ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT SPALDING PRIMARY SCHOOL, WOOLRAM WYGATE, SPALDING, LINCOLNSHIRE (SWPS 12)

Work Undertaken For
Mouchel
On behalf of
Lincolnshire County Council

February 2012

Report Compiled by
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons)

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Spalding Primary School, Woolram Wygate, Spalding, Lincolnshire. This was in order to determine the archaeological implications of proposed development at the site.

The site lies adjacent to an important late Iron Age (100 BC-AD 50) and Romano-British (AD 43-410) salt-making site that was subsequently replaced by Romano-British settlement that has recently been excavated. The general area was subject to a number of marine incursions in the earlier Saxon (AD 410-650) period followed by medieval (AD 1066-1540) agricultural activity.

The evaluation identified a sequence of natural, post-medieval and recent deposits. Natural clays and silty clays along with tidal creeks are likely to be post-Roman in date and may seal a buried Roman land surface which was not encountered during the work. During the post-medieval period ditches were excavated across the site and their form, closely spaced parallel broad ditches, are likely to indicate that they belonged to a system of dylings. One had been backfilled recently, perhaps before the school was built.

Finds retrieved from the evaluation comprise pottery and glass of 19th – 20th century date and non-diagnostic brick or tile fragments.

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 2008).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mouchel on behalf of Lincolnshire County Council to undertake a programme of archaeological investigation in advance of proposed development comprising new classrooms at Spalding Primary School, Woolram Wygate, Spalding, Lincolnshire. The evaluation was undertaken between the 3rd and 8th February 2012 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the Historic Environment Team, Lincolnshire County Council

2.3 Topography and Geology

Spalding is situated 23km southwest of Boston and 30km southeast of Sleaford in the South Holland District of Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

Spalding Primary School is located 1.2km northwest of the centre of Spalding as defined by the Market Place at National Grid Reference TF 2387 2340 (Fig. 2). The site is located on the school playing fields to the west of Woolram Wygate and lies at a height of *c*. 3m OD on generally level ground.

Local soils are of the Wisbech Series, typically coarse silty calcareous alluvial gley soils (Robson 1990, 36). These soils are developed upon a drift geology of younger over older marine alluvium (sandy silts, sand and clay) which in turn seals a solid geology of Jurassic Oxford

Clay (BGS 1992).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

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

The Romano-British period saw a drop in sea level, which resulted in extensive settlement on the marine silts. It is believed that subsequent marine incursions late in the period, possibly during the 4th century, resulted in the abandonment of these sites. Later alluvial silts mask Romano-British ground levels and deposits in the area of the proposed site and further to the northeast (Albone 2000).

A Romano-British settlement site has been identified southwest of the application area. Pottery finds 300m south of the site include Samian ware of mid- to late 2nd century date (Phillips 1970, 290). Cropmark remains of field systems are clearly visible *c.*400m to the southwest of the site (Figure 2). Watching brief carried out during improvements to the Pennygate Drain identified a large number of ditches to the north and west of the area of cropmarks. Pottery dating from the 1st to mid-2nd centuries AD was recovered from some of these features (Herbert 1996, 7), indicating a much larger area of settlement than defined by the cropmarks.

Remains of Romano-British salterns (saltmaking sites) have been identified a distance to the south of the proposed development, to the south of Winsover Road. These remains were identified below *c.*0.8m of later alluvium (Albone 2000).

No archaeological evidence of the Saxon period has been identified within the immediate area. However, the settlement of Spalding seems to have Saxon origins and it has been suggested that the Baston Outgang Roman road continued in use into this period (Phillips 1970, 30). Remains of this period may also be buried beneath later alluvial deposits.

Spalding is first referred to as *Spaldingis* in *c.*1074. The place-name is derived from that of an Anglo-Saxon tribe, the *Spalde,* who are recorded in a 7th century tribute list known as the Tribal Hideage (Cameron 1998, 114).

At the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086, Spalding was held by Ivo Tallbois and Guy of Craon. A market was recorded at the town and the manor included six fisheries, saltpans and a wood of alders (Foster and Longley 1976).

During the medieval period the town became an important trading centre. Its history and development are well documented, but as these are not directly relevant to the application area they are not discussed here. In contrast to the town itself, information relating the application area is less abundant (Albone 2000).

Two 19th century maps of the area show fields that were made up of a combination of strips and rectangular fields. The alignment of the narrow strip fields perhaps preserves the layout of medieval dylings.

Later Ordnance Survey maps indicate one such ditch passing through the site.

A large area some 950m southwest of the site has been subject to a number of archaeological investigations culminating in an excavation undertaken in 2005. Initial geophysical survey identified an area of industrial activity, most probably relating to a salt-making site. Subsequent trial trenching (Snee 2003, 12) and excavation (Wood 2006; Trimble and Wood forthcoming) identified well preserved remains dating from the late Iron Age to 4th century associated with salt-making and settlement activities. A further stage of excavation, 120m south of the school, revealed parallel ditches (between 8 and 15m apart) indicative of medieval or post-medieval dylings (Murphy 2006, 7).

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 Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team to formulate a policy for the management of archaeological resources present on the site.

4. METHODS

Four trenches, each measuring 20m by 1.5m were excavated to a maximum of 1.2m below the current ground level. The trenches were placed to provide sample coverage across the site (Fig. 3).

Removal of topsoil and other 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.

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 interpretations appears as Appendix 1. A photographic record was also compiled and sections and plans were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:50 respectively. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Environmental sampling was undertaken on the discretion of the site supervisor using guidelines established by English Heritage (2002). The subsequent processing of the samples is detailed in Appendix 3.

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

Following excavation, finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

The results of the archaeological evaluation are discussed in trench order. Archaeological contexts are described below. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

Trench 1

The earliest deposit encountered at the base of this trench was a layer of mottled grey and brown clay (105). A machine cut sondage identified this as measuring over 1.2m thick.

Cutting the natural clay was an east-west

aligned natural channel (113) that was 3.7m wide and over 0.62m deep (Fig. 6, Section 1; Plate 3). The earliest fill noted was a layer of grey clay becoming bluer with depth (104) and an orange brown silt (103), both of which extended beyond the limit of the channel throughout the extent of the trench. Other fills of the trench comprise light grey silt (110), mottled brown and grey clay (111) and grey silty clay (112).

Cut into the upper fill of the channel was an east-west aligned ditch (108). This measured 2.76m wide and was deeper than 0.6m and contained two fills. The lower fill consisted of brown silt (107), perhaps a desiccated peat, which was overlain by grey silt (106). Finds retrieved from the lower fill comprised 19th century glass and 2 fragments of brick or tile.

Sealing all features within this trench was a layer of brown clayey silt (102) that may represent a levelling deposit. This measured 0.38m thick and was in turn sealed by the topsoil, a 0.32m thick layer of brown clayey silt (401).

Trench 2

The earliest deposit in this trench was encountered by auger and comprised a layer of grey silty clay with organic material (215) measuring over 0.44m thick. This was sealed by a 1.45m thick layer of orange brown clay with grey mottles (208). Further alluvial deposits in the sequence include bluish grey clay (207) and orange brown clay with grey mottles (206).

Cut into this alluvial deposit was an east-west natural channel (213) which measured 4.3m wide. A fill of yellowish brown sandy silt (214) was identified which also extended above the cut to the north and south of the trench.

A ditch was inserted into this alluvial deposit which was aligned northeast-southwest (209). It measured 2.6m wide and 1m deep (Fig. 6, Section 3; Plate 5) and contained three fills. The lowest was a brown silty clay (212) which was overlain by black clayey silt (211) and the ditch had been backfilled with grey clayey silt with brown mottling (210).

Sealing the ditch was a possible levelling deposit of brown clayey silt (202) that was 0.25m thick. A cut (203) for a land-drain was recorded and the trench was finally sealed by a brown clayey silt (201) topsoil.

Trench 3

Along the eastern part of the base of this trench was a layer of bluish grey clay with brown mottling (302). This measured in excess of 1.19m thick. This was overlain by a further alluvial layer of brown sandy silt (309) that was 0.3m thick.

Cutting natural across the western part of the site was a north-south aligned natural channel (308). This measured over 7.3m wide and augering established it was deeper than 1.25m (Fig. 6, Section 4; Plate 6). Three fills were recorded, a lower of brownish grey sandy silt (307), over which was yellowish brown sandy silt (306) and an upper fill of brown sandy silt (310).

Along the eastern margin of the channel was a later natural channel (303). This was smaller, measuring only 2.2m wide and 0.45m deep. A basal fill of bluish grey clay (304) was recorded sealed beneath a fill of brown clayey silt (305).

Trench 4

Across the base of this trench was a layer of alluvium which consisted of yellowish brown sandy silt (410) which was over 0.55m thick.

Cut into this alluvial layer was a northeast-southwest aligned ditch (409). This measured over 3.5m long was 4.1m wide

at the top and 1.25m deep (Fig. 6, Section 5; Plate 8). A primary fill was recorded that comprised brown sandy silt (407 and 408) that became greyer with depth. A layer of compressed grey silt and organic material (406) lay above this and was further sealed by brown silty sand (405), yellowish brown sandy silt (404) and brown silty sand (403). Finds include 20th century glass from (406) and 19th – 20th century pottery.

Overlying the uppermost fill were two layers of redeposited alluvium comprising brown (402) and yellowish brown sandy silt (411). These deposits probably originated when the ditch was being infilled.

Sealing the trench was the current topsoil of brown silty sand (401) that was 0.35m thick.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits comprise clays and silty clays relate to the underlying marine alluvium. Natural channels of a tidal creek system cut into these earlier natural deposits, the largest being a creek encountered in trenches 3 and 4 (Fig. 7).

No Roman land surfaces were encountered during the investigation and may still lie at depth. Examples of the Roman land surface shelving beneath later silts have been recorded on several sites. At Pennygate Drain (Herbert 1996), 1.3km southwest of the site, a west-to-east section of drain widening revealed ditches, showing as cropmarks, at the field surface in the west of the drain while other ditches were buried by up to *c*. 0.5m of silt to the east. Nearby, at Wygate Park the considerable Roman settlement and saltern remains were revealed beneath some 0.4m of later silting (Trimble and Wood, forthcoming). Some 950m to the east of the site, a watching brief identified Roman deposits beneath 0.7m of alluvium (Cope-Faulkner 2007, 4) and further east still, nearly 0.85m of deposits sealed a Roman burial (Cope-Faulkner 1999, 3). Alternatively, the flooding and creek activity may have truncated the Roman land surface in the area of the site.

Dates for the flooding are broadly post-Roman (post 4th century AD) at Wygate Park but at Holland Park, 1.5km south of the site, a peat buried by shallow silts was dated to cal AD 530-680 (2 Sigma, Beta - 143278) (Rackham *et al*, 2000).

Above the alluvial deposits and creeks a number of parallel ditches were identified, the examples in Trenches 2 and 4 being a continuation of each other. Their form is suggestive of dyling ditches, parallel cuts between 20m and 25m apart. Dylings are first recorded in the 14th century and appear to be used for pasturing sheep, by creating higher land in between the ditches (Hallam 1965, 152). Early 19th century maps (LAO HD 1/8) indicate that the north and south boundaries of the school were also similarly ditched and there was also a hint of a ditch (not recorded) within Trench 3.

The ditch located in Trenches 2 and 4 had been infilled recently, perhaps immediately before the adjacent school was built.

Finds retrieved from the investigation comprise pottery and glass of 19th to 20th century date and brick or tile that cannot be closely dated. Such paucity of finds indicates that the site was not adjacent to settlement.

7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Spalding Primary School,

Woolram Wygate, as the site lay in an area of known archaeological remains of the Romano-British period.

However, no Romano-British remains were encountered during the evaluation. Instead, the earliest archaeological features recorded dated to the 19th century and comprised three parallel ditches which are probably remnants of dylings of the medieval and post-medieval field system. Natural channels were also recorded and indicate the position of a creek that was possibly open during the post-Roman period.

Finds retrieved from the investigation include glass, pottery and brick or tile, which is probably all post-medieval to recent in date.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr C Duncan of Mouchel for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis on behalf of Lincolnshire County Council. The work was coordinated by Dale Trimble who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly allowed access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble
Site Staff: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Bryn Leadbetter, Jonathon Smith
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
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 for Archaeologists

LAO Lincolnshire Archive Office

Figure 1 - General location plan

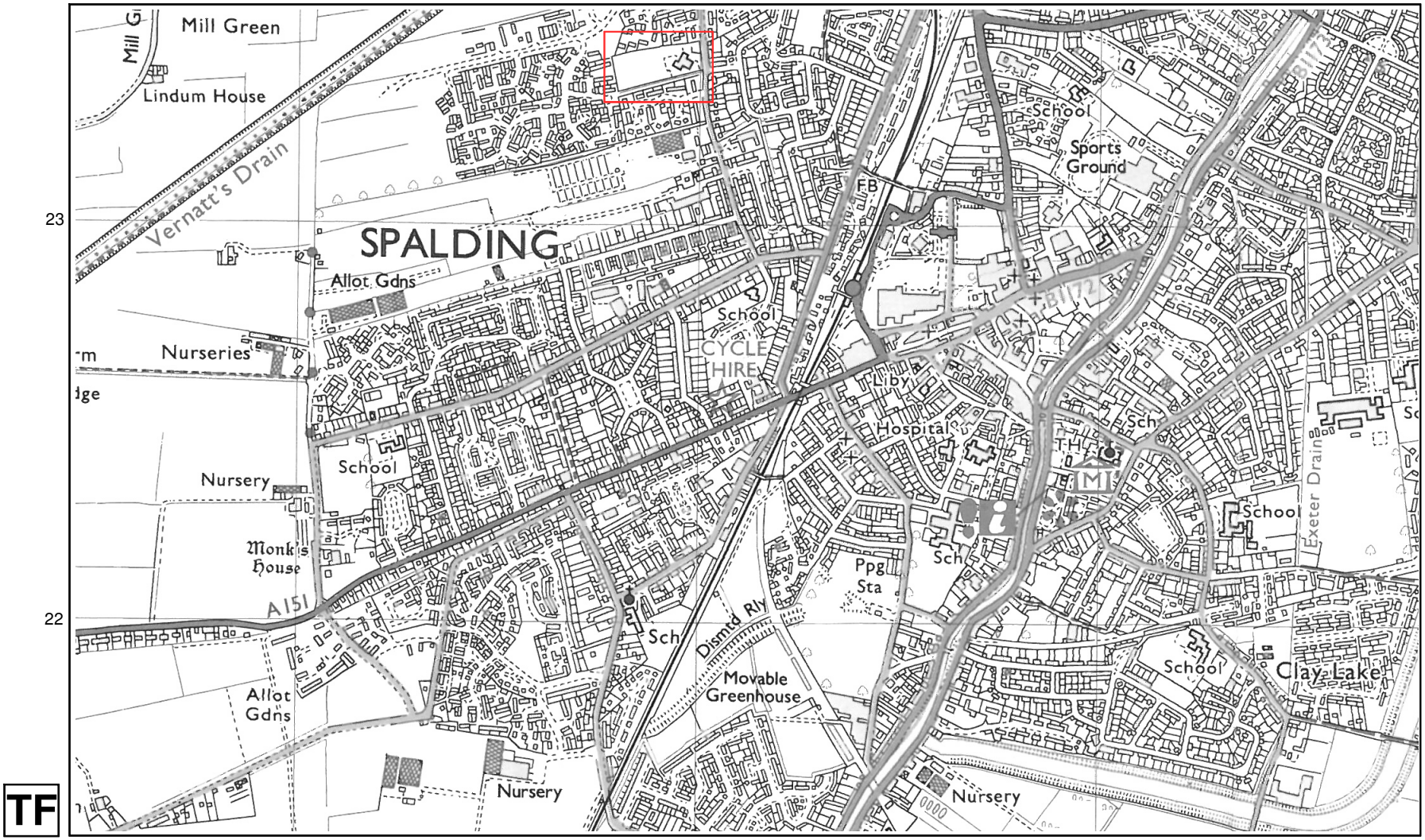

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Figure 2 - Site location plan

Figure 3 - Trench location plan

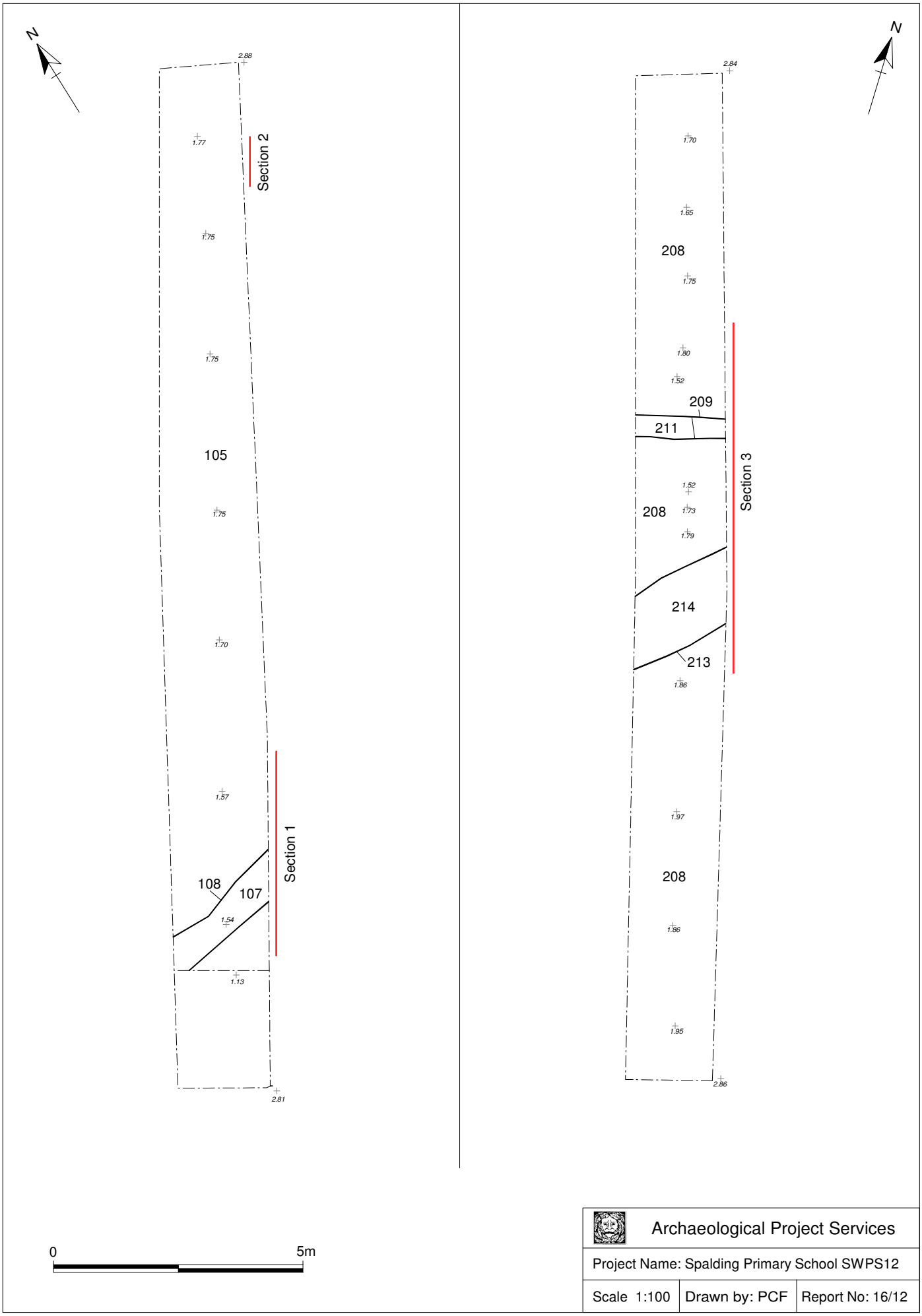


Figure 4 - Trenches 1 and 2: Plans

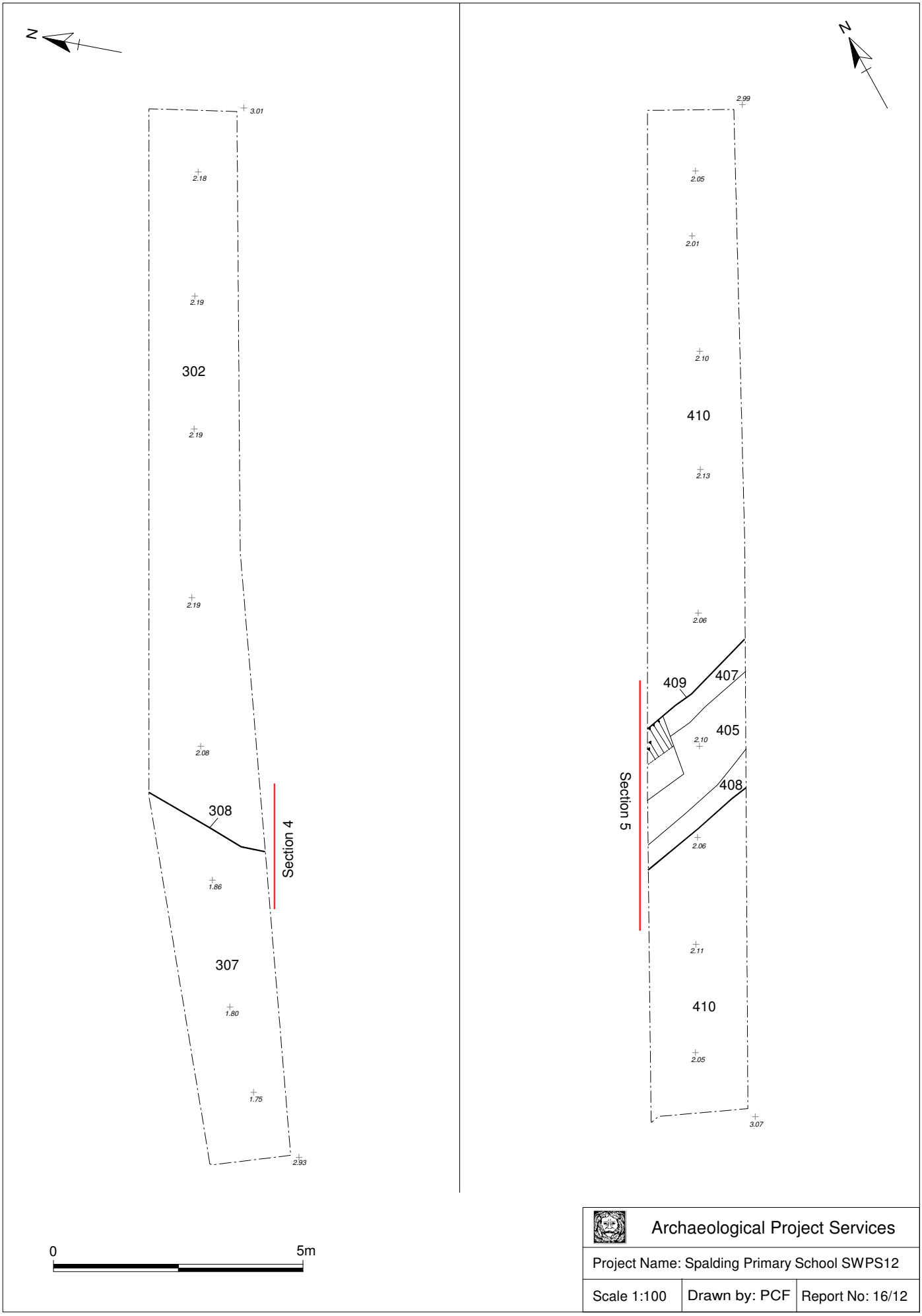
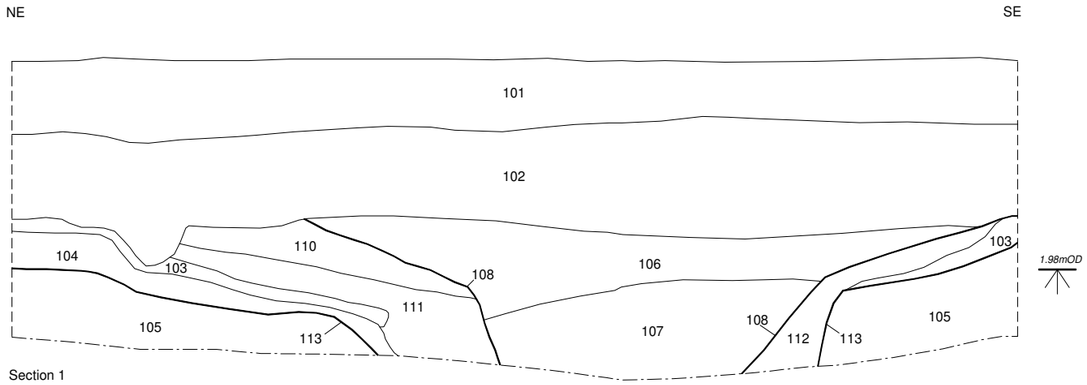


Figure 5 - Trenches 3 and 4: Plans



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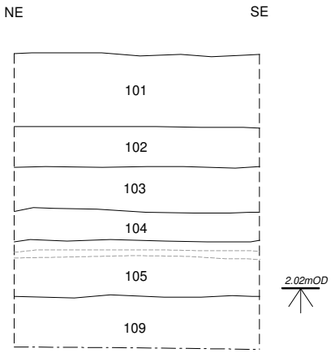

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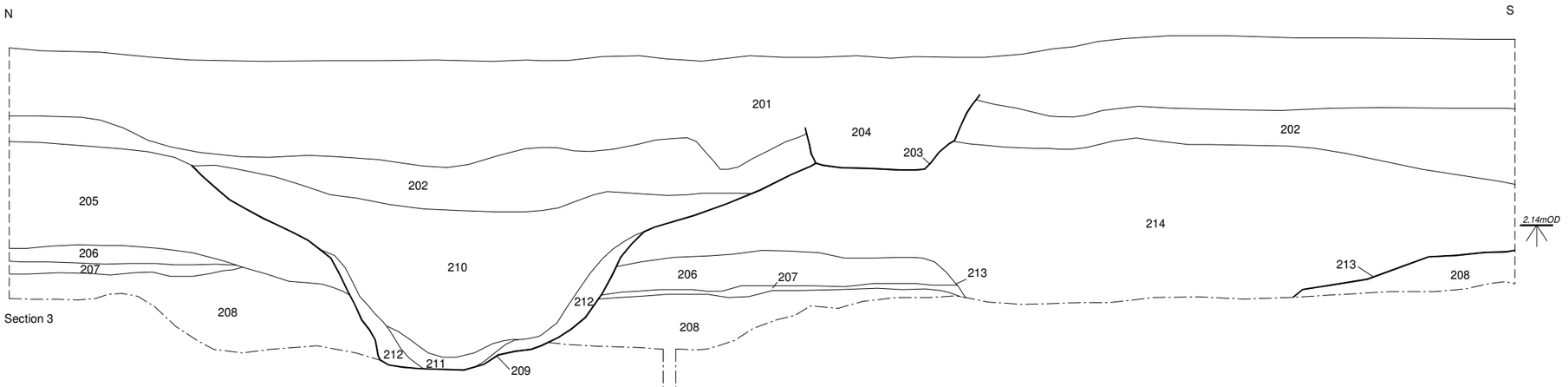

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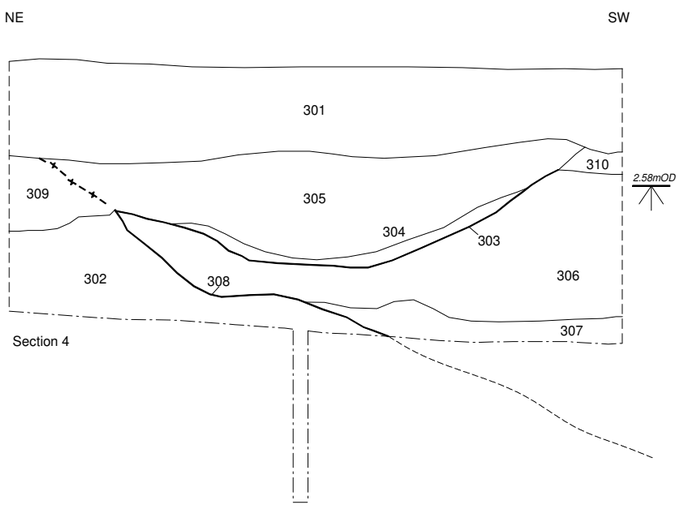

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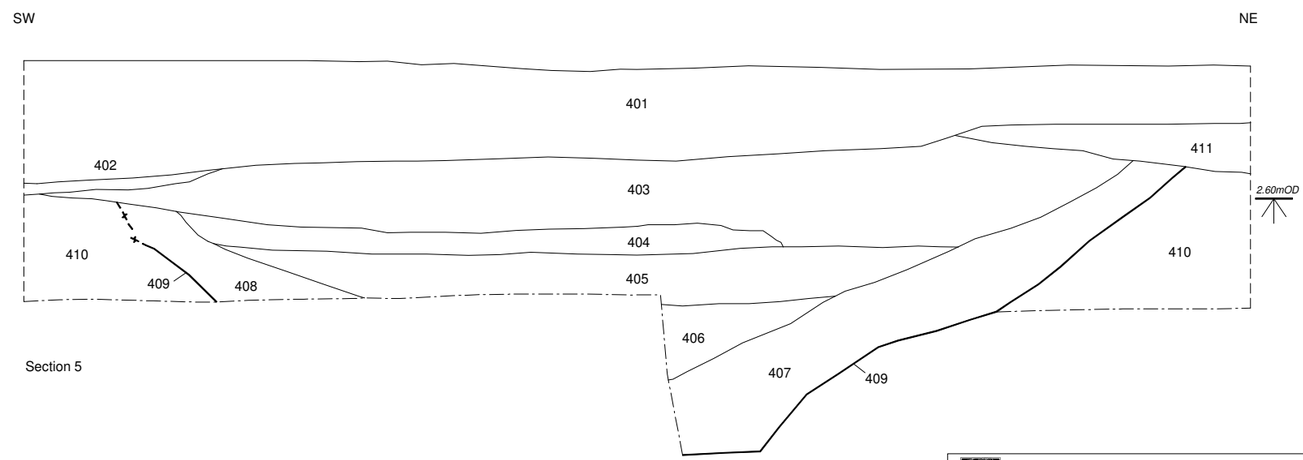

Section 5

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Figure 6 - Sections 1 to 5

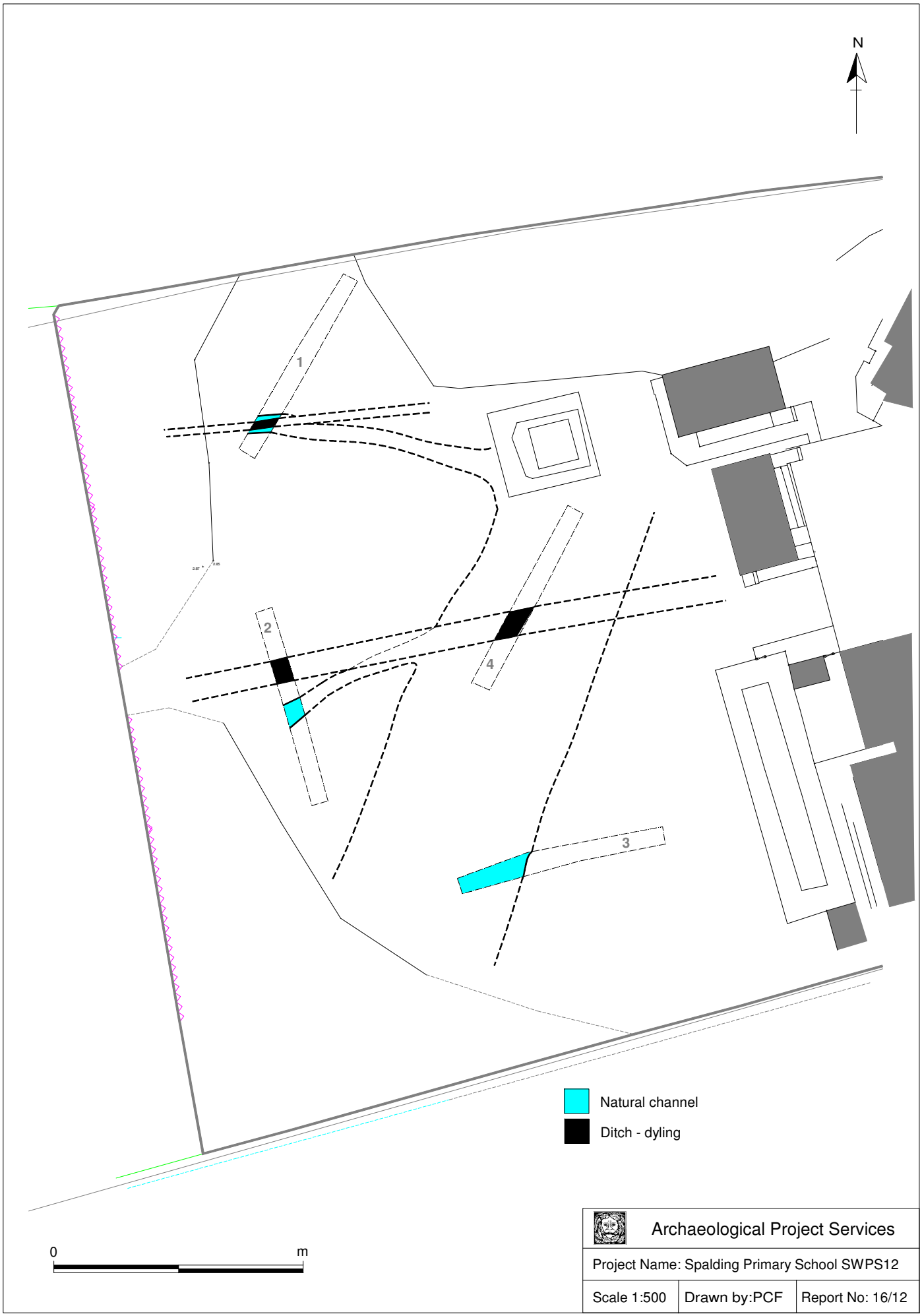

Figure 7 - Suggested interpretation

Plate 1 – General view across the development area, looking southwest

Plate 2 – Trench 1 after excavation, looking southwest

Plate 3 – Trench 1, Section 1 showing post-medieval ditch (108), looking southeast

Plate 4 – Trench 1, Section 2 showing the sequence of alluvial deposits, looking northeast

Plate 5 – Trench 2, Section 3 showing the post-medieval ditch (209), looking east

Plate 6 – Trench 3, Section 4 showing the natural channels (303) and (308), looking south

Plate 7 – Trench 4 before excavation, looking northeast

Plate 8 – Trench 4, Section 5 showing the post-medieval ditch (409), looking west

Appendix 1

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 1

No.	Description	Interpretation
101	Soft mid brown clayey silt, 0.32m thick	Topsoil
102	Firm light brown clayey silt, 0.38m thick	Levelling deposit
103	Soft light orange brown silt, 50mm thick	Fill of (113)
104	Firm mid grey, becoming bluish at base, clay, 0.15m thick	Fill of (113)
105	Plastic mottled mid grey and brown clay, >1.2m thick	Alluvial deposit
106	Friable mid grey silt	Fill of (108)
107	Firm dark brown silt – desiccated peat	Fill of (108)
108	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 2.76m wide by >0.6m deep, steep sides, not fully excavated	Ditch
109	Soft mid greyish brown silty clay, >0.22m thick	Alluvial deposit
110	Friable light grey silt	Fill of (113)
111	Plastic mottled mid grey and brown clay	Fill of (113)
112	Soft mid grey silty clay	Fill of (113)
113	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 3.7m wide by 0.62m deep, gradual side to north, vertical step to south, not fully excavated	Natural channel

Trench 2

No.	Description	Interpretation
201	Friable dark brown clayey silt, 0.4m thick	Topsoil
202	Friable mid brown clayey silt, 0.25m thick	Levelling deposit
203	Linear feature	Land drain
204	Friable dark brown clayey silt with ceramic drain pipe and pea gravel	Fill of (203)
205	Firm to friable mid yellowish brown clayey silt, 0.4m thick	Alluvial deposit
206	Firm mid orange brown with grey mottling clay, >0.1m thick	Alluvial deposit
207	Firm mid bluish grey clay	Alluvial deposit
208	Firm mid orange brown with grey mottling clay, 1.45m thick	Alluvial deposit
209	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, 2.6m wide by 1m deep, steep sides and flattish base	Ditch
210	Friable dark grey with brown mottling clayey silt	Fill of (209)
211	Friable black clayey silt	Fill of (209)
212	Firm to friable dark brown silty clay	Fill of (209)
213	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 4.2m wide by 0.7m deep, gradual sides, not fully excavated	Natural channel
214	Friable to soft light yellowish brown sandy silt	Fill of (213)
215	Soft dark grey silty clay with organic material, >0.44m thick	Alluvial deposit

Trench 3

No.	Description	Interpretation
301	Friable mid to dark brown clayey silt, 0.4m thick	Topsoil
302	Firm mid bluish grey with brown mottling clay, >1.19m thick	Alluvial deposit
303	Linear feature, aligned north-south, 2.2m wide by 0.45m deep, gradual sides and rounded base	Natural channel

No.	Description	Interpretation
304	Firm mid bluish grey clay	Fill of (303)
305	Friable mid to light brown clayey silt	Fill of (303)
306	Soft light yellowish brown sandy silt	Fill of (308)
307	Soft light brownish grey sandy silt	Fill of (308)
308	Linear feature, aligned north-south, >7.3m wide by >1.25m deep, gradual sides, not fully excavated	Natural channel
309	Friable mid brown sandy silt, 0.3m thick	Alluvial deposit
310	Friable mid brown sandy silt, 0.1m thick	Fill of (308)

Trench 4

No.	Description	Interpretation
401	Soft mid to dark brown silty sand, 0.35m thick	Topsoil
402	Soft mid brown sandy silt, 50mm thick	Recent disturbance
403	Soft dark brown silty sand	Fill of (409)
404	Soft light yellowish brown sandy silt	Fill of (409)
405	Firm dark brown silty sand with moderate charcoal flecks	Fill of (409)
406	Compressed dark grey silt with thin clay lenses and moderate organic material	Fill of (409)
407	Soft mid brown, becoming grey at depth, sandy silt	Fill of (409)
408	Soft mid brown sandy silt	Fill of (409)
409	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, >3.5m long by 4.1m wide by 1.25m deep, steep sides and flattish base	Ditch
410	Soft light yellowish brown sandy silt, >0.55m thick	Alluvial deposit
411	Soft light yellowish brown sandy silt, 0.2m thick	Recent disurbance

Appendix 2

THE FINDS

POST ROMAN POTTERY
By Alex Beeby

Introduction
All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005). A total of four sherds from a single vessel, weighing 230 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology
The material was laid out, counted and then weighed. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1 below. The pottery dates to early modern period.

Condition
The pottery is fresh and comprises large pieces. There are three small areas of damaged and heat affected glaze around the top of the pot. This is unusual; it may an affect of treatment during manufacturing, stacking in the kiln or damage from use.

Results
Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Dec	Part	Date
4	407	ENGS	English Stoneware	Straight Sided Lard or Jam Jar	4	1	230	Fluted	Rims to Uwall	M19th-E20th

Provenance
The pottery was recovered from ditch [409] within Trench 4.

Range
There are sherds from a single vessel; this is of early modern date.

Potential
There is no potential for further work. The pottery can be discarded.

Summary
Sherds from a single vessel dating from the mid 19th to early 20th century were recovered from ditch [409] in Trench 4.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL
By Alex Beeby

Introduction
All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. A total of two fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 25 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology
The material was laid out and viewed before being counted and weighed. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 2 below.

Condition
The material is abraded and fragmentary.

Results
Table 2 Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
107	CBM	Ceramic Building Material	Oxidised; Medium sandy	2	25		Roman or Post Roman

Provenance
The ceramic building material came from ditch [108] in Trench 4.

Range
There are two pieces of undiagnostic ceramic building material in a medium sandy oxidised fabric. These may be Roman or Post Roman in date.

Potential
There is no potential for further work. The material can be discarded.

Summary
Two pieces of undiagnostic ceramic building material were recovered from ditch [108] in Trench 1.

GLASS
By Gary Taylor

Introduction
Two pieces of glass weighing 98g were recovered.

Condition
Although naturally fragile the glass is in good condition.

Results
Table 3, Glass Archive

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
107	Shard of neck and shoulder of green bottle, slight iridescence	1	42	19th century
406	Base of brown jar. Punt mark D&M	1	56	Early-mid 20th century

Provenance
The glass was recovered from ditch fills (107) and (406).

Range
Two pieces of early modern vessel glass were recovered.

Potential
Other than providing some dating evidence the glass is of limited potential.

SPOT DATING
The dating in Table 4 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 4, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
107	19th	Based on 1 glass
406	Early-mid 20th	Based on 1 glass

Cxt	Date	Comments
407	Mid 19th to early 20th	Based on a single vessel

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
TR	Trench
W (g)	Weight (grams)

REFERENCES

~ 2001, *Draft Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material*, third version [internet]. Available from http://www.geocities.com/acbmg1/CBMGDE3.htm

~ 2003, *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* [internet]. Available at http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/section.asp?catId=3155

Slowikowski, AM, 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**

Young, J, Vince, AG and Nailor, V, 2005 *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)

Appendix 3

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.

Briquetage A term given to fragments of ceramic equipment and hearth/oven remains from the processing of salt.

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, *e.g.*(004).

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

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

Dylings Medieval strips (selions) that are generally broader than ridge and furrow and separated by wide flat bottomed ditches, typical in areas prone to flooding where the upcast from the ditch raises the ground level of the ridge.

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) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).

Geophysical Survey Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry and resistivity survey.

Grange A monastic farm complex at some distance from the abbey, generally supervised by a monk and staffed by lay brethren, created to cultivate one of the abbey's estates.

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

Layer A layer is a term 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.

Neolithic The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC.

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

Prehistoric The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the

	prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saltern	Salt producing site typified by ash, derived from fuel needed to evaporate sea water, and briquetage.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

49	Context records
3	Daily record sheets
2	Photographic record sheets
10	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix
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:

The Collection
Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

Accession Number: LCNCC: 2012.21

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SWPS 12

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.