

B

M1/30

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
OF DEVELOPMENT ON LAND AT  
HOLLAND ROAD,  
SPALDING,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(SPH 01)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES

EVENT L1 4292 SOURCE L1 8847  
L1 8848

PRN 23850 MEDIEVAL  
PRN 23851 MEDIEVAL  
PRN 23852 POST-MEDIEVAL / MODERN

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
OF DEVELOPMENT ON LAND AT  
HOLLAND ROAD,  
SPALDING,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(SPH 01)**

Work Undertaken For  
Patterson Properties

November 2001

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

Planning Application No: H16/1485/00  
National Grid Reference: TF 2515 2265  
City and County Museum Accession No: 2001.97

A.P.S. Report No. 166/01



## CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	Summary .....	1
2.	Introduction .....	1
2.1	Definition of a Watching brief .....	1
2.2	Planning Background .....	1
2.3	Topography and Geology .....	1
2.4	Archaeological Setting .....	1
3.	Aims .....	2
4.	Methods .....	2
5.	Results .....	2
6.	Discussion .....	3
7.	Conclusions .....	4
8.	Acknowledgements .....	4
9.	Personnel .....	4
10.	Bibliography .....	4
11.	Abbreviations .....	4

### Appendices

1	Specification for archaeological watching brief
2	Context Descriptions
3	The Finds by <i>Paul Cope-Faulkner, Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor</i>
4	Glossary
5	The Archive

### **List of Figures**

Figure 1 General location plan

Figure 2 Site location plan

Figure 3 Plan of the development showing principal features and section locations

Figure 4 Sections 1 to 4

### **List of Plates**

Plate 1 General view of the site

Plate 2 Section 1

Plate 3 Section 4

## 1. SUMMARY

*A watching brief was undertaken during development at Holland Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of the foundation trenches.*

*Spalding was an important centre during the Medieval (AD 1066-1500) period and, though this was focussed towards the centre of the town, recent archaeological work has identified that the area south of the river was occupied at an early date.*

*An undated subsoil was recorded through which had been cut two pits of medieval or post-medieval date. A 19<sup>th</sup> century barn and its associated deposits were also revealed during this investigation. Artefacts comprise two sherds of medieval pottery, a fragment of roof tile and a pig bone were retrieved.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

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

### 2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Patterson Properties to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the construction of a new dwelling on land adjacent to Holland Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through planning application H16/1485/00. Permission was granted subject to a standard condition for

archaeological recording. The watching brief was undertaken between the 25<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> April 2001 and was carried out in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the County Archaeological Officer (Appendix 1).

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

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

The development site is located approximately 250m east of Spalding town centre, as defined by the Market Place, on the western side of Holland Road (Figs. 2 and 3). Situated close to the south bank of the River Welland, the land is at a height of c. 4m at National Grid Reference TF 2515 2265.

As an urban area the local soils have not been mapped but, on the basis of nearby deposits, are considered to be of the Wisbech Series, typically coarse silty calcareous alluvial gley soils (Robson 1990, 36). These soils are developed on young marine alluvium, usually salt marsh, tidal creek and river deposits, that overlie 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 of the vicinity, although cropmarks of roads and settlement 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 has been recognised 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 7<sup>th</sup> century tribute list known as the Tribal Hideage (Cameron 1998, 114).

The Domesday Survey of c. 1086 records that Spalding was owned principally by Ivo Taillebois with land also belonging to 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 focus of medieval settlement was in the vicinity of the Market Place.

During the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century Spalding remained an important centre as it was the lowest bridging point of the Welland. It also became a centre for river traffic and in 1743 the Welland was canalised and deepened. Maps of this period indicate that Holland Road was not in existence by 1732, as evidenced on a map by John Grundy, but lay within the rear plots of buildings fronting High Street.

An evaluation of land adjacent to the current development revealed medieval dumped deposits and ditches and a post-medieval cess-pit (Rayner and Trimble 1999, 1). Finds included medieval and later pottery, clay pipes, brick and tile, glass and slag.

### 3. AIMS

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

### 4. METHODS

The new building was to have the same footprint as a barn that previously stood at the site. The barn had been demolished and the footings removed prior to the excavation of the new foundation trenches. Foundation trenches were then excavated by machine. The sides of the new foundation trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were partially or fully excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. The depth and thickness of each deposit were measured from the ground surface. Each archaeological deposit or feature revealed within the trench was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording of deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Finds recovered from excavated deposits were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). Records of the deposits and features recognised during the investigation were examined. Phasing was assigned based on artefact dating and the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them. A stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced.

### 5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis three phases were identified;

- Phase 1 Undated deposits
- Phase 2 Medieval and post-medieval deposits
- Phase 3 Recent deposits

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

### **Phase 1 Undated deposits**

The earliest deposit encountered was a subsoil comprising yellowish brown silt and sand (006) or greyish brown silt and sand (011). This measured up to 0.42m thick.

### **Phase 2 Medieval and post-medieval deposits**

Cut into the undated subsoil was a rectangular pit (016). This measured 7.5m wide and 0.42m deep and contained three fills (Fig. 4, Section 3). The lowest fill was a dark grey silt (017) which was overlain by mixed brown and black silt (015) and sealed by dark grey silt (014). A fragment of tile of late medieval to early post-medieval date was retrieved from the upper fill.

To the south of pit (016) was a further feature (023) also identified as a pit (Fig. 4, Section 4). This was over 5m long and 0.6m wide and contained a single fill of green silt (022). Two fragments of medieval pottery were retrieved of 13<sup>th</sup> - 15<sup>th</sup> century date.

### **Phase 3 Recent deposits**

Cut into the subsoils was the brick and concrete foundations of the former building that stood at the site (005, 007 and 008), although these had largely been removed during the initial stages of the development leaving loose rubble demolition deposits (019). Also associated with this building were a dumped deposit of yellowish brown silt and sand (004) and a number of levelling deposits of dark brown silt (018 and 021) or silt and sand (010).

Outside of the former buildings footprint a

topsoil had developed comprising greyish brown or brown silt (002 and 009). Other recent deposits encountered include a tarmac surface (001) and a soil and rubble make-up deposit (020) for the pavement.

## **6. DISCUSSION**

Undated subsoils (Phase 1) were the earliest deposits encountered. Although it contained no dateable artefacts it is possible that the subsoil is medieval in date. Deposits encountered during evaluation of the adjacent site indicated that medieval deposits survive to depths of 1.4m below the ground surface.

Medieval and post medieval deposits (Phase 2) comprise two pits. Again no function could be ascertained, although they are considerably larger than most refuse pits found in urban contexts. It is possible that they may have been used for an industrial purpose or that they were ponds. They are most likely associated with plots fronting the High Street.

Recent deposits (Phase 3) are generally associated with the former 19<sup>th</sup> century barn building on the site, which was removed prior to the investigation, or layers representing the modern ground surface.

Finds from the site include two sherds of medieval pottery, a roof tile and a fragment of animal bone. One of the pieces of pottery was manufactured in Northamptonshire and is an unusual find in Spalding. However, Spalding had strong links with Northamptonshire which were made possible by the River Welland which was largely navigable at this time as far as Stamford.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Holland Road, Spalding because the site lay within an area of known remains dating from the medieval period.

Undated subsoils were the earliest deposits encountered which are possibly of medieval origin. Two pits of late medieval to early post-medieval date were also recorded, although their function was not determined. Modern deposits are associated with the current ground surface and the remains of a barn that formerly stood at the site.

Finds include two sherds of medieval pottery, one imported from north Northamptonshire, a roof tile and a animal bone. Although no waterlogged features were encountered, environmental indicators (seeds, wood, snails *etc*) are likely to survive at depth and through charring.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone  
Supervisors: Chris Moulis, Fiona Walker  
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley  
Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner  
Post-excavation Analyst: Paul Cope-Faulkner

## 10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

BGS, 1992, *Spalding, Solid and Drift geology*, 1:50,000 map sheet 144

Cameron, K., 1998, *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place Names*.

Foster, C.W. and Longley, T. (eds), 1976, *The Lincolnshire Domesday and the Lindsey Survey*, The Lincoln Record Society 19

IFA, 1997, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*

Pevsner, N. and Harris, J., 1989, *Lincolnshire*, The Buildings of England (2<sup>nd</sup> edition, revised Antram, N.)

Rayner, T. and Trimble, D., 1999, *Archaeological Evaluation on land to the rear of Old Acres Mill, Spalding, Lincolnshire (SAM 99)*, unpublished APS report 120/99

Robson, J.D., 1990, *Soils of the Boston and Spalding District (Sheet 131)*, Memoirs of the Soil Survey of Great Britain

## 11. ABBREVIATION

APS	Archaeological Project Services
BGS	British Geological Survey
IFA	Institute of Field Archaeologists



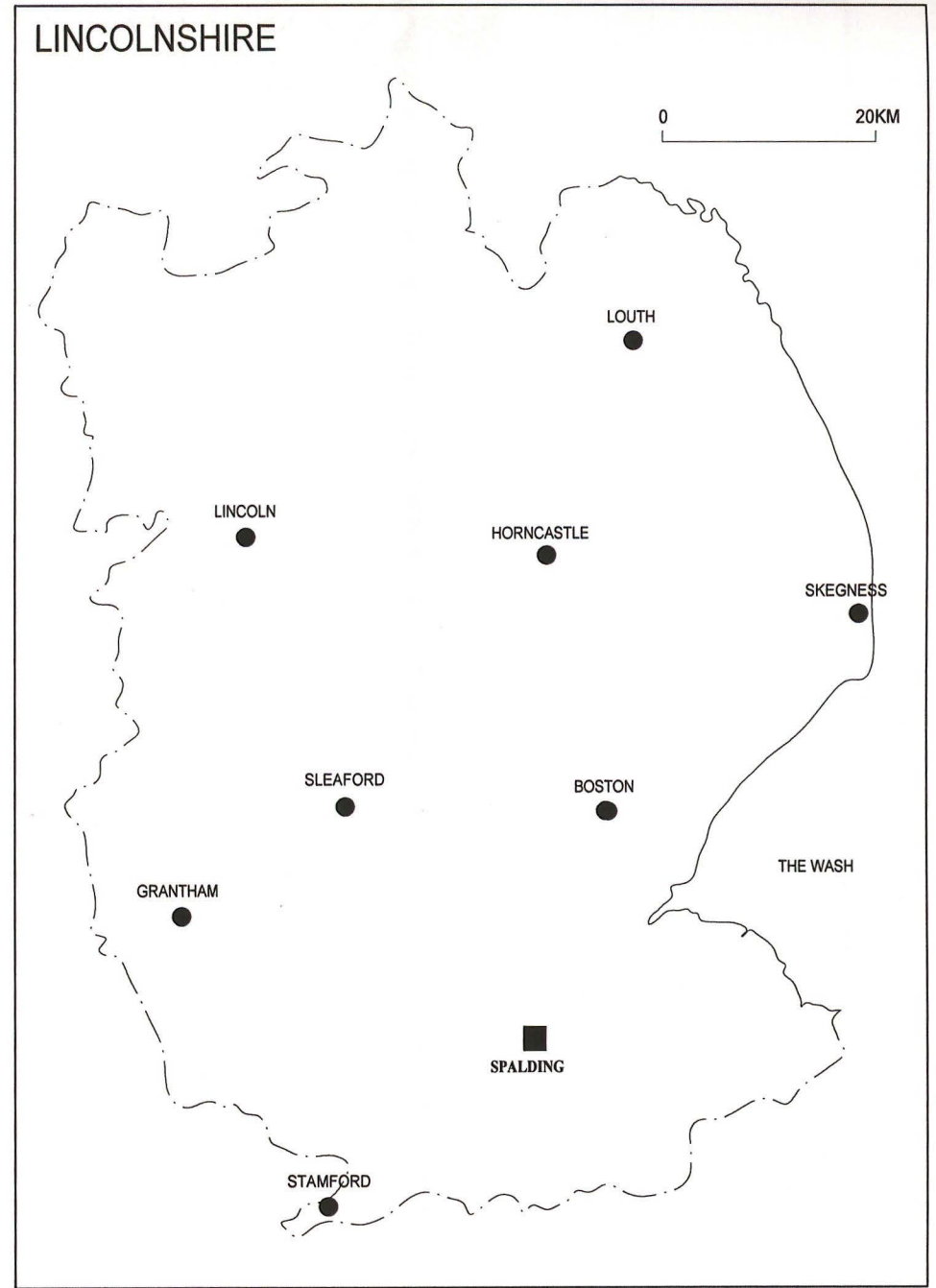


Figure 1 - General location map



Figure 2 - Site location plan

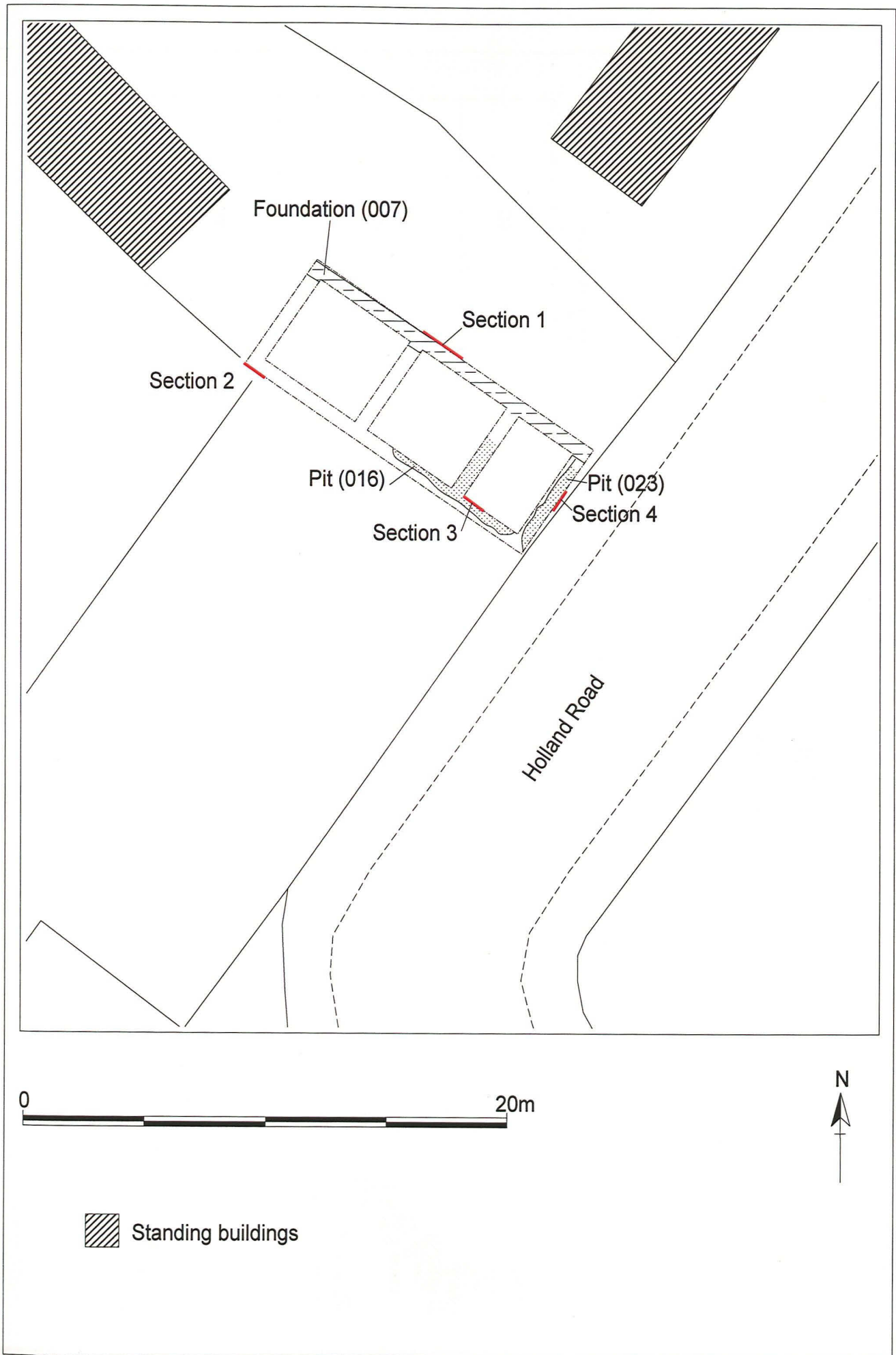
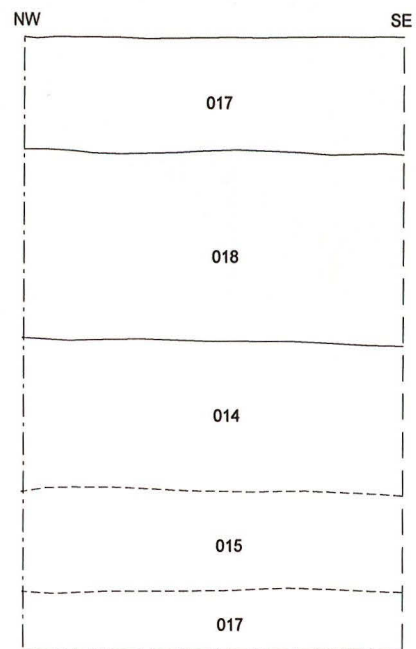
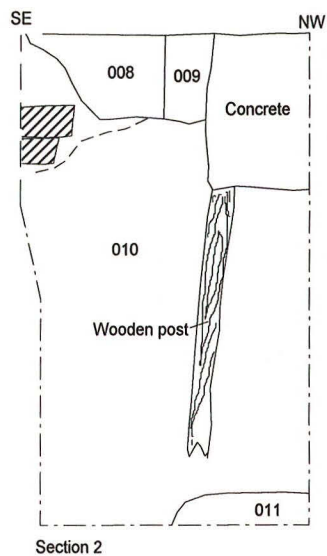
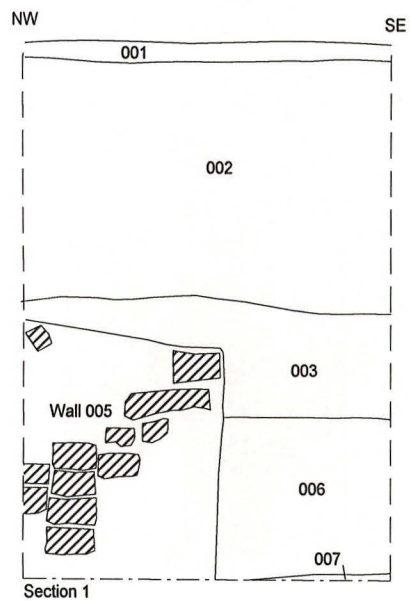
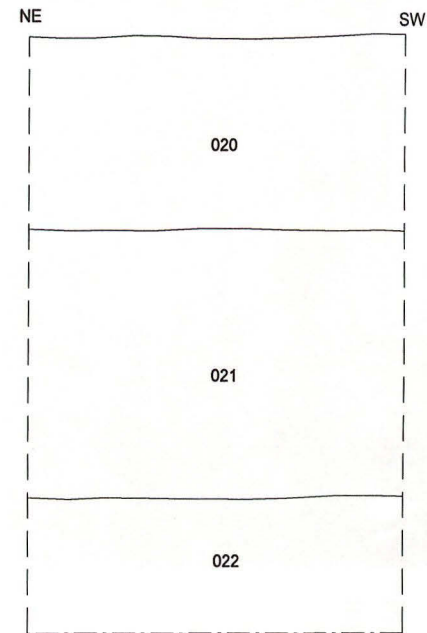


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing principal features and section locations



Section 3  
Deposits 014, 015 and 017  
are within Pit 016



Section 4  
Deposit 022 lies within Pit 023



Figure 4 - Sections 1 to 4



Plate 2 - General view of the site, looking northwest



Plate 2 - Section 1, looking east



Plate 3 - Section 4, looking southeast

## Appendix 1

### LAND AT HOLLAND ROAD, SPALDING, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

#### 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during residential development at Holland Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an archaeologically sensitive area close to sites where evidence for medieval occupation has been recovered.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. Archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

#### 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during groundworks connected with the demolition of an existing barn and erection of a dwelling on Holland Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
  - 2.2.1 Overview.
  - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
  - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
  - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

#### 3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Spalding is located 23km southwest of Boston and 30km southeast of Sleaford in the South Holland district of Lincolnshire. The development site is located approximately 350m east of Spalding town centre, to the south of the River Welland and the High Street on Holland Road at National Grid Reference TF 251 227.

#### 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission (H16/1485/00) has been granted by South Holland District Council for demolition of the existing barn and erection of a dwelling with a standard condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during the development. Existing foundations are to be grubbed out and refilled to create a building with essentially the same footprint.

#### 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

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

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Romano-British occupation has been identified in the vicinity of Spalding and within the town. Documents of Saxon date mention the Spaldas tribe, from which the town name derives. Spalding is recorded in the Domesday survey and was an important centre during the medieval period, having both a priory and a castle. A fishing centre during the medieval period, the port later declined but Spalding continued as an important centre into the post-medieval period for river traffic and as the lowest bridging point of the River Welland.
- 6.2 Holland Road lies to the east of the town centre, on the southeast side of the River Welland. Archaeological evaluation on land immediately to the southwest, to the rear of Old Acres Mill (APS 1999), revealed medieval deposits indicating settlement in the vicinity in the 10-13th centuries. These top of these deposits was reached at 1.2-1.4m below the present ground surface (c. 3.6m OD). Other investigations in the vicinity have revealed evidence for post-medieval development on alluvial deposits and also recovered pottery dating from the medieval and post-medieval periods.
- 6.3 Groundworks may disturb archaeological remains of the medieval and post-medieval periods and may disturb earlier deposits depending on the depth of excavations.

## 7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
  - 7.1.1 To record and interpret archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
  - 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
  - 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
  - 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
  - 7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

## 8 SITE OPERATIONS

### 8.1 General considerations

- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
- 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

### 8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological

Project Services pro-forma record sheets.

8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.

8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
- groups of features where their relationship is important

8.2.5 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Should removal be required the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before the exhumation of the remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.

## 9 POST-EXCAVATION

### 9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the field work will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

### 9.2 Stage 2

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

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

### 9.3 Stage 3

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

9.3.2 This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
- A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
- Plans of 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 chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

## 10 REPORT DEPOSITION

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

## 11 ARCHIVE

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

## 12 PUBLICATION

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

## 13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section. They will be given as much notice as possible, ideally seven days, before the commencement of the project.

## 14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

- 14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator (*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).
- 14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 14.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

## 15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 15.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.
- 15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.

- 15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about three days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

## 16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

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

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

## 17 INSURANCES

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

## 18 COPYRIGHT

- 18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 18.3 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.

- 18.4 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.

## 19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Archaeological Project Services, 1999 *Archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of Old Acres Mill, Spalding, Lincolnshire (SAM99)*, APS unpublished report 120/99

BGS, 1992, *Spalding, Solid and Drift geology*, 1:50 000 map sheet 144

Robson, J.D., 1990, *Soils of the Boston and Spalding District (Sheet 131)*, Memoirs of the Soil Survey of Great Britain.

## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	1	Indurated black tarmac, 50mm thick	Road surface
002	1	Firm mid to dark greyish brown silt, 0.6m thick	Topsoil
003	1	Firm mid yellowish brown silt and sand, 0.3m thick	Subsoil
004	1	Firm light yellowish brown silt and sand, 0.2m thick	Dumped deposit
005	1	Brick (230mm x 110mm x 70mm) structure, aligned northwest-southeast, 6.3m long by 0.88m high	Wall
006	1	Firm mixed grey and yellowish brown clay, 0.42m thick	Subsoil
007	1	Indurated light yellow limestone and concrete	Former foundation
008	2	Brick and limestone structure	Former foundation
009	2	Loose dark brown organic silt, 0.22m thick	Topsoil
010	2	Firm mid brown silt and sand, 1.05m thick	Levelling deposit
011	2	Firm light greyish brown silt and sand, >100mm thick	Natural deposit
012	Later recorded as (014)		
013	Later recorded as (016)		
014	3	Firm mid to dark grey silt	Fill of (016)
015	3	Soft mixed brown and black organic silt	Fill of (016)
016	3	Rectangular feature, 7.5m wide by >2m deep, steep sides and flat base	Pit
017	3	Firm dark grey silt	Fill of (016)
018	3	Firm mid to dark brown silt, 0.5m thick	Levelling deposit
019	3	Loose rubble	Demolition deposit
020	4	Soil and rubble under pavement	Make-up deposit
021	4	Firm mid to dark brown silt	Levelling deposit
022	4	Firm mid green silt	Fill of (023)
023	4	Sub-rectangular feature, >5m long by >0.6m wide, near vertical sides, not fully excavated	Pit

## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS

*Paul Cope-Faulkner, Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor*

#### Provenance

The material was recovered from the fill of two pits.

One of the pottery fragments was made in the Stanion-Lyveden area of northeast Northamptonshire, about 50km to the southwest of Spalding. The second pottery fragment is a product of kilns at Toynton All Saints, about 40km to the north. By contrast, the tile is likely to have been made relatively locally in the Spalding area.

#### Range

Pottery and tile and a single fragment of animal bone was recovered and is detailed in the table. Pottery of late medieval date is the earliest material recovered, though the tile could be of the same period.

Context	Description	Number	Weight (g)	Context Date
014	Ceramic roof tile, 12mm thick, worked	1	51g	late medieval-early post-medieval
022	Stanion-Lyveden ware, jug, patchy green glaze, abraded, 13 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> century	1	10g	13 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> century
	Toynton All Saints ware, 13 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> century	1	8g	
	1x pig upper jaw fragment	1		

The ceramic tile from (014) has been trimmed to form a circular disc, 60mm in diameter. It is not clear why the tile was worked in this way, though it may have been to provide a top/stopper to a vessel with a mouth of similar dimensions. It is also unclear how long after initial production that the tile was cut down.

A fragment of jug mouth in Stanion-Lyveden fabric was recovered from (022). The recovery of this ware in Spalding is slightly unusual as it is rather beyond its normal range, pottery in this fabric usually not being found much east of Stamford, 20km southwest of Spalding. The distribution of Stanion-Lyveden ware in southern Lincolnshire is restricted by comparable and contemporary vessels made in Bourne, which is much closer to Spalding lying only 15km to the west.

All the artefacts could be late medieval and although the group is probably too small to indicate occupation of the period on the site it does signify activity of indeterminate nature in the proximity during the 13<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century.

#### Condition

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

#### Documentation

There have been several previous archaeological investigations in Spalding which are the subjects of reports, notably evaluation of the adjacent Old Acres Mill site (Rayner and Trimble 1999). Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

#### Potential

Although a small collection, all the material could be late medieval and, therefore, the assemblage has moderate local potential. However, the small size of the assemblage suggests that non-occupation activity of late medieval date occurred in the area. Additionally, the discovery of the Stanion-Lyveden ware is of some interest and, although an outlier from its normal distribution, does indicate how far this pottery type was traded.

#### Reference

Rayner, T. and Trimble, D., 1999, *Archaeological Evaluation on land to the rear of Old Acres Mill, Spalding, Lincolnshire (SAM 99)*, unpublished APS report 120/99

## Appendix 4

### GLOSSARY

<b>Context</b>	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).
<b>Cropmark</b>	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
<b>Cut</b>	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.
<b>Dumped deposits</b>	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.
<b>Fill</b>	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).
<b>Iron Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	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 <sup>st</sup> century AD.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Saxon</b>	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:

23	Context records
1	Photographic record sheets
2	Drawing sheets
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Bag 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 Council Museum Accession Number: 2001.97

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SPH 01

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.

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.