



## LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

13/3 - Spoke to Naernis - Plot 28 not located. Section locations missing.  
31/3/01 - Spoke to G Tann + asked for where - confirmed that we needed  
all sections located - not just plot 28.

**Spalding, land west of Pinchbeck Road**

NGR: TF 245 240 (centre)

Site Code: SVDA 99

LCNCC Museum Accn. No.: 319.99

South Holland DC Planning Application No. H16/0554/99

**Archaeological Watching Brief**

Report prepared for  
Stamford Homes Ltd

by G. Tann

LAS Report No. 485

March 2001

EVENT LI 6233

SOURCE LI 10243

LI 10244



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## List of Figures and Plates

### Figures

- Fig. 1** Location of Spalding and Pinchbeck. Inset C shows the Application Site (based on the 1999 Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 Explorer map, Sheet 249. © Crown Copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 50424A).
- Fig. 2** The application site, showing position of monitored house plots and access roads (based on a 1:1,250 scale plan supplied by the client, dwg. No. SH/313/30, reproduced at reduced scale).
- Fig. 3** Position of ditches and plough furrows identified during the watching brief (based on a 1:1,250 scale plan supplied by the client, dwg. No. SH/313/30).
- Fig. 4** Sections across ditches revealed in House Plot 28. A) ditch **172**; B) ditch **179**. (Williams & Farr, after Tann).
- Fig. 5** Sections across features seen in House Plots 31-50. A) House Plot 31, ditch **136**; B) House Plot 31, ditch **122**; C) House Plot 48, ditch **116**; D) House Plot 49, ditch **110**; E) House Plot 50, ditch **104**. (Williams and Farr, after Mordue).

### Plates

- Pl. 1** The site prior to development, showing the broad ridge crossing the site (right foreground to centre background), with lower ground close to Pinchbeck Road (right). The bank alongside Vernatt's Drain marks the end of the field (looking NW).
- Pl. 2** Site of House Plot 28, with fill removed from ditches and other features. Ditches **172** (left) and **179** (right). Looking south, scale 1m.
- Pl. 3** House Plot 28, looking north. Ditch **179** (left) was interrupted by an entranceway, later obstructed by a post; the grey post-hole fill **190** is visible.
- Pl. 4** House Plot 28, with red fired soil and brickdust in Ditch **172** (looking east; scale 1m).
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- Pl. 8** Lime or white silt **152** at base of Ditch **151**, Plot 38. Looking SW, scale divisions 0.5m.
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- Pl. 10** Pottery and tile in fill **120**, Ditch **116**. House foundation trench, Plot 48.
- Pl. 11** Brown silt overlying peat in Ditch **110**, Plot 49. Scale divisions 0.5m.
- Pl. 12** Fills of Ditch **104**, Plot 50. Scale divisions 0.5m.
- Pl. 13** Thin band of blue/grey silt **103**, Plot 50, interpreted as a buried topsoil. Scale divisions 0.5m.



# Spalding, land west of Pinchbeck Road

## Archaeological Watching Brief

NGR: TF 245 240 (centre)

Site Code: SVDA 99

LCNCC Museum Accn. No.:319.99

South Holland DC Planning Application No. H16/0554/99

### **Summary**

*Post-medieval ditches were observed in house foundation trenches and sewer trenches. The ditches (or possibly plough furrows) were of at least two phases, and the earlier ones may have been backfilled with material excavated from Vernatt's Drain or the adjacent brickworks site. The possibility of a medieval trackway crossing the site remains, although no metalling material was found. In places, a spread of redeposited natural silt had covered ground beside the ditches. One of the later features incorporated brickworks waste into its initial backfill. A single late Saxon potsherd was found in an upper fill, but other finds were mostly nineteenth century with infrequent medieval sherds.*

### **Introduction**

Lindsey Archaeological Services (LAS) was commissioned by Stamford Homes Ltd in November 1999 to conduct an archaeological watching brief during specified groundworks for a residential development on land west of Pinchbeck Road, Spalding (Figs. 1 and 2).

Monitoring visits were made by Jeremy Mordue (5th, 9-12th and 24th November 1999), Geoff Tann (25th January 2000) and Wendy Booth (8th February 2000). A total of eight visits were made.

### **The Development Site**

The development site is situated north of Spalding, some 25km NE of Peterborough, and 15km west of The Wash. It comprises a triangular piece of land 5ha in extent, to the west of the B1356 Boston - Peterborough road (now bypassed by the A16 Spalding Bypass), and to the east of the Spalding - Sleaford railway line. Vernatt's Drain, a major artificial drainage channel, forms the northern limit. The site was formerly rough grassland (Pl. 1).

### **Planning Background**

A planning application, H16/0554/99, for 60 dwellings, associated garages and estate access roads, was submitted to South Holland District Council. The proposal was for a public open space alongside Woolram Wygate, but with development over all the remaining area except for margins alongside the railway and Vernatt's Drain. An archaeological desk-based assessment was requested for further information prior to determination of the application, and this was prepared by LAS in September 1999 (Tann 1999).

The desk-based assessment drew attention to a linear ridge which crossed the western side of the field, and suggested that this might be associated with cropmarks of a trackway and ditches which have been identified on air photographs of farmland north of Vernatt's Drain. It was suggested that the trackway was likely to be medieval, and that following construction of Vernatt's Drain after 1631, it had been replaced firstly by Market Way, and then later the Pinchbeck to Spalding road which bridges the drain to the NE of the development site. It was also noted that a brickworks site is shown on early Ordnance Survey maps immediately west of the site, and it was postulated that the site may have been within the brickworks until construction of the railway line. Ridge and furrow appeared to cross the development site, but it was difficult to separate this from drainage features.

Further archaeological investigation was required by the planning authority, in the form of a single 30m long evaluation trench, intended to give more information about the linear ridge and the associated ditches. This trench was excavated by LAS under the direction of Claire Angus in September 1999 (Angus 1999). It encountered no features of medieval date or earlier, and identified three ditches which had been cut through the subsoil and contained post-medieval material. They were interpreted as drainage ditches. Context numbers **100** - **114** were assigned for recording purposes during the evaluation, using the site code SVD 99. As identical numbers were assigned for different contexts during the watching brief (site code SVDA 99), context numbers relating to the evaluation trench are presented underlined in this report.

Following submission of the report on the archaeological evaluation, the planning authority then requested an intermittent archaeological watching brief during groundworks, intended to monitor works on a 20% sample of the development.

## **The Watching Brief**

### ***Method***

The watching brief began in early November 1999 after the contractors had laid a temporary access road along the east and west sides of the site. Trenches for sewer manholes had been sunk at the junctions of the intended estate roads, and excavation of pipe trenches was about to commence. One house foundation (Plot 47) had been dug in the NE corner of the site, but not filled with its concrete footing. Groundworks on Plot 31 had been started but abandoned due to waterlogging. Most foundation trenches monitored were about 0.6m wide x 0.75m deep.

Plot numbers used in this report refer to the numbers assigned on Stamford Homes' dwg. no. SH/313/01A (May 1999). Context numbers, shown in bold, were assigned by LAS for recording purposes; they do not equate with similar numbers used during the evaluation.



### ***Sewer Trenches***

The sequence of deposits revealed in the sewer trench sections was 0.2m topsoil, covering a 0.2m thick clay subsoil. This overlay a 0.2m thick layer of orange/brown silty clay, above an horizon of grey/blue silt 0.05m thick, which was interpreted as a deposit of alluvium from a flood episode or period of sustained inundation. Beneath this were blue/grey and orange clayey silt deposits. Part of ditch **110** was seen in one section of the trench (see Plot 49).

### ***Plot 28*** (Figs. 3 and 4)

A rectangular area was excavated by machine to a depth of between 1m and 1.7m from the stripped field surface (Pl. 2). The material was removed because of the presence of peat and backfill within two depressions crossing the house plot, which needed to be removed for engineering purposes.

Five separate features were revealed during this operation. The edge of a post-medieval pit **170** was revealed in the NE corner of the area, where it had been cut through the subsoil **177** (Pl. 3). The pit had sloping sides and was about 1m deep. The fill was a dark brown clay loam.

1.7m to the west of pit **170** was a NW-SE aligned post-medieval ditch **172**, about 4m wide and over 1.2m deep (Pl. 4). The ditch is probably a continuation of **136**, seen in Plot 31. The lowest visible fill was a grey silt **176**, darker than the grey/blue silt layer seen elsewhere on the site. Above it was a dark brown silt **175**, possibly derived from a slumped upcast bank which had incorporated topsoil. This layer contained brick fragments, and appeared to be post-medieval in date. A bright orange burnt soil deposit **174**, 0.2m thick, lay above it; it was unlike any other material seen on the site, and was only identified at the eastern edge of this trench. It is suspected that **174** derives from the nearby brickworks, suggesting a late eighteenth or early nineteenth century date; clearly the tipping of this waste indicates ditch **172** to have been abandoned as a drainage feature. Final levelling of the ditch had occurred later, using brown silt.

Three further features lay parallel to, and immediately west of, **172**, and appeared to be associated with each other. The NW and SE terminals of two ditches (**179** and **187**) were separated by a space 4.3m wide. Within this space was a 2.5m diameter feature **189**, interpreted as a post-hole, which had subdivided the gap (Pl. 3). The post-hole was only seen in plan on the trench base, and no further information was obtained.

Ditch **187**, to the north, was about 5m wide, and over 1.2m deep, and had been cut by ditch **172** (Pl. 3). The oblique angle at which it was exposed in the trench face, combined with indistinct fill differences, made recording and interpretation difficult.

Ditch **179**, to the south, was of similar dimensions, and presented a much more useful section, although the evidence that it predated ditch **172** was at the trench corner (at a very oblique angle). Where **179** was revealed in the southern trench face, it was 4.5m wide and over 1.6m deep (Pl. 5). It was probably sealed by subsoil, but this was not certain. The ditch had cut through a blue/grey silt layer **183** 0.8m below the stripped surface, and this indicated that the ditch was later than other ditches seen to the NE. At the base of the trench, a peat band represented an early fill of the ditch; above the peat, the ditch was filled with brown silts, except for a grey silt layer close to the surface towards the NW. The ditch may have been recut to the east, after formation of that grey silt layer (which may be a slump from an upcast bank to the west). The uppermost 'subsoil' here could also derive from this bank, potentially indicating a date for the first cut of this ditch only slightly earlier than **172**.

The ditches were interpreted as two phases of the same boundary or drainage feature; **172/136** had been cut through the silted-up predecessor **179/187**. Originally, a 4m wide entrance had been left as an access across the earlier ditch, but feature **189** appeared to have been used deliberately to block that access.

*Plot 31 (Figs 3, 5A and 5B)*

Plot 31 was built over the visible depression produced by a backfilled NW-SE aligned ditch **136**, east of a low ridge which was interpreted as an associated upcast bank (Pl. 6). The foundation trenches cut through a thin blue silt layer at about 0.65m below the stripped surface, which suggested that this feature was later than other ditches to the NE. Above the grey silt was brown silt containing tree roots and decaying wood, probably from twentieth century levelling of the site (Pl. 7).

The ditch remained evident on the field surface until house construction began. A continuation of this ditch was seen in Plot 28, where it was assigned the context no. **172**. It seems probable that this was the last trace of a feature which remained active as a drainage ditch until the twentieth century, but which may have been excavated at a much earlier date. It is unlikely to have drained into Vernatt's Drain, but may have been part of a pre-eighteenth century drainage system replaced by that drain.

8m to the east of Ditch **136** was a parallel Ditch **122**, at least 0.9m deep and 4.5m deep. The blue/grey silt layer **134** seemed to form an early fill to this feature, suggesting that the ditch had been recently excavated before this distinctive soil horizon formed. Elsewhere on the site this layer had been cut through by ditches, and this represents proof of two phases of ditch excavation separated by the deposition of a considerable thickness of silt.

It is conceivable that these ditches represent the two parallel ditches seen as a cropmark on the north side of Vernatt's Drain, extending to near Pinchbeck village. The author has previously suggested that this marks a medieval trackway, diverted when Vernatt's Drain was constructed (Tann 1999).



### **Plot 38**

The natural deposits exposed in the foundation trench faces were the same silty clays found elsewhere on the development site, with approximately 0.05-0.1m of topsoil remaining after site clearance had taken place.

A SW-NE aligned ditch **151** was observed crossing the SW corner of the plot. The feature was about 3m wide and over 0.7m deep, with broad sloping sides (Pl. 8). Within its backfill, close to the trench base, was a white silty deposit **152**, containing occasional fragments of modern brick. It is suspected to have been either the remains of an agricultural lime stockpile, or an ash deposit derived from the nineteenth century brickworks to the west of the development. A large fragment of brick was 0.3m beneath it.

### **Plot 47**

No archaeological features or finds were identified on this house plot. The foundation trenches did not reveal the thin grey silt layer noted elsewhere on the site.

### **Plot 48** (Figs. 3 and 5C)

Part of a linear feature **116**, over 1.7m wide and over 0.45m deep, aligned NW-SE and parallel to ditch 136, was seen in the foundation trenches for this house (Pl. 9). It contained a blue silt fill **117** at the trench base, sealed by a dark loam fill **118/120** which contained nineteenth century and slightly earlier pottery, and cockle shells (Pl. 10). Above **118** was a brown silt layer **119**, which contained one sherd of probable late Saxon (or possibly Roman) pottery (Appendix 2).

### **Plot 49** (Figs. 3 and 5D)

Ditch **110**, 15m east of **110**, was about 3m wide and over 0.65m deep. It appeared very similar in nature to **110**. The lowest visible fill was a grey/blue silt primary fill **121**, overlain by a dark loamy deposit **111** (possibly derived from a peat band, and containing nineteenth century pottery and oyster shells) and two clayey-silt upper fill layers **112** and **113** (Pl. 11). The fills were sealed by subsoil **101**. A continuation of this ditch was observed in the sewer trench immediately to the south.

At the extreme eastern edge of the foundation trench for this plot, part of another similar ditch **104** was seen, about 9m east of **110**. It was more fully recorded where it was exposed in Plot 50.

### **Plot 50** (Figs. 3 and 5E)

Ditch **104** crossed the centre of this plot obliquely, orientated NW-SE. It was approximately 3m wide and in excess of 0.75m deep, with sides which splayed near the top but were steeply sloping lower in the feature (Pl. 12). The lowest observed fill was a 0.2m thick grey/blue silt **102**, interpreted as the layer

observed elsewhere on site and interpreted as a flood deposit. The layer above this was a dark loamy material **105**, possibly derived from a peat band. Above this was a thick orange clayey silt **106** (which contained medieval and late eighteenth century/nineteenth century pottery), and a less clayey deposit **107** apparently sealed by the subsoil **101**.

The foundation trenches away from the ditch showed the same sequence of deposits as elsewhere on the site. The grey/blue silt layer was at a uniform level 0.65m below the stripped surface (0.75m below the field surface), between thick brown silt layers (Pl. 13).

### **Discussion**

The desk-based assessment in advance of this development had suggested that a medieval or earlier road linking Pinchbeck with Spalding had crossed the site until the excavation of Vernatt's Drain in the mid-seventeenth century (Tann 1999). An air photograph appears to show a trackway flanked by ditches leading across farmland from Market Way, Pinchbeck as far south as Vernatt's Drain. Although no cropmarks of features on the development site are visible in the photograph, a ridge crossing the western side of the field was highlighted as a possible associated feature. An evaluatory trench excavated in September 1999 sought to explain the ridge and parallel depression (Angus 1999). The trench was dug to between 0.75m and 1m below the field surface on the ridge, and to between 1.5m and 2.8m on the lower side. Two ditches (both cut through the subsoil, from close to the modern ground surface) were found, and various thin layers of silts. Evaluation trench feature 104 with a sloping eastern edge (in the position of the ridge) was interpreted in the report as a layer; it was immediately below the subsoil.

Most of the ditch-type features identified during the watching brief had been cut from a lower level, and a layer of subsoil or spread material covered their backfill. This raises the possibility that the evaluation trench was excavated insufficiently deep to reveal medieval and earlier features. In the position of ditch 109 in the evaluation trench, a slot about 2m wide was excavated to 2.8m below the field surface to investigate deeper deposits, but no photographic or drawn record was made. The report notes that Oxford Clay was seen at the base of the slot.

The watching brief demonstrated that an undulating field surface had existed when the blue/grey silt band was deposited. The features could have been medieval plough furrows, which had created broad, deep depressions in damp ground, or multiple drainage ditches. The blue/grey layer was observed almost everywhere a trench was monitored, dipping down across the primary fills of some ditches. The immediately overlying layer of brown silt contains nineteenth century pottery, suggesting that this flood episode may have been no earlier than the late medieval or early post-medieval period. The blue/grey silt, rather than being a deposited sediment, might represent a gleyed and buried topsoil horizon. Where



peat was found, it often seemed to be contemporary with the blue/grey layer, representing freshwater waterlogging.

At some stage during the post-medieval period, when some dateable material was tipped into partially silted features, the features were deliberately backfilled with brown silt, and there is a suspicion that a spread of redeposited material extended beyond the features. The material might represent silt excavated during construction of Vernatt's Drain, or possibly during opening of claypits on the brickworks site (now covered by housing west of the railway line).

There was evidence that some ditches had been excavated after the earlier ones had been levelled. The later phase of ditches were usually in almost the same position as the filled earlier ditches, and show that the settling of the backfill recreated linear depressions which became the sensible positions for new drainage ditches. Later plough furrows also sank into the softer material above the early ditches. The latest features were presumably intended to capture and drain surface water (which still collected on the western side of the site during the watching brief). When they were backfilled, brickworks waste was still available, although most of the fills probably represent material from their upcast banks.

### **Conclusion**

There is no reason to suspect that this plot of land has ever been anything but peripheral to occupation or industrial activity. The soil profiles suggest flood episodes of varying duration, waterlogging and there was physical evidence of drainage related features. It remains unclear whether the field had deep medieval ridge and furrow, or whether it was crossed by numerous drainage ditches. From the nineteenth century onwards, the undulations produced by these features may have been levelled by the importation of waste from the adjacent brickworks site.

The watching brief identified parallel ditches on the alignment of the possible trackway projected across the development site. The features were difficult to interpret, but appeared to be of two phases, with the earliest phase pre-dating the post-medieval deposits. A reconsideration of the evaluation records suggests that these earlier ditches were also present in the evaluation trench where they were confused with late features in the same position. It remains a distinct possibility that a medieval or earlier trackway from Pinchbeck approached Spalding across this site until its path was blocked by construction of Vernatt's Drain in 1631.

### **Acknowledgements**

LAS would like to thank Paul Bywater and Dennis Carter (Stamford Homes Ltd) and Jim Bonnor and Judy O'Neill, Lincolnshire County Archaeology Section, for their co-operation and help during this project.

Initial post-excavation preparation for this report was by Jeremy Mordue and Wendy Booth. In its present form it has benefited from contributions from Naomi Field, Mick McDaid and Mark Williams made during discussions with the author, on the significance of the parallel features of different depths. Illustrations were prepared by Mark Williams, Sue Farr and Mick McDaid, and the report was collated and produced by Jane Frost.

Geoff Tann  
Lindsey Archaeological Services  
5th March 2001

### References

- Angus, C. 1999 Proposed Residential Development, Land west of Pinchbeck Road, Spalding: Archaeological Evaluation. LAS Report No. 366, October 1999.
- Tann, G. 1999 Proposed Residential Development, Land west of Pinchbeck Road, Spalding: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment. LAS Report No. 362, September 1999.

### Archive Summary

archaeological finds: pottery, animal bone, glass, fe obj., clay tobacco pipe stem frag.  
specialist's archive list: pottery  
correspondence  
developer's site plans (annotated)  
field section drawings  
inked illustrations  
photographs: colour prints LAS film nos. : 99/88/19; 99/167/2-27; 00/12/32-37; 00/20/16-23



Context Summary  
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**APPENDIX 1**

Context Type	Reference Page	Description	Page
101	101	101	101
102	102	102	102
103	103	103	103
104	104	104	104
105	105	105	105
106	106	106	106
107	107	107	107
108	108	108	108
109	109	109	109
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200	200	200	200

**The Context List**

## Context Summary

(SVDA 99)

Context	Type	Relationships	Description	Finds
100	topsoil layer	above 109, 115, 137, 173, 181	dark grey/brown loam, 0.2m thick	
101	layer	below 100, cut by 108, over 107	grey/brown silt, 0.2m thick	
102	fill	fill of 104, below 105, over 103	brown/grey silt, 0.5m thick	
103	layer		grey/blue silt	
104	cut	filled by 105-109	NNW-SSE ditch or plough furrow, 3m wide	
105	fill	fill of 104, below 106, over 104	dark grey/brown clay loam, 0.1m thick	
106	fill	fill of 104, below 107, over 105	grey/brown silt, 0.45m thick	fe obj. ?nail frag; clay tobacco pipe stem (?19thC); 1 sherd medieval pottery; 1 sherd 17th/18thC pottery; 1 sherd late 18th/19thC pottery
107	fill	fill of 104, below 101, over 106	grey/brown silt, 0.3m thick	
108	land drain	cuts 101, filled by 109		
109	land drain	fill of 108, below 100		
110	cut	filled by 111-113; contains 114, 115	NW-SE ditch or plough furrow 2m wide	
111	fill	fill of 110, below 112, over 121	dark brown clay loam, 0.15m thick	bottle glass frag.; animal rib bones (butchered cattle/sheep); frag. Brick, undated; eight sherds 18thC and 19thC pottery
112	fill	fill of 110, below 113, over 111	brown/black silt, 0.3m thick	
113	fill	fill of 110, below 101, over 112	grey/brown silt, 0.3m thick	
114	land drain	filled by 115, cuts 101		
115	land drain	fill of 114, below 100		
116	cut	filled by 117-121	NNW-SSE ditch, 2.5m wide	
117	fill	fill of 116	grey/black silt	
118	fill	fill of 116; same as 120, below 119, over 117	dark brown clay loam, 0.15m thick	
119	fill	fill of 116, below 101, over 118	orange silt, 0.2m thick	1 sherd late Saxon pottery; 12 sherds late 18th/19thC pottery; 2 frags 18/19thC brick and roof tile
120	fill	fill of 116	same as 118	window glass frag.; animal bone (bird)
121	fill	fill of 110	black/grey silt, same as 102 and 117	
122	cut	filled by 123-135	ditch, NNW-SSE, 4.5m wide	
123	fill	fill of 122, below 101, over 125	grey/brown silt with charcoal; 0.6m thick	



124	fill	fill of 122, below 125, over 126	grey/brown silt, 0.25m thick	
125	fill	fill of 122, below 123, over 124, 126	grey/brown silt, 0.4m thick	
126	fill	fill of 122, below 124, 125, over 127, 131	dark grey/black clay loam with charcoal; 0.35m thick	
127	fill	fill of 122, below 126, over 128	light brown silt, 0.2m thick	
128	fill	fill of 122, below 127, over 129	pink silt, 0.3m thick	
129	fill	fill of 122, below 128, over 122	pink silt, 0.3m thick	
130	fill	fill of 122, below 131, over 122	grey/brown silt, 0.2m thick	
131	fill	fill of 122, below 126, over 130	dark grey/brown silt 0.15m thick	
132	layer	cut by 122, over 133	light brown silt, 0.3m thick	
133	layer	cut by 136, below 132, over 134	pink silt, 0.25m thick	
134	layer	below 133, over 149	blue/grey silt	
135	layer	below 134	same as 149/150	
136	cut	cuts 133, filled by 137-148	over 3m wide ditch	
137	fill	fill of 136, below 100, over 139	redeposited topsoil, 0.15m thick	
138	fill	fill of 136, below 139, over 140	gravel layer 0.02m thick	
139	root disturbance	below 137, over 138		
140	fill	fill of 136, below 138, over 141	dark grey/brown silt 0.4m thick	
141	fill	fill of 136, below 140, over 142	dark brown/grey silt, 0.3m thick	
142	fill	fill of 136, below 141, over 143, 148	dark brown/grey silt, 0.2m thick	
143	fill	fill of 136, below 142, over 144	brown/grey clay 0.16m thick	
144	fill	fill of 136, below 143, over 145	light brown silt, 0.04m thick	
145	fill	fill of 136, below 144, over 146	brown/grey clay 0.05m thick	
146	fill	fill of 136, below 145, over 147	light brown silt, 0.02m thick	
147	fill	fill of 136, below 148, 146, over 136	yellow/brown silt, 0.07m thick	
148	fill	fill of 136, below 142, over 147	dark brown silt, 0.3m thick	
149	layer	below 134, over 150	yellow/pink silt natural	
150	layer	below 149	orange/pink clay natural	
151	ditch	filled by 152, 153		
152	fill	fill of 151	lime, white	
153	fill	fill of 151		
154-169	not used			

170	pit	filled by 171		
171	fill	fill of 170		
172	ditch	filled by 173-176		
173	fill	fill of 172, below 100, over 174	brown silt, upper levelling fill	
174	fill	fill of 172, below 173, over 175	orange brown brick dust and burnt soil	
175	fill	fill of 172, below 174, over 176	dark brown silt	
176	fill	fill of 172, below 175	grey/brown silt	
177	layer	cut by 172, over 178	light brown silt	
178	layer	below 177	grey silt	
179	ditch		North terminal of NW-SE aligned ditch; same alignment as 187, precursor of 172	
180	fill	fill of 179, below 100, over 181	light brown silt	
181	fill	fill of 179, below 180, over 182	grey silt	
182	fill	fill of 179, below 181, over 184	light brown silt	
183	layer	below 182, ?below 184, above 186	grey/blue silt layer, 0.08m thick	
184	fill	fill of 179, below 182, above 185, ?above 183	0.2m thick peat band	
185	layer/fill	?fill of 179, below 184	grey/blue silt, over 0.1m thick	
186	layer	below 183	mottled grey.brown silt, over 0.6m thick	
187	ditch	filled by 188	South terminal of NW-SE aligned ditch; same alignment as 179, precursor of 172	
188	fill	fill of 187		
189	post-hole	filled by 190		
190	fill	fill of 189	truncated by machining	



**APPENDIX 2**

**Pottery and Tile Archive**

(Jane Young)

# Pottery Archive SVDA99

context	cname	sub fabric	full name	form type	sherds	vessels	decoration	part	description	date
106	LPM		Early Modern wares (general term)		1	1		BS	flake	late 18 to 19th
106	MEDLOC	reduced with oxid ext; fine-med quartz; hard	Medieval local fabrics	jug	1	1		BS	? Toynton	13 to 15th
106	TGE		Tin-glazed earthenware		1	1	blue dec	BS	burnt	17 to 18th
111	CEP		Chinese export porcelain	cup	1	1	blue dec	base	potters mark on base	18th
111	CRMWARE		Creamware	dish	1	1		rim		18 to 19th
111	CRMWARE		Creamware	dish	1	1		rim		18 to 19th
111	LPM		Early Modern wares (general term)	jug?	6	1	transprint	base & BS	rectangular base	19th
111	LPM		Early Modern wares (general term)	suace boat?	1	1	transprint	rim		19th
111	LPM		Early Modern wares (general term)	bowl	1	1	transprint	rim		19th
111	LPM		Early Modern wares (general term)		5	1		base & BS		19th
111	SLIP		Unidentified slipware	jar?	2	1		base & BS		late 18 to 19th
119	MISC	shelly	Unidentified types	bowl	1	1		rim	completely leached; probably late Saxon	Late Saxon or Roman
120	CRMWARE		Creamware	cup	1	1	paint	base		18th
120	CRMWARE		Creamware		1	1		BS		18 to 19th
120	CRMWARE		Creamware		1	1		base		18 to 19th



context	cname	sub fabric	full name	form type	sherds	vessels	decoration	part	description	date
120	LPM		Early Modern wares (general term)	dish	1	1	blue feathered edge	rim		19th
120	LPM		Early Modern wares (general term)	dish	1	1	blue feathered edge	rim		19th
120	LPM		Early Modern wares (general term)		1	1		base		19th
120	LPM		Early Modern wares (general term)		1	1		base		19th
120	LPM		Early Modern wares (general term)		1	1	transprint	shoulder		19th
120	LPM		Early Modern wares (general term)	bowl	1	1	transprint	rim		19th
120	LPM		Early Modern wares (general term)		1	1	transprint	base		19th
120	LPM		Early Modern wares (general term)		1	1	engraved	BS		late 18 to 19th
120	LPM		Early Modern wares (general term)	dish	1	1	blue feathered edge	rim		19th

# Tile Archive SVDA99

<b>context</b>	<b>cname</b>	<b>full name</b>	<b>frags</b>	<b>weight</b>	<b>description</b>	<b>date</b>
111	MISC	Unidentified types	1	2	building material ? Brick	undated
120	BRK	brick	2	54		18 to 20th
120	PANT	Pantile	1	180		18 to 20th



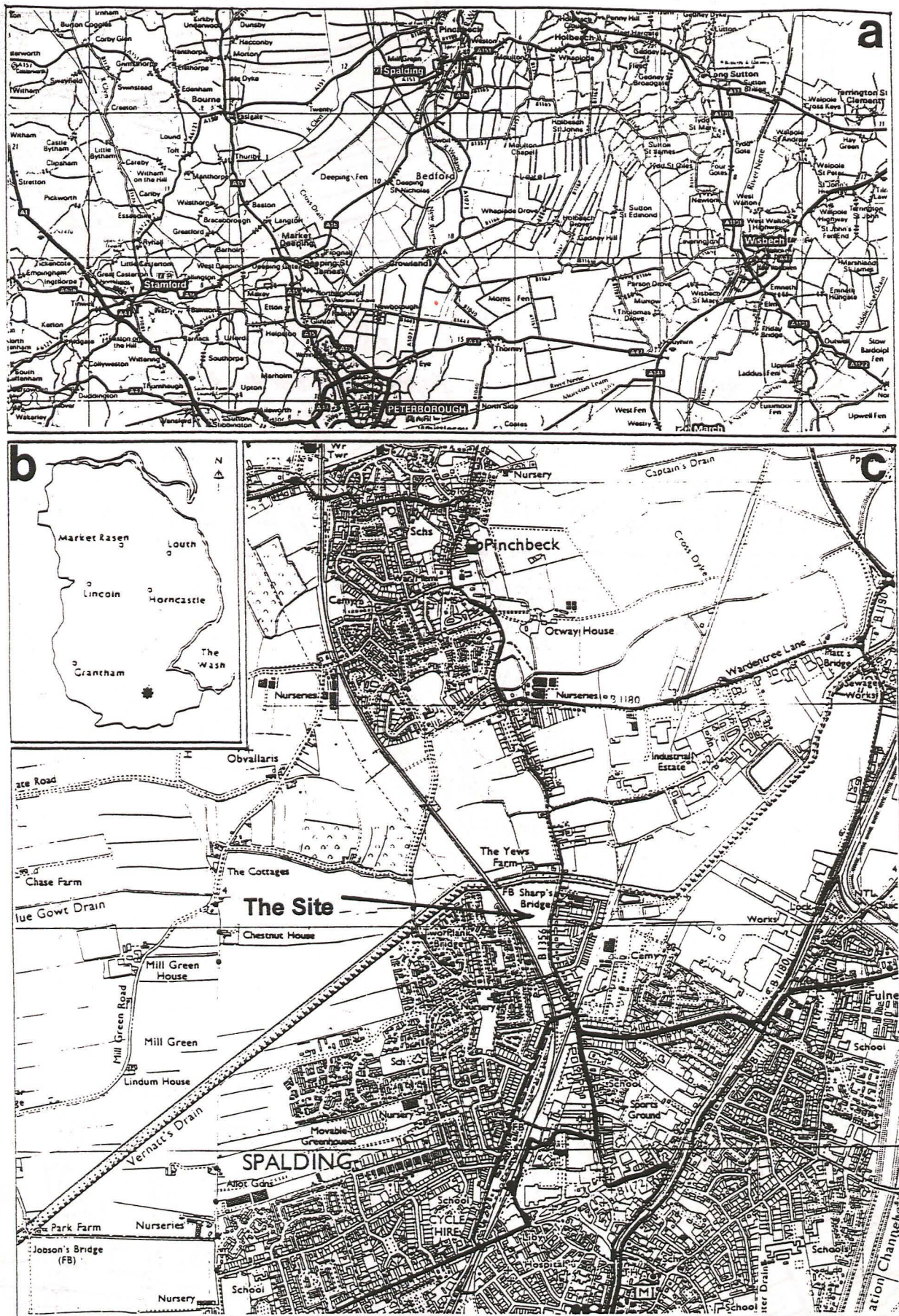


Fig. 1 Location of Spalding and Pinchbeck. Inset C shows the Application Site (based on the 1999 Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 Explorer map, Sheet 249). © Crown Copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 50424A).



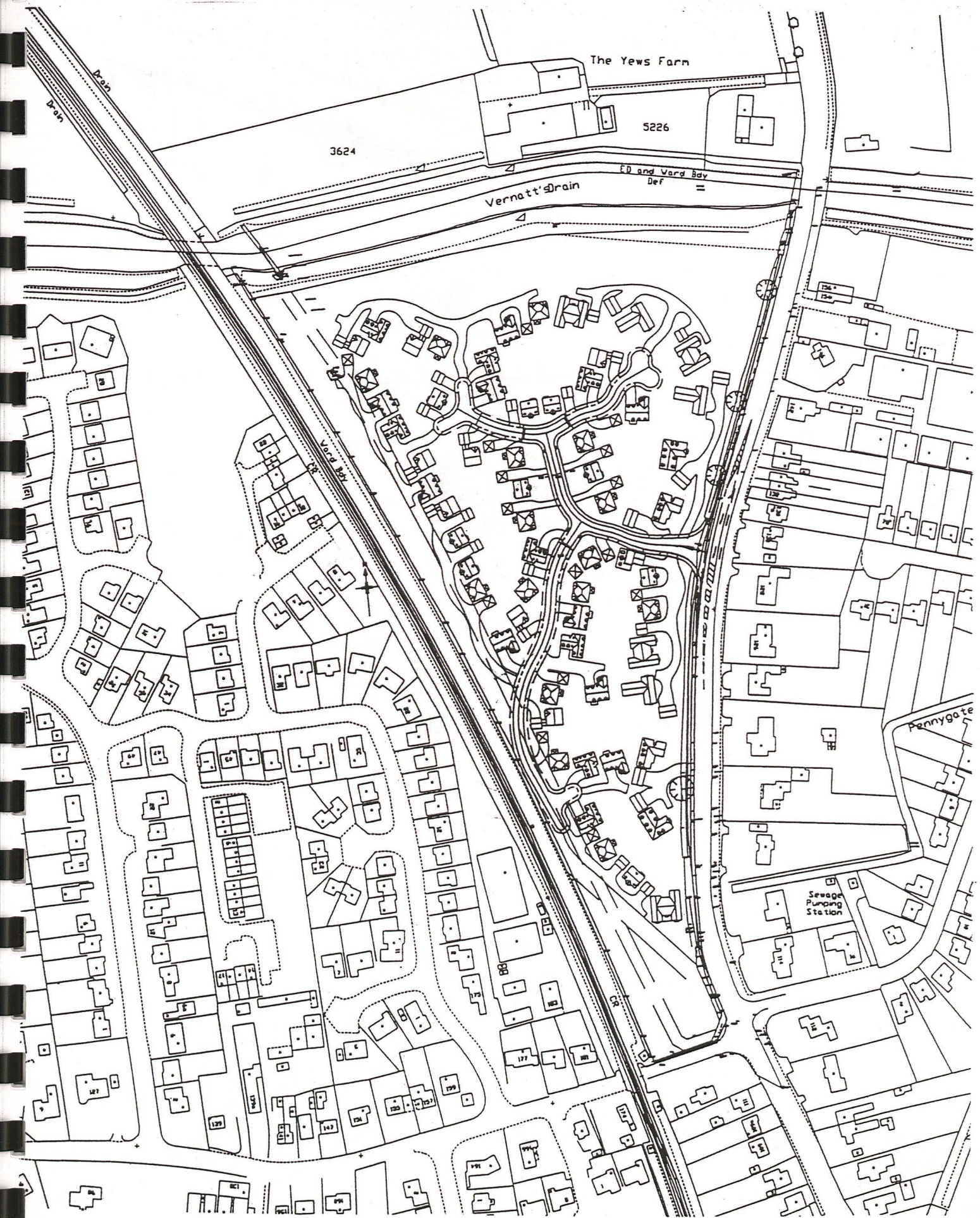


Fig. 2 The application site, showing position of monitored house plots and access roads (based on a 1:1,250 scale plan supplied by the client, dwg. No. SH/313/30, reproduced at reduced scale).



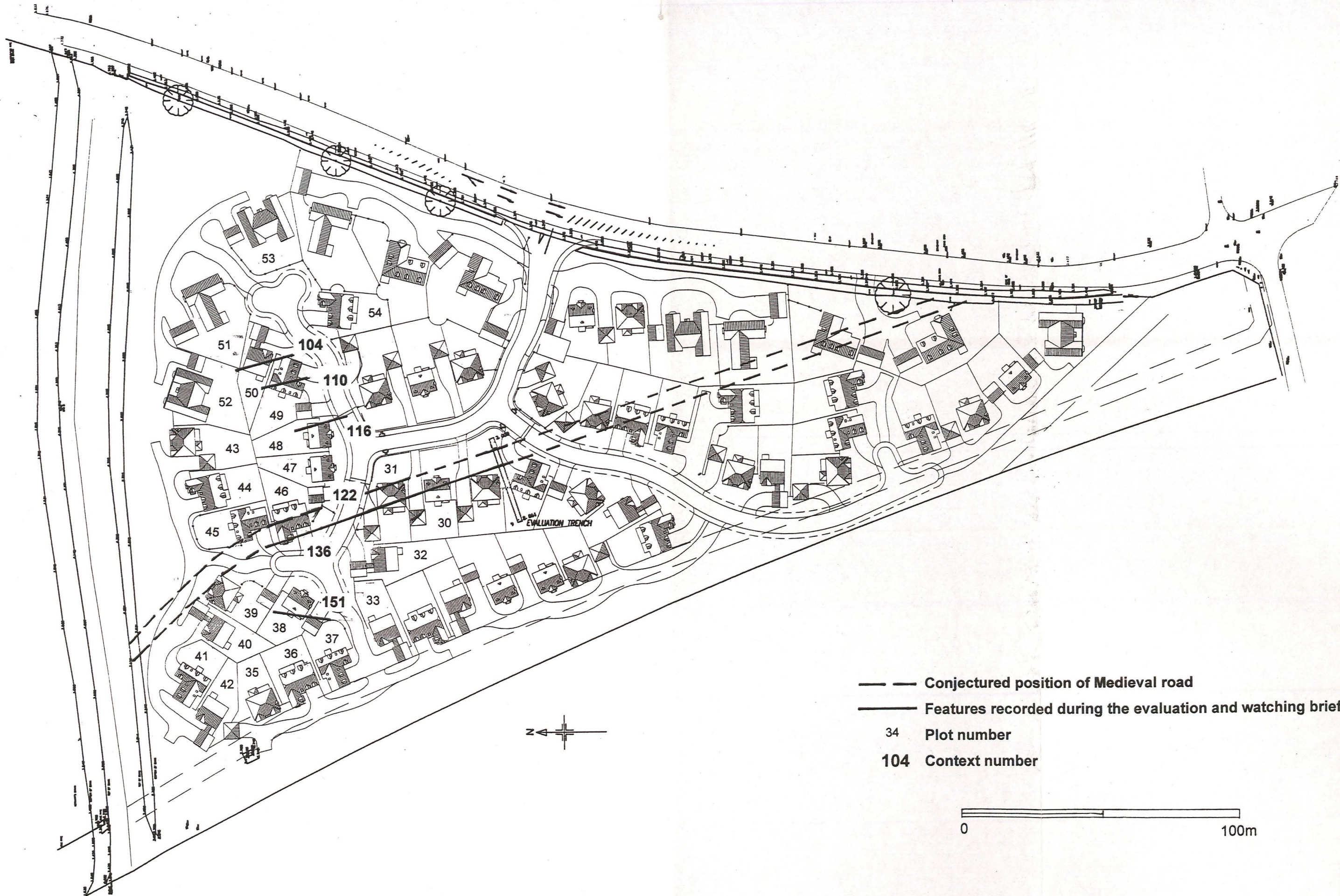
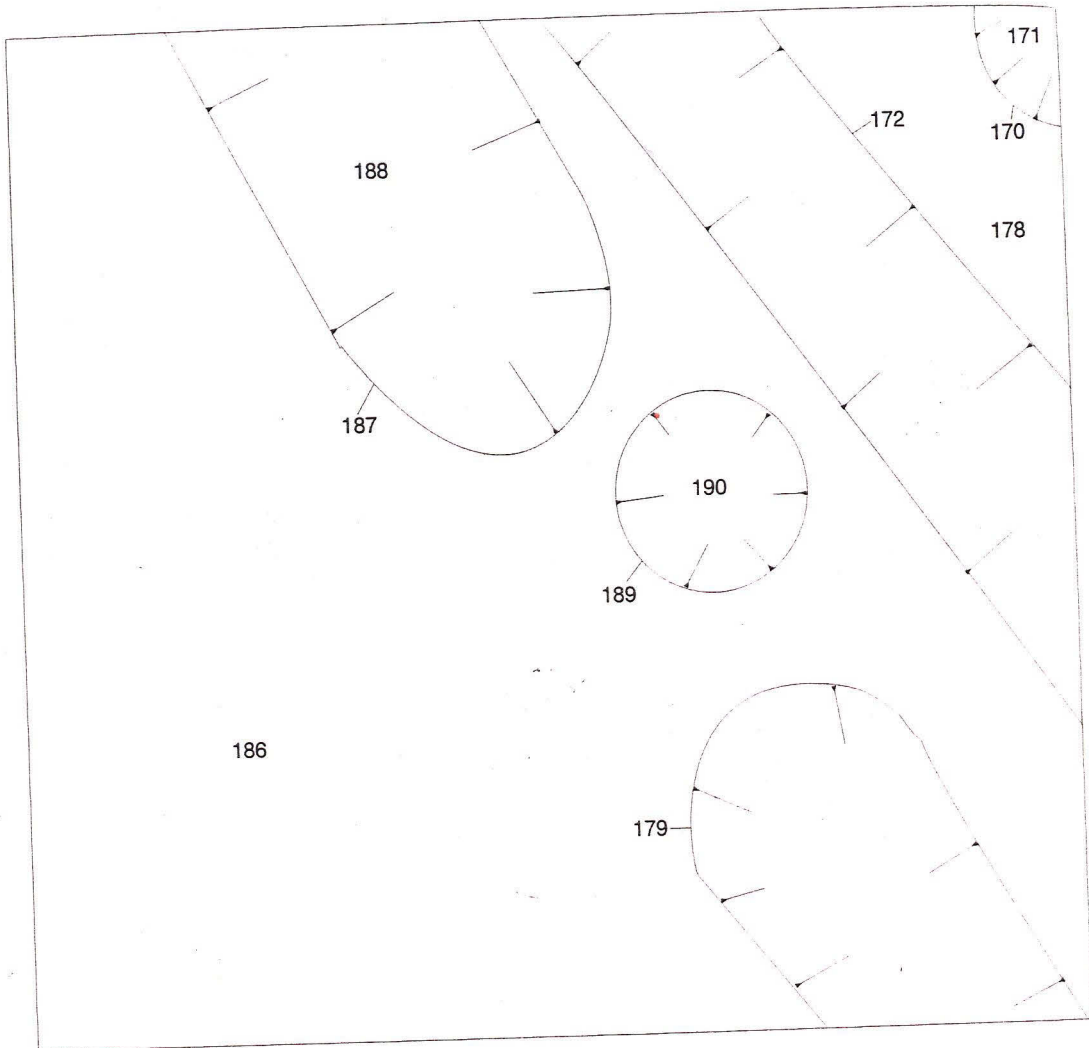


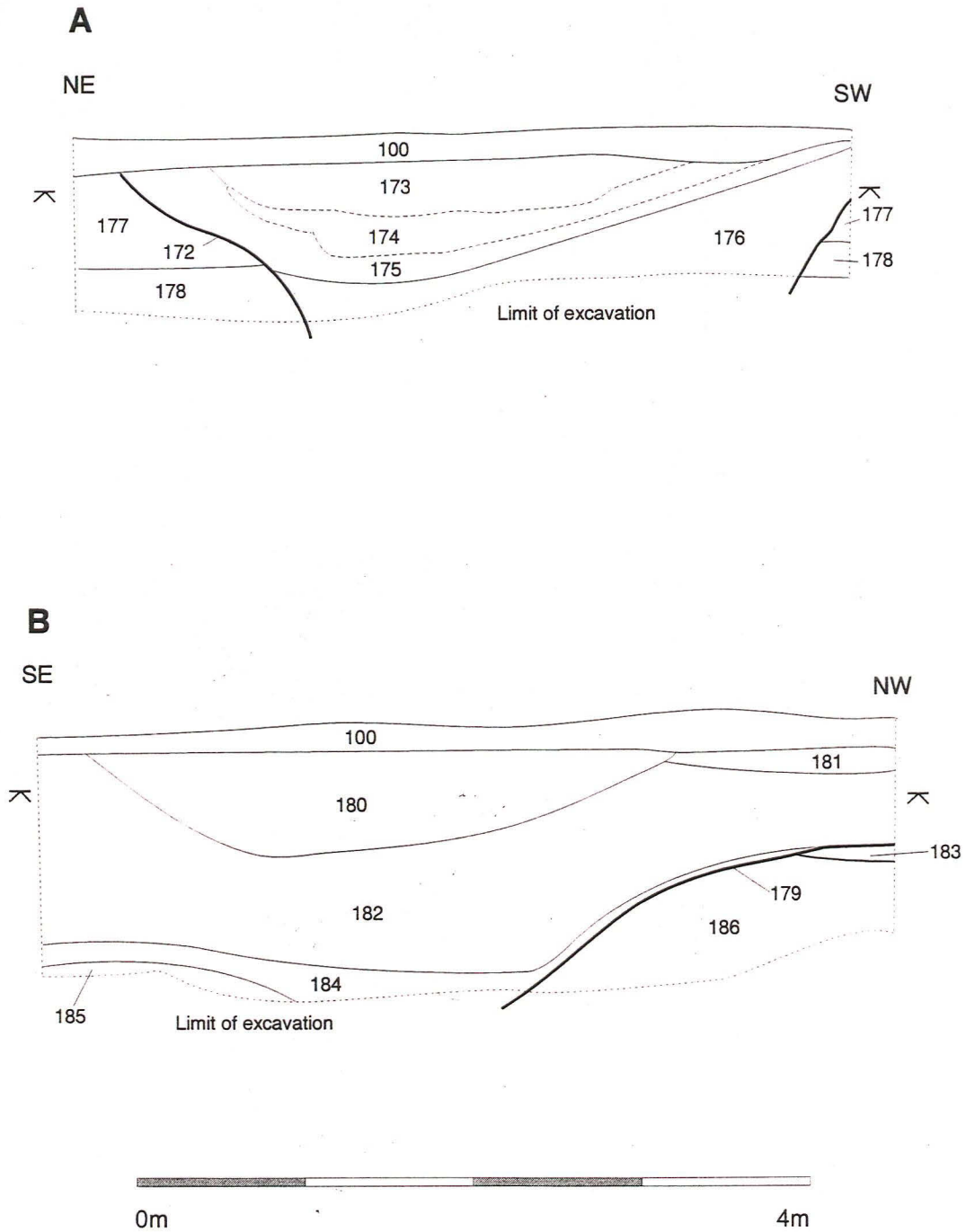
Fig. 3 Position of ditches and plough furrows identified during the watching brief (based on a 1:1,250 scale plan supplied by the client, dwg. No. SH/313/30).





**Fig. 4 Features revealed in House Plot 28 (Williams and Farr, after Tann).**





**Fig. 5** Sections across ditches revealed in House Plot 28. A) ditch 172; B) ditch 179. (Williams & Farr, after Tann).

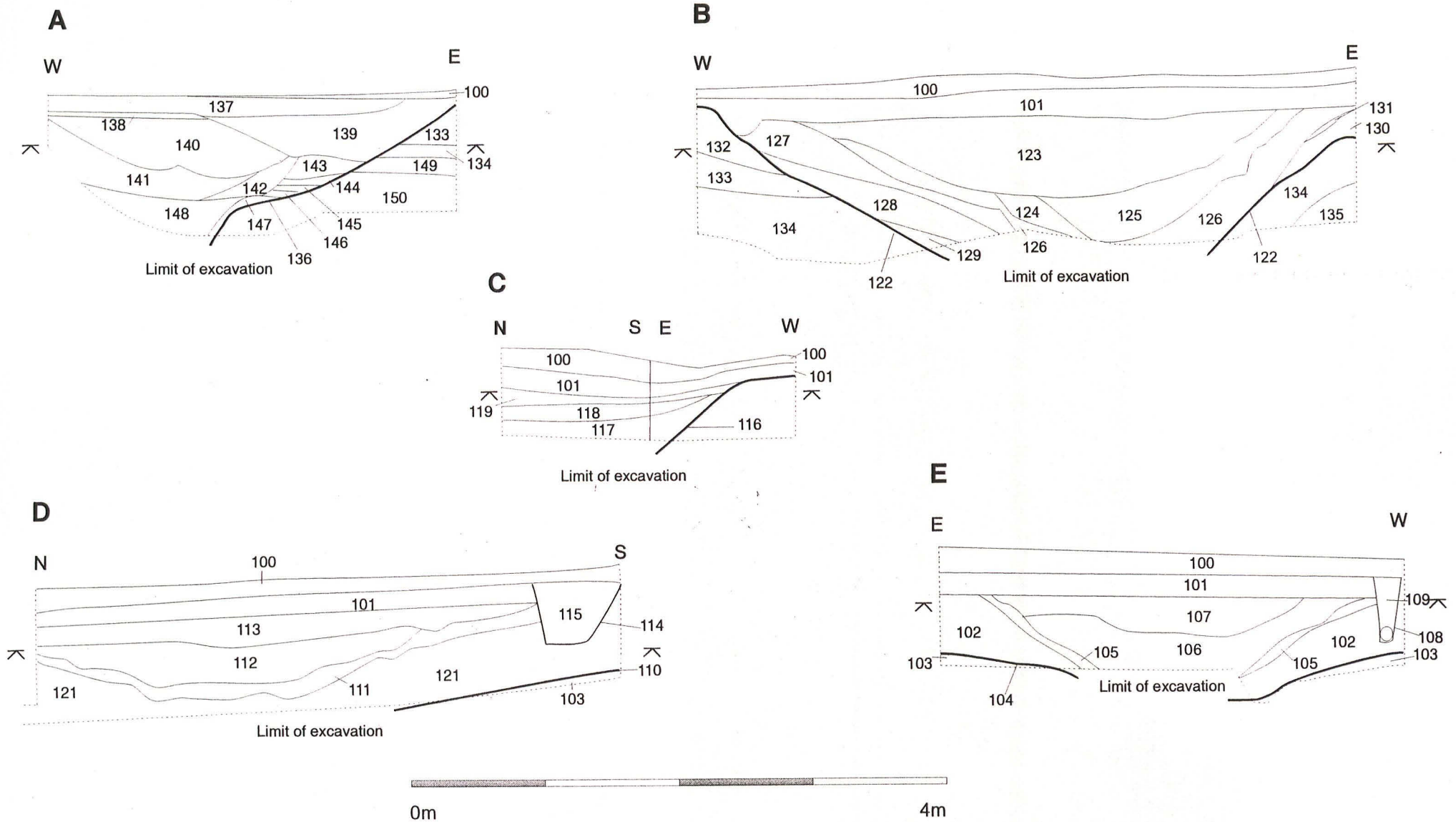


Fig. 6 Sections across features seen in House Plots 31-50. A) House Plots 31, ditch 136; B) House Plot 31, ditch 122; C) House Plot 48, ditch 116; D) House Plot 49, ditch 110; E) House Plot 50, ditch 104. (Williams and Farr, after Mordue).





Pl. 1 The site prior to development, showing the broad ridge crossing the site (right foreground to centre background), with lower ground close to Pinchbeck Road (right). The bank alongside Vernatt's Drain marks the end of the field (looking NW).





PI. 2 Site of House Plot 28, with fill removed from ditches and other features. Ditches 172 (left) and 179 (right). Looking south, scale 1m.

PI. 3 House Plot 28, looking north. Ditch 179 (left) was interrupted by an entranceway, later obstructed by a post; the grey post-hole fill 190 is visible.







**Pl. 4** House Plot 28, with red fired soil and brickdust in Ditch 172 (looking east; scale 1m).

**Pl. 5** Ditch 179 cut the blue/grey silt band 183 (right), interpreted as a medieval or early post-medieval topsoil. Looking south.





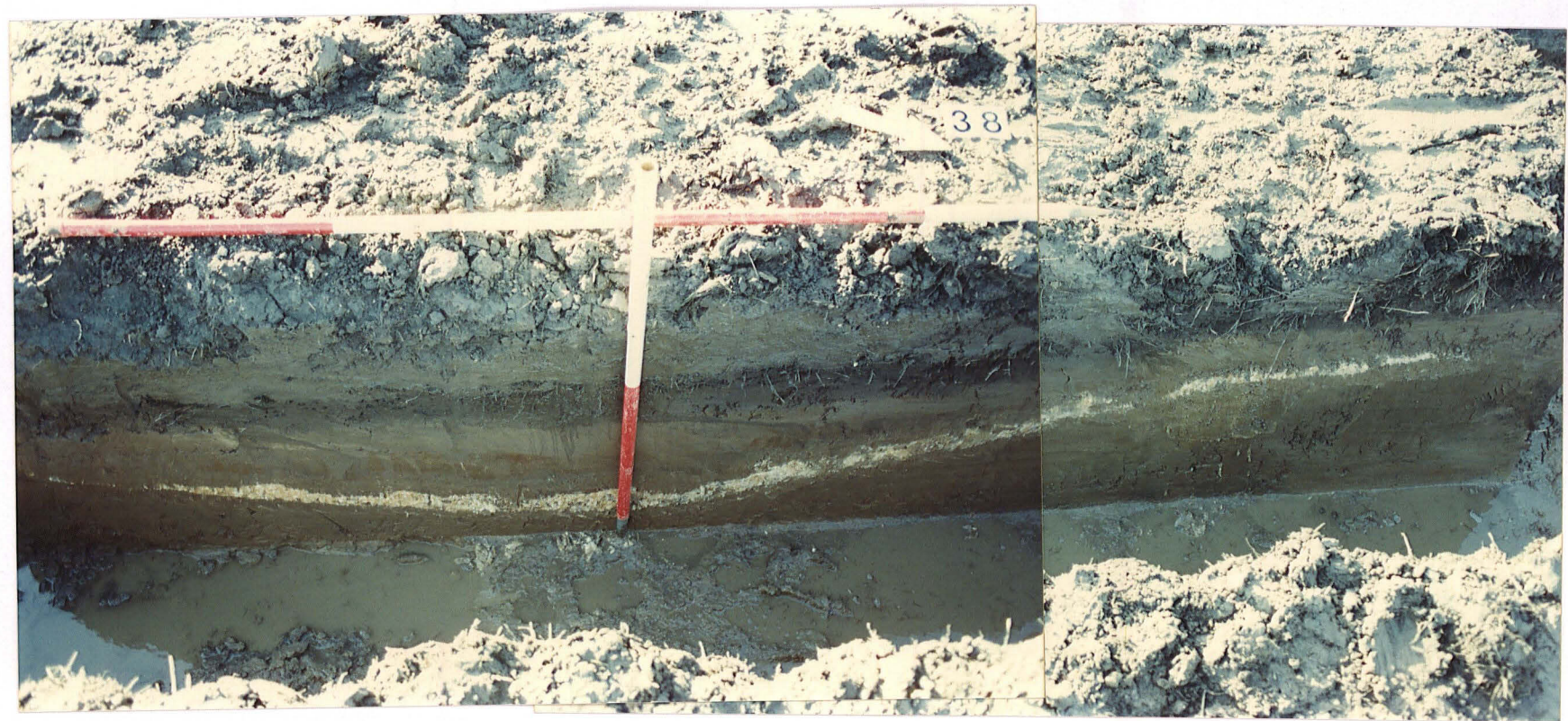


**Pl. 6** House Plot 31, sited over the depression marking Ditch 136 (looking SE, scale 1m).

**Pl. 7** Brown silt fill of Ditch 136 in Plot 31, overlying the blue/grey silt band 134 (looking SE, scale 1m).







PI. 8 Lime or white silt 152 at base of Ditch 151, Plot 38. Looking SW, scale divisions 0.5m.



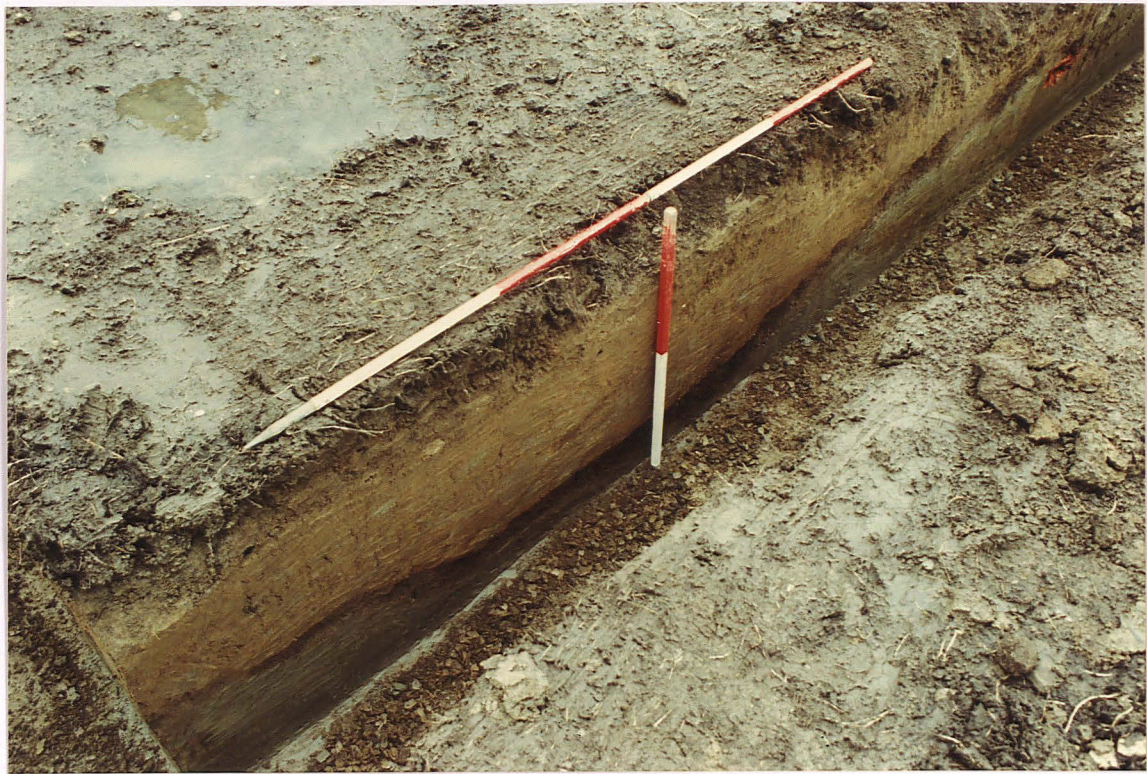


Pl. 9 Fill deposits at the western edge of Ditch 116, foundation trench for Plot 48. Looking SE, scale divisions 0.5m.

Pl. 10 Pottery and tile in fill 120, Ditch 116. House foundation trench, Plot 48.







**Pl. 11 Brown silt overlying peat in Ditch 110, Plot 49. Scale divisions 0.5m.**

**Pl. 12 Fills of Ditch 104, Plot 50. Scale divisions 0.5m.**







**Pl. 13 Thin band of blue/grey silt 103, Plot 50, interpreted as a buried topsoil.  
Scale divisions 0.5m.**