

EL  
JB

M3/27

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EXCAVATION ON LAND BETWEEN  
9 AND 15 CHURCH STREET  
SPALDING  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(SCS03)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES

EVENT: L15822

INTERVENTION: L19910

EXCAVATION: L19911

PRN: 23604 POST MEDIEVAL

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EXCAVATION ON LAND BETWEEN  
9 AND 15 CHURCH STREET  
SPALDING  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(SCS03)**

Work Undertaken For  
R. K. Wilson Builders

December 2003

Report Compiled by  
Mark Peachey BA

National Grid Reference: TF 24812249  
Planning Application No. H16/0341/01  
LCNCC Accession Number 2003.283

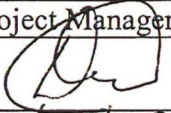
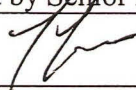
A.P.S. Report No. 187/03

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**



## Quality Control

Project Coordinator	Dale Trimble
Supervisor	Mark Peachey
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Mark Dymond & Mark Peachey
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Mark Peachey

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
Dale Trimble 	 Tom Lane
Date: 17/12/03	Date: 17-12-03

## CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Plates

<b>1.</b>	<b>SUMMARY</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>2.</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>1</b>
2.1	Definition of an Excavation .....	1
2.2	Planning Background .....	1
2.3	Topography and Geology .....	1
2.4	Archaeological Setting .....	2
<b>3.</b>	<b>AIMS</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>METHODS</b> .....	<b>3</b>
4.1	Watching Brief .....	3
4.2	Excavation .....	3
4.3	Post-excavation .....	4
<b>5.</b>	<b>RESULTS</b> .....	<b>4</b>
5.1	Description of the results.....	4
<b>5.2</b>	<b>House Trench</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>5.3</b>	<b>Garage Trench</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>6.</b>	<b>DISCUSSION</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>6.1</b>	<b>House Trench</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>6.2</b>	<b>Garage Trench</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>7.</b>	<b>CONCLUSIONS</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>8.</b>	<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>9.</b>	<b>PERSONNEL</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>10.</b>	<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>11.</b>	<b>ABBREVIATIONS</b> .....	<b>7</b>

## Appendices

1	Project Specification
2	Context Summary
3	The Finds, by Paul Cope-Faulkner, Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor
4	Glossary
5	The Archive

### List of Figures

- Figure 1 General location map
- Figure 2 Area of Investigation
- Figure 3 House and Garage Plot Location Plan
- Figure 4 Grundy's Map of Spalding 1732 showing site location
- Figure 5 Plan of house trench
- Figure 6 Plan of house trench showing sondage
- Figure 7 South facing section of house trench (section 4)
- Figure 8 West facing section of house trench (section 5)
- Figure 9 Sections 6-7
- Figure 10 Plan of garage trench

### List of Plates

- Plate 1 General view of site from Church Street looking south
- Plate 2 General view of house trench (west side) looking north
- Plate 3 General view of house trench (east side) looking north
- Plate 4 Detail of section 4 showing ditch [023], looking north
- Plate 5 Section 6, looking east
- Plate 6 Section 7, looking northeast

## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological excavation was undertaken on land between 9 and 15 Church Street, Spalding. The site lies within the historic core of Spalding, immediately north of the medieval parish church of SS Nicholas and Mary. Documentary sources indicate that a Norman burial chapel preceded the church and eighteenth century cartographic sources depict buildings fronting onto Church Street in this area.*

*An earlier evaluation on the site revealed medieval deposits and a sherd of early-middle Saxon pottery. Walls and foundation trenches from the post-medieval period were also discovered overlying the medieval deposits. Evidence of medieval and post-medieval domestic occupation has been revealed during other previous archaeological evaluations in the area. On this site concrete rafts were to be employed in order to avoid disturbance to the medieval deposits.*

*Archaeological deposits recorded during this investigation include post-medieval flood deposits, a 17<sup>th</sup> century dumped deposit and a ditch containing abundant burnt material suggesting a house fire in the vicinity during the 17<sup>th</sup> century.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of an Excavation

An archaeological excavation is defined as:

*'a programme of controlled intrusive fieldwork with defined research objectives which examines, records and interprets archaeological deposits, features and structures and, as appropriate, retrieves artefacts, ecofacts and other remains within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. The records made and objects gathered during*

*the fieldwork are studied and the results of that study published in detail appropriate to the project design' (IFA 1999).*

### 2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological evaluation of the site demonstrated the survival of medieval and post-medieval deposits at depths below 1m, beneath a series of later layers. Planning permission (Application No. H16/0341/01) for the development of a new house and garage on the site was subject to a condition requiring the implementation of a scheme of archaeological works. This comprised a watching brief on the demolition of a garage, followed by excavation of the footprint of the house and new garage. The buildings were to be constructed on concrete rafts rather than piles in order to avoid disturbance of medieval and post-medieval archaeological deposits. Any archaeological deposits encountered within the areas disturbed by the rafts would be subject to full archaeological recording.

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by R. K. Wilson Builders to undertake the archaeological excavation of the two areas of the site in accordance with a specification prepared by APS (Appendix 1) and approved by the Senior Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council. The work was undertaken between the 17<sup>th</sup> September and 19<sup>th</sup> November 2003.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Spalding is situated 23km southwest of Boston, and 30km southeast of Sleaford, in South Holland District, in the Fenland of south Lincolnshire (Figure 1). Church Street is located off Spalding High Street, on the east bank of the River Welland, approximately 200m east of the Market Place (Figs. 2, 4).

The site comprises a plot of land of approximately 0.15 hectares, located at National Grid Reference TF 2481 2249 (Figure 2, Plate 1). The local ground surface is generally level, and lies at approximately 5m OD. As the site is in an urban environment, local soils have not been mapped in any satisfactory detail. However, the local soils are likely to be of the Wisbech Series typically coarse silty calcareous alluvial gley soils developed over marine alluvium (Robson 1990, 36). Such soils overlie a solid geology of Oxford Clay (British Geological Survey 1992).

## 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Evidence of prehistoric settlement in the Spalding region is sparse. Two stone axe hammers were documented in 1733 (SMR TF 22 S.E. 7), but no information concerning their provenance was recorded. Any Neolithic deposits in the Spalding area are deeply buried beneath *c.* 5m of peat, clay and silt indicating that the hammers may not be of local origin.

Cropmarks indicative of Romano-British domestic occupation are present on the outskirts of the town and pottery of this period has been recovered approximately 500 metres south of the investigation area, and also slightly closer on Pinchbeck Road some 400m to the north (S. Thomson *pers comm*)

The first historical reference to Spalding occurs in the Tribal Hideage of the 7<sup>th</sup> century, wherein a tribe known as the *Spaldas* is mentioned. The place-name is derived from the Old English *Spaldingas*, 'descendants of *Spaldas*' (Ekwall 1974, 432). However, the first account of the town itself occurred in a charter to the monks of Crowland, written by King Ethelbald in AD 716 (Clark 1978). Although the name of Spalding is of Saxon origin, numerous street-names in the town

are of Scandinavian derivation (Hallam 1954, 8).

Land in Spalding had purportedly been given to Crowland Abbey by Thorold of Buckenhale, Sheriff of Lincoln, in 1051. Funds were provided to construct a chapel, and for six brethren to maintain it (Page 1988, 118). The lands passed to Ivo Taillebois, the nephew of William the Conqueror, who forced the Crowland monks out of the town and subsequently invited the abbot of St. Nicholas of Angers to construct a monastery in its place (*ibid*, 119).

The Domesday Book records that Spalding was owned principally by Ivo Taillebois, but some land belonged to Crowland Abbey and Guy of Craon (Foster & Longley 1976). Previous research suggests that the investigation site is located in land that formed Guy of Craon's holding (Glenn & Taylor, 1999, 2). The existence in Spalding of a market, six fisheries, salt-pans, and a wood of alders, is also mentioned in the Domesday Book. The economy of Spalding has largely been dependent on the River Welland, as the town was the nearest port with trade routes to the southwest of Lincolnshire. Fishing and the processing of salt were important elements of the local economy through the medieval era. The river required maintenance resulting in the canalisation and deepening of the course in 1743. This was one of many engineering and drainage schemes undertaken during the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries that led to increasing local prosperity in the 18<sup>th</sup> century (Wright, 1973). This prosperity is indicated by the construction of several large buildings on the High Street, including Yew Lodge, Holland House, and the Gamlyn's Almshouses.

The site is located immediately north of the parish church of SS Nicholas and Mary, which was constructed in the fourteenth century. Documentary

references suggest that a Norman burial chapel was in existence on the site prior to the church but its exact location is not known. Grundy's map of 1732 appears to depict a building fronting onto Church Street in the plot occupied by the proposed development (Fig. 4). Also, the hedge currently defining the west boundary of the site appears to continue the line of the churchyard wall northwards, indicating a possibility that the development plot may have at one stage formed part of the land surrounding the parish church.

Previous trial trenching at the corner of Spalding High Street and Church Street determined that archaeological remains of post-medieval date extended to approximately 1.0m below the present ground surface. These investigations did not reach any medieval or earlier deposits (Dymond 1995; Herbert 1998).

An archaeological evaluation undertaken by APS at Old Acres Mill along Spalding High Street in November 1998 revealed the presence of medieval layers sealed beneath a 1.4m thick sequence of 18<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup> century, and modern deposits. Pottery from the site dates to the 10<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries and evidence of domestic food waste was also recovered (Rayner & Trimble 1999). Conditions for the preservation for organic material were excellent. Overall, this site had a strong domestic character.

### 3. AIMS

The aim of the project was to effectively preserve the archaeological resource within specified areas of the development site by means of excavation and full recording, interpretation and reporting of archaeological features.

To attain this aim the following broad objectives were to be fulfilled:

to identify and excavate significant archaeological features

to retrieve relevant structural/stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental data

to determine the date and function of individual features and of the site as a whole

to determine the functional diversity of features excavated

to determine the local contemporary environment, identify changes therein through time and interpret the reason for changes

to determine the economic base of the site and changes therein through time

## 4. METHODS

### 4.1 Watching Brief

A watching brief was carried out on the demolition of the old garage on the site.

### 4.2 Excavation

Excavation was undertaken within the footprint of the dwelling fronting onto Church Street and the double garage to the rear of the development. The footprint of the house formed an L-Shaped area of approximately 78 square metres and the double garage to the rear of the development occupied a 6m x 6m square (Fig. 3).

Removal of the topsoil and subsoil was undertaken under archaeological supervision with a mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. 1m wide sondages were excavated by hand along the north and east sections of the trench where the concrete raft was to be deeper.

Each deposit exposed during the excavation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. 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 APS practice.

### 4.3 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. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Context numbers are identified in the text by [square] brackets. An equals sign between context numbers indicates that the contexts once formed a single layer or feature. Where a list of context numbers occur within brackets, these represent a stratigraphic sequence, starting with the earliest deposit. Phasing was based on artefact dating and the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

## 5. RESULTS

### 5.1 Description of the results

The watching brief on the demolition of the garage revealed no archaeological features.

All deposits revealed by the excavation were of post-medieval or modern date.

Archaeological contexts are described below by trench.

### 5.2 House Trench (Figs 5 and 6)

#### Medieval or Later and Post-medieval

The trench was machine excavated to a depth of up to 0.9m. The earliest deposit exposed in Trench 1 was a layer of light yellowish brown silt (029), (032), excavated to a depth of 0.45m, from which

no finds were obtained and which represents a flood deposit. This layer sealed all medieval layers identified during the evaluation when it was recorded as context (068) (Dymond and Trimble 2002). An undated gully [016], aligned north-south, measuring 0.5m wide was found cutting this layer in the sondage (Fig. 6) dug along the north side of the trench. This was filled with greyish brown silt and was not visible south of the sondage within silt (029).

A similar gully [018] cut the silt in a sondage excavated along the eastern part of the site (Fig. 6). This also petered out to the south.

Overlying silt (029)/(032) and covering the whole south side of the house plot was a mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt (045) containing pottery and shells and dated to the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Cutting through (045) U-shaped ditch cut (043) extended south to the centre of the trench and then northeast for 2m before terminating. Numbered [012] and [023] (Fig. 7) in the northern section of site and [043] and [040] (Fig. 9) either side of its change of direction, this ditch measured 0.7m wide and up to 0.45m deep and contained dark brownish grey ashy silts indicating burning. Pottery and clay pipes recovered from these fills date the feature to the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

Layer (029) was overlain by deposit (074), a mid brown sandy silt, in the eastern part of the trench, probably of post-medieval date, similarly to (045) (Fig. 6).

A brick wall footing [075], aligned WNW-ESE, measuring 0.45m in length by 0.23m wide was exposed in the sondage on the east side (Fig. 6). This lay on a similar alignment to medieval wall [005] in the evaluation and may have been built on top of it. Immediately west of this, in alignment with [075] was a possible robber trench [072] filled with a pale brown sandy silt (073) containing lumps of limestone,

including a large slab, and mortar. There was also a layer of demolition rubble (071) immediately south of this, a yellowish brown mortar containing lumps of limestone (Fig. 5).

### Modern

Cutting layer (032) was an oval pit [013] measuring 1.15m x 0.85m and 0.38m deep (Fig. 5). Its sandy silt fill (014) contained modern demolition material. Remaining modern features were recorded in section only. Layer (029)/(032) was overlain by a thin grey silt layer (028) in the western part of the northern section of the site. This in turn was cut by steep sided pit [026] (Fig. 7) which measured 1.1m wide and 0.5m deep and contained a rubble fill with moderate amounts of small brick fragments and charcoal.

Overlying layer (028) and directly sealing (029)/(032) on the eastern part of the site was a 0.3m thick (025)/(031) mottled reddish brown/greyish brown silt layer. It appeared to have been subject to burning and contained frequent charcoal and brick fragments (Figs. 7 and 8). This layer was cut by a number of features. Small pit [010] located in the northeast corner of the trench measured 0.52m wide and 0.4m deep and contained a dark silt fill. Two small pits cut layer (031) in the eastern section of the site (Fig. 8). The first was a vertical sided pit [034] measuring 0.6m wide and 0.3m deep filled with loose grey silt containing mortar fragments. Adjacent to this was a small pit or post hole [037] measuring 0.3m wide and 0.2m deep filled with yellowish red burnt silt. Cutting from the same level was a modern pipe trench [021] containing a ceramic drainage pipe (Fig. 7). Above this level were various subsoils and topsoils (030), (002), (001), (004) and (005). Topsoil (004) was cut by a large steep sided modern rubble and rubbish pit [019] measuring 1.7m wide by 1.1m+ deep (Fig. 7).

### 5.3 Garage Trench (Fig. 10)

This trench was machine excavated to a depth of 0.8m, a sufficient depth for the garage footings. The western half of this trench was declared unsafe due to a dangerously precarious brick garden wall immediately adjacent.

### Modern Deposits

The eastern half of the trench was cleaned, recorded and the eastern section drawn. The earliest material in the trench was a grey silt layer which was cut by several features. None of these was excavated but the earliest appeared to be ovoid pit [062] which measured 0.7m by 0.55m and contained greenish grey fine silt. The other features were clearly modern. Modern brick lined well [065] cut pit [062]. This measured 0.9m in diameter and contained dark grey silt with inclusions of building materials. Another modern brick lined well or cistern [054] lay in the south-east corner of the trench. This measured at least 2m in diameter and was filled with loose silt, bricks, glass and metal. This was believed to contain voids with a potential for collapse and so the section above it could not be drawn. The trench contained three other modern features: [056], [058] and [060], all containing modern material including ash, glass, rubble and plastic. These features also all probably cut subsoil (070), a mid greyish brown clayey silt layer containing occasional brick fragments. In the section, this layer was cut by small pit [068] which was largely filled with large pieces of animal bone and brick fragments.

## 6. DISCUSSION

### 6.1 House Trench

The earliest layer in this trench was flood deposit (029)/(032). This was recorded as context (068) in the evaluation trench where it was at a slightly lower level.

This silt was cut by two parallel gullies [016] and [018] aligned north-south, filled

with grey silt but not clearly defined and petering out in a southerly direction. They were not dated and may have been simply different coloured bands in the silt. In the southern part of the trench the silt was overlain by dumped deposit (045), dated to the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The silt layer was cut by ditch [012], [023], [040] and [043]. The dark ashy nature of the fills and burning noted on the pot and clay pipe finds suggest this had been filled with debris from a fire. The evidence of burning noted on the ceramics could indicate that this debris was the result of a substantial house fire. Burning was extensive on the surfaces of several vessel types, including slip and other table wares which date the fire to the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Layer (045) was also cut by several features which included possible robber trench [072] of brick wall footing [075]. The demolition material in this and adjacent layers included sandstone fragments including a slab which may have been residual from an earlier building.

### 6.2 Garage Trench

In the half of this trench that was safe to record, the earliest layer (066) encountered might have been post-medieval in date though was possibly modern. Only one feature cutting it had no modern dating evidence, a pit filled with greenish grey silt. Otherwise the features comprised modern disturbance.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological excavation was undertaken on land at Spalding, Lincolnshire, because previous investigations had revealed medieval deposits and a residual sherd of early-middle Saxon pottery.

Two areas required excavation: the house plot (Trench 1) and the garage (Trench 2). Both areas were excavated to the depth likely to be damaged by the development.

In neither trench were medieval remains disturbed, fulfilling the major aim of the mitigation. The earliest layer reached in the house plot was a probable post-medieval flood deposit. This was overlain on the south side by a 17<sup>th</sup> century dumped deposit. The flood deposit was cut by a 17<sup>th</sup> century ditch containing much burnt material indicating a substantial house fire in the vicinity. A post-medieval soil was reached in the garage plot. Both areas were heavily disturbed by modern intrusions.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of R. K. Wilson Builders who commissioned the work and provided use of plant on site. The project was coordinated by Dale Trimble and the report was edited by Dale Trimble and Tom Lane.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble  
 Watching Brief: Vicky Mellor  
 Excavation: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Mark Peachey  
 Assisted by: Matt Bentley, Mark Dymond and Bob Garland  
 Photography: Bob Garland  
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
 CAD Illustration: Mark Dymond and Mark Peachey  
 Post-excavation Analyst: Mark Peachey

## 10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- British Geological Survey. 1992. *Spalding: Solid and Drift Edition*. 1:50,000 Map Sheet 144
- Clark, B. 1978. *Spalding-The Evolution of a Fenland Town*. Holland Teachers Centre.

Dymond, M. 1995. *Archaeological Evaluation at 2/3 High Street, Spalding, Lincolnshire*. APS Report.

Dymond, M. and Trimble, D. 2002. *Archaeological Evaluation on Land Between 9 and 15 Church Street, Spalding, Lincolnshire*. APS Report.

Doe, 1990, Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning

Ekwall, E. 1974. *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names*. (4<sup>th</sup> Edition).

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

Hallam, H.E., 1954., *The New Lands of Elloe*

Hallam, H.E. 1965. *Settlement and Society: A Study of the Early Agrarian History of South Lincolnshire*. (Cambridge Studies in Economic History). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Hallam, S.J. 1970. Settlement Around the Wash. In (ed.) *The Fenland in Roman Times*. Royal Geographic Society Res. 5, 22 - 88

Herbert, N. 1998. *Desktop Assessment of the Archaeological Implication of Development North of Church Street, Spalding*. APS Report.

IFA, 1997 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation*

Page, W. 1988. *A History of Lincolnshire II*. (The Victoria History of the Counties of England). Reprint of 1906 edition.

Rayner, T. and Trimble, D. 1999. *Archaeological Evaluation on Land to the*

*Rear of Old Acres Mill, Spalding, Lincolnshire*. APS Report N<sup>o</sup>. 120/99

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

Glenn, C., and Taylor, G., 1999, *Building and Historical Research at Ayscoughfee Hall, Spalding, Lincolnshire (SAH99)*. Unpublished APS report No. 62.99

Wright, N. 1973. *Spalding: An Industrial History*. Lincolnshire Industrial Archaeology Group.

## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

SMR Sites and Monuments Record



Figure 1: General Location Plan

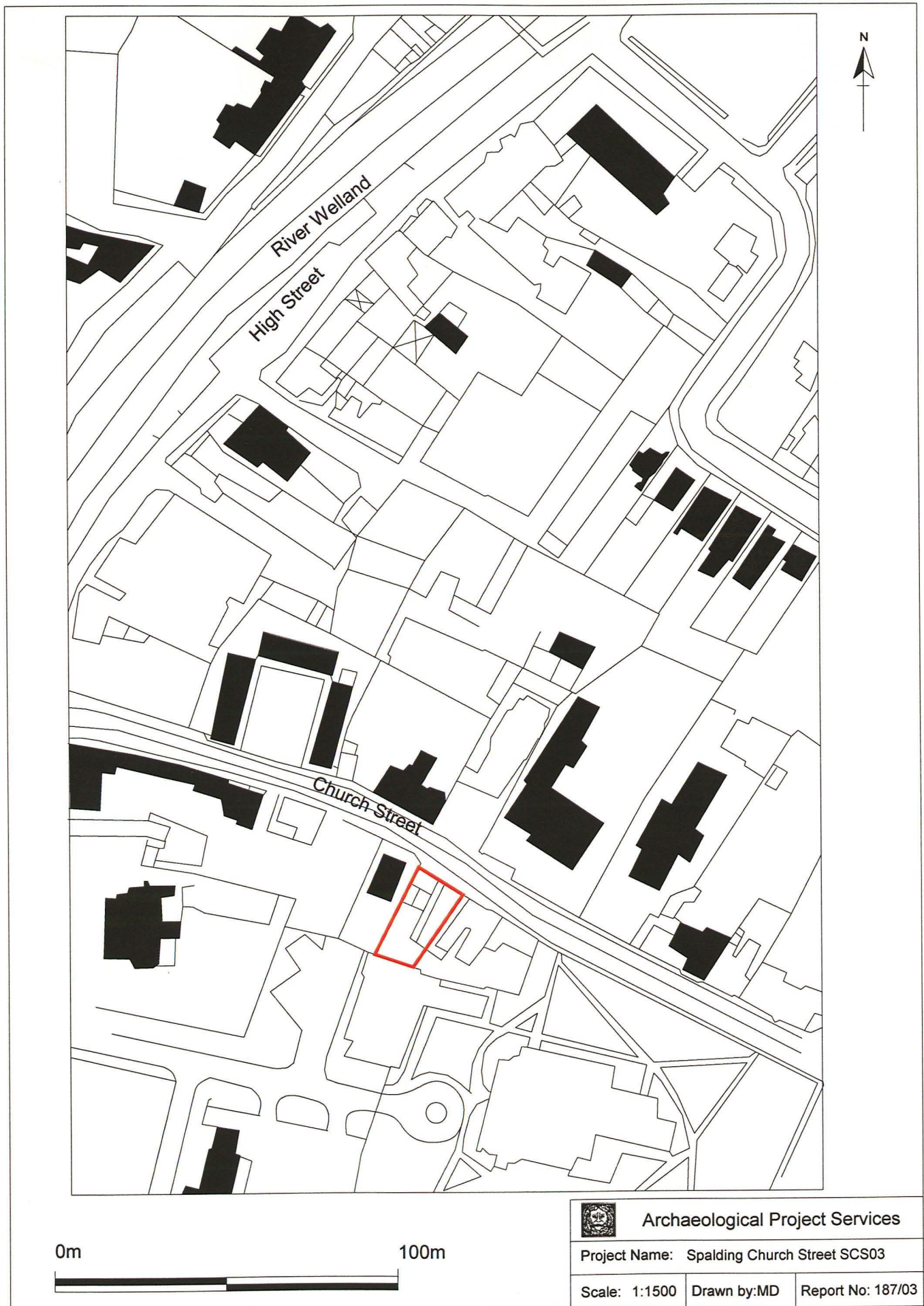
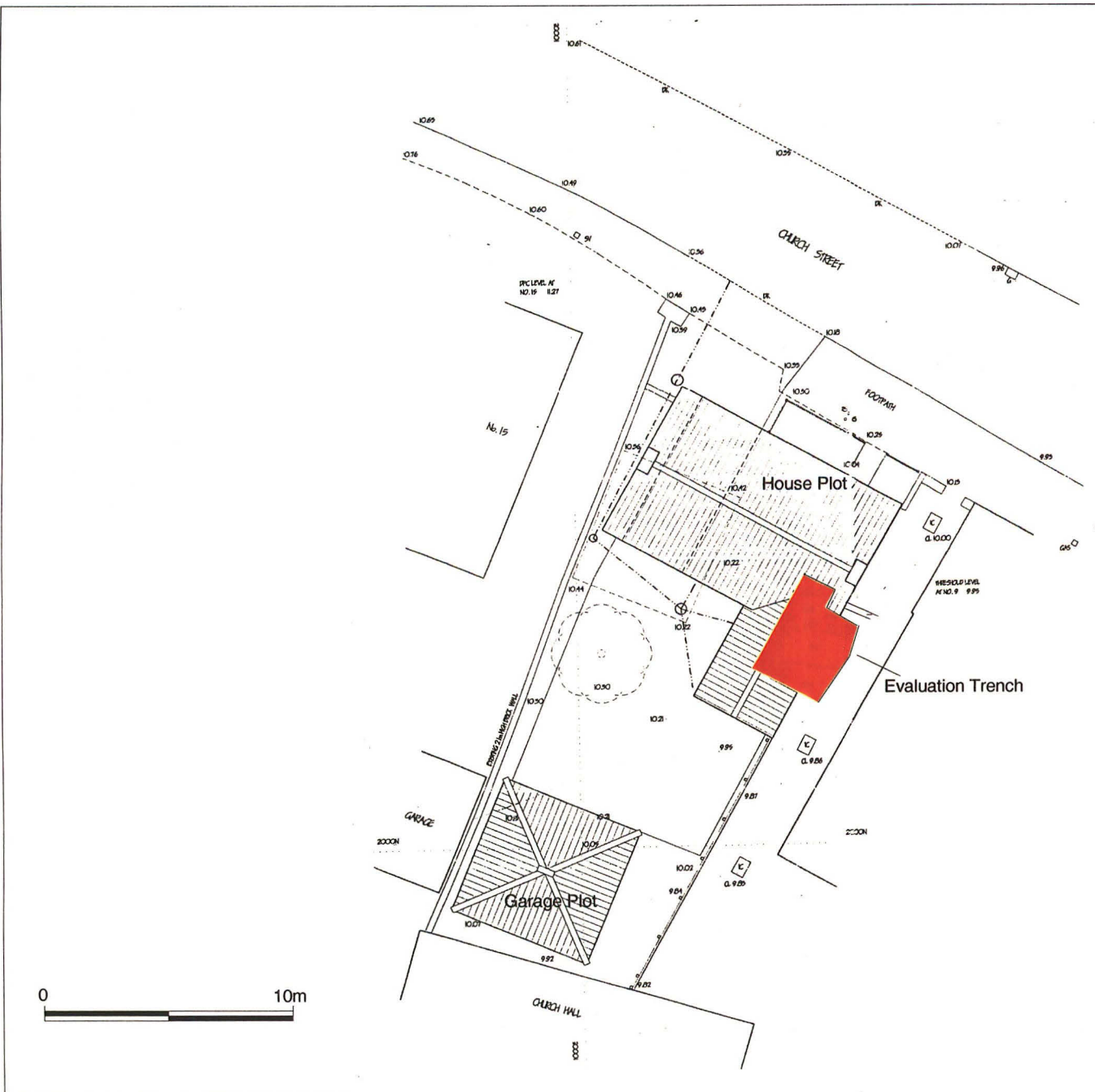


Figure 2. Area of Investigation



Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Spalding Church Street SCS03		
Scale: 1:250	Drawn by: MD/MJP	Report No:187 /03

Fig 3. House and Garage Plot Location Plan





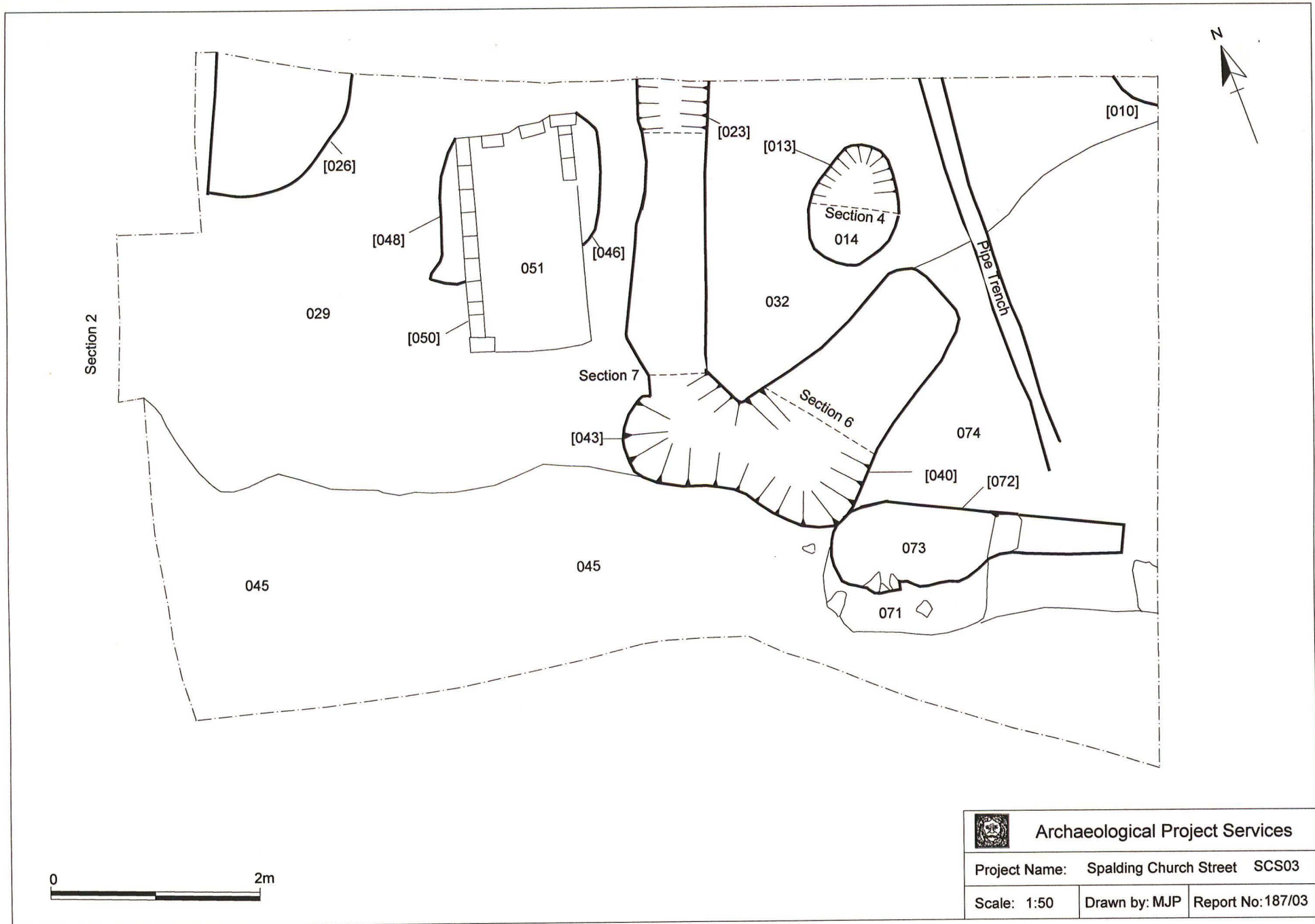


Fig 5. House Trench Plan

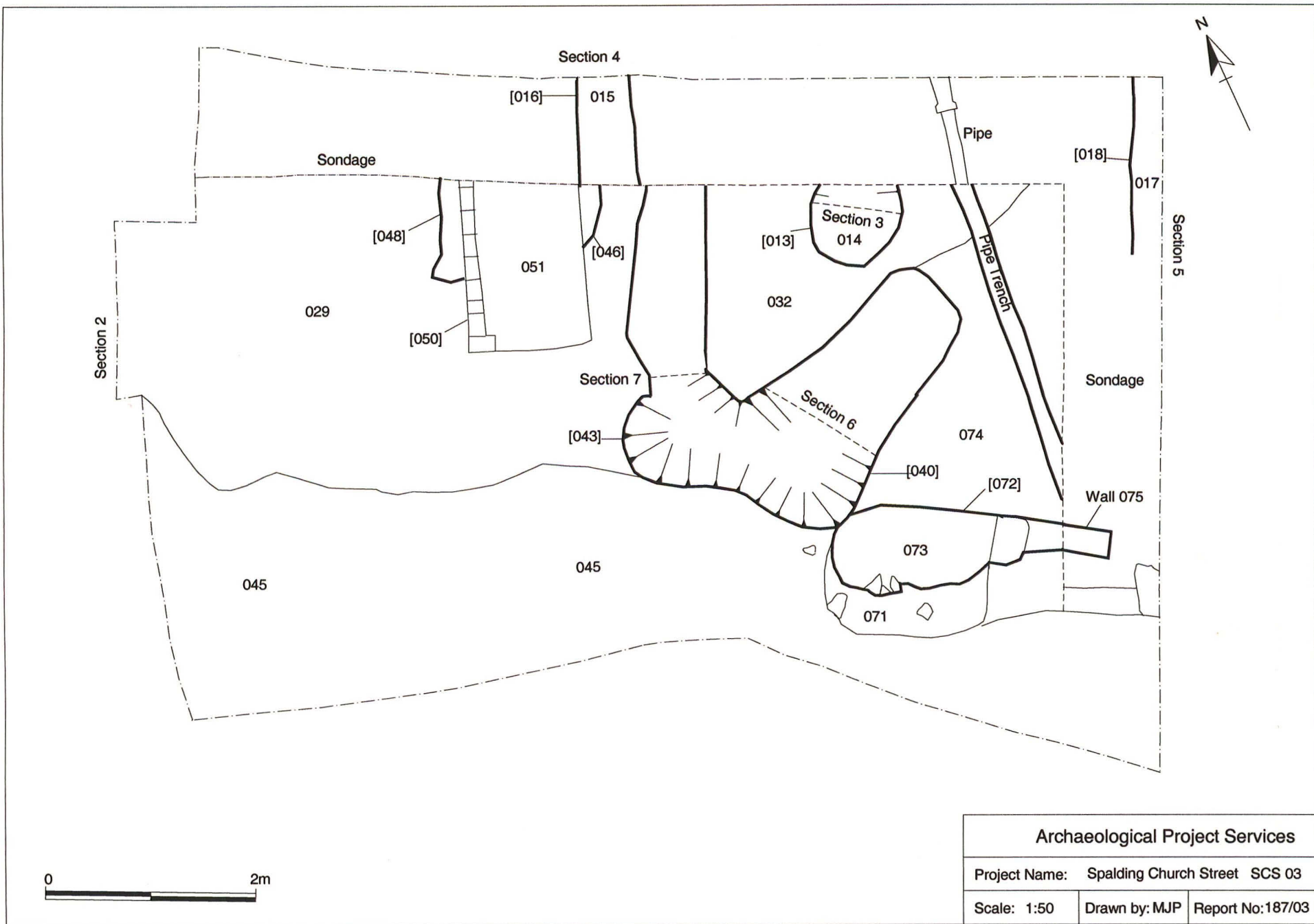


Fig 6. House Trench Plan showing sondage

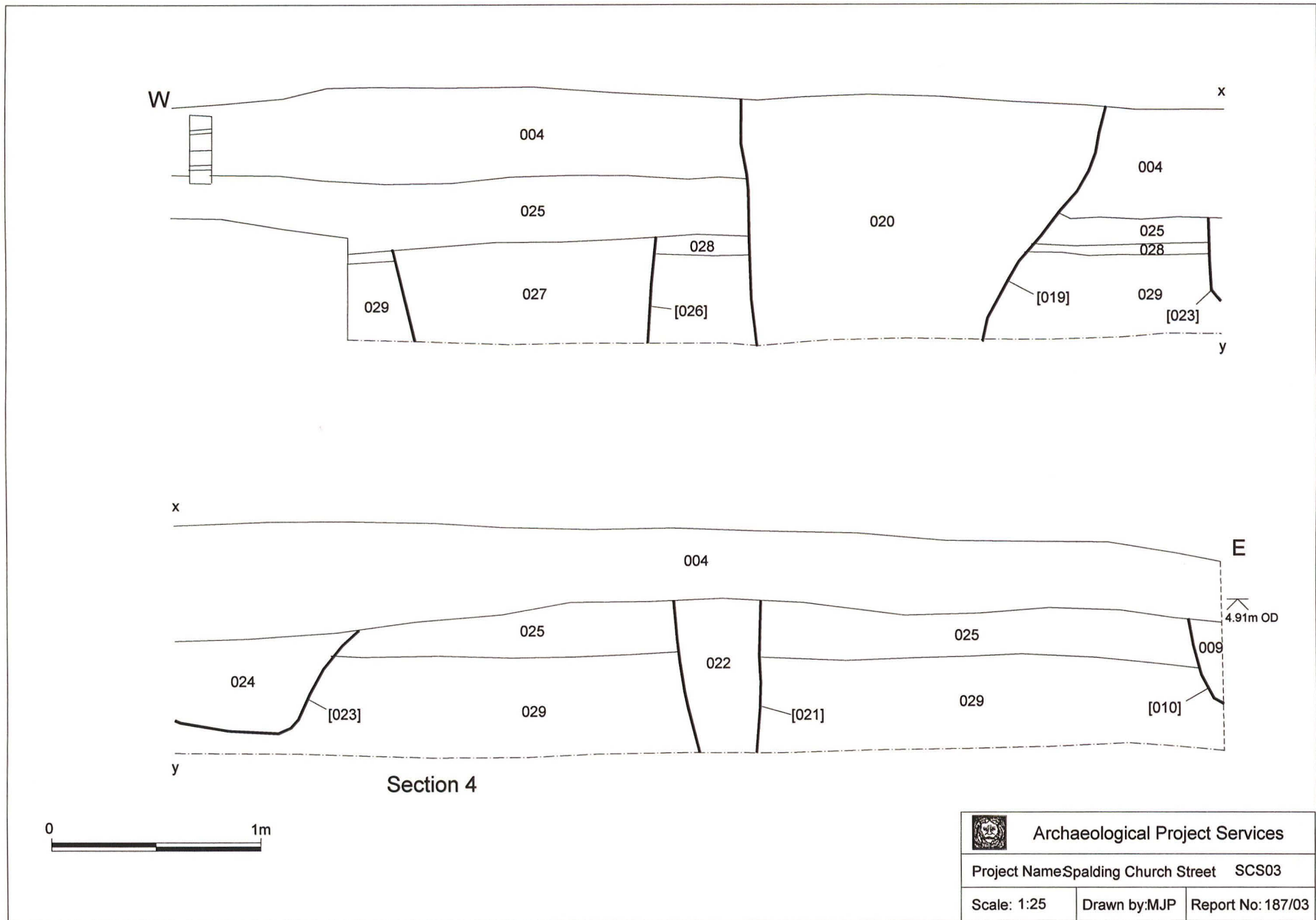


Fig 7. South facing section Trench 1

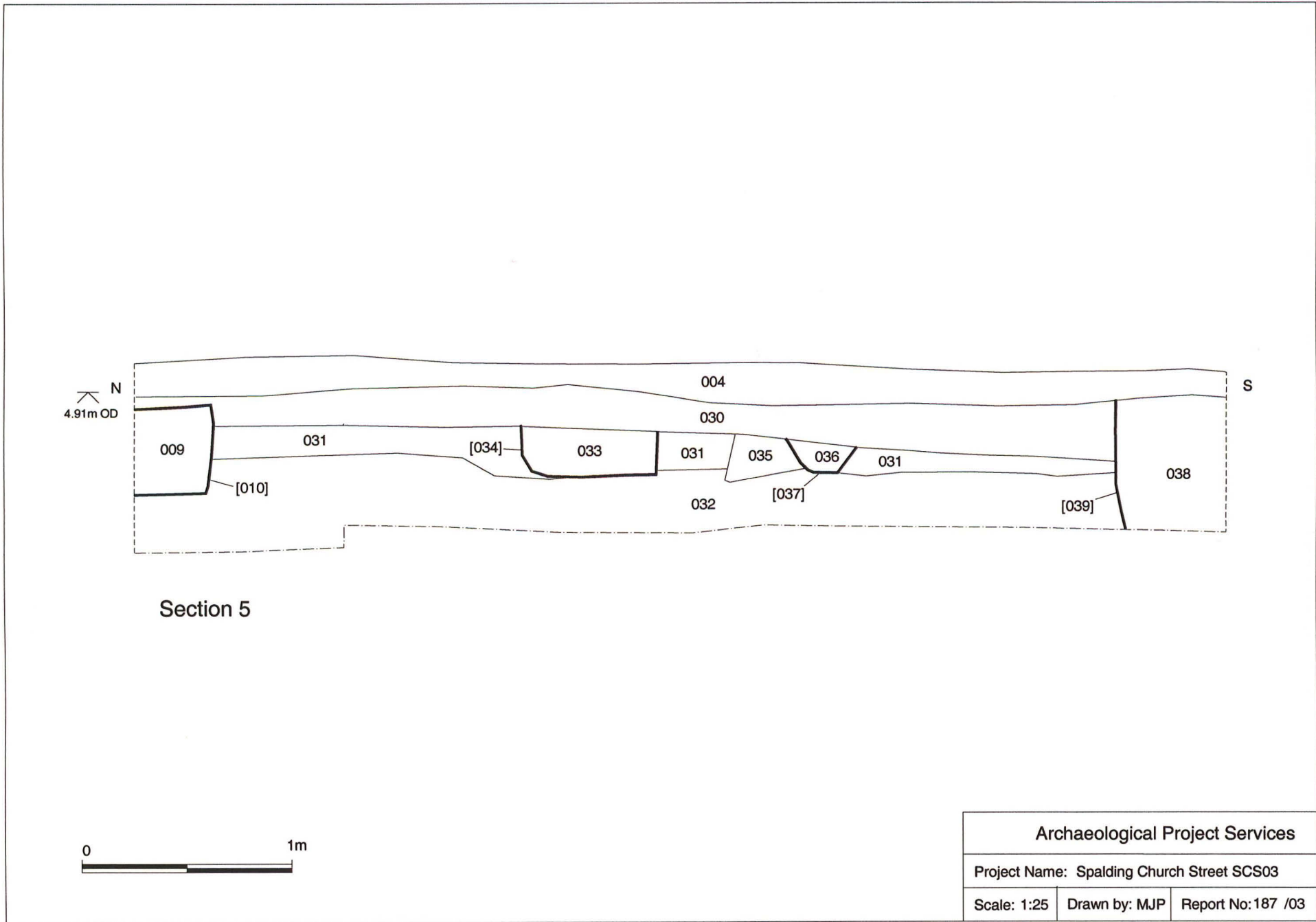
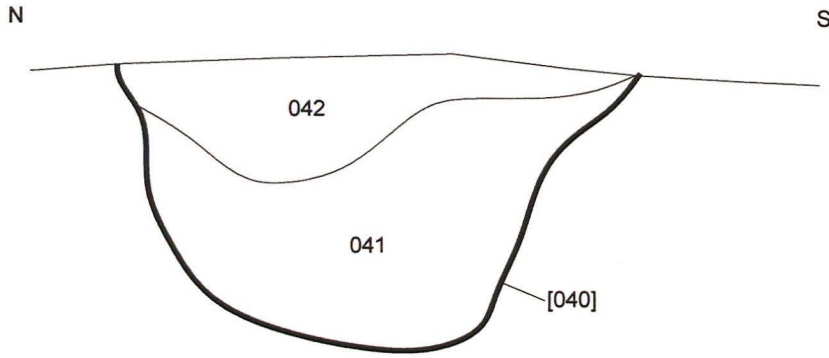


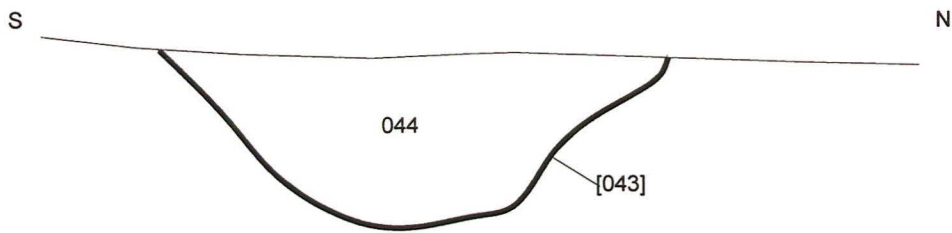
Fig 8. West facing section Trench 1

4.35m OD



Section 6

4.35m OD



Section 7



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Spalding Church Street SCS 03

Scale 1: 10

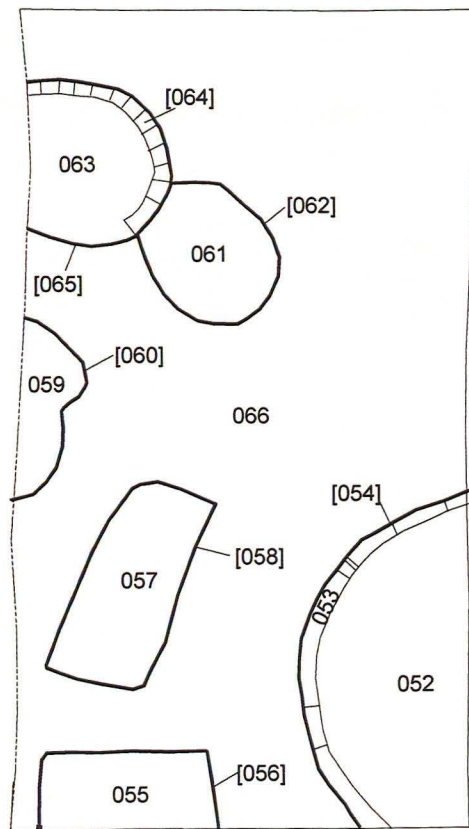
Drawn by: MJP

Report No187/03

Fig 9. Sections 6 and 7



Area not investigated  
due to dangerous wall



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Spalding Church Street

Scale 1:50

Drawn by: MJP

Report No187/03

Fig 10. Plan of Garage Trench



Plate 1 General view  
of site from Church  
Street looking south



Plate 2 General view  
of house trench (west  
side) looking north

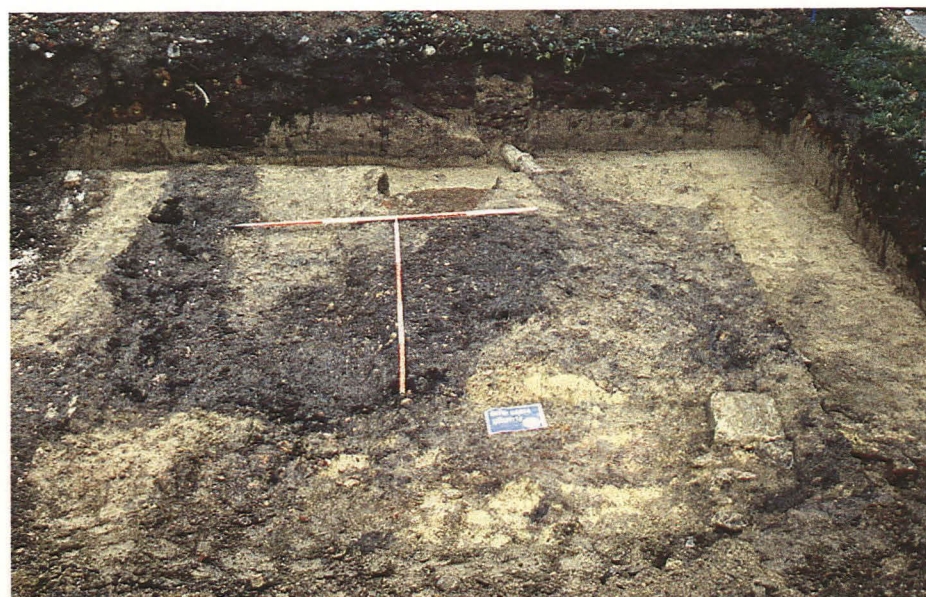


Plate 3 General view  
of house trench (east  
side) looking north



Plate 4 Detail of section 4 showing ditch [023], looking north



Plate 5 Section 6, looking east



Plate 6 Section 7, looking north east



---

## Appendix 1

### LAND BETWEEN, 9 AND 15 CHURCH STREET, SPALDING, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

#### 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *An archaeological investigation is required prior to development on land between 9 and 15, Church Street, Spalding, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies within the historic core of the town and in close proximity to the medieval parish church of St. Mary and St. Nicholas. Evaluation of the site has revealed medieval deposits and a residual sherd of early-middle Saxon pottery retrieved from the site is believed to be the first of this period recovered from the town. Other archaeological interventions in the area have revealed well preserved medieval and post medieval deposits, and eighteenth century maps depict buildings fronting onto Church Street.*
- 1.3 *Planning permission for construction of a dwelling on the site has been granted subject to condition requiring a scheme of archaeological works. Full recording of archaeological deposits threatened by the groundworks associated with the development is required.*
- 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 excavation on land located between 9 and 15 Church Street, Spalding, Lincolnshire, located at National Grid Reference TF 24812249.
- 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 and 30km southeast of Sleaford in the fenlands of south Lincolnshire. The area of development forms a roughly rectangular, approximately 0.15 hectare plot situated approximately 150m east of the High Bridge, on the south side of Church Street and centred on NGR TF24812249, at a height of around 4m OD.

#### 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (No. H16/0341/01) was submitted to South Holland District Council for development of the site for residential use. The development will comprise the construction of a two storey town house at the Church Street frontage and a separate double garage towards the rear of the plot. On the advice of the Lincolnshire County Council

---

Archaeology Section, planning permission has been granted subject to a condition requiring an archaeological excavation within the footprint of the proposed buildings.

4.2 Foundations will be of raft construction, designed to disturb as little of the buried archaeology as possible, extending to around 1.0m below current ground level. However, all archaeological remains lying within the area to be destroyed by insertion of the raft will be subject to full archaeological recording.

## 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Local soils have not been mapped as the site lies in an urban area. The 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).

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

6.1 Evaluation of the site in April 2002 recorded well preserved remains of medieval and post medieval date. The earliest deposits identified were of 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> century date and appear to represent disposal of domestic and industrial waste, the latter possibly derived from iron smithing (Dymond and Trimble, 2002). Although residual in a medieval layer, a sherd of early/middle Saxon pottery from the site represents the only ceramics of the period so far discovered in the town. A spindle whorl of medieval date indicates weaving, perhaps at the level of a cottage industry. A number of silts layers interleaved with and overlying medieval deposits, attest to the dangers of flooding faced by the inhabitants of medieval Spalding. A single piece of 13<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century pottery, recovered from the corner of a foundation trench containing substantial limestone blocks, provides tentative dating evidence of medieval stone structures fronting onto Church Street

6.2 Post medieval deposits identified during the evaluation comprise foundations for brick walls and various layers representing demolition, levelling or dumping.

- 6.3 No archaeological evidence of prehistoric activity is known from Spalding itself but Middle and Late Iron sites, particularly salterns, are known within the surrounding area (Hayes and Lane, 1992). Also, archaeological interventions off Horseshoe Road and Bourne road on the southwest outskirts of the town have recovered late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery associated with large quantities of briquetage (ceramic debris from salt making) (Herbert, 1997 and J. Cowgill pers comm.). Deposits pre-dating the Iron Age are deeply buried beneath Flandrian sediments deposited during a succession of marine incursions and freshwater flooding episodes.

6.4 There is some archaeological and documentary evidence that the Spalding area was occupied during the Roman period. Recent archaeological monitoring of developments to the north of Spalding in the Pinchbeck area has recorded Roman archaeological remains buried beneath up to two metres of marine silts (Walker pers comm.). The Roman road known as the Baston Outgang has been traced from Baston on the fen edge to the southwest outskirts of the town, possibly linking to a river crossing near or at Spalding (Hallam, 1970). A number of Roman coins have been found in the River Welland at Spalding and it is possible that the town itself was the site of a Roman settlement, perhaps the *Salinae Gyrviorum* mentioned by Ptolemy (Clark 1978, 2). Roman remains have also been discovered on the eastern outskirts of Spalding in the Fulney area, and also during construction of the Weston bypass some 4-5km east of the town.

6.5 Spalding appears in a number of charters from the 8th Century onwards and it is likely that the present town originated in the Anglo Saxon period. The settlement may be implied by a reference in the Tribal Hideage of the 7th Century where the Spaldas are mentioned.

- 6.6 The Domesday Book of 1086 AD records that Spalding was principally owned by Ivo Taillebois, with some land also belonging to Croyland (Crowland) Abbey and Guy of Craon (Foster and Longley 1976, 60, 89 and 194).

- 
- 6.7 During the medieval period Spalding was an important fishing centre and was also involved in the export of salt, although the town declined in the 15th and 16th century due to the silting up of Bicker Haven. The river required regular maintenance resulting in the canalisation and deepening of the course in 1743. This was one of a number of drainage schemes during the 17th and 18th century which led to increasing prosperity in the 18th century. This is represented by the construction of several large buildings on the High Street, including Yew Lodge, Holland House and the Gamlyn's Almshouses.
- 6.8 The site on Church Street is located within the core of the medieval town and close to the medieval parish church of St. Mary and St. Nicholas built for the prior of Spalding in the late 13th century. However, this church was built on the site of a Norman cemetery chapel of St. Thomas a Becket (APS, 1995).
- 6.9 Eighteenth century maps depict buildings in the area and Grundy's map of 1732 shows a possible a building fronting onto Church Street which appears to be at least partially located within the area of proposed development. The plot located immediately east of the area of development may have originally fallen within the bounds of the churchyard.
- 6.10 Previous trial trenching in the vicinity of the proposed development and desk-based assessment of the area indicated that archaeological remains of post-medieval date extended to approximately 1m below the present ground surface, though those investigations did not reach the levels of medieval or earlier deposits (APS 1995; APS 1998).
- 6.11 More recently medieval deposits were recorded at depths of 0.5-1.0m during an evaluation of the former Acres Mill site approximately 150m to the north of Church Street (Rayner and Trimble, 1999)

## 7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the project is to effectively preserve the archaeological resource within specified areas of the development site by means of excavation and full recording, interpretation and reporting of archaeological features.
- 7.2 To attain this aim the following broad objectives will be fulfilled:
- to identify and excavate significant archaeological features
  - to retrieve relevant structural/stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental data
  - to determine the date and function of individual features and of the site as a whole
  - to determine the functional diversity of features excavated
  - to determine the local contemporary environment, identify changes therein through time and interpret the reason for changes
  - to determine the economic base of the site and changes therein through time

## 8 EXCAVATION

### 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 evaluation.

8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). Archaeological Project Services is an IFA Registered Archaeological 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 Excavation will be undertaken within the footprint of the dwelling fronting onto Church Street and the double garage to the rear of the development. The footprint of the house forms an L-Shaped area of approximately 78 square metres and the double garage to the rear of the development occupies a 6m x 6m square.

8.2.2 Excavations will commence under archaeological supervision with a mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching. However, at the first significant horizon machine excavation will stop and subsequent deposits will be removed by hand down to the level of the base of the proposed raft.

8.2.3 Investigation of the archaeological features exposed will be undertaken in order to determine their date, form and function.

8.2.4 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.

8.2.5 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.

8.2.6 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 in specific areas.
- individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
- groups of features where their relationship is important.
- the site on completion of field work

8.2.7 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. A metal detector may be used to assist artefact recovery.

8.2.8 The precise location of features within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by an EDM survey.

## 9. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

9.1 The named project environmental specialist will visit the excavations to undertake an assessment of revealed deposits.

9.2 Identification of flood deposits is particularly important, and the application of techniques which may provide information on their dating, origins and character will be explored. Investigation of these will add to the emerging body of data for these events from the town and surrounding area.

- 
- 9.3 The potential of deposits to provide information on the economy or the contemporary environment through a programme of sampling will be assessed. During the evaluation the earliest deposits identified were of 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> century date and appear to represent disposal of domestic and industrial waste, the latter possibly derived from iron smithing. These are likely to be beneath the lower level of the proposed raft but may occur at higher levels on other parts of the site not investigated during the evaluation. All sampling will be undertaken in line with the guidelines published by English Heritage in *'Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-Excavation'* English Heritage, 2002.

## 10 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

### 10.1 Stage 1

10.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during all phases of the archaeological investigation and recording 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.

10.1.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual 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.

### 10.2 Stage 2

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

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

### 10.3 Stage 3

10.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the evaluation will be prepared. This will consist of:

A non-technical summary of the findings of the evaluation.

A description of the archaeological setting of the site, referring to previous archaeological work on the site.

Description of the topography and geology of the evaluation area.

Description of the methodologies used during the evaluation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the findings of the investigation.

A text describing the findings of the investigation and recording.

Plans of the excavation and watching brief areas 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.

---

Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.

A table summarizing the archaeological contexts identified and recorded on the site.

Specialist reports on the finds from the site including a table of all finds specifying context, material and date.

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.

## **11 REPORT DEPOSITION**

- 11.1 Copies of the investigation report will be sent to: the client, RK Wilson; the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section; South Holland District Council Planning Department; and the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record.

## **12 ARCHIVE**

- 12.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This sorting will be undertaken according to the document titled Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives for long term storage and curation. The archive will be accessioned under number 2003.283 and site code SCS 03.

## **13 PUBLICATION**

- 13.1 An article of appropriate content will be submitted for inclusion in the journal Lincolnshire History and Archaeology. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: Medieval Archaeology and Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group for medieval and later remains, and Britannia for discoveries of Roman date.

## **14 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

- 14.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with the Archaeological Officer of the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeological Section. As much written notice as possible, ideally at least seven days, will be given to the archaeological curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements..

## **15 VARIATIONS**

- 15.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from the archaeological curator.
- 15.2 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

## **16 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS**

- 16.1 The site works are timetabled to take about 10 days using three members of staff, a supervisor and two assistants. Post-excavation work is timetabled to take about 10 days, and is likewise dependent on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor and CAD illustrator. Specialist time is allotted in the project budget.

---

17 **SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT**

17.1 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 in consultation with H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	Val Fryer, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

18 **INSURANCES**

18.1 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.

19 **COPYRIGHT**

19.1 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.

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

19.3 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.

19.4 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.

APS, 1995 *Archaeological Evaluation at 2/3 High Street Spalding, Lincolnshire*

APS, 1998 *An Archaeological Desktop Assessment of land at High Street Spalding, Lincolnshire*

Clark, B 1978 *Spalding - The Evolution of a Fenland Town*

Dymond, M., and Trimble, D., 2002, *Archaeological Evaluation on Land Between 9 and 15 Church Street Spalding*. Unpublished APS Report No. 100/02

English Heritage, 2002 *'Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-Excavation'* Centre for Archaeology Guidelines

Foster, C.W and Longley, T. 1976 *The Lincolnshire Domesday and Lindsey Survey, The Lincolnshire Record Society 19*

Hallam, H.E., 1970 *'Settlement around the Wash'*, in Phillips, C.W. (ed), *The Fenland in Roman Times*, Royal Geographic Society Research Series 5.

Hayes, P.P. and Lane, T.W., 1992 *The Fenland Project No. 5: Lincolnshire Survey, the Southwest Fens*, East Anglian Archaeology 55

Herbert, N., 1997, *Archaeological Evaluation on Land South of Bourne Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire*, Unpublished APS report No. 39/97

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

Rayner, T., and Trimble, D., *Archaeological Evaluation on Land to the Rear of Old Acres Mill, Spalding, Lincolnshire (SAM99)*, Unpublished APS report 120/99  
Specification: Version 2, 2<sup>nd</sup> September 2003



**Appendix 2**  
**Context summary**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Date</b>
001	Friable medium grey/brown sandy silt. Miscellaneous building rubble. 0.05-0.08m thick	Topsoil	Modern
002	Loose orangey yellow building sand. 2m wide x 0.1m thick	Dump	Modern
003	Dark brown sandy silt. 0.25-0.3m deep	Subsoil	
004	Friable medium grey/brown sandy silt. Frequent building material. 0.15-0.35m deep. Frequent building material.	Topsoil	
005	Bricks and mortar. Four courses. 0.35m wide and 0.35m deep.	Wall Foundation	Modern
006	Dark brown sandy silt. Moderate building materials. 0.3m-0.5m deep.	Subsoil	
007	Brownish grey slightly sandy silt. 0.15-0.25m+ deep.		
008	Very pale grey ashy silt. 0.7m wide x 0.05m thick	Burnt layer	
009	Friable dark grey silt/ cinders. 0.52m wide x 0.4m deep.	Fill of 010	Modern
010	Vertical sided pit. 0.52m wide x 0.4m deep.	Pit	
011	Same as 024	Fill of 012	18 <sup>th</sup> C
012	Same as 023	Linear feature	18 <sup>th</sup> C
013	Ovoid pit. Almost vertical sides. 1.15m long x 0.85m wide x 0.38m deep.	Pit	
014	Friable orange brown sandy silt. 0.38m thick.	Fill of 013.	
015	Loose greyish brown silt.	Fill of 016.	
016	Linear feature aligned N-S. 1m+ long x 0.52m wide. Not excavated.	Linear feature	
017	Loose light greyish brown silt.	Fill of 018	
018	Linear feature, 1.5m+ long and 0.4m+ wide aligned north-south. Not excavated.	Linear feature	
019	Steep sided pit. 1.7m wide x 1.1m+ deep	Pit	Modern
020	Loose, rubble, modern rubbish. 1.1m+ thick.	Fill of 019	Modern
021	Vertical sided pipe trench. 0.75m deep, 0.4m wide.	Pipe trench	Modern
022	Friable yellowish brown silt with brick rubble 0.75m thick	Fill of 021	Modern
023	Steep sided pit. 0.7m wide, 0.45m deep.	Pit	18 <sup>th</sup> C
024	Dark greyish brown silt with brick rubble. 0.45m thick	Fill of 023	18 <sup>th</sup> C
025	Reddish brown/greyish mottled silt. 0.3m deep	Dumped deposit	
026	Near vertical sided pit. 1.1m wide x 0.5m deep	Pit	
027	Friable mottled grey/brown silt/sand, rubbly.	Fill of 026	
028	Compacted mid grey silt. 0.05-0.1m thick	Silt layer	
029	Compacted light yellowish brown fine silt. 0.45m+ thick	Flood deposit?	
030	Loose dark grey silt. 0.25m thick.	Subsoil	
031	Friable burnt red silt. 0.12m thick.	Dumped deposit	
032	Compacted yellowish brown alluvial silt 0.35+ thick. Same as 029	Flood deposit?	
033	Loose dark grey silt. 0.4m deep.	Fill of 034	
034	Vertical sided pit, 0.6m wide x 0.4m deep	Pit	
035	Loose dark greyish brown silt. 0.2m thick	Dumped deposit	
036	Yellowish red burnt silt. 0.2m thick	Fill of 037	
037	Small concave sided pit. 0.3m wide x 0.2m deep.	Pit	
038	Backfill of evaluation trench	Fill of 039	
039	Evaluation trench	Evaluation trench	
040	Linear feature aligned WSW-ENE, 2m long, 0.65m wide x 0.38m deep	Linear feature	17 <sup>th</sup> C
041	Loose dark brown ashy sandy silt 0.3m deep	Primary fill of 040	17 <sup>th</sup> C

Context	Description	Interpretation	Date
042	Mid greyish brown sandy silt. 0.17m deep	Upper fill of 040	17 <sup>th</sup> C
043	Linear feature aligned N-S, 4m+ long, 0.65m wide x 0.21m deep	Linear feature	17 <sup>th</sup> C
044	Loose mid greyish brown sandy silt. 0.22m deep.	Fill of 043	17 <sup>th</sup> C
045	Loose mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt. 0.15m deep.	Layer	17 <sup>th</sup> C
046	Cut of pit. 1.3m long	Pit	
047	Dark orange/brown sandy silt.	Fill of 046	
048	Cut of pit. 1.4m long. Probably same as 046.	Pit	
049	Dark orange brown sandy silt	Fill of 048	
050	Rectangular brick feature. 2m long, 1.1m wide.	Brick feature	Modern
051	Loose dark orange brown sandy silt mixed with rubbish	Fill of 050	Modern
052	Loose dark grey silt.	Fill of 054	Modern
053	Brick lining for well/cistern, one course thick.	Brick lining	Modern
054	Semicircular cut for 053. Approx 2m in diameter.	Well cut	Modern
055	Loose pale red cinders and silt mixed with rubbish.	Fill of 056.	Modern
056	Cut of rectangular pit 1.1m long x 0.5+ wide.	Pit	Modern
057	Loose dark grey silt mixed with rubbish	Fill of 058	Modern
058	Cut of rectangular pit, 1.2m long x 0.6m wide	Pit	Modern
059	Loose dark grey silt mixed with rubbish	Fill of 060	Modern
060	Cut of irregular shaped pit. 1.2m wide.	Pit	Modern
061	Loose greenish grey silt.	Fill of 062	
062	Ovoid pit. 0.8m x 0.6m	Pit	
063	Loose dark grey silt.	Fill of 064	Modern
064	Brick lining for well, single course. 0.9m in diameter.	Brick lining	Modern
065	Circular cut. 0.9m in diameter.	Well cut	Modern
066	Loose grey silt	Layer	
067	Loose dark grey silty loam	Topsoil, trench 2.	Modern
068	Small pit 0.4m wide x 0.25m deep	Pit	Modern
069	Loose dark brown silty loam + brick rubble	Fill of 068	Modern
070	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt. 0.3m thick	Layer	
071	Loose yellowish brown mortar. 2m x 0.9m	Demolition rubble	
072	Possible robber trench 1.35m long x 0.9m wide	Linear feature	
073	Loose pale brown mottled sandy silt	Fill of 072	
074	Loose mid brown mottled sandy silt	Layer	
075	Red brick wall footing	Wall foundation	

### Appendix 3

#### THE FINDS

by Paul Cope-Faulkner, Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. A total of 23 fragments of pottery weighing 373g was recovered from 5 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a small quantity of other artefacts, mostly clay pipe and glass, comprising 30 items weighing a total of 363g, was retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

The excavated faunal remains assemblage comprises 3 stratified fragments weighing 5g. 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 topsoils (001) and (004), ditch fills (011), (041) and (044) and dumped deposit (045).

Most of the pottery was made in moderate proximity to Spalding, at Bourne 15km to the west, though the latest pieces are probably Staffordshire products. The clay pipes are probably also Spalding products.

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	PEARL	Pearlware, early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	4	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
	BOU	Bourne D ware, 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century	2	10	
	GRIM	Grimston ware, jug, 12 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century	1	7	
	MISC	Unidentified, burnt; poss Bourne D ware	1	3	
004	BOU	Bourne D ware, incl. jug, all burnt, 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century	6	61	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century
	LPM	Late earthenware, 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century	1	2	
	MISC	Unidentified, burnt; poss Bourne D ware	1	6	
	MISC	Unidentified, severely burnt	2	49	
011	STSL	Staffordshire slipware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	26	18 <sup>th</sup> century
	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	6	
044	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, jar, lightly mottled	1	51	17 <sup>th</sup> century
045	BOU	Bourne D ware, incl jug, 2 slightly burnt	5	148	16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century

A single fragment of pottery of probable 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century date is the earliest material recovered, though the remainder and bulk of the small assemblage is later, dating from the 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century. Much of the post-medieval pottery is burnt and there are several other pieces that have been so badly burnt as to be unidentifiable. These suggest that a fire had affected the area at some time probably in the 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> century.

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	Clay pipe	Stem, spurred bowl, bore 5/64"	1	3	18 <sup>th</sup> century
004	Glass	Window glass, 3 with iridescence	7	14	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century
011	Glass	Dark green wine bottles, 2 steep kick ups, much iridescence	3	261	17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century
041	Clay pipe	Bowl, Lincoln Type A, bore 7/64", 1640-60	1	12	17 <sup>th</sup> century, c. 1640-60
	Clay pipe	Stems, bore 8/64", 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	1	
	Clay Pipe	Stems, bore 7/64", 17 <sup>th</sup> century	15	61	
	Clay pipe	Stems, bore 6/64", 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	4	
044	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 7/64"	1	7	17 <sup>th</sup> century

Most of the clay pipe is 17<sup>th</sup> century and the large group from (041) is a consistent mid 17<sup>th</sup> century group. Although rather too few for accurate bore dating, this method was applied to the group and provided a Hanson date of 1667 and a Binford date of 1664 (Oswald 1975, 92-3). The complete bowl is a Lincoln Type A of the period 1640-60 (Mann 1977, 17-8), slightly earlier than the dates implied by the statistical examination of the stem bores, but it is usual for bowls to be fractionally earlier than the stems.

Table 3: The Faunal Remains

12	Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
	004	Cockle	shell	1	1	
		sheep sized	pelvis	1	3	burnt
		sheep sized	unidentified	1	1	

#### Condition

All the material is in good condition and presents 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 at the current site and nearby. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

#### Potential

The moderate collection of predominantly post-medieval artefacts is of moderate local potential and significance. The material indicates occupation of 16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century date in the area and the dearth of medieval artefacts would also confirm that archaeological deposits of this date previously identified at the site were not impacted by the investigation and, consequently, will not be affected by the development. Perhaps most significantly, a large portion of the post-medieval ceramics are burnt, which suggests a fire at the site in that period, probably the 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> centuries.

#### References

Mann, J. E., 1977 *Clay Tobacco Pipes from Excavations in Lincoln 1970-74*, Lincoln Archaeological Trust Monograph Series Vol. XV-1 (Council for British Archaeology)

Oswald, A., 1975 *Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist*, British Archaeological Reports 14

Slowikowski, A., Nenk, B. and Pearce, J., 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research G

## Appendix 4

### GLOSSARY

<b>Context</b>	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
<b>Cut</b>	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
<b>Dumped deposits</b>	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
<b>Fill</b>	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1 <sup>st</sup> century AD.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

## Appendix 5

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 75 Context records
- 1 Photographic record sheet
- 1 Stratigraphic matrix
- 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 : 2003.283

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SCS03

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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