97/10

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON LAND EAST OF SOUTH STREET, HORNCASTLE, LINCOLNSHIRE (HSS97)

A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

EL16376

43747 Co

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON LAND EAST OF SOUTH STREET, HORNCASTLE, LINCOLNSHIRE (HSS97)

Work Undertaken For
Mr Kenneth Tempest of
Stickney Rover Dealers

TF 2606 6937

Report Compiled by
Neil Herbert BA (Hons)

appl. S/086/0746/97

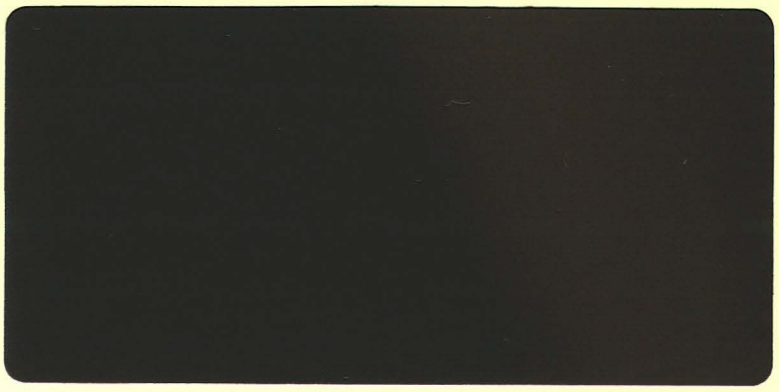
see also #0817/98

August 1997

A.P.S. Report No: 34/97

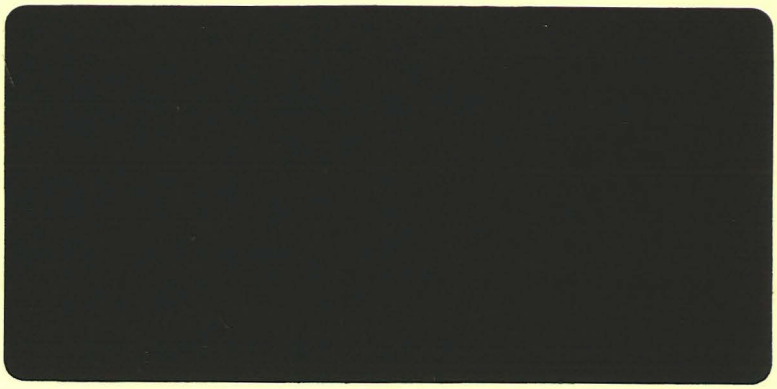
Lincolnshire County Council
Archaeology Section

12 Friars Lane
LINCOLN LN2 5AL
Tel: 01522 575292 Fax: 01522 530724



Lincolnshire County Council
Archaeology Section

12 Friars Lane
LINCOLN LN2 5AL
Tel: 01522 575292 Fax: 01522 530724



EL16316

63747 e0

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON LAND EAST OF SOUTH STREET, HORNCASTLE, LINCOLNSHIRE (HSS97)

Work Undertaken For
Mr Kenneth Tempest of
Stickney Rover Dealers

TF 2606 6937

Report Compiled by
Neil Herbert BA (Hons)

appl. S/086/0746/97

see also #0817/98

August 1997

A.P.S. Report No: 34/97

CONTENTS

Appendices

List of Figures

Plates

1. SUMMARY

An evaluation was undertaken to determine the archaeological implications of proposed development on land east of South Street, Horncastle, Lincolnshire. Sites and remains of prehistoric, Romano-British and later date are located in the vicinity of the proposed development. In particular, several human burials and cremations dated to the Roman period (c. AD 50-410) have previously been found in close proximity to the site.

The excavation revealed several gullies or ditches of Roman date cutting into the natural gravel deposits. These perhaps represent boundaries within a settlement. A single posthole, suggesting structural activity, was also identified.

The Roman features were overlain by a layer of dark soil that contained Romano-British pottery. This deposit had been cut into by modern refuse pits and was sealed by a layer of concrete which formed the present surface of the site.

A single human bone was recovered from the site. Found in a deposit of Roman date, this supplements previous discoveries indicating use of the general area for funerary purposes in the Romano-British period.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background

Between the 24th July and the 28th July 1997, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land east of South Street, Horncastle, Lincolnshire. This was in order to determine the archaeological resource affected by proposed development at the site. The archaeological investigation was commissioned by Mr Kenneth Tempest of Tempest of Stickney Rover Dealers. Archaeological Project Services carried out the work according to the specification (Appendix 1) for works produced by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the Assistant Archaeological Officer for Lincolnshire County Council.

2.2 Topography, Geology and Soils

Horncastle is located approximately 29km east of Lincoln in the civil parish of Horncastle, East Lindsey district, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). The town is situated at the southwest of the Lincolnshire Wolds at a point where the Rivers Bain and Waring meet.

Horncastle lies on river terrace gravels in the valley of the River Bain. These gravels in turn overlie a solid geology of Upper Jurassic clays. The main soils are the Swaffham Prior series, coarse loamy brown calcareous earths, though soils of the Fladbury 2 Association are developed on the river alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 196; 316). The area immediately to the north of the development site is crossed by the River Waring, a tributary of the Bain. From the river confluence, approximately 500m east of the development site, the Bain flows south for approximately 10km until it joins the River Witham.

The site is on land that dips to the north and west towards the River Bain. Situated at approximately 31m O.D. the site is located *c.* 300m south of the centre of Horncastle, as defined by the Market Place, at National Grid Reference TF 261 694 (Fig. 2). Located on land immediately east of South Street, at its junction with The Wong, the investigation site covers an area of 55m x 40m in extent (Fig. 3).

TF 2606 6937

2.3 Archaeological Setting

The investigation site is located in an area

of intense archaeological activity including remains dating to the prehistoric and Romano-British periods. The most significant of these date to the Romano-British period. However, it is possible that a series of cropmarks southwest of the area of investigation represent Late Iron Age occupation (Field 1983, 77). Pottery of Iron Age date has also been recovered from an extensive area to the west of Boston Road, though none of this has been associated with archaeological features (Whitwell 1970, 72).

During the Romano-British period Horncastle developed on two separate sites. The earliest settlement, perhaps originating during the Late Iron Age, developed on the eastern valley side of the River Bain. This has been recorded as a series of cropmarks situated to the west of Boston Road. A later walled settlement, probably dating to the later 3rd century AD, is located in the area of the modern town centre; approximately 300m north of the area of investigation. Situated on the tongue of land formed by the confluence of the Bain and Waring (Fig. 2), this area subsequently formed the focus of the medieval occupation of Horncastle.

Located equidistant between the walled and open settlements, the area of proposed development is situated within the probable cemetery of the Roman settlement. Approximately 150m west of the site, excavations have uncovered the remains of human cremation jars bounded by a large double-ditch. (White 1984, 80). Although the pottery probably dates to *c.* A.D. 150-200, one of the vessels contained a 3rd century coin (Samuels 1984, 82).

Human remains have also been recovered immediately south of the site, in the area of Bryant Close (Field and Hurst 1984, 78). Records of burials *c.* 100m east of the proposed development have included a further ten inhumations, incorporating lead coffins and child burials (*ibid*, 79). A reference to 'urn burials' (presumably cremations) made during the 19th century has also been recorded within 100m northeast of the area of investigation (*ibid*).

An absence of Anglo-Saxon remains may reflect the lack of archaeological excavation, particularly within the area of the walled settlement. However, the presence of two Saxon warrior burials in the vicinity of the Roman walled area is likely to represent a continuity of occupation into the 5th and 6th centuries AD (Field and Hurst 1984, 87).

It was the Antiquarian, Stukeley, who first suggested that Horncastle was the *Banovallum* of the earlier Ravenna Cosmography (a 7th century manuscript), but it is more likely that this is a reference to the Roman town of Caistor (Whitwell 1970, 74). Horncastle is first referred to in the Domesday Book of 1086, as the royal manor *Hornecastre* (Foster 1976, 23). The place-name is of Old English derivation meaning 'The Roman station in the *Horna* or tongue of land', the tongue of land being the area between the rivers Bain and Waring (Ekwall 1974, 250).

The site of the proposed development is likely to have remained undeveloped during the post-Roman period. Near to the investigation site, on the west side of The Wong, are three Grade II listed buildings. These include a former Baptist Chapel built in 1767 and two houses, now combined in one, built about 1800 (DoE 1987, 66-7). Weir's *Plan of Horncastle*, dating to 1819, depicts the area of the site as open ground (Fig. 8).

Much of the town of Horncastle is now a Conservation Area. This designation provides local authorities with special planning powers for the preservation and

enhancement of the character of the area (Pearce *et al.* 1990, vi). The present development site is located in the southern part of the Horncastle Conservation Area.

3. AIMS

The aims of the archaeological evaluation, as outlined in the specification (Appendix 1), were to locate archaeological deposits and determine if present, their extent, state of preservation, date, type, vulnerability, documentation, quality of setting and amenity value. The purpose of this identification and assessment of deposits was to establish their significance, in order to facilitate recommendations for an appropriate strategy that could be integrated with the proposed development.

4. METHODS

A mechanical excavator, with a toothless bucket, was used to open 3 trenches, each measuring approximately 2m x 15m (Fig. 3). Due to the presence of live drains and an intractable concrete raft, the proposed positions of two of the trenches were revised to avoid these obstacles. A thin deposit of concrete and turf overlay most of the trenches, and was stripped clear of the surface. Following this, the machine began removing a thick underlying layer of dark earth as 0.15m thick 'spits'. This was completed until the natural sands were exposed at the base of the trenches. Thereafter trenches were cleaned and selected deposits excavated by hand in order to determine their nature and retrieve dating, economic and environmental evidence.

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

5. RESULTS

5.1 Description of the Excavation

Finds recovered from the deposits identified in the evaluation were examined and a date was assigned where possible. Records of the deposits and features recognised during the evaluation were also examined. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 3. Phasing was assigned based on artefact dating and the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them. A stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. Four phases were identified:

Phase 1 Natural Deposits
Phase 2 Romano-British Deposits
Phase 3 Dark Earth Deposits
Phase 4 Modern Deposits

5.2 Phase 1 The Natural Deposits

Deposits consisting of light yellow coarse sands containing frequent flint inclusions were recorded at the base of all of the trenches. Deposit (024), (021) and (010) were revealed in Trenches A, B and C respectively. These layers had a loose compaction and tended to be easily disturbed. All of these deposits, which were interpreted as natural, exhibited a moderate mid-brown mottling.

At the limit of excavation in Trench C, and underlying deposit (010), an indurated orange flinty gravel (011) was exposed at a height of 29.9m OD, approximately 0.9m

below the present ground surface (Fig. 7). This has been interpreted as a natural deposit.

5.3 Phase 2 Romano-British Deposits

Cutting natural deposits (024), (021) and (010) was a series of small features. Cut (014), recorded in Trench A (Plate 2), curved from a west-east to a north-south orientation (Fig. 4). Approximately 2m wide and 0.45m deep, this feature was interpreted as a ditch. The feature had an undulating, slightly W-shaped profile and, therefore, it is likely that it may originally have been composed of two separate cuts. It was filled with dark greyish-brown sandy silt (009) that contained Romano-British pottery, daub, animal bones, an iron nail and natural flint flakes. A single human bone was also recovered from the deposit.

Further north, in Trench B, a subcircular cut (013) interpreted as a posthole, and a linear cut (015) explained as a gully or beam-slot, were revealed (Fig. 5). Posthole (013), measuring approximately 0.2m x 0.3m, contained a mid-grey silty sand. No finds were retrieved from this deposit which probably formed as a natural accumulation after the removal of a wooden post. Gully (015) had irregular, steep sides and a narrow base. Orientated north-south, this feature contained loose, dark greyish-brown coarse sand (016). Fragments of animal bone and Romano-British pottery were retrieved from this deposit, as well as a piece of tile and a corroded iron object. Deposit (016) is likely to be a natural accumulation of sand, containing the remains of occasional refuse deposition.

Trench C, the most northerly of the evaluation trenches, contained a shallow north-south linear cut (008). The primary fill of this feature was a light greyish-yellow fine sand containing angular flints (007). Approximately 0.15m thick, the deposit is likely to have formed as a natural accumulation and contained no artefacts. Overlying (007) was a deposit of mid-brown coarse sand (006) containing moderate angular flint inclusions and occasional fragments of Romano-British pottery and animal bone (006). This has also been interpreted as a natural deposit, although are likely to represent sporadic refuse disposal (Figs. 6 & 7).

5.4 Phase 3 Dark Earth Deposits

Overlying the sequence of Romano-British features was a thick deposit of mid to dark brown coarse sand. This deposit was removed by machine in 'spits' of 0.15m thickness, in order to allow for the recognition of any archaeological remains within this layer. No features were present.

Deposit (022) within Trench A was 0.65m thick and contained several fragments of Romano-British pottery and animal bone. Trench B contained a similar deposit (020), of comparable thickness, although no finds were recovered during machine excavation. A more substantial collection of Romano-British pottery and several fragments of animal bone were retrieved from an equivalent deposit (003) in Trench C (Fig. 7). These three deposits are interpreted as a transformed soil layer.

5.5 Phase 4 Modern Deposits

Cuts (018) and (005), recorded in Trenches B and C respectively, contained bottles, metal fragments and ash, and have been interpreted as refuse pits (Figs. 5 & 6). Petrochemicals were present within these fills of these pits and are likely to be the result of the dumping, or leakage, of unwanted oil and diesel. Because of the petrochemical contamination, none of the artefacts from these deposits was retained.

Concrete and chalk rubble, since overgrown, covered the uppermost surface of the site to a thickness of 0.3m. These deposits (022), (017) and (002) represent the previous use of the investigation area as a yard, penetrated by vegetation that has developed since the abandonment of the site (Fig. 7).

6. DISCUSSION

Deposits of natural sands and gravels (Phase 1) were the lowest levels encountered during the evaluation. These probably constitute part of the river terrace system of the River Bain, which flows to the north and west of the site.

Several features of Romano-British date (Phase 2) were cut into the natural deposits. Toward the east side of the site were two north-south linear gullies. Both contained artefacts of Romano-British date and perhaps constitute boundaries in or close to an occupation area.

A single posthole, immediately west of the easternmost gully, defines the location of an upright timber. This represents evidence of structural activity, perhaps fencing alongside the gully or possibly even a wooden building, within the area of the proposed development. Although no finds were recovered from this feature, it probably dates to the Romano-British period.

At the southern extent of the evaluation area was a small, curvilinear ditch that possessed evidence of recutting and, therefore, maintenance. The presence of daub fragments and an iron nail from the fill of ditch raises the possibility that structural remains may occur in close proximity to this feature. Additionally, the recovery of a human bone from the ditch implies the presence of a burial in the area, perhaps disturbed by the original digging of the ditch itself. This find emphasises previous discoveries in the vicinity which have indicated that this area of Horncastle served a funerary function during the Roman period.

Overlying the Roman remains, a deposit of brown sand, approximately 0.65m thick, was revealed in all of the evaluation trenches (Phase 3). Although this was excavated by machine, a total of 11 sherds of Romano-British pottery, and 7 animal bone fragments were recovered. No stratigraphic variation was observed during the removal of this layer. On the basis of the nature of the material, and the finds recovered from it, this layer has been interpreted as a 'dark earth' deposit. Dark earths are widely found overlying settlement, particularly urban, remains of Roman and other date. The homogeneous nature of dark earths is considered to have resulted from considerable transformation. These methods of transformation are both by human processes, such as agriculture or gardening, and natural agencies, particularly worm action. While dumped soil may, in part, be responsible for the volume/depth of deposit encountered, the major factor in formation is probably the alteration of pre-existing occupation layers. It is through such transformation that artefacts and other settlement debris is incorporated in otherwise featureless soil layers (Deansway Archaeology Project 1990). Previous excavations in the vicinity of Horncastle have revealed ancient topsoil deposits to a thickness of 0.2m - 0.3m. At more than twice the thickness of these latter deposits, the 'dark earth' is unlikely to have been produced under the same formation processes.

Modern activity (Phase 4) in the area of investigation was represented by a chalk or concrete yard surface and, at the westernmost extent of the site, concrete

and brick foundation platforms for a now-removed building. Several open drains were also present within these platforms. Water was observed at the surface of all of the drains, suggesting that any water, or sewage, systems remain intact.

Two large (presumably machine cut) pits backfilled with modern refuse including bottles, metal and petrochemicals, were also identified. The presence of the petrochemicals is likely to have adversely affected any surviving archaeological deposits existing in close proximity to these features.

7. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

For assessment of significance the *Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling ancient monuments* has been used (DoE 1990, Annex 4; See Appendix 2).

Period
Linear gullies and structural remains represented by the posthole are not period-specific. However, the remains encountered are, for the most part, clearly Roman in date.

Rarity
Remains of the Romano-British period are not uncommon within the town of Horncastle. The feature types revealed are not rare but are of obscure function. In consequence, the remains may possess unusual characteristics, though this was not determined.

Documentation
Records of archaeological sites and finds made in East Lindsey District are kept in the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record. Synopses of nearly all the archaeological work carried out in the vicinity has previously been produced.

Group value
The functions of the archaeological remains were not fully established but appear to represent general Romano-British settlement activity. In consequence, there is low group value. However, the discovery of a human bone indicates funerary activity in the proximity and this confers a moderately high group value on the site.

Survival/Condition
Romano-British deposits survived in good condition, probably due to covering by a thick layer of soil. There is some restricted destruction of archaeological remains by modern activities and some localised contamination from petrochemicals.

Bones survived well, though no other environmental evidence was revealed.

Fragility/Vulnerability
Development of the site is likely to impact into natural deposits. In consequence, any and all archaeological remains present are vulnerable.

Diversity
Possible boundaries and structural evidence was revealed but is of obscure nature. Consequently, the remains have low diversity.

Potential
Potential is extremely high that Romano-British settlement remains, as found during the evaluation excavation, occur elsewhere on, and in the immediate vicinity of, the site. Moreover, there is a moderately high potential that funerary activity, as indicated by the recovery of human bone and previous discoveries in the proximity, exists in the vicinity of the site.

7.1 Site Importance

In summary, the criteria for assessment have indicated that the Romano-British

deposits present on site are of moderate local significance. As such, they make a contribution towards understanding the development of Horncastle during the Romano-British period.

8. EFFECTIVENESS OF TECHNIQUES

Techniques employed during the archaeological evaluation on land east of South Street, Horncastle, were successful and have allowed for the achievement of the aims set at Appendix 1.

Machine excavation of the modern concrete and chalk surfaces allowed for an appreciation of the underlying deposits of 'dark earth'. The subsequent removal of the 'dark earth' in thin spits provided an accurate assessment of this deposit, concluding that no features or burials were contained by this layer.

Subsequent manual excavation identified well-preserved deposits of Roman date. The techniques employed enabled the retrieval of dateable artefacts from the majority of features. However, due to limited observation, the archaeological remains are of obscure nature and associations.

Additionally, the recovery of a human bone, albeit disturbed, indicated that burial had occurred in the general vicinity. This concurs with previous discoveries of funerary activity in the proximity.

9. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological evaluation has achieved the aims set out in the specification for work prepared in response to the Project Brief. A sequence of modern and Romano-British deposits were recorded to a depth of 0.9m.

Few archaeological features were encountered but these appear to represent general Romano-British settlement activity. The recovery of a single human bone from a deposit of Roman date implies the presence of burials in the proximity, which accords with previous discoveries from the general area.

A layer of dark soil overlay and had largely protected the Romano-British deposits from modern disturbance. However, recent pitting has affected Roman deposits and there is some contamination from petrochemicals.

Other than bone, which was preserved in good condition, no environmental evidence was recognised and is unlikely to have survived other than by charring.

10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr Kenneth Tempest of Tempest of Stickney Rover Dealers, who commissioned the evaluation. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane.

11. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Site Supervisor: Neil Herbert
Site Assistants: Alex Brett and Jon Sygrave
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Illustration: Dave Hopkins
Post-excavation Analyst: Neil Herbert

12. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Deansway Archaeology Project, 1990 *Analysis of 'Dark Earth' from the Bull Entry site*, Deansway Interim Research

DoE, 1987 *List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest*, District of East Lindsey, Lincolnshire

Field, F.N. and Hurst, H., 1984 *Roman Horncastle*, Lincolnshire History and Archaeology Vol. **18**

Foster, C. W. and Longley, T. (eds), 1976 *The Lincolnshire Domesday and Lindsey Survey*, The Lincoln Record Society **19**

Hodge, C.A.H., Burton, R.G.O., Corbett, W.M., Evans, R. and Seale, R.S., 1984, *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales **13**

Pearce, G., Hems, L. and Hennessey, B., 1990 *Conservation Areas in the East of England*, The Conservation Areas of England **3** (English Heritage)

White, A., 1984 Roman Burials at The Wong in Field, F.N. and Hurst, H., *Roman Horncastle*, Lincolnshire History and Archaeology Vol. **18**

Samuels, J.R., 1984 Roman Burials at The Wong: The Pottery in Field, F.N. and Hurst, H., *Roman Horncastle* Lincolnshire History and Archaeology Vol. **18**

Whitwell, J.B., 1970 *Roman Lincolnshire* History of Lincolnshire Vol. **II**

13. ABBREVIATIONS

Publications by the Department of the Environment are denoted by the initials 'DoE'.

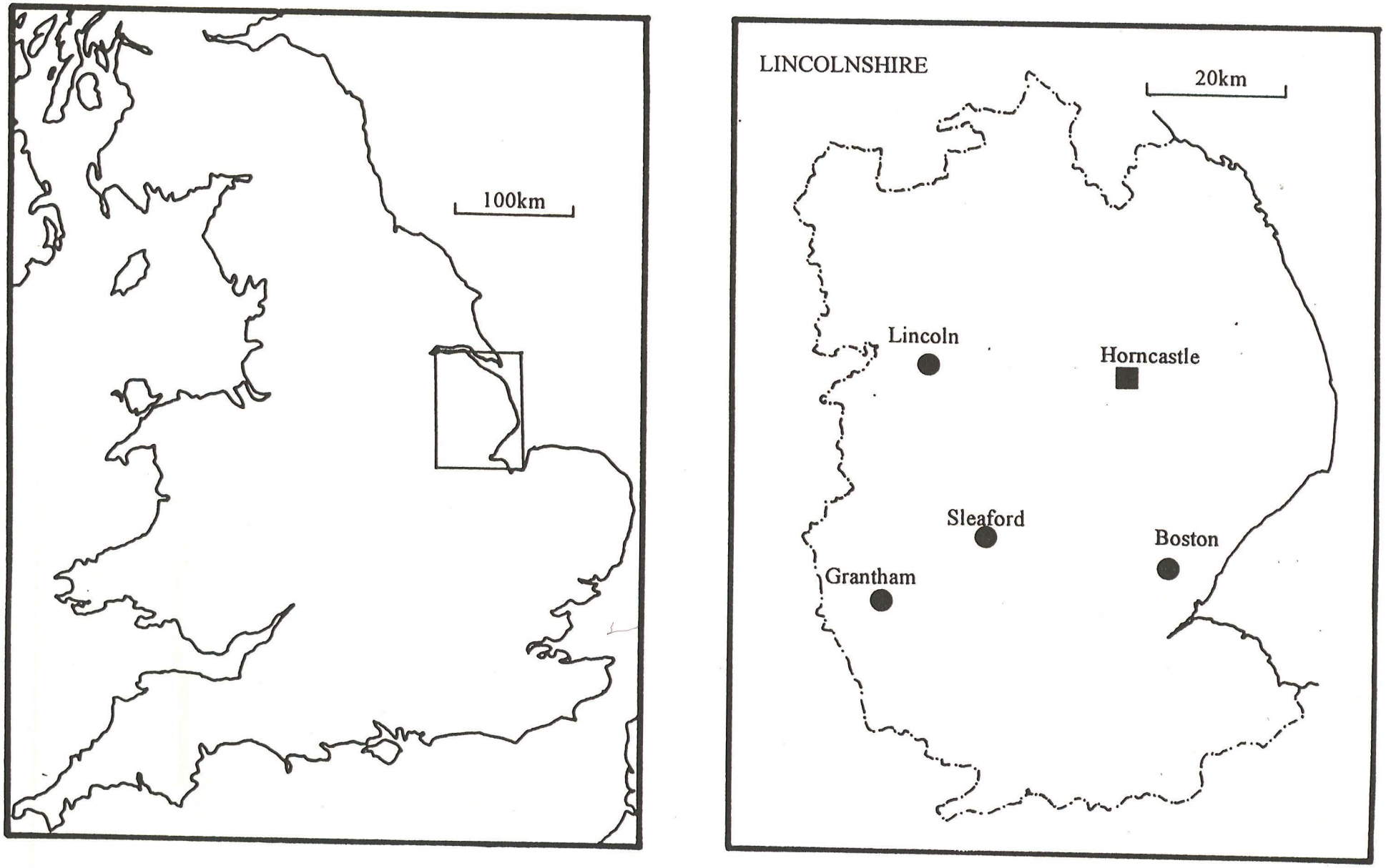


Figure 1: General Location Plan

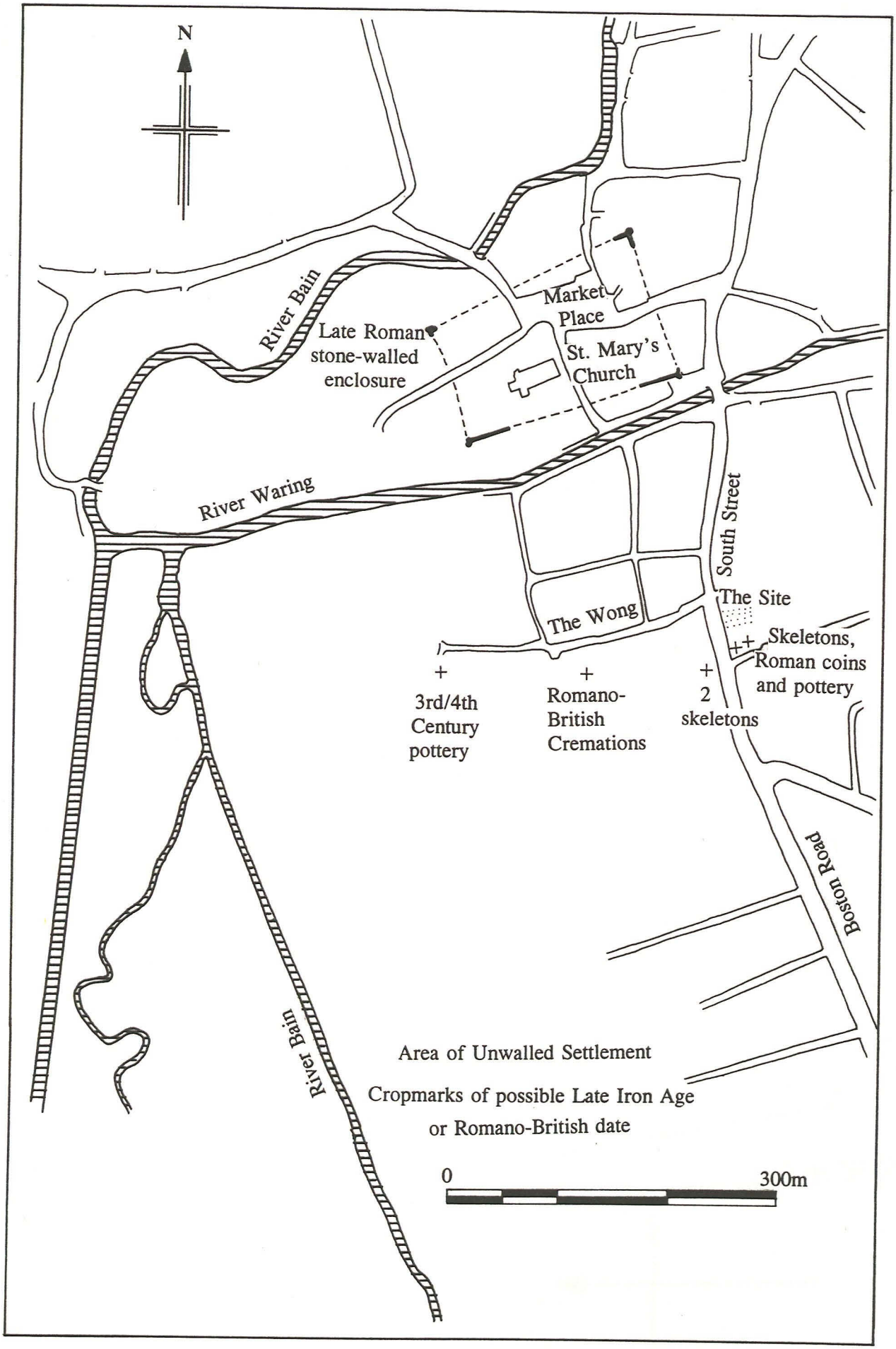


Figure 2: Site Location Plan: Showing the location of archaeological sites

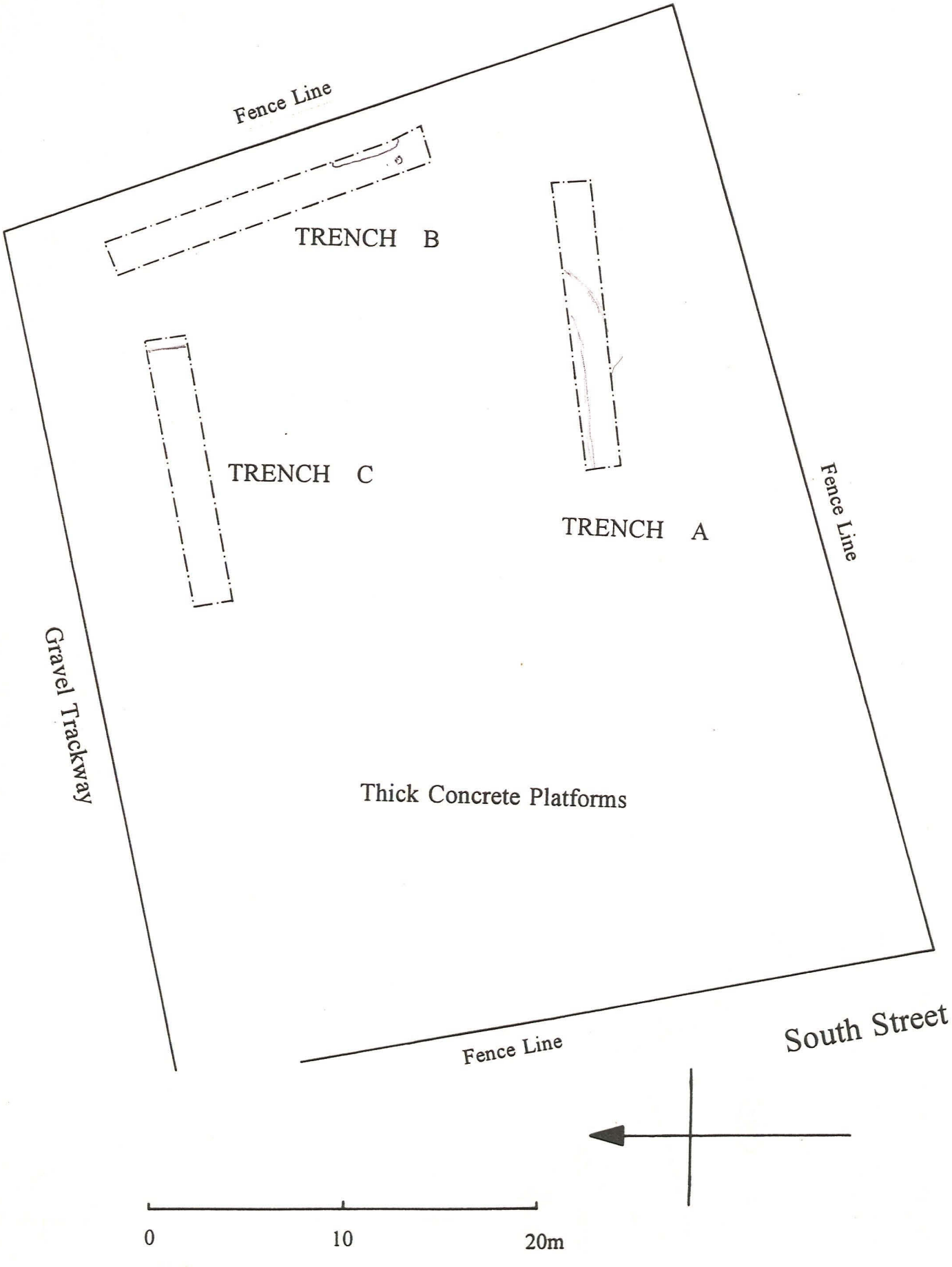


Figure 3: Trench Location Plan

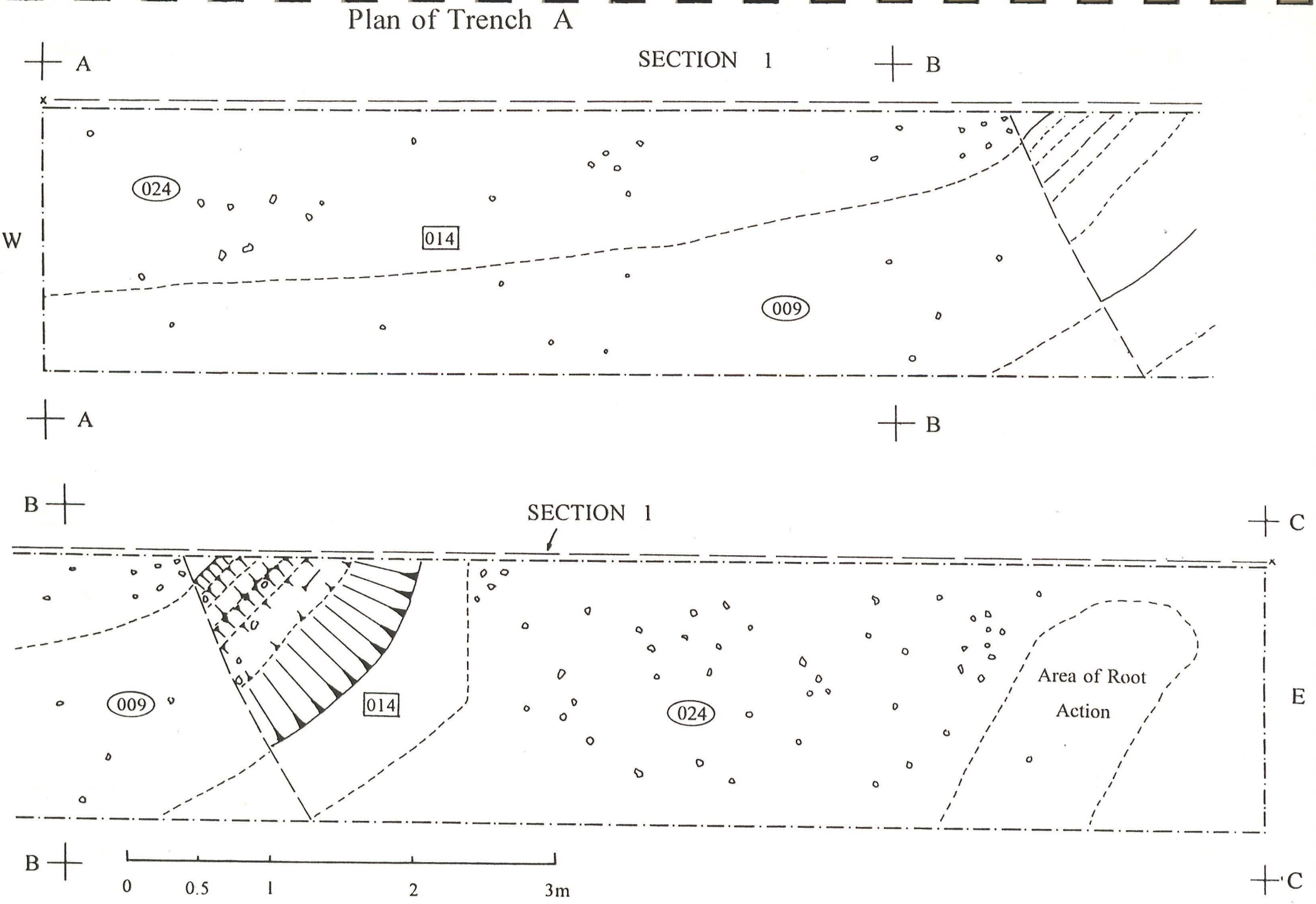


Figure 4: Plan of Trench A

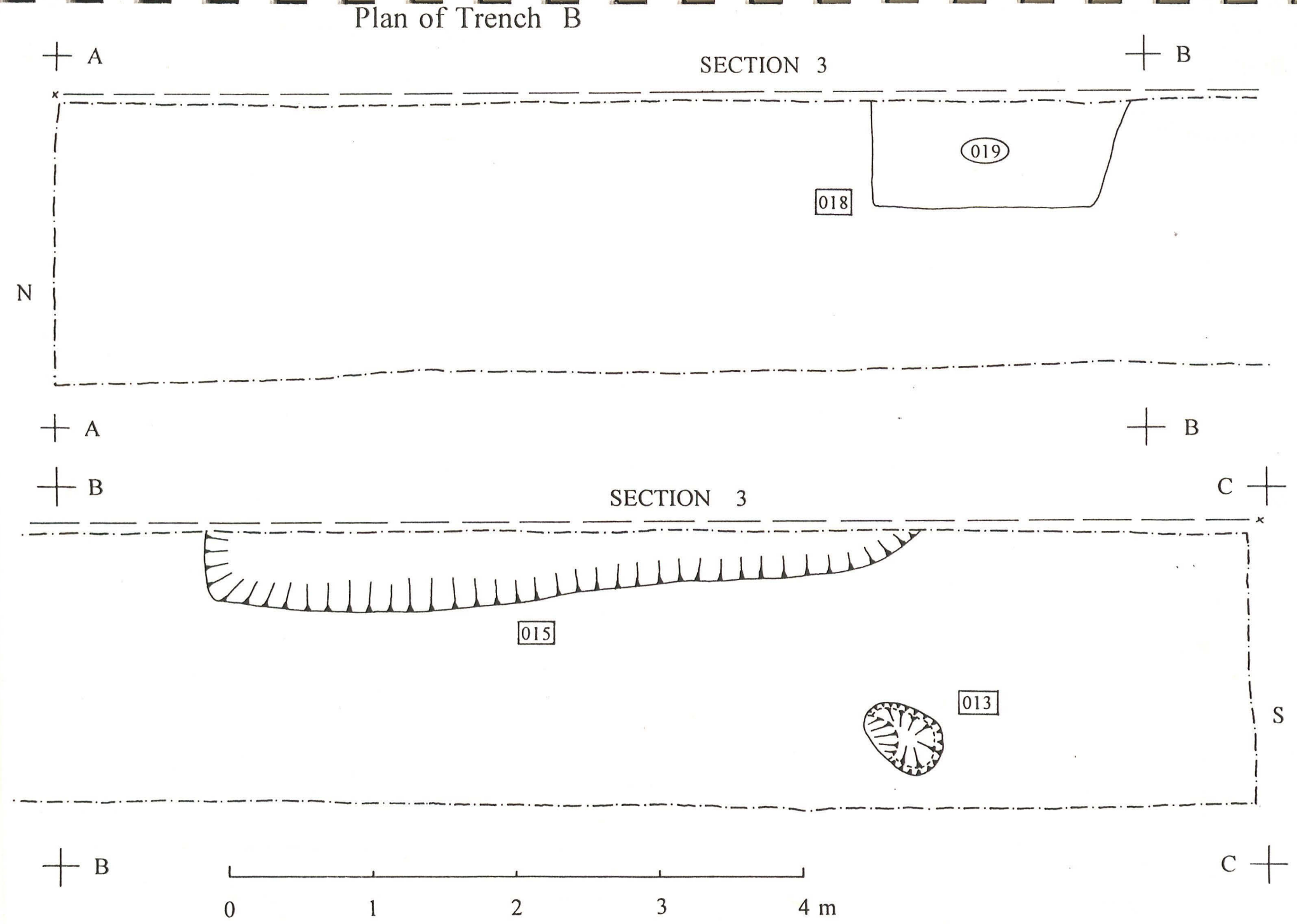


Figure 5: Plan of Trench B

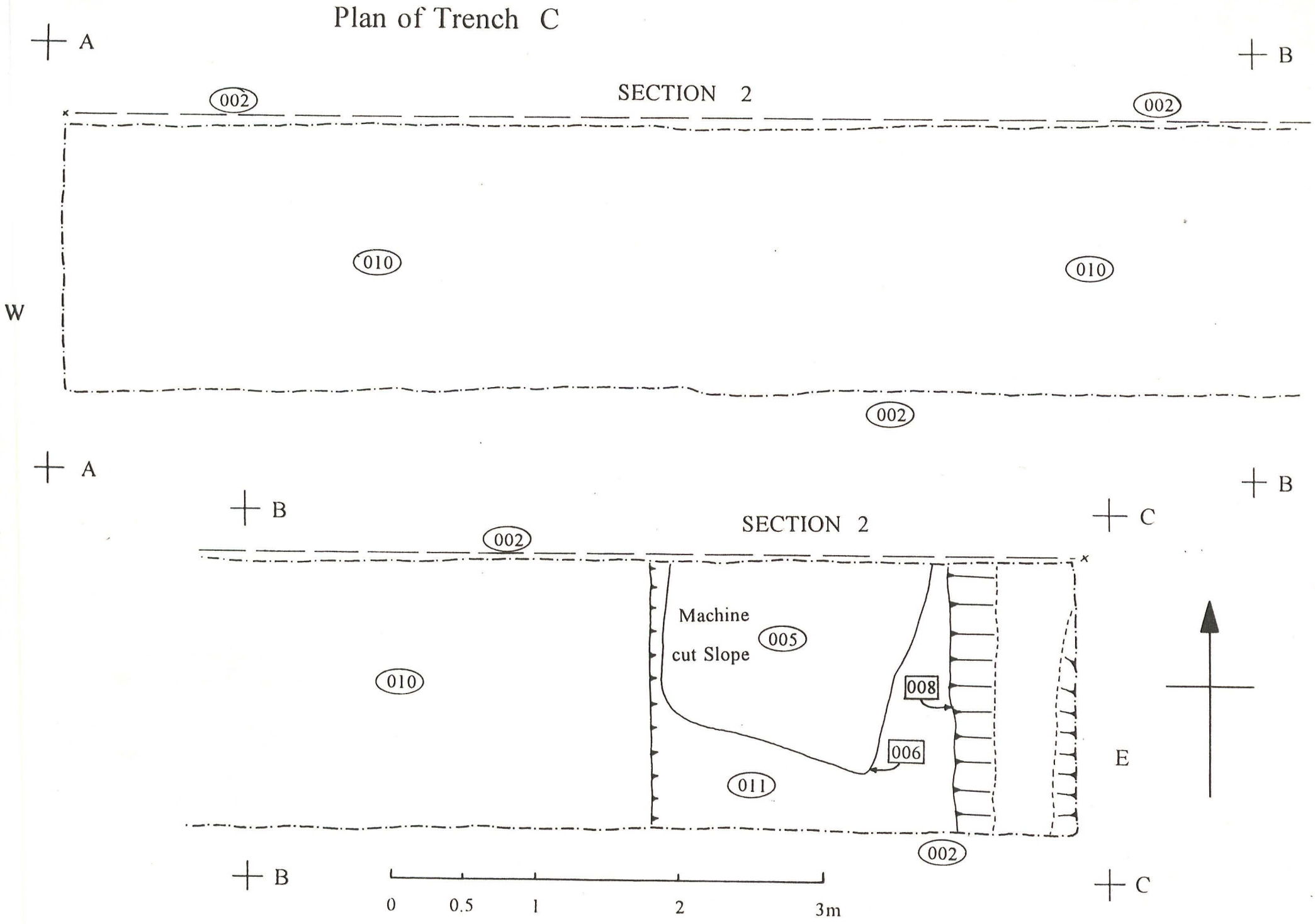


Figure 6: Plan of Trench C

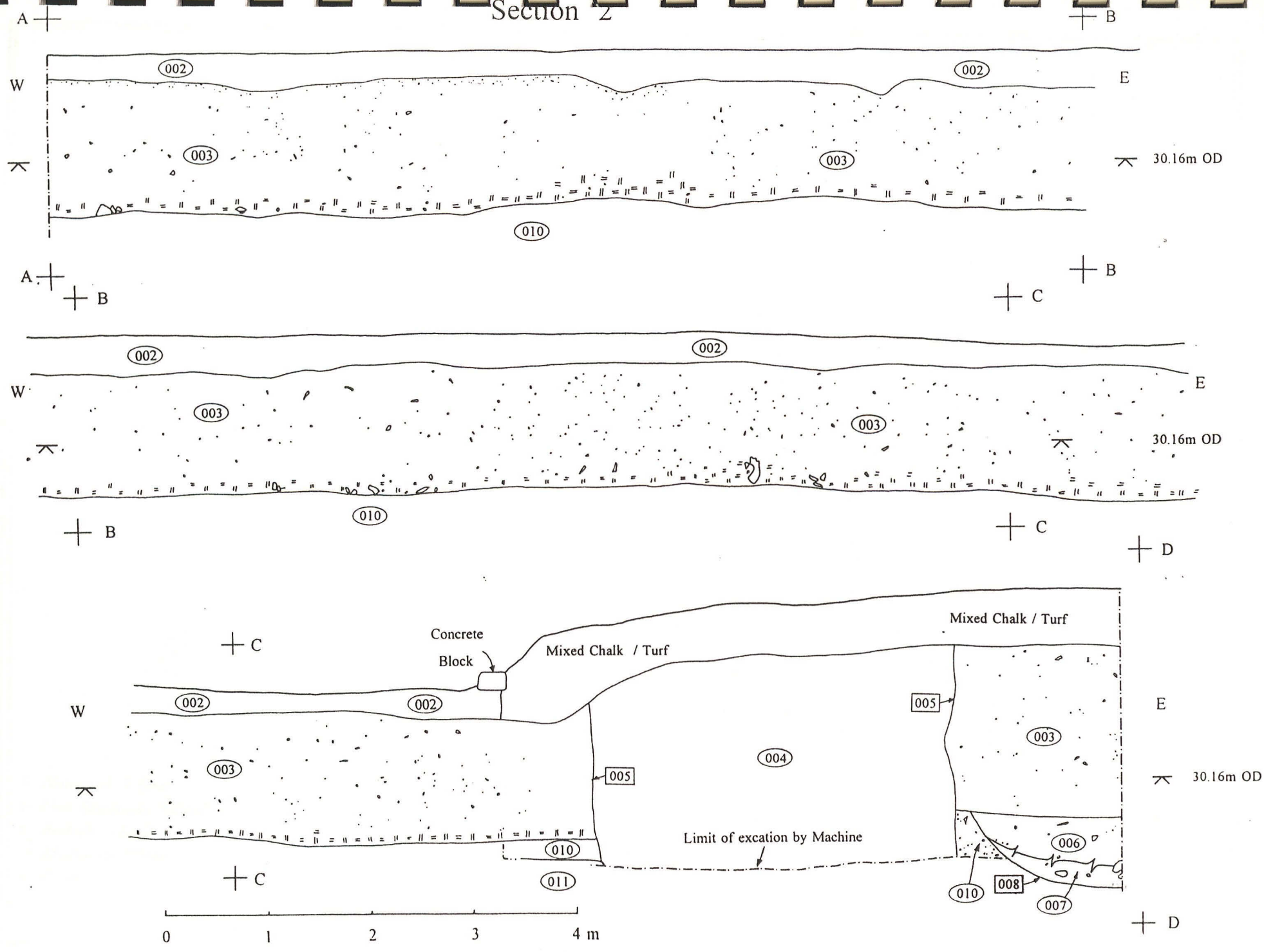


Figure 7: Trench C, Section 2, showing 'Dark Earth' deposit (003)

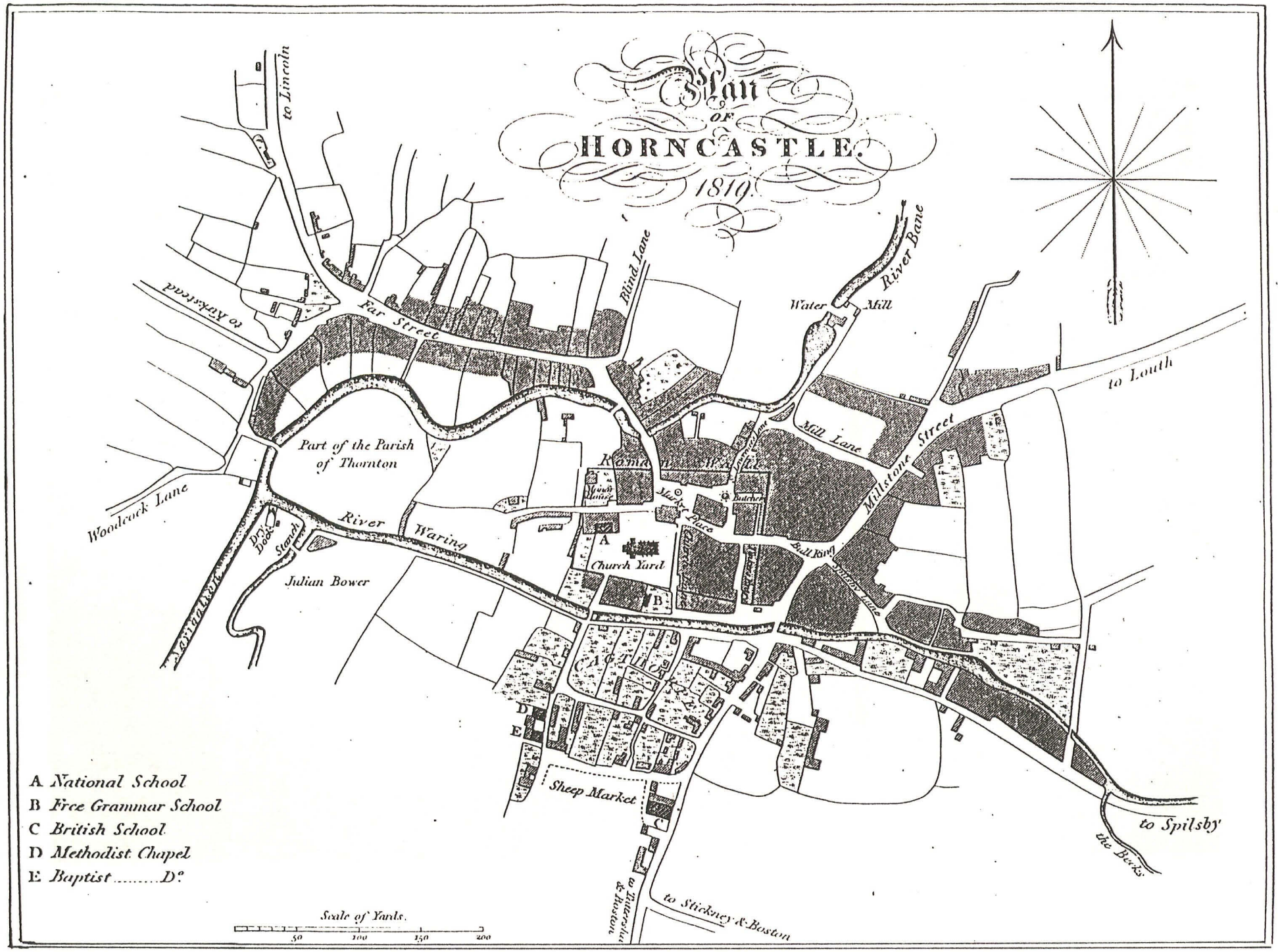


Figure 8: Weir's Plan of Horncastle 1819

Plate 1 - Trench B after cleaning, looking north

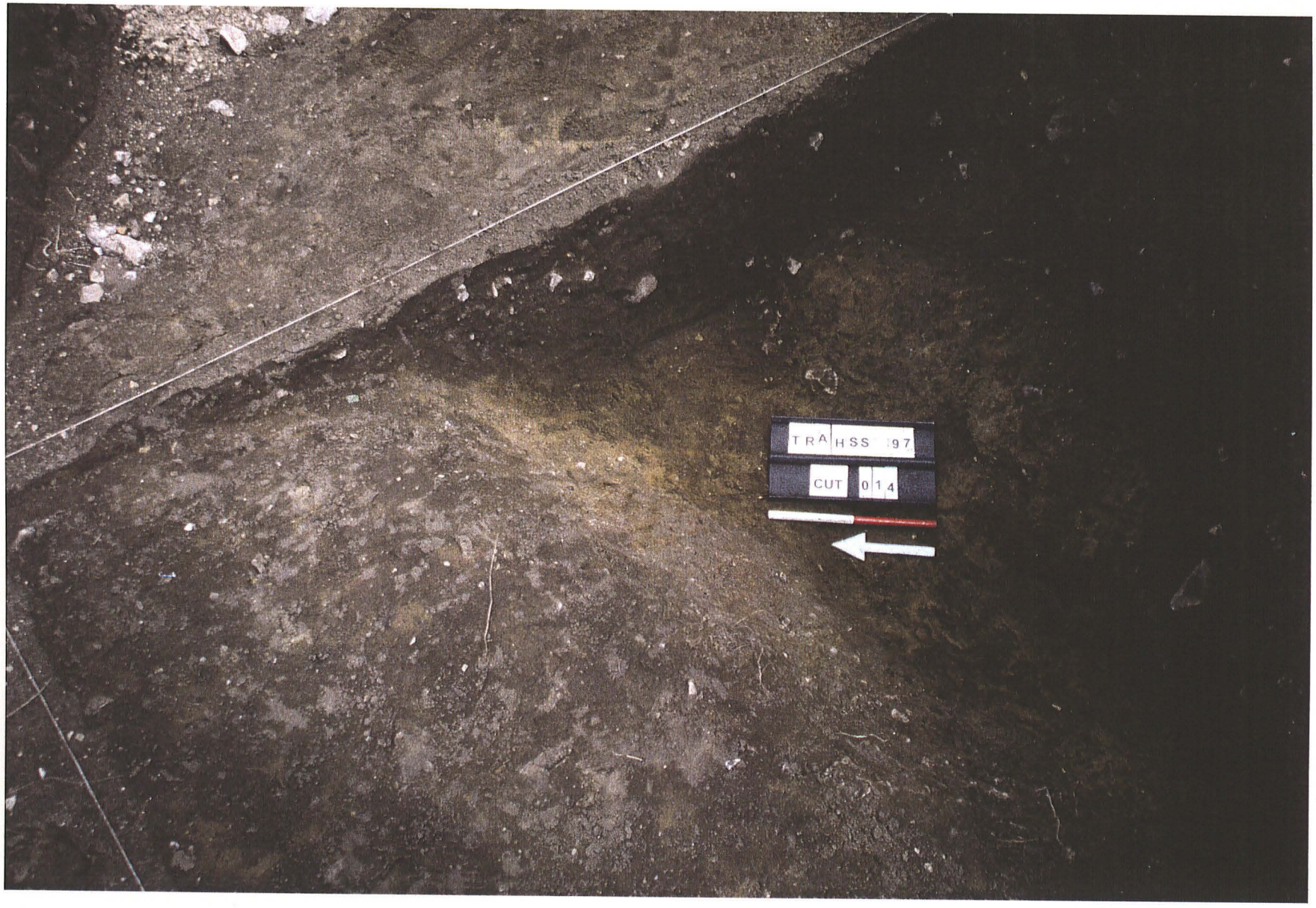


Plate 2 - Ditch 014, Trench A, looking east

APPENDIX 1

SPECIFICATION FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF LAND AT SOUTH STREET, HORNCASTLE

PREPARED FOR

TEMPEST OF STICKNEY

JULY 1997

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 SUMMARY

1.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological evaluation of land at South Street, Horncastle.

1.2 Roman pottery, coins, burials and cremations have previously been found in close proximity to the site.

1.3 A planning application has been made for development of the area. The archaeological works are being undertaking to provide information to assist the determination of the application.

1.4 The archaeological work will in consist of a programme of trial trenching of the site.

1.5 On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the fieldwork. 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 desk-top assessment and field evaluation of land at South Street, Horncastle, Lincolnshire, national grid reference TF 261 694.

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 Horncastle is located approximately 29km east of Lincoln at the southwest corner of the Wolds where the Rivers Bain and Waring meet. Located approximately 300m south of the centre of Horncastle, the investigation area is situated on the east side of South Street, immediately south of Hammerston

Gardens at national grid reference TF 261 694.

3.2 The site is a roughly rectangular block of land. Currently the site is open land with areas of concrete and was previously occupied by recently demolished buildings.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1 Planning permission has been sought for the demolition of existing industrial buildings on the site and for redevlopment of the area for residential purposes. Demolition of the building that previously stood on the site has now taken place. An archaeological evaluation is now required to provide information to assist the determination of the planning application.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 The site lies at approximately 30m OD on land that slopes down gently to the south towards the River Waring, approximately 200m to the north. The town lies on river terrace gravels which overlie Upper Jurassic clays. The main soils are the Swaffham Prior series, coarse loamy brown calcareous earths, though Fladbury 2 Association soils are developed on the river alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984 196; 316).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

6.1 Artefacts of earlier prehistoric date have previously been recovered in the general area, though there is no clear evidence for settlement before the Bronze Age.

6.2 The site lies within an extensive area of Romano-British civilian occupation. Artefacts and aerial photographs have indicated that this area south of the River Witham was probabaly occupied from the late Iron Age through to the 4th century AD.

6.3 Cremation burials in Roman pottery vessels have been found very close to the site and other human remains, undated but believed to be Roman, have also been revealed in the proximity. Two bronze Roman coins have also been found nearby.

6.4 The main potential for the site is the location of Romano-British remains including possible funerary evidence.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information to enable the County Archaeological Officer to formulate an appropriate policy for the management of the archaeological resource of the site.

7.1.1 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.

7.1.2 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.

7.1.3 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.

7.1.4 The extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.

7.1.5 Identify the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

7.1.6 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site

8 LIAISON WITH THE COUNTY ARCHAEOLOGICAL OFFICER

8.1 Prior to commencement of operations the County Archaeological Officer will be notified of the proposed start-date and duration of the fieldwork, to allow appropriate monitoring arrangements to be organised.

9 TRIAL TRENCHING

9.1 Reasoning for this technique

9.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.

9.1.2 The trial trenching will consist of the excavation of a three trenches, each measuring *c.* 15m x 2m. Should archaeological deposits extend below 1.2m depth then the trench sides will be stepped in, or shored, as appropriate. In accordance with the requirements of the curatorial brief, the trenches will be at least 1m wide at the lowest levels of excavation. Auguring may be used to determine the depth of the

sequence of deposits present.

9.2 General Considerations

9.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the evaluation.

9.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists

9.2.3 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. Not all archaeological features exposed will be excavated. However, the evaluation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.

9.2.4 Open trenches will be marked by hazard tape attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the County Archaeological Officer and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of any depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety problems.

9.3 Methodology

9.3.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.

9.3.2 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*ie* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.

9.3.3 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.

9.3.4 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.

9.3.5 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

9.3.5.1 the site before the commencement of field operations.

9.3.5.2 the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.

9.3.5.3 individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.

9.3.5.4 groups of features where their relationship is important.

9.3.5.5 the site on completion of field work

9.3.6 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. The appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department and the police informed.

9.3.7 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.

9.3.8 The spoil generated during the evaluation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the top soil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.

9.3.9 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by an EDM survey.

10 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

10.1 If necessary, 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

11 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

11.1 Stage 1

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

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

11.2 Stage 2

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

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

11.3 Stage 3

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

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

11.3.1.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the site with reference to the desk-top assessment.

11.3.1.3 Description of the topography and geology of the evaluation area

11.3.1.4 Description of the methodologies used during the evaluation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the findings of the investigation.

11.3.1.5 A text describing the findings of the evaluation.

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

11.3.1.7 Sections of the archaeological features.

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

11.3.1.9 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

11.3.1.10 Appropriate photographs of specific archaeological features.

11.3.1.11 A critical review of the effectiveness of the techniques used during the evaluation.

11.3.1.12 A consideration of the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological deposits encountered, and the options available for the mitigation of any such impact.

12 ARCHIVE

12.1 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.

13 REPORT DEPOSITION

13.1 Copies of the evaluation report will be sent to: the client, Tempest of Stickney; East Lindsey District Council Planning Department; and the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record.

14 PUBLICATION

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

15 CURATORIAL MONITORING

15.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with County Archaeological Officer. Seven days notice in writing will be given to the officer prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

16 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

16.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from County Archaeological Officer.

16.2 Should the County Archaeological Officer require any additional investigation beyond the scope of this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

17 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

17.1 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.

Task	Body to be undertaking the work
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: Dr D Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust Roman: B Davies, City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit, Lincoln. Anglo-Saxon: J Young, City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit, Lincoln. Medieval and later: H Healey, independent archaeologist
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit, though dependent upon the date and type of material recovered
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Archaeological Project Services
Animal Remains Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

18 PROGRAMME OF WORKS

18.1 Refer to enclosure.

19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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

APPENDIX 2

Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling Ancient Monuments - Extract from *Archaeology and Planning* DoE Planning Policy Guidance note 16, November 1990

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

i *Period*: all types of monuments that characterise a category or period should be considered for preservation.

ii *Rarity*: there are some monument categories which in certain periods are so scarce that all surviving examples which retain some archaeological potential should be preserved. In general, however, a selection must be made which portrays the typical and commonplace as well as the rare. This process should take account of all aspects of the distribution of a particular class of monument, both in a national and regional context.

iii *Documentation*: the significance of a monument may be enhanced by the existence of records of previous investigation or, in the case of more recent monuments, by the supporting evidence of contemporary written records.

iv *Group value*: the value of a single monument (such as a field system) may be greatly enhanced by its association with related contemporary monuments (such as a settlement or cemetery) or with monuments of different periods. In some cases, it is preferable to protect the complete group of monuments, including associated and adjacent land, rather than to protect isolated monuments within the group.

v *Survival/Condition*: the survival of a monument's archaeological potential both above and below ground is a particularly important consideration and should be assessed in relation to its present condition and surviving features.

vi *Fragility/Vulnerability*: highly important archaeological evidence from some field monuments can be destroyed by a single ploughing or unsympathetic treatment; vulnerable monuments of this nature would particularly benefit from the statutory protection that scheduling confers. There are also existing standing structures of particular form or complexity whose value can again be severely reduced by neglect or careless treatment and which are similarly well suited by scheduled monument protection, even if these structures are already listed buildings.

vii *Diversity*: some monuments may be selected for scheduling because they possess a combination of high quality features, others because of a single important attribute.

viii *Potential*: on occasion, the nature of the evidence cannot be specified precisely but it may still be possible to document reasons anticipating its existence and importance and so to demonstrate the justification for scheduling. This is usually confined to sites rather than upstanding monuments.

APPENDIX 3

Context Summary

Context Number	Trench	Description	Interpretation
001	A	Shallow irregular cut	Natural cut
002	C	Indurated/Loose light yellow sand underlying concrete surface. Approximately 0.25m thick.	Modern yard surface, overlying (004)
003	C	Loose, mid to dark-brown coarse sand. Contains moderate angular flints and occasional flint nodules. Approximately 0.6m thick.	Dark earth deposit, overlying (006)
004	C	Loose, blueish-green sand. Contains bottles, petrochemicals and refuse. Approximately 1.06m thick to LOE.	Dumped deposit, fill of (005)
005	C	Square cut, approximately 1.06m deep x 1.25m wide x 1.45m long to LOE.	Refuse pit, cutting (003)
006	C	Loose, light to mid-brown medium sand. Contains moderate angular flints and occasional sub-angular flints. Approximately 0.25m thick.	Natural deposit, fill of (008)
007	C	Loose, light greyish-yellow fine sand. Contains moderate sub-angular flints and occasional angular flints. Approximately 0.15m thick.	Natural deposit, fill of (008)

Context Number	Trench	Description	Interpretation
008	C	Linear cut, with slightly irregular parallel sides. Approximately 0.4m deep x 0.6m wide x 1.8m long.	Small gully, cutting (010)
009	A	Loose, dark greyish-brown sandy silt. Contains moderate angular flints and occasional charcoal flecks. Approximately 0.5m thick.	Natural deposit, fill of (014)
010	C	Loose, orange sand with mid-brown mottling. Approximately 0.25m thick.	Natural deposit, overlying (011)
011	C	Loose, orange coarse sand. Contains moderate sub-angular flints and frequent angular flints. Unexcavated.	Natural deposit, exposed at LOE in Trench C
012	B	Loose, mid-grey silty sand with occasional angular and sub-angular flints. Approximately 0.2m thick.	Natural deposit, fill of (013)
013	B	Sub-circular cut with steep sides and an irregular base. Approximately 0.2m deep x 0.46m wide x 0.55m long.	Posthole cut, cutting (021)
014	A	Linear cut, curving from west-east to north-south with steep sides and an irregular base. Approximately 0.5m deep x 1.4m wide x 7.5m long to LOE.	Small ditch, cutting (024)

Context Number	Trench	Description	Interpretation
015	B	Linear cut, with steep sides, orientated north-south. Approximately 0.25m deep x 0.58m wide x 5.7m long.	Gully or beam slot, cutting (021)
016	B	Loose, dark greyish-brown coarse sand. Contains moderate angular flints. Approximately 0.25m thick.	Natural deposit, fill of (015)
017	B	Loose, greyish-white humic topsoil and chalk rubble. Approximately 0.4m thick.	Dumped deposits and natural accumulation, overlying (019)
018	B	Square cut, with steep regular sides. Approximately 0.9m deep x 0.7m wide x 1.7m long to LOE.	Refuse pit, cutting (020)
019	B	Loose, dark blueish-black sand. Contains ash, petrochemicals, bottles and metal fragments. Approximately 0.9m thick to LOE.	Dumped deposit, fill of (018)
020	B	Loose, mid to dark-brown coarse sand. Contains occasional angular flints. Approximately 0.8m thick.	Dark earth deposit, overlying (012) and (016)
021	B	Loose, yellow sand with moderate mid-brown mottling. Contains frequent angular flints. Unexcavated.	Natural deposit, exposed at the LOE for Trench B

Context Number	Trench	Description	Interpretation
022	A	Loose fragments of indurated concrete. Approximately 0.3m thick.	Yard surface, overlying (023)
023	A	Loose, dark greyish-brown sandy silt. Contains frequent angular flint fragments. Approximately 0.6m thick.	Dark earth deposit, overlying (009)
024	A	Loose, light orange sand. Contains frequent angular flints. Unexcavated.	Natural deposit, exposed at the LOE for Trench A

APPENDIX 4

The Roman Pottery
by
Barbara Precious

CONTEXT	FABRIC	DESCRIPTION	CONTEXT DATE
unstratified, Trench A	greyware	2 body sherds	
unstratified, Trench A	greyware	1 rim sherd, wide-mouth bowl	
unstratified, Trench A	greyware	1 rim sherd jar/beaker, funnel-necked	
unstratified, Trench A	shelly ware	1 jar body sherd, shell lost	late 3rd-4th century
003	greyware	2 large jar body sherds, same vessel	
003	greyware	1 rim sherd wide-mouth bowl	
003	greyware	1 jar base sherd, string cut	
003	greyware	1 jar base sherd, string cut	
003	greyware	1 jar body sherd	
003	greyware	2 body sherds	
003	?shelly ware	1 body sherd, shell lost or minimal shell	
003	Mancetter-Hartshill	1 rim sherd hammer-head mortarium	late 3rd century or later
006	greyware	1 body sherd	Roman
006	greyware?	1 body sherd, possibly medieval	?Roman
016	greyware	1 body sherd, wide-mouth bowl	

016	shelly ware	1 rim fragment of ?everted rim jar	3rd century or later
023	greyware	1 large body sherd of large jar	3rd century or later

The assemblage from context (003) consists of mostly fresh, largish sherds. One of the sherds from deposit (006) may be medieval in date. As a total group, the assemblage is no earlier than the 3rd century AD.

APPENDIX 5

THE FINDS

The Non-Pottery Finds
by Gary Taylor

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION
unstratified, Trench A	1 cinder
009	3 pieces of natural flint, 2 patinated
016	1 piece of ceramic tile

The Iron Objects
by Jane Cowgill

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION
009	nail, in 2 pieces
016	amorphous ferrous lump

The amorphous lump from context (016) is a heavily corroded, though unidentified, iron object.

APPENDIX 6

The Animal Bone,
by James Rackham
Environmental Archaeological Consultancy

Archive catalogue of animal bone from Horncastle, South Street, HSS97

site	context	species	bone	numbe r	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	comment2	preserv -ation
HSS97	3	SSZ	FEM	1	F							SHAFT-FRAGMENTED- 8 PIECES	3
HSS97	6	BOS	RAD	1	R	PF	1					SPLIT PROXIMAL END-BADLY ERODED	2
HSS97	6	BOS	SCP	1	L		2					GLENOID-BADLY ERODED	2
HSS97	9	BOS	MTT	1	F							ANT MIDSHAFT FRAGMENT	3
HSS97	9	OVCA	TIB	1	R	DF	567				Bd-29 Dd-21.9	DISTAL HALF	4
HSS97	16	CSZ	LBF	1	F							SHAFT FRAG	4
HSS97	16	SSZ	RIB	1	F							SHAFT FRAG- 2 PIECES	4
HSS97	16	SUS	TRV	1	F	CNAN	45					LAST THORACIC VERT	4
HSS97	999	BOS	FEM	1	F							PROX SHAFT FRAG	3
HSS97	999	BOS	SCP	1	R							FRAGMENT OF COLLUM	3
HSS97	999	CSZ	CEV	1	L							ANT AND POST ZYGA-LEFT SIDE	3

999 - unstratified (+)

THE ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY CONSULTANCY

Key to codes used in the cataloguing of animal bones

SPECIES

BOS	cattle
CSZ	cattle size
SUS	pig
OVCA	sheep or goat
OVI	sheep
SSZ	sheep size
EQU	horse
CER	red deer
CAN	dog
MAN	human
UNI	unknown
CHIK	chicken
GOOS	goose, dom
LEP	hare
UNB	indet bird
MALL	duck, dom.
GULL	gull sp.
FISH	fish
UNIB	bird indet
UNIF	fish indet
GSZE	goose size
BEAV	beaver
CORV	crow or rook

BONE

SKL	skull
TEMP	temporal
FRNT	frontal
PET	petrous
PAR	parietal
OCIP	occipital
ZYG	zygomatic
MAN	mandible
MAX	maxilla
ATL	atlas
AXI	axis
CEV	cervical vertebra
TRV	thoracic vertebra
LMV	lumbar vertebra
SAC	sacrum
CDV	caudal vertebra
SCP	scapula
HUM	humerus
RAD	radius
MTC	metacarpus
MC1-4	metacarpus 1-4
INN	innominate
ILM	ilium
PUB	pubis
ISH	ischium
FEM	femur
TIB	tibia
AST	astragalus
CAL	calcaneum
MTT	metatarsus
MT1-4	metatarsus 1-4
PH1	1st phalanx
PH2	2nd phalanx
PH3	3rd phalanx
LM1-LM3	Lower molar 1 - molar 3
UM1-UM3	upper molar 1 - molar 3
LPM1-LPM4	lower premolar 1-4
UPM1-UPM4	upper premolar 1-4
DLPM1-4	deciduous lower premolar 1-4
DUPM1-4	deciduous upper premolar 1-4
MNT	mandibular tooth
MXT	maxillary tooth
LBF	long bone
UNI	unidentified
STN	sternum
INC	incisor
TTH	indet. tooth
CMP	carpo-metacarpus

SIDE

W - whole
L - left side
R - right side
F - fragment

FUSION

Records the fused/unfused condition of the epiphyses
P - proximal; D - distal; E - acetabulum;
N - unfused; F - fused; C - cranial; A - posterior

TOOTH WEAR

Codes are those used in Grant, A. 1982 The use of tooth wear as a guide to the age of domestic animals, in B.Wilson, C.Grigson and S.Payne (eds) *Ageing and sexing animal bones from Archaeological sites, 91-108.*

Teeth are labelled as follows in the tooth wear column:

h ldpm4/dupm4
H lpm4/upm4
I lm1/um1
J lm2/um2
K lm3/um3
f ldpm2/dupm2
g ldpm3/dupm3

ZONES

zones record the part of the bone present.
The key to each zone on each bone is on page 2

MEASUREMENTS

Any measurements are those listed in A.Von den Driesch (1976) *A Guide to the Measurement of Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites*, Peabody Museum Bulletin 1, Peabody Museum, Harvard, USA

ZONES - codes used to define zones on each bone

SKULL - 1. paraoccipital process
2. occipal condyle
3. intercornual protuberance
4. external acoustic meatus
5. frontal sinus
6. ectorbitale
7. entorbitale
8. temporal articular facet
9. facial tuber
0. infraorbital foramen

MANDIBLE
1. Symphyseal surface
2. diastema
3. lateral diastemal foramen
4. coronoid process
5. condylar process
6. angle
7. anterior dorsal acsending ramus posterior M3
8. mandibular foramen

VERTEBRA
1. spine
2. anterior epiphysis
3. posterior epiphysis
4. centrum
5. neural arch

SCAPULA
1. supraglenoid tubercle
2. glenoid cavity
3. origin of the distal spine
4. tuber of spine
5. posterior of neck with foramen
6. cranial angle of blade
7. caudal angle of blade

HUMERUS
1. head
2. greater tubercle
3. lesser tubercle
4. intertuberal groove
5. deltoid tuberosity
6. dorsal angle of olecranon fossa
7. capitulum
8. trochlea

RADIUS
1. medial half of proximal epiphysis
2. lateral half of proximal epiphysis
3. posterior proximal ulna scar and foramen
4. medial half of distal epiphysis
5. lateral half of distal epiphysis
6. distal shaft immediately above distal epiphysis

ULNA
1. olecranon tuberosity
2. trochlear notch- semilunaris
3. lateral coronoid process
4. distal epiphysis

METACARPUS -
1. medial facet of proximal artciulation, MC3
2. lateral facet of proximal articulation, MC4
3. medial distal condyle, MC3
4. lateral distal condyle, MC4
5. anterior distal groove and foramen
6. medial or lateral distal condyle

FIRST PHALANX
1. proximal epiphysis
2. distal articular facet

INNOMINATE
1. tuber coxae
2. tuber sacrale + scar
3. body of illium with dorso-medial foramen
4. iliopubic eminence
5. acetabular fossa
6. symphyseal branch of pubis
7. body of ischium
8. ischial tuberosity
9. depression for medial tendon of rectus femoris

FEMUR
1. head
2. trochanter major
3. trochanter minor
4. supracondyloid fossa
5. distal medial condyle
6. lateral distal condyle
7. distal trochlea
8. trochanter tertius

TIBIA
1. proximal medial condyle
2. proximal lateral condyle
3. intercondylar eminence
4. proximal posterior nutrient foramen
5. medial malleolus
6. lateral aspect of distal articulation
7. distal pre-epiphyseal portion of the diaphysis

CALCANEUM
1. calcaneal tuber
2. sustentaculum tali
3. processus anterior

METATARSUS
1. medial facet of proximal artciulation, MT3.
2. lateral facet of proximal articulation, MT4
3. medial distal condyle, MT3
4. lateral distal condyle, MT4
5. anterior distal groove and foramen
6. medial or lateral distal condyle

APPENDIX 7

A Human Bone From Site HSS 97

Author: Rebecca Gowland BSc.

August 1997

1.0 Introduction

The human skeletal element (context 009) which forms this short report is an incomplete, disarticulated tibia. The bone is the mid-shaft of a right tibia from which the proximal and distal epiphyses have been broken. The bone was examined in order to obtain as much information as possible.

2.0 Sexing

It is not possible to obtain any useful metrical data from this bone because it is incomplete. Furthermore, the bone has been subject to medial-lateral distortion, (presumably due to mechanical pressures whilst in the burial environment) a factor which makes the usual desired mid-shaft measurements meaningless. Attempts at ascertaining sex from a single long bone will always be subject to extreme doubt and when that skeletal element is both incomplete and distorted such an undertaking is obviously not possible.

3.0 Ageing

It is not possible to age the individual on the basis of such scant evidence, other than to say that the size of the bone indicates that it is likely to have belonged to an adult.

4.0 Stature

Stature estimations are not possible, again because the bone is incomplete.

5.0 Pathology

There is no evidence of any pathological processes, with both the cross-section and the surface of the bone showing no abnormalities.

6.0 Discussion

As is evident from the above, the information retrievable from a single, incomplete bone is minimal at best. The bone is the mid-shaft of a right tibia of an adult individual and shows no sign of pathological conditions.

APPENDIX 8

The Archive

The archive consists of:

24	Context records
17	Scale drawings sheets
7	Photographic record sheets
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Box of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

Archaeological Project Services project code:	HSS97
City and County Museum, Lincoln Accession Number:	182.97

APPENDIX 9

Glossary

Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the early part of the Saxon period and dating from approximately AD 450-650.
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.* (4).
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.
Dumped deposits	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Iron Age	Period dating from 600BC - AD43, during which iron tools became more common. This period is characterised by complex tribal societies and is traditionally believed to end with the Roman invasion of Britain.
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period from AD43 to AD450, when Britain was gradually occupied as part of the Roman Empire.