
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND
RECORDING ON LAND AT
HOLBEACH ROAD,
SPALDING,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SPHR 08)**

Work Undertaken For
Trundley Design Services Ltd

July 2009

Report Compiled by
Mark Peachey BA (Hons)

Planning Application No: H16/0538/08
National Grid Reference: TF 264 238
The Collection Accession No: 2008.187
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APS Report No. **56/09**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



Quality Control
 Holbeach Road,
 Spalding, Lincolnshire
 SPHR 08

Project Coordinator	Gary Taylor
Supervisors	Andrew Failes, Mark Peachey
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
CAD Illustration	Mark Peachey
Photographic Reproduction	Mark Peachey
Post-excavation Analyst	Mark Peachey

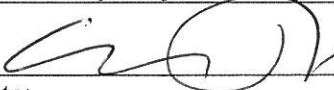
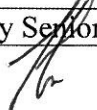
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 22 July 2009	Date: 22 July 2009

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1. SUMMARY

Archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken on groundworks during construction of a motor service centre at Holbeach Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire.

This was because the site lay close to known Late Iron Age-Early Roman occupation and Late Saxon and medieval finds.

The investigation revealed a sequence of alluvial and subsoil deposits and a single modern pit. A fragment of medieval pottery from the subsoil implies the area had an agricultural function at that time.

Finds comprised a single sherd of 11th century pottery and a small amount of modern material.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Planning Background

A Planning Application (H16/0538/08) was submitted to South Holland District Council for the proposed construction of a commercial unit for a motor service centre at Holbeach Road, 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 investigation was carried out between 20th April and 1st May 2009 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services and approved by Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team (Appendix 1).

2.2 Topography and Geology

Spalding is situated 23km southwest of Boston in the South Holland district of Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

Located in Fulney, a suburb of Spalding, the development site is c2km northeast of Spalding town centre, as defined by the Market Place, and is located on the south side of Holbeach Road, immediately to the south of the Springfields shopping area at National Grid Reference TF 2640 2380 (Fig. 2). The site is on flat, level ground at c.3.5m OD.

Soils at the site are Wisbech Association calcareous alluvial gleys developed on young marine alluvium or estuarine deposits that overlie Oxford Clay (Hodge *et al.* 1984).

2.3 Archaeological Setting

The 7th century Tribal Hideage refers to a tribe named the 'Spaldas' who are thought to have inhabited the southern Lincolnshire Fenland, presumably centred on Spalding. The town itself probably derived its name from the Old English 'Spaldingas', meaning 'the people of the Spalde' (Cameron 1998). The first written account referring to Spalding occurs in a charter to the monks of Crowland by King Ethelbald in AD 716 (Clark 1978). The Domesday Book of 1086 records that Spalding was owned principally by Ivo Taillebois with land also belonging to Crowland Abbey and Guy of Craon (Foster and Longley 1976). The survey also mentions a market, six fisheries, salt-pans and a wood of alders. Although the name of the town is Saxon in derivation, numerous street-names in Spalding have a Danish origin (Hallam 1954, 8).

The first reference to Fulney is in 1189 when Ælfric de Fulney is mentioned amongst those that invaded the lands of Crowland Abbey on behalf of the Prior of Spalding (Hallam 1954, 31). By 1307 there was a track named *Fulnedrove* and a drain named *Fulney Gote* (Wheeler 1896, 103, Appendix 1.16). Such evidence confirms that Fulney was established as a hamlet by the beginning of the 12th century. Historical records refer to a chapel sited at Fulney in 1486 (Marrat 1814, 275; Gooch 1940, 117).

The place-name of Fulney is probably Old English in origin and means 'the dirty stream' (Cameron 1998).

Quantities of Late Saxon (AD 850-1150) pottery, including Stamford ware, have been found during fieldwalking at two locations immediately north of the proposed development area. This may indicate an earlier origin for Fulney than that suggested by the historical references. An archaeological evaluation in advance of further development at Springfields Garden Centre revealed medieval ditches forming a probable field system along with an 11th century pit, close to Camel Gate, 200m northwest of the current development (ASUD 2002).

Late Saxon and medieval pottery was also found during fieldwalking prior to the building of the service area immediately to the northeast of the site (Cope-Faulkner 1998). A subsequent trenching evaluation on the eastern part of that site revealed evidence of Late Iron Age-Early Roman settlement, sealed beneath a later alluvial sequence at a depth of c. 1m below present ground levels (Miller 1998). A further evaluation, at the western fringe of the site recorded natural channels and alluvial silts overlain by topsoil which contained post-medieval artefacts (Herbert 1999).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the investigation, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), was to record and interpret the deposits and any archaeological features exposed during the development groundwork.

The objectives were to determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered, their spatial arrangement, and as far as practicable recover dating evidence from them and to establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

4. METHODS

The footings for the new development were excavated by mechanical excavator. Following excavation the sides of the trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical and examined for archaeological deposits. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

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 assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

5. RESULTS (Figs 4, 5)

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

The earliest deposit encountered was at least 1.3m thick dark brown, mottled grey brown silt (023) (Fig 5, Section 8, Plate 4) in the bottom of the water tank pit at the west end of the site. This was overlain by 0.55m thick mid to dark yellowish brown silt (022). This was below 0.16m thick dark brown silt with blue grey mottles (021) above which was 0.2m thick firm mid brown sandy silt (020).

Similar alluvial deposits were encountered in the foundation trenches for the building (Fig 5, Sections 1-7, Plate 2, Appendix 2).

A single feature was recorded cutting the silts, on the north side of the building. This

was pit [013] (Fig 5, Section 4, Plate 3) which was at least 1m wide and 0.28m deep and filled with dark brown clayey silt (012) which contained fragments of modern road surface.

In the footings on the south side of the building flood silt (017) contained a single sherd of 11th century pottery. This was overlain by 0.22m thick made ground (016) above which was 0.12m thick dark brown sandy silt topsoil (015) (Fig 5, Section 5). A topsoil remnant (018) containing modern brick was also recorded to the east in Sections 6 and 7.

These deposits were sealed by the current builders' crushed limestone surface (001).

6. DISCUSSION

A sequence of alluvial silts was revealed, although, particularly in their upper parts, some of these silts were probably agricultural subsoil. The upper silt in the southern part of the footings contained a single sherd of medieval pottery. This is likely to have entered the area in manuring scatter and thereby suggests the area had an arable function in the Saxo-Norman period.

These silts were cut by a single modern pit. A remnant of the topsoil stripped for the development survived in the southernmost footings. No other archaeological remains were identified.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological investigation was undertaken at Holbeach Road, Spalding, as the site lay in an archaeologically sensitive area.

However, only a sequence of alluvial deposits and a single modern pit were revealed.

Finds retrieved from the investigation comprised a single sherd of 11th century pottery and a small amount of modern material.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Site Supervisors: Andrew Failes, Mark Peachey
Finds processing: Denise Buckley
Photographic reproduction: Mark Peachey
CAD Illustration: Mark Peachey
Post-excavation analysis: Mark Peachey

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

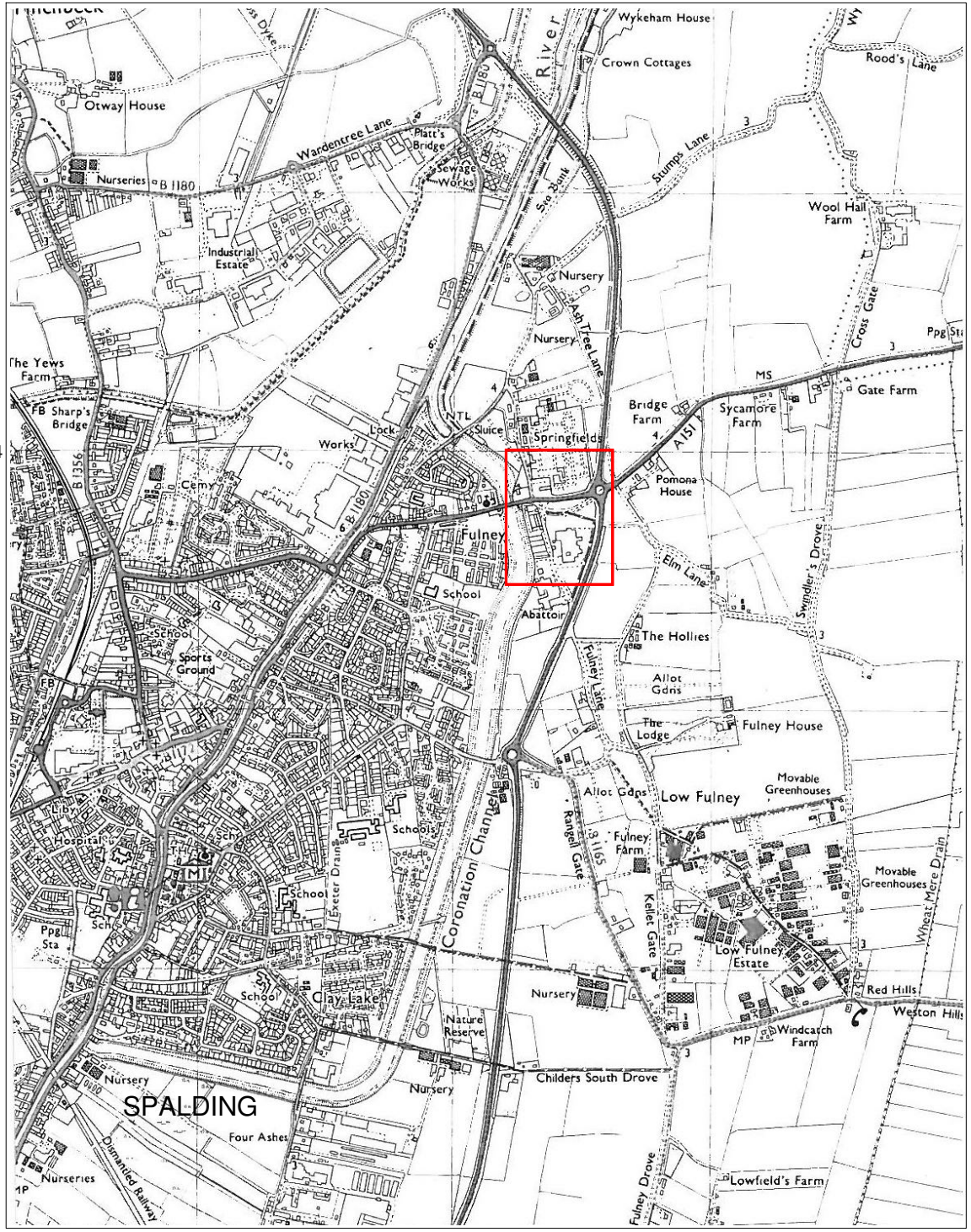
ASUD Archaeological Services University of
Durham

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists



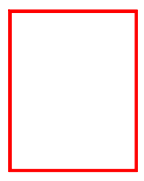
Figure 1: General Location Plan



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Area shown on Fig 3




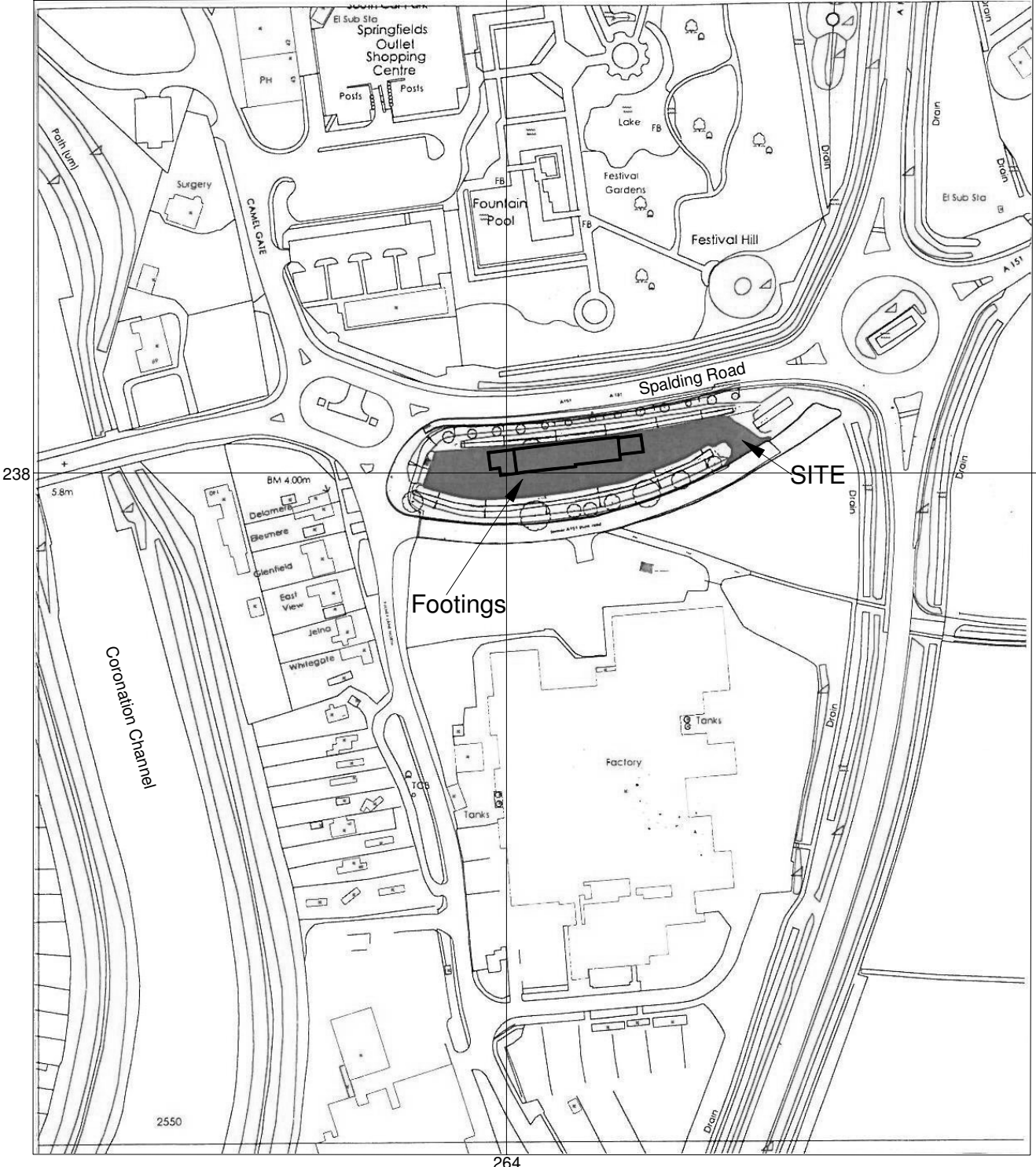
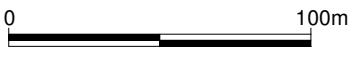
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Project Name: Spalding Holbeach Road SPHR08	
Scale 1:25000	Drawn by: MJP Report No: 56/09

Figure 2. Site Location Plan



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Figure 3. Location Plan

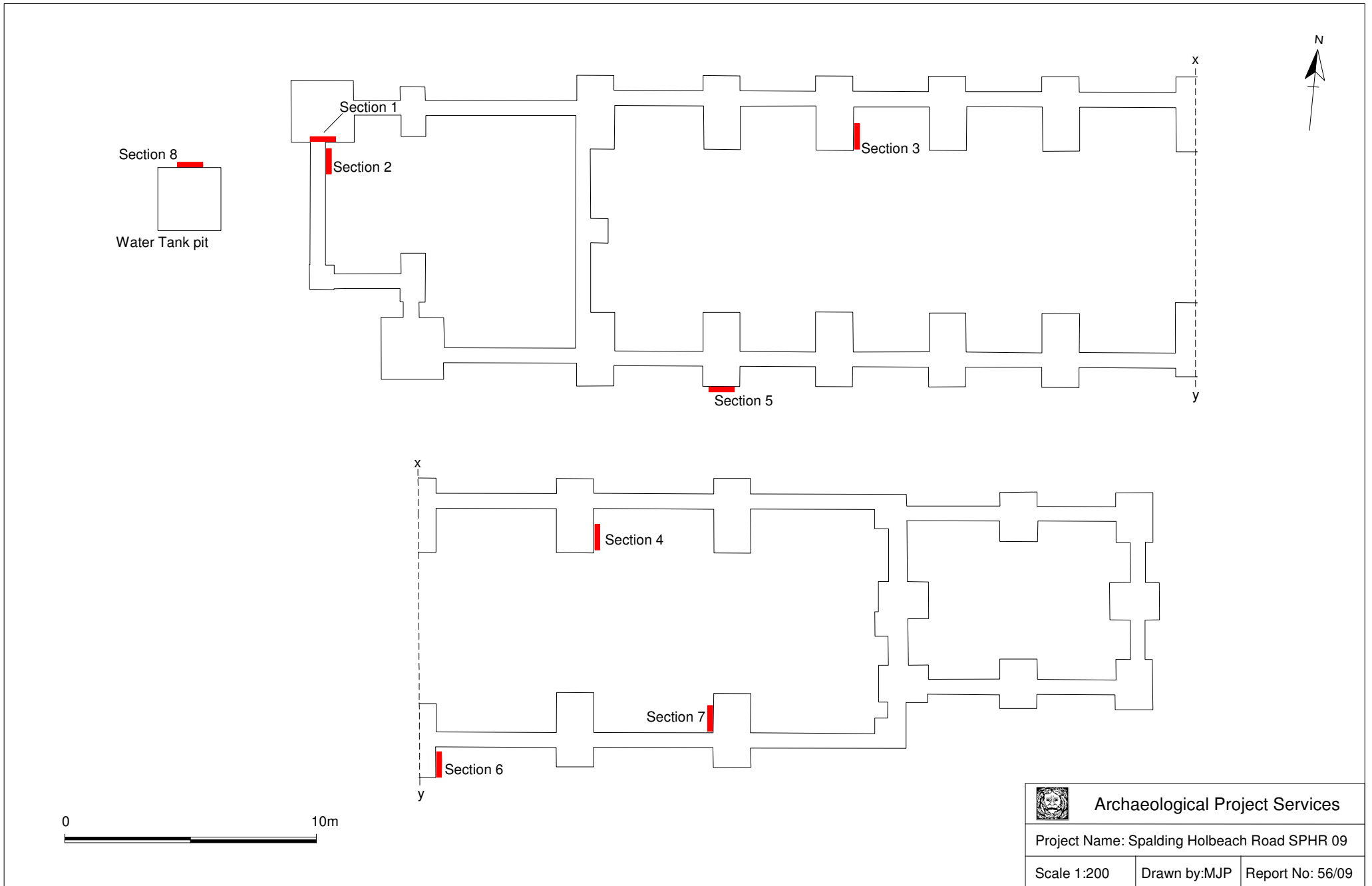

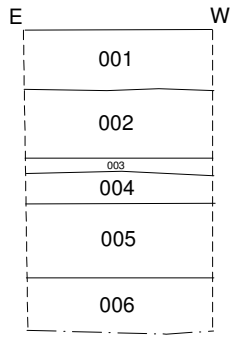
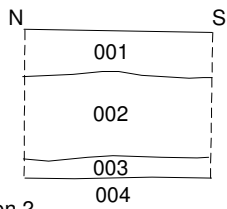


Figure 4. Plan of footings

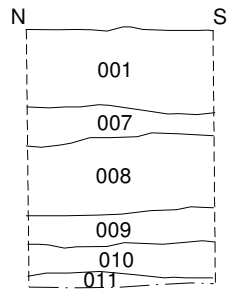
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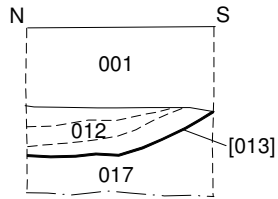
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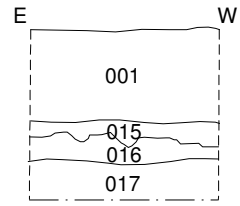
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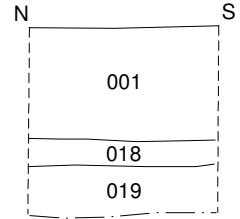
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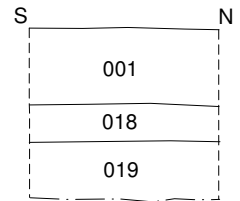
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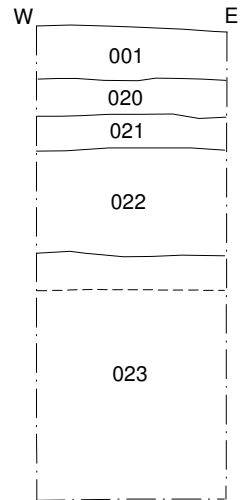
Section 5



Section 6



Section 7



Section 8




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Spalding Holbeach Road SPHR08		
Scale 1:40	Drawn by: MJP	Report No: 56/09

Figure 5. Sections



Plate 1. General view of site, with footings almost completed, looking west



Plate 2. Section 3 looking east



Plate 3. Section 4 looking east showing pit [013]



Plate 4. Hole for water tank, Section 8 looking north

**Appendix 1: SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION
HOLBEACH ROAD, SPALDING, LINCOLNSHIRE**

PREPARED FOR TRUNDLEY DESIGN SERVICES LTD

BY ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

Institute of Field Archaeologists'

Registered Organisation No. 21

DECEMBER 2008

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A scheme of archaeological work is required during development at Holbeach Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site is archaeologically sensitive. Previous investigations just to the north and northeast have found remains of medieval settlement and commerce and Iron Age-Roman occupation.*
- 1.3 *The investigation will involve monitoring of development groundwork and investigation and recording of archaeological remains revealed. Features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *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 scheme of archaeological work during development at Holbeach Road, 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. Located in Fulney, a suburb of Spalding, the development site is c. 2km northeast of Spalding town centre, as defined by the Market Place, and is located on the south side of Holbeach Road, immediately to the south of the Springfields shopping area at TF 2640 2380.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A Planning Application (H16/0538/08) was submitted to South Holland District Council for the proposed construction of a commercial unit for a motor service centre at Holbeach Road, 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. This present document constitutes a written scheme for the investigation.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site is on flat, level ground at c. 3.5m OD. Soils at the site are Wisbech Association calcareous alluvial gleys developed on young marine alluvium or estuarine deposits that overlie Oxford Clay (Hodge *et al.* 1984).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Previous investigations immediately north of the site have revealed evidence of archaeological remains of medieval settlement and commerce. In addition, abundant Late Saxon and medieval pottery has been observed on the surface of fields directly north and northwest of the site. Further investigations just to the

northeast of the site revealed evidence of Late Iron Age-early Roman settlement, buried beneath later alluvium (Archaeological Project Services 1998).

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

7.1 The aim of the work will be to record and interpret the deposits and any archaeological features exposed during the development groundwork.

7.2 The objectives of the investigation will be to:

- Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- 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 of Field 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

8.2.1 The investigation will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement in the specified area.

8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.

8.2.3 Finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.

8.2.4 Throughout the investigation a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- the site during the investigation to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within the area.
- individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
- groups of features where their relationship is important.

8.2.5 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Should removal be required the appropriate Home Office 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 the City and County Museum, 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, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long-term storage and curation.

12 PUBLICATION

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

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* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Historic Environment Team of Lincolnshire County Council. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project.

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.

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 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. Post-excavation work is likewise dependent on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered

15.2 An archaeological supervisor 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. Any proposed changes to the named specialists will be notified to the archaeological curator (Lincs. CC Historic Environment Team) and only made with their agreement.

Task Body to be undertaking the work

Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric – D Trimble, APS/ Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman – A Boyle, APS/B Precious, Independent Specialist Post-Roman -A Boyle, APS

Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist/G Taylor, APS
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Animal Bones	P Cope-Faulkner, APS
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Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
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Human Remains Analysis	Dr R Gowland, Independent Specialist
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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**

Archaeological Project Services, 1998 *An Archaeological Evaluation at Holbeach Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire (SHA98)*, unpublished report 52/98

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Specification: Version 2, 15-12-08

Appendix 2

CONTEXT SUMMARY

Context	Description	Interpretation	Date
001	Loose light brownish yellow sand and stone 0.32m thick	Hardcore layer	Modern
002	Firm mid brown with lighter grey brown sandy silt 0.37m thick	Silt flood deposit	
003	Firm mid brown silt with reddish brown mottles 0.09m thick	Flood silt	
004	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt 0.17m thick	Flood deposit	
005	Soft mid greyish brown silty clay 0.38m thick	Alluvium	
006	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay at least 0.23m thick	Alluvial layer	
007	Firm dark brown clayey silt 0.23m thick	Flood silt	
008	Firm light orange mottled brownish grey silt 0.36m thick	Flood silt	
009	Firm mid brownish grey clayey silt 0.26m thick	Flood silt	
010	Firm mid orange (with grey laminations) slightly clayey silt 0.12m deep	Flood silt	
011	Firm slightly plastic mid grey with orange mottles clayey silt 0.1m thick	Flood deposit	
012	Firm dark brown with light brown patches clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks 0.25m thick	Fill of [013]	Modern
013	Concave sided cut feature 1m wide x 0.28m deep	Cut of pit	Modern
014	Firm mid brown silt 0.3m+ thick	Flood silt	
015	Firm dark brown sandy silt up to 0.12m thick	Topsoil remnant?	
016	Firm mid to dark grey slightly sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks 0.22m thick	Made ground	
017	Light grey with rusty red mottles, silt with occasional charcoal flecks 0.22m+ thick	Flood silt	
018	Firm dark brown silty clay with occasional cbm flecks 0.14m thick	Former topsoil	
019	Firm slightly greyish mid brown slightly sandy silt 0.26m+ thick	Flood silt	
020	Firm mid brown sandy silt 0.2m thick	Flood silt	
021	Firm dark brown with blue grey mottles silt 0.16m thick	Flood silt	
022	Firm mid to dark yellowish brown silt 0.55m thick	Flood silt	
023	Soft dark brown/mottled grey brown silt 1.3m+ thick	Flood silt	

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

INTRODUCTION

Single fragments of pottery and ceramic building material were retrieved, in addition to five pieces of road surfacing materials. Most of the material is modern, though there is one medieval item.

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By 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). A single sherd weighing 2 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 1.

Condition

The sherd is spalled and in poor condition.

Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description	Date
017	ST	Stamford ware	A/G	?	1	1	2	BS	Flake; yellow glaze	11th

Provenance

A single sherd came from flood silt context (017).

Potential

No further work is required on the assemblage.

Summary

A Stamford ware sherd of 11th century date was recovered from a single context.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Anne Boyle

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 single fragment of ceramic building material, weighing 631 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 2.

Condition

The fragment is abraded.

Results

Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full name	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
018	BRK	Brick	1	631	End; frogged; London Brick Company; abraded	20th

Provenance

An early modern brick fragment was retrieved from former topsoil (018).

Potential

The fragment is suitable for discard. No further work is required.

Summary

A single context contained 20th century ceramic building material.

OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Five other finds weighing a total of were recovered.

Condition

The material is in good condition.

Results

Table 3, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
012	Bitumen and stone	Road surfacing material	5	385	19 th -20 th century

Provenance

The other finds were recovered from a pit fill.

Range

The other finds were represented solely by road surfacing material.

Potential

The other finds are of very limited potential, other than indicating roads/surfaces at the site in the recent past. These items should be discarded.

SPOT DATING

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

Table 4, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
012	19th to 20th	Date on other finds
017	11th	Date on a single sherd
018	20th	Date on a single fragment

ABBREVIATIONS

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

REFERENCES

- ~ 2001, *Draft Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material*, third version [internet]. Available from <<http://www.geocities.com/acbmg1/CBMGDE3.htm>>
- ~ 2003, *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* [internet]. Available at <<http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/section.asp?catId=3155>>
- Slowikowski, A. M., Nenck, B., and Pearce, J., 2001, *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2
- Young, J., Vince, A.G. and Nailor, V., 2005, *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

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.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
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.
Manuring Scatter	A distribution of artefacts, usually pottery, created by the spreading of manure and domestic refuse from settlements onto arable fields. Such scatters can provide an indication of the extent and period of arable agriculture in the landscape.
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-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

2	Context record sheets
23	Context sheets
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
5	Daily record sheets
6	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic Matrix
1	Bag of finds

All primary records 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
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.

The Collection Accession Number: 2008.187

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SPHR 08

OASIS Record No: archaeol1-61054

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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