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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON LAND AT ALBION STREET SPALDING LINCOLNSHIRE (SAS04)

A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON LAND AT ALBION STREET SPALDING LINCOLNSHIRE (SAS04)

Work Undertaken For
Oglesby and Limb

February 2005

Report Compiled by
Rachael V. Hall BA(Hons)

National Grid Reference: TF 25108 22915
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

REGISTERED IFA ORGANISATION

Quality Control

Albion Street
Spalding
Lincolnshire
(SAS04)

Project Coordinator	Steve Malone
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Illustration	Rachael Hall, Steve Malone
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Date: 24·2·05	Date: 25-02-05

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1. SUMMARY

Archaeological excavation was undertaken at Albion Street, Spalding, Lincolnshire, in advance of proposed residential development. The site lies within an area depicted on John Grundy's map of 1732 as having an inlet extending northwards off the River Westlode. The inlet is not shown on maps of 1819 or later.

Desk Based Assessment of the site highlighted the possibility for the presence of revetments or structures associated with the inlet, which may have functioned as a small harbour serving both the Welland and Westlode.

A single trench measuring 5m x 5m at the top was excavated in an area of the site believed to be least disturbed by the site's former use as a garage. The trench was stepped in twice to allow a greater depth of excavation to be reached and subsequently extended to 8m x 5m in order to further investigate the area adjacent to the inlet.

The eastern edge of a large north-south aligned cut was exposed, its backfill containing artefacts of 17th–mid 18th century date, including evidence for nearby clay pipe production. This would appear to be the inlet shown on Grundy's map. The artefactual evidence refines the date of its period of use, but no evidence was recovered to clarify its function. Radiocarbon dating of the remains of a timber post produced a modern date and this post may be intrusive.

The collection of clay pipe making waste, including unused and waster pipes and fragments of kiln wall, is of significance in itself, very few such having previously been found in Lincolnshire.

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, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate*' (IFA 1997).

2.2 Planning Background

Planning permission (H16/0547/00) for the development was subject to a condition requiring the implementation of a scheme of archaeological works within specified areas of the site. This comprised monitoring of the removal of fuel tanks and the excavation of a trench centrally located within the site and subsequently extended to the east.

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Oglesby and Limb to undertake the archaeological evaluation of the site in accordance with the requirements of the local planning authority. The work was undertaken between the 28th- 29th September and 29th October 2004.

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 proposed development site is located on the northwestern side of the River Welland, 350m northeast of the town centre as

defined by the market place. The development site is situated on the eastern side of Albion Street, at its junction with Double Street and Westlode Street, centred on National Grid Reference TF 25108 22915. The site is generally level and lies at *c.* 5m OD.

As the area is urban, the soils have not been mapped. However, local soils are likely to be of the Wisbech Series, typically coarse silty calcareous alluvial gley soils developed over marine alluvium (Robson 1990, 36).

The alluvial deposits overlie a solid geology of Jurassic Oxford Clay (BGS 1992).

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.

By the Romano-British period (50 - 410 AD) a drop in sea level resulted in extensive settlement on the marine silts, evidence for which is extensive to the south and west of the town. Although it has not yet been proven, it is likely that Spalding was a significant settlement during this period and remains have been identified along Pinchbeck Road, northeast of the site. Cropmarks around the Spalding district reveal a large number of road systems that appear to centre on the town, including the Baston Outgang road (Hallam 1970, 41). It has been suggested that the Westlode was canalised during the Romano-British period (*ibid.*, 34).

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.

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

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

The medieval town would have been centred on the present day Market Place. The town lay between the Rivers Westlode and Welland and was defined to the east by Crackpool Lane, now Broad Street, possibly a former sea bank (Sumner 1987, 1). The town was limited to the north by the Westlode River. The Westlode is referred to as '*unum ductem aque*' in 1087-92 suggesting an artificial watercourse, although a fishery (*piscarium de Westlode*) was granted to Spalding priory in 1074 (Hallam 1970, 34).

An archaeological evaluation along Westlode Street identified alluvial deposits associated with flooding of the former River Westlode along with dumped deposits containing 10th – 14th century pottery (Heritage Lincolnshire 1992).

During the post-medieval period, the Westlode River was bridged in four places,

Betty Codlin's Bridge was located opposite St. Thomas's Lane, there was a footbridge opposite the White Swan (now the Bass House), a wagon bridge to Boston opposite Red Lion Street and a further bridge at the end of Double Street (Gooch 1940, 386).

Cartographic evidence of the site dating from 1732, John Grundy's '*A Plan of the Town of Spalding in South Holland Lincolnshire*' (Fig. 3) depicts the investigation area. Grundy's plan shows an inlet/harbour on the north side of the River Westlode, which is centrally located within the development site. Apart from the inlet the site is shown as being open ground with no structures at the time of Grundy's plan, although it was thought possible that associated structures and deposits may exist at the site (Palmer-Brown, 2000). Subsequent mapping suggests that the inlet was infilled by at least 1819.

An undated plan of the early 19th century is the first to depict the culverting of the Westlode River. At this date, buildings occupied the entire street frontage, including the proposed development area.

The most recent use of the site has been as a petrol filling station with potentially significant impact upon any archaeological features, which might have been present within the vicinity of fuel tanks and soakaways associated with the garage.

3. AIMS

The aim of the excavation was:

- to recover information relating to the construction, use and final abandonment of the inlet/harbour and any associated structures if present
- to determine the form and function of archaeological features encountered
- to determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered
- to recover dating evidence from any archaeological features
- to establish the sequence of archaeological remains present on the site

4. METHODS

4.1 Watching brief

Removal of petrol tanks from the site was undertaken using a 360° excavator with a large toothed bucket sufficient to remove the tanks and break out the surrounding concrete. This did not leave the excavated area in a good state for detailed observation, but the great depth of overburden above darker silts, and absence of any clear occupation horizons, were notable (Plate 1).

4.2 Trial Trenching

A single trench was excavated at the site measuring 5m x 5m. This was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2m and then stepped with a 3m x 3m trench excavated centrally, again to a maximum depth of 1.20m. The trench was further stepped to allow the excavation of a 1m x 1m trench. The positioning of the trench was constrained by the former use of the site as a garage and the avoidance of petrol/diesel tanks, which have contaminated the site (Fig. 4). The trench was subsequently extended 3m to the east, i.e. 8m x 5m overall (Fig. 6), and stepped down to investigate the surface adjacent to the inlet.

The former yard surfaces and structures

associated with the garage had been removed prior to excavation. The removal of remaining overburden was undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. 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. 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.

The location of the excavated trenches was surveyed with an EDM in relation to fixed points on boundaries and on existing buildings.

4.3 Post-excavation

Following excavation, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they constituted a complete Level II archive and a stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. Artefacts recovered from excavated deposits were examined and a period date assigned where possible. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Context numbers are identified in the text by brackets. An equals sign between context numbers indicates that the contexts once formed a single layer or feature. Phasing was based on artefact dating and the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Description of the results

Above the natural deposits, these are divided into two phases: post-medieval and modern.

Phase 0: Natural deposits
Phase 1: 18th–19th Century
Phase 2: Modern

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

5.2 Phase 0: Natural deposits

The earliest deposit exposed during the evaluation was naturally deposited orangey grey laminated silty sand (002) at 3.06m OD, at 1.76m beneath present ground surface.

5.3 Phase 1: 18th–19th Century deposits (Figs 5-7)

The eastern edge of a north-south aligned cut [031] was identified at 1.73m beneath the current ground surface, at 3.10m OD (Plate 3). The cut where exposed measured at least 4m wide x 5m long and at least 1.2m deep. The top of a timber post (030) (Fig. 8) was exposed set into the eastern edge of [031], this was removed for radio-carbon dating but failed to yield a useful date (Appendix 4).

The feature contained a sequence of fills all tipping from east-west. The earliest fill of [031] identified within the confines of the excavation trench comprised dark grey clayey silt (029) containing a large amount of pottery dating to the mid 18th century (Appendix 3).

This was overlain by dark greyish brown sandy silt (001) containing a fragment of limestone building material. A thin ashy

lens (036) within (001) suggests that this may represent more than one phase of infilling/dumping (Plate 4). Above (001) lay: light reddish brown silty sand (003); soft mottled orange/mid-brown silt (034), containing clay pipe stems and brick fragments; and soft mid brown silt (033) containing clay pipe, brick and porcelain. Sealing (003) was a narrow band of dark grey clayey silt (005), that was in turn sealed by light yellowish brown silty sand (004).

5.4 Phase 2: Modern deposits (Figs 5-7)

Modern disturbance was recorded to a depth of 0.76m across the trench.

Dumped deposits comprising light to dark brown sandy silts and brick rubble (017), (016), (015), (014) and (013) were exposed in Section 1, and brick (019) and dark greyish brown sandy silt (018) in Section 2 in the northeastern corner of the trench.

Truncating the dumped deposits identified in the northeastern corner of the trench, was [020] a modern pit containing demolition material (012), (011), (008), (004) and (010). Immediately south of [022] was further modern cut [021], a 0.45m wide steep sided pit filled with brick rubble (021).

Along the southern edge of the trench was dumped layer (007)=(028) consisting of dark greyish brown sandy silt and demolition debris. This was sealed by former surface (027) of mid-yellow sand and pebbles. Truncating the former surface was modern service trench [026] containing ceramic pipe and dark grey sandy silt backfill (025). Sealing the service trench was surface layer (024) comprising dark grey silt and pebbles.

Sealing all the deposits was a 0.50m thick demolition layer (006)=(023) comprising dark greyish brown silt, brick, concrete and mortar.

6. DISCUSSION

Naturally formed deposits of laminated silty sand were identified in the eastern part of the trench at 3.06m OD. The date these laminated sands were deposited is unknown but could be anywhere up to the early post-medieval period.

Cut into these deposits was a large north-south linear cut [031]. Only the eastern edge of this substantial cut, in excess of 4m wide and at least 1.2m deep, was exposed within the stepped evaluation trench. The steep eastern edge of the cut would suggest that the feature is man made with the fills exposed within the excavated area representing deliberate backfilling. Material retrieved from (029), the earliest exposed fill of the cut, included a large amount of mid 18th century pottery, 17-18th century clay pipe stems and bowls and demolition rubble. This suggests that the backfilling of the cut is likely to have taken place sometime in the mid 18th century.

The clay pipe assemblage is suggestive of nearby manufacture, with several of the pipes being attached to kiln walls (Appendix 3). Such archaeological evidence for clay pipe production is rare, with very few assemblages of pipe-making waste or kiln structure identified in the East Midlands.

It is probable that the large cut identified within the evaluation trench represents the rectangular inlet extending northwards off the Westlode depicted on Grundy's 1732 plan of Spalding (Figure 3). The regular nature of this feature in Grundy's plan and the steep-sided eastern edge exposed during the investigations would suggest that the feature is man-made, as has also

been suggested of the Westlode. The construction date of the inlet is unknown, with only the eastern edge having being exposed within the confines of the evaluation trench.

The timber post set within the eastern edge of the cut was thought to represent part of a revetment, or perhaps a mooring post for small vessels using the inlet. However, radiocarbon dating produced a Conventional Radiocarbon Age of 0±50BP so that it is unlikely that this post can be considered contemporary. Calibration to calendar years would only allow a date as early as 1826, even at 2 standard deviations (Appendix 4). The post had rotted away so that only the base survived, and appeared to be well sealed, but it may be that it was intrusive into these deposits.

The exact date of the infilling of the inlet is unknown, although the cut does not appear on the 1819 map of the area. Pottery and other artefacts retrieved from fill (029) suggest that backfilling of the cut was undertaken sometime during the mid 18th century, with a substantial amount of the finds dated to this period (Appendix 3).

No evidence was identified for any survival of a contemporary ground surface above the natural (002), nor for any structures related to the use of the inlet. The top of the cut is truncated by post-medieval and modern activity associated with the former use of the site as a garage and its later demolition.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Albion Street, Spalding, Lincolnshire, as part of a planning requirement to mitigate the impact development at the site might have upon archaeological remains.

The aim of the investigation was to identify, if possible, the inlet depicted on Grundy's 1732 plan of Spalding and any associated archaeological remains, if present. The investigation identified the eastern edge of a large north-south aligned cut which is thought to be the inlet shown on Grundy's plan. The cut was backfilled by material containing 17th to mid-18th century pottery and clay pipe waste, and was truncated by modern activity associated with the former garage and its subsequent demolition.

The surviving eastern upper edge of the inlet occurred at 3.03m OD, 1.74m beneath present ground surface, with the top of the timber post at 2.28m OD. No evidence was encountered for related contemporary activity to the east.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Oglesby and Limb who commissioned the evaluation and post-excavation work. The project was coordinated by Steve Malone; the report was edited by Steve Malone and Tom Lane.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone
Site Supervisor: Rachael Hall
Site Assistants: Aleck Russell and Chris Moulis
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
CAD Illustration: Rachael Hall
Post-excavation Analyst: Rachael Hall

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

SMR Sites and Monuments Record

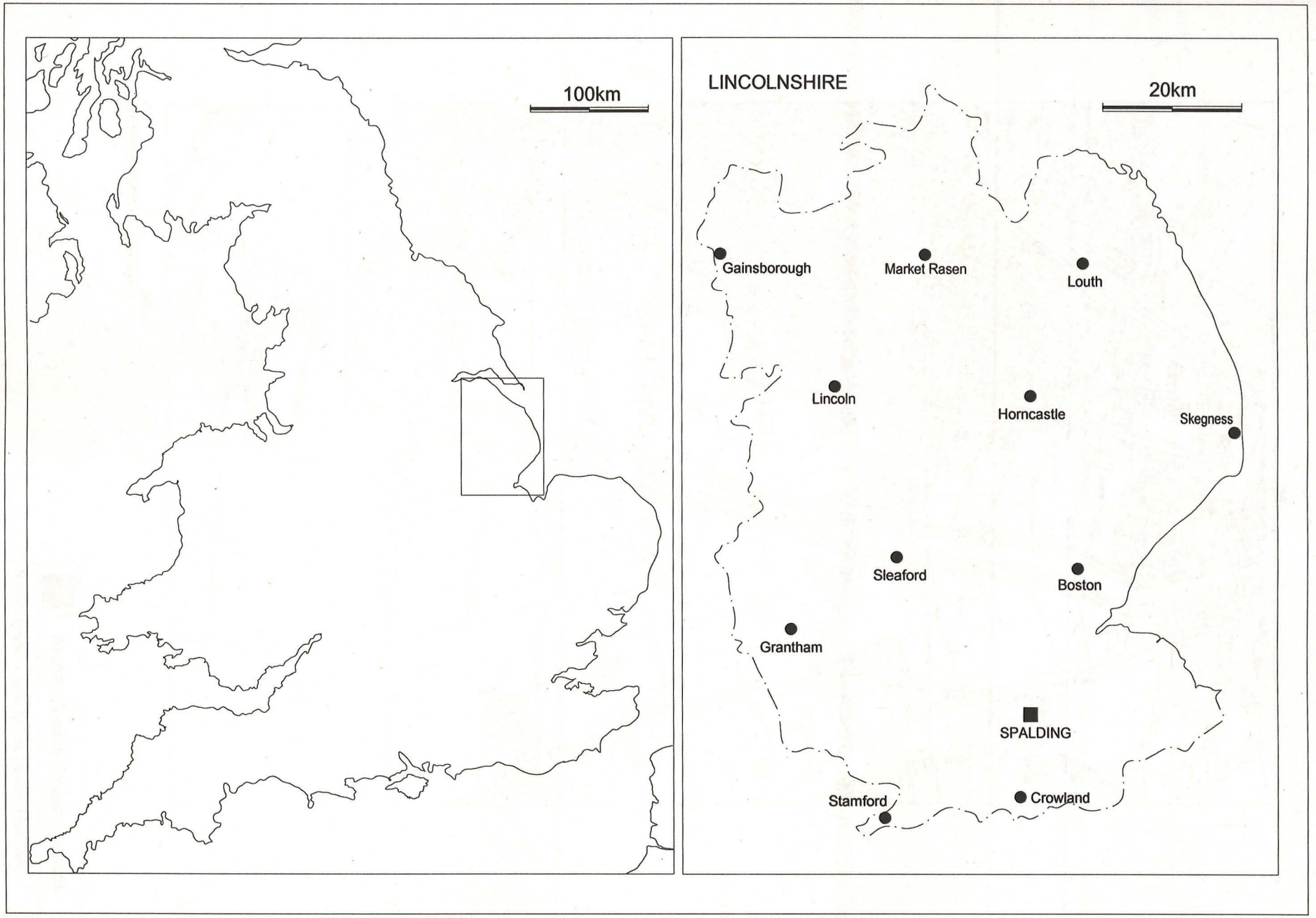

Figure 1: General Location Plan

TF

Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Albion Street, Spalding (SAS04)		
Scale: N.T.S	Drawn by: RVH	Report No:139/04

Figure 2: Development Site Location

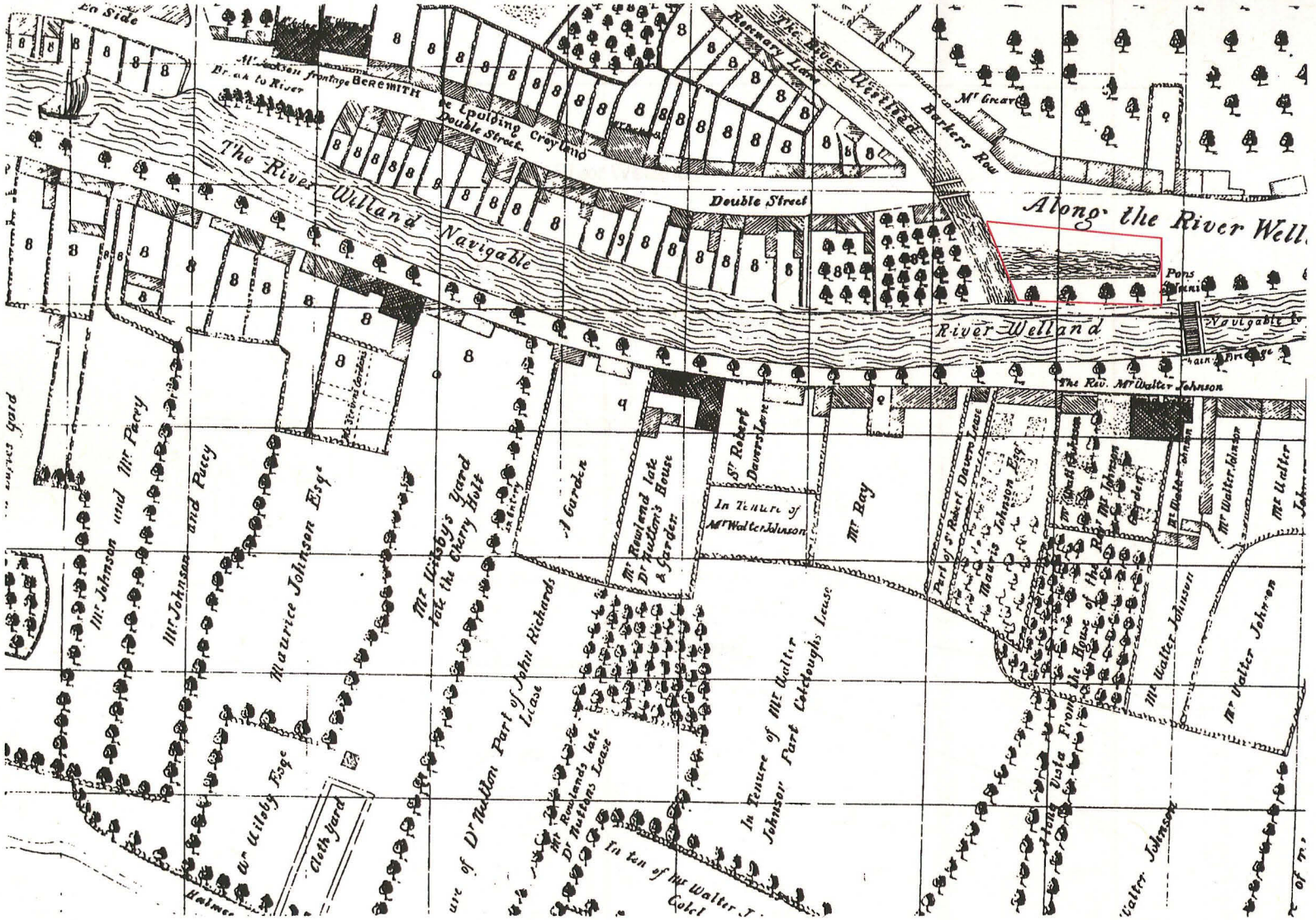

Figure 3: Extract from Grundy's 1732 Map of Spalding

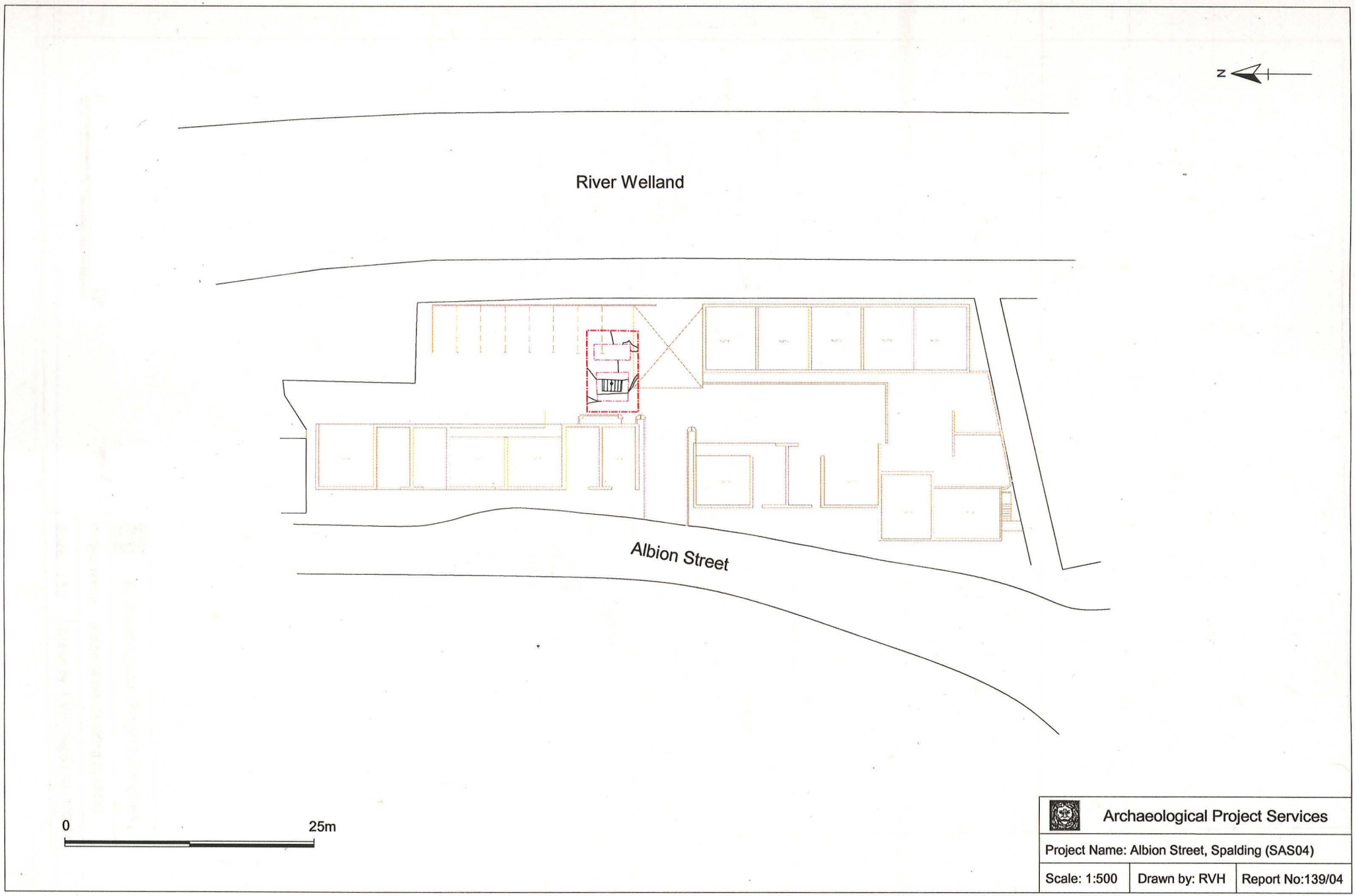

Figure 4: Proposed Development and Trench Location

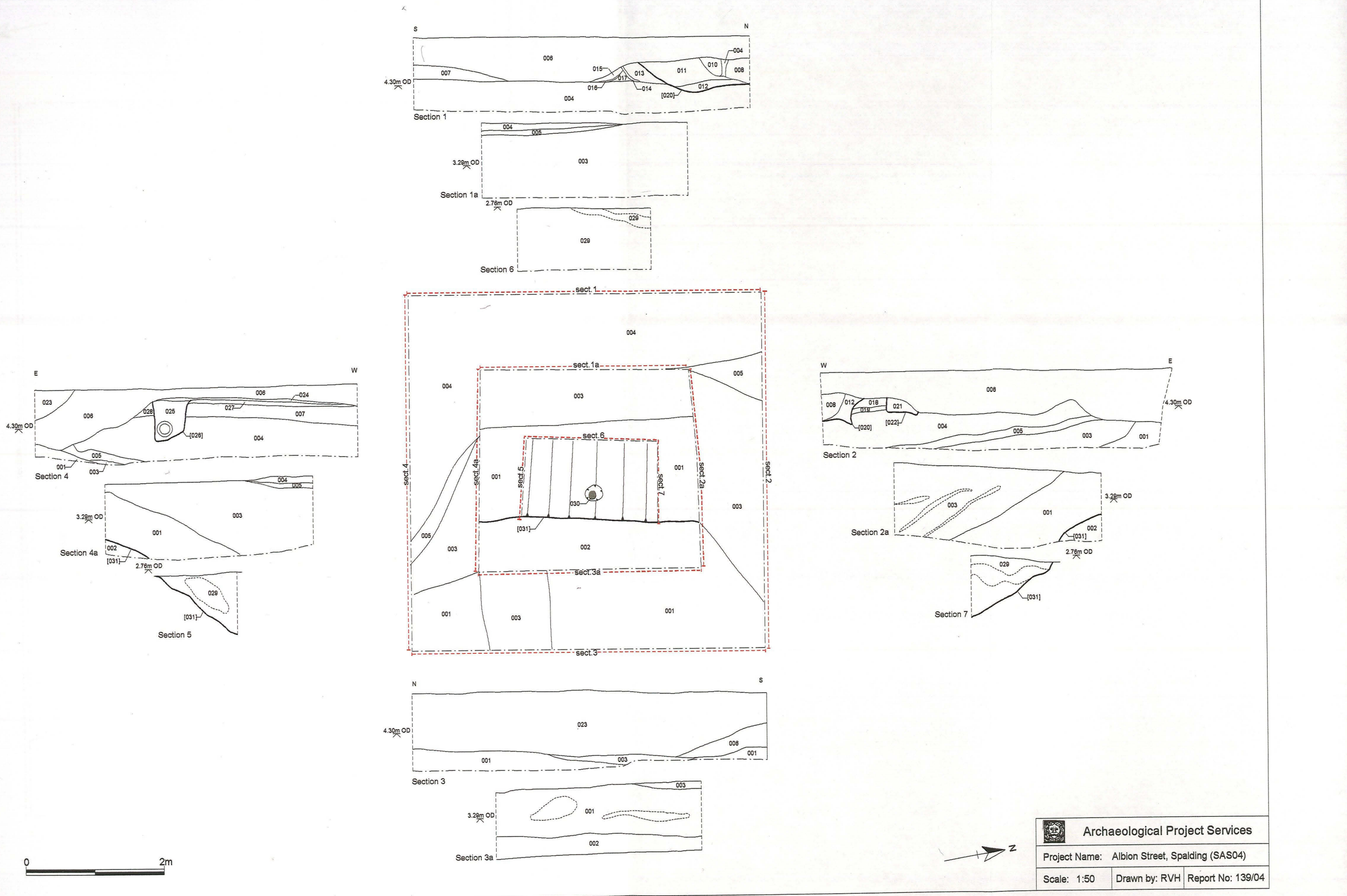

Figure 5: Post-Excvavation Plan and Sections

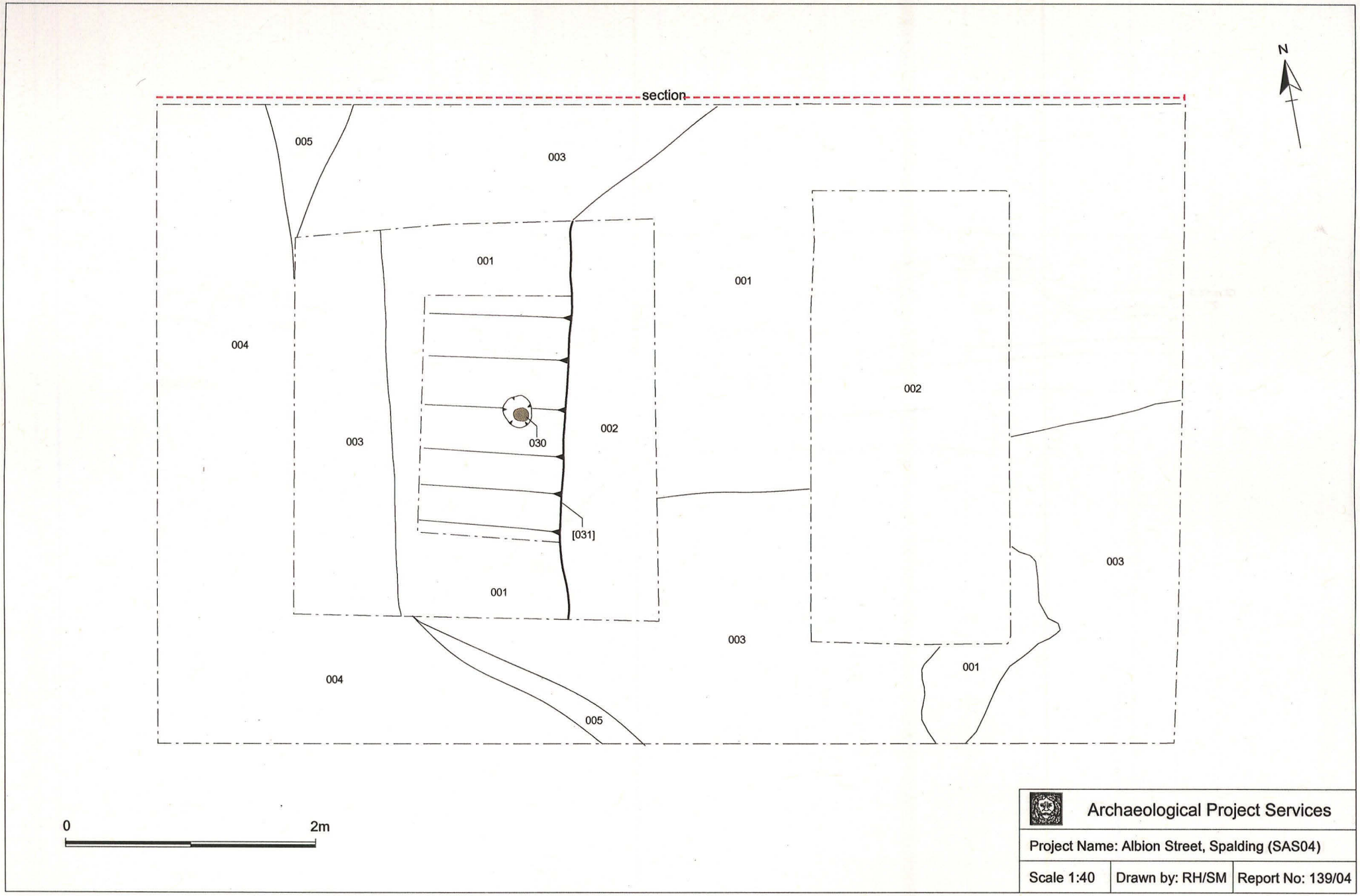

Figure 6 Plan of trench including eastward extension

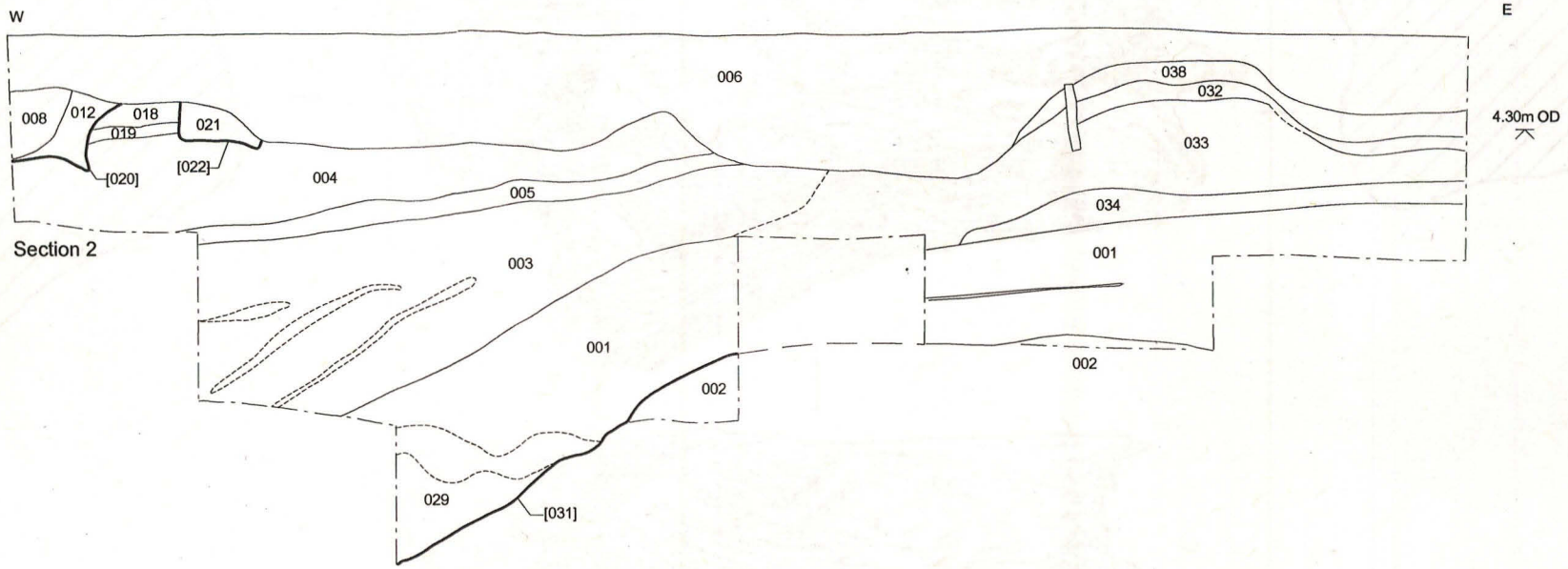

Figure 7 South-facing section of trench

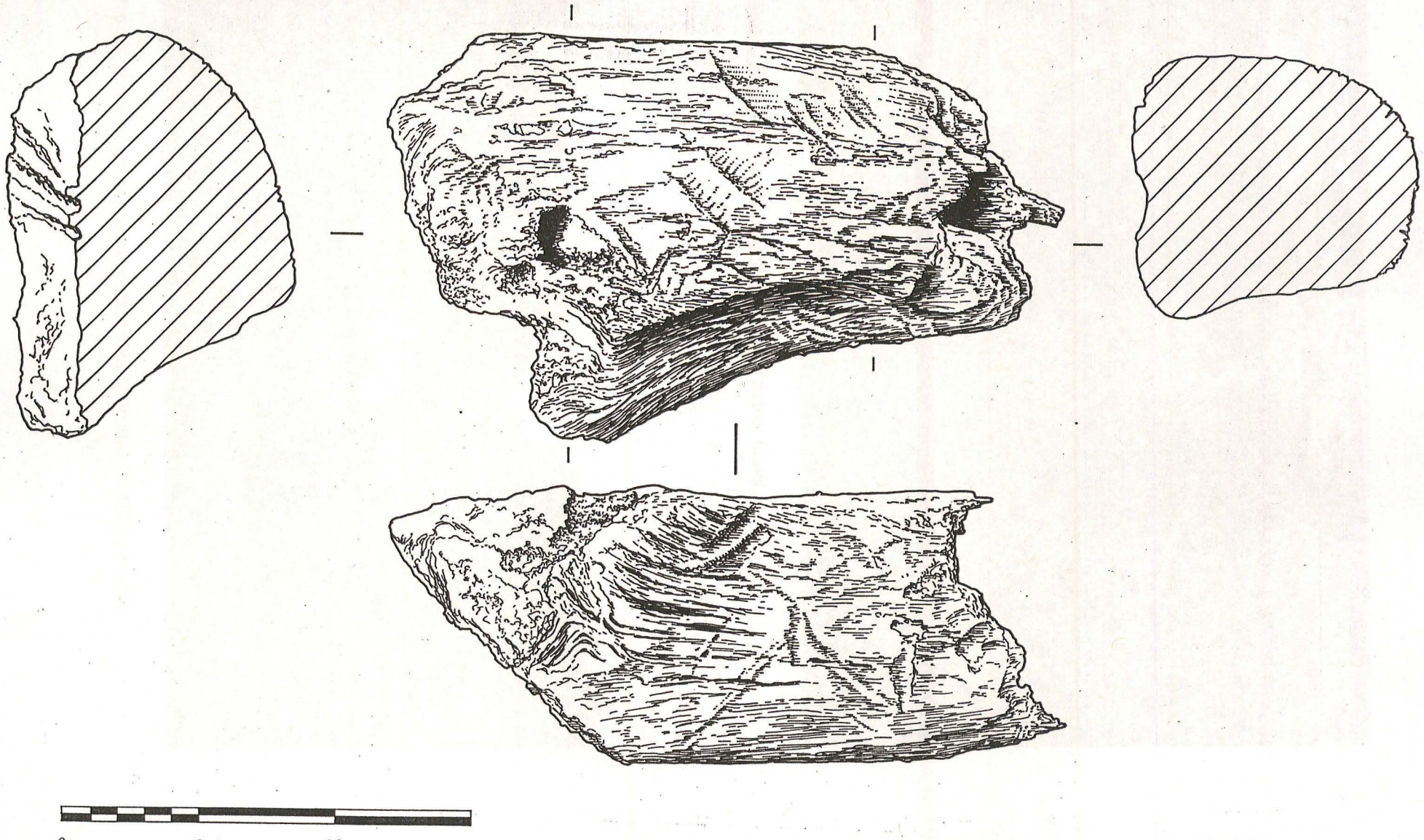

Fig. 8 Large fragment of post medieval water logged wood

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Plate 1 Showing extent of disturbance by petrol tanks.

Plate 2 Excavation in progress after clearance and levelling of site.

Plate 3 Trench showing eastern edge of large cut feature [031] and timber post (030) in situ.

Plate 3 Infill and ashy layer above laminated silts (002) in extension

Appendix 1

Specification for Archaeological Investigations on Land at Albion Street, Spalding, Lincolnshire

1 SUMMARY

1.1 A programme of archaeological work is required as part of planning consent for residential development on the site of a former petrol filling station at Albion Street, Spalding, Lincolnshire.

1.2 The development lies to the northeast of the town centre close to the River Welland. Cartographic evidence indicates the presence of an inlet/harbour off the River Westlode on the site in the 18th century. Remains of this and/or associated structures may survive on the site.

1.3 The programme of works will entail watching brief during excavations for removal of fuel tanks and cellar fill followed by excavation within the area of least modern disturbance. Archaeological excavation will target the site of this inlet in order to recover information relating to its construction, use and final abandonment and any associated structures.

1.4 On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 This document comprises a specification for a programme of archaeological work required as part of planning consent for residential development on the site of a former petrol filling station at Albion Street, Spalding, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 25108 22915.

2.2 This document contains the following parts:

2.2.1 Overview.

2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.

2.2.3 List of specialists.

2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project.

3 SITE LOCATION

3.1 Spalding lies 23km southwest of Boston and 30km southeast of Sleaford in the administrative district of South Holland. The development site is located approximately 350m northeast of Spalding town centre on the east side of Albion Street at its junction with Double Street and Westlode Street at National Grid Reference TF 25108 22915.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1 Planning permission (H16/0547/00) has been granted by South Holland District Council for the development subject to a condition requiring the implementation of a programme of archaeological work to investigate possible archaeological remains on the site of the Westlode inlet.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 The development site lies close to the town centre, on the northwestern side of the River Welland at approximately 5m OD. As an urban area the local soils have not been mapped but are considered to be of the Wisbech Association, coarse silty calcareous soils, or the Wallasea 2 Association, peloalluvial gley soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 338, 361).

6 THE ARCHAEOLOGY

6.1 Romano-British occupation has been identified in the vicinity of Spalding and within the town. Documents of Saxon date mention the Spaldas tribe, from which the town name derives. Spalding is recorded in the Domesday survey and was an important centre during the medieval period, having both a priory and a castle. A fishing centre during the medieval period, the port later declined but Spalding continued as an important centre into the post-medieval period for river traffic and as the lowest bridging point of the River Welland.

6.2 Albion Street lies on the northwest side of the River Welland. Previous archaeological investigations in the vicinity have revealed evidence for medieval and post-medieval development on alluvial deposits. Recent investigations at Pinchbeck Road, a little to the west, revealed Roman remains at depth.

6.3 Desk-top assessment of the site (Palmer-Brown 2000) identified the potential for deposits or structures associated with an inlet/harbour on the north side of the River Westlode. This was in existence in 1732 and infilled by 1819. Subsequent development for housing and particularly use of the site as a petrol filling station in recent times will have had significant impact on any such deposits.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

7.1 The aims of the excavation will be:

7.1.1 To recover information relating to the construction, use and final abandonment of the inlet/harbour and any associated structures

7.2 The objectives of the excavation will be to:

7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;

7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;

7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and

7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 Sequence of works

The following works are to be undertaken as part of the demolition phase prior to the takeover of the site by the building contractors:

8.1.1 Demolition of existing garage buildings
8.1.2 Removal of fuel/interceptor tanks and fill with material to form piling mat.
8.1.3 Removal of backfill and floors of 19th century cellars
8.1.4 Removal of concrete hardstanding
8.1.5 Contaminated soil testing
8.1.6 Removal of any contaminated soils and reinstatement

The proposed programme of archaeological works will involve watching brief during phases 8.1.2-3 in order to assess the impact of existing deep excavations and gain insight into the site stratigraphy. Excavation is intended to fit in between phases 8.1.4 and 8.1.6. Issues of contamination on this former petrol station site may influence the precise phasing of works at this stage.

8.2 General considerations

8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the excavation. A risk assessment will be carried out, addressing health and safety issues raised in the brief and any other issues/hazards identified within the site.

8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the

Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is IFA registered organisation no. 21.

8.1.3 All fieldwork will also adhere to the policy standards and guidance of the *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* (Lincolnshire County Council 1998).

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

8.2 Methodology

8.2.1 The investigation will comprise the excavation of a trench at least 5m x 5m in the central part of the site extending from the rear of the cellars on the Albion Street frontage. This area is relatively free of disturbance due to tanks, drains and sumps associated with the filling station. Greater depth will attained by stepping in the trench sides. If it does not prove possible to adequately investigate the deposits in this way the option of shoring may be pursued.

8.2.2 Removal of overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator, under archaeological supervision. 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 area will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.

8.2.3 The excavation area will be fully cleaned by hand except where it is clear from observation during machining that no archaeological remains exist.

8.2.4 Investigation of the features will be undertaken as far as required to determine their date, form and function. All negative features will be sectioned where possible to do so. In general, this will involve the following:

8.2.4.1 Linear features (ditches/gullies) - all intersections, bifurcations, entrances, terminals will be excavated and 10% of the lengths examined in evenly-spaced cross-sections.

8.2.4.2 Pits - half-sectioning of individual pits and pits within groups; except where pits contain remains or evidence of particular importance. Examples of pits of particular importance would include those containing animal bone assemblages indicative of tanning, antler working or commercial butchery; crucibles, or quantities of apparently 'primary refuse'. Where necessary there should be provision for on or off-site specialist advice to identify assemblages worthy of extensive sampling.

8.2.4.3 Structural remains of timber or stone buildings, represented by postholes, beamslots, stone building walls and surviving floors will be fully excavated where forming a clearly defined structure, or part thereof.

8.2.4.4 Deposits of special significance, for example industrial deposits, closely stratified artefact assemblages, significant ecofact or environmentally-rich deposits, will be fully excavated.

8.2.5 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.

8.2.6 Throughout the duration of the investigation 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 the area.

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

8.2.7 The precise location of the investigation area, and the location of site recording grid, will be established by an EDM survey. The site recording grid will be related to the Ordnance Survey national grid. Levels to OS datum will be taken on the excavated areas and features

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

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

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

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

9.2 Stage 2

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

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

9.3 Stage 3

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

9.3.2 This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the investigation.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the investigations.
- A text describing the findings of the investigations.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the excavation findings.
- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological

deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

- Sections of the archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the client; the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section; South Holland District Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

11 ARCHIVE

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

12 PUBLICATION

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

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

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

14 VARIATIONS

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

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

15.1 The project will be managed by Steve Malone, Project Manager, Archaeological Project Services.

15.2 The archaeological excavation will be undertaken by a team of three personnel led by an APS Project Officer and is expected to be of one week's duration.

15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

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

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

17 INSURANCES

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

18 COPYRIGHT

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

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

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

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

19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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

Palmer-Brown, C. 2000 *Former Petrol Filling Station, Albion Street, Spalding: An Archaeological Desk-Top Study* unpublished PCA report

Appendix 2
Context Summary

Context No	Type	Description	Thck (m)	Interpretation
001	Fill	Firm, dark greyish brown sandy silt, incl frequent fractured brick	1.30	Fill of [031]
002	Layer	Soft, mottled orangey grey and light grey laminated silty sand	-	Natural
003	Fill	Soft, light reddish brown with orangish mottles silty sand, incl occ charcoal and cockle shell	1.22	Fill of [031]
004	Fill	Soft, light yellowish brown silty sand, incl freq charcoal flecks, occ cockleshell, occ lenses of blue clay	0.57	Fill of [031]
005	Fill	Compact, dark grey clayey silt, incl freq sm frags of brick	0.14	Fill of [031]
006	Dump	Loose, dark brown sandy silt with lenses of pale yellow sand, incl freq sm pebbles, freq demolition debris and plastic	0.65	Demolition Debris
007	Dump	Firm, dark greyish brown sandy silt, incl freq mortar frags, freq coal frags and brick	0.30	Dump
008	Fill	Soft, light brown sandy silt, incl occ coal frga	0.36	Fill of [020]
009	Fill	Loose, mid-red crushed brick	0.12	Fill of [020]
010	Fill	Firm, dark greyish brown sandy silt, incl mod sm coal frags	0.27	Fill of [020]
011	Fill	Loose, mid-brown silt and brick rubble	0.38	Fill of [020]
012	Fill	Loose, dark brown sandy silt and demolition debris	0.15	Fill of [020]
013	Dump	Soft, light brown silt incl mod sm bricks	0.25	Dump
014	Dump	Soft, dark greyish brown sandy silt, nicl mod sm cbm frags	0.05	Lens/Dump
015	Dump	Soft, light brown sandy silt, incl mod cbm frags	0.10	Dump
016	Dump	Soft, dark greyish brown sandy silt, incl freq sm mortar and cbm frags	0.03	Dump
017	Dump	Soft, light brown sandy silt, incl mortar frags	0.13	Dump
018	Dump	Firm, dark greyish brown sandy silt	0.14	Dump
019	Dump	Compact, mid-red crushed brick	0.05	Dump
020	Cut	Unclear in plan, steep sided with flattish base, 0.60m+ x 1.72m+	0.40	Modern demolition cut
021	Fill	Compact, fractured bricks	0.22	Fill of [022]
022	Cut	Unclear in plan, vertical sided with flattish base, 0.45m wide	0.22	Modern cut
023	Dump	Loose, dark greyish brown silt and demolition rubble	0.50	Demolition Debris [same as 006]
024	Layer	Compact, dark grey silt and pebbles	0.03	Former surface
025	Fill	Soft, mixed dark grey and light brown sandy silt, incl occ cbm frags and ceramic pipe	0.60	Fill of [026]
026	Cut	N/S linear, vertical sided with flattish base, 0.50m wide	0.60	Service trench
027	Layer	Compact, mid-yellow pebbles and sand	0.03	Surface

Context No	Type	Description	Thck (m)	Interpretation
028	Dump	Firm, dark greyish brown sandy silt, incl freq sm mortar frags and cbm	0.20	Dump [same as 007]
029	Fill	Soft, dark grey clayey silt, incl freq cbm and cockle shell	0.96	Fill of [031]
030	Timber	Partially visible timber upright post, 0.14m wide x 0.16m length exposed	-	Post
031	Cut	N/S linear, steep sided, base not exposed, 5m+ wide x 5m+ long	3.0+	Former Water Channel
032	Dump	Soft mid brown silt incl cinders	0.1	Dump
033	Dump	Soft mid brown silt incl occ clay pipe, brick, porcelain	0.5	Dump
034	Dump	Soft mottled orange/mid-brown silt + occ clay pipe, brick	0.2	Dump
035	Dump	Soft pale orange-mid brown clayey silt + small frags brick, shell	0.05	Dump
036	Dump	Soft brownisn white and black ashy clay + freq charcoal flecks	0.04	Dump of ?occupation debris
037	Fill	Soft mid orange brown clayey silt + occ stone, bone	0.3	Fill of [031]
038	Dump	Soft pale orange brown silt	0.15	Dump

Abbreviations:

incl	inclusions	frags	fragments
occ	occasionally occurring	cbm	ceramic burnt material
mod	moderately occurring		
freq	frequently occurring		

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

by Paul Cope-Faulkner, Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. A total of 24 fragments of pottery weighing 679g was recovered from a single context. In addition to the pottery, a large quantity of other artefacts, clay pipe, brick/tile, metal, glass and industrial residue, comprising 2 items weighing a total of 48g, was retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

Provenance
The material was recovered from fill (029) of [031].

Most of the pottery was probably made in Staffordshire, though a few pieces were manufactured in close proximity to Spalding, at Bourne 15km to the west. Some of the earthenwares may have been made locally in the Spalding area. The assemblage contains evidence of clay pipe production in the vicinity and it is therefore probable that all the clay pipes are local Spalding products. It is also likely that the ceramic building materials were manufactured in the Spalding area.

Range
The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
029	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware, 18th century	5	126	mid 18th century
	BL	Blackware, incl flagon, early 18th century	3	103	
	STSL	Staffordshire slipware, plate and ?posset pot, 18th century	2	66	
	BOU	Bourne D ware, abraded, 16th-17th century	1	70	
	BOU	Bourne D ware, 16th-17th century	1	5	
	STMO	Staffordshire mottled ware, early 18th century	1	6	
	STMO	Staffordshire mottled ware, tankards, separate vessels, early 18th century	2	40	
	WS	White salt glazed stoneware, plate, mid 18th century	1	6	
	WS	White salt glazed stoneware, bowl, mid 18th century	1	2	
	MP	Midlands Purple-type ware, 17th century	1	31	
	TGE	Tin glazed earthenware, jar, 18th century	1	59	
	TGE	Tin glazed earthenware, drug jar, 18th century	1	20	
	TGE	Tin glazed earthenware, bowl/dish, 18th century	1	32	
	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, 17th century	1	7	

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, possibly Bourne, trimmed to disk, 17th century	1	55	
	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, 17th-18th century	1	51	

The pottery is all of a single period, the 17th-mid 18th century, with nothing earlier or later. This implies a restricted period of occupation of the site. In general, the pottery assemblage is domestic, though there is one drug jar in tin glazed earthenware and a second piece of this pottery type may also be a similar vessel.

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	Stone	Limestone, building stone, chisel marks	1	2980	
029	Clay pipe	Bowl, overfired, partially self-glazed, unused, bore 6/64", *c.* 1650-80	1	12	17th-18th century
	Clay pipe	Bowl, overfired, unused, *c.* 1650-80	1	11	
	Clay pipe	Bowl fragment, unused, bore 7/64", late 17th century	1	4	
	Clay pipe	Bowl fragments, unused, bore 6/64", late 17th century	2	15	
	Clay pipe	Stems, 1 burnt, unused? bore 7/64", 17th century	4	21	
	Clay pipe	Stem, mouthpiece, unused, bore 7/64", 17th century	1	1	
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 6/64", unused, 17th century	1	4	
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 6/64", unused, waster (clay adhering), 17th century	1	3	
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 5/64", unused?, 18th century?	1	5	
	Iron	Whittle tang knife	1	64	
	Iron	Sheet, rectangular, 108mm x 40mm x 5mm	1	107	
	Iron	Hinge pin?	1	83	
	Iron	Nail, rectangular section, rectangular head, mineralised wood impression, bent	1	46	
	Iron	Nails	3	34	
	Iron	Spike, large nail	1	95	
	Copper alloy	Button, post-medieval	1	11	
	Lead	Window came	1	36	
	CBM	Handmade brick, sooted on 1 face and sides, 101mm wide, 52mm thick, post-medieval	1	724	
	CBM	Handmade brick, vitrified/burnt on 1 face with glaze/slag, 110mm wide, 55-60mm thick, post-medieval	1	816	

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
	CBM	Handmade brick, heavily vitrified, glazed, 60mm thick, post-medieval	1	435	
	CBM	Pipe clay kiln wall, containing pipe stems, bores 6-7/64", burnt/vitrified one side, 17th century	2	442	
	CBM	Sheet of pipe clay, 4mm thick, post-medieval	1	26	
	CBM	Pipe clay kiln wall, post-medieval	1	44	
	CBM	Extremely burnt clay, pipe clay kiln wall?	1	64	
	CBM	Handmade brick, burnt, post-medieval	1	40	
	CBM	Handmade brick, 51mm thick, post-medieval	1	111	
	CBM	Handmade brick, sooted on 1 face and sides, 58mm thick, post-medieval	1	681	
	CBM	Handmade brick, 107mm wide, 58mm thick, post-medieval	1	1192	
	Industrial residue	Slag, iron smithing? post-medieval	1	38	
	Mortar	Mortar, contains coal, post-medieval	1	35	
	Stone	Tile, burnt 1 side	1	19	
	Glass	Push-up base of dark green wine bottle, shallow with pontil scarring, iridescence, 18th century	1	112	
	Glass	Push-up base of dark green wine bottle, deep with very slight scarring, iridescence, 18th century	1	388	
	Glass	Shoulder fragment of dark green wine bottle, iridescence	1	14	
	Glass	Body fragment of dark green wine bottle, iridescence, 18th century	1	22	
	Glass	Base of small green cylindrical bottle, with push-up tapered to a point and pontil scarring, body sherds of same bottle	4	14	
	Glass	Colourless window glass, iridescence	1	12	

Two pieces of kiln wall from (029) are reinforced with sections of clay pipe stem. As well as being reinforced with pipe stems, the fragments have vitrified or burnt convex exterior surfaces and clean, concave interior sides, characteristics that are typical of muffles (Peacey 1999, 229). Often termed 'stem slag laminate', these fragments of muffle wall have the stems set in planes alongside each other and at an angle to the rim of the kiln wall, a trait that is characteristic of clay pipe kilns in the East of England (*pers. comm.* A. Peacey). One piece has only one plane of stems, the other two, with the stems in these two planes set at an angle to each other, herringbone fashion. A piece of thin clay sheet was also recovered. Documentary and archaeological evidence has indicated that such material was

produced by rolling the clay on to paper, and these sheets were used to cover the loaded muffle (Peacey 1999, 230). In addition, it seems likely that the burnt and vitrified bricks from the same context formed part of the firebox of the kiln. A brick-built firebox was identified in the mid 17th century pipe kiln found in Breda, Netherlands (Hesemans 1994).

Several pipe bowls, mostly fragmentary, were recovered. These appear to be two similar, but slightly different, forms. Neither of these closely correspond to either Oswald's simplified general typology, or Mann's Lincoln typology. Nonetheless, they have some points of comparison with Oswald's types G5 and G6, dated to the period c. 1640-80 (Oswald 1975, 37-9), and Mann's Type B, dating to 1650-80 (Mann 1977, 17-8). A late 17th century date for these pipes therefore seems likely. Other late 17th-early 18th century pipes have previously been recognised as Spalding products, either because they are marked with the maker's initials or through restricted distribution in and around the town. However, these newly discovered pipes are unmarked and of a slightly different form to those previously discovered.

Table 3: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
029		rib	1	30	
		epiph	1	46	
	Oyster	Shell	1	41	

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. Additionally, there has been reported study of the historical evidence for the town and its vicinity. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential
In general, the collection of post-medieval artefacts is of moderate local potential and significance and reflects occupation or other use of the site in the 17th to mid 18th century.

More specifically, the collection of clay pipe making waste, including unused and waster pipes and fragments of kiln wall, is of regional significance. It is unlikely that the fragments of kiln wall would have been moved far from the manufacturing site, thus suggesting the proximity of the kiln itself. Very few collections of pipe making waste or kiln structure have been found in Lincolnshire or the East Midlands previously, these discoveries limited to Lincoln (Mann 1977), Newark (*pers comm.* P. Hammond), Leicester (Peacey 1999), Cambridge (Cessford 2000), King's Lynn (Davey 1991) and Boston, where a kiln was excavated (Wells 1970). This rare discovery of pipe kiln debris is in contrast to the documentary evidence, which records hundreds of pipe makers across the region.

The lack of any material earlier than the 16th 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 absence of any artefacts later than the 18th century would tend to suggest that the site was abandoned at that time.

References

Cessford, C., 2000 Clay tobacco pipe muffle from Cambridge, *Society for Clay Pipe Research Newsletter* **58**

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Mann, J. E., 1977 *Clay Tobacco Pipes from Excavations in Lincoln 1970-74*, The Archaeology of Lincoln **XV-1**, CBA and Lincoln Archaeological Trust

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

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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**

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Appendix 4
Radiocarbon Date

BETA

BETA ANALYTIC INC.

DR. M.A. TAMERS and MR. D.G. HOOD

UNIVERSITY BRANCH
4985 S.W. 74 COURT
MIAMI, FLORIDA, USA 33155
PH: 305/667-5167 FAX: 305/663-0964
E-MAIL: beta@radiocarbon.com

REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSES

Dr. Steve Malone

Report Date: 2/15/2005

The Old School

Material Received: 1/25/2005

Sample Data	Measured Radiocarbon Age	13C/12C Ratio	Conventional Radiocarbon Age(*)
Beta - 201015	50 +/- 50 BP	-27.8 o/oo	0 +/- 50 BP

SAMPLE : SAS04/0030/1
ANALYSIS : Radiometric-Standard delivery
MATERIAL/PRETREATMENT : (wood): acid/alkali/acid
2 SIGMA CALIBRATION : (result is outside of the calibration range)

Dates are reported as RCYBP (radiocarbon years before present, "present" = 1950A.D.). By International convention, the modern reference standard was 95% of the C14 content of the National Bureau of Standards' Oxalic Acid & calculated using the Libby C14 half life (5568 years). Quoted errors represent 1 standard deviation statistics (68% probability) & are based on combined measurements of the sample, background, and modern reference standards.

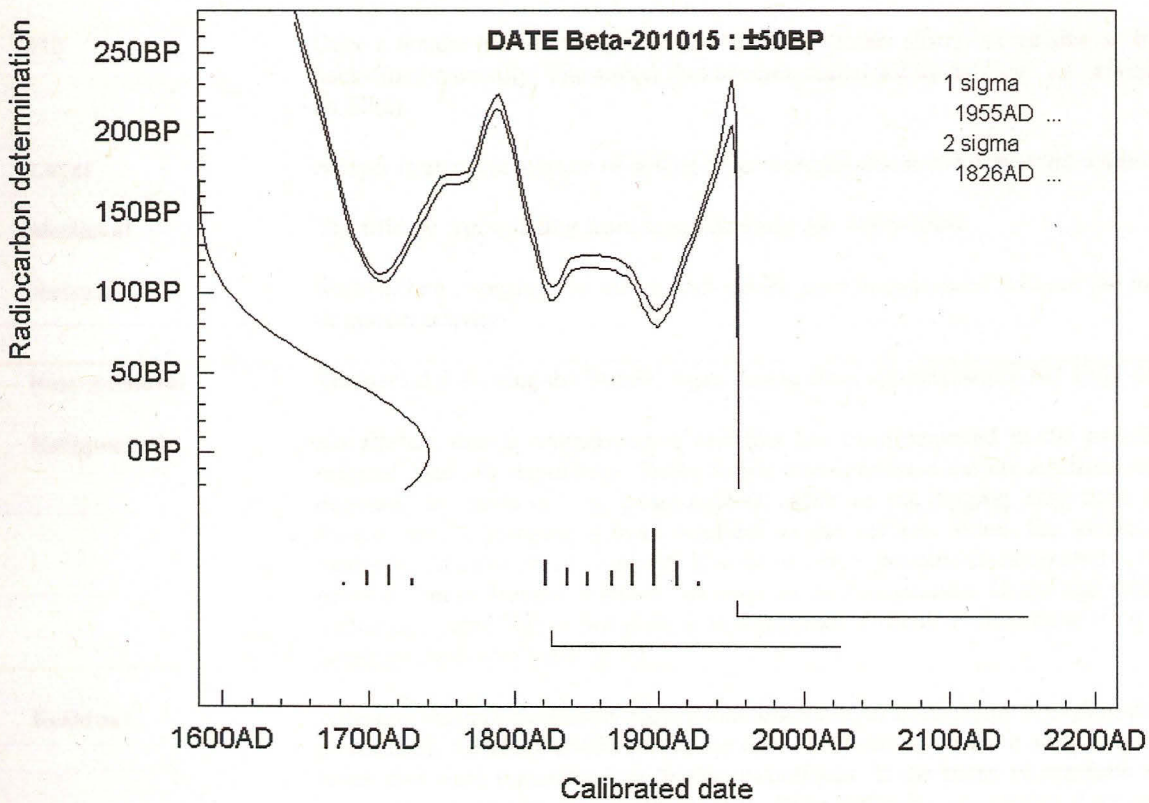
Measured C13/C12 ratios were calculated relative to the PDB-1 international standard and the RCYBP ages were normalized to -25 per mil. If the ratio and age are accompanied by an (*), then the C13/C12 value was estimated, based on values typical of the material type. The quoted results are NOT calibrated to calendar years. Calibration to calendar years should be calculated using the Conventional C14 age.

Calibrated Date

OxCal (C:\OXCAL\CAL.14L)
INFORM : References - M. Stuiver and R.S. Kra eds. 1986 Radicarbon 28(2B): 805-1030;
OxCal v2.17 cub r:1 sd:12 intr/whole[chron]

INFORM : References - M. Stuiver, A. Long and R.S. Kra eds. 1993 Radiocarbon 35(1);
OxCal v2.17 cub r:1 sd:12 intr/whole[chron]

WARNING : Date may extend out of range - ±50BP
DATE Beta-201015 : ±50BP
1 sigma
1955AD ...
2 sigma
1826AD ...



Appendix 5

GLOSSARY

Alluvium — Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.

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].

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).

Layer — A layer is an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut

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

Natural — Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity

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

Redeposited — An artefact that is redeposited is one that has been removed in the past from its original place of deposition. Redeposition can introduce earlier artefacts into later deposits, ie. medieval or post-medieval ditch or pit digging may have invaded Roman levels, bringing Roman artefacts to the surface. When the medieval/post-medieval features are infilled the Roman artefacts become incorporated with those deposits; these Roman artefacts are said to be redeposited. If the age differences within an assemblage is not great it is sometimes difficult to determine if an artefact is redeposited or residual (*q.v.*).

Residual — Artefacts that are noticeably earlier than others in an assemblage are often described as residual. Residual artefacts may be ones that were used for a very long time, or items that were maintained as heirlooms/antiques. If the dates of artefacts within a group do not exhibit major differences it can be difficult to determine if an artefact is residual or redeposited (*q.v.*)

Appendix 6

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

2	Context register sheets
38	Context records
3	Sheets of plans
16	Sheets of section drawings
4	Daily Record sheets
1	Plan record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Photographic record sheets
1	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: 2004.165

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SAS04

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.