
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
OF LAND AT ROMAN BANK,
SPALDING,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SPRB07)**

Work Undertaken For
Fieldview Homes

January 2008

Report Compiled by
Thomas Bradley-Lovekin MA PIFA

Planning Application No: H16/0411/05
National Grid Reference: TF 2576 2384
OASIS Record No: archaeol1- 36686

A.P.S. Report No. **160/07**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



Quality Control

Land at Roman Bank, Spalding, Lincolnshire (SPRB 07)

Project Coordinator	Gary Taylor
Site Supervisor	Thomas Bradley-Lovekin
Site Assistant	Robert Garland
Finds Supervisor	Denise Buckley
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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land to the north of Roman Bank, Spalding, Lincolnshire, in order to determine the archaeological implications of proposed development at the site.

The area is archaeologically sensitive. Previous investigations on adjacent land identified extensive medieval remains, with evidence of industrial activity. Iron Age/Romano-British settlement evidence and medieval artefact scatters have also been found nearby.

In the event only remains of undated, post-medieval and recent date were encountered. Investigations within Trench 2 revealed extensive late post-medieval deposits of alluvial silt, extending at least 2.03m below the present ground surface, suggesting that inundations continued at least into the 18th century. It is likely that these flood events infilled a former creek, as the flood deposits appeared localised to the southwest part of the site and were absent from Trench 1.

Features recorded during the evaluation included, an undated pit containing a dog burial, a shallow linear of 16th to 18th century date as well as undated and recent tree throws.

Fragments of pottery of 18th and 19th century date and characteristic of domestic use, coupled with brick and ceramic building material of 16th to 18th century date were recovered during the evaluation. Undated faunal remains and fragments of clay pipe, building materials, industrial, iron and glass of mid 18th to 20th century date, were also recovered.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as *“a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate”* (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Fieldview Homes to undertake a programme of archaeological investigation in advance of proposed development on land to the north of Roman Bank, Spalding, Lincolnshire, as detailed in Planning Application H16/0411/05. The evaluation was undertaken between the 12th and 14th December 2007 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Historic Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

2.3 Topography and Geology

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

The site occupies a plot of land to the northwest of Roman Bank, sandwiched, between the road and the canalised River Welland immediately to the west. The proposed development is centred on

National Grid Reference TF 2576 2384 (Fig. 2), and lies at a height of *c.* 4m OD on ground which declines to the southeast away from the River Welland.

Soils at the site are mapped as being Wallasea 2 Association pelo-alluvial gleys, with Wisbech Association calcareous alluvial gleys in the western part of the area. Both these soils overlie marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Located in the Spalding suburb of Fulney, the site is archaeologically sensitive. Previous investigations on adjacent land revealed extensive industrial remains of medieval date (Louise Jennings *Pers. Comm.*). Palaeo-environmental remains also survived on the site. Slightly farther away dense scatters of Late Saxon and medieval artefacts have been recorded and Iron Age/Romano-British settlement identified.

The site lies on the western side of 'Roman Bank' a modern road following the line of a medieval flood bank which had been established at the southern tip of the Welland estuary by 1300 (BGS 1992)

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 Built Environment Officer to formulate a policy for the management of any archaeological resources present on the site.

4. METHODS

Two trial trenches, a single 10 x 1.6m trench (Trench 1) and a T shaped trench measuring 14 x 1.6m and 6 x 1.6m (Trench 2) were excavated across the proposed development area (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 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 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, supplemented by artefact dating.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis four phases of deposition were identified;

- Phase 1:** Natural deposits
- Phase 2:** Undated deposits

Phase 3:	Post-medieval deposits	secondary re-deposition and cannot be
Phase 4:	Recent deposits	used to date these deposits (Appendix 3).

The results of the archaeological evaluation are discussed in trench order. Archaeological contexts are described below and are catalogued on Appendix 2. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

Trench 1

Phase 1: Natural deposits

A single deposit of soft yellowish brown sandy silt (101) extended across the base of the trench. Clearly alluvial in nature, (101), is typical of numerous deposits which have gradually infilled the Fen Basin.

Phase 2: Undated deposits

A single sub-ovoid pit ([102]) measuring 0.35m in diameter and 0.14m deep, cut (101) towards the southeast end of the trench (Fig. 4, Fig. 6 Section 1, Plate 3). Although undated, fragments of animal bone all identified as dog were recovered from its fill (103) (Appendix 3).

Two tree throws [110] and [114] cut (101) at the northwest end of the trench (Fig. 4, Fig. 6 Section 5, Plate 4). Although undated [110] and [114] appeared similar to two further tree throws, [104] and [108] which are of recent date (see below).

Phase 3: Post-medieval deposits

No post-medieval deposits were identified in Trench 1

Phase 4: Recent deposits

Two tree throws, [104] and [108], and a third cut [112] which may represent either a plough mark or further root disturbance cut (101) (Fig. 4, Fig. 6 Section 5, Plate 4). Although fragments of late post-medieval, 18th to 19th century, pottery were recovered from the fills of these disturbances this material most probably represents

A small 0.18m diameter vertical sided post hole [106] cut (105), the fill of tree throw [104].

Sealing the deposits was a buried ploughsoil (116) which was in turn overlain by two recent industrial deposits; a dark greyish brown sandy silt (117), overlain by coarse dark reddish brown ferrous fragments (118), sealed by overburden (119) and (120), all relating to the site's late 20th century usage and the demolition of modern buildings prior to the current development.

Trench 2

Phase 1: Natural deposits

A single deposit of soft pale brown slightly silty sand (216) was evident in the northern corner of the trench. Clearly a natural alluvial deposit, (216) was the equivalent of (101) recorded in Trench 1.

Phase 2: Undated deposits

No undated deposits were identified within Trench 2.

Phase 3: Post-medieval deposits

During machining it became evident that alluvial deposits of comparatively recent post-medieval date extended to a considerable depth across the east-west length of the trench. A test-pit excavated at the western end of the trench revealed deposits of very dark grey silt (201) and medium grey silt (202), extending at least 2.03m below the present ground level (Fig. 5 and Fig. 8 Section 10, Plate 10). Pottery recovered from (201), the surface of which lay 1.48m below the ground, dates its deposition to the 18th century. Further mid to late 18th century material was recovered from the overlying silt (202) (Appendix 3).

Two similar post-medieval alluvial deposits (207) and (206) of 19th century

date were identified extending along the base of the trenches north-south arm (Fig. 5 and Fig. 6 Section 6, Plate 7). Although undated a further three sandy silt alluvial deposits (214, 213 and 212) identified at the western end of the trench, are likely to be part of the same sequence of post-medieval deposition (Fig. 5 and Fig. 7 Section 7).

A shallow linear [217], measuring at least 0.40m in width, cut (214) at the western end of the trench and can be dated to the 16th – 18th century on the basis of fragments of ceramic building material recovered from its fill (Appendix 3) (Fig. 5 and Fig. 7 Section 9, Plate 8).

Phase 4: Recent deposits

The underlying deposits were sealed by deposits of silt (205), silty sand (208), buried soil (203) and overburden (204, 209, 210 and 211).

6. DISCUSSION

The current course of the River Welland, located immediately northwest of the proposed development is canalised behind an embankment at this point. The site lies on the northwestern side of 'Roman Bank' a modern road which follows the line of a medieval flood bank established at the southern tip of the Welland estuary by 1300 (BGS 1992). Land to the west of this flood bank would have been at the mercy of the river and would have been subject to frequent flooding.

Investigations within Trench 2 revealed extensive late post-medieval deposits of alluvial silt, extending at least 2.03m below the present ground surface, which suggest that marine inundations continued at least into the 18th century. It is likely that these flood events infilled a former creek, as the flood deposits appeared localised to the southwest part of the site

and were absent from Trench 1. The final reclamation of land in the estuary did not occur until the 19th century (BGS 1992).

The shallow linear [217], of 16th to 18th century date, investigated in Trench 2 suggests some low intensity usage of the site. The tree throws and undated dog burial identified in Trench 1 suggest that the site may have been maintained open-ground, possibly an orchard or gardens alongside the river bank prior to the industrial usage of the site in the late 20th century.

7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Roman Bank, Spalding, Lincolnshire as the site lay within the vicinity of known archaeological remains dating to the Iron Age/ Romano-British and Late Saxon periods. Previous excavations on an adjacent site revealed extensive industrial remains of medieval date (Louise Jennings *Pers. Comm.*).

However, in the event only remains of undated, post-medieval and recent date were encountered. Post-medieval alluvial deposits present within Trench 2 suggest that marine inundations from the Welland estuary occurred into at least the 18th century.

Fragments of pottery of 18th and 19th century date and characteristic of domestic use, coupled with brick and ceramic building material of 16th to 18th century date were recovered during the evaluation. The undated burial of a dog and fragments of clay pipe, building materials, industrial residue, iron and glass of mid 18th to 20th century date, were also recovered.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

OS Ordnance Survey

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr Adrian Brotherton of Fieldview Homes and their agents, the Robert Doughty Consultancy, who commissioned both the fieldwork and this report. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Louise Jennings, the Historic Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council, kindly provided background information. Dave Start allowed access to the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
 Site Supervisor: Thomas Bradley-Lovekin
 Site Assistant: Robert Garland
 Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Thomas Bradley-Lovekin
 Illustration: Thomas Bradley-Lovekin
 Post-excavation Analyst: Thomas Bradley-Lovekin

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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

IFA, 1999 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation*

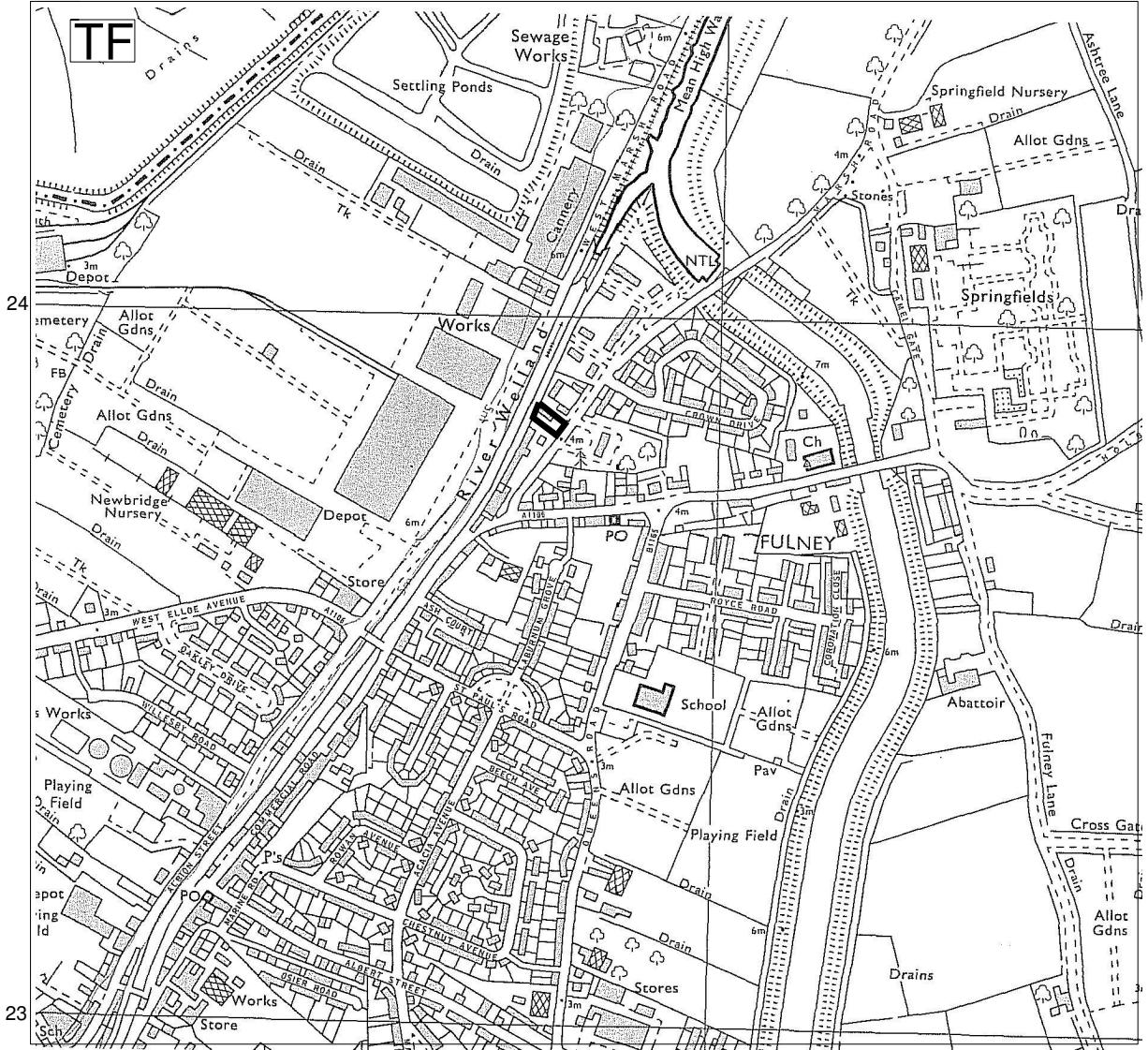
11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey



Figure 1: General Location Plan



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright. HTL LTD Licence No AL5041A0001

 Site Location




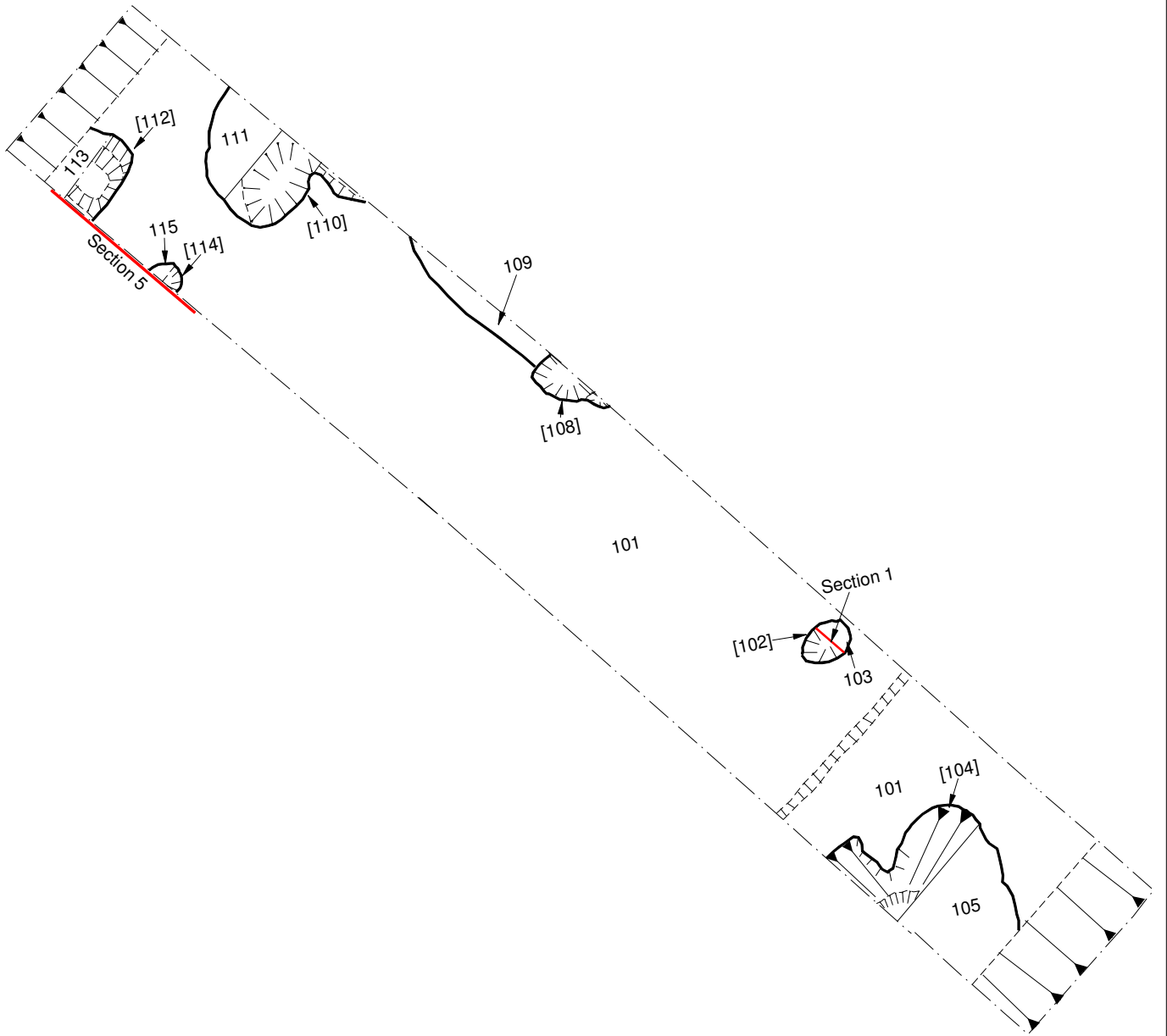
	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Spalding Roman Bank SPRB07		
Scale 1:10000	Drawn by:TBL	Report No: 160/07

Figure 2 Site Location Map



Figure 3 Trench Location Plan




	Archaeological Project Services
Project Name: Spalding Roman Bank SPRB 07	
Scale 1:50	Drawn by:TBL Report No:160/07

Figure 4 Trench 1 Plan

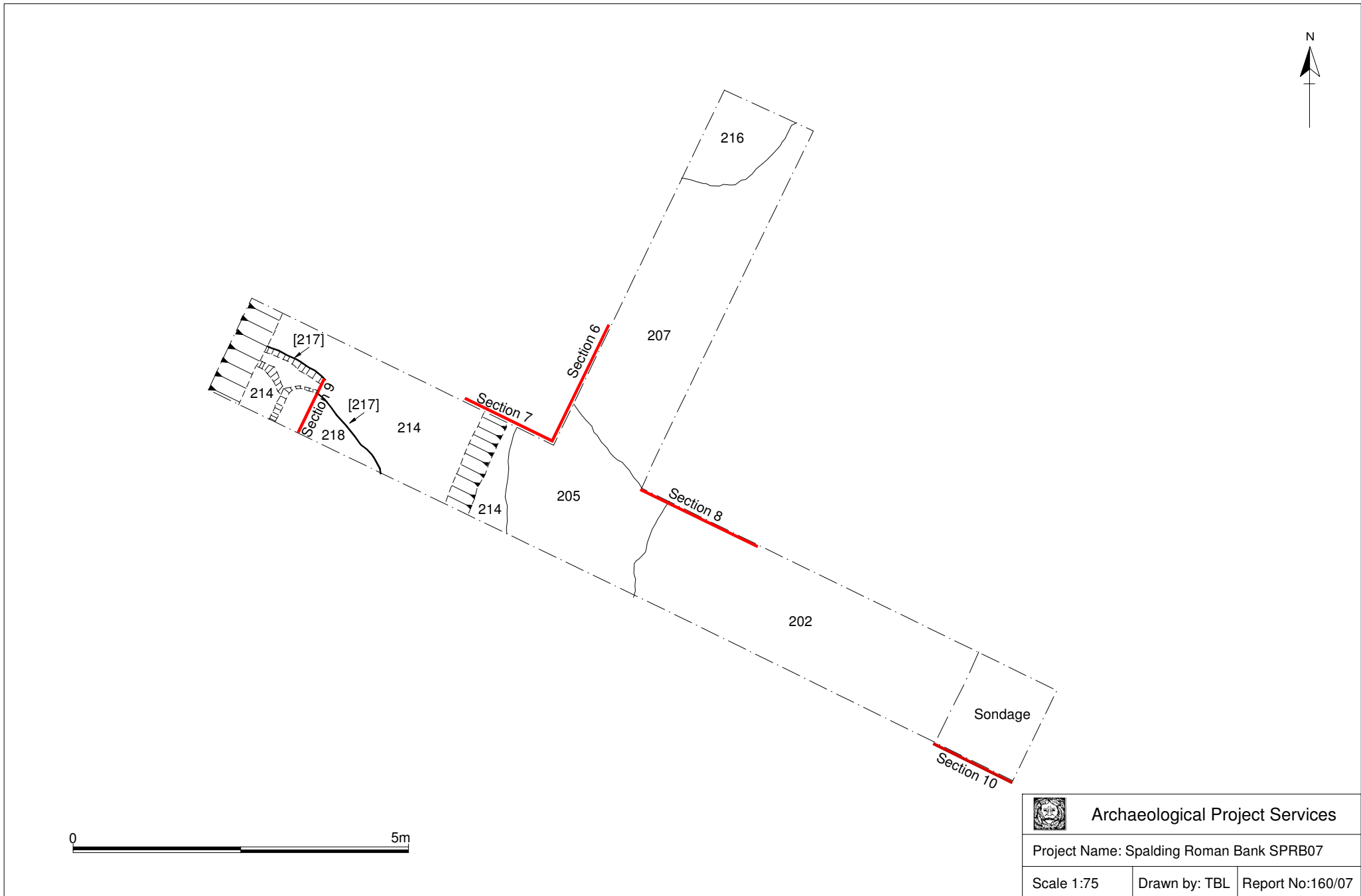
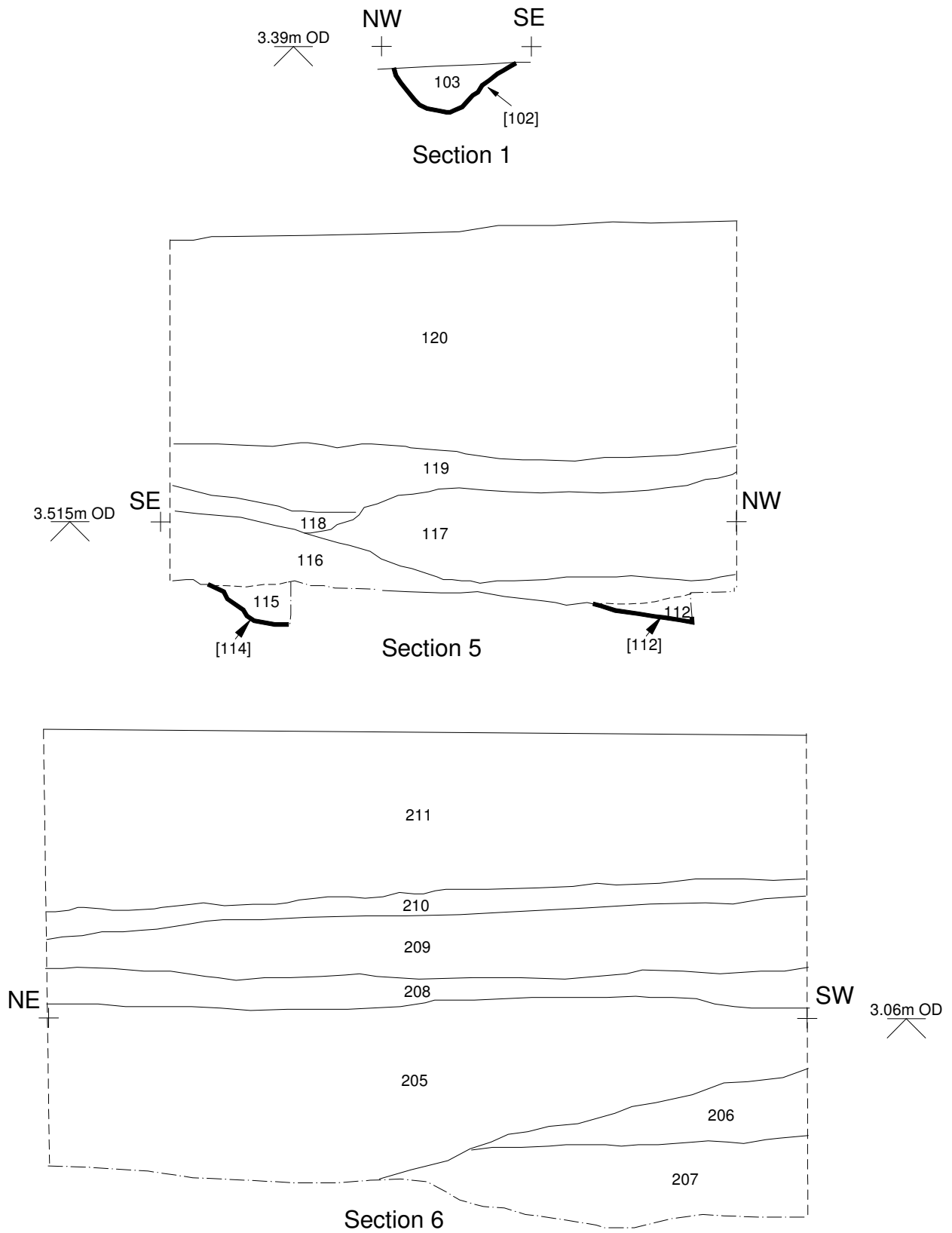


Figure 5 Trench 2 plan




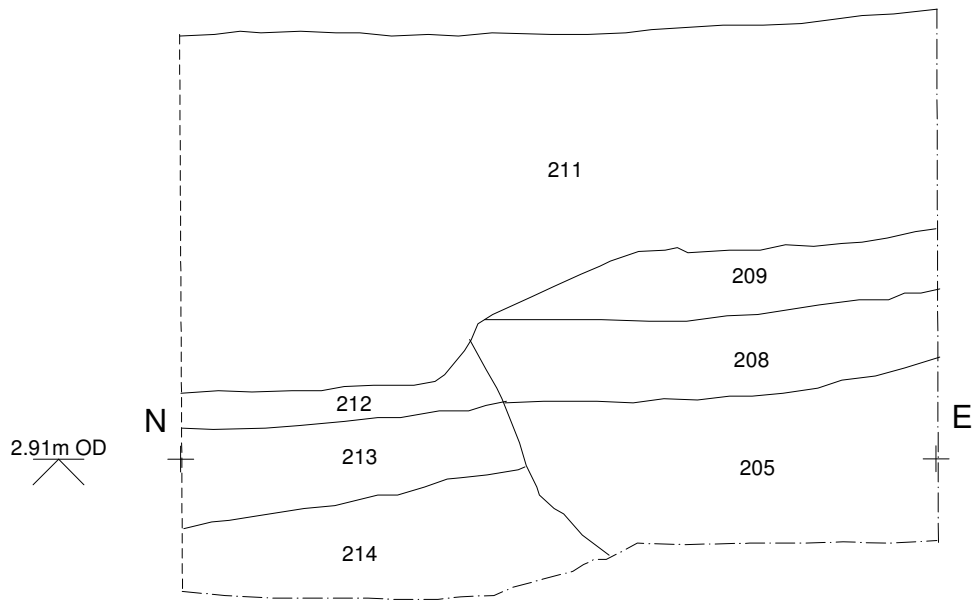
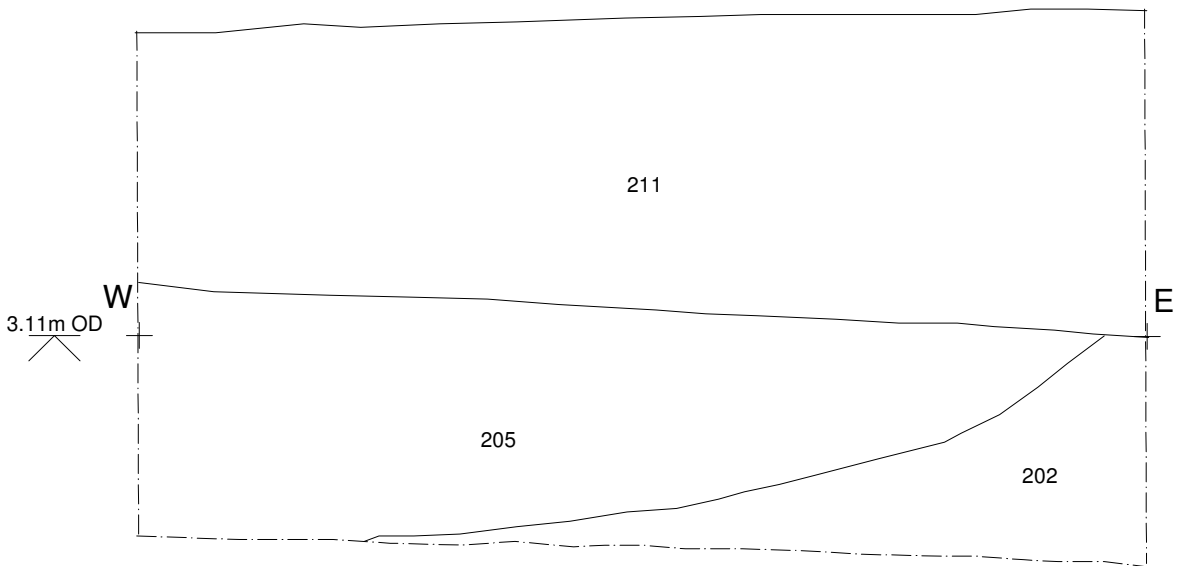
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Project Name: Spalding Roman Bank SPRB07		
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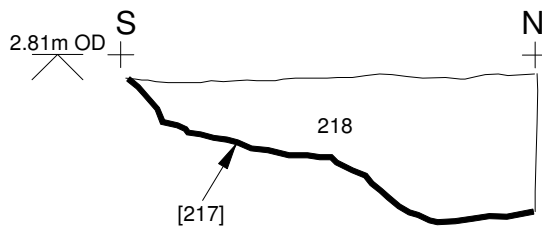
Figure 6 Sections 1, 5 and 6



Section 7



Section 8



Section 9



Archaeological Project Services

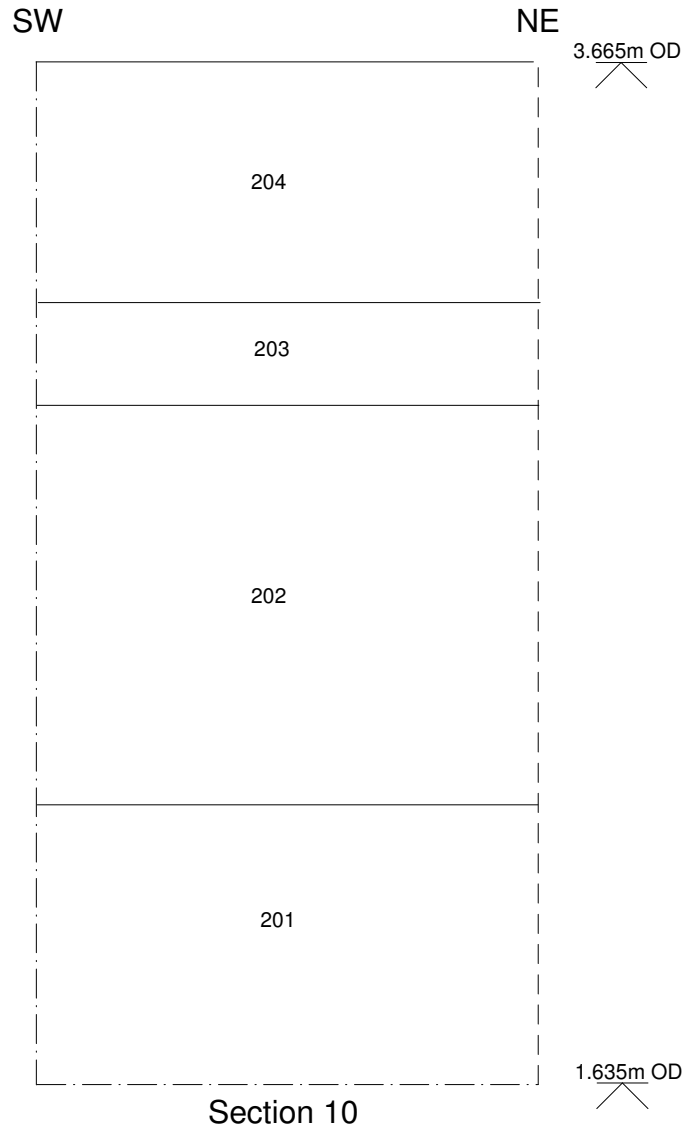
Project Name: Spalding Roman Bank SPRB07

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Report No: 160/07

Figure 7 Sections 7, 8 and 9




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Spalding Roman Bank SPRB07		
Scale 1:15	Drawn by:TBL	Report No: 160/07

Figure 8 Section 10 Sondage Trench 2



Plate 1 West facing view across site from Roman Bank frontage



Plate 2 West facing view Trench 1



Plate 3 Northeast facing view pit [102], Section 1



Plate 4 Southwest facing view Section 5 showing [112] and [114]



Plate 5 South facing view north south arm Trench 2



Plate 6 West facing view east west arm Trench 2



Plate 7 West facing view Section 6



Plate 8 East facing view section 9 showing [217], Section 9



Plate 9 South facing view Section 10

Appendix 1

LAND AT ROMAN BANK, SPALDING, LINCOLNSHIRE SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

PREPARED FOR FIELDVIEW HOMES &
ROBERT DOUGHTY CONSULTANCY

BY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES
Institute of Field Archaeologists'
Registered Archaeological Organisation No. 21

NOVEMBER 2007

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at Roman Bank, Spalding, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive. Previous investigations on adjacent land identified extensive medieval remains, with evidence of industrial activity. Iron Age-Roman settlement and medieval artefact scatters have also been found nearby.*
- 1.3 *A programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching is required at the site.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at Roman Bank, Spalding, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 The document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview
 - 2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting
 - 2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
 - 2.2.4 List of specialists
 - 2.2.5 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Spalding lies 23km southwest of Boston and 30km southeast of Sleaford in the administrative district of South Holland, Lincolnshire. The development site is located approximately 1km northeast of Spalding town centre on the northwest side of Roman Bank, at National Grid Reference TF 2576 2384.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Outline planning permission (H16/0411/05) has been granted subject to a condition for a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation approved by the Local Planning Authority. In the first instance the investigation will be a scheme of trial trenching. This document comprises the written scheme of investigation.

5 **SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 5.1 The site is at c. 4m OD on ground that declines gently to the southeast, away from the River Welland which is just beyond the western boundary of the site. Soils at the site are Wallasea 2 Association peilo-alluvial gleys, with Wisbech Association calcareous alluvial gleys in the western part of the area. Both these soils overlie marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984).

6 **ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW**

- 6.1 Located in the Fulney suburb of Spalding, the site is archaeologically sensitive. Previous investigations on adjacent land revealed extensive industrial remains of medieval date. Palaeoenvironmental remains also survived. Slightly further away, dense scatters of Late Saxon and medieval artefacts recorded and Iron Age-Roman settlement identified.

7 **AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.
- 7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:
- 7.2.1 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.
 - 7.2.2 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.
 - 7.2.3 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.
 - 7.2.4 Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.
 - 7.2.5 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.
 - 7.2.6 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
 - 7.2.7 Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

8 **LIAISON WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR**

- 8.1 Close contact will be maintained with the archaeological curator throughout the investigation to ensure that the scheme of works fulfils their requirements.

9 **TRIAL TRENCHING**

9.1 Reasoning for this technique

- 9.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.
- 9.1.2 The trial trenching will consist of two trenches, 10m and 20m long.

9.2 General Considerations

- 9.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.
- 9.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).
- 9.2.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by

- the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.
- 9.2.4 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. Not all archaeological features exposed will necessarily be excavated. However, the investigation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.
- 9.2.5 Open trenches will be marked by orange mesh fencing attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.
- 9.3 Methodology
- 9.3.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.
- 9.3.2 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*ie* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.
- 9.3.3 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.
- 9.3.4 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.
- 9.3.5 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- 9.3.5.1 the site before the commencement of field operations.
- 9.3.5.2 the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
- 9.3.5.3 individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
- 9.3.5.4 groups of features where their relationship is important.
- 9.3.5.5 the site on completion of fieldwork
- 9.3.6 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If removal of the remains is necessary the appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.
- 9.3.7 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.
- 9.3.8 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the topsoil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.
- 9.3.9 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will

be established by a GPS, EDM or tape survey.

10 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

- 10.1 If appropriate, during the investigation specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. The specialist will visit the site and will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required. The results of the specialist's assessment will be incorporated into the final report.

11 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

11.1 Stage 1

11.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

11.1.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

11.2 Stage 2

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

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

11.3 Stage 3

11.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:

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

11.3.1.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the site.

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

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

11.3.1.5 A text describing the findings of the investigation.

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

11.3.1.7 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.

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

11.3.1.9 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

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

features.

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

12 **ARCHIVE**

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

13 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

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

14 **PUBLICATION**

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

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

15 **CURATORIAL MONITORING**

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

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

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

16.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

17 **STAFF TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT**

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

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

Task

Body to be undertaking the work

Conservation

Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.

Pottery Analysis

Prehistoric: Dr D Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust/D Trimble, APS

Roman: B Precious, independent specialist/M Wood, APS

APPENDIX 1: SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT ROMAN BANK, SPALDING, LINCS.

Post-Roman: J Young, independent specialist/A Boyle, APS

Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist/G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	J Kitch, APS
Animal Remains Analysis	J Kitch, APS
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy, or Val Fryer, independent specialist
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

18 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 18.1 Fieldwork is expected to take 3 days and will be undertaken by appropriate staff, including supervisors and assistants.
- 18.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be completed within 10-15 days. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor, CAD illustrator and external specialists.

19 INSURANCES

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

20 COPYRIGHT

- 20.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 20.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 20.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* and may result in legal action.
- 20.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

21 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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

Specification: Version 1, 28/11/07

APPENDIX 2
Context Summary

Trench 1			
Context	Description	Depth/ Height	Interpretation
101	Soft yellowish brown sandy silt	0.13m>	Natural silt
102	Sub-ovoid concave based 0.35m diameter pit cut	0.14m	Pit cut
103	Soft mid-brown sandy silt	0.14m	Fill of [102]
104	Irregular 1.30m diameter disturbance	0.40m	Possible tree throw
105	Soft mid-brown sandy silt	0.40m	Fill of [104]
106	Sub-rectangular vertical sided, 0.18m wide flat based cut.	0.11m	Recent post-hole
107	Soft dark brown fine sandy silt	0.11m	Fill of [106]
108	Irregular flat based disturbance measuring 2.00m x 0.22m>.	0.29m	Possible modern tree throw
109	Soft mid brown sandy silt	0.29m	Fill of [108]
110	Irregular shaped 1.00m x 0.76m> irregular based disturbance	0.18m	Tree throw
111	Soft mid-brown sandy silt	0.18m	Fill of [110]
112	Gradually sided concave based cut, measured 0.66m x 0.44m	0.09m	Possible plough-mark or root action
113	Soft dark brown sandy silt	0.09m	Fill of [112]
114	Gradually sided partially exposed feature. Measured 0.20m x 0.35m	0.13m	Possible root throw
115	Soft dark brown sandy silt	0.13m	Fill of [114]
116	Soft mid-brown sandy silt	0.20m	Buried ploughsoil
117	Soft dark greyish-brown sandy silt	0.25m	Recent industrial deposit
118	Friable dark reddish brown ferrous deposit	0.06m	Recent industrial waste
119	Hardcore levelling/ demolition deposit	0.19m	Recent overburden
120	Loose dark grey sandy silt with demolition rubble	0.60m	Recent overburden

Trench 2			
Context	Description	Depth/ Height	Interpretation
201	Friable very dark grey (near black) silt	0.55m>	Post-medieval alluvial deposit
202	Friable medium grey silt, containing porcelain fragments	0.80m	Post-medieval alluvial deposit
203	Friable dark grey clayey silt	0.20m	Buried soil
204	Mixed deposit of silty sand and demolition rubble	0.20m	Recent overburden
205	Soft medium reddish brown silt	0.38m	Post-medieval/ recent alluvial deposit
206	Soft brownish grey sandy silt	0.14m	Deposit
207	Soft pale grey sandy silt	0.20m	Possible alluvial deposit
208	Soft very pale brown silty sand	0.10m	Possible alluvial deposit
209	Firm dark grey sandy silt	0.16m	Demolition deposit
210	Soft pale brown silty sand	0.07m	Levelling deposit
211	Friable dark grey mixed deposit of silty sand and demolition rubble	0.46m	Modern leveling deposit
212	Soft pale grey sandy silt	0.13m	Alluvial deposit
213	Soft greyish brown sandy silt	0.29m	Alluvial deposit
214	Soft brownish grey sandy silt	0.23m	Alluvial deposit
215	Context un-assigned		
216	Soft pale brown slightly silty sand	-	Alluvial deposit
217	Irregular 0.40m> wide gradually sided linear	0.29m	Cut feature
218	Soft very dark grey slightly organic clayey silt	0.29m	Fill of [217]

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

INTRODUCTION

A moderate, mixed assemblage of finds, including pottery, brick/tile and other materials, comprising 50 items weighing a total of 1579g, was recovered. All of the material, where datable, was post-medieval to recent. Faunal remains were also retrieved.

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Dr. Anne Boyle

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. Twenty-three sherds from nineteen vessels, weighing eight hundred and fifty-seven grams were 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. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in table 1.

Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
105	CREA	Creamware		?	1	1	8		Base	Burnt; soot including over break	
109	PEARL	Pearlware		?	2	1	1		BS	Spalled	
113	PEARL	Pearlware		Bowl?	1	1	6	Brown under glaze transfer print; possible	BS		19th

								traces of over glaze paint			
113	PEARL	Pearlware		Small hollow	1	1	2		BS		
113	PEARL	Pearlware		Small flat	1	1	1	Blue transfer print; chinoiserie design	Base		
201	BL	Black-glazed wares	Oxidised; coarse sandy	Bowl	2	1	739		Base	Internal glaze; worn basal angle	18th
202	NOTS	Nottingham stoneware		Jug/ drinking vessel	1	1	12		Handle	Oval	
202	PEARL	Pearlware		Bowl	2	1	30	Blue lithographic print; floral design	Base	Soot?	
206	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	Light firing fine	?	1	1	2		BS	Soot	
207	CREA	Creamware		?	1	1	1		BS		
207	CREA	Creamware		Tiny hollow	1	1	1	Brown slip horizontal bands	BS	Abraded	
207	CREA	Creamware		Cup	1	1	1	Black horizontal line and green handpaint	Rim		
207	CREA	Creamware		Flat	2	1	6	Moulded	Base ?	Abraded	
207	NCBW	19th-century Buff ware		?	1	1	7		Rim		
207	NCBW	19th-century Buff ware		Dish/ bowl	1	1	16	Blue band on rim	Rim		
207	PEARL	Pearlware		Dish	1	1	9	Blue feathered edge	Rim	Abraded	
207	PEARL	Pearlware		Plate?	1	1	8	Blue feathered and moulded edge	Rim	Scalloped rim	
207	WHITE	Modern whiteware		Dish/ bowl	1	1	1	Blue lithographic print	Rim	Scalloped rim	
207	WHITE	Modern whiteware		?	1	1	1	Blue transfer print	Rim		

Provenance

The pottery was retrieved from a variety of features and deposits, though it unlikely the pottery from any of these represent primary deposits apart from the Blackware in context (201). The assemblage contains ware types known to be produced in Staffordshire and at other large manufacturing centres (for example in Yorkshire and Derbyshire). The Blackware is likely to be a local products and several production sites in Lincolnshire are known to produce this ware type.

Range

The assemblage contains a range of domestic utilitarian and table wares. The pottery dates to the 18th and 19th centuries.

Condition

The pottery is in variable condition with small, abraded sherds appearing with larger, fresher material. The average sherd weight is high at thirty-seven grams, though many of the sherds are abraded. Several are burnt and have soot including over breaks. The low number of multi-herd vessels suggests the majority of contexts are unlikely to represent primary deposition.

Potential

The assemblage holds limited potential for further work. The Blackware vessel should be retained but the abraded early modern sherds are suitable for discard.

Summary

A small assemblage of mainly early modern pottery was recovered from the site. This suggests domestic activity in this area during this period, though the assemblage is too small for further interpretation.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Dr. Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in the ACBMG guidelines (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. The codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire. Fifteen fragments of ceramic building material, weighing four hundred and ninety-five grams were recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed by within each context. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in table 2.

Results

Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
105	CBM	Ceramic Building Material (unidentified)	Oxidised; fine sandy calcareous	1	7	Abraded	
109	CBM	Ceramic Building Material (unidentified)	Oxidised; fine sandy calcareous	2	10	Abraded	
111	CBM	Ceramic Building Material (unidentified)	Oxidised; fine sandy	1	1	Abraded; mortar	
201	BRK	Brick	Oxidised; fine sandy micaceous	1	172	Abraded; re-oxidised?; handmade; slightly sunken margin; patchy soot	16th to 18th
201	PANT	Brick		1	121	Blown fabric; patchy soot; bedded on fabric	18th
202	CBM	Ceramic Building Material (unidentified)	Oxidised; fine sandy calcareous	1	1	Abraded	
207	BRK	Brick	Oxidised; fine sandy calcareous	1	80	Corner; salt surfaces/ mortar; handmade; fabric impressions?; near vitrified	16th to 18th
207	CBM	Ceramic Building Material (unidentified)	Oxidised; fine sandy	2	29	Abraded; ?ID or fired clay	
207	CBM	Ceramic Building Material (unidentified)	Oxidised; fine sandy	3	40	Abraded	
218	CBM	Ceramic Building Material (unidentified)	Oxidised; fine sandy micaceous	1	9	Abraded	
218	CBM	Ceramic Building Material (unidentified)	Oxidised; fine sandy calcareous	1	25	Abraded	

Provenance

The brick and ceramic building material is likely to be made locally. Oxidised calcareous fabrics are known to be produced at Boston and this may be the source of some of the fragments in this assemblage.

Range

The majority of the building material is too abraded to be diagnostic, though a few fragments could be identified as bricks. A single example of a pantile is present in context (201).

Condition

The material is highly abraded and represented by small fragments.

Potential

The assemblage holds limited potential for further work. The non-diagnostic abraded fragments are suitable for discard.

Summary

A small assemblage of ceramic building material was recovered from the site. The material is in poor condition and probably dates to the post medieval period.

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

A total of 34 (<37g) fragments of animal bone were recovered.

Provenance

All animal bone was recovered from the fill of a single pit (103).

Condition

The overall condition of the remains was good to moderate.

Results

Table 3, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Context	Taxon	Element	Number	W (g)	Comments
103	dog	maxilla/mandible	29	34	fragmentary
	dog	rib	3	<1	
	dog	humerus	1	1	juvenile
	dog	phalange	1	<1	juvenile

Summary

The animal remains are all dog and represent a probable pet burial.

OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

A mixed assemblage of other finds, including stone, clay pipe, metal and glass, comprising 12 items weighing a total of 227g, was recovered from 5 separate contexts.

Results

Table 4, Other Materials

Context	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
103	Stone/mortar	Stones with mortar adhering	2	24	
105	Clay pipe	Bowl, short spurred, c. 1760-1800	1	2	c. 1760-1800
	Cinder	Cinder	1	1	
113	Industrial residue	Iron smithing slag, glassy	1	11	Late post-medieval
207	Iron	Square-sectioned spike, late post-medieval	1	37	20 th century
	Iron	Square-sectioned nail	1	7	
	Glass	Colourless window glass, 20 th century	1	3	
	Stone	Roofing slate, late post-medieval	1	51	
	Stone	Granite hardcore, post-medieval	1	64	
218	Stone	Coal	1	3	
	Stone	Sandstone, burnt material adhering	1	24	

Provenance

The material was recovered from the fills of a pit (103), tree holes (105), a possible alluvial layer (207), and gullies/ploughmarks or root holes (113, 218).

The clay pipe may be a local Spalding product.

Condition

All the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the assemblage is by material.

Potential

Other than providing dating evidence the assemblage of other finds has low potential.

SPOT DATING

The dating in table 5 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 5, Spot dates

Context	Date	Comment
103	Not dated	
105	Mid 18th to mid 19th	Date on a single sherd
109	Mid/late 18th to mid 19th	Date on a single sherd
111	Not dated	Tiny fragment of CBM
113	19th	
201	18th	Date on a single vessel
202	Mid 18th to late 18th	
206	17th to 18th	Date on a single sherd
207	20th	Date on single piece of glass; pot is 19th
218	16th to 18th?	Date on CBM

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group

BS Body sherd

CBM Ceramic Building Material

NoF Number of Fragments

NoS Number of sherds

NoV Number of vessels

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>>

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Lyman, R. L., 1996, *Vertebrate Taphonomy*, Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Slowikowski, A. M., Nenk, B. and J. Pearce, 2001, *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Occasional Paper **2**, London: Medieval Pottery Research Group.

Young, J., Vince, A.G. and V. Nailor, 2005, *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln*, Oxford: Oxbow.

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
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 used 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
Post hole	The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have been dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground.
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.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

3	Daily record sheets
35	Context records
7	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Photographic record sheets
1	Box of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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

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

Lincolnshire City and County Museum Accession Number: 2007.243

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SPRB07

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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