
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
AT THE FORMER
QUARRINGTON PRIMARY SCHOOL,
GRANTHAM ROAD,
SLEAFORD
(SLQS 09)**

Work Undertaken For
Sankate Homes

January 2009

Report Compiled by
Mark Peachey BA(Hons)

Planning Application Nos: N/57/1004/07, LB/2182
Accession No: LCNCC: 2009.8
National Grid Reference: TF 06736 45264
OASIS Record No: archaeo11-54407


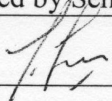
A.P.S. Report No. **4/09**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



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Sleaford, Lincolnshire
(SLQS09)

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at the former Quarrington Primary School, Grantham Road, Sleaford, Lincolnshire. This was in order to determine the archaeological implications of proposed development at the site.

The site lies approximately 400m west of an Early Anglo-Saxon cemetery and just over 1km from a Middle Saxon settlement.

However, no Saxon remains were revealed and undated probable ridge and furrow in the southernmost of two trenches comprised the only archaeological deposits identified.

The only artefact recovered was a sherd of post-medieval pottery.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as *a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate (IFA 1999).*

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Sankate Homes to undertake a programme of archaeological investigation in advance of proposed development at the former Quarrington

School, Grantham Road, Sleaford, as detailed in Planning Applications N/57/1004/07, LB/2182. The evaluation was undertaken on the 12th January 2009 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the North Kesteven Heritage Officer.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Sleaford is located 27km south of Lincoln in the North Kesteven district of Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site is to the south of the town centre and railway line, on the south side of Grantham Road, at National Grid Reference TF 06736 45264 (Fig. 2). The site lies on level ground at a height of c. 18m OD.

As the site is located within an urban area, soils have not been mapped, though nearby are Aswarby Association calcareous soils developed on chalky till (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 119).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The nearest known prehistoric remains lie some distance from the proposed development but include a nationally important Late Iron Age mint site at Old Place, Boston Road, Sleaford approximately 1km to the northeast. Excavations retrieved coin pellet mould fragments and high status pottery suggesting a major political centre, perhaps an *oppidum* of the *Corieltavi*, a local tribe (Elsdon 1997).

Succeeding Romano-British occupation seems to have been more extensive and characterised by substantial stone buildings fronting onto the line of Mareham Lane, the Roman road thought to have extended between Bourne and Lincoln. Buildings have also been

recorded along the side roads off this route. These remains are not close to the site but there are records of two casual finds of Roman coins within 150m of the site to the southwest along London Road (HER refs 57.30 and 57.35).

Within the area of the Carre Arms Hotel and the adjacent railway line, approximately 400m to the east of the site, an early Saxon inhumation cemetery was partly excavated in 1881 (Thomas 1882). A total of 242 burials was recorded although it was estimated that there were in the region of 600 in total, all dating to the 6th century. A further Saxon burial was found during widening of Mareham Lane in 1916, although the exact position is not clear (White 1988).

Around 1.2km to the southwest of the school is the site of an early and middle Saxon settlement excavated during the mid 1990s. The remains of several timber hall type structures were recorded along with evidence of bronze working (Taylor 2003).

Sleaford is first mentioned in AD 825 in a charter relating to the leasing of land at Sempringham by Peterborough Abbey (Hart 1966, 100) and confirmed in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (Swanton 1997). Referred to as *Slioforda*, the name is derived from the Old English and means the ford over the 'sliowa', meaning muddy water (Cameron 1998).

Quarrington is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as *Cornontone* and was called *Querinton* in the Assize Rolls of 1202. The first element is probably Old English *cweorning* meaning a place with a quern or hand-mill perhaps any mill. To this was added Old English *tun*, a farmstead or village (Cameron 1998).

3. AIMS

The aim of the evaluation was to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.

The objectives were to establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site, to determine its likely extent, the date and function of the archaeological features present, their spatial arrangement within the site and the extent to which any surrounding features extend into the development area, to establish the way in which any archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape, to assess the impact of the development on archaeological deposits and to consider measures to mitigate the impact of the development on archaeological remains, if necessary.

4. METHODS

Two trenches were excavated to the surface of the underlying natural geology. (Fig. 3). Trench 1, located in the former playground north of the school building was 15m long by 1.6m wide. Trench 2, within the garden south of the building measured 21m long by 1.6m wide.

Removal of topsoil and other overburden was undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with

an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their interpretations appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was also compiled and sections and plans were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20 respectively. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

The location of the excavated trenches was surveyed in relation to fixed points on boundaries and on existing buildings.

Following excavation, finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

The results of the archaeological evaluation are discussed in trench order. Archaeological contexts are described below. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

Trench 1 (Figs 3, 4)

The earliest deposit encountered in this trench was natural limestone brash with patches of yellowish grey sandy clay (104). This was overlain by a 0.16m thick layer of mid reddish grey sandy clay subsoil (103) which contained a single sherd of mid 17th to 18th century pottery. The only feature cutting this was a modern service trench 0.25m wide and aligned northeast to southwest. This was below a 0.1m thick layer of dark grey stone chippings (102) which was the base for the asphalt playground surface (101).

Trench 2 (Figs 3, 4)

Natural deposits within this trench comprised limestone brash (203) with

occasional yellowish grey sandy clay patches. This was overlain by mid reddish brown sandy clay subsoil layer (202) which extended over all but the southernmost 2m of the trench. It also filled two shallow parallel dips, each measuring about 2-3m across, 5m apart and aligned northwest to southeast. The subsoil was sealed by 0.3m thick mid brownish grey sandy silt topsoil (201).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits comprised limestone brash with sandy clay patches, these being more prevalent in Trench 1. This was overlain in both trenches by a mid reddish brown sandy clay subsoil which contained a sherd of mid 17th to 18th century pottery. In Trench 2 a similar deposit filled two parallel shallow dips in the natural which may have been remnants of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation, evidence of which can still be seen at the Sleaford Cricket Club ground 100m to the east of the site.

7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at the former Quarrington School, Grantham Road, Sleaford, as the site lay in an area of known archaeological remains of the Anglo Saxon period.

However, no Saxon remains were encountered during the evaluation. Instead, remnants of undated ridge and furrow agriculture of probable medieval date were recorded in the southern trench.

A single sherd of post-medieval pottery was retrieved from the subsoil in the northern trench.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr Neil Lowden of Sankate Homes for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Dale Trimble who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Dave Start allowed access to the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble
Site Supervisor: Mark Peachey
Site Assistant: Ross Kendall
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Photographic reproduction: Mark Peachey
Illustration: Mark Peachey
Post-excavation Analyst: Mark Peachey

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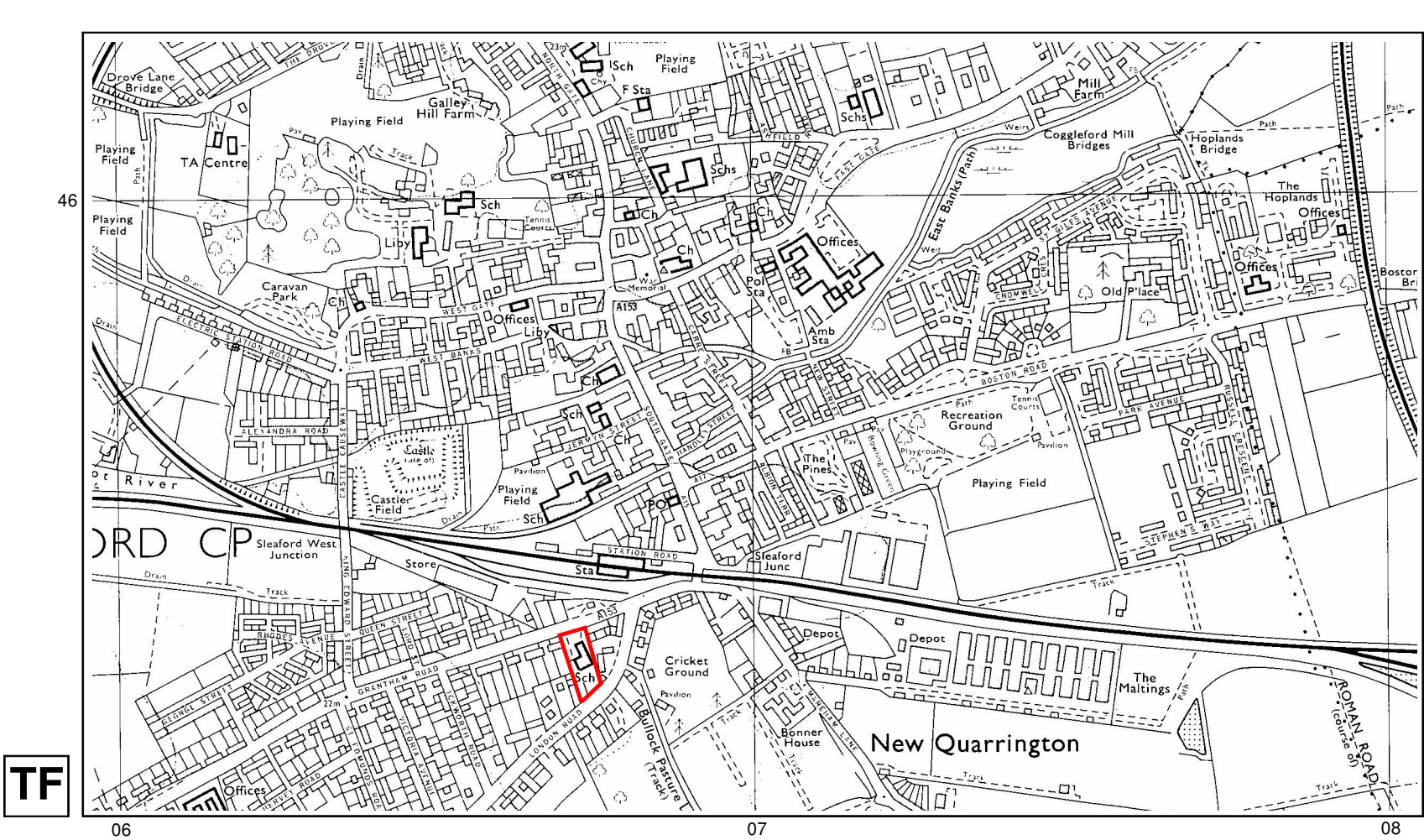
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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
IFA Institute for Archaeologists
OS Ordnance Survey



Figure 1: General Location Plan



TF

 SITE



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 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Sleaford Quarrington School SLQS09		
Scale 1:10000	Drawn by:MJP	Report No: 4/09

Figure 2 - Site location map



KEY	
	Proposed new building
	Tree


 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Sleaford Quarrington School SLQS09		
Scale 1:500	Drawn by: MJP	Report No: 4/09

Figure 3. Trench Location Plan

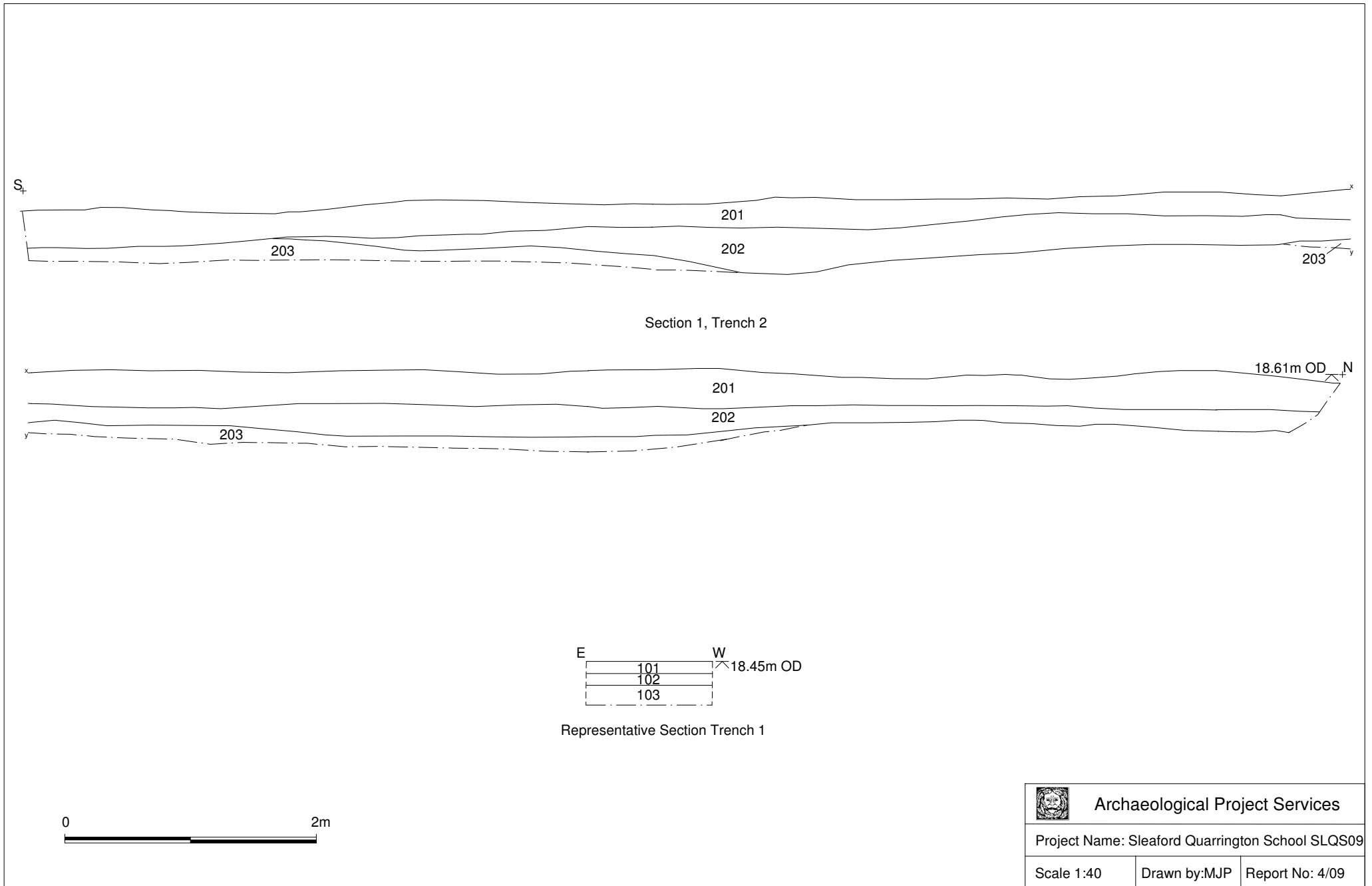


Figure 4. Sections



Plate 1. Machining Trench 1 looking north



Plate 2. Pre machining shot, area of Trench 2 looking south



Plate 3. Trench 1 looking east



Plate 4. Trench 2 looking southwest showing probable ridge and furrow

Appendix 1: Specification for Archaeological Evaluation

LAND AT THE FORMER QUARRINGTON PRIMARY SCHOOL, GRANTHAM ROAD, SLEAFORD, LINCOLNSHIRE

**Prepared for Sankate Homes
November 2008**

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at the former Quarrington Primary School, Grantham Road, Sleaford, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *There are known archaeological remains in the area. These include the site of a Pagan Anglo-Saxon cemetery located approximately 400m to the west and a middle Saxon settlement excavated in the mid 1990's, located around 1.2km to the southwest. Casual finds of two Roman coins have been made within 150m of the proposed development.*
- 1.3 *A programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching is required at the site. This will comprise the excavation of two twenty metre long trenches placed at the front and rear of the site.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs. The investigation will assess the impact of the development on archaeological remains and consider measures to mitigate that impact if necessary.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land adjacent to the former Quarrington Primary School, Grantham Road, Sleaford.
- 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 LOCATION

- 3.1 Sleaford is located 27km south of Lincoln in the North Kesteven district of Lincolnshire. The site is to the south of the town centre and railway line, on the south side of Grantham Road, at national grid reference 506736 345264.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Full planning permission (Applications N/57/1004/07 and LB/2182) for residential development of the school grounds has been granted by North Kesteven District Council subject to a programme of archaeological evaluation of the site comprising a programme of trial trenching. A condition of the planning permission also requires that the extant school building are recorded in advance of the works. A separate specification of will be written for these works.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies on level ground at a height of c. 15m OD. As an urban area, soils have not been mapped, though nearby are Aswarby Association calcareous soils developed on chalky till (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 119).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Known prehistoric archaeological remains lie some distance from the proposed development but include a nationally important late Iron Age mint site at Old Place, Boston Road, Sleaford located approximately 2km to the east.
- 6.2 The Late Iron site was succeeded by Romano-British occupation and this seems to have been much more extensive and characterised by substantial stone buildings fronting onto the line of Mareham Lane, the Roman Road thought to have extended between Bourne and Lincoln. Buildings have also been recorded alongside side roads of this routeway. None of the remains are in close proximity to the site although records are held by the HER held at Heritage Lincolnshire of two casual finds of Roman coins within 150m of the site to the southeast along London Road (HER refs 57.30 and 57.35).
- 6.3 Approximately 400m to the east is the site of an early Saxon cemetery, located within the area of the Carre Arms hotel and the adjacent railway line. The cemetery was excavated in the late 19th century when several hundred inhumation and cremation burials were excavated.
- 6.4 Around 1.2km to the southwest is the site of an early and middle Saxon settlement excavated during the mid 1990's. The remains of several timber hall type structures were recorded along with evidence of Bronze working (Taylor, 1996)

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.
- 7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:
 - 7.2.1 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.
 - 7.2.2 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.
 - 7.2.3 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.
 - 7.2.4 Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.
 - 7.2.5 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.
 - 7.2.6 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
 - 7.2.7 Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.
 - 7.2.8 Assess the impact of the development on archaeological deposits.
 - 7.2.9 Consider measures to mitigate the impact of the development on archaeological remains, if necessary.

8 LIAISON WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR

- 8.1 Close contact will be maintained with the archaeological curator throughout the investigation to ensure that the scheme of works fulfils their requirements.

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 arrangement has been specified as two trenches each 20m x 1.6m. The exact location of these will be determined through discussion with the local authority planning archaeologist. However, there is a general requirement that a trench is placed at the front and rear of the area of development, alongside Grantham Road and London Road respectively.

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 investigation.
- 9.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).
- 9.2.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.
- 9.2.4 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 necessarily be excavated. However, the investigation 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.
- 9.2.5 Open trenches will be marked by orange mesh fencing attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.

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 fieldwork
- 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. If removal of the remains is necessary the appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.

- 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 investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the topsoil 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 a GPS and/or EDM survey.

10 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

- 10.1 If appropriate, during the investigation 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 investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:
 - 11.3.1.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
 - 11.3.1.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
 - 11.3.1.3 Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.
 - 11.3.1.4 Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results.
 - 11.3.1.5 A text describing the findings of the investigation.
 - 11.3.1.6 Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
 - 11.3.1.7 Sections of the trenches and 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 the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.

11.3.1.11 A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

11.3.1.12 A consideration of the potential impact of the development on archaeological remains, and measures to mitigate that impact, if necessary.

12 ARCHIVE

12.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the appropriate local museum. This sorting will be undertaken according to the guidelines and conditions stipulated by the museum, and appropriate national guidelines, for long-term storage and curation.

13 REPORT DEPOSITION

13.1 Copies of the investigation report will be sent to: the client; the North Kesteven Heritage Officer; and the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record.

14 PUBLICATION

14.1 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).

14.2 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 archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the North Kesteven Heritage Officer. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project to enable them to make 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 the archaeological curator, the client and their consultant.

16.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

17 STAFF TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

17.1 The work will be directed by Tom Lane MIFA, Senior Archaeologist, Archaeological Project Services. The on-site works will be supervised by an Archaeological Supervisor with knowledge of archaeological evaluations of this type. Archaeological excavation will be carried out by Archaeological Technicians, experienced in projects of this type.

17.2 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.

Task

Body to be undertaking the work

Conservation

Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.

Pottery Analysis

Prehistoric: D Trimble, APS

Roman: A Boyle, APS

Post-Roman: A Boyle, APS

Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist/G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	J Kitch, APS
Animal Remains Analysis	P Cope-Faulkner/J Kitch, APS
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy, or Val Fryer, independent specialist
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

18 **PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS**

- 18.1 Fieldwork is expected to be undertaken by appropriate staff, comprising a Project Officer and an assistant, and to take about two days.
- 18.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production will take about 10 days. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor, CAD illustrator and external specialists.

19 **INSURANCES**

- 19.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability insurance to £10,000,000. Additionally, the company maintains Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation are enclosed.

20 **COPYRIGHT**

- 20.1 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.
- 20.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 20.3 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.
- 20.4 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.

21 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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Taylor, G., 2003, *An Early to Middle Saxon Settlement at Quarrington, Lincolnshire*, The Antiquaries Journal 83

Appendix 2

CONTEXT SUMMARY

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Date
101	1	Asphalt layer 0.14m thick	Playground surface	Modern
102	1	Very dark grey packed stone chippings 0.1m thick	Base for above	Modern
103	1	Soft mid reddish grey sandy clay with occasional limestone lumps 0.16m thick	Subsoil	
104	1	Limestone brash with firm light yellowish grey sandy clay patches	Natural	
201	2	Soft mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small stones 0.3m thick	Topsoil	
202	2	Soft mid reddish brown sandy clay with occasional fragments of limestone up to 0.36m thick where it fills furrows	Subsoil	
203	2	Limestone brash with firm light yellowish grey sandy clay patches	Natural	

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

By Anne Boyle

POTTERY

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005). A single sherds weighing 44 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1. The pottery dates to the post medieval period.

Condition

The sherd is in fresh condition.

Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description	Date
103	BL	Blackware	MP type	Jar	1	1	44	BS		Mid 17th to 18th

Provenance

The sherd came from subsoil deposit (103).

Range

This type is common in assemblages from this area and was produced at several centres in the Midlands.

Potential

The pottery poses no problems for long term storage and should be retained. No further work is required on the assemblage.

Summary

A single post medieval sherd was recovered from the site.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 2 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 2, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
103	Mid 17th to 18th	Date on a single sherd

ABBREVIATIONS

BS	Body sherd
CXT	Context
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
W (g)	Weight (grams)

REFERENCES

- ~ 2003, *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* [internet]. Available at <<http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/section.asp?catId=3155>>
- Slowikowski, A. M., Nenck, B., and Pearce, J., 2001, *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2
- Young, J., Vince, A.G. and Nailor, V., 2005, *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Old English	The language used by the Saxon (q.v.) occupants of Britain.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Ridge and Furrow	The remains of arable cultivation consisting of raised rounded strips separated by furrows. It is characteristic of open field agriculture.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.
Till	A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as boulder clay, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 1 Context register sheet
- 2 Trench record sheets
- 1 Section record sheet
- 1 Drawing sheet
- 1 Levels sheet
- 1 Photographic record sheet
- 1 Daily record sheet

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:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum
The Collection
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

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

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number: 2009.8

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SLQS09

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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