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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF DEVELOPMENT AT
ELSTHORPE ROAD,
STAINFIELD,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(ERS 03)**



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

EVENT L14871

SOURCE L19336
L19337

PRN 36523 - ROMAN

Conservation
Services

16 JUL 2004

Highways & Planning
Directorate

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF DEVELOPMENT AT
ELSTHORPE ROAD,
STAINFIELD,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(ERS 03)**

**Work Undertaken For
Downsland Developments**

May 2004

Report Compiled by
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons) AIFA

Planning Application No: S02/1062/40 SKDC
National Grid Reference: TF 0767 2497
City and County Museum Accession No: 2003.349

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 69/04

Quality Control
 Elsthorpe Road, Stainfield
 ERS 03

Project Coordinator	Dale Trimble
Supervisors	Aaron Clements, Fiona Walker
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
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Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Paul Cope-Faulkner

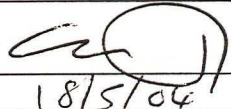
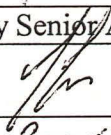
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 18/5/04	Date: 20-05-04

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	SUMMARY	1
2.	INTRODUCTION.....	1
2.1	DEFINITION OF A WATCHING BRIEF.....	1
2.2	PLANNING BACKGROUND.....	1
2.3	TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.....	1
2.4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTING	1
3.	AIMS	2
4.	METHODS	2
5.	RESULTS	2
6.	DISCUSSION	3
7.	CONCLUSION	3
8.	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	3
9.	PERSONNEL	3
10.	BIBLIOGRAPHY	4
11.	ABBREVIATIONS	4

Appendices

1. Specification for archaeological watching brief
2. Context descriptions
3. The Roman Pottery by *Barbara Precious*
4. Glossary
5. The Archive

List of Figures

- Figure 1 General location plan
- Figure 2 Site location plan
- Figure 3 Plan of the development showing principal features and section locations
- Figure 4 Sections 1 and 2
- Figure 5 Sections 3 to 5

List of Plates

- Plate 1 View across the development area
- Plate 2 Section 2 showing Romano-British pit (006)
- Plate 3 Section 5 showing the general sequence of deposits

1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during residential development at Elsthorpe Road, Stainfield, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for two detached houses.

Stainfield is located close to the Roman (AD 43-410) thoroughfare, King Street, which may have developed from a prehistoric trackway. By the end of the 1st century AD a settlement had grown up alongside this road to the west of the village. Stainfield itself is a hamlet first recorded during the medieval period (AD 1066-1540).

The watching brief identified a sequence of natural boulder clay, subsoil and topsoil. A Romano-British pit was also identified. Finds comprise a quantity of pottery of 2nd to 4th century date as well as post-medieval sherds.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as "a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed." (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Downsland Developments to undertake an archaeological watching brief during residential development at Elsthorpe Road, Stainfield, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the

submission of planning application S02/1062/40. The watching brief was carried out on the 22nd and 27th October 2003 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Stainfield is situated 20km southeast of Grantham and 31km southwest of Boston, in the civil parish of Haconby, in the administrative district of South Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The development site is located west of the hamlet of Stainfield on the south side of Elsthorpe Road and adjacent to Westhill House at National Grid Reference TF 0767 2497 (Fig. 2). The site lies on a gentle slope down to the east at a height of c.45m OD.

Locals soils are of the Curdrige Association, typical argillic gley soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 153). These soils are developed on a drift geology of Boulder Clay which seals a solid geology of Jurassic Oxford Clay (GSGB 1972).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Stainfield is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Late Iron Age to the present day. Excavations west of the hamlet identified Late Iron Age boundary ditches of an extensive field system (Dymond 1995, 56).

To the south and west of Stainfield lies the Roman thoroughfare, King Street, which connects Bourne to the Roman town at Ancaster (Margary 1973). Excavations in the Welland Valley have suggested that there might have been a prehistoric precursor to this road (French *et al.* 1993, 68).

By the end of the 1st century AD, a

sizeable Roman settlement had developed alongside King Street to the west of the hamlet. Excavation has identified structural remains and rubbish pits (Dymond 1995, 57) and later evidence for a moderate sized cemetery (*ibid.* 58). Additional finds of Romano-British date have been retrieved south of the development area, suggesting the settlement was quite extensive.

Stainfield is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Steintone* and *Stentuith*, the name is derived from the Old Norse and means 'the clearing (*thveit*) on stony (*stein*) ground' (Cameron 1998, 115). The Domesday Survey indicates that Stainfield was assessed with Haconby and was held by Oger the Breton and Heppo the Arblaster and contained 52 acres of meadow, 100 acres of woodland, a church with a priest and a mill (Foster and Longley 1976).

No extant medieval remains survive in Stainfield, although to the east of the site are a number of earthworks which resemble ridge and furrow of the medieval field system.

3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), were to locate and record archaeological deposits and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

Prior to the excavation of foundation trenches, topsoil was stripped from the vicinity of the two plots. Foundation trenches were then excavated by machine to depths required by the development. The sides of the trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were then excavated by hand to retrieve

artefactual material and to determine their function. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 1. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 2). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis three phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Romano-British deposits
Phase 3	Recent deposits

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

Phase 1 Natural deposits

The earliest deposit encountered in the eastern (E) plot was a layer of yellowish brown clay (004). This was overlain by yellowish brown clay with stones (003).

Located at the base of foundation trenches in the western plot (W) was a greyish brown clay (009). This was sealed by a deposit of yellowish brown clayey silt with chalk and limestone (008).

Phase 2 Romano-British deposits

Located in the southern foundation trenches of the eastern plot was a large feature (006) identified as a pit. This was 6m long by over 3m wide and 0.45m deep (Fig. 4, Sections 2 and 3). A single fill of brownish grey clayey silt (005) was recorded from which pottery of 2nd to early 4th century date was retrieved.

Phase 3 Recent deposits

Sealing the Romano-British pit in the eastern plot was a 0.6m thick subsoil comprising yellowish brown clayey silt (002). Subsoil was also recorded in the western plot where it was a 0.32m thick layer of brown clayey silt (007). Roman pottery was also retrieved from subsoil (002) layer as were two sherds of post-medieval type.

Although largely removed, topsoil across the entire site comprised a greyish brown silt (001) which measured 0.3m thick.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) comprise clays and clayey silts of the underlying drift geology. These deposits are associated with the boulder clay.

Romano-British deposits (Phase 2) consist of a single large pit. Pottery from within this feature was relatively unworn and must represent primary waste disposal and may indicate settlement in the immediate vicinity. The known extent of the Roman settlement at Stainfield lies some 350m to the west and this pit may indicate that the settlement is more extensive than previously thought. Alternatively, the main settlement may be fringed with supplementary occupation sites, such as farms, and this pit may relate to such a satellite habitation area, rather than the small town.

The Romano-British pit was sealed beneath a thick subsoil which probably developed under an agricultural regime from the medieval period onwards.

Finds comprise mainly pottery of 2nd to 4th century date produced at local kiln sites, apart from a single sherd of Samian ware from southern France. Post-medieval pottery was also recovered.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Elsthorpe Road, Stainfield, as the site lay close to a known Romano-British settlement and in the vicinity of a medieval hamlet.

A pit of Romano-British date was identified during the watching brief, suggesting the Roman settlement was once quite extensive. A thick subsoil was also recorded that perhaps developed due to later agricultural activity at the site.

Finds comprise a small collection of Roman pottery and a single sherd of later, post-medieval, date.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr J.K. Peat of Downsland Developments for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Dale Trimble and Gary Taylor and Tom Lane edited this report. Jenny Young, the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist, kindly permitted examination of the relevant parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble

Site Supervisors: Aaron Clements, Fiona Walker
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

DoE Department of the Environment

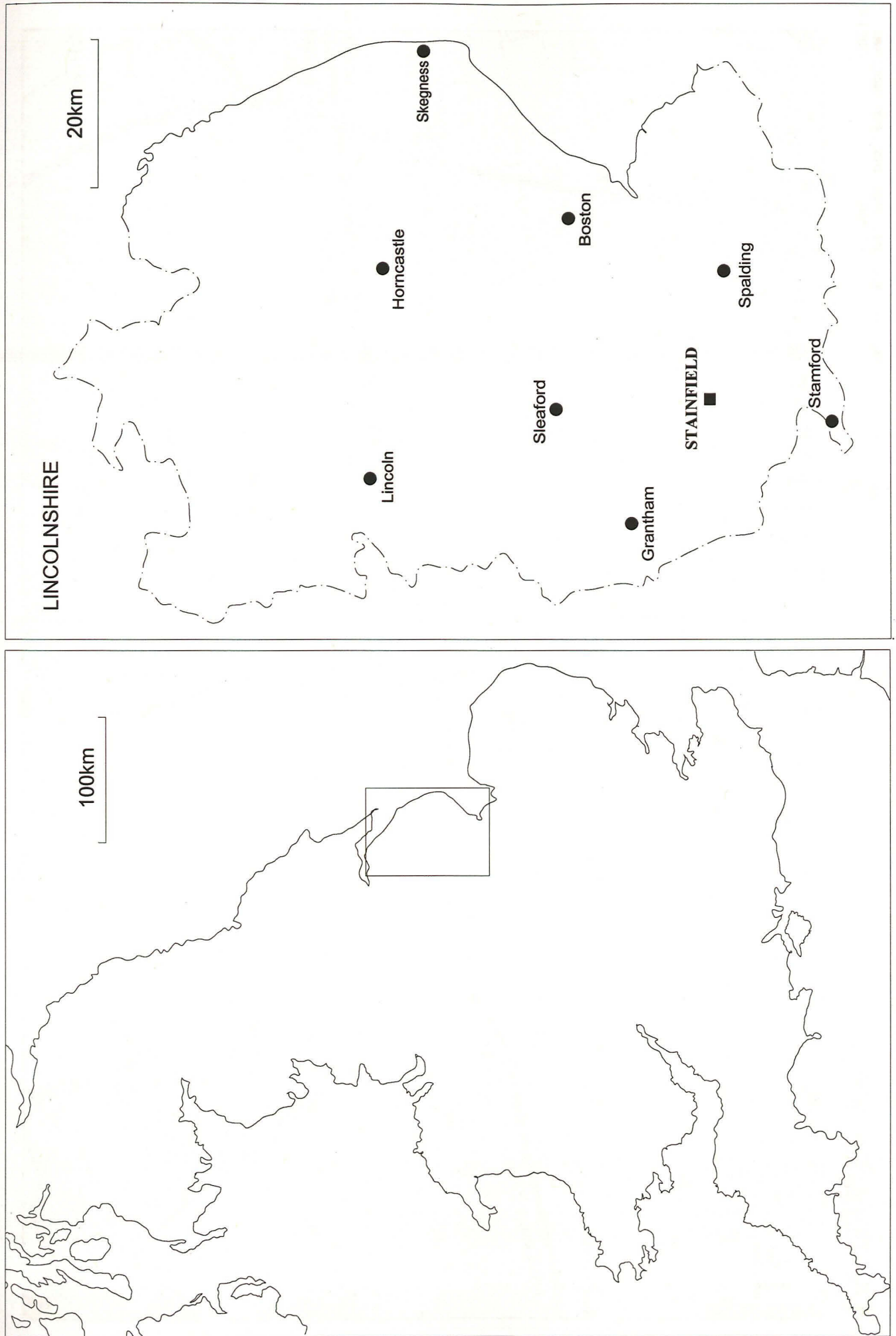
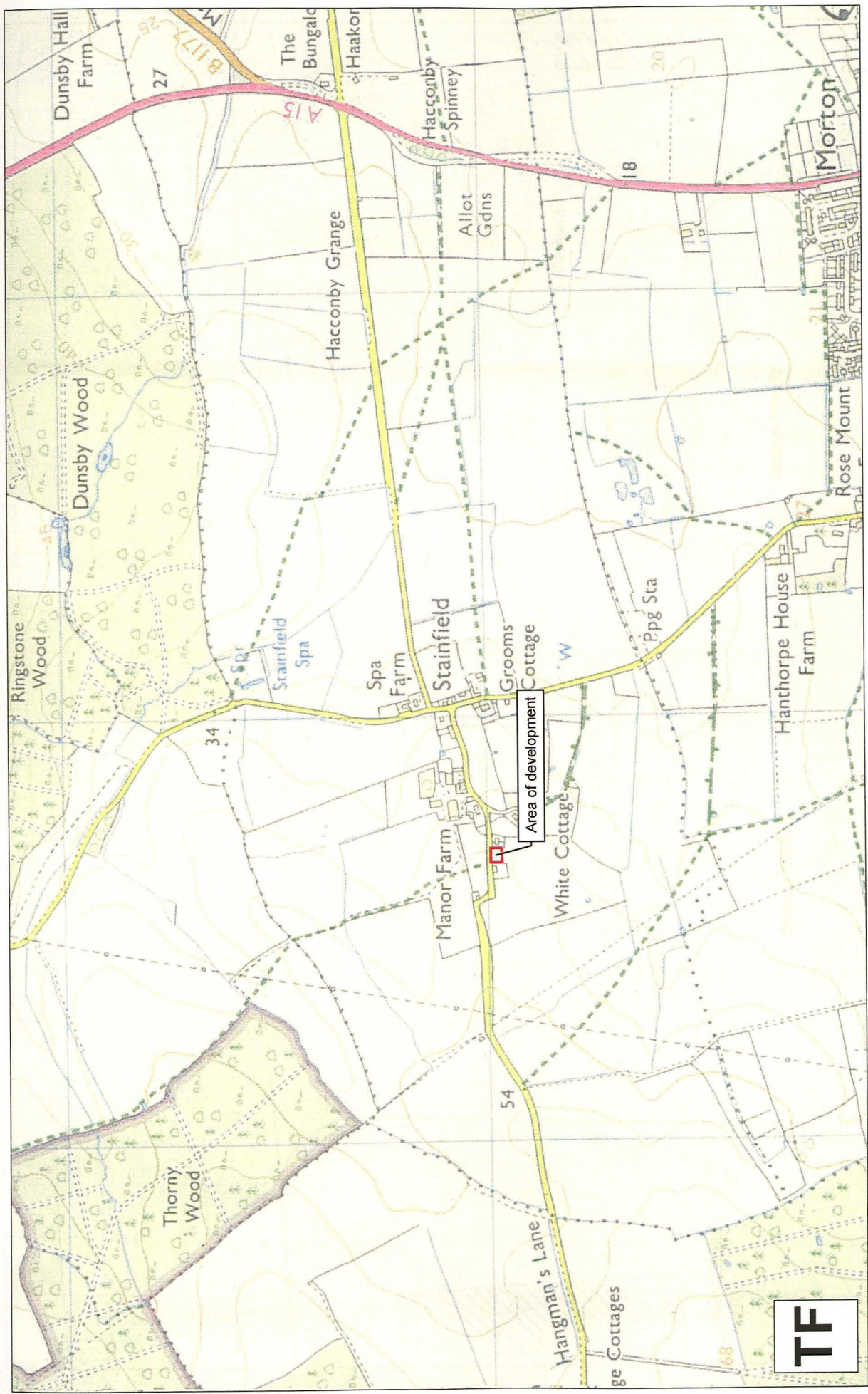


Figure 1 - General Location Plan



07

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Figure 2 - Site location plan

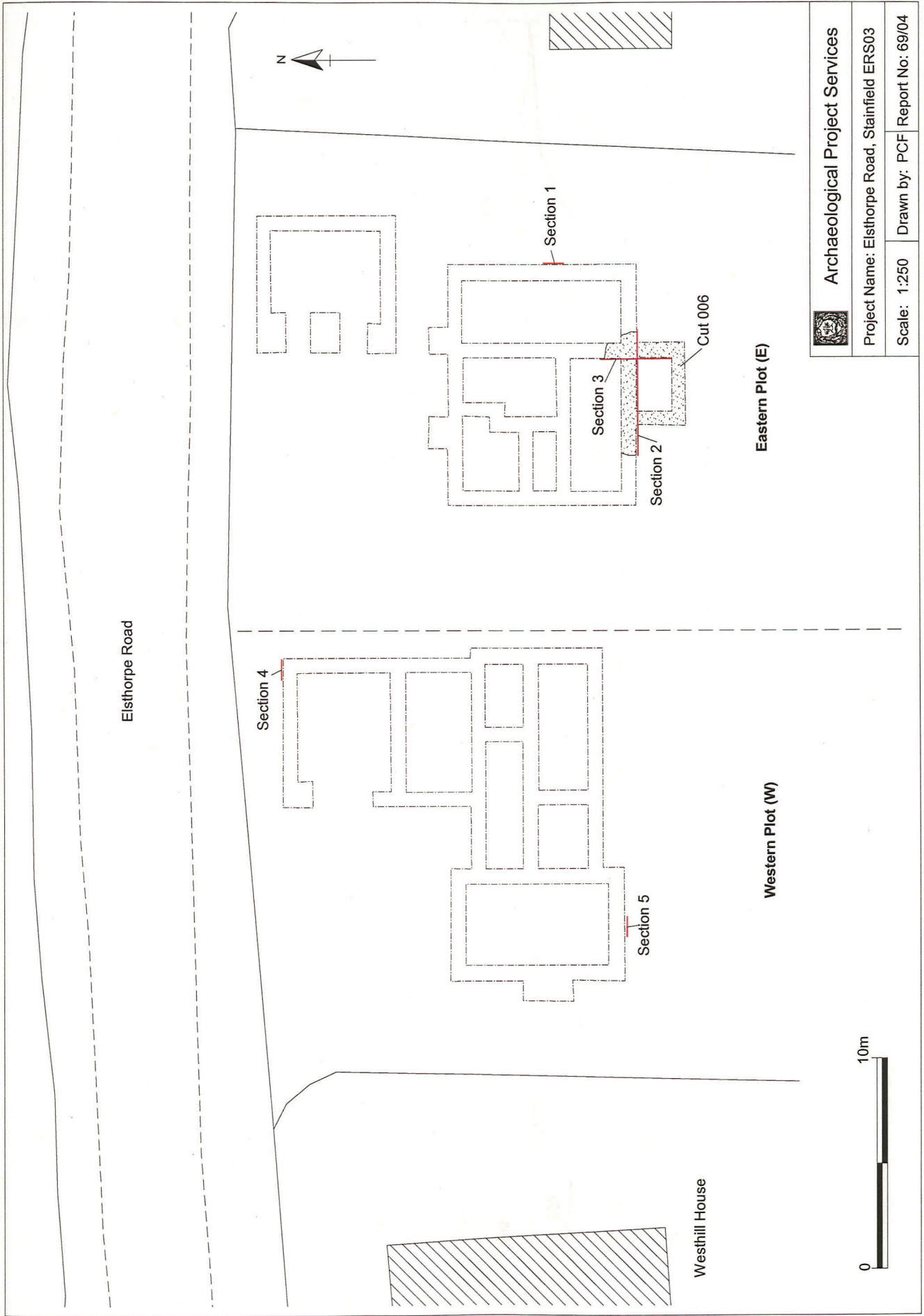
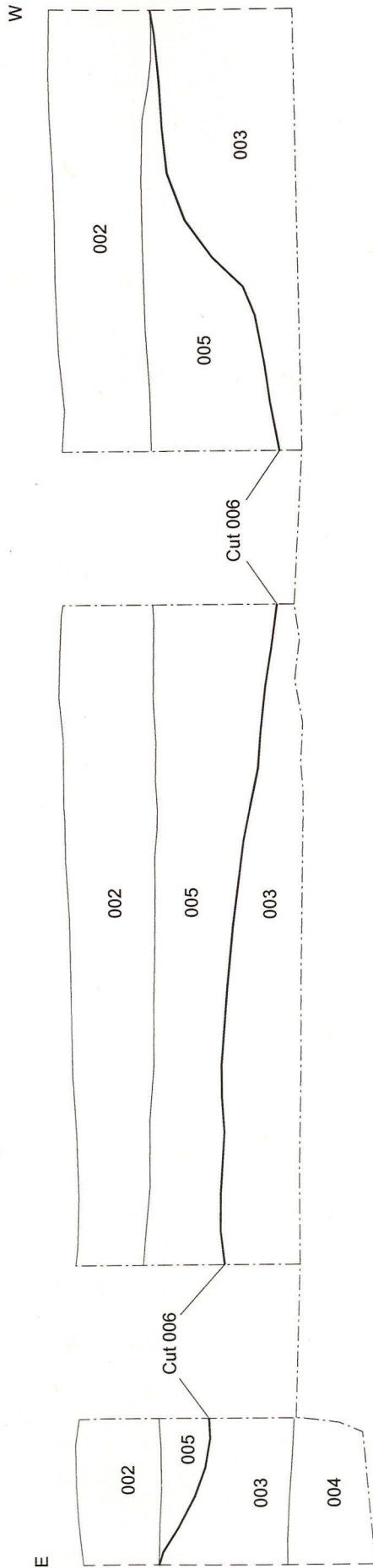
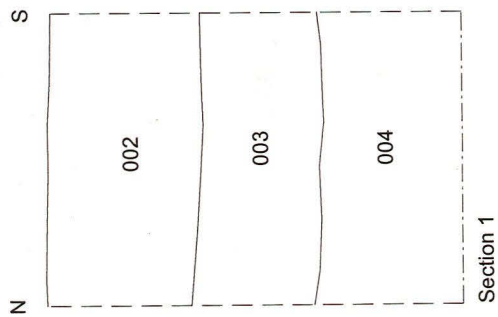


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing principal features and section locations

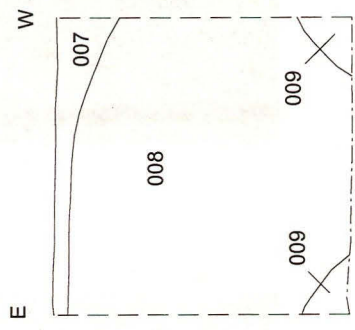
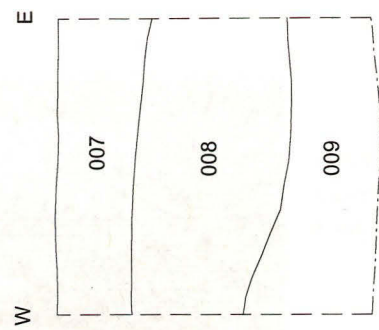
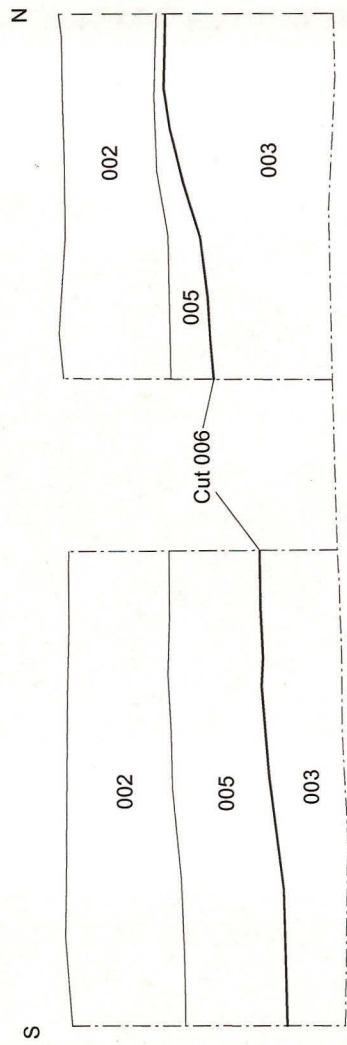


Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Eisthorpe Road, Stainfield ERS03

Scale: 1:25 Drawn by: PCF Report No: 69/04

Figure 4 - Sections 1 and 2



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Elsthorpe Road, Stainfield ERS03

Scale: 1:25 Drawn by: PCF Report No: 69/04

Figure 5 - Sections 3 to 5



Plate 1 - View across the development area, looking northeast



Plate 2 - Section 2 showing Romano-British pit (006), looking southwest



Plate 3 - Section 5 showing the general sequence of deposits, looking south

Appendix 1

LAND ADJACENT TO WESTHILL HOUSE, ELSTHORPE ROAD, STAINFIELD, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of two dwellings on land adjacent to Westhill House, Elsthorpe Road, Stainfield, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying close to the historic core of Stainfield village and only 250m east of the line of King Street, the Roman road connecting Bourne to Ermine Street.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during construction of a two dwellings on the south side of Elsthorpe Road, Stainfield, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Stainfield is located approximately 20km southeast of Grantham, 31km southwest of Boston and 6km northwest of Bourne in the administrative district of South Kesteven, Lincolnshire. The works are to be undertaken on land adjacent to Westhill House, Elsthorpe Road, Stainfield, and comprise the construction of two dwelling fronting onto the south side of the road and centred on National Grid Reference TF 0767 2497. As a whole the development area forms a rectangular, roughly 35m x 30m plot, approximately 0.1 hectares in area.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (S02/1062/40) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for the construction of two dwellings on land adjacent to Westhill House, Elsthorpe Road, Stainfield, Lincolnshire. Full planning permission has been granted, subject to a condition requiring the undertaking of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Stainfield village lies at around 45-50m O.D., within a landscape of gently rolling hills formed on the dip slope of the Jurassic Limestone ridge, which runs north to south through this part of Lincolnshire fringing the landward fen edge, some 2-3km to the east. Local soils are clay based and

belong to the Curdrige Soil Association, having formed on a underlying geology of glacial till (boulder clay) (Hodge *et al*, 153-155).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Stainfield and nearby Haconby are listed in the Domesday Survey of 1086, indicating that the settlements were established by the late Saxon period at least. A church and mill are also mentioned in one of the entries for Haconby and Stainfield, although it is not known in which village these were located.
- 6.2 In the Domesday book the village is named to as *Steintone*, probably meaning 'the clearing on stony ground'(Cameron, 1998). This is very likely to refer the remains of the substantial Roman town that stood on King Steet, a Roman road which passes north to south on the western limits of the village, within 350m of the proposed development.
- 6.3 A number of Romano-British artefacts have been recovered form land immediately to the east of the site and are probably associated with roadside settlement off King Street. Excavations undertaken to the west of the village in advance of the laying of a gas pipeline identified stone buildings fronting onto the Roman road and also numerous boundary ditches, pits, pottery and other material indicative a substantial settlement (Dymond, 1995).
- 6.4 Immediately to the east of the development are a small number of undated and unidentified earthworks.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
 - 7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
 - 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
 - 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
 - 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
 - 7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

- 8.1 General considerations
 - 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
 - 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
 - 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.
- 8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.5 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

9 POST EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

- 9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 9.1.2 All finds recovered during the field work will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

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

9.3 Stage 3

- 9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.
- 9.3.2 This will consist of:
- A non technical summary of the results of the investigation.
 - A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
 - Description of the topography of the site.

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

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client, the Community Archaeologist for South Kesteven, South Kesteven District Council Planning Department, the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

11 ARCHIVE

- 11.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives for long term storage and curation.

12 PUBLICATION

- 12.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be presented as a condensed article to the editor of the journal Lincolnshire History and Archaeology. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: Britannia for discoveries of Roman date, and Medieval Archaeology and the Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group for findings of medieval or later date.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist based at Heritage Lincolnshire who will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

14 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 14.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.
- 14.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 14.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day)

will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half-person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

15 VARIATION AND CONTINGENCIES

- 15.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 15.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator (Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).
- 15.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis
- 15.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

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

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

17 INSURANCES

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

18 COPYRIGHT

- 18.1 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.
- 18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 18.3 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.
- 18.4 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.

19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cameron, K., 1998 *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place-names*, English Place Name Society

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Specification: Version 1, 16/06/03

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Plot	Description	Interpretation
001	E, W	Friable dark greyish brown silt, 0.3m thick	Topsoil
002	E	Firm mid yellowish brown clayey silt, 0.6m thick	Subsoil
003	E	Firm light yellowish brown clay with stones, 0.4m thick	Natural deposit
004	E	Firm plastic mid yellowish brown clay, >0.3m thick	Natural deposit
005	E	Friable dark brownish grey clayey silt	Fill of (006)
006	E	Feature, 5.92m long by >3.7m wide by 0.45m deep, gradual sides and rounded base	Pit
007	W	Friable mid brown clayey silt, 0.32m thick	Subsoil
008	W	Friable mid yellowish brown clayey silt with frequent chalk and limestone, 0.5m thick	Natural deposit
009	W	Firm mid greyish brown clay, >0.4m thick	Natural deposit

Appendix 2

The Roman pottery
by Barbara Precious

Context	Fabric	Form	Dec	Vessno	Dwgno	Alter	Comments	Join	Sherds	Weight
	2 PPOT						RIM BOWL, BLACK WARE L18-19C		1	47
	2 PPOT						BS GLAZED; ENGS 19-20C		1	3
	2 NVCC	BK					BS CREAM FABRIC; EARLY FABRIC		1	2
	2 GREY	JBL					BS THICK; VERY LARGE FLINT INCLUSIONS; BWM?		1	53
	2 NVGWC?	CLSD	ROUJ				BS; WHITE CLAY COARSE QUARTZ		1	5
	2 GYBN	CLSD				ABR	BASE BSS		3	13
	2 GYBN	JBK					BS THIN SILTY NO LARGE QUARTZ; SLGY VARIANT?		1	1
	2 SLSH	JEV	BURNISHED		D1	SOOTR	RIM SLIGHT GROOVE; SHLDR; ABR INT; PUNC		1	56
	2 ZZZ						2 SH POST-MEDIEVAL		1	
	2 ZDATE						3C+POST ROMAN			
	5 GREY	JBL					BASE BSS		1	40
	5 SLSH	JCUR			1 D2		RIM GIRTH BSS; SHLDR GROOVES; BNBLK; PUNC		6	205
	5 SAMCG	D?				ABR	FTM		1	2
	5 ZDATE						3C			
	5 ZZZ						MIXED- SAM ML2C; GREY 3-E4C; SLSH JCUR L2-3C			

ABBREVIATIONS

ABR	Abraded	ROUJ	Juddered rouletting
BK	Beaker	SAMCG	Samian, Central Gaulish
BNBLK	Brown black in colour	SH	Sherd
BS	Body Sherd	SHLDR	Shoulder
BSS	Body Sherds	SLGY	South Lincs. Grey ware
BWM	Bowl, Wide Mouth	SLSH	South Lincs. Shelly ware
CLSD	Closed	SOOTR	Sooted rim
D	Dish		
ENGS	English stoneware		
FTM	Moulded footing		
GREY	Grey ware		
GYBN	Grey ware, Bourne		
JBK	Jar/beaker		
JBL	Jar/bowl		
JCUR	Jar, curved rim		
JEV	Jar, everted rim		
NVCC	Nene Valley Colour Coated ware		
NVGWC	Nene Valley Grey ware		
PPOT	Post-medieval pottery		
PUNC	Punctate Brachiopods (micro-fossil characteristic of limestone from southern Lincolnshire and adjacent areas)		

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Boulder Clay	A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as till, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1 st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 9 Context records
- 1 Photographic record sheet
- 4 Drawing sheets
- 1 Stratigraphic matrix
- 1 Bag 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:

2003.349

Archaeological Project Services Site Code:

ERS 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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