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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
ON LAND AT
THE WHITE HART HOTEL
BOSTON
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BOWH06)**



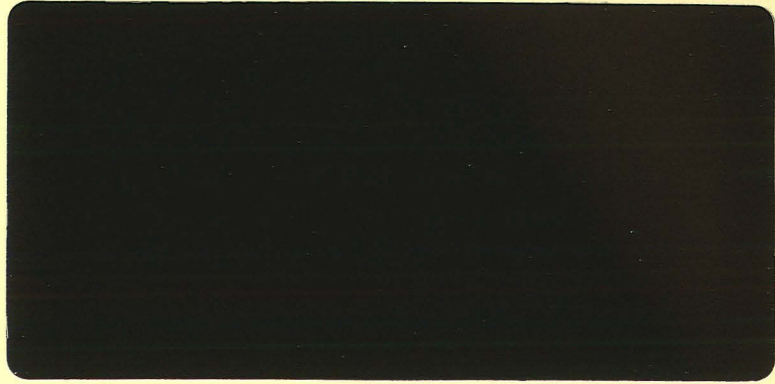
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
ON LAND AT
THE WHITE HART HOTEL
BOSTON
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BOWH06)

Work Undertaken For
Magna Holdings

August 2006

Report Compiled by
Michael Wood BA (Hons) Mlit AIFA

L.C.C. Accn. No: 2006.165
National Grid Reference: TF 327 440
Planning Applications (B/06/0261 and 262)

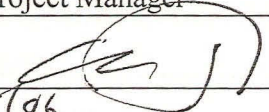
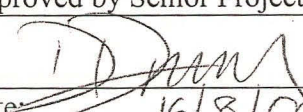
A.P.S. Report No. 113/06

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



**Quality Control
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Boston, Lincolnshire
(BOWH 06)**

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1. SUMMARY

An Archaeological Evaluation was undertaken on land at The White Hart Hotel, Boston in advance of potential residential housing development.

The site lies within the historic core of medieval Boston and adjacent to river frontage. As such the area is of high archaeological potential. The riverside environment in particular provides the possibility of excellent preservation due to waterlogging.

Post-medieval deposits of the seventeenth century and later were present in the evaluation, representing rubbish pits, levelling deposits and a buried yard surface. No archaeological deposits earlier than the sixteenth century were revealed during this investigation. There was also no evidence of waterlogging within any of the archaeological deposits.

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, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate'* (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Planning applications (B/06/0261 and 262) have been submitted for residential development of the site. This will entail

the construction of nine dwellings, conversion of existing outbuildings and formation of parking areas.

A desk based assessment of the area (Brown 2005) suggested high potential for preserved archaeological deposits. Subsequently, the Boston Planning Archaeologist recommended a programme of trial trenching within the site to assist in determination of the planning applications.

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Magna Holdings to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at The White Hart Hotel, Boston. The evaluation was carried out between the 31st July and 1st August 2006 in accordance with a specification prepared by APS and approved by the Boston Planning Archaeologist (Appendix 1). Initially two trenches were required. However site constraints made this unfeasible and the requirement was reduced to one trench with the agreement of the Boston Planning Archaeologist.

2.3 Site Location, Topography and Geology

Boston is located 45km southeast of Lincoln and 7km from the north-western coast of The Wash (Fig. 1). The development site lies within the historic town core on the west bank of the River Witham, immediately northwest of Town Bridge and at the northern end of High Street, alongside Stanbow Lane, at national grid reference TF 327 440 (Fig. 2).

The site slopes gently westwards at approximately 5m OD and is positioned directly north of The White Hart Hotel, in a private carpark (Fig. 3).

Local soils are the Wisbech Association, mainly coarse silty calcareous soils developed on marine alluvium that

overlies glacial drift (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 361).

2.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

Boston lies within the Lincolnshire Fens, which supported a delta-like system of tidal creeks and salt marshes prior to intensive 17th century drainage. As such, settlement was likely restricted to elevated areas of creek levees known as roddons. In addition, the Fens were subject to periodic marine flooding, further restricting habitation of the Boston area.

Subsequently there is little evidence of prehistoric settlement within Boston, however scattered find spots of flints and Bronze Age artefacts suggest sporadic land use before the Roman period (Brown 2005).

Numerous find spots of Roman artefacts are known within the Boston area. William Stukeley, the 18th century antiquarian, recorded the discovery of an ash filled Roman urn within the vicinity of Boston Grammar School c.200m south-east of the White Hart Hotel (Brown 2005).

Roman sites are rarely revealed within the Boston environs, probably being sealed beneath marine silt. However two ditches containing 2nd century AD pottery were excavated c.1.25km south-east of the development site. A recent evaluation recorded 2nd and 3rd century ditches and pits on London Road including evidence for possible cereal production and light industry approximately 2km to the south-east (Peachey 2006).

There is little evidence for Saxon settlement within Boston, likely due to rising sea levels after the Roman period. The Domesday Book has no specific record for Boston, however Skirbeck, now a suburb on the south-east of the town, is

recorded as having two churches. One of these churches is believed to be the original site of St Botolph's church 150m northwest of the site (Morris 1986).

Following the Norman Conquest England experienced a religious revival with many Christian denominations moving into new areas. This led to the Cistercian Order building churches at nearby Kirkstead, Revesby and Swineshead (Wright 1986). During the 12th century AD, the Cistercians kept large herds of sheep around Boston creating a surplus of wool for trade.

Boston was known as St Botolph until the 1400s and recognised as a medieval trading port both for the city of Lincoln and as a trade centre in its own right. The medieval coastline was closer to Boston than in the present day, and the Witham deep enough for heavy ships to navigate the estuary (Wright 1986).

St Botolph's fair is first mentioned in 1125 and was recognised as a European trading post where England's wool, lead and salt were traded for Flemish cloth, French wine and exotic spices (Wright 1994).

The rising wealth of the wool trade led to extensive development of medieval Boston, with quays along both banks of the River Witham, residential expansion and shipbuilding. In the 1203 levy, Boston was second only to London as a trading port. The influential Hanseatic League of northern European cities established a steelyard and warehouse in 1260 near South Terrace just over 500m south of the site (Wright 1994).

The growing opulence of Boston led to the erection of St Botolph's, founded in 1309 on the site of the former parish church (Pevsner & Harris 1989). Much of the secular and ecclesiastical medieval buildings survive on the east side of the

Witham around St Botolph's and the market square directly east of the site.

During the later medieval period the failing wool trade and silting up of the River Witham saw Boston decline in fortune, with the last ship being built around 1650 (Wright 1986). In addition the 1630's saw the emigration of around ten percent of the largely Puritan population to found a new colony in Boston, Massachusetts, America.

A new sluice was started by Langley Edwards in 1764 to deepen the Witham (Pevsner & Harris 1989). This coincided with the period of great fen drainage creating acres of fertile arable land around Boston. War in Europe triggered rising corn prices during the early 19th century, rejuvenating Boston's trading status and wealth.

The White Hart Hotel adjacent to the development site was formed from an extension of the existing Unicorn and renamed in the mid 19th century. This hotel is a grade II listed building.

3. AIMS

The aims of the evaluation were to establish the depth at which archaeological deposits were preserved within the development site and determine the likely date and function of exposed features.

4. METHODS

A trial trench measuring 10m by 3m was to be excavated, under archaeological supervision, by mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, to the surface of undisturbed archaeological deposits.

During initial excavation, a stay wire from

the River Witham flood defence was revealed within the proposed trench. After consultation with the Boston Planning Archaeologist it was agreed to shorten the trench to 6m by 3m.

Due to the depth of modern overburden, the trench was stepped at 1m deep, cutting a 4m by 1m sondage within the trench centre. Further investigation by hand auger was undertaken within the base of the sondage to reach alluvial river deposits (Fig. 4).

Each deposit exposed during the investigation 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.

5. FIELDWORK RESULTS

Following the trial trenching all records were checked to ensure that they constituted a complete Level II archive and a stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. Artefacts recovered from excavated deposits were examined and a period date assigned where possible. Specialist artefact reports appear as Appendix 3.

Phasing was based on artefact dating and nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them

Three Phases have been identified:

- Phase 1: Undated deposits
- Phase 2: Post-Medieval deposits
- Phase 3: Modern deposits

A list of all contexts appears as Appendix 2.

5.1 Phase 1 Undated deposits

Three undated deposits were revealed within the evaluation (Fig. 5). The earliest deposit reached was yellow river silt (022). Silt (022) was sealed by 0.8m of light grey river silt (018). A dump of ashy fire waste (017) 0.1m thick sealed this silt (018).

5.2 Phase 2 Post-Medieval deposits

The earliest post-medieval deposit was a dump of organic domestic waste (016) 0.2m thick directly above river silt (018). Artefacts of 17th and 18th century date were recovered from (016). This organic waste (016) underlay a layer of dumped ashy fire waste (015) 0.1m thick that yielded 18th century clay pipe and 16th century pottery (Appendix 3). A dump of sandy clay (014) 0.1m thick sealed fire waste (015) and was sealed by demolition rubble (019) 0.54m thick (Fig. 5).

Demolition rubble (019) was cut at the northern end of the trench by pit [020], which measured 0.9m wide by 0.45m deep (Figs. 4 & 5). Pit [020] was filled by dark grey silt (021) 0.45m thick, containing domestic waste including 16th and 17th century pottery and animal bone (Appendix 3).

Levelling deposit (009) also sealed demolition rubble (019) to a depth of 0.25m but had no relationship with pit [020]. Pit [012] cuts through this levelling deposit (009) within the machined sondage (Fig. 4 & 5). This pit measured 0.4m wide by 0.62m deep (Figs. 4 & 5). Pit [012] was filled by sandy silt (013) to a depth of 0.62m and contained 18th century artefacts (Appendix 3). In addition a dump of sand (007) 0.04m thick overlay levelling deposit (009).

Large pit [011] cuts dump (007) and truncates post-medieval pit [020] (Fig. 5). Pit [011] measured 2.8m wide by 0.5m deep in section and extended north beyond the trench dimensions. This pit was filled by grey silt clay (010) to a depth of 0.5m and contained domestic debris of 18th century date (Appendix 3). Pit [011] was truncated by levelling cut [008] possibly representing a demolition phase of the site.

Levelling deposit (006) composed of clay silt forms a 0.15m thick layer over levelling cut [008]. This levelling deposit lay immediately below bedding layer (005) a compact deposit of gravelly sand 0.08m thick. Bedding layer (005) underlies a compact cobble surface (004) 0.11m thick, possibly representing a buried yard surface. The cobble surface (004) was sealed by modern levelling deposit (003) (Fig. 5).

5.3 Phase 3 Modern deposits

A tarmac surface and levelling deposits represented modern deposits.

Levelling deposit (003) was composed of brick and cobble fragments 0.16m thick overlain by hardcore (002). This crushed limestone hardcore 0.11m thick, underlay a layer of tarmac (001) 0.1m deep, forming the current carpark surface (Fig. 4 & 5).

6. DISCUSSION

Undated river silts were the earliest deposits present in the evaluation. These silts may represent post-Roman flood deposits, or the gradual silting of the River Witham within the later medieval period.

Silt build up prevented heavy draft vessels entering the town from around 1600 AD and was partly to blame for Boston's decline in fortune during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Traders resorted to

narrow draft vessels to navigate the river and were banned from offloading goods at St Botolph's riverside in the eighteenth century after complaints from the church (Wright 1986).

On the eastern side of the River Witham at Petticoat Lane and Mitre Lane (c. 300m from the site) medieval flood deposits have been recorded (Cope-Faulkner 2000). These sediments suggest the Witham flooded during the later medieval period depositing layers of silt over previously used areas. In addition boreholes taken along Petticoat Lane recorded layers of post-medieval occupation overlying flood silts. These silts were found to seal occupation debris of a probable medieval date (Taylor 2002).

Post-medieval archaeology is well represented in the evaluation. This marks the gradual return to prosperity of Boston after the boom period of medieval commerce and decline in the early post-medieval period. The earliest artefacts date from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries with the majority of material representing eighteenth century deposits (Appendix 3). The presence of fairly high status artefacts suggests that occupants of the development site were moderately wealthy in the eighteenth century. Faunal remains represent typical butchery waste from a post-medieval riverside, including waterfowl and shellfish (Appendix 3).

Dumps of fire waste and levelling deposits are likely associated with residential and commercial activity along the riverfront. These waste dumps contain artefacts from the sixteenth to eighteenth century including food waste and a broken drinking glass (Appendix 3).

Ogilby's map of 1675 shows a possible quay near the development site and a later eighteenth century map suggests a long building backing against the riverfront

(Molyneux & Wright 1974). Demolition rubble (019) possibly represents the destruction of this building in the late post-medieval period. John Wood's map of 1829 depicts the White Hart Hotel, but no outbuildings against the riverside (Brown 2005).

Two large pits [020] and [011] cut into the rubble appear to be for rubbish disposal. Pit [011] extends beyond 2m wide and may represent a large-scale disposal of residential or commercial waste, not uncommon along an active riverfront.

Levelling episode [008] likely represents ground elevation and flattening during the eighteenth century. Riverfronts are susceptible to flooding and this may have been an attempt to raise the height of the riversides and protect Stanbow Lane.

Rubbish pit [012] located within the machined sondage was likely dug to dispose of domestic waste in the eighteenth century. This pit may also be related to residential use of the building shown on Hall's 1741 map of Boston (Brown 2005).

A cobbled surface was laid during the eighteenth or nineteenth century, likely to act as a yard for the inn. Cobbled yards were common in post-medieval towns used as hardwearing and easily cleaned surfaces. This yard was probably built around the time of the extension and renaming of 'The Unicorn' as The White Hart in the mid 1800's.

Made ground was found to seal the cobbles, preceding a layer of rough tarmac forming the current carpark surface for The White Hart Hotel.

7. CONCLUSIONS

An Archaeological Evaluation was undertaken on land at The White Hart Hotel, Boston. The development site lies in an area of high archaeological potential, within the medieval town core and adjacent to river frontage.

Post-medieval deposits of sixteenth century and later were revealed overlying undated river silts, possibly from late medieval silting of the River Witham and its banks. Pits and levelling deposits are overlain by a cobbled yard surface, which possibly marks the extension of The White Hart Hotel in the mid nineteenth century.

No archaeology preceding the sixteenth century was present during this investigation, but may occur at greater depth. None of the encountered archaeological deposits were waterlogged.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Magna Holdings for commissioning this work. Gary Taylor coordinated this project and edited the report in conjunction with Denise Drury.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
 Site Supervisor: Michael Wood
 Excavation Team: James Robertson
 Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
 Finds Analysis: Jennifer Kitch & Gary Taylor
 Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 CAD Illustration: Michael Wood
 Post-excavation Analyst: Michael Wood

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

- APS Archaeological Project Services
- IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists
- OD Ordnance Datum (height above sea level)

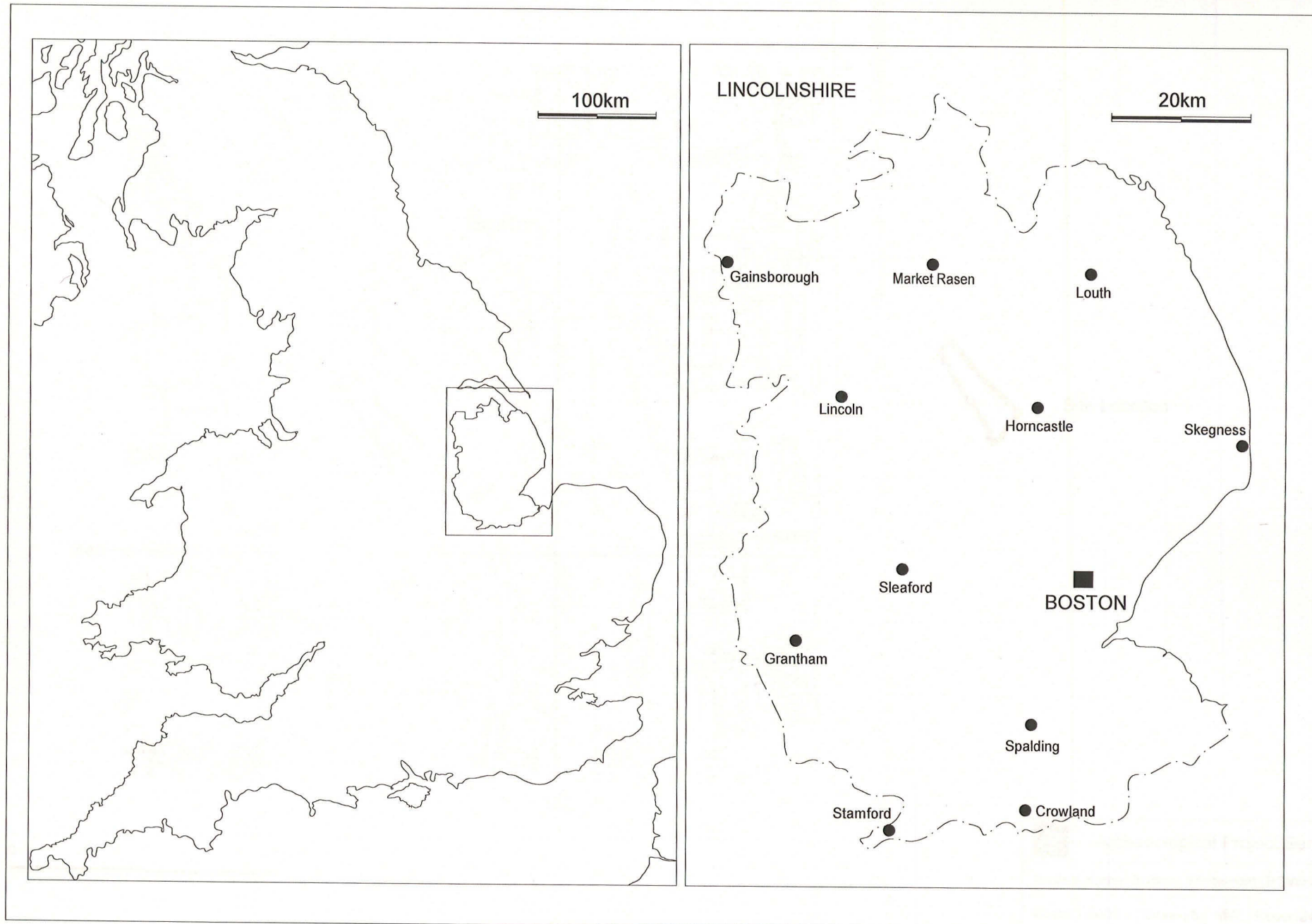
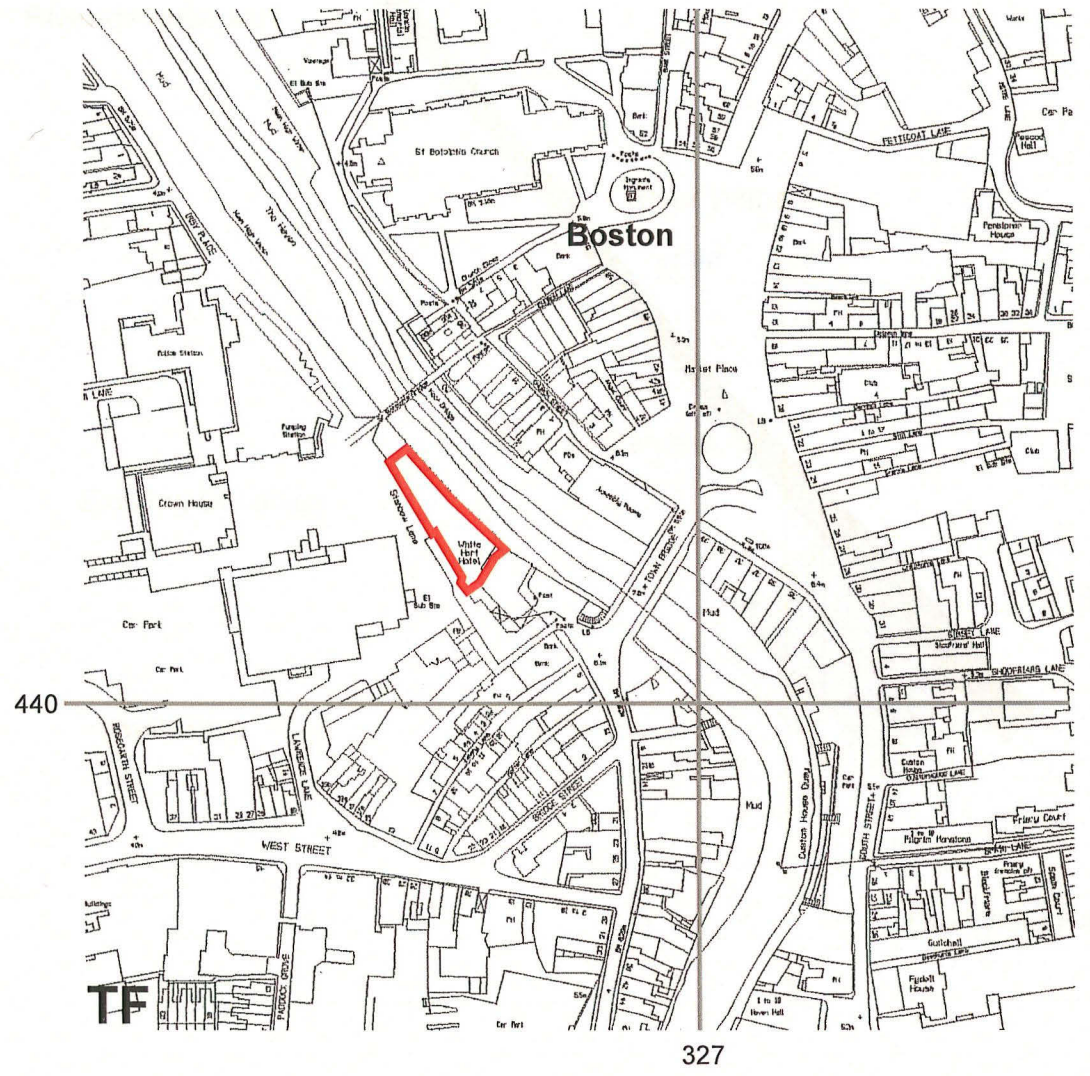


Figure 1: General Location Plan



Site Location

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 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Boston, White Hart (BOWH06)		
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Figure 2 Development Site

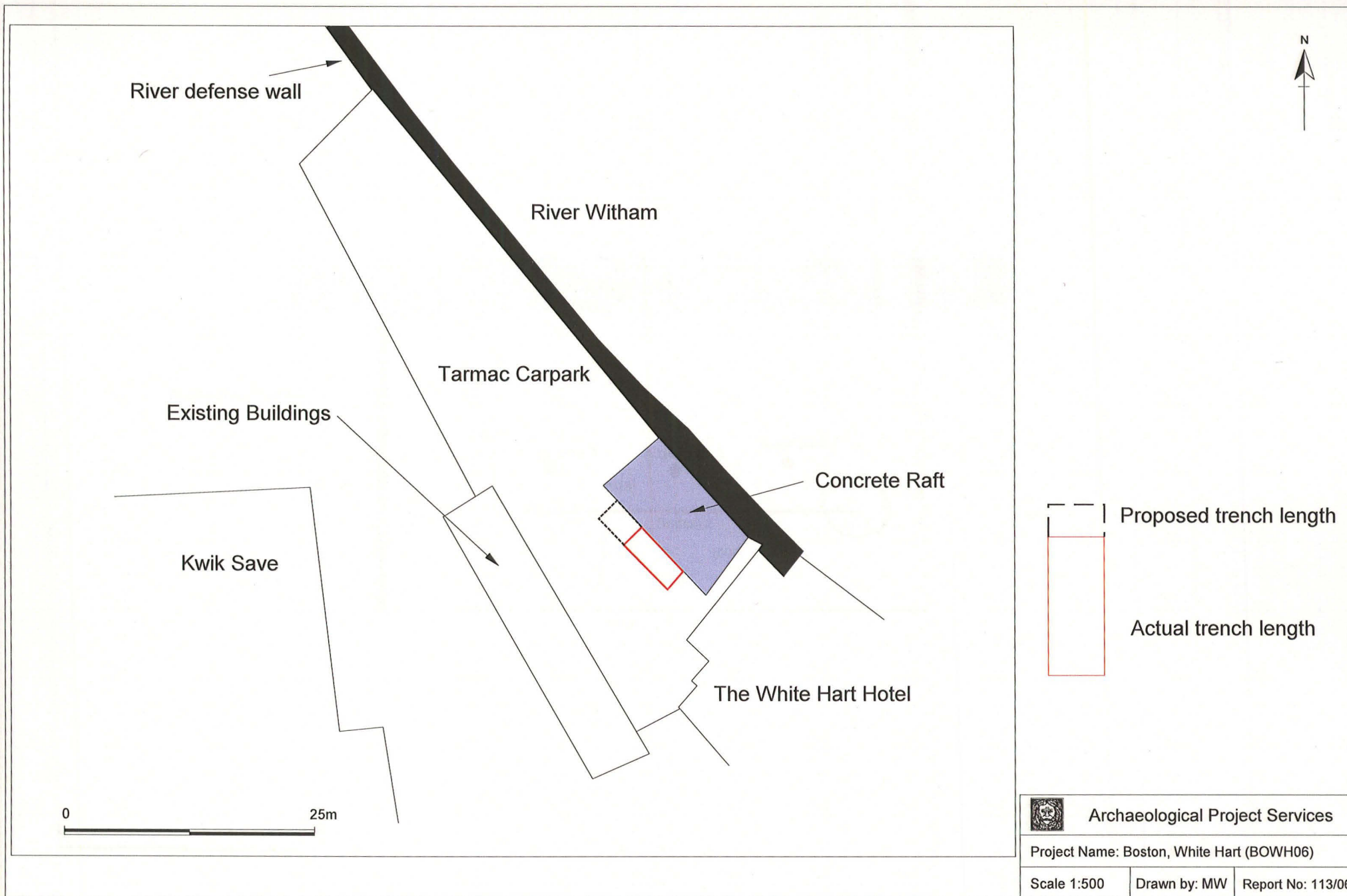

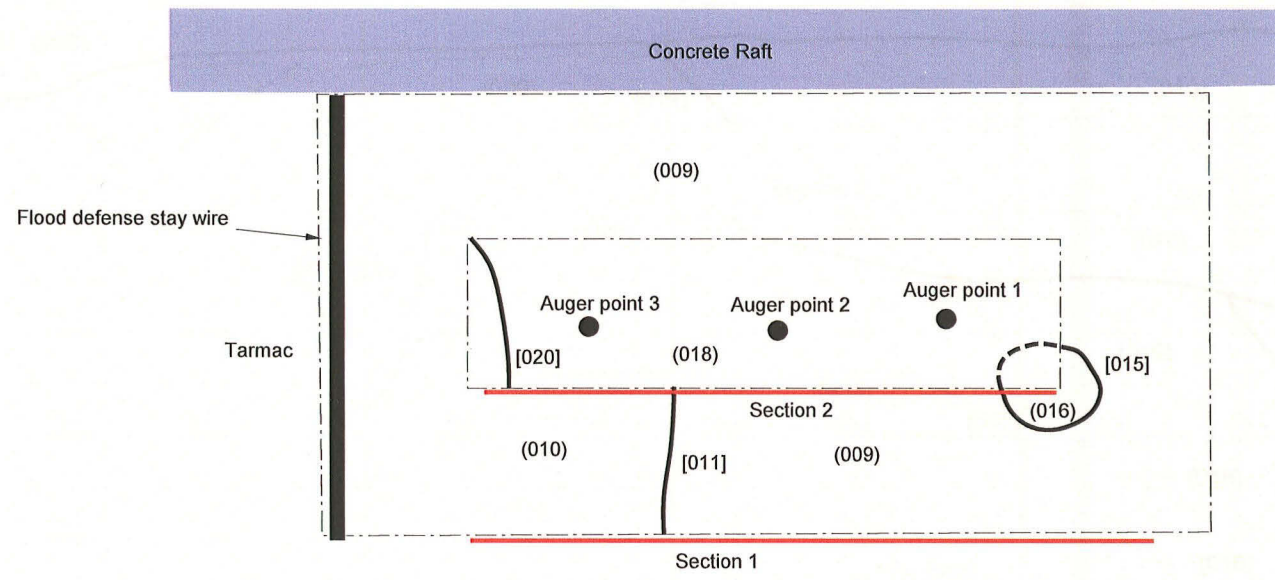


Figure 3 Development Site.

 Archaeological Project Services		
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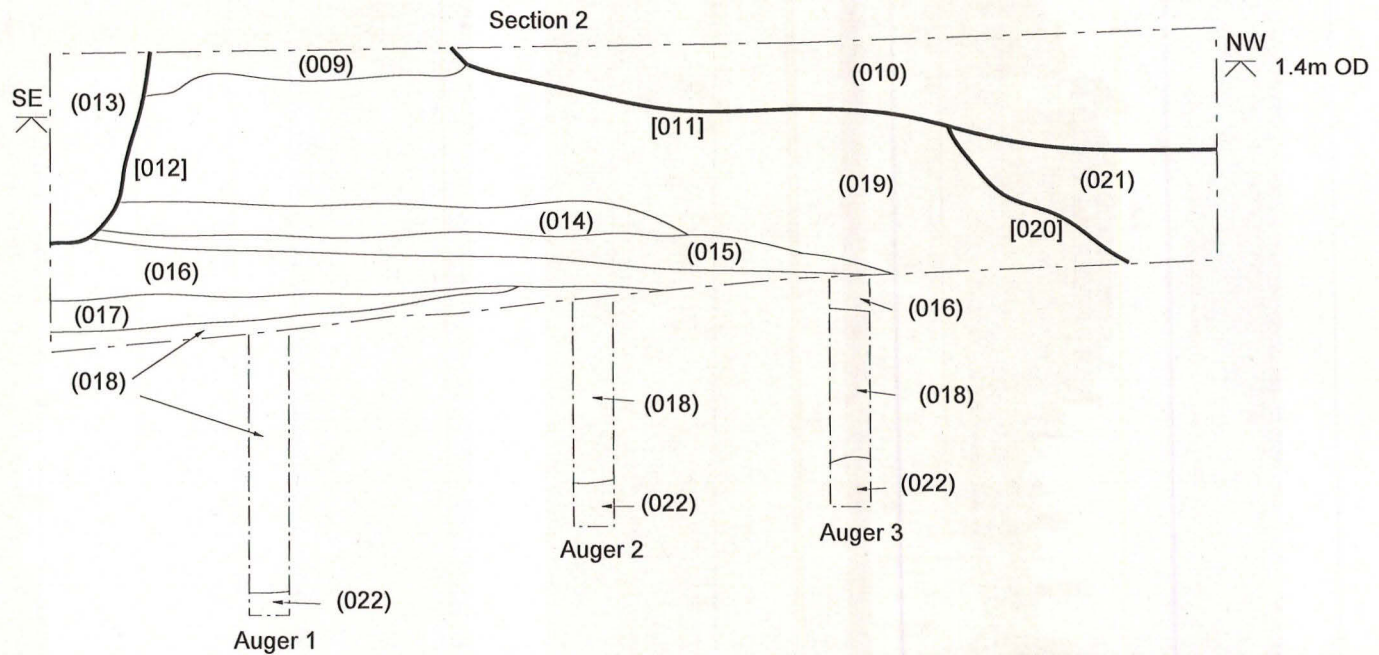
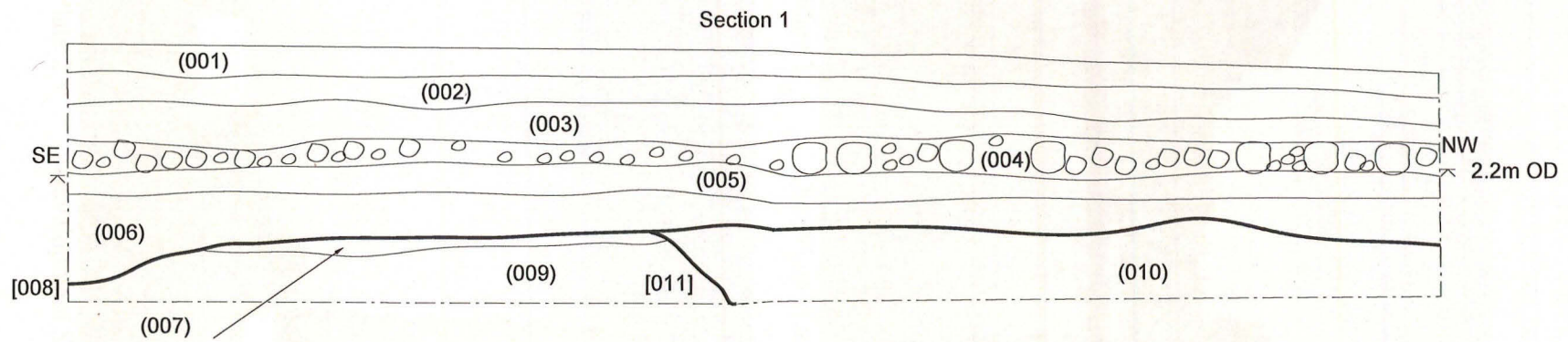
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Project Name: Boston, White Hart (BOWH06)		
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Figure 4 Evaluation Trench




	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Boston, White Hart (BOWH06)		
Scale 1:25	Drawn by: MW	Report No: 113/06

Figure 5 Sections

PLATES



Plate 1 The White Hart Hotel and view down river.



Plate 2 Development Site looking north-west. St Botolphs in background.



Plate 3 Evaluation trench viewed from the west.



Plate 4 Evaluation trench viewed from the north-east



Plate 5 Machine sondage within evaluation trench. Viewed from north-east.

APPENDIX 1

**LAND AT
THE WHITE HART HOTEL,
HIGH STREET,
BOSTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**PREPARED FOR
MAGNA HOLDINGS**

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

JUNE 2006

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1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at the White Hart Hotel, High Street, Boston, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying in the historic core of Boston, alongside the river. Medieval and post-medieval remains have been identified in the immediate proximity previously. The White Hart Hotel is a Grade II Listed Building of mid 19th century date.*
- 1.3 *A programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching is required at the site.*
- 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 the White Hart Hotel, High Street, Boston, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 The document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview
 - 2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting
 - 2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
 - 2.2.4 List of specialists
 - 2.2.5 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Boston is located 45km southeast of Lincoln and 7km from the northwestern coast of The Wash. The site is in the town core on the west bank of the River Witham, immediately northwest of Town Bridge and at the northern end of High Street, alongside Stanbow Lane, at national grid reference TF 327 440.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning applications (B/06/0261 and 262) have been submitted for the construction of 9 dwellings, conversion of outbuildings and formation of parking and ancillary space. An archaeological evaluation is required to assist the determination of the applications.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site is on a slope down westwards, away from the river, and stands at about 5m OD. Local soils are the Wisbech Association, mainly coarse silty calcareous soils developed on marine alluvium that overlies glacial drift (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 361).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The investigation site lies in the heart of medieval settlement and adjacent to the river frontage. This has been recognised as the area of high archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential, with the likelihood that there is an unbroken sequence of

archaeological remains from the medieval period onwards, with a probability of excellent preservation due to waterlogging.

- 6.2 Medieval and post-medieval structures survive in the area and deposits of 16th century date have been revealed on the High Street. Immediately west of the site medieval and post-medieval remains and artefacts have been identified. The White Hart Hotel is a Grade II Listed Building of mid 19th century date.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator 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 Close contact will be maintained with the archaeological curator throughout the investigation to ensure that the 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 two trenches, each 10m x 3m in area. These trenches will be located within the footprint of the new build.
- 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. Augering may be used to determine the depth of natural deposits.
- 9.2.5 Open trenches will be marked by orange mesh fencing 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 fieldwork

- 9.3.6 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. 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.
- 9.3.7 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.
- 9.3.8 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the topsoil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.
- 9.3.9 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by a GPS and/or 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:

- 11.3.1.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- 11.3.1.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
- 11.3.1.3 Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.
- 11.3.1.4 Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results.
- 11.3.1.5 A text describing the findings of the investigation.
- 11.3.1.6 Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- 11.3.1.7 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- 11.3.1.8 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
- 11.3.1.9 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- 11.3.1.10 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.
- 11.3.1.11 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 appropriate local museum. This sorting will be undertaken according to the guidelines and conditions stipulated by the museum, and appropriate national guidelines, for long-term storage and curation.

13 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

- 13.1 Copies of the investigation report will be sent to: the client for distribution to the planning authority.

14 **PUBLICATION**

- 14.1 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).
- 14.2 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 archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Boston Planning Archaeologist. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project to enable them to make 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, the client and their consultant.
- 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 **STAFF TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT**

- 17.1 The work will be directed by Tom Lane MIFA, Senior Archaeologist, Archaeological Project Services. The on-site works will be supervised by an Archaeological Supervisor with knowledge of archaeological evaluations of this type. Archaeological excavation will be carried out by Archaeological Technicians, experienced in projects of this type.
- 17.2 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-medieval: J Young, independent specialist Post-Medieval and later: H Healey, independent specialist; or G Taylor, APS
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist; or G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	Dr R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy, or Val Fryer, independent specialist
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 appropriate staff, including supervisors and assistants, and take about 5 days.

SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT THE WHITE HART HOTEL, BOSTON

18.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production will take about 15 days. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor, CAD illustrator and external specialists.

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 are enclosed.

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**

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 Soils and their use in Eastern England, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

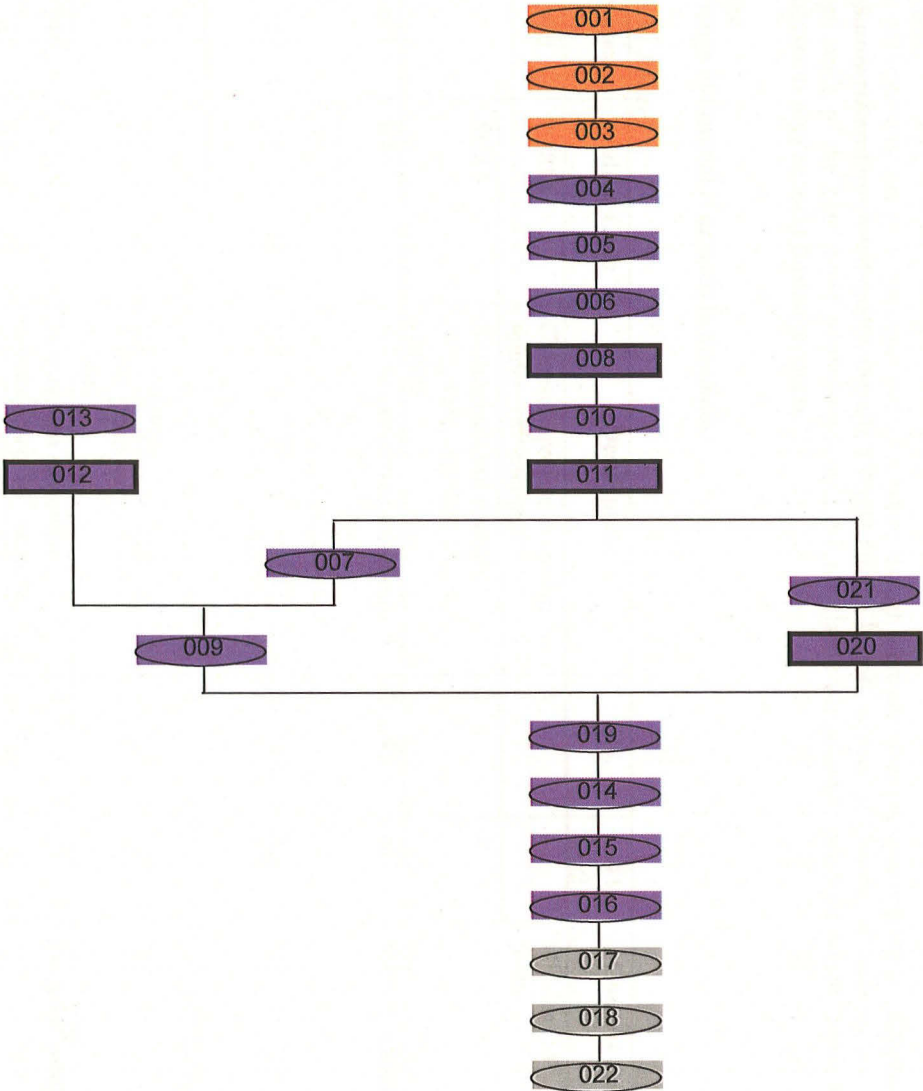
Specification: Version 1, 26/06/06

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context	Description	Thickness	Interpretation	Phase
001	Compact black asphalt	0.1m	Tarmac	Modern
002	Loose crushed yellow limestone	0.11m	Hardcore deposit	Modern
003	Compact mid grey silt with frequent fragmented brick rubble and cobbles	0.16m	Levelling deposit	Modern
004	Compact cobble surface	0.11m	Old yard surface	Post-Med
005	Compact yellow brown gravelly sand	0.08m	Bedding layer for cobbles (004)	Post-Med
006	Friable grey brown clay silt with occasional flint fragments	0.15m	Levelling deposit	Post-Med
007	Friable yellow brown sand	0.04m	Minor dump	Post-Med
008	Irregular slightly concave cut	6m wide x 0.15m deep	Clearance cut during levelling	Post-Med
009	Compact mid grey clay silt with occasional brick fragments	0.25m	Levelling deposit	Post-Med
010	Friable mid grey silt clay	0.5m	Fill of large pit [011]	Post-Med
011	Irregular concave feature	2.8m wide x 0.5m deep	Large pit	Post-Med
012	Round pit with steep sides	0.4m wide x 0.62m deep	Rubbish Pit	Post-Med
013	Firm dark grey brown sandy silt	0.62m	Fill of pit [012]	Post-Med
014	Friable mid brown sandy clay	0.1m	Dump deposit	Post-Med
015	Loose dark ash	0.1m	Dump of fire waste	Post-Med
016	Loose dark grey organic silt	0.2m	Dump of domestic waste	Post-Med
017	Loose dark grey ashy silt	0.1m	Dump of fire waste	Undated
018	Soft light grey silt	0.8m	Alluvial river silt	Undated
019	Loose grey silt with frequent limestone rubble and brick fragments	0.54m	Levelling deposit formed from demolition rubble	Post-Med
020	Full profile unknown, concave east side	0.9m wide x 0.45m deep	Rubbish Pit	Post-Med
021	Loose dark grey brown silt with occasional charcoal and mollusc shell	0.45m	Fill of pit [020]	Post-Med
022	Loose yellow sandy silt	0.1m +	Alluvial river silts	Undated

BOWH06 MATRIX



Appendix 3

THE FINDS

By Jennifer Kitch 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 15 fragments of pottery weighing 446g was recovered from 5 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a quantity of other artefacts, mostly clay pipe and glass, comprising 22 items weighing a total of 176g, was retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

The excavated faunal remains assemblage comprises 28 stratified fragments weighing 334g. 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 levelling deposits (003), pit fills (010, 013, 021) and dumps (015 and 016).

Most of the pottery was probably made in Staffordshire, though there are other regional imports from Nottingham and Surrey/Hampshire. Additionally, there is a single foreign import, a piece of Chinese or Japanese porcelain, though some of the glazed red earthenwares and the tin glazed earthenware could be Dutch. Some of the earthenwares may be local Boston products.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
010	PORC	Chinese/Japanese porcelain, saucer, 18 th century	1	6	Mid-late 18 th century
	NOTS	Nottingham salt glazed stoneware, mid-late 18 th century	1	1	
013	WS	White salt-glazed stoneware plate, mid 18 th century	2(link)	61	Mid 18 th century
	WS	White salt-glazed stoneware bowl/cup, mid 18 th century	1	10	
	TGE	Tin glazed earthenware bowl, 18 th century	1	17	
015	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, 16 th -17 th century	1	110	16 th -17 th century
	TUDG	Tudor green ware, 15 th -16 th century	1	1	
016	NOTS	Nottingham stoneware, tankard, early 18 th century	1	17	Early 18 th century
	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware, pancheon? 17 th -18 th century	1	84	
	LERTH	Late yellow glazed earthenware, bowl/pancheon, 18 th century	1	50	
	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware, 17 th -18 th century	1	1	
	STSL	Staffordshire slipware, possett/porringer, 17 th -18 th century	1	6	

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
	MISC	Unidentified ware, possibly white salt-glazed stoneware, bowl/cup, extremely burnt, 18 th century	1	1	
021	GRE	Glazed red earthenware bowl	1	81	16 th -17 th century

Several of the pieces of pottery, particularly the oriental import, the tin glazed earthenware and the white stonewares, are types that were moderately expensive when produced and used and suggest the occupants of the site in the 18th century were moderately affluent.

All of the pottery is post-medieval in date. There is a dating discrepancy between the pottery from (015) and the other material from that context, in that the pottery is probably 16th century but the clay pipes (several pieces) are 18th century.

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
003	Glass	Olive green bottle, iridescence	1	2	19 th century
010	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 5/64"	1	1	18 th century
015	Clay pipe	Stems, bore 5/64"	3	6	18 th century
016	Ceramic building material	Tile, post-medieval	1	11	18 th century
	Clay pipe	Bowl, fluted, marked 'NAYLOR BOSTON' around rim, roller stamped stem, bore 5/64", c. 1776-1818	1	14	
	Clay pipe	Stems, bore 6/64", 17 th century	2	4	
	Clay pipe	Stems, bore 5/64", 18 th century	10	21	
	Glass	Colourless drinking glass stem, 1725-60	1	63	
	Cinder	Cinder	1	10	
	Stone	Burnt shale	1	44	

A complete drinking glass stem was recovered from (016). This lacks the majority of the bowl and foot but is recognizable as Hume's type XVII or XVIII, both dated to the period 1725-1760 (Hume 1991, 190; fig 64).

Context (016) also yielded a clay pipe bowl with stem attached. This is marked with the maker's name, Naylor, identifiable with John Naylor who was working as a clay pipe manufacturer in Boston during the period 1776-1818 (Wells 1979, 130). Of note with this particular example is the roller stamping on the stem, which has not been noted previously.

Table 3: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
010	Cockle	Shell	1	1	Holed
015	Sheep/Goat	Femur	1	61	Cuts on the medial distal shaft
	Cattle	Innominate	1	17	Infant/Juvenile broken into three pieces
	Rabbit	Innominate	1	1	Three cuts on the acetabulum
016	Large Mammal Size	Lumbar Vertebra	1	66	Chopped through the saggital plane
	Sheep/Goat	Radius	1	17	Chopped through the midshaft

	Sheep/Goat	Axis	1	13	Chopped diagonally through the body
	Cattle	Innominate	1	17	Broken into two
	Sheep/Goat	Innominate	1	7	Chopped through illium and acetabulum
	Rabbit	Innominate	1	2	
	Medium Size Mammal	Scapula	1	2	
	Goose	Humerus	1	4	Snapped midshaft, cuts on the lateral condyle
	Goose Size	Radius	1	2	Juvenile
	Goose	Femur	1	2	
	Goose Size	Tibio-tarsus	1	2	
	Mallard	Carpo-metacarpus	1	1	
	Mallard	Tibio-tarsus	1	1	Cuts on the distal shaft
	Unidentified	Unidentified	1	0	
	Oyster	Shell	3	77	
	Cockle	Shell	1	1	
	Mussel	Shell	1	1	
021	Medium Size Mammal	Long Bone	1	4	
	Large Mammal Sized	Long Bone	1	6	
	Domestic Fowl	Femur	1	2	
	Mallard?	Ulna	1	1	
	Oyster	Shell	1	26	

The faunal remains were all of a good condition, clearly displaying butchery marks where present. The remains appear to represent butchery and food waste discard. The size of the domestic species represented is consistent with post-medieval and modern specimens. The assemblage make-up appears to be fairly typical of post-medieval and modern domestic discard. There is a slight emphasis on the inclusion of water birds, this may be due to the very close proximity of the river, providing an easy source.

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 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 collection of artefacts is entirely of post-medieval date and is of moderate local potential and significance. Some of the pieces, including certain of the ceramic types and the drinking glass, suggest the 18th century occupants of the site were moderately affluent. Additionally, the faunal assemblage with its significant portion of water fowl, is of note.

The lack of any material earlier than the 15th century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this period, previously identified in close proximity to the site, are absent from the area, or were not revealed by the investigation, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition.

References

Hume, I. N. 1991 *A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America*, Vintage

Slowikowski, A., Nenk, 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. K., 1979 'The pipemakers of Lincolnshire', in P. Davey (ed), *The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe I*, British Archaeological Reports British Series 63

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
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.
Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
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, e.g. [004].
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
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

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

22	Context records
4	Scale drawing sheets
2	Daily record sheets
1	Photographic record sheets
1	Section register
1	Plan register
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:

The Collection
Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

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

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number: 2006.165

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: BOWH06

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.

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.