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**DESK TOP STUDY AND  
FIELD EVALUATION REPORT**

**CHURCH ROAD, OLD LEAKE**

**LCCM Accession No. 59.96**

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**DESK TOP STUDY AND  
FIELD EVALUATION REPORT**

**CHURCH ROAD, OLD LEAKE**

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# **CHURCH ROAD, OLD LEAKE, BOSTON**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK TOP AND PHASE I  
EVALUATION REPORT**

**FOR**

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## **1.0 Non-technical summary**

*An outline planning application has been submitted to Boston Borough Council for residential development on land immediately north of Church Road, Old Leake, Boston; to which an archaeological condition has been attached.*

*This report contains the combined results of a detailed archaeological assessment and non-intrusive field evaluation, and may be followed by a limited programme of strategic trial trenching. It incorporates the results of a magnetometry survey, as well as a programme of gridded field walking.*

*On balance, the data suggests that the archaeological potential of the site is high. This conclusion is supported largely by the results of the geophysical survey and the gridded field walking, which suggests that archaeological remains may be found on the site dating to the late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods.*

*The site central National Grid Reference is TF 407 503.*

## **2.0. Introduction**

This desk top/evaluation report was commissioned by William H Brown in advance of a possible scheme of residential development on land north of Church Road, Old Leake, Boston (Fig. 1). The commission was requested to fulfil a planning requirement issued by Boston Borough Council (Application B16/0005/96).

The desk-based element of this report was researched and written between April 16th and May 3rd, 1996, by Colin Palmer-Brown of Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln). Research included a detailed inspection of the site; an examination of the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) held at the City & County Museum, Lincoln; records held by the Boston Borough Archaeologist; and those held by the Lincolnshire Archives Office. Aerial photographic cover-searches were requested from Cambridge University Dept. of Aerial Photography and the National Monuments Record, Swindon. Relevant published and unpublished records held by Pre-Construct Archaeology were also consulted, but the assessment does not incorporate information from the Local Studies Library at Lincoln due to temporary closure during relocation.

In addition to the normal range of data consulted, the site has been the subject of a detailed magnetometer survey, which was undertaken by the Landscape Research Centre Ltd (Appendix 1) and also a programme of gridded field walking, the results of which are presented below.

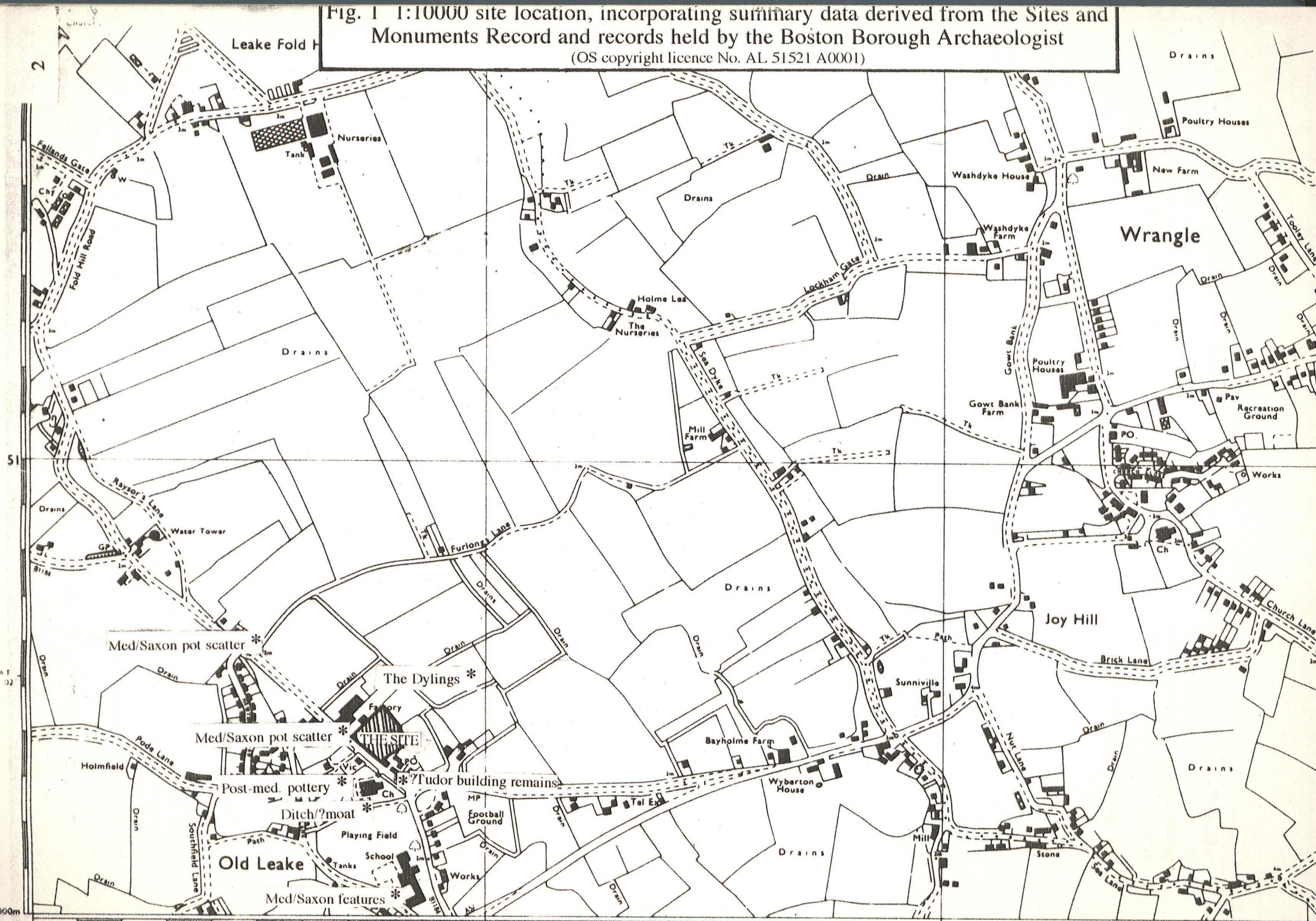
## **3.0 Location and description**

The village of Old Leake lies in the administrative district of Boston Borough, approximately 8.0km north-east of Boston, 7.5km west of The Wash in the fens of South Lincolnshire. It is a large village sited on the road which links Boston with Skegness.

The site of proposed development is a roughly square unit of approximately 0.8 hectares. It is bound on its south-west side by a hedge line parallel with Church Road, its north-west side by a brick boundary wall and buildings, and on its south-east side by a fence and ditch. Its north-east boundary is arbitrary. The site currently supports a young onion crop which stands to a height of approximately 25cm.

The ground surface is predominantly flat, though there is a slight incline towards the north-east. Also, there exists a slight but wide depression in the north-west corner, and a slight elevation in the south-west corner: this rise corresponds with a slight change in soil colour from light brown silty soil (which predominates) to dark greyish-brown silty soil.

Fig. 1 1:10000 site location, incorporating summary data derived from the Sites and Monuments Record and records held by the Boston Borough Archaeologist  
(OS copyright licence No. AL 51521 A0001)



LAT 51° 02'

000m

11

42

The soil surface is littered with medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds, and there are fragments of limestone scattered over parts of the field (in the hedge, adjacent to Church Road, are further limestone fragments, some of which appear to have derived from a structure(s). There is also a scatter of unworked flint/chert over much of the site and occasional metamorphic rock fragments (erratics).

The site lies at a point approximately 4.0m OD

Soils around Wrangle/Old Leake derive from Flandrian deposits overlying Devensian Till and glacio-fluvial sands and gravel (Lane 1993). The extreme east side of the parish is dominated by active salt marsh, leading to The Wash.

#### 4.0. Planning background

The archaeological assessment and evaluation has been commissioned to fulfil a condition in respect of an application for residential development (Planning Reference B16/0005/96). No detailed development plans are currently available, and the density and impact of the development is not, therefore, known.

#### 4.1 Archaeology in Boston and the Local Development Plan (LDP)

Boston Borough Council, in recognising the importance of buried archaeological remains, has included, as part of its LDP (Draft 1993), conditions relating to the protection of deposits, when associated with planning matters (Sections C 11-13): "One important factor to be taken into consideration in evaluating development proposals is the impact on archaeological deposits.....where a site contains archaeological deposits of particular importance it will normally be expected that those deposits should remain undisturbed by development." The document continues: "However where the development proposal is clearly of greater value to the community than the preservation of archaeological remains, or where the minor proposals will involve minimal damage, planning permission may be granted. When planning permission is granted it may be necessary to safeguard the archaeological interest."

The Boston LDP mirrors advice contained in the Department of the Environment document, Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology And Planning (PPG16). This identifies the need for early consultation in the planning process to determine the impact of construction schemes upon buried archaeological deposits.

This report forms the first two stages in a strategic process of elimination: based on the results of the assessment and evaluation, informed decisions may be made relating to the requirements (or otherwise) for further archaeological intervention. Where archaeology remains a requirement, beyond evaluation, further management strategies for safeguarding the archaeological resource may be developed, including; preservation *in situ* (usually the preferred, and least-expensive, option); excavation (preservation by record), or a recording brief.

#### 4.2 Report Objectives

The report aims to identify and assess (without the use of intrusive techniques) archaeological deposits which may be threatened by development - in essence, to gather sufficient information to provide interested parties with a set of data from which a reasoned judgement may be made regarding future archaeological resource management. Desk-top assessment is the first stage in a



common process of archaeological investigation and may be procedurally followed by further assessments, exploratory trial work or a watching brief. In this instance, non-intrusive evaluation has been integrated within the wider desk top report.

## 5.0 Methods

### 5.1 Desk-based assessment

The assessment is based partly on data extracted from the County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and records held by the Boston Community Archaeologist. Other data has been derived from records (principally cartographic) held at the Lincolnshire Archives Office. Published and unpublished information held by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) was consulted, and requests were made to the University of Cambridge Aerial Photographic Library and the National Monuments Record for vertical and oblique cover searches.

A programme of gridded field walking and a magnetometer survey took place on April 16th and April 25th/30th respectively.

## 6.0 General archaeological and historical background

The Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) contains no information relating to prehistoric or Romano-British occupation within the confines of the modern parish. However, there is ample evidence from the adjacent parish of Wrangle to suggest this part of the Fens was occupied and/or exploited during both major periods. The Fenland Management Project has included within its study widespread coverage in Wrangle, where large numbers of salt-making sites have been recognised by surface artefact scatters. The pottery associated with these scatters has frequently been dated to the Iron Age or Roman periods (*ibid*). Many of these sites appear to lie on the top of roddons (old creeks filled with silt which tend to protrude above the surrounding marsh surface). Such locations may have afforded protection from sea inundation and, at the same time, have offered convenient access to coastal salt deposited in tidal creeks. It is likely that similar sites will be found in Old Leake, but the Fenland Management Project did not include this parish within its survey area.

Although late Saxon remains have been recovered from both Old Leake and Wrangle, there is virtually no evidence of occupation in the area between the demise of the Roman administration in Britain (late fourth/early fifth century) and the beginnings of east coast Scandinavian settlement (late ninth/early tenth century). In Old Leake, late Saxon pottery has been recovered close to the present development site, as well as further to the north-west and south-east. Recently, during extension work to The Giles School, 300m from the Church Lane site, a small quantity of pottery was found in association with earth-cut features (other features were dated to the medieval and post-medieval periods - Fig. 1).

Old Leake was recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086, when it was known only as Leake or *Leche* (Morris 1986); translated, not surprisingly, as 'place at the brook or stream' (Mills 1993). Domesday Book offers the following:-

### LAND OF COUNT ALAN

"In Leake, a jurisdiction [of] Drayton, 12 carucates of land taxable. Land for 10 ploughs. 32 Freemen, 30 villagers and 15 smallholders have 11 ploughs and 26 salt houses; meadow, 34 acres. Of this jurisdiction, 2 of the Count's men have 2 carucates; 2 ploughs there and 1 smallholder; 15 salt houses; 10 villagers with 1 plough"

Clearly, as with much earlier periods, salt making was vital to the local economy in the late Saxon/early Norman periods.

The only surviving Norman structure within the modern village is (elements of) the parish church, which is dedicated to St Mary. The structure is strikingly large, and there is good architectural evidence to suggest that it was no smaller in the twelfth century (Pevsner and Harris 1988, 593). No doubt, its magnitude will be attributed to the former success of the village, as well as one or two wealthy and powerful residents. The steeple is a late medieval feature; built between 1490 and 1547.

Formerly, there were two chantries within the parish: the Multon, or Great, Chantry and the Chantry of St Lawrence (Thompson 1856). The Great Chantry was founded by Isabella Friskney at a date earlier than 1391, when Thomas de Friskney and others held land in Leake and Leverton. Hugh Cole was master of the choir in 1410 and, in 1535, the annual income of the chantry was 17l. 9s. In the 1850's, when Pishy Thompson was writing, all that remained of the Chantry was a house occupied by "Brookes" which was surrounded by a moat. Thompson's account gives no indication of the siting of the monument.

St Lawrence Chantry was founded by Lawrence de Leake about 1362. It lay approximately a mile and a half from the church on the low road leading from Benington to Wrangle. The last remnants of the structure were apparently removed in 1835 (ibid. 586).

Approximately 200m east of the site lie the Dylings: a complex of medieval earthworks which, in places, appear to be perpetuated by the alignments of modern drainage dykes. Clearly, these works constitute a major land management feature, though no comprehensive survey of the site has yet been undertaken.

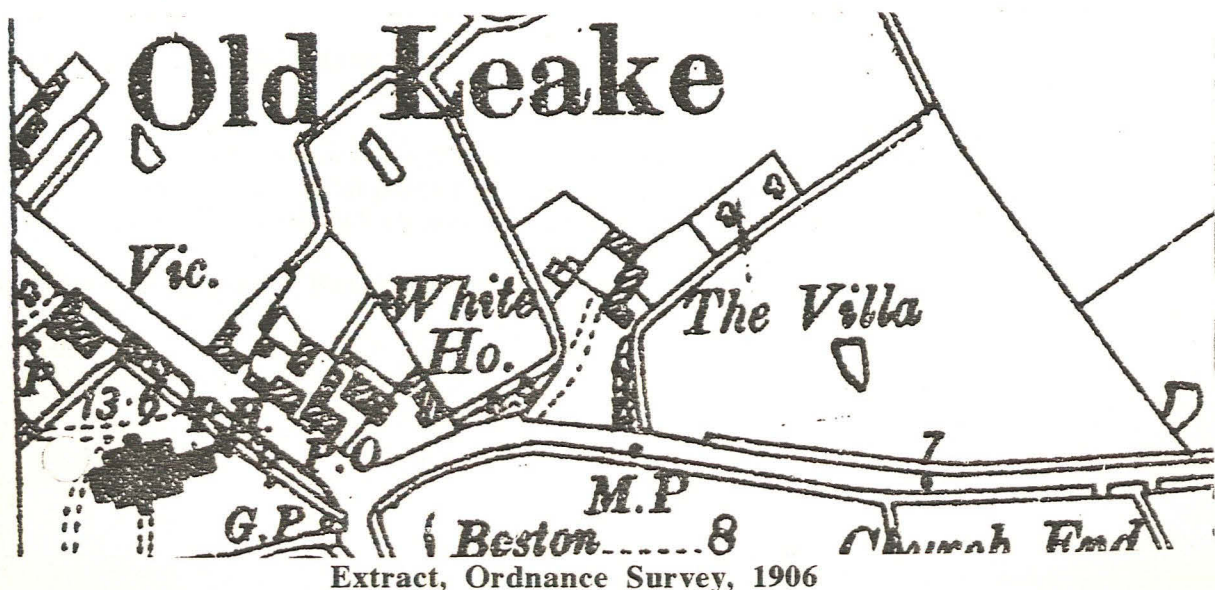
There is a possibility that the village post office, which lies approximately 60m south-east of the proposed development site, enshrines elements of a late medieval/early post-medieval structure: records held by the Boston Borough Archaeologist cite references to claims made by the owner that the front part of the house is timber framed, possibly Tudor in date (reference 16/019). The claim has not been verified by detailed survey.

## 7.0 Historical background to the proposed development site

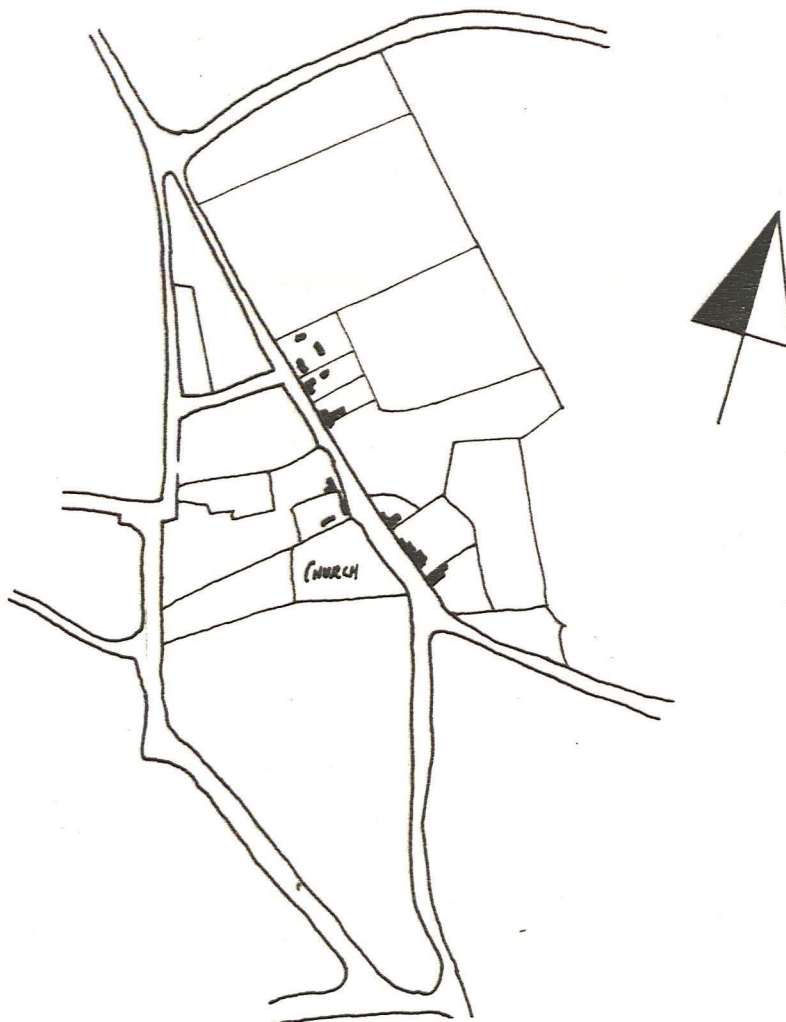
### 7.1 Cartographic data

Two maps of relevance to this scheme were consulted at the Lincolnshire Archives Office: the 1821 Enclosure and the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition (1906).

The 1906 Ordnance Survey map indicates a clear area, the exception being the site of an irregular feature (?fish pond) on the north-west side. This feature appears to correlate with one of the magnetic anomalies detected during magnetometry (anomaly A1) and is discussed in greater detail in Section 7.4 below.



The other source consulted, the 1821 Enclosure map, indicates an L-shaped building in the south corner of the site, fronting Church Road. North of the building, an area of ground is delineated by a curved ditch. This feature could also have been detected by the magnetometer survey (anomaly L3).



Extract, Enclosure plan for Leake, 1821 (Ref. HD67/13)

## 7.2 Aerial photographic data

As part of the assessment, requests were made to the University of Cambridge and the National Monuments Record for full aerial photographic cover searches. Both bodies were able to submit information, the references for which may be summarised as follows:-

### a) National Monuments Record (vertical cover only)

#### Ref. No.

466  
8192  
9292  
10283  
10657.

No oblique records are held at the National Monuments Record. Copies of the above four listed frames were provided and have been retained as part of the permanent site archive. They have not been reproduced in this report as no cropmarks or other relevant features can be seen.

**b) Cambridge University (vertical cover only to approx. scale 1:15,000)**

Copies of two vertical frames were provided which, also, will be retained as part of the permanent archive. No archaeologically significant features can be seen on either.

**7.3 Gridded field walking**

On April 16th, 1996, the entire site was systematically field walked; during which time surface artefacts were picked up, coded, washed and assessed (detailed archive in Appendix 2).

At the time of the survey, the soil surface was dry and moderately weathered. It became clear from the outset that the upper topsoil was densely littered with sherds of pottery and other cultural material, including fragments of limestone, which were also noted in the ditch adjacent to Church Road.

A base line was established on the same alignment as Church Road itself, and the whole of the site was divided into 20m grids: these units were then sub-divided into quadrants (ie 10.0m grids). Finds collected from the soil surface were, bagged and coded according to grid square and were subsequently washed and marked.

A detailed archive on the pottery fabric types was prepared by Jane Young (City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit) and can be examined in Appendix 2. The main distribution and patterning is presented on Fig.'s 2 - 4, and is discussed below by cultural period.

**a) Late Saxon and Saxo-Norman (Fig. 2)**

There was a sparse scatter of pottery sherds dating between the late 9th/early 10th century and the 12th century. No clustering was evident for this phase, though the occurrence of such material may be taken as evidence that Old Leake, like the adjacent parish of Wrangle, was occupied during the earliest phases of Scandinavian influence. The assemblage contained six sherds of Lincoln Kiln-type shell-tempered pottery (in the Boston area, this fabric has been recorded only at Fishtoft (J Young, pers. comm.)).

**b) Medieval: 13th century - 16th century (Fig. 3)**

For the medieval period, the incidence of surface artefacts was slightly higher. Again, there was little evidence of artefact clustering and the sherds were more or less evenly distributed across the site. The majority of fabrics appear to have been produced at local production centres, though some were probably imported from centres such as Bourne, Lincoln and Toynton All Saints.

**c) Post-medieval: 16th century - modern (Fig. 4)**

Without doubt, the majority of fabrics forming the bulk assemblage may be dated to the post-medieval period, and there is clear evidence of clustering towards the Church Road frontage. Very few of the sherds may be dated to the modern period (19th century or later), with the majority falling somewhere in the mid-17th century. Seven clay tobacco pipe fragments have also been dated to the 17th century (J Mann pers. comm).

Fig. 2 Distribution of late Saxon and Saxo-Norman pottery sherds

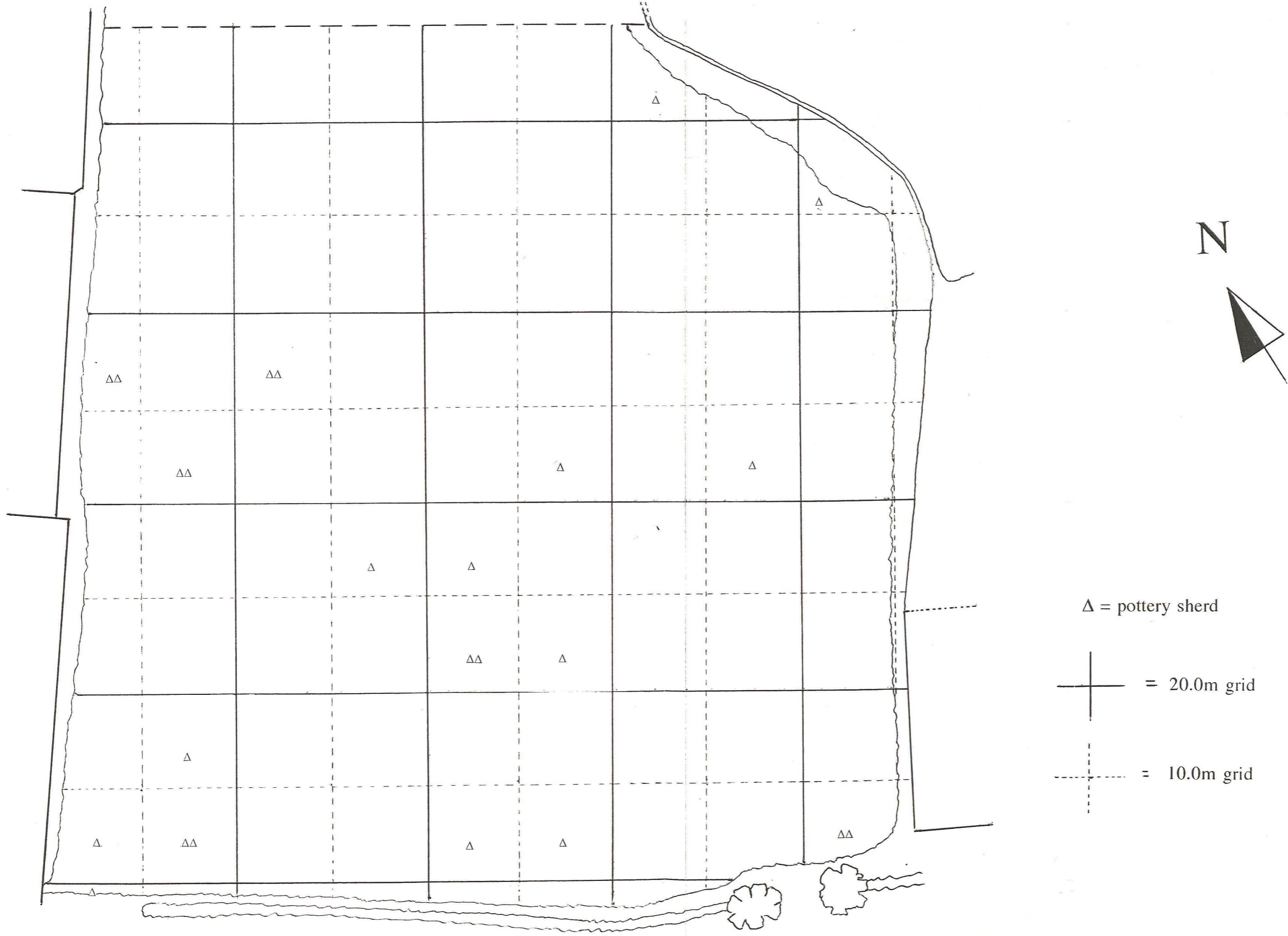


Fig. 3 Distribution of medieval pottery sherds

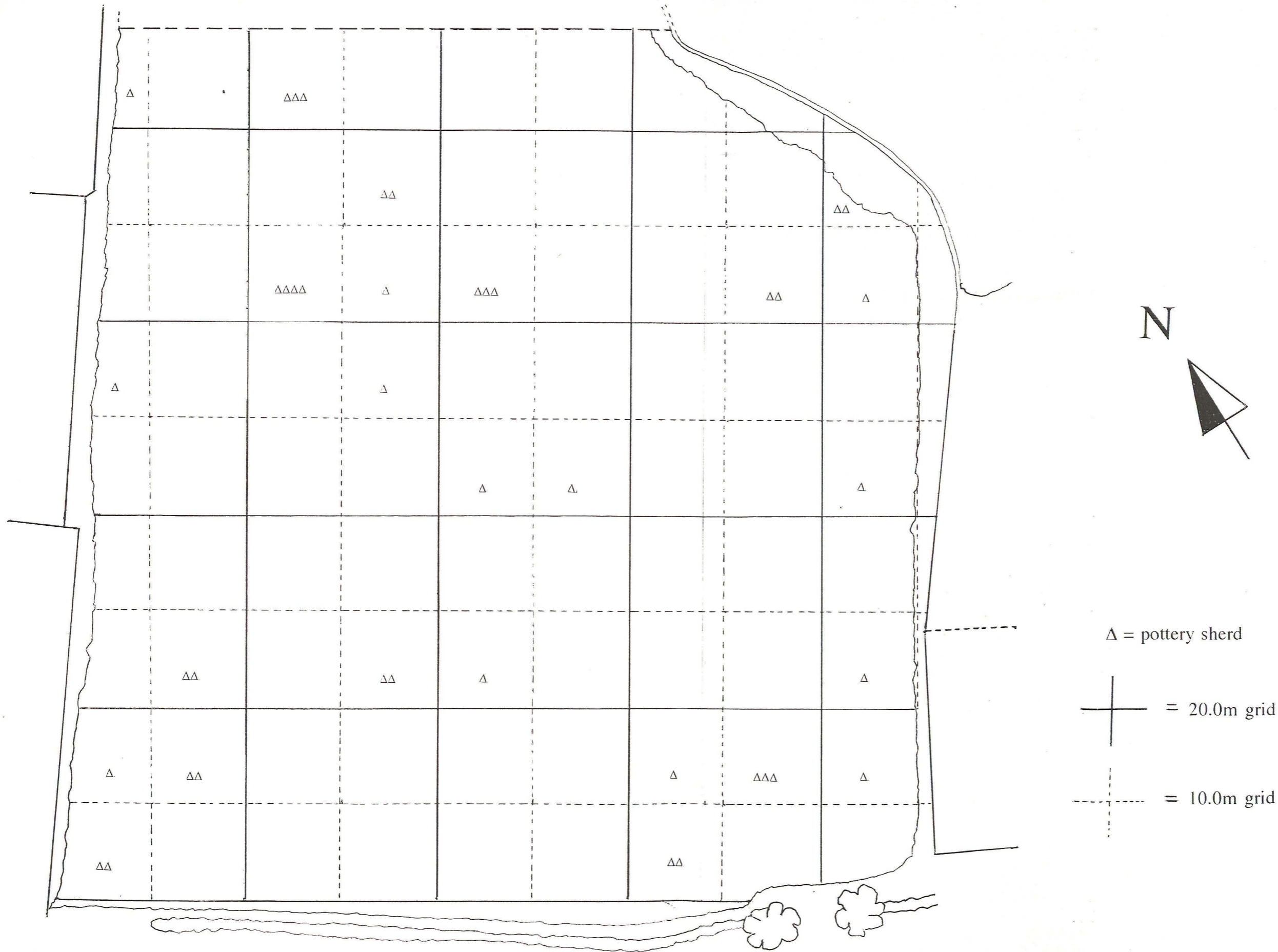
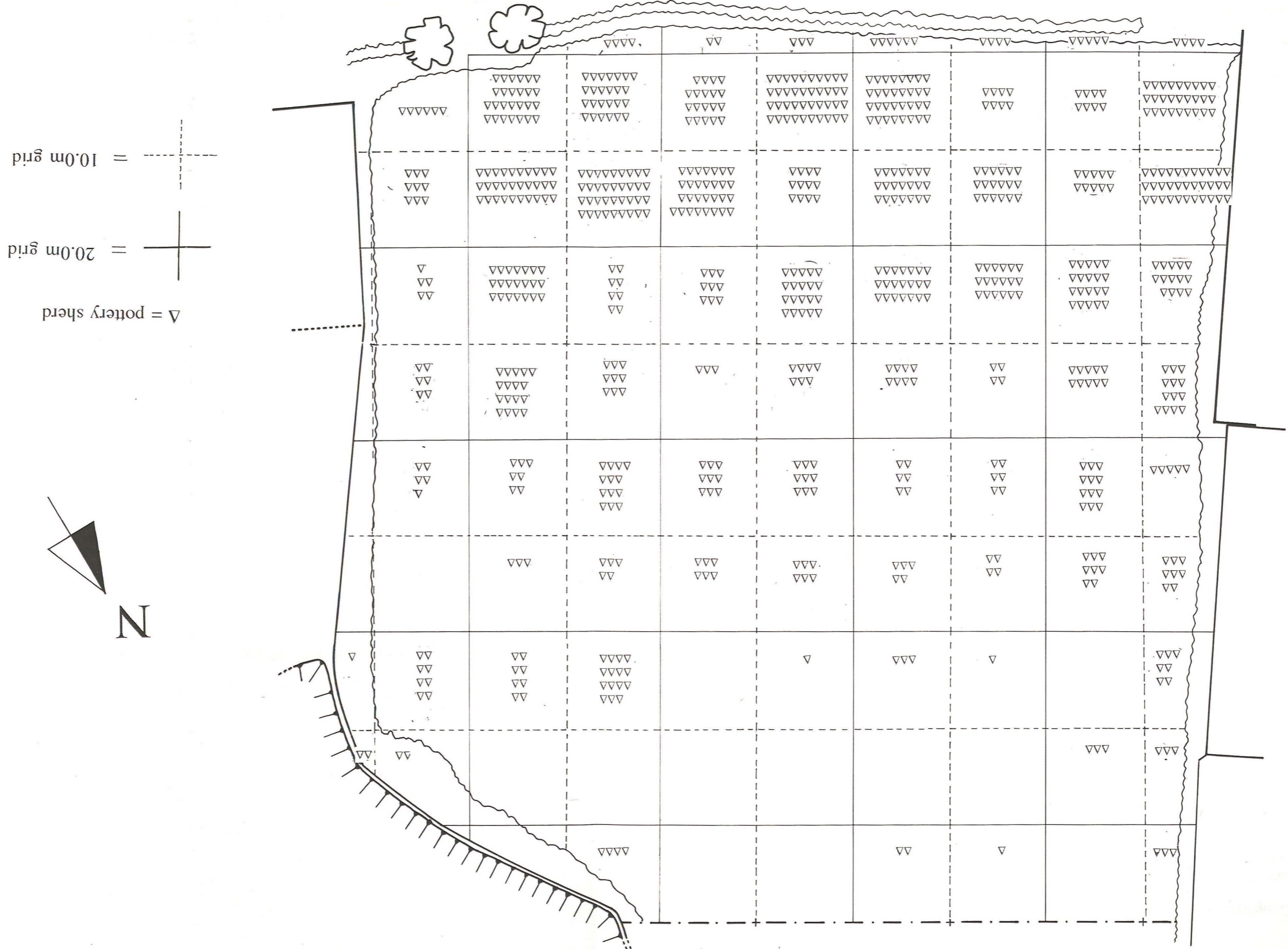


Fig. 4 Distribution of post-medieval pottery sherds



#### 7.4 Geophysical survey (summary)

The Landscape Research Centre Ltd. were commissioned to undertake a magnetometer survey over the entire site: the purpose being to identify buried features such as ditches and pits, as well (possibly) as structural features such as walls and surfaces.

The full results of the survey can be examined in Appendix 1, though a summary may be presented as follows:

The site is of high magnetic susceptibility and the magnetometer results were positive. There are modern, linear and discrete magnetic anomalies over much of the site, though these appear to diminish towards the south side of the site. Three classes of anomaly have been distinguished:

**modern:** metal fencing and buildings about the periphery of the site

**local (M1 - M13):** some of these features could be buried pits, which seem to form a linear cluster extending broadly east-west

**linear (L1 - L17):** these features may be ditches, some of which may be integrated components of a rectilinear enclosure system.

As noted above, two of these anomalies could relate to features identified from cartographic sources: anomaly A1 could equate with a feature depicted on the 1906 Ordnance Survey, and anomaly L3 could be a curved property boundary ditch which is clearly indicated on the Enclosure map for Leake.

Some of the linear anomalies (eg L10 and L11) appear to align with Church Road, though others are on a completely different alignment.

#### 8.0 Conclusions

It is naturally concluded that the archaeological potential of the site is high. Data compiled during the course of this study suggests that buried deposits relating to the Saxo-Norman, medieval and post-medieval periods may be present beneath the modern topsoil: only the southernmost 30.0m of the site would appear (superficially) to be relatively clear of archaeological remains. Whilst it is possible that some of these remains will date to the modern period, most will probably date to much earlier cultural phases.

The pottery assemblage is dominated by fabric types which can be dated to the mid-17th century. It is tenuously suggested that this pattern could relate to events associated with the English Civil War (1642 - 1646). No information was identified during the course of this study which would pin-point events during this relatively brief period of history, though the occurrence of such a closely-dated assemblage may be significant (it is possible, for example, that a large building fronting Church Road was destroyed at this time: the occurrence of building stone and tile on the site (which has not been quantified, could imply the proximity of a high-status building).

To evaluate the archaeological status of the site further would require a programme of limited strategic trenching. It is suggested that this need not be extensive and could be centred on the presumed development impact areas. Such a programme would help to establish the nature and date of the major classes of buried features, as well as the threat posed by development. On the longer term, this could lead towards a mitigation strategy whereby, hopefully, the interests of both the archaeology and the development could be addressed to mutual satisfaction.



## 9.0 Acknowledgements

Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) would like to thank Mr MJ Wright of William H Brown for commissioning this report on behalf of his clients. Thanks are expressed to Jim Bonnor (Community Archaeologist for Boston Borough Council) and the staff at the City and County Museum, Lincoln, for allowing access to the Sites and Monuments Record. Thanks also to Padraicin Ni Mhurchu of Cambridge University Dept. of Aerial Photography, and also to The Landscape Research Centre Ltd. for undertaking the magnetometer survey. Final thanks are expressed to J Young and JE Mann for finds assessment.

## 10.0 References

- Department of the Environment. 1990: *Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning (PPG16)*
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- Morris, W (Ed.), 1986 *Domesday Book: Lincolnshire*
- Pevsner, N & Harris, J 1989 *The Buildings of England: Lincolnshire (2nd edition)*.
- Thompson, P 1856 *The History and Antiquities of Boston*

## **11.0 Appendices**

**11.1** Magnetometer survey report by the Landscape Research Centre Ltd

**11.2** Field walking pottery archive by J Young (City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit)

**11.3** Information derived from the County Sites and Monuments Record and records held  
by the Boston Borough Archaeologist

**Fluxgate Gradiometer Survey**

**for**

**Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln)**

**at**

**Old Leake, Lincolnshire**

**by the**

**Landscape Research Centre Ltd**

**The Old Abbey**

**Yedingham**

**North Yorkshire**

**YO17 8SW**

**carried out on the**

**25 and 30 April, 1996**

**Phone & Fax 01723 859759**

### Summary

A fluxgate gradiometer survey was carried out by the Landscape Research Centre Ltd. for Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln), as part of an archaeological assessment of a proposed housing development at Church Road, Old Leake, Lincolnshire. The proposed development area was of a high magnetic susceptibility, and a number of magnetic anomalies of archaeological origin were noted, and are discussed in detail below.

### Report

The subject of this report is the interpretation and discussion of the results of a fluxgate gradiometer survey carried out on behalf of Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln). The site in question is a proposed housing development at Church Road, Old Leake, Lincolnshire. The survey was conducted using a *Geoscan Research* fluxgate gradiometer (model FM36). The zigzag traverse method of survey was used. The survey was conducted by taking readings every 25cm along the north/south axis and every metre along the east/west axis (thus 3600 readings for every 30m grid). The data has been processed and presented using the programs *GeoImage* (a program dealing with the processing of geophysical data) and *GSystem* (a program which can display, process and present digitised plans and images).

The survey was carried out on the 25 and 30 April, 1996. The personnel involved were James Lyall and Heather Clemence. The proposed survey area was 0.8 hectares in area, and was bounded on the east and west by fencing and buildings, on the south by a hedge bordering on Church Road, and in the north was grid defined by the extent of the proposed housing development.

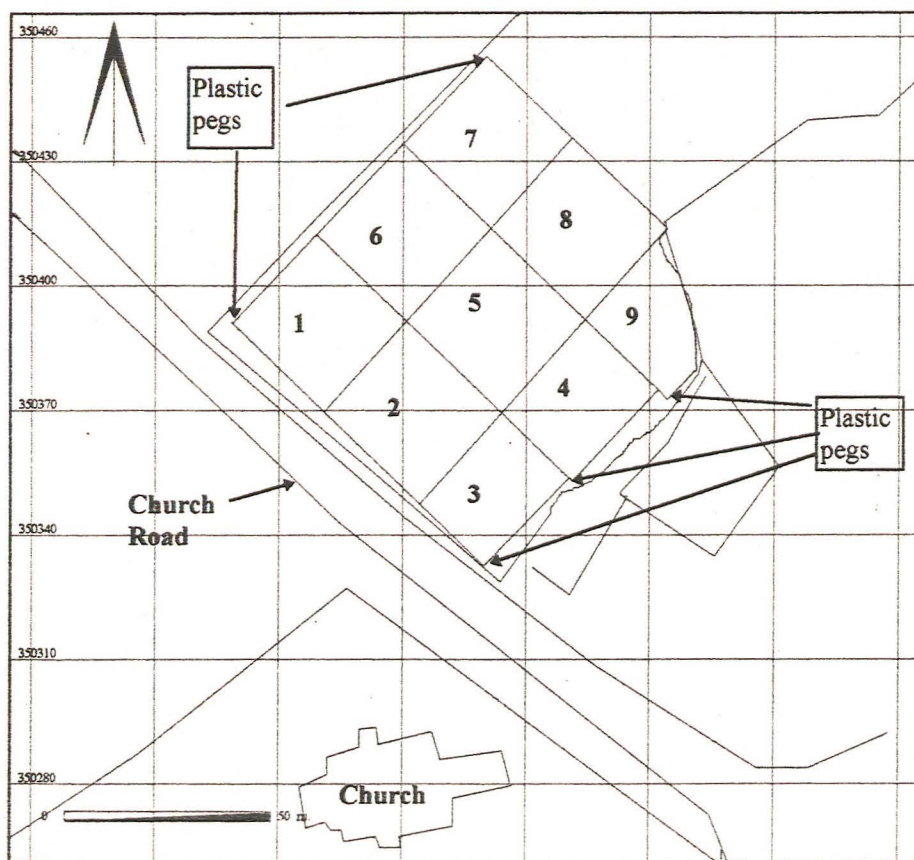


Figure One

This plan gives the location of the survey area at Old Leake, Lincolnshire. Five plastic pegs have been left at the corners of the survey area. The plan also shows the location of the church and Church Road.

Note that the pegs in the south-east corners of grids 3, 4 and 9 are not at 30 metres. Grid 3 is at 26 metres, grid 4 is at 28 metres and grid 9 is at 29 metres. This was due to the proximity of the house and fence, which prevented grid pegs being left in at the usual 30 metre interval.

### The Fluxgate Gradiometer Data

The fluxgate gradiometer data is displayed both as a greyscale image (Figure 2) and as a digitised interpretation (Figure 3). The anomalies are the areas of lighter and darker grey, which indicate areas of higher and lower magnetic susceptibility. The results from the survey are discussed in detail below. The survey area was covered in an onion crop 15-30cm high, with no other obstructions. The proximity of the housing and fencing in the east and west meant that the survey data close to these areas has been nullified, shown on the greyscale image as a strong positive signal and digitised in grey on the interpretative plan.

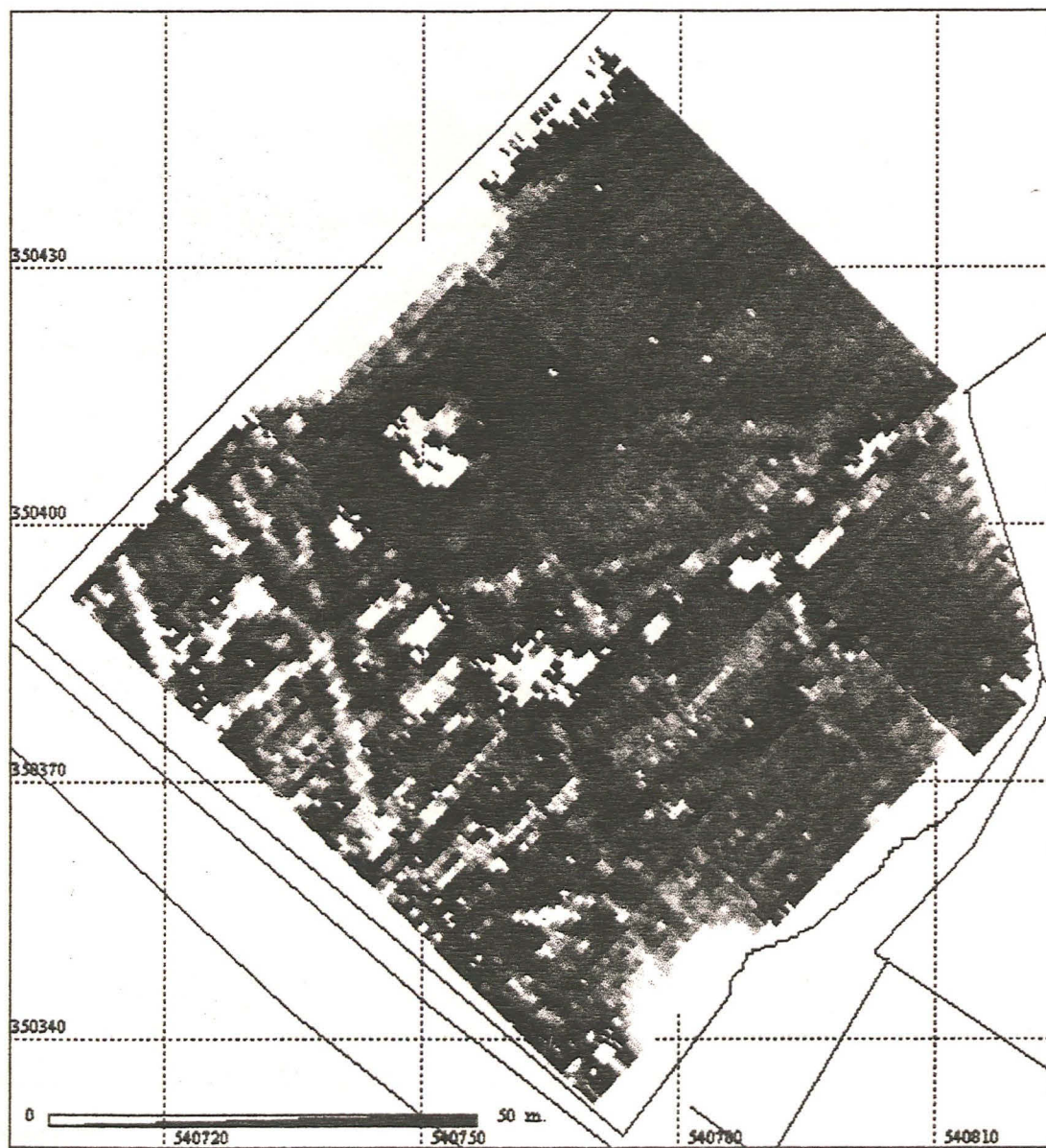


Figure Two

This plan shows the results of the gradiometer survey displayed as a greyscale image. The survey area consists of nine 30m grids, thus 0.8 hectares.

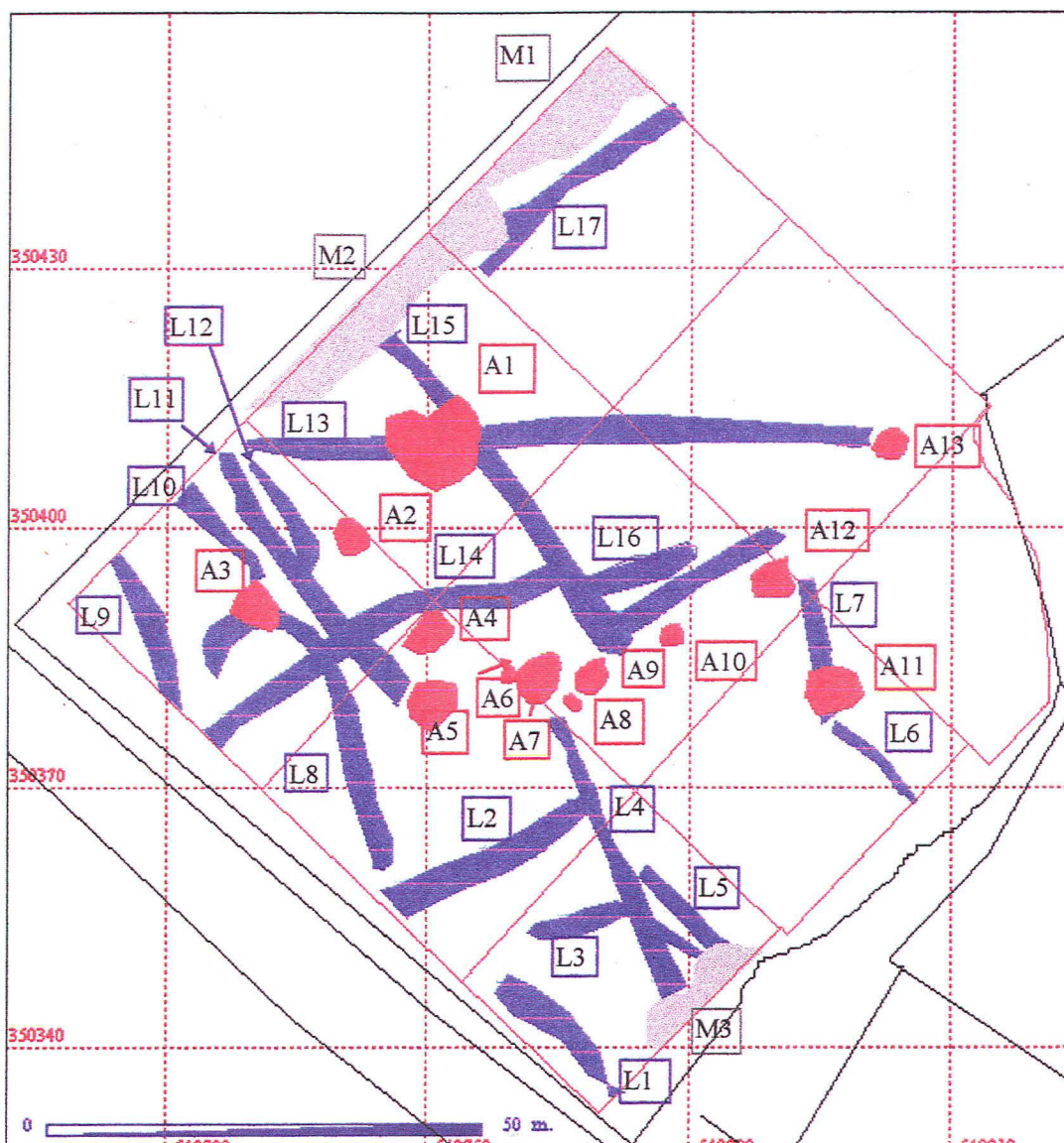


Figure Three

This plan shows the positions of the digitised interpretation of the magnetic anomalies with the letters and numbers used in the text below. Note that these are the digitised outlines of magnetic signals and need not necessarily equate with the true size of the feature, which might be either larger or smaller than the extent of the magnetic signal.

#### Interpretation

The interpretation of the magnetic anomalies has been digitised according to type, thus in Figure Three the labelling system is as follows;

- M(number) digitised in grey are anomalies caused by modern features
- A(number) digitised in red are discrete, localised anomalies
- L (number) digitised in blue are linear anomalies.

#### Modern Anomalies

Anomaly M1(Grid 7) was caused by the proximity of a metal fence. Anomaly M2 (Grid 6) was caused by the proximity of a building. Anomaly M3 (Grid 3) was caused by the proximity of a house. All these anomalies are of modern origin.

#### Localised Anomalies

Anomalies numbered A1 to A13 are discrete, localised anomalies. These anomalies are always difficult to interpret as they could be due to a number of different archaeological origins, however, it is possible that a number of these anomalies will prove to be pits of some description.

Anomaly A1 (grid 6), is of particular note. This was a strong magnetic anomaly, and could be caused by some burning event. However, it is also possible that this anomaly is caused by the presence of a number (up to three) of discrete anomalies (see greyscale image).

Anomalies A2 (grid 1), A3 (grid 1), A4 (grid 2), A5 (grid 2), A7 (grid 5) A9 (grid 5) A12 (grid 5), A11 (grid 4) and A13 (grid 8) are all of a similar size and shape, the exception being anomaly 7, which is stronger than the other localised anomalies. These anomalies form a rough south-west/north-east alignment across the survey area, although they tend to cluster in the south central area.

Anomalies A6 (grid 2), A8 (grid 5) and A10 (grid 5) are smaller localised anomalies. They appear to form part of the same alignment as the larger localised anomalies.

#### **Linear Anomalies**

Anomalies numbered L1 to L17 are linear anomalies, some of which appear to be part of a rectilinear enclosure system. This system is particularly noticeable in grids 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6. Anomalies L9 and L11 (grid 1), L2 and L8 (grid 2), L4 (grids 2 and 3), L14 (grids 1 and 5), L15 (grids 5 and 6) and L16 (grid 5) in particular appear to belong to the same system. Anomalies L7 and L6 (grid 4) may be part of the same linear anomaly also associated with this enclosure system.

Anomaly L13 (grids 6, 5 and 8) is a much weaker anomaly with a different alignment. It may be of note that the strong localised anomaly A1 occurs where linear anomalies L13 and L15 have an interaction.

Anomaly L5 is a much weaker anomaly and is on the same alignment as a number of recent plough marks (which are most clearly seen in grid 5).

Anomalies L1 and L3 (grid 3) are shorter anomalies appearing to terminate in grid 3.

Anomaly L12 (grid 1) appears to meet anomaly L 8, and may be evidence of some form of re-cutting of the ditch.

Anomaly L17 (grids 6 and 7) is a weak anomaly which may form part of the rectilinear enclosure system. However, due to its proximity to the strong modern anomalies M 1 and M2, it is not possible to say whether this is the case.

Anomaly L10 (grid 1) appears to curve round to the south. Due to the presence of localised anomaly A3, it is difficult to establish whether this is indeed a continuation of L10 or possibly that of L8. However, this is the only curvilinear anomaly noted in the survey data and is thus likely to be of a different date to the other linear anomalies.

#### **Conclusion**

In conclusion, the site at Old Leake proved to be of a high magnetic susceptibility, providing good gradiometer survey results. It is notable that the frequency of magnetic anomalies found, as well as the relative magnetic strengths of the anomalies detected, both tailed off to the north. This could be due either to a lessening concentration of archaeological features or to an increasing depth of topsoil covering the buried features. As the site is relatively flat, it is more likely that the former explanation is correct, but this makes the assumption that the site always had the same topology as the present day. Thirteen localised and seventeen linear magnetic anomalies were detected, many of which are almost certainly archaeological in origin.

The plans should allow any archaeological investigation (if such is deemed to be necessary) of the area to concentrate in the specific areas believed to be significant. To assist in this, plastic pegs have been left in the corners of the survey area. The United Kingdom latitudes are such that there can be a distortion of up to half a metre in position between the magnetic anomalies shown and the position of the actual features themselves.

Report by James Lyall

Landscape Research Centre Ltd.

## APPENDIX ONE

GRID NO	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	RANGE	AVERAGE	STD. DEVIATION
1	-36	54	92	-1	8
2	-39	68	107	8	8
3	-61	409	470	10	37
4	-66	67	123	6	8
5	-24	59	83	-1	7
6	-123	409	532	14	55
7	-188	394	582	0	27
8	-15	36	51	27	4
9	-151	110	261	7	10

TABLE ONE

The table gives the raw data and statistics in nanoTesla for each of the 9 grids of the gradiometer survey. Values shown are the minimum value, maximum value, range, average value and the standard deviation of each grid.



### Appendix 11.3

#### Summary of data derived from the Sites and Monuments Record and records held by the Boston Borough Community Archaeologist

SMR Ref.	HTL Ref.	NGR	Description
12798	16/017	TF 407503	Post-med. pottery scatter; pancheon rims + body sherds Found 1968 by P Davey
13348	16/021	TF 40815006	Medieval features; watching brief by Lindsey Arch. Services on site of extension to the Giles School; a cluster of features thought to comprise three phases of a ditch course, with small rubbish pits either side of the ditches. Finds suggest mid C12th to C14th occupation. The concentration of finds suggests the ditch lies close to habitation site; perhaps defining part of a manorial complex
13347	16/021	TF 40815006	Anglo-Saxon features at the Giles School; ditch, Stamford ware pottery, C11th; part of same watching brief as above; one sherd of Stamford ware found in ditch
13052	??	TF 40705030	Ditch around the churchyard; referred to as the "moat"
??	16/019	TF 40835030	Post office building structure; conversations with owner suggested that front part of the house is timber framed, probably Tudor. Reportedly, a burial beneath the living room floor
??	16/018	TF 40835030	Watching brief in post office garden; C19th rubbish pits but earlier undated deposits noted in base of trench. Good potential for organic preservation.
16/012	??	TF 410 515	Field drainage systems; the Dylings earthworks; series of dylings surviving well in two fields near to the Old Main Road; in places, it is possible that the present field boundary dykes were once also part of the same system
16/007	??	TF 407504	Medieval pottery; includes shelly fabrics, undeveloped Stamford ware, red and grey coarse wares + green glazed wares
16/004	??	TF 405506	Surface finds of misc. medieval coarse green glazed wares, Stamford ware, Saxo-Norman shell-tempered wares, Thetford-type storage jar. Found by P Wells; seen and drawn by H Healey

SMR = Sites and Monuments Record

HTL = Heritage Trust for Lincolnshire

NGR = National Grid Reference

Appendix 11.2

	6101	6102	6201	6202	6301	6302	6401	6501	6502	6503	6504	6601	6602	6603	6604	6701	6702	6703	6704	6801	6802	6803	6804	6901	6902	61001	61002	61003	61004	61101	61102	61103	61104	61201	61202	61203	61204	61301	61302	61303	61304	61401	61402	61501	61502	
LATE SAX:																																														
LSLS :																																														
LKT :																																														
LSH :																																														
SAX-NORM:																																														
TORKT :																																														
ST :																																														
SNLOC :																																														
MEDIEVAL:																																														
POTT :																																														
MEDLOC :																																														
MEDX :																																														
BOUA :																																														
LSW2 :																																														
LOCC :																																														
TOY :																																														
NOTG :																																														
BEVO :																																														
LATEMED:																																														
DUTR :																																														
HUM :																																														
LANG :																																														
LMLOC :																																														
MP :																																														
POSTMED:																																														
BOU :	1						4					1							2	2	2		1	1		1		2			1	1														
GRE :	1	1	1			1	2	1	1		3	5	2	3	7	4		4	3	1	2	3	3	1				1	3		1	1	1					2	2		1	2	2			
TB :	2	3	3	4	2	1	2	19	26	8	9	7	12	14	16	23	9	20	10	18	23	16	20	4	6	14	10	9	15	11	4	6	16	16	6	2	7	4	4	10	15	2	2	5	7	
WS :	1																																													
BL :																																														
LERTH :																																														
BERTH :																																														
MY :																																														
PGE :																																														
PMLOC :																																														
LSTON :																																														
SLIP :																																														
TOYII :																																														
CIST :																																														
STSL :																																														
WEST :																																														
FREC :																																														
RAER :																																														
RGRE :																																														
TGEM :																																														
BS :																																														
STHO :																																														
CRIMARE :																																														
TGE :																																														
WESER :																																														
CEP :																																														
KOLS :																																														
EARLYMOD:																																														



BS	.																											:	6												
STMO	.																									.	1	:	5												
CRMWARE	.																											:	1												
TGE	.																									.	1	:	1												
WESER	.																								.	1	:	1													
CEP	.																							.	1	:	1														
KOLS	.																						.	1	:	1															
EARLYMOD	.																											:													
LPM	1	1	1	.																						.	1	.	1	.										:	25
MISC	.																											:	2	:	3										
Total	7	15	7	6	6	6	10	6	6	11	13	5	3	8	6	8	3	3	5	2	4	4	15	10	9	4	2	1	4	4	3	2	5	:	915						