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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF DEVELOPMENT ON LAND AT
VINE STREET,
SPALDING,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SVS01)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

Event W12811
Source L17484
L17485

negative

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF DEVELOPMENT ON LAND AT
VINE STREET,
SPALDING,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SVS01)**

Work Undertaken For
Patterson Properties

Report Compiled by
Steve Thomson BSc (Hons) PIFA

December 2001

Planning Application No: H16/0525/00
National Grid Reference: TF2479 2259
City and County Museum Accession No: 2001.61

A.P.S. Report No: 75/01



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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during development at Vine Street, Spalding, Lincolnshire, as the site lies within the precinct of Spalding Priory.

A pit cut, service trench, wall foundation and dumped deposits of no earlier than 19th century date were identified during the investigation.

As such, the excavation of the building foundation did not disturb any remains of the priory.

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, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed.' (IFA 1997).

2.2 Planning Background

In response to a planning application (H16/0525/00) submitted to South Holland District Council by Patterson Properties, Lincolnshire County Council (LCC) Archaeology section advised that a desk-based archaeological assessment and intrusive evaluation was required to determine the likely impact of the development on any archaeological deposits buried at the site. Following discussions between the developer and LCC Archaeology Section, it was agreed that an archaeological impact assessment would be undertaken and that intrusive investigation would be limited to the excavation of two

test pits located at the south end and centre of the site. Existing archaeological data from the immediate area was collated with the results of the test pitting and incorporated into a document assessing the likely impact of the development on buried archaeological deposits. It was concluded that providing groundworks associated with the development did not extend beyond 1m below the ground surface, it was unlikely that archaeological deposits would be disturbed (Palmer-Brown 2000).

A mitigation strategy to minimise the impact of any groundworks was devised by SRC Consulting Structural and Civil Engineers on behalf of Patterson Properties. The mitigation strategy comprised limiting the depth of all groundworks on the site to 1m below current ground level and placing all foundations on a stiff raft containing deepened edge beams, all over compacted hardcore containing layers of geogrid.

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned to undertake a watching brief associated with the groundworks in accordance with a specification designed by APS (Appendix 1) and approved by the archaeological officer for Lincolnshire County Council.

2.3 Topography, Geology, and Soils

Spalding is situated 23km southwest of Boston, and 30km southeast of Sleaford in the South Holland district of Lincolnshire (Figure 1). The area of investigation lies between Bedford Place and Vine Street, close to the centre of the town and around 150m south of the Market Place at NGR TF 2479 2250 (Figure 2). The development site forms an irregular block of land, approximately 0.37 hectares in area, which extends between the angle of Vine Street to the north and Bedford Place to the south (Figure 3, Figure 4).

The site lies in the centre of Spalding, and local soils in this area have not been mapped in any satisfactory detail. However, the local soils are of the Wisbech Series—typically coarse silty calcareous alluvial gley soils that developed over marine alluvium (Robson 1990: 36). Such soils overlie a solid geology of Oxford Clay (BGS 1992). The ground surface of the region is generally level, and lies at approximately 6.5 metres OD.

2.4 Archaeological Background

Vine Street site lies within the precincts of the former Spalding Priory. After the destruction of much of the Abbey, a map of it and its associated structures was produced in the 17th century. This map reveals the extent of the monastery while historical documents supplement the information afforded by the map, in that it was recorded that the monastery was surrounded by walls and a moat (Dugdale 1821: 214).

The site at which the watching brief was undertaken is situated approximately 100 metres east of a standing row of cottages that are known as the Abbey Buildings. These cottages may have served the function of an infirmary, or perhaps a kitchen, for the Abbey. The structures, however, probably date to the last century before the dissolution of the Abbey. The proximity of the Abbey Buildings suggests that the core of the priory (the conventual church, cloister, abbot's lodgings, Chapter House, etc.) lay nearby.

A map of Spalding produced by John Grundy in 1732 depicts the area as being divided into small plots (Figure 5), some used as orchards. These were collectively referred to as the 'Abbey Yard' (LAS Smith 9/1/54). At the time that this map was produced, Vine Street was not in existence. However, in Armstrong's *Map of Lincolnshire* (1787), Vine Street is depicted

although not named (Figure 6). The first edition 1:10560 Ordnance Survey plan of 1888 illustrates a row of buildings fronting Vine Street, with attached yards containing outhouses (Figure 7). The eastern perimeter of the site is demarcated by the rear boundary of houses fronting onto Mercer's Row. At the centre of the development zone lay a long barn-type structure, which was demolished only recently.

A watching brief conducted during the cutting of a sewage trench in 1988 revealed the presence of a limestone and mortar spread, along with a well-built wall adjacent to the Welland (TLA 1988). This structure may represent the remains of the priory wall. Another watching brief undertaken only 35 metres southeast of the development area revealed a wall possibly of 18th century date, sealed beneath later deposits (Herbert 1998). Moreover, an archaeological evaluation conducted 25 metres west of the site led to the discovery of Late Saxon or early Mediaeval pits, cobbled surfaces, and flood deposits (PCA 2000). The cobbled surfaces may indicate the proximity of the priory buildings, as it is unlikely that the whole precinct was paved.

Sondages were excavated on the site as part of the Archaeological Impact Assessment of the development. These pits revealed the presence of between 1 metre and 1.3 metres of dumped or levelling deposits dating to the 19th and 20th centuries.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aims of the watching brief were to determine the form, function and spatial arrangement of any archaeological remains encountered during the groundworks and interpret those remains through the analysis of a completed record.

4. METHODS

A raft foundation trench was excavated, using a mechanical excavator fitted with an 1.8m wide, ditching bucket to a depth of 1m below the present ground surface. The trench was inspected in plan and in section and selectively cleaned to identify archaeological deposits. Where identified, deposits were partially or fully excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. Spoil heaps were monitored and searched by trowel to recover artefactual material which may assist with the interpretation of the site. The depth and thickness of each deposit was measured from the ground surface. Each deposit or feature revealed was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20. A plan of the footings and the features revealed was produced at a scale of 1:50. Recording of the deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard APS practice.

Records of the deposits and features identified during the watching brief were examined. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them, supplemented by artefact dating (Appendix 3).

A summary of all contexts, with interpretations, appears as Appendix 2.

Contexts are described below with the numbers assigned in the field shown in bold and brackets.

5. RESULTS

Following post excavation analysis, one

phase of deposits was identified;

5.1 Modern deposits

The earliest deposit encountered during the course of the watching brief consisted of a moderately compact, dark brown silty clay (**010, 016**). These deposits represented dumping and levelling on the site. Pottery of 19th century date and window glass were recovered from (**010**).

A firm, mottled grey and light brown dumped deposit (**014**) overlay (**016**). Sealing (**010**) was a moderately compact silty clay (**009**). A similar dumped deposit (**015**) sealed (**014**).

A feature of indeterminate shape (**006**) with steeply sloping sides cut through (**009**) and (**010**). The feature was filled by a series of dumped deposits (**004, 005, 011, 008**) (Figure 5 - section 2) and is likely to have represented a pit.

Truncating the northeastern extent of (**006**) was a linear cut (**013**) oriented northeast-southwest with vertical sides which was identified as a service trench. The trench was filled by dark blackish grey deposits of silts and sands (**012**).

Cutting the upper fills of (**006**) was a modern brick structure (**007**) which was identified as a wall foundation.

Sealing all of the P hase 1 deposits were a loose light brown sand (**003**) and a loose dark brown fine silt (**002**) which represented make up layers for the tarmac ground surface (**001**).

6. DISCUSSION

The deposits and features identified at Vine

Street are indicative of modern urban activity on the site in the form of dumping and levelling, service trenching and construction. The single wall foundation identified may relate to a building in the vicinity or a boundary.

7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Vine Street, Spalding, Lincolnshire, as the site lay within the precinct of Spalding Priory. The earliest deposits encountered were of 19th century with only modern activity revealed.

Artefacts and structures that might be associated with the priory that formerly stood in the immediate vicinity of the site were not encountered. If such material is present on the site, it must lie beneath the urban deposits from the nineteenth century, and therefore was not disturbed by this development programme

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to thank Patterson Properties for commissioning the watching brief and the post-excavation report. Dale Trimble coordinated the project, and Tom Lane undertook the final editing of this report.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Co-Ordinator: Dale Trimble
Site Supervisor: Rachel Hall, Kristian L.R. Pedersen
Illustrations: Rachel Hall, Mark Dymond, Steve Thomson
Finds Processing : Denise Buckley
Photographic reproduction : Sue Unsworth
Post-Excavation Analyst: Steve Thomson

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Renewal of Surface Water Sewers at Vine Street, Spalding, Lincolnshire. Unpublished notes and plans.

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
BGS British Geological Survey
DoE Department of the Environment
IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists
PCA Pre-Construct Archaeology
TLA Trust for Lincolnshire Archaeology

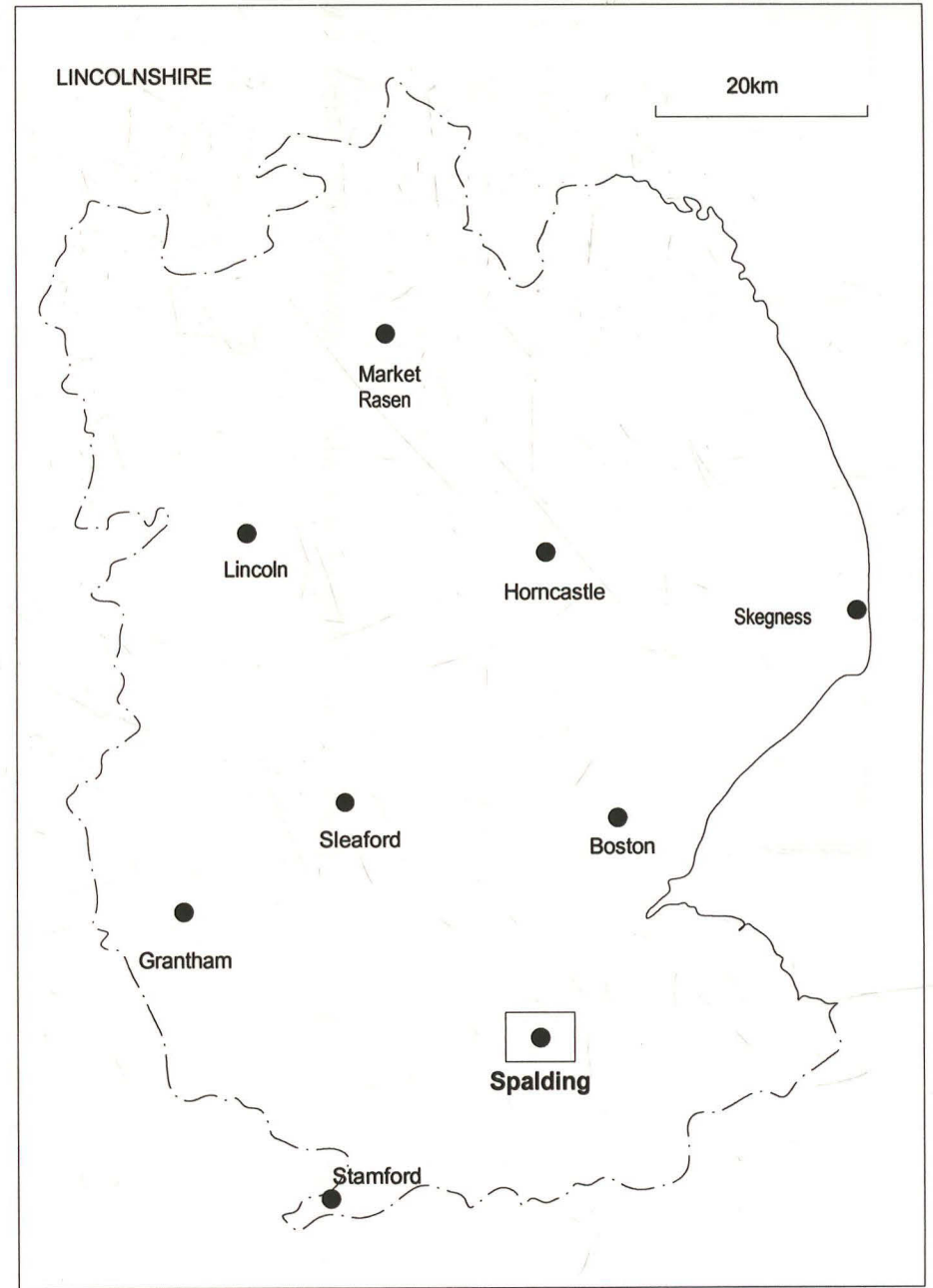
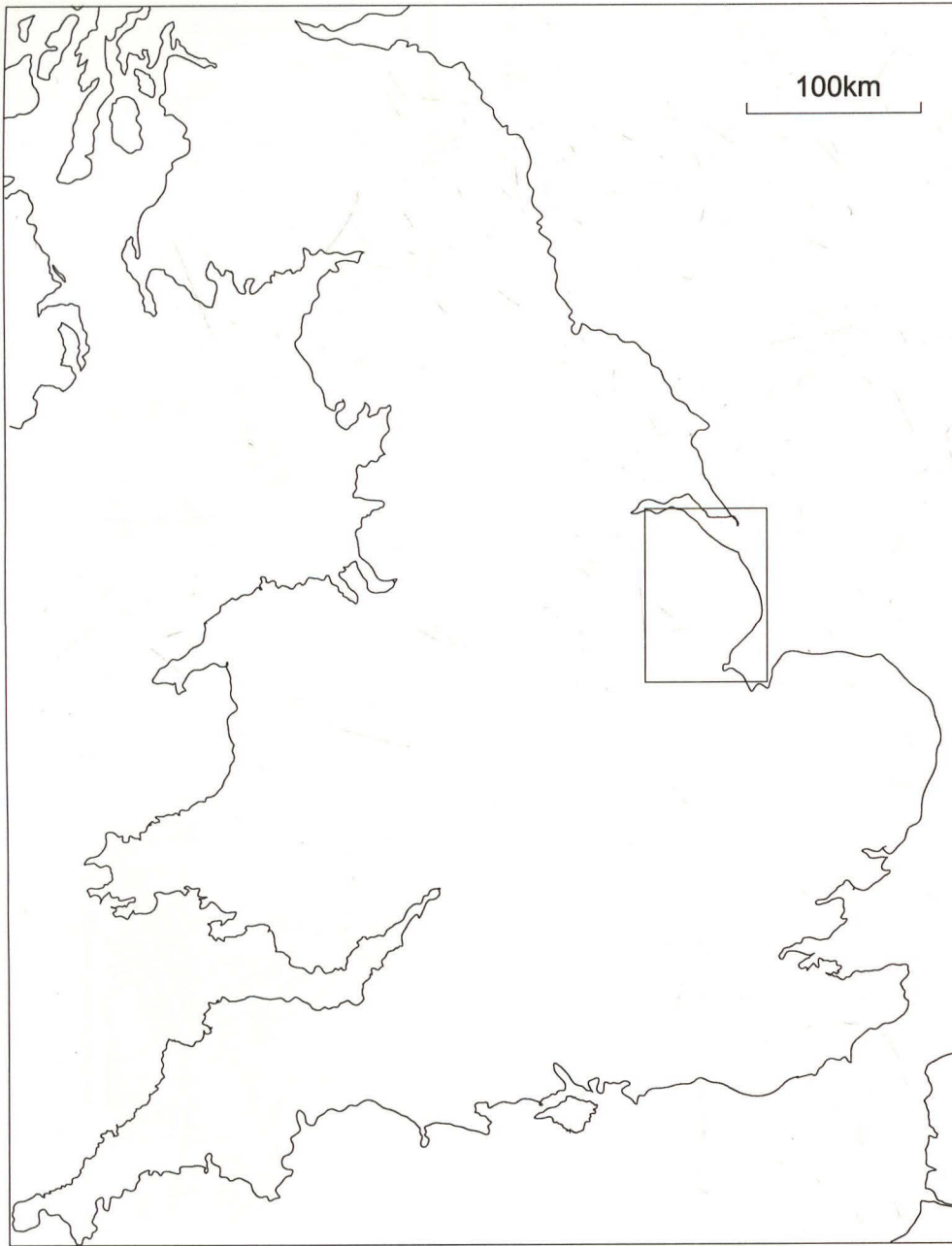
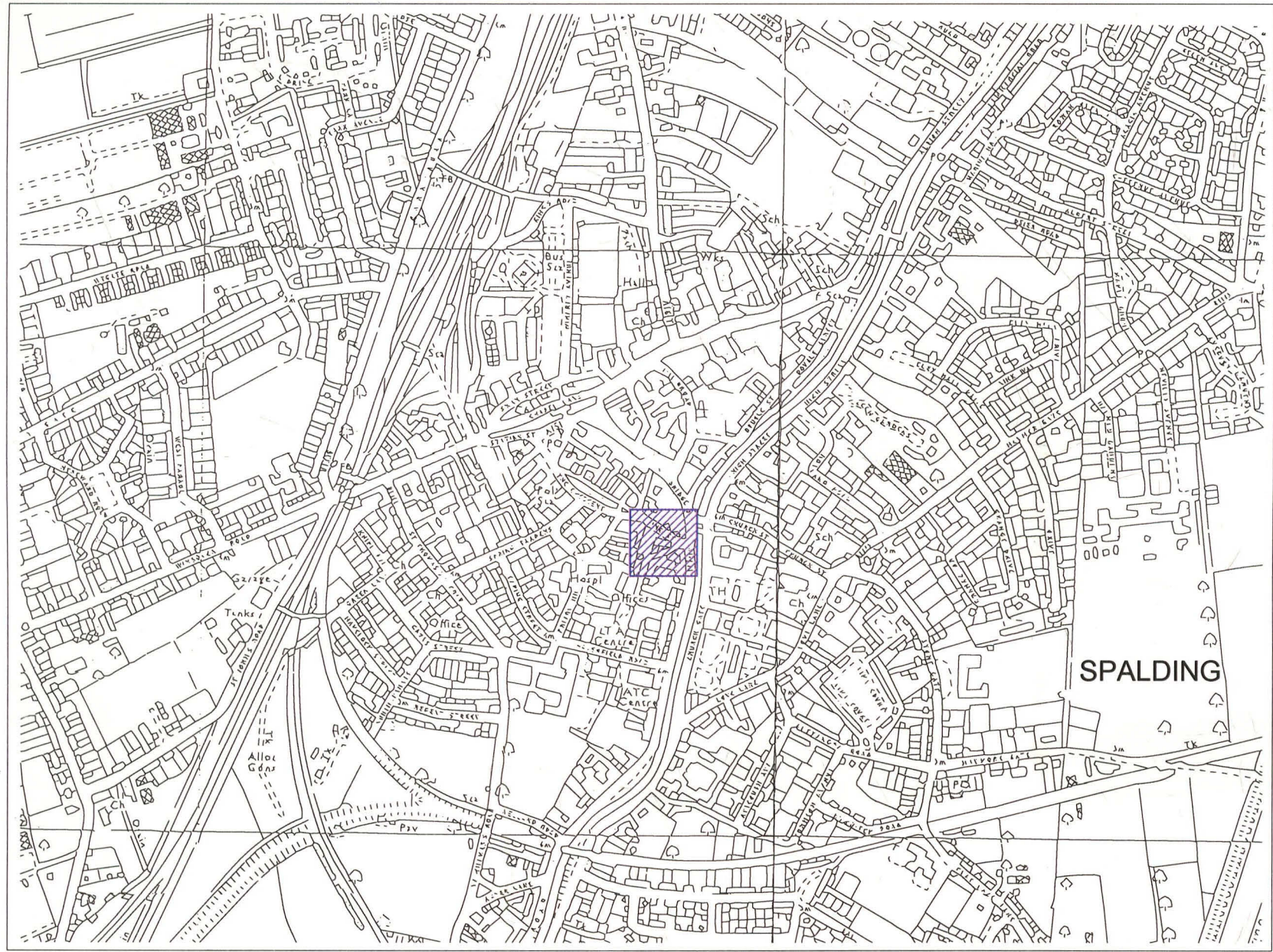


Figure 1 General Location Plan



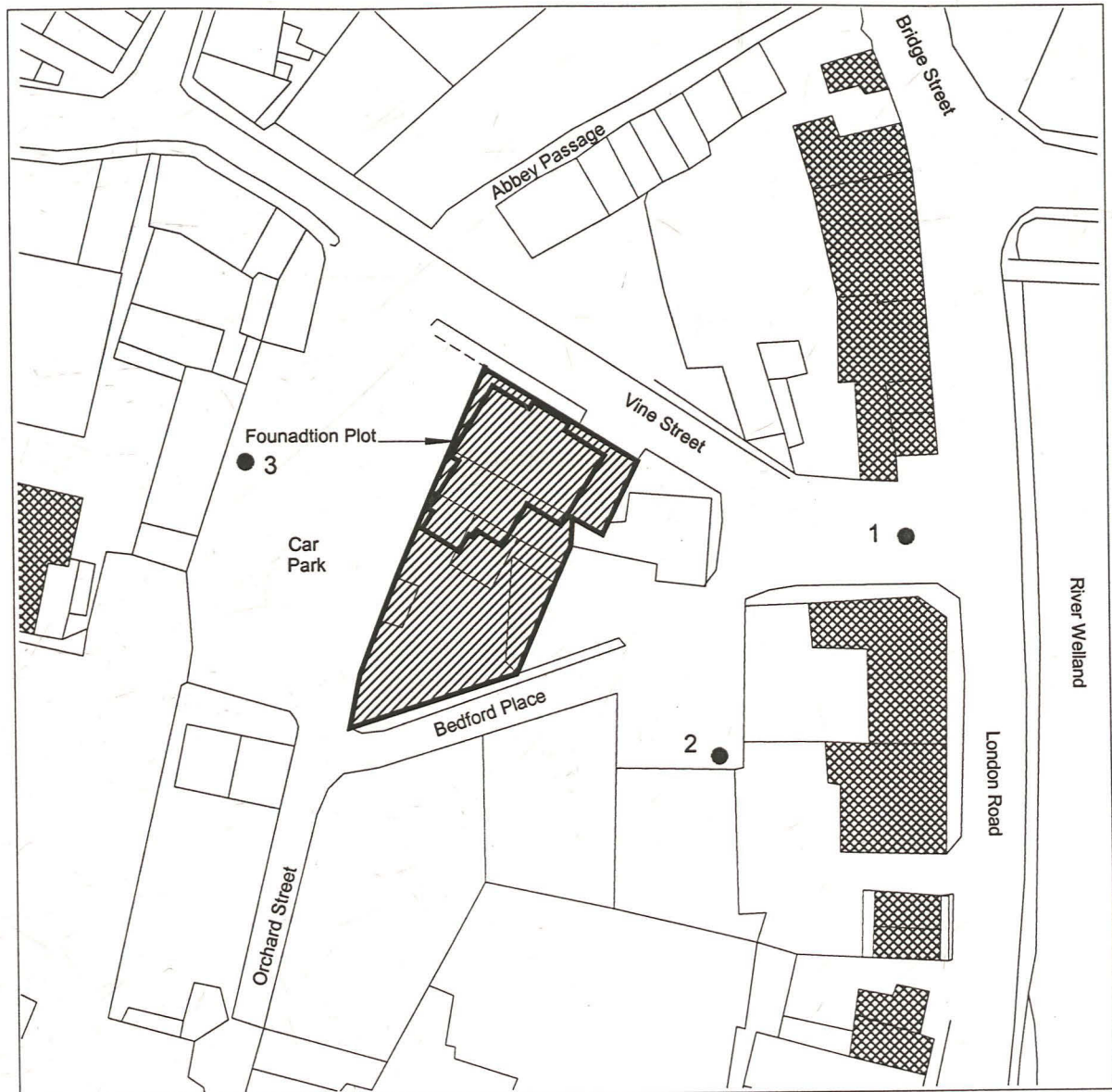
Investigation Area

SPALDING



0 500m

Figure 2 - Location of investigation area






-  Proposed development site
-  Listed building
-  Site of previous archaeological intervention
 - 1. Vine Street, 1988
 - 2. Bedford Place, 1997
 - 3. Vine Street Car Park, 2000

Figure 3: Detailed site location plan

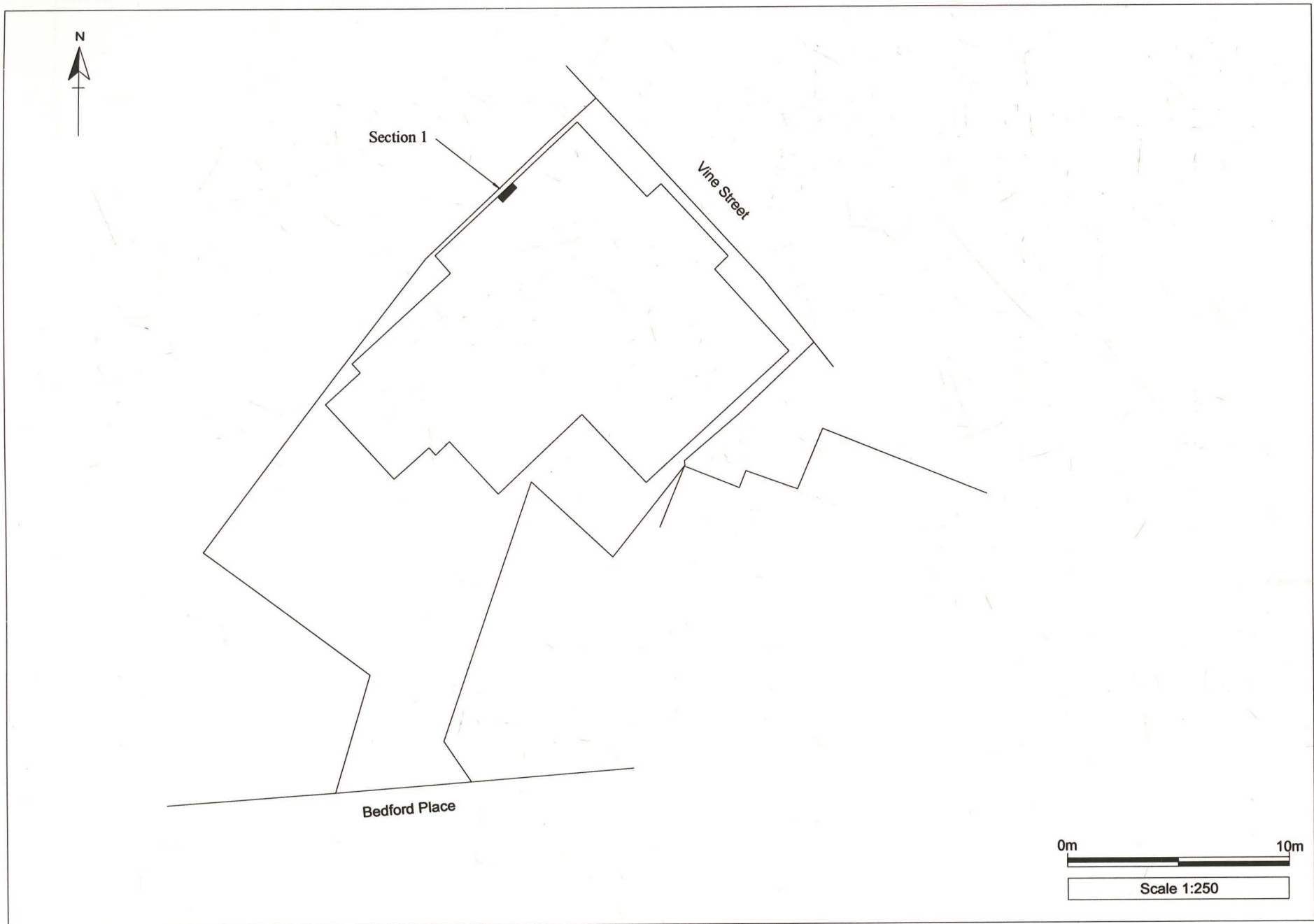


Figure 4 - Site plan with section location

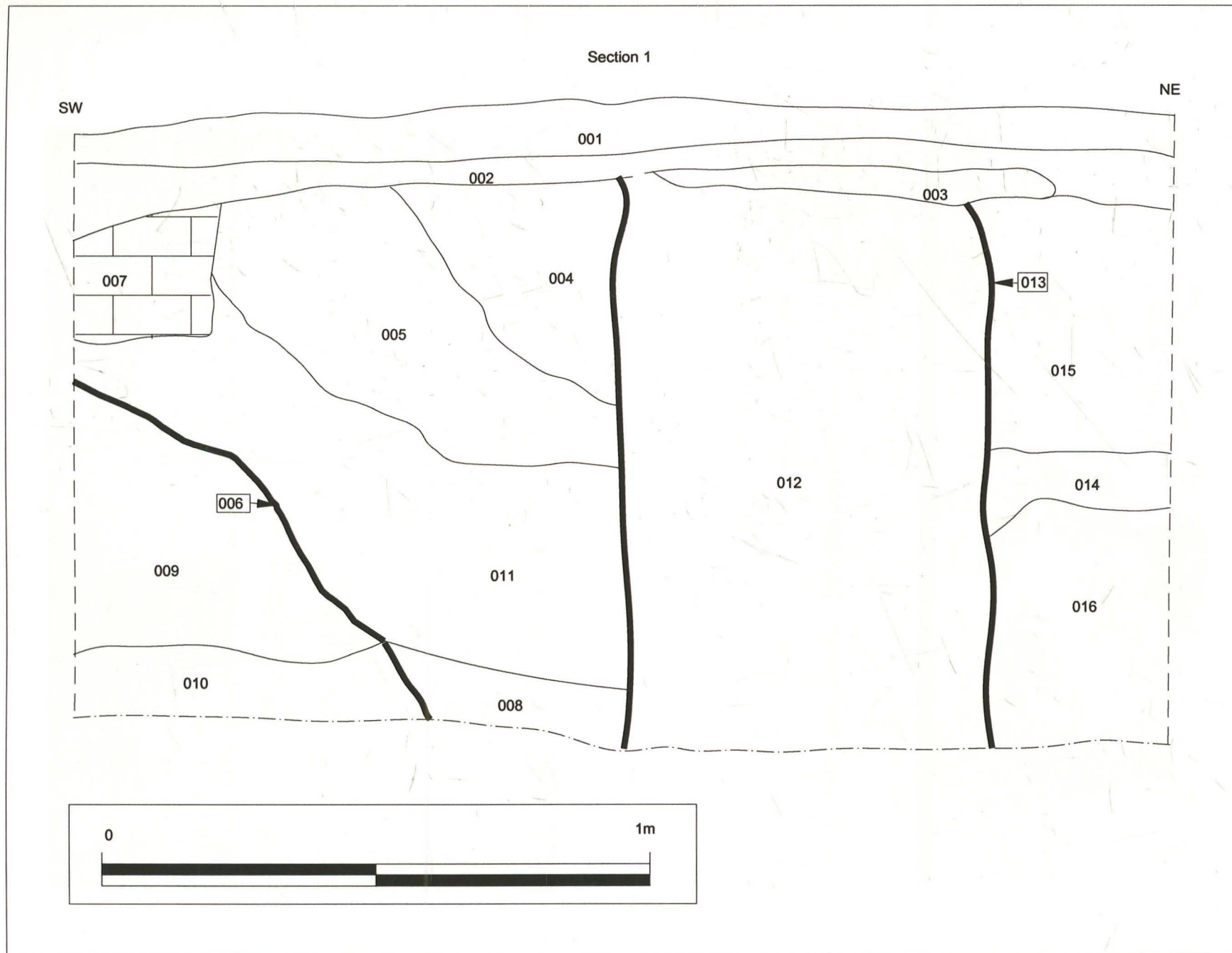


Figure 5 - section 1



Plate 1 General view excavation area looking east

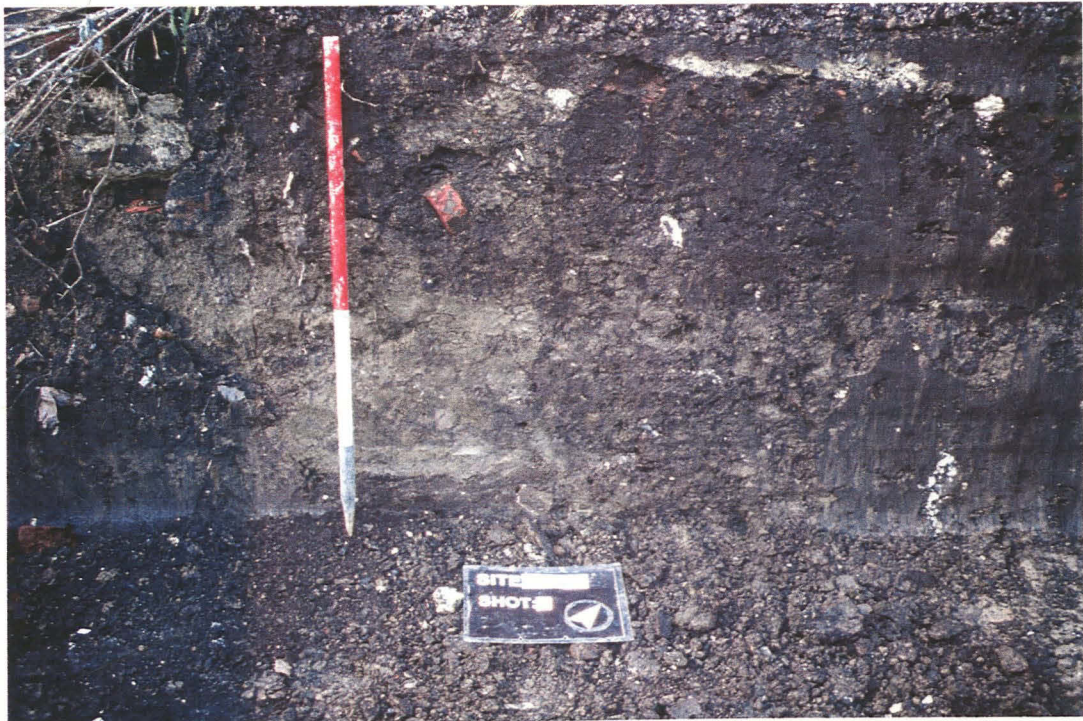


Plate 2 Section 1, looking west

Appendix 1

**LAND AT
VINE STREET, SPALDING
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR
PATTERSON PROPERTIES**

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

MARCH 2001

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Figure 1 Location Map

Figure 2 Elevation showing proposed rafting technique

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during development at Vine Street/Bedford Place, Spalding, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies within the precinct of Spalding Priory and is considered archaeologically sensitive. However, an archaeological impact assessment of the site has established that remains of medieval date are likely to be buried at least 1.3m below the current ground surface.*
- 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 Vine Street/Bedford Place, Spalding, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 2479 2250.
- 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 is located 23km southwest of Boston and 30km southeast of Sleaford in the South Holland district of Lincolnshire. The works are to take place between Bedford Place and Vine Street, close to the centre of the town and around 150m south of the Market Place at NGR TF 2479 2250 (Fig. 1). The area of development forms an irregular approximately 0.37ha block of land which extends between the angle of Vine Street to the north and Bedford Place to the south.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 In response to a planning application (H16/0525/00) submitted to South Holland District Council by Patterson Properties, Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology section advised that a desk-based archaeological assessment and intrusive evaluation was required to determine the likely impact of the

development on any archaeological deposits buried at the site

- 4.2 Following discussions between the developer and the LCC Archaeology Section, it was agreed that an archaeological impact assessment would be undertaken and that intrusive investigation would be limited to the excavation of two test pits located at the south end and centre of the site. Existing archaeological data from the immediate area was collated with the results of the test pitting and incorporating into a document assessing the likely impact of the development on buried archaeological deposits. It was concluded that providing groundworks associated with the development did not extend beyond 1m below the ground surface, it was unlikely that archaeological deposits would be disturbed (Palmer-Brown 2000).
- 4.3 A mitigation strategy to minimise the impact of any groundworks was devised by SRC Consulting Structural and Civil Engineers on behalf of Patterson Properties. The mitigation strategy comprised limiting the depth of all groundworks on the site to 1m below current ground level and placing all foundations on a stiff raft containing deepened edge beams, all over compacted hardcore containing layers of geogrid. Figure 2 is a copy of drawing SK01 supplied to LCC as part of the archaeological mitigation strategy and shows the proposed rafting technique.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies within the urban town centre of Spalding and local soils have not been mapped in detail. However, local soils are likely to be of the Wisbech Series, typically coarse silty calcareous alluvial gley soils developed over marine alluvium (Robson 1990, 36). These soils overlie a solid geology of Oxford Clay (BGS 1992). The ground surface is generally level and lies at c6.5m OD.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The site lies wholly within the former precinct of Spalding priory. A map of Spalding Priory compiled after much of the abbey had been destroyed in the 17th century, shows the limits of the monastery which was bounded by both walls and a moat (Dugdale 1821, 214). The development site is located only c 100m east of a standing range of cottages known as the Abbey Buildings. These cottages may have may have been an infirmary or kitchen associated with the monastery although they probably date to the last century before the priory was dissolved.
- 6.2 The close proximity of the Abbey Buildings suggest that the core of the priory (conventual church, cloister, abbot's lodgings, Chapter House, *etc*) lay within the vicinity.
- 6.3 John Grundy's Spalding map of 1732 shows the area divided into small plots of land, some used for orchards, all of which are referred to as abbey yard (LAO Smith 9/1/54). Vine Street was not in existence by the time this map was drawn.
- 6.4 Armstrong's '*Map of Lincolnshire*', dating from 1788 includes a detailed map of Spalding and for the first time Vine Street is depicted but not named. Part of the proposed development site lies in open ground fronting the street and buildings

are depicted towards the southern limit of the investigation area.

- 6.5 The first edition 10.56" Ordnance Survey plan of 1888 shows a row of buildings fronting Vine Street with attached yards containing outhouses. The eastern perimeter of the site is marked by the rear boundary of houses fronting onto Mercer's Row. At the centre of the development a long-barn type of structure is shown, visible until its recent demolition.
- 6.6 An archaeological watching brief undertaken during the cutting of a sewer trench in 1988 (TLA 1988) identified a limestone and mortar spread and a well-built stone wall adjacent to the Welland. The wall possibly represents the remnants of the priory precinct wall.
- 6.7 A possible 18th century wall sealed beneath later deposits was identified 35m southeast of the proposed development during a watching brief undertaken in 1998 by Archaeological Project Services (Herbert 1998).
- 6.8 Late Saxon or early medieval pits, cobbled surfaces and flood deposits were revealed during evaluation 25m west of the site (PCA 2000a). The cobbled surface may indicate close proximity to the priory buildings as it is unlikely that the whole precinct was paved. Flood deposits were also encountered below post-medieval wells and walls. Pottery recovered during the evaluation included earlier medieval Stamford and Stanion/Lyvedon wares (*ibid.* 5)
- 6.9 Test pitting undertaken on site as part of the Archaeological Impact Assessment of the development revealed between 1m and 1.3m of 19th and 20th century dumped or levelling deposits (Palmer-Brown, 2000).

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 The proposed building will be constructed on rafted foundations over the entire footprint of the building. Although it will be necessary to excavate trenches for the raft edge beams, these will not exceed a depth of one metre below the current ground level.
- 8.2.3 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.
- 8.2.4 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.5 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
 - 8.2.5.1 the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
 - 8.2.5.2 groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.6 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Should removal be required the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before the exhumation of the remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.

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

9.3.2.10 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

9.3.2.11 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeological Officer; South Holland District Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

11 ARCHIVE

11.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the 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 Lincolnshire County Council Archaeological Officer. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

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

14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator (*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).

14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.

14.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated

following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

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

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist Medieval and later - H Healey, Independent Archaeologist with G Taylor, APS
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, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

18 COPYRIGHT

- 18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
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20 ABBREVIATIONS

LAO Lincolnshire Archive Office

LCC Lincolnshire County Council

Specification: Version 1, 26 March 2001

Appendix 2

Context Summary

Context No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	1	Indurated Black tarmac, 0.12m thick	Modern Tarmac ground surface
002	1	Loose, dark brown silt	Make up for 001
003	1	Loose, light brown sand	Make up for 001
004	1	Moderately compact, Light brown silt	Fill of 006
005	1	Moderately compact, dark brown silt containing modern brick fragments	Fill of 006
006	1	Indeterminate shaped cut	Probable Pit
007	1	Modern Brick Structure	Wall foundation
008	1	Moderately compact dark brown silt	Fill of 006
009	1	Moderately compact dark brown silty clay	Dumped/levelling deposit
010	1	Moderately compact, dark brown silty clay	Dumped/levelling deposit
011	1	Moderately compact dark brown silt	Fill of 006
012	1	Dark, blackish grey silts and sands	Fill of 013
013	1	Linear cut, 0.67m wide x 1.01m deep, vertical sides se-nw orientation	Modern service trench cut
014	1	Mottled grey and light brown, silts and sands	Dumped deposit
015	1	Moderately compact dark brown silty clay	Dumped/levelling deposit
016	1	Moderately compact, dark brown silty clay	Dumped/levelling deposit

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

Rachael Hall and Gary Taylor

Provenance

The material was recovered from urban build up (010).

All of the pottery was made in Staffordshire in the Midlands.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

Pottery of early 19th century date was the earliest material recovered, though it is likely that all the items in the small assemblage are 19th century. Only pottery and glass was recovered and no faunal remains were retrieved.

Context	Description	Context Date
010	3x blue and white transfer printed tableware, at least two separate vessels, 19 th century	19 th century
	1x blue and white transfer printed pearlware, early 19 th century	
	1x window glass, 19 th century	

Condition

All the material is in good condition and present no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the collection is by material class.

Documentation

There have been several previous archaeological investigations in Spalding which are the subjects of reports. Additionally, the area of the present investigation site is within a wider region that has been subject to a programme of desk-based research that collated and examined the archaeological and historical evidence for the area. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

As a small and entirely late post-medieval collection, the assemblage has limited potential. However, the lack of any material earlier than the 19th century suggests that deposits of 18th century or earlier date were not revealed, nor 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:

- 16 Context records
- 1 Photographic record sheet
- 1 Stratigraphic matrix
- 1 Bags of finds
- 1 Sheet of scale drawings

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 : 2001.61

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SVS01

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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