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ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION ON LAND AT
HADWICK MOTORS
CHURCH ROAD
OLD LEAKE
LINCOLNSHIRE
(OLC03) *



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

EVENT 413871
SOURCES 418527 418528
13515 Undated
13649 4183933 Post med

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION ON LAND AT
HADWICK MOTORS
CHURCH ROAD
OLD LEAKE
LINCOLNSHIRE
(OLC03) ***

Work Undertaken For
Mr. Hadwick

February 2003

Report Compiled by
Rachael V. Hall BA(Hons)

* B/02/0028/007115

National Grid Reference: TF 409 509
TF4090 5009

A.P.S. Report No. 55/03 *

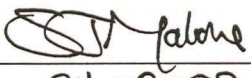
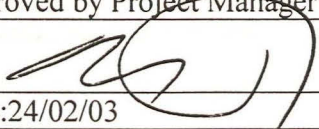
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



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CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	SUMMARY	1
2.	INTRODUCTION.....	1
2.1	DEFINITION OF AN EVALUATION	1
2.2	PLANNING BACKGROUND.....	1
2.3	TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.....	1
2.4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTING.....	1
3.	AIMS	2
4.	METHODS	2
4.1	TRIAL TRENCHING	2
4.2	POST-EXCAVATION.....	2
5.	RESULTS	3
5.1	DESCRIPTION OF THE RESULTS	3
5.2	PHASE 1: NATURAL DEPOSITS.....	3
5.3	PHASE 2: UNDATED DEPOSITS.....	3
5.5	PHASE 3: POST-MEDIEVAL DEPOSITS	3
5.5	PHASE 4: MODERN DEPOSITS.....	3
6.	DISCUSSION	4
7.	ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	4
8.	EFFECTIVENESS OF TECHNIQUES	5
9.	CONCLUSIONS	5
10.	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	5
11.	PERSONNEL	5
12.	BIBLIOGRAPHY	5
13.	ABBREVIATIONS.....	5

Appendices

1	Project Specification
2	Context Summary
3	The Finds
4	Secretary of State's <i>criteria for the scheduling of ancient monuments</i>
5	Glossary
6	The Archive

List of Figures

- Figure 1 General location map
- Figure 2 Site location and Archaeological Setting
- Figure 3 Layout of trenches
- Figure 4 Trench 1: post-excavation plan and section
- Figure 5 Trench 2: post-excavation plan and section

List of Plates

- Plate 1 View of Hadwick Motors, looking Southeast
- Plate 2 Trench 1, cut [023], looking Northwest
- Plate 3 Trench 1, cut [021], looking Southwest
- Plate 4 Trench 2, looking North

1. SUMMARY

Archaeological Investigations were undertaken at Hadwick Motors, Church Road, Old Leake, Lincolnshire to assist in the determination of a planning application for redevelopment of the site.

The site lies within an area of considerable archaeological potential with Late Saxon remains having been identified immediately opposite the proposed development. Several salterns have also been identified within the vicinity.

The evaluation identified two undated ditches, an infilled dyke and a post-medieval pit.

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 1997).

2.2 Planning Background

Planning application (B/02/0028/OUTL) for residential development at Hawick Motors, Church Road, Old Leake, Lincolnshire was subject to a condition requiring trial trenching.

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mr. Hadwick to undertake the archaeological evaluation of

the site in accordance with the requirements of the local planning authority. The work was undertaken between the 17th-18th February.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Old Leake is situated in the Fens of South Lincolnshire, approximately 10km northeast of Boston (Fig. 1).

The proposed development lies in the southern half of the village, on the eastern side of Church Road (Fig. 2). The site is currently occupied by the buildings of Hadwick Motors and covers approximately 0.2ha. It lies at a height of c.3m OD centred on National Grid Reference TF 409 509.
4090 5009.

Local soils are Wallsea Series, typically pelo-alluvial gley soils mixed with Wisbech soils on creek ridges (Robson 1985, 32:34). These soils are developed in marine alluvium, beneath which is glacial drift that in turn overlies Jurassic clays.

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The development site lies within an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Romano-British period to the present day. A spread of Romano-British pottery and briquetage is situated c. 1km to the southeast (Lane 1993, Gazetteer).

A number of salterns that date from the Saxon period to the 13th century have been identified in the area and follow a former creek that once marked the parish boundary between Wrangle and Old Leake (Lane 1993, 77).

Late Saxon artefacts and features were identified during archaeological investigations undertaken at Giles School, immediately opposite the site (Tann 1995). Other archaeological work in the village has also identified the early origins of Old Leake

with finds of Saxon pottery (Palmer-Brown 1995 a and b)

Leake is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Leche*, the name is derived from the Old English *lece* meaning 'the brook' and influenced or was replaced by the Old Norse *loekr* of similar meaning (Cameron 1998, 79). The Domesday Survey records that Leake was held by Count Alan and contained 26 salterns and 34 acres of meadow (Foster and Longley 1976).

The parish church of St. Mary, lies only 150m north of the site. The church which is surrounded by a ditch known as the 'moat' contains Norman elements, with 13th-15th century additions.

Earthworks of Dylings, agricultural features of medieval date, survive approximately 300m north of the development area.

3. AIMS

The aim of the evaluation were;

- to establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site
- to determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site
- to determine the date and function of archaeological features present on the site
- to determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site
- to determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present
- to determine the extent to which surrounding archaeological features might extend into the application area

4. METHODS

4.1 Trial Trenching

Two trenches were excavated measuring 12m x 1.6m. The first was located at the rear of the property and the second at the front adjacent to the frontage with Church Road. The positioning of the trenches was constrained by elements of the current and former uses of the site and a mains sewer which runs across the back of the site in a northeast-southwest direction (Fig 3).

Removal of yard surfaces and other overburden was undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains. Where present, features were excavated by hand in order to retrieve dateable artefacts and other remains.

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

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

4.2 Post-excavation

Following excavation, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they constituted a complete Level II archive and a stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. Artefacts recovered from excavated deposits were examined and a period date assigned

where possible. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Context numbers are identified in the text by brackets. An equals sign between context numbers indicates that the contexts once formed a single layer or feature. Phasing was based on artefact dating and the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Description of the results

Above the natural deposits, these are divided into three phases: undated, post-medieval and modern.

Phase 1: Natural deposits

Phase 2: Undated deposits

Phase 3: Post-medieval deposits

Phase 4: Modern deposits

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

5.2 Phase 1: Natural deposits

The earliest deposits exposed 1.20m beneath the present ground surface during the evaluation were natural pale brown-brownish red clayey silt (010), (019) in Trench 1 and (106) in Trench 2.

5.3 Phase 2: Undated deposits

Trench 1(Fig. 4)

Located at the northern end of Trench 1 were the termini of two northeast-southwest undated ditches [021] and [020]. [021] measured 1.15m wide x 0.45m deep with a stepped northeast edge. The second ditch [020], dimensions 1.10m wide x 0.63m deep, had a steep sided profile with an asymmetrical base. Both ditches contained light brownish red clayey silt (017) and (018) respectively.

5.4 Phase 3: Post-medieval deposits

Trench 1 (Fig. 4)

Truncating layer (006)=(014), consisting of light brown clayey silt containing CBM fragments was pit [023]. Where exposed the pit was 4.05m+ wide by 0.92m+ deep, further excavation of the pit was constrained by health and safety consideration. Contained within the pit was light brown clayey silt (012) from which three sherds of post-medieval pottery was retrieved. Above this was dark-mid brown clayey silt (013), mid-pale brown clayey (007), dark brown clayey silt (004), dark brownish grey clayey silt (005), mid-brown yellow clayey silt (008) and mid-dark brown clayey silt (009). These deposits were sealed by a 0.27m thick layer of buried topsoil (003) consisting of dark brown clayey silt.

5.5 Phase 4: Modern deposits

Trench 1(Fig. 4)

Cutting across the centre of Trench 1 was a steep sided 0.70m wide x 0.47m+ deep sewer outlet trench [022]. This was filled by dark brown clayey silt (016) containing lenses of redeposited natural.

Sealing the sewer outlet was a 0.30m thick layer of hardcore (002) which was overlain by gravel surface (001).

Trench 2(Fig. 5)

A cut [114] measuring 8.40m+ wide by 1m+ deep was observed in the northern half of Trench 2. Where exposed the cut was smooth sided with a slightly stepped southern edge. Contained within the cut were dark grey clayey silt (105), mid-brownish red silt (104) and mid-brownish grey clayey silt (103). All the fills contained a large amount of roots.

At the northern end of the trench were the hardstanding layers (102), a layer of broken-up machine-made bricks and (101),

crushed limestone. Further layers of hardstanding were identified at the southern end of the trench. These comprised crushed brick (108), dark brown silty clay (109), crushed stone (110) and (111).

Truncating the hardstanding layers was a southwest-northeast aligned water service trench [113] 1.50m, wide x 0.55m with a shelved profile along its northern edge. Filling the trench was dark greyish brown clayey silt (112) and crushed limestone (107). This was sealed by tarmac surface (100).

6. DISCUSSION

Archaeological evaluation at Hadwick Motors, Church Road, Old Leake, Lincolnshire identified two undated ditches, an infilled dyke and a post-medieval pit.

The earliest deposit encountered was natural clayey silt identified at 2.46m OD in Trench 1 and 1.97m OD in Trench 2.

The termini of two undated ditches were identified in Trench 1 to the rear of the site. These are cut at a lower level than the post-medieval pit identified in the southern half of the trench. The fill of the ditches was also considerably different to that of the post-medieval pit, therefore it is likely that they pre-date the post-medieval period.

The large post-medieval pit identified in Trench 1, fills contained CBM and post-medieval pottery. It is probable that this pit served as a rubbish dump.

At the front of the site in Trench 2, a large cut was identified. The 'rooty' nature of the fills contained within the cut would suggest that this represents an infilled dyke. The dyke would perhaps have

formed an east-west division of land prior to modern development along the frontage of Church Road.

Several service trenches were identified during the evaluation. These included a water service trench and an outlet sewer.

7. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

For assessment of the significance the *Secretary of States's criteria for scheduling ancient monuments* has been used (DOE 1990, Annex 4, see appendix 4)

Period:

Two undated ditches, a post-medieval pit and an infilled dyke were identified during the evaluation.

Rarity:

Post-medieval and later dating features are common within the village setting.

Documentation:

Records of archaeological sites and finds made in Old Leake are held at the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record and the files maintained by the Boston Community Archaeologist.

Group Value:

No particular group value can be ascribed to these undated and post-medieval remains.

Survival/Condition:

The archaeological remains have survived well beneath the buried soil at the rear of the site.

Fragility/Vulnerability;

Due to the proposed development of the site the archaeological features are vulnerable to any deep excavation.

Diversity:

Two undated ditches, a post-medieval pit and a dyke were revealed during the evaluation. As a group these have low functional and period diversity.

Potential:

There is some potential for retrieving evidence of post-medieval activity. However, it is likely that any earlier archaeological deposits will have been disturbed by the current buildings occupying the site and the various services.

8. EFFECTIVENESS OF TECHNIQUES

The technique of using trial trenching to evaluate archaeological deposits was successful. Mechanical excavation under archaeological supervision allowed rapid appraisal and removal of modern disturbance to levels of archaeological significance. Manual excavation of the archaeological features and deposits allowed the identification of features.

9. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations at Hadwick Motors, Church Road, Old Leake, Lincolnshire were carried out to identify any archaeological features or deposits as the site lies within an area of known Saxon remains.

The investigations revealed two undated ditches and a post-medieval pit at the rear of the site. At the front of the site an infilled dyke was identified.

10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr. Hadwick who commissioned the work and

provided use of plant and accommodation on site. The project was coordinated by Steve Malone; the report was edited by Steve Malone and Tom Lane.

11. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone
Site Supervisor: Rachael Hall
Site Assistants: Bob Garland
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
CAD Illustration: Rachael Hall
Post-excavation Analyst: Rachael Hall

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13. ABBREVIATIONS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON LAND AT HADWICK MOTORS, CHURCH LANE, OLD LEAKE, LINCOLNSHIRE

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

SMR Sites and Monuments Record

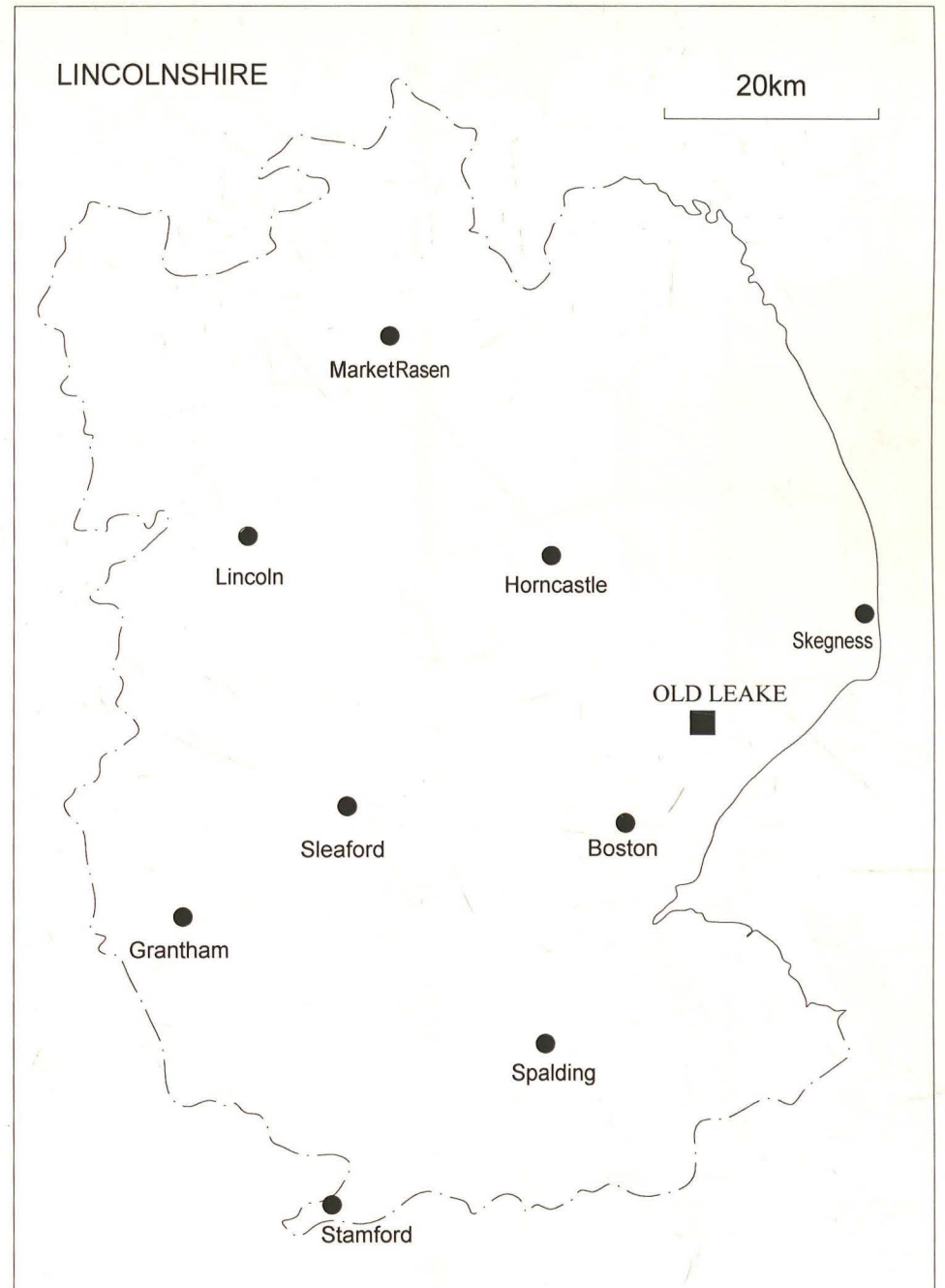
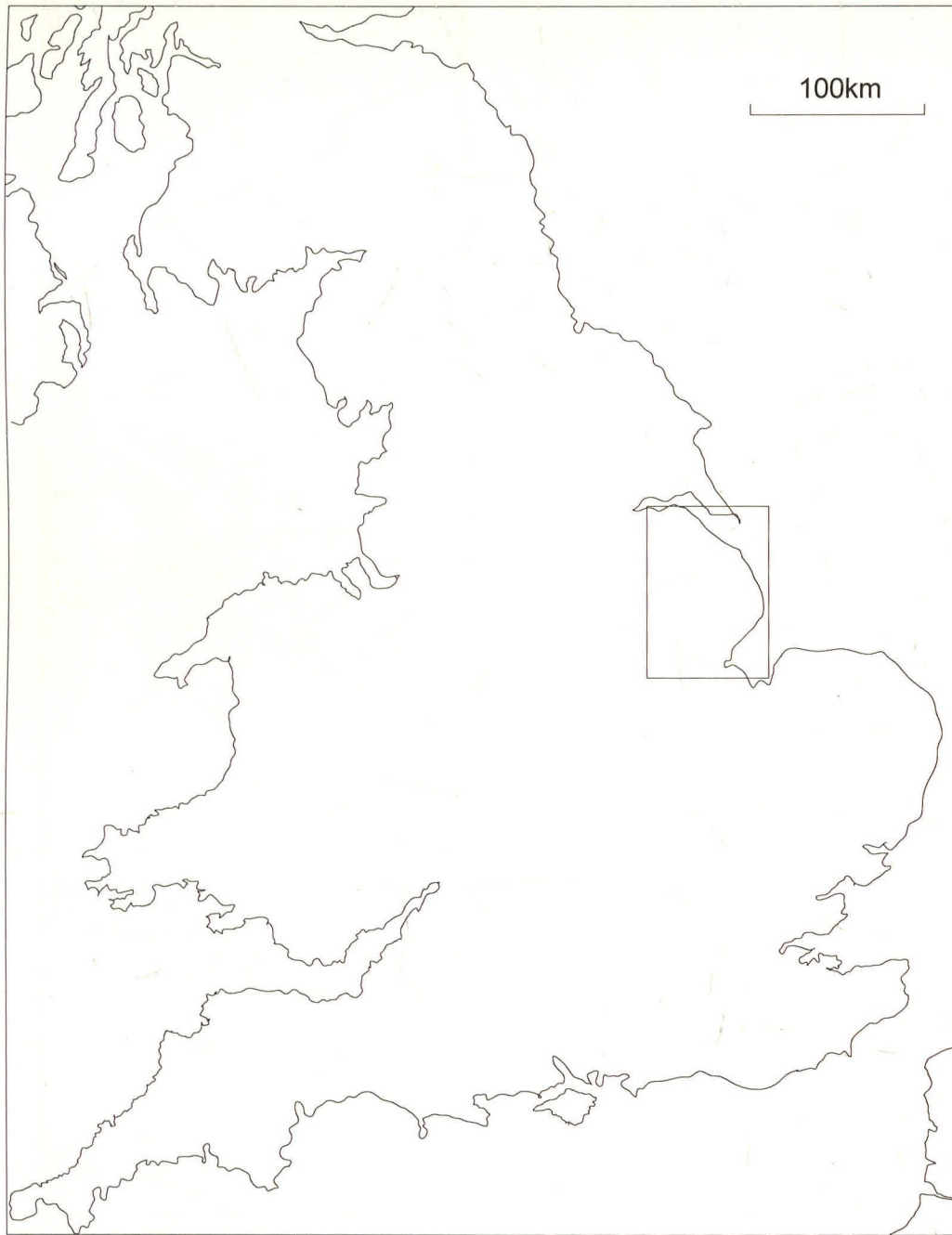


Figure 1 General Location Plan

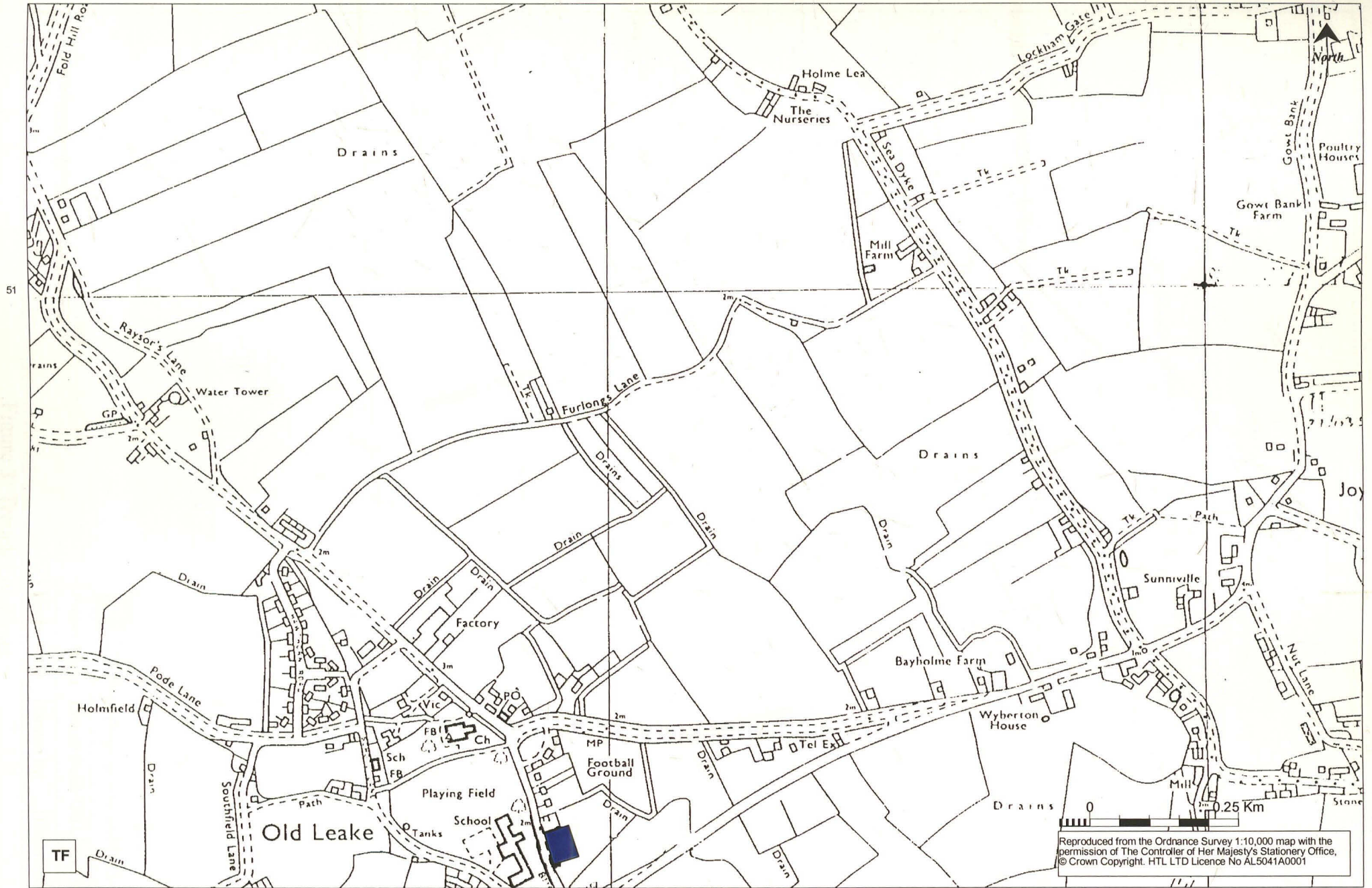
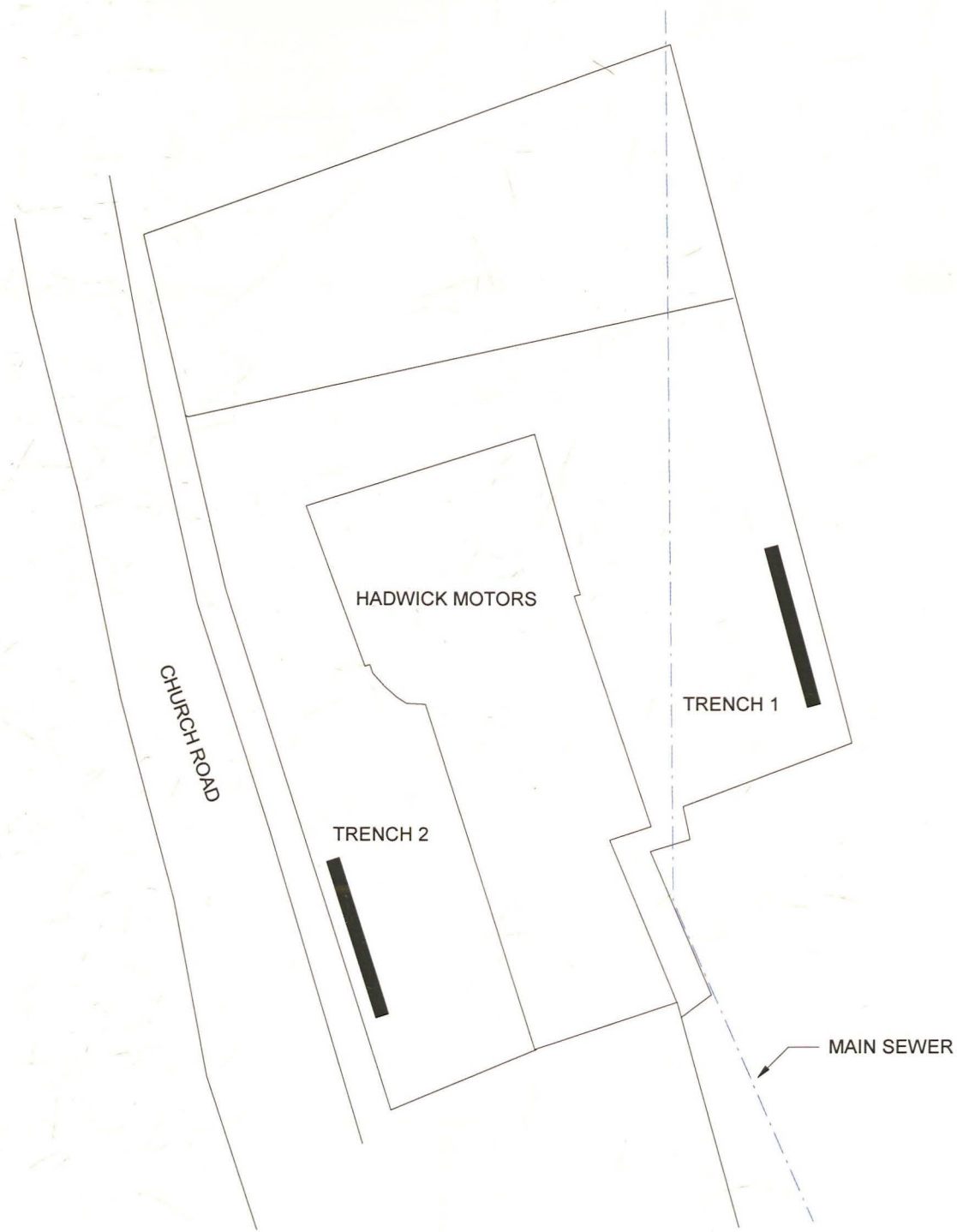


Figure 2 Site location plan



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Church Road, Old Leake OLC03

Scale 1:500

Drawn by:

Report No: 55/03

Figure 3: Trench Locations

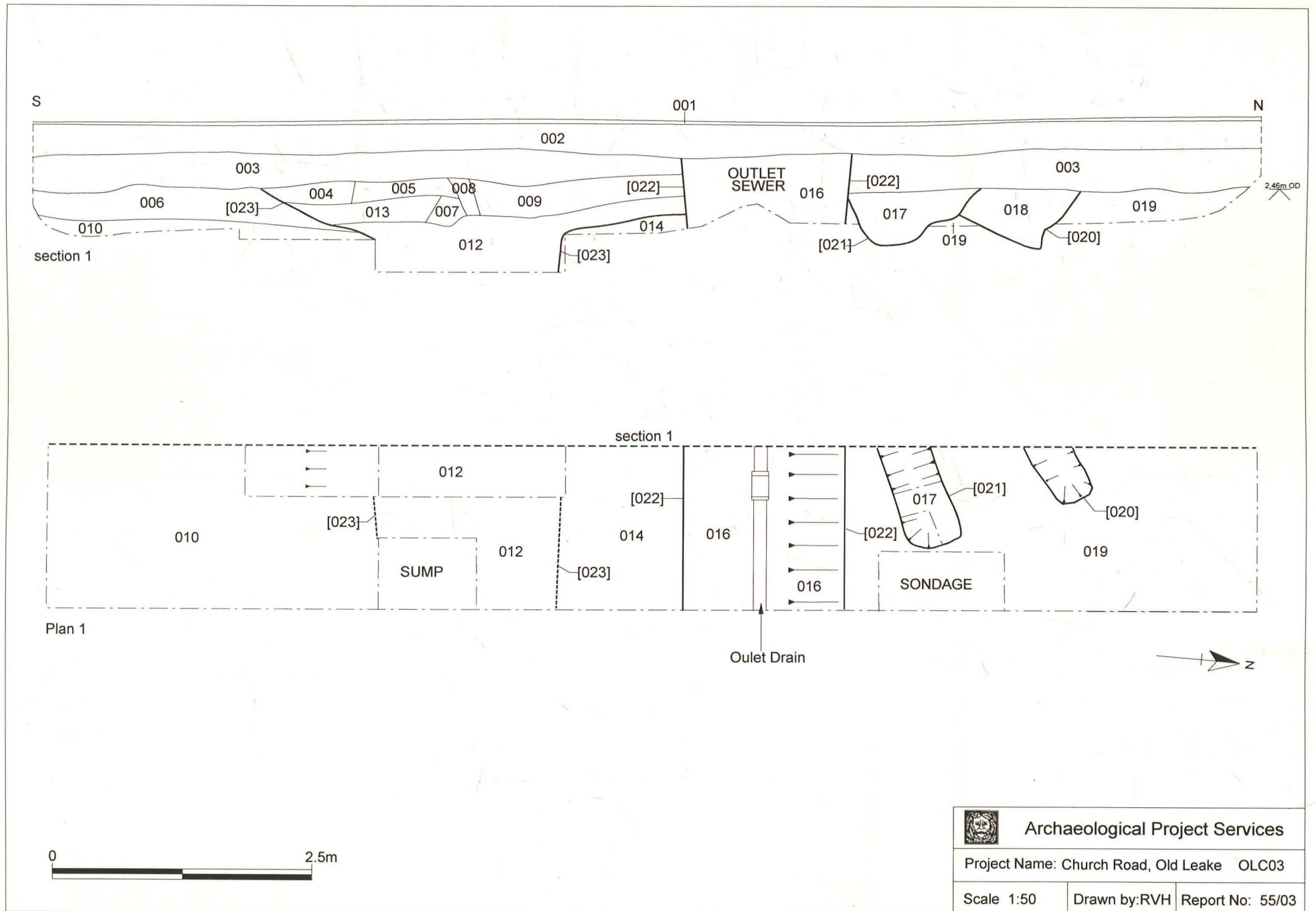


Figure 4: Plan and Section Trench 1

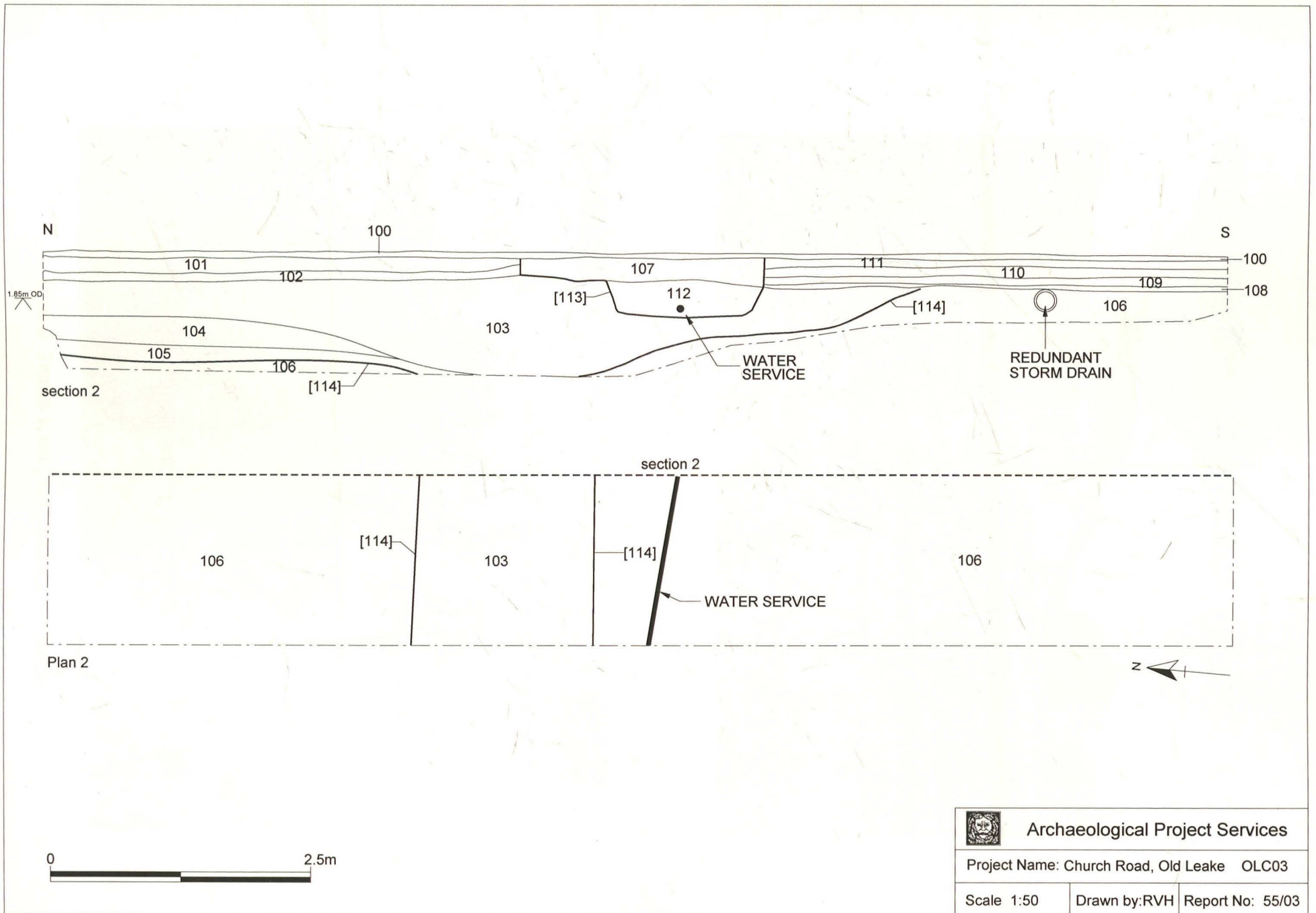


Figure 5: Trench 2 Plan and Section


 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Church Road, Old Leake OLC03		
Scale 1:50	Drawn by:RVH	Report No: 55/03



Plate 1 View of Hadwick Motors, looking Southeast



Plate 2 Trench 1, cut [023], looking Northwest

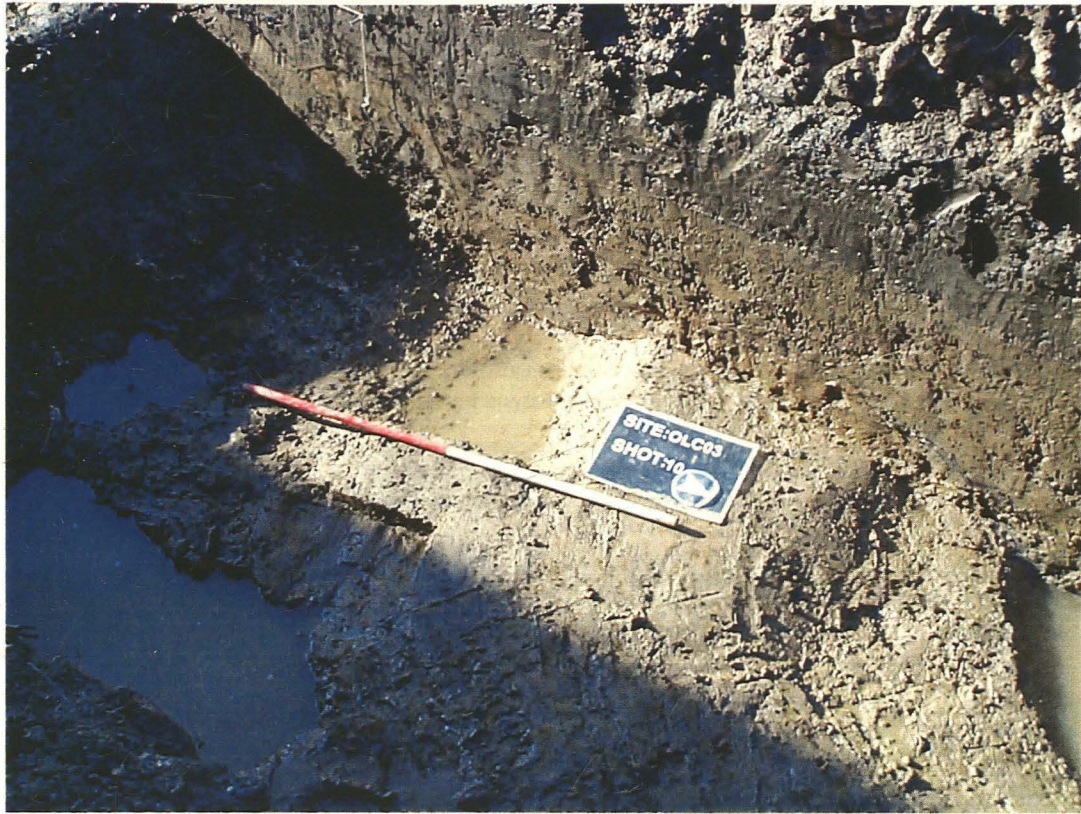


Plate 3 Trench 1, cut [021], looking Southwest



Plate 4 Trench 2, looking North

Appendix 1

Specification for Archaeological Evaluation Land at Church Road, Old Leake, Lincolnshire

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at Church Road, Old Leake, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying in an area of archaeological interest and potential especially. Late Anglo-Saxon and medieval remains have been identified in the vicinity.*
- 1.3 *Outline planning permission has been submitted for residential development of the site. Archaeological evaluation is required in order to provide information to assist the determination of the application.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at Church Road, Old Leake, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 409 509.
 - 2.1.1 The document contains the following parts:
 - 2.1.2 Overview
 - 2.1.3 The archaeological and natural setting
 - 2.1.4 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
 - 2.1.5 List of specialists
 - 2.1.6 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Old Leake is located approximately 10km northeast of Boston in the Fenland of south Lincolnshire. The site lies in the south of the village, on the east side of Church Road, centred on National Grid Reference TF 409 509. It comprises an area of c. 0.2ha, currently largely occupied by the buildings of Hadwick Motors.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Outline planning permission has been applied for or may be granted for residential development of the site subject to a condition for a programme of archaeological works. Trial trenching is required as the first phase of those works

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Old Leake is situated in the Fens of south Lincolnshire. The site and surrounding area is on fairly flat and level land and lies at approximately 3m OD. Local soils at the site are Wallasea Series, typical pelo-alluvial gley soils mixed with Wisbech soils on creek ridges. To the northeast soils are of the Stockwith Series, calcareous alluvial gleys (Robson 1985, 32; 34). These soils are developed in marine alluvium, beneath which is glacial drift that in turn overlies Jurassic clays.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Although no prehistoric or Roman remains are known from Old Leake, sites of these periods have been identified in the neighbouring parish of Wrangle which has been subject to extensive survey. Within Wrangle, numerous saltmaking sites of the periods have been identified.
- 6.2 Old Leake is first referred to in the Domesday Book of 1086 at which time it contained over 40 salt-pans. Late Saxon or Saxo-Norman artefacts have previously been recovered from Old Leake, including at the Giles School immediately opposite the site. Archaeological remains of the period have also been encountered elsewhere on Church Lane.
- 6.3 The parish church of St. Mary, which contains Norman elements, with 13th-15th century additions, lies only 150m north of the site and is surrounded by a ditch known as 'the moat'. Earthworks of dyings, agricultural features of medieval date, survive approximately 300m north of the development area.

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

9 TRIAL TRENCHING

- 9.1 Reasoning for this technique

- 9.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.
- 9.1.2 The trial trenching will consist of the excavation of two (2) trenches, measuring 12m x 1.6m: one placed along the street frontage and the other to the rear of the site. Trenches may be widened and stepped-in should archaeological deposits extend below 1.2m depth. Augering may be used to determine the depth of the sequence of deposits present.

9.2 General Considerations

- 9.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.
- 9.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).
- 9.2.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.
- 9.2.4 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. Not all archaeological features exposed will necessarily be excavated. However, the investigation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.
- 9.2.5 Open trenches will be marked by hazard tape attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.

9.3 Methodology

- 9.3.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.
- 9.3.2 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*ie* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.
- 9.3.3 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.
- 9.3.4 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.

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

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

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

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

9.6 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the top soil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.

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

10 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

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

11 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

11.1 Stage 1

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

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

11.2 Stage 2

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

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

11.3 Stage 3

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

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

11 ARCHIVE

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

13 REPORT DEPOSITION

13.1 Copies of the investigation report will be sent to: the client; the Boston Borough Council Community Archaeologist; Boston Borough Council Planning Department; and the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record.

14 PUBLICATION

14.1 A report of the findings of the investigation will be submitted for inclusion in the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be

submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

15 CURATORIAL MONITORING

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

16 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

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

17 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

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

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

18 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 18.1 Fieldwork is expected to be undertaken by 2 staff, a supervisor and 1 assistant, and to take two-three days.
- 18.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production is expected to take 8 person-days within a notional programme of 6 days. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor and CAD illustrator. Two half-days of specialist time are allotted in the project budget.
- 18.3 Contingency
- 18.3.1 Contingencies have been specified in the budget. These include: environmental sampling/analysis of waterlogged remains; pump (may be required); Roman pottery (none expected); Anglo-Saxon pottery (small amounts allowed for); Medieval pottery - large quantities (moderate amount expected and allowed for); faunal remains - large quantities (moderate amounts expected and allowed for); Conservation and/or Other unexpected remains or artefacts.
- 18.3.2 Other than the pump, the activation of any contingency requirement will be by the archaeological curator (Boston Community Archaeologist), not Archaeological Project Services.

19 INSURANCES

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

20 COPYRIGHT

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

21 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Archaeological Project Services, 1997 *An Archaeological Watching Brief at The Giles School, Old Leake,*

Lincolnshire (OLG97), APS Report No. 70/97

Archaeological Project Services, 1999 *An Archaeological Watching Brief at The Giles School, Old Leake, Lincolnshire (OLG99)*, APS Report No. 103/99

Robson, J.D., 1990, *Soils of the Boston and Spalding District*, Memoir of the Soil Survey of Great Britain (Silsoe)

Appendix 2
Context Summary

Trench 1

Context No	Type	Description	Thck(m)	Interpretation
001	Deposit	Loose, pale yellow gravel	0.04	Gravel Surface
002	Deposit	Loose, pale yellow hardcore and fractured bricks	0.30	Hardcore
003	Deposit	Firm, dark brown clayey silt, occ. cbm frags	0.27	Buried Soil
004	Deposit	Firm, dark brown clayey silt, mod. cbm frags, occ. charcoal	0.30	Fill of [023]
005	Deposit	Firm, dark brownish grey ilt, occ. cbm and charcoal	0.20	Fill of [023]
006	Deposit	Firm, lighthclayey silt, occ. cbm frags	0.33	Layer
007	Deposit	Firm, mid-pale brown clayey silt	0.30	Fill of [023]
008	Deposit	Firm, mid-brown clayey silt	0.28	Fill of [023]
009	Deposit	Firm, mid-dark brown clayey silt, occ. gravel and charcoal	0.30	Fill of [023]
010	Deposit	Firm, pale brown clayey silt	0.20+	Natural
011		Not Used		
012	Deposit	Firm, light brown clayey silt	0.45	Fill of [023]
013	Deposit	Firm, dark-mid brown clayey silt, occ. cbm frags	0.20	Fill of [023]
014	Deposit	Firm, light brown clayey silt	0.36	Layer
015		Not Used		
016	Deposit	Firm, dark brown clayey silt, redeposited natural lenses	0.47+	Fill of [022]
017	Deposit	Firm, light brownish red clayey silt	0.45	Fill of [021]
018	Deposit	Firm, light brownish red clayey silt, occ. shell	0.63	Fill of [020]
019	Deposit	Firm, light brownish red clayey silt	0.10+	Natural
020	Cut	Northeast-southwest terminus of linear, gradual sided with rounded base, 1.10m wide	0.63	Ditch
021	Cut	Northeast-southwest terminus of linear, gradual sided with rounded base, 1.15m wide	0.45	Ditch
022	Cut	East-west linear, steep sided, not bottomed, 0.70m+ wide	0.47+	Drain Trench
023	Cut	Unexcavated due to depth, gradual sided where exposed, 4.05m+ wide	0.92+	Pit

Trench 2

Context No	Type	Description	Thck (m)	Interpretation
100	Deposit	Tarmac	0.08	Carpark Surface
101	Deposit	Hard, light yellowish beige crushed limestone	0.14	Hardstanding
102	Deposit	Hard, red broken machine-made bricks	0.08	Hardstanding
103	Deposit	Firm, mid-brownish grey clayey silt, freq. root	1.0	Fill of [114]
104	Deposit	Firm, mid-brownish red silt with mid-grey mottles	0.16	Fill of [114]
105	Deposit	Soft, dark grey clayey silt, freq. roots	0.14	Fill of [114]
106	Deposit	Firm, reddish brown clayey silt, lenses of grey clay	0.08+	Natural
107	Deposit	Hard, white crushed stone	0.20	Hardstanding
108	Deposit	Hard, red crushed brick	0.03	Hardstanding
109	Deposit	Hard, dark brown silty clay, freq. crushed stone	0.06	Hardstanding
110	Deposit	Hard, white crushed stone	0.08	Hardstanding
111	Deposit	Hard, white stone gravel	0.08	Hardstanding

112	Deposit	Firm, dark greyish brown clayey silt	0.35	Fill of [113]
113	Cut	East-west linear, steep sided, stepped along northern edge with flattish base, 1.50m wide	0.55	Water Service Trench
114	Cut	Unfully exposed cut, smoothed sided where exposed, 8.40m+ wide	1m+	Infilled Dyke

Abbreviations:

occ. occasional cbm ceramic burnt material
mod. moderate frags fragments
freq. frequent

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

by Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. A total of 3 fragments of pottery weighing 86g was recovered from a single context. No other artefacts nor faunal remains were retrieved.

Provenance

The material was recovered from pit fill (012).

Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
012	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, late 17 th -18 th century	1	50	19 th -early 20 th century
	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware, pancheon, 18 th century	1	26	
	LSTON	Brown salt glazed stoneware, small bottle, 19 th -early 20 th century	1	10	

Condition

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

Documentation

There have been few previous archaeological investigations at Old Leake that are the subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the Boston Community Archaeologist and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

As a small and entirely late post-medieval to early modern collection, the assemblage is of limited local potential and significance. The artefacts may indicate occupation of 18th century and later date in the proximity.

The lack of any material earlier than the 17th century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this period are absent from the area, or were not disturbed by the investigation, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition.

References

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

Appendix 4

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

The following criteria (which are not in any order of ranking), are used for assessing the national importance of an ancient monument and considering whether scheduling is appropriate. The criteria should not however be regarded as definitive; rather they are indicators which contribute to a wider judgement based on the individual circumstances of a case.

i *Period*: all types of monuments that characterise a category or period should be considered for preservation.

ii *Rarity*: there are some monument categories which in certain periods are so scarce that all surviving examples which retain some archaeological potential should be preserved. In general, however, a selection must be made which portrays the typical and commonplace as well as the rare. This process should take account of all aspects of the distribution of a particular class of monument, both in a national and regional context.

iii *Documentation*: the significance of a monument may be enhanced by the existence of records of previous investigation or, in the case of more recent monuments, by the supporting evidence of contemporary written records.

iv *Group value*: the value of a single monument (such as a field system) may be greatly enhanced by its association with related contemporary monuments (such as a settlement or cemetery) or with monuments of different periods. In some cases, it is preferable to protect the complete group of monuments, including associated and adjacent land, rather than to protect isolated monuments within the group.

v *Survival/Condition*: the survival of a monument's archaeological potential both above and below ground is a particularly important consideration and should be assessed in relation to its present condition and surviving features.

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

vii *Diversity*: some monuments may be selected for scheduling because they possess a combination of high quality features, others because of a single important attribute.

viii *Potential*: on occasion, the nature of the evidence cannot be specified precisely but it may still be possible to document reasons anticipating its existence and importance and so to demonstrate the justification for scheduling. This is usually confined to sites rather than upstanding monuments.

Appendix 5

GLOSSARY

Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
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, <i>e.g.</i> [004].
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
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.

Appendix 6

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

10	Context records
5	Sheets containing scale drawings (plans and sections)
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Bag of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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

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

Lincolnshire City and County Museum Accession Number: 2003.45

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: OLC 03

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

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