

**Land at the rear of
Jermyn Street
Sleaford
Lincolnshire**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

NETWORK ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

for

CgMs Consulting

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Archaeological Evaluation

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Conservation
Services

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Highways & Planning
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Appendix A : Illustrations

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SUMMARY **LOGICAL BACKGROUND**

A trench evaluation at the rear of Jermyn Street, Sleaford has located the remains of a former complex of 19th century industrial buildings, whose presence was previously recorded by documentary evidence. No archaeological features or artefacts pre-dating the industrial buildings (other than one sherd of 17th to 18th century pottery) were found. Naturally occurring deposits (glacial gravel and peat) were sealed by the industrial structures.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 A residential development is proposed on land at the rear of Jermyn Street, Sleaford, Lincolnshire.
- 1.2 Planning permission has been granted for the construction of retirement flats, a car park, access roads and landscaping. In order to comply with PPG16 and the archaeological policies of Lincolnshire County Council and South Kesteven District Council, this permission was granted on the condition that an archaeological evaluation be carried out in advance of the development.
- 1.3 Network Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by CgMs Consulting in September 2001 to carry out an archaeological evaluation on the development site. This report presents the findings of the evaluation, which took place between the 8th and 10th of October 2001.

2. THE DEVELOPMENT SITE

- 2.1 The development site is located to the rear of Jermyn Street, in Sleaford town centre (NGR TF 06700 45656) (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The land is flat, and lies at a height of around 14.5m AOD. It covers approximately 0.43 ha, and is bounded by the Nine Foot River to the north and Jermyn Street to the south and west.
- 2.3 Warehouses were recently present on the site. These have been demolished and the ground is now rough grassland and concrete hardstanding.
- 2.4 A geotechnical survey of the site established that there is a depth of up to 1.5m of made ground (rubble, concrete *etc*). This overlies a 0.80-1.40m thick layer of silty clay or clayey silt containing varying quantities of peat. These silts overlie sands and gravels (2.6-3.7m thick), which in turn seal a deposit of boulder clay or sandy shale.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 No desk-based assessment has been carried out of the site. The archaeological background below has been taken from a brief issued by Heritage Lincolnshire on behalf of North Kesteven District Council.
- 3.2 The site lies 100m east of the earthwork remains of Sleaford Castle, a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The castle was built by Bishop Alexander of Lincoln in the early 12th century and lay at the heart of Medieval Sleaford until it was dismantled in the middle of the 16th century.
- 3.3 Two Medieval mills were sited on the banks of the River Sleas, each approximately 200m north-east and north-west of the development site respectively.
- 3.4 During alterations to a building on Watergate, 200m north-east of the site, a number of dressed, carved stones 'similar to doors and windows of a medieval building' were noted by a builder.
- 3.5 Work behind Iceland supermarket, 50m from the site, revealed waterlogged deposits containing substantial quantities of organic remains.
- 3.6 Prior to the evaluation, the development site was considered to have the potential to contain remains and/or deposits that were waterlogged.

4. OBJECTIVES

- 4.1 The overall aim of the evaluation was to assess the potential impact of the proposed development on any archaeological remains present.
- 4.2 More specifically, the objectives of the evaluation were :
 - to gather sufficient information to establish the presence or absence, extent, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains at the site;
 - to determine the potential of the site to provide palaeo-environmental and/or economic evidence;
 - to assess the overall value/importance of the site;
 - to provide sufficient information for the design of mitigatory measures, such as open area excavation;
 - to present the results of the evaluation in this report.

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROCEDURES

5.1 Machine Excavation

5.1.1 Three trenches were excavated in the positions identified on Figure 2. Each of the trenches was accurately surveyed in using existing buildings and boundaries. Each was clearly demarcated using posts and hazard tape, and warning signs were displayed.

5.1.2 The trenches were opened with a 360 degree 16-tonne 'Rubber Duck' excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide, toothless ditching blade. They were each excavated to a length of 22m, a width of 4m, and an initial depth of 1.20m. Material removed up to this depth consisted of Post-Medieval consolidation and the remains of recent industrial buildings. Further excavation continued as a 20m long by 1.80m wide block within and along the centre of each original trench. This left a 1m-wide step along the sides and at the ends of the trenches. The deeper slot reached a maximum depth of 1.20m.

5.2 Hand Excavation

5.2.1 Exposed archaeological deposits were cleaned and hand excavated in a controlled and stratigraphic manner, in order to meet the above objectives.

5.2.2 All machine- and hand- excavated spoil was visually searched for archaeological finds.

5.2.3 After hand excavation and recording, the trenches were backfilled by machine. Subsoil deposits were replaced before the topsoil.

5.3 Field Records

5.3.1 Network Archaeology's project code for the evaluations is *JSS 01*.

5.3.2 The trenches were numbered 01, 02 and 03, in the order in which they were opened.

5.3.3 Each trench was allocated a block of three-digit context numbers for recording purposes. Trench 01 was given 100's, Trench 02 200's and Trench 03 300's.

5.3.4 A system of pro-forma record sheets with appropriate fields was used for on-site recording. The system has been developed by Network Archaeology over the past five years, and is in a format that would be acceptable to the IFA.

5.3.5 A full and proper written, drawn and photographic record was made of all archaeological and natural deposits within the trenches.

5.4 Artefact and Ecofact Policies

5.4.1 All retained artefacts were cleaned, marked and packaged in accordance with the guidelines of Lincoln Museum.

5.4.2 Pro-forma find record sheets (by context) were completed for all retrieved artefacts.

5.4.3 A sampling strategy for the recovery of palaeo-environmental evidence was agreed in advance of the fieldwork. During the evaluation, James Rackham of The Environmental Consultancy visited the site to advise on environmental sampling.

5.5 Principles, Standards and Conduct

5.5.1 Network Archaeology Ltd is a *Registered Archaeological Organisation* with the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

5.5.2 Network Archaeology Ltd fully endorses the Institute of Field Archaeologists':

- *Code of conduct (1997);*
- *Code of approved practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology (1997);*
- *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (1994, revised 1999);*
- *Guidelines for Finds Work (1992);*
- *Standard for Guidance for Finds and Ecofact Studies and Curation.*

5.5.3 The project was carried out in accordance with the guidelines set out in the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook.

5.5.4 The management of the project was in accordance with the methods and practice described in 'Management of Archaeological Projects', second edition (English Heritage, 1991).

5.5.5 Network Archaeology's RAO status means that the standards and conditions of work outlined by the IFA are fully recognized, and are an integral component of the company's practice philosophy.

6. RESULTS

6.1 Trench 01 (see Figs. 2, 3a, 3b)

6.1.1 Trench 01 was orientated N-S and was positioned in the western part of the development area (Fig. 2).

6.1.2 Modern Topsoil 100 and Demolition Layer 101

Deposits removed up to a depth of 1.20m were of little archaeological significance. Topsoil 100 (0.25m thick) overlay the whole trench. Underlying this was a modern demolition layer, 101. This also covered the whole of the trench, was up to 0.35m thick and contained a high proportion of rubble and discarded bricks. A few sherds of 18th to 19th century pottery were recovered from it (*Appendix C*). This material is likely to have been derived from the recent levelling of industrial buildings that once stood on the site. It is thought to represent the same layer as 201 in Trench 02.

6.1.3 Make-up Layers 102 and 105

Underlying 101 was a substantial layer (up to 0.70m thick) of limestone rubble, 102. Below this was Layer 105, a compact brownish-grey silty clay measuring up to 0.30m

thick and which produced a few sherds of pottery dating from the late 17th to the late 19th centuries, as well as a few horse, deer and possible sheep bones (*Appendices C and D*). Both layers were probably imported onto the site in preparation for the construction of the industrial buildings once present, as they would have helped to prevent subsidence of structures which were to be built on deposits of soft peat and clay. Equivalent layers to 102 and 105 were seen in Trenches 02 and 03, where they were numbered 207 and 309 respectively.

6.1.4 *Post-medieval Wall 109 and Concrete 110*

Up to three courses of a north-east to south-west orientated brick wall, 109, were exposed 8m from the south end of the trench. The bricks, which were bonded with a light yellowish-brown fine sandy mortar, overlay a 0.30m thick block of steel reinforced concrete, 110. The latter, which overlay Make-up Layer 102, is thought in part to represent foundation material for the brick wall.

6.1.5 *Wooden Stakes 103 and 104*

The bases of two partially waterlogged wooden stakes, 103 and 104, were recovered from within Make-up Layer 105 in the southern part of Trench 01. Each was found standing upright, and had clearly been knocked into place from a higher level. Since Layer 105 is Post-medieval, the stakes too must be recent in date. They probably represented fence posts. They were not retained.

6.1.6 *Peat Layer 106*

Underlying Make-Up Layer 105 was 106, the latest of several peaty deposits that extended across Trench 01. Peat Layer 106 consisted of a dark brownish-grey sandy silt. It contained visible plant remains, and was up to 0.35m thick.

6.1.7 *Peat Layer 107*

Peat Layer 107 underlay 106, and possessed the same consistency, but had a reddish-brown appearance similar to 208 in Trench 02 and 310 in Trench 03. It measured up to a maximum of 0.45m in thickness, and extended throughout the entire length of the lower portion of Trench 01.

6.1.8 *Peat Layer 108*

Peat Layer 108 was sandwiched between 107 above and Sand and Gravel 111 below. It appeared to be a richer, darker peaty deposit than the layers above, and retained a high proportion of plant remains. In addition, although similar in appearance to 106, it contained a greater percentage of clay. It was up to 0.20m thick and covered over the entire length of the lower part of Trench 01.

6.1.9 *Sand and Gravel 111*

Fluvio-glacial sand and gravel, 111, was recorded at the base of Trench 01, and was equivalent to 210 in Trench 02 and 311 in Trench 03. No archaeological features appeared to cut into or were sat upon this deposit. A deeper slot was excavated at the northern end of Trench 01 to determine whether or not it might be a superficial deposit potentially sealing archaeological remains. The slot measured 1.80m in length, 1.25m in width, and extended 0.70m into 111. Within the slot, sand and gravel continued uninterrupted to the lower limit of excavation. Across Trench 01, whilst the sand and gravel sloped gradually down southwards, away from the canalised Nine Foot River

which lay to the north, later peat deposits 106 and 107 grew thicker away from the river, in effect, levelling up the ground surface (Fig. 2).

6.2 *Trench 02 (Figs. 2, 3c, 3d)*

6.2.1 Trench 02 was aligned east-west in the centre of the site. The trench had to be moved approximately six metres to the south of its original position due to the presence of well established trees and shrubs. This placed the trench in the path of the railway that once connected the saw mills and flour mill to the main rail line to the south (Fig. 4).

6.2.2 *Modern Topsoil 200 and Demolition Layer 201*

The upper part of Trench 02 contained 200, a layer of modern topsoil up to 0.20m thick. Below the topsoil was Layer 201. This was up to 0.60m thick and contained a high proportion of rubble, discarded bricks and the remains of several wooden railway sleepers. This layer was probably derived from the demolition of the Post-medieval industrial buildings and railway that once stood on the site. It is likely that Layer 201 is the same as Demolition Layer 101 in Trench 01.

6.2.3 *Post-medieval Walls 202 and 206*

Along the north-facing section of Trench 02 were up to six courses of an east-west aligned brick wall, 202. The bricks were bonded with a light yellowish-brown fine sandy mortar. The wall emerged 3m from the east end of the trench and continued for another 7.25m before disappearing into the section. It post-dated Make-up Layer 207. A possible north-south return of this wall was exposed seven metres from the west end of Trench 02. Recorded as 206, this section of wall had also been constructed over Layer 207. Both walls are interpreted as representing parts of the Post-medieval industrial buildings once present on the site.

6.2.4 *Waste Material from Saw Mills 203*

A north-south oriented feature, 203, crossed Trench 02 around 7.5m from its eastern end. Although linear in appearance, it is possible that 203 was a large pit that extended to the north and south of the trench. It contained two fills, 204 and 205. The dominant, earlier fill, 204, consisted of a sandy silt with a high proportion of wood shavings that retained a reddish-brown appearance. This material is likely to be represent waste from the Post-medieval saw mills that were situated immediately north of Trench 02, adjacent to the Nine Foot River (Fig. 4). Above this material was 205, a dark grey sandy silt which contained a high proportion of organic remains.

6.2.5 *Silty Clay Make-up Layer 207*

Below Demolition Layer 201 was a brownish-grey silty clay, 207. This is thought to represent the same material as 105 in Trench 01, and 309 in Trench 03. It measured up to 0.60m thick and extended along the entire length of the lower portion of Trench 02. It produced a few sherds of late 18th century pottery and a few fragments of sheep and cow bone (*Appendices C and D*). It was much firmer than the underlying peat, and may well have been imported to make the ground more solid prior to laying the foundations for the buildings. Alternatively, it is possible that it was brought onto the site to make the soil more suitable for pasture or cultivation in dryer months during the Medieval period.

6.2.6 *Peat Layer 208*

Underlying Make-up Layer 207 was Peat Layer 208. This had a reddish-brown appearance, the same as 107 in Trench 01, and 310 in Trench 03. It measured up to 0.30m thick and extended across the whole of the lower portion of Trench 02.

6.2.7 *Peat Layer 209*

Underlying Peat Layer 208 was a further peat deposit, 209. This also covered the whole of the lower portion of Trench 02. It was dark brownish-grey in appearance, and was between 0.20m thick (east end of trench), and 0.50m thick (west end of trench). It was similar to Peat Layer 109, recorded in Trench 01. On the advice of James Rackham, a 10 litre sample (number 02) was taken of Peat 209 for dating purposes, should this be deemed worthwhile in the future. A single fragment of dog bone was recovered from 209 (*Appendix D*).

6.2.8 *Gravel 210*

Below Peat Layer 209 was a gravel deposit, 210. Equivalent to 111 in Trench 01 and 311 in Trench 03, this fluvio-glacial material sloped down slightly in a westerly direction, towards the south end of adjacent Trench 01. As in Trench 01, the overlying layers of peat, 208 and 209, thickened accordingly, thereby levelling the ground surface.

6.3 *Trench 03 (Figs. 2, 3e, 3f)*

6.3.1 Trench 03 was aligned north-south, and was situated in the eastern part of the development site (Fig. 2). The northern end of the trench was nine metres from the Nine Foot River. This trench possessed no topsoil.

6.3.2 *Post-Medieval Flour Mill Structure Group 312*

Of the three trenches, Trench 03 contained the most substantial remains of the Post-medieval buildings. A large portion of the foundations for Sharpes Seed Warehouse (formerly a flour mill) remained intact (Fig. 4). Structure Group Number 312 was allocated to all archaeological features relating to the warehouse: 300-308, and 313.

6.3.3 *Demolition Layer 300*

This was present at the surface of the trench. It consisted of a rubbly, stone- and brick-rich layer measuring up to 0.50m thick. It is interpreted as material associated with the demolition of the industrial buildings on the site.

6.3.4 *Manhole 301 and Demolition Material 303*

A recent manhole was present towards the northern end of the trench. It was filled with demolition material, 303, similar to 300.

6.3.5 *Brick Foundations 302*

Towards the northern end of Trench 03, a block of substantial brick foundations, 302, were exposed (4m long, 5.25m wide, and 2.5m thick). These were present at the top of the trench, and penetrated through the soft underlying peat and onto the firmer gravel. It is likely they once supported a large structure, such-as a chimney stack.

6.3.6 *Brick Walls 304, 305, 306 and 307*

A number of sections of brick wall were exposed within Trench 03. This included east-west orientated Walls 304 and 307, which both crossed the trench. These structures, if projected, link up with two, now largely demolished, walls, abutting an intact north-south wall situated at the eastern extent of the site. Wall 307 was also shown to be associated with Wall 313 (see below). Isolated wall sections 306 and 305 were also recorded.

6.3.7 *Brick Wall 313 and Concrete Foundations 308*

The western part of Trench 03 was excavated down the side of a north-south wall, 313. This was the return of east-west Wall 307, exposed at the southern end of Trench 03 (see above). Both Walls 307 and 313 overlay Concrete Foundations 308, which penetrated through the soft underlying peat, 310, onto the underlying gravel, 311. Such foundations would have acted as necessary support for a large building.

6.3.8 *Make-up Layer 309*

A thick layer of compact grey silty clay was recorded, sealed by Structure Group 312. Material similar to this was seen in Trenches 01 and 02 where it was recorded as 105 and 207 respectively. As with these layers, it is likely that 309 was brought onto the site to create a more solid platform for the industrial buildings.

6.3.9 *Peat Layer 310*

Beneath Make-up Layer 309, a substantial band of peat, 310, was recorded. This deposit was up to 0.75m thick, and was much more uniform than the bands of peat seen in Trenches 01 and 02 (107 in Trench 01 and 208 in Trench 03). It was, however, similar in colour and consistency. The organic content of 310 was very high and it retained fairly large pieces of brushwood and small recognizable pieces of bark. This suggests that this peat is more recent in date than the peat deposits in Trenches 01 and 02, which were more degraded. On the advice of James Rackham, a 10 litre sample (number 01) was taken of Peat 310 for dating purposes, should this be deemed worthwhile in the future.

6.3.10 *Gravel 311*

Fluvio-glacial gravel, 311, was exposed at the base of Trench 03. In this trench it appeared to form a level surface, and O.D. levels showed it to be around 0.5m lower than 111 in Trench 01 and 210 in Trench 02.

10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

7. DISCUSSION

7.1 *Ground Conditions*

The proximity of a river close to this site, and its low lying nature, means that for most of its history the ground had been too wet to sustain buildings. The development of peat (albeit undated) is evidence of the boggy nature of the ground.

7.2 *Former Land-use*

Prior to and during the Medieval period, the land would probably have been un-used marsh, or perhaps have been utilised for seasonal pasture/cultivation. The remains of

Sleaford Castle are situated only 100m to the north, so it possible that the site falls within the marshy area that is known to have surrounded the castle.

7.3 Industrial Buildings

During the 19th century, the land was reclaimed for industrial use. This was already known from documentary sources, which show that a saw mill, flour mill and associated railway link were once present (Fig. 4). Remains of the former use of the site are also evident on the ground today. The evaluations have confirmed the presence of substantial foundations, which were clearly necessary to ensure that the buildings constructed would each have had a solid base. Brick and stone rubble attest to the demolition of the buildings, probably earlier this century.

8. CONCLUSION

- 8.1 The evaluation has located the remains of a former complex of 19th century industrial buildings, whose presence was previously recorded by documentary evidence.
- 8.2 No archaeological features or artefacts pre-dating the industrial buildings (other than one sherd of 17th to 18th century pottery) were found. Naturally occurring deposits (glacial gravel and peat) were sealed by the industrial structures.

9. ARCHIVE

- 9.1 The Museum Accession Number for the project is 2000.264. The site code is JSS 01.
- 9.2 The project archive has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines outlined in *Management of Archaeological Projects*, Appendix 3, English Heritage, 1991, and conforms with the City and County Museum's 'Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives', and to relevant national guidelines (UKIC 1990, MGC 1992).
- 9.3 A copy of the project archive will be deposited with Lincoln City and County Museum.

10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

10.1 Network Archaeology would like to thank:

- Rob Bourn - CgMs Consulting
- Joanna Hambly - Heritage Officer for the District of North Kesteven
- James Rackham - The Environmental Consultancy

10.2 Network Archaeology employees involved in the project were:

- Christopher Taylor (project management and report editing)
- Philip Chavasse (fieldwork and report text) and Michael Knapton (fieldwork)
- Geraint Franklin (Figures 2-4) and Richard Moore (Figure 1)

10.3 Artefact Specialists were:

- Richard Moore (animal bone) (Network Archaeology)
- Jane Young (pottery) (Lindsey Archaeological Services)

11. REFERENCES

Archaeological Evaluation, Land at rear of Jermyn Street, Sleaford, Lincolnshire.
Written Scheme of Investigation by Network Archaeology Ltd, October 2001.

Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation, Land at rear of Jermyn Street, Sleaford, Lincolnshire. CgMs Consulting 2001.

12. STATEMENT OF INDEMNITY

All statements and opinions presented in this report are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the authors of the report for any error of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for any loss or other consequences arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in the report, howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A : Illustrations



Ordnance Survey 1:50 000 map reproduced by permission of the Controller, Her Majesty's Stationery Office
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Figure 1: Location of Proposed Development Site

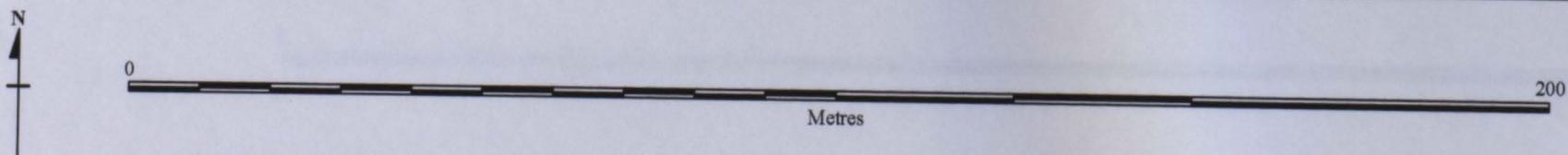
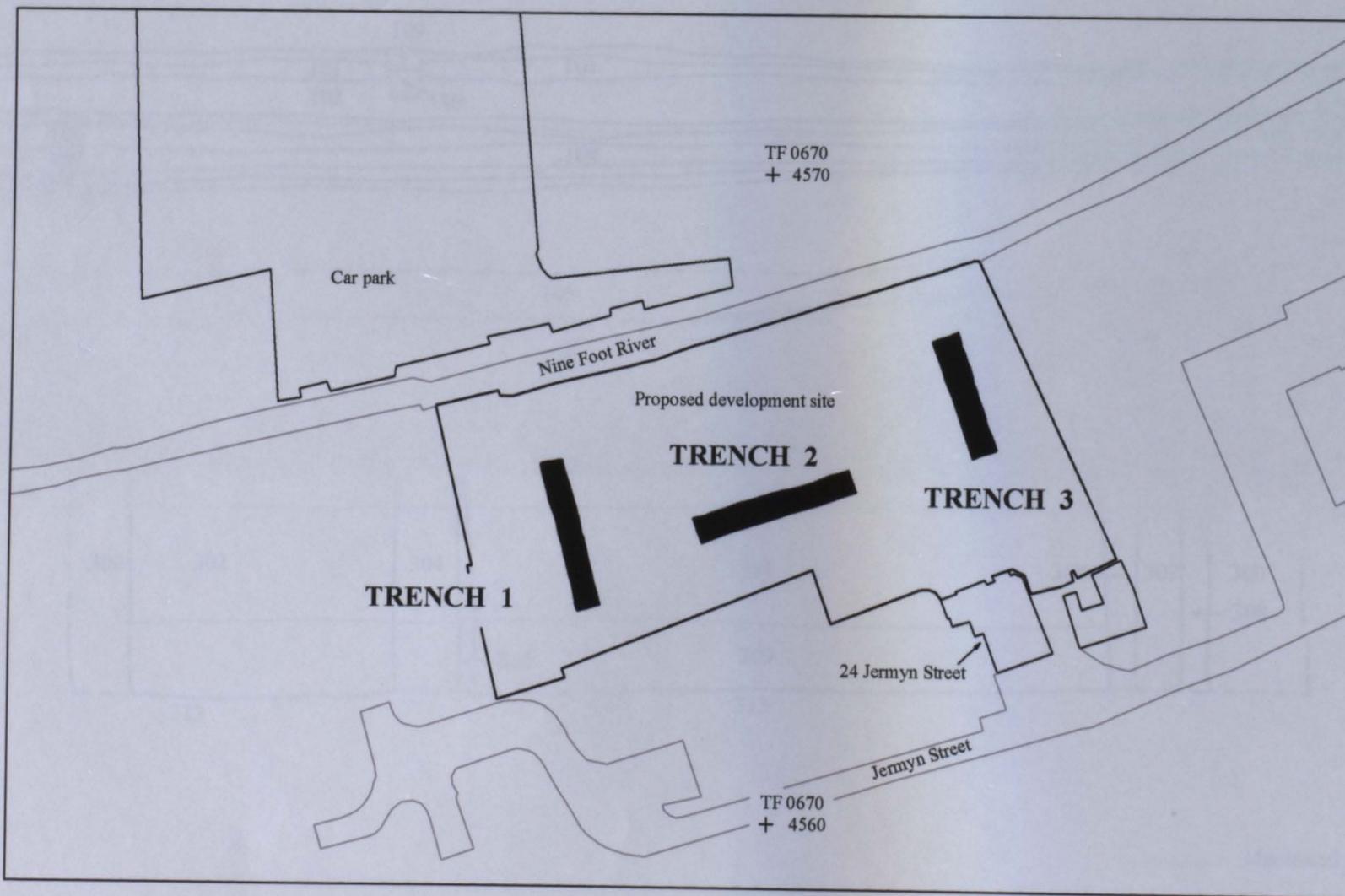
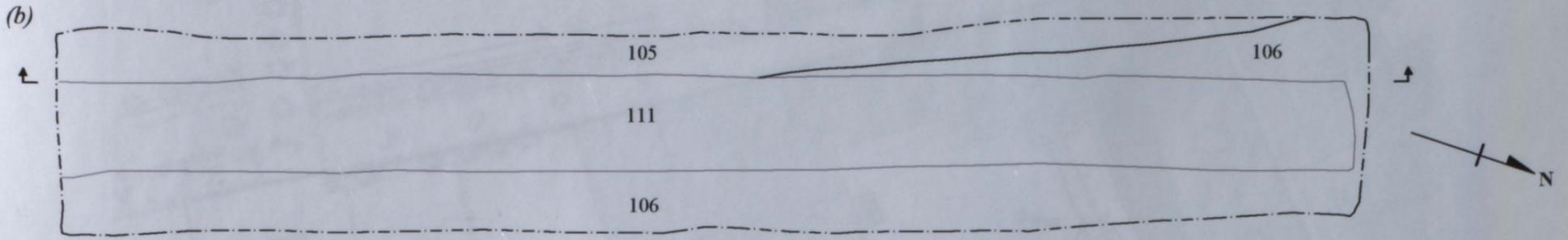
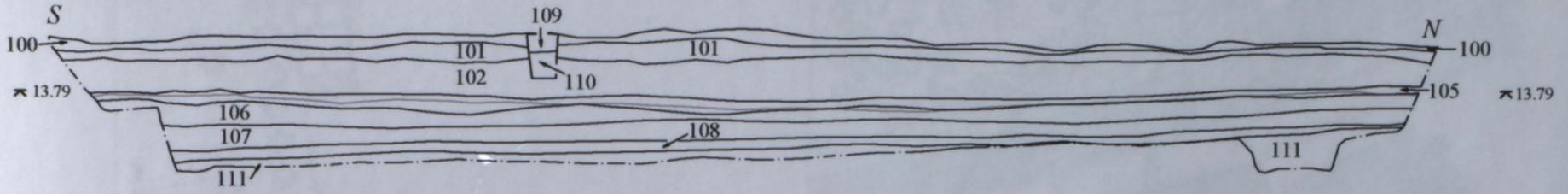
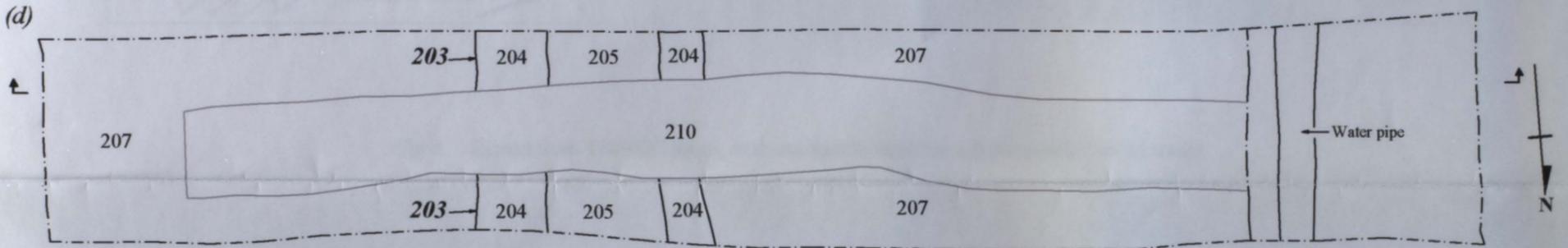
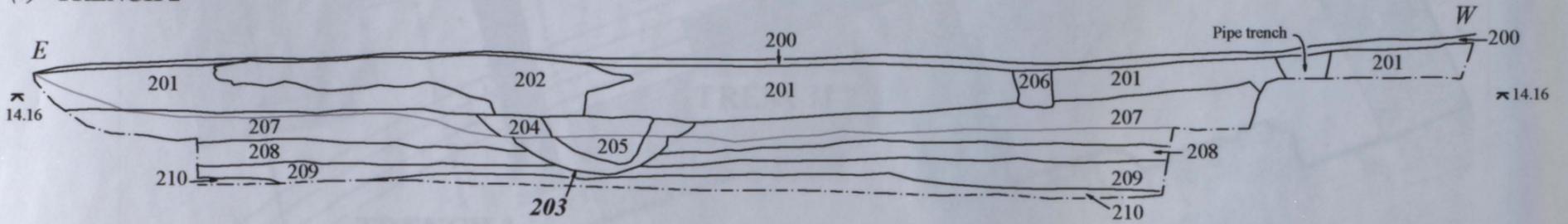


Fig 2: Trench location plan (1:1000 scale)

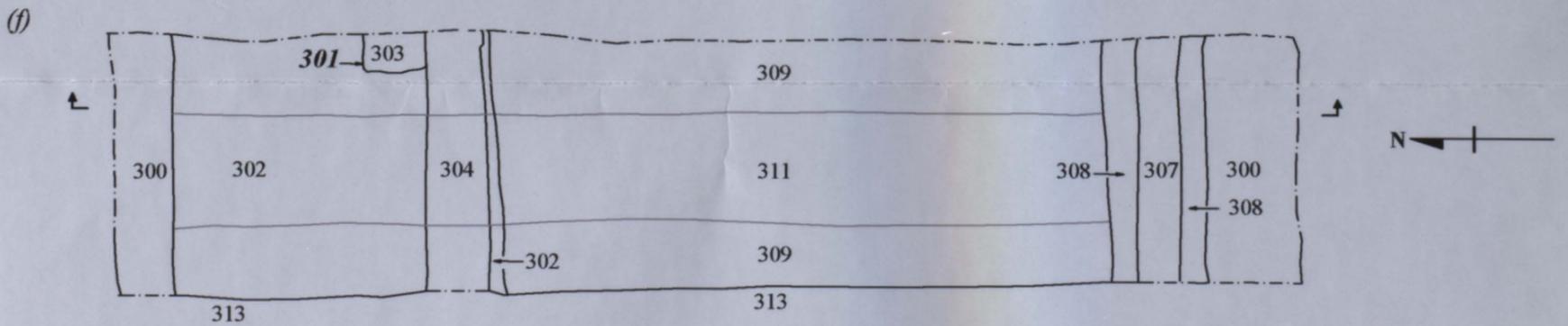
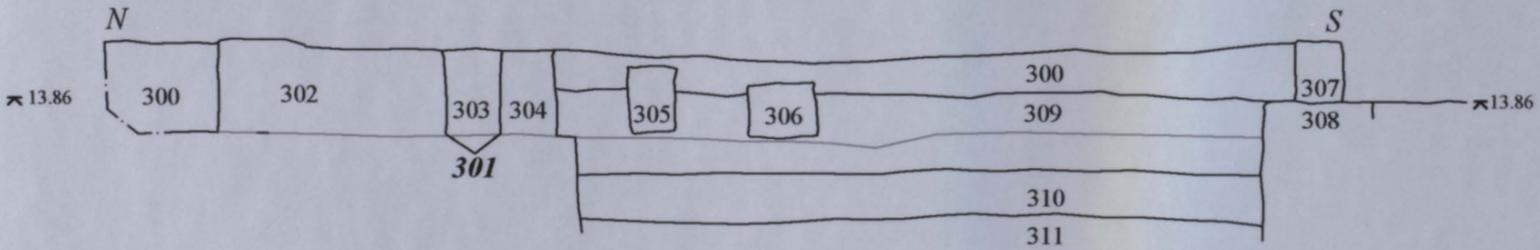
(a) TRENCH 1



(c) TRENCH 2



(e) TRENCH 3



———— Machined trench steps

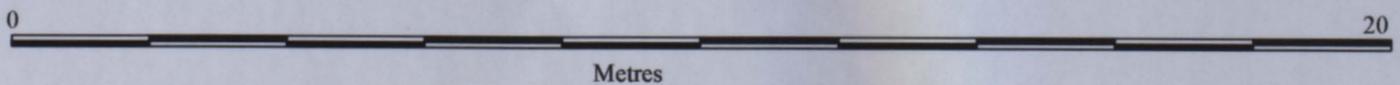


Fig 3: Plans and sections of evaluation trenches (1:100 scale)

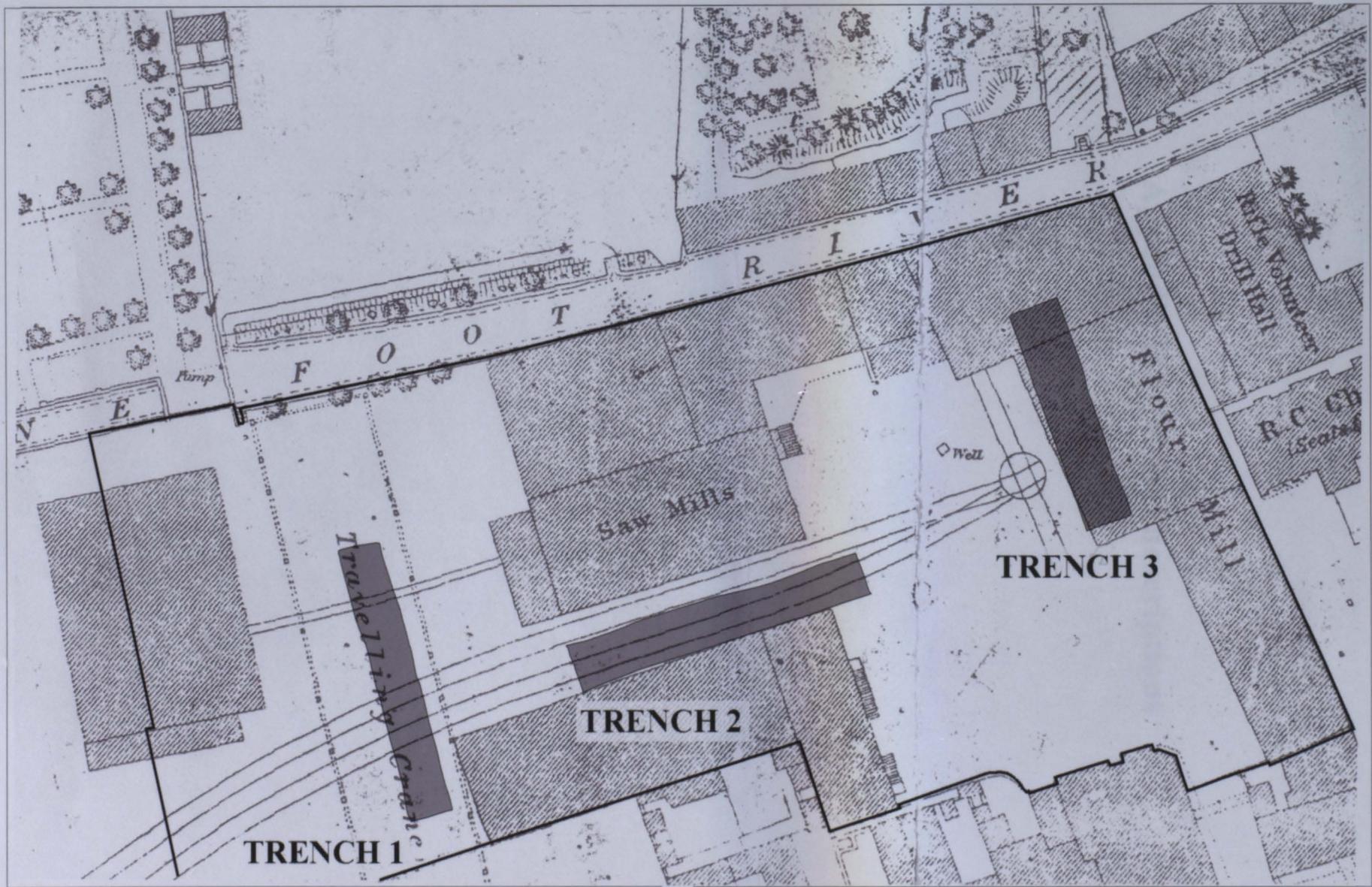


Fig 4: Extract from 1889 OS series, with evaluation trenches superimposed (Not to scale)

Appendix B : Context descriptions

Context ID	Description	Dimensions	Material	Type
101	Public park (reddish-brown sandy clay fill)	L: 2.2m, W: 4m, D: 0.25m	Proprietary	Indoors
102	Mixed (reddish-brown)	L: 2.2m, W: 4m, D: 0.25m	Manufacturer	Indoors
103	Leaves (light yellowish-brown coarse sand and grit with frequent small to large (<0.25m) limestone fragments)	L: 2.2m, W: 4m, D: 0.75m	Manufacturer	Indoors
104	Wooden plank	L: 0.55m, W: 0.08m	Manufacturer	Indoors
105	Wooden slat	L: 0.35m, W: 0.025m	Manufacturer	Indoors
106	Silty clay with fine sand (<0.05m) sub-angular limestone fragments	L: 2.2m, W: 4m, D: 0.75m	Manufacturer	Indoors
107	Friable black brownish-black fine sandy silt with fine sand (<0.02m) sub-angular limestone	L: 2m, W: 4m, D: 0.50m	Manufacturer	Indoors
108	Friable dark reddish-brown fine sandy silt	L: 2m, W: 1.50m, D: 0.3m	Manufacturer	Indoors
109	Firm (pale greyish-brown clay silt with few plant remains)	L: 2.2m, W: 1.80m, D: 0.20m	Manufacturer	Indoors
110	Brick wall up to four courses remaining bonded by light yellowish-brown fine sandy mortar	L: 4m, W: 0.70m, D: 0.10m	Manufacturer	Indoors
111	Concrete foundation for Wall 109	L: 4m, W: 0.50m, D: 0.30m	Manufacturer	Indoors
112	Painted masonry and grout	L: 2.2m, W: 1.10m, D: 0.2m	Manufacturer	Indoors

Context Descriptions Trench 01

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions	Interpretation	Date
100	Layer	Friable dark greyish-brown sandy clay silt	L 22m, W 4m, D 0.25m	Topsoil	Modern
101	Layer	Mixed demolition deposit	L 22m, W 4m, D 0.60m	Make-up Layer	Modern
102	Layer	Loose light yellowish-brown coarse sand and grit with frequent small to large (<0.25m) limestone fragments	L 22m, W 4m, D 0.75m	Make-up layer	Modern
103	Artefact	Wooden stake	L 0.55m, W 0.08m	Fence post	Post-med
104	Artefact	Wooden stake	L 0.30m, W 0.05m	Fence post	Post-med
105	Layer	Silty clay with rare small (<0.05m) sub-angular limestone fragments	L 22m, W 4m, D 0.35m	Make-up layer	Post-med
106	Layer	Friable dark brownish-black fine sandy silt with rare small (<0.02m) sub-rounded limestone	L 22m, W 4m, D 0.50m	Peat	Undated
107	Layer	Friable dark reddish-brown fine sandy silt	L 20m, W 1.80m, D 0.45m	Peat	Undated
108	Layer	Firm mid greyish-brown clay silt with rare plant remains	L 20m, W 1.80m, D 0.20m	Subsoil	Undated
109	Wall	Brick wall up to four courses remaining; bonded by light yellowish-brown fine sandy mortar	L 4m, W 0.50m, D 0.30m	Wall	Post-med
110	Structure	Concrete foundation for Wall 109	L 4m, W 0.50m, D 0.30m	Foundation for wall	Post med
111	Layer	Banded sands and gravels	L 20m, W 1.80m, D n/a	Fluvio-glacial geology	Undated

Context Descriptions Trench 02

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions	Interpretation	Date
200	Layer	Friable dark greyish-brown sandy clay silt with rare C.B.M. fragments	L 22m, W 4m, D 0.15m	Topsoil	Post-med
201	Layer	Loose light yellowish-brown coarse sand and grit with frequent small to large (< 0.25m) limestone fragments	L 22m, W 4m, D 0.70m	Make-up layer	Post-med
202	Structure	Brick wall up to six courses remaining. Bricks bonded by light yellowish - brown fine sandy mortar. Seen in section only	L 7.30m, W unknown, D 0.80m	Wall	Post-med
203	Cut	Ditch or pit orientated N-S. Sides moderate to steep (45° from vertical) onto concave base	L 4m exposed, W 3.90m, D 1.25m	Rubbish pit	Post-med
204	Fill	Friable dark reddish - brown sandy silt with frequent wood chippings (from Saw Mill, see Fig. 4). Within [203]	L 4m exposed, W 3.90m, D 0.75m	Fill of pit 203	Post-med
205	Fill	Friable dark brownish-grey sandy silt within [203]	L 4m exposed, W 1.95m, D 0.85m	Fill of pit 203	Post-med
206	Structure	Brick wall orientated N-S across trench. Up to four courses remaining. Bonded by light yellowish-brown fine sandy mortar	L 4m exposed, W 0.60m, D 0.40m	Wall	Post-med
207	Layer	Firm mid brownish-grey silty clay with rare small (<0.05m) sub-angular limestone	L 22m, W 4m, D 0.80m	Subsoil	Post-med
208	Layer	Friable dark reddish-brown sandy silt with frequent plant remains	L 20m, W 1.80m, D 0.45m	Peat	Undated
209	Layer	Friable dark brownish-grey sandy silt	L 20m, W 1.80m, D 0.48m	Peat	Undated
210	Layer	Friable fine sand overlying coarse friable gritty gravel	L 20m, W 1.80m, D unknown	Fluvio-glacial geology	Undated

Context Descriptions Trench 03

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions	Interpretation	Date
300	Layer	Loose mixed demolition deposit derived from structure grp. 312	L 13m, W 4m, D 0.50m - 1.40m	Make-up layer	Post-med
301	Structure	Incorporated into structure grp. 312. Square in plan. Vertical sides with flat base	L 0.95m, W 0.95m, D 1.75m	Man-hole (part of grp.312)	Post-med
302	Structure	Brick footings for large structure (e.g. chimney stack or crane). Part of structure grp. 312. Bricks bonded by light yellowish - brown fine sandy mortar	L 4.75m, W 4m, D 2.50m	Wall (part of grp.312)	Post-med
303	Layer	Loose mixed demolition material derived from structure grp. 312	L 0.95m, W 0.95m, D 1.75m	Demolition layer	Post-med
304	Structure	Brick wall orientated E-W. Tied into brick foundations 302. Bricks bonded by light yellowish - brown fine sandy mortar. Up to seven courses remaining. Part of structure grp. 312	L 4m, W 0.80m, D 1.25m	Wall (part of grp.312)	Post-med
305	Structure	Brick wall orientated E-W. Up to seven courses remaining. Bricks bonded by light yellowish - brown fine sandy mortar. Part of structure grp. 312	L 4m, W 0.70m, D 0.90m	Wall (part of grp.312)	Post-med
306	Structure	N-S portion of wall appearing in section only. Up to six courses remaining. Bricks bonded with light yellowish brown fine sandy mortar. Part of structure grp. 312	In section only : W 1m, D 1m	Wall (part of grp. 312)	Post- med
307	Structure	Brick wall orientated N-S. Up to eight courses remaining. Bricks bonded with light yellow-brown sandy mortar. Part of structure grp 312	L 4m, W 0.65m, D 0.90m	Wall (part of grp. 312)	Post-med

308	Structure	Concrete foundation for brick wall 307. Part of structure grp. 312	L 4m, W 1.50m, D 1.80m	Footings (part of grp.312)	Post-Med
309	Layer	Compact mid brownish-grey silty clay with rare small (<0.05m) sub-angular limestone; rare charcoal flecks	L 10m, W 4m, D 1.10m	Subsoil	Undated
310	Layer	Loose dark reddish-brown fine sandy silt with frequent plant remains	L 10m, W 1.80m, D 0.75m	Peat	Undated
311	Layer	Fine sand overlying coarse friable gritty gravel	L10m, W 1.80m, D unknown	Fluvio-glacial geology	Undated
312	Structure group no.	Incorporates 301-302; 304-308; 313	N/A	Flour Mill (See Fig. 4)	19 th century
313	Structure	N-S return of wall 307 running along western side of trench. Part of structure group 312	L 16m, W unknown, D 0.80m	Wall (part of grp.312)	Post-med

JSS 01 Pottery Archive

cname	full name	context	form type	sherds	decoration	part	date
DERBS	Derby Stoneware	105	bottle	1		shoulder	1860-1880
DERBS	Derby Stoneware	105	bottle	1		shoulder	1860-1880
DERBS	Derby Stoneware	105	bottle	1		shoulder	1860-1880
DERBS	Derby Stoneware	105	bottle	1		BS	1860-1880
DERBS	Derby Stoneware	105	bottle	1		BS	1860-1880
DERBS	Derby Stoneware	105	bottle	1		BS	1860-1880
DERBS	Derby Stoneware	105	large jar/bottle	2	beading	base & BS	1860-1880
NOTS	Nottingham stoneware	105	jar/chamber	1	stamped dec	rim	18th to 19th
STSL	Staffordshire/Bristol slipware	105	cup/posset	1	feather	base	late 17th to mid 18th
BL	Black-glazed wares	105	large storage jar	1		BS	18th
TPW	Transfer printed ware	101	plate	1		rim	19th
PEARL	Pearlware	101	small dish	1	underglaze paint	profile	late 18th to early 19th
DERBS	Derby Stoneware	101	spirit bottle	1		base	1830-1840
CREA	Creamware	207	dish	1		base	late 18th
CREA	Creamware	207	small jar or bowl	1		BS	late 18th

A total of 15 bones or bone fragments, with a total weight of just over 1.4kg, were recovered from these contexts. The soils on the site were permanently wet, resulting in good bone preservation, and the material was generally dense, hard and dark brown or grey-brown in colour, with a high organic content remaining.

Appendix D : Animal bones (Richard Moore)

The largest quantity of bone was a cattle pelvic bone which had been seen above ground in the late nineteenth century. The jaws were used for graft working of bone at least from the late eighteenth century (MacGregor, 1980), and the presence of this bone means that the context is almost certainly later than this date. The large size and robustness of the bone, typical of modern stock, also points to this conclusion.

Context (297) also contained five sheep lower leg bones. There is no usable meat on this part of the leg, and these bones were probably discarded as waste. This would indicate that animal carcasses were being butchered nearby, although in an urban setting this is hardly a surprising conclusion. These five bones show considerable size variation, suggesting that these sheep did not come from a single, homogeneous flock. The state of wear of the teeth in a sheep's jaw from the same context indicate that it was from a mature animal, at least 2 years old.

A large fragment of cattle tibia found in the same layer was eroded and had signs of being gnawed; it is likely that it lay around on the ground surface for some time before being incorporated into the soil.

Layer (105) contained a complete bone from the lower part of the hind leg of a fairly large ibex, and part of the shoulder blade from an immature individual of the same species. There was also a deer leg-bone in this context. Fairly small and from a young animal, it would have come from a medium-sized species, probably a fallow deer.

A pelvic bone in layer (209) is from large dog, possibly the size of a Labrador or Alsatian. This bone had small parallel cut-marks, but these look fairly fresh, and are probably the result of post-depositional damage.

Remarks

The identification of the bones found. The species of animal has been given where there is reasonable confidence about its identification. An indication of the general size and robustness of bones is given in uncertain cases, as for example, 'very small'. Small fragments that defy even this level of identification are listed as 'unidentified'. Uncertain identifications are generally indicated in the comments column. This is also used to record the parts of the bone present where it is incomplete, as also where this is significant, and also whether there are signs of burning or of butchery marks.

Teeth, including those in place in mandibles and maxillae, are listed using the following abbreviations: I - incisor, C - canine, PM - pre-molar, M - molar, D - deciduous or 'milk teeth'. The degree of wear of mandibular teeth is indicated by a letter, based on those given by Hillson (1986, pages 217-220, after Gross, 1982) for example, 'spine (2)' should be read as fourth deciduous pre-molar with wear to stage 2.

JSS01 Animal Bone Report

Richard Moore

A total of 15 bones or bone fragments, with a total weight of just over 1.4kg, were recovered from three contexts. The soils on the site were permanently wet, resulting in good bone preservation, and the material was generally dense, hard and dark brown or grey-brown in colour, with a high organic content remaining.

The largest quantity of bone came from layer (207). This included a cattle pelvic bone which had been sawn above and below the region of the hip joint. Although saws were used for craft working of bone at least from Roman times, they were not used in butchery until the late eighteenth century (MacGregor, 1985, 55). The presence of this bone means that the context is almost certainly later than this date. The large size and robustness of the bone, typical of modern stock, also points to this conclusion.

Context (207) also contained five sheep lower leg bones. There is no usable meat on this part of the leg, and these bones were probably discarded as waste. This would indicate that animal carcasses were being butchered nearby, although in an urban setting this is hardly a surprising conclusion. These five bones show considerable size variation, suggesting that these sheep did not come from a single, homogeneous flock. The state of wear of the teeth in a sheep's jaw from the same context indicate that it was from a mature animal, at least 3 years old.

A large fragment of cattle tibia found in the same layer was eroded and had signs of being gnawed; it is likely that it lay around on the ground surface for some time before being incorporated into the soil.

Layer (105) contained a complete bone from the lower part of the hind leg of a fairly large horse, and part of the shoulder-blade from an immature individual of the same species. There was also a deer leg-bone in this context. Fairly small and from a young animal, it would have come from a medium-sized species, probably a fallow deer.

A pelvic bone in layer (209) is from large dog, possibly the size of a labrador or alsation. This bone had small parallel cut-marks, but these look fairly fresh, and are probably the result of post-depositional damage.

Bone list

The table lists all the bones found. The species of animal has been given where there is reasonable confidence about its identification. An indication of the general size and robustness of bones is given in uncertain cases, as, for instance, 'cow-sized'. Small fragments that defy even this level of identification are listed as 'unidentified'. Uncertain identifications are generally indicated in the comments column. This is also used to record the parts of the bone present where it is incomplete, its size where this is significant, and also whether there are signs of burning or of butchery marks.

Teeth, including those in place in mandibles and maxillae, are listed using the following abbreviations: i - incisor, c - canine, pm - pre-molar, m - molar, d - deciduous or 'milk tooth'. The degree of wear of mandibular teeth is indicated by a letter, based on those given in Hillson (1986, pages 327-330, after Grant, 1982). For example, 'dpm4(g)' should be read as fourth deciduous pre-molar with wear to stage g.

Context	Animal	Bone	Side	Comments
105	Horse	Metatarsal	Right	Complete. 416g
105	Horse	Scapula	Right	Distal part of blade, incompletely mineralised. 38g
105	Deer	Metacarpal	Right	Unfused distal epiphysis missing. 30g
105	Sheep-sized	Rib		Fragment of blade. 2g
Weight (105): 486g				
207	Cattle	Innominate	Left	Large, sawn ends. 436g
207	Cattle	Tibia	Left	Distal part of shaft, cracked, gnaw marks. 158g
207	Sheep	Metatarsal	Left	Complete, shaft slightly carbonised. 58g
207	Sheep	Metatarsal	Left	More or less complete, slightly smaller than above. 52g
207	Sheep	Metatarsal	Left	More or less complete, smaller than above. 40g
207	Sheep	Metatarsal	Right	Distal end missing, smaller than above. 22g
207	Sheep	Metacarpal	Right	Distal end missing, damage to shaft. 18g
207	Sheep	Mandible	Right	Pm2, pm3, pm4(h), m1(g), m2 (f), m3(d), missing beyond m3. 38g
207	Cow-sized	Ribs		2 more or less complete ribs. 52g & 22g
Weight (207): 896g				
209	Dog	Innominate	Left	Complete, large, cut marks across ischium. 54g
Weight (209): 54g				

References

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Hillson S, 1986. *Teeth*, Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology, Cambridge University Press.

MacGregor A, 1985. *Bone, Antler, Ivory & Horn*, Croom Helm, London.

Wilson B, Grigson C and Payne S 1982. 'Ageing and sexing animal bones from archaeological sites' *British Archaeological Reports*, British Series 109, Oxford.

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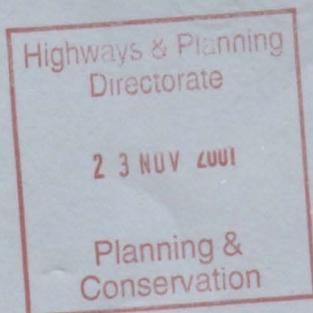
Dear Mark,

LAND AT REAR OF JERMYN STREET, SLEAFORD

Please find enclosed a copy of a Network Archaeology report on the evaluation of the above site for inclusion in the Lincolnshire SMR.

Yours sincerely,

Rob Bourn BA, MA, MIFA
Associate Director
E-mail: rob.bourn@cgms.co.uk



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