
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT SPALDING ROAD,
DEEPING ST JAMES,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(DJSR 07)**

**Work Undertaken For
Persimmon Homes**

March 2009

Report Compiled by
Mark Peachey BA (Hons)

Planning Application No: S/06/1128/25
National Grid Reference: TF 1605 1045
City and County Museum Accession No: 2007.102
Oasis Record No: archaeo11-56100

APS Report No. **15/09**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	SUMMARY	1
2.	INTRODUCTION.....	1
2.1	DEFINITION OF A WATCHING BRIEF.....	1
2.2	PLANNING BACKGROUND.....	1
2.3	TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.....	1
2.4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTING	1
3.	AIMS	2
4.	METHODS	2
5.	RESULTS	2
6.	DISCUSSION	3
7.	CONCLUSION	3
8.	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	3
9.	PERSONNEL	3
10.	BIBLIOGRAPHY	3
11.	ABBREVIATIONS	3

Appendices

1. Specification for Archaeological Watching Brief
2. Context descriptions
3. Glossary
4. The Archive

List of Figures

Figure 1 General location plan

Figure 2 Site location plan

Figure 3 Site plan

Figure 4 Sections 1-15

Figure 5 Sections 16-19

Figure 6 Sections 20-30

List of Plates

Plate 1: General view of Plots 19-22

Plate 2: Spalding Road dyke, Section 4

Plate 3: Plot 31, Linear feature [035], Section 11

Plate 4: Plot 31, Pit [038], Section 12

Plate 5: Plot 34, Pit [043], Section 15

Plate 6: Plot 11, Ditch [067], Section 19

1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken on groundworks during residential development on land at Spalding Road, Deeping St James, as the site lay within an area of archaeological significance close to Romano-British cropmarks. Prehistoric flints and stone axes had also been found nearby.

The watching brief revealed a field boundary ditch, a further probable linear feature and two pits, all of which were undated but likely to be post-medieval.

No finds were retrieved.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as “*a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed.*” (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Persimmon Homes to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks on land at Spalding Road, Deeping St James, Lincolnshire. A planning application (S06/1128/25) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for residential development at the site. Permission was subject to a condition requiring an archaeological watching brief during groundworks. This was carried out between the 28th June and 16th October 2007. Limited archaeological remains were encountered in the early stages of the investigation. In consequence, an approach

was made to the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist to reduce the level of monitoring. As a result, the watching brief subsequently examined only sample plots within the development, and terminated early.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Deeping St James is located 12km east of Stamford in the South Kesteven district of Lincolnshire. The site is just to the northeast of the village, on the north side of the hamlet of Frognall, at the junction of Spalding Road and Hall Meadow Road at National Grid Reference TF 1605 1045 (Fig. 2).

The site lies at about 5m OD on fairly level land. Local soils are the Fladbury 1 Association, pelo-alluvial gleys developed on alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Deeping is referred to as *Depinge* in the Domesday Survey and the name comes from the Old English *dēop* and *ing* meaning deep place. Deeping St James is recorded as *Deping Sancti Jacobi* in 1221 (Cameron 1998).

The village church was originally part of a Benedictine Priory founded from Thorney Abbey in 1139. There is a 15th century village cross and several 17th century buildings (Pevsner and Harris 1989).

The site lies in an area of known archaeological remains of prehistoric and Roman date. Within half a kilometre to both the southeast and northeast are cropmarks of probable Roman settlements with trackways and field systems. The full extents of these settlements are unknown as, due to varying soil conditions, the cropmarks fade out, but it is clear that the settlements extend beyond the areas of cropmark visibility.

Prehistoric flints and stone axes have been

found at various locations within 700m of the site. The site was previously occupied by a concrete works and it is probable that this had some impact on potential archaeological deposits.

Excavations 1km to the northeast at Tye's Drove revealed evidence of Early Bronze Age and Middle Iron Age settlement and also a probable saltern of the latter date (Lane 2000).

It is thought likely that the groundworks may disturb archaeological deposits from prehistoric and Roman date.

3. AIMS

The aims of the watching brief were to record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.

The objectives were to determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered, their spatial arrangement and to recover any dating evidence from them and establish the sequence of archaeological remains present on the site.

4. METHODS

Groundworks were excavated by machine to depths required by the development. Following excavation, representative sections of the trenches were then cleaned and rendered vertical. 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 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Following excavation 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.

5. RESULTS Figs 3-6

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

The natural deposits on the site were a mixture of yellowish brown sand and gravel (010), (015), (019), (022) and (041). These were overlain by various clay layers such as dark bluish grey silty clay (001), light yellowish brown silty clay (007) and greenish brown clay (084) (see Appendix 2 for full list).

A number of features cut the clay layers. In the western part of the site (Plots 9-11) northwest-southeast aligned ditch [055] (Fig 5, Section 16), [060] (Fig 5, Section 17), [064] (Fig 5, Section 18 and [067] (Fig 5, Section 19, Plate 6) was recorded. This was 3.3m wide and 1.5m deep and filled with silty clay. The bottom fills of the first three segments (054), (059) and (063) was black organic silt. The upper fills were paler grey silt.

Two features were recorded in Plot 31, towards the south end of the site. Feature [035] (Fig 4, Section 11, Plate 3) was 4m wide by 1.08m deep with steep sides and a rounded base. It was either a linear feature or an elongated pit. Immediately west of this feature was a steep-sided, flat bottomed pit [038] (Fig 4, Section 12, Plate 4) that was at least 1.6m wide by 0.76m deep.

In the southeastern corner of the site was shallow pit [043] (Fig 4, Section 15, Plate 5). This was 4.65m wide and 0.6m deep and filled with dark greenish grey clayey silt (042).

A number of sections (Fig 4) were also recorded in manholes along the Spalding Road dyke. Section 3 recorded rubble infill (009) in the side of the dyke [099]. Section 4 revealed the clay and subsoil layers to the south side of the dyke (Plate 2) while Section 5 showed the profile of the current dyke [100].

6. DISCUSSION

The natural on the site was sands and gravels. This was overlain by various clay layers which were interpreted as alluvial deposits.

The northwest-southeast ditch in the western part of the site was probably a field boundary ditch. It was parallel to Hall Meadow Road and of probable post-medieval date and although no finds were retrieved it was directly beneath ploughsoil that had been buried by modern levelling deposits. The black organic fills indicate that the ditch probably always contained water. Two pits and a probable linear feature were also undated but likely to be post-medieval.

No evidence for prehistoric or Roman remains was encountered.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on land at Spalding Road, Deeping St James, as the site lay within an area of archaeological significance.

The watching brief revealed a field boundary ditch, a further probable linear feature and two pits, all of which were undated.

No finds were retrieved.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Persimmon Homes for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Tom Lane.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
 Site Supervisors: Bob Garland, Ray Holt, Tom Bradley-Lovekin, Katie Murphy, Jim Robertson, Fiona Walker, Mike Wood
 Photographic reproduction: Mark Peachey
 Illustration: Mark Peachey, Sue Unsworth
 Post-excavation analysis: Mark Peachey

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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

IFA, 1999 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*

Lane, T, 2000 *Lincolnshire Excavation Results* in 'Fenland Management Project Excavations 1991-1995'. Heritage Lincolnshire

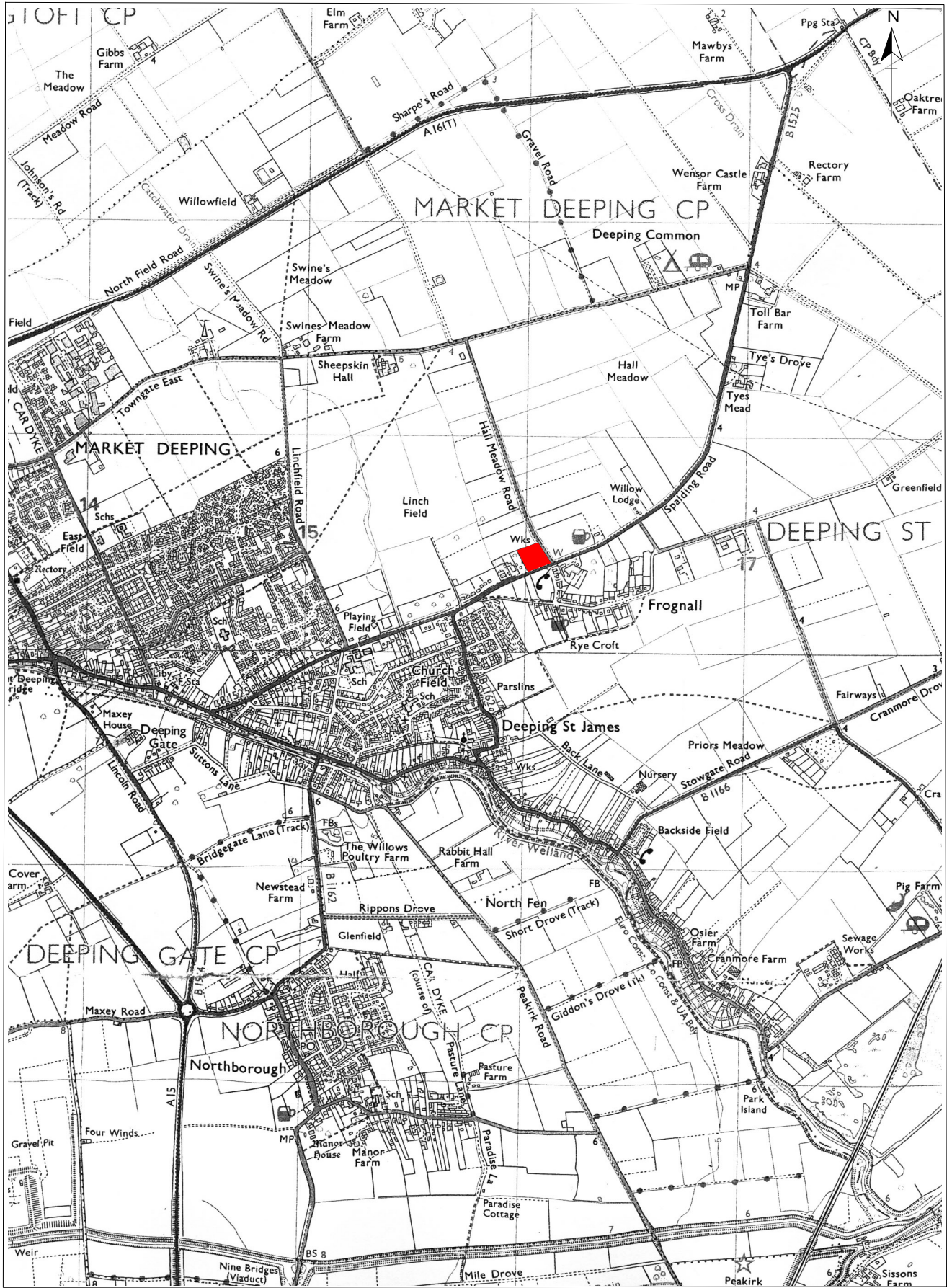
Pevsner, N, and Harris, J., 1989 *The Buildings of England: Lincolnshire* Yale University Press

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
 IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists



Figure 1: General Location Plan



TF

16

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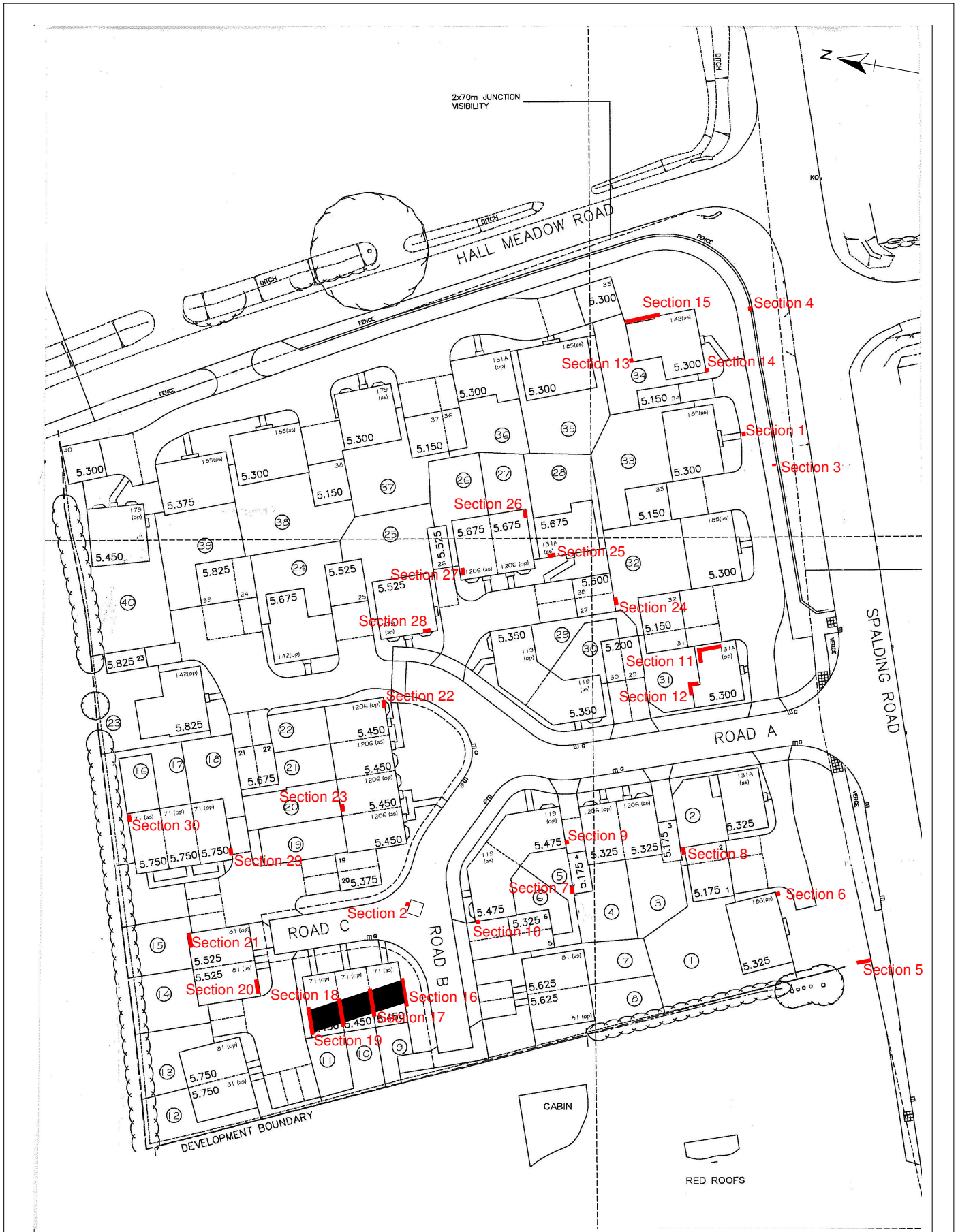


Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Deeping St James Spalding Road

Scale 1:25000 Drawn by: MJP Report No: 15/09

Figure 2. Site Location Plan




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Deeping St James Spalding Rd		
Scale 1:750	Drawn by: MJP	Report No: 15/09

Figure 3. Site Plan

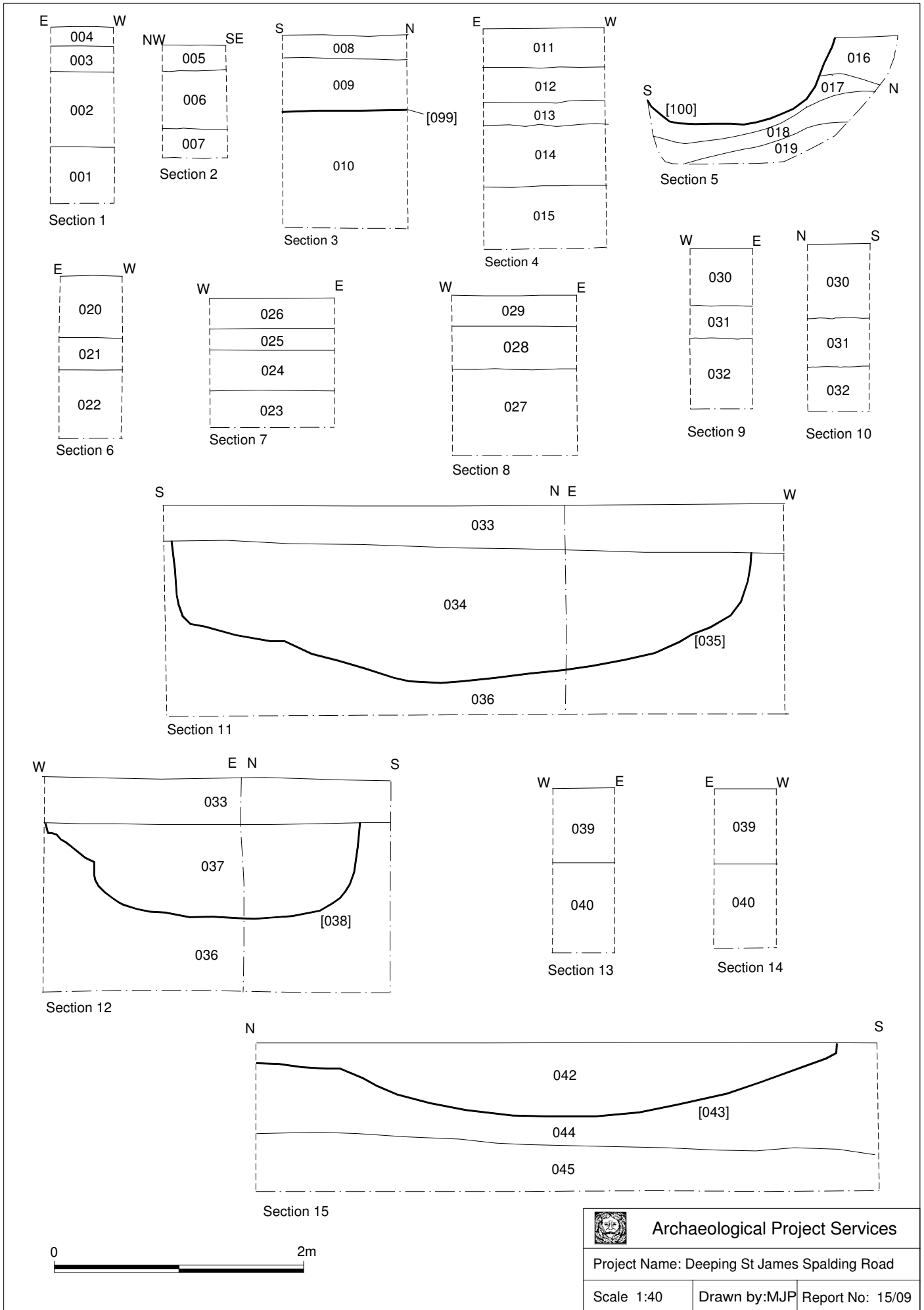
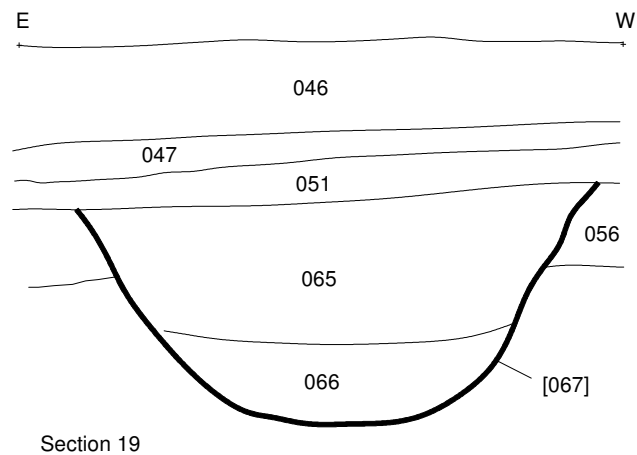
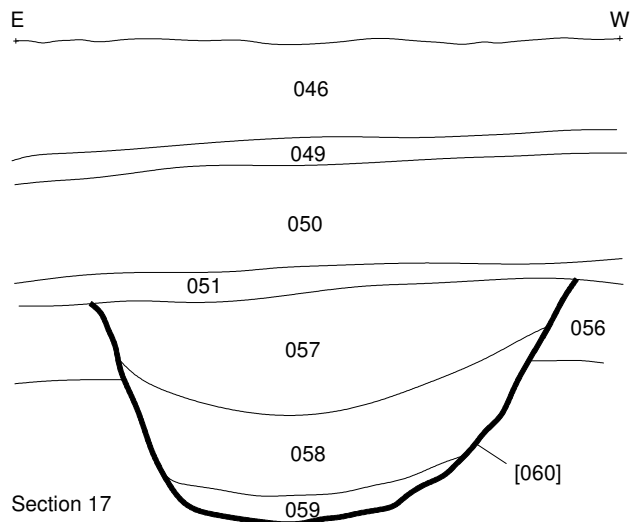
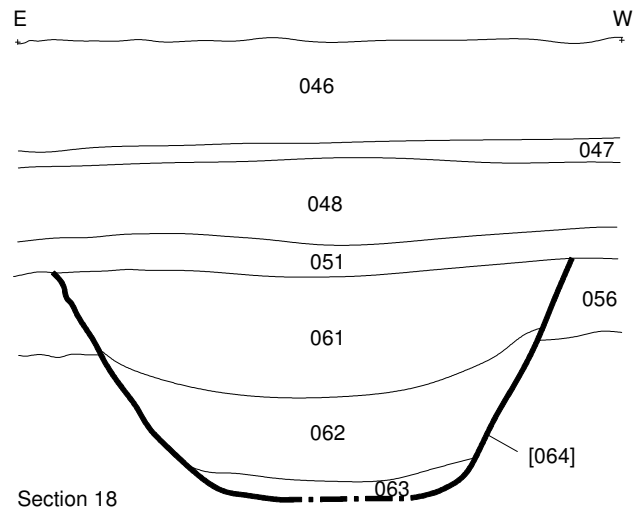
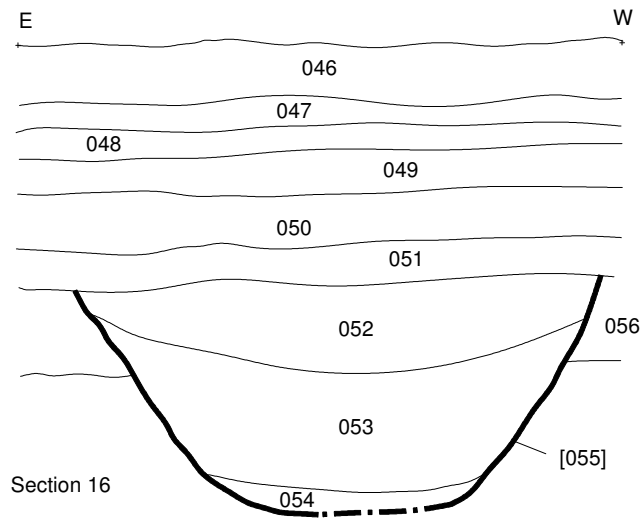


Figure 4. Sections 1-15



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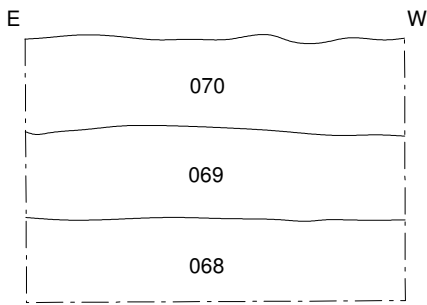
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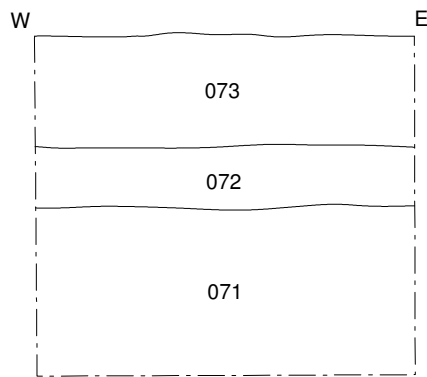
Drawn by: SU

Report No: 15/09

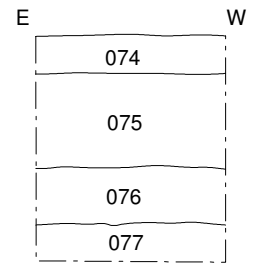
Figure 5. Sections 16-19



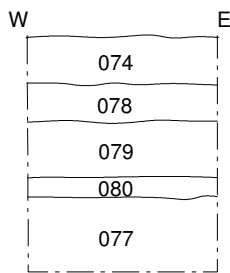
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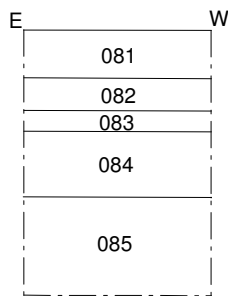
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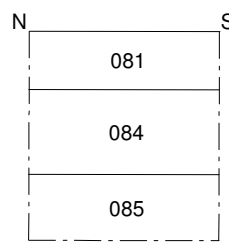
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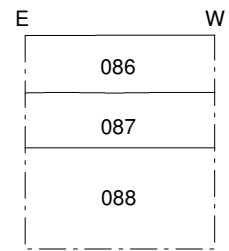
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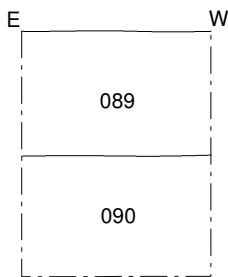
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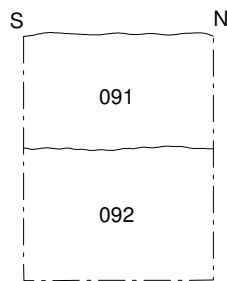
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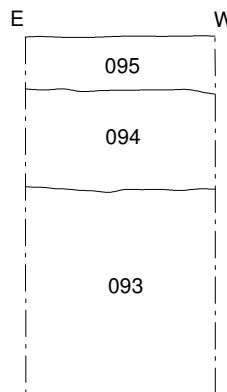
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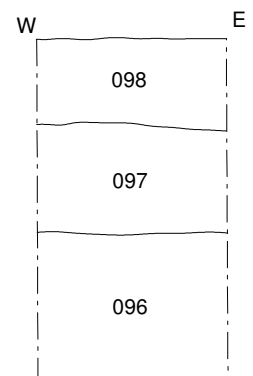
Section 27



Section 28



Section 29



Section 30



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Deeping St James Spalding Rd DJSR07

Scale 1:40

Drawn by: SU

Report No: 15/09

Figure 6. Sections 20-30



Plate 1: General view of Plots 19-22



Plate 2: Spalding Road dyke, Section 4



Plate 3: Plot 31, Linear feature [035], Section 11

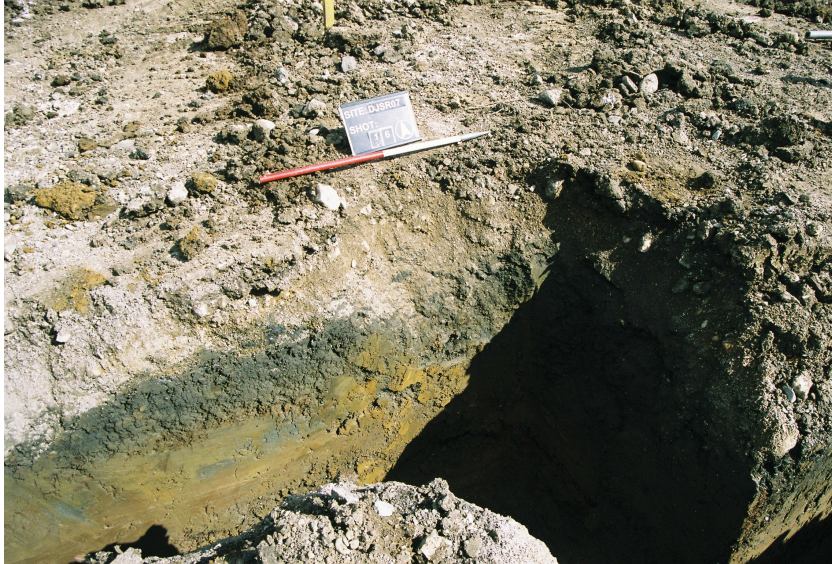


Plate 4: Plot 31, Pit [038], Section 12



Plate 5: Plot 34, Pit [043], Section 15



Plate 6: Plot 11, Ditch [067], Section 19

**Appendix 1: SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**LAND AT SPALDING ROAD/HALL MEADOW ROAD,
FROGNALL, DEEPING ST. JAMES,
LINCOLNSHIRE**

PREPARED FOR PERSIMMON EAST MIDLANDS

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

MAY 2007

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during residential development at Spalding Road/Hall Meadow Road, Frognall, Deeping St James, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an area of known archaeological significance. Romano-British settlements are known from cropmarks close by. Additionally, prehistoric flints and stone axes have been found in the vicinity.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of a watching brief during development works on the site.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological watching brief during residential development on land at Spalding Road, Deeping St James, Lincolnshire.
- 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 Deeping St James is located 12km east of Stamford in the South Kesteven district of Lincolnshire. The works are to take place just to the northeast of the village, on the north side of the hamlet of Frognall, at the junction of Spalding Road and Hall Meadow Road, at National Grid Reference TF 1605 1045.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (S06/1128/25) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for residential development comprising 40 dwellings and ancillary works. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the undertaking of a watching brief during groundworks associated with the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies at about 5m OD on fairly level land. Local soils are the Fladbury 1 Association, pelo-alluvial gleys developed on alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The site lies in an area of known archaeological remains of prehistoric and Roman date. Within half a kilometre to both the southeast and northeast are cropmarks of probable Roman settlements with trackways and field systems. The full extents of these settlements are unknown as, due to varying soil conditions, the cropmarks fade out, but it is clear that the settlements extend beyond the areas of cropmark visibility.
- 6.2 Prehistoric flints and stone axes have been found at various locations within 5-700m of the site. The site was previously occupied by a concrete works and it is probable that this has had some impact on potential archaeological deposits.
- 6.3 It is thought likely that the groundworks may disturb archaeological deposits from prehistoric and Roman date.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
- 7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- 7.1.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
- 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.

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 watching brief.
- 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 watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these 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.
- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.5 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office 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 watching brief 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 fieldwork 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 watching brief 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 watching brief.
 - Description of the topography of the site.
 - Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
 - A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
 - A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief 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 trenches and 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 South Kesteven District Council Planning Archaeologist; South Kesteven District Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

11 ARCHIVE

- 11.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to The Collection, 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 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).
- 12.2 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 South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist. They will be given written notice of 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 watching brief 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 supervisor with experience of watching briefs 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 - B Precious, Independent Specialist Post-Roman - J Young, Independent Specialist/A Boyle, APS
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist, or G Taylor, APS
Animal Bones	J Kitch, APS
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	J Kitch, APS

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

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

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation	Date
001	Plastic dark bluish grey silty clay 0.45m thick	Alluvium	
002	Friable dark grey, with reddish brown flecks, silty clay mixed with coarse grained sand 0.6m thick	Alluvium	
003	Friable medium bluish grey silty clay 0.3m thick	Subsoil, former ploughsoil	
004	Loose yellow/black sandy gravel/ash mix 0.15m thick	Make-up layer for yard surface of cement works	
005	Crumbly mid yellow brown/reddish brown sandy silt 0.2m thick	Subsoil	
006	Crumbly mid grey silt with some clay 0.45m thick	Subsoil	
007	Plastic light yellowish brown silty clay 0.24m thick	Alluvium	
008	Crumbly mid brown silt, some sand, 0.22m thick	Topsoil	
009	Crumbly mid to dark brown organic silt with some sand, occasional concrete lumps, plastic, glass and rubbish 0.65m thick	Silting/infilling of dyke [099]	
010	Crumbly mid yellow brown sandy silt/gravel 1m+ thick	Natural	
011	Crumbly mid brown sandy silt 0.33m thick	Topsoil	
012	Friable mid brown sandy silt with some clay 0.31m thick	Subsoil	
013	Friable mid grey brown clay silt 0.19m thick	Alluvium	
014	Firm yellow brown/light grey clay 0.54m thick	Alluvium	
015	Firm mid brownish yellow gravel/sand with moderate iron pan 0.53m+ thick	Natural	
016	Soft crumbly dark brown silt, some sand, 0.4m thick	Topsoil	
017	Crumbly mid yellow brown clayey silt 0.17m thick	Subsoil	
018	Moderately firm light grey clay 0.2m thick	Alluvium	
019	Firm light brownish yellow gravelly sand 0.18m+ thick	Natural	
020	Firm very dark slightly sandy clay with occasional small stones 0.5m thick	Topsoil	
021	Firm mid to dark grey clay 0.25m thick	Alluvium	
022	Firm yellowish orange sand and gravel at least 0.55m thick	Natural	
023	Plastic medium reddish brown clay 0.3m+ thick	Alluvium	
024	Plastic medium grey clay 0.33m thick	Subsoil	
025	Compact pale grey sandy cement 0.17m thick	Recent make-up	
026	Loose pale grey concrete fragments and demolition rubble 0.25m thick	Overburden	
027	Plastic mid brownish yellow clay with grey mottling, 0.7m+ thick	Alluvium	
028	Plastic mid grey silty clay 0.35m thick	Subsoil	
029	Compacted mix of brick and tile, concrete frags and powdered cement 0.25m thick	Overburden	
030	Loose pale grey mix of sand, gravel and concrete rubble up to 0.6m thick	Modern make-up layer	
031	Firm but plastic mid to dark grey silty clay with blue/grey patches up to 0.4m thick	Former subsoil	
032	Soft pale brown silty clay with red flecking 0.56m+ thick	Alluvium	

033	Moderately compacted mix mid brown/yellow brown clayey silt with occasional reinforcing rods, concrete, ash and tarmac frags. 0.4m thick	Levelling deposit	
034	Moderately compacted dark blackish grey clayey silt with frequent ash, 1.08m thick	Fill of [035]	
035	SW-NE aligned linear cut 4m wide by 1.08m deep	Possible boundary ditch or elongated disturbed area	
036	Firm light yellowish brown clay 1.3m+ thick	Alluvium	
037	Crumbly mid greyish brown clayey silt with some ash 0.76m thick	Fill of [038]	
038	Uncertain but possibly rounded cut at least 1.6m wide by 0.76m deep	Possible pit	
039	Loose mix of grey clayey silt and demolished rubble, mainly frogged red bricks, some electrical wiring, 0.6m thick	Topsoil	
040	Plastic yellowish brown clayey silt 0.72m thick	Alluvium	
041	Loose yellowish brown sand and gravel in base of footings	Natural	
042	Firm, moist dark greenish grey clayey silt 0.6m thick	Fill of [043]	
043	Cut feature of unknown plan 4.65m wide x 0.6m deep with gradually sloping sides	Possibly a cess pit associated with demolished buildings	
044	Moderately compacted brown sandy clayey silt, some gravel, 0.6m thick	Former subsoil	
045	Soft yellowish brown/olive tanning sandy clayey silt 0.5m+ thick	Alluvium	
046	Loose mid grey brown silty clay, occasional modern brick 0.38m thick	Modern levelling	
047	Compact white/grey crushed limestone 0.24m thick	Modern hardcore	
048	Friable mid grey sandy silt 0.22m thick	Modern levelling	
049	Friable light yellow brown sandy gravel 0.31m thick	Levelling	
050	Friable mid brownish grey silty clay 0.4m thick	Levelling	
051	Friable mid brown clay silt 0.33m thick	Buried ploughsoil	
052	Friable pale grey clay silt 0.6m thick	Upper fill of [055]	
053	Plastic dark grey clay silt, occasional organics, 0.8m thick	Lower fill of [055]	
054	Plastic black organic silty clay, frequent vegetation, 0.19m thick	Organic basal fill of [055]	
055	NW-SE aligned linear cut 3.25m wide x 1.6m deep	Large ditch, probably modern dyke	
056	Plastic yellow orange clay 0.5m+ thick	Alluvium	
057	Friable pale grey clay silt 0.72m thick, same as 052	Upper fill of [060]	
058	Plastic dark grey clay silt 0.54m thick, same as 053	Fill of [060]	
059	Plastic black organic silt with frequent organics 0.2m thick, same as 054	Fill of [060]	
060	Linear cut 3.18m wide x 1.5m deep	Continuation of [055]	
061	Friable pale grey clay silt 0.8m thick, same as 052	Fill of [064]	
062	Plastic dark grey clay silt 0.58m thick, same as 053	Fill of [064]	
063	Plastic black organic silt with frequent organics 0.12m thick, same as 054	Fill of [064]	
064	Linear cut 3.32m wide x 1.3m deep	Continuation of [055]	
065	Friable pale grey clay silt 0.92m thick, same as 052	Fill of [067]	

066	Plastic dark grey clay silt 0.54m thick, same as 053	Fill of [067]	
067	Linear cut 3.42m wide x 1.6m deep	Continuation of [055]	
068	Moderately compacted mid orange brown clay 0.45m+ thick	Alluvium	
069	Compact very dark grey silty clay 0.46m thick	Buried ploughsoil	
070	Loose light grey sand, sandstone, crushed concrete, metal, brick rubble 0.5m thick	Modern hardcore	
071	Moderately compacted mid orange brown clay 0.9m+ thick, same as 068	Alluvium	
072	Compact very dark grey silty clay 0.3m thick, same as 069	Buried ploughsoil	
073	Rubble layer, same as 070, 0.6m thick	Modern hardcore	
074	Firm mid brown sandy clay with frequent small stones and limestone hardcore 0.2m thick	Levelling	
075	Loose dark grey clayey sand, frequent cinders, sand, gravel, 0.5m thick	Dump of industrial waste, smelling of diesel fuel	
076	Firm greyish brown silty clay with occasional stones 0.3m thick	Buried ploughsoil	
077	Firm yellowish brown clay 0.4m+ thick	Alluvium	
078	Loose yellowish brown mix of limestone hardcore, gravel and mortar 0.2m thick	Former yard surface	
079	Firm greenish grey silty clay with occasional stones 0.3m thick	Buried ploughsoil	
080	Firm dark grey silty clay 0.1m thick	Buried subsoil	
081	Loose lightish brown gravelly sand with occasional brick and concrete frags 0.25m thick	Rubble	
082	Compacted black tarmac 0.1m thick	Hardstanding for concrete works	
083	Dark greyish brown sandy gravelly clay 0.1m thick	Levelling	
084	Firm greenish brown clay 0.48m thick	Alluvium	
085	Firm dark brown clay 0.5m+ thick	Alluvium	
086	Loose pale greenish brown, with yellowish brown patches, crushed concrete, gravel and sand 0.3m thick	Modern levelling	
087	Moderately compacted dark grey silty clay 0.2m thick	Buried ploughsoil	
088	Soft greenish greyish brown silty clay 0.54m+ thick	Alluvium	
089	Loose pale greyish brown crushed concrete, gravel and sand 0.65m thick	Modern levelling	
090	Soft greenish greyish brown silty clay 0.65m+ thick	Alluvium	
091	Loose dark grey to reddish brown sand and gravel/cinders 0.6m thick	Levelling deposits	
092	Hard greenish grey clay 0.7m thick	Alluvium	
093	Moderately firm mid orange brown clay 1.3m+ thick	Alluvium	
094	Moderately firm mid to dark greyish brown silty clay 0.5m thick	Alluvium	
095	Loose mid to light grey gravel, silt, building rubble 0.3m thick	Rubble layer	
096	Moderately firm mid orange brown clay 1.3m+ thick	Alluvium	
097	Moderately firm mid to dark greyish brown silty clay 0.57m thick	Alluvium	
098	Loose mid to light grey gravel, silt, building rubble 0.47m thick	Rubble layer	
099	SW-NE aligned linear cut 0.44m deep	Cut of dyke	
100	SW-NE aligned steep sided cut 1.8m wide by 0.7m deep	Current dyke	

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
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.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

5	Context register sheets
100	Context record sheets
1	Plan record sheet
1	Section record sheet
20	Drawing sheets
3	Photographic record sheets
18	Daily record sheets

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: 2007.102

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: DJSR07

Oasis Record No: archaeo11-56100

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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