

**ESLAFORDE GARDENS  
ST GILES AVENUE, SLEAFORD**

**Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation**

**Museum Project Code: SEGS 10**

**Network Project Code: EFG14**

**NGR: 507634 345977**

**Museum Accession Number: LCNCC: 2010.70**

Prepared by

**NETWORK ARCHAEOLOGY LTD**

For

**Naomi Field Archaeological Consultancy**

**On behalf of**

**Langwith Builders Ltd**

**Report Number: 572**

**January 2011**

## DOCUMENT CONTROL SHEET

<b>Project title</b>	Eslaforde Gardens, St Giles Avenue, Sleaford							
<b>Document title</b>	Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation							
<b>Report no.</b>	572							
<b>Document ref.</b>	SEGS10 v0.3							
<b>Museum project code</b>	SEGS10							
<b>Network project code</b>	EFG14							
<b>Accession number</b>	LCNCC: 2010.70							
<b>NGR</b>	507634 345977							
<b>Client 1</b>	Naomi Field Archaeological Consultancy							
<b>Client 2</b>	Langwith Builders Ltd							
<b>Distribution</b>	Naomi Field Archaeological Consultancy Langwith Builders Ltd Historic Environment Team, Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record							
<b>Document Comprises</b>	Doc. Control sheet	Table of contents	List of tables	List of Figures	List of plates	List of appends	Text	Apps
	1	2	1	1	1	1	22	7

Ver	Status	Author(s)	Reviewer	Approver	Date
0.1	First draft	Gavin Glover Senior Project Officer	Mike Wood Project Manager		
0.2	Second draft	Gavin Glover Senior Project Officer	Mike Wood Project Manager		
0.3	Third draft	Gavin Glover Senior Project Officer	Mike Wood Project Manager		5 <sup>th</sup> January 2011
1	Final	Gavin Glover Senior Project Officer	Mike Wood Project Manager	Chris Taylor	12 <sup>th</sup> January 2011

<p>Network Archaeology Northern Office 15 Beaumont Fee Lincoln LN1 1UH Tel: 01522 532621</p> <p>Email: <a href="mailto:enquiries@netarch.co.uk">enquiries@netarch.co.uk</a></p>		<p>Network Archaeology Southern Office 22 High Street Buckingham MK18 1NU Tel: 01280 816174</p> <p>Email: <a href="mailto:enquiries@netarch.co.uk">enquiries@netarch.co.uk</a></p>
---	---	--

Network Archaeology delivers a complete consultancy and field service nationwide. The company's particular expertise is linear infrastructure, such as pipelines, roads, rail and cables. Its emphasis is upon good communication and recognition of client's individual needs and priorities. Network is known for delivering professional support, taking care of the archaeology and enabling projects to keep moving forward.

© Network Archaeology Ltd, January 2011

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means - electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise - unless the permission of the publisher has been given beforehand

All statements and opinions presented in any report(s) arising from the proposed programme of investigation are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the authors of the report(s) for any error of fact or opinion resulting from incorrect data supplied by any third party.

## CONTENTS

<b>Document Control Sheet .....</b>	<b>ii</b>
<b>Contents .....</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>Tables .....</b>	<b>iv</b>
<b>Appendices.....</b>	<b>v</b>
<b>Platesvi</b>	
<b>Figures .....</b>	<b>vii</b>
<b>Non-technical summary .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1 Introduction .....</b>	<b>2</b>
1.1 Purpose of the report.....	2
1.2 Commissioning bodies .....	2
1.3 Proposed development area .....	2
1.4 Legislation, regulations and guidance .....	3
1.5 Archaeological background.....	3
1.6 Aims .....	8
1.7 Circulation of this report.....	8
<b>2 Fieldwork Procedures .....</b>	<b>9</b>
2.1 Quality standards .....	9
2.2 Evaluation trenches.....	9
2.3 Project codes and number allocations.....	10
2.4 Assessment of archive, finds and soil samples .....	10
2.5 Data management and presentation .....	10
<b>3 Results.....</b>	<b>11</b>
3.1 Trench 1 (figure 3, plates 1, 2, 3) .....	11
3.2 Trench 2 (figure 4, plates 4, 5) .....	12
3.3 Trench 3 (figure 5, plates 6, 7) .....	13
3.4 Effectiveness of the methodology .....	14
<b>4 Interpretation.....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>5 Assessment of Impact .....</b>	<b>17</b>
5.1 Importance .....	17
5.2 Impact .....	17
5.3 Significance of impact.....	18
<b>6 Conclusions .....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>7 Archive.....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>8 Acknowledgements .....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>9 References &amp; Bibliography .....</b>	<b>22</b>

## **TABLES**

Table 2.1 Material types and specialists	10
Table 7.1 Quantification of the site archive	20

## **APPENDICES**

Appendix A	Context Index
Appendix B	Matrices
Appendix C	Roman Pottery Report
Appendix D	Post-Roman Pottery Report
Appendix E	Ceramic Building Material Report
Appendix F	Animal Bone Report
Appendix G	Environmental Sample Report
Appendix H	OASIS Summary

## **PLATES**

Plate 1. Trench 1 looking east. 2m scale

Plate 2. Section through pits **108** and **116**, looking south-west. 1m scale

Plate 3. Ditches **113** and **115** viewed from above. 2m scale

Plate 4. Trench 2, looking north. 2m scale

Plate 5. Ditches **204** and **206**, looking north. 1m scale

Plate 6. Trench 3, looking west. 2m scale

Plate 7. Detail of cut features in Trench 3, looking south-east

## **FIGURES**

- Figure 1: Location plan of development
- Figure 2: Housing development plan showing trench locations
- Figure 3: Trench 1 plan and sections
- Figure 4: Trench 2 plan and sections
- Figure 5: Trench 3 plan and section
- Figure 6: Preliminary sketch plan showing raft foundation details

## NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Network Archaeology Limited as part of a planning application submission for a residential development at Eslaforde Gardens, Sleaford, Lincolnshire. Archaeologically significant features and deposits dated to the Roman and Medieval periods were revealed, along with several undated features which may date to these periods, but could conceivably be of late Iron Age date, as remains of this period have been revealed during previous investigations close to the perimeter of the proposed development area. The features revealed within the trenches included pits and ditches, which most likely represent storage, cess or rubbish pits, and drainage or property boundaries associated with the extensive late Iron Age and Roman settlement known to have existed on the south side of the River Sleas, to the east of the centre of modern Sleaford. Medieval remains were limited to a single buried soil layer of mid thirteenth to mid fourteenth century date. The formation processes which produced the layer are unclear but its main relevance here is that it indicates that there is the potential for Medieval deposits to survive within the proposed development area. All of the archaeological remains were sealed by a series of thick layers of dark silty sand, which although physically comparable to post-Roman 'dark earth' deposits recorded elsewhere in Sleaford, appears to have formed at a later date and may relate to post-Medieval landscaping and cultivation associated with a manor house which once stood to the south of the proposed development area.

The evaluation has indicated that the remains at the site are of local and potentially regional significance. They are likely to increase our understanding of the development and nature of the Roman settlement at Sleaford, and potentially increase our understanding of the poorly understood late Iron Age settlement, considered by many to have been an important centre for the late Iron Age inhabitants of the region, the *Corieltavi*.

Archaeological features and deposits within the evaluation trenches were encountered at depths of at least 0.62m below the present ground surface. Preliminary sketches of the foundations for the proposed development suggest that the foundation levels will not exceed this depth and should not therefore impact on the remains within the trenches. However, the 'buffer' of post-Medieval deposits between the impact level of the foundations and the top of the archaeological remains is slight, and any increase in depth of the foundations is likely to impact on the known archaeological remains. Beyond the trenches, the possibility that archaeological remains may survive at depths less than those within the trenches cannot be discounted. There is potential for utility service trenches, drains and other associated features to impact on the archaeological remains if they extend to depths below those of the post-Medieval deposits.



# **1 INTRODUCTION**

## **1.1 Purpose of the report**

This report presents the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation conducted within a proposed development area located at Eslaforde Gardens, St Giles Avenue, Sleaford, Lincolnshire (Figure 1). This report assesses the potential impact of development on the buried archaeological resource within the proposed development area.

## **1.2 Commissioning bodies**

This report was commissioned by Naomi Field Archaeological Consultancy on behalf of Langwith Builders Ltd. The archaeological contractor was Network Archaeology Ltd.

## **1.3 Proposed development area**

### **1.3.1 Location**

**1.3.2** The proposed development area lies to the east of the modern centre of Sleaford, in a largely residential area, north of Boston Road (one of the main east to west roads through the town), and south of the course of the River Sle. Initially the overall development area was split into two distinct plots separated by existing buildings; however, access was not possible to the northernmost of these plots and as a result was not evaluated as part of the present work. The remaining plot, a roughly triangular area of land measuring approximately 40m x 20m, bounded to the north and east by the properties of Eslaforde Gardens and to the south by St Giles Avenue (NGR 507634 345977) (Figure 2) forms the proposed development area evaluated here.

### **1.3.3 Development proposal**

The proposed development largely comprises the construction of five residential, single storey, housing units and associated access paths to be accessed from St Giles Avenue.

### **1.3.4 Description of the proposed development area**

The proposed development area is currently a flat, grassed area lying at approximately 13m OD, crossed by paths leading to the existing properties of Eslaforde Gardens. The surrounding area is also relatively flat, falling slightly beyond the limit of the site to the north, down to the course of the River Sle.

The geology underlying the proposed development area is interbedded sandstone and siltstone of the Kellaways formation, overlain by superficial deposits of sand and gravel (BGS 2010).

Soils within and in the vicinity of the proposed development area are not classified as part of the Soil Survey of England and Wales due to the urban nature of modern Sleaford; however, the soils surrounding Sleaford are characterised as gleyic brown calcareous earths of the Aswarby association (SSEW 1983). Locally, deposits up to 1m thick of a homogenous 'dark earth' deposit comprising dark brown silty sands are commonplace (eg Herbert 2010, p107-109).

## **1.4 Legislation, regulations and guidance**

### **1.4.1 Policy Statements and guidance**

Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5) sets out the Government's national planning policies relating to the conservation of the historic environment. It is accompanied by a best practice guide (English Heritage 2010).

The policies in PPS5 are a material consideration that must be taken into account in planning decisions by local authorities. PPS5 sets out the concept that parts of the historic environment have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest. These parts of the historic environment are called 'heritage assets' in PPS5.

Heritage assets are a material planning consideration. The extent, nature and importance of an asset's significance, along with the impact of the proposed development on the heritage asset, should be established at an early stage, in order to inform the planning process and allow mitigation measures to be included as part of any planning conditions.

### **1.4.2 Pre-planning consultation**

Following consultation with the Historic Environment Team at Heritage Trust for Lincolnshire, a Brief, identifying the need for an archaeological trial trench evaluation, was prepared by the Historic Environment Team. A Specification for the archaeological evaluation was prepared by Naomi Field Archaeological Consultancy (NFAC 2010) and approved by the Historic Environment Team, in line with PPS5. The results of the trial trench evaluation will form part of the client's planning application for the development of the site, allowing the potential impact of the development on any buried heritage assets to be assessed, and appropriate mitigation measures to be put in place if necessary.

## **1.5 Archaeological background**

The proposed development area lies in an zone of high archaeological potential. Well-preserved remains, particularly of Iron Age, Roman and Medieval origin, are known from the vicinity of the site and are summarised below.

Sleaford has a rich archaeological heritage dating from prehistory through to the modern period. To date, the only attempt to fully synthesise the results of over one hundred years of archaeological investigation in the town has been Sheila Elsdon's *Old Sleaford Revealed* (Elsdon 1997). Since the publication of this important book numerous discoveries, many related to investigations carried out ahead of construction projects, have enhanced our understanding of the evolution of the town. It is not the purpose of this report to produce a new synthesis, incorporating the large body of new evidence available since the publication of Elsdon's book, but a brief summary of the archaeological evidence relevant to the proposed development at Eslaforde Gardens is presented below.

## *Prehistoric*

### *Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age*

The earliest evidence of activity in the vicinity of the proposed development area is represented by a scatter of flint tools, of Mesolithic or early Neolithic date, recovered during archaeological investigations at East Road, on the northern side of the River Sleas (LAS 1999). The site was most likely the location for one or more temporary camps rather than a place of sustained occupation and there is no evidence that the area around Eslaforde was settled during this early period. A radiocarbon date of 8730-8560 BC obtained from a sample of unworked wood found in association with worked wood during archaeological trial trenching at Hoplands Bridge (Rayner 2001), approximately 130m to the north-east of Eslaforde Gardens, might point to Mesolithic activity close to the old course of the River Sleas, but the reliability of the data is questioned by the original author (*ibid.*).

A flint core of Neolithic or early Bronze Age date was found at Hoplands Bridge, during a site visit for a desk-based archaeological assessment prior to trial trenching, and a ditch which produced a Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead was revealed during a subsequent trench evaluation (Rayner 2001). A number of undated features revealed during the same phase of work could conceivably date to this period. Further afield a possible cremation contained within an almost complete Neolithic pot was revealed ahead of housing development at Quarrington (Taylor 2003).

A Bronze Age palstaff (axe) and prehistoric flints have been found approximately 180m to the east of the site at the former Dalgetty Warehouse (Bradley-Lovekin 2005 citing Taylor 1996) and Bronze Age cremations were discovered at Grey Lees in Quarrington to the west of Sleaford (Toop 2004).

### *Iron Age*

An increase in the number of remains in the Sleaford area is evident from the middle Iron Age onwards. Since the publication of Elsdon's work, which noted a single middle Iron Age enclosure, revealed 720m to the south, (Trimble 1990), the number of known enclosures of a similar date has risen and several have now been recorded through excavation or analysis of cropmarks (see Taylor 2010 p113 for summary). It is possible that some of the sites represent stock enclosures but there is little doubt that others represent enclosed settlements and a pattern of enclosed settlement appears to have developed in the Sleaford area during the middle Iron Age.

By the later Iron Age the enclosed settlements appear to have been abandoned, apparently in favour of a single, nucleated, unenclosed settlement in the area now occupied by the eastern half of modern Sleaford. There is considerable evidence for activity of this date close to Eslaforde Gardens. Excavations at Old Place in 1984-5, 50m to the south, revealed a late Iron Age system of enclosures, at least two of which appear to have been housing plots, radiating from a north-west to south-east aligned trackway (Elsdon 1997 p30-34). Closer still, ditches and pits of late Iron Age date were revealed during construction works for a water pipeline along St Giles Avenue (Trimble 1997) close to the southern and eastern boundaries of the proposed development area. Further ditches and pits containing late Iron Age tradition pottery were revealed in the 1950s and 1960s a short distance to the east (Elsdon 1967 p12-21) and in the Hoplands Bridge area (Rayner 2001). A possible field or enclosure system was revealed beneath a Roman cemetery some 140m to

the east (Murphy forthcoming), whilst to the south of Boston Road, 280m south-east of Eslaforde Gardens, excavations in 1989 produced late Iron Age pottery from intersecting pits and gullies (Elsdon 1997 p26). To the north of the River Slea, late Iron Age remains have been recorded close to East Road (McDaid 2006), which may indicate limited settlement and agricultural activity on the opposite side of the river to the main settlement focus.

A track connecting the settlement areas on either side of the river has been proposed (Taylor 2010 p121) which may have formed part of a prehistoric route, later becoming the Romanised Mareham Lane (May 1976 p176). However, the precise line of this prehistoric track has yet to be identified. Excavations through the line of Mareham Lane have so far failed to identify the existence of a late Iron Age track beneath the Roman road or to either side. In addition, excavations by Fennell in 1955 revealed ditches of probable Iron Age date sealed by the later Roman road (Elsdon 1997 p12) and those of Margaret and Tom Jones in 1961 revealed further ditches sealed by the Roman road (*ibid* p19-21). None of these features appear to be related to an earlier track and it seems more likely that the ditches represent enclosures or possibly drainage ditches related to the late Iron Age settlement. To date the only evidence for a track running towards the river is the north-west to south-east orientated track revealed at Old Place, and the assumed crossing point of any route linking the north and south banks of the Slea during the late Iron Age has yet to be established but could conceivably lie to the west of the presumed Roman crossing.

The finds assemblage recovered from the archaeological investigations in Sleaford is perhaps best known for the very large collection of late Iron Age coin pellet-moulds which was recovered during several phases of archaeological work mainly to the south of Eslaforde Gardens. Over 4000 fragments have been found, some as close as 30m to the southern edge of the proposed development area, and the assemblage is one of the largest found in Europe (Elsdon 1997 p51-67). The moulds suggest the presence of an Iron Age mint in Sleaford, but its exact location remains elusive as the coin moulds have been recovered almost entirely from the fills of later features and are therefore divorced from their original context.

The presence of the mint has been used to infer that late Iron Age Sleaford must have been an extensive settlement and an important centre for the inhabitants of the area, the *Corieltauvi* (eg Elsdon 1997 p75). However, the extent to which the mint debris can be used to suggest the existence of an extensive settlement is open to debate as examples of late Iron Age coin production have been noted from a number of sites, large and small, in both Britain and on the continent. Despite this, late Iron Age remains have been revealed over a fairly wide area, from the 1984-85 excavations near to Old Place in the west to the possible field or enclosure system beneath the Roman cemetery in the east, a distance of some 300m. Intercutting pits and gullies just south of Boston Road mark the southernmost known evidence, and remains have been regularly, if not necessarily intensively, revealed as far north as the course of the old River Slea, a distance of approximately 330m. Remains on the northern side of the Slea extend this area further but may relate to outlying settlements. Elsdon suggests that the settlement may have extended for at least 32 hectares (*ibid*), which would make it one of the largest late Iron Age settlements in Britain, whereas recent work by Taylor suggests that the nucleated settlement areas was no more than four hectares in extent (Taylor 2010 p114).

### *Roman*

Evidence for a large, well-preserved Roman settlement in the eastern part of Sleaford has been unearthed in a piecemeal fashion over a number of years. Excavations since the 1950s have resulted in an increasing awareness of the complex remains and have been greatly supplemented and enhanced by analysis of aerial photographs and through finds regularly unearthed by metal detectorists. However, the nature of the settlement is poorly understood, its extent has not been established with any confidence, and there is much still to be understood regarding the development of the settlement and its relationship both with its rural catchment area and with other towns in the region and beyond.

The Roman settlement appears to have grown up partly along the course of a north to south aligned Roman road, located approximately 70m to the east of Eslaforde Gardens, which most likely formed part of the Roman road linking Lincoln with the important Roman settlement at Water Newton (*Durobrivae*) in Cambridgeshire. The portion running through Sleaford is commonly referred to as Mareham Lane and is believed to have forded the old course of the River Slea in the Hoplands Bridge area. Several investigations of the road are summarised by Elsdon (Elsdon 1997 p36-39) and more recent investigation has taken place at Hoplands Bridge (Rayner 2001). Within the settlement the road was certainly well-made and maintained, built on a gravel or stone agger, with a metalled surface. Beyond the town limits the road appears to be less well-preserved, or was perhaps more poorly constructed.

On the eastern side of Mareham Lane, a possible east to west oriented gravel road or track was revealed during excavations at the new police station in 1997-98 (Herbert 2010). The remains appear to be less substantial than those which mark Mareham Lane and it is possible that either this particular gravel lane was a minor track or that the remains do not represent a gravel lane and may be a bedding or levelling layer for a different surface. A second possible east to west route was revealed during an archaeological evaluation further to the north (Jarvis 1997). It is possible that this represents the continuation of a well-preserved road revealed during excavation at the Hoplands to the east (Glover forthcoming) and at Sleaford Town Football Club (NFAC forthcoming). The roads are probably only part of what would have been a complex of side roads or tracks leading from Mareham Lane which included a track at St Giles Avenue (Trimble 1997), a short distance to the east of the site, an east to west road extending west of Mareham Lane revealed in 1964 (Elsdon 1997 p24), and possible tracks or roads at Russell Crescent and at East Banks Car Park (McDaid 2006).

Within the network of roads, the stone foundations of a number of Roman buildings have been revealed. These include remains from New Street in the west, where Roman building foundations were unearthed during the construction of an air raid shelter in 1940, and evidence from Sleaford Town Football Club in the east, where extensive roadside settlement remains, including a number of buildings and possible industrial areas, have been discovered. Extensive cropmarks in the fields to the east of the football club suggest that intensive activity and possibly further settlement extend beyond the football club, and the eastern limit of the settlement has yet to be established.

In the near vicinity of the proposed development area, Roman buildings have been revealed at St Giles Avenue (Trimble 1997), with further buildings apparently fronting onto Mareham Lane (Elsdon 1997).

A number of burials are also known from the town, with a formal cemetery located on the eastern side of Mareham Lane (Murphy forthcoming, Rayner 2001, Johnson and Palmer-Brown 1995, Bradley-Lovekin 2005) and outlying burials were revealed at the Police Station, (Herbert 2010) and the Old Place excavations (Oetgen 1997).

#### *Saxon*

Investigations along the route of a water pipeline at St Giles Avenue in 1997 revealed the foundations of a building, dated to the ninth century by the presence of three sherds of pottery recovered from within the make-up of the wall foundations (Trimble 1997). The building was located approximately 50m to the east of the proposed development area and is interpreted as a possible early church, the remains of which survive beneath the later St Giles or All Saints church known from excavations in 1960 (Elsdon 1997 p16,43). An Anglo-Saxon grave cover recovered at the site of the later church during excavations in the 1960s is almost certainly related to the earlier church.

Few other Saxon remains are known from the vicinity of the proposed development area and the settlement appears to have largely shifted further to the west towards the present day market place on the north side of the river, where evidence of settlement dated to the eighth and ninth century has been revealed (Elsdon 1997 p39).

#### *Medieval*

By the time of the Domesday survey in 1085-86 it is apparent that the focus of settlement in Sleaford had shifted to the north of the river. The town is mentioned as Eslaforde in the Domesday book but this almost certainly refers to the settlement on the north side of the river and may not have included the area of the former Roman centre in the Hoplands and Old Place areas (Pawley 1997).

The remains of a church were revealed during excavations in 1960, built over the Mareham Lane Roman road, along with an associated cemetery (Elsdon 1997 p43). If the remains revealed at St Giles Avenue in 1997 do represent a Saxon church then it would appear that those revealed in 1960 were of a replacement built during the late Saxon or early Medieval period. The later remains are commonly referred to as the remains of St Giles church, although the church may have been re-dedicated as early documents refer to 'the church of All Saints' (Pawley 1997 p71).

Two further buildings, along with enclosures and a possible moat, were revealed 45m to the south of Eslaforde Gardens, during the 1984-85 excavations at Old Place (Elsdon 1997 p43). These are perhaps most likely to represent parts of the complex of buildings and features which formed the Manor House of Lord John Hussey, mentioned by Leland in the 1530s. The extent of the Manor House gardens is not known but may have extended across the proposed development area.

Excavations in 1989 revealed a large building to the south of Boston Road, which probably originated in the early Medieval period (Elsdon 1997, 26). A resurfaced road, possibly a part of Mareham Lane still in use in this period, was also revealed.

#### *Post-Medieval*

The 1984-85 excavations at Old Place revealed considerable overlying deposits containing 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery which are probably related to landscaping of

the Manor House grounds and cultivation (Elsdon 1997 p26). However, by the mid nineteenth century the Eslaforde Gardens area had apparently been turned into a plantation. A map of Old Place Farm, dated 1849, shows the area, indistinctly named but probably as North Homestead, with trees marked, and Old Place farm, which was probably constructed in the early nineteenth century in the same approximate location as Hussey's manor house, shown to the south. An estate map surveyed for the Marquis of Bristol, dated 1860, shows the Eslaforde Gardens area without the trees of the earlier map but marked as a plantation called North Homestead in the accompanying schedule. In the first half of the twentieth century the area is marked only as fields on Ordnance Survey maps, with residential development of the area only beginning in earnest in the 1950s and 60s.

## **1.6 Aims**

### **1.6.1 Aims of the evaluation**

The aims and objectives of the evaluation, as set out in the Brief and the Specification, were to:

- Gather sufficient information to establish the presence or absence, extent, depth, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits in order to establish the potential impact of development on the archaeological resource.
- Assess the potential of the site for environmental information should further archaeological work be carried out.
- Gather sufficient information to enable an assessment of the potential significance of any archaeological remains to be made and the impact which the development will have upon them.
- Enable an informed decision to be made regarding the future treatment of any archaeological remains and consider any appropriate mitigatory measures either in advance of and/or during development.

### **1.6.2 Archaeological resourcing**

The evaluation was carried out between 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> November 2010 by two experienced archaeologists from Network Archaeology Limited.

Use was made of MapInfo GIS and AutoCAD to manage and present the graphical data. Sub-contractors have been commissioned to provide five specialist reports. These are included in the appendices of this report.

## **1.7 Circulation of this report**

This report will be circulated to the following recipients:

- Naomi Field Archaeological Consultancy
- Langwith Builders Ltd
- Historic Environment Team, Heritage Trust for Lincolnshire
- Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record

## **2 FIELDWORK PROCEDURES**

### **2.1 Quality standards**

All archaeological work was undertaken in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' standard and guidance documents (*IfA* 2000a, 2000b, 2001a, 2001b, 2009).

The standards represented by the Registered Organisation (RO) scheme operated by the *IfA* were adhered to throughout. Network Archaeology Limited is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the *IfA*. Key project staff are members of the *IfA* at appropriate levels.

### **2.2 Evaluation trenches**

Three evaluation trenches (each 10m x 2m) were required, as set out in the Brief. It was originally agreed (and reflected in the Specification - NFAC 2010) that two of the trenches would be placed in the south plot of the proposed development area, and one would be opened in the north-east plot. Subsequently, however, due to access issues, this northern trench was not feasible, and, following consultation with the Historic Environment Team, the third trench was newly positioned north-south between the two more southerly trenches (see Figure 2 for final position of trenches 1-3).

#### **2.2.1 Survey**

The trenches were located to reference points on static features visible on Ordnance Survey maps, and a height above Ordnance Datum (AOD) was established on a temporary benchmark to accuracy levels of  $\pm 2\text{cm}$  using a Leica GPS900. Subsequent levels taken at the site were calculated against this temporary benchmark.

#### **2.2.2 Mechanical-excavation under archaeological control**

The evaluation trenches were excavated down to the top of the first archaeological horizons by a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.6m wide toothless ditching bucket. All mechanical excavation was undertaken under the supervision and direction of the lead archaeologist.

#### **2.2.3 Hand-excavation, recording and sampling**

The base of each trench, and at least one long section of each trench, were cleaned, using appropriate hand tools, by the archaeological team. Archaeological remains were hand-excavated, in a controlled and stratigraphic manner, and in sufficient quantities, in order to meet the stated aims of the project, and to comply with the methodology outlined in the Brief and the Specification.

A full written, drawn and photographic record was made of the site, including standardised context descriptions on *pro forma* record sheets, sections and plans drawn at scales of 1:10 or 1:20, and both colour and monochrome photographs.



## 2.3 Project codes and number allocations

The trial trench evaluation has been given the internal Network Archaeology project code EFG14. In addition, a Lincolnshire museum project code (SEGS10) and a museum accession number (LCNCC: 2010.70) have been issued by *The Collection*, Lincoln, the proposed body for the deposition of the site archive. All documents relating to the site archive for this project have been referenced, where appropriate, with these two museum codes.

Each evaluation trench was allocated a unique number along with a block of context numbers. For example, the first context number from Trench 1 would be 100, and that for Trench 2 would be 200, etc. Palaeoenvironmental samples were numbered in sequence.

## 2.4 Assessment of archive, finds and soil samples

Following completion of the evaluation, the artefacts and stratigraphic information were assessed as to their potential and significance for further analysis.

The finds were quantified and sent to appropriate specialists for assessment; these specialists are listed in the table below.

**Table 2.1 Material types and specialists**

<b>Material type</b>	<b>Assessment by</b>
Roman pottery	Ian Rowlandson
Post-Roman pottery	Jane Young
Ceramic building material, fired clay	Jane Young
Animal bone	Jennifer Wood
Environmental samples and shell	PRS

## 2.5 Data management and presentation

### 2.5.1 Context summary table

Summary context data, giving a full description and brief interpretation of each context, is presented in trench order in Appendix A, with trench matrices displayed in Appendix B.

### 2.5.2 Figures

Six figures are presented. There is one overall location plan, showing the proposed development area in its geographical context (Figure 1), a plan showing the trenches in relation to the current landscape and the proposed development area (Figure 2), and detailed plans and sections showing the archaeological remains within the three trenches (Figures 3 to 5). A preliminary engineer's sketch showing the foundation design of the proposed development is also included as Figure 6.

### 2.5.3 Accuracy of displayed data

Data was captured from two sources, a 1:1250 OS base plan provided by the client, and permatrace drawings at 1:20 and 1:10 scale. The trenches have a positional accuracy of approximately  $\pm 0.1\text{m}$ .

### 3 RESULTS

Each trench contained a number of archaeological features, comprising ditches, pits and layers. These are described below.

#### 3.1 Trench 1 (Figure 3, Plates 1, 2, 3)

Natural deposits in Trench 1 comprised mid yellowish brown sand and gravel, **117** and were encountered at a height of 11.87m OD close to the eastern end of the trench but general formed a relatively level deposit between 11.57m OD and 11.69m OD.

A north-east to south-west orientated ditch, **113**, was encountered close to the eastern limit of the trench at a height of 11.63m OD. It had a rounded terminus at its western end and measured 2.62m in length x 0.86m wide x 0.25m deep. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base and contained a single fill, **112**, which produced a small assemblage of pottery dated to the late third century AD or later, along with a fragment of tile dated to between the thirteenth and eighteenth centuries AD.

The edge of a feature, **115** which may have been a second ditch, ran parallel to ditch **113** approximately 0.75m to the south. It had been cut into the slightly raised area of natural gravel at the eastern end of the trench at a height of 11.87m OD and contained a single fill **114** which did not produce any finds.

To the west, a further possible ditch, **105**, extended from the southern limit of the trench on the same orientation as ditches **113** and **115**. It was encountered at a height of 11.67m OD and had been heavily truncated by a later pit, **108**, and consequently very little of the feature was visible within the trench. There was no evidence that the ditch extended to the north-east beyond pit **108** and it seems more likely that either the ditch had originally terminated in this area and the terminus had subsequently been truncated by the pit, or that the feature does not represent a ditch, its straight edge possibly being part of feature such as a pit. Given the proximity of ditch **113**, which lay on the same approximate alignment as the edge of feature **105**, the former interpretation is preferred.

Pit **108**, which truncated ditch **105**, extended beyond the southern limit of the trench and had visible dimensions of 1.80m x 1m x 0.33m deep. It was encountered at a height of 11.67m OD and contained a single fill, **107**, which did not produce any finds. The pit had been truncated by a second pit, **116**, which also extended beyond the southern limit of the trench. It had visible dimensions of 1.40m x 0.80m x 0.25m deep and was encountered at a height of 11.65m OD. It contained a single fill, **106**, which produced a small assemblage of late second century AD or later Roman pottery, along with a small assemblage of bone.

It is possible that the two pits shared a common function and that pit **116** was a replacement of pit **108** after the earlier pit had fallen into disuse or been deliberately filled in. However, there is little evidence from either the form of the pits, or the nature of their fills, on which to base an interpretation of their function.

A substantial pit, **111**, was present in the centre of the trench. It was sub-rectangular in plan and had a flat base. It had visible dimensions of 2.26m x 0.62m x 0.35m deep and was encountered at a height of 11.67m OD. The pit contained a primary fill, **110**, which produced a fragment of bone from a large mammal which had been

partly burnt, and a secondary fill 109, which produced a single sherd of pottery which can only be broadly dated as Roman.

The function of pit **111** is unclear, particularly as its full extent was not visible within the trench. The fills of the feature do not readily suggest an interpretation and it may have had any one of a number of uses ranging from a cess or tanning pit to a large storage pit.

A 0.34m thick soil layer, **102**, comprising dark brown silty sand, extended across the trench, sealing the archaeological features described above. No finds were recovered from the deposit.

The deposit must post-date the infilling of pit **111** and pit **116** as it seals these features, but it could date to almost any period after this date.

A 0.04m thick layer, **101**, which partially sealed layer **102**, and also a topsoil **100** (which extended across the entire trench), are both likely to be of modern origin and formed the present ground surface of the trench at 12.54m OD to 12.43m OD.

### 3.2 Trench 2 (Figure 4, Plates 4, 5)

Natural deposits in Trench 2 comprised light brownish yellow sand and gravel, **202**, and were encountered at a height of 11.90m OD.

A pit, or possible ditch terminus, **210**, was cut into the sand and gravel at the northern end of the trench at a height of 11.74m OD. The full extent of the feature was not visible within the trench but it had steep sides and a flat base, and its visible dimensions measured 1.10m x 0.92m x 0.58m deep. The feature contained a single fill, 209, which comprised light, mid and dark grey silty sands and crushed limestone, and did not produce any finds.

It seems most likely that the feature represents a large pit but the date of its origin is unclear. Its fill was distinctly different from the dark silty sands of the features revealed in Trench 1, which might suggest that it was not contemporary with any of those features.

To the south, a short length of east to west orientated ditch, **208**, extended from the eastern limit of the trench and was cut into the natural sands and gravels at a height of 11.90m OD. It measured 0.94m wide x 0.17m deep and was partly truncated by a later feature, ditch **204**. Ditch **208** contained a single fill 207 comprising mottled mid and dark grey sand, and did not produce any finds.

Immediately to the south, an extensive feature, **206**, possibly a further ditch, had also been heavily truncated by ditch **204**. Only a small part of one edge of this feature was visible within the trench, cutting into the natural sands and gravels at a height of 11.86m OD. The visible edge apparently marked the northern extent of the feature, and its fill, 205, extended for 4m southwards along the trench, in a strip at least 0.80m wide and 0.26m thick. The feature appeared to have a flat base although little other information regarding its form could be ascertained as its eastern edge lay beyond the limits of the trench and its western edge had been truncated by ditch **204**. The feature may represent part of a large, flat-based ditch, or possibly a very large pit. A single sherd of pottery, broadly dated as Roman, was recovered from its fill.

Both feature **206** and ditch **208** had been truncated by a substantial ditch, **204**, which extended approximately north to south along the majority of the trench. At its northern end the ditch had been cut into the natural sands and gravels at a height of 11.87m OD. The full width of the ditch was not visible within the trench although it was evidently more than 1.2m wide. It measured 0.45m deep and contained a single fill, **203**, which produced a sherd of late second century AD or later pottery. Given its apparent size, the ditch is tentatively interpreted as a boundary ditch, either forming the limit of an enclosure or a major property boundary.

A 0.48m thick layer, **201**, comprising dark brown silty sand, sealed all of the archaeological features and extended across the trench. The deposit was similar to layer **102** in Trench 1 and may be a continuation of the same layer. It did not produce any finds.

A layer of topsoil **200** formed the modern ground surface of the trench at a height of 12.48m OD to 12.63m OD.

### **3.3 Trench 3 (Figure 5, Plates 6, 7)**

Natural deposits in Trench 3 comprised light yellowish brown sands and gravels, **316**, encountered at a height of 11.87m OD.

A north to south orientated ditch, **306**, had been cut into the natural sands and gravels at a height of 11.87m OD. It measured 0.95m wide x 0.23m deep and contained a single fill, **305**, which produced a sherd of pottery which could only be broadly dated as Roman. The eastern edge of the ditch had been truncated by a second ditch, **304**, which extended across the trench on the same orientation. It measured 1.16m wide x 0.30m deep and contained a single fill, **303**, which produced a sherd of Roman pottery and a fragment of fourth century AD tile.

A further ditch, **308**, also parallel with the others, was encountered a short distance to the west, cut in to the natural sands and gravels at a height of 11.89m OD. It measured 1m wide x 0.43m deep and contained a single fill, **307**, which did not produce any finds.

A sub-circular pit, **312**, was encountered in the central area of the trench, cut into the natural sands and gravels at a height of 11.87m OD. It measured 1.5m wide x 0.27m deep and contained a single fill, **311**, which did not produce any finds.

The eastern edge of the pit had been truncated by a north to south orientated ditch, **310**, which had been cut into the natural sands and gravels at a height of 11.88m OD. The ditch measured 1.10m wide x 0.42m deep and contained a single fill, **309**, which produced a single sherd of late second century AD or later pottery and a small assemblage of animal bone including sheep and horse.

The western limit of pit **312** had been truncated by a second pit, **314**, which had been cut into the natural sands and gravels at a height of 11.85m OD. It measured 2m wide x 0.28m deep and had a wide flat base. The single fill of the pit, **313**, produced a small assemblage of late second to third century pottery and an assemblage of animal bone mainly consisting of cattle bone. The fill was also notable for the discrete concreted patches of gravel contained within it.

A layer, **315**, comprising mid grey sand, directly sealed the natural sands and gravels at the western end of the trench. It measured 1.50m wide x 0.30m thick and

was encountered at a height of 11.86m OD. A small assemblage of mid thirteenth to mid fourteenth century AD pottery was recovered from the deposit. It is possible that the layer was actually the fill of a gradual-sided cut feature but this was not proven within the confines of the trench, and an interpretation of the deposit as a layer of heavily leached buried soil is preferred, although the process leading to its formation is unknown.

All of the ditches and pits, and layer **315**, were sealed by a 0.40m thick layer, **302**, a dark brown silty sand. The deposit was similar to layers **102** and **201** encountered in Trenches 1 and 2 respectively, and it is possible, although not proven, that layer **315** is a continuation of the same deposit.

A further layer, **301**, was revealed solely at the eastern end of the trench. It partially sealed layer **302**, and extended along the trench for a distance of 2.40m with a thickness of up to 0.32m.

A 0.42m thick layer of topsoil, **300**, sealed layers **301** and **302**, and formed the ground surface for the trench at a height of 12.58m OD to 12.72m OD.

### **3.4 Effectiveness of the methodology**

The trial trenching methodology employed to evaluate the proposed development area was effective in as much as it established the presence of archaeological features on the site. The methodology has also established the depth at which remains survive within the trenches and gives some indication of their character and date. Remains undoubtedly extend beyond the limits of the trenches, but inevitably, given the keyhole nature of trial trench evaluation, the full extent and character of archaeological remains at the proposed development is not known. It is possible that the intensity of archaeological remains and the depth at which they survive across the site as a whole may not be accurately reflected by what was revealed within the trenches.

The original proposed development area shown in Figure 2 comprised the main triangular parcel of land, within which the three trenches were located, and an additional parcel of land to the north-east, which could not be investigated due to access issues. Approximately 6 percent of the main area was evaluated by the trenching, which is sufficient to meet the aims of evaluation in this part of the proposed development area. As it was not possible to excavate trenches in the area to the north-east, the potential for archaeological remains to survive in this area has not been evaluated.

In general, confidence in the findings from the trenches is high. Archaeological features were clearly defined and stratigraphic relationships both with other features and overlying deposits were clearly visible. However, the finds assemblage from the features, particularly the pottery assemblage, was small. In addition, the proposed development area is located in an area of known intensive activity during the late Iron Age and Roman periods, and so a degree of residuality within the finds assemblage is probably to be expected. As a result, confidence in the precision of the dating of features is only moderate, although in more general terms where features have been dated to specific periods, i.e. Roman or Medieval, the confidence in these broad dates remains high.

## 4 INTERPRETATION

Natural, geological sands and gravels, were encountered in each of the trenches and are assumed to represent deposits of Quaternary origin. The heights at which these deposits were revealed suggest a slight slope in the surface of the gravels from a high point of 11.87m OD in Trench 3 towards the eastern end of the site, down to 11.57m OD in the Trench 1 nearer the western end of the site. There was little variation in the depth below the modern ground surface that these deposits occurred, and on average they were revealed around 0.80m below this ground surface, although there was a slightly raised area (recorded in Trench 1, and at the northern end of Trench 2) where the sands and gravels were encountered approximately 0.60m below the ground surface.

A total of sixteen archaeologically significant cut features was revealed within the trenches, consisting entirely of pits and ditches. In addition, a substantial soil layer, also likely to be of archaeological significance, was recorded. All of the features were only partially visible within the trenches, and interpretations are therefore tentative. A number of other deposits which sealed those of archaeological significance were seen; these are probably, although not certainly, of lesser archaeological significance.

Late Iron Age activity, which has been particularly well-represented during investigations at Old Place to the south, was not definitively identified during the course of the present investigations, though a number of the features encountered remain undated and could date to this period. Certainly, late Iron Age remains were revealed during the construction of a water pipeline along St Giles Avenue (Trimble 1997), on the south-eastern perimeter of the development area, and their extension into the proposed development area should perhaps be expected.

Roman activity has been shown to have taken place within the proposed development area in the form of ditches and pits. The remains appear to date from the late second to the fourth century, although pottery assemblages were small or limited to single sherds. At least some of the undated remains may also date to this period. The ditches and pits probably represent a series of boundary and drainage ditches along with features such as storage, cess and rubbish pits, and are most likely to be associated with the sprawling Roman settlement at Sleaford. No structural remains were revealed in the trenches, and the density of Roman finds within the features and later deposits was low. This could be taken to suggest that the proposed development area lay on the edge of the main Roman settlement, although numerous Roman features, including buildings, possible paved areas and a road were revealed during the construction of the water pipeline along St Giles Avenue (Trimble 1997), on the eastern perimeter of Eslaforde Gardens. As such, the low numbers of finds recovered during the present investigations are perhaps more likely to be indicative of depositional and discard practices in this part of the settlement, rather than an indication that the proposed development area was necessarily peripheral to the main settlement.

No evidence of Saxon period activity was encountered at the site despite the possible presence of a late Saxon church a short distance to the east (Trimble 1997). The proximity of the possible church suggests that associated features within the proposed development area would not have been unexpected; however, none is indicated by the present investigations.

A layer of mid grey sand, **315**, revealed in Trench 3 and dated to the mid thirteenth to mid fourteenth century, represents the only definite Medieval deposit encountered during the evaluation, although some undated features could conceivably date to this period. The evaluation produced no additional information to aid interpretation of this deposit, which could represent a leached agricultural soil, a levelling deposit within a shallow depression, or even the remains of a cemetery soil. Medieval burials associated with St Giles church were revealed during the construction of the St Giles Avenue water pipeline (Trimble 1997), close to the eastern perimeter of the proposed development area, and the western limit of this cemetery has never been established. Irrespective of whether or not layer **315** represents a cemetery soil, the possibility that the cemetery extended into the proposed development area cannot be dismissed, and if nothing else, the survival of layer **315** indicates that further Medieval remains may survive beyond the evaluation trenches.

Substantial layers of dark silty sand, sealing the archaeological features, but sealed by the modern topsoil, were revealed in each of the trenches. In Trench 3, these layers also sealed Medieval layer **315**. The presence of similar deposits is well known in Sleaford, (for example Herbert 2010, Trimble 1997, Glover forthcoming) where they are regularly revealed during excavations, often sealing later Roman deposits. The term 'dark earth' has gained common currency to denote these deposits, which are most often taken to indicate a period of abandonment in the immediate post-Roman period and reworking of earlier deposits, either through bioturbation, and/or agricultural practices such as ploughing. However, whilst the deposits encountered during the present investigations were physically very similar to those revealed elsewhere, it is not at all clear whether they share the same origin. The deposits in Trench 3 sealed Medieval layer **315**, suggesting that they were deposited or reworked during a period post-dating the mid thirteenth to mid fourteenth century, and it is possible that the similar deposits within Trenches 1 and 2 were deposited or reworked during the same period. This would suggest a rather later origin than proposed for some 'dark earths' encountered elsewhere. Whilst the deposits revealed during the evaluation might represent the build up of agricultural soil during the late Medieval or post-Medieval periods, a further possibility might be that the deposits are derived from landscaping and cultivation of the Eslaforde Gardens area during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries when the land is likely to have been associated with the Hussey's Manor House. Similar deposits, encountered during the 1984-85 excavations at Old Place (Elsden 1997, 26), were interpreted in this way and perhaps point towards a major landscaping exercise during this time.

## **5 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACT**

### **5.1 Importance**

The reasonably strong likelihood that late Iron Age deposits extend into the proposed development area means that some of the archaeological pits and ditches found during the current trench evaluation could be of this date. If so, their modest character, and the lack of associated finds, would, on the one hand, render them no more than locally important. On the other hand, the nature of the late Iron Age settlement at Sleaford is poorly understood. Sleaford may have been a regional centre of some importance during the period (possibly indicated by the presence of an Iron Age mint) and as such, if the features could be used to illustrate some detail about the nature of the Sleaford settlement, they may, as a group, be considered regionally significant. In other words, they might add to our understanding of the morphology of the Sleaford settlement, which has been identified as a priority by the East Midlands Archaeological Research Framework (University of Nottingham 2010).

Both the archaeological features exposed, and the finds recovered, indicate that Roman activity extends into the proposed development area. The remains could help to increase our understanding of the size and layout of the Sleaford Roman settlement, and to clarify how the settlement developed through the Roman period. They are considered to be of local significance but possibly, if the remains could be used to further our understanding of the nature of the Roman settlement or its evolution, they may, as a group, be of regional significance.

Medieval remains are represented by a single deposit, the origin and nature of which could not be established during the present investigations. The layer itself would probably have to be regarded as being of low archaeological importance, although its survival does enhance the prospect of there being preserved earlier Medieval features beneath, and it could help establish the extent of the Medieval cemetery of St Giles church. As such, it is of local significance.

Post-medieval deposits are most likely derived from re-working of earlier layers, either during landscaping activities related to the nearby Manor House or by agricultural activity. They are of local archaeological significance.

### **5.2 Impact**

The proposed development has the potential to have an adverse and direct impact upon the archaeological remains identified by the evaluation. Such an impact would be almost certain if groundworks (including but not limited to the removal of deposits for foundations, pile caps, utility services and access tracks or roads) extended below 11.90m OD. The height at which archaeological remains occur across the site is not wholly consistent, partly due to a slight slope in the top of the natural sands and gravels. In addition some slight variations in the level of the modern land surface are apparent. As a result of both of these factors, the depth at which archaeological remains occur is as little as 0.62m below the modern ground surface, though on average the depth is approximately 0.80m. It should be also noted that all of the significant remains revealed were 'negative' features, in that they were cut into underlying deposits, or in the case of the Medieval layer in Trench 3, filled underlying hollows. Significant 'positive' features, such as walls and potential roads, have been recorded close to the perimeter of the site, and have the potential to extend into the proposed development area. These would be perhaps



more likely to exist at a higher level than the negative archaeology, that is, at shallower depths.

### **5.3 Significance of impact**

Preliminary sketches for the raft foundations of the proposed development (Figure 6) show the base of the perimeter foundations at 0.45m below the present ground surface. If this depth is not exceeded, direct impact from the foundations on the archaeological remains revealed within the trenches should be nil. Indirect impact from compaction caused by the foundation raft is also unlikely to affect these buried remains, although plant operations during the laying of the raft could cause compaction and this would have to be considered too. Beyond the confines of the trenches, the depth at which archaeological deposits and features survive is not known with any certainty and can only be extrapolated from the results of the trial trenching. It is possible that archaeological remains beyond the trenches survive at shallower depths and could conceivably be impacted by the foundations. In addition, there is the potential for groundworks associated with the development, in particular the provision of utilities (drains etc), to impact on the archaeological remains, particularly if these extend to levels below those of the foundations.

If construction work extends to a depth where it impacts on archaeological remains, the significance of this impact may be high if features such as pits are completely destroyed. However, the impact to some classes of linear feature, such as ditches, may be of moderate significance if substantial portions of such features survive beyond the impact zone.

## 6 CONCLUSIONS

The trial trench evaluation has identified archaeological remains dated to the Roman and Medieval periods. A number of undated features could also date to these periods, though equally some could represent late Iron Age activity at the site.

The Roman features within the trenches dated from the late second century to the fourth century AD and probably reflect activity within the sprawling Roman settlement of Sleaford. The features probably represent property boundaries or drainage ditches, along with pits which may have been used as storage, cess or for rubbish. A low density of finds within the Roman features may reflect depositional and disposal practices rather than indicating that the evaluation was located in an area on the periphery of the settlement as numerous remains are known from the periphery of the evaluated area.

Medieval remains were limited to a single layer of buried soil which contained mid thirteenth to mid fourteenth century AD pottery, although the formation processes of this layer are unclear.

Thick deposits of dark silty sand sealed the Roman and Medieval features and may relate to landscaping and cultivation in the grounds of the late Medieval or early post-Medieval Manor House, which stood on the site of Old Place until the beginning of the nineteenth century.

The preliminary foundation design of the proposed development suggests that impact from the foundations is unlikely to go deep enough to damage the known archaeological remains within the confines of the evaluated area. However, the potential for 'positive' remains such as walls to survive on site, extending up into the overlying deposits, cannot be dismissed and any such remains could be impacted by the construction of the foundations.

Other groundworks associated with the proposed development, such as the digging of trenches for the provision of utility services or drains, also have the potential to impact adversely on the remains at the site, particularly if they extend to depths below those of the foundations. In addition, running plant over any areas of stripped soil could place substantial pressure on any sealed remains, potentially causing damage to positive remains such as walls, negative features, and even artefacts. The need for any further archaeological works will be determined by the Historic Environment Team at the Heritage Trust for Lincolnshire.

## 7 ARCHIVE

The documentary archive comprises:

- A copy of the Specification for the evaluation
- A copy of this evaluation report
- Relevant and non-confidential documents and correspondence relating to the site held by Network Archaeology
- Finds catalogues and assessment reports
- Site records, as detailed in the table below:

**Table 7.1 Quantification of the site archive**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Count</b>
Context registers	2
Context sheets	46
Drawing registers	1
Drawing sheets	8
Sample registers	1
Sample sheets	2
Photographic registers	3
Black and white photographs	36
Colour slide photographs	36
Digital colour photographs	29

On completion of the reporting stages of the project, the archive will be prepared for long-term storage, to a standard from which post-excavation assessment could proceed and in a format agreed in advance with the relevant local depository. This will be in accordance with guidelines prepared by the UK Institute of Conservation (Walker 1990) and the Museums & Galleries Commission (MGC 1992). The project archive will be managed in accordance with current guidelines (Ferguson & Murray 1997).

The recipient museum is The Collection, Danes Terrace, Lincoln, LN2 1LP, Telephone: 01522 550961, who have assigned this project the accession code LCNCC: 2010.70.

The recipient museum will receive the document archive, and with the permission of the landowners, any finds generated from the archaeological works.

Prior to the deposition of the archive, the necessary arrangements will be made with the site owners regarding the transfer of ownership of any archaeological finds to the recipient museums. In the event that deposition of the archive cannot be concluded, Network Archaeology will store the archive to a suitable standard until deposition can be arranged. In this event, Network Archaeology will retain ownership of the document archive until the document archive and its ownership is passed to the recipient museums.

## 8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Network Archaeology Ltd would like to thank the following for their contribution to the project:

Naomi Field	Consultant	Naomi Field Archaeological Consultancy
Andy Jackson	Site Manager	Langwith Builders
Jenny Young	Senior Historic Environment Officer	Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire
Chris Taylor	Director	Network Archaeology Limited
Mike Wood	Project Manager	Network Archaeology Limited
Gavin Glover	Senior Project Officer	Network Archaeology Limited
Chris Caswell	Supervisor	Network Archaeology Limited
Dave Watt	Senior Illustrator	Network Archaeology Limited

## 9 REFERENCES & BIBLIOGRAPHY

### Written sources

Bradley-Lovekin, T., 2005. *Archaeological Scheme of Works on Land at the Former Dalgety Warehouse, The Hoplands, Off Boston Road, Sleaford, Lincolnshire (SDW03)*, unpublished APS report No. 40/04

Elsdon, S.M., 1997. *Old Sleaford Revealed: A Lincolnshire Settlement in Iron Age, Roman, Saxon and Medieval times: excavations 1882-1995*, Oxbow Monograph 91

English Heritage, 2010. *PPS5 Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide*, English Heritage

Herbert, N., 2010. Archaeological Investigations at the New Police Station, Boston Road, Sleaford, In: Malone, S. and Williams, M (eds.) *Rumours of Roman Finds: Recent work on Roman Lincolnshire*

IfA, 2008a. *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*, Institute for Archaeologists

IfA, 2008b. *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*. Institute for Archaeologists

IfA, 2009. *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation*, Institute for Archaeologists

IfA, 2010. *Code of Conduct*, Institute for Archaeologists

Jarvis, M., 1997. *The Hoplands, Boston Road, Sleaford, Lincolnshire: Archaeological Evaluation*, unpublished CLAU Report No 290

Johnson, S. and Palmer-Brown, C., 1995. *The Hoplands, Boston Road, Sleaford, Lincolnshire: Archaeological Watching Brief Report (THS95)*, unpublished PCA report

Kitch, J., 2006. *Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Hoplands Business Centre, Boston Road, Sleaford, Lincolnshire (SHBC05)*, unpublished APS report No 6/06

May, J., 1976. *Prehistoric Lincolnshire*, Lincoln; History of Lincolnshire Committee, History of Lincolnshire, I

McDaid, M., 2006. *East Banks Car Park, Boston Road, Sleaford, Lincs. Archaeological Evaluation*, unpublished LAS report No. 886

MGC, 1992. *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections*, Museums and Galleries Commission, London

NFAC, 2010. *Eslaforde Gardens, St Giles Avenue, Sleaford, Lincs: Proposal for Archaeological Evaluation*. Unpublished Naomi Field Archaeological Consultancy document

Oetgen, J.M., 1997. The Romano-British inhumations 1984-85, In: Elsdon, S.M., *Old Sleaford Revealed: A Lincolnshire Settlement in Iron Age, Roman, Saxon and Medieval times: excavations 1882-1995*

Pawley, S., 1997. Medieval Old Sleaford, In: Elsdon, S.M., *Old Sleaford Revealed: A Lincolnshire Settlement in Iron Age, Roman, Saxon and Medieval times: excavations 1882-1995*

Rayner, T., 2001. *Archaeological Evaluation of Land at The Hoplands, Sleaford, Lincolnshire (THSA01)*, unpublished APS report No 114/01

Taylor, G., 1996. *Desk-Top Assessment of the Archaeological Implications of Proposed Development of Land at the Hoplands Bridge, Sleaford, Lincolnshire (SHB 96)*, unpublished APS report No 31/96

Taylor, G., 2010. Roman Sleaford: a review, In: Malone, S. and Williams, M (eds.) *Rumours of Roman Finds: Recent work on Roman Lincolnshire*

Toop, N. 2004. 'Archaeological Discoveries on the Silk Willoughby to Staythorpe gas pipeline', *LHA*, 39, p16-19

Trimble, G., 1997. *Archaeological Investigation of a Pipeline along St Giles Avenue, Sleaford, Lincolnshire (SSG 96)*, unpublished APS report No 16/97

Walker, K., 1990. *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage*. UK Institute for Conservation, London

#### **Websites accessed**

BGS, 2010. Geology of Britain Viewer. [http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geology\\_viewer/](http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geology_viewer/)  
Accessed 3rd December 2010

University of Nottingham, 2010. *Updated Research Agenda for the East Midlands*. <http://www.nottingham.ac.uk/tpa/research/project3/index.htm>. Accessed 5th January 2011

#### **Historic maps consulted**

Old Place Farm, Sleaford. 1849

Bristol Estate Map 1860: Quarrington and Old Sleaford

Ordnance Survey 6" map 2<sup>nd</sup> edition. 1906

## Appendix A Context Index

Context	Trench	Type	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
100	1	Layer	0.42m thick	Mid to dark brown silty sand	Topsoil
101	1	Layer	0.04m thick	Very dark brown gritty sand	Modern levelling/garden layer
102	1	Layer	0.34m thick	Dark brown silty sand	Developed soil. A 'dark earth' deposit. May be composed of more than one poorly defined layer
103	1	Unstratified finds	None	Unstratified finds	Unstratified finds
104	1	Fill	0.27m thick	Dark greyish brown silty sand	Fill of ditch/pit 105
105	1	Cut	1.08m x 0.24m x 0.27m deep	Linear (single edge visible), E-W orientated, steep sides, base not visible	Ditch or possible pit
106	1	Fill	0.25m thick	Mid grey silty sand	Fill of pit 116
107	1	Fill	0.21m thick	Dark grey silty sand	Fill of pit or possible ditch 108
108	1	Cut	1.80m x 1m x 0.33m deep	Sub-oval, NE-SW orientated, steep sides, flat base	Pit or possible ditch terminus
109	1	Fill	0.21m thick	Dark greyish brown silty sand	Upper fill of pit 111
110	1	Fill	0.14m thick	Dark brown silty sand	Primary fill of pit 111
111	1	Cut	2.26m x 0.62m x 0.35m deep	Sub-rectangular, E-W orientated, steep sides, flat base	Pit. Uncertain function
112	1	Fill	0.25m thick	Greyish brown silty sand	Fill of ditch 113
113	1	Cut	2.62m x 0.86m x 0.25m deep	Linear, straight, rounded terminus at western end, NE-SW orientated, moderate to steep sides	Ditch with terminus. Possible enclosure/boundary ditch with an entrance
114	1	Fill	0.23m thick	Dark greyish brown sand	Fill of ditch 115

Context	Trench	Type	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
115	1	Cut	1.18m x 0.38m x 0.23m deep	Linear, straight, NE-SW orientated, moderately steep sides, concave base	Probable ditch
116	1	Cut	1.40m x 0.80m x 0.25m	Sub-oval, steep sides, flat base	Pit. Uncertain function
117	1	Natural	Unexcavated	Mid yellowish brown and orange sand and gravel	Natural
200	2	Layer	0.46m thick	Mid to dark brown silty sand	Topsoil
201	2	Layer	0.48m thick	Dark brown silty sand, moderate small stones	Developed soil. Possibly more than one poorly defined layer. 'Dark earth' type deposit although date unknown
202	2	Natural	Unexcavated	Light brownish yellow and orange sand and gravel	Natural
203	2	Fill	0.45m thick	Mid to dark brown sandy silt, occasional small stones	Fill of ditch 204
204	2	Cut	8.5m x 1.2m x 0.45m deep	Linear, straight, N-S orientated, moderately steep sides, concave base. Full extent not visible.	Substantial boundary ditch
205	2	Fill	0.26m thick	Mid grey sand	Fill of ditch 206
206	2	Cut	4m x 0.80m x 0.26m deep	Only part of single edge visible, heavily truncated. Possibly N-S orientated. Sides not visible, flat base	Ditch or large pit
207	2	Fill	0.17m thick	Mottled mid/dark grey sand	Fill of ditch 208
208	2	Cut	0.68m x 0.94m x 0.17m deep	Linear, straight, E-W orientated, moderately steep sides, concave base	Ditch.
209	2	Fill	0.58m thick	Mixed light/mid/dark grey silty sand and crushed limestone	Fill of pit 210
210	2	Cut	1.10m x 0.92m x 0.58m deep	Approximately a quarter circle in plan, steep sides, flat base	Pit



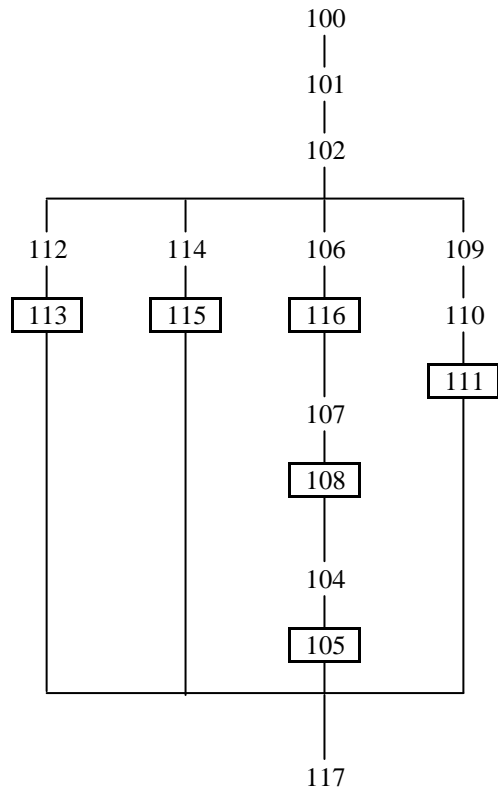
Context	Trench	Type	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
300	3	Layer	0.42m thick	Dark brown silty sand	Topsoil
301	3	Layer	2.40m E-W x 0.32m deep	Dark brown silty sand	Developed soil. Probably post-Medieval date
302	3	Layer	0.40m thick	Dark brown silty sand	Buried soil. 'Dark Earth' type deposit but probably of post-medieval date as it seals layer 315
303	3	Fill	0.30m thick	Dark brown silty sand, occasional small sub-rounded stones	Fill of ditch 304
304	3	Cut	1.16m wide x 0.30m deep	Linear, straight, N-S orientated, moderately steep sides, flat base	Ditch, possible boundary or drainage feature
305	3	Fill	0.23m thick	Dark brown silty sand, occasional small stones	Fill of ditch 306
306	3	Cut	0.95m wide x 0.23m deep	Linear, straight, N-S orientated, moderately steep sides, concave base	Ditch, Ditch, possible boundary or drainage feature
307	3	Fill	0.43m thick	Dark brown silty sand, occasional small stones	Fill of ditch 308
308	3	Cut	1m wide x 0.43m deep	Linear, straight, N-S orientated, steep sides, concave base	Ditch, possible boundary or drainage feature
309	3	Fill	0.42m thick	Dark brown silty sand, occasional small stones	Fill of ditch 310
310	3	Cut	1.10m wide x 0.42m deep	Linear, straight, N-S orientated, steep sides, concave base	Ditch, possible boundary or drainage feature
311	3	Fill	0.27m thick	Dark brown silty sand	Fill of pit 312
312	3	Cut	1.50m wide x 0.27m deep	Sub semi-circular, steep sides, flat base	Pit. Unknown function
313	3	Fill	0.28m thick	Dark brown silty sand with discrete patches of mineralised, concreted gravel	Fill of pit 314

Context	Trench	Type	Dimensions	Description	Interpretation
314	4	Cut	2m x 1.25m x 0.28m deep	Sub semi-circular, steep to moderate sides, flat base	Pit. Possible cess pit
315	3	Layer	1.50m E-W x 0.30m thick	Mid grey sand, frequent small stones	Buried soil layer which may have been heavily leached. The deposit may be contained with a very gradual sided cut but this was not proved
316	3	Natural	Unexcavated	Light yellowish brown sand and gravel	Natural

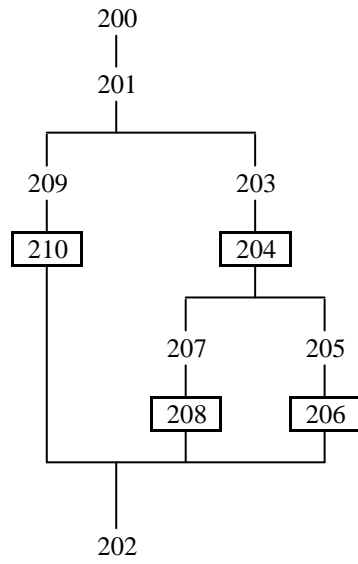
# Appendix B

## Matrices

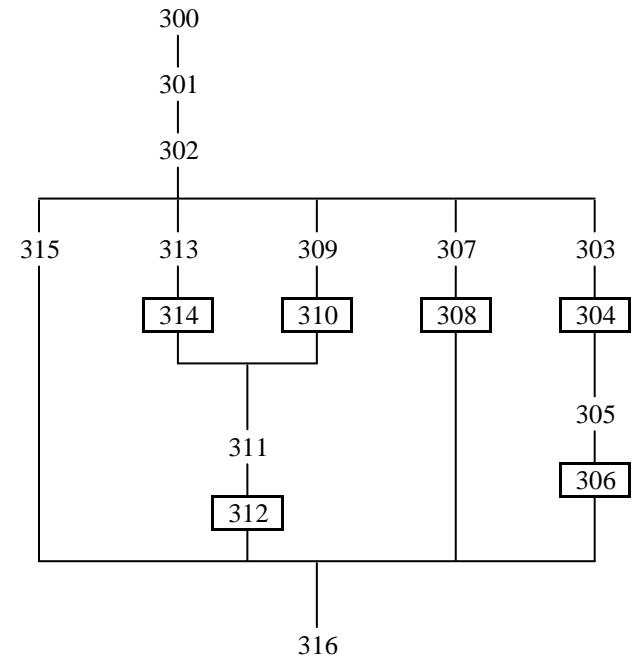
**Trench 1**



**Trench 2**



**Trench 3**



# Appendix C

## Roman Pottery Report

*I.M. Rowlandson*

### Introduction

The pottery has been archived using count and weight as measures according to the guidelines laid down for the minimum archive by The Study Group for Roman Pottery (Darling 2004) using the codes developed by the City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit-CLAU (see Darling and Precious forthcoming). Rim equivalents (RE) have been recorded for the stratified groups and an attempt at a 'maximum' vessel estimate has been made following Orton (1975, 31). The pottery has been bagged by fabric according to the Lincolnshire Handbook Guidelines. Samian and amphora have also been extracted and bagged separately. The report was produced on the basis of a context list, plans and a matrix provided by Gavin Glover and Janey Brant of Network Archaeology. Fabrics follow standard CLAU fabric codes and those used by the author on the nearby HOPS09 site (Rowlandson 2010). The archive record (see below) is an integral part of this report and will be curated in an Access database, available from the author in a digital format.

### Condition

The ceramics presented for assessment totalled 25 sherds, weighing 0.402 kg, RE 0.47, from ten contexts from a scheme of archaeological trial trenching. The majority of the pottery was abraded and the average sherd weight at 16.08 g/sh was lower than the more substantial groups from the recent HOPS09 (Rowlandson 2010). A single greyware jar sherd showed signs of a calcareous substance adhering to its surface, it is possible that this is a post breakage deposit and is probably mortar.

The range of pottery present in these small groups is indicative of occupation during the later 2nd to 4th century AD from a known area of Iron Age and Roman settlement. The groups are small in comparison to the those recently retrieved from excavations at the Hoplands site and, on the basis of this sample, it is not clear that they represent the same settlement density. It is likely that more substantial groups of Roman pottery would be retrieved by further interventions on the Eslaforde Gardens site.

### Dating

The stratified pottery is summarised in the dating table below. It should be noted that the majority of groups present are small. Additional dating information from J. Young has also been used (this volume). The archive (below) contains the full quantified details.

Dating summary								
F No	F Type	Context	Spot date	Comments	Sherd	Weight (g)	Total RE%	Average sherd weight
103	US	103	18th/L2+	A small abraded group	4	13	0	3.25
116	Pit	106	L2+	A small abraded group of two colour coated beaker sherds	2	6	0	3.00
111	Pit	109	ROM	A single sherd	1	10	0	10.00
113	Ditch	112	15-19th/ L3+	A small group	3	41	11	13.67

Dating summary								
F No	F Type	Context	Spot date	Comments	Sherd	Weight (g)	Total RE%	Average sherd weight
204	Ditch	203	L2+	A single sherd from a colour coated beaker	1	3	0	3.00
206	Ditch	205	ROM	A single small shell gritted sherd- perhaps may be late Iron Age?	1	3	6	3.00
304	Ditch	303	4C	A single Roman sherd	1	12	0	12.00
306	Ditch	305	ROM	A single greyware sherd	1	16	0	16.00
310	Ditch	309	L2+	A single fragment from a BB1 dish	1	10	3	10.00
314	Pit	313	L2-3	A small group including a fragment of amphora	10	288	27	28.80

## Fabrics and Trade

Fabric summary								
Fabric	Fabric group	Fabric details	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight %	Total RE %	Average sherd weight
SAMEG	Samian	East Gaulish	1	4.00%	1	0.25%	0	1.00
DR20	Amph	Dr 20 amphorae	2	8.00%	139	34.58%	0	69.50
CC?	Fine	Other colour coated wares	1	4.00%	1	0.25%	0	1.00
NVCC	Fine	Nene Valley colour-coated ware	2	8.00%	8	1.99%	0	4.00
NVCC1	Fine	Nene Valley Colour-coat- light firing fabric	1	4.00%	2	0.50%	0	2.00
NVCC2	Fine	Nene Valley Colour-coat- late red fabric	2	8.00%	5	1.24%	0	2.50
OX	Oxid	Misc. oxidized wares	3	12.00%	41	10.20%	0	13.67
OX?	Oxid	Misc. oxidised wares	1	4.00%	10	2.49%	0	10.00
BB1	Reduced	Black burnished 1, unspecified	1	4.00%	10	2.49%	3	10.00
DSSA	Reduced	Early- mid Roman sandy ware	3	12.00%	31	7.71%	7	10.33
GREY	Reduced	Miscellaneous grey wares	6	24.00%	99	24.63%	31	16.50
NVGW	Reduced	Nene Valley grey ware	1	4.00%	52	12.94%	0	52.00
SHEL	Calcareous	Miscellaneous undifferentiated shell-tempered	1	4.00%	3	0.75%	6	3.00

The range of pottery present is more typical of occupation in the area during the later 2nd century AD onwards (Rowlandson 2010). A fragment of East Gaulish Samian and sherds from a Dressel 20 amphora are present along with colour coated beaker sherds. The range of coarse wares present is typical of those encountered in later groups at the HOP09 site but with a smaller quantity of shell gritted fabrics. It must be noted that this group is a small sample and therefore conclusions drawn from it must be used cautiously.

Form summary								
Form	Form Type	Form Description	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight %	Total RE %	Average sherd weight
-	Unknown	Form uncertain	4	16.00%	22	5.47%	0	5.5
A	Amph	Unclassified form	2	8.00%	139	34.58%	0	69.5
BD	Bowl/dish	-	1	4.00%	52	12.94%	0	52
BK	Beaker	Unclassified form	4	16.00%	11	2.74%	0	2.75
BL	Bowl-large	Large	1	4.00%	10	2.49%	0	10
CLSD	Closed	Form	6	24.00%	60	14.93%	0	10
DPR	Dish	Plain rim	1	4.00%	10	2.49%	3	10
J	Jar	Unclassified form	1	4.00%	11	2.74%	0	11
JCR	Jar	Collared rim as Swanpool type C40-1	1	4.00%	17	4.23%	11	17
JEV	Jar	Everted rim	1	4.00%	3	0.75%	6	3
JL	Jar	Large	1	4.00%	12	2.99%	0	12
JLS	Jar	Lid-seated	1	4.00%	4	1.00%	7	4
JNN	Jar	Narrow-necked	1	4.00%	51	12.69%	20	51

## Conclusions

On the evidence of this group it is possible that larger, more important, groups of Roman pottery may be encountered during further ground works on this known area of Iron Age and Roman occupation although this small sample is not conclusive.

## Recommendations

The pottery should be retained and deposited in the relevant museum to enable future scrutiny. This assemblage should be integrated into any discussion of further work on the site.

## Bibliography

Darling, M.J., 2004, *Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery*, Journal of Roman Pottery Studies 11, 67-74

Darling, M.J. and Precious, B.J., forthcoming, *Corpus of Roman Pottery from Lincoln*, Lincoln Archaeological Studies No. 6, Oxbow Books, Oxford

Orton, C. R., 1975, *Quantitative pottery studies, some progress, problems and prospects*. Science and Archaeology 17, 30-5

Rowlandson, I.M., with Hartley, K., Monteil, G. and Rigby, V., 2010, *A report on the Iron Age and Roman pottery from Hoplands, Sleaford, Lincolnshire (HOPS09)*, unpublished developer report for Network Archaeology

Webster, G. & Booth, N., 1947, *The excavation of a Romano-British pottery kiln at Swanpool, Lincoln*, Antiq J, 27, 61-79

**SEGS10 ROMAN POTTERY ARCHIVE**

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	D. No	Comments	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Pub
103	GREY	CLSD		1	ABR		BS	1	6	0	0	
103	NVCC1	BK		1	VAB		BS	1	2	0	0	
103	NVCC2	-		1	ABR		BS	2	5	0	0	
106	CC?	BK		1	VAB		BS	1	1	0	0	
106	NVCC	BK		1	ABR		BS	1	5	0	0	
109	OX?	BL		1	BURNT; ABR		BS; DISCOLOURED GREY?	1	10	0	0	
112	GREY	JCR		1			RIM	1	17	12	11	
112	GREY	CLSD		1	ABR		BS	1	6	0	0	
112	OX	CLSD	STRING	1	ABR		BASE	1	18	0	0	
203	NVCC	BK		1	ABR		BS	1	3	0	0	
303	OX	JL	COWL	1			BS SHLDR; COMBED WAVEY LINES AS 4C STORAGE JARS- UNUSUAL LIGHT FIRED OXIDISED FABRIC- ?SOURCE; QUARZE SPARSE 0.2-3MM; SPARSE CALC? 0.2-0.3MM; FE? RARE 0.3MM	1	12	0	0	
305	GREY	-		1	ABR		BS	1	16	0	0	
309	BB1	DPR		1			RIM	1	10	22	3	
313	DR20	A		1	VAB		BS; GRITTY FABRIC	2	139	0	0	
313	DSSA	JLS		1	ABR		BS	1	4	14	7	
313	DSSA	CLSD		1			BS	1	20	0	0	
313	DSSA	CLSD		1			BS	1	7	0	0	
313	GREY	CLSD		1	ABR		BS	1	3	0	0	
313	GREY	JNN		1	CONCRETION-CALC		RIM	1	51	14	20	
313	NVGW	BD		1	ABR		BASE	1	52	0	0	
313	OX	J		1	ABR		BS; NECK; OX/R/OX	1	11	0	0	
313	SAMEG	-		1	VAB		BS; FLAKE	1	1	0	0	
313	SHEL	JEV		1	VAB		RIM FRAGMENT	1	3	14	6	

# Appendix D

## Post-Roman Pottery Report

*Jane Young*

SEGS10 POST-ROMAN POTTERY ARCHIVE									
Context	Cname	Full name	Sub-fabric	Form type	Sherds	Vessels	Weight (g)	Part	Description
103	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	Staff/Derbs; coarse	Large bowl	1	1	51	Rim	Everted rim; late 17 <sup>th</sup> to 18 <sup>th</sup>
103	STMO	Staffordshire/Bristol mottled-glazed		Mug	1	1	22	Base	
315	NOTGL	Light Bodied Nottingham Green Glazed		Jug	5	1	77	Base	Splayed base; Cu glaze



# Appendix E

## Ceramic Building Material Report

Jane Young

SEGS10 CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL ARCHIVE							
Context	Cname	Full name	Fabric	Frag.	Weight (g)	Description	Date
103	PNR	Peg; nib or ridge tile	Fne OX/R/OX + ca	1	31	Flake; poss. A post-med. Bourne type	15 <sup>th</sup> to 18 <sup>th</sup>
103	PNR	Peg; nib or ridge tile	Med orange sandy	1	65	Flat roofer; mortar	18 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup>
112	PNR	Peg; nib or ridge tile	Coarse orange sandy	1	38	Flat roofer; comm.. shale/clay pellets; abraded	13 <sup>th</sup> to 18 <sup>th</sup>
112	MISC	Unidentified types	Med orange sandy	1	15	Brick/flat roofer	Early modern?
112	MISC	Unidentified types	Fine orange sandy	1	5	Flake; fine bedding	Early modern?
112	MISC	Unidentified types	Fine orange sandy	1	1	Flake	-
303	RTIL	Roman tile	Fine orange sandy	1	124	25mm; fine reduced sand bedding; burnt/soot; RBRK/TEG	Roman

# Appendix F

## Animal Bone Report

*Jennifer Wood*

### Introduction

A total of 26 (664g) refitted fragments of animal bone were recovered during watching brief works undertaken by Network Archaeology Ltd at Eslaforde Gardens, Sleaford, Lincolnshire. The remains were recovered from unstratified deposit (103), undated pit [111], Roman Ditch [310] and possible cess pit [314] also of Roman date, recovered from Trenches 1 and 3.

### Results

The remains were generally of a moderate to poor overall condition, averaging between grades 3 and 4 on the Lyman criteria (1996).

A single fragment of sheep/goat tibia displayed evidence of chop marks on the shaft was recovered from unstratified deposit (103), probably as a result of meat removal.

A single fragment of large mammal sized long bone recovered from undated pit [111] displayed evidence of burning.

Possible carnivore gnawing was noted on a Sheep/Goat tibia fragment recovered from unstratified deposit (103).

No evidence of pathology was noted on any of the remains.

SEGS10 ANIMAL BONE SUMMARY					
	Trench 1		Trench 3		
	U/S (103)	Pit [111]	Ditch [310]	Possible Cess Pit [314]	Total
	18th C	Undated	Late 2nd Century+	Late 2nd-3rd Century	
<b>Taxon</b>					
<b>Equid</b>			1		1
<b>Cattle</b>	1			4	5
<b>Sheep/Goat</b>	3		1		4
<b>Pig</b>	1				1
<b>Large Mammal</b>	11	1	1	1	14
<b>Medium Mammal</b>				1	1
<b>N=</b>	16	1	3	6	26

As can be seen from the table above, the assemblage consists of the four main domestic species, with cattle and sheep/goat being almost equally abundant within the assemblage. Due to the limited size of the assemblage, little further information can be gained, the presence of the remains on site.

No further work is required on this assemblage.

## References

Lyman, R L., 1996, *Vertebrate Taphonomy*, Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge

SEGS10 ANIMAL BONE ARCHIVE																													
Trench No	Ctxt No	Sample No	Taxon	Element	Side	Z1	Z2	Z3	Z4	Z5	Z6	Z7	Z8	Prox	Dist	Path	Butch	Worked	Burnt	Gnaw	Fresh Break	Assoc'd	Measured	Tooth Wear	Surface	Condition	No	(g)	Notes
1	103	0	Cattle	Metacarpal	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	F	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	3	1	121	
1	103	0	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	R	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	X	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	38	Three chop marks on the midshaft
1	103	0	Large Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	5	41	
1	103	0	Large Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	2	20	
1	103	0	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal	R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	F	X	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	X	3	1	15	
1	103	0	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	R	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	X	4	1	6	Possible carnivore gnawing on the shaft
1	103	0	Pig	Ulna	L	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	4	1	13	
1	103	0	Large Mammal	Rib	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	4	4	13	
1	110	0	Large Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	1	Burnt grey/black
3	309	0	Large Mammal	Scapula	X	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	4	1	19	
3	309	0	Equid	Mandible	R	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	X	3	1	277	M1=63mm
3	309	0	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	L	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	U	F	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	X	3	1	25	
3	313	0	Cattle	Phalanx (II)	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	3	1	12	
3	313	0	Cattle	Phalanx (II)	R	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	9	
3	313	0	Cattle	Tibia	R	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	4	1	22	
3	313	0	Large Mammal	Long Bone	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	2	
3	313	0	Medium Mammal	Mandible	X	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	X	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	3	1	7	
3	313	0	Cattle	Phalanx (I)	L	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	X	3	1	23	

SEGS10 ANIMAL BONE MEASUREMENTS													
Context Number	Taxon	Element	Side	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
106	Cattle	Metacarpal	L	0	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
313	Cattle	Phalanx (I)	L	56	28	25	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
313	Cattle	Phalanx (II)	L	36	27	22	21	0	0	0	0	0	0
309	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	L	0	0	15	23	0	0	0	0	0	0

# Appendix G

## Environmental Sample Report

*John Carrott and Alison Foster. Palaeoecology Research Services*

### Summary

Two bulk sediment samples, recovered from a ditch fill and a pit fill, encountered during excavations at Eslaforde Gardens, Sleaford, Lincolnshire, were submitted for an evaluation of their bioarchaeological potential. Numerous other features, predominantly additional pits and ditches, sealed by a substantial depth of buried soil layers, were revealed by the excavation. The deposits were undated at the time of writing.

Interpretatively valuable organic remains from the processed samples were restricted to modest mollusc assemblages from each deposit. Both were of mixed character but predominantly of land snails of dry, open, lightly vegetated ground, together with others favouring damper, shaded areas with more vegetative cover and some catholic taxa. There were also occasional records for snails typically associated with waterside or emergent vegetation and tentatively identified freshwater taxa from each context; although the latter were of drought resistant forms usually indicative of temporary water.

The open ground taxa probably reflect areas of habitation or clearance by other human activity and the other terrestrial taxa were most likely exploiting damper and more shaded conditions provided by vegetation growing within the features or in adjacent areas. The small numbers of 'aquatic' and waterside snails did not imply permanent standing water but rather saturated ground and perhaps temporary puddles. Equally, they may have derived from accidental inclusions within waste water discarded into the features but originally collected from elsewhere; there were no concentrations of organic or artefactual remains to suggest general waste disposal (or specific activities), however.

No remains suitable for submission for radiocarbon dating were recovered.

No further study of the biological remains from the deposits evaluated is recommended in isolation. Detailed study of the mollusc remains could produce quantitative or semi-quantitative species lists (and would almost certainly allow a small number of further specific identifications) but would be of relatively little additional interpretative value for the site; such records may be of value as part of a wider synthetic study of the past environments of the area provided the deposits can be well dated, however.

### Introduction

An archaeological evaluation excavation was undertaken by Network Archaeology Ltd at Eslaforde Gardens, Sleaford, Lincolnshire (centred on NGR TF 076 459), between the 2nd and the 4th of November 2010. The works were undertaken in advance of a proposed residential development.

Three trial trenches, each measuring 10 metres by 2 metres were excavated. Numerous archaeological features were revealed, predominantly pits and ditches, sealed by a substantial depth of buried soil layers. The deposits were undated at the time of writing.

Two bulk sediment samples ('GBA'/'BS' sensu Dobney et al. 1992), recovered from a ditch fill and a fill of a possible cess pit, were submitted to Palaeoecology Research Services Limited, Kingston upon Hull, for an evaluation of their bioarchaeological potential.

### Methods

The sediment samples were inspected and their lithologies recorded, using a standard pro forma. The samples were processed for the recovery of organic macrofossils (and artefactual remains) broadly following the techniques of Kenward et al. (1980). Prior to processing, the subsamples were disaggregated in water and their volumes recorded in a waterlogged state.

The washovers were examined for macrofossils using a low-power binocular microscope (x7 to x45). Plant remains were compared with modern reference material (where possible) and published works (e.g. Cappers et al. 2006), and identified to the lowest taxon necessary to achieve the aims of the project. Mollusc remains were identified as closely as possible (with reference to Cameron 2003, Cameron and Redfern 1976, Ellis 1969, Kerney 1999, Kerney and Cameron 1979, Macan 1977) and abundance recorded semi-quantitatively on a five-point scale: few (up to 3); some (4 to 20); many (21 to 50); very many (51 to 200); and abundant (over 200).

The residues were primarily mineral in nature and were dried prior to the recording of their components. The weight and description of the residues were recorded after sorting. Data acquired refer to the larger items which have been extracted and reserved; smaller fragments remain in the residues and are not included. Domestic refuse (including brick/fired earth, pottery and larger vertebrate bone) was sorted to 4 mm; small vertebrate remains, eggshell and molluscs were sorted to 1 mm. Residue less than 1 mm was retained unsorted. The less than 2 mm fraction of the residue (including that less than 1 mm) was scanned for magnetic material.

Artefactual material was noted and recorded, or removed to be returned to the excavator to be forwarded to appropriate specialists. Identifications for vertebrate remains (including any from the washovers) were made via comparison with modern reference material at PRS.

Microfossil 'squash' subsamples (of a few tens of ml) were taken from each of the deposits. These were examined using the 'squash' technique of Dainton (1992), originally designed specifically to assess the content of eggs of intestinal parasitic nematodes; however, this method routinely reveals the presence of other microfossils, such as pollen and diatoms, and, where present, these other classes of remains were also recorded. The slides were scanned at x150 magnification and at x600 where necessary.

Nomenclature for plants follows Stace (1997), molluscs follow Kerney (1999) and amphibians follow Arnold (1995).

## Results

The results are presented in context number order. Archaeological information, provided by the excavator, is given in square brackets. A brief summary of the processing method and an estimate of the remaining volume of unprocessed sediment follows (in round brackets) after the sample numbers.

### **Context 112** [fill of ditch with terminus 113 – possible enclosure/boundary ditch with an entrance]

Sample 1/T (4.5 kg/4 litres sieved to 300 microns with washover and microfossil 'squash'; none of the submitted sediment sample remains)

Just moist, mid to dark brown, unconsolidated, slightly clay sand, with stones (2 to 60 mm), land snails and modern rootlets present.

The small washover (dried, 25.4 g) was mostly small lumps of undisaggregated sediment (to 1 mm) and sand grains, with a little modern rootlet, a trace of indeterminate charcoal (to 5 mm, silted and poorly preserved), occasional fine coal and cinder (both to 3 mm) and a few small stones and elder (*Sambucus nigra* L.) seeds. There was also a modest assemblage of land snails, with some snails which live on emergent vegetation (small succineids – *Oxyloma pfeifferi* (Rossmässler)) and a few freshwater planorbids (*Anisus leucostoma* (Millet)). The land snail assemblage included many *Trichia hispida* (L.), some *Vallonia costata* (Müller), *V. excentrica* Sterki, *Carychium tridentatum* (Risso), *C. ?minimum* Müller, *Cochlicopa* sp. apices (also a few more complete shells of *Cochlicopa lubrica* (Müller)) and *Cecilioides acicula* (Müller), and a few *Punctum pygmaeum* (Draparnaud), *Vertigo pygmaea* (Draparnaud), *Pupilla muscorum* (L.) (also a few additional Pupillidae sp. apices) and *Aegopinella* sp. apex fragments. A few small animal bone fragments were noted but only one, from a frog/toad metamorph, could be partially identified.

Seven internal slug shells and a single complete but unidentified snail shell were extracted from the residue, together with one frog/toad tibia/fibula (to 17 mm; <0.1 g), probably of common frog (cf. *Rana temporaria* L.), and a tiny piece of indeterminate calcined bone (to 6 mm; <0.1 g). A little magnetic material (0.1 g) was also recovered, but this did not contain any hammerscale or other metalworking debris.

The remainder of the residue (dry weight 2396 g) was composed of sand, with abundant limestone (to 43 mm), occasional flint and other stones. A few undiagnostic fragments of snail shell (to 14 mm) remained after sorting. One piece of ?burnt flint (to 22 mm; 3 g) was also present.

The 'squash' subsample was almost entirely inorganic, with the barest trace of organic detritus and a few fragments of fungal hyphae. No parasite eggs or other interpretatively valuable microfossils were seen.

### **Context 313** [fill of possible cess pit 314]

Sample 2/T (4.5 kg/4 litres sieved to 300 microns with washover and microfossil 'squash'; none of the submitted sediment sample remains)

Just moist, mid to dark brown to mid to dark grey-brown, unconsolidated to crumbly in places (working slightly soft), slightly clay sand (more clay in places). Stones (2 to 60 mm), a pot sherd, land snails and modern rootlets were present.

The small washover (dried, 20.0 g) was, again, mostly small lumps of undisaggregated sediment (to 1 mm) and sand grains, with some modern rootlet and other modern plant detritus (also a little root material which appeared mineralised), a little indeterminate charcoal (to 5 mm, silted and poorly preserved), a few elder seeds, and traces of coal, cinder (both to 4 mm) and metallic/'glassy' ?slag (to 3 mm). A modest assemblage of snail remains was present; predominantly land snails, with one possible aquatic (a ?*Lymnaea truncatula* (Müller) apex) and a single *Succinea putris* (L.); the latter typically found on emergent vegetation. Land snails recorded included many *Trichia* ?*hispidata*, some *Cochlicopa* sp. apices (also four more complete shells as *C.* ?*lubrica*), *Vallonia costata*, *V.* ?*excentrica*, *Discus rotundatus* (Müller) and *Cecilioides acicula*, a few *Pupilla muscorum*, *Vertigo* ?*pygmaea*, a sinistral *Vertigo* species (either *V.* *pusilla* Müller or *V.* *angustior* Jeffreys), *Carychium tridentatum* and *C.* ?*minimum*, two *Cepaea/Arianta* sp. and a single *Helix* ?*aspersa* Müller. Most of the *Cecilioides* were still translucent and 'glassy' and were certainly modern intrusions; some of the *Vallonia* shells also had a very 'fresh' appearance and there were other modern invertebrate remains including some earthworm egg capsules and a few larval/pupal insect/arthropod fragments. A few small animal bones were noted including a single frog/toad vertebra.

Biological remains recovered from the residue included some snails (to 10 mm; 0.3 g – additional records of the same taxa as seen in the washover; the weight recorded includes some adhering sediment), two tiny pieces of bird eggshell (to 5 mm; <0.1 g) and some fragmented bone (to 22 mm; 1 g); two pieces of the last were calcined and there was also one frog/toad radius/ulna (to 5 mm; <0.1 g). A piece of pottery (to 47 mm; 10 g – possibly Roman greyware?) and some very abraded lumps of brick/fired earth (to 20 mm; 4 g) were also extracted. The magnetic fraction (0.3 g) included a single flake of hammerscale.

The remainder of the residue (dry weight 2315 g) was predominantly sand, with abundant pebbles (to 48 mm), limestone and a little flint and other stone. The stones had calcareous concretions adhering and many of the smaller limestone pieces had a degraded and concreted appearance. Occasional undiagnostic fragments of bone (to 4 mm) and snail shell (to 17 mm) remained after sorting.

The 'squash' subsample was almost entirely inorganic, with the barest trace of organic detritus and a few fragments of fungal hyphae. No parasite eggs or other interpretatively valuable microfossils were seen.

## **Discussion and statement of potential**

Ancient plant remains were restricted to traces of indeterminate (poorly preserved and silted) fine charcoal recovered in the washovers from each sample. Other botanical remains were confined to rootlet fragments (some of which appeared mineralised in Context 313) and a few elder seeds; these were also present in both deposits but probably represent intrusions or contaminants of relatively recent origin.

Invertebrate remains were present in both of the deposits examined, with most being land snails. The non-molluscan invertebrate remains from Context 313 were almost certainly modern contaminants or intrusions as were the remains of the burrowing snail *Cecilioides acicula* (both deposits); there were also some individuals of other (non-burrowing) snail taxa which were somewhat suspiciously well preserved and may have been modern contaminants (particularly in Context 313).

The modest snail assemblages from both deposits were of mixed character but predominantly of land snails of dry, open, lightly vegetated ground (e.g. *Vallonia* species, *Pupilla muscorum* – although some of the former appeared modern), together with others favouring damper, shaded areas with more vegetative cover (e.g. *Punctum pygmaeum*, *Carychium tridentatum*, *Discus rotundatus*) and some catholic taxa. There

were also occasional records for snails typically associated with waterside or emergent vegetation (succineids) and tentatively identified freshwater taxa from each context; although the latter were of drought resistant forms usually indicative of temporary water (*Anisus leucostoma*, *Lymnaea truncatula*).

The open ground taxa probably reflect areas of habitation or clearance by other human activity and the other terrestrial taxa were most likely exploiting damper and more shaded conditions provided by vegetation growing within the features or in adjacent areas. The small numbers of 'aquatic' and waterside snails did not imply permanent standing water but rather saturated ground and perhaps temporary puddles. Equally, they may have derived from accidental inclusions within waste water discarded into the features but originally collected from elsewhere; there were no concentrations of organic or artefactual remains to suggest general waste disposal (or specific activities), however.

Some rootlet fragments from Context 313 appeared mineralised and there were concretions on some of the recovered material. However, there was no evidence to suggest that these were the result of a faecal content within the deposit to support the possibility that pit 314 was a cess pit.

No remains suitable for submission for radiocarbon dating were recovered from the evaluation samples.

## **Recommendations**

Detailed study of the mollusc remains could produce quantitative or semi-quantitative species lists (and would almost certainly allow a small number of further specific identifications) but would be of relatively little additional interpretative value for the site; such records may be of value as part of a wider synthetic study of the past environments of the area provided the deposits can be well dated, however. Consequently, no further study of the remains from the deposits evaluated is recommended in isolation.

In the event of future interventions at the site, the possibility of recovering interpretatively valuable assemblages of mollusc remains (and concentrations of charred plant macrofossils and bone) should be considered; an appropriate strategy for sample collection and assessment should be adopted.

## **Retention and disposal**

All of the organic and artefactual remains recovered should be retained as part of the physical archive for the site.

Unless required for purposes other than the investigation of biological remains at a site level, any remaining sediment from the deposits evaluated may be discarded.

## **Archive**

All material is currently stored by Palaeoecology Research Services (Unit 4, National Industrial Estate, Bontoft Avenue, Kingston upon Hull), pending return to the excavator, along with paper and electronic records pertaining to the work described here.

## **Acknowledgements**

The authors are grateful to Gavin Glover and Janey Brant, of Network Archaeology Ltd, for providing the material and the archaeological information.

## **References**

Arnold, H. R. (1995). *Atlas of amphibians and reptiles in Britain (Institute of Terrestrial Ecology research publication no.10)*. London: HMSO.

Cameron, R. (2003). *Keys for the identification of Land snails in the British Isles*. Field Studies Council Occasional Publication **79**. Shrewsbury: FSC Publications.



- Cameron, R. A. D. and Redfern, M. (1976). *British Land Snails. Synopses of the British Fauna (New Series) 6*. London: Academic Press.
- Cappers, R. T. J., Bekker, R. and Jans J. E. A. (2006). *Digitale Zadenatlas van Nederland*. Gronigen Archaeological Studies 4. Gronigen: Barkhuis Publishing and Gronigen University Library.
- Dainton, M. (1992). A quick, semi-quantitative method for recording nematode gut parasite eggs from archaeological deposits. *Circaea, the Journal of the Association for Environmental Archaeology* **9**, 58-63.
- Dobney, K., Hall, A. R., Kenward, H. K. and Milles, A. (1992). A working classification of sample types for environmental archaeology. *Circaea, the Journal of the Association for Environmental Archaeology* **9** (for 1991), 24-6.
- Ellis, A. E. (1969). *British Snails: A guide to the non-marine gastropoda of Great Britain and Ireland – Pleistocene to recent*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Kenward, H. K., Hall, A. R. and Jones, A. K. G. (1980). A tested set of techniques for the extraction of plant and animal macrofossils from waterlogged archaeological deposits. *Science and Archaeology* **22**, 3-15.
- Kerney, M. (1999). *Atlas of the land and freshwater molluscs of Britain and Ireland*. Colchester: Harley Books.
- Kerney, M. P. and Cameron, R. A. D. (1979). *A field guide to the land snails of Britain and North-West Europe*. Glasgow: Collins.
- Macan, T. T. (1977). A key to the British Fresh- and Brackish-water Gastropods with notes on their ecology: fourth edition. *Freshwater Biological Association Scientific Publication* **13**. Ambleside: Freshwater Biological Association.
- Stace, C. (1997). *New flora of the British Isles: 2<sup>nd</sup> edition*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

# Appendix H

## OASIS Summary

### OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

[Printable version](#)

OASIS ID: networka2-91165

#### Project details

Project name	ESLAFORDE GARDENS, ST GILES AVENUE, SLEAFORD
Short description of the project	An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Network Archaeology Limited as part of a planning application submission for a residential development at Esiaforde Gardens, Sleaford, Lincolnshire. Archaeologically significant features and deposits dated to the Roman and Medieval periods were revealed, along with several undated features which may date to these periods, but could conceivably be of late Iron Age date, as remains of this period have been revealed during previous investigations close to the perimeter of the proposed development area. The features revealed within the trenches included pits and ditches, which most likely represent storage, cess or rubbish pits, and drainage or property boundaries associated with the extensive late Iron Age and Roman settlement known to have existed on the south side of the River Slea, to the east of the centre of modern Sleaford. Medieval remains were limited to a single buried soil layer of mid thirteenth to mid fourteenth century date. The formation processes which produced the layer are unclear but its main relevance here is that it indicates that there is the potential for Medieval deposits to survive within the proposed development area. All of the archaeological remains were sealed by a series of thick layers of dark silty sand, which although physically comparable to post-Roman 'dark earth' deposits recorded elsewhere in Sleaford, appears to have formed at a later date and may relate to post-Medieval landscaping and cultivation associated with a manor house which once stood to the south of the proposed development area.
Project dates	Start: 02-11-2010 End: 13-01-2011
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	DITCHES Roman
Monument type	DITCHES Uncertain
Monument type	PITS Roman
Monument type	PITS Uncertain
Monument type	LAYER Medieval
Monument type	LAYERS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Methods & techniques	'Test Pits'
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination

#### Project location

Country	England
Site location	LINCOLNSHIRE NORTH KESTEVEN SLEAFORD ESLAFORDE GARDENS, ST GILES AVENUE, SLEAFORD
Postcode	NG34 7JE
Study area	957.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TF 07634 45977 52.9999672275 -0.395952984652 52 59 59 N 000 23 45 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 11.57m Max: 11.87m

#### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Network Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologists)
Project design originator	Naomi Field Archaeological Consultancy
Project director/manager	Michael Wood
Project supervisor	Gavin Glover
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

#### Project archive

Physical Archive recipient	The Collection Lincoln
Physical Archive ID	LCNCC: 2010.70
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones', 'Ceramics', 'Environmental'
Digital Archive recipient	The Collection Lincoln
Digital Archive ID	LCNCC: 2010.70
Digital Contents	'Animal Bones', 'Ceramics', 'Environmental', 'Stratigraphic'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography', 'Images vector', 'Spreadsheets', 'Text'
Paper Archive recipient	The Collection Lincoln
Paper Archive ID	LCNCC: 2010.70
Paper Contents	'Ceramics', 'Environmental', 'Stratigraphic', 'Animal Bones'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet', 'Drawing', 'Matrices', 'Photograph', 'Plan', 'Report', 'Section'

Entered by	Gavin Glover (gaving@nelaroh.co.uk)
Entered on	13 January 2011

**OASIS:** Please e-mail English Heritage for OASIS help and advice  
 © ADS 1996-2006 Created by Jo Gillham and Jen Mitcham, email Last modified Friday 3 February 2006  
 Site only: /dl/export/home/web/oasis/form/print.cfm for this page

# Plates

- Plate 1. Trench 1 looking east. 2m scale.
- Plate 2. Section through pits **108** and **116**, looking south-west. 1m scale
- Plate 3. Ditches **113** and **115** viewed from above. 2m scale
- Plate 4. Trench 2, looking north. 2m scale
- Plate 5. Ditches **204** and **206**, looking north. 1m scale
- Plate 6. Trench 3, looking west. 2m scale
- Plate 7. Detail of cut features in Trench 3, looking south-east



Plate 1. Trench 1 looking east. 2m scale.



Plate 2. Section through pits **108** and **116**, looking south-west. 1m scale



Plate 3. Ditches **113** and **115** viewed from above. 2m scale



Plate 4. Trench 2, looking north. 2m scale



Plate 5. Ditches **204** and **206**, looking north. 1m scale



Plate 6. Trench 3, looking west. 2m scale

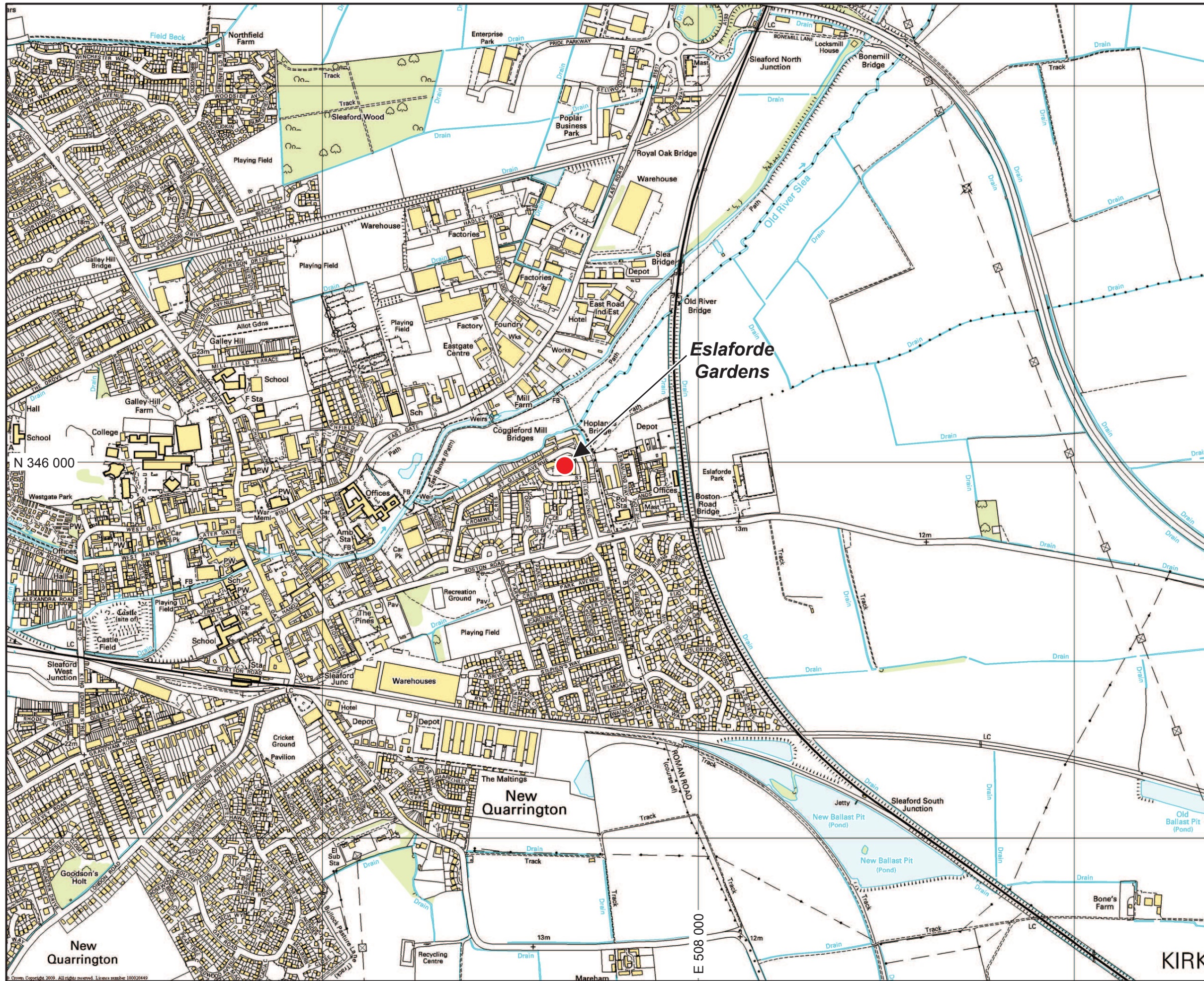


Plate 7. Detail of cut features in Trench 3, looking south-east

# Figures

- Figure 1: Location plan of development
- Figure 2: Housing development plan showing trench locations
- Figure 3: Trench 1 plan and sections
- Figure 4: Trench 2 plan and sections
- Figure 5: Trench 3 plan and section
- Figure 6: Preliminary sketch plan showing raft foundation details





● Site location



Extracts from © Ordnance Survey 1:10 000 mapping reproduced by permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.  
© Crown copyright 2008. All rights reserved.  
Licence number 100021059.

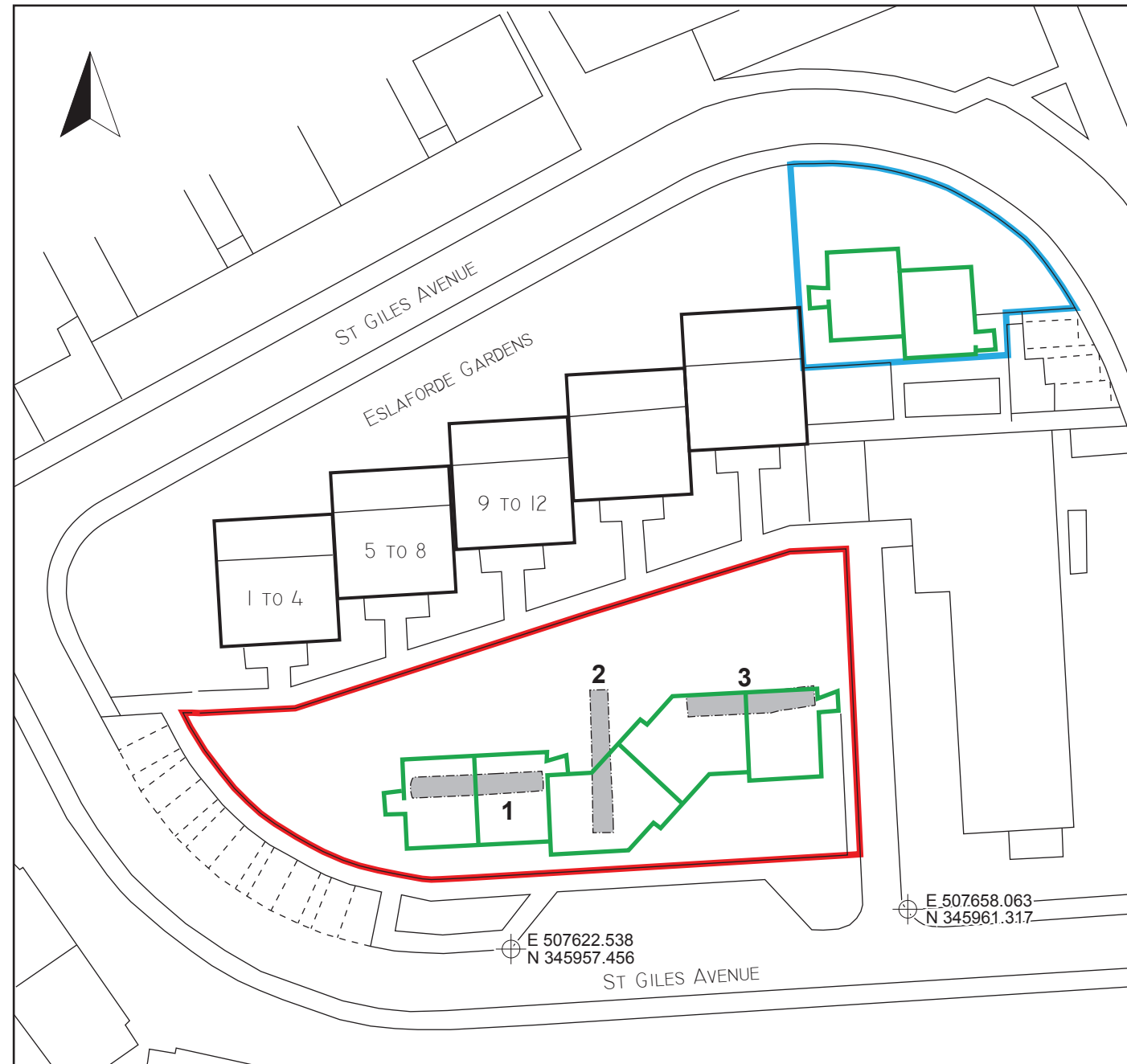
Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App
0.2	13/01/11	Edits	JLC	GG	MW
0.1	23/11/10	Site location	DW	GG	MW



**Eslaforde Gardens, Sleaford**

Figure 1: Location plan of development

Scale 1:10,000



- Proposed development area
- Inaccessible proposed development area
- Proposed building footprint
- 1  Trench locations

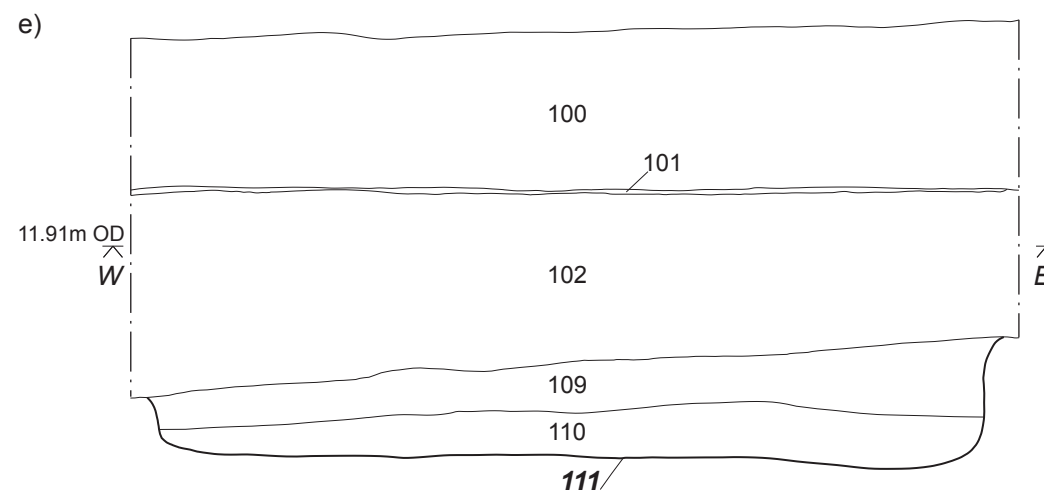
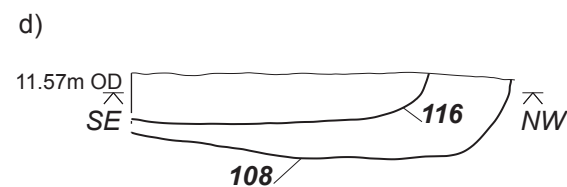
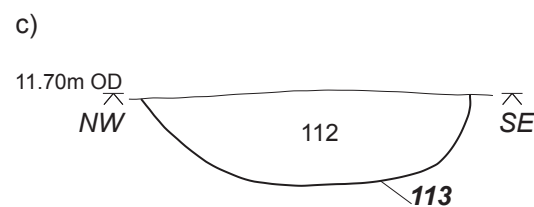
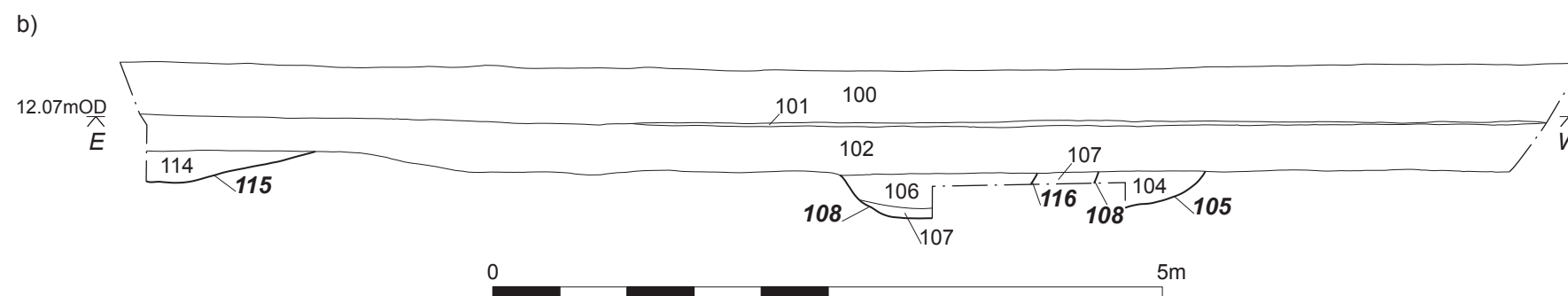
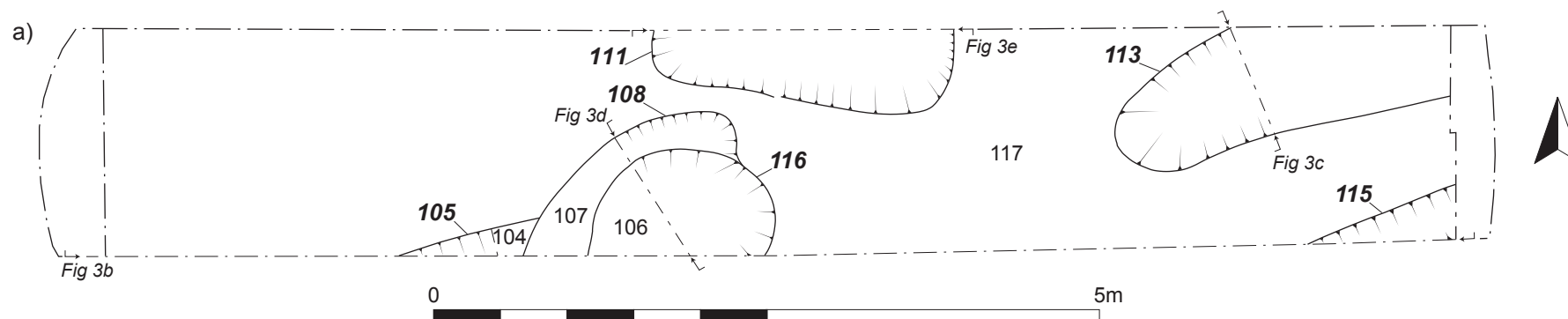
0.2	14/01/11	Edits	JLC	GG	MW
0.1	14/5/10	Site plan	DW	GG	MW
Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App



**Eslaforde Gardens, Sleaford**

Figure 2: Housing development plan showing trench locations

Scale 1:500



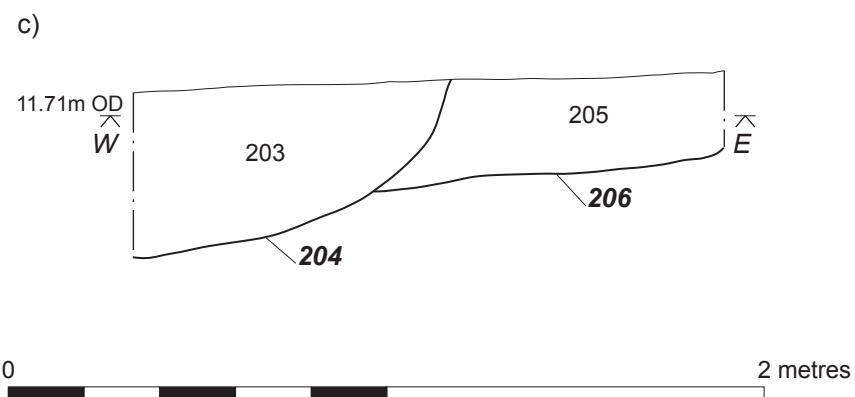
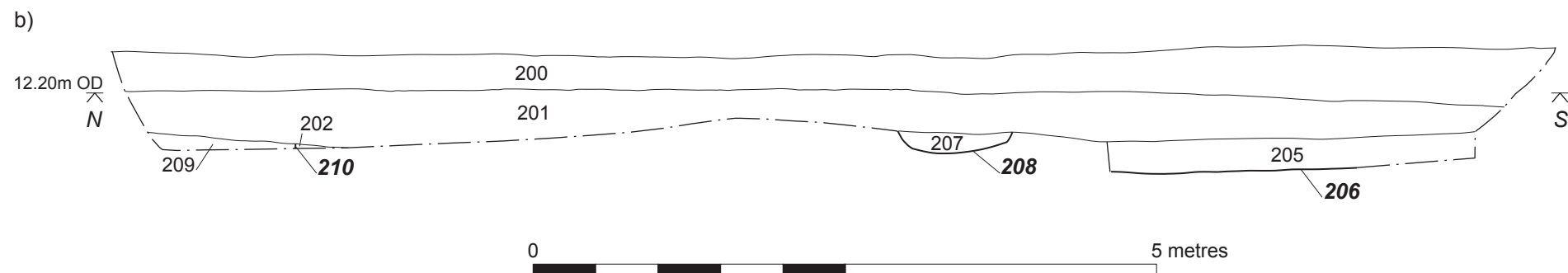
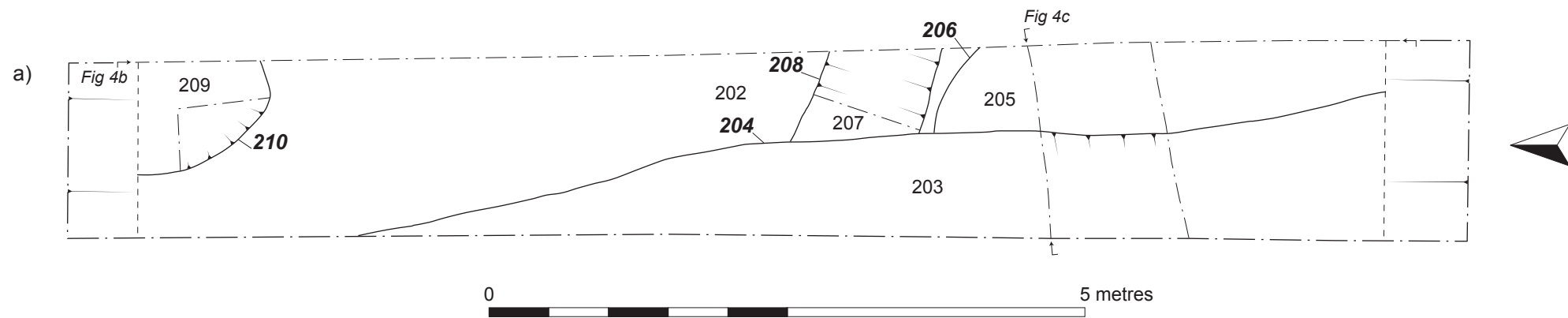
Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App
0.2	13/01/11	Edits	JLC	GG	MW
0.01	23/11/10	Plan and sections	DW	GG	MW



**Eslaforde Gardens, Sleaford**

Figure 3: Trench 1 plan and sections  
 a) Plan  
 b) North facing trench section  
 c) Ditch 113, south-west facing  
 d) Pits 108 and 116, north-east facing  
 e) Pit 111, south facing

Scale 1:50 and 1:20



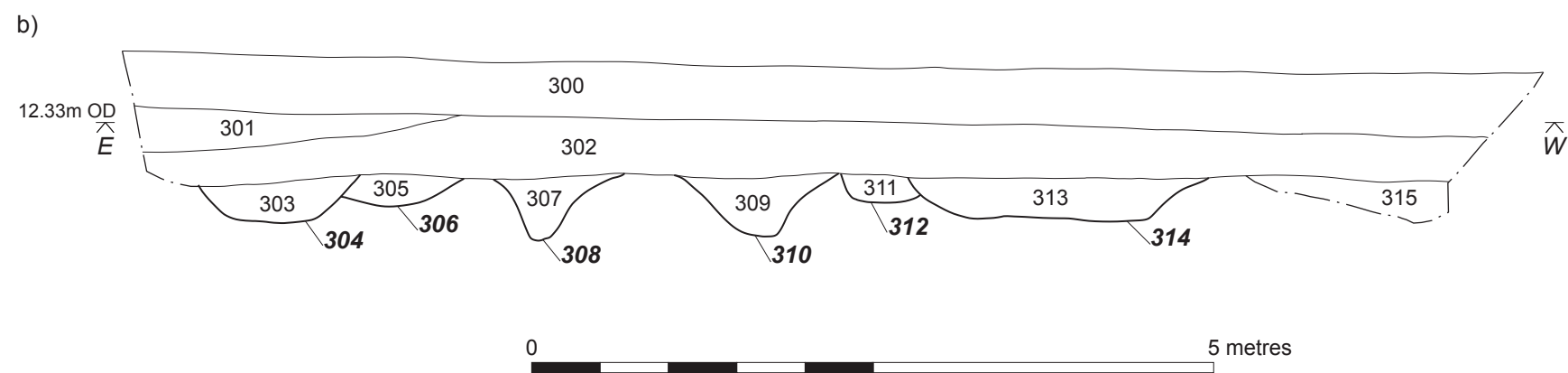
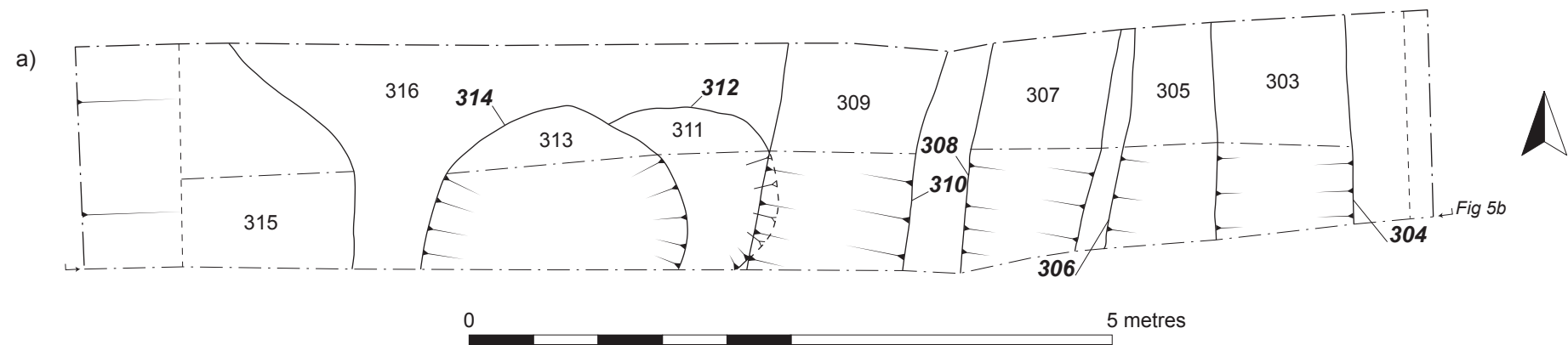
0.2	13/01/11	Edits	JLC	GG	MW
0.01	23/11/10	Plan and sections	DW	GG	MW
Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App



**Eslaforde Gardens, Sleaford**

Figure 4: Trench 2 plan and sections  
 a) Plan  
 b) West facing trench section  
 c) Ditches 204 and 206, south facing

Scale 1:50 and 1:20



0.2	13/01/11	Edits	JLC	GG	MW
0.01	23/11/10	Plan and sections	DW	GG	MW
Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App



**Eslaforde Gardens, Sleaford**

Figure 5: Trench 3 plan and section

a) Plan

b) North facing trench section

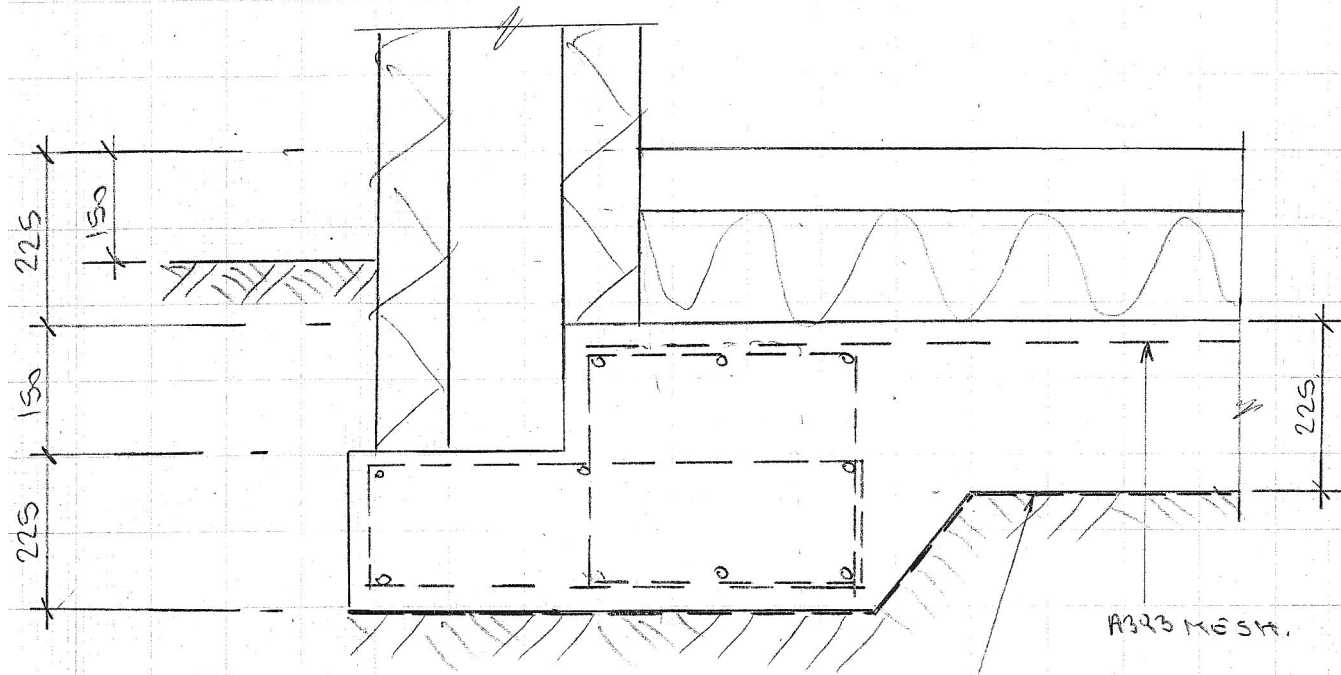
Scale 1:50



**John Watson & Partners**  
Consulting Engineers

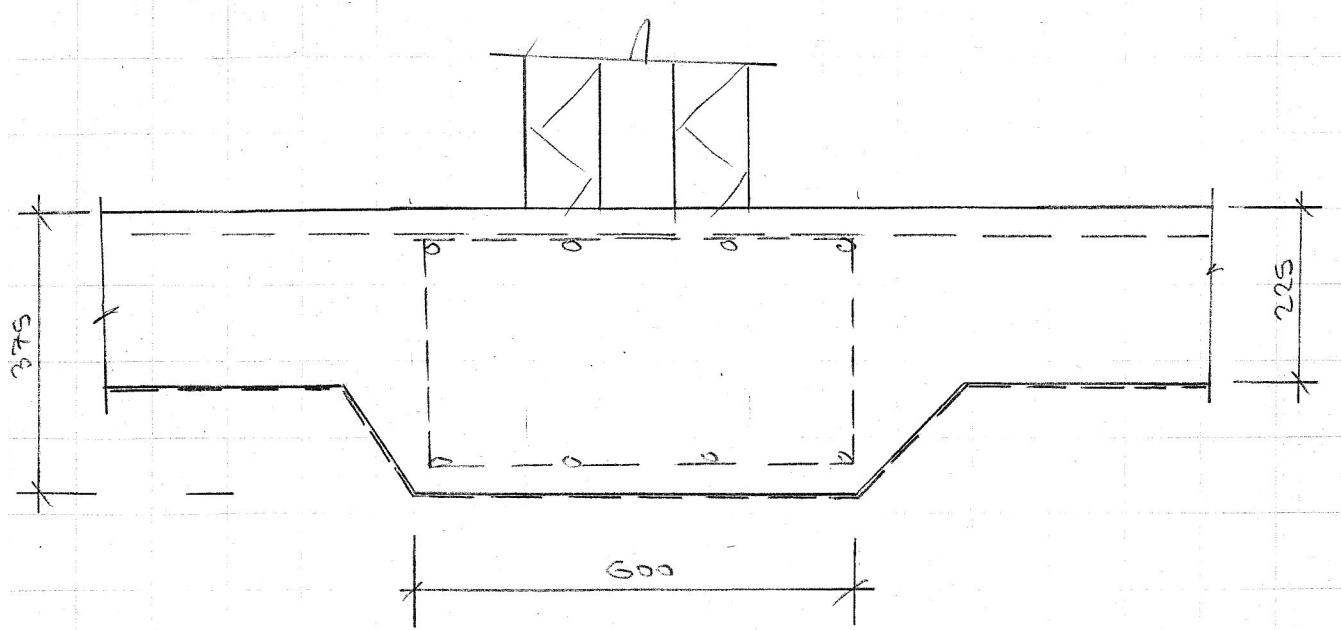
Equinox, 30 Commerce Road,  
Lynchwood, Peterborough PE2 6LR  
Tel: (01733) 394433 Fax: (01733) 232255

Contract		ESLAFORDE GARDENS SLEAFORD.	Job ref	4103
Sketch by	Checked by		Sketch sheet No./Rev.	SK1. 1
Sketch	PRELIM. RAFT FOUND DETAILS.		Date	NOV 10.



CAST SCAB IN 1200 GAUGE  
POLYTHENE DIRECT IN  
PROJE RIGGED SUBGRADE  
(NO SUBBASE).

SECTION THRU PERIMETER



SECTION THRU PARTY WALL

0.2	13/01/11	Edits	JLC	GG	MW
0.1	7/12/10	Sketch plan	DW	GG	MW
Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App



**Eslaforde Gardens, Sleaford**

Figure 6: Preliminary sketch plan showing raft foundation details

Scale 1:10