ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON LAND AT WYGATE PARK, SPALDING, LINCOLNSHIRE (SWP03)

Work Undertaken For

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON LAND AT WYGATE PARK, SPALDING, LINCOLNSHIRE (SWP03)

Work Undertaken For
Broadgate Homes Ltd

June 2004

Report Compiled by
James Snee BSc (Hons.)

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) on land at Wygate Park, Spalding, Lincolnshire (NGR TF 2370 2375), was undertaken as part of a phased programme of investigation. Previous investigations, including desk based survey, geophysics and field walking had identified a low level of archaeological activity on the site dating to between the Iron Age and modern periods.

The trial trenching revealed a sequence of saltmarsh deposits truncated by an ancient mere and a roddon. A discrete group of curvilinear ditch features were recorded on the north end of the roddon, the highest ground within the site. These features were probably of medieval date and are possibly agricultural features such as stack stands, although the proposed interpretation here is that they are semi-permanent wild fowl pens, associated with the traditional hunting method known as pewit drives.

A series of east-west boundary ditches had formerly divided the site into smaller strip fields, a system of land use that may have its origins in the medieval use of dylings to create secure areas of grazing.

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

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as '*a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, and relative quality; and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate*' (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Between the 29th April and 16th May 2003, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Wygate Park, Spalding, Lincolnshire.

A planning application was submitted to South Holland District Council for the residential development at Wygate Park, Spalding. An archaeological evaluation was required to assist in the determination of the planning application.

A desk-based assessment (Albone 2000) of the site had previously been undertaken, followed by a geophysical survey and field walking (Rayner 2002).

Based on the results of the earlier work a programme of trial trenching was required to determine the nature and state of preservation of the archaeological remains.

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Broadgate Homes Ltd to undertake the trial trenching. A specification (Appendix 1) detailing the methods, techniques and procedures of the evaluation was produced by APS and approved by the Senior Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

The evaluation was carried out in accordance with the guidelines specified in the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluation* (IFA 1999).

2.3 Topography and Geology

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

The application area, a triangular block of land about 10ha in extent, is located to the northwest of the town between existing residential areas to the south and east, and Vernatt's Drain to the north and is centred on National Grid Reference TF 2370 2375 (Figure 2).

The site is on gently undulating ground rising slightly to the west, at approximately 3m OD (Figure 3).

Local soils are the coarse silty calcareous soils of the Wisbech Series developed on marine alluvium (Robson 1990).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Although no evidence of prehistoric (pre-50 AD) archaeology has been identified in the immediate vicinity of the investigation, evidence from the wider area suggests a general pattern of colonisation in the Iron Age. From the Neolithic through to the mid- to late Iron Age, the area was subject to periods of marine incursion. Consequently much of the early prehistoric use of the landscape has been deeply buried by marine sediments. However fieldwalking in Pinchbeck South Fen, to the north, and Deeping Fen, to the southwest, has revealed evidence of a number of Iron Age settlements sited on roddons – the silt levees of former watercourses. Finds from the Iron Age sites in Deeping Fen included quantities of briquetage, a fired clay material associated with saltmaking (Hayes & Lane 1992).

By the Romano-British period (50 - 410 AD) a drop in sea level resulted in extensive settlement on the marine silts, with evidence of contemporary deposits further to the south and west being exposed. Furthermore, extensive cropmarks of Romano-British field systems and droveways have been recorded to the west. In addition, recent investigations in the centre of Spalding have also exposed Romano-British deposits sealed by later silts (Cope-Faulkner forthcoming). Subsequent marine incursions late in the period, probably during the 4th century, resulted in the abandonment of these sites and the masking of Romano-British ground levels and deposits by alluvial silts.

Historically the proposed development site lay within Pinchbeck parish. Pinchbeck is first referred to as *Pincebec* in the Domesday Survey of 1086. The place-name refers to the stream associated with either the minnow or the linnet (Cameron 1998, 97).

At the time of the Domesday Survey, land at Pinchbeck was held by Ivo Tallboys and Guy of Craon. Included among Ivo Tallboys' holdings were 4 fisheries producing 1500 eels (Morris 1986).

Although historical sources provide information about the development of Pinchbeck village during the medieval period, the outlying rural parts of the parish are less well documented. As the proposed development site is located in such an area its history is difficult to ascertain.

A sparse scatter of pottery of medieval date (1066 - 1500 AD), has been identified during a walkover survey of a site 500m to the south of the proposed development area. It is likely that this represented an agricultural manuring scatter (Albone 2000, 8).

The 17th century was the great period of fen drainage. Vernatt's Drain, which forms

the northwest boundary of the site, was constructed in the 1630s as part of the drainage of Deeping Fen (Wheeler 1896, 318). However, the post-medieval period (1500 - 1900 AD) is represented only by a manuring scatter of pottery (Albone 2000, 8) recorded to the south of the proposed development area.

During the early 20th century the boundary of Spalding Urban District was extended. Previously it had lain 500m south of the site, but was moved north to the course of Vernatt's Drain, transferring the site from Pinchbeck parish into Spalding.

Cartographic evidence from the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1815 shows the proposed development segmented into three fields, however, by 1906 this was reduced to two and finally by 1973 the site had been consolidated to form a single larger unit.

A recent geophysical survey of the proposed development recorded two zones of enhanced susceptibility, one of which may reflect a former field boundary. Detailed Gradiometer survey revealed a plethora of probable natural responses although a short ditch-type anomaly was detected and several other linear ferrous and magnetic signals were recorded that may represent damaged pipes, service or field drains or former drainage ditches.

Fieldwalking on the site recovered a total of 115 artefacts, of which pottery was by far the most abundant ranging in date from the prehistoric to early modern periods. The finds probably indicate that the proposed development site lies on the fringe of probable Iron Age to Romano-British settlement. However, there is no evidence of any Saxon activity and it is not until the medieval period that the land was re-utilised. The artefactual remains probably derived from manuring and suggest that the area was agricultural land on the edge of any settlement. A slight concentration of 12th - 14th century pottery was recorded in the southeast and may suggest the occupation lay to the south of this area. Furthermore, this situation appears to have been maintained until the early modern period.

3. AIMS

The aim of the evaluation was to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.

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

4. METHODS

4.1 Trial Trenching

An initial scheme of 21 trial trenches was laid out. A number were targeted on magnetic anomalies detected during the geophysical survey. The remaining trenches forming a systematic grid to sample the entire application area (Figure 3).

At the request of the Senior Built Environment Officer, two additional trenches (Trenches 22 and 23) were excavated during the programme of works, to investigate the extent of identified remains in Trench 3.

A mechanical excavator, under archaeological supervision, removed the layers of overburden with a toothless ditching bucket, until archaeologically significant features or deposits were encountered. The depth of the trenches was

limited to 1.2m, unless the trench could be widened and stepped down to greater depths. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains. Where present, features were excavated by hand in order to retrieve dateable artefacts and other remains.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. Each trench was allocated a continuous run of 100 contexts, the trench number forming the prefix of the sequence (e.g context numbers for Trench 2 were 200 to 299 and the context numbers for Trench 23 were 2300 to 2399). A photographic record was compiled. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and plans at a scale of 1:20. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

During the fieldwork six environmental samples were taken from archaeological contexts as part of a general sampling strategy. In addition an environmental archaeology consultant visited the site to assess the soils and deposits *in situ*.

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

4.2 Post-excavation

Following excavation, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they constituted a complete Level II archive and a stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. Artefacts recovered from excavated deposits were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendices 3 to 6). The environmental samples taken from archaeological features were submitted for analysis. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Context numbers are identified in the text by brackets.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Description of the results

A total of four phases was identified:

Phase 1:	Natural deposits
Phase 2:	Undated deposits
Phase 3:	Medieval and later deposits
Phase 4:	Post-medieval and later deposits

5.2 Phase 1: Natural deposits

The naturally formed deposits revealed during the investigation divide the site into three micro-topographical zones.

The earliest deposits were revealed in the eastern half of the site (Trenches 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 & 21), comprising layers of brown and grey silt that were coarse at the base of each deposit, but became finer towards the top (e.g. 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 & 2009) (Figure 24, Section 63). Overlying these were layers of mottled brown and grey silty clays (902, 1002, 1103, 1205, 1310,1603, 1604, 1703, 1704, 1803, 1805, 1806, 1901, 1902, 1907, 2003, 2102 & 2110) (Figures 9 to 26). Occasional laminae of sandy silt were revealed (707, 906, 907, 1305, 1905, 2002 & 2109) distributed throughout the sequence of silty clays (Figures 9, 11, 17 & 19), and in Trenches 11, 18 and 20, layers of grey clay were also present (1102, 1804 & 2004) (Figures 13, 14 & 24).

In Trenches 10, 13 & 18, possible creeks were identified (Figures 6 & 7). An approximately north-south oriented linear deposit of mid brown silt (1003), more

than 0.20m thick was identified in the northern end of Trench 10 (Figure 15). At the southern end of the trench was the west edge of a possible north-south oriented linear extent of mottled blue and orange clay (1004) and soft grey clay (1005).

An east-west oriented, irregular cut (1303), 3.5m wide and 0.32m deep was revealed in Trench 13, filled with 0.20m of bluish grey sandy silty clay (1302) and 0.14m of bluish grey sandy clayey silt (1301) (Figure 9).

In the centre of Trench 18 was a 2m wide expanse of orange-grey silt (1813) up to 0.20m thick, overlain by 0.20m of orange-grey silt (1812). These deposits were interpreted as the remains of an east-west oriented creek. At the north end of the trench was an approximately 3.5m wide, east-west oriented channel into which deposits (1803 & 1804) dipped, this was interpreted as a former creek (Figures 13 & 14).

Towards the northeast corner of the site (Trenches 14 & 15), the sequence of brown silts and clays was cut by the southern edge of a pool or meer (1512) (Figure 25). Augering revealed five of the fills. The earliest was more than 0.70m of mottled brown and grey clay (1509) that was possibly the same as a similar clay deposit (1510) revealed closer to the southern edge of the pool. Overlying this was 0.30m of mottled brown clay (1508), which was below a 0.22m thick band of grey clay (1507). The uppermost deposit was 0.08m of mottled grey and grey-brown clayey silt (1506). At the base of Trench 14, a deposit of more than 0.03m of blue-grey clay (1404) was interpreted as a pool fill, possibly a continuation of layer (1507). Overlying all of these deposits were layers of light brown sandy silt (1502 & 1504), and mid brown clay (1402, 1403 & 1503).

In the western half of the site (Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 22 & 23) (Figure 3), the topography and the soft geology was dominated by the presence of a roddon, comprising laminated orange to grey silts and sandy silts (103, 110, 202, 204, 205, 302, 402, 402, 508, 607, 805, 2202, 2229 & 2306) (Figures 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 & 25). In Trench 2 a layer of grey silty clay (203) was revealed, suggesting a short interval of low energy inundation (Figures 21 & 22).

At the extreme west end of the site, Trench 1 contained a northwest-southeast oriented gully (107), 0.40m wide and 0.05m deep with a grey sandy fill (106) (Figure 22). This was interpreted as a naturally formed feature.

5.3 Phase 2: Undated deposits

Two undated features were revealed in Trench 1 (Figure 4). At the east was a north-south oriented ditch (105), 0.80m wide and 0.28m deep, filled with grey sandy clayey silt (104) (Figure 22). Approximately 20m to the west was a second north-south oriented ditch (109), 3.5m wide and more than 0.80m deep. Filling ditch (109) was brown peaty sandy silt (108) (Figure 23).

Approximately 100m northeast of Trench 1 (Figure 3), a number of undated ditches were exposed in Trench 3 (Figure 4). At the southwest end of the trench was a 0.50m wide and 0.34m deep, north-south oriented ditch (308), with a grey sandy silt fill (307) (Figures 12 & 25).

In the middle of the trench was a northwest-southeast oriented ditch (304), 0.65m wide and 0.19m deep and filled with mottled light grey and orange sandy silt (303) (Figures 12 & 25). Adjacent to ditch (304) was a curvilinear ditch (306 & 313), 0.95m wide and 0.23m deep, describing an arc approximately 3m in radius. Filling the ditch was mottled light

grey and orange sandy silt (305 & 312) (Figures 12 & 25).

Cutting the northern edge of ditch (313) was a sub-rectangular pit (315), 1.6m long by 1.0m wide and 0.30m deep, with a fill of mottled orange and grey sandy silt (314), from which part of an articulated horse skeleton was recovered.

To the north of pit (315), was a 0.94m wide curvilinear ditch (321) (Figure 4), oriented east to northwest, and filled with mottled light grey and orange sandy silt (322) (Figure 25). Cutting the northern edge of ditch (321) was curvilinear ditch (310) (Figure 13), 0.70m wide and 0.21m deep, oriented south to northwest and filled with 0.09m of mid grey sandy silt (311) overlain by 0.12m of mid grey sandy silt (309).

Approximately 2.5m southeast of Trench 3, was Trench 22 (Figure 3). At the north end of the trench was a group of undated features. Curvilinear ditch (2227) was 1.50m wide and 0.50m deep and oriented east-west (Figure 8), turning slightly to the north at each end. The fill comprised dark brown and mid grey silt (2226) (Figure 21). It is probable that this feature was a continuation of ditch (305 & 313) in Trench 3 (Figure 27).

Approximately 1m south of ditch (2227) was an undated posthole (2225), 0.26m wide and 0.47m deep with a light brown silt fill (2224) (Figure 19).

To the east of Trench 22 was Trench 5 (Figure 3), which contained an irregular oval cut (501) (Figure 5), 1.10m long by 0.40m wide and 0.12m deep, oriented north-south and filled with light grey silt (509) (Figure 22). To the east of irregular pit (501) was a north-south oriented ditch or channel (502) (Figure 21), 3.80m wide and 0.50m deep, and filled with 0.20m of mottled orange and grey clayey silt (503), overlain by up to 0.30m of brownish grey clayey silt (504).

In the centre of Trench 10 (Figure 6), towards the southern boundary of the site, was an irregular pit (1006), 0.90m wide and 0.40m deep and filled with light grey silt (1007) (Figure 15).

In the northeast corner of the investigation area (Figure 3), Trench 21 contained an east-west oriented, 5.1m wide ditch (2108) (Figure 8), with a lower fill of mid grey clayey silt (2107), overlain by mid yellowish grey sandy silt (2106), mid grey silt (2105), mottled mid to dark grey and brown silt (2104) and mottled mid grey and brown silty clay (2103) (Figure 26).

5.4 Phase 3: Medieval and later deposits

Two medieval and later features were revealed in the northeast end of Trench 3 (Figure 4).

The earliest of these was a curvilinear ditch (318), 1.10m wide and 0.32m deep, oriented north-south and filled with 0.20m of grey sandy silt (317), overlain by 0.12m of mottled orange and light grey sandy silt (316) (Figures 18 & 25). Sherds of 14th to 15th century pottery were recovered from the lower fill (317).

Adjacent to ditch (318) was a 1.20m wide and 0.26m deep curvilinear ditch (320), oriented from southeast to north, and containing a mottled light grey and orange sandy silt fill (319) (Figures 18 & 25), from which sherds of 15th to 16th century pottery were recovered.

At the north end of Trench 22, was a curvilinear ditch (2222) (Figure 8), 0.70m wide and 0.20m deep and oriented east-west. Filling the ditch was 0.20m of mottled light grey and orange silt (2221) from which sherds of 12th to 14th century

were recovered, overlain by 0.17m of mottled mid brown and orange silt (2223) (Figure 19).

5.5 Phase 4: Post-medieval and later deposits

Traversing the entire site was a number of east-west oriented post-medieval ditches (Figure 3). The most northern ditch (1309) was recorded in the north end of Trench 13 (Figure 7). Approximately 2.5m wide, it was filled with dark grey clayey silty peat (1308), overlain by mid brown silty clay (1307) and dark grey clayey silty peat (1306) (Figure 9).

Approximately 20m south of ditch (1309) (Figure 3), was 2.5m wide ditch, recorded in trenches 8 (807) and 12 (1208) (Figure 6), and filled with mid to dark brown silt (806 & 1206) containing a possible recut (804) and grey sandy upper fill with occasional peat lenses (803 & 1207) Figures 12 & 24). At the southern end of Trench 12 was a further east-west oriented ditch (1201), 3.9m wide and 0.90m deep and filled with 0.50m of dark brown clayey silty loam (1202), overlain by 0.45m of mid brown clayey silt (1203) (Figure 10).

Further to the south (Figure 3) an east-west oriented 4.5m wide ditch was revealed in trenches 6 (606), 9 (905) and 23 (2305) (Figure 5, 6 & 8). Filling the ditch was dark brown clayey silt (605, 904 & 2304), which had been re-cut in Trench 6 (604) and finally filled with a dumped deposit composed of light to mid brown clayey silt (602 & 603). This deposit formed a general layer recorded in trenches 5 (505 & 506), 8 (802) and 23 (2303) (Figures 17, 18, 20, 21 & 24).

At the southern end of Trench 22 (Figure 8) was east-west oriented ditch (2217), 2.6m wide and filled with light grey to brownish grey clayey silt (2220 & 2228), overlain by greyish brown silt (2219). Sealing the final fill of the ditch was a leached subsoil layer (2218) cut by a 0.50m wide, east-west oriented ditch (2215), filled with orangey brown silt (2214) (Figure 20).

Extending through Trenches 7 & 18 (Figure 3) was an east-west oriented ditch (702, 706 & 1814) (Figures 5 & 7), approximately 2.1m wide and filled with lower deposits of grey and brown silts (704, 705, 1808 & 1809), with late post-medieval upper fills of brown organic silts (701, 1807 & 1810) (Figures 13 & 19).

Approximately 20m south of ditch (1814) was ditch (1815 & 1816) (Figure 7), approximately 3m wide and oriented east-west, possibly extending through Trench 10 (1008). The fills comprised layers of grey and brown silts and silty sands (1009, 1010, 1011, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821 & 1822) (Figure 16). Finds of medieval and post-medieval pottery have been recovered from these fills.

Extending across the entire site was a layer of topsoil up to 0.30m thick, in places this overlay a subsoil, probably created by earlier deep ploughing.

6. DISCUSSION

The sequence of natural (Phase 1) deposits suggest that the site was, prior to the medieval period, predominantly marsh with a network of small creeks, and an extinct pool or meer located at the northern edge of the site. Dominating the western side of the site was a roddon, or silt levee creating an area of slightly higher ground, particularly in the northwest of the site, around Trenches 3, 22 and 23. Dating roddons is difficult. However, no features earlier than medieval have been recorded cutting into the roddon deposits, and silts from other roddons in the area have been dated to the Saxon period (Snee 2003). It is

therefore probable that the roddon on this site is post Roman.

The two undated (Phase 2) features revealed in Trench 1 were probably agricultural in origin, either drainage ditches or field boundaries. The date of these features is probably medieval or later.

The group of undated linear and curvilinear features in Trenches 3 and 22 are probably a contemporary group. However, they are closely comparable with two 14th to 16th century (Phase 3) features located in the same area and are probably of the same date.

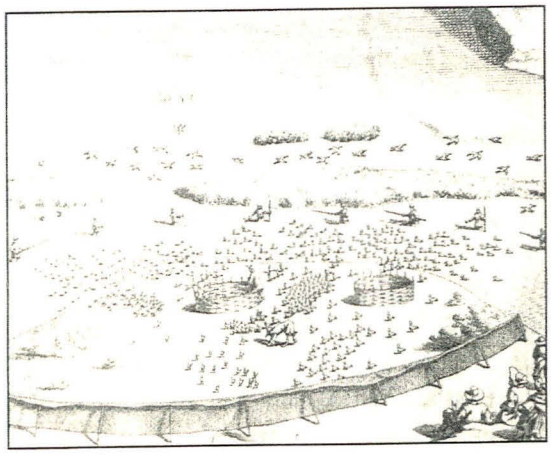
Ditches (306, 313 & 2227) probably form a sub-circular enclosure, or ring ditch, approximately 6m in diameter, and it is possible that undated ditch (321) and medieval ditch (318) form a second enclosure of similar size and shape (Figure 27). Pit (315) and ditch (310) cut into these features and are probably later agricultural features. Undated ditches (304, 308, 2205, 2204, 2208 & 2211) may be field boundaries or may be peripheral features related to the two (or more) sub-circular enclosures. Undated posthole (2225) is difficult to interpret on its own but suggests timber structures of some form, perhaps fencing.

The overall interpretation of this group of features is largely dependent on the interpretation of the sub-circular enclosures or ring ditches.

The presence of ring ditches is well known in the Fens from aerial photography (eg. Riley 1946; Wilson 1978) though their date and function is a matter of debate. Silvester recorded ring ditches as part of the Roman period earthworks at Hilgay, Norfolk (1988). Nearer to Spalding one such circle cut deposits in the Roman Bourne-Morton canal (Lane 2000, fig. 43) and at Gosberton part of four curving gullies were located, one postdating a Middle Saxon structure (Trimble 2000, fig. 37).

As at Spalding, the Gosberton part circles were situated on the highest land. This would be in keeping with the Wygate Park example, such circles have been interpreted as having an agricultural function, such as stack stands. However, environmental evidence recovered from the ditches did not reveal any concentrations of reed, grass or crop debris that could support such an interpretation. On the contrary, the evidence recovered suggests that the ditches were water filled for much of the time, which seems incompatible with any function relating to stack stands.

An alternative interpretation may, however, be presented. There are accounts from the late 17th century onwards, from various parts of the country, describing pewit drives - a technique of hunting young wild fowl. Once the birds had been reared and were ready to fly, rabbit nets would be set up around an island or piece of high ground and an area of marsh would be beaten and the young birds driven into the nets. A late 17th century illustration (now in the Staffordshire Records Office) shows this activity, and significantly shows the birds placed in circular wicker pens.



17th century engraving of a pewit drive.

It is possible that the ring ditch features encountered on the higher parts of the fens, i.e. the former islands in the marshes, are semi-permanent pens for young wild fowl taken during pewit drives.

The examples on this site are probably medieval in date, going out of use in the 14th to 16th centuries, probably as the Monk's House field system, believed to be the first organised land use in this area, extended to include the site of the current investigation.

The undated remains revealed in Trenches 5 and 8, ditches 502, 807 & 804) and pit (501) may also relate to the main group of features in Trenches 3 and 22, or they may be agricultural features of medieval or later date.

Irregular pit (1006) in Trench 10 is difficult to interpret and may be a natural feature.

The 5.1m wide ditch (2108) in Trench 21, is probable a drainage feature, dating to some time before the construction of Vernatt's Drain in *c.* 1630.

The main post-medieval (Phase 4) features were a series of east-west oriented ditches, probably field boundaries. The pattern of ditches has been truncated by Vernatt's Drain, suggesting that they were established before 1630. It has been suggested on the basis of previous field work immediately south of the current investigation (Snee 2003) that the post-medieval field system is a continuation of medieval dylings. However only a very small quantity of medieval pottery was recovered from any of the ditches, although a number showed signs of having been re-cut, suggesting a long period of use and maintenance. The presence of later post-medieval finds in the upper fills of these ditches is consistent with map evidence and documentary evidence of their recent backfilling.

7. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

For assessment of significance the *Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling ancient monuments* has been used (DoE 1990, Annex; See Appendix 14).

Period

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

Rarity

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

Documentation

Several archaeological investigations in Spalding have previously been undertaken and reported. Additionally records of archaeological sites and finds made in the Spalding area are kept in the files of the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record. A desk-based assessment of the application area has been undertaken (Albone 2002) collating all the documented archaeology in the locality and this has been supplemented by fieldwalking and geophysical survey (Rayner 2002).

Group value

The undated and medieval ring ditches and curvilinear features form a valuable group as these features have not been studied in any detail, and are rarely found in such a dense concentration. The medieval and

later field system associated also forms a moderately valuable group.

Survival/Condition

The deposits and features revealed during the investigation appeared to have survived well although evidence for recent disturbance, in the form of plough damage, was apparent. Environmental evidence was preserved but the smallness of the flots suggest that the preservation was only good in the deeper features.

Fragility/Vulnerability

Development of the site is likely to impact into medieval and later deposits. Consequently, archaeological remains present are vulnerable.

Diversity

Period diversity is moderate with medieval to 20th century features and deposits represented.

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

Potential

There is high potential for further archaeological deposits to survive within the investigation area. There is high potential for undated and possibly medieval features in the area of Trenches 3 and 22 and moderate to low potential for undated and medieval remains across the remainder of the site. There is high potential for further medieval and post-medieval field boundaries.

7.1 Site Importance

The criteria for assessment have established that the group of undated and medieval ring ditches and related features located on the roddon deposits, in the northwest of the site, are of high local importance, moderate regional and national importance as they represent an aspect of the economy of the fens dating to before the establishment of formal agricultural practices. The medieval and later field boundaries are of low to moderate local importance.

8. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations on land at Wygate Park, Spalding, Lincolnshire, were undertaken because the area was regarded as potentially archaeologically sensitive. Settlement in the area dates from the Romano-British period, and deposits of this date are encountered in and around Spalding.

Previous investigations, including desk based survey, geophysics and field walking had identified a low level of archaeological activity on the site dating to between the Iron Age and modern periods.

The trial trenching revealed a sequence of saltmarsh deposits truncated by an ancient mere and a roddon. A discrete group of curvilinear ditch features were recorded on the north end of the roddon, the highest ground within the site. These features were probably of medieval date and are possibly agricultural features such as stack stands, although the proposed interpretation here is that they are semi-permanent wild fowl pens, associated with the traditional hunting method known as pewit drives.

A series of east-west boundary ditches had formerly divided the site into smaller strip fields, a system of land use that may have its origins in the medieval use of dylings to create secure areas of grazing.

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

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of the Broadgate Homes Ltd who commissioned the fieldwork and this report. The project was coordinated by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane edited this report.

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

DoE Department of the Environment

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

OD Ordnance Datum

OS Ordnance Survey

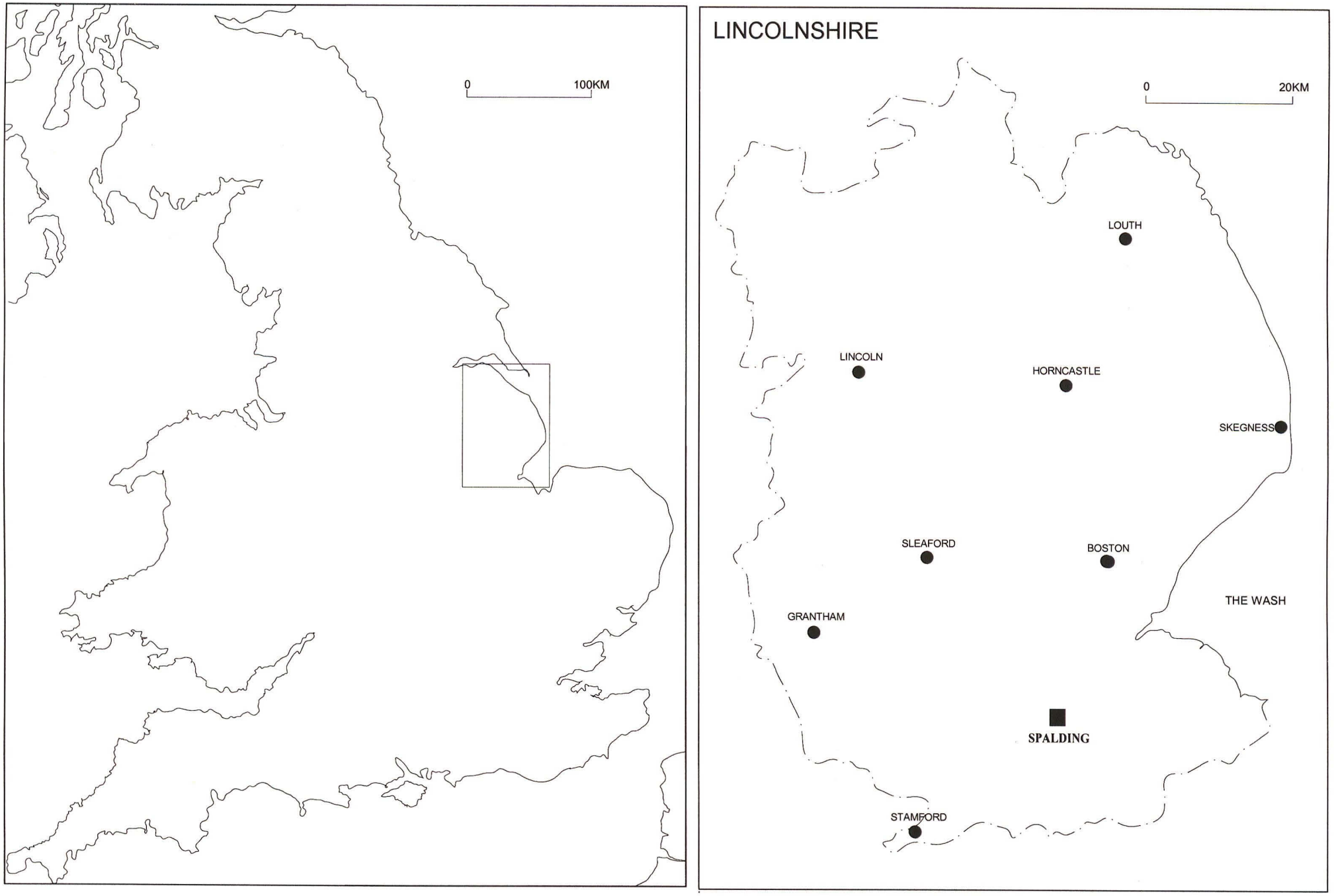
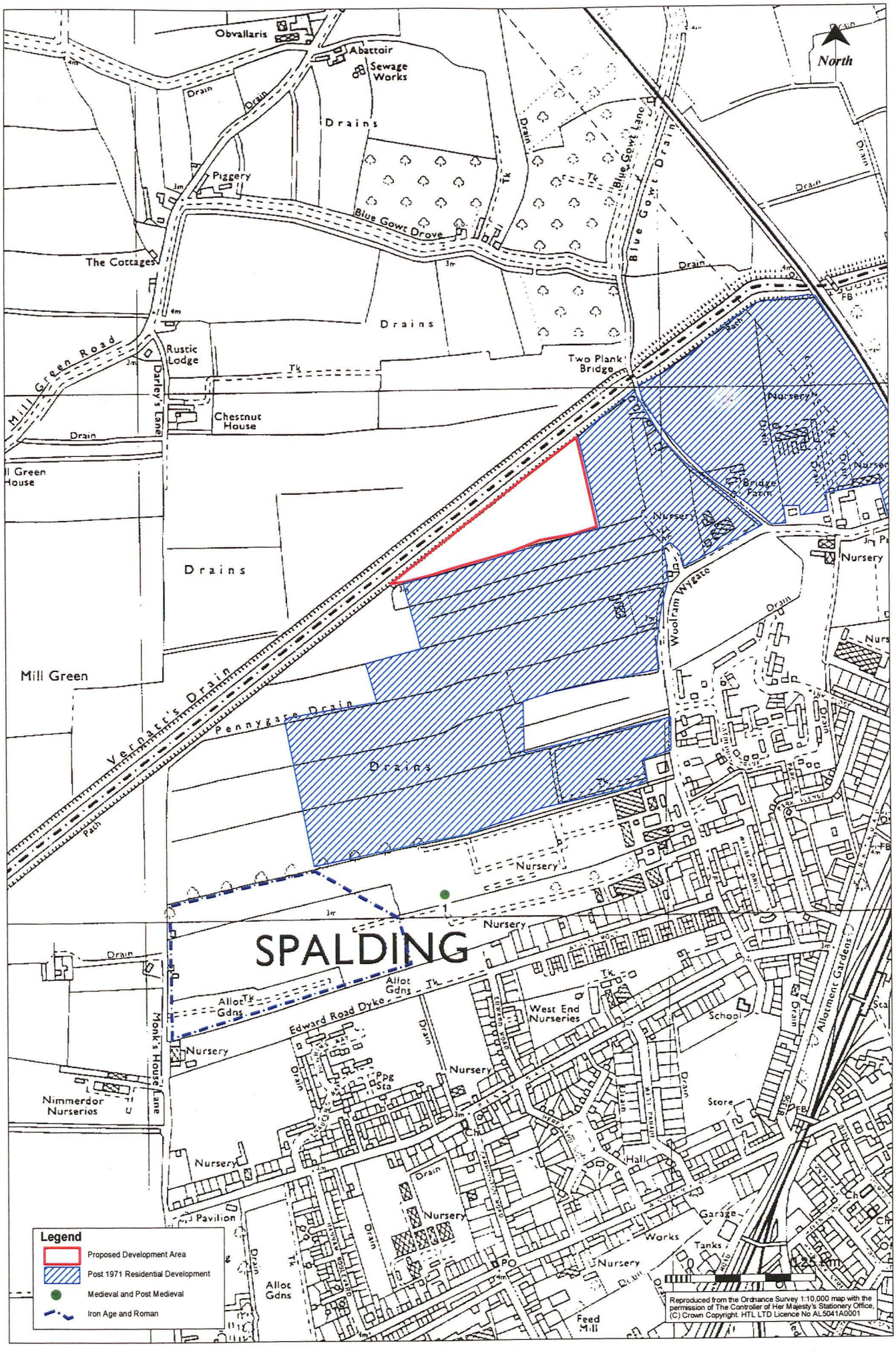


Figure 1 - General location map


North
Obvallaris
Abattoir
Sewage Works
Drains
Piggery
Blue Gowt Drove
Blue Gowt Lane
Blue Gowt Drain
The Cottages
Rustic Lodge
Darley's Lane
Mill Green Road
Chestnut House
Two Plank Bridge
Bridge Farm
Nursery
Mill Green
Vernatt's Drain
Pennygate Drain
Woolram Wygate
SPALDING
Edward Road Dyke
Allot Gdns
West End Nurseries
School
Allotment Gardens
Monk's House Lane
Nimmerdor Nurseries
Ppg Sta
Store
Hall
Garage
Works
Tanks
Pavilion
PO
Feed Mill
Legend
Proposed Development Area
Post 1971 Residential Development
Medieval and Post Medieval
Iron Age and Roman
0.25 Km
Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, (C) Crown Copyright. HTL LTD Licence No AL5041A0001

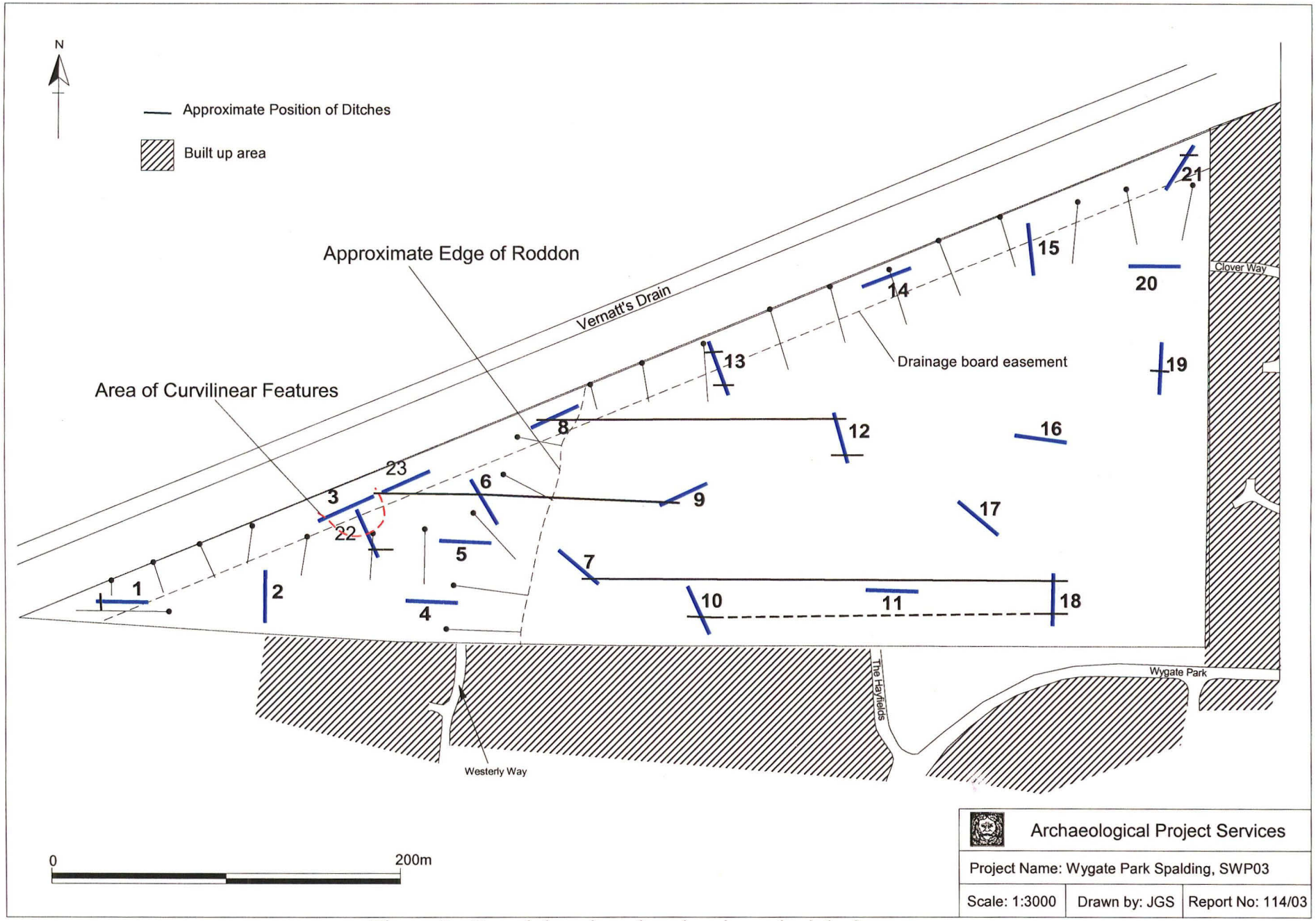


Figure 3 - Trench location plan showing principle features

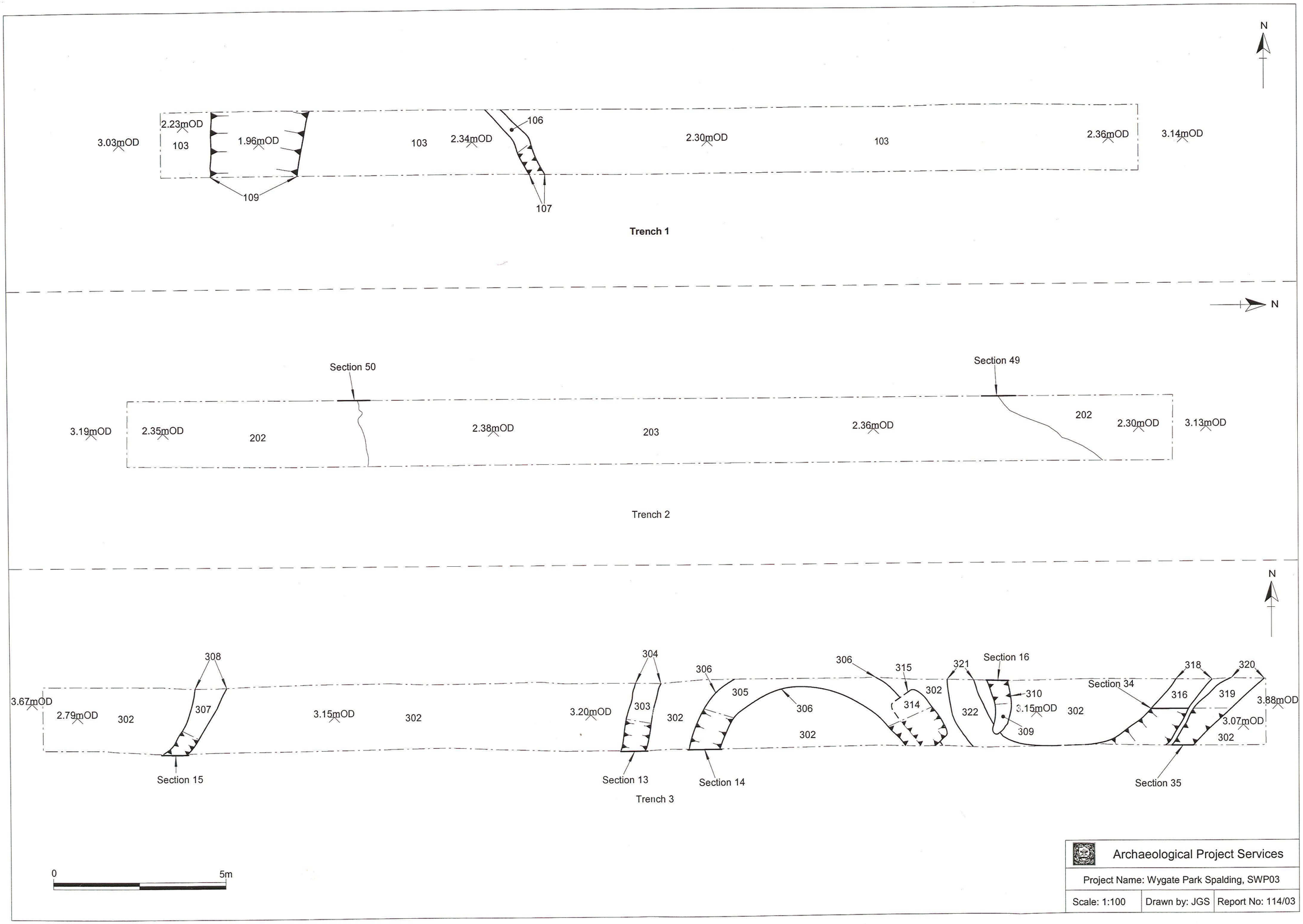


Figure 4 Plans of Trenches 1, 2 & 3.

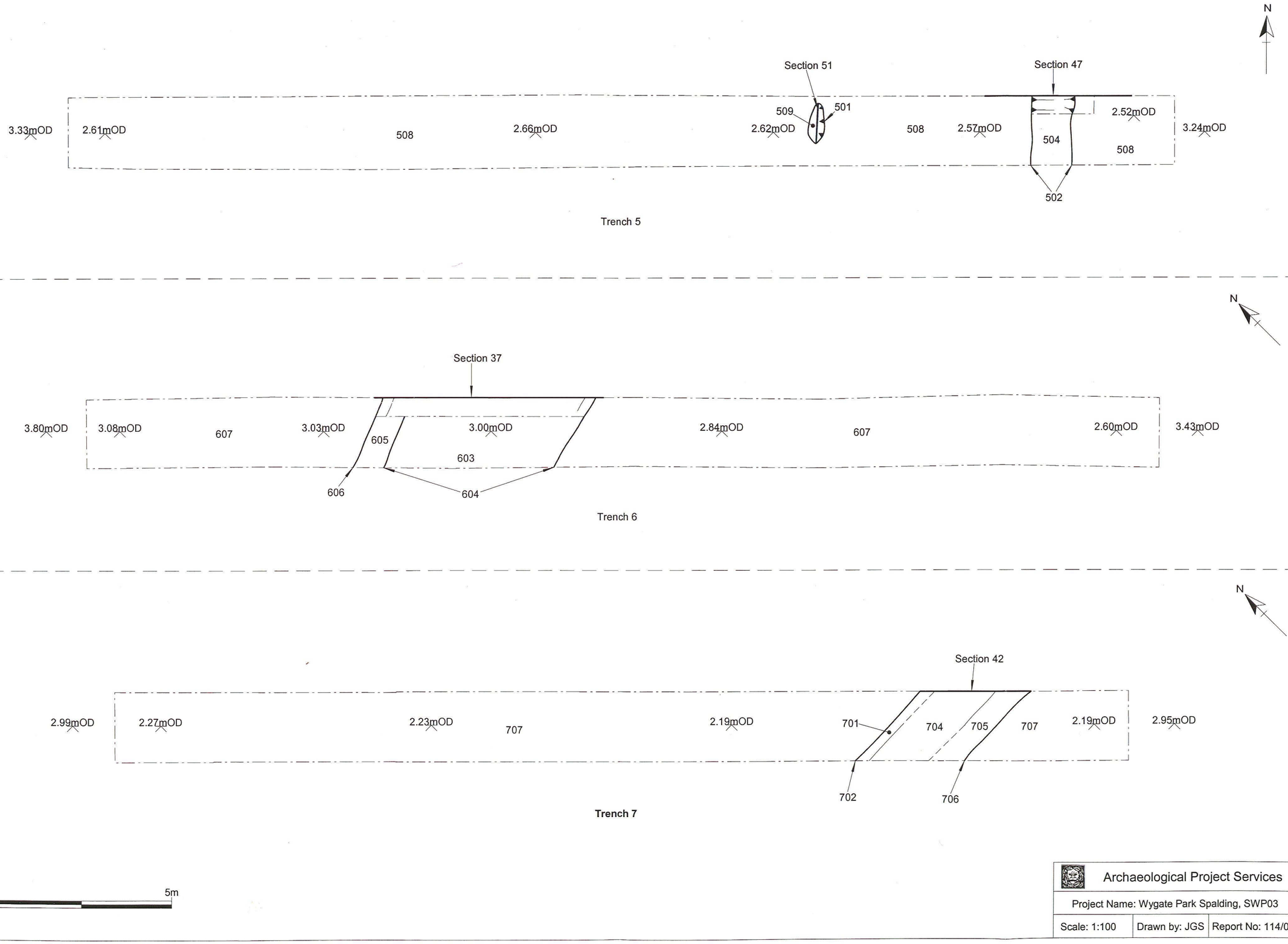


Figure 5 Plan of Trenches 5, 6 & 7.

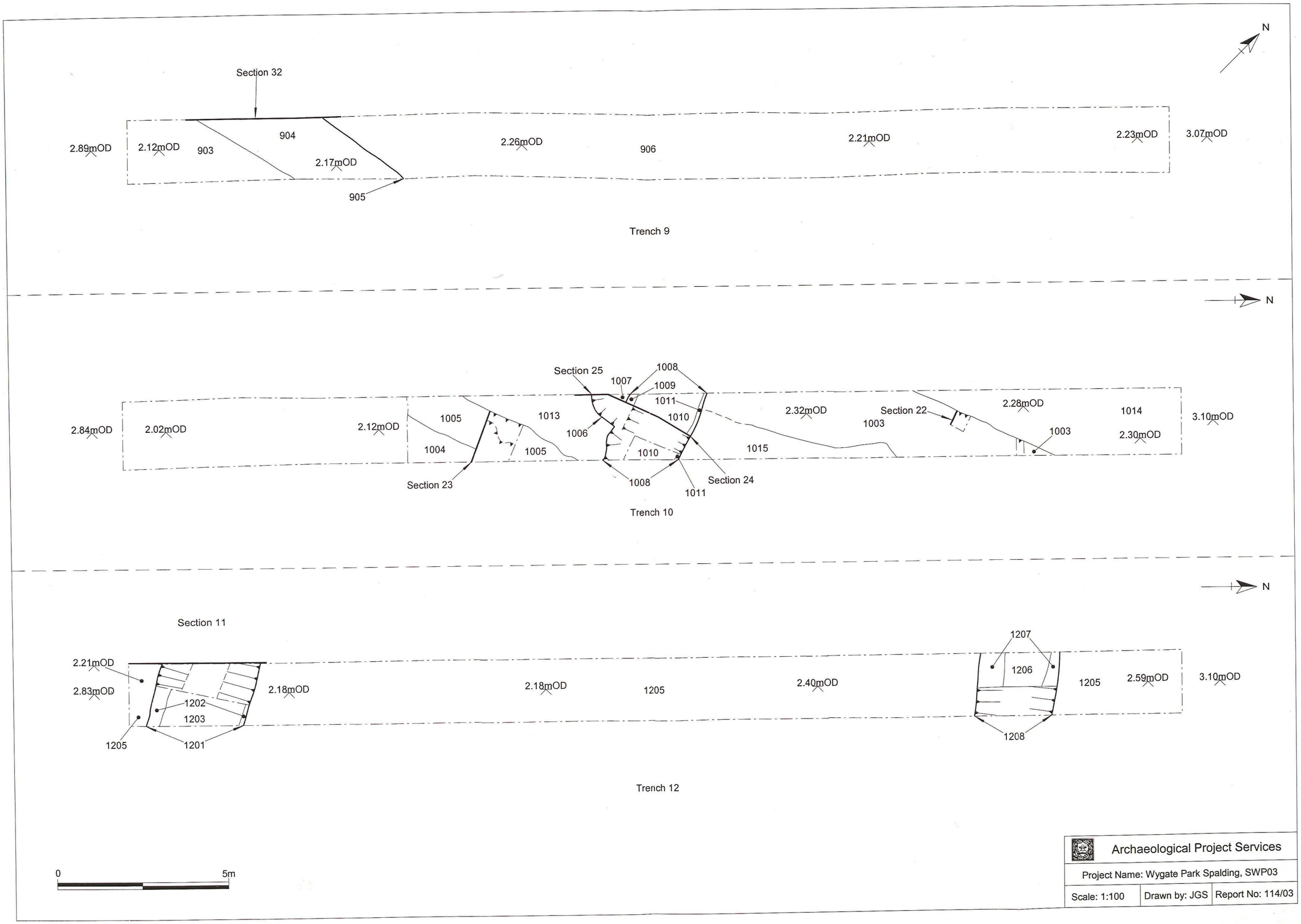


Figure 6 Plan of Trenches 9, 10 & 12.

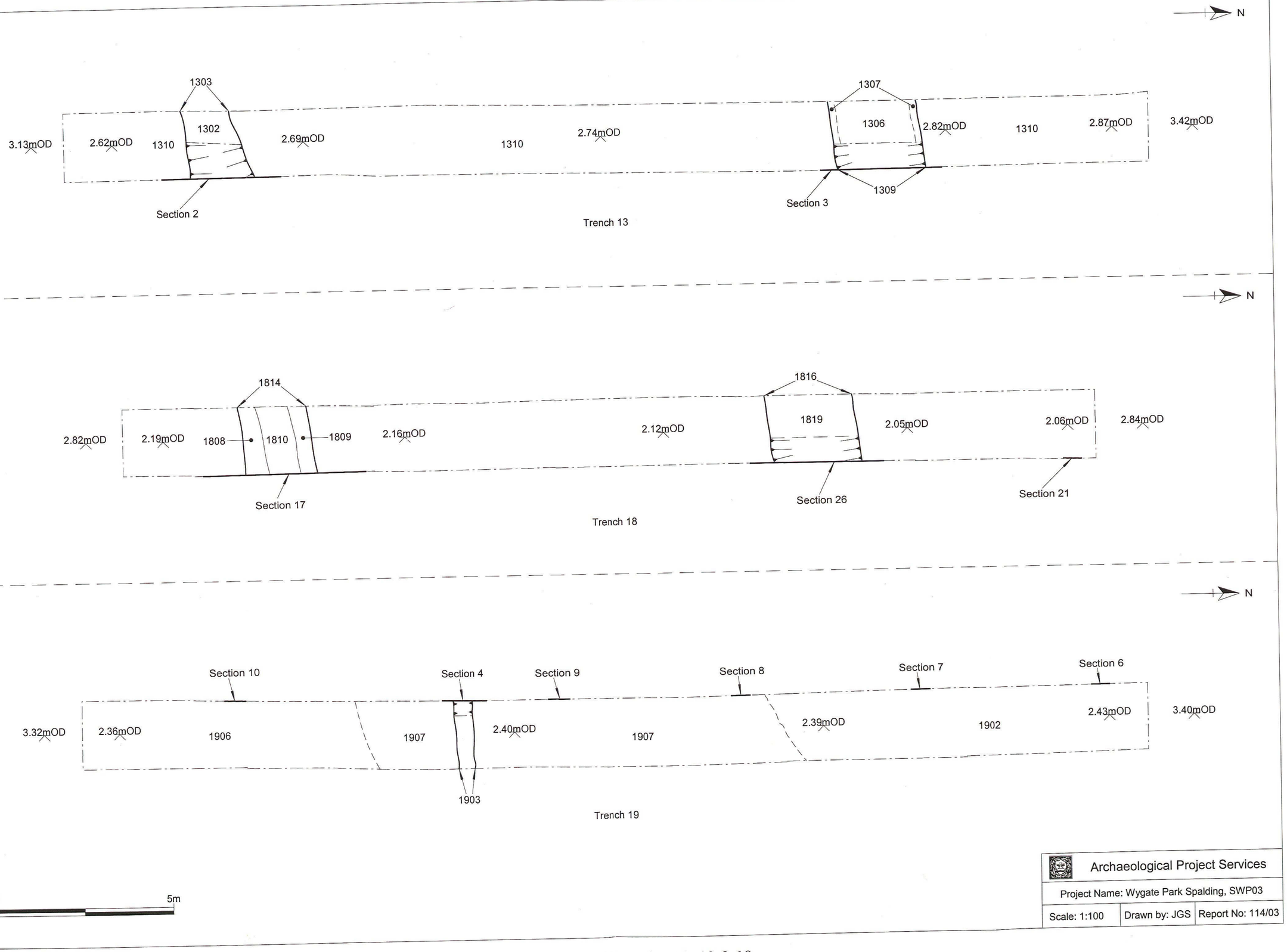


Figure 7 Plan of Trenches 13, 18 & 19.

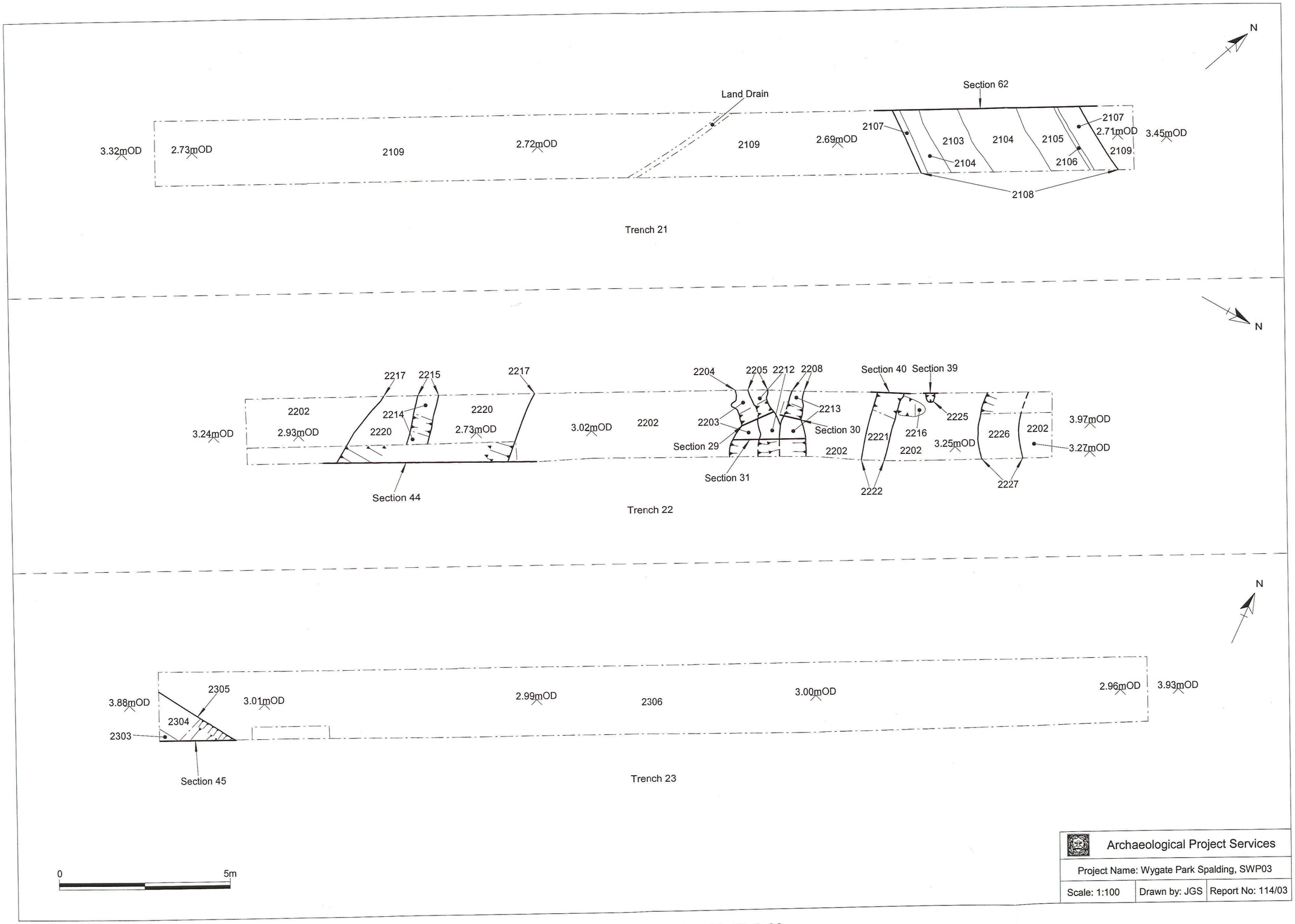
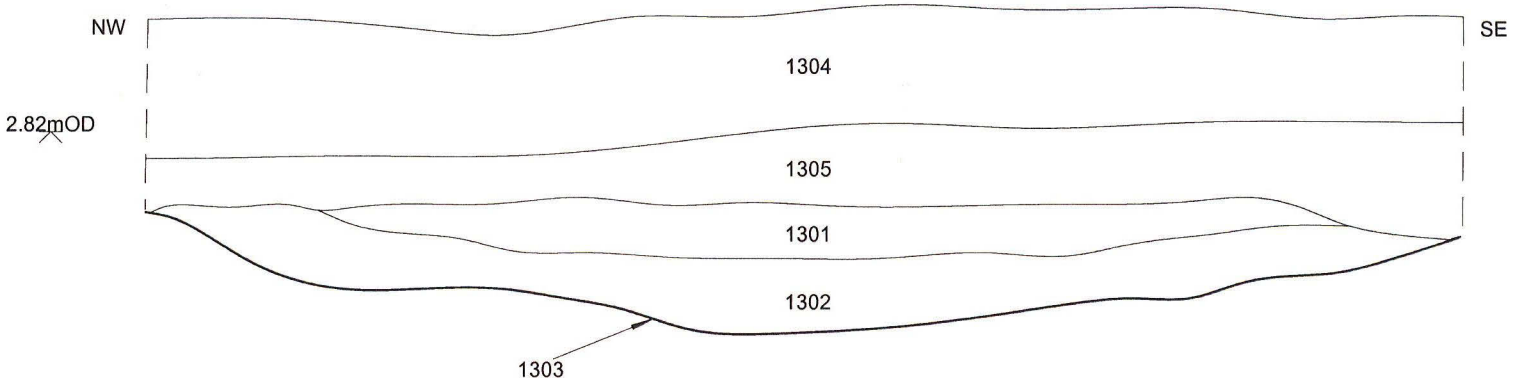


Figure 8 Plan of Trenches 21, 22 & 23.



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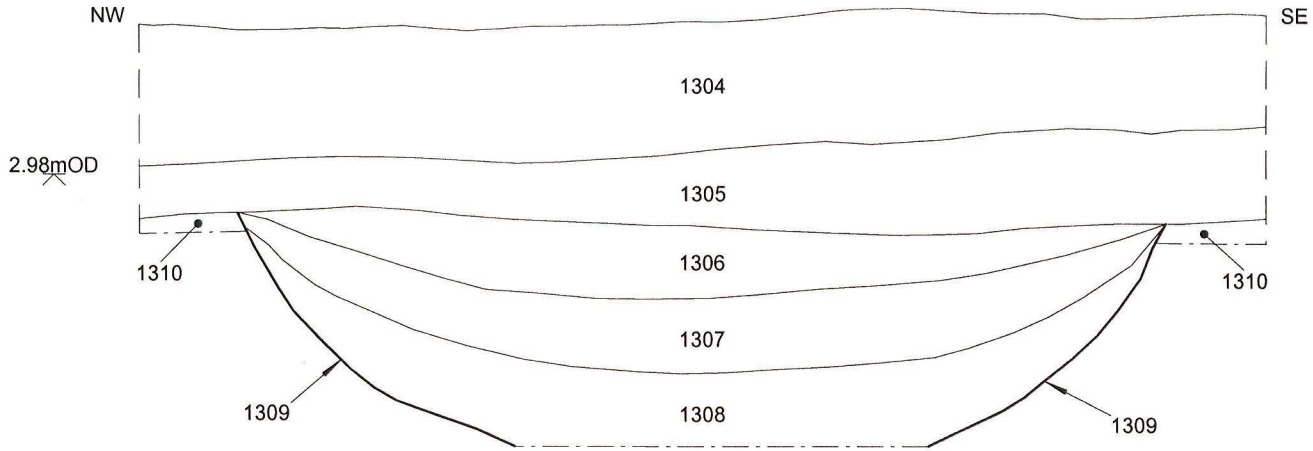

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Project Name: Wygate Park, Spalding, SWP03		
Scale: 1:20	Drawn by: JGS	Report No: 114/03

Figure 9 Sections 2 & 3.

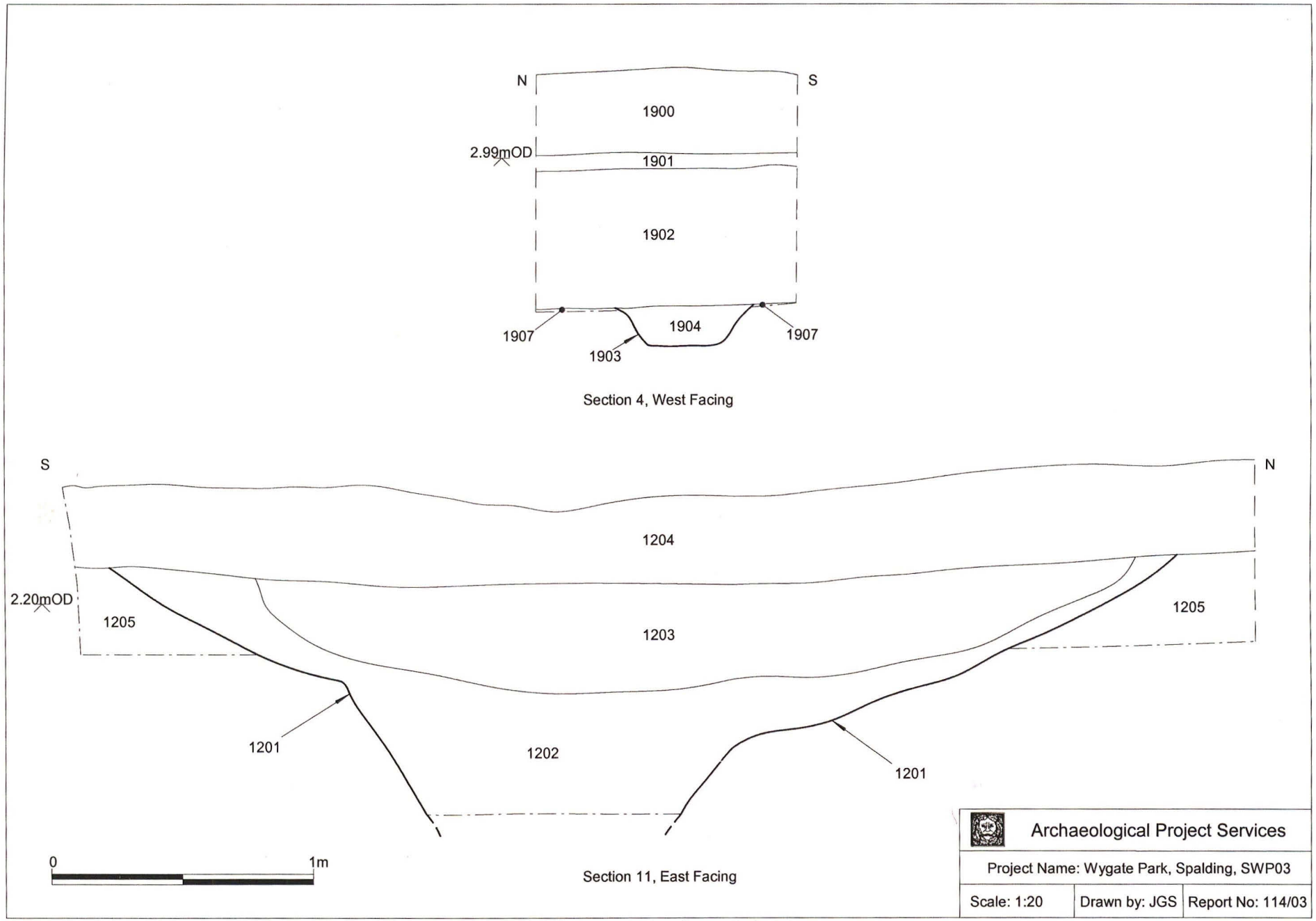


Figure 10 Sections 4 & 11.

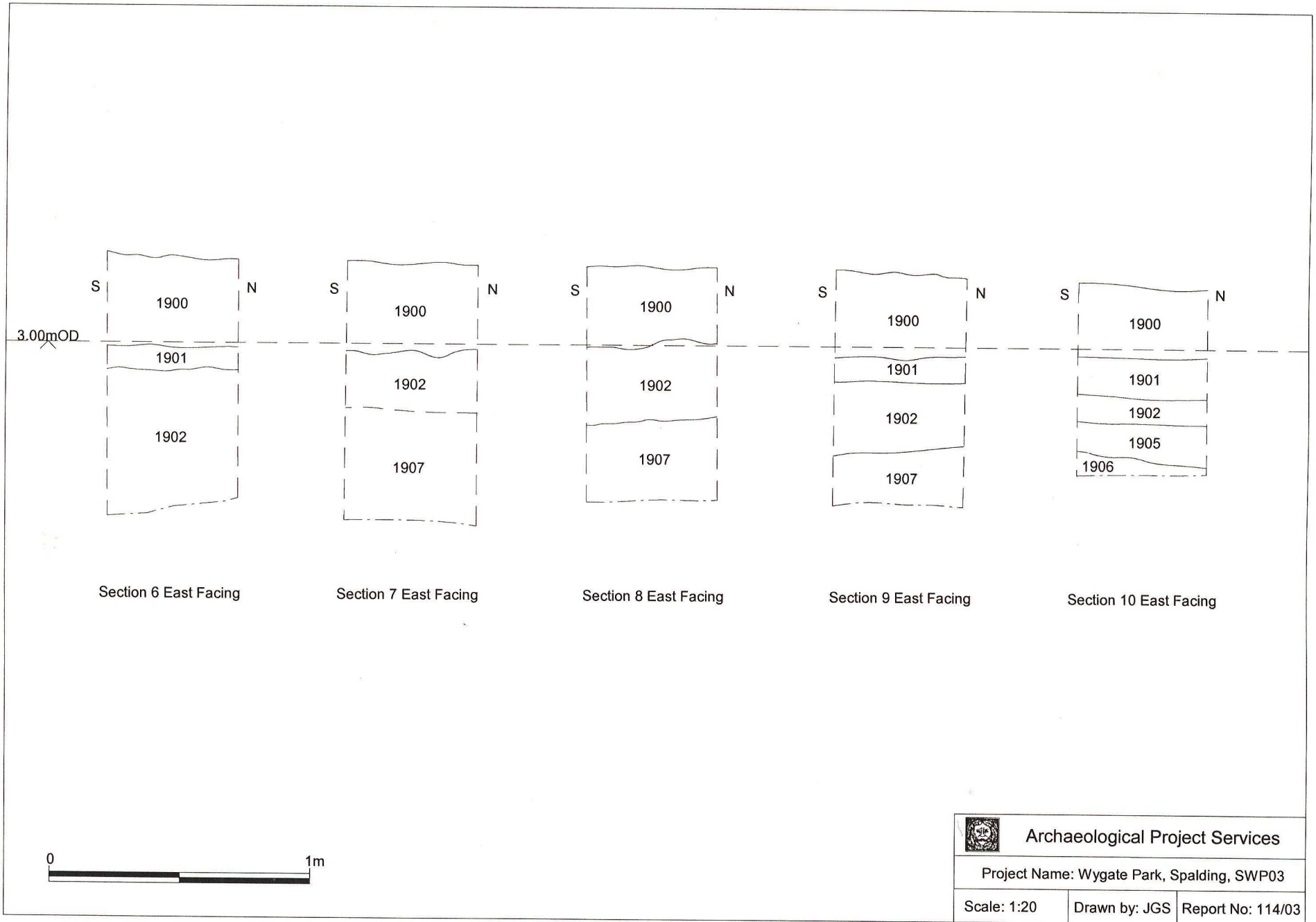
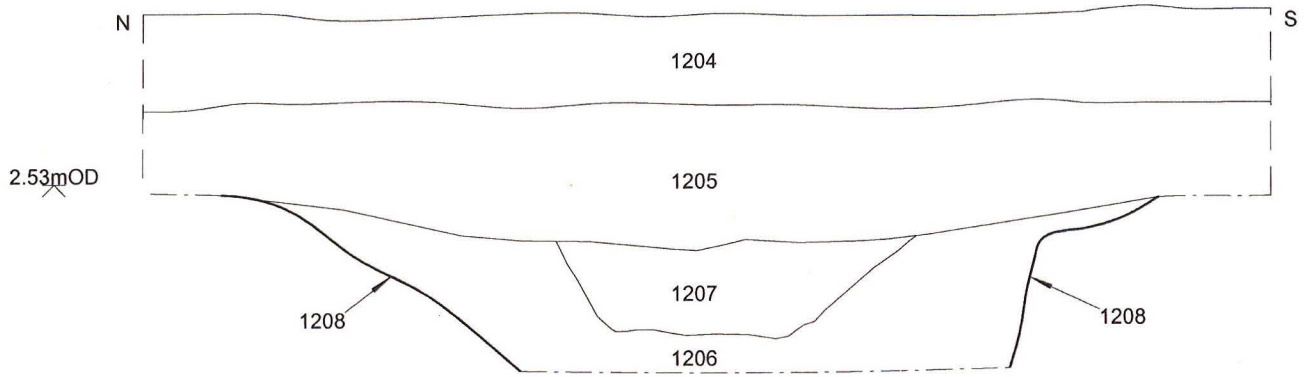


Figure 11 Sections 6, 7, 8, 9 & 10.



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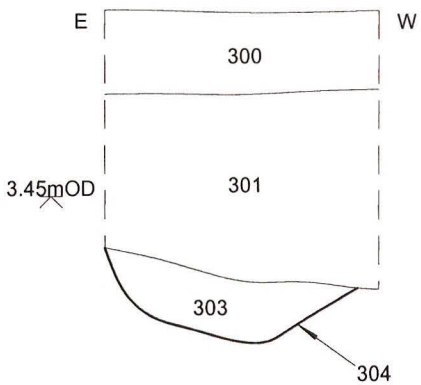

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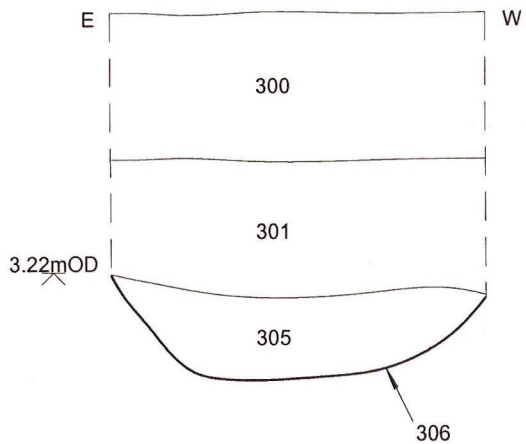

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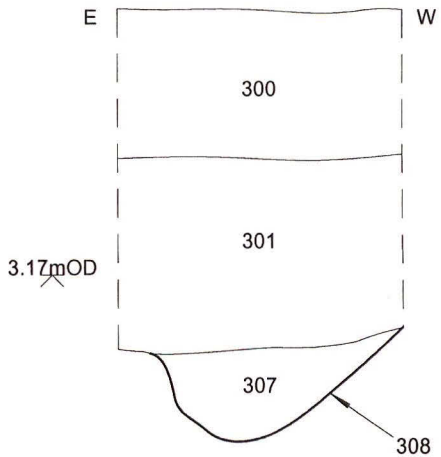

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Figure 12 Sections 12, 13, 14 & 15.

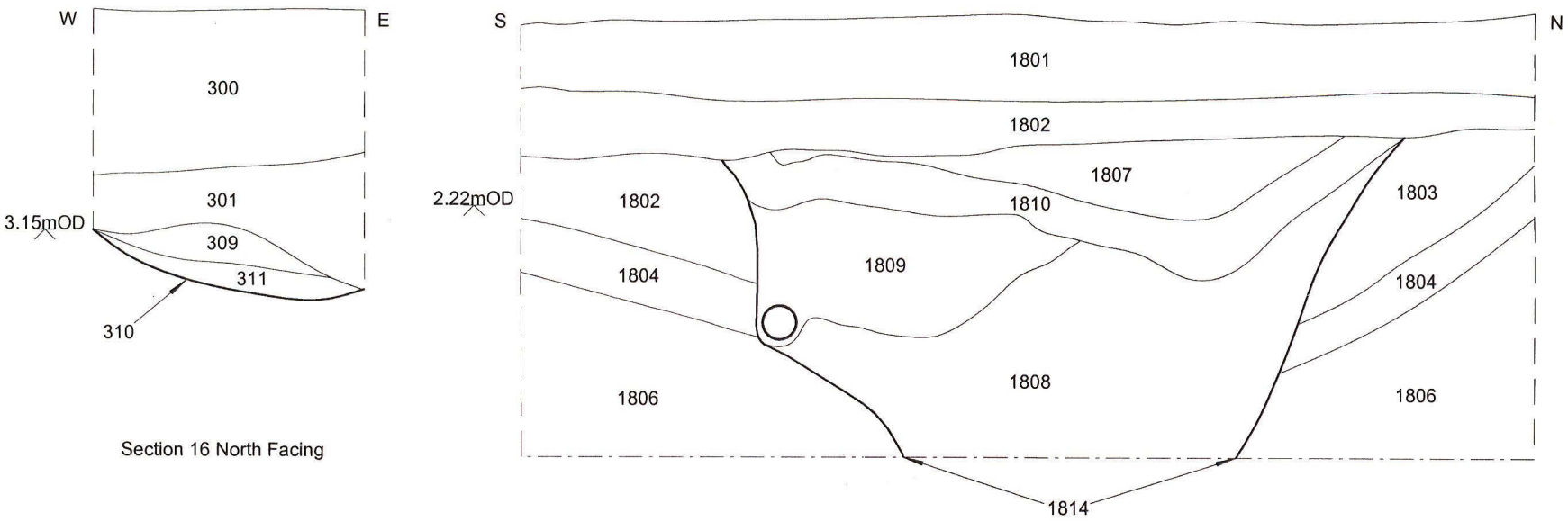


Figure 13 Sections 16 & 17.

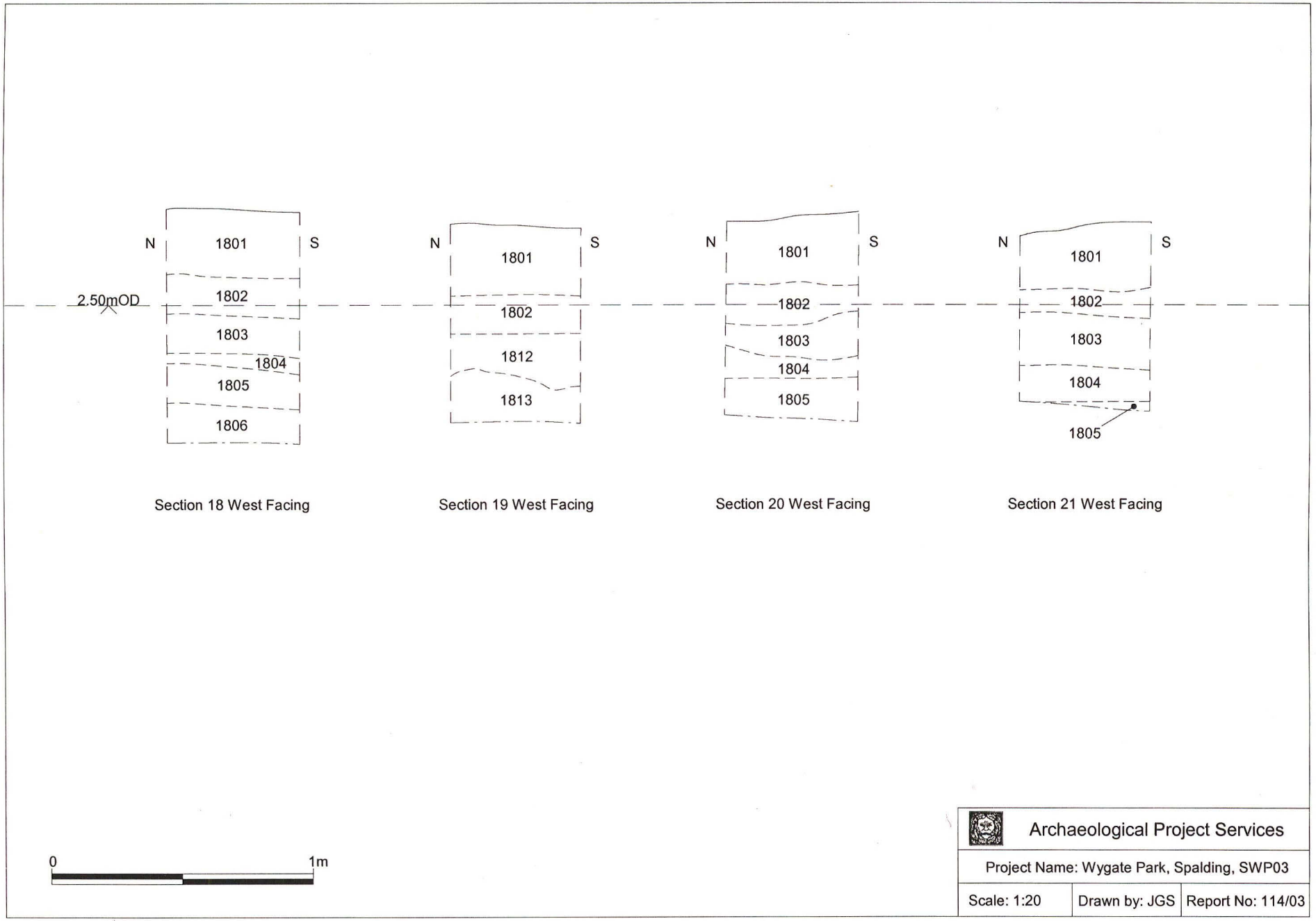
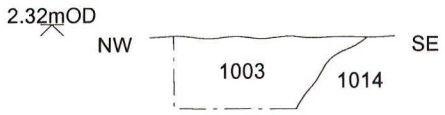


Figure 14 Sections 18, 19, 20 & 21.



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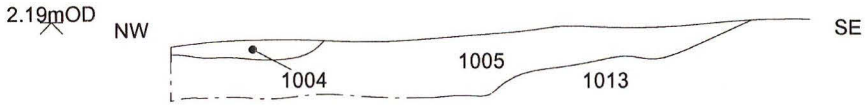

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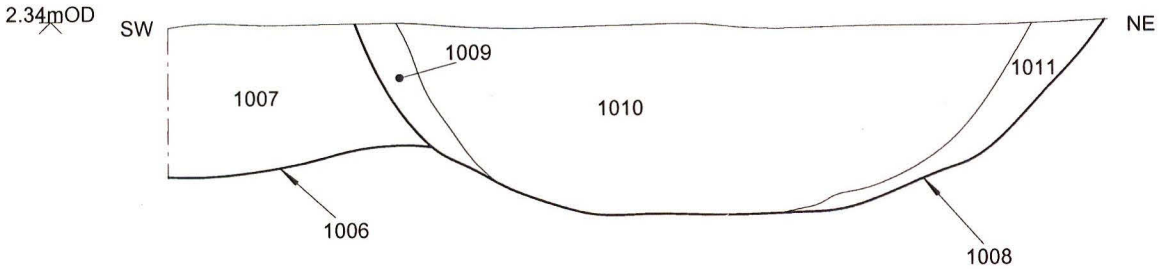

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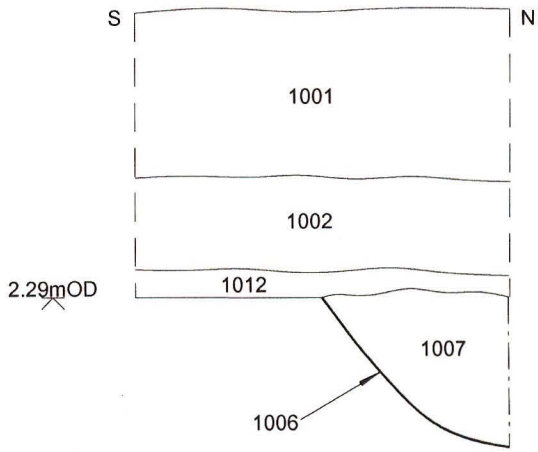

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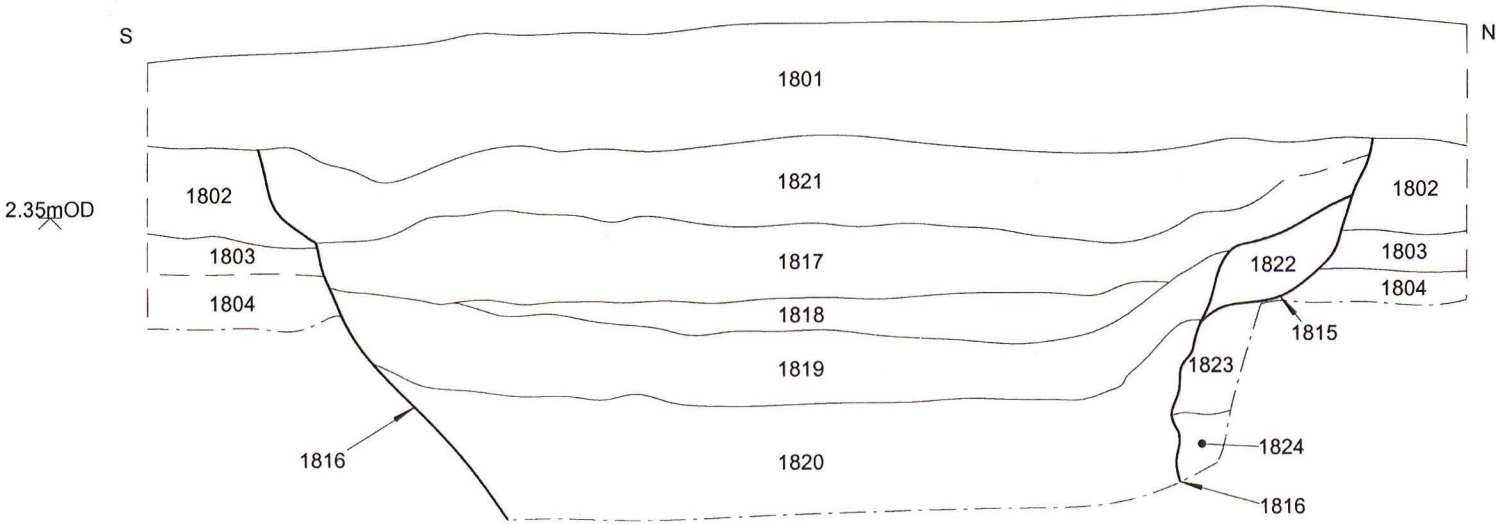
Figure 15 Sections 22, 23, 24 & 25.



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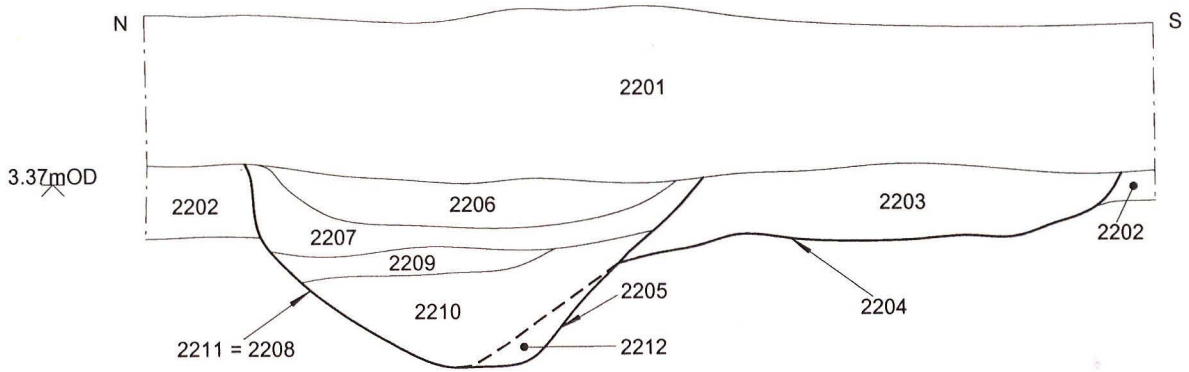

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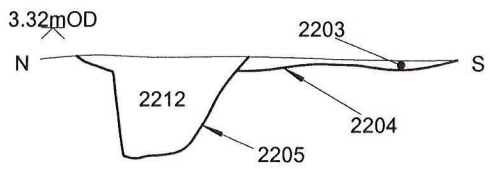
Figure 16 Sections 26 & 27.



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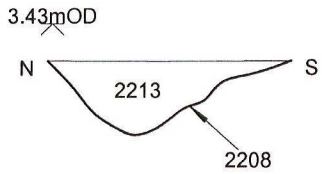

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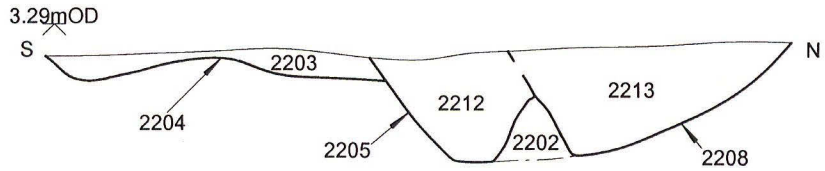

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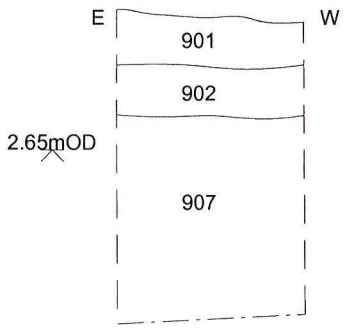

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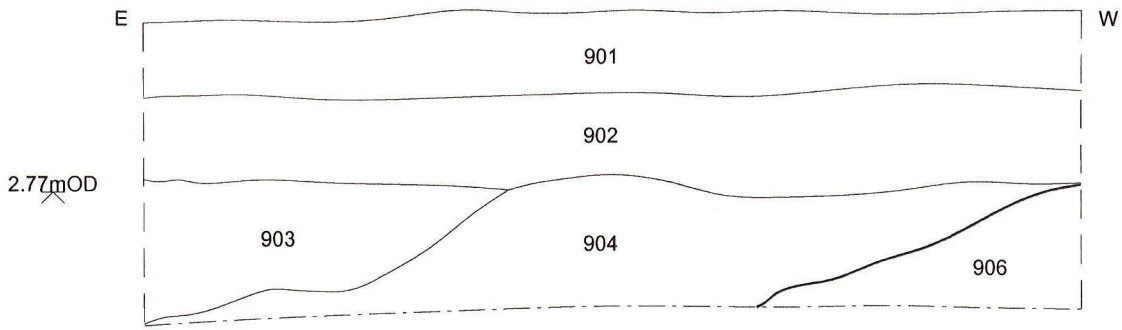

Section 33 North Facing

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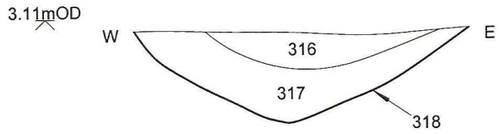
Project Name: Wygate Park, Spalding, SWP03		
Scale: 1:20	Drawn by: JGS	Report No: 114/03

Figure 17 Sections 29, 30, 31, 32 & 33.



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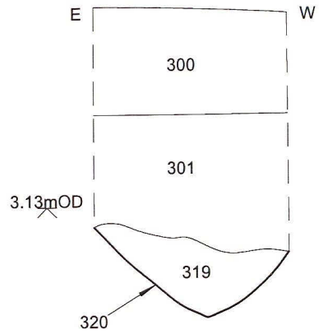

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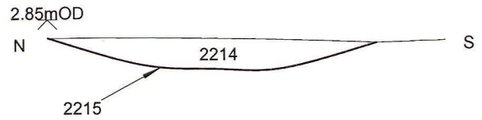

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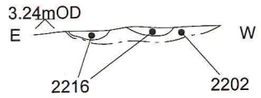

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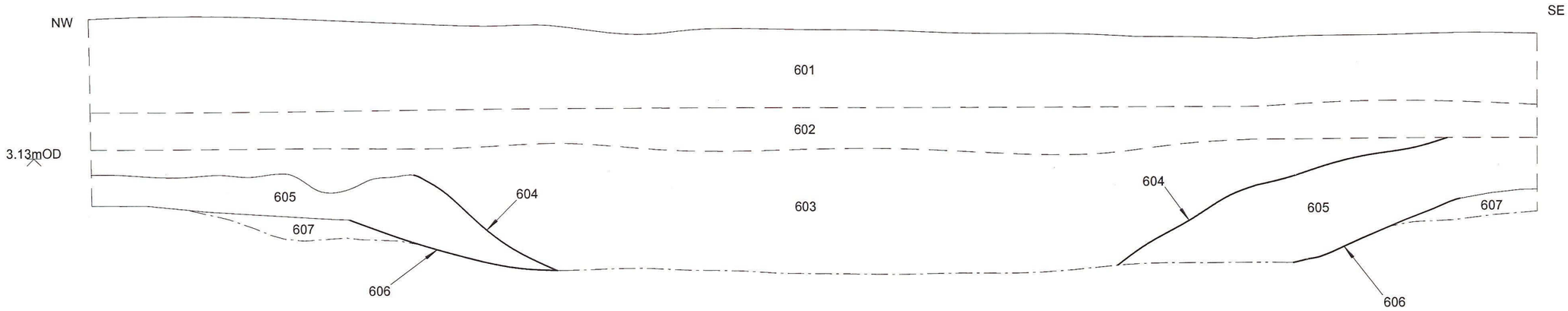

Section 37 Southwest Facing

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Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Wygate Park Spalding, SWP03		
Scale: 1:20	Drawn by: JGS	Report No: 114/03

Figure 18 Sections 34, 35, 36, 37 & 38.

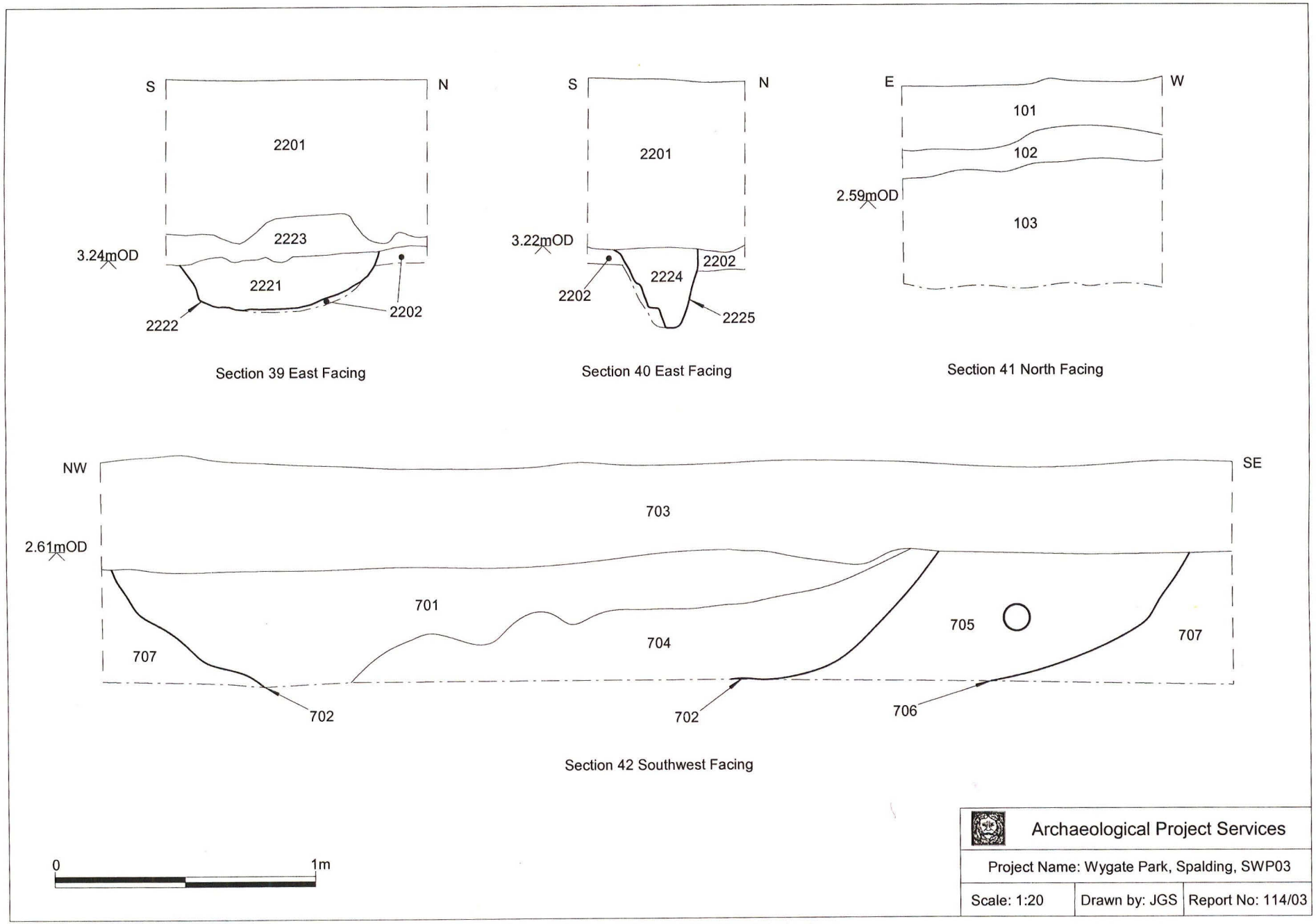
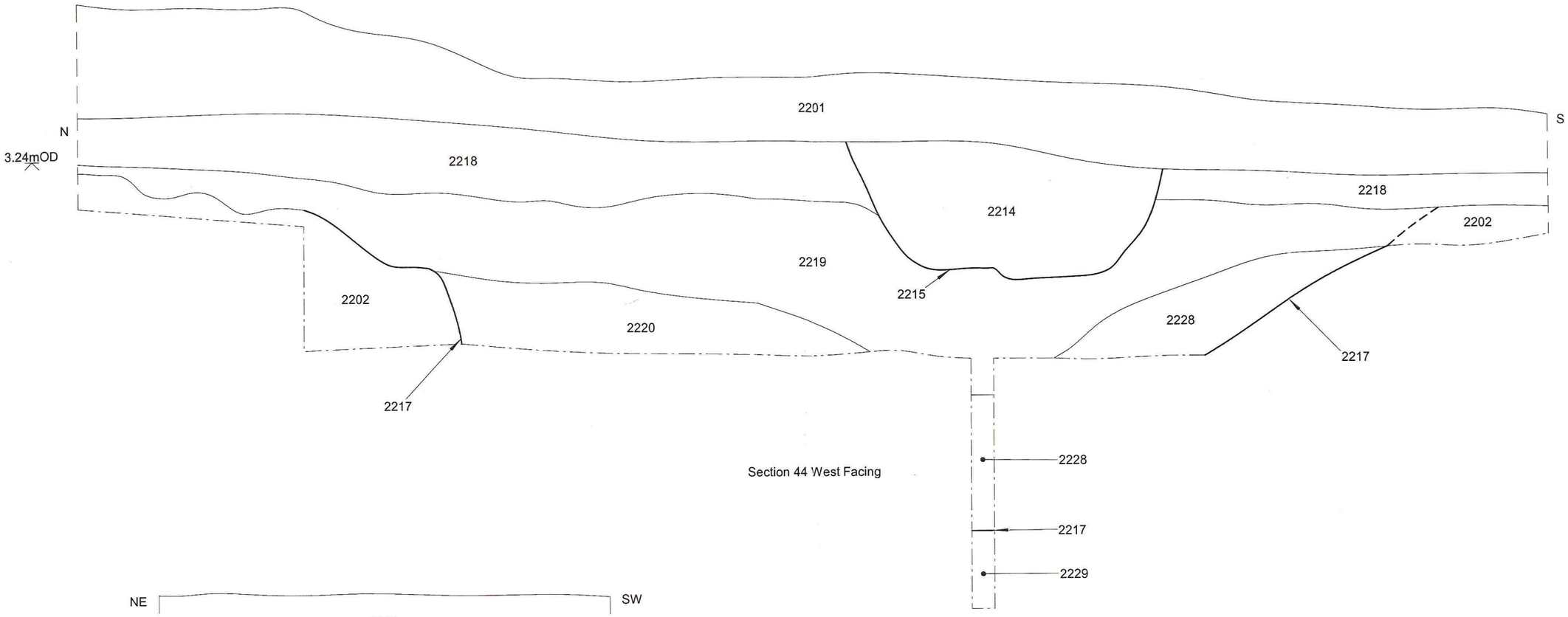


Figure 19 Sections 39, 40, 41 & 42.



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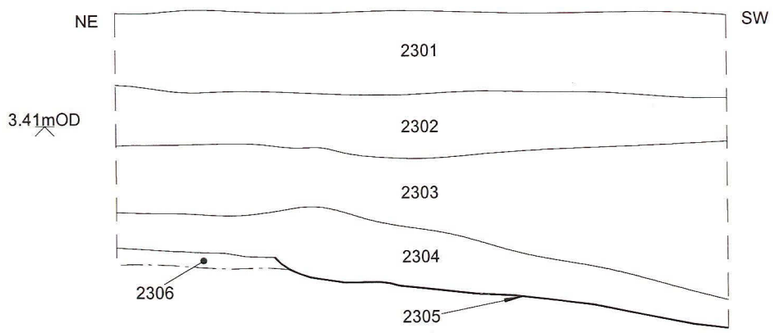

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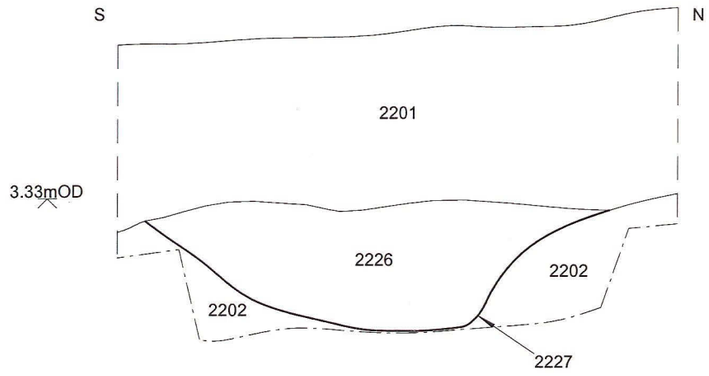
Project Name: Wygate Park Spalding, SWP03		
Scale: 1:20	Drawn by: JGS	Report No: 114/03

Figure 20 Sections 44 & 45.



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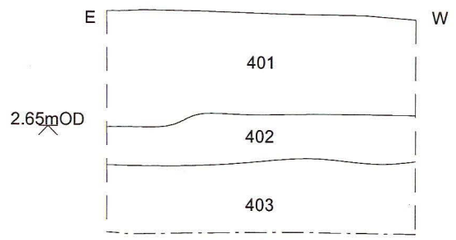

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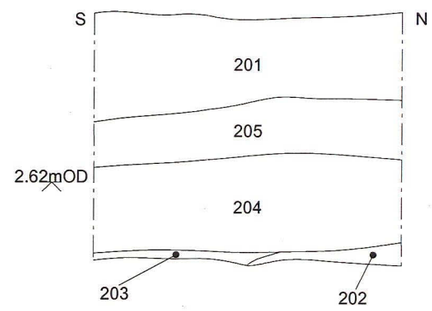

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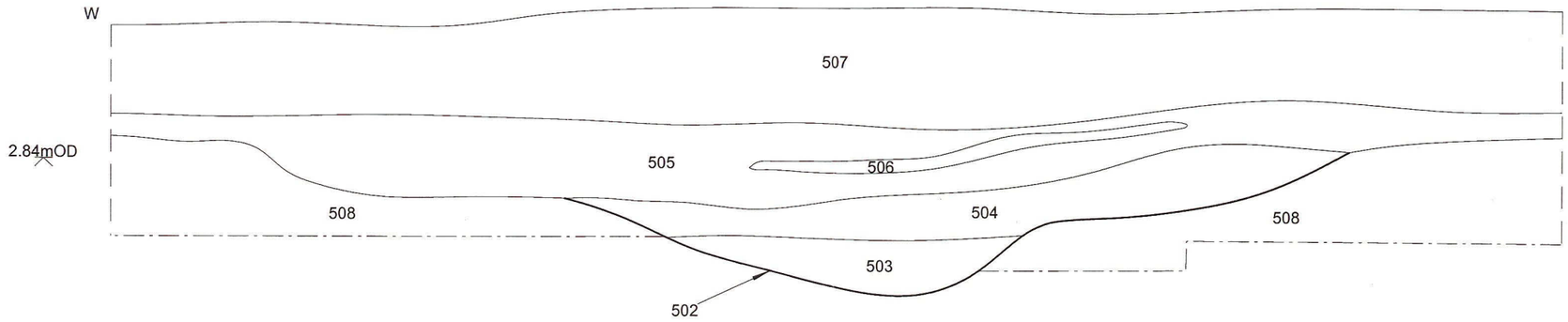

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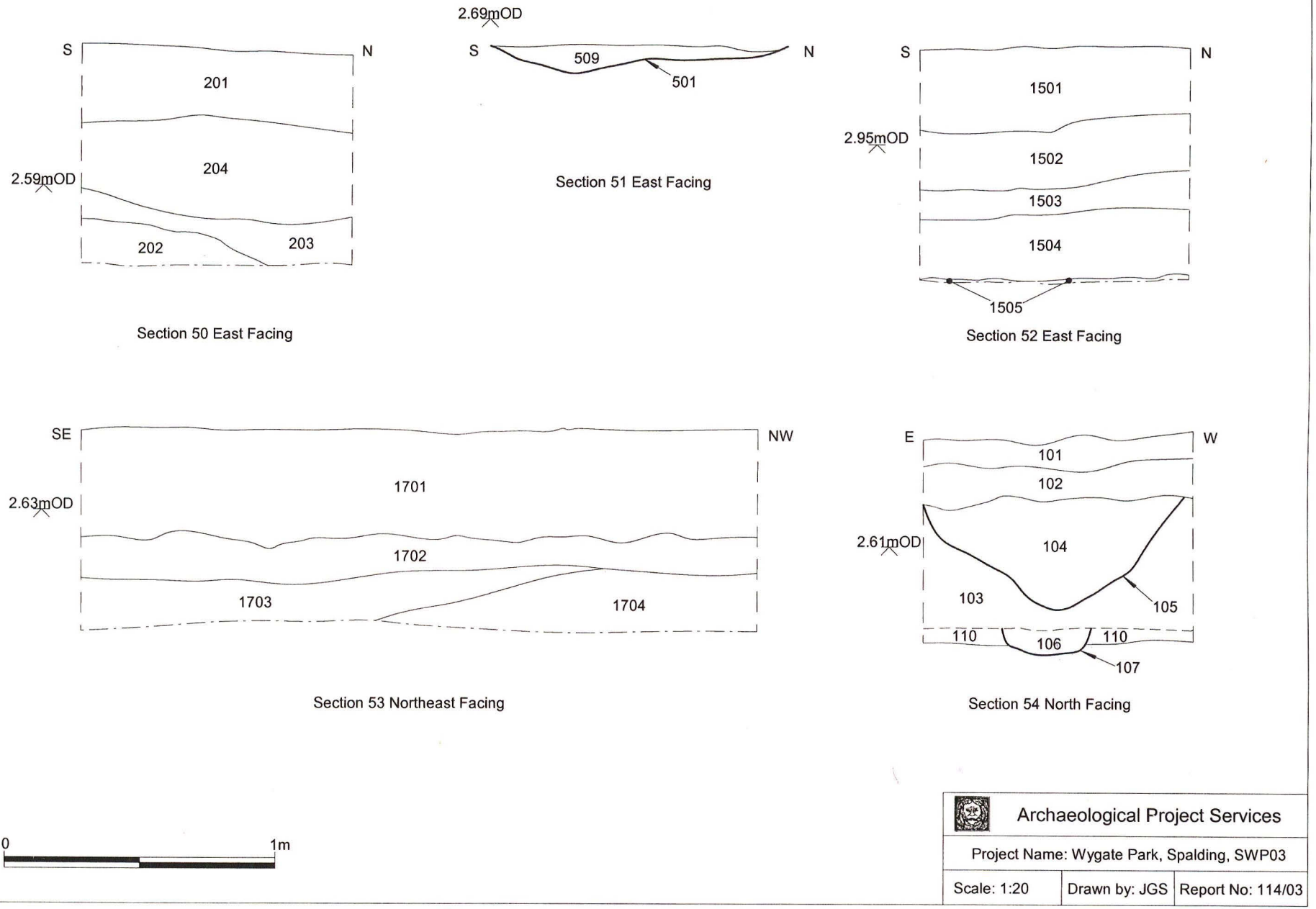

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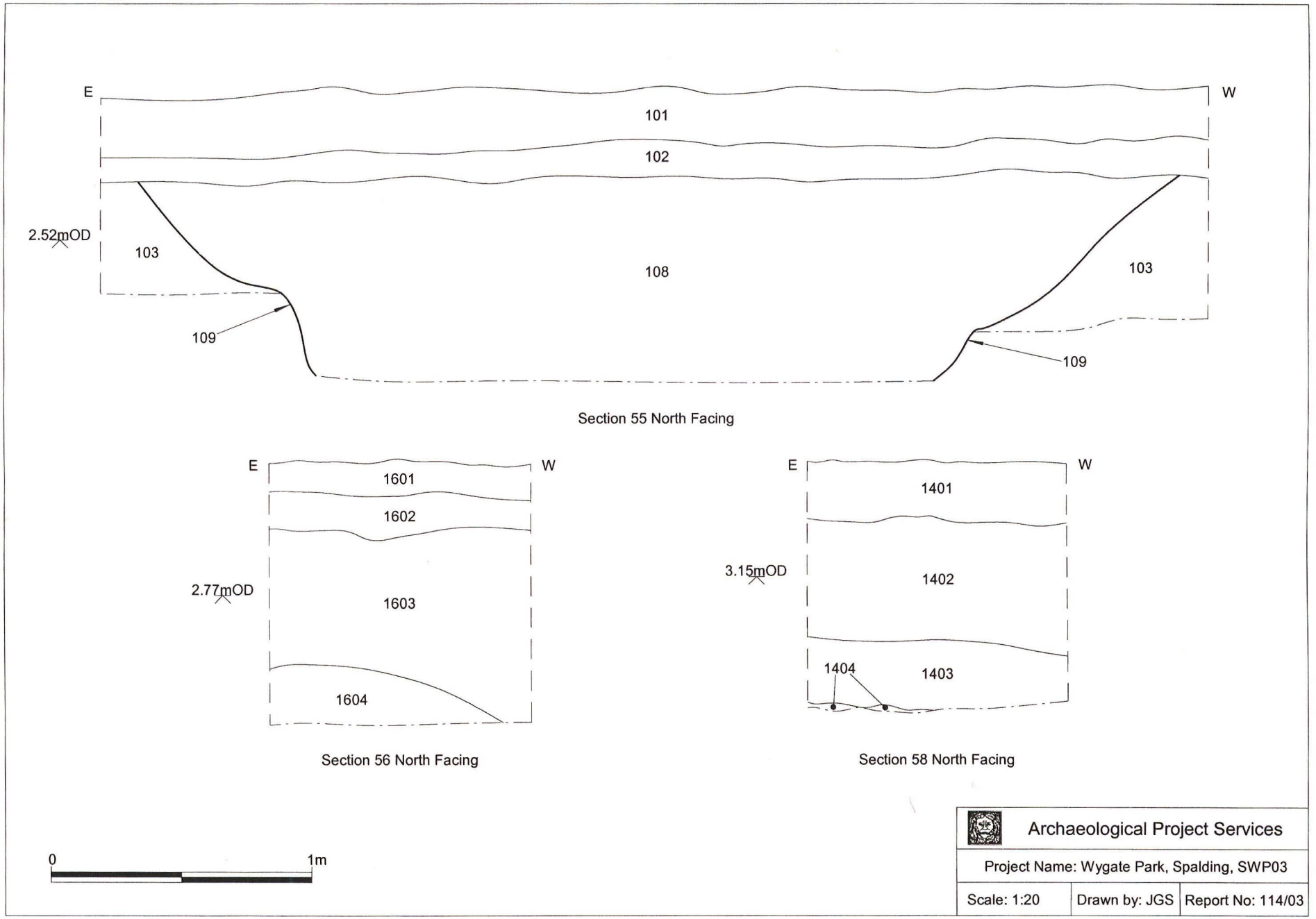


Figure 23 Sections 55, 56 & 58.

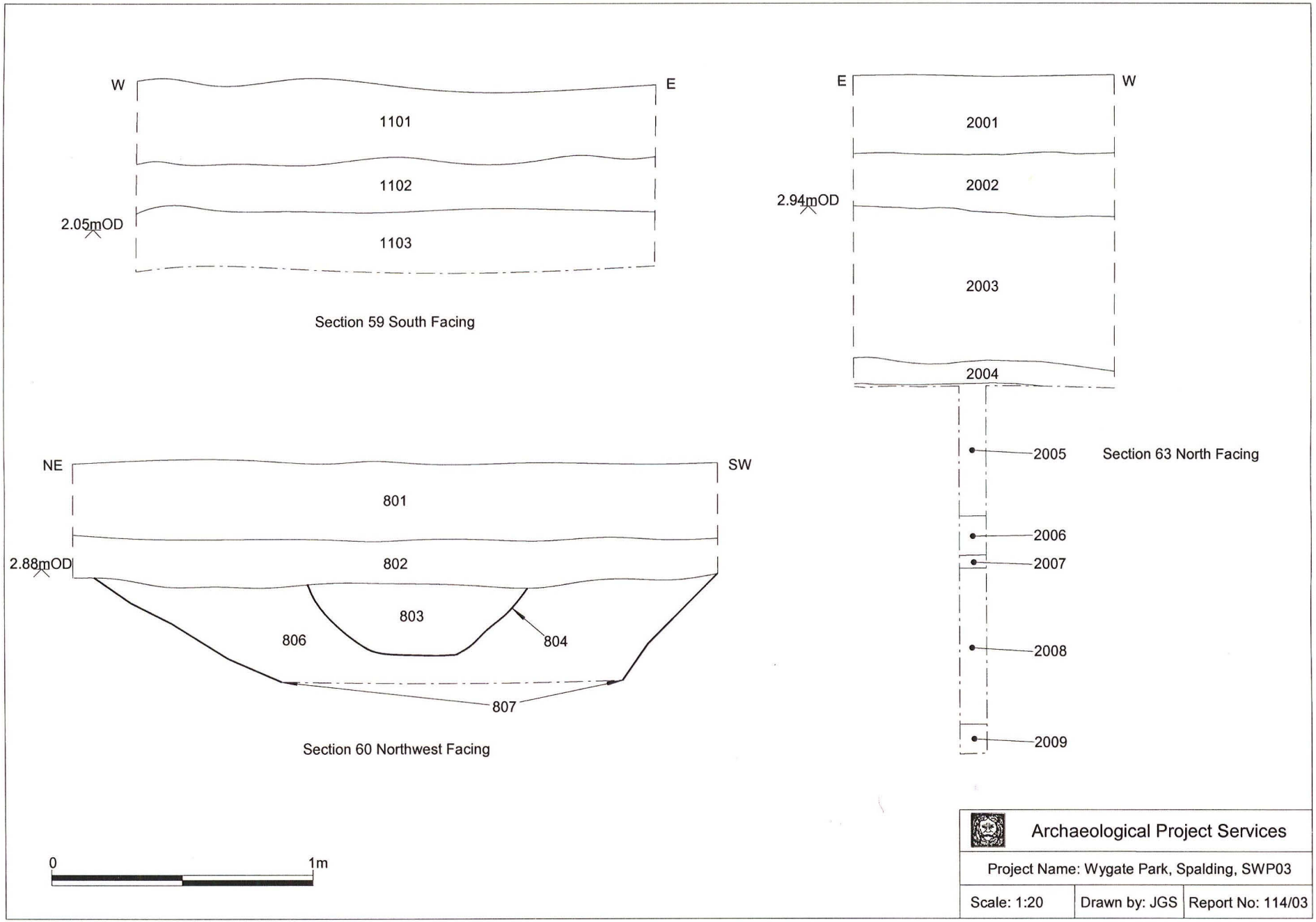
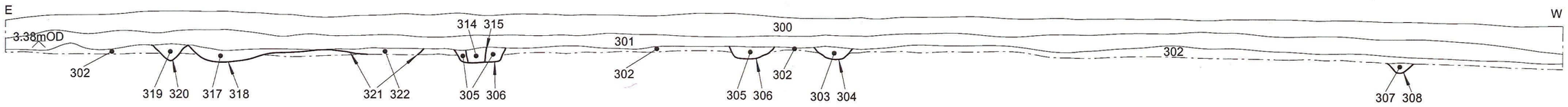


Figure 24 Sections 59, 60 & 63.



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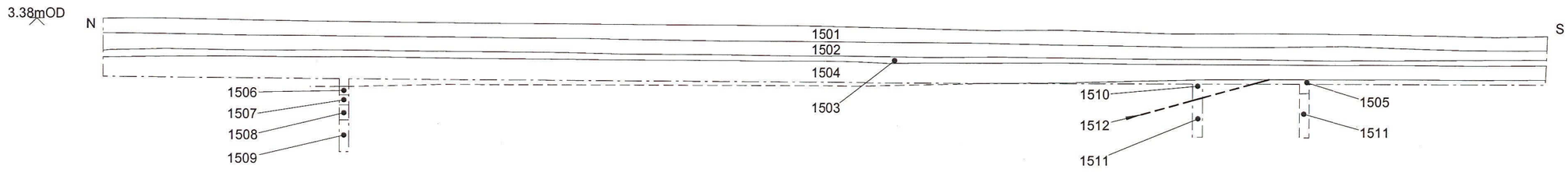

Section 64 West Facing

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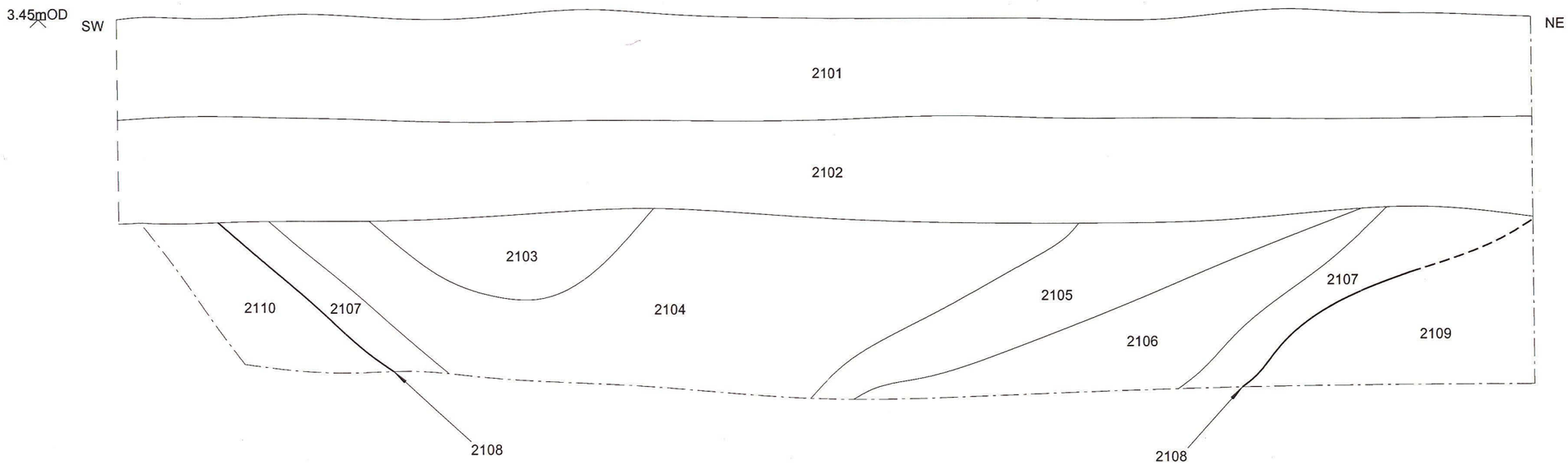
Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Wygate Park Spalding, SWP03		
Scale: 1:100	Drawn by: JGS	Report No: 114/03

Figure 25 Sections 61 & 64.



Section 62 Scutheast Facing

0 1m

Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Wygate Park Spalding, SWP03

Scale: 1:20 | Drawn by: JGS | Report No: 114/03

Figure 26 Section 62.

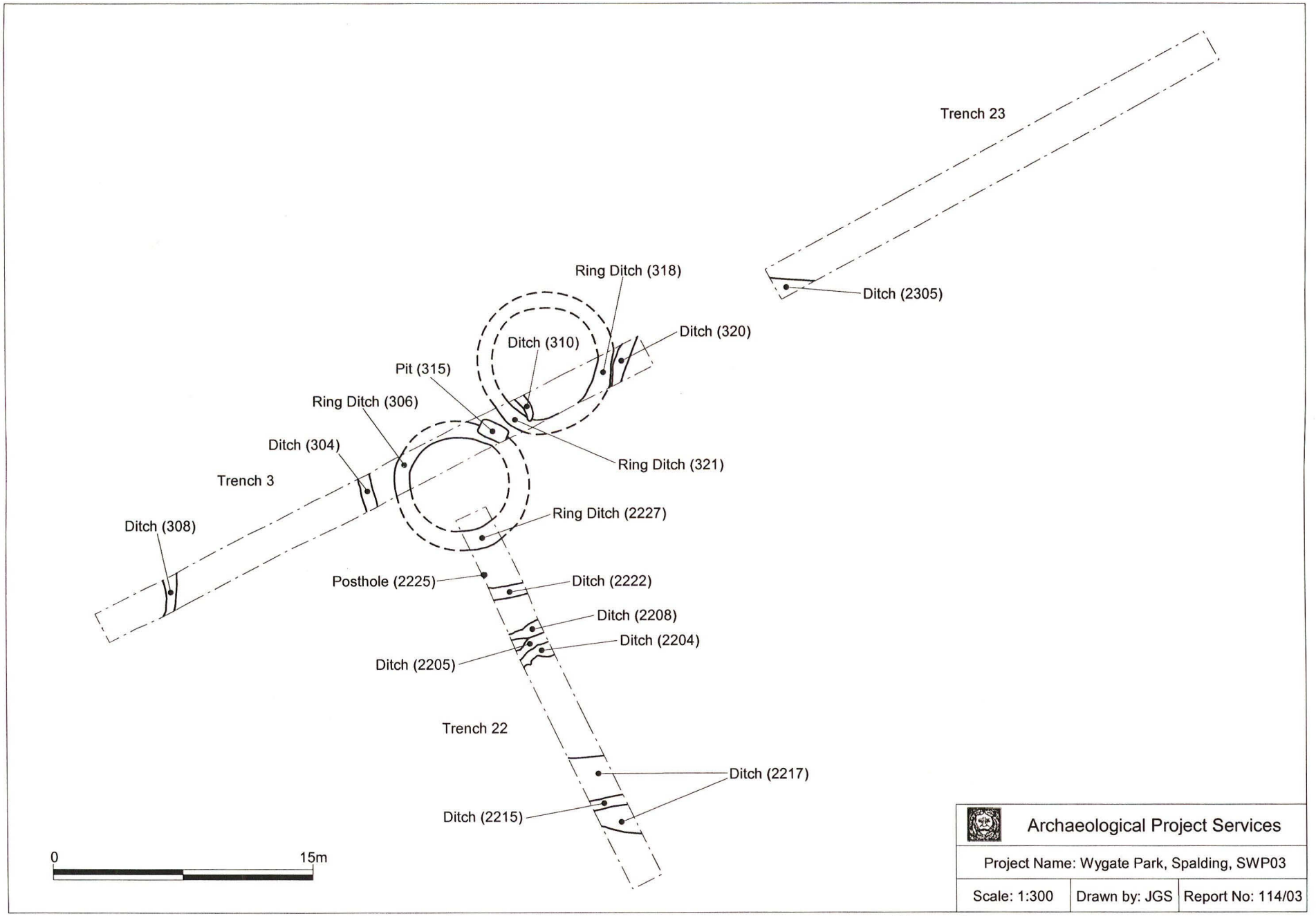


Figure 27 Plan of Trenches 3, 22 & 23, showing the area of curvilinear features.

Plate 1 General view of the site, looking west.

Plate 2 General view of the site, looking east.

Plate 3 General view of Trench 22, looking northwest.

Plate 4 General view of Trench 23, looking northeast.

Plate 5 Undated ditch (313) and pit (315), looking south.

Plate 6 Undated ditch (313) and pit (315), looking west.

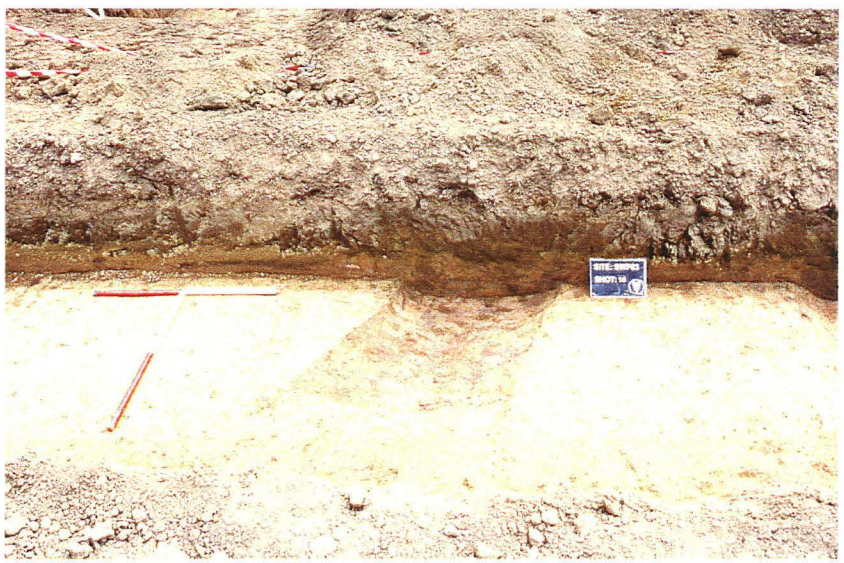


Plate 7 Undated ditch (304), looking southeast.

Plate 8 Medieval and later ditches (318) and (320), looking southeast.

Plate 9 Post-medieval ditch (1008), looking west.

Plate 10 Intercutting undated ditches (2204), (2205), (2208) and (2211), looking northeast.

Appendix 1

LAND AT WYGATE PARK, SPALDING, LINCOLNSHIRE
SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

1 SUMMARY

1.1 *An archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) is required prior to residential development of land at Wygate Park, Spalding, Lincolnshire.*

1.2 *A desk-based assessment and non-intrusive evaluation, comprising fieldwalking survey and geophysical survey has previously been undertaken of the site.*

1.3 *The desk-based assessment noted the presence of post-medieval and medieval artefacts at the site. Whilst the fieldwalking survey and geophysical survey identified two zones of enhanced susceptibility and 115 artefacts respectively.*

1.4 *A programme of trial trenching will be undertaken to assist in the determination of the application. 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 scheme of works for archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) prior to residential development on land at Wygate Park, Spalding, Lincolnshire. National Grid Reference TF 2370 2375 (centre).

2.2 This document contains the following parts:

2.2.1 Overview.

2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.

2.2.3 List of specialists.

2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE DESCRIPTION

3.1 Spalding is situated 23km southwest of Boston and 30km southeast of Sleaford in the administrative district of South Holland. The site is located to the northwest of the town between existing residential areas, to the south and east, and Vernatt's Drain to the north.

3.2 The site is a triangular block of land covering an area of approximately 10ha.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1 The area is the site of a proposed residential development and has been subject to a desk-based assessment (Albone 2000) and a geophysical and fieldwalking survey (Rayner 2002). The Senior Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council recommended that a further stage of

archaeological evaluation, comprising trial trenching, be carried out to provide information to assist the determination of any planning application.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 The site is on gently undulating ground rising slightly to the west, at approximately 3m OD. Local soils are the coarse silty calcareous alluvial gleys of the Wisbech Association developed on marine alluvium (Robson 1990).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

6.1 No evidence of prehistoric (pre 50 AD) archaeology has been recorded within the proposed development site. From the Neolithic through to the mid- to late Iron Age, the area was subject to periods of marine incursions and consequently there was little human use of the landscape during that time. By the Romano-British period (50 - 410 AD) a drop in sea level resulted in extensive settlement on the marine silts, with evidence of contemporary deposits further to the south and west being exposed. Furthermore, extensive cropmarks of Romano-British field systems and droveways have been recorded to the west. In addition, recent investigations in the centre of Spalding have also exposed Romano-British deposits sealed by later silts (Cope-Faulkner forthcoming). Subsequent marine incursions late in the period, probably during the 4th century, resulted in the abandonment of these sites and the masking of Romano-British ground levels and deposits by alluvial silts.

6.2 Historically the proposed development site lay within Pinchbeck parish. Pinchbeck is first referred to as Pincebec in the Domesday Survey of 1086. The place-name refers to the stream associated with either the minnow or the linnet (Cameron 1998, 97).

6.3 At the time of the Domesday Survey, land at Pinchbeck was held by Ivo Tallboys and Guy of Craon. Included among Ivo Tallboy's holdings were 4 fisheries producing 1500 eels.

6.4 Although historical sources provide information about the development of Pinchbeck village during the medieval period, the outlying rural parts of the parish are less well documented. As the proposed development site is located in such an area its history is difficult to ascertain.

6.5 A sparse scatter of pottery of medieval date (1066 - 1500 AD) has been identified during a walkover survey of a site 500m to the south of the proposed development area. It is likely that this represented an agricultural manuring scatter (Albone 2000, 8).

6.6 The 17th century was the great period of fen drainage. Vernatt's Drain, which forms the northwest boundary of the site, was constructed in the 1630s as part of the drainage of Deeping Fen (Wheeler 1896, 318). However, the post-medieval period (1500 - 1900 AD) is represented only by a manuring scatter of pottery (Albone 2000, 8) recorded to the south of the proposed development area.

6.7 During the early 20th century, the boundary of Spalding Urban District was extended. Previously it had laid 500m south of the site, but was moved north to the course of Vernatt's Drain moving the site from Pinchbeck parish into Spalding.

6.8 Cartographic evidence from the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1815 shows the proposed development segmented into three fields, however, by 1906 this was reduced to two and finally by at least 1973 the site had been consolidated to form a single larger unit.

6.9 The geophysical survey recorded two zones of enhanced susceptibility, one of which may reflect a

former field boundary. Detailed Gradiometer survey revealed a plethora of probable natural responses although a short ditch-type anomaly was detected and several other linear ferrous and magnetic signals were recorded that may represent damaged pipes, service or field drains or former drainage ditches (Rayner 2002).

6.10 A total of 115 artefacts was recovered during fieldwalking of which pottery was by far the most abundant ranging in date from the prehistoric to early modern periods. The finds probably indicate that the proposed development site lies on the fringe of probable Iron Age to Romano-British settlement. However, there is no evidence of any Saxon activity and it is not until the medieval period that the land was re-utilised. The artefactual remains probably derived from manuring and suggests that the area was agricultural land on the edge of any settlement. A slight concentration of 12th - 14th century pottery was recorded in the southeast and may suggest the occupation lay to the south of this area. Furthermore, this situation appears to have been maintained until the early modern period (Rayner 2002).

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

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

7.2 The objectives of the evaluation will be to:

7.2.1 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.

7.2.2 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present on the site.

7.2.3 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.

7.2.4 Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.

7.2.5 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.

7.2.6 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.

7.2.7 Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

8 LIAISON WITH ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR

8.1 Prior to commencement of the trial trenching the arrangement of the trial trenches will be agreed with the archaeological curator to ensure that the proposed scheme of works fulfils their requirements.

9 TRIAL TRENCHING

9.1 Reasoning for this technique

9.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.

9.1.2 It is anticipated that the trial trenching will consist of 21 trenches each measuring 30m by 2m. The trenches will be arranged to target areas of archaeological potential identified by the geophysical survey, as well as giving coverage across the whole application area.

9.1.3 Trenches may be widened or stepped-in should archaeological deposits extend below 1.2m depth. Augering may be used to determine the depth of the sequence of deposits present.

9.2 General considerations

9.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.

9.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the Institute (MIFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).

9.2.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

9.2.4 Excavation of the archaeological features will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. Not all archaeological features exposed will necessarily be excavated. However, the investigation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.

9.2.5 Open trenches will be marked by hazard tape attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.

9.3 Methodology

9.3.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.

9.3.2 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*ie* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.

9.3.3 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record

number and are individually described and drawn.

9.3.4 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.

9.3.5 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- $ the site before the commencement of field operations.
- $ the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
- $ individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
- $ groups of features where their relationship is important.
- $ the site on completion of field work.

9.3.6 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If removal of the remains is necessary, the appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.

9.3.7 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.

9.3.8 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the topsoil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.

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

10 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

10.1 If appropriate, during the investigation specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. The specialist will visit the site and will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required. The results of the specialist=s assessment will be incorporated into the final report.

11 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

11.1 Stage 1

11.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

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

11.2 Stage 2

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

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

11.3 Stage 3

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

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
- Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.
- Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results
- A text describing the findings of the investigation.
- Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Sections of the archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.
- A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

12 REPORT DEPOSITION

12.1 Copies of the investigation report will be sent to: the Clients, Broadgate Homes Ltd; the Senior Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council; South Holland District Council Planning Department; and the County Sites and Monuments Record.

13 ARCHIVE

13.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document and curation.

14 PUBLICATION

14.1 A report of the findings of the investigation will be presented as a condensed article to the editor of the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

15 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

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

16 VARIATIONS

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

16.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

17 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

17.1 The trial trenching will be undertaken by team of five staff (a supervisor and four assistants experienced in this type of work). It is expected that the fieldwork would take up to three weeks to complete.

17.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production is expected to take twenty person days. An archaeological supervisor will undertake most of the analysis with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. External specialist time has been allocated in the project budget.

18 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

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

Task	Body to be undertaking the work
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
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

19 INSURANCES

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

20 COPYRIGHT

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

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

20.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances, it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.

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

21 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Cameron, K., 1998 *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place-Names*

Cope-Faulkner, P., *Archaeological Watching Brief on Land at Pinchbeck Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire (SPR00)* APS Report forthcoming

Rayner, THD., 2002 *Geophysical and Fieldwalking Survey on Land at Wygate Park, Spalding, Lincolnshire.* APS Report **21/02**

Robson, JD, 1990 *Soils of the Boston and Spalding district*

Specification: Version 1, 30/04/2003

Appendix 2

CONTEXT SUMMARY

Each trench was allocated a continuous run of 100 contexts, the trench number forming the prefix of the sequence (e.g context numbers for Trench 2 were 200 to 299 and the context numbers for Trench 9 were 900 to 999).

Context No	Section No	Description	Interpretation
101	41, 54 & 55	Friable, light brown sandy silt, 0.25m thick.	Topsoil.
102	41, 54 & 55	Soft, mid brown sandy silt, 0.14m thick.	Subsoil.
103	41, 54 & 55	Soft, orange and grey laminated silts sands and clays.	Natural alluvium.
104	54	Friable, mid grey sandy clayey silt.	Fill of ditch (105).
105	54	Linear cut, 0.80m wide and 0.28m deep, with sloping sides and a rounded base, oriented north-south.	Ditch.
106	54	Friable, mid grey silty sand.	Fill of gully (107).
107	54	Curved linear cut, 0.40m wide and 0.05m deep, with sloping sides and a rounded base, oriented northwest-southeast.	Natural gully.
108	56	Soft/friable dark brown slightly peaty sandy silt.	Fill of ditch (109).
109	56	Linear cut, 3.5m wide and > 0.80m deep, with sloping sides, oriented north-south.	Ditch.
110	54	Soft, grey and orange laminated silts sands and clays.	Natural alluvium.
201	49 & 50	Stiff, dark brown, sandy silty clay, up to 0.30m thick.	Topsoil.
202	49 & 50	Firm, mid brown sandy silt, 0.15m thick.	Natural alluvium.
203	49 & 50	Firm, mid grey silty clay, 0.18m thick.	Natural alluvium.
204	49 & 50	Loose, light brown, silty sand, 0.38m thick.	Subsoil.
205	49 & 50	Firm, yellow silty sand, 0.15m thick.	Layer.
300	13	Soft, mid brown clayey loamy silt, 0.23m thick.	Topsoil
301	13	Soft, mid brown sandy silt, 0.50m thick.	Subsoil.
302	13	Soft, light brown silty sand, 0.15m thick	Natural alluvium.
303	13	Soft, mottled light grey and orange sandy silt.	Fill of ditch (304).
304	13	Linear cut, 0.65m wide and 0.19m deep, with sloping sides and a rounded base, oriented northwest-southeast.	Ditch.
305	14	Soft, mottled light grey and orange sandy silt, 0.22m thick.	Fill of ditch (306).
306	14	Curvilinear cut, 0.95m wide and 0.23m deep, with sloping sides and an irregular base, Curves from south to east.	Ditch.
307	15	Soft, mid grey sandy silt, 0.34m thick.	Fill of ditch (308).
308	15	Linear cut, 0.50m wide and 0.34m deep, with steep sides and a rounded base, oriented north-south.	Ditch.
309	16	Soft, mid grey sandy silt, 0.12m thick.	Fill of ditch (310).
310	16	Curvilinear cut, 0.70m wide and 0.21m deep, with gently sloping sides and a flat base, oriented south to northwest.	Ditch.
311	16	Soft, mid grey sandy silt, 0.09m thick.	Fill of ditch (310).
312	27	Soft, orange and grey mottled sandy silt, 0.14m thick.	Fill of ditch (313).
313	27	Curvilinear cut, 0.40m wide and 0.14m deep, with steep concave sides and a flat base, oriented east-west.	Ditch.

Context No	Section No	Description	Interpretation
314	27	Soft, mottled orange and grey sandy silt, 0.32m thick.	Fill of pit (315).
315	27	Sub-rectangular cut, 1.6m long by 1.0m wide and 0.30m deep, with steep sides and an irregular rounded base, oriented east-west.	Pit.
316	34	Soft, mottled orange and light grey sandy silt, 0.12m thick.	Fill of ditch (318).
317	34	Soft, light to mid grey sandy silt, 0.20m thick.	Fill of ditch (318).
318	34	Curvilinear cut, 1.10m wide and 0.32m deep, with sloping sides and a V-shaped base, oriented north-south.	Ditch.
319	35	Soft, mottled light grey and orange sandy silt, 0.26m thick.	Fill of ditch (320).
320	35	Curvilinear cut, 1.20m wide and 0.26m deep, with sloping sides and a V-shaped base, oriented southeast to north.	Ditch.
321	-	Soft, mottled light grey and orange sandy silt.	Fill of ditch (321).
322	-	Curvilinear cut, 0.94m wide, with sloping sides, oriented east to northwest.	Ditch.
401	48	Soft, mid brown silty loam, with occasional charcoal and coal fragments, 0.38m thick.	Topsoil.
402	48	Soft, mottled light brow, orange and light grey sandy silt, 0.17m thick.	Subsoil.
403	48	Soft, mottled light brown, grey and orange sandy clayey silt, > 0.25m thick.	Natural alluvium.
501	51	Irregular cut, 1.10m long by 0.40m wide and 0.12m deep, with shallow concave sides and a rounded base, oriented north-south.	Base of pit.
502	47	Linear, 2.6m wide and 0.50m deep, with concave and stepped sides and a rounded base, oriented north-south.	Ditch.
503	47	Soft, mottled mid orange and grey clayey silt, 0.20m thick.	Fill of ditch (502).
504	47	Soft, mid brownish grey clayey silt, 0.33m thick.	Fill of ditch (502).
505	47	Soft, mixed orange silt, grey clayey silt and bluish grey clay, 0.30m thick.	Dumped / up cast deposit.
506	47	Firm, black silt, 1.5m in extent and 0.08m thick.	Dumped lens.
507	47	Loose, mid brown silt, 0.40m thick.	Topsoil.
508	47	Loose, laminated mid orange sandy silt.	Natural alluvium.
509	51	Soft, light grey silt, 0.12m thick.	Fill of pit (501).
601	37	Loose, light brown sandy silt, with occasional stones, 0.20m thick.	Topsoil.
602	37	Compact, reddish brown silty clay, 0.24m thick.	Subsoil.
603	37	Friable, light to mid brown clayey silt, up to 0.53m thick.	Dumped / up cast deposit.
604	37	Linear cut, 3.6m wide and 0.53m deep, with sloping sides, oriented east-west.	Ditch.
605	37	Friable, dark brown clayey silt, with occasional decayed wood, up to 0.30m thick.	Buried soil.
606	37	Linear cut, with sloping sides, oriented east-west.	Ditch.
607	37	Loose, laminated mid orange sandy silt.	Natural alluvium.
701	42	Soft, mid brown clayey peaty silt, with occasional CBM fragments, 0.45m thick.	Fill of ditch (702).
702	42	Linear cut, 3.2m wide and 0.45m deep, with sloping sides, oriented southeast-northwest.	Ditch.
703	42	Soft, mid brown silty loam, 0.35m thick.	Topsoil.

Context No	Section No	Description	Interpretation
704	42	Soft, mid orange sandy silt, 0.25m thick.	Fill of ditch (702).
705	42	Soft, mid brown clayey peaty silt, with occasional CBM fragments, > 0.90m thick.	Fill of ditch (706).
706	42	Linear cut, 0.90m wide and > 0.90m deep, with sloping sides, oriented east-west.	Ditch.
707	42	Soft, mid brown sandy silt, 0.30m thick.	Subsoil.
801	60	Soft, mid brown silty loam, 0.30m thick.	Topsoil.
802	60	Friable, light to mid brown clayey silt, 0.20m thick.	Dumped / up cast deposit.
803	60	Firm, mid grey sandy silt, up to 0.28m thick.	Fill of ditch (804).
804	60	Linear cut, 0.80m wide and 0.28m deep, with sloping sides and a flat base, oriented northwest-southeast.	Ditch.
805	60	Firm, orange-brown sandy silt, > 0.28m thick.	Natural alluvium.
806	60	Firm, mid brown clayey silt, with occasional flecks of charcoal and charred bone, up to 0.17m thick.	Fill of ditch (807).
807	60	Linear cut, > 0.35m wide and at least 0.17m deep, with a slightly concave sloping side, oriented northwest-southeast.	Ditch.
808	-	Soft, mid to dark brown silt.	Fill of ditch (809)
809	-	Linear cut, approximately 3m wide, oriented east-west, recorded in plan.	Ditch.
901	33	Loose, light brown clayey silt, with occasional stones, 0.20m thick.	Topsoil.
902	33	Compacted, reddish brown silty clay, 0.25m thick.	Subsoil.
903	33	Friable, mid to dark brown sandy silt, 0.35m thick.	Fill of ditch (905).
904	33	Soft, dark grey clayey silt.	Fill of ditch (905).
905	33	Linear cut, oriented east-west, recorded in plan.	Ditch.
906	33	Friable, reddish brown sandy silt, 0.34m thick.	Natural alluvium.
907	32	Firm, mottled reddish brown and grey sandy silt, 0.55m thick.	Natural alluvium.
1001	25	Loose, light brown silt, 0.34m thick.	Topsoil.
1002	25	Firm, orange-brown slightly clayey silt, 0.32m thick.	Natural alluvium.
1003	22	Firm, mid brown silt, 0.20m thick.	Natural alluvium / palaeochannel fill.
1004	23	Firm, mottled blue and orange clay, with patches of iron pan, 0.03m thick and 0.40m wide.	Palaeochannel deposit.
1005	23	Soft, grey clay, 0.15m thick and 1.55m wide.	Palaeochannel deposit.
1006	24 & 25	Irregular cut, 0.90m wide and 0.40m deep, with steep sides and a rounded base.	Possible pit.
1007	24 & 25	Loose, light grey silt, 0.40m thick.	Fill of possible pit (1006).
1008	24	Linear cut, 2.0m wide and 0.55m deep, with steep sides and a rounded base, oriented northwest-southeast.	Ditch.
1009	24	Loose, mid grey clayey silt, with occasional charcoal fragmnets, 0.45m thick.	Fill of ditch (1008).
1010	24	Soft, mottled mid grey and orange, clayey silt, with occasional CBM and charcoal fragments, 0.55m thick.	Fill of ditch (1008).
1011	24	Loose, mid grey clayey silt, 0.55m thick.	Fill of ditch (1008).
1012	25	Soft, mid grey clayey silt, 0.10m thick.	Subsoil.
1013	-	Soft, orange sandy silt.	Natural alluvium.
1014	-	Compacted, mid orange clayey silt.	Natural alluvium.
1015	-	Firm, mid orange clayey silt.	Natural alluvium.
1101	59	Soft, mid brown silt, 0.30m thick.	Topsoil.
1102	59	Soft, mid grey silty clay, 0.20m thick.	Subsoil.

Context No	Section No	Description	Interpretation
1103	59	Soft, mottled grey and red silty clay.	Natural alluvium.
1201	11	Linear cut, 3.9m wide and 0.90m deep, with stepped sides, oriented east-west.	Ditch.
1202	11	Soft, dark brown clayey silty loam, with occasional CBM fragments, 0.50m thick.	Fill of ditch (1201).
1203	11	Soft, mid brown clayey silt, with occasional CBM fragments, 0.45m thick.	Fill of ditch (1201).
1204	11	Loose, light brownish grey clayey silt, with occasional organic material, CBM fragments and gravel, up to 0.50m thick.	Topsoil.
1205	11	Loose/soft, mottled mid orange-brown and grey clayey silt, up to 0.45m thick.	Natural alluvium.
1206	12	Firm, dark grey slightly clayey silt, contains peat lens (1207).	Fill of ditch (1208).
1207	12	Firm, grey sandy silt with black peat lenses, up to 0.20m thick.	Fill of ditch (1208).
1208	12	Linear cut, 2.5m wide, with sloping sides, oriented east-west.	Ditch.
1301	2	Firm, dark bluish grey sandy clayey silt, 2.68m wide and 0.14m thick.	Possible palaeochannel deposit / fill of (1303).
1302	2	Firm, light bluish grey sandy silty clay, with moderate shell fragments, 3.5m wide and 0.20m thick.	Possible palaeochannel deposit / fill of (1303).
1303	2	Linear cut, 0.32m deep, with gently sloping sides and a rounded base, oriented north-south.	Possible palaeochannel.
1304	2	Soft, mid brown silty loam.	Topsoil.
1305	2	Soft, mid brown clayey silty sand.	Subsoil.
1306	-	Soft, dark grey clayey silty peat.	Fill of ditch (1309).
1307	-	Soft, mid brown silty clay, with occasional CBM fragments.	Fill of ditch (1309)
1308	-	Soft, dark grey clayey silty peat, with occasional stones.	Fill of ditch (1309).
1309	-	Linear cut, with steep sides, oriented east-west.	Ditch.
1310	-	Soft, mottled mid orange-brown and grey clayey silt.	Natural alluvium.
1401	58	Soft, mid brown silty loam, up to 0.22m thick.	Topsoil.
1402	58	Stiff, mid brown silty clay, up to 0.52m thick.	Subsoil.
1403	58	Soft, mid brown clay, up to 0.27m thick.	Natural alluvium.
1404	58	Soft, blue-grey clay, more than 0.03m thick.	Natural alluvium.
1501	52	Friable, dark brown clayey silt, up to 0.30m thick.	Topsoil.
1502	52	Loose, orange silty sand, up to 0.22m thick.	Subsoil.
1503	52	Compacted, mid brown clay, up to 0.15m thick.	Alluvial layer.
1504	52	Friable light brown sandy silt, up to 0.26m thick.	Alluvial layer.
1505	52	Compacted mid brown clay, > 0.03m thick.	Natural alluvium.
1506	64	Soft, mottled grey and grey-brown clayey silt, 0.08m thick.	Fill of (1512).
1507	64	Soft, grey clay, with occasional iron pan and organic fragments, 0.22m thick.	Fill of (1512).
1508	64	Soft, mottled brown and grey clay, with moderate iron pan, slightly peaty, 0.30m thick.	Fill of (1512).
1509	64	Soft, mottled brown and grey clay, > 0.70m thick.	Fill of (1512).
1510	64	Soft, mottled brown and grey clay, up to 0.30m thick.	Fill of (1512).
1511	64	Firm, laminated brown silt, some laminations of clay and sand, > 0.80m thick.	Natural alluvium.
1512	64	Steep sided cut, > 20m wide and > 1.50m deep.	Cut of mere.
1601	56	Firm, mid red-brown silt, up to 0.15m thick.	Topsoil.

Context No	Section No	Description	Interpretation
1602	56	Firm, mottled orange, grey and dark brown sandy silt, up to 0.17m thick.	Subsoil.
1603	56	Firm, mottled dark brown and grey slightly silty clay, up to 0.0.70m thick.	Natural alluvium.
1604	56	Soft, mottled orange and grey silty clay, > 0.25m thick.	Natural alluvium.
1701	53	Firm, mid red-brown silt, up to 0.45m thick.	Topsoil.
1702	53	Firm, mottled orange, grey and dark brown sandy silt, up to 0.20m thick.	Subsoil.
1703	53	Firm, mottled dark brown and grey slightly silty clay, >0.20m thick.	Natural alluvium.
1704	53	Soft, mottled brown and grey silty clay, > 0.25m thick.	Natural alluvium.
1801	18, 19, 20 & 21	Firm, light brown clayey silt, with occasional pebbles, up to 0.28m thick.	Topsoil.
1802	18, 19, 20 & 21	Firm, grey-brown silty clay, up to 0.15m thick.	Subsoil.
1803	18, 19, 20 & 21	Firm, grey-brown clay, up to 0.15m thick.	Alluvial layer.
1804	18, 19, 20 & 21	Firm, grey clay, up to 0.06m thick.	Alluvial layer.
1805	18, 19, 20 & 21	Firm, light brown clayey silt/silty clay, up to 0.15m thick.	Alluvial layer.
1806	18, 19, 20 & 21	Firm, orange-grey clayey silt.	Alluvial layer.
1807	17	Firm, mid brown sandy clay, up to 0.25m thick.	Fill of ditch (1811).
1808	17	Friable, dark grey sandy silt, with occasional small stones, 0.50m thick.	Fill of ditch (1811).
1809	17	Firm, dark brownish grey silty clay, with occasional small stones, up to 0.35m thick.	Natural alluvium.
1810	17	Loose, dark grey sandy silt, with occasional stones, 0.20m thick.	Fill of ditch (1811).
1811	17	Linear cut, 2.1m wide and > 0.20m deep, with sloping sides, oriented east-west.	Ditch.
1812	17	Firm, orange-grey silt, up to 0.20m thick and 2m in extent.	Natural alluvium.
1813	17	Firm, orange-grey silt, up to 0.20m thick and 2m in extent.	Natural alluvium.
1814	17	Linear cut, > 0.8m deep and 1.3m wide, with irregular sloping sides, oriented east-west.	Ditch.
1815	26	Linear, 0.36m wide and > 0.29m deep, with concave sides, oriented east-west.	Ditch.
1816	26	Linear cut, 2.95m wide and > 1.3m deep, with stepped and concave sides, oriented east-west.	Ditch re-cut.
1817	26	Soft, mid grey silty sand, up to 0.24m thick.	Fill of ditch (1816).
1818	26	Soft, mid to light grey silty sand, up to 0.14m thick.	Fill of ditch (1816).
1819	26	Soft, mottled mid grey and orange-brown silty sand, with frequent iron pan (evidence of reeds), up to 0.25m thick.	Fill of ditch (1816).
1820	26	Soft, mid grey silty sand, with occasional mussel and oyster shell fragments, > 0.32m thick.	Fill of ditch (1816).
1821	26	Soft, mid brown silty sand, up to 0.25m thick.	Fill of ditch (1816).
1822	26	Soft, mid brown silty sand, up to 0.25m thick.	Fill of ditch (1815).
1823	26	Firm, mid brown silty clay, up to 0.30m thick.	Natural alluvium.
1824	26	Firm, mottled mid/light blue, light and mid brown silty clay, up to 0.18m thick.	Natural alluvium.

Context No	Section No	Description	Interpretation
1900	4	Loose, dark greyish brown sandy silt, with occasional small stones, *c.* 0.30m thick.	Topsoil.
1901	4	Firm, greyish brown clayey silt, 0.06m thick.	Subsoil.
1902	4	Stiff, reddish brown silty clay, 0.55m thick.	Natural alluvium.
1903	4	Linear cut, 0.50m wide and 0.18m deep, with sloping sides and a flat base, oriented east-west.	Gully.
1904	4	Soft, brownish grey clayey silt, 0.18m thick.	Fill of gully (1903).
1905	10	Soft to loose, mottled mid grey and brown sandy silt, up to 0.18m thick.	Alluvial layer.
1906	10	Firm, mid brown silty clay, up to 0.09m thick.	Alluvial layer.
1907	10	Firm, laminated light grey and mid brown silty clay, up to -.24m thick.	Alluvial layer.
2001	63	Loose, dark greyish brown sandy silt, with occasional small stones, *c.* 0.30m thick.	Topsoil.
2002	63	Firm, mottled orange, grey and dark brown sandy silt, up to 0.25m thick.	Subsoil.
2003	63	Firm, mottled/laminated brown and grey clayey silt, up to 0.60m thick, fining upwards.	Alluvial layer.
2004	63	Stiff, blue-grey clay, *c.* 0.10m thick.	Alluvial layer.
2005	63	Firm, mottled/laminated brown and grey silt, 0.50m thick, fining upwards.	Alluvial layer.
2006	63	Firm, grey-brown fine sandy silt, 0.15m thick.	Alluvial layer.
2007	63	Soft, mid brown fine clayey silt, 0.05m thick	Alluvial layer.
2008	63	Firm, mottled brown and grey coarse silt, 0.06m thick, fining upwards.	Alluvial layer.
2009	63	Soft, mottled brown and grey fine silt, > 0.10m thick.	Alluvial layer.
2101	62	Friable, dark greyish brown sandy silt, with occasional small stones, *c.* 0.40m thick.	Topsoil.
2102	62	Firm, mottled mid to dark grey and brown clayey silt, 0.40m thick.	Subsoil.
2103	62	Firm, mottled mid grey and brown silty clay, with occasional lenses of yellow sandy silt, up to 0.30m thick.	Fill of ditch (2108).
2104	62	Firm, mottled mid to dark grey and brown silt, with occasional clay lenses, > 0.7m thick.	Fill of ditch (2108).
2105	62	Firm, mid grey silt, with small lenses of yellow sandy silt, up to 0.40m thick.	Fill of ditch (2108).
2106	62	Firm, mid yellowish grey sandy silt, with occasional CBM flecks, > 0.40m thick.	Fill of ditch (2108).
2107	62	Firm, mif grey clayey silt, up to 0.30m thick.	Fill of ditch (2108).
2108	62	Linear cut, 5.1m wide and > 0.70m deep, with sloping sides, oriented east-west.	Ditch.
2109	62	Friable, light grey sandy silt, > 0.60m thick.	Natural alluvium.
2110	62	Friable, mid yellowish grey clayey silt, > 0.60m thick.	Natural alluvium.
2201	28	Loose, mid brown silt, with occasional organic inclusions, up to 0.50m thick.	Topsoil.
2202	28	Loose, mottled orange and grey silt.	Natural alluvium.
2203	28	Loose, light grey silt, up to 0.2m thick.	Fill of pit or ditch (2204).
2204	28	Possible linear cut, 0.80m wide and 0.20m deep, with sloping sides and a flat base, oriented east-west.	Possible pit or ditch.
2205	31	Linear cut, 0.70m wide and 0.28m deep, with steep sides and a flat base, oriented southwest-northeast.	Ditch.
2206	28	Loose, mid brown silt, 0.12m thick	Fill of pit or ditch (2011).

Context No	Section No	Description	Interpretation
2207	28	Compacted, light grey silt, 0.25m thick.	Fill of pit or ditch (2011).
2208	31	Curvilinear cut, 0.70m wide and 0.30m deep, with concave sides and a rounded base, oriented east-west.	Ditch.
2209	28	Loose, mottled mid grey and red silt, up to 0.06m thick.	Fill of pit or ditch (2011).
2210	28	Loose, mottled mid bluish grey and red silt, 0.35m thick.	Fill of pit or ditch (2011).
2211	31	Poorly defined cut, 1.1m wide and 0.50m deep, with concave sides and a flat base, recorded in section only.	Possible pit or ditch.
2212	30 & 31	Loose, mottled mid grey and red silt, 0.30m thick.	Fill of ditch (2205).
2213	36	Loose, mottles grey and orange silt, 0.40m thick.	Fill of ditch (2208).
2214	36	Loose, mid orangey brown silt, 0.05m thick.	Fill of ditch (2215).
2215	38	Linear cut, 0.50m wide and 0.05m deep, with concave sides and a rounded base.	Ditch.
2216	44	Firm, mid grey clay 0.03m thick.	Natural lens.
2217	44	Linear cut, 2.6m wide and > 0.7m deep, with irregular stepped and concave sides, oriented northwest-southeast.	Ditch.
2218	44	Firm, light brown silt, 0.40m thick.	Subsoil.
2219	44	Loose, mid greyish brown silt, with occasional CBM and charcoal fragments, 0.50m thick.	Fill of ditch (2217).
2220	44	Soft, light grey clayey silt, 0.40m thick.	Fill of ditch (2217).
2221	39	Loose, mottled light grey and orange silt, with occasional patches of iron pan, 0.20m thick.	Fill of ditch (2222).
2222	39	Curvilinear cut, 0.70m wide and 0.20m deep, with concave sides and a rounded base, oriented east-west.	Ditch.
2223	39	Loose, mottled mid brown and orange silt, with occasional iron pan, 0.17m thick.	Fill of ditch (2222).
2224	40	Loose, light brown silt, 0.47m thick.	Fill of posthole (2225).
2225	40	Sub-circular cut, 0.26m wide and 0.47m deep, with concave sides and a rounded base.	Posthole.
2226	46	Loose, dark brown and mid grey silt, 0.50m thick.	Fill of ditch (2227).
2227	46	Curvilinear cut, 1.50m wide and 0.50m deep, with concave sides and a rounded base, oriented east-west.	Ditch.
2228	44	Soft, mid brownish grey clayey silt, 0.60m deep.	Fill of ditch (2217).
2229	44	Loose, light grey sandy silt, > 0.35m thick.	Natural alluvium.
2301	45	Loose, light grey clayey silt, with occasional small stones, up to 0.28m thick.	Topsoil.
2302	45	Compact, reddish brown silty clay, 0.20m thick.	Subsoil.
2303	45	Friable, light brown clayey silt, with lumps of grey clay, 0.25m thick.	Dumped deposit.
2304	45	Friable, dark greyish brown sandy silt.	Fill of ditch (2305).
2305	45	Linear cut, 2.2m wide, oriented east-west, recorded in plan.	Ditch.
2306	45	Soft, light brown silty sand, > 0.15m thick	Natural alluvium.

Abbreviations: CBM – Ceramic Building Material.

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

by 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 26 fragments of pottery weighing 240g was recovered from 7 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a small quantity of other artefacts, mostly brick/tile, comprising 22 items weighing a total of 1432g, was retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

Provenance

The material was recovered from posthole fill (2224), ditch fills (317), (319), (1010), (1202), (1203), (1307), (1820), (2219), (2220) and (2221), and buried soil (605).

Most of the earlier pottery was made in proximity to Spalding, at Bourne 15km to the west. It is probable that most of the later pottery was manufactured in Staffordshire.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
317	BOUA	Bourne A/B ware, separate vessels, abraded, 12th-14th century	8	26	14th-16th century
	BOU	Bourne D ware, 14th-16th century	1	12	
319	BOU	Bourne D ware	1	3	14th-16th century
1010	LPM	Mocha ware, separate vessels, 19th century	2	53	19th century
	WHITE	White glazed tableware, 19th century	1	1	
	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware, 18th-19th century	1	25	
	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, tripod pipkin leg, 17th century	1	29	
1202	WS	White salt glazed stoneware	1	13	18th century
1203	LSTON	Grey stoneware, 19th century	1	27	19th century
	NOTS	Nottingham stoneware, 18th century	1	9	
1820	TOY?	Toynton All Saints ware? Abraded	1	12	13th-15th century
2219	LPM	Mocha ware, abraded, 19th century	1	5	19th century
	TPW	Black and white transfer printed tableware, 19th century	1	3	
	CREAM	Late Creamware, 1 abraded, early 19th century	2	7	
	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware, 18th century	1	8	
	STSL	Staffordshire slipware, 18th century	1	4	
2219	BOUA	Bourne A/B ware	1	3	12th-14th century

Little medieval pottery was recovered during the investigation, only 12 fragments, and nine of these were from a single context (317). With the exception of that one context, it seems likely that the few remaining pieces of medieval ceramic entered the area in manuring scatter. This would, in turn, suggest the area was agricultural land in the medieval period.

Similarly, only a small amount of late post-medieval pottery was retrieved, just 14 pieces. Most of these are 18th-19th century in date, though there is one 17th century fragment. There are only two sizable groups in the collection, those from contexts (1010) and (2219), both ditch fills. Much of this material is also probably derived from manuring scatter.

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
605	CBM	Pantile, very abraded	1	118	Post-medieval
1010	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 4/64", 19th century	1	3	19th century
	Iron	Nail	1	6	
	Coal	Coal	2	14	
1203	CBM	Handmade brick, very overfired one side, 55mm thick	1	880	
1307	CBM	Handmade brick, some abraded, most underfired	10	272	Post-medieval
2219	CBM	Pantile, late post-medieval	1	70	Late post-medieval
	CBM	Handmade brick, post-medieval	1	24	
2220	CBM	Handmade brick	1	10	Post-medieval
2221	Industrial residue?	Slag/iron	2	2	
2224	Iron	Unidentified object	1	33	

Note: CBM = Ceramic Building Material

Ceramic building materials, bricks and tiles, form the bulk of the non-pottery assemblage, providing 15 of the total of 22 artefacts recovered. In particular, there is one moderately large group of 10 pieces, from context (1307), in this aspect of the assemblage. Some of the pieces in this group appear to be underfired, perhaps wasters, and there is a severely overfired brick from context (1203). This perhaps suggests brick making in the area in the post-medieval period, though the quantity of material is not large and could have been dumped at the site.

Table 3: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Part	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
1203	Oyster	shell	2	2	Fragments
2221	Cockle	shell	1	1	Fragment

Animal bones were also recovered and are reported separately.

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 that are the subjects of reports. In particlar, there has been previous archaeological and historical study of the site and its environs. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

The small collection of medieval pottery fragments is of limited local potential and suggests the area was agricultural

in the medieval period. Similarly, the small quantity of later post-medieval material is generally of limited local significance but again indicates agricultural use of the land at that time. Of slightly greater potential, and moderate local significance, is the ceramic building material which may indicate brick making in the proximity during the late post-medieval period.

The lack of any material earlier than the 12th century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this period are absent from the area, or were not revealed by the investigation, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition. Similarly, the dearth of early post-medieval, 16th-17th century, artefacts would tend to suggest that the function of the site was different in that period to both before and subsequently. This may have been a change from arable to pastoral use in the 15th or 16th century, then reversion to arable in the 18th century.

References

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

Appendix 4

Spalding, Wygate Park (SWP 03)
Animal bone assessment
Matilda Holmes

Introduction and methodology

357 fragments were examined, of which 73 (approximately 20%) were identified to species. Nearly all the identified fragments came from two groups of articulated equid bones (contexts 0314 and 2220), most of the unidentified bones from these contexts (mainly rib and vertebra fragments) were also probably from the equid(s). The bones were in poor condition as many had been badly eroded, and were very fragmentary. Butchery marks were found on cattle and horse bones.

Bones were identified using the specialist's reference collection and further guidelines from Schmidt (1972). Bones that could not be identified to species were, where possible, categorised according to the relative size of the animal represented (small, medium or large). Ageing data were taken from the fusion of bones as described by Silver (1969). Anatomy, side and zone were noted (Serjeantson 1996) as were pathology, butchery, bone working and condition (Lyman 1996) of the bones.

The assemblage

As table 1 shows, the majority of bones came from undated contexts, nearly all of which were from a partial equid skeleton, comprising cervical, thoracic and lumber vertebrae and ribs from an animal at least 5 years old at death. The post medieval ditch contained a highly fragmented mandible from a horse over 3½ years of age. The cattle bones from the 19th Century ditch were from an individual less than 10 months at death.

Table 1: Species Representation (fragment count)

	19C	Post Medieval	Undated
Horse		18	23
Cattle	2		
Large Unid		53	261
Total	**2**	**71**	**284**

Conclusion

The faunal assemblage from Wygate Park is too small and fragmented to provide any significant information to the knowledge of diet, animal husbandry and economy of the archaeological record in the area. The two horse assemblages from Wygate Park probably result from the disposal of one or two horse carcasses. The butchery evidence suggests the animal from undated contexts had been dismembered first.

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Appendix 5

PLANT MACROFOSSILS AND OTHER REMAINS FROM WYEGATE PARK, SPALDING, LINCOLNSHIRE (SWP 03): AN ASSESSMENT.

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June 2004

Introduction

Excavations at Wyegate Park, Spalding were undertaken by Archaeological Project Services in May 2003. The work revealed a possible paleochannel (ditch [1303], trench 13, sample 2) and a number of additional ditches of probable medieval/post-medieval date. Samples for the extraction of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from fills within the channel, possible field boundary ditch [1201] (sample 1), three ring ditches within trench 3 (samples 4, 5 and 6) and a ditch of uncertain function (sample 3). Six samples were submitted for assessment, where it was hoped that analysis of the assemblages would establish the nature of the ditches and their surrounding habitats.

Methods

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover, collecting the flots in a 500 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16, and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed on Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). Waterlogged, mineral replaced and charred plant macrofossils were recorded, with the tabulated material being waterlogged unless otherwise stated.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and sorted when dry. Artefacts/ecofacts were not present.

Results of assessment

Plant macrofossils

Seeds/fruits of dry land herbs, wetland and aquatic plants and tree/shrub species were present at a low to moderate density in all samples. Preservation was very variable; plant remains within samples 1 and 2 were waterlogged and reasonably robust, whilst the root/stem fragments in samples 3 – 6 were mineral replaced and very friable. Charred remains were extremely rare, comprising small charcoal fragments and a single indeterminate seed.

Seeds of dry land herbs were recorded at a low density from samples 1 and 2. Most were of meadow/grassland taxa including silver weed (*Potentilla anserina*) and meadow/creeping/bulbous buttercup (*Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus*). Wetland/aquatic plant macrofossils were also recorded from samples 1 and 2, with sedge (*Carex* sp.) fruits and seeds of duckweed (*Lemna* sp.), water crowfoot (*Ranunculus* subg. *Batrachium*) and celery-leaved crowfoot (*R. sceleratus*) being especially common. Tree/shrub macrofossils (including elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) seeds and bramble (*Rubus* sp.) 'pips') were rare, but were noted in sample 1.

Other plant macrofossils were rare. Nodes of a *Phragmites* type stem were recorded from sample 1 and indeterminate leaf fragments were moderately common in sample 2. Somewhat unusually charcoal fragments were very rare, being noted in only two samples (2 and 3).

Molluscs

Although specific sieving for molluscan remains was not undertaken, shells were recorded from samples 3, 4, 5 and 6. All four ecological groups of terrestrial taxa were represented, with open country species being predominant. Freshwater mollusc shells including specimens of *Bithynia tentaculata, Lymnaea peregra* and *Planorbis planorbis* were also present in samples 5 and 6.

Animal macrofossils

Animal macrofossils were rare, but did include fragments of bone and marine mollusc shell, caddis larval cases and fragmentary waterlogged arthropods.

Other materials

Fragments of black porous 'cokey' material, black tarry material, coal and fired clay (possibly brick/tile) were present at a low density in all samples. All may be derived from later activities on the site and are therefore probably intrusive within the contexts.

Discussion

Sample 1 is from the fill of a possible east-west field boundary ditch. Although both dry land herb and wetland/aquatic plant macrofossils are present within the assemblage, wetland taxa are predominant. The range of species present suggests stagnant water conditions with well-vegetated margins and some scrub growth on the banks, possibly indicating that the ditch was infrequently cleared. The limited dry land flora is dominated by meadow/grassland plants, and it would appear most likely that the ditch was flanked by open grassland.

Sample 2 is from the organic fill of a possible paleochannel. The range of species recorded is very limited, but it would appear that the ditch was largely wet/waterfilled with muddy margins and base. There is no evidence for the surrounding environment.

Samples 4, 5 and 6 are from the fills of three somewhat unusual medieval ring-ditches. Although circular ditches are known from various contemporary 'agricultural' contexts (including mill mounds and stack mounds), the mollusc assemblages from two of the current samples (5 and 6) appear to indicate that these ditches contained sufficient water to sustain a limited range of freshwater snails. Shells of terrestrial molluscs are also present and these indicate that the surrounding area was largely open. With the exception of mineral replaced root/stem fragments, plant macrofossils are entirely absent from these assemblages.

The assemblage from sample 3 contains insufficient material to enable any conclusive interpretation.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, boundary ditch [1201] was at least semi-permanently filled with stagnant water and had a limited marginal flora and some scrub growth on the banks. Ditch/channel [1303] was again wet/water-filled with marginal plants growing in mineral rich muds. The medieval ring-ditches appear to have been situated in an area of open vegetation, and at least two of the ditches provided a microhabitat which was sufficiently wet to sustain freshwater molluscs. Human intervention, either in the form of regular maintenance or the deliberate/accidental deposition of refuse, appears to have been very minimal in all cases.

The recovered assemblages are all very small and in only one instance (sample 1) is there a sufficient density of material to enable any further quantification. However, analysis of a single sample in isolation would contribute little to the overall interpretation of the site, and as the questions regarding the nature of the ditches and their surrounding habitats has almost certainly been sufficiently addressed in this assessment, no further work is recommended.

References

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

Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 10 – 100 specimens xxx = 100+ specimens c = charred b = burnt

Sample No.	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
Context No.	**12002**	**13008**	**303**	**305**	**317**	**319**
Dry land herbs						
Apiaceae indet.	x					
Atriplex sp.	x	x				
Potentilla anserina L.	x					
Ranunculus sp.	x					
R. acris/repens/bulbosus	x					
Wetland/aquatic plants						
Alisma plantago-aquatica L.	x					
Carex sp.	xx	xx				
Eleocharis sp.	x					
Lemna sp.	xx					
Lychinis flos-cuculi L.	xcf					
Mentha sp.	x					
Oenanthe aquatica (L.)Poiret	x					
Potamogeton sp.	x					
Ranunculus subg. *Batrachium* (DC)A.Gray	xxx	xx				
R. sceleratus L.		xx				
Sparganium sp.	xcf	xcf				
Tree/shrub macrofossils						
Rubus sp.	x					
Sambucus nigra L.	x					
Other plant macrofossils						
Charcoal <2mm		x	x			
Waterlogged root/rhizome/stem	xxx	xx				
Mineral replaced root/stem			xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Phragmites sp. (stem frags.)	x					
Indet.leaf frags.		x				
Indet.seeds	x	xc				
Compacted organic concretions	xx					
Molluscs						
Terrestrial species						
Carychium sp.					x	
Cepaea sp.					x	
Cochlicopa sp.					x	x
Limacid plates					x	x
Vallonia sp.			x	x	x	xx
V. excentrica						x
V. pulchella			x	x	x	x
Vertigo sp.				x	x	x
Freshwater species						
Armiger crista					xcf	xcf
Bithynia sp.						x
(operculi)					x	
B. tentaculata					x	
Lymnaea peregra					xx	x
Planorbis sp.					x	
P.planorbis					x	x
Valvata piscinalis					x	
Animal macrofossils						
Bone	x					xb
Caddis larval cases	x	x				
Marine mollusc shell frags.						x
Waterlogged arthropod frags.	xx	x				
Other materials						
Black porous 'cokey' material	x		x	x	x	x
Black tarry material	x				x	x
Burnt/firedclay	x	x				
Small coal frags.	xx		x	x		x
Sample volume (litres)	**10**	**10**	**4**	**4**	**5**	**5**
Volume of flot (litres)	**0.2**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**
% flot sorted	**50%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Table 1. Plant macrofossils, mollusc shells and other remains from Wyegate Park, Spalding.

Appendix 6

GLOSSARY

Anglo-Saxon — Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.

Briquetage — A distinctive fired clay material associated with saltmaking, either in the form of ceramic equipment (troughs, supports *etc.*) or fragmented debris of hearths and ovens.

Context — An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, *e.g.* [004].

Cropmark — A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.

Cut — A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, *etc.* Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.

Domesday Survey — A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.

Fill — Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).

Iron Age — A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.

Layer — A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.

Manuring Scatter — 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.

Medieval — The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.

Old English — The language used by the Saxon (*q.v.*) occupants of Britain.

Palaeochannel — A defunct watercourse that has become filled with sediments and buried.

Posthole — 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.

Post-medieval — The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.

Prehistoric — The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000

	BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
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 7

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

23	Context register sheets
226	Context records
44	Sheets of plans
50	Sheets of section drawings
12	Daily Record sheets
1	Plan record sheet
2	Section record sheet
3	Photographic record sheets
23	Stratigraphic matrices
1	Box of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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

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

Lincolnshire City and County Museum Accession Number: LCNCC: 2001.456

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SWP03

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.