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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
ON LAND AT 138 - 142 HIGH STREET,
BOSTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(HSBA03)**



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
ON LAND AT 138 - 142 HIGH STREET,
BOSTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(HSBA03)**

Work Undertaken For
SMG Development Co. Ltd.

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Report Compiled by
James Snee BSc (Hons.)

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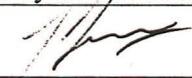
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



Quality Control
 Archaeological Evaluation
 138-142 High Street,
 Boston,
 Lincolnshire

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CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	Summary	1
2.	Introduction	1
	2.1 Definition of an Evaluation	1
	2.2 Planning Background	1
	2.3 Topography and Geology	2
	2.4 Archaeological Setting	2
3.	Aims	3
4.	Methods.....	4
	4.1 Trial Trenching.....	4
	4.2 Post-excavation	4
5.	Results	4
	5.1 Description of the results.....	4
	5.2 Trench 1.....	4
	5.3 Trench 2.....	5
	5.4 Trench 3.....	6
	5.5 Trench 4.....	7
6.	Discussion	8
7.	Assessment of Significance.....	9
	7.1 Site Importance.....	10
8.	Conclusions	10
9.	Acknowledgements	10
10.	Bibliography	10
11.	Abbreviations	11

List of Figures

- Figure 1 General location plan
- Figure 2 Location plan and archaeological setting
- Figure 3 Area of investigation showing trench locations
- Figure 4 Trenches 1 and 2
- Figure 5 Trenches 3 and 4
- Figure 6 Sections 1 to 5
- Figure 7 Sections 6 to 13

List of Plates

- Plate 1 General view of proposed development area, looking northeast.
- Plate 2 General view of proposed development area, looking southwest.
- Plate 3 Oblique view of Trench 1 showing section 1, looking northwest.
- Plate 4 Oblique view of Trench 1 showing section 1, looking northeast.
- Plate 5 General view of Trench 2, looking north.
- Plate 6 Cellar structures in Trench 3, looking west.
- Plate 7 Cellar structures in Trench 3, looking east.
- Plate 8 General view of Trench 3, looking west.
- Plate 9 General view of Trench 4, looking east.
- Plate 10 Sondage excavated in the western end of Trench 1, looking north.
- Plate 11 Oblique view of Trench 4 showing section 5, looking southwest.
- Plate 12 General view of Boston Haven at low tide, showing the natural form of an unshored bank, looking southeast.

1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at 138-142 High Street, Boston, Lincolnshire (NGR TF 3276 4341), because the area is regarded as potentially archaeologically sensitive. Archaeological remains dating from the Romano-British to the post-medieval periods are known to be present in the area, and a recent assessment of the site identified the site of a medieval cross and perhaps a church in the immediate vicinity of the site.

The aim of the evaluation was to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.

The earliest deposits revealed during the investigation were riverbank sands and silts dating to between the medieval period and the 17th century. The evidence suggests that the riverbank was stable at this time and may have supported structures, incorporating imported limestone.

Between 1741 and 1811 the eastern portion of the site was reclaimed from the Haven, and the edge of the bank moved to approximately its current location. The land reclamation appears to have been achieved through the dumping of soil, with building debris and burnt refuse, supplemented by the laying down of silts, or fluvial reworking of dumped deposits by the river.

During the 19th century the range of buildings, initially fronting only High Street, expanded across a larger portion of the site, and a brick lined cellar was constructed. This included features that may have been used for the storage and movement of beer barrels.

Alongside the later buildings, a number of sewer outfalls were constructed and later filled in as the buildings fell out of use.

Following the remodelling of the riverbank in the late 20th century, a riverside commercial building was constructed.

A quantity of finds dating from the 17th to the 20th centuries was recovered from the site. The dearth of finds from prior to the 17th century is probably due to the majority of the site being submerged at this time.

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

Between the 3rd and 10th of November 2003, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at 138 – 142 High Street, Boston, Lincolnshire.

Full planning permission (B/03/0358/FULL) was granted by Boston Borough Council Planning Department for the construction of 17 new houses. Permission was granted, subject to a condition that an archaeological evaluation be undertaken on the site.

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Quadrant on behalf of SMG Development Co. Ltd. to undertake the evaluation. The trial trenching was carried out to satisfy the brief set by the Boston Community Archaeologist (Appendix 1) and in accordance with a specification prepared by APS (Appendix 2).

All field work and post excavation analysis was carried out in accordance with the guidelines specified in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluation* (IFA 1999).

2.3 Topography and Geology

Boston is situated 45km southeast of Lincoln and approximately 7km northwest from the 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 proposed development site is located on the south side of the town, 780m south of the town centre as defined by the parish church of St. Botolph. Centred on National Grid Reference TF 3276 4341, the proposed development site is 0.24 hectares in extent and lies at a height of *c.* 5mOD (Fig. 2: Plates 1 and 2).

As an urban area, the soils have not been mapped. However, local soils are likely to be of the Wisbech Series, typically coarse silty calcareous alluvial gley soils (Robson 1990, 36). The soils overlie drift deposits of older marine alluvium and glacial drift, which in turn seals a solid geology of Jurassic Ampthill Clay (BGS 1995).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

A single Neolithic stone axe has been found approximately 100m to the northwest of the site (Fig. 2. No. 1). However, this is likely to have been recovered from depth, possibly

due to dredging of the River Witham, as much of the land in the immediate vicinity of Boston was submerged during the prehistoric period and the area would have remained too wet for settlement until at least the 2nd century BC.

Romano-British remains are absent from the immediate vicinity of the site. However, stratified Romano-British deposits have been found on the opposite side of the river at Boston Grammar School, 400m to the northeast, where occupation remains of the period were recorded 1.4m below the present ground surface (Palmer-Brown 1996, 5).

No Saxon remains are known from the area. 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 by Count Alan of Brittany to St. Mary's Abbey, York, in 1089. In 1130, Boston received its first mention when it was referred to as '*Botulvestan*' (Dover 1972, 1).

The distribution of medieval finds and sites indicate that this area of Boston was inhabited during this period.

High Street is first referred to in 1276 when a John Cleimund granted a plot of land butting east on the causeway from the bridge to the gutter (Hammond Beck) to Spalding priory (Owen 1984, 45).

The establishment of the Carmelite Friary on High Street suggests that the area was not substantially built-up in the early medieval period. Initially the friary appears to have been founded on the eastern side of the river, although by 1307 they occupied a large area along High Street and West Street without any hindrance caused by existing structures (Thompson 1856, 110; Page 1988, 216).

The northern boundary of the site is marked by St. Anne's Lane. It has been suggested that this area is connected with the Guild of St. Anne and reference was made to a cross that '*formerly stood at the foot of St. Anne's Lane*' (Thompson 1856, 155) (Fig. 2, No. 2). The cross had been removed and the site paved over in 1728 (*ibid.* 263) (Fig. 2, No. 3).

Tradition has it that there used to be a church or other religious establishment in the vicinity and houses to the north of the lane were known as the Hospital Houses which may support this notion (*ibid.* 155). There are few references to a guild of St. Anne, although it is possible that it was subsidiary to St. Mary's guild which possessed a reliquary believed to be St. Anne's finger (Camfield 1993, 28).

A possible site for St. John the Baptist's hospital is located north of the proposed development area (Fig. 2, No. 4). However, this is considered to be a spurious claim and the actual site of the hospital probably lies adjacent to the Maud Foster drain, north of the town (Cope-Faulkner 2002, 3).

North of the site a burial found along Liquorpond Street may relate to the Carmelite friary (Fig. 2, No. 5).

Furthermore evaluation of sites along High Street and London Road have found evidence for medieval domestic occupation (Rayner 2000, 1; Snee 2002, 1) (Fig. 2, Nos. 6 and 7).

Post-medieval remains continue to reflect the occupation of this part of Boston. A Dissenter's burial ground is located to the north (Fig. 2, No. 9). A 17th century timber framed building (Fig. 2, No. 8) is also located to the north of the site, and the area surrounding the development includes a number of listed buildings. To the east of the site on the opposite side of the river is

the site of a post-medieval hospital (Fig. 2, No. 10).

Later post-medieval remains include a single warehouse/factory (Fig. 2, No. 11). Additional industrial sites are also known from the vicinity.

Part of the site was formerly occupied by the Plough public house. It is not known when the Plough was established, although it was re-licensed in 1784 (Horton 1988, 10). From 1842 until 1861 the pub was known as the Prince Albert and eventually closed in 1960 (*ibid.* 62). In 1856, this public house was being run by a T. Mariat (White 1856, 311). A photograph of the Plough shows a 19th century structure, indicating that the original building was either located elsewhere or had been rebuilt (Horton 1988, 63).

Three Second World War pillboxes are located to the east of the development area, on the east shore of the river. These were located to provide defence to Boston docks in case of invasion (Osborne 1997, 29) (Fig. 2, No. 12, 13 and 14).

3. AIMS

The aim of the evaluation was to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources 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.

4. METHODS

4.1 Trial Trenching

A scheme of 4, 15m long trial trenches, was laid out across the site to evaluate as wide an area as possible of the proposed development (Fig. 3).

A mechanical excavator, under archaeological supervision, removed the layers of overburden with a toothless ditching bucket until archaeologically significant features or deposits were encountered, or a safe working depth of 1.2m was reached. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains. Where present, features were excavated by hand in order to retrieve dateable artefacts and other remains.

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

The location and height OD of the excavated trenches was surveyed with an EDM in relation to fixed points on boundaries and on existing buildings.

Following the recording of the features and deposits in the trial trenches deep sondages were excavated in three of the trenches to extend the recorded sequence of deposits.

4.2 Post-excavation

Following excavation, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they constituted a complete Level II archive and a stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. A list of all

contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 3. Context numbers are identified in the text by brackets. Finds recovered from the evaluation were examined and a date assigned where possible (Appendix 4).

5. RESULTS

5.1 Description of the results

All of the deposits revealed on the site, fall into the post-medieval and later period. Therefore the features and deposits shall be described on a trench by trench basis, and discussed collectively.

5.2 Trench 1 (Figs. 4 and 6: Plates 3, 4 and 10)

The earliest deposit revealed in Trench 1 was a 1.0m+ deep, laminated light yellowish brown silty sand (155), which continued upwards for a further 1m without laminations (101).

Overlying these sand deposits was a sequence of brown silt and sand make-up layers (102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 146 and 147) that sloped down to the east. These were sealed below a sloping layer of mid yellowish brown silty sand (145), up to 0.31m thick.

Above and west of (145) was a 0.20m of mid grey-brown silty sand (144). Overlying (144) were two, 0.05 to 0.06m thick, horizontal layers of brown sandy silt (143 and 141) separated by a 0.06m thick deposit of charcoal and sand (142). Covering (141) was a light yellowish brown silty sand (140), up to 0.08m thick.

To the east of (145) was a sequence of deposits sloping down to the east. The earliest deposit in this sequence was a 0.08m thick black sandy silt (110) from which early 19th century pottery, glass and lead artefacts were recovered. Overlying

(110) were two layers of brown silty sand (113) and (116 and 132). Deposit (116) contained a sherd of 13th – 15th century pottery, brick and nails. These layers were in turn sealed by a yellowish brown sand layer (117), more than 0.30m thick.

Above and to the west of (117) were two dark grey/black sandy silt layers (120) and (122) separated by a 0.10m thick yellowish grey sandy silt (121). Covering (122) and extending across the eastern end of the trench was a mid yellowish reddish brown sand deposit (123), more than 0.30m thick.

Overlying (123) and extending west for approximately 8m was a greyish brown silty sand (131 and 151), up to 0.16m thick. The eastern edge of this deposit was overlain by a 0.10m thick grey-brown sand (152), which was in turn sealed by a yellowish brown sand (130 and 150).

Cutting (140), was a north-south orientated gully (139), 0.30m wide and 0.16m deep, with a greyish brown sandy fill (138).

Cutting layers (140) and (130) was a north-south orientated service trench (136) containing a silty fill and a concrete encased service pipe (109 and 135).

Sealing gully (139) and service trench (136) was a dark greyish brown silty sand (129, 137 and 149) that formed a general dumped deposit and was overlain by a 0.36m thick grey-brown silt layer (126 and 148).

Cutting through layer (126 and 148) were a number of services trenches and construction cuts. At the east end was an east-west orientated service trench (119) with a mottled grey and brown sandy fill (118). Further to the west was a north-south construction cut (112) and fill (154), with a second construction cut (128) above containing a concrete foundation (111 and 115), a brick wall (114) and a brown silty fill (127).

Towards the west end of the trench was a north-south orientated pipe trench (134) and a brown sandy fill (133). This was overlain by a rubble deposit (125), which supported a tarmac layer (124).

Covering the majority of the trench was a 0.14m thick demolition layer (153).

5.3 Trench 2 (Figs. 4, 6 and 7: Plate 5)

The earliest deposits identified in Trench 2 were revealed in a machine sondage at the north end of the trench. At the base was a 0.18m thick blue-grey clayey sand (260), overlain by a yellow-brown sand (259), above which was a lens of red-brown sand (258) up to 0.10m thick. Overlying (258) was a further 0.22m of yellow-brown sand (252), above which was a 0.06m thick lens of grey-brown sand (242), dated to the 18th century.

Above lens (242) was 0.87m of yellow-brown sand (231), which was probably contemporary with (239) to the south.

Overlying (231) was a grey-brown silty sand (257) that measured 0.17m thick.

At the southern end of the trench (239) was overlain by a 0.02m thick lens of grey sand (240). Above (240) was a further 0.10m of yellow sand (243) supporting a grey-brown sand (244). Sealing (244) and sloping to the north and east, was at least 0.04m of grey-brown silty sand (227).

In the southwest corner of the trench (227) was overlain by two layers of grey-brown silty sand (245) and (246), up to 0.16m thick. Whilst to the east, (227) was overlain by a yellow sand layer (226), greater than 0.20m thick.

In the southeast corner of the trench, three grey to brown sandy deposits (228), (253) and (256) overlay a yellow sand layer (226). Further to the north (226) was overlain by up to 0.34m of grey-brown

sand (225), sealed by a 0.12m thick layer of cinders (224), above which was a 0.08m thick layer of grey-brown sand (223).

Cutting deposits (224) and (256) was the western edge of a possible sub-rectangular pit (255), 4m long and filled with a grey-brown sand (254).

Cutting deposits (224) and (257) was an east-west orientated pit or ditch (218 and 238), 4.50m wide and 0.95m deep and filled with a number of dumped sand deposits varying in colour from yellow to grey-brown (213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236 and 241). Finds including pottery and clay pipe stems were retrieved from deposit (213) and were dated to the 18th century.

Sealing the upper fills of (218 and 238) and deposit (223) was a layer of brown sand (212, 222 and 237), up to 0.14m thick.

At the north end of the trench three lenses of brown silty sand (209), brick rubble (210) and crushed lime (211) were observed, overlying layer (212). Sealing the lenses was a 0.20m thick grey-brown sandy silt (208), which was overlain by 0.10m of pale brown sand (207).

To the south of layer (207) fill (254) was overlain by a lens of brick rubble (221), 0.10m thick and sealed by a 0.10m thick mottled brown sand layer (220).

Cutting through layer (220), was the northern edge of an irregular east-west orientated cut (229), more than 1.70m wide and containing five sandy dumped deposits of various colour between yellow and grey-brown (230), (248), (249), (250) and (251). Finds dating from the 12th to 19th centuries were recovered from fills (230), (249) and (251).

Overlying the northern edge of fill (230) was up to 0.10m of pale brown sand (247).

At the northern end of the trench layer (208) was overlain by a single course of concrete blocks (203), 0.10m thick. To the south of (203), (208) was sealed by a pale brown sand (207), which was cut by a service trench (205 and 206). Above (205) was a layer of grey-brown sandy silt (204), up to 0.18m thick.

Overlying (204) and (247) was a grey-brown silty sand deposit (219), up to 0.40m thick. Above (219) was a 0.30m thick rubble (202) supporting a tarmac layer (201).

5.4 Trench 3 (Figs. 5 and 7: Plates 6 – 8)

The two earliest deposits revealed in Trench 3 were a light brown sand (327), more than 0.15m thick and located at the west end of the trench; and a brownish grey silt deposit (329), more than 0.50m thick and located towards the centre of the trench. Although it was not possible to establish the stratigraphic relationship between the two deposits it is believed that (327) was the earlier of the two.

Sitting on top of deposit (327) was a single limestone block (328), above which a 0.02m thick lens of light brown sand (315) had formed. Sealing (315) was a 0.14m thick layer of ash and cinder (326), from which 17th century pottery was recovered. Covering (326) was 0.35m of greyish brown silty sand (325).

Cutting (325) and (329) was a construction cut (313) for a cellar. This was composed of mortar bonded brick walls (303, 304, 305, 309, 311 and 312) and a low brick platform (308 and 321) located 0.11m within the walls creating a channel between (314 and 320). At the west end of the trench a rendered base or platform (307), 2.80m long was observed between two piers (323) and (322). A deep deposit of rubble and demolition debris filled the cellar (306 and 310).

Overlying the eastern edge of (329) was a series of deposits representing episodes of dumping and riverbank formation. The earliest of these was recorded in plan only, and consisted of a brownish yellow sand (319). Above this was a black ashy silt (318), overlain by 0.50m of brownish yellow sand (330). Overlying the eastern side of (330) was a black ashy silt (331), dated to the 19th century. A further layer of yellow sand (332) lay over (331) and was covered by a grey-brown sandy silt (333). Above (333) was a yellow sand deposit (334), sealed by a layer of black sandy silt (335), which in turn supported a yellow sand (336). A dumped ashy silt (337) overlay (336) and was sealed by a yellow sand (338). A 0.42m thick lens of greyish brown sandy silt (339) lay over (338) and extended west for 2.76m. Above (339) was up to 0.70m of grey-brown sandy silt (340).

Cutting the western side of deposit (330), was an irregular north-south orientated ditch or service trench (317), 1.1m wide and >0.50m deep, and filled with a brownish grey silt (316).

Sealing (306 and 310), (316) and (340) was up to 0.50m of brick, mortar and limestone rubble (302), which supported tarmac layer (301).

5.5 Trench 4 (Figs. 5 and 6: Plates 9 and 11)

The earliest deposits in Trench 4 were revealed in a machine-excavated sondage at the west end of the trench.

The earliest deposit revealed was more than 0.30m of yellowish brown sand (433), overlain by 0.18m of yellow silty sand (432). Above (432) was 0.30m of dark brown sandy silt (431), supporting 0.30m of light brown sandy silt (430). Overlying (430) and extending east for at least 3.7m was a 0.68m of brown clayey silt (413).

Lying on the eastern slope of (413) was 0.16m thick grey-brown sandy silt deposit (417), which was sealed by 0.46m blackish brown sandy silt (416). Above (416) was a 0.20m thick lens of greyish brown sandy silt (415), overlain by brown sand (411).

Towards the eastern end of the trench was a sequence of grey-brown silty deposits (423) and (428) overlain by a layer of yellow brown sand (429). Cutting (429) was the western edge of a steep sided linear feature (425), orientated north-south. Filling the cut was a brown sandy silt (408) that contained 19th century pottery and clay pipe stems and a 20th century bottle.

Overlying the edge of (425) was a brown silty sand layer (410), 0.07m thick and supporting 0.20m of yellowish brown silty sand (422).

Above (422) was a sequence of silty sand layers (421), (420), (419) and (434), varying in colour from yellow-brown to grey-brown.

Cutting layer (434) was a possible north-south orientated ditch (424), 1.87m wide and 0.56m deep, and filled with yellowish brown sand (407). Sealing (407) was 0.13m of greyish brown sandy silt (406), overlain by 0.10m of crushed lime (405).

At the west end of the trench, layer (416) was cut by a north-south orientated demolition cut (427), 1.60m wide and 0.68m deep and filled with a greyish brown sandy silt (412).

In the middle of the trench, cutting layer (405) and deposit (414), was a possible former sewer or ditch (426), 3.65m wide and 0.65m+ deep, with dark sandy fills (409) and (418) that contained 19th century pottery. Overlying (418) and extending to the eastern limit of the trench was a 0.40m thick deposit of greyish brown sandy silt (404).

Sealing deposit (404) and fill (412) was a layer of yellow sand and brick rubble (403), up to 0.41m thick and supporting a limestone hardcore layer (402) and tarmac (401).

6. DISCUSSION

Although it could not be firmly established through artefact dating, or stratigraphically, it is believed that the earliest deposits revealed on the site were the deep sandy and silty deposits exposed by machine at the west end of Trench 4 (413, 430, 431, 432 and 433). These deposits probably represent a stable unshored riverbank of post-medieval date. An indication of what such a bank may have looked like is shown in Plate 12.

Deposit (329) in Trench 3 is believed to be contemporary with deposit (413), and represents a continuation of the riverbank. The general sequence would suggest that the 17th century deposits (315, 325, 326, 327 and 328) are earlier than (329), and that the riverbank was in a stable condition by this time. It has been established during previous investigations in the area (Snee 2002) that this portion of High Street sits upon a riverbank of medieval origin, it is therefore possible that these early deposits represent post-medieval land reclamation, possibly taking advantage of the natural silting of the Haven.

The single limestone block (328), found in isolation, is impossible to ascribe to any definite form or function, as a structural feature. However, building stone was in short supply in Boston (and the general area) and it is probable that it was deliberately laid, either as a support for a timber structure, or as part of a quay structure.

The sequence of deposits extending west from (329) and (413) are a combination of dark silty sandy layers with brick, tile and

occasional ashy inclusions, and pale yellow sand layers with few inclusions. It is probable that the dark layers are dumped deposits including building debris and burnt refuse, and their presence is either an indication of very simple refuse disposal, or part of a program of embankment. The pale yellow sands are more natural in character and may have been formed by the silting of the river, although it is also possible that they are partially formed by the leaching of finer particles out of dumped deposits by the rising and falling tide.

The sequence of dumped and river deposits continues through Trenches 1 and 2, although the deep sections excavated in each of these trenches suggests that the dumped deposits are largely lying over deeper river bank sands and silts.

The dating evidence from the dumped deposits was sparse, but indicated a general 18th to 19th century date for the build up of material. This would fit well with the cartographic evidence. Hall's map of 1741 shows the edge of the bank just behind a range of roadside buildings (corresponding roughly with the eastern limit of (329) and (413)), although it is possible for lower mud flats to extend further into the river. The next detailed map of the area, Rennie's plan of 1811, shows the bank edge much further east, located approximately on the same line as the modern concrete and steel quay. This would suggest that the majority of the site was not permanent land until after 1741, and it is possible that some of the upper deposits were laid down considerably later.

Documentary evidence indicates that the Boston Haven was becoming obstructed by silt in the 18th century, and that the riverbanks were modified and developed in the late 18th to 19th centuries (Wheeler 1896) and it is probable that the site of the current investigation was developed at this time.

The most complete building remains found on the site were the cellar structures located in Trench 3. These were probably of 19th century date (which is consistent with the map evidence) and have been interpreted as a beer cellar; brick platform (308 and 321) forming a stand for the barrels and platform (307) and piers (322 and 323) supporting a timber structure, possibly for raising or lowering barrels.

No evidence was found of any other buildings shown on the 18th or 19th century maps.

Trench 2 revealed two possible east-west orientated linear features (218 and 229). These were of 19th century date and may have been outflows or open sewers serving the buildings on the street frontages. Pit (255) was of uncertain function but may have had an industrial function associated with the commercial buildings present on the site from the 19th through to the late 20th centuries.

A possible sewer of 19th century date was revealed in Trench 4 and a number of modern construction features and services trenches were revealed across the site as a whole.

7. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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

Period

Only post-medieval and later features and deposits were revealed during the evaluation.

Rarity

Post-medieval and later riverside deposits and features are a common, if infrequently investigated, resource.

Documentation

Several archaeological investigations in Boston have previously been undertaken and reported. Records of archaeological sites and finds made in the Boston area are kept in the files of the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record and in the files of the Boston Community Archaeologist. A desk-based assessment of the application area has been undertaken (Cope-Faulkner 2003), collating all the documented archaeology in the locality.

Group value

The make-up deposits forming the riverbank form a group, and the cellar features form a separate group. The linear features, pits and construction features do not form a coherent group. As such these features therefore have a low group value.

Survival/Condition

Where features and building remains were found they survived well and in good condition. Despite considerable 20th century development on the site the riverbank deposits were relatively undisturbed.

Fragility/Vulnerability

Surviving post-medieval and later deposits, features and structures were revealed immediately below the modern hardcore and yard surfaces, they are therefore vulnerable to any ground disturbance.

Diversity

Period diversity is low with post-medieval to 20th century features and deposits represented.

Functional diversity is moderate with dumped deposits, pits, possible sewers and structural remains recorded on the site.

Potential

There is high potential for further buried post-medieval and later deposits and features to survive within the investigation area.

7.1 Site Importance

The criteria for assessment have established that the post-medieval features and deposits are of moderate local and low regional importance.

8. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations on land at 138-142 High Street, Boston, Lincolnshire were undertaken because the area was regarded as potentially archaeologically sensitive. Archaeological remains dating from the Romano-British to the post-medieval periods are known to be present in the area and a recent assessment of the site identified the site of a medieval cross and perhaps a church in the immediate vicinity of the site.

The earliest deposits revealed during the investigation were riverbank sands and silts dating to the 17th century. The evidence suggests that the riverbank was stable at this time and may have supported structures, incorporating imported limestone.

Between 1741 and 1811 the eastern portion of the site was reclaimed from the Haven, and the edge of the bank moved to

approximately its current location. The land reclamation appears to have been achieved through the dumping of soil, with building debris and burnt refuse, supplemented by the laying down of silts, or fluvial reworking of dumped deposits by the river.

During the 19th century the range of buildings, initially fronting only High Street, expanded across a larger portion of the site, and a brick lined cellar was constructed. This included features that may have been used for the storage and movement of beer barrels.

Alongside the later buildings, a number of sewer outfalls were constructed and subsequently filled in as the buildings fell out of use.

Following the remodelling of the river bank in the late 20th century, a riverside commercial building was constructed.

A quantity of finds dating from the 17th to the 20th centuries was recovered from the site. The dearth of finds from prior to the 17th century is probably due to the majority of the site being submerged at this time.

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr Alex Coupland of Quadrant who commissioned the fieldwork and this report on behalf of SMG Development Co. Ltd.. The project was coordinated by Tobin Rayner and Tom Lane edited this report.

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS	Archaeological Project Services
BGS	British Geological Survey
DoE	Department of the Environment
IFA	Institute of Field Archaeologists

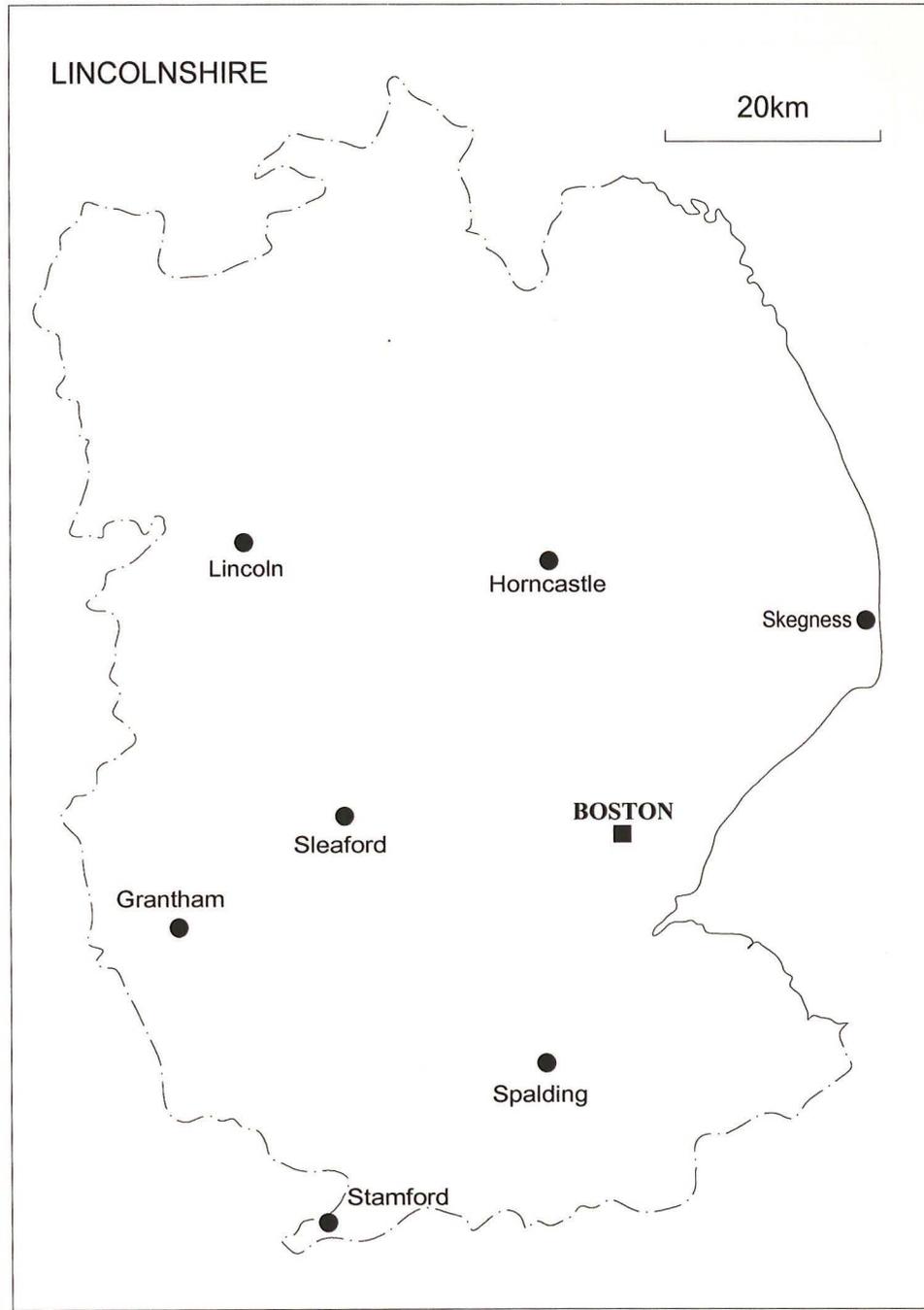
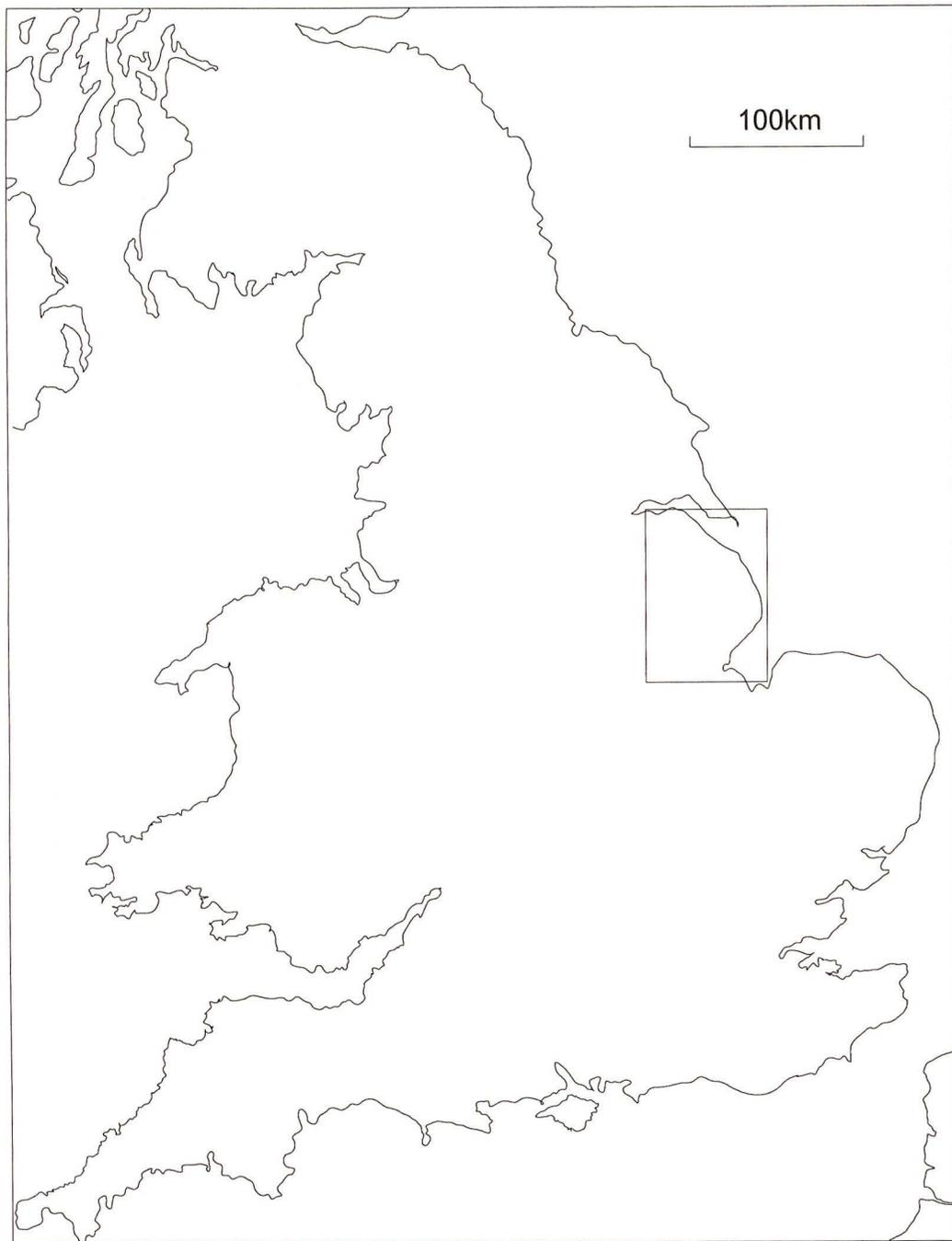


Figure 1 - General Location Plan

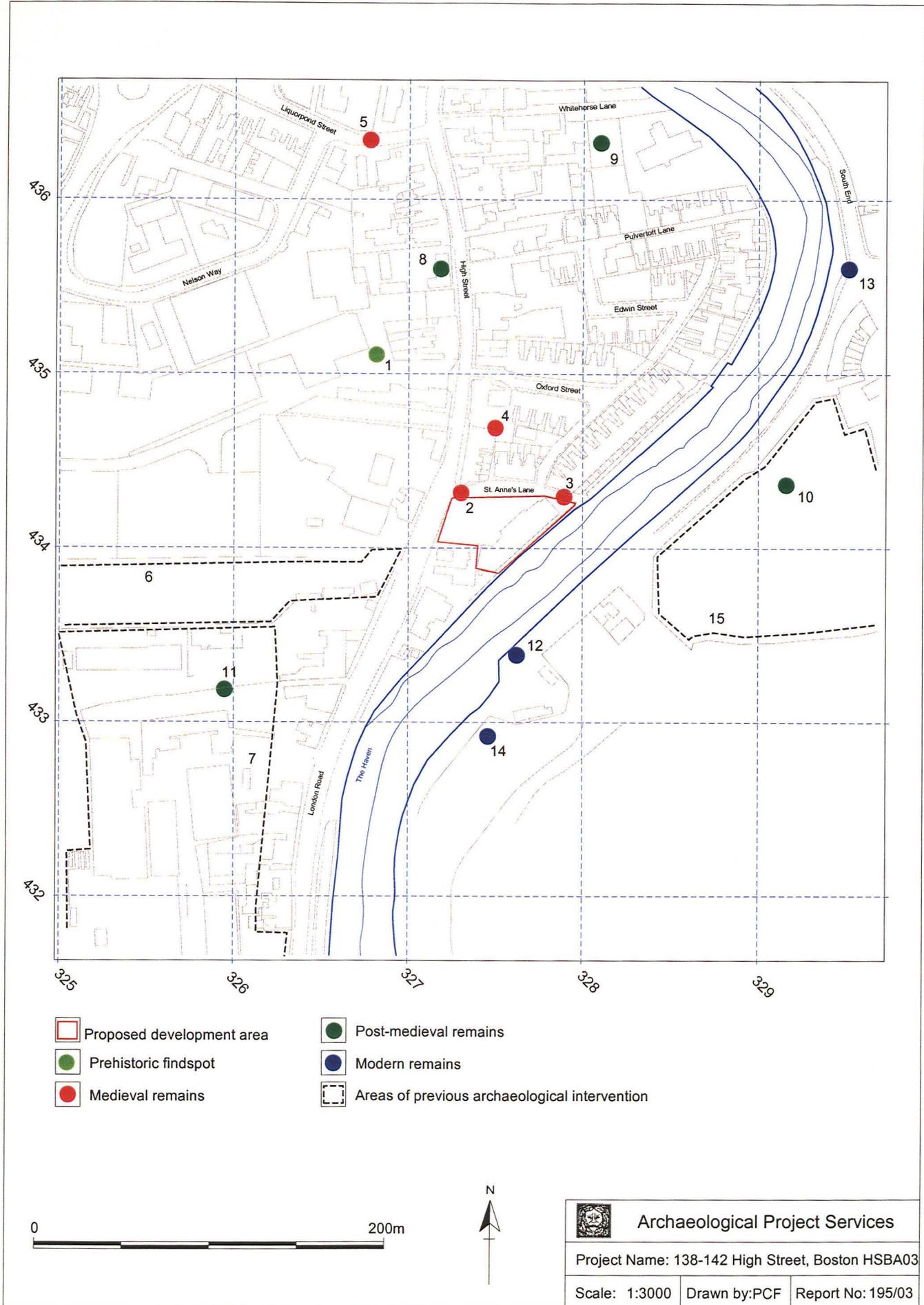


Figure 2: Location plan and archaeological setting

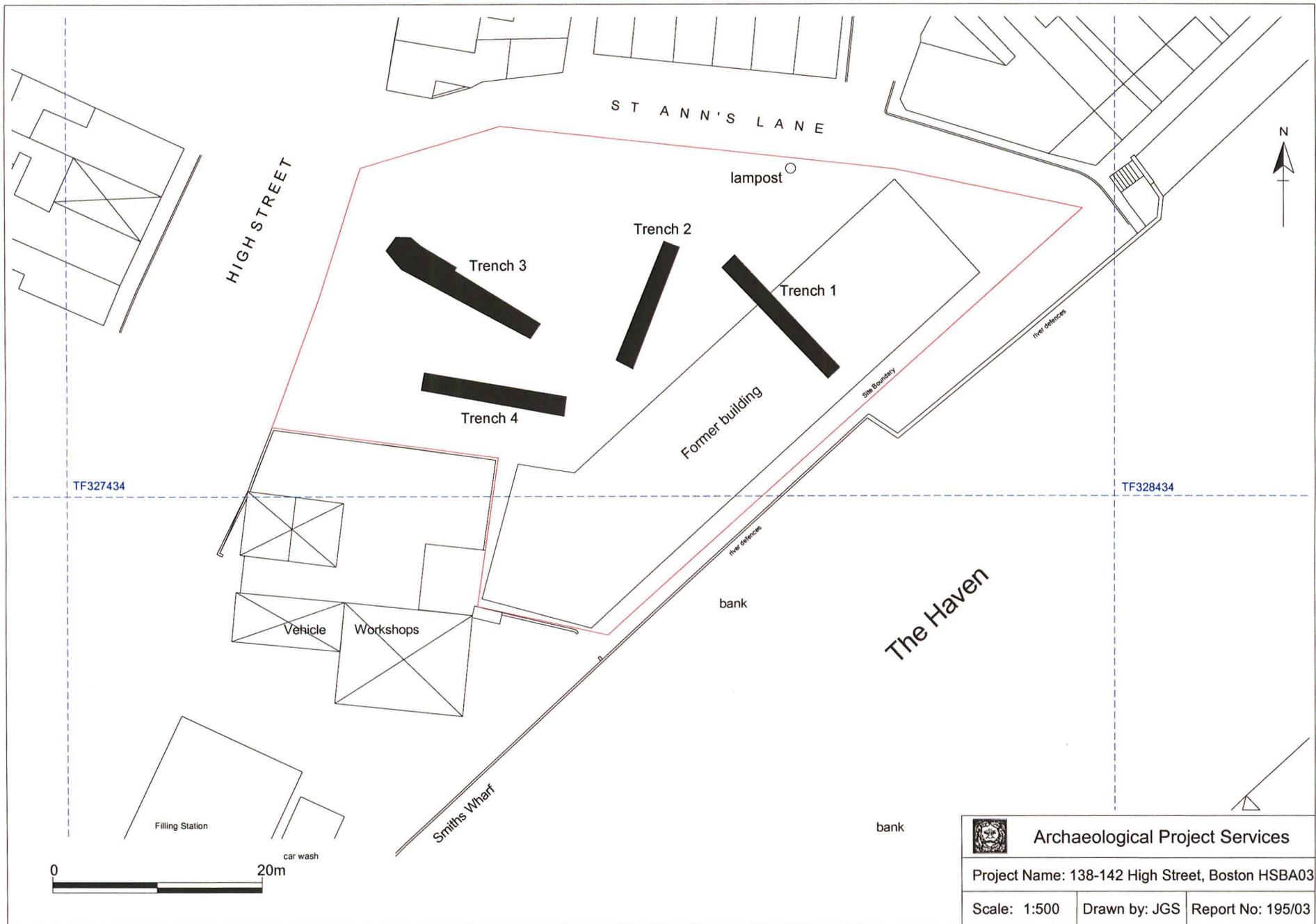
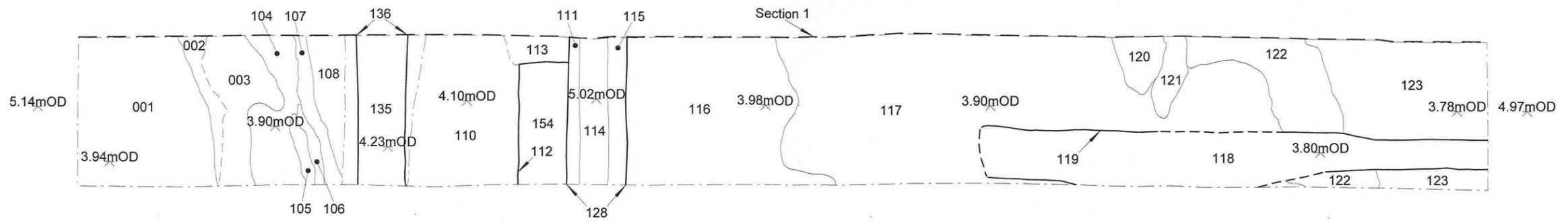
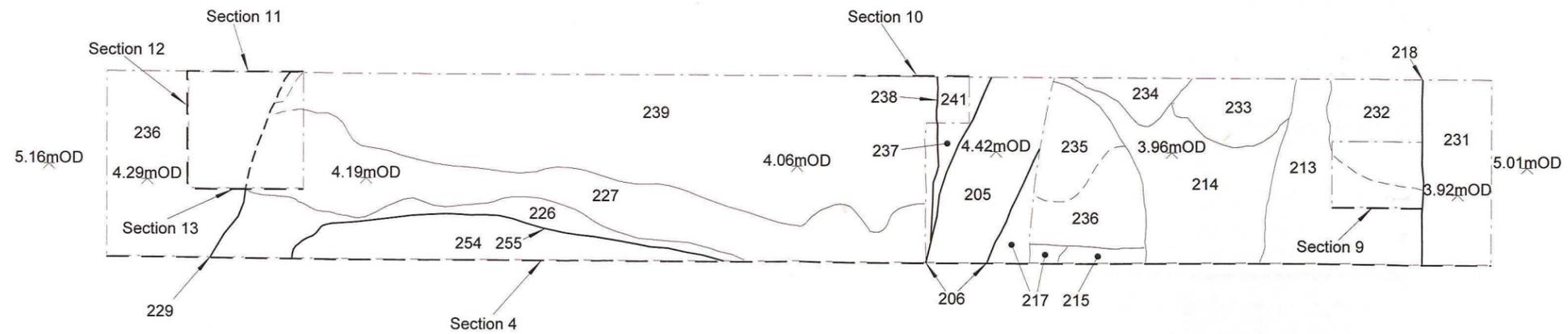


Figure 3 Area of investigation showing trench locations.



Trench 1

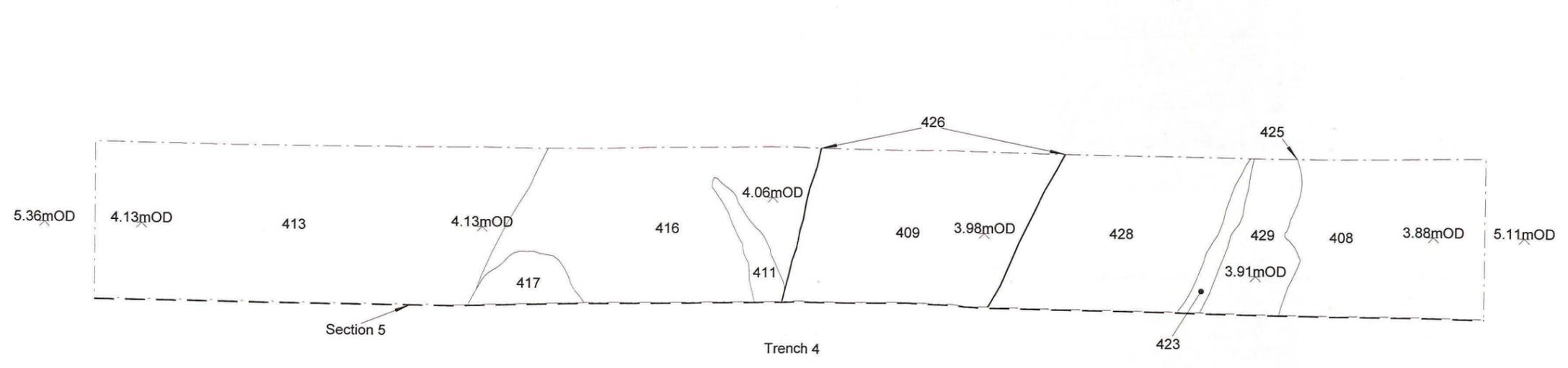
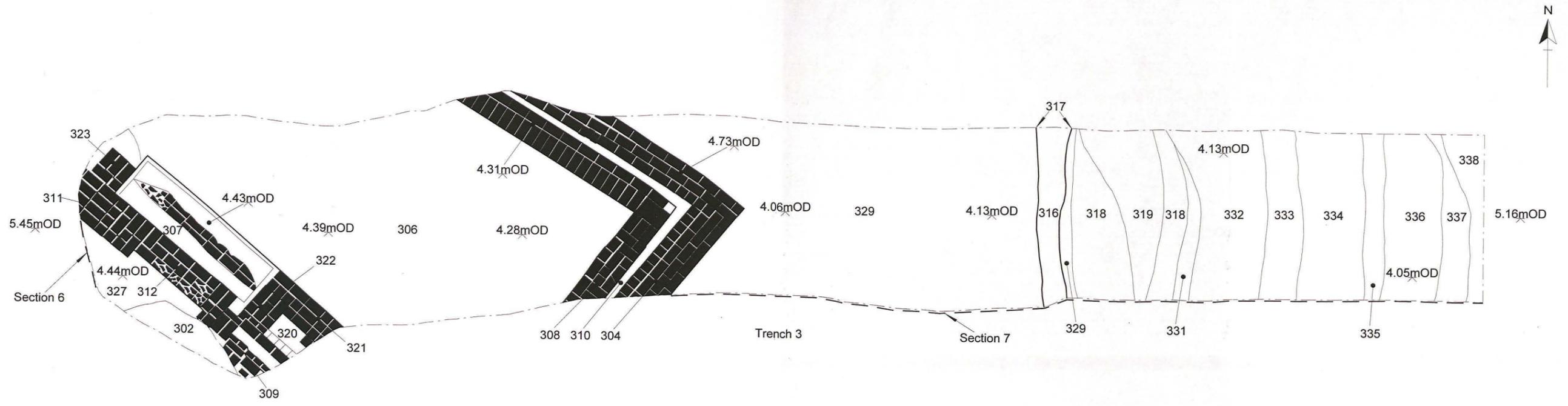


Trench 2



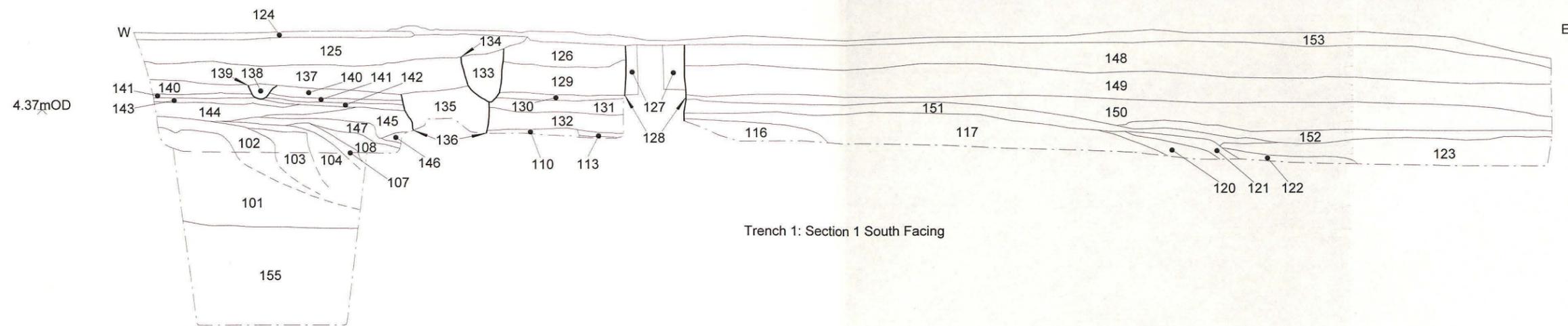
	Archaeological Project Services
Project Name: 138-142 High Street, Boston HSBA03	
Scale: 1:50	Drawn by: JGS Report No: 195/03

Figure 4 Trenches 1 and 2.

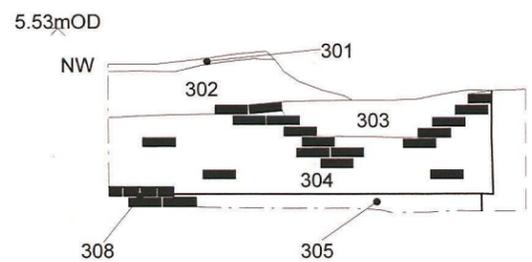


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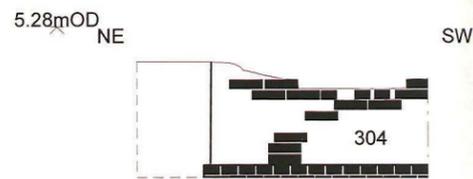
Figure 5 Trenches 3 and 4.



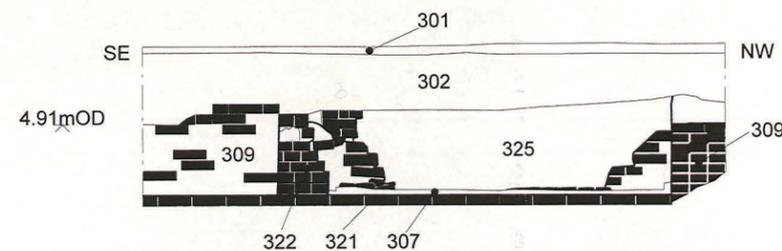
Trench 1: Section 1 South Facing



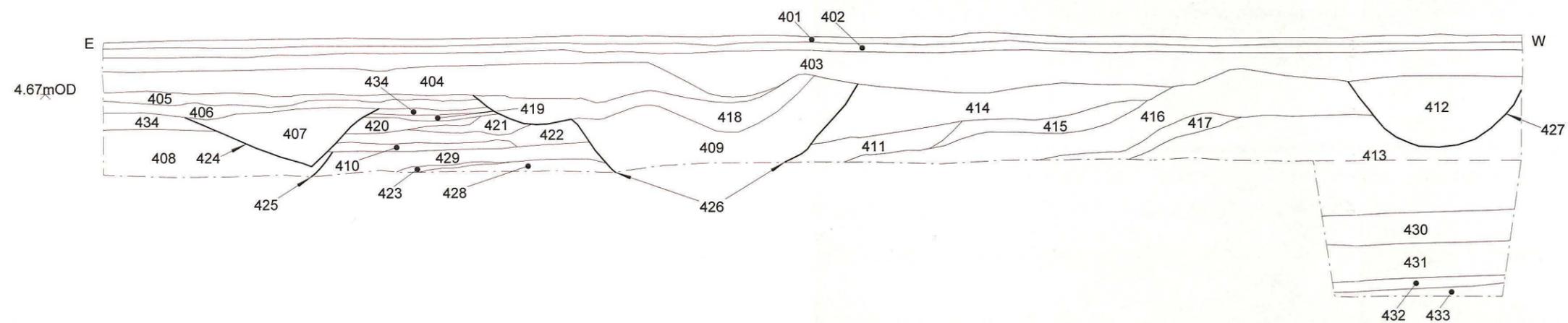
Trench 3: Section 2 Southwest Facing



Trench 3: Section 3 Northwest Facing



Trench 3: Section 4 Northeast Facing

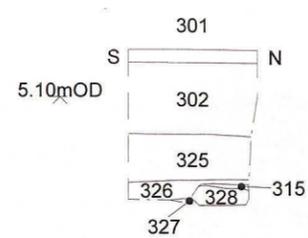


Trench 4: Section 5 North Facing

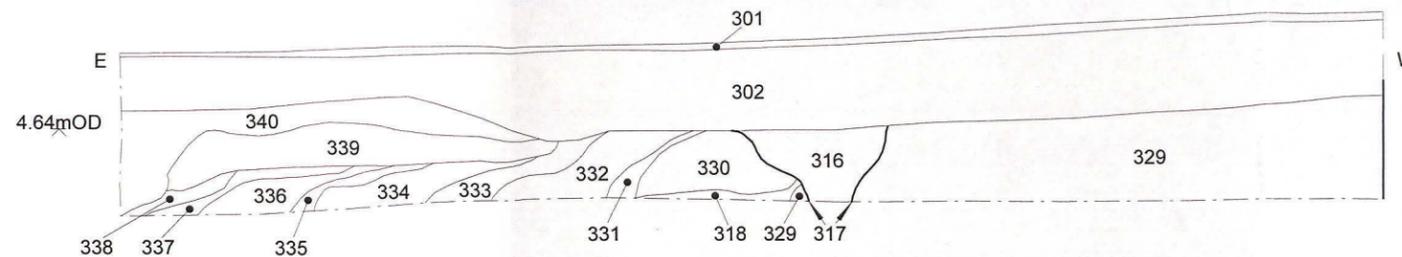


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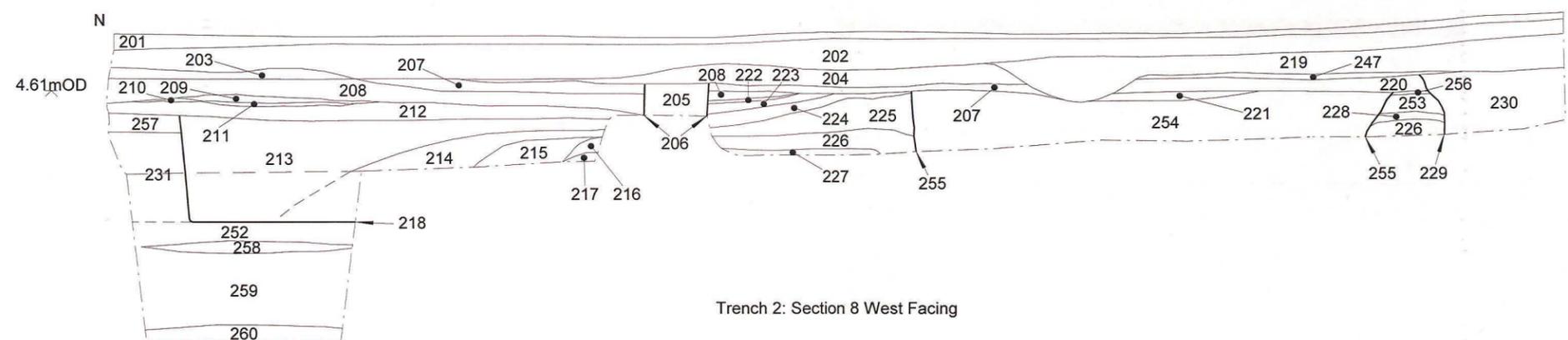
Figure 6 Sections 1 to 5.



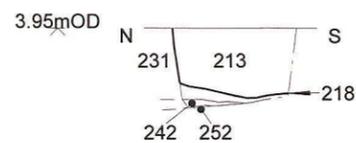
Trench 3: Section 6 East Facing



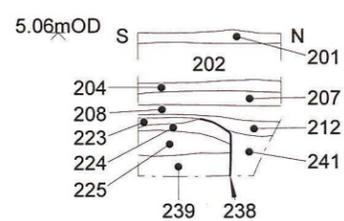
Trench 3: Section 7 North Facing



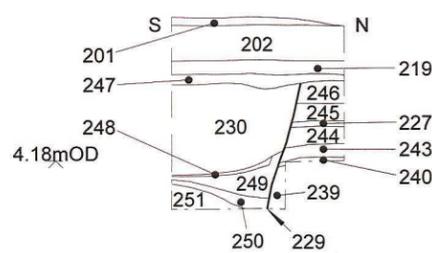
Trench 2: Section 8 West Facing



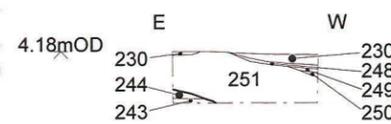
Trench 2: Section 9 West Facing



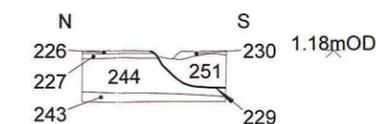
Trench 2: Section 10 East Facing



Trench 2: Section 11 East Facing



Trench 2: Section 12 North Facing



Trench 2: Section 13 West Facing



 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: 138-142 High Street, Boston HSBA03		
Scale: 1:50	Drawn by: JGS	Report No: 195/03

Figure 7 Sections 6 to 13.



Plate 1 General view of proposed development area, looking northeast.



Plate 2 General view of proposed development area, looking southwest.



Plate 4 Oblique view of Trench 1 showing section 1, looking northeast.

Plate 3 Oblique view of Trench 1 showing section 1, looking northwest.

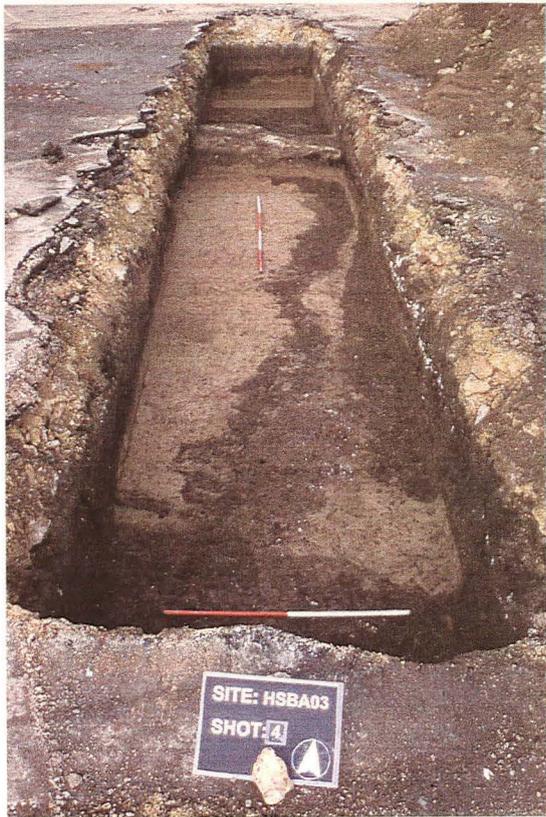


Plate 5 General view of Trench 2, looking north.



Plate 6 Cellar structures in Trench 3, looking west.



Plate 7 Cellar structures in Trench 3, looking east.

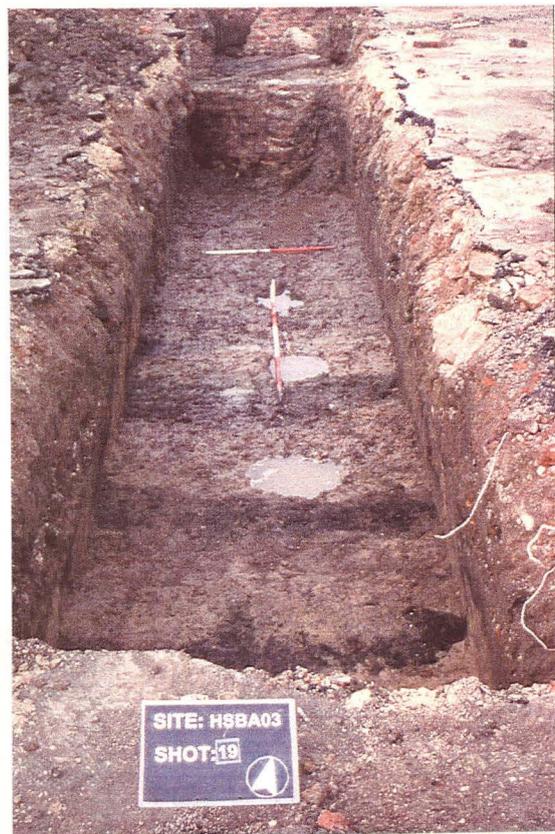


Plate 8 General view of Trench 3, looking west.



Plate 9 General view of Trench 4, looking east.

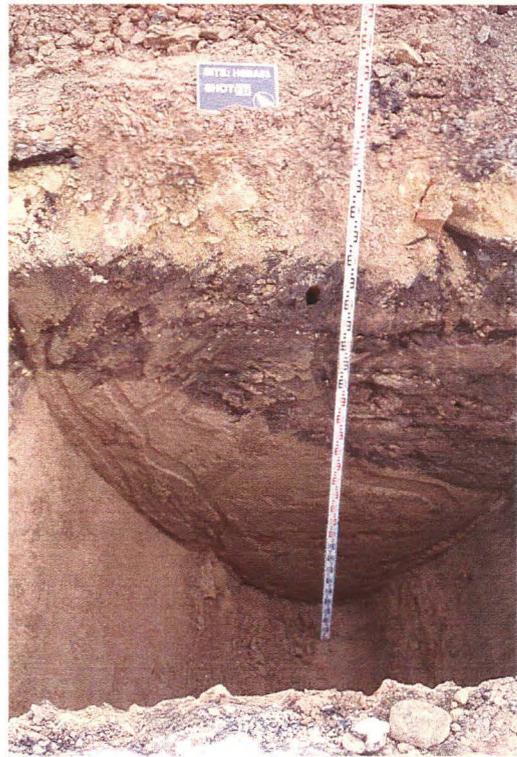


Plate 10 Sondage excavated in the western end of Trench 1, looking north.



Plate 11 Oblique view of Trench 4 showing section 5, looking southwest.



Plate 12 General view of Boston Haven at low tide, showing the natural form of an unshored bank, looking southeast.

Appendix 1

**BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCHING INVESTIGATION AT
138-142 High Street, Boston, Lincolnshire**

Application Number: B/03/0358/FULL

NGR:

TF 3276 4341

Site Address: 138-142 High Street, Boston

Applicant: SMG Development Co Ltd
3 Elm House
132 Spilsby Road
Boston
Lincs

Agent: Quadrant
20 – 22 Pen Street
Boston
Lincs PE21 6TJ

Site Location and Description:

The site is irregular in shape and lies to the southwest of Boston Town Centre. It has frontages onto High Street and St Ann's Lane and is 0.24 Ha in area.

The river frontage of the site is currently occupied by a disused garage building. The remainder is tarmac forecourt.

Underground flood defence wall ties extend perpendicular to the river frontage 10m into the development area. They are approximately 3m apart and trenches must be placed carefully to avoid them.

Planning Background:

Full planning permission, B/03/0358/FULL, has been granted by Boston Borough Council Planning Department for the construction of 17 new houses, subject to an archaeological evaluation of the site.

Archaeological Background:

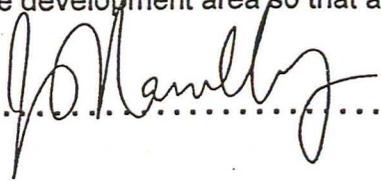
An archaeological desk-based assessment (Cope-Faulkner 2003) was submitted with the planning application. The assessment presented historical information that showed development within the proposed development area since the 18th century. Post-medieval deposits, therefore, will exist within the site. The assessment also identified the proposed development area as being the possible location of a medieval church and cross.

In the immediate vicinity of the development area, medieval and post medieval deposits containing building material, smithing debris pottery, leather and wooden pipes made from the whole trunks of fir trees have been recorded.

An archaeological evaluation 150 metres north of the site encountered a substantial early medieval wall indicating settlement extending outside the core of the town during the medieval period.

Reason for Archaeological Evaluation

The site lies adjacent to the River Witham, the main medieval trade route to the town. River frontage would have been at a premium and thus is likely to have been utilised, even outside the centre of the town, from an early period. The desk-based assessment indicates that the proposed development will impact on post-medieval and possibly medieval deposits relating to the history and development of Boston. An archaeological evaluation comprising 4x15m trial trenches will establish the nature, quality and extent of any archaeological deposits within the development area so that appropriate mitigation measures may be devised.

Signed..........

Joanna Hambly
pp Boston Community Archaeologist

Date: 13/10/03
Brief is valid for 1 year from this date. Please contact the Community Archaeologist after this time.

For the Particular Attention of the Client

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This document sets out the brief for an archaeological evaluation that should be prepared in advance of development in order that the archaeological implications of the development can be fully considered. The information will enable the Local Planning Authority to consider the proposals and allow an informed and reasonable decision to be made as to the necessity or scope of mitigation measures.
- 1.2 There is a presumption in favour of preservation *in situ* of nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not (PPG16, paragraph 8). In these cases, the results of the assessment should influence the design and development in order to protect a monument or remains. Proposals for enhancement may also be identified.
- 1.3. This brief should be sent to archaeological contractors, together with all relevant site plans of the proposed development, as the basis for the preparation of a detailed archaeological project specification. In response to this brief contractors will include the anticipated working methods, timescales and staffing levels. (The Boston Community Archaeologist does not maintain a list of archaeological contractors but names of local units can be found in the Yellow Pages or from the Institute of Field Archaeologists, Tel: 0118 931 6446).
- 1.4 In response to this brief contractors will prepare a project specification that will be sent to you. The specification will provide details of the proposed working methods, timescales and staffing levels necessary to complete the work.
- 1.5 Upon receiving the specifications, you should submit these detailed specifications to the Boston Community Archaeologist for approval. Failure to seek approval at an early stage may result in delay later on. To avoid any such delay the client is strongly advised to seek approval of the detailed specification as soon as possible. The client may choose between those specifications that are considered by the Boston Community Archaeologist to adequately satisfy the brief.
- 1.6 All contractors supplying specifications should refer to SCAUM Principles of Competitive Tendering (SCAUM Guidelines and Notes on Competitive Tendering for Archaeological Services 1996).

Please ensure that the chosen contractor is sent all the relevant site plans before archaeological work is commenced.

For the Particular Attention of the Archaeological Contractor

2. Requirement for Work

2.1 The evaluation will consist of:

2.1.1 Intrusive - trial trenching of 4% of the archaeological horizon. Allowance must be made for the stepping of the archaeological trenches. Please see attached figure for indicative trench layout.

2.2 The purpose of the archaeological evaluation should be to gather sufficient information to establish the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits in order to establish the potential impact of development on the archaeological resource.

2.3 Any adjustments to the brief for the evaluation should only be made after discussion with the Community Archaeologist for Boston Borough Council. If any major archaeological discovery is made it is hoped that this will be accommodated within the scheme and preservation in situ be given due consideration.

3. Stages of Work and Techniques

3.1 A report should follow the evaluation that integrates earlier investigations so as to provide a context for any archaeology encountered. The report must place the findings in a local, regional and national context in order that the any archaeological deposits can be fully assessed. The site should not be treated in isolation and reference should be made to relevant historical sources and previous archaeological work in the area when interpreting the results.

3.2 A recognised archaeological body in accordance with the code of conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeology should carry out the investigation. The specialist to be used by the archaeological body should be members of the IFA, and/or members of the appropriate finds group. If this is not the case, a CV or some other form of reference should be provided with the specification.

3.3 The evaluation should take into account environmental evidence and provide an assessment of the viability of such information should further archaeological work be carried out.

4. Methods

4.1 In consideration of methodology the following details should be given in the contractor's specification:

4.1.1 A projected timetable must be agreed for the various stages of work;

4.1.2 The staff structure and numbers must be detailed including person hours for on-site work;

- 4.1.3 It is expected that all on site work will be carried out in a way that complies with relevant Health and Safety legislation and that due consideration will be given to site security;
 - 4.1.4 A full description of the recovery and recording strategies to be used;
 - 4.1.5 A programme of investigation that provides a sound basis for developing the archaeological scientific component within the specification/project design for any subsequent mitigation strategy.
 - 4.1.6 An estimate of the time and resources allocated for the post-excavation work and report production in the form of person hours. This should include lists of specialists and their role in the project. It is expected that finds will be encountered and therefore adequate provision should be made for specialists in these areas.
 - 4.1.7 Contingency for unexpected costs e.g. due to more artefacts or ecofacts recovered than expected. This should only be activated after discussion with the Community Archaeologist and the client.
- 4.2 Excavation is a potentially destructive technique and the following factors should be borne in mind:
- 4.2.1 The use of an appropriate machine with a wide toothless ditching blade.
 - 4.2.2 The supervision of all mechanical earthmoving by an experienced archaeologist.
 - 4.2.3 The machine should be used to remove topsoil down to the first archaeological horizon.
 - 4.2.4 The most recent archaeological deposits are not necessarily the least important and this should be considered when determining the level to which machining will be carried out.
 - 4.2.5 When archaeological features are revealed by machine these will be cleaned by hand.
 - 4.2.6 A representative sample of every archaeological feature must be excavated by hand. The depth of natural should be established in every trench in order that a deposit model can be produced.
 - 4.2.7 All excavation must be carried out with a view to avoiding features that may be worthy of preservation *in situ*.
 - 4.2.8 A site visit by a suitable archaeological scientist to advise on sampling procedure and strategy where appropriate should be included in the specification/project design.

- 4.2.9 Samples should be taken from deposits which are suitable for further investigation for ecofacts /artefacts and/or the identification of archaeological processes.
- 4.2.10 Any human remains encountered must be left *in situ* and only removed if absolutely necessary. The contractor must comply with all statutory consents and licences regarding the exhumation and interment of human remains. It will also be necessary to comply with all reasonable requests of interested parties as to the method of removal, reinterment or disposal of the remains or associated items. Attempts must be made at all times not to cause offence to any interested parties.
- 4.2.11 It is expected that an approved single context recording system will be used for all on-site work and post fieldwork analysis.
- 4.2.12 All excavated features will be drawn at the appropriate scale (1:10 for section drawings, 1:20 for single contexts, 1:50 or 1:100 for site plans).
- 4.2.13 A metal detector should be used to scan all spoil from machining.
- 4.2.14 If discovered during excavation, finds of gold and silver must be archaeologically removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner immediately (within 14 days) in accordance with the Treasure Act 1997 and Code of Practice. If removal of such finds is not possible on the same day than adequate security arrangements should be made.
- 4.2.15 The contingencies for the extended excavation/recording/sampling required for this brief.

5. Monitoring Arrangements

- 5.1 The Community Archaeologist for Boston Borough Council will monitor the fieldwork to ensure that it meets the specification. To facilitate this she should be contacted at least one week prior to the commencement of fieldwork. The Community Archaeologist should be kept informed of any unexpected discoveries and regularly updated on the project's progress. They should be allowed access to the site at their convenience and will comply with any health and safety requirements associated with the site.

6. Reporting Requirements

- 6.1 An interim report is expected within two weeks, may take the form of consultation with the Community Archaeologist if the results of trial trenching are mainly negative. The final report should be a straightforward account of the fieldwork carried out and should be produced within two months of the completion of the fieldwork phase. If this is not possible then the Boston Community Archaeologist must be consulted at the earliest possible opportunity. The report should include:

- 6.1.1 Plans of the trench layout and features therein, including relevant trench

sections and OD levels.

- 6.1.2 A scaled plan of the site showing accurately surveyed locations of the trial trenches in relation to all known/speculated archaeological features including geophysical anomalies, cropmarks, earthworks and relevant findspots.
 - 6.1.3 Tables summarising features and artefacts together with a full description and brief interpretation.
 - 6.1.4 Plans of actual and potential deposits.
 - 6.1.5 A consideration of the evidence within the wider landscape setting.
 - 6.1.6 A consideration of the importance of the findings on a local, regional and national basis.
 - 6.1.7 A critical review of the effectiveness of the methodology.
 - 6.1.8 A consideration of the impact of the proposed development upon any archaeological remains.
- 6.2 Any recommendation for further work is the responsibility of the Boston Community Archaeologist. The report produced by the contractor, therefore, should not include a written recommendation concerning further works. Should the contractor wish to make recommendations to the Boston Community Archaeologist, this may be done orally or in writing separately from the submitted report (*IFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation paragraph 3.4.8*).
- 6.3 A copy of the evaluation report must be deposited with the Community Archaeologist for Boston Borough Council, Boston Borough Council, The Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record and the client.

7. Archive Deposition

- 7.1 Arrangements must be made with the landowner(s) and/or developers and an appropriate museum for the deposition of the object and paper archive. If the receiving museum is to be the City and County Museum, Lincoln then the archive should be produced in the form outlined in that museum's document 'Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives'.

8. Publication and Dissemination

- 8.1 The deposition of a copy of the report with the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record will be deemed to put all information into the public domain, unless a special request is made for confidentiality. If material is to be held in confidence a timescale must be agreed with the Boston Community Archaeologist but is expected this will not exceed six months. Consideration must be given to a summary of the results being published in Lincolnshire History and Archaeology in due course.

8.2 Should remains of regional or national importance be found, the results of the evaluation should be published in an appropriate format. It is expected that nationally significant remains will be published in the relevant national journal.

9. **Additional Information**

9.1 This document attempts to define the best practice expected of an archaeological evaluation but cannot fully anticipate the conditions that will be encountered as work progresses. Changes to the approved programme of evaluation work, however, are only to be made with the prior written approval of the Boston Community Archaeologist.

10. **Further contact addresses:**

Boston Community Archaeologist
Heritage Lincolnshire
The Old School
Cameron Street
Sleaford
NG34 9RW
Telephone: 01529 461499
Email: boston@lincsheritage.org

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

Jim Bonnor
Senior Built Environment Officer
Lincolnshire County Council
Planning and Conservation
Third Floor
City Hall
Lincoln
LN1 1DN

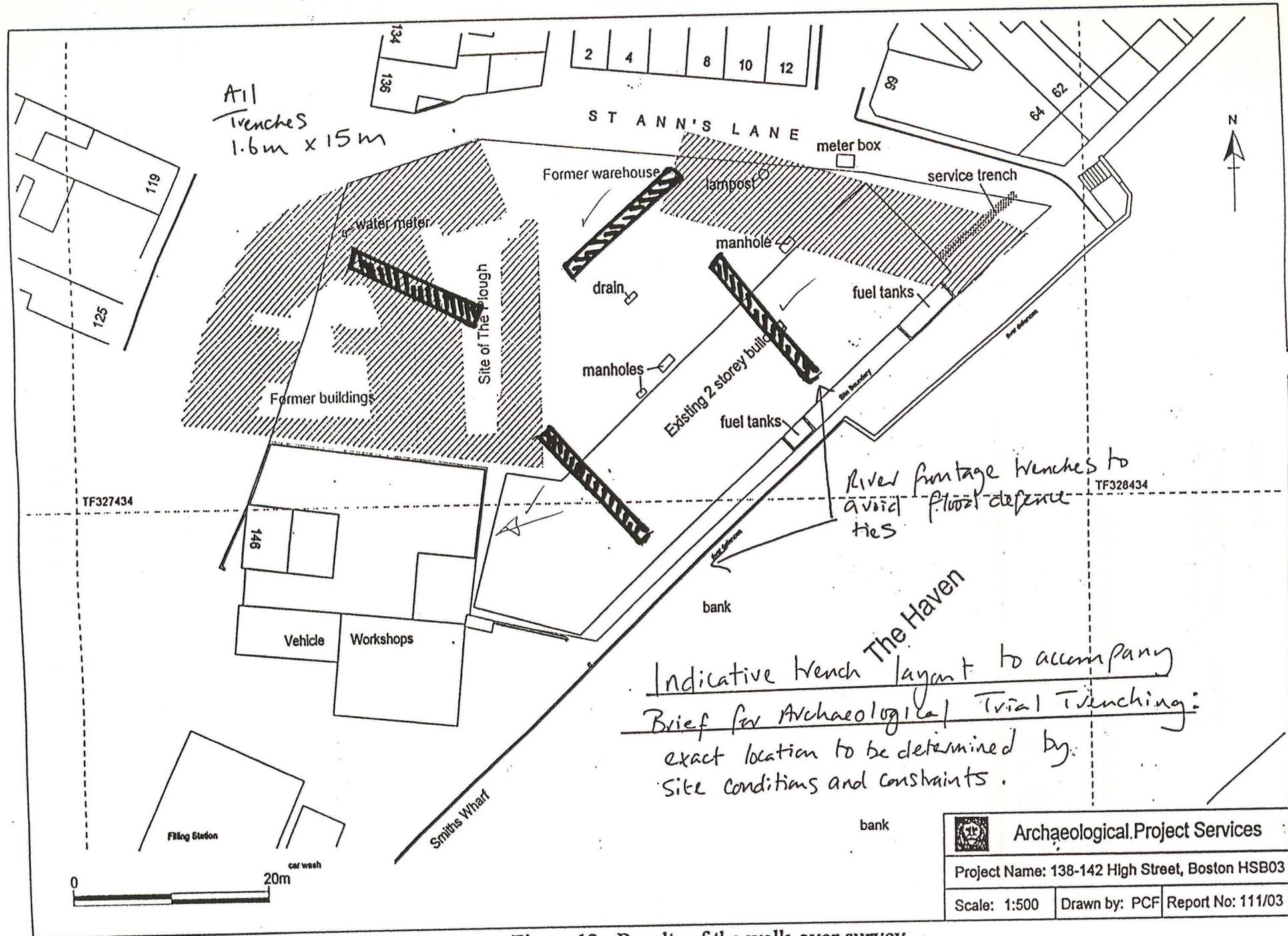


Figure 12 - Results of the walk-over survey

 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: 138-142 High Street, Boston HSB03		
Scale: 1:500	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 111/03

Appendix 2

LAND AT 138-142 HIGH STREET, BOSTON, LINCOLNSHIRE SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at 138-142 High Street, Boston, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies immediately adjacent to the River Witham in an area where it is suggested that quaysides might have existed in the medieval period. A desk-based assessment (Cope-Faulkner 2003) showed development had occurred within the site since the 18th century and that it was possibly the location of a medieval church and cross. Furthermore, medieval and post-medieval deposits and artefacts have been recorded within the vicinity.*
- 1.3 *A planning application for residential development of the site has been made. An archaeological evaluation is required to assist the determination of the application.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at 138-142 High Street, Boston, Lincolnshire.
 - 2.1.1 The document contains the following parts:
 - 2.1.2 Overview
 - 2.1.3 The archaeological and natural setting
 - 2.1.4 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
 - 2.1.5 List of specialists
 - 2.1.6 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Boston is located 45km southeast of Lincoln and 7km from the northwest coast of The Wash, in the fens of south Lincolnshire. The site is located on the High Street, west of the river Witham at national grid reference TF 3276 4341. The site is an irregular shaped area of approximately 0.24 Ha, currently occupied by a disused garage building and tarmac forecourt.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Full planning permission (No. B/03/0358/FULL) has been granted by Boston Borough Council Planning Department for the construction of 17 new houses, subject to an archaeological evaluation of the site.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Local soils are the Tanvats Association typical alluvial gley soils and Wisbech Association, coarse silty calcareous soil, overlying marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 319, 361). The site lies on the west bank of the Witham at approximately 6m OD on a gentle slope down westward from the river.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The site lies adjacent to the River Witham, the main medieval trade route to the town. It is suggested that quaysides might have existed along the river frontage in the medieval period.
- 6.2 A desk-based assessment (Cope-Faulkner 2003) showed development had occurred within the site since the 18th century and that it was possibly the location of a medieval church and cross.
- 6.3 In the immediate vicinity, medieval and post-medieval deposits containing building material, smithing debris, pottery, leather and wooden pipes have been recorded.
- 6.4 An archaeological evaluation 150 north of the site encountered a substantial early medieval wall indicating settlement extending outside the core of the town during the medieval period.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to advise the planning authority on the planning application and to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.
- 7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:
- 7.2.1 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.
 - 7.2.2 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.
 - 7.2.3 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.
 - 7.2.4 Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.
 - 7.2.5 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.
 - 7.2.6 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
 - 7.2.7 Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

8 LIAISON WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR

- 8.1 Prior to the commencement of the trial trenching the arrangement of the interventions (excavations) will be agreed with the archaeological curator to ensure that the proposed scheme of works fulfils their requirements.

9 TRIAL TRENCHING

- 9.1 Reasoning for this technique

- 9.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.
- 9.1.2 The trial trenching will consist of the excavation of a 4% sample of the development area, to be achieved by four (4) 15m trenches. Trenches may be widened and stepped-in should archaeological deposits extend below 1.2m depth. Augering may be used to determine the depth of the sequence of deposits present.

9.2 General Considerations

- 9.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.
- 9.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).
- 9.2.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.
- 9.2.4 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 necessarily be excavated. However, the investigation 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.
- 9.2.5 Open trenches will be marked by hazard tape attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.

9.3 Methodology

- 9.3.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.
- 9.3.2 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.
- 9.3.3 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.
- 9.3.4 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.

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

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

9.4 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If removal of the remains is necessary the appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.

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

9.6 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches for subsequent backfilling.

9.7 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by an EDM survey.

10 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

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

11 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

11.1 Stage 1

11.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

11.1.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

11.2 Stage 2

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

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

11.3 Stage 3

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

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
- Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.
- Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results
- A text describing the findings of the investigation.
- Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.
- A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

12 ARCHIVE

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

13 REPORT DEPOSITION

13.1 Copies of the investigation report will be sent to: the client, GGK Smith Properties; agent Trevor Clay Chartered Architect; the Community Archaeologist, Boston Borough Council; Boston Borough Council Planning Department; and the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record.

14 PUBLICATION

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

discoveries of Roman date.

15 CURATORIAL MONITORING

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

16 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

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

17 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

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

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: Dr D Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust Roman: B Precious, independent specialist
Anglo-Saxon:	J Young, independent specialist
Medieval and later:	G Taylor, APS in consultation with H Healey, independent archaeologist;
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist; or G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy; or P Cope-Faulkner, APS
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

18 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 18.1 Fieldwork is expected to be undertaken by up to 4 staff, a supervisor and up to 3 assistants, and to take five-six (5-6) days.
- 18.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production is expected to take 10 person-days within a notional programme of 10 days. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor and CAD illustrator. Two half-days of specialist time are allotted in the project budget. Should it be necessary to process environmental samples, human remains, or large quantities of pottery, production of the report may require an extra time, depending on the availability of specialists.
- 18.3 Contingency
- 18.3.1 Contingencies have been specified in the budget. These include: fencing and a pump; environmental sampling/analysis of waterlogged remains; medieval pottery- large quantities (moderate amount expected and allowed for); faunal remains -large quantities (moderate amounts expected and allowed for); Conservation and/or Other unexpected remains or artefacts.
- 18.3.2 With the exception of the fencing and pump, the activation of any contingency requirement will be by the archaeological curator (Boston Borough Archaeologist), not Archaeological Project Services.

19 INSURANCES

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

20 COPYRIGHT

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

21 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Archaeological Project Services, 1994 *Archaeological Watching Brief at 35 Paddock Grove, Boston, Lincolnshire*

Cope-Faulkner, P., 2003 *Desk-based assessment of the archaeological implications of proposed development on land at 138-142 High Street, Boston, Lincolnshire (HSB03)*, unpublished APS report no. 111/03

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Specification: Version 1, 30/10/03

Appendix 3

CONTEXT SUMMARY

Each trench was allocated a continuous run of 100 contexts, the trench number forming the prefix of the sequence (e.g context numbers for Trench 2 were 200 to 299 and the context numbers for Trench 4 were 400 to 499).

Context No	Section No	Description	Interpretation
100	-	Unstratified finds.	-
101	1	Friable, light yellowish brown silty sand, 1.0m thick.	Dumped deposit/ bank material.
102	1	Friable, dark brown silty sand, with moderate CBM fragments and occasional charcoal and shell flecks, 0.23m thick.	Dumped deposit.
103	1	Friable, mid brown sandy silt, with frequent CBM fragments, 0.24m thick.	Dumped deposit.
104	1	Friable, dark brown sandy silt, with frequent CBM flecks, 0.21m thick.	Dumped deposit.
105	-	Loose, dark blackish brown silty sand, with frequent CBM flecks, 0.02m thick.	Dumped lens.
106	-	Friable, mid brown silty sand, with frequent CBM flecks, 0.02m thick.	Dumped lens.
107	1	Loose, light greyish brown silty sand and mortar, with frequent CBM flecks, 0.10m thick.	Dumped layer.
108	1	Friable, dark brown sandy silt, with moderate CBM fragments and occasional mortar flecks, 0.18m thick.	Dumped deposit.
109	1	Soft, dark yellowish brown sandy silt, with frequent CBM and mortar flecks, contains a concrete encased pipe.	Fill of service trench (136).
110	1	Loose/friable, dark black sandy silt, with frequent CBM and mortar flecks, 0.08m thick.	Dumped layer.
111	1	Indurate, white concrete beam.	Modern foundation.
112	1	Sub-rectangular cut, 0.49m wide and > 0.82m deep, with vertical sides.	Construction cut.
113	1	Friable, mid grey-brown silty sand, with frequent CBM flecks, 0.04m thick.	Dumped lens.
114	1	Wall, composed of machine made bricks and Portland cement, 0.40m wide and 0.30m high.	Foundation wall.
115	1	Indurate, white concrete beam.	Modern foundation.
116	1	Friable, blackish brown silty sand, with frequent CBM, mortar and charcoal fragments, 0.20m thick.	Dumped refuse and demolition debris.
117	1	Friable, mid yellowish brown sand, > 0.30m thick.	Dumped deposit/ bank material.
118	-	Friable, mottled mid yellowish brown and dark grey silty sand.	Fill of (019).
119	-	Linear cut, > 0.82m deep, with near vertical sides, oriented east-west.	Construction cut.
120	1	Loose, black sandy silt, with frequent CBM, mortar and charcoal fragments, 0.12m thick.	Dumped deposit.
121	1	Friable, light yellowish grey sandy silt, 0.10m thick.	Make up/bank material.
122	1	Friable, dark greyish brown sandy silt, with occasional CBM fragments and frequent charcoal fragments, 0.06m thick.	Dumped deposit.
123	1	Friable, mid yellowish reddish brown sand, > 0.30m thick.	Dumped deposit/bank material.

Context No	Section No	Description	Interpretation
124	1	Indurate, black tarmac, 0.06m thick.	Yard surface.
125	1	Weakly cemented, light yellow sand and limestone rubble, up to 0.28m thick.	Levelling deposit.
126	1	Firm, banded grey-brown silt and grave, with frequent CBM and charcoal fragments, 0.26m thick (in 20mm to 40mm thick bands)	Disturbed surfaces.
127	1	Soft, mid greyish yellowish brown sandy silt, with occasional CBM flecks.	Fill of construction cut (128).
128	1	Linear cut, 0.62m wide and 0.93m deep, with vertical sides, oriented north-south.	Construction cut.
129	1	Friable, dark greyish brown, silty sand, with frequent CBM and mortar fragments and occasional pebbles, 0.36m thick.	Dumped deposit.
130	1	Friable, light yellowish brown silty sand, with occasional pebbles, 0.08m thick.	Make up layer/bank material.
131	1	Friable, mid greyish brown silty sand, with frequent CBM and mortar fragments, 0.16m thick.	Dumped deposit.
132	1	Friable, mid yellowish brown sand, 0.22m thick.	Dumped deposit/bank material.
133	1	Friable, mid greyish brown silty sand, with frequent gravel.	Fill of pipe trench (134).
134	1	Linear cut, 0.43m wide and 0.52m deep, with concave sides and a rounded base, oriented north-south.	Pipe trench.
135	1	Soft, dark yellowish brown sandy silt, with frequent CBM and mortar flecks, contains a concrete encased pipe.	Fill of service trench (136).
136	1	Linear cut, 0.77m wide and 0.46m deep, with concave sides, oriented north-south.	Service trench.
137	1	Friable, dark greyish brown, silty sand, with frequent CBM and mortar fragments and occasional pebbles, 0.34m thick.	Dumped layer.
138	1	Friable, dark greyish brown silty sand, with frequent CBM and mortar fragments.	Fill of (139).
139	1	Linear cut, 0.30m wide and 0.16m deep, with sloping sides and a rounded base.	Gully.
140	1	Friable, light yellowish brown silty sand, with occasional pebbles, 0.08m thick.	Make up layer/bank material.
141	1	Friable/soft, mid greyish brown sandy silt, with frequent CBM and shell fragments and occasional pebbles, 0.05m thick.	Dumped layer.
142	1	Soft, black charcoal and sand, with moderate mortar and occasional CBM flecks, 0.06m thick.	Dumped layer.
143	1	Friable, dark yellowish brown sandy silt, with frequent mortar flecks and occasional small pebbles, 0.06m thick.	Dumped deposit.
144	1	Friable, mid grey-brown silty sand, with occasional mortar flecks and rare pebbles, 0.20m thick.	Dumped deposit.
145	1	Friable, mid yellowish brown silty sand, 0.31m thick.	Dumped layer/bank material.
146	1	Friable, mid grey-brown silty sand, with occasional CBM fragments, 0.12m thick.	Dumped deposit.
147	1	Friable, mottled dark greyish brown and black silty sand, with frequent CBM, mortar and charcoal flecks, 0.15m thick.	Dumped layer.

Context No	Section No	Description	Interpretation
148	1	Firm, banded grey-brown silt and grave, with frequent CBM and charcoal fragments, 0.36m thick (in 20mm to 40mm thick bands)	Levelling deposit.
149	1	Friable, dark greyish brown, silty sand, with frequent CBM and mortar fragments and occasional pebbles, 0.38m thick.	Dumped layer.
150	1	Friable, light yellowish brown silty sand, with occasional pebbles, 0.27m thick.	Make up layer/bank material.
151	1	Friable, mid grey-brown sandy silt, with frequent CBM and mortar fragments, 0.12m thick.	Dumped deposit.
152	1	Loose, grey-brown sand and pebbles, 0.10m thick.	Dumped deposit/bank material.
153	1	Loose, red-yellow-brown brick and limestone rubble, up to 0.14m thick.	Demolition layer.
154	1	Friable, light brownish yellow sand.	Fill of construction cut (112).
155	14	Friable, laminated light yellowish brown silty sand, > 1.0m thick.	Bank material.
201	8, 10 & 11	Indurate, black tarmac, up to 0.12m thick.	Yard surface.
202	8, 10 & 11	Compacted, pale yellow limestone rubble, with occasional CBM fragments, up to 0.30m thick.	Levelling deposit.
203	8	Single course of firmly embedded grey concrete blocks, 0.10m thick.	Former yard surface.
204	8 & 10	Firm, dark grey-brown sandy silt, with occasional CBM fragments, up to 0.18m thick.	Make up layer/dumped deposit.
205	8	Firm, mid grey-brown sandy silt, with frequent mortar and CBM flecks and occasional stones, > 0.30m thick, contains a concrete encased pipe.	Fill of service trench (206).
206	8	Linear cut, 0.54m wide and > 0.30m deep, with vertical sides, oriented approximately east-west.	Service trench.
207	8 & 10	Friable, pale brown sand, up to 0.10m thick.	Make up layer.
208	8 & 10	Firm, mid grey-brown sandy silt, with occasional pebbles, mortar and CBM fragments, 0.20m thick.	Make up layer/dumped deposit.
209	8	Firm, pale brown silty sand, with occasional CBM fragments, up to 0.08m thick.	Make up lens.
210	8	Friable, red-brown CBM fragments, up to 0.03m thick.	Dumped lens.
211	8	Firm, white crushed lime/chalk, up to 0.04m thick.	Dumped lens.
212	8 & 10	Soft, pale-brown silty sand, with occasional CBM fragments, up to 0.14m thick.	Make up layer/dumped deposit.
213	8 & 9	Friable, dark grey-brown sandy silt, with common mortar, CBM fragments and stones, > 0.48m thick.	Fill of construction cut (218).
214	8	Friable, dark grey-brown silty sand, with occasional CBM and limestone fragments, > 0.30m thick.	Fill of construction cut (218).
215	8	Friable, mottled brown and dark grey-brown silty sand, with occasional CBM and limestone fragments, > 0.20m thick.	Fill of construction cut (218).
216	8	Soft, mottled dark and light brown sand, with occasional limestone flecks, up to 0.12m thick.	Fill of construction cut (218).
217	8	Firm, dark grey-brown sand, > 0.10m thick.	Fill of construction cut (218).
218	8 & 9	Linear or sub-rectangular cut, 4.50m wide and 0.95m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base, oriented east-west.	Construction cut.

Context No	Section No	Description	Interpretation
219	8	Firm, dark grey-brown silty sand, with occasional CBM and limestone fragments, up to 0.40m thick.	Make up layer/dumped deposit.
220	8	Soft, mottled dark and light brown sand, up to 0.10m thick.	Make up layer/dumped deposit.
221	8	Loose, red-brown brick rubble, up to 0.10m thick.	Dumped lens.
222	8	Soft, light brown sand, up to 0.02m thick.	Dumped/ make up lens.
223	8 & 10	Firm, dark grey-brown sandy silt, with frequent CBM, mortar and charcoal fragments, up to 0.08m thick.	Make up layer/dumped deposit.
224	8 & 10	Friable, black cinder and clinker, up to 0.12m thick.	Make up layer/dumped deposit.
225	8 & 10	Firm, dark grey-brown silty sand, with frequent CBM, mortar and charcoal fragments, up to 0.34m thick.	Make up layer/dumped deposit.
226	8	Firm, yellow-brown sand, > 0.20m thick.	Make up/bank material.
227	8	Friable, dark grey-brown silty sand, with occasional CBM fragments, > 0.04m thick.	Make up layer/dumped deposit.
228	8	Friable, grey-brown sand, with frequent gravel, up to 0.08m thick.	Make up layer/dumped deposit.
229	8, 11, 12 & 13	Linear cut, > 1.7m wide and > 0.83m deep, with steep irregular sides, oriented east-west.	Elongated pit or possible ditch.
230	8, 11, 12 & 13	Friable, dark grey-brown sandy silt, with CBM, mortar and charcoal fragments, 0.55m thick	Fill of (229).
231	8 & 9	Firm, pale yellow-brown sand, with occasional CBM and mortar flecks, 0.87m thick.	Make up/ bank material.
232	-	Friable, dark grey-brown silty sand, with frequent CBM, mort, limestone and charcoal fragments, recorded in plan.	Fill of construction cut (218).
233	-	Soft, mottled dark and light brown sand, recorded in plan.	Fill of construction cut (218).
234	-	Firm, light brown sand, recorded in plan.	Fill of construction cut (218).
235	-	Firm, mottled dark and light brown sand, recorded in plan.	Fill of construction cut (218).
236	-	Firm, yellow-brown sand, recorded in plan.	Fill of construction cut (218).
237	-	Soft, pale-brown silty sand, with occasional CBM fragments, up to 0.14m thick.	Make up layer/dumped deposit.
238	10	Linear or sub-rectangular cut, 4.50m wide and 0.95m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base, oriented east-west.	Construction cut.
239	10	Firm, pale yellow-brown sand, > 0.20m thick.	Make up/ bank material.
240	11	Firm, grey sand, with common gravel, up to 0.02m thick.	Make up lens.
241	10	Friable, mottled dark grey-brown and yellow-brown silty sand, with frequent CBM and limestone rubble, > 0.30m thick.	Fill of construction cut (238).
242	9	Firm, dark grey-brown silty sand, with occasional CBM fragments, up to 0.06m thick.	Dumped lens.
243	11	Firm, pale yellow-brown sand, up to 0.10m thick.	Make up/ bank material.
244	11	Firm, grey-brown silty sand, with occasional CBM, mortar and charcoal fragments, up to 0.15m thick.	Make up layer/dumped deposit.

Context No	Section No	Description	Interpretation
245	11	Firm, grey-brown silty sand, with occasional CBM, mortar and charcoal fragments, 0.12m thick.	Make up layer/dumped deposit.
246	11	Friable, dark grey-brown silty sand, with occasional CBM, mortar and charcoal fragments, up to 0.16m thick.	Make up layer/dumped deposit.
247	8 & 11	Friable, pale brown sand, up to 0.10m thick.	Make up layer/dumped deposit.
248	11	Loose, pale brown silty sand, up to 0.08m thick.	Fill of (229).
249	11 & 12	Firm, dark brown sandy silt, with occasional CBM, mortar and charcoal fragments, up to 0.23m thick.	Fill of (229).
250	11 & 12	Friable, mottled black and pale brown sand, up to 0.08m thick.	Fill of (229).
251	8, 11, 12 & 13	Firm, dark brown sandy silt, with occasional CBM, mortar and charcoal fragments, > 0.30m thick.	Fill of (229).
252	9	Firm, pale yellow-brown sand, with occasional CBM flecks, 0.22m thick.	Make up/ bank material.
253	8	Friable, mottled pale brown sand, 0.16m thick.	Make up layer/dumped deposit.
254	8	Firm, mottled light and dark grey-brown silty sand, with frequent CBM, mortar and charcoal fragments, > 0.50m thick.	Fill of (255).
255	8	Irregular sub-rectangular pit, 4m long and > 0.50m deep, with near vertical sides, oriented north-south.	Pit – possibly industrial.
256	8	Friable, dark grey-brown silty sand, with occasional CBM flecks, 0.04m thick.	Make up layer/dumped deposit.
257	8	Friable, dark grey-brown silty sand, with occasional CBM flecks, 0.17m thick.	Make up layer/dumped deposit.
258	14	Loose, mid red-brown sand, up to 0.10m thick.	Lens/bank material.
259	14	Friable, pale yellow-brown sand, with occasional CBM flecks, 0.70m thick.	Bank material.
260	14	Friable, blue-grey clayey sand, > 0.18m thick.	Bank material.
300	-	Unstratified finds.	-
301	2	Hard, black tarmac, 0.08m thick.	Yard surface.
302	2	Loose, mottled/patchy brown and grey rubble and CBM, up to 0.50m thick.	Levelling deposit.
303	2	Wall, composed of mortared brick in an English bond, internally rendered with lime, oriented northeast-southwest.	Cellar wall.
304	2 & 3	Wall, composed of mortared brick in an English bond, internally rendered with lime, oriented northwest-southeast.	Cellar wall.
305	2	Wall, composed of mortared brick in an English bond, oriented northwest-southeast.	Cellar wall.
306	-	Loose, mid to dark greyish brown, silt, with frequent CBM and limestone fragments.	Demolition layer.
307	-	Indurate, grey cement layer, 2.80m long and 0.30m wide, originally supported wooden frame.	Base of cellar furniture.
308	-	Low platform, brick and mortar construction, oriented northwest-southeast, turning sharply to northeast.	Cellar platform.
309	4	Wall, composed of mortared brick in an English bond, internally rendered with lime, oriented northwest-southeast.	Cellar wall.
310	-	Loose, mid to light greyish brown, silt, with frequent CBM and limestone fragments.	Demolition layer.

Context No	Section No	Description	Interpretation
311	3	Wall, composed of mortared brick in an English bond, internally rendered with lime.	Cellar wall.
312	4	Wall, composed of mortared brick in an English bond, internally rendered with lime, oriented northwest-southeast.	Cellar wall.
313	-	Sub-rectangular cut, partially recorded in plan.	Cut of cellar.
314	-	Linear void, 0.11m wide, formed between (304) and (308).	Void or drain.
315	-	Loose, mid to light brown sand, 0.02m thick.	Make up.
316	-	Loose, mid to dark brownish grey silt, with occasional stones and CBM fragments, > 0.50m thick.	Fill of (317).
317	-	Linear cut, 1.1m wide and > 0.50m deep, with irregular sloping sides, oriented north-south.	Ditch or service trench.
318	-	Loose, black ashy silt, with frequent clinker and mortar fragments, > 0.07m thick.	Dumped deposit.
319	-	Loose, mid to light brownish yellow sand, recorded in plan.	Make up/bank material.
320	-	Linear void, 0.11m wide, formed between (321) and (322).	Void or drain.
321	-	Low platform, brick and mortar construction, oriented northwest-southeast, turning sharply to northeast.	Cellar platform.
322	-	Wall, 0.44m long and 0.37m wide, composed of mortared brick in an English bond, internally rendered with lime, oriented northeast-southwest.	Brick pier.
323	-	Wall, 0.44m long and 0.37m wide, composed of mortared brick in an English bond, internally rendered with lime, oriented northeast-southwest.	Brick pier.
324	-	Void.	-
325	6	Loose, mid to dark greyish brown silty sand, with occasional limestone fragments, > 0.35m thick.	Make up/bank material.
326	6	Loose, black ash and clinker, with occasional small burnt stones, 0.14m thick.	Dumped deposit.
327	6	Loose, mid to light brown sand, 0.15m thick.	Levelling deposit.
328	6	Single, worked limestone fragment, > 0.40m long and > 0.10m thick, possibly part of a course of stones.	Possible foundation course.
329	7	Loose, mid to dark brownish grey silt, with occasional stones and CBM fragments, 0.50m thick.	Make up/bank material.
330	7	Loose, mid to light brownish yellow, sand, 0.50m thick.	Make up/bank material.
331	7	Loose, black ashy silt, with frequent clinker and mortar fragments, 0.50m thick.	Dumped deposit.
332	7	Loose, mid to light brownish yellow sand, 0.50m thick.	Make up/bank material.
333	7	Loose, mid to dark grey brown sandy silt, with occasional stones and CBM fragments, 0.45m thick.	Dumped deposit.
334	7	Loose, mid to light brownish yellow sand, 0.30m thick.	Make up/bank material.
335	7	Loose, black sandy silt, with occasional stones and CBM fragments, 0.35m thick.	Dumped deposit.
336	7	Loose, mid to light yellowish brown sand, 0.28m thick.	Make up/bank material.
337	7	Loose, black silt and ash, with frequent clinker fragments, 0.34m thick.	Dumped deposit.

Context No	Section No	Description	Interpretation
338	7	Loose, mid to light brownish yellow sand, 0.32m thick.	Make up/bank material.
339	7	Loose, mid greyish brown sandy silt, with frequent mortar, and CBM fragments, 0.42m thick.	Dumped material.
340	7	Loose, mid grey-brown sandy silt, occasional CBM and mortar fragments, 0.70m thick.	Dumped material.
400	-	Unstratified finds.	-
401	5	Indurate, black tarmac, 0.07m thick.	Yard surface.
402	5	Weakly cemented, light yellow sand ballast, with frequent sandstone fragments.	Levelling deposit.
403	5	Loose, red and yellow sand and brick fragments, 0.41m thick.	Levelling deposit.
404	5	Friable, dark greyish brown sandy silt, with frequent mortar and CBM fragments, 0.40m thick.	Dumped deposit.
405	5	Soft/friable, white crushed lime, 0.10m thick.	Levelling deposit.
406	5	Friable, dark greyish brown sandy silt, with frequent CBM fragments, 0.13m thick.	Dumped deposit.
407	5	Friable, mid yellowish brown sand.	Fill of (424).
408	5	Friable, dark brown sandy silt, with occasional CBM fragments.	Fill of (425).
409	5	Loose, black gravelly sand, with frequent CBM fragments, 0.52m thick.	Fill of (426).
410	5	Friable, mid brown silty sand, with frequent CBM, charcoal and mortar flecks, 0.07m thick.	Dumped deposit.
411	5	Friable, mid brown sand, 0.20m thick.	Dumped deposit/bank material.
412	5	Friable, dark greyish brown sandy silt, with frequent CBM fragments and gravel.	Fill of pit (427).
413	5	Soft, mid brown clayey silt, with frequent CBM and mortar fragments, 0.68m thick.	Dumped deposit/bank material.
414	5	Soft, mid grey-brown sandy silt, with frequent ash, charcoal and CBM fragments, 0.49m thick.	Dumped deposit.
415	5	Soft, dark greyish brown sandy silt, with frequent CBM and mortar fragments, up to 0.20m thick.	Dumped deposit.
416	5	Soft, blackish brown sandy silt, with frequent CBM and mortar fragments, up to 0.46m thick.	Dumped deposit.
417	5	Soft, mid grey-brown sandy silt, with frequent CBM and mortar fragments, 0.16m thick.	Dumped deposit.
418	5	Friable, dark greyish brown sandy silt, with frequent limestone and CBM fragments, 0.29m thick.	Fill of (426).
419	5	Soft, blackish brown, sandy silt and charcoal, with frequent CBM fragments, 0.08m thick.	Dumped deposit.
420	5	Friable, mid yellowish brown silty sand, with frequent mortar and occasional CBM fragments, 0.16m thick.	Dumped layer.
421	5	Soft, dark greyish brown silty sand, with frequent CBM and mortar fragments, 0.20m thick.	Dumped deposit.
422	5	Friable, mid yellowish brown silty sand, with frequent CBM and mortar fragments, 0.20m thick.	Dumped deposit.
423	5	Loose, mid grey-brown sandy silt, with occasional charcoal fragments, 0.05m thick.	Dumped deposit.
424	5	Linear cut, 1.87m wide and 0.56m deep, with sloping sides and a V-shaped base, oriented north-south.	Possible ditch.
425	5	Linear cut, > 2m wide and > 0.50m deep, with a steep sloping side, oriented north south.	Possible river cut.

Context No	Section No	Description	Interpretation
426	5	Linear cut, 3.65m and > 0.65m deep, with sloping stepped sides, oriented north-south.	Possible former sewer.
427	5	Linear cut, 1.60m wide and 0.68m deep, with concave sides and a rounded base, oriented north-south.	Possible ditch or demolition cut.
428	5	Loose, mid grey-brown sandy silt, with occasional stones and CBM fragments, 0.15m thick.	Dumped deposit.
429	5	Loose, yellow-brown sand, > 0.10m thick.	Bank material.
430	14	Friable, light brown sandy silt, 0.30m thick.	Bank material.
431	14	Friable, dark brown sandy silt, 0.30m thick.	Bank material.
432	14	Loose, light yellow brown silty sand, 0.18m thick.	Bank material.
433	14	Friable, dark brown sandy silt, 0.30m thick.	Bank material.
434	5	Friable, mid yellowish brown sand, up to 0.20m thick.	Make up layer.

Abbreviations: CBM – Ceramic Building Material.

Appendix 4

THE FINDS

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

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. A total of 48 fragments of pottery weighing 770g was recovered from 14 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a large quantity of other artefacts, mostly building materials and clay pipe, comprising 72 items weighing a total of 10525g, was retrieved. Clay pipes were identified with reference to the Lincoln pipe typology (Mann 1977) and other published sources.

The excavated animal bone assemblage comprises 24 stratified fragments weighing 541g. 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 dumped deposits (110, 116, 207, 242, 326, 331, 333, 335), construction trench fill (213), ditch fills (230, 249, 251), possible river infill (408) and possible sewer fill (409), and as unstratified artefacts (100, 300, 400).

Most of the earlier pottery was made in moderate proximity to Boston, perhaps at Toynton All Saints 20km to the north. The later ceramics are mainly Staffordshire products, though there are a few foreign imports from Germany.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
110	STSL	Staffordshire slipware	2(link)	35	18 th century
116	TOY	Toynton All Saints-type ware	1	27	13 th -15 th century
207	STSL	Staffordshire slipware	2(link)	42	18 th century
213	WS	White salt-glazed stoneware, 18 th century	1	11	18 th century
	BL	Black ware, 17 th century	1	4	
230	NS	Nottingham stoneware	1	5	18 th century
242	WS	White salt-glazed stoneware	1	8	18 th century
249	TOY	Toynton All Saints-type ware, 13 th -15 th century	2(link)	60	Early 19 th century
	BL	Red painted earthenware, black glazed, 18 th century	1	9	
	PEARL	Pearlware, early 19 th century	1	6	
251	BEV	Beverley ware, jug handle	1	72	12 th -14 th century
300	CRMWARE	Creamware, early 19 th century	3	37	Early 19 th century
	PEARL	Pearlware, 19 th century	1	5	
	BS	Brown stoneware, 19 th century	1	43	
	NS	Nottingham stoneware, 18 th century	1	8	
	WS	White salt-glazed stoneware, 18 th century	1	8	
	STSL	Staffordshire slipware, 18 th century	1	10	
	TGE	Tin-glazed earthenware, separate vessels, 17 th -18 th century	2	53	
	FREC	Frechen stoneware, 17 th -18 th century	1	14	

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
	TB	Toynton-Bolingbroke-type ware, 15 th -17 th century	1	13	
	TOY	Toynton All Saints-type ware, 13 th -15 th century	2	5	
	BOUA	Bourne A/B ware, 12 th -14 th century	1	28	
326	BOUA	Bourne A/B ware, 12 th -14 th century	1	16	17 th century
	TOY	Toynton All Saints-type ware, 13 th -15 th century	4	54	
	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware, 17 th century	1	8	
331	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th century	1	2	19 th century
	STSL	Staffordshire slipware, 18 th century	1	3	
400	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th century	1	2	19 th century
	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware, 17 th -18 th century	1	47	
408	CRMWARE	Creamware, early 19 th century	1	5	19 th century
	TGE	Tin-glazed earthenware, 17 th -18 th century	1	3	
	BL	Red painted earthenware, blackglazed, 18 th century	1	34	
	LERTH	Late earthenware, 19 th century	1	73	
	WS	White salt-glazed stoneware, 18 th century	1	4	
	WEST	Westerwald stoneware, 18 th century	1	1	
	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware, 17 th century	1	8	
409	CRMWARE	Late Creamware, early 19 th century	1	4	19 th century
	LERTH	Late Earthenware, 19 th century	1	3	

Medieval material constitutes the minor component of the pottery assemblage, providing only 12 of the total of 48 recovered fragments (25%) and all of this material is associated with later artefacts and, therefore, clearly redeposited.

There is a dearth of early post-medieval pieces, and although 17th century pottery types are not uncommon they generally appear to be residual and associated with 18th century artefacts. The general composition of this post-medieval aspect of the assemblage would tend to suggest that reoccupation of the site occurred about the beginning of the 18th century, but late 17th century objects were still in use. This is supported by the evidence of the other artefacts (Table 2, below), within which group there is no identifiable pieces earlier than the late 17th century.

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
100	Clay pipe	Bowl, Lincoln type B, 1660-90	1	15	18 th century
	Clay pipe	Stems, bore 5/64", 18 th century	2	3	
110	Glass	Light green bottle, much iridescence, early 19 th century	4(link)	56	Early 19 th century
	Lead	Window came	1	4	
116	CBM	Handmade brick, 125mm wide, 50mm thick, post-medieval	1	1007	Post-medieval
	Iron	Nail, 137mm long	1	24	

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
213	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 5/64", 18 th century	1	3	18 th century
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 6/64", 17 th century	1	2	
242	CBM	Tile, oxidized throughout	1	50	Post-medieval
251	Clay pipe	Stems, bore 5/64"	2	5	18 th century
300	CBM	Toilet pipe, 19 th -20 th century	2(link)	2426	20 th century
	CBM	Chimney pot, sooted, 19 th -20 th century	1	2695	
	Iron	Retaining bracket, late post-medieval	1	169	
	CBM	Green glazed tile, 19 th -20 th century	1	109	
	CBM	Yellow and green glazed wall tile, 19 th -20 th century	2(link)	63	
	CBM	Machine-made vented brick, 78mm wide, 20 th century	1	965	
	CBM	Firebrick, 19 th -20 th century	1	1738	
	Clay pipe	Bowl, fluted, bore 5/64", early 19 th century	2	15	
	Clay pipe	Stem, heeled, bore 6/64", 17 th century	1	4	
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 5/64", 18 th century	2	4	
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 4/64", 19 th century	6	13	
	Glass	Green bottle, embossed, 20 th century	2(link)	419	
	Glass	Colourless mould-produced bottle, 20 th century	1	19	
	Glass	Olive green bottle, string rim, early 19 th century	1	126	
	Mortar	Mortar	5	473	
Plastic	Toy, 20 th century	1	4		
331	Clay pipe	Bowl, Lincoln type B, bore 7/64"	1	16	1660-90
333	Clay pipe	Bowl, Lincoln type B, bore 6/64", 1660-90	1	23	18 th century
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 7/64", 17 th century	1	4	
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 6/64", 17 th century	1	6	
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 5/64", 18 th century	1	1	
335	Clay pipe	Stem, spur marked 'IN', bore 4/64", 19 th century	1	5	19 th century
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 7/64", 17 th century	1	4	
400	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 6/64", 17 th century	1	2	19 th century
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 5/64", 18 th century	2	4	
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 4/64", 19 th century	4	11	
	Iron	Circular-sectioned rod, post-medieval	1	22	
408	Clay pipe	Bowl, 17 th century	1	1	20 th century
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 4/64", 19 th century	10	14	
	Glass	Olive bottle, 20 th century	1	1	

The complete clay pipe bowls from (300) are closely similar in decorative style to those produced by Robert Winn, a known Boston pipe maker who was working between 1815-1827 (Wells 1972, 15; fig 7, no 12). On definitive Winn examples of this pipe type, his name occurs above the fluting, just below the bowl rim. It is possible that these are Winn bowl that had been trimmed too low, truncating the name, though this seems unlikely.

the initials 'IN'. This appears to represent a Boston maker, and 19th century clay pipes
 been found in the town previously. Although the maker is not known with certainty, it
 initials may signify one John Nettam, who was recorded as a 'pipeman' in Boston in

ous materials, occur in abundance and reflect the presence of structures on the site in the
 nt of came indicate the use of leaded windows in the buildings.

00) bears the markings:

JONS
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 LONDON GIN
 ESTABLISHED 1769

Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
metatarsus	1	27	juvenile
femur	1	27	
metatarsus	1	25	
radius	1	14	
rib	1	4	
femur	1	32	possibly chicken
rib	1	25	
femur	1	4	
calcaneus	1	96	
radius	1	58	
metatarsus	1	42	
tibia	1	36	
metatarsus	1	24	
rib	1	2	
unidentified	1	<1	
unidentified	1	2	
shell	2	1	
molar	1	34	
metatarsus	1	36	
metacarpus	2	28	
rib	1	10	
femur	1	10	
vertebra	1	1	
unidentified	1	3	

dition and presents no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the collection is

previous archaeological investigations at Boston that are the subjects of reports.
 reported study of the archaeological and historical evidence for the current investigation
 of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the
 ogist and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

ollection is of uncertain potential and significance. All of it is redeposited with later
 ether the material indicates the presence of medieval levels at the site; it is possible that
 val material was imported to the site in later dumping.

t of the assemblage is of moderate local potential. As a whole, the assemblage indicates
 ncing about the very beginning of the 18th century, and also signifies the presence of

A marked clay pipe spur bears the initials 'IN'. This appears to represent a Boston maker, and 19th century clay pipes with identical markings have been found in the town previously. Although the maker is not known with certainty, it has been suggested that the initials may signify one John Nettam, who was recorded as a 'pipeman' in Boston in 1802 (*ibid.* 18, fig 7, no 14).

Building components, in various materials, occur in abundance and reflect the presence of structures on the site in the 19th-20th centuries. A fragment of came indicate the use of leaded windows in the buildings.

The embossed bottle from (300) bears the markings:

JONS
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LONDON GIN
ESTABLISHED 1769

Table 3: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
100	cattle	metatarsus	1	27	juvenile
	deer	femur	1	27	
	sheep sized	metatarsus	1	25	juvenile
	sheep sized	radius	1	14	
	sheep sized	rib	1	4	
110	cattle	femur	1	32	possibly chicken
	cattle	rib	1	25	
	bird	femur	1	4	
300	cattle	calcaneus	1	96	
	cattle	radius	1	58	
	cattle	metatarsus	1	42	
	sheep sized	tibia	1	36	
	sheep sized	metatarsus	1	24	
	sheep sized	rib	1	2	
	bird	unidentified	1	<1	
	unknown	unidentified	1	2	
mussel	shell	2	1		
400	cattle	molar	1	34	juvenile
	sheep sized	metatarsus	1	36	
	sheep sized	metacarpus	2	28	
	sheep sized	rib	1	10	
	goose	femur	1	10	
	?cat	vertebra	1	1	
	unknown	unidentified	1	3	

Condition

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

Documentation

There have been numerous previous archaeological investigations at Boston that are the subjects of reports. Additionally, there has been reported study of the archaeological and historical evidence for the current investigation site and its vicinity. 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 medieval aspect of the collection is of uncertain potential and significance. All of it is redeposited with later artefacts and it is not clear whether the material indicates the presence of medieval levels at the site; it is possible that the entire collection of medieval material was imported to the site in later dumping.

The post-medieval component of the assemblage is of moderate local potential. As a whole, the assemblage indicates occupation of the site commencing about the very beginning of the 18th century, and also signifies the presence of

buildings in the area from that time.

References

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

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

Wells, P., 1972 The Clay Pipe Makers of Boston, *Aspects of 19th Century Boston and District*, History of Boston Series 8

Appendix 5

State's criteria for scheduling Ancient Monuments - Extract from Planning DoE Planning Policy Guidance note 16, November 1990

Criteria (which are not in any order of ranking), are used for assessing the value of an ancient monument and considering whether scheduling is appropriate. They are not however be regarded as definitive; rather they are indicators which assist in judgement based on the individual circumstances of a case.

Some types of monuments that characterise a category or period should be selected for preservation.

There are some monument categories which in certain periods are so scarce that only a few examples which retain some archaeological potential should be preserved. However, a selection must be made which portrays the typical and the common as well as the rare. This process should take account of all aspects of the value of a particular class of monument, both in a national and regional context.

Location: the significance of a monument may be enhanced by the existence of archaeological remains from previous investigation or, in the case of more recent monuments, by the existence of contemporary written records.

Context: 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 with monuments of different periods. In some cases, it is preferable to schedule a complete group of monuments, including associated and adjacent land, rather than isolated monuments within the group.

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.

Vulnerability: highly important archaeological evidence from some field systems can be destroyed by a single ploughing or unsympathetic treatment; monuments of this nature would particularly benefit from the statutory protection that scheduling confers. There are also existing standing structures of great archaeological interest or complexity whose value can again be severely reduced by neglect or decay and which are similarly well suited by scheduled monument status even if these structures are already listed buildings.

Quality: some monuments may be selected for scheduling because they possess a high quality of archaeological remains, others because of a single important attribute.

Justification: on occasion, the nature of the evidence cannot be specified precisely but it is possible to document reasons anticipating its existence and importance and to state the justification for scheduling. This is usually confined to sites rather than to individual monuments.



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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

Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut), as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> [004].
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Manuring Scatter	A distribution of artefacts, usually pottery, created by the spreading of manure and domestic refuse from settlements onto arable fields. Such scatters can provide an indication of the extent and period of arable agriculture in the landscape.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Old English	The language used by the Saxon (<i>q.v.</i>) occupants of Britain.
Palaeochannel	A defunct watercourse that has become filled with sediments and buried.
Posthole	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.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Saxon

Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany

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 consists of:

11	Context register sheets
181	Context records
10	Sheets of plans
14	Sheets of section drawings
6	Daily Record sheets
1	Plan record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Photographic record sheets
3	Stratigraphic matrices
1	Box of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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

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

Lincolnshire City and County Museum Accession Number: LCNCC: 2003.365

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: HSBA03

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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