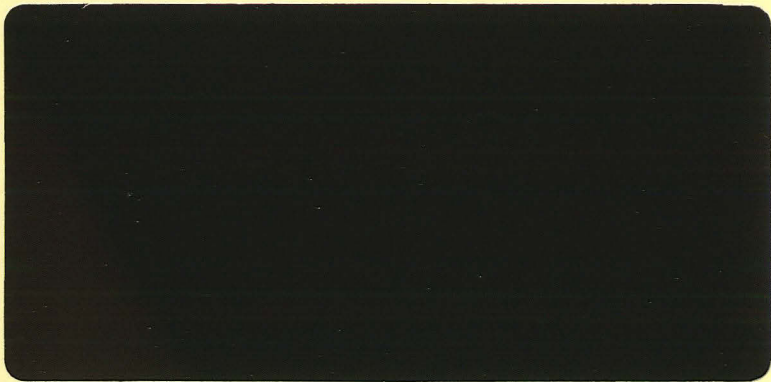


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ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION ON LAND AT
307 BOURNE ROAD,
SPALDING,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SPBR 06)



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES



acknowledgment of receipt sent 8/5/06
jennell

CL16940

ELI 6646

SLI 10650 10651

PRN 23975

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION ON LAND AT
307 BOURNE ROAD,
SPALDING,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SPBR 06)**

Work Undertaken For
Coleman Builders Limited

March 2006

Report Compiled by
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons) AIFA

National Grid Reference: TF 2159 2193
Planning Application No: H16/0536/01
City and County Museum Accession No: 2006.62

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



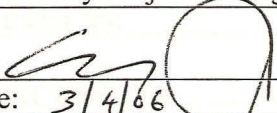

A.P.S. Report No. 50/06



Quality Control

Archaeological Evaluation
307 Bourne Road,
Spalding
SPBR 06

Project Coordinator	Gary Taylor
Supervisor	Katie Murphy
Site Staff	Bob Garland
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Paul Cope-Faulkner

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 - Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 3/4/06	Date: 3-4-06

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at 307 Bourne Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire. The evaluation, comprising a single trench, was undertaken to assess the potential of buried archaeological remains following recent development of the site.

The site lies adjacent to an extensive Romano-British (AD 43-410) cropmark complex comprising settlement and enclosures which extends to the south and west. The Westlode Drain, which forms the southern boundary of the site, is first mentioned in the 11th century and medieval (AD 1066-1540) fen banks are also known in the vicinity.

The evaluation identified a former topsoil of moderately recent date sealed beneath a dumped deposit associated with maintenance of the Westlode Drain.

A single Romano-British pottery sherd was retrieved and is probably associated with the adjacent settlement. Other finds include pottery and tile of 19th – 20th century date.

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 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Coleman Builders Limited to undertake an evaluation of land at 307 Bourne Road, Spalding. This replaced a watching brief condition imposed on development of the site as detailed in planning application H16/0536/01. As the watching brief was not undertaken, the evaluation was imposed. The evaluation was undertaken on the 23rd March 2006 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

2.3 Topography and Geology

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

The proposed development is located 3.3km west of the centre of Spalding as defined by the Market Place at National Grid Reference TF 2159 2193 (Fig. 2). The site lies on the south side of Bourne Road, close to Pode Hole, with the canalised watercourse, the Westlode Drain, lying to the south (Fig. 3). The site occupies generally level ground at heights of between 3m and 3.5m OD.

Local soils are of the Stockwith Series, typically silty over clayey calcareous alluvial gley soils with coarse silty calcareous alluvial gley soils of the Wisbech Series to the south and west of the site (Robson 1990, 28, 36). These soils are developed upon a drift geology of younger marine alluvium which seals a solid geology of Jurassic Oxford Clay (BGS 1992).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The site lies in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Romano-British period to the present day. The site lies on a roddon, an infilled watercourse, that provided a focus for settlement during the Romano-British period. Immediately south of the site is a compact group of enclosures, identified from aerial photographs, with one area containing darker soils and pottery of 2nd to 4th century date (Phillips 1970, 289). The pattern of settlement continues to the south and west where it is concentrated around the Roman thoroughfare that once connected Baston with Spalding.

Spalding is first mentioned in the 7th century. The name is derived from the Old English group name *Spaldingas*, meaning the 'people of the *Spalde*. *Spalde* is the name of a tribe recorded in the 7th century tribute list known as the Tribal Hideage (Cameron 1998, 114).

Spalding also appears in a number of forged charters supposedly dating to between AD 833 and AD 1051 which were probably compiled during the 12th century and later (Sawyer 1968, S189, S200, S213, S538, S741, S1189, S1230). These detail holdings of land and privileges in Spalding and elsewhere. Although largely considered forgeries, it is possible that they are based on tradition (Roffe 1995).

The Domesday Survey of c. 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 records the existence of a market, six fisheries, salt-pans and a wood of alders.

Prior to the 13th century, the fens west of Spalding town centre lay within the Forest of Kesteven and subject to forest laws. The area was finally disafforested in 1227-31

(Varley 1974, 2). The fens west of Spalding did not belong to the town and was intercommoned (pasture that is shared by a number of communities).

The Westlode is first mentioned in the late 11th century when a fishery along its course was given to the Abbey of St. Nicholas of Angers (Hallam 1970, 34). Though first mentioned in the mid 13th century, the medieval fen bank, New Fendyke, following the course of Dozens Bank perhaps is a 12th century or earlier construction (Hallam 1965, 53).

3. AIMS

The aim of the evaluation was to gather information to establish the presence or absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits in order to enable the Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council, to formulate a policy for the management of archaeological resources present on the site.

4. METHODS

A single trench measuring 1.6m by 8m was excavated by machine to the rear of the new development (Fig. 4; Plates 1 and 2). During excavation, the trench side collapsed rendering the eastern 3m unable to be recorded. Also, for safety reasons, the depth of the trench did not exceed 1m. The exposed surface of the trench was cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains. The location of the excavated trenches was surveyed in relation to fixed points on boundaries and on existing buildings.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of

all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was also compiled. Sections and plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

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. Phasing was based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

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

The earliest deposit encountered at the base of the trench was a layer of brown peaty silt (103) identified as a former topsoil (Fig. 5; Plate 3). This measured in excess of 0.3m thick and contained pottery of 19th-20th century date, together with a single redeposited Roman sherd.

Above this was a dumped layer of yellowish brown sandy silt containing blue/grey clay patches (102). This was 0.55m thick.

Overlying the dumped layer was a garden subsoil comprising a 0.18m thick deposit of greyish brown sandy silt (101). This was sealed by the present topsoil of brown peat (100) measuring 40mm thick.

6. DISCUSSION

The earliest deposit, a former topsoil, was dated to the 19th - 20th century. As such, it is likely to seal any archaeological and natural deposits. This was in turn sealed by

a dumped layer which probably relates to deepening or maintenance of the Westlode Drain.

Modern garden deposits completed the sequence of layers encountered during the evaluation.

The earliest find retrieved from the investigation was a single residual sherd of Romano-British pottery of 2nd to 3rd century date. This is likely to have derived from the nearby settlement of this period located to the south of the site. Other finds include pottery and tile of the 19th - 20th centuries.

7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Bourne Road, Spalding, as the site lay in close proximity to known remains of Romano-British and medieval date.

However, the depth of the trench excluded the possibility of natural and archaeological deposits being encountered. Instead, a former topsoil of 19th - 20th century date was revealed beneath dumped layers associated with the nearby Westlode Drain. Modern garden deposits were also encountered.

Finds include a single sherd of Romano-British pottery along with pot and tile of 19th - 20th century date.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr. F. Coleman of Coleman Builders Limited for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Dave

Start kindly permitted access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
 Site Supervisor: Katie Murphy
 Site Assistant: Bob Garland
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
 Post-excavation Analyst: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

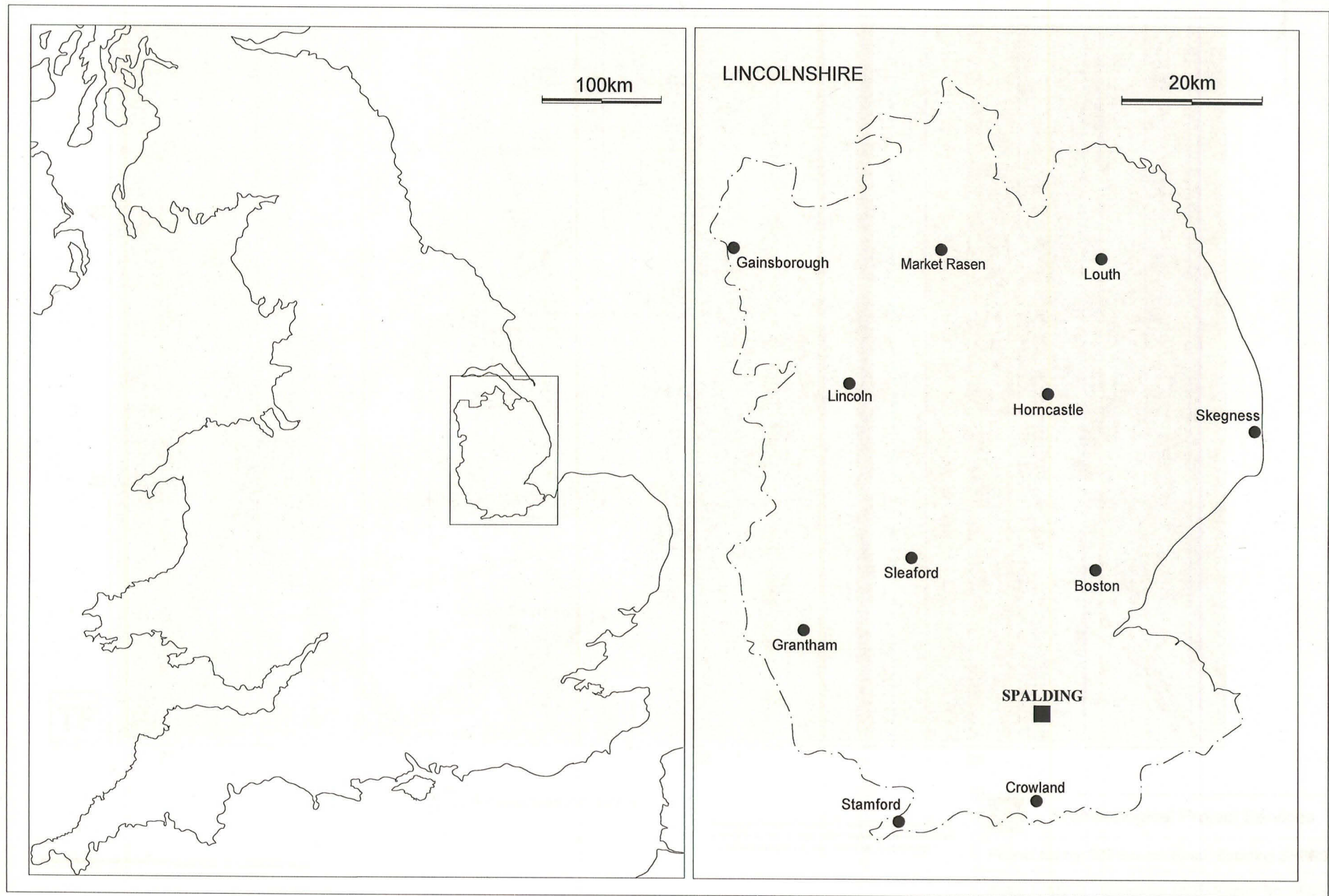



Figure 1 - General Location Plan



TF

 Area outlined in Figure 3



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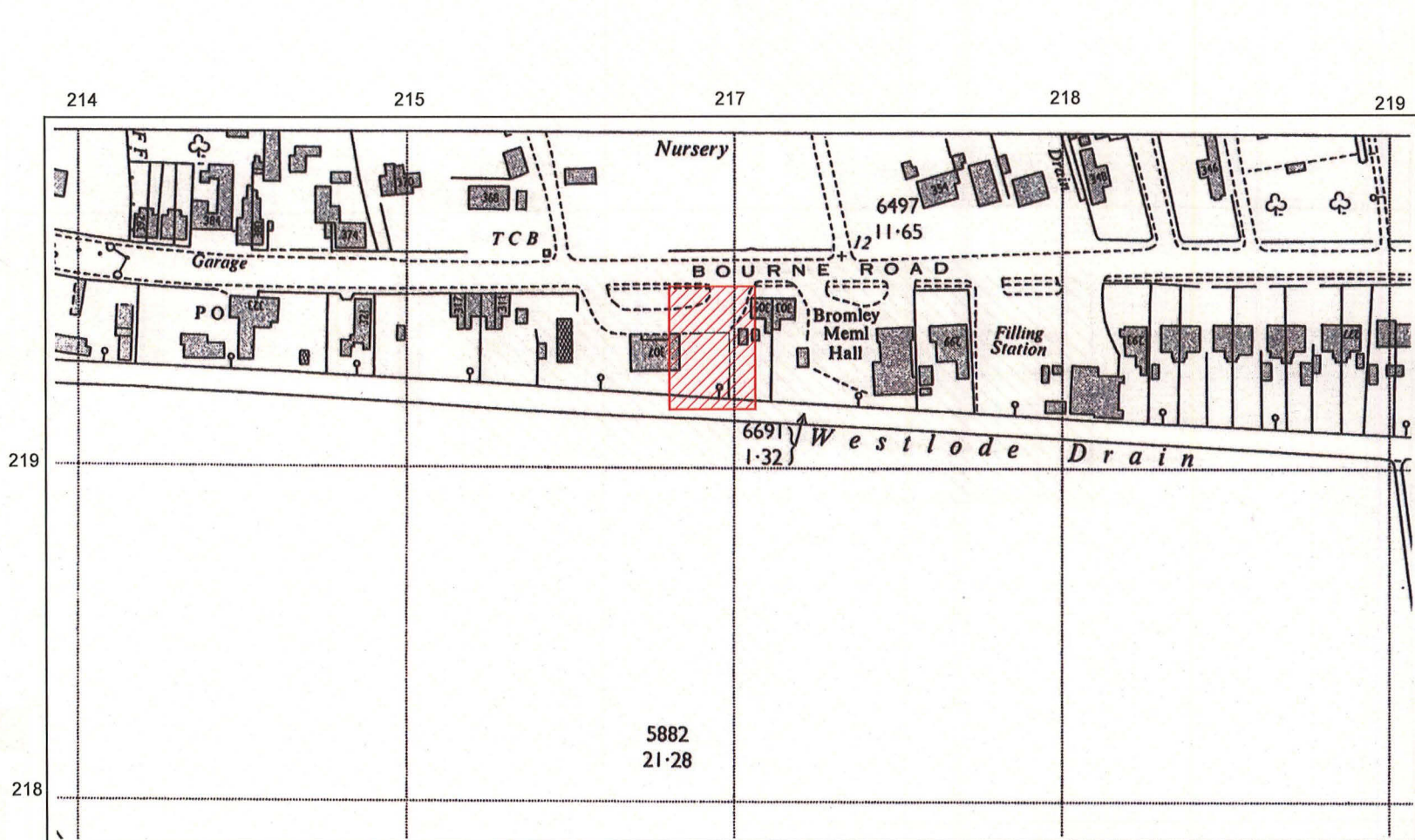


Archaeological Project Services


Project Name: 307 Bourne Road, Spalding SPBR06

Scale 1:20000 Drawn by: PCF Report No: 50/06

Figure 2 - Site location plan



TF

 Area outlined in Figure 4



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Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: 307 Bourne Road, Spalding SPBR06

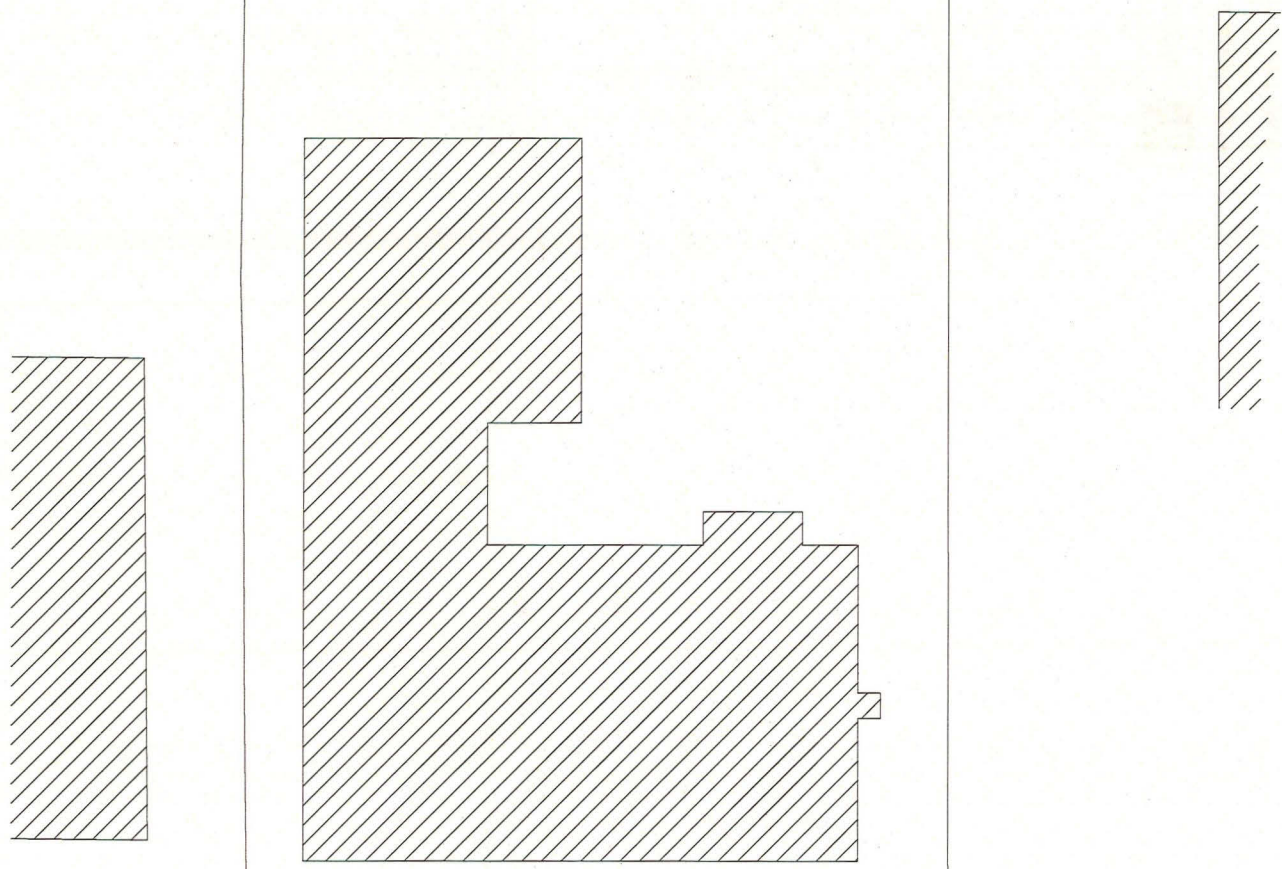
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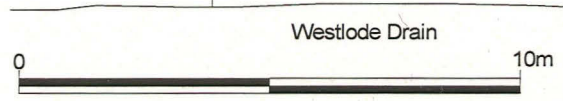
Report No: 50/06

Figure 3 - Development location plan

BOURNE ROAD



Section 1



Westlode Drain



Archaeological Project Services

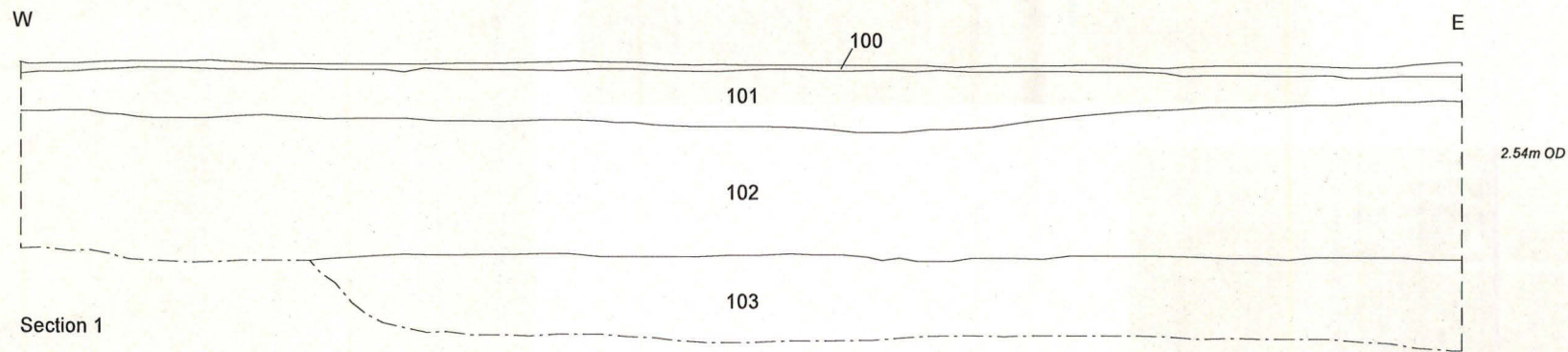
Project Name: 307 Bourne Road, Spalding SPBR06

Scale 1:150

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 50/06

Figure 4 - Plan of the development showing trench location



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: 307 Bourne Road, Spalding SPBR06

Scale 1:25

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 50/06

Figure 5 - Section 1



Plate 1 General Site View,
looking northeast



Plate 2 Trench View,
looking northwest



Plate 3 Detail of Section 1,
looking north

Appendix 1

LAND AT BOURNE ROAD, SPALDING, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at Bourne Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying alongside a cropmark complex that defines a field system of probable Roman date. A Roman settlement is also known nearby.*
- 1.3 *A programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching is required at the site.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at Bourne Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 The document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview
 - 2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting
 - 2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
 - 2.2.4 List of specialists
 - 2.2.5 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 3km west of Spalding town centre on Bourne Road, close to Podge Hole, at National Grid Reference TF 215 218.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning Permission was granted for development of a house at the site, subject to a condition for a watching brief during development. As the watching brief was not undertaken, the Planning Authority has specified that an archaeological evaluation be undertaken in its stead.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Soils at the site are Wisbech Association calcareous alluvial gleys on stoneless marine alluvium. The site is on fairly flat ground at 4m OD.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Romano-British occupation has been identified in the vicinity of Spalding and within the town. Immediately south of the site is a cropmark complex defining a field system of probable Roman date. Concentric cropmarks may indicate that there are buildings within the enclosures. Just south of the field system are further cropmarks of a settlement which has yielded pottery of Roman date

(Phillips 1970).

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to assess the effect the present development has had on any archaeological remains at the site and also to formulate policies for the management of the archaeological resources present in the vicinity of the site.
- 7.2 The objectives of the work 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 within 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 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR

- 8.1 Close contact will be maintained with the archaeological curator throughout the investigation to ensure that the 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 The trial trenching arrangement has been specified as a single trench of standard 1.6m width and with a length to equal the width of the new building, therefore 9-10m.
- 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 investigation.
 - 9.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).
 - 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 exposed 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 If the site is not secure, the open trenches will be marked by orange mesh fencing 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:
- 9.3.5.1 the site before the commencement of field operations.
 - 9.3.5.2 the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
 - 9.3.5.3 individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
 - 9.3.5.4 groups of features where their relationship is important.
 - 9.3.5.5 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 trench within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by tape 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 trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

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:

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

11.3.1.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the site.

11.3.1.3 Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.

11.3.1.4 Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results.

11.3.1.5 A text describing the findings of the investigation.

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

11.3.1.7 Sections of the trench and archaeological features.

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

11.3.1.9 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

11.3.1.10 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.

11.3.1.11 A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

12 **ARCHIVE**

12.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the appropriate local museum. This sorting will be undertaken according to the guidelines and conditions stipulated by the museum, and appropriate national guidelines, for long-term storage and curation.

13 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

13.1 Copies of the investigation report will be sent to: the client for distribution to the planning authority.

14 **PUBLICATION**

14.1 Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

14.2 Details of the investigation will also be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).

15 **CURATORIAL MONITORING**

15.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project to enable them to make monitoring arrangements.

16 **VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS**

16.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from the archaeological curator, the client and their consultant.

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 **STAFF TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT**

17.1 The work will be directed by Tom Lane MIFA, Senior Archaeologist, Archaeological Project Services. The on-site works will be supervised by an Archaeological Supervisor with knowledge of archaeological evaluations of this type. Archaeological excavation will be carried out by Archaeological Technicians, experienced in projects of this type.

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

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: Dr D Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust Roman: B Precious, independent specialist Anglo-Saxon-medieval: J Young, independent specialist, or local specialist Post-Medieval and later: H Healey, independent specialist; or G Taylor, APS
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist; or G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	Dr R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	J Kitch, APS
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy, or Val Fryer, independent specialist
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

18 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 18.1 Fieldwork is expected to be undertaken by appropriate staff, including supervisors and assistants, and be completed within the specified timescale.
- 18.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be completed within the specified timescale. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor, CAD illustrator and external specialists.

19 INSURANCES

- 19.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability insurance to £10,000,000. Additionally, the company maintains Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000.

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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Specification: Version 1, 21/03/06

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
100	Friable dark brown peat, 40mm thick	Topsoil
101	Friable light greyish brown sandy silt with frequent small gravel, 0.18m thick	Subsoil
102	Soft to friable light yellowish brown sandy silt with blue/grey clay, 0.55m thick	Dumped deposit
103	Firm to friable dark brown peaty silt, >0.3m thick	Former topsoil

Appendix 3

THE FINDS by 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. Four fragments of pottery weighing 35g were recovered from a single context. In addition to the pottery, a small quantity of other artefacts, all of it tile, comprising 3 items weighing a total of 24g, was retrieved. No other artefacts or faunal remains were recovered.

Provenance

The material was recovered from a former topsoil (103).

Most of the pottery was probably made in Staffordshire, though the earliest piece is likely to be a relatively local south Lincolnshire product.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
103	GREY	Greyware, 2 nd -3 rd century	1	4	19 th -20 th century
	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th century	1	2	
	LPM	Mocha ware, 19 th century	1	4	
	LERTH	Late earthenware, 19 th -20 th century	1	25	

A single fragment of pottery of Roman date is the earliest material recovered, though the remainder and bulk of the small assemblage is much later, dating from the 19th to 20th centuries.

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
103	CBM	White glazed tile, 19 th -20 th century	2	15	19 th -20 th century
	CBM	Cream glazed tile, 19 th -20 th century	1	9	

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 previous archaeological investigations at Spalding that are the subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

The small collection of artefacts is of mostly of early modern date and is of negligible local potential and significance though suggests activity of 19th-20th century date in the area. The single Roman piece, though redeposited with recent artefacts, is of moderate local potential and suggests the possibility of archaeological remains of this date in the vicinity of the site.

The general dearth of artefacts earlier than the 19th 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.

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

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	A deposit (usually clay, silts or sands) laid down in water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea and freshwater alluvium by streams, rivers or within 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 interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Dumped deposits	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

4	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Sheets of scale drawing
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Bag of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum
The Collection
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

Accession Number: 2006.62

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SPBR 06

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

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