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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION  
ON LAND AT 18 - 19 NEW ROAD,  
SPALDING,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(SPNR03)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES

EVENT L14353 SOURCES L18926 L18927

PRN - 23604 Post medieval building entrance  
23602d Medieval activity

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION  
ON LAND AT 18 - 19 NEW ROAD,  
SPALDING,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(SPNR03)**

Work Undertaken For  
Lawrence Beckingham Field Architects

August 2003

Report Compiled by  
James Snee BSc (Hons.)

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Planning Application No: H16/0603/02  
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**


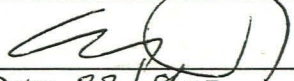


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26 AUG 2003  
  
Highways & Planning  
Directorate

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18-19 New Road, Spalding  
SPNR03

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## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological evaluation on land at 18-19 New Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire (NGR TF 2475 2284), was undertaken because the area was regarded as potentially archaeologically sensitive. Medieval and later remains are known to be present in the area, although cartographic evidence suggests that the area was open ground until the 18<sup>th</sup> century.*

*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.*

*The evaluation revealed a series of alluvial layers, probably associated with the River Westlode, over which a buried soil of medieval or earlier date had formed. Environmental evidence suggests that this buried soil was formed by agricultural/pastoral activity on marginal wetlands.*

*A medieval dumped deposit over the buried soil showed evidence of heating processes and contained the remains of crop processing waste. An undated pit filled with similar material was believed to have been associated with this procedure.*

*Structural remains, dating to the post-medieval period, were revealed in the form of a 17<sup>th</sup> century stone and brick building, with a compacted silt floor, and an early 18<sup>th</sup> century post hole. Post-medieval make up layers were revealed across the entire site.*

*A brick floor dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century was revealed close to the road, in association with a stair well, believed to lead to a cellar to the south. Modern*

*disturbances were also recorded at the north end of the site.*

*Finds of pottery, brick, tile, metalwork, clay pipe and industrial residue dating between the 12<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> centuries were recovered from the site. Analysis of environmental samples established the presence of preserved, charred and waterlogged plant macrofossils.*

## 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

*Between the 22<sup>nd</sup> and the 29<sup>th</sup> July 2003, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at 18 – 19 New Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire.*

*A planning application (H16/0603/02) was submitted to South Holland District Council for a commercial development on land at 18 – 19 New Road Spalding. Following a Desk Based Archaeological Assessment of the site (Cope-Faulkner 2003), an evaluation was required to assist in the determination of the planning application.*

*Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Lawrence Beckingham*

Field Architects on behalf of J.D. Wetherspoon to undertake the evaluation, which comprised a programme of trial trenching. A specification (Appendix 1) detailing the methods, techniques and procedures of the evaluation was produced by APS and approved by the Senior Built Environment 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).

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

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

The proposed development site is located 190m north of the town centre as defined by the market place. The proposed development site is situated on generally level ground at a height of c. 5.5m OD on the north side of New Road (National Grid Reference TF 2475 2284) (Figure 2), and comprises an area of approximately 687 square metres in extent.

As an urban area, the soils have not been mapped. 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). The alluvial deposits overlie a solid geology of Jurassic Oxford Clay (BGS 1992).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Although no evidence of prehistoric (pre-50 AD) archaeology has been identified in the immediate vicinity of the investigation, evidence from the wider area suggests a general pattern of colonisation in the Iron Age. From the Neolithic through to the mid-

to late Iron Age, the area was subject to periods of marine incursion. Consequently much of the early prehistoric use of the landscape has been deeply buried by marine sediments.

By the Romano-British period (50 - 410 AD) a drop in sea level resulted in extensive settlement on the marine silts, with evidence of contemporary deposits further to the south and west being exposed. Recent investigations in the centre of Spalding have also exposed Romano-British deposits sealed by later silts (Cope-Faulkner forthcoming).

Although it has not yet been proven, it is likely that Spalding was a significant settlement during this period and remains have been identified along Pinchbeck Road, northeast of the site. Cropmarks around the Spalding district reveal a large number of road systems that appear to centre on the town, including the Baston Outgang road (Hallam 1970, 41). It has been suggested that the Westlode was canalised during the Romano-British period (*ibid.*, 34).

Subsequent marine incursions late in the period, probably during the 4th century, resulted in the abandonment of these sites and the masking of Romano-British ground levels and deposits by alluvial silts.

Spalding is first referred to indirectly in a Tribal Hideage of the 7<sup>th</sup> century wherein a tribe known as the *Spaldas* are recorded. The place name is derived from the Old English *Spaldingas*, 'descendants of *Spaldas*' (Cameron 1998, 114). The first account of the town was in a charter to the monks of Crowland by King Ethelbald in AD 716 (Clark 1978).

Crowland had been given land in Spalding by Thorold of Buckenhale, sheriff of Lincoln, supposedly in 1051. Money was provided to build a chapel and for six



brethren to maintain it (Page 1988, 118). However, the lands passed to Ivo Taillebois, William the Conqueror's nephew, who forced the Crowland monks out of the town and then invited the abbot of St. Nicholas of Angers to build a monastery in its place (*ibid.* 119). This foundation is located on the southern side of the market place.

The Domesday Book of 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 mentions the existence of a market, six fisheries, salt-pans and a wood of alders. Although the name of the town is Saxon in derivation, numerous street-names in Spalding have a Danish origin (Hallam 1954, 8).

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, possibly a former sea bank (Sumner 1987, 1). The town was limited to the north by the Westlode River. The Westlode is referred to as '*unum ductem aque*' in 1087-92 suggesting an artificial watercourse, although a fishery (*piscarium de Westlode*) was granted to Spalding priory in 1074 (Hallam 1970, 34).

Archaeological investigations were undertaken in Spalding, south of the proposed development area during 1988 (Symonds 1988). Features dating to the 15<sup>th</sup> century features were revealed, overlying possible flood deposits which in turn sealed structural features at c. 4.3m OD (*ibid.* 4). Other medieval layers including 11<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> century pottery, were recorded at a height of 3.5m OD (*ibid.* 7).

Medieval pits, dating from the 12<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> centuries, dug into alluvial layers at 2.2m below the current ground level were identified during archaeological evaluation

along Swan Street, west of the site (Savage 2003, 6). These were overlain by post-medieval deposits.

An archaeological evaluation along Westlode Street identified alluvial deposits associated with flooding of the former River Westlode along with dumped deposits containing 10<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century pottery (Heritage Lincolnshire 1992).

During the post-medieval period, the Westlode River was bridged in four places, Betty Codlin's Bridge was located opposite St. Thomas's Lane, there was a footbridge opposite the White Swan (now the Bass House), a wagon bridge to Boston opposite Red Lion Street and a further bridge at the end of Double Street (Gooch 1940, 386).

The earliest map of part of Spalding dates from the 17<sup>th</sup> century and depicts the extent of Spalding priory. The development site lies outside this area, although the River Westlode is shown with a bridge in the approximate area. The bridge is named '*pons Irinus*', possibly meaning a free right of passage.

Dating from 1732, John Grundy's '*A Plan of the Town of Spalding in South Holland Lincolnshire*' is the first detailed plan of the town (Fig. 4). The River Westlode (*Westload*) is depicted with a bridge over opposite Red Lion Street (here called Hog Market). The site appears as open ground bordering, to the southeast, a single dwelling which has the attached name Ivy Wells, referring either to an owner or tenant. Behind this building are open areas, gardens or fields. The road is called *Westload Side*.

Armstrong's '*Map of Spalding*' of 1788 shows more buildings fronting Westlode Side (Fig. 5). The site itself still appears to be unoccupied, although is still bounded to the southwest by a building.

After the opening of drainage pumps at Pode Hole, to the west of the town, in 1824, the Westlode almost dried up and became stagnant. Following this the bridges were removed and the Westlode was arched over and infilled (Elsden 2001, 88). The new thoroughfare created by this infilling was termed New Street, although it did not officially receive this name until 1871 (*ibid.*).

An undated plan of the early 19<sup>th</sup> century is the first to depict the infilling of the Westlode River and to show the name New Road (Fig. 6). Buildings now occupy the entire street frontage, including the proposed development area.

Occupations along New Road in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century comprised a baker, basket maker, blacksmith, 2 shoe makers, 2 butchers, a cooper, a carrier, grocer, hairdresser, plumber, saddler, a staymaker, stonemason, tailors, a watchmaker and a wood turner as well as four inns (White 1856, 851).

Dating from 1904, the Ordnance Survey second edition 25" plan of Spalding shows the development area as a long narrow plot (Fig. 7). Buildings are shown fronting New Road and at the rear of the property. An iron smith and bowling green are recorded immediately to the rear of the proposed development area. More recent maps indicate commercial infilling to the north of New Road and west of Pinchbeck Road.

### 3. AIMS

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.

The objectives of the investigation were to establish the type, chronology, density, spatial arrangement and extent of any archaeological remains present.

## 4. METHODS

### 4.1 Trial Trenching

An initial scheme of 3 trial trenches, 5m long and 3m wide was laid out. However, due to the constraints of working within and existing building, Trench 3 (nearest the New Road) was reduced in size to 2m long by 1.5m wide (Figure 3).

Initially the concrete floor was broken with a hydraulic breaker, and for Trenches 1 and 2, a mechanical excavator under archaeological supervision removed the layers of overburden with a toothless ditching bucket, until archaeologically significant features or deposits were encountered. Trench 3 was excavated by hand. The depth of the trenches was limited to 1.2m, unless the trench could be widened and stepped down to greater depths. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains. Where present, features were excavated by hand in order to retrieve dateable artefacts and other remains.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. Each trench was allocated a continuous run of 100 contexts, the trench number forming the prefix of the sequence (e.g context numbers for Trench 2 were 200 to 299 and the context numbers for Trench 3 were 300 to 399). A photographic record was compiled. 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.

During the fieldwork 3 environmental samples were taken from archaeological contexts as part of a general sampling strategy.

The location and height OD of the excavated trenches was surveyed with an EDM in relation to fixed points on boundaries and on existing buildings (Figure 3).

#### 4.2 Post-excavation

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 (Appendices 3 to 6). The environmental samples taken from archaeological features were submitted for analysis. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Context numbers are identified in the text by brackets.

## 5. RESULTS

### 5.1 Description of the results

A total of five phases was identified:

|          |                           |
|----------|---------------------------|
| Phase 1: | Undated alluvial deposits |
| Phase 2: | Undated deposits          |
| Phase 3: | Medieval deposits         |
| Phase 4: | Post-medieval deposits    |
| Phase 5: | Modern deposits           |

### 5.2 Phase 1: Undated alluvial deposits

The earliest deposit revealed at the northern end of the site (Trench 2), at a

depth of 1.74m below current ground level, was more than 0.35m of pale yellow-brown silty sand (215) (Figures 5 & 9).

At the southern end of the site (Trench 3), augering revealed a sequence of alluvial layers between 1.26m and 2.61m below current ground level (Figure 11). The earliest was more than 0.47m of mid brown silty sand (326), overlain by 0.13m of mid brown sandy silt (325). Overlying (325) was dark brown silt (324), 0.17m thick with (323) a 0.07m thick layer of mottled brown and grey silty clay above. Covering (323) was mottled mid to dark brown sandy silt (322), 0.20m thick, overlain by 0.04m of pale yellow-brown silty sand (321), which was in turn sealed by 0.25m of grey clayey sandy silt (320).

Overlying sandy silt layer (320) was 0.18m of yellow-brown silty sand (316) (Figures 10 & 11), which was also identified in Trench 1 (113) (Figures 7, 8 & 9) and in Trench 2 (214) (Figure 9), overlay the earlier sand deposit (215). All of these represent alluvial bank deposits, probably from the Westlode when it operated as a tidal channel.

### 5.3 Phase 2: Undated deposits

Overlying alluvial layer (113) in Trench 1 was an undated buried soil layer (119), up to 0.04m thick, and composed of yellowish brown sandy silt (Figures 7, 8 & 9). Although no dateable artefacts were recovered from these deposits, the stratigraphic position indicated a medieval or earlier date. Environmental analysis of this soil indicated that it was subject to agricultural or pastoral activities. This layer was identified approximately 1.9m below current ground levels.

At the northern end of the site, Trench 2 revealed a 0.20m wide, undated posthole (210), with a dark brown silty sand fill

(209) (Figures 5 & 9), recorded at 1.24m below surface level.

Cutting alluvial deposit (316), in Trench 3, was a 0.17m deep, steep sided pit (319), with a fill of red-brown baked silt (318) (Figure 11). Although undated the baked silt fill was very similar to a dumped deposit in Trench 1 (see below) dated to the medieval period.

Sealing the pit and its fill was a 0.28m of dark grey-brown silty sand (315) (Figures 10 & 11).

#### 5.4 Phase 3: Medieval deposits

Recorded at 3.38mOD, *c.* 1.8m below current ground level, Trench 1 contained the only dated medieval deposits revealed during the investigation (Figures 7, 8 & 9). Overlying undated layer (119) was a dumped deposit of grey and yellowish brown silt (111 & 114) with frequent inclusions of charcoal and baked silts. Finds of pottery dated to the 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> centuries were recovered from this layer (Appendix 3). Environmental analysis of the soil produced evidence of crop processing waste (Appendix 4).

Sealing (111 & 114) was 0.12m of brown silt (118) from which further sherds of 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered.

#### 5.5 Phase 4: Post-medieval and later deposits

Overlying medieval silt layer (118) in Trench 1 was 0.20m thick layer of mid brown silt (110), dated to the 16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century by finds of pottery. Above this layer was 0.40m of mid brown silt (109) (Figures 7, 8 & 9).

Cutting through layer (110) and possibly (109) as well, was a sub-rectangular 0.2m wide post hole (116) (Figures 4 & 8) with a broken Collyweston slate tile in the base

and a brown/grey sandy silt fill (115) from which early 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery and clay pipe were recovered.

Clearly cutting through layer (109) was a steep sided pit (108) (Figures 4, 7 & 8), at least 0.34m wide and containing a number of fills. The lowest recorded fill was at least 0.55m of mid brown silt (107), overlain by 0.24m of dark brown ashy silt (106). The uppermost fill was 0.20m of mottled brown and yellow-brown silt. Finds from (117) were dated to the late 17<sup>th</sup> century.

Overlying alluvial deposit (214) in Trench 2 (Figure 9), were make up deposits of dark grey clayey silt (218) and dark brown sandy silt (219). Posthole fill (209) was sealed by 0.25m of dark grey-brown sandy silt (208) make up.

Supported by undated make up layer (315), in Trench 3, was an L-shaped wall (309) composed of 8 courses of limestone and handmade brick, bonded with mid brown silt (Figures 6, 10 & 11). The wall was oriented north-south, turning west at the north end. Within the bounds of the wall was a 0.32m thick layer of yellow-brown silty sand (308), dated to the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Overlying (308) was a layer of dark brown sandy silt make up (307), 0.42m thick and containing late 17<sup>th</sup> century clay pipe, window glass and a hand made brass pin.

#### 5.6 Phase 5: Modern deposits

Sealing the top of pit (108) in Trench 1 and probably post hole (116) was a sequence of make up layers (Figures 7, 8 & 9). Overlying (115) and (117) was up to 0.70m of mid brown silt (105), supporting 0.17m of light brown sand (104). Over (104) was dark grey sandy silt (103), 0.17m thick, with (102) a 0.21m thick layer of dark grey/black silty sand lying above. Covering the entire area was 0.25m of concrete (101).

Cutting through make up layer (208) in Trench 2 was 0.72m deep, sub-rectangular pit (213). The lower fill (212) was mixed brown and orange silty sand, which was overlain by dark grey silty sand fill (211).

Covering the fills of pit (213), and make up layers (218) & (219), was 0.26m of orange-brown silty sand (207). Cutting through (207) and into fill (211 & 212) was sub-circular pit (206) (Figures 5 & 9), 0.60m in diameter and filled with dark grey-brown silty sand (205).

In the northwest corner of Trench 2 was a mechanical inspection pit (217) (Figure 5), constructed from concrete blocks and backfilled with brown silty sand and rubble (216).

Overlying inspection pit (217) and layer (205) was 0.30m of dark brown silty sand makeup (204), above which was 0.29m of yellow-brown sand (203). Lying over (203) was 0.05m of dark grey ash, silt and sand (202), supporting 0.26m of concrete (201).

Cutting through make up layer (307) in the southwest corner of Trench 3 (Figure 6), was the construction cut (310) for a set of cellar stairs (305) supporting two walls of machine made brick (304 & 317). Filling the stairway was rubble backfill (313).

In the northeast corner of the trench (Figure 6), wall (309) was cut by a robber pit (312), 0.50m wide and more than 0.80m long and filled with rubble (311).

Covering wall (309), robber pit (312) and make up layer (307) was 0.05m limestone and cement rubble (306) (Figures 10 & 11), which supported a floor (303) of dry bonded, machine made brick (Figure 6).

Sealing floor (303) and rubble infill (313) was a 0.10m thick hardcore layer (302), supporting a 0.20m thick concrete floor (301).

## 6. DISCUSSION

The earliest deposits revealed (Phase 1) were probably bank deposits associated with the Westlode. It has been suggested that the Westlode was an artificial watercourse, or at least a natural watercourse that was canalised at a very early period (possibly in Roman times). The suffix *lode* usually denotes an artificial drain, generally with banks. However the absence of finds or any other anthropogenic indicators, coupled with the degree of particle sorting observed in the deposits would suggest natural deposition. One point of significance is the increased height of the upper surface of the latest alluvial bank deposit, towards the south of the site and the location of the Westlode itself. This profile is characteristic of a roddon or natural silt levee and strongly indicates a natural origin for the Westlode. Roddons are known to have been formed by changes in the hydrology of the fens at various times from prehistory to the medieval period.

The undated (Phase 2) soil layer (119) in Trench 1 was probably medieval or earlier in date and possibly represents an agricultural soil, formed on a recently dried ground surface. The presence of Segetal weed seeds in this soil suggests a marginal wetland habitat.

The undated post hole in Trench 2 was probably post-medieval, although an earlier date cannot be ruled out.

The pit revealed in Trench 3, was not dateable, although the fill was very similar to the medieval dumped deposit in Trench 1, indicating a possible medieval date. This feature may be associated with a river side dwelling connected with the crop processing waste retrieved from the pit and from dumped layer (111 & 114) in Trench 1.

Medieval (Phase 3) dumped deposit (111 & 114) in Trench 1 contained a quantity of baked silt/clay, coal and charcoal and may either be the dumping of settlement debris/burnt refuse from a dwelling, or the discard of crop processing residue (Appendix 4). Significantly the Segetal weed seeds that were common in layer (119) were absent from this layer suggesting a drier, more stable agricultural environment. The silt layer (118) above, also dated to the medieval period, was either a make up layer built up against the northern edge the silt levee to create a more level piece of ground, or it was a build up of colluvium created by ploughing up to, or possibly onto the bank.

The majority of the features and deposits revealed during the investigation were post-medieval and later (Phases 4 & 5).

In Trench 1, a layer of 16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century make up (110), probably created to widen the habitable land along side the river, was cut through by a post hole (116), and a late 17<sup>th</sup> century sub-rectangular pit (108), which may indicate the presence of timber buildings on this part of the site. Such structures may have had an agricultural function (barns or stables) or may have been warehouse buildings. Environmental evidence from the fill of the posthole do not clearly indicate a domestic dwelling, although dietary residues are present (Appendix 4). The fill of the post hole contained pottery and clay-pipe dating to the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, suggesting that the post had been removed at this time. Certainly no buildings are recorded on the site on any of the 18<sup>th</sup> century maps. The interpretation of the area of investigation as a possible site of late 17<sup>th</sup> century warehouses is supported by the Deeping Fen Act of 1666 (Wheeler 1896), which describes the Westlode as navigable.

Further layers of make up recorded in Trench 1 dated to the 18<sup>th</sup> century or later

(Phase 5), are probably associated with the early 19<sup>th</sup> development of the street and the expansion of buildings into the land away from the street frontage.

Trench 2 contained a number of late post-medieval make up layers cut by modern features (Phase 5) such as refuse pits and a late 20<sup>th</sup> century vehicle inspection pit.

In Trench 3, the closest trench to the street front, was a L-shaped wall (309) of limestone and hand made brick. A layer of silty sand (308) contained within the wall was dated to the 17<sup>th</sup> century. It is believed that this wall formed part of a building, possibly constructed entirely of brick and stone, although the possibility exists that the observed wall represented the base of a timber building. The clean silty sand layer (308) was probably a floor surface and therefore contemporary with the wall. This would date the entire structure to the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The presence of limestone facing stone in the wall is possibly significant as this building material is not local and must either have been imported specifically for this building, or more likely derived from previous stone buildings, through the activity of stone robbing. The building was infilled with a makeup deposit (307) also dated to the 17<sup>th</sup> century, suggesting a short lifespan for the structure. Cutting through the make up layer was a stairwell of probable 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century date (Phase 5). This is believed to be associated with a cellar to the south of Trench 3, which truncates the earlier building. To the north and east of the stairs was a brick floor (303), probably a back yard for a road side property. The final deposits recorded formed a modern concrete floor.

## 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 5).

### **Period**

Features and deposits dating from the medieval and later were identified during the evaluation. The range of features and deposits are characteristic of the periods represented.

### **Rarity**

Medieval and post-medieval features represent a formerly common resource that has been greatly reduced in extent in recent decades.

### **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. A desk-based assessment of the application area has been undertaken (Cope-Faulkner 2003) collating all the documented archaeology in the locality.

### **Group value**

The post-medieval building remains and the other structural features do not, as yet, appear to form a coherent group, and the medieval and undated layers and features are not proven to be related. Therefore the group value is moderate to low.

### **Survival/Condition**

The deposits and features revealed in Trench 3 were well preserved within the trench limits, but the presence of a stair well at the southern end of the trench suggested that they had been truncated by the construction of a cellar. In the area of Trench 1 features and deposits were well

preserved and fairly undisturbed although Trench 2 showed a large degree of modern disturbance. Environmental evidence was sparse, but the remains recovered were in a good state of preservation.

### **Fragility/Vulnerability**

The most significant remains were found to be lying almost directly below the modern concrete floors. Any activity that disturbs these floors is likely to impact into these remains. Consequently they are particularly vulnerable. In the area of Trench 1 substantial post-medieval deposits covered the medieval and earlier deposits. This makes them less vulnerable to damage during any development.

### **Diversity**

Period diversity is moderate with medieval to 20<sup>th</sup> century features and deposits represented.

Functional diversity is also moderate with walls, postholes, and pits identified, indicating a changing land use over time.

### **Potential**

There is high potential for further archaeological deposits to survive within the investigation area as undated and medieval buried soils and features in the area of Trenches 1 and 3. Significantly there is potential for the presence of 'structural' evidence for cereal processing on the site, and post-medieval structural remains such as walls and post-holes are likely to survive in areas adjacent to New Road at the South of the site.

## **7.1 Site Importance**

The criteria for assessment have established that the medieval buried soils are of moderate local and regional importance as they have the potential to

provide valuable information of the agricultural exploitation of marginal wetlands and their transition to champion land. There is also the potential to discover the 'structural' evidence of crop processing, which would contribute greatly to the study of medieval farming and settlement. The post-medieval remains have a high local and regional importance, as they provide an opportunity to study the development and expansion of a small market town and inland port, for a period where historical and cartographic evidence is demonstrably sparse and inconsistent.

## 8. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations on land at 18-19 New Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire, were undertaken because the area was regarded as potentially archaeologically sensitive. Medieval and later remains are known to be present in the area, although cartographic evidence suggests that the area was open ground until the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

The evaluation revealed a series of alluvial layers, probably associated with the River Westlode, over which a buried soil of medieval or earlier date had formed. Environmental evidence suggests that this buried soil was formed by agricultural/pastoral activity on marginal wetlands.

A medieval dumped deposit over the buried soil showed evidence of heating processes and contained the remains of crop processing waste. An undated pit filled with similar material was believed to have been associated with this procedure.

Structural remains, dating to the post-medieval period, were revealed in the form of a 17<sup>th</sup> century stone and brick building, with a compacted silt floor, and an early 18<sup>th</sup> century post hole. Post-medieval

layers were revealed across the entire site. Subsequent to the disuse, or demolition of the building, occupation does not appear to return to the site until the 19<sup>th</sup> century, supporting 18<sup>th</sup> century cartographic sources that show the area as open ground.

A brick floor dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century was revealed close to the road, in association with a stair well, believed to lead to a cellar to the south. Modern disturbances were also recorded at the north end of the site.

Finds of pottery, brick, tile, metal work, clay pipe and industrial residue dating between the 12<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> centuries were recovered from the site. Analysis of environmental samples established the presence of preserved, charred and waterlogged plant macrofossils.

## 9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Lawrence Beckingham Field Architects who commissioned the fieldwork and this report. The project was coordinated by Dale Trimble and Gary Taylor Lane edited this report.

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## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

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

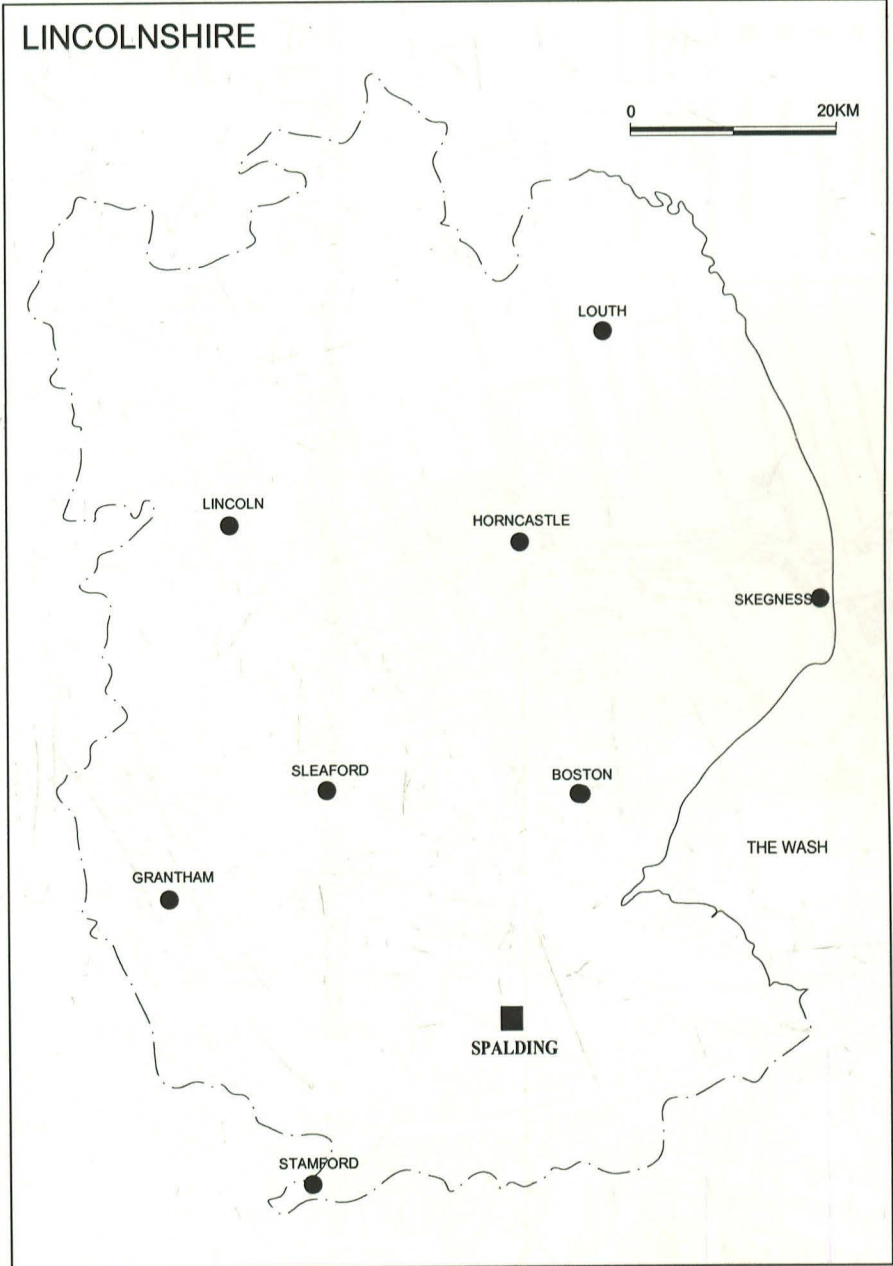
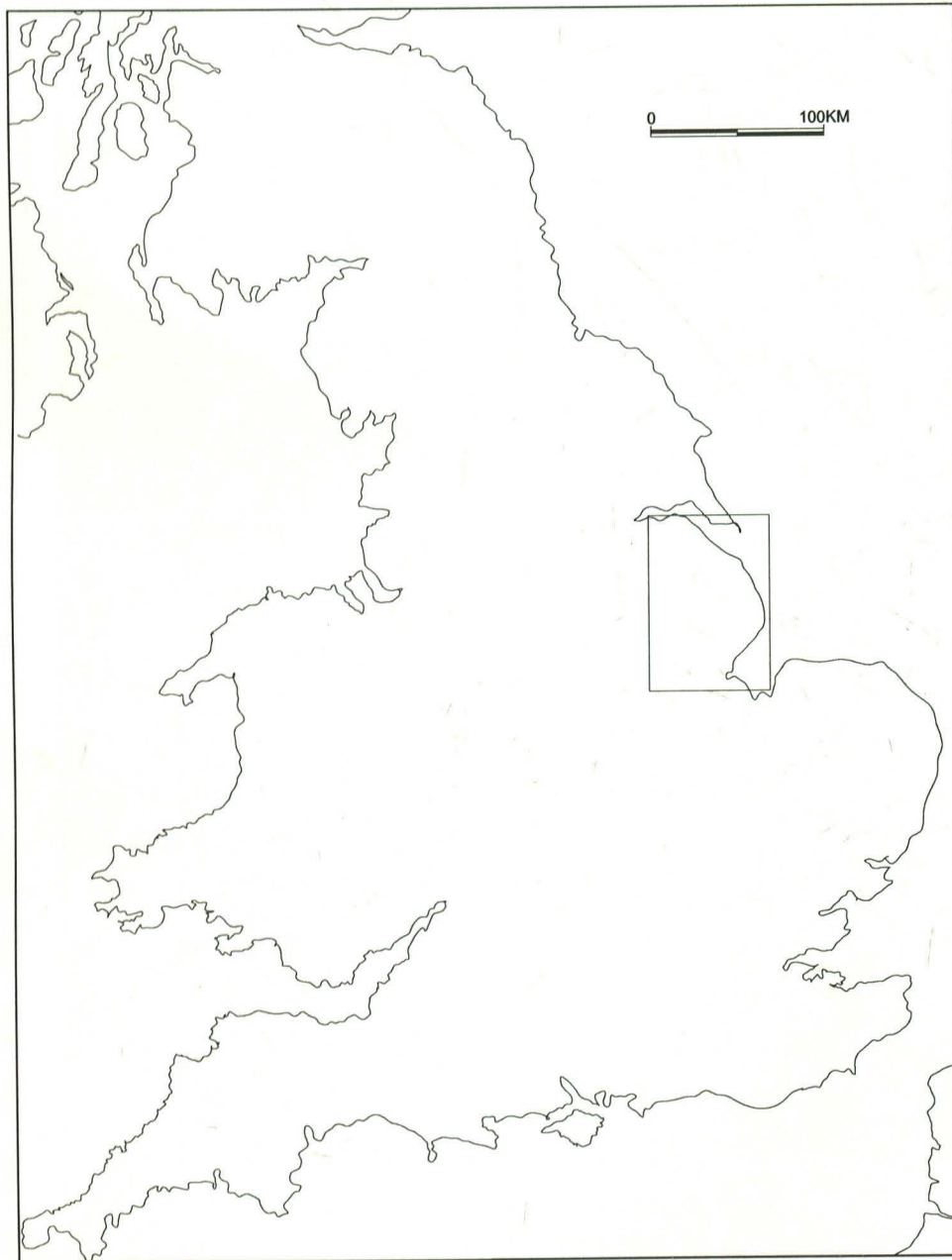
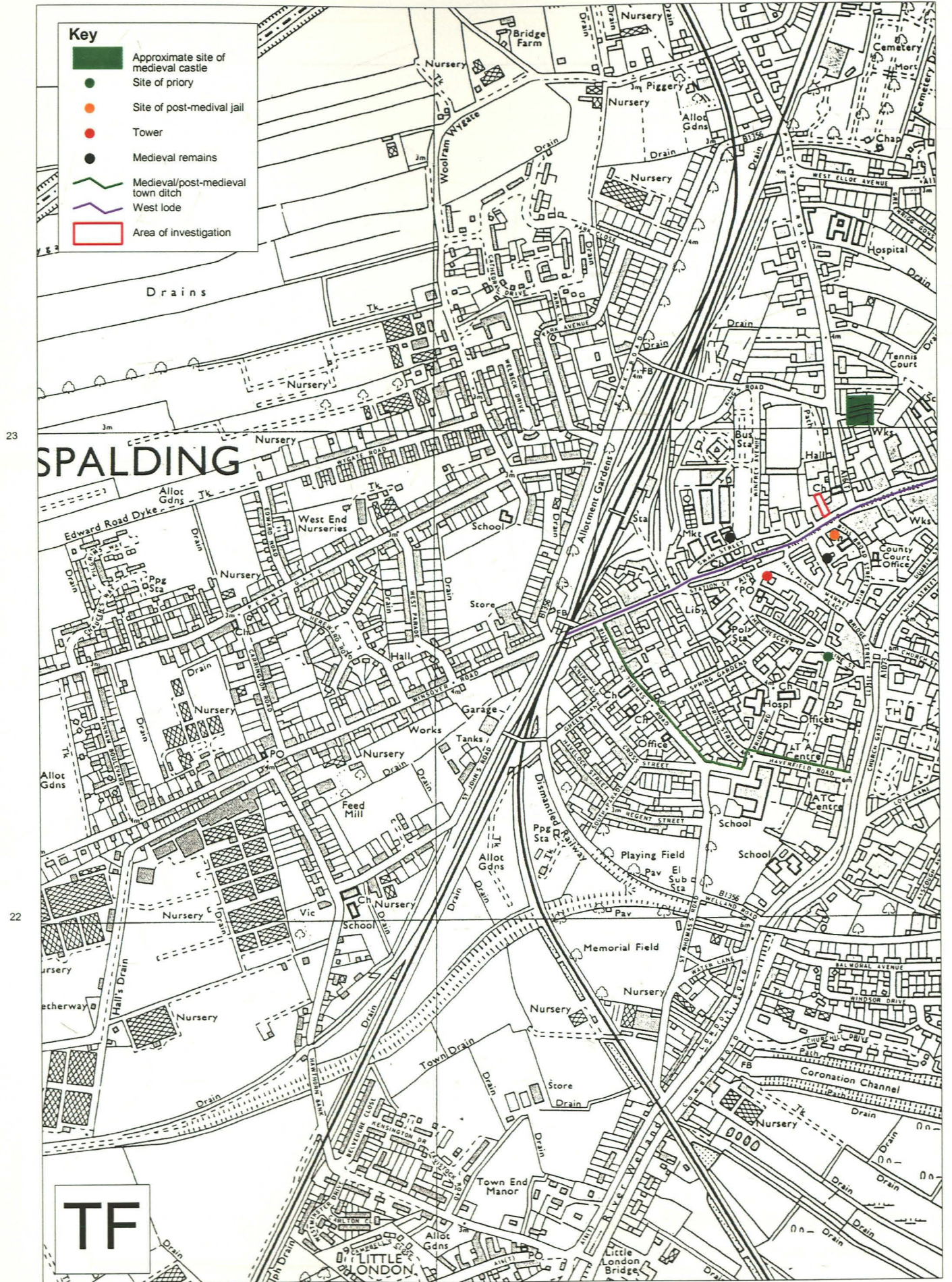


Figure 1 - General location map



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Figure 2 Site location plan and archaeological setting



Figure 3 Trench location.

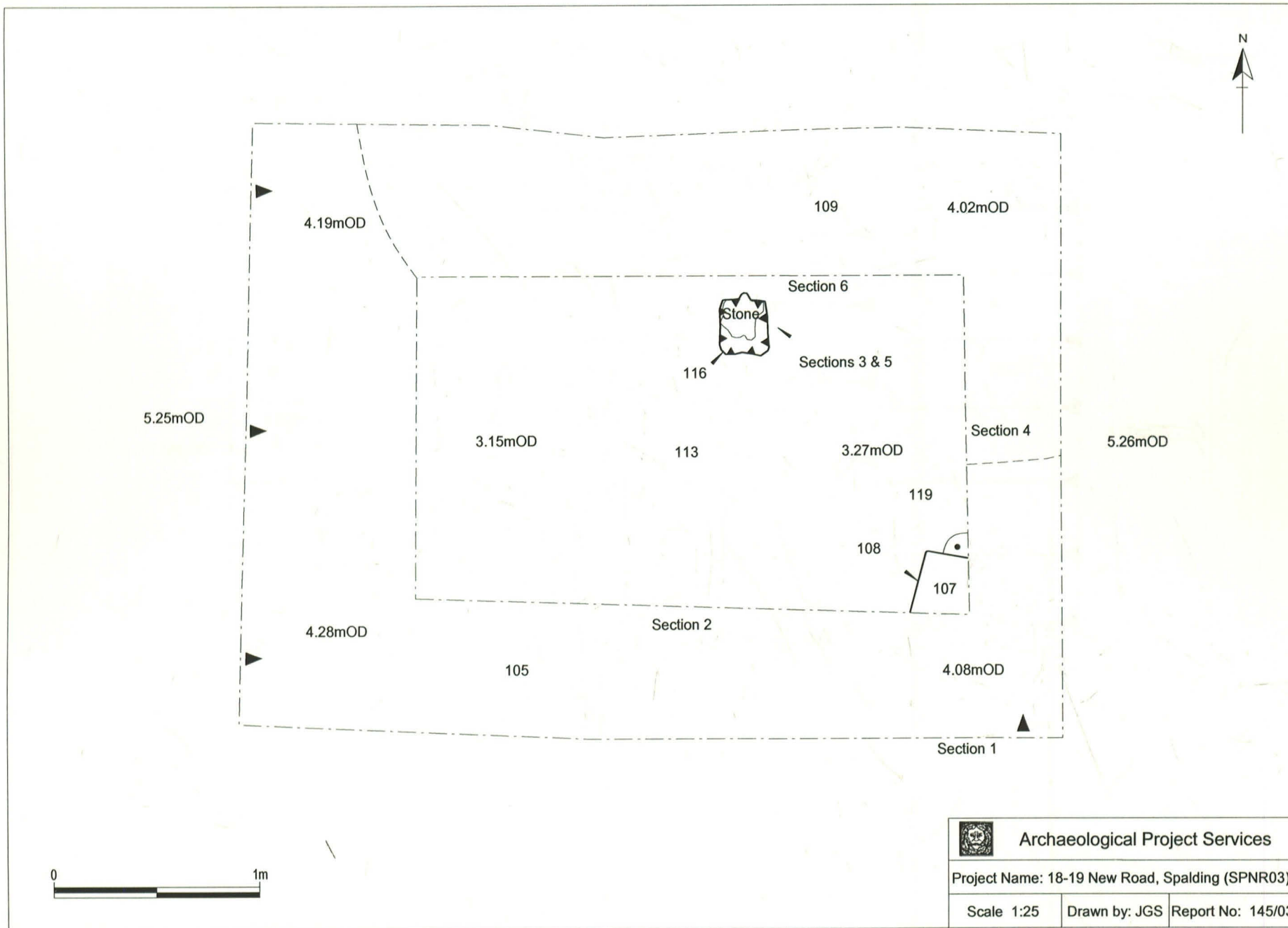
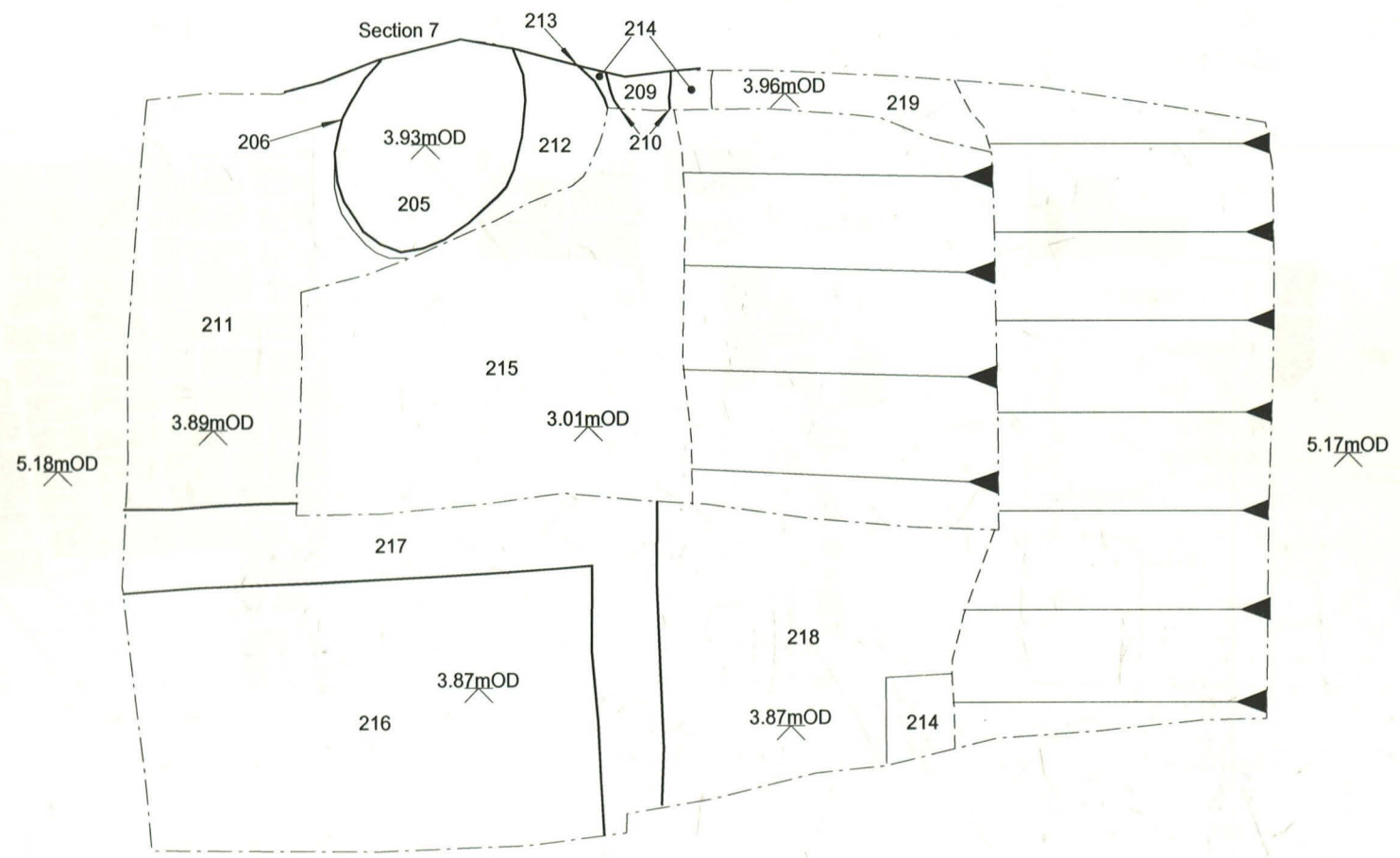


Figure 4 Trench 1.




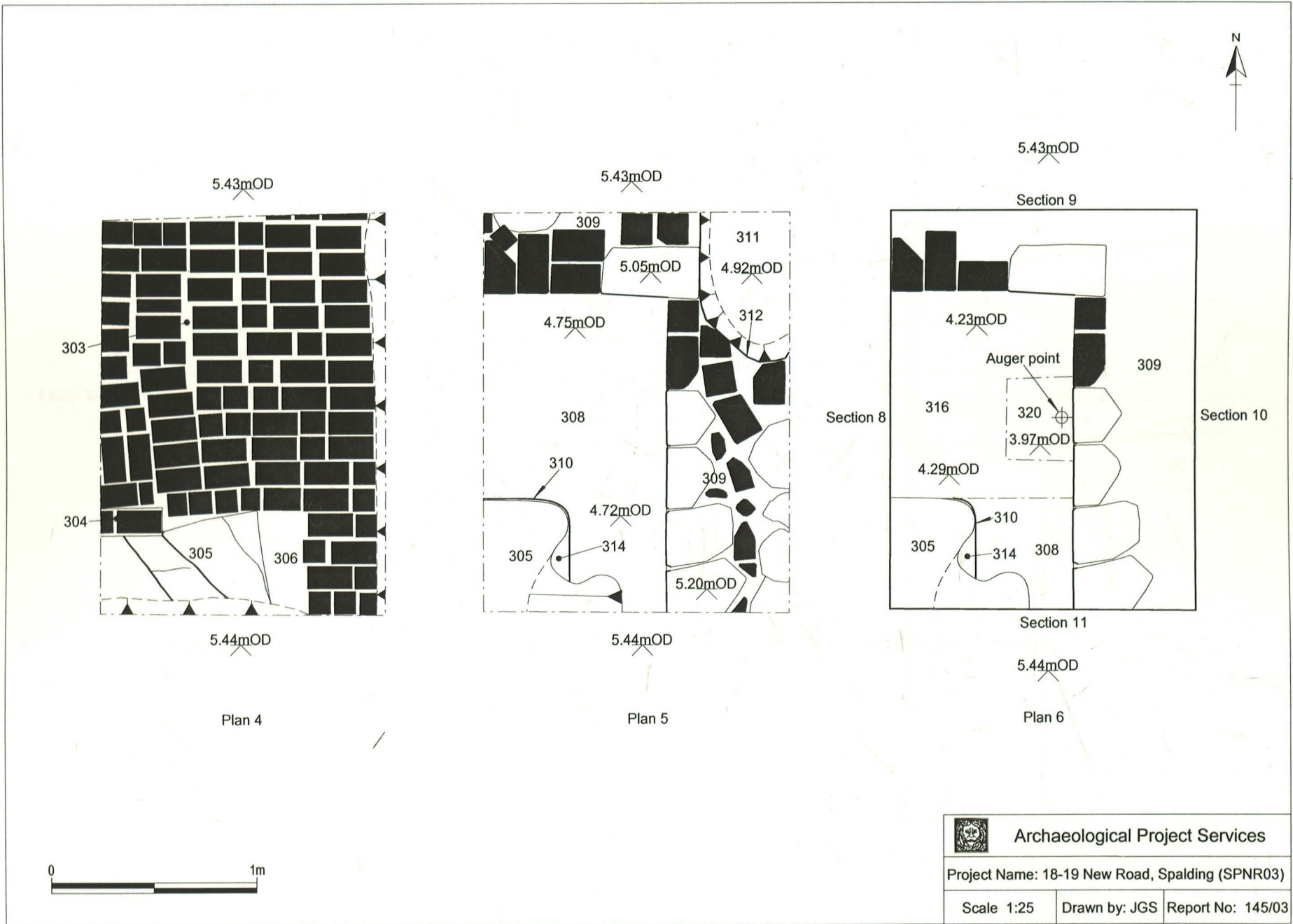
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Figure 5 Trench 2.




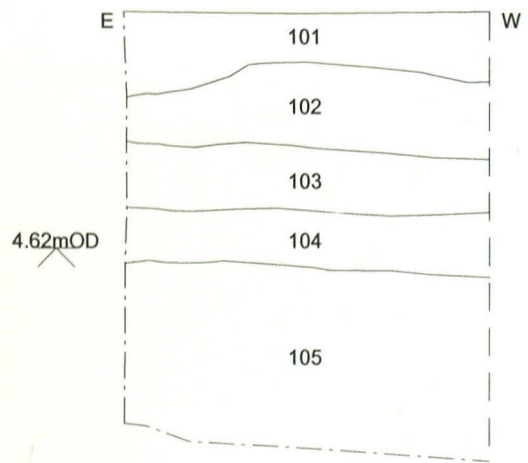
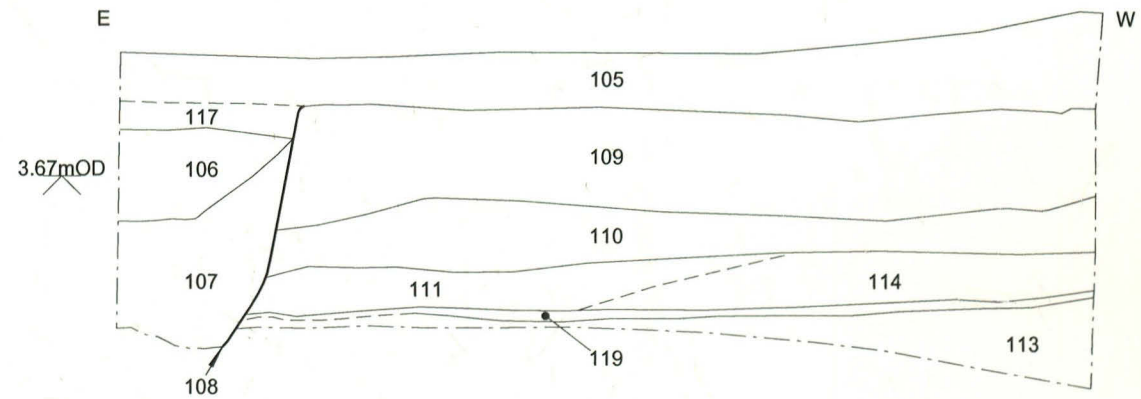
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|  <b>Archaeological Project Services</b> |               |                   |
| Project Name: 18-19 New Road, Spalding (SPNR03)  |               |                   |
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Figure 6 Trench 3 during various stages of excavation.



Section 1, North Facing



Section 2, North Facing




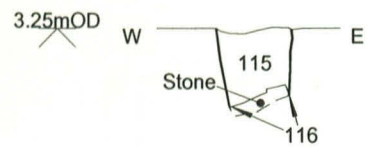
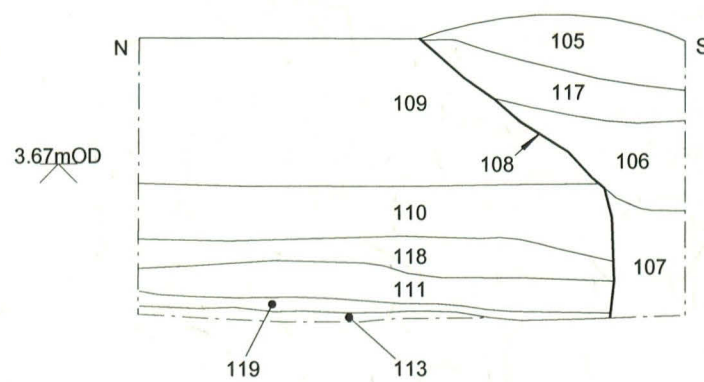
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Figure 7 Trench 1, sections 1 & 2.

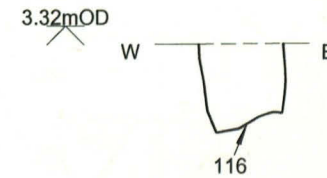




Section 3, South Facing



Section 4, West Facing



Section 5, South Facing



Archaeological Project Services

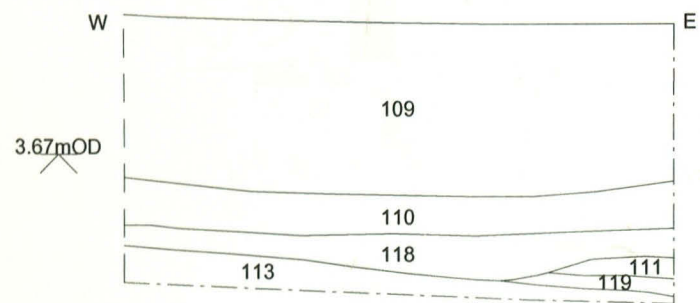
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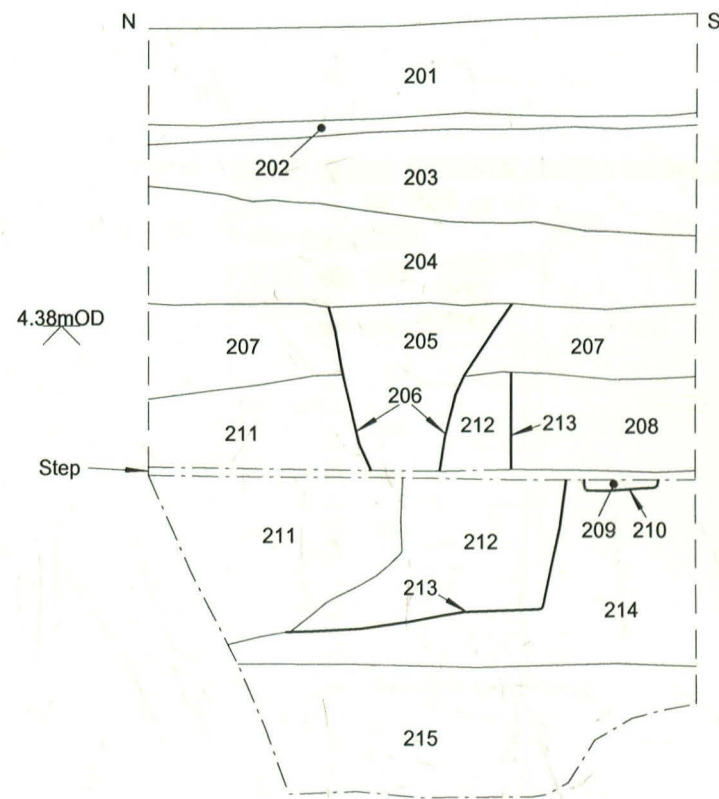
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Report No: 145/03

Figure 8 Trench 1, sections 3, 4 & 5.



Section 6, South Facing



Section 7, West Facing




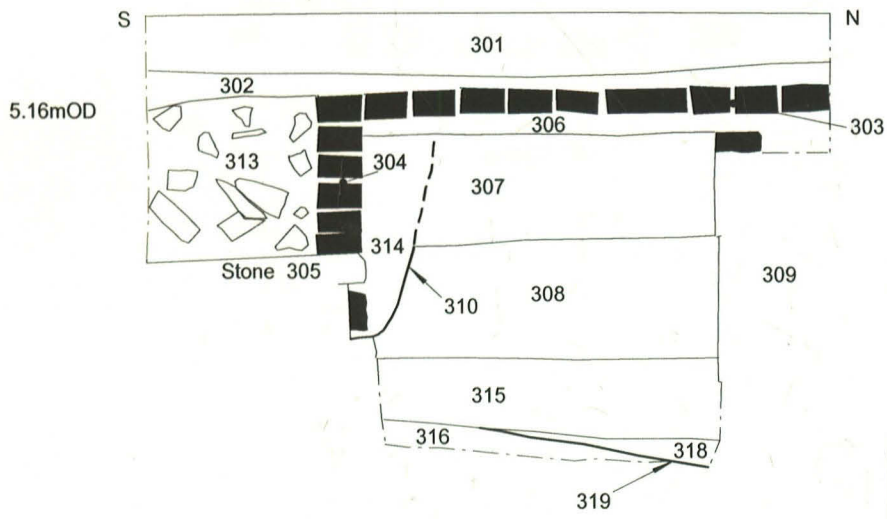
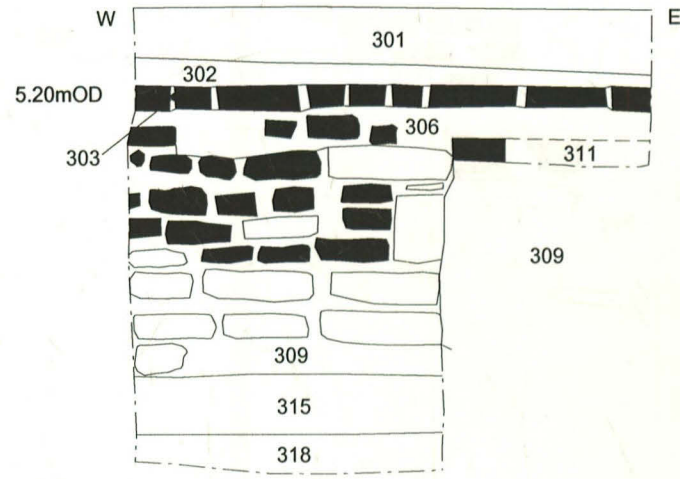
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|  <b>Archaeological Project Services</b> |               |                   |
| Project Name: 18-19 New Road, Spalding (SPNR03)  |               |                   |
| Scale 1:20   | Drawn by: JGS | Report No: 145/03 |

Figure 9 Trench 1, section 6 and Trench 2, section 7.



Section 8, East Facing



Section 9, South Facing




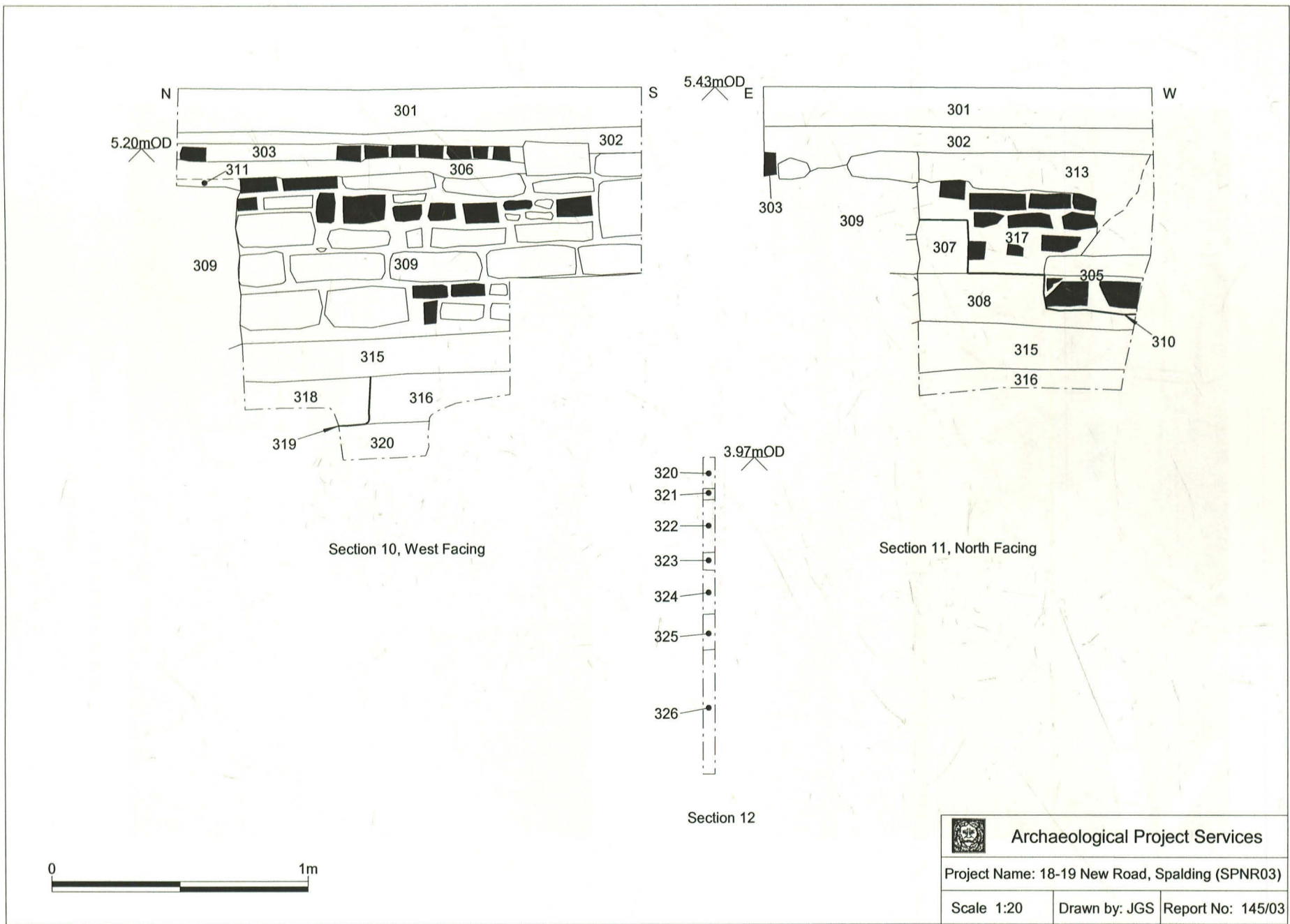
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|  Archaeological Project Services |               |                   |
| Project Name: 18-19 New Road, Spalding (SPNR03)   |               |                   |
| Scale 1:20  | Drawn by: JGS | Report No: 145/03 |

Figure 10 Trench 3, sections 8 & 9.




|  |               |                   |
|--|---------------|-------------------|
|  <b>Archaeological Project Services</b> |               |                   |
| Project Name: 18-19 New Road, Spalding (SPNR03)  |               |                   |
| Scale 1:20   | Drawn by: JGS | Report No: 145/03 |

Figure 11 Trench 3, sections 10, 11 & 12.



Plate 1 General view of the main site area,  
looking north.



Plate 2 General view of southern part of the site,  
looking northeast.



Plate 3 General view of Trench 1, looking west



Plate 4 Post-medieval post hole (116) showing medieval tile used as pad stone, looking north.



Plate 5 General view of Trench 2, looking north.



Plate 6 General view of Trench 3 showing post-medieval brick floor (303), looking south.



Plate 7 Detailed view of Stairwell (304 & 305), looking northeast.



Plate 8 General view of Trench 3 showing post-medieval wall (309), looking east.

## Appendix 1

### LAND AT 18 – 19 NEW ROAD, SPALDING, LINCOLNSHIRE SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

#### 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *An archaeological evaluation comprising a programme of trial trenching is required prior to development of land at 18 – 19 New Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies within the historic core of Spalding and within the modern commercial centre of the town. Although archaeological remains have not been identified on the site itself, several investigations in the area have recorded undisturbed remains of medieval date and later.*
- 1.3 *The site fronts onto New Road, which follows the line of a filled in river known as the Westlode. This feature is depicted on the earliest maps of Spalding and is likely to have formed a significant element of the urban topography of the town throughout the medieval period.*
- 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 scheme of works for archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) prior to development at 18 – 19 New Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire, centred on National Grid Reference TF 2475 2284.
- 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 DESCRIPTION

- 3.1 Spalding is located 23km southwest of Boston and 30km southeast of Sleaford in the South Holland district of Lincolnshire. The site occupies an approximately 700m<sup>2</sup>, roughly rectangular block of land at 18 – 19 New Road, 190m north of Spalding town centre as defined by the Market Place.
- 3.2 The site is currently disused but until recently acted as a garage and formerly as a covered market and.

#### 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 South Holland District Council have requested an archaeological evaluation in advance of development at 18 – 19 New Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire (Application H16/0603/02). The evaluation will comprise a programme of trial trenching and follows a Desk Based Archaeological Assessment of the site undertaken by Archaeological Project Services in March 2003 (Cope-



Faulkner, 2003). Lawrence Beckingham Field Architects have commissioned Archaeological Project Services to undertake the evaluation on behalf of their clients J D Wetherspoon, who plan to redevelop the site as a public house.

## 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Local soils have not been mapped as the site lies in an urban area. Surrounding soils comprise Wallasea 2 Association, peloalluvial gley soils developed on young marine alluvium, usually salt march, tidal creek and river deposits, overlying a solid geology of Oxford Clay (Hodge *et al.* 1984). The site lies at a height of *c.* 5.5m OD.
- 5.2 The site is currently disused but until recently acted as a covered market. The interior is largely open and free of obstructions although the west side has been subdivided into offices.

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Spalding is first referred to indirectly in a Tribal Hideage of the 7<sup>th</sup> century wherein a tribe known as the *Spaldas* are recorded. The place name is derived from the Old English *Spaldingas*, 'descendants of *Spaldas*' (Cameron 1998, 114). The first account of the town was in a charter to the monks of Crowland by King Ethelbald in AD 716 (Clark 1978).
- 6.2 The Domesday Book of 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 mentions the existence of a market, six fisheries, salt-pans and a wood of alders. Although the name of the town is Saxon in derivation, numerous street-names in Spalding have a Danish origin (Hallam 1954, 8).
- 6.3 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, possibly a former sea bank (Sumner 1987, 1). The town was limited to the north by the Westlode River. The Westlode is referred to as '*unum ductem aque*' in 1087-92 suggesting an artificial watercourse, although a fishery (*piscarium de Westlode*) was granted to Spalding priory in 1074 (Hallam 1970, 34).
- 6.4 During the post-medieval period, the Westlode River was bridged in four places, Betty Codlin's Bridge was located opposite St. Thomas's Lane, there was a footbridge opposite the White Swan (now the Bass House), a wagon bridge to Boston opposite Red Lion Street and a further bridge at the end of Double Street (Gooch 1940, 386).
- 6.5 After the opening of drainage pumps at Pode Hole, to the west of the town, in 1824, the Westlode almost dried up and became stagnant. Following this the bridges were removed and the Westlode was arched over and infilled (Elsden 2001, 88). The new thoroughfare created by this infilling was termed New Street, although it did not officially receive this name until 1871 (*ibid.*).
- 6.6 The earliest map of part of Spalding dates from the 17<sup>th</sup> century and depicts the extent of Spalding priory. The development site lies outside this area, although the River Westlode is shown with a bridge in the approximate area. The bridge is named '*pons Irinus*', possibly meaning a free right of passage.
- 6.7 Dating from 1732, John Grundy's '*A Plan of the Town of Spalding in South Holland Lincolnshire*' is the first detailed plan of the town. The River Westlode (*Westload*) is depicted with a bridge over opposite Red Lion Street (here called Hog Market). The site appears as open ground bordering, to the southeast, a single dwelling which has the attached name Ivy Wells,

referring either to an owner or tenant. Behind this building are open areas, gardens or fields. The road is called *Westload Side*.

- 6.8 Armstrong's 'Map of Spalding' of 1788 shows more buildings fronting the Westlode Side. The site itself still appears to be unoccupied, although is still bounded to the southwest by a building.
- 6.9 Prehistoric remains have not, so far, been identified in Spalding. It is likely that most of the land in the Spalding region was submerged during much of the prehistoric period and the area would have remained too wet for settlement until at least the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC.
- 6.10 Romano-British remains are absent within the assessment area. Although it has not yet been proven, it is likely that Spalding was a significant settlement during this period and remains have been identified along Pinchbeck Road, northeast of the site. Cropmarks around the Spalding district reveal a large number of road systems that appear to focus on the town, including the Baston Outgang road (Hallam 1970, 41). It has been suggested that the Westlode was canalised during the Romano-British period (*ibid.*, 34).
- 6.11 Though no Early or Middle Saxon sites have been identified in Spalding, it is probable that the site of the town remained a focus of settlement after the Romano-British period as suggested by the name and the Tribal Hideage of the 7<sup>th</sup> century. Also, a recent evaluation on the east side of the town at 9-15 Church Street recovered a sherd of pottery dating to the Early to Middle Saxon period, although this was residual in a medieval layer (Dymond and Trimble, 2002).
- 6.12 No medieval sites or finds are recorded at the Sites and Monuments Record as falling within the application area itself. However, the northern limits of the medieval town follow the course of New Road. Medieval documents also indicate that a fishery was located along the Westlode river as early as 1074 (Hallam 1970, 38). Additionally, medieval remains have been identified less than 80m west of the site (Savage 2003; see 'Previous Archaeological Intervention' below).
- 6.13 Archaeological investigations were undertaken in Spalding, south of the proposed development area during 1988 (Symonds 1988). Features of 15<sup>th</sup> century date overlying possible flood deposits were recorded, which in turn sealed structural features at c. 4.3m OD (*ibid.* 4). A trench excavated through the floor of a cellar also found medieval layers including 11<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> century pottery at a height of 3.5m OD (*ibid.* 7).
- 6.14 Medieval pits, dating from the 12<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> centuries, dug into alluvial layers at 2.2m below the current ground level were identified during archaeological evaluation along Swan Street, west of the site (Savage 2003, 6). These were overlain by post-medieval deposits.
- 6.15 An archaeological evaluation along Westlode Street identified alluvial deposits associated with flooding of the former River Westlode, along with dumped deposits containing 10<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century pottery (Heritage Lincolnshire 1992).

## 7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the evaluation will be to gather sufficient information to allow the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present in that area.
- 7.2 The objectives of the evaluation 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 on 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 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR

- 8.1 Prior to commencement of the trial trenching the arrangement of the trial trenches will be agreed with the archaeological curator to ensure that the proposed scheme of works fulfills 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 Trial trenching will comprise the excavation of three 3m wide and 5m long trenches. These will be located at the rear, center and front of the application area and will be excavated within the standing structure. The trench at the north end (rear) of the application area will be aligned north to south along the long axis of the present building and is intended to investigate evidence of activities undertaken to the rear of properties fronting onto New Road. The central trench will be oriented west to east and may identify the extent of property boundaries of buildings located at the street frontage. At the street frontage the trench will be placed in the former shop front on the west side of the application area and is designed to investigate the nature of buildings and structures fronting onto New Road and the former Westlode River.
- 9.1.3 Trenches may be widened or stepped-in should archaeological deposits extend below 1.2m depth. Augering may be used to determine the depth of the sequence of deposits present.
- 9.1.4 The trenches shown on the attached plan have been located to avoid the piling arrays of the proposed development. However, these may have to be varied if constraints within the standing building prevent the location of the trenches at these points.

### 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 watching brief.
- 9.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the Institute (MIFA). *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 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.

9.3 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 overburden generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches, at a safe distance from the edges of excavation.
- 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 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.

### 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.
- \$ Sections of the 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 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 12.1 Copies of the investigation report will be sent to: the Clients; Lawrence, Beckingham, Field Architects; the Senior Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council; South Holland District Council Planning Department; and the County Sites and Monuments Record.

## 13 ARCHIVE

- 13.1 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.

## 14 PUBLICATION

- 14.1 A report of the findings of the investigation will be presented as a condensed article 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.

## 15 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 15.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Senior Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council. They will be given notice in writing of the commencement of the project.

## 16 VARIATIONS

- 16.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance 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 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 17.1 The trial trenching will be undertaken by team of five staff (a supervisor and four assistants experienced in this type of work). It is expected that the fieldwork will take two weeks to complete.
- 17.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production is expected to take ten person days, within a notional programme of 15 working days. An archaeological supervisor will undertake most of the analysis with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. External specialist time has been allocated in the project budget.

## 18 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 18.1 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<br>Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist<br>Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist<br>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   |
| Radiocarbon dating      | Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA  |
| Dendrochronology dating | University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory   |

## 19 INSURANCES

- 19.1 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.

## 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.

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Specification: Version 2, 15<sup>th</sup> July 2003

## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT SUMMARY

Each trench was allocated a continuous run of 100 contexts, the trench number forming the prefix of the sequence (e.g context numbers for Trench 2 were 200 to 299 and the context numbers for Trench 3 were 300 to 399).

| Context No | Section No | Description   | Interpretation                  |
|------------|------------|---|---------------------------------|
| 101        | 1          | Indurate, white/yellow concrete, 0.25m thick.   | Floor.                          |
| 102        | 1          | Friable, dark grey/black silty sand, with moderate brick fragments and frequent cinder, coal and charcoal fragments, 0.21m thick.           | Make up layer.                  |
| 103        | 1          | Soft, dark grey sandy silt, with frequent gravel, moderate glass and charcoal fragments and occasional coal and CBM fragments, 0.17m thick. | Make up layer.                  |
| 104        | 1          | Soft, light brown sand, with lenses of CBM, cola, charcoal and mortar, 0.17m thick.   | Make up layer.                  |
| 105        | 1, 2 & 4   | Soft, mid brown sandy silt, with occasional CBM, mortar and coal fragments, 0.70m thick.  | Make up layer.                  |
| 106        | 2 & 4      | Friable, dark brown ashy silt, with moderate charcoal and clinker and occasional CBM fragments, 0.24m thick.                                | Fill of pit (108).              |
| 107        | 2 & 4      | Firm, mid brown silt, with occasional ash, clinker and charcoal fragments, > 0.55m thick.   | Fill of pit (108).              |
| 108        | 2 & 4      | Sub-rectangular cut, > 0.34m long by > 0.24m wide and > 0.70m deep, with convex sides.  | Pit.                            |
| 109        | 2 & 4      | Firm, mid brown silt, with occasional CBM, charcoal and mortar fragments, 0.40m thick.  | Make up layer.                  |
| 110        | 2 & 4      | Firm, mixed mid to dark grey-brown ashy silt, with occasional mortar fragments, 0.20m thick.  | Dumped deposit / make up layer. |
| 111        | 2 & 4      | Firm, mixed light grey and reddish brown silt and baked silts, with occasional charcoal and burnt stone, 0.14m thick.                       | Dumped deposit.                 |
| 112        | 2 & 4      | Soft, mid greyish brown sandy silt, with occasional charcoal fragments, 0.02m thick.  | Buried soil.                    |
| 113        | 2 & 4      | Firm, mottled yellow, brown and grey silty sand, > 0.23m thick.   | Natural alluvium.               |
| 114        | 2          | Firm, mixed grey and yellowish brown sandy silt, 0.14m thick.   | Dumped deposit.                 |
| 115        | 3          | Firm, mid brown/grey sandy silt, with occasional charcoal and CBM fragments, 3 fragments of stone roof tile placed in base, 0.23m thick.    | Fill of posthole (116).         |
| 116        | 3 & 5      | Sub-rectangular cut, 0.26m long by 0.23m wide and 0.23m deep, with near vertical sides and an irregular sloping base.                       | Posthole.                       |
| 117        | 2 & 4      | Friable, mottled brown and yellow-brown silt, with occasional mortar, charcoal and CBM fragments, 0.20m thick.                              | Fill of pit (108).              |
| 118        | 2 & 4      | Firm, mid brown silt, with occasional burnt clay, mortar and charcoal fragments, up to 0.12m thick.   | Make up layer.                  |
| 119        | 4          | Firm, mid yellowish brown sandy silt, with occasional charcoal fragments, 0.04m thick.  | Possible buried soil.           |
| 201        | 7          | Indurate, pale yellow/grey-brown concrete, 0.26m thick.   | Floor.                          |
| 202        | 7          | Friable, dark grey ash and silt and sand, with frequent CBM fragments, 0.05m thick.   | Levelling deposit.              |

| Context No | Section No    | Description  | Interpretation                          |
|------------|---------------|--|---|
| 203        | 7             | Friable, pale yellow-brown silty sand, 0.29m thick.  | Dumped re-deposited natural.            |
| 204        | 7             | Firm, dark grey-brown silty sand, with frequent ash, CBM and concrete fragments, up to 0.30m thick.                                    | Make up layer.                          |
| 205        | 7             | Friable, dark grey-brown silty sand, with frequent CBM, concrete, slate and glass fragments.   | Fill of pit (206).                      |
| 206        | 7             | Sub-circular cut, 0.60m diameter and > 0.45m deep, with steep sides.   | Pit.                                    |
| 207        | 7             | Friable, pale orange-brown silty sand, up to 0.26m thick.  | Dumped re-deposited natural.            |
| 208        | 7             | Firm, dark grey-brown silty sand, with occasional pebbles, 0.25m thick.  | Make up layer.                          |
| 209        | 7             | Friable, dark brown silty sand, with occasional small stones.  | Fill of posthole (210).                 |
| 210        | 7             | Sub-rectangular cut, 0.20m wide and 0.05m deep, with steep sides and a flat base.  | Posthole.                               |
| 211        | 7             | Firm, dark grey-brown silty sand, with occasional pebbles, up to 0.72m thick.  | Fill of pit (213).                      |
| 212        | 7             | Friable, mixed mid to dark brown and orange silty sand, with occasional small stones.  | Fill of pit (213).                      |
| 213        | 7             | Sub-rectangular cut, > 1.75m long by > 1.5m wide and 0.72m deep with near vertical sides and a sloping base.                           | Pit.                                    |
| 214        | 7             | Friable, mottled orange-brown silty sand, 0.52m thick.   | Natural alluvium.                       |
| 215        | 7             | Friable, pale yellow-brown silty sand, > 0.35m thick.  | Natural alluvium.                       |
| 216        | -             | Firm, mid brown sandy silt, with moderate concrete and CBM fragments, extends up to 1.70m.   | Make up deposit.                        |
| 217        | -             | Rectangular wall composed of concrete blocks.  | Inspection pit.                         |
| 218        | -             | Firm, dark grey clayey silt, with occasional stones, up to 1.20m in extent.  | Make up deposit.                        |
| 219        | -             | Soft, dark brown sandy silt.   | Make up deposit.                        |
| 301        | 8, 9, 10 & 11 | Indurate, very pale grey-brown concrete, 0.20m thick.  | Floor.                                  |
| 302        | 8, 9, 10 & 11 | Compacted pale grey-brown limestone rubble, with moderate CBM fragments, 0.10m thick.  | Hardcore for floor.                     |
| 303        | 8, 9, 10 & 11 | Floor composed of a single course of frogged machined made brick, with patches of cement.  | Floor.                                  |
| 304        | 8 & 11        | East-west oriented wall, composed of machine made brick bonded with mortar.  | Wall of cellar / stairs.                |
| 305        | 8 & 11        | Stone stairs, stepping down to the west, curving slightly to the south.  | Stairs for cellar.                      |
| 306        | 8, 9, 10 & 11 | Firm/friable, mid grey-brown limestone and cement rubble, with frequent CBM fragments, 0.05m thick.                                    | Levelling deposit for floor (303).      |
| 307        | 8             | Firm, dark brown sandy silt, with occasional pebbles and CBM fragments, 0.42m thick.   | Make up layer.                          |
| 308        | 8 & 11        | Firm, mid yellow-brown silty sand, with frequent charcoal and mortar flecks and occasional clay globules, 0.32m thick.                 | Possible floor layer.                   |
| 309        | 8, 9, 10 & 11 | L-shaped limestone and handmade brick wall, oriented north-south, turning at north end to west, bonded with silt, 8 courses remaining. | Wall, part of sub-rectangular building. |
| 310        | 8 & 11        | Irregular sub-rectangular cut, > 0.40m wide by > 0.50m long and 0.50m deep, with steep stepped sides and a flat base.                  | Construction cut for stairs (305).      |
| 311        | 9 & 10        | Loose, grey cement rubble, with occasional CBM.  | Fill of pit (312).                      |

| Context No | Section No    | Description   | Interpretation                   |
|------------|---------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 312        | 9 & 10        | Irregular sub-rectangular cut, 0.50m wide by > 0.80m long and > 0.30m deep, with steep sides, oriented north-south. | Robber pit.                      |
| 313        | 8 & 11        | Loose, mixed red-brown and grey brick and mortar rubble.  | Backfill of stairway and cellar. |
| 314        | 8 & 11        | Firm, dark brown sandy silt, with occasional small pebbles and CBM fragments.                                       | Fill of construction cut (310).  |
| 315        | 8, 9, 10 & 11 | Firm, dark grey-brown silty sand, with occasional shell and mortar fragments, 0.28m thick.                          | Make up layer.                   |
| 316        | 8, 9, 10 & 11 | Firm, pale yellow-brown silty sand, with occasional clay globules, 0.18m thick.                                     | Alluvial layer.                  |
| 317        | 11            | East-west oriented wall, composed of machine made brick bonded with mortar.   | Wall of cellar / stairs.         |
| 318        | 10            | Soft, red-brown baked silt, with frequent charcoal, 0.17m thick.  | Fill of pit (319).               |
| 319        | 10            | Irregular cut, 0.17m deep, with steep sides and a flattish base.  | Pit.                             |
| 320        | 10 & 12       | Soft, light grey clayey sandy silt, 0.25m thick.  | Alluvial layer.                  |
| 321        | 12            | Soft, pale yellow-brown silty sand, 0.04m thick.  | Alluvial layer.                  |
| 322        | 12            | Soft, mottled mid to dark brown sandy silt, 0.20m thick.  | Alluvial layer.                  |
| 323        | 12            | Soft, mottled mid brown and blue-grey silty clay, 0.07m thick.  | Alluvial layer.                  |
| 324        | 12            | Soft, dark brown silt, 0.17m thick.   | Alluvial layer.                  |
| 325        | 12            | Soft, mid brown sandy silt, 0.13m thick.  | Alluvial layer.                  |
| 326        | 12            | Firm, mid brown silty sand, becomes sandier and courser with depth. > 0.47m thick.                                  | Alluvial layer.                  |

Abbreviations: CBM – Ceramic Building Material.

## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS

by Paul Cope-Faulkner, Rachael Hall,  
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 9 fragments of pottery weighing 85g was recovered from 5 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a moderate quantity of other artefacts, fired clay, clay pipe, glass, metal, brick/tile, stone and plant remains, comprising 31 items weighing a total of 6870g, was retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

The excavated animal bone assemblage comprises 1 stratified fragments weighing 1g. The animal bone was identified by reference to published catalogues. No attempt is made to sex or age animals represented within the assemblage, although where this is readily apparent is noted in the comments column.

#### Provenance

The material was recovered from make up layers and dumped deposits (110, 111, 118, & 307), buried soil layer (119), possible floor layer (308), and pit and posthole fills 107 & 115).

Most of the pottery was made in moderate proximity to Spalding, at Bourne 15km to the west, though there are pieces from Staffordshire and an import from Germany.

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

| Context | Fabric Code | Description  | No. | Wt (g) | Context Date  |
|---------|-------------|--|-----|--------|---|
| 107     | FREC        | Frechen stoneware, jug handle, 17 <sup>th</sup> century  | 1   | 7      | 17 <sup>th</sup> century                              |
|         | BOUA        | Bourne A/B ware, 12 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century  | 1   | 18     |   |
| 110     | BOU         | Bourne D ware  | 1   | 4      | 17 <sup>th</sup> century                              |
| 111     | BOUA        | Bourne A/B ware  | 1   | 23     | 12 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century            |
| 115     | STMO        | Staffordshire mottled ware, tankard, do not link but possibly same vessel, late 17 <sup>th</sup> -early 18 <sup>th</sup> century | 2   | 9      | Late 17 <sup>th</sup> -early 18 <sup>th</sup> century |
|         | BL          | Black glazed ware, 17 <sup>th</sup> century  | 1   | 2      |   |
|         | TGE         | Tin glazed earthenware, 17 <sup>th</sup> century   | 1   | 1      |   |
| 118     | BOUA        | Bourne A/B ware, bowl, abraded internally  | 1   | 21     | 12 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century            |

Pottery of 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century date is the earliest material recovered and provides 3 of the total of 9 fragments retrieved. However, the remainder and bulk of the small pottery assemblage is later, entirely dating from the 17<sup>th</sup> to early 18<sup>th</sup> century.

The medieval material may represent a manuring scatter but the post-medieval pottery is more abundant and supplement by other artefacts of the same period (detailed below). In consequence, the post-medieval material probably reflects activity of this date at the site, though the quantities are not large and, unless refuse was being disposed of off site, do not seem to derive from habitation but other activities.

Table 2: Other Artefacts

| Context | Material      | Description   | No.     | Wt (g) | Context Date             |
|---------|---------------|---|---------|--------|--------------------------|
| 107     | Clay pipe     | Stem, bore 6/64", 17 <sup>th</sup> century  | 1       | 1      | 17 <sup>th</sup> century |
|         | Iron          | Nail/thin sheet, 65mm long, up to 15mm wide   | 1       | 6      |                          |
|         | Clinker       | Clinker   | 1       | 1      |                          |
| 110     | CBM           | Handmade brick, 55mm thick  | 1       | 270    | Post-medieval            |
| 111     | Fired clay    | Fired clay, vegetation tempered, amorphous pieces   | 5       | 71     |                          |
|         | Fired clay    | Fired clay, vegetation tempered, roughly rounded lump, some indications of 1 flattened side, 65mm x 62mm x 44mm | 1       | 70     |                          |
|         | Fired clay    | Fired clay, vegetation tempered, both with one flat, reduced (grey) surface                                     | 2       | 33     |                          |
|         | Fired clay    | Fired clay, slightly vegetation tempered, flat slab, 20mm thick, 88mm x 52mm                                    | 1       | 73     |                          |
| 115     | Stone         | Collyweston roof tile, uneven surface, 17mm thick, possible peghole, late medieval                              | 1       | 430    | 17 <sup>th</sup> century |
|         | Clay pipe     | Stem, bore 8/64", 17 <sup>th</sup> century  | 1       | 2      |                          |
|         | Clay pipe     | Stem, bore 7/64", 17 <sup>th</sup> century  | 1       | 3      |                          |
|         | Fired clay    | Fired clay, amorphous, probably handmade brick  | 1       | 2      |                          |
| 119     | Plant remains | Charred seed  | 1       | 1      |                          |
| 307     | Copper alloy  | Pin, 29mm long, spherical head 1.5mm across, post-medieval  | 1       | 1      | 17 <sup>th</sup> century |
|         | Glass         | Blackened window glass, grozing along 2 edges, 17 <sup>th</sup> century   | 1       | 2      |                          |
|         | Glass         | Small fragments of window glass, heavy iridescence  | 4       | 1      |                          |
|         | Clay pipe     | Stem, bore 7/64", 17 <sup>th</sup> century  | 1       | 7      |                          |
|         | Clay pipe     | Stems, bore 6/64", 17 <sup>th</sup> century   | 2       | 8      |                          |
| 308     | Clay pipe     | Stem, bore 7/64"  | 1       | 6      | 17 <sup>th</sup> century |
| 309     | CBM           | Handmade brick, 125mm wide, 60mm thick, mortar adhering, post-medieval  | 1       | 1702   | Post-medieval            |
|         | CBM           | Handmade brick, 110mm wide, 60mm thick, mortar adhering, post-medieval  | 1       | 2015   |                          |
|         | CBM           | Handmade brick, 110mm wide, 60mm thick, mortar adhering, overfired on 1 side, post-medieval                     | 2(link) | 2165   |                          |

Note: CBM = Ceramic Building Material

Part of a roof tile in Collyweston slate some 17mm thick with uneven surfaces was recovered from (115). Previously identified late medieval Collyweston tiles are generally about 20mm thick, with uneven surfaces, whereas post-medieval tiles are much thinner (RCHME 1984, xlvi). Consequently, it is probable that this example is of late medieval date.

The fired clay is of uncertain origin and use. There is one piece that is tile-like, 20mm thick with flat upper and lower surfaces. If this is an underfired tile then the remainder may also be underfired tile or brick.

Most of the datable material is provided by clay pipe and all of this is 17<sup>th</sup> century, perhaps late. This concurs with the general evidence of the post-medieval pottery for activity at the site in the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

Table #: *The Faunal Remains*

| Context | Species     | Bone         | No. | Wt (g) | Comments |
|---------|-------------|--------------|-----|--------|----------|
| 115     | Sheep sized | Unidentified | 1   | 1      |          |

#### 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 numerous previous archaeological investigations at Spalding that 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

The small quantity of medieval material is mixed and of limited local potential and significance and could all have entered the area in manuring scatter. The post-medieval aspect of the collection is of moderate local potential. This component of the assemblage strongly indicates activity of 17<sup>th</sup>-early 18<sup>th</sup> century date at the site but the quantities are fairly low, much less than would be expected from domestic refuse dumping in this period. Therefore, unless refuse was deliberately removed from site, perhaps for manuring, then the artefacts of this period probably derive from some non-habitation activity. However, perhaps with the tentative exception of possible brick/tile making at the site, there is no clear indication in the assemblage what this might be.

The lack of any material earlier than the 12<sup>th</sup> century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this period are absent from the area, or were not disturbed by the development, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition. Similarly, the absence of artefacts dating between the 14<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries indicates the site was not occupied during this period. Additionally, the lack of any material later than the early 18<sup>th</sup> century would tend to imply that the site was abandoned at that time.

#### References

RCHME (Royal Commission on Historical Monuments England), 1984 *An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in the County of Northamptonshire, Architectural Monuments in North Northamptonshire VI*

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

### PLANT MACROFOSSILS AND OTHER REMAINS FROM NEW ROAD, SPALDING, LINCOLNSHIRE (SNR 03): AN EVALUATION.

Val Fryer, Church Farm, Sisland, Loddon, Norwich, Norfolk, NR14 6EF  
August 2003

#### Introduction

Evaluation excavations at New Road, Spalding were undertaken by Archaeological Project Services in July 2003. The work revealed a sequence of archaeological deposits of medieval date and a late post-medieval (seventeenth century) post-hole.

Three samples for the evaluation of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from two layers and from the post-hole.

#### Methods

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover, collecting the flots in a 500 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16, and the presence/absence of the plant macrofossils and other remains noted is shown on Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). Although most plant remains were charred, some mineral replaced specimens were also recorded.

The non-floating residue was collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and will be sorted, when dry, for the recovery of artefacts/ecofacts.

#### Results of evaluation

##### Plant macrofossils

Cereal grains/chaff and seeds of common weeds/wetland plants were noted at a low to moderate density in all three samples. Most plant remains were well preserved, although some grains were puffed and distorted.

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.), rye (*Secale cereale*) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded along with barley and bread wheat (*T. aestivum/compactum*) type rachis nodes. Segetal weed seeds were virtually absent from samples 1 and 2, but were common in sample 3. A small number of saw-sedge (*Cladium mariscus*) nutlets were noted in samples 2 and 3.

Charcoal fragments and pieces of charred root/stem were present throughout. Indeterminate mineral replaced seeds and stem fragments were noted in sample 3.

##### Other materials

Fragments of coal, black porous 'cokey' material and black tarry material were abundant in samples 1 and 2. Mineralised concretions, possibly including faecal material, were present in samples 2 and 3. Possible dietary residues included small fragments of bone, eggshell and fish bone.



## Conclusions

Coal fragments and clinker are predominant within the assemblage from sample 1. Plant macrofossils are rare, but the excellent preservation of those recovered is inconsistent with combustion within a coal fire, and it is suggested that these may be residual from earlier deposits. The assemblages from samples 2 and 3 appear to be primarily derived from agricultural refuse including cereal processing detritus and possibly animal dung (mineralised concretions and seeds). The segetal weed assemblage may indicate that cereals were being grown on heavy clay soils and marginal wetland areas.

## Recommendations for further work

The material recovered from samples 2 and 3 would appear to indicate that agricultural/pastoral activities, including cereal processing, were being undertaken in the near vicinity of the site during the medieval period, although 'structural' evidence for these procedures has yet to be found.

As the analytical potential of the current assemblages is moderately high, it is strongly recommended that a detailed strategy for the sampling of further medieval deposits should be established in advance of any additional excavation work.

## References

Stace, C., 1997                      *New Flora of the British Isles*. Second edition. Cambridge University Press.

## Key to Table

m = mineral replaced    b = burnt

## Appendix 5

### 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 6

### GLOSSARY

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| <b>Anglo-Saxon</b>      | 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.  |
| <b>Briquetage</b>       | A distinctive fired clay material associated with saltmaking, either in the form of ceramic equipment (troughs, supports <i>etc.</i> ) or fragmented debris of hearths and ovens.  |
| <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 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]. |
| <b>Cropmark</b>         | A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological 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>Domesday Survey</b>  | A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.   |
| <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) that 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 used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.   |
| <b>Manuring Scatter</b> | 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.   |
| <b>Medieval</b>         | The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.   |
| <b>Old English</b>      | The language used by the Saxon ( <i>q.v.</i> ) occupants of Britain.   |
| <b>Palaeochannel</b>    | A defunct watercourse that has become filled with sediments and buried.  |
| <b>Posthole</b>         | 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.  |
| <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 1st century AD.

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| <b>Roddon</b>         | Silt ridges formed from deposition at the sides of old watercourses. The watercourses often show as dark channels between two roddons.   |
| <b>Romano-British</b> | Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.   |
| <b>Saltern</b>        | A site where salt is produced by the evaporation of brine, usually identified by the dumps of waste material, although salterns often include a range of buried features associated with the collection and evaporation processes.   |
| <b>Saxon</b>          | Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany  |
| <b>Transformed</b>    | 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 7

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 4 Context register sheets
- 65 Context records
- 5 Sheets of plans
- 8. Sheets of section drawings
- 6 Daily Record sheets
- 1 Plan record sheet
- 1 Section record sheet
- 1 Photographic record sheets
- 3 Stratigraphic matrices
- 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: 2003.264

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SNR03

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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