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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF LAND AT EAST ROAD,
SLEAFORD,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SER98)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

EVENT LI1566
SOURCES LI6367/6368
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Lincolnshire County Council
Archaeology Section

19 OCT 00

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF LAND AT EAST ROAD,
SLEAFORD,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SER98)**

Work Undertaken For
Anglian Water Services Limited

October 2000

Report compiled by
Tobin Rayner BSc (Hons)

National Grid Reference: TF 079472 and TF 075462
City and County Museum Accession No: 163.98



A.P.S. Report No: 142 /00

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief undertaken during the groundworks associated with the watermain reinforcement on East Road, Sleaford, Lincolnshire

The investigation area lies within a zone of known archaeological remains dating from the Prehistoric period to the present day.

The earliest deposits revealed were natural sands, silts and clays with gravel inclusions cut by two tree throw holes and a pre-19th century field boundary or road side ditch. Additionally, a sequence of dumped deposits representing the earthen ramp for the railway bridge sealed by the present road surface were recorded overlying the previous ground surface.

No artefactual material was revealed during the investigations.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Archaeological 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 purposes within a specified area, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed' (IFA 1997).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Anglian Water Services Limited to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the groundworks

associated with the watermain reinforcement on East Road (A153), Sleaford, Lincolnshire. A standard condition for archaeological recording was requested by Lincolnshire County Council. The watching brief was carried out between the 16th August 1998 and the 21st September 2000.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Sleaford is situated 27km south of Lincoln and 26km west of Boston in North Kesteven District, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The area of investigation is located approximately 1.5km northeast of the town centre on the west side of East Road between National Grid References TF 079472 and TF 075462. The investigation area lies at a height of c. 12m OD on the western flood plain of the River Slea (Fig. 3, Plate 1).

Local soils are Ruskington Association gleyic brown calcareous earths developed on glaciofluvial sands and gravels with a calcareous substrate containing limestone stones, flints and quartzite pebbles (Hodge *et al.* 1984 304). These deposits overlie a solid geology of Upper Jurassic limestone with an undulating substratum of Oxford Clay (GSGB 1972).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Sleaford is situated in an area of known archaeological remains from the Prehistoric period to the present day (Fig. 2). Three Acheulian (over 200,000 years old) flint implements have been found in the vicinity of the site, although they are likely to have originated elsewhere and were probably deposited with the gravel at the end of the Wolstonian glaciation approximately 120,000 years ago (May 1976). A Neolithic (c. 3500-2000 BC) greenstone axe and

Bronze Age (2000-600 BC) flint tools have also been found near the area of investigation. Trial excavations in a field approximately 700m west of the development area revealed evidence of a Neolithic and Bronze Age site occupying an area of slightly raised ground.

Archaeological investigations to the east of the site confirmed the existence of a Middle Iron Age (c. 350-50 BC) ditched enclosure (Herbert 1997) previously recorded from aerial photographs. Additionally, a prehistoric track, later a Roman road, now called Mareham Lane was identified. Various archaeological investigations undertaken in the fields to the west and east of the area of investigation have yielded evidence of numerous, relatively evenly distributed, ditches, gullies and occasional pits and postholes. These features may represent stock enclosures, drainage ditches and land boundaries dating from the prehistoric to the post-medieval periods (Armour-Chelu 1999; CLAU 1999; Herbert 1997; 1998a, 1998b; McDaid 2000; Rayner 1999, 2000).

Known activity during the Roman period in the vicinity of the site is sparse and centres on Mareham Lane, which extends from south to north to the east of the investigation area (Fig. 2). Roadside ditches and a cobbled surface show that the route was used and maintained in the Roman period (Herbert 1998a, Rayner 2000). A number of undated cropmarks along the route of the road to the north may represent Romano-British enclosures. A quantity of roof and flue tiles, fineware pottery and metal objects found on a slight mound just north of Sleaford Wood (Fig. 2), represents the possible remains of a Roman villa.

A 10th century Viking weight, a 13th century spearhead, a medieval coin, and numerous

buttons and thimbles of Victorian and Edwardian date have been recorded to the east of the investigation area (Fig. 2). During the 19th century a railway line was built, crossing the investigation area, as part of the Great Northern and Great Eastern Joint Railway.

3. AIMS

The requirements of the investigation, as detailed in the specifications for works (Appendix 1), were to locate and record archaeological deposits, if present, and to determine their date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

A mechanical excavator was used to excavate a series of access trenches mainly on a track alongside East Road to enable the watermain reinforcement works to be carried out. Following excavation, the sides of the trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical. Archaeological deposits were partially or fully excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. The depth and thickness of each deposit was measured from the ground surface. Each deposit or feature revealed was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording of deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Records of the deposits and features identified during the watching brief were examined. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2.

5. RESULTS

Three phases were identified:

- Phase 1: Natural deposits
- Phase 2: Undated deposits
- Phase 3: Modern deposits

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

Phase 1 Natural deposits (Fig. 3, 4 and 5, Plate 3)

The earliest deposit encountered comprised moderately compact yellowish brown sand and gravels (030), grey silt and fine sand (026 and 027) and yellow reddish brown silty sand (017). These natural geological deposits were recorded to a maximum thickness of 1m at the base of the trenches. The full depth of these natural deposits was not reached.

Cutting the natural deposit (030) within Sections 7 and 8 were two ill-defined features (029 and 032) containing grey chalky silt (028) and (031) respectively. These features have been interpreted as natural tree throw holes.

Phase 2 Undated deposits (Fig. 3 and 4, Plate 2 and 3)

A probable ditch (016) was recorded within Sections 3 and 5, cutting the natural deposit. Measuring 1.70m wide x 0.85m deep (to limit of excavation) and orientated north-south, the ditch contained five sandy clayey silty fills ranging in colour from dark brownish grey to mid brown (011, 012, 013,

014 and 015). No artefacts were retrieved from these deposits.

Phase 3 Modern deposits (Fig. 3, 4 and 5, Plate 2 and 3)

Located at the base of Section 1 was a 0.85m thick brown clayey silt (004). This has been interpreted as a make up layer for the ramp to the railway bridge and was overlain by a 0.54m sequence of hardcore (003) and tarmac (001 and 002), representing the present road surface.

Section 2 revealed a 1m thick mid yellowish brown clay and sand road make up deposit (008). This was cut by a trench (007) that accommodated a concrete edging (006) for a pavement. A 0.20m thick topsoil (005) consisting of a dark grey silty sand sealed these deposits.

A 0.25m thick dark grey sandy silt hardcore (010) sealed by an indurate grey concrete track surface (009) was recorded within Sections 3 and 5 overlying the undated ditch (016).

Revealed at the base of Section 4 was a 100mm thick mid greyish brown clayey sand (023). Overlying this deposit was a sequence of redeposited natural, topsoils and dumped layers (019, 020, 021 and 022) sealed in turn by a 0.15m thick light grey concrete track surface (018).

Recorded within Section 6 overlying the natural tree throw features (029 and 032) and natural deposit (026) was a 0.25m thick mid yellowish brown sandy silt subsoil (025). Above the subsoil was a 0.20m thick dark brown organic deposit (024) that represents the modern ground surface.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits comprising sands, silts and clays with gravel inclusions, encountered during the groundworks, are characteristic of the underlying geology. These are likely to have been deposited as part of a glaciofluvial process.

The two tree throw holes recorded within Sections 7 and 8, located at the southern end of the investigation area probably indicate the location of earlier trees along the road side.

The north-south aligned ditch recorded within Sections 3 and 5 probably defines a field boundary or road side ditch. The discovery of the ditch below the earthworks associated with the railway bridge suggest a pre-19th century date.

Deposit (023) revealed within Section 4 has been interpreted as an earlier surface, probably representing the ground level before the railway was constructed and therefore dated to pre-19th century.

A sequence of modern deposits was revealed within all the trenches. These represent the modern built-up ground surface for the road and tracks and, dumped deposits associated with the ramp for the railway bridge.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations on East Road, Sleaford, Lincolnshire, were undertaken during groundworks associated with the watermain reinforcement, because the site lay within an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Prehistoric period to the present day.

An undated field boundary or road side ditch

was the only archaeological feature revealed during the investigation. Although undated this must pre-date the construction of the 19th century railway bridge. Additionally, a sequence of deposits forming the earthen ramp for the railway bridge and present road surface was recorded sealing the previous ground surface.

The nature of the groundworks for the pipelaying, predominately by directional drilling between small trenches, resulted in limited exposure of any archaeological remains in the area.

Although buried soils were encountered the nature of the local site conditions revealed during the investigations would suggest that few environmental indicators would survive, other than through charring.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr David Waterfield of Anglian Water Services Limited who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane. Joanna Hambly, the Heritage Officer for North Kesteven District Council, kindly permitted examination of the relevant parish archaeological files.

9 PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Field Staff: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Mark Dymond, Neil Herbert, Gary Taylor and Fiona Walker
Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Illustrations: Tobin Rayner
Post-excavation Analyst: Tobin Rayner

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

CLAU City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit

GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

LAS Lindsey Archaeological Services

LOE Limit of excavation

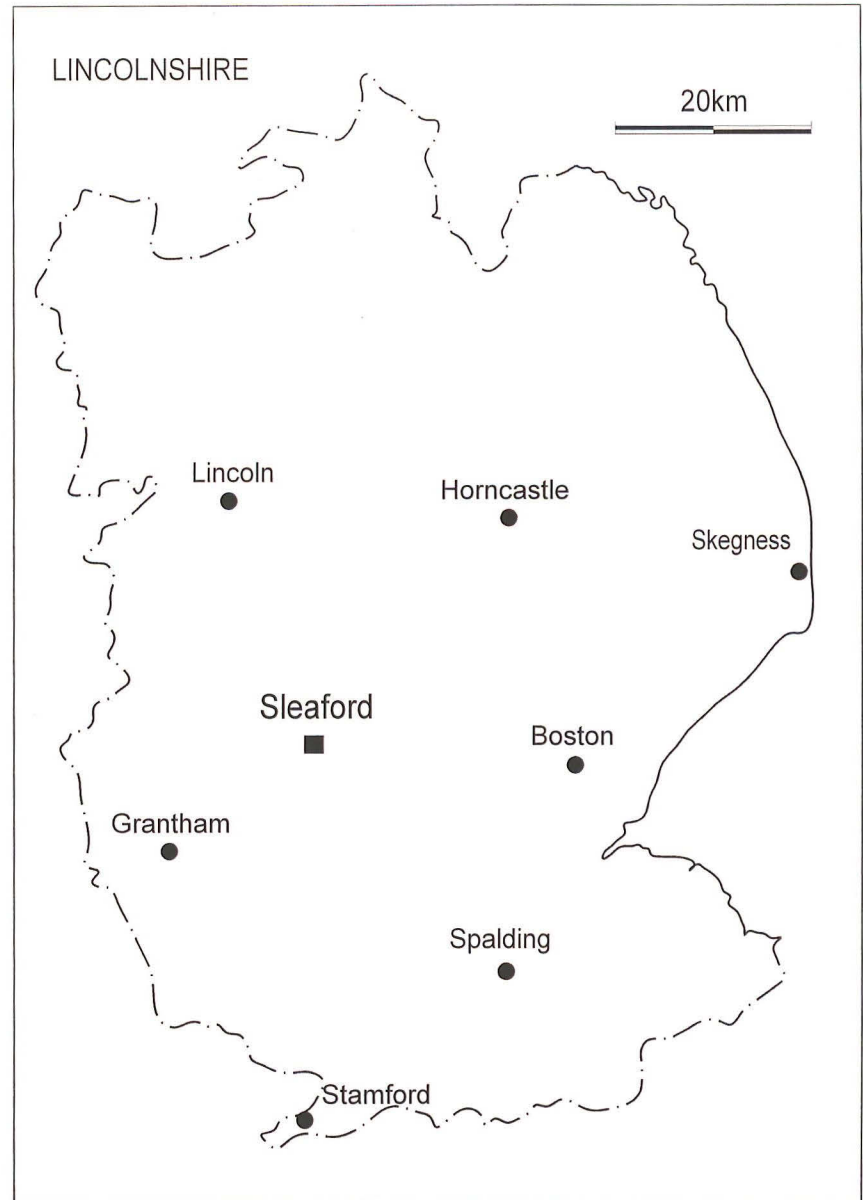


Figure 1: General location map

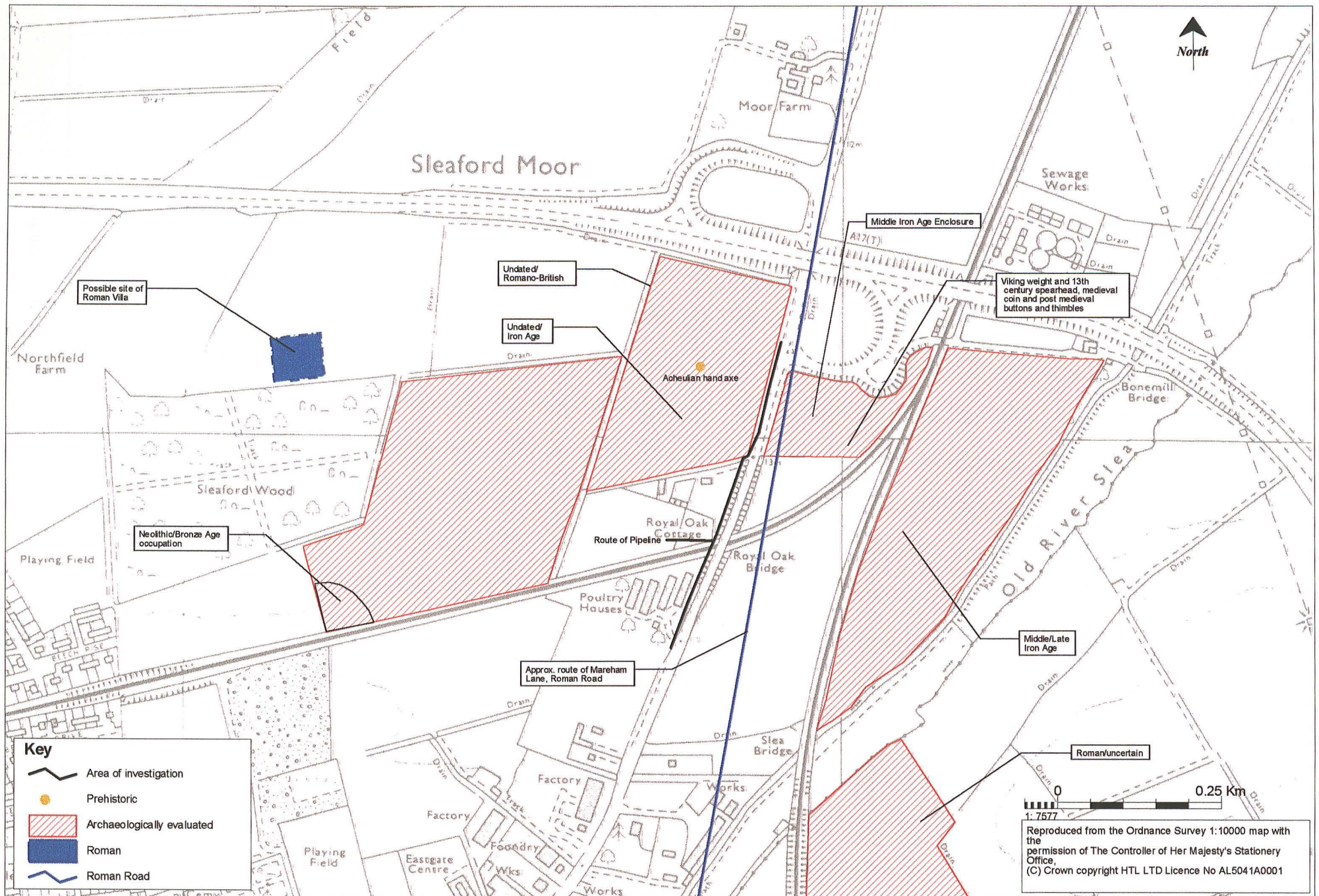


Figure 2 Site location plan showing archaeological setting

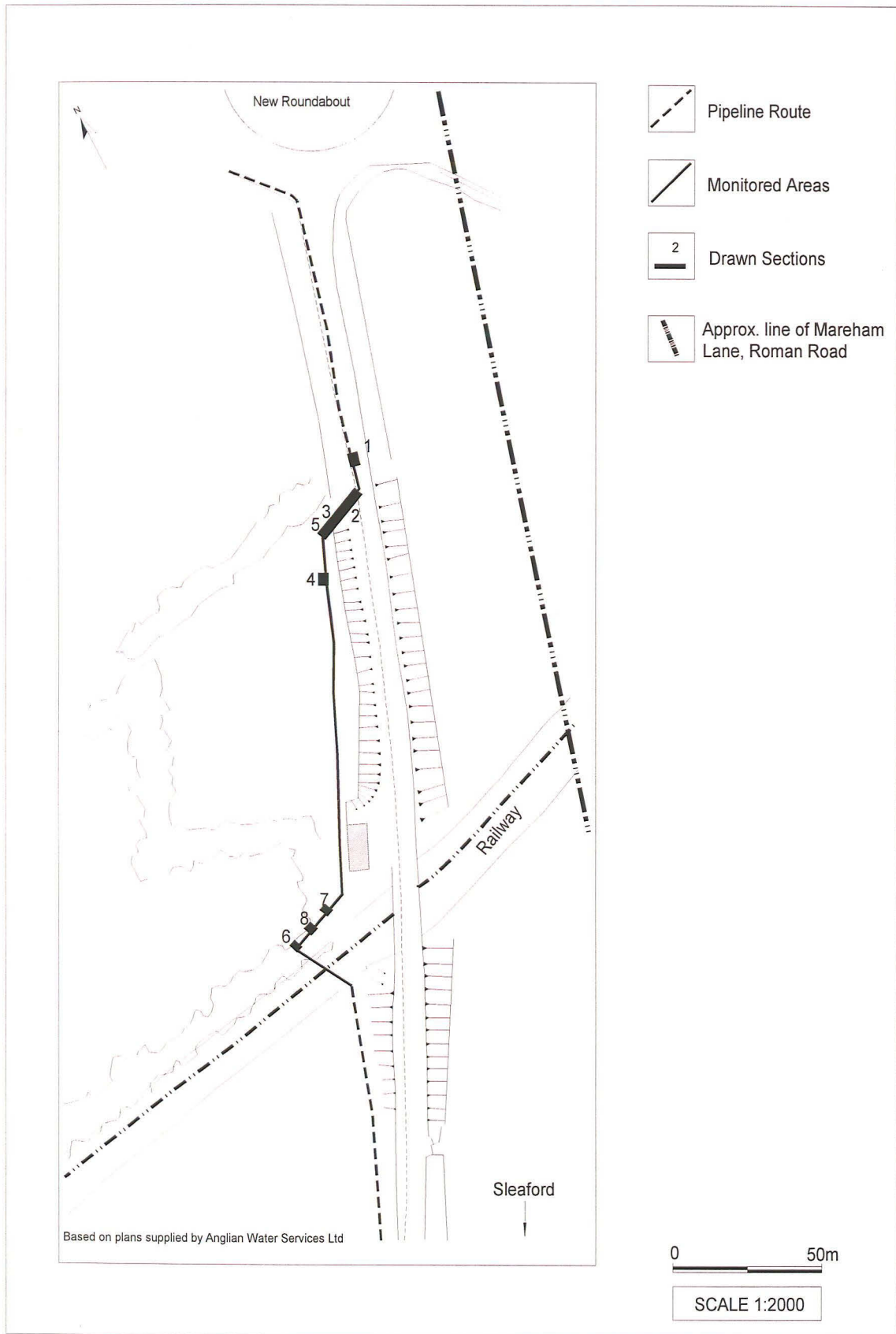
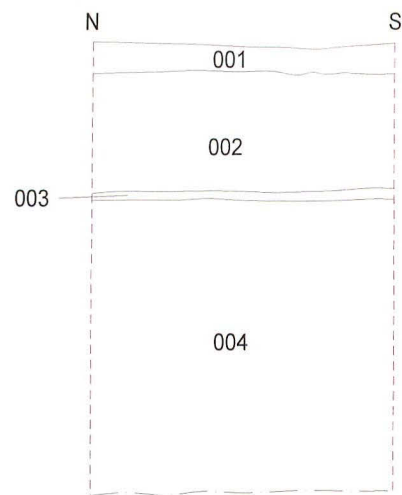
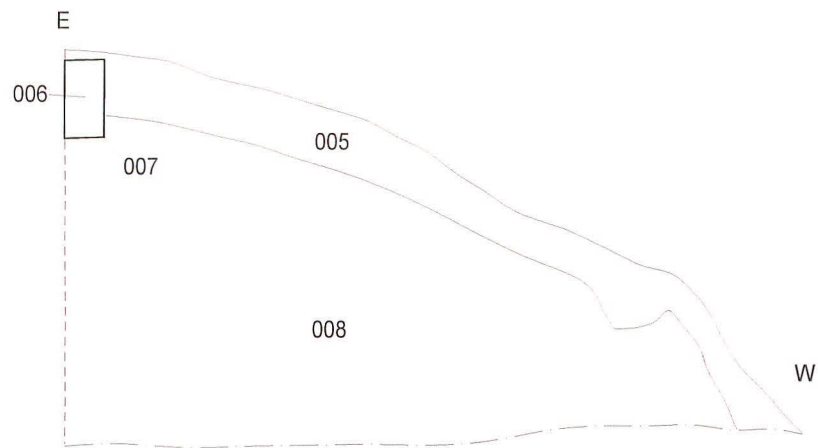


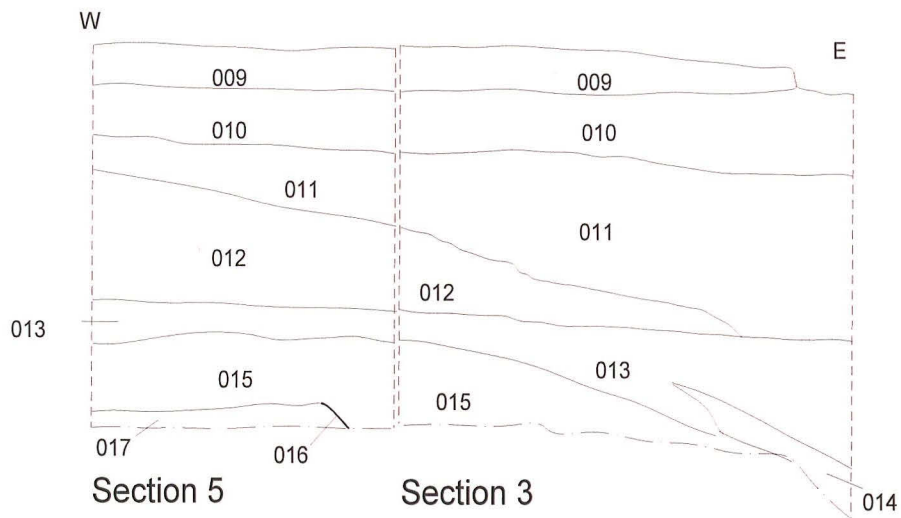
Figure 3: Area of investigation and section locations



Section 1



Section 2

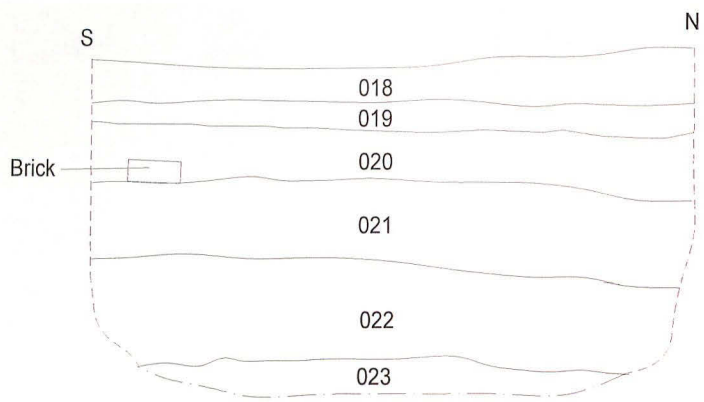


Section 5

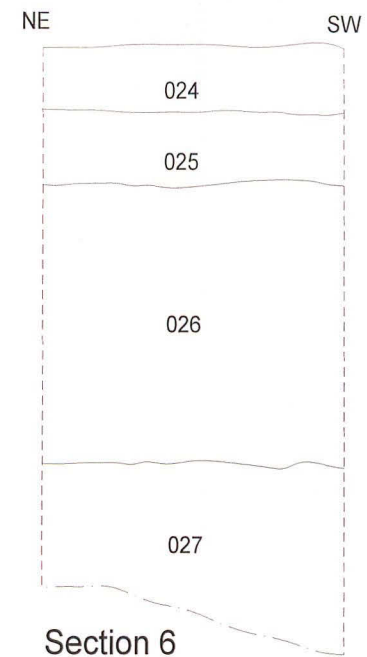
Section 3



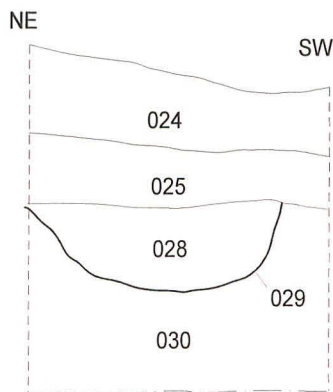
Figure 4: Sections 1 - 3, 5



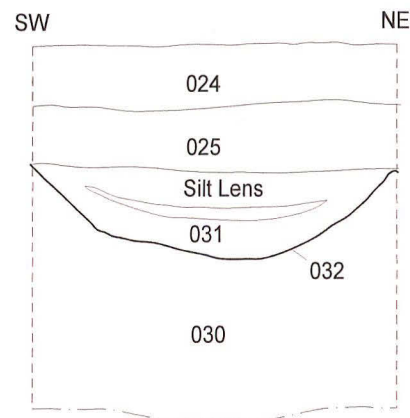
Section 4



Section 6



Section 7



Section 8



Figure 5: Sections 4, 6 - 8

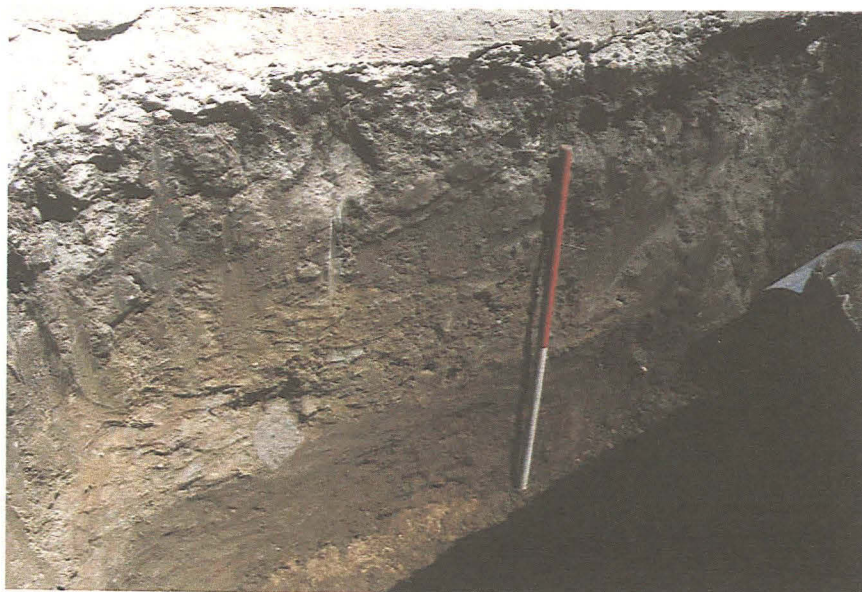
Plate 1 General view
of the area of works,
looking south



Plate 2 View of road
embankment, Section 2,
looking south



Plate 3 Section 5 showing
road surface, ditch (016)
and natural, looking north



Appendix 1

SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF - LAND AT EAST ROAD SLEAFORD, LINCOLNSHIRE

SUMMARY

- a. *A watching brief is required during works associated with the watermain reinforcement on East Road (A153), Sleaford, Lincolnshire.*
- b. *Numerous Iron Age and Roman sites have been identified in the vicinity of the proposed works. A Roman Road lies immediately to the east of East Road and there are probably settlement and stock enclosures of prehistoric and later date to the east and west of the modern road. Current work immediately to the west of East Road, including a geophysical survey, has revealed a number of undated buried archaeological remains.*
- c. *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the proposed works. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- d. *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the work. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

1. INTRODUCTION

- a. This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during the groundworks associated with the watermain reinforcement on East Road (A153), Sleaford. The site is located approximately between national grid references TF 079472 and TF 075462, and is shown on Figure 1.
- b. This document contains the following parts:
 - i. Overview.
 - ii. Stages of work and methodologies.
 - iii. List of specialists.
 - iv. Programme of works and staffing structure of the project.

2. SITE LOCATION

- a. East Road is located to the north east of Sleaford in the administrative district of North Kesteven. The proposed site, at East Road,, is situated approximately 1.5km north east of the town centre between TF 079472 and TF 075462.

3. PLANNING BACKGROUND

- a. The proposed works will be subject to an archaeological watching brief between the new roundabout and the railway bridge as requested by Lincolnshire County Council.

4. SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- a. Sleaford is situated 27km south of Lincoln. The site and surrounding area is on flat land and lies at approximately 12m OD. Soils at the site are Curdrige Association typically deep, permeable, coarse loamy soils developed over fine-grained Jurassic sands and sandstone (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 154).

5. THE ARCHAEOLOGY

- a. Recent archaeological work to either side of East Road has revealed that this is an area of archaeological importance. Finds of a Roman date have been found in the fields surrounding the application area. Aerial photography has shown that the area around East Road contains evidence of probable Roman or Iron Age date. In particular, a rectangular enclosure, evident as a cropmark, is located immediately to the east of the East Road. Recent archaeological investigations of this enclosure have shown that it is of mid- to late Iron Age date (Archaeological Project Services forthcoming).
- b. The probable line of a Roman Road (Mareham Lane) lies immediately to the east of East Road and recent excavations (Archaeological Project Services forthcoming) have revealed that the Roman Road overlies a prehistoric trackway. Recent excavations between East Road and the Sleaford by-pass (A17) revealed Roman ditches containing pottery and previously unknown double-ditched enclosures (Archaeological Project Services 1997, 1). In addition the field to the north of Sleaford Wood (on the west side of East Road) has produced pottery and other artefacts suggesting occupation of Roman date. Current excavations, immediately to the west of East Road, have revealed a number of buried ditches and pits. These features are undated but are probably related to the adjacent prehistoric and Roman remains.

6. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- a. The aims of the watching brief will be:
 - i. To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during ground disturbance.
- b. The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
 - i. Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
 - ii. Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
 - iii. As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
 - iv. Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

7. SITE OPERATIONS

- a. General considerations
 - i. All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
 - ii. The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists.
- b. Methodology
 - i. The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
 - ii. The sections of the trenches will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The plans of the trench and features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Section drawings of the trenches and features will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services

pro-forma record sheets.

- iii. Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- iv. Throughout the watching brief a photographic record consisting of colour prints will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
 - (1) The site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
 - (2) groups of features where their relationship is important
- v. Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

8. POST-EXCAVATION

a. Stage 1

- i. 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: the colour prints will be labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- ii. All finds recovered during the field work 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.

b. Stage 2

- i. Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.
- ii. Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

c. Stage 3

- i. On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.
- ii. This will consist of:
 - (1) A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
 - (2) Description of the topography of the site.
 - (3) Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
 - (4) A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
 - (5) A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.

- (6) Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- (7) Sections of the archaeological features.
- (8) Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- (9) Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- (10) Appropriate photographs of specific archaeological features.

9. REPORT DEPOSITION

- a. Copies of the report will be sent to the client; the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record; and to North Kesteven Heritage Officer.

10. ARCHIVE

- a. The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, 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.

11. PUBLICATION

- a. A report of the findings of the watching brief will be published in Heritage Lincolnshire's Annual Report and a note presented to the editor of the journal of the Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology. 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.

12. CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- a. Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Archaeology Officer, Lincolnshire County Council. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

13. VARIATIONS

- a. Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the Archaeology Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

14. PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- a. The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction.
- b. An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.

15. SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- a. The following organisations/persons will, in principal and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular

specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: Dr D Knight, Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman: B Precious, Independent Specialist Anglo-Saxon: J Young, City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit Medieval and later - H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

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Archaeological Project Services, forthcoming *Archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to North Junction, Sleaford, Lincolnshire (SNJ97)*

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales **13**

Appendix 2

Context Summary

Context	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	1	Indurate, black tarmac, 100mm thick	Present road surface
002	1	Indurate, layers of black tarmac, 0.40m thick	Old road surfaces
003	1	Firm, light yellow hardcore, 40mm thick	Hardcore layer
004	1	Loose, mid brown clayey silt, 0.85m thick to l.o.e.	Make up layer for ramp to railway bridge
005	2	Loose, dark grey silty sand, 0.20m thick	Topsoil
006	2	Indurate, mid greyish white concrete, 0.25m thick x 0.13m wide	Concrete pavement edge
007	2	Linear cut feature, 0.25m deep x 0.13m wide, N-S orientation	Pavement foundation cut
008	2	Moderately compact, mid yellowish brown with light grey streaks, clay and coarse sand, 1.00m deep	Road make up
009	3, 5	Indurate, light grey concrete, 0.15m thick	Track surface
010	3, 5	Moderately compact, dark grey sandy silt with brick and tile inclusions, 0.25m thick	Hardcore for concrete 009
011	3, 5	Moderately compact, dark brownish grey fine sandy silt, 0.50m thick	Possible fill of 016
012	3, 5	Moderately compact, mottled mid yellow and greyish brown sandy clayey silt, 0.25m thick	Possible fill of 016
013	3, 5	Moderately compact, mid to dark greyish brown sandy clayey silt, 0.30m thick	Possible fill of 016
014	3	Moderately compact, mid brown silty sandy clay, 0.15m thick	Fill of 016
015	3, 5	Moderately compact mid brown silty clay, 0.30m thick	Fill of 016
016	5	Linear cut feature, 1.70m wide, probable N-S orientation	Probable ditch cut
017	5	Moderately compact, mid yellow reddish brown silty sand, 1.00m thick	Natural
018	4	Compact, light grey concrete, 0.15m thick	Concrete track surface
019	4	Moderately compact, dark grey sandy silt, 1.00m thick	Old topsoil or dumped deposit
020	4	Moderately compact, mid yellow reddish brown sand, 0.20m thick	Dumped/levelling deposit
021	4	Moderately compact, dark greyish brown clayey sandy silt, 0.25m thick	Old topsoil
022	4	Moderately compact, mid yellow reddish brown sand, 0.35m thick	Redeposited natural
023	4	Moderately compact, mid greyish brown clayey sand, 100mm thick	Possible old ground surface
024	6	Moderately compact, dark brown organic sandy silt with freq. roots, 0.20m thick	Topsoil

Context	Section	Description	Interpretation
025	6	Moderately compact, mid yellowish brown sandy silt, 0.25m thick	Subsoil
026	6	Moderately compact, lenses of light yellow reddish brown and brownish grey sands and silts, 0.92m thick	Natural
027	6	Moderate to firm, mid grey silt with fine sand, 0.63m to l.o.e.	Natural
028	7	Moderately compact, light grey chalky silt, 0.28m thick	Fill of 029
029	7	Ill-defined cut with concave sides and a rounded base, 1.00m wide x 0.28m deep	Tree throw hole
030	7, 8	Firm, light yellowish brown sandy silt with gravel inclusions, 0.60m to l.o.e.	Natural
031	8	Moderately compact, light grey chalky silt with mid grey silt lens, 0.30m thick	Fill of 032
032	8	Ill-defined cut with concave sides and a rounded base, 1.20m wide x 0.30m deep	Tree throw hole

Appendix 3

Glossary

Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and 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).
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 4

The Archive

The archive consists of:

- 32 Context records
- 7 Drawing sheets
- 8 Daily record sheets
- 2 Context record sheets
- 1 Section record sheet
- 1 Photographic record sheets

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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

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

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number: 163.98

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SER98

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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