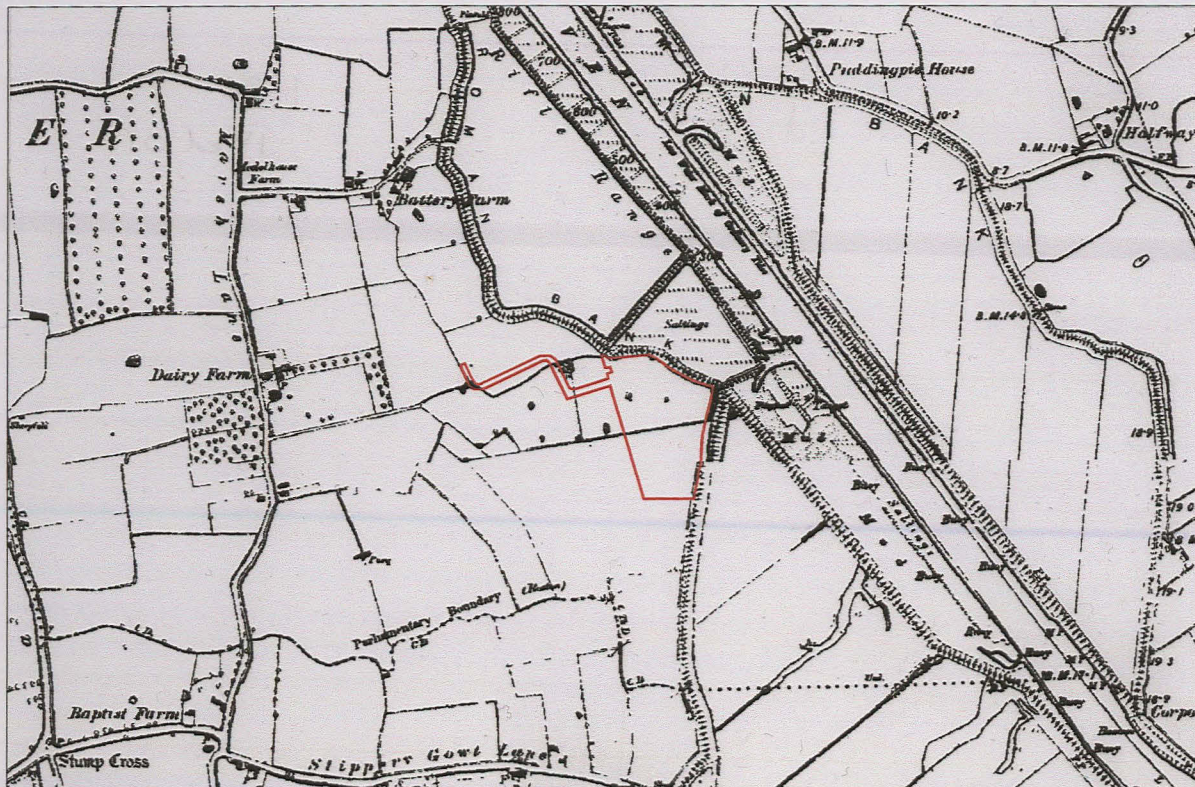


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ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT REPORT: LAND AT RIVERSIDE INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, MARSH LANE, BOSTON, LINCOLNSHIRE

Planning Application: B0477/09
NGR: TF 34061 42118
AAL Site Code: BOPS 10



Report prepared for
JHG Planning Limited
on behalf of Alchemy Farms Limited

By
Allen Archaeology Limited
Report Number 2010009

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Summary

- A desk-based assessment was carried out for JHG Planning Consultancy Limited on behalf of Alchemy Farms Limited to assess the archaeological potential of land at Riverside Industrial Estate in Boston in advance of the determination of a planning application for the proposed erection of a Gasification Power Station.
- Data was gathered from a range of primary and secondary sources including a search of the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record, records held at Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, Lincoln Local Studies Library and Lincolnshire Archives.
- There is no evidence of prehistoric activity on the site or within the study area; although due to the nature of the fenland landscape it is possible deposits will be encountered on the site at some depth.
- There is limited Romano-British evidence within the study area, all discovered during previous developments to the east of the River Witham.
- The sea bank to the east and north of the site is known as 'Old Fen Bank' or 'Roman Bank' and is believed to be of Saxon date. Since its creation, the land to the west of the bank, including the site, is likely to have been utilised as arable land or pasture for livestock. This situation appears to have continued up until today.
- Overall, the development area has a **low** archaeological potential, and is of **local** significance. The greatest potential is for activity of Saxon date associated with the construction of the sea bank.
- The impact of the proposed development has not yet been ascertained. The proposals currently involve the construction of a number of structures associated with the gasification plant, and will include the widening of an existing drain adjacent to the sea bank.
- Based on the data obtained for this report, a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording (scheme of works) during the groundworks should be sufficient to ensure that any archaeological deposits are investigated and documented. This could be secured as a condition of planning.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Allen Archaeology Limited (hereafter AAL) was commissioned by JHG Planning Consultancy Limited on behalf of Alchemy Farms Limited to undertake a desk-based assessment of the archaeological potential of a site at Riverside Industrial Estate in Boston, Lincolnshire. The desk-based assessment has been compiled to accompany an Environmental Impact Assessment that has already been submitted for the proposed redevelopment of the site.
- 1.2 The document has been completed with reference to current national and local guidelines, as set out in the Institute for Archaeologists 'Standards and guidance for archaeological desk-based assessments' (IfA 1994, revised 2001 and 2008) and guidelines within the document 'The Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook' (LCC 2009).

2.0 Planning Background

- 2.1 The proposed development comprises the erection of a gasification plant and the construction of a new access on land at Riverside Industrial Estate off Marsh Lane in Boston. A planning application for this development was submitted in December 2009 (Planning Application Reference B\0477\09. The archaeological desk-based assessment is the first stage of archaeological investigation, intended to provide detailed information that will allow the planning authority to make an informed decision as to whether further archaeological investigations will be required prior to or following the determination of a planning application for the proposed development.
- 2.2 The relevant planning policies which apply to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage are Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 'Planning and the Historic Environment' (PPG15) and Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 'Archaeology and Planning' (PPG 16) (Department of the Environment).
- 2.3 PPG16 (1990) is the national Planning Policy Note which applies to archaeology. It states that there should always be a presumption in favour of preserving nationally important archaeological remains in-situ. When there is no overriding case for preservation however, developers are required to fund opportunities for the recording and, where necessary, the excavations on site.
- 2.4 PPG15 (1994) is the national Planning Policy Note which applies to the conservation of the historic environment by protecting the character and appearance of Conservation Areas and protecting listed buildings of architectural or historic interest from demolition and unsympathetic change and safeguarding their settings as far as possible.

3.0 Site Location and Description

- 3.1 Boston is located on the banks of the River Witham, approximately 8km north-west of the river's exit at The Wash, in the unitary authority of Boston Borough Council. The proposed development site is to the south-east of the town, on the southern bank of the river, east of Marsh Lane. It comprises an irregular shaped block of agricultural land of 2.06 hectares with a minor drain running east – west through the site. The site lies at a height of approximately 3m above Ordnance Datum and the central NGR is TF 34061 42118.
- 3.2 The local geology comprises Middle Jurassic deposits of the Ampthill Group (British Geological Survey 1995). The overlying superficial geology comprises the Terrington Beds; younger Marine Deposits of Romano-British to present day formation, comprising salt marsh, tidal creek and river deposits (*ibid.*).

- 3.3 The local soils are Pepperthorpe/Tanvats units, comprising fine silty alluvial gley over clayey soils (Robson 1990).

4.0 Methodology

- 4.1 A full range of primary and secondary archaeological and historical sources was consulted in the preparation of this document. The sources consulted were as follows:

- Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (hereafter LHER) – a database of archaeological sites and artefacts, listed buildings and Scheduled Monuments. A search of this resource, held at Lincolnshire County Council in Lincoln, was undertaken for an area of 1km from the site boundaries in all directions.
- Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire (Hereafter HTL) – a similar database of archaeological sites and artefacts, listed buildings and Scheduled Monuments. A search of this resource was undertaken for an area of 1km from the site boundaries in all directions.
- Lincolnshire Archives – Enclosure maps, Tithe maps, estate plans, and old editions of Ordnance Survey maps of the development area.
- Lincoln Local Studies Library – secondary sources pertaining to the archaeology and history of the region.
- Allen Archaeology Limited's own reference library – secondary sources pertaining to the archaeology and history of the region.
- Heritage Gateway Website – searchable online resource allowing access to the National Monuments Record (NMR) and Archaeology Data Service (ADS), online national databases of archaeological sites and artefacts. Also includes information pertaining to Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings, as well as data from the Defence of Britain project, which has mapped surviving monuments relating to 20th century military sites. A search was conducted of these resources to identify any significant buildings, sites or findspots not covered by the LHER search, and to highlight other major sites within a wider study area.
- Aerial Photographs – Collections of aerial photographs were examined at the LHER and HTL, in order to detect the presence of buried archaeological features indicated by cropmarks and soilmarks.
- A site visit was carried out by the author on Friday 19th February 2010 in order to assess the present situation of the development area, to identify any areas where the potential archaeological resource may be particularly well preserved or damaged by recent development, and to observe the site in its landscape context.

5.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 5.1 There is no evidence for prehistoric activity within the study area, although this is not surprising due to the nature of the local geology. In essence, the Fens are typified by a dispersed series of 'islands' of higher land that have since been sealed by later marine and freshwater inundations.
- 5.2 The earliest superficial geological horizon of relevance is the Lower Peat, which dates from around 4050 to 1450 BC (British Geological Survey 1992). This comprises a woodland peat that

is overlain by a brackish water or reed peat at the top which may be encountered anywhere between -10.7m and 1m above Ordnance Datum (AOD).

- 5.3 The peat was then sealed by the overlying Barroway Drove Beds, a dark grey clay that is likely to have formed in a salt marsh environment (*ibid.*). Within this horizon are occasional bands of peat (known as the Middle Peat), which represent intermittent periods where the sea levels dropped, allowing vegetation to form, before being submerged again.
- 5.4 After the peak of the Flandrian transgression, sea levels fell, allowing the formation of the Nordelph Peat (Upper Peat) across the Fens from around 2050 BC (*ibid.*). This deposit was shallower towards the coastline, and does not always survive. The formation of this peat horizon was halted by a marine transgression that flooded a large part of the Fens around 650 BC. This created the Terrington Beds, salt marsh and creek deposits that are still being formed today. These reddish brown sands, silts and silty clays can be up to 3.5m thick and aerial photographs often show diffuse creek systems within this deposit.
- 5.5 A small number of sites and artefacts of Roman date are known from within the study area, all on the other side of the River Witham. An archaeological watching brief c.700m to the north-north-east in 2002 exposed a pit containing Roman pottery sherds (c. late 4th century AD), animal bone and burnt clay (Figure 2: Site 1). Slightly closer to the site, around 500m to the north-east, large pieces of Roman greyware pottery including a jar were recovered during the excavations for a new factory in 1965 (Figure 2: Sites 2 and 3).
- 5.6 The salt-making industry was of major importance along the fen edge in the Roman period and beyond, and it has been suggested that evidence of this industry in the form of salterns are very likely to exist in the Boston area due to the marginal nature of the land at the time (Whitwell 1992). Salterns of medieval date are noted less than 1km to the south along the river edge (British Geological Survey 1995). Evidence elsewhere in the Fens shows such marginal areas such as this were settled up until the 3rd century AD, when a further marine transgression led to the abandonment of the fen-edge sites for a period.
- 5.7 During the Saxon period, the water table stayed relatively consistent, allowing the continued settlement of areas of higher ground on the siltlands and parts of the fen-edge (Coles and Hall 1998). Conditions deteriorated from around 700 AD however, with inundations by the sea and by inland waters continuing to deposit silts and clays. There is some evidence of Saxon activity in the study area, with trial trenching off Whitehouse Lane in Fishtoft, approximately 850m to the north-east having revealed a number of linear and L-shaped gullies running east – west (Figure 2: Site 4). The site appears to have been settled permanently rather than seasonally, although it was short-lived, being in existence from the late 9th to early 10th century. Further Saxo-Norman and medieval pottery sherds were discovered during fieldwalking in March 1979, 700m to the north-east (Figure 2: Site 5).
- 5.8 The boundary to the east and north of the site is known as ‘Roman Bank’ or ‘Old Fen Bank’ (Coles and Hall 1998). Its origins however are believed to lie in the Saxon period, and it was constructed as a sea bank to reclaim the marshland and protect existing arable land on the landward side of the bank, including the site itself. The first historical reference to the bank is from 1178, when it was already described as ‘old’, and a middle Saxon (c.650 – 850 AD) site at Tilney St Lawrence was partly covered by this earthwork, indicating it was constructed after the site went out of use. Excavations at Terrington St Clement and West Walton have proved conclusively that elements of the bank were in existence in the late Saxon period (*ibid.*). It should be noted however that some sections of the sea bank are of later date, for example the stretch at Wainfleet St Mary is believed to have been constructed in the 17th century (Hallam 1965).

- 5.9 By the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086, Boston lay in an area known as Skirbeck Hundred (Sawyer 1998). Almost all of this land was part of the manor of Drayton and held by Ralf the Staller prior to the Conquest, before being seized and handed to Count Alan by King William I (*ibid.*). At the time of the survey Count Alan had 11 carucates of land and 6 bovates taxable (Morgan and Thorn 1986). There were 19 freemen and 13 villagers have 8 ploughs. The survey also mentions 2 churches and 2 priests, 2 fish ponds and 40 acres of meadow. A second landowner was named as Eudo son of Spirewic, under the jurisdiction of Tattershall. Eudo had 2 bovates of land taxable, with land for 1 ox. There were also 8 villagers with 1 plough.
- 5.10 Boston is not mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086; however Skirbeck is, as part of the manor of Drayton (Morgan and Thorn 1986). Skirbeck was called *Scirebec*, from the Old Norse *skirr* and Old Norse *bekkr*, meaning 'the clear stream' (Cameron 1998). Boston is first mentioned in 1130 as *Botuluestan*, from the Old English *Bōtwulf* (probably St. Botulf) and *stān* or stone (*ibid.*).
- 5.11 The town of Boston grew rapidly in the 12th century as an outport of Lincoln, becoming a settlement of great importance, second only to London at one point and a port of the Hanseatic League (Thompson 1856). Its success was due to the Haven, allowing sea-going ships to unload their cargoes for sale there or to be shipped to Lincoln on river vessels via the Witham (Sawyer 1998). During the success years of the 13th and 14th century, four orders of friars settled in the town; Dominicans, Franciscans, Carmelites and Augustinians (Thompson 1856). The success of the town waned in the 15th century with the decline of the wool trade, and soon after the Haven silted up, impeding river traffic.
- 5.12 A small number of archaeological investigations have identified medieval activity in the study area. An archaeological watching brief c.700m to the south-west uncovered a single medieval refuse pit containing an almost complete Stamford Ware pot, and other pot sherds of 12th century date (Figure 2: Site 6). Other pits of modern date, along with a number of land drains were also noted. The report also mentioned that a scatter of pottery a further 100m to the south-west of the site was probably evidence of manuring of the fields in the medieval period (Cope-Faulkner and Young 1999), although no record of this could be found in the LHER. A further watching brief on the other side of the river exposed a pit of medieval date that contained fragments of pottery (Figure 2: Site 7).
- 5.13 At the south-western edge of the study area lies the medieval Stump Cross in the parish of Wyberton (Figure 2: Site 8). Again, returning to the other side of the River Witham, medieval pottery has been found during the groundworks for a factory (Figure 2: Site 9), for a housing development (Figure 2: Site 10), and following the demolition and clearing of the Peacock and Royal Hotel in 1965 (Figure 2: Site 12). At the north-west edge of the study area a medieval gold Angel coin of Richard III was discovered by metal detector during a rally in 1979 (Figure 2: Site 11).
- 5.14 Post-medieval pottery has also been recovered at the Peacock and Royal Hotel site (Figure 2: Site 13) and during fieldwalking in 1979 (Figure 2: Site 14). Approximately 600m to the south of the site is the post-medieval Slippery Gowt Sluice, a drainage sluice built for the Court of Sewers in 1733 (Figure 2: Site 15). This red brick with ashlar dressings structure was built as one of two sluices which served as outfalls for the Wyberton Towns Drain.
- 5.15 The archaeological databases assessed as part of the survey contains only a single site of modern date of any significance; a Thames barge that came to Boston in the 1930s (Figure 2: Site 16). There is no geographical reference to the barge so it is not depicted on Figure 2. The flat bottomed barge was called 'Satis' and carried cargo on the east coast as far north as the Humber and south around the English Channel to Southampton (Doughty 2009). Little survived of the boat by the 1950s, and its final location in the Haven remains unknown.

- 5.16 Two undated pits are recorded in the LHER from an archaeological watching brief in 2002 (Figure 2: Site 17). It is possible that the two pits may be of Roman or medieval date as other archaeological remains of these dates were encountered during the same watching brief (See Sites 1, 7 and 10).

6.0 Cartographic Information (Figures 3 – 5)

- 6.1 A search of the historic maps was conducted in the Lincolnshire Archives held in Lincoln. The Enclosure map for the parish of Skirbeck was too poorly preserved to provide any useful information unfortunately. Further mapping was reviewed at the Lincolnshire Archives and the offices of Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, including the 1777/8 Armstrong map, and an 1826 map of Boston; however, these did not extend into the study area.
- 6.2 The earliest map that provided data relevant to the study was a map of Boston Haven dated 22nd April 1800 (Figure 3). The document was created to map the route of the existing River Witham as it ran from Boston through to the Wash and to plot its canalisation following its silting over previous centuries. As such, the map contains little detail beyond the river. Nevertheless, the sea bank is clearly shown, with blue ink suggesting the presence of a drain alongside the earthwork. The proposed canalisation on the map truncates the parcel of land to the north of the site.
- 6.3 The 1888 First Edition Ordnance Survey map clearly shows the river following its canalised course (Figure 4). The straightening of the River Witham has allowed the creation of a rifle range along the riverbank to the east of the site. The proposed development site lies within two separate fields, with the northernmost containing a small number of trees and a pond suggesting the field may have been pasture rather than arable land at the time. The field to the south does not contain any distinguishing features of note. The proposed access road appears to cut several former field boundaries. Beyond the site, the field to the north-east is called 'Saltings', suggesting the presence of salt marsh deposits. To the east and south-east, the map says Mud and Saltings, suggesting a mixture of mud flats and salt marsh in the late 19th century.
- 6.4 The Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of c.1905 shows that the rifle range depicted on the 1888 map has moved further south (Figure 5). This has almost certainly occurred as the encroaching river has eroded the previous range. The field containing the northern half of the site does not contain any trees according to the mapping, although the pond is still in existence. The lack of woodland perhaps indicating the field has now been converted to arable. The field boundaries that are bisected by the proposed access road are still in existence at this time.
- 6.5 Later editions of the Ordnance Survey mapping of the area (dated 1951 and 1956) did not reveal any changes to the existing landscape within the study area since the 1905 map, and so are not reproduced here.

7.0 Aerial Photographic Information

- 7.1 An aerial photograph of the site taken in 1977 (Figure 6) shows the site lying within open fields, with a west-south-west to east-north-east aligned field boundary splitting the site into two halves. Light grey linear striations running broadly north-north-west to south-south-east in the southern half of the site may be one of a series of land drains running through the field, although this is not certain. Immediately to the south-west of the site there are several dark grey linear anomalies running north-east to south-west. It is not clear if these are of archaeological origin, and it seems more likely that that the features are of geological origin. The northern and eastern site boundary comprises the Old Fen Bank and this can clearly be seen as a dark linear band. To the south-east a landfill site is clearly in use at the time the photograph was taken. The access road leading onto the site lies within open fields and follows an existing field boundary.

8.0 Site Visit (Figure 2; Appendix 1)

- 8.1 The site was visited by the author on the morning of Friday 19th February 2010. Selected photographic images taken during the site visit are included in Appendix 1 and annotated on Figure 2.
- 8.2 At the time of the site visit ground conditions were wet and it was overcast with some light rain and sleet. The site is within an arable field that has recently been ploughed, with the ploughsoil comprising waterlogged brown silty clay with very few small pebbles. Deep ploughing in places suggested the ploughsoil sealed a red/brown clayey silt subsoil.
- 8.3 A narrow grass verge runs east to west through the centre of the site, and the western boundary corresponds with a line of overhead power lines running through the field. At the south end of the proposed development area, the boundary lies within the open field.
- 8.4 The eastern and northern site boundary comprised a c.1m high soil ridge with a mature hawthorn hedge and tree line along its top, and a drain along the edge of the site (landward side of the ridge). This earthwork is known as 'Old Fen Bank' or 'Roman Bank', and is believed to be of Saxon origin (See Section 5.8 above). Recent cleaning of the drain may have expanded it, causing some damage to the bank.

9.0 Constraints

- 9.1 There are no scheduled monuments and only one listed building within 1km of the proposed development area. The listed building is the Slippery Gowt Sluice mentioned previously (see Section 5.13 above) and is Grade II listed (Listing Number 480797). The nearest scheduled monument is Wyberts Castle moated site (Scheduled Monument 31609, LHER Reference ML12633), which lies c.1.2km south-south-west of the proposed development. The distance and direction mean that the development will have no visual impact on the scheduled monument beyond that already from its setting in relation to Boston.
- 9.2 The site is not within or close to any designated Areas of High Archaeological Potential.
- 9.3 The site does not lie within any Conservation Areas. The nearest is the Boston and Skirbeck Conservation Area which is situated 1km to the north of the site, and will not be affected by the development.

10.0 Significance of Impacts

- 10.1 This section will be used to assess the archaeological potential of the proposed development area on a period by period basis, and the likely impact of the proposed development on each aspect of the identified archaeological resource. The tool used for this purpose is the significance of impact table, which combines the receptor sensitivity and magnitude of impact, summarised in Tables 1 to 3. Table 4 summarises the results on a period by period basis.

Receptor sensitivity	Examples
High	<p>A legally protected site, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listed Buildings (I, II* and II); Scheduled Ancient Monuments; World Heritage Sites. <p>Internationally and nationally significant sites that are not currently legally protected</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens; Registered Battlefields; Major Settlements (e.g. Villas, Deserted Medieval Villages); Burial Grounds; Standing Historic Buildings (non-listed)
Moderate	<p>Regionally significant site</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens; Some settlements; Find Scatters and find spots; Roman Roads; Sites of significant historic buildings.
Low	<p>Locally significant site</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field systems; Ridge and furrow earthworks; Trackways; Wells; Non-archaeological sites held by data source e.g. natural mound or palaeochannel.
Negligible	<p>Site of limited significance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finds or features of a type common or abundant in the local area; Locally important features significantly damaged or altered.

Table 1: Receptor Sensitivity

Magnitude	Examples
High	Total or near total destruction of the remains or sufficient change to result in a fundamental and irreparable reduction in the ability to understand the archaeological resource, its context and setting.
Moderate	Substantial destruction of the remains resulting in an appreciable reduction in the ability to understand the archaeological resource, its context and setting.
Low	Small scale destruction of the remains resulting in a slight reduction in the ability to understand the archaeological resource, its context and setting.
Negligible	Very little or no substantive change to the remains with marginal reduction in the ability to understand the archaeological resource, its context and setting.

Table 2: Magnitude of Impact

		Receptor Sensitivity			
		Negligible	Low	Moderate	High
Magnitude of Impact	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
	Low	Negligible	Negligible	Low	Moderate
	Moderate	Negligible	Low	Moderate	High
	High	Negligible	Moderate	High	High

Table 3: Significance of Impact

Period	Description	Receptor Sensitivity	Magnitude of impact	Significance of impact
Prehistoric (c.500,000 BC – AD 43)	There is no evidence of prehistoric activity, although salt-making sites are possible due to local conditions	Low	Low	Negligible
Romano-British (AD 43 – c.AD 410)	Limited evidence of activity noted in study area, although location of known remains shows settlement may have existed at this height above sea level	Low	Low	Negligible
Anglo-Saxon (c.AD 410 – 1066)	The Old Fen Bank or Roman Bank delimits the eastern and northern boundary to the site. This is believed to be of Saxon date and was constructed to reclaim large tracts of marshland and protect existing arable land	Moderate	Low	Low
Medieval (1066 – 1485)	The site is likely to have been arable land throughout the medieval period. The Old Fen Bank will have been maintained and probably expanded during this period	Low	Low	Negligible
Post-medieval (1485 – 1801)	The site is likely to have been arable land throughout the post-medieval period	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Early modern (1801 – 2009)	Further reclamation of the land to the east of the site around 1841 expanded the arable land towards the river	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

Table 4: Summary of Impacts

11.0 Conclusions

- 11.1 The desk-based assessment has identified a limited archaeological potential of encountering significant remains within the proposed development area. For the prehistoric period, no archaeological finds or deposits have been identified. Absence of evidence is not necessarily evidence of absence however, as the nature and formation history of the fen superficial geological deposits means that prehistoric remains are likely to be buried at depth.
- 11.2 There are a small number of Roman archaeological features and artefacts that have been recovered during development on the east side of the River Witham. These highlight the potential for the fen edge to contain Roman settlement remains, although again, these may lie at some depth; Site 2 saw the recovery of large pieces of Roman pottery at a depth of 10 feet (c.3m) beneath the ground surface. It should be noted however, that no Roman remains or artefacts have been discovered close to the site or on the west side of the river.
- 11.3 The Old Fen Bank or 'Roman Bank' forms part of the site boundary. Although it has been conclusively proved that parts of the earthwork are of Saxon date, other elements are likely to have been constructed at a later date. The length adjacent to the site may be of Saxon origin, although no investigations have been undertaken to confirm or disprove this. Following the establishment of the sea bank, the land to the west, including the site, would have been protected from inwash and flooding, creating stable arable land and meadows.
- 11.4 The use of the site for either arable cultivation or pasture for livestock is likely to have continued throughout the medieval period and post-medieval period, up to today. At the end of the 19th century mapping suggests that the land may have been meadow used as pasture due to a pond and trees on the site, as well as place name evidence in the nearby Dairy Farm.

12.0 Impact of the Proposed Development

- 12.1 The proposed gasification plant will entail the development of existing agricultural land with the construction of a number of structures including gasifier, condenser, office and wood store. The methodology for the construction of the new structures is currently unknown, although it will very likely necessitate below-ground excavations of an unknown depth and extent.
- 12.2 The lack of site-specific information regarding the site or the extent of any groundworks makes it difficult to put forward proposals for appropriate mitigation of the potential archaeological resource. Construction works to the east of the river have shown that archaeological remains may be in existence in the wider landscape; however the lack of recent development nearer to the site may explain the lack of archaeological evidence recorded to date. Based on the data obtained for this report, a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording (scheme of works) during the groundworks should be sufficient to ensure that any archaeological deposits are investigated and documented. This could be secured as a condition of planning.
- 12.3 The development does include for the expansion of the existing dyke that runs along the north and east boundaries to the site by three cubic metres. This is to be extended away from the sea bank so should not impact upon it. Nevertheless, a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording during these groundworks would be advisable, as part of a condition of planning.

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- 22nd April 1800, Boston Haven, Lincolnshire Archives Reference HCC Plans/39
- 1826 Map of Boston (not used)
- 1888, Ordnance Survey 6 inch to one mile scale map, Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record
- ?1905, Ordnance Survey 6 inch to one mile scale map, Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record

14.0 Acknowledgements

- 14.1 Allen Archaeology Limited would like to thank JHG Planning Consultancy Limited and Alchemy Farms Limited for this commission. Mark Bennett of Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record and Liz Mordue of Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire are also thanked for their help during the research of this work.

Appendix 1: Colour Plate - Site Visit



Plate 1: Panoramic view of the site looking west to south (from left to right), with shot taken from north-west corner of proposed development area. Old Fen Bank is shown by hawthorn hedge and bank around left side and middle of panorama, with landscaped former landfill evident as low hill in background. Line of pylons broadly shows western boundary to the site

Appendix 2: List of LHER entries in 1km study area

Fig. 1 Site Number	LHER Reference	NGR (TF)	Description	Date
1	13639	346 425	Roman pottery, animal bone and burnt clay found in pit during archaeological watching brief	Romano-British
2	12975	3460 4240	Large pieces of Roman grey ware pottery recovered from site of Fogarty's new factory	Romano-British
3	12724	3460 4240	Large sherds of Roman grey ware, including a jar, found on site of Fogarty's new factory	Romano-British
4	13356	3450 4297	Trial trenching and excavation revealed late 9 th to early 10 th century settlement features	Saxon
5	12996	3460 4280	Saxo-Norman and early medieval pottery recovered during fieldwalking in 1979	Saxo-Norman to medieval
6	13534	3355 4170	Archaeological watching brief found majority of a 12 th century Stamford Ware vessel within a rubbish pit	Medieval
7	13638	346 425	A pit containing medieval pottery was found during an archaeological watching brief	Medieval
8	12637		Site of Stump Cross in Wyberton	Medieval
9	12725	3460 4280	Large sherds of green glazed pancheons, including wasters on site of Fogarty's new factory	Medieval
10	13636	3473 4264	A single unstratified sherd of 14 th to 16 th century Toynton/Bolingbroke ware pottery found during an archaeological watching brief	Medieval
11	12657	3335 4280	Find spot of gold Angel coin of Richard III (1452 – 1485)	Medieval
12	12662	3460 4240	Medieval pottery from the site of the Peacock and Royal Hotel	Medieval and post-medieval
13	12663	3460 4240	Medieval and post-medieval pottery from the site of the Peacock and Royal Hotel	Post-medieval
14	12997	3460 4280	Post-medieval pottery recovered during fieldwalking in 1979	Post-medieval
15	14225	34121 41387	Drainage sluice built 1733 for the Court of Sewers	Post-medieval
16	14504	unlocated	Documentary reference to a Thames Barge called 'Satis'	Modern
17	13637	3473 4264	Two undated pits were recorded during an archaeological watching brief	Undated

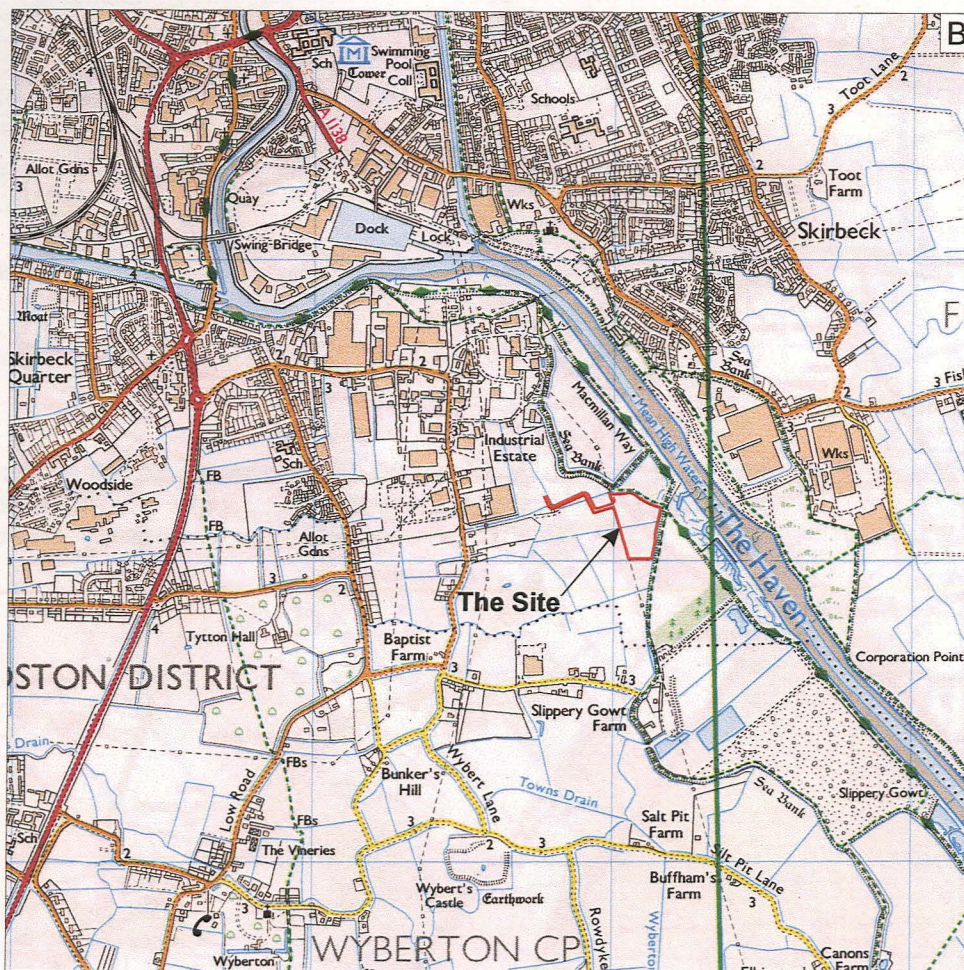
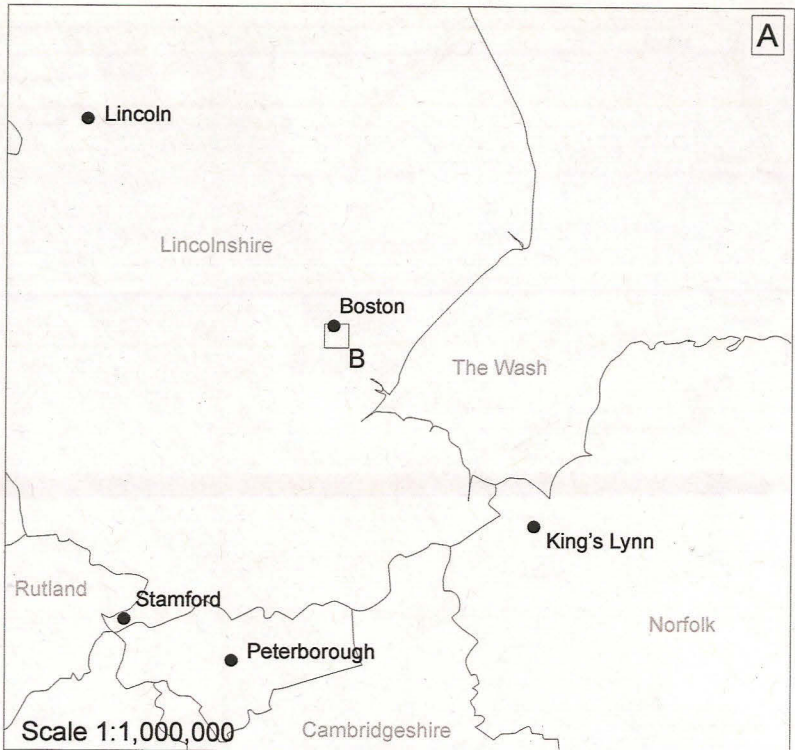
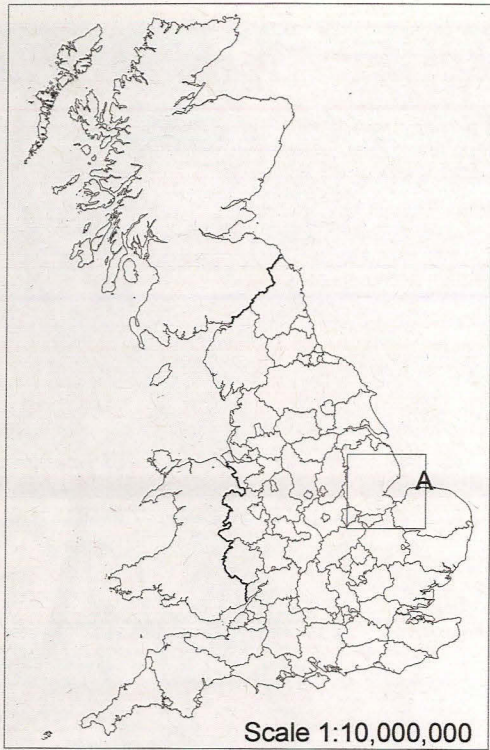


Figure 1: Site location at scale 1:25,000, with site outlined in red
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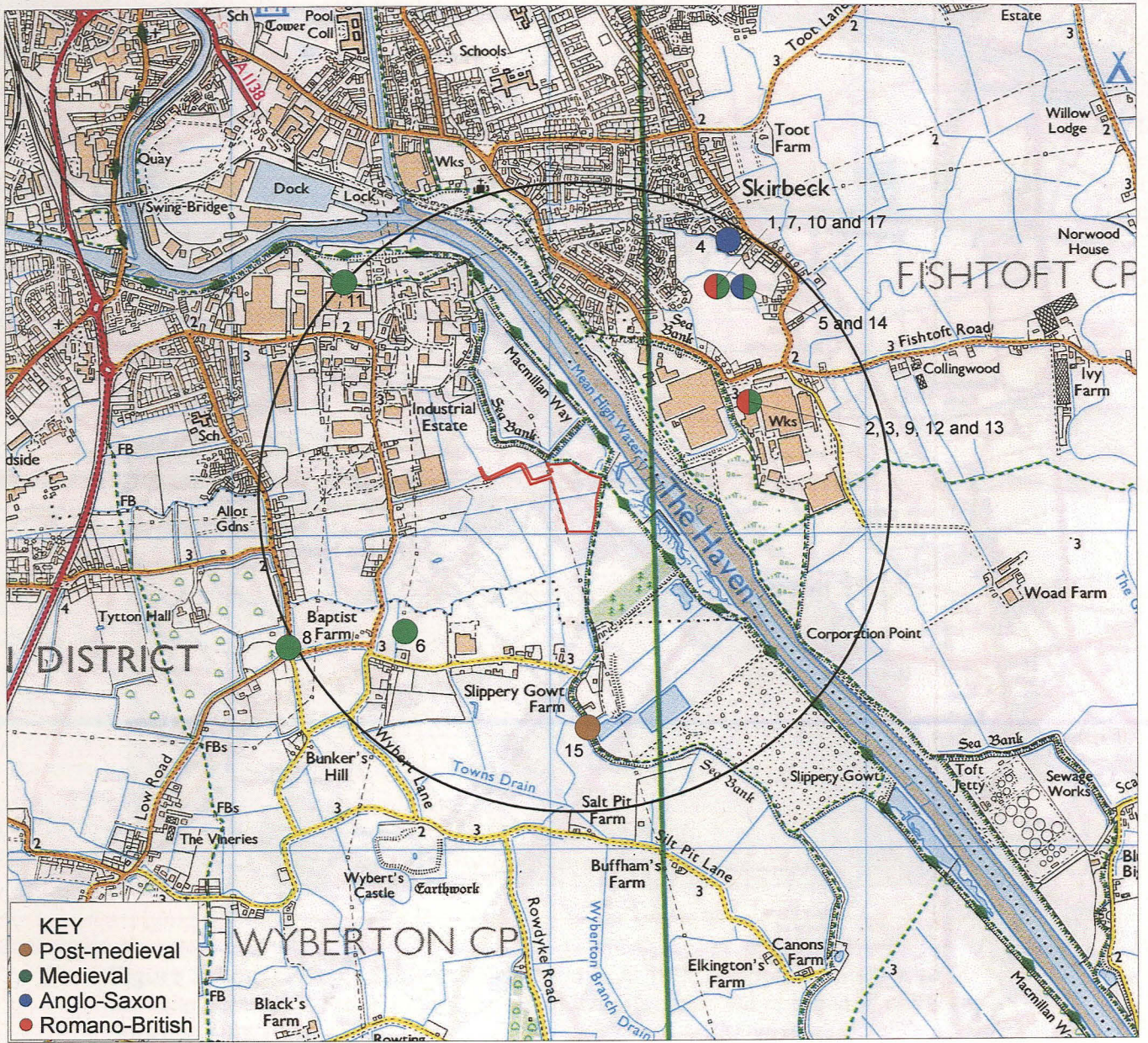


Figure 2: Location plan at scale 1:20,000 with site outlined in red. Known archaeological sites within 1km of the site shown. See Appendix 2 for site descriptions.

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Figure 3: Map of Boston Haven dated 22nd April 1800 at approximately 1:10,000, with site outlined in red. Existing course of river depicted with proposed canalisation drawn in pencil

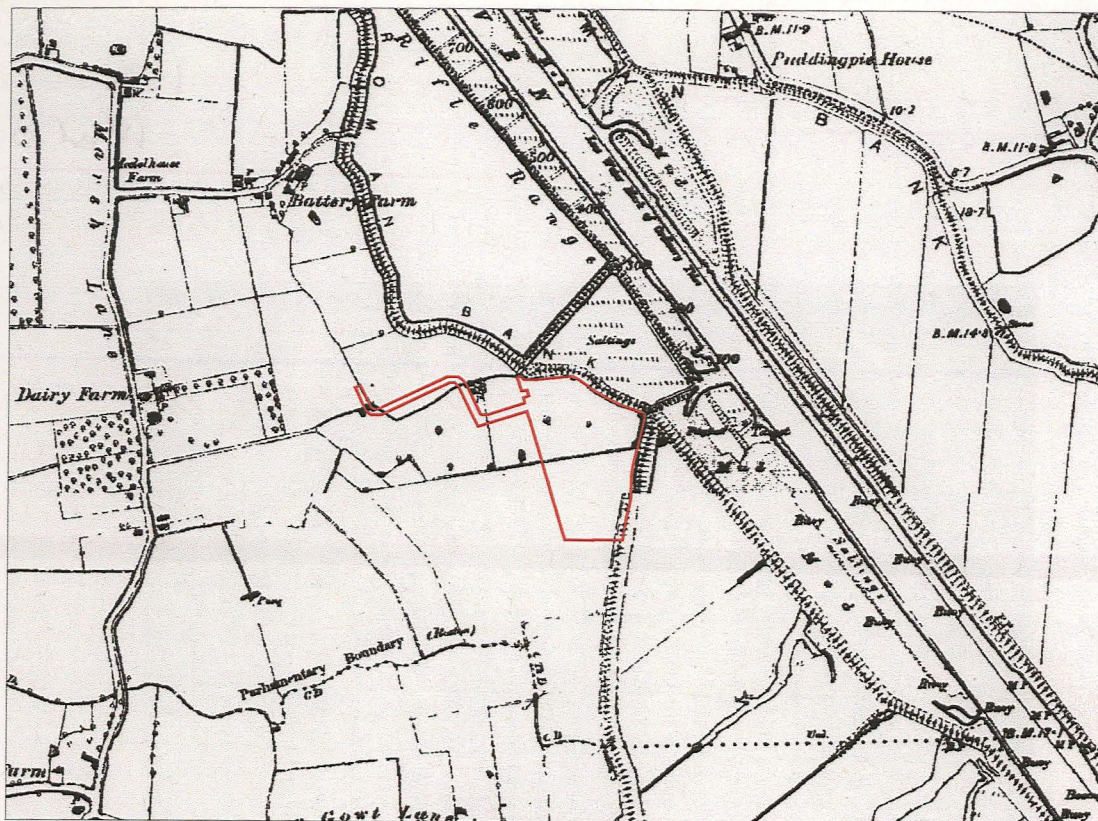


Figure 4: First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888 at approximately 1:10,000, with site outlined in red

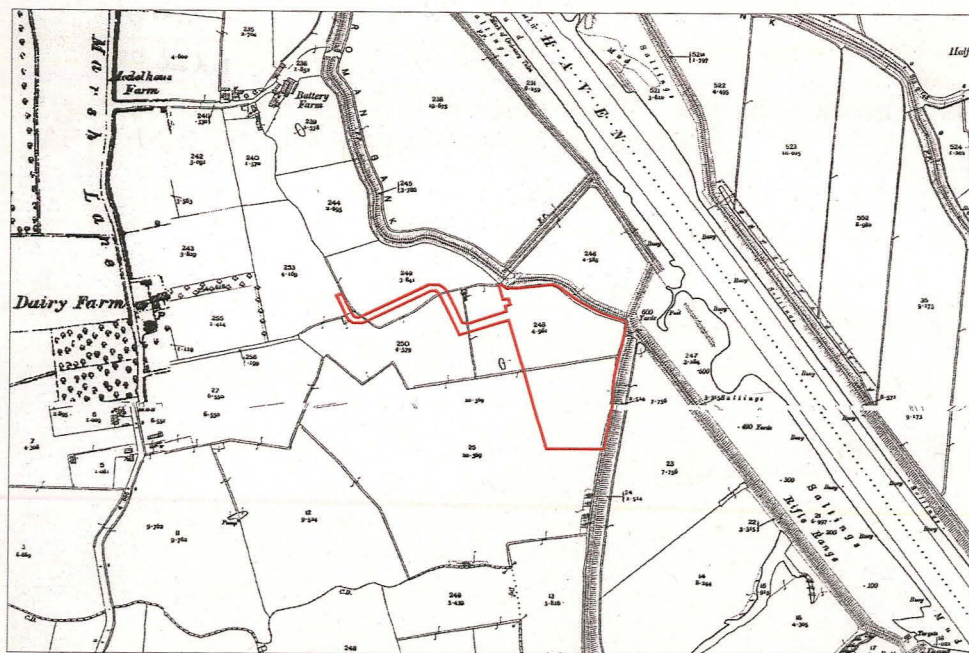


Figure 5: Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of ?1905 at approximately 1:10,000, with site outlined in red



Figure 6: Aerial photograph of site taken in 1977, with site outlined in red.
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