

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCHEME OF WORKS  
AT  
BOSTON ROAD CAR PARK  
SLEAFORD  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(BRSC07)**

**Work Undertaken For  
D.B. Lawrence**

June 2007

Report Compiled by  
Michael Wood BA (Hons) Mlitt AIFA

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**



APS Report No. **40/07**



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## 1. SUMMARY

*A scheme of works was undertaken during groundworks at Boston Road Car Park, Sleaford, Lincolnshire. This scheme monitored excavation of a rectangular pit for a water storage system, a series of geotechnical test pits and associated soil movement.*

*The development site lies in an archaeologically sensitive area. Iron Age and Roman remains are known within and near to the development, including the nationally important site of Old Place c.600m east of the site.*

*This project revealed ditches, pits and a metalled surface probably associated with the 1<sup>st</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> century AD expansion of Roman Sleaford. Environmental analysis suggests the area would have been open grassland at this time.*

*Artefacts including Roman pottery and tile and animal bones were recovered during this investigation.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by D B Lawrence to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with construction of a new car park at Boston Road, Sleaford, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application N/57/0746/06. The fieldwork was carried out between the 30<sup>th</sup> January and 16<sup>th</sup> February 2007.

### 2.2 Topography and Geology

Sleaford is situated 28km south of Lincoln and 18km northeast of Grantham in the administrative district of North Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). The development site lies east of the town centre, on the

south bank of the River Slea to the rear of housing on the north side of Boston Road. It is centred on National Grid Reference TF 07019 45766.

The development site lies just east of the town centre on the south side of the River Slea at approximately 15m OD. Local soils are the Ruskington Association, gleyic brown calcareous earths, developed on glaciofluvial sand and gravel (Hodge et al. 1984, 304).

### 2.3 Archaeological Setting

Sleaford possesses archaeological remains of regional and national significance, being the site of a major Late Iron Age settlement, which developed around a crossing point on the River Slea. 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 the Roman Road of Mareham Lane. This road has been the subject of previous interventions, revealed as a well-preserved metalled surface, which may have been in use until the early modern period (Wood 2007).

Previous investigations a short distance east of the development site near Old Place had revealed late Iron Age ditched enclosures and later Roman buildings (Elsdon *ibid*, Trimble 1997). Work along St. Giles Avenue, c.600m east of the site also revealed 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).

Further work east of Old Place revealed Romano-British stone buildings, metalled

trackways and burials. (Bradley-Lovekin 2005). Trial trenching on the site of Hoplands Business Centre c. 800m east of the site, exposed late Iron Age and Roman deposits including the periphery of a Roman cemetery (Kitch 2006).

Roman remains are also known from within and in the immediate vicinity of the development site. A coin hoard of 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD date is recorded from between the northern site boundary and the River. North-south aligned building remains have been recorded on the Boston Road frontage between Nos 77 and 81. Trial trenching undertaken prior to this investigation revealed Roman remains, which included a trackway, ditches, postholes and pits all dating to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD (McDaid 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. Previous trial trenching at the development site recovered unstratified Saxon pottery, which may have been deposited during manuring (McDaid 2006).

The Saxon lord *Bradi* and Ramsey Abbey, which controlled Quarrington Manor, jointly held Old Sleaford. The Saxon town 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 1997).

Saint Giles' church was probably founded in the later Saxon period and stood

approximately 500m east of the development site. The church's history can be traced to the reformation when it is believed to have gone out of use (Elsdon *ibid*). Recent trial trenching at St. Giles Avenue revealed the medieval churchyard extended under the present road system directly east of the original church (Wood 2006).

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

### 3. AIMS

A mitigation strategy was in place to limit impact on archaeological deposits. This entailed ground stabilisation rather than area stripping. However, there were areas where impact below this level was unavoidable. The aims of the scheme of works was:

- To archaeologically excavate and record features in the areas of excavation for the water storage system.
- To record and interpret any archaeological features exposed during other groundworks.

The objectives of the scheme of works was:

- Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and

- Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

#### 4. METHODS

Machine removal of overburden and excavation of the water system tank were undertaken under archaeological supervision (Plate 1). The excavated area of the water system encompassed approximately 232m<sup>2</sup>. A series of geotechnical test pits approximately 3m<sup>2</sup> were also excavated within the development site. Machined surfaces and test pits were regularly observed and exposed archaeological deposits cleaned by hand. Test pits, which produced artefacts or archaeological deposits, were recorded in addition to the excavated area.

Sample excavation was undertaken on the archaeological remains, sufficient to date and characterise each feature, typically involving a single intervention. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 1. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

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

#### 5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis seven phases were identified.

Phase 1	Natural
Phase 2	Pre-2 <sup>nd</sup> century AD
Phase 3	1 <sup>st</sup> -2 <sup>nd</sup> century AD
Phase 4	Pre-3 <sup>rd</sup> century AD
Phase 5	3 <sup>rd</sup> century AD
Phase 6	Post 3 <sup>rd</sup> century AD
Phase 7	Modern

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

##### 5.1 Natural Deposits

Natural deposits (030), (031), (046) and (053) were present throughout the watching brief. These deposits comprised yellow orange sandy gravels consistent with known glaciofluvial geology (Hodge et al. 1984, 304). Full descriptions of all natural deposits are recorded in Appendix 2.

##### 5.2 Pre-2<sup>nd</sup> Century AD

This phase included pits [002] and [058] and hollow [039]. These features contained no dateable artefacts, however they were stratigraphically below 2<sup>nd</sup> century deposits.

Steep-sided pit [002] was located near the northern margin of the excavated area (Figs. 4, 5 & 6) and measured 1.2m long by 0.48m wide by 0.57m deep. This feature was backfilled with dark silty clay (001), which measured 0.57m thick and was truncated by 2<sup>nd</sup> century ditch [005=016].

Shallow sided-pit [058] was located in the central area of the site and measured 0.4m in diameter by 0.4m deep. This feature contained two sterile silt deposits (061) and (062), which were truncated by 2<sup>nd</sup> century pit [056] (Figs. 4, 6, Section 10).

Hollow [039] was located in the northern area of the site (Fig. 4), measured 1.6m in diameter by 0.12m deep and contained a



spread of stony silt (038) which was truncated by 1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> century ditch [023] (Fig. 6).

### 5.3 1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> Century AD

This phase contained ditches [005=016], [017], [023] and pits [007] and [056].

Northeast-southwest aligned ditch [005=016] was located within the northern end of the excavation area (Fig. 4). This concave-sided ditch measured 0.76m wide by 0.43m deep and extended beyond the limits of the excavation. Linear ditch [005=016] contained a sequence of gradual silting events (003), (004), (014) and (015), which included charcoal flecks and occasional 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery (Appendix 3). This ditch was truncated near the eastern margin of the excavated area by steep-sided pit [007] (Figs. 5 & 6, Section 1).

Pit [007] measured 1.2m long by 0.56m wide by 0.21m deep (Fig. 6, Plate 6) and was backfilled with loose, dark sand (006), which contained sherds of mid-late 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery (Appendix 3). This pit was subsequently sealed by cultivated soil (028=029=044=020).

Northeast-southwest aligned ditch [017] was positioned directly south and parallel to feature [005=016] (Fig. 4). This ditch measured 0.65m wide by 0.14m deep and was filled with dark silty sand (018), which contained sherds of 1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery (Appendix 3). Ditch [017] was subsequently sealed by cultivated soil (028=029=044=020).

Northeast-southwest aligned ditch [023] was positioned directly north of linear feature [005=016] (Fig. 4, Plate 5). This ditch measured 1.6m wide by 0.6m deep, truncated hollow [039] and extended beyond the limits of the excavated area. Feature [023] was filled with similar dark silty deposits (024=048) and (025=052) as ditches [005=016] and [017] (Fig. 6,

Sections 5 & 7). The latest deposit (024=048) was subsequently sealed below cultivated soil (028=029=044=020).

Concave-sided pit [056] was located in the centre of the excavated area and truncated pit [058]. This feature measured 1.4m long by 0.55m wide by 0.23m deep and was filled with deposits of loose dark silt (059) and (057), which contained 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery (Appendix 3) and were subsequently sealed by cultivated soil (028=029=044=020).

### 5.4 Pre-3<sup>rd</sup> Century AD

This phase included metalled surfaces (011) & (019). As with the pre-2<sup>nd</sup> century AD phase, this deposit contained no dateable artefacts, however was stratigraphically below 3<sup>rd</sup> century or later remains.

Surface (011) was located on the eastern margin of the excavated area and may have formed a continuous layer with (019) to the east (Figs. 3, 4 & 5). This surface measured at least 0.5m by 0.5 in plan and was composed of compact limestone cobbles, which were truncated by 3<sup>rd</sup> century pits [045] and [067] (Fig. 5).

Metalled surface (019) was revealed in Test Pit 1, directly east of the excavated area and measured at least 1m by 1m in plan (Fig. 3, Plate 2). This surface was composed of compacted limestone fragments similar to the remains in Trench 3, revealed during previous trial trenching (McDaid 2006). Surface (019) was subsequently sealed by cultivated soil (028=029=044=020).

### 5.5 3<sup>rd</sup> Century AD

This phase included ditches, [010], [026], [033], [036=049], [054=064] and pits [045] and [067].

Feature [054=064], located in the southern half of the excavation area was aligned

approximately northeast-southwest and measured 3.25m wide by 0.4m deep (Figs. 4, 6 & 7, Plate 3). However, this feature appeared to widen dramatically to the west and may actually represent a palaeochannel partially open in the Roman period. This feature contained a sequence of slow silting events, composed of dark brown sandy clay with occasional 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD potsherds (Appendix 3). Environmental analysis indicated this feature was located in dry, open grassland within the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD (Appendix 7).

Sub-rounded pits [045] and [067] were located against the eastern margin of the excavated area and measured between 0.7m and 1m wide by 0.37m and 0.2m deep respectively (Figs. 4, 5 and 6, Section 3). Both pits were filled with dark silty sand (012) (009) and (013) which contained sherds of late Roman pottery (Appendix 3). Pit [067] was filled with deposit (013), which contained a potential 4<sup>th</sup> century sherd (Appendix 3). However, this is probably intrusive as both these features were truncated by 3<sup>rd</sup> century ditch [010].

Northwest-southeast aligned ditch [010] was located against the eastern margin of the excavated area (Figs. 5 & 6). This concave-sided ditch measured 0.75m wide by 0.14m deep and truncated pits [045] and [067]. Ditch [010] was filled with dark silty sand (008), which contained sherds of 3<sup>rd</sup> century pottery (Appendix 3) and was sealed below cultivated soil (028=029=044=020).

Northwest-southeast aligned ditch [026] was located in the southern half of the excavated area, and truncated linear feature [054=064] (Figs. 4 & 6). This concave-sided ditch measured 1.9m wide by 0.15m deep and contained a dark clay sand deposit rich in limestone fragments (027). This feature was truncated by ditch [033] to the east (Fig. 4).

Northwest-southeast aligned ditch [036=049] measured 1.39m wide by 0.35m deep and truncated linear feature [054=064] (Figs. 4, 6 & 7, Plate 4). This ditch contained deposits of dark silt (035), (051) and (050) and occasional sherds of 3<sup>rd</sup> century pottery (Appendix 3). Environmental evidence suggests this ditch was seasonally flooded, probably acting as a drainage channel (Appendix 7). This feature was subsequently truncated by ditch [033].

Northeast-southwest aligned ditch [033] was located in the southern half of the excavated area and measured 0.82m wide by 0.25m deep (Figs. 4 & 6). This ditch truncated 3<sup>rd</sup> century linear feature [026] and contained a primary deposit of grey silt (063) 0.12m thick, which underlay a deposit of dark stony silt (034) 0.19m thick. This deposit was subsequently sealed by cultivated soil (028=029=044=020).

## 5.6 Post 3<sup>rd</sup> Century AD

Dark silty cultivated soil (028=029=044=020), revealed within the development site, sealed all the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD features. This deposit measured between 0.2 and 0.55m in thickness and contained occasional limestone fragments (Figs. 6 & 7). This dark silt was overlain by modern made ground and topsoil.

## 5.7 Modern Deposits

Topsoil (021=042) composed of dark grey brown silt typically 0.6m thick, was revealed within the development site. This deposit sealed modern levelling events (032) and (043), which were composed of light sandy clay between 0.2 and 0.34m thick. Deposit (043) overlay a dump of coarse silty sand (047), which was 0.1m thick and probably used to elevate the modern ground level.

## 6. DISCUSSION

Previous work at this development site revealed ditches, pits, postholes and a trackway all dated to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD (McDaid). This investigation produced further ditches, pits and metalled surfaces spanning the 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries AD. This area reflects the expanding Roman town of Sleaford, with similar remains of Late Iron Age to Late Roman date known a short way east of the site at Old Place (Elsdon 1997).

These deposits are typical of a Roman urban fringe, with ditches probably representing minor drainage and boundary features. Early Roman deposits were restricted to the northeast extent of the excavated area, with 3<sup>rd</sup> century remains continuing to the southwest. The presence of pre-3<sup>rd</sup> century material indicates this area of Sleaford was occupied around the same time as Old Place, with the assemblage retrieved from the 2006 evaluation reflecting the later, 3<sup>rd</sup> century expansion.

The modest faunal remains assemblage is typical of butchered waste from domestic contexts, and reflects discarded food waste (Appendix 6). Pottery recovered from the site comprises table and kitchenwares, again typical of the region. Two sherds of 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery were also recovered, however the majority of the assemblage is clearly 2<sup>nd</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> century, suggesting these later sherds are intrusive (Appendix 3).

Metalled surfaces from roads and floors have previously been recorded in Sleaford, most notably the metalled road of Mareham Lane, preserved to the northeast (Wood 2006, 2007). This surface at Boston Road probably formed a continuous layer with the surface revealed on the eastern edge of the excavated area.

Environmental analysis from 3<sup>rd</sup> century features [054=064] and [036=049] indicated that the site was open, dry

grassland suitable for pasture. In addition, ditch [036=049] contained evidence for seasonal flooding, which suggests the linear features present at Boston Road may have been dug for drainage, perhaps channelling water towards the west and the River Slea's flood plain.

A cultivated soil was revealed to seal the 3<sup>rd</sup> century deposits, suggesting this area of the Roman town was converted to pasture within the later Roman and Saxon periods. Similar cultivated soils are known from Old Place and the Hoplands areas of Sleaford to the northeast (Elsdon 1997; Kitch 2006; Wood 2006). In addition, previous trial trenching retrieved pottery spanning the 5<sup>th</sup>-8<sup>th</sup> centuries from the topsoil of Trench 3 directly east of the excavated area. This has been interpreted as a manuring scatter (McDaid 2006), which may further indicate the area was utilised for agricultural production after the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD.

## 7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological scheme of works was undertaken during groundworks at Boston Road Car Park, Sleaford, Lincolnshire. This watching brief monitored the excavation of a rectangular pit for a water storage system, a series of geotechnical test pits and associated soil movement.

This project revealed ditches, pits and a metalled surface probably associated with the 1<sup>st</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> century AD expansion of Roman Sleaford. Cultivated soil sealed these deposits suggesting this area was converted to pasture or arable land in the later Roman and Saxon periods.

Artefacts including moderately frequent Roman finewares may suggest this was a relatively high status area in 3<sup>rd</sup> century Sleaford.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of D. B. Lawrence for commissioning the work. David Hopkins produced the original illustration for Figure 8. Steve Malone coordinated the project and edited this report with Tom Lane.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone  
 Site Supervisors: Vicky Mellor & Mark Peachey  
 Site Staff: Denise Buckley, Andy Failes, Bob Garland and Jim Robertson  
 Surveying: Mark Dymond  
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley  
 Finds Analysis: Anne Boyle, Maggie Darling, Rachael V. Hall and Jennifer Kitch  
 Environmental Analysis: Val Fryer  
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
 CAD Illustration: Michael Wood  
 Post-excavation analysis: Michael Wood

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## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services  
 IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists



Figure 1: General Location Plan



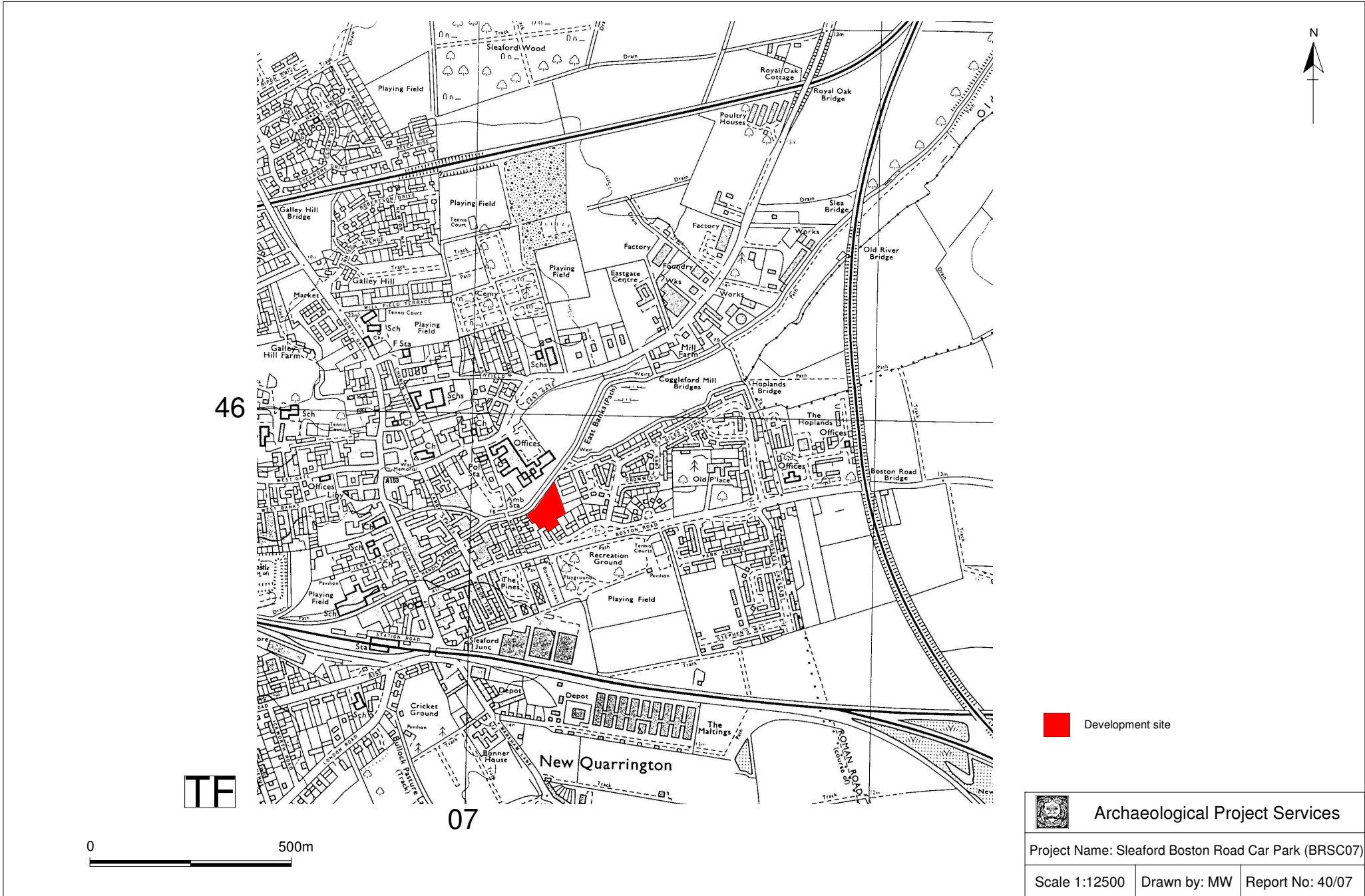
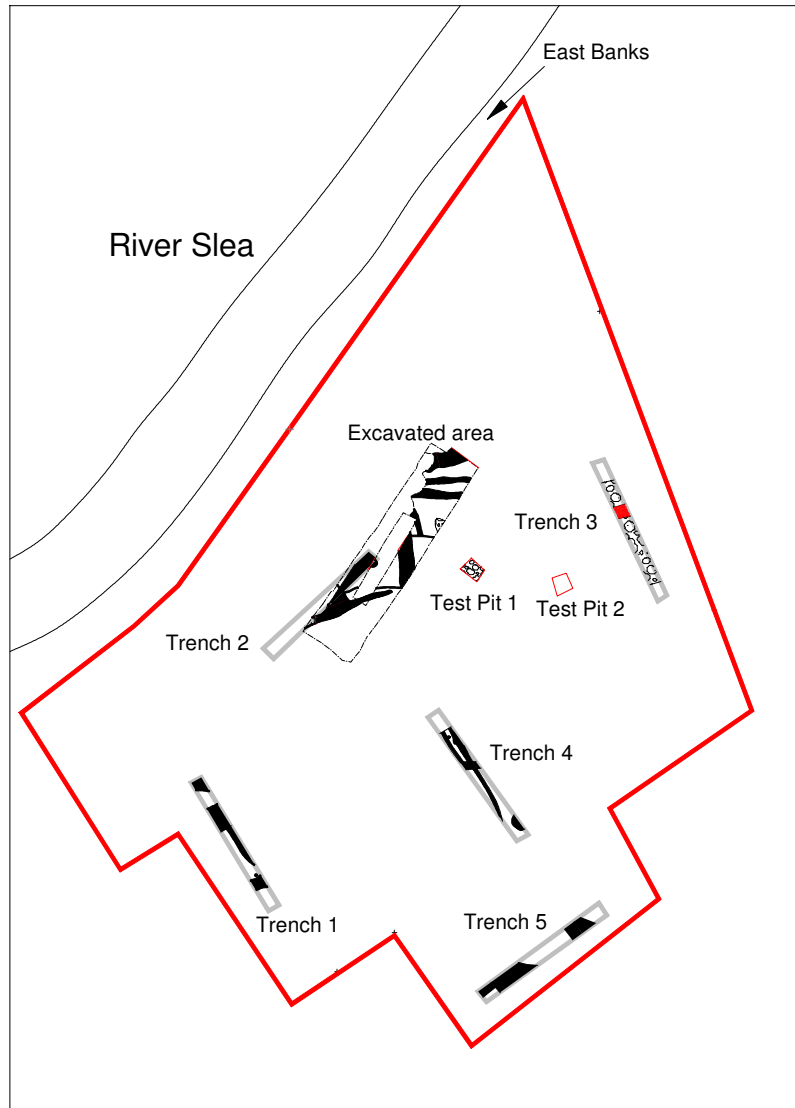






Figure 2 Site Location







-  Ditches, pits and postholes
-  Metalled surface
-  Wall
-  Previous trial trench (LAS 2006)

0 50m


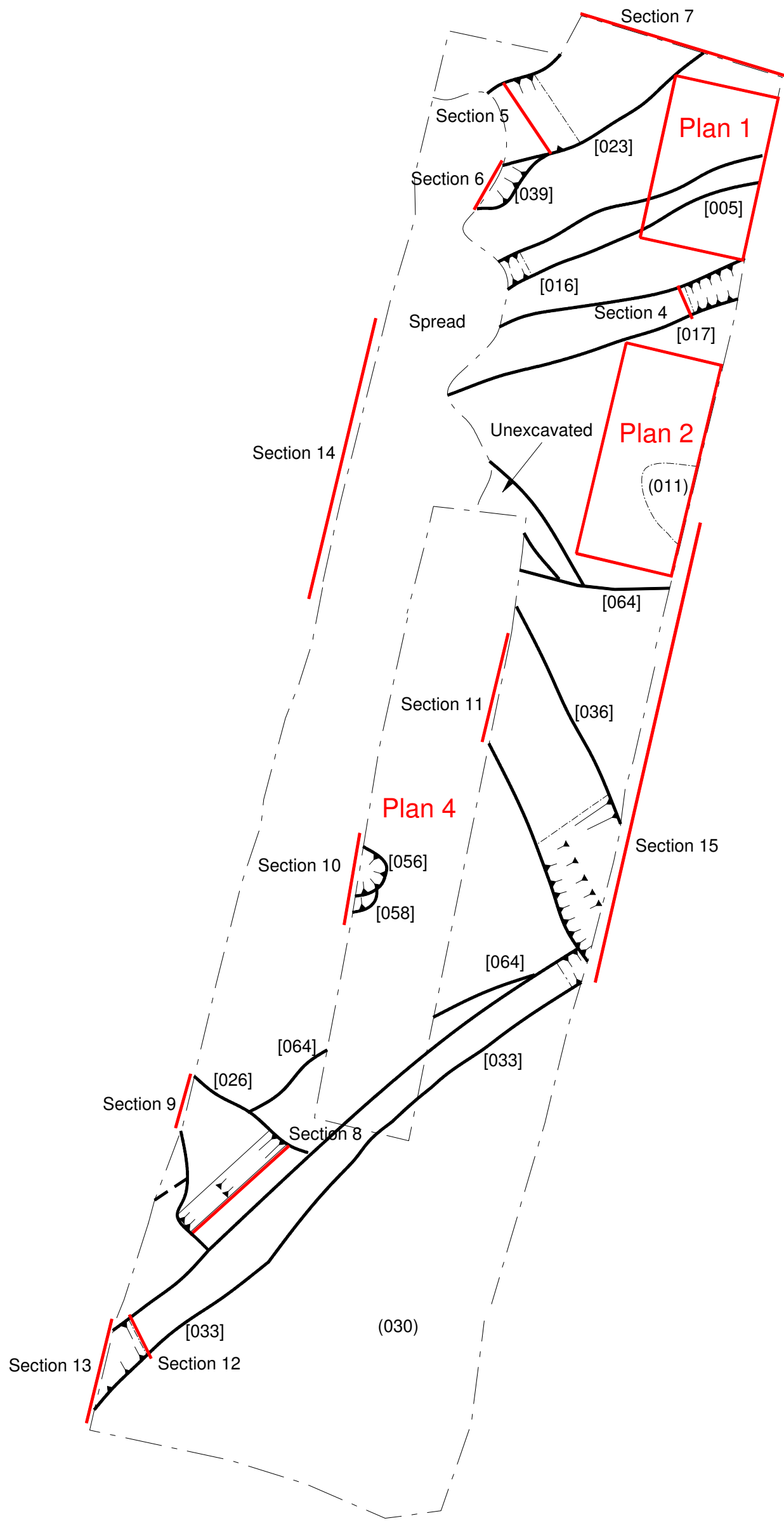
	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Sleaford Boston Road Car Park (BRSC07)		
Scale 1:1000	Drawn by: MW	Report No: 40/07

Figure 3 Location of excavated area, test pits and previous work






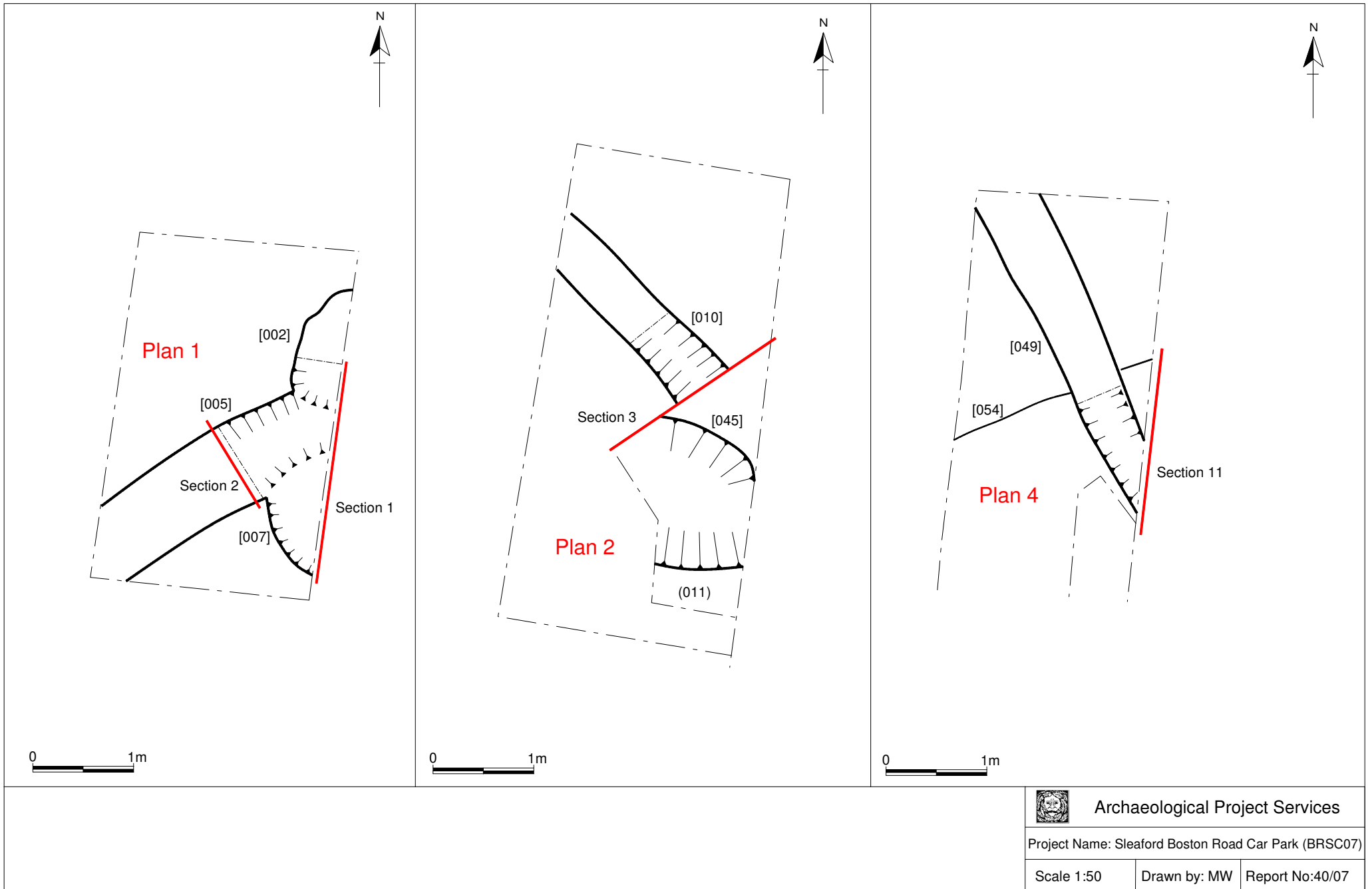
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Project Name: Sleaford Boston Road Car Park (BRSC07)		
Scale 1:100	Drawn by: MW	Report No: 40/07

Figure 4 Excavation Area





Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Sleaford Boston Road Car Park (BRSC07)

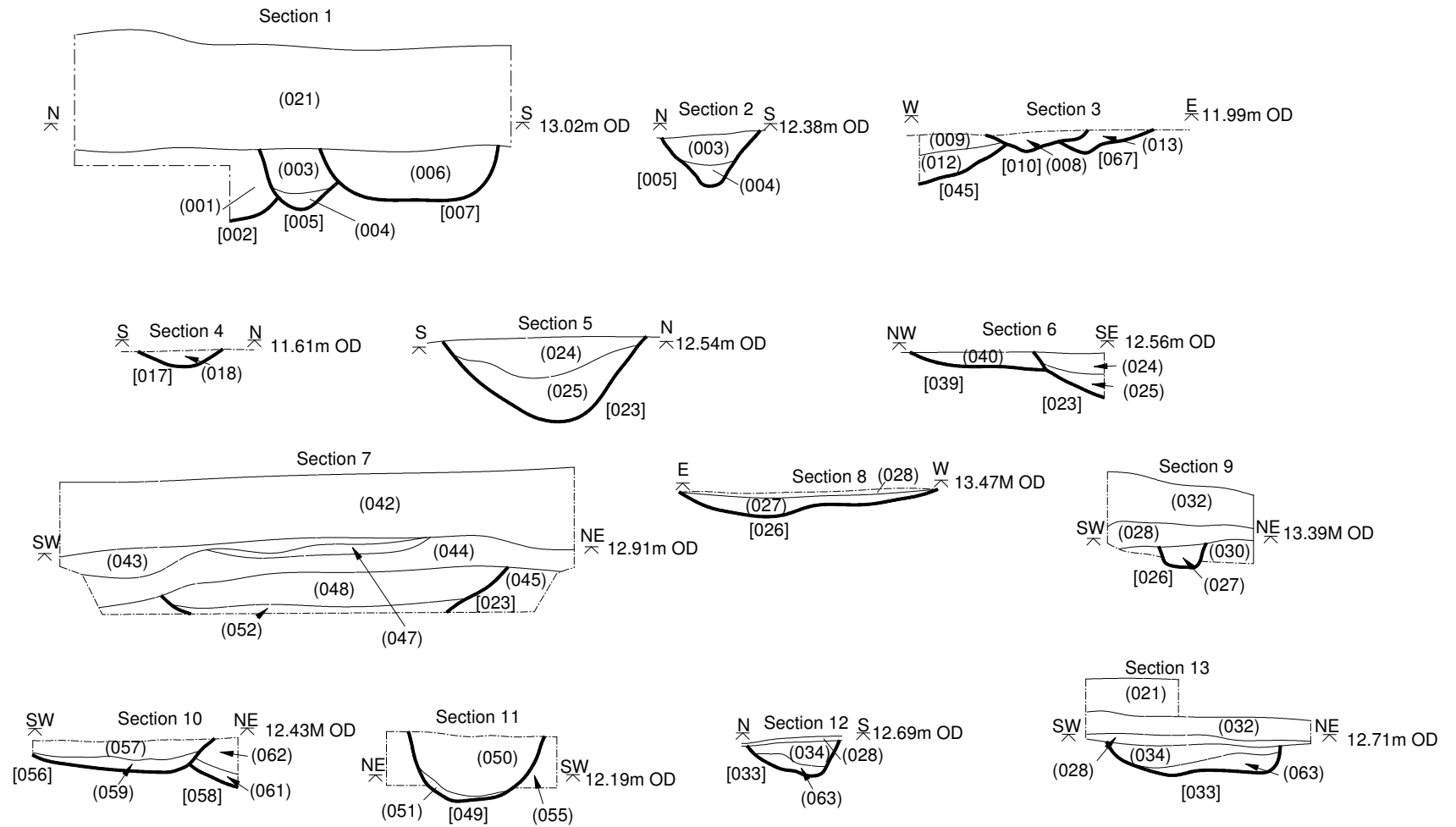
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Drawn by: MW

Report No:40/07

Figure 5 Plans 1, 2 & 4






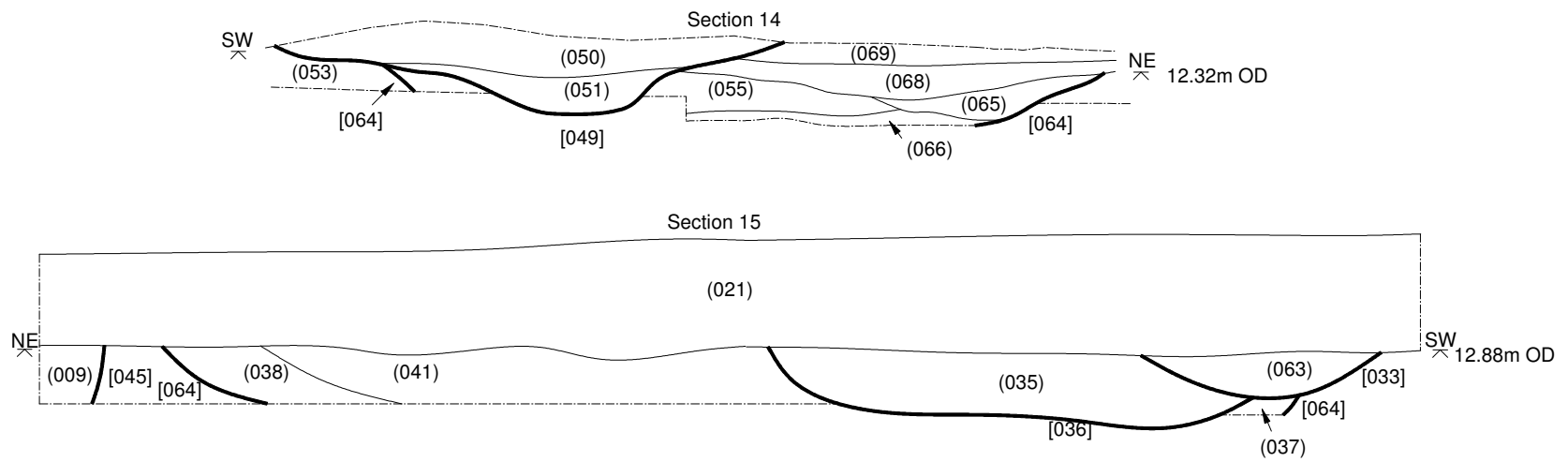
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Figure 6 Sections 1-13








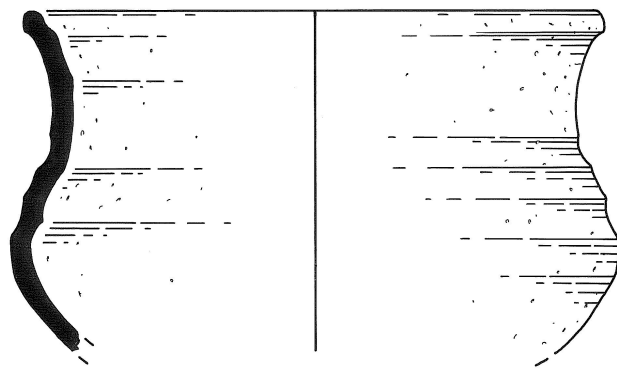
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Figure 7 Sections 14 & 15





0 10cm


	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Sleaford Boston Road (BRSC07)		
Scale 1:2	Drawn by: DH	Report No: 40/07

Figure 8 2nd Century AD Cordoned Jar



PLATES



Plate 1 Machine stripping of excavation area viewed from the northeast.



Plate 2 Mettled surface (019) in test pit 1. Viewed from the southeast.

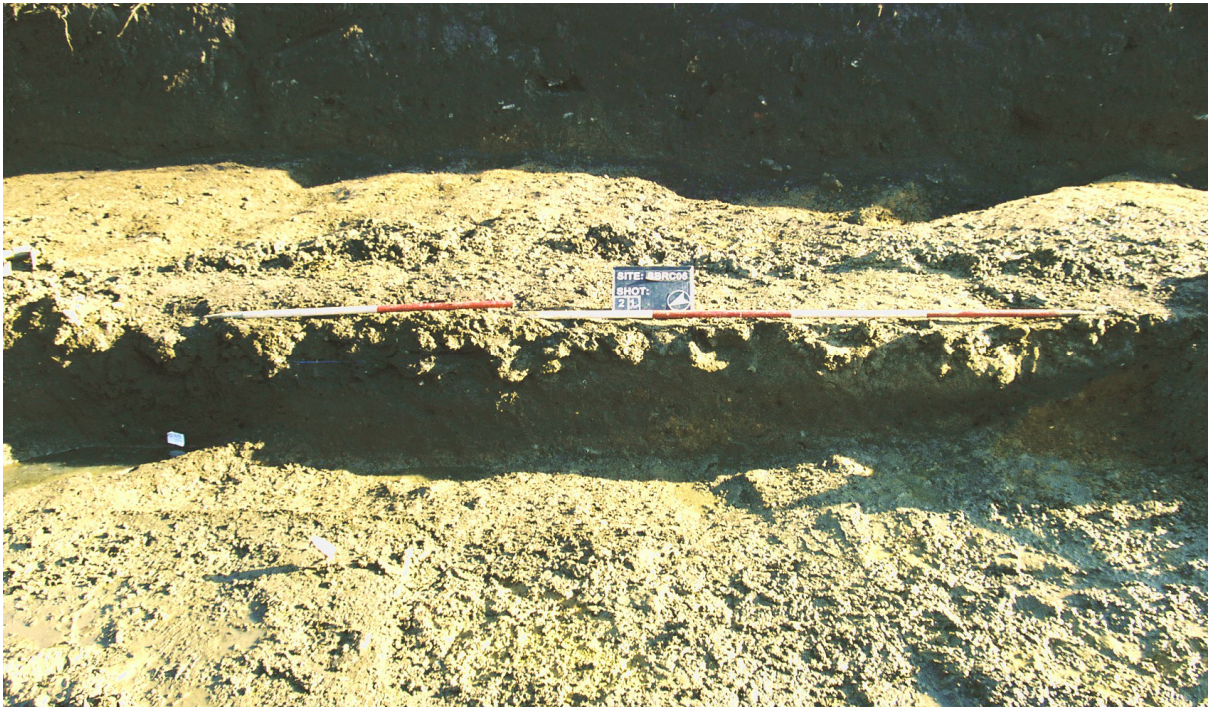


Plate 3 Channel [054=064] open in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Century AD. Viewed from the northwest.



Plate 4 Ditch [049] 3<sup>rd</sup> Century AD. Viewed from the northwest.



Plate 5 Ditch [023] 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. Viewed from the west.

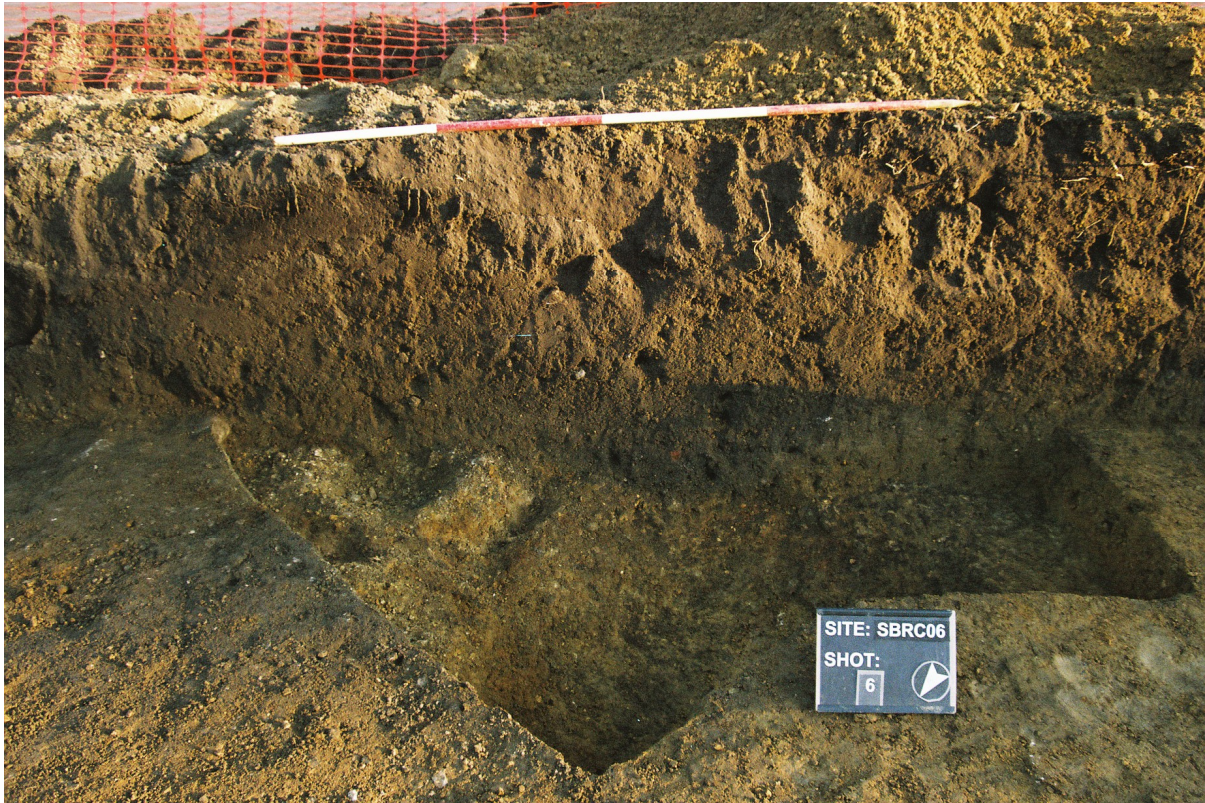


Plate 6 Ditch [017] 1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. Viewed from the northwest.





# **Appendix 1**

**LAND AT  
BOSTON ROAD  
SLEAFORD  
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCHEME OF WORKS**

**PREPARED FOR  
D B LAWRENCE**

**BY  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES  
Institute of Field Archaeologists'  
Registered Organisation No. 21**

**JANUARY 2007**



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## **1 SUMMARY**

- 1.1 *An archaeological scheme of works is required during construction of a car park on land off Boston Road, Sleaford, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an archaeologically sensitive area with remains of Roman date recorded within and in close proximity to the site.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of a scheme of monitoring and recording during development works on the site.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the scheme of works. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological scheme of works during construction of a car park on land off Boston Road, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 070196 45766.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
  - 2.2.1 Overview.
  - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
  - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
  - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

## **3 SITE LOCATION**

- 3.1 Sleaford lies approximately 27km south of Lincoln in the administrative district of North Kesteven. The site lies in the east of the town centre, on the south bank of the River Slea to the rear of housing on the north side of Boston Road. It is centred on National Grid Reference TF 070196 45766.

## **4 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 A planning application (N/57/0746/06) has been approved by North Kesteven District Council for demolition of a house and garage and construction of an access road and car park on the site. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the undertaking of an archaeological scheme of works during groundworks associated with the development.

## **5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 5.1 The site lies close to the town centre on the south side of the River Slea at approximately 15m OD. Local soils are the Ruskington Association, gleyic brown calcareous earths, developed on glaciofluvial sand and gravel (Hodge et al. 1984, 304).

## **6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW**

- 6.1 Significant Iron Age and Roman remains are known on the east side of Sleaford including the nationally important Late Iron mint at Old Place located some 600m to the east of the proposed

development (Elsdon, 1997). Over 4000 fragments of coin pellet mould have been recovered during several excavations undertaken at the site within the past 40 years.

- 6.2 Roman remains are also known from within and in the immediate vicinity of the development site. A coin hoard of 2<sup>nd</sup> century date is recorded from between the northern site boundary and the River. North-south aligned building remains have been recorded on the Boston Road frontage between Nos 77 and 81. An archaeological trial trench evaluation on the site identified at least four phases of Roman remains including a trackway, ditches, postholes and pits (McDaid 2006).

## 7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 A mitigation strategy is in place to limit impact on archaeological deposits. This will entail ground stabilisation rather than area stripping. However, there are areas where impact below this level is unavoidable. The aims of the scheme of works will be:
- 7.1.1 To archaeologically excavate and record features in the areas of excavation for the water storage system.
  - 7.1.2 To record and interpret any archaeological features exposed during other groundworks.
- 7.2 The objectives of the scheme of works will be to:
- 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
  - 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
  - 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
  - 7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

## 8 SITE OPERATIONS

### 8.1 General considerations

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

### 8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 The scheme of works will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 8.2.2 Monitoring will be undertaken of topsoil stripping and the process of stabilisation to ensure that excavations do not impact archaeological horizons. Where archaeological features are exposed, these will be recorded as far as necessary to record their form and date. If soft spots are encountered these will be archaeologically investigated prior to

excavation, with archaeological excavation and recording of any significant deposits.

- 8.2.3 The trenches for the water storage tanks will be stripped and their surfaces inspected for archaeological remains. Archaeological features will be excavated and recorded prior to further groundworks.
- 8.2.4 Section drawings will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Features recorded in plan will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 8.2.5 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.6 Throughout the scheme of works a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of any archaeology within the stripped area.
  - individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
  - groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.7 Should human remains be located the appropriate licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

## 9 POST-EXCAVATION

### 9.1 Stage 1

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

### 9.2 Stage 2

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

### 9.3 Stage 3

- 9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the scheme of works will be prepared.

9.3.2 This will consist of:

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

## **10 REPORT DEPOSITION**

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; the North Kesteven District Council Planning Archaeologist; North Kesteven District Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record. Details of the investigation will be entered onto the OASIS online database.

## **11 ARCHIVE**

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

## **12 PUBLICATION**

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

## **13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the North Kesteven District Council Planning Archaeologist. They will be given as much notice as possible

before the commencement of the project.

#### **14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES**

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

#### **15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS**

- 15.1 The scheme of works will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.
- 15.2 An archaeological project office or supervisor with experience of such monitoring will undertake the work.
- 15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post- excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

#### **16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT**

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

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust
	Roman – M Darling, Independent Specialist
	Anglo-Saxon and Medieval – A Boyle APS
	Post-medieval - G Taylor, APS

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Non-pottery Artefacts	G Taylor APS or J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Jen Kitch, APS
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham or V Fryer, Independent Specialists
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

## **17 INSURANCES**

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

## **18 COPYRIGHT**

- 18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.
- 18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

## **19 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

- Elsdon, S., 1997 *Old Sleaford Revealed*, Oxbow Monograph 78, Nottingham Studies in Archaeology 2
- 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**
- Mc Daid, M., 2006 *East Banks Car Park, Boston Road, Sleaford, Lincs. Archaeological Evaluation*. Unpublished LAS report no. 886.

Specification: Version 1, 11 January 2007

## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT SUMMARY

Context	Description	Thickness	Interpretation	Phase
001	Firm dark grey brown silty clay with frequent small pebbles	0.57m	Backfill of [002]	Pre-2 <sup>nd</sup>
002	Ovoid steep-sided concave base	1.2m x 0.48m w x 0.57m d	Pit	Pre-2 <sup>nd</sup>
003	Compact mid grey brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks and small pebbles	0.27m	Secondary fill of [005]	1st-2nd
004	Soft mid grey clay sand with frequent charcoal flecks.	0.17m	Primary fill of [005]	1st-2nd
005	East-west aligned linear with gradually sloping sides and concave base	0.76m wide x 0.43m d	Ditch	1st-2nd
006	Loose dark grey brown clay sand	0.21m	Backfill of [007]	1st-2nd
007	Circular with steep sides and concave base	1.2m x 0.56m x 0.21m d	Pit	1st-2nd
008	Soft dark grey silty sand	0.14m	Silting fill of [010]	3rd
009	Friable grey silty sand with occasional limestone fragments	0.17m	Upper fill of [045]	3rd
010	Linear aligned north-south with concave sides and base	0.75m w x 0.14m d	Ditch	3rd
011	Compact limestone cobbles	0.5m wide x 0.5m long	Metalled surface	Pre-3rd
012	Soft light grey/orange silty sand	0.22m	Lower fill of [045]	3rd
013	Friable grey silty sand with occasional limestone fragments	0.2m	Only fill of [067]	3rd
014	Compact dark grey sandy clay with frequent small pebbles	0.12m	Secondary fill of [016]	1st-2nd
015	Soft grey clay sand	0.1m	Primary fill of [016]	1st-2nd
016	East-west aligned linear with gradually sloping sides and concave base. Same as [005]	0.7m w x 0.22m d	Ditch	1st-2nd
017	Linear aligned east-west with concave sides and base	0.65m wide x 0.14m deep	Ditch	1st-2nd
018	Friable mid grey silty sand with occasional small stones	0.14m	Silting fill of [017]	1st-2nd
019	Compact limestone fragments and silt	0.1m	Metalled surface	Pre-3rd
020	Soft dark silty sand with occasional pebbles	0.55m	Cultivated soil	Post-3rd
021	Soft dark brown silt sand with occasional pebbles	0.2m	Topsoil	Modern
022	Finds retrieved during cleaning Test Pit	-	-	-
023	East-west aligned linear with fairly steep sides and concave base	1.6m w x 0.6m d	Ditch	1st-2nd
024	Compact dark grey brown silt with frequent limestone fragments	0.28m	Secondary fill of [023]	1st-2nd
025	Loose dark brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal and small stones	0.4m	Primary fill of [023]	1st-2nd
026	Linear aligned north-south with fairly steep concave sides	1.9m wide x 0.15m deep	Ditch	3rd
027	Compact dark grey brown clay sand with occasional limestone fragments	0.15m	Primary fill of [026]	3rd

028	Compact dark grey brown clay sand with occasional limestone fragments	0.2m	Possible dump or cultivated deposit same as (029)	Post-3rd
029	Compact dark grey brown clay sand with occasional limestone fragments	0.2m	Possible dump or cultivated deposit same as (028)	Post-3rd
030	Firm mid yellow brown sandy gravel	0.1m	Natural	Natural
031	Soft light grey sandy clay with occasional limestone pebbles	0.2m	Natural	Natural
032	Firm reddish sandy clay	0.34m	Levelling deposit	Modern
033	Linear steep-sided aligned east-west with concave base	0.82m wide x 0.25m deep	Ditch	3rd
034	Firm grey yellow silty sand with frequent pebbles	0.19m	Secondary fill of [033]	3rd
035	Soft dark grey clay sand with occasional mollusc fragments	0.42m	Secondary silting of [036]	3rd
036	Linear aligned north-south with concave sides and base.	1.39m w x 0.35m deep	Ditch	3rd
037	Firm mid grey brown clay sand with occasional charcoal and pebbles	0.33m	Slow silting of [064]	3rd
038	Firm dark brown clay sand with occasional pebbles	0.38m	Slow silting of [064]	3rd
039	Irregular shallow sided hollow	1.6m x 1.6m x 0.12m deep	Hollow	Pre-2 <sup>nd</sup>
040	Compact dark grey brown silt with frequent limestone and sandstone fragments	0.12m	Spread in [039]	Pre-2 <sup>nd</sup>
041	Firm grey brown sandy clay with occasional pebbles	0.34m	Alluvial fill of [064]	3rd
042	Loose dark brown silt with occasional limestone fragments	0.6m	Topsoil	Modern
043	Compact yellow brown sand	0.2m	Levelling deposit	Modern
044	Compact dark grey brown clay sand with occasional limestone fragments	0.2m	Possible dump or cultivated deposit same as (029)	3rd
045	Sub-rounded with concave sides	0.7m w x 0.37m	Pit	RB
046	Soft sandy gravel	0.2m	Natural	Natural
047	Loose grey brown silty sand with frequent small stones	0.1m	Dump of made ground	Modern
048	Firm grey brown silt with frequent stones	0.25m	Secondary fill of [023]	1st-2nd
049	Linear aligned north-south with concave sides and base	0.43m w x 0.2m d	Ditch	3rd
050	Soft dark brown silt with occasional stones and mollusc fragments	0.47m	Secondary fill of [049]	3rd
051	Soft dark brown silt with frequent charcoal flecks and stones	0.1m	Primary fill of [049]	3rd
052	Friable dark grey silt with occasional small stones	0.2m	Primary fill of [023]	1st-2nd
053	Compact yellow orange gravelly sand	0.1m	Natural	Natural
054	Linear aligned east-west with concave sides and base	3.25m wide x 0.4m deep	Ditch	3rd
055	Soft mid grey brown silt with occasional stones and charcoal flecks	0.4m	Upper fill of [054]	3rd
056	Sub-rounded with concave sides and base	0.55m x 1.4m x 0.23m deep	Pit	1st-2nd
057	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt	0.15m	Upper fill of [056]	1st-2nd
058	Sub-rounded with shallow sides and base	0.4m w x 0.4m deep	Pit	1st-2nd

059	Loose dark grey silt	0.1m	Primary fill of [054]	3rd
060	Void	Void	Void	Void
061	Loose dark grey silt	0.1m	Primary fill of [058]	1st-2nd
062	Firm grey brown sandy silt	0.28m	Upper fill of [058]	1st-2nd
063	Firm mid grey silt	0.12	Primary fill of [033]	3rd
064	Linear aligned east-west with concave sides and base	3.25m wide x 0.4m deep	Ditch	3rd
065	Soft dark grey silt with frequent charcoal flecks	0.1m	Slow silting of [064]	3rd
066	Soft light grey silt	0.1m	Lower silting of [064]	3rd
067	Sub-rounded feature with concave sides and base	1m wide x 0.2m deep	Pit	3rd
068	Friable mid grey sandy silt	0.12	Slow silting in [064]	3rd
069	Friable light grey sandy silt	0.1m	Upper silting in [064]	3rd
070	Unstratified finds from excavation area	-	-	-
071	Unstratified finds during general cleaning	-	-	-

## Appendix 3

### ROMAN POTTERY

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

The pottery consists of 89 sherds from 26 contexts, weighing 2.009Kg. The condition is average, mostly fairly fresh, some abraded, giving an average sherd weight of 22.6g. 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. All the sherds and bags are marked BRSC07. Codes are compatible with the archive structure and coding used in the City of Lincoln database and for Lincolnshire sites. The archive data is listed below, appendix 1, and will be curated for future study and research. Fabrics are defined below, and archive codes expanded in appendix 2.

The pottery is summarised for quantities, dating and comments by cut in Table 1.

Table 1

Cut	Deposit	Cxt	Sherds	Weight	Date	Comments
005	Ditch sec.	003	5		102 1-2C?	
007	Pit	006	5		64 ML2?	
010	Ditch	008	6		73 3C	POSS LINK >009
016	Ditch sec.	014	11		75 2C?	UNPARALL VESS;DATE?
017	Ditch	018	1		12 ROM	EROM PROB
023	Ditch primary	025	1		27 1-2C?	
023	Ditch primary	052	4		305 ROM	
033	Ditch primary	063	2		1 ROM	
036	Ditch sec.	035	1		27 ROM	
045	Pit upper	009	17		432 M3	POSS LINK >008
049	Ditch sec.	050	2		42 3C	
054	Ditch upper	055	5		56 3C	
054	Ditch primary	059	2		41 2-3C?	
056	Pit upper	057	3		21 ML2	
064	Ditch silt	037	1		21 2-3C?	
064	Ditch silt	065	3		42 EM3	
064	Ditch lower silt	066	6		108 M2?	
064	Ditch upper silt	069	1		72 EM3	
067	Pit	013	1		42 EM4	
-	Cultiv.soil	020	1		17 ROM	
-	Topsoil	021	1		3 M3?	
-	VOID	060	4		197 ML4	ABR
-	unstrat.	070	2		19 ROM	
-	unstrat.	071	3		120 M3	
-	unstrat.	US	1		90 L2E3	
			89		2009	

Only one possible sherd link occurred between ditch 010 (008) and the upper fill of pit 045 (009).

## OVERVIEW OF FABRICS AND VESSEL FORMS

The fabrics represented are listed in Table 2.

Table 2

Fabric	Code	Sherds	%	Weight	%
Colour-coated	CC	2	2.25	7	0.35
Cream	CR	1	1.12	27	1.34
Cream sandy	CRSA	1	1.12	27	1.34
Dressel 20 amphorae	DR20	2	2.25	188	9.36
Grey	GREY	36	40.45	763	37.98
Grey sandy	GRSA	3	3.37	29	1.44
Grey minimal shell	GYMS	11	12.36	75	3.73
Nene Valley colour-coated	NVCC	11	12.36	312	15.53
Nene Valley grey colour-coated	NVGCC	3	3.37	83	4.13
Nene Valley micaceous colour-coat	NVMIC	1	1.12	1	0.05
Oxidized	OX	5	5.62	53	2.64
Oxidized minimal shell	OXMS	4	4.49	305	15.18
Samian Central Gaulish	SAMCG	5	5.62	26	1.29
Shell-gritted common medium shell	SHCM	1	1.12	11	0.55
Shell-gritted	SHEL	3	3.37	102	5.08
Total		89	100	2009	100

Imports included samian from Lezoux, Central Gaul, plain ware sherds from forms dish 31, cup form 33, and possibly fragments from a bowl of form 31R. The only other imported sherds were sherds of Dressel 20 amphorae from Baetica in Southern Spain, used to transport olive oil, neither of which were early vessels (both unstratified). Fine wares from the Nene Valley are relatively common, including a fragment of a beaker in the rarer mica-dusted colour-coated fabric, a bowl with a grooved flange, and a possible disc-necked flask, but do not include any certainly 4<sup>th</sup> century sherds. The only cream sherd is a flagon handle, likely to date to the 1<sup>st</sup> to 2<sup>nd</sup> century. Grey wares are surprisingly sparse, with 2<sup>nd</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> century types, but including late inturned bead-and-flange bowls from pit 067 (013) and a void deposit (060), the latter with notched decoration as seen on another example from an earlier evaluation on this site (Darling 2006, illustrated no 4). The functions of the grey wares are unusual in having only three records definitely from jars, most of the sherds coming from open forms. The paucity of shell-gritted ware is also unusual, some sherds resembling the products of the kilns at Bourne. There is an unusual fragment, probably a base with a projecting foot in SHCM ditch 005 (003), which may be of Late Iron Age or early Roman date.

More unusual are some body sherds decorated with fine rouletted decoration in zones, as often seen on copies of late La Tene beakers, in grey fabric from ditch 017 (018) and oxidized from ditch 005 (003). Copies of such rouletted beakers are known from Sleaford (Elsdon 1997, fig 83, 475). These can only be dated loosely to the later 1<sup>st</sup> to early 2<sup>nd</sup> century. An unparalleled cordoned jar in an unusual fabric came from ditch 016 (014), and should be illustrated.

## DISCUSSION

Most of the pottery belongs to the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> century including some relatively early sherds, with 4<sup>th</sup> century sherds coming only from the pit 067 and void deposit context (060). There is less later Roman pottery than occurred in the previous excavation on the site (Darling 2006), and the functional breakdown is also dissimilar, having little to represent cooking activities. A single vessel is a new type in the area, a cordoned jar rim in a grey fabric with minimal shell inclusions (GYMS) from Ditch 016.

## FABRIC DEFINITION

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

CC	Colour-coated, unknown origin. Beaker sherds in a cream fabric unlike Nene Valley colour-coated with mixed inclusions.
CR	Cream, miscellaneous cream wares. Sherds attributed to a fabric group rather than a discrete fabric, mostly from flagons or closed forms.
CRSA	A particularly sandy cream fabric, a single base fragment from a jar, burnt.
DR20	Amphorae Dressel 20 amphorae. Peacock & Williams 1986 Class 25, from Baetica, Southern Spain. Contents, olive oil. <b>NRFC: Baetican (Early) Amphorae 1 BATAM1; (Late) Amphorae 2 BATAM 2 (3)</b>
GREY	Grey, undifferentiated quartz-gritted grey fabrics, hard wares with sparse to common sub-rounded quartz inclusions.
GYMS	A fabric group to cover sherds, usually wheel-made, grey with minimal very sparse shell inclusions. Normally from vessels typical of the later Iron Age, but possibly continuing into the early Roman period.
NVCC	Nene Valley colour-coat <b>NRFC: LNVCC</b>
NVGCC	Nene Valley grey colour-coat, as NVCC but with grey colour coating. See Dannell et al 1993 for the Stanground kilns.
NVMIC	Nene Valley mica-gilt, Nene Valley colour-coated overlain by mica-gilt. Single sherd.
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.
OXMS	Oxidized with minimal shell. As GYMS, but oxidized fabrics.
SAMCG	Samian Central Gaul, from Lezoux. <b>NRFC : LEZ SA</b>
SHCM	Shell-gritted, common medium shell inclusions.
SHEL	Shell-gritted, miscellaneous shell-gritted ware, not certainly of local origin.

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## APPENDIX 1 ARCHIVE DATABASE

Cxt	Fabric	Form	Manuf+	Ve	Alt	Dw#	Details	Lnk	Shs	Wt
003	OX	CLSD	ROUZ	1-	-	-	BSS LTRB FB/EXT S;GY INNER;CLOSE ROUZ ZONES;CF BKBB	-	3	34
003	SHEL	JL	HM?.WF	-	-	-	RIM EVERT;DIAM26-8;GY FB;RB SURF;SHEL FINE-MED	-	1	57
003	SHCM	-	?	-	-	-	BASE? FR;SQ PROJECTING;UNUSUAL	-	1	11
003	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	1-2C?	-	-	-
006	CC	BKEV	-	-	-	-	RIM FR;CR FB;LTRB CC;NOT DEF NVCC	-	1	1
006	CC	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS SAME FAB;NOT DEF XBK;THICKER	-	1	6
006	GREY	DFL	-	-	-	-	RIM/PT WALL;DIAM22	-	1	26
006	GREY	DTR	-	-	-	-	RIM FLAKED	-	1	12
006	GREY	DTR	-	-	-	-	RIM/PT WALL;RB FAB;DKGY S;UNDEC	-	1	19
006	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ML2?	-	-	-
008	NVCC	B?	-	-	ABR	-	BS LTBN FB;POSS PT B IN	009	1	5
008	GREY	BNK?	-	-	-	-	BS NCK/SHLDR W GROOVE;LTGRY CORT	-	1	22
008	GREY	JEV	-	-	SOOTX	-	RIM SQUARISH;PT NECK	-	1	14
008	GREY	BK?	-	-	-	-	BS PROB X BASAL;RB CORT	-	1	7
008	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS	-	1	4
008	SHEL	J	-	-	SOOTX	-	BS WM;SIM BOURNE FB	-	1	21
008	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	3C	-	-	-
009	SAMCG	33-	-	-	-	-	BASE FR	-	1	4
009	NVCC	DFL	-	1-	D?	-	RIM;NON J BASE CHAMFER;CR FB;DIAM20	-	2	233
009	NVCC	BGF	-	1	ABR	D?	RIM/PT WALL;NONJ BASE;LTBN FB;DIAM15;CF IN	008	5	65
009	NVCC	BKFN	-	-	-	-	RIM;CR FB	-	1	5
009	GREY	BCUR	-	-	-	-	RIM/NCK;DIAM22	-	1	21
009	GREY	BD	-	-	-	-	BASE FR	-	1	17
009	GREY	BK?	-	-	-	-	BS THIN WALL;CURVED WALL	-	1	3
009	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS DKGRY	-	1	43
009	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS LTGRY	-	1	12
009	GRSA	J?	-	-	L'SCALE	-	BSS HARSH FEEL	-	3	29
009	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	M3	-	-	-
013	GREY	BIBF	-	-	-	-	RIM DIAM22;BN CORT	-	1	42
013	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	EM4	-	-	-
014	GYMS	JCOR	-	1-	01	-	RIM/PT WALL;DIAM15?;UNUS.FB;BLK INCLS;HIGH CURVE NECK	-	11	75
014	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	2C?	-	-	-
014	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	UNPARALL VESS;DATE?	-	-	-
018	GREY	CLSD	ROUZ	-	-	-	BS ROUZ/SCRATCH TYPE ZONES;CF BKBB	-	1	12
018	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ROM	-	-	-
018	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	EROM PROB	-	-	-
020	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS	-	1	17
020	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ROM	-	-	-
021	NVGCC?	FDN?	-	-	-	-	BS NECK;DISC;HDLE SCAR;MATT SLIP	-	1	3
021	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	M3?	-	-	-
025	CR	F	-	-	-	-	HDLE 4RIB;F.FINE FB	-	1	27
025	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	1-2C?	-	-	-
035	CRSA	J?	-	-	BURNTX	-	BASE STRING;CR INT;BURNT EXT	-	1	27
035	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ROM	-	-	-
037	GREY	DFL	-	-	D?	-	RIM/PT WALL;UNUS.SQ'D FLANGE;DIAM20	-	1	21
037	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	2-3C?	-	-	-
050	GREY	DGR	-	-	-	-	RIM/PT WALL	-	1	23
050	GREY	BK	-	-	-	-	BASE HIGH TYPE;BURNISHED	-	1	19
050	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	3C	-	-	-
052	OXMS	JL?	-	1	BURNTX	-	BSS LGE;LTBN VSPARSE SHEL;UNUS.FAB;HORIZ WIPE EX;INT DEST	-	4	305
052	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ROM	-	-	-
055	NVMIC	BK?	-	-	-	-	BS TINY;LTRB	-	1	1
055	GREY	DPR	-	-	-	-	RIM/PT WALL;DKGRY	-	1	18
055	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	3	37
055	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	3C	-	-	-
057	SAMCG	31-	-	-	-	-	BASE FR	-	1	14
057	SAMCG	-	-	1-	-	-	BSS POSS 31R	-	2	7
057	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ML2	-	-	-



059	GREY	J	LA	1	BURNTX	-	BSS;LTGRY FB;WIDE LA	-	2	41
059	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	2-3C?	-	-	-
060	DR20?	A	-	-	ABR	-	BS LTBN;THK;MICA;SM.WHITE INCLS	-	1	98
060	GREY	BIBF	-	-	VABR	-	RIM/PT WALL;BURNISHED	-	1	41
060	GREY	BIBF	NOTC	-	ABR	-	RIM/PT WALL;NOTC FLANGE	-	1	44
060	GREY	BKFB?	-	-	-	-	RIM>NR SHLDR;GROOVED BEAD	-	1	14
060	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ML4	-	-	-
060	ZZZ	-	-	-	-	-	ABR	-	-	-
063	GREY	-	-	-	ABR	-	CHIPS	-	2	1
063	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ROM	-	-	-
065	NVGCC	JWM?	-	-	-	-	RIM FR/PT NECK ONLY	-	1	8
065	GREY	B?	-	1	ABR	-	BASE FRS;NOT BBT B	-	2	34
065	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	EM3	-	-	-
066	SAMCG	-	-	-	-	-	CHIP	-	1	1
066	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BSS	-	3	79
066	GREY	-	-	-	ABR	-	BS	-	1	4
066	SHEL	-	-	-	-	-	BS WM;SIM BOURNE FB	-	1	24
066	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	M2?	-	-	-
069	NVGCC	B?	-	-	-	-	BASE FTRG;DKGRY CORE	-	1	72
069	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	EM3	-	-	-
070	OX	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS GY CORE;RB SURF;BURNISH EXT	-	1	18
070	OX	-	-	-	-	-	FLAKE ONLY;LTBN	-	1	1
070	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ROM	-	-	-
071	GREY	BWM	-	-	-	-	RIM/PT WALL;HEAVY EVERT RIM;F.LTGRY FB	-	1	116
071	NVCC	BK	-	-	-	-	BS CR FB	-	1	1
071	NVCC	BK	-	-	-	-	BS LTBN FB;DK MET.CC	-	1	3
071	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	M3	-	-	-
US	DR20	A	-	-	-	-	BS LATER WHITE SURF	-	1	90
US	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	L2E3	-	-	-

## APPENDIX 2 ARCHIVE CODES

Code	Expansion
	<b>Vessel types</b>
31	Samian dish 31
33	Samian cup 33
A	Amphora
B?	Bowl
BCUR	Bowl curved-rim
BD	Bowl or dish
BGF	Bowl grooved flange
BIBF	Bowl inturned bead & flange
BK	Beaker
BKEV	Beaker everted-rim
BKFB?	Beaker funnel-necked beaded
BKFN	Beaker funnel-necked
BNK?	Bowl necked
BWM	Bowl wide-mouthed

CLSD	Closed
DFL	Dish flat-rim
DGR	Dish grooved-rim
DPR	Dish plain-rim
DTR	Dish triangular-rim
F	Flagon
FDN?	Flagon disc-neck
J	Jar
JCOR	Jar cordoned
JEV	Jar everted-rim
JL	Jar large
JWM?	Jar wide-mouthed
	<b>Manufacture+</b>
?	Manufacture uncertain
HM?.WF	Hand-made;wheel finished
LA	Latticed
NOTC	Notched
ROUZ	Rouletted zone

## Appendix 4

### BRSC07 CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL ARCHIVE

ANNE BOYLE

context	cname	full name	fabric	frags	weight	description	date
057	RTIL	Roman tile	OX/R/OX; smooth + ca	1	69	bedded on sand; abraded	roman
057	RTIL	Roman tile	oxidised; fine to medium + shale/clay pellets	1	391	very abraded; patchy soot	roman
025	RTIL	Roman tile	oxidised; fine to medium + shale/clay pellets	1	73	strike marks ?; abraded	roman
020	FIRE CLAY	fired clay	calcareous	1	7	possible lath impressions; daub ?	

## Appendix 5

### THE OTHER FINDS

*by Anne Boyle, Rachael Hall and Gary Taylor*

A small quantity of modern pottery and other artefacts, glass and metal, comprising 3 items weighing a total of 5g, was retrieved.

#### Provenance

The material was recovered from cultivated soil (020), pit fill (057) and voided context (060).

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

*Table 1*

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
020	Iron	Nail shaft, rectangular section	1	2	
057	Glass/plastic	Colourless window glass	1	1	20 <sup>th</sup> century
060	Pottery (TPW)	Transfer printed ware internal blue transfer print; chinoiserie design	1	2	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century

#### Condition

All the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the collection is by material class.

#### Documentation

There have been previous archaeological investigations at Sleaford, including on and in close proximity to the current site, that are the subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the North Kesteven Heritage Officer and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

#### Potential

As a very small collection, the assemblage of other artefacts is of extremely limited local potential and significance. The modern artefacts are suitable for discard.

## Appendix 6

### BOSTON ROAD, SLEAFORD (BRSC 07) THE FAUNAL REMAINS

*By Jennifer Kitch*

#### **Introduction**

A total of 86 fragments (1655g) of animal bone were recovered during archaeological works at Boston Road Car Park, Sleaford. Two fragments of oyster shell (53g) were also recovered from the assemblage.

#### **Methodology**

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

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

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

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

#### **Results**

##### *Condition*

The bone was generally of a good condition averaging at grades 2 and 3 of the Lyman Criteria (1996), allowing for full recording of butchery, gnawing and pathology where present.

### *Butchery*

A total of 5 fragments displayed evidence of butchery marks. A single fragment was recovered from 1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> century ditch [023], one fragment from pre-2<sup>nd</sup> century pit [002] and three fragments were recovered from 3<sup>rd</sup> century ditch [049]. All of the observed butchery marks were consistent with meat removal and disarticulation/jointing of the carcass.

### *Gnawing*

A total of 11 fragments of bone displayed evidence of carnivore gnawing. This suggests that the remains were left open to scavengers after/during the disposal process.

### *Pathology*

A cattle tibia recovered from 3<sup>rd</sup> century ditch [049] displayed evidence of active new bone growth on the distal shaft surrounding the articulation. It is possible that this pathological change maybe the onset of an arthropathy in the joint, possibly caused by trauma or prolonged pressure caused by traction.

### *Species Representation*

As can be seen within table 1, sheep/goat are the most abundantly identified species within the assemblage. Three fragments have been identified as sheep whilst goat remains have not been positively identified within the assemblage. Pig remains are the second most abundant species within the assemblage followed by cattle and frog. Two oyster shell fragments are also present.

*Table 1, Summary of Identified Bone*

Taxon	Phase						Total
	1st - 2 <sup>nd</sup> Century	Pre-2 <sup>nd</sup> Century	Pre-3 <sup>rd</sup> Century	3 <sup>rd</sup> Century	Post-3 <sup>rd</sup> Century	Modern	
Cattle	3			3			6
Sheep/Goat	12	2	1	8	1		24
Sheep	2			1			3
Pig	2			5	3	1	11
Frog				1			1
Large Mammal	6	1		6	5		18
Medium Mammal	3	1		9	1		14
Small Mammal	3			2			5
Unidentified			1		3		4
Oyster			1	1			2
Total	31	4	3	36	13	1	88

### *Skeletal Element Representation*

Most of the skeletal elements represented appear to be consistent with those associated with butchery discard, with small amounts of food waste associated.

## Discussion

The assemblage is too small to provide meaningful data on husbandry practices and animal utilisation on site. In comparison to the animal bone recovered from the trial trench excavations, cattle remains were the most prominent species with a small number of pig and sheep/goat (Kitch 2006). This assemblage, contains a higher frequency of sheep/goat thus the assemblages do not appear to be directly comparable. This may be due to the small size of the assemblages and the small size of the excavated areas. The assemblages appear to be mainly butchery discard with the inclusion of some food waste. Little further information can be gained, save the presence of the species.

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## Appendix 7

### AN ASSESSMENT OF THE CHARRED PLANT MACROFOSSILS AND OTHER REMAINS FROM THE BOSTON STREET CAR PARK, SLEAFORD (SBRC 07)

Val Fryer, Church Farm, Sisland, Loddon, Norwich, Norfolk, NR14 6EF  
June 2007

#### Introduction and method statement

Excavations at Boston Road, Sleaford, undertaken by Archaeological Project Services, revealed a ditch and possible man-made channel of Romano-British date. Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from fills within each feature, and two were submitted for assessment.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 500 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed on Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). Both charred and de-watered plant macrofossils were recorded, within the latter denoted within the table by a lower case 'w'.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and will be sorted when dry. Any artefacts/ecofacts will be retained for further specialist analysis.

#### Results

With the exception of charcoal fragments, which were common within both assemblages, plant macrofossils were scarce. Preservation was generally poor, with most specimens being fragmented and abraded. A single wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grain was recovered from sample 1 (from ditch [036]) and spelt wheat (*T. spelta*) glume bases were present within both assemblages. Charred seeds/fruits of other plants were only recorded from sample 2 (channel [064]), with taxa noted including onion couch (*Arrhenatherum* sp.), grass (Poaceae) and sedge (*Carex* sp.). Heather (Ericaceae) stem fragments were moderately abundant within the assemblage from sample 2. De-watered elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) and bramble (*Rubus* sect. *Glandulosus*) 'pips' were present within sample 1, although it was unclear whether they were contemporary with the context. Both types of seed have very woody endocarps and un-charred seeds will persist for some considerable period within the archaeological horizon, although in this instance, no other un-charred/de-watered plant remains were present within the context.

Mollusc shells were present at a low to moderate density within both assemblages, with most specimens being sufficiently weathered to suggest their contemporaneity with the contexts from which they were taken. Three of Evans (1972) ecological groups of terrestrial molluscs were represented, with open country species occurring most frequently. Shells of freshwater obligate molluscs, most notably those of species common within small bodies of water prone to seasonal drying, were also present within both assemblages.

Other remains were relatively scarce. The fragments of black porous and tarry material were almost certainly residues of the combustion of organic remains at very high temperatures, and small pieces of possible mineralised faecal material were present within both samples. Heavily abraded bone fragments were common within the assemblage from sample 2.

#### Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The assemblages are very small (<0.1 litres in volume) and it would appear most likely that the plant remains within both are primarily derived from scattered or wind-blown refuse of unknown origin, some or all of which was accidentally incorporated within the feature fills. The abraded nature of the remains may indicate that the material was either exposed for some considerable period prior to burial, or has suffered mechanical damage due to subsequent disturbance of the deposits. It would appear that both the ditch and the channel were peripheral to any main centre of domestic/agricultural activity during the Romano-British period, with the composition of the mollusc assemblages indicating predominantly open, dry, short-turfed grassland conditions. However, ditch [036] was at least seasonally wet and possibly even semi-permanently waterfilled.



As neither assemblage contains sufficient material for quantification, no further analysis is recommended.

**Reference**

Evans, J., 1972                    *Land Snails in Archaeology*. London

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**Key to Table**

x = 1 – 10 specimens    xx = 10 – 50 specimens    xxx = 50 – 100 specimens  
cf = compare    w = de-watered    b = burnt

Sample No.	1	2
Context No.	O35	O66
Feature No.	O36	O64
Feature type	Ditch	Channel
<b>Cereals</b>		
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grain)	x	
(spikelet base)		x
<i>T. spelta</i> L. (glume base)	x	x
Cereal indet. (grains)	x	x
<b>Herbs</b>		
<i>Arrhenatherum</i> sp. (tuber frag.)		x
<i>Bromus</i> sp.		xcf
Small Poaceae indet.		x
<b>Wetland plants</b>		
<i>Carex</i> sp.		x
<b>Tree/shrub macrofossils</b>		
<i>Rubus</i> sect. <i>Glandulosus</i> Wimmer & Grab	xw	
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	xxxw	
<b>Other plant macrofossils</b>		
Charcoal <2mm	xxx	xxx
Charcoal >2mm	xx	xx
Charred root/stem	x	xx
Ericaceae indet. (stem)		xx
Mineral replaced wood frags.	x	
Mineralised root channels		x
Indet.culm nodes	x	x
<b>Mollusc shells</b>		
<b>Woodland /shade loving species</b>		
<i>Discus rotundatus</i>	x	
<b>Open country species</b>		
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>		x
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	xx	
<i>V. costata</i>	xx	x
<i>V. pulchella</i>		x
<i>Vertigo pygmaea</i>	x	
<b>Catholic species</b>		
<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp.	x	x
<i>Trichia hispida</i> group	xx	x
<b>Freshwater obligate species</b>		
<i>Anisus leucostoma</i>	x	xb
<i>Bathyomphalus contortus</i>	x	
<i>Bithynia</i> sp.	x	
<i>B. tentaculata</i>	x	
<i>Lymnaea</i> sp.		x
<i>L. truncatula</i>	x	
<i>Planorbis</i> sp.	xx	
<i>P. planorbis</i>	x	
<i>Valvata cristata</i>	x	
<b>Other materials</b>		
Black porous 'cokey' material		xx
Black tarry material	x	
Bone		xx
Burnt/fired clay		x
Mineralised/faecal concretions	xcf	xcf
Ostracods	x	
Small coal frags		x
Small mammal/amphibian bones	x	
<b>Sample volume (litres)</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Volume of flot (litres)</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>
<b>% flot sorted</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 1. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from the Boston Road Car Park, Sleaford. Lincolnshire.

## Appendix 8

### GLOSSARY

<b>Anglo-Saxon</b>	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.
<b>Context</b>	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].
<b>Cut</b>	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.
<b>Domesday Survey</b>	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
<b>Fill</b>	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).
<b>Iron Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
<b>Old English</b>	The language used by the Saxon (q.v.) occupants of Britain.
<b>Post hole</b>	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.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	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.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Transformed</b>	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 9

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

4	Context record sheets
69	Context records
2	Photographic record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
8	Daily record sheet
2	Levels sheet
18	Sheets of scale drawings
3	Draft scale drawings not used in the report
1	Stratigraphic matrix

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: **2007.6**  
Archaeological Project Services Site Code: **BRSC07**

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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