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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
ON LAND AT  
SOUTH END, SKIRBECK, ROAD, BOSTON  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(BSR 03)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES

EVENT: LI 6075

INTERVENTION: LI 10114

EXCAVATION: LI 10115.

PRN:

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
ON LAND AT  
SOUTH END, SKIRBECK, ROAD, BOSTON  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(BSR 03)**

**Work Undertaken For  
Longhurst Housing Association Ltd**

April 2005

Report Compiled by  
Thomas Bradley-Lovekin MA PIFA

National Grid Reference: TF 3305 4363  
Planning Application Nos B/99/0426/FULL and B/99/0433/OUTL  
LCCM Accession No 2003.64

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**



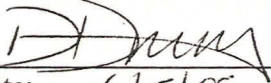
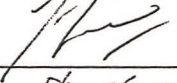
APS Report No. 016/05



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### Watching Brief at Skirbeck Road, Boston, Lincolnshire BSR03

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## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during a borehole survey on land at South End, Skirbeck Road, Boston, Lincolnshire, as significant stratified archaeological deposits of undated and medieval date had been revealed during an earlier evaluation of the site.*

*Eight boreholes and two cable percussive boreholes were monitored to depths of between 4 and 14.5m revealing deposits of Jurassic clay, alluvial silt, undated deposits, alluvial flooding, post medieval and recent activity.*

*The limited extent of the intervention meant that it was hard to relate the deposits encountered to those investigated during the evaluation, although the alluvial flooding possibly relates to creeks and flooding episodes dated during the evaluation to the medieval period.*

*A small quantity of medieval and post-medieval artefacts were recovered during the watching brief.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as: *"a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits maybe disturbed or destroyed."* (IFA 1999).

### 2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Longhurst Housing Association Ltd to undertake an

archaeological watching brief during a borehole survey on land at South End, Skirbeck Road Lincolnshire. The land was subject to previous planning applications (B/99/0426/FULL and B/99/0433/OUTL), and the borehole survey was necessitated by new proposals to develop the southern part of the site for housing.

The watching brief was carried out between 17<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> February 2003.

### 2.3 Site Location, 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 Borough of Boston, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The area of investigation is located on the southeastern edge of the town's historic core at National Grid Reference TF 3305 4363. The northern part of the site is bounded by the Grammar School and its grounds, to the west by South End, to the south by Skirbeck Road and to the east by Hussey Tower, a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SM31625) (Fig.2).

The site forms an irregular parcel of land, covering 1.468 hectares and was previously used as a timber yard and concrete foundations associated with this were still evident. The site is relatively flat and lies at approximately 5m OD.

Local soils are the Wisbech Association, course silty calcareous soil, overlying marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 361). Beneath the alluvium is glacial drift that was deposited in a geological basin between the Lincolnshire Wolds and the East Anglian Heights (Harden 1978, 5). These deposits in turn overlie a solid geology of Jurassic Amptill Clay (BGS 1995).

## 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Although a Neolithic stone axe is recorded 300m southwest of the present development, evidence of prehistoric occupation within Boston is scarce and currently little understood. Stratified Romano-British deposits were found 1.4m below the present ground surface, during excavations at Boston Grammar School (Palmer-Brown 1996, 5). Coins and pottery dating to the Roman period have also been recorded to the east of the development site and a square vault, containing an urn, presumed to be a Roman cremation, was recorded by Stukeley (Thompson 1856, 16). Two sunken features of Saxon date were recorded during an archaeological excavation 1km east of the site (Palmer-Brown 1995). It is possible that the scarcity of remains from the prehistoric to Saxon periods, reflects burial of remains beneath later alluvium, rather than lack of presence.

Boston is absent from the Domesday Survey of c.1086, although two churches and two fisheries are recorded at Skirbeck, a parish lying to the southeast of the town (Foster and Langley 1976, 69). Boston was first recorded by name in 1130 (Dover 1972,1).

Numerous medieval remains are known within the vicinity of the development. Hussey Tower, a scheduled ancient monument dating to the 15<sup>th</sup> century, stands immediately east of the site. The course of the Barditch, the medieval boundary of Boston crosses the site and a Franciscan Friary is believed to have stood immediately to the north. Located to the west of the development, the river Witham, was an important trade route during the medieval period.

An archaeological evaluation comprising trial trenching and encompassing both the current site and the area immediately north of it was undertaken prior to development

(Rayner 2001).

The earliest deposits identified were marine silts, most probably dating from when the area was coastal marshland. These were cut by undated features, which were possibly associated with Roman saltmaking, as Roman pottery and possible briquetage was recovered from the evaluation.

The site appears to have remained open marshland during the early medieval period. Late 12<sup>th</sup> to early 13<sup>th</sup> century pottery recovered from several creeks, identified during evaluation, are suggestive of limited local occupation. Wooden structures suggest an attempt was made to channel the creeks during this period. The Barditch was also located during the evaluation. Although episodes of flooding were recorded, medieval structures, cess-pits, ditches and surfaces, recorded across the site provide evidence of increased occupation during this time.

Evidence of brick built structures of 14<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century date, were revealed adjacent to and probably associated with the Hussey Tower and also in the northwest corner of the evaluation area. A large quantity of imported pottery and several sherds of glass further indicates the presence of high status occupation within the area. Pottery recovered from the site suggests an increasing international trade network throughout the medieval period. These finds included a significant assemblage of imported wares from Germany, France and the Low Countries. The medieval remains identified during the evaluation are deemed to be of national significance and required preservation *in situ* (Appendix 1).

Utilisation of the site appears to have declined during the post-medieval period with few deposits and features assigned to this period.

### 3. AIMS

The aim of the watching brief, in accordance with the specification (Appendix 1) was to record and interpret any archaeological deposits exposed during the groundworks and determine their form, function, spatial arrangement and sequence through the completion of a written, drawn and photographic record.

### 4. METHODS

The excavation of eight window sample boreholes (Boreholes 1-8) and two cable percussive boreholes (CBH 1-2), across the development by the client's contractors was monitored by APS staff (Plate 1). Window sample boring involves driving a soil sampling tube, containing an inner plastic tube into the ground and extracting the deposit in 1m sections, whilst the cable percussive method uses the weight of the auger drill to bore to depths of up to 25m.

Each archaeological deposit revealed within the boreholes was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. Depths are recorded in relation to ground level, below ground level (BGL) as datum reading (OD) were unavailable. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20. Recording of the deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Artefacts recovered during the watching brief are reported in Appendix 3, although a limited quantity of very small fragments of undated brick and tile fragments, evident as inclusions within a number of the deposits were not retained for analysis.

### 5. RESULTS

Following post excavation analysis six phases of archaeological activity were identified:

Phase 1 Natural deposits

Phase 2 Alluvial deposits

Phase 3 Undated deposits

Phase 4 Medieval deposits

Phase 5 Post-medieval deposits

Phase 6 Recent features and deposits

These archaeological phases are reported below. The numbers in brackets are context numbers assigned on site, these are listed along with their depths below ground level in Appendix 2.

Limited data was recovered from the cable percussive boreholes (CBH 1-2) due to the limitations of this method. The results obtained from CBH1-2 are summarised separately in paragraph 5.7.

#### 5.1 Phase 1 Natural deposits

A single deposit of natural Jurassic clay (109) was identified, 9m below ground level (BGL) in the northeast corner of the site within CBH 1 (Figs 3 and 6).

#### 5.2 Phase 2 Alluvial deposits

Within CBH 1, the Jurassic clay was sealed by deposits of sand (107) and (108). The upper strata of which lay 7m below ground level. Across the site deposits of clay (023, 051 and 071), silty clay (021), clayey-silt (050, 062, 072, 083, 082 and 091), silt (010, 011, 049, 095, 102, 103 and 104), organic silt (037, 060, 081 and 092), sandy silt (020, 019, 038, 048, 061 and 070), silty sand (106), sand (022) and organic material (105) were identified at depths of between 1.8 and 3.82m BGL



(Appendix 2).

### 5.3 Phase 3 Undated deposits

Nine undated deposits were recorded within Boreholes 2-6 and 8, sealing the Phase 2 alluvium at depths of between 1.07 and 2.96m BGL (Figs 3, 4 and 5, Appendix 2). Within Borehole 2, natural was sealed by a fine sandy silt (013) containing marine mollusc shells, and undated fragments of brick or tile (Appendix 3), whilst further north within Borehole 3, natural was sealed by an organic silt (036), which was in turn overlain by a clayey silt (035). In Borehole 4 natural was sealed by (047), a fine sandy silt, which was in turn covered by an organic silt (046). A further deposit of organic silt (059), sealed natural, within Borehole 5.

An organic silt (069) was recorded above natural (070) within Borehole 6, although a break in deposits at this point means that its stratigraphic relationship is unclear (Fig. 5). The same is true of another black silt (089), containing undated fragments of brick and tile, recorded in Borehole 8 overlying a organic silt (090). This was sealed by a lens of undated brick and tile fragments and silt (088), which were in turn overlain by (087), a organic gritty silt containing marine mollusc fragments and further fragments of brick and tile. Within Borehole 7 natural was sealed by another organic silt (080).

### 5.4 Phase 4 Medieval deposits

Sealing the undated contexts, and lying at between 0.95 and 1.45m BGL, fifteen deposits of alluvial silt (007, 009, 010, 011, 028, 056, 057, 068 and 077), sandy silt (034, 044, 067 and 079), silty sand (058), sand (045), extending across Boreholes, 1 and 3-7, to depths of between 0.62m and 2.05m, attest to the creeks and episodes of flooding dated during the evaluation to the medieval period (Figs 3, 4 and 5, Appendix 2). Deposits of silt

(078) and marine molluscs (093) interleaved with alluvial deposits with Borehole 7 clearly relate to flooding.

Six undated deposits, inter-leaved with these alluvial silts within Boreholes 1, 3 and 7 represent evidence of activity and settlement between floods. Within Borehole 1 (008), a 0.16m thick mid-grey silt containing occasional fragments of mortar overlay (009) and was in turn sealed by a light yellowish brown silt (007).

At the northern end of the site (Fig.3), within Borehole 3 alluvial deposit (034), was sealed by (033), a 0.10m thick black organic silt, which was in turn overlain by a mid grey silt (032). At least 0.18m thick, (032) was sealed by a lens of mid greenish grey silt (031), containing mollusc fragments. Overlying (031), a 0.02m thick band of undated brick and tile fragments (030), was probably either a surface or a demolition deposit. A 0.38m thick deposit of dark greyish silt (029) containing undated fragments of brick and mollusc (029), overlying (030), was in turn sealed by an alluvial deposit (028).

### 5.5 Phase 5 Post-medieval deposits

Post-medieval activity was limited to five deposits within Boreholes 1,2 and 5 lying at between 0.54 and 0.98m BGL (Fig.3, 4 and 5 and Appendix 2). Within Borehole 1, located in the southeast corner of the site, alluvial deposit (007) was sealed by a lens of crushed post-medieval brick fragments (006), overlain by brown silt (005), containing re-deposited medieval tile (Appendix 3). Further north, within Borehole 2, undated deposit (013), was sealed by sandy silt (012), containing post-medieval tile. Alluvial deposit (056), located within Borehole 5 was sealed by (055), a deposit of organic silt, which was in turn overlain by a deposit of silt (014), containing fragments of 17<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century ceramics (Appendix 3).

## 5.6 Phase 6 Recent features and deposits

Twenty-nine recent deposits, sealed remains across all eight boreholes to depths of between 0.54m and 1.37m BGL and comprised subsoil (018, 042, 066, 075, 076 and 086), overburden (003, 012 and 027), concrete (015, 041 and 064), surfacing (025 and 026), hardcore (002, 016, 024, 039, 052, 053, 063, 073 and 084) and topsoil (001, 004, 040, 065, 074 and 085) (Figs 4 and 5, Appendix 2).

## 5.7 Results from Cable Percussive Boreholes (CBH 1-2)

Two cable percussive boreholes sunk in the northern area of the site (Fig. 3) produced only a limited amount of material.

Located in the northeast corner of the site CBH 1 revealed a 3.5m thick deposit (094), overlying natural (095), which extended to the base of the borehole at 14.5m (Table 1).

Fourteen deposits recorded within CBH2, excavated in the northeast corner of the site are recorded in Appendix 2. Deposits of overburden and silt were found to overlie natural to a depth of at least 3.5m, Jurassic clay being encountered 9m below the ground surface.

## 6. DISCUSSION

Although evaluation of the site undertaken prior to development established the presence of deeply stratified remains of, undated and medieval date disturbance to these remains was limited.

Jurassic clay (Phase 1) was encountered 9m below the ground surface within CBH 2 excavated in the northeast corner of the site.

Natural silts (Phase 2) extending across the site were in many cases overlain by

undated deposits of sandy or organic silt (Phase 3) which in some cases contained fragments of undated brick and tile. Alluvial silts sealing these deposits possibly relate to the creeks and flooding episodes identified during the evaluation and dated to the medieval period (Phase 4). This interpretation is supported by the presence of lenses and deposits within the alluvium containing undated brick and tile fragments and possible cess, which clearly relate to human occupation. Post-medieval deposits (Phase 5) and recent disturbance and overburden (Phase 6) sealed the alluvium.

Disturbance to archaeological deposits during the borehole survey was clearly extremely limited and meant that only a comparatively small quantity of finds, consisting of medieval and post-medieval ceramic building material and post-medieval pottery were recovered.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the drilling of eight window sample boreholes and two cable percussive boreholes in advance of development work at Skirbeck Road, Boston, Lincolnshire, as deeply stratified archaeological remains of undated, possible Roman and medieval date had been identified during an earlier evaluation of the site.

The restricted scope of the intervention meant that disturbance to the underlying remains was extremely limited and it was not possible to relate the deposits encountered to those investigated during the evaluation.

Five phases of deposition were identified; natural silts, undated deposits, medieval alluvial flooding and deposits, post-medieval deposits and recent features and deposits. Phase 3, later alluvial flooding with undated deposits possibly relates to

the creeks and flooding episodes dated during the evaluation to the medieval period.

A small quantity of medieval and post-medieval ceramic building material and post-medieval pottery were the only finds recovered.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Focus Consultants who, on behalf of Longhurst Housing Association and Advance Housing and Support Ltd, commissioned both the watching brief and this report. This report was edited by Denise Drury and Tom Lane.

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## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

BGL	Below Ground Level
BGS	British Geological Survey
IFA	Institute of Field Archaeologists
OD	Ordnance Datum (height above sea level)
PCA	Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln)

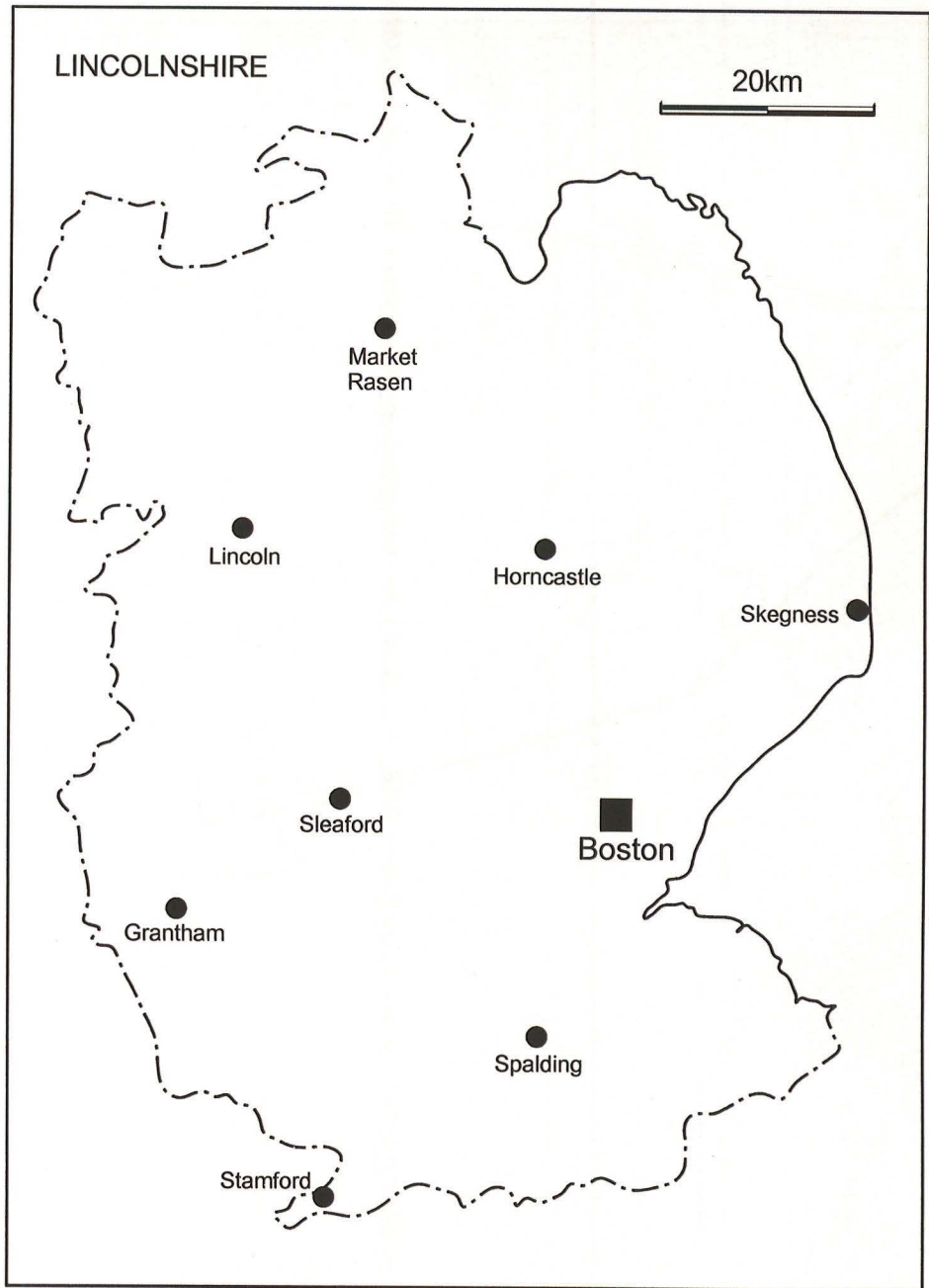
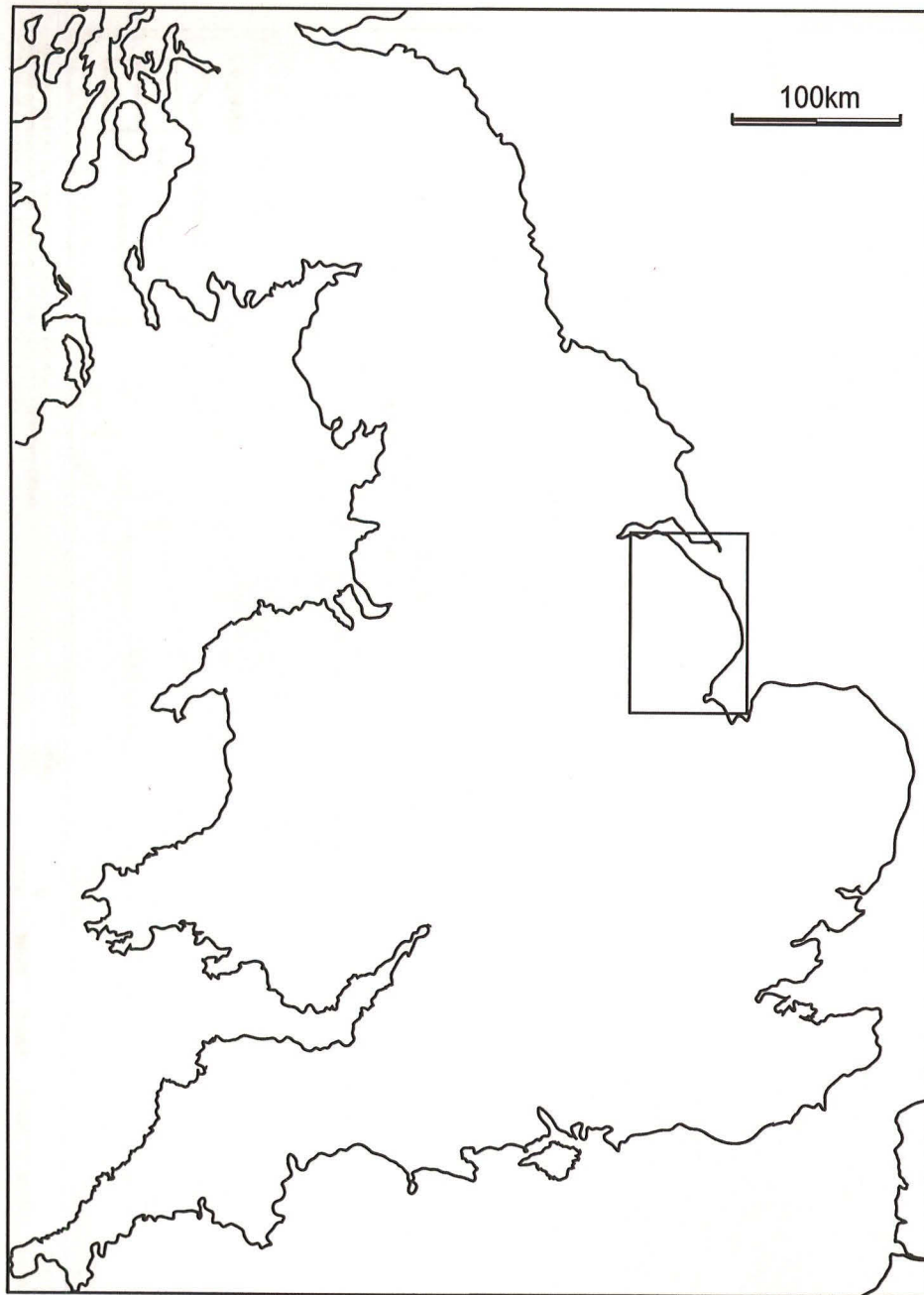
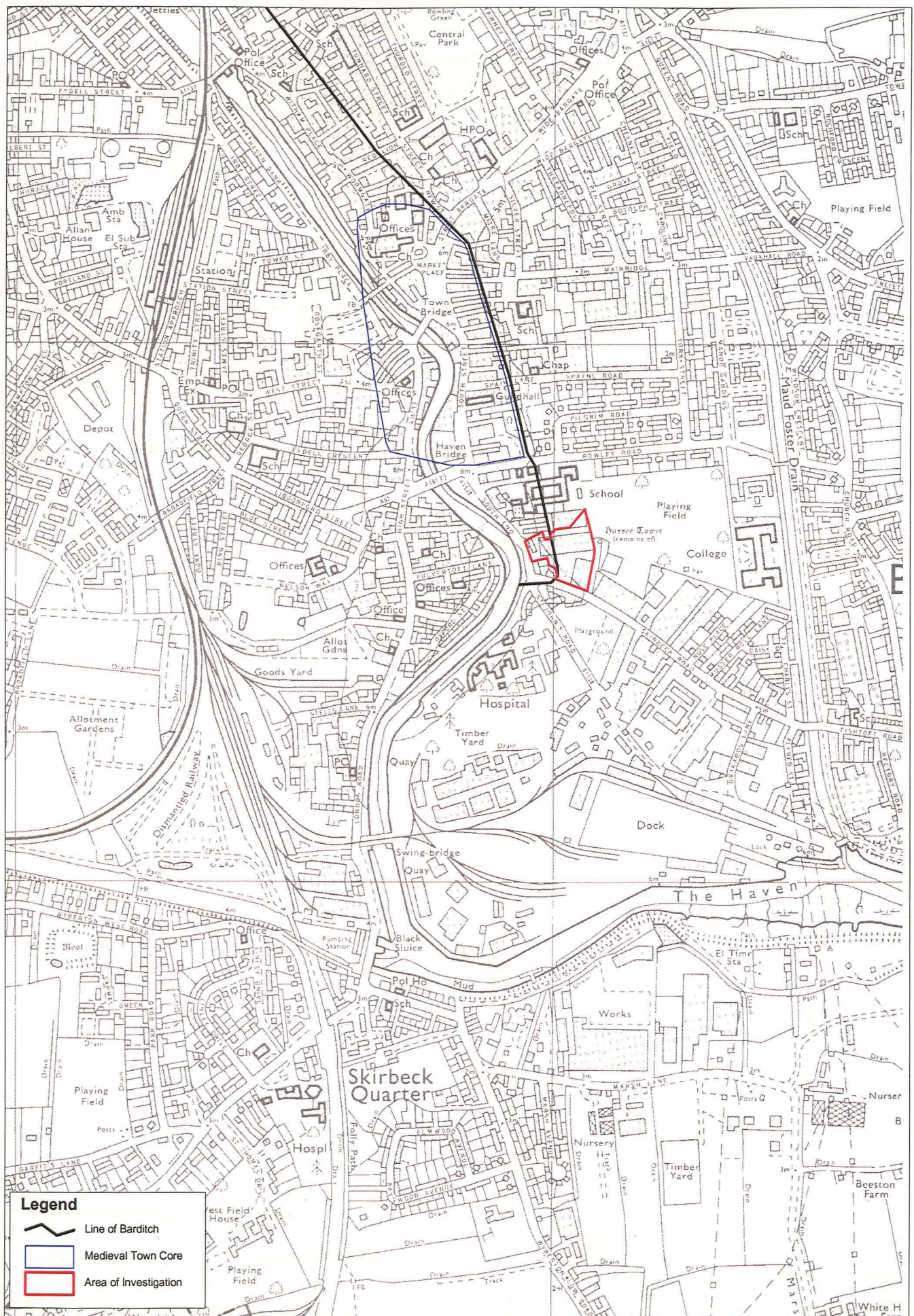





Figure 1: General Location Plan



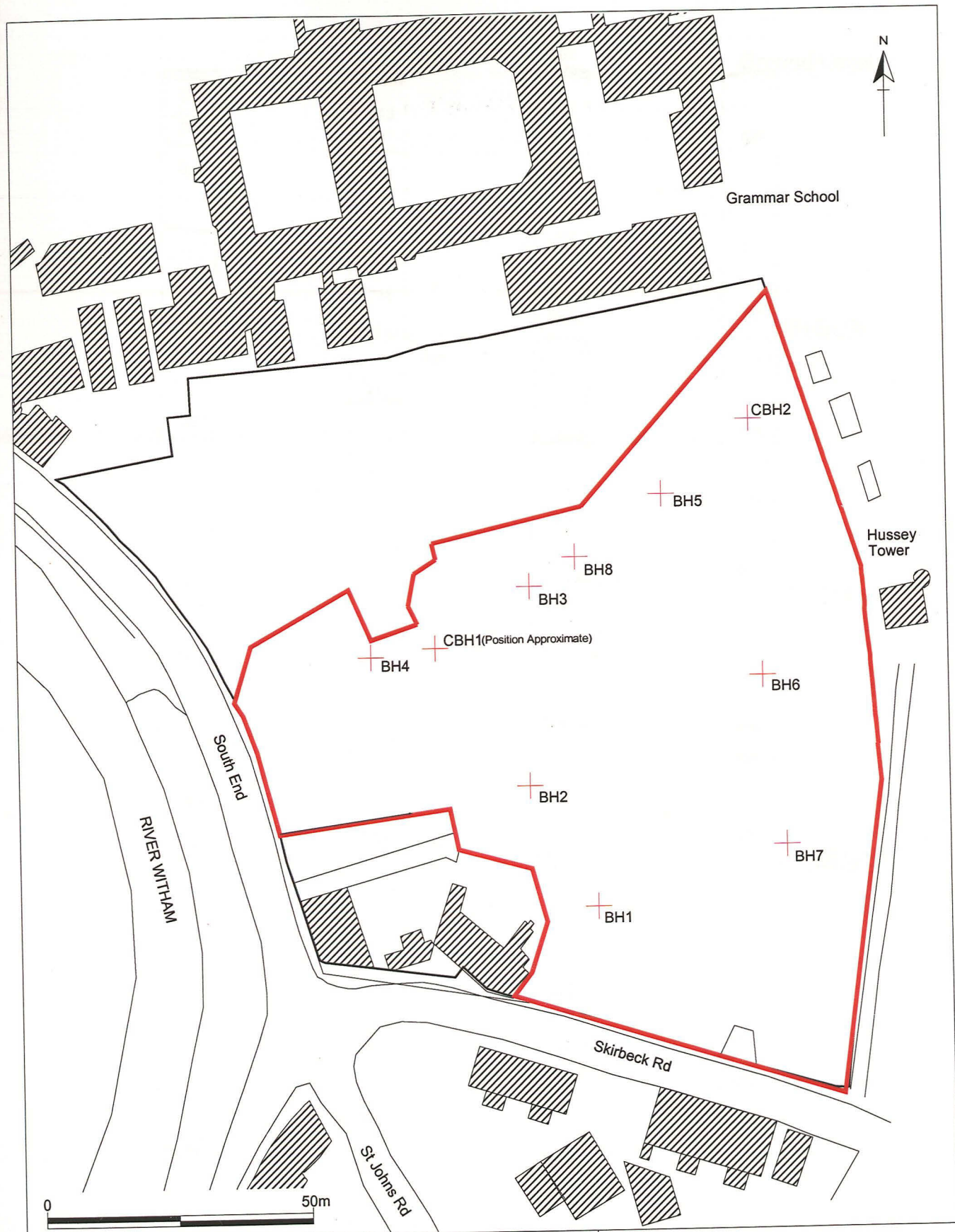
**Legend**




-  Line of Barditch
-  Medieval Town Core
-  Area of Investigation

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Figure 2: Site location showing the medieval core and line of the Barditch



-  Building
-  Area of Investigation
-  Location of boreholes


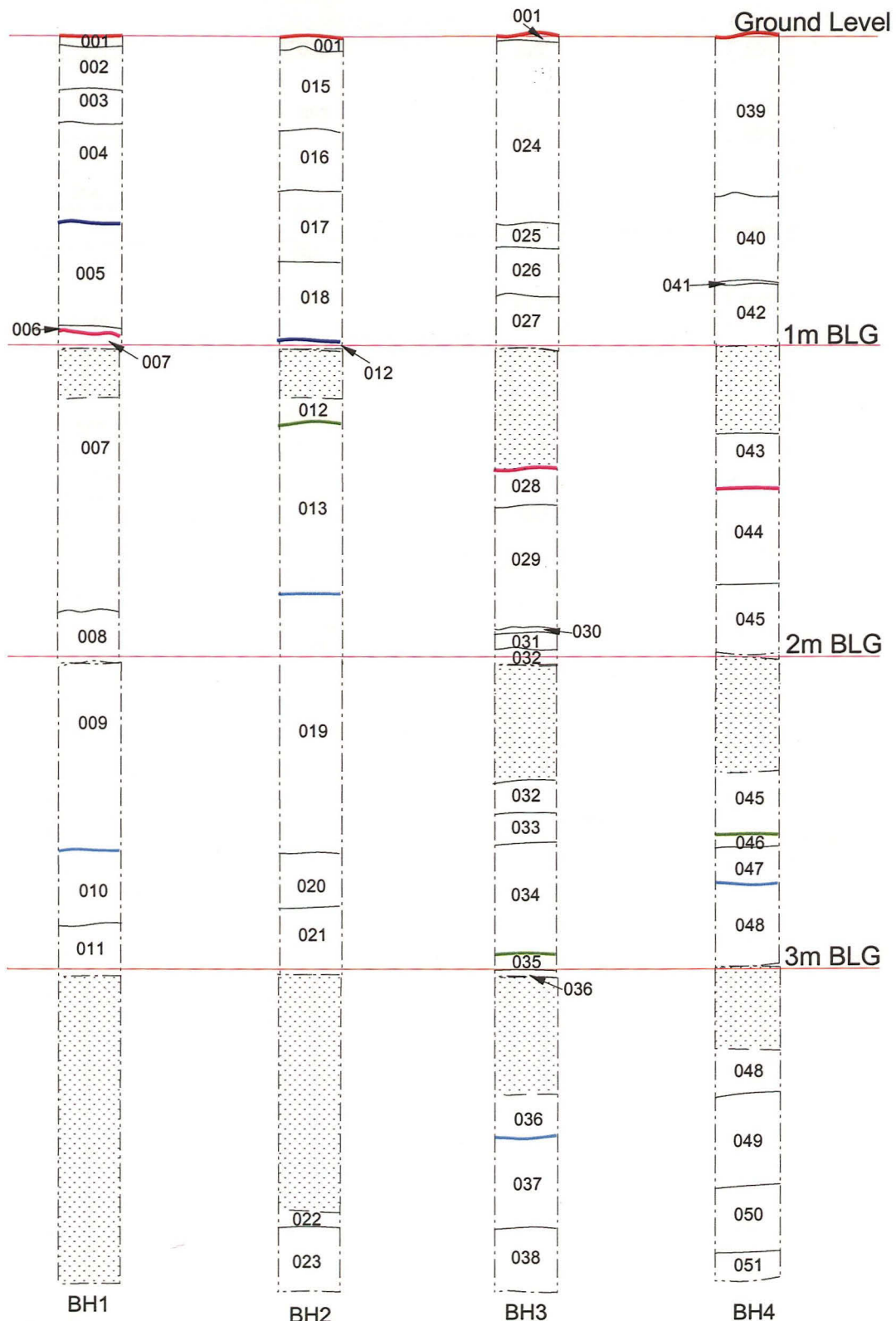






 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: Boston Skirbeck Road		BSRO3
Scale: 1:1000	Drawn by: TBL	Report No: 016/05

Figure 3: Plan of development showing location of groundworks monitored



 No material produced from auger

-  Top of recent deposits
-  Top of post-medieval deposits
-  Top of medieval deposits
-  Top of undated deposits
-  Top of alluvial deposits




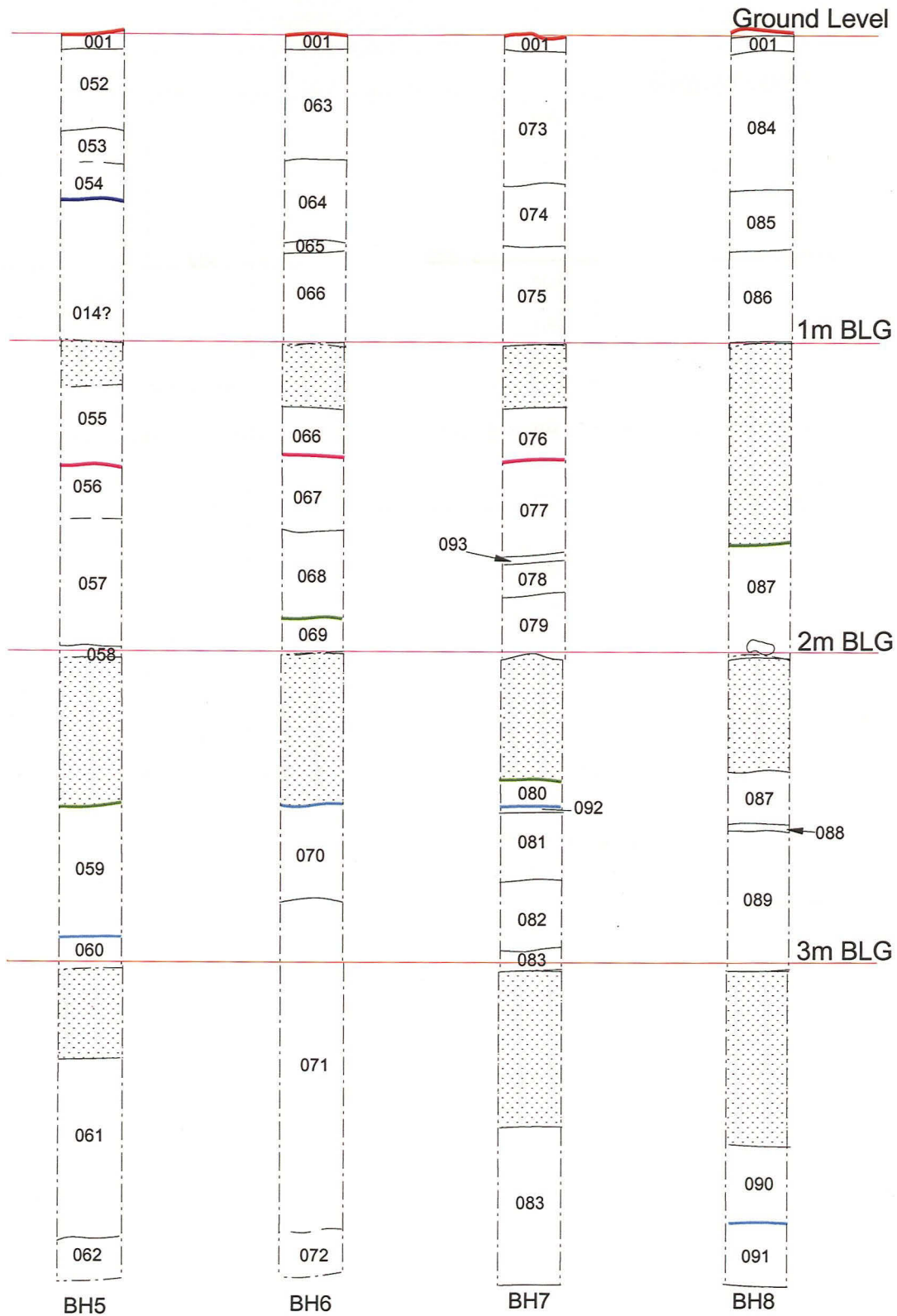
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Project Name: Boston Skirbeck Road BSR 03		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: TBL	Report No: 016/05

Figure 4 Profiles Boreholes 1 to 4



-  No material produced from auger
- Top of recent deposits
- Top of post-medieval deposits
- Top of medieval deposits
- Top of undated deposits
- Top of alluvial deposits




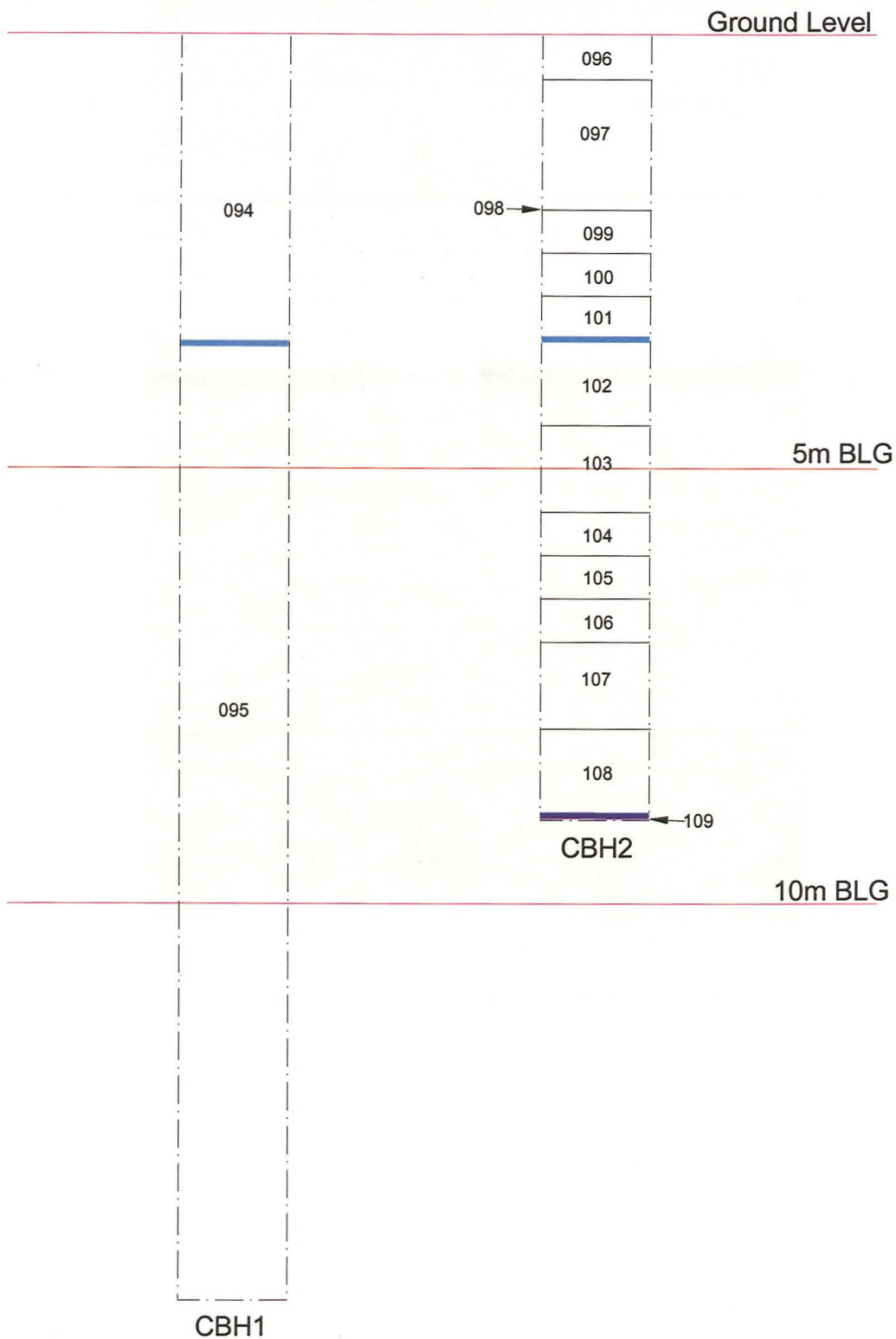
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Project Name: Boston Skirbeck Road BSR 03		
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Figure 5 Profiles Boreholes 5 to 8





— Top of Alluvial deposits  
 — Top of Jurassic clay



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Boston Skirbeck Road BSR 03

Scale 1:75

Drawn by: TBL

Report No: 016/05

Figure 6 Profiles Boreholes CBH1 - CBH2



Plate 1 General east facing view across site showing boring in progress

**LAND AT SOUTH END, SKIRBECK ROAD, BOSTON, LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR FOCUS CONSULTANTS (UK) LTD  
ON BEHALF OF**

**Longhurst Housing Association and Advance Housing Support Ltd**

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

**FEBRUARY 2003**

**1 SUMMARY**

- 1.1 *An intensive watching brief is required during a borehole survey on land at South End, Skirbeck Road, Boston, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *Prior to the purchase of the site by the current developers Boston Borough Council undertook an archaeological evaluation (Rayner 2001). Significant deposits relating to the medieval history of Boston were revealed, including the Bar Ditch. The remains of Hussey Tower, a Scheduled Monument and Grade 2 Listed Building, lie immediately to the east of the site, and deposits relating to it were located during the evaluation. The evaluation revealed important archaeological deposits survive on the site and as such the site is deemed of national importance and requiring preservation in situ.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during the excavation of boreholes. No more than 5% of the archaeology of the built area should therefore be impacted by development. The boreholes are part of this 5%. The archaeological deposits exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

## 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an intensive archaeological watching brief during excavation of boreholes on land at South End, Skirbeck Road, Boston, Lincolnshire, National Grid Reference TF 3305 4363.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
  - 2.2.1 Overview.
  - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
  - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
  - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

## 3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Boston is 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 Boston District, Lincolnshire.
- 3.2 The area of investigation is located on the southeastern edge of the town=s historic core at grid reference TF 3305 4363. The northern part of the site is bounded by the Grammar School and its grounds, to the west by South End, to the south by Skirbeck Road and to the east by Hussey Tower, a Scheduled Ancient Monument (County Number 49).
- 3.3 The site is an irregular parcel of land which covers 1.468 hectares in extent and has been previously used as a timber yard. Although all the buildings have been demolished, concrete foundations still survive. The site is relatively flat with a covering of rough vegetation and lies at approximately 5m OD.

## 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The site has been the subject of previous planning applications, B/99/0426/FULL and B/99/0433/OUTL. It is now proposed to develop the southern portion of the derelict land as Housing. Boreholes are now required to assist with foundation

designs.

- 4.2 Prior to the purchase of the site by the current developers Boston Borough Council undertook an archaeological evaluation (Rayner 2001). Significant deposits relating to the medieval history of Boston were revealed, including the Bar Ditch. The remains of Hussey Tower, a Scheduled Monument and Grade 2 Listed Building, lie immediately to the east of the site, and deposits relating to it were located during the evaluation. The evaluation revealed important archaeological deposits survive on the site and as such the site is deemed of national importance and requiring preservation in situ. No more than 5% of the archaeology of the built area should therefore be impacted by development.
- 4.3 Due to the significance and sensitivity of the deposits and the minimal impact required for this site an intensive watching brief is required during the borehole survey. No more than 5 boreholes may be dug, the locations to be approved by the community archaeologist.

## 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Local soils are the Wisbech Association, coarse silty calcareous soil, overlying marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 361). Beneath the alluvium is glacial drift that was deposited in a geological basin between the Lincolnshire Wolds and the East Anglian Heights (Harden 1978, 5). These glacial deposits in turn overlie a solid geology of Jurassic Ampthill Clay (BGS 1995).

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 An evaluation (Rayner 2001), comprising trial trenching, was undertaken to determine the archaeological implications of proposed development on land at South End, Skirbeck Road, Boston, Lincolnshire as the site lay within an area of known archaeological activity, ranging from the Roman period to the present. This includes Roman occupation deposits and medieval skeletal remains and features which were revealed during archaeological investigations to the north of the site at the Grammar School. Furthermore, the site of a Franciscan Friary is believed to be situated immediately north of the proposed development area.
- 6.2 Hussey Tower, a scheduled ancient monument dating to the 15th century, stands immediately to the east of the site while the route of the Barditch, the medieval boundary of Boston runs across the site. The river Witham is located to the west of the site and was a vital trade route for the economy of Boston in the medieval period.
- 6.3 Previous investigations of the site have revealed stone surfaces, creek deposits,

and demonstrated that stratified medieval deposits survive in the area.

- 6.4 The earliest deposits recorded across the site, during the evaluation, were marine silts likely to have been laid down when the area was coastal marshland.
- 6.5 Cutting these marsh silts were undated features, some of which may possibly be of the Roman period. Pottery and possible briquetage (Roman saltmaking equipment) dated to the period were recorded from the investigations and suggest limited utilisation. However, no positively dated Roman features were recorded.
- 6.6 The site appears to have remained open marshland during the early medieval period with several creeks being revealed across the site. Domestic debris and late 12th - early 13th century pottery was retrieved from these features and suggests limited occupation locally. Wooden structures were also built during this period and suggest an attempt at channelling the creeks. Evidence for the initial construction of the Barditch was also revealed and dated to this period. Later re-cuttings of the Barditch were also revealed.
- 6.7 Episodes of flooding were recorded throughout the medieval period. However, increased occupation was evident across the site in the form of structures, cess pits, ditches and surfaces. A substantial limestone wall in the northwest of the area may suggest that the Franciscan Friary impinged on to the northern part of the site.
- 6.8 By the late 14th - 15th century the site appears to be less susceptible to flooding and evidence for brick-built structures were revealed adjacent to, and probably associated with, Hussey Tower and in the northwest corner of the site. Several of these brick structures appear to pre-date Hussey Tower and perhaps indicate high status buildings at the site earlier than the tower. A large quantity of imported pottery and several shards of glass further indicates the presence of a high status establishment in the area.
- 6.9 Pottery retrieved from the site suggested an increasing international trade network throughout the medieval period. The material included local, non-local and a significant collection of imported wares from Germany, France and the Low Countries.
- 6.10 Much of the pottery from the site is from the medieval period and coincides with Boston's time as a nationally important port and trading centre. Interestingly bale pins were recovered from the site and implies wool trading, suggesting a mercantile activity at the site during the period.
- 6.11 Utilisation of the site appears to have declined during the post-medieval period with few features and deposits assigned to the period.
- 6.12 Modern levelling of the site has caused some damage to the underlying deposits. However, archaeological remains were generally well-preserved below these

levels and environmental evidence survived in good condition both through waterlogging and charring.

## 7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:

7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the boreholes.

7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:

7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;

7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;

7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and

7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

## 8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.

8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.

8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site

to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

## 8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the excavation of boreholes, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 8.2.2 The archaeologist on site should be allowed ample time to excavate by hand and record any archaeological deposits, as deemed necessary. The boreholes will be excavated using a 150mm maximum diameter shell and auger rig.
- 8.2.3 Excavated boreholes will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features and deposits that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. A copy of the borehole logs will be made available to the archaeological contractor. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 8.2.4 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.5 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- § the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
  
  - § groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.6 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Should removal be required the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before the exhumation of the remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.



9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the field work will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

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

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

9.3 Stage 3

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

9.3.2 This will consist of:

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

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

- § Description of the topography of the site.
- § Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
- § A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
- § A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
- § Plans of 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 chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- § Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- § Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

## 10 REPORT DEPOSITION

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

## 11 ARCHIVE

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

curation.

## 12 PUBLICATION

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

## 13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

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

## 14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

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

## 15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

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

## 16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

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

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

Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	Val Fryer, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

## 17 INSURANCES

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

## 18 COPYRIGHT

18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.

18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Rayner, THD, 2001 *Archaeological evaluation of land at South End, Skirbeck Road, Boston, Lincolnshire (BSE01)* Unpublished APS report no. 153/01

Specification: Version 1, 6<sup>th</sup> February 2003

## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS (Arranged according to Borehole)

#### Borehole 1

	Context No.	Description	Depth	Depth from Surface	Interpretation
1	001	Soft mid-brown silt, containing brick and concrete fragments	0.05m	0 – 0.05m	Topsoil
2	002	Firm light yellow sand	0.14m	0.05 – 0.18m	Hardcore
3	003	Friable light grey slag deposit	0.11m	0.18 – 0.28m	Overburden
4	004	Friable medium greyish brown silt	0.32m	0.28 – 0.60m	Buried topsoil
5	005	Friable light yellowish brown silt	0.33m	0.60 – 0.93m	Subsoil
6	006	Firm red, crushed brick deposit	0.02m	0.93 – 0.95m	Demolition deposit
7	007	Laminated soft/ firm light yellowish brown silt	0.75m	0.95 – 1.86m	Flood deposit
8	008	Friable light grey silt	c.0.16m	1.96- 2.02m	Deposit
9	009	Soft mid greyish brown silt	0.6m	2.02 – 2.62m	Flood deposit
10	010	Friable mottled mid greyish brown mottled silt	0.24m	2.62 – 2.87m	Alluvial deposit
11	011	Friable mid-brown silt	0.16m	2.87 – 3.03m	Alluvial deposit
		No material recovered from borehole		3.03 – 4.00m	

#### Borehole 2

	Context No.	Description	Depth	Depth from Surface	Interpretation
1	001	Soft mid-brown silt, containing brick and concrete fragments	0.05m	0 – 0.05m	Topsoil
2	015	Light buff yellow concrete layer	0.26m	0 – 0.29m	Concrete surface
3	016	Crushed light yellow sandstone	0.20m	0.2– 0.50m	Hardcore

	Context No.	Description	Depth	Depth from Surface	Interpretation
4	017	Friable very dark greyish brown silt containing occasional charcoal.	0.22m	0.50 - 0.72m	Buried topsoil
5	018	Friable mid-brownish grey silt containing fragments of mortar and brick.	0.25m	0.72 - 0.98m	Subsoil
6	012	Friable light mid brown sandy silt, containing mortar, brick and tile.	0.09m	0.98 - 1.07m	Deposit
7	013	Friable light to mid greyish brown fine sandy silt containing fragments of brick/ bricketage, and marine mollusc shell.	0.54m	1.07 - 1.80m	Deposit
8	019	Friable light to mid greyish brown fine sandy silt containing fragments of marine mollusc shell.	0.83m	1.80 - 2.63m	Alluvial deposit
9	020	Friable mid-grey fine sandy silt	0.17m	2.63 - 2.80m	Alluvial deposit
10	021	Friable light brownish grey fine silty clay.	0.22m	2.80 - 3.02m	Alluvial deposit
		No material recovered from borehole		3.02 - 3.79m	
11	022	Soft light yellowish brown fine sand	0.04m	3.79 - 3.83m	Alluvial deposit
12	023	Firm light to medium greyish brown clay	>0.20m	3.83 - 4.03m	Alluvial deposit

### Borehole 3

	Context No.	Description	Depth	Depth from Surface	Interpretation
1	001	Soft mid-brown silt, containing brick and concrete fragments	0.02m	0 - 0.02m	Topsoil
2	024	Mixed deposit of crushed yellow concrete and stone.	0.59m	0.02 - 0.61m	Hardcore
3	025	Firm black tarmac and slag layer	0.08m	0.61 - 0.69m	Surface/ demolition deposit
4	026	Friable of light yellow and dark brown mixed deposit of fragmented concrete and silt	0.16m	0.69 - 0.85m	Surface
5	027	Friable mid to dark greyish brown silt, containing moderate mortar, brick and tile fragments and occasional charcoal	0.16m	0.85 - 1.01m	Deposit
		No material recovered from borehole		1.01 - 1.40m	
6	028	Friable mottled light grey/ dark greyish brown silt.	0.12m	1.40 - 1.52m	Possible flood deposit



	Context No.	Description	Depth	Depth from Surface	Interpretation
7	029	Friable dark greyish brown silt, containing frequent brick and tile fragments, occasional shell and mortar.	0.38m	1.52 – 1.90m	Deposit
8	030	Firm red brick and tile deposit	0.02m	1.90 – 1.92m	Surface/ demolition deposit
9	031	Friable mid-greenish grey silt, containing fragments of marine mollusc.	0.04m	1.92 – 1.96m	Possible latrine deposit
10	032	Friable mid to dark grey silt, containing occasional charcoal.	0.54m (*)	1.96 – 2.50m	Deposit
11	033	Soft black organic silt deposit.	0.10m	2.50 – 2.60m	Deposit
12	034	Moderate organic light to mid-grey fine sandy silt	0.36m	2.60 – 2.96m	Deposit
13	035	Moderate light grey clayey silt	0.05m	2.96 – 3.01m	Deposit
14	036	Friable very dark greyish brown organic silt	0.53m (*)	3.01 – 3.54m	Deposit
15	037	Friable dark grey organic silt	0.30m	3.54 – 3.84m	Alluvial deposit
16	038	Friable light yellowish brown fine sandy silt	>0.20m	3.84 – 4.04m	Alluvial deposit

\* Only partial recovery of material from borehole

#### Borehole 4

	Context No.	Description	Depth	Depth from Surface	Interpretation
1	039	Crushed concrete and stone	0.52m	0 – 0.52m	Hardcore
2	040	Friable dark brown silt	0.28m	0.52 – 0.80m	Buried topsoil
3	041	Light grey concrete structure	0.01m	0.80 – 0.81m	Foundation or surface
4	042	Friable mottled light yellowish brown/ light to mid-brown silt, containing brick and tile, charcoal and mortar.	0.20m	0.81 – 1.01m	Subsoil
		No material recovered from borehole		1.01 – 1.28m	
5	043	Soft light to mid-yellowish brown silt containing mortar and flecks of brick and tile	0.17m	1.28 – 1.45m	Subsoil
6	044	Soft light yellowish brown fine sandy silt deposit.	0.31m	1.45 – 1.76m	Alluvial deposit

	Context No.	Description	Depth	Depth from Surface	Interpretation
7	045	Friable light yellowish brown fine sand	0.8m (*)	1.76 – 2.56m	Alluvial deposit
8	046	Friable organic black silt	0.04m	2.56 – 2.60m	Deposit
9	047	Mid grey fine sandy silt	0.12m	2.60 – 2.72m	Deposit
10	048	Friable light to mid-greyish brown fine sandy silt.	0.69m (*)	2.72 – 3.41m	Alluvial deposit
11	049	Soft mid-grey silt	0.30m	3.41 – 3.71m	Alluvial deposit
12	050	Friable light to mid greyish brown clayey silt	0.20m	3.71 – 3.91m	Alluvial deposit
13	051	Friable light to mid yellowish brown clay	0.10m	3.91 – 4.01m	Alluvial deposit

\* Only partial recovery of material from borehole

#### Borehole 5

	Context No.	Description	Depth	Depth from Surface	Interpretation
1	001	Soft mid-brown silt, containing brick and concrete fragments	0.05m	0 – 0.05m	Topsoil
2	052	Light yellow mixture of crushed concrete and stone.	0.25m	0.05 – 0.30m	Hardcore
3	053	Deposit of brick and concrete	0.13m	0.30 – 0.43m	Hardcore
4	054	Deposit of ash, slag and brick	0.11m	0.43 – 0.54m	Overburden
5	014	Friable very dark greyish brown silt, occasional fragments of mortar shell and brick	>0.46m	0.54 – 1.00m	Deposit
		No material recovered from borehole		1.00 – 1.16m	
6	055	Friable very dark greyish brown silt	0.26m	1.16 – 1.42m	Deposit
7	056	Very soft mid-brown silt	0.17m	1.42 – 1.59m	Flood deposit
8	057	Friable, organic, very dark greyish brown silt, containing fragments of brick and tile, mortar and marine mollusc	0.37m	1.59 – 1.97m	Flood deposit
9	058	Friable black silty sand	>0.03m	1.97 – 2.00m	Flood deposit
		No material recovered from borehole		2.00 – 2.42m	

	Context No.	Description	Depth	Depth from Surface	Interpretation
10	059	Very soft mid to dark greyish brown organic silt, containing moderate brick and tile fragments	0.50m	2.42 – 2.92m	Deposit
11	060	Friable black organic silt	>0.10m	2.92– 3.02m	Alluvial deposit
		No material recovered from borehole		3.02 - 3.31m	
12	061	Soft mid to dark brown organic fine sandy silt	0.57m	3.31 – 3.88m	Alluvial deposit
13	062	Friable light grey clayey silt	>0.17m	3.88 - 4.05m	Natural silts

#### Borehole 6

	Context No.	Description	Depth	Depth from Surface	Interpretation
1	001	Soft mid-brown silt, containing brick and concrete fragments	0.05m	0 – 0.05m	Topsoil
2	063	Light yellow crushed stone	0.36m	0.05 – 0.41m	Hardcore
3	064	Reinforced concrete	0.26m	0.41 – 0.67m	Reinforced concrete
4	065	Friable mid to dark brown silt containing charcoal and brick and tile.	0.04m	0.67 – 0.71m	Buried topsoil
5	066	Friable mottled light yellow and yellowish brown fine sandy silt	0.66m (*)	0.77 – 1.37m	Subsoil
6	067	Very soft Light yellowish brown fine sandy silt.	0.24m	1.37 – 1.61m	Alluvial deposit
7	068	Friable mid greyish brown silt, containing marine mollusc shells.	0.29m	1.61 – 1.90m	Alluvial deposit
8	069	Friable black organic silt	0.12m	1.90 – 2.02m	Deposit
		No material recovered from borehole		2.02 – 2.48m	
9	070	Friable light greyish brown fine sandy silt	0.30m	2.48 – 2.78m	Alluvial deposit
10	071	Friable light greyish yellow clay	1.10m	2.78 – 3.86m	Alluvial deposit
11	072	Very soft mid yellowish brown clayey silt	>0.15m	3.86 – 4.01m	Alluvial deposit

\* Only partial recovery of material from borehole

### Borehole 7

	Context No.	Description	Depth	Depth from Surface	Interpretation
1	001	Soft mid-brown silt, containing brick and concrete fragments	0.05m	0 – 0.05m	Topsoil
2	073	Light yellow crushed limestone deposit	0.44m	0.05 – 0.49m	Hardcore
3	074	Friable dark brown silt	0.20m	0.49 – 0.69m	Buried topsoil
4	075	Friable mid-brown silt, containing brick and tile and flecks of mortar	>0.32m	0.69 – 1.01m	Subsoil
		No material recovered from borehole		1.01 – 1.22m	
5	076	Friable light to medium greyish brown silt	0.17m	1.22 – 1.39m	Subsoil
6	077	Friable mottled light to medium grey/ yellowish brown fine silt	0.30m	1.39 – 1.69m	Flood deposit
7	093	Layer of fragmented marine mollusc/ mussel shells	0.03m	1.69 – 1.72m	Deposit
8	078	Friable dark brownish grey silt, containing fragments of marine molluscs	0.10m	1.72 – 1.82m	Deposit
9	079	Mottled light yellowish brown/ brownish yellow fine sandy silt	0.20m	1.82 – 2.02m	Alluvial deposit
		No material recovered from borehole		2.02 – 2.42m	
10	080	Friable mid to dark grey organic silt	0.08m	2.42 – 2.50m	Deposit
11	092	Friable organic silt	0.02m	2.50 – 2.52m	Alluvial deposit
12	081	Friable dark to very dark grey organic silt	0.23m	2.52 – 2.75m	Alluvial deposit
13	082	Friable mid brownish grey clayey silt	0.24m	2.75 – 2.99m	Alluvial deposit
14	083	Friable light grey clayey silt	>1.01m (*)	2.99 – 4.00m	Alluvial deposit

\* Only partial recovery of material from borehole

### Borehole 8

	Context No.	Description	Depth	Depth from Surface	Interpretation
1	001	Soft mid-brown silt, containing brick and concrete fragments	0.05m	0 – 0.05m	Topsoil

2	084	Firm light yellow crushed stone	0.45m	0.05 - 0.50m	Hardcore
3	085	Friable dark brown organic silt	0.20m	0.50 - 0.70m	Buried topsoil
4	086	Friable dark brownish grey silt	>0.30m	0.70 - 1.00m	Subsoil
5	087	Soft black organic silt, possibly infilling former pond.	0.90m (*)	1.65 - 2.56m	Deposit
6	088	Friable very dark greyish brown silt, contained CBM fragments	0.02m	2.56 - 2.58m	Deposit
7	089	Friable silt, contained CBM fragments	0.45m	2.58 - 3.03m	Deposit
		No material recovered from borehole		3.03 - 3.58m	
8	090	Soft very dark greyish brown organic silt	0.24m	3.58 - 3.82m	Deposit
9	091	Friable light yellowish brown clayey silt	>0.19m	3.82 - 3.99m	Alluvial deposit

\* Only partial recovery of material from borehole

#### CBH1

1	094	CBH1: grey brown silt	<3.5m	0 - 3.5m	Deposit
2	095	CBH1: Grey silt with chalk lumps	>11m	3.5 - 14.5m	Alluvial deposit

#### CBH2

1	096	CBH2: Hardcore	0.5m	0 - 0.5m	Hardcore
2	097	CBH2: Dark brown silt with demolition rubble	1.5m	0.5 - 2m	Deposit
3	098	CBH2: Yellowish brown silt with mortar	-	2m	Deposit
4	099	CBH2: Reddish brown silt	c.0.5m	2 - 2.5m	Deposit
5	100	CBH2: Grey silty clay with some organic and mortar content.	c.0.5m	2.5 - 3m	Deposit
6	101	CBH2: grey silt containing brick and tile fragments	c.0.5m	3 - 3.5m	Deposit
7	102	CBH2: Soft grey silt	c.0.5m	3.5 - 4.5m	Deposit/ Alluvial deposit
8	103	CBH2: Dark greyish brown silt	c.0.5m	4.5 - 5.5m	Deposit/ Alluvial deposit
9	104	CBH2: Mid-brown silt	c.0.5m	5.5 - 6m	Alluvial deposit

10	105	CBH2: Organic material	c.0.5m	6 – 6.5m	Paleo fill
11	106	CBH2: Light yellowish brown silty sand	c.0.5m	6.5 – 7m	Alluvial deposit
12	107	CBH2: Pure sand	c.1.0m	7 – 8m	Alluvial deposit
13	108	CBH2: Yellowish brown sand mixed with stone	c.1m	8 – 9m	Alluvial deposit
14	109	CBH2: Jurassic clay	-	>9m	Natural deposit

## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS

by 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. Four fragments of pottery weighing 15g and representing 3 individual vessels were recovered from a single context. In addition to the pottery, a small quantity of other artefacts, all of it brick/tile, comprising 6 items weighing a total of 163g, was retrieved. No faunal remains were recovered.

#### Provenance

The material was recovered during a borehole survey undertaken in advance of re-development.

The pottery was produced in Staffordshire and Nottingham, though the brick and tile was probably manufactured locally in the Boston area.

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
014	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	4	19 <sup>th</sup> century
	NOTS	Nottingham stoneware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	2(link)	9	
	MY	Midlands Yellow ware, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	2	

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
005	CBM	Tile, reduced core, 12mm thick, mortar adhering	1	78	Medieval
006	CBM	Handmade brick	1	38	Post-medieval
012	CBM	Tile, oxidized throughout, 14mm thick, mortar adhering, including on broken faces	1	39	Post-medieval
013	CBM	Brick/tile	3	8	Undated

Note: CBM = Ceramic Building Material

#### 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, including at the current site, that are the subjects of reports. Additionally, there has been reported study of the archaeological and historical evidence for the town and its vicinity. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the Boston planning Archaeologist and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

#### Potential

The artefact assemblage is predominantly of post-medieval date and is of limited local potential and significance. However, the relative abundance of ceramic building materials is likely to indicate buildings in the on the site or in the close vicinity.

The lack of any material earlier than the medieval is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this time are absent from the area, or were not disturbed by the development, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition.

#### References

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



## Appendix 4

### Glossary

<b>Alluvium</b>	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
<b>Anglo-Saxon</b>	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.
<b>Bronze Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
<b>Context</b>	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and 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].
<b>Cut</b>	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
<b>Domesday Survey</b>	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
<b>Fill</b>	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<b>Geophysical Survey</b>	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry and resistivity survey.
<b>Inhumation</b>	Burial of body in ground, as opposed to cremation.
<b>Iron Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Mesolithic</b>	The "Middle Stone Age" period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 11000 - 4500 BC.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
<b>Neolithic</b>	The "New Stone Age" period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC.
<b>Palaeolithic</b>	The "Old Stone Age" period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 500000 - 11000 BC in Britain.

- Post hole** 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.
- Stratified** Sequence of overlying features and remains, associated with continuous, or near continuous multi-phased occupation, usually found in urban environments such as historic town cores.

## Appendix 5

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

3	Daily record sheets
109	Context records
8	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Photographic record sheet
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: 2003.64

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: BSR 03

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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