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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
DURING DEVELOPMENT AT  
EAST ROAD INDUSTRIAL ESTATE,  
SLEAFORD,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(SEI00)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES

EVENT 41972  
SOURCES 416693 416694  
negative

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
DURING DEVELOPMENT AT  
EAST ROAD INDUSTRIAL ESTATE,  
SLEAFORD,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(SEI00)**

Work Undertaken For  
Hallam Associates

April 2001

Report Compiled by  
James Snee BSc (Hons)

Planning Application No. N/57/0639/00  
National Grid References: TF 07790 46450  
City and County Museum Accession No: LCNCC : 2000.267

A.P.S. Report No. 76/01



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## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during construction of two industrial units at East Road Industrial Estate, Sleaford, Lincolnshire. The site lies within an area of known prehistoric settlement and lies between two important Iron Age centres.*

*However, during the course of this investigation only modern structural deposits and associated demolition deposits, overlying natural soils were encountered. No archaeological features or deposits were disturbed by this development.*

*Although the projected course of Mareham Lane passes through the western side of the development, no trace of it was revealed during this investigation.*

*No artefacts were recovered from this watching brief.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

A watching brief is defined as 'a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons within a specified area or site on land or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed' (IFA 1997).

### 2.2 Planning Background

On the 12<sup>th</sup> December 2000 an archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with the erection of two industrial units at East Road Industrial Estate, Sleaford, Lincolnshire.

A planning application (N/57/0639/00) was submitted to North Kesteven District Council for the construction of two industrial units. Permission was granted subject to a condition requiring a watching brief.

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by J. Hallam Associates to undertake the archaeological watching brief. The investigation was carried out in accordance with a project brief issued by the North Kesteven Community Archaeologist (Appendix 1) and a specification (Appendix 2) produced by APS.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Sleaford is situated 27km south of Lincoln and 26km west of Boston in the administrative district of North Kesteven District, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). The area of investigation is located on the northeastern edge of town between East Road and the canalised River Sle. It comprises a roughly rectangular block of flat land at an elevation of approximately 13m OD, centred at National Grid Reference TF 07790 46450.

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 overly a solid geology of Upper Jurassic limestone with an undulating sub stratum of Oxford Clay (GSGB 1972).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

The modern town of Sleaford has expanded to cover several previous foci of settlement and other activity dating from the prehistoric to the medieval periods (Fig. 2).

Substantial evidence of an Iron Age settlement has been recorded including an

occupied ditched enclosure to the north and a palisaded enclosure to the south. Excavations at Old Place in Sleaford have also produced evidence of a major Late Iron Age centre. Among the finds were coin pellet mould fragments and high status pottery, and it is believed that with the presence of a mint the site had important political functions (Elsdon 1997).

The Iron Age occupation at Old Sleaford was succeeded by an extensive Romano-British settlement. Additional evidence of Romano-British habitation has been recovered from elsewhere in the town and it is probable that Sleaford was a small Roman town that straddled Mareham Lane. The line of this Roman road is situated a short distance to the east of East Road, and very close to the site of the present investigation.

Evidence of Anglo-Saxon settlement has been recovered from Sleaford, mainly from a large Anglo-Saxon cemetery in the centre of the town, although Later Saxon burials have been reported at the Hoplands to the south of the River Sleas.

Medieval remains from Sleaford include the former church of St Giles which was founded during the late Saxon period and became redundant during the early post-medieval period. There is also evidence of a medieval manorial complex at Old Place. Ridge and furrow has been recorded around the periphery of Sleaford and is indicative of medieval agriculture.

### 3. AIMS

The aim of the watching brief as stated in the specification (Appendix 2) was to record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.

## 4. METHOD

The ground works for the two industrial units comprised the excavation of 18 stanchion pits, approximately 2m square. These were machined excavated with a toothed bucket, to a maximum depth of 1.5m. The sides of the trenches were inspected and hand cleaned at close intervals. The depth and thickness of each deposit was measured from the ground surface. Each deposit or feature was allocated a unique reference number (Context Number) with an individual written description. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and annotated sketch plans were produced. A photographic record was compiled, depicting the setting of the site and the nature of recorded features and deposits. The spoil from the excavations was searched using a trowel to recover finds that may assist in the interpretation of the site.

## 5. RESULTS

The records of deposits excavated during development were examined. A list of contexts appears as Appendix 3. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits

Phase 1	Natural Deposits
Phase 2	Undated Deposits
Phase 3	Modern Deposits

### 5.1 Phase 1: Natural Deposits

The earliest deposit recorded at the site consisted of more than 0.35m of friable, orange-brown silty sand (008), with occasional flint and limestone fragments, which was visible through out most of the site, with the exception of the north corner.

### 5.2 Phase 2: Undated Deposits

In the north corner of the site, the earliest

deposit revealed was more than 0.16m of friable, grey-brown silty sand (014). Overlying this was *c.* 0.14m of friable dark grey-brown silty sand (013), below *c.* 50mm of friable, grey-brown silty sand (012) which was sealed by *c.* 0.11m of friable, dark grey-brown silty sand (011) with common fine gravel.

### 5.3 Phase 3: Modern Deposits

Overlying silty sand (011), in the north corner of the site, was *c.* 0.14m of grey-brown silty sand (010) with frequent large rubble fragments, sealed by *c.* 0.2m of concrete (009).

Natural silty sand (008) was overlain by up to 0.20m of friable, grey-brown silty sand (007) with frequent fine rubble inclusions and occasional concentrations of larger rubble fragments. On the southwest side, this was overlain by a *c.* 20mm tip layer of black cinders and tarmac fragments (006), above this was *c.* 50mm of grey-brown silty sand (005), which was sealed by a *c.* 0.13m thick tarmac yard surface (004). Cutting through the tarmac was an irregular tree throw (002) filled with soft, dark brown silty sand (003). Covering this part of the site was a *c.* 0.18m thick layer of grey-brown silty sand and rubble spoil (001) which had been recently deposited and was disturbed by machine tracking.

Towards the west corner of the site, silty sand (007) was overlain by *c.* 0.41m of concrete and brick rubble (018), with a levelling deposit above it, comprising *c.* 20mm of cinders and tarmac fragments (017). Over this was *c.* 0.12m of friable, orange-brown sand (016), covered by *c.* 0.65m of loose bricks and limestone rubble.

## 6. DISCUSSION

The natural (Phase 1) deposit recorded was glaciofluvial sand typical of local soils.

The undated (Phase 2) deposits in the north of the site probably represent either an alluvial deposit (014) associated with the River Sleas or a subsoil deposit, below a buried topsoil (013) of probable recent date. Undated layers (012) and (011) probably represent levelling deposits associated with modern use of the site.

The sequences of modern (Phase 3) deposits revealed during represent previous industrial use of the site in recent times, and its subsequent demolition and levelling for the current development.

## 7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during construction of two industrial units at East Road Industrial Estate, Sleaford, Lincolnshire. The site lies within an area of known prehistoric settlement and lies between two important Iron Age centres.

However, during the course of this investigation only modern structural deposits and associated demolition deposits, overlying natural soils were encountered. No archaeological features or deposits were disturbed by this development.

Although the projected course of Mareham Lane passes through the western side of the development, no trace of it was revealed during this investigation.

No artefacts were recovered from this watching brief.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Hallam Associates who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Steve Malone and this report was edited by Dale Trimble and Tom Lane. Jo Hambly, the Community Archaeologist for North Kesteven District Council, kindly permitted examination of the relevant parish files.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone  
Site Supervisor: James Snee  
Cad Illustration: James Snee & Mark Dymond  
Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
Post Excavation Analyst: James Snee

## 10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists





Figure 1 General Location Plan.

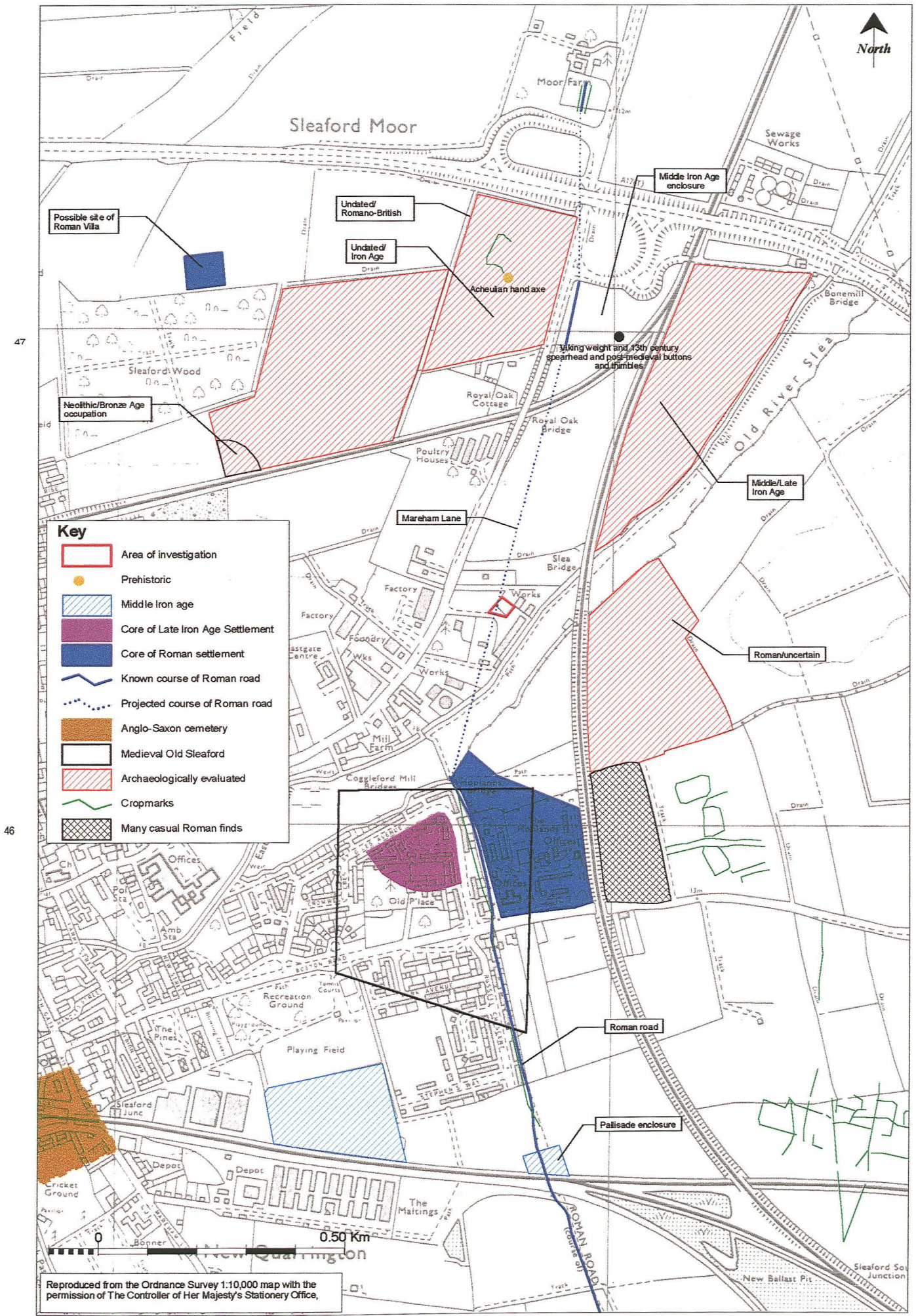


Figure 2 Site location plan showing archaeological setting

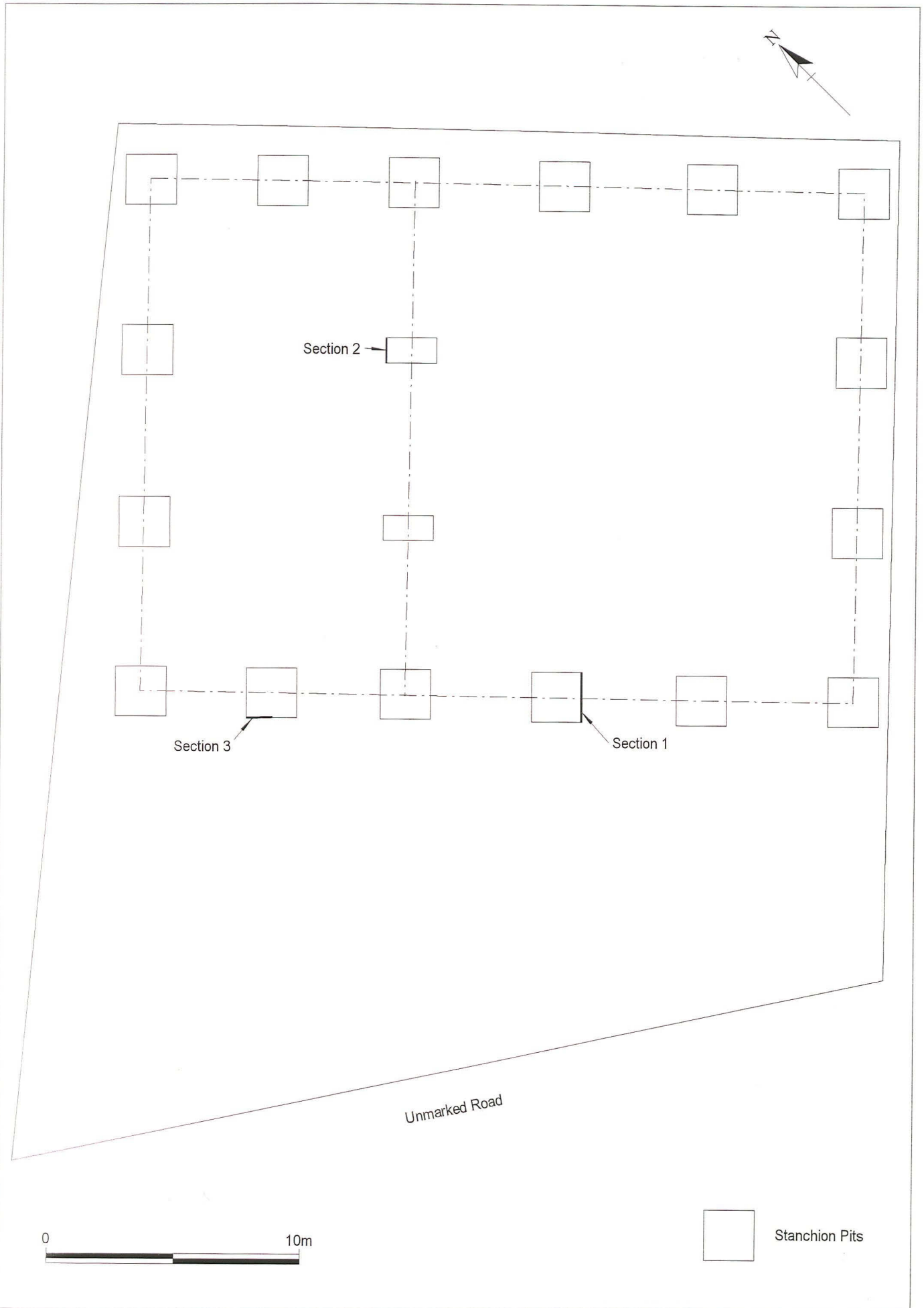
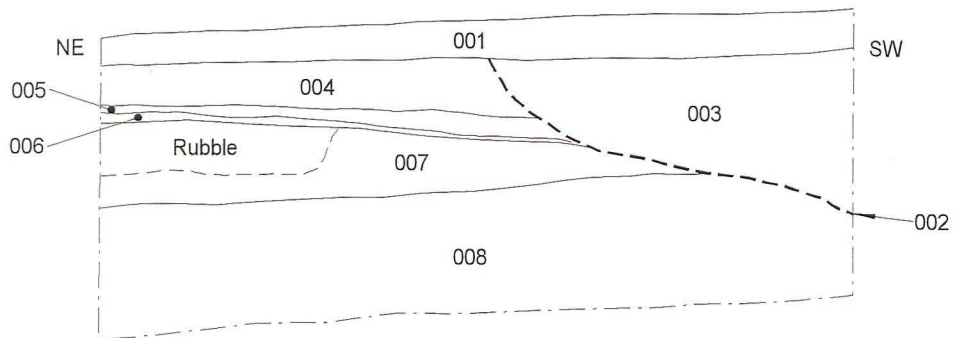
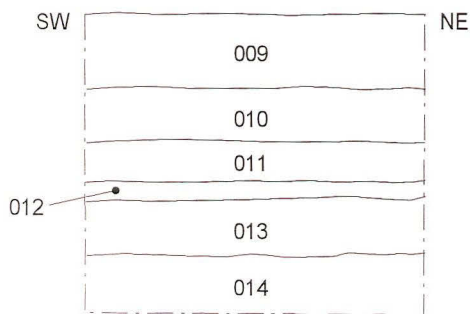


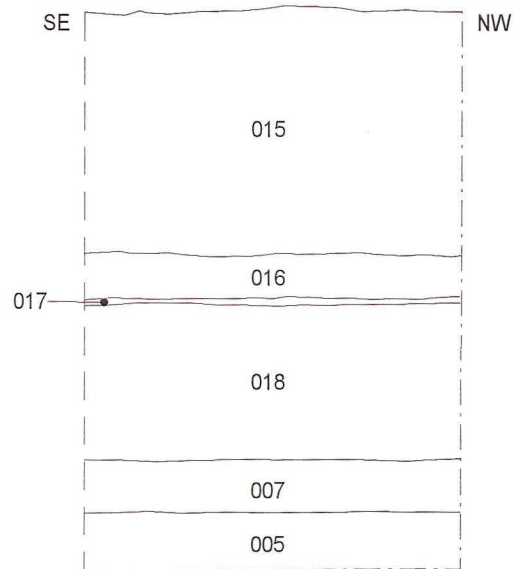
Figure 3 Plan of the Development Area, Showing Section Locations. Scale 1:200.



Section 1 Northwest Facing



Section 2 Southeast Facing



Section 3 Northeast Facing



Figure 4 Sections 1 to 3. Scale 1:20.



Plate 1 General view of site during groundwork, looking east.



Plate 2 Section 1 (soil profile), looking south-east.



Plate 3 Section 2 (soil profile), looking north-west.

## Appendix 1

### BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION AND RECORDING (WATCHING BRIEF) AT

EAST ROAD INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, LINCS.

Application Number : N 57 / 0639 / 00

HTL File ref: slea.639.00

Site Address: East Road Industrial Estate, East Road, Sleaford

NGR: 507790 436450

Applicant: Grantham Investments Ltd

Agent: J Hallam Associates

#### Site Description:

The town of Sleaford lies about 27km to the south of Lincoln. The site of the proposed development is on the eastern side of the town on a wedge of land defined by East Road to the west and the canalised route of the river Slea to the east. It sits in an industrial area just behind The Lincolnshire Oak Hotel. The land is currently surfaced with tarmac and may previously have been disturbed.

#### Planning Background:

An application has been made for full planning permission for the erection of a pair of semi-detached industrial units.

#### Archaeological Background:

The site of the proposed development is in a highly archaeologically sensitive area.

Old Sleaford to the south is known to have been a major late Iron-Age settlement and mint and later formed a core part of the Roman town.

A desk-based archaeological assessment for the East Road area was completed in July 1996. This examined aerial photographs that brought to light new evidence for probable Romano/British activity in the area including the course of the Roman road - King Street/ Mareham Lane. The road runs in a north-south direction to the east of East Road and just to the west of the proposed development area.

Archaeological investigations on land to the north and west of the site have revealed a wealth of evidence for the early occupation of the area. Neolithic and Bronze Age occupation evidence has been found on raised ground to the north west of the proposed development. Settlement evidence from the mid-late Iron Age has been found to the north of the site just to the east of North Junction, the extent of which is unknown. A range of undated pits, ditches, gullies and possible postholes were also excavated to the west this which may be of Iron-Age date. It is likely that material relating to the prehistoric and Roman occupation of the area will be disturbed during groundworks for this development.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'A. J. ...', located above the title 'Heritage Officer'.

**Heritage Officer**

**Date: 1/8/00**

**Brief is valid for 1 year from this date.**

## 1. Summary

- 1.1 This brief should be sent to archaeological contractors as the basis for the preparation of a detailed archaeological project specification. In response to this brief contractors will include the anticipated working methods, timescales and staffing levels. (The Heritage Officer does not maintain a list of archaeological contractors but names of local units can be found in the Yellow Pages or from the Institute of Field Archaeologists, Tel: 0118 931 6446).
- 1.2 These detailed specifications will be submitted by the client for approval by the North Kesteven Heritage Officer. The client will be free to choose between those specifications which are considered to adequately satisfy the brief

## 2. Requirements for Work

- 2.1 The objective of the watching brief should be to ensure that any archaeological features exposed by the groundworks are recorded and interpreted.
- 2.2 Any adjustments to the brief for the watching brief project should only be made after consultation with the Heritage Officer for North Kesteven.
- 2.3 The contractor's specification should be prepared according to requirements of this brief and the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook's section *Standard Briefs for Archaeological Projects in Lincolnshire* (August 1997) and should include the following:
  - 2.3.1 A projected timetable for the various stages of work.
  - 2.3.2 Details of the staff structure and numbers including person hours for on-site work.
  - 2.3.3 It is expected that all on-site work will be carried out in a way that complies with the relevant Health and Safety legislation and that due consideration will be given to site security.
  - 2.3.4 A full description of the recovery and recording strategies to be used.
  - 2.3.5 An estimate of time and resources allocated for the post-excavation work and report production in the form of 'person' hours. This should include lists of specialists and their role in the project. It is expected that finds will be encountered and therefore adequate provision should be made for relevant specialists.
  - 2.3.6 Contingency costs should only be used in the event of unexpected costs and should only be activated after discussion with the Heritage Officer and the client.



### 3. Methods

- 3.1 The project should be carried out by a recognised archaeological body in accordance with the code of conduct of The Institute of Field Archaeologists. If the specialists to be used by the body are not members of The Institute of Field Archaeologists and are not locally recognised, a CV or some other form of reference should be provided with the specification.
- 3.2 The watching brief should involve:
- 3.2.1 archaeological supervision of topsoil stripping;
  - 3.2.2 inspection of subsoil for archaeological features;
  - 3.2.3 recording of archaeological features in plan;
  - 3.2.4 rapid excavation of features if necessary;
  - 3.2.5 archaeological supervision of subsoil stripping
  - 3.2.6 inspection of natural for archaeological features and recording them.
  - 3.2.7 any human remains encountered must be left in situ and only removed if absolutely necessary. The contractor must comply with all statutory consents and licences regarding the exhumation and interment of human remains. It will also be necessary to comply with all reasonable requests of interested parties as to the remains or associated items. Attempt must be made at all times not to cause offence to any interested parties.
  - 3.2.8 under the new Treasure Act, all gold and silver artefacts found during the watching brief, thought to be 'treasure' should be reported to the appropriate coroner's office in Lincoln or Sleaford within fourteen days.

### 4. Monitoring Arrangements

- 4.1 The Heritage Officer for North Kesteven will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project and will require preferably fourteen days notice but at least five working days prior to the commencement of the work. The Heritage Officer should be kept informed of any unexpected discoveries and should be regularly updated on the project's progress. They should be allowed access to the site at their convenience and will comply with any health and safety requirements associated with the site.

## 5. Reporting Requirements

- 5.1 A full report must be produced and deposited with the planning department of North Kesteven District Council, the Heritage Officer, the client and the County Sites and Monuments Record before the planning application will be discharged. The report should include:
- 5.1.1 location plan of the trenches;
  - 5.1.2 section and plan drawings, with ground level, Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scales as appropriate;
  - 5.1.3 specialist descriptions of artefacts and ecofacts;
  - 5.1.4 an indication of potential archaeological deposits not disturbed by the present development;
  - 5.1.5 a detailed bibliography including all sources that were referred to during the course of the investigation
- 5.2 After agreement with the landowner, arrangements are to be made for long term storage of all artefacts and paper archive in an appropriate museum.
- 5.3 If the receiving museum is to be the City and County Museum, Lincoln then the archive should be produced in the form outlined in the museum's document 'Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives', see address below.

## 6. Publication and Dissemination

- 6.1 The deposition of a copy of the report with the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record will be deemed to put all information into the public domain, unless a special request is made for confidentiality. If material is to be held in confidence a timescale must be agreed with the North Kesteven Heritage Officer but is expected this will not exceed six months. A summary of the results must be published in 'Lincolnshire History and Archaeology' in due course.
- 6.2 Should the watching brief reveal finds of national or regional importance, provision should be made of publication within the appropriate regional or national journal.

## **7. Additional Information**

**7.1** This document attempts to define the best practice expected of an archaeological watching brief but cannot fully anticipate the conditions that will be encountered as work progresses. However, changes to the programme are only to be made with the prior written approval of the Heritage Officer

**7.2** Further contact addresses:

North Kesteven Heritage Officer  
Heritage Lincolnshire  
The Old School  
Cameron Street  
Heckington  
Lincolnshire  
NG34 9RW

County Sites and Monuments Record  
Highways and Planning Directorate  
Lincolnshire County Council  
4th Floor  
City Hall  
Lincoln LN1 1DN  
Mr T. Page  
City and County Museum  
12 Friars Lane  
Lincoln  
LN2 5AL

Department of Planning  
North Kesteven District Council Offices  
Kesteven Street  
Sleaford  
Lincolnshire  
NG34 7EF

Brief set by Heritage Officer, North Kesteven

**Appendix 2**

**LAND AT  
EAST ROAD INDUSTRIAL ESTATE,  
SLEAFORD,  
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR  
J HALLAM ASSOCIATES**

**BY  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES  
Institute of Field Archaeologists'  
Registered Organisation No. 21**

**AUGUST 2000**

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## 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during development works at East Road Industrial Estate, Sleaford, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive with a wealth of evidence for early occupation from the Neolithic and Bronze Age to the mid-late Iron Age in the area.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. Archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

## 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during groundworks connected with development on land off at the East Road Industrial Estate, Sleaford, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 0779 3645.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
  - 2.2.1 Overview.
  - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
  - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
  - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

## 3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Sleaford is located some 27km south of Lincoln in the North Kesteven district of Lincolnshire. The site is located on the northeastern edge of the town, between East Road and the canalised route of the River Slea, at National Grid Reference TF 07790 36450. The site, a roughly rectangular block of land approximately 0.1ha in extent, is currently surfaced with tarmac.

## 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission (N/57/0639/00) has been granted for the construction of two industrial units subject to a condition that an archaeological watching-brief be

carried out.

## 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies on an area of flat land immediately to the west of the River Sleas at an elevation of approximately 13m OD. Soils at the site 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).

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Sleaford is situated on the junction of two lines of communication. The east to west route through the Ancaster Gap links the Trent Valley and the Derbyshire hills with the salt-making sites of the east coast. 'Mareham Lane', used in the Late Iron Age and Roman periods, runs north-south through Old Sleaford and close to the development site. Old Sleaford was also well placed for water-borne communications along the Old River Sleas.
- 6.2 Old Sleaford was a high status settlement in the Late Iron Age, being a sub-capital of the Corieltauvi and the site of the largest known mint in prehistoric Europe (Elsdon 1997). This settlement was located to the south of the site, around Old Place and The Hoplands, but little is known of the precursors to the Late Iron Age settlement.
- 6.3 Archaeological study of the East Road area has revealed a wealth of evidence for the early occupation of the area ranging from Neolithic and Bronze Age occupation on raised ground to the northwest to settlement of the mid-late Iron Age just to the east of North Junction. The extent of such settlement is unknown and material relating to the prehistoric and Roman occupation of the area may be disturbed during groundworks for the development.

## 7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
- 7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
- 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features

encountered;

7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and

7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

## 8 SITE OPERATIONS

### 8.1 General considerations

8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.

8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.

8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

### 8.2 Methodology

8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.

8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.

8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis. A metal detector may be used to aid artefact recovery.

8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.



- groups of features where their relationship is important

8.2.5 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only removed if absolutely necessary. Should excavation be required the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before the removal of the human remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, the police and coroner will be informed, as appropriate.

## 9 POST-EXCAVATION

### 9.1 Stage 1

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

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the 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.

### 9.2 Stage 2

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

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

### 9.3 Stage 3

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

9.3.2 This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.

- A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

## 10 CONTINGENCIES

- 10.1 Should unexpected or unusually abundant archaeological remains, artefacts or ecofacts be recovered it may be necessary to have contingency requirements to deal with these. The necessity for such contingency will be agreed between the client and archaeological curator, and the financial requirements involved will be negotiated between the client and archaeological contractor.

## 11 REPORT DEPOSITION

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

## 12 ARCHIVE

- 12.1 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.

## 13 PUBLICATION

- 13.1 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 *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.

14 **CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

14.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the North Kesteven Heritage Officer. They will be given at least five days notice in writing before the commencement of the project, and ideally up to 14 days notice. The curator and client will be kept promptly informed of any unexpected discoveries, and regularly updated on the progress of the project..

15 **VARIATIONS**

15.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator and client.

16 **PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS**

16.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.

16.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.

16.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about three days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

17 **SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT**

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

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County

	Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist Medieval and later - G Taylor APS in consultation with 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

18 **INSURANCES**

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

19 **COPYRIGHT**

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

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

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

the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.

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

20 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Elsdon, S. 1997 *Old Sleaford Revealed. A Lincolnshire Settlement in Iron Age, Roman, Saxon and Medieval Times: Excavations 1882-1995.*

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**

Specification: Version 1, 29-08-00

### Appendix 3

#### Context Summary

Context Number	Section Number	Description	Interpretation
001	1	Soft, grey-brown silty sand, with frequent gravel and fine rubble, up to 0.18m thick and covers south and southeast of footing.	Machine tracked spoil.
002	1	Irregular cut, >1m wide and <i>c.</i> 0.45m deep.	Tree throw.
003	1	Soft, dark grey-brown silty sand, common roots.	Fill of (002).
004	1	Firm, black tarmac, <i>c.</i> 0.13m thick.	Floor surface.
005	1	Friable, grey-brown silty sand, up to 50mm thick.	Makeup layer.
006	1	Friable, black tarmac and cinder, <i>c.</i> 20mm thick.	Tip layer.
007	1 & 3	Friable, grey-brown silty sand, with frequent fine rubble and concentrations of large rubble fragments.	Subsoil.
008	1 & 3	Friable, orange-brown silty sand, with occasional flint and limestone fragments, > 0.35m thick.	Natural.
009	2	Indurate, grey concrete, <i>c.</i> 0.2m thick.	Concrete slab.
010	2	Friable, grey-brown silty sand, with frequent large rubble fragments, <i>c.</i> 0.14m thick.	Rubble layer.
011	2	Friable, dark grey-brown, silty sand, common fine gravel, <i>c.</i> 0.11m thick.	Makeup layer.
012	2	Friable, grey-brown silty sand, <i>c.</i> 50mm thick.	Tip layer.
013	2	Friable, dark grey-brown silty sand, <i>c.</i> 0.14m thick.	Buried soil.
014	2	Friable, grey-brown silty sand, > 0.16m thick.	Subsoil.

015	3	Loose, bricks and limestone hardcore, <i>c.</i> 0.65m thick.	Rubble layer.
016	3	Friable, orange-brown sand, with occasional flints, <i>c.</i> 0.12m thick.	Levelling deposit.
017	3	Friable, black tarmac and cinder, <i>c.</i> 20mm thick.	Levelling deposit or surface.
018	3	Friable, large concrete fragments and occasional bricks, <i>c.</i> 0.41m thick.	Rubble layer.

## Appendix 4

### GLOSSARY

<b>Bronze Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
<b>Context</b>	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> [004].
<b>Crop mark</b>	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
<b>Cut</b>	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
<b>Domesday Survey</b>	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
<b>Fill</b>	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<b>Iron Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
<b>Old English</b>	The vernacular dialects of the Anglo-Saxons and English up to <i>c.</i> 1150 AD.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	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.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany



## Appendix 5

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

18	-	Context records
1	-	Photographic record sheets
2	-	Drawing sheets
1	-	Stratigraphic matrix

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: LCNCC : 2000.267

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SEI00

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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