

M2/36

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT
CASTLEFIELDS,
PINCHBECK ROAD,
SPALDING,
LINCOLNSHIRE.
(SPRD02)**



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Quality Control
Pinchbeck Road, Spalding SPRD02

Project Coordinator	Gary Taylor
Supervisor	Steve Thomson
Plans Processing	Donix Taylor
Illustration	Mark Thomas
Print	Steve Thomson
Post-excavation Analysis	Steve Thomson
Checked by Project	
Date	

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ON LAND AT
CASTLEFIELDS,
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(SPRD02)**

**Work Undertaken For
Nestwood Homes Developments Limited**

August 2002

Report Compiled by
Steve Thomson BSc (Hons)

National Grid Reference: TF 2485 2334
Planning Reference: H16/0119/01
Cit and County Museum Accession No. 2002.123

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



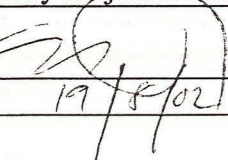
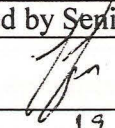
APS Report No. 44/02

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Pinchbeck Road, Spalding SPRD02

Coordinator	Gary Taylor
Supervisor	Steve Thomson & Fiona Walker
Processing	Denise Buckley
Production	Mark Dymond and Steve Thomson
Graphic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Excavation Analyst	Steve Thomson

Approved by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 19/08/02	 Tom Lane
Date:	19-08-02

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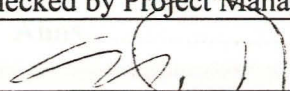
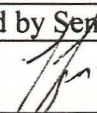
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Project Coordinator	Gary Taylor
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Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Steve Thomson

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
	 Tom Lane
Date: 19/8/02	Date: 19-08-02

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with the construction of two bungalows on land at Castlefields, Pinchbeck Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire. The development lies close to the site of Spalding Castle in one of the medieval manors of the town and near to a site where evidence of Roman occupation has been recovered.

During the course of the investigation, a Romano-British refuse pit and probable briquetage from salt making, a medieval pit, and modern deposits were identified.

The Romano-British pit contained material of both an industrial and domestic nature and suggests settlement in the vicinity, with salt production occurring in proximity to the site. Moreover, an undulating Romano-British landscape is postulated.

A sherd of Romano-British colour coat, medieval and modern pottery was recovered from the site, together with briquetage and animal bone.

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

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Nestwood Homes Developments Limited to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of two bungalows and associated access road on land at Castlefields, Pinchbeck Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application H16/0119/01. The watching brief was carried out on the 27th February to 1st March 2002, in accordance with a specification designed by APS (Appendix 1) and approved by the Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Spalding lies 23km southwest of Boston and 30km southeast of Sleaford in the administrative district of South Holland, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). The site is situated in the northwestern part of Spalding, to the east of Pinchbeck Road (Fig. 2) at approximately 4m OD on a very gentle slope down to the north centred on National Grid Reference TF 2485 2334.

As an urban area the local soils have not been mapped but, on the basis of nearby deposits, are considered to be of the Wisbech Association, coarse silty calcareous soils, or the Wallasea 2 Association, peloalluvial gley soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 338, 361). Both these soils are developed on young marine alluvium, usually salt marsh, tidal creek and river deposits, which overlie a solid geology of Oxford Clay (BGS 1992).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

There is little evidence for prehistoric remains in the Spalding region as the land surface is now buried by later alluvium (peats, silts, clays *etc.*). However, later Iron

Age remains are known from southwest of the town. Similarly, there is sparse evidence for the Romano-British occupation of the vicinity, although cropmarks of roads and settlement indicate that Spalding may have been an important centre during this period.

A watching brief undertaken c. 200m northwest of the development area recorded Romano-British deposits at depths of 1.5m below ground surface (APS forthcoming).

At present no Saxon remains have been found in Spalding. However, Saxon activity has been recognised in place-names. The name Spalding is derived from the Old English group name, *Spaldingas* 'the people of the Spalde'. *Spalde* is the name of a tribe, recorded in the 7th/8th century tribute list known as the Tribal Hideage (Cameron 1998). It has also been documented that although Spalding is believed to be of Saxon origin there are numerous street-names of Danish derivation (Hallam 1954).

Spalding is documented in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and was by this time an important centre having a priory, castle, market as well as resources such as fisheries and salt-pans. The castle is depicted close to the development site on an early 18th century map. Much of the medieval town has vanished under later developments. The present church is medieval and was built in place of an earlier cemetery chapel. Two other chapels are believed to have existed on the east bank of the Welland, although their precise location is not known. There is also documentary evidence for a leper hospital, the Hospital of St Nicholas.

During the 17th and 18th century Spalding remained an important centre, as it was the lowest bridging point of the Welland. It also became a centre for river traffic and in 1743 the Welland was canalised and deepened.

3. AIMS

The aim of the watching brief, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), was to record and interpret archaeological features exposed during the ground disturbance. The objectives were to determine the form, function, spatial arrangement, date and sequence of any archaeological remains.

4. METHODS

Initially, stripping of an access road was undertaken using a ditching bucket. Following this topsoil was removed and footing trenches for two bungalows were excavated using a tracked, 360⁰ mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless 0.65m wide bucket to depths of 0.85m deep. A storm drain was also excavated to the eastern edge of the site, using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothed 800mm wide bucket to a depth of 1.35m.

The exposed sections of the trenches were inspected and hand cleaned at close intervals to identify archaeological remains. The bases of the foundation trenches were selectively hoed clean to reveal features and deposits in plan. Spoil heaps were monitored and searched by trowel to recover artefactual material which may have assisted with the interpretation of the site.

The depth and thickness of each deposit was measured from the ground surface. Each deposit or feature revealed was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at scales of 1:10. Scale and sketch plans of the footings and features were also produced. Recording of the deposits encountered during the watching brief was

undertaken according to standard APS practice.

Records of the deposits and features identified during the watching brief were examined and a stratigraphic matrix produced. 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 brackets.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis, four phases were identified:

- 5.1 Phase 1 - Natural Deposits
- 5.2 Phase 2 - Romano-British Deposits
- 5.3 Phase 3 - Medieval deposits
- 5.4 Phase 4 - Modern Deposits

5.1 Natural Deposits

The earliest deposits encountered during the course of the investigation comprised moderately compact, light reddish yellow silt (008) or firm yellowish brown clayey silt (013), which represented alluvial deposition. Layer (013) displayed signs of lamination towards the base of the foundation trenches. Within the storm drain a sequence of alluvial silts (Fig.5 – Section 3) was identified (018, 019, 020). Layer (019) displayed evidence of gleying.

5.2 Romano-British Deposits

Truncating the natural deposit within Plot 2, (Fig. 4) a linear cut, 2.7m wide and greater than 0.70m long (015) was oriented southwest-northeast and identified as a pit.

The pit was filled with a soft, brownish grey clayey silt (014) containing frequent ash, charcoal and lenses of burnt soil. A sherd of Roman colour coat pottery, burnt bone and fragments of briquetage were recovered from the fill.

Three fragments of probable post-medieval brick or tile were also recovered from (014), though these are likely to have been intrusive, caused by the process of mechanical excavation.

Above the natural silts in the storm drain was a loose, dark grey with red mottling clayey silt (021). The deposit contained frequent charcoal fragments, burnt soil and fired clay and was interpreted as a dump of waste material associated with salt making.

5.3 Medieval Deposits

Cutting the natural in Plot 1, a 1.1m wide, indeterminately shaped probable pit (007) (Fig. 5 - section 1) was revealed. This was filled with a soft, light grey silt containing mussel shells (005). Two sherds of South Lincolnshire shelly ware of 11th – 13th century date were recovered from (005).

5.4 Modern Deposits

Truncating the Phase 3 medieval pit (007) was a linear cut (006) greater than 5m wide and 0.65m long with a north-south orientation (Fig. 5 – section 1). A soft, light greyish brown silt subsoil (004) formed the fill of the cut, which was interpreted as a probable furrow. This subsoil deposit also extended beyond the limits of the furrow.

Also within Plot 1 and apparently cutting the subsoil, was a soft, dark blackish brown silt (009) containing ash, redeposited alluvium and modern rubbish. The deposit was identified as a dumped deposit, possibly backfilled in an old dyke, though

was only revealed in plan and no
ke was visible.

of the road strip and within the
n, a brown clayey sandy silt
(017) representing the subsoil
ied.

e natural in Plot 2 was a linear
ation trench (011) (Fig. 5 -
This was filled with a firm,
clayey silt containing
ceramic building material
(010).

e subsoils in the road strip, Plot
orm drain, and the recent
trench and Roman pit in Plot 2,
able, dark blackish grey silt
(001, 003, 012, 016).

DISCUSSION

natural deposits were represented
silt identified in Plot 1. A
partially laminated alluvial layer
nised in Plot 2. However, this
d been transformed through the
leaching of organic and mineral
d is likely to represent several
episodes and a general subsoil

o-British pit formed Phase 2
nds recovered from the fill of
ere primarily of a domestic
oreover, ash and burnt soil,
with burnt bone within the fill,
est disposal of fire rakings.
efuse pits are unlikely to be
far removed from settlements
ch suggest occupation in the
vicinity.

of briquetage recovered from
o attest to industrial activity in
in the form of salt production.

A dumped deposit containing probable
briquetage fragments, associated with salt
production, provide further evidence of
salt making in the vicinity.

Of particular interest is the depth at which
the Romano-British evidence was
encountered, 0.5m to 0.85m below ground
surface, at approximately 2.5 - 3m OD. A
watching brief elsewhere on Pinchbeck
Road, approximately 200m to the
northwest, recorded Romano-British
deposits from 1.27m OD and may indicate
an undulating Romano-British landscape.

Medieval activity was recorded in Plot 1 in
the form of a possible pit. The nature of
the fill of the pit also suggested a domestic
function, though the degree of truncation
by a later furrow and the limited extent of
excavation provide a caveat to
interpretation.

Modern, Phase 4, deposits were
represented in Plot 2 by a brick wall
foundation trench. No return wall
foundations were visible elsewhere within
the plot and it is likely that the wall would
have formed a western boundary to the
site.

Within Plot 1, a furrow and the probable
backfill of a dyke provided evidence of
later activity on the site, perhaps
suggesting an agricultural use of the land
following the medieval period.

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations were
undertaken at Castlefields, Pinchbeck
Road, Spalding, as the area is
archaeologically sensitive lying in
proximity to Spalding castle and evidence
of Romano-British occupation.

A Romano-British pit with a domestic
function was identified suggesting
settlement in the immediate vicinity with

the deposit was only revealed in plan and no cut for a dyke was visible.

In the area of the road strip and within the storm drain, a brown clayey sandy silt (002) and (017) representing the subsoil was identified.

Cutting the natural in Plot 2 was a linear wall foundation trench (011) (Fig. 5 – section 2). This was filled with a firm, mid-brown clayey silt containing occasional ceramic building material fragments (010).

Sealing the subsoils in the road strip, Plot 1 and storm drain, and the recent foundation trench and Roman pit in Plot 2, was a friable, dark blackish grey silt topsoil (001, 003, 012, 016).

6. DISCUSSION

Phase 1, Natural deposits were represented by alluvial silt identified in Plot 1. A similar, partially laminated alluvial layer was recognised in Plot 2. However, this deposit had been transformed through the process of leaching of organic and mineral content and is likely to represent several flooding episodes and a general subsoil build up.

A Romano-British pit formed Phase 2 activity. Finds recovered from the fill of the pit were primarily of a domestic nature. Moreover, ash and burnt soil, combined with burnt bone within the fill, may suggest disposal of fire rakings. Domestic refuse pits are unlikely to be particularly far removed from settlements and as such suggest occupation in the immediate vicinity.

Fragments of briquetage recovered from the pit also attest to industrial activity in the vicinity in the form of salt production.

A dumped deposit containing probable briquetage fragments, associated with salt production, provide further evidence of salt making in the vicinity.

Of particular interest is the depth at which the Romano-British evidence was encountered, 0.5m to 0.85m below ground surface, at approximately 2.5 - 3m OD. A watching brief elsewhere on Pinchbeck Road, approximately 200m to the northwest, recorded Romano-British deposits from 1.27m OD and may indicate an undulating Romano-British landscape.

Medieval activity was recorded in Plot 1 in the form of a possible pit. The nature of the fill of the pit also suggested a domestic function, though the degree of truncation by a later furrow and the limited extent of excavation provide a caveat to interpretation.

Modern, Phase 4, deposits were represented in Plot 2 by a brick wall foundation trench. No return wall foundations were visible elsewhere within the plot and it is likely that the wall would have formed a western boundary to the site.

Within Plot 1, a furrow and the probable backfill of a dyke provided evidence of later activity on the site, perhaps suggesting an agricultural use of the land following the medieval period.

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Castlefields, Pinchbeck Road, Spalding, as the area is archaeologically sensitive lying in proximity to Spalding castle and evidence of Romano-British occupation.

A Romano-British pit with a domestic function was identified suggesting settlement in the immediate vicinity with

salt making also occurring in proximity to the development site. Furthermore the level from which finds were recovered contrasts with previous investigations suggesting the possibility of an undulating Romano-British landscape.

Medieval, domestic, occupation was also evidenced by a probable refuse pit. Later activity appeared to suggest agricultural use of the land before modern development.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Nestwood Homes Developments Limited who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. Gary Taylor coordinated the work and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly permitted access to parish files and the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

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10. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

OD Ordnance Datum (height above sea level)

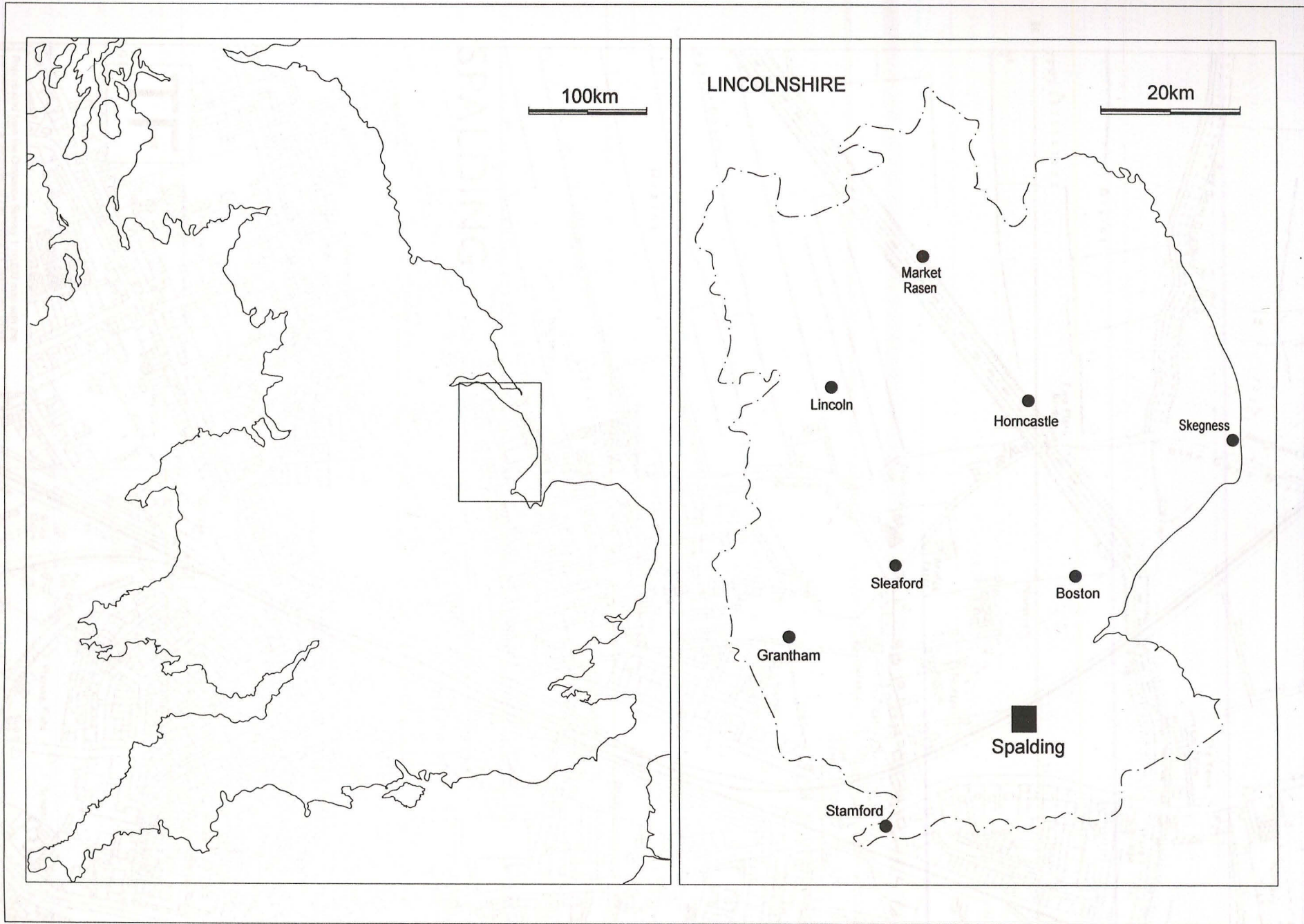
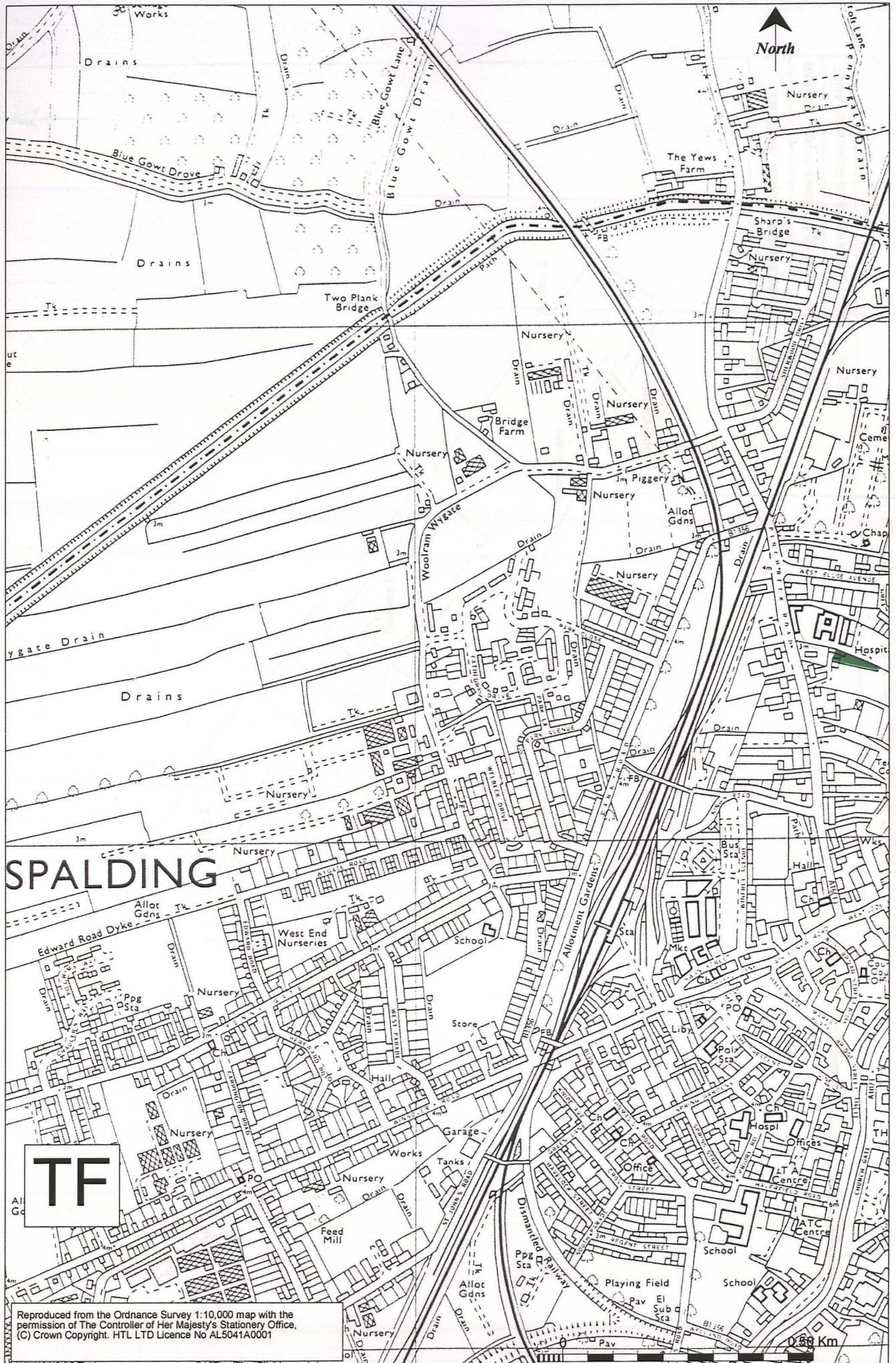
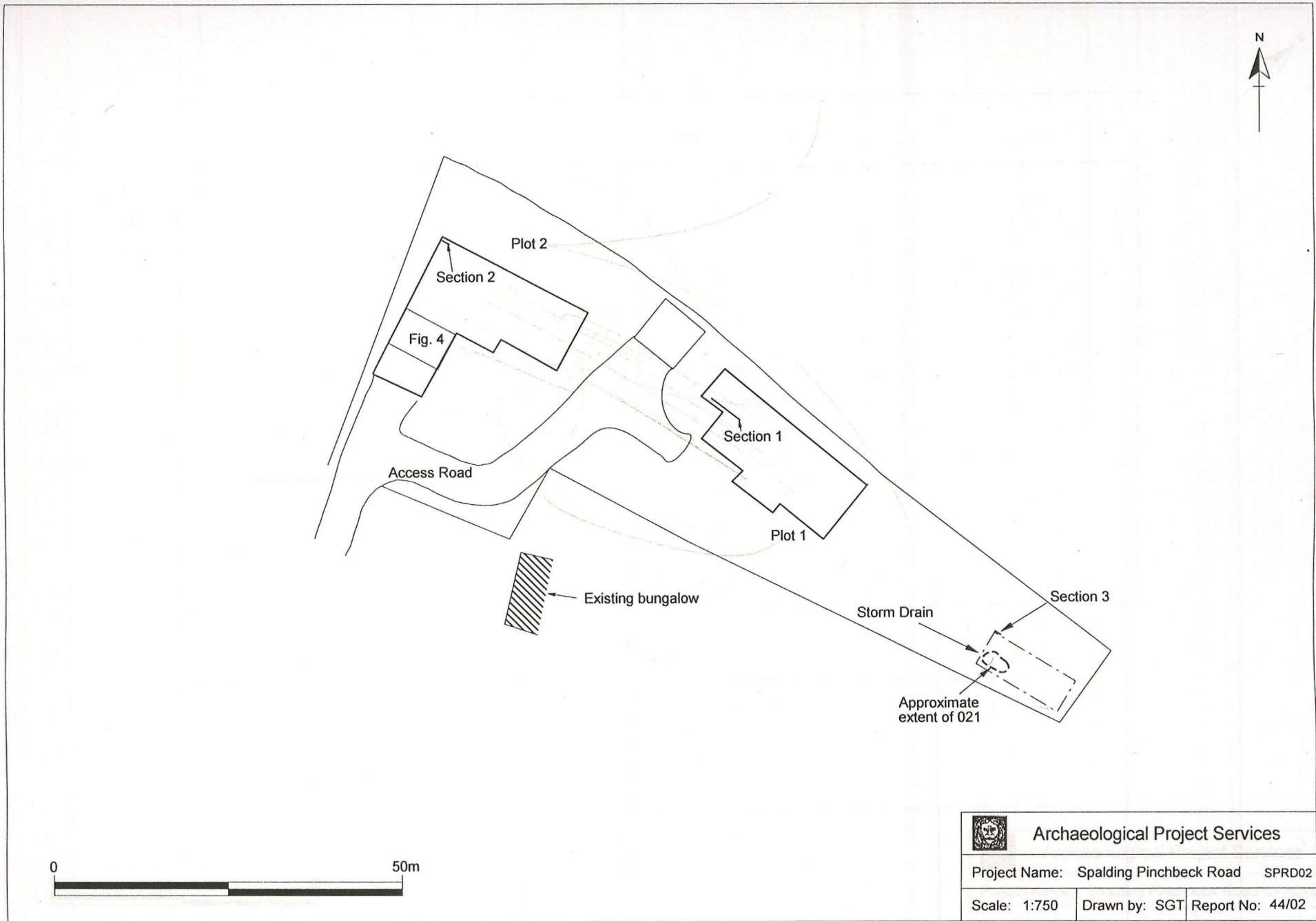


Figure 1: General Location Plan



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Figure 2 Site location plan




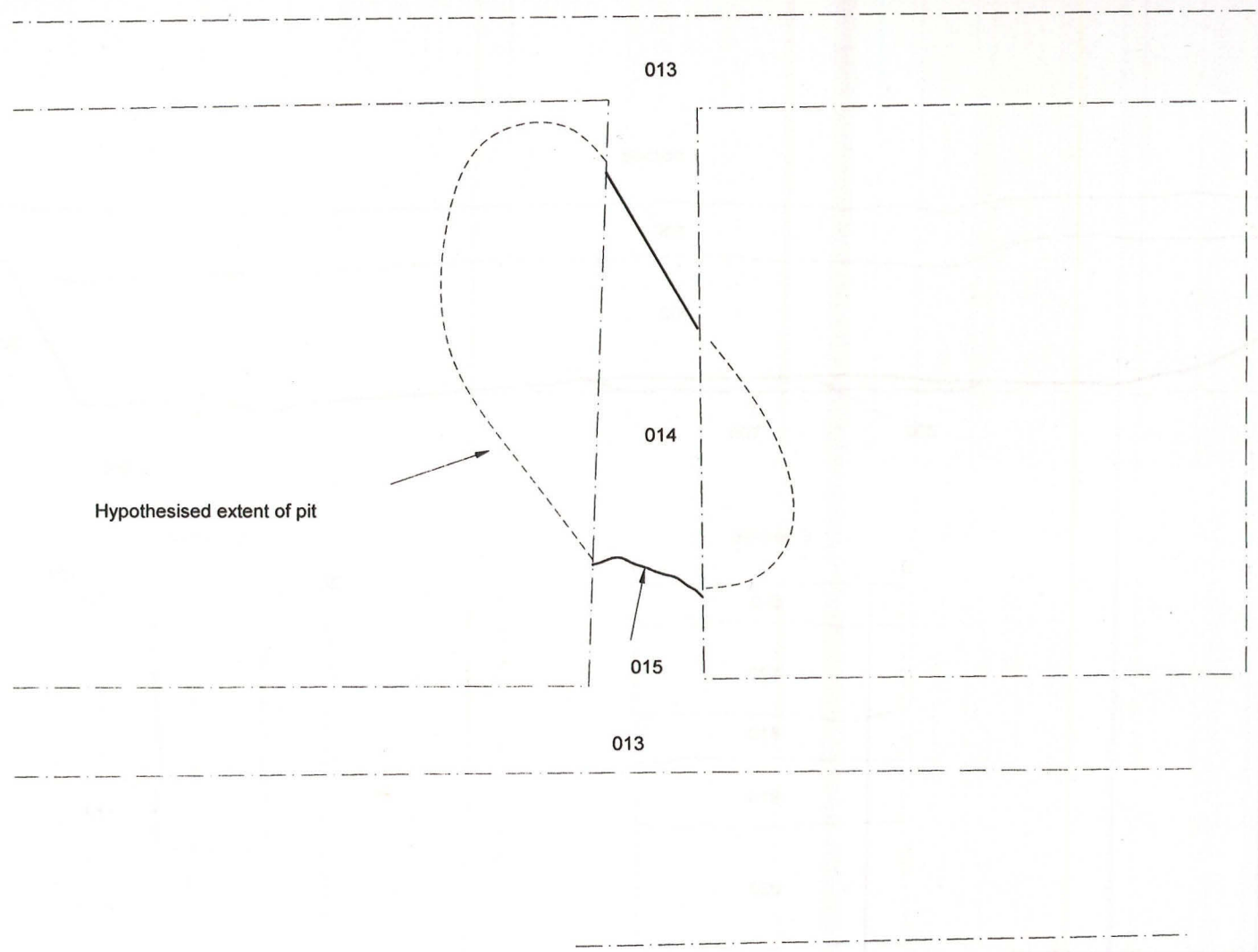
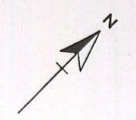
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Figure 3 - Detailed site plan showing section locations




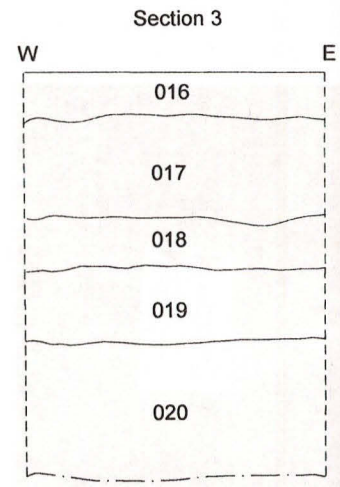
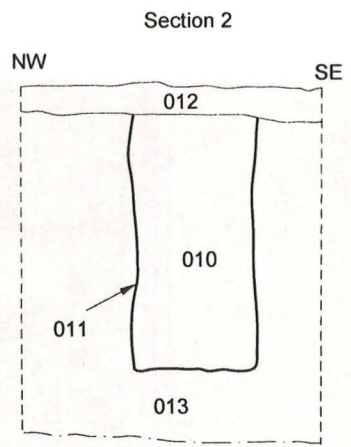
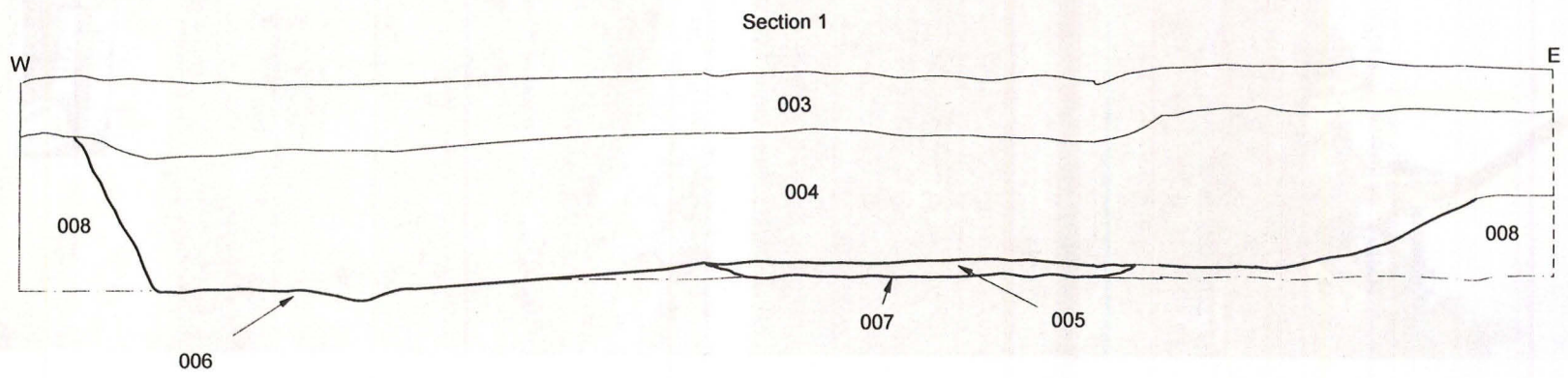
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Figure 4 - Plot 2 Pit cut 015




 Archaeological Project Services		
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Scale: 1:25	Drawn by: SGT	Report No: 44/02

Figure 5 - Section drawings

Plate 1 View of access road stripping in progress, looking north



Plate 2 Pit (015), looking east



Plate 3 Section 2, looking north

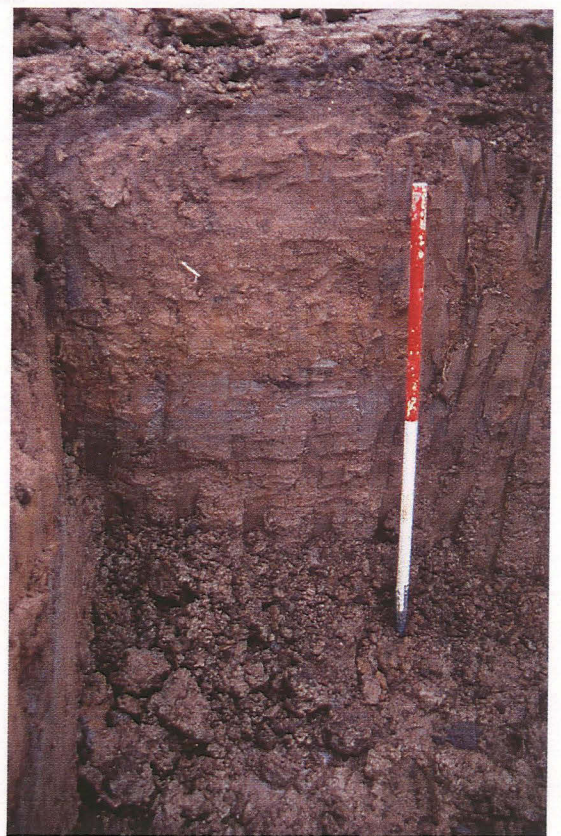


Plate 4 Section 3, looking north

Appendix 1

SUMMARY

1.1 A watching brief is required during construction of a dwelling on land at Castlefields, Pinchbeck Road, Spalding.

1.2 The dwelling is located on the site of Spalding Castle, which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The site is also a Grade II Listed Building. The archaeological features associated with the development of the site are expected to be reported by a watching brief.

SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 This document specifies the requirements for an archaeological watching brief to be carried out on the site of Castlefields, Pinchbeck Road, Spalding.

2.2 The document is intended for the following purposes:

**PREPARED FOR
NESTWOOD HOMES DEVELOPMENTS LTD**

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

DECEMBER 2001

3 THE DEVELOPMENT

3.1 The development is located on the site of Spalding Castle, which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The site is also a Grade II Listed Building. The archaeological features associated with the development of the site are expected to be reported by a watching brief.

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of a dwelling on land at Castlefields, Pinchbeck Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The development lies close to the site of Spalding Castle in one of the medieval manors of the town and near to a site where evidence of Roman occupation has been recovered.*
- 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 investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during development on land at Castlefields, Pinchbeck Road, Spalding.
- 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 lies 23km southwest of Boston in the fenlands of south Lincolnshire. The site is situated in the northwestern part of Spalding, to the east of Pinchbeck Road.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (H16/0119/01) was submitted to South Holland District Council for the construction of a single dwelling with garage. The application is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies in the northwestern part of the town at approximately 4m OD on a very gentle slope down to the north. Local soils have not been mapped as the site lies in an urban area. The surrounding soils comprise the Wallasea 2 Association, peloalluvium 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).

6 THE ARCHAEOLOGY

- 6.1 The development is located in the area of Spalding Castle, built in the 11th century and the focus of the manor of Ivo Taillebois. Investigations during development on land c. 200m to the south

revealed no evidence for the castle, but identified evidence of Roman occupation buried by later flood silts. Investigations further to the south on the north side of Westlode Street revealed evidence of flooding from the River Westlode, and indications of medieval occupation of 10th-14th century date (Heritage Lincolnshire 1992).

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 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

8.2.4.1 The site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.

8.2.4.2 groups of features where their relationship is important

8.2.5 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:

9.3.2.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.

9.3.2.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.

9.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.

9.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.

9.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the watching brief.

9.3.2.6 A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.

9.3.2.7 Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

9.3.2.8 Sections of the archaeological features.

9.3.2.9 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.

9.3.2.10 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

9.3.2.11 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

10.1 Copies of the evaluation report will be sent to: the client, the Archaeological Officer, Lincolnshire County Council; South Holland District Council Planning Department; and the Lincolnshire County 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 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 County Archaeological Officer. They will be given notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

14 **VARIATIONS**

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

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 principal 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 - 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

18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by

Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* and may result in legal action.

- 18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

19 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Heritage Lincolnshire, 1992 *Archaeological Evaluation at Westlode Street, Spalding, Lincolnshire*

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

Specification: Version 1, 12th December 2001

Appendix 2

Context Summary

Context No.	Plot	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	Road	-	Loose, dark brown clayey silt containing frequent brick, tile, coal, charcoal and roots and occasional gravel. 0.35m thick	Topsoil
002	Road	-	Loose, mid-brown clayey sand silt, containing occasional ceramic building material fragments, moderate coal and charcoal fragments and occasional stones	Subsoil
003	1	1	Friable, dark blackish grey silt containing occasional brick and stone, 0.20m thick	Topsoil
004	1	1	Soft, light greyish brown silt, 0.35m thick	Subsoil
005	1	1	Soft, light grey silt containing occasional mussel shells, 0.30m thick	Fill of 007
006	1	1	Linear cut, 5m wide, >0.65mlong, North-south orientation	Possible furrow
007	1	1	Indeterminately shaped cut, 1.1m wide, minimum 30mm deep, flat base	Possible pit
008	1	1	Moderately compact, light reddish yellow silt	Alluvial deposit
009	1	-	Soft dark blackish brown silt containing ash, redeposited alluvium and modern rubbish	Dumped deposit – probable backfill in a dyke
010	2	2	Firm, mid-brown clayey silt containing occasional ceramic building material fragments and roots, 0.63m deep x 0.29m wide.	Fill of 011
011	2	2	Linear cut, 0.63m deep, 0.29m wide > 0.65m long, North-south orientation, vertical sides, flat base	Wall foundation cut
012	2	2	Loose, dark brown clayey silt containing frequent brick, tile, coal, charcoal and roots and occasional gravel. 0.35m thick	Topsoil – same as 001
013	2	2	Firm, light yellowish brown clayey silt containing frequent roots and occasional ceramic building material fragments, >0.78m thick	Transformed alluvial deposit
014	2	-	Soft, brownish grey clayey silt containing frequent ash, charcoal, patches of burnt soil, >0.25m thick	Fill of 015
015	2	-	Linear cut, 2.7m wide East-west, 0.70m North south, >0.25m deep, southwest-northeast orientation, steep sided	Pit
016	Storm	3	Loose, dark brown clayey silt containing frequent brick, tile, coal, charcoal and	Topsoil

	Drain		roots and occasional gravel. 0.35m thick	
017	Storm drain	3	Loose, mid-brown clayey sand silt, containing occasional ceramic building material fragments, moderate coal and charcoal fragments and occasional stones	Subsoil
018	Store drain	3	Soft, brownish yellow silt and fine sand	Alluvial deposit
019	Storm drain	3	Firm, light bluish grey clayey silt, 0.25m thick	Alluvial deposit
020	Storm drain	3	Firm, light whitish brown, silt and fine sand >0.40m thick	Alluvial deposit
021	Storm drain	-	Loose, dark grey with red mottling, clayey silt, containing frequent fired clay, burnt soil and charcoal fragments	Dumped deposit

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

*by Rachael Hall, Hilary Healey,
James Rackham 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 18 fragments of pottery weighing 672g and representing 14 vessels was recovered from 6 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, other artefacts, clay pipe, glass, brick and fired clay, comprising 28 items weighing a total of 369g, were retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

Provenance

The material was recovered from topsoil (001, 003, 012), subsoil (002), pit fills (005, 014), ditch fill (009) and a dumped deposit (021).

Most of the pottery was probably manufactured in Staffordshire, though the earlier pieces were made in moderate proximity to Spalding, in the Nene Valley near Peterborough, 30km to the southwest, and probably in the area of Bourne 15km to the west.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

A single fragment of pottery of Roman date is the earliest material recovered, and there are fragments of medieval pottery. However, the majority of the assemblage is of the later, post-medieval period, dating from the 17th to 20th centuries.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	EMOD	White glazed tableware, impressed maker's mark BOOTH'S, 19 th -early 20 th century	4(link)	155g	19 th -early 20 th century
	EMOD	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, separate vessels, 19 th century	2	9g	
	EMOD	White and yellow glazed tableware, impressed maker's mark GREEN &[, 19 th -early 20 th century	1	13g	
002	EMOD	White glazed tableware, 19 th century	1	8g	19 th century
	STSL	Staffordshire slipware, 18 th century	1	11g	
	MP	Midlands Purple ware, butterpot, 17 th century	1	23g	
003	EMOD	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, separate vessels, 19 th -early 20 th century	2	10g	20 th century
	EMOD	Black glazed tableware, 20 th century	1	7g	
005	SLST	South Lincs. shelly ware, encrusted internally, no link but same vessel	2	17g	11 th -13 th century

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
009	EMOD	White glazed tableware, 19 th -early 20 th century	1	327g	19 th -20 th century
	EMOD	Plant pot, 19 th -early 20 th century	1	79g	
014	NVCC	Nene Valley colour-coated ware, spouted flagon	1	13g	4 th century

A single piece of Romano-British pottery was recovered. This is part of the tubular spout of a flagon, Howe *et al.*'s form 67 (Howe *et al.*, nd (1980), 82-3).

Two vessels have impressed maker's marks noting manufacture by firms called 'Booths' and 'Green'. However, there were numerous 19th century and later pottery making establishments of these names and the specific firms have not been identified (Cushion 1983).

Table 2: Other Finds

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	Clay pipe	Stems, bore 6/64"	2	6g	17 th century
002	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 5/64", 18 th century	1	3g	18 th century
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 7/64", 17 th century	1	1g	
	Glass	Fragment of green wine bottle	1	7g	
009	Glass	Fragment of colourless ribbed bottle	1	1g	19 th century
010	CBM	Handmade brick	2(link)	146g	Post-medieval
012	Glass	Blue bottle stopper with colourless mould decoration around base	1	38g	19 th century
014	CBM	Fired clay	18	161g	
	Clinker	Clinker	1	1g	

Note: CBM = Ceramic Building Material

Table 3: Faunal Remains

Context	Bone	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
014	Rib	Cattle-size	2	10g	
	Tooth	Sheep	1	4g	
	Occipital condyle	Unidentified (smaller than cattle)	3	2g	Calcined
	Shell	Mussel	1	1g	
021	Long bone fragments	Cattle-size	2	6g	

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, including in moderately close proximity to the present site, 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 majority of the assemblage is of late post-medieval, 18th-20th century, date and is of limited local potential but

does reflect activity on site at this time. Additionally, the very limited quantity of artefacts dating before the post-medieval period suggests that archaeological deposits prior to the 18th century were not disturbed by the development, or do not occur in the area. Due to the small amount recovered, the medieval material is also of limited local potential but suggests the possibility of other medieval remains in the proximity or at greater depth.

Although only a single artefact, the Romano-British pottery fragment is of high local or even regional significance and potential. This piece contributes to the evidence of an assemblage of Roman pottery recovered previously elsewhere on Pinchbeck Road, Spalding. These items provide proof of Romano-British settlement in Spalding town, specifically the area of Pinchbeck Road. Although Romano-British occupation of Spalding has been suspected, the items from the present and previous investigations on Pinchbeck Road have provided confirmation of this, though the nature of settlement is still not fully understood.

References

Cushion, J. P., 1983 *Pocket Book of British Ceramic Marks* (3rd ed) Faber and Faber

Howe, M. D., Perrin, J. R. and Mackreth, D. F., nd (1980), *Roman Pottery from the Nene Valley: A Guide*, Peterborough City Museum Occasional Paper no. 2

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

Appendix 4

SPRD 02 – Fired Clay

By Tom Lane

Fired Clay (all Context 014)

3 x fragments of probable post medieval brick Total weight 51g

3 x fragments of amorphous fired clay. V.silty fabric. Light brown colour. Total weight 16g

12 x fragments fired clay. Total weight 94g. Light reddish brown colour. Sandy silty fabric with organic inclusions. Three pieces have smoothed faces. One wedge-shaped piece has two small cuts on the conjoining edge. One fragment has two smoothed faces occurring at 90°, while the third piece has one smoothed face.

Aside from the three probable post medieval pieces the remainder has many characteristics of briquetage. The collection is too small overall to confirm saltmaking as the true function of the material but such an interpretation is likely. If so the date is likely to be Late Iron Age or Roman.

Appendix 5

GLOSSARY

Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original cut is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the cut are referred to as its fill(s).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Neolithic	The New Stone Age period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1 st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 6

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

21	Context records
5	Sheet of Scale drawings
1	Photographic record
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Bag of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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

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

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number: 2002.123

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SPRD02

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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