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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF DEVELOPMENT ON LAND AT
GEEST FOODS,
WEST MARSH ROAD,
SPALDING,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SWM02)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

EVENT LI 4397

SOURCE LI 8995 LI 8996

NEGATIVE

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF DEVELOPMENT ON LAND AT
GEEST FOODS,
WEST MARSH ROAD,
SPALDING,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SWM02)**

Work Undertaken For
Arctica

Report Compiled by
Steve Thomson BSc (Hons)

February 2003

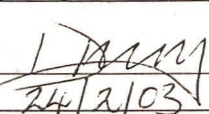
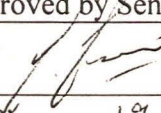
Planning Application No: H16/0176/02
National Grid Reference: TF 2536 2415
City and County Museum Accession No: 2002.339

A.P.S. Report No: 21/03



Quality Control
Spalding, West Marsh Road
(SWM02)

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Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Denise Drury	 Tom Lane
Date: <u>24/2/03</u>	Date: <u>19-02-03</u>

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during development at West Marsh Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire. Evidence of Romano-British occupation and an inhumation burial, probably of contemporary date, had previously been recorded in the vicinity of the site.

The investigation monitored site stripping, drainage and service trenches and the excavation of pile caps for a steel framed building. A ditch, of recent date, was the only archaeological feature identified. Alluvial deposits were identified throughout the site and it is possible that archaeological remains are buried beneath these.

Two sherds of pottery dating to the 12th – 14th centuries were recovered, together with a small quantity of 19th – 20th century sherds and a fragment of glass.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as, 'a formal program of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits maybe disturbed or destroyed.' (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

An planning application (H16/0176/02) was submitted to South Holland District Council for the construction of a factory on land off West Marsh Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire. Permission was granted subject to a

condition requiring an archaeological watching brief.

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Mr Jo Willis of Arctica on behalf of Geest Foods to carry out the watching brief. The work was undertaken between the 23rd July and 11th September 2002, in accordance with a specification designed by APS (Appendix 1) and approved by the Senior Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

2.3 Topography, Geology, and Soils

Spalding is situated 23km southwest of Boston and 30km southeast of Sleaford in the South Holland district of Lincolnshire (Fig.1). The area of investigation lies to the west of West Marsh Road approximately 1.3km north of the town centre at National Grid Reference TF 2536 2416 (Fig.2, Fig.3, Plate 1).

Soils at the site have not been mapped in any detail but are likely to be coarse silty calcareous alluvial gley soils of the Wisbech Series, developed on marine alluvium (Robson 1990: 36). These overlie Jurassic Oxford Clay deposits (BGS 1992). The site is situated at approximately 3.0m OD.

2.4 Archaeological Background

Romano-British remains have been identified in the vicinity of the development site. A layer containing pottery, indicative of settlement activity was recorded at Oakley Drive c. 700m south of the development site (Phillips 1970, 292).

An undated burial, on a north to south alignment, was recovered during pipe laying work 500m southeast of the monitored area. The skeleton was of a young adult female, with nails in the grave fill suggesting the

presence of a coffin. The remains were encountered approximately 1.2m below ground surface and a Romano-British date has been put forward for this burial, which may have formed part of a larger cemetery (Cope-Faulkner 1999a). A second watching brief, 60m southeast of the present development site, revealed a ditch, interpreted as being of Romano-British date (Cope-Faulkner 1999b).

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

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

Medieval evidence for Spalding is largely concentrated in the town centre with little having been recorded in the vicinity of the development site (Cope-Faulkner 1999b).

A watching brief undertaken during the construction of a chill store on the site, approximately 120m east of the present development, revealed evidence of northwest-southeast aligned medieval ditches, probably representing drainage ditches and creating a strip field system. The ditches were sealed below approximately 0.5m of flood deposits believed to be late-medieval or early post-medieval in origin (Albone 2002).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aims of the watching brief were to determine the form, function and spatial arrangement of any archaeological remains encountered during the groundworks and interpret those remains through the analysis of a completed record.

4. METHODS

Excavation involved the removal of topsoil prior to groundworks. Following stripping, hardcore was laid down before piling commenced. Excavation of drains, service trenches and access road stripping (Fig. 3a) was undertaken using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless blade. Pile caps for the new factory were also mechanically excavated with a 0.6m toothed blade.

The excavation of a balancing pond, to the west of the factory (Fig.3a) was also monitored. However, due to the collapse of the sides of the pond, the sides were battered and no section recording was possible. No archaeological deposits or features were observed in plan during excavation of the pond.

The groundworks varied in depth from 1.05m to 2m below ground surface. Exposed soils were inspected and selectively cleaned to identify archaeological deposits. Where identified, deposits were partially or fully excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. Each deposit or feature revealed was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled depicting the setting of the site, work in progress and the recorded deposits. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20. A plan of the

development showing the locations of the features and monitored areas was compiled. Recording of the deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard APS' practice.

Records of the deposits and features identified during the watching brief were examined. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them, supplemented by artefact dating (Appendix 3). A summary of all contexts, with interpretations, appears as Appendix 2. Contexts are described below with the numbers assigned in the field shown in bold and in brackets.

5. RESULTS

Following post excavation analysis, two phases were identified;

- Phase 1 - Natural alluvial deposits
- Phase 2 - Recent deposits

5.1 Phase 1 – Alluvial deposits

Alluvial, or flood, deposits were exposed throughout the monitored areas. The top of the alluvium was variably encountered directly below the topsoil or at approximately 0.95m below ground surface. A degree of variation in the deposition of the alluvium was noted with no single consistent layer or series of layers observed across the site.

Generally, the flood deposits comprised yellowish brown and reddish brown silts or fine sand (**004, 012, 013, 014, 015, 017, 019, 024**) (Figs. 4, 5 & 6) varying from 0.3m to greater than 0.7m in thickness.

Towards the southwestern corner of the new

factory, in a drain trench (Fig.3a - sections 9, 11), a variation in the sediments was recorded. Underlying reddish-brown silts in this area (**019, 024**) was a dark grey to greyish brown clayey silt (**020, 025**).

5.2 Phase 2 – Recent deposits

Within the area of the access road strip and access road drain, a 0.3m thick, mid-reddish brown clayey silt (**003**) containing occasional charcoal flecks, was identified as a subsoil. A sherd of plant pot, dating to the 20th century, was recovered from (**003**).

Along the length of the road, (**003**) was overlain by a 0.2m thick, mid-greyish brown clayey silt (**002**). The deposit was disturbed, with topsoil lenses and was interpreted as a probable ploughsoil.

In the drain trench parallel to the road, the subsoil (**003**) was sealed by a 0.4m thick, light yellowish brown silt (**005**) which was interpreted as possibly representing a single, recent flooding episode (Fig. 4 - section 2, Plate 3).

Located in a drain trench to the south of the new factory (Fig.3a - section 3) was a northwest-southeast oriented ditch (**008**) (Fig. 4 - section 3, Plate 4). The ditch measured 3.65m wide, greater than 0.55m deep and was filled with a dark greyish brown clayey silt (**007**) sealed by a mid-reddish brown clayey silt (**006**).

Bottle glass fragments dating to the 19th - 20th centuries were recovered from (**007**).

Topsoil deposits, comprising a dark grey brown clayey silt survived in the area of the access road (**001**) and the foundation pits for the factory (**011**).

The final, and most recent, recorded deposit

was represented by hardcore laid down during the current development (018, 021, 023).

6. DISCUSSION

Phase 1 deposits were represented by alluvium. A degree of variety in the alluvium was recorded across the site. Due to the limited extent of the investigation, it was not possible to determine whether the sediments are of freshwater or marine origin.

Although no dateable material was recovered from the alluvial sediments, it is probable that they are of post-medieval or medieval origin, as identified during the watching brief to the east (Albone 2002).

Phase 2, recent deposits, comprised a subsoil, probable ploughsoil, alluvium, a ditch cut, topsoil and modern hardcore.

The subsoil and probable ploughsoil were identified only in the area of the access road and it would appear that more recent, arable use of the land occurred and was, perhaps, restricted to this area. The ditch identified perhaps acted as an eastern field boundary and drainage ditch, delimiting the extent of modern arable use.

Two linking sherds of pottery of 12th - 14th century date, recovered as unstratified finds, are likely to have entered the soils as part of a manuring scatter indicating medieval arable use of the land. There would appear to be a possible change in land use during the later medieval and post-medieval periods, perhaps as pasture, with no artefactual evidence related to these periods recovered.

Previous investigations immediately to the east identified medieval agricultural

evidence dating from the 10th - 12th to the 12th - 14th centuries sealed below a flood deposit of late medieval or early post-medieval date concluding that Romano-British features or deposits may lie at greater depth (*Ibid*). Whilst no field ditches or specific agricultural evidence was identified during the current investigation, the general pattern would complement and largely support the conclusions of the adjacent investigation.

7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at West Marsh Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire, as the site lay close to finds of Romano-British and medieval date.

The investigation identified a series of alluvial deposits, showing a degree of differential deposition. Possible medieval arable use of the land appears to give over to late medieval and early medieval pasture, before a return to more intensive 19th century arable activities.

No further evidence of burials or Romano-British occupation was encountered with a small quantity of artefacts retrieved. The general dearth of artefactual material may suggest the site was subject to relatively non-intensive use until the 19th and 20th centuries.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to thank Mr Jo Willis of Arctica for commissioning the watching brief and the post-excavation analysis on behalf of Geest Foods. Denise Drury co-ordinated the

project and jointly edited this report with Tom Lane.

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10. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
BGS British Geological Survey
IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists
LCC Lincolnshire County Council

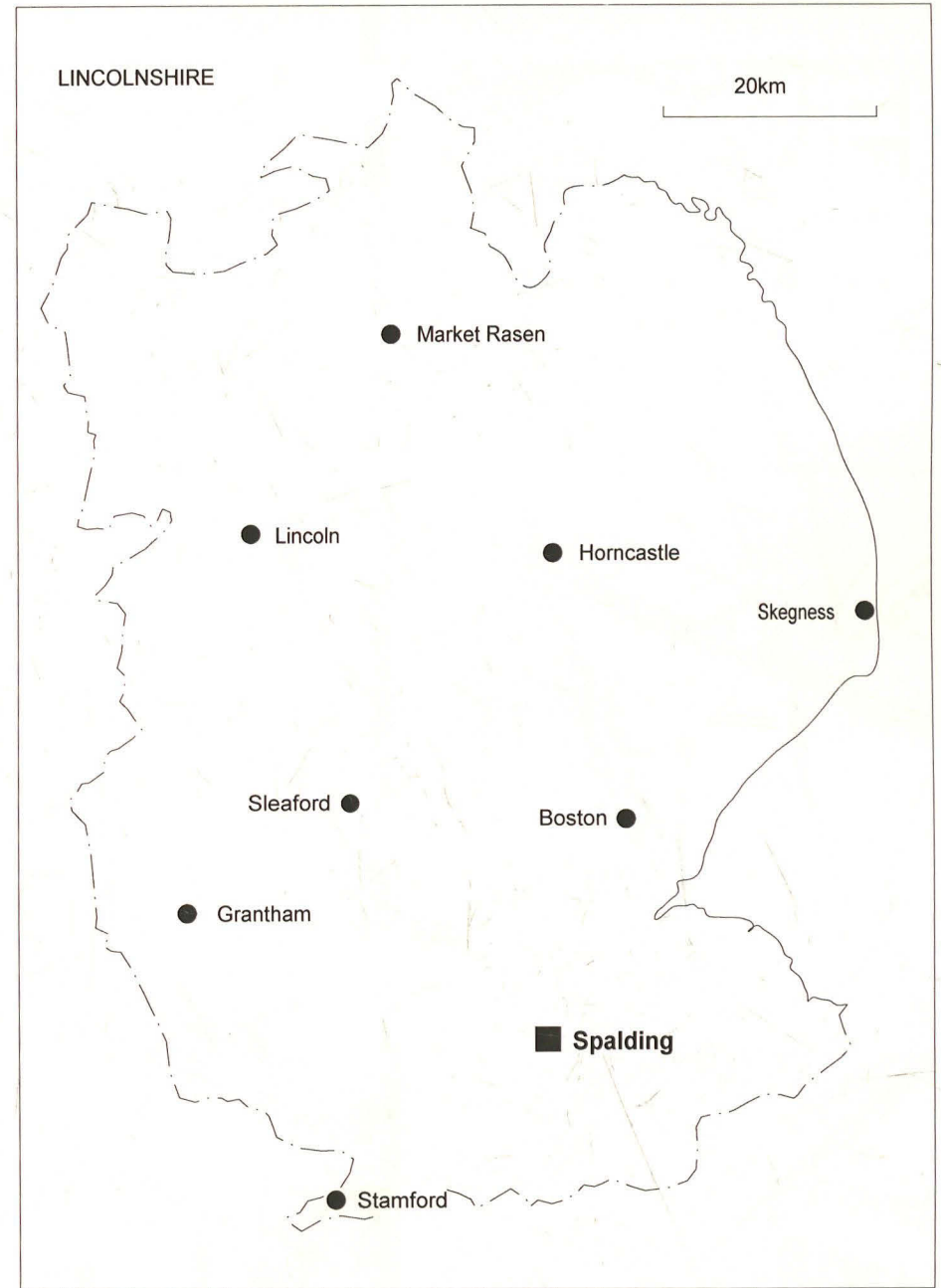


Figure 1 General Location Plan

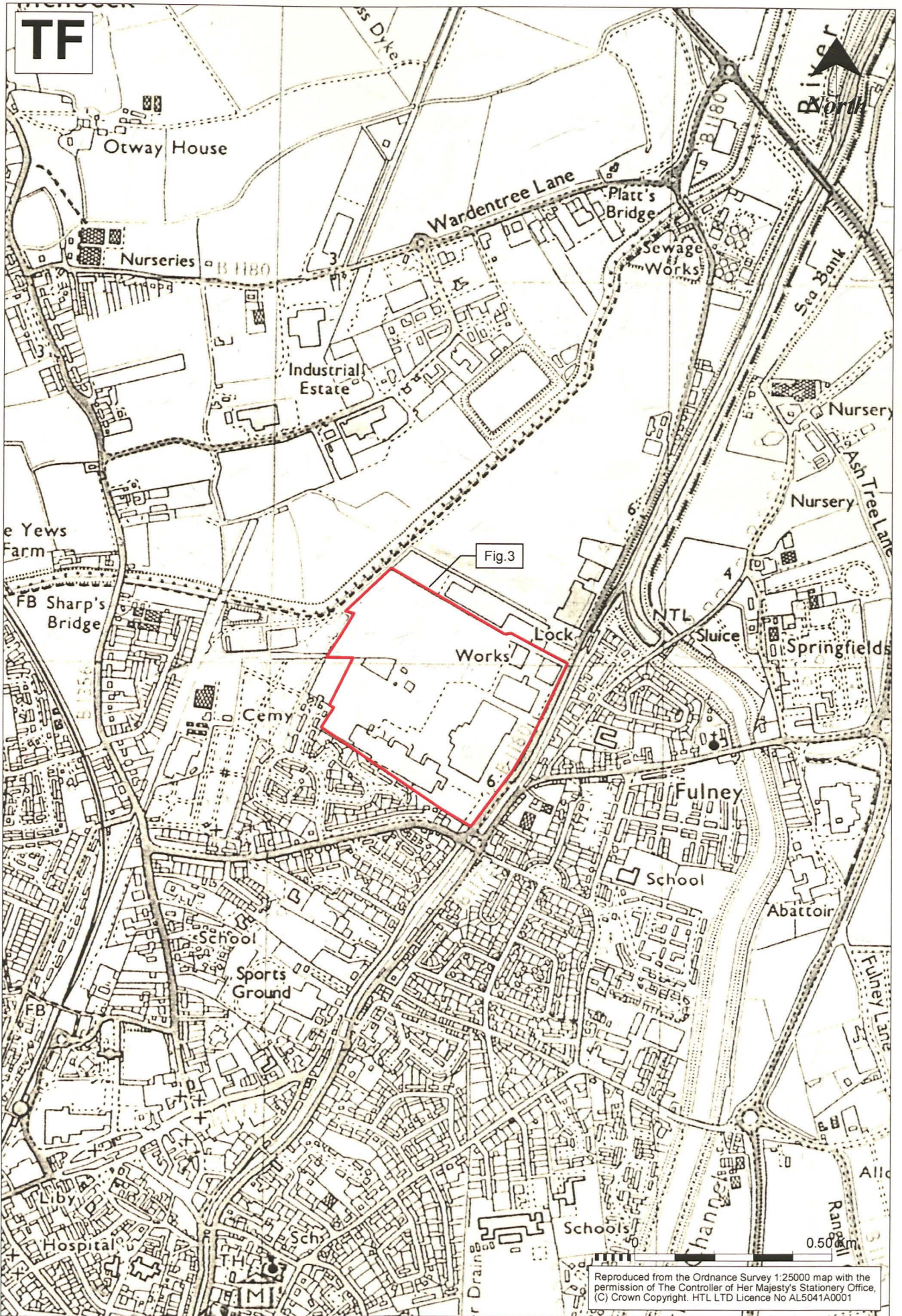


Figure 2 - Site location plan

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Figure 3 - Detailed site plan

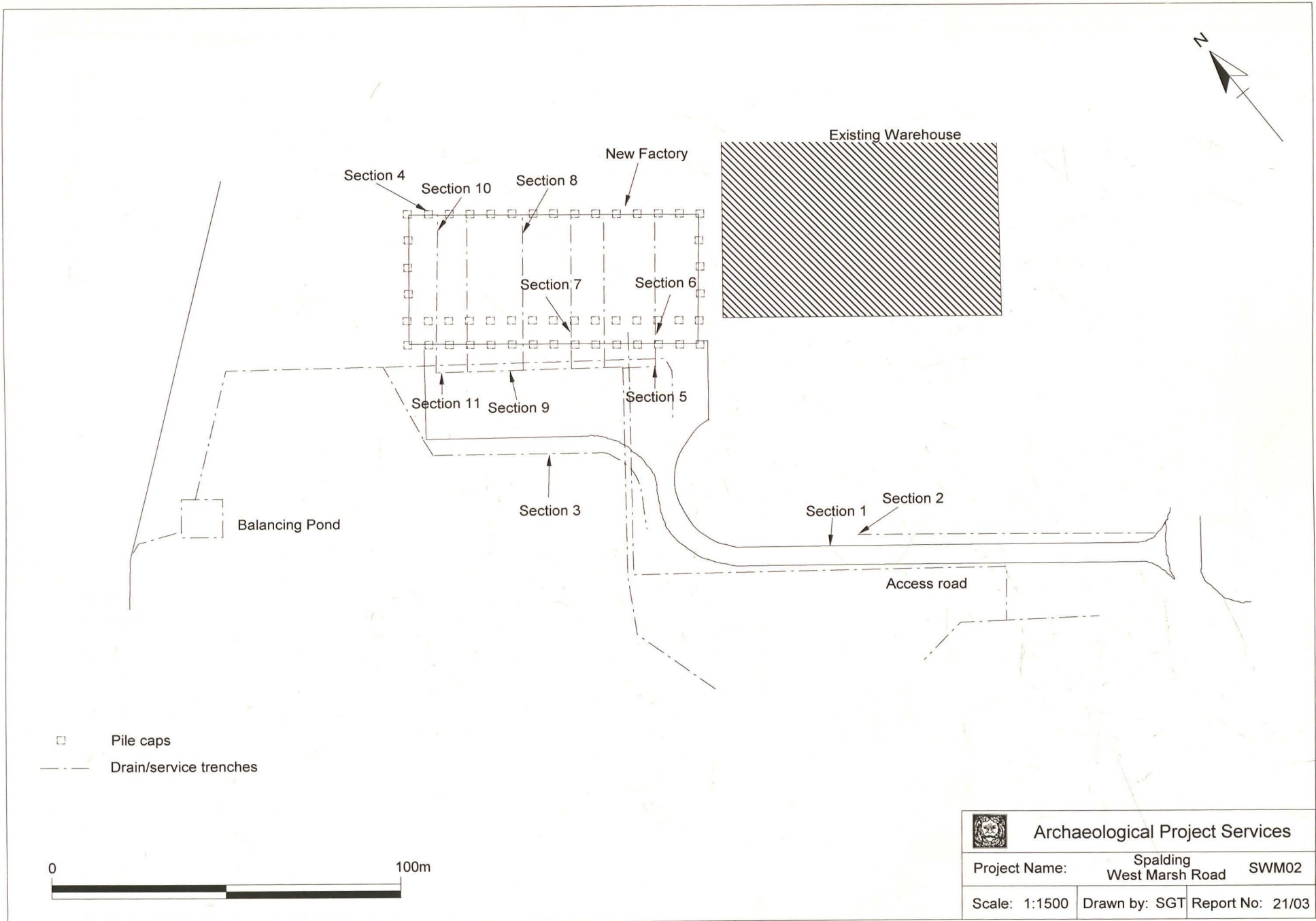
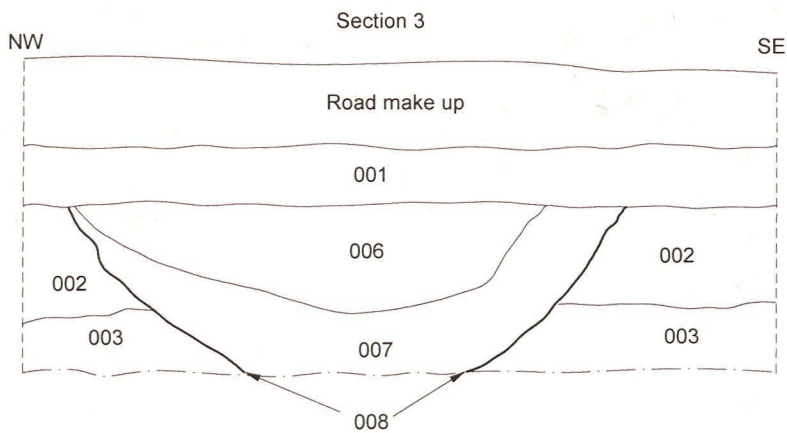
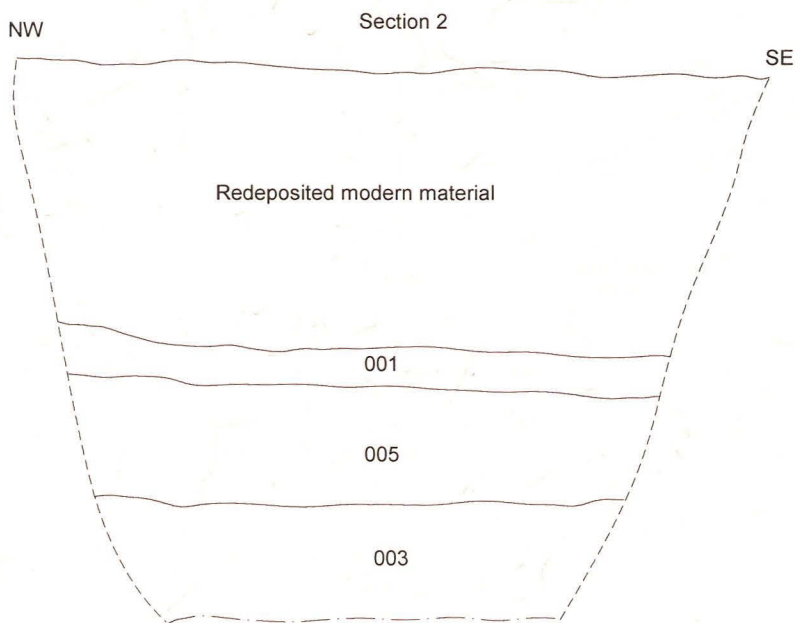
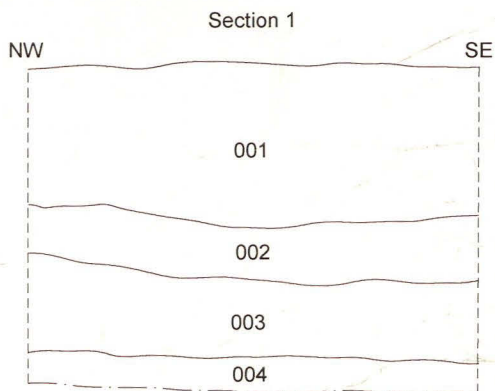


Figure 3a - Plan of monitored groundworks showing section locations



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Archaeological Project Services

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Scale: 1:25 Drawn by:SGT Report No: 21/03

Figure 4 - Section drawings 1 - 3

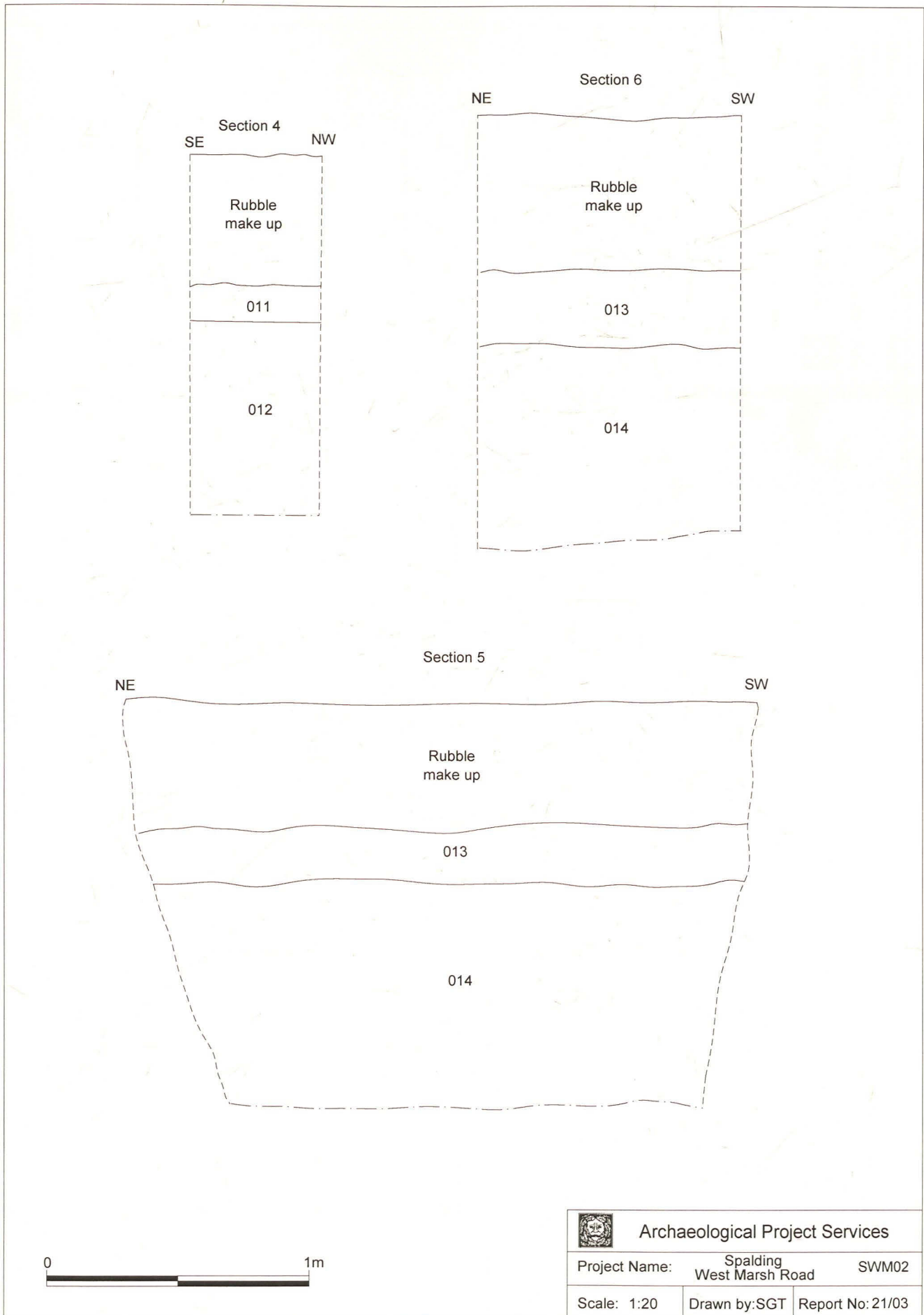
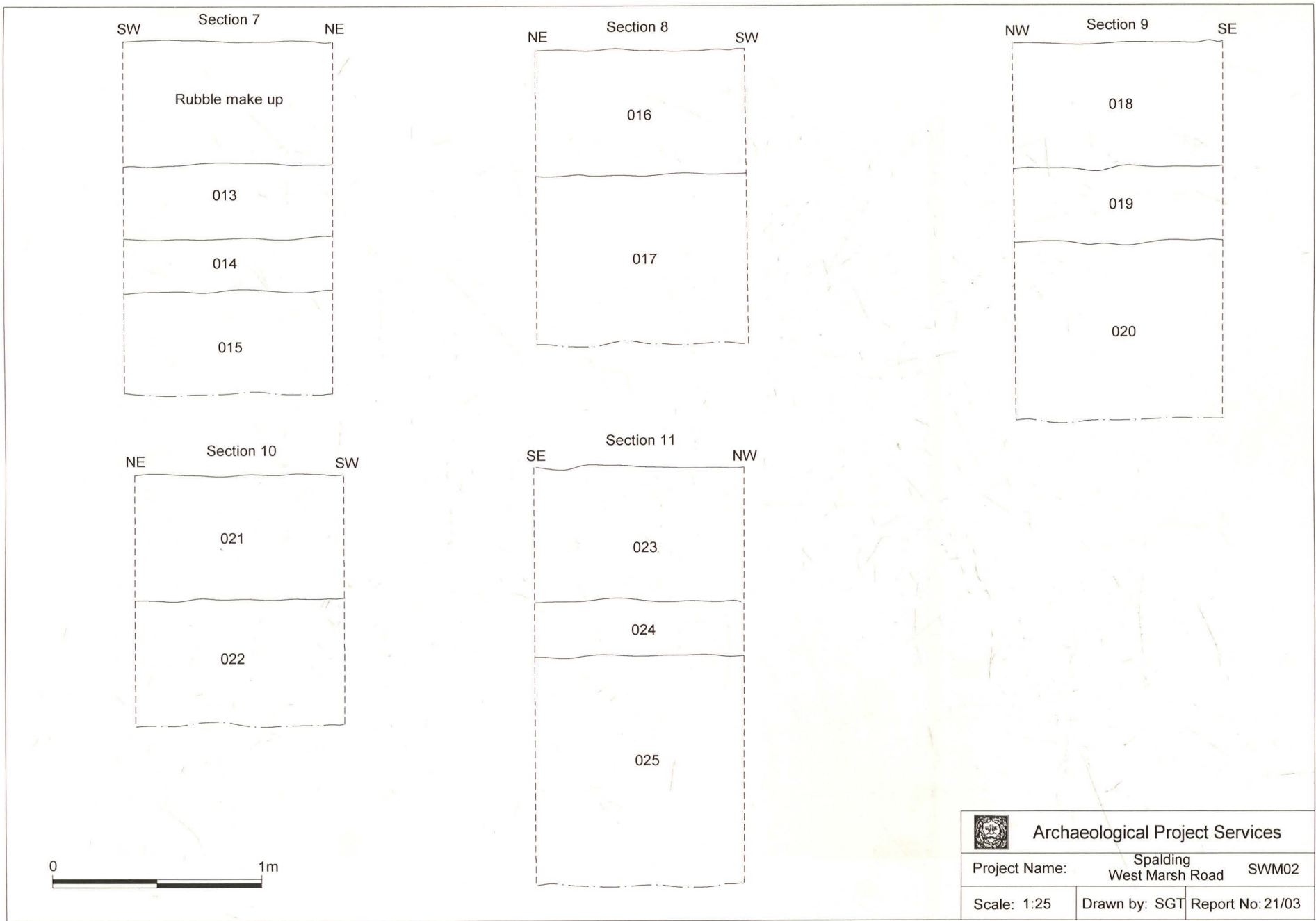


Figure 5 - Section drawings 4 - 6




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Scale: 1:25	Drawn by: SGT	Report No: 21/03

Figure 6 - Section drawings 7 - 11



Plate 1 General view of the development, looking south



Plate 2 View of acces road strip, looking southeast

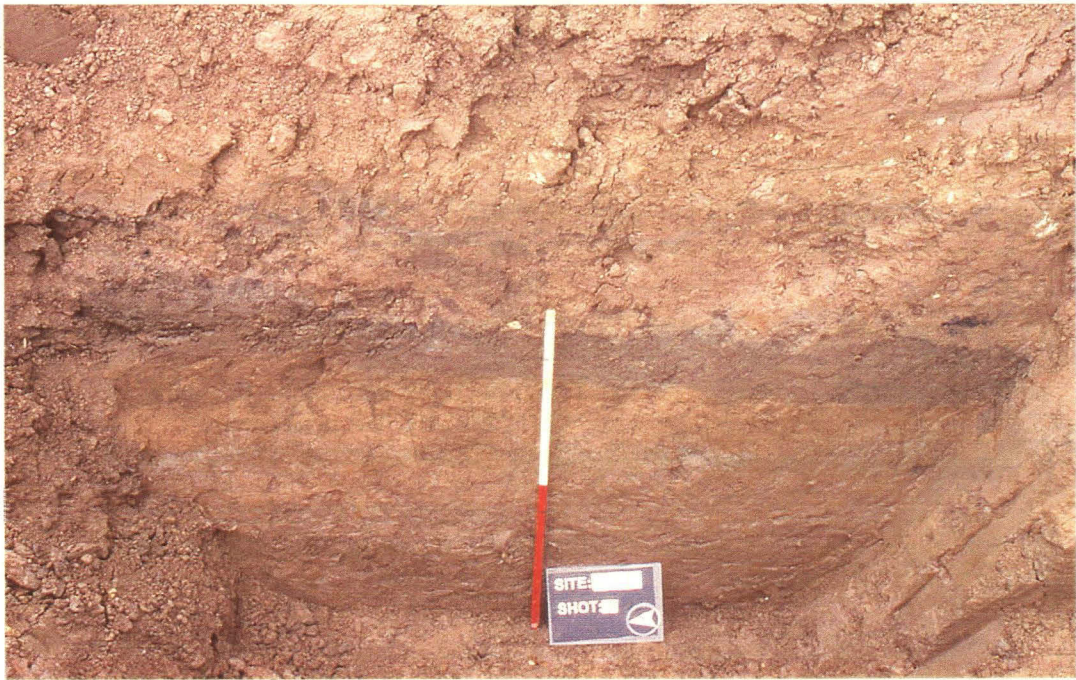


Plate 3 Section 2, looking east



Plate 4 Section 3, showing modern ditch 008, looking northeast

Appendix 1

**LAND AT GEEST FOODS
(PROJECT CERBERUS)
WEST MARSH ROAD
SPALDING
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**Planning Application No. H16/0176/02
National Grid Ref: TF 2535 2415**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR
ARCTICA**

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

JULY 2001

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during development at Geest Foods, West Marsh Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *Evidence of Romano-British occupation, an inhumation of possible Romano-British date and medieval occupation have been found in the vicinity of the proposed development.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological watching brief during groundworks connected with development on land at West Marsh Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 2535 2415.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Spalding is located approximately 23km southwest of Boston and 30km southeast of Sleaford in the South Holland district of Lincolnshire. The works are to take place at Geest Foods site, on the west side of West Marsh Road, approximately 1.3km northeast of Spalding town centre. It is centred on National Grid Reference TF 2535 2415.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (H16/0176/02) was submitted to South Holland District Council for the development of a dips factory. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching-brief during groundworks associated with the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies on fairly flat land at approximately 3m OD. Local soils are likely to be of the Wisbech Series, typically coarse silty calcareous alluvial gley soils developed on marine alluvium.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 West Marsh Road is situated in an area of known archaeological remains. Evidence of Romano-British occupation has been identified in the area, although this generally lies below layers of alluvium. Remains of Romano-British date have been identified in the vicinity, including to the south of the proposed development site and during the excavation of the Coronation Channel, at

levels between 1.3m and 2m OD. A burial found close to the development site, about 1.2m below ground surface, is believed to be Romano-British in date (Archaeological Project Services 1999a and 1999b). An archaeological watching brief undertaken in the vicinity identified a ditch, thought to be of Romano-British date, below alluvial deposits c1m below ground surface (Archaeological Project Services 1999b).

- 6.2 A watching brief, undertaken during construction of the chill store, immediately to the south east of the present development revealed a series of ditches, two of which were dated to the 10th -12th century and 12th - 14th century. These features were sealed below a flood silt deposit believed to be of late medieval or early post medieval date. No evidence of Romano-British features were revealed and it is possible that these may lie buried beneath naturally deposited layers, below a depth of c1.9m OD (Archaeological Project Services 2002).
- 6.3 It is thought likely that the groundworks may disturb or expose archaeological deposits of Romano-British, medieval and later date.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

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

8 SITE OPERATIONS

- 8.1 General considerations
- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
- 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.
- 8.2 Methodology
- 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 8.2.2 It is understood that the factory will be a steel-framed piled construction. The groundworks will include site stripping and excavations for pile caps and service and

drainage trenches (up to 2m deep). Given the nature of the deposits previously encountered at the site particular attention will be given to monitoring deeper excavations, such as service and draining trenches, which may expose features and deposits buried beneath flood silts.

8.2.3 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions.

8.2.4 The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.

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

- Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
- groups of features where their relationship is important

8.2.6 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

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

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

9.2 Stage 2

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

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

9.3 Stage 3

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

9.3.2 This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
- A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; the Senior Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council; South Holland Council Planning Department; and to the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

11 ARCHIVE

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

12 PUBLICATION

12.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be 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.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

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

14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

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

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 15.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.
- 15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post- excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

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

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

Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	V Fryer, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 INSURANCES

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

18 COPYRIGHT

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Specification: Version 1, 11/07/2002

Appendix 2
Context Summary

Context No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	1,2	Compact, dark, greyish brown silty clay, 0.3m deep	Topsoil
002	1	Firm, mid-greyish brown clayey silt, 0.2m thick	Subsoil
003	1,2	Firm, mid-reddish brown clayey silt, containing occasional charcoal flecks and flecks of burnt daub, 0.3m thick	Subsoil
004	1	Firm, light reddish brown sand >0.1m thick	Alluvial deposit
005	2	Firm, light yellowish brown silt, 0.4m thick	Alluvial deposit
006	3	Firm, mid-reddish brown clayey silt	Fill of 008
007	3	Firm, dark greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of 008
008	3	Linear cut, 3.65m wide x 0.55m deep x >0.6m long, NE-SW orientation	Ditch
009	-	Unstratified surface finds	-
010	-	Topsoil finds	-
011	4	Soft, dark brownish grey silty clay containing occasional pebbles, 0.15m thick	Residual topsoil
012	4	Soft, mid-reddish brown silty clay, maximum 0.75m thick	Alluvial deposit
013	5, 6, 7	Firm, yellowish brown silt, 0.2m thick	Alluvial deposit
014	5, 6, 7	Firm, light reddish brown silt, 0.9m thick	Alluvial deposit
015	7	Firm, mid-yellowish brown silt, minimum 0.5m thick	Alluvial deposit
016	8	Compact, yellow limestone rubble, 0.6m thick	Modern hardcore
017	8	Firm, dark yellowish brown clayey silt, >0.8m thick	Alluvial deposit
018	9	Firm, yellowish brown limestone rubble, 0.6m thick	Modern hardcore
019	9	Firm mottled reddish brown and brown silt, 0.35m thick	Alluvial deposit
020	9	Firm, dark grey clayey silt, 0.85m thick	Alluvial deposit
021	10	Compact, yellowish brown limestone rubble, 0.6m thick	Modern hardcore
022	10	Firm, dark greyish brown clayey silt, >0.6m thick	Alluvial deposit
023	11	Compact, yellowish brown limestone rubble, 0.65m thick	Modern hardcore
024	11	Firm, mottled mid and dark brown silt, 0.25m thick	Alluvial deposit
025	11	Firm, dark greyish brown clayey silt, >1.1m thick	Alluvial deposit

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

by 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 5 fragments of pottery weighing 46g was recovered from 3 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, two pieces of glass weighing 10g were collected. No faunal remains were retrieved.

Provenance

The material was recovered from subsoil (003), a ditch fill (007), topsoil (010) and as unstratified material (009).

The earliest pottery was made in moderate proximity to Spalding, at Bourne 15km to the west. One of the later pieces was manufactured at Nottingham, 70km northwest, the others are of uncertain source.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
003	UGRE	Plant pot	1	7	20 th century
007	GLASS	Green bottle glass	2	10	19 th -20 th century
009	BOUA	Bourne A/B ware, abraded	2(link)	21	12 th -14 th century
010	NOTS	Nottingham salt-glazed stoneware, late 18 th century	1	13	19 th -20 th century
	UGRE	Plant pot, 19 th -20 th century	1	5	

Two linking pieces of a single fragment of pottery of 12th-14th century date is the earliest material recovered, though the remainder and bulk of the small assemblage is later, dating from the 19th to 20th century. The medieval pottery could have entered the area as a component of manuring scatter, which would, in turn, suggest the area was agricultural land in the Middle Ages.

The later material reflects use of the area in the 19th and 20th centuries. The plant pots may indicate the area served as a garden or plant nursery.

Condition

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

Documentation

There have been previous archaeological investigations at Spalding, including elsewhere on West Marsh Road, 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

As a small and predominantly recent collection the assemblage is of limited local potential and significance. The medieval pottery is likely to derive from manuring scatter and would tend to suggest that the area was arable land at that period. The absence of slightly later medieval and post-medieval artefacts may indicate that the function of the land changed, perhaps to pasture. Increased exploitation of the land from the 19th century is indicated by the majority of the artefacts being of this period.

References

Slowikowski, A., Nenck, B. and Pearce, J., 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and*

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> [004].
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 5
THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 25 Context records
- 15 Daily record sheets
- 3 Photographic record sheets
- 1 Plan register
- 1 Section drawing register
- 11 Sheets of scale drawings
- 1 Bag of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum
12 Friars Lane
Lincoln
LN2 1HQ

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Lincolnshire City and County Museum Accession Number: LCNCC : 2002.339

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SWM02

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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