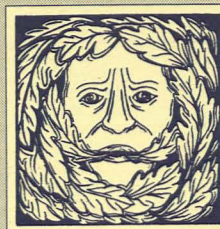


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ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
OF DEVELOPMENT AT  
TURNER'S TURKEYS,  
CLAY LAKE,  
SPALDING,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(STT97)



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
OF DEVELOPMENT AT  
TURNER'S TURKEYS,  
CLAY LAKE,  
SPALDING,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(STT97)**

Work Undertaken For  
Bernard Matthews Foods Ltd.

February 1998

Report Compiled by  
Edward Lewis MA

Lincolnshire County Council  
Archaeology Section

17. APR 98

12 Friars Lane  
LINCOLN LN2 5AL

Tel: 01522 575292 Fax: 01522 530724

Planning Application No: H/16/0389/97  
National Grid Reference: TF 253 210  
City and County Museum Accession No: 222.97

A.P.S. Report No. 57/97

## CONTENTS

### List of Figures

### List of Plates

1.	Summary	1
2.	Introduction	1
2.1	Background	1
2.2	Topography and Geology	1
2.3	Archaeological Setting	1
3.	Aims	2
4.	Methods	2
5.	Results	2
	Phase 1: Natural deposits	3
	Phase 2: Undated Archaeological Remains	3
	Phase 3: Alluvial deposits (late - post-Roman?)	3
	Phase 4: Modern activity	3
6.	Discussion	4
7.	Conclusions	4
8.	Acknowledgements	5
9.	Personnel	5
10.	Bibliography	5
11.	Abbreviations	5

### Appendices

1	Brief for Archaeological observation and recording
2	Context Summary
3	The Finds, Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor
4	The Archive
5	Glossary

## List of Figures

- Figure 1 . . . General Location Plan
- Figure 2 . . . Site Location Map, showing Archaeological features of surrounding area
- Figure 3 . . . Development Site, showing locations of recorded remains
- Figure 4 . . . Section of Pile-hole E
- Figure 5 . . . West end of Development Site, showing line of Ditch (035)
- Figure 6 . . . Section of Pile-hole C
- Figure 7 . . . Section of Service Trench, southeastern end
- Figure 8 . . . East-West Service Trench, section showing Ditch (027)
- Figure 9 . . . Section, Pile-hole A

## List of Plates

- Plate 1 . . . . General View of the Development Area, looking west
- Plate 2 . . . . Ditch (035) in pile-hole C

## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of foundations for a factory extension at Turner's Turkeys, Clay Lake, Spalding, Lincolnshire.*

*Numerous remains of Roman date (AD 43-410) have been found in the vicinity of the site, including a possible cremation 300m to the northeast and a settlement 1km to the southeast. Additionally, cropmarks of probable Romano-British field systems occur just to the south and east of the site.*

*Several ditches were revealed during the investigation. Although undated, these were buried by flood silts of probable late or post-Roman date and are likely, therefore, to be of the Roman period or earlier. An absence of associated artefacts would suggest that these ditches are not part of settlement but more probably represent extensions of the field systems evident as cropmarks in the vicinity.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Bernard Matthews Foods Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during construction of a factory extension at Turner's Turkeys, Clay Lake, Spalding (National Grid Reference TF 253 210). Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application H16/0389/97. Permission was granted by South Holland District Council, subject to conditions including the implementation of an archaeological watching brief. The work was carried out between 22nd October and 4th December 1997, in accordance with a specification for work designed by

Archaeological Project Services and approved by the Archaeology Section of Lincolnshire County Council.

An archaeological watching brief is 'defined as a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological purposes within a specified area, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed.' (IFA 1994, 1).

### 2.2 Topography and Geology

Spalding is located approximately 22km southwest of Boston and 30km southeast of Sleaford, within the fenland of south Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). The development is situated 1.3km south of Spalding at Clay Lake.

Situated at a height of c. 2.5m OD on land to the east of Spalding Drove (National Grid Reference TF 253 210), the development site lies within the working yard of a functioning factory.

The site is located on soils of the Stockwith series, typically silty over clayey calcareous alluvial gley soils (Robson 1990, 28). These soils overlie a drift geology of marine alluvium (generally sandy silt, sand and clay) which in turn seals a solid geology of Upper Jurassic clays (BGS 1992).

### 2.3 Archaeological Setting

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

prehistoric stone axes recorded from Spalding are imports into the area rather than local finds.

During the Romano-British period the former marshland stabilized, enabling settlement, agricultural and salt making activities to be established. Romano-British artefacts have been found in and around Spalding. Aerial photography has revealed, immediately south and east of the development site, an intricate complex of cropmarks relating to probable Romano-British field systems (Fig. 2). A possible Romano-British settlement, represented by abundant scatters of pottery of early 2nd to early 4th century AD date, has been identified south of Burr Lane, 1km southeast of the development (Phillips 1970, 292; Fig. 2, sites 2520, 2620).

North of the investigation site, at Clay Lake House, a group of small enclosures and ditched droveways have been recorded (Fig. 2, site 2521), and a possible cremation dating to the Late Iron Age - early Romano-British period (AD 40-55) was found *c.* 300m northeast of the development site.

During the late and post-Roman periods, flooding occurred extensively in the region. Rising sea levels and marine floods deposited silts across the area. The alluvium deposited at the coastal fringes exacerbated the flooding problems by preventing the outflow of fresh water channels. On the basis of previous discoveries, it is considered that the major affects of this marine transgression occurred between the 5th and 7th centuries AD (Hallam 1970, 47). Recent investigations approximately 2km inland, to the northwest, revealed deposits of such flood silts overlying archaeological remains dating to the 1st century AD date (Herbert 1997, 1).

### 3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as stipulated in the Specification (Appendix 1), were to locate and record archaeological deposits, if present, and to determine their date, function and origin.

### 4. METHODS

As the first stage of development, a series of foundation pile-holes were dug by mechanical excavator (Plate 1). The second phase of development entailed the removal of ground surfaces (concrete and make-up deposits), with subsequent mechanical excavation of drainage trenches and further pile-holes (Fig. 3).

Throughout, the pile-holes rarely exceeded 0.5m in depth, though the service trenches were sometimes in excess of 1.7m deep where the water table was encountered. The sections of the foundations and service trenches were observed regularly to identify and record exposed archaeological remains. Following the mechanical excavation, the sides of all trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical, where possible. The depth and thickness of each deposit was measured from the ground surface. Each archaeological deposit or feature revealed within an opened area was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. Geological deposits were also recorded. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. A photographic record was also compiled.

### 5. RESULTS

Records of the deposits and features identified during the watching brief were examined. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them. A list of all

contexts with interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Four phases of activity were recognised:

- Phase 1 Natural deposits
- Phase 2 Undated Archaeological Remains
- Phase 3 Alluvial deposits (late - post-Roman?)
- Phase 4 Modern activity

The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

### **Phase 1 Natural deposits**

Deposits of brown silty clay (026, 034) and brown fine sandy silt (009, 020, 032) were observed in the bases of trenches across the area. These deposits were at least 1.2m thick (Fig. 4), contained occasional black organic patches, and are interpreted as natural alluvium.

### **Phase 2 Undated Archaeological Remains**

Cutting the natural silts was a series of linear features of various sizes and orientations. At the west end of the site, in pile-holes C and D, one side of a north-south ditch (035) was observed (Fig. 5). This ditch was over 1.3m wide, in excess of 0.35m deep (Fig. 6) and filled with a sequence of silt deposits (019, 018, 017), one of which (018) was black and organic (Plate 2).

In the eastern part of the development area, and recorded in separate lengths of the service trenches, was a northeast-southwest aligned ditch (027, 030). This ditch was at least 0.5m deep (Fig. 7) but, although a complete section of the feature was recorded (Fig. 8), the width of the ditch is uncertain as the service trench addressed the feature at an oblique angle. The first deposit to infill this ditch was a blue-grey clayey silt (025), above which was a thin

layer of blackish-brown organic silt (024, 029). This in turn was overlain by deposits of brown-grey silt (023, 028).

Also at the eastern end of the site, in pile-hole A, a 0.8m wide gully (011) was recorded (Fig. 9). Orientated northeast-southwest, this gully was filled with grey clay (010) that contained fragments of burnt clay, charcoal and shell.

### **Phase 3 Alluvial deposits (late - post-Roman?)**

Sealing the undated archaeological remains, and observed elsewhere on site, were deposits of grey or brown silts and clayey silts (004, 016, 017, 022, 031). These deposits, which are interpreted as alluvium, were generally 0.2m - 0.4m deep, though at the centre of the site, in pile-hole E, this alluvium (031) was 1.25m deep (Fig. 4).

### **Phase 4 Modern activity**

Cutting the alluvium at the east side of the site was a 0.4m wide oval feature (015) filled with creamy yellow sand and stones. This was in turn truncated by a steep-sided, narrow east-west linear feature (014) filled with grey-black silt (13) that contained a fragment of plastic. Together, these features are considered to represent a soakaway and drain.

Also in the eastern part of the investigation area were deposits of mixed light grey and black burnt gritty sand with small brick fragments (003) and dark grey ash and charcoal (021). Both are considered to be dumped deposits.

Observed intermittently across the site were deposits of brown or black clayey silts (005, 008, 033) from which pottery and clay pipe of 19th-early 20th century date was recovered. These deposits are interpreted as remnants of topsoil. In places this topsoil

was covered by a layer of yellow crushed limestone (002, 007) which acted as a foundation bed for the present concrete surface (001, 006) of the factory yard.

## 6. DISCUSSION

Natural layers (Phase 1) of silts were recorded at the lowest levels of development across the area. These deposits were probably laid down in a marine/brackish environment. Previous investigations elsewhere in the area around Spalding and Cowbit have shown that this sequence of deposits dates between c. 3000-500BC (Shennan and Alderton 1994, 281). Patches of organic silt within the deposits recorded during the present investigation probably represents periods of plant growth during phases of marine regression.

Several ditches or gullies (Phase 2) were recorded cutting the natural silts across the area. These were of various dimensions and orientations and, therefore, probably represent different functions and periods of activity. Two of the features (035, 027=030), at opposite ends of the site, contained similar sequences of deposits. The lowest fills of both ditches were grey silt or blue-grey clay, indicating that the features had held water. Above these deposits were black, organic silt layers that signify a period of plant growth within both ditches. This vegetation development was terminated by flooding which filled the ditches with brown silt.

The ditch (027=030) toward the east end of the site was aligned northeast-southwest and lay a little to the north of a similarly orientated gully (011). These may, on the basis of this parallel orientation, be broadly contemporary. However, in contrast to the ditch, the gully contained evidence of human activity in the form of burnt clay

and charcoal fragments, and was the only archaeological feature on site to do so. This evidence is too limited to define the nature of this human activity. However, the restricted distribution of the material may indicate that its source, the probable focus of human activity, lay a little to the southeast of the development area.

This lack of occupation debris would suggest that these features do not represent settlement as such. It is therefore conceivable that the features identified relate to field systems found just to the south and east of the development site (Fig. 2).

Although lacking dating evidence, the ditches and gully were sealed by deposits of alluvium (Phase 3) that, elsewhere in the fens of south Lincolnshire and beyond, have been dated to the late or post-Roman period (Hallam 1970, 47). Therefore, it is probable that the ditches are of Roman or earlier date. An unusually deep deposit of alluvium in one of the pile-holes in the central part of the site may betray the presence of a further, otherwise unrecognised, archaeological feature.

Modern activity (Phase 4) was represented by remnants of topsoil/ploughsoil that covered the area prior to construction, together with drains, soakaways and concrete surfaces and make-ups, associated with the development and present use of the site as a factory.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Turner's Turkeys, Clay Lake, Spalding, because the site is located in proximity to remains of Romano-British field systems and settlement, and the likelihood existed of archaeological remains being disturbed.



Few archaeological features were encountered and these were mostly located towards the eastern end of the site, though this perhaps reflects the higher level of development intrusion in that area. Although the remains were undated they were buried by silts of the late or post-Roman periods. In consequence, the archaeological remains identified will therefore be Roman or earlier in date.

Few artefacts were recovered and, where datable, they were relatively recent. Environmental remains were observed, or suggested by the nature of the deposits contained by the archaeological features at the site and survived both through charring and, apparently, waterlogging.

#### 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr N. R. Scammell, of Bernard Matthews Foods Ltd, who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. Thanks are also due to Mr R Cheng, of SRC Ltd, who provided information and assistance. Gary Taylor coordinated the work and Tom Lane edited this report. Hilary Healey commented upon the artefacts found during this investigation.

#### 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor  
Site Supervisors: Neil Herbert, Fiona Walker  
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley  
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Philip Mills  
Post-excavation Analyst: Edward Lewis

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#### 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

RGS Royal Geographical Society

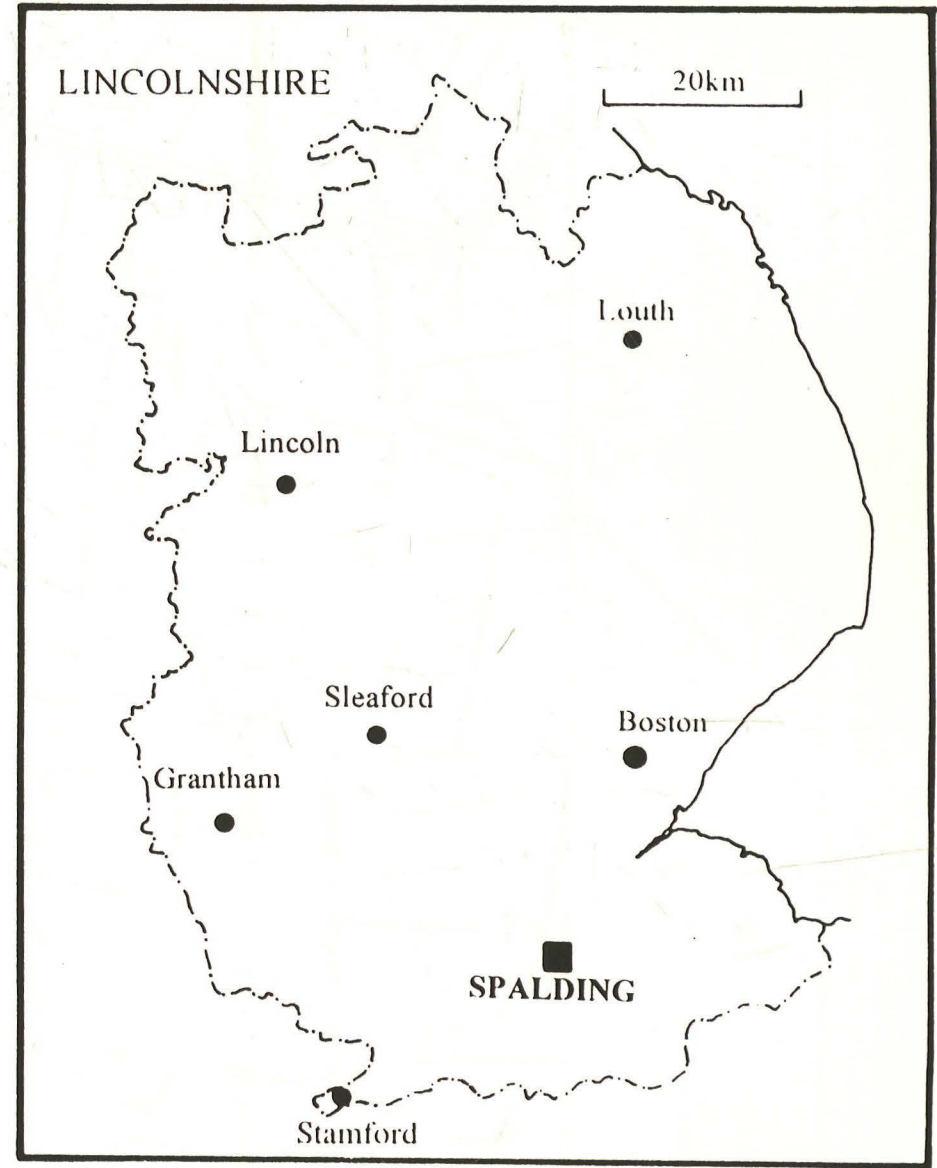
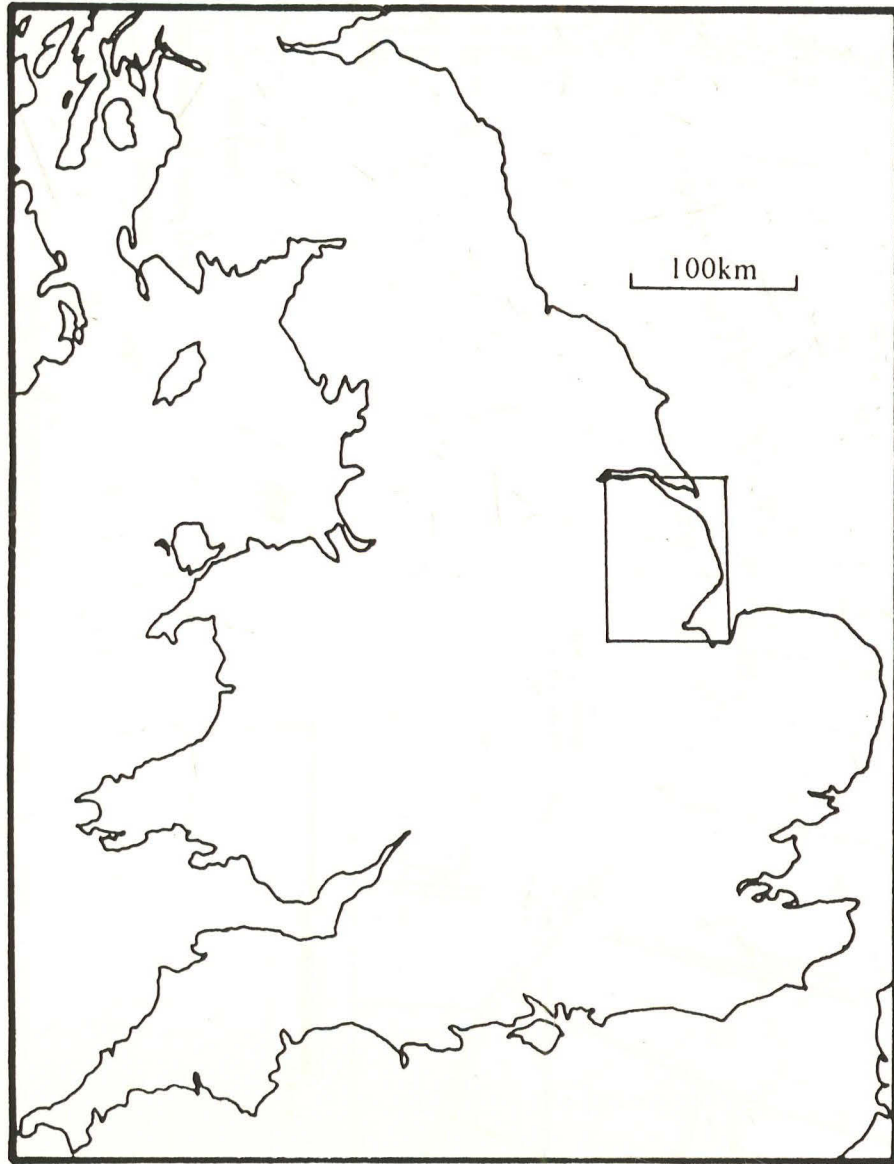


Figure 1: General Location Plan



Figure 2 - Site Location Map, showing archaeological features of surrounding area

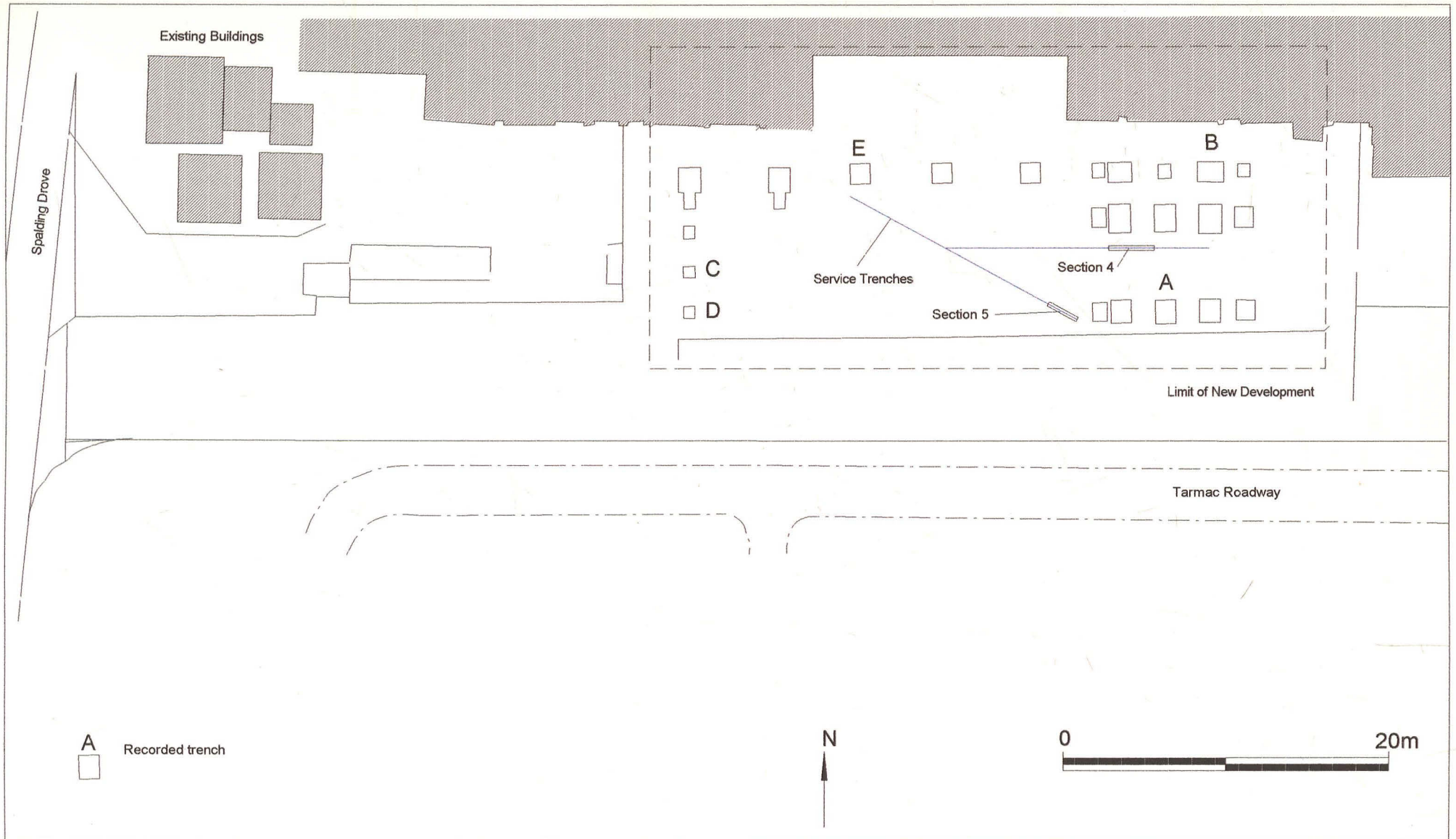


Figure 3 - Development Site, showing locations of recorded remains

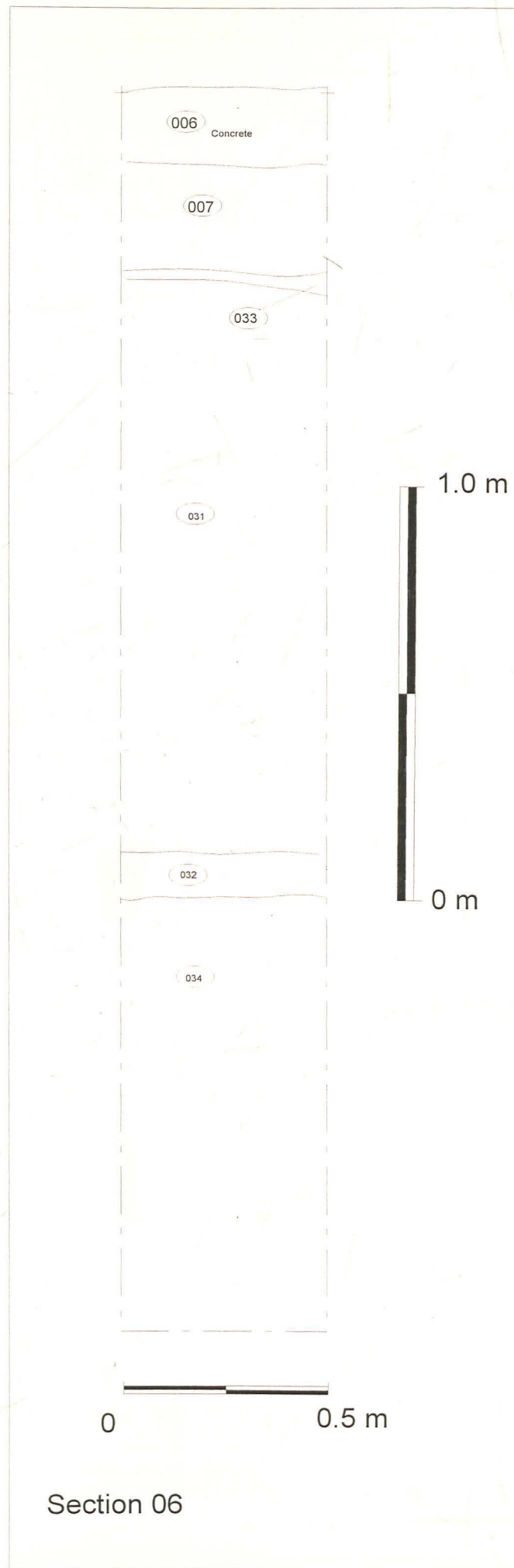


Figure 4 - Section of Pile Hole E

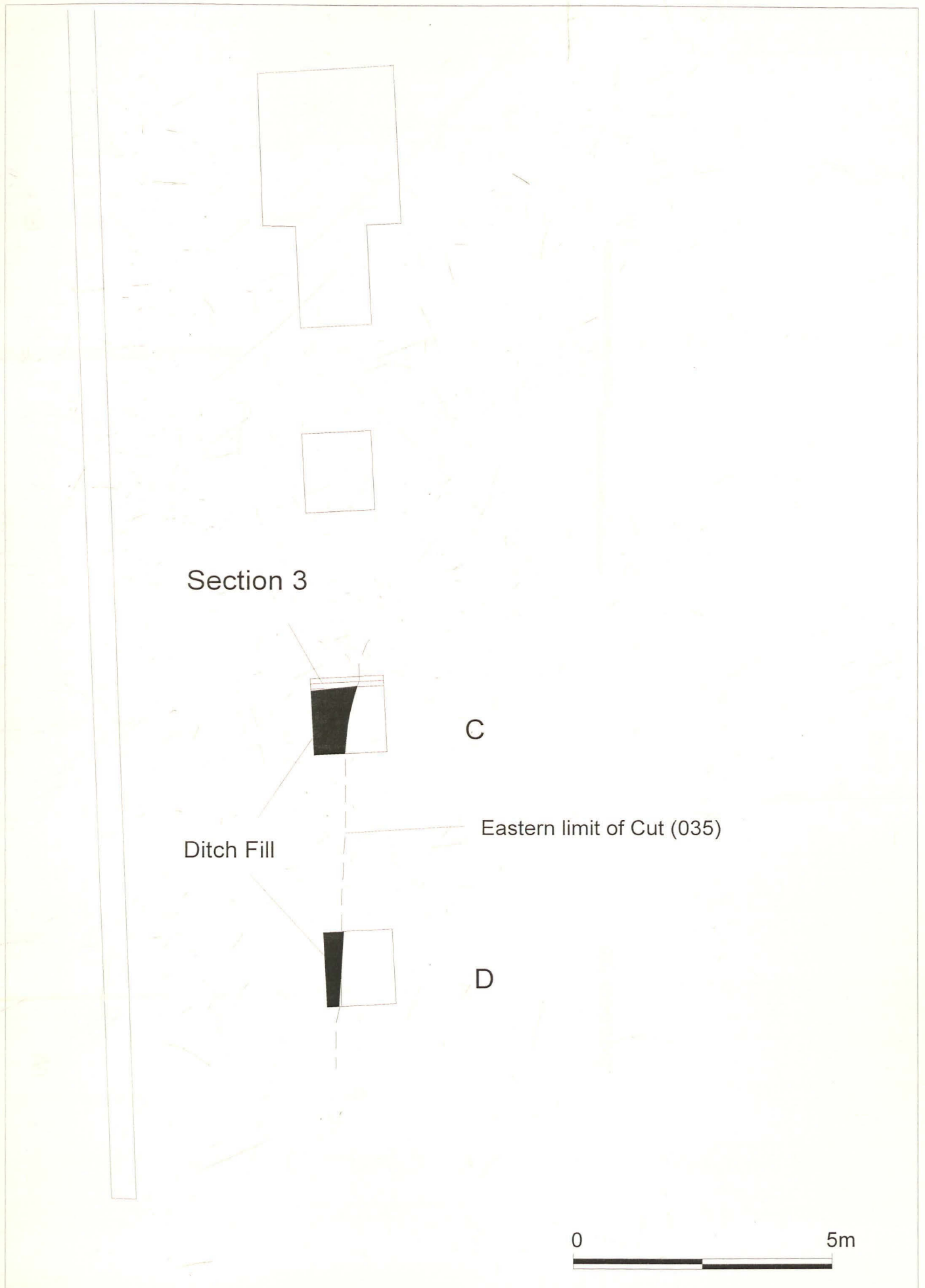


Figure 5 - West end of Development Site, showing line of Ditch (035)

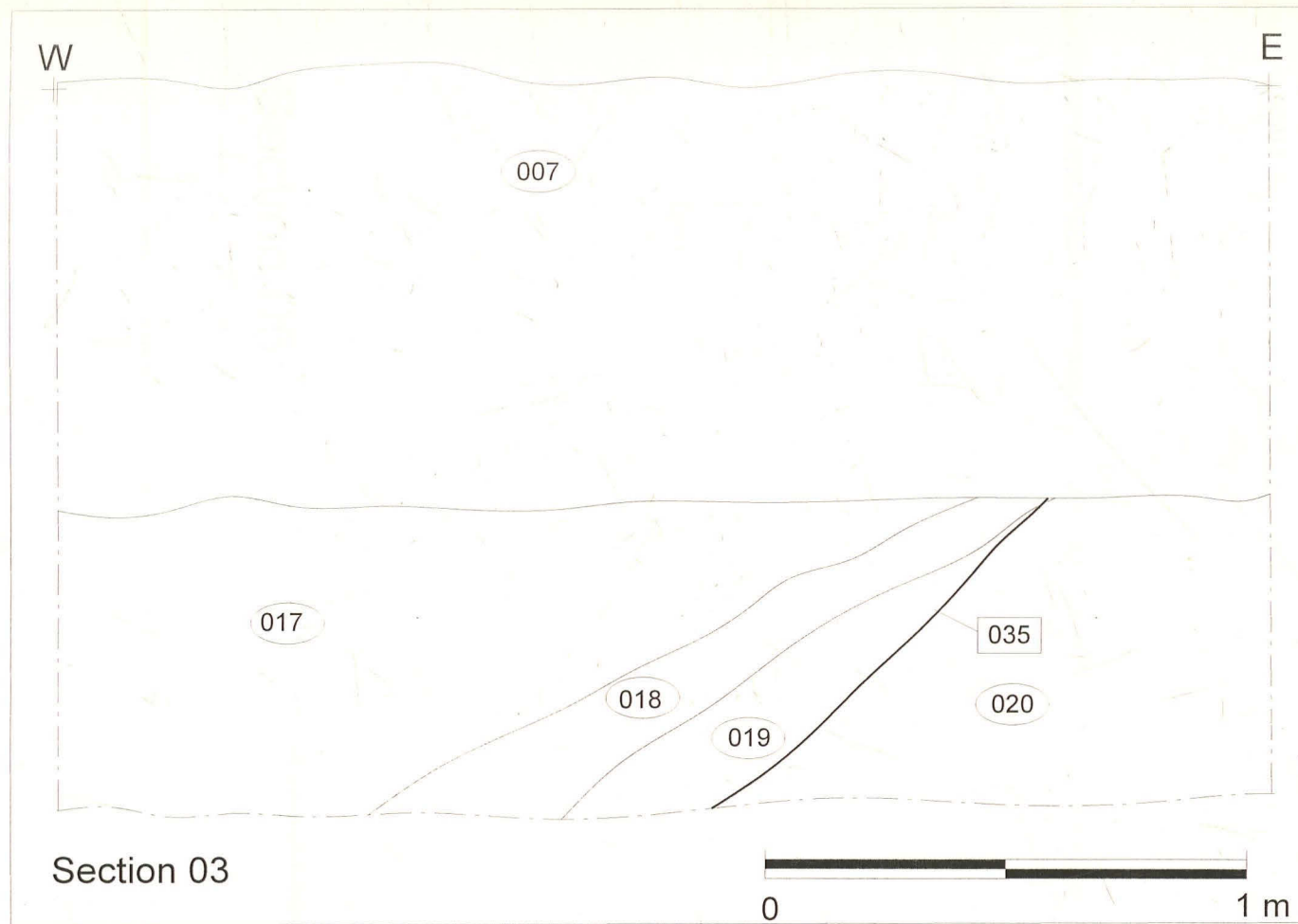


Figure 6 - Section of Pile Hole C



Figure 7 - Section of Service Trench, Southeastern End



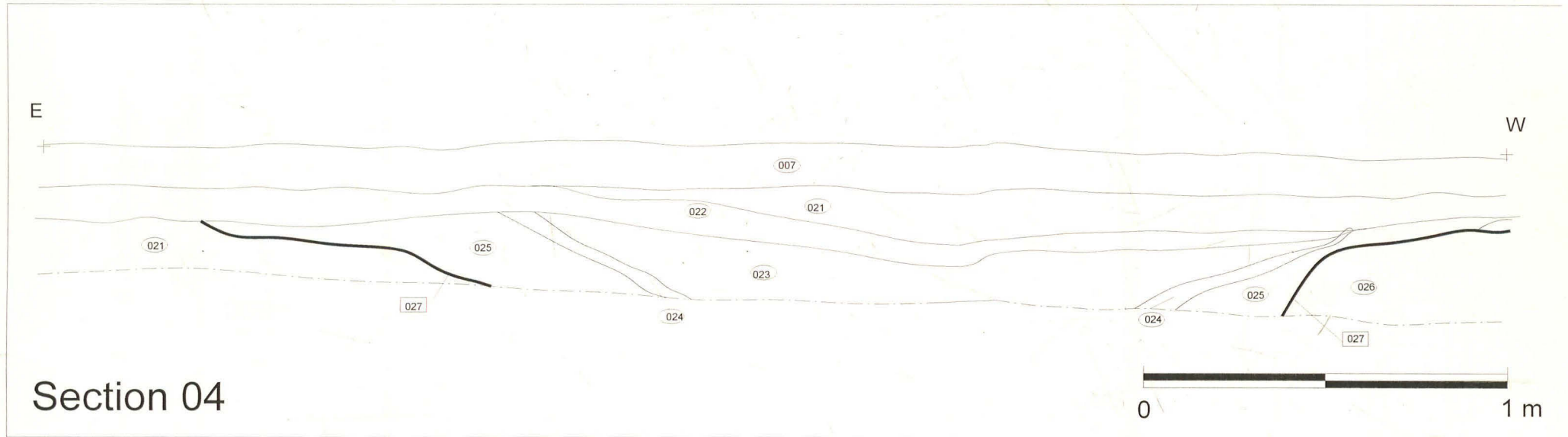


Figure 8 - East-West Service trench, section showing Ditch (027)

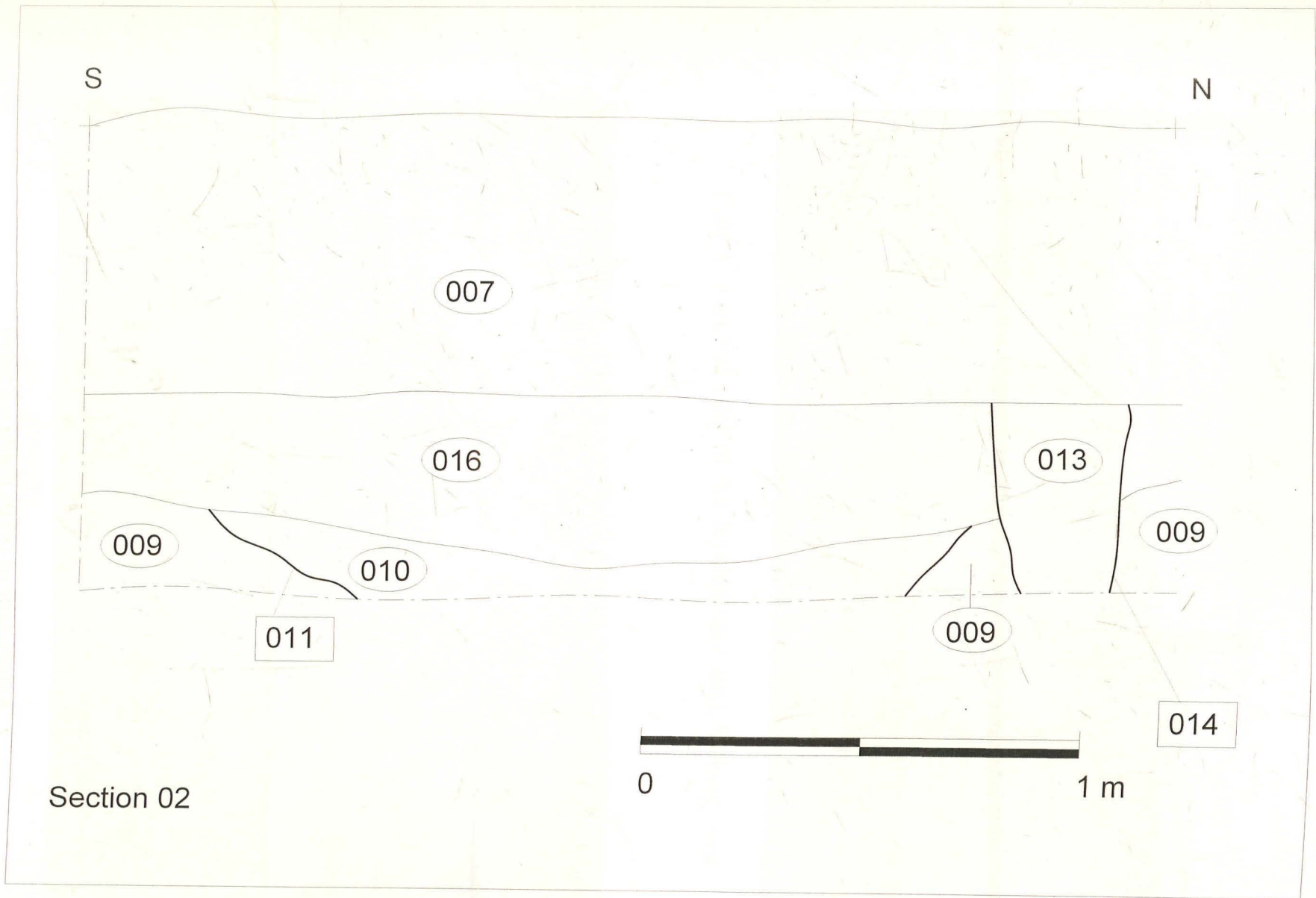


Figure 9 - Section. Pile-hole A



Plate 1 - General view of the development area, looking west



Plate 2 - Ditch (035) in Pile-Hole C

## Appendix 1

### SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

#### 1. SUMMARY

- a. *A watching brief is required during the construction of a factory extension at Turner's Turkeys, Clay Lake, Spalding.*
- b. *Numerous Roman remains have been found in the general vicinity, including a possible cremation 1km to the northeast and a Roman building 1km to the east. More particularly, cropmarks of a probable Roman field system occur immediately to the east of the turkey factory.*
- c. *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- d. *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the work. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations.*

#### 2. INTRODUCTION

- a. This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during the construction of a factory extension at Turner's Turkeys, Clay Lake, Spalding. The site is located at national grid reference TF253210, and is shown on Figures 1 and 2.
- b. This document contains the following parts:
  - i. Overview.
  - ii. Stages of work and methodologies.
  - iii. List of specialists.
  - iv. Programme of works and staffing structure of the project.

#### 3. SITE LOCATION

- a. Spalding is located approximately 22km southwest of Boston in the fens of south Lincolnshire. The site is located just southeast of the town near Clay Lake. Located within the working yard of the functioning factory, the site presently consists of an area of concrete hardstanding. The national grid reference is TF 253 210.

#### 4. PLANNING BACKGROUND

- a. Planning permission has been sought for the construction of a factory extension. Permission has been granted by South Holland District Council, subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief.

#### 5. SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- a. The site lies at approximately 3m OD on fairly flat land in the fens of south Lincolnshire. Soils at the site are Wallasea 2 Association pelo-alluvial gley soils on reclaimed marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 338).

## 6. THE ARCHAEOLOGY

- a. Occasional prehistoric artefacts have been found but generally material of this date is not common in this area of the fens. This may be due to burial of any such evidence by later flood deposits.
- b. Romano-British artefacts have previously been found in Spalding and the area. Aerial photographs have revealed a dense and complex network of settlements and field systems of the period, evident as cropmarks. A Romano-British building has been identified through cropmark evidence approximately 1km to the east and a possible cremation is known from 1km to the northeast (Phillips 1970).
- c. Immediately east of the site are cropmarks of a field system of probable Roman date (*ibid.*). Further cropmarks in the immediate proximity represent trackways and possible buildings. It is assumed that where cropmarks are not evident in certain areas in the vicinity, this is due to burial of archaeological remains by alluvium.

## 7. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- a. The aims of the watching brief will be:
  - i. To record the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- b. The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
  - i. Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
  - ii. Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
  - iii. As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
  - iv. Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

## 8. SITE OPERATIONS

- a. General considerations
  - i. All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
  - ii. The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists.
- b. Methodology
  - i. The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
  - ii. The sections of the trenches will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The plans of the trench and features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Section drawings of the trenches and features will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
  - iii. Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.

- iv. Throughout the watching brief a photographic record consisting of colour prints will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
  - (1) The site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
  - (2) groups of features where their relationship is important
- v. 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

### a. Stage 1

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

### b. Stage 2

- i. Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.
- ii. Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

### c. Stage 3

- i. On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.
- ii. This will consist of:
  - (1) A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
  - (2) Description of the topography of the site.
  - (3) Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
  - (4) A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
  - (5) A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
  - (6) Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
  - (7) Sections of the archaeological features.

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

#### 10. REPORT DEPOSITION

- a. Copies of the report will be sent to the client; the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record; and to South Holland District Council Planning Department.

#### 11. ARCHIVE

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

#### 12. PUBLICATION

- a. A report of the findings of the watching brief will be published in Heritage Lincolnshire's Annual Report and a note presented to the editor of the journal of the Society for 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

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

#### 14. VARIATIONS

- a. Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the Archaeology Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

#### 15. PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- a. The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction.
- b. An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- c. 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

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

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Geophysical Survey	Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: Dr D Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust Roman: B Precious, independent specialist Anglo-Saxon: J Young, City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit, Lincoln. Medieval and later: Hilary Healey, independent archaeologist
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Archaeological Project Services
Animal Remains Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy

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## Appendix 2

### Context Summary

Context	Trench/Pile-hole	Description	Interpretation
001	area adjacent to Pile-hole B	Greyish white concrete with frequent sub-rounded stones	Factory yard surface
002	area adjacent to Pile-hole B	Light orange-yellow crushed limestone	Hard-core make-up for (001)
003	area adjacent to Pile-hole B	Light grey-yellow/ black gritty sand	Dumped or demolition deposit
004	area adjacent to Pile-hole B, and Access Road	Mid greenish-grey silty clay with frequent orange root stains	Alluvium
005	Access Road	Mid brown clayey silt	Ploughsoil/topsoil
006	Pile-holes B and E	Creamy grey reinforced concrete	Factory yard surface
007	Pile-holes A, B, C and E	Light to mid creamy yellow crushed stone and sand	Hard-core make-up for (006)
008	Pile-hole B	Mid brownish-grey silt	Buried soil
009	Pile-holes A and B	Mid brown fine sand and silt	Natural
010	Pile-hole A	Light to mid grey clay	Fill of [011]
011	Pile-hole A	Linear cut, >2.6m long by <i>c.</i> 1.26m wide, >0.13m deep	Gully
012	Pile-hole A	Light creamy yellow sand and stone	Fill of [015]
013	Pile-hole A	Dark brown/black silt with clay inclusions	Fill of [014]
014	Pile-hole A	Linear cut, 0.3m long by 0.23m wide, 0.3m deep	Drain/soakaway
015	Pile-hole A	Oval cut, <i>c.</i> 0.4m across	Soakaway
016	Pile-hole A	Mid brown silt with grey mottles	Alluvium
017	Pile-hole C	Mid reddish brown fine sandy silt with clay	Alluvium, silting of hollow [035]
018	Pile-hole C	Mid blackish grey organic silt	Fill of [035]
019	Pile-hole C	Light to mid grey silt	Fill of [035]

020	Pile-hole C	Light to mid yellowish brown fine sand and silt	Natural
021	E-W service trench	Dark grey/black silt and ash and charcoal	Dumped deposit/levelling
022	E-W service trench	Mid grey clayey silt	Alluvium
023	E-W service trench	Mid brownish grey silt	Fill of [027]
024	E-W service trench	Dark blackish brown organic silt	Fill of [027]
025	E-W service trench	Light to mid bluish grey clay silt	Silting of [027]
026	E-W service trench	Mid reddish brown silty clay	Natural
027	E-W service trench	Linear cut, <i>c.</i> 5m wide x <i>c.</i> 0.4m deep	Ditch
028	NW-SE service trench	Mid brownish grey silt	Fill of [030]
029	NW-SE service trench	Dark blackish brown organic silt	Fill of [030]
030	NW-SE service trench	Cut, >0.5m wide by >0.45m deep	Ditch
031	Pile-hole E	Mid grey with brownish hue clayey silt	Alluvium
032	Pile-hole E	Dark grey with brownish hue silt and fine sand	Natural
033	Pile-hole E	Dark brown clayey silt	Remains of topsoil
034	Pile-hole E	Yellow-brown silty clay with black organic silt patches	Natural
035	Pile-hole C	Cut >0.4m wide by >0.35m deep	Ditch

### Appendix 3

The Finds,  
Hilary Healey MPhil and Gary Taylor MA

#### Provenance

The limited assemblage was predominantly random in distribution, though two fragments were recovered from the remnants of a topsoil. An undated fragment of fired clay was recovered from an apparently early ditch.

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

The earliest datable artefacts are fragments of pottery and clay pipe of probable 19<sup>th</sup>- early 20<sup>th</sup> century date. A fragment of burnt clay from (010) does not display any evidence characteristic of salt-making (T Lane, pers comm) and the piece is more likely to be of structural origin, perhaps as daub from a wattle and daub construction. This clay was tempered with vegetable matter, which was burnt out leaving numerous tiny holes.

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	DATE
005	1x fragment stoneware jar; 1x clay pipe stem, narrow bore	19th-early 20th century; 19th-early 20th century
010	1x piece burnt clay	
013	1x piece plastic	20th century

#### Condition

All the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. The assemblage should be archived by material class.

#### Documentation

Reporting of late post-medieval and recent artefact assemblages is limited. Earlier artefact assemblages from the Spalding area have been studied and are the subjects of numerous site-specific reports.

#### Potential

The assemblage has limited potential.

## Appendix 4

### The Archive

The archive consists of:

35	Context records
8	Scale drawings
1	Photographic record sheet
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  
12 Friars Lane  
Lincoln  
LN2 1HQ

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

Archaeological Project Services project code: STT97  
City and County Museum, Lincoln Accession Number: 222.97

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 proposed development site but away from those 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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## Appendix 5

### Glossary

<b>Alluvium</b>	Deposits of waterborne sediments laid down in marine or freshwater conditions.
<b>Context</b>	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
<b>Cropmarks</b>	Alterations in plant growth caused by buried remains (both archaeological and natural). Cropmarks can often be seen at ground level but are more easily observed and understood when recorded on photographs taken from aeroplanes.
<b>Cut</b>	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
<b>Droeway</b>	Route primarily used for the movement of livestock.
<b>Dumped deposits</b>	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
<b>Fill</b>	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<b>Iron Age</b>	Part of the prehistoric era characterised by the introduction and use of iron for tools and weapons. In Britain this period dates from approximately 700 BC - AD 50.
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period from AD43 to AD410, when Britain formed part of the Roman Empire.