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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
ON LAND AT DOUBLE STREET,
SPALDING,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SDSA 02)**

Work Undertaken For



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

L17449

EVENT L16217

SOURCES L1 10233
L1 10234

PRN 23604 Post medieval

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**Work Undertaken For
Mr T. Mayell**

September 2002

Report Compiled by
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA(Hons) AIFA

Planning Application No: H/16/1439/01
National Grid Reference: TF 2500 2275
City and County Museum Accession No: 2002.406

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



A.P.S. Report No. 189/02

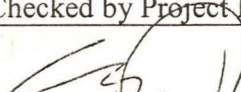
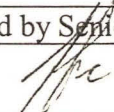
Conservation
Services

20 SEP 2002

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken to determine the archaeological implications of proposed development on land to the rear of 57 and 58 Double Street, Spalding, Lincolnshire.

The site lies close but to the east of the medieval (AD 1066-1540) town which was an important centre during that period. Double Street appears to have been a post-medieval (AD 1540-1900) development and is first shown on maps dating to the 18th century.

The investigations revealed post-medieval soil development and dumping upon reclaimed alluvial deposits, which perhaps date to the medieval period. Later deposits were associated with a 19th century brick warehouse which formerly stood at the site until its recent demolition prior to the evaluation.

A single fragment of medieval pottery was retrieved, although the bulk of the pottery has been dated to the 16th – 17th centuries. Other finds retrieved during this investigation include brick/tile fragments, clay pipe, glass, stone and a quantity of animal bone.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An 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,

regional, national or international context as appropriate' (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mr T. Mayell to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Double Street, Spalding, Lincolnshire. This was in order to determine the archaeological resource affected by proposed development at the site as detailed in Planning Application H/16/1439/01. The evaluation was undertaken on the 29th and 30th August 2002 at the request of the Senior Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

Excavation of two trenches had taken place previously without any archaeological supervision. This evaluation re-opened these trenches allowing for their recording.

No specification had been prepared and 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).

2.3 Topography and Geology

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

The proposed development site is located c. 280m northeast of the town centre as defined by the Market Place (Fig. 2) and is centred on National Grid Reference TF 2500 2275. Situated at a height of c. 5m OD the land is situated on ground adjacent to the River Welland on land that slopes gently down away from the river.

Local soils have not been mapped as the area is urban. Furthermore, soils are likely

to have been imported from elsewhere to make up the ground level once the River Welland was canalised and alluvial deposits had been stabilised. These deposits overlie a drift geology of marine alluvium which in turn seals a solid geology of Jurassic Oxford Clay (BGS 1992).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

There is little evidence for prehistoric remains in the Spalding region as the land surface is now buried by later alluvium (peats, silts, clays *etc.*). However, later Iron Age remains are known from southwest of the town. Similarly there is sparse evidence for the Romano-British occupation in the vicinity, although cropmarks of roads and settlement and remains revealed on Pinchbeck Road, only c. 300m to the northwest, may indicate that Spalding may have been an important centre during this period.

At present no Saxon remains have been found in Spalding. However, Saxon activity is attested to in place-name evidence. The name Spalding is derived from the Old English group name *Spaldingas* 'the people of the Spalde'. *Spalde* is the name of a tribe, recorded in the 7th century tribute list known as the Tribal Hideage (Cameron 1998, 114).

The Domesday Survey of c. 1086 records that Spalding was held principally by Ivo Taillebois with land also held by Crowland Abbey and Guy of Craon (Foster and Longley 1976). The survey also records the existence of a market, six fisheries, salt-pans and a wood of alders.

The medieval town would have been centred on the present day Market Place. The town lay between the Rivers Westlode and Welland and was defined to the east by Crackpool Lane, now Broad Street (Sumner 1987, 1). The curved character of

Broad Street suggests that it may have been a rampart to protect the town from flooding and between the Welland and the former Westlode, settlement would have been unsuitable due to the confluence of the two rivers

During the 17th and 18th century Spalding remained an important centre as it was the lowest bridging point of the Welland. It also became a centre of river traffic and in 1743 the Welland was canalised and deepened. Maps of this period indicate that Double Street was in existence by 1732 as evidenced on a plan by John Grundy. Furthermore, buildings and their associated plots of land are shown to front the street with no development alongside the river. An early 19th century plan of Spalding is the first to show riverside buildings although the proposed development area is still open ground.

The development area was once occupied by a former warehouse which was demolished prior to this investigation. This building first appears on the 1st edition 25" Ordnance Survey plan of 1888. Although not listed, the houses fronting Double Street are considered to be of local interest and form a group with an 18th century house (No. 59) southwest of the site (DoE 1975, 23).

An evaluation of land along Double Street revealed remains of post-medieval development on reclaimed alluvial deposits. These remains included the foundation of a cottage and refuse pits. Finds included medieval and later pottery, glass, clay pipes and a bronze spur (Cope-Faulkner 1996b, 1).

3. AIMS

The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to formulate

appropriate policies for the management of the archaeological resources, if present, on the site. The objectives of the investigation were to establish the type, chronology, density, spatial arrangement and extent of any archaeological remains present. A set of criteria, issued by the Secretary of State (DoE 1990), provided an outline for assessing the significance of the archaeology at the site. These were used to determine state of preservation, period, type, rarity, diversity and vulnerability of the deposits encountered and their relationship to the general area.

4. METHODS

Prior to this investigation two trenches had been excavated to examine archaeological deposits. However, no archaeological recording was activated. These trenches were then re-excavated on suggestion of the Senior Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

The two trenches were re-excavated by machine. Once the overburden had been removed, the sides of the trenches were then cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were then excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled using both colour slides and digital formats. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and plans at a scale of 1:20. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice. The position of each trench was plotted with reference to standing buildings and features in the vicinity using a Geodolite with a psion datalogger.

Following excavation, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they constituted a complete Level II archive and a stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. Artefacts recovered from excavated deposits were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 2). Phasing was based on artefact dating and the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis four phases were identified;

Phase 1	Undated deposits
Phase 2	Earlier post-medieval deposits
Phase 3	Later post-medieval deposits
Phase 4	Recent deposits

Archaeological deposits are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

Phase 1 Undated deposits

Trench 1

The earliest deposit encountered in Trench 1, at the base of the auger section was a layer of brown silty sand (136) of probable alluvial origin (Fig. 5, Section 8). This was overlain by grey sandy silts (134 and 135), then brown sandy silt (133), through a mixed grey and reddish brown sandy silt (132), a dark brown organic sandy silt (131), grey sandy silt (130) to a greyish brown sandy silt (129). Most of these deposits are of probable alluvial origin.

Trench 2

The earliest deposits in Trench 2, recorded using an auger (Fig. 7, Section 7), comprised a brown silty sand (224), ranging through a grey organic silty clay (223), brown silty sand (222), brown sandy silt (221), a grey/black organic silty sand

(211), brown silty sand (212) and a further layer of grey/black organic silty sand (210). Most of these deposits are of probable alluvial origin.

Cut into these alluvial deposits was an east-west aligned linear gully (209). This was 1m wide and 0.3m deep (Fig. 7, Section 1). Within this gully were two fills, a lower of brown sandy clay (208) and an upper of reddish brown silty clay (207).

Partly overlying the gully was a 70mm thick layer of brown silty sand (206) sealed by brown to grey sandy clay (205) which was 0.15m thick.

Phase 2 Earlier post-medieval deposits

Trench 1

Sealing the sequence of undated alluvial deposits was a layer of brown sandy silt (128), possibly representing natural soil formation, which measured 0.18m thick (Fig. 5, Section 8). Within this deposit were charcoal flecks and fragments of building material and pottery of 16th – 17th century date was retrieved. This was overlain by a 0.32m thick deposit of brownish grey sandy silt (106 and 127). Pottery of 16th – 17th century date was also retrieved from this layer.

Overlying the layer (106/127) was a dumped deposit of brown sandy silt (117) becoming more greyish brown (105) higher in the sequence. These deposits had a combined thickness of 0.45m and were subsequently sealed by further deposits of greyish brown sandy silt (104 and 116) which measured up to 0.65m thick and possibly indicated a further dumping episode.

Trench 2

Cut into the undated deposit (205) was a posthole (213). This was 0.22m wide by 0.41m deep and contained three fills (Fig. 7, Section 3). The lowest was grey to black

silt (216), then yellowish brown sand (215) and sealed by reddish brown sand (214). A single, abraded, sherd of 16th – 17th century date was retrieved from the upper fill.

Phase 3 Later post-medieval deposits

Trench 1

Cut into the possible dumped deposit (104/116) was a feature (124), possibly a pit. This was 0.52m wide by 0.4m deep (Fig. 5, Section 5). Two fills were recorded, a lower of greenish grey sandy silt (123) and an upper of greenish brown sandy silt (122).

This possible pit was in turn cut by a sub-rectangular feature (126). Also a possible pit, this was over 1m long, over 0.33m wide and deeper than 0.2m. Two fills were recorded, both comprising greyish brown sandy silt (125) with the uppermost containing lime mortar fragments (120). Pottery of 18th century date was retrieved from the lower fill.

A roughly north-south aligned linear feature (103) was identified in the eastern corner of the trench. Cutting pit (124), this possible gully was over 1.18m long, over 0.8m wide and 0.7m deep (Fig. 5, Sections 5 and 6). A primary fill of brown sandy silt with brick/tile fragments (102) was overlain by greyish brown sandy silt (118).

Cut into the dumped deposits (104/116) was an east-west aligned linear foundation trench (114). Within this was a brick and limestone wall (101), part of the former structure that existed on the site. The lower courses of the wall lay within no visible cut, indicating it was possibly trench built, although cut (103) may have had a structural function. The wall was visible to a height of 1.15m and was 0.5m wide. Once the wall had been built, the foundation trench had been backfilled with greyish brown sandy silt (113) and brown sandy silt (115).

Within the building were two levelling deposits, both comprising brown sandy silts (111 and 112). A further deposit of crushed mortar, brick and tile (110) formed a make-up deposit for a brick floor (109).

Trench 2

Cut into the undated gully (209) was a north-south aligned linear feature (217). Identified as a foundation trench, it measured 1m wide and 0.4m deep (Fig. 7, Section 7). Contained within this cut was a brick wall (218) that was 0.31m high. Backfilling the trench were deposits of light brown to grey mortar (219 and 220). Overlying the wall was a deposit of brown silty sand (204).

Phase 4 Recent deposits

Trench 1

Overlying the brick floor (109), was a layer of loose rubble (108) forming a make-up layer to a concrete floor (107).

Trench 2

Overlying the deposit (204) was a make-up layer of limestone and brick (203) for a tarmac surface (202). Sealing this was recent demolition rubble (201) derived from the demolition of the former building at the site.

6. DISCUSSION

Undated deposits (Phase 1) comprise a sequence of silty sands and sandy silts derived from alluvial processes. These indicate moderate energy water environments and are associated with occasional flooding from the nearby Welland. Although undated, it has been suggested that these alluvial activities were occurring from the later medieval period onwards (Cope-Faulkner 1996b, 7). These deposits are interspersed with more organic layers which might indicate periods of vegetation cover across the site.

An undated gully is also recorded in Trench 2. Representing the earliest revealed human activity at the site, it possibly dates to the earlier post-medieval phase.

During the 16th and 17th centuries (Phase 2) the site appears to have become more stable, possibly through the rapid accumulation of dumped deposits and formation of soils. It has been previously surmised that a revetment or stable river bank had formed by this period allowing activity of this date to occur along Double Street (Rackham 1996). Some of the deposits, particularly within Trench 1, show a degree of sloping which may suggest they are still within the influence of the Welland.

Only one feature dates to this phase, a posthole in Trench 2. As only a single example was identified, it is not certain whether this represents a fence line, an isolated example or a possible structural entity.

By the later post-medieval period (Phase 3), dating to the 18th – 19th centuries, increased activity can be seen at the site. In Trench 1 this is associated with the digging of pits and, in both trenches, the construction of a warehouse or barn at the site. This warehouse structure first appears on the 1888 Ordnance Survey plan. The wall within Trench 2 may indicate that this warehouse or barn was sub-divided, possibly supported by the lack of brick flooring, evident within Trench 1.

A single medieval pot sherd, derived from kilns at Bourne, was the earliest artefact retrieved. However, it was residual in nature and was derived from natural soil build up in early post-medieval deposits. Bourne products are also represented within the post-medieval assemblage and are typically of 15th – 17th century date.

Later stonewares and a fragment of blackware were also retrieved.

Other finds retrieved from this investigation include brick/tile fragments, clay pipe, an iron knife, nails, stone and a quantity of animal bone.

No environmental sampling was undertaken during these investigations and no assessment was carried out. However, assessment of the sediments at an adjacent site identified some of the earlier alluvial deposits as being estuarine or marine in origin, particularly those below 2m OD (Rackham 1996). These then became more siltier when tidal influence was no longer present eventually becoming stabilised, allowing natural soil formation, once the River Welland had been canalised.

7. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

For assessment of significance the *Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling ancient monuments* has been used (DoE 1990, Annex; See Appendix 3).

Period

Although undated features may be of the medieval period, most deposits encountered are post-medieval and later.

Rarity

None of the deposits encountered during the evaluation are considered to be rare or unusual. As such, they are not regionally or nationally significant although locally they demonstrate the growth of Spalding.

Documentation

Records of archaeological sites and finds made in the Spalding area are kept in the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record and within the files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire. A synopsis of the archaeological work and historical

background to Double Street has previously been produced (Cope-Faulkner 1996a) although is not specific for this particular site.

Group value

Remains of an 18th century building were revealed and these relate to contemporary standing structures in the vicinity. As a consequence, these have moderate group value. Other post-medieval remains were revealed but are of unclear function and associations and thus have low group value. Additionally, all the remains are broadly of a single period, the post-medieval, and hence have low chronological group value.

Survival/Condition

The deposits and features revealed during the investigation appeared to have survived in quite good condition, although do exhibit post-medieval disturbance.

Fragility/Vulnerability

Development of the site is likely to impact into post-medieval, and possibly earlier, deposits. Consequently, archaeological remains present are vulnerable.

Diversity

Many of the remains revealed relate to building or dumping. As a result, functional diversity is low. The remains are apparently all post-medieval and therefore temporal diversity is very low.

Potential

Potential for archaeological remains of dates prior to the post-medieval period is considered low. However, the potential for other post-medieval remains in the area is very high.

Although environmental data was not collected from this evaluation, previous archaeological work has indicated moderately high potential for this data to be preserved, particularly at depth.

8. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Double Street, Spalding, to determine the archaeological resource prior to development at the site. This was required as the site lay close to the medieval core of the town and within an area of post-medieval development.

No medieval remains were encountered however and only a single fragment of pottery of that date was retrieved. If medieval deposits are present in the area they occur at depth below flood silts from the adjacent river. These flood silts were the lowest levels encountered in the evaluation. Although this alluvium was undated, it provided a base for post-medieval remains, including dumped deposits that were possibly laid down to combat the risk of flooding, and a posthole.

Activity increased during the later post-medieval building when pits and a gully were dug at the site. These were soon levelled and a warehouse or barn was then constructed.

Finds retrieved from this investigation include a single medieval sherd, a quantity of post-medieval pottery as well as brick/tile fragments, stone, clay pipe, glass and animal bone.

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr T. Mayell who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The project was coordinated by Steve Malone and Gary Taylor and Tom Lane edited this report. Dave Start permitted access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

10. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone
 Site Supervisor: Chris Moulis
 Site Staff: Pete Watkins, Paul Webb
 Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
 Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Post-Excavation Analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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12. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

DoE Department of the Environment

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

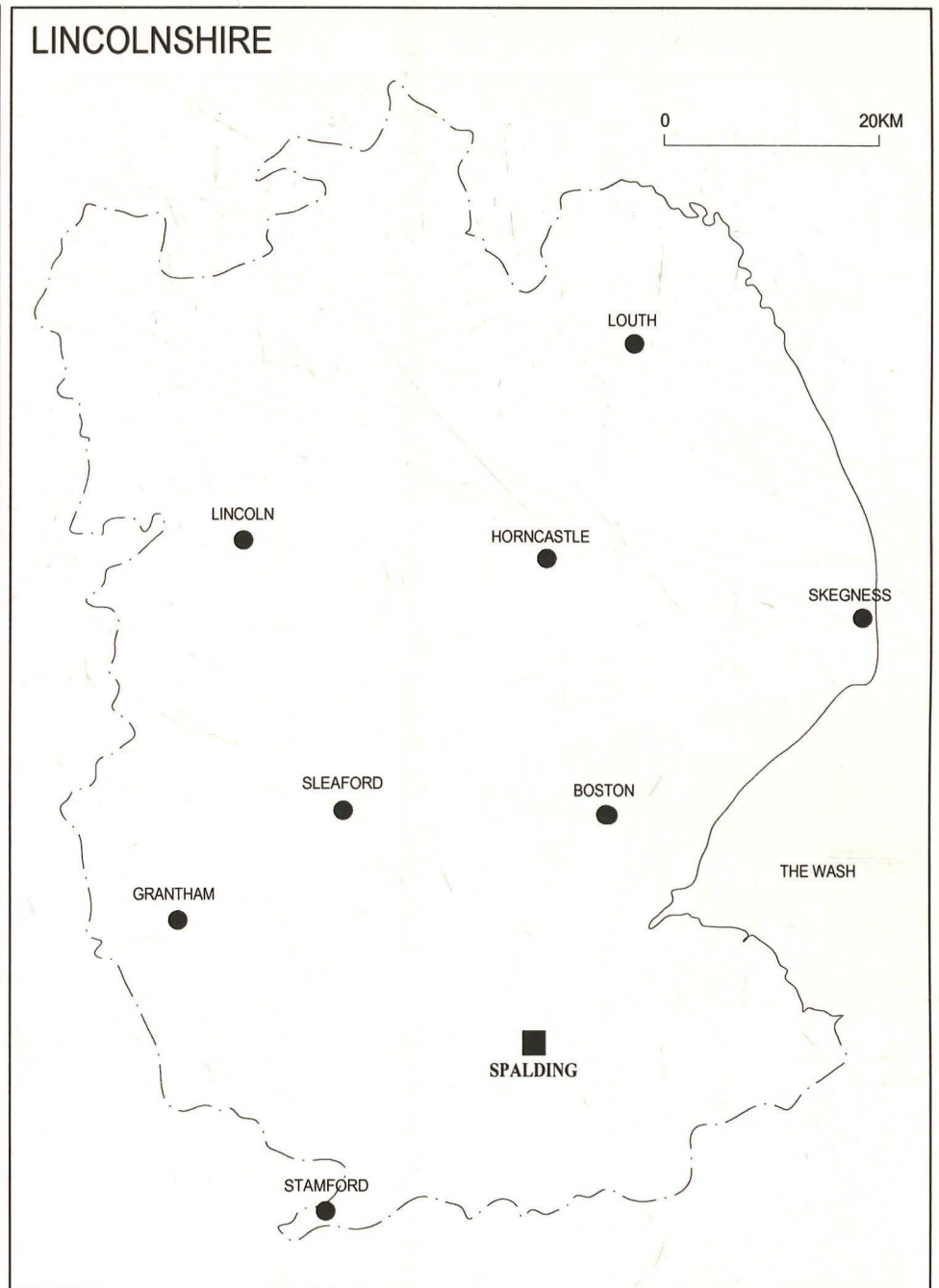
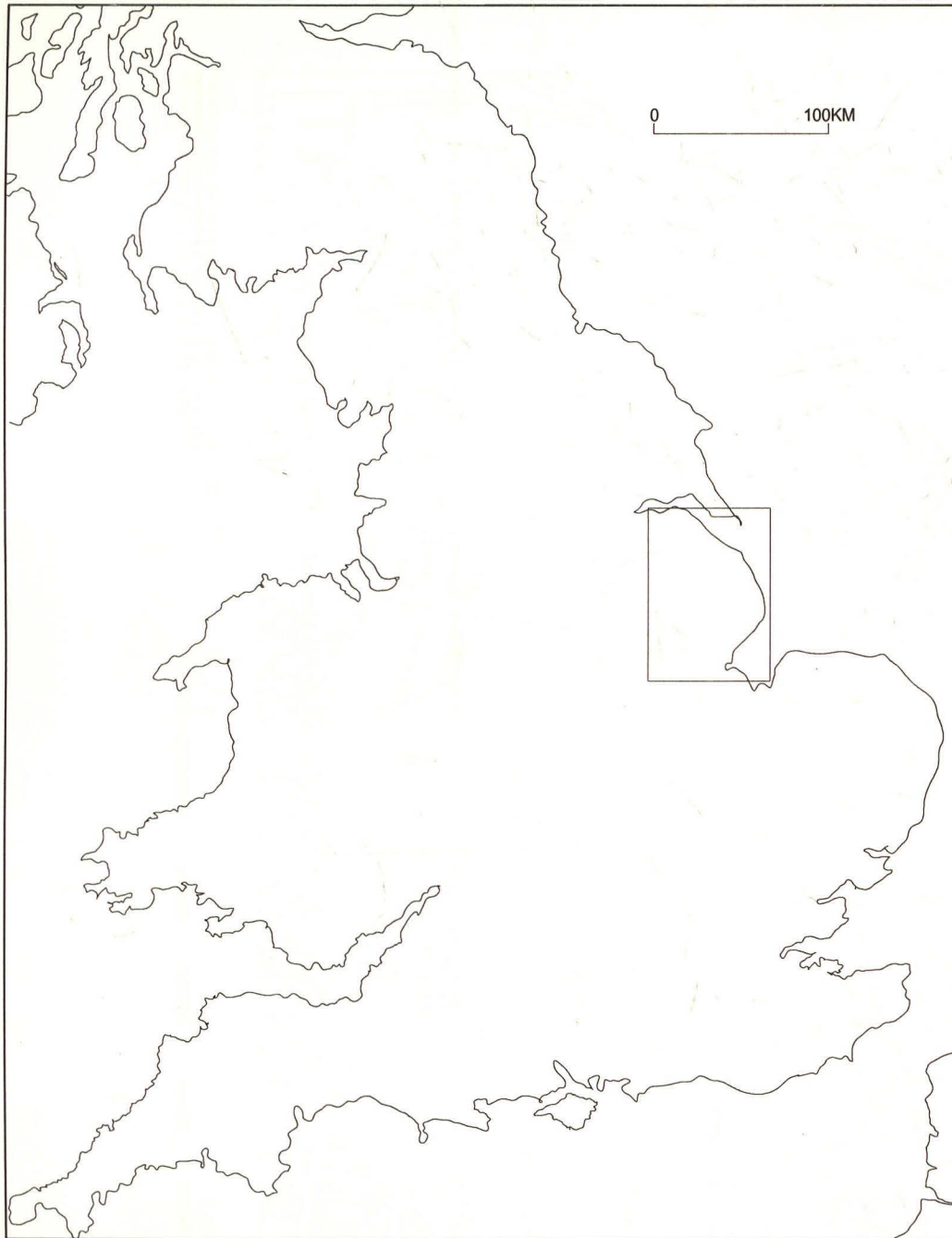
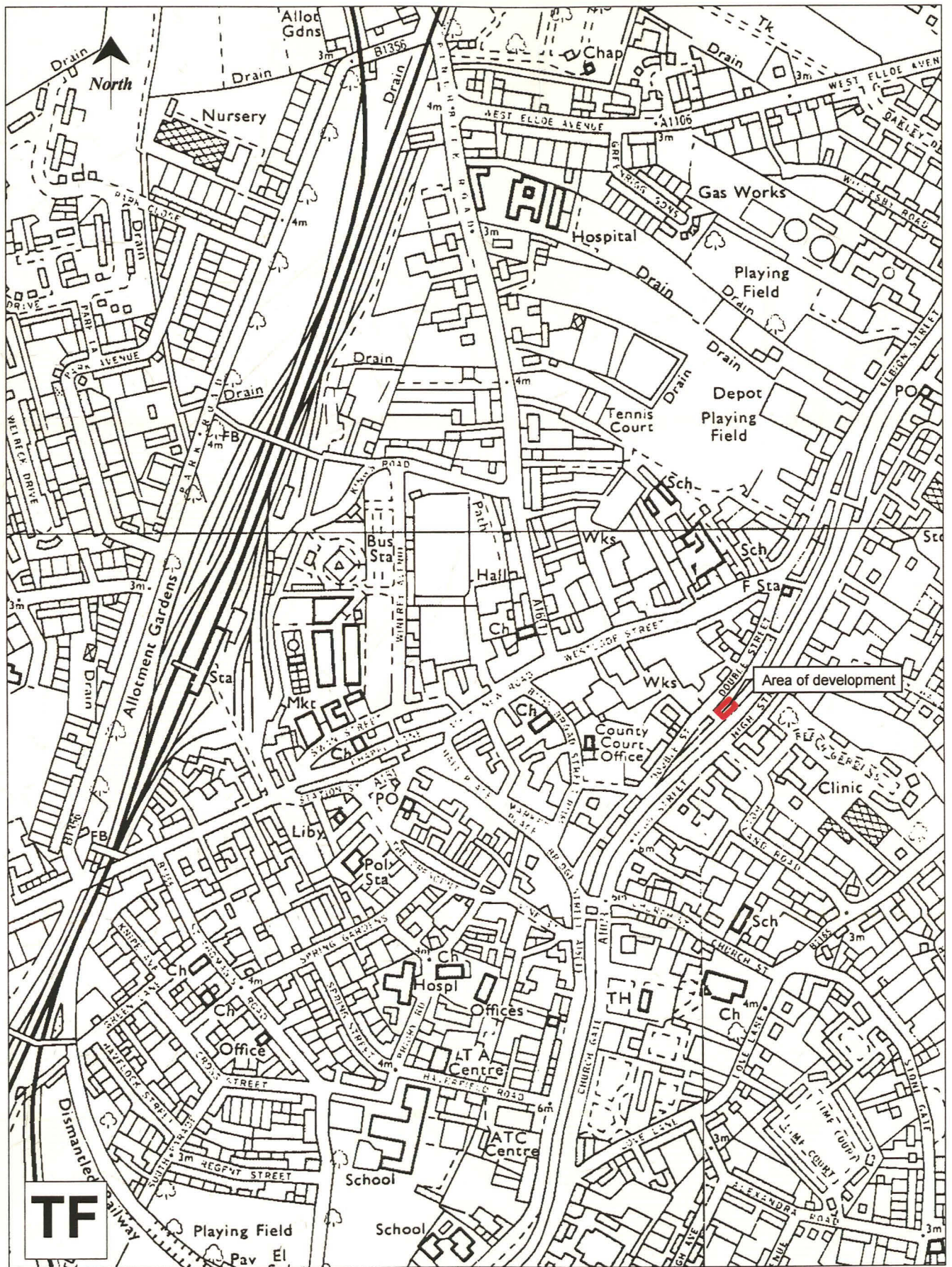


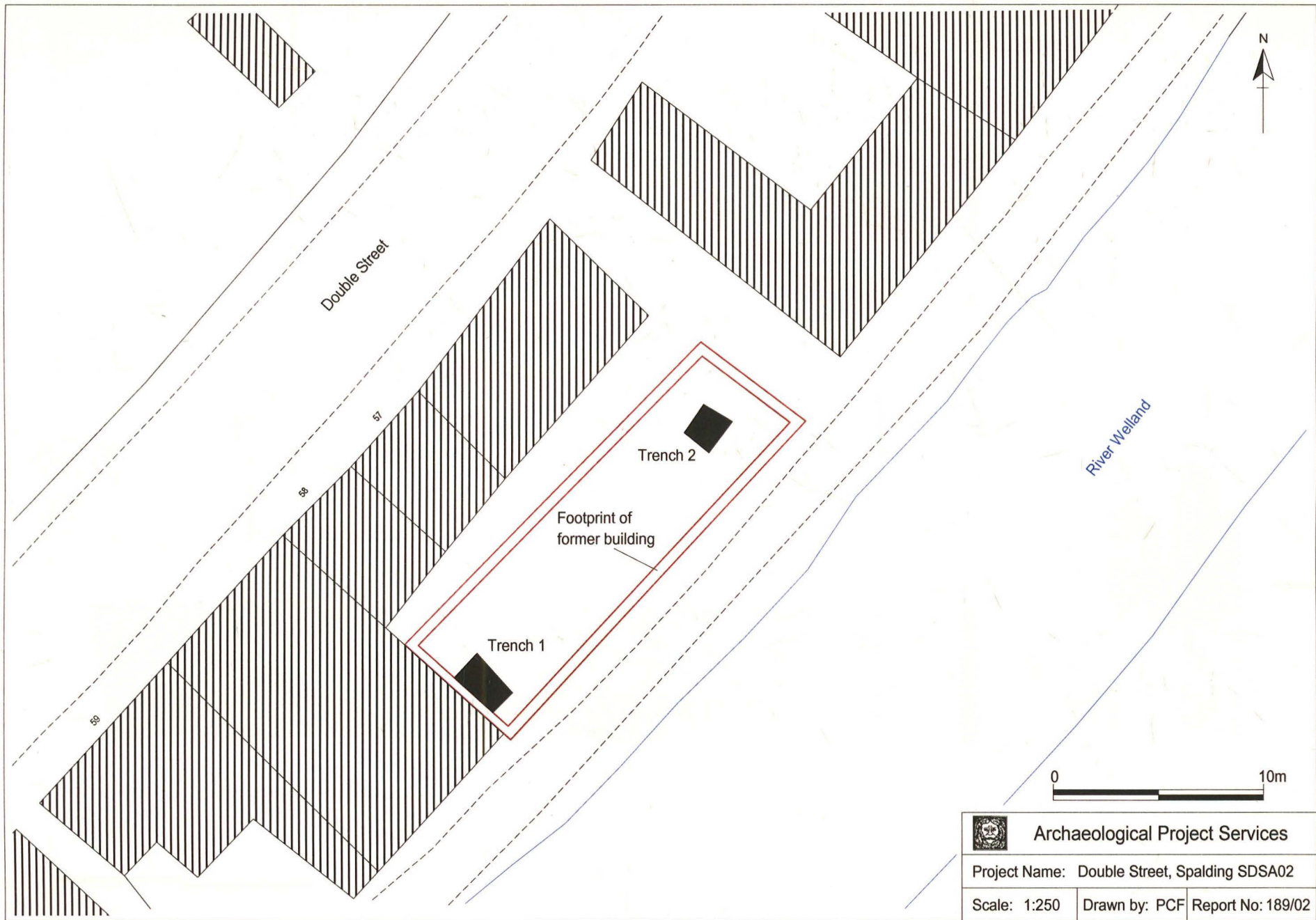
Figure 1 - General location plan



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Figure 2 - Site location plan




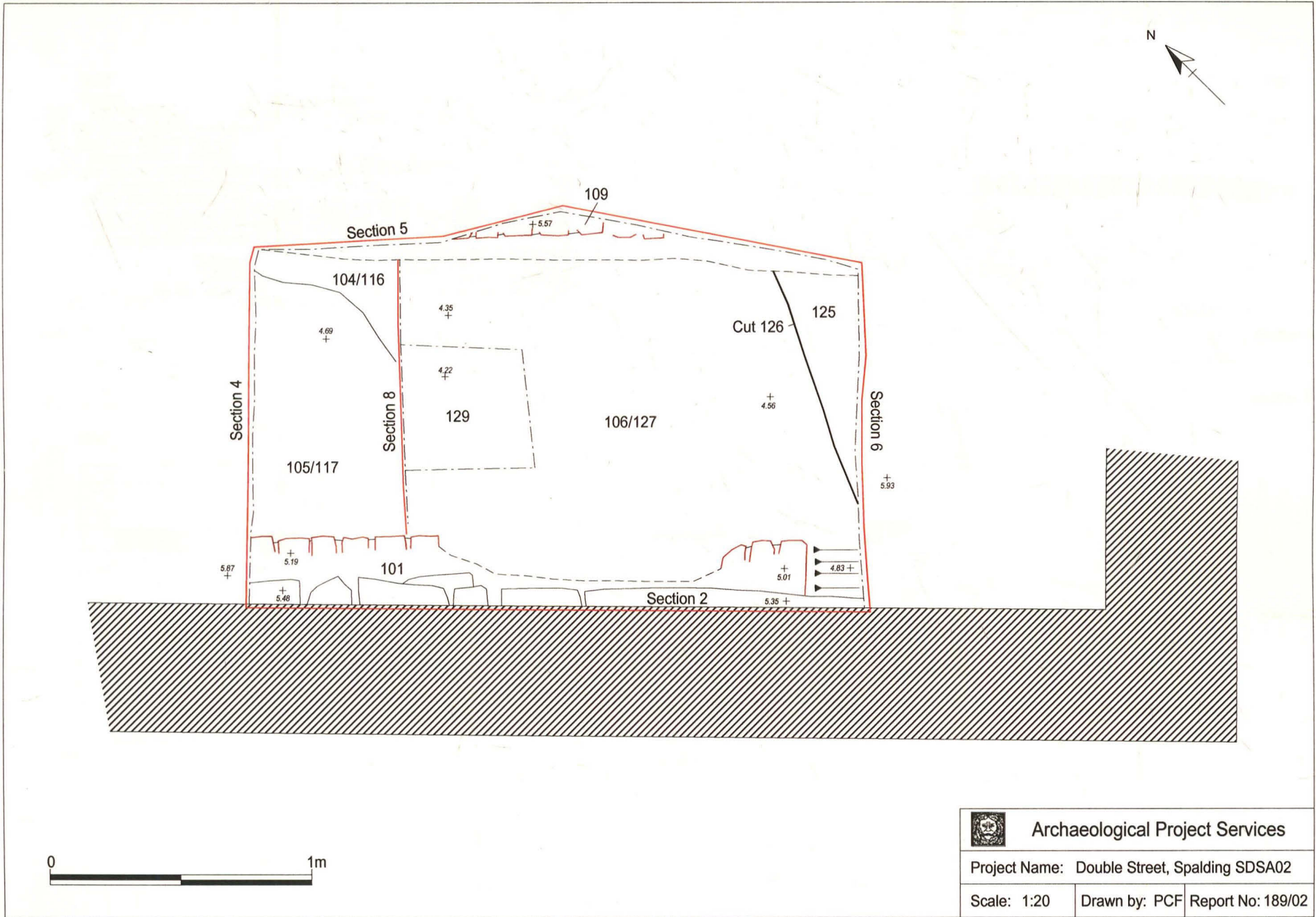
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Figure 3 - Trench location plan




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Scale: 1:20	Drawn by: PCF Report No: 189/02

Figure 4 - Trench 1: Plan

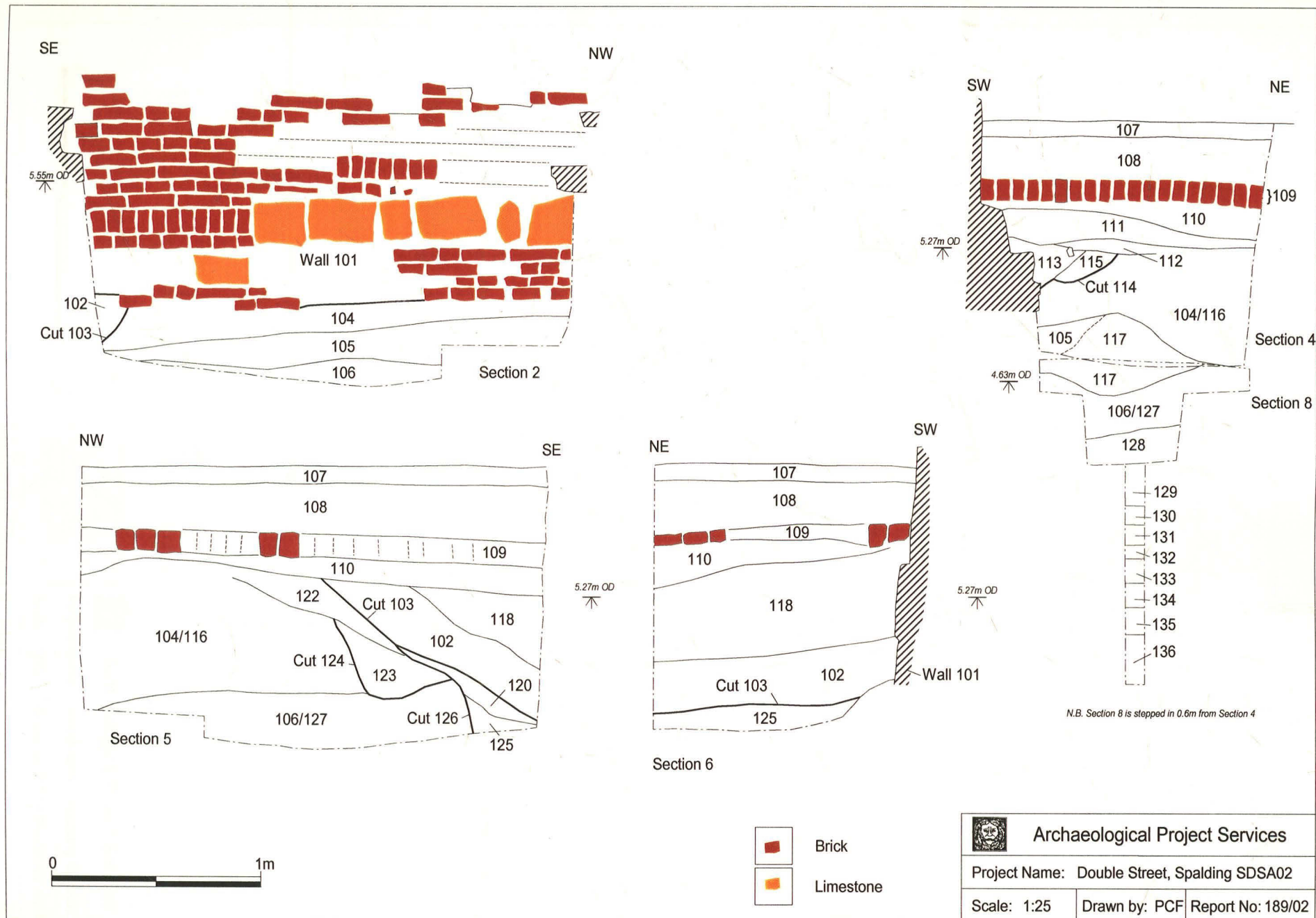
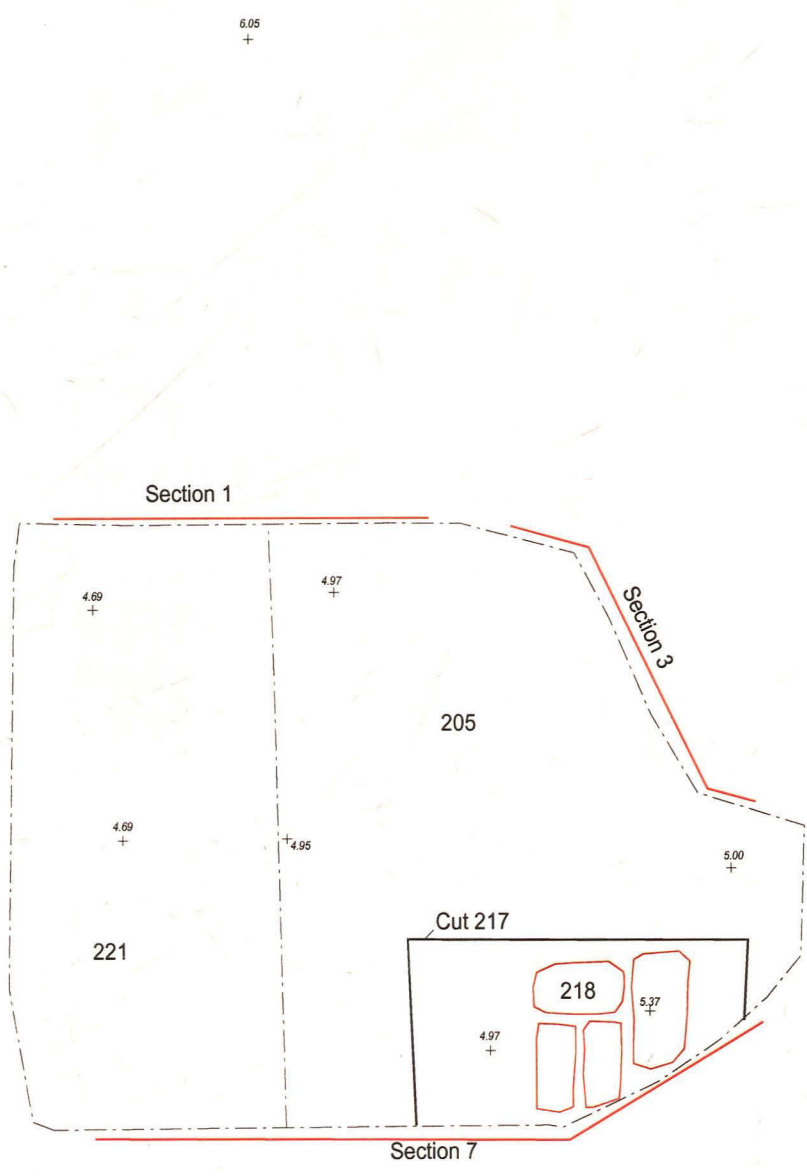
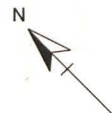


Figure 5 - Trench 1:Sections




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Figure 6 - Trench 2: Plan

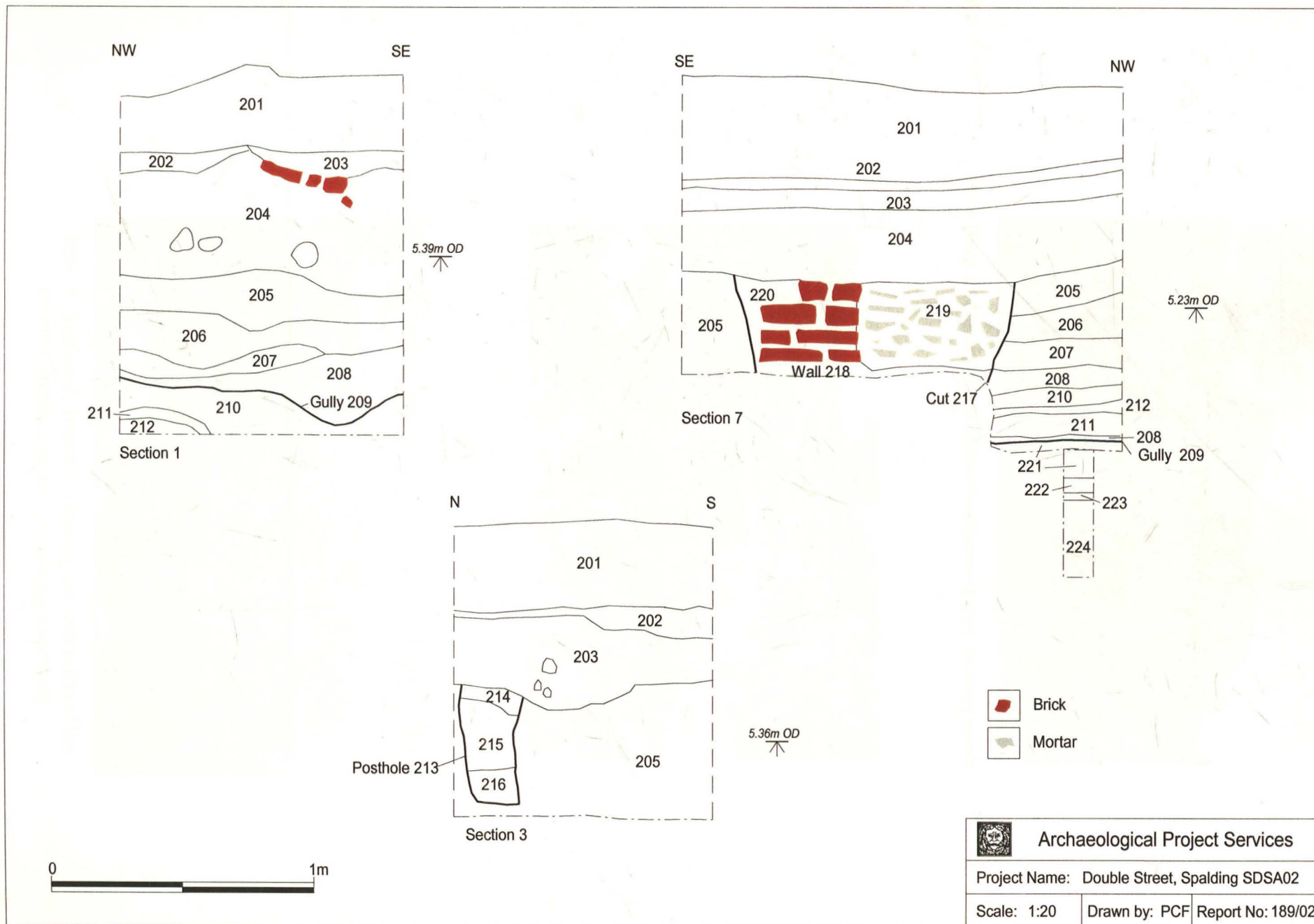


Figure 7 - Trench 2: Sections



Plate 1 - General view of the development area, looking north



Plate 2 - Showing excavation of Trench 2 in progress, looking southwest

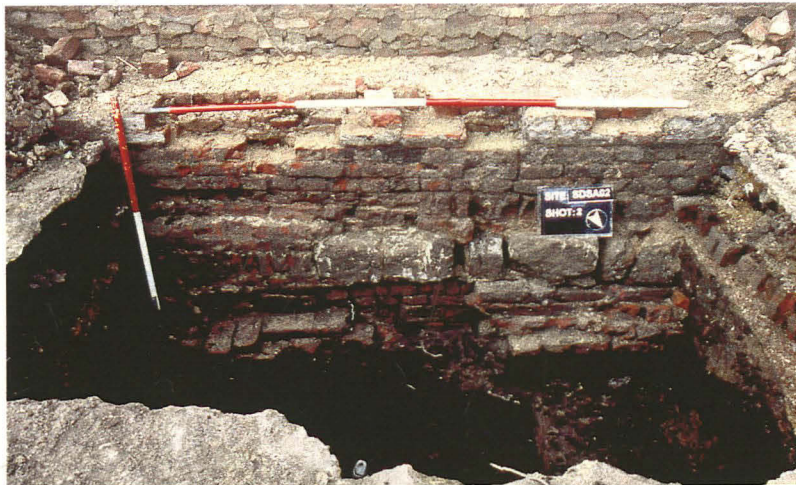


Plate 3 - Section 2, Trench 1, showing the wall (101) of the former warehouse at the site, looking southwest



Plate 4 - Section 4, Trench 1, showing the general build-up of deposits, looking northwest



Plate 5 - Trench 2 after excavation, showing wall (218), looking south



Plate 6 - Section 3, Trench 2, looking east

Appendix 1

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 1

No.	Description	Interpretation	Phase
101	Brick (110mm x 60mm x 230mm) and limestone structure, aligned east-west, 0.5m wide by 1.15m high	Wall	3
102	Soft light brown sandy silt with frequent CBM fragments	Fill of (103)	3
103	Linear feature, aligned north-south, >1.18m long by 0.8m wide by 0.7m deep, steep sides and flattish base	?Gully	3
104	Soft dark greyish brown sandy silt, 0.23m thick	?Dumped deposit	2
105	Soft light brown to dark greyish brown sandy silt, 0.2m thick	Dumped deposit	2
106	Soft dark brownish grey sandy silt, 0.32m thick	Dumped deposit	2
107	Concrete	Surface	4
108	Loose rubble	Make-up for (107)	4
109	Brick (240mm x 110mm x 55mm) structure, 1 course high laid on long edge	Brick floor	3
110	Loose light brown crushed mortar with CBM fragments, 0.14m thick	Make-up for (109)	3
111	Soft light brown sandy silt, 0.17m thick	Dumped deposit	3
112	Soft dark brown sandy silt, 70mm thick	Dumped deposit	3
113	Soft dark greyish brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks	Fill of (114)	3
114	Linear feature, aligned east-west, gradual sides and flat base	Foundation trench for (101)	3
115	Soft light brown sandy silt, 0.13m thick	Dumped deposit	3
116	Soft dark greyish brown sandy silt, 0.23m thick (same as 104)	Dumped deposit	2
117	Soft light brown sandy silt, 0.25m thick (?same as 105)	Dumped deposit	2
118	Soft and loose dark greyish brown sandy silt	Fill of (103)	3
119	Cancelled context		
120	Soft dark greyish brown sandy silt with lime mortar fragments	Fill of (126)	3
121	Cancelled context		
122	Soft mid to dark greenish brown sandy silt, >0.85m thick	Fill of (124)	3
123	Soft mid to dark greenish grey sandy silt	Fill of (124)	3
124	Feature, 0.52m wide by 0.4m deep, steep sides and concave base	Possible pit	3
125	Soft dark greyish brown sandy silt	Fill of (126)	3
126	Sub-rectangular feature, >1m long by >0.33m wide by >0.2m deep	Possible pit	3

No.	Description	Interpretation	Phase
127	Soft dark brownish grey sandy silt, 0.32m thick	Misc. deposit	2
128	Soft mid to light brown sandy silt, 0.18m thick	Buried soil	2
129	Soft mid greyish brown sandy silt, 0.2m thick	Alluvial deposit	1
130	Soft mid grey sandy silt	Alluvial deposit	1
131	Soft dark brown organic sandy silt	Alluvial deposit	1
132	Soft mixed mid grey and mid reddish brown sandy silt	Alluvial deposit	1
133	Soft light brown sandy silt	Alluvial deposit	1
134	Soft light grey sandy silt	Alluvial deposit	1
135	Soft mid grey sandy silt	Alluvial deposit	1
136	Soft mid to light brown silty sand	Alluvial deposit	1
137	Unstratified finds recovery		

Trench 2

No.	Description	Interpretation	Phase
200	Unstratified finds recovery		
201	Loose mid grey to dark reddish brown rubble, 0.5m thick	Demolition deposit	4
202	Firm light grey to black tarmac, 100mm thick	Surface	4
203	Loose dark greyish black limestone and brick, 100mm thick	Make-up for (202)	4
204	Firm mid to light brown silty sand, 0.25m thick	Dumped deposit	3
205	Firm light brown to grey sandy clay, 0.15m thick	Misc. deposit	1
206	Firm mid to light brown silty sand, 70mm thick	Misc. deposit	1
207	Firm dark reddish brown silty clay, 60mm thick	Fill of (209)	1
208	Firm light to mid brown sandy clay, 0.3m thick	Fill of (209)	1
209	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 1m wide by 0.3m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Gully	1
210	Firm dark grey/black organic silty sand, 100mm thick	Alluvial deposit	1
211	Firm dark grey/black organic silty sand, 50mm thick	Alluvial deposit	1
212	Firm mid to light brown silty sand	Alluvial deposit	1
213	Feature, 0.22m wide by 0.41m deep, vertical sides and flat base	Posthole	2
214	Loose dark reddish brown sand	Fill of (213)	2
215	Loose light yellowish brown sand	Fill of (213)	2

No.	Description	Interpretation	Phase
216	Loose mid grey to black silt with charcoal fragments	Fill of (213)	2
217	Linear feature, aligned north-south, 0.4m deep, convex sides and flat base	Foundation trench for (218)	3
218	Brick (230mm x 120mm x 50mm) structure,	Internal wall	3
219	Friable light brown to grey mortar	Backfill of (217)	3
220	Indurated light brown to grey mortar	Backfill of (217)	3
221	Loose mid to light brown sandy silt, 0.15m thick	Alluvial deposit	1
222	Loose light to mid brown silty sand	Alluvial deposit	1
223	Loose mid to dark grey organic silty clay	Alluvial deposit	1
224	Loose mid to light brown silty sand	Alluvial deposit	1

Appendix 2

THE FINDS

by Paul Cope-Faulkner, Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor

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 Lincolnshire ceramic type series. A total of 17 fragments of pottery weighing 431g was recovered from 6 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a moderate quantity of other objects, mainly brick/tile and other structural materials, comprising 26 items weighing a total of 7292g, was also retrieved. No faunal remains were recovered.

Provenance

The material was recovered from dumped deposits, layers, feature fills and as unstratified material.

Most of the earlier pottery was made in moderate proximity to Spalding, at Bourne 15km to the west, though the later pieces are probably Staffordshire products. The clay pipes were probably all made in Spalding and the brick and tile is also likely to have been manufactured locally.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

A single fragment of pottery of probable 12th-14th century date is the earliest material recovered, though the remainder and bulk of the small assemblage is later, dating from the 16th to 18th centuries.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
106	BOU	Bourne D ware, including jug and bowl/pancheon	3	129	16 th -17 th century
125	WS	White salt-glazed stoneware	1	4	18 th century
128	BOU	Bourne D ware, jug, no link but probably same vessel, 16 th -17 th century	2	24	16 th -17 th century
	?BOU	?Bourne D ware, chafing dish, 15 th -17 th century	1	72	
	?BOUA	?Bourne A/B ware, sooted externally, 12 th -14 th century	1	12	
137	BOU	Bourne D ware, 2 abraded	6	171	16 th -17 th century
200	LSTON	Brown stoneware, 19 th -early 20 th century	1	11	19 th -early 20 th century
	BL	Blackware, drinking vessel, sub-standard or possible waster, 17 th century	1	6	
214	BOU?	Bourne D ware?	1	2	15 th -17 th century

A fragment of a blackware vessel recovered from (200) has glaze on a fractured edge. This indicates the piece is sub-standard, or possibly a waster. If the latter, then it is likely to be a local Spalding product (it may have been manufactured in Spalding nonetheless). There are historic references to potters in Spalding in the 18th century, specifically 'coarse or brown potmakers' (White 1989, 117) and it is likely that pottery was being made in or near the town earlier in the post-medieval period, and possibly in the medieval.

Table 2: Other Objects

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
106	Coal	Coal and cinder	2	23	
111	Glass	Window glass, much iridescence	2	7	Post-medieval
125	CBM	Handmade brick	1	4	?Post-medieval
128	Iron	Scale tang knife with broken blade	1	29	Post-medieval
	CBM	Handmade brick, post-medieval	1	11	
	Coal	Coal	1	75	
200	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 7/64", 17 th century	2	8	20 th century
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 6/64", 17 th century	1	5	
	CBM	Red glazed tile, 20 th century	1	6	
	CBM	Handmade brick, accidentally glazed green, mortar adhering, late medieval-post-medieval	1	24	
	Stone	Whetstone, burnt	1	37	
	Stone	Flint paving cobble, worn smooth on one face	1	159	
	Stone	Limestone, burnt	1	12	
	Stone	Burnt stone	1	10	
204	Iron	Nails, rectangular section	3 (2 link)	6	18 th century
	Iron	D-sectioned rectangular fitting	1	7	
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 5/64", 18 th century	1	3	
	CBM	Pantile, post-medieval	1	30	
208	Stone	Limestone, natural	1	6	
218	CBM	Handmade brick, 225mm long, 100-107mm wide, 56-60mm thick, mortar adhering	2	6830	19 th -early 20 th century

Note: CBM= Ceramic building material

Part of a scale tanged knife was recovered from (128). Scale tangs appear to be a later medieval development, first appearing in London in the mid 14th century and becoming common in the 15th century (Cowgill *et al.* 2000, 25-6).

Part of an accidentally glazed brick was retrieved as an unstratified artefact (200). Although this has mortar adhering and has thus been used, it is unlikely to have been brought to Spalding from any great distance. Rather, it is likely to have been a local product of the Spalding area that was made use of. A brick clamp is recorded at Ayscoughfee Hall, Spalding, in 1616 (LAO Inv 118/164). Although this was almost certainly for the exclusive use of the hall it does indicate brick making in the town at this time.

Table 3: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
106	Cattle	3 rd phalange	1	22	
	Cattle sized	mandible	1	58	
	Sheep	metatarsus	1	10	
128	Sheep	Scapula	1	18	Connects with ulna
	Sheep	Radius	1	34	
	Sheep	Ulna	1	10	
	Sheep	Metacarpus	1	16	
	unknown	unidentified	1	7	
200	Cattle	Horn core	1	18	
	Cattle	Ulna	1	30	
	Cattle sized	Rib	1	25	
	Cattle sized	Humerus	1	25	
	Sheep sized	Metapodials	5	54	
	Sheep sized	1 st phalange	1	2	
	Unknown	unidentified	5	42	
204	Sheep sized	?skull	1	3	Fragment only
208	Cattle sized	Tibia	1	38	
	pig	canine	1	4	

Much of the animal bone represents primary butchery waste (eg. Metapodials, phalanges etc), although may also relate to tanning. However, if tanning was being undertaken, more horn cores would be expected. The cattle appear to be small beasts.

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 previous archaeological investigations at Spalding, including in close proximity to the current site, that are subjects of reports. Additionally, there is some historic synthesis for the town. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

The moderate collection of early post-medieval pottery fragments is of moderate local potential and significance. Much of the collection is of 16th-18th century date and probably relates to occupation and use of the site at this period.

There is a single medieval pottery fragment that is probably redeposited from lower levels, and is of limited local potential. A possible blackware pottery waster and an accidentally glazed brick are of moderate local significance and potential. These pieces perhaps signify pottery production and brick making in the Spalding area in the post-medieval period.

The dearth of material earlier than the 15th century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits pre-dating this period are absent from the area or, more probably, were not disturbed by the development.

References

Cowgill, J., de Neergaard, M. and Griffiths, N., 2000 *Knives and Scabbards*, Medieval Finds from Excavations in London 1 (2nd ed)

LAO (Lincolnshire Archives Office) Inv 118/164, *Inventory of Thomas Wimberley*, Spalding, 1616

Slowikowski, A., Nenck, 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

White, A. J., 1989 *Post Medieval Pottery in Lincolnshire*, PhD thesis submitted to University of Nottingham

Appendix 3

SECRETARY OF STATE'S CRITERIA FOR SCHEDULING ANCIENT MONUMENTS - extract from *Archaeology and Planning* DOE Planning Policy Guidance note 16, November 1990

The following criteria (which are not in any order of ranking), are used for assessing the national importance of an ancient monument and considering whether scheduling is appropriate. The criteria should not however be regarded as definitive; rather they are indicators which contribute to a wider judgement based on the individual circumstances of a case.

i Period:

all types of monuments that characterise a category or period should be considered for preservation.

ii Rarity:

there are some monument categories which in certain periods are so scarce that all surviving examples which retain some archaeological potential should be preserved. In general, however, a selection must be made which portrays the typical and commonplace as well as the rare. This process should take account of all aspects of the distribution of a particular class of monument, both in a national and regional context.

iii Documentation:

the significance of a monument may be enhanced by the existence of records of previous investigation or, in the case of more recent monuments, by the supporting evidence of contemporary written records.

iv Group value:

the value of a single monument (such as a field system) may be greatly enhanced by its association with related contemporary monuments (such as a settlement or cemetery) or with monuments of different periods. In some cases, it is preferable to protect the complete group of monuments, including associated and adjacent land, rather than to protect isolated monuments within the group.

v Survival/Condition:

the survival of a monument's archaeological potential both above and below ground is a particularly important consideration and should be assessed in relation to its present condition and surviving features.

vi Fragility/Vulnerability:

highly important archaeological evidence from some field monuments can be destroyed by a single ploughing or unsympathetic treatment; vulnerable monuments of this nature would particularly benefit from the statutory protection that scheduling confers. There are also existing standing structures of particular form or complexity whose value can again be severely reduced by neglect or careless treatment and which are similarly well suited by scheduled monument protection, even if these structures are already listed buildings.

vii Diversity:

some monuments may be selected for scheduling because they possess a combination of high quality features, others because of a single important attribute.

viii Potential:

on occasion, the nature of the evidence cannot be specified precisely but it may still be possible to document reasons anticipating its existence and importance and so to demonstrate the justification for scheduling. This is usually confined to sites rather than upstanding monuments.

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Dumped deposits	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
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 1 st 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.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

62	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
8	Drawing sheets
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Box of finds
1	Printed survey data

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 Council Museum Accession Number: 2002.406

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SDSA 02

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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