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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON LAND AT
THE FORMER DALGETY WAREHOUSE,
THE HOPLANDS, OFF BOSTON ROAD,
SLEAFORD,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SDW03)**



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

EVENT L14218

SOURCES L18740

L18741

MONUMENT 60584

ROMAN

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON LAND AT
THE FORMER DALGETY WAREHOUSE,
THE HOPLANDS, OFF BOSTON ROAD,
SLEAFORD,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SDW03)**

Work Undertaken For
Broadgate Homes Ltd

June 2003

Report Compiled by
James Snee BSc (Hons.)

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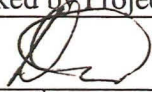
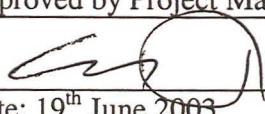
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



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Land at the Former Dalgety Warehouse, The Hoplands, Boston
Road, Sleaford
SDW03

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1. SUMMARY

Archaeological evaluation on land at the former Dalgety Warehouse, The Hoplands, Sleaford, Lincolnshire (NGR TF 0782 4598) was undertaken because the site was considered to be within the core area of Late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement of Sleaford.

Previous investigations in the area have identified archaeological remains dating from the Iron Age to the Medieval period. It was therefore probable that archaeological remains were located on the site and, in consequence, planning permission was granted for residential development of the site, with a condition for archaeological investigation prior to the development.

The aim of the evaluation was to gather sufficient information for the North Kesteven Heritage Officer to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.

The investigation revealed a general pattern of Romano-British boundary ditches, dominated by a substantial north-south possible settlement boundary that had been recut, and possibly revetted with large timber posts.

Two pits were recorded on the west side of the site, associated with the Romano-British ditches, possibly suggesting that the more concentrated settlement remains are located in this western area. Fewer Roman remains were identified east of the substantial north-south ditch, perhaps indicating that the east side of the site was not used for habitation at that time.

In keeping with other investigations in the area, only the lower portions of the features had survived, the upper portions

had been transformed into a homogenous 'dark earth' deposit.

Finds of pottery, brick, tile, metal work, clay pipe and industrial residue dating between the 1st to 20th centuries were recovered from the site. Assessment of environmental samples indicated poorly preserved and charred plant macrofossils.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as 'a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, and relative quality; and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate' (IFA 1997).

2.2 Planning Background

Between the 9th and 16th April 2003, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at the former Dalgety Warehouse, The Hoplands, off Boston Road, Sleaford, Lincolnshire.

Planning permission has been granted for residential development of the site, with a condition for archaeological investigation prior to the development.

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Broadgate Homes Ltd to undertake the evaluation. A specification (Appendix 1) detailing the methods, techniques and procedures of the evaluation was produced by APS and

approved by the Heritage Officer for North Kesteven District Council.

The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with the guidelines specified in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluation* (IFA 1999).

2.3 Topography and Geology

Sleaford is situated 27km south of Lincoln and 18km northeast of Grantham, in North Kesteven District, Lincolnshire (Figure 1). The town stands on the River Slea and its tributaries which flow northeastward to join the Witham.

Located at a height of c. 12m OD, the investigation area is situated north of Boston Road and east of St. Giles' Avenue, on land to the east of the NKDC Hoplands Depots, south of the Old River Slea. Lying within the parish of Ewerby and Evedon, the site is approximately 1km east of Sleaford town centre, as represented by the parish church of St. Denys, and is centred on national grid reference TF 0782 4598 (Figure 2). Currently the site is open ground with rubble toward the frontage and grass to the rear (Plates 1 and 2).

Although as an urban fringe the investigation area has not been fully mapped by the Soil Survey, it is probable that soils are predominantly from the Newsleaford Series gleyic brown calcareous sand on calcareous Fen sand and gravel (George and Robson 1978, 86-7).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Archaeological remains and artefacts of prehistoric and later date have previously been found on, or in close proximity to, the investigation area (Fig. 3).

Prehistoric

A Bronze Age metal palstave is reported from the site and prehistoric flints have also been found in close proximity (Taylor 1996). Along the western side of the site is a trackway that marks the line of the Roman road, Mareham Lane. This is thought to have originated as a prehistoric route (May 1976, 8) and investigations about 800m to the north established that the Roman road was on the line of a Middle Iron Age trackway (Herbert 1998).

Evidence for Iron Age settlement is recorded south, west and north of the investigation site. This evidence includes both cropmarks and remains recorded by previous archaeological observation and excavation. Approximately 600m to the south of The Hoplands, excavations have previously revealed part of a substantial Middle Iron Age palisaded enclosure (Elsdon 1997, 30).

A second Middle Iron Age ditched enclosure lies approximately 1.2km to the north. This enclosure probably defined a stock-rearing farmstead and was located near to a north-south ditched track, later a Roman road (Herbert 1998). Similarly aligned, though undated, ditches exist just to the west of this farmstead on the opposite side of the Roman road (Herbert 1997b). A third Middle Iron Age enclosure has also been found about 500m southwest of the Hoplands, off Stephens Way (Rayner 1999). None of the aforementioned sites continued to be occupied into the later Iron Age.

Late Iron Age occupation is attested by other excavations conducted within 250m of the site. South of Boston Road, pits and gullies containing pottery dated to this period, have been revealed (Elsdon 1997, 26; Fig.3 nos. 1-5). Further west, investigations have recorded both circular

and rectangular buildings, trackways and enclosures of Late Iron Age date (*ibid.*, 30; Fig.3 nos. 7-9).

Excavation, conducted in the vicinity of Old Place recovered over 4,000 coin pellet-mould fragments. Most of these fragments were concentrated toward the northeast of the site (Fig.3 no. 10), though other pieces of mould have also been recorded further east (Fig.3 nos. 11, 13 and 18). This is the largest collection of such material found in northern Europe and strongly suggests the presence of a mint within the later Iron Age settlement.

Excavations on the route of a water pipeline trench to the west of the site, on St. Giles' Avenue, identified late Iron Age gullies and ditches (Trimble 1997, 15; Fig.2 no. 20).

Small-scale investigations, conducted on the western boundary of the present site found a very limited quantity of Late Iron Age or late pre-Roman Iron Age pottery (Johnson and Palmer-Brown 1995, 13). The dearth of prehistoric material suggests that the main focus of the later Iron Age and pre-Roman settlement was situated near Old Place, to the west (Fig.2).

A recent archaeological evaluation of land to the north and west of the present investigation revealed evidence of prehistoric activity in the form of a ditch terminal and worked flint. The lack of further prehistoric features suggests that this activity was limited, although other features of a similar date may still survive within the area. Late Iron Age/Early Roman features were recorded within the eastern half of the site and indicated an agricultural based activity, possibly peripheral to an area of occupation (Rayner 2001).

Roman

Romano-British remains occur across a large area at the eastern side of the modern town and include buildings, metalled tracks, ritual deposits and burials.

To the west of the investigation area is a track that perpetuates the line of the Roman road, Mareham Lane. Intensive Romano-British occupation is recorded immediately west of the present investigation area, on the opposite side of the Roman route. Remains of stone buildings with paved yards, one with a corn-drier, have been identified fronting onto the west side of the Mareham Lane (Elsdon 1997, 34; Fig.3 no. 11 and 12).

A stone-built well and timber post building (Fig.3 nos. 18 and 28) of 3rd or 4th century date stood south of the River Slea during this period. The timber building (Fig.3 no. 22) was associated with a small corn-drier (*ibid* 1997, 34), suggesting it may have served an agricultural purpose. Another building is hinted at by a raised stone platform associated with fragments of daub and plaster (Fig.3 no.21) discovered west of a group of masonry finds (Fig.3 no. 6). Although undated, these are suggested as being of Romano-British date on the basis of surface finds collected in the near vicinity (*ibid.*, 36).

Part of a wall and a possible bedding trench for a timber beam, found on the western edge of the present investigation area, are interpreted as evidence for buildings east of Mareham Lane, and dated to the mid to late 3rd centuries. Additionally, burials thought to be Roman were identified at the northwestern edge of the current investigation site (Johnson and Palmer-Brown 1995, 7 and 10; Fig.3 nos. 17 and 24). Similar remains, interpreted as part of a 2nd or 3rd century building, were found to the west during the pipeline excavation at St. Giles' Avenue (Trimble 1997, 16; Fig.3 no. 20).

Immediately to the south, at the new Police Station, previous archaeological investigations revealed the remains of several Romano-British buildings, both of timber and stone, dating from the later 2nd to later 4th century AD. One of the stone buildings had deep, substantial foundations suggesting that it was two-storeys high. Several infant burials were found within this building. A dump of painted plaster indicates a Romano-British building with decorated internal walls nearby (Fig. 3). Gravel and limestone surfaces were also revealed and represent yards and east-west trackways (Jarvis 1997, fig.4; Herbert 1999).

Several sections have been excavated across the route of Mareham Lane, a Roman route that passes approximately 100m west of the site (Fig.3 nos. 1, 11, 13 and 16). Investigations suggest that the Roman road consists of an approximately 4m wide strip of metalling incorporating limestone, pebbles, gravel and sand (Elsdon 1997, 36). North and south of the modern town limits, this surface is poorly metalled and becomes difficult to trace (Herbert 1997a; 1997b).

Remains of Romano-British enclosures and ditches are recorded both east and west of Mareham Lane, within 400m of the site (Fig.3 nos. 7-9, 14-15 and 20). To the west of the present site, at Old Place, several enclosures of probable 3rd century date have been identified (Elsdon 1997, 39; Fig.3 nos. 7-9). Aerial photography has recorded similar enclosures further east from Mareham Lane, a little east of the railtrack, in the fields that lie between Sleaford and Heckington (Pickering 1995). Fieldwalking and metal detecting has retrieved substantial quantities of Roman pottery, coins and other items from these fields (Kate Orr *pers comm*). A sub-rectangular earthwork, formerly located to the northwest of the present investigation site, is believed to be of similar date to

these features (*ibid.*; Fig.3 no. 25). Recent trial trenching in the area of the enclosure dated it to the later 3rd - 4th century and showed that it initially encompassed a cemetery. Human burials and remains dated to this period were recorded suggesting an extensive cemetery. A 'high status' stone building was revealed within the enclosure, probably constructed after the cemetery fell in to disuse (Rayner 2001).

Romano-British ritual features are also recorded in proximity to the site. On present evidence, it seems likely that human burial was practised west of Mareham Lane, within enclosures dug behind the main roadside buildings (Fig.3 no. 9). Although poorly dated, excavation here uncovered eight human and two canine burials, deliberately placed on the same alignment as surrounding enclosure ditches (Oetgen 1997, 45-6). One of these human burials contained several pottery vessels that had been placed around the head of the individual. Possible ritual practice was also attested during the pipeline excavation at St. Giles' Avenue where the skeleton of a new-born lamb, placed in association with a complete pottery beaker, was found (Trimble 1997, 7; Fig.3 no. 20). Dispersed adult human remains were also found at the new Police Station, to the south (Herbert 1999).

Geophysical survey has previously been undertaken in the area to the north and west of the present investigation. Numerous magnetic anomalies, probably representing buried ditches and mostly aligned north-south were recorded by the survey, predominantly in the southern part of the site. Some east-west orientated anomalies were also identified (EAS 1996, Fig.4).

Following the geophysical survey, an evaluation also revealed 2nd - 3rd century archaeological remains to the western side

of the survey area including Mareham Lane and extensive agricultural features (Rayner 2001).

Saxon and Medieval

Part of a substantial early and middle Saxon settlement has been excavated at Quarrington, southwest of Sleaford town (Walker and Lane 1996). A contemporary pagan Saxon cemetery, containing almost 600 burials, lies about 1km to the southwest of the investigation area (Elsdon 1997, 11). The position of these remains suggests that the focus of occupation shifted away from the Roman settlement during this period.

A few pieces of pottery, of probable 6th century date, were recovered from a ditch during excavations south of Boston Road (*ibid.*; Fig.3 nos. 1-5). Part of a Middle Saxon ditch was exposed during excavation of foundation pits for the fence that forms the western boundary of the current site. One of the burials thought to be Roman (see above) was cut into this ditch and hence may be Middle Saxon or later (Johnson and Palmer 1995, 10; Fig.3 no. 19).

Later Saxon religious or ritual activity is evidenced by a single piece of carved masonry, found in proximity to the site of the former church of St. Giles, to the west of the present investigation area. This church is a probable Late Saxon foundation, indirectly referred to in the Domesday Book of 1086 (Elsdon 1997, 43; Fig.3 no. 13). The east end of the chancel is known to have been dug into the surface of the Mareham Lane road, while the west wall of the church tower is located toward the west side of St. Giles' Avenue. Its last incumbent has been traced to c.1553, suggesting it became redundant some time during the early post-medieval period (*ibid.*, 43).

Human burials, some in stone-lined graves of medieval date, have been revealed in the vicinity of St. Giles' church (Trimble 1997, 17; Fig.3 no. 20 also Johnson and Palmer-Brown 1995, 18; Fig.3 nos. 19 and 23). Several graves were dug into the remains of underlying Romano-British buildings (Elsdon 1997, 43).

Previous investigations just south of the investigation area at the new Police Station indicated that the Roman remains were overlain by a probable medieval and later ploughsoil that contained pottery of 12th to 14th century date (Jarvis 1997, 10; Herbert 1999).

West of St. Giles' Avenue is a medieval manorial complex that lies beneath Old Place (Fig.3). It would appear unlikely that the precinct of this manor house complex extended as far as Mareham Lane. However, medieval masonry has been unearthed in proximity to the track. Remains of a building and road, interpreted as part of a monastic grange, have previously been revealed south of Boston Road (Elsdon 1997, 43; Fig.3 nos. 1-5).

Although the manor house at Old Place continued into the post-medieval period, most of Old Sleaford (Fig.2) was probably deserted around 1500. The site at Old Sleaford then reverted to fields until the construction of the Lincoln-Spalding railtrack in the late 19th century and the post-war expansion of the town (*ibid.*, 44).

3. AIMS

The aim of the evaluation was to gather sufficient information for the North Kesteven Heritage Officer to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.

The objectives of the investigation were to establish the type, chronology, density, spatial arrangement and extent of any archaeological remains present.

4. METHODS

4.1 Trial Trenching

A scheme of 9 trial trenches was laid out to sample the entire application area (Figure 4).

At the request of the North Kesteven Heritage Officer, two of the trenches (Trenches 5 and 6) were extended during the programme of works, to investigate the substantial archaeological features identified in those trenches.

A mechanical excavator, under archaeological supervision, removed the layers of overburden with a toothless ditching bucket, until archaeologically significant features or deposits were encountered. The depth of the trenches was limited to 1.2m, unless the trench could be widened and stepped down to greater depths. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains. Where present, features were excavated by hand in order to retrieve dateable artefacts and other remains.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. Each trench was allocated a continuous run of 100 contexts, the trench number forming the prefix of the sequence (e.g context numbers for Trench 2 were 200 to 299 and the context numbers for Trench 4 were 400 to 499). A photographic record was compiled. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and plans at a scale of 1:20. Recording of deposits encountered was

undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

During the fieldwork six environmental samples were taken from datable archaeological contexts as part of a general sampling strategy.

The location and height OD of the excavated trenches was surveyed with an EDM in relation to fixed points on boundaries and on existing buildings (Figure 3).

4.2 Post-excavation

Following excavation, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they constituted a complete Level II archive and a stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. Artefacts recovered from excavated deposits were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendices 3-5). The environmental samples were submitted for analysis by an environmental consultant. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Context numbers are identified in the text by brackets.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Description of the results

A total of five phases was identified:

- Phase 1: Natural deposits
- Phase 2: Undated deposits
- Phase 3: Romano-British and later deposits
- Phase 4: Medieval and later deposits
- Phase 5: Post-medieval and later deposits

Whilst it was possible to establish a stratigraphic sequence within each trench, to extend this across the whole site in detail proved to be more difficult. The topsoil,

subsoil and natural layers could be related to one another between the different trenches and, in a small number of instances, individual archaeological features could be projected between two trenches to provide suggestions of a possible stratigraphic link. However, it was possible to assign broad phasing across the site based on the dating of artefacts recovered from the features.

5.2 Phase 1: Natural deposits

The earliest deposit revealed during the evaluation was more than 0.10m of orange and yellow-brown silty sand and gravel (103, 203, 305, 407, 503, 605, 702, 803, 908). This general drift strata was observed in all of the trial trenches.

Several discrete, but naturally formed deposits were recorded, such as two irregular expanses of dark grey-brown silty sand in Trench 3 (306 & 307), that extended up to 1.40m, and were interpreted as tree throws. Further tree throws were recorded in Trench 6 (611 & 612) and Trench 9 (903).

5.3 Phase 2: Undated deposits

A number of undated features and deposits were recorded during the investigation.

In Trench 1 (Fig. 5; Plate 3) was an undated sub-circular posthole or pit (110), approximately 1.0m wide and 0.16m deep with a dark grey-brown silty sand fill (111). This was cut by a northeast-southwest oriented, 0.98m wide ditch (108) with a dark grey-brown silty sand fill (109).

Traversing the length of Trench 6 (Fig. 9) was an undated east-west oriented ditch (613), 0.70m wide and filled with greyish brown silty sand (614). This feature was identified in two areas towards the centre and east end of the trench, although a large

portion of the ditch is believed to have been truncated by later cuts.

Towards the southwest corner of the site, Trench 8 (Fig. 10; Plate 14) contained an east-west oriented, 2.20m wide ditch (806), filled with dark brown sandy silt (807).

5.4 Phase 3: Romano-British and later deposits

At the southern end of Trench 1 were two intercutting ditches (Figs. 5 and 11; Plate 3). The earliest was a northwest-southeast oriented 0.64m wide ditch (104), filled with dark grey-brown sandy silt (105), from which sherds of 2nd - 3rd century pottery were recovered. Cutting the northwest end of ditch (104), was an approximately east-west oriented ditch (106; Plate 8), 0.64m wide with a dark grey-brown sandy silt fill (107). Pottery dating to the 3rd to 4th centuries was recovered from the fill.

Approximately 5m north of ditch (106), was a 1.12m wide ditch (112), oriented east-west and filled with 0.08m of dark grey-brown sandy silt (113) and 0.40m of dark grey-brown stony sandy silty (114), which contained 2nd century and later Romano-British pottery.

At the southwest end of Trench 2 (Fig. 6; Plates 4 and 9), was a 2.30m wide ditch (205), oriented approximately north-south, and curving slightly to the east, with a dark grey-brown sandy silt fill (206). Pottery recovered from the fill was dated to the 2nd century and later Romano-British period.

Trench 3 (Figs. 7 and 11; Plate 10) contained a number of intercutting features, concentrated towards the northwest end. The fills of the features were homogenised, possibly a similar transformation process that created the dark earth above. However it was possible by careful and judicious

excavation to establish the stratigraphic sequence of deposits. The earliest feature was a north-south oriented ditch (304), 0.46m wide and filled with grey-brown silty sand (303), from which 2nd century pottery was recovered. Truncating the west side of ditch (304) was a second north-south oriented ditch (308), approximately 0.40m wide (Plate 10), with a similar dark grey-brown sandy fill (309). Pottery recovered from this fill was dated to the mid 3rd to 4th century. Cutting through the western edge of (308) was a 0.60m wide pit (310), with a dark grey silt sand fill (311), containing mid to late 4th century pottery.

In Trench 4 (Figs. 7 and 12), on the east side of the site was a northeast-southwest oriented, 0.70m wide ditch (404), filled with greyish brown sandy silt (403), from which early to mid 2nd century pottery was recovered.

Approximately 1m to the west of ditch (404) was the southern edge of a pit (406), approximately 1.32m wide and containing greyish brown sandy silt fill (405). Pottery was recovered from this fill, dating from the 4th century to early Saxon period (up to mid 7th century).

To the west of Trench 4, Trench 5 contained a number of Romano-British features. At the northwest end of the trench was a northeast-southwest oriented ditch (509), 0.40m wide with a dark greyish brown sandy silt fill (508), from which 4th century pottery was recovered (Fig. 8 and 12; Plate 5).

Approximately 1m south of (509), was a 0.55m wide, east-west oriented ditch (511), with a greyish brown silty sand fill (510). Although no datable artefacts were recovered from fill (510) the stratigraphic position of the ditch was strongly indicative of a Romano-British date.

Cutting the west end of ditch (511) was an approximately 3m wide, north-south oriented ditch, or pair of ditches (504 & 507). Of these, the cut on the east side (507) was round based and 0.33m deep (Plate 11). Cut (504) to the west was 0.15m deep with a flat base, although both contained a homogenous greyish brown sandy silt (505 & 506). Pottery dating to the 2nd to 3rd centuries was recovered from the western side of the fill (505), although coins recovered from the same deposit were dated between the late 3rd century to the late 4th century (Small Finds 1, 4, 5 & 7). The pottery recovered from the east side of the fill (506) was dated to the 3rd century and later. On the western edge of ditch (504) was an approximately 0.60m wide post hole (516), with a dark greyish brown sandy silt fill (517), indistinguishable from the ditch fill (505). It was not possible to establish the exact stratigraphic relationship between the post hole (516) and ditch (505), however, the two features are believed to be broadly contemporary.

At the southwest end of Trench 5, was an east-west oriented ditch (513), 1.10m wide and filled with dark greyish brown silty sand (512) and dated by finds of pottery to the mid to late 4th century.

Immediately adjacent to ditch (513) was the terminus of a 0.50m wide northwest-southeast oriented ditch (515), filled with greyish brown sandy silt (514). Pottery was recovered from the fill of this ditch and dated to late Iron Age to early Romano-British period.

Towards the west end of Trench 6, (Figs. 9, 12 and 13; Plate 6) in the centre of the site, was a north-south oriented ditch (609), 0.60m wide and filled with greyish brown silty sand (608), containing Romano-British pottery.

Approximately 4.5m east of ditch (609), was a 3.5m wide, north-south oriented ditch (618), which was interpreted as a continuation of ditches (504 & 507) from Trench 5.

Obscuring a large portion of ditches (613) and (618) was the southern corner of a sub-rectangular quarry pit (602), more than 7m long and at least 1.06m deep. The lower fill was 0.15m of mixed yellow to orange sand and gravel and grey-brown silty sand (604). The upper fill was a transformed dark greyish brown silty sand (603) from which a mixed assemblage of pottery dating from the 1st to 3rd centuries was recovered. Two fragments of medieval tile were also recovered from the excavation of this deposit. The apparently anomalous mixture of finds is believed to be a result of the transformation process which has homogenised a number of different layers within the pit, and prevented the relationship between the pit and ditches (613) and (618) from being clearly established. The tile is believed to be intrusive, that is to say that the finds are from a medieval feature cut into the Romano-British fills of the quarry. The transformation of the soils has effectively rendered the edges of the medieval feature invisible.

To the southwest of Trench 6, Trench 7 contained three Romano-British features (Figs 9 and 13; Plate 7). At the north end of the trench was 2.1m wide, east-west oriented ditch (708), containing a black silty fill (701) from which 2nd century pottery was recovered (Plate 12).

Approximately 1m south of ditch (708) was a 1.20m wide pit (709), with a black silty fill (703). Pottery dating from the mid to late 3rd century was recovered from this fill (Plate 13).

At the south end of the trench was east-west oriented ditch (710), more than 1.5m wide

and filled with black silt (704), dated to the mid 2nd century and later Romano-British, by finds of pottery.

Approximately 25m east of Trench 7, the north corner Trench 8 (Figs. 10 and 13; Plate 14) revealed the edge of a pit or northeast-southwest oriented ditch (804), with a dark brown sandy silt fill (805). Pottery recovered from the fill (805) was dated to the Romano-British period.

At the south end of the site, Trench 9 contained a pair of intercutting north-south oriented ditches (Figs. 10 and 13). The earlier (905) was 1.70m wide and filled with dark grey-brown silty sand (904), with pottery dating to the 4th century. Cutting the eastern side of (905) was 1.85m wide ditch (907), with a dark grey-brown silty sand fill (906) containing pottery dating to the 3rd to 4th centuries, although the stratigraphic position indicated a 4th century date.

5.5 Phase 4: Medieval deposits and later deposits

At the northern end of Trench 1 was a north-south oriented sub-oval pit (115), 1.60m long and 0.82m wide, with a dark grey-brown sandy silt fill (116) with 9th century or later medieval pottery (Figs. 5 and 11).

Obscuring the upper portions of the archaeological features in all of the trenches was up to 0.80m of dark grey-brown transformed soil or dark earth (102, 202, 302, 402, 502, 617, 706, 802 & 902). This deposit is difficult to date as it has transformed the definable cuts and fills of any features existing within it. However, on the basis of earlier investigations, it has been interpreted as probably medieval and later.

5.6 Phase 5: Post-medieval and later deposits

Cutting the dark earth deposit (617) in Trench 6 (Fig. 9), was a north-south oriented, modern service trench (608, 607 & 606).

In the northern half of the site (Trenches 1 to 5) the dark earth deposit was overlain by up to 0.30m of sandy silty topsoil (101, 201, 301, 401, 501).

In the centre of the site, the dark earth in Trench 6 (617) supported 0.20m of limestone rubble (616), overlain by 0.10m of topsoil (615).

In Trench 7, a layer of compacted yellow sand (707) overlay the dark earth (706), and the latest deposit was 0.30m of mixed topsoil and limestone rubble (705).

In the southern half of the site, Trenches 8 and 9, the dark earth layer (802 & 902) had been truncated and was overlain by a general demolition layer of brick, concrete and limestone rubble (801 & 901).

6. DISCUSSION

The earliest deposits (Phase 1) were Newsleaford series stony sands identified across the entire site. These deposits are known to be developed from Fen sands and gravels, the origins of which are unclear (George and Robson 1978).

A number of discrete, but irregular features were recorded in the upper surface of the natural sands. These were interpreted as tree throws.

Only a small number of undated (Phase 2) features were revealed. In Trench 1 the undated ditch and post hole may have been contemporary either with the Romano-British features recorded in the same trench, or the single medieval feature to the north. In either case it is likely that they

were boundary or agricultural features that were some distance from their contemporary settlement focus.

A single undated ditch was recorded in Trench 8. This probably formed part of the general pattern of Romano-British ditches (see below), although a later date cannot be ruled out.

A significant number of Romano-British (Phase 3) features were revealed across the site, with all of the trenches containing at least one such feature. By contrast, no definite Iron Age features or artefacts were identified. This confirms the results of earlier investigations in the proximity which indicate that late prehistoric occupation was located further to the west (Herbert 1999; Rayner 2001).

The majority of the Roman features were boundary ditches, probably forming an extensive pattern of properties of fields and enclosures, associated with settlement, believed to be located to the west, close to the course of the Roman Road - Mareham Lane (Fig. 14). Of particular note is the occurrence of pits associated with the ditches along the west side of the site (Trenches 3 and 7), which could suggest that these areas are close to domestic habitation. Recent excavations on Romano-British sites in Norfolk and elsewhere have demonstrated that trial trenching reveals a very small portion of the features present, too few to present an in depth examination of the property divisions in use. However, a much simplified picture of the site pattern does emerge of two distinct alignments, one oriented approximately along either the northeast-southwest or northwest-southeast axis, with the other aligned north-south and east-west. Further work would be required to establish the chronological relationship between the two. Although there are groups of Roman artefacts of different dates from the features revealed, no clear pattern has been established in the current investigation

for an association between feature alignment and artefact date.

In the centre of the site (Trenches 5 and 6) was a substantial composite feature, forming a broad north-south ditch. In Trench 5, where it was possible to examine this feature in detail, it was clear that there were three elements, a U-shaped eastern ditch cut, and flat based western ditch cut, with post holes for a possible timber revetment along the western edge. It is possible that all three of these elements are contemporary forming a significant, and visually imposing boundary feature, alternatively they represent different activities, such as recuts, in maintaining an important feature in the Romano-British pattern of landscape use. One possibility is that the Romano-British occupation was concentrated in a linear settlement along the sides of Mareham Lane, and that the north-south linear features identified in Trenches 5 and 6 formed the settlement boundary to the east. The limited quantity of archaeological features revealed east of this ditch further support its interpretation as a settlement boundary (Fig. 14). The absence of this feature from Trench 9, would suggest that the boundary turns, probably to the west, between Trenches 6 and 9, although two Romano-British ditches of similar alignment were recorded.

The relationship between the settlement boundary and the quarry pit in Trench 6 is unclear, although the pottery recovered from the pit fill includes unusually early examples. It is possible that the pit was excavated to extract sand and gravel for the building of Mareham Lane (to the west) or other intra-settlement tracks and was filled up by the progressive tipping of refuse. This would explain the broad range of pottery recovered from this feature. The settlement boundary is dated to the later 4th century and is probably the later of the two features.

Pottery of Roman date dominates the artefact assemblage and generally dates from the conquest period (mid 1st century AD) to the mid-late 4th century. There is also a possible Iron Age fragment and a few pieces (2 or 3) of Romano-Saxon or Early Saxon date. Some of the larger pottery groups comprise material of variable dates, with significant quantities of Early Roman, 1st-2nd century, material together with Late Roman, 4th century pieces. This supports the suggestion that soil transformation processes have occurred and that separate archaeological deposits of different dates have been mixed and homogenized. It also suggests that some of the archaeological features were evident through much of the Roman period, and perhaps later, and were infilled gradually through time.

Although only very limited Romano-Saxon or Early Saxon pottery was found, and some of it not definitive, its presence is noteworthy as it implies some human activity in the area extended from the late to post-Roman periods. The presence of this material also concurs with previous finds of similar, broadly contemporary artefacts from the vicinity, as Middle Saxon pottery was recovered during investigations along the western boundary of the current site (Johnson and Palmer-Brown 1995).

No burials were revealed during the current examination though previous investigations along the western boundary of the site identified two inhumations and excavations about 30m to the southwest have also exposed human remains (Johnson and Palmer-Brown 1995; Herbert 1999). Although the inhumations found to the southwest were directly associated with a Roman building and would not be expected to form part of a larger burial ground, those at the western edge of the current site may be part of a cemetery. It is not clear if there is some limit to such a cemetery and, as such, burials do not extend into the present site, or if the inhumations are dispersed and

were not encountered by the present trenching investigation.

Romano-British brick and tile was recovered in moderate abundance from the site. Although such material implies the presence of Roman buildings, such structures are known within a short distance of the investigation area. As it is possible that the brick/tiles derived from nearby structures, these materials cannot be taken as indicating buildings on the current investigation site.

A single medieval (Phase 4) feature, probably a refuse pit, was revealed in Trench 1. However, the presence of medieval tile in Trench 6 suggests that there may have been other medieval features that have been removed by the transformation processes creating the dark earth.

The final phase (Phase 5) was post-medieval and later topsoil and more recent services and demolition layers.

7. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

For assessment of significance the *Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling ancient monuments* has been used (DoE 1990, Annex; See Appendix 8).

Period

Features and deposits dating from the Early Roman, Romano-British, medieval and later periods were identified during the evaluation. The range of features and deposits are characteristic of the periods represented, though none are period-specific.

Rarity

Romano-British features are not uncommon in this particular area of Sleaford, but tend to be deeply buried beneath transformed soils and inaccessible.

Medieval and post-medieval features represent a formerly common resource that has been greatly reduced in extent in recent decades.

Documentation

Several archaeological investigations in Sleaford have previously been undertaken and reported. In addition, records of archaeological sites and finds made in the Sleaford area are held in the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record and the files maintained by the North Kesteven Heritage Officer. Several archaeological investigations have been undertaken in the vicinity and are reported. A synopsis of excavations of the area has previously been produced (Elsdon 1997).

Group value

The Romano-British features revealed across the site form a valuable group, encompassing probable settlement related features along the western edge of the site, a settlement boundary in the centre of the site, and agricultural/field system features extending across the remainder of the area. The medieval and later features are of low group value.

Survival/Condition

The upper 0.8m of the features revealed during the investigation appeared to have been completely removed by soil transformation within the 'dark earth' deposit and topsoil layers, and only a small portion of each feature survives. Environmental evidence was preserved but the smallness of the flots suggests that the preservation was only good in the deeper features.

Fragility/Vulnerability

Development of the site is likely to impact into Romano-British and later deposits.

Consequently, archaeological remains present are vulnerable. In particular in the southern end of the site the upper 0.40m of the dark earth and topsoil has been removed, and consequently archaeological features will be particularly vulnerable to ground disturbance.

Diversity

Period diversity is moderate to low and the majority of features date to the Romano-British period.

Functional diversity is moderate with two areas of pits and ditches identified, indicating the presence of domestic and agricultural activity on the site.

Potential

There is high potential for further archaeological deposits to survive within the investigation area. The number and concentration of features revealed within the trial trenches suggests high potential for more Romano-British features across the entire site area, and moderate to low potential for medieval features in the northwest corner of the site.

7.1 Site Importance

The criteria for assessment have established that the group of occupation and agricultural features dated to the Romano-British period, are of high local importance, moderate regional importance and moderate national importance as they represent the edge of Romano-British settlement of relatively early establishment which survived and evolved throughout the Romano-British period, and possibly beyond. The medieval pit in the northwest corner of the site is of low local importance and low regional importance with reference to understanding the settlement pattern during this period.

8. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological evaluation on land at the former Dalgety Warehouse, the Hoplands, Sleaford, Lincolnshire was undertaken because the site was considered to be within the core area of Late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement of Sleaford. Previous investigations in the area has identified archaeological remains dating from the Iron Age to the Medieval period. It was therefore probable that archaeological remains were located on the site and, in consequence, planning permission was granted for residential development of the site, with a condition for archaeological investigation prior to the development.

The investigation revealed a general pattern of Romano-British boundary ditches, dominated by a substantial north-south settlement boundary that had been recut, and possibly revetted with substantial timber posts.

Two pits were recorded on the west side of the site, associated with the Romano-British ditches, possibly suggesting that the more concentrated settlement remains are located in this western area. Few Romano-British remains were found east of the ditch, emphasising its nature as a boundary to a habitation zone.

In keeping with other investigations in the area, only the lower portions of the features had survived, the upper portions had been transformed into invisibility by the formation of a 'dark earth' deposit.

Finds of pottery, brick, tile, metalwork, clay pipe and industrial residue dating between the 1st to 20th centuries were recovered from the site. Assessment of environmental samples indicated poorly preserved and charred plant macrofossils.

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

CLAU City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit

DoE Department of the Environment

EAS Engineering Archaeological Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

NKDC North Kesteven District Council

OD Ordnance Datum

OS Ordnance Survey

PCA Pre-Construct Archaeology

TLA Trust for Lincolnshire Archaeology

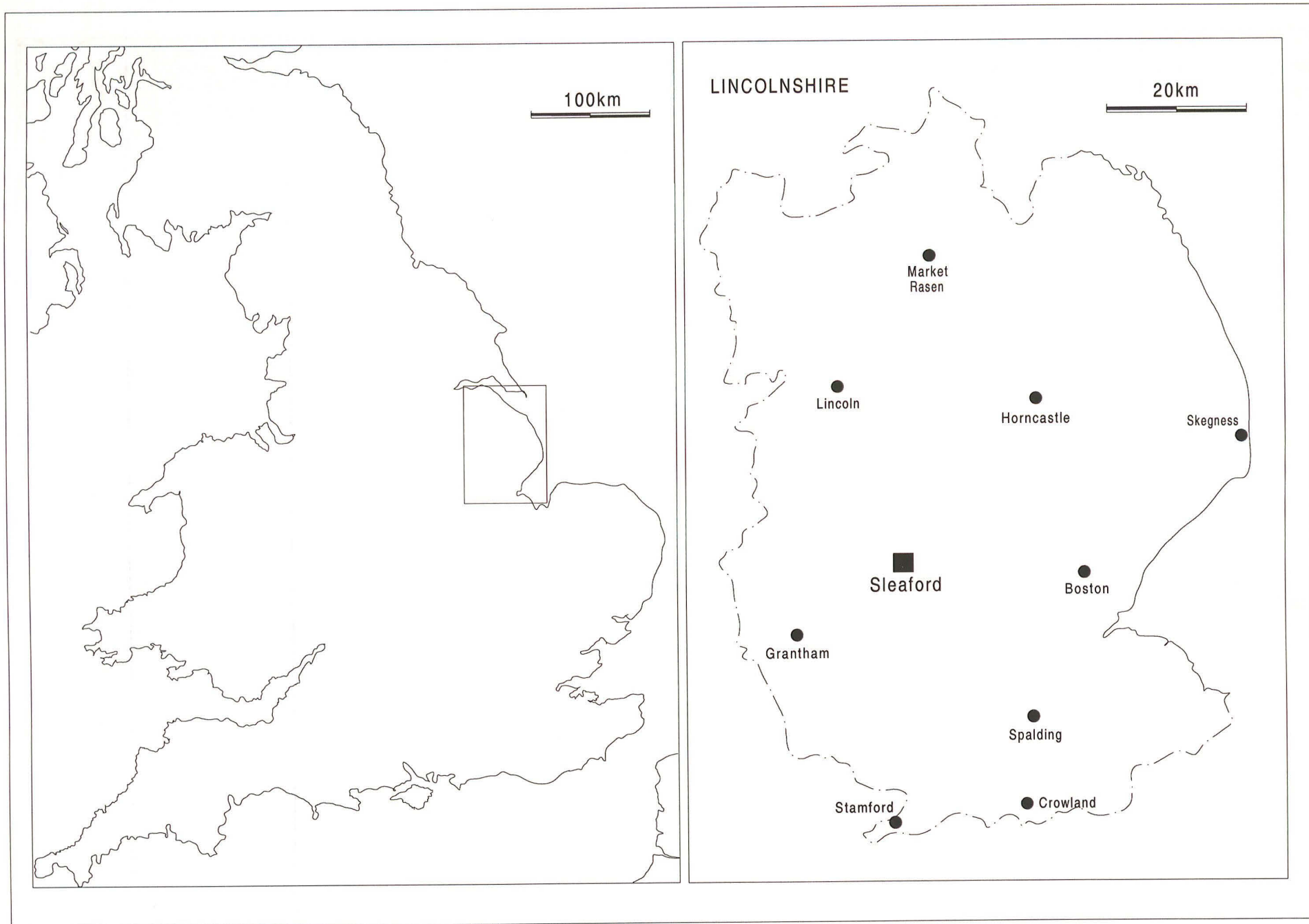
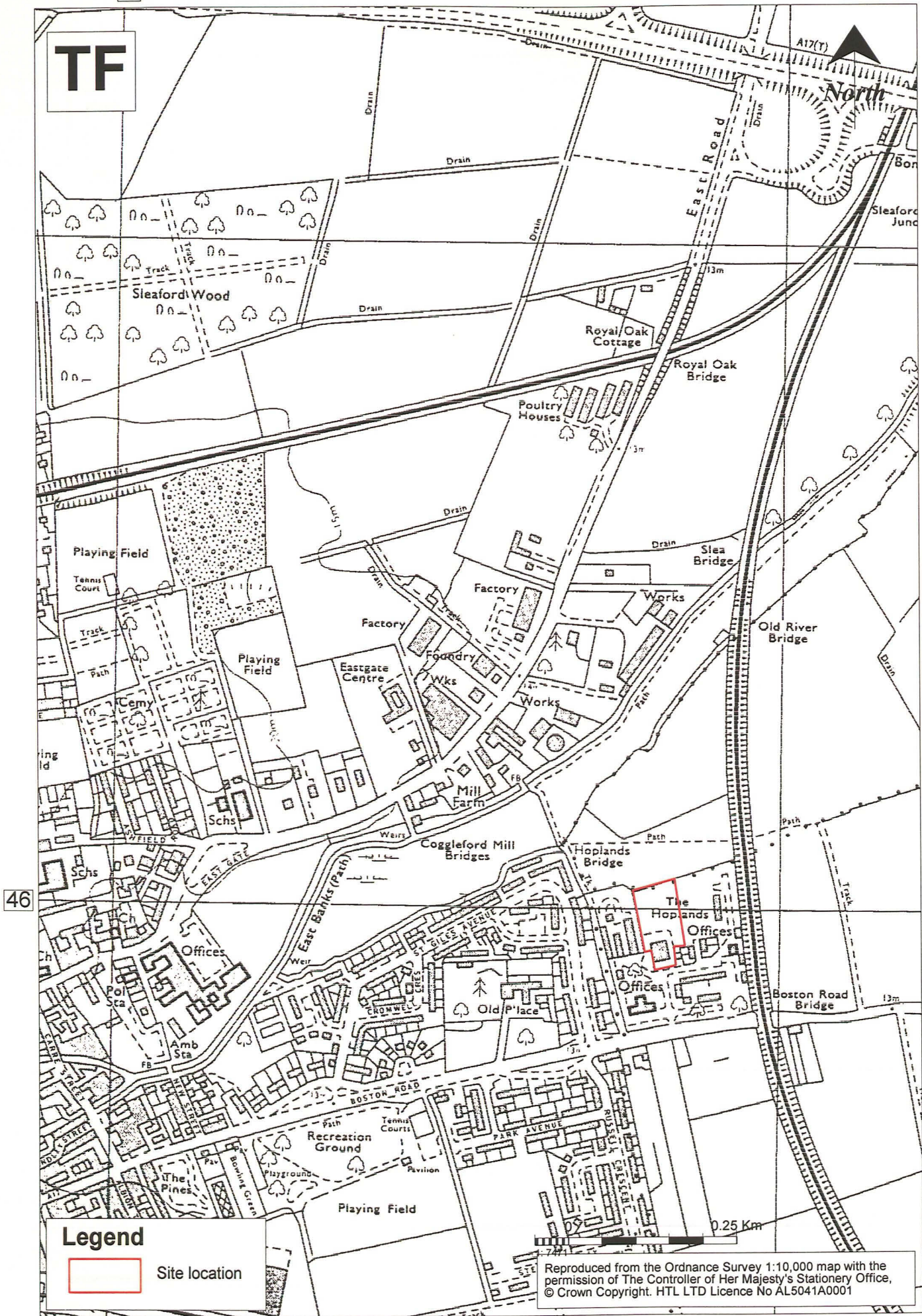


Figure 1: General Location Plan

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Figure 2: Site location

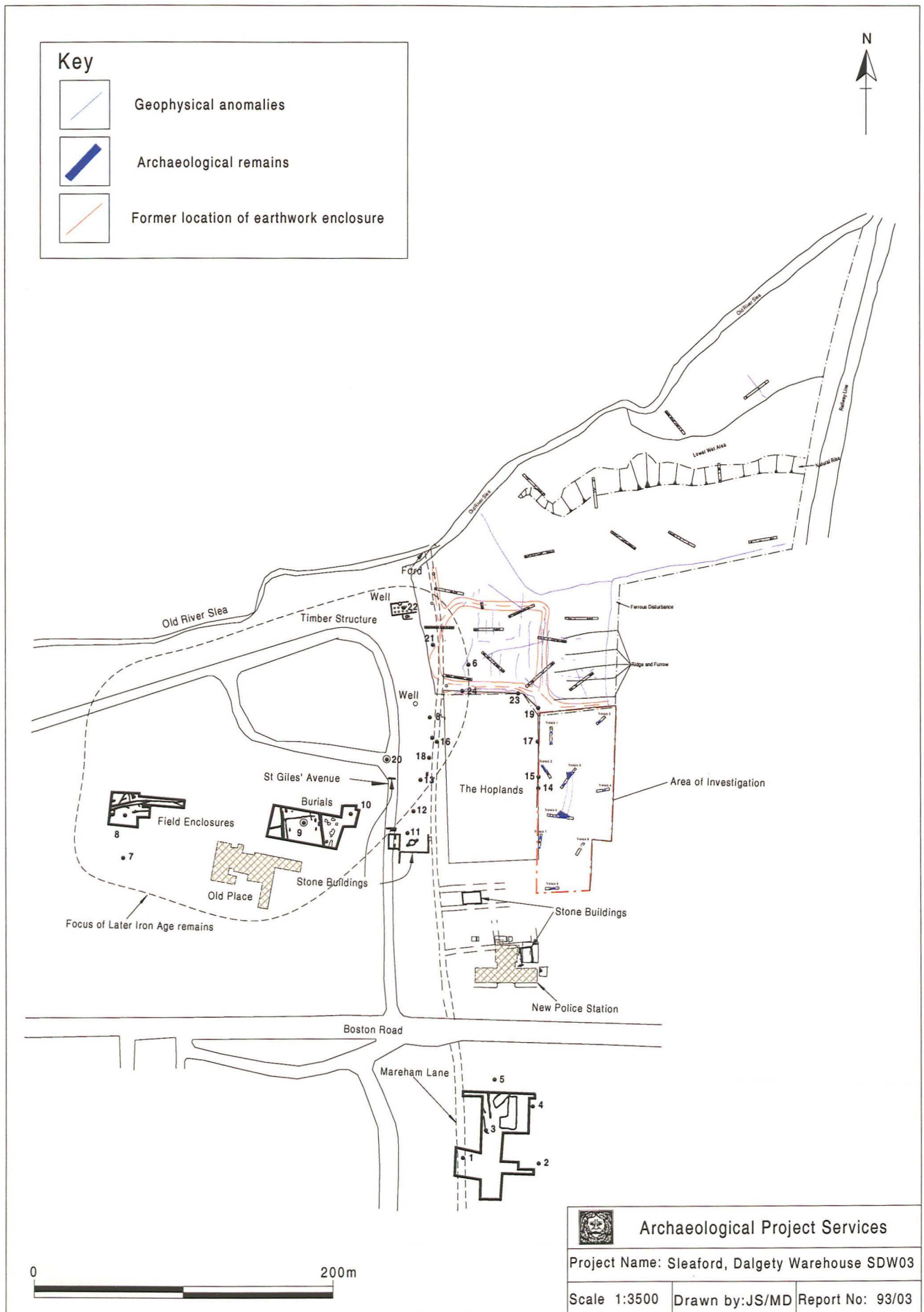
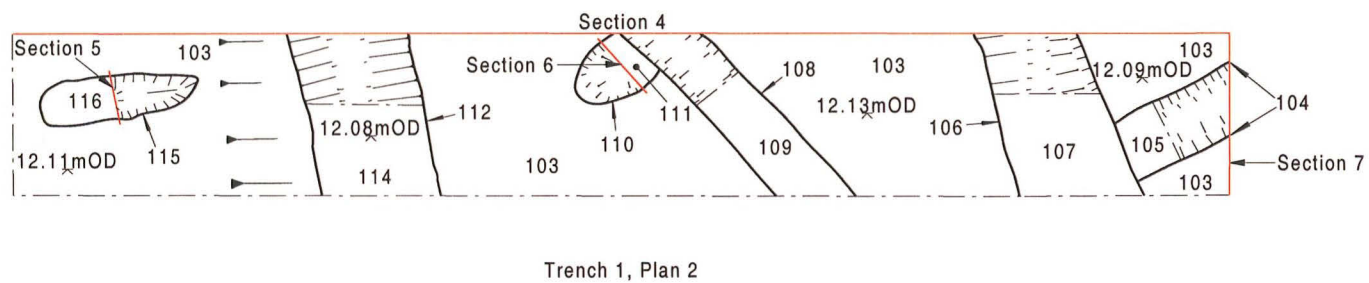
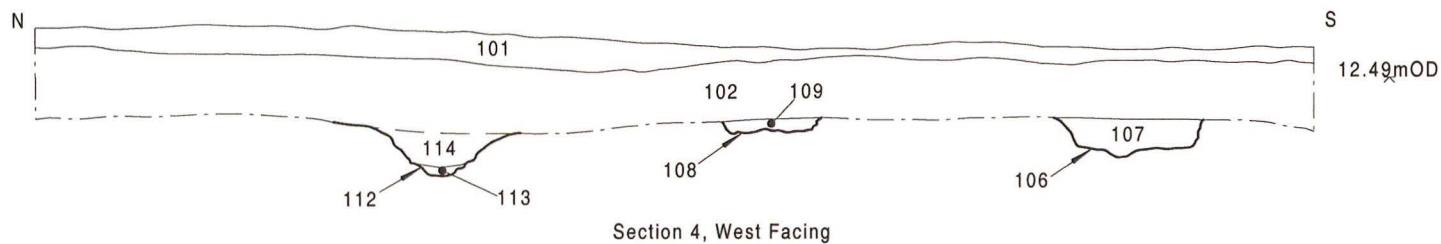


Figure 3: Site location and archaeological setting



Figure 4: General trench plan showing locations of principle features




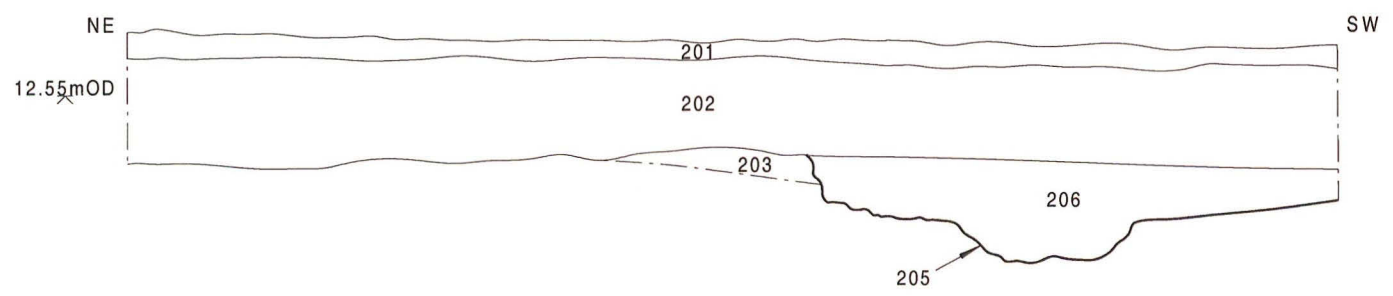
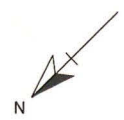
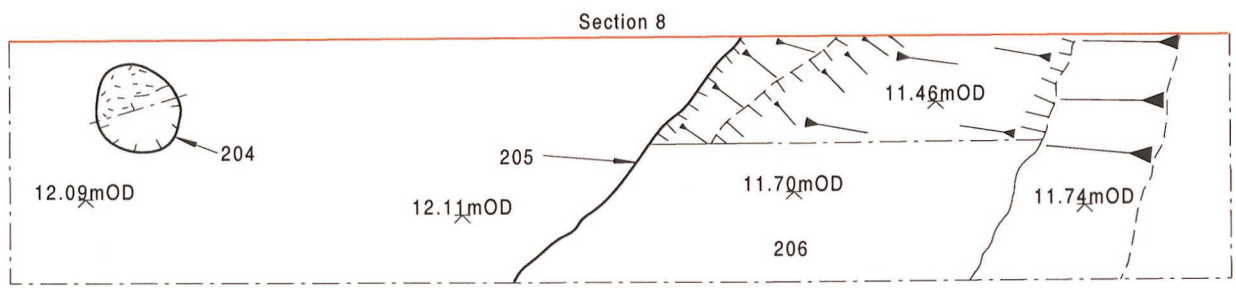
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Figure 5: Trench 1



Section 8, Northwest Facing



Trench 2, Plan 4




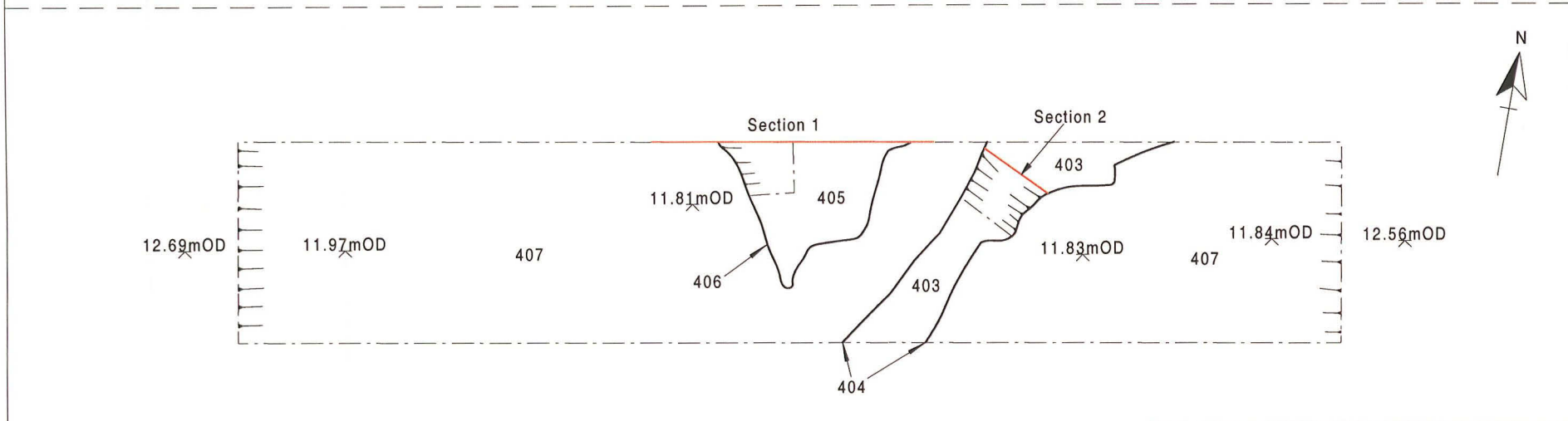
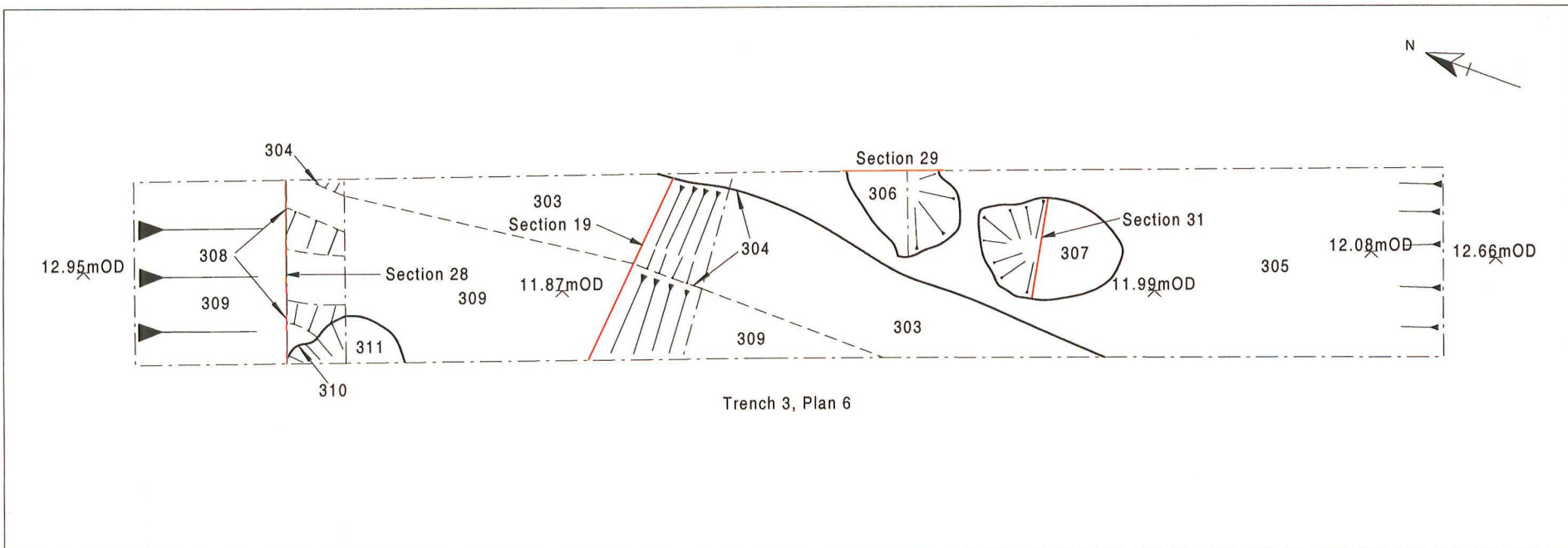
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Figure 6: Trench 2




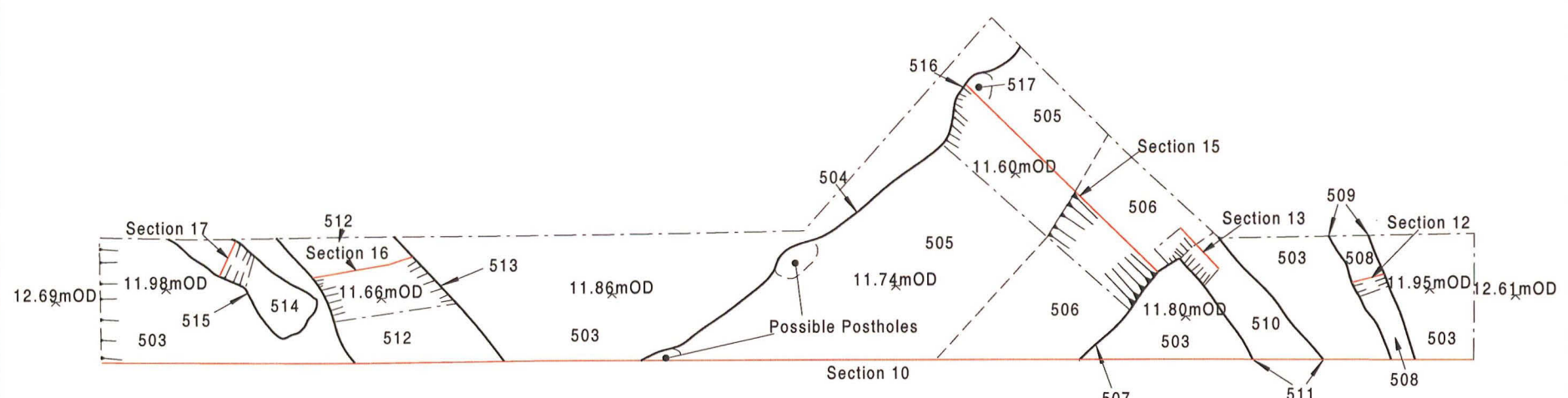
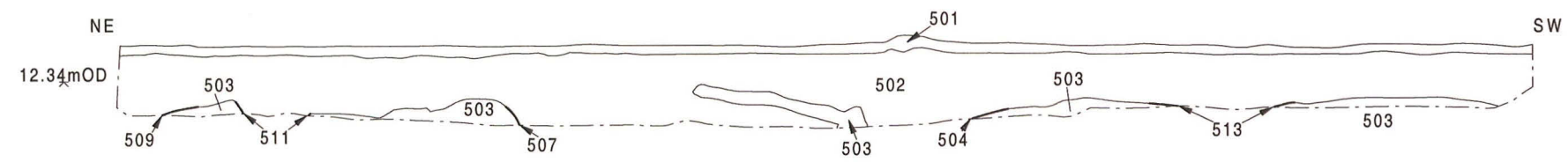
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Figure 7: Trenches 3 and 4



Trench 5, Plan 5



Section 10, Northwest Facing




	Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Sleaford, Dalgety Warehouse SDW03			
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Figure 8: Trench 5

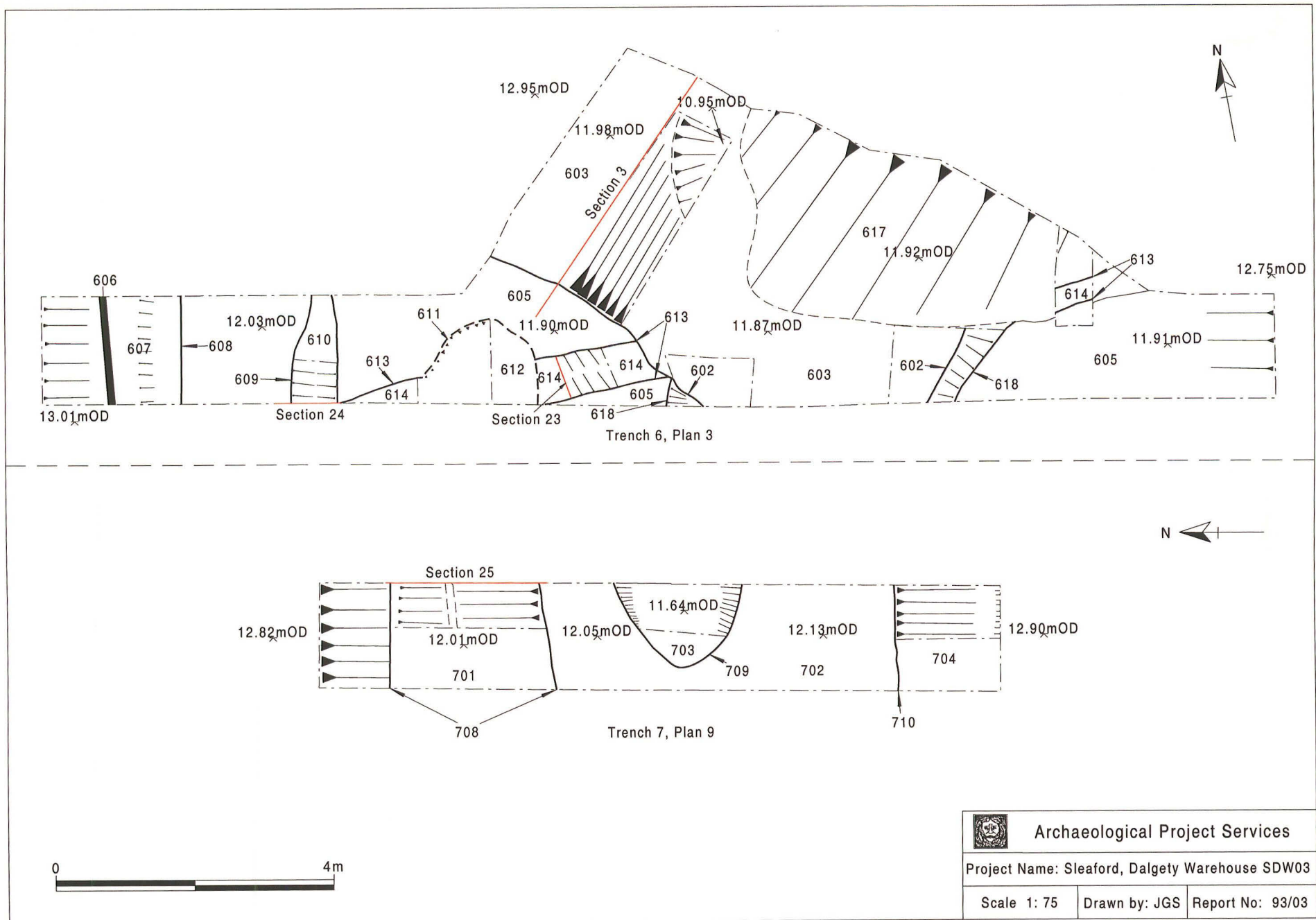


Figure 9: Trenches 6 and 7

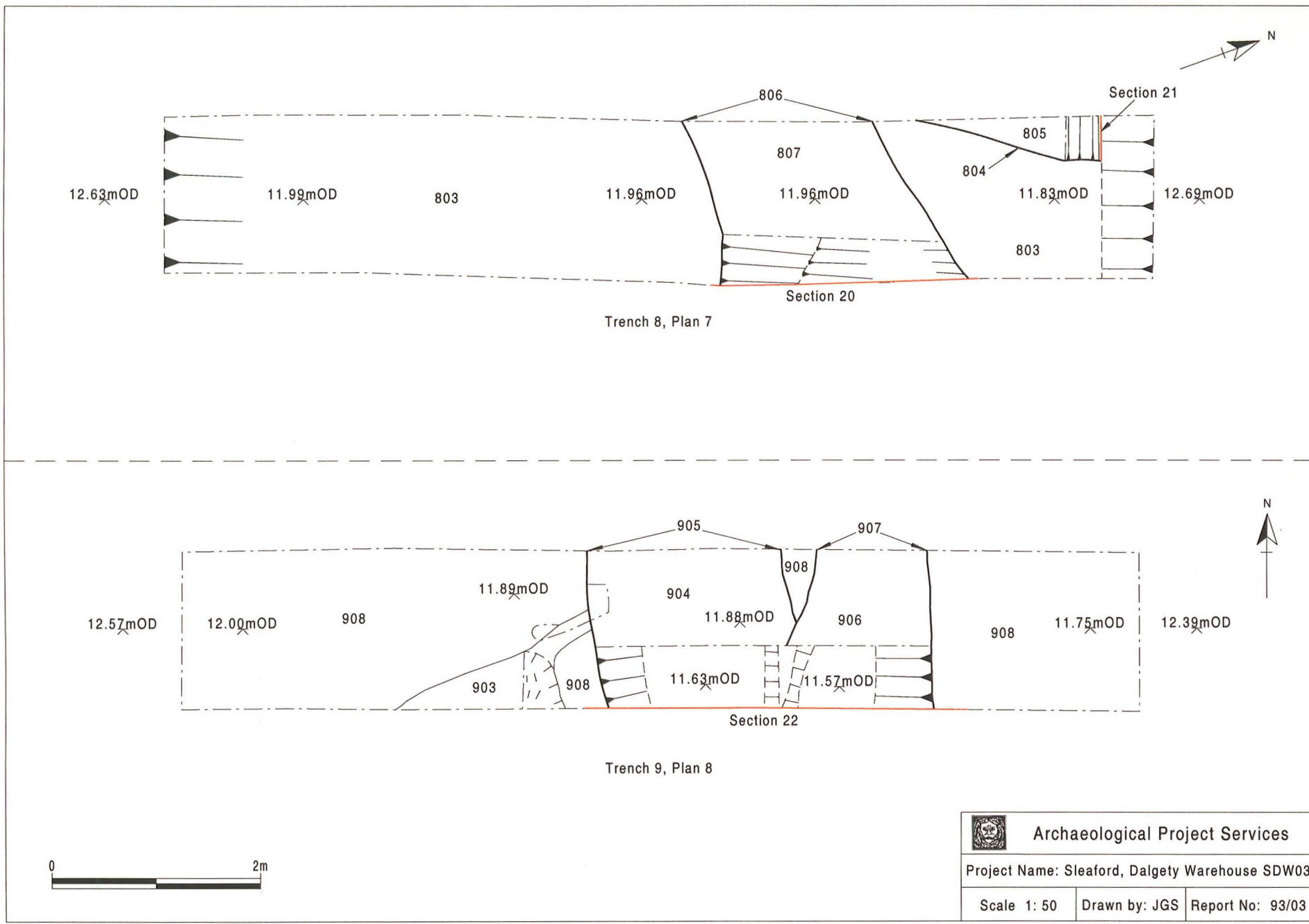


Figure 10: Trenches 8 and 9

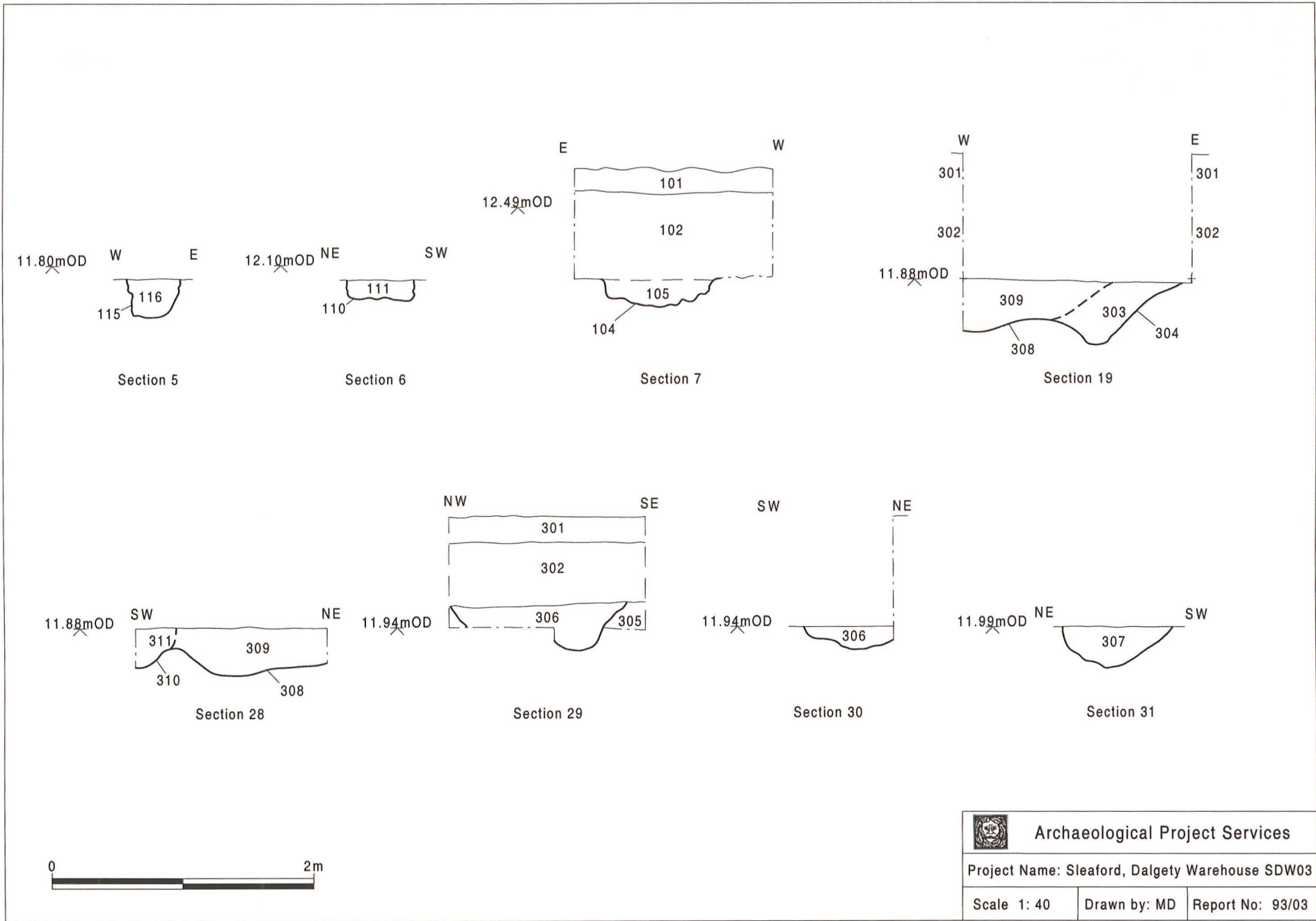


Figure 11: Trenches 1 and 3 sections

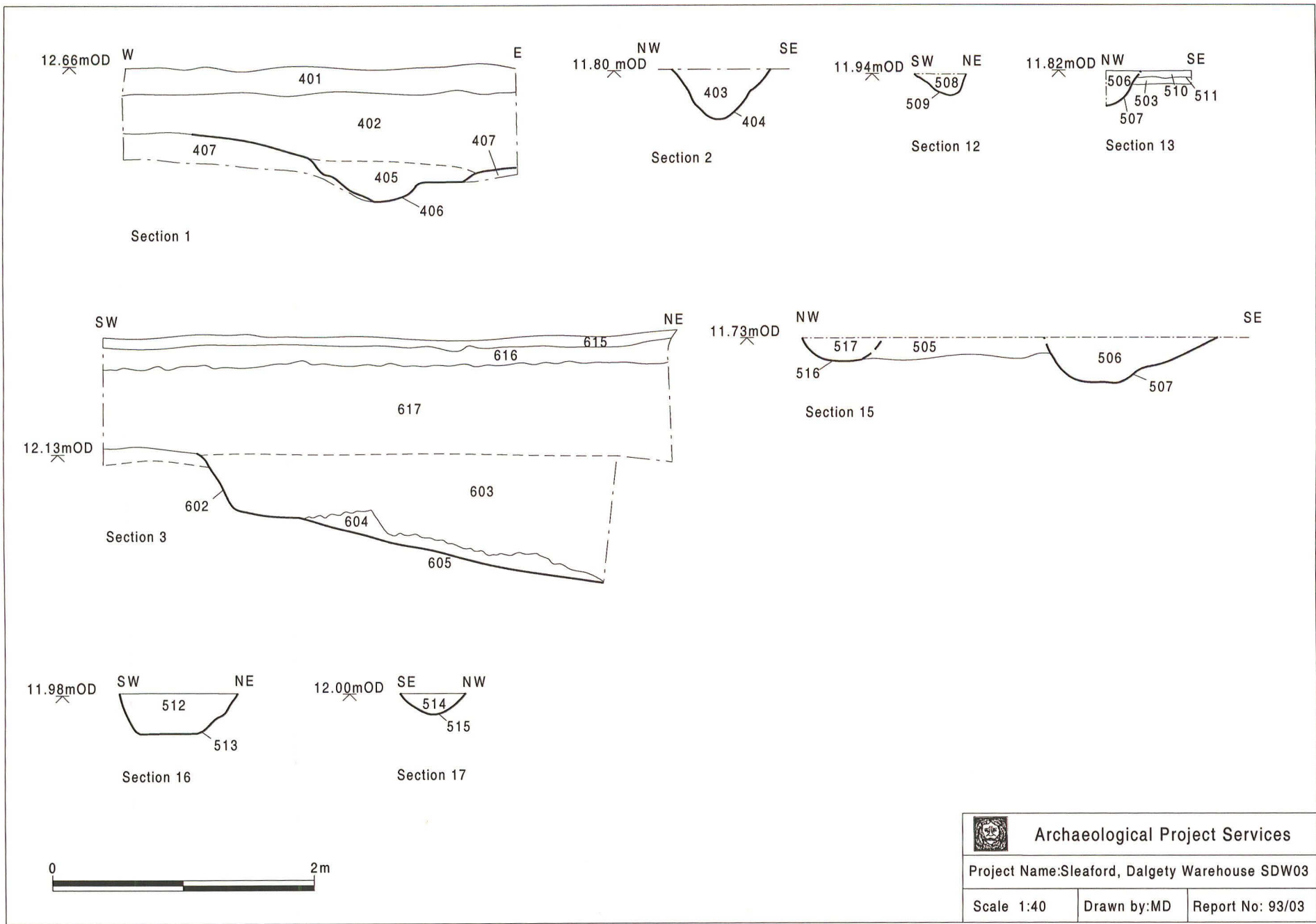
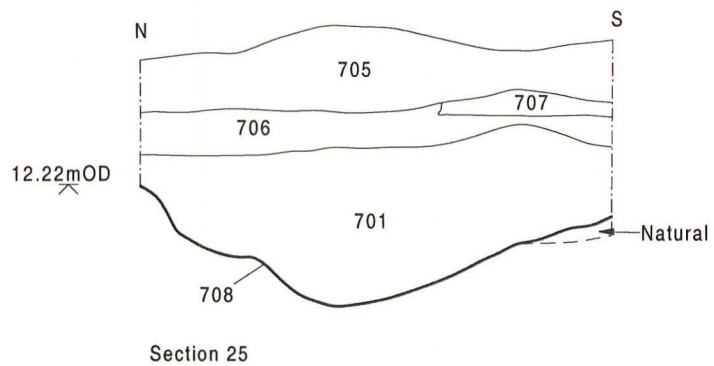
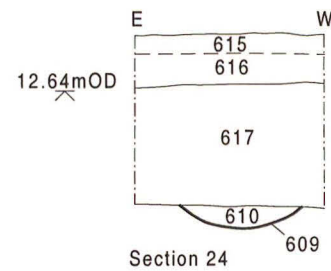
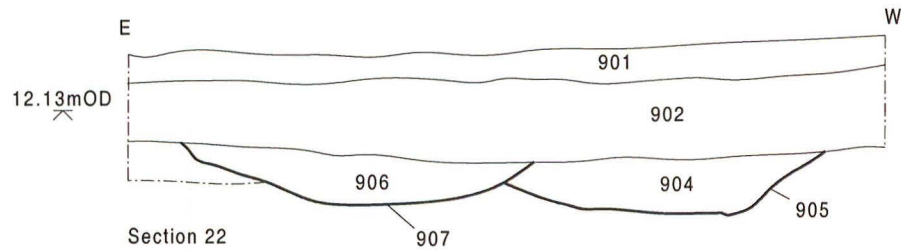
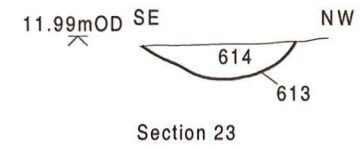
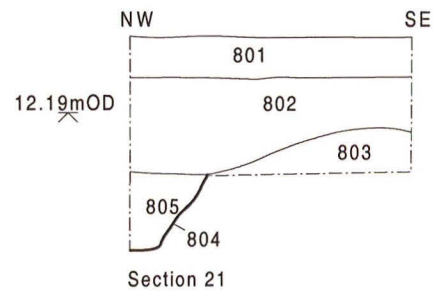
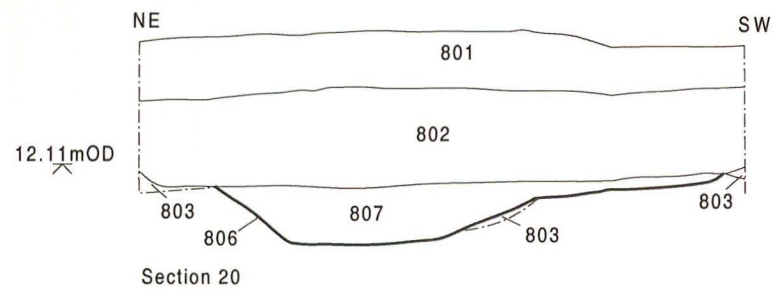


Figure 12: Trenches 4 - 6 sections




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Project Name: Sleaford, Dalgety Warehouse SDW03		
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Figure 13: Trenches 6 - 9 sections

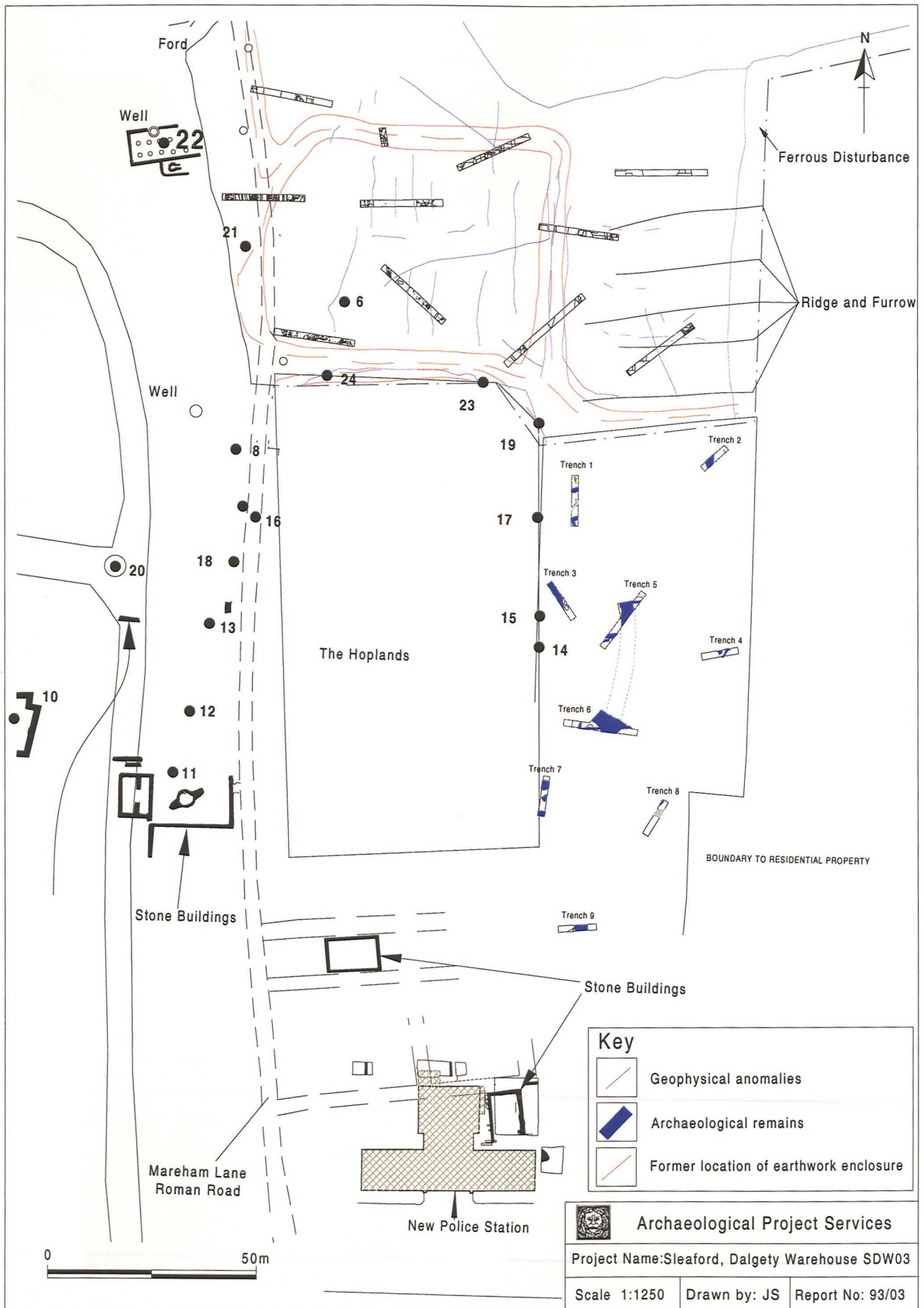


Figure 14: Detailed site location and archaeological setting



Plate 1 General view of the site, looking northwest.



Plate 2 General view of the site, looking south.



Plate 3 General view of Trench 1, looking southwest.



Plate 4 General view of Trench 2, looking south.



Plate 5 General view of Trench 5, looking southwest.



Plate 6 General view of Trench 6, looking west.



Plate 7 General view of Trench 7, looking south.



Plate 8 Section through Romano-British ditch (106), looking east.



Plate 9 Section through Romano-British ditch (205), looking southwest.



Plate 10 Section through intercutting Romano-British ditches (304) and (308), looking north.

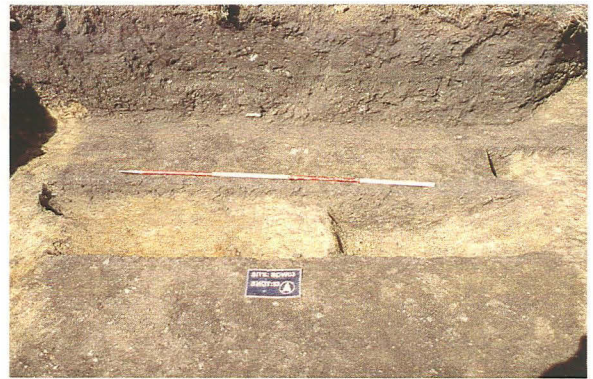


Plate 11 Section through Late Romano-British ditches (504 & 507), looking north.

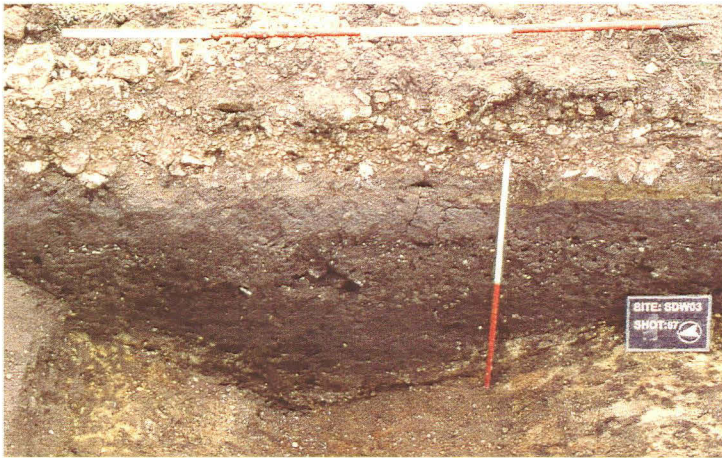


Plate 12 Section through Romano-British ditch (708), looking east.



Plate 13 Section through Romano-British pit or ditch terminus (709), looking east.



Plate 14 General view of undated ditch (806) and pit/or ditch (804), looking northeast.

Appendix 1

SPECIFICATION FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF LAND AT THE FORMER DALGETY WAREHOUSE, THE HOPLANDS, OFF BOSTON ROAD, SLEAFORD

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at the former Dalgety Warehouse site, The Hoplands, off Boston Road, Sleaford.*
- 1.2 *The site lies close to a Roman road and in an area of Romano-British and Iron Age settlement, including buildings and an extensive cemetery of the late Roman period.*
- 1.3 *Planning permission has been granted for residential development with a condition for archaeological investigation prior to development commencing. The archaeological works are being undertaken to provide information so that the Local Planning Authority can formulate strategies to manage the archaeological resource.*
- 1.4 *The archaeological work will consist of a programme of trial trenching of the site. On completion of the fieldwork, a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by line drawings and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at the former Dalgety Warehouse, The Hoplands, off Boston Road, Sleaford, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 The document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview
 - 2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting
 - 2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
 - 2.2.4 List of specialists
 - 2.2.5 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE DESCRIPTION

- 3.1 Sleaford is located 27km south of Lincoln in the administrative district of North Kesteven. The site is located to the east of Sleaford town centre and north of Boston Road on land to the immediate northeast of the police station on The Hoplands. The site is centred on national grid reference TF 0782 4598. Currently the site is open ground with rubble toward the frontage and grass to the rear.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission has been granted for residential development of the site, with a condition for archaeological investigation prior to the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Located at a height of c. 12m OD, the investigation area is on the south side of the Old River Slea. Although as an urban fringe the investigation area has not been fully mapped by the Soil Survey, it is probable that two soil regimes occur on the proposed development site. In the northern part of the site are St. Lawrence Series stagnogleyic brown calcareous earths over calcareous loamy drift (George and Robson 1978, 84) The southern part of the site, previously occupied by buildings, probably consisted of Newsleaford Series gleyic brown calcareous sand on calcareous Fen sand and gravel (*ibid.*, 86-7).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Artefacts of Bronze Age date (2000 - 700 BC) have been found near to the site, though these perhaps represent casual losses rather than actual occupation in the immediate proximity.
- 6.2 A major settlement was established in the proximity of the proposed development site during the later part of the Iron Age (700 BC - AD 50). This settlement, located where a track crossed the River Slea, was one of the principal centres of the Corieltauvi, the Iron Age tribe that occupied part of the East Midlands. The settlement had a major involvement in coin production and possessed the largest known mint of the period in Europe. Subsequently, the Iron Age settlement was succeeded by a Romano-British (AD 50-400) occupation and the prehistoric track became a Roman road. Previous investigations, a little to the west on St. Giles' Avenue, identified ditches of Late Iron Age enclosures and later Roman stone buildings (Archaeological Project Services 1997). Additionally, investigations immediately to the south of the site revealed well-preserved, extensive Roman remains, including stone buildings, though Iron Age evidence was absent from the area. Romano-British burials, mostly of infants and located within a large building, were also identified (Archaeological Project Services 1999). The later Roman remains both west and south of the present site were covered by dark homogenous soil deposits up to 0.5m thick and interpreted as 'dark earth' often found in late and post-Roman urban contexts.
- 6.3 Previous geophysical survey of land immediately to the north of the site revealed a number of geophysical anomalies thought to represent buried archaeological remains. These features are predominantly linear and are thought to represent probable Romano-British settlement remains (Engineering Archaeological Services 1996). Subsequent trenching in this area confirmed the Roman date of many of the remains, with evidence of buildings of the period particularly in the western part of the area and diminishing in density eastwards. Several burials of late Roman date were also identified, these mostly located just west of the current site (Archaeological Project Services 2001).
- 6.4 Previous investigations on the western boundary of the current site revealed remains dating from the Iron Age to Saxon periods. These remains included sections of both timber and stone structures, ditches, gullies, pits and burials.
- 6.6 The main potential for the site is the location of Iron Age and Roman settlement evidence and burials.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the North Kesteven Heritage Officer to be able to formulate an appropriate policy for the management of the archaeological resource of the site.

- 7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:
 - 7.2.1 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.
 - 7.2.2 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.
 - 7.2.3 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.
 - 7.2.4 Identify the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
 - 7.2.5 Determine the way in which the archaeological features identified fits into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.
 - 7.2.6 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site

8 TRIAL TRENCHING

8.1 Reasoning for this technique

- 8.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.
- 8.1.2 The trial trenching will consist of the excavation of a 2% sample of the proposed development area, with a possible further 1% as a contingency, as stipulated in the brief for evaluation set by the North Kesteven Heritage Officer. The 2% sample will be by way of the excavation of 3 trenches, each 15m x 1.6m in extent and 3 trenches each 10m x 1.6m. The proposed positions of the trenches are depicted on the accompanying plan.
- 8.1.3 Should archaeological deposits extend below 1.2m depth then the trench sides will be stepped in, or shored, as appropriate. Trenches will be at least 1m wide at the lowest levels of excavation. Augering may be used to determine the depth of the sequence of deposits present. As specified in the brief for works, 25% of each trench will be fully excavated to natural.

8.2 General Considerations

- 8.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the evaluation. A risk assessment will prepared prior to the commencement of site works.
- 8.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).
- 8.2.3 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.
- 8.2.4 A metal detector will be used during mechanical and subsequent manual excavation. Mechanically excavated spoil will be scanned by detector and all excavated surfaces, of all trenches, will be scanned daily by detector.

- 8.2.5 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. Not all archaeological features exposed will be excavated. However, the evaluation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.
- 8.2.6 The area will be enclosed with HERAS or other fencing because of public access to the site in general. Subject to the consent of the North Kesteven Heritage Officer, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to ensure good health and safety procedures.

8.3 Methodology

- 8.3.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.
- 8.3.2 Should 'dark earth' deposits be encountered they may be tested by machine excavation. If this indicates the deposit is extensive then excavation of the deposit may be undertaken by machine, in thin spits. Should artefact clusters occur in the otherwise homogeneous deposit they will be recorded separately.
- 8.3.3 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*ie* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.
- 8.3.4 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.
- 8.3.5 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at more appropriate scales.
- 8.3.6 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- 8.3.6.1 the site before the commencement of field operations.
 - 8.3.6.2 the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
 - 8.3.6.3 individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.

8.3.6.4 groups of features where their relationship is important.

8.3.6.5 the site on completion of fieldwork

8.3.7 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If exhumation is necessary, the appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department, the coroner and the police informed.

8.3.8 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.

8.3.9 The spoil generated during the evaluation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the topsoil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.

8.3.10 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established, relative to the National Grid, by an EDM survey.

9 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

9.1 If appropriate, during the evaluation specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. The specialist will visit the site and will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required. The results of the specialist's assessment will be incorporated into the final report

10 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

10.1 Stage 1

10.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting 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 slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

10.1.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual 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.

10.2 Stage 2

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

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

10.3 Stage 3

- 10.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the evaluation will be prepared. This will consist of:
- 10.3.1.1 A non-technical summary of the findings of the evaluation.
 - 10.3.1.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the site with reference to previous discoveries in the area.
 - 10.3.1.3 Description of the topography and geology of the evaluation area
 - 10.3.1.4 Description of the methodologies used during the evaluation and a critical review of their effectiveness in the light of the findings of the investigation.
 - 10.3.1.5 A text describing the findings of the evaluation.
 - 10.3.1.6 Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
 - 10.3.1.7 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
 - 10.3.1.8 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
 - 10.3.1.9 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
 - 10.3.1.10 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.
 - 10.3.1.11 A consideration of the importance of the findings on a local, regional and national basis.

11 **ARCHIVE**

- 11.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the evaluation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This sorting will be undertaken according to the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long-term storage and curation.

12 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

- 12.1 Copies of the evaluation report will be sent to: the client; the North Kesteven Heritage Officer; and the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record.

13 **PUBLICATION**

- 13.1 A report of the findings of the evaluation will be submitted for inclusion in the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

14 **CURATORIAL MONITORING**

- 14.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with the North Kesteven Heritage Officer. They will be given notice in writing of the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

15 **VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS**

- 15.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from North Kesteven Heritage Officer.
- 15.2 Should the North Kesteven Heritage Officer require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

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

- 16.1 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 and Peak Archaeological Trust Roman: B Precious, independent specialist Anglo-Saxon: J Young, independent specialist Medieval and later: H Healey, independent specialist
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

17 **PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS**

- 17.1 Fieldwork is expected to be undertaken by up to 4-5 staff, a supervisor and up to 4 assistants, and to take about five (5) days.
- 17.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production is expected to take 12 person-days within a notional programme of 10-15 days. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor and CAD illustrator. Three days of specialist time are allotted in the project budget.
- 17.3 **Contingency**
- 17.3.1 Contingencies have been specified in the budget. These include: pump (not expected); environmental sampling/analysis of waterlogged remains (expected to be some level of sampling and assessment, but cannot be estimated in advance); Roman pottery-large amounts (moderate quantities expected and allowed for); Medieval and later pottery-moderate quantities (small amount expected and allowed for); faunal remains -large quantities (moderate amounts expected and allowed for); non-pottery artefacts – moderate quantities (small amounts expected and allowed for); Conservation and/or Other unexpected remains or artefacts.
- 17.3.2 Other than the pump, the activation of any contingency requirement will be by the archaeological curator, not Archaeological Project Services.

18 **INSURANCES**

- 18.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability insurance to ,10,000,000. Additionally, the company maintains Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of ,5,000,000. 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**

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Specification: Version 2, 09/04/03

Appendix 2

CONTEXT SUMMARY

Each trench was allocated a continuous run of 100 contexts, the trench number forming the prefix of the sequence (e.g context numbers for Trench 2 were 200 to 299 and the context numbers for Trench 9 were 900 to 999).

Context No	Section No	Description	Interpretation
101	4	Friable, mid to dark orange-grey brown sandy silt, with common small stones, 0.22m thick.	Topsoil.
102	4	Firm, dark grey-brown fine clayey sandy silt, with occasional to common small stones, 0.60m thick.	Dark earth.
103	4	Loose, orange/yellow-brown sandy silt, with common small to medium stones.	Natural drift.
104	7	Linear cut, 0.64m wide and 0.20m deep, with steep sloping sides and a rounded base, oriented northwest-southeast.	Ditch.
105	7	Firm, dark grey-brown fine sandy silt, with occasional small stones, up to 0.20m thick.	Fill of ditch (104).
106	4	Linear cut, 0.64m wide and 0.34m deep, with steep sloping sides and an irregular flattish base, oriented approximately east-west.	Ditch.
107	4	Firm, dark grey-brown fine sandy silt, with occasional small stones, up to 0.34m thick.	Fill of ditch (106).
108	4	Linear cut, 0.98m wide and 0.17m deep, with steep sloping sides and a flat base, oriented northeast-southwest.	Ditch.
109	4	Firm, dark grey-brown fine sandy silt, with occasional small stones, up to 0.17m thick.	Fill of ditch (108).
110	6	Sub-circular cut, 1.0m long by 0.64m wide and 0.16m deep, with steep sides and a flat base.	Posthole or pit.
111	6	Firm, dark grey-brown silty sand, with occasional small stones.	Fill of posthole (110).
112	4	Linear cut, 1.12m wide and 0.46m deep, with steep sides and a rounded base, oriented east-west.	Ditch.
113	4	Firm, dark grey-brown sandy silt, with occasional small stones, 0.08m thick.	Fill of ditch (112).
114	4	Firm, dark grey-brown sandy silt, with common small stones, 0.40m thick.	Fill of ditch (112).
115	5	Oval cut, 1.60m long by 0.82m wide and 0.58m deep, with steep sides and an uneven base, oriented north-south.	Pit.
116	5	Firm, dark grey-brown sandy silt, with common small stones.	Fill of pit (115).
201	8	Firm/friable mixed orange and grey-brown sandy silt, with common small stones and CBM fragments, 0.15m thick.	Topsoil.
202	8	Firm, dark grey-brown sandy silt, with common small stones, 0.64m thick.	Dark earth.
203	8	Friable mixed orange brown sandy silt, with frequent small to medium stones.	Natural drift.
204	9	Firm, mixed blue-grey clay, with rare small stones, 0.07m thick.	Clay pad?
205	8	Linear cut, 2.30m wide and 0.40m deep, with steep sides and a rounded base, oriented east-west.	Ditch.

Context No	Section No	Description	Interpretation
206	8	Firm, dark grey-brown sandy silt, with common small stones.	Fill of ditch (205).
301	19 & 29	Friable, mid grey-brown silty sand, with frequent pebbles, 0.33m thick.	Topsoil.
302	19 & 29	Friable, dark grey-brown silty sand, with frequent pebbles, 0.67m thick.	Dark earth.
303	19	Friable, dark grey-brown silty sand, with occasional pebbles & gravel.	Fill of ditch (304).
304	19	Linear cut, 0.50m deep, with concave sloping sides and a rounded base, oriented north-south.	Ditch.
305	19 & 29	Loose, mid orange and yellow-brown sand and gravel, with occasional larger stones.	Natural drift.
306	29 & 30	Friable dark grey-brown silty sand, with occasional pebbles, irregular extent 0.70m long by 0.80m wide and 0.18m thick.	Tree throw.
307	31	Friable dark grey-brown silty sand, with occasional pebbles, irregular extent 1.40m long by 0.80m wide and 0.30m thick.	Tree throw.
308	19 & 28	Linear cut, up to 0.40m deep, with concave sloping sides and a rounded base, oriented north-south.	Ditch.
309	19 & 28	Friable, dark grey-brown silty sand, with occasional pebbles & gravel.	Fill of ditch (308).
310	28	Sub-circular cut, c. 0.60m wide and 0.30m deep, with sloping sides and a flattish base.	Pit.
311	28	Friable, dark grey-brown silty sand, with occasional pebbles & gravel.	Fill of pit (311).
400	-	Unstratified finds.	Unstratified finds.
401	1	Loose, mid to light grey-brown sandy silt, with occasional small stones, 0.20m thick.	Topsoil.
402	1	Loose, mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt, with frequent limestone fragments, up to 0.60m thick.	Dark earth.
403	1	Loose, mid to light greyish brown sandy silt, with occasional charcoal fragments and stones.	Fill of ditch (404).
404	1	Linear cut, 0.70m wide and 0.40m deep, with steep sides and a rounded base, oriented northeast-southwest.	Ditch.
405	2	Loose, mid to light greyish brown sandy silt.	Fill of pit (406).
406	2	Sub-rectangular cut, 1.32m wide by 0.32m deep, with convex sides and a rounded base.	Pit.
407	1	Firm, light yellowish brown sand and gravel, with frequent medium sized pebbles.	Natural drift.
500	-	Unstratified finds.	Unstratified finds.
501	3 & 4	Loose, mid grey-brown silty sand, with occasional small pebbles, 0.10m thick.	Topsoil.
502	3 & 4	Loose, dark greyish brown silty sand, with occasional small pebbles, 0.80m thick.	Dark earth.
503	3 & 4	Loose, light yellow-brown sand and gravel, with occasional pebbles and stones.	Natural drift.
504	15	Linear cut, 2.0m wide and 0.15m deep, with concave sides and a flattish base, oriented northwest-southeast.	Ditch.
505	15	Loose, mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt, with occasional large stones.	Fill of ditch (504).
506	14	Loose, mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt, with occasional large stones.	Fill of ditch (507).

Context No	Section No	Description	Interpretation
507	14	Linear cut, 1.50m wide and 0.33m deep, with concave sides and a rounded base, oriented northwest-southeast.	Ditch.
508	12	Loose, mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt, with occasional large stones.	Fill of gully (509).
509	12	Linear cut, 0.40m wide and 0.16m deep, with convex sides and a rounded base, oriented northeast-southwest.	Gully.
510	13	Loose, mid to dark greyish brown silty sand, with occasional pebbles.	Fill of ditch (511).
511	13	Linear cut, 0.55m wide and 0.25m deep, with concave sides and a rounded base, oriented northwest-southeast.	Ditch.
512	16	Loose, dark greyish brown silty sand, with occasional pebbles.	Fill of ditch (513).
513	16	Linear cut, 1.10m wide and 0.30m deep, with concave sides and a rounded base, oriented northwest-southeast.	Ditch.
514	17	Loose, mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt, with occasional stones.	Fill of gully (515).
515	17	Linear cut, 0.50m wide and 0.18m deep, with concave sides and a rounded base, oriented northwest-southeast.	Gully.
516	14	Sub-circular cut, 0.60m wide and 0.15m deep, with very steep sides and a flattish base.	Post hole.
517	14	Loose, mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt, with occasional large stones.	Fill of post hole (516).
601	-	Unstratified finds.	Unstratified finds.
602	3	Sub-rectangular cut, > 6.50m long by > 3.90m wide and 1.06m deep, with sloping sides and a sloping base, oriented approximately northeast-southwest.	Probable quarry pit.
603	3	Firm, mid greyish brown silty sand, with occasional gravel and clay lenses.	Fill of pit (602).
604	3	Loose, mixed pale yellow to orange sand and gravel and dark greyish brown silty sand, 0.15m thick.	Fill of pit (602).
605	3	Loose, mixed pale yellow to orange sand and gravel.	Natural drift.
606	-	Ceramic land drain.	Land drain.
607	-	Firm, dark brown silty sand.	Fill of service trench (608).
608	-	Linear cut, 1.25m wide and oriented north-south.	Service trench.
609	24	Linear cut, 0.60m wide and 0.08m deep, with sloping sides and a rounded base, oriented north-south.	Ditch.
610	24	Firm, greyish brown silty sand, with occasional gravel, 0.08m thick.	Fill of ditch (609).
611	-	Irregular sub-circular cut, 1.60m wide and 0.18m deep, with irregular sides and base.	Tree throw.
612	-	Firm, dark brown silty sand, with occasional gravel.	Fill of tree throw (611).
613	23	Linear cut, 0.70m wide and 0.13m deep, with sloping sides and rounded base, oriented east-west.	Gully.
614	23	Firm, greyish brown silty sand, with occasional gravel and pebbles.	Fill of gully (613).
615	3 & 24	Loose, light grey sandy silt, with frequent gravel, 0.10m thick.	Topsoil.
616	3 & 24	Loose, pale yellow and off white limestone rubble, with sandy silt matrix, 0.20m thick.	Rubble layer.

Context No	Section No	Description	Interpretation
617	3 & 24	Firm, dark greyish brown sandy silt, with occasional gravel, 0.70m thick.	Dark earth.
618	-	Linear cut, 4m wide with sloping sides and a rounded base, oriented northeast-southwest.	Ditch.
619	-	Firm, greyish brown silty sand, with occasional gravel.	Fill of ditch (618).
701	25, 26 & 27	Loose, black silt.	Fill of ditch (708).
702	25, 26 & 27	Firm, mixed mid brown and yellow silt and sand.	Natural drift.
703	25, 26 & 27	Loose, black silt.	Fill of pit (709).
704	25, 26 & 27	Loose, black silt.	Fill of ditch (710).
705	25, 26 & 27	Compact, mid brown gravel and limestone rubble mixed with silty topsoil, 0.30m thick.	Topsoil/levelling deposit.
706	25, 26 & 27	Firm, dark grey silt, 0.25m thick.	Dark earth.
707	25, 26 & 27	Compacted yellow sand, 0.15m thick.	Sand layer.
708	25, 26 & 27	Linear, 3.1m wide and 1.35m deep, with concave sides and a rounded base, oriented east-west.	Ditch.
709	25, 26 & 27	Sub-circular cut, 1.20m wide and 1.60m deep, with concave sides and a flat base.	Pit.
710	25, 26 & 27	Linear cut, >1.50m wide and 0.80m deep with concave sides and a flat base, oriented east-west.	Ditch.
800	-	Unstratified finds.	Unstratified finds.
801	20 & 21	Firm, pale yellow gravel, rubble and mortar with frequent brick and tarmac fragments, 0.25m thick.	Demolition layer.
802	20 & 21	Firm, dark brown sandy silt, with occasional small stones, 0.35m thick.	Dark earth.
803	20 & 21	Firm, yellow silty sand and gravel.	Natural drift.
804	21	Possible linear cut, with steep sides and a flat base.	Possible pit/ditch.
805	21	Loose, dark brown sandy silt, with frequent small to medium stones.	Fill of ditch (804).
806	20	Linear cut, 2.20m wide and 0.35m deep, with steep sides and a flat base, oriented east-west.	Ditch.
807	20	Firm, dark brown sandy silt, with occasional small stones.	Fill of ditch (806).
901	22	Loose, mixed white, grey and red limestone hardcore with brick and concrete rubble, 0.15m thick.	Demolition layer.
902	22	Firm/friable dark grey-brown silty sand, with occasional limestone fragments, up to 0.45m thick.	Dark earth.
903	-	Firm, dark grey-brown/black silty sand, with occasional pebbles and limestone fragments, irregular extent 1.6m long by > 0.60m wide and up to 0.20m thick.	Tree throw.
904	22	Friable, dark grey-brown silty sand, with common limestone fragments and occasional pebbles.	Fill of ditch (905).
905	22	Linear, 1.70m wide and 0.30m deep, with steep sloping sides and a flattish base, oriented north-south.	Ditch.
906	22	Friable, dark grey-brown silty sand, with occasional limestone fragments and pebbles.	Fill of ditch (907).
907	22	Linear cut, 1.85m wide and 0.28m deep, with sloping sides and a rounded base, oriented north-south.	Ditch.

Context No	Section No	Description	Interpretation
908	22	Loose, mixed pale yellow-brown and mid grey-brown sandy fine limestone gravel, with occasional medium limestone fragments, > 0.50m thick.	Natural drift.

Abbreviations: CBM – Ceramic Building Material.

Appendix 3

The Roman Pottery from Sleaford, Dalgety Warehouse, Lincolnshire (SDW03) for Archaeological Project Services.

B J Precious - 11/06/03

The pottery has been recorded according to the Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP) guidelines, using codes currently in use at the City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit, and sherd count and weight as a measure. The site archive has been collated using Microsoft 98, excel (SDW02.XLS).

Introduction

The site produced a moderate sized assemblage from 9 trenches consisting of 273 sherds weighing 8048 grams, and includes several rare vessels with either unusual types of decoration or rare fabrics. This total includes 267 sherds weighing 7977 grams of exclusively Roman pottery. The additional sherds consist of: 1 sherd of probable Lincoln fine shell-tempered ware medieval pottery of 9th century date (**116** - LFS/ELFS 2, 4 gms); 1 definite sherd of post-medieval glazed ware (**300** - 29 gms); 2 fragments of ceramic building material (**603** - 28 gms); and 1 fragment of fired clay (**603** - 8 gms). A further sherd, that warrants individual description, is a fragment with a complex stamped decoration of mainly triangular impressions from Context **405**. The design is very similar to designs found on both Romano-Saxon and Early Saxon pottery. The fabric consists of coarse sub-angular quartz set in a matrix of finer quartz (0.1 - 0.2mm) with black surfaces and a medium grey/brown core. It is similar to that of early Saxon imports but other Saxon pottery is absent from the site. However, other sites in the vicinity, **THS95**, **THSA01** and **SPS97**, all have evidence of Saxon occupation (pers com Dale Trimble). Another, rather abraded, sherd with a black exterior that has been burnished from Context **300** may also be of Saxon or possibly Iron Age date.

Dating

The earliest Roman pottery from the site is dated to the Conquest period (Trench 6 - Context **603**), and the latest occurs in Trench 5 where it is dated to the mid to late 4th century (Contexts **500** and **512**). Table 1, below, shows the date ranges arranged by individual trenches.

Five contexts produced pottery from Trench 1, but in very small quantities, therefore the dating is broad. Nevertheless, there is sufficient Roman material to date the contexts from the mid 2nd to at least the 3rd, and possibly the 4th century. (See above for the dating of Context **116**). Several sherds are abraded, and the sherd/weight ratio of 16 grams is just over average.

Context **206** is the only context from Trench 2 with pottery, and consists of 10 sherds weighing 1269 grams. The majority of the sherds come from storage jars giving a sherd/weight ratio of almost 127 grams that is clearly above average. These vessels are difficult to date precisely as the forms are relatively unchanged throughout the 1st to the 3rd centuries. However, the vessels are wheel made rather than handmade, as are the grey wares present, suggesting a date from the 2nd century. The most distinctive of these vessels has stamped, combed decoration consisting of a design made with a device with four prongs, on the shoulder over an area of diagonal combing. The interior of this vessel and a sherd of shell-tempered jar is very abraded, and another is generally abraded. However, a sherd of pale oxidised ware, possibly a large flagon or jug is very fresh in comparison. The fabric is somewhat unusual and is likely to be imported into the Sleaford area (pers com Dr A G Vince). It is also similar to some post-Roman fabrics but the identification is uncertain.

Trench 3 produced pottery of late Roman date, although post-Roman wares are also present (see above - Introduction). Context **311** has the latest material - an unusual, large two-handled jar with coarse, juddered rouletting under the rim - dated to the mid to late 4th century. The high average of almost 35 grams, and scant evidence of abrasion reflects the presence of several large sherds including that of the two-handled jar with a virtually complete rim and neck, and another storage jar. Two further vessels are worthy of illustration: a finely painted, Nene Valley plate with a sun-design decoration; and an everted-rimmed bowl in grey ware similar to vessels produced at the Swanpool kilns, in Lincoln, often

with Romano-Saxon stamped rosette decoration. Sherds with either burning or sooting on the exterior provide evidence for culinary use.

Table 1: The date range of the Roman pottery from SDW03 by sherd count and weight

Trench	Context	Date range	Sherds	Weight
1	101	M2-3C	5	76
1	105	2-3C	7	106
1	107	3-4C	2	21
1	114	RO	2	70
1	116	POSTRO?	1	4
		TOTAL	17	277
2	206	2C+	10	1269
3	300	4C/POSTRO	19	275
3	303	2C+	2	28
3	309	M3-4C	4	91
3	311	ML4C	2	549
		TOTAL	27	943
4	400	EM2	2	35
4	403	EM2	2	13
4	405	4C/ESAX?	5	73
		TOTAL	9	121
5	500	ML4C	18	519
5	505	EM2-E3	25	706
5	506	3C+	8	196
5	508	4C	4	53
5	512	ML4C	11	97
5	514	IA-RO	1	18
		TOTAL	67	1589
6	601	4C	11	282
6	603	EROM-3-4C	94	1934
6	604	2-E3C	2	91
6	610	RO	1	5
		TOTAL	108	2312
7	701	2C	4	193
7	703	ML3+	19	1069
7	703*	ML2C	4	123
7	704	M2C+	2	52
		TOTAL	29	1437
8	805	RO	1	4
9	904	4C	4	75
9	906	3-4C	1	21
		TOTAL	5	96

Two contexts from Trench 4, **400** and **403**, produced wares of early to mid-2nd century date, including a flagon in an unusual colour-coated ware in the style of metal prototypes. However, the presence of

grey sherds with linear rustication in both contexts, together with a Cream ware, ring-necked flagon with a prominent top ring, is typical of groups of this date. Context **405** is firmly dated to at least the 4th century by the presence of a Nene Valley colour-coated bowl or dish, and may even be of early Saxon date (see above- Introduction). This is the only trench to produce joins between contexts, and the relatively high sherd/weight of 30 grams suggests that there is little disturbance of the material. Abrasion is minimal and sooting on one vessel confirms culinary use.

Trench 5 is the second largest group and produced the latest Roman pottery. Three contexts are dated to the 4th century, **508**, **500** and **512**, with the latter two context containing forms dating from the mid to late 4th century – double lid-seated jars in Local coarse ware (LCOA, JDLS). Context **506** contains pottery that dates from at least the 3rd century, but could continue into the 4th. However, that from Context **505** is somewhat earlier, ranging in date from the early to mid 2nd to the early 3rd century. The early forms include fragments of a jar with linear rustication and carinated jars. One sherd of this date is more unusual being an open form decorated with a stamped circle in the style of Parisian- and London-type wares, but the fabric is atypical - slightly coarser than normal.

Several vessels are sooted on the exterior attesting to use as cooking pots, and one has scale on the interior denoting the regular boiling of water. The overall function of this group is typical of a late Roman household of some status with a full range of ceramics, including amphorae, mortaria, kitchenware and finer tablewares. The average sherd/weight of 23 grams is above the average range of 16-20 grams.

The bulk of the Roman pottery came from Trench 6, principally Context **603**. This context also produced the earliest pottery from the site – sherds from a Hofheim flagon (FHOF: 50-60 AD) and a fragment of a moulded bowl in South Gaulish samian (DR29: 50-70 AD). Other sherds may date to this period, including sherds from an everted-rimmed beaker, and a jar with nodular rustication. Unfortunately, this material is clearly disturbed as the context also includes colour-coated wares from the Nene Valley of 3-4th century date and grey wares of similar date. Most of the remaining pottery from Trench 6 also dates to the 4th century, with a few sherds broadly dating from the 2nd to the early 3rd century.

The sherd/weight ratio of 21 grams is just above average suggesting some disturbance of the material. This is confirmed by the mixed dates noted within Context **603**. However, there is minimal evidence of abrasion. Imported samian and amphora from South and Central Gaul demonstrate the presence of high status occupation in the immediate area. Several vessels with burning or sooting on the exterior would have been used as cooking pots. The two Conquest period vessels mentioned above could be illustrated to emphasize the early nature of the assemblage, but they are rather fragmentary. Two further vessels are worthy of illustration: an unusual, hook-rimmed bowl in a grog-tempered fabric (**601** – GROG, BHK); and a grey ware, everted-rimmed bowl (**604** – GREY, BEV).

Trench 7 has the highest sherd/weight ratio from the site, 49 grams. This is mainly due to the presence of a smashed wide-mouthed bowl in grey ware from Context **703**, suggesting that it is a primary deposit. This context also contains the most diagnostic material suggesting a date from the mid to late 3rd century. The remaining contexts are too small to give precise dating, but the fabrics and forms suggest a date from at least the mid-2nd century.

The pottery from Trench 8 undiagnostic, and only a broad Roman date can be assigned. Trench 9 produced a small group of a relatively homogenous, 4th century date, with an average sherd/weight ratio of 19 grams.

Potential

The Roman pottery assemblage from SDW03 provides good evidence for Conquest period occupation in the area, together with relatively high status occupation from the middle of the 2nd to the very late 4th century. The presence of smashed sherds and high sherd/weight ratios are indicative of relatively substantial structures in the vicinity. There is also a high percentage of vessels with either unusual form and fabric, or rare types of decoration.

Table 2, below, shows the range of ware-types excavated from the site. A small group of imported wares, mortaria and fine, colour-coated wares, mainly from the Nene Valley kilns, attest to the relatively high status of the occupants of the site. Oxidised wares and Cream wares are relatively well represented, mainly as flagon forms.

There is a range of kitchen and kitchen-to-table wares, mainly locally produced grey wares (GREY), but also shell-tempered vessels. The latter are particularly interesting as the presence of both South Lincolnshire fabrics with punctate brachiopods in the shell (SLSH and SLSHF) and shell-tempered wares, lacking them (SHEL and SHELF), mainly from mid- and north Lincolnshire, suggests that the site is situated where both types of shell-tempered wares are distributed. It is worth noting that the majority of the storage jars are in SHEL rather than SLSH.

Table 2: The Roman fabrics from SDW03 by sherd count and weight

Fabric	Code	Sherds	%	Weight	%
Black burnished 2	BB2	1	0.37%	6	0.07%
Colour-coated ware	CC	1	0.37%	29	0.36%
Coarse-tempered ware	COAR	1	0.37%	13	0.16%
Cream ware	CR	10	3.66%	173	2.15%
Dressel 20 amphorae	DR20	1	0.37%	172	2.14%
Gauloise 4 amphorae	GAU4?	2	0.73%	20	0.25%
Fine grey ware	GFIN	1	0.37%	4	0.05%
Grey ware	GREY	138	50.55%	4034	50.12%
Grog-tempered ware	GROG	4	1.47%	646	8.03%
Grey ware with obvious 'sandwich' core	GRSAN	1	0.37%	38	0.47%
Grey ware with brown surfaces	GYBN	3	1.10%	15	0.19%
Local coarse ware	LCOA	2	0.73%	20	0.25%
Mancetter Hartshill mortaria	MOMH	1	0.37%	126	1.57%
Nene Valley colour-coated ware	NVCC	12	4.40%	284	3.53%
Nene Valley grey ware - coarse variant	NVGWC	4	1.47%	151	1.87%
Nene Valley sandy grey ware	NVGY	1	0.37%	20	0.25%
Oxidised ware	OX	23	8.42%	274	3.40%
Parisian-type ware	PART	2	0.73%	8	0.10%
Pink ware	PINK	2	0.73%	8	0.10%
Central Gaulish samian	SAMCG	1	0.37%	12	0.15%
South Gaulish samian	SAMSG	1	0.37%	8	0.10%
Shell-tempered ware	SHEL	31	11.36%	1494	18.56%
Fine shell-tempered ware	SHELF	4	1.47%	75	0.93%
South Lincs shell-tempered ware	SLSH	14	5.13%	285	3.54%
Fine South Lincs shell-tempered ware	SLSHF	5	1.83%	61	0.76%
Vesicular ware	VESIC	1	0.37%	1	0.01%
Early Saxon pottery	ESAX?	1	0.37%	2	0.02%
Medieval Early or Local fine shell	LFS/ELFS?	1	0.37%	4	0.05%
Post-medieval pottery	PMED	1	0.37%	29	0.36%
Ceramic building material	CBM	2	0.73%	28	0.35%
Fired clay	FCLAY	1	0.37%	8	0.10%
	TOTAL	273	100.00%	8048	100.00%

Further Work

The 13 certain, and the two probable vessels selected for illustration should be drawn. These should be passed to the author for checking and arrangement of the pottery catalogue for inclusion in the final report. No further pottery analysis is envisioned at this stage. However, the shell-tempered assemblage would form a useful component for a wider study of the shell-tempered wares of Lincolnshire, particularly as it is a site where both South Lincolnshire types and those from mid- and north Lincolnshire are present.

Storage and Curation

The pottery is in stable condition and should be retained for further study.

Context	Fabric	Form	Dec	Vessno	Dwgno	Alter	Comments	Join	Sherds	Weight
101	GREY	J	B			ABR	BS		1	2
101	GREY	J					BS		1	8
101	PART	BK				ABR	BASE		1	2
101	SHEL	JS					RIM NO OBV PUNC		1	51
101	SLSH	J	PUNC				BS NECK		1	13
101	ZDATE						M2-3C			
105	GREY	JCUR					RIM FRAG		1	12
105	SHEL	JL			1		RIMS BSS RARE PUNC		6	94
105	ZDATE						2-3C			
107	GREY	J				ABR	BS		1	7
107	GREY	J					BS		1	14
107	ZDATE						3-4C			
114	SHEL	JS				ABR	BSS NO OBV PUNC		2	70
114	ZDATE						RO			
114	ZZZ						PROB 2C+			
116	LFS/ELFS?					ABR	BS; FINE SHELL NO PUNC		1	4
116	ZDATE						POSTRO?			
116	ZZZ						POSS 9 CENTURY+			
206	GREY	CLSD					BS		1	8
206	GREY	CLSD					BS COARSE		1	15
206	GROG	JS	STCO		D3	ABRINT	RIM SHLDR; 4 PRONG STAMP OVER DIAG COMBING		1	514
206	OX	FL?					BS W LGE FE; FRESH		1	74
206	SHEL	JS			1 D4	ABR	RIM NECK BSS FRAGS; NO OBV PUNC		5	630
206	SLSH	J				ABRINT	BS MIN PUNC		1	28
206	ZDATE						2C+			
206	ZZZ						OX FL? - RO?; FRESH IN COMPARISON			
300	GREY	BEV			D5		RIM GIRTH CF BRS TYPE; LINCS ROSAX		1	21
300	GREY	BFB					RIM LWR WALL		1	53
300	GREY	BWM	B				BS		1	11
300	GREY	CLSD					RIM FRAG BSS		7	66
300	GREY	J					BASE STRING		1	12
300	GREY	JBK					BS		1	2
300	NVCC	P	PO;ROUL		D6		BS WHT FAB BLK CC WHT PA;SUN DESIGN		1	31
300	PMED						BS POST MED SHERD		1	29
300	SHEL	CLSD					BASE STRING		1	19
300	SHEL	JL				ABR	BS		1	13
300	SHEL	JLS					RIM		1	10
300	SLSH	J				ABR	RIM FRAG SOME PUNC		1	7
300	VESIC					ABR	BS EXTR SAX? OR IA?		1	1
300	ZDATE						4C/POSTRO			
300	ZZZ						MIX SOME POSTRO & SAX OR IA			

303	GROG	JBL				ABR	BS			1	12
303	SLSH	JL				ABR	BS MIN PUNC			1	16
303	ZDATE						2C+				
309	GREY	CLSD	SHG			BURNT	BS; SEV SCORED HORIZ GROOVES			1	38
309	GREY	J					BS			1	2
309	GREY	JWM				SOOTR	RIM NECK			1	43
309	NVCC	BK	ROUZ				BS WHT FAB			1	8
309	ZDATE						M3-4C				
311	GREY	JH	NOTC/ROUJ		D7		RIM NECK;2 HANDLE;APPLIED PELLETT; V UNUS			1	354
311	SHEL	JS			D8		RIM NECK			1	195
311	ZDATE						ML4C				
400	CC	FM3			D1		RIM NECK HANDLE SCAR UNUS SANDY			1	29
400	GREY	J	RLIN				BS AS IN	403		1	6
400	ZDATE						EM2				
400	ZZZ						D1; CC FAB NOT SEEN BEFORE				
403	CR	FTR					RIM NECK			1	9
403	GREY	J	RLIN		1		BSS AS IN	400		1	4
403	ZDATE						EM2				
405	ESAX?		ROSA?;WM		D2		BS ROLLER STAMPED POSS ESAX IMPORT			1	2
405	GREY	J				SOOTEX	BS			1	10
405	GREY	J					BS			1	15
405	NVCC	BD					BASE STRING WHT FAB			1	37
405	SLSH		WM?			VABR	BS			1	9
405	ZDATE						4C/ESAX?				
405	ZZZ						LFS/ELFS V UNUSUAL CHECK AGVINCE				
500	COAR	JS?				ABR	BS RDBN CLAY PELLETS COARSE Q			1	13
500	DR20	A					BS 2C FAB			1	172
500	GREY	BFBL					RIM LWR WALL			1	97
500	GREY	CLSD					RIM FRAG BSS			7	48
500	GREY	J	B				BASE STRING			1	9
500	GYBN	JLS			1?		RIM NECK BS			2	13
500	LCOA	JDLS					RIM FRAG			1	9
500	MOMH	MHK?					RIM SPOUT FRAG; POOR TRITS			1	126
500	SHEL	J	RIL			SCALE IN	BS MIN SHEL			1	4
500	SHEL	JBL				VABR	BS			1	8
500	SLSH	J					BS MOD PUNC			1	20
500	ZDATE						ML4C				
500	ZZZ						MIX SOME 2C POT				
505	GREY	J			1		BSS BODY GROOVE			2	117
505	GREY	J				SOOT	BASE TO GIRTH BODY GROOVE			1	145
505	GREY	J	RLIN				BS			1	16
505	GREY	J					BSS BODY GROOVES			2	12

505	GREY	J					BSS		3	57
505	GREY	JCAR	BZZ				BS SHLDR ZONE OF ZIG ZAG BURNISH		1	18
505	GREY	JCAR					BS		1	7
505	GREY	JCUR	B		1		RIMS SHLDR GROOVE AT SHLDR		2	77
505	GREY	JCUR			2		RIM RIM FRAG		2	118
505	GREY	JCUR					NECK GIRTH		1	18
505	OX					ABR	FRAG ?FCLAY;SOOT		1	5
505	PART	OPEN?	STR		D9		BS V UNUS; SANDY ATYPICAL FAB		1	6
505	SHEL	JBL					BS NO OBV PUNC		1	20
505	SLSH	J				ABR	BSS PUNC		4	45
505	SLSHF	JS			1	SOOT	BSS PUNC		2	45
505	ZDATE						EM2-E3			
505	ZZZ						GOOD GRP LARGISH SHERDS			
506	GREY	JBK					BS		1	1
506	GREY	JNN			1		BSS SHLDR		3	139
506	GREY					ABR	FRAG		1	1
506	SHEL	CLSD					BS MIN SHEL		1	8
506	SHELF	J					BS		1	7
506	SLSH	J				ABRINT	BS MOD PUNC		1	40
506	ZDATE						3C+			
508	GFIN	OPEN	B				BS		1	4
508	GREY	CP	LA			BURNT	BS		1	5
508	NVCC	B					BS LTBN FAB		1	7
508	NVCC	B38				VABR;VBL	BS;WHT FAB VWORN INT		1	37
508	ZDATE						4C			
512	GREY	BK					FTM STRING		1	40
512	GREY	CP					RIM FRAG		1	6
512	GREY	J					BS CP?		1	17
512	GREY						BSS MISC		4	14
512	GYBN					VABR	BS COARSE		1	2
512	LCOA	JDLS					RIM		1	11
512	NVCC	BFL				ABR	RIM FRAG		1	3
512	NVCC	BK	ROUL				BS WHT FAB		1	4
512	ZDATE						ML4C			
512	ZZZ						MIX DATES SOME 3C DATED ON JDLS			
514	SHEL	CLSD	HM?				BASE CRUDE		1	18
514	ZDATE						IA-RO			
601	GAU4?	A?			1		BS FINE FAB MICA		2	20
601	GREY	CLSD					BASE BS		2	36
601	GREY	J					BS		1	17
601	GREY	JBL					BS THICKER SHERD		1	57
601	GREY	JCUR			1		RIMS NECK		2	24

601	GREY	JH					HANDLE		1	20
601	GROG	BHF			D11		RIM GIRTH UNUS FORM AND FAB		1	67
601	NVCC	B					BS WHT FAB		1	41
601	ZDATE						4C			
601	ZZZ						MIX?; DATE ON NVCC			
603	CBM						FRAGS		2	28
603	CR	F					BS;L1-2C		1	13
603	CR	F					BS;L1-2C		1	13
603	CR	FHOF			1 D?		RIM BSS BASE;ROOTLETS; NERO		5	73
603	FCLAY						FRAG		1	8
603	GREY	CLSD	B				BS BURNISHED EXT		1	10
603	GREY	F?			1		FTMS J BS;L1-2C		3	131
603	GREY	J					BSS MISC		7	94
603	GREY	J				BURNT	BS BODY GROOVES		1	18
603	GREY	JBK					BSS MISC THINNER SHERDS		4	16
603	GREY	JBK					BS HIGH ROUNDED SHLDR;1STC		1	5
603	GREY	JBKFN					RIM		1	5
603	GREY	JBL	HM?			BURNT	BASE		1	43
603	GREY	JCUR			1		RIMS		2	35
603	GREY	JCUR				SOOTEX	RIM		1	18
603	GREY	JCUR					RIM FRAG;W RNOD?		1	2
603	GREY	JL					BS BASAL;L2-3C+		1	78
603	GREY	JL					BASE 100% THICK JNN?		1	303
603	GREY	JL?					BSS MISC THICKER SHERDS; L2-3C		7	198
603	GREY	JRUST	RNOD		1		BSS SHLDR BASE		10	190
603	GREY	L	BWL				BS POINTED BWL;E2C+		1	4
603	GROG	JBL	HM?			ABR;BURN	BS		1	53
603	NVCC	BK				ABR	BASE; BN FAB		1	9
603	NVCC	OPEN					BASE STRING WHT FAB		1	11
603	NVGWC?	CLSD					BASE;STRING;		1	10
603	NVGWC?	J			1		BASE BS WHITE CORE		2	103
603	OX	BK			1		BASE BSS POSS EROM		11	61
603	OX	JBK					BS		1	2
603	OX	JBL				VBURNT	BS COARSE SHERD		1	11
603	OX	JL			1	ABR	BSS SOME VESIC LEACHED CHALK		5	54
603	OX	JLH			1		HANDLE BS COARSE GRY CORE;MIN LIMEST		3	67
603	PINK	BKEV			1 D?		RIMS;EROM		2	8
603	SAMCG		37				BS DEC;2C		1	12
603	SAMSG		29				BS DEC;EROM		1	8
603	SHEL	JBL			1		RIM BSS GRY CORE NO OBV PUNC		3	33
603	SHEL	JL					RIM NO OBV PUNC		1	52
603	SHELF	JS					RIM; NO OBV PUNC		1	37

603	SLSH	J				BASE PUNC		1	26
603	SLSH	JCUR				RIM NECK MIN PUNC		1	59
603	SLSH				ABR	BS		1	22
603	SLSHF	J				BSS		2	11
603	ZDATE					EROM-3-4C			
603	ZZZ					MIX SOME NERO;DATE ON NVCC;LGR GROUP			
604	GREY	BEV			D10	RIM SHLDR		1	57
604	GREY	CLSD				BS BODY GROOVE		1	34
604	ZDATE					2-E3C			
610	SLSHF					BS		1	5
610	ZDATE					RO			
701	SHEL	JBL			1?	SOOTIN	BSS NO OBV PUNC	3	175
701	SHELF	J				ABRINT	BS NO OBV PUNC	1	18
701	ZDATE						2C		
703	GREY	BWM	BIA		1	SMASH	BSS LGE SHS	16	905
703	NVCC	F?					BS NO SLIP INT NARROW POS BK	1	57
703	SHEL	JS					BS THICK NO OBV PUNC	1	94
703	SHELF	J	B				BS SHLDR	1	13
703	ZDATE						ML3+		
703	ZZZ						SMASH VESS		
704	GREY	JEV				ABR	RIM CRAZED	1	14
704	GRSAN	JNN					RIM V HIGH FIRED; RDBN CORE	1	38
704	ZDATE						M2C+		
805	GREY	CLSD	B				BS NECK UNUS FAB SOAPY	1	4
805	ZDATE						RO		
805	ZZZ						POSS EROM		
904	BB2	CP	LA			SOOTEX	BS	1	6
904	GREY	J	BVL				BS BURNISHED ZONE	1	10
904	GREY	JBL					BS THICKER SHERD	1	20
904	NVCC	BD					BASE;WHT FAB	1	39
904	ZDATE						4C		
906	GREY	JB					BS THICKER SHERD	1	21
906	ZDATE						3-4C		
703*	CR	F			1	ABR	BSS J NECK	2	65
703*	NVGWC	JUP			D12		RIM SHLDR	1	38
703*	NVGY	JBK			D13		RIM NECK	1	20
703*	ZDATE						ML2C		
703*	ZZZ						MISMARK		

Appendix 4

SDW03: Roman Coins

By Steve Malone

Small Find Number :	Context Number :	Description :
1	(505)	AE Gratian 378-383 Obv: DN GRA[TIAN]VS PF AVG Rev: VOT XV MVLT XX L]V[G Lugdunum
2	(601)	AE Gratian 367-375 Obv: [DN GRATIAN]VS AVG[G AVG] Rev: [GLORIA NOVI SAECULI] [T?]CON Arles Emperor holding standard and shield; issued only at Arles
3	(700)	AE Theodora, stepmother of Constantine 337-341 Obv: FL MAX THE[ODOR]AE AVG Rev: PIETAS ROMANA [TRP?] issued at Trier, Rome, Constantinople
4	(505)	AE Valens 364-378 Obv: [D]N VALEN[S PF AVG] Rev: [SECVRITAS REIPV]BLICAE OF II workshop number of Lyon or Arles, victory walking left with wreath and palm
5	(505)	AE radiate crown later 3rd ??Tetricus
6	(601)	AE diademed bust late 4th House of Valentinian
7	(505)	AE Constantine 317-324 [328] Obv: [IMP CONSTAN]TINVS MAX AVG Rev: [VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC PERP] two victories holding shield inscribed VOT PR over altar western mints. Both faces very worn. Obverse legend should not appear until c.328

The pattern of coin loss at Old Place, Sleaford has previously been studied on the basis of the large number of coins discovered during excavations in 1960-63 and 1984-85 (Davies 1997). The current sample is too small for anything more than the most general of observations, but the preponderance of coins of the fourth century is not unexpected in the light of the previously observed distribution and results from Romano-British sites generally (Reece 1995).

Davies J.A. 1997. 'The Roman coins from Old Place, Sleaford' in Elsdon, S. *Old Sleaford Revealed*, 176-180

Reece, R. 1995. 'Site-finds in Roman Britain' *Britannia* 26, 179-206

Appendix 5

THE OTHER FINDS

By Jane Cowgill, Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. A total of 3 fragments of early modern pottery weighing 71g was recovered from a single context. In addition to the early modern pottery reported here, ceramics of Roman to medieval date were also recovered and are reported separately.

A moderate quantity of other artefacts, mostly brick/tile and industrial residue, comprising 37 items weighing a total of 2402g, was retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

The excavated animal bone assemblage comprises 203 stratified fragments and 34 of unstratified bone. The animal bone was identified by reference to published catalogues. No attempt is made to sex or age animals represented within the assemblage, although where this is readily apparent is noted in the comments column.

Provenance

The material was recovered from the topsoil (101), ditch fills (107, 114, 206, 403, 505, 512, 805), pit fills (602, 703) and as unstratified artefacts (300, 400, 500).

The recent pottery was probably made in Staffordshire. However, all of the ceramic building material was probably manufactured in the general Sleaford region.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
101	LPM	Brown and white glazed tableware, mug, 20 th century	1	32	20 th century
	CRMWARE	Creamware, early 19 th century	1	13	
	UGRE	Plantpot, 19 th -20 th century	1	26	

Few recent pottery sherds were retrieved, reflecting the peripheral location of the site in relation to modern habitation. Earlier pottery was much more abundant and is reported separately.

Table 2: Ceramic Building Materials

Context	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
107	Tile, oxidized throughout, 21mm thick, sooted/burnt, including on broken edge	1	83	Roman
300	Tile, oxidized throughout, 15mm thick	1	41	Post-medieval
309	Tile, oxidized throughout, abraded	1	7	Roman
400	Tile, oxidized throughout, 14mm thick	1	69	Late post-medieval
512	Tile, oxidized throughout, 17mm thick	1	14	Roman
603	Tile, oxidized throughout, 17mm thick, Roman	1	115	Medieval
	Tile, slightly reduced core, 22mm thick, Roman	1	205	
	Tile, reduced core, 19mm thick, medieval	2	510	
	Fired clay	4	26	
703	Brick, abraded	1	40	Roman

Most of the ceramic building material is Roman and was probably made nearby, perhaps at the tile kilns at

Heckington, only 7km to the southeast. The later material was probably also locally made. Two large pieces of tile, from (603), have reduced cores, usually a particular characteristic of medieval tiles from southern Lincolnshire. The Roman brick and tile, in particular, probably derives from buildings of the period in the vicinity.

Table 3: Industrial Residues

Context	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
101	Iron smithing slag	1	14	Post-medieval
107	Iron slag, hearth bottom	1	326	Roman-medieval?
403	Iron smithing slag	2(link)	103	Roman-medieval?
505	Iron smithing slag	1	25	
603	Iron slag, hearth bottom	1	111	Roman-medieval?

All the industrial residue is from iron smithing, though there are two distinct and chronologically separate types of slag. There is one piece, from (101), that is distinctly late post-medieval. However, the remaining fragments are clearly earlier and are probably Roman or, at the latest, medieval in date.

Table 4: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
101	Stone	Roof tile, 10mm thick	1	43	
114	Charcoal	Charcoal	4	1	
400	Stone	Cobble, burnt	1	177	
500	Bone	Worked bone	1	327	
603	Stone	Limestone, burnt	1	26	Recent ?intrusive material
	Gravel, bituminous material?	Road make-up? Recent intrusive?	1	76	
703	Stone	Lava quern, degraded	8	63	

Several pieces of degraded vesicular lava were retrieved from (703). These are probably fragments of a quern in Niedermendig lava. This stone was imported into Britain from Roman times until the medieval period. Such small, undiagnostic fragments do not provide dating evidence however, though as fragments of quern they indicate grinding of grain or other foodstuffs in the area.

A worked bone was recovered as an unstratified artefact from (500). This is a horse left humerus and has seven surviving holes drilled through at the proximal end. These holes are all 6.5mm diameter and occur in a group of five at the front of the bone and two to the rear left side. All the holes are fresh and unworn. In addition, the front of the bone at the proximal end has been sawn flat and part of the interior scooped out and there is polish from handling or other use on the mid-shaft. Although it seems likely that the bone held cords or string through the holes, its function is unknown.

Table 5: The Molluscs

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Comments
114	Banded snail	Shell	1	Substantially complete
206	Oyster	Shell	1	Complete
300	Oyster	Shell	1	Substantially complete
603	Oyster	Shell	1	Complete
703	Oyster	Shell	1	Broken in half
805	Garden snail	Shell	1	Substantially complete

All the oysters are probably food waste. Shells of two land snails were also recovered. However, both the banded snail (*Helix nemoralis*) and garden snail (*Helix aspersa*) are widespread and do not provide environmental indicators,

other than signifying terrestrial conditions (McMillan 1973, 124-5).

Condition

All the material is in good condition and present no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the collection is by material class.

Documentation

There have been several previous archaeological investigations in the Hoplands area of Sleaford. Additionally, there has been some synthetic study of the archaeological evidence for this part of the town. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the North Kesteven Heritage Officer and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

In general, the assemblage has moderate local potential. The Roman tile indicates the presence of buildings of the period in the vicinity, but this was already known, with structures of Roman date previously identified within 100m of the current investigation site. Because of the known proximity of Roman buildings, the tile and brick may not necessarily indicate structures on the current site.

Several pieces of probable Roman iron smithing slag were recovered and are of moderate significance, suggesting industrial activity at the site or in close proximity. The quern fragments and worked bone are also of moderate potential in illustrating functional activities at the site in the past.

The lack of any material earlier than the Roman period is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this are absent from the area, or were not disturbed by the development, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition. Similarly, the dearth of post-Roman artefacts would tend to suggest that the site was abandoned after that time.

References

McMillan, N. F., 1973 *British Shells*

Slowikowski, A., Nenk, B. and Pearce, J., 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

Appendix 6
Archive Catalogue of Animal Bone from Dalgety Warehouse, Sleaford – SDW03
By James Rackham

site	context	species	bone	no.	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	path.	comment	preservation
SDW03	101	BOS	MTT	1	L		12					PROX END AND SHAFT	4
SDW03	101	CSZ	UNI	1	F							INDET	4
SDW03	101	CSZ	TRV	1	F							BASE SPINE AND PART NEURAL ARCH	4
SDW03	105	BOS	MAN	1	R		12					SYMPHYSEAL FRAGMENT	4
SDW03	105	OVCA	RAD	1	R	PFDN	1236					PROX END AND SHAFT	4
SDW03	105	BOS	FEM	1	R							MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT	4
SDW03	107	BOS	TIB	1	L							MEDIAL MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT	4
SDW03	114	CSZ	RIB	1	L							PROX SHAFT FRAGMENT	3
SDW03	114	CSZ	LMV	1	F		5					PART OF NEURAL ARCH	4
SDW03	114	OVCA	MTT	1	L							MIDSHAFT	4
SDW03	114	CAN	MAN	1	L		23568					SYMPHYSIS AND ASC RAMUS BROKEN OFF	4
SDW03	201	BOS	MTC	1	L				DG			PROX HALF SHAFT-PROX END CHEWED	4
SDW03	201	CSZ	UNI	1	F							INDET	4
SDW03	206	BOS	HUM	1	R	DF	6789					FRAGMENTED DISTAL HALF-11 PIECES	3
SDW03	206	BO	MTT	1	L		12					PROX END	4
SDW03	206	SUS	HUM	1	R		69					DISTAL HALF SHAFT	4
SDW03	206	OVCA	SCP	1	L		235					GLENOID NECK AND DISTAL BLADE	4
SDW03	206	OVCA	TIB	1	L				DG			MID AND DISTAL SHAFT-2 PIECES-DISTAL CHEWED	4
SDW03	206	OVCA	TIB	1	L		4					MIDSHAFT	4
SDW03	206	OVCA	TIB	1	R				DG			MIDSHAFT-JUV-BOTH ENDS SL CHEWED	4
SDW03	206	BOS	MTT	1	F				DG			PORX POST SHAFT FRAGMENT-PROX END CHEWED	4
SDW03	206	BOS	SCP	1	F		5					NECK FRAGMENT	4
SDW03	206	SUS	SKL	1	F							ZYGOMATIC ARCH	4
SDW03	206	OVCA	FEM	1	F							MIDSHAFT	4
SDW03	206	SSZ	LBF	1	F							SHAFT FRAGMENT- 3 PIECES	4
SDW03	206	DOF	HUM	1	L		69					MID AND DISTAL SHAFT & PART PROX- 2 PIECES	4
SDW03	206	BOS	MAN	1	F							VENTRAL FRAGMENT HORI RAMUS	4
SDW03	300	OVCA	LI	1	L							MEDIUM WEAR	4
SDW03	300	CSZ	RIB	1	F							SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
SDW03	300	EQU	LBN	1	F				DG			SHAFT FRAGMENT-END CHEWED	4
SDW03	300	BOS	SKL	1	F		8					PART TEMPORAL FACET	4
SDW03	300	CAN	RIB	1	F							SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
SDW03	309	CSZ	TRV	1	F							BASE OF SPINE	4
SDW03	309	BOS	RAD	1	L	PF	123					PROXIMAL END	4
SDW03	400	BOS	MTT	1	L		12					PROXIMAL HALF- 5 PIECES	4

SDW03	400	OVCA	MTC	1	R		12						PROX END AND 2 THIRDS SHAFT	4
SDW03	400	BOS	CEV	1	R	AN							LATERAL PART NEURAL ARCH	4
SDW03	400	CSZ	SKL	1	F								INDET	4
SDW03	400	SUS	INN	1	L		239	CH	DG				ILIAL SHAFT-ANT CHEWED-POST CHOPPED OR SAWN	4
site	context	species	bone	no.	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	path.		comment	preservation
SDW03	403	EQU	SKL	1	F		441122356 7						POST PART SKUL-OCIP-AUD-TEMP-FRNT - 9 PIECES	4
SDW03	403	OVCA	MAN	1	L		4						CONDYLE	4
SDW03	403	CSZ	LBF	1	F				DG				SHAFT FRAGMENT-DISTAL END CHEWED	4
SDW03	403	CSZ	LBF	1	F			C					BURNT SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
SDW03	405	SSZ	RIB	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
SDW03	405	OVCA]	MTC	1	F				DG				SPLIT MIDSHAFT-POROUS-CHEWED	4
SDW03	405	EQU	SKL	1	F								CRANIAL FRAGMENT- 11 PIECES	4
SDW03	500	BOS	HUM	1	R	DF	567890	WDR					DISTAL END AND SHAFT-HOLES DRILLED IN PROX SHAFT AND SHAFT POLISHED THRU HANDLIN	4
SDW03	500	EQU	MTT	1	R		12						PART PROX END AND MIDSHAFT	4
SDW03	500	EQU	INN	1	L	EF	4567						ACETAB WITH PARTS ISCHIUM AND PUBIS	4
SDW03	500	BOS	HUM	1	R		5690		DG				MID AND DISTAL SHAFT-BOTH ENDS CHEWED	4
SDW03	500	BOS	FEM	1	L		4		DG				SHAFT-PROX END CHEWED	4
SDW03	500	BOS	MTT	1	L		12		DG				PROX END AND SHAFT-PROX CHEWED	4
SDW03	500	BOS	MTC	1	L		12		DG				PROX END-POROUS-IMM-CHEWED	4
SDW03	500	BOS	LM2	1	R					J7				4
SDW03	500	BOS	RAD	1	L		3						SPLIT PROX SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
SDW03	500	BOS	FEM	1	F								MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT	4
SDW03	500	CSZ	RIB	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
SDW03	500	CSZ	LBF	2	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
SDW03	500	BOS	MAN	1	F								FRAG HORI RAMUS	4
SDW03	500	CSZ	INN	2	F								ILIAL FRAG	4
SDW03	500	SSZ	TRV	1	F	CNAN	45						CENTRUM AND ARCH- 2 PIECES	4
SDW03	500	UNI	UNI	1	F								INDET	4
SDW03	500	OVCA	HUM	1	L	DF	6789						DISTAL HALF	4
SDW03	505	EQU	INN	1	R	EF	23459						ILIUM AND PART ACETAB	4
SDW03	505	BOS	MTC	1	L	DF	1235						ONE CONDYLE BROKEN OFF	4
SDW03	505	CSZ	RIB	1	F			CH					SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
SDW03	505	BOS	HC	1	F								FRAGMENT OF BASE	4
SDW03	505	SUS	MAN	1	R		4						CONDYLE	4
SDW03	505	OVCA	MTC	1	R	DN	5						DISTAL HALF SHAFT	4
SDW03	505	OVCA	LM1	1	R					I13				4
SDW03	505	SSZ	SCP	1	F								FRAG CAUDAL MARGIN	4
SDW03	505	OVCA	RAD	1	R		3						PROX SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
SDW03	505	BOS	MAN	1	L		67		DG	J8K2			FRAG POST HORI AND ASC RAMUS- 5 PIECES	4
SDW03	505	BOS	MAN	1	L					fgh14110			RAMUS FRAG WITH DEC PREMOLAR ROW AND M1	4
SDW03	505	CSZ	LBF	1	F								SHAFT FRAGMENT	4

site	context	species	bone	no.	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	path.	comment	preservation
SDW03	505	BOS	MAN	1	F							VENTRAL FRAGMENT HORI RAMUS	4
SDW03	506	BOS	SKL	1	F		3					POST FRONTAL AND OCIP WITH SMALL PART BASE HC	4
SDW03	506	BOS	INN	1	R	EF	234579					ACETAB WITH ILIAL AND ISCHIAL SHAFTS-MALE?	4
SDW03	506	BOS	TIB	1	R	DN	47		DG			SHAFT-BOTH ENDS CHEWED	4
SDW03	506	EQU	RIB	1	F							SHAFT- 3 PIECES	4
SDW03	506	OVCA	TIB	1	R		4					SHAFT	4
SDW03	506	OVCA	MTT	1	L	DN	125					PROX END AND SHAFT- 2 PIECES	4
SDW03	506	OVCA	ULN	1	F							PROX SHAFT	4
SDW03	506	OVCA	RAD	1	L							DISTAL MIDSHAFT- 2 PIECES	4
SDW03	506	BOS	INN	1	R		3		DG			PART ILIAL SHAFT-POST CHEWED	4
SDW03	506	BOS	MAN	1	R		237			K14		HORI RAMUS-FRAGMENTED- 14 PIECES	4
SDW03	506	BOS	HUM	1	R		6		DG			SPLIT DISTAL SHAFT FRAG	4
SDW03	506	CSZ	UNI	3	F							INDET	4
SDW03	508	CSZ	SKL	2	F							DORSAL FRAGMENT	4
SDW03	508	SSZ	UNI	1	F			C				CALCINED BONE FRAGMENT	4
SDW03	512	CSZ	UNI	1	F							INDET-ARTICULAR FRAG	4
SDW03	512	UNI	UNI	1	F							INDET-?SCAP	4
SDW03	512	SSZ	LBF	1	F							SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
SDW03	603	BOS	AST	1	L		1		DG			BROKEN AND CHEWED	4
SDW03	603	BOS	HUM	1	L	DF	6890					MIDSHAFT AND PART DISTAL END	4
SDW03	603	SUS	TIB	1	L		4					PROX MIDSHAFT	4
SDW03	603	OVCA	MTT	1	L		12					PROX HALF	4
SDW03	603	OVCA	HUM	1	R	DF	6789					DISTAL END	4
SDW03	603	OVCA	RAD	1	R		3					MIDSHAFT	4
SDW03	603	OVCA	RAD	1	F							SPLIT MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT	4
SDW03	603	BOS	INN	1	R		3					ILIAL SHAFT-POROUS-IMM	4
SDW03	603	BOS	SCP	1	L		235					GLENOD-NECK AND PART BLADE-5 PIECES	4
SDW03	603	BOS	MAN	1	R					h17 I11J6		PART HORI RAMUS-BROKEN-6 PIECES	4
SDW03	603	BOS	SKL	1	F							PALATAL	4
SDW03	603	EQU	ULN	1	L		23		DG			SEMILUNARIS-PROX CHEWED	4
SDW03	603	BOS	FEM	1	F							DISTAL SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
SDW03	603	BOS	SKL	1	L					I17J15		MAXILLA FRAG- 4 PIECES	4
SDW03	603	OVCA	HUM	1	R	DF	6789					DISTAL END	4
SDW03	603	BOS	LM2	1	L					J14		COMPLETE	4
SDW03	603	OVCA	MTC	1	F							SPLIT MIDSHAFT	4
SDW03	603	SSZ	LBF	1	F							SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
SDW03	603	OVCA	UM2	1	R					J7			4
SDW03	603	OVCA	LM3	1	R					K12			4
SDW03	603	OVCA	MAN	1	L		2345678			h13 I12J10K3		NEARLY COMPLETE- 2 PIECES	4
SDW03	603	CSZ	SKL	1	F							FRAG	4
SDW03	603	CAN	MT4	1	W							SMALL DOG	4

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SDW03	701	OVCA	MTT	1	R				DG			MIDSHAFT-SL POROUS-DISTAL CHEWED	4
SDW03	701	BOS	INN	1	R		9					ILIAL PART ACETAB	4
SDW03	701	BOS	RAD	1	L		3					SPLIT PROX SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
SDW03	701	OVCA	TIB	1	L	DF	4567					DISTAL 2 THIRDS	4
site	context	species	bone	no.	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	path.	comment	preservation
SDW03	701	SUS	SCP	1	F							BLADE FRAGMENT-2 PIECES	4
SDW03	701	OVCA	SKL	1	L		9			gh11I7J2K0		MAXILLA FRAGMENT	
SDW03	701	SUS	SKL	1	L					J6K3		POST MAXILLA- 2 PIECES	4
SDW03	701	OVCA	RAD	1	L							MIDSHAFT	4
SDW03	701	BOS	SCP	1	L	DF	134					GLENOID TUBER-NECK AND PART BLADE AND SPINE- 7 PIECES	4
SDW03	701	SUS	FEM	1	F							SPLIT DISTAL SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
SDW03	701	CSZ	RIB	1	F							SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
SDW03	701	SUS	SKL	1	F		9					MAXILLA FRAG-POROUS	4
SDW03	701	BOS	MAN	1	F							FRAG HORI RAMUS	4
SDW03	701	CSZ	HUM	1	F							SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
SDW03	703	EQU	FEM	1	R	DF	467					SHAFT AND PART DISTAL END- 2 PIECES	4
SDW03	703	BOS	MAN	1	R		123			GH11		ANT PART HORI RAMUS	4
SDW03	703	BOS	MAN	1	L		5					CONDYLE-POROUS	4
SDW03	703	EQU	UI	1	R							WELL WORN	4
SDW03	703	SUS	MTP	1	F	DN	2					SHAFT	4
SDW03	703	CSZ	RIB	1	F							SHAFT FRAG-4 PIECES	4
SDW03	703	CSZ	UNI	3	F							INDET	4
SDW03	703	BOS	TIB	1	R	PF	123					PART PROX FACET	4
SDW03	703	BOS	TIB	1	L							MIDSHAFT	4
SDW03	805	EQU	LMV	1	F	CFAF	2345					CENTRUM AND ARCH	4
SDW03	805	BOS	HUM	1	R	DF	789					DISTAL CONDYLE	3
SDW03	805	CSZ	LBF	1	F							SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
SDW03	805	CSZ	RAD	1	F							PROX SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
SDW03	805	SSZ	RIB	1	F							SHAFT FRAGMENT	4
SDW03	999	OVCA	MTT	1	R	DN	5					DISTAL HALF SHAFT	4
SDW03	999	CAN	SKL	1	R							FRONTAL-SUTURES OPEN-IMMATURE	4
SDW03	999	OVCA	TIB	1	R		4					PROX SHAFT FRAGMENT	4

Appendix 7

CHARRED PLANT MACROFOSSILS AND OTHER REMAINS FROM THE DALGETY WAREHOUSE SITE, SLEAFORD, LINCOLNSHIRE (SDW 03) : AN INITIAL ASSESSMENT.

Val Fryer, Church Farm, Sisland, Loddon, Norwich, Norfolk, NR14 6EF

May 2003

Introduction

Excavations at the site of the Dalgety Warehouse in Sleaford were undertaken in April 2003 by Archaeological Project Services. The work revealed features of Late Iron Age/Romano-British date including pits and ditches. Samples for the extraction of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from these features, and six were submitted for assessment.

Methods

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover, collecting the flots in a 500 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16, and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed on Table 1. Nomenclature within the tables follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were preserved by charring. Modern contaminants, including fibrous roots, seeds and arthropods, present throughout.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and sorted when dry. Artefacts/ecofacts were removed for further specialist analysis.

Results of assessment

Plant macrofossils

Cereal grains/chaff, seeds of common weed species, wetland plant remains and tree/shrub macrofossils were present at varying densities in all samples. Preservation was poor to moderate; a high density of the grains were severely puffed and distorted, probably as a result of high temperatures during combustion, and many of the remaining macrofossils were abraded and fragmented.

Cereals

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded, with wheat being predominant. Chaff elements were extremely rare, but spelt wheat (*T. spelta*) glume bases were noted in samples 1 and 6.

Wild flora

Seeds of common weed plants were present at a low density in all but sample 4. Segetal taxa, including brome (*Bromus* sp.), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), corn gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*), wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) and vetch/vetchling (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), were predominant.

Wetland plant macrofossils were extremely rare, but sedge (*Carex* sp.) and spike-rush (*Eleocharis* sp.) nutlets were recorded from samples 2 and 6. These may be indicative of limited agricultural expansion into marginal damp grassland areas. A single possible fragment of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell was found in sample 4.

Other plant macrofossils

Charcoal fragments and pieces of charred root, rhizome or stem were common or abundant throughout. Other plant macrofossils included indeterminate buds, culm nodes and seeds.

Molluscs

Although specific sieving for molluscan remains was not undertaken, shells were recorded from all six samples. Some specimens retained delicate surface structuring and colouration and may be modern in origin, but most shells were heavily weathered/pitted and may be contemporary with the contexts from which they were taken. A single burnt specimen was noted in sample 3. All four of Evans (1972) ecological groups are represented, with open country species being predominant. Shells of freshwater obligate taxa (*Armiger crista* and *Lymnaea peregra*) were noted in samples 3 and 6.

Animal macrofossils

Animal macrofossils were extremely rare but included bone fragments (some burnt), fish bones and small mammal or amphibian bones, some of which may be intrusive within the contexts.

Other materials

The fragments of black porous 'cokey' material and black tarry material may be derived from the combustion of organic remains (including cereal grains) at very high temperatures. The small coal fragments are probably intrusive from recent agricultural practises (for example steam ploughing).

Discussion

With the exception of sample 6, which is almost certainly derived from a small deposit of cereal processing debris, the assemblages are characterised by a very low density of plant macrofossils. Much of the material present shows evidence of very intense burning. As such temperatures would have destroyed more delicate macrofossils (e.g. chaff elements and small seeds), it would appear most likely that these assemblages are also derived from crop processing debris which has been scattered across the excavated area, possibly by the wind. However, the density of material, even in sample 6, is low when compared to 'typical' contemporary deposits of agricultural refuse, and this may indicate that this area was peripheral to any main centres of activity.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, it appears most likely that the assemblages are all derived from cereal processing refuse, although the evidence from samples 1 – 5 is somewhat sparse. The low density of material recovered may possibly indicate that the areas excavated were peripheral to any centre of settlement or agricultural activity.

At present, only sample 6 contains a sufficient density of material for analysis. If further excavations are undertaken, sampling should perhaps be concentrated on the deeper, well sealed contexts where material may have been buried as opposed to dumped, as the latter deposits appear to have been dispersed by subsequent activities or natural agents. If possible, samples should be of 10 – 30 litres in volume (1 – 3 buckets full).

References

- Evans, J., 1972 *Land Snails in Archaeology*. London
Stace, C., 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles*. Second edition Cambridge University Press.

Key to Table

x = 1- 10 specimens xx = 10 – 100 specimens xxx = 100+ specimens
b = burnt pmc = possible modern contaminant.

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5	6
Context No.	107	206	506	303	703	605
Cereals						
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)	x					x
(awn frags.)						x
Cereal indet. (grains)	xx	x	x	x	x	x
(rachis internode frag.)						x
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)		x		xcf	xcf	x
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	x		x	x	x	x
(glume bases)						x
<i>T. spelta</i> L. (glume bases)	x					xx
Herbs						
<i>Bromus</i> sp.	x					xx
Chenopodiaceae indet.						x
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.) A. Love		x				
<i>Lithospermum arvense</i> L.			x			
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> L.						x
Small Poaceae indet.						x
Large Poaceae indet.	x				x	
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> L. (silique frags.)	x					
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i> L.						xcf
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp.		x			xcf	xcf
Wetland plants						
<i>Carex</i> sp.		x				x
<i>Eleocharis</i> sp.						x
Trees/shrubs						
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.				xcf		
Other plant macrofossils						
Charcoal <2mm	xxx	xx	xxx	xx	xx	xxx
Charcoal >2mm	xx	x	xx	x	x	xx
Charred root/rhizome/stem	x	x	x	x	x	xx
Indet. buds						x
Indet. culm nodes						x
Indet. seeds		x		x		x
Molluscs						
Woodland/shade loving species						
<i>Aegopinella</i> sp.	x		x			
<i>Carychium</i> sp.		x	x	xx	x	
<i>Oxychilus</i> sp.			xcf	x		
<i>Vitrea crystallina</i>				x		
<i>Zonitoides</i> sp.		xcf				
Open country species						
<i>Helicella itala</i>			x			
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>					x	x
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	x		xxx	xx	xx	x
<i>V. costata</i>	x	x	x	xx	x	
<i>V. excentrica</i>		x	x			x
<i>V. pulchella</i>	x	x		x	x	
Catholic species						
<i>Cepaea</i> sp.		x	x			
<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp.	x	x	xx	xx	x	x
<i>Nesovitrea hammonis</i>					x	
<i>Trichia hispida</i> group	x	x	xxx	xxx	xx	
<i>Vitrina pallucida</i>		xcf				
Marsh/freshwater slum species						
<i>Lymnaea</i> sp.			x			x
<i>Vertigo</i> sp.			xb	x	x	
Freshwater obligate species						
<i>Armiger crista</i>			x			x
<i>Lymnaea peregra</i>			x			
Animal macrofossils						
Bone	x		x		x	x xb
Fish bone						x
Small mammal/amphibian bone	xpmc			x	xpmc	x
Other materials						
Black porous 'cokey' material	x		x	x	xx	x
Black tarry material	x		x			
Burnt/fired clay			x			
Ferrous globules	x					
Small coal frags.		x	x	x	x	
Vitrified material	x		xx		x	x
Sample volume (litres)	16	16	16	16	16	16
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 1. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from the Dalgety Warehouse site, Sleaford, Lincolnshire.

Appendix 8

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 9

Glossary

Alluvium	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
Border	Villager holding less land than a <i>villein</i>
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 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].
Crop mark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
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.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
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) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Geophysical Survey	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry and resistivity survey.
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 used 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.
Mesolithic	The "Middle Stone Age" period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 11000 - 4500 BC.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Neolithic	The "New Stone Age" period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC.

Palaeolithic	The "Old Stone Age" period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 500000 - 11000 BC in Britain.
Post hole	The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have been dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground.
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.
Ridge and Furrow	The remains of arable cultivation consisting of raised rounded strips separated by furrows. It is characteristic of open field agriculture.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany
Transformed	Soil deposits that have been changed. The agencies of such changes include natural processes, such as fluctuating water tables, worm or root action, and human activities such as gardening or agriculture. This transformation process serves to homogenise soil, erasing evidence of layering or features.

Appendix 10

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

5	Daily record sheets
103	Context records
31	Sheets of scale drawings
3	Photographic record sheets
1	Box of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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 Museum Accession Number: 2003.98

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SDW03

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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