
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT STICKFORD HOUSE,
STICKFORD,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(STSH 09)**

**Work Undertaken For
Mr and Mrs Ayling**

SEPTEMBER 2009

Report Compiled by
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National Grid Reference: TF 3490 6000
City and County Museum Accession No: 2009.112
Planning Permission (S/168/03577/08)
OASIS ID No: archaeol1-64312

Report No: **93/09**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



**Quality Control
Stickford House,
Stickford, Lincolnshire
(STHS 09)**

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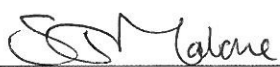
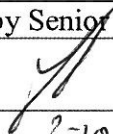
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Table of Contents

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	3
4.	METHODS	3
5.	RESULTS	3
6.	DISCUSSION	4
7.	CONCLUSION	5
8.	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	5
9.	PERSONNEL	6
10.	BIBLIOGRAPHY	6
11.	ABBREVIATIONS	6

Appendices

1. Archaeological Specification
2. Context descriptions
3. The Finds
4. Glossary
5. The Archive

List of Figures

- Figure 1 General location plan
- Figure 2 Site location plan
- Figure 3 Plan showing Stickford House and location of extension
- Figure 4 Plan of footings with section locations
- Figure 5 Sections 1-3

List of Plates

- Plate 1 General view looking south, showing removal of turf prior to digging footings
- Plate 2 General view of western footing, looking north
- Plate 3 Ditch [010], Section 1
- Plate 4 Pit [013], Section 2
- Plate 5 Section 3

1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at Stickford House, Stickford, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of footings associated with the construction of a rear single storey kitchen.

Stickford lies within an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period to the present day. The development site is located approximately 150m southwest of a major multi-period site which has produced evidence of prehistoric activity along with Romano-British occupation, early to mid Saxon settlement and early medieval to medieval settlement. The full extent of this site remains unknown and there was a possibility that Stickford House might overlie part of the settlement.

However, the evidence retrieved during the investigation was sparse, consisting of a pit, probably dating to the early medieval period, a ditch of possibly the same date and two recent linear features. A small amount of residual Romano-British and Saxon pottery was also recovered. This scarcity of remains suggests that Stickford House lies on the periphery of the settlement located to the south-west.

The largest category of finds retrieved during the investigation consisted of animal bone, mainly retrieved from the early medieval pit and the possible early medieval ditch. This is probably representative of food waste and is indicative of activity associated with nearby settlement.

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 maybe disturbed or destroyed.” (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mr. and Mrs. Ayling to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of a rear single storey kitchen at Stickford House, Stickford, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S/168/03577/08. The watching brief was carried out between the 10th and 13th of August 2009.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Stickford is located 7km southwest of Spilsby and 16km north of Boston in the East Lindsey district of Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). Stickford House lies on the western edge of the village on the west side of Back Lane, about 300m west of St. Helen’s parish church, at National Grid Reference TF 3490 6000.

The investigation site lies on a spur of glacial clay which juts into the fen south of West Keal and stands at c. 6m OD. Soils at the site are mapped as reddish fine loamy over clayey soils of the Salop Association (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 305) developed on reddish glacial till.

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Stickford lies within an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period to the present day.

An unpolished Neolithic flint axe was recovered about 1km southwest of

Stickford House and a Late Bronze Age Socketed Axe with lateral indentations has been found in the same general area.

A flint scatter containing Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age material was identified 400m to the west and slightly north of the development site.

A Late Bronze Age settlement site has been recorded on a sandy ridge approximately 730m west of Stickford House (Lane 1993). Features identified at this site include two ditches which produced Bronze-Age pottery, a layer containing burnt stone and flint as well as pottery and flints, thought to be the remains of a 'burnt mound'. A series of early ard marks were also identified along with gullies, pits and post-holes. A small pit or possible post-hole contained pottery sherds from at least 12 different vessels arranged and layered in a concentric manner. The pottery was predominantly Late Bronze Age in date, although some sherds dating to the Early Bronze Age were in evidence as well. Environmental evidence recovered from the site included a significant amount of charcoal and cereal and was indicative of an open site with weedy grassland and areas of disturbed and trampled ground (Crowson 2000). Possible briquetage found at the site may post-date an agricultural phase.

Early to mid Bronze Age pottery and flints have been recovered approximately 720m northwest of the site, while Early Bronze Age pottery and flints (some of which may be earlier) have been retrieved 600m northwest of the site. Two sherds of Middle Bronze Age pottery were identified 580m to the northwest of Stickford House and a further 4 sherds of Middle Bronze Age pottery were recovered 500m to the north. A single fragment of Early Bronze Age pottery has been found 200m west of the site (Layne 1993).

A concentration of Romano-British pottery, mostly of the 2nd to 3rd century,

including a fragment of mortarium, has been identified approximately 900m SSE of the site (Lane 1993). Another scatter of Romano-British pottery, including greyware and mortaria was discovered 840m north of the site along with some iron fragments, a piece of bone and 4 flints.

A major multi-period site lies approximately 150m to the southwest of the site. Prehistoric finds from this site include a scatter of Mesolithic and Early Bronze Age flakes and tools covering an area of 1.96ha (Lane 1993). An artefact scatter of Romano-British pottery including greyware and shell gritted ware was also recorded and is probably indicative of a farmstead of this period. The site continued in use, or was reoccupied, in the Early Saxon period and remained a focus for occupation into the Middle Saxon and Early Medieval periods after which settlement evidence shifted to the east (Lane 1993). Finds collected from the Middle Saxon to Early Medieval period include a loomweight, iron objects, fragments of glass, large amounts of animal bone, millstone querns, lava querns, a pounding stone, pottery and slag. Pottery from the Medieval period was also recovered from the site (Lane 1993). The full extent of the occupied area is unknown as it continues east beneath farm buildings and permanent pasture and it may be that Stickford House overlies part of this site.

Fragments of Late Medieval pottery, along with a few pieces of Late Anglo Saxon pottery have been found at a post-medieval house site approximately 240m north of the site (Lane 1993).

A few sherds of Stamford Ware and Late Saxon pottery have been retrieved approximately 50m north of the site (Lane 1993).

Medieval and Post-Medieval ridge and furrow, a hollow way, and a ditch of uncertain date were found during

geophysical prospection on the site of a new house approximately 700m to the north-east of the site.

Stickford is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086. Referred to as *Stichesford* the name is very similar to the nearby village of Stickney, referred to as *Sticcenaia* in Domesday. The two villages are situated between two streams, now drains, on land which forms an elongated island (Cameron 1998). It has been suggested that this piece of land was called *Sticca*, meaning 'the stick'. Stickford would then mean 'the ford in the narrow island called *Sticca*' (Cameron 1998). The Domesday survey records that the land was held by Ivo De Taillebois, and contained 2½ carucates of taxable land, 28 Sokemen and 2 Villeins with three ploughs, a church and 20 acres of meadow (Foster & Longley 1976).

The church of St. Helen, mostly renewed in the 19th century (Pevsner & Harris 1989), but containing some Early English work and a fine 15th century tower (Cox 1924) represents the only extant medieval remains within the village itself.

3. AIMS

The aim of the archaeological investigation was to ensure that any archaeological features exposed during the groundworks were recorded and, if present, their date, function and origin determined.

4. METHODS

Footings associated with the construction of a rear single storey kitchen at Stickford House, Stickford, Lincolnshire were excavated by hand. The trenches for the footings were 0.60m wide x 0.90m deep. Trench edges were cleaned and rendered vertical where possible. Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve

artefactual material and to determine their function. 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 3). 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 three phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Probable early medieval deposits
Phase 3	Recent deposits

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

Phase 1 Natural deposits

The earliest deposit encountered on site was a compact, light whitish brown to dark orange, naturally deposited sandy gravel (014) (Figs 4 & 5, Section 1) (Plate 2).

Phase 2 Probable early medieval deposits

A 0.74m wide x 0.32m deep east to west oriented linear [010] feature, with very steep sides breaking gradually to a gently concave base, was observed cutting through natural deposit (014) in the western footing (Figs 4 & 5, Section 1)

(Plate 3). This linear feature was filled with a soft, dark brownish grey clayey silty sand (009) with occasional charcoal flecks, pebbles and flints. A total of 5 fragments of animal bone were recovered from this fill.

A sub-circular feature [013] at least 1.90m long x 0.70m wide and at least 0.50m deep, cut through natural layer (014) in the southern end of the western footing (Figs 4 & 5, Section 2) (Plate 4). Pit [013] contained at least two fills, the earliest of these was a soft, dark olive grey, clayey silty sand (012), at least 0.20m thick, containing occasional charcoal flecks, pebbles and four fragments of animal bone. A 0.30m thick, soft dark brownish grey, clayey silty sand (011) with occasional charcoal flecks and pebbles formed the uppermost fill of pit [013]. A single piece of burnt stone and 24 fragments of animal bone were retrieved from this deposit. Pottery found within this deposit included two very fragmentary sherds of what is probably Roman greyware, a sherd of Saxon pottery and two fragments of early medieval pottery.

Phase 3 Recent deposits

Overlying features [010] and [013] was a 0.20m thick, soft dark brownish grey, clayey silty sand (008) layer of subsoil containing occasional charcoal flecks, pebbles and small flints (Figs 4 & 5, Sections 1-3) (Plates 3-5). A piece of coal, 6 fragments of animal bone and 3 fragments of glass dating to the late 18th to 19th century were recovered from this layer. Pottery retrieved from this deposit included 9 sherds dating to the early modern period and a single fragmentary piece of Roman greyware.

A steep sided, roughly north-south oriented linear feature [017] at least 0.60m wide x 0.27m deep, was recorded cutting through subsoil layer (008) in the north-western corner of the footings. This feature was filled with a firm, yet slightly plastic, mid brown silty clay (016) which

contained fragments of ceramic drain pipe (Figs 4 & 5, Section 3) (Plate 5).

Linear feature [017] was overlain by a 0.30m thick, soft, dark greyish brown clayey silty sand (007) with occasional charcoal flecks, pebbles and small flints (Fig 5, Sections 1-3) (Plates 3-5). A single sherd of mid to late 18th to mid to late 19th century pottery was retrieved from this layer.

Layer (007) was cut by a north-west to south-east oriented linear cut [015] at least 2.20m wide x 0.64m deep with moderately angled fairly straight sides (Figs 4 & 5, Section 1) (Plate 3). This feature contained at least three fills, the earliest of these being a soft, dark greyish brown, clayey silty sand (006), at least 0.30m thick, containing occasional slate and coal fragments. The second fill in this sequence consisted of a 0.20m thick, firm, mid brown, silty clay (005) with occasional pebbles and coal fragments. The uppermost fill of this feature overlay deposit (005) and was composed of soft, dark greyish brown silty sand (004), 0.28m thick, containing occasional flints and fragments of ceramic building material (CBM).

Overlying linear feature [015] was a thin (40mm) compact layer of light yellowish brown sand and pebbles (002) containing occasional fragments of CBM (Fig 5, Sections 1 & 3) (Plates 3 & 5).

Thin sandy layer (002) was sealed by a 0.28m thick, soft, dark greyish brown silty sand topsoil containing occasional fragments of CBM.

6. DISCUSSION

The earliest deposit identified on the site was a naturally formed gravel deposit which represents the underlying geology of glacial till.

A linear feature and pit were cut into the natural gravel. The pit contained two very fragmentary pieces of what is probably Roman greyware, a fragment of early to mid Saxon pottery and two sherds of early medieval pottery. One of the sherds of early medieval pottery was substantial and suggests the pit is probably early medieval in date, with the Roman and Saxon pottery occurring residually. The pit also contained 28 pieces of animal bone. The assemblage was dominated by cattle, with some sheep/goat present.

The linear feature, probably a ditch, observed cutting through the natural gravel, contained no dateable material; however, it did contain a small assemblage of animal bone dominated by large mammal. This has similarities with the early medieval pit located to the south and suggests the possibility that this ditch may be of similar date.

The early medieval pit, and possibly the ditch, probably relate to the early medieval phase of occupation of a multi period site located 150m southwest of the development. The full extent of this site is unknown and it appears to extend eastwards beneath farm buildings and permanent pasture in the direction of Stickford House. This raised the possibility that Stickford House may have overlain part of this site. However, based on the sparse evidence recovered during the investigation it would appear that Stickford House lies on the periphery of this settlement.

The subsoil layer that overlay these features contained some residual pottery and bone along with 9 sherds of early modern pottery. This suggests a recent origin for this deposit and for the two linear features and other deposits that occur stratigraphically later than the subsoil.

7. CONCLUSION

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with the construction of a rear single storey kitchen at Stickford House, Stickford, Lincolnshire.

The work was undertaken due to the site's location in an area of archaeological sensitivity. Remains from the prehistoric period to the present day are known from the Stickford area and the site itself lies only a short distance (c. 150m south-west) away from a major multi-period site. This site has produced evidence of prehistoric activity along with Romano-British occupation, early to mid Saxon settlement and early medieval to medieval settlement. The full extent of the site remains unknown and there was a possibility that Stickford House might overlie part of the site.

However, evidence of activity at the development site was fairly sparse, consisting of a pit, probably dating to the early medieval period, a ditch of possibly the same date and two recent linear features. A small amount of residual Romano-British and Saxon pottery was also recovered. This scarcity of remains suggests that Stickford House lies on the periphery of the settlement located to the southwest.

A significant amount of animal bone was retrieved from the early medieval pit and the possible early medieval ditch. This is probably representative of food waste and is indicative of activity associated with nearby settlement.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr and Mrs Ayling for commissioning the field work and analysis. The project was coordinated by Steve Malone who edited this report

along with Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly permitted access to the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone
 Site Supervisors: Andrew Failes
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Andrew Failes
 Post-excavation analysis: Andrew Failes

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
 DoE Department of the Environment
 GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain
 IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

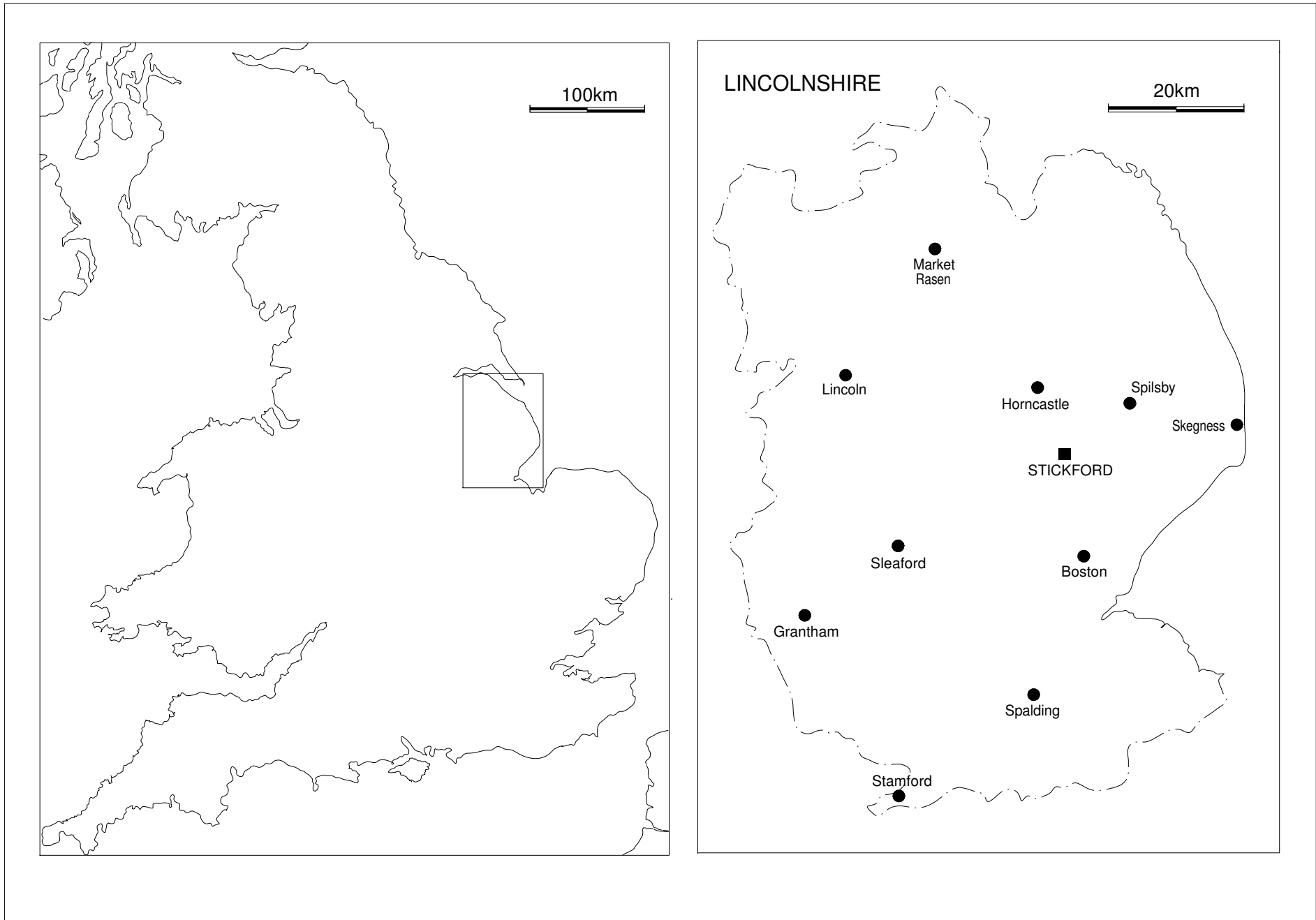


Figure 1: General Location Plan

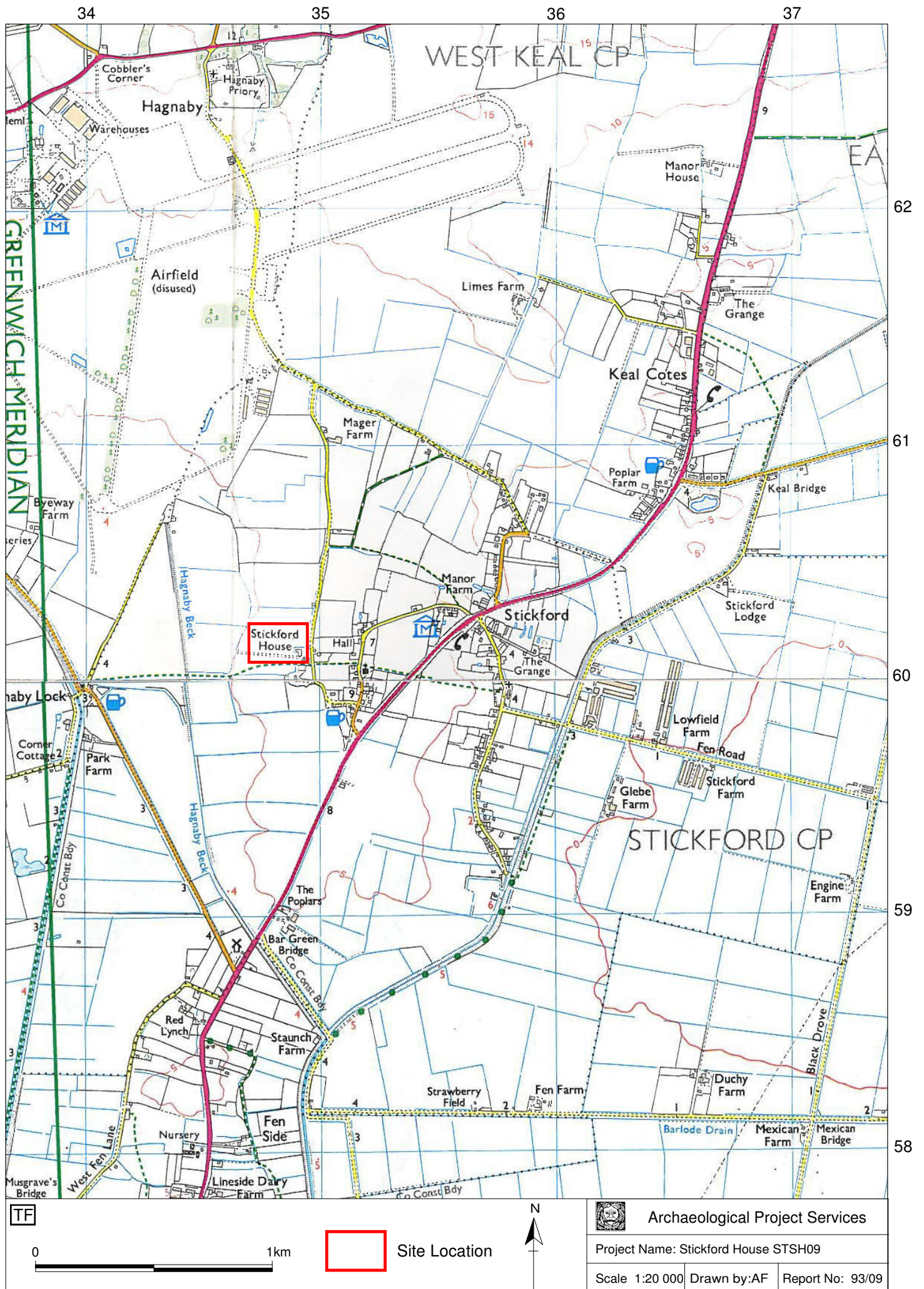


Figure 2 - Site Location

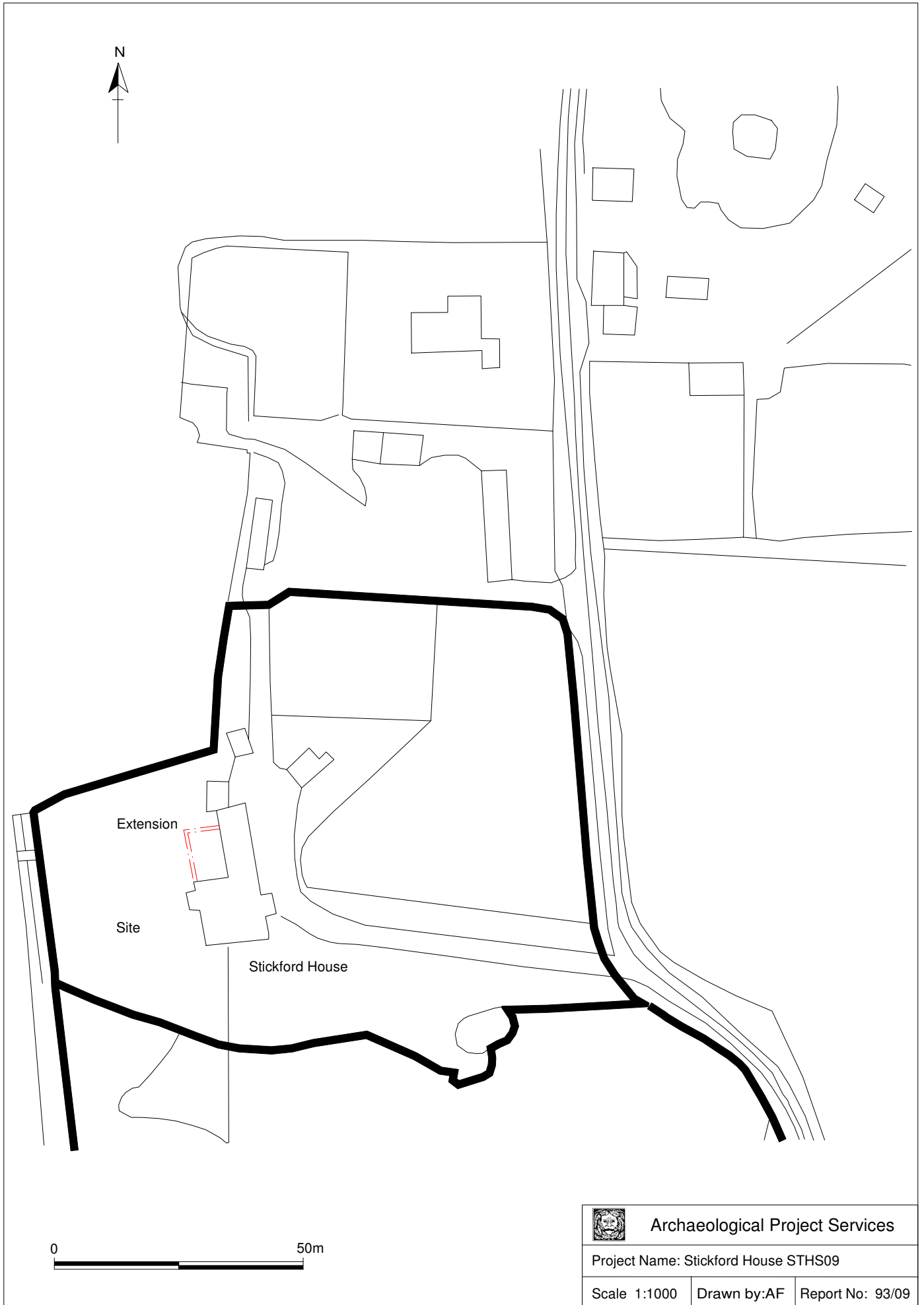


Figure 3 - Plan showing Stickford House and location of extension

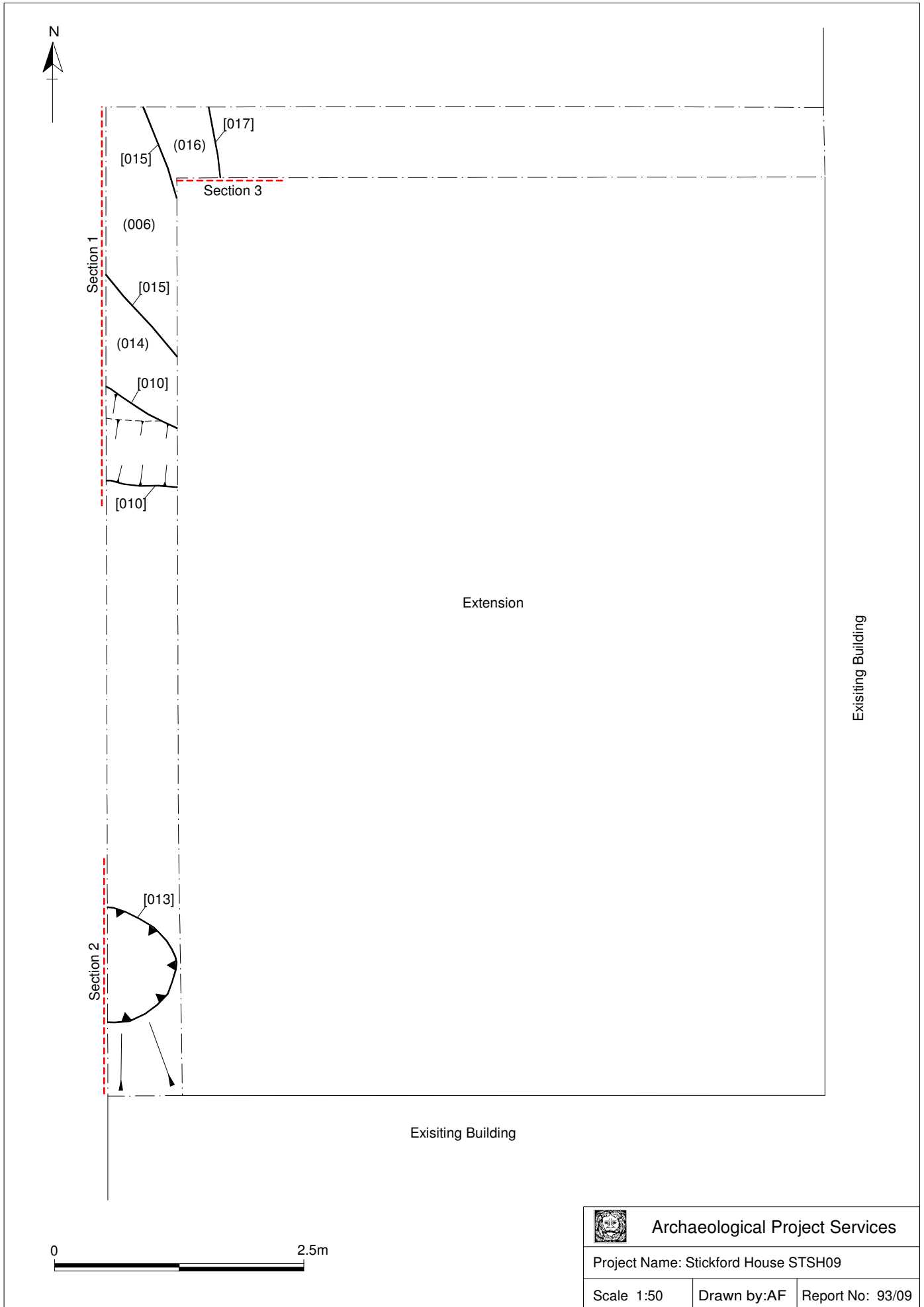
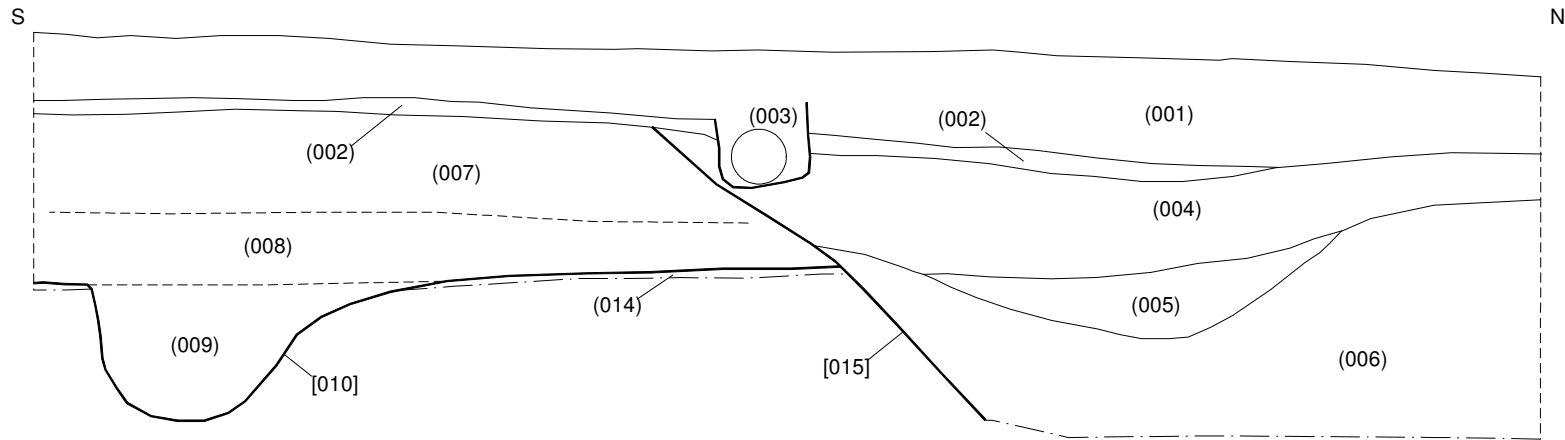
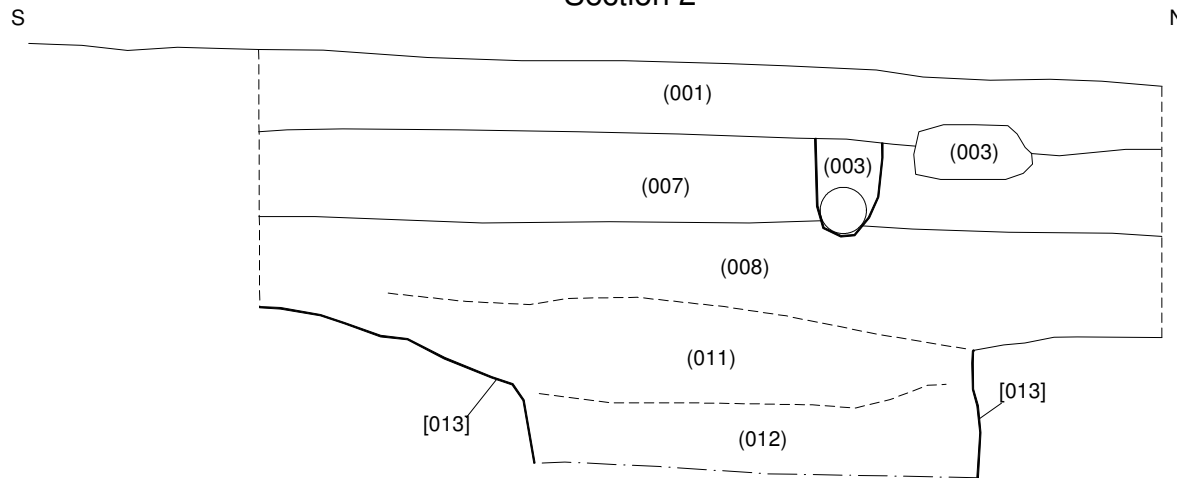


Figure 4 - Plan of footings with section locations

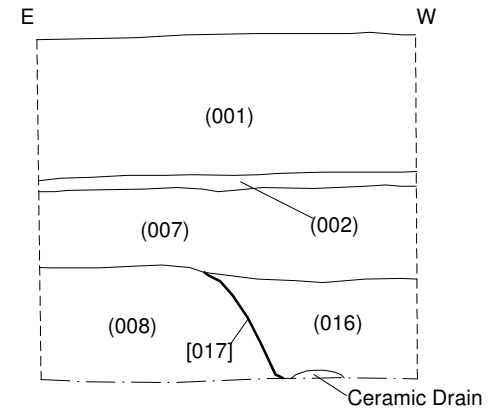
Section 1



Section 2



Section 3




	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Stickford House STSH09		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: AF	Report No: 93/09

Figure 5 - Sections 1-3



Plate 1 – General view looking south, showing removal of turf prior to digging footings



Plate 2 – General view of western footing, looking north



Plate 3 – Ditch [010], Section 1



Plate 4 – Pit [013], Section 2



Plate 5 – Section 3



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
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Project Designs

Desk-top Assessments

Evaluations

Excavations

Watching Briefs

Project Management

Building Surveys

Presentation

Interpretation

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Appendix 1

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING
ON LAND AT
STICKFORD HOUSE
STICKFORD
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**PREPARED FOR
MRS V AYLING**

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

AUGUST 2009



TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 **SUMMARY**1

2 **INTRODUCTION**.....1

3 **SITE LOCATION**.....1

4 **PLANNING BACKGROUND**.....1

5 **SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY**2

6 **ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW**2

7 **AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**2

8 **SITE OPERATIONS**2

9 **POST-EXCAVATION**3

10 **REPORT DEPOSITION**.....5

11 **ARCHIVE**.....5

12 **PUBLICATION**5

13 **CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY**5

14 **VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES**5

15 **PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS**6

16 **SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT**6

17 **INSURANCES**.....7

18 **COPYRIGHT**7

19 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**7

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *Archaeological monitoring is required during development on land at Stickford House, Stickford, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site is archaeologically sensitive, lying immediately adjacent to a major multi-period site with evidence of occupation in the Roman, Saxon and early medieval periods.*
- 1.3 *The investigation will involve monitoring of development groundwork and investigation and recording of archaeological remains. Features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological monitoring during development at Stickford House, Stickford, 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 Stickford is located 7km south west of Spilsby and 16km north of Boston in the East Lindsey district of Lincolnshire. Stickford House lies on the western edge of the village on the west side of Back Lane, about 300m west of St Helen's parish church, at National Grid Reference TF 3490 6000.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission (S/168/03577/08) for the construction of a rear single storey kitchen extension has been granted by East Lindsey District Council with conditions for an archaeological scheme of works to comprise of monitoring of all groundworks with provision to stop and record should significant deposits be uncovered..

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 The investigation site lies on a spur of glacial clay which juts into the fen south of West Keal and stands at c. 6m OD. Soils at the site are mapped as reddish fine loamy over clayey soils of the Salop Association (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 305) developed on reddish glacial till.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

6.1 Mesolithic to early Bronze Age activity has been recorded a little way to the west on the fringe of West Fen. A major multi-period settlement lies in the field immediately to the west. Originating in the later Roman period, it shows a wider range of pottery types and greater affluence than most other Roman sites on the northern fen edge. The site continued in use, or was reoccupied, in the early Saxon period and remained a focus for occupation into the middle Saxon and early medieval periods after which settlement emphasis shifted to the east (Lane 1993). The full extent of the occupied area is unknown as it continues east beneath farm buildings and permanent pasture and it may be that Stickford House overlies part of this site.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

7.1 The aim of the work will be to record and interpret the deposits and any archaeological features exposed during the development groundwork.

7.2 The objectives of the investigation 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 investigation.

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 investigation 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 examined 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 Finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.

8.2.4 Throughout the investigation a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- the site during the investigation to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within the area.
- individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
- groups of features where their relationship is important.

8.2.5 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Should removal be required the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before the exhumation of the remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.

9 **POST-EXCAVATION**

9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the investigation 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 investigation will be prepared.

9.3.2 This will consist of:

9.3.2.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.

9.3.2.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the investigation.

9.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.

9.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the investigation.

9.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the investigation.

9.3.2.6 A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the investigation findings.

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

9.3.2.8 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.

9.3.2.9 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.

9.3.2.10 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

9.3.2.11 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to: the client and to Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record.

11 ARCHIVE

11.1 The documentation, records and finds generated during the investigation 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. It is anticipated that preparation and deposition of the archive will be complete within the six month period commencing from the start of fieldwork.

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 Historic Environment Team of Lincolnshire County Council. 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.
- 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 investigation will precede the programme of construction. The duration of the site works is difficult to determine as it is to a large extent reliant on the speed of stripping and spoil removal, and also depending on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered. Post-excavation work is likewise dependent on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered
- 15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of investigations of this type 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.

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, The Collection, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric – D Trimble, APS/ Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman – A Boyle, APS/B Precious, Independent Specialist Post-Roman -A Boyle, APS
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist/G Taylor, APS

Animal Bones	P Cope-Faulkner, APS
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	Dr 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

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Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Soft dark greyish brown humic silty sand with occasional fragments of CBM, up to 0.28m thick	Modern topsoil
002	Firm light yellowish brown mixture of sand and pebbles with occasional fragments of CBM, up to 40mm thick	Former garden path/feature?
003	Modern drainage pipes	Modern drainage pipes
004	Soft dark greyish brown humic silty sand with occasional flints and CBM fragments, 0.28m thick	Fill of [015]
005	Moderately firm mid brown silty clay with occasional pebbles and coal fragments, 0.20m thick	Fill of [015]
006	Soft dark greyish brown clayey silty sand with occasional slate and coal fragments, 0.30m thick	Fill of [015]
007	Soft dark greyish brown clayey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks, pebbles and small flints, 0.30m thick	Layer
008	Soft dark brownish grey clayey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks, pebbles and small flints, 0.20m thick	Subsoil
009	Soft dark brownish grey clayey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks, pebbles and flints, 0.32m thick	Fill of ditch [010]
010	An east-west oriented linear cut at least 0.70m long x 0.74m width x 0.32m deep with steep braking gradually to a slightly concave base	Ditch cut
011	Soft dark brownish grey clayey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks, pebbles and flints, 0.30m thick	Upper fill of [013]
012	Soft dark olivey grey clayey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and pebbles, at least 0.30m thick	Fill of [013]
013	Sub-circular cut at least 0.70m x 1.90m x 0.50m deep with generally vertical sides	Pit cut
014	Compact light whitish brown to dark orange sandy gravel, at least 0.50m thick	Natural gravel
015	Probably north-west to south-east oriented linear cut, at least 2.20m wide x 0.64m deep	Modern/post-med linear cut
016	Moderately firm, slightly plastic mid brown silty clay, 0.27m thick, containing a drain pipe within it	Fill of drain cut [017]
017	North-south oriented linear cut, at least 0.60m wide x 0.27m deep with steep sides	Cut for drain

Appendix 3

THE FINDS**ROMAN POTTERY**

By Alex Beeby and Barbara Precious

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by Darling (2004) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. A total of three sherds from three vessels, weighing 11 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 information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1 below.

Condition

All three sherds are very small but fairly fresh. One sherd from context (008) is burnt.

Results

Table 1, Roman Pottery Archive

Cxt	Fabric	Alter	Comments	NoS	Vessel	W (g)
008	GREY	BURNT	BS	1	1	2
008	ZDATE		RO	0	0	0
011	GREY		BS	1	1	1
011	ZDATE		RO?	0	0	0
011	GREY		BS	1	1	8
Total				3	3	11

Provenance

Sherds from two vessels were retrieved from context (011) within pit [013] and a third was recovered from subsoil layer (008).

Range

All three sherds are from fairly utilitarian Grey Ware vessels, though the pieces are too small to be certain of the exact vessel types. Although all of the pieces are probably Roman there are no diagnostic dating features observable, so it is not possible to give more than a very general date. All is of the material is redeposited within contexts containing later material.

Potential

The material should be retained and poses no problems for long term storage.

Summary

Three small, redeposited pieces of Roman Grey Ware pottery were recovered during the watching brief. They are too fragmentary to be sure of either date or form.

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby and Anne Boyle

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 (Cnames) are in

accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005). A total of 13 sherds from 8 vessels, weighing 137 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 information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 2 below. The pottery ranges in date from the early / mid Saxon to the Modern period.

Condition

The material is fairly fragmented and the average sherd weight is relatively low at 11 grams. Two vessels are abraded, although most of the material is actually quite fresh. Two vessels have external sooting, one of which also has what is probably a carbonised fat deposit on the underside of the base.

Results

Table 2, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Form	Decoration	Part	Description	date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
007	CREA	Cream Ware	Hollow		Base	Foot ring; FE concr; abraded interior	M/L 18th-M19th	1	1	24
008	CREA	Cream Ware	Flat		Base; BS	Abraded	M/L 18th-M19th	6	1	28
008	CREA	Cream Ware	?		BS	Unusual form; moulded holes; dish?	M/L 18th-M19th	1	1	10
008	CREA	Cream Ware	Plate	Brown floral transfer print	Base		M/L 18th-M19th	1	1	16
008	PEARL	Pearl ware	Flat	Blue transfer print with landscape scene	BS	Plate?	L18th - ML19th	1	1	4
011	ESGS	Early to Mid Anglo- Saxon Greensand Tempered Ware	Jar or Bowl		BS	Soot ex	M6th-L8th	1	1	8
011	LEMS	Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly Ware	?		Base	Unusually shaped straight sided vessel; soot and carbonized deposit on base ext	E12th-E13th	1	1	46
011	LEMS?	Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly Ware	?		BS	ID?	E12th-E13th	1	1	1
Total								13	8	137

Provenance

Modern material was retrieved from Layer (007) and Subsoil layer (008). Saxon and Medieval material was recovered from fill (011) within pit [013].

Range

Of the eight vessels within the assemblage five are dated to the early modern period and three to the Saxon and Early Medieval periods.

The Early Modern Material

The material from (007) and (008) is modern, dating from the mid 18th to the late 19th centuries. There are four vessels in a Cream Ware fabric and one in the slightly later Pearl Ware. Three of these vessels are flat forms; one is a plate and the other two are possibly plates or serving vessels. A single hollow form and an elaborate moulded vessel (possibly a dish) are also present. Two of the flat vessels are decorated, one with a brown transfer print design and the second with a blue transfer print depicting a landscape scene.

The Saxon and Medieval Material

A single piece of Saxon pottery from Pit [013] is in Early to Mid Anglo-Saxon Greensand tempered Ware (ESGS). This is a coarse sandy fabric characterised by highly polished Greensand Quartz inclusions. Two further pieces from the same context are Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly Ware (LEMS). Both ESGS and LEMS are probably produced fairly locally. The single piece in ESGS is from a jar form whilst the form of the pieces in LEMS is uncertain. The largest fragment in this fabric is a basal sherd from an unusual vessel with a wide flat base and almost straight sides. The smallest piece is too fragmentary to assign to any form.

Potential

The assemblage poses no problems for long term storage and should be retained.

Summary

A small group of post Roman ceramics was retrieved during the watching brief. One feature, a pit, yielded Saxon and Early Medieval pottery, whilst two layers, yielded Early Modern material. Activity of this date is already known in this area, so the presence of this material is unsurprising.

FIRED CLAY

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

The material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in the Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*.

Methodology

The piece was weighed and then examined visually and using 20X magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the fired clay is included in Table 3 below.

Condition

The piece is small and surfaceless with no form.

Results

Table 3, Fired Clay Archive

Cxt	Fabric	Sub type	NoF	W (g)	Description
008	Dull oxid; coarse sandy;	FCLAY	1	8	Surfaceless; poss CBM; high fired; occasional voids

Provenance

The piece of fired clay was recovered from subsoil layer (008).

Range

There is a single piece of fired clay in a dull coarse sandy fabric. The piece is surfaceless with no diagnostic features. It is fairly high fired and maybe a very badly abraded piece of ceramic building material. There is no way of assigning a date to this item.

Potential

The assemblage poses no problems for long term storage and should be retained. There is limited potential for further work.

Summary

A single piece of fired clay was retrieved during the watching brief.

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

A total of 39 (857g) fragments of animal bone were recovered from stratified contexts.

Provenance

The animal bone was recovered from a subsoil (008), a ditch fill (009) and from the fills of a pit (011 and 012).

Condition

The overall condition of the remains was poor to moderate.

Results

Table 4, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Number	W (g)	Comments
008	cattle	mandible	2	103	
	cattle	rib	1	16	
	sheep/goat	molar	1	5	
	sheep/goat	rib	2	4	
009	cattle	femur	1	191	
	large mammal	?humerus	1	30	
	large mammal	unidentified	1	6	
	?bird	unidentified	2	1	size would suggest goose
011	cattle	maxilla	1	70	one complete juvenile
	cattle	skull	4	41	
	cattle	metacarpus	5	227	
	cattle	rib	4	40	
	cattle	scapula	1	25	
	large mammal	unidentified	1	36	
	sheep/goat	molar	1	1	
	medium mammal	rib	2	6	
	small mammal	humerus	1	4	
	unknown	unidentified	4	6	
012	cattle	ribs	3	39	
	medium mammal	?humerus	1	6	

Summary

Cattle dominate the assemblage with sheep/goat also contributing to the diet. A probable bird bone is suggestive of a goose. As a small assemblage the collection has little potential, though should be retained as part of the site archive.

GLASS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Three pieces of glass, probably representing two separate bottles and weighing a total of 474g were retrieved.

Condition

Although naturally fragile the glass is in good condition. Two of the pieces exhibit iridescent decay.

Results

Table 5, Glass Archive

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
008	Olive green bottle, moderate kick-up, probably same vessel, moderate iridescence, later 18 th -early 19 th century	2	472	Late 18 th -19 th
	Olive green bottle, later 18 th -19 th century	1	2	century

Provenance

The glass was recovered from the subsoil.

Range

Two bottles, both of the period late 18th-19th century, were found.

Potential

The glass is of limited potential other than providing some dating evidence.

OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Two other finds together weighing 80g were recovered.

Condition

The other finds are in good condition.

Results

Table 6, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
008	coal	coal	1	10	
011	stone	Burnt stone	1	70	

Provenance

The other finds were recovered from the subsoil (008) and a pit fill (011).

Range

Both the other finds are associated with fire, one being a piece of coal and the other burnt stone.

Potential

As undatable material the items are of limited significance and potential but may indicate fires took place in the area, or that waste from fires was dumped at the site.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 7 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 7, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
007	M/L 18th-M19th	Date on a single sherd
008	L18th -ML19th	
011	E12th-E13th	

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
LHJ	Lower Handle Join
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
PCRG	Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group
TR	Trench
UHJ	Upper Handle Join
W (g)	Weight (grams)

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Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

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].
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).
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.
Mesolithic	The 'Middle Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 11000 - 4500 BC.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2250 BC.
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.
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:

17	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
4	Daily record sheet
3	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Box of finds

All primary records are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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

Accession Number: LCNCC: 2009.112

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: STHS 09

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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