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LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

East Banks Car Park, Boston Road Sleaford, Lincs. Archaeological Evaluation

NGR: TF ~~0715 0460~~ 507190 345760
Site Code: SBRC 05
Accession No.: 2005.268

Report for

D. B. Lawrence & Associates

on behalf of

North Kesteven District Council

By

M. McDaid

LAS Report No. 886
February 2006

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EVENT ELI 6513 SOURCE SLI 10473 PRN 63966 ROMAN
SLI 10474 PRN 63967 EARLY MEDIEVAL

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East Banks Car Park, Boston Road, Sleaford, Lincs.
Archaeological Evaluation

NGR: TF 0715 0460
Site Code: SBRC 05
Accession Nos.: 2005.268

Summary

Evaluation at the proposed site of East Banks Car Park Boston Road, Sleaford revealed at least four phases of Roman remains including a trackway, ditches, postholes and pits, in all five of the evaluation trenches. Any groundworks deeper than 0.40m below existing ground levels will impact upon archaeological remains.

Introduction

Lindsey Archaeological Services was commissioned by D. B. Lawrence & Associates on behalf of North Kesteven District Council in December 2005 to undertake an archaeological evaluation at the above site (Fig. 1). The work was carried out in accordance with N. Kesteven Heritage Officer dated November 11th 2005 and the general requirements set out in *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* published by the Archaeology Section, Lincolnshire County Council (1998). Work commenced 07/12/05 and was completed 14/12/05.

Site Location and Description

Sleaford is a small market town located on the A15 some 26km south of Lincoln. The proposed development site is a rectangular piece of land c.0.56ha in extent situated north of the Boston Road. It is bounded to the north by the River Slea and to the east by the public swimming pool and indoor bowling centre (Fig. 2, Pl. 1). The entire site consists of a grass field.

Planning Background

The proposed development area is a pre-planning enquiry.

Archaeological Background

It has long been recognised that there was an Iron Age and Roman settlement of exceptional importance at Sleaford. Excavations in the vicinity of Old Place and the Hoplands, east of the proposed development site, over the last 40 years have revealed evidence for a high status late Iron Age settlement which appears to have had a mint.

Building remains have been found on the Boston Road frontage between nos 77 and 81 associated with Romano-British pottery and a 2nd century coin hoard was found north of the site and south of the River Slea.

Aims and Objectives

The purpose of the evaluation was to

- establish the presence or absence, quality and extent of archaeological remains and their location within the development area
- gather sufficient information to enable an assessment of the potential significance of any archaeological remains to be made and the impact which development will have upon them
- enable an informed decision to be made regarding the future treatment of any archaeological remains and consider any appropriate mitigatory measures either in advance of and/or during development

Method

Three evaluation trenches, 20 x 1.8m, were originally requested in order to fulfil the original requirement of a 2% sample of the site, with an additional two trenches opened to cover the request of a 1% contingency. All the evaluation trenches were excavated with a JCB excavator, using a toothless dyking bucket, to the first archaeological horizon. All machine excavation was monitored by an experienced archaeologist.

Archaeological recording was carried out by a team of two experienced archaeologists, including a Site Director. A full written (single context) and photographic record was made of the site including site plans at a scale of 1:20, along with 1:10 and 1:20 sections.

The trenches were hand-cleaned to reveal features in plan and carefully selected cross-sections through the features were excavated to enable sufficient information about form, development date and stratigraphic relationships to be recorded without prejudice to more extensive investigations should these prove to be necessary.

A temporary bench marks was created within the proposed development area, 13.64m OD, located on the cattle grid.

Results

Trench 1 (Fig. 4, Pls. 2 - 5)

Trench 1 was *c.*13m from the south-western end of the site. Topsoil, **100**, was up to 0.40m deep and sealed **119** and **120**, deposits associated with a modern track which ran from the site's access to the garages at the north-west corner of the site. Beneath the track deposits, which had a total depth of 0.40m, was a 0.13m deep former topsoil, **101**, which ran the length and width of the trench. Sealed by **101** were three circular and steep sided postholes, 0.40m in diameter and up to 0.42m deep, **107**, **115** and **117**. The postholes were all filled with dark grey clay silt, **108**, **116** and **118**. Fill **108** produced one 18th – 20th century brick and modern, 19th – 20th century tile. Cut by **116** was ditch **109**, which is probably the same as north-east/south-west ditch **111** and ditch **105**. The full width of **105** (1.24m) was exposed within the trench, but the others were only partially exposed due to a modern cable

trench crossing the intersection of **109** and **111**. All these ditches were very truncated, with a maximum depth of 0.23m, and shallow sides with slightly concave bases. Their fills were a mid to dark grey sand silt clay with brown mottling, **106**, **110**, and **112**. **106** contained carbonised wheat and barley. Pottery of 2nd and 3rd century date was found in the ditch fills as was a fragment of modern brick. At the western end of the trench, only partially exposed, was another possible ditch, **113**, orientated north-east/south-west, containing a mid to dark grey sand silt clay fill, **114**, with frequently occurring limestone fragments up to 0.20m in size. This ditch was 0.16m deep and a single unidentifiable Roman pottery sherd came from its fill. At the eastern end of the trench was ditch **103** which was approximately 2m wide with its fill over-spilling to the east for over 1m. It had a depth of 0.47m and was filled with dark grey black sand silt clay, **104**, containing twenty-two sherds of late 3rd - 4th century Roman pottery and carbonised weeds.

Trench 2 (Fig. 4)

Trench 2 was at the north-west end of the site. It had 0.50m deep topsoil, **200**, sealing a north/south orientated ditch, **202**, so truncated by later activity that it had a depth of only 0.02m. Only its western edge was exposed **202** but it was at least 1.60m wide. Its fill of light grey brown silt sand clay, **203**, was mixed with topsoil its upper horizon. One sherd of Roman pot was recovered from **203** as were two pieces of carbonised grain. Natural, **201**, was a limestone brash within orange sand clay with frequent limestone fragments up to 0.30m in size.

Trench 3 (Fig. 5)

The topsoil, **300**, in this trench was 0.54m deep and contained a fragment of Roman brick, a tegula and ridge tile and 5th – 8th century pottery amongst its finds. This sealed an east-north-east/west-south-west orientated track-way, **301**, 3.20m wide, comprising worn limestone fragments averaging 0.08m in size, tightly compacted together. To the north-west of the track-way were larger, limestone blocks, **303**, up to 0.52m in length, 0.08m deep. These were less tightly packed together, and extended c.5m further north-east. Whether these blocks represent a demolished wall on a north/south alignment or an extension to the track-way could not be ascertained. These blocks were butted by smaller, pitched limestone fragments, **304**, quite closely packed together, but obviously disturbed and also absent in places. Surface **304**, possibly 0.08m deep, extended for approximately 4m. At the north-western end of **304** was an area of burning, **313**, which could have been the remains of a hearth. **313** was c.1m long and contained fired red clay. To the north of **313** was a large area of limestone rubble, **305**, 1.60m in extent. Some of the blocks were 0.50m in length. Four sherds of 4th century Roman pottery were found in the rubble. This rubble could have been a wall aligned north-east/south-west, construction cut **317**. Immediately to the north was a 1.10m wide construction trench, **306**, for a east-north-east/west-south-west wall, which had had its facing stones removed, **308**, leaving only the rubble core, **307**. Foundation trench **306** cut a thin, 0.18m wide, lens of light brown sand silt, **310**. Layer **310** was also cut by a large, possibly linear, feature, **311**, over 2m wide, filled with mid to dark brown grey sand silt, **312**, and containing occasional limestone fragments and small stones.

A sondage was excavated in the north-east corner of the site, in an attempt to establish the depth of archaeology. Beneath 0.30m deep dark brown grey silt sand, **302**, which the track-way was built upon, was a layer of brown grey sand silt, **309**, containing numerous animal bones. Layer **309** was 0.38m deep and sealed a possible linear feature, **315**, over 0.66m wide, filled with green tinged grey sand silt, **316**, which cut natural **314**.

Trench 4 (Fig. 5, Pls. 6 and 7)

Topsoil, **400**, in this trench was 0.40m deep covering a similar material below, **401**, 0.19m deep, which contained infrequently occurring limestone fragments. There was an interface between **401** and natural, **402**, which was a brown silt sand, **414**, which filled undulations, **413**. This deposit though intermittent was 0.17m deep when within a natural hollow.

At the north-west end of the trench was pit **405**, only partially exposed within the trench, over 2m long and 0.83m deep. Its upper fill, **405**, was identical to **401**, whilst lower fill **421**, maximum thickness of 0.36m, was a green tinged grey silt sand which contained carbonised grain of indeterminate species. Pit **405** cut posthole **422** which had a diameter of 0.42m. Two other postholes of similar diameter, **403** and **415**, were to the north-west of pit **405**. The fill of these features was a dark grey sand silt clay, **404**, **416** and **423**. To the north-east of pit **405** was north-west/south-east aligned ditch **407**. **407** was over 15m long, had an average width of *c.*0.50m and a depth of 0.08m. Pottery recovered from the fill of **407**, a mid to dark grey brown silt sand, **408**, was late 3rd-4th century in date with intrusive late 7th – 9th century pot and contained carbonised grain. Approximately 1m to the north-east of **407** was a similarly orientated and proportioned ditch, **417**, whose fill, **418**, was identical to **408**. Both **407** and **417** had unclear relationships with possible postholes, **419** and **424**. These postholes, *c.*5m apart, both ovoid in shape and up to 0.80m in length, had identical fills, **420** and **425**, to the ditches. Cutting both **407** and **417** was an east/west aligned ditch, **409**, 0.80m wide and 0.13m deep, filled with a mid to dark grey silt sand, **410**, containing small stones and limestone fragments and four sherds of 3rd-4th century Roman pottery as well as carbonised oats and barley. Perpendicular to **409** was possible ditch **411**, whose north terminal was 0.60m from **409**. This ditch also had a width of 0.80m, a depth of 0.24m with gently sloping sides dropping sharply to an undulating base.

Trench 5 (Fig. 6, Pls. 8 - 14)

This trench was positioned close to the present entrance, at the southern end of the site. Beneath the 0.40m deep topsoil was a cable trench, previously seen in Trench 4. Cut by the cable trench was subsoil **501**, a stonier version of **500**. Possibly sealed by **501** was north-east/south-west aligned ditch **509**, 2.25m wide, 0.34m deep. Its fill, **510**, identical to **501,** was a dark brown grey sand silt containing frequent limestone fragments, a 13th – 16th century roof tile, 12th – 14th century pottery sherds and late 3rd-4th century Roman pottery. Analysis of the soil sample, 2, taken from **510** revealed survival of carbonised oats and bread wheat, cleavers, docks and field bean weeds and also a piece of carbonised hazel. It cut a ditch on an east/west alignment, to the east, **517**. Ditch **517** had gently sloping sides to a concave base, was 0.32m deep, *c.*1.40m, wide and filled by a dark brown grey sand

silt, **516/518**, with occasional limestone fragments. Carbonised remains of bread wheat, barley and field bean were recovered from **516/518**, soil sample 3. Finds from this deposit were dated to the 3rd century but post Roman pottery was present and likely to be contamination from ditch **509**. Also cut by ditch **509** were ditches **511** and **514**. These ditches were directly below **509** which resulted in extreme truncation for ditch **514**. Ditch **514** had a surviving depth of 0.10m and a width of 0.24m. It was filled by grey silt sand, **515**. Ditch **511**, though having a surviving depth of 0.34m, had had its eastern side removed. It was filled by a mid to dark grey sand silt, **513**. No finds were recovered from either of the ditch fills. To the east of **517** was a possible ditch **519**. This ditch appeared to be north-east/south-west aligned and filled with brown silt sand which became progressively mixed with natural to the south-west, **520**.

Approximately 5m to the north-west of ditch **509** was another east/west aligned ditch, **507**, which was over 1.60m wide and 0.38m deep. It had dark brown grey sand silt containing frequent limestone fragments, **508**, as its upper fill and grey silt sand, **512**, as its primary. No finds were retrieved from either deposit. Its western extent was obscured by the cable trench. West of the cable trench was a north/south aligned, 0.34m deep, over 1m wide, ditch **505**, filled with dark grey sand silt clay with small stones, **506**, which contained no finds. To the south-west, cut by **505**, was a north-east/south-west aligned ditch **503**, over 0.80m wide, 0.13m deep. Its fill, **504**, was a very compact dark grey sand clay containing frequent small stones and 3 sherds of late 3rd century Roman pottery. A soil sample, 1, taken from **504** contained carbonised bread wheat and carbonised Fat Hen weed.

Discussion

Roman Activity

Four phases of Roman activity were found during the evaluation including three ditch systems on slightly different alignments. Boundary ditch, **202**, and ditch **517** aligned north-east/south west, north-west/south-east are the earliest identified ditches, Phase 1. Pottery from these features suggesting an early to mid 3rd century date.

Phase 2 of activity, mid to late 3rd century, comprised Ditch System 2, which was orientated west-north-west/east-south-east, and included ditches **105**, **109**, **111**, **315**, **407** (continuing into Trench 5 as **513**) and **417** (continuing into Trench 5 as **515**). Postholes **419** and **424** are probably part of a fenceline associated with this phase whilst postholes **403**, **415** and **422**, although possibly of this phase, appear to be random in nature.

Phase 3: Layers, **302** and **309**, below the trackway, appear be created by ploughing and seal ditch **315**. Wall **307** and ditch **311** could mark a possible northern boundary of this phase of activity. Stratigraphically this activity falls into the late 3rd century. Ditch **311** was cut from a notably higher level than Ditch System 2 features but on the same horizon as **302** (layer, **310**, could also be part of this horizon) and is not on the correct alignment, being west-north-west/east-south-east, to fit into Ditch System 3.

Phase 4, late 3rd – 4th century. Ditch System 3 comprises ditches **104**, **113**, **409**, **411**, **505**, **507** and **517** to the south of the trackway **301**,. They were aligned north/south, east/west and appear to use the trackway as a boundary. Pit **405** could also belong to this phase based upon the similarity of its fills with the ditch fills of this phase. It should be noted that truncation of the first two phases of ditches occurred prior to the construction of trackway **301**, associated with Ditch System 3. The presence of a trackway so close to a river suggests that there could be a crossing point to the opposite bank within the area of the site. The orientation of the track is at 45° to known Roman roads exposed further east.

All of the Roman phases, which produced animal bone and environmental data, suggest that the activity on site was agricultural and domestic in nature. The 3rd century date of the features suggests that the site is part of the late expansion of Old Sleaford.

Saxon Activity

Saxon pottery was recovered from Trench 3 but no features were associated with this period of activity suggesting the Saxon horizon has been ploughed away. The localised nature of the Saxon pottery also suggests a very limited presence on the site and may reflect agricultural usage which may account for the layer of subsoil on the site.

Post Saxon Activity

There was no apparent occupation of the site after the Roman period, other than for agricultural purposes. Very few artefacts that post date the Roman period were found in the current topsoil and subsoil. Phase 5 consists of postholes of post-medieval date were found in Trench 1 whilst ditch **510** in Trench 5 could also be late medieval or even post-medieval as it is the same alignment as boundaries relating to current properties.

The activity recorded on the site continued east and was exposed during the construction of the bowling alley. However, this work was done prior to PPG 16 so there was no archaeological monitoring of the site. Eye witness accounts suggest that the archaeology was as extensive and of equal density to that currently being investigated (McDaid *pers com*).

Potential Impact of the Proposed Development on Archaeological Remains

Late Roman remains were found only 0.40m below the existing ground surface. Design details for the proposed car park are not yet finalised but consolidation of the ground and associated drainage could impact on these remains. Any disturbance below 13.64m O.D. at the north-east end of the site and 13.03m O.D. at the south-west end of the site will expose archaeological remains.

Conclusion

The proposed East Banks Car Park is situated in an area of dense Late Roman occupation of several

phases. Any groundworks which penetrate more than 0.40m below the existing ground level will affect these remains.

Mick McDaid
Lindsey Archaeological Services
February 2006

Acknowledgements

LAS would like to thank D. B. Lawrence & Associates for their help. Steve Poole the JCB driver. The pottery identification was by Jane Young and Barbara Precious. Archaeological Services WYAS did the environmental and bone report. The evaluation was undertaken by Mick McDaid, Mike Garrett, and Doug Young. This report was edited by Naomi Field and collated by Doug Young.

References

Eldson, S; 1997. *Old Sleaford Revealed*. Oxbow Monograph 78 Nottingham Studies In Archaeology 2. Oxbow Books 1997.

Contents of the Site Archive

Context sheets
Plans
Sections
Correspondence
LAS Photographs Nos. 05/130/23-25 and 05/139/1-23
Finds
Specialist reports

APPENDIX 1

Sleaford Boston Road Carpark (SBRC 05)
Context Summary

Context	Trench	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
100	1	Layer	Topsoil	20m +	1.80m+	0.40m
101	1	Layer	Subsoil	20m +	1.80m+	0.13m
102	1	Layer	Natural	20m +	1.80m+	unknown
103	1	Cut	Ditch	2m+	2m	0.47m
104	1	Fill	Fill of 103	2m+	2m	0.47m
105	1	Cut	Ditch	2m+	1.24m	0.23m
106	1	Fill	Fill of 105	2m+	1.24m	0.23m
107	1	Cut	Posthole	0.40m	0.40m	0.17m
108	1	Fill	Fill of 107	0.40m	0.40m	0.17m
109	1	Cut	Ditch	4m+	0.76m+	0.16m
110	1	Fill	Fill of 109	4m+	0.76m+	0.16m
111	1	Cut	Ditch	2m+	1.56m+	0.20m
112	1	Fill	Fill of 111	2m+	1.56m+	0.20m
113	1	Cut	Ditch?	2m+	2.50m+	0.17m
114	1	Fill	Fill of 113	2m+	2.50m+	0.17m
115	1	Cut	Posthole	0.40m	0.40m	0.42m
116	1	Fill	Fill of 115	0.40m	0.40m	0.42m
117	1	Cut	Posthole	0.26m	0.24m	0.09m
118	1	Fill	Fill of 117	0.26m	0.24m	0.09m
119	1	Layer	Track	2m+	4.50m	0.20m
120	1	Layer	Levelling for track	2m+	4m	0.20m
200	2	Layer	Topsoil	20m+	1.80m+	0.50m
201	2	Layer	Natural	20m+	1.80m+	unknown
202	2	Cut	Ditch	7m+	1.80m+	0.02m
203	2	Fill	Fill of 202	7m+	1.80m+	0.02m
300	3	Layer	Topsoil	20m +	1.80m+	0.54m
301	3	Layer	Trackway	2m+	3.20m	unknown
302	3	Layer	Subsoil	20m+?	1.80m+?	0.30m
303	3	Layer	Trackway repair or demolition	5m	1.80m+?	0.08m?
304	3	Layer	Surface	4m	1.80m+?	0.08m?

Sleaford Boston Road Carpark (SBRC 05)
Context Summary

Context	Trench	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
305	3	Fill	Wall remains (fill of 317)	1.80m+?	1.60m	unknown
306	3	Cut	Foundation Trench	1.80m+	1.10m	unknown
307	3	Fill	Fill of 306	1m+	0.80m	unknown
308	3	Fill	Wall, fill of 306	1.80m+	1.10m	unknown
309	3	Layer	Subsoil	20m+?	1.80m+?	0.38m
310	3	Layer	Surface?	1.80m+	0.18m	unknown
311	3	Cut	Ditch	2m+	2m+	unknown
312	3	Fill	Fill of 311	2m+	2m+	unknown
313	3	Layer	Burning	1m	0.30m+	unknown
314	3	Layer	Natural	20m+?	1.80m+?	unknown
315	3	Cut	Ditch?	2m+?	0.66m+	unknown
316	3	Fill	Fill of 315	2m+?	0.66m+	unknown
317	3	Cut	Foundation Trench	1.80m+?	1.60m	unknown
400	4	Layer	Topsoil	20m +	1.80m+	0.40m
401	4	Layer	Subsoil	20m +	1.80m+	0.19m
402	4	Layer	Natural	20m +	1.80m+	unknown
403	4	Cut	Posthole	0.44m+	0.44m	0.26m
404	4	Fill	Fill of 403	0.44m+	0.44m	0.26m
405	4	Cut	Pit	2.40m	1.10m+	0.83m
406	4	Fill	Fill of 405	2.40m	1.10m+	0.48m
407	4	Cut	Ditch	15m+	0.50m	0.08m
408	4	Fill	Fill of 407	15m+	0.50m	0.08m
409	4	Cut	Ditch	2m+	0.80m	0.13m
410	4	Fill	Fill of 409	2m+	0.80m	0.13m
411	4	Cut	Ditch?	2.50m+	0.80m	0.24m
412	4	Fill	Fill of 411	2.50m+	0.80m	0.24m
413	4	Cut	Natural feature	5.50m	unknown	0.16m
414	4	Fill	Fill of 413	5.50m	unknown	0.16m
415	4	Cut	Posthole	0.44m+	0.40m+	0.22m
416	4	Fill	Fill of 415	0.44m+	0.40m+	0.22m
417	4	Cut	Ditch	4m+	0.32m	0.09m

Sleaford Boston Road Carpark (SBRC 05)
Context Summary

Context	Trench	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
418	4	Fill	Fill of 417	4m+	0.32m	0.09m
419	4	Cut	Posthole?	0.82m	0.50m	0.06m
420	4	Fill	Fill of 419	0.82m	0.50m	0.06m
421	4	Fill	Fill of 405	2.40m	1.10m+	0.64m
422	4	Cut	Posthole	0.44m	0.32m	0.10m
423	4	Fill	Fill of 422	0.44m	0.32m	0.10m
424	4	Cut	Posthole	0.60m+	0.16m+	0.04m
425	4	Fill	Fill of 424	0.60m+	0.16m+	0.04m
500	5	Layer	Topsoil	20m +	1.80m+	0.40m
501	5	Layer	Subsoil	20m +	1.80m+	0.34m
502	5	Layer	Natural	20m +	1.80m+	unknown
503	5	Cut	Ditch	0.70m+	0.95m+	0.13m
504	5	Fill	Fill of 503	0.70m+	0.95m+	0.13m
505	5	Cut	Ditch?	2m+	*c*.1m	0.34m
506	5	Fill	Fill of 505	2m+	*c*.1m	0.34m
507	5	Cut	Ditch	2.80m+	1.60m+	0.38m
508	5	Fill	Fill of 507	2.80m+	1.60m+	0.14m
509	5	Cut	Ditch	2.25m	2m+	0.34m
510	5	Fill	Fill of 509	2.25m	2m+	0.34m
511	5	Cut	Ditch	2m+	0.90m	0.34m
512	5	Fill	Fill of 507	2.80m+	1.20m+	0.30m
513	5	Fill	Fill of 511	2m+	0.90m	0.34m
514	5	Cut	Ditch	2m+	0.24m	0.10m
515	5	Fill	Fill of 514	2m+	0.24m	0.10m
516	5	Fill	Fill of 516	2m+	1.40m	0.32m
517	5	Cut	Ditch	2m+	1.40m	0.32m
518	5	Fill	Fill of 516	2m+	1.40m	0.32m
519	5	Cut	Ditch?	2.32m+	0.70m+	0.21m
520	5	Fill	Fill of 519	2.32m+	0.70m+	0.21m

APPENDIX 2

REPORT 214 ON POTTERY FROM EVALUATION ON LAND AT BOSTON ROAD CAR PARK, SLEAFORD, LINCOLNSHIRE, SBRC05

For LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Margaret J. Darling, M.Phil., F.S.A., M.I.F.A.

January 2006

The pottery from the evaluation totalled 125 sherds, weighing 3.666kg, from 17 deposits. The condition varied between very fresh sherds, and some abraded sherds, the average weight of Roman sherds being 30g. No problems are anticipated for future storage. The pottery has been archived using count and weight as measures according to the guidelines laid down for the minimum archive by *The Study Group for Roman Pottery*. The evaluation archive record (below Appendix 2, and available on disk) will be curated for future study. The archive codes are in Appendix 1.

INTRODUCTION

Details of the dating and quantity by deposit and context is given in Appendix 1. The quantities by deposit are shown in Table 1.

Table 1

Cut	Deposit	Cxt	Sherds	Weight	Date	Comments
103	Ditch	104	22	894	L3-?4	
105	Ditch	106	6	286	ML3	single vessel & bss
109	Ditch	110	1	15	L2	Samian only
111	Ditch	112	6	148	L2M3/POSTRO	date x SAMEG
113	Ditch	114	1	6	ROM	
202	Ditch	203	1	11	2-3C	
-	Topsoil	300	47	1073	4C/POSTRO	Sherd link >303
-	repair trackway	303	3	132	ML3	Sherd link >300
317	Wall remains	305	4	55	4C?	
-	Topsoil	400	2	90	L3-4	
407	Ditch	408	2	23	L3-4/POSTRO	
409	Ditch	410	4	66	3-4C	
411	Ditch	412	1	9	ROM	
	Topsoil	500	1	268	POSTRO	Dolium rim
503	Ditch	504	3	28	L3-?4	
509	Ditch	510	19	545	L3-?4/POSTRO	
516	Ditch	517	2	17	3C/POSTRO	
Total			125	3666		

The only sherd link was between the topsoil in Trench 3 and the repair to the trackway. Nearly all the stratified pottery came from ditches, of which ditches 407, 509 and 516 contained post-Roman pottery.

OVERVIEW OF FABRICS

The fabrics are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2

Fabric	Code	Sherds	%	Weight	%
Coarse	COAR	2	1.60	6	0.16
Cream	CR	1	0.80	15	0.41
Amphorae Dressel 20	DR20	6	4.80	645	17.59
Grey fine	GFIN	1	0.80	4	0.11
Grey quartz-gritted	GREY	72	57.60	1996	54.45
Grey fairly fine	GRFF	1	0.80	10	0.27
Grog-tempered	GROG	1	0.80	268	7.31
Nene Valley colour-coated ware	NVCC	18	14.40	326	8.89
Oxidized light	OXL	1	0.80	2	0.05
Samian Central Gaul	SAMCG	3	2.40	41	1.12
Samian East Gaul	SAMEG	1	0.80	22	0.60
Shell-gritted	SHEL	14	11.20	255	6.96
Post-Roman	PRO	3	3.20	76	2.07
Total		125	100	3666	100

Imports to the site included samian from both Central and East Gaul, all from plain vessels, and sherds from a single Dressel 20 Spanish olive oil amphora from Ditch 103. These sherds, from either the upper or lower part of the body had an irregular hole, which had been plugged with a lead repair. Although the fabric is not the standard later fabric, it is probably in the later range of importation, towards the later 2nd century, but these vessels are commonly re-used and have a long life. Nene Valley colour-coated ware was well represented, most in the topsoil of Trench 3. Another vessel probably from outside the area is a wheel-thrown copy of a dales ware jar in shell-gritted fabric. The range of fabrics is as would be expected from a later Roman urban assemblage.

OVERVIEW OF VESSEL TYPES

The vessel forms are summarized in Table 3.

Form	Sherds	%	Weight	%
Amphora	3	3.70	500	16.75
Bowl	18	22.22	638	21.37
Bowl/Dish	2	2.47	25	0.84
Dish	3	3.70	96	3.22
Open	**23**	**28.40**	**759**	**25.43**
Jar or bowl	4	4.94	117	3.92
Jar	31	38.27	781	26.16
Jar large	2	2.47	223	7.47
Jar storage	2	2.47	407	13.63
Beaker	9	11.11	140	4.69
Closed	7	8.64	58	1.94
Closed	**55**	**67.90**	**1726**	**57.82**
	81	100.00	2985	100.00
Untyped	40	33.06	435	12.72
Total	121		3420	

The range of vessels is wide including fine table wares, the normal kitchen wares and a number of storage vessels. The only other vessel type usually found in such an assemblage is the mortarium, but given the size of the assemblage, its absence is not surprising. The Nene Valley colour-coated ware includes late bowl forms, including a copy of the samian form 38, a small bowl with painted arcs, and two hemispherical bowls decorated with rouletting (dwgs 6, 7), while only three beakers occur, two with later fabrics and one rouletted. The grey vessels also include late bead-and-flanged bowls, two of the inturned variety, with notching or frilling on the flange, a type made at the late kilns at Swanpool, Lincoln (Webster & Booth, 1947; dwgs 8, 4). A plain-rimmed dish is unusual in having a chamfered base (dwg 3) which is normally an earlier trait. A notable vessel is a narrow-necked jar (dwg 1) from ditch 509, composed of a number of joining sherds, with a late decoration of a juddered band above burnished decoration, the sherds being fresh. A grey storage jar (dwg 5) is supplemented by a grog-tempered (GROG) dolium, a rare form (dwg 9). Another unusual sherd is a shell-gritted dales ware which is wheel-thrown (dwg 2).

CONCLUSIONS

Apart from the Central Gaulish samian, and possibly the Dressel 20 amphora, all the other vessels date to the later Roman period, 3rd to 4th century, with definite later 4th century activity represented by the bowl dwg 4, both examples from Trench 3. Apart from Trench 2 with a single sherd, the activity in the area is concentrated in the later Roman period, and represents normal domestic occupation.

CATALOGUE

	Fabric	Form	Details		Cxt	Dno
1	NVCC	BHEM	Hemispherical bowl, rouletted.	Ditch 103	104	07
2	NVCC	BHEM	Hemispherical bowl, rouletted.	Ditch 103	104	06
3	GREY	BFBL	Bowl with low bead.	Ditch 105	106	08
4	GREY	BIBF	Inturned bead-and-flange, notched flange.	Topsoil	300	04
5	GREY	DPR	Plain-rim dish, chamfered.	Topsoil	300	03
6	GREY	JNN	Narrow-neck jar with juddered zone and burnished line decoration.	Ditch 509	510	01
7	GREY	JS	Storage jar, abraded.	Topsoil	300	05
8	SHEL	JDW	Wheel-made copy of dales ware jar; sooted.	Topsoil	300	02
9	GROG	DOLIA	Dolium, a rare form.	Topsoil	500	09

FABRIC DEFINITION

Publication of *The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection*, abbreviated NRFRC (Tomber and Dore 1998), obviate the need to describe the major imported and widely traded Romano-British wares in detail.

COAR	Coarse tempered fabrics, usually in a Iron Age pottery tradition, often poorly mixed clay with quartz, limestone, grog and other inclusions. Two small dark grey sherds with quartz.
CR	Cream, miscellaneous cream wares. Sherds attributed to a fabric group rather than a discrete fabric, mostly from flagons or closed forms. A single body sherd.
DR20	Amphorae Dressel 20 amphorae. Peacock & Williams 1986 Class 25; **NRFRC Baetican (Early) Amphorae 1 BATAM1; (Late) Amphorae 2 BATAM 2 (3)**
GFIN	Grey fine. This coding is used for reduced fabrics lying between the common quartz-gritted GREY used for most jars and bowls, and the very fine fabrics used for London-type ware and Parisian ware. A body sherd from a closed form, possibly a beaker from 305.
GMIC	Grey micaceous, particularly micaceous fabric. Single sherd in field walking.
GREY	Grey, undifferentiated quartz-gritted grey fabrics, hard wares with sparse to common quartz inclusions.

GRFF	Grey, fairly fine fabric. This code covers fabrics intermediate between the common grey wares with sparse to common quartz and fine grey wares (GFIN), which itself is coarser than the very fine fabrics used for Parisian and 'London' wares. Usually used for finer vessels for the table, particularly beakers.
GROG	Grog-tempered. Miscellaneous unsourced grog-tempered fabrics. A grey fabric with grey grog inclusions, light brown surfaces. Single vessel, a dolium from 500.
NVCC	Nene Valley colour-coat **NRFRC = LNVCC**
OXL	Oxidized lighter red-brown. Fabrics in light cream-brown shades, usually relatively fine-textured, often used for flagons.
PRO	Post-Roman (late finds)
SAMCG	Samian Central Gaul, from Lezoux. **NRFRC : LEZ SA**
SAMEG	Samian East Gaulish, mostly from Rheinzabern or Argonne. **NRFRC: RHZ SA; ARG SA**
SHEL	Shell-gritted, miscellaneous shell-gritted ware.
TILE	Tile fragments, usually building material.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Webster, G. & Booth, N., 1947 The excavation of a Romano-British pottery kiln at Swanpool, Lincoln, *Antiq J*, 27, 61-79.

APPENDIX 1

ARCHIVE CODES

CODE	FORM
18/31 OR 31	Dish samian
31	Dish samian
31 OR 31R	Bowl samian
31R	Bowl samian
A	Amphora
B38	Bowl copying samian form 38
BD	Bowl or dish
BFB	Bowl bead-and-flange
BFBL	Bowl bead-and-flange low bead
BHEM	Bowl hemispherical
BIBF	Bowl inturned bead-and-flange
BK	Beaker
BKFN?	Beaker funnel-neck?
BKFO	Beaker folded
BKROU	Beaker rouletted
BNK	Bowl necked
BWM?	Bowl wide-mouth?
CLSD	Closed
DOLIA	Storage vessel
DPR	Dish plain-rim
J	Jar
JB	Jar or bowl
JDW	Jar dales ware
JEV	Jar everted-rim
JL	Jar large
JNN	Jar narrow-neck
JS	Jar Storage
CODE	**MANUFACTURE+**
BDL	Burnished diagonal-lines
BS	Burnished scroll
BVL	Burnished vertical-lines
BVL;BHL	Burnished horizonal & vertical lines
FF	Frill fingered
HM?	Hand-made
JUDD;BVL	Juddered;Burnished vertical lines
NOTC	Notched
PARC	Painted arcs
PLUG	Plug repair
ROUZ	Rouletted zone
WM	Wheel-made

APPENDIX 2

ARCHIVE DATABASE

Cxt	Fabric	Form	Manuf+	Ve	Alt	Dno	Details	Lnk	Shs	Wt
104	DR20	A	PLUG	1	-	-	BSS GRY/LTRB SURF;MID? LEAD PLUG;SM IRREG HOLE;20MM DIAM	-	3	500
104	NVCC	BHEM	ROUZ	1	-	06	RIM/PT WALL;DIAM 17;ROUZ;CR FAB	-	2	37
104	NVCC	BHEM	ROUZ	-	-	07	RIM/PT WALL;DIAM 13;ROUZ;CR FAB;THIN WALL	-	1	14
104	CR	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS PROB FLAG	-	1	15
104	NVCC	BKROU	ROUZ	1	-	-	BSS CR FAB	-	3	46
104	GREY	BWM?	-	-	-	-	RIM/NECK ONLY;DIAM25	-	1	28
104	GREY	JL?	-	-	-	-	BASE FRAG;PT WALL	-	1	152
104	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	9	97
104	GREY?	-	-	-	VABR	-	BS SMALL;RB ?DEPOSIT	-	1	5
104	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	L3-?4	-	-	-
106	GREY	BFBL	-	1	-	08	RIM/WALL;DIAM23;UNDEC	-	4	263
106	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	2	23
106	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ML3	-	-	-
106	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	SINGLE VESSEL & BSS	-	-	-
110	SAMCG	31R	-	-	-	-	BS ONLY	-	1	15
110	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	L2	-	-	-
110	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	SAMIAN ONLY	-	-	-
112	SAMCG	31 OR 31R	-	-	-	-	RIM/PT WALL	-	1	23
112	SAMEG	31	-	-	-	-	FTRG BASE;LT TRIER FAB	-	1	22
112	GREY	BD	-	-	-	-	BASE FRAG;DKGRY COARSER FAB;BN CORTEX	-	1	22
112	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS & BASE FRAG	-	2	27
112	TILE?	-	-	-	-	-	FRAG FLAKED;DKGRY COARSE;RB UPPER SURF;PRO BRICK	-	1	54
112	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	L2M3/POSTRO	-	-	-
112	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	DATE X SAMEG	-	-	-
114	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS COARSER DKGRY FB;RB CORT	-	1	6
114	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ROM	-	-	-
203	GREY	BNK	-	-	ABR	-	RIM FR;PT LONG NECK;BURNISH EXT	-	1	11
203	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	2-3C	-	-	-
300	DR20	A	-	-	VABR	-	BS LATER FAB	-	1	121
300	DR20	A	-	-	VABR	-	CHIPS;RB W LT SURF LATER FAB	-	2	24
300	NVCC	B38	-	-	VABR	-	RIM ONLY >FLANGE TURN	-	1	11
300	NVCC	BFB	-	-	VABR	-	RIM ONLY	-	1	27
300	NVCC	BHEM	PARC	-	VABR	-	RIM/PT WALL;PAINTED ARCS	-	1	12
300	NVCC	BD	-	-	-	-	BS ONLY	-	1	3
300	NVCC	BK	-	1	-	-	BASE SMALL;PT WALL;LTBN FAB	303	2	50
300	NVCC	BK	-	-	-	-	BS THIN WALL;LTRB FAB	-	1	2
300	OXL	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS/CHIP;BURNISH EXT	-	1	2
300	SHEL	JDW	WM	1	SOOTED	02	RIM/SHLDR;NON J BSS;DKGRY;DIAM22	-	8	146
300	PRO	-	HM?	-	-	-	BS DKGRY;FM UK = JY SSTCL	-	1	12
300	SHEL	CLSD	WM	-	-	-	BASE FRAG;SMALL;GRY/BN	-	1	6
300	GREY	DPR	-	-	-	03	RIM/WALL >CHAMFER;DIAM22	-	1	71
300	GREY	BIBF	NOTC	-	-	04	RIM FLAKED WALL;NOTC FLANGE EDGE;DIAM26	-	1	83
300	GREY	JS	-	-	ABR	05	RIM FRAG/NECK ONLY;INTURNED;DIAM24	-	1	139
300	GREY	CLSD	BVL;BHL	-	-	-	BS	-	1	11
300	GREY	JB	BS	-	-	-	BS ?BWM OR JAR	-	1	23
300	GREY	JB	-	-	-	-	BASE PLAIN	-	1	46
300	GREY	JB	-	-	-	-	BASE TRACES STRING	-	1	38
300	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	12	153
300	PRO	-	-	-	-	-	BSS JY SSTCL	-	2	10
300	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS DKGRY	-	2	13
300	COAR	-	HM?	-	-	-	BSS DKGRY;QTZ;POOR MIX	-	2	6
300	SHEL	J	WM	-	-	-	BASE STRING;LTGRY	-	1	64
300	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	4C/POSTRO	-	-	-
303	NVCC	BK	-	-	-	-	BS RB FAB;JOINS	300	1	20
303	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS	-	1	11

303	GREY	JL?	BS?	-	-	-	BS THICK BASAL ZONE	-	1	101
303	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ML3	-	-	-
305	GREY	BIBF?	FF	-	-	-	RIM FLAKED;F.FRILL BOTTOM FLANGE	-	1	12
305	GREY	BWM?	-	-	VABR	-	RIM FRAG;CURVE	-	1	28
305	GFIN	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS MID-GRY SWICH FAB;?BK	-	1	4
305	SHEL	JEV	-	-	SOOT	-	RIM FRAG ONLY;SIM.FAB TO JDW	-	1	11
305	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	4C?	-	-	-
400	NVCC	BFB	-	-	ABR;BURNT	-	RIM/PT WALL	-	1	74
400	NVCC	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS CR FAB	-	1	16
400	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	L3-4	-	-	-
408	NVCC	JB	-	-	-	-	RIM FR;LTBN FAB	-	1	10
408	SHEL	J	WM	-	-	-	BS NECK/SHLDR;DKGRY;WM	-	1	13
408	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	L3-4/POSTRO	-	-	-
410	GREY	J	BS	1	-	-	BSS O'FIRED;RB CORE	-	2	56
410	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS	-	1	6
410	SHEL	-	-	-	ABR	-	BS	-	1	4
410	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	3-4C	-	-	-
412	GREY	J	-	-	-	-	BS SHLDR	-	1	9
412	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ROM	-	-	-
500	GROG	DOLIA	-	-	-	09	RIM/PT SHLDR;DIAM35;GRY FB;LTRB SURF;LTGRY GROG	-	1	268
500	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	POSTRO	-	-	-
500	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	DOLIA RIM	-	-	-
504	NVCC	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS LTRB FAB;?BK	-	1	4
504	GRFF	BKFN?	-	-	-	-	BS NECK/SHLDR ONLY	-	1	10
504	GREY	J	BDL	-	-	-	BS	-	1	14
504	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	L3-?4	-	-	-
510	GREY	JNN	JUDD;BVL	1	-	01	RIM/SHLDR;NON J BODY>BASAL;DIAM12	-	15	457
510	GREY	JL	BVL	-	ABR	-	BS PT WALL	-	1	71
510	SAMC	18/31 OR 31	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG;TINY GROOVES BELOW RIM	-	1	3
510	SHEL	J?	WM	-	-	-	BS DKGRY	-	1	11
510	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	CHIP	-	1	3
510	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	L3-?4/POSTRO	-	-	-
517	GREY	BKFO	-	-	-	-	BS	-	1	12
517	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS	-	1	5
517	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	3C/POSTRO	-	-	-
									125	3666

Cxt	Fabric	Form	Manuf+	Ve	Alt	Dno	Details	Lnk	Shs	Wt
104	DR20	A	PLUG	1	-	-	BSS GRY/LTRB SURF;MID? LEAD PLUG;SM IRREG HOLE;20MM DIAM	-	3	500
104	NVCC	BHEM	ROUZ	1	-	06	RIM/PT WALL;DIAM 17;ROUZ;CR FAB	-	2	37
104	NVCC	BHEM	ROUZ	-	-	07	RIM/PT WALL;DIAM 13;ROUZ;CR FAB;THIN WALL	-	1	14
104	CR	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS PROB FLAG	-	1	15
104	NVCC	BKROU	ROUZ	1	-	-	BSS CR FAB	-	3	46
104	GREY	BWM?	-	-	-	-	RIM/NECK ONLY;DIAM25	-	1	28
104	GREY	JL?	-	-	-	-	BASE FRAG;PT WALL	-	1	152
104	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	9	97
104	GREY?	-	-	-	VABR	-	BS SMALL;RB ?DEPOSIT	-	1	5
104	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	L3-?4	-	-	-
106	GREY	BFBL	-	1	-	08	RIM/WALL;DIAM23;UNDEC	-	4	263
106	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	2	23
106	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ML3	-	-	-
106	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	SINGLE VESSEL & BSS	-	-	-
110	SAMCG	31R	-	-	-	-	BS ONLY	-	1	15
110	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	L2	-	-	-
110	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	SAMIAN ONLY	-	-	-
112	SAMCG	31 OR 31R	-	-	-	-	RIM/PT WALL	-	1	23
112	SAMEG	31	-	-	-	-	FTRG BASE;LT TRIER FAB	-	1	22
112	GREY	BD	-	-	-	-	BASE FRAG;DKGRY COARSER FAB;BN CORTEX	-	1	22
112	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS & BASE FRAG	-	2	27
112	TILE?	-	-	-	-	-	FRAG FLAKED;DKGRY COARSE;RB UPPER SURF;PRO BRICK	-	1	54
112	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	L2M3/POSTRO	-	-	-
112	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	DATE X SAMEG	-	-	-
114	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS COARSER DKGRY FB;RB CORT	-	1	6
114	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ROM	-	-	-
203	GREY	BNK	-	-	ABR	-	RIM FR;PT LONG NECK;BURNISH EXT	-	1	11
203	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	2-3C	-	-	-
300	DR20	A	-	-	VABR	-	BS LATER FAB	-	1	121
300	DR20	A	-	-	VABR	-	CHIPS;RB W LT SURF LATER FAB	-	2	24
300	NVCC	B38	-	-	VABR	-	RIM ONLY >FLANGE TURN	-	1	11
300	NVCC	BFB	-	-	VABR	-	RIM ONLY	-	1	27
300	NVCC	BHEM	PARC	-	VABR	-	RIM/PT WALL;PAINTED ARCS	-	1	12
300	NVCC	BD	-	-	-	-	BS ONLY	-	1	3
300	NVCC	BK	-	1	-	-	BASE SMALL;PT WALL;LTBN FAB	303	2	50
300	NVCC	BK	-	-	-	-	BS THIN WALL;LTRB FAB	-	1	2
300	OXL	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS/CHIP;BURNISH EXT	-	1	2
300	SHEL	JDW	WM	1	SOOTED	02	RIM/SHLDR;NON J BSS;DKGRY;DIAM22	-	8	146
300	PRO	-	HM?	-	-	-	BS DKGRY;FM UK = JY SSTCL	-	1	12
300	SHEL	CLSD	WM	-	-	-	BASE FRAG;SMALL;GRY/BN	-	1	6
300	GREY	DPR	-	-	-	03	RIM/WALL >CHAMFER;DIAM22	-	1	71
300	GREY	BIBF	NOTC	-	-	04	RIM FLAKED WALL;NOTC FLANGE EDGE;DIAM26	-	1	83
300	GREY	JS	-	-	ABR	05	RIM FRAG/NECK ONLY;INTURNED;DIAM24	-	1	139
300	GREY	CLSD	BVL;BHL	-	-	-	BS	-	1	11
300	GREY	JB	BS	-	-	-	BS ?BWM OR JAR	-	1	23
300	GREY	JB	-	-	-	-	BASE PLAIN	-	1	46
300	GREY	JB	-	-	-	-	BASE TRACES STRING	-	1	38
300	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	12	153
300	PRO	-	-	-	-	-	BSS JY SSTCL	-	2	10
300	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS DKGRY	-	2	13
300	COAR	-	HM?	-	-	-	BSS DKGRY;QTZ;POOR MIX	-	2	6
300	SHEL	J	WM	-	-	-	BASE STRING;LTGRY	-	1	64
300	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	4C/POSTRO	-	-	-
303	NVCC	BK	-	-	-	-	BS RB FAB;JOINS	300	1	20
303	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS	-	1	11
303	GREY	JL?	BS?	-	-	-	BS THICK BASAL ZONE	-	1	101
303	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ML3	-	-	-
305	GREY	BIBF?	FF	-	-	-	RIM FLAKED;F.FRILL BOTTOM FLANGE	-	1	12
305	GREY	BWM?	-	-	VABR	-	RIM FRAG;CURVE	-	1	28
305	GFIN	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS MID-GRY SWICH FAB;?BK	-	1	4
305	SHEL	JEV	-	-	SOOT	-	RIM FRAG ONLY;SIM.FAB TO JDW	-	1	11
305	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	4C?	-	-	-
400	NVCC	BFB	-	-	ABR;BURNT	-	RIM/PT WALL	-	1	74
400	NVCC	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS CR FAB	-	1	16
400	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	L3-4	-	-	-
408	NVCC	JB	-	-	-	-	RIM FR;LTBN FAB	-	1	10
408	SHEL	J	WM	-	-	-	BS NECK/SHLDR;DKGRY;WM	-	1	13
408	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	L3-4/POSTRO	-	-	-
410	GREY	J	BS	1	-	-	BSS O'FIRED;RB CORE	-	2	56
410	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS	-	1	6
410	SHEL	-	-	-	ABR	-	BS	-	1	4
410	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	3-4C	-	-	-
412	GREY	J	-	-	-	-	BS SHLDR	-	1	9
412	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ROM	-	-	-
500	GROG	DOLIA	-	-	-	09	RIM/PT SHLDR;DIAM35;GRY FB;LTRB SURF;LTGRY GROG	-	1	268
500	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	POSTRO	-	-	-
500	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	DOLIA RIM	-	-	-
504	NVCC	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS LTRB FAB;?BK	-	1	4
504	GRFF	BKFN?	-	-	-	-	BS NECK/SHLDR ONLY	-	1	10
504	GREY	J	BDL	-	-	-	BS	-	1	14
504	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	L3-?4	-	-	-
510	GREY	JNN	JUDD;BVL	1	-	01	RIM/SHLDR;NON J BODY>BASAL;DIAM12	-	15	457
510	GREY	JL	BVL	-	ABR	-	BS PT WALL	-	1	71
510	SAMCG	18/31 OR 31	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG;TINY GROOVES BELOW RIM	-	1	3
510	SHEL	J?	WM	-	-	-	BS DKGRY	-	1	11
510	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	CHIP	-	1	3
510	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	L3-?4/POSTRO	-	-	-
517	GREY	BKFO	-	-	-	-	BS	-	1	12
517	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS	-	1	5
517	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	3C/POSTRO	-	-	-
									125	3666

APPENDIX 3

Pottery Archive SBRC05

Jane Young and Anne Boyle

context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	weight	decoration	part	description	date
300	SSTCL	Central Lincolnshire Early to mid Saxon sandstone-tempered	+ limestone	jar ?	1	4		BS	soot int	5th to 8th
300	SSTCL	Central Lincolnshire Early to mid Saxon sandstone-tempered	+ limestone	jar	1	13		BS	soot	5th to 8th
300	SST	Early to mid Saxon sandstone-tempered		jar ?	1	3		BS		5th to 8th
300	CHARN	Charnwood ware	+ limestone	jar	1	7		BS		5th to 8th
303	TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware		bowl	1	23		BS	slightly abraded	14th to 15th
408	RMAX	Southern Maxey-type ware		jar/bowl	1	16		BS	soot	Late 7th to Mid/Late 9th
500	LSW2/3	13th to 15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware		small jar	1	9		BS	thin; everted rim; soot; probably same vessel as (510)	13th to 14th
500	TPW	Transfer printed ware		hollow	1	11	grey print	BS		19th to 20th
510	LEMS	Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly		jar	1	6		BS		12th

context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	weight	decoration	part	description	date
510	LSW1	12th century Lincoln Glazed ware		jug	1	12	possible fe decoration	BS	CU specks and pocked glaze	Late 12th to Early/Mid 13th
510	LSW2/3	13th to 15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware		small jar	1	10		BS	soot; probably same vessel as (500)	13th to 14th
510	SLST	South Lincolnshire Shell Tempered ware		large jar/bowl	1	109		base	soot	Late 12th to 14th
517	ST	Stamford Ware	B/C	jar/pitcher	1	1		BS	glaze	12th

APPENDIX 4

Ceramic Buiding Material Archive SBRC05

Jane Young and Anne Boyle

context	cname	full name	fabric	frags	weight	description	date
108	BRK	Brick	very poor fabric	1	1253	hand made; 105mm x 70mm; uneven arrises; fabric full of clay/shale pellets	18th to 20th
108	BRK	Brick	very calcitic	2	212	same brick; hand made; fabric contains clay/shale pellets	post medieval
108	BRK	Brick	calcitic	1	63	edge	17th to 20th
108	MODTIL	Modern tile	near vitrified	1	113	crest semi circular; clear glaze	late 19th to 20th
112	MODERN BRICK	Modern brick		1	55		late 19th to 20th
300	FIRED CLAY	fired clay		2	6		late 19th to 20th
300	RBRK	Roman brick	oxidised sandy	1	59	fabric hard fired	Roman
300	TEG	Tegula	smooth dull oxidisied	1	184	finger pressings; fabric hard fired	Roman
309	RTIL	Roman tile		1	24		Roman
410	TEG	Tegula	oxidised sandy	1	122	flange; rough bedding; fabric hard fired	Roman
500	MODTILDISC	Modern tile (discarded)		1	159	roof	20th
508	FIRED CLAY	fired clay	silty clay	4	43	fabric contains carbonised vegetation voids and moderate fe; possible daub	-
510	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	OX/R/OX; hard sandy	1	117	flat roofer; laminated fabric includes shale/clay pellets; soot on part of underside	13th to 16th

APPENDIX 5

SBRC05 Boston Road Car Park, Sleaford

Environmental Sample Processing and Botanical Assessment

1 Introduction

1.1 Archaeological Services WYAS were commissioned by Lindsey Archaeological Services to undertake the analysis of ten soil samples from Boston Road, Sleaford (SBRC05).

2 Method

2.1 Bulk environmental samples from 10 contexts were processed using an Ankara style water flotation system (French 1971). Flots were sorted with the aid of a low powered binocular microscope at magnifications of x4-45. Flot sizes varied from between <2.5mls to 10mls of charred remains and modern root fragments. Retents were sorted and any potentially identifiable macrofossils and charcoal forwarded for identification and analysis (see section 4).

3 Results

3.1 Retents from nine samples produced fragments of charcoal. In addition, nine retents produced animal bone and fragments of land molluscs. Sample 3 contained a single pottery sherd (Table 1). None of the samples produced any magnetic material.

3.2 The animal bone from the retents consisted of largely minute well-eroded fragments of indeterminate species and element. A number of larger fragments were identifiable to cattle/horse size rib (410) and an immature pig molar tooth (408). Contexts 421 and 110 contained fragments from a small rodent. Further microscopic analysis may facilitate the identification of additional species, but with little contribution to site interpretation.

3.3 No additional analysis of the land molluscs was undertaken at this stage.

Sample	Context	Sample Vol	Flot	Retent			
				Bone	Charcoal	Shell	Pottery
1	504	7l	4g	5g	<1g	1g	-
2	510	5l	2g	1g	<1g	<1g	-
3	517	10l	13g	5g	1g	2g	3g
4	203	5l	1g	-	<1g	-	-
5	421	5l	11g	8g	2g	2g	-
6	408	5l	<1g	14g	4g	<1g	-
7	410	5l	2g	25g	1g	1g	-
8	104	5l	3g	1g	6g	<1g	-
9	106	5l	1g	1g	<1g	3g	-
10	110	5l	<1g	4g	-	2g	-

Table 1. Sample data

4. Carbonised Plant Macrofossils and Charcoal

by Diane Alldritt

4.1 All charcoal suitable for identification was examined using a high-powered Vickers M10 metallurgical microscope. The reference photographs of Schweingruber (1990) were consulted for charcoal identification. Plant nomenclature utilised in the text follows Stace (1997) for all vascular plants apart from cereals, which follow Zohary and Hopf (2000).

4.2 All results are presented in table 2 below.

4.3 The bulk environmental samples produced overall a moderate amount of carbonised cereal grain, a small quantity of weed seeds, and an occasional fragment of charcoal, which could be identified to type. The majority of material was very poorly preserved, in particular the charcoal, which was in most cases unidentifiable. Cereal grain recovered from the site was also extremely degraded, although occasional grains were recognisable as oat, bread wheat or barley types. Identifiable cereal grain and weeds were recovered from samples 1 (504), 2 (510), 3 (517), 7 (410), 8 (104) and 9 (106). Sample 2 (510) was particularly interesting as it contained oat and bread wheat cereals, field bean and a small range of weeds of cultivated land, suggesting a mixed arable crop. Sample 8 (104) produced a few indeterminate cereal grains, and a small number of wetland and grassy weeds, suggesting perhaps the exploitation of peat or wetland environments, although no actual burnt peat fragments were found in the samples.

4.4 Charcoal types recovered from the site were very limited and only *Corylus* (hazel) could be identified from the samples. This was present in samples 2 (510), 3 (517), 5 (421) and 6 (408). Hazel is an open woodland / woodland edge type, probably locally gathered and it may have been grown as a managed species, although this is not certain from the pieces analysed.

4.5 In conclusion, the ten bulk samples indicated the use of three different cereal types namely bread wheat, oats and barley, with the latter present in trace amounts only. Field bean, present in two samples, may also have been grown as a crop, indeed it could have formed a garden or allotment type species. The carbonised weeds suggested use of arable land, and also exploitation of wetland environments, perhaps as a source of peat for fuel. Charcoal analysis produced little in the way of identifiable material, with open or scrub areas suggested by finds of hazel. The overall degraded nature of the material indicated poor preservation conditions for carbonised remains, therefore the potential of future sampling to produce environmental material should be considered low to moderate.

References

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Schweingruber, F. H., 1990, *Anatomy of European Woods*. Paul Haupt Publishers Berne and Stuttgart

Stace, C., 1997, *New Flora of the British Isles*. 2nd edition Cambridge University Press

Zohary, D. and Hopf, M., 2000, *Domestication of Plants in the Old World*. 3rd edition Oxford University Press

Sleaford, Boston Rd Car Park	Sample	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Context	504	510	517	203	421	408	410	104	106	110
	Total CV	<5mls	10mls	10mls	<2.5mls	5mls	5mls	5mls	10mls	5mls	<2.5mls
	Modern	10mls	5mls	15mls	<5mls	<5mls	<5mls	10mls	5mls	10mls	2.5mls
Carbonised Cereal Grain	**Common Name**										
Avena sp.	oat		4								
cf. Avena sp.	cf. oat							2			
Triticum aestivum sl.	bread wheat		3	8				1			
cf. Triticum aestivum sl.	cf. bread wheat	1									
cf. Triticum sp.	cf. wheat									1	
Hordeum vulgare sl.	barley			1							
cf. Hordeum sp.	cf. barley									2	
Indeterminate cereal (+embryo)		2	23	13	2	2	2		3	24	
Carbonised Weeds											
Chenopodium album	fat hen	1									
Galium aparine	cleavers		1								
Rumex sp.	docks		2								
Vicia faba	field bean		7	4							
Scirpus (Isolepis) setaceus	bristle club rush								1		
Carex sp.	sedges								2		

Sleaford, Boston Rd Car Park	**Sample**	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Context	504	510	517	203	421	408	410	104	106	110
	Total CV	<5mls	10mls	10mls	<2.5mls	5mls	5mls	5mls	10mls	5mls	<2.5mls
	Modern	10mls	5mls	15mls	<5mls	<5mls	<5mls	10mls	5mls	10mls	2.5mls
Carbonised Cereal Grain	**Common Name**										
Small Poaceae	grasses								1		
Indeterminate weed			1								
Charcoal											
Corylus	hazel		1 (0.04g)				2 (0.27g)				
cf. Corylus	cf. hazel			1 (0.03g)		2 (0.46g)					
Indet.		2 (0.15g)	2 (0.11g)	1 (0.04g)			1 (0.05g)	3 (0.15g)	2 (0.17g)	1 (0.03g)	

APPENDIX 6

BOSTON ROAD CARPARK, SLEAFORD (SBRC 05)
THE ANIMAL BONE

By Jennifer Kitch

Introduction

A total of 171 fragments of animal bone were recovered during trial trenching at Boston Road Car Park, Sleaford carried out by Lindsey Archaeological Services. 129 (2331g) fragments were recovered from unstratified contexts. A further 42 (1144g) were recovered from stratified contexts.

Methodology

The unstratified bone fragments were recorded as a basic archive, counted, weighed and where possible identified to species, element and side. Additional information, such as butchery and gnawing was annotated in the archive where necessary.

Identification of the stratified bone was undertaken with access to a reference collection and published guides. All animal remains were counted and weighed, and where possible identified to species, element, side and zone (Serjeantson 1996). Also fusion data, butchery marks (Binford 1981), gnawing, burning and pathological changes were noted when present. Ribs and vertebrae were only recorded to species when they were substantially complete and could accurately be identified. Undiagnostic bones were recorded as micro (rodent size), small (rabbit size), medium (sheep size) or large (cattle size). The separation of sheep and goat bones was done using the criteria of Boessneck (1969) and Prummel and Frisch (1986), in addition to the use of the reference material. Where distinctions could not be made, the bone was recorded as sheep/goat (S/G).

The condition of the bone was graded using the criteria stipulated by Lyman (1996), Grade 0 being the best preserved bone and Grade 5 indicating that the bone had suffered such structural and attritional damage as to make it unrecognisable.

The quantification of species was carried out using the total fragment count, in which the total number of fragments of bone and teeth was calculated for each taxon. Where fresh breaks were noted, fragments were refitted and counted as one.

Tooth eruption and wear stages were measured using a combination of Halstead (1985), Grant (1982) and Levine (1982), and fusion data was analysed according to Silver (1969). Measurements of adult (fully fused) bones were taken according to the methods of von den Driesch (1976), with asterisked (*) measurements indicating bones that were reconstructed or had slight abrasion of the surface.

Results

The bone was generally of a good condition, allowing for full recording of butchery, gnawing and pathology where present.

Table 1. *Summary of Identified Stratified Bone*

	Trench 1			Trench 4			Trench 5			
Taxon	**104**	**110**	**112**	**406**	**410**	**412**	**508**	**510**	**517**	**Total**
Equid	1			1			1			3
Cattle	3	1	1					2	1	8
Sheep/Goat	1				1			1		3
Pig				1				1		2
Bird						1				1
Large Mammal	8		1	1				2	2	14
Medium Mammal				1		1	1			3
Unidentified	7							1		8
Grand Total	20	1	2	4	1	2	2	7	3	42

Table 2. Summary of Unstratified Bone

Taxon	**300**	**309**	**400**	**500**	**Total**
Equid			1		1
Cattle	15	2	1	1	19
Sheep/Goat	9	4			13
Pig	3	1			4
Bird	2				2
Large Mammal	10	5	1		16
Medium Mammal	7	4			11
Unidentified	1	1			2
Grand Total	47	17	3	1	68

The assemblage is small in size and therefore provides limited information on animal husbandry and utilisation. The main domestic species are represented within the assemblage, with little or no apparent inclusion of wild species. The few bird remains were not identified to species.

The skeletal element representation suggests that the assemblage comprises predominantly of butchery waste. Few meat bearing bones are represented and therefore may suggest that meat bearing joints were removed from site for use elsewhere. The butchery evidence is consistent with jointing and meat removal.

Frequent occurrences of carnivore gnawing within the assemblage suggest the remains have been left open to scavengers after or as part of the disposal process.

The unstratified bone assemblage appears to reflect the make-up of the stratified assemblage.

Any further excavation is liable to yield much more bone of a good condition, with very good potential for establishing information on animal husbandry and utilisation on this site.

In the event of further excavation it is recommended that environmental sampling should be considered. The recovery of smaller bones such as small mammal, bird and fish should contribute to our understanding of the local environment and the diversity of the diet of the inhabitants of the site.

Jennifer Kitch
Archaeological Project Services
January 2006

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von den Driesch, A, 1976 *A Guide to the Measurement of Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites*, Peabody Museum

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Halstead, P, 1985 A Study of Mandibular Teeth from Romano-British Contexts at Maxey, in F Pryor, *Archaeology and Environment in the Lower Welland Valley*, East Anglian Archaeology Report 27:219-224

Levine, M A, 1982 The Use of Crown Height Measurements and Eruption-Wear Sequences to Age Horse Teeth. In Wilson, B et al. *Ageing and Sexing Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites*. BAR British Series 109. 223 - 250

Lyman, R L, 1996 *Vertebrate Taphonomy*, Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge

Prummel, W and Frisch, H-J, 1986 A Guide for the distinction of species, sex and body size in bones of sheep and goat, *Journal of Archaeological Science* XIII., 567–77

Serjeantson, D, 1996 The Animal Bones, in *Refuse and Disposal at Area 16, East Runnymede: Runnymede Bridge Research Excavations,* Vol. 2, (eds) E S Needham and T Spence, British Museum Press, London

Silver, I, A, 1969, The Ageing of Domestic Animals, in D. Brothwell and E.S. Higgs, *Science in Archaeology*, Thames and Hudson.

Key: Codes and references used in cataloguing animal bone

Taxon: Species, family group or size category.
Non-species specific codes: -
: Equid- Horse Family
: Gadidae- Cod Family
: Passer- *Passerine,* Small songbirds i.e. Sparrow or Finches
: Turdid- *Turdidae,* Blackbird/Thrush family
: Corvid- *Covidae*, Crow family i.e. Crow, Rook or Jackdaw
: Galliform- Fowl or Pheasant
: Large Mammal – Cattle, Horse, Red Deer size
: Medium Mammal- Sheep/Goat, Pig, Dog, Roe Deer size
: Small Mammal- Cat, Rabbit size
: Micro Mammal- Mouse sized
: Unidentified- Not identified to species

Element: Skeletal element represented.
: Unidentified- Not identified to element

Side: L-Left, R- Right, B- Both

Zones: Records presence/absence of individual areas of the bone.
Based on Zone illustrations in Serjeantson, D, 1996 The Animal Bones, in *Refuse and Disposal at Area 16, East Runnymede: Runnymede Bridge Research Excavations,* Vol. 2, (eds) E S Needham and T Spence, British Museum Press, London.

Prox & Dist: Fusion of proximal and distal epiphyses
: X- Not present, F- Fused, U- Unfused, B- Unfused diaphysis and epiphysis present, V- Fusion Line visible.

Age Range: Age range based on age at fusion. Based on
Silver, I, A, 1969, The Ageing of Domestic Animals, in D. Brothwell and E.S. Higgs, *Science in Archaeology*, Thames and Hudson.

Path: Presence of pathology, details in notes column.

Butch: Presence of butchery, details in notes column.

Burnt: Presence of burning, details in notes column.

Gnaw: Presence of gnawing, details in notes column.

Worked: Fragment shows evidence of working, details in the notes column.

Fresh Break: Fresh break noted, fragments re-fitted as one bone.

Associated: Articulating or adjoining bones.

Measured: Measurements taken as according to Von den Driesch, A, 1976 *A Guide to the Measurement of Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites*, Peabody Museum.

Tooth Wear: Tooth wear score for aging data, taken as according to:

- Grant, A, 1982 'The Use of Tooth Wear as a Guide to the Age of Domestic Ungulates', in B Wilson *et al. Ageing and Sexing Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites*, BAR British Series 109, 91-108, Oxford

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Surface: Taphonomies noted on the bone surface:
W- Weathered
A- Abraded
R- Rootlet etched
D- Chemical etching from digestion

Condition: Grades 0-5, where 0 = pristine and 5= indicating that the bone had suffered such structural and attritional damage as to make it unrecognisable. Based on Lyman, R L, 1996 *Vertebrate Taphonomy*, Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge

No.: Number of individual bones/fragments

(g): Weight in grams

Notes: Notes on observed taphonomies, differences and associations.

Ctxt No.	Taxon	Element	Side	Z1	Z2	Z3	Z4	Z5	Z6	Z7	Z8	Prox	Dist	Path	Butch	Burnt	Gnaw	Fresh Break	Associated	Measured	Tooth Wear	Surface	Condition	No.	(g)	Notes
508	Equid	Mandible	L	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	82	Possible female
508	Medium Mammal	Mandible	R	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	7	
510	Cattle	Skull-Zygomatic	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	27	
510	Sheep/Goat	Radius	R	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	10	Carnivore gnawing on proximal and distal end of the shaft
510	Pig	Skull-Mastoid	L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	7	
510	Unidentified	Unidentifie d	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	
517	Cattle	Metapodial	L	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	X	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	59	Dd=25mm, Bp=57
517	Large Mammal	Rib	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	19	Chopped and snapped through blade
517	Large Mammal	Skull	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	14	
112	Cattle	Metatarsal	L	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	X	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	185	SD=26, Dd=25, Bd=53
112	Large Mammal	Long Bone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	9	
510	Large Mammal	Rib	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	11	
406	Equid	Radius	R	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	F	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	152	Lippping on the articular surface, New bone growth and re-modelling on the ulna articulation (Broken)
406	Pig	Mandible	R	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	22	Male
406	Medium Mammal	Rib	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	
406	Large Mammal	Long Bone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	

Ctxt No.	Taxon	Element	Side	Z1	Z2	Z3	Z4	Z5	Z6	Z7	Z8	Prox	Dist	Path	Butch	Burnt	Gnaw	Fresh Break	Associated	Measured	Tooth Wear	Surface	Condition	No.	(g)	Notes
110	Cattle	Metatarsal	R	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	40	Juv
510	Cattle	Radius	L	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	27	
510	Large Mammal	Rib	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	6	possible carnivore gnawing on the blade
410	Sheep/Goat	Ulna	R	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	Possible carnivore gnawing on the proximal end
412	Medium Mammal	Long Bone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	4	
412	Bird	Long Bone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	
104	Cattle	Mandible	R	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	276	dpm4=k, M1=j, M2=f, M3=E
104	Cattle	Skull-Premaxilla	L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	9	
104	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal	R	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	19	Bp=24,
104	Cattle	Calcaneus	L	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	F	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	28	
104	Large Mammal	Rib	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	10	Chopped and snapped through blade
104	Large Mammal	Long Bone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	12	
104	Unidentified	Unidentified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	15	
104	Large Mammal	Skull	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	61	Probably from same skull
104	Equid	Phalanx II	R	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	F	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	22	Glpe=44, Bp=48, Bfp=44,

THE FIGURES

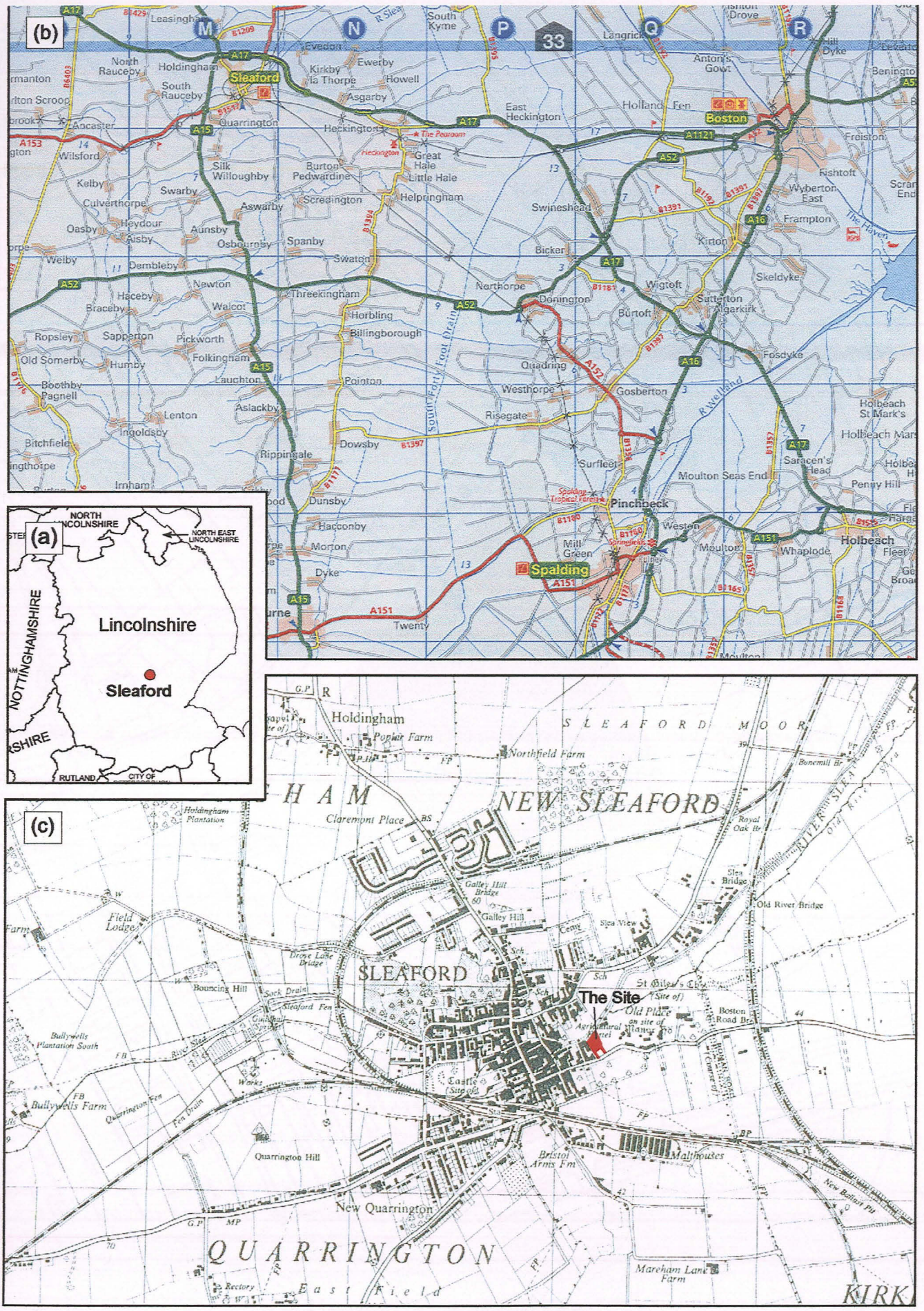


Fig.1 Location of Sleaford (inset C based on the Ordnance 1:50,000 Explorer map. Crown copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence no. AL 100002165.

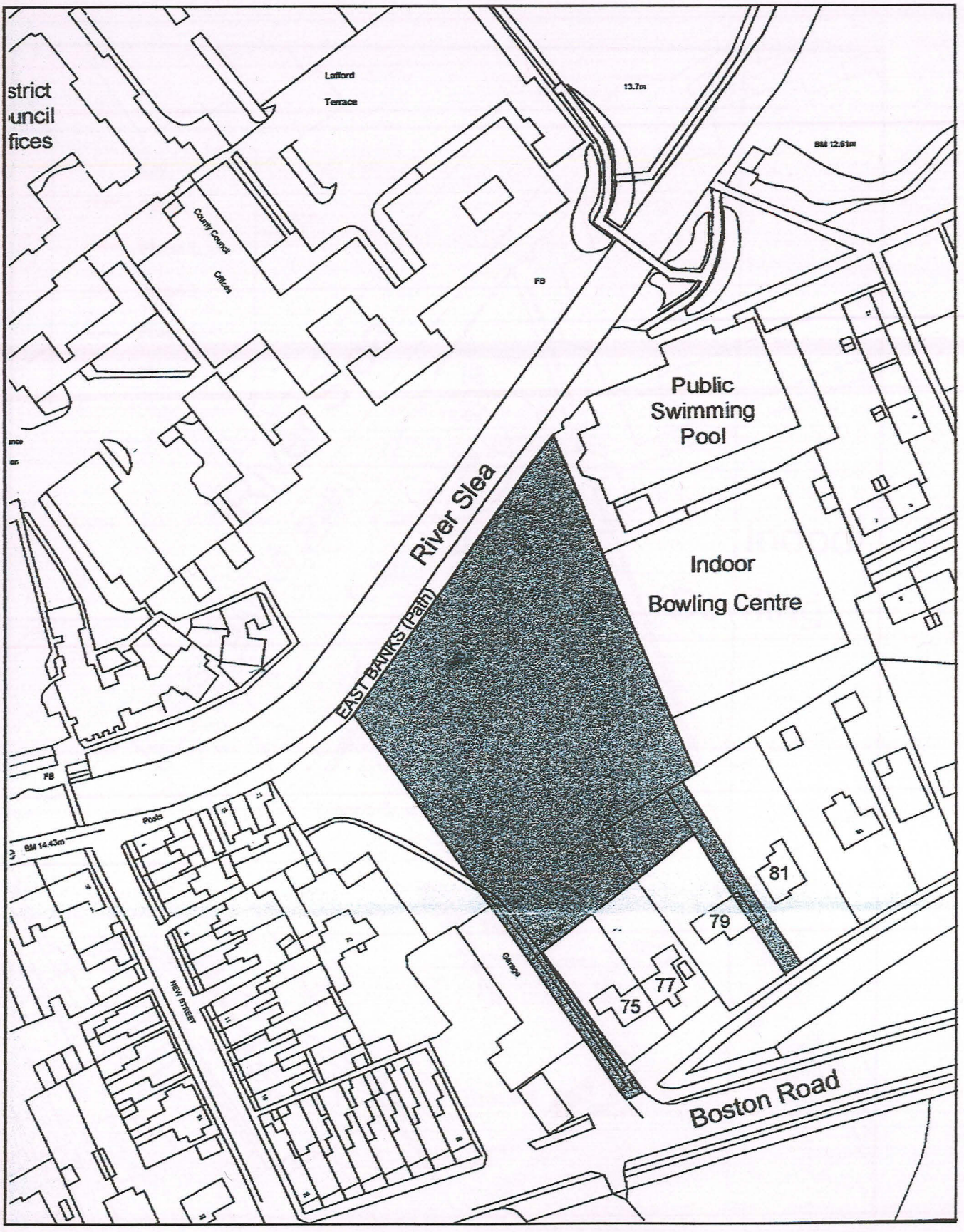


Fig. 2 Location of the development area.

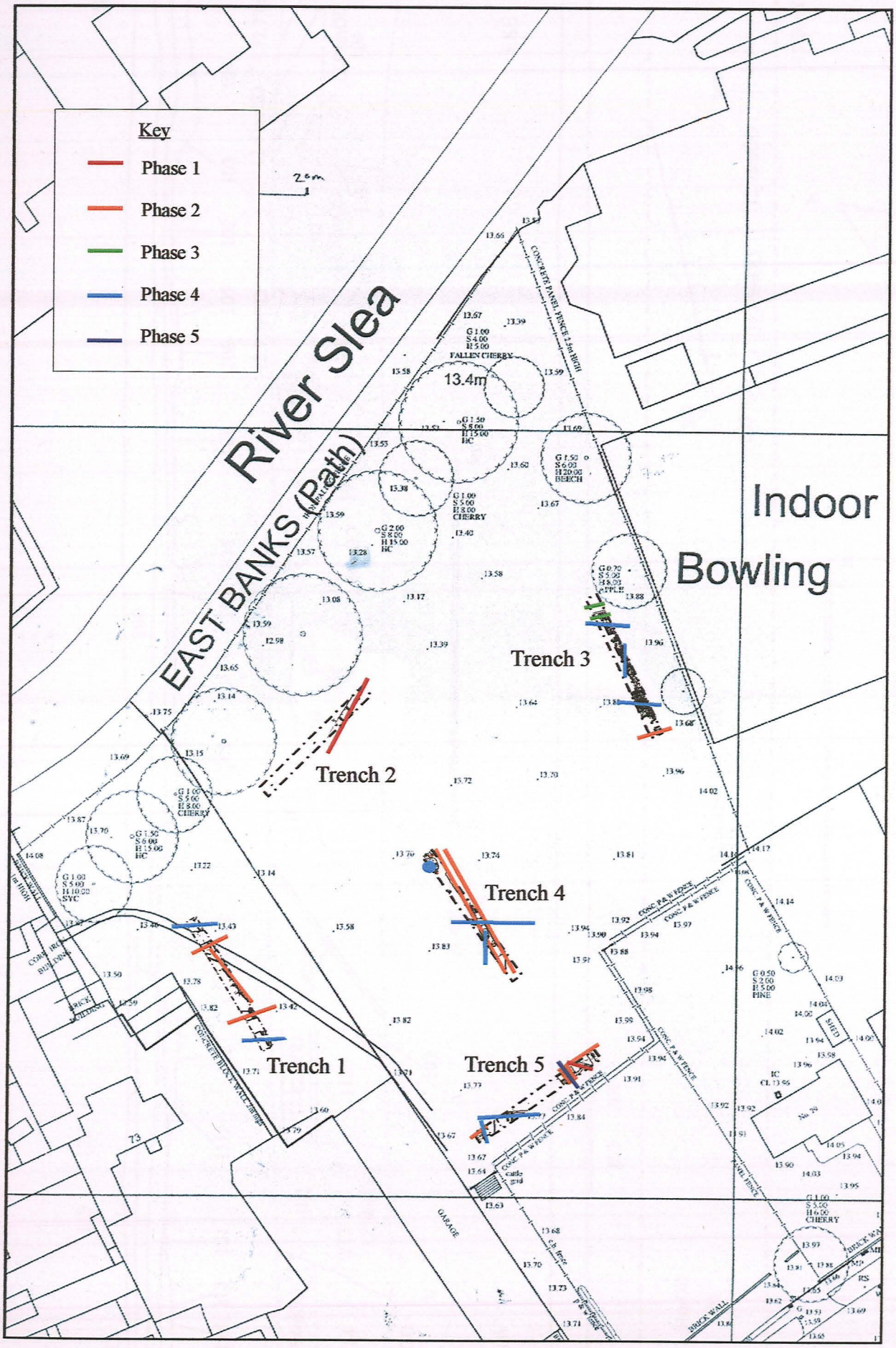


Fig. 3 Location of the evaluation trenches shown in relation to the development area.

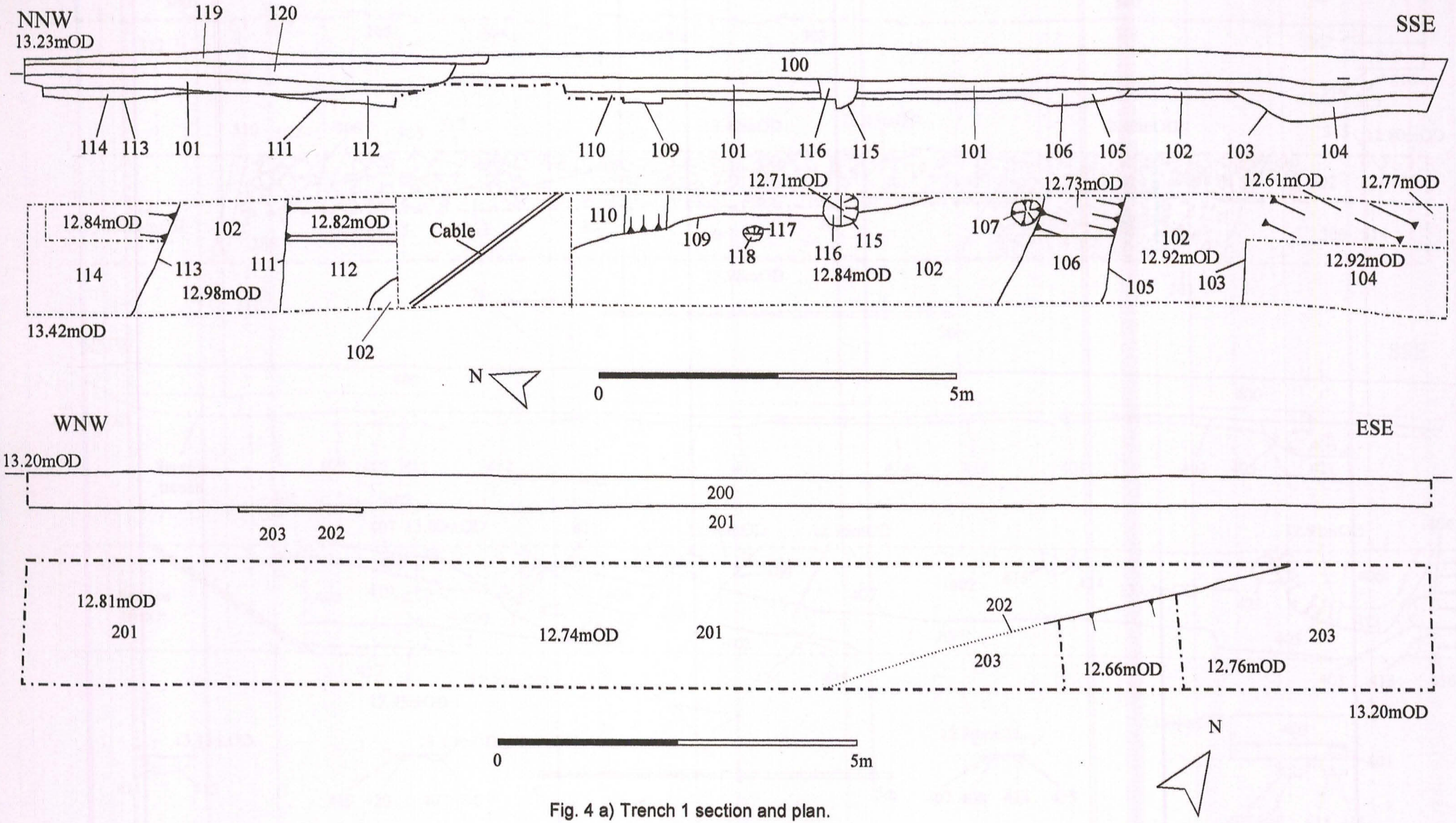


Fig. 4 a) Trench 1 section and plan.

b) Trench 2 section and plan.

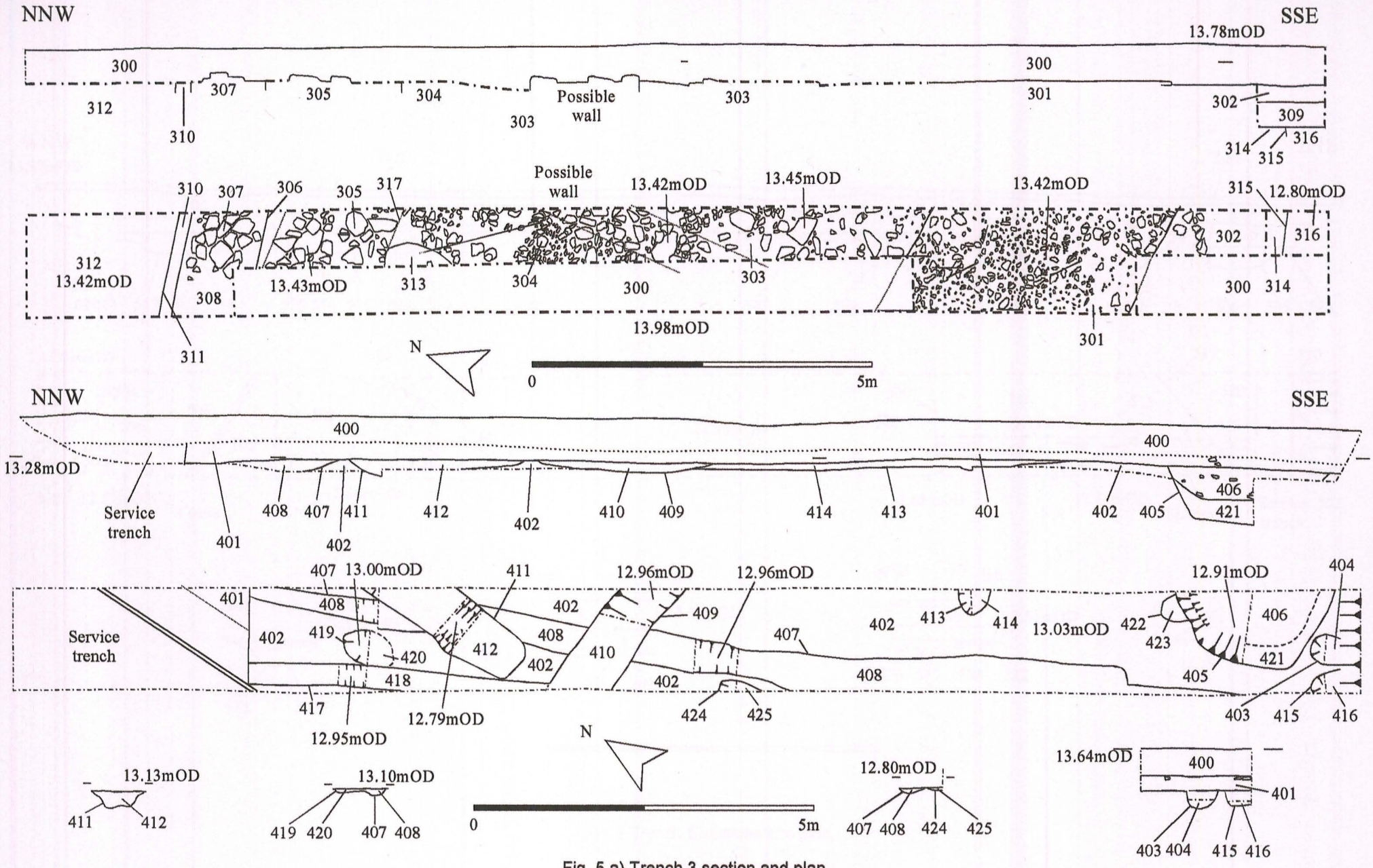


Fig. 5 a) Trench 3 section and plan.

b) Trench 4 sections and plan.

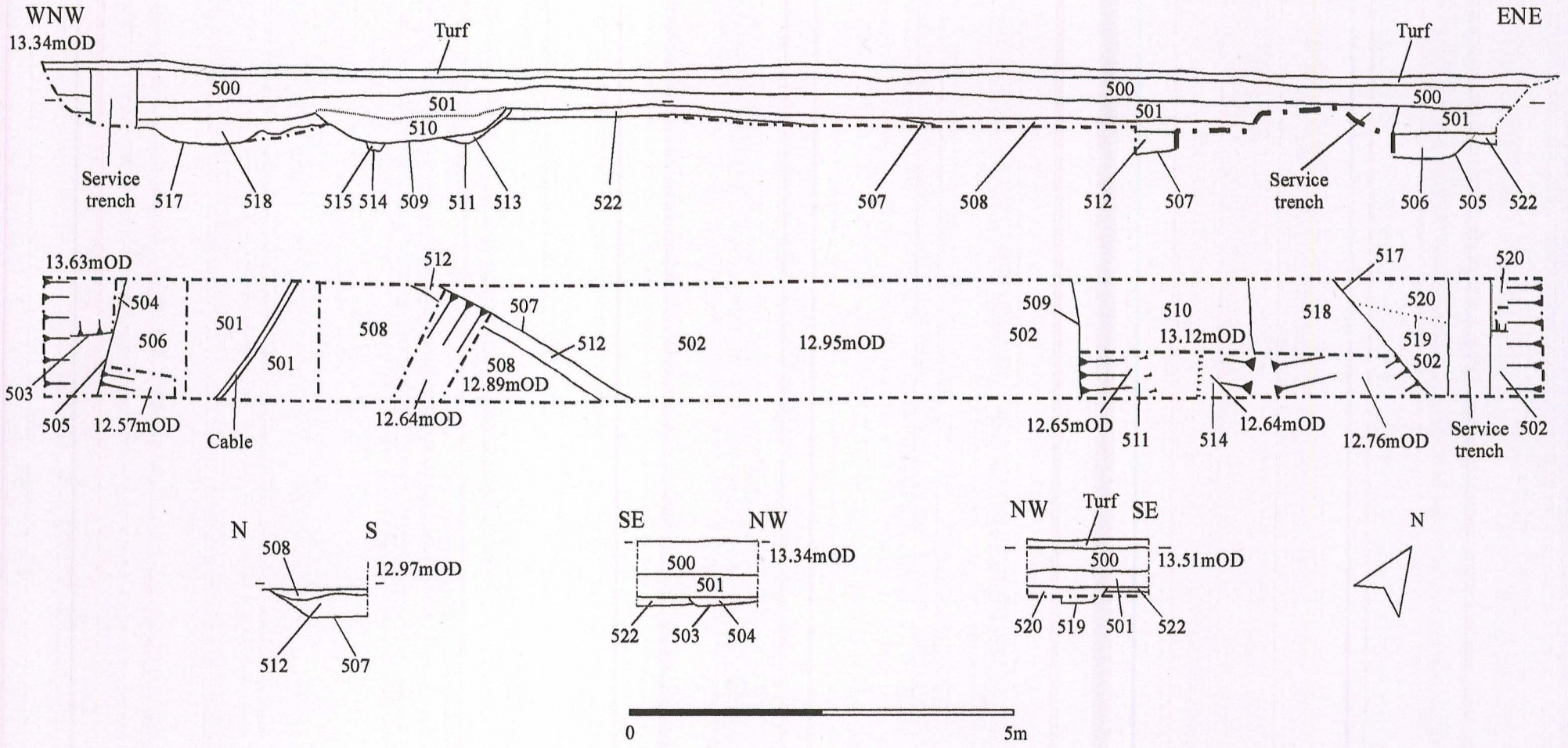


Fig. 6 Trench 5 sections and plan.

THE PLATES

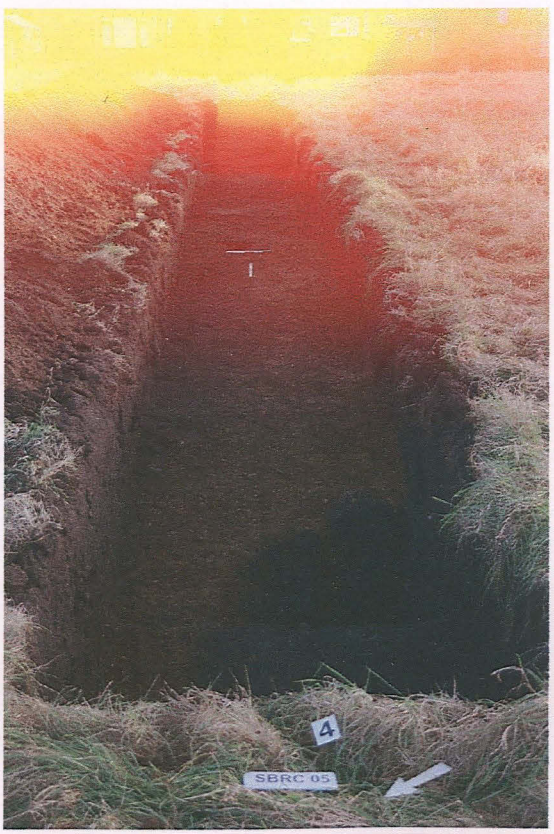
Pl. 1 General view of the site looking north.

Pl. 2 Trench 1 after cleaning, looking north-west. Scales 1m and 2m.

Pl. 3 Trench 1. Ditch 104, sectioned, looking north. Horizontal scale 2m, vertical scale 1m.

Pl. 4 Trench 1. Ditch 106 (foreground) and 109 and postholes 107, 115 and 117, looking north. Scales 1m and 2m.

Pl. 5 Trench 1. Ditches 111 and 113, sectioned, looking north-east. Horizontal scale 2m, vertical scale 1m.



Pl. 6 Trench 4 after cleaning, looking south-east. Scales 1m and 2m.

Pl. 7 Trench 4 after cleaning, looking north-west. Scales 1m and 2m.

Pl. 8 Trench 5 after cleaning, looking north-east. Scales 1m and 2m.

Pl. 9 Trench 5 after cleaning, looking south-west. Scales 1m and 2m.

Pl. 10 Trench 5. Ditches 509, 513, 515 and 517looking south. Horizontal scale 2m, vertical scale 1m.

Pl. 11 Trench 5. Ditch 519, looking north-east. Horizontal scale 0.50m, vertical scale 1m.

Pl. 12 Trench 5. Ditch 507 south-west facing section. Horizontal scale 1m, vertical scale 0.50m.

Pl. 13 Trench 5. Ditch 505, looking east. Horizontal scale 0.50m, vertical scale 1m.

Pl. 14 Trench 5. Ditch 503, looking south-west. Horizontal scale 0.50m, vertical scale 1m.