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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
 AT CHAPEL ROAD,  
 LEAKE COMMONSIDE,  
 OLD LEAKE,  
 LINCOLNSHIRE  
 (OLCC 08)**

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**Work Undertaken For  
 Mr D Limb**

June 2008

Report Compiled by  
 Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons) AIFA

Planning Application No: B/06/0235  
 National Grid Reference: TF 3975 5247  
 City and County Museum Accession No: 2008.87  
 OASIS Record No: archaeo11-43444

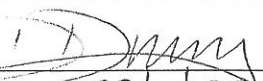
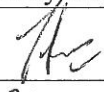
APS Report No. 61/08

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
 PROJECT  
 SERVICES**



**Quality Control**  
 Chapel Road,  
 Leake Commonside,  
 Old Leake  
 OLCC 08

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Supervisor	Fiona Walker
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
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Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
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Date: 23/6/08	Date: 21-06-08

## Table of Contents

### List of Figures

### List of Plates

1.	SUMMARY .....	1
2.	INTRODUCTION.....	1
2.1	DEFINITION OF A WATCHING BRIEF.....	1
2.2	PLANNING BACKGROUND.....	1
2.3	TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY .....	1
2.4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTING .....	1
3.	AIMS .....	2
4.	METHODS .....	2
5.	RESULTS .....	2
6.	DISCUSSION .....	3
7.	CONCLUSION .....	3
8.	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .....	3
9.	PERSONNEL .....	4
10.	BIBLIOGRAPHY .....	4
11.	ABBREVIATIONS.....	4

### Appendices

1. Specification for archaeological investigation and recording
2. Context descriptions
3. The Finds by *Anne Boyle and Paul Cope-Faulkner*
4. Glossary
5. The Archive

### **List of Figures**

- Figure 1      General location plan
- Figure 2      Site location plan
- Figure 3      Plan of the development showing principal features and section locations
- Figure 4      Sections 1 and 2

### **List of Plates**

- Plate 1        General view of the site
- Plate 2        Section 1 showing ditch (006)
- Plate 3        Section 2 showing ditch (015)

## 1. SUMMARY

*A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at Chapel Road, Leake Commonside, Old Leake, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for a new detached dwelling and garage.*

*Leake Commonside is situated in an area of salt-production dating from the Romano-British (AD 42-410) to medieval (AD 1066-1540) periods. Medieval salterns have been identified along Caleb Hill Lane to the west. Leake Commonside is believed to have existed as a hamlet since the 12<sup>th</sup> century.*

*The watching brief revealed a sequence of natural, Romano-British, post-medieval and recent deposits. A Romano-British ditch appears to be associated with a nearby saltern and a post-medieval ditch demarcates a boundary visible on 19<sup>th</sup> century maps. Finds include a single fragment of briquetage (associated with salt-production), Roman pottery, fired clay and a fragment of animal bone.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as “a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed.” (IFA 1999).

### 2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mr D Limb to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with new

residential development at Chapel Road, Leake Commonside, Old Leake, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application B/06/0235. The watching brief was carried out on the 21<sup>st</sup> May 2008 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Boston District Planning Archaeologist.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Leake Commonside, a hamlet within the parish of Old Leake, is situated approximately 7km from the Lincolnshire coast and 8km northeast of Boston, in the district of Boston, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The development site is located towards the centre of the village at National Grid Reference TF 3975 5247 (Fig. 2). The site lies east of Chapel Lane at a height of c. 2.3m OD on generally level ground.

Local soils are of the Wallasea 2 Association, typically pelo-alluvial gley soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984). These soils are developed upon a drift geology of younger marine alluvium which in turn overlies a solid geology of Jurassic Kimmeridge Clay (BGS 1995).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

The development site lies within an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Romano-British period to the present day. A spread of Romano-British pottery and briquetage is situated c. 1km to the east and suggests a settlement associated with a salt-making site or saltern (Lane 1993, Gazetteer).

A watching brief undertaken in 1992, to the northeast of the site identified the possible remains of a saltern with limited preservation of timbers (HTL parish file). A number of other salterns that date from the Saxon period to the 13<sup>th</sup> century have

been identified in the area and follow a former creek that once marked the parish boundary between Wrangle and Old Leake (Lane 1993, 77).

Leake is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. referred to as *Leche*, the name is derived from the Old English *lece* meaning 'the brook' and influenced or replaced by the Old Norse *loekr* of similar meaning (Cameron 1998, 79). The Domesday Survey records that Leake was held by Count Alan and contained 26 salterns and 34 acres of meadow (Foster and Longley 1976). Leake Commonside is believed to have existed as a hamlet from since the 12<sup>th</sup> century and possibly earlier (Hallam 1965, 87).

Medieval and post-medieval pottery has been found to the northeast of the site and included a range of locally produced wares dating from the 14<sup>th</sup> to the 16<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Watching briefs carried out along Caleb Hill Lane, to the east, identified medieval saltern remains comprising brine tanks, clay-lined pits and mounds of burnt debris (Cope-Faulkner, 2000a, 1; 2000b, 1; 2001, 1). An undated ditch and a post-medieval demolition layer were recorded to the north of the site (Cope-Faulkner 2005. 1).

### 3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), were to locate and record archaeological deposits and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

### 4. METHODS

Foundation trenches were excavated by machine to depths of up to 1.2m below the current ground surface. Following excavation, the sides of the trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve

artefactual material and to determine their function. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

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

## 5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis, four phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Romano-British deposits
Phase 3	Post-medieval deposits
Phase 4	Recent deposits

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

#### Phase 1 Natural deposits

The earliest deposit encountered in the base of the garage foundations was a layer of yellowish brown silt (010). This was overlain by a 40mm thick deposit of brownish grey clayey silt (009), followed by grey silt (008). Sealing this and also identified as the natural within the house foundations was a layer of yellowish brown silt (007).

## Phase 2 Romano-British deposits

Aligned northeast-southwest through the garage foundations was a ditch (006) measuring 2.06m wide and over 0.42m deep (Fig. 4, Section 1). Four fills were recorded, initial fills of red fired clay (004) and bluish grey silty clay (005) were overlain by brown silt (003) and yellowish brown clayey silt (002). Romano-British pottery, a fragment of briquetage, fired clay and animal bone were retrieved from the ditch fills.

This ditch may have continued into the house foundations where a ditch (012) was recorded. This was 2.75m wide and 0.38m deep and was filled with grey silt (011) which had been heavily contaminated by oil from the site's use as a garage.

## Phase 3 Post-medieval deposits

Cutting natural within the house footings was a northwest-southeast aligned ditch (015). This measured 2.14m wide and 1.1m deep (Fig. 4, Section 2). A single fill of brownish grey silt (014) was recorded.

## Phase 4 Recent deposits

Sealing all deposits was a topsoil comprising a 0.45m thick layer of brown silt (001).

Extensive areas of disturbance associated with former buildings at the site and an electricity cable trench were noted (Fig. 3).

## 6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits comprise silts and clayey silts of the underlying drift geology of younger marine alluvium.

Romano-British deposits (Phase 2) comprise a single ditch. The presence of briquetage implies that this may be associated with a saltern. The position of this site corresponds to a now infilled

creek visible on LIDAR data (*pers. comm.* Steve Malone) and matches known Roman salterns identified during the Fenland Survey of the neighbouring parish of Wrangle (Lane 1993, 74).

A ditch was assigned a post-medieval date (Phase 3) though did not provide any artefactual material. It does, however, correspond to a boundary depicted in this position on a map of 1891.

Finds comprised a single fragment of pottery of 2<sup>nd</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> century date along with a single fragment of briquetage. Animal bone and fired clay was also collected.

## 7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Station Road, Leake Commonside, as the site lay in close proximity to salterns of Romano-British to medieval date and within the core of a medieval hamlet.

A ditch was identified which may be associated with a Romano-British saltern, though no other features of a saltern were apparent. A post-medieval boundary ditch was also recorded.

Finds include a 2<sup>nd</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> century pot sherd, fired clay, briquetage and animal bone.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr D Limb for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Denise Drury who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Jenny Young, the Boston District Planning Archaeologist, kindly allowed access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

**9. PERSONNEL**

Project Coordinator: Denise Drury  
 Site Supervisor: Fiona Walker  
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley  
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner  
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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**11. ABBREVIATIONS**

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists



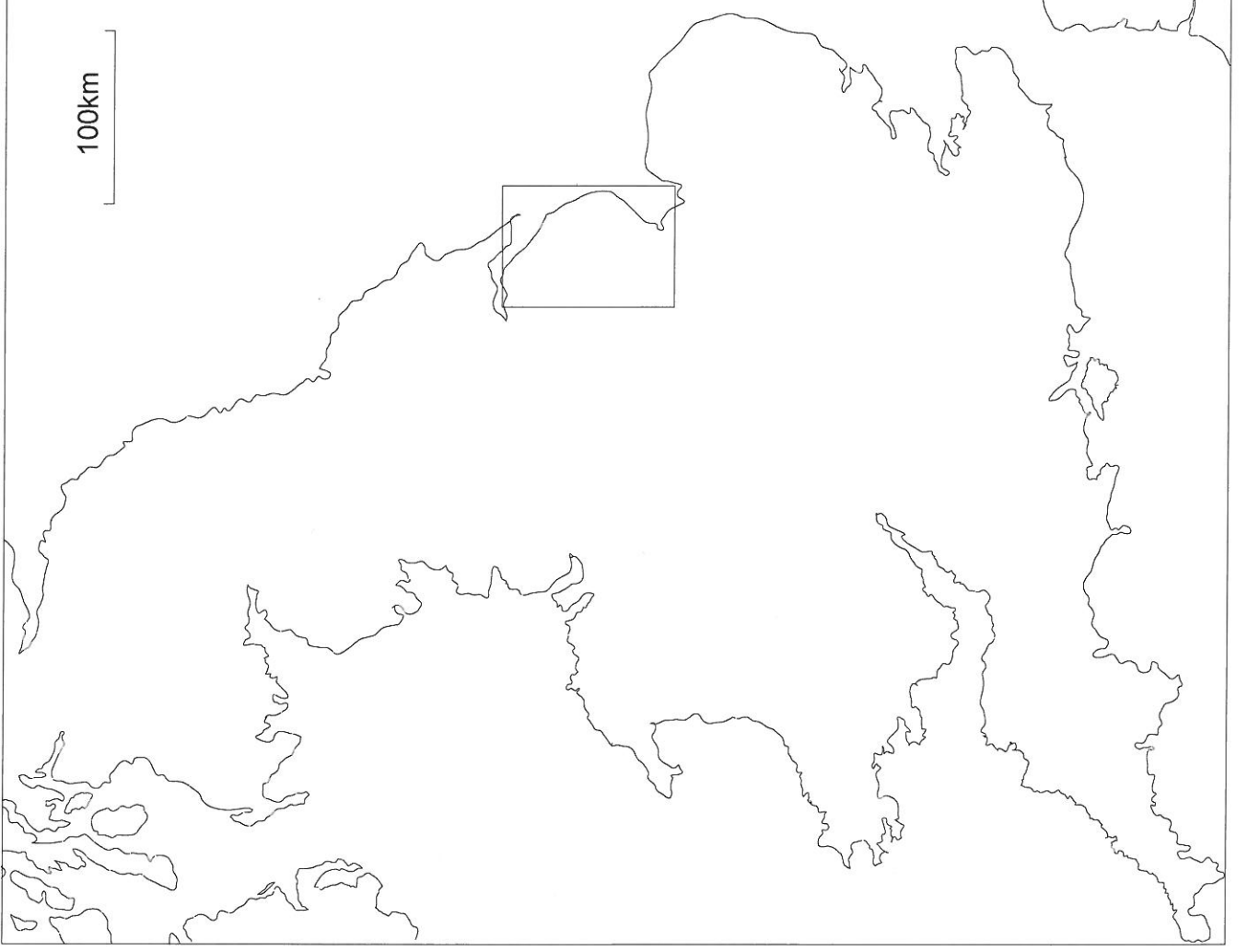
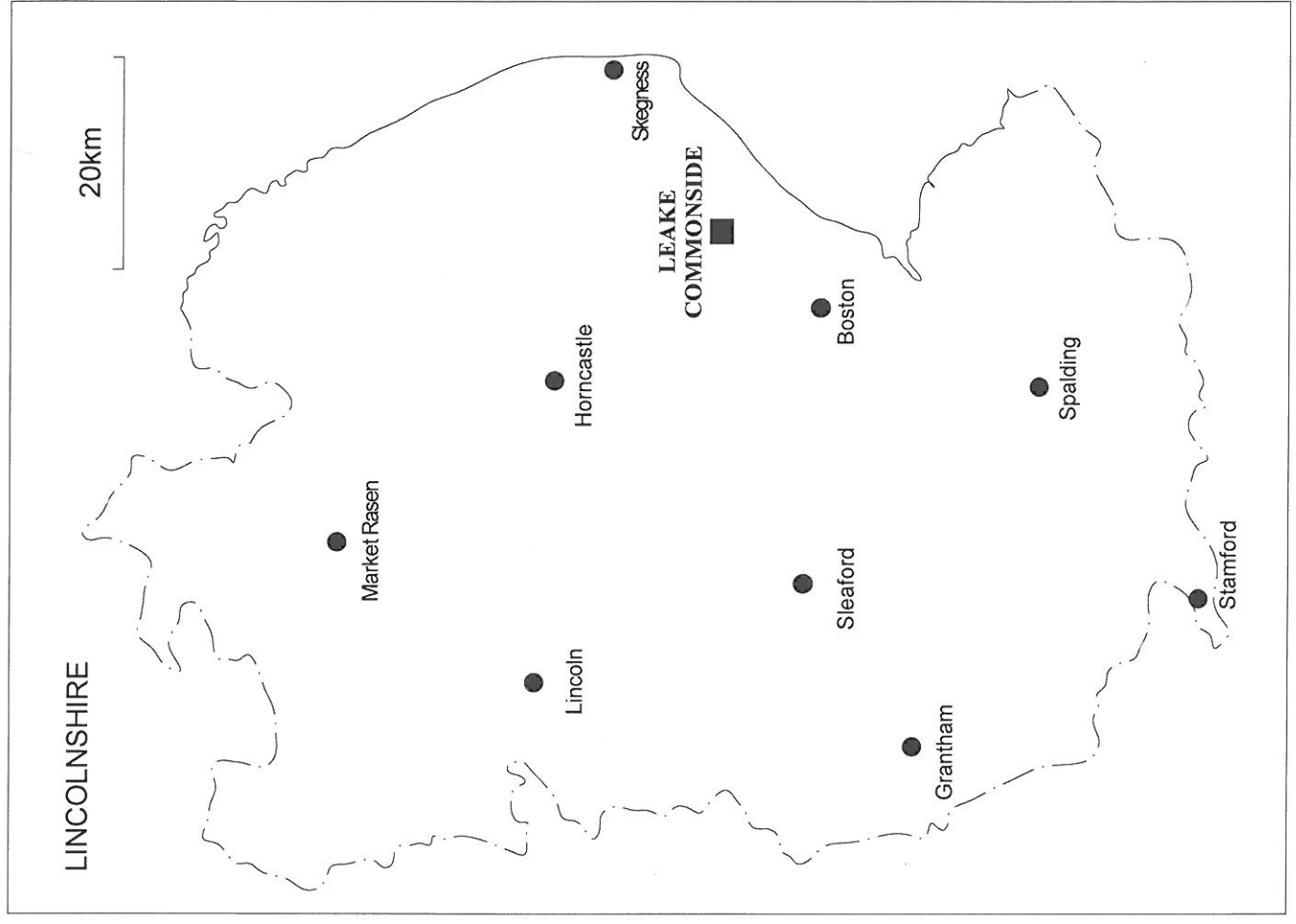
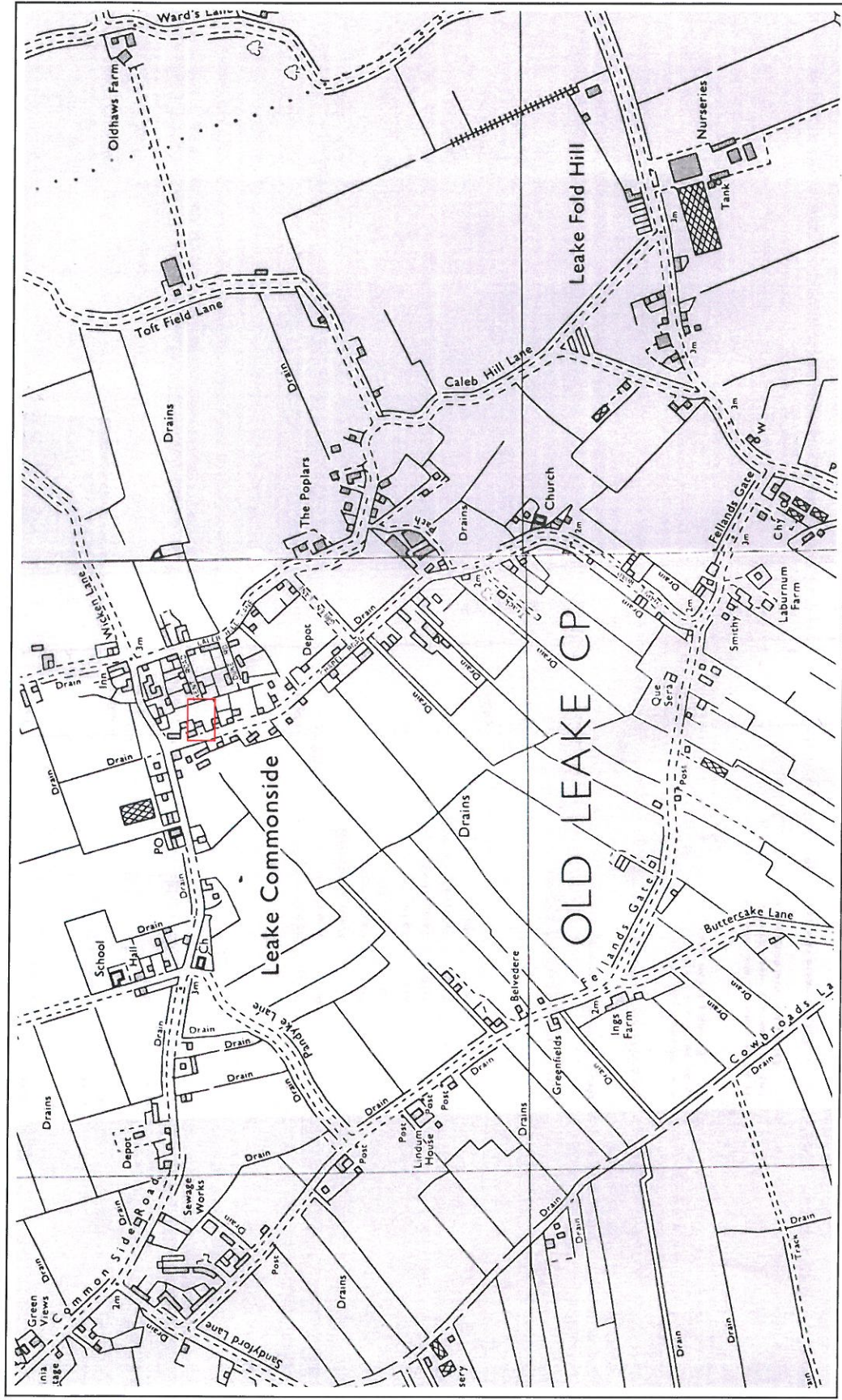


Figure 1 - General Location Plan



TF

52

39

40

 Area detailed in Figure 3



 Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Chapel Road, Leake Commonside

Scale 1:10000 Drawn by: PCF Report No: 61/08

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:10000 map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.  
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Figure 2 - Site location plan

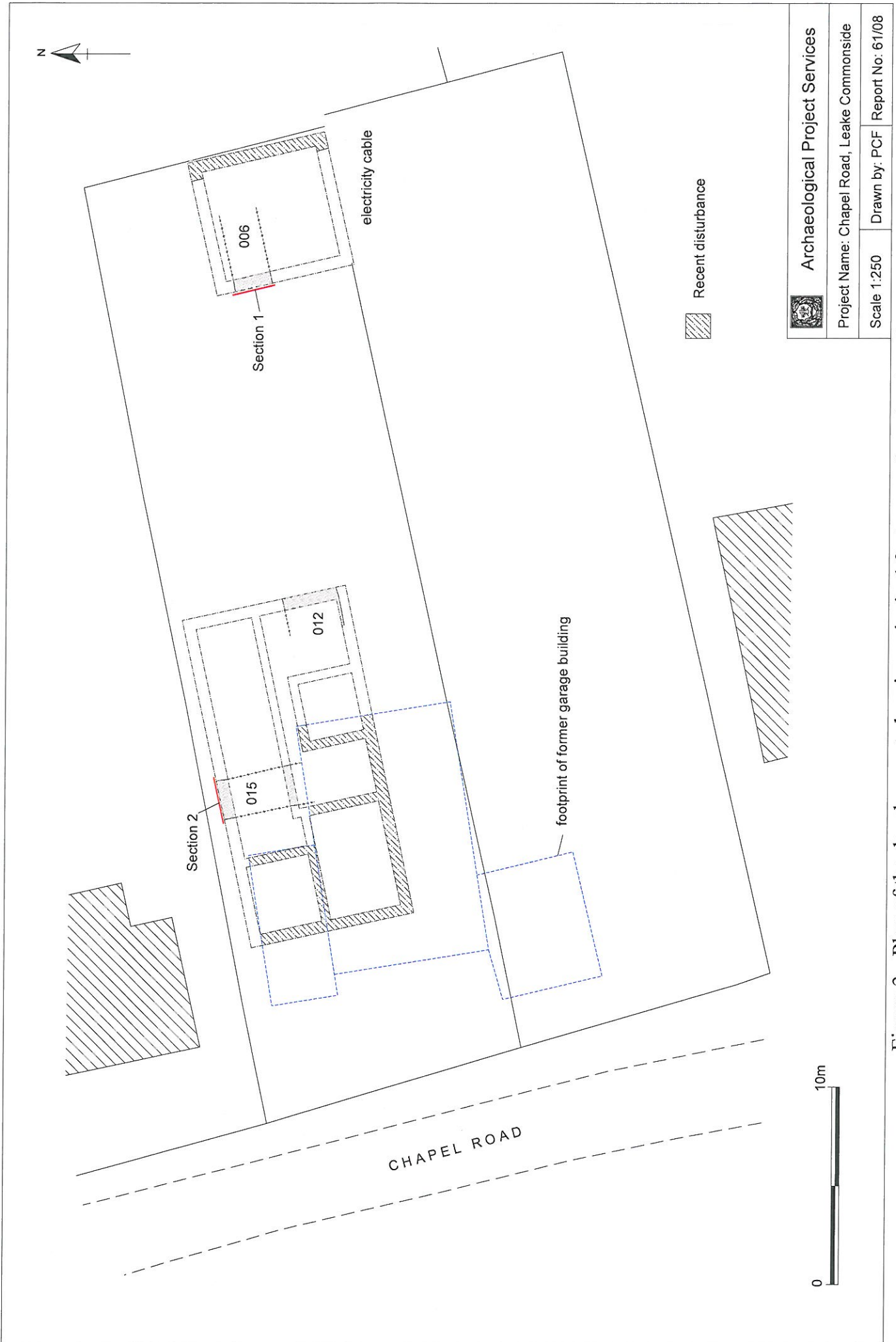
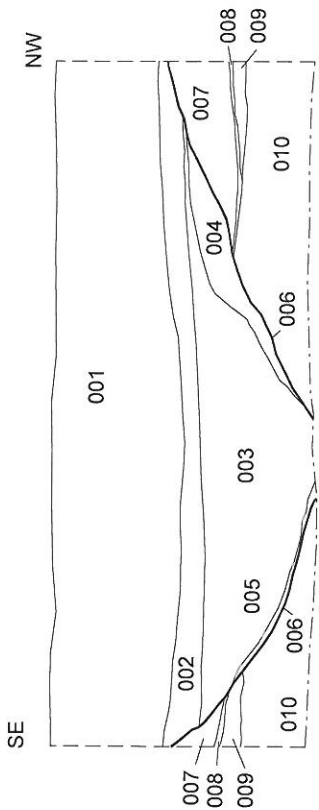
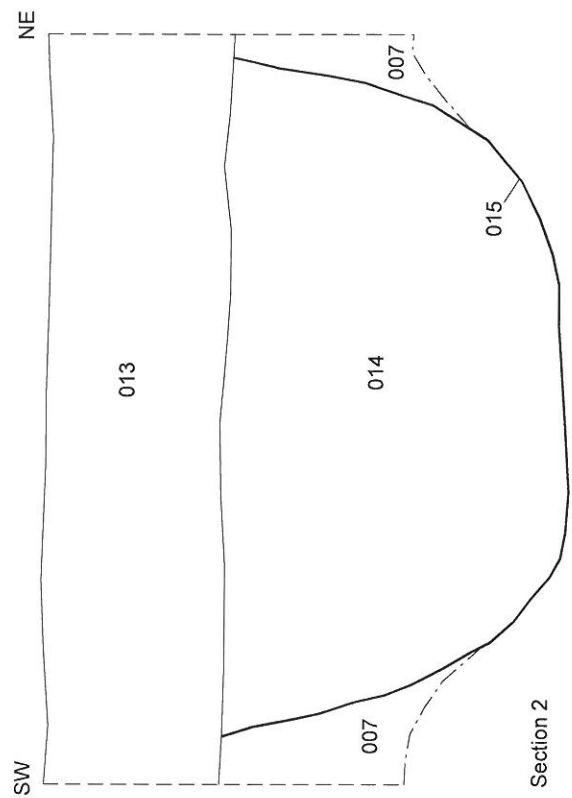


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing principal features and section locations



Section 1



Section 2




 Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Chapel Road, Leake Commonside	
Scale 1:25	Drawn by: PCF
Report No: 61/08	

Figure 4 - Sections 1 and 2



Plate 1 – General view of the site, looking northwest



Plate 2 – Section 1 showing ditch (006), looking west



Plate 3 – Section 2 showing ditch (015), looking northwest

## Appendix 1

### LAND AT FORMER DAWSONS GARAGE, CHAPEL ROAD, OLD LEAKE COMMONSIDE, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

#### 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of a bungalow and garage at the site of former Dawsons Garage, Chapel Road, Old Leake Commonside, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.1 *The site lies in an area of known archaeological significance. Late Saxon and medieval settlement with evidence of salt-making has been identified in proximity to the site. Additionally, medieval pottery, perhaps defining settlement of the period, has been found in the area.*
- 1.2 *The archaeological work will consist of a watching brief during development works on the site. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.3 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

#### 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological watching brief during construction of a bungalow and garage on land at former Dawsons Garage, Chapel Road, Old Leake Commonside, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
  - 2.2.1 Overview.
  - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
  - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
  - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

#### 3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 The Old Leake Commonside is located approximately 7km from the Lincolnshire coast and 8km northeast of Boston, in the administrative district of Boston. Chapel Road runs northward from the centre of the settlement. The site, is located on the east side of Chapel Road on the site of the former Dawsons Garage, centred on National Grid Reference TF 3975 5247.

#### 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (B/06/0235) was submitted to Boston Borough Council for the construction of a bungalow and garage at the site. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the undertaking of a watching brief during groundworks associated with the development.

#### 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site is on fairly level ground between 2m to 3m OD. Local soils are the Romney Association, gleyic brown calcareous alluvial soils developed on younger marine alluvium (Robson 1985, 53).

#### 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Old Leake Commonside lies in an area of known archaeological remains, with remains of Roman and later date identified in the area. A Romano-British settlement and saltern has been located approximately 1km to the southeast (Lane 1993).
- 6.2 Numerous salt-making sites of Late Saxon to medieval date have been found in and around the

village. A possible saltern has been identified in the vicinity and investigations on Caleb Hill Lane revealed several components of a salt-making complex of medieval date. Medieval pottery, perhaps indicating settlement remains of the period, has been found to the northeast. A watching brief at the northern end of Chapel Road identified an undated ditch and features of post-medieval and later date. (Archaeological Project Services 2005).

## 7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
  - 7.1.1 To record and interpret the deposits and any archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the test pits.
- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
  - 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
  - 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
  - 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
  - 7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

## 8 SITE OPERATIONS

### 8.1 General considerations

- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
- 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

### 8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
  - 8.2.4.1 the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the test pits.
  - 8.2.4.2 groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.5 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Should removal be required the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained

before the exhumation of the remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.

## 9 POST-EXCAVATION

### 9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

### 9.2 Stage 2

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

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

### 9.3 Stage 3

9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.

9.3.2 This will consist of:

9.3.2.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.

9.3.2.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.

9.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.

9.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.

9.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the watching brief.

9.3.2.6 A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.

9.3.2.7 Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

9.3.2.8 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.

9.3.2.9 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.

9.3.2.10 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

9.3.2.11 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

## 10 REPORT DEPOSITION

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; the Boston Borough Council Planning Archaeologist; Boston Borough Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Historic Environment Record.



## 11 ARCHIVE

- 11.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to The Collection, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long-term storage and curation.

## 12 PUBLICATION

- 12.1 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).
- 12.2 If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

## 13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Boston Borough Council Planning Archaeologist. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project.

## 14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

- 14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator (*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).
- 14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 14.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

## 15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 15.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.
- 15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

## 16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

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

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist Post-Roman - A Boyle, APS
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist, or G Taylor, APS
Animal Bones	J Kitch, APS
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	Dr R Gowland, Independent Specialist

## 17 INSURANCES

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

## 18 COPYRIGHT

18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.

18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

## 19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Archaeological Project Services, 2005 *Archaeological watching brief at Station Road, Old Leake Commonside, Lincolnshire (OLCC05)*, unpublished APS report **177/05**

Robson, JD, 1985 *Soils in Lincolnshire IV: Sheet TF45 (Friskney)*, Soil Survey Record **88**

Lane, T, 1993 *The Fenland project number 8: Lincolnshire survey, the northern Fen-edge*, East Anglian Archaeology **66**

## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

G = Garage  
H = House

No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
001	G	Friable mid brown silt, 0.45m thick	Topsoil
002	G	Firm light to mid yellowish brown clayey silt, 70mm thick	Fill of (006)
003	G	Soft mottled mid brown silt	Fill of (006)
004	G	Soft mid red fired clay	Fill of (006)
005	G	Firm to plastic light bluish grey silty clay	Fill of (006)
006	G	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 2.06m wide by >0.42m deep, steep sides, not fully excavated	Ditch
007	All	Firm light to mid yellowish brown silt, 0.25m thick	Natural deposit
008	G	Soft to firm mid grey silt, 20mm thick	Natural deposit
009	G	Firm light brownish grey clayey silt, 40mm thick	Natural deposit
010	G	Firm light to mid yellowish brown silt, >0.25m thick	Natural deposit
011	H	Soft mid grey silt contaminated with oil	Fill of (012)
012	H	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 2.75m wide by 0.48m deep, gradual sides and rounded base	Ditch
013	H	Friable mid to dark greyish brown silt, 0.6m thick	Topsoil
014	H	Soft to firm mid to dark brownish grey silt	Fill of (015)
015	H	Linear feature, aligned north-south, 2.14m wide by 1.1m deep, steep sides with broad shallow concave base	Ditch

## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS

#### INTRODUCTION

Pottery, fired clay and animal bone were retrieved from investigations at Leake Commonsides.

#### ROMAN POTTERY

By Anne Boyle

##### Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by Darling 2004 and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. The assemblage consisted of a single sherds weighing 17 grams.

##### Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in table 1.

##### Condition

The single sherd is abraded and is probably re-deposited.

##### Results

Table 1, Roman Pottery Archive

Area	Cxt	Fabric	Full name	Form	Alter	NoS	W (g)	Comments
G	003	GREY	Grey ware	J	ABR	1	17	FTM; SELF SLIP

##### Provenance

A single sherd was recovered from (003), a fill of Ditch [006].

##### Range

The Grey ware jar has a moulded foot ring; similar examples are known from other excavations in the area.

##### Potential

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

##### Summary

A single 2<sup>nd</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> century Grey ware vessels was recovered from Ditch [006]. The limited nature of the assemblage inhibits interpretation, but suggests activity in the vicinity during the Roman period.

#### FIRED CLAY

By Anne Boyle

##### Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in the Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*.

##### Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments of fired clay were counted and weighed within each context. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the fired clay is included in table 2.

##### Condition

All of the fragments are small and abraded; only the piece of briquetage has discernible surfaces.

## Results

Table 2, Fired Clay Archive

Area	Cxt	Fabric	Sub type	NoF	W (g)	Description
G	003	Oxidised; fine sandy		3	1	Very abraded; one fragment has organic impressions
G	003	Oxidised; medium sandy	Briquetage	1	1	Salt bleached; surfaces
G	004	Reduced; fine sandy		2	3	Abraded
G	004	Oxidised; fine sandy		1	1	Abraded
G	004	OX/R; fine sandy		1	1	Abraded

## Provenance

The fired clay came from two contexts which are fills of Ditch [006].

## Range

A single fragment of briquetage is present in the assemblage. The other fragments are in poor condition and are lacking diagnostic features.

## Potential

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

## Summary

A small assemblage of fired clay came from Ditch [006]. The fragments are not diagnostic, although a single piece of briquetage suggests salt production occurred in the area.

## FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

## Introduction

A single fragment of animal bone weighing 1g was derived from a ditch fill (003). The bone is in poor condition and is unidentifiable other than likely to have derived from a medium sized mammal. As such, it has very limited potential.

## SPOT DATING

The dating in table 4 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 4, Spot dates

Area	Cxt	Date	Comments
G	003	2 <sup>nd</sup> to 3 <sup>rd</sup>	Date on a single sherd
G	004	Not dated	Only contains fired clay

## ABBREVIATIONS

BS	Body sherd
CXT	Context
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
TR	Trench
W (g)	Weight (grams)

## REFERENCES

~ 2003, *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* [internet]. Available at <<http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/section.asp?catId=3155>>

Darling, M. J., 2004, 'Guidelines for the Archiving of Roman Pottery', *Journal of Roman Pottery Studies* 11, 67-74

Lyman, R. L., 1996, *Vertebrate Taphonomy*, Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology (Cambridge)

## Appendix 4

### GLOSSARY

<b>Alluvium</b>	A deposit (usually clay, silts or sands) laid down in water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea and freshwater alluvium by streams, rivers or within lakes.
<b>Briquetage</b>	A term given to fragments of ceramic equipment and hearth/oven remains from the processing of salt.
<b>Context</b>	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
<b>Cut</b>	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
<b>Fill</b>	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Saltern</b>	Salt producing site typified by ash, derived from fuel needed to evaporate sea water, and briquetage.
<b>Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

## Appendix 5

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

151	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Sheet of scale drawings
1	Bag of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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

Accession Number: 2008.87

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: OLCC 08

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

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