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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF DEVELOPMENT ON LAND AT
ALBION STREET,
SPALDING,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SAS00)**



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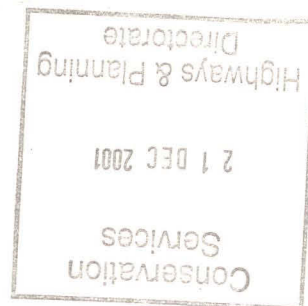
Work Undertaken For
Patterson Properties

Report Compiled by
Steve Thomson BSc(Hons) PIFA

December 2001

Planning Application No:H16/1278/98
National Grid Reference: TF2513 2314
City and County Museum Accession No:2000.94

A.P.S. Report No: 71/01



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1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during development on land at Albion Street, Spalding, Lincolnshire as the site lay within an archaeologically sensitive area, containing medieval and Roman remains.

During the course of the investigation an undated ditch and possible pit were identified along with post-medieval pits and a ditch. Brick wells, a brick wall and floor were also recorded along with two modern pits and a service tunnel. Demolition layers and levelling deposits, related to previous construction on the site, overlay the modern topsoil.

No deposits of the Romano-British or medieval periods were encountered.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as 'a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons within a specified area or site, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed' (IFA 1997).

2.2 Planning Background

A watching brief was undertaken between 28th March 2000 and 8th April 2001 during the excavations of footings for 8 properties with garages on land at Albion Street, Spalding, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application H16/1278/98 to South Holland District Council. Permission was granted subject to a standard condition for archaeological

recording.

The archaeological recording was commissioned by Patterson Properties and carried out by Archaeological Project Services in accordance with a specification and subsequent revision approved by the Archaeological Officer for Lincolnshire County Council (Appendix 1).

2.3 Topography and Geology

Spalding lies 23km southwest of Boston and 30km southeast of Sleaford in the administrative district of South Holland, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The development site is located in the northern part of the town at approximately 5m OD on the west side of a ridge marked by Albion Street (Fig. 2) and is centred at National Grid Reference TF 2512 2314.

As an urban area the local soils have not been mapped but on the basis of nearby deposits are considered to be of the Wallasea 2 Association, coarse silty calcareous soils, or the Wallasea 2 Association, peloalluvial gley soils. These soils are developed on young marine alluvium, usually salt marsh, tidal creek and river deposits (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 338, 361).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

There is little evidence for prehistoric remains in the Spalding region as the land surface from this period is now buried by later alluvium (peats, silts, clays *etc.*). However, later Iron Age remains are known from southwest of the town secured beneath 1-1.5m of silt. Similarly, there is sparse evidence for the Romano-British occupation of the vicinity, although cropmarks of roads and settlement indicate that Spalding may have been an important centre during this period. A watching brief undertaken at

Pinchbeck Road revealed Romano-British remains at depths of 1.4m below the present ground surface (APS Forthcoming).

A statue, probably of Venus, dating to the Romano-British period, was found c.200m south of the development area (Figure 2 - SMR No. 22372).

Although no Saxon remains have been found in Spalding, the place name suggests that the area was settled during this period. The name Spalding is derived from the Old English group name, *Spaldingas* 'the people of the Spalde', who are recorded in the 7th/8th century tribute list known as the Tribal Hideage (Cameron 1998). Several street-names believed to be of Danish derivation have been identified in the town (Hallam 1954).

Spalding is documented in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and was by this time an important centre having a priory, castle, market as well as resources such as fisheries and salt-pans. Much of the medieval town has vanished following later developments, though medieval finds are recorded within the vicinity of the site (Figure 2). The present church is medieval and was built in place of an earlier cemetery chapel. Two other chapels are believed to have existed on the east bank of the Welland, although their precise location is not known. There is also documentary evidence for a leper hospital, the Hospital of St Nicholas.

During the 17th and 18th century Spalding remained an important centre as it was the lowest bridging point of the Welland. It also became a centre for river traffic and in 1743 the Welland was canalised and deepened.

3. AIMS

The aim of the archaeological investigation,

as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), was to ensure that any archaeological features exposed during the development should be recorded and, if present, to determine their spatial arrangement, date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

The foundation trenches for the dwellings and garages were excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a 750mm toothed bucket to depths of up to 2.5 metres. Due to the instability of the sides of the foundation trenches, excavation took place in short segments with concrete backfilling occurring as each section was completed. During progress of works the specification of the watching brief was revised requiring monitoring of one side of each plot.

Due to health and safety constraints imposed by the method of excavation it was only possible to undertake selective detailed examination of the trenches and the deposits exposed. Where possible, sections were cleaned and rendered vertical. Each archaeological deposit or feature revealed within the trench was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A colour slide photographic record was compiled and sections were recorded at a scale of 1:10. Annotated scale and sketch plans were produced at scales of 1:100 and 1:50 detailing the position of recorded features and section locations.

Records of the deposits and features recognised during the investigation were examined. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them, supplemented by artefact dating where relevant (Appendix 3). A

stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced.

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

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis, four phases of deposits were identified;

Phase 1	Natural alluvial deposits
Phase 2	Undated deposits
Phase 3	Post-medieval deposits
Phase 4	Modern deposits

5.1 Natural deposits

The earliest deposits encountered during the course of the investigation consisted of a pale brown silt (**004**) in Plot 1; a compact mid-yellowish brown silt (**025**) in the garages and a firm, mid-reddish brown silt (**033**) in Plot 8. These deposits represented natural alluvial deposition.

5.2 Undated deposits

In Plot 2, an indeterminate shaped cut (**014**) with a near vertical southern side (Figure 7 - section 6) and oriented north-south was identified as a possible pit. The cut was filled by a soft, mottled mid-greyish brown and orange silt (**015**) overlain by a soft black silt (**016**). The latter deposit may have contained burnt soil whilst (**016**) appeared to be rich in charcoal. Both deposits appeared to be the result of the deliberate backfilling of the feature.

To the south in Plot 8 a ditch cut (**036**) 2.20m wide x 2.10m deep and greater than 3.10m long was identified. The ditch was oriented east - west and filled by a soft, mid-greyish brown silt (**035**) containing

occasional limestone fragments. The fill appeared to represent several sequences of deposition but due to the instability and depth of the foundation trench full examination was not possible.

5.3 Post-medieval deposits

Towards the centre of the development in Plot 3 a soft, dark grey silt (**013**) (Figure 7 section 5), containing occasional brick and charcoal fragments was identified. A clay pipe stem of 19th century date, iron smithing slag of 18th - 20th century date and a fragment of ceramic building material were recovered from the deposit.

In Plot 1, to the east of the development, a friable, dark grey brown silt (**003**) (Figure 6 - sections 1 and 2) containing occasional pebbles and brick fragments was identified as a levelling layer. Pottery of 19th century date and ceramic building material were recovered from the deposit.

Cut through the natural silt (**004**) the southern edge of a deep cut (**017**), was identified in Plot 2. The feature was greater than 2.00m deep and was interpreted as a probable pit. A soft, black silt (**018**) containing organic material filled the pit and appeared to be the result of dumping. A clay pipe bowl of late 17th - early 18th century date was recovered from (**018**).

Within Plot 8 a linear cut (**031**) oriented north - south with steeply sloping sides was identified as a ditch (Figure 8 - section 9). The ditch was filled by a series of silts (**032**), (**034**), (**030**) and (**046**) which represented a combination of backfilling and natural silting. Brick fragments and animal bone were recovered from (**034**).

Also within Plot 8, a cut of indeterminate shape and size (**038**) (Figure 5) was identified as a probable pit. The feature was

backfilled by a soft, mid-grey sandy silt containing wood chippings (043) and a soft, mid-brown silt with reddish mottling (037) containing occasional limestone fragments. Ceramic building material fragments were recovered from (043).

5.4 Modern deposits

Sealing the ditch (031) and pit (038) was a soft, mid-brown silt (029), 0.45m thick, which was identified as a subsoil. This in turn was overlain by a firm, dark greyish brown silt (028) which contained occasional limestone and ceramic building material fragments. The layer represented a subsoil and was also recognised in the footing of the garages (024). Sealing the subsoil was a compact to soft dark grey to black silt (002), (021) and (027) containing gravel and ceramic building material fragments. The layer was thought to represent a buried topsoil and was sealed by tarmac (001) in Plot 1 which formed the modern car park surface.

Cut into the topsoil in Plot 1 was a modern brick wall (007) (Figure 4) with a 0.38m wide foundation cut (008). Contiguous with the wall was a brick floor surface (005) and associated bedding layer (006) (Figure 6 - section 3) likely to have represented a yard surface. A further brick wall foundation (019), oriented east - west, was recorded in Plot 2.

Cut through the topsoil (027) in Plot 8 was a feature of indeterminate size and shape (040) filled by modern dumped material (039) likely to have functioned as a rubbish pit. Also identified in Plot 8 was a brick lined, vaulted service tunnel (041). The tunnel was 1.10m wide and greater than 1.00m long.

Within Plot 1, three brick built wells (047), (048) and (049) (Figure 4) were exposed

cutting through the topsoil.

A demolition layer of rubble, sand and gravel (026), 0.40m thick, was identified in Plot 8. A similar layer (023) was also encountered in the foundation trenches for the garages and was sealed by a moderately compact, mid-yellowish brown silt (022), which represented levelling of the ground surface. Within Plot 3, a series of dumped deposits (010), (011) and (012) were identified (Figure 6 - section 3) and were sealed by a soft, light yellowish brown silt (009). These deposits appeared to be related to levelling of the ground surface and probably connected with previous construction work on the site. Similar made ground was identified in Plots 4 and 5 (020).

Phase 4 features culminated with a sub-rectangular cut, 1.50m wide x 1.45m deep and a minimum of 2.00m long (045). The cut was filled by a firm, mid-grey silt (044) containing occasional ceramic building material fragments and was interpreted as a probable pit.

6. DISCUSSION

Phase 1 natural deposits were represented by layers of alluvium (004), (025) and (033) and are consistent with sediments identified in previous investigations in Spalding.

The undated Phase 2 features consisted of a possible pit (014) and a ditch (036). The nature of the fills in (014) suggested activity associated with burning and the deliberate disposal of material, possibly industrial waste. The ditch (036) appears to have formed a land division or boundary which gradually silted up over time.

The pit was sealed by a post-medieval levelling deposit and the ditch by the subsoil

and an elluvial horizon, as such, an early date for both of the features cannot be precluded.

Post-medieval, Phase 3, activity was evidenced in the form of two pits (038), (017), a ditch (031) and a levelling deposit (003). The levelling deposit may be related to raising of the ground surface in response to flooding in the area. A flood deposit was identified in Plot 3 (013).

The ditch (031) may indicate agricultural use of the land during the post-medieval period, though the presence of ceramic building material in the fill (034) suggests the proximity of buildings. However, the lack of any density of structural evidence during the post-medieval period supports the hypothesis of agricultural use.

Phase 4 deposits attest to considerable modern disturbance with the remains of wall foundations (007) (019), a yard surface (005) and three wells (047), (048) (049). A vaulted service tunnel (041) also provides evidence of urban use of the land during the modern era. Layers of demolition debris and dumped deposits, forming made up ground, were identified across the site and relate to previous construction in the area.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Albion Street, Spalding because the site lay within an area of known remains of Roman and medieval date. An undated ditch and pit, along with post-medieval activity and modern deposits were identified during the course of the watching brief. No remains of the Romano-British or medieval periods were encountered, though an early date to the Phase 2 ditch and pit cannot be discounted. The site may have been used primarily for agricultural purposes through to the post-medieval period with

later, modern, urbanisation.

The nature of the soils exposed suggests that few paleo-environmental indicators (plant remains, seeds, pollen etc.) will have survived other than through charring, though other indicators such as bone or shell would be preserved.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr D. Patterson of Patterson Properties who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Dale Trimble and this report was edited by Dale Trimble and Tom Lane. Dave Start permitted access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble
Supervisors: Jo Hambly, Chris Moulis, Tobin Rayner, Jim Snee, Fiona Walker
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Illustration: Mark Dymond, Vickey Posey and Steve Thomson
Post-excavation Analyst: Steve Thomson

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

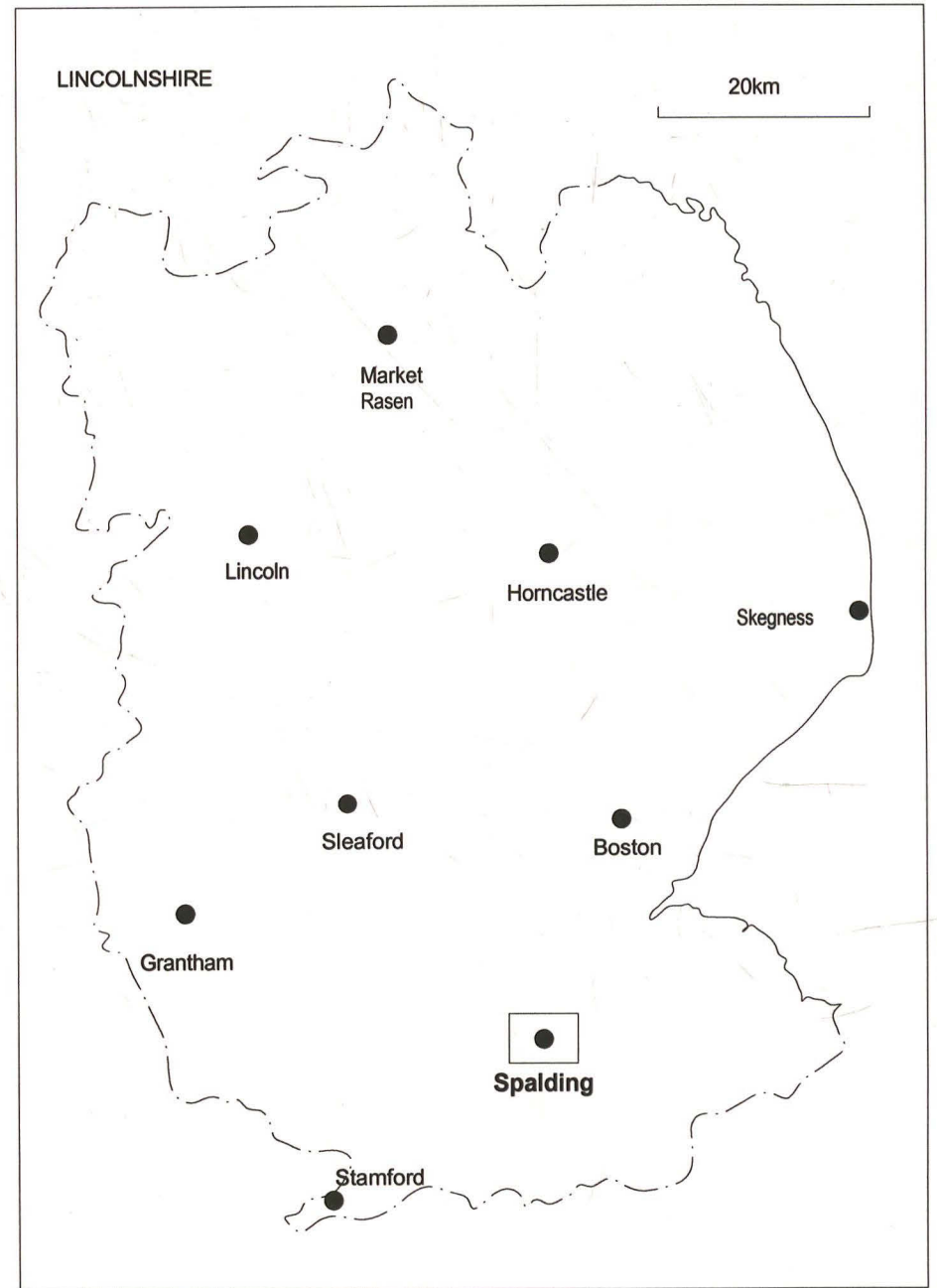
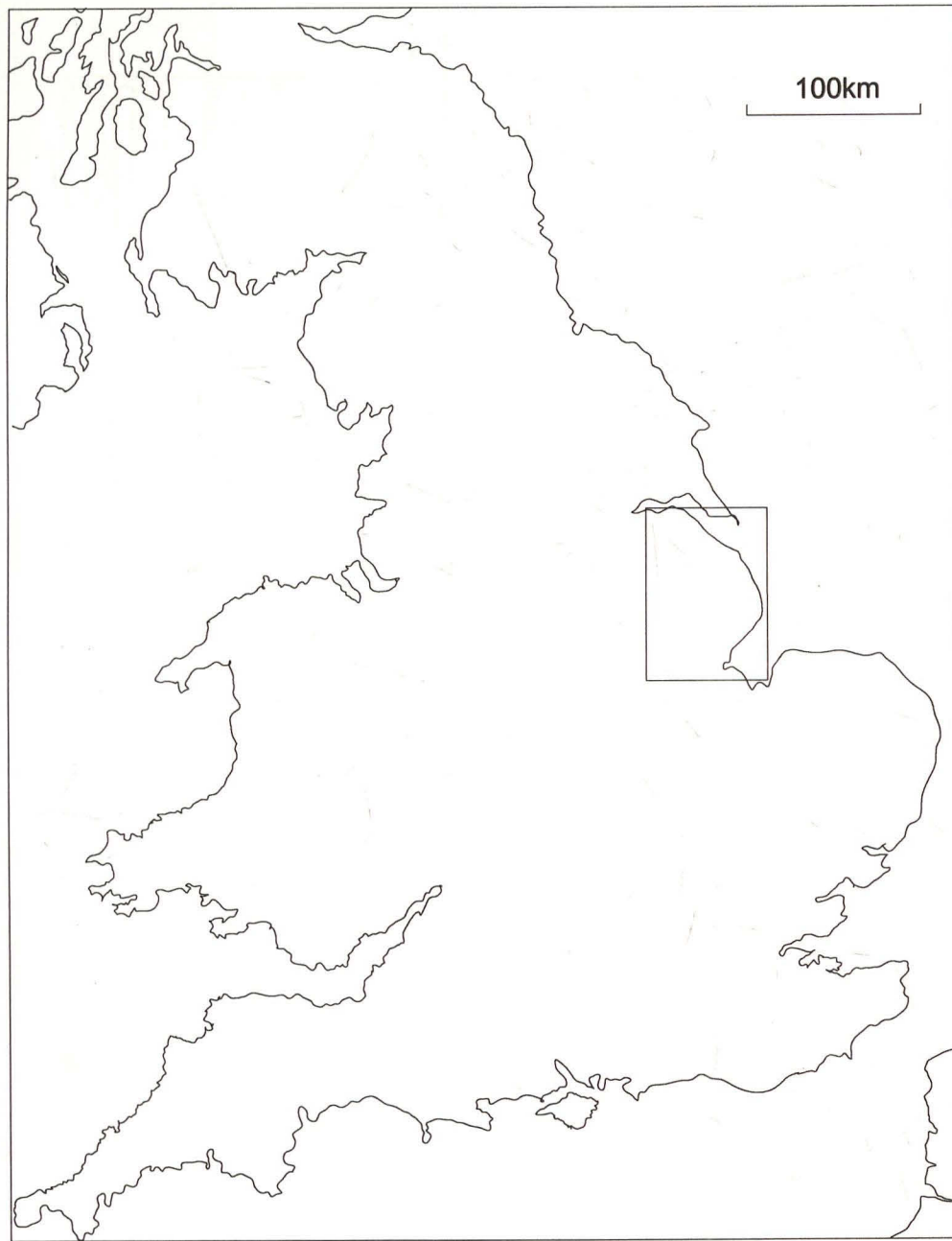
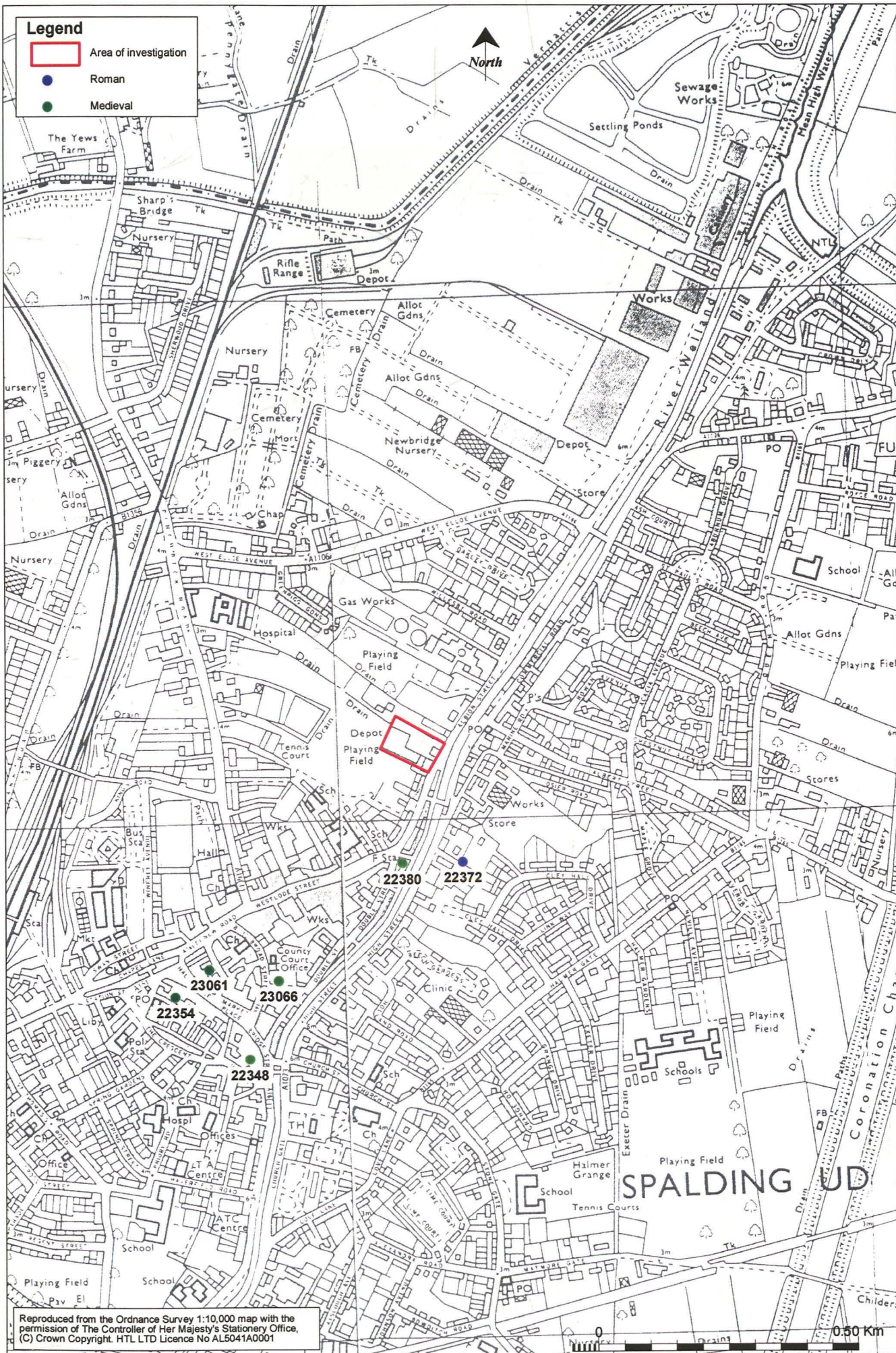


Figure 1 General Location Plan



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Figure 2 Location plan and archaeological setting

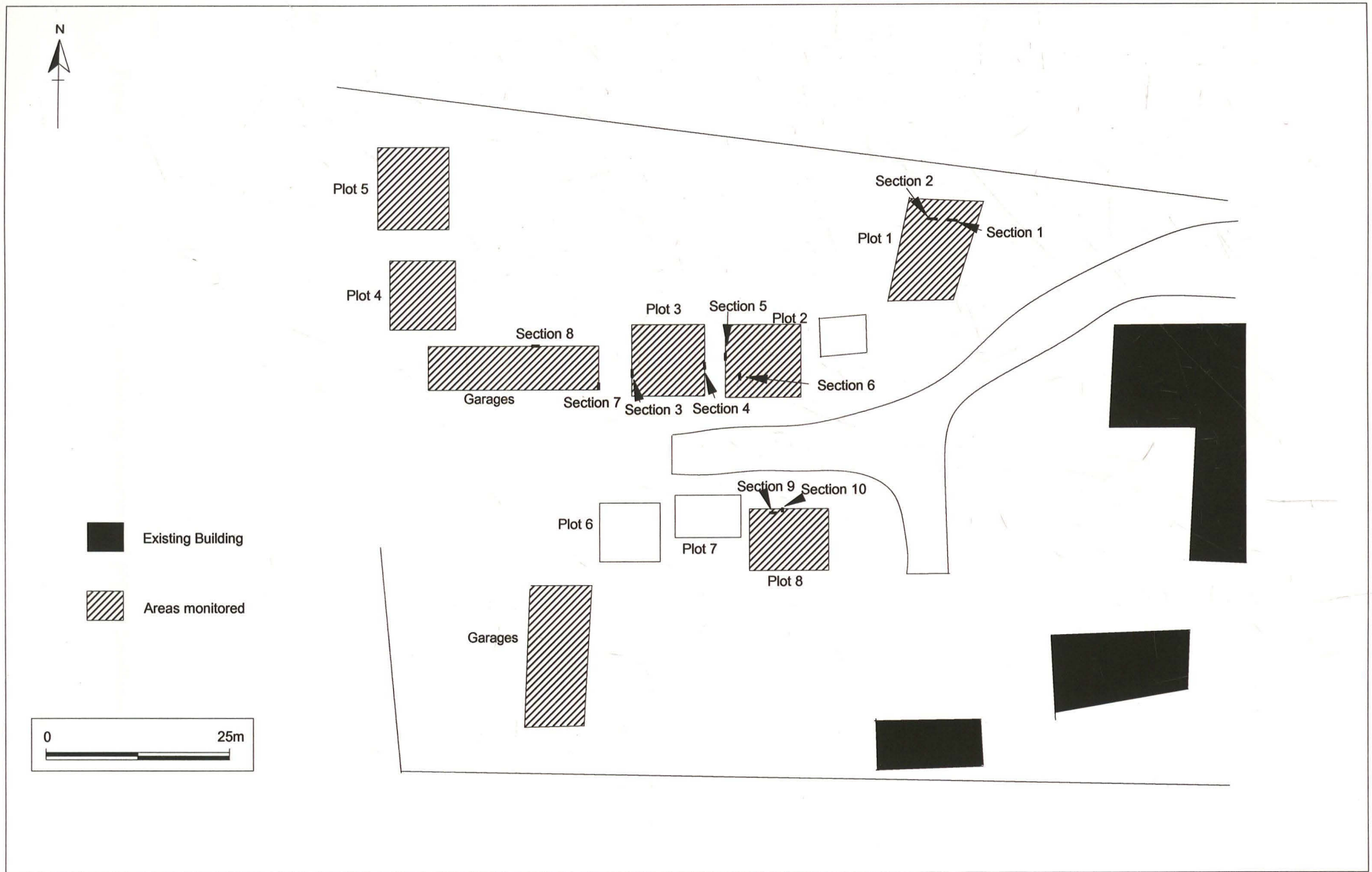


Figure 3 - Detailed site plan showing areas monitored and section locations

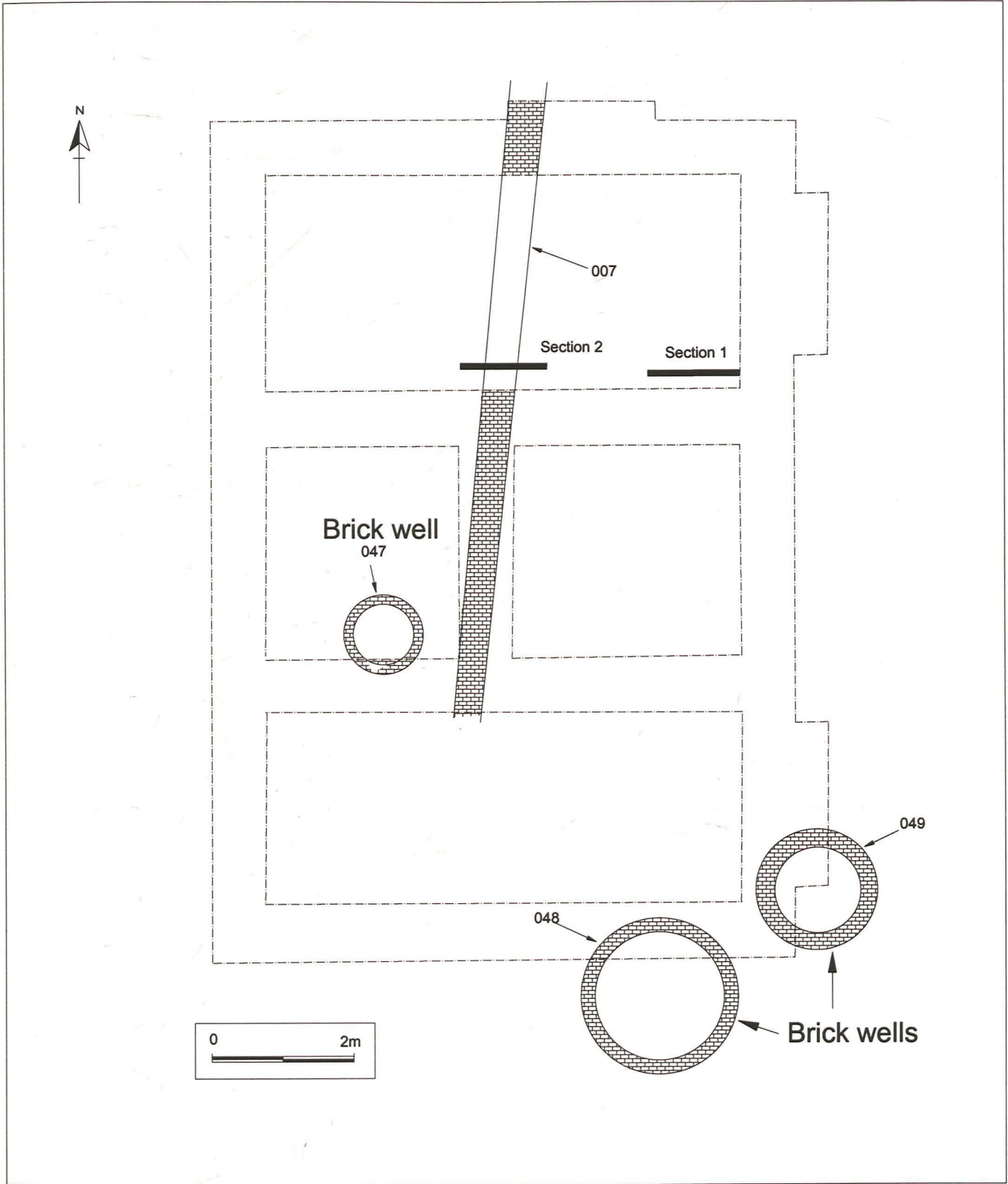


Figure 4 - Plot 1 foundation plan showing features and section locations

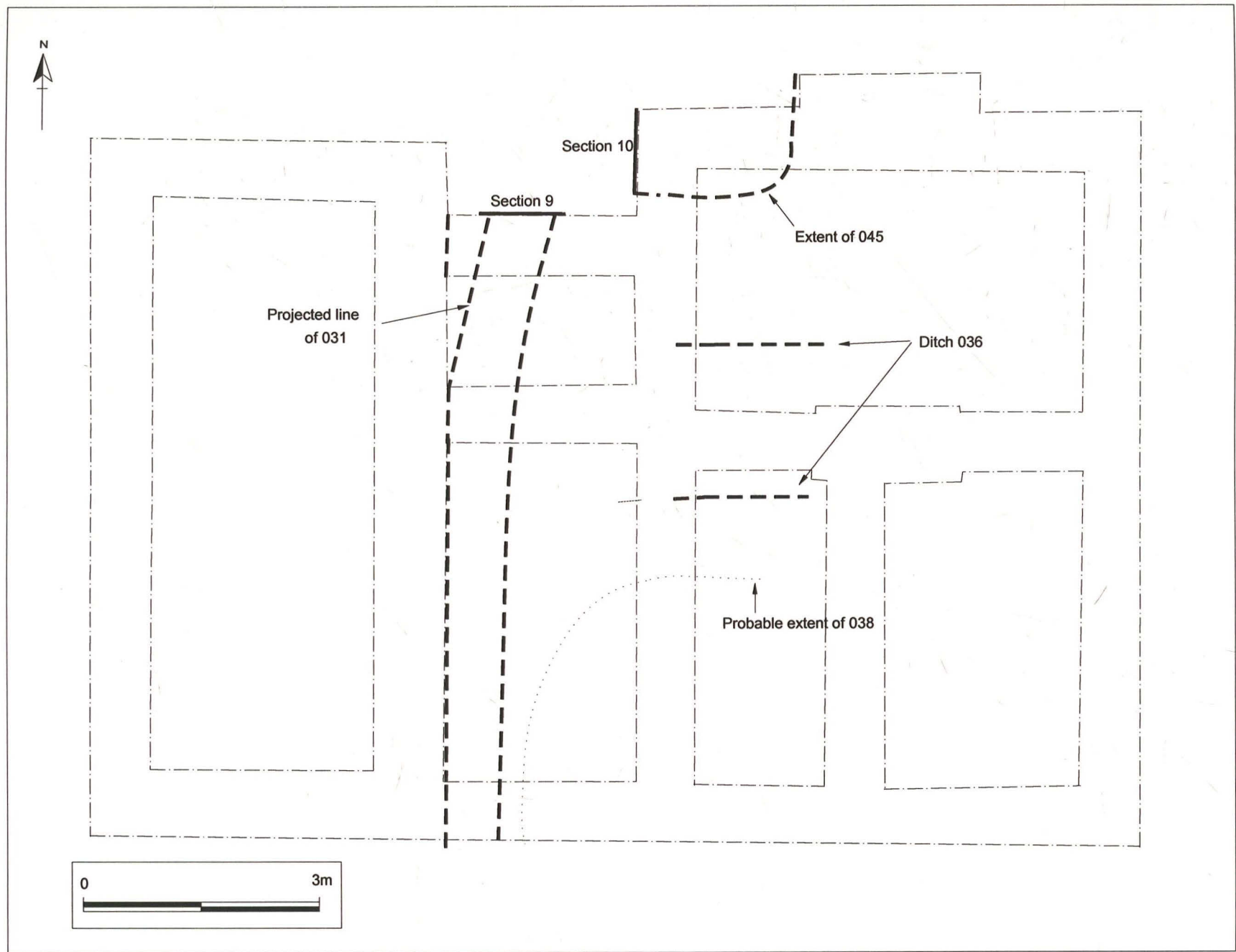


Figure 5 - Plot 8 foundation plan showing features and section locations

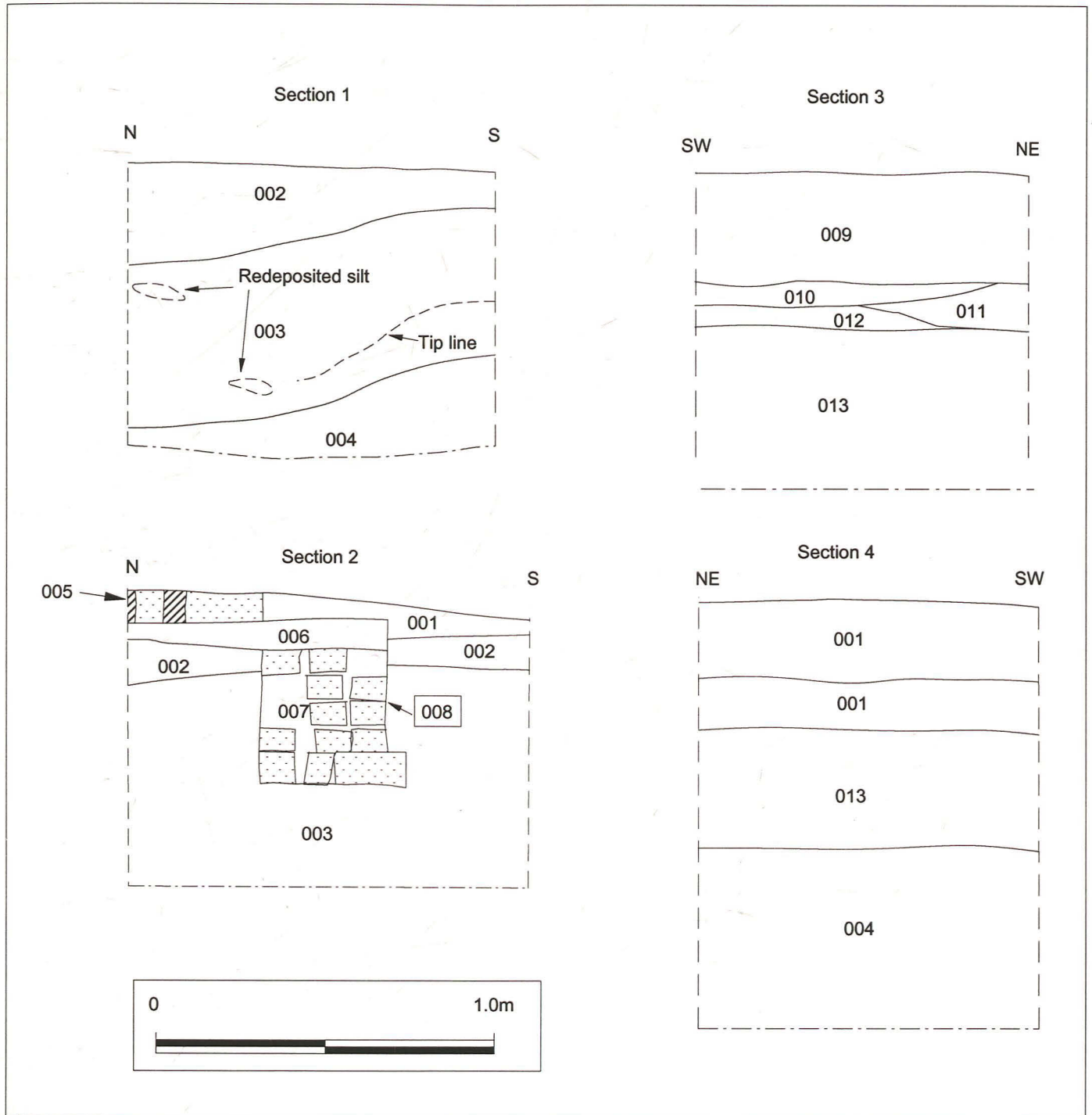


Figure 6 - Section drawings 1 - 4

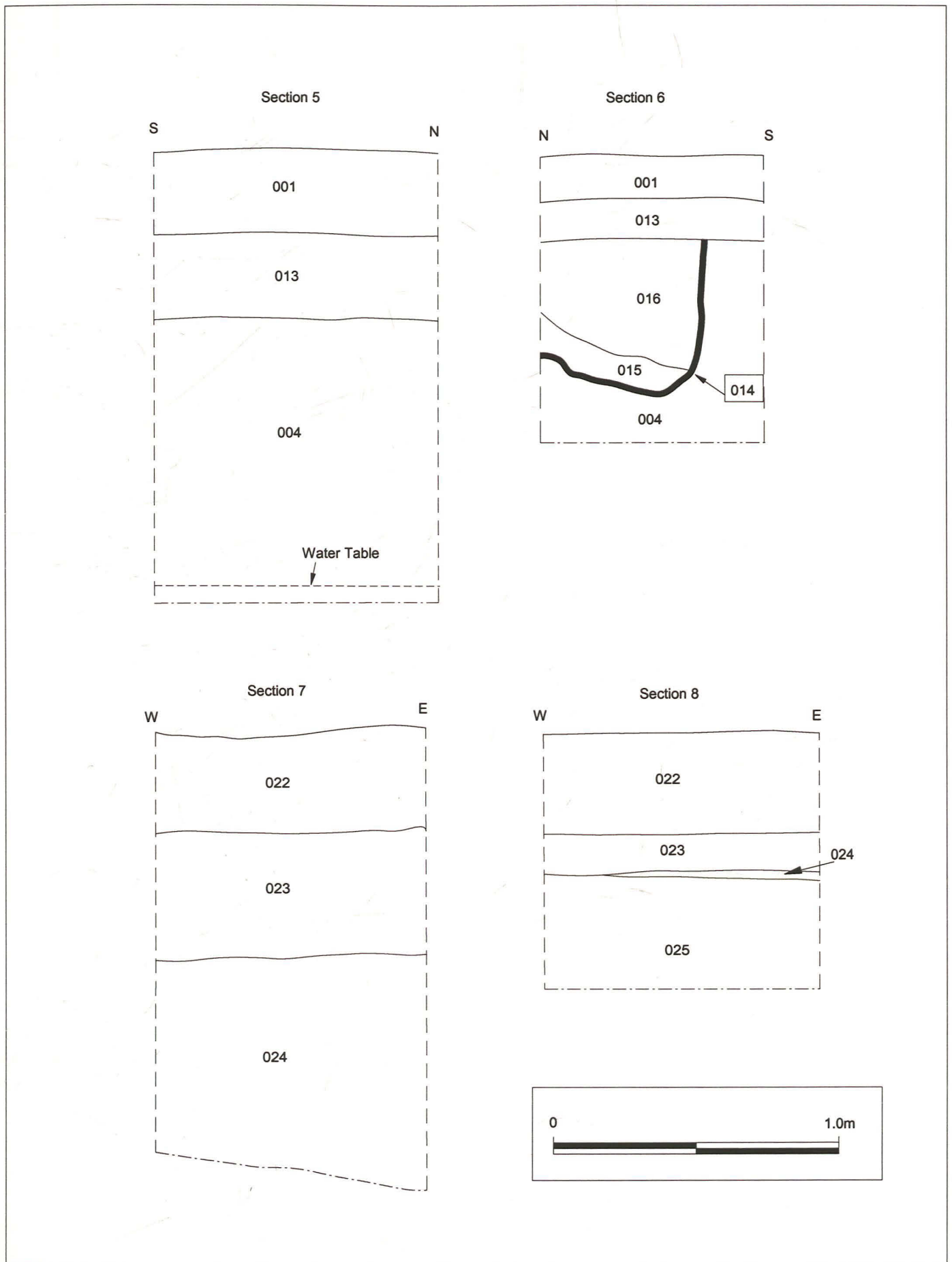


Figure 7 - Section drawings 5 - 8

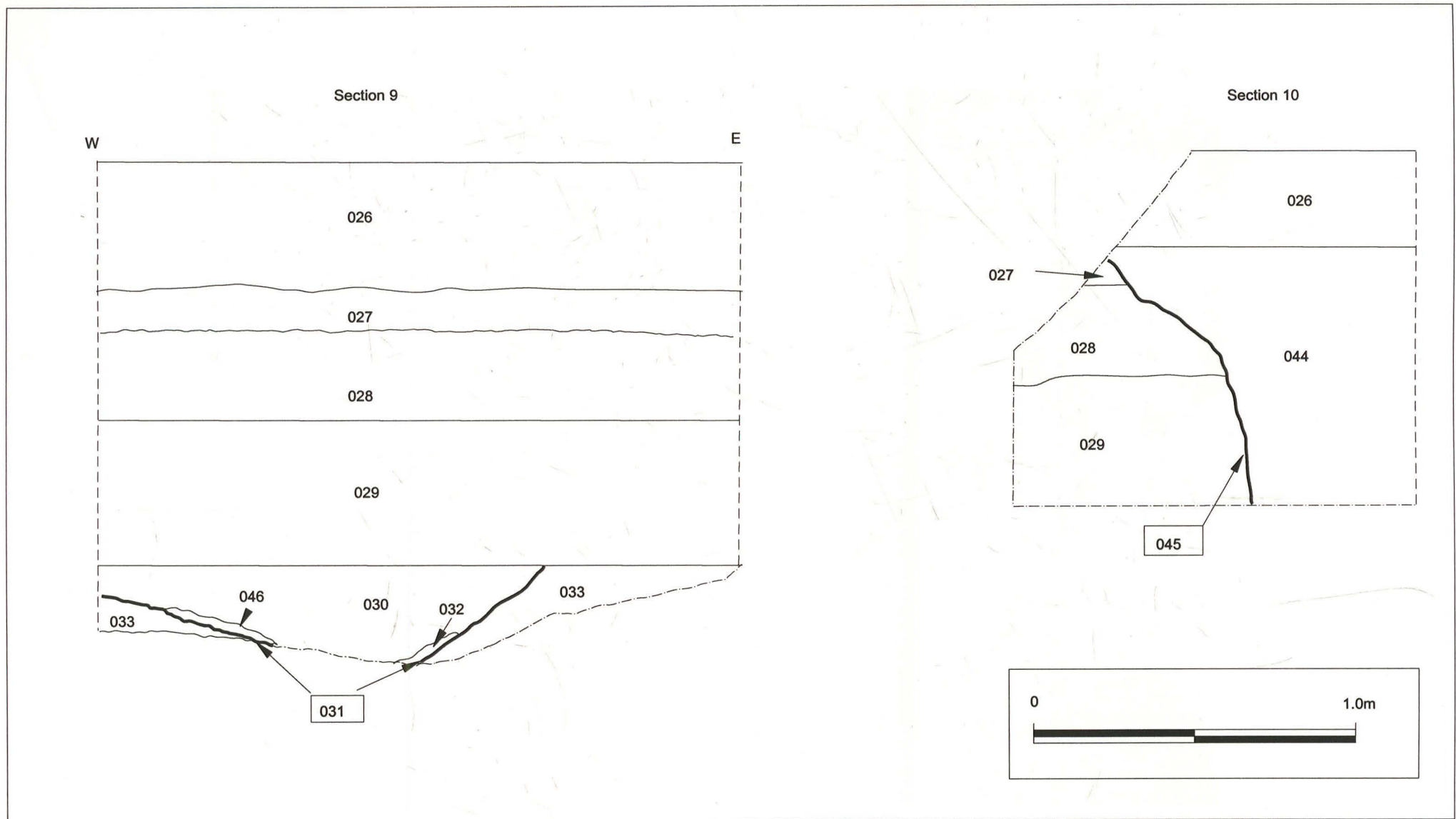


Figure 8 - Section drawings 9 and 10



Plate 1 General view plot 3, looking south east



Plate 2 Undated ditch cut (036), looking east

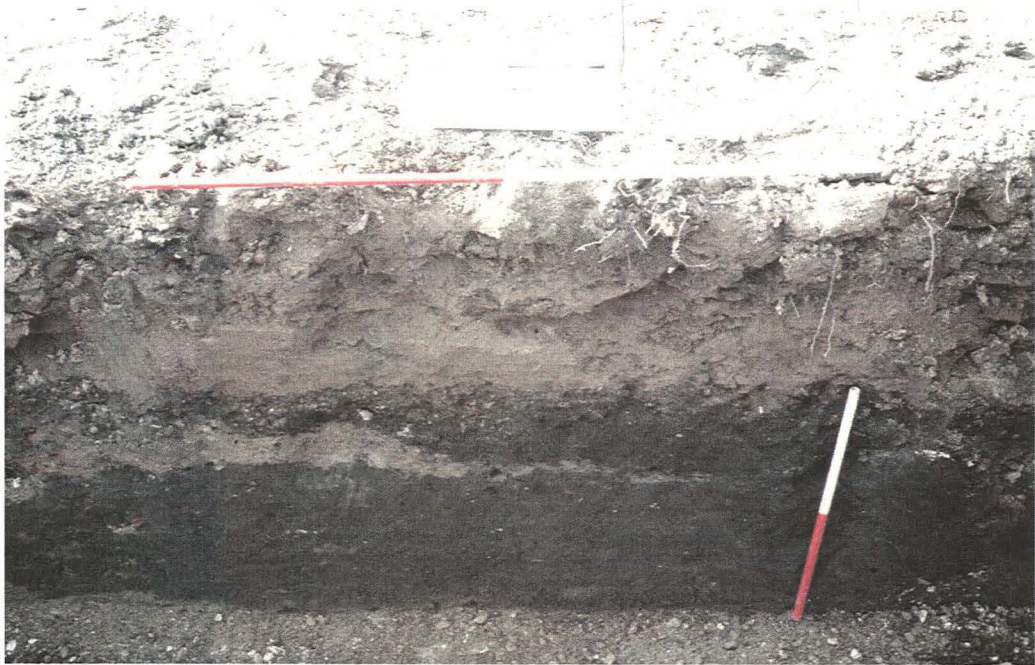


Plate 3 Section 3, looking northwest



Plate 4 Section 2, post medieval levelling, looking east

**LAND AT
ALBION STREET,
SPALDING,
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR
PATTERSON PROPERTIES LTD**

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

MARCH 2000

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1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during development at Albion Street, Spalding, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, containing medieval and Roman remains.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during groundworks connected with development at Albion Street, Spalding, Lincs. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 252 232.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Spalding lies 23km southwest of Boston in the fenlands of south Lincolnshire. The site is situated in the northern part of Spalding, off Albion Street, at National Grid Reference TF 252 232.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application was submitted to South Holland District Council for a programme of residential development. The application is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies in the northern part of the town at approximately 5m OD on the west side of a sight ridge marked by Albion Street, the land gently sloping down to the west. Local soils have not been mapped as the site lies in an urban area. The

surrounding soils comprise the Wallasea 2 Association, peloalluvium gley soils developed on young marine alluvium, usually salt march, tidal creek and river deposits, overlying a solid geology of Oxford Clay (Hodge *et al.* 1984).

6 THE ARCHAEOLOGY

- 6.1 The development is located in the general area of Spalding Castle, built in the 11th century and the focus of the manor of Ivo Taillebois. Previous investigations nearby on the north side of Westlode Street did not reveal any remains of the castle but there was evidence of flooding from the River Westlode, and indications of medieval occupation of 10th-14th century date (Heritage Lincolnshire 1992). Recent investigations at Pinchbeck Road, a little to the west, revealed Roman remains at depth.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:

7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.

- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:

7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;

7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;

7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and

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

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.

8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is IFA registered organisation no. 21.

- 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- 8.2.4.1 The site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
- 8.2.4.2 groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.5 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

9 **POST-EXCAVATION**

9.1 Stage 1

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

9.2 Stage 2

9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

9.3 Stage 3

9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.

9.3.2 This will consist of:

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

9.3.2.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.

9.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.

9.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.

9.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the watching brief.

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

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

9.3.2.8 Sections of the archaeological features.

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

9.3.2.10 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

9.3.2.11 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

10.1 Copies of the evaluation report will be sent to: the client; the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record; and Spalding Borough Council Planning Department.

11 **ARCHIVE**

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

12 PUBLICATION

- 12.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be published in Heritage Lincolnshire's Annual Report and a note presented to the editor of the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the journal of the *Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the County Archaeological Officer. They will be given notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

14 VARIATIONS

- 14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

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

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principal and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist

subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist Medieval and later - H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 INSURANCES

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

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19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Heritage Lincolnshire, 1992 *Archaeological Evaluation at Westlode Street, Spalding, Lincolnshire*

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

Specification: Version 1, 31st March 2000

Appendix 2
Context Summary

Context No.	Plot No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	1	2,4,5	Compacted black tarmac over lean mix concrete, 0.30m thick	Modern car Park Surface
002	1	1,2,4	Compact, black silt containing flint gravel, brick fragments, 0.10-0.30m thick	Buried modern topsoil
003	1	1,2,4	Friable, dark grey brown silt containing occasional pebbles and brick fragments, 0.50-0.70m thick	Levelling deposit
004	1	1,4,5	Soft, pale brown silt, 0,25m thick	Natural alluvial deposit
005	1	2	Single course of red bricks, set on side	Floor surface
006	1	2	Compact, grey mortar, up to 0.10m thick	Bedding for 005
007	1	2	Red brick, bonded in mortar, 5 courses high, 3 bricks wide, E-W oriented	Wall foundation
008	1	2	Linear E-W cut, 0.38m wide, 0.40m deep, vertical sides, flat base	Cut for wall foundation 007
009	3	3	Soft, light yellowish brown silt containing roots, brick and gravel	Topsoil
010	3	3	Loose, mid brown silt containing frequent angular flint gravel and occasional brick and charcoal fragments	Dumped deposit
011	3	3	Soft, dark grey silt, containing occasional brick and charcoal fragments	Dumped deposit
012	3	3	Soft light yellowish brown silt	Dumped deposit
013	3	3,5	Soft, dark grey silt containing occasional brick and charcoal fragments and small round gravel	Flood deposit
014	2	6	indeterminate shape cut, 1.20m wide N-S, 1.10m deep. Southern side vertical, northern side sloping	Possible pit
015	2	6	Soft, mottled mid-brownish grey and orange silt. 0.30m thick	Fill of 014
016	2	6	Soft black silt, 1.00m thick	Fill of 014
017	2	-	Indeterminate shape cut, at least 2m deep	Possible pit?
018	2	-	Soft, black silt containing organic material, 2m thick	Fill of 017
019	2	-	E-W oriented red brick bonded with sandy cement	Wall

Context No.	Plot No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
020	4 & 5	-	Soft, mid-brown silt containing occasional rounded pebbles, 0.50m thick	Redeposited make up layer for lawn
021	4 & 5	-	Soft, black silt containing rubble and bricks, 0.50m thick	Buried modern topsoil
022	garage s	7	moderately compact mid-yellowish brown silt, 0.40m thick	Levelling deposit
023	garage s	7	Firm, black silt, containing concrete and brick	Demolition layer
024	garage s	7,8	moderately compact, light-mid-grey silt	Subsoil
025	garage s	8	Moderately compact mid-yellowish brown silt	Natural alluvial deposit
026	8	9,10	Rubble, sand and gravel, 0.40m thick	Demolition layer
027	8	9,10	Firm, dark grey silt containing frequent grit, occasional pebbles and ceramic building fragments, 0.15m thick	Topsoil
028	8	9,10	Firm, dark greyish brown silt containing occasional limestone and ceramic building material fragments up to 0.30m thick	Subsoil
029	8	9,10	Soft, mid-brown silt, 0.45m thick	Probable alluvial deposit
030	8	9	Soft, mid-light brown silt, 0.30m thick	Fill of 031
031	8	9	Linear cut, steep sides, N-S orientation, at least 1m wide and greater than 1m long	Ditch cut
032	8	9	Firm, light bluish grey clayey silt	Fill of 031
033	8	9	Firm, light-mid-reddish brown silt	Natural alluvial deposit
034	8	-	Soft, mid-light brown silt containing snail and mussel shell fragments	Fill of 031- contemporary with 030
035	8	-	Soft, mid-greyish brown silt containing occasional limestone fragments	Fill of 036
036	8	-	Linear cut, 2.20m wide 2.10m deep, greater than 3.10m long, steeply sloping sides concave base - E-W orientation	Ditch cut
037	8	-	Soft, mid-brown with reddish mottling silt, containing occasional small sub-angular limestones	Fill of 038
038	8	-	Indeterminate shape and size cut feature - probable E-W orientation	Probable pit
039	8	-	Modern dumped material	Fill of 040

Context No.	Plot No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
040	8	-	Indeterminate size and shape cut feature	Probable modern rubbish pit
041	8	-	Brick lined vaulted structure, 1.10m wide, 1m deep - full extent unknown	Modern service tunnel
042	8	-	Linear cut, 1.10m wide, 1m deep. Full extent unknown	Cut for 041
043	8	-	Soft, mid-grey, sandy silt containing lenses of wood chippings, 1.0m thick	Fill of 038
044	8	10	Firm, mid-grey silt containing occasional ceramic building material fragments	fill of 045
045	8	10	Sub-rectangular cut, minimum 2m long x 1.5m wide x 1.45m deep	Probable pit
046	8	9	Firm, light bluish grey clayey silt	Fill of 031
047	1	-	Brick built structure	Well
048	1	-	Brick built structure	Well
049	1	-	Brick built structure	Well

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

Paul Cope-Faulkner, Tom Lane and Gary Taylor

Provenance

Artefacts were recovered from a levelling deposit (003), an alluvial deposit (013), a possible pit fill (018), a ditch fill (034) and a pit fill (043). The clay pipe and brick/tile fragments are likely to have been made relatively locally in the Spalding area. However, the pottery was probably manufactured in Staffordshire.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

Context	Description	Context Date
003	1x blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th century	19 th century
	1x white glazed tableware, 19 th century	
	1x brick/tile	
	1x fired clay	
013	1x clay pipe stem, bore 4/64", 19 th century	19 th -20 th century
	2x brick/tile	
	1x iron smithing slag, late post-medieval, 18 th -20 th century	
018	1x clay pipe bowl, bore 6/64"	late 17 th -early 18 th century
034	3x brick/tile 1x sheep-size rib fragment, in 2 pieces 1x cattle skull/horn fragment 2x cattle-sized, unidentifiable fragments	?post-medieval
043	2x brick, one with vegetation temper	?post-medieval

Condition

Although the brick/tile is abraded, all the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems.

Documentation

There have been numerous previous archaeological investigations in Spalding which are the subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

As an entirely post-medieval assemblage, the collection has limited potential. However, the absence of any artefacts datable before the 17th century would suggest that early post-medieval or earlier deposits were not revealed or disturbed by the development.

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Early Saxon	Pertaining to the period AD 410-650
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Late Saxon	Pertaining to the period AD 850-1066
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Middle Saxon	Pertaining to the period AD 650-850
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 45 Context records
- 4 Sheets of scale drawings
- 1 Photographic record sheet
- 1 Stratigraphic matrix
- 6 Bags of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum
12 Friars Lane
Lincoln
LN2 1HQ

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

Lincolnshire City and County Museum Accession Number: LCNCC : 2000.94.

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SAS00

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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