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**EVALUATION ON LAND AT
ST GILES AVENUE
SLEAFORD
(SHSG06)**

Work Undertaken For
Westleigh Developments



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
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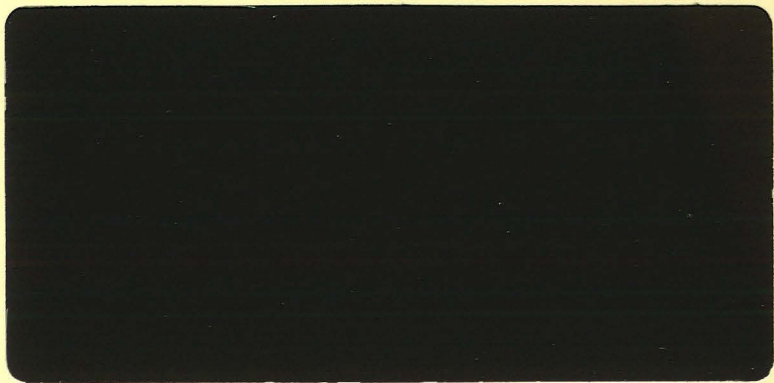
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Highways & Planning
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Quality Control
St. Giles Avenue,
Sleaford, Lincolnshire

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION ON LAND AT
ST GILES AVENUE
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(SHSG06)**

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Westleigh Developments

November 2006

Report Compiled by
Michael Wood BA (Hons) Mlitt AIFA

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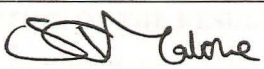

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



A.P.S. Report No. 154/06

Quality Control
St. Giles Avenue,
Sleaford, Lincolnshire
(SHSG06)

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at St Giles Avenue, Sleaford, Lincolnshire. The development site lies in an area of high archaeological potential including Roman and medieval remains.

This investigation revealed a preserved Roman wall foundation and road surface in Trenches 1 and 2. Probable medieval stone structures were also present in these trenches. In addition medieval burials relating to St Giles' graveyard were located throughout the investigation.

Artefacts including Roman and medieval potsherds, Roman tile, a Roman coin and Roman glass were recovered during trial trenching.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

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

2.2 Planning Background

A pre-planning application proposal has been put forward to construct an access road across Mareham Lane, connecting The Hoplands area to St Giles Avenue.

The North Kesteven District Council Heritage Officer has advised the proposed access road be subject to an archaeological evaluation. This will provide information on the level of potential impact, which will assist in the determination of any application.

This investigation was undertaken between 9th and 11th October 2006.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Sleaford is located 27km south of Lincoln in the administrative district of North Kesteven (Fig. 1). The development site lies to the east of Sleaford town centre near the Hoplands and Old Place area of the town, centred on National Grid Reference TF 07725 45920. This site comprises a grass plot with mature trees approximately 1200m² in area between St Giles Avenue and Mareham Lane (Fig. 2).

St Giles Avenue lies on the south side of the Old River Sleas at c. 12m OD. The area has not been fully mapped by the Soil Survey, however two soil series are known in the vicinity. St. Lawrence Series stagnogleyic brown calcareous earths over calcareous loamy drift (George and Robson 1978, 84) are found to the north. To the south lie New Sleaford Series gleyic brown calcareous sand on calcareous Fen sand and gravel (George and Robson *ibid.* 86-87)

2.4 Archaeological Setting

A major settlement was established in the vicinity of the development site during the later Iron Age, located at a crossing of the River Sleas. This settlement is thought to be one of the principal centres of the *Corieltavi* tribe, which occupied this part of the East Midlands. The settlement probably had a major coin mint, having yielded the largest known collection of late

Iron Age coin-pellet moulds in Europe (Elsdon 1997).

Subsequently a Roman settlement developed next to the river, with the prehistoric track to the river crossing being replaced with a Roman Road. Previous investigations within and near to the development site have revealed late Iron Age ditched enclosures and later Roman buildings (Elsdon *ibid*, Trimble 1997).

During the 1960s, the southern half of the development site was excavated revealing a Roman building, corn-drier and the Roman road of Mareham Lane aligned north-south along the eastern margin of the site (Elsdon 1997, 13-19).

More recent work across the eastern side of the town revealed Romano-British stone buildings, metalled trackways and burials. (Bradley-Lovekin 2005). Trial trenching on the site of Hoplands Business Centre c. 100m east of the site, exposed late Iron Age and Roman deposits including the periphery of a Roman cemetery (Kitch 2006).

Sleaford is first mentioned as *Eslaforda* in the Domesday Survey of 1086. The place-name is an Anglo-Norman variation of *Sliowaforda*, which derives from the Old English ford over the muddy or slimy water *Sliowa* (Cameron 1998).

Saxon deposits are known around Sleaford, however little material from this period has been uncovered near the development site. Ramsey Abbey, which controlled Quarrington Manor, and *Bradi*, the last Saxon lord, jointly held Old Sleaford. Old Sleaford included the neighbouring villages of Heckington, Ewerby and Howell, which were largely composed of arable fields, meadow and woodland. The area was noted for several mills along the River Sleas and two churches, one at Quarrington and the other

probably St. Giles in Old Sleaford itself (Morris 1986, Elsdon *ibid*).

Saint Giles' church was probably founded in the later Saxon period and stood on the northern margin of the development site. Part of the cemetery of the medieval church lies within the investigation area, and burials were noted in earlier investigations. The church's history can be traced to the reformation when it is believed to have gone out of use (Elsdon *ibid*).

A medieval manorial complex lies under Old Place directly west of St. Giles Avenue and continued to be occupied into the post-medieval period, by which time most of Old Sleaford had reverted to arable land.

3. AIMS

The aim of the evaluation was to gather information to establish the presence or absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits in order to enable the North Kesteven District Council Heritage Officer to formulate a policy for the management of archaeological resources present on the site. In particular the date and depth of archaeological deposits will help determine any future planning application for the development site. Previous excavations in the 1960s were undertaken on this site and identifying the limits of this trenching was a secondary aim.

4. METHODS

4.1 Trial Trenching

The location of the trenches was determined by the limits of the proposed access road and position of mature trees on the development site (Fig. 3).

A mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket undertook removal of topsoil and other overburden. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains. Due to the nature of this investigation, no hand excavation was undertaken, with deposits cleaned and recorded in plan (Plate 4).

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

The location of the excavated trenches was surveyed in by EDM.

4.2 Post-excavation

Following excavation, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they constituted a complete Level II archive and a stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Context numbers are identified in the text by brackets. An equals sign between context numbers indicates that the contexts once formed a single layer or feature. Phasing was based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Description of the results

Archaeological deposits are described below by trench number. Within each trench description, deposits have been phased according to the following criteria.

- Phase 1: Pre-Roman deposits
- Phase 2: Pre-medieval deposits
- Phase 3: Roman deposits
- Phase 4: Medieval deposits
- Phase 5: Post-medieval deposits
- Phase 6: Modern deposits

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

5.2 Trench 1

Phase 1: Pre-Roman deposits

There were no pre-Roman deposits present in Trench 1.

Phase 2: Pre-medieval deposits

The earliest deposits present in Trench 1 were greyish brown sandy silts with occasional limestone fragments (1020) and (1023). These probably formed one layer of possible demolition material, 0.1m thick and were truncated by medieval burials [1017] and [1014] (Fig. 4, Plates 1 & 2).

Phase 3: Roman deposits

A metalled Roman road aligned north-south, which measured at least 2.3m wide by 1.5m long, was revealed at the eastern end of Trench 1 (Fig. 4 Plates 1 & 2). This road was composed of at least two deposits, a bedding layer (1006) of compacted gravel and mortar 0.05m thick and a cobble and mortar surface (1007) also 0.05m thick.

The cobbled surface was truncated by construction cut [1021] and medieval burials [1008] and [1011] (Fig. 4, Plate 1 & 2).

Phase 4: Medieval deposits of Trench 1 (Fig. 4 & 5, Plate 3)

A series of intercutting east-west aligned medieval burials was revealed at the eastern end of Trench 1 (Fig. 4, Plates 1 & 2).

The earliest burials present were [1008] and [1011]. Grave cut [1008] was located near the southern edge of the trench adjacent to construction cut [1021]. This grave was roughly ovoid in plan and measured 1.2m long by 0.45m wide, cut into Roman road surface (1007). A single inhumation (1009 SK) was present within the grave in a supine position with the upper torso truncated by grave cut [1014]. Burial [1008] was backfilled by dark brown sandy silt (1010) 0.1m thick, which was also truncated by grave cut [1014] (Fig. 4, Plates 1 & 2).

Grave cut [1011] was located 0.2m north of grave [1008], measured 1.35m long by 0.45m wide and was also cut into the Roman road surface (1007). This grave contained a single inhumation placed in a supine position (1012 SK). The upper torso of this skeleton is missing due to truncation from grave cut [1017]. This grave was backfilled with dark grey brown sandy silt (1013) 0.1m thick, which was truncated by grave cut [1017] (Fig. 4, Plates 1 & 2).

Burial cut [1014] was roughly ovoid in plan, aligned east-west and truncated the western end of grave [1008] as well as deposit (1023). This grave measured 1.7m long by 0.6m wide and contained a single complete inhumation placed in a supine position (1015 SK) (Fig. 4, Plates 1 & 2). A deposit of pale grey brown silt backfilled this grave and was overlain by cultivated soil (1003).

Grave cut [1017] was roughly ovoid in plan, aligned east-west and truncated the western end of grave [1011] as well as

deposits (1020) and (1023). This grave measured 1.75m long by 0.65m wide and contained a single complete inhumation (1018 SK). A deposit of pale grey brown silt backfilled this grave and was overlain by cultivated soil (1003).

Rectangular construction cut [1021] was aligned north-south and truncated Roman road surface (1007) at the southern edge of Trench 1 (Fig. 4, Plate 2). This cut measured 1.28m wide by 0.5m long by 0.2m deep and was filled with a rubble wall foundation (1022), possibly part of the same structure as (2004) in Trench 2.

Phase 5: Post-medieval deposits

Cultivated soil (1003) was composed of mid brown sandy silt with occasional limestone fragments, 0.7m thick. This deposit sealed medieval burials [1017] and [1014], extended throughout the trench and was cut by Modern service trench [1004] (Fig. 5).

Phase 6: Modern deposits

Service trench [1004] was located in the centre of Trench 1 and aligned north-south. This service trench measured 0.7m wide by 0.7m deep and was backfilled by mid brown sandy silt with occasional limestone fragments (1003). Deposit (1003) measured 0.7m thick and was sealed by topsoil (1002) (Figs. 4 & 5)

Topsoil was composed of dark brown sandy silt 0.3m thick, present throughout the trench.

5.3 Trench 2

Phase 1: Pre-Roman deposits

The earliest deposit recorded in Trench 2 was grey brown clay silt (2015), which measured 0.1m in thickness. This silt was truncated by pre-medieval construction cut

[2009] at the eastern end of Trench 1 (Figs. 4 & 5, Plate 3).

Phase 2: Pre-medieval deposits

Linear construction cut [2009] was aligned north-south across Trench 1, truncating pre-Roman deposit (2015). This construction cut measured at least 1.4m wide by 1.6m long in plan and was cut for rough cobbled surface (2008). The surface was composed of roughly mortared cobbles and angular stones, which was truncated by medieval burial [2012] (Figs. 4 & 5, Plate 3).

Phase 3: Roman deposits

Linear construction cut [2005] was aligned north-south across Trench 1 and measured 0.84m wide by 1.6m long in plan (Figs. 4 & 5, Plate 3). This contained a compact mortar and gravel wall (2004), which was truncated by construction cut [2007].

Phase 4: Medieval deposits

Grave [2012] was roughly ovoid in shape, aligned northwest-southeast and measured 0.35m wide by 0.4m long, cut into surface (2008). This grave contained a partially exposed burial (2011), in a supine position with the upper body truncated by [2007] to the west (Fig.4, Plate 3). Grave [2012] was backfilled with dark grey clay silt with occasional limestone fragments 0.32m thick, which was truncated by construction cut [2007].

Construction cut [2007] was aligned northeast-southwest and measured 0.9m wide by 1.6m long in plan. This construction cut truncated Roman wall (2004) and grave [2012] (Fig. 4, Plate 3). Cut [2007] formed a construction trench for a rough rubble wall composed of loosely mortared cobbles (2006). Whilst no direct dating was retrieved from wall (2006), this clearly truncates both the

Roman wall and probable medieval burial [2012], whilst underlying cultivated soil (2003).

Phase 5: Post-medieval deposits

Cultivated soil was composed of dark brown silt clay (2003) 0.6m thick, which overlay wall (2006). This soil was cut by modern service trench [2014] (Figs. 4 & 5, Plate 3).

Phase 6: Modern deposits

Service trench [2014] was aligned north south with near vertical sides, and measured 0.8m wide by 0.26m deep cut into cultivated soil (2003). This trench was backfilled with dark grey silt clay (2013), 0.26m thick and sealed by topsoil (2002) (Figs. 4 & 5, Plate 3).

Topsoil was composed of dark grey silt clay 0.32m thick.

5.4 Trench 3

Phase 1: Pre-Roman deposits

There were no pre-Roman deposits present in Trench 3.

Phase 2: Pre-medieval deposits

The earliest deposit present in Trench 3 was dark grey brown silt with occasional limestone fragments (3013). This represented cultivated soil, measured 0.2m thick and was truncated by grave cut [3009] (Figs. 4 & 5, Plates 5 & 6).

Phase 3: Roman deposits

There were no Roman deposits present in Trench 3.

Phase 4: Medieval deposits

The earliest burial present in Trench 3 was grave cut [3009], which was roughly ovoid in plan and aligned east-west. This grave measured 1.1m long by 0.45m wide and contained a partial burial (3010) in a supine position, truncated to the south by grave cut [3006]. This grave was backfilled with dark grey brown silt with occasional small stones (3011), which measured 0.2m thick and was truncated by grave cut [3006] (Fig. 4, Plates 5 & 6).

Grave [3006] was roughly ovoid in plan, aligned east-west and measured 1.45m long by 0.35m wide truncating earlier burial [3009]. This grave contained a single complete inhumation in a supine position (3007). Grave [3009] was backfilled with dark grey brown silt (3008) 0.35m thick, which was sealed by cultivated soil (3003) (Fig. 4, Plates 5 & 6).

Phase 5: Post-medieval deposits

Cultivated soil (3003) was composed of dark brown grey silt with occasional charcoal flecks 0.48m thick and underlay a levelling deposit (3002) (Figs. 4 & 5, Plate 6).

Phase 6: Modern deposits

Levelling deposit (3002) was composed of dark grey brown silt with occasional angular brick and tile flecks 0.18m thick and was cut by modern trench [3004] (Fig. 5, Plate 6).

Trench [3004] was aligned east west with near vertical sides and measured 1m wide by 0.8m deep, truncating levelling deposit (3002) (Fig. 4). This trench was filled with a mixed backfill of dark brown grey silt with occasional brick fragments and charcoal (3005), which measured 0.8m

thick and was sealed by topsoil (3001) (Fig. 5, Plate 6).

Topsoil was composed of dark grey brown silt with occasional small stones (3001), which measured 0.3m thick.

6. DISCUSSION

This investigation revealed evidence of Romano-British structures, medieval burials and probable medieval structures. In addition, the modern trench revealed in Trench 3 is probably part of the 1960s excavations and defines the limit of previous work.

The Roman road of Mareham Lane has been identified as crossing this development site, and was represented by the well-preserved metalled road surface (1006), (1007) revealed in Trench 1 (Fig. 3). This road was built in the later Roman period, replacing a prehistoric trackway leading to a ford over the Old River Slea.

Wall (2004) present in Trench 2 represents a Roman building foundation previously revealed in the 1960s. This area of Old Sleaford is notable for well-preserved Roman structures. This wall appears to form part of a large yard, enclosing a corn-drier also excavated in the 1960s (Fig. 3).

Rubble structure (2008) is probably of Roman date, being truncated by a likely medieval burial [2012]. This structure may relate to the Roman road or serve as an adjacent rough yard surface or rubble foundation. Earlier records are unclear. Sections show road surfacing running right up to the yard wall, plans show it further east (Elsdon 1997, 18 Figs. 10, 11).

A small quantity of Roman pottery, tile, glass and a coin has been recovered during cleaning archaeological surfaces. These artefacts are no longer in their original

context, but suggest close proximity to late Roman domestic deposits (Appendix 3).

The medieval graveyard of St. Giles church extends throughout the development site, with the actual site of the church now under 20th century housing to the north. The graveyard contains rows of east-west aligned burials often intercutting at the heads and feet. This is common of Christian burials in this period with many of the dead buried in shrouds rather than coffins. Medieval graveyards are often abundant in remains with little separation of burial rows. The graveyard extends to near the western limit of the site in Trench 3 and probably continues under the modern road and housing developments, sealed under cultivated soil.

Structures (1022) and (2006) probably represent the same feature, and appear to be post-Roman in date. This may be a foundation wall for a medieval structure relating to St. Giles church. Previous discoveries of a medieval well, a pit and an oven in the southeast corner of the churchyard have led to the suggestion that there may have been a parsonage in the area (Elsdon 1997, 43).

The church itself is poorly documented, having disappeared from historical records in the 16th century as part of the reformation of church land by Henry VIII. The crown seized ecclesiastical land throughout Britain at this time, as Henry sought to impose the protestant faith and raise finances by claiming church land. There are few records of St. Giles' church, the size of the graveyard or any associated structures.

Cultivated soil or 'dark earth' was present throughout the investigation, sealing medieval and Roman deposits. This has been phased as post-medieval, but is probably a homogenous ploughsoil

representing many centuries of land use. Old Sleaford was largely under the plough prior to the church's founding and after its dissolution, and this ploughsoil incorporates residual artefacts from the Roman, late Saxon and medieval periods out of their original contexts (Appendices 3, 4 & 5).

A modern trench discovered in Trench 3 probably represents the limit of the 1960s excavations (Fig.3), just north of previously discovered coin moulds.

7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at St Giles Avenue, Sleaford, Lincolnshire. This investigation revealed a preserved Roman wall and road surface in Trenches 1 and 2. Probable medieval stone structures were also present in these trenches.

The medieval burial ground of St Giles was found to extend throughout the development site, with rows of east west aligned Christian burials present in every trench.

Artefacts including Roman and medieval pottery, tile and Roman glass were recovered during trial trenching. Archaeological deposits were present between 0.6 and 0.85m below the current ground surface

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Westleigh Developments that commissioned this work and Hatcher and Sons who provided use of plant and fencing on site. Steve Malone coordinated the project and edited this report in conjunction with Tom Lane.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone
Site Supervisor: Michael Wood
Site Assistants: Robert Garland, Lavinia Green and James Robertson
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
CAD Illustration: Steve Malone & Michael Wood
Post-excavation Analyst: Michael Wood

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

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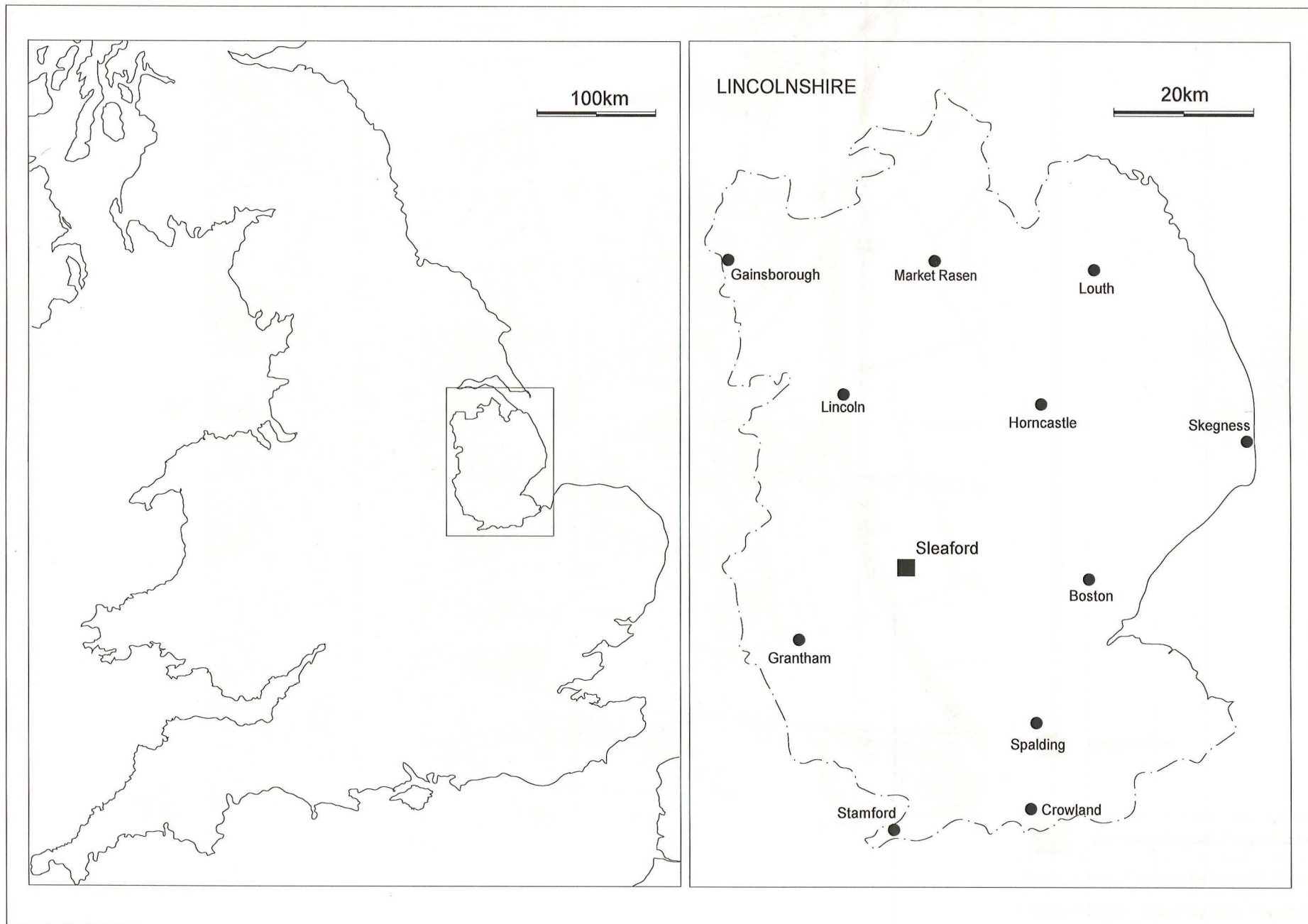


Figure 1: General Location Plan

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 Development site

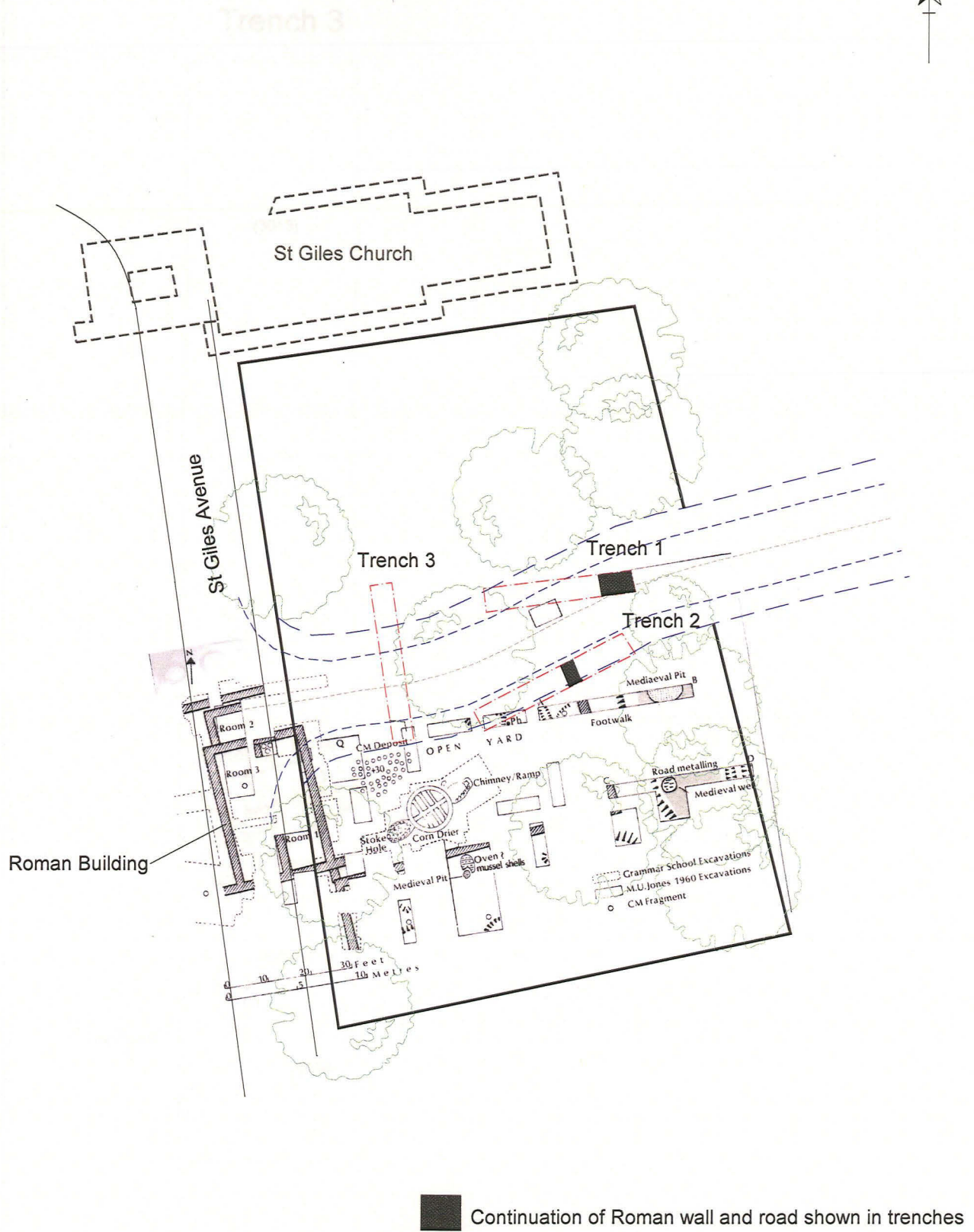


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Project Name: Sleaford Hoplands St. Giles (SHSG06)

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Figure 2 Site Location



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Sleaford St Giles Avenue SHSG06

Scale 1:400

Drawn by: SM

Report No: 154/06

Figure 3 Trench locations in relation to previous archaeological discoveries

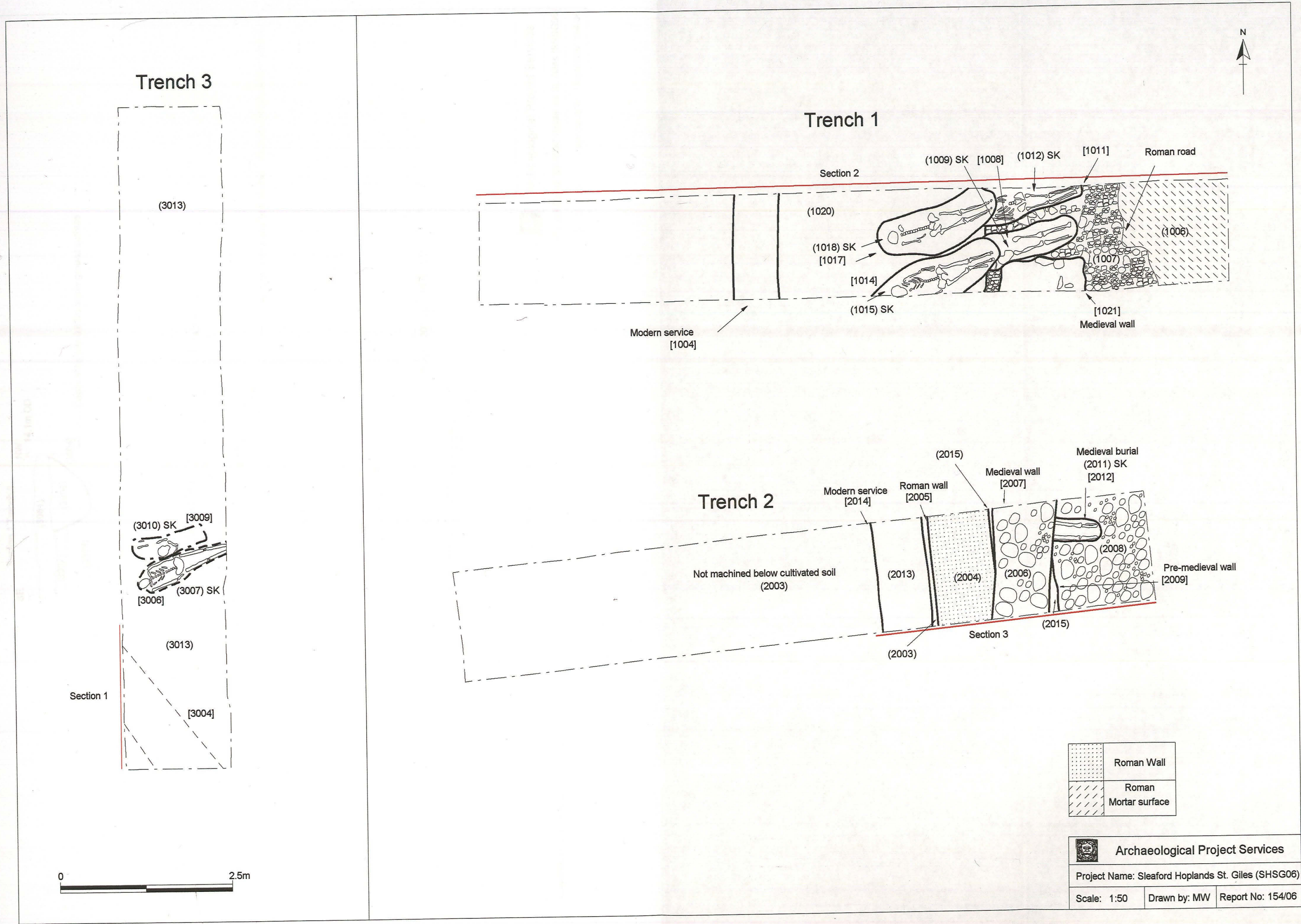
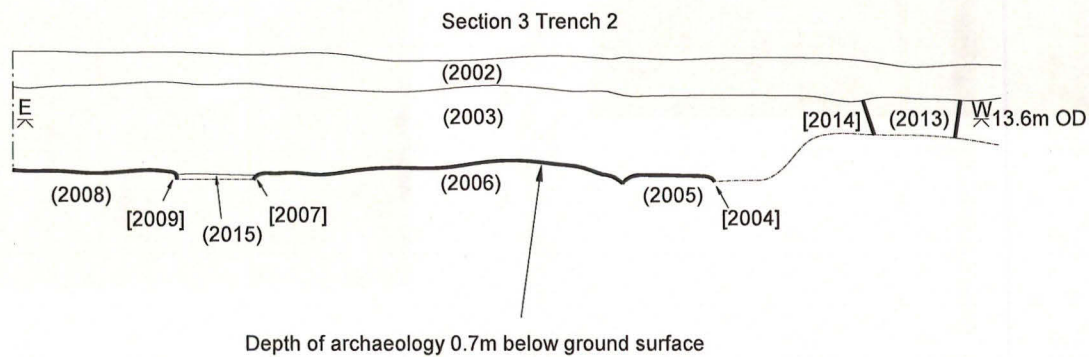
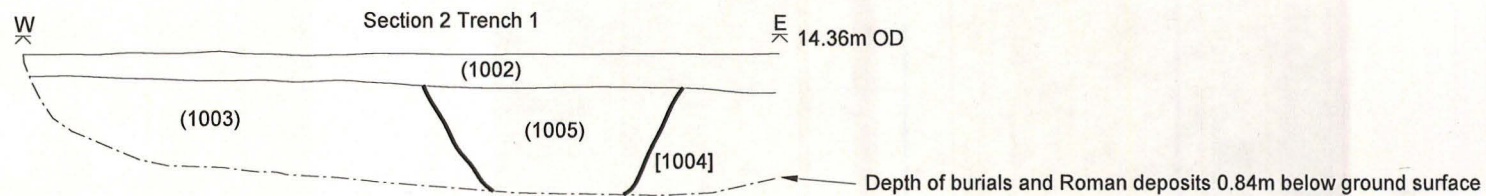
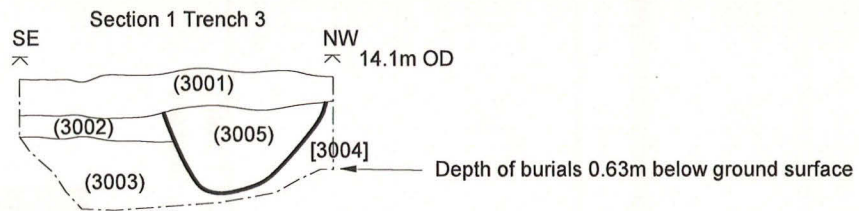


Figure 4 Trench plans




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Figure 5 Sections

PLATES



Plate 1 East end of Trench 1 showing Roman road surface in foreground and medieval burials.



Plate 2 Medieval burials, Roman road and construction cut [1021] viewed from the north



Plate 3 Trench 2 viewed from the east. Roman wall in background



Plate 4 Exposing a medieval burial in Trench 3

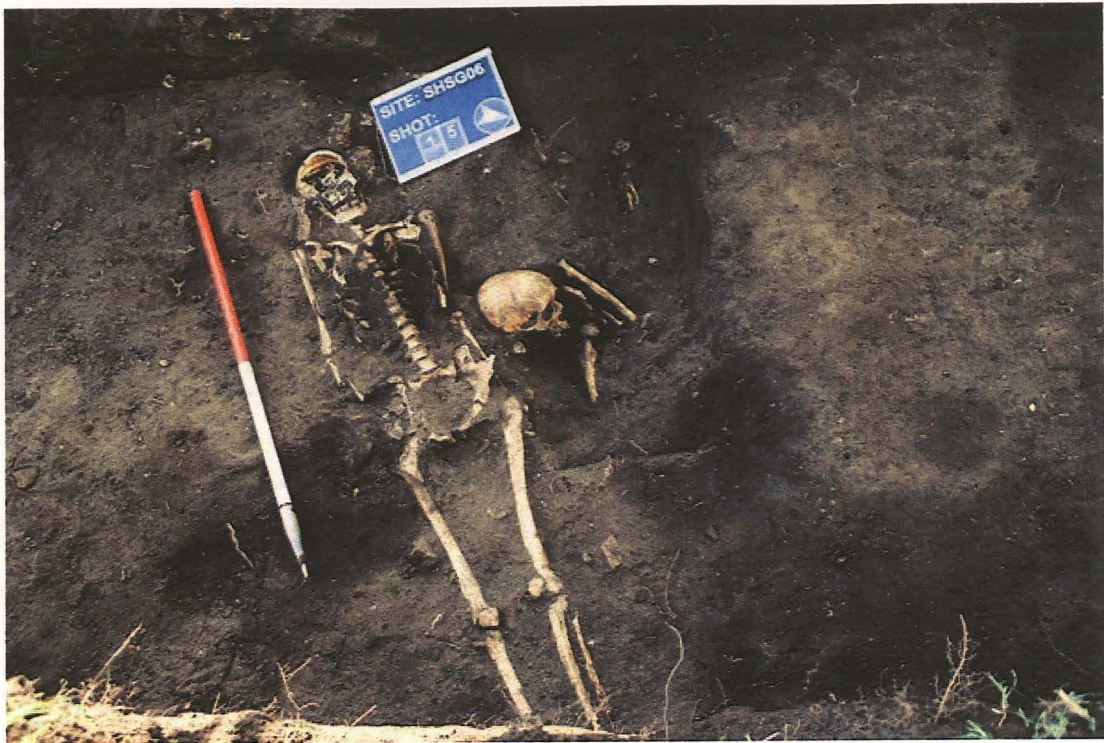


Plate 5 Medieval burials in Trench 3



Plate 6 Trench 3, 1960s excavation trench in foreground

Appendix 1

**SPECIFICATION FOR THE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
OF LAND AT
ST GILES AVENUE
SLEAFORD**

**PREPARED FOR
WESTLEIGH DEVELOPMENTS**

OCTOBER 2006

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1 **SUMMARY**

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at St Giles Avenue, Sleaford, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies on the line of the Mareham Lane Roman road in an area of Romano-British and Iron Age settlement, including buildings. The former medieval church of St Giles and its churchyard lay immediately adjacent.*
- 1.3 *Construction of an access route across the plot is proposed. The archaeological works are being undertaken to provide information on the potential impacts of such works to assist the determination of any application.*
- 1.4 *The archaeological work will consist of a programme of trial trenching of the site. On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by line drawings and photographs.*

2 **INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at St Giles Avenue, 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 on the north side of Boston Road in the Hoplands/Old Place area of the town. It comprises a grassed plot with mature trees some 1200m² in area between St Giles Avenue and Mareham Lane, centred on National Grid Reference TF 07725 45920.

4 **PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 A proposal has been put forward to construct an access road to service a potential residential development. Archaeological evaluation is required in order to provide information on the likely impacts in order to assist in the determination of any application.

5 **SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 5.1 Located at a height of c. 12m OD, the investigation area lies on the south side of the Old River Sleas. As an urban fringe the investigation area has not been fully mapped by the Soil Survey, but two soil regimes occur in the vicinity. To the north are St. Lawrence Series stagnogleyic brown

calcareous earths over calcareous loamy drift (George and Robson 1978, 84). In the south are probably New Sleaford 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 vicinity.
- 6.2 A major settlement was established in the vicinity of the proposed development site during the later part of the Iron Age (700 BC - AD 50). This settlement, located at a crossing of the River Slea, was apparently one of the principal centres of the Corieltavi, the Iron Age tribe that occupied this part of the East Midlands. The settlement possibly had a major involvement in coin production and has yielded the largest known collection of coin-pellet moulds of the period in Europe. The Iron Age settlement was succeeded by a Romano-British (AD 50-400) occupation site, the prehistoric track to the river crossing becoming a Roman road.
- 6.3 Previous investigations within and immediately adjacent to the site have identified ditches of late Iron Age enclosures, later Roman stone buildings and the medieval church of St Giles and its cemetery (Elsdon 1997; Trimble 1997). The southern half of the plot lies over the site of a Roman building and corn-drier excavated in the 1960s. These excavations also identified the surface of the Mareham Lane Roman road which runs within the eastern edge of the plot. Later Roman remains in the vicinity of the present site were covered by dark homogenous soil deposits up to 0.5m thick interpreted as 'dark earth' often found in late and post-Roman urban contexts.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the North Kesteven Heritage Officer to be able to formulate an appropriate policy for the management of the archaeological resource of the site.
- 7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:
 - 7.2.1 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.
 - 7.2.2 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.
 - 7.2.3 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.
 - 7.2.4 Identify the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
 - 7.2.5 Determine the way in which the archaeological features identified fits into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.
 - 7.2.6 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site

8 TRIAL TRENCHING

- 8.1 Reasoning for this technique
 - 8.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.
 - 8.1.2 The proposed access road covers an area of c. 260m². Assessment of the potential impact of the road construction will be achieved through the excavation of some 32m x

1.6m of trenching arranged in agreement with the North Kesteven Planning Archaeologist.

- 8.1.3 Should archaeological deposits extend below 1.2m depth then the trench sides may be stepped in, or shored, as appropriate. Trenches will be at least 1m wide at the lowest levels of excavation. Augering may be used to determine the depth of the sequence of deposits present.

8.2 General Considerations

- 8.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the evaluation. A risk assessment will be prepared prior to the commencement of site works.
- 8.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).
- 8.2.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.
- 8.2.4 A metal detector will be used during mechanical and subsequent manual excavation. Mechanically excavated spoil will be scanned by detector and all excavated surfaces, of all trenches, will be scanned daily by detector.
- 8.2.5 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature, the principal aim being to determine the depth and date of the uppermost surviving archaeological deposits in order to aid mitigation design. Not all archaeological features exposed will necessarily be excavated.
- 8.2.6 Excavated trenches will be enclosed with HERAS fencing. Subject to the consent of the North Kesteven Heritage Officer, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to ensure good health and safety procedures.

8.3 Methodology

- 8.3.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.
- 8.3.2 Should 'dark earth' deposits be encountered they may be tested by machine excavation. If this indicates the deposit is extensive then excavation of the deposit may be undertaken by machine, in thin spits. Should artefact clusters occur in the otherwise homogeneous deposit they will be separately recorded.
- 8.3.3 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located

which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*ie* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.

- 8.3.4 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.
- 8.3.5 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at more appropriate scales.
- 8.3.6 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- The site before the commencement of field operations.
 - The site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
 - Individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
 - Groups of features where their relationship is important.
 - The site on completion of fieldwork
- 8.3.7 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If exhumation is necessary, the appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department, the coroner and the police informed.
- 8.3.8 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.
- 8.3.9 The spoil generated during the evaluation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the topsoil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.
- 8.3.10 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established, relative to the National Grid, by an EDM survey.

9 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

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

10 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

10.1 Stage 1

- 10.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer

to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

10.1.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

10.2 Stage 2

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

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

10.3 Stage 3

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

- A non-technical summary of the findings of the evaluation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the site with reference to previous discoveries in the area.
- Description of the topography and geology of the evaluation area
- Description of the methodologies used during the evaluation and a critical review of their effectiveness in the light of the findings of the investigation.
- A text describing the findings of the evaluation.
- Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.
- A consideration of the importance of the findings on a local, regional and national basis.

11 **ARCHIVE**

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

12 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

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

13 **PUBLICATION**

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

Settlement Research Group for medieval and later remains.

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	Jen Kitch, APS
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

17 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

17.1 Fieldwork is expected to be undertaken by up to 2-3 staff and to take about three days.

17.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production is expected to take 7 person-days within a notional programme of 10-15 days. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor and CAD illustrator. Three days of specialist time are

allotted in the project budget.

18 **INSURANCES**

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

19 **COPYRIGHT**

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

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

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

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

20 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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Specification: Version 1, 6 October 2006

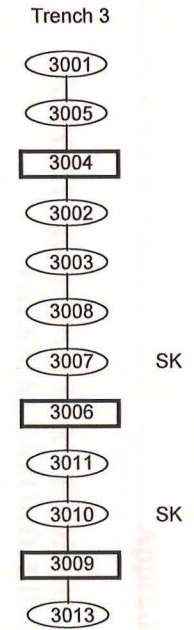
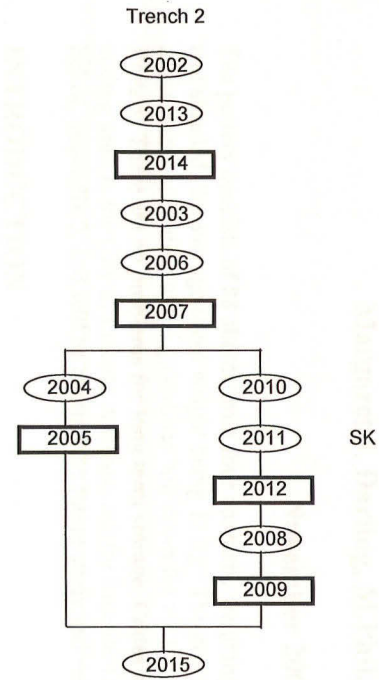
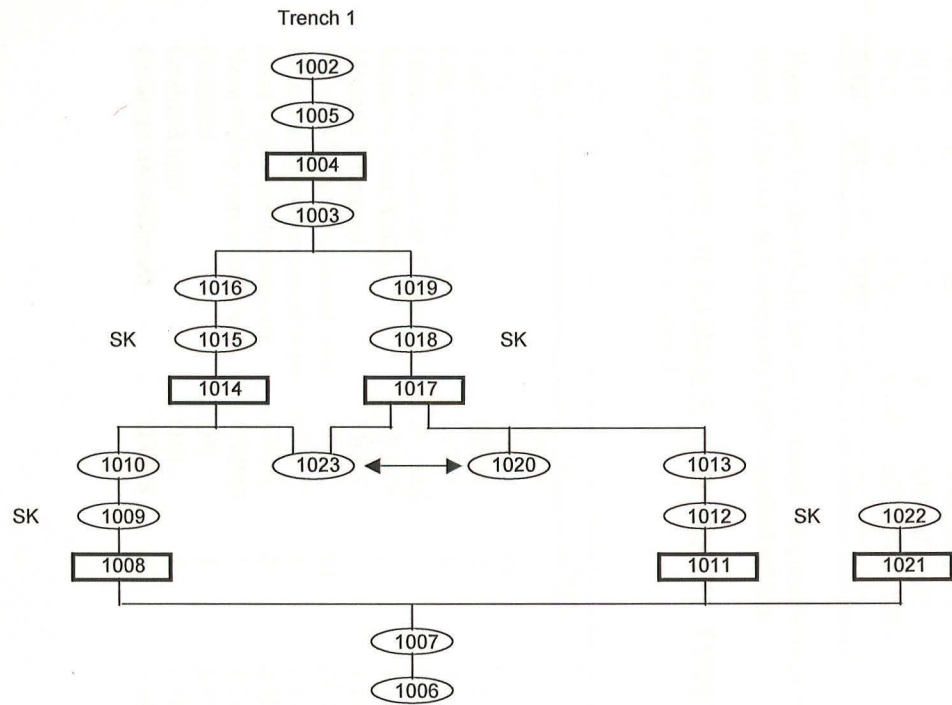
Appendix 2

CONTEXT SUMMARY

Context	Description	Thickness	Interpretation	Phase
TRENCH 1				
1001	Finds retrieval during cleaning	-	-	-
1002	Dark brown sandy silt	0.3m	Topsoil	Modern
1003	Mid brown sandy silt with occasional limestone fragments	0.7m	Cultivated soil	Post-medieval
1004	Linear with steep sides aligned north/south	0.7m wide x 0.7m deep	Service Trench	Modern
1005	Pale sand and gravel	0.7m	Backfill of [1004]	Modern
1006	Compact mortar and gravel	0.05m	Hardcore for road (1007)	Roman
1007	Compact mortar and cobbles	0.05m	Road surface	Roman
1008	Elongated oval aligned east/west	1.2m long by 0.45m wide	Grave cut for (1009)	Medieval
1009	Partial burial. Torso truncated by [1014].	-	Skeleton	Medieval
1010	Greyish brown sandy silt	0.1m	Backfill for [1008]	Medieval
1011	Elongated oval aligned east/west	1.35m long x 0.45m wide	Grave cut for (1012)	Medieval
1012	Partial burial. Head and upper torso truncated by [1017].	-	Skeleton	Medieval
1013	Greyish brown sandy silt	0.1m	Backfill for [1011]	Medieval
1014	Elongated oval aligned east/west	1.7m long x 0.6m wide	Grave cut for (1015)	Medieval
1015	Complete burial	-	Skeleton	Medieval
1016	Pale grey brown silt	0.15m	Backfill for [1014]	Medieval
1017	Elongated oval aligned east/west	1.75m long x 0.65m wide	Grave cut for (1018)	Medieval
1018	Complete burial.	-	Skeleton	Medieval
1019	Pale grey brown silt	0.15m	Backfill for [1017]	Medieval
1020	Greyish brown sandy silt with occasional limestone fragments	0.1m	Demolition layer?	Pre-medieval
1021	Rectangular construction cut aligned north/south	1.28m wide x 0.5m long	Construction cut for (1022)	Medieval
1022	Dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional limestone fragments and rubble	0.2m	Foundation material	Medieval
1023	Greyish brown sandy silt with occasional limestone fragments.	0.1m	Demolition layer?	Pre-medieval
TRENCH 2				
2001	Finds retrieval during cleaning	-	-	-
2002	Dark grey silt clay	0.32m	Topsoil	Modern
2003	Dark brown silt clay	0.6m	Cultivated soil	Post-medieval
2004	Mortar and gravel wall aligned north/south	0.84m wide x 1.6m long	Building wall	Roman
2005	Linear construction cut aligned north/south	0.84m wide x 1.6m long	Construction cut for (2004)	Roman
2006	Rough cobbled rubble wall aligned northeast/ southwest	0.9m wide x 1.6m long	Wall	Medieval
2007	Linear construction cut aligned northeast/southwest	0.9m wide x 1.6m long	Construction cut for (2006)	Medieval
2008	Rough cobbled rubble wall aligned north/south	1.4m wide x 1.6m long	Wall	Pre-medieval

2009	Linear construction cut aligned north/south	1.4m wide x 1.6m long	Construction cut for (2008)	Pre-medieval
2010	Dark grey clay silt with occasional limestone fragments	0.32m	Backfill for [2012]	Medieval
2011	Partially exposed burial. Lower limbs visible, upper body truncated by [2007]	-	Skeleton	Medieval
2012	Roughly ovoid aligned northwest/southeast	0.35m wide x 0.4m long	Grave cut for (2011)	Medieval
2013	Dark grey silt clay	0.26m	Backfill for [2014]	Modern
2014	Linear with near vertical sides, aligned north/south	0.8m wide x 0.26m deep	Service Trench	Modern
2015	Grey brown clay silt	0.1m	Cultivated soil	Pre-medieval
TRENCH 3				
3001	Dark grey brown silt with occasional small stones	0.3m	Topsoil	Modern
3002	Dark grey brown silt with occasional angular brick and tile flecks.	0.18m	Levelling deposit	Modern
3003	Dark brown grey silt with occasional charcoal flecks	0.48m	Cultivated soil	Post-medieval
3004	Linear with near vertical sides aligned approximately east/west	1m wide x 0.8m deep	Modern trial trench	Modern
3005	Dark brown grey silt with occasional brick fragments and charcoal	0.8m	Backfill of [3004]	Modern
3006	Elongated ovoid aligned east/west	1.45m long x 0.35m wide	Grave cut for (3007)	Medieval
3007	Near complete burial, feet and hands not visible	-	Skeleton	Medieval
3008	Dark grey brown silt	0.35m	Backfill for [3006]	Medieval
3009	Elongated ovoid aligned east/west	1.1m long x 0.45m wide	Grave cut for (3010)	Medieval
3010	Partially exposed burial, upper torso truncated by [3006]	-	Skeleton	Medieval
3011	Dark grey brown silt with occasional small stones	0.2m	Backfill for [3009]	Medieval
3012	Finds retrieval during cleaning	-	-	-
3013	Dark grey brown silt with occasional limestone fragments	0.2m	Cultivated soil	Pre-medieval

SHSG06 Trench Matrix



Appendix 3

REPORT 246 ON POTTERY FROM AN EVALUATION AT HOPLANDS, ST. GILES, SLEAFORD, LINCOLNSHIRE, SHSG06

For ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

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

November 2006

The pottery consists of 88 sherds from four contexts, weighing 1.343kg. The pottery is fairly fragmentary and abraded, the average sherd weight being 15.3g. 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*. There are no problems for long term storage. Codes are compatible with the archive structure and coding used in the City of Lincoln database and for Lincolnshire sites, details in appendix 1. The archive is below, appendix 2, and will be curated for future study and research.

INTRODUCTION

Summary of the pottery with quantities, dating and comments is in Table 1.

Table 1

Cxt	Sherds	Weight	Date	Comments
1001	4	71	M3?	
2001	40	548	L3-4	ABR;SCRAPPY
2015	14	312	4C	ABR;SCRAPPY
3012	30	412	L3-4	SCRAPPY;ABR
Total	88	1343		

There were no sherd links between contexts. The condition of the pottery suggests it derives from upper layers of the site, and represents much disturbed rubbish.

OVERVIEW OF FABRICS AND VESSEL TYPES

The fabrics are listed in Table 2.

Table 2

Fabric	Code	Sherds	%	Weight	%
Dressel 20 amphorae	DR20?	1	1.14	22	1.64
Grey	GREY	42	47.73	503	37.45
Grey sandy	GRSA	2	2.27	136	10.13
Late coarse pebbly grey	LCOA	3	3.41	93	6.92
Mortaria Mancetter-Hartshill	MOMH?	1	1.14	21	1.56
Mortaria Nene Valley	MONV	1	1.14	20	1.49
Mortaria Swanpool	MOSP	1	1.14	23	1.71
Nene Valley colour-coated ware	NVCC	20	22.73	296	22.04
Nene Valley colour-coated ware	NVCC?	1	1.14	3	0.22
Nene Valley parchment ware	NVPA	2	2.27	28	2.08
Nene Valley parchment ware	NVPA?	1	1.14	8	0.60
Oxidized	OX	3	3.41	21	1.56
Oxidized light	OXL	1	1.14	4	0.30
Oxidized white-slipped	OXWS	1	1.14	11	0.82

Samian Central Gaulish	SAMCG	3	3.41	12	0.89
Shell-gritted	SHEL	5	5.68	142	10.57
Total		88	100	1343	100

The most notable feature of this pottery is the extremely high percentage of fine wares, Nene Valley colour-coated ware and parchment ware (NVCC; NVPA), which suggests the collection is selective and/or collected under poor excavation conditions. Of identified forms, a maximum of only 28% represent jars used for cooking, usually the commonest vessel form, so that the functional breakdown of the group is unbalanced. The only imports consisted of two Central Gaulish samian vessels, a cup and a flange from either a bowl or dish, with an abraded body sherd possibly from a Dressel 20 olive oil amphora from Baetica in southern Spain. Sherds from mortaria came from the Nene Valley, Mancetter/Hartshill, and Swanpool, the latter being the latest, and likely to date to the 4th century. The grey wares gave little information due to their scrappy occurrence, but included a wide-mouthed bowl datable to the later 3rd century, and a late pebbly grey double lid-seated jar (LCOA) typical of the latest Roman contexts in Lincoln, from 2015. The Nene Valley contribution includes four bead-and-flange bowls, two plain-rimmed dishes, and a painted dish copying the samian form 36, which also occurred in parchment ware (NVPA). A further parchment ware sherd probably came from a flask or narrow-necked jar. The only notable rare vessel is a fragment from a small bowl with an everted rim in white-slipped oxidized fabric (OXWS) from 3012, decorated with painted red-brown stripes. Shell-gritted sherds were sparse, and probably from relatively local sources, given the absence of punctate brachiopods which occur in such wares from the Nene Valley and further south; one may possibly derive from the Bourne kilns.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Although the samian indicates some later 2nd century activity, apart from context 1001 which had little evidence, the other three contexts could all belong within the 4th century, the evidence being strongest in 2015, but the sherds from 2001 and 3012 would all be common in the 4th century. No further work is deemed necessary on this pottery.

FABRIC DEFINITION

Publication of *The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection*, abbreviated NRFRC (Tomber, R. & Dore, J., 1998 *The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection: A Handbook*, MoLAS Monograph 2), obviate the need to describe the major imported and widely traded Romano-British wares in detail.

DR20	Amphorae Dressel 20 amphorae. Peacock & Williams 1986 Class 25, from Baetica, Southern Spain. Contents, olive oil. NRFRC: Baetican (Early) Amphorae 1 BATAM1; (Late) Amphorae 2 BATAM 2 (3)
GREY	Grey, undifferentiated quartz-gritted grey fabrics, hard wares with sparse to common sub-rounded quartz inclusions.
GRSA	Grey, with common to abundant quartz sand inclusions.
LCOA	A late coarse grey fabric with pebbly inclusions, common in the latest Roman deposits in Lincoln, and used for lid-seated and double lid-seated jars.
MOMH	Mortaria Mancetter-Hartshill kilns, Warwickshire. NRFRC : MAH WH
MONV	Mortaria Lower Nene Valley NRFRC : LNV WH
MOSP	Mortaria from Swanpool kilns, Lincoln. NRFRC: SWN WS
NVCC	Nene Valley colour-coat NRFRC: LNVCC
NVPA	Nene Valley parchment ware NRFRC: LNVPA
OX	Oxidized, miscellaneous oxidized wares. This coding comprises all miscellaneous oxidized sherds, usually in varying red-brown shades and degrees of grittiness, for which no significant fabric groupings are evident.
OXL	Oxidized lighter red-brown. Fabrics in light cream-brown shades, usually relatively fine-textured, often used for flagons.
OXWS	Oxidized white slipped. Light brown fabric, sparse coloured quartz and occasional calcareous inclusion, with exterior white slip, used mostly for flagons, unknown source.
SAMCG	Samian Central Gaul, from Lezoux. NRFRC : LEZ SA

SHEL Shell-gritted, miscellaneous shell-gritted ware.

APPENDIX 1 EXPANSION OF ARCHIVE CODES

Code	Expansion details
	Vessel type
33	Samian cup form 33
36/38	Samian dish/bowl forms 36 or 38
A?	Amphora?
B	Bowl
BD	Bowl or dish
BEV	Bowl everted-rim
BFB	Bowl bead-and-flange
BK?	Beaker
BKFO?	Beaker folded
BKROU	Beaker rouletted
BNK?	Bowl necked
BWM?	Bowl wide-mouth
BX?	Box
CLSD	Closed form
D36	Dish copy samian form 36
DPR	Dish plain-rim
J	Jar
JB	Jar or bowl
JBK?	Jar/beaker
JDLS	Jar double lid-seated
JEV	Jar everted-rim
JL	Jar large
JLS	Jar lid-seated
JRR	Jar rounded-rim
LBX	Lid castor box
M	Mortarium
MHH?	Mortarium hammer-head Manuf+
BDL	Burnished diagonal lines
BS	Burnished scroll
LA?	Latticed
PAS	Painted stripes
ROUZ	Rouletted zone

APPENDIX 2 ARCHIVE DATA

Cxt	Fabric	Form	Manuf+	Ve	Altn	D#	Details	Lnk	Shs	Wt
1001	NVCC	BD	-	-	-	-	BASE FR;CR FB	-	1	9
1001	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BASE FR	-	1	43
1001	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	2	19
1001	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	M3?	-	-	-
2001	SAMC	36/CU11	-	-	1	-	FLANGE FR ONLY	-	2	5
	G									
2001	SAMC	33	-	-	-	-	BS THICK WALL EG	-	1	7
	G									
2001	MOSP	MHH?	-	-	-	-	RIM FR ONLY;HIGH BEAD;WHITE SLIP	-	1	23

2001 DR20?	A?	-	-	BNT	-	BS INT SURF LOST	-	1	22
2001 NVCC	BFB	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG;CR FB	-	1	21
2001 NVCC	BFB	-	-	FLAKE	-	RIM FRAG;CR FB	-	1	9
				D					
2001 NVCC	B	-	-	ABR	-	BS POSS X BFB	-	1	10
2001 NVCC	DPR	-	-	-	-	RIM FR ONLY	-	1	7
2001 NVCC	LBX	ROUZ	-	ABR	-	RIM FRAG	-	1	4
2001 NVCC	DPR	-	-	BNT	-	RIM/WALL;BNT GRV	-	1	11
2001 NVCC	CLSD	-	-	VABR	-	BS CR FB	-	1	12
2001 NVCC	CLSD	-	-	BNT	-	BS BNT GREYISH	-	1	3
2001 OX	JEV	-	-	1 VABR	-	PT RIM/NECK;FLAKE;BRIGHT RB;LGEISH	-	2	16
						VESS			
2001 GREY	JRR	-	-	-	-	RIM/NECK;SIMPLE RIM	-	1	24
2001 GREY	CLSD	ROUZ	-	-	-	BS ?JAR/BK	-	1	4
2001 GREY	CLSD	LA?	-	-	-	BS	-	1	6
2001 GREY	JBK?	-	-	-	-	BASE SMALL;BURNISHED	-	1	13
2001 GREY	JBK?	-	-	2 -	-	BSS BURNISHED;ONE O'FIRE RB	-	2	16
						FB;DKGRY SURFS			
2001 GREY	JBK?	-	-	-	-	FRAG SMALL BASE	-	1	6
2001 GREY	JB	-	-	-	-	BASE STRING;WELL FINISHED	-	1	46
2001 GRSA	JL?	-	-	-	-	BASE COARSE FB;STRING;F.THK WALL	-	1	75
2001 GRSA	JL	-	-	-	-	BS >14MM THK;COARSE	-	1	61
2001 GREY	-	-	-	ABR	-	BS SCRAPPY	-	12	107
2001 SHEL	JLS	-	-	-	-	RIM/NECK;DKGRY;SPARSE SHELL;NO	-	1	25
						PUNC B.			
2001 SHEL	J?	-	-	-	-	BS F COMM SHELL;NO PB;RB INT	-	1	6
2001 SHEL	J	-	-	-	-	BS F COMM SHELL;NO PB	-	1	9
2001 ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	L3-4	-	-	-
2001 ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	ABR;SCRAPPY	-	-	-
2015 NVCC	BD	-	-	-	-	BASE FRAG;CR FB	-	1	29
2015 NVCC	BD	-	-	ABR	-	BASE FRAG;CR FB	-	1	36
2015 GREY	BWM?	-	-	-	-	RIM FR ONLY;CURVE U'CUT TYPE	-	1	20
2015 GREY	JB	BS	-	-	-	BS	-	1	11
2015 GREY	BD?	-	-	VABR	-	BASE FRAG	-	1	42
2015 GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	4	39
2015 OX	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS BURNISH EXT;BRIGHT RB;9MM THK	-	1	5
2015 LCOA	JDLS	-	-	1 -	-	RIM/NECK ONLY	-	2	80
2015 LCOA	J?	-	-	VABR	-	BASE FR;STRING	-	1	13
2015 SHEL	JL	-	-	ABR	-	BS .15MM THICK;COMMON SHELL;NO PB.	-	1	37
2015 ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	4C	-	-	-
2015 ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	ABR;SCRAPPY	-	-	-
3012 NVPA	D36	PAS	-	1 -	-	BSS NR RIM;PAS FLOOR & RIM	-	2	28
3012 OXWS	BEV	PAS	-	-	D?	RIM/SHLDR;PAS RB	-	1	11
						NECK&SHLDR;DIAM14			
3012 NVCC	D36	PAS	-	-	-	RIM FR;DIAG PAS	-	1	37
3012 NVCC	BFB	-	-	ABR	-	RIM FR;CR FAB	-	1	19
3012 NVCC	BFB	-	-	ABR	-	RIM FR;HOOKED FLANGE;LTBN FAB	-	1	38
3012 NVCC	BX?	ROUZ	-	ABR	-	RIM FR ONLY;THICK	-	1	12
3012 NVCC	JB?	-	-	-	-	BS	-	1	25
3012 NVCC	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS PARTIAL CC INT	-	1	7
3012 NVCC	BKFO?	-	-	-	-	BS W MULTI RIBBING;UNUSUAL;RB FAB	-	1	2
3012 NVCC	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS THIN WALL;S'WICH FB RB CORE	-	1	3
3012 NVCC	BK?	-	-	-	-	BS CR FAB	-	1	2
3012 OXL	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS LT CRBN FAB;PROB NV	-	1	4
3012 NVCC?	BKROU	ROUZ	-	BNT	-	BS BNT GREY FAB	-	1	3
3012 NVPA?	CLSD	PAS	-	BNT?	-	BS ?BELOW NECK	-	1	8
3012 GREY	BK?	-	-	-	-	RIM DPR W LOW BEAD;BURNISHED;FS OR	-	1	9
						BK;DIAM9			
3012 GREY	BEV?	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG ONLY;DIAM24?	-	1	17
3012 GREY	JB?	-	-	-	-	RIM FR ONLY	-	1	5
3012 GREY	BNK?	BDL	-	-	-	BS NECK/SHLDR;BDL ON NECK	-	1	12

Appendix 3

SHSC066 FRANK BUILDING MATERIAL ANNIE BOYLE AND JANE YOUNG

3012 GREY	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	7	47
3012 GREY	-	-	-	-	BASE FRAG	-	1	17
3012 SHEL	JL?	-	-	ABR	BS POSS BOURNE FAB;NO PUNC B.	-	1	65
3012 MONV	M	-	-	-	BS SLAG TG	-	1	20
3012 MOMH	M	-	-	-	BS TG RB ?GROG	-	1	21
	?							
3012 ZDATE	-	-	-	-	L3-4	-	-	-
3012 ZZZ	-	-	-	-	SCRAPPY;ABR	-	-	-

Appendix 3

SHSG06 CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL ANNE BOYLE AND JANE YOUNG

Context	Cname	Full name	Fabric	Frag	Weight	Description
1001	TEG	Tegula	Marbled red + white + fe + shale/clay pellets; smooth	1	68	Bedded on cloth and fine sand; trimmed upper and sides; spalled
2015	TEG	Tegula	OX/R/OX; fine sandy near vitrified	1	77	Strike / mould marks; bedded on fine sand; hard fired
3012	IMB	Imbrex	Orange sandy + light firing clay + shale/clay pellets + fe	1	47	Roughly bedded on cloth? + sand + organic material

Appendix 4

SHSG06 POTTERY ARCHIVE ANNE BOYLE AND JANE YOUNG

Context	Cname	Full name	Form type	Sherds	Vessels	Weight	Part	Description	Date
2001	MISC	Unidentified types	Vessel or CBM	1	1	47	BS	Clean clay + medium to common mixed medium sub round to round quartz + sparse ca + oolites ?; curved ?; possible spot of glaze; abraded	Roman or medieval
2003	LKT	Lincoln kiln-type shelly ware	Jar	1	1	9	BS	External soot; internally leached	Late 9th to late 10th
2003	NOTGL	Light Bodied Nottingham Green Glazed ware	Jug	1	1	32	base	Splayed; cu speckled glaze; worn on outer basal angle	13th to early 14th
2003	NOTGL	Light Bodied Nottingham Green Glazed ware	Small jug	1	1	4	BS	Cu glaze	13th
3008	LSH	Lincoln shelly ware	Jar / bowl	1	1	4	BS	Very abraded; external soot	Late 9th to late 10th

Appendix 5

OTHER FINDS

The Glass

By Rachael V. Hall

Introduction

Two small fragments of glass were recovered during recent archaeological investigations undertaken at The Hoplands, Sleaford, Lincolnshire. The fragments can both be attributed a 3rd-4th AD century date. The glass is listed below.

1001: Rim fragment of small vessel, pale blue glass, rim folded outwards and downwards forming a hollow tube, frequent small-medium air bubbles, diameter 2cm, 3rd-4th AD century

2001: Lower body and base fragment of small conical beaker, pale green, sides taper downwards to very slightly concave base, base diameter 2cm, 3rd-4th AD century

Discussion

The two fragments of glass are in good condition despite a slight coating on iridescence. The glass is not untypical of that found in domestic contexts and would suggest nearby domestic activity. As an assemblage the small amount of glass collected during investigations offers little potential for further analysis.

Roman Coin

Steve Malone

SF No.	Cxt	Ruler/ Denomination	Cat			Date of issue
	2001	House of Constantine		Diam: 19mm Wt: 1.8g Axis: - Wear: SW/W	Obv: ?CONSTAN[... Rev: - Mint: -	324-30

A single late Roman bronze. Heavy patination obscures detail, especially on the reverse on which neither design nor legend can be discerned. The left-facing bust would match either Crispus, Constantius or Constantinus as Caesars in the period 324-30, or the earliest *Fel Temp Reparatio* issues of Constantius II or Constans in 346 (*LRBC*). What can be discerned of the obverse legend would suggest one of the former.

References:

Brickstock, R J 2004 *The Production, Analysis and Standardisation of Romano-British Coin Reports*, English Heritage
Reece, R 1970 *Roman Coins*, London

LRBC = *Late Roman Bronze Coinage*, Hill, Carson and Kent 1960

Appendix 6

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, e.g. [004].
Croft	A piece of enclosed ground used for tillage or pasture, often an arable field near a house.
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. 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.
Early English	Division of English Gothic architecture dating from c.1190-1250.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Geophysical Survey	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry and resistivity survey.
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Manuring Scatter	A distribution of artefacts, usually pottery, created by the spreading of manure and domestic refuse from settlements onto arable fields. Such scatters can provide an indication of the extent and period of arable agriculture in the landscape.
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.
Old English	The language used by the Saxon (q.v.) occupants of Britain.
Post hole	The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have been dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Ridge and Furrow	The remains of arable cultivation consisting of raised rounded strips separated by furrows. It is characteristic of open field agriculture.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany
Toft	The site of a house or former house.
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 7

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

4	Context record sheets
50	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Section record sheets
1	Plan record sheets
3	Day sheets
8	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	box of finds

All primary records 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:

The Collection
Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

Accession Number: 2006.239

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SHSG06

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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