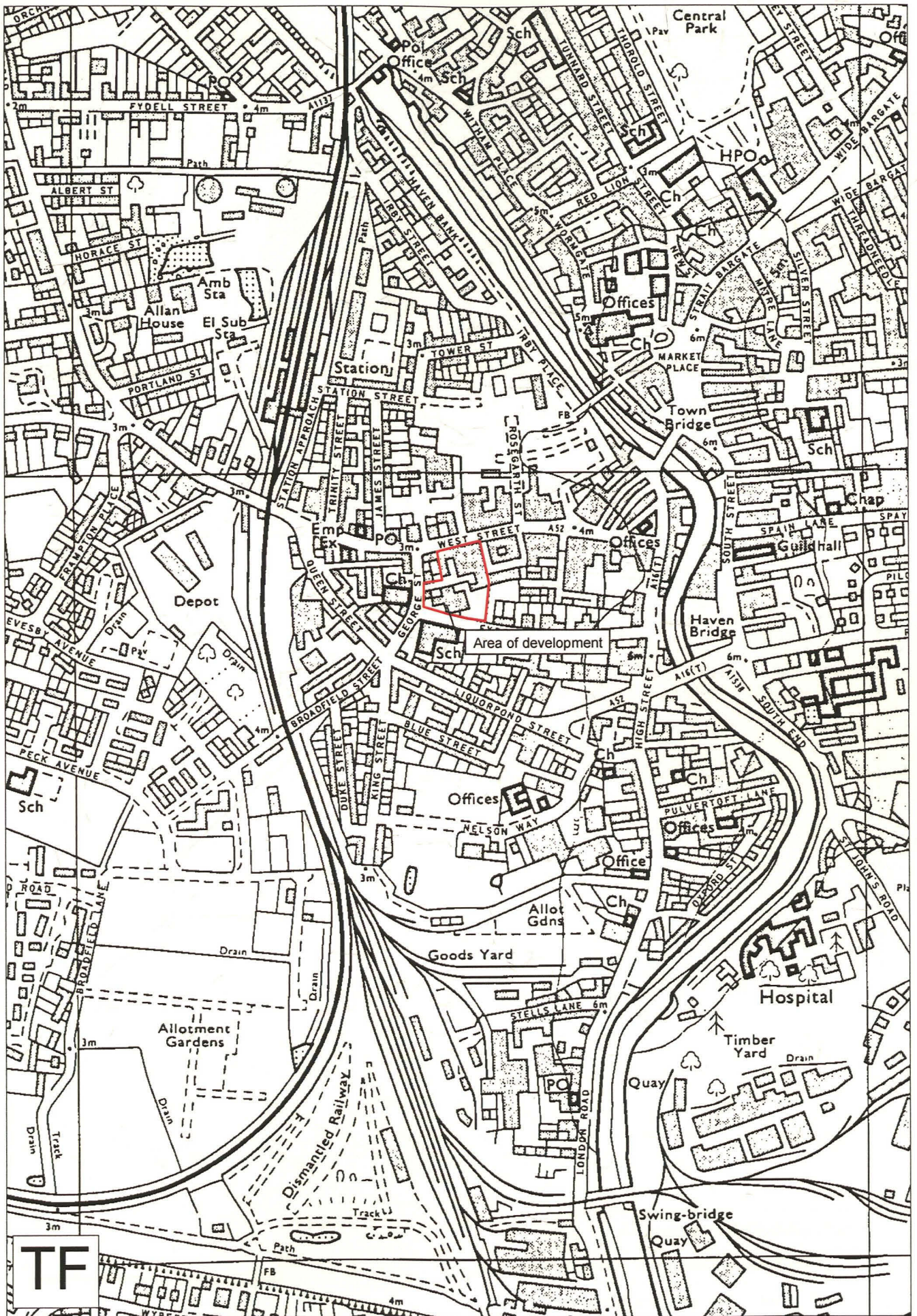


Figure 1 - General Location Plan

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Figure 2 - Site location plan

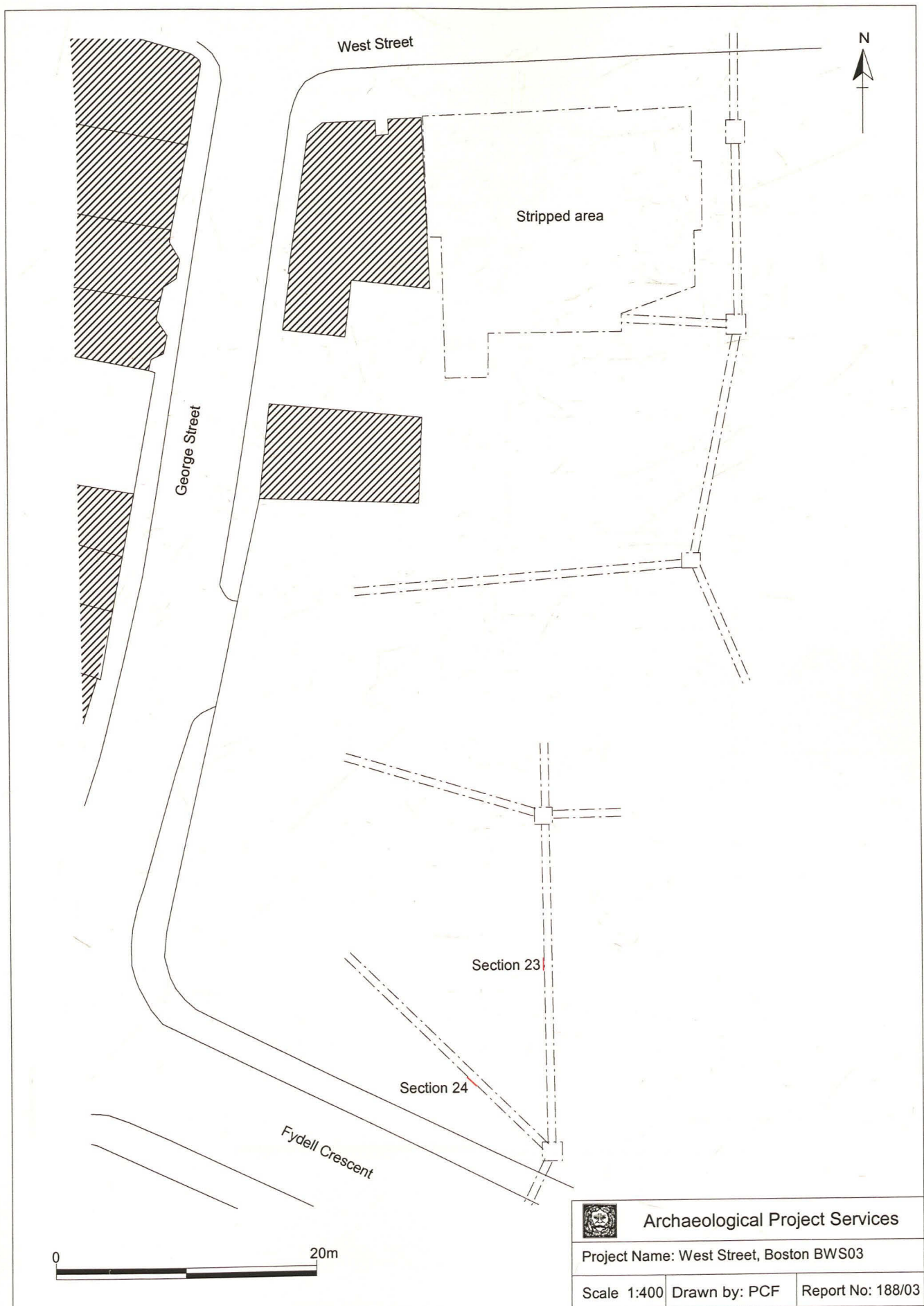
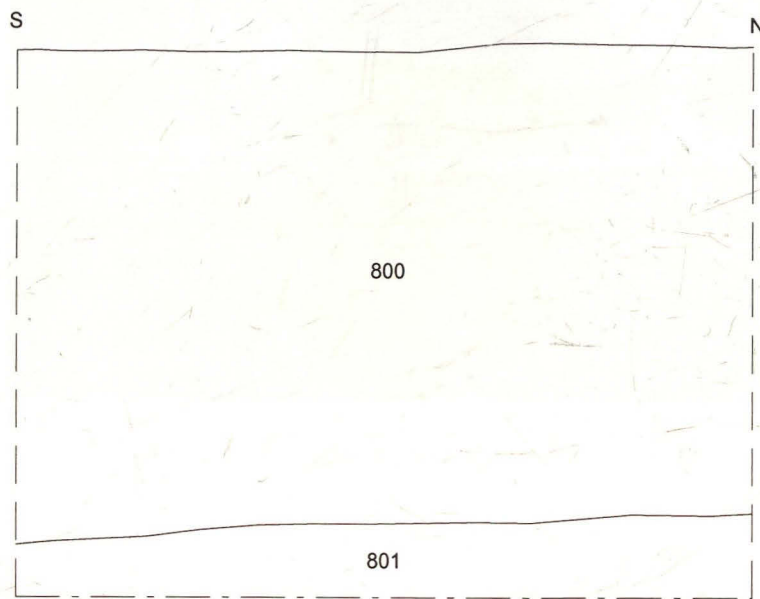
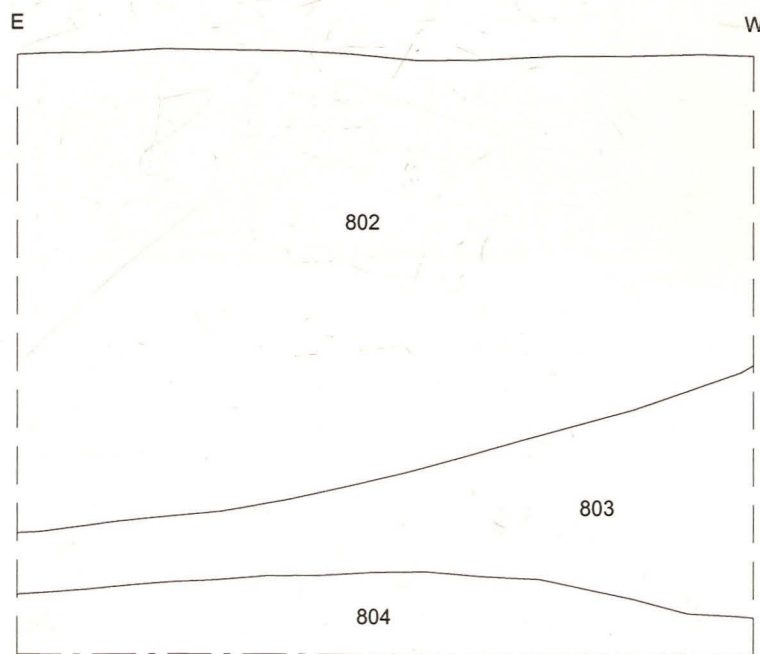


Figure 3 - Plan showing the stripped area, drainage trenches and section locations



Section 23



Section 24



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: West Street, Boston BWS03

Scale 1:10

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 188/03

Figure 4 - Sections 23 and 24



Plate 1 - General view of the drainage trench, looking north



Plate 2 - Section 23 showing the general sequence of deposits, looking west

Appendix 1

LAND AT WEST STREET/GEORGE STREET, BOSTON, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during development involving breaking and removal of a concrete slab 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. An evaluation of the site has revealed predominantly post-medieval remains, though analysis of the results of that investigation is ongoing.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with breaking out of a concrete slab. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during groundworks connected with development at West Street/George Street, Boston, Lincolnshire. Specifically, this watching brief applies to groundwork involved with breaking out a concrete slab but no other development groundwork.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Boston is located 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 at national grid reference TF 3247 4385. 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.

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. An evaluation has been undertaken and the report for that is in progress. Boston Planning Department has permitted certain groundworks, involving the breaking and lifting of a concrete slab, to commence as long as they are subject to an archaeological watching brief. This document comprises a specification for such monitoring.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The natural soil at the site comprises the Wisbech Association, coarse silty calcareous soil, overlying marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 361; 87). The site is on a gentle rise eastward toward the river and has a height of approximately 4m OD.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 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).
- 0.1 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 15th 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.
- 6.4 Preliminary interpretation of the ongoing investigation of the development site suggests that predominantly post-medieval remains, including evidence of brick-making, have been revealed. A possible ditch of uncertain date was revealed apparently crossing the site.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
- 7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during groundwork involved with the breaking and removal of the concrete slab.
- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
- 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- 7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

- 8.1 General considerations
- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the

Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.

- 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the breaking up and removal of a concrete slab at the site, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of ground disturbance involved with this.
- 8.2.2 Stripped areas and any exposed edge to the area of removed slab will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- 8.2.4.1 the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
- 8.2.4.2 groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.5 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Should removal be required the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before the exhumation of the remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.
- 8.2.6 It has been stipulated that the removal of the slab should be carried out with care and any invasive excavations may be stopped by the Planning Department.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

- 9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 9.1.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

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

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

9.3 Stage 3

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

9.3.2 This will consist of:

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

9.3.2.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.

9.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.

9.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.

9.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the watching brief.

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

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

9.3.2.8 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.

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

9.3.2.10 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

9.3.2.11 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

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

11 **ARCHIVE**

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

12 **PUBLICATION**

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

13 **CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Boston Community Archaeologist. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project.

14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

- 14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator (*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).
- 14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 14.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

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

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

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

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

17 **INSURANCES**

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

18 **COPYRIGHT**

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

19 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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Specification: Version 2, 02-07-03

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
800	Soft dark yellowish brown silt, 0.6m deep	Make-up deposit
801	Soft dark grey silt, >100mm thick	Alluvial deposit
802	Firm mid grey silt, 0.4m to 0.6m thick	Make-up deposit
803	Firm dark yellow silt, 100mm to 0.4m thick	Alluvial deposit
804	Firm mid grey silt, >0.1m thick	Alluvial deposit

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Dumped deposits	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.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1 st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

5	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
3	Daily record sheets
3	Scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix

All primary records are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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

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

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number: 2002.315

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: BWS 03

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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