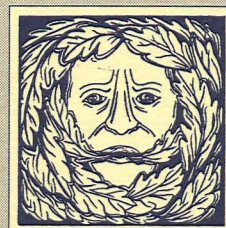


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**INTERIM REPORT ON THE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION (STAGE 1)
AT LOW ROAD,
SPALDING,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SLR01)**



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

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**INTERIM REPORT ON THE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION (STAGE 1)
AT LOW ROAD,
SPALDING,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SLR01)**

Work Undertaken For
Persimmon Homes (East Midlands) Ltd

February 2002

Report Compiled by
James Snee BSc (Hons)

Planning Application No: H16/1099/01
National Grid References: TF 259 230
City and County Museum Accession No: LCNCC: 2001.453

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1. SUMMARY

Between the 2nd and 18th of January 2002, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Low Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire (NGR TF 259 230).

Settlement in the area dates from the Romano-British period, and deposits of this date are encountered in and around Spalding

The aim of the evaluation was to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.

A programme of trial trenching was commissioned by Persimmon Homes Ltd. Eight trenches of varying size were excavated and all the archaeological features and deposits within them were subjected to archaeological excavation.

The investigations showed that the sequence of natural deposits was dominated by the presence of a roddon. This suggests that early remains could be present in the area, although the only feature revealed was an undated ditch. The fill of the ditch included burnt, or baked silt and it is possible that this residue is associated with salt making, an important early industry in the fens.

In the centre and the west of the site a number of post-medieval and undated remains of probable similar age, were revealed which represented the enclosure and settlement of the land.

Structural remains in the form of post holes and stake holes were recorded demonstrating the presence of a timber building from the 16th / 17th century to the 19th century.

Finds of pottery, brick, tile, metal work, clay pipe and industrial residue dating between the 12th to 20th centuries were recovered from the site.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Planning Background

Between the 2nd and 18th January, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Low Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire.

Planning permission (Application No. H16/1099/01) for the development is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological scheme of works. The first stage of the archaeological evaluation was to provide information on the archaeological potential of the site. Following this, an archaeological mitigation strategy should be produced, based on the findings of the trial trenching and detailed design proposals, and may involve further archaeological works.

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Persimmon Homes Ltd to undertake the archaeological evaluation of the site. A specification (Appendix 1) detailing the methods, techniques and procedures of the evaluation was produced by APS and approved by the Archaeological Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

The evaluation was carried out in accordance with the guidelines specified in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluation* (IFA 1999).

2.2 Definition of an Archaeological Field Evaluation

Archaeological Evaluation is defined as:

'A limited programme of non-intrusive

and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, and relative quality; and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, national or international context as appropriate' (IFA 1999).

2.3 Topography, Geology and Soils

Spalding is located 23km southwest of Boston and 30km southeast of Sleaford in the South Holland district of Lincolnshire (Figure 1). The site is located at Low Road (Figure 2), approximately 1.3km northeast of Spalding town centre, centred on National Grid Reference TF 259 230 and lies at a height of approximately 3m OD. The site, approximately 3ha in area, is bounded on the south by Low Road, on the west by Queen's Road and on the east by the Coronation Channel and is largely occupied by industrial buildings.

Local soils have not been mapped as the area is urban, but on the basis of surrounding deposits are likely to be deep stoneless clayey and silty soils of the Wallasea 2 Association developed on marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 338).

2.5 Archaeological Setting

Evidence of Romano-British activity has been found in and around Spalding and on the east side of the town during the excavation of the Coronation channel. A layer containing pottery, indicative of settlement activity was recorded at Oakley Drive to the northwest of the development site (Phillips 1970, 292). To the northeast, the possible remains of an early Roman settlement have been recorded (Miller 1998) and closer to the centre of the town

significant Romano-British remains were revealed during development at Pinchbeck Road (APS forthcoming). In addition to this cropmark evidence from the area around the town indicates a pattern of fields, roads and possible settlements converging on the town and it is possible that Spalding town stands on the site of a nucleated Romano-British settlement, or small town (Phillips 1970, Taylor 2000).

Spalding is generally connected with a tribal group called the *Spaldas* who are recorded in the Tribal Hideage, a 7th century Mercian tribute list (Sawyer 1998, 47). The place-name is Old English in origin and refers to the 'the people of the Spalde' (Cameron 1998, 114). Although little evidence of Saxon activity has been recorded at Spalding, pottery from the later part of the period has been found 1km northeast of the development site (Cope-Faulkner 1998, 6).

The town was recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086, when land there was owned by Ivo Tallboys, Guy of Craon and Crowland Abbey (Morris 1986). Among the holdings were a market, six fisheries, salt pans and a wood of alders.

Medieval evidence for Spalding is largely concentrated in the town centre with little having been recorded in the vicinity of the development site.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the work was to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.

The objectives were to establish the presence or absence of archaeological deposits and to determine, if present, their type, date and function, likely extent, spatial arrangement,

local context, state of preservation, vulnerability and value.

4. METHODS

Eight trenches were mechanically excavated in areas of the site that were accessible and would cause the least disruption of any on going industrial activity. The majority of the trenches required the use of a hydraulic breaker and a 600mm wide toothed bucket to remove concrete and hardcore, before the trenches could be excavated down to archaeological deposits. Once the hard upper layers had been removed the trenches were excavated using a 1.6m wide toothless bucket. All mechanical excavation was carried out under archaeological supervision. The base and sides of the trenches were then cleaned and any possible archaeological features or deposits were examined by hand. Where the base of substantial features could not be reached by hand excavation, a twist auger was used to determine the depth of the feature and its associated deposits. If no archaeological features were encountered, the trenches were excavated to the level of the undisturbed silts.

All archaeological features and natural deposits were allocated a unique reference number (a context number), with an individual written description on APS *pro forma* context sheets. All archaeological features were drawn in plan at a scale of 1:20 and in section to a scale of 1:10. A representative section of any archaeologically clear trenches was also drawn. Finds were recovered, where present, from all archaeological features. Throughout the duration of the work, a photographic record consisting of black and white prints and colour slides was compiled. The exact location of the trenches and archaeological features were surveyed using a total station.

On completion of the fieldwork, a stratigraphic matrix of all archaeological deposits present was compiled, all records were checked and cross referenced and all photographs catalogued and archived. All finds recovered were washed, marked and archived and all environmental samples were sent to the specialist for analysis.

5. RESULTS

The records of all deposits and features identified during the evaluation were examined. Phasing was assigned based upon the nature of the contexts and recognisable relationships between them, supplemented by artefact dating were relevant. Three phases of deposits were identified:

- Phase 1: Natural Deposits
- Phase 2: Undated deposits
- Phase 3: Post-medieval and Later Deposits

5.1 Phase 1: Natural Deposits

The earliest deposits encountered were layers of marine alluvium, of varying particle size, mainly brown to grey silts or silty clays. A notable exception to this was Trench 1 where laminated yellow sandy silts (105) were revealed. These coarse alluvial deposits sloped down to the east.

Gleying was observed in the majority of the trenches, with the exception of Trench 1.

5.2 Phase 2: Undated Deposits

In Trench 1 in the northeast corner of the site, an undated terminus of an irregular east-west oriented ditch (104), 1.0m wide and 0.17m deep, was excavated (Figure 4 & 9). The terminus contained two silty fills (102 & 103), rich in charcoal and burnt or baked silt. This deposit was sampled for further

analysis, the results of which will be presented in a later report.

Southwest of Trench 1 was Trench 2 (Figure 5) which contained four parallel ditches or channels, three of which (201, 202 & 203) were undated. Oriented approximately east-west and between 1.9m and 3m wide by up to 0.84m deep (Figures 10 & 11), all were filled with grey silt deposits (212, 213 & 214).

To the south of Trench 1, Trench 3 (Figure 5) contained an undated post hole (318), sub-rectangular, 0.26m long by 0.18m wide and 0.06m deep (Figure 13). It contained a greyish brown clayey silt fill (319).

In the centre of the site, in Trench 5 (Figure 6), an undated northeast-southwest oriented ditch (508) 0.35m wide and 0.15m deep, with a bluish sandy clay fill (509), was revealed (Figure 14). To the east of this ditch was a single undated sub-rectangular post hole (516) 0.45m long by 0.35m wide and 0.25m deep (Figure 14), with a greyish brown clayey silt fill (517).

At the west side of the site, Trench 6 (Figure 7) contained a number of undated features, located around mainly post-medieval features.

The remains of the base of an approximately north-south oriented gully (692) were observed during the initial machine excavation. Unfortunately the feature was so shallow that only small stretches of it remained after the trench had been cleaned.

Cutting the gully were a number of sub-rectangular post holes (633, 637, 641, 645, 652) (Figure 7) between 0.20m and 0.32m long by 0.10m and 0.28m wide and up to 0.10m deep (Figures 19 & 20). Also cutting gully (692) was a 0.25m diameter sub-circular post-hole (658), 0.10m deep, which

was in turn cut by another sub-rectangular post hole (656), 0.18m long by 0.16m wide and 0.06m deep (Figure 20). All of the post-holes had grey-brown clay-silt fills.

Around the gully were further undated sub-rectangular post-holes (639, 660, 666, 676, 678, 694, 934) between 0.28m and 0.46m wide by 0.15m and 0.37m wide and up to 0.30m deep (Figures 19, 20, 21 & 22). Sub-circular post holes (662 & 664) between 0.15m and 0.45m in diameter and up to 0.10m deep, were also revealed (Figure 21).

At the north end of the gully (Figure 7) were two sub-rectangular post holes (684 & 942) which had been cut by a post medieval pit (673). The fill of post hole (684) contained the remains of a badly decayed post (683) (Figure 18), sub-circular in section.

A number of sub-circular and sub-rectangular stake holes (635, 647, 680, 699, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 936) up to 0.15m long by 0.10m wide and 0.15m deep, were recorded (Figures 18, 19 & 22). Of these, two were sub-rectangular (635 & 680), and one (905) cut the north-south gully (692).

To the south of Trench 6, in Trench 8 (Figure 8), was a north-south oriented ditch (800) 0.40m wide and 0.09m deep (Figure 23) with a greyish brown clay-silt fill (801). No finds were recovered from this feature and it remains undated. To the west of ditch (800) was an undated sub-circular post hole (804) 0.30m in diameter and 0.10m deep (Figure 23) with a greyish brown clayey silt fill (805).

5.3 Phase 3: Post-medieval and Later Deposits

In the northwestern corner of Trench 1 (Figure 4) was a late post-medieval sub-

rectangular pit (107), filled with brick rubble. Overlying the natural sandy silt and the archaeological features was a layer of topsoil (101) which was sealed below a modern rubble and concrete (100).

At the north end of Trench 2 (Figure 5) was an east-west oriented ditch or channel (200) more than 1.70m wide and 0.93m deep (Figure 10), similar in form to the three undated examples to the south (201, 202, 203). This was filled with an identical grey silty fill, from which a small quantity of late post-medieval slag was recovered. This feature, and all the undated ditches were sealed below a layer of grey alluvium (209) 0.25m thick, which was indistinguishable from the fills. Overlying the alluvium was a disturbed topsoil layer (207), which was sealed by rubble (206) and concrete (205).

In the southeast corner of the site, Trench 3 revealed an approximately north-south oriented channel (304 & 309) more than 1.6m wide and deeper than 0.80m (Figure 12), with a series of reddish brown silty clay fills (306, 307, 308, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, & 315). Finds recovered from the fills, and observed during the excavation of the trench, date this feature to the post-medieval period. The channel was sealed by post-medieval subsoil (305 & 316) and topsoil (301, 302 & 317).

A single post-medieval ditch (400), 0.55m wide and 0.20m deep, was revealed in the centre of the site in Trench 4 (Figures 6 & 13). This trench has been subject to modern disturbance and only the base of the ditch survived. It was oriented northwest-southeast and filled with brown silt (401). Two pieces of pottery recovered from the ditch fill were identified as 13th to 14th century, however a fragment of hand made-brick found with them was dated to the post-medieval period. The feature was overlain by topsoil (403 & 404), rubble and concrete.

A short distance to the south, in Trench 5 (Figure 6), the northern portion of an enclosure ditch (502 = 506 = 511 = 519) up to 1.45m wide and 0.50m deep and extending for 12.6m, was revealed (Figures 15 & 16). This was oriented east-west, turning to the south at each end, and contained a grey silty clay fill (501 = 505 = 510 = 518). Two sherds of medieval pottery and fragments of post-medieval brick and slag were recovered from this fill.

Cutting the fill of the enclosure ditch were three sub-circular or oval post-holes (504, 513 & 515) (Figures 6, 15 & 16). One (504), seen only in section, was 0.20m wide and 0.14m deep, and located on the east corner of the ditch, with a grey silty clay fill (503). In the centre of the enclosure ditch, were two post-holes (513 & 515) between 0.25m and 0.28m wide and 0.09m deep, both had reddish brown silty clay fills (512 & 514). All three of these features post-dated the enclosure ditch and are therefore post-medieval or later.

Sealing the post holes and other features was a silty clay subsoil (521), modern topsoil (500), rubble and concrete.

At the north end of Trench 6 (Figure 7) was a curved ditch (690), 0.70m wide and 0.23m deep (Figure 22). The uppermost fill (689) was dated, by finds of pottery, to the 16th to 17th century. Cutting this were three sub-rectangular post holes (932, 938 & 940) between 0.15m and 0.23m wide and up to 0.30m deep (Figure 22). Post hole (940) was cut by a sub-circular post hole (930), 0.40m in diameter and 0.30m deep (Figure 22). Pottery from the fill of (930) was dated to the 16 and 17th century.

To the south of the post-medieval ditch was a sub-rectangular post hole (650), 0.52m long by 0.34m wide and deeper than 0.55m (Figure 20). The fill (648) contained the

decayed remains of a post (649). Finds recovered from fill (648) were dated to the early post-medieval. Two sub-rectangular post holes (654 & 697) between 0.47m and 0.50m wide and up to 0.50m deep, and one sub-circular post hole (631), 0.49m in diameter and 0.15m deep, were also recorded (Figures 18, 19 & 20). All three were dated to the late post-medieval period. The fill of post hole (697) contained the decayed remains of a post (696).

At the north end of undated gully (692) was a 0.80m wide sub-circular pit (673), with a blue-brown clayey fill (671) into which had been set the lower portion, originally possibly the whole, of an iron bound barrel (670) (Figure 21). This had a grey stony silty fill (669), from which fragments of pot, brick, tile and metal were recovered. On the north side of the barrel, cutting the fill and cut of pit (673) were two 0.10m wide square post holes (945 & 947) containing the decayed remains of square section posts (944 & 946).

Cutting the east side of pit (673) was a second, later, sub-circular pit (668) 0.60m wide and 0.50m deep (Figure 21), with a rubble fill (667) which included finds dating to the 20th century. Further 20th century remains included a circular, domed well (624), and a number of wall foundations (605, 608, 611, 614, 617, 619 & 620), associated with layers of demolition rubble and construction debris (See Figure 17). A thin layer of topsoil (600) had recently formed over all of these remains.

In Trench 7, located close to the southern boundary of the site, the natural alluvium (703 & 704) was sealed below topsoil (702) and hardcore (701) on which a gravel surface (700) had been laid (Figure 23).

Immediately to the south of Trench 6, Trench 8 (Figure 8) contained two sub-

rectangular pits (803 & 819) between 1.02m and 1.24m wide and up to 0.90m deep (Figure 24), which cut the former topsoil (808). Pit (803) was filled with laminated greyish brown clayey silt ((802) and pit (819) was filled with rubble (818). A recent service trench (812) also cut the topsoil. Overlying the topsoil was rubble layer (807) and concrete layer (806) (Figure 24).

6. DISCUSSION

The earliest deposits (Phase 1) encountered during the investigation demonstrate the complex development of fen silts and the degree of change in the natural sequence over a comparatively small area.

In the northeast corner of the site were laminated sandy silts, which probably represent the levee of a defunct water course or roddon. In the centre of the site the soils were mottled clays, which retained far more ground water, overlain by grey silt probably the result of flooding. This sequence is similar to the Blacktoft association soils, found in areas of warping, the nearby Cowbit Wash and areas lying alongside roddons. To the west are laminated deposits of silts and clays, with patches of gleying, which appear to create a slight rise in the ground surface of up to 0.5m.

A number of undated (Phase 2) features were revealed.

In Trench 1 was a ditch terminus which had been deliberately backfilled. The fill contained burnt or baked silt and charcoal in abundance, and may suggest the presence of an important early fen industry - salt making. However, these baked silts lacked the structured forms of prehistoric or Romano-British briquetage, but are more similar to the burnt remains recovered medieval salterns at Bicker Haven and Wainfleet

(Hallam 1960, Albone 1998). The stratigraphic position of the ditch does not preclude an early medieval, or even Anglo-Saxon date for this feature, and the sandy silts into which it is cut are probably the earliest deposits on the site.

The other undated features cut through silt deposits which are likely to be post Saxon at the earliest, and so a medieval or later date is likely. As no dated features earlier than post medieval were revealed it is probable that the undated features fall into the same date range. In Trench 2 the three undated ditches or channels may have been dyings, although it is more likely that they were dug to assist in the draining of this part of the site. A fourth ditch or channel in this area was dated to the late post-medieval period (18th to 19th century) and may be part of the same scheme.

In the centre of the site, in Trench 5, the undated ditch and post hole may have been associated with the post-medieval enclosure as part of the enclosing and settling of the land.

In the west side of the site, in Trench 6, the undated gully, post holes and stake holes were probably part of the same structure, or structures, that the post-medieval features belonged to. It is likely, therefore, that they are all post-medieval.

The undated ditch and post-hole revealed in Trench 8 probably also relate to the enclosure and settlement of this area, after the land was drained.

A late post-medieval (Phase 3) pit was recorded in Trench 1, this probably relates to recent construction on the site.

Trench 2 contained a post-medieval ditch, stratigraphically at the same level as the undated example. All four of the these

features may have been part of a post-medieval drainage scheme, that would allow the utilisation of an area of land that was soft and prone to flooding.

To the southeast of Trench 2, Trench 3 was dominated by a post-medieval north south aligned drainage channel. It is possible that the four ditches or channels in Trench 2 flowed into this channel. The undated post hole located to the side of the channel may be associated with its construction.

To the west, Trenches 4 and 5 were slightly higher and dryer, and were possibly settled slightly earlier. The post medieval ditch in Trench 4 probably represent a boundary, rather than a drain. In Trench 5 an enclosure, with later post holes cutting it, could indicate the presence of a post-medieval dwelling with an enclosed yard or croft.

At the west side of the site, on the highest ground, was Trench 6 which contained a quantity of post-medieval features associated with a number of undated features. The curved ditch at the north end was present in the post-medieval period, as its final fill was probably deposited in the 16th or 17th century. This was probably a boundary, the curve could suggest the corner of an enclosure. Overlying this and extending further to the south is a group of post holes. The earliest is dated to the 16th to 17th century and the latest are dated to the 19th century. Associated with them are an undated north-south aligned gully, and a number of undated stake holes. It is likely that these features represent one or more north-south walls of a timber building, or buildings that stood on this location between the 16th/17th century and the 19th century.

A second post-medieval structure is represented by the clay filled pit, into which a barrel had been set, possibly as a water tank or well. Associated with this were two

posts. It is uncertain whether this structure existed while the building(s) stood, or whether it dates to after demolition.

Overlying all of the features in Trench 6 were a number of remains relating to 20th century buildings and services.

Trench 8 contained two post-medieval pits which were probably soakaways, and a service trench.

In all of the trenches, the archaeological features and deposits had been sealed by recent rubble, levelling deposits and in the majority of trenches concrete slabs.

7. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

For assessment of significance the *Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling of ancient monuments* has been used (DoE 1990, Annex 4; see Appendix 8).

Period:

One phase of datable remains were identified during the investigation. The majority of the remains were post-medieval and later.

Rarity:

Post-medieval settlement remains are not uncommon, but are rarely investigated and post-medieval settlement of the fens is not well understood. The presence of these remains on marginal land a distance from the historical core of the town is unusual. The ditch terminus with its burnt or baked fill is uncommon.

Documentation:

Several archaeological investigations in Spalding have previously been undertaken

and reported. Additionally records of archaeological sites and finds made in the Spalding area are kept in the files of the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record.

Group Value:

The majority of the features on the site form a coherent group, from the same period and representing the various stages of the settlement process in this area. The ditch terminus with the burnt and baked fill was found in isolation, although this may represent sampling bias.

Survival/Condition:

The preservation of features and remains was consistently high across the whole of the site, despite the number of modern structures in the area.

Fragility/Vulnerability:

The features and deposits were covered by concrete, rubble and damaged topsoil deposits of varying depths up to 0.8m deep. However, the removal of the concrete and rubble deposits as part of any development would leave less than 0.3m of topsoil and at this comparatively shallow depth they would be vulnerable to ground disturbance.

Diversity:

Period diversity is low with post-medieval and later features represented. Functional diversity is moderate with pits, ditches and structural features identified. In addition the burnt or baked silt recorded in the northeast corner of the site may indicate salt making in that part of the site.

Potential:

The presence of structural features in the west side of the site indicates a high

potential for further remains of this building, or a complex of buildings to occur in the immediate area. Potential also exists for further evidence of settlement activity in the centre of the site, where the enclosure and boundary ditches were located. Potential for more ditches or other features to occur in the northeast portion of the site is moderate to high.

7.1 Site Importance

The criteria for assessment have established that the Post-medieval remains revealed during this investigation are of moderately high local importance and moderate regional importance, with reference to the settlement and economy of the fens during this period. The high level of survival enhances the site's potential for understanding the settlement and development of the area.

8. EFFECTIVENESS OF TECHNIQUES

The techniques employed during the trial trenching were, on the whole effective. The removal of non-archaeological deposits with a mechanical excavator allowed a rapid and thorough investigation, and an opportunity to study the depositional history of the site. However the constraints imposed by the presence of a number of standing buildings may have biased the sampling of the site area. The northern half of the site, which on the basis of the results of Trench 1 may contain the earliest deposits, remains largely uninvestigated.

9. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations on land at Low Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire, were undertaken because the area is potentially archaeologically sensitive. Settlement in the

area dates from the Romano-British period, and deposits of this date are encountered in and around Spalding

The investigations showed that the sequence of natural deposits was dominated by the presence of a rodham. This suggests that early remains could be present in the area, although the only feature revealed was an undated ditch. The fill of the ditch included burnt, or baked silt and it is possible that this residue is associated with salt making, an important early industry in the fens.

In the centre and the west of the site a number of post-medieval remains, and undated remains of probable similar age, were revealed which represent enclosure and settlement of the land. Structural remains in the form of post holes and stake holes were recorded demonstrating the presence of a timber building or buildings between the 16th / 17th century to the 19th century.

Finds of pottery, brick, tile, metal work, clay pipe and industrial residue dating between the 12th to 20th centuries were recovered from the site.

10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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11. PERSONNEL

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13. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

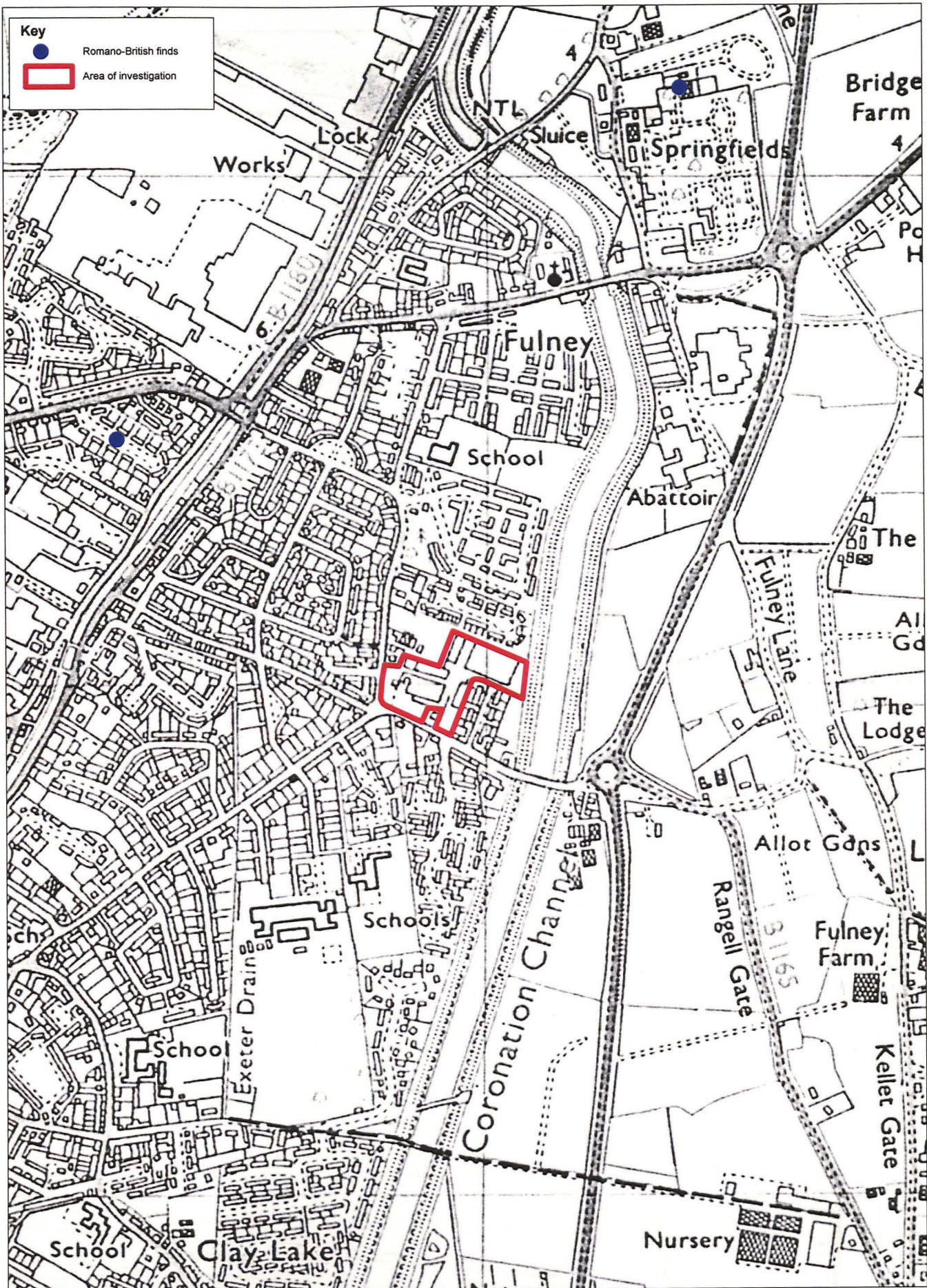
LAAS Lincolnshire Architectural and Archaeological Society

PCA Pre-Construct Archaeology

SMR Sites and Monuments Record Office



Figure 1 General Location Plan.



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Figure 2 Location plan and archaeological setting

TF22

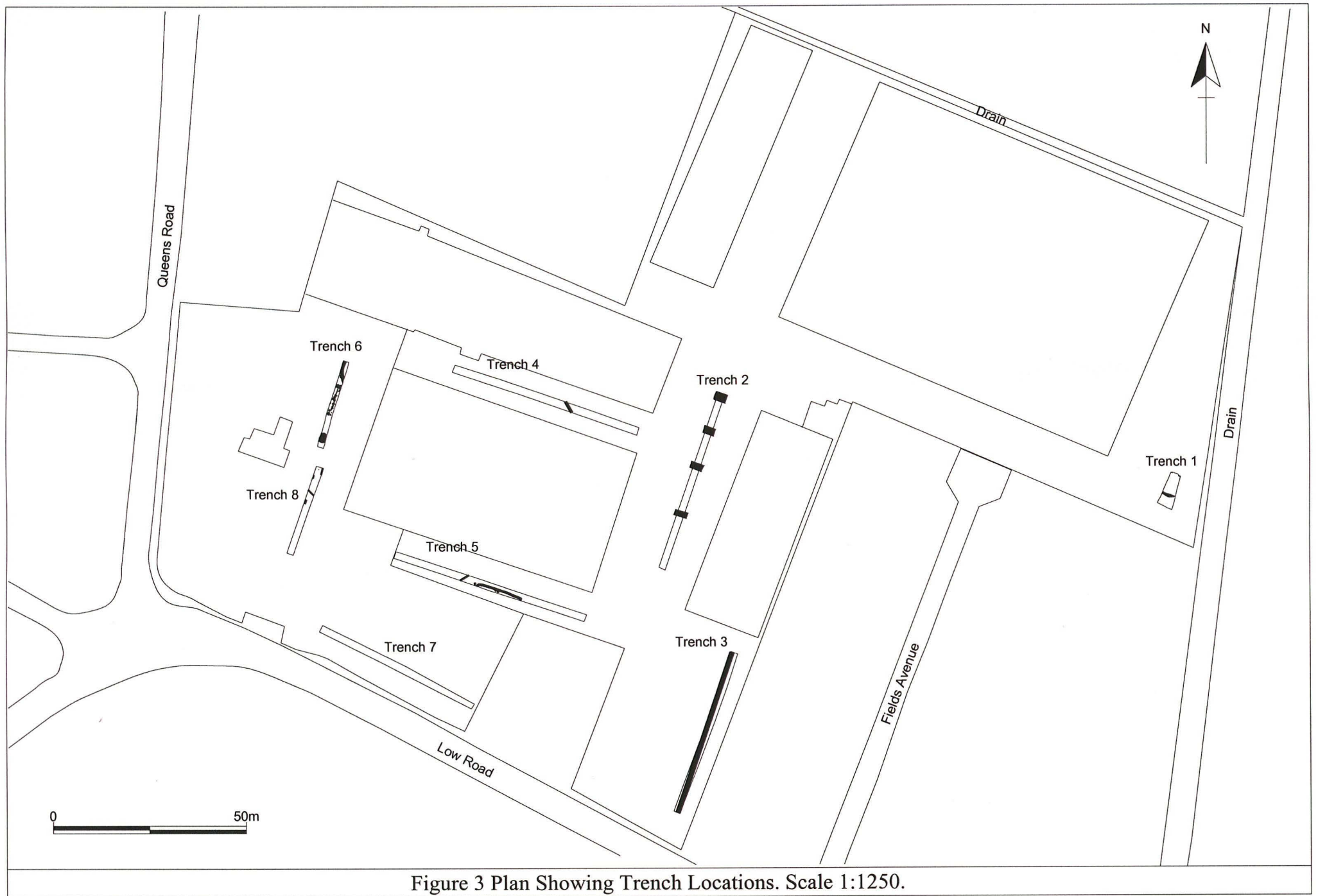
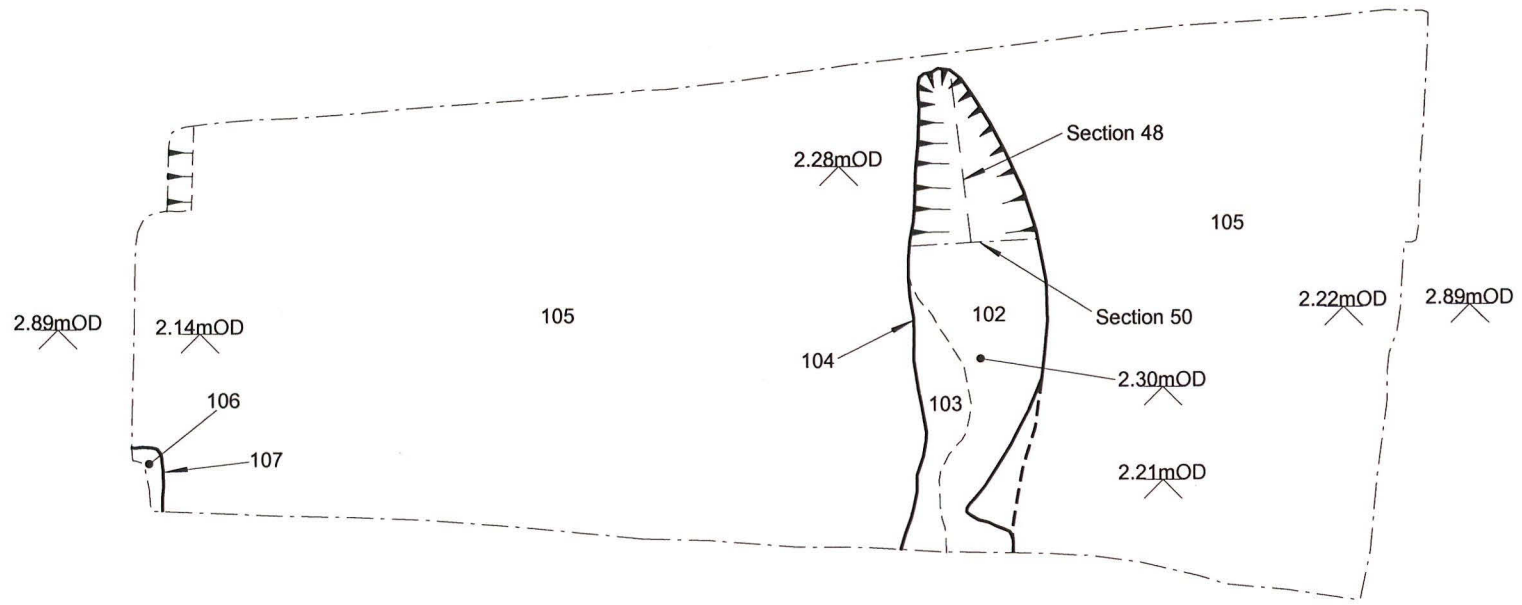


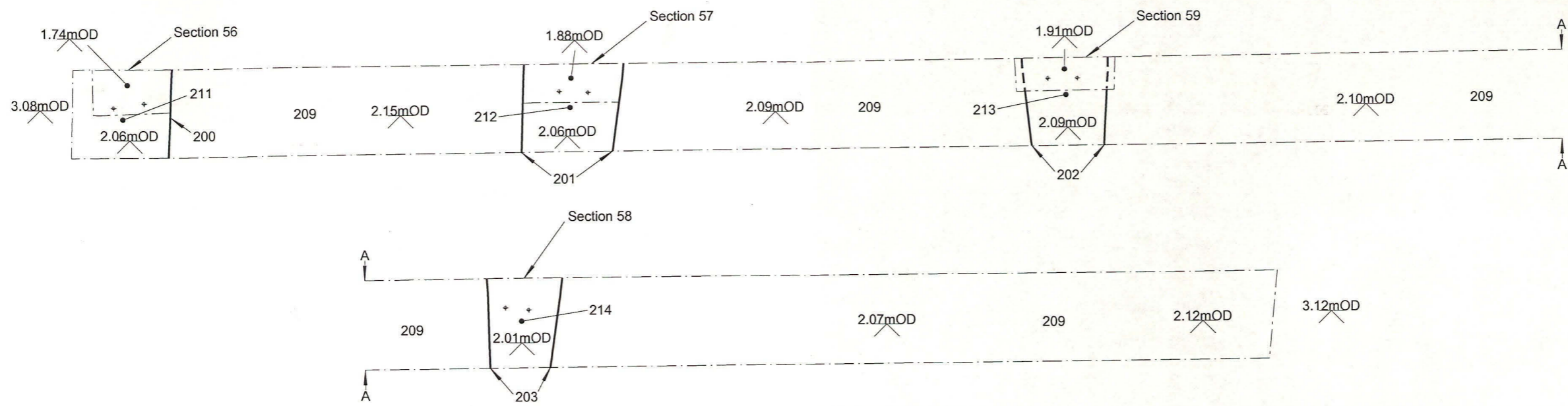
Figure 3 Plan Showing Trench Locations. Scale 1:1250.



Trench 1 Plan 9

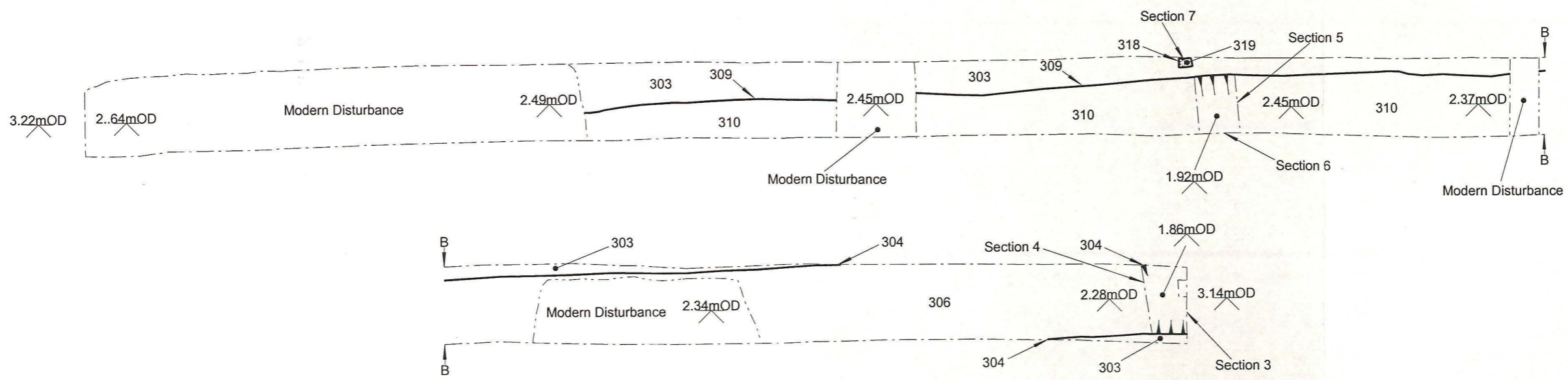


Figure 4 Trench 1, Plan 9. Scale 1:50.



Trench 2 Plan 12

+ Auger Hole



Trench 3 Plan 3



Figure 5 Trench 2, Plan 12 and Trench 3, Plan 3. Scale 1:100.

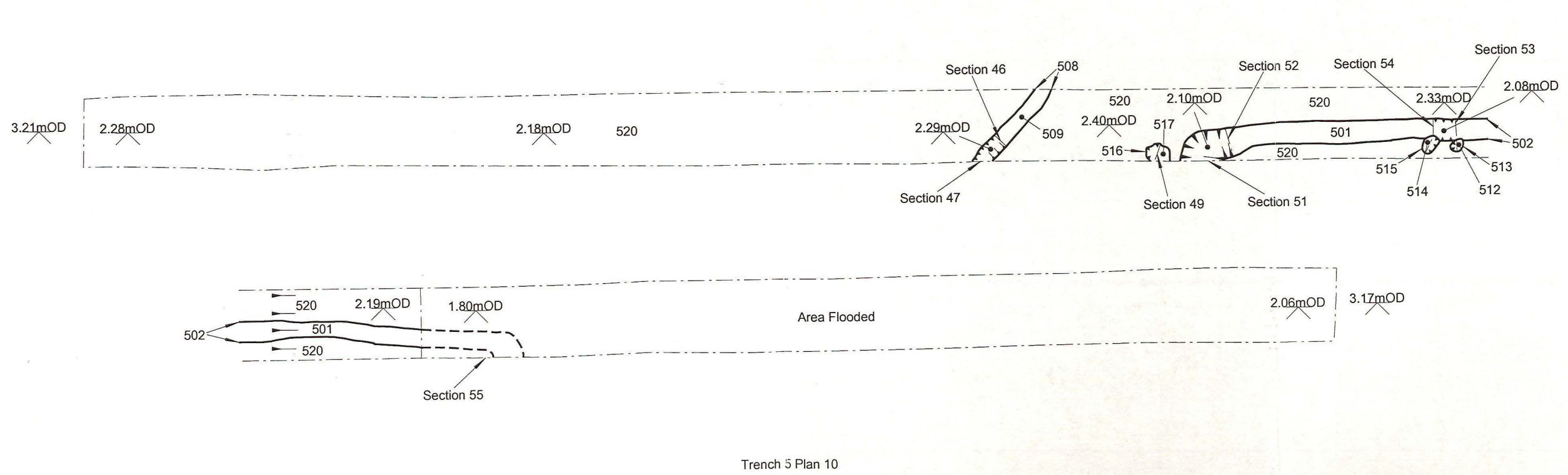
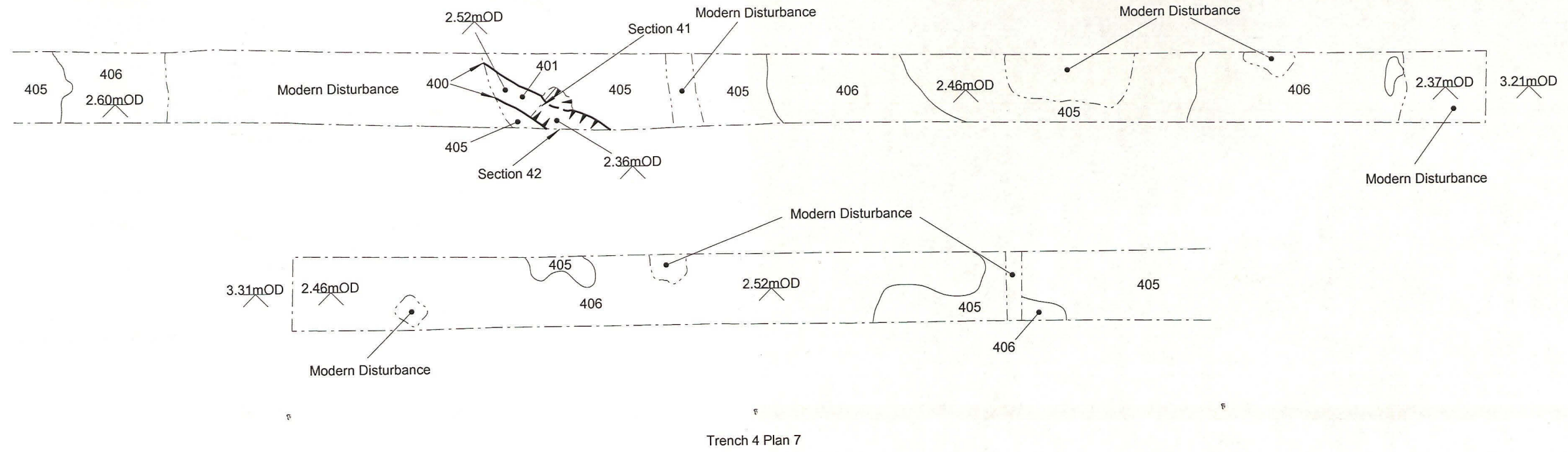


Figure 6 Trench 4, Plan 7 and Trench 5, Plan 10. Scale 1:100.

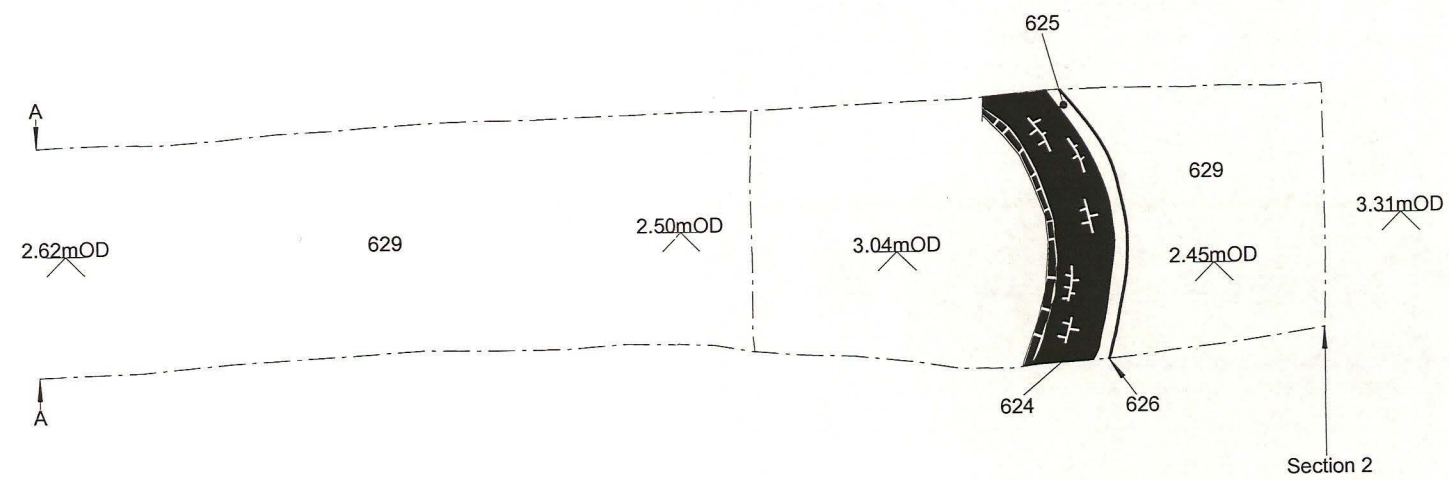
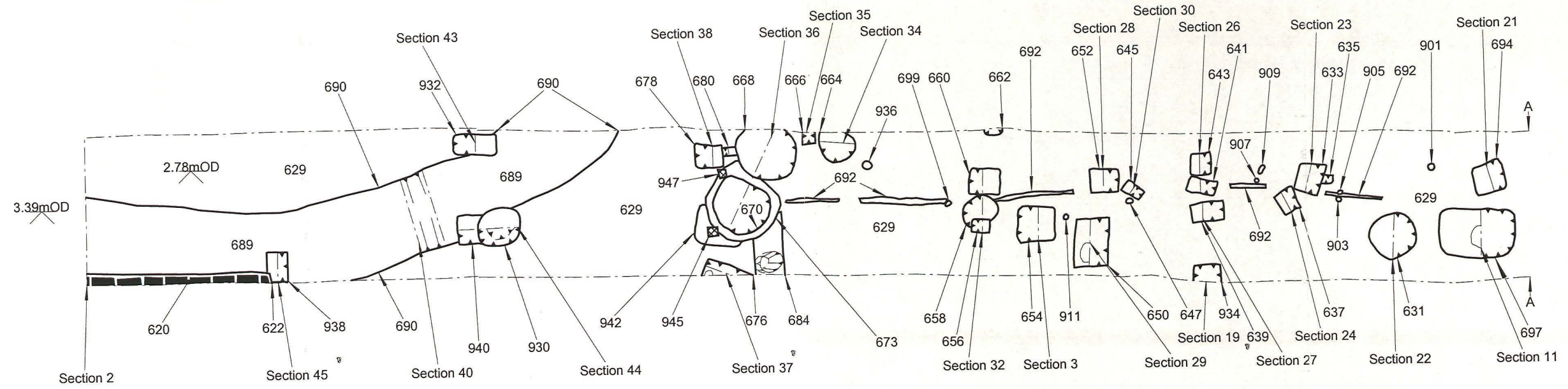


Figure 7 Trench 6, Plan 2. Scale 1:50.

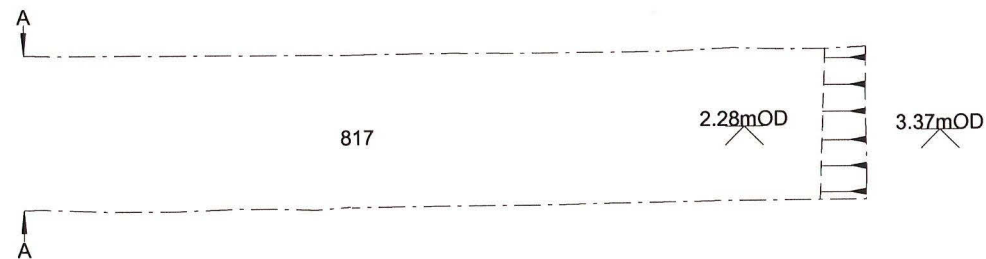
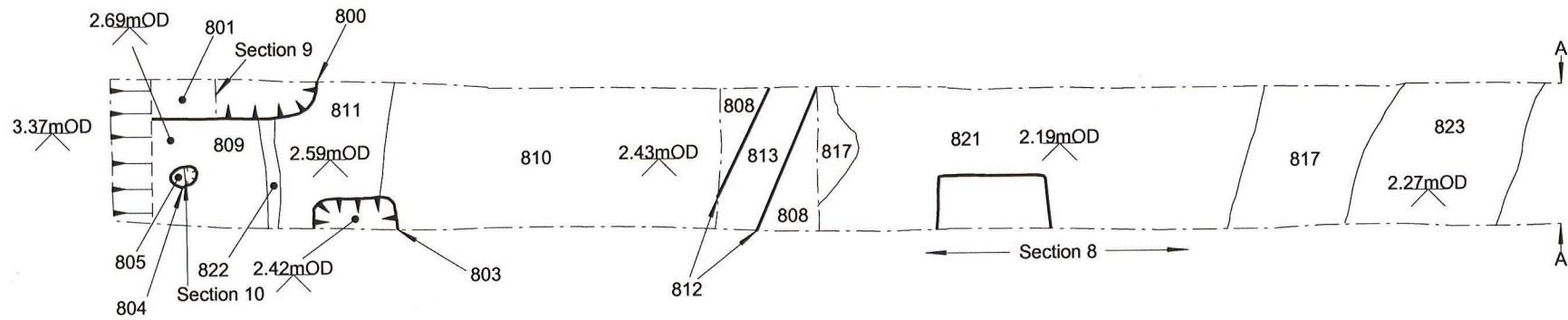
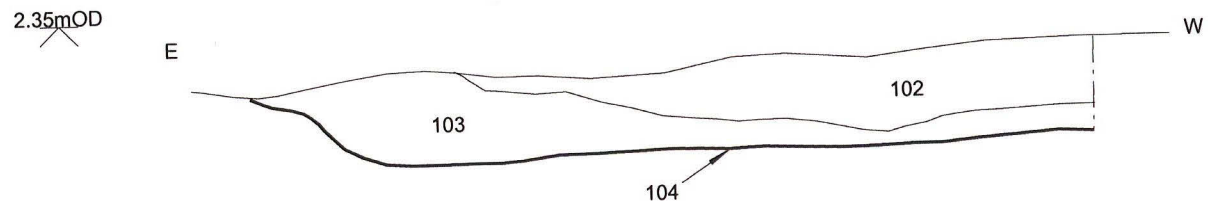
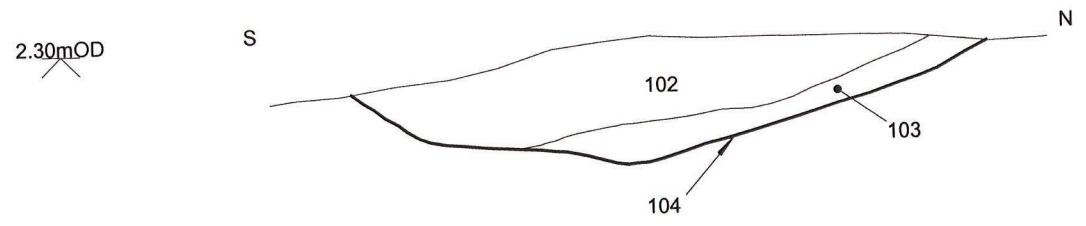


Figure 8 Trench 8, Plan 6. Scale 1:75.



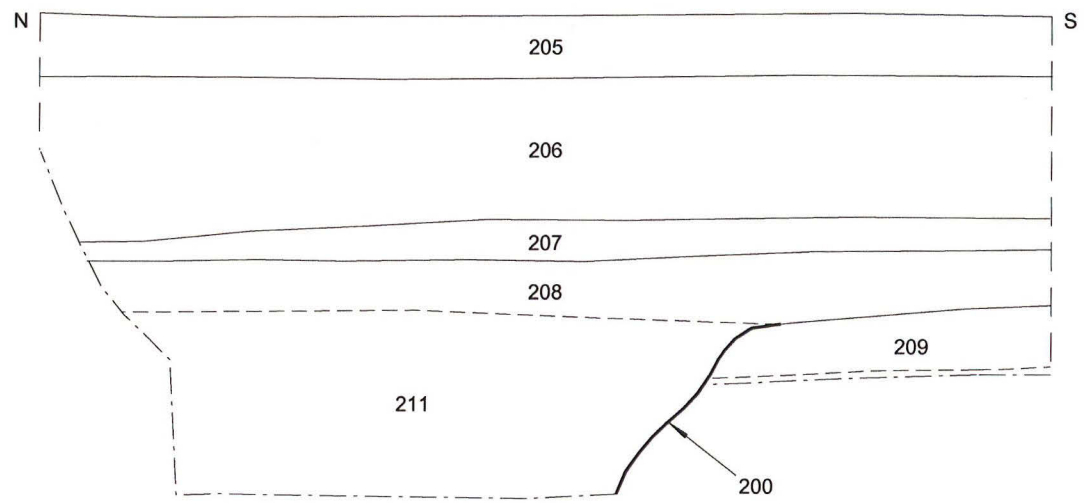
Trench 1 Section 48



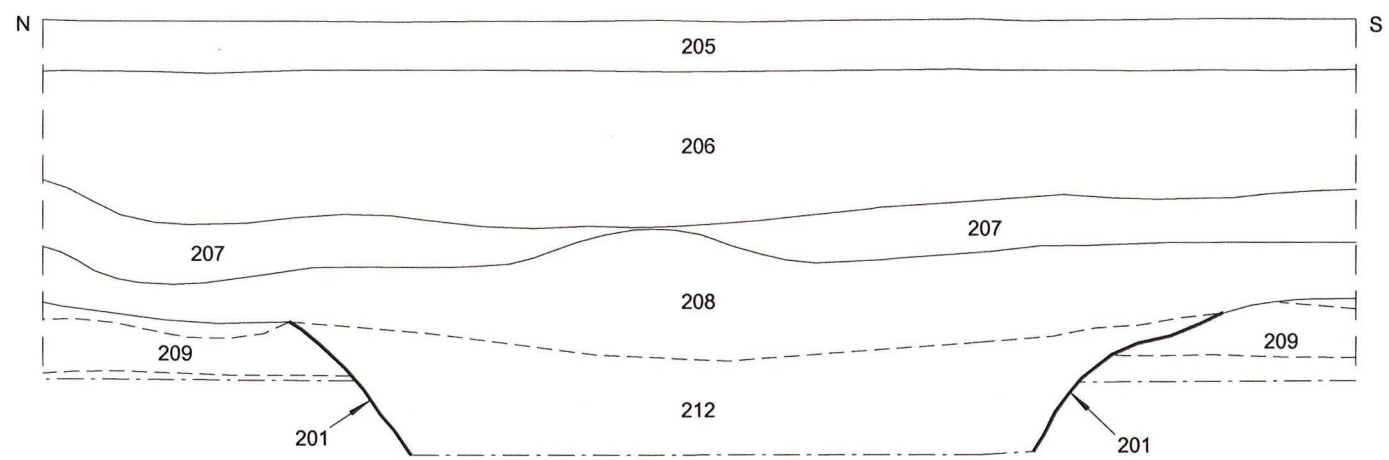
Trench 1 Section 50



Figure 9 Trench 1 Sections 48 and 50. Scale 1:10.



Trench 2 Section 56



Trench 2 Section 57



Figure 10 Trench 2 Sections 56 and 57. Scale 1:20.

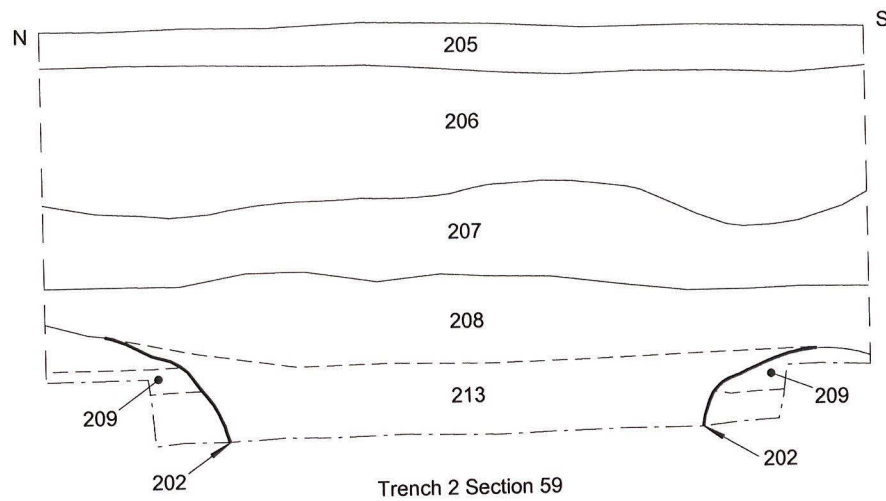
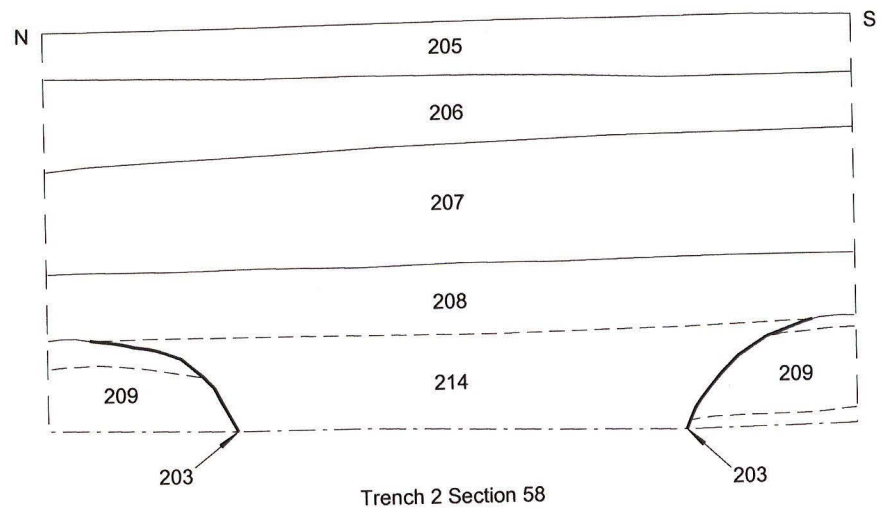
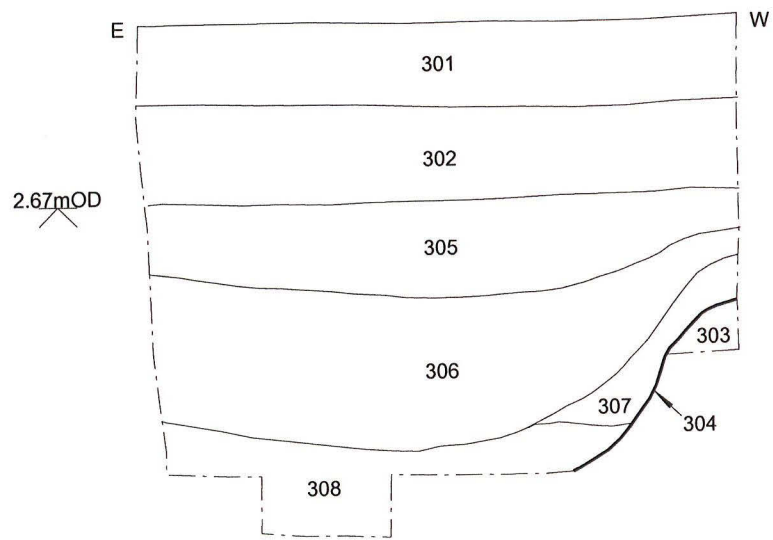
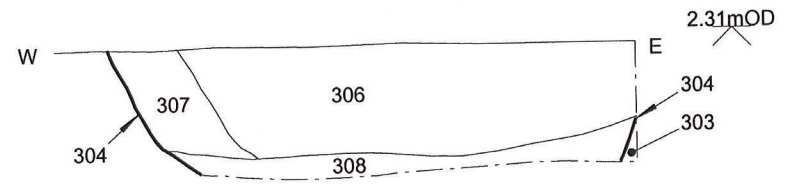


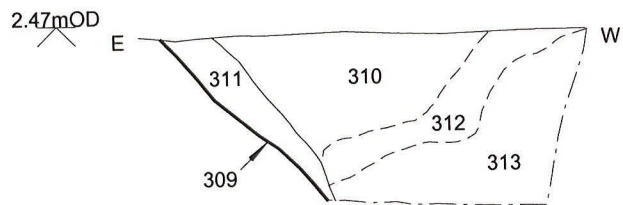
Figure 11 Trench 2, Sections 58 and 59. Scale 1:20.



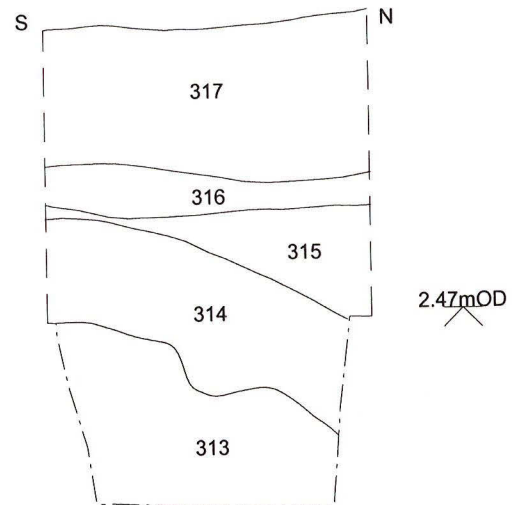
Trench 3 Section 3



Trench 3 Section 4



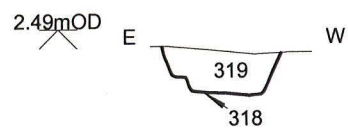
Trench 3 Section 5



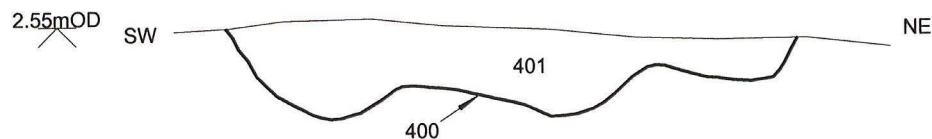
Trench 3 Section 6



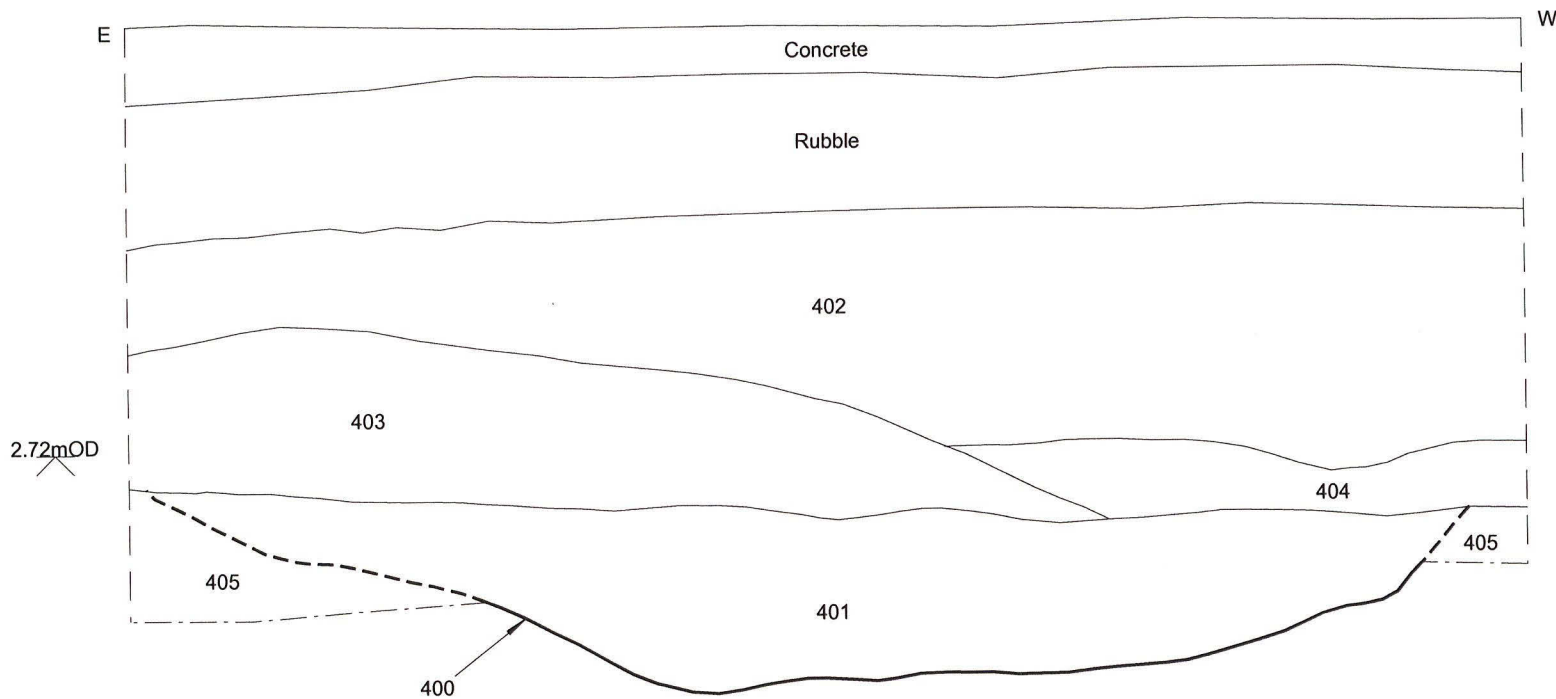
Figure 12 Trench 3, Sections 3 to 6. Scale 1:20.



Trench 3 Section 7



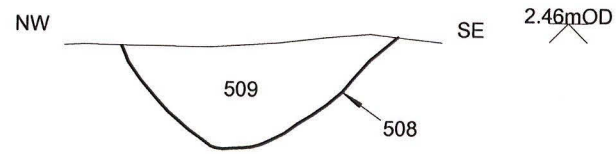
Trench 4 Section 41



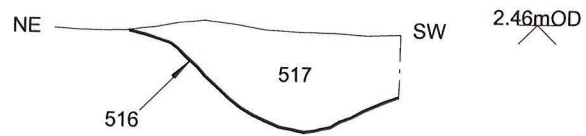
Trench 4 Section 42



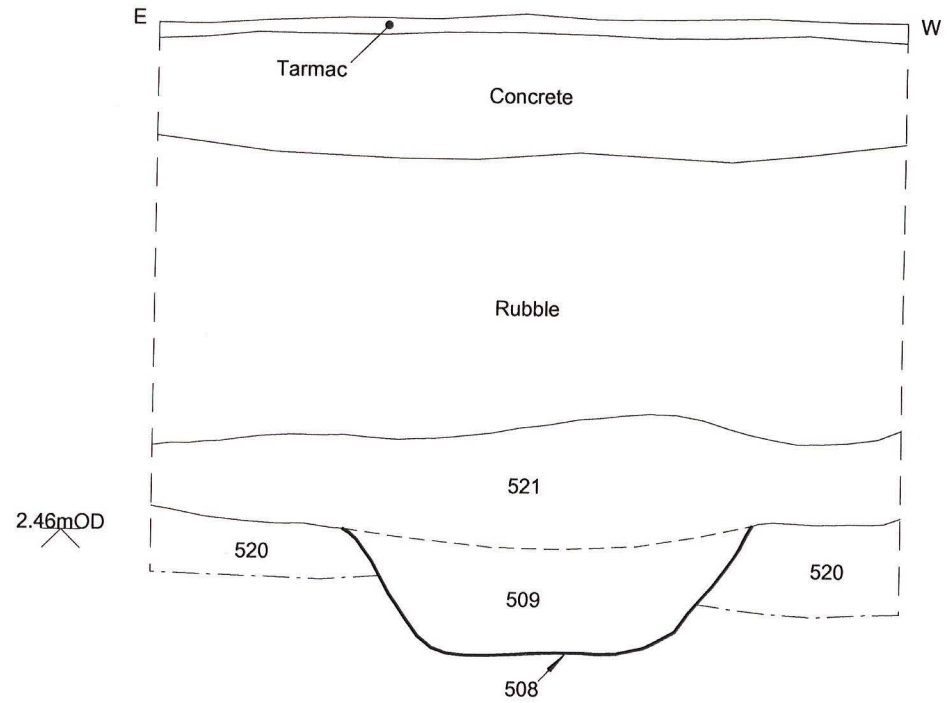
Figure 13 Trench 3 Section 7 and Trench 4 Sections 41 and 42. Scale 1:10.



Trench 5 Section 46



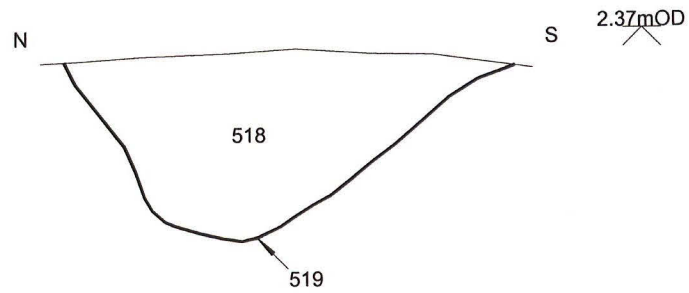
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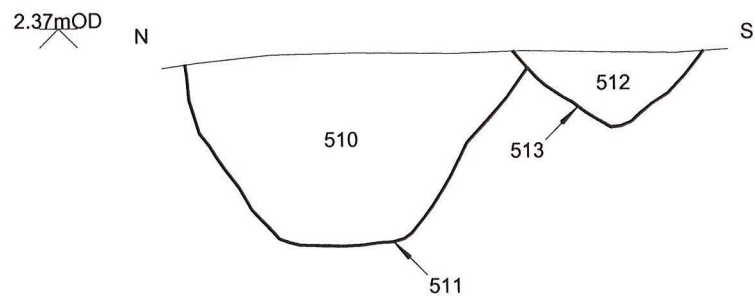
Trench 5 Section 47



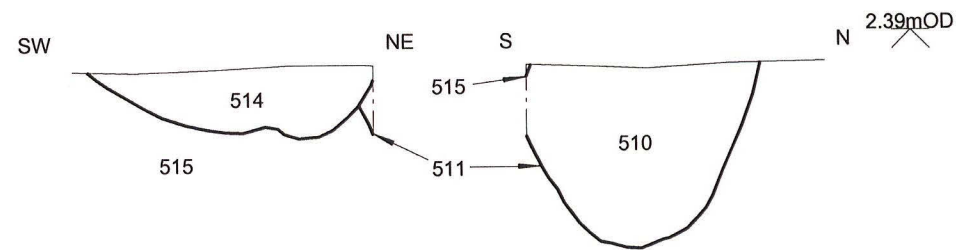
Figure 14 Trench 5 Sections 46, 47 and 49. Scale 1:10.



Trench 5 Section 52



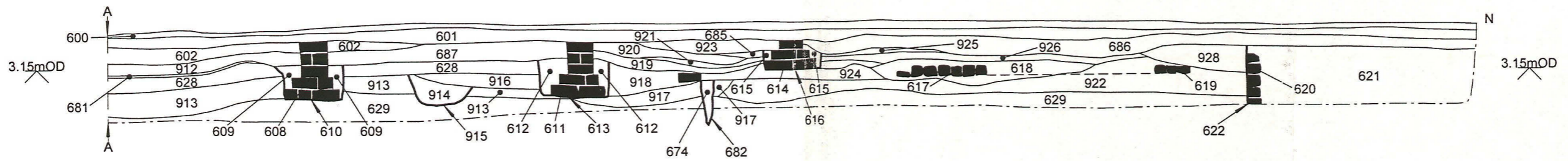
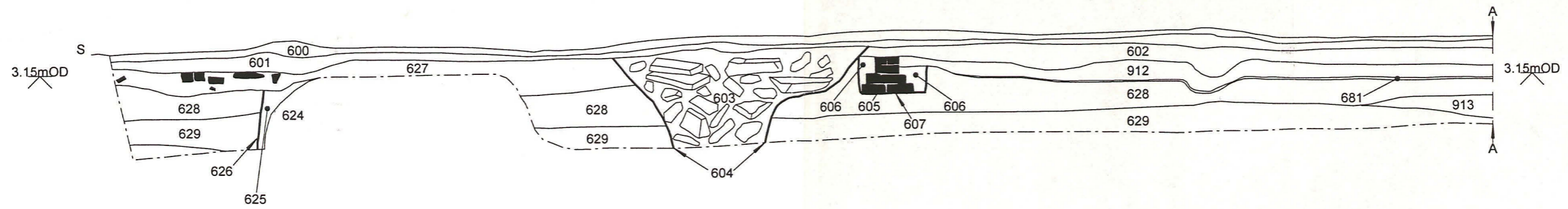
Trench 5 Section 53



Trench 5 Section 54



Figure 16 Trench 5 Sections 52 to 54. Scale 1:10.



Trench 6 Section 2

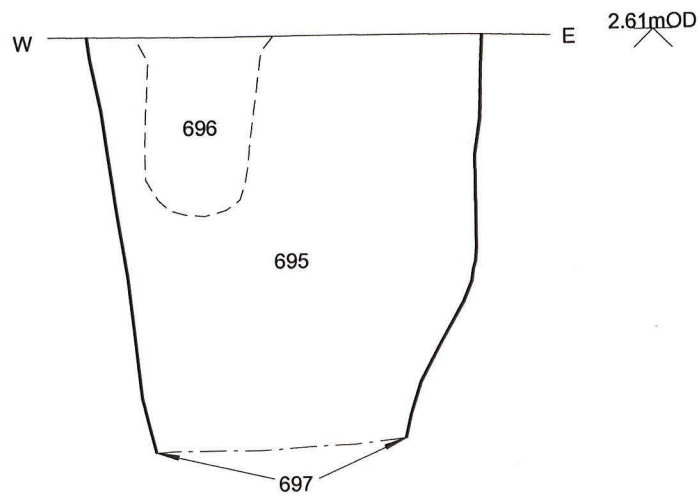


Brick

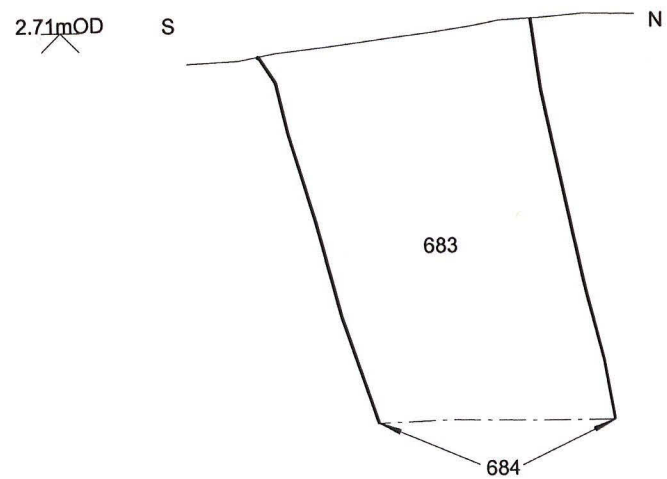


Concrete

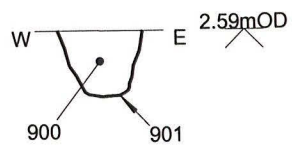
Figure 17 Trench 6, Section 2. Scale 1:40.



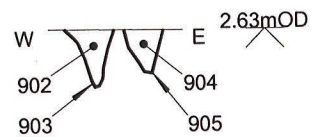
Trench 6 Section 11



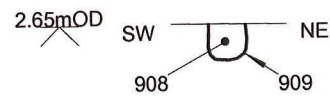
Trench 6 Section 12



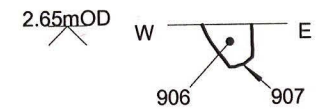
Trench 6 Section 13



Trench 6 Section 14



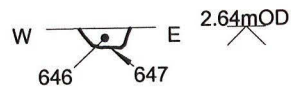
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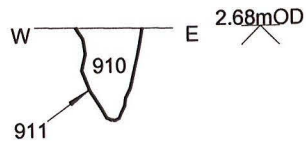
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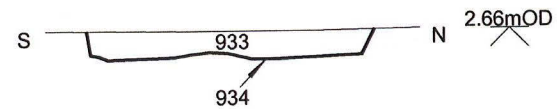
Figure 18 Trench 6, Sections 11 to 16. Scale 1:10.



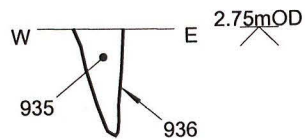
Trench 6 Section 17



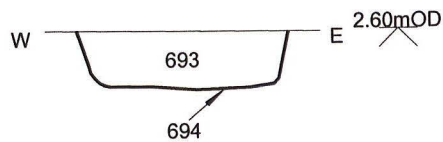
Trench 6 Section 18



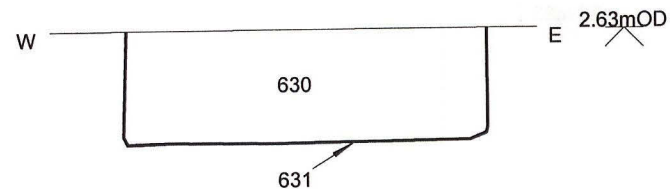
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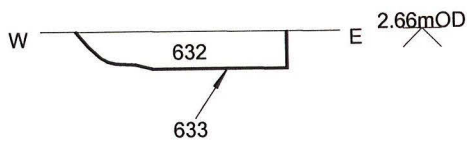
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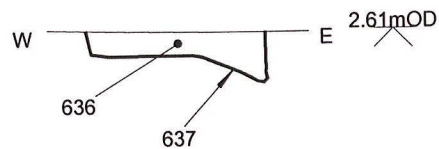
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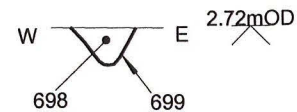
Trench 6 Section 22



Trench 6 Section 23



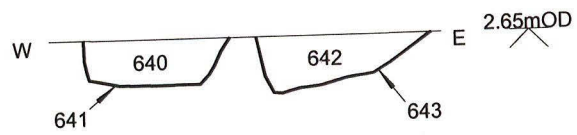
Trench 6 Section 24



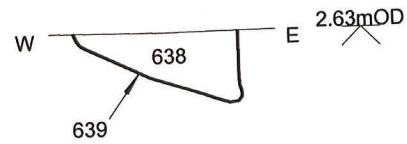
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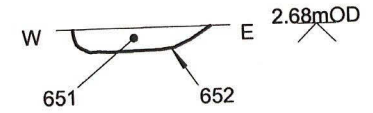
Figure 19 Trench 6, Sections 17 to 25. Scale 1:10.



Trench 6 Section 26



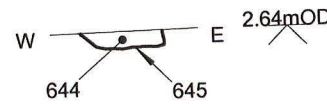
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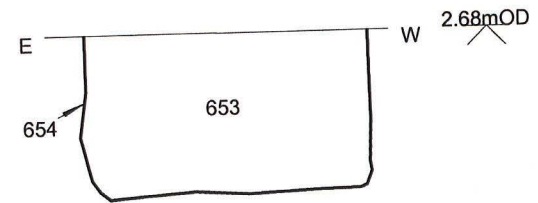
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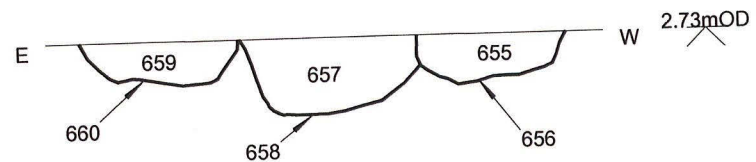
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Trench 6 Section 30



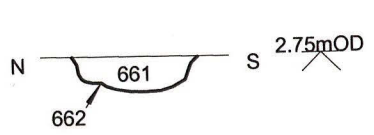
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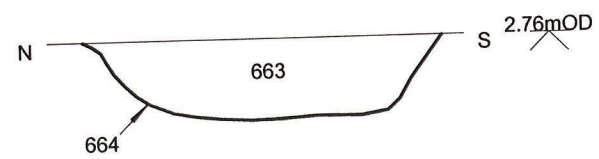
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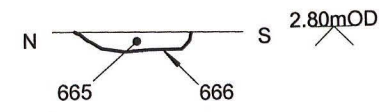
Figure 20 Trench 6, Sections 26 to 32. Scale 1:10.



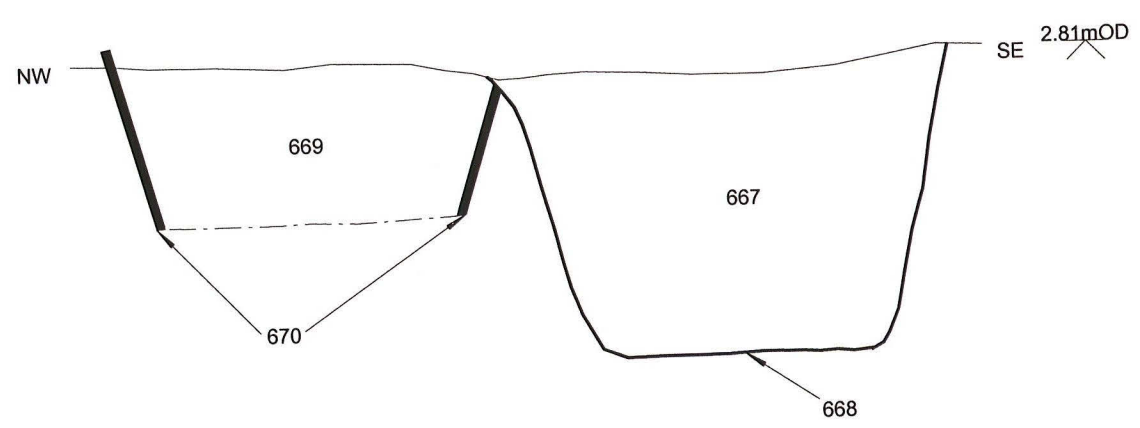
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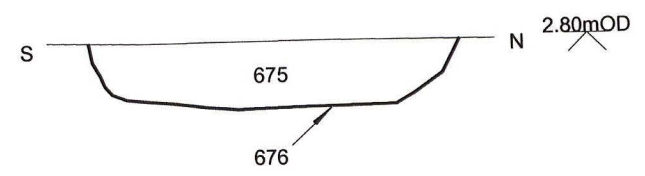
Trench 6 Section 34



Trench 6 Section 35



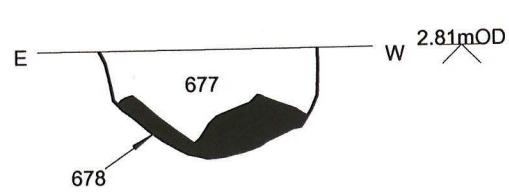
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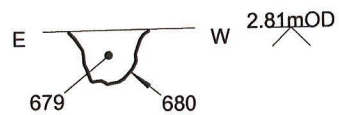
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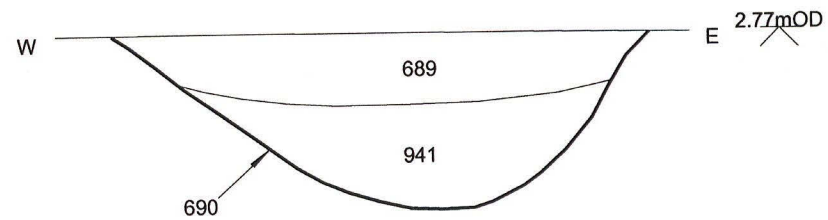
Figure 21 Trench 6, Sections 33 to 37. Scale 1:10.



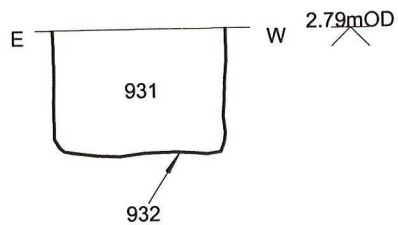
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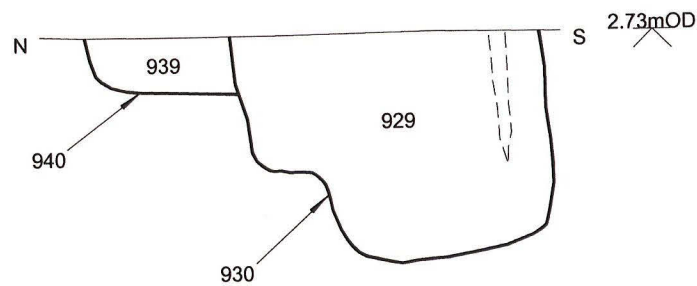
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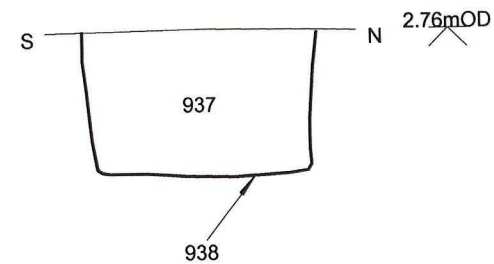
Trench 6 Section 40



Trench 6 Section 43



Trench 6 Section 44

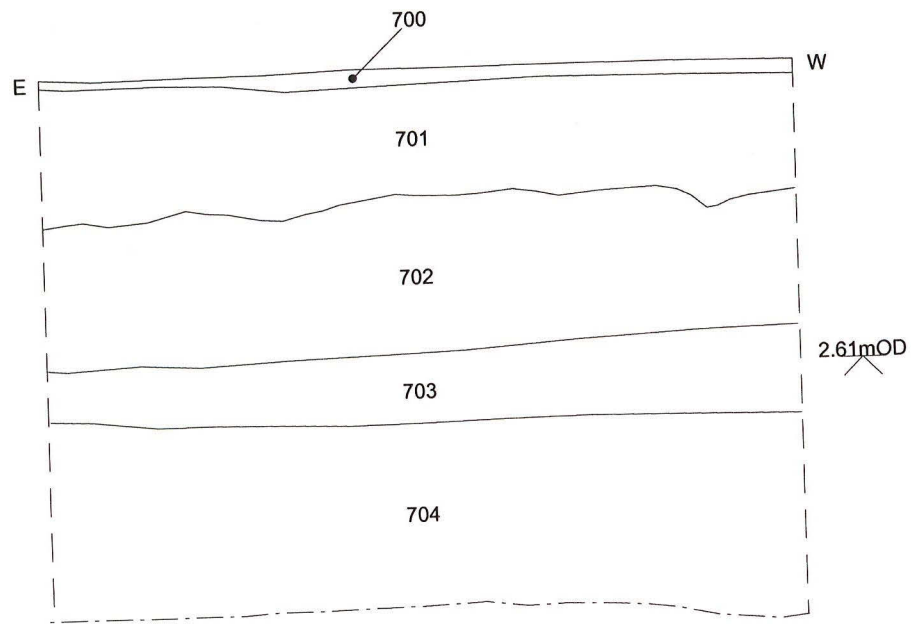


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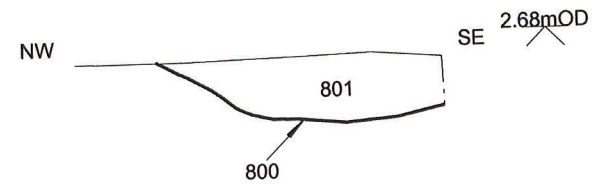


 Ceramic Building Material

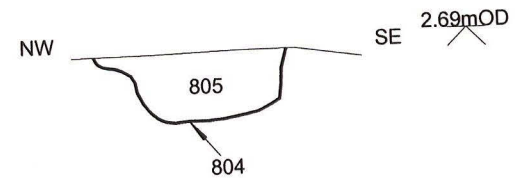
Figure 22 Trench 6, Sections 38, 39, 40, 43, 44 and 45. Scale 1:10.



Trench 7 Section 1



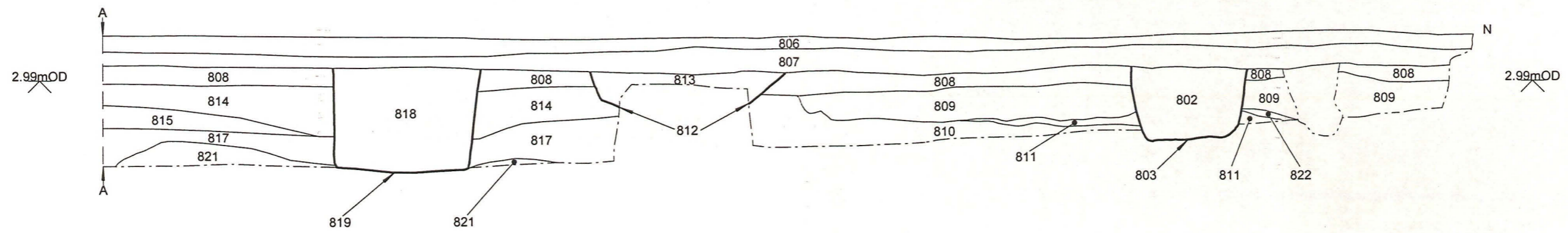
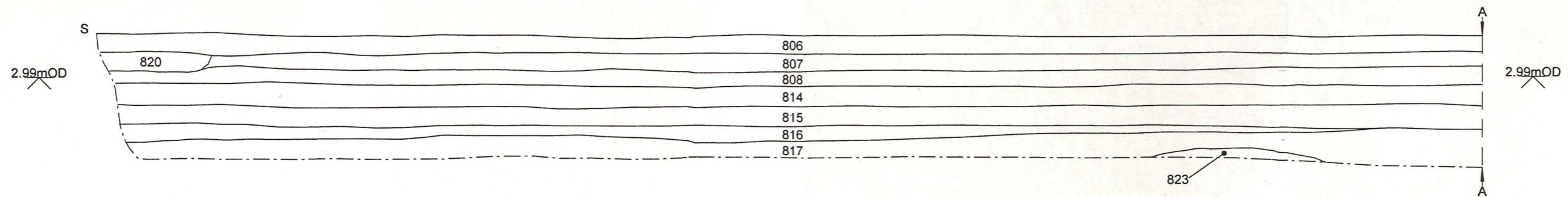
Trench 8 Section 9



Trench 8 Section 10



Figure 23 Trench 7, Section 1 and Trench 8, Sections 9 and 10. Scale 1:10.



Trench 8 Section 8



Figure 24 Trench 8, Section 8. Scale 1:40.



Plate 1 General view of Trench 1, looking south.

Plate 2 Section through undated ditch terminus (104), looking west.



Plate 3 Section through post-medieval ditch (304) in Trench 3, looking south.





Plate 4 Section through post-medieval ditch (400) in Trench 4, looking southwest.

Plate 5 General view of post-medieval enclosure ditch in Trench 5, looking southeast.



Plate 6 Section through west corner of post medieval enclosure ditch (519) in Trench 5, looking east.



Plate 7 Section through post-medieval enclosure ditch (511) and post holes (513) and (515) in Trench 5, looking east.



Plate 8 Section through undated ditch (508) in Trench 5, looking south.

Plate 9 General view of Trench 6 showing the post-medieval domed well (624), looking north.



Plate 10 General view of post-medieval and undated features in Trench 6 prior to excavation, looking south.



Plate 11 General view of post-medieval and undated features in Trench 6 after excavation, looking north.

Plate 12 Post-medieval barrel (670) prior to excavation, looking south.



Plate 13 Post-medieval barrel (670) after partial excavation, looking northeast.

Appendix 1 OF CONTENTS

**LAND AT
LOW ROAD,
SPALDING,
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**PREPARED FOR
KNIGHT FRANK**

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

JANUARY 2002

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1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at Low Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is potentially archaeologically sensitive. Settlement in the area dates from the Romano-British period, and deposits of this date are encountered in and around Spalding. These are generally buried by later alluvial deposits.*
- 1.3 *Planning permission has been granted for development of the site. The archaeological works are being undertaken as a condition of that permission.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at Low Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 259 230.
- 2.2 The document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview
 - 2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting
 - 2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
 - 2.2.4 List of specialists
 - 2.2.5 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 at Low Road, approximately 1.3km northeast of Spalding town centre, centred on National Grid Reference TF 259 230. The site, approximately 3ha in area, is bounded on the south by Low Road, on the west by Queen's Road and on the east by the Coronation Channel and is largely occupied by industrial buildings.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission (Application No. H16/1099/01) for the development is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological scheme of works. A programme of trial trenching and reporting is to be undertaken as the first stage of the archaeological evaluation to provide information on the archaeological potential of the site. Following this stage of evaluation an archaeological mitigation strategy should be produced, based on the findings of the trial trenching and detailed design proposals, and may involve further archaeological works.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies in the fenland of south Lincolnshire on fairly flat land at c. 3m OD. Local soils have not been mapped as the area is urban, but on the basis of surrounding deposits are likely to be deep stoneless clayey and silty soils of the Wallasea 2 Association developed on marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 338).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Spalding is situated in an area of known archaeological remains that date primarily from the Romano-British period and later. Since at least 2000 BC the area has been subject to a series of freshwater and marine inundations resulting in the deposition of several metres of alluvium. During the Romano-British period the former marshland stabilized enabling settlement.
- 6.2 Evidence of Romano-British activity has been found in and around Spalding and on the east side of the town during the excavation of the Coronation channel. These are generally buried by layers of later alluvium and lie at between 1.3m and 2m OD. Evidence of later settlement or use of the site may overlie these earlier deposits.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.
- 7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:
- 7.2.1 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.
 - 7.2.2 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.

- 7.2.3 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.
- 7.2.4 Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.
- 7.2.5 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.
- 7.2.6 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
- 7.2.7 Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

8 LIAISON WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR

- 8.1 Prior to the commencement of the trial trenching the arrangement of the interventions (excavations) will be agreed with the archaeological curator to ensure that the proposed scheme of works fulfils their requirements.

9 TRIAL TRENCHING

9.1 Reasoning for this technique

- 9.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.
- 9.1.2 The trial trenching will consist of the excavation of a 2% sample of the proposed development area, i.e. 375m of trenching at 1.6m wide. The trench plan supplied by the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section suggests seven trenches varying in length from 25-60m. Placement of the trenches will be constrained by various factors such as services, access, parking etc. and may need to be varied. Contingency allowance will be made for additional trenching should further work be required to more closely define areas of archaeological interest. Trenches may be widened and stepped-in should archaeological deposits extend below 1.2m depth. Augering may be used to determine the depth of the sequence of deposits present.

9.2 General Considerations

- 9.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.

- 9.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).
- 9.2.3 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.
- 9.2.4 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. Not all archaeological features exposed will necessarily be excavated. However, the investigation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.
- 9.2.5 Open trenches will be marked by hazard tape attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.

9.3 Methodology

- 9.3.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.
- 9.3.2 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*ie* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.
- 9.3.3 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual

archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.

9.3.4 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.

9.3.5 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- the site before the commencement of field operations.
- the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
- individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
- groups of features where their relationship is important.
- the site on completion of field work

9.3.6 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If removal of the remains is necessary the appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.

9.3.7 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.

9.3.8 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the top soil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.

9.3.9 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by an EDM survey.

10 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

10.1 If appropriate, during the investigation specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. The specialist will visit the site and will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and

its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required. The results of the specialist's assessment will be incorporated into the final report

11 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

11.1 Stage 1

11.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting 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: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

11.1.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual 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.

11.2 Stage 2

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

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

11.3 Stage 3

11.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
- Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.
- Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results.

- A text describing the findings of the investigation.
- Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.
- A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

12 ARCHIVE

- 12.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This sorting will be undertaken according to the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long term storage and curation.

13 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 13.1 Copies of the investigation report will be sent to: the client, Knight Frank; the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section; South Holland District Council Planning Department; and the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record.

14 PUBLICATION

- 14.1 A report of the findings of the investigation will be submitted for inclusion in the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

15 CURATORIAL MONITORING

15.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section. As much written notice as possible, ideally at least seven days, will be given to the archaeological curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

16 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

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

16.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

17 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

17.1 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: Dr D Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust Roman: B Precious, independent specialist Anglo-Saxon: J Young, independent specialist Medieval and later: G Taylor, APS in consultation with H Healey, independent archaeologist
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist; or G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy; or P

	Cope-Faulkner, APS
Environmental Analysis	Val Fryer, independent specialist
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

18 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 18.1 Fieldwork is expected to be undertaken by 5 staff, a supervisor and 4 assistants, and to take ten-twelve days.
- 18.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production is expected to take 20 person-days within a notional programme of 15 days. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor and CAD illustrator. Two half-days of specialist time are allotted in the project budget.
- 18.3 Contingency
- 18.3.1 Contingencies have been specified in the budget. These include: environmental sampling/analysis of waterlogged remains; pump (trenches may become waterlogged at depth); Roman pottery (moderate amount allowed for); Anglo-Saxon pottery (not expected); Medieval pottery-large quantities (moderate amounts allowed for); faunal remains -large quantities (moderate amounts allowed for); Conservation and/or Other unexpected remains or artefacts.
- 18.3.2 Contingency is also allowed for the excavation of further trenches should further work be required to more closely define areas of archaeological interest.
- 18.3.3 Other than the pump, the activation of any contingency requirement will be by the archaeological curator (Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section), not Archaeological Project Services.

19 INSURANCES

- 19.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability insurance to £10,000,000. Additionally, the company maintains Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

20 **COPYRIGHT**

- 20.1 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.
- 20.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 20.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* and may result in legal action.
- 20.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

21 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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 2, 4th January 2002

Appendix 2

Context Summary

Context Number	Trench Number	Section Number	Description	Interpretation
100	1	-	Concrete slab (0.28m thick), lain over 0.25m of rubble and hardcore.	Yard surface.
101	1	-	Soft, mid to dark greyish brown silty clay, with moderate flecks of CBM and charcoal, c. 0.20m thick.	Topsoil.
102	1	58 & 50	Soft, light to mid yellowish grey silty clay with patches of grey and brown clay and red burnt silt/clay, up to 0.12m thick.	Fill of (104).
103	1	48 & 50	Soft, mid yellowish brown sandy silt, up to 0.12m thick.	Fill of (104).
104	1	48 & 50	Terminus of linear cut, rounded tapered end, 1m wide by more than 3m long and 0.17m thick, concave sides and an irregular rounded base, oriented west northwest-east southeast.	Terminus of ditch.
105	1	48 & 50	Soft, light yellowish brown sand with greyish and mid brown silty laminations, shelving to the east.	Natural alluvium.
106	1	-	Brick rubble (modern).	Fill of (107).
107	1	-	Sub-rectangular cut, more than 0.45m long and greater than 0.25m wide.	Modern pit.
200	2	56	Linear cut, more than 1.70m wide and deeper than 0.5m, steep sloping sides, oriented east-west.	Ditch or Channel.
201	2	57	Linear cut, 2.45m wide and deeper than 0.35m, convex sides, oriented east-west.	Ditch or Channel.
202	2	59	Linear cut, 3m wide and more than 0.20m deep, convex sides, oriented east-west.	Ditch or Channel.

203	2	58	Linear cut, 1.9m wide and <i>c.</i> 0.75m deep, with convex sides, oriented east-west.	Ditch or Channel.
204	-	-	VOID	-
205	2	56, 57, 58 & 59	Concrete slab 0.16m thick.	Yard surface.
206	2	56, 57, 58 & 59	Rubble and hardcore, up to 0.25m thick.	Levelling deposit.
207	2	56, 57, 58 & 59	Firm, dark grey silt with occasional CBM fragments and roots, up to 0.32m thick.	Topsoil.
208	2	56, 57, 58 & 59	Firm, mid grey silt (fining down), up to 0.30m thick.	Alluvial deposit.
209	2	56, 57, 58 & 59	Firm, laminated blue-grey and orange brown silty clay, more than 0.25m thick.	Natural alluvium.
210	-	-	VOID	-
211	2	56	Firm, grey silt (fining down), more than 0.49m thick, possibly the same as (208).	Fill of (200).
212	2	57	Firm, grey silt (fining down), more than 0.35m thick, possibly the same as (208).	Fill of (201).
213	2	59	Firm, mid grey silt (fining down), more than 0.20m thick, possibly the same as (208).	Fill of (202).
214	2	58	Firm, mid grey silt (fining down), more than 0.49m thick, possibly the same as (208).	Fill of (203).
301	3	3	Firm, dark reddish brown silty clay, with occasional charcoal flecks and gravel, <i>c.</i> 0.22m thick.	Topsoil.
302	3	3	Firm, dark reddish brown silty clay, with occasional charcoal flecks, rubble flecks and pebbles, <i>c.</i> 0.25m thick.	Soil layer.
303	3	3 & 4	Firm, light yellowish brown silty clay, more than 0.30m thick.	Natural alluvium.

304	3	3 & 4	Linear cut, more than 1.6m wide and deeper than 0.80m, sides are convex at the top but become concave towards base, oriented north-south.	Drainage channel.
305	3	3	Firm, mid reddish brown silty clay, with occasional charcoal and CBM flecks, up to 0.25m thick.	Subsoil.
306	3	3 & 4	Firm, mid reddish brown silty clay, with occasional shell, charcoal and CBM fragments, up to 0.55m thick.	Fill of (304).
307	3	3 & 4	Firm, mid reddish brown silty clay, up to 0.15m thick.	Fill of (304).
308	3	3 & 4	Firm, dark greyish brown silty clay, with frequent organic material, more than 0.30m thick.	Fill of (304).
309	3	5	Linear cut, more than 1.6m wide and deeper than 0.80m, sides are convex at the top but become concave towards base, oriented north-south (same as (304)).	Drainage channel.
310	3	5	Soft, mid reddish brown silty clay, with occasional shell and CBM flecks, c. 0.35m thick.	Fill of (309).
311	3	5	Soft, mid reddish brown silty clay, with occasional shell fragments, c. 0.1m thick.	Fill of (309).
312	3	5	Soft, mid greyish reddish brown silty clay.	Fill of (309).
313	3	5 & 6	Soft, mid to dark blueish grey silty clay, with occasional CBM, coal and shell.	Fill of (309).
314	3	6	Soft, mid reddish greyish brown silty clay, 0.27m thick.	Fill of (309).
315	3	6	Soft, mid greyish reddish brown silty clay, with occasional CBM, up to 0.3m thick.	Fill of (309).
316	3	6	Soft, mid reddish greyish brown clayey silt, with occasional pebbles, up to 0.14m thick.	Subsoil.

317	3	6	Soft, mid greyish brown clayey sandy silt, up to 0.43m thick.	Topsoil.
318	3	7	Sub-rectangular cut, 0.26m long by 0.18m wide and 0.06m deep, with steep stepped sides and a flat base.	Post hole.
319	3	7	Soft, mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.06m thick.	Fill of (318).
400	4	41 & 42	Linear cut, 0.55m wide and 0.20m thick, with steep sides and an irregular flattish base, oriented northwest-southeast.	Ditch.
401	4	41 & 42	Soft, mid to light greyish brown sandy silt, 0.20m thick.	Fill of (400).
402	4	42	Firm, dark blueish grey/black silty clay, with frequent rubble and stones, up to 0.30m thick.	Construction disturbance.
403	4	42	Soft, dark greyish reddish brown silt, with occasional flecks of CBM, shell and charcoal, up to 0.25m thick.	Former topsoil.
404	4	42	Soft, dark greyish reddish brown silt, with occasional flecks of CBM, shell and charcoal, up to 0.1m thick (same as (403)).	Former topsoil.
405	4	42	Soft, light to mid reddish yellowish brown sandy silt, more than 0.17m thick.	Natural alluvium.
406	4	42	Soft, light brownish grey sandy silt, up to 0.1m thick.	Gleyed lenses.
500	5	55	Firm, dark greyish brown silty clay, with occasional charcoal and CBM fragments, up to 0.38m thick.	Topsoil.
501	5	55	Firm, light grey silty clay, 0.50m thick.	Fill of (502).
502	5	55	Linear cut, 1.45m wide and 0.50m deep, with stepped concave sloping sides, oriented north-south (turns to the west).	Enclosure ditch.
503	5	55	Firm, mid grey silty clay, 0.14m thick.	Fill of (504).

504	5	55	Sub-circular cut, 0.14m deep and 0.20m in diameter, concave sides and a rounded base.	Post hole.
505	5	55	Firm, light grey silty clay (slightly mottled), with occasional charcoal and shell flecks, 0.10m thick.	Fill of (506).
506	5	55	Linear cut, southern edge of east-west aligned ditch, probably continuation of (502).	Enclosure ditch.
507	5	55	Firm, light yellowish brown silt, up to 0.78m thick.	Natural alluvium.
508	5	46 & 47	Linear cut, 0.35m wide and 0.15m deep, with steep concave sides and flattish base, oriented northeast-southwest.	Ditch.
509	5	46 & 47	Soft, mid blueish sandy clayey silt, with fecks of CBM and shell, 0.15m deep.	Fill of (508).
510	5	53 & 54	Firm, light grey silty clay, with occasional shell, charcoal and CBM flecks, 0.25m thick.	Fill of (511).
511	5	53 & 54	Linear cut, 0.42m wide and 0.25m deep, with steep sides and an rounded base, oriented east-west, part of ditch (502).	Enclosure ditch.
512	5	53	Firm mid reddish brown silty clay, with occasional charcoal, 0.09m thick.	Fill of (513).
513	5	53	Sub-circular cut, 0.25m in diameter and 0.09m deep, sloping sides and a rounded base.	Post hole.
514	5	54	Firm, mid reddish brown silty clay, with occasional shell and charcoal, 0.09m thick.	Fill of (515).
515	5	54	Oval cut, 0.40m long by 0.29m wide and 0.09m deep, with steep sides and an uneven base, oriented northeast-southwest.	Post hole.

516	5	48	Sub-rectangular cut, with rounded corners, 0.45m long by 0.35m wide and 0.25m deep, sloping sides and an irregular rounded base.	Post hole.
517	5	48	Soft grey and greyish brown sandy clayey silt, with occasional fecks of CBM and charcoal, 0.25m thick.	Fill of (516).
518	5	51 & 52	Firm, light grey silty clay, with occasional iron pan, charcoal and shell, 0.48m thick.	Fill of (519).
519	5	51 & 52	Linear cut, with rounded corners, 1.15m wide and 0.48m deep and steep sides and rounded base, oriented north-south turning east.	Enclosure ditch.
520	5	46, 47 & 48	Soft, light to mid yellowish reddish brown silty clay.	Natural alluvium.
521	5	47	Soft, mid blue grey silty clay, up to 0.2m thick.	Subsoil.
600	6	2	Loose, dark grey brown silt, with occasional stones, leaves and twigs etc., up to 0.08m thick.	Topsoil.
601	6	2	Loose, light greyish yellow, silty sandy gravel, up to 0.1m thick.	Gravel surface.
602	6	2	Loose, mixed rubble and building debris, up to 0.20m thick.	Rubble layer.
603	6	2	Loose, mixed rubble and building debris, more than 0.80m thick.	Fill of (604).
604	6	2	Irregular cut, 2.2m wide and more than 0.80m deep.	Pit.
605	6	2	Stepped foundation wall of mortared bricks, oriented east-west.	Foundation wall.
606	6	2	Firm, mid brown-grey slightly sandy clayey silt, with frequent flacks of charcoal, mortar and CBM.	Fill of (607).
607	6	2	Linear cut, 0.60m wide and 0.35m deep, vertical sides and flat base, oriented east-west.	Construction cut for (605).
608	6	2	Foundation wall of mortared bricks, oriented east-west.	Foundation Wall.

609	6	2	Firm, mid brown-grey slightly sandy clayey silt, with frequent flacks of charcoal, mortar, CBM and iron.	Fill of (610).
610	6	2	Linear cut, 0.54m wide and 0.30m deep, vertical sides and flat base, oriented east-west.	Construction cut for (608).
611	6	2	Stepped foundation wall of mortared bricks, oriented east-west.	Foundation wall.
612	6	2	Firm, mid brown clayey silt, with frequent flacks of mortar and CBM.	Fill of (613).
613	6	2	Linear cut, 0.60m wide and 0.30m deep, vertical sides and flat base, oriented east-west.	Construction cut for (611).
614	6	2	Stepped foundation wall of mortared bricks, oriented east-west.	Foundation wall.
615	6	2	Firm, mid grey-brown clayey silt, with frequent flacks of mortar and charcoal.	Fill of (616).
616	6	2	Linear cut, 0.44m wide and 0.18m deep, vertical sides and flat base, oriented east-west.	Construction cut for (614).
617	6	2	Foundation wall of mortared bricks, oriented north-south.	Foundation wall.
618	6	2	Thin layer of mortar.	Bonding for (617).
619	6	2	Foundation wall of mortared bricks, oriented north-south, continuation of (617).	Foundation wall.
620	6	2	L-shaped wall of mortared bricks, oriented east-west and north-south.	Cellar wall.
621	6	2	Loose, mid yellow-brown sandy silt and demolition rubble.	Back fill of cellar.
622	6	2	Sub-rectangular cut, more than 1.8m long and more than 0.4m wide, vertical sides.	Construction cut for (620).
623	6	2	Linear cut, flat base, oriented north-south.	Construction cut for (617 & 619).

624	6	2	Brick lined well, circular with domed top, c. 2.2m diameter.	Well.
625	6	2	Firm, dark grey-brown clay silt.	Fill of (626).
626	6	2	Circular cut, c. 2.4m in diameter, vertical sides.	Construction cut for (624).
627	6	2	Firm, dark grey-brown silty clay with frequent CBM, charcoal, mortar and glass fragments, 0.22m thick.	Demolition layer.
628	6	2	Firm, mid brown silty clay, with frequent charcoal, and occasional shell fragments, 0.25m thick.	Topsoil.
629	6	2	Firm, mid yellow-brown clay-silt.	Subsoil.
630	6	22	Firm, mid brown-grey clay-silt, with occasional shell fragments, 0.15m thick.	Fill of (631).
631	6	22	Circular cut, 0.49m diameter and 0.15m deep, vertical sides and a flat base.	Post hole.
632	6	23	Firm, mid grey-brown clay-silt, with occasional shell fragments, 0.05m thick.	Fill of (633).
633	6	23	Sub-square cut, steep to vertical sides and flat base, 0.28m wide and 0.05m deep.	Post hole.
634	6	-	Firm, mid grey-brown clay-silt, 0.03m thick.	Fill of (635).
635	6	-	Sub-rectangular cut, 0.12m long by 0.08m wide and 0.03m deep, steep sides and flat base.	Stake hole.
636	6	24	Firm, mid grey brown clayey silt, with occasional shell, clinker and charcoal, 0.06m thick.	Fill of (637).
637	6	24	Square cut, 0.25m wide and 0.06m deep, with steep sides and a sloping base.	Post hole.
638	6	27	Firm, mid grey brown clay-silt, with moderate flecks of CBM and charcoal and occasional burnt clay or stone fragments, 0.10m thick.	Fill of (639).

639	6	27	sub-rectangular cut, 0.30m long by 0.21m wide and 0.10m deep, steep/vertical sides and a sloping base.	Post hole.
640	6	26	Firm, mid grey-brown clay-silt, with moderate charcoal and clinker, and occasional small fragments of CBM, 0.10m thick.	Fill of (641).
641	6	26	Sub-rectangular cut, 0.32m long by 0.18m wide and 0.10m deep, steep sides and a flat base.	Post-hole.
642	6	26	Firm, mid grey-brown clay-silt, with frequent charcoal and clinker, moderate CBM fragments and occasional shell, 0.02m thick.	Fill of (643).
643	6	26	Square cut, 0.22m wide and 0.02m thick, with sloping sides and a sloping base.	Post hole.
644	6	30	Firm, mid grey-brown clay-silt, 0.02m thick.	Fill of (645).
645	6	30	Rectangular cut, 0.20m long by 0.10m wide and 0.02m thick, steep sides and flat base.	Post hole.
646	6	17	Firm, mid grey-brown clay-silt, 0.03m thick.	Fill of (647).
647	6	17	circular cut, 0.05m in diameter and 0.03m deep, steep sides and rounded base.	Stake hole.
648	6	29	Firm, mid brown-grey clay-silt, with occasional CBM fragments, more than 0.55m thick.	Fill of (650).
649	6	29	Soft, dark brown decayed wood, 0.16m in diameter and more than 0.55m deep (top 0.25m reduced to a void).	Decayed post.
650	6	29	Rectangular cut, 0.52m long by 0.34m wide and more than 0.55m deep, with steep/vertical sides.	Post hole.
651	6	28	Firm, mid grey-brown clay-silt, with occasional charcoal flecks, 0.03m thick.	Fill of (652).

652	6	28	Sub-rectangular cut, 0.28m long by 0.20m wide and 0.03m deep, steep sides and flat base.	Post hole.
653	6	31	Firm, mid grey-brown clay-silt, with occasional small stones, 0.22m thick.	Fill of (654).
654	6	31	Rectangular cut, 0.45m long by 0.40m wide and 0.22m deep, vertical sides and flat base.	Post hole.
655	6	32	Firm, mid grey-brown clay-silt, 0.06m thick.	Fill of (656).
656	6	32	Rectangular cut, 0.18m long by 0.16m wide and 0.06m deep, steep sides and a flat base.	Post hole.
657	6	32	Firm, mid yellow-brown clay-silt, 0.10m thick.	Fill of (658).
658	6	32	Circular cut, 0.25m diameter and 0.10m deep, steep sides and flat base.	Post hole.
659	6	32	Firm, mid grey-brown clay-silt, 0.06m thick.	Fill of (660).
660	6	32	Rectangular cut, 0.28m long by 0.25m wide and 0.06m deep, with sloping sides and flat base.	Post hole.
661	6	33	Firm, mid grey-brown clay-silt, 0.05m thick.	Fill of (661).
662	6	33	U-shaped cut, 0.15m wide and 0.05m deep, steep sides and rounded base (recorded in section only).	Post hole.
663	6	34	Loose, mid yellow-brown sand, with frequent ferrous inclusions, 0.10m thick.	Fill of (664).
664	6	34	Sub-circular cut, 0.45m diameter and 0.10m deep, sloping sides and a flat base.	Post hole.
665	6	35	Firm, mid grey-brown clay-silt, 0.03m thick.	Fill of (666).

666	6	35	Sub-rectangular cut, 0.15m wide and 0.03m deep, sloping sides and flat base.	Post hole.
667	6	36	Loose, dark brown/black sandy silt, with frequent charcoal, clinker, ferrous lumps, clinker and CBM fragments, 0.50m thick.	Fill of (668).
668	6	36	Circular cut, 0.60m diameter and 0.50m deep, steep sides and flat base.	Pit.
669	6	36	Firm, mid-dark grey clay-silt, with occasional charcoal flecks and small stones, 0.20m thick.	Fill of (670).
670	6	36	Lower portion of an iron bound barrel, diameter 0.50m, base missing, possibly a firkin.	Barrel (fill of 673).
671	6	-	Firm, dark blue-brown silty clay, with CBM fragments.	Fill of (673).
672	6	-	Firm, mottled yellow-brown and blue silty clay.	Fill of (942).
673	6	36	Sub-circular cut, 0.80m diameter, recorded in plan.	Well.
674	6	2	Loose, black organic deposit, probably decayed wood, 0.30m thick.	Fill of (682).
675	6	37	Firm, mid brown silty clay, 0.20m thick.	Fill of (676).
676	6	37	Sub-rectangular cut, more than 0.46m long by at least 0.20m wide and 0.20m deep.	Probable post hole.
677	6	38	Firm, mid grey-brown clay-silt, with occasional CBM fragments, 0.30m thick.	Fill of (678).
678	6	38	Sub-rectangular cut, 0.30m long by 0.20m wide and 0.30m deep, with sloping sides and a rounded base.	Post hole.
679	6	39	Firm, mid grey-brown clay-silt, 0.07m thick.	Fill of (680).

680	6	39	Sub-rectangular cut, 0.15m long by 0.08m wide and 0.07m deep, steep sides and a flattish base.	Post hole.
681	6	2	Friable, mottled light brown sandy mortar, with occasional CBM fragments and charcoal, up to 0.01m thick and 6.5m in extent.	Mortar layer/surface (?).
682	6	2	V-shaped cut, 0.10m wide and 0.30m deep, steep sloping sides and a rounded base.	Stake hole.
683	6	12	Loose, dark brown/black decayed wood, 0.30m in diameter and more than 0.5m deep.	Decayed post.
684	6	-	Sub-rectangular cut, 0.30m wide and more than 0.6m long, recorded in plan.	Post hole.
685	6	2	Friable, dark purple-brown clay-silt, with frequent clinker and charcoal, 0.04m thick.	Burnt layer.
686	6	2	Friable, sandy silt, with frequent charcoal, CBM and mortar flecks, 0.18m thick and extends 3.80m.	Demolition layer.
687	6	2	Friable, mid brown clay-silt, with frequent CBM and charcoal, 0.15m thick and 2.0m in extent.	Make up deposit.
688	-	-	VOID	-
689	6	40	Firm, mid yellowish brown clay-silt, up to 0.09m thick.	Fill of (690).
690	6	40	Linear cut, 0.70m wide and 0.23m deep, with sloping sides and a rounded base.	Ditch.
691	6	-	Soft, mid - dark grey clay-silt.	Fill of (692).
692	6	-	Linear cut, c. 0.1m wide and 0.02m deep (remaining), shallow V-shaped profile.	Base of Construction trench.
693	6	21	Firm, mid grey-brown clay-silt, with occasional charcoal, clinker and CBM flecks, 0.07m thick.	Fill of (694).

694	6	21	Square cut, 0.28m wide and 0.07m deep, with steep sides and a flat base.	Post hole.
695	6	11	Firm, mid yellowish brown clay-silt, with occasional flecks of CBM and charcoal, at least 0.5m deep.	Fill of (697).
696	6	11	Firm, mid grey-brown clay silt, with occasional flecks of CBM and charcoal.	Post pipe.
697	6	11	Sub-rectangular cut, 0.5m wide by 0.8m long and at least 0.50m deep, steep/vertical sides.	Post hole.
698	6	25	Firm, mid brown clay-silt, with occasional CBM flecks, 0.05m thick.	Fill of (699).
699	6	25	Circular cut, 0.07m diameter and 0.05m deep, with sloping sides and a rounded base.	Stake hole.
700	7	1	Firm, grey-brown flint gravel, 0.02m thick.	Gravel surface.
701	7	1	Friable, light brownish yellow chalk hardcore, 0.15m thick.	Hardcore.
702	7	1	Firm, dark grey-brown clay-silt, with occasional flints, CBM and charcoal fragments, 0.22m thick.	Former topsoil.
703	7	1	Firm, mid brownish-yellow silt, 0.1m thick.	Alluvium.
704	7	1	Firm red-brown silty clay, with blue grey gleyed lenses, more than 0.30m thick.	Natural alluvium.
800	8	9	Linear cut, 0.4m wide and 0.01m deep, with sloping sides and a flat base, oriented north-south.	Ditch.
801	8	9	Soft, mid greyish brown clay-silt, 0.01m thick.	Fill of (800).
802	8	8	Firm, light reddish brown to dark greyish brown clay silt, occasional roots and charcoal flecks, 0.65m thick.	Fill of (803).

803	8	8	Sub-rectangular cut, 1.02m long by more than 0.34m wide and 0.65m deep, with steep/vertical sides and flattish base.	Pit.
804	8	10	Sub-circular cut, 0.30m diameter and 0.10m deep, with steep/vertical sides and rounded base.	Post hole.
805	8	10	Soft, mid greyish brown clayey silt, with occasional CBM flecks, 0.10m thick.	Fill of (804).
806	8	8	Concrete slab, 0.16m thick.	Yard surface.
807	8	8	Loose, brown/black rubble, 0.20m thick.	Hardcore layer.
808	8	8	Soft, dark grey-brown clayey silt, with occasional CBM flecks, 0.20m thick.	Former topsoil.
809	8	8	Soft, mid reddish greyish brown silt-clay, up to 0.30m thick.	Subsoil.
810	8	8	Soft, mid reddish brown clay-silt with blue/grey gleyed patches, more than 0.5m thick.	Natural alluvium.
811	8	8	Soft, mid greyish brown silty clay, 0.07m thick.	Natural alluvium.
812	8	8	Cut of pipe trench.	Pipe trench.
813	8	8	Fill of pipe trench.	Fill of (812).
814	8	8	Firm, light reddish brown clay silt, 0.25m thick.	Subsoil.
815	8	8	Firm, light yellowish brown silt, 0.20m thick.	Natural alluvium.
816	8	8	Firm, light reddish brown silty clay, 0.10m thick.	Natural alluvium.
817	8	8	Firm, light grey clay, 0.25m thick.	Natural alluvium.
818	8	8	Firm, dark greyish brown silt and brick rubble, with fragments of metal and concrete, 0.90m thick.	Fill of (819).
819	8	8	Sub-rectangular cut, 1.24m long by 0.60m wide and 0.90m deep, with vertical sides and flat base.	Pit.

820	8	8	Firm, light yellowish brown limestone rubble, 0.16m thick.	Hardcore.
821	8	8	Firm, light reddish brown clay-silt, 0.20m thick.	Natural alluvium.
822	8	8	Soft, mid reddish brown clayey silt, 0.05m thick.	Natural alluvium.
823	8	8	Firm, light reddish grey silty clay, 0.10m thick.	Natural alluvium.
900	6	13	Firm, mid brown clay-silt, 0.09m thick.	Fill of (901).
901	6	13	Circular cut, 0.10m in diameter and 0.09m deep, with steep sides and a flattish base.	Stake hole.
902	6	14	Firm, mid brown clay-silt, 0.07m thick.	Fill of (903).
903	6	14	Circular cut, 0.06m in diameter and 0.07m deep, with steep sides and a V-shaped base.	Stake hole.
904	6	14	Firm, mid brown clay-silt, 0.05m thick.	Fill of (905).
905	6	14	Circular cut, 0.05m in diameter and 0.05m deep, with steep sides and a V-shaped base.	Stake hole.
906	6	16	Firm, mid brown-grey clay-silt, 0.06m thick.	Fill of (907).
907	6	16	Circular cut, 0.06m in diameter and 0.06m deep, with steep sides and a rounded base.	Stake hole.
908	6	15	Firm, mid brown-grey clay-silt, 0.05m thick.	Fill of (909).
909	6	15	Sub-rectangular cut, 0.10m long by 0.05m wide and 0.05m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base.	Post hole.
910	6	18	Firm, mid brown clay-silt, 0.12m thick.	Fill of (911).
911	6	18	Circular cut, 0.08m in diameter and 0.12m deep, with steep sides and a V-shaped base.	Stake hole.

912	6	2	Friable, mid brown clay silt, with occasional glass and charcoal fragments and frequent CBM, 0.15m thick and 6.50m in extent.	Make up layer.
913	6	2	Firm, mid yellowish brown silty clay, with occasional charcoal and wood fragments, 0.20m thick and 5.00m in extent.	Former topsoil.
914	6	2	Firm, mid grey-brown clay-silt, with occasional wood fragments and CBM, 0.25m deep.	Fill of (915).
915	6	2	Pit cut, 0.50m wide and 0.25m deep, steep sides and rounded base, recorded in section only.	Pit.
916	6	2	Firm, mid to dark brown-yellow sandy silt, with frequent CBM fragments, 0.12m thick and 1.05m in extent.	Dumped deposit.
917	6	2	Firm, mottled mid brown silty clay, 0.13m thick and 1.40m in extent.	Subsoil.
918	6	2	Firm, dark brown-grey sandy clay-silt, with frequent charcoal and clinker, and moderate CBM and stones, 0.25m thick and 0.75m in extent.	Debris layer.
919	6	2	Friable, mid brown clay silt, with frequent CBM, charcoal and clinker and occasional shell, mortar and slate, 0.10m thick and 1.30m in extent.	Make up layer.
920	6	2	Soft, mid orange slightly clayey silt, up to 0.10m thick and 1.30m in extent.	Make up layer.
921	6	2	Soft, mid brown clay-silt, occasional shell, charcoal and slate, 0.04m thick and 1.00m in extent.	Dumped deposit.
922	6	2	Firm, mid brown clay-silt, occasional CBM, 0.24m thick and 4.40m in extent.	Subsoil.

923	6	2	Friable, mid-light mottled grey-brown sandy silt, frequent charcoal and occasional CBM, 0.12m thick and 1.20m in extent.	Dumped deposit.
924	6	2	Firm, light-mid yellow-brown clay-silt, 0.12m thick and 1.50m in extent.	Dumped deposit.
925	6	2	Firm, mid-lt grey clay silt, occasional small stones, 0.06m thick and 1.10m in extent.	Dumped deposit.
926	6	2	Friable, dark blue-grey sandy ashy deposit, with frequent charcoal, coal and clinker and occasional CBM, 0.07m thick and 2.70m in extent.	Dumped deposit.
927	6	2	Firm, mid-yellow brown silty clay, with frequent mortar and occasional charcoal and CBM, 0.06m thick and 0.50m in extent.	Dumped deposit.
928	6	2	Firm, mid brown sandy silty clay, with occasional CBM and charcoal fragments, 0.20m thick and 0.90m in extent.	Dumped deposit.
929	6	44	Firm, mid brownish yellow clay-silt, with occasional small stones, patches of blue clay, charcoal and CBM fragments, 0.3m thick.	Fill of (930).
930	6	44	Sub-square cut, 0.40m wide and 0.30m deep, steep stepped sides and a rounded base.	Post hole.
931	6	43	Firm, mid grey-brown clay-silt, with frequent charcoal fragments and occasional shell, CBM, stones and wood fragments, 0.30m thick.	Fill of (932).
932	6	43	Rectangular cut, 0.40m long by 0.23m wide and 0.30m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base.	Post hole.
933	6	19	Firm, mid grey-brown clay-silt, with patches of clay, 0.04m thick.	Fill of (934).
934	6	19	Square cut, 0.37m wide and 0.04m deep, with steep sides and flat base.	Post hole.
935	6	20	Firm, mid grey clay, 0.15m thick.	Fill of (936).

936	6	20	Circular cut, 0.06m diameter and 0.15m deep, with steep sides and a rounded base.	Stake hole.
937	6	45	Firm, mid yellow-brown clay-silt, 0.20m thick.	Fill of (938).
938	6	45	Sub-rectangular cut, 0.30m long by 0.20m wide and 0.20m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base.	Post hole.
939	6	44	Firm, mid grey-brown clay-silt, 0.06m thick.	Fill of (940).
940	6	44	Square cut, 0.15m wide and 0.06m deep, with steep sides and flat base.	Post hole.
941	6	40	Firm, mid brown clay-silt, up to 0.13m thick.	Fill of (690).
942	6	-	Sub-rectangular cut, 0.50m long and 0.40m wide.	Post hole.
943	6	-	Firm, mottled blue-grey and light brown clay-silt, with lumps of blue clay.	Fill of (684).
944	6	-	Soft, dark brown decayed wood.	Fill of (945).
945	6	-	Square cut, 0.10m wide.	Post hole.
946	6	-	Soft, dark brown decayed wood.	Fill of (947).
947	6	-	Square cut, 0.10m wide.	Post hole.

Abbreviations

CBM - Ceramic Building Material.

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

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Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the City of Lincoln post-Roman pottery codes. A total of 68 fragments of pottery weighing 798g and representing approximately 53 separate vessels was recovered from twenty-one contexts. In addition to the pottery, a moderate quantity of other artefacts, metal, industrial residue, glass, clay pipe, brick and tile, comprising 79 items weighing a total of 6832g, was recovered. Faunal remains were also retrieved.

Provenance

The great majority of the pottery was recovered from Trench 6. Most of the metal items were also retrieved from Trench 6, though the largest portion of the small industrial residue collection was from Trench 2.

Range

The range of materials is detailed in the following tables.

Table 1: The Pottery

Context	Ware Code	Description	Number	Weight (g)	Context Date
306	GRE	Red painted earthenware, orange glazed	1	30	17 th - 18 th century
310	BOUA	Bourne B ware	1	7	12 th - 14 th century
401	BOUA	Bourne A ware, jug, abraded, 13 th - 14 th century	1	2	13 th - 14 th century
	NOTG	Nottingham green-glazed ware, 13 th - 14 th century	1	3	
518	BOUA	Bourne A ware, abraded, 12 th - 14 th century	1	3	12 th - 14 th century
		?South Lincs. sandy ware, 11 th - 13 th century	1	3	
627	PORC	Soft paste porcelain	1	4	19 th century
628	EMOD	Blue and white transfer printed tableware	1	1	19 th century
630	CRMWARE	late Creamware	1	1	19 th century
653	EMOD	Mocha ware	1	4	19 th century
667	EMOD	White glazed tableware, several sets of linking sherds, cups, jars, saucers, plates, 19 th century	20	152	19 th -early 20 th century
	BL	Red painted earthenware, black glazed, separate vessels, 18 th - 19 th century	3	124	
	EMOD	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, separate vessels, 19 th century	3	13	
	EMOD	Brown and white transfer printed tableware, probably same vessel as in 669, 19 th century	1	7	
	EMOD	Yellow-glazed earthenware, 2 separate vessels, 19 th century	4 (3 link)	73	

	BS	Brown salt-glazed stoneware, separate vessels, one with partial impressed mark, 19 th -early 20 th century	2	159	
669	BL	Red painted earthenware, black glazed, pancheon, 18 th - 19 th century	1	114	19 th - 20 th century
	EMOD	Brown and white transfer printed tableware, probably same vessel as in 667, 19 th century	1	15	
	VGf	Plant pot, 19 th - 20 th century	1	8	
686	EMOD	Blue and white transfer printed tableware	1	19	19 th century
687	EMOD	White glazed tableware	1	1	19 th century
689	BOU	Bourne D ware, 16 th - 17 th century	1	2	16 th - 17 th century
	SLST	South Lincs. shelly ware, very abraded, 11 th - 13 th century	1	2	
695	EMOD	White glazed tableware, 19 th century	1	3	19 th century
	EMOD	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th century	1	1	
702	CRMWARE	late Creamware, 19 th century	1	1	19 th century
	EMOD	Brown glazed earthenware, 19 th century	1	1	
918	EMOD	Mocha ware	1	3	19 th century
919	EMOD	White glazed tablewares, at least 3 separate vessels, 19 th century	5	5	19 th century
	LSTON	Green-brown glazed stoneware, ?18 th century	1	1	
921	EMOD	Mocha ware, 19 th century	1	4	19 th century
	LSTON	Grey stoneware, 19 th century	1	5	
	EMOD	White glazed tableware, 19 th century	1	1	
	BL	?Blackware, 17 th -early 18 th century	1	1	
928	VGf	Plant pot, impressed mark '[TON(illegible)]'	1	12	19 th - 20 th century
929	BOU	Bourne D ware	1	8	16 th - 17 th century
937	MISC	unidentified oxidized micaceous ware, abraded, possibly tile	1	5	

A limited quantity of medieval pottery was recovered though, in general, the individual pieces are small and abraded. Several of the medieval pieces were associated with other artefacts of post-medieval date (see below), and are thus redeposited. Together, the limited number of pieces, their small, abraded nature, and indications of redeposition, suggests that the medieval fragments probably constitute manuring scatter. Most of the medieval pottery was produced relatively locally at Bourne, 15km to the west of Spalding, or elsewhere in south Lincolnshire, though there is a single piece from Nottingham, 65km to the northwest. Very little post-medieval pottery was recovered, but this was also mainly made at nearby Bourne.

Early modern pottery, of mainly 19th century date, dominates the assemblage. Most of this is likely to have been made in Staffordshire, or elsewhere in the Midlands. The distribution of the material, and the quantities involved, signify activity of 19th century date in Trench 6 and probably also Trench 9.

Table 2: Brick, tile and burnt clay

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	Latest Date
302	Roof tile	1	42	late post-medieval
306	Handmade brick	1	22	post-medieval
310	Fired clay, small irregular shaped fragments (largest 22mm x 10mm x 5mm). Three pieces hard fired from post medieval or modern brick or tile. Two small pieces from siltier clay.	5	6	post-medieval or modern
401	Handmade brick	1	25	post-medieval
	Fired clay, irregular shaped fragments. Two pieces from post medieval or modern brick or tile. One piece silty clay with traces of indentation from organic material on one face. Piece measures maximum 22mm x 16mm x 10mm	3	34	
510	Fired clay, very small fragment.	1	2	
518	Handmade brick, 56mm thick, post-medieval	2	216	post-medieval
	Brick, small fragment, probably post-medieval or modern	1	4	
642	Brick/tile	3	13	late post-medieval
648	Brick/tile	1	22	early post-medieval
667	Machine-made brick, frogged, mortar adhering, 67-72mmthick, 107-108mm wide, 19 th - 20 th century	3 (2 link)	2052	19 th - 20 th century
	Handmade brick, 69mm thick, late post-medieval	1	572	
	Pantile, 19 th century	1	92	
	Mort, with impressions of bricks	1	1284	
	Burnt clay/stone	1	15	
669	Roof tile, late post-medieval	1	16	late post-medieval
	Handmade brick, 63mm thick, post-medieval	1	538	
671	Machine-made air brick	1	407	20 th century
689	Fired silty clay, 17mm x 12mm x 5mm irregular shaped fragment	1	1	
702	Brick/tile	1	10	
922	Machine-made air brick, 70mm wide	1	44	20 th century
929	Brick, fragment 23mm x 26mm x 9mm, post-medieval or modern	1	3	post-medieval or modern
932	Pantile, post-medieval	1	102	post-medieval
	Brick/tile, post-medieval	1	16	
	Burnt clay, iron slag adhering	1	14	

The bricks, tiles and mortar reflect the presence of late post-medieval buildings in the area.

Table 3: Clay Pipe

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	Latest Date
310	Clay pipe bowl, Lincoln type A/B, bore 7/64"	1	12	1650-90
606	Clay pipe stem, bore 4/64"	1	2	19 th century
630	Clay pipe stem, small spur, bore 4/64"	1	4	19 th century
702	Clay pipe stem, bore 4/64"	1	1	19 th century

The clay pipe was probably all manufactured in the vicinity of Spalding, though the complete bowl does not correspond with known Spalding forms of the same period. This bowl is a moderately bulbous form that resembles various examples of type A and B in the Lincoln typology (Mann 1977, 17-18).

Table 4: Metal Objects

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	Latest Date
319	Iron nail, round shaft and head	1	4	Post-medieval
667	Iron nail	1	10	
669	Iron hinge strap	3	344	Post-medieval
689	Iron nail?	1	4	
702	Iron nail, round shaft	1	23	post-medieval

The round-shafted nails are made from drawn wire and are thus post-medieval in date, this technique of production replacing manufacture by blacksmiths, by which a rectangular profile to the shaft was generated.

Table 5: Industrial Residues

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	Latest Date
212	Vesicular slag, iron smithing?	8	15	late post-medieval
305	Iron smithing slag	1	10	post-medieval
319	Iron smithing slag, post-medieval	1	5	post-medieval
	Clinker, glassy, post-medieval	1	4	
514	Clinker	1	1	
518	Iron smithing slag	1	7	post-medieval
689	Coal	1	1	
695	Coal/clinker	2	4	
802	Clinker	3	42	
932	Coke	1	11	post-medieval

Most, if not all, of the slag is from iron smithing. However, the quantities are small, suggesting that it is unlikely that smithing occurred at the site. Rather, the material may have been imported to the site to provide track metalling or similar.

Table 6: Glass

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	Latest Date
302	Fragment of green glass wine bottle, heavy iridescence	1	4	19 th century
627	Base of colourless mould decorated beaker	1	54	20 th century
667	Fragment of colourless glass bottle, heavy iridescence	1	41	20 th century
	Fragments of dark green cylindrical bottle glass	3	11	
	Fragments of colourless cylindrical bottle glass	2	4	
	Fragment of colourless window glass,	1	1	
695	Neck and rim of dark green wine bottle	1	73	late 19 th century
912	Fragment of colourless bottle glass	1	4	20 th century
918	Fragment of bottle glass which has been grozed along one edge	1	2	19 th - 20 th century

The assemblage is all 19th- 20th century in date, and is largely made up of bottle glass. Of particular note is a fragment of bottle glass which has been grozed along one edge, it is uncertain as to what the purpose of this grozing may be as the fragment was retrieved from a modern dating deposit. Further analysis of the assemblage is not recommended due to the modern dating of the assemblage

Table 7: Faunal Remains

Context	Species	No.	Description
310	Sheep	1	metatarsus, dog-gnawed
	Cattle-size	1	unidentified, very abraded
	Oyster	1	Shell; deliberate cut mark/hole
	Cockle	1	Shell
	Banded snail	2	Shells
401	Cockle	3	Fragments
	Mussel	2	Fragments
518	Sheep	3	Teeth; unworn
	Pig	1	Tooth; unworn
667	Cattle	1	Tibia, sawn and chopped; post-medieval
	Oyster	1	Shell
669	Cattle	1	Ulna, sawn; post-medieval
932	Oyster	2	Shell fragments

Few faunal remains were recovered but the majority represent food waste, with several bones displaying signs of butchery. Sawing is evident of some of the bones and this is a post-medieval butchery technique. All of the marine shells, of oyster, cockle and mussel, are probably also food waste, though the shells of the banded snail, *Cepaea nemoralis*, are of a terrestrial species. However, this species is widespread and, other than indicating terrestrial

conditions, the snail does not provide any indications of past environment at the site (Kerney and Cameron 1979, 203-4).

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. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

As a predominantly early modern collection of material the assemblage has limited local potential but does signify activity on the site, probably occupation in the area of Trenches 6 and 9, in the 19th century. The small quantity of medieval and early post-medieval material is probably plough scatter, suggesting the land was used for agriculture from perhaps the 12th- 18th centuries.

References

Kerney, M.P. and Cameron, R.A.D., 1979 *A Field Guide to the Land Snails of Britain and North-West Europe*, Collins

Mann, J.E., 1977 *Clay Tobacco Pipes from Excavations in Lincoln 1970-74*, The Archaeology of Lincoln XV-1, CBA and Lincoln Archaeological

Slowikowski, A., Nenk, B. and Pearce, J., 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> [004].
Croft	A piece of enclosed ground used for tillage or pasture, often an arable field near a house.
Crop mark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
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.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Dylings	A form of Fen land use. Strips of pasture land, broader than ridge and furrow, and separated by wide flat ditches; the soil from the ditches is used to raise the ground.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Manuring Scatter	A distribution of artefacts, usually pottery, created by the spreading of manure and domestic refuse from settlements onto arable fields. Such scatters can provide an indication of the extent and period of arable agriculture in the landscape.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Post hole	The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have been dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground.
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.
- Saxon** Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany
- Toft** The site of a house or former house.
- Transformed** Soil deposits that have been changed. The agencies of such changes include natural processes, such as fluctuating water tables, worm or root action, and human activities such as gardening or agriculture. This transformation process serves to homogenise soil, erasing evidence of layering or features.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

16	Context register sheets
246	Context records
42	Sheets of scale drawings
13	Daily Record sheets
1	Plan record sheet
3	Section record sheet
2	Photographic record sheets
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Box 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: 2001.453

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SLR01

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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