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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
AT 6A SOUTH END,  
BOSTON,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(BOSE 09)**

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**Work Undertaken For  
Windmill Views  
on behalf of  
Alistair Arundell**

September 2009

Report Compiled by  
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National Grid Reference: TF 532917 343682  
City and County Museum Accession No: 2009.90  
Planning Application No: B/04/0113/FULL  
Oasis ID No: archaeol1-64365

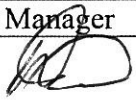

Report No: **95/09**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES**



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Lincolnshire  
(BOSE 09)**

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## 1. SUMMARY

*A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with the construction of a new dwelling at 6A South End, Boston, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored an area of ground reduction associated with the construction of a semi-detached dwelling at the site.*

*The site lies in an archaeologically sensitive area immediately south of Boston Grammar School where Romano-British and medieval remains have been identified, including 15 inhumation burials thought to be associated with a nearby Franciscan Friary.*

*However, the investigation recorded no traces of the Franciscan Friary or any other features of significant antiquity. The earliest deposit the watching brief revealed was a flood silt which was cut by a number of recent features and overlain by a sequence of dumped deposits and made up ground. Overlying these deposits were the remains of a modern foundation wall which was sealed by a former tarmac surface and a sand and gravel path.*

*Finds retrieved during the investigation include a single sherd of early post-medieval pottery and two sherds of early modern pottery.*

## 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 was commissioned by Alistair Arundell on behalf of Windmill Views Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of a new dwelling at 6A South End, Boston, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application B/04/0113/FULL. The watching brief was carried out on the 20<sup>th</sup> of August 2009.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Boston is situated 45km southeast of Lincoln and approximately 7km northwest of the coast of The Wash, on the banks of the River Witham in the Fenland of south Lincolnshire (Fig 1).

The site lies on the south side of Boston at 6A South End, approximately 150m southwest of the Haven Bridge and immediately south of the Boston Grammar School (Figs 2 & 3). To the west the site lies within 50m of the River Witham, separated only by the width of South End Road and the South Quay. The proposed area of development forms an irregular plot of land of around 0.1 hectare.

The site and surrounding area lie on level ground at c. 3m OD. Soils at the site are deep stoneless calcareous coarse silty soils of the Wisbech Association developed on marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

There is little evidence for prehistoric remains in the Boston area as the land surface of that period is now buried by later alluvium (peats, silts, clays *etc.*).

Finds of Romano-British date from the Boston area suggest a colonisation of the marsh following a retreat in sea levels in the late Iron Age and Roman periods.

Occupation was probably confined to slightly elevated areas such as the levees of roddons and the raised silt ridges of extinct palaeochannels (Peachey 2004).

Stratified Romano-British remains were recovered immediately to the north of the development site at Boston Grammar School during excavations in advance of the erection of a new music and arts block (Palmer-Brown, 1996). A deposit of silt mixed with artefactual material was situated between 2.85m and 2.30m OD. This layer contained sherds of domestic greyware and Nene Valley ware of the 3<sup>rd</sup>/4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, as well as large quantities of fairly amorphous fragments of fired clay. These remains represent the first in-situ Romano-British deposits found in the urban area of Boston.

Boston is not mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. However, the survey recorded two churches and two fisheries in Skirbeck, southeast of the current town (Foster and Longley 1976). One of these churches was granted to St. Mary's abbey, York in 1089. Boston was first recorded by name in 1130 when it was referred to as '*Botulvestan*' (Dover 1972, 1).

Boston rose to prominence during the medieval period when it developed into an important port and one of the largest wool exporting centres in England. It was also a major ecclesiastical centre as a church and four religious houses were established in the town during the medieval period.

The development site lies close to the site of a Franciscan Friary, established in Boston before 1268 and surrendered in 1539, and a variety of medieval deposits identified through excavation. A previous evaluation (Davies and Symonds 1988) of land to the south of the site suggests that stratified medieval deposits survive on the site at South End. The report also mentions a small excavation in the 1960's that took place either on, or near the development site which revealed a large pit or ditch that

contained 14<sup>th</sup> century pottery.

Previous investigations to the north of the development site in the area of Boston Grammar School (Palmer-Brown 1996) have recorded 15 human inhumation burials thought to be associated with a Franciscan Friary. A number of the burials were quite shallow, found at a depth of c. 0.38m from the ground surface. The burials are of mixed age and gender and appear to be secular in nature (Rylatt 2000). They are interpreted as being part of the Franciscan Friary, but located outside the friary precinct, probably as an affiliated secular graveyard. One of the burials, towards the eastern end of the investigated area, was located within c. 4m of the northern boundary of the development site.

An evaluation (Rayner 2001) to the west of the southern boundary of the development area has recorded medieval deposits at 1.5m to 2.0m below the current ground level. Domestic debris and late 12<sup>th</sup> to early 13<sup>th</sup> century pottery was retrieved during the investigation. A substantial limestone wall recorded towards the northwest corner of the evaluation area may have been associated with the Franciscan Friary. Further excavation in this area (Rayner 2005) revealed the original cutting of the Barditch dating from the 10<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> century.

The line of the Barditch formed the eastern boundary of Boston in the medieval period and runs on a north-south alignment through the proposed development site. Its length was used as an open sewer and it does not appear to have been intended as a defensive structure. In the post-medieval period the Barditch was gradually culverted using brick and stone.

Hussy Tower, a scheduled ancient monument dating to the 15<sup>th</sup> century, is located immediately east of the development site. The tower is the only surviving remnant of a larger medieval

manorial site, other buildings are mentioned within the estate of the manor, but their locations are, as yet, unknown.

Also of note is an Augustinian Friary which may be located in the area. The location of this site is currently unknown, but it has often been speculated that it was situated next to St. Johns Hospital in Skirbeck (Davies & Cooper 1999). As the endowment was in Boston and the house is always referred to as the Austin Canons of Boston, it is believed to lie within the Barditch, possibly adjacent to the Franciscan Friary (Harden 1978). The development site, therefore, is a possible site for this Friary.

### 3. AIMS

The aim of the archaeological investigation was to ensure that any archaeological features exposed during the groundworks were recorded and, if present, their date, function and origin determined.

### 4. METHODS

An area of ground was reduced by machine in order to construct a raft foundation for a new semi-detached dwelling. The edges of the excavated area were then cleaned and rendered vertical where possible. Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 1. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Following the investigation finds were examined and a period date assigned

where possible (Appendix 3). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

## 5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis two phases were identified;

<b>Phase 1</b>	<b>Flood silts</b>
<b>Phase 2</b>	<b>Recent deposits</b>

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

#### Phase 1 *Flood silts*

The earliest deposit encountered during the investigation was a soft light brown fine sandy silt (007), containing occasional shell fragments and rounded stones (Figs 4 & 5, Section 2) (Plate 4).

#### Phase 2 *Recent deposits*

A number of cuts were observed in the flood silt (007) filled with loose light greyish yellow demolition rubble (008) with red patches of brick and tile. As these cuts were filled with modern material, they were not recorded individually and were assigned the context number [006] (Fig 5, Section 2) (Plate 4).

At the northern end of the site the modern features [006] were overlain by a layer of soft, slightly plastic, dark brown clayey silt (009), 0.20m thick (Fig 5, Section 2) (Plate 4).

In the south-western corner of the site the light brown flood silt (007) was overlain by a 0.15m deep deposit of friable black coal fragments (005). This deposit was confined to the corner of the site (Fig 4) and contained a single fragment of late

15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century glazed red earthenware pottery (Fig 5, Section 1) (Plate 3).

The deposit of coal (005) in the south-western corner of the site was sealed by a 0.40m thick, friable, mottled greyish brown and light brown sandy silt (004), with frequent red flecks of ceramic building material (CBM). (Fig 5, Section 1) (Plate 3). This deposit contained two sherds of early modern pottery.

Deposits (004) and (009) were both overlain by a heavily disturbed red brick wall foundation (003), which was observed in the northern, southern and western edge of the excavation (Fig 5, Sections 1 & 2) (Plates 3 & 4).

The wall foundation (003) was sealed by a 0.17m thick layer of black tarmac (002) (Fig 5, Sections 1 & 2) (Plates 3 & 4).

Overlying this layer of tarmac (002) was a 0.15m thick deposit of loose light brownish yellow sand and gravel (001) (Fig 5, Sections 1 & 2) (Plates 3 & 4).

## 6. DISCUSSION

The earliest deposit encountered at the site was a light brown flood silt. A number of cuts were observed in this deposit, but were not recorded individually as they were filled with recent demolition debris.

The potential for archaeological remains at the site, particularly with regards to the Roman and Medieval period is high. Therefore, prior to any groundworks a mitigation strategy to protect any buried archaeological remains was agreed upon. This consisted of using a raft foundation design, which required a dig depth of no more than 900mm. The fact that the earliest deposit encountered during the investigation had recent features cut through it suggests this strategy was successful and that if archaeological remains of significant antiquity exist at the

site, they lie buried at a greater depth than that exposed during the investigation.

The recent features at the site were sealed by layers of made up ground. A fragment of Early Post-Medieval pottery and two sherds of Early Modern pottery were retrieved from these deposits.

The layers of made up ground were overlain by the brick built foundation of a former building. This was in turn overlain by a layer of tarmac which represents a former modern surface and a thin layer of sand and gravel which probably represents a modern footpath.

## 7. CONCLUSION

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with the construction of a new dwelling at 6A South End, Boston, Lincolnshire. The work was required due to the site's location in an area of archaeological sensitivity, immediately south of Boston Grammar School where Romano-British and medieval remains, including 15 inhumations thought to be related to a nearby Franciscan Friary, are known.

However, the watching brief revealed no features of significant antiquity. The earliest deposit encountered was a flood silt which was cut by a number of recent features and overlain by a sequence of dumped deposits and made up ground. Overlying these deposits were the remains of a modern foundation wall which was sealed by a former tarmac surface and a sand and gravel path.

A single sherd of early post-medieval pottery and two fragments of early modern pottery were retrieved during the investigation.



## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Alistair Arundell on behalf of Windmill Views Ltd who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. Dale Trimble edited the work along with Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly allowed access to the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

## 9. PERSONNEL

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 Site Supervisors: Bob Garland  
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley  
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
 Illustration: Andrew Failes  
 Post-excavation analysis: Andrew Failes

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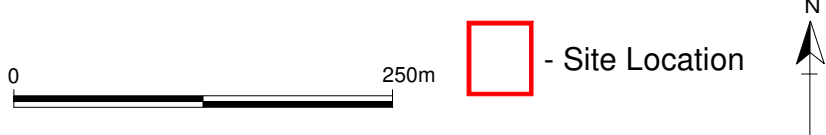
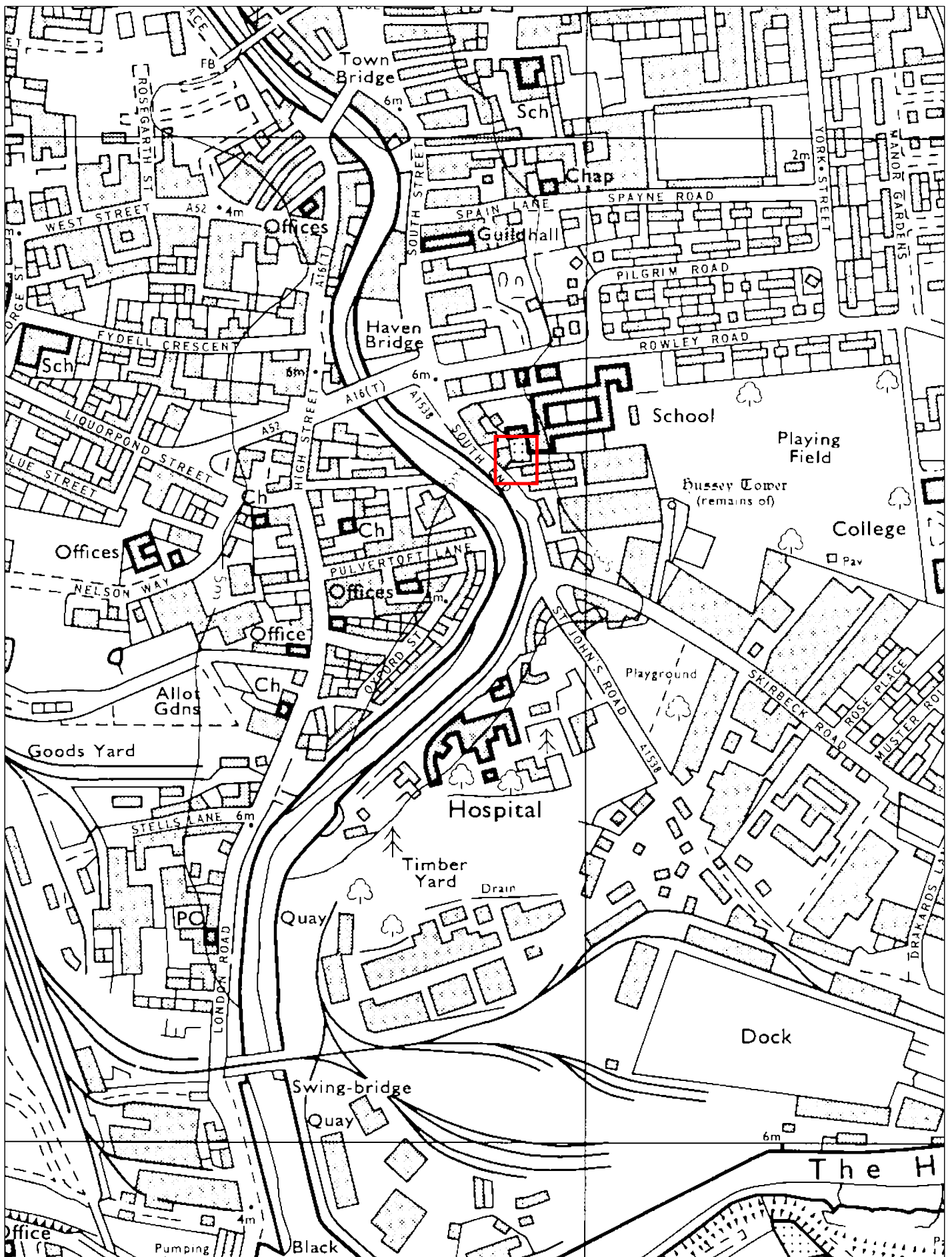
Rylatt, J. 2000 *Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment: Boston Grammar School Pre-Construct Archaeology* Unpublished Report

## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services  
 CBM Ceramic Building Material  
 IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists



Figure 1: General Location Plan




 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: Boston South End BOSE09		
Scale 1:5000	Drawn by: AF	Report No: 95/09

Figure 2 - Site location

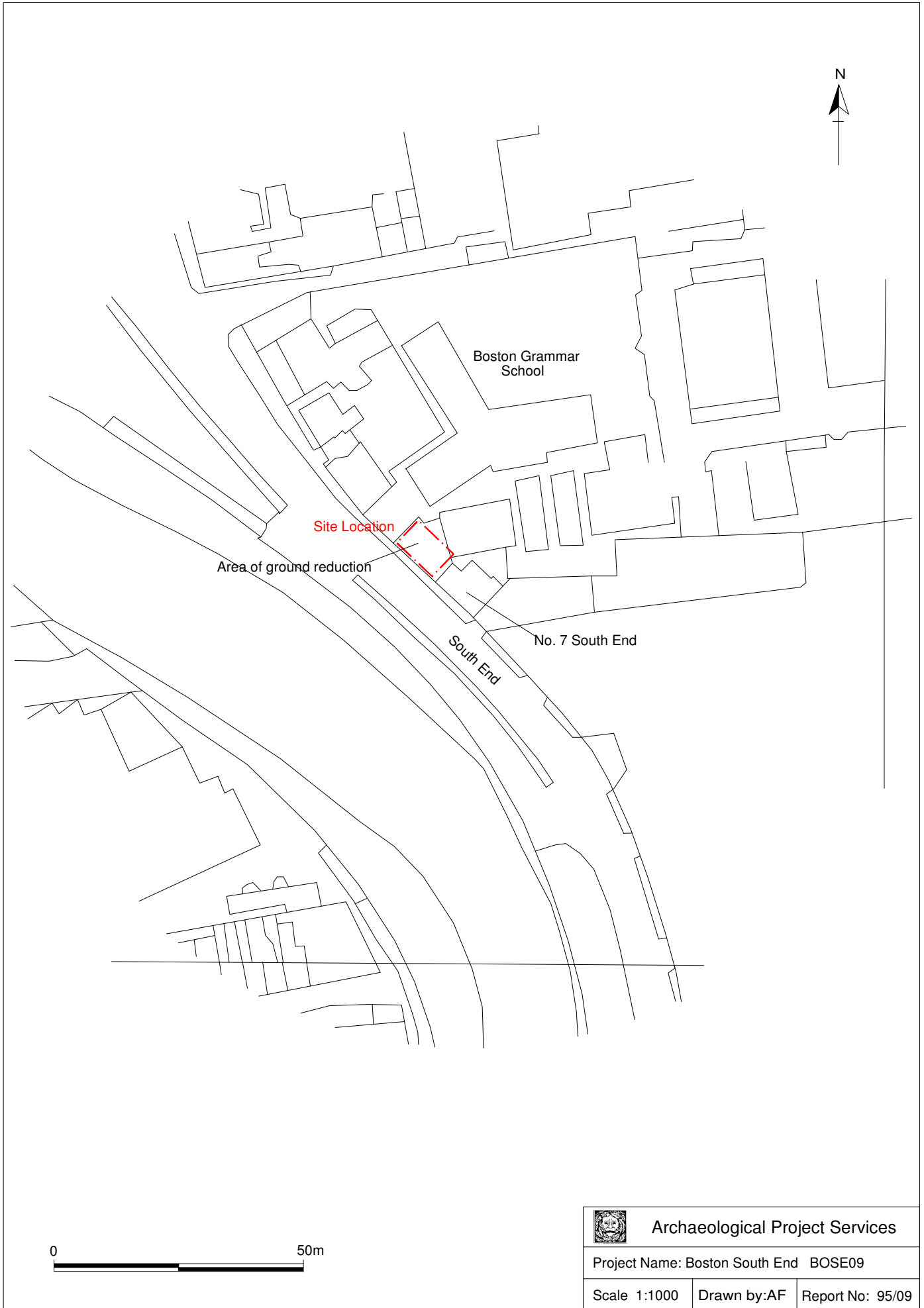


Figure 3 - Site location plan showing area of ground reduction

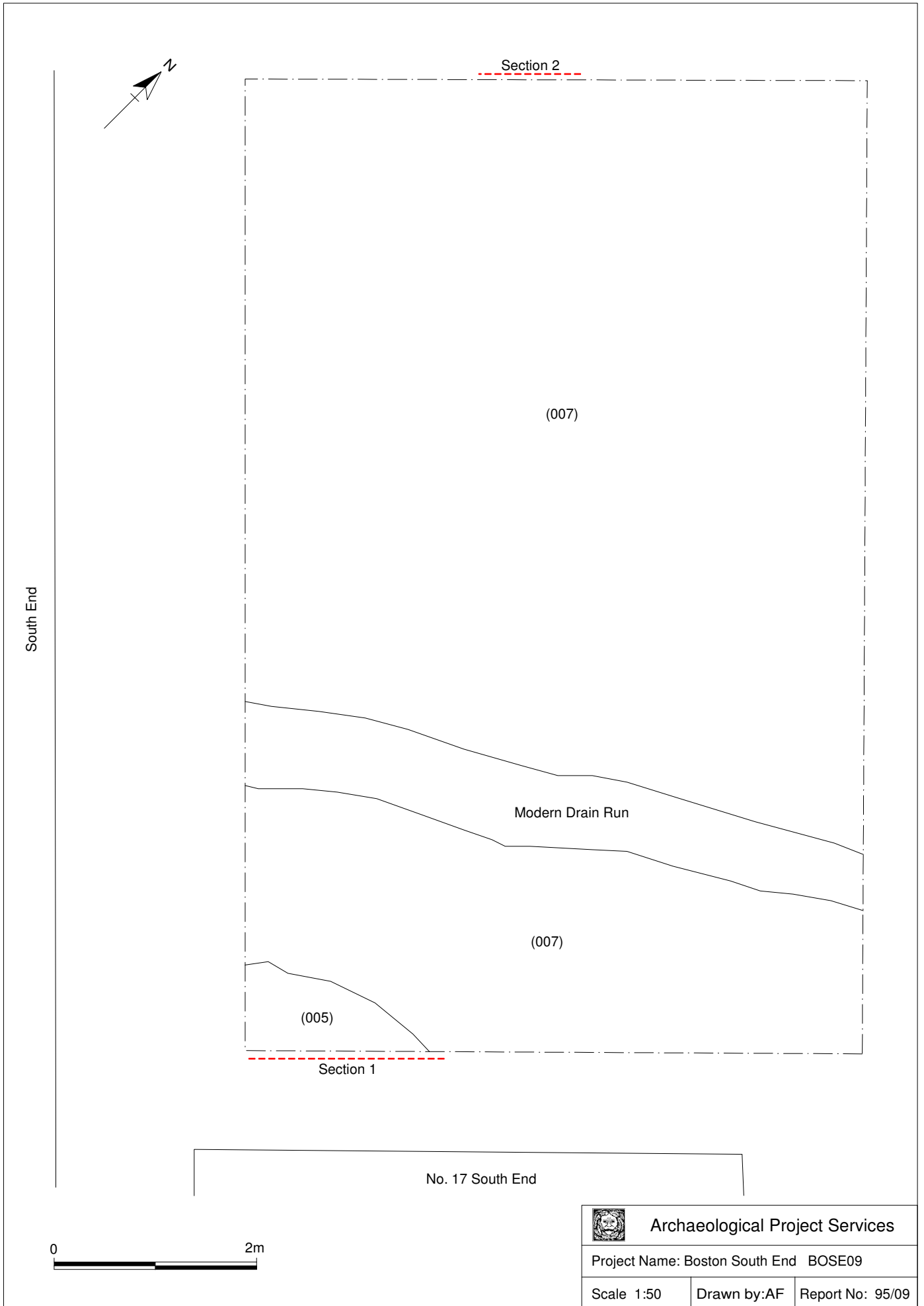
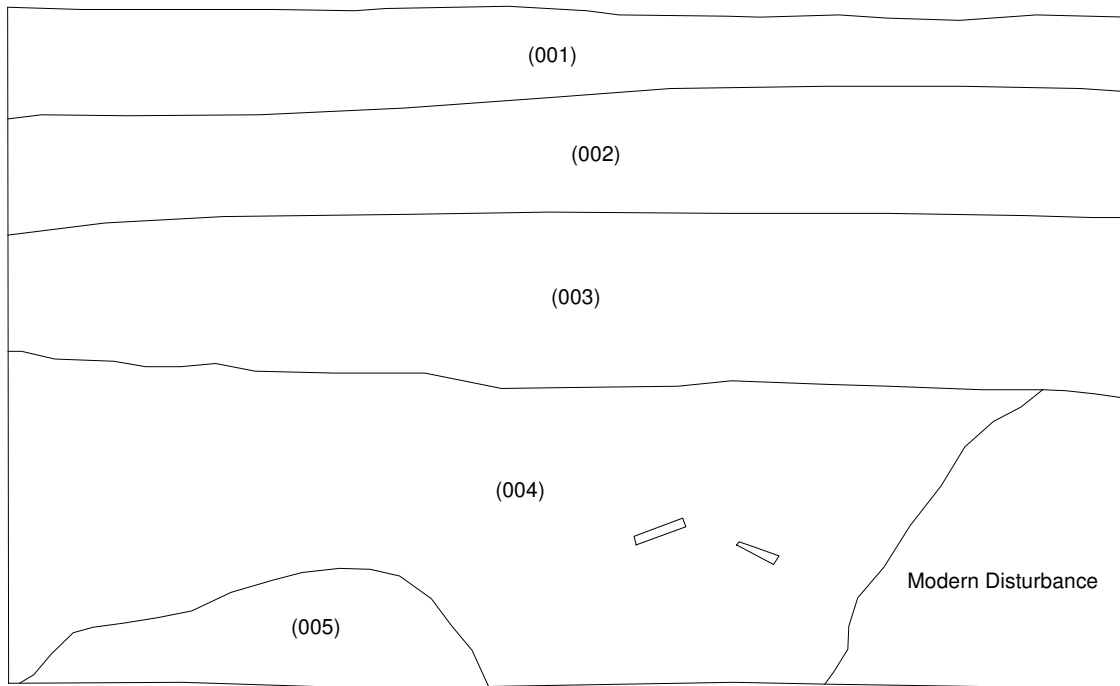
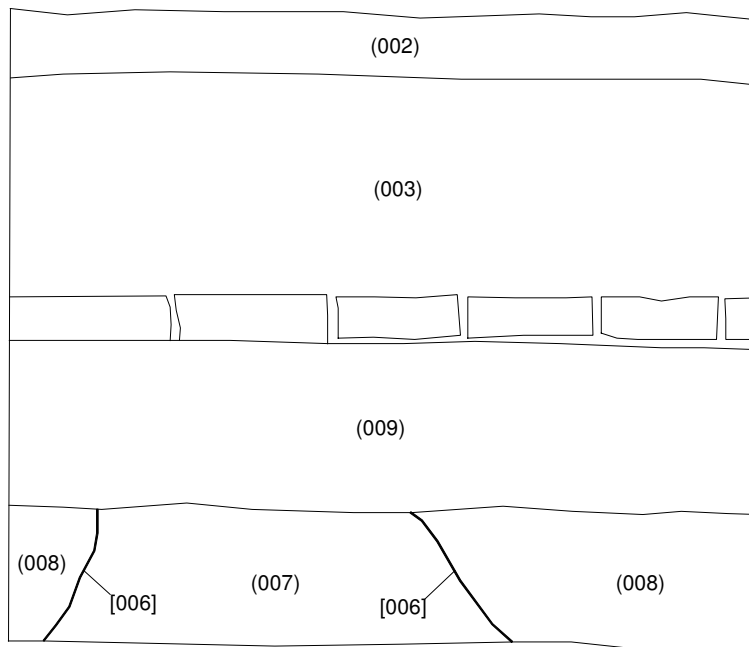


Figure 4 - Site plan showing section locations

### Section 1



### Section 2



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Boston South End BOSE09

Scale 1:10

Drawn by:AF

Report No: 95/09

Figure 5 - Sections 1 and 2



Plate 1 – General view of site looking north-east



Plate 2 – Area of ground reduction looking south-east



Plate 3 – Section 1



Plate 4 – Section 2



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**APPENDIX 1**

**LAND AT  
6a SOUTH END,  
BOSTON,  
LINCOLNSHIRE**

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**SPECIFICATION OF WORKS**

**FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND  
RECORDING**

**PREPARED FOR  
WINDMILL VIEW**

**JUNE 2009**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES**



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## **1 SUMMARY**

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during residential construction of a sem-detached dwelling on land at 6a, South End, Boston, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an area of archaeological potential close to the site of a Franciscan Friary and a variety of medieval deposits identified through excavation. Previous archaeological investigations to the north of the proposed development in the area of Boston Grammar School recorded 15 human inhumation burials thought to be associated with the Franciscan Friary.*
- 1.3 *Hussey Tower, a scheduled ancient monument dating to the 15th century, stands approximately 250m to the east of the site while the route of the Barditch, the medieval boundary of Boston runs north to south within 150m of the eastern boundary of the proposed area of development. 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.*
- 1.4 *The archaeological work will consist of a watching brief during development works on the site.*
- 1.5 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological watching brief during construction of dwellings on land at 6a South End, Boston, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference 532917 343682.
- 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 The site lies on the south side of Boston, at 6a South End, approximately 150 southwest of the Haven Bridge and immediately south of Boston Grammar

school. To the west the site lies within 50m of the River Witham, separated only by the width of South End Road and the South Quay. The proposed area of development forms an irregular plot of land of around 0.1 hectare.

## **4 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 Planning permission (Application No. B/04/0113/FULL) has been granted by Boston Borough Council for residential development comprising construction of a semi-detached dwelling at the site. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the undertaking of a watching-brief during groundworks associated with the development. A scheme of archaeological works condition placed on the application required that the application submit a mitigation strategy to protect buried archaeological deposits on the site. This has been agreed based on a raft foundation design which will require a dig depth of no more than 900mm.

## **5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 5.1 The site and surrounding area lie on level ground at *c.* 3m OD. Soils at the site are deep stoneless calcareous coarse silty soils of the Wisbech Association developed on marine alluvium (Hodge et al. 1984, 319).

## **6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW**

- 6.1 Previous Archaeological Investigations at South End, Boston include

### **6.1.1 1988 Evaluation**

An archaeological evaluation of land to the south of the site was undertaken in 1988 by the Trust for Lincolnshire Archaeology (Davies and Symonds, 1988). This was a limited exercise, undertaken before the introduction of PPG16 and does not meet the present requirements of a field evaluation programme (Davies and Cooper, 1999).

The evaluation demonstrated that stratified medieval deposits survive on the site at South End. The evaluation report also briefly mentions a small excavation on the site in the 1960s. The excavation revealed a large pit or ditch and contained 14th century pottery. The exact location of this excavation is not known, but the excavator recalls it as being approximately half way between Hussey Tower and Skirbeck Road, placed up against the rear fence of the timber yard. There is also mention in the report of the discovery of up to three human burials on the site.

### **6.1.2 1999 Desk-based Assessment**

An archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of the area to the south of the site was undertaken June 1999 by Archaeological Research and Consultancy at the University of Sheffield (ARCUS) on behalf of Centros Miller Ltd. The

assessment identified a total of 38 sites within a search area of 200m around the site (Davies, G and Cooper, T 1999). These sites range on date from the Roman period to the post-medieval period.

#### 6.1.3 **Observation of Geotechnical Pits, November 2000**

A series of geotechnical pits were excavated by Integrated Geotechnical and Environmental Services Limited on Friday 24th November 2000 at South End, Skirbeck Road, Boston. A total of 7 pits were excavated using a JCB with a narrow toothed bucket. The pits were approximately one bucket width, c. 1.0 metre and c. 1.5m in length. The pits were observed by the Boston Community Archaeologist, Susan Smith.

Although the observations were limited they demonstrated that the site has considerable archaeological potential when depths exceeding one metre are reached. In particular the potential for the recovery of waterlogged organic remains from the medieval period are very high.

#### 6.1.4 **Archaeological Investigations at Boston Grammar School**

##### Roman

There have been Roman finds around the proposed development area, including coins and pottery near Hussey Tower and a cremation urn. A possible industrial area has been located during an evaluation at Boston Grammar School (Palmer-Brown, 1996). The evaluation was carried out on the south eastern side of the Grammar School, close to northern boundary of the proposed development site. The top of the deposit was approximately 2.85m OD. It consisted consisted of dark grey/black silty material containing fragments of fired silt/clay. Several sherds of Romano-British greyware and Nene Valley ware were recovered in-situ and several further residual sherds were recovered from later contexts. A later auger survey (not carried out for archaeological purposes) found what could have been a Romano-British ground surface at approximately 0.40m OD. These deposits have been interpreted as a possible industrial horizon. They are significant for the Boston area, as little is currently known about this period in the locality. These remains represent the first in-situ Romano-British deposits found in the urban area of Boston.

##### The Franciscan Friary Cemetery

An evaluation and watching brief ahead of classroom construction (Palmer-Brown 1996 and Schofield1998) revealed a total of 15 inhumation burials. Some of these burials were quite shallow, and were found at a depth of c. 0.38m from the ground surface. These burials are of mixed age and gender and appear to be secular in nature (Rylatt, 2000).

The cemetery is interpreted as being part of the Franciscan Friary, but located outside the friary precinct. The cemetery is probably an affiliated secular graveyard. The precinct of the Franciscan Friary has recently been interpreted as lying north of Greyfriars Lane (Ibid). One of the burials, towards the eastern end of the watching brief area, was located within c. 4 metres of the northern boundary of the proposed development site.

The evaluation also found a deep waterlogged pit which contained organic deposits to a depth of 2.88m OD. The pit contained wood, plant remains and leather, and a possible wooden hair pin. Pottery recovered from the pit date it between 13th and 14th century. Other medieval features post-dating this pit were also found, including a pit-like feature and a series of silt-based soil horizons which could be ground raising.

The watching brief also recovered other deposits besides the burials including undated pit-like features containing kitchen midden type deposits, and possible levelling and occupation deposits (also undated). A buried soil was also discovered which contained 13th and 14th century pottery.

Also recorded during archaeological works at the school were 15<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> century east west aligned walls excavated through silts at a depth of c. 4-500mm below the surface. These could be garden walls rather than large scale construction (J. Young Pers Comm).

#### 6.1.5 **Archaeological Evaluation, August 2000**

A recent archaeological evaluation at the Grammar School by Pre-Construct Archaeology (approximately 30 metres northwest from the northern edge of the proposed development) demonstrated the survival of in-situ, laminated alluvial deposits at a depth of 0.92m below modern ground level. At the time of the excavation the ground appeared to be permanently waterlogged below c. 1.05m. At a depth of c. 1.65m below ground level a relatively complete plank was encountered, which had a solid and coherent structure. Further organic remains were encountered to the limit of excavation, at c. 2.0m below ground level. All of these alluvial deposits were associated with small quantities of artefacts. Preliminary (non-specialist) analysis suggests this might be tentatively dated to the 13th – 14th centuries (pers.comm. Jim Rylatt).

#### 6.1.6 **Archaeological Evaluation July – August 2001**

Evaluation of the area lying between South End, Skirbeck Road, west of Hussey Tower and the southern boundary of the proposed development recorded medieval deposits at between 1.5m – 2.0m below the current ground level. Domestic debris and late 12<sup>th</sup> – early 13<sup>th</sup> century pottery

was retrieved from the fills of infilled creeks and limited occupation during this period was indicated. Evidence of flooding throughout the medieval period was recorded although occupation continued to intensify. A substantial limestone wall recorded towards the northwest corner of the evaluation area may have been associated with the Franciscan Friary.

#### 6.1.7 **Archaeological Excavations and Watching Brief – August 2004**

Undertaken as mitigation to the results of the August evaluation these works revealed the original cutting of the Barditch, dating from the 10th to 12th centuries, was recorded. This had survived operations to direct the ditch through a culvert in the 17th to 18th centuries. The brick-built culvert of the Barditch was also revealed. Waterlogged organic remains survived well in both the original Medieval Bardich fills and the post-medieval culvert backfills, though it is likely that the latter are mostly redeposited from the medieval levels. Other drainage or boundary ditches were recorded but did not contain artefacts and so were undated. In addition, timber structures of 19th to 20th century date, probably associated with woodworking, were also investigated

### 6.2 **Archaeological sites on and adjacent to the site at South End**

#### The Barditch

The line of the Barditch, constructed to form the eastern boundary of Boston ieval period, runs north – south through the proposed development site. The first references to the Barditch are in A.D. 1200, but archaeological evidence is required before it can be dated accurately (Harden, 1978). The length of the Barditch was used as an open sewer, and it does not appear to have been intended as a defensive structure. In the post-medieval period the Barditch was gradually culverted using brick or stone. The 1988 evaluation of the site by The Trust for Lincolnshire Archaeology excavated a trench through the course of the Barditch. A length of brick conduit was exposed which still serves as a live drain. This length of the Barditch was interpreted as being rerouted, perhaps in the last 130 years (Davies and Symonds, 1988).

#### The Augustinian Friary

An Augustinian Friary was located at Boston. The site of this friary is not currently known. It has often been speculated that it was situated next to St John's Hospital in Skirbeck (Davis and Cooper 1999). As the endowment was in Boston and the house is always referred to as the Austin Canons of Boston, it is generally believed to be within the Barditch, possibly adjacent to the Franciscan Friary (Harden, 1978). The proposed development site, therefore, is a possible site for the friary.

#### Hussey Tower

Hussey Tower is located immediately east of the proposed development site. The

tower is the only surviving building of a larger medieval manorial site, and is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (County Number 49). It is also Grade II\* listed building. The tower was attached to at least one further wing, as shown by a roofline on the eastern side of the tower. Other buildings are mentioned within the estate of the manor, but their locations are, as yet, unknown.

The 1988 evaluation found evidence for a stone surface at a depth of c.0.7m in Trench 1, which was located close to the base of Hussey Tower. At a depth of c.2.0m the remains of a large ditch or tidal creek were noted. This feature contained 13th and 14th century pottery.

## 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 foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.

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 ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.

8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.

8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.

8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- 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

8.2.5 Should human remains be located the appropriate licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

## 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 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 Planning 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 Details of the project will be entered onto the OASIS online database. A report of the findings of the watching brief will be presented as a condensed article 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 Boston Planning Archaeologist. They will be given notice in writing before 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 – M Darling, Independent Specialist
	Anglo-Saxon – A Boyle in consultation with J Young, Independent Specialist
	Medieval and later – A Boyle and G Taylor, APS
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist or G Taylor, APS

Animal Bones	J Kitch, APS
Environmental Analysis	V 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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Specification: Version 1, 29<sup>th</sup> June 2009



## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Loose pale brown mix of sand and gravel up to 0.15m deep	Modern footpath or yard surface
002	Indurated black tarmac, up to 0.17m thick	Tarmac path or yard surface
003	Red brick wall foundation bonded with mortar, bricks measuring 220mm x 70mm x 110mm	Foundation of demolished building
004	Soft and somewhat friable greyish brown and light brown mottled sandy silt with red CBM fragments, up to 0.40m thick	Layer of made up ground/demolition debris
005	Friable black deposit of coal fragments containing occasional sherds of pottery, at least 0.15m thick	Dumped deposit of coal fragments
006	General number given to various cuts of unclear shape	Amorphous cuts
007	Soft light brown fine sandy silt containing occasional shell fragments and rounded stones	Flood silt
008	Loose light greyish brownish yellow deposit of demolition debris with red patches, at least 0.20m thick	Dumped deposit of demolition debris
009	Soft slightly plastic dark brown clayey silt, 0.20m thick	Layer of made up ground



## Appendix 3

**THE FINDS****POST ROMAN POTTERY**

By Alex Beeby and Anne Boyle

**Introduction**

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005). A total of four sherds from three vessels, weighing 64 grams was recovered from the site.

**Methodology**

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1 below. The pottery ranges in date from the Early Post Medieval period to the Early Modern period.

**Condition**

The material is in a fresh condition.

**Results**

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Form	Decoration	Part	Description	Date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
004	PEARL	Pearlware	Plate	Blue transfer print	Rim		M19th-20th	1	1	29
004	STSL	Staffordshire/Bristol Slipware	PMD	Yellow on brown feathered	Rim	Buff fabric	17th-E18th	1	1	21
005	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	Pipkin		Rim with lip	Joining pieces; Boston product?	L15th-16th	1	2	14
<b>Total</b>								<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>64</b>

**Provenance**

Sherds were retrieved from two layers, made up ground / demolition layer (004) and dumped coal deposit layer (005).

**Range**

Layer (004) yielded a sherd from an early modern plate in Pearlware (PEARL) and a Staffordshire or Bristol type slipware (STSL) dish. The Pearlware plate has a typical blue transfer print design, while the Slipware dish has a yellow on brown feathered pattern. These types were produced in many areas of the United Kingdom. Layer (005) yielded a Pipkin in Glazed Red Earthenware (GRE). This vessel may be locally produced, perhaps in Boston.

**Potential**

The assemblage poses no problems for long term storage and should be retained.

**Summary**

Three sherds of pottery were recovered from two layers during the watching brief. These dated from the early Post Medieval to Early modern period

**SPOT DATING**

The dating in Table 2 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 2, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
004	M19th-20th	
005	L15th-16th	Date on a single vessel

**ABBREVIATIONS**

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
LHJ	Lower Handle Join
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
PCRG	Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group
TR	Trench
UHJ	Upper Handle Join
W (g)	Weight (grams)

**REFERENCES**

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## 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>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, e.g. [004].
<b>Cut</b>	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.
<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>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>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	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.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

## Appendix 5

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

9	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
1	Daily record sheet
3	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Box of finds

All primary records are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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

Accession Number: LCNCC: 2009.90

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: BOSE09

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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