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



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

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(SDW03)**

Work Undertaken For
Broadgate Homes Ltd

June 2005

Report Compiled by
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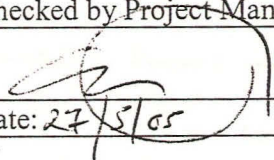
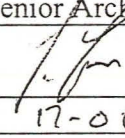
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



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SDW03

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological scheme of works was undertaken during residential development of land at the former Dalgety Warehouse site, The Hoplands, Sleaford, Lincolnshire as the site was known to be within the core area of Late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement of Sleaford. Medieval remains are also known within the area.

An archaeological evaluation predating the development (Snee, 2003) revealed a general pattern of Romano-British boundary ditches, some substantial, and two pits. These results enabled the North Kesteven Heritage Officer to formulate a management policy for the archaeological remains present on the site, implemented through an archaeological scheme of works requiring several phases of excavation and watching briefs to be undertaken during the course of the development.

Ten phases of deposition were identified; Natural, undated, late Iron Age, early Roman, mid-Roman, late Roman, Roman or later, Roman or later burials, early Medieval and Recent.

Iron age activity was restricted to a single feature, the position of which on the extreme western edge of the development, supports the results of previous work within Sleaford which suggests that Iron Age settlement was concentrated to the west of the site.

The great majority of dated deposits related to the Romano-British period and it is likely that the bulk of the undated features were of similar date. Early Roman activity was apparently limited and restricted to widely dispersed field boundaries. The settlement clearly expanded substantially across the site during the mid-Roman period. Characterised by extensive east-west and

north south-aligned boundary ditches, the mid-Roman settlement also contained pits and a well. This pattern of land usage continued into the late Roman period when a substantial quarry in the southeast corner of the development was in-filled with domestic waste.

Undated features that cut either dated Roman deposits or 'post abandonment' transformed soils were assigned to a Roman or later phase. An adolescent burial within Area 1 and three adult inhumations recorded in the northeast corner of the site, along with possible grave markers found adjacent to them were probably associated with the late Roman cemetery known to the north, although an apparently Saxon burial was recorded close-by in 1995.

Recent activity was limited to the transformation of topsoil, the deposition of overburden and the intrusion of services.

Finds of pottery, brick, tile, metal work, animal bone and industrial residue dating between the late Iron Age to the 20th century were recovered from the site. The pottery assemblage indicates continuous and expanding occupation of the site from the late Iron Age/ conquest period until the very late 4th century, a span of some 400 years, whilst the presence of imported and fine quality items indicates a comparatively high social status. Ceramic building materials are present in limited quantities, suggesting that whilst substantial tile roofed structures stood nearby, they were absent from the site itself.

Environmental analysis indicates the presence of cereals, common weeds, wetland flora, trees and shrubs, including hazel and elderberry on the site, which taken together suggests cultivated but marginal, damp grassland.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of works undertaken

The scheme of works required both archaeological excavations and watching briefs to be undertaken.

An archaeological excavation is defined as, '*A Programme of controlled intrusive fieldwork with defined research objectives which examines, records and interprets archaeological deposits, features and structures and, as appropriate, retrieves artefacts, ecofacts and other remains within a specified area or site. The records made and objects gathered during fieldwork are studied and the results of that study published in detail appropriate to the project design*' (IFA 1997a).

Similarly, an archaeological watching brief is described 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 maybe disturbed or destroyed.*" (IFA 1997b).

2.2 Planning Background

Between the 13th of October and the 19th of December 2003, an archaeological scheme of works, encompassing an excavation and watching brief, was undertaken on land at the former Dalgety Warehouse site, The Hoplands, Sleaford, Lincolnshire.

Planning permission has been granted for residential development of the site, with a condition for archaeological investigation and monitoring attached to the development (Planning Permission No. N/34/0707/01).

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was

commissioned by Broadgate Homes Ltd to undertake the scheme of works. A specification (Appendix 1) detailing the methods, techniques and procedures of the evaluation was produced by APS and approved by the North Kesteven Planning Archaeologist.

The work was undertaken in accordance with guidelines specified by the Institute of Field Archaeologists, of which APS is a registered organisation (No.21). The excavation ran from the 13th - 30th of October 2003, whilst the watching brief was undertaken between the 21st of October and the 19th of December 2003. An additional visit was made on the 27th of January 2005 to record burials found by contractors within Plot 1.

2.3 Topography and Geology

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

Located about 200m south of the Old River Sleas at a height of c. 9.8m OD, the investigation area is situated north of Boston Road and east of St. Giles' Avenue, on land to the east of the Hoplands Business Park, south of the Old River Sleas. Lying within the parish of Ewerby and Evedon, the site is approximately 1km east of Sleaford town centre, as represented by the parish church of St. Denys, and is centred on national grid reference TF 0782 4598 (Figure 2).

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

7).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

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

Prehistoric

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

Evidence for Iron Age settlement is recorded south, west and north of the investigation site. This evidence includes both cropmarks and remains recorded by previous archaeological observation and excavation. Several substantial enclosures, all of Middle Iron Age date have been identified around Sleaford. One lies c.1.2km north of the site (Herbert 1998), another 600m to the south (Elsdon 1997, 30) and a third 500m to the southwest (Rayner 1999). None of the aforementioned sites continued to be occupied into the later Iron Age.

Late Iron Age occupation is attested by other excavations conducted within 250m of the site. South of Boston Road, pits and gullies containing pottery dated to this period have been revealed (Elsdon 1997, 26). Further west, investigations have recorded both circular and rectangular buildings, trackways and enclosures of Late Iron Age date (Snee 2003, 2-3).

Excavation conducted in the vicinity of Old Place recovered over 4,000 coin

pellet-mould fragments (Fig.3 nos. 11, 13 and 18). This is the largest collection of such material found in northern Europe and strongly suggests the presence of a mint within the later Iron Age settlement.

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

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

A collection of worked flint and a prehistoric ditch was found during investigations on land to the north and west of the present investigation. Late Iron Age / Early Roman features were recorded within the eastern half of the site and indicated an agricultural based activity, possibly peripheral to an area of occupation (Rayner 2001).

Roman

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

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

A stone-built well and timber post building

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

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

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

Remains of Romano-British enclosures and ditches are recorded both east and west

of Mareham Lane, within 400m of the site (Fig.3 nos. 14-15 and 20). To the west of the present site, at Old Place, several enclosures of probable 3rd century date have been identified (Elsdon 1997, 39). A sub-rectangular earthwork, formerly located to the northwest of the present investigation site, is believed to be of similar date to these features (Snee 2003, 4). Recent trial trenching in the area of the enclosure dated it to the later 3rd - 4th century and showed that it initially encompassed a cemetery. A 'high status' stone building was revealed within the enclosure, probably constructed after the cemetery fell in to disuse (Rayner 2001).

Romano-British ritual features are also recorded in proximity to the site. On present evidence, it seems likely that human burial was also practised west of Mareham Lane, within enclosures dug behind the main roadside buildings (Snee 2003, 4). Although poorly dated, excavation here uncovered eight human and two canine burials, deliberately placed on the same alignment as surrounding enclosure ditches (Oetgen 1997, 45-6). One of these human burials contained several pottery vessels that had been placed around the head of the individual. Possible ritual practice was also attested during the pipeline excavation at St. Giles' Avenue where the skeleton of a new-born lamb, placed in association with a complete pottery beaker, was found (Trimble 1997, 7; Fig.3 no. 20). Dispersed adult human remains were also found at the new Police Station, to the south (Herbert 1999).

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

anomalies were also identified (EAS 1996, Fig.4). Following the geophysical survey, an evaluation also revealed 2nd - 3rd century archaeological remains to the western side of the survey area including Mareham Lane and extensive agricultural features (Rayner 2001).

Saxon and Medieval

There is a dearth of Saxon remains or artefacts from the immediate proximity of the site which suggests that the focus of occupation shifted away from the area of the Roman settlement during this period, although an apparently Middle Saxon ditch, cut by a burial was found in 1995 on the western boundary of the current site. (Johnson and Palmer 1995, 10; Fig.3 no. 19).

Later Saxon religious or ritual activity is evidenced by a single piece of carved masonry, found in proximity to the site of the former church of St. Giles, to the west of the present investigation area. This church is a probable Late Saxon foundation, indirectly referred to in the Domesday Book of 1086 (Elsdon 1997, 43; Fig.3 no. 13). Its last incumbent has been traced to c.1553, suggesting it became redundant some time during the early post-medieval period (Elsdon 1997, 43).

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

West of St. Giles' Avenue is a medieval manorial complex that lies beneath Old Place (Fig.3). It would appear unlikely that the precinct of this manor house complex extended as far as Mareham Lane, although medieval masonry has been unearthed in proximity to the track.

Although the manor house at Old Place continued into the post-medieval period, most of Old Sleaford (Fig.2) was probably deserted around 1500 and its site then reverted to fields (Elsdon 1997, 44).

2.5 Archaeological evaluation of the site

APS undertook a nine trench archaeological evaluation of the site during April 2003 (Snee 2003). These trenches were dispersed across the site, so as to sample the entire development area (Fig. 4). Two of the trenches (Trenches 5 and 6), located within the central portion of the site, were extended at the request of the North Kesteven Planning Archaeologist in order to adequately sample substantial archaeological features present within these areas.

Five phases of activity: natural, undated, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval were identified during the evaluation (Snee 2003).

Romano-British ditches probably representing the boundaries of properties, enclosures and fields associated with the settlement were revealed. The main focus of occupation is believed to have been further west along the line of the Roman road – Mareham Lane. Pits along the west side of the site suggested proximity to domestic activity in this area. Two distinct ditch alignments were identified, one orientated northeast-southwest or northwest-southeast and the other north-south and east-west.

In the centre of the site a broad north-south boundary ditch, dated to the later 4th century and representing several phases of boundary renewal through recutting was identified on the line of the ditch to the south. The evaluation suggested that archaeological features to the east of the ditch were more widely dispersed, suggesting it formed some sort of internal settlement boundary.

Other than a small assemblage of Romano-Saxon or Early Saxon pot and a single medieval pit there was negligible post-Roman activity on the site and the area appears to have been given over to agriculture.

3. AIMS

The aim of the scheme of works was to preserve by record those archaeological remains exposed within selected house plots, drainage runs and roadways. This work was undertaken in accordance with a management plan for the remains devised by the North Kesteven Planning Archaeologist following the archaeological evaluation.

Three principal archaeological objectives were set: Firstly, to excavate and interpret any archaeological features to be impacted by the development and to determine their spatial arrangement. Secondly, to recover datable artefacts in order to phase the remains and also to obtain sufficient ecofactual evidence to enable an assessment of the archaeological environment to be made. Finally, to use the evidence obtained to determine the nature of the archaeological activity on the site and to relate this into the pattern of occupation and land use within the surrounding landscape that has been established through previous investigations.

4. METHODS

4.1 Excavation

Archaeological excavation was undertaken in two areas of the site:

Area 1

This was 318m² in extent and encompassed Plots 10 to 14 (Plates 4-6)

Area 2 Storm water drainage trench

This comprised a 20m length of the storm water drainage trench located in the southeast corner of the site (Plates 1 and 2).

In both trenches the overburden was removed using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket and operated under close archaeological supervision. Machining was discontinued and hand excavation commenced when archaeologically significant features or deposits were encountered. 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.

Metal detector surveys were undertaken at regular intervals throughout the excavation and the mechanically excavated spoil was also scanned and inspected on a regular basis.

Each deposit exposed during the excavation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. Contexts identified within the excavation areas were assigned four-figure numbers prefixed with 1 (eg. 1000) whilst those recorded during the subsequent watching brief began with 2 (eg. 2000). Numbers prefixed 3 (eg.3000) were assigned during a final watching brief, undertaken with Plot 1, in January 2005. This avoided duplication with the three-digit numbers allocated during the evaluation. A photographic record was compiled. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and plans at a scale of 1:20. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

During the fieldwork seventeen environmental samples were taken from datable archaeological contexts as part of a

general sampling strategy. These were subsequently analysed by a specialist environmental archaeologist (Appendix 8).

The location and height OD of the excavated trenches was surveyed with an EDM in relation to fixed points on boundaries and on existing buildings (Fig.4).

Human remains identified within Area 1 and later during the watching brief were removed under the terms of a Home Office licence. Further remains found during the excavation of footings, for Plot 1 in January 2005 were recorded and re-interred.

4.2 Watching Brief

Four phases of watching brief were undertaken during ground works associated with the development.

Off-site works: Drainage trenches to south of Hoplands Business centre

A continuous watching brief was undertaken on a 60m length of the storm water trench (SW05-SW04) connecting the development to the existing drainage running along Mareham Lane. An adjacent trench for the foul water main (FW05-MH1) was also recorded.

On-site works: Drainage trenches for foul and storm water

An intermittent watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of trenches and manholes for storm and foul water drainage across the whole area of the development (Plate 23). A substantial number of archaeological features were recorded during this watching brief, including human remains disturbed during the construction of a manhole (MH-4).

Roads: Stripping of ground for road network

The formation levels for the road network were set to lie between 0mm and 300mm above the level of the undisturbed archaeological deposits, as indicated by the archaeological evaluation. The archaeological scheme of works required that a continuous watching brief be undertaken on all ground works associated with road construction.

Although the greater proportion of the road groundworks did not infringe upon archaeological levels the upper surfaces of these deposits were exposed on the eastern side of the site within Roads 2 and 3 and to a more limited extent along Road 1 (Plates 26 and 27). A considerable number of archaeological features were revealed within the areas exposed. The North Kesteven Planning Archaeologist determined that these should be cleaned, planned and recorded before being protected by a geotextile membrane. Disarticulated human remains associated with a possible structure or grave markers were identified at the northern end of Road 1. The client agreed to alter the position of a proposed duct trench to avoid impacting on this area. A metal detector survey of the exposed areas was undertaken during the road strip.

Archaeological deposits below road easement levels were protected through the laying of a geotextile membrane onto the surface, followed by a layer of inert stone. No machinery was tracked over stripped ground prior to this being undertaken.

4.3 Post-excavation

Following excavation, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they constituted a complete Level II archive and a stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. All the artefacts

recovered during the fieldwork were submitted to specialists for examination, dating and interpretation (Appendices 3-8). Fragile artefacts made from unstable materials (eg. metalwork) were submitted to the Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln for specialist treatment. The environmental samples were submitted for analysis by an environmental archaeological consultant (Appendix 8). A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Context numbers are identified in the text by brackets.

The phases were assigned according to artefact dating. However, for the Roman phases it is clear from the archaeology (see below) that the site saw continuous occupation throughout the Roman Period. Consequently, the Roman phasing relates purely to artefact dating and is used to establish a basic chronological framework for the pattern of continuity and change in the Roman occupation of the site.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Description of the results

A total of ten phases were identified:

Phase 1:	Natural deposits
Phase 2:	Undated deposits
Phase 3:	Late Iron Age deposits (150BC-AD100)
Phase 4:	Early Roman deposits (AD40-125)
Phase 5:	Mid-Roman deposits (AD125-275)
Phase 6:	Late Roman deposits (AD275-400)
Phase 7:	Undated Roman or later deposits (AD40-)
Phase 8:	Roman or later burials (AD40-)
Phase 9:	Early Medieval deposits (AD1150-1250)

Phase 10: Recent disturbance
(AD1900-)

5.2 Phase 1: Natural deposits

Thirty-six deposits identified during the project were of natural origin.

Generally yellow-brown sands (1044, 1056, 1063 and 1144, 1007, 2017, 2041, 2042, 2065, 2076, 2094, 2108, 2132, 2138, 2153, 2157, 2166, 2265, 2311, 3003), these natural deposits all represented general drift strata and extended to a depth of at least 0.60m.

Root disturbance to the natural (1040, 1041, 1049, 1050, 1059, 1129, 1130, 1142, 1143, 1146, 1152, 1153, 1167, 1168, 1172, 1173, 1178 and 1179), representing tree throws, root furrows and their fills, was evident throughout Area 1 (Fig. 5).

5.3 Phase 2: Undated deposits

Two hundred and twenty-five features and deposits recorded during the investigation are undated either due an absence of dating evidence, or because they were not invasively investigated but preserved *in situ* below the developers easement level (Appendix 2).

Results of Excavation

Area 1

Thirty-two undated features and deposits were evident within Area 1 (Fig. 5).

In the southern part of Area 1 were a pit (1094), two post-holes (1052 and 1102) and a east west linear [1096]/[1113]. In the southeast corner of the excavation a sub-rounded cut for a large pit, ditch terminal or quarry hollow [1117] (Fig.12, Section 49), was partially exposed beneath a late Roman linear ([1115]) and a further feature ([1089]) was heavily truncated by a Phase 7 linear [1079] (Fig. 13, Section 41).

In the central portion of Area 1, were a further pair of pits (1176 and 1174) and a flat-based north south linear cut ([1086]), which was heavily truncated by a mid-Roman (Phase 5) linear ([1023, 1075, 1077 and 1158]) (Fig. 13, Section 35).

Area 2

Eleven undated deposits and features were recorded, southwest of Area 1 within Area 2 (Plates 1 and 2). Here two post-holes (1009 and 1092) approximately two metres apart were truncated by a series of east-west gullies (1185, 1003 and 1000), the earliest undated, the others mid-Roman (see below). A further undated east-west gully (1018) was located about 2m to the south.

Results of Watching Brief

One hundred and ninety-three undated features and deposits were identified during the watching brief phase of the project (Fig.8 Appendix 2). The majority of these deposits were exposed during the stripping of ground for the roads, and were left unexcavated as they were preserved *in situ* beneath the developer's easement level.

Hoplands Business Park

Two foul and storm water service trenches (FW05-MH1 and SW05-SW04) associated with the development but located south of the Hoplands Business Park were monitored (Fig. 4, Fig. 11, Plate 16).

Several ditches and quarries were revealed, in the two service trenches. In the western part, ditches [2002] and [2004] were both approximately northwest-southeast and 4m and 2m wide respectively. Further east, ditches [2006, 2008=2095 and 2012] were aligned north south and 1-2m wide. Quarries [2010=2088, 2015 and 2019/2021] were located toward the eastern end of the service trenches, Immediately east of [2019/2021] was a

possible robber trench [2029], while two pits [2033] and [2035] were recorded at the eastern end of the service trench.

Road 1

Toward the southern end of the road were three east west ditches [2162, 2164 and 2179] (Fig.8). The corner two were immediately adjacent to one another but [2179] lay 9.85m north of [2162]. Between [2162] and [2179] was a post-hole [2172], whilst a pit or ditch terminal [2185] lay 2.3m north of [2179]. Also north of [2179] was a north south aligned ditch [2251]. At the junction of Roads 1 and 3 were three east-west ditches [2049, 2051 and 2053]. These were between 1.2 and 1.7m wide, 0.35-0.55m deep and were between 3.71m and 5.27m apart. Just to the east of these lay north south ditch [2213] which was 2.7m wide.

At the northern end of the Road was a pair of gullies [2361, 2362]. Just to the northeast of these lay a pit [2149] that had been truncated by a north south ditch [2150].

Road 2

At the southern end of this road was an east-west ditch [2274] (Fig.8), recorded as [808] in the earlier evaluation. To the northwest of this was a group of three northwest-southwest ditches [2103/2242, 2120/2268 and 2119] with a gully [2216] on a similar alignment. Pits [2360] and [2345] were located close to this ditch group.

Road 3

Toward the western end of the road was a northwest-southeast aligned ditch [2222] (Fig.8). East of this were two pits [2068, 2069] and four north south ditches [2070, 2078, 2079/2232 and 2085] and a gully [2235] on the same alignment. The ditches were up to 2.82m apart.

Immediately to the northeast were two

ditches, one north-south [2300], the other east-west [2306], that met in an inverted T-shape. A northeast-southwest gully [2302] ran into the east side of ditch [2300] and an oval pit [2304] was located on the west side of the north-south ditch. A further northeast-southwest gully [2322] lay about 15m to the south. Adjacent to this was another oval pit [2318].

5.4 Phase 3: Late Iron Age deposits

Road 1

A single Late Iron Age (150BC-AD100) feature ([2283]) was identified during the watching brief on the extreme western edge of the development during the stripping of ground for Road 1 (Fig. 8, Appendix 2.)

Only partially exposed at the easement level of the road and extending beyond the western limit of excavation, was [2283], a pit or a SSW/ NNE aligned linear (Fig.10, Fig. 23 Section 141, Plate 25) [2283]. It was filled with a mid grey brown sandy silt (2282) containing 27 fragments of Late Iron Age pottery (Appendix 3).

5.5 Phase 4: Early Roman deposits

Three early Roman (AD40-AD125) features ([2046], [2058] and [2366]) were identified during the watching brief phase of the development (Fig. 8, Appendix 2).

Road 1

A steep sided concave based cut ([2046]) cut natural (2042) north of manhole MH2. Measuring 1.0m in diameter and 0.40m deep, [2046] was filled with a friable deposit of mixed dark brown and greyish brown sandy silt (2045) (Fig. 24 Section 84, Plate 19), from which a substantial assemblage of 1st to mid 2nd century pot fragments were recovered (Appendix 3). Although [2046] crossed the service trench it was not clear whether the cut represented a pit or an east west aligned linear.

An east west aligned linear ([2058]), cut natural (2042), at the northern end of Road 1, 60m north of [2046]. Steep sided, convex based, with a width of 1.25m and 0.38m deep, [2058] was filled with a friable dark greyish brown silt (2057), from which a quantity of probable early Roman pottery was recovered (Fig. 24, Section 90).

Road 3

Cutting natural (2166), a 4.5m wide, east west aligned linear ([2366]) was exposed during the stripping of ground for Road 3. Unexcavated, as it was not disturbed by the development, two sherds of mid to late 1st to mid 2nd century pot were recovered from the exposed fill (2312), a firm dark greyish brown slightly sandy silt. Although it was unexcavated, investigations of similar linears elsewhere on the development suggest that it is more likely to represent several re-cut linears than a single substantial ditch.

5.6 Phase 5: Mid Roman deposits

Eighty-three deposits and features were of mid-Roman date (AD125-275).

Results of Excavation

Area 1

Fifty-six mid-Roman contexts were identified within Area 1 (Fig. 5 and Fig.8, Appendix 2).

A concave based cut ([1081]) was partially exposed in the southeast corner of the trench cutting through natural (1044=1056) (Fig. 13 Section 41). The cut was 0.85m deep, at least 1.13m wide and was filled by a loose mid greyish brown sandy silt (1082) from which fragments of mid 2nd to early 3rd century pottery was recovered. A second pit ([1171]) cut through natural (1044=1056) 5m to the west of [1081]. This pit was sub-ovoid, concave based, measured 1.50 x 0.85m and had a depth of 0.47m (Fig. 14 Section 73). The cut was

filled with a moderate mid greyish brown sandy silt (1170), which contained a single sherd of 2nd century or later pottery. A 0.08m thick lense of firm pale grey, mottled reddish brown clay (1169) overlay this fill.

Cutting through natural (1056) a north south-aligned concave based linear ([1045]) was identified in the southeast corner of Area 1 (Fig.5 Plan and Fig. 12 Section 37). Probably a ditch cut, [1045], was at least 5.61m long, 1.25m wide and extended to a depth of 0.30m. It was filled with a loose dark greyish brown sandy silt (1046) from which 12 sherds of late first to 3rd century pottery were recovered.

A north south aligned linear gully ([1025]) cut through natural (1049) in the central portion of the trench. The gully had a steep concave based profile, was 0.70m wide and 0.45m deep (Fig.13 Section 35). It contained three fills, a 0.20m deep moderate brownish grey silty sand primary fill (1047), covered by a 0.10m thick deposit of firm light brownish grey sandy silt (1048), that was in turn sealed by a 0.16m deep deposit of loose brownish grey sandy silt (1026), from which a small quantity of 2nd century or later pottery was recovered (Appendix 3).

A north south aligned ditch ([1023, 1075, 1077, 1165 and 1158], Plate 10) cut through both (1026) and (1051) (See 5.3) and extended for approximately 20m along the western edge of the excavation (Fig. 5 and Fig. 13 Sections 35). The ditch had a shallow concave based profile, was between 0.15 and 0.27m deep and varied between 0.60 and 1.63m in width. The ditch was filled by a varied deposit of firm brownish grey to dark grey sandy silt (1024, 1157, 1078 and 1076), from which sherds of mid second to early third century pottery was recovered (Appendix 3). The alignment of ([1023, 1075, 1077 and 1158]) was continued northwards by

[1151], dated on stratigraphic grounds to the later Roman period. To the south the course of the linear was removed by later disturbance, however in the southwest corner of the trench its alignment was followed by an undated ditch ([1165]), which probably represents a continuation of the linear.

East of linear ([1023, 1075, 1077 and 1158]), an irregular based feature ([1028]) cut through natural tree throw (1059). The nature of [1028] is unclear as it was cut by a later beam slot ([1034=1043]), however it was 0.30m deep, measured at least 0.92m in diameter and was probably a pit. It was filled with a firm greyish brown sandy silt (1029) which contained animal bone and a single sherd of mid to late 2nd century pottery (Appendixes 3 and 7).

A large sub-circular well ([1064]) cut through natural (1044) within the central portion of Area 1, immediately east of ([1023, 1075, 1077, 1165 and 1158]) (Fig. 15 Section 44 and Fig. 16 Section 56, Plates 8, 9 and 10). The well measured 4.36 x 3.76m and was 2.10m deep. The well had a flat base and was step sided. The lower portion of the cut was near vertical whilst the upper edge of the cut was broad sided.

The well was filled with twelve deposits. Sealing the base of the cut was a 0.66m deep deposit of waterlogged soft, very dark grey silty sand (1121), from which a single sherd of 2nd to 3rd century pottery was recovered (Appendix 3). This was overlain by a 0.10m thick lens of loose light grey, mottled reddish brown sandy silt (1120), which was in turn covered by a 0.22m thick deposit of soft dark greyish brown silty sand (1060), from which fragments of mid 2nd century pottery were recovered. On the southern side of the cut this was overlain by a 0.16m thick deposit of soft medium brownish grey slightly silty sand (1106), that was in turn covered by a

0.25m deep deposit of loose yellowish brown grainy sand (1107), which probably represented natural slumped onto the side of the cut. Further slumpage was evident along the northern edge of the well, where a 0.10m thick, fine brownish grey sand (1105) overlay the upper portion of the cut (Fig. 15 Section 44). This was sealed by a similar, 0.08m deep deposit of sand containing a frequent quantity of gravel (1104).

The slumped material was sealed by a 0.58m thick, soft dark brownish grey silty sand (1134). Sealing this was a 0.43m thick layer of loose mid to light grey slightly silty sand (1033=1067=1054) from which a substantial assemblage of mid to late 2nd century pottery was recovered (Appendix 3). A single fragment of 20th century safety glass recovered from (1067) was clearly intrusive (Appendix 6). The upper portion of the cut was infilled with a 0.32m thick soft, dark grey slightly sandy silt (1032), containing a large quantity of mid / late 2nd to early third century pottery (Appendix 3) and also intrusive post-medieval brick (Appendix 6). A 0.22m thick deposit of friable light brownish grey silty sand (1141) also infilled the upper portion of the well cut.

A linear gully ([1098=1066]), on an east west alignment, cut through both (1032) (Fig. 15, Section 44, Plate 18) and (1157), the upper fill of linear ([1024, 1158, 1078 and 1076]) (Fig. 17 Section 70). The gully had a width of 1.0m, was 0.43m deep and extended for at least 6m, across the width of the trench (Fig. 5). The gully was filled by a friable dark brownish grey silty sand (1099=1065), from which fragments of 2nd century or later pottery were recovered.

Northwest of well [1064], a 0.55m diameter, 0.30m deep steep sided feature ([1184]) cut (1024), a fill of the north south linear ([1023, 1075, 1077 and 1158]) (Fig. 5). The nature of the feature is

unclear as it lay at the western limit of excavation, although it was clearly either a pit or ditch terminal. It was filled with a loose mid to dark brown silty sand (1002) from which a substantial quantity of mid to late 2nd century pottery was recovered.

At the northern end of Area 1, sub-circular pit ([1085]), cut through natural (1044) (Fig's 5, 7 and 17, Section 42). The pit was steep sided, 0.70m deep and measured 2.10m from east to west and at least 1.10m from north to south. The base of the cut was sealed by a 0.20m deep dark grey friable sandy silt primary fill (1084), that was in turn covered by a 0.50m thick deposit of friable dark grey sandy silt and gravel (1083), which produced mid-2nd to mid-3rd century pottery.

A concave based gully ([1036, 1136 and 1140]) cut through (1083) on an irregular east west alignment. The gully was 0.50m wide, 0.26m deep and extended for approximately 15m across the trench. It contained two fills, a hard mid-brownish grey slightly silty sand primary fill (1133), which was at least 0.04m deep and produced two sherds of 2nd century or later pottery. This was sealed by a 0.22m thick deposit of firm greyish brown sandy silt (1037=1135=1139). Towards its eastern end the gully was truncated by a late Roman gully ([1138]).

Area 2

Six mid-Roman contexts were recorded within Area 2 (Fig. 6 and Fig. 14 Section 32 and 34, Appendix 2).

A gradual sided concave based linear ditch ([1003]) cut through (1021), the fill of Phase 2 undated gully [1022], on an east west alignment. The ditch cut was 1.6m wide, 0.40m deep and extended for at least 1.85m beyond the limits of excavation. It was filled with three deposits; at the western limit of excavation (Fig. 14 Section 32), the cut was sealed by a 0.28m

deep deposit of friable greyish brown silty sand (1004) from which eleven fragments of probable 3rd century pottery were recovered (Appendix 3). This was overlain by a 0.22m thick secondary deposit of friable greyish brown slightly silty sand (1008), containing occasional quantities of charcoal and gravel. 1.1m to the east (Fig. 17 Section 34) ditch [1003] was filled with a single deposit of compact mid grey sandy silt (1019) containing a single fragment of second century or later pottery.

At the northern end of Area 2, a 1.1m wide gradual sided concave based linear ditch ([1000]) cut through (1021) on an east west alignment. At least 1.85m long and 0.25m deep the ditch was filled by a single deposit of friable greyish brown silty sand (1001=1020) from which 19 sherds of late 2nd to 3rd century pot were recovered. (Appendix 3).

Results of watching brief

Twenty features and deposits identified during the watching brief were of mid-Roman origin (Phase 5) (Fig.4 and Fig.11, Appendix 2).

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South west of the development (Fig. 4), within service trench SW05-SW04, a near vertical flat based robber trench ([2098]) cut through undated (Phase 2) deposits (2099) and (2100) (Fig. 11 and Fig 25 Section 99, Plate 18). Aligned north south, 0.73m wide and 0.25m deep, the robber trench was filled with a friable dark brownish grey silty sandy clay (2101), from which a single sherd of 2nd century or later pottery was recovered.

Road 1

The terminal of an east-west ditch cut ([708]), investigated during the evaluation (Snee 2003, 9) was re-exposed in a service trench (MH1-MH2) at the southern end of Road 1 (Fig. 8). Recorded as [2044], three

sherds of 1st to 2nd century pottery recovered from its mid greyish brown sandy silt fill (2043) support the second century date assigned to it during the evaluation.

An east-west orientated concave based linear ([2167]), 0.79m wide and 0.30m deep cut redeposited natural (2171), 5.5m north of MH7 (Fig. 8). The ditch was filled with a loose medium greyish brown sandy silt (2169), from which 57 sherds of pottery, dated to the mid 2nd century were recovered (Appendix 3).

A gradually sided east-west orientated linear cut ([2188]) was recorded in the central portion of Road 1, 2.26m north of MH7 (Fig. 8). At least 0.60m deep and 2 metres wide [2188] was filled with a loose medium greyish brown slightly silty sand (2189) containing 2nd -3rd century pottery.

Two intercut 2nd ([304]) and 3rd to 4th ([308]) century ditches recorded during the evaluation (Snee 2003 8), were recorded as [2047], [2156], [2198], [2246] and [2252] within service trenches excavated along Road 1 (Fig. 8). Orientated north south and extending for at least 41.86m, no further dating evidence was recovered during the watching brief.

Road 2

Two mid-Roman features ([2285] and [2287]) were exposed within parallel duct trenches excavated at the eastern end of Road 2 (Fig. 8). An irregular shaped pit ([2285]) cut natural (2265), measured 2.25 x 1m and was filled with a loose mid-brown sandy silt (2286) containing a large assemblage of pot sherds of mid 2nd to 3rd century date (Appendix 3). This fill was cut by a NNW to SSE aligned ditch ([2287], which varied between 1.75 to 2.15m in width and contained a loose mid greyish brown sandy silt fill (2288), from which a single sherd of second century or later pot was recovered. Two sherds of 2nd

to 3rd century pottery were recovered from (2262), the loose medium greyish brown slightly silty sand fill of [2264] a concave based 0.65m diameter, 0.24m deep cut located within MH.11. It was not clear whether [2264] represented a linear or pit as deposits along the eastern side of MH11 were truncated by the northwards continuation of late Roman quarry [2110, 2111, 2143, 2144, 2239 and 2263].

5.7 Phase 6: Late Roman deposits

Fifty-seven features and deposits are of late Roman date (AD275-400).

Results of Excavation

Area 1

Twenty-nine late Roman contexts were identified within Area 1 (Fig. 5 and Fig.8, Appendix 2).

In the southeast corner of the excavation, the terminal of a gradually sided, concave based ditch ([1115=1131]) was recorded cutting through (1114) the upper fill of undated linear ([1113]). The cut was at least 0.97m wide, had a minimum depth of 0.56m and extended for 5.35m along the southern edge of the excavation. At its eastern terminal it contained two fills, a 0.08m deep firm brownish grey clay primary deposit (1119), sealed by a 0.56m thick firm mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt (1116=1145), secondary deposit, from which a small quantity of 4th century pot fragments were recovered. Further west the base of the ditch was sealed by a 0.16m thick dark grey sandy silt primary fill (1128), sealed by a 0.35m thick, compact mid grey sandy silt (1127), from which a single sherd of 2nd century or later pottery was recovered.

In the central portion of Area 1, a 0.21m thick deposit of soft slightly silty sand (1016) was recorded slumped into a depression created by slumpage within the

fills of the Phase 6 mid-Roman well [1064]. This deposit sealed (1099) the fill of gully ([1098]) and contained a substantial assemblage of pottery, of 4th century date (Appendix 3).

A linear gully ([1149]), moderately sided and concave based, cut through natural (1044) on an east west alignment (Fig. 5). The gully was 0.45m wide, at least 4.67m long, had a depth of 0.15m and was filled with a friable dark greyish brown sandy gravely silt (1148) which produced a single sherd of 3rd century or later pottery. This fill was cut by a north south linear ([1151]) which continued the alignment of Phase 5 ditch ([1023, 1075, 1077 and 1158]). Fragments of mid to late second century pottery were recovered from the fill of this linear, a friable dark greyish brown sandy gravely silt (1150).

A series of gullies and ditch cuts were recorded in the northeast corner of Area 1, on similar east west alignments. These features are hard to phase due to inter-cutting, resulting from repeated re-cuts which could not be identified on the surface.

The alignment of Phase 5 gully ([1036, 1136 and 1140]) was continued westwards by a similar concave based gully ([1156]) that cut through natural (1044). This gully, 0.45m wide and 0.15m deep, was filled with a firm mid to dark brown silty sand (1070) containing 4th century pottery.

An east west aligned ditch ([1057]) cut through natural (1044) at the northern limit of excavation (Fig. 5 and Fig. 18 Section 39, Plates 12 and 14). The steep sided cut had a minimum width of 0.60m and was at least 0.68m deep. It contained two fills, a 0.45m deep dark greyish brown sand primary fill (1091), sealed by a compact light greyish brown sandy silt secondary deposit (1058), from which a single sherd of Roman pottery of probable second

century or later date was recovered.

An east west boundary ditch ([1038=1072=1074]) cut through (1058), the upper fill of ditch [1057], and extended for approximately 7m along the northern limit of excavation (Fig. 5 and Fig. 18 Section 39, Plates 12, 13 and 14). This gradually sided concave based cut was 0.77m deep, at least 1.4m wide and was filled by a compact dark greyish brown silt (1039=1030) from which a large assemblage of pottery, dated overall to the third century or later was recovered (Appendix 3). The ditch turned northwards at the eastern end of its exposed length where it was recorded as [1072=1074] and was filled with a firm mid brown sandy silt (1071=1073) containing mid 2nd to 4th century pottery, and intrusive post-medieval material.

The alignment of ([1038=1072=1074]) was continued westwards by a gradually sided concave based linear ([1154]) cut through natural (1044). This ditch was 1.5m wide and at 0.35m significantly shallower than ([1038=1072=1074]). It was filled with (1068), a compact mid dark greyish brown silty sand, which contained 3rd century wares and a single sherd of intrusive 18th or 19th century pottery (Appendix 3). The fill was cut by a gully ([1155]), on the same east west alignment as [1154]. This gully was 0.7m wide, 0.35m deep, gradually sided, concave based and was filled by a firm mid greyish brown silty sand (1069) from which a single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered.

Cutting through (1071=1073), the fill of ditch ([1038=1072=1074]), Gully was aligned north south, concave based 0.48m wide and 0.29m deep (Fig 18 Section 60). It was filled with a firm dark brown sandy silt (1137) from which three sherds of 2nd or 3rd century pottery were recovered.

Results of watching brief

Twenty-eight Late Roman (AD275-400) features and deposits were recorded during the watching brief phase of the development (Fig. 8, Appendix 2)

Road 1

A broad sided gradually sloped cut ([2126]) cut (2129) the fill of undated cut [2128], within a service trench excavated southeast from MH.1 (Fig. 4). Immediately adjacent to the manhole [2126] had a minimum depth of 0.62m, measured at least 2.7m in diameter and was filled with a loose light slightly yellowish grey silty sand (2127) from which a single sherd of late 3rd to 4th century pottery was recovered.

A concave based ditch ([2168]) aligned southwest northeast was recorded in the southern portion of Road 1 immediately south of undated post-hole ([2172]) and north of mid-Roman linear [2167] (Fig. 7 and Fig. 8). The ditch measured 1.46m in diameter, was 0.30m deep and was filled by a loose light greyish brown silty sand (2170), from which late 3rd to 4th century pottery was recovered (Appendix 3). An east west orientated concave based cut ([2190]), 3m wide and 0.48m deep was recorded within MH7-MH8 24.65m north of MH7. The cut was filled with a loose light greyish brown fine powdery sand (2191) from which two sherds of very late 4th century pottery were recovered (Appendix 3).

Road 2

A large irregular quarry cut ([2263], [2239] [2143], [2144], [2110] and [2111]) was exposed at the eastern end of Road 2 (Fig. 8, Plate 21). Investigated in two manhole excavations (MH.6 and MH.10) and associated service trenches, the quarry cut natural (2118) and undated deposit (2145), measured approximately 12.80 x 8.80m and was 0.90m deep. Within MH.6, the

quarry was filled with five deposits (Fig. 25 Sections 101 and 102) a 0.10m thick loose light greyish brown sandy silt clay primary fill (2112) containing a small assemblage of late 2nd to mid 3rd pottery, sealed by a 0.20m thick friable light brownish grey sandy clay secondary fill (2113), which had a greenish tinge that is indicative of cess. This was overlain by a 0.26m thick deposit of medium brownish grey sandy silt (2114) which was in turn partially covered by a 0.50m thick cassy light greenish grey silty sand (2115). A large assemblage of pottery, of very late 4th century date was recovered from the upper fill (2116), a loose dark greyish brown sandy silt (Appendix 3).

Four fills of the quarry cut were recorded 0.50m to the north within manhole MH.10. The lowest exposed deposits comprised; loose greenish yellowy brown silty sand (2220) and firm mid-brown sandy silt (2221), sealed by a 0.40m thick deposit of firm very dark greyish brown sandy silt (2219), which was in turn overlain by a loose very dark brown sandy silt (2218), up to 0.9m deep, which contained 4th century pottery. A small quantity of 2nd to third century pottery was recovered from (2261) a friable cassy greenish yellow brown slightly clayey sand which filled the quarry ([2263]) within service trench MH.10 to MH.11. The quarry cut continued northwards and was present within the eastern side of MH11

Road 3

A large sub-circular pit ([2224]=[2298]) cut natural (2166) at the northern end of the development within the ground works for Road 3 (Fig. 8 and Fig. 25 Section 128). At least 2.36m long, 0.72m – 1.80m wide and 0.52m deep, the pit was filled with a firm dark brown sandy silt (2225=2297) from which late 3rd to 4th century pottery was recovered. A second late Roman pit ([2229]) lay 1.90m to the east of [2224]=[2298]. Cutting natural

(2166), this concave based, 1.8m wide, 0.38m deep cut was filled by a loose dark greyish brown sandy silt (2230), from which a single sherd of 3rd to 4th century pottery was recovered.

5.8 Phase 7: Roman or later deposits

Ninety-six features and deposits can be dated to the Roman or later period (AD40-) on stratigraphic or artefactual evidence.

Results of Excavation

Area 1

Twenty Phase 7 contexts were identified within Area 1 (Fig. 5, Appendix 2).

Located in the southeast corner of trench, an east west aligned concave based linear ([1079]), cut through both (1082), the fill of mid-Roman pit ([1081]) and (1090) which filled undated pit ([1089]) (Fig. 13 Section 41). At least 2.15m wide, the linear extended beyond the limit of excavation and had a minimum depth of 0.84m. It was filled with a loose dark greyish brown sandy silt (1080).

Cutting through (1046), the fill of Phase 5 mid-Roman linear ([1045]) was a sub-rectangular concave based pit cut ([1163]) (Fig. 5 Plan and Fig. 17 Section 72). Measuring 1.0 x 0.90m and 0.25m deep, the cut was filled with a loose dark greyish brown sandy silt (1164) containing a moderate quantity of limestone gravel.

A sub-circular concave based depression ([1181=1061]), identified in the central portion of Area 1 (Fig. 5), measured 1.0 x 1.2m and had a depth of 0.11m. It was filled with a soft dark greyish brown sandy silt (1062=1180), from which a single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered. A similar 0.07m deep 0.70m diameter depression ([1183]), to the south of [1181] was also undated. This was filled with a soft dark greyish brown sandy silt ([1182])

Immediately north of [1181], a flat based curvilinear beam slot ([1034=1043]) cut through (1026) and (1029), the fills of mid-Roman linears [1025] and [1028] (Plan 5, Plate 7). Aligned westnorthwest to southeast, the beam slot was steep sided, 0.43m wide, 0.31m deep and at least 4.6m long. It was filled with a loose dark, slightly reddish, greyish brown silty sand containing moderate quantities of charcoal and gravel (1035=1042).

A vertical sided east west aligned linear ([1100]), with a wide slightly concave base, cut through late Roman deposit (1016), in the central portion of Area 1 (Fig. 5 and Fig.15 Section 44). The cut had a minimum length of 2.3m, a width of at least 1.18m and was 0.32m deep. It was filled by a loose, dark greyish brown, fine powdery, slightly silty, sand (1101), through which another east west linear ([1108]) cut. Linear [1108] was concave based, near vertical sided, was 0.21m deep and 0.37m wide. It was filled with a loose dark greyish brown fine slightly silty sand containing a moderate quantity of gravel and a scarce amount of charcoal (1109).

Two east west gullies were located in the northeast corner of Area 1 (Fig. 5). The first ([1160]) was concave based, measured 0.50m in diameter, was 0.37m deep and was filled with a friable mid greyish brown sandy silt (1159). It cut (1137), the fill of late Roman linear [1138] and was at least 3.71m long, extending beyond the eastern limit of excavation. South of [1160], the second gully ([1162]) was flat based, 0.15m deep, 0.90m wide and was filled with a friable mid greyish brown sandy silt (1161). [1162] represents an eastwards continuation of [511] recorded during the evaluation and dated, on stratigraphic evidence to the Romano British period (Snee, 2003, p8).

All the stratified archaeological deposits within Area 1 were sealed by a 0.30 to

0.80m thick deposit of loose dark to mid greyish brown sandy silt (1088, 1124, 1125, 1126 and 1144) containing frequent to moderate quantities of gravel. This single deposit represents multiple contexts homogenised by post depositional events such as ploughing. The upper portions of many of the cut features had clearly been transformed in this manner. Similar deposits of transformed silty sand (1012=1015) sealed archaeological deposits within Area 2.

Results of Watching Brief

Numerous deposits and features of Roman or later date were identified during the watching brief. Although many of the deposits were transformed soil, a number of features including a burial [2062], identified during the watching brief relate to Phase 7 (Fig. 8, Appendix 2).

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Southwest of the development, archaeological deposits within service trenches SW05-SW04 and FW05-MH1, were sealed by deposits of transformed loose dark greyish brown silty sand and silty clay sand (2018, 2024, 2032, 2089, 2102 and 2133). Between 0.21 and 0.90m deep, fragments of 3rd to 4th century pottery were recovered from (2032, 2089 and 2130).

Road 1

Two sherds of 2nd century pottery were recovered from a transformed soil (2040) overlying natural and archaeological deposits within the southern portion of Road 1 (Fig. 8). A gradually sided concave based feature ([2039]) cut (2040) at the southern end of Road 1, immediately north of MH.1. At least 1.8m wide and 0.78m long, [2039] was probably an east west orientated ditch. Further north an undated concave based pit ([2195]), cut transformed soil (2161) 34.30m north of MH.7.

Two Roman or later features were recorded within a sondage excavated north of MH7 (Fig. 8). Cutting transformed soil (2161) a north south orientated feature of unknown purpose ([2280]), was 0.55m wide and 0.42m deep. It was filled with a firm light greyish brown silty sand (2281), through which a north-south aligned linear [2278] cut. Concave based, 1.05m wide and 0.38m deep, the ditch was filled with a compacted medium greyish brown silty sand (2279), from which 11 sherds of pottery of early 2nd century date were recovered.

A 1.3m diameter linear ([2055]), 8.23m to the north of undated ditch [2053], probably represents the westward continuation of [112], an east west ditch recorded during the evaluation (Trench 1). Dated to a general Roman period during the evaluation, no further dating evidence was recovered during the watching brief.

Road 2

Five pits ([2352], [2353], [2354], [2357] and [2340]), two post-holes ([2355] and [2359]), two tree throws ([2356] and [2358]) and a gully ([2330]) were exposed, cutting through the base of transformed soil (2332), during machining for a car park at the northern end of Road 2 (Fig. 8). The gully ([2330]), located adjacent to the eastern limit of excavation, was orientated north south was 0.45m wide and had a maximum length of 4.50m. With the exception of [2354] all the pits exposed were sub-rectangular in shape and ranged between 0.50 x 0.70m and 1.70x 0.60m in size. It is possible that [2353], which was aligned WSW TO ENE and measured 1.7 x 0.60m was a grave cut. Pit [2354] was sub-circular and measured 0.50 x 0.70m.

A possible double post-hole ([2355]), measuring 0.65 x 0.45m and aligned east west lay at the western limit of excavation. A second 0.25m diameter single post-hole ([2359]) southwest of [2335] was clearly

unrelated to it. Two tree throws ([2356] and [2358]) also cut transformed soil (2332).

Two features ([2226] and [2240]) located in the northern portion of the development within service trenches associated with Road 3, produced single sherd assemblages of pottery which cannot be dated closer, than to the Roman period (c.AD40-400). An east-west orientated linear ([2226]) was recorded running obliquely across service trench MH.8-MH.9 17.16m east of MH.8. Cutting natural (2166), [2226] was 0.35m deep and at least 1.88m long, it was filled with a very loose light greyish brown silty sand (2227). The second feature ([2240]), also an east-west linear lay 5.03m to the north, Concave based, 1.2m wide and 0.46m deep [2240] was filled by a loose dark brown silt (2241) that was indistinguishable from the overlying transformed soil (Fig. 26 Section 133)

Thirty-two deposits (2060, 2056, 2072, 2073, 2080, 2081, 2087, 2106, 2117, 2123, 2125, 2154, 2159, 2161, 2174, 2176, 2200, 2215, 2228, 2231, 2237, 2245, 2258, 2260, 2267, 2272, 2307, 2308, 2343, 2344, 2349 and 3004) of transformed soil of Roman or later date were identified during the watching brief sealing the archaeological remains. A copper alloy Nuremburg trading jetton, of 16th century date, recovered from 2117, indicates that the transformation of these soils through cultivation continued into the post-medieval period (Appendix 3).

5.9 Phase 8: Roman or later burials

Four adult inhumations were recorded during the project (1110, 2062, 3001 and 3006) whilst disarticulated human remains indicate the presence of further burials. The funerary remains were concentrated in the northwest corner of the site, at the northern end of Road 1 and within Plot 1, although a single burial was excavated in

Area 1. The burials are difficult to date as the small quantities of Roman pottery recovered from their fills may be residual (Fig. 5, Fig.8 and Fig. 28, Appendix 2).

Results of the Excavation

Burial (1110)

Cutting through mid Roman deposit (1037) at the north end of Area 1 was a sub-ovoid grave cut ([1111]), containing a largely complete burial (1110), crouched and lying slightly face down on a west east alignment (Fig. 5, Fig. 7, Plate 11). Analysis of the remains has shown that they are of an adolescent, aged between 14 and 17 years and of unknown gender (Appendix 5). The position of the burial means that it was clearly not confined. It was sealed by a 0.20m deep, friable medium greyish brown grave fill (1112) which contained redeposited human bone and a single sherd of late first century or later pottery.

Results of the Watching Brief

Burial (2062)

At the northern end of Road 1, an east west orientated grave ([2061]), cut transformed soil (2064) (Fig. 8, Fig. 9 and Fig. 26 Section 91, Plate 20). Steep sided, flat based, 0.72m wide and 0.42m deep, [2061] contained a single adult inhumation (2062) only the lower limbs of which were disturbed by the groundworks. The burial was sealed by a loose dark greyish brown silty sand (2063), which was in turn overlain by a further deposit of transformed soil (2066).

Burial (3001)

A northwest southeast aligned grave cut ([3002]), cut natural (3003) in the southeast corner of Plot 1 (Fig. 8, Fig. 28 and Fig. 29 Section 147). The cut contained a partially complete adult inhumation (3001), which was re-interred within Plot 1. Fragments of re-deposited

Iron Age pottery, recovered from the grave fill (3000) are clearly residual (Appendix 6).

Burial (3006)

An east west aligned grave cut ([3007]), cut through (3003), was partially exposed during ground works adjacent to Plot. The skull and pelvis of an adult inhumation was partially exposed at the base of the trench re-covered and not disturbed (Fig. 8, Fig 28 and Fig. 29 Section 148). Fragments of Roman pottery were recovered from the grave fill (3008) (Appendix 6)

Other evidence

Immediately southwest of burial (2062), a transformed soil (2290) exposed during the stripping of Road 1, contained seven distinct clusters of roughly oolitic limestone fragments (2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296 and 2351). Although unclear, redeposited human bone recovered from (2290 and 2294), suggests that the clusters may be grave markers (Fig. 9, Plate 24). Fragments of 1st to 2nd century pottery recovered from (2290), (2291), (2292) and (2293), and FE nails from (2294) were probably re-deposited. These remains were not further disturbed by the development and a duct trench planned for this area was moved (See 4.3).

5.10 Phase 9: Early medieval deposits

Eleven contexts identified in the northwest corner of the development during the watching brief were of early medieval (AD1150-1250) origin (Fig. 8, Appendix 2).

Road 1

A north south aligned cut ([2207]), 0.78m deep, at least 1.7m wide and containing two fills; a loose medium greyish brown sandy silt primary fill (2208) sealed by a similar but firmer secondary deposit

(2209), was recorded within MH.8 (Fig. 26 Sections 118 and 120, Plate 22). A single sherd of late 12th to early to mid 13th century pottery recovered from 2209) indicates that [2207] was of medieval date (Appendix 10).

A second steep sided north south orientated linear [2211] cut the eastern side of (2209). At least 0.30m wide and 0.44m deep, it was filled with a loose, light greyish brown, fine silty sand (2212), through which an east west linear ([2205]) cut (Fig. 27 Section 118). Concave based 0.30m deep and at least 0.90m wide, [2205] was filled with a firm mid brown silty sand (2206), through which another east west orientated concave based linear ([2202]) was cut. Approximately 1.6m wide and 0.6m deep, [2202] contained two fills a firm light brown sand primary fill (2203), sealed by a firm mid brown secondary fill (2204), from which two sherds of residual third century or later pottery were recovered.

On the northern side of MH.8, deposits were sealed by a 0.40m thick layer of transformed dark brownish grey silty sand (2210) of early medieval or later date.

5.11 Phase 10: Recent disturbance

Twenty-two deposits or features identified during the project were of recent, 20th century origin (Appendix 2).

Results of Excavation

Within Areas 1 and 2 recent disturbance was limited to a sub-rectangular pit ([1186]), measuring 4.8 x 2.5m, located in the northwest corner of Area 1 (Fig.5) and a 0.6m wide land drain ([1188]) crossing the southern end of Trench 2 on an east west alignment (Fig. 6).

The homogenised transformed soils sealing the archaeological horizons within Areas 1

and 2 were themselves overlain by a 0.10 to 0.57m thick deposit of loose dark to mid brownish grey sandy silt, representing topsoil and plough-soil (1087, 1122, 1123 1132 and 3005).

Results of Watching brief

Eighteen contexts identified during the watching brief were of recent origin (Fig.11, Appendix 2).

Hoplands Business Park

Southwest of the development, within service trench SW05-SW04, a near vertical cut ([2141]), truncated (2140), the fill of undated (Phase 2) feature [2139]. Modern concrete, exposed at the base of the trench, indicates that [2141] is of recent origin. Deposits within service trenches FW05-MH1 and SW05-SW04 were sealed by overburden (2023) and a 0.35m thick concrete surface (2016).

Roads 1-3

The transformed soils exposed during the road stripping, were sealed by ten deposits of topsoil and overburden (2037, 2059, 2071, 2107, 2124, 2155, 2201 and 2244, 2259 and 2266). In addition to this a 0.80m diameter drainage trench [2160], filled with (2350) cut transformed soil (2159) within service trench MH2-MH3 and within service trench MH7-MH8 a recent linear cut deposits 1.50m north of undated ditch [2179].

6. DISCUSSION

Phase 1: Natural Deposits

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

A number of discrete, but irregular features

recorded in the upper surface of the natural sands, were interpreted as tree throws.

Phase 2: Undated deposits

Of the 553 contexts identified during the project 225 were un-datable by either artefactual or stratigraphic means (Phase 2). Although a high proportion of the overall total, the majority of the undated contexts were recorded during the watching brief when many contexts were not excavated as they lay below the contractor's easement level. Only 41 undated deposits were identified during the excavation of Areas 1 and 2. A significant majority of those contexts identified during the excavation phase dated to the Romano-British period and it is likely that a high proportion of the undated features found across the site date to this period (Phases 4-6).

This assertion is supported by artefactual evidence. The vast majority of finds recovered during the project were of Romano-British date while only a small quantity of Late Iron Age and Medieval pottery was found along with a very limited quantity of Romano-Saxon or Early Saxon pottery found during the evaluation (Snee, 2003, 11). It is assumed that unstratified Late Iron Age, Saxon or medieval artefacts would have been recovered in at least moderate quantities, if a significant number of Iron Age or Post-Roman features had been present on the site.

The majority of the undated features were either ditch or pit cuts and will be discussed in relation to the general distribution of features identified during the project (See below). Two of the features exposed during the excavation of Road 3 ([2304] and [2353]) (Fig. 8) appeared on the surface to represent grave cuts, although this was impossible to verify without excavation below the easement of the road.

Phase 3: Late Iron Age deposits

A single Late Iron Age feature ([2283]) was identified on the western side of the development during the stripping of ground for Road 1 (Fig. 8). The location of this feature along the limit of excavation meant that it was not possible to determine whether it represented a pit or ditch cut. Twenty-seven fragments of pottery, including vessels of the Late Iron Age Gallo-Belgic tradition were recovered from its fill (2282). Although the use of these forms could have continued into the conquest period, the absence of definitive Roman wares indicates a Late Iron Age date for [2283] (Appendix 3). Fragments of residual possible Iron Age pottery recovered from a Phase 8 grave fill (3000) and the fill (3009) of an adjacent unexcavated feature (Appendix 3: Catalogue), suggest early activity at the northern end of the site within Plot 1. No definite Iron Age features or artefacts were identified during the evaluation (Snee, 2003, 10). The limiting of Iron Age evidence to a single feature at the western limit of the development and isolated material further north, supports the results of earlier investigations within the vicinity which indicate that late prehistoric occupation was concentrated further to the west (Herbert 1999; Rayner 2001) (Fig.3).

Phases 4-6 Romano British Deposits

Overview

The majority of the Roman features were boundary ditches, probably forming an extensive pattern of properties of fields and enclosures, associated with settlement, rather than structural features such as walls, post-holes and robber trenches. However, the presence of the well [1064], coupled with significant assemblages of domestic artefacts within the fills of both it and many of the larger cut features, implies that domestic settlement occurred on the site.

The focus of the settlement in the vicinity is believed to have been located to the west, close to the course of the Roman Road -

Mareham Lane, where stone buildings have been found during excavations at St. Giles Avenue (Elsdon, 1997) and the Sleaford Police Station (Herbert, 1999) (Fig. 3). A single mid-Roman (Phase 5) robber trench ([2098]) (Plate 18) was identified during off-site groundworks to the south of the Hoplands Business Centre (Fig. 11). A stone Roman building (Building III) (Herbert, 1999, Fig.3) was recorded 31m southwest of [2098] during investigations at Sleaford Police Station (Fig. 3) and it is likely that the structure represented by [2098] formed part of the same complex of buildings.

Phase 4: Early Roman Deposits

Early Roman (Phase 4) evidence was limited to three features ([2046], [2058] and [2366]) identified during the watching brief. Two east-west aligned linears ([2046] and [2058]) were recorded 60m apart within Road 1 (Fig. 8). This suggests that Phase 4 land usage was of a low intensity, perhaps limited to a field system. It is possible that the two sherds of early Roman pottery collected from the surface of linear [2366], exposed but not excavated during the stripping of Road 3, were residual. An early Roman quarry pit ([602]) investigated during the evaluation (Trench 6) may have been used to extract gravel for the surfacing of Mareham Lane or other intra-settlement tracks (Snee, 2003. 11).

Phase 5: Mid Roman deposits

Intensive occupation of the site had clearly commenced by the mid-Roman period (Phase 5), to which dated 84 of the deposits and features identified. The principal mid-Roman boundary divisions appear to have been; a north south aligned linear ([2047, 2156, 2246, 2252 and 2198]), located within the ground works for Road 1 and dated to the 3rd to 4th century by artefacts recovered during the evaluation ([308]) (Fig.8). A second north south orientated linear [1023, 1075, 1077 and 1158], ran approximately parallel, within Area 1. The

northern portion of this linear [1151] was recut during the late-Roman period (Phase 6) and it is likely that many of the, clearly recut, late Roman features identified during the excavation were originally dug earlier. A number of narrower less substantial mid-Roman linears identified within both the excavation and watching brief areas conformed to similar north-south and east-west alignments, suggesting that boundary divisions were orientated on the route of Mareham Lane during this period. Undated linears, orientated in the same manner and recorded during the watching brief may have formed part of the same system.

Unfortunately it was not possible to determine the stratigraphic relationship between well [1064] and linear [1023, 1075, 1077 and 1158] although both were cut by an overlying gully [1098=1066]. The well itself had a shallow stepped profile, typical of low-lying gravel cut wells of this period. It's primary deposit (1121) was sealed by 11 secondary deposits containing a significant assemblage of mid-Roman pottery, focussed on the 2nd century. It is therefore clear that the backfilling of the well, if not its initial excavation must date to the mid-Roman period. Sheer quantity of artefacts recovered from the fills of the well indicates that it must lie within the immediate vicinity of settlement.

The substantial assemblage of pottery, dated to the 3rd century, recovered from a pit [2285], located at the northeastern end of Road 2, suggests a concentration of settlement in the southeast corner of the site.

Phase 6: Late Roman deposits

The fifty-seven late Roman features and deposits recorded during the project fall into three broad categories; substantial linears sharing the same orientations as the earlier Phase 5 boundary system and possibly representing the re-cutting of earlier ditches, a substantial probable quarry hollow ([2111, 2263, 2143, 2144 and 2110]) located at the

eastern end of Road 2 within the vicinity of MH6 and MH10, and a narrower southwest-northeast orientated linear [2168], recorded in a service trench within Road 1.

The latter ditch is potentially significant as it shares this alignment with undated linears ([2103=2242], [2120=2268]), [2322] and [2302] recorded during the watching brief and [108] identified during the evaluation (Trench 1). This suggests that the southwest-northeast aligned linears may represent a later alteration to the boundary system.

A substantial quantity of pottery was recovered from the fills of quarry hollow ([2111, 2263, 2143, 2144 and 2110]), suggesting that the Phase 5 occupation of this area, indicated by the material recovered from [2285], continued into the late Roman period.

Phase 7: Roman or later deposits

Ninety-six features or deposits were of Roman or later date. Forty-two of these deposits were transformed soils, which were found to overlie all the archaeological remains across the site. The remaining Phase 7 features cut either known Roman features or transformed soils. A small proportion of the features contained a wide range, both chronologically and functionally of Roman pottery, which may represent residual deposition.

A flat-based gully ([1034=1043]), cut through mid-Roman features [1025] and [1028] in the central portion of Area 1, represents the only direct evidence of a timber structure on the site and is presumably of Roman date.

Phase 8: Roman or later burials

Four adolescent and adult burials (1110, 2062, 3001 and 3006) were identified during the project. Although an isolated adolescent burial (1110) was identified in Area 1, the remaining burials were grouped

in the northwest corner of the site. Other burials known in this area include, two found on the site boundary in 1995 (Johnson and Palmer-Brown, 1995, 10), and at least one further burial reported to the police by building contractors during groundworks within Plot 1 (Fig. 28), suggesting a cemetery population of at least six individuals buried in the vicinity of the northwest corner of the site. However, possible grave markers and disarticulated remains found at the northern end of Road 1 suggest additional graves and it is likely that these burials represent a continuation of the extensive Romano-British cemetery, found northwest of the site in 2001 (Fig.3) (Rayner 2001). Analysis of disarticulated human bone, found across the site suggests a further two individuals (Gowland Appendix 5)

All the burials recorded on the site conform to the standard late Roman burial practice of isolated or informally grouped individuals, on varying alignments, often either within or cut through the fills of earlier features. However, the dating of these burials is uncertain as the small quantities of Romano-British pottery recovered from the grave fills may be residual and at least one grave ([2061]) cut through a transformed soil. Although a single Saxon burial was found 7.25m to the northwest of manhole MH 4 in 1995 (Johnson and Palmer-Brown, 1995, 10), the extensive cemetery found in 2001 dates to the 3rd–4th century and it is likely the current burials are also Romano-British.

Artifactual and Environmental Evidence

Although a range of building materials, including roof and flue tiles, associated with underfloor heating were recovered, the small quantities in which they were present suggests that they were brought in from elsewhere (Appendix 6). The absence of both stone remains and robber trenches from the development site itself, suggests that structures in this area of the Roman

settlement were constructed of timber, traces of which could have been destroyed by post-abandonment (Phase 7) soil transformation, resulting from ploughing, which reduced the level of the surface of the archaeological deposits.

Pottery of Roman date dominates the artefact assemblage and generally dates from the conquest period (mid 1st century AD) to the mid-late 4th century. If the small quantity of Late Iron Age to early 2nd century pottery is discounted, then almost half the remaining assemblage dates to the mid to late second century, indicating an expansion settlement during this period, although the collection is clearly biased towards Area 1, where the only large-scale archaeological excavations were undertaken. Late 2nd to 3rd century pottery is present in moderate quantities, indicating continued settlement, with a far larger assemblage of 4th century wares indicating an increase in activity during this period. Over a hundred sherds of very late 4th century pottery, present with post-Roman material indicate late occupation of the site (Appendix 3).

The assemblage contains amphora, for transporting olive oil, from southern Spain, central Gaulish Samian and mortaria from the Mancetter Hartshill, Nene Valley and Swanpool kilns. Fine wares such as Parisian-type and colour-coated wares, from the Nene Valley and Lincoln (Swanpool) suggest that the occupation of the site was of comparatively high status. Vessel forms include jars, flagons, beakers and bowls, representing Storage, kitchen and kitchen to table wares, burning on some sherds being indicative of both cooking and destruction. Unusual items include fragments of a strainer and a cheese press, whilst a dish sherd, had a Nene-Valley style painted decoration, but was of local late-Roman Swanpool fabric (Appendix 3).

Metalwork recovered from the site included

a probable nail cleaner and thistle or rosette brooch, which are both probably date to the 1st century and seven Roman coins (Appendixes 4 and 6). Although the majority of the coins are corroded, one is late 3rd century and two are 4th century, the best-preserved example being of Constantine (Mint of Trier 330-335).

Analysis of animal bone and marine molluscs provides indications of diet (Appendixes 6 and 7). The animal bone assemblage comprised horse, cattle, sheep, sheep/ goat, pig, dog, fowl, goose, hare/ rabbit and amphibian with many fragments showing evidence of butchery. Age ranges suggest managed populations, with pigs for example being culled at or before 24 months. Quantification in relation to carcass weights suggests that beef probably formed a higher proportion of the diet than lamb and that pigs, chicken, horses and geese were also eaten.

Analysis of environmental samples taken from selected features on the site found cereal grains/ chaff and the seeds of common weeds, wetland and tree and shrub species, along with fragments of hazel nut shell and elderberry 'pips', which taken together indicate cultivation on marginal damp grass land, peripheral to any main area of occupation. Five of the samples were taken from fills of well [1064]; burnt cereal found within those taken from the upper fills indicates agricultural processing, whilst curiously samples taken from the base of the well (1121) suggest that it was not permanently water-filled (Appendix 8).

Isolated fragments of post medieval and recent material recovered from 1032, 1067, 1071, and 2297 clearly represent later disturbance to these Roman deposits.

Phase 9: Early Medieval deposits

Early medieval evidence was restricted to eleven contexts representing the cuts and fills of four stratigraphically related linear

features [2207], [2211], [2205] and [2202], recorded within or adjacent to MH.8 and dated on the basis of a single sherd of late 12th to early 13th century pottery recovered from a fill of the earliest feature ([2207]). A single medieval pit ([115]), containing 9th century or later pottery, was identified north of MH.8 during the evaluation (Trench 1) (Snee, 2003, 9) and it therefore appears that Phase 8 activity on the site was limited and restricted to its northeast corner.

Phase 10: Recent disturbance

The final deposits comprised topsoil, modern services, disturbance and overburden.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological scheme of works was undertaken during residential development of land at the former Dalgety Warehouse site, The Hoplands, Sleaford, Lincolnshire as the site was known to be within the core area of Late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement of Sleaford. Medieval remains are also known within the area.

Iron age activity was restricted to a single feature, the position of which on the extreme western edge of the development, supports the results of previous work within Sleaford which suggests that Iron Age occupation was focussed to the west of the present site.

The great majority of dated deposits related to the Romano-British period and it is likely that the bulk of the undated features were of similar date. Early Roman activity was apparently limited and restricted to widely dispersed field boundaries, implying that settlement within this period remained concentrated to the west along the line of Mareham Lane, within the area of late prehistoric activity. The settlement clearly expanded substantially across the present

development area during the mid-Roman period. Characterised by extensive east-west and north-south aligned boundary ditches, the mid-Roman settlement also contained pits and a gravel cut well. This pattern of land usage continued into the late Roman period when a substantial probable quarry hollow, located in the southeast corner of the development was in-filled with domestic waste.

Undated features that cut either dated Roman deposits or 'post abandonment' transformed soils were assigned to a Roman or later phase. An adolescent burial within Area 1 and three adult inhumations recorded in the northeast corner of the site, along with possible grave markers found adjacent to them were probably associated with the late Roman cemetery known to the north, although an apparently Saxon burial was recorded close-by in 1995.

Recent activity was limited to the transformation of topsoil, the deposition of overburden and the intrusion of services.

Pottery and other artefacts associated with the remains investigated indicate continuous and expanding occupation of the site from the late Iron Age/ conquest period until the very late 4th century, a span of some 400 years. Most of the pot fragments are from storage, kitchen and table wares, although the presence of imported amphora and Samian, coupled with finer wares such as colour coated fabrics indicate a comparatively high social status (Appendix 3). Other items recovered include a probable nail cleaner and a brooch of first century date, seven Roman coins and a wide assemblage of animal remains, which provides an indication of diet and ceremony (Appendixes 6 and 8). Ceramic building materials are present in limited quantities, suggesting that substantial tile roofed structures stood nearby, but were absent from the site itself (Appendix 6).

Environmental analysis indicates the presence of cereals, common weeds, wetland flora, trees and shrubs, including hazel and elderberry on the site, which taken together suggests cultivated but marginal, damp grass land.

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OD Ordnance Datum

OS Ordnance Survey

PCA Pre-Construct Archaeology

TLA Trust for Lincolnshire Archaeology

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

CLAU City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit

DoE Department of the Environment

EAS Engineering Archaeological Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

NKDC North Kesteven District Council

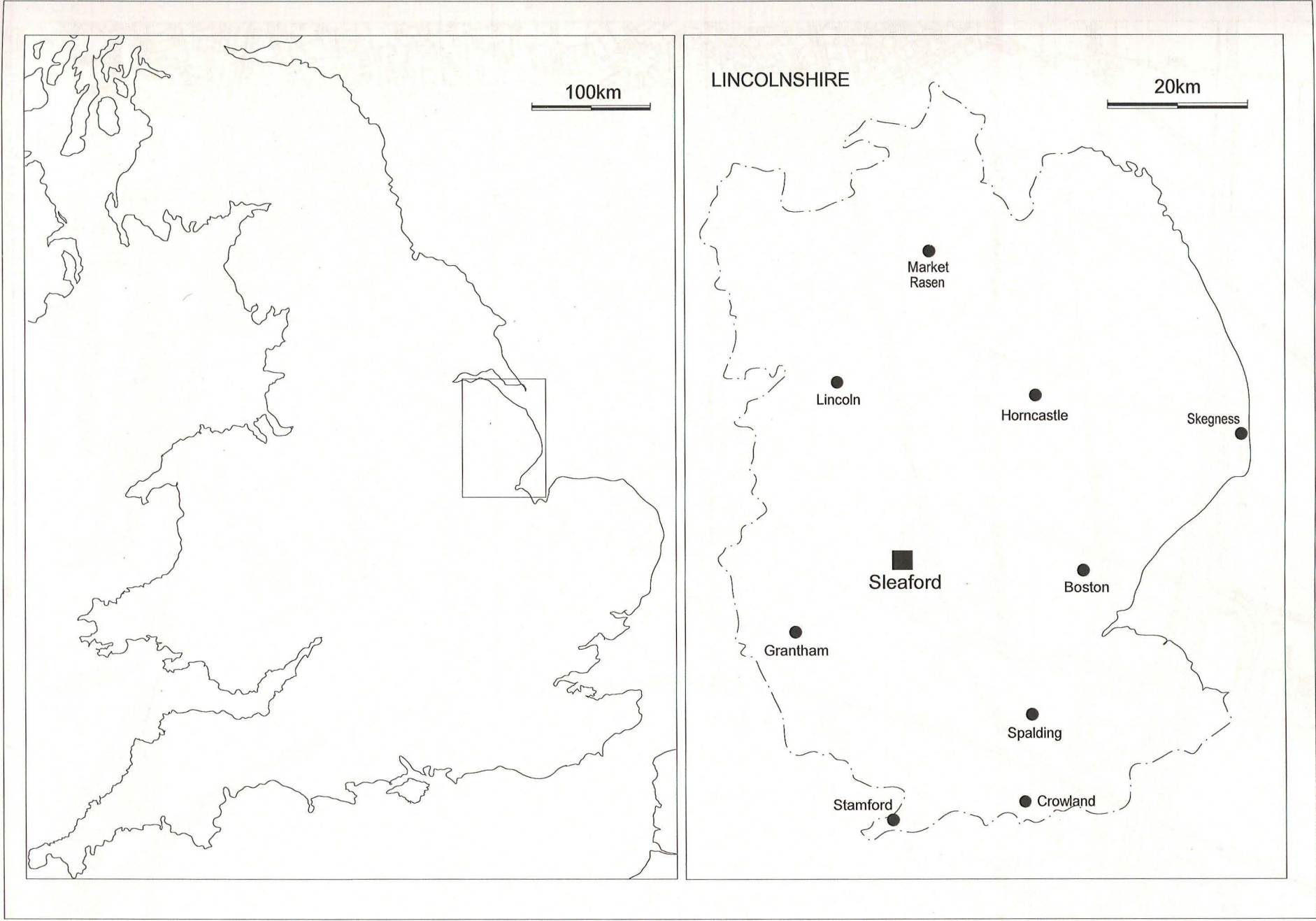


Figure 1: General Location Plan



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Figure 2: Site location

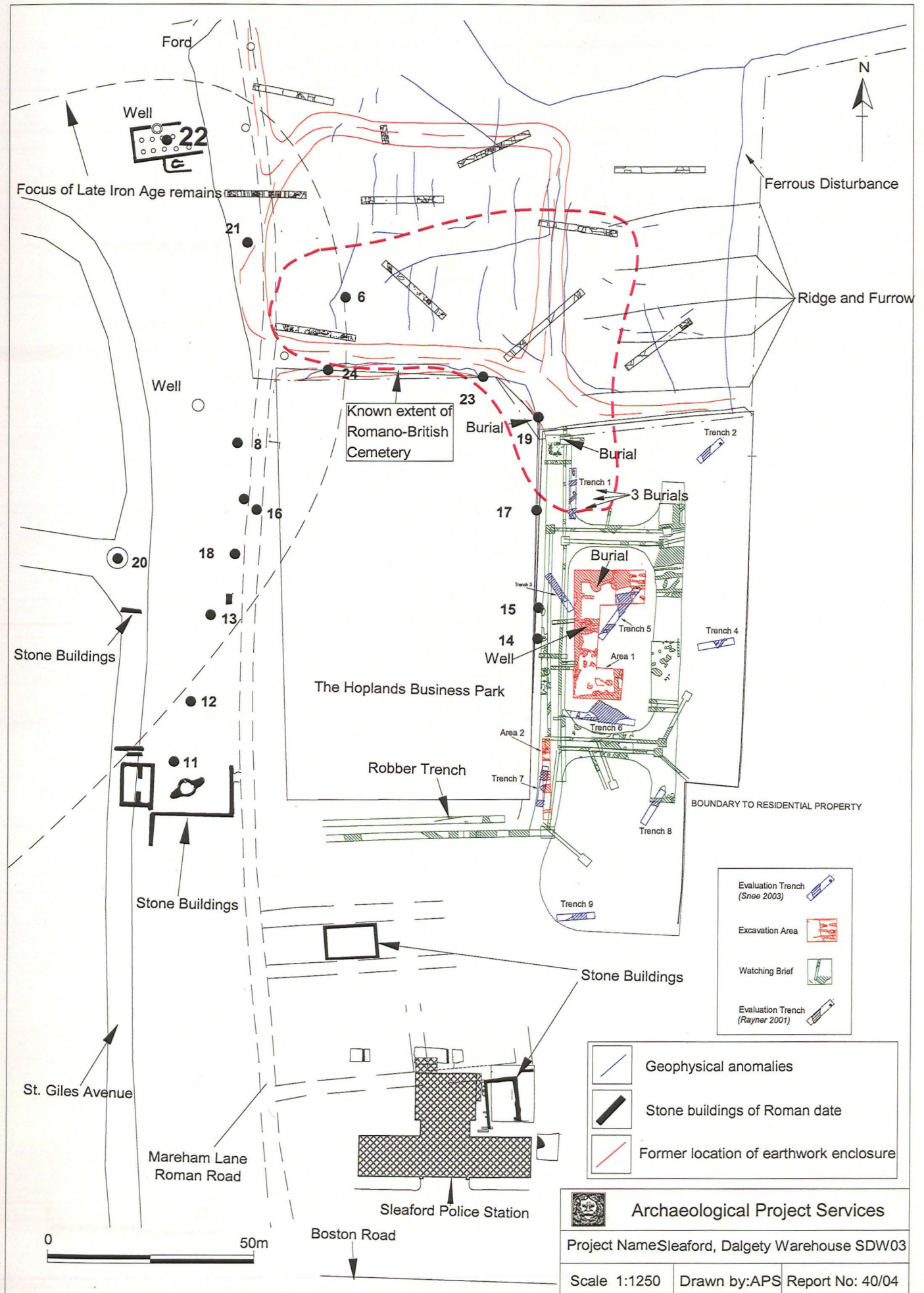
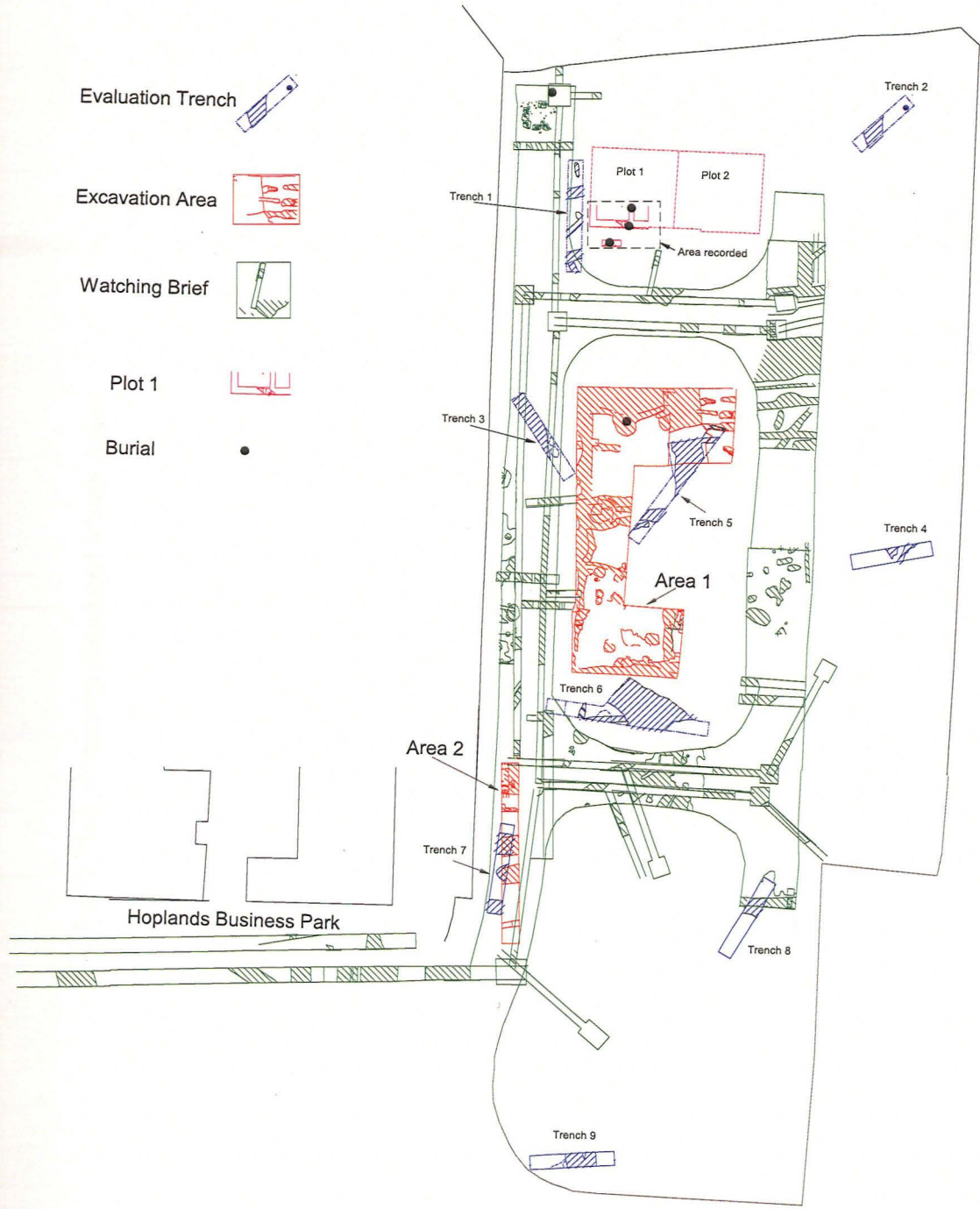


Figure 3: Detailed site location and archaeological setting



0 25m


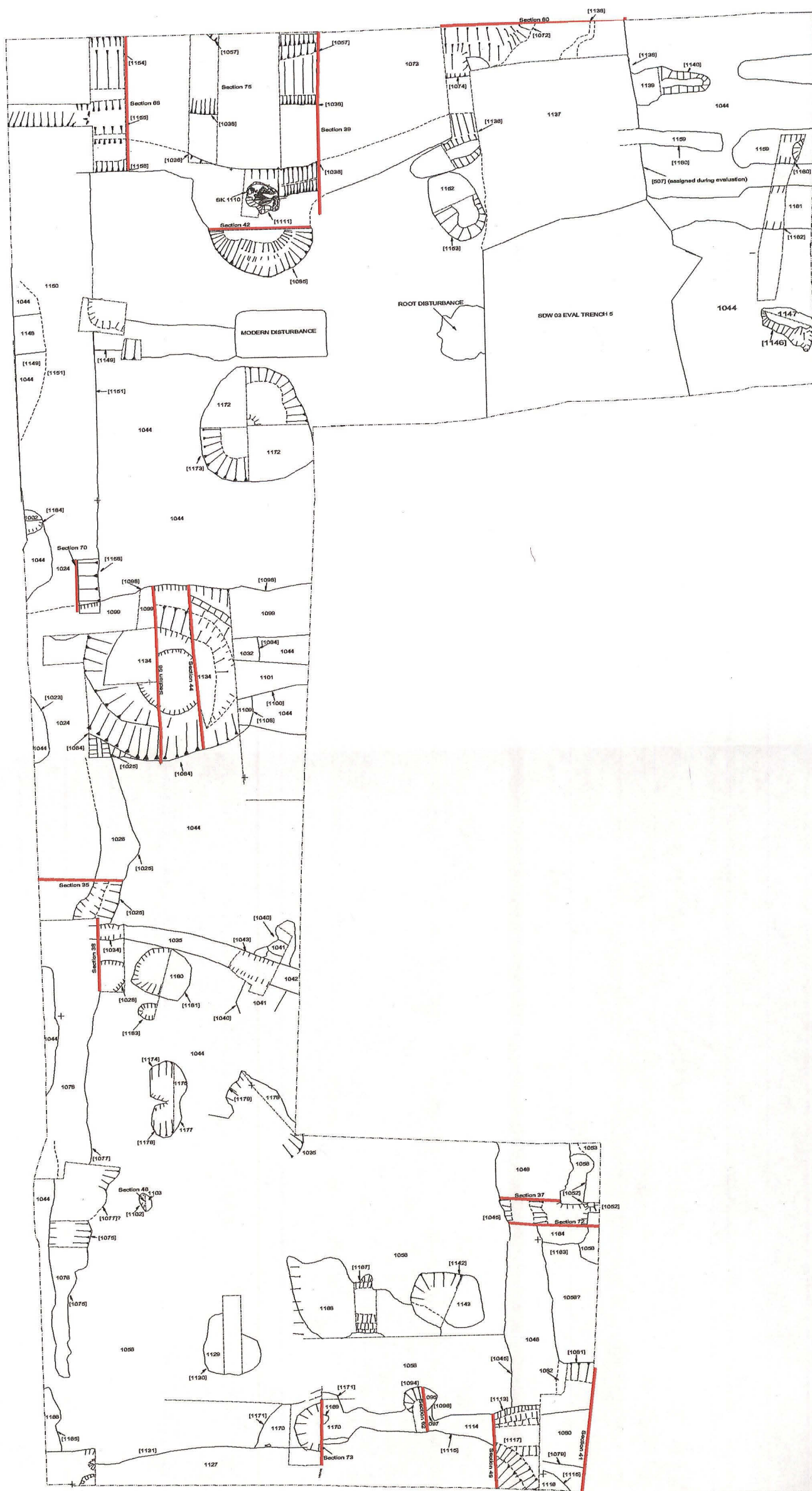
 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Sleaford Dalgety Warehouse SDW 03		
Scale 1:750	Drawn by:TBL	Report No: 40/04

Fig. 4 Plan of development showing areas investigated




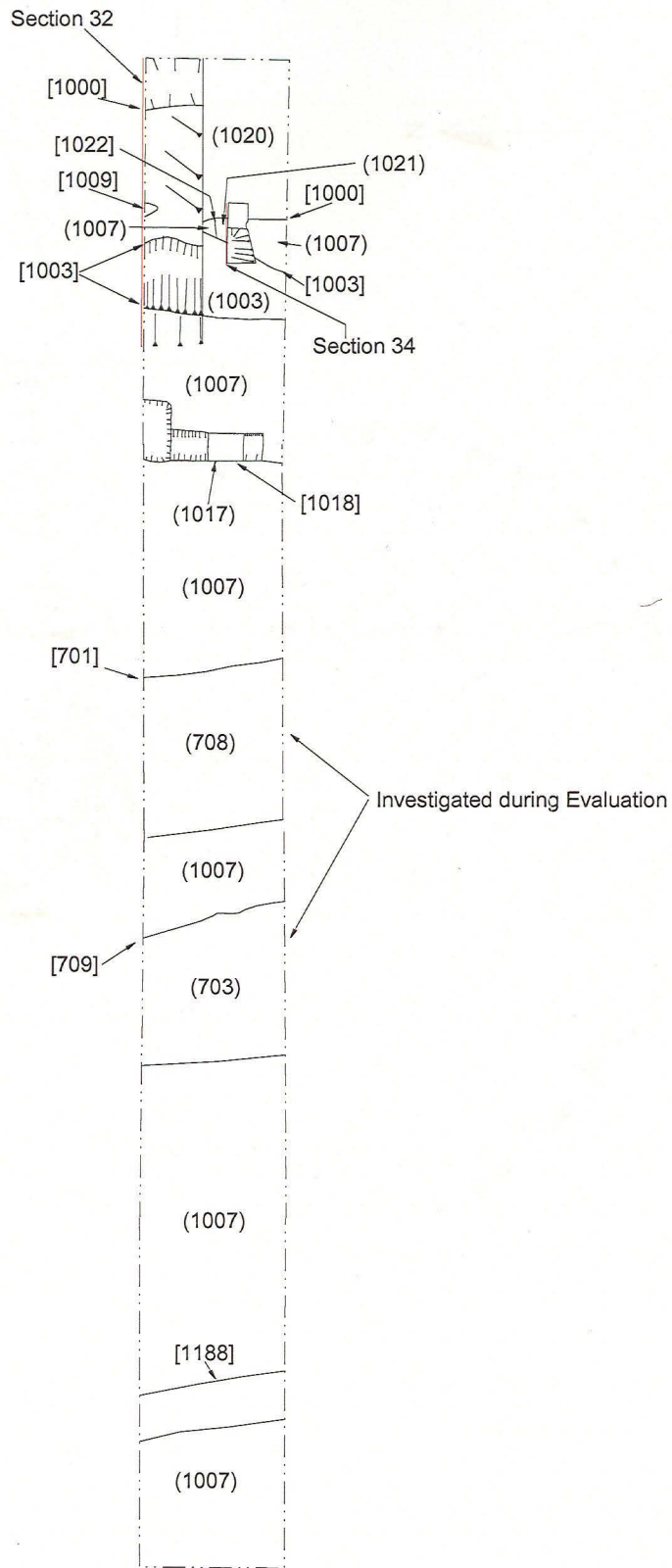
	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Steaford Dalgety Warehouse SDW03		
Scale 1:100	Drawn by: TBL	Report No: 40/04

Fig. 5 Plan of features excavated within Area 1



Archaeological Project Services

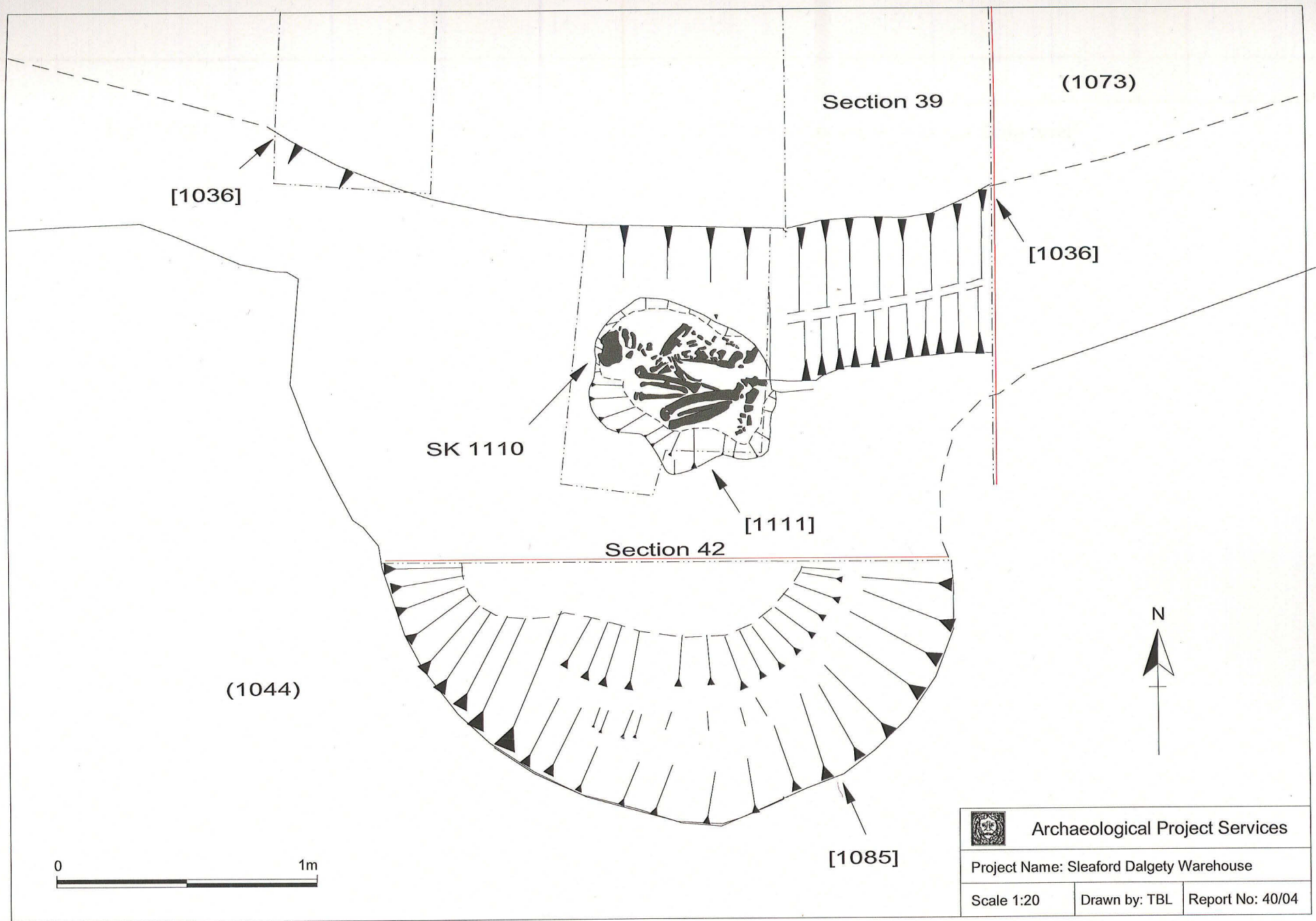
Project Name: Sleaford Dalgety Warehouse SDW 03

Scale 1:100

Drawn by: TBL

Report No: 40/04

Fig. 6 Plan of features excavated within Area 2




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Sleaford Dalgety Warehouse		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: TBL	Report No: 40/04

Fig. 7 Plan of grave cut [1111]

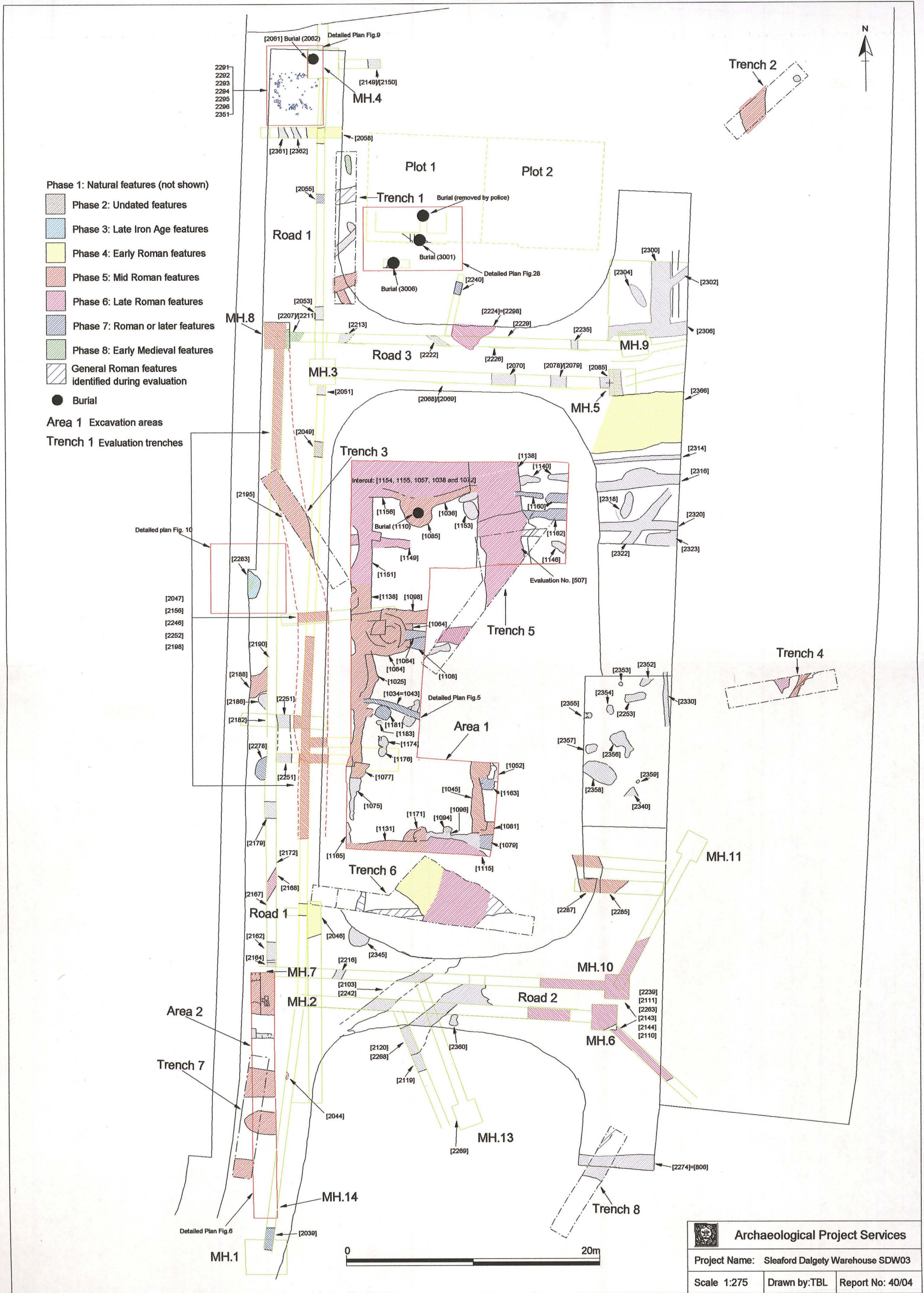


Fig. 8 Plan of groundworks showing location of features identified during excavation and watching brief.

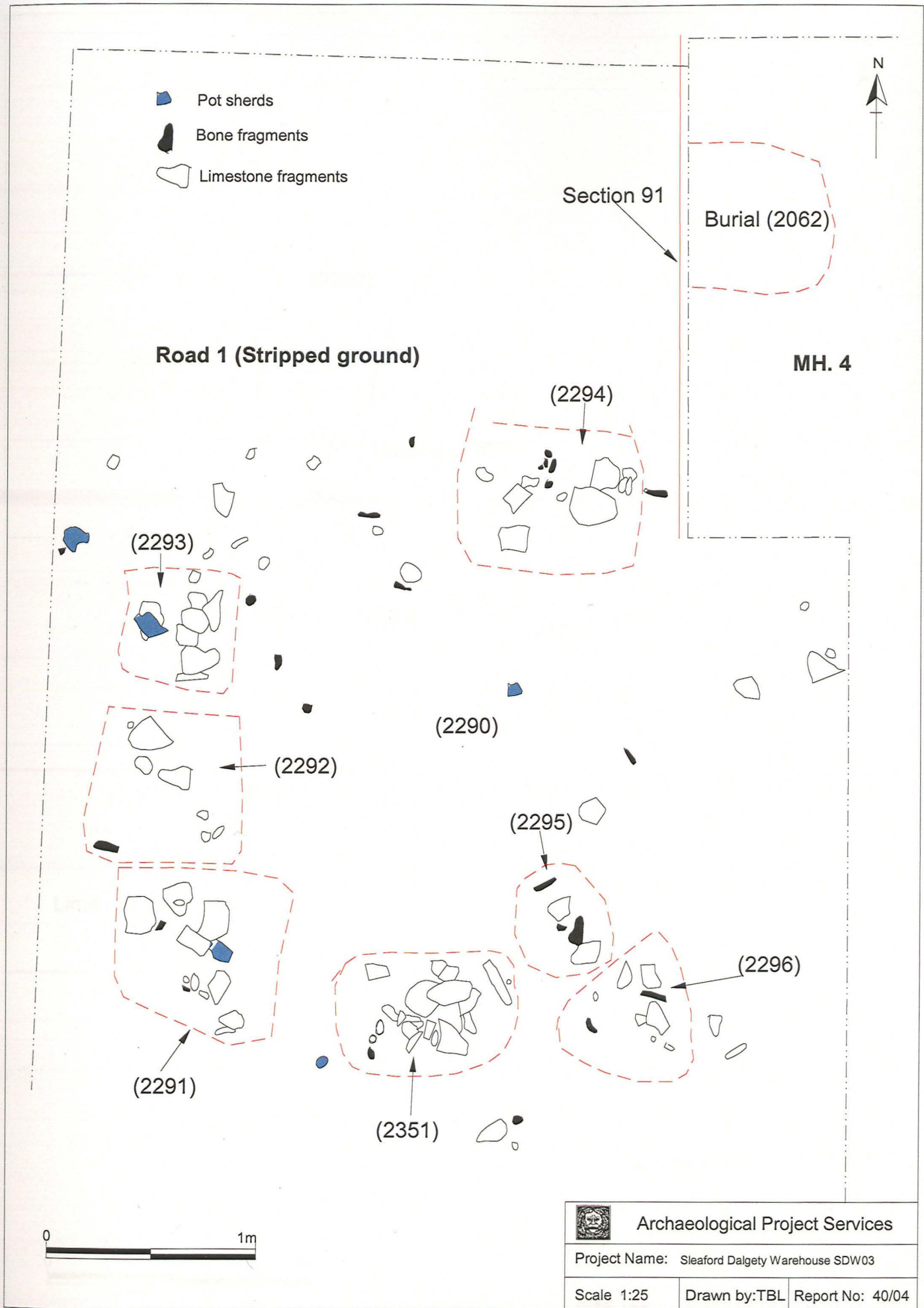
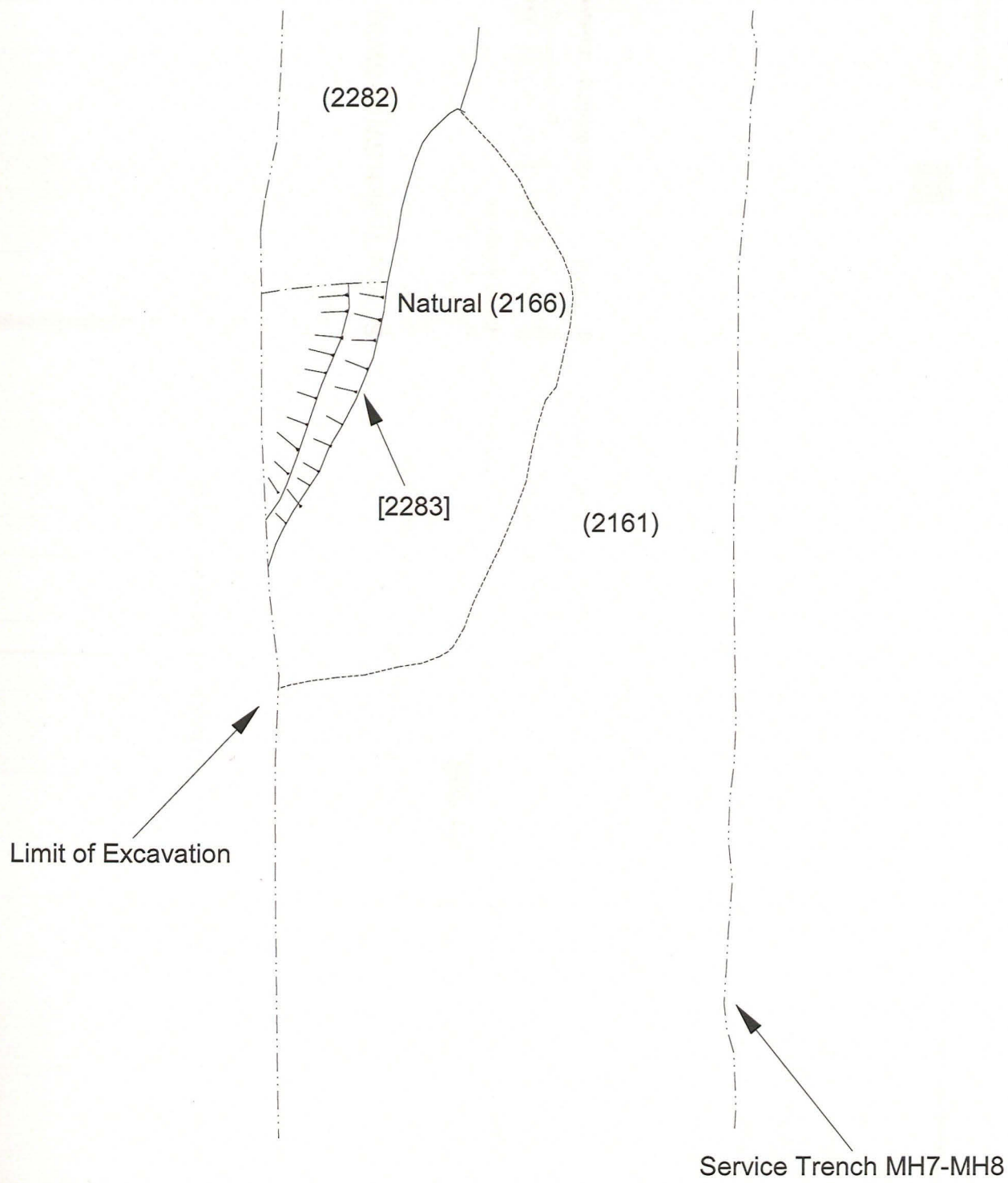


Fig.9 Plan of possible grave markers at the North end of Road 1



0 1m


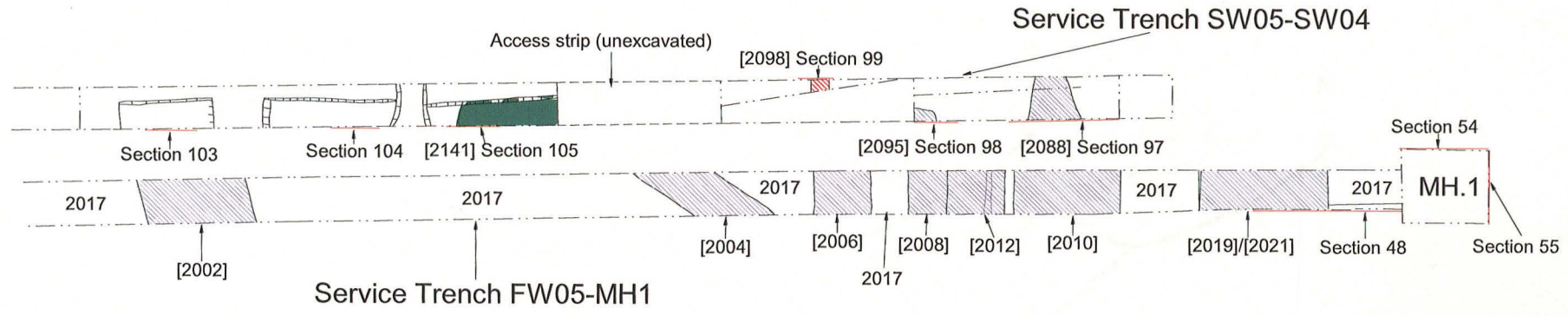



	Archaeological Project Services
Project Name: Sleaford Dalgety Warehouse SDW 03	
Scale 1:20	Drawn by:TBL Report No: 40/04

Fig. 10 Plan of Late Iron Age Pit [2283]



Hoplands Business Park



-  Phase 2: Undated features
-  Phase 5: Mid-Roman features
-  Phase 9: Recent features




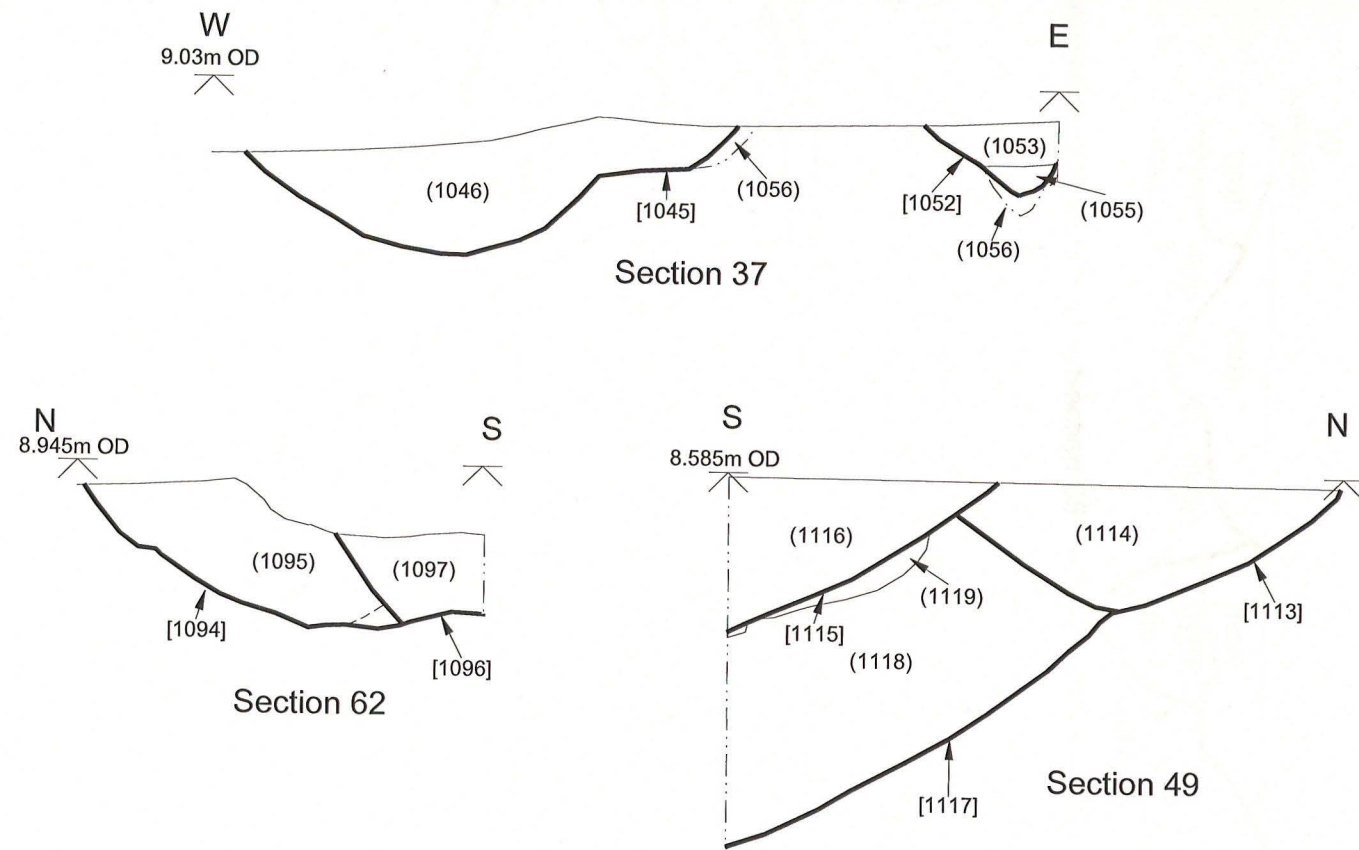
	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Sleaford Dalgety Warehouse SDW03		
Scale 1:250	Drawn by: TBL	Report No: 40/04

Fig.11 Plan of groundworks to the south of the Hoplands Business Park




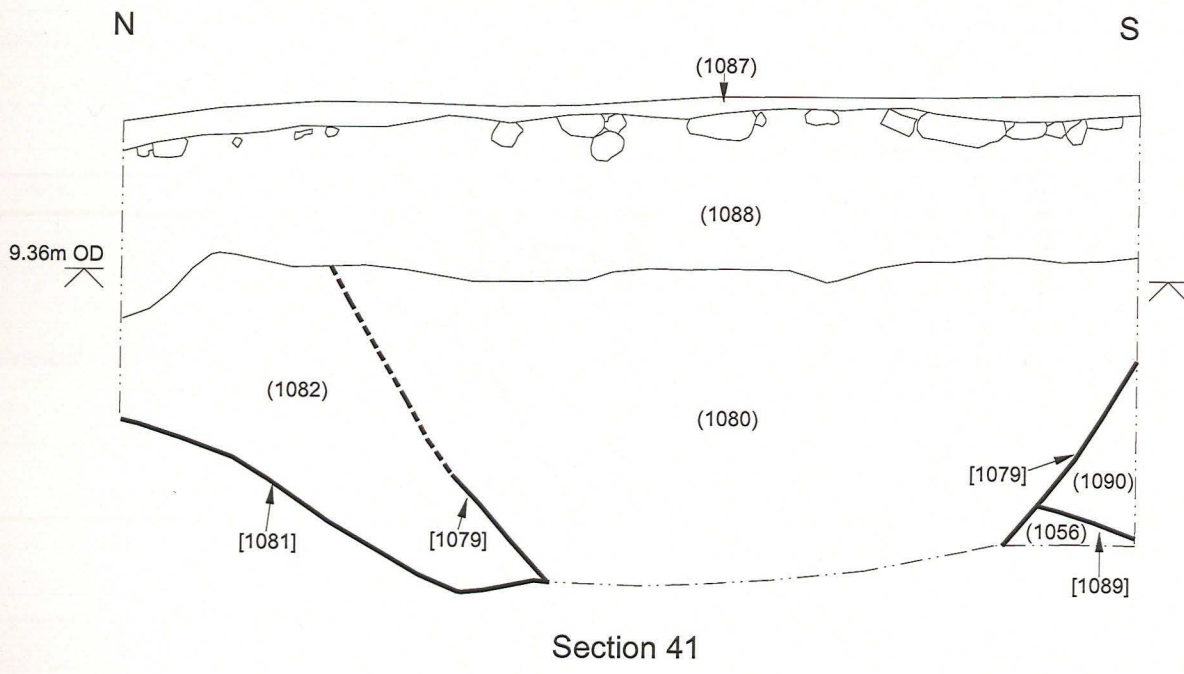
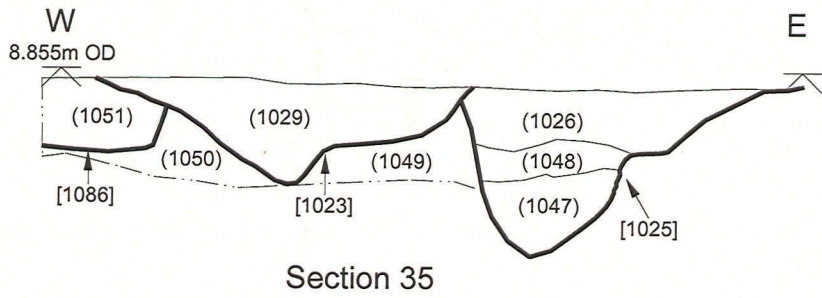
 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Sleaford Dalgety Warehouse SDW03		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: TBL	Report No: 40/04

Fig. 12 Sections 37, 62 and 49 located in southeast corner Area 1 (Fig.5)




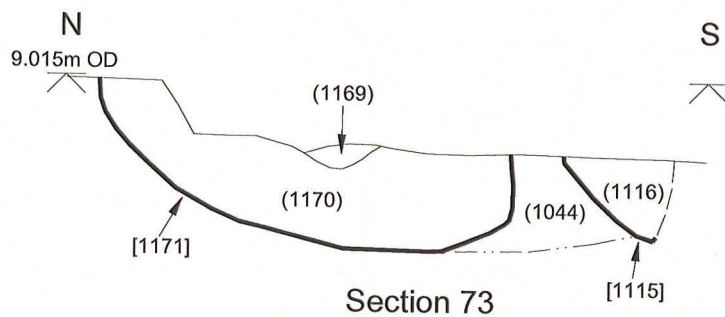
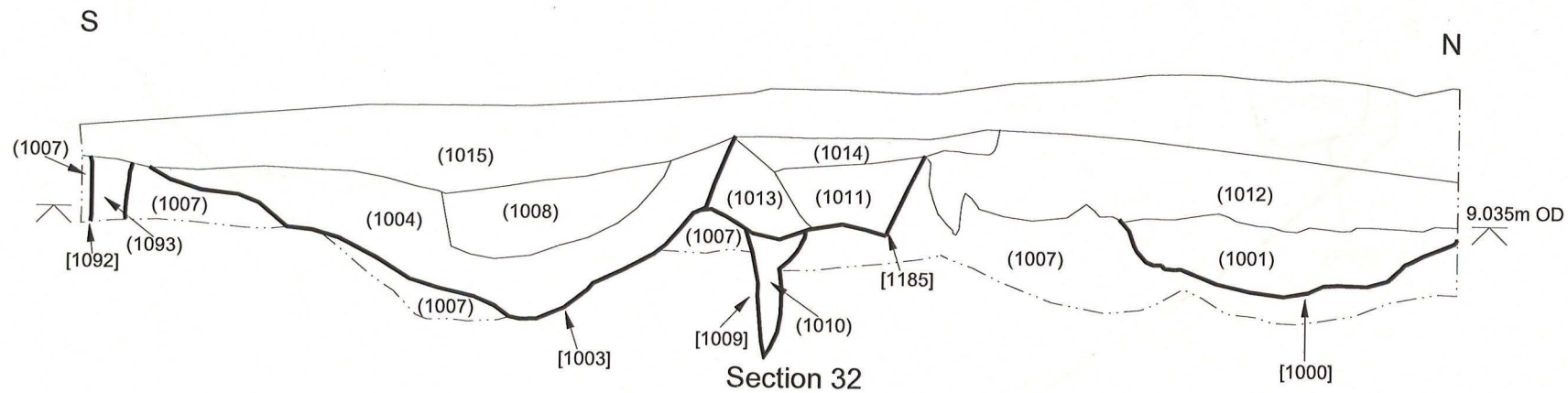
 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Sleaford Dalgety Warehouse SDW03		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by:TBL	Report No: 40/04

Fig.13 Sections 35 and 41 located within Area 1 (Fig.5)




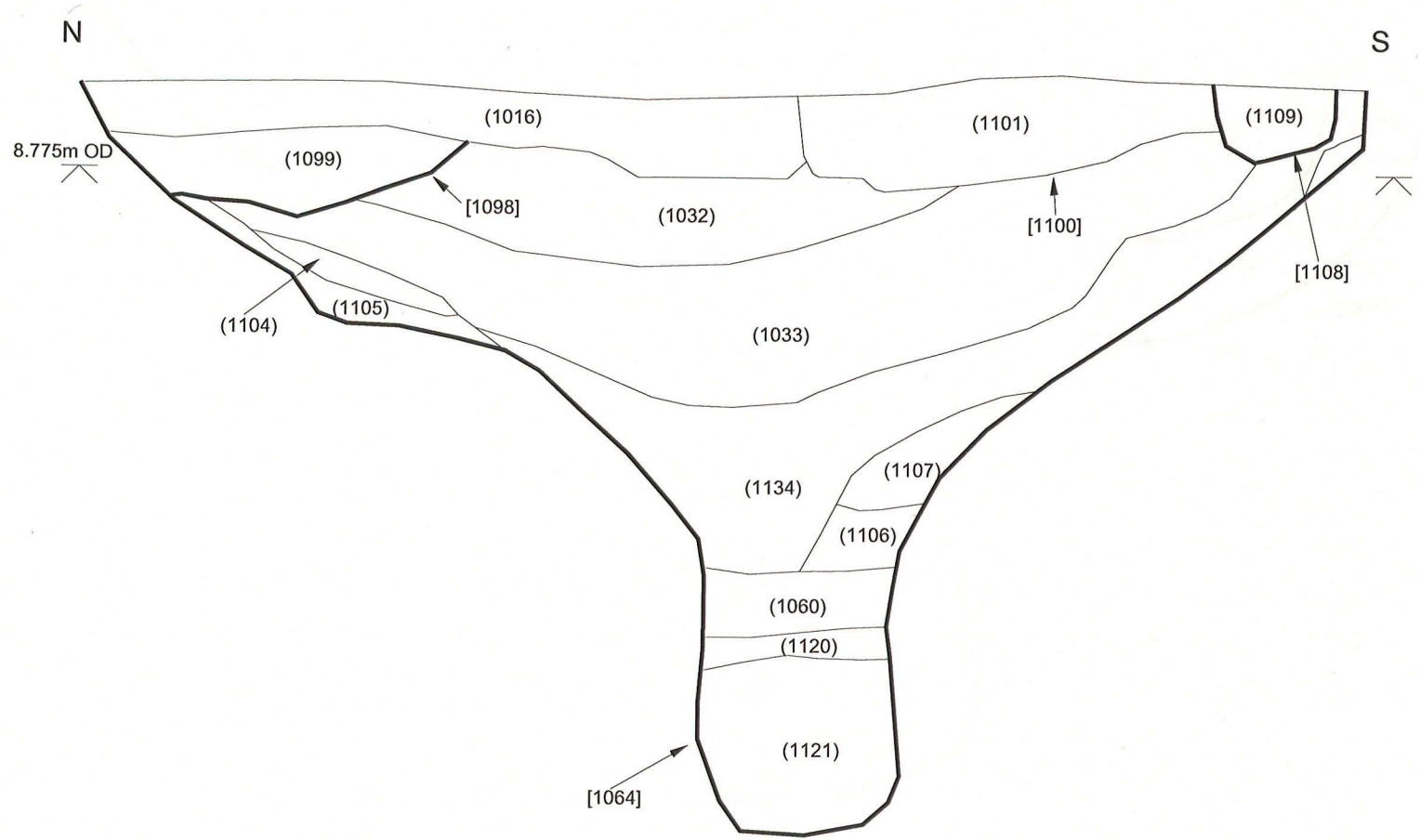
 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Sleaford Dalgety Warehouse SDW03		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: TBL	Report No: 40/04

Fig. 14 Section 32 located within Area 2 (Fig.6) and Section 73 located within Area 1 (Fig.5)



Section 44


 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Sleaford Dalgety Warehouse SDW03		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: TBL	Report No: 40/04

Fig. 15 Section 44. West facing section Well [1064], Area 1 (Fig.5)

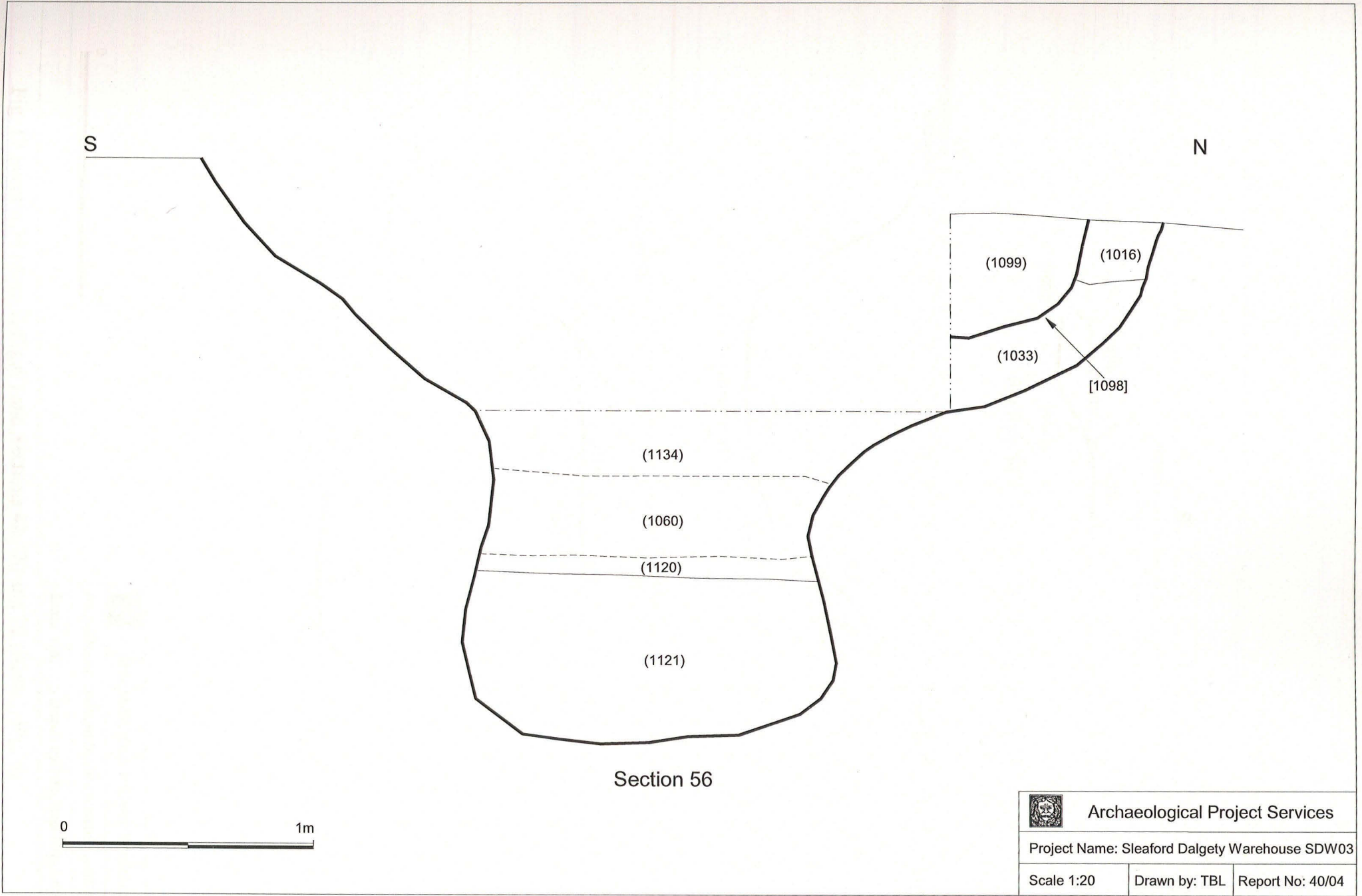
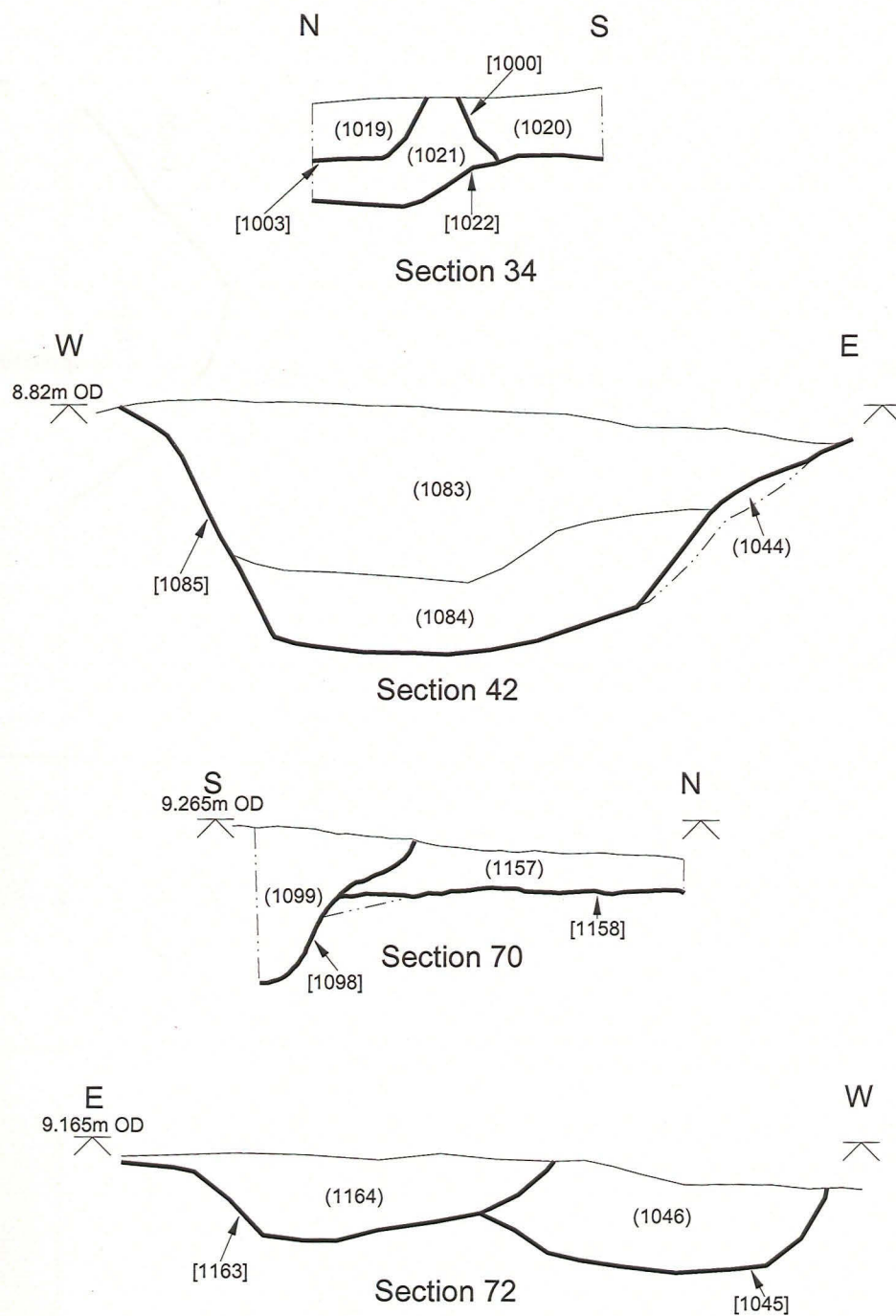


Fig.16 Section 56 East facing section Well [1064]. Area 1 (Fig.5)




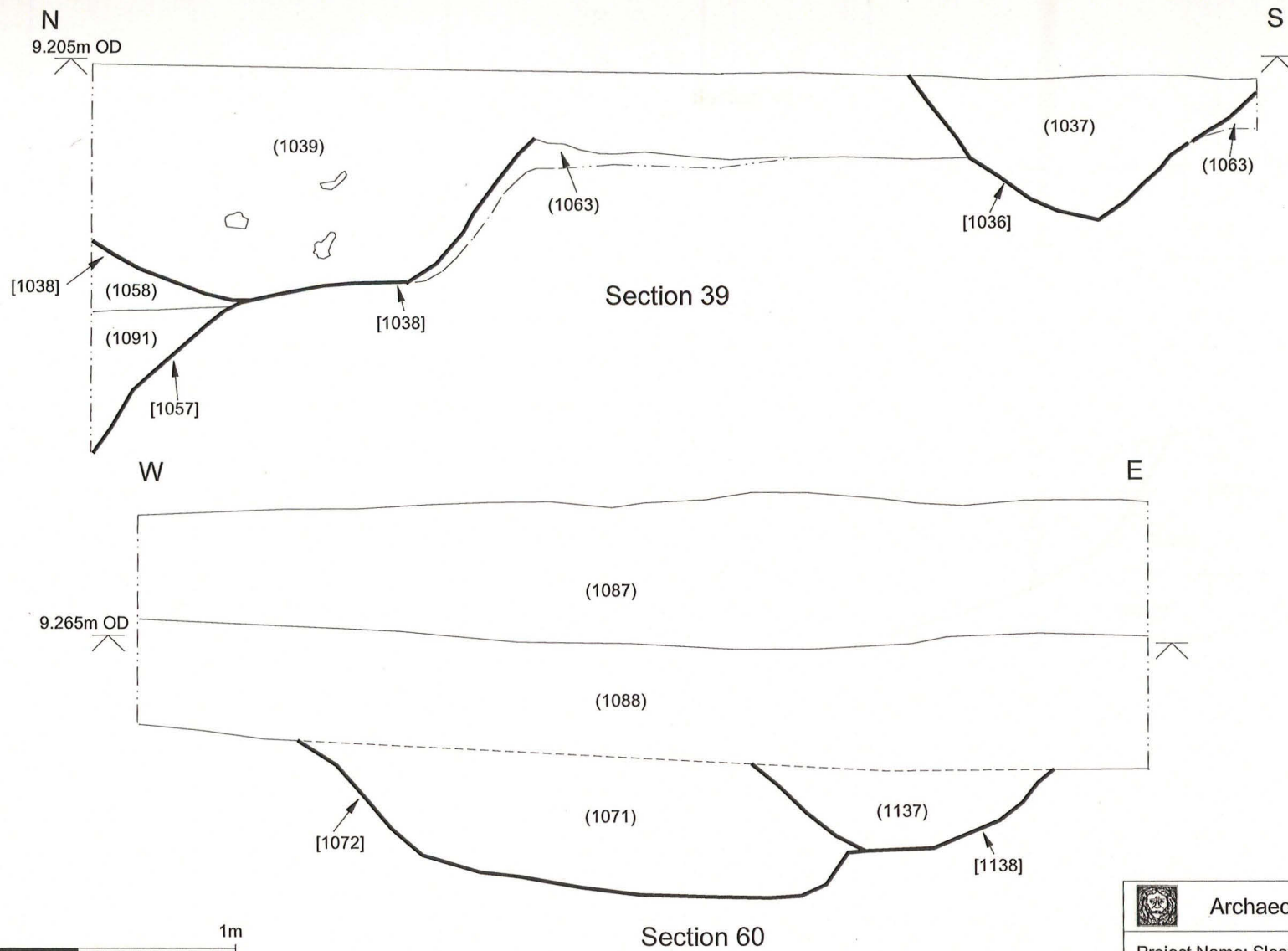
 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Sleaford Dalgety Warehouse SDW03		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by:TBL	Report No: 40/04

Fig. 17 Section 34 (Area 2, Fig.6) and Sections 42, 70 and 72 (Area 1, Fig. 5)




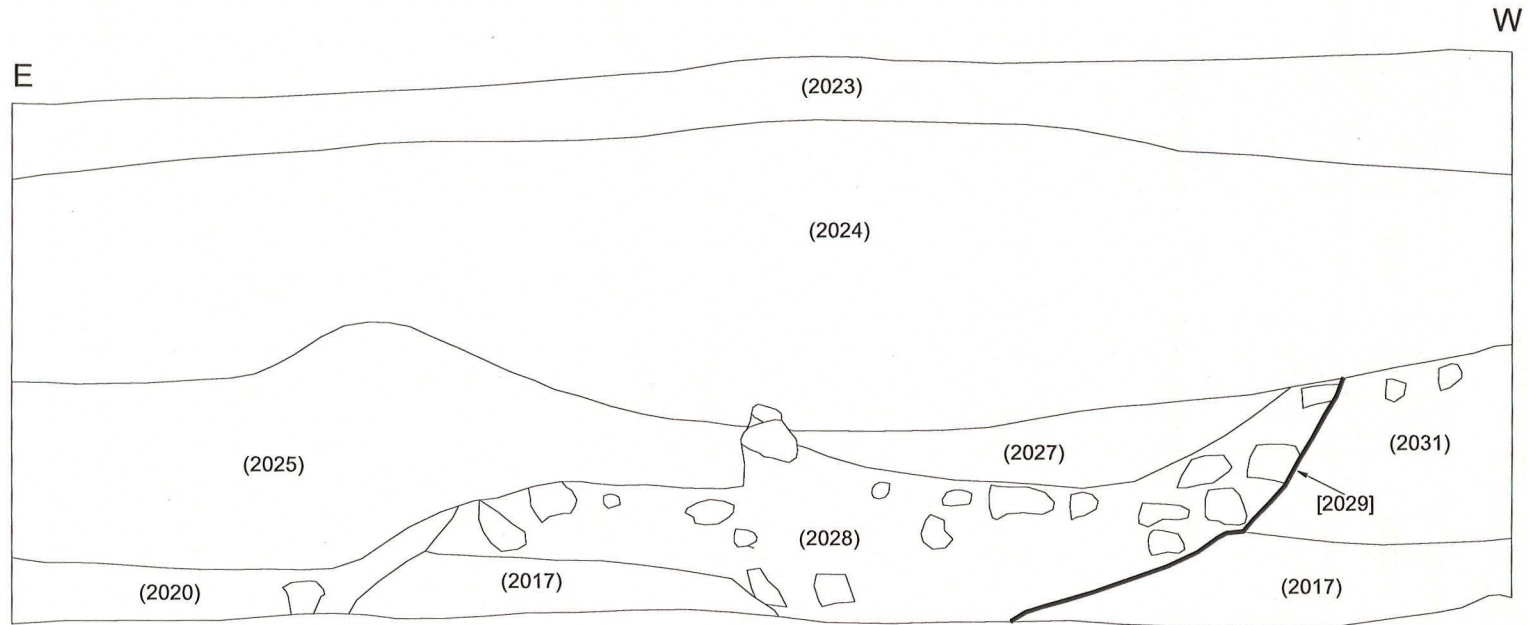
 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Sleaford Dalgety Warehouse SDW 03		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: TBL	Report No: 40/04

Fig. 18 Sections 39 and 60, located in the northeast corner of Area 1 (Fig.5)

Section 48




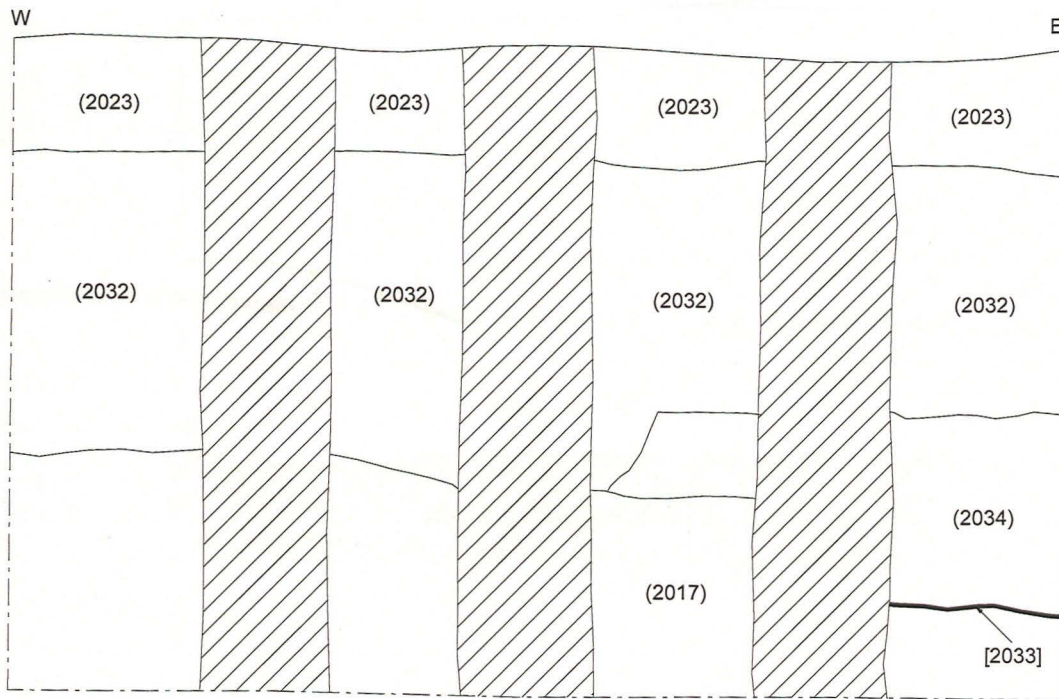
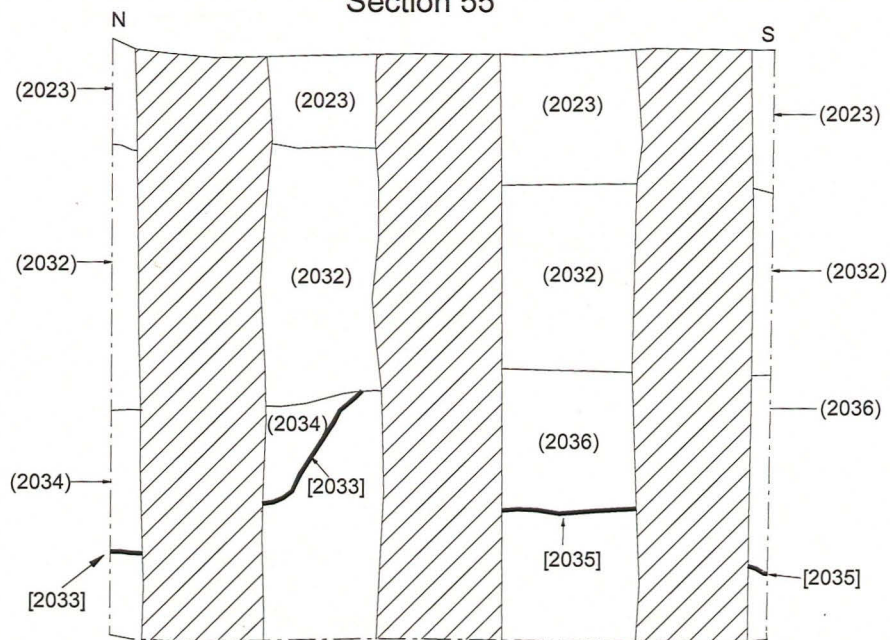
	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Sleaford Dalgety Warehouse SDW 03		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: MN	Report No: 40/04

Fig 19 Section 48. located south of Hoplands Business Park (Fig.11)

Section 54



Section 55



 Shoring



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Sleaford Dalgety Warehouse SDW03

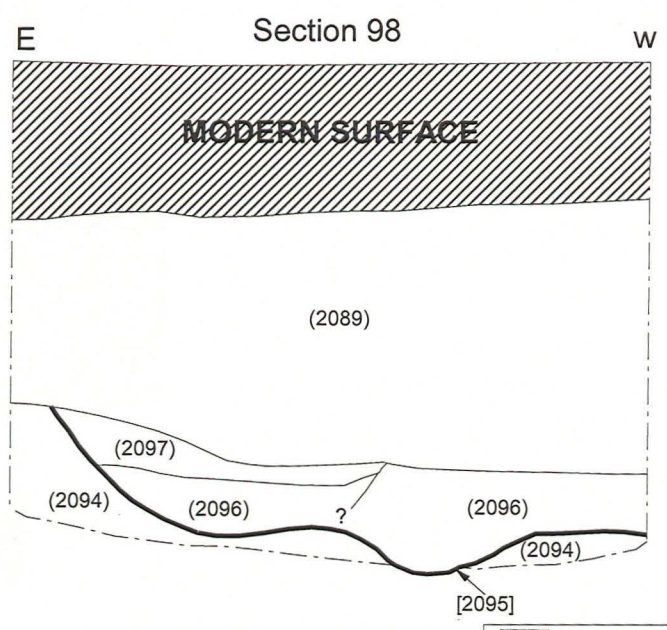
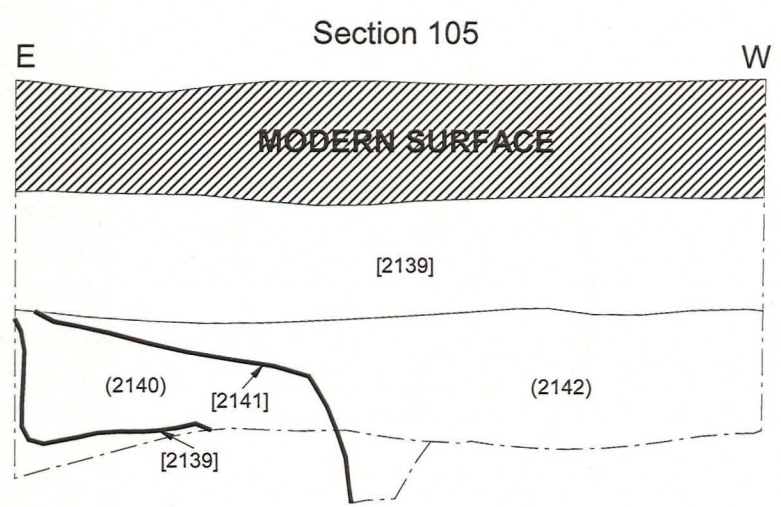
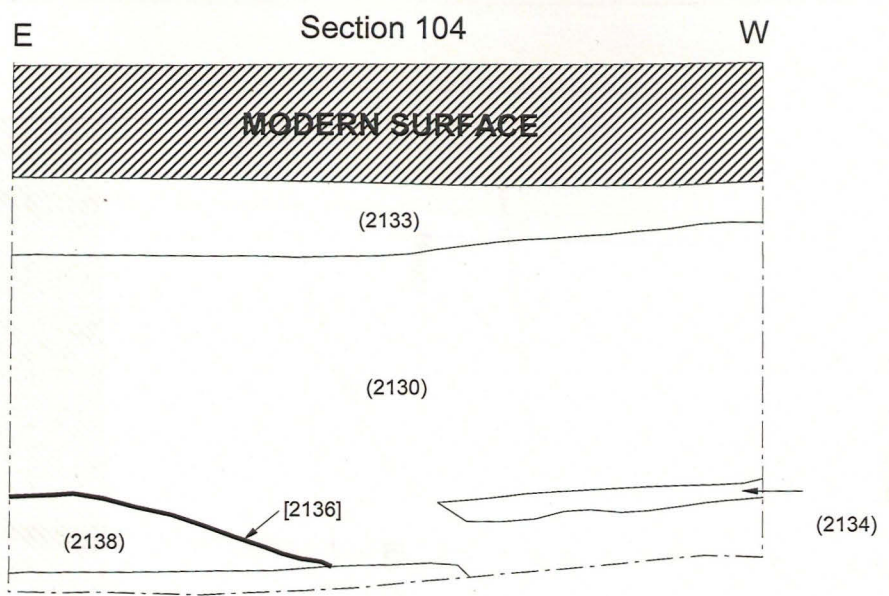
Scale 1: 20

Drawn by: MN

Report No: 40/04



Fig. 20 Sections 54 and 55, located in manhole south of Hopland Business Park (Fig. 11)




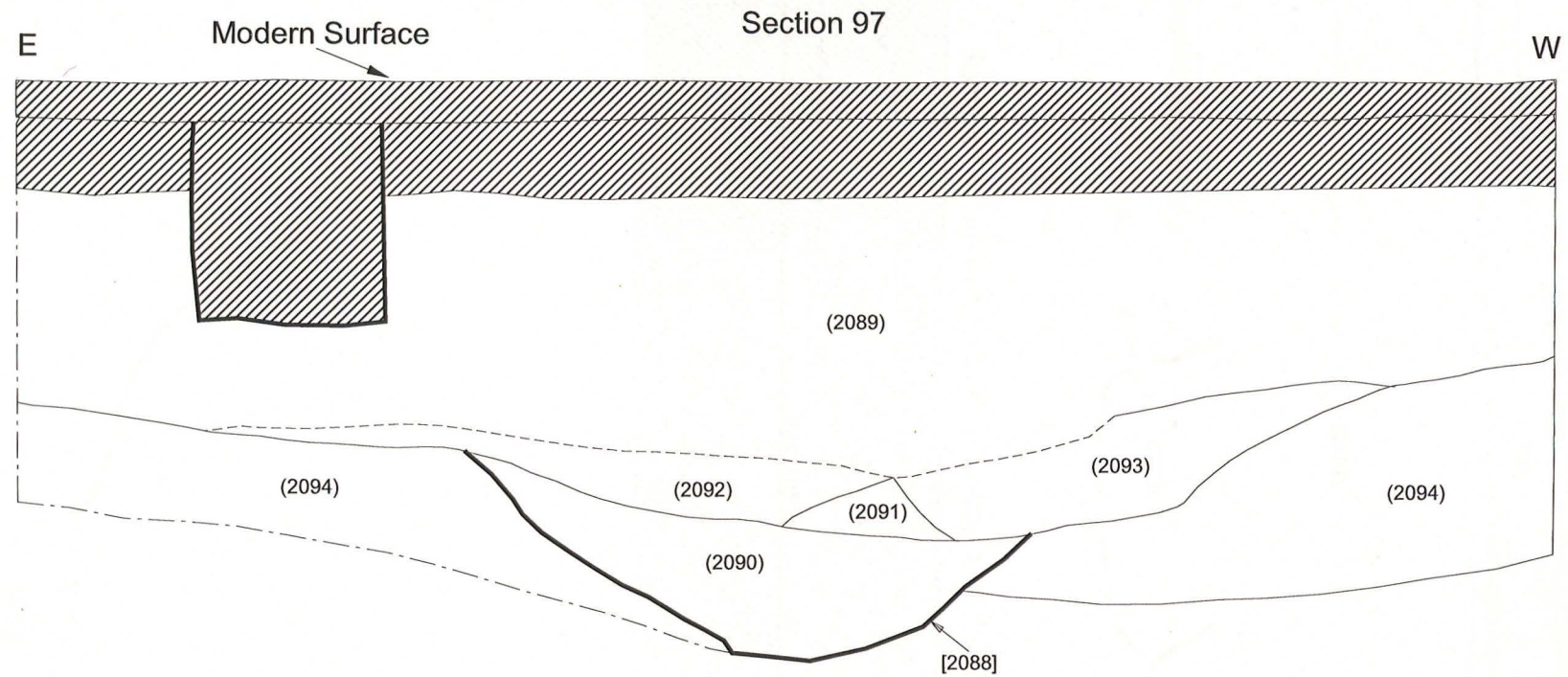
 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Sleaford Dalgety Warehouse SDW03		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by MN	Report No: 40/04

Fig. 21 Sections 104, 105 and 98, located in service trench south of Hoplands Business Park (Fig. 11)




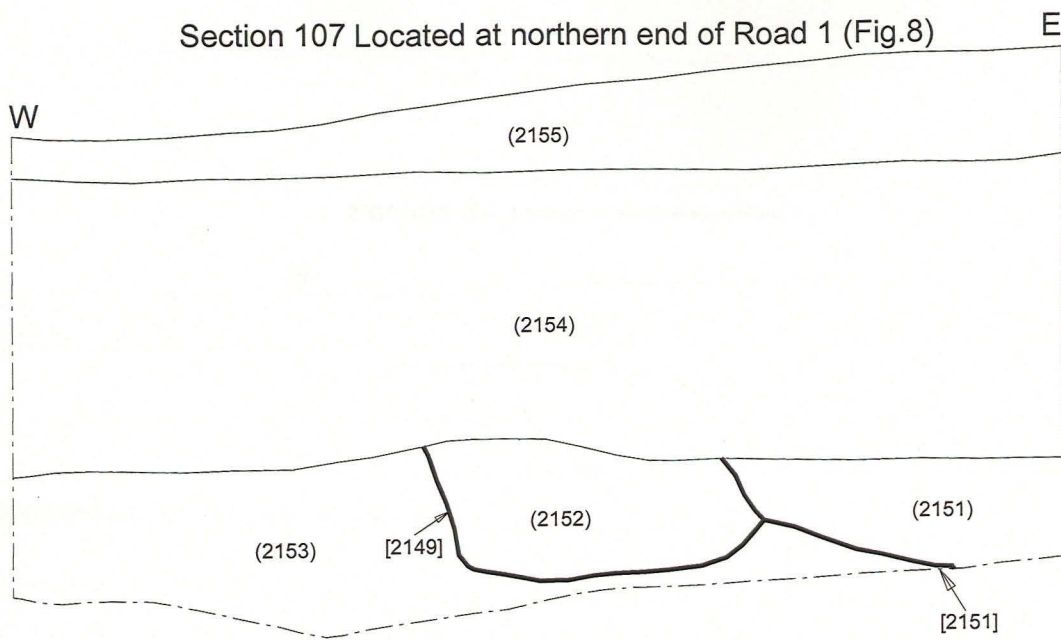
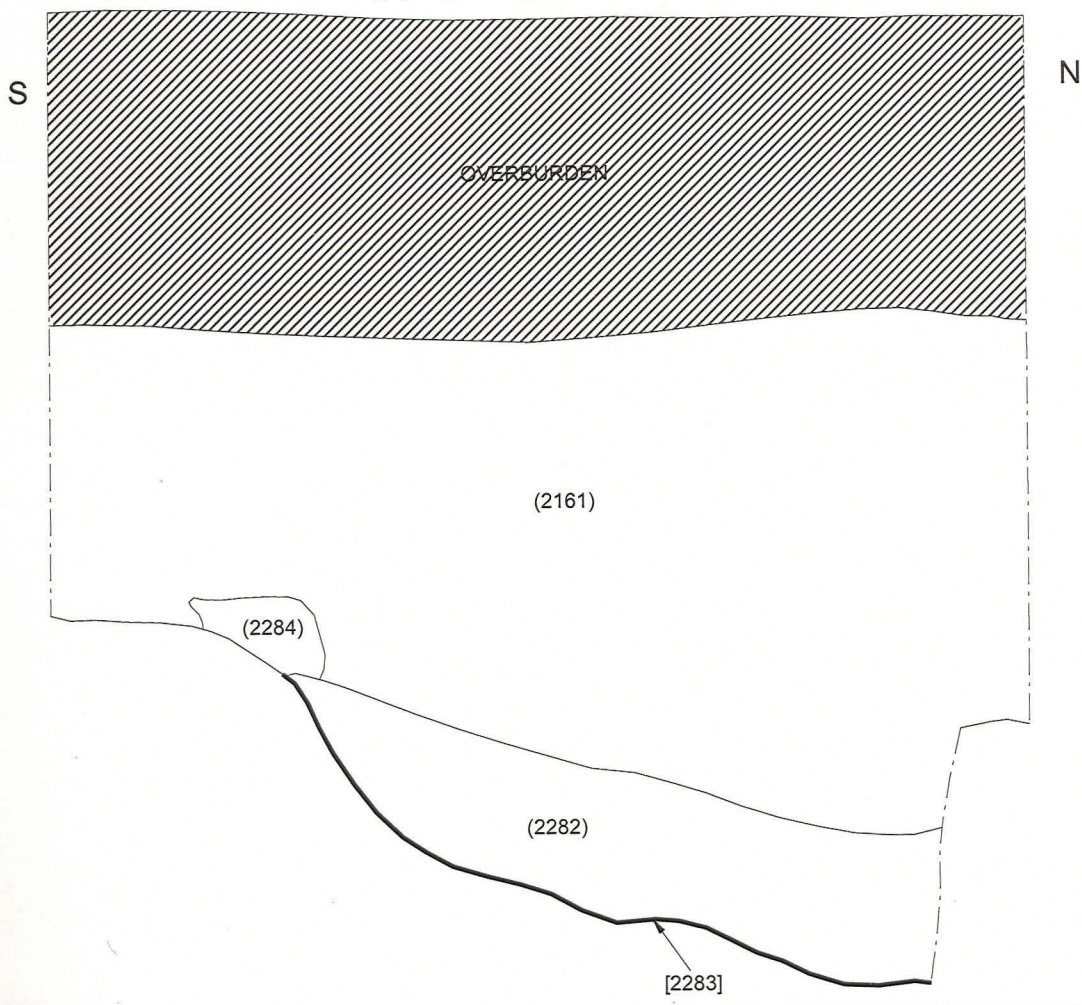
 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Sleaford Dalgety Warehouse SDW03		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: MN	Report No.40/04

Fig. 22 Section 97, located in service trench south of Hoplands Business Park (Fig.11)

Section 107 Located at northern end of Road 1 (Fig.8)



Section 141 showing pit [2283] located in Road 1 (Figs. 8 and 10)



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Sleaford Dalgety Warehouse SDW03

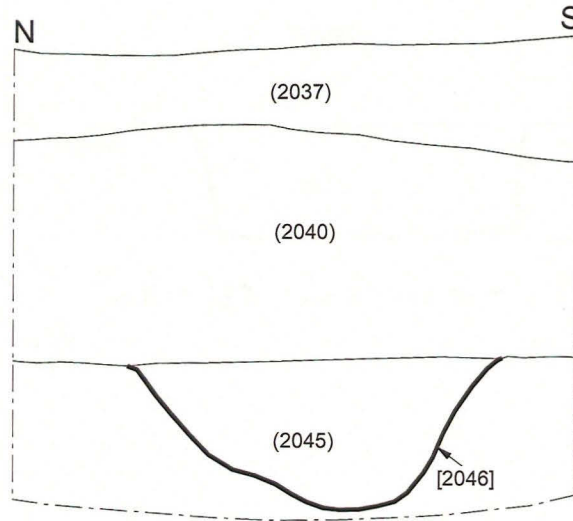
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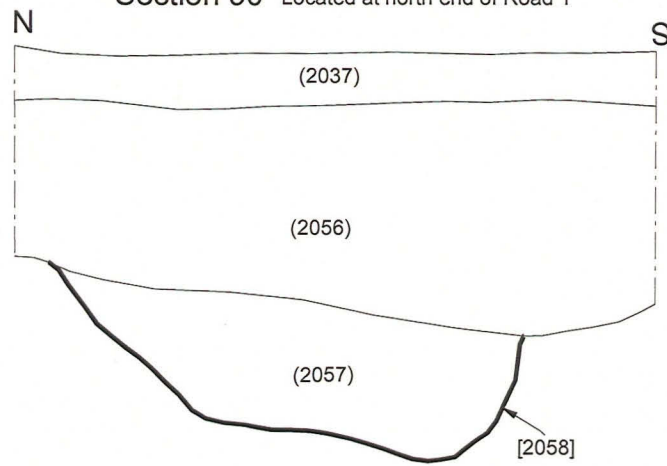
Report No: 40/04

Fig. 23 Sections 107 and Section 141

Section 84 Located at south end of Road 1



Section 90 Located at north end of Road 1



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Sleaford Dalgety Warehouse SDW03

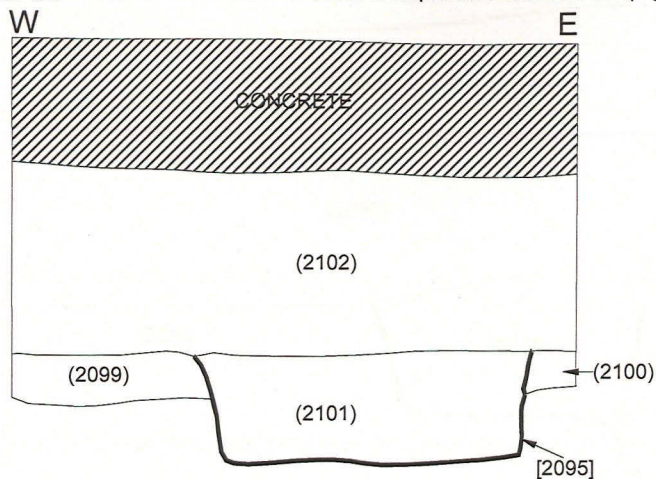
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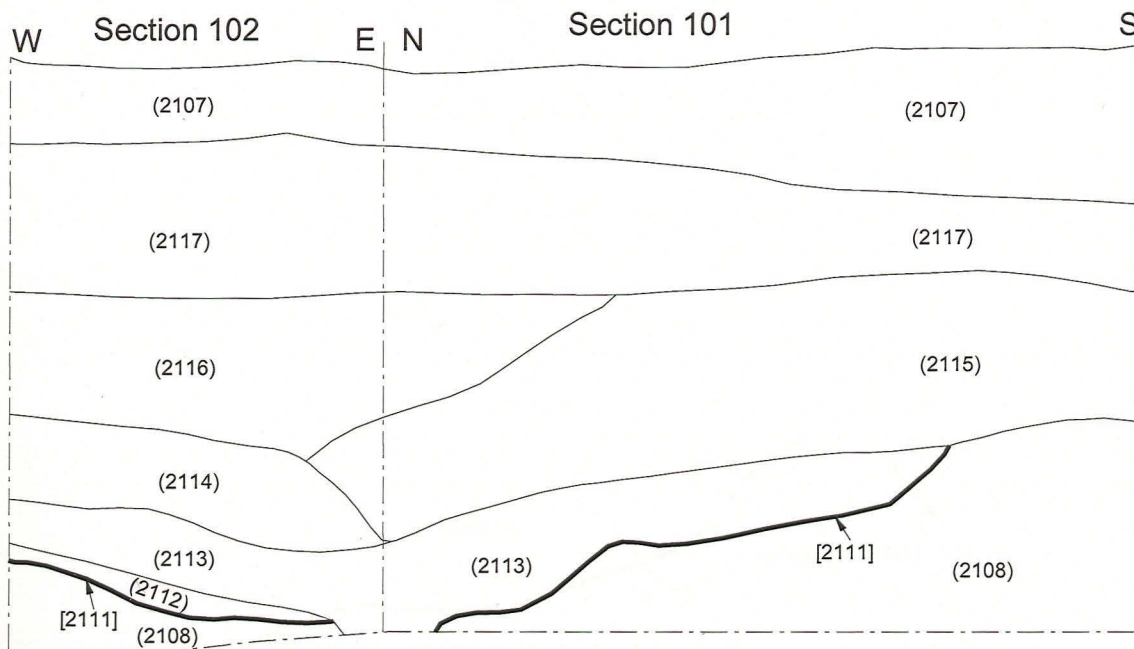
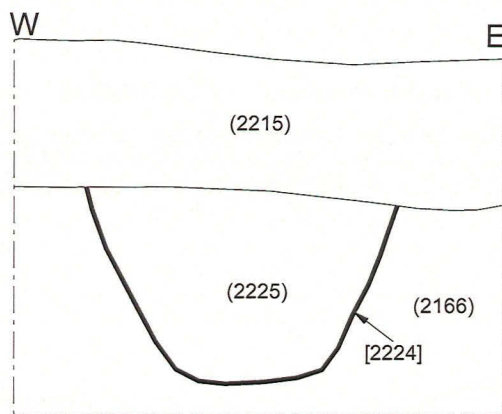
Report No: 40/04

Fig. 24 Sections 84 and 90

Section 99 Located in service trench south of Hoplands Business Park (Fig. 11)



Section 128 Located in Road 3 (Fig. 8)



Located in Road 2 (Fig. 8)



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Sleaford Dalgety Warehouse SDW03

Scale 1:20

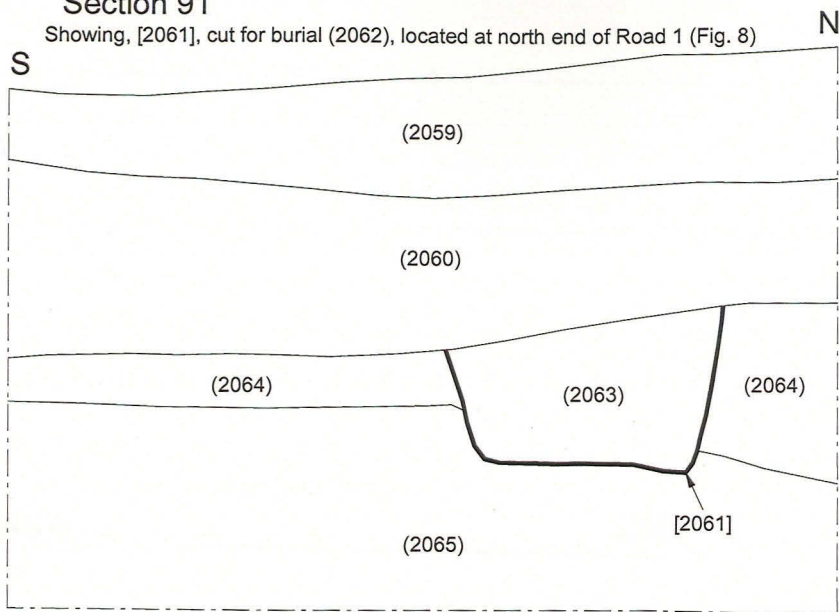
Drawn by: MN

Report No: 40/04

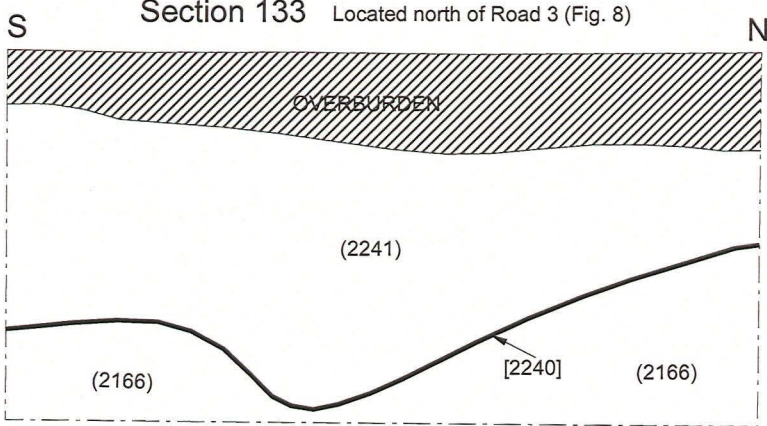
Fig. 25 Sections 99,128, 101 and 102

Section 91

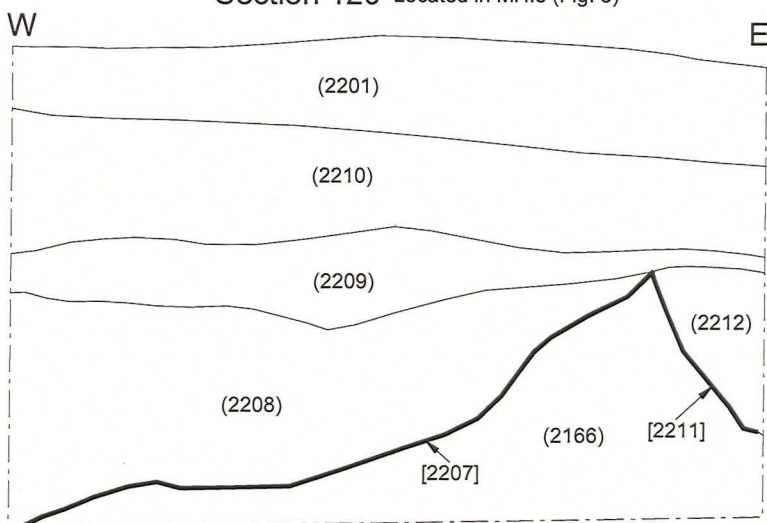
Showing, [2061], cut for burial (2062), located at north end of Road 1 (Fig. 8)



Section 133 Located north of Road 3 (Fig. 8)



Section 120 Located in MH.8 (Fig. 8)



Archaeological Project Services

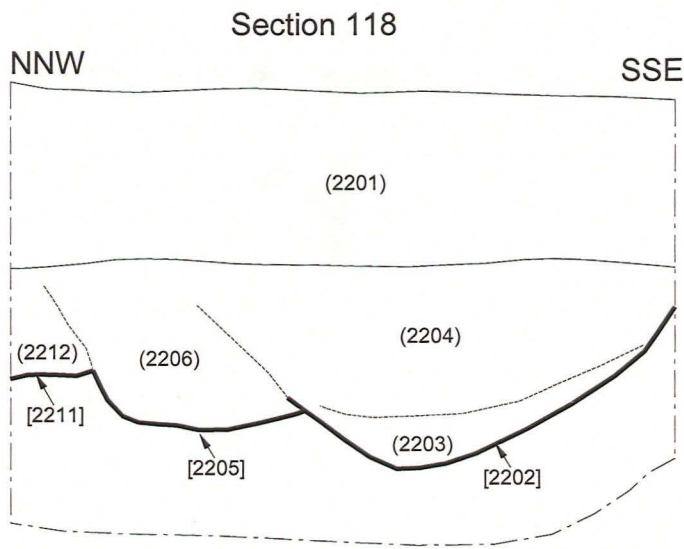
Project Name: Sleaford Dalgety Warehouse SDW03

Scale 1:20

Drawn by: MN

Report No: 40/04

Fig.26 Sections 91, 133 and 120



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Sleaford Dalgety Warehouse SDW03

Scale 1:20

Drawn by: MN

Report No: 40/04

Fig.27 Section 118, Located in MH.8 (Fig. 8)

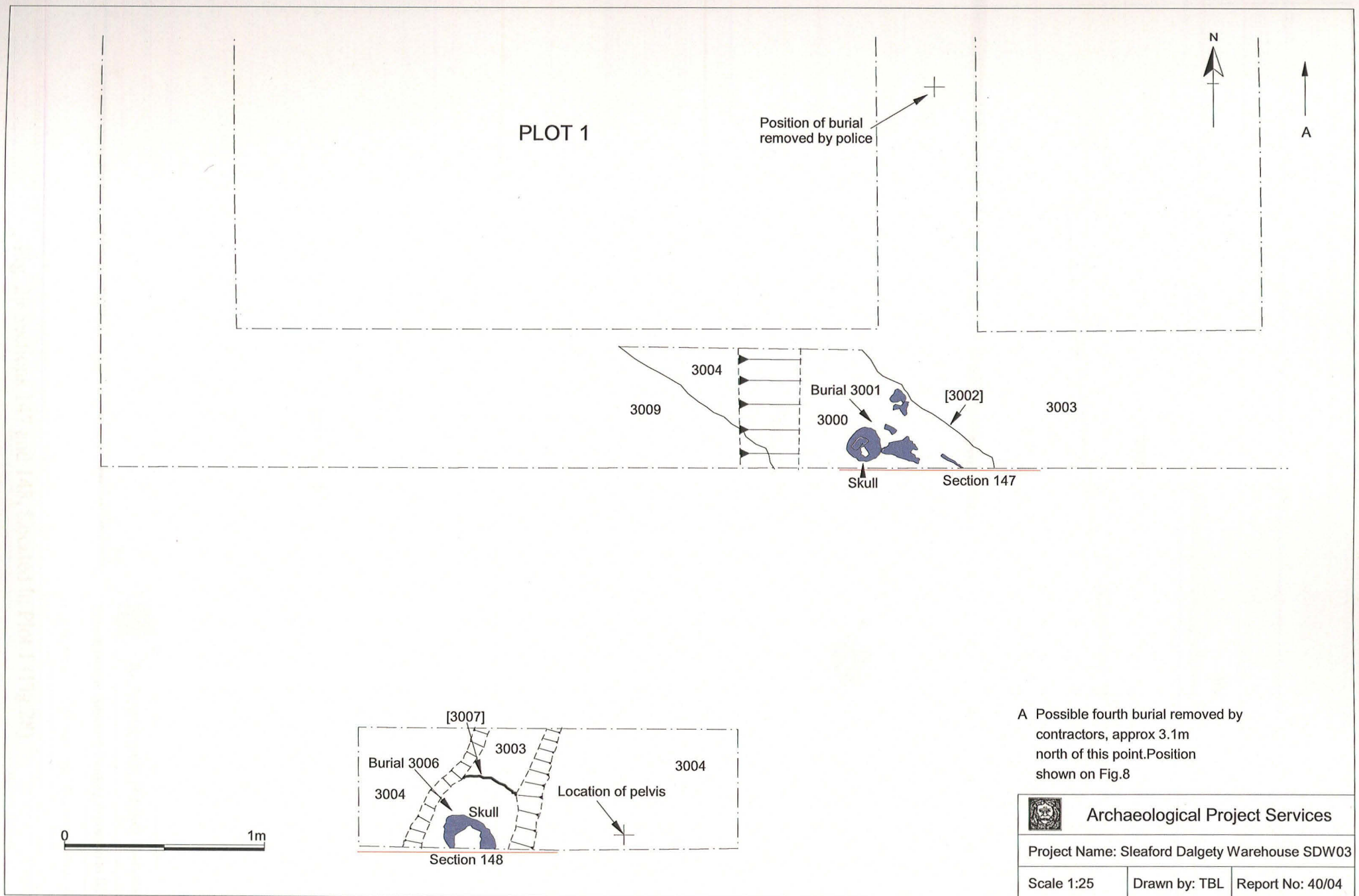
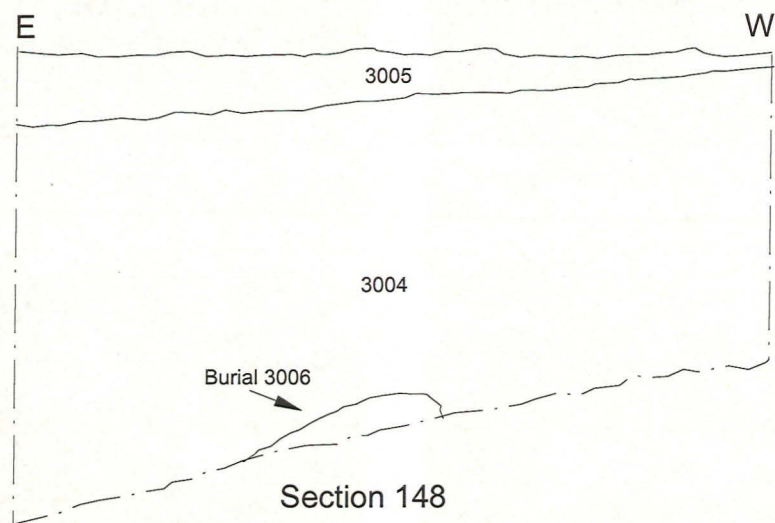
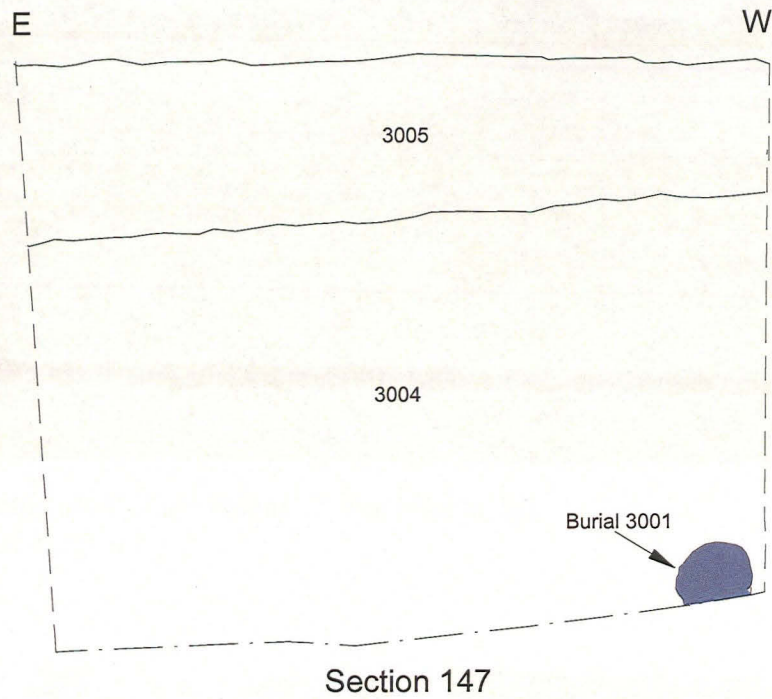


Fig. 28. Plan of burials within Plot 1



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Sleaford Dalgety Warehouse SDW 03

Scale 1:10

Drawn by:TBL

Report No: 40/04

Fig. 29 Sections 147 and 148, Located in Plot 1 (Fig.28)



Plate 1 North facing view of development area prior to the commencement of excavation.



Plate 2 South facing view Area 2 after completion of excavation.



Plate 3 North facing view northern portion of Area 2 after excavation.



Plate 4 East facing view northern arm of Area 1 prior to excavation.



Plate 5 North facing view central portion of Area 1 prior to excavation.

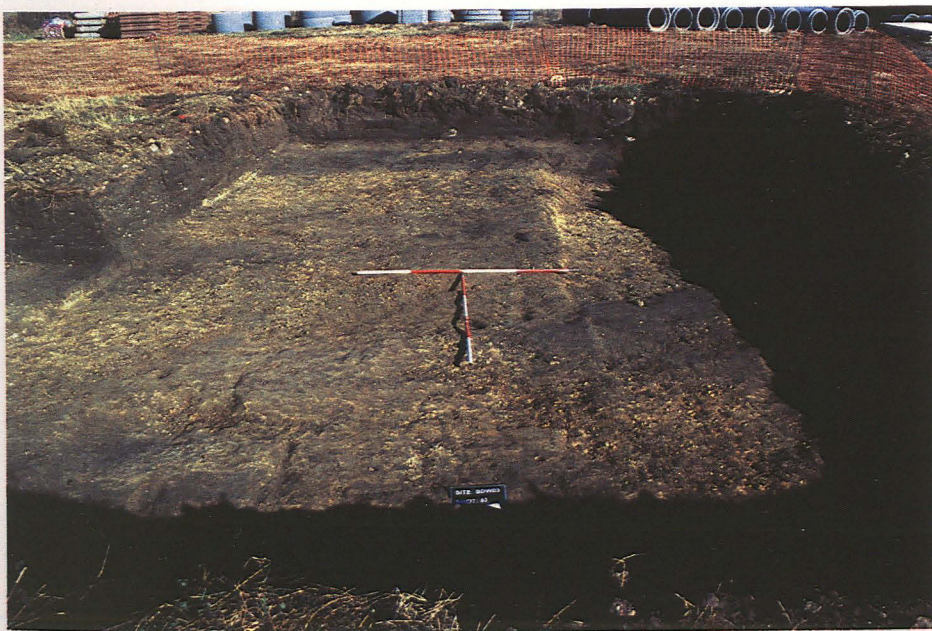


Plate 6 East facing view southern arm of Area 1 prior to excavation.



Plate 7 East facing
view possible beam slot
[1034] after excavation.



Plate 8 East facing
view of well [1064]
(Section 44).



Plate 9 West facing
view of well [1064]
(Section 56).



Plate 10 Completed excavation within the central portion of Area 1 showing [1064] and north-south linears [1025] and [1158].



Plate 11 West facing view burial (1110) within grave cut [1111].



Plate 12 Northeast facing view linears [1038] and [1057].



Plate 13 North facing view linear [1072] and gully [1138] (Section 60).



Plate 14 East facing view northern arm of Area after completion of excavation.



Plate 15 North facing view service trench FW05-MH1 showing gully [2008] and ditch [2010].



Plate 16 East facing view of service trench FW05-MH1 during excavation.



Plate 17 South facing section Manhole 1 (MH1) (Section 54).



Plate 18 North facing view mid-Roman robber trench [2098] exposed within service trench SW05-SW04 (Section 99).



Plate 19 West facing view
Section 84 showing early
Roman ditch [2046] exposed
within drain run MH2-3.



Plate 20 West facing view
manhole MH4 (Section 91)
showing grave cut [2061] and
proximity to the northwest
corner of the site boundary
where further burials were
recorded in 1995.



Plate 21 Northeast facing
view MH6 showing quarry
hollow [2111].

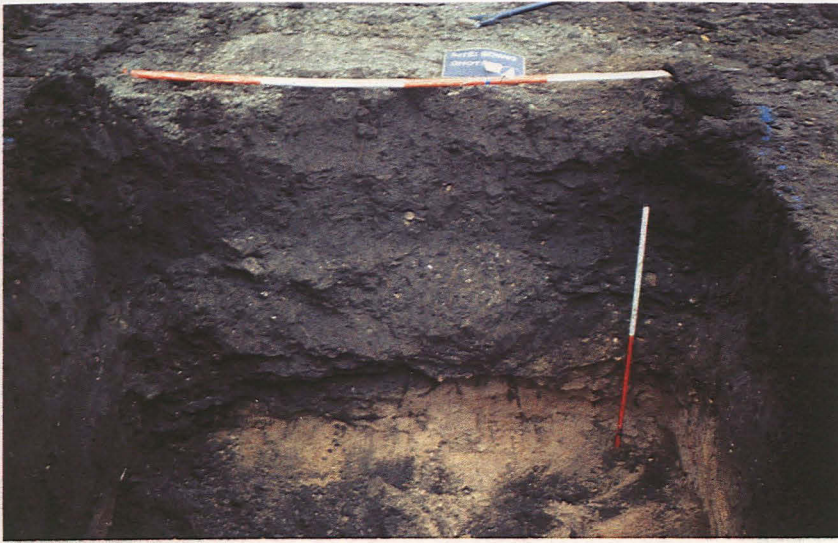


Plate 22 South facing section MH8 (Section 120) showing early medieval features [2207] and [2211].



Plate 23 North facing view drain run MH7 to MH8 showing working conditions during watching brief.



Plate 24 South facing view of road strip at northern end of Road 2.



Plate 25 West facing view late Iron Age pit [2283].



Plate 26 Southwest facing view east-west arm of Road 3 after stripping of ground.



Plate 27 East facing view northern end of Road 1 showing (2290).

Appendix 1

**SPECIFICATION FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AND
WATCHING BRIEF OF LAND AT THE FORMER DALGETY WAREHOUSE, THE
HOPLANDS, OFF BOSTON ROAD, SLEAFORD**

PREPARED FOR BROADGATE HOMES LTD

OCTOBER 2003

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological excavation and Watching Brief of land at the former Dalgety Warehouse site, The Hoplands, off Boston Road, Sleaford.*
- 1.2 *The site lies close to a Roman road and in an area of Romano-British and Iron Age settlement, including buildings and an extensive cemetery of the late Roman period.*
- 1.3 *Planning permission has been granted for residential development with a condition for archaeological investigation prior to development commencing. The archaeological works comprise mitigation excavation and watching brief, following earlier archaeological intervention in the form of trial trenching.*
- 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 line drawings and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological excavation and watching brief of land at the former Dalgety Warehouse, The Hoplands, off Boston Road, Sleaford, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 The document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview
 - 2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting
 - 2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used

2.2.4 List of specialists

2.2.5 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE DESCRIPTION

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

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1 Planning consent (N/34/0897/97) has been granted for residential development on the site, with a condition for archaeological investigation and the implementation of an appropriate mitigation strategy.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

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

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

6.1 Artefacts of Bronze Age date (2000 - 700 BC) have been found near to the site, though these perhaps represent casual losses rather than actual occupation in the immediate proximity.

6.2 A major settlement was established in the proximity of the proposed development site during the later part of the Iron Age (700 BC - AD 50). This settlement, located where a track crossed the River Sleas, was one of the principal centres of the Corieltavi, the Iron Age tribe that occupied part of the East Midlands. The settlement had a major involvement in coin production and possessed the largest known mint of the period in Europe. Subsequently, the Iron Age settlement was succeeded by a Romano-British (AD 50-400) occupation and the prehistoric track became a Roman road. Previous investigations, a little to the west on St. Giles' Avenue, identified ditches of Late Iron Age enclosures and later Roman stone buildings (Archaeological Project Services 1997). Additionally, investigations immediately to the south

of the site revealed well-preserved, extensive Roman remains, including stone buildings, though Iron Age evidence was absent from the area. Romano-British burials, mostly of infants and located within a large building, were also identified (Archaeological Project Services 1999). The later Roman remains both west and south of the present site were covered by dark homogenous soil deposits up to 0.5m thick and interpreted as 'dark earth' often found in late and post-Roman urban contexts.

- 6.3 Previous geophysical survey of land immediately to the north of the site revealed a number of geophysical anomalies thought to represent buried archaeological remains. These features are predominantly linear and are thought to represent probable Romano-British settlement remains (Engineering Archaeological Services 1996). Subsequent trenching in this area confirmed the Roman date of many of the remains, with evidence of buildings of the period particularly in the western part of the area and diminishing in density eastwards. Several burials of late Roman date were also identified, these mostly located just west of the current site (Archaeological Project Services 2001).
- 6.4 Previous investigations on the western boundary of the current site revealed remains dating from the Iron Age to Saxon periods. These remains included sections of both timber and stone structures, ditches, gullies, pits and burials.
- 6.6 The main potential for the site is the location of Iron Age and Roman settlement evidence and burials.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to preserve by record the archaeology revealed in selected house plots, drains and roadways.
- 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 Excavate archaeological features present within the site.
 - 7.2.3 Interpret archaeological features present within the site
 - 7.2.4 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.

- 7.2.5 Determine the way in which the archaeological features identified fits into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.
- 7.2.6 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site

8 EXCAVATION

8.1 Reasoning for this technique

- 8.1.1 Excavation will enable the full record of the archaeological data from selected areas of the site in advance of the impact of housing and associated infrastructure.
- 8.1.2 Prior to the construction of houses using piles and ring beams area excavation will take place in house plots 10-14. Moreover, a 20m length of 1550mm wide storm drain will be machine stripped down to the undisturbed archaeological horizon and any archaeological features exposed, fully excavated and recorded prior to the completion of the drainage.
- 8.1.3 Should archaeological deposits extend below 1.2m depth on the excavation then the excavation sides will be stepped in, or shored, as appropriate.

9 WATCHING BRIEF

9.1 Reasoning for this technique

- 9.1.1 Watching Brief enables recording of features in the sides of trenches excavated by the developers for services.
- 9.1.3 Watching Brief will take place on the construction of an -850mm wide storm water and foul water along and within the road. If the monitoring does not prove effective this requirement may be reviewed.
- 9.1.4 A continuous Watching Brief will take place on a 60m length of 1550mm wide storm water drain trench which will connect the development to the existing drainage in front of the Hopland's Business centre.

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 evaluation. A risk assessment will be prepared prior to the commencement of site works.
- 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 A metal detector will be used during mechanical and subsequent manual excavation. Mechanically excavated spoil will be scanned by detector and all excavated surfaces, of all trenches, will be scanned daily by detector.

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*.
- 9.3.2 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.
- 9.3.3 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at more appropriate scales.
- 9.3.4 Throughout the duration of the investigations 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:
 - 9.3.4.1 the site before the commencement of field operations.

- 9.3.4.2 the site during work to show specific stages of work
- 9.3.4.3 individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
- 9.3.4.4 groups of features where their relationship is important.
- 9.3.4.5 the site on completion of fieldwork
- 9.3.5 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If exhumation is necessary, the appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department, the coroner and the police informed.
- 9.3.6 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.
- 9.3.7 The spoil generated during the evaluation will be mounded along the edges of the excavations with the topsoil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.
- 9.3.8 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established, relative to the National Grid, by an EDM survey.

10 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

10.3 Stage 1

- 10.3.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 10.3.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and

conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

10.4 Stage 2

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

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

10.5 Stage 3

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

10.5.1.1 A non-technical summary of the findings of the evaluation.

10.5.1.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the site with reference to previous discoveries in the area.

10.5.1.3 Description of the topography and geology of the evaluation area

10.5.1.4 Description of the methodologies used during the excavations and Watching brief and a critical review of their effectiveness in the light of the findings of the investigation.

10.5.1.5 A text describing the findings of the excavation and Watching Brief .

10.5.1.6 Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

10.5.1.7 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.

10.5.1.8 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.

10.5.1.9 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

10.5.1.10 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10.5.1.11 A consideration of the importance of the findings on a local, regional and national basis.

11 ARCHIVE

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

12 REPORT DEPOSITION

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

13 PUBLICATION

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

14 CURATORIAL MONITORING

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

15 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

15.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from North Kesteven Heritage Officer.

15.2 Should the North Kesteven Heritage Officer require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

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

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

17 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

17.1 Fieldwork is expected to be undertaken by up to 4-5 staff, a supervisor and up to 4 assistants, and to take about fifteen (15) days.

17.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production is expected to be completed within 6 months of completion of the works. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor and CAD illustrator.

9 INSURANCES

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

19 COPYRIGHT

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

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

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

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

20 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Archaeological Project Services, 1996 *Desk-top Assessment of the Archaeological Implications of Proposed Development of land at Hoplands Bridge, Sleaford, Lincolnshire (SHB96)*

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Specification: Version 1, 10/10/03

Conte	Location	Description	Depth	Interpretation	Finds	Phase
					<input type="checkbox"/>	
1000	Area 2	E/W linear cut, 1.1m wide, concave based	0.25m	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
1001	Area 2	Friable greyish brown silty sand	0.20m	Fill of [1000]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
1002	Area 1	Moderate/ loose, Mid dark brown silty sand	0.30m	Fill of [1184]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
1003	Area 2	E/W linear cut, 1.2m wide, concave based.	0.40m	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
1004	Area 2	Friable greyish brown silty sand	0.29m	Fill of [1003]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
1005	Area 2	Unstratified material from service trench	-	Unstratified	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unstratified
1006	Area 1	Unstratified material from open area	-	Unstratified	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unstratified
1007	Area 2	Friable brownish yellow gravelly sand	0.32m>	Natural	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 1 (Nat)
1008	Area 2	Friable greyish brown slightly silty sand	0.22m	Fill of [1003]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
1009	Area 2	Sub-circular cut 0.17m diameter	0.40m	Cut feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
1010	Area 2	Friable greyish brown slightly silty sand	0.40m	Fill of [1009]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
1011	Area 2	Friable greyish brown silty sand	0.20m	Deposit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
1012	Area 2	Friable greyish brown silty sand	0.25m	Layer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
1013	Area 2	Friable greyish brown silty sand	0.20m	Deposit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
1014	Area 2	Friable greyish brown silty sand	0.10m	Deposit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
1015	Area 2	Friable brownish grey silty sand	0.20m	Layer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
1016	Area 1	Soft dark greyish brown slightly silty sand	0.21m	Layer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 6 (LR)
1017	Area 2	Hard friable mid-grey brown sandy silt	0.16m	Fill of [1018]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
1018	Area 2	E/W linear cut 1.20m long, 0.42m wide	0.16m	Gully cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
1019	Area 2	Fairly compact mid grey sandy silt	0.16m	Fill of [1003]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
1020	Area 2	Fairly compact mid to dark grey sandy silty	0.18m	Fill of [1000]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
1021	Area 2	Hard mottled grey orange silty sand gravel	0.30m	Fill of [1022]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
1022	Area 2	NW/SE linear, 0.44m wide steep sided flat cut	0.30m	Gully cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
1023	Area 1	N/S linear cut, 1.0m wide, concave based	0.30m	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
1024	Area 1	Firm brownish grey sandy silt	0.30m	Fill of [1023]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
1025	Area 1	Linear gully, 0.70m diameter	0.40m	Gully cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
1026	Area 1	Loose brownish grey sandy silt	0.40m	Fill of [1025]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
1027	Area 1	Unstratified		Unstratified	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unstratified
1028	Area 1	Pit cut, concave based 0.80m diameter	0.30m	Pit cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
1029	Area 1	Firm greyish brown sandy silt	0.30m	Fill of [1028]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
1030	Area 1	Compact dark greyish brown sandy silt		Ditch fill	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
1031	Unstratified	Unstratified		Unstratified	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unstratified
1032	Area 1	Soft dark grey slightly sandy silt	0.32m	Fill of [1064]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)

Appendix 2: Context Summary

17/06/05

Conte	Location	Description	Depth	Interpretation	Finds	Phase
1033	Area 1	Loose mid to light grey slightly silty sand	0.43m	Fill of [1064]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
1034	Area 1	Linear beam cut, E/W curves to SE, 0.43m wide	0.31m	Beam slot cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
1035	Area 1	Soft loose dark greyish to reddish brown	0.31m	Fill of [1034]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
1036	Area 1	E/W linear cut, 0.5m wide, concave based	0.26m	Gully cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
1037	Area 1	Firm greyish brown sandy silt	0.26m	Fill of [1036]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
1038	Area 1	E/W linear, 1.5m wide, concave based	0.77m	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 6 (LR)
1039	Area 1	Compact dark greyish brown sandy silt	0.77m	Fill of [1038]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 6 (LR)
1040	Area 1	Moderate dark grey sandy silt	0.15m	Fill of root bowl	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 1 (Nat)
1041	Area 1	Moderate/ friable orange brown sandy gravel/ silt	0.20m	Natural	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 1 (Nat)
1042	Area 1	Moderate mid grey brown sandy silt	0.30m	Fill of [1043]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
1043	Area 1	E/ W Linear cut, near vertical sided, 0.40m wide.	0.30m	Beam slot cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
1044	Area 1	Sand and gravel		Natural	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 1 (Nat)
1045	Area 1	N/S Linear cut, concave based, 1.25m wide.	0.30m	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
1046	Area 1	Loose dark grey brown slightly sandy silt.	0.30m	Fill of [1045]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
1047	Area 1	Moderate brownish grey silty sand	0.20m	Fill of [1025]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
1048	Area 1	Firm light brownish grey sandy silt	0.10m	Fill of [1025]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
1049	Area 1	Loose yellowish brown slightly silty sand	0.20m	Natural	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 1 (Nat)
1050	Area 1	Friable mottled grey and brown silty sand	0.20m	Natural	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 1 (Nat)
1051	Area 1	Friable brownish grey sandy silt	-	Fill of [1086]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
1052	Area 1	Sub-circular cut, concave based, 0.30m diameter	0.30m	Post hole cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
1053	Area 1	Loose mid grey brown sandy silt	0.12m	Fill of [1052]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
1054	Area 1	Pale whitish grey sandy silt	-	Fill of [1064]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
1055	Area 1	Loose mid yellow brown sandy silt	0.08m	Fill of [1052]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
1056	Area 1	Loose mid yellow gravelly sand.	-	Natural	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 1 (Nat)
1057	Area 1	E/W Linear steep sided 0.60m wide.	0.67m	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 6 (LR)
1058	Area 1	Compact light greysish brown sandy silt.	1.25m	Fill of [1057]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 6 (LR)
1059	Area 1	Very firm yellowish brown gravelly sand	0.40m	Tree bowl	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 1 (Nat)
1060	Area 1	Soft dark greyish brown silty sand	0.22m	Fill of [1064]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
1061	Area 1			Same as [1181]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
1062	Area 1			Same as 1180	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
1063	Area 1	Loose light sandy brown sand	0.20m	Natural	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 1 (Nat)
1064	Area 1	Sub-circular cut, measured 3.76m x 4.36m	2.10m	Well cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
1065	Area 1			Same as 1099	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
1066	Area 1			Same as [1098]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)

Conte	Location	Description	Depth	Interpretation	Finds	Phase
1067	Area 1	Same as 1033		Fill of [1064]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
1068	Area 1	Mid-dark grey brown silty sand	0.35m	Fill of [1154]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 6 (LR)
1069	Area 1	Moderate mid brown slightly grey silty sand	0.35m	Fill of [1155]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 6 (LR)
1070	Area 1	Firm mid-dark brown silty sand	0.15m	Fill of [1156]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 6 (LR)
1071	Area 1	Firm mid-brown sandy silt	0.45m	Fill of [1072]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 6 (LR)
1072	Area 1	Linear cut N/S turning E/W, 1.8m wide	0.45m	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 6 (LR)
1073	Area 1	Firm mid-brown sandy silt	0.5m	Fill of [1074]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
1074	Area 1	E/W linear cut, flat based, 1.62m wide	0.5m	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 6 (LR)
1075	Area 1	N/S linear cut, concave based, 0.5m wide.	0.15m	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
1076	Area 1	Compact dark grey sandy silt	0.15m	Fill of [1075]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
1077	Area 1	N/S linear, flat based, 0.60m wide	0.19m	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
1078	Area 1	Compact dark grey sandy silt	0.15m	Fill of [1077]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
1079	Area 1	E/W linear, concave based, 1.15m wide	0.20m	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
1080	Area 1	Loose dark greyish brown sandy silt	0.20m	Fill of [1079]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
1081	Area 1	Sub-circular cut, concave based, 2m diameter.	0.80m	Pit cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
1082	Area 1	Loose mid-grey brown sandy silt	0.80m	Fill of [1081]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
1083	Area 1	Firm dark grey sandy silt	0.50m	Fill of [1085]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
1084	Area 1	Firm dark grey sandy silt	0.20m	Fill of [1085]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
1085	Area 1	Sub-circular, flat based cut, 2.10m diameter	0.70m	Pit cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
1086	Area 1	N/S linear cut, concave based 0.3m wide.	0.2m	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
1087	Area 1	Loose dark-mid brownish grey sandy silt	0.25m	Topsoil	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 10 (Rec)
1088	Area 1	Loose mid grey brown sandy silt	0.80m	Sleaford Dark Earth	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
1089	Area 1	Sub circular, heavily truncated cut, concave base.	0.48m	Feature cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
1090	Area 1	Loose mid-light grey brown sandy silt	0.48m	Fill of [1089]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
1091	Area 1	Loose dark greyish brown sand	0.45m	Fill of [1057]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 6 (LR)
1092	Area 1	Sub-circular tapered based cut, 0.11m diameter	0.23m	Post hole cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
1093	Area 1	Loose dark brownish grey fine sand.	0.23m	Fill of [1092]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
1094	Area 1	Sub-circular, 0.75m diameter concave based cut	0.30m	Pit cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
1095	Area 1	Compact dark greyish brown sandy silt.	0.30m	Fill of [1094]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
1096	Area 1	E/W Linear cut, flat based, 0.20m wide.	0.21m	Gully cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
1097	Area 1	Compact dark grey sandy silt.	0.21m	Fill of [1096]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
1098	Area 1	E/W linear, concave based, 1m wide. Same as [10	0.32m	Gully cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
1099	Area 1	Friable dark brownish grey silty sand.	0.32m	Fill of [1098]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
1100	Area 1	E/W linear cut, concave based, 1.18m wide.	0.32m	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)

Conte	Location	Description	Depth	Interpretation	Finds	Phase
1101	Area 1	Loose dark grey brown slightly sandy silt.	0.35m	Fill of [1100]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
1102	Area 1	Irregular concave based cut, measure 0.47 x 0.30	0.20m	Post hole cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
1103	Area 1	Compact dark grey sandy silt.	0.20m	Fill of [1102]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
1104	Area 1	Friable brownish grey fine sand, frequent gravel.	0.08m	Fill of [1064]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
1105	Area 1	Friable brownish grey fine sand, scarce gravel.	0.10m	Fill of [1064]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
1106	Area 1	Soft medium brownish greysilty sand.	0.16m	Fill of [1064]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
1107	Area 1	Loose yellowish brown grainy sand.	0.38m	Fill of [1064]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
1108	Area 1	E/W linear concave based cut.	0.21m	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
1109	Area 1	Soft/ loose dark greyish brown fine silty sand.	0.21m	Fill of [1108]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
1110	Area 1	Single adult inhumation, crouched position.	-	Burial	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 8 (RLB)
1111	Area 1	Irregular/ sub-ovoid cut, concave based.		Grave cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 8 (RLB)
1112	Area 1	Loose/ friable greyish brown fine sand.	0.20m	Grave fill	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 8 (RLB)
1113	Area 1	E/W curvilinear cut, concave based, 1m wide.	0.34m	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
1114	Area 1	Firm dark brown sandy silt.	0.33m	Fill of [1113]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
1115	Area 1	E/W curvilinear cut, concave based 0.70m wide.	0.40m	Pit cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 6 (LR)
1116	Area 1	Firm dark greyish brown sandy silt	0.40m	Fill of [1115]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 6 (LR)
1117	Area 1	Circular cut, 1m diameter.		Pit cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
1118	Area 1	Firm mid greyish brown sandy silt.	0.60m	Fill of [1117]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
1119	Area 1	Firm brownish grey clay.	0.08m	Fill of [1117]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 6 (LR)
1120	Area 1	Loose light grey/ reddish brown sandy silt.	0.08m	Fill of [1064]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
1121	Area 1	Soft very dark grey silty sand.	0.44m	Fill of [1064]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
1122	Area 1	Compact, dark grey sandy silt.	0.17m	Topsoil	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 10 (Rec)
1123	Area 1	Firm dark grey sandy silt.	0.20m	Plough soil	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 10 (Rec)
1124	Area 1	Fairly compact dark grey sandy silt	0.23m	Plough soil	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
1125	Area 1	Compact dark grey sandy silt	0.15m	Sleaford Dark Earth	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
1126	Area 1	Compact dark grey sandy silt	0.30m	Sleaford Dark Earth	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
1127	Area 1	Compact mid grey sandy silt	0.25m	Fill of [1131]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 6 (LR)
1128	Area 1	Compact dark grey sandy silt	0.16m	Fill of [1131]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 6 (LR)
1129	Area 1	Compact dark grey/ orange sandy silt	0.17m	Fill of [1130]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 1 (Nat)
1130	Area 1	Sub-circular cut, flat based, 1.20m diameter.	0.17m	Tree bowl	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 1 (Nat)
1131	Area 1	E/W linear cut, flat based, 0.36m wide.	0.30m	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 6 (LR)
1132	Area 1	Compact dark grey sandy silt	0.12m	Plough soil	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 10 (Rec)
1133	Area 1	Hard mid brownish grey stoney sandy silt.	0.04m	Fill of [1036]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
1134	Area 1	Soft dark brownish grey silty sand	0.58m	Fill of [1064]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)

Conte	Location	Description	Depth	Interpretation	Finds	Phase
1135	Area 1	Firm light grey brown sandy silt	0.50m	Fill of [1136]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
1136	Area 1	NE/ SW Curvilinear cut, flat based, 0.65m > wide.	0.50m	Gully cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
1137	Area 1	Firm dark brown sandy silt	0.29m	Fill of [1138]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 6 (LR)
1138	Area 1	N/S linear cut, concave based, 0.48m wide.	0.29m	Gully cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 6 (LR)
1139	Area 1	Firm dark brown sandy silt.	0.12m	Fill of [1140]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
1140	Area 1	E/W linear, concave based, 0.6m wide.	0.12m	Gully cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
1141	Area 1	Friable light brownish grey silty sand	0.32m	Fill of [1064]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
1142	Area 1	Sub circular cut, uneven based, 1.48m diameter.	0.25m	Tree bowl	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 1 (Nat)
1143	Area 1	Compact dark grey sandy silt.	0.25m	Fill of [1142]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 1 (Nat)
1144	Area 1	Loose dark greyish brown sandy silt	0.40m	Sleaford Dark Earth	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 6 (LR)
1145	Area 1	Hard mid greyish brown silty sand.	0.55m	Fill of [1115]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 6 (LR)
1146	Area 1	Sub-ovoid cut, uneven based, 0.70m wide		Tree bowl	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 1 (Nat)
1147	Area 1	Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt.	0.12m	Natural	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
1148	Area 1	Moderate dark grey brown sandy silt	0.15m	Fill of [1149]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 6 (LR)
1149	Area 1	E/W linear cut, concave based, 0.45m wide.	0.15m	Gully cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 6 (LR)
1150	Area 1	Moderate dark grey brown sandy gravelly silt.	0.20m	Fill of [1151]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 6 (LR)
1151	Area 1	N/S linear cut, 0.30m wide	0.20m	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 6 (LR)
1152	Area 1	Moderate friable dark grey brown sandy silt.	0.15m	Fill of [1153]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 1 (Nat)
1153	Area 1	Ovoid flat based cut, measured 1.6 x 1m.	0.15m	Tree bowl	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 1 (Nat)
1154	Area 1	E/W linear cut, concave based, 1.5m wide.	0.35m	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 6 (LR)
1155	Area 1	E/W linear cut, concave based, 0.7m wide.	0.35m	Gully cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 6 (LR)
1156	Area 1	E/W linear cut, concave based, 0.45m wide.	0.15m	Gully cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 6 (LR)
1157	Area 1	Soft very dark greyish brown silty sand	0.15m	Fill of [1158]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
1158	Area 1	N/S linear cut, concave based.	0.15m	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
1159	Area 1	Moderate friable mid grey brown sandy silt	0.37m	Fill of [1160]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
1160	Area 1	E/W linear cut, concave based, 0.50m wide.	0.37m	Gully cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
1161	Area 1	Moderate friable mid grey brown sandy silt.	0.15m	Fill of [1162]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
1162	Area 1	E/W linear cut, flat based, 0.90m wide.	0.15m	Gully cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
1163	Area 1	Sub-rectangular, concave based cut, 0.90m wide.	0.25m	Pit cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
1164	Area 1	Soft loose dark grey sandy silt.	0.25m	Fill of [1163]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
1165	Area 1	N/S linear cut, flat based, 0.38m wide.	0.27m	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
1166	Area 1	Soft loose dark greyish brown sandy silt.	0.27m	Fill of [1165]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
1167	Area 1	Irregular cut, concave based	0.15m	Tree bowl	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 1 (Nat)
1168	Area 1	Loose dark greyish brown slightly clayey sand.	0.15m	Fill of [1167]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 1 (Nat)

Conte	Location	Description	Depth	Interpretation	Finds	Phase
1169	Area 1	Firm pale grey/ orange clay	0.08m	Fill of [1171]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
1170	Area 1	Moderate mid grey brown sandy silt	0.47m	Fill of [1171]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
1171	Area 1	Ovoid cut, concave based, measures 0.85 x 1.5m	0.47m	Pit cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
1172	Area 1	Moderate dark brownish grey/ yellowy red sand.	0.33m	Fill of [1173]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 1 (Nat)
1173	Area 1	Sub-circular cut, uneven based, 2.6m diameter	0.30m	Tree bowl	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 1 (Nat)
1174	Area 1	Sub-rectangular cut, concave based, 0.90m diamet	0.28m	Pit cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
1175	Area 1	Friable very dark greyish brown silty sand.	0.28m	Fill of [1174]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
1176	Area 1	Sub-circular cut, concave based, 0.75m diameter.	0.21m	Pit cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
1177	Area 1	Friable mid grey/ yellowish brown silty sand.	0.21m	Fill of [1176]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
1178	Area 1	Soft dark greyish brown sandy silt.	0.24m	Fill of [1179]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 1 (Nat)
1179	Area 1	Irregular cut, concave base, measures 2.09 x 0.40	0.24m	Tree bowl	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 1 (Nat)
1180	Area 1	Soft dark greyish brown sandy silt.	0.11m	Fill of [1181]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
1181	Area 1	Sub-circular cut, concave based, 1.2m diameter.	0.11m	Depression	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
1182	Area 1	Soft dark greyish brown sandy silt.	0.07m	Fill of [1183]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
1183	Area 1	Sub-circular cut, concave based, 0.70m diameter.	0.07m	Depression	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
1184	Area 1	Sub-circular cut, flat based, 0.55m diameter.	0.30m	Pit cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
2001	Mareham Lane trench	Loose mottled black/ yellow gravel and silt.	1.50m	Overburden	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 10 (Rec)
2002	FW05- MH1	NNW/SSE linear cut, concave based, 4m wide.	2.3m	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2003	FW05- MH1	Firm dark brown sandy loam	2.3m	Fill of [2002]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2004	FW05- MH1	NW/SE linear cut, concave based	1.7m	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2005	FW05- MH1	Firm dark brown sandy loam	1.7m	Fill of [2004]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2006	FW05- MH1	NNE/ SSW linear, flat based, 2.1m wide.	1.4m	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2007	FW05- MH1	Firm dark brown sandy loam	1.4m	Fill of [2006]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2008	FW05- MH1	NNE/SSW linear cut, concave base,		Gully cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2009	FW05- MH1	Firm dark brown sandy loam		Fill of [2008]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2010	FW05- MH1	E/W irregular cut, concave based, 4m> wide	1.2m	Quarry hollow cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2011	FW05- MH1	Soft/ loose very dark greyish brown silty sand.	1.2m	Fill of [2010]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2012	FW05- MH1	N/S linear cut, concave based, 2.2m wide.	1.2m	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2013	FW05- MH1	Soft/ friable medium greyish brown clayey sand.	1.2m	Fill of [2013]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2014	FW05- MH1	Soft/ loose greyish brown slightly yellowy sand.	0.70m	Fill of [2015]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2015	FW05- MH1	E/W irregular cut, flat based, 1.5m wide	0.70m	Quarry hollow cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2016	FW05- MH1	Concrete surface, overlying rubble hardcore.	0.35m	Yard surface	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 10 (Rec)
2017	FW05- MH1	Loose brownish reddish yellow sandy gravel	-	Natural	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 1 (Nat)
2018	FW05- MH1	Soft loose dark greyish brown silty sand.	0.60m	Sleaford dark earth	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)

Conte	Location	Description	Depth	Interpretation	Finds	Phase
2019	FW05- MH1	Irregular cut, flattish base	1.1m	Quarry hollow cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2020	FW05- MH1	Soft/ loose medium greyish brown silty sand	1.1m	Fill of [2019]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2021	FW05- MH1	Same as [2019]		Quarry hollow cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2022	FW05- MH1	Same as 2020		Fill of [2021]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2023	FW05- MH1	Loose medium greyish brown sand	0.32m	Topsoil	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 10 (Rec)
2024	FW05- MH1	Loose dark greyish brown fine slightly silty sand.	0.83m	Sleaford dark earth	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
2025	FW05- MH1	Loose yellowy brown slightly clayey sand	0.68m	Fill of [2030]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2026	FW05- MH1	Friable medium greyish brown slightly sandy clay	0.18m	Fill of [2030]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2027	FW05- MH1	Loose medium greyish brown clayey sand	0.22m	Fill of [2029]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2028	FW05- MH1	Friable very dark greyish brown sandy clay/ rubble	0.45m	Fill of [2029]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2029	FW05- MH1	Get details from section	0.56m	Robber trench cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2030	FW05- MH1	East facing cut, gradual sided, only part exposed.	0.17m>	Cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2031	FW05- MH1	Friable dark greyish brown sandy clay	0.52m	Deposit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2032	MH1	Friable/ loose greenish grey brown clayey sand.	0.90m	Sleaford dark earth	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
2033	MH1	Concave based cut	0.52m	Pit cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2034	MH1	Plastic greenish brown slightly sandy clay	0.52m	Fill of [2033]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2035	MH1	Flat based cut	0.38m	Pit cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2036	MH1	Loose friable dark greyish brown clayey sand.	0.38m	Fill of [2035]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2037	MH1- MH2	Friable very dark greyish brown sandy silt.	0.43m	Topsoil	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 10 (Rec)
2038	MH1- MH2	Moderate mid to yellowish brown sandy silt.	0.78m	Fill of [2039]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
2039	MH1- MH2	Cut, concave base, 1.8m diameter	0.78m	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
2040	MH1- MH2	Moderate mid brown sandy silt. Transformed soil?	0.20m	Fill of [2047]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
2041	MH1- MH2	Loose mid-yellow brown silty sand	0.38m	Natural eposit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 1 (Nat)
2042	MH1- MH2	Moderate light/ mid brown yellow sand.	0.60m	Natural	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 1 (Nat)
2043	MH1- MH2	Moderate mid brown sandy silt	0.40m	Fill of [2044]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
2044	MH1- MH2	Flat based cut, 1.9m N/S width. Same as eval [708]	0.40m	Ditch Terminal	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
2045	MH2- MH3	Fraible mixed dark/ greyish brown sandy silt	0.45m	Fill of [2046]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 4 (ER)
2046	MH2- MH3	Linear concave base cut. 1.0m diameter	0.40m	Ditch / pit cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 4 (ER)
2047	MH2- MH3	Large cut 17.2m N/S, undulating base	0.20m	Quarry hollow cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
2048	MH2- MH3	Moderate mid brown sandy silt	0.45m	Fill of [2049]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2049	MH2- MH3	E/W linear cut, 1.2m N/S	0.45m	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
2050	MH3	Moderate mid brown sandy silt	0.56m	Fill of [2051]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2051	MH3	WNW/ ESE linear cut, concave based, 1.7m N/S.	0.56m	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2052	MH3- MH4	Moderate dark brown sandy silt.	0.34m	Fill of [2053]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)

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2053	MH3- MH4	E/W linear cut, concave base, 1.1m diameter.	0.34m	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2054	MH3- MH4	Moderate dark brown sandy silt	0.54m	Fill of [2055]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2055	MH3- MH4	E/W linear cut, concave base, 1.3m diameter	0.54m	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
2056	MH3- MH4	Moderate mid brown sandy silt	0.60m	Sleaford dark earth	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
2057	MH3- MH4	Friable very dark greyish brown silt	0.38m	Fill of [2058]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 4 (ER)
2058	MH3- MH4	E/W linear cut, convex base, 1.25m width	0.38m	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 4 (ER)
2059	MH4	Very loose dark greyish brown fine silty sand	0.36m	Topsoil	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 10 (Rec)
2060	MH4	Loose greyish brown sandy silt	0.52m	Sleaford dark earth	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
2061	MH4	Sub-rectangular cut, flat base, c. 0.72m width.	0.42m	Grave cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 8 (RLB)
2062	MH4	Single adult inhumation, E/W alignment.		Burial	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 8 (RLB)
2063	MH4	Loose/ compact dark greyish brown silty sand.	0.42m	Grave fill	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 8 (RLB)
2064	MH4	Loose dark greyish brown silty sand.	0.30m	Sleaford dark earth	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
2065	MH4	Loose yellowish brown mottled grey sand and grav	-	Natural	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 1 (Nat)
2066	MH4	Loose greyish brown silty sand.	1.20m>	Sleaford dark earth	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 8 (RLB)
2067	MH4	Material recovered during maching MH.4		Unstratified	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unstratified
2068	MH3- MH5	Concave based cut, 1m diameter.	0.40m	Pit cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2069	MH3- MH5	Concave based cut, 0.86m diameter.	0.50m	Pit cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2070	MH3- MH5	N/S linear cut, concave base, 1.64m diameter.	0.47m	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2071	MH3- MH5	Loose greyish brown fine silty sand	0.40m	Topsoil	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 10 (Rec)
2072	MH3- MH5	Loose yellowish brown fine silty sand.	0.40m	Sleaford dark earth	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2073	MH3- MH5	Loose yellowish brown fine silty sand	0.26m	Sleaford dark earth	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2074	MH3- MH5	Friable greyish brown silty sand	0.32m	Fill of [2069]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2075	MH3- MH5	Friable yellowish grey brown sand	0.28m	Fill of [2068]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2076	MH3- MH5	Loose yellowish brown sand and gravel	-	Natural	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 1 (Nat)
2077	MH3- MH5	Friable greyish brown sandy silt	0.47m	Fill of [2070]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2078	MH3- MH5	N/S linear cut, flat based, 2.07m diameter.	0.50m	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2079	MH3- MH5	N/S linear cut, concave base, 0.99m diameter.	0.40m	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2080	MH3- MH5	Loose dark greyish brown fine silty sand.	0.36m	Sleaford dark earth	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2081	MH3- MH5	Loose dark greyish brown fine silty sand/ gravel.	0.06m	Sleaford dark earth	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
2082	MH3- MH5	Soft/ friable yellowish brown, silty sand.	0.50m	Fill of [2078]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2083	MH3- MH5	Loose/ friable greyish brown, silty sand.	0.28m	Fill of [2079]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2084	MH3- MH5	Loose greyish brown, fine silty sand	0.20m	Deposit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2085	MH5	N/S linear cut, 1.10m> wide, base not excavated.	0.33m	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2086	MH5	Loose dark greyish brown silty sand	0.51m	Fill of [2085]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)

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2087	MH5	Loose fine dark greyish brown silty sand	0.44m	Sleaford dark earth	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
2088	SW05- SW04	Concave based cut, 2.3m diameter.	0.59m	Pit cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2089	SW05- SW04	Friable, dark greyish brown silty clay sand	0.78m	Sleaford dark earth	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
2090	SW05- SW04	Soft friable, dark brownish grey very silty sand	0.36m	Fill of [2088]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2091	SW05- SW04	Loose/ friable yellow sand	0.17m	Fill of [2088]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2092	SW05- SW04	Soft medium greyish brown silty clayey sand.	0.20m	Fill of [2088]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2093	SW05- SW04	Soft medium greyish brown silty clayey sand.	0.30m	Fill of [2088]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2094	SW05- SW04	Loose brownish yellow sand and gravel	-	Natural	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 1 (Nat)
2095	SW05- SW04	Concave based cut, 1.58m diameter	0.28m	Pit cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2096	SW05- SW04	Loose/ friable dark greyish brown sandy clay silt.	0.27m	Fill of [2095]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2097	SW05- SW04	Loose yellow/ dark greyish brown gravel sandy silt	0.12m	Fill of [2095]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2098	SW05- SW04	N/S linear cut, flat based, 0.73m diameter	0.25m	Robber Trench cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
2099	SW05- SW04	Friable dark brownish grey sandy clay silt	0.10m	Sleaford dark earth	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2100	SW05- SW04	Friable dark brownish grey sandy clay silt	0.10m	Sleaford dark earth	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2101	SW05- SW04	Friable/ plastic dark brown grey silty sandy clay	0.24m	Fill of [2098]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
2102	SW05- SW04	Friable/ loose dark brown grey silty sandy clay	0.41m	Sleaford dark earth	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
2103	MH2- MH6	SW/ NS linear cut, concave base, 2m wide	0.48m	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2104	MH2- MH6	Loose dark greyish brown sandy silt	0.26m	Fill of [2103]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2105	MH2- MH6	Loose light greyish brown sandy silt	0.21m	Fill of [2103]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2106	MH2- MH6	Loose dark greyish brown sandy silt	0.26m	Sleaford dark earth	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
2107	MH2- MH6	Loose topsoil, contained bricks and plastic bags		Overburden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 10 (Rec)
2108	MH2- MH6	Loose yellowish brown sand and gravel		Natural	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 1 (Nat)
2109	MH2- MH6	Loose medium greyish brown fine sandy silt	0.52m	Fill of [2110]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2110	MH2- MH6	N/S linear cut, base not excavated		Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 6 (LR)
2111	MH6	Get description from section, 1.5> x 2m>	0.58m	Quarry Hollow	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 6 (LR)
2112	MH6	Loose light greyish brown sandy silt clay	0.10m	Fill of [2111]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 6 (LR)
2113	MH6	Friable light brownish grey silty sandy clay	0.20m	Fill of [2111]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 6 (LR)
2114	MH6	Loose medium brownish grey clayey sandy silt	0.26m	Fill of [2111]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 6 (LR)
2115	MH6	Loose/ friable light green grey silty sand	0.50m	Fill of [2111]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 6 (LR)
2116	MH6	Loose dark greyish brown sandy silt	0.42m	Fill of [2111]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 6 (LR)
2117	MH6	Loose medium greyish brown sandy silt	0.44m	Sleaford dark earth	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
2118	SW05- SW04			Unstratified material	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 6 (LR)
2119	Diagonal MH2- 6	NW/ SE linear cut, concave base, 1.4m wide.	0.47m	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2120	Diagonal MH2- 6	NW/ SE linear cut, concave base, 2.5m wide.	0.45m	Ditch cut. = [2268]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)

Conte	Location	Description	Depth	Interpretation	Finds	Phase
2121	Diagonal MH2- 6	Loose dark greyish brown slightly clayey sand	0.47m	Fill of [2119]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2122	Diagonal MH2- 6	Loose medium greyish brown fine sand	0.45m	Fill of [2120]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2123	Diagonal MH2- 6	Loose medium greyish brown fine sand	0.25m	Sleaford dark earth	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
2124	Diagonal MH2- 6	Very loose greyish brown fine sand	0.35m	Topsoil	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 10 (Rec)
2125	Run SE MH1	Loose dark greyish brown fine humic sand	0.36m	Sleaford dark earth	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
2126	Run SE MH1	Broad gradually sloping cut, 2.7m> wide.	0.62m	Quarry hollow cut (chec	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 6 (LR)
2127	Run SE MH1	Loose yellowish grey silty sand	0.62m	Fill of [2126]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 6 (LR)
2128	Run SE MH1	Concave based cut, 1.3m wide.	0.35m	Pit cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2129	Run SE MH1	Friable slightly greyish brown sand.	0.35m	Fill of [2128]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2130	SW05- SW04	Loose dark greyish brown slightly silty sand	0.72m	Sleaford dark earth	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
2131	SW05- SW04	Loose light to medium brown sand	0.50m	Deposit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2132	SW05- SW04	Loose rich brownish yellow sand	0.25m>	Natural	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 1 (Nat)
2133	SW05- SW04	Loose/ friable dark grey brown fine clayey sand	0.21m	Sleaford dark earth	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
2134	SW05- SW04	Loose light greyish brown sand	0.05m	Fill of [2136]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2135	SW05- SW04	Friable medium greyish brown sandy clay	0.16m	Fill of [2136]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2136	SW05- SW04	West facing cut, only part exposed 1.5m> wide.	0.19m>	Cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2137	SW05- SW04	Loose buff yellowish brown fine sand/ gravel	0.06m	Deposit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2138	SW05- SW04	Loose light greyish brown sand.	0.20m	Natural	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2139	SW05- SW04	West facing, vertical flat based cut, 0.83m wide	0.32m	Cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2140	SW05- SW04	Loose light greyish brown fine silty sand	0.32m	Fill of [2139]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2141	SW05- SW04	N/S linear cut?, 2.0m> wide, base not excavated.	0.48m>	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 10 (Rec)
2142	SW05- SW04	Loose greyish brown silty sand	0.38m	Fill of [2141]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 10 (Rec)
2143	Run E MH6	Large irregular cut, 5m> NW/ SE length	0.34m	Quarry hollow cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 6 (LR)
2144	Run E MH6	E/W linear cut, flat based, Sort out width	0.54m	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 6 (LR)
2145	Run E MH6	Loose Dark greyish brown slightly silty sand	0.50m	Sleaford dark earth	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2146	Run E MH6	Loose dark greyish brown slightly silty sand	0.21m	Fill of [2143]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2147	Run E MH6	Loose light grey slightly silty sand	0.40m	Fill of [2143]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2148	Run E MH6	Very loose medium greyish brown fine sandy silt	0.54m	Fill of [2144]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2149	Run E MH4	Steep sided cut, concave base, 0.90m wide	0.36m	Pit cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2150	Run E MH4	N/S linear cut, concave base, 0.90m> wide.	c0.30m	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2151	Run E MH4	Dark greyish brown slightly silty sand	c0.30m	Fill of [2150]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2152	Run E MH4	Loose light greyish brown fine silty sand	0.36m	Fill of [2149]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2153	Run E MH4	Loose mottled buff yellow sand and gravel	-	Natural	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 1 (Nat)
2154	Run E MH4	Loose medium greyish brown silty sand.	0.80m	Sleaford dark earth	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)

Conte	Location	Description	Depth	Interpretation	Finds	Phase
2155	Run E MH4	Loose medium greyish brown humic sand	0.28m	Topsoil	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 10 (Rec)
2156	South(FW) spur E MH2-3	N/S linear cut, gradual sloping cut, 0.80m> wide.	0.50m>	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
2157	South(FW) spur E MH2-3	Loose yellowish brown sand and gravel.	0.42m>	Natural	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 1 (Nat)
2158	South(FW) spur E MH2-3	Loose dark greyish brown fine silty sand.	0.50m>	Fill of [2156]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2159	South(FW) spur E MH2-3	Very loose dark greyish brown sand.	0.41m	Sleaford dark earth	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
2160	South(FW) spur E MH2-3	NE/ SW linear cut, flat based, 0.80m> wide	0.68m	Drain cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 10 (Rec)
2161	MH7- MH8	Loose medium brownish grey silty sand	0.57m	Sleaford dark earth	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
2162	MH7- MH8	N/S linear cut, irregular base, 1.5m diameter.	0.29m	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2163	MH7- MH8	Friable dark brownish grey sandy clay silt	0.29m	Fill of [2162]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2164	MH7- MH8	Flat based cut form unclear, 0.38m> wide.	0.22m	cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2165	MH7- MH8	Loose medium greyish brown silty sand	0.22m	Fill of [2163]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2166	MH7- MH8	Loose buff yellowish brown sandy gravel	0.40m>	Natural	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 1 (Nat)
2167	MH7- MH8	E/W linear cut, concave base, 0.79m wide	0.30m	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
2168	MH7- MH8	E/W linear cut, concave base, 1.46m wide	0.30m	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 6 (LR)
2169	MH7- MH8	Loose/ soft medium grey brown sandy silt.	0.30m	Fill of [2167]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
2170	MH7- MH8	Soft/ loose light greyish brown silty sand	0.32m	Fill of [2168]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 6 (LR)
2171	MH7- MH8	Soft/ loose light greyish brown silty sand	0.12m	Deposit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2172	MH7- MH8	Steep sided concave based cut, 0.47m diameter.	0.30m	Post hole	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2173	MH7- MH8	Loose medium greyish brown sandy silt	0.30m	Fill of [2172]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2174	MH7- MH8	Loose medium greyish brown sandy silt	0.30m	Sleaford dark earth	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
2175	MH7- MH8	Loose dark greyish brown sandy silt	0.10m	Deposit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2176	MH7- MH8	Loose medium brownish grey silty sand	0.60m	Sleaford dark earth	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
2177	MH7- MH8	Moderate dark brown silty sand	0.40m	Fill of [2179]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2178	MH7- MH8	Soft mid grey brown sand	0.20m	Fill of [2179]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2179	MH7- MH8	E/W linear, slightly concave base, 1.2m wide.	0.6m	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2180	MH7- MH8	Moderate medium to dark brown sandy silt.	0.3m	Fill of [2182]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2181	MH7- MH8	Friable, mixed dark grey brown/ orange sandy silt	0.32m	Fill of [2182]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2182	MH7- MH8	E/W linear, concave base, 1.6> 3m wide	0.52m	Recent cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 10 (Rec)
2183	MH7- MH8	Moderate dark brown/ greyish brown sandy silt.	0.48m	Fill of [2185]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2184	MH7- MH8	Soft mid greyish brown sand	0.24m	Fill of [2185]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2185	MH7- MH8	Gradually sloping cut, 2m wide, base not excavated	0.48m>	Pit cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2186	MH7- MH8	E/W linear cut, steep sided, base not excavated	0.58m>	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2187	MH7- MH8	Loose medium brownish grey sandy silty clay	0.58m>	Fill of [2192]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2188	MH7- MH8	E/W linear cut, case not exposed.	0.60m>	Linear cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)

Conte	Location	Description	Depth	Interpretation	Finds	Phase
2189	MH7- MH8	Loose medium greyish brown slightly silty sand	0.60m>	Fill of [2188]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
2190	MH7- MH8	E/W linear cut, concave base, 3m wide.	0.30m	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 6 (LR)
2191	MH7- MH8	Loose light greyish brown fine silty sand	0.30m	Fill of [2191]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 6 (LR)
2192	MH7- MH8	Friable dark greyish brown slightly clayey sand.	0.34m	Fill of [2186]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2193	MH7- MH8	Friable brown sandy clay silt	0.40m	Fill of [2195]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
2194	MH7- MH8	Friable brown sandy clay silt	0.05m	Fill of [2195]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
2195	MH7- MH8	Concave based cut, 1.8m wide	0.45m	Pit cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
2196	MH7- MH8	Friable dark brown sandy clay silt	0.58m>	Fill of [2197]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
2197	MH7- MH8	Steep sided cut, base unexcavated, >5m wide.	0.58m>	Trial Trench 3	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 11 (Rec)
2198	MH7- MH8	N/S linear cut, on same alignment as trench	0.50m>	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2199	MH7- MH8	Loose medium greyish brown clayey silt	0.50m	Fill of [2198]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2200	MH7- MH8	Dark greyish brown silty clayey sand	0.66m	Sleaford dark earth	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
2201	MH7- MH8	2200 mixed and churned by machine tracks		Overburden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 10 (Rec)
2202	MH7- MH8	E/W linear cut, concave base, 1.6m wide	0.60m	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 9 (EM)
2203	MH7- MH8	Firm light brown sand		Fill of [2202]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 9 (EM)
2204	MH7- MH8	Firm mid-brown silty sand	0.42m	Fill of [2202]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 9 (EM)
2205	MH7- MH8	E/W linear cut, concave base, 0.9m wide	0.9m	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 9 (EM)
2206	MH7- MH8	Firm mid brown silty sand	0.30m	Fill of [2205]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 9 (EM)
2207	MH8	N/S linear cut, irregular base, 1.7m> wide	0.78m	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 9 (EM)
2208	MH8	Loose medium greyish brown sandy silt	0.62m	Fill of [2207]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 9 (EM)
2209	MH8	Loose medium brownish grey sandy silt	0.12m	Fill of [2207]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 9 (EM)
2210	MH8	Loose dark brownish grey silty sand	0.40m	Sleaford dark earth	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 9 (EM)
2211	MH8	N/S linear, concave base, 0.30m wide	0.44m	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 9 (EM)
2212	MH8	Loose light greyish brown fine slightly silty sand	0.44m	Fill of [2211]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 9 (EM)
2213	MH8- MH9	SW/NE linear cut, sharp concave base, 2.7m wide	0.52m	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2214	MH8- MH9	Loose medium greyish brown very fine sandy silt	0.40m	Fill of [2213]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2215	MH8- MH9	Loose dark greyish brown fine silty sand	0.50m	Sleaford dark earth	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
2216	MH7- MH10	SSW/NNE linear cut, base unexcavated, 0.70m wide	-	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2217	MH7- MH10	Loose dark greyish brown slightly clayey sand	-	Fill of [2216]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2218	MH10	Loose very dark brown sandy silt	0.90m	Fill of [2111]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 6 (LR)
2219	MH10	Weak to firm very dark brown grey sandy silt	0.40m	Fill of [2111]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 6 (LR)
2220	MH10	Loose greenish yellow brown silty sand	0.20m	Fill of [2111]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 6 (LR)
2221	MH10	Firm mid brown sandy silt	0.20m	Fill of [2111]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 6 (LR)
2222	MH8- MH9	NW/SE linear cut, concave base, 0.6m wide	0.36m	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)

Conte	Location	Description	Depth	Interpretation	Finds	Phase
2223	MH8- MH9	Loose mid-brown sandy silt	0.36m	Fill of [2222]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2224	MH8- MH9	Sharp sided flat based cut, 0.72m diameter	0.52m	Pit cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 6 (LR)
2225	MH8- MH9	Firm dark brown sandy silt	0.52m	Fill of [2224]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 6 (LR)
2226	MH8- MH9	Possible pit or E/W linear cut, flat based.	0.35m	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
2227	MH8- MH9	Very loose light greyish brown silty sand	0.35m	Fill of [2226]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
2228	MH8- MH9	Loose very dark brownish grey silty sand	0.3m	Sleaford dark earth	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
2229	MH8- MH9	Gradually sloping pit cut, concave base, 1.8m wide	0.38m	Pit cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 6 (LR)
2230	MH8- MH9	Loose dark greyish brown sandy silt	0.38m	Fill of [2229]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 6 (LR)
2231	MH8- MH9	Loose dark greyish brown very fine sandy silt	0.34m	Sleaford dark earth	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
2232	MH8- MH9	N/S linear cut, base unexcavated, 1.2m wide	0.58m	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2233	MH8- MH9	Loose light greyish brown slightly silty sand	0.30m	Fill of [2232]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2234	MH8- MH9	Loose light greyish brown sandy silt	0.20m	Fill of [2232]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2235	MH8- MH9	Gradually sloping pit cut, concave base, 0.6m wide	0.35m	Pit cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2236	MH8- MH9	Loose mid-brown silty sand	0.35m	Fill of [2235]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2237	MH7- MH10	Loose dark greyish brown fine sandy silt	0.54m	Sleaford dark earth	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
2238	MH7- MH10	Loose/ friable dark grey sandy clayey silt	0.60m	Fill of [2239]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2239	MH7- MH10	Large irregular cut	0.60m	Quarry hollow cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2240	Run N MH8- MH9	E/W linear cut, concave base, 1.2m wide	0.46m	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
2241	Run N MH8- MH9	Loose dark brown sandy silt	0.74m	Sleaford dark earth	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
2242	MH7- MH10	SW/ NE linear, irregular base, 1.73m wide.	0.43m	Ditch cut = [2103]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2243	MH7- MH10	Soft/ friable dark brownish grey clayey sand	0.43m	Fill of [2242]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2244	Mid(SW) spur E MH7-8	Very loose light greyish brown fine sandy silt	0.26m	Topsoil	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 10 (Rec)
2245	Mid(SW) spur E MH7-8	Very loose light greyish brown fine sandy silt	0.48m	Sleaford dark earth	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
2246	Mid(SW) spur E MH7-8	N/S linear cut, base unexcavated, 2.9m wide	0.65m>	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2247	Mid(SW) spur E MH7-8	Loose/ friable medium greyish brown sandy silt	0.65m>	Fill of [2246]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
2248	Mid(SW) spur E MH7-8	Loose light greyish brown sand	0.28m>	Fill of [2246]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2249	Mid(SW) spur E MH7-8	Loose medium greyish brown sandy silt	0.36m	Deposit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2250	Mid(SW) spur E MH7-8	Loose dark greyish brown slightly silty sand	0.15m	Deposit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2251	South(SW) spur E MH7-8	N/S linear cut, base unexcavated, 1.45m> wide.	0.62m	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2252	South(SW) spur E MH7-8	N/S linear cut, base unexcavated, 2.28m wide	0.56m>	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
2253	South(SW) spur E MH7-8	Loose/ friable dark greyish brown clayey sand	0.35m	Fill of [2251]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2254	South(SW) spur E MH7-8	Loose/ medium greyish brown fine silty sand	0.29m	Fill of [2251]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2255	South(SW) spur E MH7-8	Loose/ medium greyish brown sand	0.80m>	Fill of [2251]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2256	South(SW) spur E MH7-8	Loose dark greyish brown silty sand	0.57m	Fill of [2252]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)

Conte	Location	Description	Depth	Interpretation	Finds	Phase
2257	South(SW) spur E MH7-8	Loose medium greyish brown sand	0.26m	Deposit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2258	South(SW) spur E MH7-8	Very loose light greyish brown fine sand	0.44m	Sleaford dark earth	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
2259	MH10- MH11	Friable very dark greyish brown clayey sand	0.24m	Overburden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 10 (Rec)
2260	MH10- MH11	Loose/ friable medium greyish brown clayey sand	0.50m	Sleaford dark earth	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
2261	MH10- MH11	Loose/ friable cassy light grey brown clayey sand	0.41m	Fill of [2263]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 6 (LR)
2262	MH11	Loose medium greyish brown slightly silty dsand	0.24m	Fill of [2264]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
2263	MH10- MH11	Irregular gradually sided cut	0.41m	Quarry hollow cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 6 (LR)
2264	MH11	Concave based cut, 0.65m wide	0.24m	Pit cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
2265	MH10- MH11	Loose yellowish brown sandy gravel	-	Natural	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 1 (Nat)
2266	Run to MH13 & MH12-13	Loose dark greyish brown slightly silty sand	0.36m	Overburden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 10 (Rec)
2267	Run to MH13	Loose/ friable dark greyish brown silty sand	0.60m	Sleaford dark earth	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
2268	Run to MH13	N/S linear cut, concave base, 1.25m wide	0.40m	Ditch cut = [2120]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2269	MH13	Gradually sided cut, base unexcavated, 1.12m wide	0.42m	Pit cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2270	MH13	Plastic/ friable pale greeny grey sandy clay	0.09m	Fill of [2270]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2271	MH13	Friable medium greyish brown silty clay sand	0.32m	Fill of [2269]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2272	MH14- MH12	Plastic friable greenish grey brown silty clay	0.80m	Sleaford dark earth	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
2273	Run to MH13	Friable to plastic medium grey brown sandy clay	0.40m	Fill of [2268]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2274	Road 2 SE	E/W linear cut, undulating base, 1.30m wide	0.36m	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2275	Road 2 SE	Firm mid greyish brown sandy loam	0.36m	Fill of [2275]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2276	Road 2	Cleaning layer SE corner Road 2, over [2274]	-	Unstratified	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unstratified
2277	Road 2	Unstratified material, SE corner/ south EW arm.	-	Unstratified	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unstratified
2278	Road 1	N/S linear cut, base unexcavated, 1.05m wide	0.38m	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
2279	Road 1	Moderately compacted mid-greyish brown sandy lo	0.39m	Fill of [2278]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
2280	Road 1	Shallow depression in interface of natural	0.42m	Depression	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
2281	Road 1	Firm light greyish brown sandy loam	0.42m	Fill of [2280]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
2282	Road 1	Very firm mid grey brown sandy silt	0.20m	Fill of [2283]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 4 (LIA)
2283	Road 1	Sub-circular cut, concave base, 0.15m wide	0.20m	Unclear, possible pit cut	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 4 (LIA)
2284	Road 1	Firm creamy grey sandy clay	0.10m	Fill of [2283]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 4 (LIA)
2285	Road 2 Duct trench	Irregular cut, unexcavated, measured 2.25> x 1>m	-	Pit cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
2286	Road 2 Duct trench	Loose mid-brown sandy silt	-	Fill of [2285]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
2287	Road 2 Duct trench	NNW/SSE linear cut, unexcavated, 1.75 to 2.15>m	-	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
2288	Road 2 Duct trench Road 2	Loode mid grey brown sandy silt	-	Fill of [2287]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
2289	Road 2 Duct trench	Unstratified material, duct trenches Road 2	-	Unstratified	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unstratified
2290	Road 1 north	Loose medium brownish grey silty sand	Unex	Sleaford dark earth	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)

Conte	Location	Description	Depth	Interpretation	Finds	Phase
2291	N end Road 1	Roughly hewn limestone frags with loose bone frag	-	Rubble deposit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
2292	N end Road 1	Roughly hewn limestone frags with loose bone frag	-	Rubble deposit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
2293	N end Road 1	Roughly hewn limestone frags with pot frags	-	Rubble deposit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
2294	N end Road 1	Roughly hewn limestone frags with loose bone frag	-	Rubble deposit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
2295	N end Road 1	Roughly hewn limestone frags with loose bone frag	-	Rubble deposit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
2296	N end Road 1	Roughly hewn limestone frags with loose bone frag	-	Rubble deposit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
2297	Road 3 MH3-5	Firm dark grey brown slightly sandy silt	Unex	Fill of [2298]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 6 (LR)
2298	Road 3 MH3-5	Sub-circular cut, measured 2.36 x 1.80m	Unex	Pit cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 6 (LR)
2299	Road 3 north	Firm dark grey brown slightly sandy silt	Unex	Fill of 2300	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2300	Road 3 north	N/S linear cut, unexcavated, 1.5m wide	Unex	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2301	Road 3 north	Firm dark grey brown slightly sandy silt	Unex	Fill of [2302]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2302	Road 3 north	NE/SW linear cut, unexcavated, 0.50m wide	Unex	Gully cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2303	Road 3 north	Firm dark grey brown slightly sandy silt.	Unex	Fill of [2304]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2304	Road 3 north	NW/SE sub-ovoid cut, measured 0.70 x 2.0m	Unex	Poss grave cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2305	Road 3 north	Firm dark grey brown slightly sandy silt	Unex	Fill of [2306]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2306	Road 3 north	E/W linear cut, unexcavated 1.10m wide	Unex	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2307	CP between Rds 2 and 3	Firm dark grey brown slightly sandy silt	Unex	Sleaford dark earth	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
2308	SW corner Road 2	Firm dark grey brown slightly sandy silt	Unex	Sleaford dark earth	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
2309	Water trench Road1-3	Soft dark brown sandy silt	0.37m	Fill of [2310]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2310	Water trench Road1-3	E/W linear cut, concave base, 1.2m wide	0.37m	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2311	Water trench Road1-3	Moderate orangey yellow sandy gravel	0.40m	Natural	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 1 (Nat)
2312	Road 3	Firm dark grey brown slightly sandy silt	Unex	Fill of [2366]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 4 (ER)
2313	Road 3 south	Firm dark grey brown slightly sandy silt	Unex	Fill of [2314]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2314	Road 3 south	E/W linear, unexcavated, 0.40m wide	Unex	Gully cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2315	Road 3 south	Firm dark grey brown slightly sandy silt	Unex	Fill of [2316]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2316	Road 3 south	E/W linear cut, unexcavated, 0.8 -1.6m wide.	Unex	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2317	Road 3 south	Firm dark grey brown slightly sandy silt	Unex	Fill of [2318]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2318	Road 3 south	Sub-ovoid cut, unexcavated, measures 2 x 0.65m	Unex	Pit cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2319	Road 3 south	Firm dark grey brown slightly sandy silt	Unex	Fill of [2320]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2320	Road 3 south	E/W linear cut, unexcavated, measures 0.65 x 6.2	Unex	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2321	Road 3 south	Firm dark grey brown slightly sandy silt	Unex	Fill of [2322]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2322	Road 3 south	NE/SW linear, unexcavated, measures 0.70 x 6.6m	Unex	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2323	Road 3 south	Firm dark grey brown slightly sandy silt	Unex	Deposit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2324	Light trench mid Road 3	Firm dark grey brown slightly sandy silt	0.26m	Fill of [2325]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)

Conte	Location	Description	Depth	Interpretation	Findings	Phase
2325	Light trench mid Road 3	E/W linear cut, concave base, 0.56m wide	0.26m	Gully cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2326	Light trench mid Road 3	Soft dark brown sandy silt.	0.40m	Fill of [2327]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2327	Light trench mid Road 3	E/W linear cut, concave base, 1m wide	0.40m	Ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2328	Road 2 north	Firm light to mid brown sandy silt, grey mottled	Unex	Fill of [2352]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2329	Road 2 north	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt	Unex	Fill of [2330]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2330	Road 2 north	N/S linear cut, unexcavated, 0.45m wide	Unex	Gully cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
2331	Road 2 north	Firm light to mid brown sandy silt, grey mottled	Unex	Fill of [2353]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2332	Road 2 north		Unex	Sleaford dark earth	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
2333	Road 2 north	Firm dark grey brown silty sand	Unex	Fill of [2354]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2334	Road 2 north	Firm mid-orangey brown silty sand	Unex	Fill of [2355]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2335	Road 2 north	Firm mid-grey brown sandy silt	Unex	Fill of [2356]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2336	Road 2 north	Firm mid-grey brown sandy silt	Unex	Fill of [2357]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2337	Road 2 north	Firm mid-grey brown sandy silt	Unex	Fill of [2358]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2338	Road 2 north	Firm mid-grey brown sandy silt	Unex	Fill of [2359]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2339	Road 2 north	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt	Unex	Fill of [2340]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2340	Road 2 north	Sub-rectangular cut, unexcavated, 1>m diameter	Unex	Cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2341	Road 2 E/W	Moderate dark grey brown sandy silt	Unex	Same as (2273=2122)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2342	Road 2 E/W	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt	Unex	Fill of [2360]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2343	Road 2 E/W	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt	Unex	Sleaford dark earth	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
2344	Road 2 E/W	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt	Unex	Sleaford dark earth	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
2345	Road 2 E/W	Pit cut, un-excavated, 1.7m diameter	Unex	Pit cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2346	Elect run road 1	Firm/ plastic light yellow grey clayey silt	-	Fill of [2361]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2347	Elect run road 1	Mod greyish brown sandy silt	-	Fill of [2362]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2348	MH10- MH11	Unstratified material	-	Unstratified	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unstratified
2349	MH7- MH10	Loose dark greyish brown fine silty sand	0.60m	Sleaford dark earth	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
2350	Run N MH2	Loose topsoil and overburden	1.08m	Fill of drain cut [2160]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 10 (Rec)
2351	N end Road 1	Roughly hewn limestone frags with loose bone frag	-	Rubble deposit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
2352	Road 2 north	Unexcavated, sub-rect/ linear cut, 0.85m wide	Unex	Pit/ ditch cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
2353	Road 2 north	Unexcavated, sub-rectangular cut, 0.60m wide	Unex	Pit cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
2354	Road 2 north	Unexcavated, sub-circular cut, 0.70 x 0.50m.	Unex	Post hole cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
2355	Road 2 north	Unexcavated, sub-rectangular cut, 0.65 x 0.45m	Unex	Problem	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
2356	Road 2 north	Unexcavated, irregular cut, 2.25 x 1.25m	Unex	Tree bowl	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
2357	Road 2 north	Unexcavated, sub-rectangular cut, 0.95 x 0.75m	Unex	Pit cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
2358	Road 2 north	Unexcavated, irregular cut, 2.75 x 1.25m	Unex	Tree bowl	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)

Conte	Location	Description	Depth	Interpretation	Finds	Phase
2359	Road 2 north	Unexcavated, sub-circular cut, 0.25m diameter	Unex	Post hole cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
2360	Road 2 E/W	Unexcavated, irreg/ sub-rect cut, 0.65 x 0.85m	Unex	Pit cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2361	Elect run road 1	Unexcavated, N/S linear cut, 0.46 - 0.80m wide	Unex	Gully cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2362	Elect run road 1	Unexcavated, N/S linear cut, 0.40 - 0.56m wide	Unex	Gully cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 2 (U)
2363	MH7- MH8	Unstratified		Unstratified	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unstratified
2364	Watching brief	Unstratified		Unstratified	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unstratified
2365	Road 3	Natural cut by [2274]	-	Natural	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 1 (Nat)
2366	Road 3	Substantial E/W linear cut. Filled with (2312)	Unex	Linear cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 4 (ER)
2367	Road 1	Moderate mid brown sandy silt.	-	Fill of [2047]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 5 (MR)
3000	Plot 1WB	Moderate dark brownish grey silty sand	>0.10m	Fill of [3002]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 8 (RLB)
3001	Plot 1WB	Articulated adult inhumation, partially exposed	-	Burial	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 8 (RLB)
3002	Plot 1WB	NW/SE aligned grave cut >1 x.0.6m, unexcavated	-	Grave cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 8 (RLB)
3003	Plot 1WB	Moderate pale yellow orange sand	-	Natural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 1 (Nat)
3004	Plot 1WB	Loose dark brownish grey sand	0.55m	Sleaford dark earth	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 7 (URL)
3005	Plot 1WB	Loose dark brownish grey sand	0.25m	Topsoil	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 10 (Rec)
3006	Plot 1WB	Articulated adult inhumation, partially exposed	-	Burial	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 8 (RLB)
3007	Plot 1WB	E/W aligned grave cut, unexcavated	-	Grave cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Phase 8 (RLB)
3008	Plot 1WB	Loose medium greyish brown sand	-	Fill of [3007]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Phase 8 (RLB)
3009	Plot 1WB	Loose dark grey silty sand	-	Deposit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unexcavated

Appendix 3

Archive report on the Roman pottery from Sleaford, Dalgety Warehouse, Lincolnshire, (SDW03) for Archaeological Project Services.

B J Precious -15/11/04

The pottery has been recorded according to the Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP) guidelines, using codes currently in use at the City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit, and sherd count and weight as measures. The site archive has been collated using Microsoft 98, excel (SDW03.XLS). Eleven sherds of Iron Age or possible Early Roman pottery recovered during an additional watching brief undertaken in Plot 1 in January 2005 are not discussed in this report but are included in the catalogue (Contexts 3000 and 3009)

Introduction

Excavations at SDW03 produced a large assemblage of Roman pottery consisting of 1960 sherds weighing 35143 grams. This is in addition to a previous intervention SDWA03, which produced 267 sherds weighing 7977 grams (see Precious, 11.12.02). The assemblages of both sites contain Conquest period wares, but SDW03 has an earlier bias with several sherds of Late Iron Age date. This is not surprising as this site lies in the eastern portion of the Old Sleaford, Late Iron Age and Romano British settlement (Elsdon, 1997). Both sites show continuous occupation into the 4th century, and both have examples of rare vessels with either unusual types of decoration or rare fabrics.

A further site in the vicinity, excavated in 1997, at Sleaford Police Station (SPS97) produced a very large assemblage of 7,192 sherds, but of predominantly late to very late Roman date (Precious, 1998). Taken together these sites form a large body of work that add considerably to the published material on Sleaford, and warrant publication in their own right.

Dating (see Table 1, below)

It should be noted that context numbers beginning with 1000 relate to the excavation and those with 2000 refer to the watching brief (see Appendix 1 (*sdwapp1date.xls*) which lists the date range by individual context). Contexts 107, 206, 303, 506, 605, and 703 may relate to the previous excavation, SDW03A, which are all of at least 2nd probably mid-2nd century date.

The earliest pottery from the site came from Road 1 (**2282**): two vessels, a carinated bowl in an oolitic or fine shell fabric (Illus. 6), and an everted rim bowl in a fine shell-tempered fabric (Illus. 22), with no definitive Roman wares. Both vessels are of Late Iron Age, gallo-belgic tradition, but these forms could have continued into the early Roman period. Contexts **2282** and **2290**, Road 1 and Road 1N, produced pottery of early 2nd and 2nd century date, respectively. Conversely, pottery from Road 2 and Road 2 Duct (**2276**, **2277**, **2286**, and **2289**) dates from the mid 3rd to the 4th century. Pottery from Road 3, **2313**, consists of two vessels, again of Iron Age tradition (Illus. 21 and 29) dating from mid- to late 1st, and perhaps into the early 2nd century, but the assemblage from **2297**, Road 3 (MH3-5) is later 3rd to 4th century date.

Contexts **2045**, **2056** and **2057**, produced examples ware of large jars and everted-rimmed bowls in shell-tempered of gallo-belgic tradition (Illus. 16, 20 and 23), together with butt beakers (Illus. 1-3) of Conquest Period date. Similar vessels occurred at Old Sleaford

(Elsdon, 1977 fig 63, nos. 150, 151 and 155). The soft red fabric with microfossils (Illus. 1) and a dark grey interior (Illus. 2) also occurred at Old Sleaford (ibid.). There are several sherd joins between contexts 2056 and 2057, and also 2067, but the latter also produced pottery of 4th century date.

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

date range	sherds	grams	sherd/wt
LIA	27	400	14.81
LIA-EROM	18	305	16.94
EROM	112	2700	24.11
ML1-M2	2	82	41
L1-2C+	21	410	19.52
1-E2	1	267	267
1-2C	4	174	43.5
L1-3C	12	580	48.3
E2C	11	463	42.09
120-180	10	121	12.1
2C	7	309	44.14
2C+	71	998	14.05
2-3C	14	405	3.21
M2C	57	2865	50.26
M2C+	1	6	6
ML2C	515	3767	7.31
M2-E3	56	847	15.12
M2-M3	38	588	15.47
ML2-E3	191	3011	15.76
L2-M3	13	263	20.23
L2-3C	20	188	9.4
3C	8	278	34.75
3C	5	38	7.6
3C	63	528	8.38
3C?	11	161	14.63
3C+	42	715	17.02
ML3C	3	144	48
M3-4	4	138	34.5
L3-4C	65	4191	64.48
3-4C	1	185	185
4C	406	6784	15.23
VL4	12	164	13.67
RO	16	90	5.63
3-4C/POSTRO	2	40	20
4C/POSTRO	2	23	11.5
VL4/POSTRO	109	2685	24.63
3C/POSTRO	10	230	23
TOTAL	1960	35143	17.93

Although there is a small amount of Late Iron Age and Conquest Period to early 2nd century pottery from the site, approximately half of the remaining assemblage is of mid to late 2nd century date, in particular the pottery from Trench 1. This suggests expansion in the area

from the mid 2nd century onwards. Later 2nd to 3rd century pottery is present in moderate amounts, again demonstrating continuous occupation in the area. There is a substantial increase in pottery of 4th century date, together with a moderate proportion of very late Roman wares – over a hundred sherds of which occurred with pottery of post-Roman date.

Condition

The average sherd weight for the site falls within an average range at almost 18 grams per sherd. Several patterns begin to emerge when the sherd weight ratios for particular periods are examined. For instance Early Roman pottery is moderately high at 24 grams, and some 2nd century groups are very high at over 40 grams per sherd indicating little re-distribution of those groups. In contrast, the largest group of mid- to late 2nd century pottery of 515 sherds is extraordinary low at just over 7 grams per sherd suggesting a high degree of re-distribution.

Sherd links or similar sherds between contexts are rare: **1016** and **1054**; **1031** and **1033**; **2290** and **2293**, with the greatest number occurring between contexts **2056**, **2057** and **2067**.

On the whole the pottery is in good condition with small amounts of abrasion. The most notable feature is the presence of rootlets, which is indicative of water lain deposits. Sooting and burning is present on a moderate number of vessels, mainly shell-tempered and other typically, cooking wares. However, several vessels have been burnt over the broken edge that is more an indication of destruction rather than use as cooking pots; for example contexts **1001**, **1016**, **1031**- in particular – **1060** and **2189**.

Potential (see Tables 2 and 3, below)

The Roman pottery assemblage from SDW03 provides good evidence for continuous occupation in the area from the Late Iron Age/Conquest period into the early 2nd century, together with relatively, high status occupation from the middle of the 2nd to the very late 4th century. Table 2, below, shows there is higher than average range of ware-types from the site, which is due to the wide dating parameters for the site.

Most distinctive of the Conquest period pottery are the highly decorated butt-beakers with complex rouletting (Illus. 1-3 and possibly 5), in the fine oxidised fabric with a grey interior mentioned above, and also in fine shell-tempered ware, together with those with oolitic inclusions.

Shell-tempered wares form the majority of the majority of the Late Iron Age and early Roman assemblages. Several have fine rather than coarser shell-tempering (SHMF), some with the obvious punctate brachiopod shells associated with the south of Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire (SLSHF). There is a variety of forms, the earliest being those with complex profiles of gallo-belgic origins; for example illustrations 6, and 20-22. Other vessels in shell-tempered wares are of simple native-tradition such as bead-rim jars (Illus.4), everted-rimmed types (Illus. 8) and larger versions (Illus. 13, 15-18 and 23).

Illustrations 29 and 37 in Grey ware (GREY) and a coarser variant of Nene Valley Grey ware (NVGWC) shows that these traditions continue to influence potters into the mid-to late 2nd century. Further examples, Illustrations 33, 35 and 36, are in variants of Grey ware, GRSAN with a darker core, and South Lincs Grey ware with a silty matrix and occasional, larger rounded quartz inclusions.

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

Fabric	code	sherds	%	grams	%
Black-burnished 1	BB1	5	0.26%	79	0.22%
Black-burnished 1?	BB1?	2	0.10%	10	0.03%
Black-burnished 2	BB2	1	0.05%	5	0.01%
Black-burnished type	BBT	21	1.07%	247	0.70%
Black-burnished type?	BBT?	1	0.05%	4	0.01%
Un sourced colour-coated	CC	7	0.36%	21	0.06%
Coarse-tempered	COAR	5	0.26%	124	0.35%
Cream ware	CR	40	2.04%	541	1.53%
Dressel 20 amphorae	DR20	24	1.22%	1406	3.97%
Dales ware	DWSH	3	0.15%	41	0.12%
Dales ware?	DWSH?	1	0.05%	7	0.02%
Fired clay?	FCLAY?	2	0.10%	13	0.04%
Fine grey ware	GFIN	4	0.20%	45	0.13%
Grey ware	GREY	580	29.59%	9714	27.47%
Grey ware?	GREY?	1	0.05%	32	0.09%
Fairly fine grey ware	GRFF	3	0.15%	12	0.03%
Grog-tempered	GROG	4	0.20%	168	0.47%
Grog-tempered?	GROG?	2	0.10%	109	0.31%
Grey with 'sandwich' core	GRSAN	369	18.83%	719	2.03%
Grey with brown surfaces	GYBN	23	1.17%	292	0.83%
Grey with minimal shell-temper	GYMS	3	0.15%	18	0.05%
Local coarse ware	LCOA	3	0.15%	93	0.26%
Oolitic-temper	LOOL	2	0.10%	9	0.03%
Oolitic-temper?	LOOL?	19	0.97%	239	0.68%
Mancetter Hartshill mortaria	MOMH	2	0.10%	44	0.12%
Mancetter Hartshill mortaria?	MOMH?	3	0.15%	283	0.80%
Nene Valley mortaria	MONV	2	0.10%	221	0.62%
Rhineland mortaria?	MORH?	1	0.05%	245	0.69%
Un sourced mortaria?	MORT?	1	0.05%	28	0.08%
Swanpool mortaria	MOSP	3	0.15%	522	1.48%
Swanpool mortaria?	MOSP?	1	0.05%	27	0.08%
Native tempered	NAT	2	0.10%	11	0.03%
Native tempered?	NAT?	1	0.05%	4	0.01%
Nene Valley colour-coat	NVCC	48	2.45%	656	1.85%
Nene Valley colour-coat?	NVCC?	1	0.05%	2	0.01%
Nene Valley cream ware	NVCR	1	0.05%	16	0.05%
Nene Valley grey colour-coat	NVGCC	2	0.10%	18	0.05%
Nene Valley grey colour-coat?	NVGCC?	1	0.05%	5	0.01%
Nene Valley grey ware	NVGW	17	0.87%	259	0.73%
Nene Valley grey ware?	NVGW?	1	0.05%	14	0.04%
Nene Valley grey ware coarse variant	NVGWC	27	1.38%	415	1.17%
Nene Valley grey ware coarse variant?	NVGWC?	67	3.42%	1089	3.08%
Nene Valley sandy grey	NVGY	10	0.51%	136	0.38%
Nene Valley sandy grey?	NVGY?	6	0.31%	50	0.14%
Un sourced oxidised	OX	12	0.61%	97	0.27%
Un sourced oxidised?	OX?	1	0.05%	32	0.09%
Un sourced fine oxidised	OXF	23	1.17%	728	2.06%
Oxidised with white slip	OXWS	2	0.10%	33	0.09%

Parchment ware?	PARC?	3	0.15%	33	0.09%
Parisian-type ware	PART	8	0.41%	33	0.09%
Pink ware	PINK	1	0.05%	16	0.05%
Post-medieval	PPOT	1	0.05%	1	0.00%
Central Gaulish samian	SAMCG	20	1.02%	181	0.51%
East Gaulish samian	SAMEG?	1	0.05%	3	0.01%
Les Martres de Veyre samian	SAMLM	8	0.41%	46	0.13%
Les Martres de Veyre samian?	SAMLM?	2	0.10%	15	0.04%
South Gaulish samian	SAMSG?	1	0.05%	1	0.00%
Shell-tempered ware	SHEL	242	12.35%	5171	14.62%
Fine shell-tempered ware	SHELF	38	1.94%	1115	0.50%
Iron Age shell, moderate, fine	SHMF	11	0.56%	161	0.46%
South-Lincs grey	SLGY	16	0.82%	375	1.06%
South-Lincs grey?	SLGY?	1	0.05%	8	0.02%
South-Lincs shell-tempered	SLSH	175	8.93%	7880	22.28%
South-Lincs fine shell-tempered	SLSHF	66	3.37%	1116	3.15%
Swanpool colour-coat	SPCC	1	0.05%	11	0.03%
Vesicular ware	VESIC	4	0.20%	69	0.20%
Verulamium region white ware	VRW	1	0.05%	25	0.07%
	TOTAL	1960	100.00%	35143	100%

Definitive Roman wares include a small group of imported wares, Dressel 20 amphorae from Southern Spain containing olive oil, and samian, mainly from Central Gaul of mid to late 2nd century date. Given the early date of the site, there is very little 1st century South Gaulish samian but the group includes several examples of samian from Les Martres de Veyre in Central Gaul of early 2nd century date. These more vessels together with mortaria, from the Mancetter Hartshill, Nene Valley and Swanpool kilns, and fine wares such as Parisian-type ware, and colour-coated wares, mainly from the Nene Valley kilns but also from the Swanpool kilns (Illus.39), attest to the relatively high status of the occupants of the site.

Oxidised wares and Cream wares are relatively well represented, mainly as flagon forms. There is a range of kitchen and kitchen-to-table wares, mainly locally produced grey wares (GREY), but black-burnished wares in both hand and wheel made varieties. Later Roman shell-tempered ware, Dales ware, is present but in very small quantities, perhaps indicating the southern limit of the trade in these wares.

The range of forms (see Table 3) is even more complex than the fabrics, again a result of the very wide date range of the assemblage. Flagons and beakers are fairly well represented but the bulk of the vessels consists of closed vessels and jars in a range of rim types. Storage jars and large jars or bowls form a significant proportion of the assemblage. Open forms, mainly bowls but also dishes together with accompanying lids, occur less frequently but are, again, represented by a variety of rim types.

Less common forms consist of fragments of strainer (Illus.12) and a sherd from a cheese press. Another example is a fragment from a dish (Illus. 39) with a complex painted decoration on the interior that is similar to decorative schemes found on Nene Valley products, but the fabric of the vessel is that produced at the late Roman, Swanpool kilns in Lincoln.

Table 3: The Roman forms from SDW03 by sherd count and weight

Form		sherds	%	grams	%
Undiagnostic		64	3.27%	302	0.86%
Samian dish Dr18/31	18/31	6	0.31%	54	0.15%
Samian dish Dr31	31	2	0.10%	27	0.08%
Samian dish Dr31 etc	31 ETC	2	0.10%	17	0.04%
Samian dish Dr31R	31R	1	0.05%	5	0.01%
Samian decorated bowl Dr37	37	3	0.15%	15	0.04%
Samian cup Dr 27	27	3	0.15%	29	0.08%
Samian cup Dr 33	33	5	0.26%	50	0.14%
Amphorae	A	24	1.22%	1406	3.97%
Flagon?	F	17	0.87%	239	0.68%
Flagon	F?	24	1.22%	340	0.96%
Flask	FS	1	0.05%	58	0.16%
Flask?	FS?	3	0.15%	52	0.15%
Flagon with thick top ring	FTR	2	0.10%	35	0.10%
Jug	JUG	1	0.05%	41	0.12%
Jug?	JUG?	1	0.05%	8	0.02%
Beaker	BK	40	2.04%	282	0.80%
Barbotine decorated beaker	BKBA	2	0.10%	9	0.03%
Bag-shaped beaker	BKBAG	2	0.10%	73	0.21%
Butt beaker	BKBB	33	1.68%	896	2.53%
Cornice rim beaker	BKCOR	7	0.36%	34	0.10%
Curve rim beaker	BKCR	2	0.10%	13	0.04%
Everted rim beaker	BKEV	3	0.15%	22	0.06%
Folded beaker	BKFB	3	0.15%	61	0.17%
Hunt scene beaker	BKHUN	2	0.10%	49	0.14%
Painted beaker	BKPA	1	0.05%	3	0.01%
Roughcast beaker	BKRC	8	0.41%	87	0.25%
Jar or beaker	JBK	38	1.94%	317	0.90%
Carinated jar or beaker	JBKCAR	1	0.05%	9	0.03%
Curve rim jar or beaker	JBKCR	5	0.26%	22	0.06%
Everted rim jar or beaker	JBKEV	7	0.36%	33	0.09%
Folded jar or beaker	JBKFO	4	0.20%	50	0.14%
Cup	C	1	0.05%	8	0.02%
Closed form	CLSD	549	28.01%	2721	7.70%
Cooking pot	CP	86	4.39%	973	2.75%
Cooking pot?	CP?	15	0.77%	271	0.77%
Jar	J	350	17.86%	5779	16.34%
Bead rim jar	JBR	1	0.05%	66	0.19%
Collared rim jar	JCR	1	0.05%	8	0.02%
Curve rim jar	JCUR	52	2.65%	875	2.47%
Double lid seated jar	JDLS	5	0.26%	120	0.34%
Dales ware jar?	JDW?	1	0.05%	7	0.02%
Everted rim jar	JEV	43	2.19%	800	2.26%
Folded jar	JFO	2	0.10%	43	0.12%
Folded jar?	JFO?	1	0.05%	10	0.03%
Lug handled jar	JLH	2	0.10%	114	0.32%
Lid seated jar	JLS	17	0.87%	279	0.79%
Moulded rim jar	JMR	4	0.20%	61	0.17%

Narrow neck jar	JNN	2	0.10%	55	0.16%
Rusticated jar	JRUST	13	0.66%	154	0.44%
Wide mouth jar	JWM	3	0.15%	56	0.16%
Wide mouth jar?	JWM?	1	0.05%	17	0.05%
Large jar	JL	3	0.15%	343	0.97%
Storage jar	JS	178	9.08%	8040	22.73%
Storage jar?	JS?	1	0.05%	2	0.01%
Jar or bowl	JB	36	1.84%	587	1.66%
Bead rim jar or bowl	JBBR?	1	0.05%	5	0.01%
Everted rim jar or bowl	JBEV	1	0.05%	12	0.03%
Carinated jar or bowl	JBCAR	2	0.10%	35	0.10%
Cordoned jar or bowl	JBCOR	2	0.10%	23	0.07%
Rolled rim jar or bowl	JBROL	1	0.05%	27	0.08%
Curve rim jar or bowl	JBCUR	1	0.05%	5	0.01%
Large jar or bowl	JBL	70	3.57%	2774	7.84%
Open form	OPEN	2	0.10%	14	0.04%
Open form?	OPEN?	2	0.10%	17	0.05%
Bowl	B	3	0.15%	68	0.19%
Bowl type 334	B334	8	0.41%	225	0.64%
Bowl type 334?	B334?	3	0.15%	35	0.10%
Bowl as Dr 36	B36	1	0.05%	11	0.03%
Bowl as Dr 37	B37	1	0.05%	10	0.03%
Bowl as Dr 38	B38	3	0.15%	50	0.14%
Bead rim bowl	BBR	5	0.26%	116	0.33%
Carinated bowl	BCAR	23	1.17%	329	0.93%
Everted rim bowl	BEV	8	0.41%	196	0.55%
Bead and flange bowl	BFB	4	0.20%	54	0.15%
Flanged bowl	BFL	12	0.61%	305	0.86%
Flat-topped bowl	BFT	1	0.05%	31	0.09%
Groove rim bowl	BGR	1	0.05%	29	0.08%
Groove rim bowl?	BGR?	1	0.05%	9	0.03%
Hemispherical bowl	BHEM?	1	0.05%	4	0.01%
Inturned bead an flange bowl	BIBF	2	0.10%	110	0.31%
Lid seated bowl	BLS	9	0.46%	198	0.56%
Native tradition bowl	BNAT	12	0.61%	203	0.57%
Necked bowl	BNK	3	0.15%	40	0.11%
Necked bowl?	BNK?	1	0.05%	15	0.04%
Rolled rim bowl	BROL	4	0.20%	122	0.34%
Triangular rim bowl	BTR	4	0.20%	66	0.19%
Wide mouth bowl	BWM	8	0.46%	414	1.05%
Wide mouth bowl?	BWM?	7	0.36%	637	1.92%
Large bowl	BL	2	0.10%	298	0.84%
Bowl or dish	BD	8	0.41%	171	0.48%
Dish	D	4	0.20%	20	0.06%
Dish?	D?	2	0.10%	3	0.01%
Dish type 452?	D452?	1	0.05%	12	0.03%
Expanded rim dish	DEXR	3	0.15%	67	0.19%
Plain rim dish	DPR	2	0.10%	21	0.06%
Plain rim dish?	DPR?	2	0.10%	12	0.03%
Straight sided plain rim dish	DPRS	1	0.05%	8	0.02%
Lid	L	16	0.82%	233	0.66%
Cheese press	CHP	1	0.05%	85	0.24%

Cheese press	CHP?	1	0.05%	47	0.13%
Strainer	STR	12	0.61%	580	1.64%
Mortaria	M	4	0.20%	298	0.84%
Mortaria?	M?	1	0.05%	28	0.08%
Hammer head mortaria?	MHH?	1	0.05%	27	0.08%
Hook rim mortaria	MHK	2	0.10%	274	0.77%
Reeded rim mortaria	MRR	4	0.20%	557	1.57%
Wall sided mortaria	MWS	1	0.05%	186	0.53%
	TOTAL	1960	100.00%	35143	100%

Further Work

Taken together these sites (SDW03, SWDA03 and SPS97) form a large body of work that add considerably to the published material on Sleaford, and warrant publication in their own right. This would entail further work on the stratigraphic associations and subsequent phasing of the sites and further analysis of the fabrics, forms and illustrations (see Appendix 2, sdwapp2draw.xls) to produce an enhanced type-series.

The shell-tempered assemblage would form a useful component for a wider study of the shell-tempered wares of Lincolnshire, particularly as it is a site where both South Lincolnshire types with punctate brachiopods and those from mid- and north Lincolnshire are present. It is worth noting that the majority of the storage jars are in SHEL rather than SLSH.

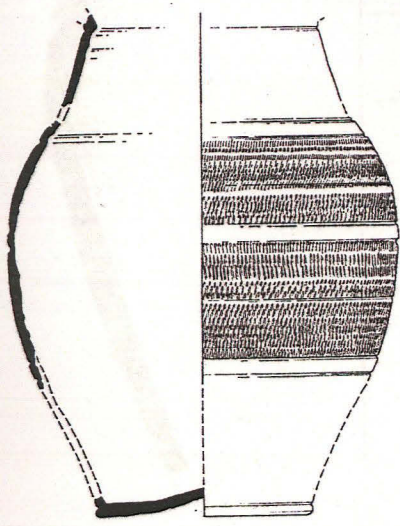
There are three examples of samian stamps, contexts **1006**, **1016** and **1033** that should be examined by Brenda Dickinson so that they can be added to the national database of samian stamps and to provide good external dating for the site.

Storage and Curation

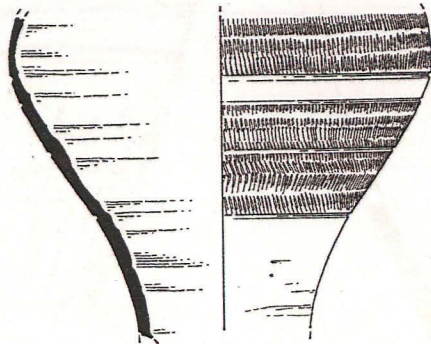
The pottery is in stable condition, and should be retained for further study. The exception is the strainer from context **1046** (Illus. 12) that is in a friable state and should be consolidated.

References

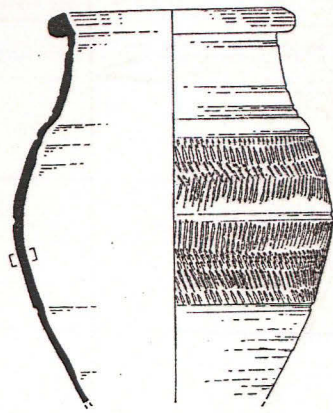
- Elsdon, S.M., 1997 *Old Sleaford Revealed, A Lincolnshire settlement in Iron Age, Roman, Saxon and Medieval times: excavations 1882-1995*, Oxbow Monog 78. Nottingham Studies in Archaeology 2.
- Precious, B J, 1988 Assessment of the Roman Pottery from the Sleaford Police Station Site (SPS97)
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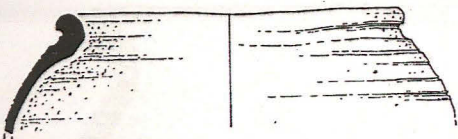
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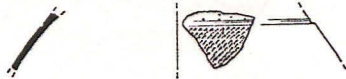
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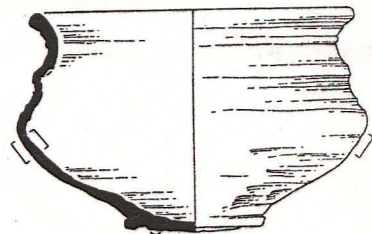
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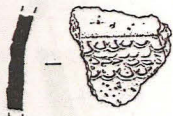
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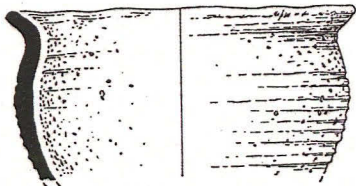
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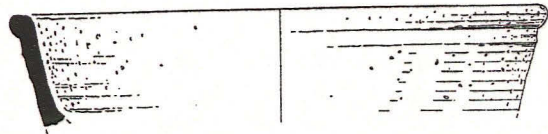
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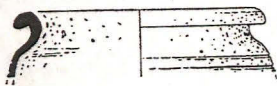
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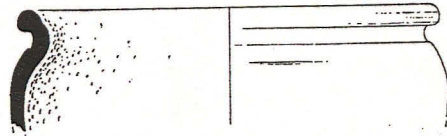
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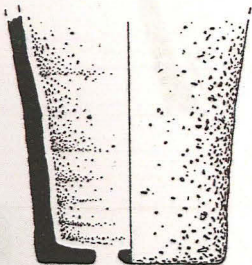
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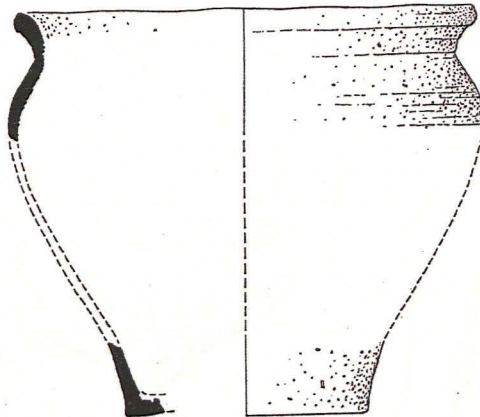
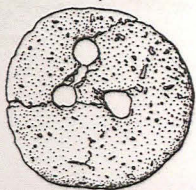
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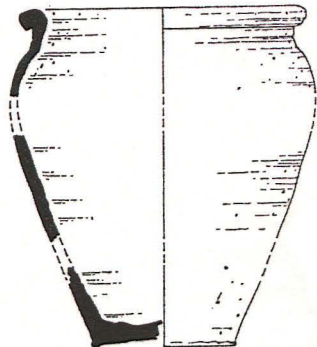
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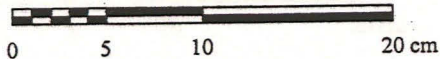
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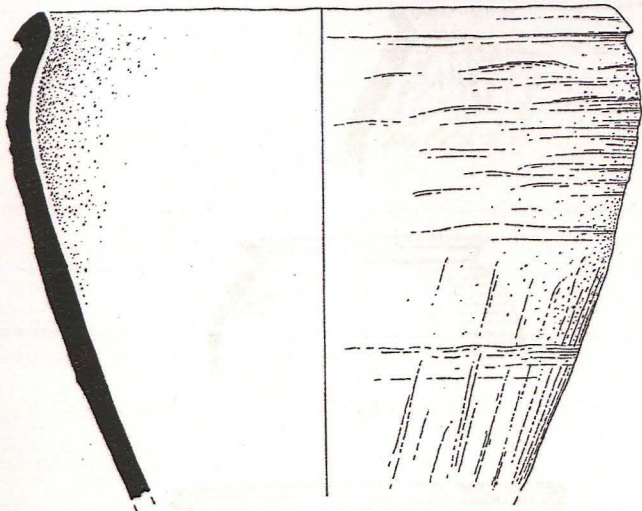
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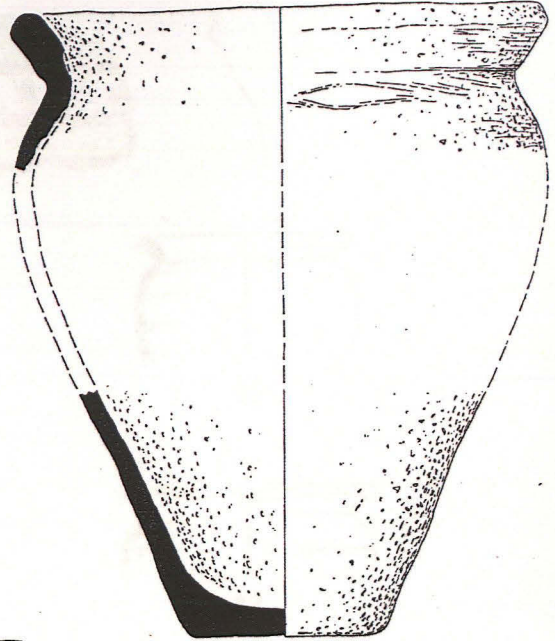
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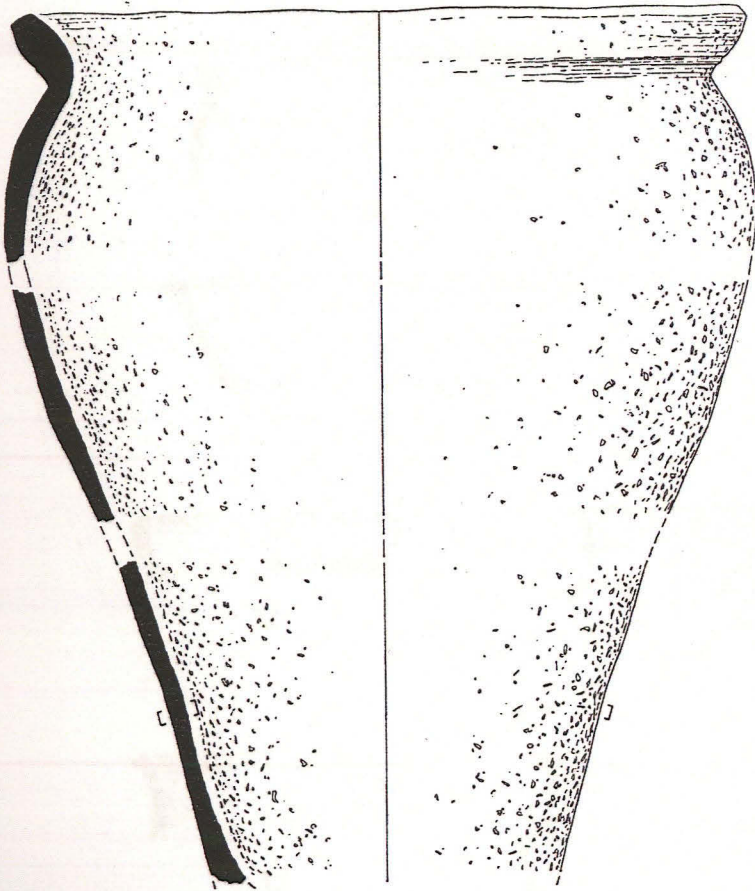
Drawings 1-14
(by David Hopkins)



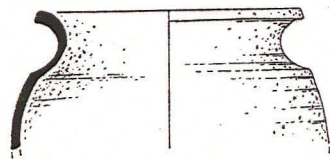
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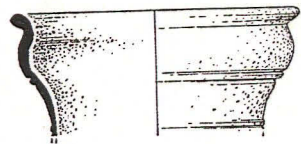
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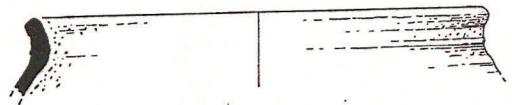
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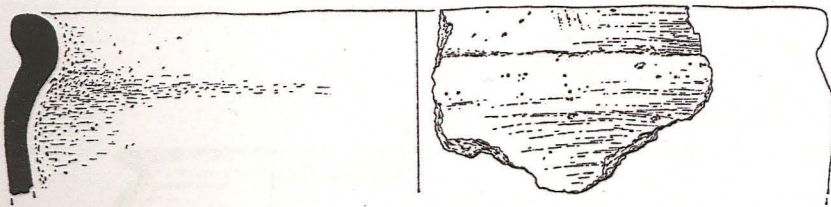
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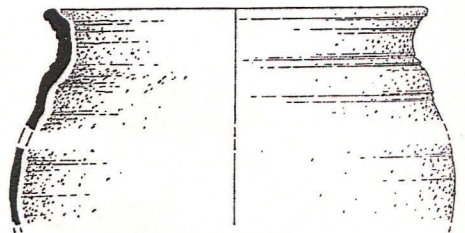
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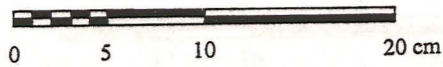
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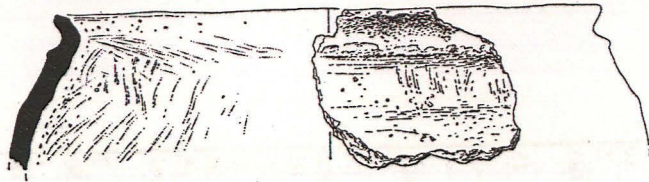
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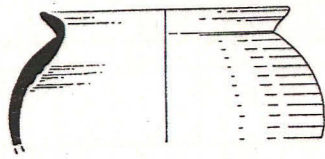
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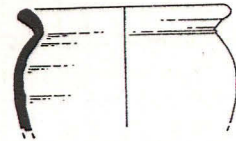
Drawings 15-22
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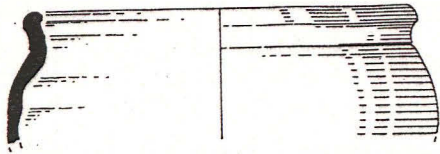
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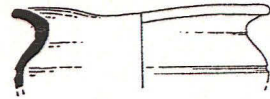
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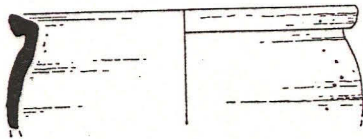
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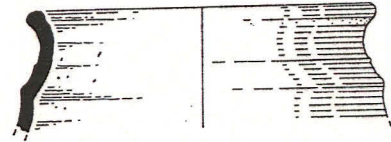
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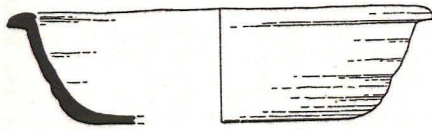
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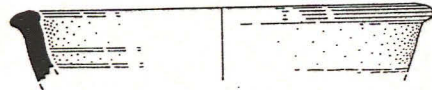
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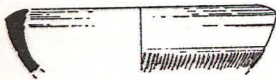
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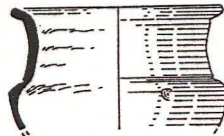
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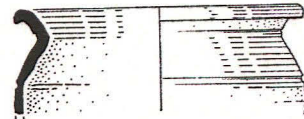
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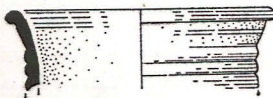
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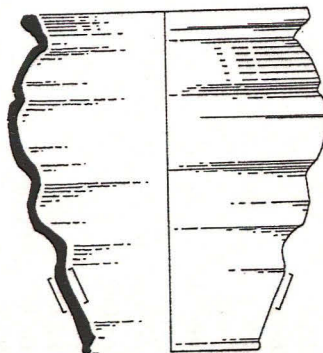
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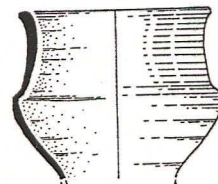
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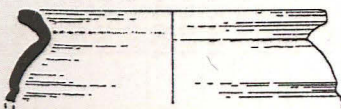
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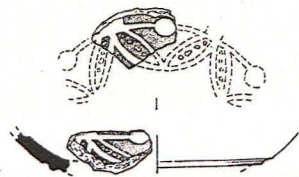
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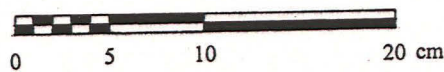
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38



39



Drawings 23-39
(by David Hopkins)

Context	Fabric	Form	Dec	Vessno	Dwgno	Alter	Comments	Join	Sherds	Weight
1001	GREY	BD					BS		1	6
1001	GREY	CLSD					BSS BASES		4	23
1001	GREY	CLSD	BHL				BS COARSE Q		1	5
1001	GREY	JBCOR	B				BS CORDON COARSE Q		1	2
1001	GREY	JBK					BS		1	2
1001	GREY	JRUST	RLIN	2			BSS		2	4
1001	GREY	L					RIM		1	2
1001	GRSAN	BK					BS		1	1
1001	NVGCC?	OPEN				BURNTE	BS OR BURNT NVCC		1	5
1001	NVGWC	CLSD					BS VHIGHFIRE		1	2
1001	NVGWC	J					BSS		2	18
1001	SAMCG					ABR	FLAKE		1	1
1001	SLSH	BFL					RIM UPPER WALL MIN PUNC		1	29
1001	SLSH	CLSD					BS MIN PUNC		1	5
1001	ZDATE						L2-3C			
1002	DR20	A					RIM EM2C FAB		1	241
1002	GREY	BKCOR					RIM NECK		1	12
1002	GREY	CLSD				ABR	BSS BWM?		2	38
1002	GYBN	J					BASE		1	13
1002	NVGWC	J		1			BSS		3	52
1002	NVGWC	J		1		BURNT	BSS		10	87
1002	NVGWC	JEV		1	D2	SMASH	RIMS BSS LWR WALL; WAVY PROFILE		31	478
1002	SAMCG		31				RIM GIRTH		1	24
1002	ZDATE						ML2C			
1004	SHELF	JCUR		1	D1	ABRINT	RIMS BSS BASE; SLACK SHLDR NO PUNC; A SHEL		11	161
1004	ZDATE						3C?			
1004	ZZZ						SMASHED VESS;UNUS SHELL;WIPED			
1005	GREY	J					BS BODY GROOVES		1	6
1005	NVCC	JWM					RIM; CR FAB		1	17
1005	ZDATE						4C/POSTRO			
1006	DR20	A					BS LFAB		1	157
1006	GREY	BK	BAD				BS		1	2
1006	GREY	BWM				ABR	RIM DEEP NECK		1	70
1006	GREY	CLSD					BSS THICKER		3	45
1006	GREY	J					BS BASE STRING		2	49
1006	GREY	JBK	B				BS		1	2
1006	GREY	JFO					BS		1	24
1006	GREY	JL	HM?;SCRV?				BS		1	91
1006	NVCC	BHWM?					FTM; NEAT; ORNGE FAB		1	43
1006	NVCC	DPR?				VABR	RIM FRAG		1	4
1006	NVCR	FTR					RIM		1	16
1006	SAMLM?	D	NAME				BASE STAMP BICAIIF		1	10
1006	SHEL	J		1?			BASE BS; NO PUNC		2	41

1006	SHELF	JL				SOOTB	BASE; A FINE Q; NO PUNC		1	101
1006	ZDATE						4C			
1006	ZZZ						MIX SOME 2C;SHOW STAMP B DICKINSON			
1016	BB1	CP				VBURNT	BURNT OXID		1	3
1016	BB1	L	B				RIM UPPER WALL;DONCASTER?		1	10
1016	BBT	BTR					RIM GIRTH		1	14
1016	CR	CLSD					BS POSS PARC		1	4
1016	DR20	A				ABR	BS LATE FAB		1	103
1016	DR20	A				ABR	BS L FAB THIN DR26?		1	28
1016	DR20	A				VABR	FLAKE		1	6
1016	GREY	B334					BS CARINATED		1	8
1016	GREY	BD	LA		1		BSS BASAL CHAMFER		2	15
1016	GREY	BFL	LA				RIM LWR WALL; IRREGULAR LA		1	33
1016	GREY	BFL					RIM GIRTH		1	15
1016	GREY	BGR	B				RIM LWR WALL		1	29
1016	GREY	BKCOR	B				RIM FRAG		1	2
1016	GREY	BKCOR					RIM		1	5
1016	GREY	BKEV					RIM SHLDR		1	6
1016	GREY	BWM?					BASE V LGE VESS		1	433
1016	GREY	CHP					BASE PIERCED PRECOCT BLK SOLID;DISPLAY?		1	85
1016	GREY	CHP?					BASE THICK FAB DENSE NO HOLES		1	47
1016	GREY	CLSD					BS SHLDR GROOVE		1	8
1016	GREY	CLSD					BSS MISC; SOME BURNISHED		83	654
1016	GREY	CLSD	BWL				BS		1	6
1016	GREY	CP	LA				BS CRUDE		1	46
1016	GREY	CP					RIM NECK		1	27
1016	GREY	CP	LA		1		BSS;BBT		2	20
1016	GREY	CP	LA				BS;BBT		1	16
1016	GREY	CP			4		RIMS NECK		4	58
1016	GREY	CP					RIM SHLDR		1	18
1016	GREY	CP					RIM BLK ATYPICAL FAB SILTY W Q 0.2		1	8
1016	GREY	CP	LA		2		BSS		2	25
1016	GREY	J					BASE STRING		1	172
1016	GREY	J					BASES		6	207
1016	GREY	J	B				FTM		1	34
1016	GREY	J					BS GROOVE		1	62
1016	GREY	J	RLIN		1		BSS UNUS		2	20
1016	GREY	J	RNOD				BS		1	5
1016	GREY	J					RIM FRAG		1	4
1016	GREY	J	B				BS VHIGH FIRED		1	7
1016	GREY	J					BSS MISC SOME BURNISHED; SOME WWORN		34	298
1016	GREY	JBK					BSS THIN		3	9
1016	GREY	JBKCAR					BS		1	9
1016	GREY	JBL					BS		1	37

1016	GREY	JCR				ABR	BS		1	8
1016	GREY	JCUR					RIM SHLDR BLK		1	60
1016	GREY	JCUR					RIM		1	7
1016	GREY	JFO					BS		1	19
1016	GREY	JFO?					BS		1	10
1016	GREY	JMR			1		RIM SHLDR;LEDGE BASE RIM;SHLDR GROOVE		3	34
1016	GREY	JMR					RIM NECK ;LEDGE BASE RIM		1	27
1016	GREY	L			1		RIMS J		2	44
1016	GREY	L					RIM		1	30
1016	GREY						BS RDBN INT		1	2
1016	GRSAN	CP	LA	1?			RIM BSS BASE BLK W RED CORE		17	139
1016	GRSAN	J	B				BASES BS BLK W RED CORE		3	42
1016	GRSAN	JLS					RIM BLK W RED CORE		1	7
1016	GYBN	CP					RIM		1	5
1016	NVCC	BFB					RIM WHT		1	3
1016	NVCC	BK	RCC				BS WHT FAB		1	2
1016	NVCC	BKCOR	RCC				RIM SHLDR WHT FAB		1	3
1016	NVCC	DPR				BURNT	RIM FRAG		1	4
1016	NVCC	DPR?					BS WHT FAB		1	8
1016	NVGW	J					BSS MISC		8	168
1016	NVGWC?	BTR					RIM LWR WALL;CRACKLE		1	22
1016	NVGWC?	CP	LA				BS;BBT		1	24
1016	NVGWC?	J					BSS MISC		12	178
1016	NVGWC?	JCUR			1		RIMS SHLDR		2	63
1016	NVGWC?	JCUR	B			BURNT	RIM DEEP NECK; CF SHORT B334; WHT CORE		1	16
1016	NVGWC?	JLS			D5		RIM GIRTH; WHITE CORE COARSE Q; CF J105-7		3	84
1016	NVGWC?	JWM?					RIM		1	17
1016	NVGY?	J	RNOD				BS		1	7
1016	OX	BD	BIAP			BURNT	BS BBT; BURNT OXID		1	6
1016	OX	BK					BS		1	2
1016	PARC?	CLSD	B			BURNT	BS; POLISHED		1	18
1016	PART	BK			2		BSS V THIN NEAR EGGSHELL		2	2
1016	PART	BK			2		BSS		2	8
1016	SAMCG		31			BURNT	RIM		1	3
1016	SAMCG		33				RIM UPPER WALL		1	5
1016	SAMCG		33				RIM		1	5
1016	SAMCG		33				RIM LWR WALL HIGH FIRED		1	17
1016	SAMCG	C	NAME			VABR	FTRG STAMP FRAG ILLEG		1	8
1016	SAMSG?		27				FLAKE		1	1
1016	SHEL	J					BS GREY EXT BLK INT; NO PUNC		1	6
1016	SHEL	J					BS GREY VHIGH FIRED; NO PUNC		1	22
1016	SHEL	J					BS MULT GROOVES; DKGRY;NO PUNC		1	9
1016	SHEL	J				SOOTEX	BSS; BNBLK;NO PUNC		6	69
1016	SHEL	J					BSS BLK NO PUNC		4	72

1016	SHEL	JCUR				SOOTR	RIM;RDBN; NO PUNC		1	20
1016	SHEL	JCUR			1 D6		RIM SHLDR BS SLDR GROOVES BLK;NO PUNC		2	13
1016	SHEL	L					RIM BLK;NO PUNC		1	8
1016	SHEL	L				SOOTR	RIM FRAG;BLK;NO PUNC		1	2
1016	SLGY	CLSD	BVL		1	ABR	BS FLAKES BURNT		3	23
1016	SLSH	J			1	VABR	BSS FLAKED RDBN; PUNC		16	127
1016	SLSH	J			1	WWORN	BSS BLK; PUNC		9	87
1016	SLSH	JCUR				WWORN	RIM NECK BLK;PUNC		1	23
1016	ZDATE						4C			
1016	ZZZ						V LGE GROUP; MIX MOST M3C SOME M2C; 4C			
1019	SHEL	JS				ABRINT	BS RDBN THICK NO PUNC		1	77
1019	ZDATE						2C+			
1019	ZZZ						SHEL ONLY CF BOURNE			
1024	GREY	J					BASE		1	4
1024	GREY	J					BS POLISHED EXT		1	9
1024	NVGWC	J					BS CF DWG 2		1	5
1024	NVGY?	J	B				BS WAVY PROF BLK EXT Q AS NVGY		2	9
1024	SHEL	JS?					FRAG RDBN MIN SHEL		1	2
1024	SHELF	J					BS MIN SHEL LTGYBN W LIMESTONE FOSS		1	17
1024	SLSHF	J					BS BLK		1	17
1024	ZDATE						M2-E3			
1026	GREY	J					BS CRACKLE EXT CF DWG 2		1	3
1026	SHELF	J					BS BASAL SLIGHT GROOVES RDBN		1	22
1026	ZDATE						2C+			
1028	NVCC?	BKCOR	RCC				RIM FRAG GIRTH; V HIGH FIRED		1	2
1028	ZDATE						ML2C			
1028	ZZZ						NVCC? ONLY			
1030	SHELF	J					BS GYBN NO PUNC		1	3
1030	SLSHF	JS			1		BSS LTRDBN MIN PUNC		3	51
1030	ZDATE						2C+			
1031	BBT	CP	B				BSS J		2	11
1031	DR20	A					BS LFAB		1	97
1031	FCLAY?					VITRIF	BS BLK LIMESTONE/SHEL		1	9
1031	GREY	BGR?				VABR	RIM FRAG		1	9
1031	GREY	BIBF	BIWL				RIM GIRTH		1	52
1031	GREY	BIBF				ABR	RIM FLANGE;SPOOL		1	58
1031	GREY	BWM				ABR	RIM SHORT NECK		1	32
1031	GREY	BWM					BS		1	30
1031	GREY	CLSD	ROUJ				BS		1	13
1031	GREY	CLSD					BS		14	97
1031	GREY	CLSD	BIA				BS		1	14
1031	GREY	CP					RIM SHLDR GROOVE		1	33
1031	GREY	CP	B				RIM BLK		1	5
1031	GREY	DEXR					RIM LWR WALL		1	22

1031	GREY	DEXR				RIM LWR WALL		1	32
1031	GREY	J				BASE STRING		1	73
1031	GREY	J				BASE 100%		1	108
1031	GREY	J				BASE		1	48
1031	GREY	J				BSS		7	123
1031	GREY	J	B			BSS CP?		2	14
1031	GREY	J	BVL			BS		1	29
1031	GREY	JBCAR		2		BSS B334?		2	35
1031	GREY	JBK				BS		1	10
1031	GREY	JBL				FTM		1	194
1031	GREY	JBL				BSS		4	138
1031	GREY	JLS				RIMS SHLDR		2	26
1031	GREY	JEV				RIM NEAR CURVED		1	9
1031	GYBN	J				BASE		1	8
1031	LCOA	J				BS		1	20
1031	LCOA	JDLS				RIM SHLDR		1	39
1031	MONV	MRR				BURNTE FLANGE BKN UPPER WALL FE TRITS		1	35
1031	MONV	MWS				BURNTE RIM GIRTH FIRE DAMAGED FE TRITS		1	186
1031	MORH?	M				DEPOSIT? BASE CURIOUS DEPOSIT INT EXTR ANALYSE		1	245
1031	NVCC	BD				BASE LFAB		1	24
1031	NVCC	BK				BS WHT FAB		1	10
1031	NVCC	BK				BS LFAB		1	3
1031	NVCC	BK				BURNT FTM LFAB		1	8
1031	NVCC	BKFB		1		RIM EVERTED NECK; BS DIRTY WHITE; POSS BKPM		2	56
1031	NVGW	JRUST	RNOD			BS		1	15
1031	NVGWC?	J				BSS WHITE CORE; COARSE Q		3	12
1031	OX	JLS				RIM FRAG PROB JDLS		1	5
1031	PARC?	CLSD				BS POSS BK		1	9
1031	PART	BK				BS		1	4
1031	PART	JBK				BS		1	4
1031	SAMCG	18/31				BURNTE BS BASAL		1	20
1031	SHEL	BBR			D3	RIM GIRTH GREY NO PUNC ROUND RIM		1	81
1031	SHEL	BL				BURNT RIM INTURNED NO FLANGE; GYBN		1	31
1031	SHEL	CLSD				BSS ORANGE RDBN		5	74
1031	SHEL	CP?	B		1	RIM FRAG BSS BLK		4	45
1031	SHEL	J	STAB		D4	BS COMPLEX STAB ZONE RDBN NO PUNC		1	24
1031	SHEL	J				BASE BLK		1	26
1031	SHEL	J	B			BS MIN SHEL		1	23
1031	SHEL	JBK				BSS THIN		2	4
1031	SHEL	JBL		1?		BASE BSS RDBN NO PUNC BOURNE?		6	151
1031	SHEL	JBL				BS LTBN		1	30
1031	SHEL	JCUR				RIM ORANGE RDBN; MIN SHEL		1	24
1031	SHEL	JDLS				RIM RDBN		1	19
1031	SHEL					BSS RDBN		2	35

1031	SHEL								FRAGS		3	12
1031	SLSH	J						SOOTEX	BS BLK PUNC		1	15
1031	SLSH	J							BS RDBN		1	4
1031	VESIC	J			1				BSS SHEL LEACHED?		3	63
1031	ZDATE								VL4/POSTRO			
1031	ZZZ								SOME MIX EARLIER POT			
1032	CR	F?						SOOTEX	BS BURNT		1	15
1032	DR20	A						ROOTS	BS FLAKED NOT EXTR		1	18
1032	GREY	BFL			1	D21		ROOTS	RIMS BASE PART PROF		5	129
1032	GREY	CLSD							BSS MISC MOST ROOTS		23	189
1032	GREY	CLSD	BWL						BS BNN? BWM?		1	20
1032	GREY	CP						SOOT	RIM SHLDR NR CPN NO LATTICE; AS DWG 18		1	15
1032	GREY	CP			1?	D18		SOOT	RIM SHLDR NR CPN BSS? NO LATTICE		3	52
1032	GREY	JBCOR							BS GIRTH THICK CORDON		1	21
1032	GREY	JBKFO						ROOTS	BS		1	27
1032	GREY	JCUR						SOOTR	RIM		1	7
1032	GREY	JRUST	RNOD						BSS		2	20
1032	GREY	JWM				D22		KILN?	RIM GIRTH DISTORTED		1	30
1032	GREY	L						SOOT	RIM UPPER WALL; ROOTS		1	13
1032	GREY	L			1			SOOT	RIM UPPER WALL; ROOTS		2	31
1032	GRSAN	B334	B			D20		ROOTS	RIM GIRTH		1	30
1032	GRSAN	JBK							BSS THINNISH		3	15
1032	GRSAN	JLS	B		1				RIMS J		2	15
1032	GRSAN	OPEN?	LA						BS THICK		1	15
1032	GYBN	CLSD	SWL?						BS		1	12
1032	GYBN	CP?	LA		1				BSS J		1	48
1032	NVCC	JWM						ABR	RIM AS NV76; 4C; INT?		1	9
1032	NVGWC	BKCR							RIM NECK		1	6
1032	NVGWC	CLSD	LA					ABR	BS CYLINDRICAL SH		1	59
1032	NVGWC	CP	LA						BS		1	19
1032	NVGWC	J							BASE		1	91
1032	NVGWC	JCUR						ROOTS	RIM SHLDR AS DWG 17		1	41
1032	NVGWC	JCUR			1	D17		ROOTS	RIMS BS GIRTH		3	96
1032	NVGWC?	CLSD							BS MIX CLAY GREY W WHITE STREAK		1	10
1032	NVGWC?	CLSD							BSS PALE GREY-WHITE		2	16
1032	NVGY	CLSD							FTM		1	15
1032	OX	CP?	LA					BURNT	BS; PROB GREY BURNT OXID		1	6
1032	SAMCG	31ETC							BS BASAL		1	5
1032	SHEL	CLSD			1				BSS J 2 GROOVES		2	23
1032	SHEL	JCUR							RIM FRAG RDBN		1	8
1032	SLGY	B334				D19		ROOTS	RIM LWR WALL; HIGH FIRED; AS IN 1054		1	56
1032	SLGY	B37	B						RIM		1	10
1032	SLGY	BNK				D15			RIM NECK ; 3 CORDONS; SAME	1033	1	12
1032	SLGY	J	B						BS		1	4

1032	SLGY	JB	BWL	1		BSS LONG NECK	2	23
1032	SLGY?					FLAKE W LIMESTONE	1	8
1032	SLSH	JBBR?				RIM BEAD TYPE BKN POS JBROL;GYBN	1	5
1032	SLSHF	JBL			BURNT	BS; BN	1	21
1032	ZDATE					ML2C-E3		
1032	ZZZ					GOOD GRP; AS CXT 1033; 1054;NVCC INT?		
1033	CR	F			BURNT	HANDLE 3R; BURNT OX; OVERFIRE KILN?;ROOTS	1	40
1033	CR	FTR				RIM	1	19
1033	CR	JUG			ROOTS	RIM	1	41
1033	DR20	A		1	ROOTS	BSS FLAKES EM2C FAB;BURNT	7	219
1033	GREY	BD	LA		ROOTS	BASE	1	107
1033	GREY	BEV		D14	ROOTS	RIM SHLDR GROOVE	1	37
1033	GREY	BK				BS	1	1
1033	GREY	BTR		D16	ROOTS	RIM GIRTH FAB AS DWG 13	1	21
1033	GREY	CLSD		1	ROOTS	BASE 100% BSS J	4	144
1033	GREY	CP?			ROOTS	BASE 100%	1	132
1033	GREY	FS			ROOTS	RIM SHLDR GROOVE	1	58
1033	GREY	FS?		1	ROOTS	RIMS NECK OR JCUR	2	37
1033	GREY	FS?	B			BS NECK NARROW; JNN?	1	15
1033	GREY	J				BSS MISC; MOST ROOTS	23	334
1033	GREY	J	ROUZ		ROOTS	BS	1	21
1033	GREY	JBEV	B			RIM NR BNAT; B RIM	1	12
1033	GREY	JBK				RIM NR BKPH TYPE RIM	1	5
1033	GREY	JBK	B			BS BLK	1	5
1033	GREY	JBKFO				BS	1	9
1033	GREY	JEV			SOOT	RIM NR CPN/CP	1	15
1033	GREY	JRUST	RNOD			BS	1	17
1033	GREY	L			SOOTUN	RIM MIN ROOTS	1	17
1033	GRFF	JBKCUR	B	1		RIMS	2	10
1033	GROG	JCUR		D12		RIM SHLDR	1	66
1033	GRSAN	BK				BS FAIRLY FINE	1	3
1033	GRSAN	BNN		D13		RIM SHLDR GROOVE FAB PALE CF NVGWC	1	66
1033	GRSAN	CLSD				BSS COARSER FAB	312	
1033	GRSAN	JBK				BSS FINER FAB	6	18
1033	GYBN	BK		1		BSS	3	3
1033	GYBN	JRUST	RNOD	1		BSS	2	15
1033	GYBN	JRUST	RLIN		ROOTS	BS; 2 ROWS	1	17
1033	GYBN			1	ROOTS	BSS	3	21
1033	NVCC	BKRC	RCC		ROOTS	BASE; EF AB BLK CC	1	32
1033	NVCC	BKRC	RCC		ROOTS	BS; EFAB	1	9
1033	OX	JB			ROOTS	BS SHLDR	1	31
1033	OX				VABR	FLAKES	2	2
1033	OXF	F?			ROOTS	BS UNUS WHT CLAY PELLET	1	38
1033	PART	BK				BS	1	2

1033	SAMCG	31 ETC					RIM GIRTH		1	12
1033	SAMCG	D					BS		1	3
1033	SAMCG	D					BS		1	3
1033	SAMLM	D?	NAME				BASE FRAG; STAMP [M		1	2
1033	SHEL	JS		1		FLAKED	RIM FRAGS; FLAKES; RDBN		9	75
1033	SHELF	CLSD				ROOTS	BS BLK MOD SHEL		1	8
1033	SLGY	BNK			D15		RIM NECK ; 3 CORDONS; SAME	1032	1	15
1033	SLGY	BNK	BWL				BS GIRTH;BWL ABOVE GIRTH GROOVE		1	13
1033	SLGY	JBKCUR					RIM		1	4
1033	SLGY	JBKCUR	B				RIM HIGH FIRE; BLK		1	6
1033	SLSH	JCUR		1	D11	ROOTS	RIMS SHLDR BASE BSS; GREY		7	189117
1033	SLSHF	CLSD		1			BSS BN		2	18
1033	ZDATE						ML2C			
1033	ZZZ						GOOD HOMOG GROUP;AS CXT 1032 ; 1054			
1039	COAR	CLSD				SOOTEX	BS CLAY PELLETS?		1	13
1039	DR20	A				VABR	BS FLAKED;2C FAB		1	19
1039	DWSH?	JDW?					RIM		1	7
1039	GREY	CP				ABR	RIM		1	13
1039	GREY	J					BSS MISC		7	67
1039	GREY	J				VABR	BASE		1	85
1039	GREY	J					BS BLK W RDBN CORTEX		1	15
1039	GREY	J				VABR	BASE		1	26
1039	GREY	J		1			BSS W WHT CLAY PELLETS		2	38
1039	GROG?	BFL					RIM NECK BLK		1	18
1039	GROG?	J				KILN?	BS SPALLED; SECOND?; CLAY PELLETS		1	91
1039	NVCC	BKHUN	BAAN	1			BS WHT FAB		2	49
1039	NVGWC?	J					BS		1	3
1039	NVGY	BK					BS		1	2
1039	NVGY	J	RNOD	1		SOOTEX	BSS BASE		4	34
1039	SHEL	BROL					RIM NECK		1	30
1039	SHEL	J		1			BSS BN; A Q		3	32
1039	SHEL	JLS				SOOTEX	RIM NECK BN		1	20
1039	SHEL	JLS					RIM;BLK		1	12
1039	SHEL			1			FRAGS GYBN		3	7
1039	SLSH	J					BSS; RDBN		2	24
1039	ZDATE						3C+			
1039	ZZZ						MIX SOME 2C; ML3C			
1046	SHEL	STR		1	D8	FRIABLE	BASE 100% 3 HOLES PRECOCT;SOOTEX;BSS FLAKES		12	580
1046	ZDATE						L1-3C			
1046	ZZZ						SMASHED VESSEL INDUSTRIAL?			
1054	CR	F?		1		ROOTS	FTM BS		2	70
1054	CR	F?					BS		1	6
1054	GFIN	JBK					BS		1	4
1054	GREY	B334				ROOTS	RIM GIRTH		1	35

1054	GREY	B334					BS GIRTH LEDGE		1	24
1054	GREY	CP	LA		1	ROOTS	BSS; BN CORE		2	45
1054	GREY	J				ROOTS	BSS		9	112
1054	GREY	J				ROOTS	BS SHLDR GROOVE		1	21
1054	GREY	J					BASE		1	10
1054	GREY	JLS			D7	ROOTS	RIM GIRTH		1	53
1054	GRFF	BK					BS		1	2
1054	GYBN	B334				ROOTS	RIM GIRTH		1	38
1054	GYBN	JRUST	RNOD			ROOTS	BS		1	21
1054	NVCC	BKBAG			1	ROOTS	RIM GIRTH BASE CC NR LOST		2	73
1054	SAMCG	D?					FRAG		1	1
1054	SHEL	J			1	ROOTS	BSS J BLK		2	64
1054	SLGY	CLSD					FTM		1	113
1054	SLSH					VABR	BS MIN PUNC		1	4
1054	ZDATE						ML2C			
1054	ZZZ						AS CXTS 1033 1032			
1058	SHEL	J				ABR	BS RDBN		1	21
1058	ZDATE						RO			
1058	ZZZ						PROB 2C+			
1060	CR	F				ABR	BS; FLAKE		2	12
1060	GREY	J			1		BSS J; SMOOTHED EXT		3	37
1060	GRSAN	BK					FTM		1	3
1060	GYBN	CLSD					BS		1	2
1060	MORT?	M?				BURNTE	BS; FLAKED		1	28
1060	SAMCG		33				RIM LWR WALL		1	4
1060	SHEL	CLSD				ABR	BS FLAKED; LTBN		1	35
1060	ZDATE						120-180			
1062	GYMS	CLSD	B			ABR	BS MIN SHELL BLK		1	10
1062	ZDATE						RO			
1065	CR	CLSD					BS PROB BK		1	3
1065	GREY	B334?					RIM LONG NECK		1	17
1065	GREY	BFL					RIM GIRTH		1	12
1065	GREY	CLSD					BSS		5	36
1065	GREY	JBK			1		BSS		2	7
1065	SAMCG	D					FLAKE		1	4
1065	SHEL	CLSD			1		BSS GREY		2	25
1065	ZDATE						2C+			
1067	BB1	BFL	LA			ROOTS	RIM LWR WALL		1	52
1067	BB1	L				ROOTS	RIM UPPER WALL		1	9
1067	BB1?					ABR	BS		1	5
1067	BBT	CP	LA			SOOTEX	BS		1	11
1067	CR	F			1	ROOTS	BSS		5	77
1067	CR	F?			1	ROOTS	FTM BSS		4	86
1067	CR	F?				BURNT	BS FLAKE		2	13

1067	CR	F?				ROOTS	BSS		2	22
1067	DR20	A			1		BSS THIN WALLED EFAB; POSS H70		4	42
1067	GFIN	JBK	B				BS		1	3
1067	GREY	BEV				ROOTS	RIM GIRTH NR CPN		1	40
1067	GREY	BFT				BURNT	RIM GIRTH;ROOTS		1	31
1067	GREY	BWM?	BWL		1	ROOTS	BSS THICKER		5	175
1067	GREY	J				ROOTS	BSS MISC		28	221
1067	GREY	J				BURNT	BSS; GYBN		3	53
1067	GREY	J				SOOT	BSS		2	26
1067	GREY	J					BSS BODY GROOVE		3	14
1067	GREY	J			8	ROOTS	BASES MISC		5	133
1067	GREY	J					BASE STRING		1	24
1067	GREY	J				ROOTS	BASE		1	121
1067	GREY	JEV			1	ROOTS	RIM SHLDR		3	55
1067	GREY	L			1	ROOTS	RIM KNOB PART PROF		3	62
1067	GREY?	CLSD	RIL			VBURNT	BS RIL ZONE BURNT OXID		1	32
1067	MOMH?	M					BS RDBN FE TRITS		1	9
1067	NVCC	BKRC	RCC		2	ROOTS	BASE BSS		4	37
1067	NVGY	CP	LA				BS		1	11
1067	OX	CLSD				ROOTS	BSS SPOX?		2	21
1067	OX	F					HANDLE 3R		1	18
1067	PART	BK					BASE		1	13
1067	SAMCG		27		1	ROOTS	BSS BASAL		2	28
1067	SAMCG		33			ROOTS	RIM LWR WALL HIGH FIRED		1	19
1067	SAMLM	18/31			1	ROOTS	RIMS LWR WALL BSS		5	34
1067	SHEL	CLSD					FLAKE;BLK		1	5
1067	SHEL	CLSD				ROOTS	BS BLK		1	32
1067	SHEL	JBL					BS BASAL GRY		1	40
1067	SHSH	JBROL				ROOTS	RIM SHLDR BLK		1	27
1067	SLSH	CLSD					FLAKE;BLK		1	7
1067	SLSH	JBL			1	VABR	BSS RDBN		3	77
1067	SLSHF	JBL					BS RDBN		1	16
1067	ZDATE						ML2-E3			
1067	ZZZ						MIX			
1068	COAR	JBL			1		BSS W CLAY PELLETS;RDBN		2	91
1068	NVCC	BKBA	BAVE		1		BSS WHT FAB		2	9
1068	NVGWC	J					BS WHT CORE		1	5
1068	PPOT						FRAG; BL 18-19C		1	1
1068	SHEL	CLSD					BSS FRAGS		2	8
1068	SHEL	J					BASE RDBN NO PUNC		1	111
1068	SHEL	JBCUR					RIM FRAG CF BOURNE BLK		1	5
1068	ZDATE						POSTRO			
1068	ZDATE						3C/POSTRO			
1069	GREY	BK	ROUZ			BURNT	BS CF BKBB DEC		1	5

1069	ZDATE						RO		
1070	GREY	BFB					RIM	1	18
1070	GREY	JBKFO					BS	1	4
1070	MOSP?	MHH?				SOOTEX	RIM GIRTH; UNUS NO TRITS	1	27
1070	SHELF						FRAG RDBN	1	1
1070	SLSH	J	RIL	1?			BASES BS	3	37
1070	ZDATE						4C		
1071	BB1	L					RIM	1	5
1071	CC	JBKEV			1		RIM BSS; CC LOST	6	19
1071	DR20	A					BS 1-M2 FAB	1	212
1071	GREY	CLSD					BS	1	3
1071	GREY	CLSD			1		BSS BLK	2	13
1071	GREY	CLSD					BS BLK	1	8
1071	GREY	CP	LA		1		BSS	4	10
1071	GREY	CP?	B				BS	1	3
1071	GREY	CP?					RIM BLK	1	5
1071	GREY	J				SOOTEX	BS	1	6
1071	GREY	JNN	BWL		1		RIMS NECK	2	55
1071	GREY	JUG?					HANDLE 2R	1	8
1071	GROG	JS				ABRINT	BS RDBN	1	86
1071	GYBN	J	B				BS BN INT BLK EXT	1	6
1071	LOOL	CLSD	HM?;ROUZ		D10		BS; UNUS DEC; OX	1	5
1071	MOMH?	MHK			1		SPOUTS J BLK FE TRITS	2	274
1071	SAMCG	31R				BURNT	BS	1	5
1071	SHEL	JB					BSS RDBN	3	54
1071	SHEL	JBL			1	ABRINT	BSS RDBN	3	73
1071	SHEL	JBL				ROOTS	BS SOOTEX	1	81
1071	SLSH	JB					BSS RDBN	3	71
1071	SLSH	JB			1		BSS FRAGS BLK	17	162
1071	SLSHF	CLSD	B		1		BSS; BLK	2	11
1071	SPCC	B36	PO		D9		BS WHT PA; CF NV TYPES; COARSE FAB	1	11
1071	ZDATE						4C		
1071	ZZZ						MIX; MOST 3C		
1074	FCLAY?					VITRIF	BS	1	4
1074	GREY	CP			1	ABR	RIM BSS;SOOTEX	4	14
1074	GREY	CP				SOOTEX	BS	1	8
1074	GREY	CP?			3	SOOTEX	BSS	3	8
1074	NVGWC?	CP	LA		1		BSS	2	14
1074	SHEL	CLSD				SOOTEX	BS BNBLK	1	14
1074	SHEL	JS					RIM TRIANGULAR	1	55
1074	SHELF	CLSD					BS RDBN	1	38
1074	ZDATE						M2-M3		
1078	NVGW	BK	ROUZ				BS V FINE	1	3
1078	NVGWC?	CLSD				ABR	BS WHITE CORE A Q	1	4

1078	SHELF	BK					BS		1	1
1078	SLSH	BNK?	B			ABR	BS; SOOT EX		1	15
1078	SLSH	JB					BS PUNC		1	22
1078	ZDATE						ML2-E3			
1082	GREY	J					BSS		2	16
1082	NVGW	BK	ROUZ				BS		1	4
1082	ZDATE						M2-E3			
1083	GREY	JLS					RIM GIRTH NR B334; CARIN AT GIRTH		1	16
1083	NVGWC?	JLS				SOOTR	RIM		1	8
1083	SHEL	JBK					FTM RDBN		1	3
1083	SHEL	JS			1		RIM FRAG BSS FRAGS RDBN		18	350
1083	SLSH	JB				SOOTEX	RIM FRAG BEAD?;BSS;BLK		3	56
1083	ZDATE						M2-M3			
1099	SAMEG?	BD					BS		1	3
1099	ZDATE						M2-E3			
1112	SLSH	BBR			1	SOOTEX	RIM UPPER WALL BASE BSS;RDBN BLK		4	35
1112	ZDATE						L1-2C+			
1121	SHELF	J	WM				BASE 100%; GREY		1	175
1121	ZDATE						2-3C			
1127	GREY	J	BHL				BS		1	8
1127	ZDATE						2C+			
1133	SLSH	JB			1		BSS RDBN		2	49
1133	ZDATE						2C+			
1137	GREY	J			1		BSS		2	18
1137	SLSH	JS					RIM MIN PUNC		1	86
1137	ZDATE						2-3C			
1145	GREY	JB	B				BS;SPOOLISH		1	42
1145	NVCC	BFB					RIM FLANGE		1	9
1145	SAMLM?		37				BS;DEC; FRESH POSS EG		1	5
1145	ZDATE						4C			
1145	ZZZ						MIX			
1148	GREY	CLSD					BS SMOOTHED EXT		1	17
1148	ZDATE						3C+			
1150	GREY	JEV					RIM SHLDR GROOVE		1	14
1150	GRSAN	J			1		BSS		2	54
1150	NVCC	BKRC	RCC				BS; BKBAG		1	5
1150	ZDATE						ML2C			
1170	SHELF	B334?					RIM GIRTH SHORT LEDGE		1	16
1170	ZDATE						2C+			
2032	BBT?	CP	B				BS		1	4
2032	DR20	A					BS L1-M2C FAB		1	127
2032	GREY	J			1		BASES J UNUS FAB MIN SHEL FLINT		2	89
2032	GRSAN	CP			1		RIM BS DEEP CAVETTTO		2	25
2032	GRSAN	JBK					BS THIN		1	3

2032	SHEL	JS				ABR	RIM FRAG; RDBN			1	30
2032	ZDATE						3C				
2040	GREY	J	B		1		BSS			2	18
2040	ZDATE						2C+				
2043	SLSH	JBL					BS			1	35
2043	SLSH					ABRINT	BS			1	5
2043	VESIC	J	HM?				BS BLK			1	6
2043	ZDATE						1-2C				
2045	OXF	BKBB?	ROUZ		1 D33		BSS;BLK INT RED EXT; TR?; IMP?;FS			15	451
2045	SHEL	JS			1	ABR	RIM FLAKES;RDBN			52	337
2045	SHELF	CLSD			1		FTM BSS UNUS FAB MOD FE?;FS			4	53
2045	SLSH	JS		1?	D32	SOOTEX	RIMS SHLDR BSS;RDBN;MIN PUNC			7	1137
2045	SLSHF	BEV		1?	D34		RIM GIRTH? BSS CORDONS DIFF VESS?			5	44
2045	ZDATE						1-M2C				
2045	ZZZ						SOME IA TRAD				
2056	GREY	J					BS 2C+ INT?			1	6
2056	OXF	BKBB	ROUZ		1 D25	ABR;BURN	BASE BSS MICROFOSS; NON LINCS IMPORT? FS	2057		5	194
2056	SHEL	JBL	WM				BS RDBN			1	53
2056	SHEL	JBL				ABRINT	BS FLAKED; RDBN			1	36
2056	SHMF	BKBB	ROUZ		D24	ABR	BS	2057;2067		1	52
2056	ZDATE						EROM?				
2056	ZZZ						ALL EROM EX SH 2C+ GREY				
2057	OXF	BKBB	ROUZ		D25	ABR;BURN	BS MICROFOSS; NON LINCS IMPORT? FS	2056		1	41
2057	SHEL	JBL			1		BSS RDBN			4	40
2057	SHMF	BKBB	ROUZ		1 D24	ABR	BSS	2056;2067		9	58
2057	SLSHF	BK		1?			RIM BASE BS; LONG ENCK			3	21
2057	SLSHF	JBL	HM		D26		RIM SHLDR ; RIM BKN; WIPED			1	151
2057	SLSHF					ABRINT	BSS SOOTEX			2	26
2057	ZDATE						EROM				
2057	ZZZ						CONQUEST PERIOD				
2067	GREY	JBL				DEPOSIT?	BASE STRING 3-4C; WHT WATER? DEP INT			1	81
2067	GREY	OPEN?	B				FLAKE B INT RIM?			1	2
2067	NVCC	BKFB					RIM FUNNEL; ORANGE FAB; 4C?			1	5
2067	SHEL	JBL			1		RIM BSS FLAKED INT			3	150
2067	SHMF	BKBB	ROUZ		D24		RIM NECK; CONQUEST PERIOD	2057; 2056		1	51
2067	ZDATE						4C				
2067	ZZZ						MIX; SOME CONQUEST				
2071	GREY	DPR	B				BS FAB PALE GRY; NR NVGWC			1	17
2071	SLSHF	JBL					BS BN			1	23
2071	ZDATE						3-4C/POSTRO				
2071	ZZZ						MPOT SHEL PPOT ENGS 19-20C INT?; SEE J YOUNG				
2089	LOOL					BURNT	FRAG ; FCLAY?			1	4
2089	NVCC	B38			1	VABR	BSS FLANGES FTM;L3-4C			3	50
2089	NVGY						BS			1	7

2089	SHEL	JBL				ABRINT	BASE RDBN		1	155
2089	SHEL	JBL					FTM UNUS; BLK; SPINES		1	78
2089	ZDATE						L3-4C			
2089	ZZZ						MIX DATES; SOME 2C; NVCC INT?			
2101	GREY	J					BS		1	3
2101	ZDATE						2C+			
2106	SHEL	JBL				SOOTR	RIM; RDBN; SPINES		1	26
2106	ZDATE						RO			
2106	ZZZ						PROB 2C+			
2107	NVCC	BHEM?					RIM LFAB		1	4
2107	NVCC	BKPA	PCUR				BS LFAB		1	3
2107	ZDATE						L3-4C			
2112	NVGW	BK					BS DK GREY SURF		1	2
2112	NVGW	J		1			BASES		2	55
2112	NVGW?	JBK					BASE GREYER FAB		1	14
2112	ZDATE						L2-M3			
2116	BB2	CP	B				BS		1	5
2116	DWSH	JDLS		1?			RIM BS; BLK		2	28
2116	GREY	BWM	BWL				BS		1	17
2116	GREY	CLSD					BASE STRING		1	32
2116	GREY	DEXR				ABR	RIM GIRTH SLIGHT LID SEAT		1	13
2116	NVGW	JRUST	RNOD	1			BSS;UNUS		2	10
2116	SHEL	J					BASE		1	6
2116	SHEL						BS RDBN		1	5
2116	ZDATE						VL4			
2117	MOSP	MRR		1		FRESH	RIMS LWR J; 3 REEDS DIFF 2218;DISPLAY		2	359
2117	ZDATE						L3-4C			
2118	GREY	BWM?					BS GOOVE THICK NR NVGWC		1	29
2118	GREY	CP	B	2			BSS		2	17
2118	GREY	J	B	1		SOOTEX	BSS		3	59
2118	GREY						BSS		2	16
2118	SLSH	J				SOOTEX	BS ABRINT		1	71
2118	ZDATE									
2127	GREY	J	B:ROUJ				BS		1	52
2127	ZDATE						L3-4C			
2130	GREY	CLSD	B			ABR	BS		1	85
2130	GREY	CP	B;SLA				BS		1	31
2130	NVCC	BK	ROUZ				BS WHT FAB		1	1
2130	SLSH	JBL				ABR	BS;RDBN		1	21
2130	ZDATE						M3-4			
2161	CC	BKCOR					RIM RDBN COARSER FAB ZINZIG?		1	2
2161	COAR	JLS				BURNT	RIM; POSS LCOA BUT DIFF INT?		1	14
2161	CR	F					HANDLE 3R		1	30
2161	GREY	J		2			BSS		2	40

2161	GREY	J			ROOTS	FTM		1	29
2161	GREY	JBK			ROOTS	BS		1	3
2161	GREY	JCUR				RIM COARSE Q		1	6
2161	GREY	JLS				RIM FRAG THIN FINE		1	6
2161	GREY	JRUST	RNOD		ROOTS	BS		1	35
2161	GRSAN	B334			ROOTS	RIM NECK		1	21
2161	GRSAN	CLSD		2		BSS PINK CORE CF VRW		2	12
2161	GRSAN	J		1		BSS BLK		2	31
2161	GRSAN	J		1	ROOTS	BASES J		2	106
2161	GRSAN	J				BS		1	15
2161	GYMS	CLSD	WM			BS; GRY MIN SHEL		1	7
2161	NAT	CLSD	HM?		VABR	BS SOOTEX; LIA?		1	9
2161	NCGWC	CLSD			SOOTEX	BS SLIGHT BURNISH		1	5
2161	NVCC	BKCOR				RIM SHLDR		1	8
2161	NVCC	DPRS			VABR	RIM LWR WALL 4C INT?		1	8
2161	NVGCC	BK			ROOTS	BS WHT FAB		1	14
2161	NVGWC?	CLSD			ROOTS	BS WHITE CORE A Q		1	29
2161	NVGWC?	J				BASE LT GRY CORE		1	15
2161	SAMCG	B			BURNT	BS		1	14
2161	SHEL	JBL				BS		1	21
2161	SLSHF	J				BS RDBN		1	2
2161	SLSHF	JBL		1		RIMS BS;DKBN		3	60
2161	VRW	CLSD				BS GROOVE JAR OR FLAGON		1	25
2161	ZDATE					M2C-E3			
2161	ZZZ					1 ABR 4C SH			
2169	BB1?	CLSD	LA?		SOOTEX	BS		1	5
2169	BBT	CP	B		D38	ROOTS	RIMS BS SHLDR J	2	116
2169	CR	F		1		BSS NECK		4	28
2169	GFIN	JBK		1		BSS MICROFOSSILS; EXTR; FS		2	38
2169	GREY	BD			D37		RIM GIRTH EXPANDED ANGLED	1	12
2169	GREY	BKBB	ROUZ			BS		1	49
2169	GREY	CLSD			SOOTEX	BS CP?		1	9
2169	GREY	JLH		1		BSS HANDLE J		2	114
2169	SHEL	JEV	RIL	1	D36	SOOTEX	RIM BS SHLDRJ;DKBN	2	112
2169	SHEL	JS		1		BSS RDBN		4	392
2169	SLSH	JS		1	D35	ABRINT	RIMS BSS BASE;RDBN MIN PUNC	37	1990
2169	ZDATE					M2C			
2169	ZZZ					MIX SOME IA TRAD			
2170	GREY	BWM	BIWL		ROOTS	BS		1	90
2170	GREY					FRAG		1	2
2170	GYBN	J				BS		1	10
2170	SHEL	J	HM		ROOTS	BS PALE BN		1	56
2170	SLSHF	JBL				BS RDBN		1	34
2170	ZDATE					L3-4C			

2187	GREY	CLSD			ABR	BS CORDON		1	12
2187	GREY	J	WM			BASE OMPHALO; IA TRAD		1	26
2187	SHEL	JBL	HM?		ROOTS	BS;BN;SOOTIN		1	116
2187	SHEL	JBL		1		BSS FRAGS RDBN		8	50
2187	SHEL					FRAG;RDBN		1	3
2187	SHELF	BCAR	B	1		BSS;BLK		3	37
2187	SHELF	J				FTM;BLK;DEPOSIT INT		1	29
2187	SHELF		B			BSS CORDON		2	32
2187	ZDATE					LIA-EROM			
2187	ZZZ					IA TRAD			
2189	GREY	J		1	BURNT	BASES;CONCRETION INT		2	43
2189	GREY	J			ROOTS	BS SHLDR GROOVE; BURNT		1	16
2189	SHEL	CLSD	HM?			BS BLK		1	13
2189	SHEL	JBL				FRAG RDBN		1	3
2189	SHELF	JBK				BS RDBN THIN		1	3
2189	ZDATE					2-3C			
2191	LCOA	JDLS			SOOTR	RIM		1	34
2191	SHEL		HM?		BURNT	BS		1	14
2191	ZDATE					VL4			
2200	GRSAN	J	BVL			BS		1	9
2200	GYBN	CLSD				BS		1	8
2200	NVGWC?	CLSD			SOOTEX	BS		1	1
2200	SHEL	JBL			ABR	BS;DK BN		1	25
2200	SHEL			1		FRAGS		2	7
2200	ZDATE					2C+			
2204	OXWS	F?				FTM; STRING; COARSE FAB		1	27
2204	SHEL	JS				RIM; SQUARE; RDBN ;BOURNE?		1	48
2204	ZDATE					3C+			
2209	ZDATE					L12-EM13C			
2209	ZZZ					MPOT ONLY LSW1;HANDLE ;MISC FLAKE;SEE J YOUNG			
2218	COAR	CP?	HM?		SOOTEX	BS POSS CPN TRAD		1	6
2218	GREY	BFB	B			RIM FLANGE		1	24
2218	GREY	BWM	BIWL			BS THICK		1	14
2218	GREY	CLSD				BASE		1	12
2218	GREY				BURNT	BSS FRAGS		2	8
2218	GRSAN	JBKEV				RIM SHLDR		1	14
2218	GYBN	JBL			VABR	BSS SURFS LOST		2	58
2218	MOSP	MRR			FRESH	RIM BASE PROF LIP;4 REEDS; DIFF 2117;DISPLAY?		1	163
2218	NVCC	BK				BS LFAB		1	4
2218	OX	JCUR				RIM; NR SPIR			
2218	OXWS	F?				BASE		1	6
2218	SLSH	JB			ABR	BASE;RDBN		1	17
2218	ZDATE					4C			
2227	GYMS					FLAKE;BLK		1	1

2227	ZDATE						RO					
2230	GREY	CLSD					BASE STRING PROB BWM				1	185
2230	ZDATE						3-4C					
2241	SLSHF	JCUR				FLAKED	RIM NECK BN; INT LOST				1	7
2241	ZDATE						RO					
2244	GREY	CP	B				BS				1	6
2244	ZDATE						M2C+					
2258	SHELF	CLSD					BS BN				1	3
2258	ZDATE						RO					
2260	GREY	J					BS				1	11
2260	GYBN	J				SOOTIN	BS				1	7
2260	ZDATE						3C+					
2261	GREY	J					BS				1	11
2261	GRSAN	J					BS				1	4
2261	ZDATE						2-3C					
2262	GREY	JBL				ABR	BS GROOVE				1	16
2262	SLSHF	CLSD					BS RDBN				1	17
2262	ZDATE						2-3C					
2276	DWSH	JLS					RIM				1	13
2276	GREY	CP					RIM CAVETTO				1	9
2276	GREY	J					BS				1	2
2276	GREY	JBL					BS THICKER				1	14
2276	OX	J					BS				1	3
2276	SHELF	JCUR	RIL			SOOTR	RIM;GYBN				1	30
2276	SLSH					ABR	SCRAP				1	1
2276	ZDATE						L3-4C					
2277	GREY	J			1		BSS J				2	17
2277	GREY	JB	BWL				BS BWM?				1	7
2277	GROG	J	HM?				BS RDBN				1	9
2277	NVGY?	JBK	ROUL			ABR	BS				1	5
2277	ZDATE						3C					
2279	GREY	B334					BS GIRTH LEDGE				1	13
2279	GRSAN	JBK			1		FTM BSS SOAPY; BLK				3	71
2279	NVGY	JEV	B;RNOD		1		RIM BS; BLK SOAPY				2	67
2279	SAMLM		37		1		BSS J DEC				2	10
2279	SHEL	JBL	HM			ROOTS	BSS;GYBN				3	302
2279	ZDATE						E2C					
2279	ZZZ						GOOD GROUP; POSS EM2					
2282	LOOL?	BCAR	B		1	D40	VABR	RIMS BASE BSS FLAKES; FS			19	239
2282	SLSHF	BCAR	B		1	D41		RIMS SHLDR BSS DKBN			8	161
2282	ZDATE						LIA					
2282	ZZZ						SMASH					
2286	BBT	CP	LA		1		BURNT	BASE BSS			14	91
2286	CR	F			2			HANDLES;2R			2	18

2286	CR	F?		1	ROOTS	BSS		6	35
2286	CR	F?			BURNT	BS		1	6
2286	GREY	BD				BASE		1	10
2286	GREY	BFL				RIM LWR WALL;BLK		1	17
2286	GREY	BK				BS GROOVE		1	9
2286	GREY	BWM				RIM FRAG		1	11
2286	GREY	CLSD				BSS		3	38
2286	GREY	CP	LA			BS		2	15
2286	GREY	JBKCUR				RIM FRAG		1	2
2286	MOMH	M		1		BSS RED TRITS		2	44
2286	NVCC	BK		1		BSS BASAL ORANGE FAB		3	17
2286	NVCC	BK				BS WHT FAB		1	1
2286	NVCC	BKCUR			ABR	RIM SHLDR; WHT FAB		1	7
2286	NVCC	BKEV				RIM FRAG;EFAB		1	1
2286	NVCC	BKRC	RCC			BS BN FAB		1	4
2286	NVCC					FRAG EFAB		1	1
2286	PARC?	CLSD	PCUR			BS BN PA		1	6
2286	PINK	F				BS		1	16
2286	SLSHF	JCUR		1 D39		RIMS BSS BLK		18	179
2286	ZDATE					3C			
2286	ZZZ					MIX MOST ML2C REST 3C			
2288	SLGY	J	B		SOOTEX	BASE BLK		1	81
2288	ZDATE					2C+			
2289	DR20	A				FLAKE; EFAB		1	16
2289	GREY	JBK				BS		1	3
2289	NVCC	BK				FTM SMALL DEEP; WHT FAB		1	125
2289	ZDATE					ML3C			
2289	ZZZ					MIX SOME 1-2C POT			
2290	DR20	A			BURNT	BS 2C FAB		1	100
2290	GREY	J	BHL			BS		1	7
2290	GREY	JBKFO				BS		1	10
2290	SHELF	JBL		1	ABR INT	BSS LIA TRAD;SAME	2293	2	181
2290	ZDATE					2C			
2290	ZZZ					MIX?			
2291	SLSH	BNAT	WM	D27	SOOTEX	RIM SHLDR; LGE VESS; DKBN		1	267
2291	ZDATE					1-E2			
2292	GREY	J				BSS SOME LIMESTONE		2	11
2292	ZDATE					2C?			
2293	SHELF	JBL		1	ABR INT	BSS LIA TRAD;SAME	2290	1	128
2293	ZDATE					1-2C			
2297	GREY	BWM	BIWL			BS		1	107
2297	GREY	JBL			ABR	BASE STRING		1	61
2297	GREY	OPEN	B			BS		1	9
2297	GROG	CLSD	HM;SCRV			BS BN; IA?		1	7

2297	SHEL	J	B;FET				BS;BLK		1	59
2297	SLSH	JS		1	D28	SOOTEX	RIMS BSS; MIN PUNC; DKBN - RDBN		36	2972
2297	ZDATE						L3-4C			
2297	ZZZ						MIX?			
2307	SHEL	JS		1			BASE BS RDBN		2	92
2307	SHELF	JBL				ABRINT	BS DKBN		1	76
2307	SLSH	BNAT	WM	1		SOOTEX	RIM BSS FLAKES BLK; CF D27		12	203
2307	ZDATE						L1-2C+			
2308	NVGWC?	JBK				ABR	FTM NARROW DEEP CRACKLE		1	83
2308	ZDATE						L2-3C			
2312	GREY	BCAR	B		D30		RIM SHLDR		1	53
2312	SLSHF	BCAR	B		D29		RIM NECK		1	29
2312	ZDATE						ML1-M2			
2348	GREY	CLSD					BS		1	2
2348	NAT					ABR	FRAG; IA?		1	2
2348	ZDATE						L1-2C+			
2363	NAT?						FLAKE; SHEL GROG?		1	4
2363	OX?	CLSD					BS ORANGE; PPOT?; SOME LIMEST		1	32
2363	SHEL	BROL			D31	ROOTS	RIM GIRTH MOD SHEL;DKBN;SOOTEX		1	79
2363	SLSH	JS					BS WIPED		1	183
2363	ZDATE						2C+			
2364	CR	F?					BS		1	5
2364	GREY	CLSD				ABR	BSS		2	56
2364	NVGCC	BK				ABR	BS		1	4
2364	OXF	CLSD					BS		1	4
2364	SHEL	J				ABRINT	BS		1	12
2364	SHEL	JS					BSS RDBN 1 WIPED		2	74
2364	SHEL	JS				VABR	FRAG		1	5
2364	SLSHF	JCUR				SOOTEX	RIM BS		2	34
2364	ZDATE						M2-E3C			
3000	FCLAY					VABR;BURNT	FRAG LUMP;POSS BRIQUETAGE		1	44
3000	SHEL	CLSD	HM?				BS; DK GREY		1	2
3000	SLSH						FLAKE;MIN PUNC		1	1
3000	ZDATE						IA?			
3000	ZZZ						UNDIAGNOSTIC POSS EROM			
3009	SHEL	CLSD		1		ABR;BURNT	BASES J; NO OBV PUNC		5	35
3009	SHEL	CLSD	HM?				BS THICK INT FLAKED		1	19
3009	SLSH	J	HM				BS GRYPN		1	10
3009	SLSH	JB	HM?			ABRINT	BS		1	43
3009	ZDATE						IA?			
3009	ZZZ						UNDIAGNOSTIC POSS EROM			

Appendix 4

Roman Coins from excavations at the former Dalgety Warehouse, Boston Road, Sleaford, Steve Malone

Small Find Number:	Context Number:	Description
5	2364	AE 15mm corroded
6	2364	AE 8mm 4 th century copy
9	1031	AE 18mm Radiate copy? Late 3 rd Rev: soldier with spear ...S...
10	1031	AE 15mm corroded
15	2117	AE Constantine 330-335 Obv: CONSTANTINVS MAX AVG Rev: GLORIA EXERCITVS TRP. Mint of Trier
16	2117	AE 15mm corroded Rev: draped figure ...IPV...?
18	2117	AE 13mm broken corroded

The pattern of coin loss at Old Place, Sleaford has been studied in greater detail on the basis of the large number of coins discovered during excavations in 1960-63 and 1984-85 (Davies 1997). The current sample is too small and poorly preserved for much comment. The preponderance of 4th century issues in this and the similarly small sample from the evaluation (Malone 2003) is not unexpected in the light of the previously observed pattern and results from Romano-British sites generally (Reece 1995).

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

Malone S.J. 2003 'SDW03 Roman Coins' in Snee *Archaeological Evaluation on land at the former Dalgety Warehouse, The Hoplands, off Boston Road, Sleaford, Lincolnshire (SDW03)* unpublished APS report 93/03

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

Appendix 5

The Human Skeletal Remains from Sleaford Dalgety Warehouse

Project Code: SDW 03

Dr Rebecca Gowland, St John's College, Cambridge

1.0 Introduction

The skeletal remains analysed in this report are from the site of Sleaford Dalgety Warehouse (project code SDW 03). The remains consist of a number of individuals, including: one, almost complete, articulated burial; the incomplete, partially articulated remains of three other burials, and a number of disarticulated human bones. The skeletal material was examined in order to estimate age at death, sex, stature, and the presence of any pathological abnormalities. The methodology used in this analysis and the results are presented below. A catalogue of the bones present, together with skeletal charts, has been included in the appendix.

2.0 Methods

2.1 Sexing

Sex determinations were based upon a variety of diagnostic criteria of the pelvis and skull (Krogman and Īscan, 1986; Bass, 1987; Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994), together with a consideration of metrical data and observations regarding general robusticity. The incomplete nature of the skeletal remains severely hampered the ability to estimate sex. No attempt was made to sex the immature skeletal material in this report because of the considerable degree of overlap and ambiguity that exists between the sexes in pre-pubescent skeletons.

2.2 Ageing

None of the usual skeletal indicators for estimating adult age at death were present in this sample. Therefore, a skeleton was deemed to be an adult based on skeletal maturity, but no further refinement of this 'adult' category was possible. The following methods have been used to age the sub-adult skeletons: dental development

and eruption (Moorees *et al.* 1963, Ubelaker, 1989); long bone growth (Hoppa, 1992), skeletal maturity and epiphyseal union (Scheuer and Black, 2000).

2.3 Stature

Stature estimates have been calculated using the formulae derived by Trotter and Gleser (1952). Estimates for individuals were taken, where possible, from the lower limbs as these provide more accurate results (Bass, 1987).

2.4 Pathology

Each skeleton was examined for evidence of a wide variety of pathological conditions including: degenerative and infectious diseases, endocrine and metabolic disorders, nutritional deficiencies, trauma and other congenital or bony abnormalities. The dentition was also examined for any pathological conditions or abnormalities.

3.0 Results Of Analysis

This section presents the results of the osteological analysis for each context. Further details of the bones present are included in the appendix.

Context 1031 *Unstratified material recovered during watching brief and excavation*

Preservation: Poor (bones of both axial and appendicular skeleton are present, but very incomplete)

Sex: Male (measurement of the vertical diameter of the femur)

Age: Adult

Stature: 175.69 +/- 4.66 cm

Pathology: Schmorl's nodes are present on the superior and inferior surface of the thoracic vertebral body. Schmorl's nodes are depressions or pits in the surface of the vertebral bodies, formed when the intervertebral discs become herniated under stress and exert pressure on the adjacent vertebral bodies. They may be associated with degenerative changes or an isolated traumatic episode and are a common finding in archaeological skeletons.

Context 1069 *Fill of Late Roman (Phase 6) gully [1155]*

Preservation: Very poor (the proximal half of the left radius is the only bone present)

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult

Pathology: None

Context 1110 *Articulated burial within grave cut [1111]*

Preservation: Good (approximately 75% complete)

Sex: Unknown

Age: 14-17 years (based on dental development, long bone growth and epiphyseal fusion)

Stature: Unknown

Pathology:

Osteochondritis dessicans of the left distal femoral epiphysis. This appears as a small circular pit in the joint surface and occurs when a fragment of bone and cartilage in the joint becomes necrotic and separates. This fragment will then float around in the joint cavity and may reattach into the pit, or become absorbed. This condition affects the knee (as in this case) in 80% of cases and can occur due to a number of reasons including trauma, a genetic condition, or a localised deficiency of blood to the bone (Roberts and Manchester, 1995).

Healed *Cribra orbitalia* lesions were observed in both orbits. *Cribra orbitalia* is indicative of iron deficiency anaemia, a condition that may result from poor diet, infection, or a combination of both (Stuart-Macadam 1991). The lesions observed in skeleton 1110 are healed and relate to an episode that had occurred in earlier childhood.

Dental Pathology: Slight calculus on the buccal and lingual surfaces of anterior and posterior teeth.

Context 1112 *Fill of grave cut [1111]*

Preservation: Poor (the dentition and fragments of the upper limbs are the only bones present)

Sex: Unknown

Age: 14-17 years (based on dental development and epiphyseal fusions)

Dental Anomaly: Retained second deciduous molars, non-eruption (or congenital absence) of the second premolars.

Context 2062 *Articulated burial MH4*

Preservation: Poor (bones of lower limbs only)

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult

Stature: 171.83 +/- 4.0 cm

Pathology: Some ossification of the fibrous joint between the distal fibula and tibia. This condition may occur as a result of trauma, but is unlikely to have caused too much discomfort.

Context 2289 *Unstratified material Road 2*

Preservation: Very poor (left first rib and left sternal end of clavicle)

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult

Pathology: None

Context 2290 *Transformed soil Road 1*

Preservation: Very poor (a proximal hand phalanx is the only bone present)

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult

Pathology: This individual exhibits severe osteoarthritis in the form of eburnation (a polished appearance which occurs when the joint cartilage is destroyed and the bone ends articulate directly against each other) and osteophytosis (new bone growth) on both the proximal and distal joint surfaces.

Context 2294 *Possible grave marker Road 1*

Preservation: Poor (several bones of the hand and feet are all that is present)

Sex: Unknown

Age: Adult

Pathology: Severe osteoarthritis in the form of eburnation and osteophytes is present on proximal joint surfaces of the first metatarsals of both feet.

4.0 Discussion

The skeletal remains examined in this report consist of both articulated and disarticulated bones. If one were to assume that each context is that of a separate burial then the remains represent six adults (one male, five unidentified sex) and two subadults (both aged between 14-17 years). However, if the poorly preserved contexts (2290, 1069, 2289, 2294, 2062, 1031) were commingled (the author of this report has limited contextual information), then it is possible that they represent a minimum number of only two adults, in addition to the two subadult skeletons. The incomplete nature of many of these contexts severely limits the osteological information that can be obtained.

Despite this, however, a number of pathologies were observed including degenerative joint disease (osteoarthritis and Schmorl's nodes), metabolic conditions (iron deficiency anaemia), minor congenital conditions (retained deciduous molars) and circulatory disorders (osteochondritis dessicans). Two contexts (2290 and 2294) exhibited severe degenerative joint disease of the peripheral bones of the hands or feet. Context 2294 exhibited these changes in precisely the same anatomical points on both of the first metatarsals. It is possible that this joint disease was related to a particular activity that produced this distinctive degenerative pattern, however, to identify what this activity/occupation may have been would be merely speculative. Other pathologies included evidence of an episode of iron deficiency anaemia in earlier childhood, observed in the subadult skeleton 1110 and the circulatory disorder osteochondritis dessicans. These conditions are not uncommon in archaeological specimens and would not have been debilitating for this individual at the time of death. Unfortunately, it is not possible to extrapolate this limited pathological information to discuss the health status of the population as a whole.

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APPENDIX

Inventory

1031

Lower limbs

Left proximal femur and shaft (diameter of femoral head 48.9mm)
Proximal third of right fibula

Upper Limbs

Left radius (length 25.4cm)
Proximal two thirds of left ulna
Left fourth metacarpal
Proximal hand phalanx

Axial Skeleton

Manubrium and sternum
A lower thoracic vertebra (Schmorl's nodes on inferior and superior surface of vertebral body)
Four right ribs and two rib shaft fragments
Fragment of right ischium

Skull

One small cranial fragment

Miscellaneous

Two animal bone fragments

1110

Lower Limbs

Left femur (unfused, length 35.6cm, <15-19years)
Left distal femoral epiphysis (unfused, osteochondritis dessicans)
Right distal femoral epiphysis (unfused, <15-19 years)
Proximal femoral epiphysis (unfused, <14-19)
Right femur (unfused, length 35.6cm)
Left tibia (unfused, 28.7cm, <14-17)
Right and left proximal tibia epiphyses (unfused, <14-17 years)
Right and left distal tibia epiphyses (unfused, <14-18years)
Right tibia (unfused, 28.9cm)
Fibula shaft (unsided)
Right patella

Feet

Right: calcaneus, talus, navicular, cuboid, medial, intermediate and lateral, first (distal epiphysis unfused, <13-18 years), second, third, fourth and fifth (proximal epiphyses unfused= <12-16 years) metatarsals.

Left: calcaneum, talus, navicular, cuboid, medial, intermediate and lateral, first (distal epiphysis unfused), second and fourth (proximal epiphyses unfused) metatarsals.
5 unisided proximal phalanges

Upper Limbs

Distal third of right humerus (unfused, <14-17 years)
Left humerus (unfused, 25.1cm)
Left proximal epiphysis (unfused, <14-20 years)
Right ulna (unfused, 20.8cm, <12-16 years)
Left ulna (unfused)
Right radius (unfused, 19.1cm, <12-17 years)
Left radius (unfused)
Right proximal and distal radius epiphyses (unfused)
One proximal and one middle hand phalanges
Left scapula (glenoid and coracoid unfused, <15-20 years)
Unfused coracoid

Hands

Left: lunate, pisiform, triquetral, unidentified fragment, first, second and third metacarpals.
Unisided: 7 proximal phalanges, 6 middle phalanges, 6 distal phalanges, and one proximal fragment of a metacarpal.

Axial

Three lumbar vertebrae (arches fused to vertebral bodies, >5-7 years)
Three thoracic vertebrae (arches fused to vertebral bodies, >5-7 years)
Left first rib, 5 left ribs, 2 right ribs and 21 unidentified rib shaft fragments.
Sternum
Left ischium (unfused)
Fragment of right ischium

Skull

Frontal bone (healed cribra orbitalia)
Right zygomatic

Maxilla R - - - - - 3 2 1 . 1 2 3 4 5 6 / - L

Moderate calculus on the buccal surface of the teeth.
No wear on first molars.

1112

Skull

Maxilla R - - 6 5 - - - - . - - - - - - 7 - L
Mandible R - - 6 e 4 3 - 1 . / 2 3 4 e 6 7 * L

- = jaw missing

/ = lost post-mortem

* = congenital absence/not yet erupted

Sphenoid fragments

Apex of the root of M2 is not fully closed (A1/2, >14years)

Upper Limb

Fragment of acromium (unfused, <18-20years)

Distal epiphysis of ulna (unfused, <15-17years)

Middle phalanx (unfused, <14-17years)

1069

Proximal half of the left radius

2062

Lower Limbs

Right tibia (length 37.1cm)

Left tibia (length 37.2cm)

Right Fibula (proximal end missing)

Left fibula (proximal end missing), some ossification of the fibrous joint between the distal fibula and tibia)

Feet

Right calcaneum

First, fourth and fifth metatarsals of right foot.

Miscellaneous

Several unidentified long bone fragments

One animal bone

2289

Left first rib

Left sternal part of clavicle

2290

Unsided proximal hand phalanx (eburnation on proximal and distal surface and osteophytes around the proximal joint surface)

2294

Feet

Right and left first metatarsals (eburnation and osteophytes on the proximal end of both metatarsals)

Right first cuneiform,

Left metatarsal (unidentified fragment)

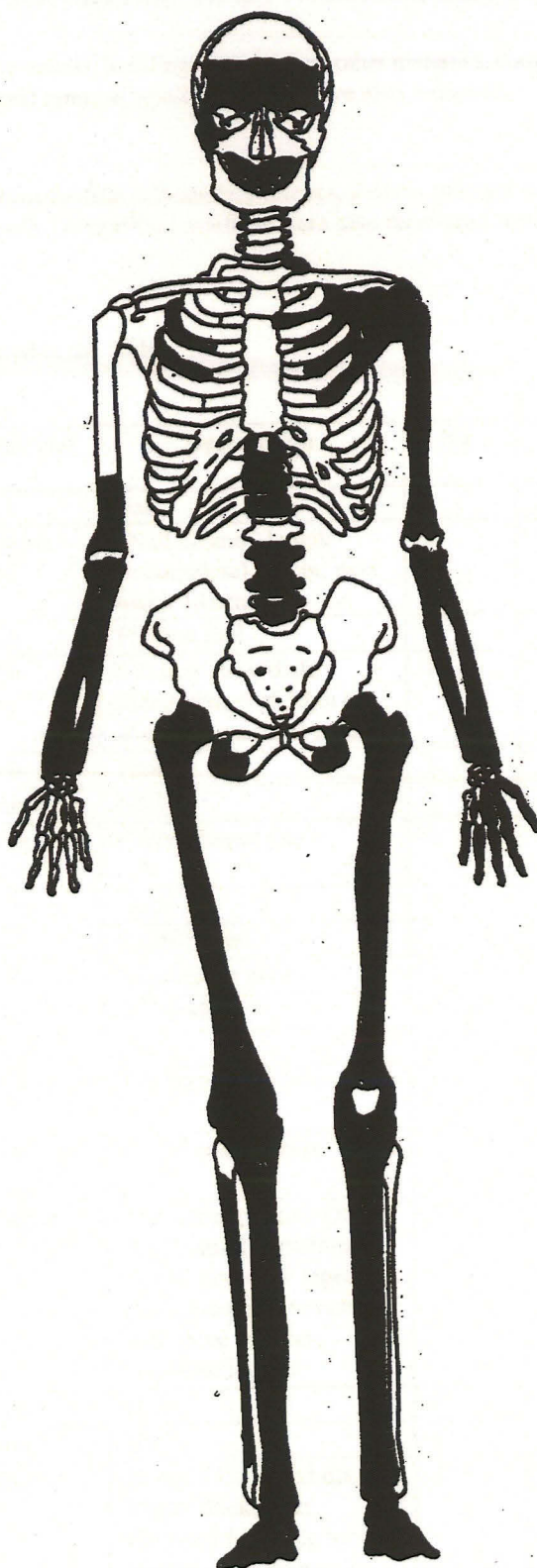
Hand

Proximal first phalanx (unsided)

Middle phalanx



Skeleton 1110



2181	
2182	
2187	
2184	

Appendix 6

THE OTHER FINDS

by Rachael Hall, Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor

A variety of artefacts, including metals, building materials and other materials, comprising 213 items weighing a total of 12834g, was retrieved. Faunal remains (mollusc shells) were also retrieved.

Provenance

The material was recovered from the fills of boundary ditches, gullies, pits, grave cuts and a well and transformed soils derived from these deposits. Unstratified artefacts were also recovered from 1005, 1006, 1027, 1031, 2067, 2277 and 2364.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Metal items

Context	Small find No.	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date	Phase
1001	-	Iron	Nail	1	12		5
1005	8	Copper alloy	?Nail cleaner, length (incomplete) 36mm, max width 14mm	1	1	1 st century?	U/S
1027	11	Iron	Pin/thin nail	1	1		U/S
1031	26	Iron	Circular sheet disk, 60mm dia, perf 3mm dia at centre, machine made	1	49	Late post-medieval	U/S
1032	-	Iron	Nail	1	2		5
1033	-	Iron	Nail	1	30		5
	23	Copper alloy	Part of finger ring	1	1		
1042	-	Iron	Nail	1	6		7
1067	27	Iron	Knife blade?	1	16		5
1071	28	Iron	Suspension hook	1	53		6
	-	Iron	Thick sheet	2(link)	9		
1082	-	Iron	Nail	1	11		5
2067	-	Iron	Jubilee clip	1	76	20 th century	U/S
2071	-	Iron	Screw and washers	1	152	19 th -20 th century	10
2117	17	Copper alloy	Nuremburg jetton. Obv: Reichsapfel containing shield, nonsense legend; Rev: three lis alternating with three rosettes, nonsense legend	1	1	16 th century-intrusive?	7
2161	-	Iron	Nail	1	13		7
2294	24	Iron	Nail	1	8		7
2297	-	Iron	Hoop, 135mm ext dia, 13mm thick, with flattened fastening tongue looped on to hoop	1	531	Post-medieval - intrusive	6
2364	-	Iron	Nail	1	2	19 th -20 th century	U/S

Context	Small find No.	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date	Phase
	7	Copper alloy	Rosette/thistle brooch	1	6	1 st century	

A probable nail cleaner was recovered from (1005). This is very similar to examples from Colchester (Crummy 1995, 58), but with a more leaf-shaped shaft like another from Exeter (Allason-Jones 1991, 260; fig 117, no 116).

A substantially complete brooch was recovered from (2364). This is a thistle or rosette brooch and has a moulded chain of raised dots between lines on the bow, and short radial lines between two rings on the disk (see figure). Thistle/rosette brooches occur in late Iron Age and early Roman deposits elsewhere and have been found at Baldock (Hertfordshire) in Neronian (c. 50-70AD) contexts (Stead 1986, 113; 124, fig 46), and have also been recovered at Bancroft (Buckinghamshire) and considered to be of the period 35-55AD (Mackreth 1994, 290-2, fig 132, no 16).

Table 2: Ceramic Building Materials

Context	Description	No.	Wt(g)	Context Date	Phase
1006	Tile, perforated, Roman	1	55	20 th century	U/S
	Tile, reduced core, 3 overlapping circles (compass drawn) incised on upper surface, 3 lines incised on lower surface, medieval	2(link)	386		
	Tile, machine made, 20 th century	1	41		
	Tile, machine made, mortar adhering, painted, 20 th century	1	248		
1016	Tegula?, Roman?	1	37	Roman?	6
	Fired clay	6	63		
1031	Tegula, Roman	1	191	Post-medieval	U/S
	Keyed flue tile, Roman	1	29		
	Brick/tile, mortar adhering	2	50		
	Tile, reduced core, medieval	2	166		
	Tile, abraded, medieval	3	72		
	Handmade brick, post-medieval	1	823		
1032	Handmade brick, overfired	1	130		5
	Fired clay	20	330		
1033	Fired clay	21	751		5
1054	Fired clay	11	146		5
1067	Fired clay	22	344		5
1071	Keyed flue tile	1	99	Roman	6
1074	Tile, possibly part of antefix, Roman	1	36	Roman	6
	Tile, 19mm thick, reduced core, Roman?	1	25		
1082	Fired clay	3	5		5
1083	Fired clay	17	67		5
1145	Keyed flue tile, abraded	1	45	Roman	6
2045	Fired clay	6	48		4
2106	Tegula	1	152	Roman	7
2161	Imbrex	1	103	Roman	7
2187	Fired clay	1	32		2
2277	Fired clay	1	25		U/S
2292	Tegula	1	30	Roman	7
2293	Fired clay	1	4		7

Roof tile of Roman date, both flanged *tegulae* and curved *imbrices*, were recovered but in small quantities, a maximum of 4 of the former and 1 of the latter. Although tile may have been removed from Roman buildings for re-use elsewhere, the small quantities recovered would tend to suggest that, if buildings had been located in the

investigation area, they had roofs of other materials, perhaps organic ones like thatch or wooden shingles, that have not survived.

Keyed flue tiles, which were incorporated in the walls of Roman buildings to carry hot air from underfloor heating systems, were also present in small quantities, only 3 pieces. This small number would suggest that the site did not have any buildings with underfloor heating systems, though structures with this facility were perhaps located in the vicinity.

One of the pieces of fired clay from (1032) has the impression of fabric on one side. This impression shows the cloth to have been fairly coarse and open.

Table 3: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt(g)	Context Date	Phase
1006	Stone	Slate	1	6		U/S
1016	Stone	Burnt stone	1	37		6
	Stone	Slate/shale	2(link)	18		
	Slag	Iron smithing slag	6	164		
1031	Mortar	Mortar, post-medieval	2	59	20 th century	U/S
	Breeze block	Breeze block, 20 th century	1	172		
	Slag	Iron smithing slag, post-medieval	1	19		
1032	Stone	Burnt stone	4	238		5
1033	Stone	Burnt stone	3	23		5
1054	Stone	Burnt stone	2	53		5
1067	Stone	Burnt stone	3	558	20 th century (intrusive)	5
	Glass	Safety glass, 20 th century	1	2		
	Mortar?	Mortar?	1	3		
	Slag	Slag	1	1		
1070	Stone	Burnt stone	2	2270		6
1071	Stone	Burnt oolitic limestone	1	238		6
	Stone	Burnt stone	1	1362		
	Stone	Burnt cobble	1	278		
	Stone	Tile, 21mm thick, cut edge, very smooth surface, paving	1	355		
	Slag	Iron smithing slag	1	9		
1074	Stone	Burnt cobble	1	47		6
1083	Slag	Iron smithing slag	1	3		5
1099	Slag	Iron smithing slag	2	14		5
2067	Mortar	Mortar	1	36		U/S
2089	Stone	Smoothed stone, probably deliberately shaped and smoothed, paver or veneer	1	77		7
2161	Stone	Querns, coarse gritstone, grooved, worn	2	492	Roman	7
	Stone	Burnt stone	1	392		
2169	Stone	Burnt stone	3(2 link)	186		5
2176	Stone	Burnt stone	1	11		7
2209	Stone	Tile, 7mm thick	1	11		9
	Stone	Burnt stone	1	9		
2275	Stone	Tile, 11mm thick, slightly scorched	1	56		2
2277	Coke	Coke/clinker				U/S
2279	Stone	Tile, 11mm thick, slightly scorched	1	59		7
	Ferrous encrustation	Ferrous encrustation	1	13		

2293	Stone	Burnt stone	2	13		7
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Parts of two quernstones were recovered from (2161). These would have been used for grinding corn or foodstuffs other than grain. Too little of these querns survive to enable their typology and date to be established, though they are likely to be Roman.

Table 4: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Part	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
1006	Oyster	Shell	1	24	Worked
1016	Oyster	Shell	1	6	Fragment
	Mussel	Shell	1	1	Fragment
	Banded snail	Shell	1	1	Fragment
1032	Garden snail	Shell	1	2	
	Mussel	Shell	1	1	Small
1033	Mussel	Shell	5	10	
1054	Mussel	Shell	5	8	
	Banded snail	Shell	1	1	
1060	Oyster	Shell	1	3	
1067	Mussel	Shell	7	14	
	Garden snail	Shell	1	1	
1071	Oyster	Shell	1	23	
1112	Banded snail	Shell	1	1	
2170	Oyster	Shell	1	62	
2218	Oyster	Shell	2	49	
2279	Oyster	Shell	3	54	

The oyster and mussel shells are likely to be food residues, but the banded and garden snails were probably living on the site. However, both these latter snail types are widespread and do not provide any environmental evidence other than indicating terrestrial conditions.

One of the oyster shells, from (1006), has been worked, with a small, sub-rectangular panel 14mm x 9mm in area cut out of the shell. Such worked oyster shells are not uncommon finds, though the reason for the working and what the product is, is unclear. The cut out piece may have been a mother of pearl panel used as a decorative mount or other embellishment to another object.

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, including on the current site and immediately adjacent, that are the subjects of reports. Additionally, there has been reported 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 Planning Archaeologist and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

In general, the assemblage is of moderate local potential and its significance mainly derives from the dating and functional evidence that aspects of the collection provide. In summary, this assemblage of material indicates human activity on the site from the 1st century AD (Roman period), that significant Roman buildings were located nearby, but probably not on the site, and that occupants ground up food or possibly grain using querns.

The lack of any material earlier than the 1st century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this period are absent from the area, or were not revealed by the investigation, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition. Similarly, the dearth of artefacts dating from the end of Roman times until the post-medieval period would tend to suggest that the site was abandoned during that time.

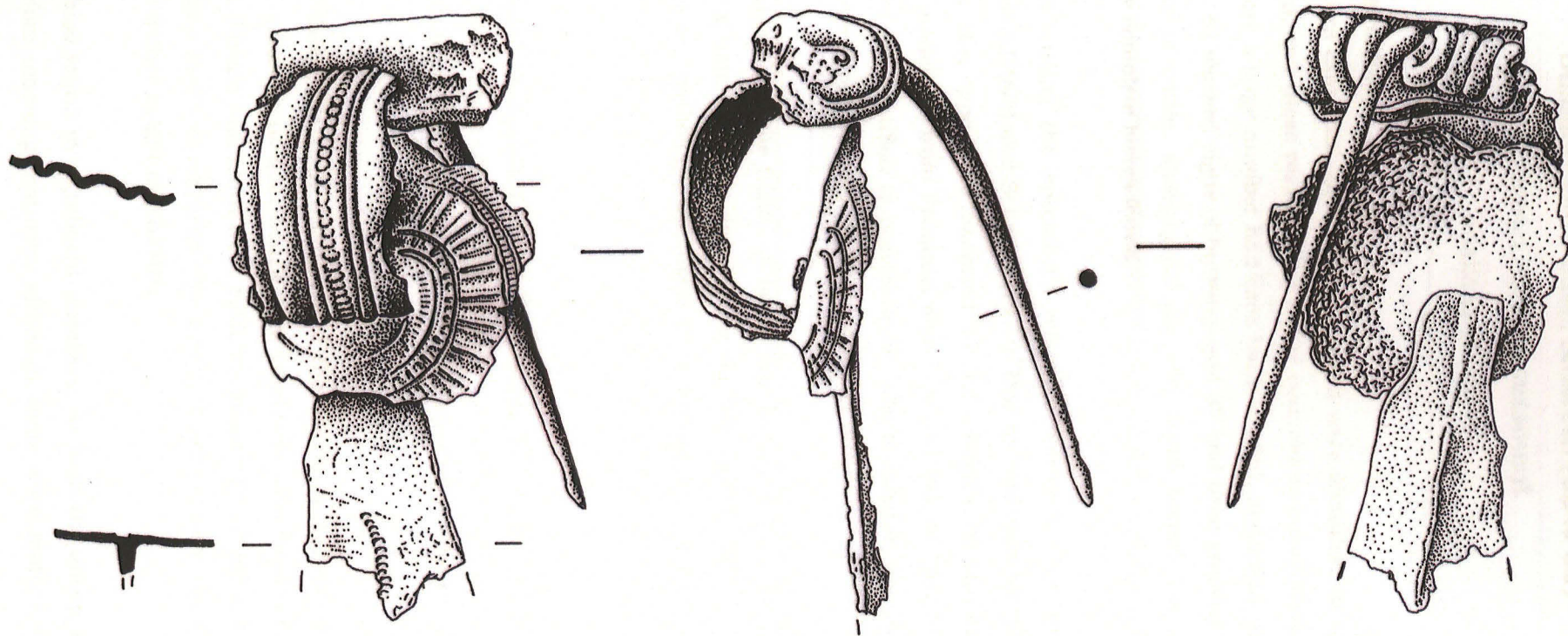
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Drawings of Rosette/thistle brooch recovered from (2364) (by David Hopkins).
See table 1

Dalgety Warehouse, Sleaford (SDW 03)

Animal bone assessment

Matilda Holmes

Introduction and methodology

All 788 fragments were examined, of which 385 (49%) were identified to species. 127 fragments could be reassembled, and these reassembled bones counted as one. Although many of the bones were in good condition, a large number had been badly eroded, and many were stained or covered in a grey concretion. 82 showed signs of burning, and 37 had been gnawed. Butchery marks were found on a number of cattle, sheep/goat, pig and horse bones. The assemblage was very fragmented, with few complete bones found.

Bones were identified using the specialist's reference collection, and further guidelines from Cohen and Serjeantson (1996) and Schmidt (1972). Due to anatomical similarities between sheep and goat, bones of this type were assigned to the category 'sheep/goat', unless a definite identification using guidelines from Prummel and Frisch (1986) or Payne (1985) could be made. Bones that could not be identified to species were, where possible, categorised according to the relative size of the animal represented (small, medium or large).

Ageing data were taken from the fusion of bones, as described by Silver (1969), and tooth wear (Grant 1982). Metrical data were also noted using von den Driesch (1976), as were anatomy, side, zone (Serjeantson 1996), pathology, butchery, bone working and condition (Lyman 1996) of the bones.

The assemblage

All bones were assigned to Roman contexts. Several deposits included articulated bones. 2 horse bones and 7 cattle bones from context 1068 came from hock joints of the respective animals. 6 cattle bones from context 2297 came from a left foreleg, and 24 bones from context 2363 were from a calf skeleton.

As Table 1 shows, sheep/goat bones dominated the assemblage. Several bones were positively identified as sheep, although no goat bones were identified. Evidence was found for the presence of a horned species. Fusion and tooth wear evidence suggests that most animals were juvenile at death, although some reached maturity. No newborn lambs were found. One individual was calculated to have a wither height of 0.62Mtr.

Cattle bones were also found in significant numbers. As with the sheep assemblage most cattle apparently died before reaching maturity, although some were mature at death. No new born

animals were found. Some horn cores were found, which came from a shorthorn species. Cattle wither heights ranged from 1.09 to 1.24Mtrs. 3 pathological limb bones were found.

Pigs were apparently culled at or before 24 months, and one pathological radius was found. Horses in the assemblage were nearly all mature at death, although there were examples of some that died before reaching maturity.

Table 1: Species represented (Fragment count)

Species	N	%
Sheep / Goat	188	49
Sheep	9	
Cattle	124*	32
Pig	27	7
Dog	3	-
Horse	26**	7
Fowl	2	-
Goose	2	-
Hare / Rabbit	1	-
Amphibian	2	-
Human	1	-
Total Identified	385	49
Unidentified Mammal	52	
Unidentified Large	146	
Unidentified Medium	204	
Unidentified Small	1	
Total	788	

*includes 37 articulated bones

** includes 2 articulated bones

Discussion

Despite the limited number of bones retrieved, some suggestions can be made of the economy of the site. If the relative carcass weights of cattle and sheep are taken into consideration, it is probable that beef would have contributed more to the diet than lamb. Butchery evidence suggests that pigs, horses, chicken and geese were also eaten.

From a preliminary analysis of the material, and brief comparison with other sites, the species present, age profiles and metrical data from the assemblage are not uncommon on Romano-British sites (Chaplin and McCormick 1986, Grant 1978, Hamshaw-Thomas and Bermingham 1993, Levitan 1986, Luff 1992 and Maltby 1983). Such comparisons also suggest this site was based around a consumption economy.

Although the assemblage is not very large it is probable that with firm dating and further analysis it could add significantly to the knowledge of animal husbandry and economy of the site and surrounding area.

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Appendix. 8

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

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November 2004

Introduction

A second phase of excavations at the site of the Dalgety Warehouse in Sleaford was undertaken by Archaeological Project Services in October 2003. An initial appraisal of six samples from trial work conducted by A.P.S. in April 2003 (Initial Assessment Report May 2003) showed a moderate to high potential for good plant macrofossil preservation within the deposits on the site. As a result, an additional fifteen samples were taken from pits and ditches of Late Iron Age/Romano-British date recorded during the second phase of excavation.

Methods

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover, collecting the flots in a 500 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16, and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed on Tables 1 and 2. Nomenclature within the tables follows Stace (1997) for the plant macrofossils and Kerney and Cameron (1979) and Macan (1969) for the molluscs. Charred and waterlogged plant remains were recorded, with tabulated material being charred unless otherwise stated. Modern contaminants, including fibrous roots, seeds and arthropod remains, were present throughout.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and dried prior to sorting. All artefacts/ecofacts were removed for further specialist analysis.

Results of assessment

Plant macrofossils

Cereal grains/chaff and seeds of common weeds, wetland plants and tree/shrub species were recovered at varying densities from all samples. Preservation was moderate to good although some grains were puffed and distorted (possibly due to high temperatures during combustion) and some macrofossils were fragmented and abraded. As a result, a number of specimens could not be closely identified.

Cereals

Grains and/or chaff were recovered at a low to moderate density from all samples, but were most common in the fills of ditch [1064]. Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were noted, with wheat being most frequently recorded. Wheat chaff was also predominant; spelt (*T. spelta*) glume bases were present in samples 55, 58 and all but one of the fills within ditch [1064], and a bread wheat (*T. aestivum/compactum*) type rachis node and emmer (*T. dicoccum*) glume base were recorded from samples 57 and 58 respectively.

Wild flora

Seeds of common weed plants were recorded, generally at a low density, from ten samples. Segetal species were predominant, with taxa noted including orache (*Atriplex* sp.), brome (*Bromus* sp.), fat hen (*Chenopodium album*), indeterminate grasses (Poaceae), dock (*Rumex* sp.), chickweed (*Stellaria media*) and vetch/vetchling (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.). The waterlogged assemblages also contained frequent seeds of ruderal species including foals parsley (*Aethusa cynapium*), hemlock (*Conium maculatum*), henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*) and stinging nettles (*Urtica dioica*).

Nine samples included wetland plant macrofossils including nutlets of sedge (*Carex* sp.), spike rush (*Eleocharis* sp.) and saw-sedge (*Cladium mariscus*) and seeds of water plantain (*Alisma plantago-*

aquatica) and blinks (*Montia fontana*). Tree/shrub macrofossils were rare, but fragments of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell were recorded along with elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) 'pips'.

Other plant macrofossils

Charcoal fragments and pieces of charred root, rhizome or stem were common or abundant in all samples. Other remains were less common but indeterminate buds, culm nodes, fruit stone fragments, leaves, seeds and tubers were recorded.

Molluscs

Although specific sieving for molluscan remains was not undertaken, shells (including frequent burnt specimens) were recovered at varying densities from all fifteen samples. Some retained delicate surface structures and colouration, and it is considered most likely that these are modern contaminants. However, other specimens had pitted and abraded surfaces and, along with the burnt specimens, these are quite probably contemporary with the contexts from which the samples were taken. All four of Evans (1972) ecological groups of terrestrial taxa were represented, with open country and marsh/freshwater slum species being most common. Freshwater obligate taxa were also recorded, most notably from the upper fills of ditch [1064] and ditch [1072].

Other materials

The fragments of black 'cokey' and tarry material may be residues of the combustion of organic remains at very high temperatures. Bone fragments were present throughout and, along with the faecal concretions noted in samples 54 and 58, may be residues of domestic and/or pastoral activity.

Discussion

Ditch [1064] (Table 1)

A total of five samples are from fills within ditch [1064]. The assemblages from the dry upper fills (samples 8, 9 and 10) appear to be primarily composed of burnt cereal processing waste including chaff, weed seeds and a few grains. The occurrence of occasional charred seeds of wetland plants may be indicative of limited agricultural expansion into marginal areas of wet grassland during the late Iron Age and Romano-British periods.

Waterlogged seeds of common weeds and colonising plants, some or all of which may have been growing in the immediate vicinity of the ditch, form the main components of the two samples (11 and 12) from the lower fills of [1064]. These would appear to indicate that while the base of the ditch may have occasionally been damp enough to sustain a very limited wetland flora, the feature was probably never permanently water-filled. The ditch banks were almost certainly covered with a variety of grasses and dry land weeds, but the extreme low density of shrub plant remains may indicate that, at least in its earliest phases of use, the ditch was regularly cleaned and maintained.

The burnt mollusc assemblages within samples 8, 9 and 10 are of particular interest, as they would initially appear to contradict the evidence of the plant remains. Although the ditch was probably slightly damp at its base, marsh and freshwater mollusc shells are entirely absent, with only a few unburnt shells of open country and catholic species being recorded. However, burnt specimens of both marsh and freshwater taxa are abundant in the upper dry fills of the ditch, where it is unlikely that conditions were ever conducive to such a fauna. One possible explanation for this anomaly is that the molluscs were accidentally imported to the site, possibly amongst plant materials which were being used as fuel. Later, after combustion, they were dumped in an alien context within the ditch along with other burnt detritus.

The other features (Table 2)

Of the remaining ten samples assessed, only three contain a sufficient density of material to enable even tentative interpretation of the contexts from which they were taken. Sample 50 (from ditch [1072]) has a small charred and waterlogged assemblage, which is broadly similar to those from ditch [1064] and may have a common source. Charred cereals and waterlogged seeds of dry land weeds are again present alongside a small number of burnt shells of freshwater obligate molluscs. Samples 55

(linear feature [1043]) and 58 (ditch [1117]) both contain sparse assemblages of charred cereals/chaff and weed seeds, many of which are possibly derived from scattered cereal processing waste which may have been accidentally incorporated within the feature fills. The extremely low density of material within the remaining assemblages may indicate that they are principally composed of either wind blown detritus or scattered refuse.

Conclusions

In summary, although charred refuse is present in all fifteen assemblages, the density of material recovered is generally low, possibly indicating that the excavated features were peripheral to any main centre of activity during the Late Iron Age/Romano-British period. The production and processing of wheat was almost certainly undertaken locally, with some crops possibly being grown on newly cultivated areas of marginal damp grassland. However, there is insufficient material to indicate large scale or commercial production. The ditches, which were probably situated in an area of predominantly dry, open grassland, appear to have been initially well maintained, although small dumps of charred refuse were deposited in the upper fills of some features.

Although the assemblages from ditch [1064] are somewhat unusual, it is considered unlikely that quantification of the material would significantly add to the data included in the current report.

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Key to Tables

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 10 – 100 specimens xxx = 100+ specimens
w = waterlogged b = burnt pmc = possible modern contaminant ss = sub-sample

Sample No.	8	9	10	11	12
Context No.	1016	1067	1033	1060	1121
Cereals					
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)	xcf	x			
(awn frags.)		x			
<i>Hordeum</i> sp.		x	x	x	
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	x	x	xx		x
(glume bases)		x			
(spikelet bases)			x		
(rachis internode)			x		
<i>T. spelta</i> L. (glume bases)	xx	xx	xx		x xw
Cereal indet. (grains)	xx	x	xx	x	
Herbs					
<i>Aethusa cynapium</i> L.				xw	xw
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i> L.					xw
Apiaceae indet.			x	x xw	xw
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.		x	x	xw	xw
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.				xw	xxw
<i>C. ficifolium</i> Sm.				xcfw	
<i>Conium maculatum</i> L.				xw	xw
<i>Daucus carota</i> L.					xw
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.) A. Love	x				
<i>Gallium aparine</i> L.			x		
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i> L.				xw	xw
<i>Lamium</i> sp.				xw	
<i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L.					xw
<i>Lithospermum arvense</i> L.			x		
Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus sp.		x	x		
<i>Papaver argemone</i> L.				xw	
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> L.			x	xcf	
Small Poaceae indet.	x	x	x		xw
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.		x			
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i> L.					xw
<i>R. acris/repens/bulbosus</i>				xw	xw
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	x	x		x xw	
<i>Stellaria media</i> (L.) Vill.				xxw	xw
<i>Thlaspi arvense</i> L.					xw
<i>Torilis japonica</i> Houtt DC					xw
<i>Urtica dioica</i> L.				xxxw	xxxw
<i>U. urens</i> L.					xw
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp.		x	x		
Wetland plants					
<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i> L.					xw
<i>Carex</i> sp.		x		x xw	xw
<i>Eleocharis</i> sp.			x	xw	
<i>Montia fontana</i> L.	x	x			
Tree/shrub macrofossils					
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	x				
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.		x	x	xw	xw
Other plant macrofossils					
Charcoal <2mm	xx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Charcoal >2mm	x	x	xx	xx	x
Charred root/rhizome/stem	xx	xx	xx	xx	x
Mineralised root channels	x	x			
Waterlogged root/rhizome/stem				x	xx
Indet. fruit stone frag.				xw	
Indet. leaf frags.					xw
Indet. seeds		x		x	xw
Indet. tuber frags.	x	x	x		
Wood frags. >5mm					x
Molluscs					
Woodland/shade loving species					
<i>Nesovirena hammonis</i>			xcfb		
<i>Punctum pygmaeum</i>	xb	xb			
Open country species					
Helicidae indet.	x	xb	xb		
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>			x		
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	x	xb	xb	x	
<i>V. costata</i>				x	x
<i>V. excentrica</i>	xcf		x		
<i>V. pulchella</i>	x	x xb	xb		
<i>Vertigo pygmaea</i>			xb		
Catholic species					
<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp.	x	xb	x xb		x
<i>Euconulus fulvus</i>			xcfb		
<i>Trichia hispida</i> group	x		x xb	x	x
Marsh/freshwater slum species					
<i>Carychium</i> sp.	x xb	x xb	xb		
<i>Vertigo</i> sp.	x	x xxb	xxb		
<i>V. angustior</i>			xb		
Freshwater obligate species					
<i>Anisus leucostoma</i>	xb	x xb	x xb		
<i>Hydrobia ulvae</i>		xb			
<i>Lymnaea</i> sp.	xb	xb	xb		
<i>L. peregra</i>	x	x xb	x		
<i>L. truncatula</i>	xb		xxb		
<i>Valvata cristata</i>	xb	x			
Other materials					
Black porous 'cokey' material	x			x	
Black tarry material:			x		
Bone	x xb				x
Burnt/fired clay	x	x	x		
Mineralised concretions			xxx		
Small coal frags.	x				
Small mammal/amphibian bones	xpmc		x		
Vitrified material	x				
Waterlogged arthropods					x
Sample volume (litres)	10	20ss	10ss	10	10
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	0.2	0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	50%	100%	100%	100%

Table 1. Plant macrofossils and other remains from ditch 1064, Dalgety Warehouse, Sleaford.

Sample No.	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
Context No.	1071	1039	1058	1083	1150	1042	1170	1116	1118	1048
Feature No.	1072	1038	1057	1085	1151	1043	1171	1115	1117	1025
Feature type	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Ditch	Linear	Pit	Pit/ditch	Ditch	Linear
Cereals										
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)					xcf					
(awn frags.)						x		x		
<i>Hordeum</i> sp.				x		xcf		xcf		
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	x	x	x	x	x	x	xcf		xcf	
(glume bases)	x								x	
(spikelet bases)									x	
<i>T. dicoccum</i> Schubl (glume bases)									xcf	
<i>T. spelta</i> L. (glume bases)						x			x	
<i>T. aestivum/compactum</i> type (rachis node)								x		
Cereal indet. (grains)	x	x			x	xx		x	x	x
Herbs										
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.									x	
<i>Brassica</i> sp.	xw									
<i>Bromus</i> sp.	x					x			x	
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	xw									
<i>Galium aparine</i> L.		x								x
<i>Lithospermum arvense</i> L.						x				
Small Poaceae indet.						x			x	x
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.									x	
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i> L.		x								
<i>Ranunculus</i> sp.									x	
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	xw					x				
<i>Stellaria media</i> (L.) Vill.	xw									
<i>Valerianella dentata</i> (L.) Pollich						x				
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp.						x			x	x
Wetland plants										
<i>Carex</i> sp.	x					x			x	
<i>Cladium mariscus</i> (L.) Pohl						x				
<i>Montia fontana</i> L.						x				
<i>Sparganium</i> sp.		xcf								
Trees/shrub macrofossils										
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.			x				xcf			
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	xw								x	
Other plant macrofossils										
Charcoal <2mm	xxx	xx	x	xx	xx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xx
Charcoal >2mm	xx	x	x	x	xx	xx	xx	xx	xxx	x
Charred root/rhizome/stem	xx	x	x	x	xx	xxx	xx	x	xx	x
Waterlogged root/rhizome/stem	xx									
Indet. buds									x	
Indet. culm nodes									x	
Indet. seeds		x		x	x	xx	x	x	x	
Molluscs										
Woodland/shade loving species										
<i>Aegopinella</i> sp.	x									
<i>Vitrea crystallina</i>								x		
Open country species										
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>							x		x	
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	xx	x	x	x	x				x	
<i>V. costata</i>	xx		x				x	x	x	
<i>V. excentrica</i>	x									
<i>V. pulchella</i>			x		x		x		x	x
Catholic species										
<i>Cepaea</i> sp.	xcf						x			x
<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp.	x		x		x		x	x	x	x
<i>Trichia hispida</i> group	xx	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Marsh/freshwater slum species										
<i>Carychium</i> sp.	x					x		x		x
<i>Vertigo</i> sp.						xb	xb			x
Freshwater obligate species										
<i>Anisus leucostoma</i>									x	x
<i>Armiger crista</i>								x	xx	
<i>Lymnaea</i> sp.	xx xb						x	x		
<i>L. palustris</i>	xcf									
<i>L. peregra</i>	xcf						x			
<i>L. truncatula</i>	x									
<i>Valvata cristata</i>										x
Other materials										
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	x		x	x		x	xx		
Black tarry material;	xx	x			x	x		x	x	x
Bone	x	x xb	xb	x xb	x	x xb	x	xb	x	x
Burnt/fired clay						x	x		x	
Faecal concretions					x				xcf	
Ferrous residue	x					x				
Small coal frags.	x			x		x				x
Small mammal/amphibian bones	xx	x	x	x	x			x	x	x
Vitrified material	x			x	x	x	x	x		x
Sample volume (litres)	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Volume of flot (litres)	0.1	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 2. Plant macrofossils and other remains from the other features, Dalgety Warehouse, Sleaford.

Appendix 9 Catalogue of Medieval pottery from SDW03

Jane Young

context	cname	sub fabric	full name	form type	sherds	weight	decoration	part	description	date
1005	MEDLOC	OX/R/OX;med sandy;hard	Medieval local fabrics	small jug	1	27	thumbbed basal angle	base	slightly abraded;abundant med subround quartz mod fe	13th to 14th

Appendix 10

Glossary

Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> [004].
Crop mark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Geophysical Survey	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry and resistivity survey.
Inhumation	Burial of body in ground, as opposed to cremation.
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Mesolithic	The "Middle Stone Age" period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 11000 - 4500 BC.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Neolithic	The "New Stone Age" period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC.
Palaeolithic	The "Old Stone Age" period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 500000 - 11000 BC in Britain.

Post hole	The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have been dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Ridge and Furrow	The remains of arable cultivation consisting of raised rounded strips separated by furrows. It is characteristic of open field agriculture.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Transformed	Soil deposits that have been changed. The agencies of such changes include natural processes, such as fluctuating water tables, worm or root action, and human activities such as gardening or agriculture. This transformation process serves to homogenise soil, erasing evidence of layering or features.

Appendix 11

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

47	Daily record sheets
562	Context records
129	Sheets of scale drawings
11	Photographic record sheets
15	Box of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum
12 Friars Lane
Lincoln
LN2 1HQ

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Lincolnshire City and County Museum Accession Number: 2003.98

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SDW03

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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