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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT  
WESTERLY WAY,  
WYGATE PARK,  
SPALDING, LINCOLNSHIRE  
(SPWW 11)**

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Work Undertaken For  
**Broadgate Homes**

November 2012

Report Compiled by  
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Planning Application Nos: H16.0650.01 and H16.0430.05  
National Grid Reference: TF 2360 2375  
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APS Report No. **84/12**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES**





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## 1. SUMMARY

*Archaeological investigations, comprising strip, map and record excavation, was undertaken at Westerly Way, Wygate Park, Spalding, Lincolnshire. This was undertaken in advance of housing development.*

*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. Previous investigation of the site had identified curvilinear gullies defining stack stands or wildfowl pens of possible medieval date along with post-medieval (AD 1540-1900) ditches.*

*The investigation revealed a sequence of natural, undated, medieval, post-medieval and recent deposits. Undated features include ditches, curvilinear ditches, ring-ditches and pits/postholes. The ring-ditches are probably medieval in origin and relate to a sequence of stack stands as two later examples were dated to the 14<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> century. Post-medieval deposits include parallel ditches, typical field boundary ditches recognised in the wider area, a pit and dumped deposits associated with the adjacent Vernatt's Drain.*

*Finds include pottery of Roman, medieval and post-medieval date, although were not numerous. Other finds include clay pipe, faunal remains and a fragment of architectural stonework.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of an Excavation

*An archaeological excavation is defined as, “a programme of controlled, intrusive fieldwork with defined research objectives which examines, records and interprets archaeological deposits, features and structures and, as appropriate, retrieves artefacts, ecofacts and other remains within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. The records made and objects gathered during the fieldwork are studied and the results of that study published in detail appropriate to the project design” (IfA 2008).*

### 2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Broadgate Homes to undertake a programme of archaeological investigation in advance of proposed residential development on land at Westerly Way, Wygate Park, Spalding, Lincolnshire, as detailed in Planning Applications H16.0650.01 and H16.0430.05. The work was undertaken between the 6<sup>th</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> August 2012 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Historic Environment Team, Lincolnshire County Council.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

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

The site is located 1.6km northwest of the centre of Spalding as defined by the Market Place at National Grid Reference TF 2360 2375 (Fig. 2). The stripped area amounts to c. 0.28 hectares in extent. Lying north of Westerly Way, on the north

side of Wygate Park, and south of Vernatt's Drain, the site lies on slightly undulating ground at heights of approximately 2.5m to 2.7m OD.

Local soils are the coarse silty calcareous soils of the Wisbech Series (Robson 1990). These 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 4<sup>th</sup> century, resulted in the abandonment of these sites. Later alluvial silts mask Romano-British ground levels and deposits in the area of the 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 2<sup>nd</sup> century date (Phillips 1970, 290). Cropmark remains of field systems are clearly visible c.400m to the southwest of the site (Figure 2). A 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 1<sup>st</sup> to mid-2<sup>nd</sup> centuries AD was recovered from some of these features (Herbert 1996, 7), indicating a much larger area of settlement than defined by the cropmarks.

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 4<sup>th</sup> century associated with salt-making and settlement activities. A further stage of excavation, 700m southeast of the site, revealed parallel ditches (between 8 and 15m apart) indicative of medieval or post-medieval dyings (Murphy 2006, 7).

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).

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

At the time of the Domesday Survey the

land was held by Ivo Taillebois and Guy of Craon as sokeland of their manors of Spalding and Holbeach with Whaplode respectively (Foster and Longley 1976). The parish contained 12 carucates (between 770 and 880 hectares) of arable land as well as 22 sokemen, 23 villeins and 12 bordars (*ibid.*) giving an approximate population of around 200 people.

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

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

Two 19<sup>th</sup> century maps (Clarke nd a and b) of the area show fields that were made up of a combination of strips and rectangular parcels of land. The alignment of the narrow strip fields perhaps preserves the layout of medieval dylings.

### ***Previous Site Intervention***

A geophysical survey of the proposed development recorded two zones of enhanced susceptibility, one of which may reflect a former field boundary. Detailed Gradiometer survey revealed a plethora of probable natural responses although a short ditch-type anomaly was detected and several other linear ferrous and magnetic signals were recorded that may represent damaged pipes, service or field drains or former drainage ditches (Oxford Archaeotechnics 2002).

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

Trial trenching of the site identified a group of curvilinear features, interpreted as stack stands or wildfowl pens which may be medieval in date along with post-medieval parallel ditches, perhaps of dylings (Snee 2004, 10).

### **3. AIMS**

The aim of the archaeological investigation was to ensure that any archaeological features exposed during the groundworks should be recorded and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

### **4. METHODS**

The area was initially stripped to a depth of 0.3m below the current ground surface (Plate 1) then underwent further stripping to the surface of the underlying natural geology, approximately 0.6m below ground level (Plate 2). Significantly greater depths of material were removed from the north of the site due to upcast

from Vernatt's Drain. The stripped area measured 97m by 41m maximum extent, approximately 0.28 hectares in total (Fig. 3).

Removal of topsoil and other overburden was undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. The exposed surfaces were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains.

Each deposit exposed during the investigation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their interpretations appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was also compiled and sections and plans were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20 respectively. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

The locations of the excavation area and archaeological features within it were surveyed using a Thales Z-Max GPS. Raw satellite data is calibrated via the OS NET service resulting in extremely accurate readings. The calibrated data is logged in the field to a mobile device running Fast Survey and subsequently processed in the office by n4ce data processing software which is used to produce customised CAD files.

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 and supplemented by finds data, including the date obtained from the previous evaluation of the site.

## 5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis, five principal phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Undated deposits
Phase 3	Medieval deposits
Phase 4	Post-medieval deposits
Phase 5	Recent deposits

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

### Phase 1 Natural deposits

The earliest deposit encountered during the investigation was a layer of yellowish brown silt (009) identified as natural alluvium.

### Phase 2 Undated deposits

Located centrally along the northern edge of the stripped area was an east-west aligned ditch (023). This measured over 4.3m long, terminating within the trench, and was 0.52m wide by 50mm deep (Fig. 6, Section 6; Plate 3). A single fill of greyish brown silt (022) was recorded.

Situated 3.7m to the east of this was a north-south aligned ditch (054) that was over 15.9m long, 0.42m wide and 70mm deep (Fig. 7, Section 16; Plate 4). This contained a single fill of brownish grey sandy silt (053). This was in turn cut by a pit or posthole (052) that had a diameter of 0.52m and a depth of 30mm. Contained within this was a fill of brown sandy silt (051).

Located 15m east of (054) was pit (038) which had a diameter of 0.8m and a depth of 0.33m (Fig. 7, Section 12; Plate 5). A single fill of brownish grey silt (039) was identified.



A further pit or posthole (047) was recorded 4.4m to the northeast. This measured 0.67m long, 0.55m wide and 0.15m deep (Fig. 7, Section 14) and contained a fill of grey silt (048).

Situated 6.5m to the southeast were two irregular features. The more northerly (055) was 2.6m by 1.2m in extent and 80mm deep (Fig. 7, Section 17; Plate 6) and contained a fill of mixed orange brown, grey and brown sandy silt (056). The second (057) measured 1.4m by 0.8m and 50mm deep with a similar mixed fill (058).

A partially exposed ring-ditch (043) was located 10m northeast of the pits. This had a diameter of *c.*6.76m and the ditch was 0.53m wide by 0.13m deep (Fig. 7, Section 13). Mid grey and greyish yellow sandy silt (044) constituted the fill of this feature.

Aligned north-south on the eastern side of the stripped area was ditch (037). This measured over 1.13m wide by 0.44m deep (Fig. 7, Section 11; Plate 7). A single fill of greyish brown sandy silt (036) was recorded.

This ditch had subsequently been recut as (012/027/035). Measuring 27m long, it was 1.17m wide and 0.43m deep (Fig. 6, Section 8; Fig. 7, Section 11). To the north, two fills were identified, both brownish grey silt (033 and 034) and to the south a single fill of greyish brown silt (026) was recorded.

Perhaps indicating a southern continuation of this ditch was ditch (025) that measured over 3.5m long and was 0.5m wide by 40mm deep (Fig. 6, Section 7). Greyish brown silt (024) was recorded as the fill.

Cut into ditch (035) was a pit (059) that was 1.45m long, 0.6m wide and 0.3m deep (Fig. 7, Section 18). It contained a single fill of grey clayey silt (060).

### Phase 3 Medieval deposits

A U-shaped enclosure ditch (062), with its open end lying to the north, occupied the centre of the site. The ditch had a total length of 23.6m, enclosing an area 8.5m by 8.2m in extent. The ditch was 0.46m wide and 70mm deep (Fig. 7, Sections 19 and 21). Its fill comprised brown sandy silt (061). Although no dating material was retrieved from this feature, previous evaluation had recovered pottery of 12<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century date.

To the northwest of ring-ditch (040) was ring-ditch (021/030). This had an approximate diameter of 7.54m and was between 1.6m and 0.88m wide by up to 0.5m deep (Fig. 6, Sections 5 and 9; Plate 8). Two fills were recorded on the western side, a lower of greyish brown silt (020) and an upper of mixed greyish brown and yellowish brown silt (019). To the east, only a single fill of grey and brownish grey sandy silt (029) was recorded. Pottery dated to the 14<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> century was recovered from this feature during the evaluation phase.

Adjacent to this on its eastern side was ring-ditch (032/045) which cut the undated ditch (043). With a diameter of 7.66m, the ditch was 0.33m – 0.4m wide and up to 0.2m deep (Fig. 7, Sections 10 and 13; Plate 9). Fills comprised greyish brown sandy silt (031) and grey and yellowish brown sandy silt (046). Pottery of 15<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> century date was retrieved from this ditch during the evaluation.

### Phase 4 Post-medieval deposits

Located in the southern part of the stripped area was pit (018). This measured 1.08m long, 1.12m wide and was 0.35m deep (Fig. 6, Section 4; Plate 10). Four fills were recorded, a basal fill of brown sandy silt (017) which was followed by mottled black and brown clayey silt with burnt clay

and charcoal (016), then yellowish brown sandy silt (015) and finally by greyish brown clayey silt (014). Post-medieval brick fragments were retrieved from (014).

Situated 17m to the north of this pit was a group of semi-circular ditches of which the westerly one (050) was recorded during this investigation. The remaining group were recorded during the evaluation. Ditch (050) was 0.96m wide and 0.32m deep with a V-shaped profile (Fig. 7, Section 15) and contained a fill of mottled brown and grey sandy silt (049) from which a piece of late or post-medieval architectural masonry was recovered.

Cutting the undated pit (038) was ring-ditch (040) which had a diameter of 7.4m and measured 0.72m wide and 0.21m deep (Fig. 7, Section 12). A primary fill of greyish brown silt (041) was succeeded by mixed orange brown, bluish grey and grey silt (042). Two fragments of 19<sup>th</sup> century clay pipe and two sherds of possible Roman pottery were retrieved from (042).

Revealed at the northern edge of the site was an east-west aligned ditch (010). This measured 41.8m long and was 2.77m wide. A single fill of greyish brown silt (011) was identified. This ditch had been encountered by Trench 23 in the earlier evaluation.

Parallel to this ditch, some 27m to the south, was ditch (005). This was evident throughout the trench and had a length of 81.2m, a width of 4.1m and was over 0.25m deep (Fig. 5, Section 2; Plate 11). Two fills were recorded, a lower of dark greyish brown silt (006) overlain by mid greyish brown silt (007). This ditch was sealed by an apparent levelling deposit of grey silt (008). Pottery of 19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century date was recovered from (007) while isolated fragments of redeposited medieval pottery were obtained from (006) and (008). This ditch had also been

revealed by Trench 22 of the previous evaluation.

Sealing the northern ditch (010) and present all along the northern edge of the site was a series of dumped deposits. These comprised mixed bluish grey clay and greyish brown silt (002), brownish grey silt (003) and orange brown silt (004). Perhaps representing upcast from either the cutting of Vernatt's Drain or its maintenance, they had a combined thickness of 0.85m–1.08m (Fig. 5, Section 1; Fig. 6, Section 3).

### **Phase 5 Recent deposits**

Sealing all deposits was the current topsoil of greyish brown silt (001) which measured up to 0.18m thick.

## **6. DISCUSSION**

Natural deposits comprise silts representing the underlying drift geology of alluvium. Moreover, the alluvium is likely to represent the fill of a roddon which was identified in the previous evaluation (Snee 2004, 7). The watercourses represented by these roddons are likely to have been silted up, or reduced to minor creeks, by the Late Iron Age (Snee 2003, 11). Minor creeks were recorded in the southwest and south of the stripped area (Fig. 4).

No remains could be assigned to the Late Iron Age-Romano-British periods despite the close proximity of known salterns and settlement.

A number of features remain undated (Phase 2) due to a lack of artefactual data. These include ditches, serving as boundary or drainage functions, curvilinear ditches, ring-ditches, pits and postholes. Although undated, the curvilinear and ring-ditches are possibly medieval and later (see

below). Some of the pits and postholes may also be related to the ring-ditches, though may also be the result of agricultural practises at the site.

Medieval deposits (Phase 3) comprise a U-shaped enclosure ditch and two ring ditches. The U-shaped enclosure encircles a ring-ditch of possible post-medieval date and is likely to be contemporary. This later ring-ditch was dated by clay pipes to the 19<sup>th</sup> century, although it was noted on the section (Fig. 7, Section 12) that root or animal disturbance was present. Therefore, the finds could be intrusive. The two other ring-ditches were assigned a medieval date based on finds retrieved during the evaluation.

The function of these ring-ditches, along with other lengths of curvilinear ditches, is still not fully known. It is more than probable that they are stack stands and the associated pits/postholes may represent a means of securing the haystack. This is despite the environmental evidence from the evaluation which suggested that the ditches were continually waterlogged (Fryer 2004). Their function as wildfowl pens, though not ruled out, appears unlikely given that no bird bones were recovered during the investigations.

Other than the ring-ditch referred to above, post-medieval remains include two ditches, a pit and dumped deposits associated with either the construction or maintenance of Vernatt's Drain.

The parallel post-medieval ditches relate to a wider system which is apparent on maps pre-dating the suburban expansion of Spalding. Their origins are possibly earlier as they extend between the Old Fendyke and the New Fendyke or *Starfendyke* and *offoldfal* (units of land measurement) are first mentioned in the 13<sup>th</sup> century as located within this area (Hallam 1965, 53). However, the examples identified here are

unlikely to be this early as they are later than the late 14<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> century ring-ditches.

The post-medieval pit is isolated and contained post-medieval brick fragments as well as burnt clay and charcoal, suggests it is a refuse pit.

Along the northern edge of the site, there was a sequence of dumped deposits which broadly lay alongside the Vernatt's Drain. It is probable that they relate to its construction in the 17<sup>th</sup> century or to a later period of cleansing.

Finds retrieved from the site include fragments of pottery of Roman date. These were very abraded and probably entered the site as a manuring scatter. Medieval and later pottery was also retrieved, the former as residual material. Brick, clay pipe, a fragment of architectural stonework and a small assemblage of faunal remains, mainly cattle, were also collected.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological investigation, comprising strip, map and sample recording was undertaken on land adjacent to Westerly Way, Wygate Park, Spalding, as the site lay close to known remains of Romano-British date and in an area where previous evaluation had identified features of interest.

However, no Romano-British remains were encountered during the investigation. Instead, a series of ring-ditches and curvilinear ditches appear to define a succession of stack stands, of which two were dated to the late medieval period. Perhaps associated with these were a number of pits/postholes, possibly used to secure the haystack. A number of other ditches indicate formal boundaries and an isolated pit represents refuse disposal. On

the northern edge of the stripped area were deposits relating to the construction or maintenance of Vernatt's Drain which dates to the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

Finds retrieved from the investigation include pottery of Roman, medieval and post-medieval date, post-medieval brick and clay pipe and a fragment of worked stone. Faunal remains were also encountered.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr S Liquorish of Broadgate Homes 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 allowed access to the library and parish files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor  
 Site Staff: Alex Beeby, Denise Buckley, Bob Garland, Bryn Leadbetter, Vicky Mellor, Jonathon Smith, Fiona Walker  
 Surveying: Steve Malone, Dale Trimble  
 Finds Processing: Denise Buckley  
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner  
 Post-excavation Analyst: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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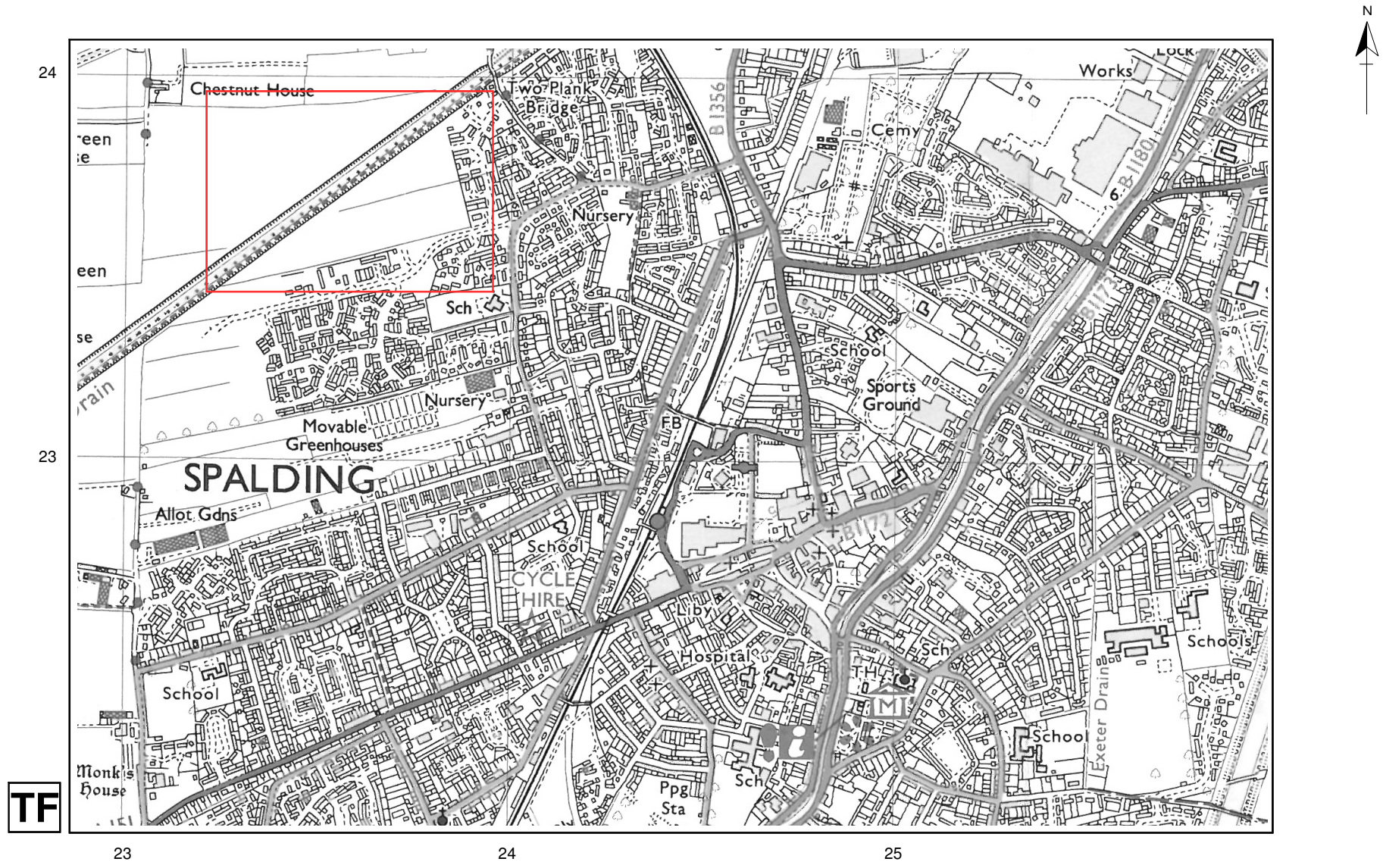
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- LAO      Lincolnshire Archive Office
- OS      Ordnance Survey
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## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

- APS      Archaeological Project Services
- BGS      British Geological Survey



Figure 1 - General location plan



**TF**



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Area detailed in Figure 3


 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: Westerly Way, Spalding SPWW11		
Scale 1:15000	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 84/12

Figure 2 - Site location plan

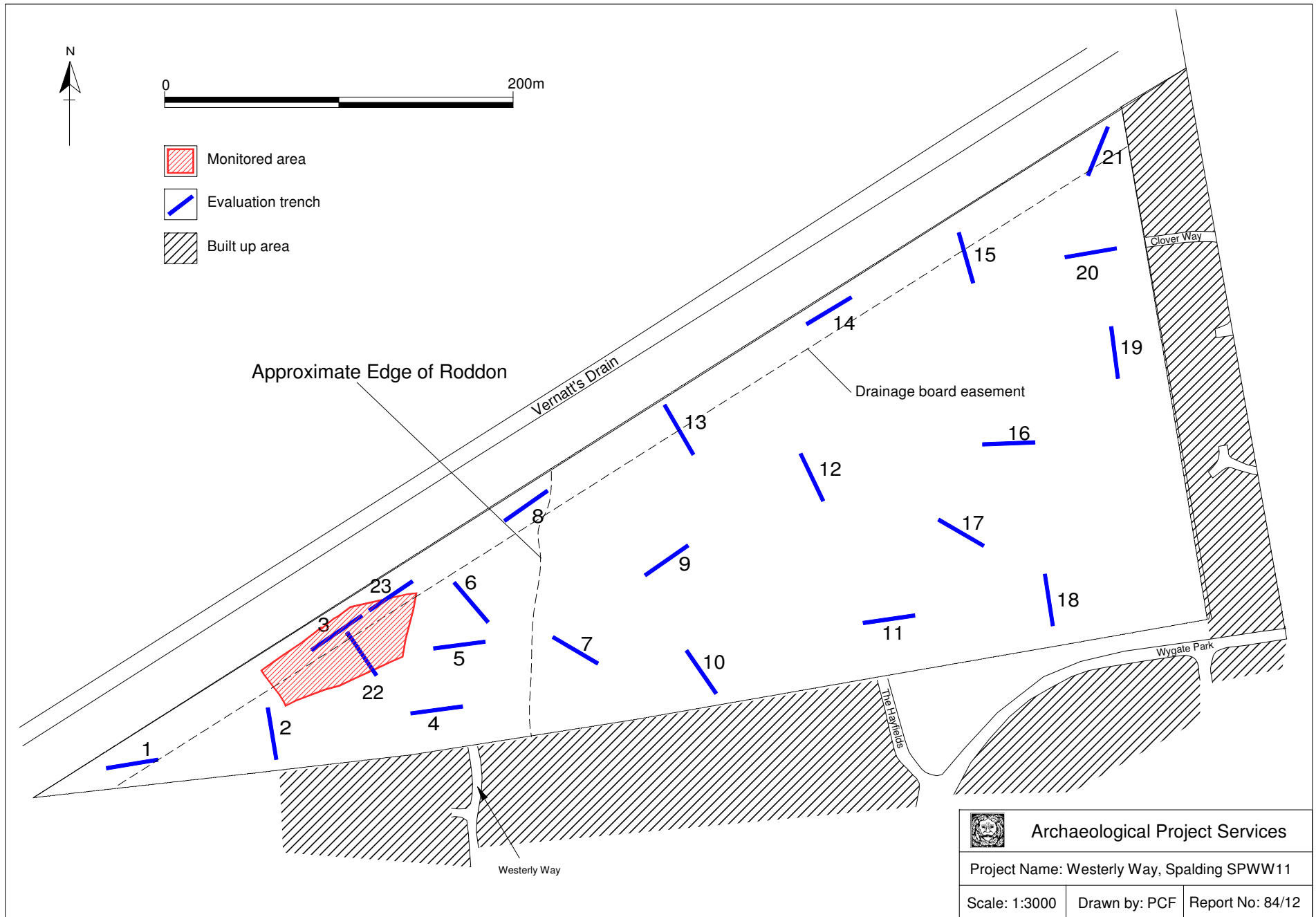
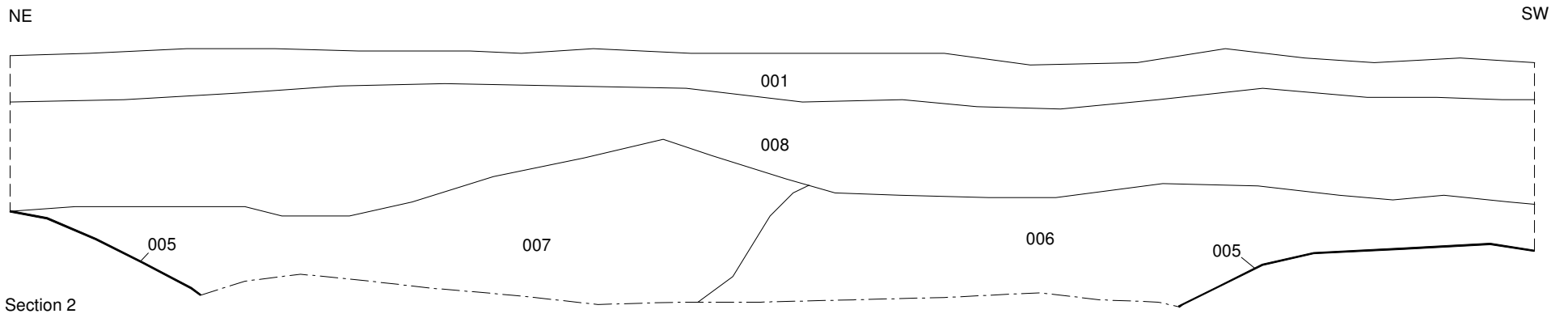
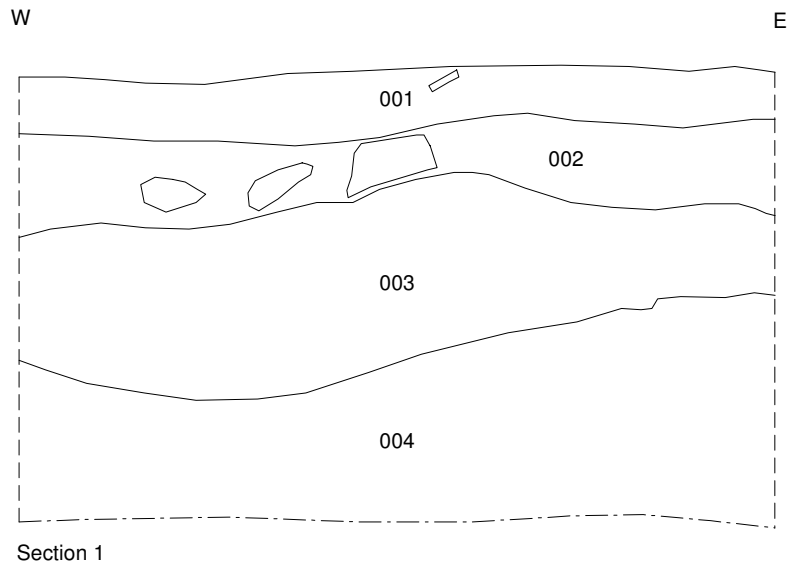


Figure 3 - Location of stripped area in relation to previous evaluation








 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: Westerly Way, Spalding SPWW11		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 84/12

Figure 5 - Sections 1 and 2

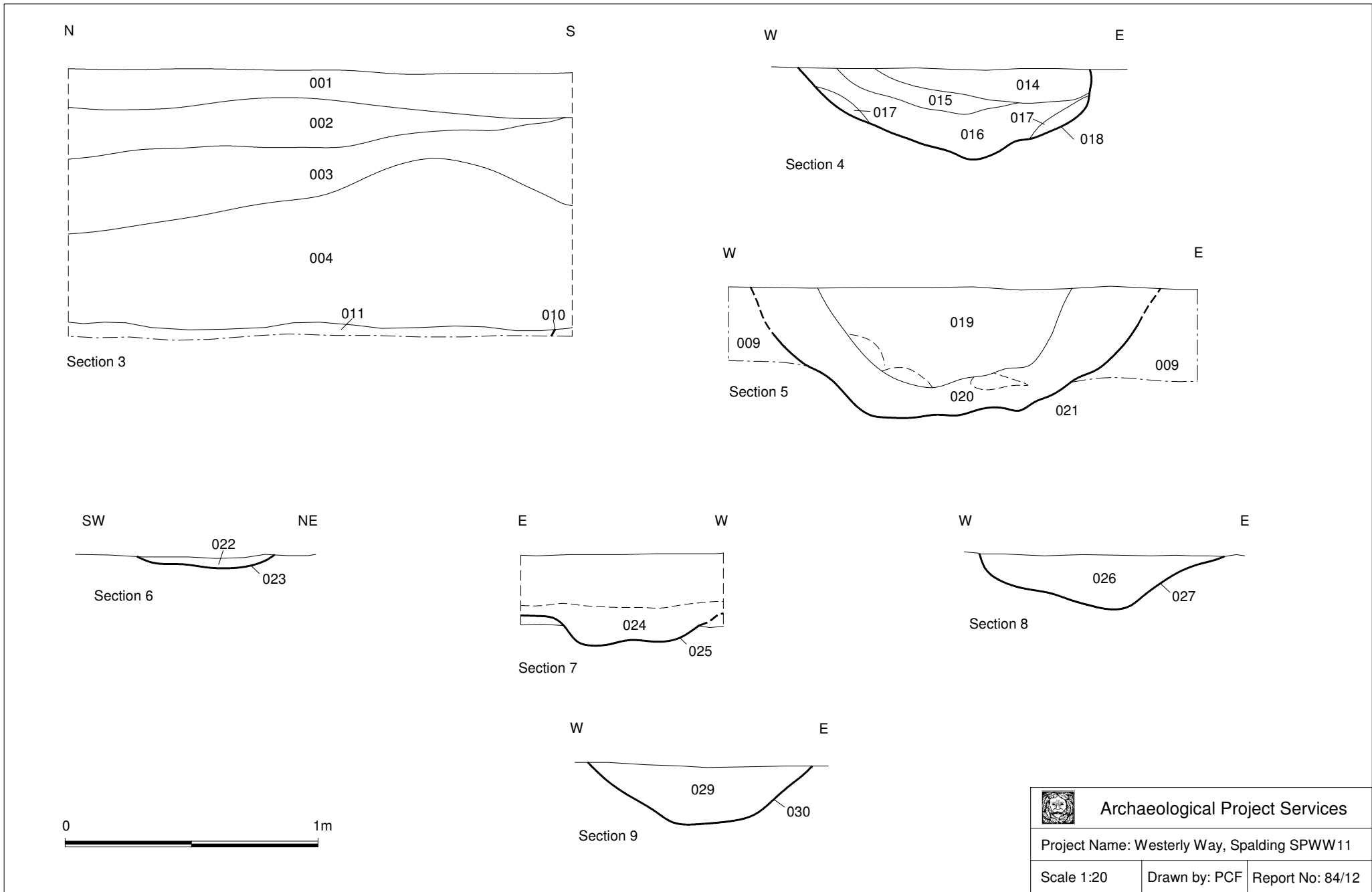


Figure 6 - Sections 3 to 9

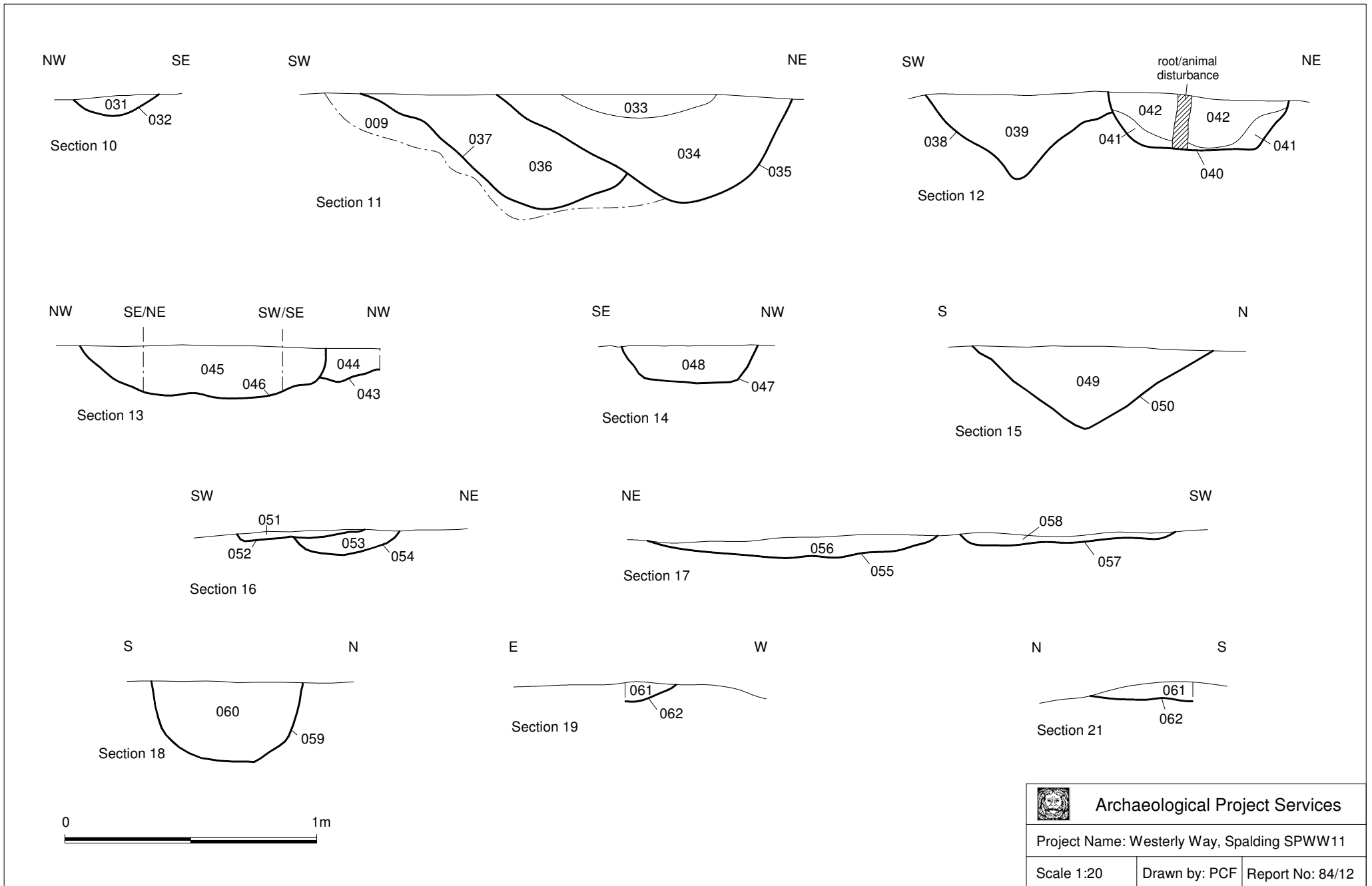


Figure 7 - Sections 10 to 19 and 21



Plate 1 – General view of the site following initial stripping, looking southwest



Plate 2 – Ring-ditch (040) following further stripping, looking south



Plate 3 – Undated ditch (023), looking west



Plate 4 – Section 16 showing undated features (052) and (054), looking north

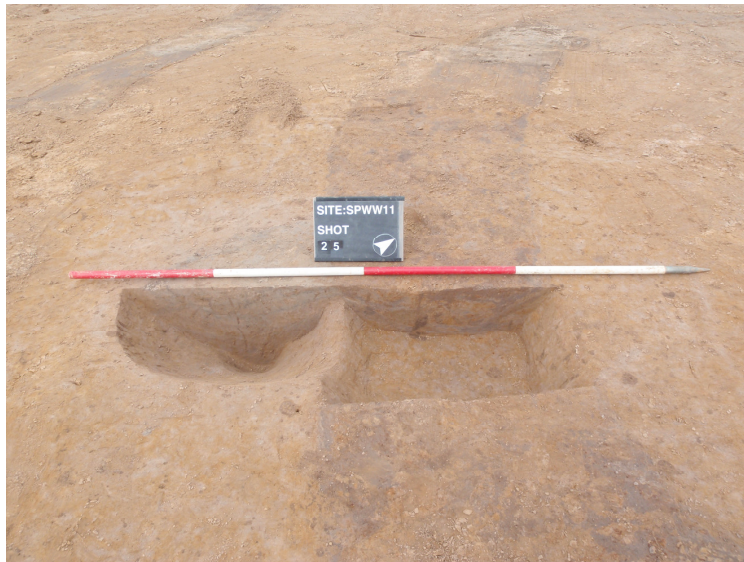


Plate 5 – Section 12 showing undated pit (038) and ring-ditch (040), looking northwest

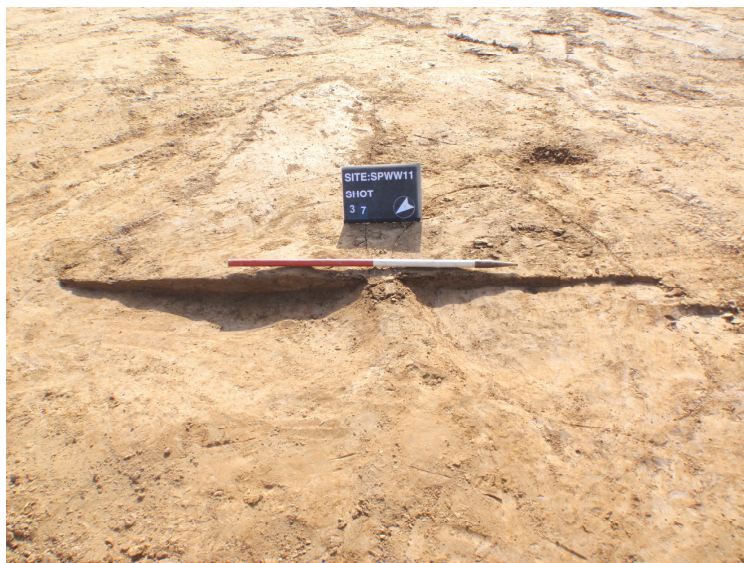


Plate 6 – Undated pits (055) and (057), looking southeast



Plate 7 – Section 11 showing ditch (038) and recut (035), looking north



Plate 8 – Medieval ring-ditch (021), looking north



Plate 9 – Section 10 showing ring-ditch (032), looking southeast

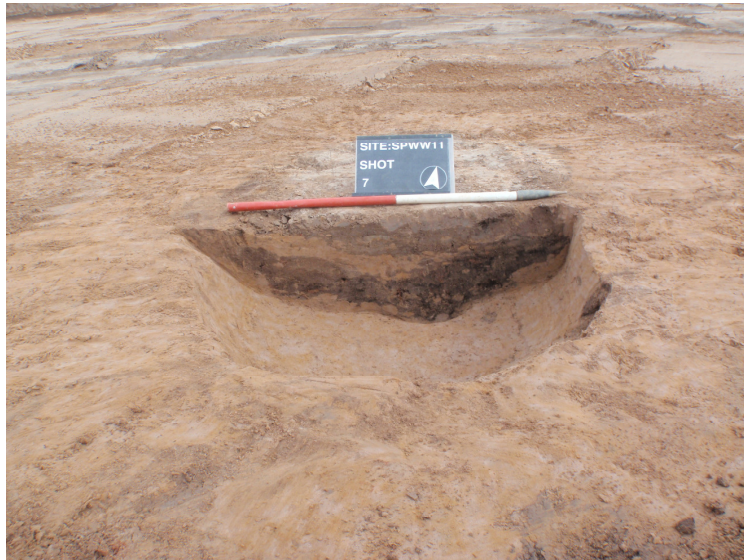


Plate 10 – Post-medieval pit (018), looking north



Plate 11 – Post-medieval ditch (005), looking east



## **Appendix 1**

### **SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION (STRIP, MAP & SAMPLE) ON LAND OFF WESTERLY WAY, HAYFIELDS, SPALDING, LINCOLNSHIRE**

#### **1 SUMMARY**

- 1.1 *A programme of mitigation and archaeological investigation is required prior to and during development at Westerly Way, The Hayfield, Wygate Park, alongside Vernatt's Drain, Spalding, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *Previous investigations at the site identified remains of medieval and later date. Toward the western end of the area were curvilinear ditches of probable medieval date, interpreted as agricultural or hunting features. A series of east-west boundary ditches of post-medieval date were also recorded. A concentration of medieval to early modern artefacts were identified close to the southern edge of the site and toward its southeastern corner.*
- 1.3 *Potential impact to any archaeological remains will be addressed by a programme of investigation*
- 1.4 *Archaeological investigations will involve a programme of strip and plan recording of any remains revealed during machining in the specified area, and monitoring of development groundwork in adjacent areas. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.5 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

#### **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological mitigation and investigations during development at Westerly Way, The Hayfields, off Wygate Park, alongside Vernatt's Drain, Spalding, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
  - 2.2.1 Overview.
  - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
  - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
  - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

#### **3 SITE LOCATION**

- 3.1 Spalding is situated 23km southwest of Boston in the South Holland district of Lincolnshire. A triangular area about 10ha in extent, the development site is c. 1.5km northwest of Spalding town centre, as defined by the Market Place, and is located just to the northwest of Woolram Wygate and on the south side of Vernatt's Drain. The site is off Westerly Way, part of The Hayfields, Wygate Park, at TF 2360 2375. Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team has specified that the area of known archaeological remains toward the western end of the development site should be investigated further.

#### **4 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 A Planning Application (outline approval H16.0650.01; reserved matters approval H16.0430.05) was submitted to South Holland District Council for residential development of land at Hayfields, Wygate Park, south of Vernatt's Drain, Spalding, Lincolnshire. Permission

has been granted, subject to conditions including the undertaking of a programme of archaeological works in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, submitted to and approved by the Planning Authority. The present document constitutes a written scheme for the investigation.

## 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site is on flat, level ground at *c.* 3m OD. Soils at the site are Wisbech Association calcareous alluvial gleys developed on young marine alluvium or estuarine deposits that overlie Oxford Clay (Robson 1990).

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Previous investigations at the site have revealed evidence of archaeological remains in the area. Desk-based research indicated the area to have been used for agricultural purposes since the medieval period (Archaeological Project Services [APS] 2001). Subsequent geophysical survey recorded probable ditches across the area and fieldwalking identified a slight concentration of medieval and later artefacts near the southeastern corner of the site, this cluster thought to indicate that occupation lay to the south of this area (APS 2002). Evaluation of the site by trial trenching revealed, toward the northwestern end of the site, a discrete group of curvilinear ditches, interpreted as agricultural or hunting features of medieval date. The trenching also confirmed the presence of former ditches across the area and established they were post-medieval in date (APS 2004). Other than these boundary/drainage ditches no features were revealed to account for the medieval and later artefact scatters identified during the previous fieldwalking.

## 7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the mitigation will be to preserve by record the significant archaeological remains at the site.
- 7.2 The aims of the investigation will be:
- 7.2.1 To record and interpret the deposits and any archaeological features exposed during the investigation and development groundworks in the specified area and areas adjacent.
- 7.3 The objectives of the investigation will be to:
- 7.3.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.3.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.3.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features;
- 7.3.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

## 8 SITE OPERATIONS

### 8.1 General considerations

- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MifA). Archaeological Project Services is IfA registered organisation no. 21.
- 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

## 8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.2 Mitigation of potential impact to archaeological deposits will be by a programme of strip and map recording in the specified area, and monitoring of deep service trenches in adjacent parts, with sample excavation of significant features. Following consultation with the Planning Archaeologist of Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, an area in the location of known archaeological remains close to the northern boundary and toward the western end of the site has been defined to be stripped of overburden. Should significant archaeological remains be restricted in extent, then the stripping will terminate once the limit of the remains is established.
- 8.2.2 The investigations will be undertaken prior to the groundwork phase of development in the defined area, and includes the archaeological supervision of stripping of the specified area of the site. The stripping will be undertaken in two stages, each c. 300mm deep. It is expected that only linear field or plot boundaries of post-medieval date will be revealed by the upper strip; these linear features will be mapped by survey-grade dGPS but not investigated otherwise. However, any other, unexpected, features revealed at this level will be subject to sample excavation to determine their date and nature. Features revealed by the lower level strip will be planned by dGPS and sampled by excavation to determine their date and nature.
- 8.2.3 Stripped areas will be observed to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. Sections will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Features recorded in plan will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 or by dGPS. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets. Samples will be taken from appropriate deposits.
- 8.2.4 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.5 Throughout the investigation a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- 8.2.5.1 the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the examined areas.
  - 8.2.5.2 groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.6 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Should removal be required the appropriate Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained before the exhumation of the remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.

## 9 **POST-EXCAVATION**

### 9.1 Stage 1

- 9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the investigation will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 9.1.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

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

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

9.3 Stage 3

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

9.3.2 This will consist of:

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

9.3.2.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the investigation.

9.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.

9.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the investigation.

9.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the investigation.

9.3.2.6 A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the investigation findings.

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

9.3.2.8 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.

9.3.2.9 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.

9.3.2.10 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

9.3.2.11 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to: the client and to Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record.

11 **ARCHIVE**

11.1 The documentation and records generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to The Collection: Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long-term storage and curation. Site code: SPWW11; Accession No: 2011.375; Deposition date: October 2012.

12 **PUBLICATION**

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

12.2 Notes on the investigation will be submitted to the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*.

12.2 If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* for findings of medieval

or later date.

### 13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team. They will be given 10 days' written notice of the commencement of the project to enable them to make monitoring arrangements.

### 14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

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

14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator (*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* 2010, Section 18.3).

14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.

14.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

### 15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

15.1 The strip, map and sample investigation will precede the programme of construction. The duration of the site works is difficult to determine as it is to a large extent reliant on the speed of stripping and spoil removal, and also depending on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered. However, the fieldwork programme is estimated at 8 days. The archaeological monitoring and recording will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work. Post-excavation work is dependent on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered, but is estimated at 2-3 weeks.

15.2 An archaeological supervisor and assistants with experience of investigations of this type will undertake the work.

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

### 16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in 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 – D Trimble, APS/ Roman – A Beeby, APS/B Precious, Independent Specialist Post-Roman -A Irving, APS
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist/G Taylor, APS

Animal Bones	P Cope-Faulkner, APS
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Kendall, University of Durham

## 17 **INSURANCES**

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

## 18 **COPYRIGHT**

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

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

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

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

## 19 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

APS, 2001 *Desk-based Assessment of land off The Hayfields, Wygate Park, Spalding, Lincolnshire (SWP01)*

APS, 2002 *Geophysical and Fieldwalking Survey on land at Wygate Park, Spalding, Lincolnshire (SWP01)*

APS, 2004 *Archaeological Evaluation on land at Wygate Park, Spalding, Lincolnshire (SWP03)*

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

## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Friable mid greyish brown silt, 0.18m thick	Topsoil
002	Friable to plastic mid bluish grey clay and mid greyish brown silt, 0.23m thick	Dumped deposit
003	Friable mid brownish grey silt, 0.48m thick	Dumped deposit
004	Friable mid orange brown silt, 0.63m thick	Dumped deposit
005	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 81.2m long by 4.1m wide by >0.25m deep, gradual sides, not fully excavated	Ditch
006	Friable dark greyish brown silt	Fill of (005)
007	Friable mid greyish brown silt	Fill of (005)
008	Friable mid grey silt, 0.3m thick	?subsoil
009	Loose light yellowish brown silt	Natural deposit
010	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 41.8m long by 2.77m wide, not excavated	Ditch
011	Friable dark greyish brown silt with moderate charcoal	Fill of (010)
012	Linear feature, aligned north-south, 2m wide, not excavated – <i>later recorded as (027) and (035)</i>	Ditch
013	Soft light grey silt	Fill of (012)
014	Soft and friable mid greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of (018)
015	Soft and friable light yellowish brown sandy silt	Fill of (018)
016	Soft and friable mottled black and dark brown clayey silt with frequent burnt clay and charcoal	Fill of (018)
017	Soft and friable light brown sandy silt	Fill of (018)
018	Oval feature, 2.08m long by 1.12m wide by 0.35m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Pit
019	Soft mixed light greyish brown and mid yellowish brown silt	Fill of (021)
020	Soft light greyish brown silt	Fill of (021)
021	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, 1.6m wide by 0.5m deep, steep sides with slight step on west, uneven base	Ditch
022	Soft dark greyish brown silt	Fill of (023)
023	Linear feature, aligned east-west, terminating in area, >4.3m long by 0.52m wide by 50mm deep, gradual sides and rounded base	Ditch
024	Soft light greyish brown silt	Fill of (025)
025	Linear feature, aligned north-south, >3.5m long by 0.5m wide by 40mm deep, gradual sides and rounded base	Ditch
026	Soft light greyish brown silt	Fill of (027)
027	Linear feature, aligned north-south, 5.6m long by 0.95m wide by 0.19m deep, sides are steeper to top becoming gradual, rounded base	Ditch
028	Unstratified finds retrieval	
029	Firm mottled mid grey and dark brownish grey sandy silt	Fill of (030)
030	Curvilinear feature, north-south aligned curving west at southern end, 0.88m wide by 0.18m deep, moderate sides and flat base	Ditch
031	Soft to firm light greyish brown sandy silt	Fill of (032)
032	Curvilinear feature, aligned northeast-southwest curving east at southern end, 0.33m wide by 80mm deep, gradual sides and rounded base – <i>same as (045)</i>	Ring-ditch
033	Firm mid brownish grey silt	Fill of (035)
034	Firm mid brownish grey silt	Fill of (035)

No.	Description	Interpretation
035	Linear feature, aligned north-south, 1.17m wide by 0.43m deep steep side to east, gradual to west, rounded base	Ditch
036	Firm light to mid greyish brown sandy silt	Fill of (037)
037	Linear feature, aligned north-south, >1.13m wide by 0.44m deep, moderate sides and rounded base	Ditch
038	Circular feature, 0.8m diameter by 0.33m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Pit
039	Soft mid brownish grey silt	Fill of (038)
040	Curvilinear feature, defining circular area 7.4m in diameter, 0.72m wide by 0.21m deep, steep sides and flat base	Ring-ditch
041	Soft mid greyish brown silt	Fill of (040)
042	Soft mottled light orange brown , mid bluish grey and dark grey silt	Fill of (040)
043	Curvilinear feature, aligned east-west curving northwards, 0.53m wide by 0.13m deep, gradual sides and rounded base	Ditch
044	Friable mid grey and greyish yellow sandy silt	Fill of (043)
045	Curvilinear feature, aligned east-west, curving north, 0.4m wide by 0.2m deep, steep sides and rounded base – <i>same as (032)</i>	Ring-ditch
046	Friable light grey with yellowish brown mottled sandy silt	Fill of (045)
047	Sub-square feature, 0.67m long by 0.55m wide by 0.15m deep, steep sides and flat base	Pit/posthole
048	Soft light grey silt	Fill of (047)
049	Friable mottled mid brown and light grey sandy silt	Fill of (050)
050	Curvilinear feature, 0.96m wide by 0.32m deep, V-shaped profile	Ring-ditch
051	Soft and friable dark brown sandy silt	Fill of (052)
052	Sub-circular feature, 0.52m diameter by 30mm deep, steep sides and flat base	Pit/posthole
053	Soft and friable light brownish grey sandy silt	Fill of (054)
054	Linear feature, aligned north-south, >15.9m long by 0.42m wide by 70mm deep, moderate sides and rounded base	Ditch
055	Irregular feature, 2.6m long by 1.2m wide by 80mm deep, gradual sides and flattish base	?pit
056	Friable to firm mixed mid orange brown, light grey and mid brown sandy silt	Fill of (055)
057	Oval feature, 1.4m long by 0.8m wide by 50mm deep, gradual sides and flattish base	?pit
058	Friable to firm mixed mid orange brown, light grey and mid brown sandy silt	Fill of (057)
059	Oval feature. 1.45m long by 0.6m wide by 0.3m deep, steep sides and flat base	Pit
060	Soft mid grey clayey silt	Fill of (059)
061	Friable to soft mid brown sandy silt	Fill of (062)
062	Linear feature, aligned north-south with eastern extension at southern end, defining a rectangular enclosure 8.5m by 8.2m in extent, 0.46m wide by 70mm deep, moderate sides and rounded base	Enclosure ditch



## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS

#### ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby

##### Introduction

The material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by Darling (2004) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. A total of two sherds from a single vessel, weighing three grams was recovered from the site.

##### Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel and then 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

##### Condition

The pottery is fragmentary and abraded.

##### Results

Table 1, Roman Pottery Archive

Context	Cname	Form	Vessels	Alter	Comments	Sherds	Weight (g)
042	OX	UNDIAGNOSTIC	1	V ABRADED	BSS; JOINING FLAKES	2	3
042	ZDATE				ROMAN		

##### Provenance

The material was recovered from curvilinear feature (040).

##### Range

There are two small pieces from a single vessel in a relatively fine miscellaneous oxidised ware fabric (OX). This probably dates to the later 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries but it is not possible to give a definite date. The recovery of other material of early modern date from this feature (see Taylor, this report) suggests that these sherds are redeposited.

##### Potential

There is no potential for further work, the pottery should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage.

##### Summary

Two sherds from a single vessel of Roman date were recovered during archaeological investigations at Spalding Westerly Way. These pieces are most likely redeposited.

#### 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 four vessels, weighing 12 grams was recovered from the site.

##### Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. 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 2 below. The pottery ranges in date from the medieval to the early modern period.

**Condition**

All of the material is fragmentary, two sherds are also abraded.

**Results**

Table 2, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Context	Cname	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Part	Description	Date	NoS	NoV	Weight (g)
006	BOUA	B/C	Jug or Jar		BS	Very abraded; burnt; thin green glaze	M12th-14th	1	1	3
007	ENGS		Hollow		BS		19th-E20th	1	1	4
007	PEARL		Flat	Hand applied blue paint	Rim		19th	1	1	1
008	BOUA	B/C?	Jug or jar		BS	Very abraded; leached	M12th-14th	1	1	4
<b>Total</b>								<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>12</b>

**Provenance**

Pottery was recovered from Ditch (005) and layer (008).

**Range**

There are two pieces of medieval Bourne ware (BOUA) and two further fragments of domestic early modern pottery comprising English Stoneware (ENGS) and Pearlware (PEARL). The items dating to the early modern period came from upper fill (007) in ditch (005). The medieval material which was recovered from a lower fill of this feature (006) and a layer sealing the ditch (008) are very fragmentary and almost certainly redeposited.

**Potential**

There is no potential for further work. The material should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage.

**Summary**

Four sherds of pottery were recovered during the strip, map and sample investigation. All of these pieces, which include types of early modern date, were from, or associated with, ditch (005).

**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 three fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 550 grams was recovered from the site.

**Methodology**

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. 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 3 below

**Condition**

There are two large fragments of brick, one of which is abraded and the second which is partially vitrified, this may have happened during manufacture, or the item may have been used or reused within an oven or similar structure. A third small piece is also heavily worn.

**Results**

Table 3, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Context	Cname	Fabric	Description	Date	NoF	Weight (g)
014	BRK	Oxidised; calcareous; partially vitrified	Struck upper; slop moulded; straw impressions; leached; abraded	15th- 19th	1	366

Context	Cname	Fabric	Description	Date	NoF	Weight (g)
014	BRK	Oxidised; calcareous	Poorly formed; handmade - slop moulded?; veg impressions on side; sunken margins; fenland type; knife trimmed header	15th-19th	1	177
028	RTMISC	OX; Medium sandy	Abraded; surfaces; long thin hollow impression - burnt out straw?; could well be Roman	Roman or post Roman	1	7
<b>Total</b>					<b>3</b>	<b>550</b>

### Provenance

Two pieces were recovered from pit (018) whilst a third is unstratified.

### Range

There are two large fragments of brick, both of which came from pit (018). These are handmade 'Fenland' types in a fine calcareous oxidised fabric. These are difficult to date precisely but should probably be assigned to the post-medieval period.

### Potential

There is no potential for further work, the ceramic building material should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage.

### Summary

Two large fragments of ceramic building material were recovered from pit (018). These are likely to be post-medieval in date. A third piece is unstratified and largely undatable.

## FAUNAL REMAINS

*By Paul Cope-Faulkner*

### Introduction

A total of 31 (330g) fragments of animal bone were recovered from stratified contexts.

### Provenance

The bone was collected from the fills of ditches (007 and 022).

### Condition

The overall condition of the remains was moderate, averaging at grade 3 on the Lyman Criteria (1996).

### Results

*Table 4, Fragments Identified to Taxa*

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
007	large mammal	pelvis	-	2	68	Both join
022	cattle	radius	L	1	108	
	cattle	metacarpal	L	2	80	
	cattle	phalange	L	3	21	
	cattle	carpals	-	7	24	
	large mammal	ulna	-	1	8	
	large mammal	long bone	-	9	14	
	large mammal	unidentified	-	6	7	

### Summary

Cattle dominate the assemblage, although the bone collected from (022) represents most of the left forelimb and it is probable that the remainder of the skeleton remains buried. Previous evaluation at the site identified the presence of horse and cattle bone with no other species present.

Overall, the assemblage is too small and fragmented to provide any meaningful information on diet, animal husbandry and economy of the site. The bone should be retained as part of the site archive.

**MOLLUSC REMAINS***By Gary Taylor***Introduction**

One fragment of mollusc shell weighing 1g was recovered.

**Provenance**

The shell was retrieved from the fill of a ring-ditch.

**Condition**

The overall condition of the remains was good to moderate.

**Results***Table 5, Fragments Identified to Taxa*

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
042	cockle	shell	1	2	1	

**Summary**

A single mollusc shell was recovered. A marine species, it is probably food waste but could have been a natural inhabitant of the area when this location around Spalding was coastal marsh.

**CLAY PIPE***By Gary Taylor***Introduction**

Analysis of the clay pipes followed the guidance published by Davey (1981) and the material is detailed in the accompanying table.

**Condition**

The clay pipe is in good condition.

**Results***Table 6, Clay Pipes*

Context no.	Bore diameter /64"					NoF	W(g)	Comments	Date
	8	7	6	5	4				
042					2	2(link)	2	Stem only, 2 linking pieces	19 <sup>th</sup> century

**Provenance**

The clay pipe was recovered from the fill of a ring-ditch. It is probably a local Spalding product.

**Range**

A single piece of 19<sup>th</sup> century stem, broken in two pieces, was recovered.

**Potential**

Other than providing dating evidence the clay pipe is of very limited potential.

**STONE***By Paul Cope-Faulkner*

A single fragment of stone was retrieved from the fill of a ditch (049). The stone is a possible architectural piece, perhaps a fragment of string course or parapet. It is made from a coarse fossiliferous limestone, slightly coarser than the Barnack Rag, but of the same Lincolnshire Limestone sequence. Many of the fossils have eroded out which may indicate that the stone was exposed for a period of time.

The stone has a flat upper surface with a flat side with a chamfer, leading to a slight hollow chamfer beneath. It is largely undiagnostic and could date from the later medieval to post-medieval periods. As no buildings of this date are known in the immediate vicinity, it is probable that the stone was transported to the site from elsewhere.

**SPOT DATING**

The dating in Table 7 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 7, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
006	M12th-14th	Based on a single sherd
007	19th-E20th	
008	M12th-14th	Based on a single sherd
014	15th-19th	Based on CBM
028	Roman or Post Roman	Unstratified
042	19 <sup>th</sup> century	Based on clay pipe
049	Medieval-post-medieval	

**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
W (g)	Weight (grams)

**REFERENCES**

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## Appendix 4

### GLOSSARY

<b>Alluvium</b>	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.
<b>Briquetage</b>	A term given to fragments of ceramic equipment and hearth/oven remains from the processing of salt.
<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 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).
<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>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>Dyings</b>	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.
<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>Geophysical Survey</b>	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.
<b>Grange</b>	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.
<b>Iron Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<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>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Saltern</b>	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.

**Sokeman**

A tenant holding land by service of determinate quality.

## Appendix 5

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

62	Context records
3	Photographic record sheets
18	Sheets of scale drawings
10	Daily Record Sheets
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:

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

Accession Number: LCNCC:2011.375

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SPWW 11

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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