

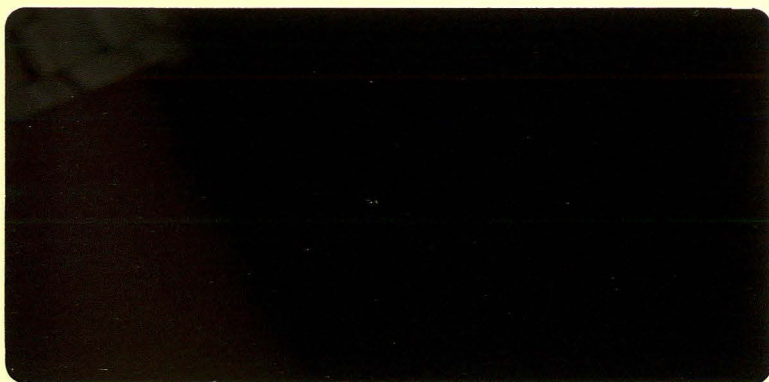
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
MERCIA LODGE, 65 PINCHBECK ROAD  
SPALDING  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(SPR03)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES



Cooperation  
Services  
27 MAY 2004  
Highways & Planning

EVENT L15692

CON L19206

INTERVENTION: L19847

EXCAVATION: L19848

*negative*

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
MERCIA LODGE, 65 PINCHBECK ROAD  
SPALDING  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(SPR03)**

**Work Undertaken For  
GP CONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT LTD**

MARCH 2004

Report Compiled by  
PETER WATKIN

LCNCC: 2003-293  
National Grid Reference: TF24652319  
Planning Reference: H16/0687/01



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**



APS Report No. 158/03

**Quality Control**  
**65 Pinchbeck Road, Spalding (SPR03)**

Project Coordinator	Dale Trimble
Supervisor	Vicky Mellor and Mary Nugent
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Mark Dymond and Peter Watkin
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Peter Watkin

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
Dale Trimble 	 Tom Lane
Date: 18-03-03	Date: 18-03-04

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## 1. SUMMARY.

*An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with a development at 65 Pinchbeck Road Spalding, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for a new dwelling and detached garage.*

*Previous work undertaken along Pinchbeck Road has identified Romano-British settlement remains. The Development site is located to the northwest of the site of Spalding Castle, depicted on an 18<sup>th</sup> century map of the area and possibly representing the Manor of Ivo Taillebois.*

*Cartographic sources indicate the site was maintained as open ground throughout the 18<sup>th</sup> century, although the area was rapidly developed during the subsequent century.*

*Apart from modern features no archaeological remains were identified during the watching brief*

## 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 GP Construction

and Development Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the building of a new dwelling and detached garage on land to the rear of 65 Pinchbeck Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application H16/0687/01. The watching brief was carried out on 16<sup>th</sup> September 2003, in accordance with a specification designed by APS (Appendix 1) and approved by the Senior Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Spalding lies 23km southwest of Boston and 30km southeast of Sleaford in the fenlands of south Lincolnshire (Fig 1).

The site is situated in the northwest part of Spalding, west of Pinchbeck Road (Fig 2). Centred on National grid TF24652319 the site lies at a height of 4m OD on a gentle slope to the north.

Local soils have not been mapped as the site lies in an urban area. However the surrounding soils are of the Wallasea 2 Association, peloalluvial gley soils deposited on young marine alluvium, usually salt marsh, tidal creek and river deposits, overlying a solid geology of Oxford Clay (Hodge *et al* 1984).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Spalding is located in an area of known archaeological remains that date, primarily from the Romano-British period (AD 43 – 410) and later. However, since at least 2000 BC the area has been subject to a series of freshwater and marine inundations, resulting in the deposition of several meters of alluvium (peats, silts, clays). As a consequence, prehistoric artefacts and remains are infrequent discoveries in this area of the fens and it is believed that two prehistoric stone axes

recorded from Spalding are imported rather than local finds.

Romano-British remains have been identified during excavations on the east side of Pinchbeck Road where features found at depth relate to Romano-British occupation of the area.

Though it has not been proven it is likely that Spalding was a significant settlement during this period and remains have been identified along Pinchbeck Road northeast of the site. Crop marks around the Spalding district reveal a number of road systems that appear to centre on the town, including Baston Outgang Road (Hallam 1970, 41)

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

Crowland had been given land in Spalding by Thorold of Buckenhale, sheriff of Lincoln, supposedly in 1051. Money was provided to build a chapel and for six brethren to maintain it (Page 1988, 118). However, the lands passed to Ivo Taillebois, William the Conqueror's nephew, who forced the Crowland monks out of the town and then invited the abbot of St. Nicholas of Angers to build a monastery in its place (*ibid.* 119). This foundation is located on the southern side of the market place.

The Domesday Book of 1086 records that Spalding was held principally by Ivo Taillebois with land also held by Crowland Abbey and Guy of Craon (Foster and Longley 1976). The survey also mentions the existence of a market, six fisheries, salt pans and a wood of alders. Although the name of the town is Saxon in derivation, numerous street-names in Spalding have a Danish origin (Hallam 1954, 8).

### 3. AIMS.

The requirements of the watching brief as detailed in the specifications (Appendix 1), were to locate and record archaeological deposits and, if possible, determine their nature, function, date and origin

### 4. METHODS

Prior to the excavation of foundation trenches topsoil was removed. Foundation trenches were then excavated by machine to depths required by the development. The sides of the trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were then partially excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artifactual material. Each deposit encountered was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as (Appendix 2). A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and plans at 1:20. Recording of the deposits and features was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Records were also examined and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

### 5. RESULTS

Following Post excavation analysis two phases were identified.

Phase 1            Natural Deposits

Phase 2            Modern Deposits

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

## 5.1 Phase 1 Natural Deposits

Within the garage plot the earliest deposit identified was a 0.49m thick soft light yellow/reddish brown silty sand with grey/blue mottling (005). This was sealed by (004), a 0.10m thick soft light blueish grey silty sand, with yellowish laminations. Overlying (004) was a 0.11m thick firm mid reddish greyish brown silty clay (003). The deposits described above relate to the underlying geology (Fig 4).

The earliest deposit identified within the plot for the dwelling was a 0.12m thick soft mid yellowish brown fine silty sand (010), sealed by a 90mm thick soft yellowish orange silty sand with blue grey mottling (009). Overlying (009) was a 0.13m thick firm mid yellowish brown silty clay (008). These deposits relate to the underlying geology (Fig 4).

## 5.2 Phase 2 Modern Deposits

Within the garage plot a 0.30m thick, firm mid yellowish brown fine sandy silt (002) formed the modern subsoil. Sealing all deposits was a 0.35m thick soft friable dark greyish brown fine sandy silt (001) identified as modern topsoil (Fig 4).

Within the plot for the dwelling a 0.30m thick, firm mid yellowish brown fine sandy silt (007) formed the modern subsoil. Cutting the subsoil in the northeastern corner of the foundation trench was a 1.60m wide pit (012) with convex sides gradually sloping to a slightly rounded base. The pit contained a 0.3m thick fill (011), comprising a very loose pinkish grey burnt sand containing ash, clinker, frequent fragments of terracotta flower pot, dinner plate and modern glass. The artefacts were not retrieved for analysis. Sealing all deposits was a 0.27m thick soft friable mid to dark grey / brown sandy silt (006) forming the modern topsoil.

## 6. DISCUSSION

Natural layers (Phase 1) of silts, sand and silty clay were recorded at the lowest levels of development across the area. These deposits were probably laid down in a marine / brackish environment. Previous investigations in the area in and around Spalding have shown these deposits date to between c. 3000-500BC (Shennan and Alderton 1994, 281). The deposits within both the garage and dwelling show the same sequence of deposition. (Fig 4).

Modern activity (Phase 2) was represented by topsoil, subsoil and a pit located within the northeastern corner of the main dwelling. A fill containing burnt ash and clinker suggests that this was a pit dug for bonfire refuse. Although ceramic fragments were located they were of modern date and not retrieved.

## 7 CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigation were undertaken at Mercia Lodge, 65 Pinchbeck Road, Spalding Lincolnshire, because the development lies close to the possible site of Spalding castle and potential Romano-British remains.

The remains of a modern pit was the only archaeological feature identified during the watching brief. No artefacts were retrieved for analysis during this watching brief.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr G Almond of GP Construction and Development Ltd who commissioned the fieldwork and post excavation analysis. Dale Trimble coordinated and edited the work along with Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly permitted access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.



## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble  
 Site Supervisor: Vicky Mellor / Mary Nugent  
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley  
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
 CAD Illustration: Mark Dymond, Peter Watkin  
 Post-excavation analysis: Peter Watkin

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## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

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

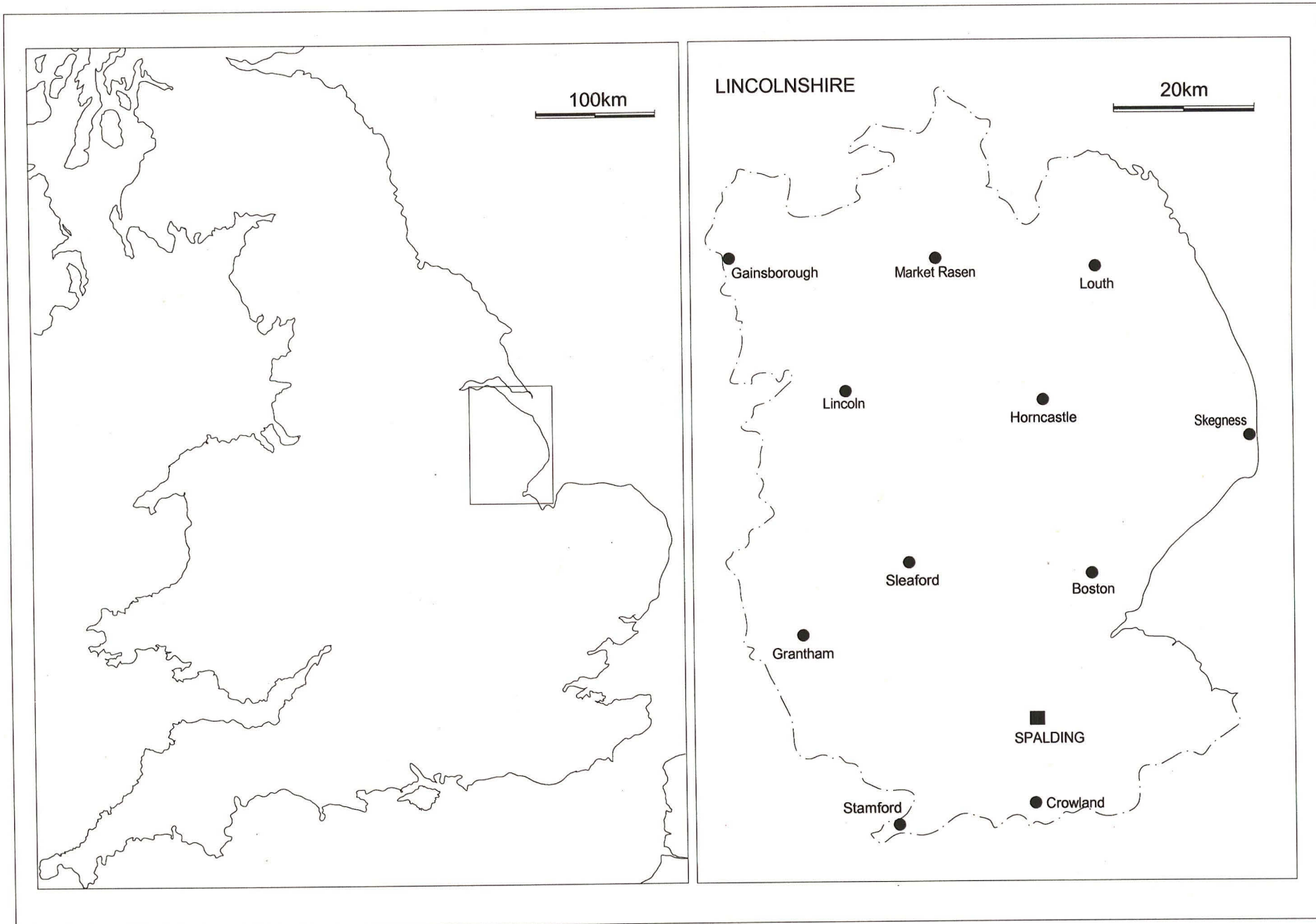
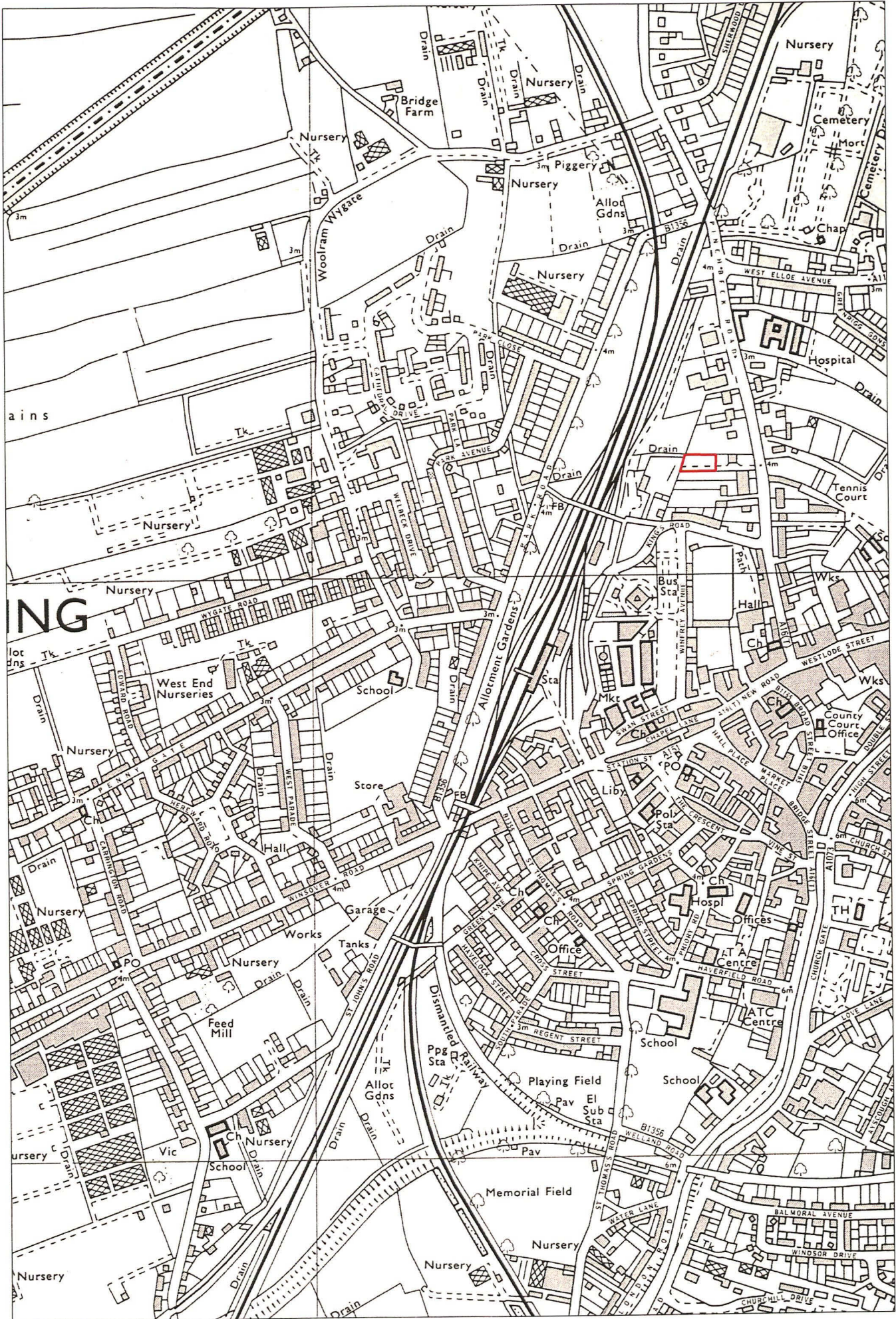


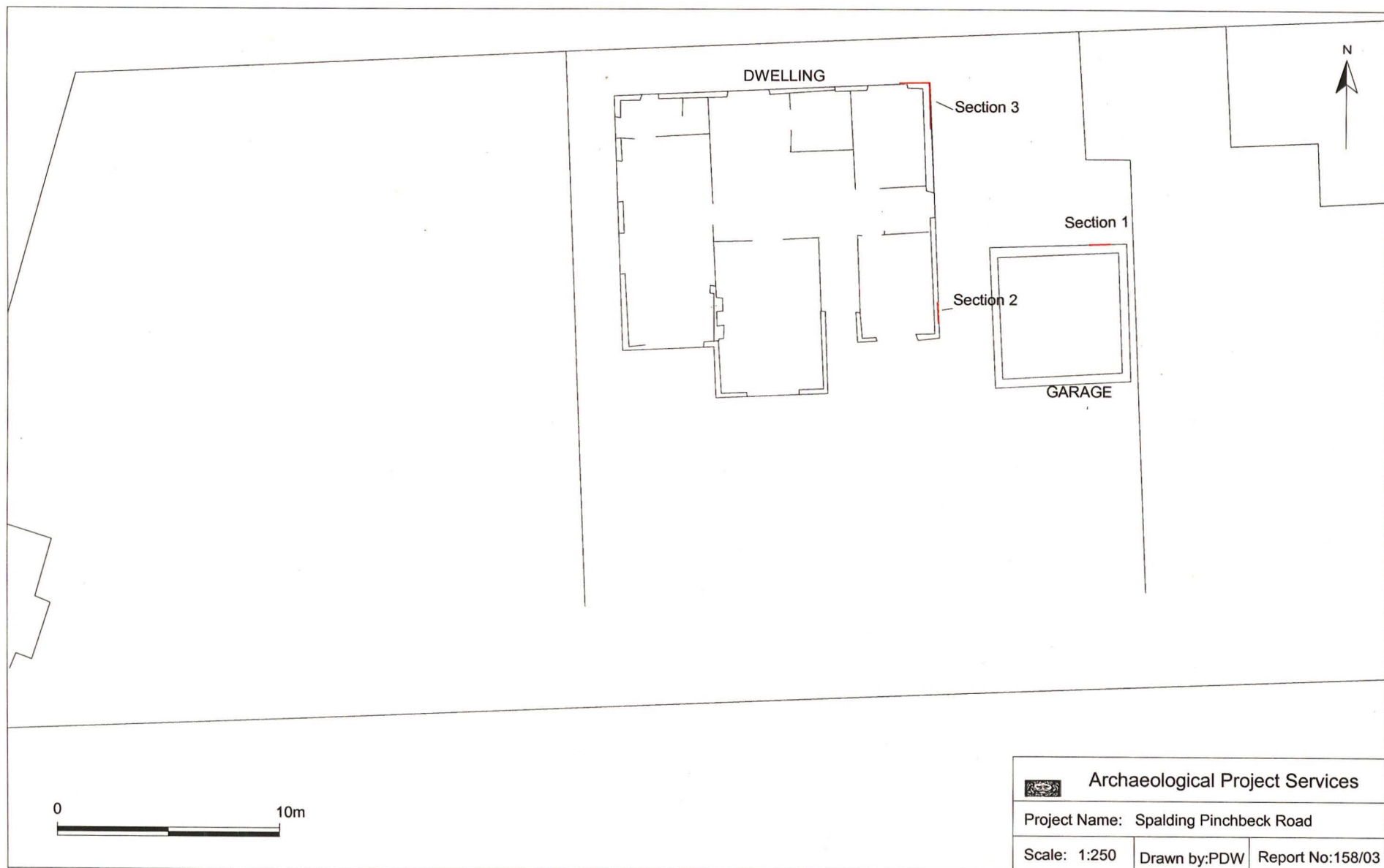
Figure 1: General Location Plan



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Figure 2 Site location plan




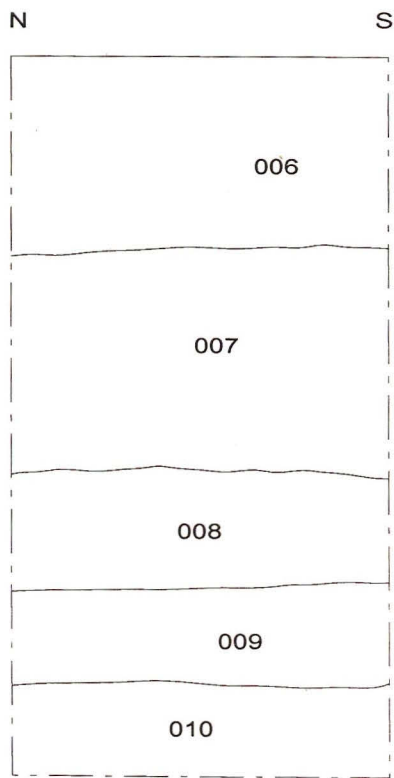
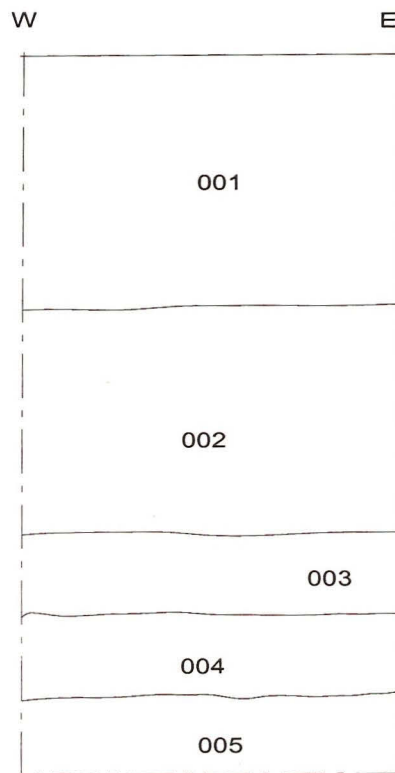
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Project Name: Spalding Pinchbeck Road		
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Figure 3 Location of footings within Plot1.



Section 2 West Facing



Section 1 South Facing



Archaeological Project Services

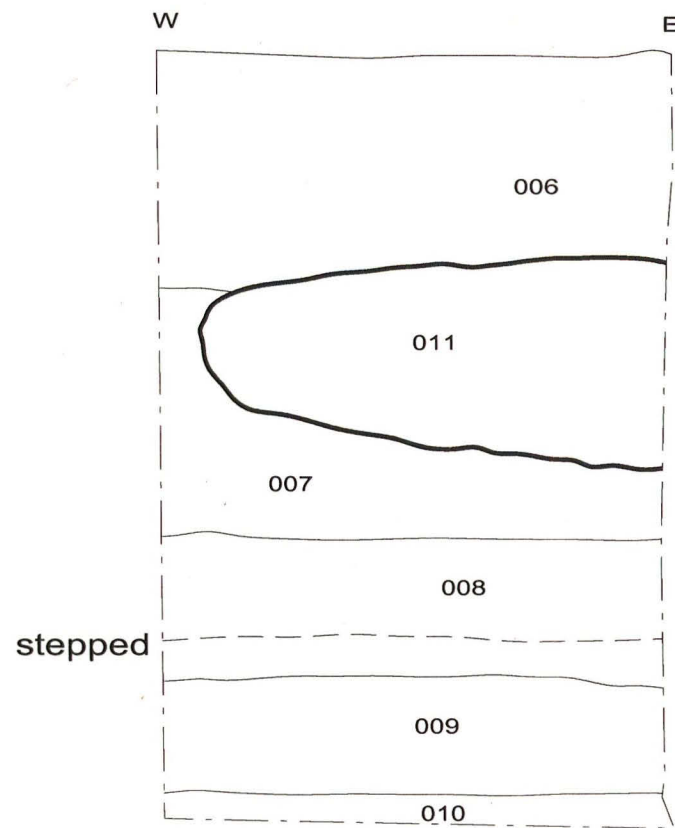
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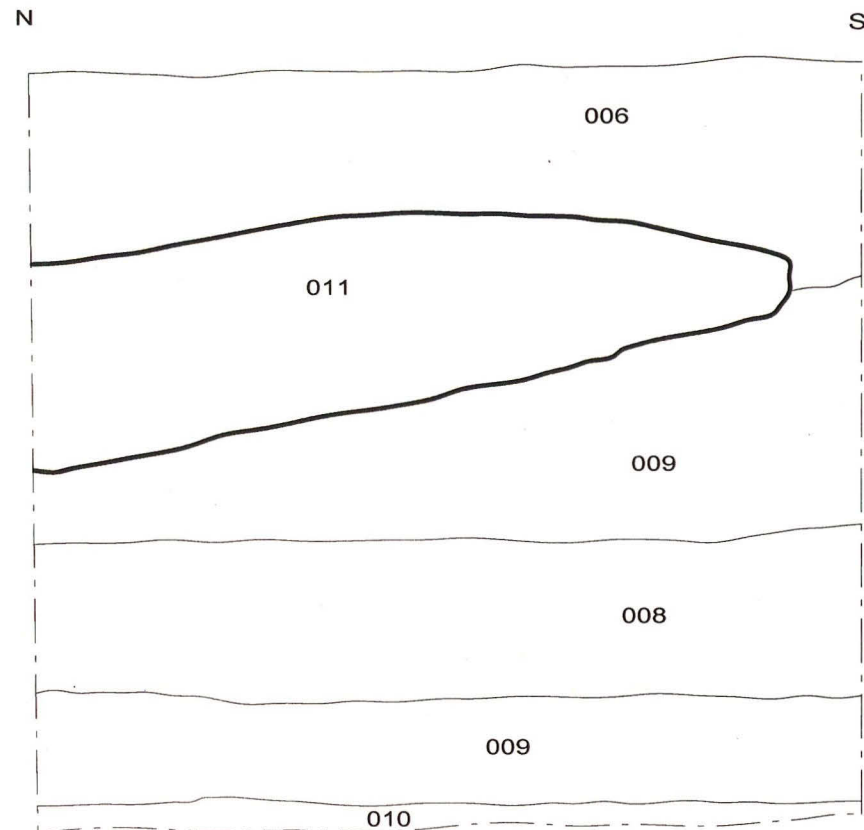
Drawn by:PDW

Report No:158/03

Figure 4 Section 1 Garage : Section 2 Main Dwelling.



Section 3 South Facing



Section 3 West Facing



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Spalding Pinchbeck Road

Scale: 1:10

Drawn by: PDW

Report No: 158/03

Figure 5 Plot1 Main Dwelling Section 3



Plate 1 Excavated  
footings (dwelling)



Plate 2 East facing  
section (dwelling)



Plate 3 General view  
of dwelling area



Plate 4 North East facing section showing pit (012)



Plate 5 General view of Garage area



Plate 6 Excavated footings of garage area looking North



**Appendix 1**

**LAND TO THE REAR OF  
65 PINCHBECK ROAD,  
SPALDING,  
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR  
PODDINGTONS**

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

**August 2003**

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1 **SUMMARY**

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during development at 65 Pinchbeck Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *Previous work along Pinchbeck Road has identified Romano-British settlement remains.*
- 1.3 *The development lies close to the possible site of Spalding Castle.*
- 1.4 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.5 *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 Mercia Lodge, 65 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 northwest part of Spalding, on land to the rear of Mercia Lodge, on the west side of Pinchbeck Road, centred on TF24652419.

4 **PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 A planning application (No. H16/0687/01) was submitted to South Holland District Council for a programme of residential development, comprising two new dwellings and the construction of an access road. 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 northwest 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. However, the surrounding soils are of the 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 **THE ARCHAEOLOGY**

- 6.1 Immediately to the east, on the opposite side of Pinchbeck Road, a number of features were found at depth which relate to Romano-British occupation of the area. Spalding has long thought to have been a major settlement during this period.
- 6.2 The development site is located northwest of the site of Spalding Castle depicted on 18<sup>th</sup> century maps of the area and possibly representing the Domesday Manor of Ivo Taillebois. Despite a watching brief close to the castle, no remains were found to prove its existence, although flood deposits of the River Westlode, a now culverted river, were identified (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 and archived under Accession Number 2003.293 and Site Code SPR03. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long term storage and curation.

12 **PUBLICATION**

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

13 **CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the County Archaeological Officer. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

14 **VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES**

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

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

15 **PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS**

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

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

- 16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in 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 - G Taylor, APS in consultation with H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist

Human Remains Analysis R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 **INSURANCES**

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

18 **COPYRIGHT**

- 18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* and may result in legal action.
- 18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

19 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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Specification: Version 1, 26th January 2000



## Appendix 2

### Context Summary

Context No	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	1	Soft ,Friable dark greyish brown fine sandy silt 0.35m thick	Top soil
002	1	Firm mid yellowish brown fine sandy silt 0.30m thick	Subsoil
003	1	Firm mid reddish greyish brown silty clay 0.11m thick.	Natural Deposit
004	1	Soft light blueish grey silty sand with yellowish laminations 0.10m thick.	Natural Deposit
005	1	Soft light yellowish /reddish brown silty sand with grey/blue mottling 0.49m thick.	Natural Deposit
006	2	Soft friable mid to dark grey/brown sandy silt 0.27m thick with occasional coal inclusions.	Top Soil As 001
007	2	Firm mid yellowish brown fine sandy silt 0.30m thick.	Subsoil As 002
008	2	Firm mid brown silty clay 0.13m deep	Natural Deposit As 003
009	2	Soft Yellowish orange silty sand with blue grey mottling 0.09m deep	Natural Deposit
010	2	Soft mid yellowish brown fine silty sand 0.12mm deep to limit of excavation	Natural Deposit
011	3	Very loose pinkish grey burnt sand ash and clinker 0.30m deep with frequent fragments of terracotta flower pot, Dinner plate, and modern Glass.	Fill of Modern Bonfire Pit
012		Pit 1.60m wide by 0.30m deep gradual sloping convexed sides forming a slightly rounded base, containing fill (011)	Cut of Modern Bonfire Pit

### Appendix 3

#### GLOSSARY

<b>Anglo-Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
<b>Briquetage</b>	A distinctive fired clay material associated with saltmaking, either in the form of ceramic equipment (troughs, supports <i>etc.</i> ) or fragmented debris of hearths and ovens.
<b>Context</b>	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> [004].
<b>Cropmark</b>	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
<b>Cut</b>	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
<b>Domesday Survey</b>	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
<b>Fill</b>	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<b>Iron Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Manuring Scatter</b>	A distribution of artefacts, usually pottery, created by the spreading of manure and domestic refuse from settlements onto arable fields. Such scatters can provide an indication of the extent and period of arable agriculture in the landscape.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Old English</b>	The language used by the Saxon ( <i>q.v.</i> ) occupants of Britain.
<b>Palaeochannel</b>	A defunct watercourse that has become filled with sediments and buried.
<b>Posthole</b>	The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have been dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000

BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.

- Roddon** Silt ridges formed from deposition at the sides of old watercourses. The watercourses often show as dark channels between two roddons.
- Romano-British** Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
- Saltern** A site where salt is produced by the evaporation of brine, usually identified by the dumps of waste material, although salterns often include a range of buried features associated with the collection and evaporation processes.
- Saxon** Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany
- Transformed** Soil deposits that have been changed. The agencies of such changes include natural processes, such as fluctuating water tables, worm or root action, and human activities such as gardening or agriculture. This transformation process serves to homogenise soil, erasing evidence of layering or features.

## Appendix 4

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

12	Context records
1	Photographic register sheet
1	Plan register sheet
1	Section register sheet
6	Drawing sheets
0	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

City and County Museum Accession Number: 2003.293

Archaeological Project Services Site Code:

SPR03

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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