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**CHURCH ROAD, OLD LEAKE**  
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT**

Undated  
Early  
Med  
P. Me

LCCM Accession No.: 59.96

TF 4075 5040



Lincolnshire County Council  
Archaeology Section  
The Leazes  
L1 1RN LN2 5AL  
TEL: 0522 530724 FAX: 0522 530724





EVENT L14847

SOURCE L19324  
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13396 - Medieval

13397 - Post-medieval

13400 - Early Medieval

13451 - Undated.

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Report prepared by Colin Palmer-Brown of Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) for  
William H Brown

September 1996



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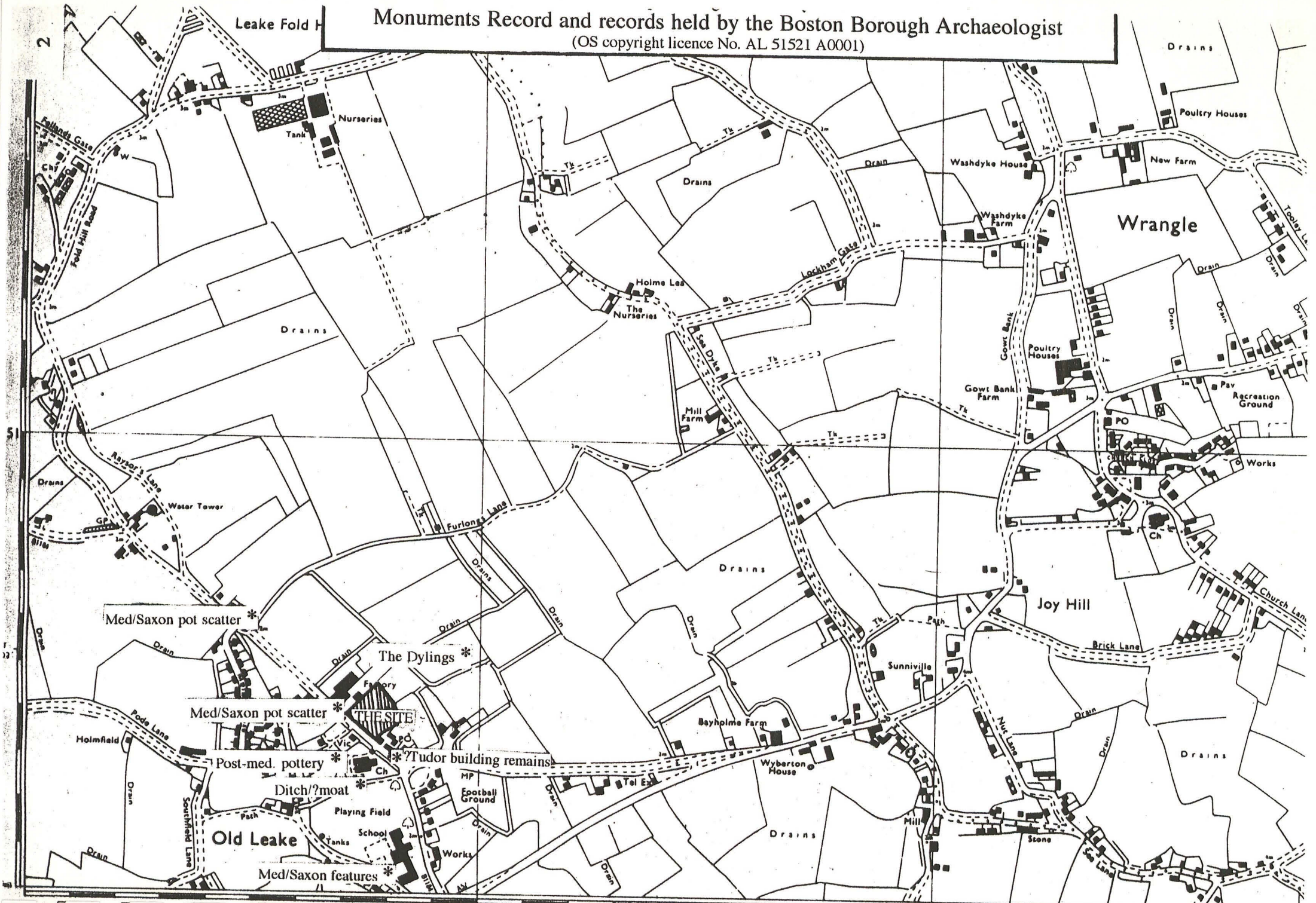


## *Summary*

- \* *Following a detailed desk top assessment and two field surveys, an intrusive phase of archaeological field evaluation took place on land immediately north-east of Church Road, Old Leake*
- \* *Seven trenches were excavated to sample a range of magnetic anomalies detected by a geophysical survey, with one trench being sited immediately outside of the survey area and another in an apparent blank zone*
- \* *An unusually complex range of archaeological features were exposed, which date to the late Saxon, medieval, post-medieval and modern periods*
- \* *It is concluded that a standard development (using strip foundations) would impact on important archaeological deposits and that some further archaeological management may be required, if a development on the site is to take place in the future.*



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Leake Fold H

Nurseries

Tank

Wrangle

Holme Lea

The Nurseries

Mill Farm

Gowt Bank Farm

Poultry Houses

PO

Recreation Ground

Works

Joy Hill

Sunniville

Bayholme Farm

Wybarton House

Med/Saxon pot scatter

The Dylings

Med/Saxon pot scatter

Post-med. pottery

\*?Tudor building remains

Ditch/? moat

Old Leake

Playing Field

School

Med/Saxon features

THE SITE

Football Ground

Works

Drains

Poultry Houses

New Farm

Drains

Drain

Washdyke House

Washdyke Farm

Drain

Drain

Drain

Drain

Drain

Drain

Drain

Drain

Drain

Drain

Drain

Drain

Drain

Drain

2

5

12

19

7



## **1.0 Introduction**

A ten-day programme of archaeological trial excavation was carried out between August 12 - 23 on a sub-square unit of land within the village of Old Leake, Lincolnshire; immediately north-east of Church Road (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by William H Brown on behalf of their clients, and the work was carried out to fulfil a planning requirement issued by Boston Borough Council.

The results of this report will assist the local planning authority to assess the archaeological significance of the site, the potential impacts which may be posed by development and the requirement/non-requirement for further archaeological investigation in advance of or during development, assuming that planning permission will now be granted.

## **2.0 Location and description**

Old Leake, now within the administrative district of Boston Borough Council, is approximately 8.0km north-east of Boston, 7.5km west of The Wash in the fens of south Lincolnshire.

The site of proposed development, a sub-square unit of approximately 0.8 hectares, is adjacent to Church Road: its north-west side is delineated by a brick wall, its south-east side by a fence and ditch; the north-east boundary is arbitrary, and merges with field systems beyond the area of current investigation.

Superficially, the topography is characteristically flat, though there are slight inclines towards the north-east and east (the present tenant farmer, Mr Daubney, remembers the area prior to it being taken into cultivation and recalls a series of more pronounced undulations, including a timber-lined cattle pond, which was sampled during the present investigation).

The soil cover consists of medium-brown humic clay-silt, though in some places (particularly the south-west corner), significantly darker areas can be picked out when the soil is wet. Soils around Wrangle/Old Leake derive from Flandrian (ie post-glacial) deposits which overlie glacial till (Lane 1993).

The modern ground surface is between 3.0 and 3.5m OD.

## **3.0 Archaeological background**

A detailed archaeological assessment has been prepared in the form of a desk top study (Palmer-Brown, 1996) and will not be repeated in detail here. However, the main points of consideration are as follows:

a) a programme of gridded field walking revealed scatters of late Saxon, medieval, post-medieval and modern pottery sherds and other finds such as clay pipe fragments; for the earliest periods, there was no indication of clustering but a large assemblage of post-medieval material (dating principally to the mid-17th century) was more frequently present close to the road frontage than it was elsewhere.

b) a magnetometer survey by the Landscape Research Centre Ltd. revealed a dense complex of localised and linear anomalies which occupied much of the site, leaving only the north and north-east areas moderately clear of (potential) archaeological activity; it was suggested by the geophysicists concerned that some of the linear features could be associated with an enclosure system of unknown date.

c) The Sites and Monuments Record for Lincolnshire (SMR) contains entries relevant to the present scheme: late Saxon pottery has been recorded close to the site, most notably during a recent watching brief at The Giles School, approximately 300m to the south

d) the site lies within the heart of a Domesday settlement (*Leake*)

#### **4.0 The objectives of archaeological trenching**

The Community Archaeologist for Boston issued a brief requiring that seven archaeological trenches should be excavated to determine the nature of the archaeology (its character, date, depth, state of preservation, extent and significance). Only by sampling a percentage of the site could the actual archaeological potential be fully addressed. The overall objective of this phase of work, therefore, was to present the District Planning Authority with a set of data from which reasoned decisions may be taken regarding future management of the archaeological resource.

#### **5.0 Methodology**

The trenches (the locations of which can be examined on Fig. 2) were sited as follows:

**Trench 1:** orientated east-west on the west side of the site: to traverse linear anomaly L9

**Trench 2:** orientated north-west to south-east to traverse linear anomaly L2

**Trench 3:** orientated east-west to sample anomaly group A6

**Trench 4:** orientated north-east to south-west to section linear anomalies L10 - 12

**Trench 5:** orientated north-east to south-west to sample apparent blank area



**Trench 6:** orientated north-south to sample large localised anomaly A1 and linear anomalies L13 and L15

**Trench 7:** orientated north-west to south-east to sample localised anomaly A12, linear anomaly L7 and uncoded linear anomaly

The trench locations were marked-out in advance of excavation and a JCB, fitted with a smooth ditching blade was used to remove all topsoil and overburden: to the top of the first significant natural or cultural horizon. The desired depths were achieved by removing graded spits under strict archaeological supervision. All further excavation was by hand.

During controlled excavation, archaeological contexts (eg layers, feature fills, pits, ditches) were described using standard context record sheets. All features were drawn in plan and in section at scale 1:20 and, when fully or partially excavated, were photographed in colour. Artefacts (pottery, animal bone and individual finds) were coded according to their stratigraphic contexts and were subsequently removed from the site for processing and specialist assessment, as was one soil sample.

Excavation was carried out under the direction of the writer, assisted by Robert Schofield, Wayne Livesey and Miles Ridsdale.



Fig. 2 1:500 magnetometer greyscale image incorporating locations of archaeological trenches





## 6.0 Results

### 6.1 Trench 1 (Fig. 3)

The trench measured approximately 15.4m x 1.5m and sported a ploughsoil horizon of approximately 40cm depth. A range of archaeological features were exposed, including a substantial medieval ~~east-west~~ <sup>North-South</sup> boundary ditch (magnetic anomaly L9). Three phases of archaeology were present, dating the occupation/use between the late 9th/early 10th century and the 14th/15th centuries.

#### 6.1.1 Late Saxon/Saxo-Norman occupation (late 9th - late 10th century)

##### Feature [131]

On the west side of the trench lay the shallow remains of a feature, the east side of which was removed by a later ditch, [122]. Its west edge was orientated north-south and this sloped gradually westwards to a depth of 22cm. The feature, which was excavated through natural deposits, was filled with lenses of soil mixed with charcoal, mussel shells, animal bone and occasional sherds of coarse pottery. The pottery dates it somewhere between the late 9th century and the late 10th century.

#### 6.1.2 Medieval occupation (late 11th - 14th/15th century)

##### Ditch [122]

As noted, feature [131] was substantially truncated by a later ditch. Broadly, this was orientated north-south, with a slight curve towards the west. Its position corresponded with the location of magnetic anomaly L9.

The ditch survived to a depth of 60cm. Its east edge was steeper than its west edge and its base was broadly flat. It contained multiple fills, many of which contained domestic pottery ((121), (120), (119), (118), (117), (148), (116), (115)): most of the soils consisted of silty cumulative deposits though one, (117), comprised up to 18cm of dark orange burnt silt mixed with charcoal and mussel shell fragments.

Pottery recovered from the ditch ranged in date between the late 9th/10th and the mid-14th centuries; a date somewhere between the mid-13th and mid-14th century would seem likely.

##### Gully [113]

The upper fill of ditch [122] was cut through by a shallow straight-sided trench/gully which was orientated south-west to north-east. Its depth was approximately 25cm and its sides were steep; its base was broadly flat. It was filled with moderately clean brown sandy silt flecked with charcoal and mussel shell fragments. Pottery recovered from within this material dates between the early 13th and early/middle 14th century.

### **Pit [110], and truncated features [136] and [133]**

In the centre of the trench, extending into the south section face, was a ?sub-circular pit. It measured up to 55cm in depth, and its sides were almost vertical. These met abruptly with an even base. The pit contained multiple fills ((146), (109), (108), (107), (106), (105)), most of which appeared to constitute purposeful deposition. Pottery recovered from the uppermost fill cannot be precisely dated but ranges somewhere between the late 9th and the mid-11th century.

The above was cut through a shallow gully which was orientated north-south and could not be dated. It had irregular edges and an uneven profile, and measured c. 30cm in depth. In its base, close to the north section, was a depression; probably a post hole, [135]. It measured c. 24cm in depth, 25cm in width. Contemporaneity between post hole and gully could not be established point of fact, though this relationship would seem likely. As such, the gully may have had a structural function (and, it should be noted, could date from the late Saxon/Saxo-Norman period).

### **Pit [104]**

Close to the east edge of the above was a shallow oval-shaped pit, [104], which was cut through the top of natural. The sides of the pit were steep and its base, 27cm lower than the top of the cut, was broadly flat. Its clean fill contained pottery fragments which date between the late 11th and the early 13th century.

### **?Ditch [126]**

Approximately 1.3m east of pit [104] was an unusual curvilinear feature, orientated broadly north-south. Its west profile was stepped, producing a narrow channel (and maximum depth of 65cm). Its east edge was more gradual.

The bulk fill of the feature consisted of redeposited natural clays/silts, intermingled with occasional mussel shell fragments, domestic pottery and animal bone ((129), (130), (128), (127)): one deposit, (130), consisted of burnt silt and charcoal - a purposeful dump.

Domestic pottery was recovered from two contexts, which range between the 11th/12th century and the early/middle 14th century.

### **Gullies [140] and [142]**

Two shallow gullies (originally thought to constitute one feature) were sampled on the east side of the trench. The narrowness of the area sampled precluded detailed examination, though both appeared to be orientated broadly north-south. Gully [140] measured approximately 60cm in width and had a U-shaped profile. The other gully, which was also U-shaped but slightly wider, could not be physically separated from its



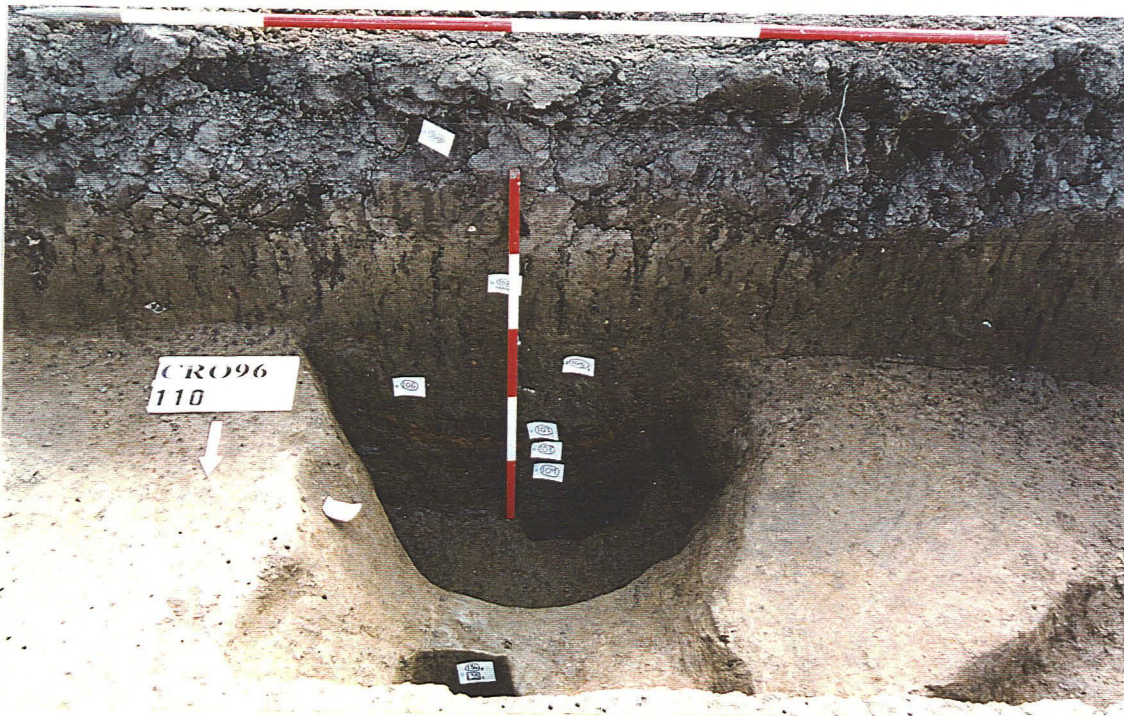
neighbour and both features appeared to have filled at the same time, largely under natural conditions. Pottery was recovered from both features, and a date for their abandonment somewhere between the mid-13th and mid-14th centuries would seem likely.



Photographs, Trench 1



P1 Section through ditch [122] and earlier feature [131], looking south-west



P2 Pit [110], gully [136], feature [133] and post hole [135], looking south



P3 Ditch/gully [126], looking south



CRO96: MATRIX OF DEPOSIT SEQUENCE, TRENCH 1

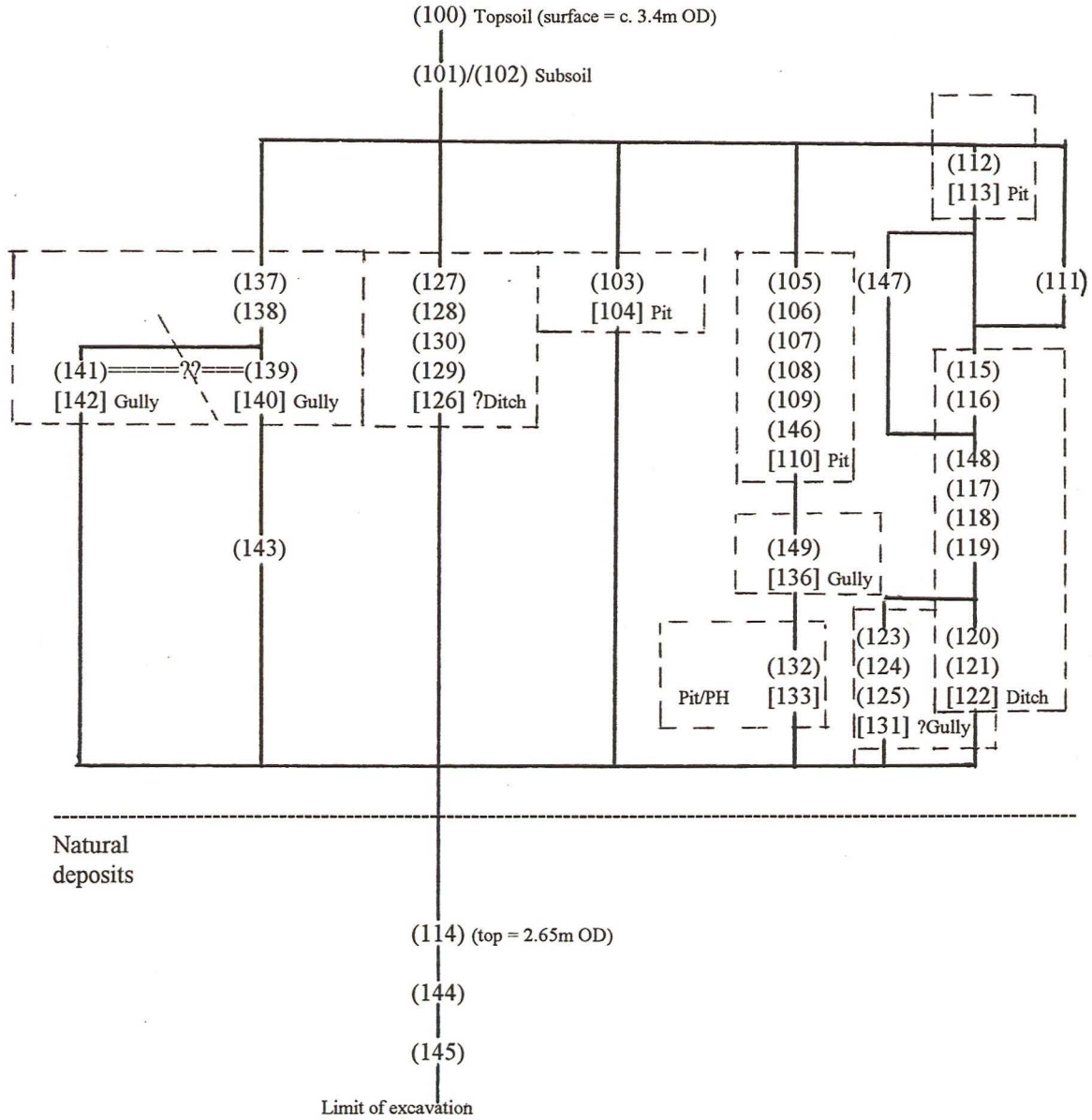
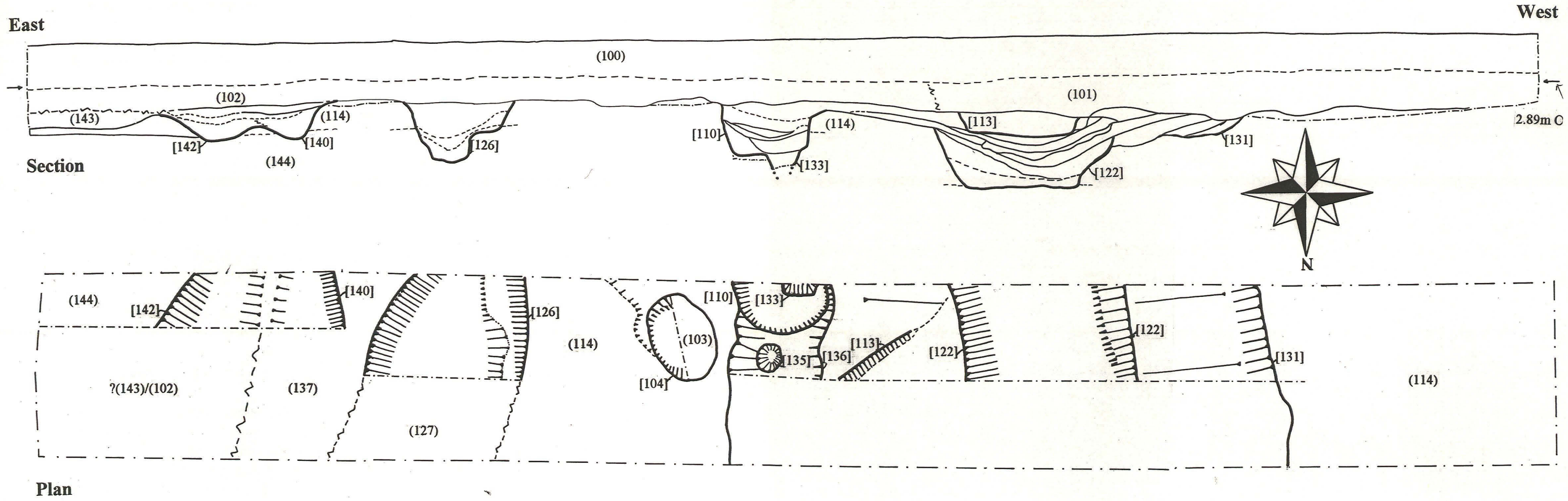




Fig. 3 Plan and section, Trench 1



Scale = 1:40



## 6.2 Trench 2 (Fig. 4)

Trench 2 measured approximately 15m x 1.5m. It was positioned to intercept two linear magnetic anomalies, L8 and L2. Neither of these features could be identified during excavation, though two shallow gullies and a post hole were exposed beneath a series of post-medieval dump horizons. These horizons were sampled strategically due to their considerable extent.

### Earliest (undated) features

Natural silt-based deposits were exposed in two reduced cuttings on the south side of the trench (at approximately 2.1m OD).

In the base of the widest of two sondages, on the extreme south side of the trench, were two parallel gullies and a ?contemporary post hole. These features were cut through natural orange/brown deposits of sandy clay-silt. Gully [208] measured c. 43cm in width, 15cm in depth. Its sides were steep and regular, and these met with a flat base. The other ?gully was c. 80cm north of the above (mostly beyond the section face). A small but well-defined post hole, [207], of approximately 10cm depth, was exposed close to the north edge of gully [208].

Each of the above features appeared to be both sealed by and filled with a deposit of mottled silty clay, (204), which measured up to 16cm in thickness, and was tenuously interpreted as a cumulative wash deposit. It contained a few sherds of pottery dating between the late 15th and the mid-16th centuries.

### ?Ditch [210]

A flat-bottomed linear feature which appeared to be parallel with Church Road was exposed in the west and south section faces of the sondage at the south end of the trench. Its east edge (the only side exposed) was steep and regular and this met with a flat, level base. In depth, it measured at least 40cm, though this figure is misleading, if the ?ditch was cut through a thick deposit of light greenish-brown sandy silt, (201), which lay beneath the topsoil - a point not clarified during excavation.

Sherds of pottery recovered from the feature date between the early - mid-16th century. Its alignment with Church Road suggested that it may have been a roadside ditch, though the profile is unusual and other interpretations are possible.

### Post-medieval dump deposits (220) - (222)/(223)

During initial cleaning of the trench sides and base (ie following topsoil removal) it was established that, for the most part, the area occupied by Trench 2 was dominated by a complex of ?ground-raising dumps (or deposits within a feature which exceeded the dimensions of the trench). For this reason, deep excavation was restricted largely to the two discreet cuttings shown on Fig. 4, which were excavated to determine the



depth and character of the wider sequence (a third such cutting was intended on the north side of the trench, though time dictated otherwise).

The deposit sequences are best conveyed by Fig. 4 and the trench matrix, though a summary is presented below:-

#### Northernmost sondage

(220): lowest deposit of redeposited natural clay at c. 1.85m OD; 10cm of mid-brown clay containing mid-13th to early/middle 14th century pottery sherds

(219): above (220); c. 26cm of mottled clay-sand containing pottery of similar date range to above

(213): above (219); 20cm of brown/mottled silty clay; no finds recovered

(218): above (213); 35cm of mottled natural clay-sand; no finds recovered

(212)/(214)/(216): above (218); interleaving lenses of redeposited natural clay/silt, probably the same deposit(s) as (217) in southernmost sondage; pottery dating between early 13th century and early/middle 14th century

(215): above (212) etc; c. 26cm of brown clay mixed with fine sand filling slight hollow; pottery = either medieval or mid-late 16th century (sherd sizes too small for clarity)

(211): above (215), same as (201) in southernmost sondage; up to 50cm of light greenish-brown sandy silt containing pottery and brick fragments; late 15th century to mid-16th century

(222) localised deposit of dark brown/black silty clay containing shell and brick fragments, charcoal and occasional large fragments of dressed and unworked stone; sealed beneath topsoil.

The north side of Trench 2 remained largely unexplored, excluding the cleaning and recording of deposits exposed: of these ((223)a - g), all appeared to reflect the purposeful redistribution of natural and cultural soils, and it was surmised therefore that they were akin to the sequence exposed in the two deeper cuttings.

The physical relationships between the soils suggested that the deposition sequence detailed above belonged to a single broad event. However, there is a problem with this interpretation as the lower deposits ((220) - (218)) contained medieval pottery of mid-13th to mid-14th century date, whereas the upper deposits ((212)/(214)/(216) - (211)/(201)) contained a mixture of medieval and post-medieval sherds, with the latest ceramics dating between the middle/late 15th and the middle/late 16th century. Clearly, either there was a hiatus between the deposition of the former and the deposition of the latter, or (assuming the sequence to be associated with purposeful ground-raising) at least some of the soil must have been imported from another site containing earlier archaeological activity.

Corresponding with the above was an area of slightly elevated topsoil which was common to the south-east part of the site. The two features could be related, though it was also considered possible that the excavated soils filled a large depression, the edges of which were not defined by the present investigation.

Fragments of unworked and worked limestone were recovered from contexts (222) and (223)g. At the time of preparing this report, it was not possible to obtain a written appraisal on two finely-dressed blocks (which were removed from the excavation and will be stored as part of the site archive).



Photographs, Trench 2



P1 General view, looking north-west



P2 Features in base of reduced cut, south-east end of trench, looking west



CRO96: MATRIX OF DEPOSIT SEQUENCE, TRENCH 2

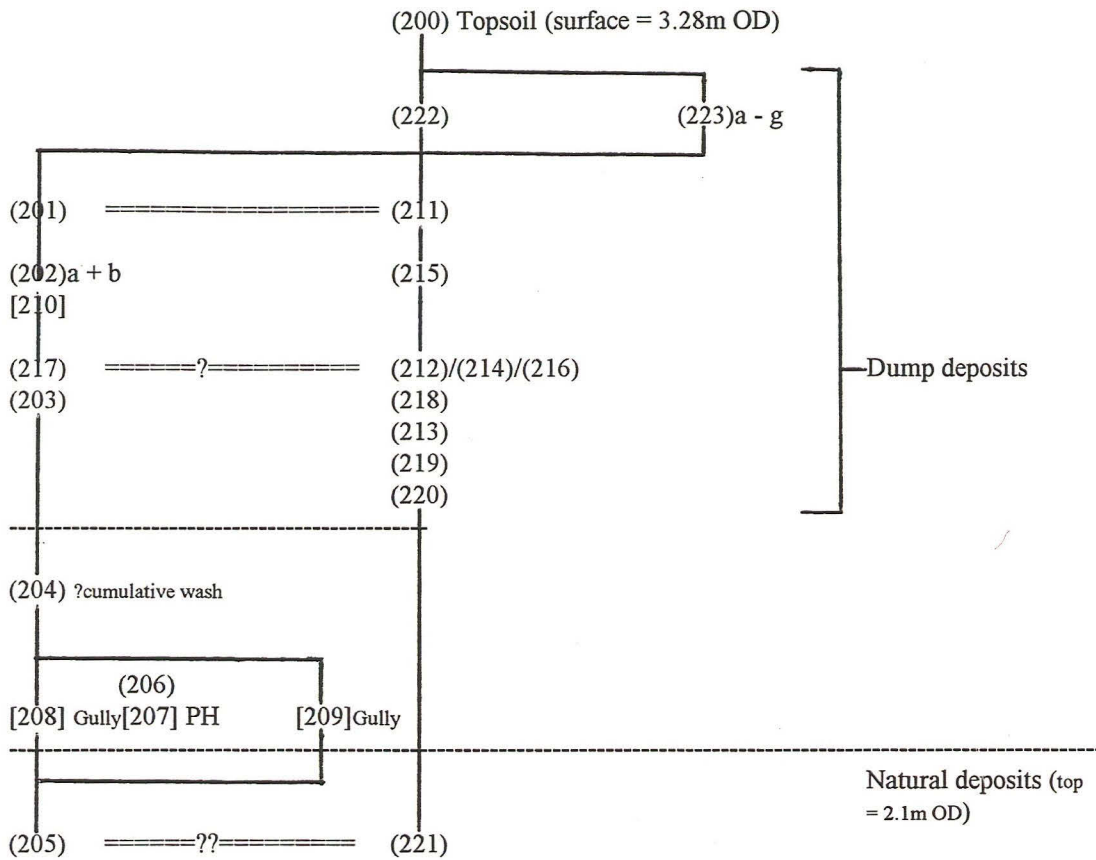
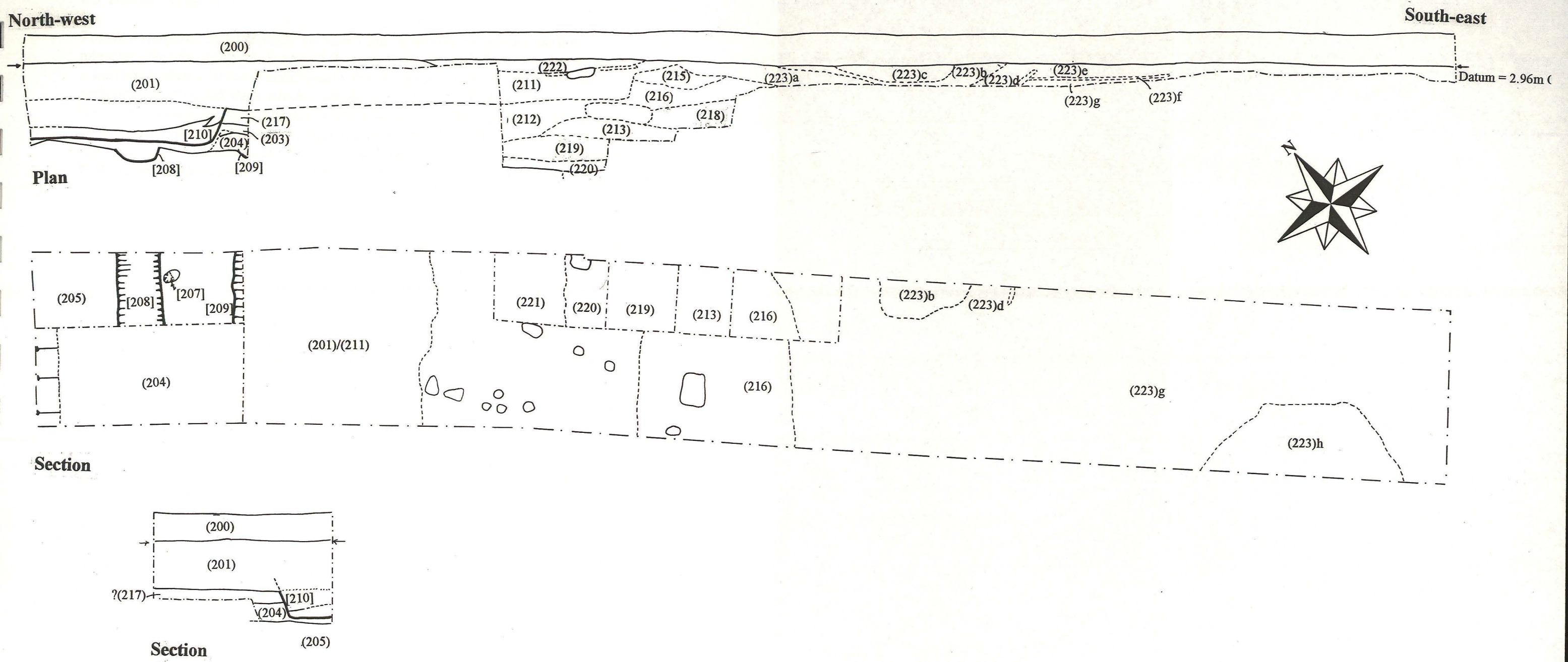




Fig. 4 Plan and sections, Trench 2



Scale = 1:40



### **6.3 Trench 3 (Fig. 5)**

Trench 3 measured approximately 14.4m x 1.5m. It was orientated east-west to intercept anomaly group A6. It proved the most complex of all the evaluation trenches; a situation hindered by some exceptionally dry conditions. Some thirteen individual archaeological features were sampled within the small area, which spanned between the late Saxon and the early post-medieval period. For the latter period, there appears to have been intense occupation during the middle/late 17th century, followed by an apparent hiatus, with re-occupation in the late 17th/18th centuries. This chronological break appears to take place broadly at the end of the English Civil War (1642-46).

#### **Late Saxon ditch [315]**

The south edge of an east-west linear ditch was exposed on the east side of the trench. It was cut through natural deposits to a depth greater than 40cm. The exposed ditch side was gradual in profile and sloped at an angle approximately 30° to the horizontal. The ditch contained two distinct fills; one of which, (313), contained flakes of hammerscale or corroded metal, shell fragments and a rich (carbonised) botanical assemblage: several hundred grains and seeds, as well as two probable carbonised beans (see report by J Rackham).

Pottery recovered from the ditch dates it between the late 9th and early 10th centuries.

#### **Features dating between the late 15th and mid-17th centuries (pit [314] and shallow feature [319])**

##### **Pit [314]**

On the extreme west side of the trench was a large ?pit, aspects of which lay beyond the areas investigated (maximum depth 56cm). The east edge of the feature was largely cut-away by a succeeding gully [302] and all that could be observed was a feature of gentle profile, the sides of which met with a flat base. The west edge was indicated only by a small bank of undisturbed natural clay in the north-west corner of the reduced cutting.

The ?pit contained a basal lining of in-wash, (311); over which was deposited multiple and interleaving layers of ash, charcoal and silt (bulk fill coded (303)). These multi-coloured industrial-type deposits contained mussel shell fragments, pieces of brick (moderate quantity) and fragments of pottery dating between the mid-16th and the 17th centuries. They also contained two fragments of lead came, derived from a stained glass window.

##### **Feature [319]**

An irregular feature was exposed adjacent to [314] (stratigraphic relationships removed by later gully [302]). It measured approximately 2m x 1.5m in plan and its



maximum depth was 36cm. The sides of the feature were difficult to define; its base was mainly flat, though was staggered in some areas. It was filled with deposits of greenish-brown gritty silt mixed with a considerable quantity of ash and charcoal, animal bone and pottery (late 16th to mid-17th century). An industrial function was assumed.

#### **Pit [322]**

The remains of a heavily-truncated pit (which itself was cut through an earlier undated feature) were exposed close to the north section in the centre of Trench 3. The pit was steep-sided and deep (up to 1.2m), and it measured c. 1.7m east-west in plan (most of it was beyond the area investigated). In its base were accumulated wash deposits of natural silt, though the bulk fill, (320), comprised bright orange/brown silty soil, ash and charcoal - the residues from substantial episodes of burning. Pottery from the pit dates between the middle/late 16th and the mid-17th century.

#### **Later post-medieval features (late 17th - early/middle 18th centuries)**

##### **Pit [318]**

Much of the above was truncated by a similarly-large pit; the maximum depth of which was 1.2m. In plan, it measured more than 2.5m east-west; its sides were steep, but staggered in places. It contained several different soil fills ((317), (310), (308)) which produced finds of late 17th - early/mid-18th century date.

##### **Pit [305]**

On the east side of the excavation was a sub-rectangular pit, the south side of which was beyond the south section face. The sides of the feature were quite steep (nearly vertical in places) and regular and its base was flat. It contained two distinct soil fills: (304)a+b: both were abundant in ash and charcoal (multi-coloured lenses in (304)a) and an industrial function was thus assumed. Pottery dates the backfilling of the pit between the mid-17th and the early/middle 18th century.

##### **Pit [307]**

In plan, it appeared that the north corner of the above had cut the east end of a ?similar feature which was sub-rectangular in plan and was orientated east-west. Only a very small part of the feature was excavated (ie within the reduced cutting) and, again, it contained ash-filled soil, and its sides were steep (maximum recorded depth 27cm). Associated pottery dates broadly to the same period as its successor, pit [305].

### **Gully [302]**

The large ash-filled pit at the west end of the trench, [314], was truncated by a well-defined, narrow, linear gully which was orientated north-east to south-west. The sides of the gully, which measured c. 75cm in width, were cut steeply and its base (at 32cm from top of feature) was flat. No function was assigned, but finds date between the late 17th and the early/middle 18th century.

### **Undated features**

Four features were exposed, from which no finds were recovered:-

a truncated pit [326]: west-central area, truncated by pit [318]

a ?modern pit [324], adjacent to (?cut through) the above; part-excavated, no finds recovered, but very loose charcoal-based fill

a large ?sub-rectangular ?pit, [328], on west side of trench; contained ash and charcoal mixed with soil

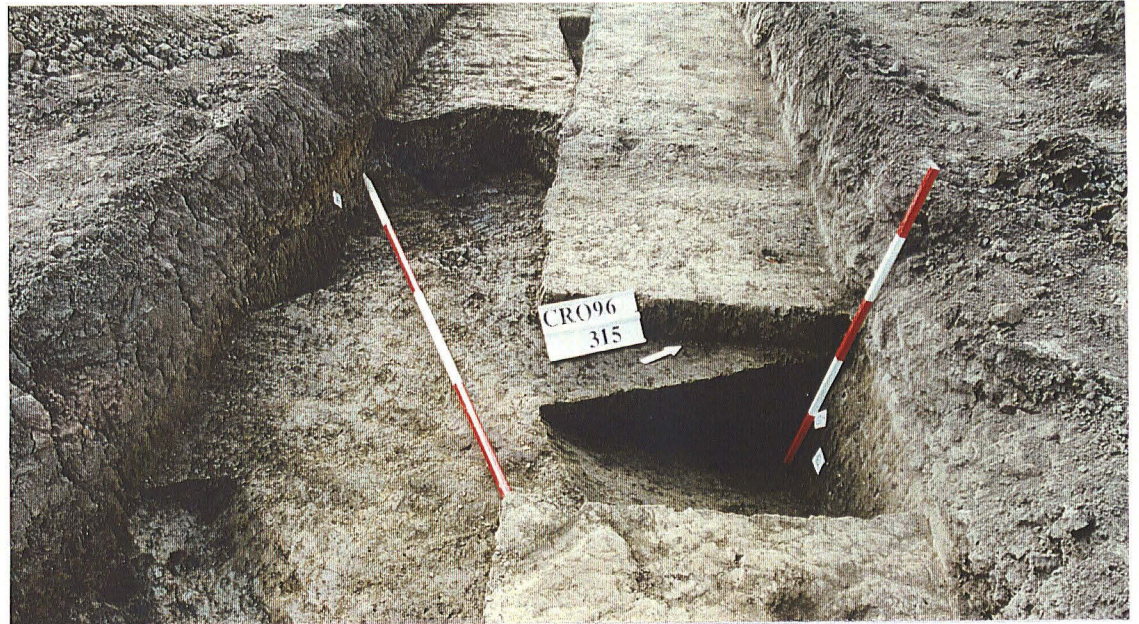
a vertically-sided narrow feature, [330]: cut through the above and cut by gully [302].



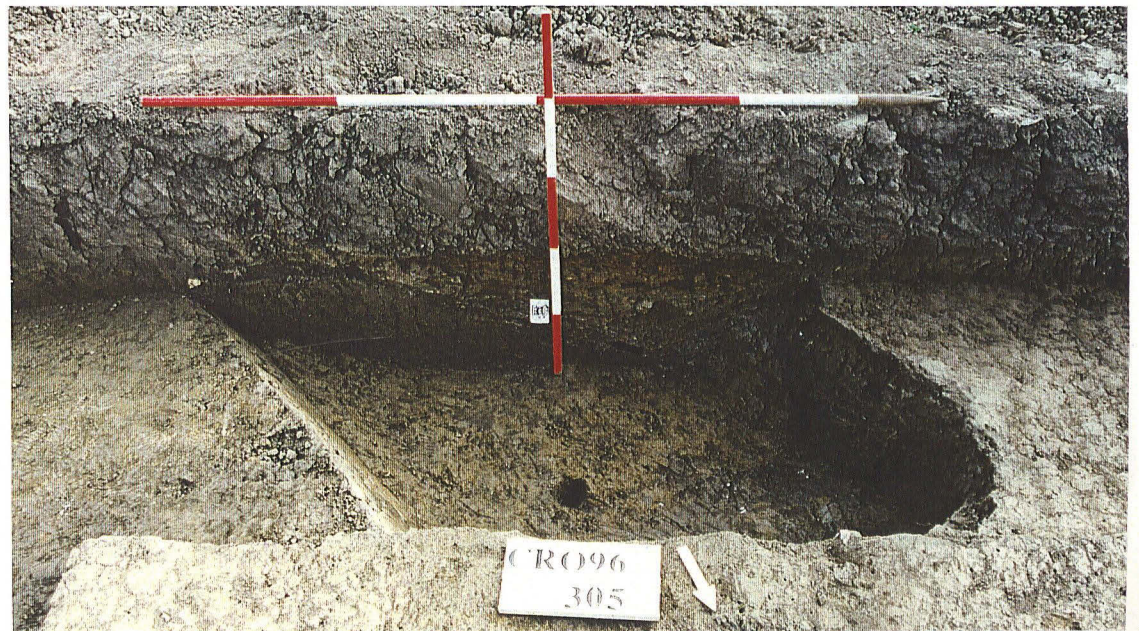


P1 General view, looking south-east

Photographs, Trench 3



P2 Late Saxon ditch, sectioned, looking west



P3 Ash-filled ?pit [305], looking south





P4 Large ash-filled pit [314], looking west



P5 Section through pit [318], looking north



P6 Section through pit [322], looking south



CRO96: MATRIX OF DEPOSIT SEQUENCE, TRENCH 3

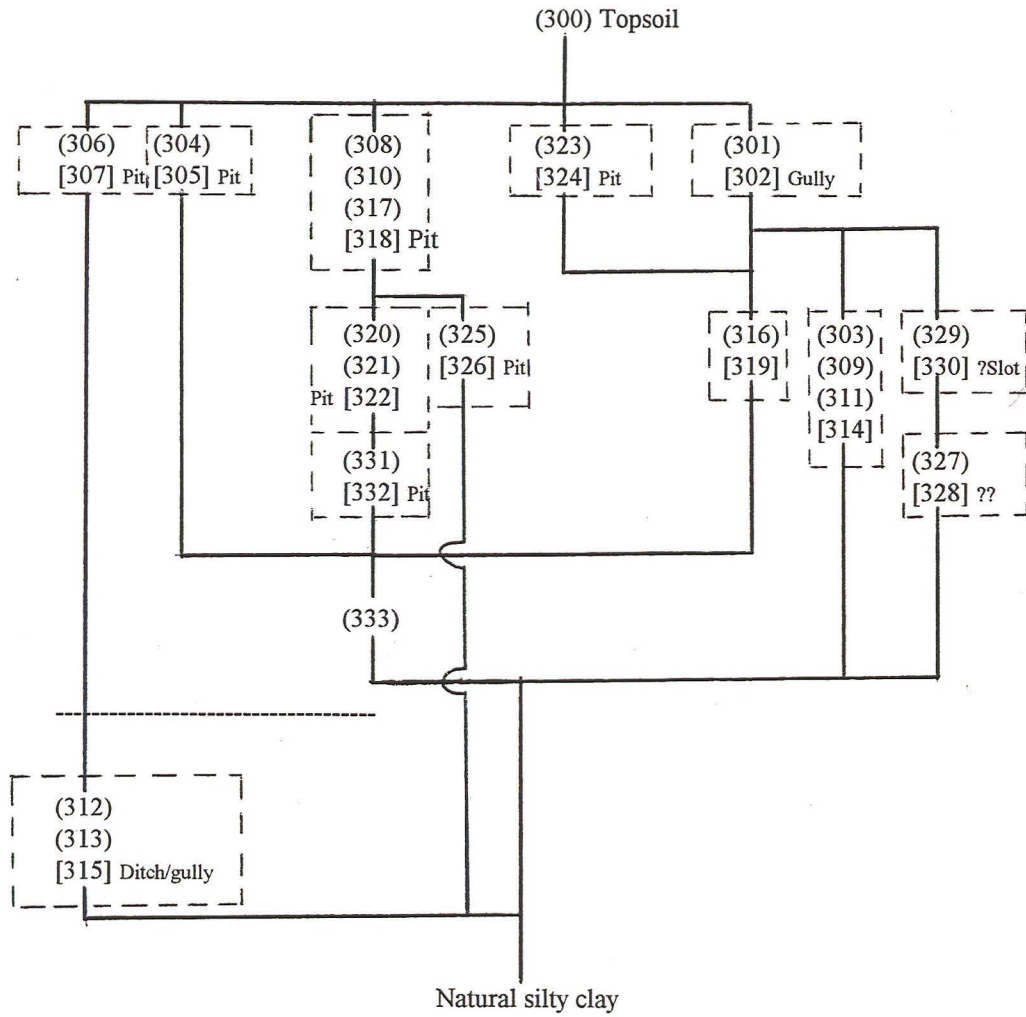
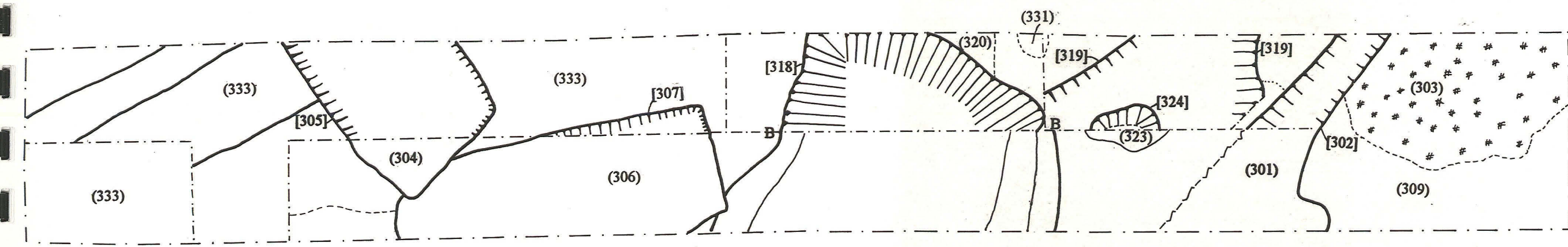
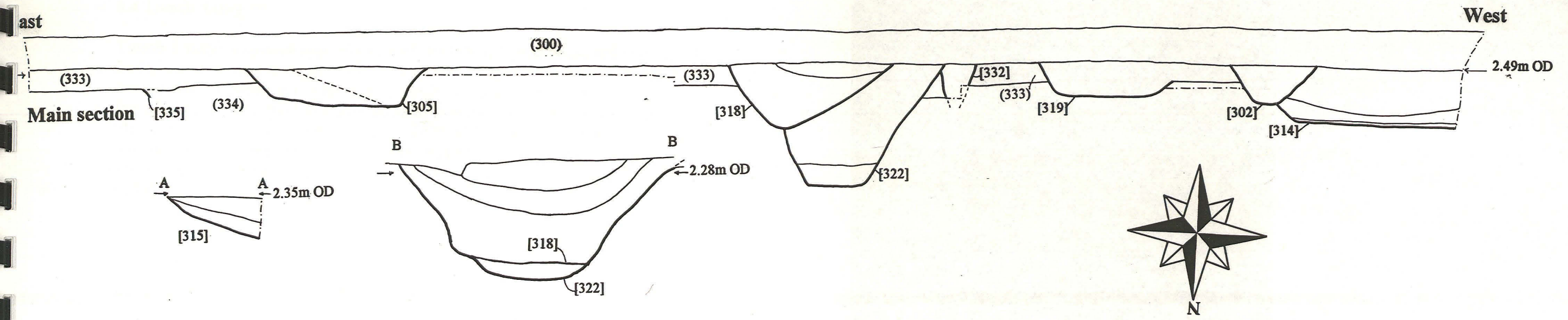
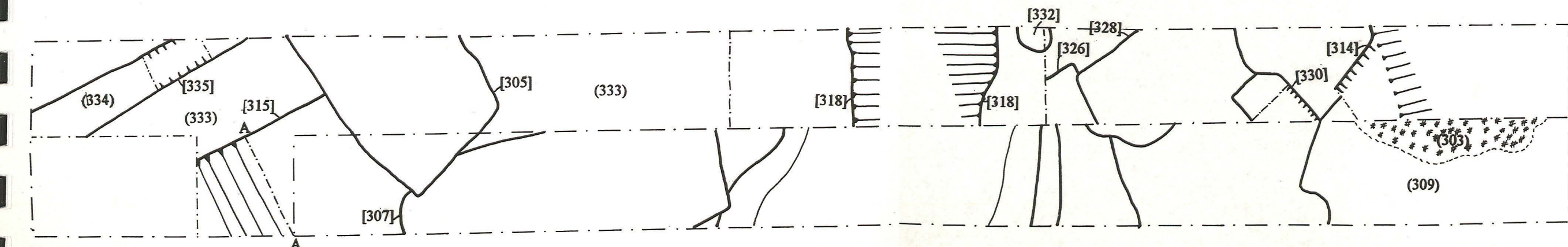


Fig. 5 Plans and sections, Trench 3



Plan 1



Plan 2

Scale = 1:40



#### **6.4 Trench 4 (Fig. 6)**

Trench 4, which measured approximately 15.3m in length, was orientated north-east to south-west to section linear anomalies L10 - 13. Two substantial ditch-type features were exposed at either end of the cutting which are assumed to represent two of the four anomalies (?L10 and L13): a third feature at the extreme north-east end of the trench may have been the terminal to anomaly L12, though this was not proved. Other, less substantial, features were exposed which had not responded to magnetometry. There was evidence of occupation in the late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods.

##### **Late Saxon features**

###### **Ditch [432]**

At the south-west end of Trench 4 was a substantial ditch; orientated broadly north-west to south-east (anomaly L10). In its original form (the ditch was recut at least once), it is estimated the feature measured approximately 2.7m in width, with the later cut measuring approximately 2.5m. Its maximum surviving depth was 1.15m.

For the most part, both the original and the recut ditch appeared to have silted under natural conditions of erosion, though quantities of domestic rubbish were recovered from contexts in both phases, and the pottery dates the filling of the ditch(es) between the late 9th and the late 10th centuries.

##### **Medieval features**

###### **Pit [411]**

Only one feature was dated to the medieval period, pit [411], and only a very small segment of this fell in the north-east corner of the trench. Its archaeological interpretation as 'pit' need not necessarily be correct therefore. The section exposed measured approximately 22cm in depth. Its fill contained small sherds of pottery which could date almost anywhere between the late 9th - 12th centuries or, alternatively, the 13th/14th centuries (ie the sherds recovered are not particularly diagnostic).

##### **Post-medieval features**

###### **Ditch [409]/[405]**

At the north-east end of the trench was a substantial ditch, aligned broadly east-west (?anomaly L13). In its original form, it measured approximately 2.5m in width, 1.15m in depth: the later cut was of a slightly reduced width and depth. The fills of the ditch appeared, for the most part, to constitute gradual accumulations rather than purposeful depositions, though small quantities of 'domestic rubbish' were recovered from both

phases and date the functional life of the ditch between the late 17th and 18th centuries.

### **Pit [403]**

A large pit-like feature was cut through the top of the above: it measured 38cm in depth, 1.2m north-south (full plan not exposed). Unlike the earlier ditches, its fill contained many cultural inclusions, including charcoal flecks/fragments, shell, bone and pottery sherds. For the most part, the sherds date to the late Saxon period and are assumed, therefore, to have been in a residual context (?indicating proximity of earlier feature).

### **Undated features**

A group of undated features were exposed in Trench 4:-

?Pit [417]: exposed only in north section face, cut through earlier ditch [432]

Pit [419]: cut through top of ditch [425]; 1.1m diameter, 36cm depth

Pit [415]: isolated small sub-oval in plan, north-east of ditch [425]; 0.84m x 0.60m in plan, depth = 0.2m.



Photographs, Trench 4



P1 General view, looking north-east



P2 Section through ditch [425], looking north-east



P3 Section through ditch [409], looking west



CRO96: MATRIX OF DEPOSIT SEQUENCE, TRENCH 4

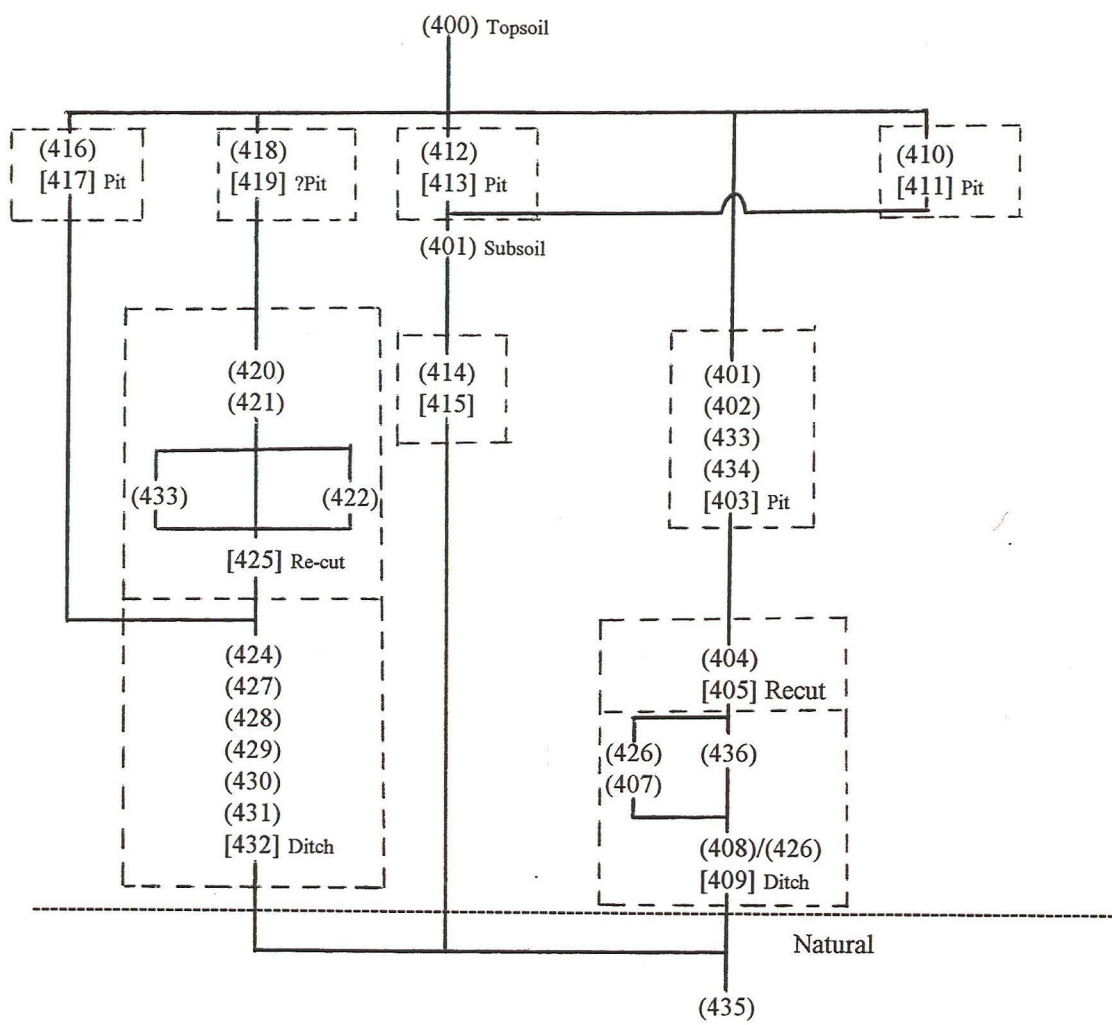
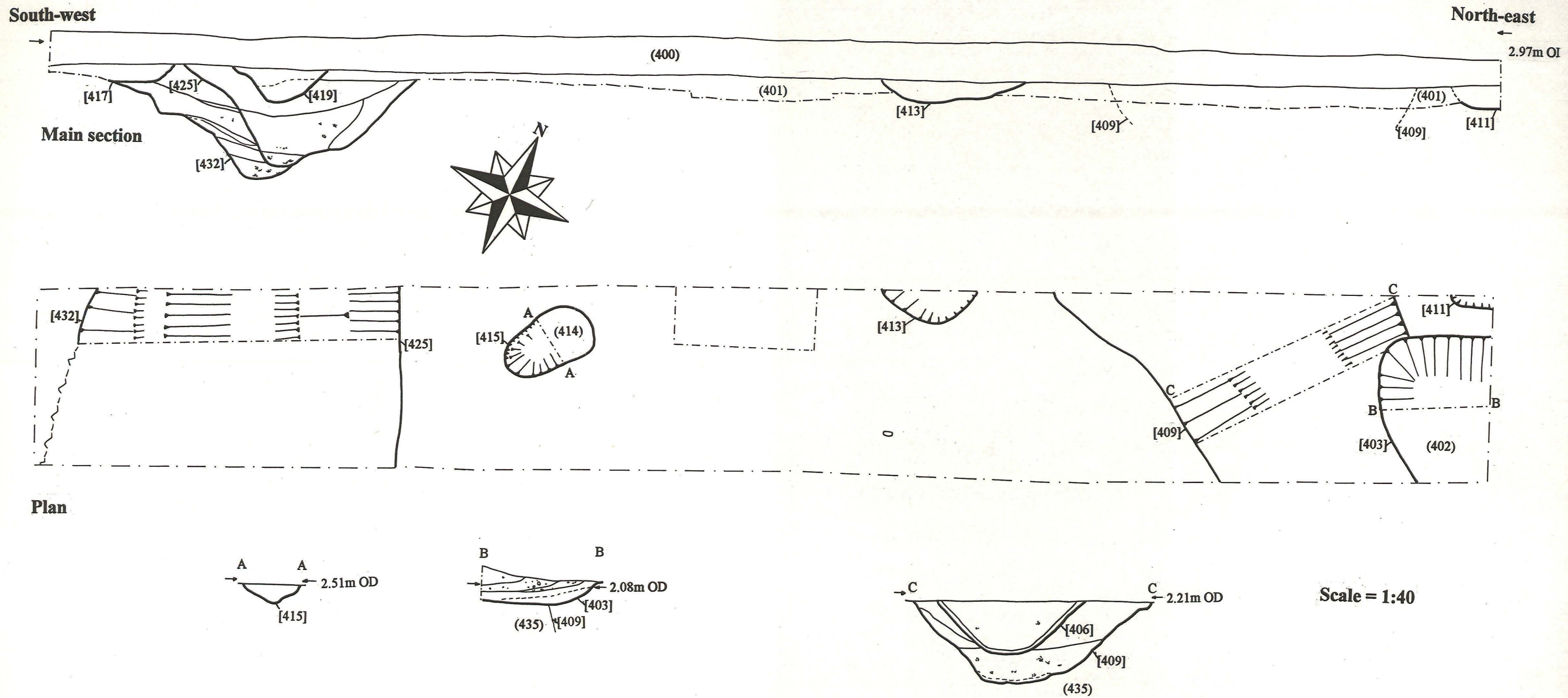




Fig. 6 Plans and sections, Trench 4





## 6.5 Trench 5

Trench 5 was positioned on the east side of the site to sample an area considered to be blank on the basis of geophysics - an effective control, therefore.

Only one archaeological feature, a small pit containing the articulated bones of a pig, was exposed at the north-east end of an otherwise sterile area. No pottery was recovered from the burial, though there were no reasons for suspecting that the burial was not modern.



General view, Trench 5, looking south-west



## 6.6 Trench 6

Trench 6 was located on the north side of the site and was orientated north-south to traverse a large localised anomaly, A1, and two linear anomalies; L13 and L15. The localised anomaly corresponded to a large archaeological feature, though the linear anomalies (which may have been obscured by A1) were not exposed.

The large localised anomaly (A1) was easily detected once the topsoil had been removed: it occupied almost all of the exposed surface - a dark fill, out of which were protruding sherds of modern pottery, tin cans and glass bottles. A deep section of this material was removed at the south end of the trench, from which came a ?1960's car compass which remained in good working order. The feature was thought to be a pond.

The find was discussed with the present tenant farmer, who personally recalls filling in the pond, which was lined with timber to prevent cattle from falling - the timber lining referred to was exposed at the edge of the area sampled.



View of deep excavation through backfilled pond, Trench 6, looking south-east



## **6.7 Trench 7 (Fig. 7)**

The last trench, which measured 15.8m in length, was positioned on the north-east side of the anomaly groupings to sample localised anomaly A12, linear anomaly L7 and an uncoded linear anomaly. It was orientated north-west to south-east. A range of post-medieval features were exposed; dating between the late 16th and 18th/19th centuries.

### **Pre- to mid-17th century**

Only one feature, [717], was securely dated to this phase. It lay on the south-east side of the cut and was orientated north-south. There was no doubt that it corresponded with anomaly L7. It was orientated north-south, and its base was flat (depth approximately 36cm). Its sides were not regular in plan, but its west edge was steep. In the base of the east edge was a regular linear slot, approximately 20cm in width, 30cm in depth: contemporaneity was assumed.

Pottery from the bulk fill of the ?trench dates between the early to middle 17th century.

### **Late 17th - 19th centuries**

#### **Pits [706] and [710]**

Two slightly unusual pits, which appeared to have filled at the same time, occupied the central part of the trench (anomaly A12). The two, which should perhaps be viewed as a single archaeological event, resembled quarry pits: their profiles were uneven and did not convey a sense of purposeful post-excavation usage (eg for the deposition of domestic rubbish). They were cut through natural deposits of fen silt to depths of up to 65cm. Thereafter, they appear to have been abandoned and left to silt under natural conditions of erosion.

Pottery was recovered only from the top of pit [710] which could date anywhere between the 16th and 18th centuries.

Cut into the top of the above was a later, wide and shallow pit-like feature, [703]. This was filled with ash-based deposits and finds dating to between the later 17th century and the early/middle 18th century.

#### **Ditch [721]**

On the north-west side of Trench 7 was a large linear ditch-like feature, orientated north-east to south-west (linear anomaly). Only a small section of its fill was removed on the last day of the evaluation. The ditch measured approximately 3.8m in width, 1.25m in depth. Its exposed south-east side was slightly irregular in profile and met with a flat base.



The lower ditch ((731), (720), (728)) was filled with clean deposits of silt and clay, largely devoid of cultural inclusions. Above, however, were deposits containing brick fragments, animal bones, pottery fragments and other finds which date the later filling of the ditch to the 18th/19th century or later.

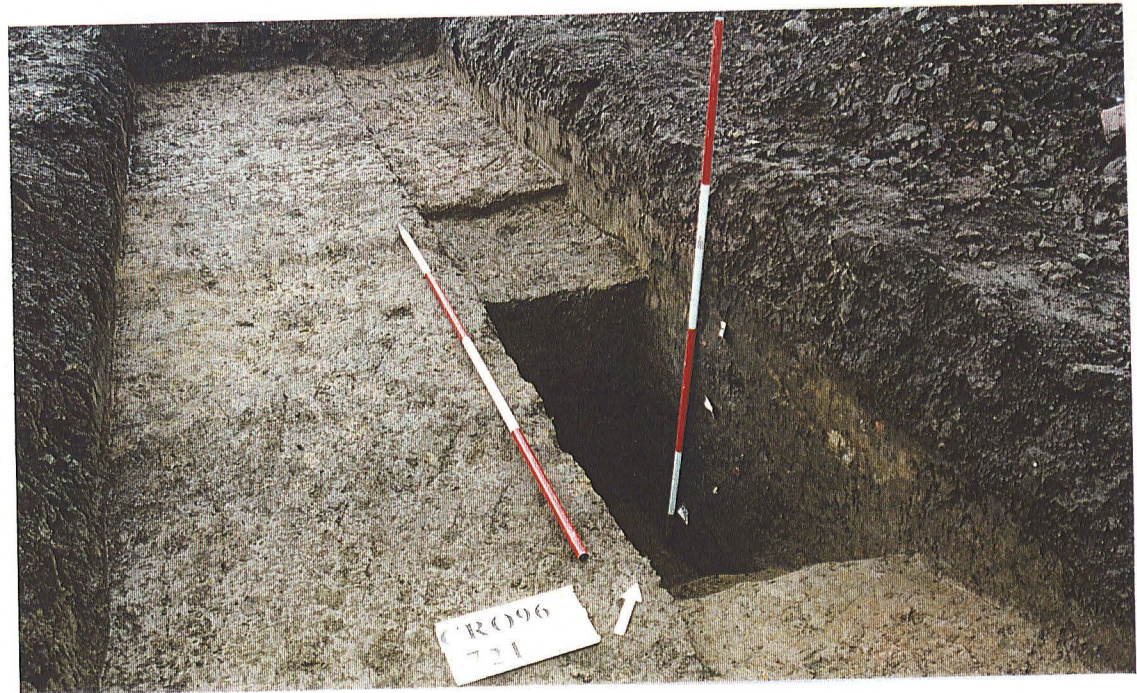
#### **Undated features**

Only one feature was exposed which did not produce artefactual remains: a shallow sub-rectangular pit on the south-east side of the cut, between pit [706] and trench [717]. This measured little more than 15cm in depth.

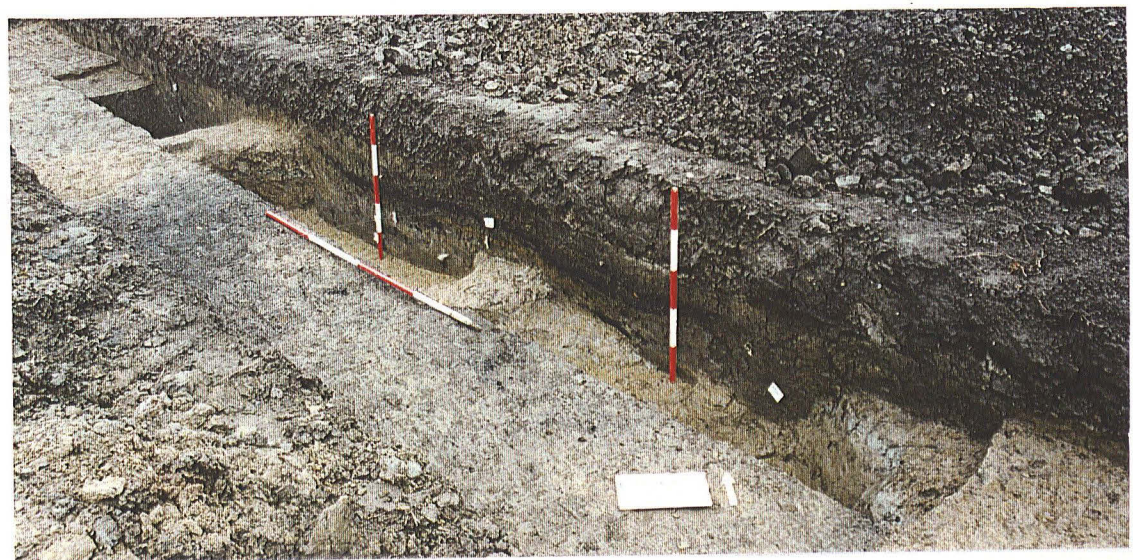




P1 General view, looking north-west



P2 Ditch [721], sectioned, looking north



P3 Pits [706] and [710], sectioned, looking north



CRO96: MATRIX OF DEPOSIT SEQUENCE, TRENCH 7

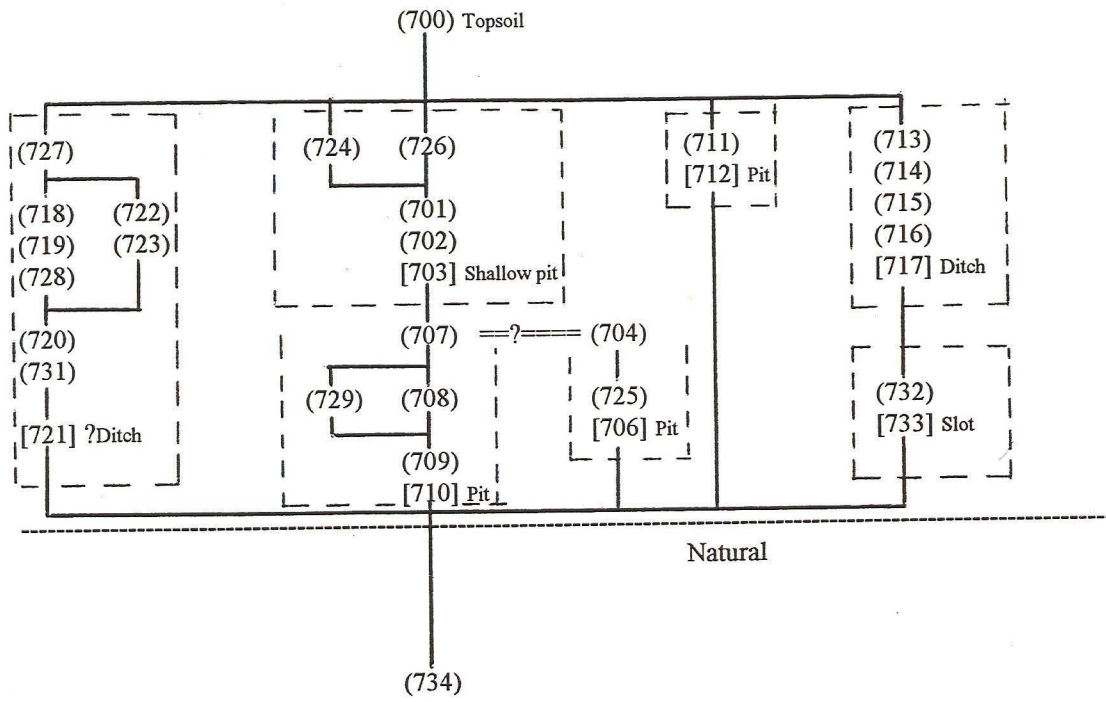
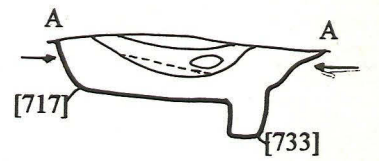
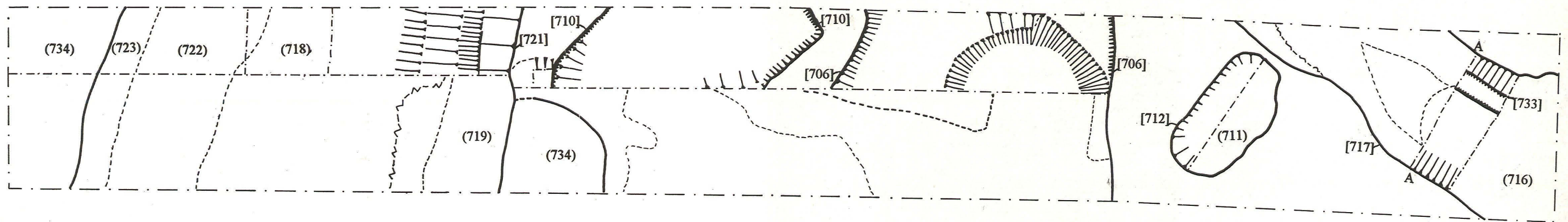
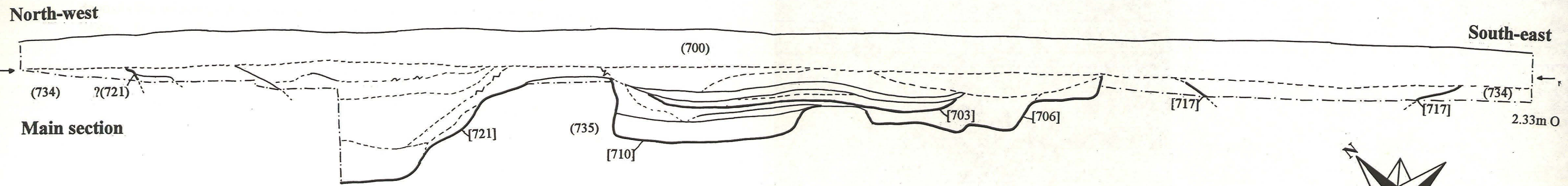




Fig. 7 Plan and sections, Trench 7



Scale = 1:40



## 7.0 Summary and conclusions

There can be little doubt that, if a development is to take place on the Church Road site, some further archaeological management will be required to safeguard the interests of the buried resource, which, in this case, is considerable. Archaeological deposits are widespread and varied and there is evidence of occupation in the late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods:-

Trench 1: late Saxon and medieval

Trench 2: post-medieval and possibly medieval (?ground-raising)

Trench 3: late Saxon and post-medieval

Trench 4: late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval

Trench 5: animal burial; ?insignificant

Trench 6: pond backfilled in modern period (possibly obscuring earlier features)

Trench 7: post-medieval features between 16th and 18th/19th centuries.

The smallness of the evaluation trenches has precluded detailed functional assessment of the deposits exposed which, in many cases, are extensive (see geophysical survey report). The evidence from Trenches 1, 3 and 4 suggests that deposits dating between the late 9th/10th centuries are widespread and, clearly, further assessment of these remains could lead to a clearer understanding on the origins of the settlement in the post-Roman period. Similarly, further sampling of the medieval remains would produce results more conducive to a fuller understanding than has been possible here.

On the face of it, the post-medieval resource is no less interesting than earlier remains. Occupation appears to have taken place between the 16th and mid-17th centuries, followed by a possible hiatus in the later 17th century, with re-use of the site in the 18th/19th centuries. The chronology suggests that this apparent hiatus may have occurred at the end of the English Civil War (1642 - 46) and one wonders whether or not use of the site in the mid-17th century was connected with this major event. Many of the features sampled which date to this period contained large quantities of ash and charcoal, with some containing window came, stained glass and even worked stone (Trench 2). Did these artefacts derive from the parish church? (was lead, for example, removed from the church for musket ball manufacture?). No historical reference to the plundering of the church resources could be traced and major post-medieval restoration appears not to have taken place until late in the 19th century - by Temple Moore, 1873 - 5 (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 593 - 4).



## 8.0 Mitigations

Inevitably, the clients will be interested to receive details from the Borough Council regarding their application for planning permission and the effects that this site evaluation may have on any future development. Any such decisions will rest on the advice submitted by the Community Archaeologist for Boston.

The current national approach to archaeology (which is set-out in Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16), 1990) is that, where possible, important archaeological deposits should be preserved *in situ*. Where preservation *in situ* is not possible, the planning authority can consider granting planning permission subject to further excavation and/or archaeological recording during development (a watching brief).

It is understood that no detailed development plans have thus far been prepared in connection with this application. However, it is suggested that total avoidance of archaeological remains (particularly if standard strip footings are used) may be difficult, given that deposits occur at depths 30 - 40cm beneath the modern ground surface. That said, the clients are advised that any measures which can reduce the impact from development on the archaeology would be welcomed by the archaeological curator.

It is now recommended that William H Brown, acting on behalf of their clients, enter into discussions with the Community Archaeologist regarding any future resource management which may be deemed necessary. Pre-Construct Archaeology will be pleased to offer informal advice and assistance where necessary.

## 9.0 Acknowledgements

Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) would like to express their sincere thanks to the commissioning clients, William H Brown; in particular, Mr M Wright. Thanks are also expressed to members of the site team (M Ridsdale, R Schofield and W Livesey) and to specialists who have contributed to this report: J Cowgill, DJ Rackham and J Young.



## 10.0 Appendices

11.1 Post-Roman pottery assessment and archive by J Young

11.2 Environmental archaeology assessment and archive by DJ Rackham

11.3 Small finds descriptions by JM Cowgill

11.4 List of contexts

11.5 Site archive

11.6 References cited in main text



## 11.1 Post-Roman pottery assessment and archive by J Young

A group of 318 sherds of mixed pottery were recovered from the CRO96 site. Only one sherd of Samian ware was of Roman date, the remaining pottery dating to between the Late Saxon and the early modern periods.

The pottery is important in that it can be used to reveal trade and distribution patterns especially for the Late Saxon and the Saxo-Norman periods. The diversity of pottery on this site for these periods is quite wide. Some of the sandy fabrics (LSLS) fall into the range of material acceptable as being made in Lincoln, they may however be products of the Nottingham kilns as this ware has also been identified on site. Material from this early period is coming from Lincoln, Torksey, Nottingham, Stamford, possibly Newark, one of the Theford-type ware kilns, Northamptonshire or Cambridgeshire as well as from several unknown production centres. Some of the sherds can be ascribed to the period between the late 9th and the early/mid 10th century although the material suggests that occupation continues through into the 11th and 12th centuries.

There is a large amount of medieval material on site and whilst most of it cannot be tightly dated it gives the impression of mainly belonging to the 13th and 14th centuries. There are unfortunately difficulties associated with dating Toynton-type sherds when they are small and featureless. The date range for such sherds is from the late 13th to the mid 18th centuries.

The late and post-medieval pottery seems to fall into three main groups. An element appears to belong to the early to early/mid 16th century and while it is impossible to be certain with such a small group it can tentatively be suggested that this material fits with a dissolution date. A further group dates to the early to early/mid 17th century and then there appears to be a ceramic gap until the late 17th and early 18th centuries. It must be pointed out however that some of the coarse wares with a long date span could have been in use during the mid to late 17th century with no fine wares being used on the site. An exceptional find from the late 17th or early 18th century is a base with the potter's name roller-stamped on the base. Although several pancheons with roller-stamping on the rim are known this is only the second known occurrence of an impression on a base.



	141	139	128	130	103	105	123	124	116	117	118	111	112	Total
LKT	1	.	1	.	.	1	2	2	.	2	.	1	.	10
LSH	.	.	3	1	1	.	.	5	.	.	2	.	.	12
NOTS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
LSX	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	3
SNX	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5
ST	.	.	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	7
SNEOT	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4
LFS	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
UNGS	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
EMHM	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4
EMLOC	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
SLST	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	6
MEDLOC	.	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	6	18
POTT	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
NOTG	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
TOY	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>85</b>

	201	202	204	211	215	212	214	216	213	219	220	Total
LSLS	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
ST	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
SLST	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3
MEDLOC	3	.	12	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	1	20
POTT	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
TOY	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	4
DUTR	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
CIST	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
LMLOC	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
TOYII	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
RAER	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3
TB	11	2	2	1	4	4	.	.	.	.	1	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>68</b>

	312	320	321	316	303	311	301	304	306	308	310	317	Total
LSH	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
THET	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
ST	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	3
LANG	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
TOYII	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
TB	.	.	2	4	11	.	2	.	.	.	.	3	22
BERTH	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3
GRE	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	1	1	8
PMLOC	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2
RGRE	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4
BL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
TGE	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	4
STSL	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4
SLIP	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
BS	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	2	1	6
STMO	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	2
MISC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1



Total | 3 4 3 5 15 4 4 8 2 4 4 12 | 68

	427	431	421	407	405	402	410	412	Total
LSLS	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	3
LSH	3	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	6
MISC	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	4
LSLOC	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	2
THET	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
MEDLOC	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
TOY	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
TOYII	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
TB	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	1	5
BOU	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2
CIST	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
GRE	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
WEST	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
STSL	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Total	4	1	2	10	1	6	2	4	30

500 | Total

LSH	1	1
SIEG	1	1
TOYII	1	1

Total | 3 | 3

| 718 719 710 707 701 702 705 713 716 | Total

R	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
SNLOC	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
BOU	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
LMLOC	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
CIST	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	4
TB	.	2	.	9	2	4	.	2	.	19
BERTH	1	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	4
PMLOC	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2
BL	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2
GRE	.	1	.	.	7	.	1	.	.	9
TGEM	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	4
MY	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	3
WEST	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
TGE	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	5
SLIP	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
STSL	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
CRMWARE	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
LPM	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
MISC	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Total	2	11	1	13	24	6	3	2	2	64



POST-ROMAN POTTERY ARCHIVE: CRO96 HORIZON DATING

Context	Earliest horizon	Latest horizon	Probable horizon	Date range
103	ASH14	MH4	-	late 11th to early 13th
105	ASH7	ASH12	-	late 9th to mid 12th
111	ASH14	MH3	-	late 11th to late 12th
112	MH4	MH6	-	early 13th to early/mid 14th
116	MH5 OR MH10	MH6 OR PMH6	-	late 13th/early 14th or late 15th to 17th
117	MH5	MH6	-	early/mid 13th to early/mid 14th
118	ASH9	ASH11	-	early/mid 10th to late 10th
123	ASH7	ASH11	-	late 9th to late 10th
124	ASH7	ASH11	ASH7-ASH9	late 9th to early/mid 10th
128	MH4	MH6	-	early 13th to early/mid 14th
130	ASH14	MH4	-	late 11th to early 13th
139	MH5	MH6	-	early/mid 13th to early/mid 14th
141	MH4	MH9	-	early 13th to 15th
201	MH10	PMH2	PMH1-PMH2	early to early/mid 16th
202	MH5 OR MH10	MH6 OR PMH2	-	late 13th/early 14th or late 15th to mid 16th
204	MH10	PMH2 OR PMH8	-	late 15th to early/mid 16th or early/mid 18th
211	MH10	PMH2	-	late 15th to early/mid 16th
212	MH10	PMH2	-	late 15th to early/mid 16th
213	MH5	MH6	-	early/mid 13th to early/mid 14th
214	MH4	MH6	-	early 13th to early/mid 14th
215	MH5 OR MH10	MH6 OR PMH2	-	late 13th/early 14th or late 15th to mid 16th
216	MH5	MH6	-	early/mid 13th to early/mid 14th
219	MH5 OR MH10	MH6 OR PMH2	-	late 13th/early 14th or late 15th to mid 16th
220	MH5	MH6	-	early/mid 13th to early/mid 14th
301	PMH7	PMH8	-	late 17th to early/mid 18th
303	PMH3	PMH5	-	mid/late 16th to mid 17th
304	PMH5	PMH8	-	mid 17th to early/mid 18th
306	PMH7	PMH8	-	late 17th to early/mid 18th
308	PMH7	PMH8	-	late 17th to early/mid 18th
310	PMH7	PMH9	-	late 17th to mid 18th
311	MH10 OR ASH14	PMH2 OR MH1	-	late 15th to early/mid 16th
312	ASH7	ASH11	-	late 9th to late 10th
316	PMH2	PMH8	PMH3-PMH5	mid/late 16th to mid 17th
317	PMH7	PMH8	-	late 17th to early/mid 18th
320	PMH7	PMH9	-	late 17th to mid 18th
321	PMH3	PMH5	-	mid/late 16th to mid 17th
402	ASH7 OR MH1	ASH9 OR MH10	-	late Saxon or medieval
405	PMH3	PMH8	-	mid/late 16th to early/mid 18th
407	PMH7	PMH8	PMH7	late 17th to early 18th
410	ASH7 OR MH5	MH1 OR MH6	-	Saxo-Norman or mid 13th to early/mid 14th
412	MH10	PMH5	-	late 15th to mid 17th
421	ASH7	ASH9	-	late 9th to early/mid 10th
427	ASH7 OR MH1	ASH11 OR MH10	-	late saxon or medieval
431	ASH7	ASH11	-	early/mid 10th to late 10th
500	MH10	PMH2	-	late 15th to early/mid 16th
701	PMH7	PMH8	-	late 17th to early/mid 18th



Church Road, Old Leake - Cont.

Environmental Archaeology  
by James Radford

702	PMH3	PMH5	-	mid/late 16th to mid 17th
705	PMH3	PMH4	-	mid/late 16th to early/mid 17th
707	PMH3	PMH8	-	mid/late 16th to early/mid 18th
710	PMH4	PMH5	-	early to mid 17th
713	MH10	PMH5	-	late 15th to mid 17th
716	PMH4	PMH4	PMH4	early to early/mid 17th
718	PMH5	PMH8	-	mid 17th to early/mid 18th
719	PMH10	EMH	-	early modern



## **Church Road, Old Leake - CRO96**

### **Environmental Archaeology Assessment**

by James Rackham

#### *Introduction*

A collection of 98 animal bones was recovered from the evaluation trenches and a single sample of approximately 7 litres taken from a ?Saxon ditch.

An archive catalogue of the animal bone was produced (attached) and a sub-sample of the soil samples was washed and floated onto a 250 micron mesh sieve. The residue from the sample washing was dried and sorted for environmental and archaeological finds and the flot was studied under the microscope and a note made of identifiable environmental remains.

#### *Animal Bone*

Most of this material is apparently of post-medieval date although some contexts may be medieval or Saxon. A considerable number of the bones had been chewed and gnawed by dogs suggesting that some destruction of the assemblage had probably taken place. The material appeared to be typical of domestic food waste and included bones of cattle, sheep, pig and dog. The only horse bone was an artefact (skate). The only pattern of note in this small assemblage is the presence of a small number of cattle jaws in which the deciduous premolars were present, or the permanent premolars were as yet unerupted or unworn. This reflects slaughter of juvenile animals, probably in their second year.

#### *Soil Sample*

A three litre sub-sample was taken from the soil sample and processed. The residue from the soil sample produced a sherd of shell tempered pottery, small fragments of fired clay, a few flakes of hammerscale or corroded metal, and a number of fragments of mussel shell, probable oyster shell and a piece of barnacle. Small fragments of burnt bone included a small fish vertebra, and a phalanx of a bird and a frog pelvis were also present. A few very small fragments of coal were present, but these could easily have moved down through the soil.

The flot was rich in carbonised botanical material. Several hundred grain and seeds were present with some of the grain still covered by their lemmas and paleas (sheaf) and other chaff fragments were present, although not in quantity. Two probable carbonised beans were present. Charcoal fragments were common but too small to identify and light fired partially vitrified mineral matter indicated that the sample had contained quantities of ash.

#### *Conclusions*

Environmental evidence, particularly bone and carbonised plant material is clearly abundant at the site and can be expected to inform on aspects of diet and agricultural practice although the importance of the post-medieval assemblages is probably limited. The presence of such quantities of carbonised cereals and other plant material, and ash, in the ?Saxon ditch clearly indicate a proximity to occupation of this date and further Saxon/early Medieval evidence appears likely in the immediate vicinity, also supported by the pottery and bone skate recovered. Such deposits may have the potential for understanding the character of this settlement, as well as elements of the diet and agricultural practices.



## ARCHIVE CATALOGUE OF ANIMAL BONES FOR CHURCH ROAD, OLD LEAKE, CRO96

SITE CON.	SPEC.	BONE	NO	SIDE	FUS	ZONES	TOOTH WEAR	COMMENTS
CRO96 105	CSZ	RIB	1	F				SHAFT FRAG-BOTH ENDS CHEWED
CRO96 105	OVCA	TIB	1	L		7		DISTAL PART SHAFT-PROX END CHEWED
CRO96 105	OVCA	MAND	1	R			H3I12	ANT PART TOOTHROW-ANT AND DIST CHEWED
CRO96 112	CSZ	TRV	1	F		5		BASE OF SPINE WITH NEURAL ARCH
CRO96 112	BOS	PH3	1	R		1		CHEWED
CRO96 112	CSZ	RIB	1	F				SHAFT FRAG
CRO96 112	CSZ	MAND	1	F				VENTRAL FRAG HORI RAMUS
CRO96 112	OVCA	TIB	1	L		47		DISTAL HALF SHAFT
CRO96 112	BOS	LI	1	L				SL-MED WEAR
CRO96 112	SUS	INN	1	R		9		POST ILIUM WITH PART ACET-CHOPPED
CRO96 112	OVCA	MAND	1	R		123	FGHIII13	P4AND M1 CROWDED
CRO96 112	OVCA	MAND	1	R		23	H1I12J10K2	ALL DEC PMS FALLEN OUT
CRO96 112	CSZ	UNI	1	F				POROUS-POSS SKULL FRAG-MAY BE PIG
CRO96 116	BOS	PH1	1	R	PF	12		COMPLETE
CRO96 116	BOS	MTT	1	F				MIDSHAFT FRAG-SMALL (CALF) AND POROUS
CRO96 116	SUS	MAX	1	L			J9K7	M3L=31.0
CRO96 117	CSZ	RIB	1	F				SHAFT FRAG-CHOPPED
CRO96 117	BOS	LI	1	L				V SLIGHT WEAR
CRO96 118	BOS	SCP	1	L	DF	23		GLENOID AND COLLUM-DIST END CHEWED
CRO96 128	CSZ	RIB	1	L				PROX SHAFT FRAG-SL POROUS
CRO96 128	BOS	SKL	1	L		8		FACET ONLY
CRO96 128	EQU	MTC	1	L				SPLIT SHAFT-BONE SKATE!
CRO96 128	BOS	FEM	1	F				DISTAL SHAFT FRAG
CRO96 128	BOS	MAND	1	L		45678	fgh12I4	CALF
CRO96 130	BOS	RAD	1	R	PF	13		PROX HALF-DAMAGED AND CHOPPED
CRO96 130	BOS	UPM4	1	L			H11	
CRO96 130	BOS	HC	1	R		1		BASAL HALF CORE-OVAL SECTION-POROUS
CRO96 139	BOS	UM1	1	L			I15	
CRO96 202	CSZ	RIB	2	F				SHAFT FRAGS-END CHOPPED ON BOTH AND ONE CHEWED
CRO96 202	BOS	PAT	1	L		1		COMPLETE
CRO96 202	BOS	ULN	1	L		3		PROX SHAFT BELOW SEMI-CHEWED
CRO96 202	BOS	TIB	1	L				PROX SHAFT FRAG
CRO96 202	BOS	MAND	1	L		678	K4	POST HORI RAMUS AND ANGLE
CRO96 202	OVCA	TIB	1	L	DF	567		DISTAL HALF Bd-27.9 Dd-20.5
CRO96 202	OVCA	MAND	1	R		5678	K13	CORONOID BROKEN







CRO96 405	OVCA	FEM	1	R	PN	34			SHAFT-PROX AND DIST ENDS CHEWED
CRO96 407	SSZ	FEM	1	F					DISTAL SHAFT WITH PART ZONE 4
CRO96 407	SUS	RAD	1	F					DISTAL SHAFT-THIN WALLED-JUV
CRO96 408	BOS	MTC	1	R		2			FRAG SPLIT PROX END
CRO96 408	BOS	HUM	1	R	DF	6789			DISTAL HALF-POST-DIST SHAFT CUT AND CHOPPED
CRO96 410	SUS	DLI	1	W					ROOT WORN BY UNERUPTED INCISOR
CRO96 421	BOS	HUM	1	R	DN	69			DISTAL SHAFT-CHOPPED AND CUT AND CHEWED
CRO96 421	BOS	HUM	1	F					PROX SHAFT FRAG
CRO96 421	BOS	ATL	1	F					ANT VENTRAL FRAG-CHOPPED TRANSVERSELY
CRO96 701	BOS	MAND	1	R		5678	K1		ASC RAMUS AND ANGLE-SL POROUS-LARGE
CRO96 701	BOS	MTT	1	R		12			PROX HALF-DISTAL CHOPPED
CRO96 701	BOS	MTT	1	L		12			PROX HALF-DISTAL CHOPPED
CRO96 701	CSZ	RIB	3	F					SHAFT FRAGS
CRO96 701	BOS	RAD	1	L		3			PROX SHAFT-POROUS-JUV-PROX CHOPPED-DIST CHEWED
CRO96 701	BOS	MAND	1	L			H11I15J15		
CRO96 704	BOS	MTT	1	R		12			PROX HALF-POROUS-DISTAL CHOPPED
CRO96 704	BOS	MTC	1	L		12			PROX HALF-SHAFT CHOPPED
CRO96 704	BOS	MAND	1	L		123	FG11		BONE SURFACE PITTED-EROSION
CRO96 704	CSZ	RIB	1	F					SHAFT FRAG
CRO96 707	SUS	MAND	1	R		123	H7I14J9		M3 LOST-PROB UNWORN-FEMALE
CRO96 710	SUS	MAND	1	R		23	F3GH9I13		FEMALANT RAMUS
CRO96 719	OVCA	INN	1	L	EF	34579			ACET + IL-ISC AND PUB SHAFTS-FEMALE-ANT CHOPPED



**Church Road, Old Leake CRO96**

by Jane Cowgill

**Finds Assessment**

The registered finds are mainly post-Medieval, the majority probably being 17th century in date. The clay pipes are probably made locally (most types have a maximum distribution of 20 miles from the place of production). The most common makers' marks on the pipes IC and TC, each letter occurring on either side of the heel, perhaps represent two makers from a single family. In 1979 about fifty pipes marked with TC had been found in a seven mile radius of Boston, with outliers at Wainfleet, Horncastle, Grantham and Caistor (Wells 1979,163). The typological date range given of 1680 - 1730 matches those recorded here, and the suggested place of manufacture is Boston.

The glass and came could be from a domestic building (albeit a smart/grand dwelling) or from a nearby Church.

The only Late Saxon/early medieval find is the fragment of the bone skate from context 128. The material and identity of the black object from the same context has eluded James Rackham and myself.

Davey P (ed) 1979, *The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe 1*, BAR British Series 63

Oswald A 1975, *Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist*, BAR 14

Wells Peter K 1979, *The Pipemakers of Lincolnshire*, 123 - 170 in Davey P (ed) 1979



Finds Catalogue - CRO96  
LCCM 59.96

Context	Small Find no.	Material	Object	Description
Trench 1				
128	13			waterworn? - very light black material
128	17	bone	skat	LSAX/EMED- horse metacarpal-well worn
Trench 2				
215	2	glas	wind	PMED, painted, red and ?black, elaborate decoration
Trench 3				
303	15	lead	comes	fine x 2
304	8	clay	ctp	stem x 12, burnished; heel x1; bowl x 4 TC - burnished, different bases-1680-1710; bowl x 1- earlier, 1660-1690
308	16	clay	ctp	bowl x 1, IC - tear-drop, burnished, heel burnt, probably 1680-1710
317	5	glas	wind	x 2, post-med, thin
320	10	clay	ctp	stem x 1; bowl x 2, TC , burnished, well made, 1680-1710, tear-drop heels with rouletting
Trench 7				
701	1	copp	bell	x 2, PMED, 1 x rumbler, both cast
701	3	glas	wind	x 2, PMED, one later than the other
701	12	clay	ctp	bowl x 1, burnished, 1660-1680; bowl x 1, burnished, 1680-1710, tear-drop heel, rouletted
704	4	glas	wind	PMED, green, ? Victorian
704	11	clay	ctp	bowl x 1, burnished, early type, 1640-1660
707	6	clay	ctp	bowl x 1, stem x 1, c 1660-1680
710	14	lead		thick rect. sheet with nail holes along 4 edges. Repair? May be re-used- 1 set holes different
710	9	clay	ctp	bowl x 1 *T W*, burnished 1680-1710, rouletted on heel
718	7	clay	ctp	small bowl x 1, 1600-1640; stem x 1; heel x 1 - IC, 1680-1710



## 11.4 List of Contexts

### Trench 1

Context	Classification
100	Dark grey-brown humic silt plough soil. Depth 40-48 cm.
101	Layer of yellow-orange/brown subsoil. Depth 25 cm.
102	Layer of light to mid brown fine sandy silt subsoil. Depth 30-45 cm.
103	Fill of [104]. Mid grey-brown silt with occasional flecks of charcoal and shell.
104	Cut: oval with steep sides with a slight step at south end. Broadly flat base. Depth 27 cm. Contains [103].
105	Fill of [110]. Light to mid brown silt tipping into [110] from east. Contains charcoal and mussel shell flecks and occasional fired silt fragments.
106	Fill of [110]. Light greyish brown silt with pockets of blue-grey clayey silt. Frequent charcoal flecks and mussel shell.
107	Fill of [110]. Light grey-brown fine clayey silt with orange mottling. Frequent charcoal and shell inclusions.
108	Fill of [110]. Deposit of mixed orange fired silt and charcoal with occasional mussel shell fragments.
109	Fill of [110]. Light brown clayey silt with orange mottling with occasional blue-grey clayey silt pockets. Occasional charcoal flecks.
110	Cut: steep, almost vertical, concave sides with a sharp break in slope at base which was flat and even. Depth 53 cm.
111	Deposit/Fill of [122]. Orange-brown fine silt with moderate charcoal flecking and pockets of cress. Possibly fill of [122].
112	Fill of [113]. Light to mid brown sandy silt with frequent flecking of charcoal and shell. Occasional fired silt fragments.
113	Cut: SW-NE orientated gully with steep concave edges. Depth 25 cm. Contains [112].
114	Pale orange silty sand. Natural, depth 25-30 cm.
115	Fill of [122]. Yellow-light brown fine silt with occasional charcoal flecks; slopes northwards.
116	Fill of [122]. Light -mid grey clayey silt with pockets of charcoal, shell, cress and light brown silt.
117	Fill of [122]. Deposit of orange fired silt and charcoal.
118	Deposit. light grey-brown fine silt with occasional green staining. Natural in-wash into Cut [122].
119	Same as [118] but with greater frequency of charcoal inclusions.
120	Same as [118] but with iron panning.
121	Primary Fill of [122]. Light grey clayey silt with patches of light orange.
122	Cut: N-S linear feature with steep and slightly concave sides, sharp break at bottom with a flat base.
123	Deposit/?Fill of [131]. Mid grey slightly sandy silt with shell and charcoal flecking. Truncated on east by ditch [122].



- 124 Deposit/?Fill of [131]. Mid -dark grey fine clayey silt with dense charcoal pockets and occasional mussel shell.
- 125 Deposit. Light grey-brown fine silt with occasional charcoal flecking. Weathering or inwash along the west edge of Cut [131].
- 126 Cut: SSW-NNE aligned linear feature with a stepped, bowl shaped profile. Ditch, possibly butt ending south of Trench 1. Depth 36 cm. Contains [127].
- 127 Fill of [126]. Light brown sandy fine silt with fired clay and occasional charcoal inclusions.
- 128 Fill of [126]. Light brown sandy fine silt with occasional charcoal flecks.
- 129 Primary Fill of [126]. Light grey-brown fine clayey silt with moderate charcoal flecking. Possibly weathering of sides.
- 130 Fill of [126]. Lens of fired silt and charcoal.
- 131 Cut: truncated east edge by Cut [122]. Orientated N-S this linear feature was gentle sided with an uneven base. Depth 22-30 cm.
- 132 Fill of [133]. Light grey fine sandy silt with charcoal flecks and lumps of blue-grey and orange-brown clay.
- 133 Cut: square, steep sided post hole. Excavated depth (to south trench edge) 16 cm. Contained [132]
- 134 Fill of [135]. Light brown fine clayey silt.
- 135 Cut: Sub-circular, steep sided post hole; base off-centre. Truncated by gully Cut [136]. Depth 24 cm.
- 136 Cut: linear N-S shallow gully with bowl profile. Uneven base, depth 29 cm. Contained [132]
- 137 Deposit of orange-brown clayey silt slumping into [140] & [142].
- 138 Deposit: inwash of orange-mid brown sandy silt with frequent mussel shell in gullies [140] & [142].
- 139 Fill of [140]. Mid grey-brown slightly clayey silt with shell and charcoal flecking. Occasional lumps of orange-brown and blue-grey clayey silt.
- 140 Cut: N-S aligned linear gully. Depth 40 cm. Contains [139].
- 141 Fill of [142]. mid grey-brown slightly clayey silt with patches of iron panning, charcoal flecking and shell fragments.
- 142 Cut: NE-SW aligned linear gully. Contains [141], depth 28 cm.
- 143 Layer comprised of a light brown/grey-brown fine sandy silt with charcoal flecking and occasional shell fragments. Depth 20 cm.
- 144 Dark orange natural clay. Depth 50 cm.
- 145 Natural orange-brown natural sand below clay [144].
- 146 Fill of [110]. Orange-brown fine clayey silt.
- 147 Layer of grey-brown fine sandy silt with occasional charcoal and mussel shells. Similar to [102].
- 148 Fill of [122]. Light-mid grey fine clayey silt with pockets of light grey silty clay and charcoal flecks.
- 149 Fill of [136]. Orange-brown fine sandy silt.

## Trench 2



**Context****Classification**

- 200 Layer of dark brown humic silt; recent plough soil. Depth 28-30 cm.
- 201 Layer comprised of a light greenish brown sandy silt common to the south side of trench. Contained pottery, charcoal, bone and stone fragments.
- 202a-b Fill of [210].  
202a: mixed soil, ash and charcoal. Contained pot, brick, bone and tile.  
202b: Firmer and cleaner grey/brown sandy silt.
- 203 Layer of clean yellow sandy silt. Dump of redeposited natural.
- 204 Layer of light grey-brown/yellow-orange silty clay. Also fills gullies [208] & [209].
- 205 Layer(s) of golden brown sandy clay-silt in base of sondage. Natural.
- 206 Fill of [207]. Light grey-brown silty clay.
- 207 Cut: sub-circular/oval post hole adjacent to gully [208]. Sides vertical, base flat. Depth 8 cm.
- 208 Cut: E-W aligned linear gully with straight sides and a flat base. Filled by [204]. Depth 15 cm.
- 209 Cut: south edge of a feature under trench edge. N-S aligned. Depth >10 cm.
- 210 Cut: Flat bottomed linear ditch aligned N-S. Depth >40 cm.
- 211 Same as [201].
- 212 Layer of firm mottled brown/yellow sandy clay-silt. Ground raising dump?
- 213 Layer of light brown silty clay with occasional yellow mottles. Ground raising dump?
- 214 Layer of redeposited brown silty clay with orange and yellow mottling.
- 215 Dump of mid brown and light fawn sand and clay lumps.
- 216 Dump of mid greyish brown silty clay.
- 217 Same as [212]
- 218 Dump of mixed redeposited natural clays and sand.
- 219 Distinct, but essentially same as [218]. Dump deposit.
- 220 Layer of mid brown clay
- 221 Layer comprised of light yellow-brown fine sandy silt.
- 222 Layer comprised of dark brown silty clay containing pot, brick, stone and coal fragments.
- 223a-h Series of dumps and tip deposits which appear to have filled a void/feature whose margins were greater than the trench.

**Trench 3****Context****Classification**

- 300 Dark brown humic silt based plough soil. Depth 35 cm.
- 301a-b Fills of [302].



- 301a: lower fill comprised of greenish brown mottled silty clay sand containing charcoal, tile/brick, pot and bone fragments.
- 301b: Upper fill of clean orange silt
- 302 Cut of E-W aligned gully; steep sided and flat, regular, bottom. Possibly curvilinear. Depth 32 cm.
- 303 Series of thin banded fills of [314]. Principally comprised of ash and charcoal.
- 304a-b Fills of [305]
- 304a: Upper fill sloping E-W. Comprised of lenses of multi coloured ash and charcoal with fired silt fragments.
- 304b: Lower fill of clean mid brown sandy silt with some ash and charcoal inclusions.
- 305 Cut: Largely under N section; broadly sub-rectangular with steep sides and flat base. Depth 40 cm.
- 306 Fill of [307]. Cumulative lenses of ash and charcoal.
- 307 Cut: Square cut feature with vertical sides and ?flat base. Depth >27 cm.
- 308 Fill of [318]. Dark brown charcoal stained upper fill of gritty sandy clay.
- 309 N/A
- 310 Fill of [318]. Dirty orange brown silty clay. Truncated by [309].
- 311 Fill of [314]. Clean mid grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecking. Basal deposit, possibly in-wash.
- 312 Fill of [315]. Mixed orange-brown silty clay-sand containing shell and charcoal fragments.
- 313 Fill of [315]. Mottled grey/brown silt with charcoal and occasional cockle shell fragments.
- 314 Cut: gently sloping profile with a flat undulating base. East edge truncated by [302]. Depth 56 cm.
- 315 Cut: E-W orientated linear ditch. *c.* 30° sides.
- 316 Fill of [319]. Mixed ashy silty soil with charcoal deposits and occasional shell fragments.
- 317 Fill series of feature [318]. Generally mid brown silty clay-sand with charcoal flecks.
- 318 Cut: Large pit feature close to trench centre; concave base with steep staggered sides. Depth 1.2 m.
- 319 Cut: Shallow irregular feature. East edge truncated on NE side by later feature. Cuts [327].
- 320 Fill of [322]. Ash deposit mixed with silty soil.
- 321 Fill of [322]. Yellow/grey clay. Basal deposit in pit [322] due to weathering.
- 322 Cut of steep sided pit heavily truncated by feature [318]. Regular steep sided with a flat base.
- 323 Fill of [324]. Dark grey silty clay matrix with ash.
- 324 Cut: small oval bowl shaped pit; depth 40 cm.
- 325 Fill of [326]. Comprised of greyish brown silty clay with coal and charcoal fragments. Depth: LOE
- 326 Cut: not excavated.



- 327 Fill of [328]. Greyish brown silty clay truncated by [319].  
 328 Unexcavated feature, possibly sub-rectangular.  
 329 Fill of [330]. Dirty yellow silty clay.  
 330 Cut of rectangular slot aligned NW-SE. Depth 34 cm.  
 331 Fill dark grey silt with charcoal inclusions. Contained by [332].  
 332 Cut of small round post hole. Not fully excavated. Cuts [333].  
 333 Layer comprised of mid brownish grey silty clay.  
 334 Fill of [335]. Mid grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks.  
 335 Cut of small E-W aligned gully parallel to ditch [315].  
 336 Natural yellow brown silt.

#### Trench 4

Context	Classification
400	Layer of dark grey humic silt. Recent Topsoil. Depth 40 cm.
401	Subsoil layer of dark orange clayey silt. Depth 20 cm.
402	Fill of [403]. Light grey-brown silt containing charcoal flecks and burnt pot and shell fragments.
403	Cut; SW side is gradual to a flat bottom, NE is unclear owing to LOE. Depth 38 cm.
404	Fill of [406]. Dark orange-brown clayey silt containing pot, bone and shell.
405	Fill of [406]. Mid grey/blue clayey silt containing pot and bone fragments.
406	Cut of E-W aligned linear gully; gradual sides to a flat bottom. Depth 54 cm.
407	Fill of [409] comprising of light brown orange clayey silt.
408	Fill of [409] comprising of light blue/orange clayey silt with occasional charcoal and mussel shell.
409	Cut of E-W aligned ditch with gradually sloping sides. Depth 90 cm.
410	Fill of [411] comprised of dark brown Clayey silt.
411	Cut for a pit of undetermined morphology. Depth 24 cm.
412	Fill of [413] comprised of dark brown clayey silt with charcoal fragments.
413	Cut of smooth sided, flat bottomed, pit.
414	Fill of [415] comprised of mid grey clayey silt with charcoal flecks.
415	Cut for gradually sloping sides/flat bottomed pit. Depth 20 cm.
416	Fill of [417] comprised of a brown clayey silt containing charcoal and fired silt.
417	Cut for flat bottomed pit, depth 16 cm.
418	Fill of gully/pit [419] comprised of mid grey clayey silt.
419	Cut of gully/pit with rounded base. Depth 36 cm.
420	Fill of [425]. Mid orange clayey silt with mussel shells and occasional charcoal flecks.
421	Fill of [425]. Mid-dark orange clayey silt with charcoal flecks.
422	Fill of [425]. Mid brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks and pockets of blue-grey clay.



- 423 Fill of [425]. Blue silty clay with bands of iron panning and occasional charcoal flecks.
- 424 Fill of [432]. Mid orange-brown clayey silt with charcoal flecks and occasional mussel shells.
- 425 Cut: NW-SE aligned feature with moderately steep, but broken, sides and a flat base. Depth 1.0 m.
- 426 Fill of [409]. Light grey-brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks and mussel shell.
- 427 Fill of [432]. Light brown clayey silt with occasional mussel shells and charcoal flecking.
- 428 Fill of [432]. Mid dark grey silt with frequent charcoal flecks.
- 429 Fill of [432]. Light brown clayey silt with pockets of iron panning and occasional charcoal flecks.
- 430 Fill of [432]. Light grey clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks.
- 431 Fill of [432]. Light orange/blue silty clay with charcoal flecks.
- 432 Cut: NW-SE aligned ditch. NE face truncated (re-cut) by [425] SW face is stepped to a flat base.
- 433 Fill of [403]. Dark grey silt matrix with frequent charcoal flecks, fired silt and mussel shell.
- 434 Fill of [403]. Primary fill consisting of light brown clay-silt with occasional mussel shell and charcoal flecks.
- 435 Natural orange clayey silt.
- 436 Fill of [409]. Light grey/brown clayey silt with occasional mussel shell and charcoal flecks.

## Trench 5

### Context

### Classification

- 500 Layer of humic mid greyish brown clayey silt. Recent plough soil horizon. Depth 40 cm.
- 501 Feature:  
     [502]a: Fill; mixed grey-brown clayey silt with black patches.  
     [502]b: Cut; sub rectangular pit containing mature pig skeleton.
- 502 Layer comprised of blue-grey silty clay. Natural flood silts.

## Trench 6

### Context

### Classification

## Trench 7

### Context

### Classification

- 700 Layer of dark grey humic silt; recent plough soil.
- 701 Fill of [703]. Dark grey charcoal rich silt.
- 702 Fill of [703]. Yellow-orange fine clayey silt with frequent charcoal flecks.



- 703 Cut: rectangular pit with vertical W edge and sloping N & S edges with an undulating base.
- 704 Fill of [706]. Mid brownish grey fine clayey silt with moderate charcoal flecking. Occasional small red mudstones.
- 705 Fill of [706]. Orange-brown/mid grey fine clayey silt with lenses of blue-grey clayey silt. Charcoal flecked.
- 706 Cut: circular/oval pit or ditch butt-end. Steep sided with a flat base. Depth 83 cm.
- 707 Deposit slumping into [710] and consisting of a light brownish grey fine clayey silt. Moderate charcoal flecking.
- 708 Fill of [710]. Pale orange clayey fine silt with pockets of blue-grey silt and moderate charcoal flecking.
- 709 Fill of [710]. Mid brownish grey clayey fine silt with moderate charcoal flecking and occasional mussel shell.
- 710 Cut: possibly sub-rectangular feature with almost vertical sides undercutting in N edge, flat base. Depth 60 cm.
- 711 Fill of [712]. Mid grey fine silt with occasional charcoal flecks and iron panning.
- 712 Cut: oval and steep sided; base slopes gradually to W. Depth 15 cm.
- 713 Fill of [717]. Mid brownish grey silt with occasional charcoal and mussel shell.
- 714 Fill of [717]. Mid-dark grey silt with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional mussel shell.
- 715 Fill of [717]. Orange-brown gritty silt; frequent charcoal flecks and occasional fired silt fragments.
- 716 Fill of [717]. Grey fine clayey silt, homogenous with occasional charcoal and shell inclusions.
- 717 Cut: N-S aligned linear feature with irregular edges. Base gradually sloping to the east.
- 718 Fill of [721]. Greenish mid brown fairly fine silt with frequent pockets of yellow and pale orange sandy silt. Occasional charcoal flecks.
- 719 Fill of [721]. Mid grey slightly gritty silt. Occasional charcoal flecks and small limestones.
- 720 Fill of [721]. Light grey gritty fine clayey silt with iron panning and occasional charcoal flecks.
- 721 Cut: NE-SW aligned ditch with irregular edge; broken slope to a flat base.
- 722 Fill of [721]. Greyish mid brown silty clay (non-plastic)
- 723 Fill of [721]. Mid brown-grey friable fine silt.
- 724 Deposit/Fill. Orange/grey-orange fine clayey silt with occasional lumps of blue-grey clay and charcoal flecks.. Maybe upper fill or deposit slumping into Cut [703].
- 725 Deposit. Mid grey gritty silt with frequent charcoal flecks.
- 726 Deposit. Mid brown-orange fine clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks.
- 727 Deposit/Fill. Mid grey sandy fine silt. Fill of [721] or deposit slumping into it.
- 728 Fill of [721]. Light grey-brown clayey silt in-wash.



- 729 Fill of [710]. Pale orange gritty fine clayey silt with pockets of light grey.
- 730 Deposit/Fill. Dark grey charcoal rich silt with lenses of mid grey silt.
- 731 Fill of [721]. Mid orange smooth clayey silt.
- 732 Fill of [733]. Mid brownish orange clayey fine silt with occasional lenses of blue-grey clayey silt.
- 733 Cut: narrow slot with vertical sides aligned N-S.
- 734 Natural pale orange fine clayey silt.
- 735 Natural pale orange/brown-orange silty clay.
- 736 Natural pale orange silty sand.



### 11.5 Site archive

A detailed site archive consisting of the paper and physical element is currently being prepared. This will be deposited at the City and County Museum, Lincoln within six months following project completion. A summary of material contained in the archive is presented thus:-

x 2 A4 files containing context record sheets, drawing record sheet, small finds record sheet

x22 1:20 site drawings

x5 colour print films

x1 post-Roman pottery assessment archive

x1 animal bone and environmental assessment and archive

x2 boxes of artefacts

x1 interim/developers report

miscellaneous notes and correspondence.

Following submission, the site archived may be accessed at Lincoln City and County Museum by quoting the global accession number (59.96).

### 11.6 References cited in main text

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