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**EVALUATION EXCAVATION FOR THE
WIDENING OF THE SALTER'S WAY,
SALTERSFORD,
LINCOLNSHIRE**

Work Undertaken For
Anglian Water Services Ltd

August 1993

Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire
28 Boston Road,
SLEAFORD,
Lincolnshire NG34 7ET
Charity No: 1001463. Company No: 2554738 (England)

SAW 93

CONTENTS

List of Figures

1. Summary	1
2. Introduction	1
3. Aims	2
4. Methods	2
5. Analysis	3
Phase 1 Natural deposits	3
Phase 2 Roman deposits	3
Phase 3 Late or Post-Roman deposits	4
Phase 4 Post-medieval deposits	5
Phase 5 Modern Deposits	5
6. Discussion	5
7. Assessment of significance	6
8. Conclusions	8
9. Acknowledgements	8
10. Personnel	9
11. Bibliography	9

Appendices

1 Context Summary
2 Artefact Data
3 Extract from <i>Criteria for the scheduling of ancient monuments</i>
4 The Archive

List of Figures

- Figure 1 General Location Plan
- Figure 2 Site Location Plan
- Figure 3 Trench Location Plan
- Figure 4 Plans of Trenches 5 and 11, Showing Postholes
- Figure 5 Trench 8 Section, Showing Rubble Layer and Grave
- Figure 6 Plans of Trenches 10 and 15, Showing Stone Walls
- Figure 7 Trench 15 Section
- Figure 8 Trench 10 Section, Showing Wall and Demolition Debris
- Figure 9 Trench 9 Section, Showing Metalled Surface
- Figure 10 Trench 13 Section
- Figure 11 Trench 2 Section
- Figure 12 Trench 4 Section
- Figure 13 Trench 12 Section
- Figure 14 Trench 6 Section
- Figure 15 Artefact Distribution Graph

1 Summary

- 1.1 An evaluation was undertaken on land alongside the Salter's Way, Saltersford in response to a proposal for redevelopment of the site. It was anticipated that the area could fall within a zone of Romano-British settlement. The development could affect related archaeological deposits and, in consequence, fifteen trenches were excavated to test for their presence and survival.
- 1.2 Redeposited flintwork of early Neolithic and Bronze Age date was recovered, supporting previously discovered evidence for prehistoric exploitation of the area.
- 1.3 Romano-British activity was represented by stone buildings, metalled surfaces, a possible circular hut and infant burials. These burials were, perhaps, associated in ritual fashion with a structure whose location was indicated by construction rubble and large quantities of tiles and pottery. Located at the limit of settlement, no unequivocal Romano-British activity was identified west of this structure. An isolated timber building of unknown date was, however, observed approximately 100m further west.
- 1.4 The Romano-British settlement ceased, possibly due to environmental factors, and the site subsequently became farmland.

2 Introduction

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the north side of the Salter's Way, Saltersford. This was in respect of a planning application submitted by Anglian Water Services Ltd for proposed widening of the Salter's Way access road, leading from the Great North Road to Saltersford Water Treatment Works. The proposed development would occur in an area of known Romano-British settlement. This work was undertaken in accordance with a brief set by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist.
- 2.2 Saltersford is located approximately 2km south of Grantham at the junction of the civil parishes of Little Ponton and Stroxtan, Grantham and Londonthorpe and Harrowby Without, in South Kesteven district, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). It is situated in the valley of the River Witham which flows south to north through the site. At this point the river cuts through Jurassic limestone. The valley sides are relatively steep, dipping from *c* 90m OD to *c* 45m OD within 600m of the river, and the valley bottom is covered by alluvium exceeding 5m in depth (Preston 1917, 35). The soil type is the Elmton 1 series, brown rendzina developed on the oolitic limestone, with adjacent pockets of Escrick 2 on the western valley sides (Soil Survey 1983). Mixed arable and dairy farming constitute the present land use in the area around Saltersford. Modern physical boundaries confine the site to east and west. These limits are provided by the Great North Road, approximately 600m to the west of the bridging point, and the London to Scotland mainline railway track immediately to the east (Fig. 2).
- 2.3 Artefacts and structures of prehistoric date are known from the Saltersford area. Finds

of Neolithic and Bronze Age flints, a stone axe, a Bronze Age dagger and Iron Age pottery, have been recovered from the area. Additionally, a Neolithic hut and pottery was observed during construction of the waterworks, a Bronze Age tumulus survives to the southwest and a circular cropmark recorded on an aerial photograph may represent another Bronze Age burial mound or possibly an Iron Age or Romano-British hut circle (Heritage Lincolnshire 1993, 2).

- 2.4 Occupation of Saltersford in the Romano-British period has been known since at least as early as the 18th century when it was mentioned by the antiquarian, Stukeley. Sitting astride the Salter's Way Roman road where it fords the River Witham, the settlement is potentially that referred to in the Antonine Itinerary as *Causeannae* (Rivet and Smith 1981, 305). However, other Romano-British sites contend for that identification.
- 2.5 Extensive in area, the Romano-British settlement was of long duration, as indicated by coins of mid 1st to late 4th century date. Diverse in nature with aspects of high status activity and occupation, there is also some evidence for religious/ritual practises. An apparently isolated building associated with an infant burial (Lane nd, 5), and a votive tablet (Lane 1990, 18) provide this indication. A single in-urned cremation may signify the whereabouts of a cemetery. Industrial and agricultural operations are represented by large amounts of ironwork, copper alloy working residues, corn driers and querns. This distribution of observations and artefacts suggests that the settlements may be concentrated in two adjacent but distinct areas.
- 2.6 Evidence for Romano-Saxon and Anglo-Saxon activity displays a predominantly funerary nature. An inhumation burial represented by a shield boss, gilt stud and scramasax (Meaney 1964, 162) and two substantially intact Romano-Saxon grey ware bowls, (Whitwell 1970, 143) have been recovered from the area. Stray finds include a scramasax and a bronze buckle of late or sub-Roman type. Additionally, two Anglo-Saxon graves were found near the entrance to the Little Ponton cutting of the London - Scotland railway (Lane nd, 1).

3 Aims

- 3.1 The aims of the evaluation were to locate archaeological deposits and, if present, determine their extent, state of preservation, date, type, vulnerability, documentation, quality of setting and amenity value. The purpose of this identification and assessment of deposits was to establish their significance, since this would make it possible to recommend an appropriate treatment that could then be integrated with any proposed development programme.

4 Methods

- 4.1 Fifteen trenches were opened (Fig. 3) and selected deposits partially or fully excavated by hand to determine their nature and retrieve artefacts. The trenches were located to evaluate the potential survival of archaeological deposits and features across the

entire development area. To provide sample coverage, small box trenches were situated in a linear array alongside the northern side of the Salter's Way access road. This arrangement was designed to investigate known archaeological deposits located towards the east side of the proposed development area, and to define the western limit of the Romano-British settlement.

- 4.2 Each of the fifteen trenches was 2 x 1m in extent, spaced at intervals of approximately 30m. All were opened, cleaned and excavated by hand. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire practice.

5 Analysis

- 5.1 Finds from the deposits identified in the evaluation were examined and a period date was assigned where possible. A stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced and phased. A total of five phases was identified during the evaluation:

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Roman deposits
Phase 3	Late or Post-Roman deposits
Phase 4	Post-medieval deposits
Phase 5	Modern deposits

5.2 Phase 1 Natural deposits

- 5.2.1 Natural deposits, consisting of a silty material with frequent small limestone fragments, were encountered in eleven of the fifteen trenches, the exceptions being trenches 9, 11, 12 and 13. The surface of these deposits sloped naturally from c 92.8m OD at the west limit of the investigation area, down to c 71m OD at the east, where they approach the River Witham.

5.3 Phase 2 Roman deposits

- 5.3.1 In trench 11, a deposit of silty sand containing frequent limestone fragments (43) was encountered. This is interpreted as a layer of subsoil or, possibly, a make-up deposit for subsequent construction. A similar deposit, though containing moderate quantities of varied artefacts (37), was observed in trench 9. This may also be a make-up deposit, though its origin as an occupation layer is possible.
- 5.3.2 Cut into, and partially overlaying the trench 11 deposit were, respectively, a small circular cut feature (39) and a hard, stony sand deposit (42) that maintained a very flat and level surface (Fig. 4). These features are interpreted as a posthole (39) and floor layer (42) representing a timber structure.
- 5.3.3 Further west, in trench 5, was an array of small circular and sub-circular cut features (12, 20, 22), all filled with silty clay (13, 21 and 23 respectively). These are interpreted as postholes which had been robbed of their posts (Fig. 4). No artefacts

were directly associated with these features, and they were isolated, the nearest structural evidence being located almost 100m to the east in trench 8.

- 5.3.4 In trench 8, two small sub-rectangular features (46, 47) were observed cutting natural deposits. The long axis of the most clearly defined of these features (47) was oriented east-west. Both features contained disturbed human infant remains. Consequently, these are interpreted as burials. Overlaying these burials was a compact layer of limestone rubble (38, Fig. 5) containing mixed, plentiful finds including fragments of box-flue tile. Considered to represent demolition debris from a masonry structure, this deposit was sealed by a very mixed silt layer (28) containing numerous, varied finds included two coins, one a radiate copy (272-282) and the second of Claudius II (268-70).
- 5.3.5 Toward the east end of the investigation area, two north-south aligned walls (40 in trench 10; 70 in trench 15) were identified (Fig 6). These walls, which were 125m apart, are considered to represent two separate buildings. A fragment of sandstone slab with a rebated edge was recovered from the phase 5 ploughsoil (30) above one of these walls (40).
- 5.3.6 No foundation cut for the trench 15 walls (70) was observed. However, on either side of the wall were two different deposits (Fig. 7). To the west was a mixed stony layer (68), and east of the wall was a moderately stony deposit (72). Into the latter material was cut a narrow, east-west aligned linear slot (73) filled with stony soil (71, Fig. 6). These features are interpreted as foundation deposits for the north-south stone wall, laid both externally (68) and internally (70), and a beam slot (73).
- 5.3.7 Sealing all these features was a mixed stony layer (69). Similarly, overlying wall 40 was a rubble deposit (32, Fig. 8). These deposits are interpreted as demolition debris.
- 5.3.8 Several areas of compacted limestone rubble, all possessing fairly level surfaces, were identified (29, Fig. 9; 60, 61). These are considered to represent deliberately laid floor layers, though it is unclear whether they function as internal or external surfaces. The northern edge of a rubbly deposit (67) was clipped by the south side of trench 13 (Fig. 10). Although minimally observed, this may also be a floor surface. This layer was developed on a clay deposit (63). Containing quantities of artefacts, this material is interpreted as an occupation layer or possible garden soil.
- 5.3.9 Overlying one of these surfaces (60) was a silt deposit (59) which contained a moderate amount of mixed finds. This may represent an occupation layer. Sealing this material was a compact limestone rubble deposit (53) which maintained a flat, level surface. Interpreted as a floor layer, this deposit was probably a replacement of the earlier surface (60). Coins from this later deposit, including one of Constans (337-50), provide a mid fourth century date for use of this surface.

5.4 **Phase 3 Late or Post-Roman deposits**

- 5.4.1 Overlying the Roman structural remains or, where these were absent, natural deposits, was a series of silty soils (3, Fig. 11; 8, 9, Fig. 12; 35, 52, 58). These are interpreted

as naturally formed soils developed across the area after settlement had ceased.

5.5 Phase 4 Post-Medieval deposits

- 5.5.1 Brown silty deposits (2, 5, 7, 11, 15, 17, 19, 25, 27, 31, 34, 50, 55, 57, 66) were encountered across the area. These sealed the Phase 2 Roman deposits (Fig. 13). In some trenches however, especially toward the west end of the evaluation area, these layers were developed directly onto natural (Fig. 14). These deposits are interpreted as ploughsoil. Although containing quantities of redeposited prehistoric flintwork and Roman material, occasional medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds and clay pipe fragments were retrieved from the layers. These artefacts, probably introduced through manuring, suggest that the ploughing activity commenced in the medieval period, perhaps the 13th century, and continued through to at least the 17th/18th century.

5.6 Phase 5 Modern deposits (20th century)

- 5.6.1 Turf and brown silty soils (1, 4, 6, 10, 14, 16, 18, 24, 26, 30, 33, 49, 54, 56, 65) provided the uppermost deposits across the entire evaluation area. The soils were generally mounded around the base of a hedge which ran along the north side of the Salter's Way road. The deposits constitute the modern topsoil and hedgebank.

6 Discussion

- 6.1 Fragmented brashy limestone occurred as natural deposits across the area (phase 1). These dipped from west to east towards the River Witham.
- 6.2 A small quantity of redeposited flintwork of possible early Neolithic and Bronze Age date was recovered. This material supports earlier discoveries of artefacts, settlements and ritual remains that indicate exploitation of the area in the prehistoric era (Heritage Lincolnshire 1993, 2).
- 6.3 Remains of the Roman period (phase 2) are significantly more plentiful. The evidence supplements and clarifies the established knowledge of the Romano-British settlement at Saltersford.
- 6.4 Towards the west part of the investigation area, an array of postholes represent a timber structure of unknown form and function. However, an absence of directly associated Romano-British artefacts, and the isolation of the features may indicate that they are not, in fact, of Roman date. Notwithstanding these considerations, these features have, in the absence of contrary evidence, been grouped alongside the other structural evidence of definite Romano-British date.
- 6.5 A single posthole and associated floor surface represents a timber structure. The floor surface respects and arcs away from the posthole. This arrangement offers a tentative indication that the structure represented by these features was possibly a circular hut of native British style.

- 6.6 At least two structures incorporating stone walls were identified, one of these possessing a timber internal partition wall. Additionally, metalled surfaces were revealed in several trenches. However, the scale of excavation was unable to determine whether these surfaces were internal floors or external yards or pathways. Coins retrieved from a relaying of one of these surfaces provided a mid-fourth century date for the activity.
- 6.7 Emphasising the chronological indicators provided by the coins, most of the pottery is 3rd and 4th century in date. Cooking pots and jars, together with table wares, provide the bulk of the identifiable Romano-British ceramic assemblage (Davies 1993, 3). Such evidence suggests that general domestic habitation was the nature of this area of the settlement.
- 6.8 Structural remains were concentrated in the eastern half of the evaluation area, no undeniably Romano-British features being encountered west of trench 8. Such evidence suggests that the western limit of the Romano-British settlement was located a little west of trench 8. Artefactual data reflects this structural evidence, the concentration of Romano-British artefacts diminishing rapidly west of trench 8.
- 6.9 The concentration of Romano-British pottery, tile and daub, peaked dramatically at trench 8 (Fig 15), close to the western limit of contemporary settlement. Human infant remains, sealed by building debris, were also located in this trench. Together, the evidence suggests the location of a substantial structure, possibly of ritual function.
- 6.10 The desk-top assessment identified an area apparently devoid of Romano-British activity (Heritage Lincolnshire 1993, 4-5; Fig 4). The evaluation revealed structural evidence within the area, thereby confirming the assessment interpretation that the observed dual focus was due to historical patterns of access for archaeological survey.
- 6.11 Soils developed across the area (phase 3), signifying cessation of Romano-British occupation. The generally silty nature of these deposits and the presence of a sand layer may indicate alluvial origin, possibly due to inundation by the River Witham.
- 6.12 The reason for abandonment of the Romano-British settlement is not known. However, if these deposits are interpreted correctly, they perhaps suggest that the cause was environmental rather than social or political.
- 6.13 Subsequently, the area was given over to agriculture (phase 4), this activity probably commencing in the medieval period.
- 6.14 Recent deposits (phase 5) comprised the hedge bank and the present ground surface which was covered by turf.

7 Assessment of significance

- 7.1 For assessment of significance the *Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling ancient monuments* has been used (DoE 1990, Annex 4; see Appendix 3).

7.2 **Period**

7.2.1 Evidence of stone and timber buildings and metalled surfaces of Roman date was identified by the evaluation. Such remains are characteristic of urban settlement of the Romano-British period. Infant inhumations ritually associated with buildings are a scarce but particular trait of the Romano-British era.

7.3 **Rarity:**

7.3.1 Individual elements as identified on the evaluation, such as stone building remains, are not in themselves rare. However, diverse Romano-British urban occupation sites, relatively undisturbed by later activity, are not particularly common. Similarly, Romano-British ritual structures associated with urban settlements survive but rarely in an intact state.

7.3.2 Remains of a neolithic hut and evidence for Romano-British copper alloy working have previously been retrieved. Lowland remains of Neolithic huts are scarce, and *in situ* evidence of Romano-British copper alloy technology is also uncommon.

7.4 **Documentation:**

7.4.1 Archaeological study of Saltersford has been undertaken from at least as early as the 18th century when the site was mentioned by the antiquarian, William Stukeley. However, much of the previous work has been documented in fairly minimal fashion. A summary synopsis of this previously obtained information was produced to precede this report.

7.4.2 There are no appropriate historical surveys of Saltersford.

7.5 **Group value:**

7.5.1 By virtue of the associations between individual features and functions, and the relationship of the site to other Romano-British settlements, such as Ancaster, Foston, Sapperton and Stainfield, in the southwestern part of Lincolnshire, the group value of the monument is moderately high. This is enhanced still further by the conjunction of Romano-British urban occupation with previously identified earlier prehistoric activity of diverse nature (settlement and ceremonial) and later Anglo-Saxon funerary evidence.

7.6 **Survival/Condition:**

7.6.1 Well-stratified deposits of Romano-British date are largely undamaged by later disturbance. Additionally, the surface of intact archaeological deposits is probably below the limit of present agricultural disturbance.

7.6.2 Environmental evidence survived well, with bone and shell being well preserved. However, there was no evidence for waterlogging, or for the survival of plant and organic remains.

7.7 **Fragility/Vulnerability**

7.7.1 Except for the construction of the waterworks, there has been little late development of the site. Most of the area serves an agricultural usage of very long standing. The depth of deposits overlying archaeological levels largely preserve the Romano-British

remains from agricultural damage.

7.8 **Diversity**

- 7.8.1 Evidence examined by the evaluation was moderately diverse: remains of stone and timber structures, probably urban houses and shops, were revealed. Additionally, burials were identified, these possibly associated in a ritual manner with another structure.
- 7.8.2 Previous investigations of the area have identified further aspects of the Romano-British settlement, including buildings, roads, cremations, ritual/ceremonial artefacts and structures, agricultural and technological activities.
- 7.8.3 The diversity of the site is further emphasised by the presence of prehistoric occupation and ceremonial functions and Anglo-Saxon funerary activity.

7.9 **Potential:**

- 7.9.1 Potential for further clarifying discoveries remains high. In the Romano-British period, specificities include the elucidation of the true nature, form and extent of the 'ritual' structure tentatively identified as associated with the infant burials, and the form and function of other buildings revealed. Defensive bounds may delimit the site, intra-settlement roads can probably be expected, as can cemeteries. Technological activity on site is known but poorly understood.
- 7.9.2 Prehistoric activity is probably more widespread than presently known. Additionally, stray finds of probable grave goods of Anglo-Saxon date indicates the potential for intact burials.
- 7.9.3 Waterlogged organic remains may potentially survive in the channel of the River Witham.

8 **Conclusions**

- 8.1 This evaluation identified the presence of deposits of Romano-British date in a good state of preservation. These included building remains in both stone and timber. These structures were probably functionally diverse. Ceremonial/ritual activities were also tentatively identified. Artefacts suggested that occupation in the evaluation area probably commenced in the third century and continued well into the fourth century. The approximately location of the western limit of Romano-British settlement was identified. Settlement of the area terminated, possibly due to environmental factors. Subsequently, the area was given over to agriculture.

9 **Acknowledgements**

- 9.1 Thanks are due to Bob Tebbutt, Anglian Water Services Ltd. This report was edited by Steve Haynes, who also coordinated the evaluation, and Dave Start. Advice on finds was given by Barbara Davies, City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit (Roman

pottery); Tom Lane provided an assessment of the flint assemblage. Access to the County Sites and Monuments Record was provided by Ian George of the City and County Museum, Lincoln. Wendy Booth provided voluntary assistance on site.

10 Personnel

Project Manager: Steve Haynes
Senior Supervisor: Mike Jarvis
Site Assistants: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Mike Garrett, Jim MacDonald, Chris Moulis, Simon Poole, Fiona Walker
Finds Processing and Illustration: Denise Buckley
Post-excavation Analyst: Gary Taylor

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- Whitwell, J B, 1970 *Roman Lincolnshire*, History of Lincolnshire II

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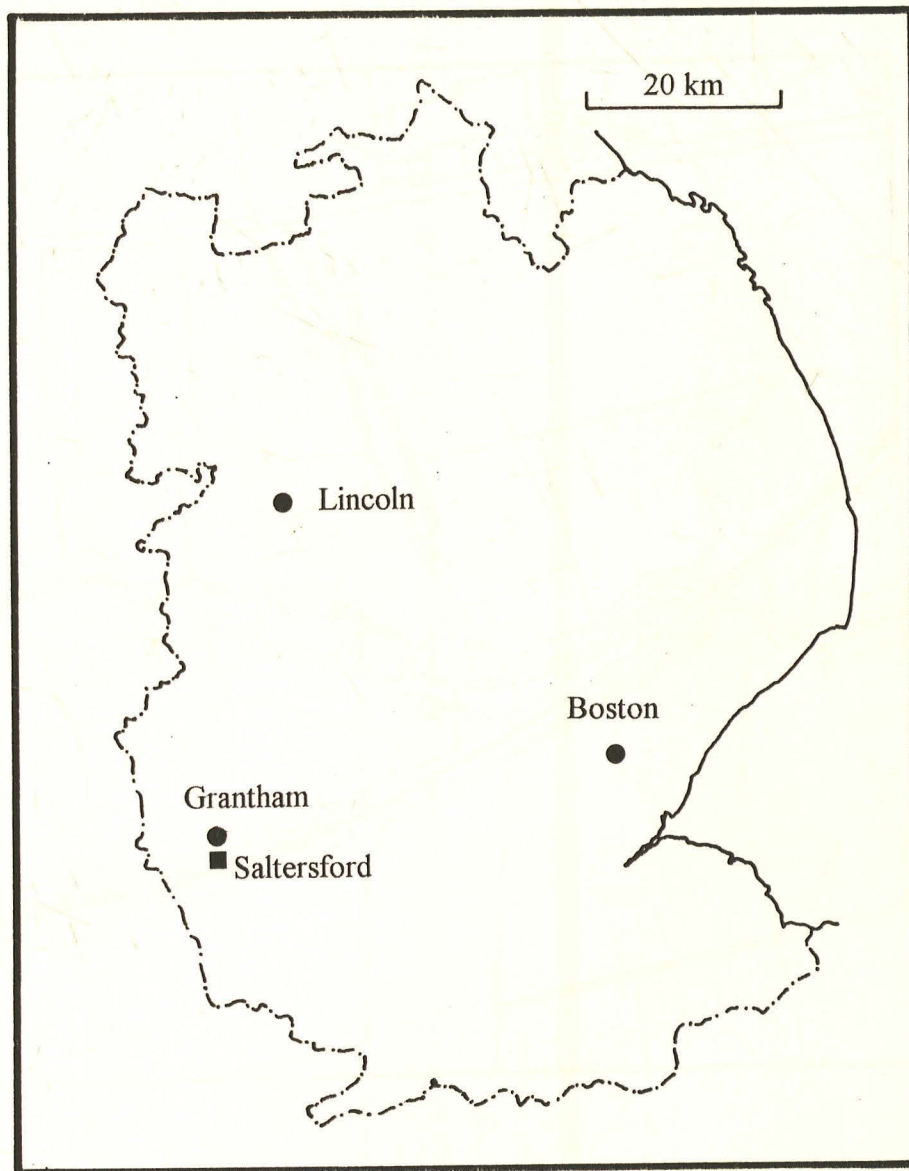
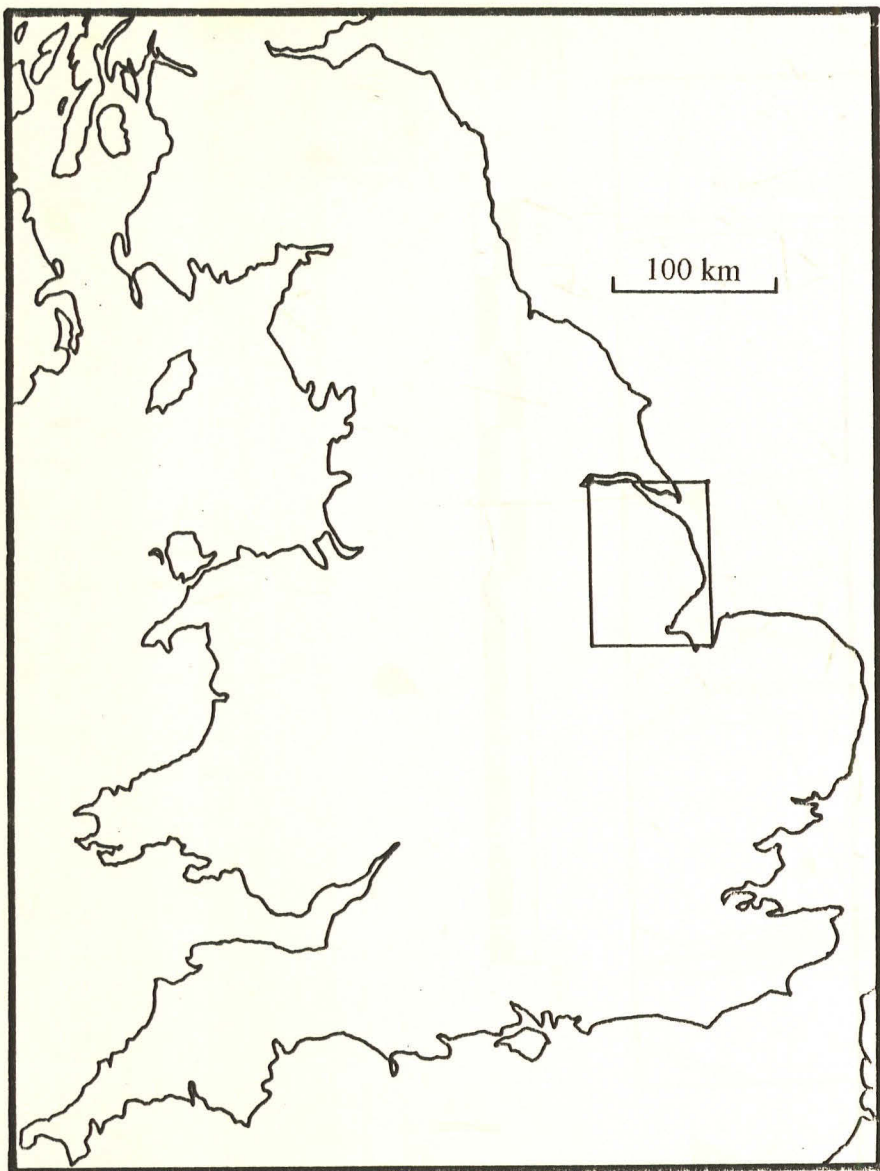


Fig. 1 GENERAL LOCATION PLAN

Fig. 2 SITE LOCATION PLAN

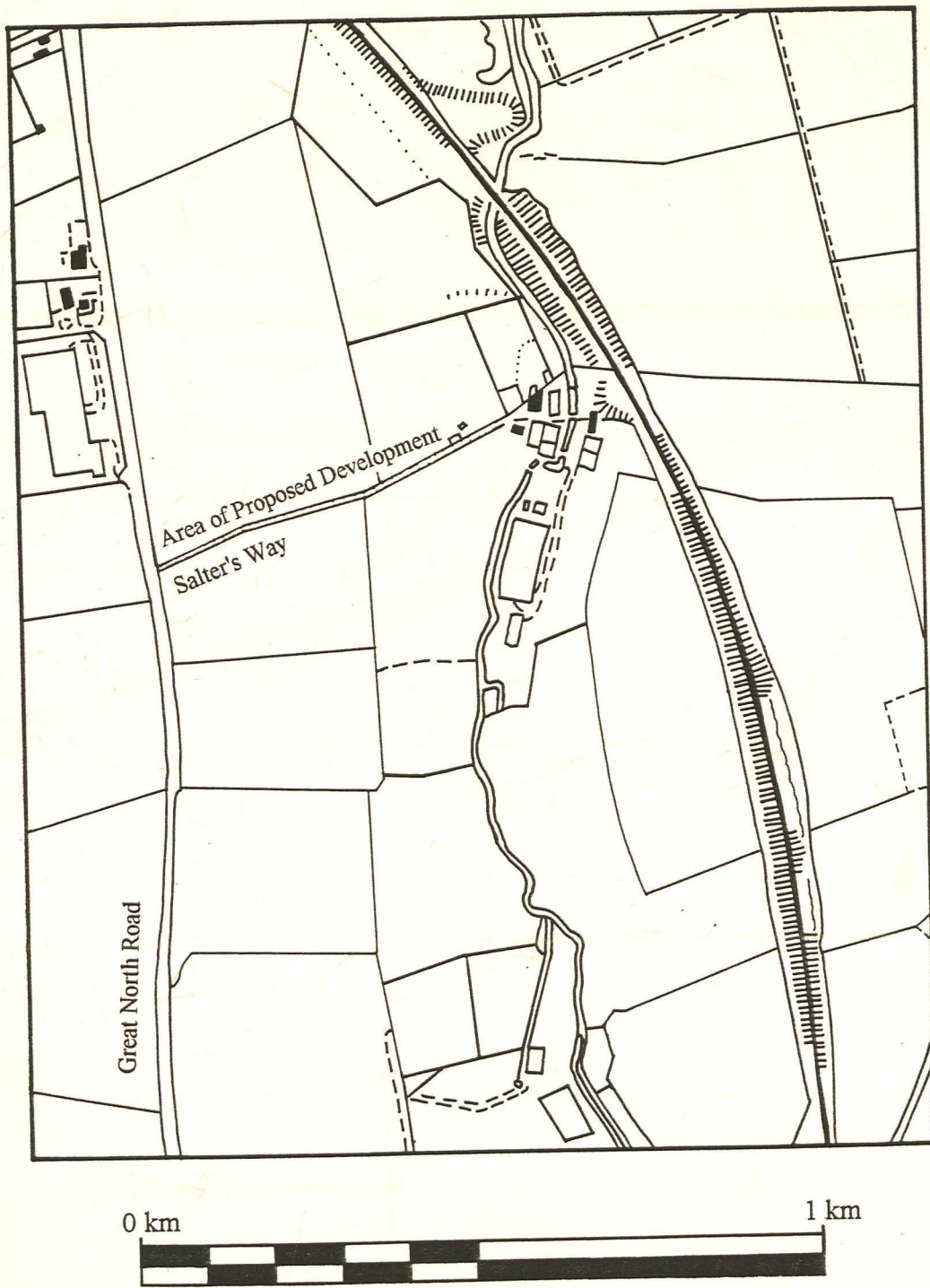
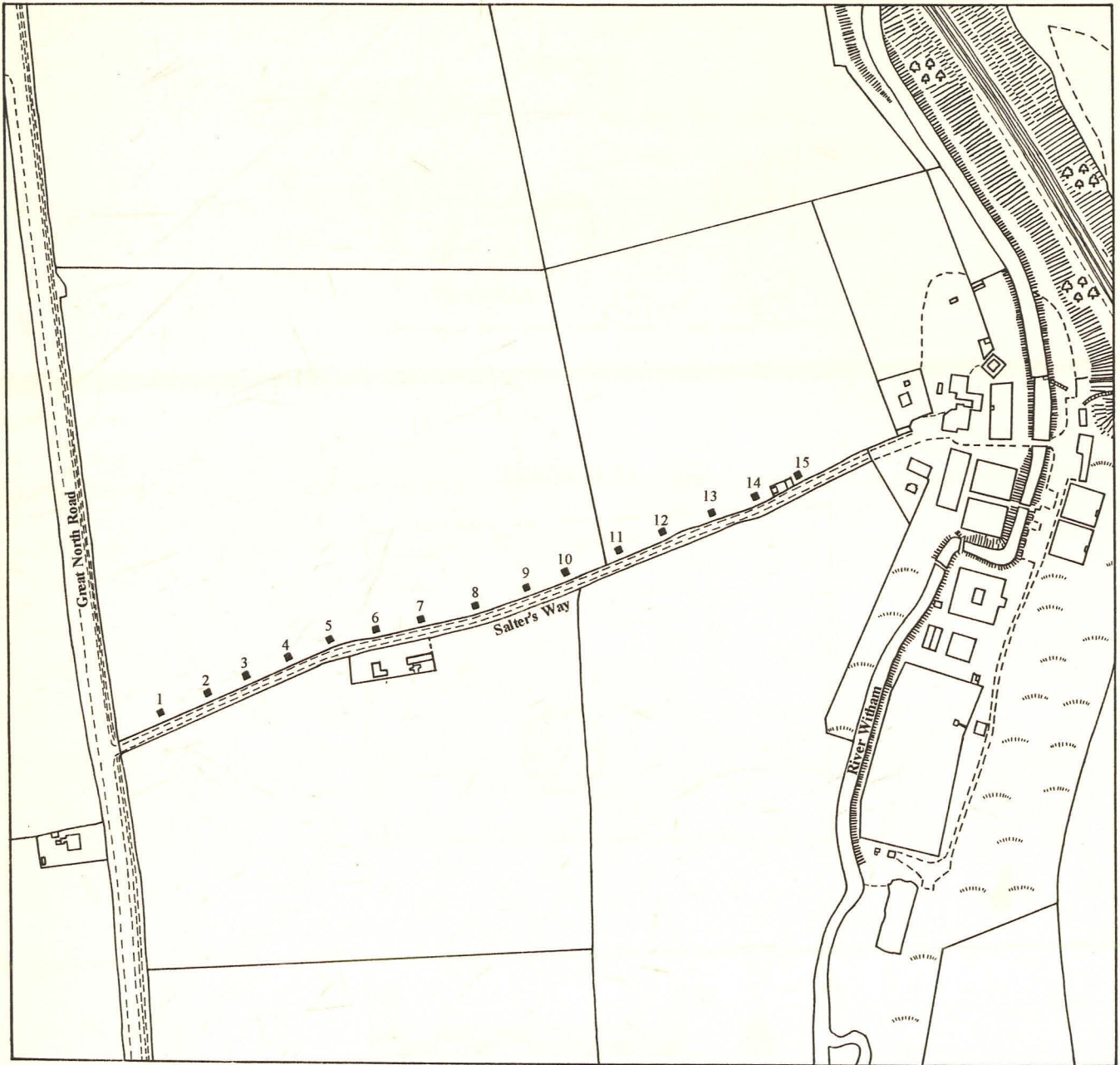


Fig. 3 TRENCH LOCATION PLAN



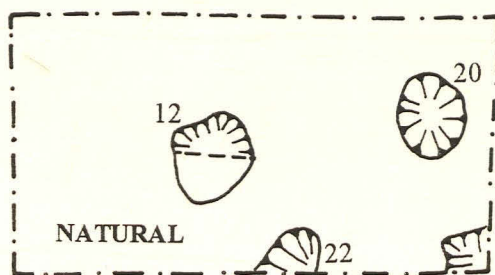
0m 200m

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■ TRENCHES (NOT TO SCALE)

Fig. 4 PLANS OF TRENCHES 5 AND 11
SHOWING POSTHOLES

TRENCH 5



TRENCH 11

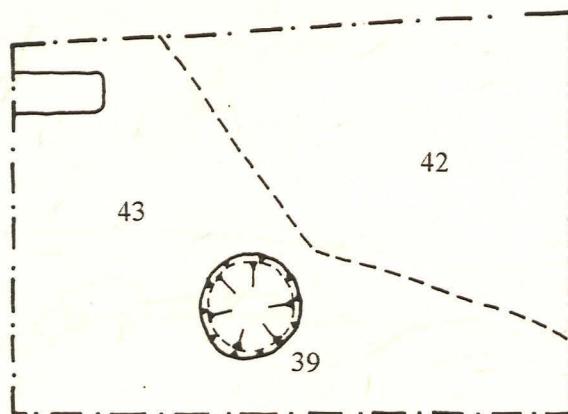


Fig. 5 TRENCH 8 SECTION
SHOWING RUBBLE LAYER AND GRAVE

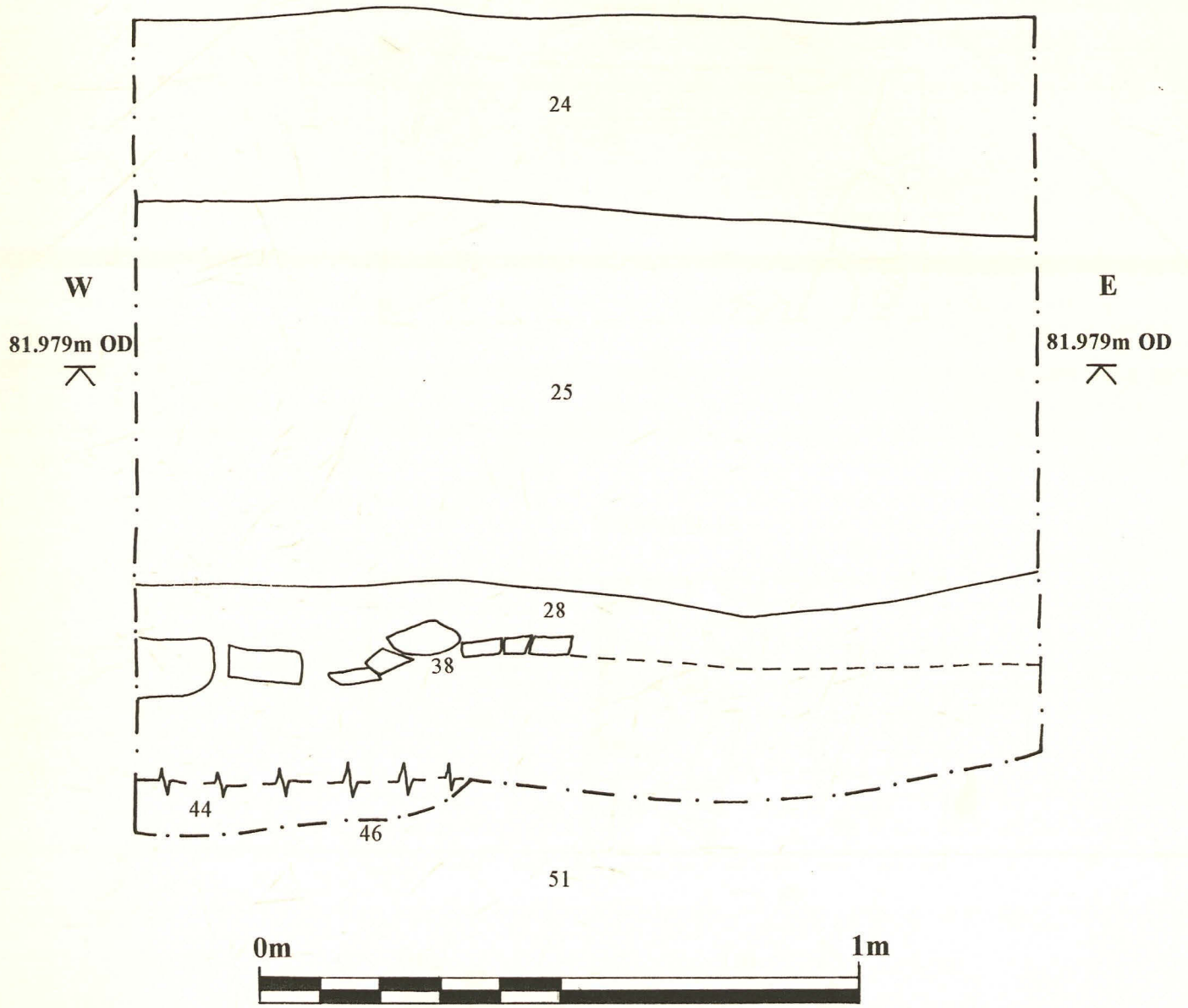
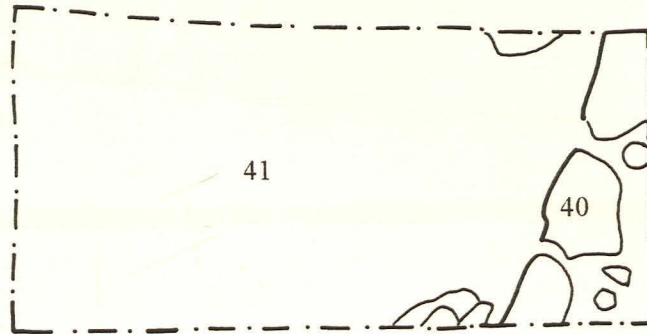
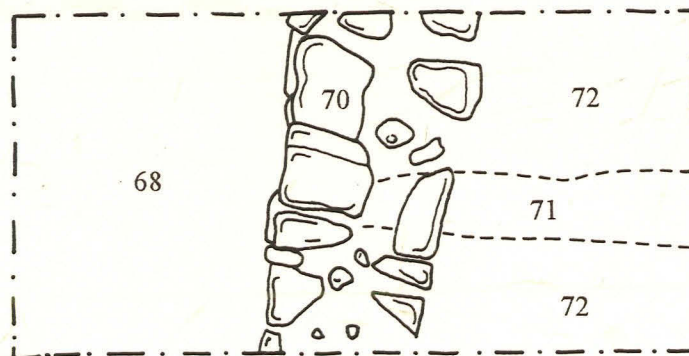


Fig. 6 PLANS OF TRENCHES 10 AND 15
SHOWING STONE WALLS

TRENCH 10



TRENCH 15



0m 1m



Fig. 7 TRENCH 15 SECTION

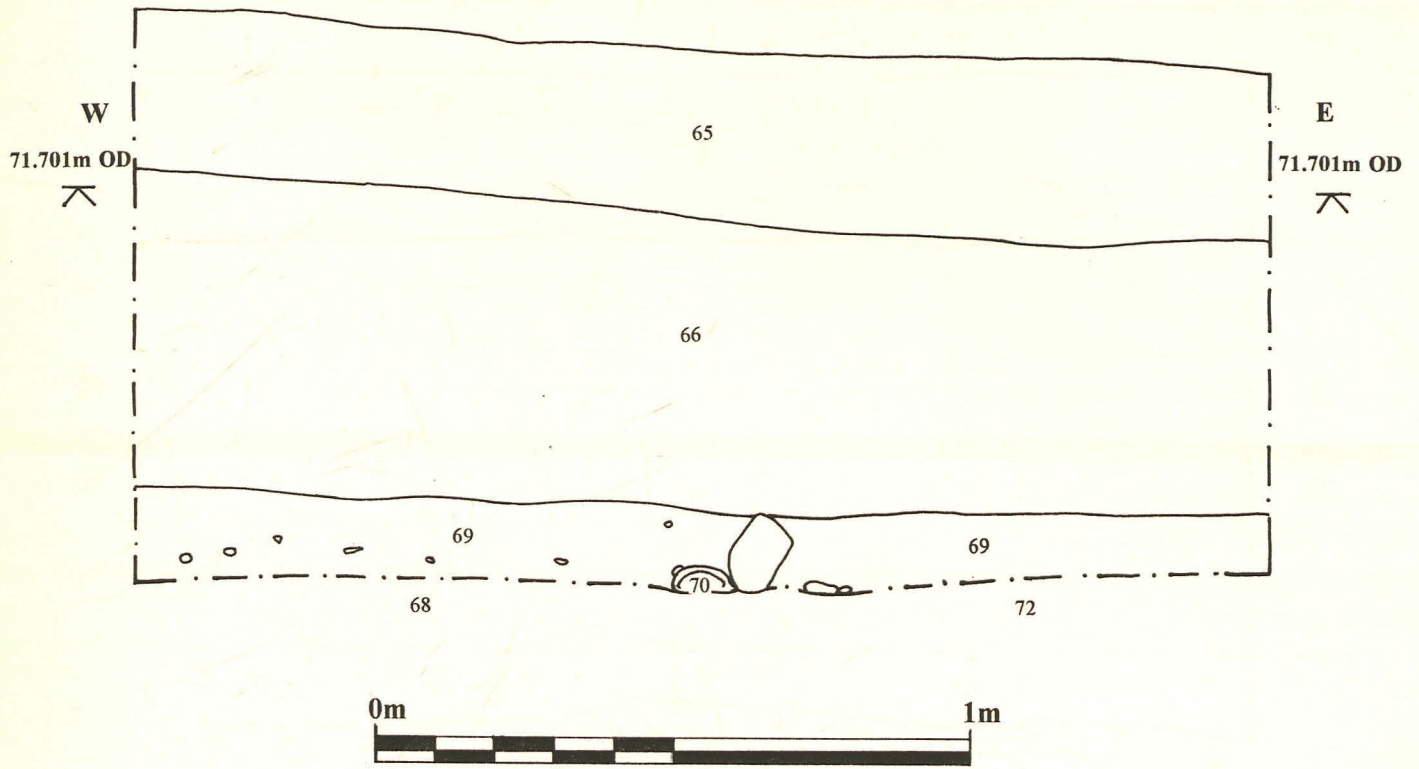
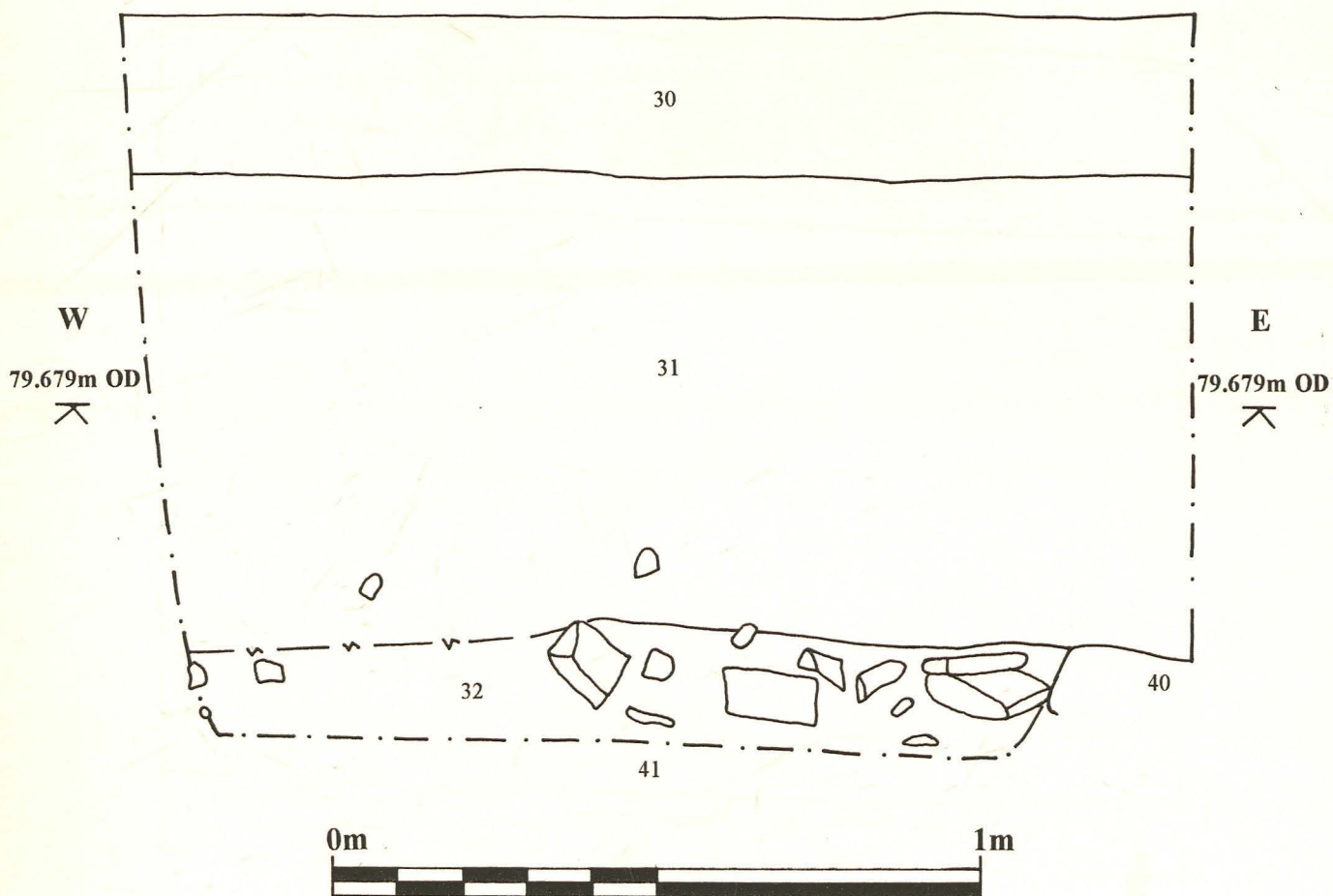


Fig. 8 TRENCH 10 SECTION
SHOWING WALL AND DEMOLITION DEBRIS



**Fig. 9 TRENCH 9 SECTION
SHOWING METALLED SURFACE**

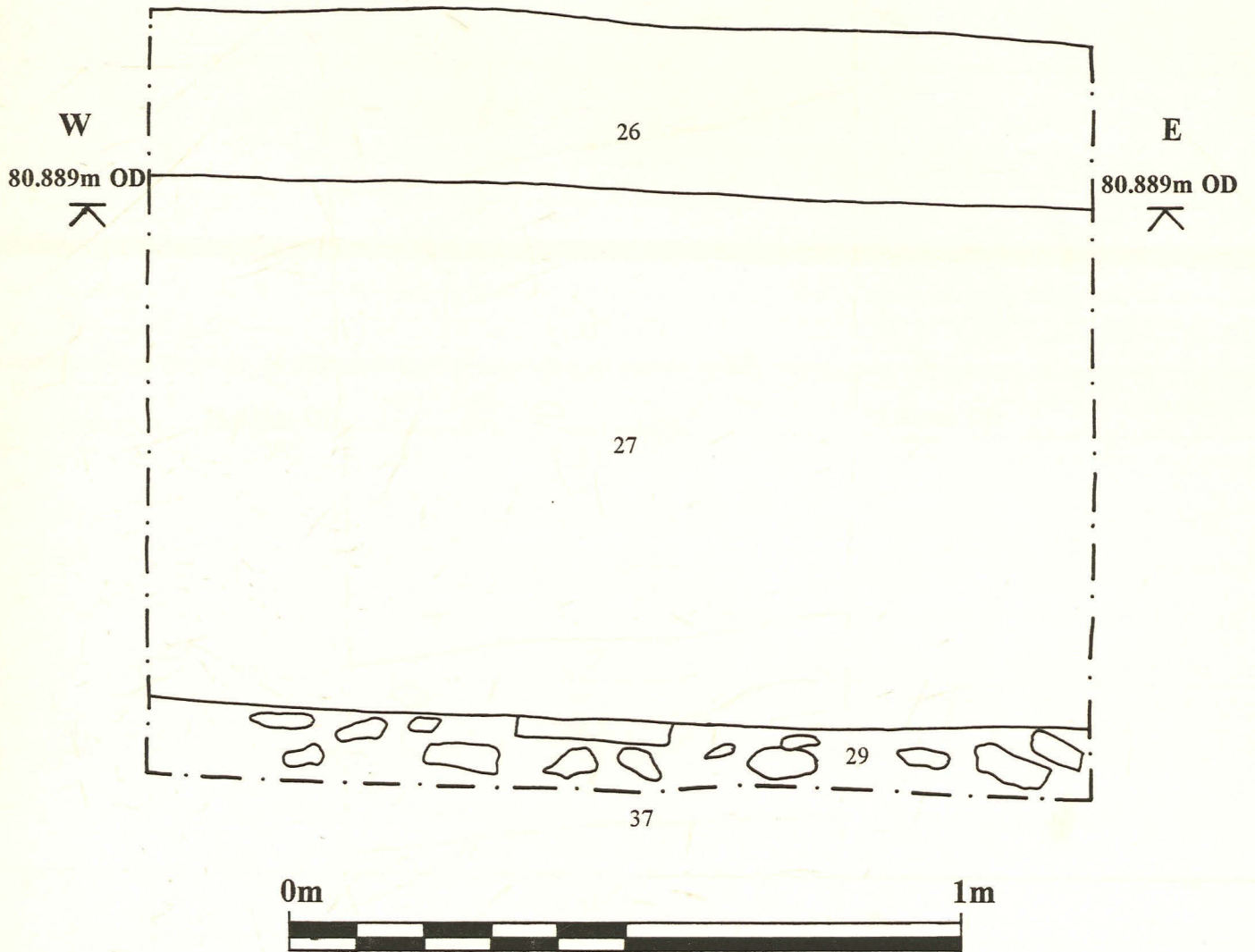
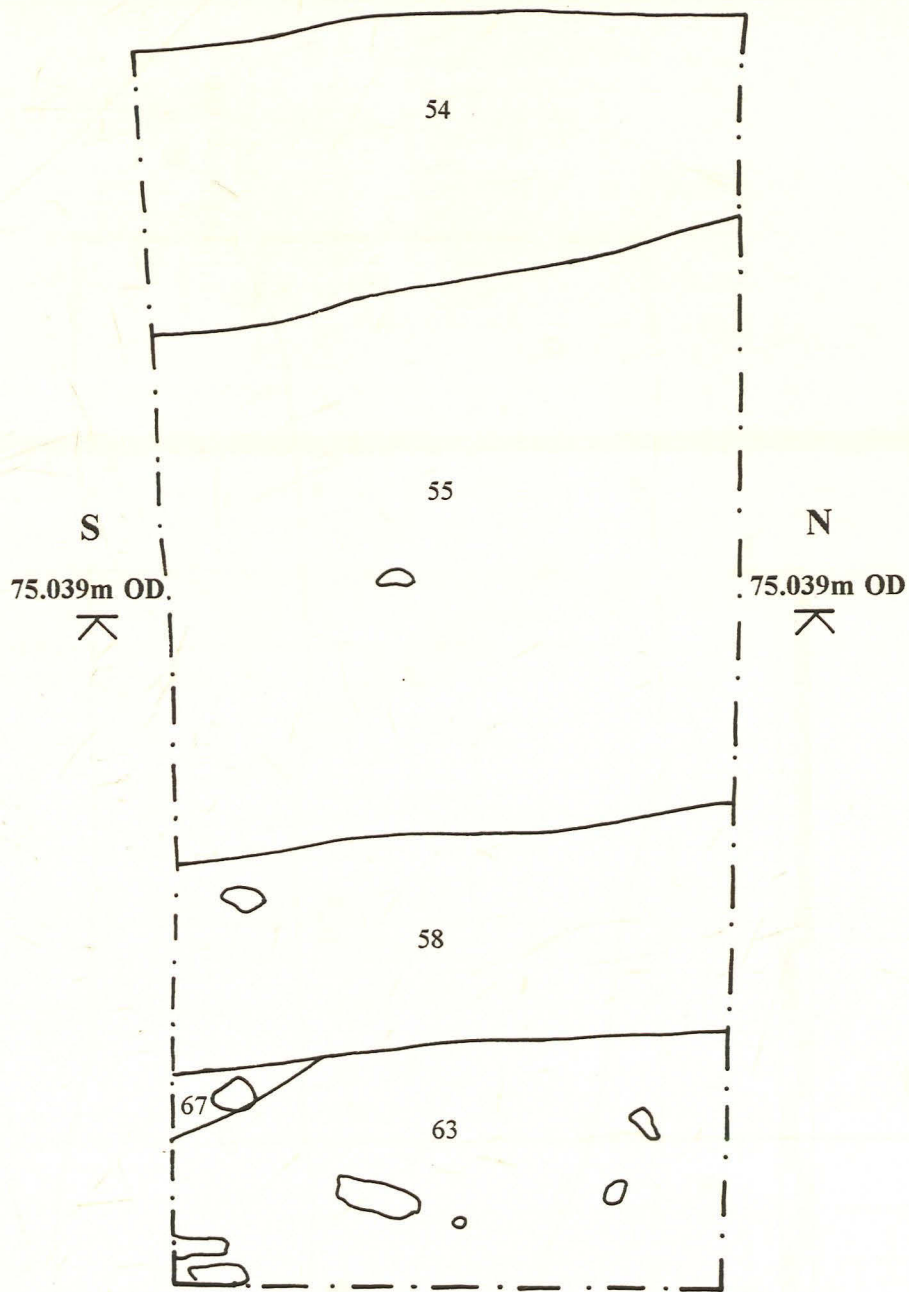


Fig. 10 TRENCH 13 SECTION



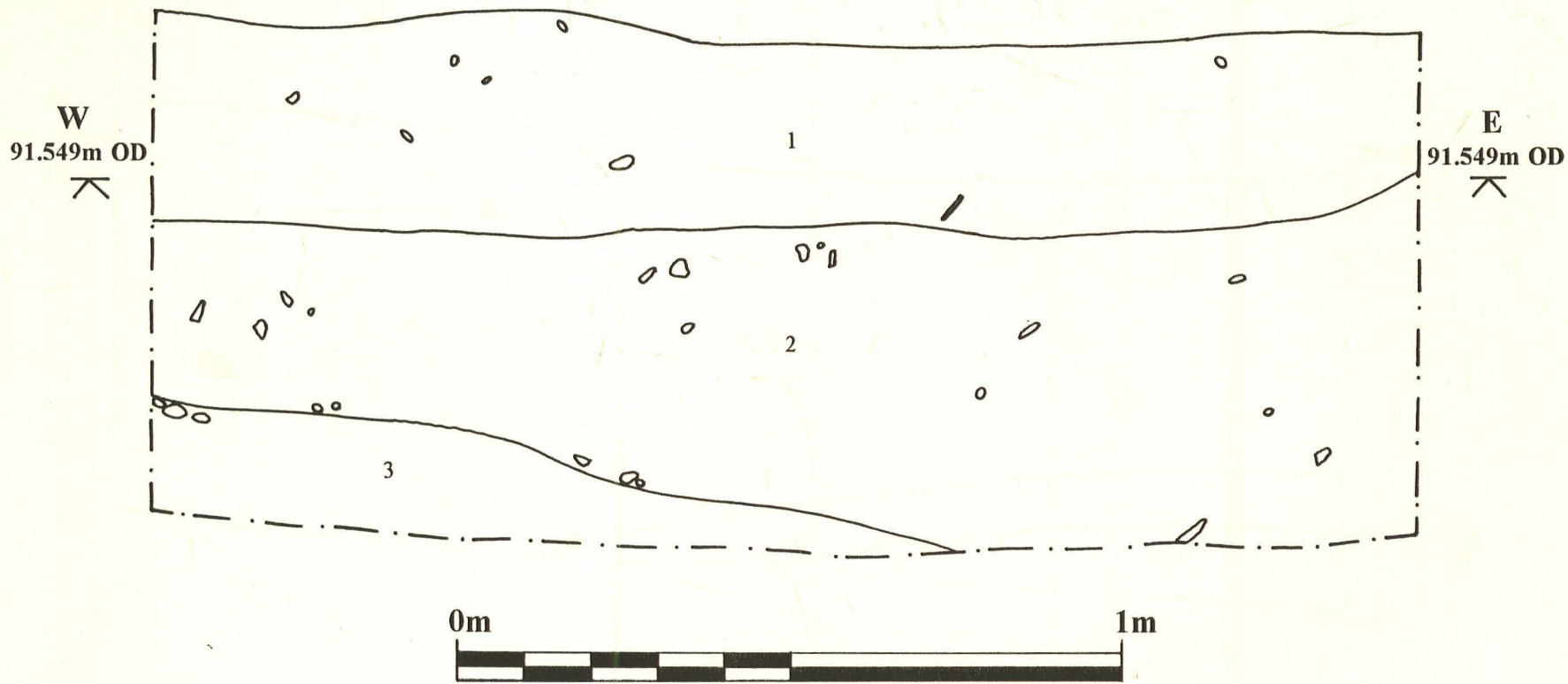


Fig. 11 TRENCH 2 SECTION

Fig. 12 TRENCH 4 SECTION

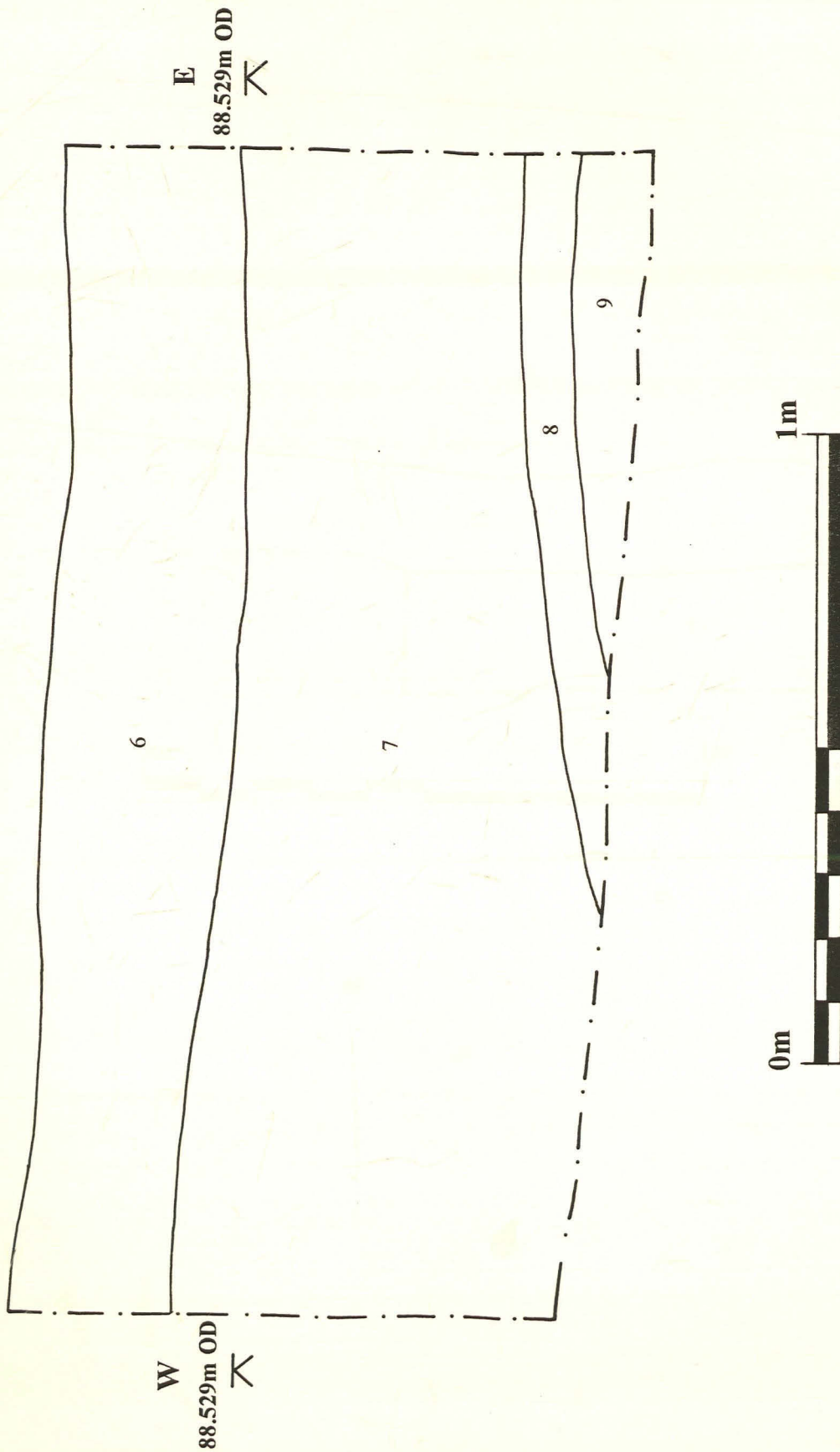
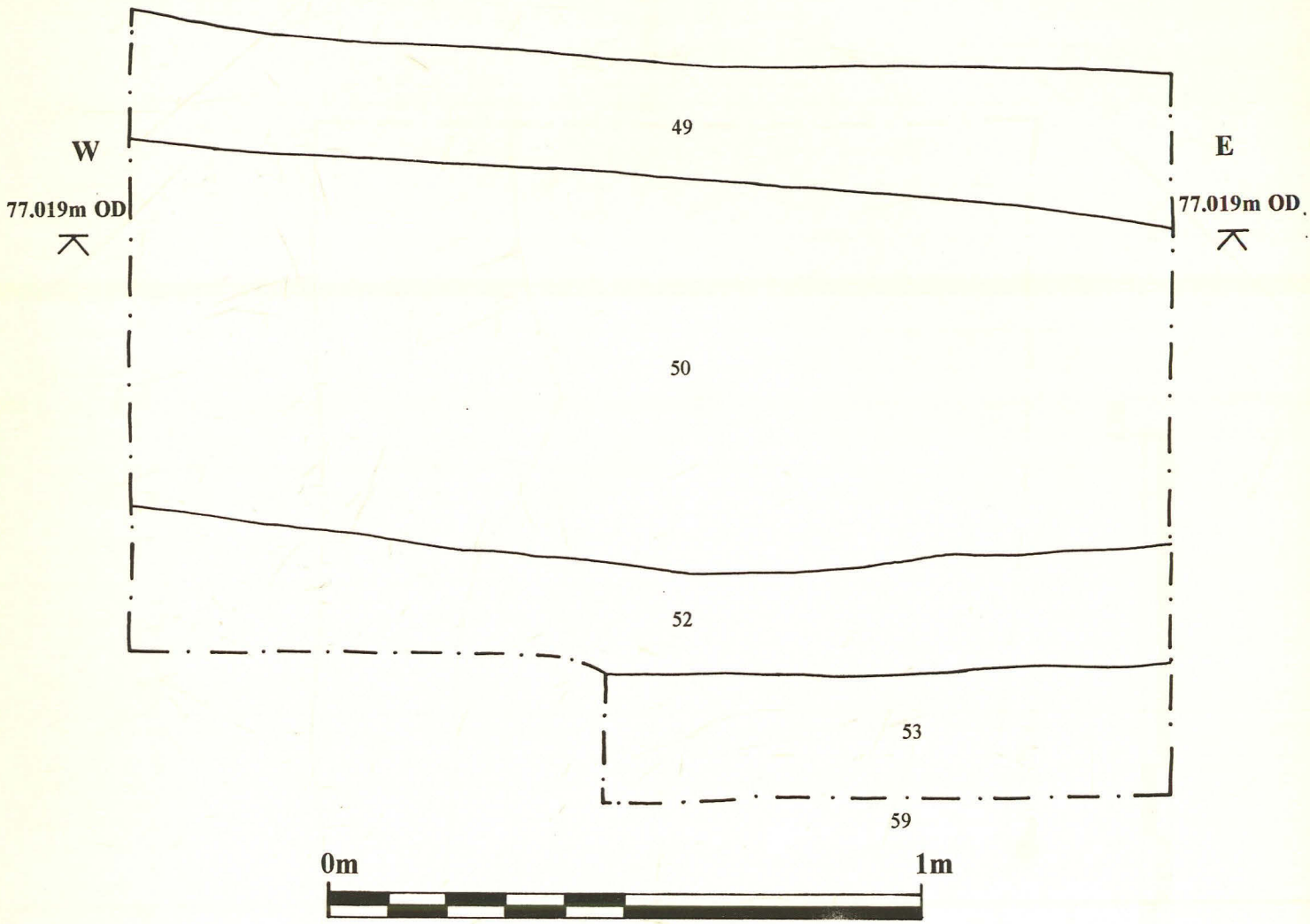


Fig. 13 TRENCH 12 SECTION



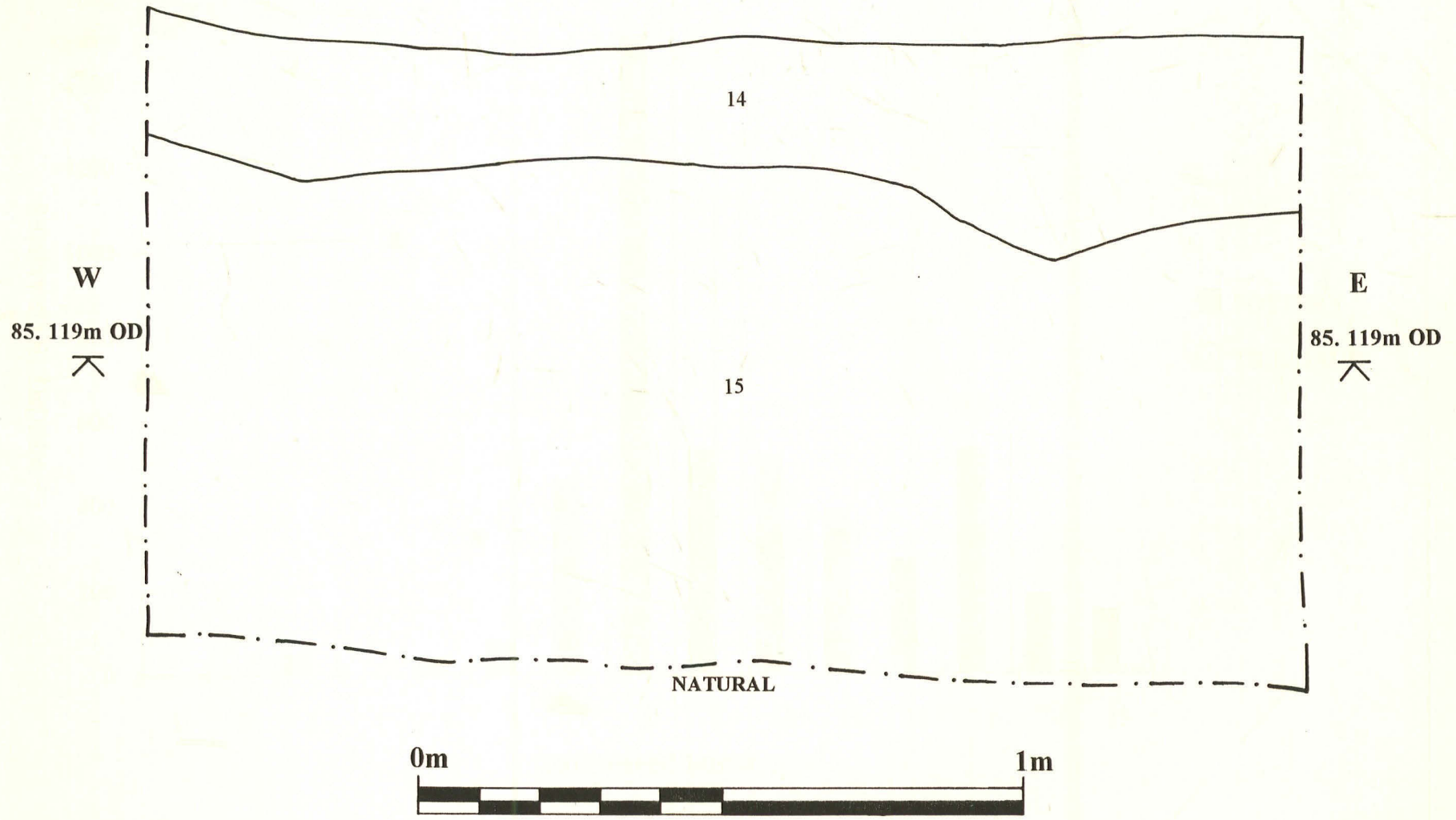


Fig. 14 TRENCH 6 SECTION

DISTRIBUTION OF POTTERY AND CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

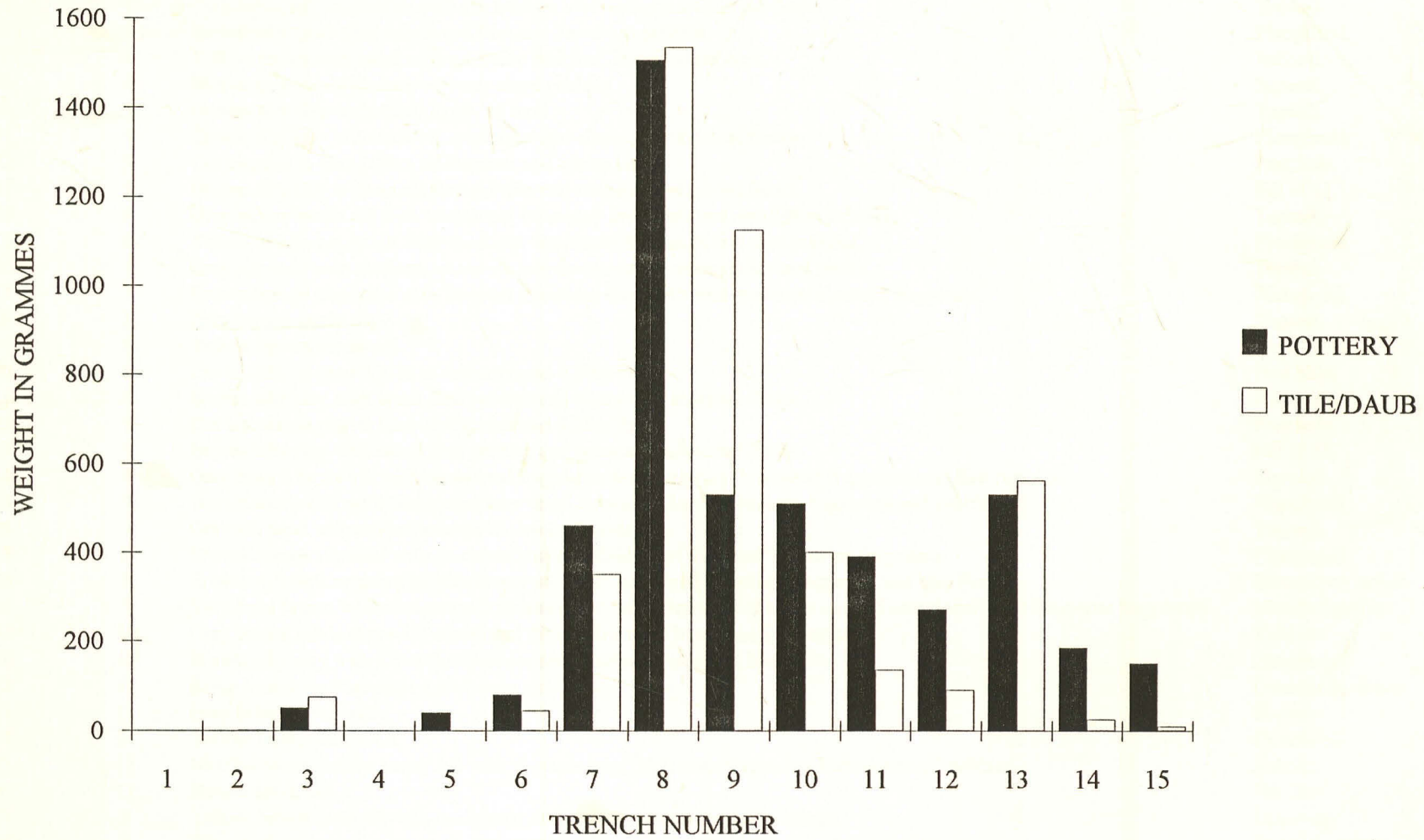


Fig. 15 ARTEFACT DISTRIBUTION GRAPH

APPENDIX 1

NUMBER	TRENCH	DESCRIPTION	INTERPRETATION
1	2	Green brown silt with occasional chalk and limestone fragments and occasional flint pebbles.	Topsoil.
2	2	Brown silty clay with frequent limestone fragments and occasional chalk fragments.	Ploughsoil.
3	2	Brown silty clay with occasional rounded pebbles.	Subsoil.
4	3	Grey brown sandy silt with small rounded pebbles and small limestone fragments.	Topsoil.
5	3	Yellow brown sandy silt with small pebbles and small limestone fragments.	Ploughsoil.
6	4	Grey green silty sand with frequent pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks.	Topsoil.
7	4	Brown silty sand with occasional flint and limestone pebbles.	Ploughsoil.
8	4	Yellow brown silty sand with moderate flint and limestone pebbles.	Subsoil.
9	4	Brown silty clay with frequent very small pebbles.	Subsoil.
10	5	Brown silty clay with small lenses of sand.	Topsoil.
11	5	Brown silty clay with small flint pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks.	Ploughsoil.
12	5	Cut circular in plan 0.28m in diameter and 80mm deep.	Post hole.
13	5	Brown silty clay with small flint pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks.	Fill of 12.
14	6	Grey brown sandy silt with occasional limestone fragments and small flint pebbles.	Topsoil.
15	6	Yellow brown sandy silt with moderate limestone fragments and flint pebbles.	Ploughsoil.
16	7	Grey silt sand with medium limestone fragments and occasional charcoal flecks.	Topsoil.
17	7	Brown orange clay sand with frequent limestone fragments and moderate charcoal fragments.	Ploughsoil.
18	1	Grey brown sandy silt .	Topsoil.
19	1	Yellow brown sandy silt .	Ploughsoil.
20	5	Cut circular in plan 0.21m in diameter and 0.20m deep.	Post hole.
21	5	Brown silty clay with small flint pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks.	Fill of 20.
22	5	Cut circular in plan 0.12m in diameter and 0.20m deep.	Post hole.
23	5	Brown silty clay with small flint pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks.	Fill of 22.
24	8	Grey brown sandy silt with occasional fragments dark grey clay, limestone fragments and flint pebbles.	Top soil.
25	8	Brown sandy clay with occasional very small stones moderate limestone fragments and pebbles.	Ploughsoil.
26	9	Grey silt sand with moderate large limestone fragments.	Topsoil.
27	9	Brown/orange silt sand with moderate charcoal flecks and moderate limestone fragments.	Ploughsoil.
28	8	Brown with yellow green mottles clayey silt with occasional limestone fragments and clay flecks.	Demolition debris.
29	9	Very light brown/white limestone fragments with small amounts of sandy silt and occasional burnt limestone fragments.	Metalled surface.
30	10	Grey brown sandy clay with occasional flint pebbles and limestone fragments.	Topsoil.
31	10	Brown silty clay with small flint pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks.	Ploughsoil.
32	10	Large limestone fragments with brown sandy clay.	Demolition debris.
33	11	Grey brown sandy silt .	Topsoil.
34	11	Yellow brown sandy silt.	Ploughsoil.
35	11	Mottled brown/yellow sandy silt with frequent small limestone fragments and occasional pebbles.	Subsoil.
36	11	Brown sandy silt .	Fill of 39.
37	9	Yellow brown sand silt with occasional limestone fragments and clay lumps.	Make-up.
38	8	White/yellow large limestone fragments with clay silt and very occasional small pebbles.	Building debris.
39	11	Circular cut 0.26m in diameter and 0.22m deep.	Post hole.

APPENDIX 1

40	10	Alignment (east-west) of limestone blocks.	Wall foundation.
41	10	Large limestone fragments with brown sandy clay.	Natural.
42	11	Compacted limestone fragments with orange yellow silty sand.	? occupation surface.
43	11	Compacted limestone fragments with orange yellow silty sand.	? Subsoil/make-up.
44	8	Grey brown sandy silt with yellow brown mottle and irregular limestone fragments.	Fill of 46.
45	8	Grey brown sandy silt with irregular limestone fragments.	Fill of 48.
46	8	Irregular shaped cut roughly rectangular in plan.	?grave cut.
47	8	Cut rectangular in plan.	?grave cut.
48	8	Disturbed human remains consisting of skull fragments.	Baby skeleton.
49	12	Brown grey sandy silt with occasional pebbles and limestone fragments.	Topsoil.
50	12	Brown clayey silt with occasional limestone fragments and flecks of charcoal.	Ploughsoil.
51	8	Yellow brown sandy silt with frequent limestone fragments and very small stones.	Natural deposit.
52	12	Brown sandy silt with frequent limestone fragments and occasional charcoal flecks.	Subsoil.
53	12	Yellow brown limestone fragments.	? Occupation surface.
54	13	Brown grey sandy silt with occasional limestone fragments.	Topsoil.
55	13	Brown with yellow green mottles clayey silt with occasional limestone fragments and clay flecks.	Ploughsoil.
56	14	Grey brown sandy silt.	Topsoil.
57	14	Yellow brown irregular shaped limestone fragments.	Ploughsoil.
58	13	Red brown sandy silt with occasional sandstone fragments.	Subsoil.
59	12	Brown sandy silt with occasional small limestone fragments.	Occupation layer.
60	12	Compacted flint pebbles with occasional burnt limestone fragments.	? occupation surface.
62	13	NOT USED.	NOT USED.
63	13	Brown sandy clay with occasional limestone fragments.	Occupation layer.
64	14	Brown irregular limestone fragments with a brown sandy silt.	Natural deposit.
65	15	Grey silt with occasional limestone fragments.	Topsoil.
66	15	Brown/orange silt sand with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional limestone fragments.	Ploughsoil.
68	13	Grey brown silty sand with occasional charcoal and brick/tile flecks.	Building debris.
69	15	Brown sandy clay with moderate limestone fragments.	? demolition debris.
70	15	Limestone fragments laid in random courses and orientated north-south.	Wall.
71	15	Orange sand with very small limestone pebbles.	Fill of 73.
72	15	Grey brown silt sand with moderate limestone fragment and occasional brick/tile fragments.	Building debris.
73	15	Linear cut orientated east-west 0.14m wide and 0.10m deep.	Beam slot.

Appendix 2 Artefact Data

Pottery	CONTEXT	SHERDS	COMMENTS
	Unstratified	2	MEDIEVAL?
	2	1	POST-MEDIEVAL
	5	2	ROMAN
	7	2	POST-MEDIEVAL
	11	4	MEDIEVAL?
	15	17	POST-MEDIEVAL
	17	120	POST-MEDIEVAL
	19	1	POST-MEDIEVAL
	25	21	POST-MEDIEVAL
	26	2	POST-MEDIEVAL
	27	20	POST-MEDIEVAL
	28	27	4th CENTURY
	30	2	POST-MEDIEVAL
	31	36	MEDIEVAL
	32	28	Mid 3rd CENTURY
	33	6	MEDIEVAL
	34	15	Mid 3rd CENTURY
	35	21	Mid - Late 3rd CENTURY
	36	1	3rd CENTURY?
	37	27	3rd CENTURY
	38	48	Mid - Late 3rd CENTURY
	44	13	Mid - Late 3rd CENTURY
	45	6	3rd CENTURY
	50	4	Mid 3rd - 4th CENTURY
	52	4	Mid 3rd - 4th CENTURY
	53	29	Mid - Late 3rd CENTURY
	54	2	POST-MEDIEVAL
	55	45	POST-MEDIEVAL
	57	9	3rd CENTURY
	58	2	3rd CENTURY OR LATER
	59	2	ROMAN
	61	11	Mid 3rd CENTURY
	63	14	Mid 3rd CENTURY
	66	8	POST-MEDIEVAL
	68	27	Mid 3rd - 4th CENTURY
	72	2	Mid 3rd CENTURY OR LATER

Coins	28	1	RADIATE COPY 272-282 A.D.
	28	1	CLAUDIUS II 268-270 A.D.
	35	1	LATE 3rd to MID 4th CENTURY
	53	1	CONSTANS 337-350 A.D.
	53	1	LATE 3rd to MID 4th CENTURY

Appendix 3

Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling Ancient Monuments - Extract from *Archaeology and Planning DoE Planning Policy Guidance note 16, November 1990*

The following criteria (which are not in any order of ranking), are used for assessing the national importance of an ancient monument and considering whether scheduling is appropriate. The criteria should not however be regarded as definitive; rather they are indicators which contribute to a wider judgement based on the individual circumstances of a case.

- i *Period*: all types of monuments that characterise a category or period should be considered for preservation.
- ii *Rarity*: there are some monument categories which in certain periods are so scarce that all surviving examples which retain some archaeological potential should be preserved. In general, however, a selection must be made which portrays the typical and commonplace as well as the rare. This process should take account of all aspects of the distribution of a particular class of monument, both in a national and regional context.
- iii *Documentation*: the significance of a monument may be enhanced by the existence of records of previous investigation or, in the case of more recent monuments, by the supporting evidence of contemporary written records.
- iv *Group value*: the value of a single monument (such as a field system) may be greatly enhanced by its association with related contemporary monuments (such as a settlement or cemetery) or with monuments of different periods. In some cases, it is preferable to protect the complete group of monuments, including associated and adjacent land, rather than to protect isolated monuments within the group.
- v *Survival/Condition*: the survival of a monument's archaeological potential both above and below ground is a particularly important consideration and should be assessed in relation to its present condition and surviving features.
- vi *Fragility/Vulnerability*: highly important archaeological evidence from some field monuments can be destroyed by a single ploughing or unsympathetic treatment; vulnerable monuments of this nature would particularly benefit from the statutory protection that scheduling confers. There are also existing standing structures of particular form or complexity whose value can again be severely reduced by neglect or careless treatment and which are similarly well suited by scheduled monument protection, even if these structures are already listed buildings.
- vii *Diversity*: some monuments may be selected for scheduling because they possess a combination of high quality features, others because of a single important attribute.
- viii *Potential*: on occasion, the nature of the evidence cannot be specified precisely but it may still be possible to document reasons anticipating its existence and importance and so to demonstrate the justification for scheduling. This is usually confined to sites rather than upstanding monuments.

Appendix 4 The archive

The archive consists of:

- 1 Site diary
- 73 Context records
- 10 Photographic records
- 34 Scale drawings
- 6 Boxes of finds
- 1 Stratigraphic matrix

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

Heritage Lincolnshire
28 Boston Road
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 7ET

City and County Museum, Lincoln Accession Number: 38.93

SAW 93