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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION  
AT 4 EASTGATE,  
SLEAFORD,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(SEO 03)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES

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PRN 62922 - Undated  
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PRN 62924 - ROMAN | MEDIEVAL FINDSPOT

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION  
AT 4 EASTGATE,  
SLEAFORD,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(SEO 03)**

**Work Undertaken For  
H. Dyson Developments**

September 2003

Report Compiled by  
Tobin Rayner BSc (Hons) AIFA

National Grid Reference: TF 0696 4584  
Planning Reference: N/57/1307/01  
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**



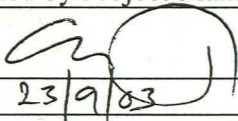
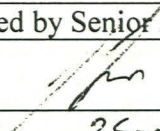
APS Report No. 157/03





**Quality Control**  
Oakdene, 4 Eastgate,  
Sleaford, Lincolnshire  
SEO 03

Project Coordinator	Gary Taylor
Analysis and Report	Tobin Rayner
Photographic Reproduction	Tobin Rayner
Illustration	Dave Hopkins and Tobin Rayner
Project Supervisor	Aleck Russell
Site Assistants	Aaron Clements, Neil Parker, Jim Robertson

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 23/9/03	Date: 25-09-03

## CONTENTS

### List of Figures

### List of Plates

1.	Summary .....	1
2.	Introduction.....	1
2.1	Definition of an Evaluation.....	1
2.2	Planning Background.....	1
2.3	Topography and Geology .....	2
2.4	Archaeological Setting.....	2
3.	Aims.....	3
4.	Methods.....	3
5.	Results.....	3
5.1	Phasing.....	3
5.2	Phase 1: Natural deposits.....	4
5.3	Phase 2: Undated deposits .....	4
5.4	Phase 3: 18 <sup>th</sup> century deposits.....	4
5.5	Phase 4: Modern deposits .....	5
6.	Discussion.....	6
6.1	Phase 1: Natural deposits.....	6
6.2	Phase 2: Undated deposits .....	6
6.3	Phase 3: 18 <sup>th</sup> century deposits.....	6
6.4	Phase 4: Modern deposits .....	7
7.	Assessment of Significance .....	7
8.	Effectiveness of Techniques .....	8
9.	Conclusion .....	8
10.	Acknowledgements.....	8
11.	Bibliography .....	8
12.	Abbreviations.....	9

### Appendices

1	Specification
2	Context Summary
3	Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling Ancient Monuments



4	The Finds by <i>Paul Cope-Faulkner, Rachael Hall and Gary Taylor</i>
5	Glossary
6	The Archive

**List of Figures**

- Figure 1 General Location Plan
- Figure 2 Site Location Plan
- Figure 3 Trench Location Plan
- Figure 4 Trench 1
- Figure 5 Trench 2
- Figure 6 Trench 3
- Figure 7 Trench 4
- Figure 8 Trench 1 Section 4
- Figure 9 Trench 2 Section 3
- Figure 10 Trench 3 Section 5
- Figure 11 Trench 4 Section 6

**List of Plates**

- Plate 1 General view of site, looking south
- Plate 2 Machining of Trench 1 in progress, looking west
- Plate 3 View of Trench 1 with stone pathway clearly visible, looking west
- Plate 4 Trench 2 showing pathways to centre, looking north
- Plate 5 View of Trench 3, looking west
- Plate 6 South facing view of Trench 4
- Plate 7 Representative Section 3 within Trench 2 showing deposit build-up, looking east
- Plate 8 Northeast facing Section 5 within Trench 3 showing detail of deposits, looking southwest
- Plate 9 Section 3 showing pathway detail in Trench 2, looking northwest

## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological evaluation comprising a programme of trial trenching was undertaken to determine the implications of proposed development on land to the rear of 4 Eastgate, Sleaford, Lincolnshire. Four trenches were excavated across the site to examine potential archaeological deposits.*

*The site is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Neolithic to the present day. The proposed development site is adjacent to 4 Eastgate, which occupies the street frontage, a Grade II Listed building including an early 17<sup>th</sup> house with Georgian modifications.*

*The investigation revealed natural gravel sealed by alluvial deposits, believed to be associated with the River Slea.*

*The earliest activity on the site has been dated to the 17<sup>th</sup> century although it was not until the 18<sup>th</sup> century that ground raising enabled full utilisation. This was associated with modifications undertaken to the 17<sup>th</sup> century house fronting Eastgate during the Georgian period. Evidence of pathways and a retaining wall were recorded and suggest a possible formal garden was laid out during the 18<sup>th</sup> century.*

*Pottery of 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century date dominated the assemblage and indicates activity of solely this period at the site, suggesting that the area was first occupied in the 17<sup>th</sup> century and abandoned or altered in function by the 19<sup>th</sup> century.*

*Post-medieval bricks and tiles dominated the non-pottery aspect of the assemblage, associated with 18<sup>th</sup> century deposits. These are likely to have derived from the modifications made to the building fronting Eastgate.*

*A diet including cattle, sheep/goat, deer and pig is surmised from the bone assemblage recovered from the site.*

*There is a high potential for further archaeological deposits dating to the post-medieval and later periods to be present within the development area.*

## 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 1999).

### 2.2 Planning Background

Between the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> September 2003, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at 4 Eastgate, Sleaford, Lincolnshire.

Planning permission (N/57/1307/01) is sought for the construction of further residential units at the site. Archaeological evaluation was required in order to provide information of the archaeological impact of the proposed development and comprised a programme of trial trenching of the site.

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by H. Dyson Developments to undertake the evaluation in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the North Kesteven Heritage Officer.



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 approximately 27km south of Lincoln in the administrative district of North Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The development site is located to the east of the town centre as defined by the Market Place (Fig. 2). Lying to the south side of Eastgate, the site is centred on National Grid Reference TF 0696 4584 at a height of c. 15m OD on the north side of the River Slea.

As an urban area, local soils have not been mapped. However, soils are likely to be of the New Sleaford Series, typically brown calcareous sands (George and Robson 1978, 86). These soils are developed on drift deposits of older river sand and gravel which overlies a solid geology of Jurassic Cornbrash (GSGB 1972).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Sleaford is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Neolithic to the present day. Neolithic flint tools and Bronze Age axes are known from the vicinity.

To the southeast of the site, on the south side of the River Slea, lies a Middle Iron Age enclosure, one of several in the vicinity of the town, and which may be associated with further settlement of the period identified to east (Rayner 1999, 10). By the Late Iron Age, the focus of settlement centred on Old Place, c. 500m to the east of the site. High status pottery and a significant collection of coin pellet mould fragments were found adjacent to Old Place and has led to speculation that at this time Sleaford was an important

centre or *oppidum* of the *Corieltauvi*, a local tribe (Elsdon 1997, 75). The Iron Age occupation of Sleaford was succeeded by an extensive Romano-British settlement, possibly a small town.

Excavations in the Market Place revealed Anglo-Saxon structures and Late Saxon pits (Mahaney 1979, 23). Furthermore, in the vicinity of the railway station a large Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery was identified and partly excavated in 1881 (Thomas 1882).

Sleaford is first mentioned in AD 825 in a charter relating to the leasing of land at Sempringham by Peterborough Abbey (Hart 1966, 100) and confirmed in the Anglo-Saxon chronicle (Swanton 1997, 65). Referred to as *Slioforda*, the name is derived from the Old English and means the ford over the 'sliowa', meaning muddy water (Cameron 1998, 112).

There has been debate as to Sleaford's inclusion in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086, although it is now assumed that Sleaford, referred to as *Eslaforde*, relates to the modern town, and Old Sleaford is included within the entry for Quarrington (Roffe 1979, 13). If so, the survey records that the Bishop of Lincoln held the land which contained a church with a priest, 320 acres of meadow, 1 acre of underwood and 330 acres of marsh (Foster and Longley 1976). The site lies about 100m southeast of the parish church of St. Denys, which dates from the 12<sup>th</sup> century (DoE 1974, 23).

The proposed development site represents the plot of land associated with 4 Eastgate, which occupies the street frontage. This building has a Grade II listing which includes an early 17<sup>th</sup> house with Georgian modifications, a malting house and adjoining outbuildings, a moulded stone garden gateway and a moulded stone archway folly in the garden. The archway incorporates fragments from the Sleaford Castle, including a 15<sup>th</sup> century escutcheon



of kneeling angels. The plot and building is shown on Cragg's map of Sleaford c.1770 and remains virtually unchanged to the present day (DoE 1974, 12).

### 3. AIMS

The aims of the work were to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site. The objectives of the work were to: establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site; determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site; determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site; determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site; determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site; determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area; establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

### 4. METHODS

The evaluation consisted of the excavation of at least 3% sample of the approximately 0.4ha site and was achieved by the excavation of four (4) trenches, measuring 20m x 1.6m. The trenches were positioned as per the project specification after consultation with the North Kesteven Heritage Officer. The dimension of Trench 4 was limited due to underground services; the North Kesteven Heritage Officer agreed this variation (Fig. 3).

Mechanical excavator stripped topsoil and overburden from the trenches to the level of the archaeological deposits or 1.2m deep. 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. Augering was used to determine the depth of the sequence of deposits below the level of machining.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled, and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and plans at a scale of 1:20. Recording of deposits encountered during the evaluation was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

A field survey of the excavated trenches and existing reference points within the development area was completed using a Geodolite Total Station in conjunction with a Psion Datalogger.

Metal detection of the trenches, and spoil excavated from them, was also carried out.

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. Finds recovered from those deposits excavated were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 4). A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Phasing was based on artefact dating and the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

### 5. RESULTS

#### 5.1 Phasing

Following post-excavation analysis and the submission of specialist reports, four phases were identified:

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Undated deposits



Phase 3 18<sup>th</sup> century deposits  
 Phase 4 Modern deposits

Context numbers appear in brackets, and these refer to the individual cut and deposit descriptions recorded during excavation.

## 5.2 Phase 1: Natural deposits

**Trench 1:** (Figs. 4 and 8, Plate 3) Recorded at the base of the trench was a dark grey silty clay (110) that has been interpreted as alluvium. A mixed mid grey, brown and reddish brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal and stones (106) cut (110) at the western end of the trench and is believed to be a river channel deposit. Augering below these deposits, to a depth of 1.53m, revealed a sequence of sandy silts overlying gravels.

**Trench 2:** (Figs. 5 and 9, Plates 4, 7 and 9) A dark greyish brown sandy silt (2012) was recorded at the base of the trench and has been interpreted as an alluvial deposit. Lava quern, smithing slag, post-medieval ceramic building material and 17<sup>th</sup> century pottery was retrieved from this layer and possibly suggests that they derived from a feature that had been cut in to the alluvium that was not evident during excavation due to local soil transformation. Augering below (2012) revealed a sequence of natural silts, sandy silts and organic deposits overlying gravel to a depth of 1.90m.

**Trench 3:** (Figs. 6 and 10, Plates 5 and 8) A mid reddish brown sandy silt with frequent gravel (3011) was recorded within a sondage at the eastern end of the trench and represents the natural.

**Trench 4:** (Figs.7 and 11, Plate 6) At the base of the trench was a mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional stones (408/422/423) that has been interpreted as an alluvial layer. Augering revealed a sequence of sandy silts and organic deposits overlying gravels below (408/422/423), to a depth of 1.71m.

## 5.3 Phase 2: Undated deposits

**Trench 1:** (Figs. 4 and 8, Plate 3) A N-S drainage gully (109) measuring 1.35m wide was recorded centrally within the trench and contained a mixed light grey and reddish brown silty clay with charcoal flecks (108).

## 5.4 Phase 3: 18<sup>th</sup> century deposits

**Trench 1:** (Figs. 4 and 8, Plate 3) Sealing the natural deposits and (109) was a 0.16m thick dark brownish grey clayey silt layer (105) that has been interpreted as a made ground and contained pottery and bone. At the eastern end of the trench, overlying (105), was a N-S pathway constructed from light brown angular sandstone (104). Pottery of 18<sup>th</sup> century date, post-medieval ceramic building material and glass was retrieved from this deposit. A hollow formed by the slumping of the undated drainage gully (109) was filled during this period by a light brownish yellow sandy silt levelling layer (107). Sealing all these deposits was a 0.48m thick mid greyish brown sandy silt levelling layer (103).

**Trench 2:** (Figs. 5 and 9, Plates 4, 7 and 9) Sealing the alluvium (2012) was a sequence of greyish and yellowish brown sandy silt / silty sand deposits containing mortar and ceramic building material (2004, 2008, 2007, 2003 and 2013). These layers are interpreted as a succession of levelling, dumped and made ground deposits. A clay pipe stem, Chinese porcelain, Nottingham salt-glazed stoneware, glazed red earthenware, black-glazed ware, ceramic building material and bone was retrieved from these deposits.

**Trench 3:** (Figs. 6 and 10, Plates 5 and 8) Although no dateable evidence was retrieved from this trench a similar phasing to that in Trench 2 has been applied due to the similarity of the stratigraphic sequence revealed at the northern end of both trenches. Sealing the natural gravel (3011) was a 0.12m thick dark brown sandy silt



alluvial deposit (3007). Although containing a 19<sup>th</sup> century clay pipe stem that is believed to be intrusive, this deposit has been dated to the 18<sup>th</sup> century after taking into consideration the evidence from the other three trenches that contain similar deposition sequences. Above (3007) was a sequence of dark brown, greyish brown to mid greyish, greenish brown silt and clayey silt deposits (3006, 3005, 3003 and 3010) that have been interpreted as dumping and made ground. A 0.22m thick mid yellowish brown clayey silt levelling layer (3004) was recorded overlying (3003) and (3010) at the central to eastern end of the trench, whilst at the western end was a mid brown silt demolition layer (3008) containing frequent limestone and a mid brown clayey silt dumped deposit (3009).

**Trench 4:** (Figs.7 and 11, Plate 6) Several deposits and features were recorded overlying and cutting the alluvium (408/422/423). In the northern half of the trench was a sequence of mid greyish brown, yellowish brown clayey silts, sandy silt and silt layers (407, 406, 405 and 403) that have been interpreted as levelling, dumped and made ground deposits. A N-S mortar bonded brick (110mm x 70mm x 220mm) wall with stretcher coursing and measuring 0.7m high was recorded centrally within the trench and appears to be a retaining wall. In the southern half of the trench was a thin charcoal lens (414/415/416) that had probably been dumped, as there was no sign of *in situ* burning. Cutting (414/415/416) was an E-W linear with vertical sides (418/427). Measuring 0.40m wide this drain contained a mid greyish brown silt with occasional ceramic building material (417/428). Sealing (417/428) was a 0.25m thick mid yellow sandy gravel with occasional charcoal (411/412/413) that has been interpreted as a dumped deposit.

## 5.5 Phase 4: Modern deposits

**Trench 1:** (Figs. 4 and 8, Plate 3) Overlying the 18<sup>th</sup> century deposits was a 0.20m thick mid brown silty sand subsoil (102). Sealing the whole trench was a 0.28m thick mid brown sandy silt (101) that represents the modern topsoil. Unstratified finds (100) from this trench included post-medieval pottery, ceramic building material, a bottle stopper and a stamped 17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> century spoon bowl.

**Trench 2:** (Figs. 5 and 9, Plates 4, 7 and 9) Above (2013) was a 0.15m thick dumped layer of ceramic building material and rubble (2006) containing 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery, ceramic building material, glass and a nail. A further deposit consisting of a mid brownish yellow sand with frequent mortar and gravel (2005) was dumped above (2006) before a 0.20m thick mid greyish brown sandy silt subsoil (2002) was formed. An E-W linear feature (2009) measuring 0.79m wide x 1.10m deep was recorded cutting (2002) at the northern end of the trench. Contained within pit (2009) was a primary dark greyish brown sandy silt (2011) and a secondary mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional ceramic building material flecks (2010). A 0.25m thick mid brown sandy silt (2001) topsoil sealed the trench. Unstratified finds (2000) from this trench included 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery, clay pipe stems and a battery.

**Trench 3:** (Figs. 6 and 10, Plates 5 and 8) Sealing the 18<sup>th</sup> century deposits was a 0.38m thick dark greyish brown clayey silt with frequent stones (3002) that has been interpreted as a subsoil. A dark greyish brown clayey silt with frequent stones (3001) was recorded above (3002) and represents the modern topsoil.

**Trench 4:** (Figs.7 and 11, Plate 6) In the northern half of the trench, overlying (403), was a 0.45m thick light brown sandy silt subsoil (402/404). Cutting the dumped deposit (411/412/413) at the southern end of the trench was a NW-SE



drain (424) that measured 0.4m wide and contained a ceramic pipe (425). Also cutting (411/412/413) was a N-S turning E-W linear that measured at least 6.1m long x 0.2m wide. Also interpreted as a drain this feature contained a mixed silty clay with gravel and a ceramic pipe (430). To the southeast of this drain were two dumped deposits (431) and (432), a mid greyish brown silty clay and a mottled clayey silt respectively. These deposits were sealed by a light brown sandy silt with frequent ceramic building material and mortar (410), and a mid brownish yellow sandy gravel (426) interpreted as backfilled deposits. Covering the whole trench was a mid brownish grey sandy silt with frequent rubble and stones, which represents the modern topsoil (401). Unstratified finds (400) from this trench included 17<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery, ceramic building material and cinder.

## 6. DISCUSSION

Archaeological evaluation on land at 4 Eastgate, Sleaford, Lincolnshire has identified a range of archaeological deposits ranging from the 18<sup>th</sup> century to the present day.

### 6.1 Phase 1: Natural deposits

Augering within Trench 1, 2 and 4 and a sondage within Trench 3 revealed the earliest deposits of sand and gravel which are believed to be either river or glaciofluvial deposits. Sandy silts and organic layers were also recorded during augering whilst a silty clay deposit was recorded at the base of Trench 1, a sandy silt within Trench 2 and a silty clay in Trench 4, represent alluvial deposits formed before the River Slea was canalised and still prone to flooding.

### 6.2 Phase 2: Undated deposits

An undated drainage gully, recorded within Trench 1, appears to be the first

attempt to consolidate the ground although the use to which the land was put to and the period is not known. The lack of material dating to the prehistoric, Anglo-Saxon or medieval periods is informative and suggests that the site was first occupied during the post-medieval period and it is therefore likely that this feature is of a similar date. However, it must be considered that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this period may not have been disturbed by the investigation or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition (Cope-Faulkner *et al.* Appendix 4).

### 6.3 Phase 3: 18<sup>th</sup> century deposits

The building occupying the street frontage includes an early 17<sup>th</sup> house with Georgian modifications. Although no 17<sup>th</sup> century features and deposits were recorded from the development site, artefacts dating to that period were retrieved. Recovered from an alluvial deposit, made ground, a modern pit fill and a levelling deposit, these objects suggest that there was limited utilisation of this area of the site during the period.

Evidence for extensive activity during the 18<sup>th</sup> century was recorded. Dumping, levelling and made ground deposits were evident within all the trenches and suggests a concerted effort to raise the ground level. This appears to have occurred during the Georgian period when the 17<sup>th</sup> century building was being modified and suggests extensive landscaping of the garden area. This is further demonstrated by the construction of a pathway and retaining wall possibly imply a formally laid out garden. Furthermore, a few of the pottery types, including the Chinese tea bowl and the tin glazed earthenware vessel, and the monogrammed spoon suggest the occupants were moderately affluent.

Bones of domestic animals were recovered from the site including horse, cattle,



sheep/goat and pig. Many of these are large, probably derived from improved stock and accord well with a post-medieval date for the assemblage. Two deer bones are also indicated, although the bones are not from primary cuts of meat (Cope-Faulkner *et al.* Appendix 4).

#### 6.4 Phase 4: Modern deposits

Limited alterations to the garden layout were made during this period with the formation of a subsoil and topsoil across the site. A further dumped deposit, possibly created to level the ground, and a modern refuse pit was recorded within Trench 2, whilst the area of the site investigated by Trench 4 saw the most changes during this period. Drains were constructed, although their exact function is uncertain, before several dumped deposits were laid to raise the ground to the south of the 18<sup>th</sup> century retaining wall. Prior to this the land to the south had been at a lower level, giving the garden a terraced appearance.

### 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 3).

#### Period

Features and deposits dating from the post-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

Post-medieval features and deposits revealed on the site are characteristic of the period however, the imported goods

and moderately affluent status increases the rarity of the site.

#### Documentation

Several archaeological investigations in Sleaford, including the vicinity of the current site, 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.

#### Group value

The majority of the remains are related to post-medieval ground raising and horticulture and as such a low group value is suggested.

#### Survival/Condition

The deposits and features revealed during the investigation appeared to have survived well although environmental evidence in the form of organic material is only likely to have survived as charred remains.

#### Fragility/Vulnerability

Development of the site is likely to impact into post-medieval and later deposits. Consequently, archaeological remains present are vulnerable and consequently will be vulnerable to ground disturbance.

#### Diversity

Period diversity is low, the majority of features dating to the 18<sup>th</sup> century and later.

Functional diversity is represented by ground raising episodes and garden planning and as such a low functional diversity is suggested.



## Potential

There is a high potential for further archaeological deposits dating to the post-medieval and later periods to be present within the development area although these are likely to be associated with ground raising and horticulture.

However, there appears to be very low potential for archaeological deposits of medieval or earlier date at the site.

## 8. EFFECTIVENESS OF TECHNIQUES

The techniques employed during the archaeological evaluation were effective. Removal of overburden deposits by mechanical excavator allowed a rapid appraisal indicating that archaeological remains were limited throughout the site and were generally associated with ground raising.

Manual excavation of the remains established that archaeological deposits were dated from the 18<sup>th</sup> century to modern periods.

## 9. CONCLUSION

Archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of 4 Eastgate, Sleaford, Lincolnshire was undertaken because the site is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Neolithic to the present day. The proposed development site is associated with 4 Eastgate, which occupies the street frontage, with the building having a grade II listing which includes an early 17<sup>th</sup> house with Georgian modifications.

The investigation revealed a natural gravel sealed by alluvial deposits that are believed to be associated with the River Slea.

No features were revealed dating to the prehistoric to medieval periods and it was not until the 17<sup>th</sup> century that the first limit utilisation of the site is inferred.

The 17<sup>th</sup> century house fronting Eastgate is known to have been modified during the Georgian period and this reflects the activity within the development area during that period, with ground raising enabling the land to be utilised. Evidence of pathways and a retaining wall were recorded and suggests a possible formal garden had been laid out during the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Pottery of 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century date dominates the assemblage and indicates activity of solely this period at the site, suggesting that the area was first occupied in the 17<sup>th</sup> century and abandoned or altered in function by the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Post-medieval ceramic building materials dominate the non-pottery aspect of the assemblage, associated with 18<sup>th</sup> century deposits, and these are likely to have derived from the modifications made to the buildings fronting Eastgate during the Georgian period.

## 10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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## 12. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists



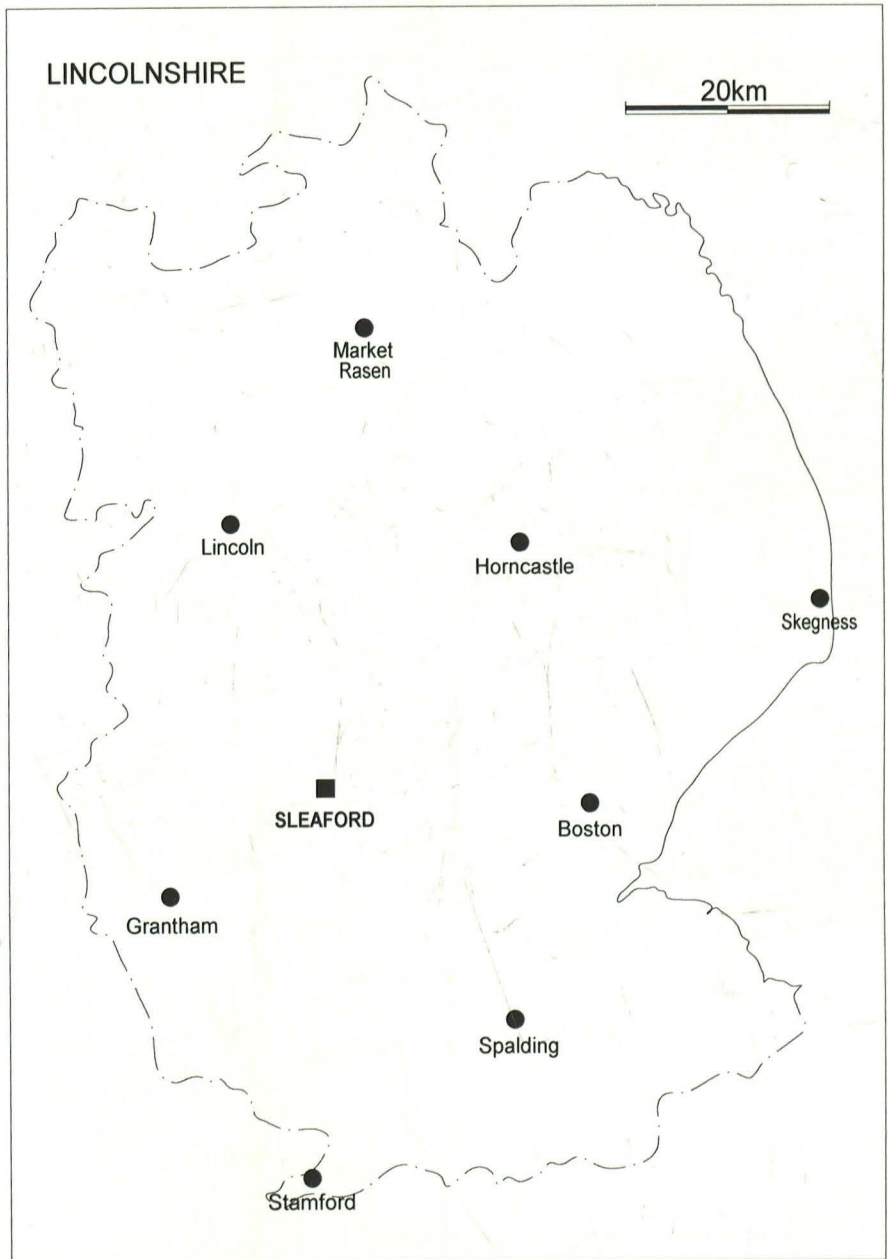
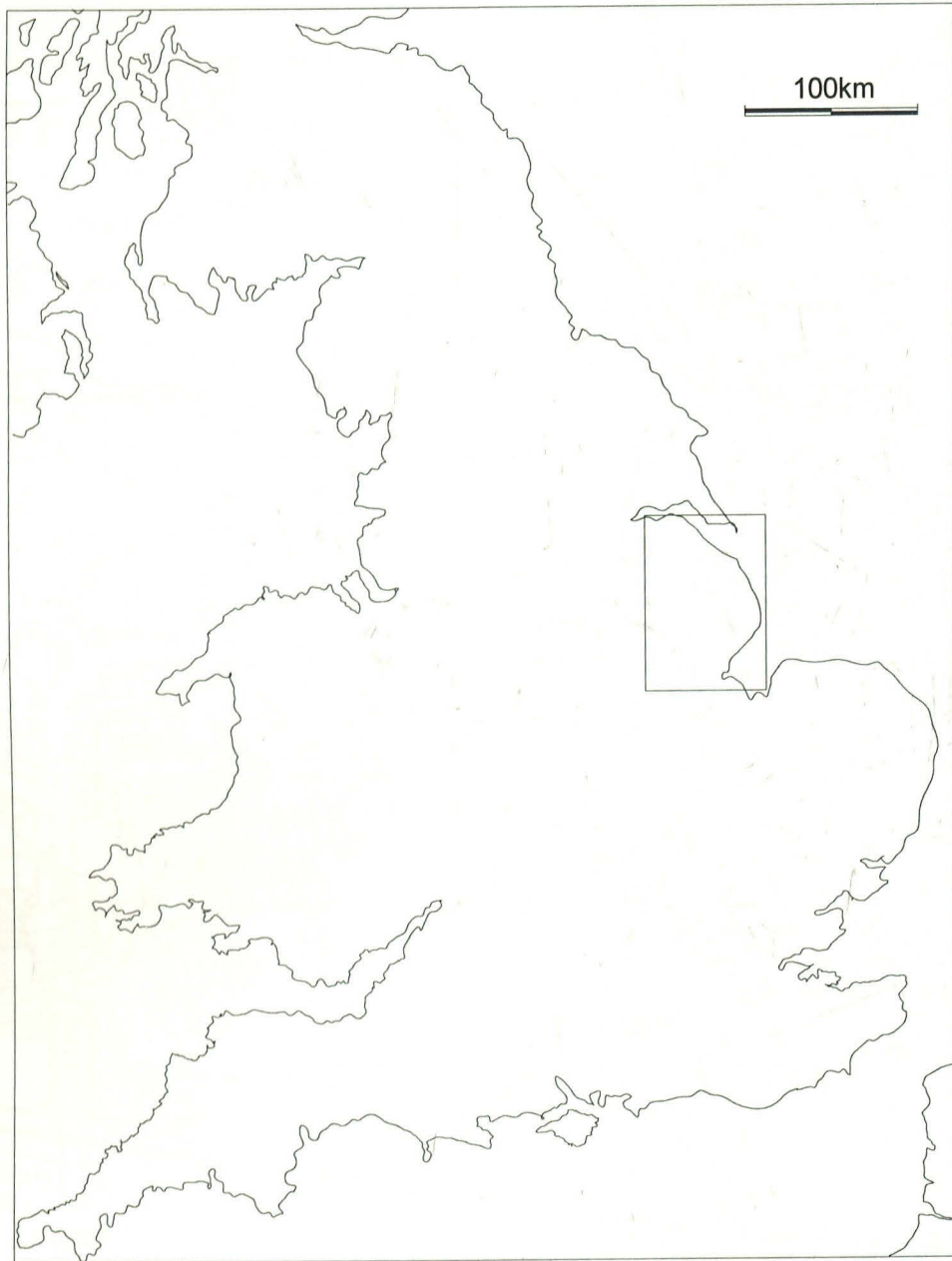


Figure 1: General Location Plan



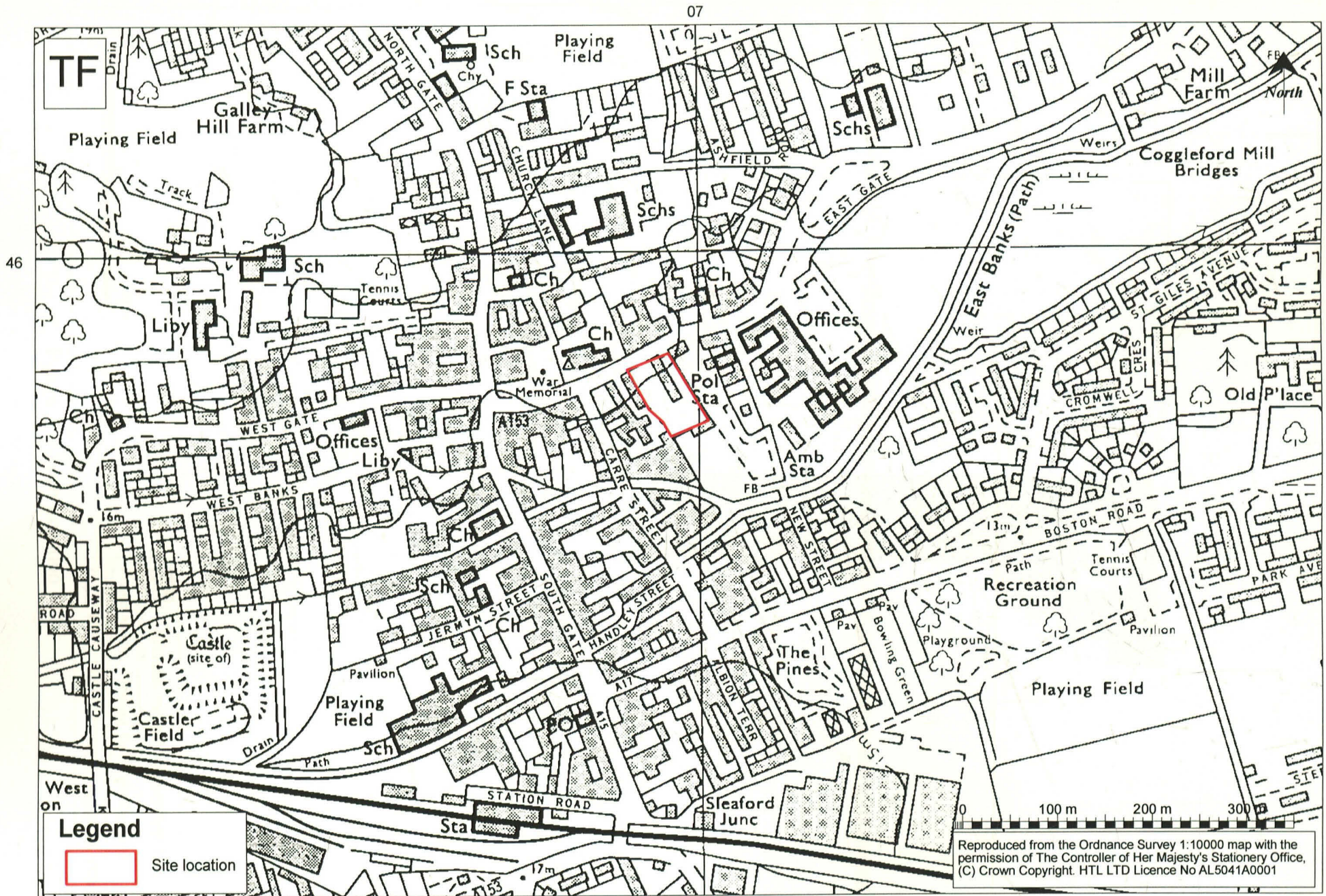
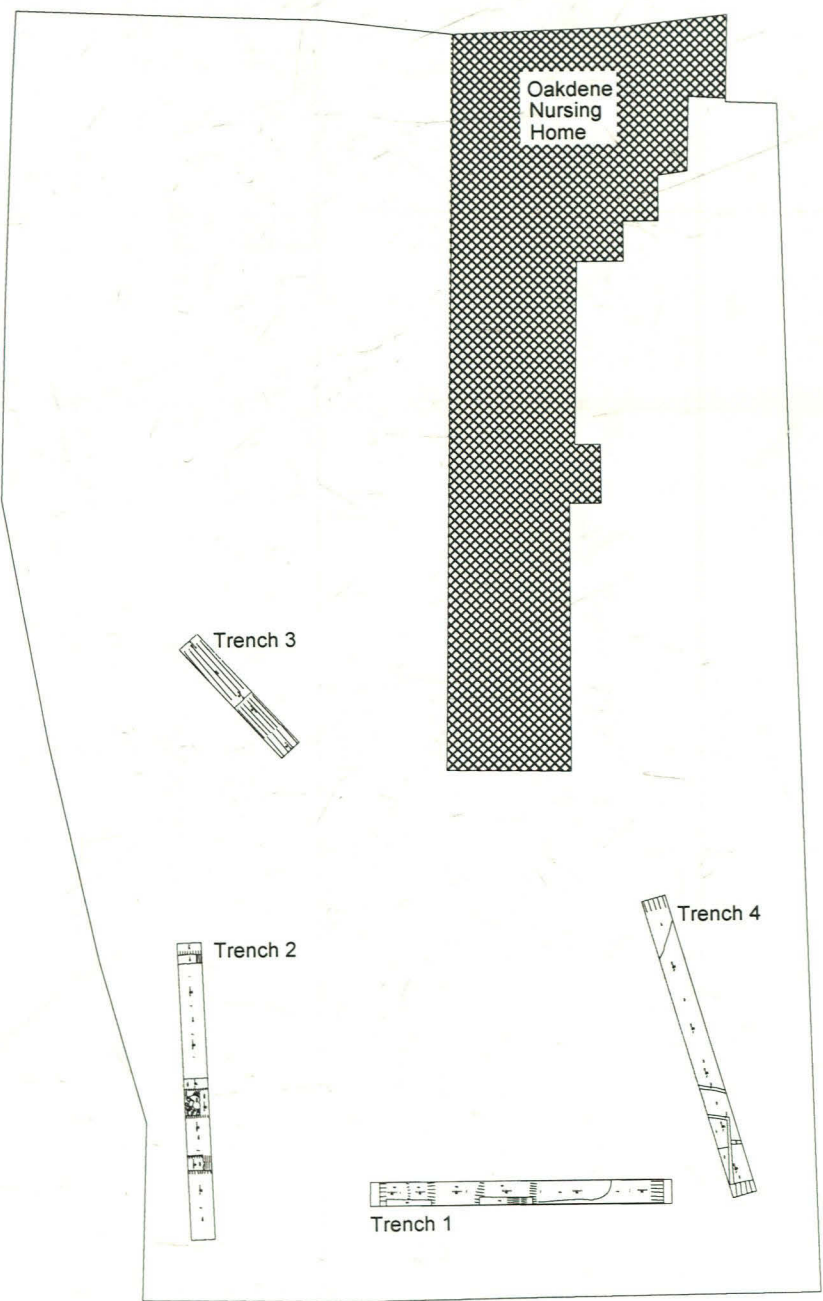


Figure 2: Site Location Plan






 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Sleaford, East gate, Oakdene		
Scale 1:500	Drawn by: DH	Report No: 157/03

Figure 3: Trench Location Plan



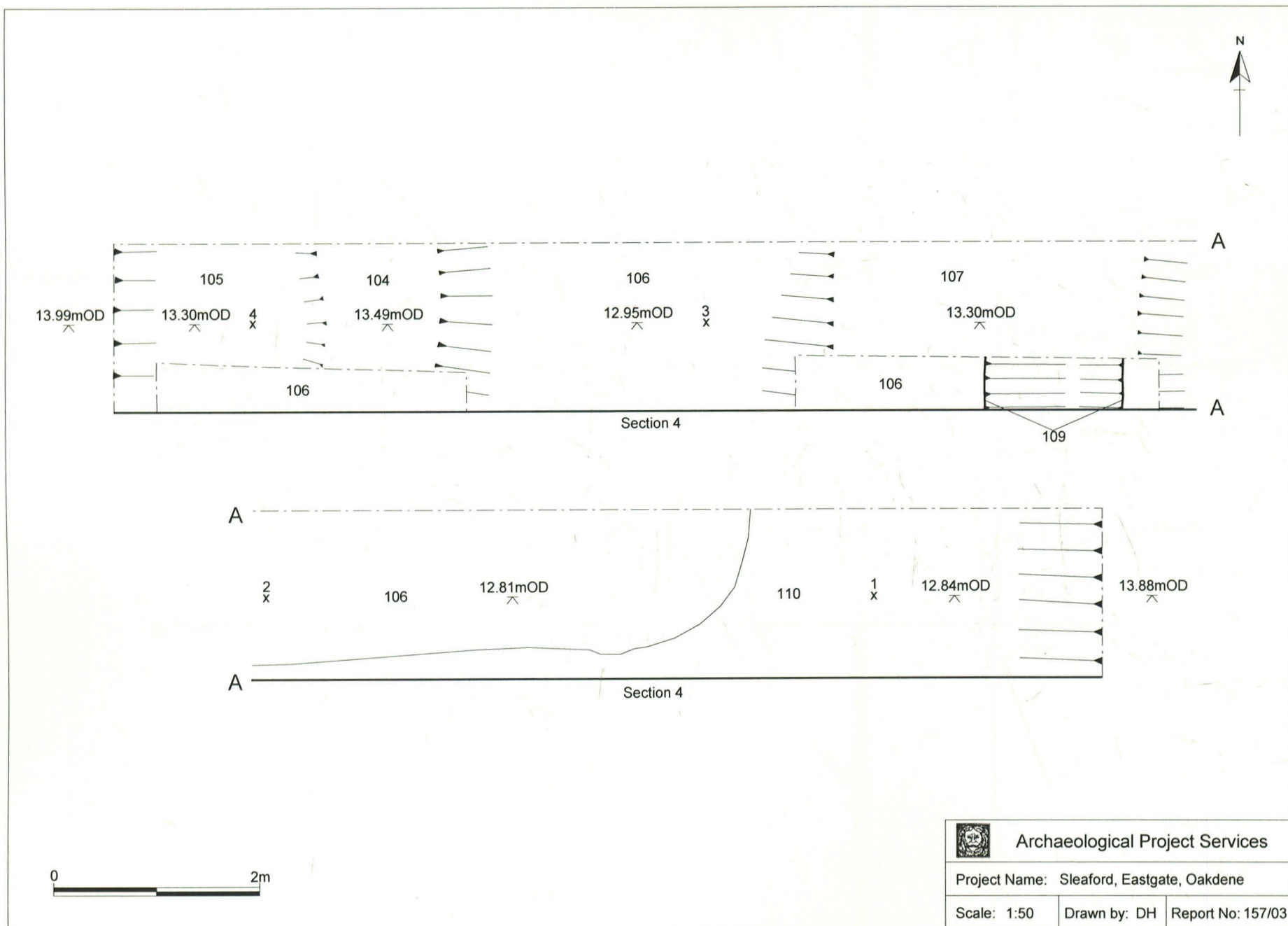
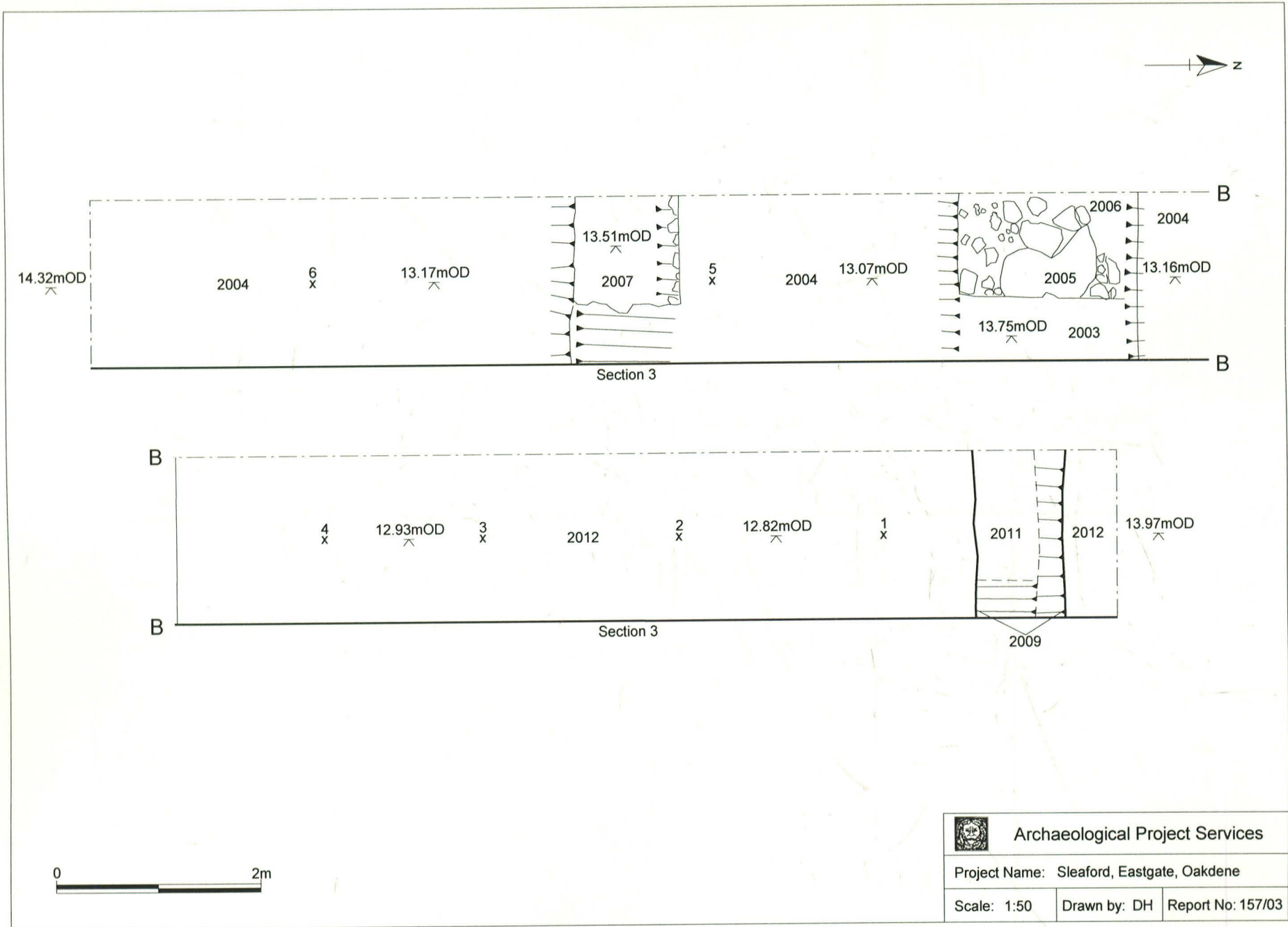


Figure 4: Trench 1




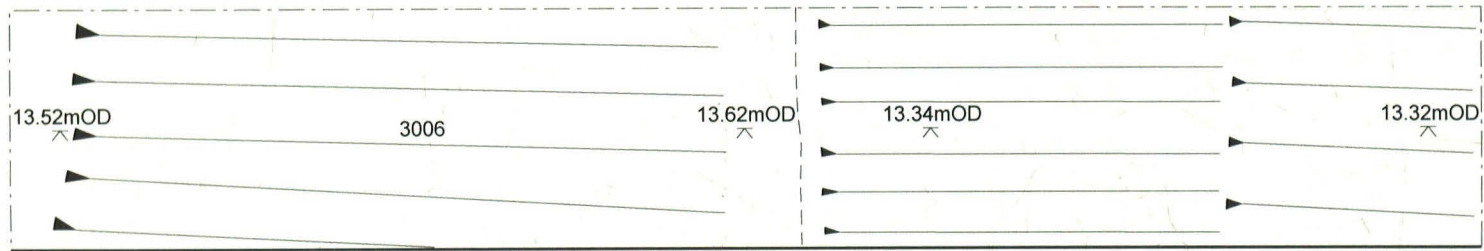
	Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Sleaford, Eastgate, Oakdene			
Scale: 1:50	Drawn by: DH	Report No: 157/03	

Figure 5: Trench 2





Section 5



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Sleaford, Eastgate, Oakdene

Scale: 1:50    Drawn by: DH    Report No: 157/03

Figure 6: Trench 3

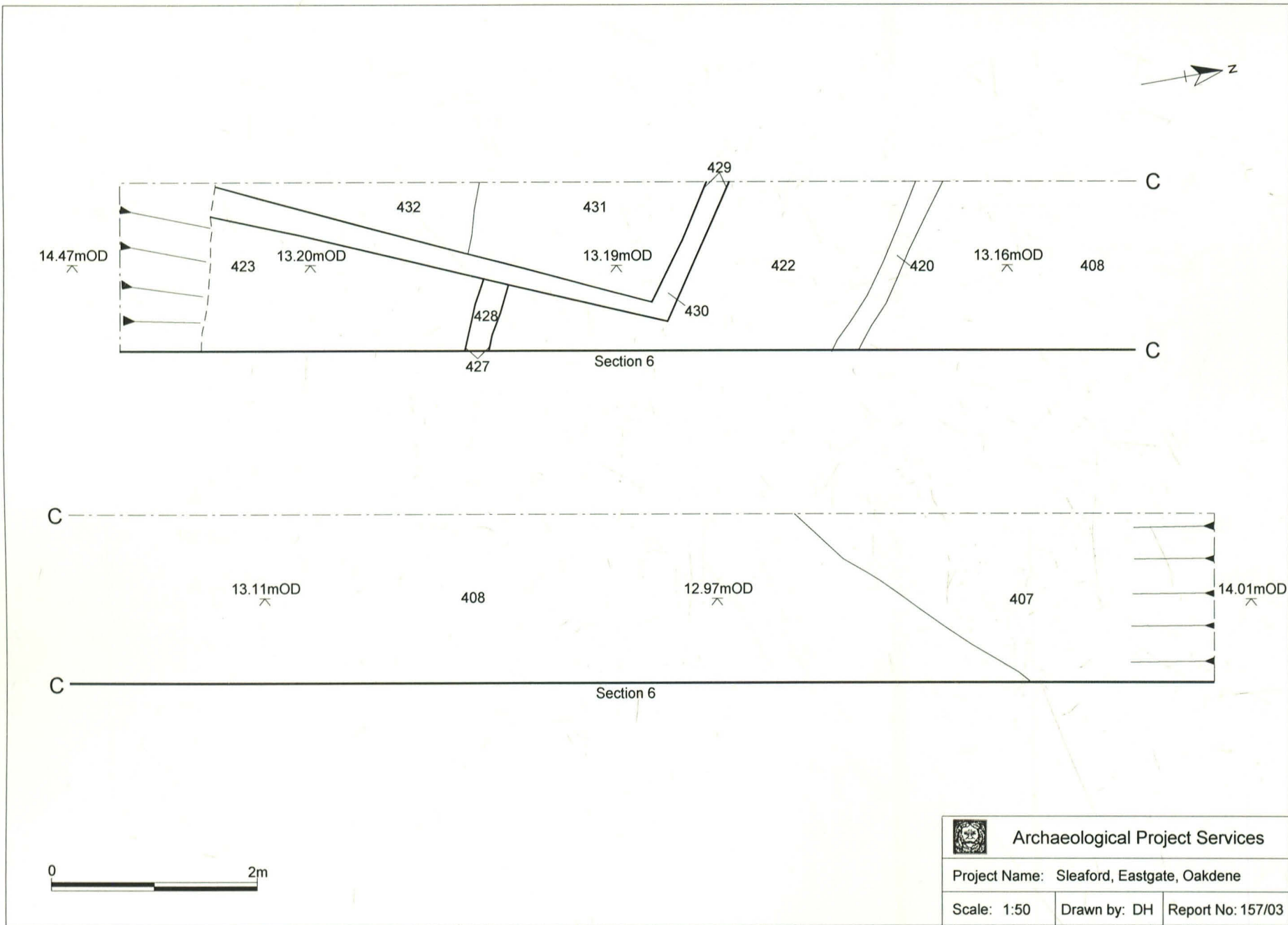



Figure 7: Trench 4

 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: Sleaford, Eastgate, Oakdene		
Scale: 1:50	Drawn by: DH	Report No: 157/03



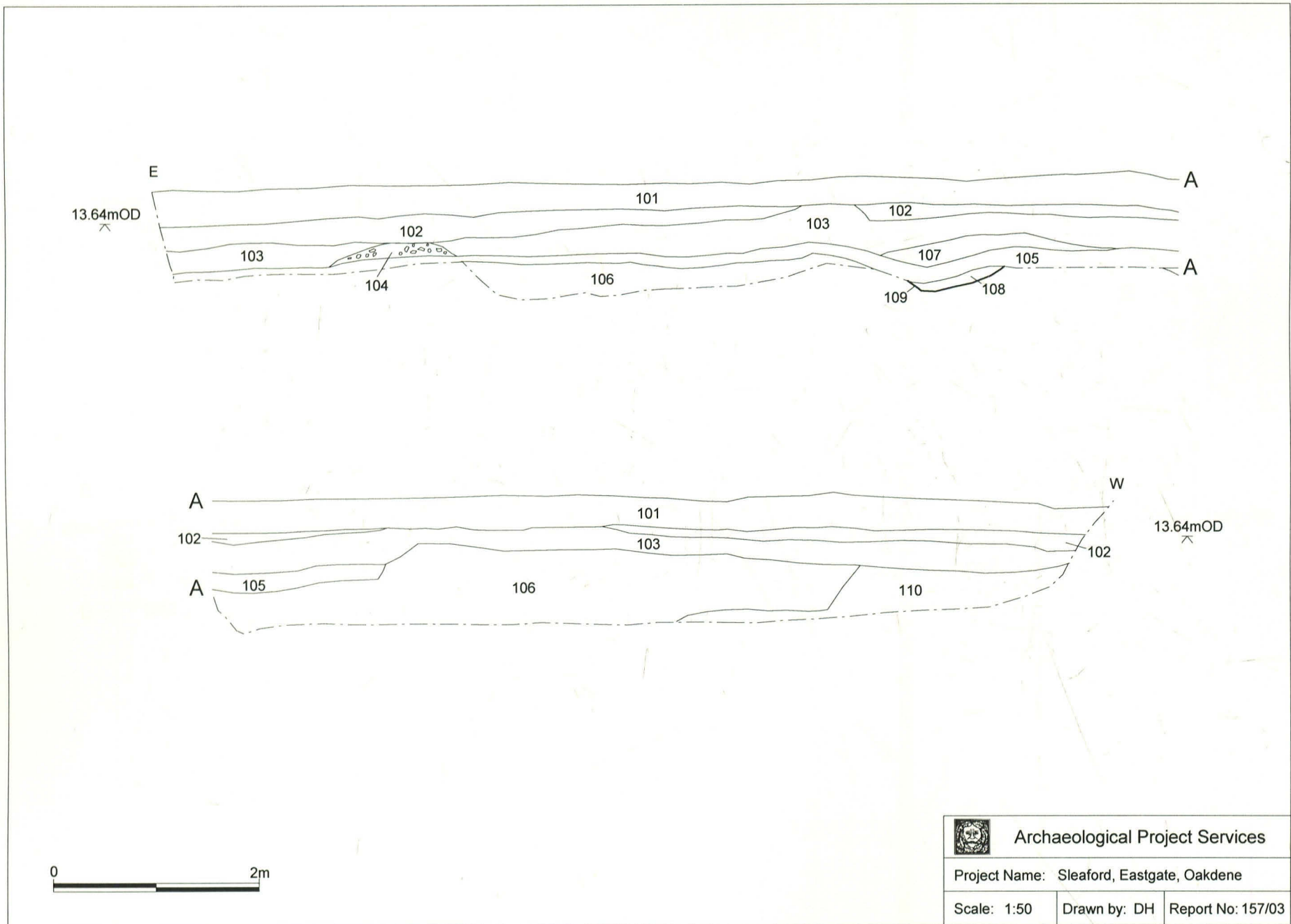
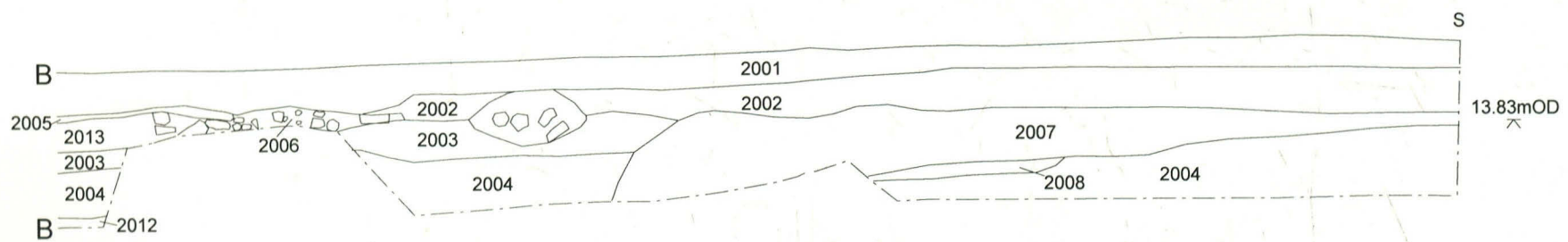
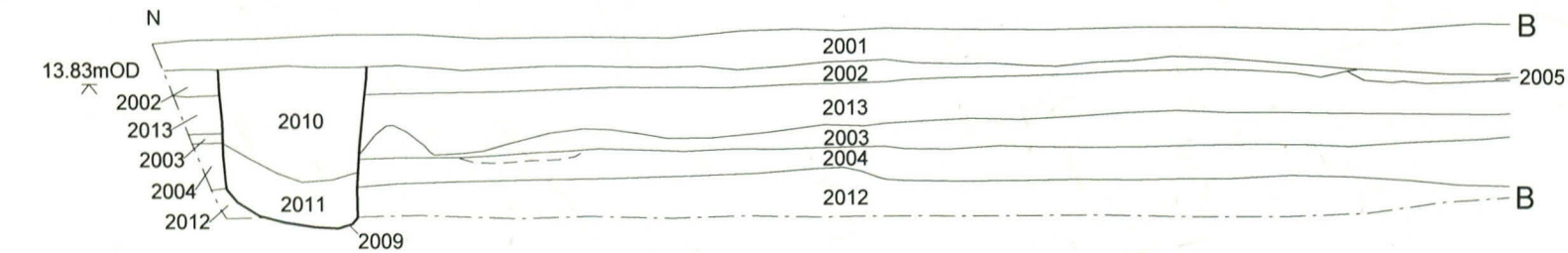


Figure 8: Trench 1 Section 4




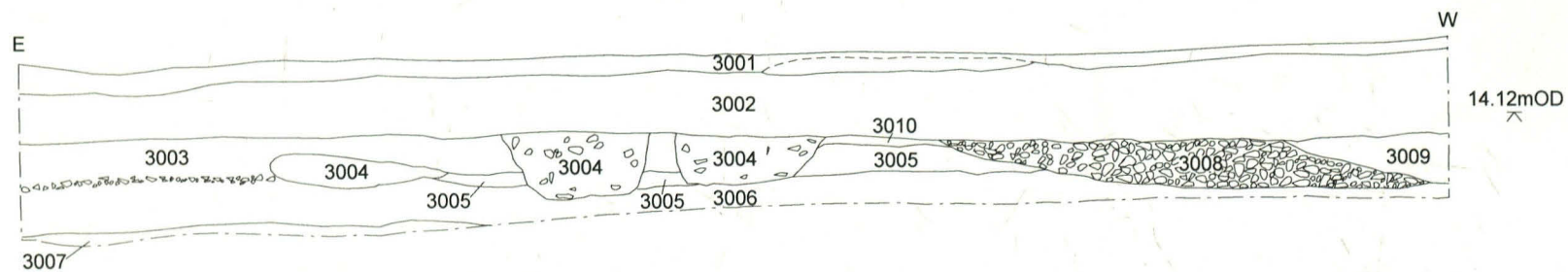
 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: Sleaford, Eastgate, Oakdene		
Scale: 1:50	Drawn by: DH	Report No: 157/03

Figure 9: Trench 2 Section 3





Archaeological Project Services

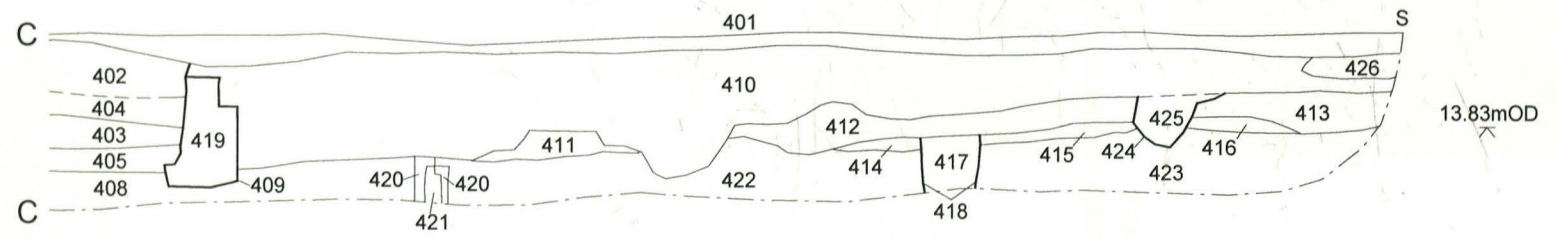
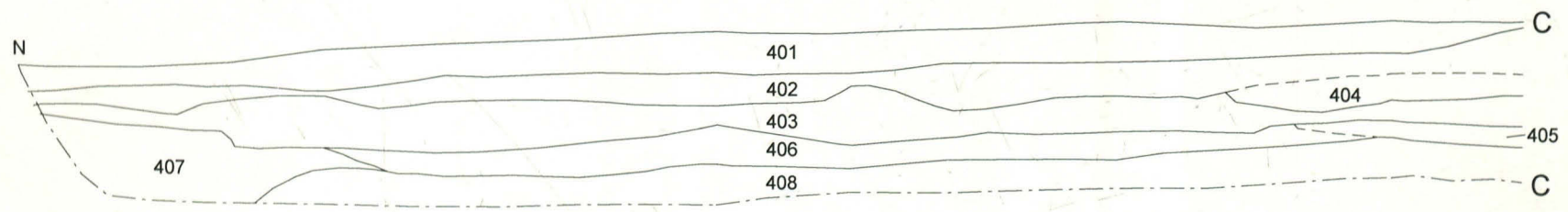
Project Name: Sleaford, Eastgate, Oakdene

Scale: 1:50

Drawn by: DH

Report No: 157/03

Figure 10: Trench 3 Section 5




 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: Sleaford, Eastgate, Oakdene		
Scale: 1:50	Drawn by: DH	Report No: 157/03

Figure 11: Trench 4 Section 6





Plate 1: General view of site,  
looking south



Plate 2: Machining of Trench 1 in  
progress, looking west



Plate 3: View of Trench 1 with stone pathways clearly  
visible, looking west





Plate 4: Trench 2 showing pathways to the centre, looking north



Plate 5: View of Trench 3, looking west



Plate 6: South facing view of Trench 4





Plate 7: Representative Section 3 within Trench 2 showing deposit build-up, looking east



Plate 8: Northeast facing Section 5 within Trench 3 showing detail of deposits, looking southwest



Plate 9: Section 3 showing pathway detail in Trench 2, looking northwest



## Appendix 1

### SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON LAND AT 4 EASTGATE, SLEAFORD, LINCOLNSHIRE

#### 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at 4 Eastgate, Sleaford, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying close to the centre of the medieval town, the Church and market place, where evidence of Anglo-Saxon settlement has previously been recovered.*
- 1.3 *Planning permission has been granted for the construction of residential units on the site. The archaeological works are being undertaken as a condition of that permission.*
- 1.4 *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 illustrations and photographs.*

#### 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at 4 Eastgate, Sleaford, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 0696 4584.
- 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 LOCATION

- 3.1 Sleaford is located some 27km south of Lincoln in the North Kesteven district of Lincolnshire. The proposed development area, approximately 0.4ha in extent, lies in the east of the town centre, on the south side of Eastgate at National Grid Reference TF 0696 4584.



## 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission (N/57/1307/01) is sought for the construction of further residential units at the Oakdene Nursing Home. Archaeological evaluation is required in order to provide information of the archaeological impact of the proposed development. This is to comprise a programme of trial trenching of the site.

## 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies at c. 15m O.D. on the north side of the River Slea. Soils in the area have not been mapped as the area is urban, but are likely to be Ruskington Association gleyic brown calcareous earths developed on glaciofluvial sands and gravels (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 304). The solid geology comprises Upper Jurassic limestones with an undulating substratum of Oxford clays.

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Sleaford is situated on the junction of two lines of communication. The east to west route through the Ancaster Gap links the Trent Valley and the Derbyshire hills with the salt-making sites of the east coast. 'Mareham Lane', used in the Late Iron Age and Roman periods, runs north-south through Old Sleaford. Old Sleaford was also well placed for water-borne communications along the Old River Slea.
- 6.2 Old Sleaford was a high status settlement in the Late Iron Age, being a sub-capital of the Corieltavi and the site of the largest known mint in prehistoric Europe (Elsdon 1997). The Iron Age and later Roman settlement was located around Old Place and The Hoplands.
- 6.3 Anglo-Saxon settlement was centred further to the east under the current town and it remained an important centre after the Norman conquest with the construction of a castle and establishment of a borough. Remains of Anglo-Saxon settlement were identified some 100m to the northwest when the market place was resurfaced.

## 7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on 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 date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.
- 7.2.4 Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.
- 7.2.5 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.
- 7.2.6 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
- 7.2.7 Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

## 8 LIAISON WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR

- 8.1 Prior to the commencement of the trial trenching the arrangement of the interventions (excavations) will be agreed with the archaeological curator to ensure that the proposed scheme of works fulfils their requirements.

## 9 TRIAL TRENCHING

### 9.1 Reasoning for this technique

- 9.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.
- 9.1.2 The trial trenching will consist of the excavation of four (4) trenches, measuring 20m x 1.6m. Trenches may be widened and stepped-in should archaeological deposits extend below 1.2m depth. Augering may be used to determine the depth of the sequence of deposits present.

### 9.2 General Considerations

- 9.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.
- 9.2.2 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).
- 9.2.3 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.



- 9.2.4 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 necessarily be excavated. However, the investigation 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.
- 9.2.5 Open trenches will be marked by hazard tape attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.

### 9.3 Methodology

- 9.3.1 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.
- 9.3.2 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.
- 9.3.3 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.
- 9.3.4 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 a larger scale.
- 9.3.5 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:
- the site before the commencement of field operations.

- the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
  - individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
  - groups of features where their relationship is important.
  - the site on completion of field work
- 9.3.6 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If removal of the remains is necessary the appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.
- 9.3.7 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.
- 9.3.8 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the top soil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.
- 9.3.9 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by an EDM survey.

## 10 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

- 10.1 If appropriate, during the investigation 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

## 11 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

### 11.1 Stage 1

- 11.1.1 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.



11.1.2 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.

11.2 Stage 2

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

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

11.3 Stage 3

11.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
- Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.
- Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results.
- A text describing the findings of the investigation.
- 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.
- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.
- A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

12 **ARCHIVE**

12.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the investigation 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.

13 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

13.1 Copies of the investigation report will be sent to: the client; the North Kesteven Heritage Officer; North Kesteven District Council Planning Department; and the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record.

14 **PUBLICATION**

14.1 A report of the findings of the investigation will be published 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.

15 **CURATORIAL MONITORING**

15.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with the North Kesteven Heritage Officer. As much written notice as possible, ideally at least seven days, will be given to the archaeological curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

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

16.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from the archaeological curator.

16.2 Should the archaeological curator 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.

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

17.1 The work will be directed by Tom Lane MIFA, Senior Archaeologist, Heritage Lincolnshire. The on-site works will be supervised by an Archaeological Supervisor with knowledge of archaeological evaluations of this type. Archaeological excavation will be carried out by Archaeological Technicians, experienced in projects of this type.

17.2 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as



subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: Dr D Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust  Roman: B Precious, independent specialist  Anglo-Saxon: J Young, independent specialist  Medieval and later: G Taylor, APS in consultation with H Healey, independent archaeologist
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist; or G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy; or P Cope-Faulkner, APS
Environmental Analysis	V. Fryer, independent specialist
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

## 18 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 18.1 Fieldwork is expected to be undertaken by 3-4 staff, a supervisor and 2-3 assistants, and to take five (5) days.
- 18.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production is expected to take 12 person-days within a notional programme of 10 days. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor and CAD illustrator. Two half-days of specialist time are allotted in the project budget.
- 18.3 Contingency
- 18.3.1 Contingencies have been specified in the budget. These include:

environmental sampling/analysis of waterlogged remains; Anglo-Saxon pottery (small amounts possible and allowed for); Medieval pottery - large quantities (moderate amount expected and allowed for); faunal remains - large quantities (moderate amounts expected and allowed for); Conservation and/or Other unexpected remains or artefacts.

18.3.2 The activation of any contingency requirement will be by the archaeological curator (North Kesteven Heritage Officer), not Archaeological Project Services.

## 19 INSURANCES

19.1 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.

## 20 COPYRIGHT

20.1 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.

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

20.3 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.

20.4 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.

## 21 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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



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

## Appendix 2

### Context Summary

#### Trench 1

Cxt	Type	Description	Tk	Interpretation
100	Finds	Unstratified finds		
101	Deposit	Loose, mid brown sandy silt with freq. stones	0.28	Topsoil
102	Deposit	Firm, mid brown silty sand with occ. cc and freq. stones	0.20	Subsoil
103	Deposit	Firm, mid greyish brown sandy silt with occ. cc, stones and cbm	0.48	Levelling layer
104	Deposit	Loose, light brown angular sandstone	0.20	Pathway
105	Deposit	Firm, dark brownish grey clayey silt with occ. cbm, cc and stones	0.16	Made ground
106	Deposit	Loose, mixed mid grey, brown and reddish brown sandy silt with freq. cc and stones	0.45+	River channel fill
107	Deposit	Firm, light brownish yellow sandy silt with mod. stones	0.25	Levelling layer
108	Deposit	Firm, mixed light grey / reddish brown silty clay with mod. cc	0.10	Slumping in 109
109	Cut	N-S linear with concave sides and base, 1.35m x 1.6m	0.50	Drainage gully
110	Deposit	Firm, dark grey silty clay	0.40+	Alluvium

#### Trench 2

Cxt	Type	Description	Tk	Interpretation
2000	Finds	Unstratified finds		
2001	Deposit	Loose, mid brownish grey sandy silt	0.25	Topsoil
2002	Deposit	Loose, mid greyish brown sandy silt with freq. mortar flecks	0.20	Subsoil
2003	Deposit	Loose, light yellowish brown silty sand with occ. cbm	0.40	Levelling layer
2004	Deposit	Loose, mid greyish brown sandy silt with occ. mortar flecks	0.20	Levelling layer
2005	Deposit	Friable, mid brownish yellow sand with freq. mortar and gravel	0.08	Dumped layer
2006	Deposit	Firm, mixed cbm and rubble	0.15	Dumped layer
2007	Deposit	Loose, mid greyish brown sandy silt with freq. cbm	0.60	Made ground
2008	Deposit	Loose, mid brownish yellow silty sand	0.10	Dumped layer
2009	Cut	E-W linear with steep sides and rounded base, 0.79m wide	1.10	Pit
2010	Deposit	Loose, mid greyish brown sandy silt with occ. cbm flecks	0.75	Fill of 2009
2011	Deposit	Firm, dark greyish brown sandy silt	0.35	Fill of 2009
2012	Deposit	Loose, dark greyish brown sandy silt		Alluvium
2013	Deposit	Loose, light yellowish brown silty sand with occ. cbm	0.40	Levelling layer

#### Trench 3

Cxt	Type	Description	Tk	Interpretation
3001	Deposit	Friable, dark greyish brown clayey silt with freq. stones	0.20	Topsoil
3002	Deposit	Firm, dark greyish brown clayey silt with freq. stones	0.38	Subsoil
3003	Deposit	Firm, dark brown clayey silt with freq. stones	0.30	Made ground
3004	Deposit	Firm, mid yellowish brown clayey silt with freq. cbm and stones	0.22	Levelling deposit
3005	Deposit	Firm, mid greyish brown clayey silt with occ. stones	0.22	Dumped deposit



Cxt	Type	Description	Tk	Interpretation
3006	Deposit	Firm, dark grey clayey silt with occ. stones	0.38	Dumped deposit
3007	Deposit	Firm, dark brown sandy silt with occ. stones	0.12	Alluvium
3008	Deposit	Firm, mid brown silt with freq. limestone	0.38	Demolition layer
3009	Deposit	Firm, mid brown clayey silt with freq. stones	0.35	Dumped layer
3010	Deposit	Firm, mid greenish brown clayey silt with occ. stones and cc	0.12	Dumped layer
3011	Deposit	Firm, mid reddish brown sandy silt with freq. stones		Natural

#### Trench 4

Cxt	Type	Description	Tk	Interpretation
400	Finds	Unstratified finds		
401	Deposit	Loose, mid brownish grey sandy silt with freq. rubble and stones	0.30	Topsoil
402	Deposit	Loose, light greyish brown sandy silt with freq. mortar and occ. rubble	0.25	Subsoil
403	Deposit	Loose, mid yellowish brown sandy silt with occ. rubble	0.35	Made ground
404	Deposit	Loose, light yellowish brown silt with freq. gravel and mortar and occ. cbm	0.20	Subsoil
405	Deposit	Loose, mid greyish brown silt with freq. gravel and occ. mortar	0.10	Levelling layer
406	Deposit	Loose, mid greyish brown sandy clayey silt with occ. stones	0.15	Levelling layer
407	Deposit	Firm, mottled mid greyish brown / red clayey silt and occ. cbm, and cc	0.40	Dumped layer
408	Deposit	Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with occ. stones	0.10	Alluvium
409	Cut	E-W linear with vertical sides and flat base, 0.46m wide	0.15	Wall cut
410	Deposit	Firm, light brown sandy silt with freq. cbm and mortar	0.50	Backfill
411	Deposit	Loose, mid yellow sandy gravel with occ. cc	0.20	Dumped layer
412	Deposit	Loose, mid yellow sandy gravel with occ. cc	0.20	Dumped layer
413	Deposit	Loose, mid yellow sandy gravel with occ. cc	0.25	Dumped layer
414	Deposit	Loose, charcoal	0.10	Dumped layer
415	Deposit	Loose, charcoal	0.10	Dumped layer
416	Deposit	Loose, charcoal	0.10	Dumped layer
417	Deposit	Loose, mid greyish brown silt with occ. cbm	0.40	Fill of 418
418	Cut	E-W linear with vertical sides, 0.40m wide	0.40	Drain cut
419	Masonry	N-S facing, mortar bonded stretcher brick (110 x 70 x 220) wall	0.70	Wall
420	Masonry	N-S facing, un-bonded brick and tile channel, 1.72m long x 0.23m wide	0.32	Drainage channel
421	Deposit	Loose, dark greyish brown clayey silty sand	0.25	Fill of 420
422	Deposit	Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with occ. stones, same as 408	0.30	Alluvium
423	Deposit	Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with occ. stones, same as 408	0.50	Alluvium
424	Cut	NW-SE linear with steep sides and concave base, 0.4m wide	0.35	Drainage cut
425	Deposit	Ceramic drainage pipe 0.17m in diameter		Drainage pipe
426	Deposit	Loose, mid brownish yellow sandy gravel	0.18	Backfill
427	Cut	E-W linear, 0.20m wide, probable base of 418	0.60+	Drain cut
428	Deposit	Firm, dark grey clay	0.60+	Fill of 427
429	Cut	N-S turning E-W linear, 6.1m+ long x 0.2m wide		Drain cut

Cxt	Type	Description	Tk	Interpretation
430	Deposit	Firm, mixed light grey / yellow silty clay with mod. gravel and drain pipe		Fill of 429
431	Deposit	Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with occ, stones	0.10	Dumped layer
432	Deposit	Firm, mottled mid greyish brown / red clayey silt and occ. cbm, and cc	0.40	Dumped layer

Cxt - Context number      Tk - Thickness in metres      occ. - Occasional  
 freq. - Frequent      mod. - Moderate      ls - Limestone  
 cc - Charcoal      dia. - Diameter      cbm - ceramic building material



### Appendix 3

#### SECRETARY OF STATE'S CRITERIA FOR SCHEDULING ANCIENT MONUMENTS - extract from *archaeology and planning* DoE planning policy guidance note 16, November 1990

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

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

## Appendix 4

### The Finds

by Paul Cope-Faulkner, Rachael Hall,  
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 34 fragments of pottery weighing 835g and representing 22 individual vessels was recovered from 13 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a large quantity of other artefacts, mostly brick/tile, glass and clay pipe, comprising 44 items weighing a total of 2559g, was retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

The excavated animal bone assemblage comprises 17 stratified fragments weighing 1042g. 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 unstratified finds (100), (2000), (400), pathway (104), made ground (105), (2007), subsoil (2002), (3002), dumped layer (2006), (2008), pit fill (2011), (2012), levelling layer (107), (2003), (2004), (2013), (3004), topsoil (2001), alluvium (3007) and demolition layer (3008)

Most of the pottery was probably made in moderate proximity to Sleaford and there are identifiable products of Bourne, 26km to the southwest. There is also an import from China.

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
100	UGRE	Unglazed red earthenware, possible plant pot	1	59	Late post-medieval
104	BL	Red painted earthenware, black glazed, pancheon	1	68	18 <sup>th</sup> century
105	TGE	Tin glazed earthenware, hollow vessel, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	4(link)	65	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> century
	BL	Blackware, hollow vessel, late 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	16	
2000	NOTS	Nottingham salt-glazed stoneware	1	2	18 <sup>th</sup> century
2002	GRE	Glazed red earthenware	1	32	18 <sup>th</sup> century
2006	BL	Red painted earthenware, black glazed, pancheon	1	92	19 <sup>th</sup> century
2008	PORC	Chinese porcelain, tea bowl, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	6(link)	80	18 <sup>th</sup> century
	NOTS	Nottingham salt-glazed stoneware, 2 vessels, plate and bowl, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	4(3 link)	23	
	BL	Black glazed ware, enclosed vessel, no link but probably same vessel, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	2	11	
2011	BOU	Bourne D ware	1	18	17 <sup>th</sup> century
2012	BL	Black ware, hollow vessel, cup?	1	2	17 <sup>th</sup> century
2013	GRE	Glazed red earthenware	1	3	17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century



Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
3002	WS	White salt-glazed stoneware, 2 separate vessels	3(2 link)	10	18 <sup>th</sup> century
3004	BL	Black ware, hollow vessel, cup?	1	57	17 <sup>th</sup> century
400	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	88	19 <sup>th</sup> century
	NOTS	Nottingham salt-glazed stoneware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	142	
	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware, pancheon, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	39	
	BOU	Bourne D ware, enclosed vessel, 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	13	
	BL	Blackware, enclosed vessel, 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	15	

Pottery of 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century date dominates the assemblage, providing 31 of the 34 fragments. There is no earlier pottery, the odd fragment characteristic of the 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> century is almost certainly of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, and only a very few of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. As such, this indicates activity of solely 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century at the site, suggesting that the area was first occupied in the 17<sup>th</sup> century and abandoned or altered in function by the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

A few of the pottery types, including the Chinese tea bowl and the tin glazed earthenware vessel, suggest the occupants were moderately affluent. The Chinese piece is of the Chi'en Lung period, 1736-95, the commonest period of Chinese export porcelain (Frank 1969, 81). It is possible that the tin glazed earthenware is also a foreign import, from Holland, but could have been made in London.

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
100	CBM	Tile, oxidized throughout, 15mm thick, post-medieval	1	129	20 <sup>th</sup> century
	CBM	Drain, post-medieval	1	243	
	CBM	Drain, post-medieval	1	76	
	Glass	Colourless, mould produced internal screw neck of bottle, 20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	36	
	Rubber	Bottle stopper, embossed 'UNDERWOOD'S CARLISLE'; fits glass bottle neck from same context, 20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	20	
	Copper alloy	Spoon bowl, tinned, stamped in bowl, late 17 <sup>th</sup> -mid 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	26	
104	Glass	Body sherd of dark green bottle, heavy iridescence	1	6	Post-medieval
	CBM	Tile, 17mm thick, oxidized throughout, post-medieval	2	63	
105	CBM	Tile, 20mm thick, mortar on broken edge, post-medieval	1	72	17 <sup>th</sup> century
	CBM	Tile, 16mm thick, post-medieval	1	56	
	CBM	Handmade brick, post-medieval	4(2 link)	113	
	Clay pipe	Stems, bore 6/64", 17 <sup>th</sup> century	2	10	

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
	Glass	Body sherd of mid-green wine bottle, heavy iridescence	1	6	
107	CBM	Nibtile, oxidized throughout, 15mm thick, burnt, post-medieval	1	249	Post-medieval
	CBM	Handmade brick, 47mm thick, post-medieval	1	165	
2000	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 6/64", 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	4	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 5/64", moulded, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	3	
	Lead, carbon, copper	Battery, 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	58	
2001	CBM	Pantile	1	271	Post-medieval
2003	CBM	Nibtile, 19mm thick, burnt	1	86	Post-medieval
2004	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 5/64"	1	6	18 <sup>th</sup> century
2006	CBM	Black glazed pantile, post-medieval	1	29	Post-medieval
	Glass	Body sherd of dark green beer bottle	1	9	
	Glass	Colourless window glass, slight iridescence	1	2	
	Iron	Nail, rectangular section	1	14	
2007	CBM	Tile, 15-16mm thick, oxidized throughout	2	80	Post-medieval
2008	Glass	Body fragment of mid-green wine bottle	1	19	19 <sup>th</sup> century
2012	CBM	Tile, 17mm thick, oxidized throughout, post-medieval	1	30	Post-medieval
	Industrial residue	Possible smithing slag, post-medieval	1	16	
	Stone	Niedermendig lava quern	1	78	
2013	CBM	Brick/tile	1	7	Post-medieval
3004	CBM	Tile, oxidized throughout	1	98	Post-medieval
3007	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 4/64"	1	1	19 <sup>th</sup> century
3008	CBM	Tile, 19mm thick, reduced core	1	120	Post-medieval
400	CBM	Tile, reduced core, 14mm thick, medieval	1	179	Post-medieval
	CBM	Pantile, reduced core, post-medieval	1	175	
	Cinder	Cinder/clinker	2	4	

The spoon bowl from (100) has a small stamped impression on the inside. This is an image of a bird within a ring of raised dots. On either side of the bird's head are initials, that on the right is 'I', though that to the left is barely legible due to corrosion but is possibly also an 'I'. This symbol is likely to be an owner's monogram, rather than a maker's mark. From the second half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, copper alloy spoons were tin-plated to give the appearance of silver, as with this example. Moreover, owner's monograms are known on mid 17<sup>th</sup> century spoons. However, by the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century, copper alloy had largely been replaced by pewter for spoon making (Hume 1991, 180-3). Such an item would have derived from a moderately affluent household.

The moulded pipe stem fragment from (2000) bears the legend:

]DMONDS  
NEWARK[

Although truncated, the first line clearly reads Edmonds. There are several known clay pipe makers by this name (or



Edmunds) who were working in Newark in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, including two Johns and a William. Between them, they were manufacturing pipes from before 1814 until after 1871 (Alvey and Gault 1979, 382).

A fragment of quernstone in Niedermendig lava was recovered from (2012). This has deeply incised cutting grooves but polish on the crests of the ridges do indicate it has been used. This type of stone was imported into Britain from the Mayen/Eifel region of the Rhineland from the Roman period until the 14<sup>th</sup> century (Mann 1982, 21-2; West and Anderson 1975, 307).

Ceramic building materials dominate the non-pottery aspect of the assemblage, with 24 of the 44 items. These suggest buildings in the area. All are post-medieval, bar one medieval example, thereby concurring with the pottery evidence that the site was first occupied in the post-medieval period.

*Table3: The Faunal Remains*

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments		
105	horse	metatarsus	1	384	one diseased		
	cattle	calcaneus	1	38			
	cattle sized	metatarsus?	1	48			
	cattle sized	rib	1	8			
	sheep sized	femur	2	51			
	sheep sized	humerus	1	19			
	sheep sized	metatarsus	1	24			
	sheep sized	metapodials	3	46			
	sheep sized	vertebra	1	4			
	pig	mandible	1	12			
	deer	metatarsus	1	28			
	deer	metacarpus	1	24			
	2008	horse	humerus	1		344	
	3007	pig	canine	1		12	

Domestic animals are indicated by the presence of horse, cattle, sheep/goat and pig. Many of these are large beasts, probably derived from improved stock and accord well with a post-medieval date for the assemblage. Two deer bones are also indicated, although the bones are not from primary cuts of meat.

#### **Condition**

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

#### **Documentation**

There have been previous archaeological investigations at Sleaford that are the subjects of reports. Additionally, there has been synthetic study of the archaeological and historical evidence for the town and its vicinity. 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**

The collection of post-medieval artefacts is of moderate local significance and potential. Some of the pieces are quite large and they do not exhibit abrasion. As such, they are likely to reflect habitation of post-medieval date at the site or in the immediate proximity. Moreover, some of the artefacts (imported pottery, spoon) suggest the occupants were moderately affluent. In addition, a relative abundance of ceramic building materials imply the presence of post-medieval buildings on the site or in the close vicinity.

The lack of material earlier than about the 16<sup>th</sup> century is informative and suggests that the site was first occupied at that time and that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this period are absent from the area, or were not disturbed by the investigation, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition. Similarly, the dearth of artefacts later than the 18<sup>th</sup> century would tend to suggest that the site was abandoned, or changed function, at that time.

## References

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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

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## Appendix 5

### Glossary

<b>Bronze Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
<b>Context</b>	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
<b>Dumped deposits</b>	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
<b>Iron Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Neolithic</b>	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1 <sup>st</sup> century AD.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.
<b>Transformed</b>	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 6

### The Archive

The archive consists of:

5	Context record sheets
66	Context records
4	Daily record sheets
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
1	Section record sheet
20	Scale drawing sheets
4	Level sheets
1	Matrix
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 Council Museum Accession Number: 2003.301

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SEO 03

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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