

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT:
TRIAL TRENCHING ON LAND AT DRAPERS PLACE, SPALDING, LINCOLNSHIRE**

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on behalf of Taylor Pearson Developments Ltd

By
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Cover image: General shot of excavating Trench 2, looking southwest

Executive Summary

- Allen Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Prospect Archaeology Ltd on behalf of Taylor Pearson Developments Ltd, to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land off Drapers Place, Spalding, Lincolnshire, to fulfil a condition of planning consent for a residential development.
- The site is situated in the historic core of the settlement, close to the former St Marys Priory and the town's market place.
- The evaluation comprised the excavation of five 15m long trenches across the proposed development area.
- The trenches revealed a deep sequence of recent made ground deposits, extending to between 0.9m and 1.9m below the existing ground surface, and sealing natural alluvial layers typical of the fenland environment of the site and its surroundings. Structural elements of the former 19th century housing that occupied the site was recorded in Trenches 3 and 4 towards the west side of the site, comprising walls, floor and yard surfaces and a soakaway.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Allen Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Prospect Archaeology Ltd on behalf of Taylor Pearson Developments Ltd, to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land off Drapers Place, Spalding, Lincolnshire. The works were undertaken as a condition of planning consent for a residential development site.
- 1.2 All fieldwork and reporting has been undertaken in line with the guidelines set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists '*Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluations*' (ClfA 2014), the Historic England document '*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*' (Historic England 2015), local guidance in the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (LCC 2016), and a project specification prepared by Prospect Archaeology (Prospect Archaeology 2017).
- 1.3 The documentary and physical archive will be stored with The Collection museum in Lincoln, where it will be stored under the museum accession code LCNCC 2018.1. The agreed date of deposition is August 2018.

2.0 Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The proposed development area is situated south of the Market Place on the west bank of the River Welland in the centre of Spalding, Lincolnshire. It is currently used as a car park and is accessed from the northeast corner via Drapers Place, and is centred on NGR TF 2471 2259 (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The local geology comprises sedimentary bedrock belonging to the Oxford Clay Formation, with overlying superficial deposits comprising marine alluvium of the Terrington Beds (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

3.0 Planning Background

- 3.1 An application was submitted to South Holland District Council on 20th September 2017 for the 'demolition of disused buildings and construction of a residential development for over 55s including external works and access' (planning reference H16-0888-17).
- 3.2 An assessment by the Historic Environment Officer deemed there to be insufficient information regarding the impact of the proposed development on any archaeological remains. Further information was required by the applicant in the form of an archaeological evaluation to assess the impact of any development upon the archaeological resource, and to aid the preparation of any mitigation measures that may be required in order to consider the application in full.
- 3.3 The approach adopted is consistent with the guidelines that are set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012).

4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 The archaeological and historical background for the site is based upon a Heritage Assessment (Field 2017). The main points from the report are summarised below.
- 4.2 A single Mesolithic flint found in the churchyard 120m east of the River Welland represents the only evidence for prehistoric activity within the vicinity of the site. On the outskirts of the town exists evidence for Roman roads, cropmarks and salterns are known; however no features of this date have been identified in Spalding.
- 4.3 Evidence for Saxon occupation is limited to a small assemblage of Late Saxon and Saxo-Norman pottery that was recovered from deposits overlying probable alluvium in trenches on the south lawn of Ayscoughfee Hall. Other evidence consists of a medieval copy of an 8th century charter that refers to land given by King Ethelbeard to the monks in Crowland in AD 716. Spalding derives from an Old English word *Spald*, meaning narrow opening, slit, perhaps referring to the topographical placement of the town situated on a silt ridge between the coast and the fens. The Domesday Book of 1086 records Spalding as *Spallinge*, and later the Lindsey Survey of 1115 uses the name *Spaldi*.
- 4.4 The site lies within the Spalding Priory precinct as shown in the heritage assessment for the site (Field 2017, Figure 5). The 17th century Monasticum Anglicanum map that shows the precinct suggest the area was open at the time, although it is possible that buildings were present in this outer courtyard, such as brewhouses and bakeries. St Mary's Priory (MLI 22355) was founded in 1051, although it is unclear whether the town's market was established before or after the founding of the priory. Walls to the north and the rear of the market place demarcate the priory grounds and the priory was in use well into the 14th century after which it became an independent large and wealthy religious house. Dissolution of the priory occurred in 1536, and the house surrendered in 1540.
- 4.5 The precise location of buildings associated with the priory are unknown, however they may lie east of the buildings known as Abbey Buildings (MLI 22363). A 15th century plan of Pinchbeck Fen depicts images of various churches and monastic buildings within the immediate vicinity. Existing Abbey Buildings are thought to represent part of the monks' dormitory, which consisted of a single large room that was converted to cottages around 1870. Human burials likely to have been associated with the priory cemetery were unearthed in 2000 during the rebuilding of the Russell Allen shop on Bridge St. Three further burials were identified only a short distance away.
- 4.6 Further excavations in the town centre (MLI 23061) have revealed evidence for a number of severe flood episodes that may have disrupted occupation and expansion of the town during medieval times. The silt deposits from these flood episodes have contributed to the preservation of early remains. By the early 14th century Spalding had grown to become one of the wealthiest settlements in the Lincolnshire Fens, serving as an entrepôt responsible for trade networks connecting the inland towns of Stamford, Peterborough, and Bourne.

5.0 Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The aim of the evaluation was to provide sufficient information for the Historic Environment Officer at South Holland District Council to establish of the presence or absence of an archaeological resource, assess the quality and extent of archaeological remains within the development area and propose any additional mitigation works that may be required if development is agreed.

- 5.2 While the potential for prehistoric and Roman archaeology within the proposed development area remains low, there is a potential for medieval remains associated with the Spalding Priory, if present, to be disturbed.

6.0 Methodology

- 6.1 The trial trenching strategy was agreed between The Historic Environment Officer for South Holland District Council and Prospect Archaeology, and comprised five trenches each measuring 15m long by 1.8m wide (Figure 2).
- 6.2 The fieldwork was supervised by AAL Project Supervisor David Fallon over a period of five days beginning Monday 15th January 2018. The trenches were located using a survey grade Leica GS08 RTK NetRover GPS. In each trench, the car park surface and underlying non-archaeological deposits were removed by mechanical excavator, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, in spits no greater than 0.1m in depth. The process was repeated until the first archaeologically significant or natural horizon was exposed. All further excavation was undertaken by hand.
- 6.3 A full written record of the archaeological deposits was made on standard AAL context recording techniques. Trenches were drawn in plan and the representative deposits drawn at appropriate scale (1:20 for the section and 1:50 for trench plans). Digital photography formed an integral part of the recording strategy, with photographs incorporating scales, a photo identification board and north arrow, as appropriate. A selection of photographs are included in the report. Each deposit or layer was allocated a unique three-digit identifier (context number), and accorded a written description. A summary of these are included in Appendix 1.

7.0 Results

Trench 1

- 7.1 Trench 1 was located towards the centre of the proposed development area, aligned northeast to southwest (Figure 3). Beneath the car park surface was a deep levelling layer of hardcore and rubble, 101, sealing a layer of grey sandy silt, 102, with frequent small ceramic building material fragments. Beneath this, at c.0.8m below the existing surface was a 0.35m thick layer of brown clay, 103, which seals other natural alluvial deposits, 104 – 106. Three sherds of pottery of 19th to 20th century date were recovered from 103, along with a single sherd dating from 13th to 14th century.
- 7.2 Several features were recorded cutting layer 103. Four shallow, truncated postholes were recorded in the trench, one of which, [114], cut a larger pit, [117]. A sherd of 19th to 20th century pottery was recovered from posthole [111], and two sherds, also of 19th or 20th century date were recovered from pit [117], along with two fragments of animal bone (Plate 1).



Plate 1: Southeast-facing section of posthole [114] and pit [117], scales 0.4m and 1m

Trench 2

- 7.3 Trench 2 revealed a sequence of made ground deposits comprising the extant car park surface with underlying hardcore and rubble layer, 201, sealing sandy silt levelling layers 202 and 203, over a natural alluvial layer 204, exposed at c.0.9m depth (Figure 6). Further clean alluvial layers, 205 and 206 were recorded in a sondage at the southeast end of the trench.



Plate 2: Northeast-facing representative section in Trench 2, scales 1m

Trench 3

- 7.4 In Trench 3 the 0.05m thick gravel car park layer 300, sealed a 0.04m thick hardcore layer 301, which sealed a number of 19th century levelling layers of grey/brown silts and clays, 313 – 317, over a natural alluvial layer 318, which extended below the limit of excavation at c.1.75m (Figure 4).
- 7.5 At the southwest end of the trench were the remnants of two brick walls, 302 and 303, extending to approximately 0.55m below the existing ground surface. Both walls had a stepped profile suggesting that they represent below ground wall foundations.
- 7.6 Aligned northwest to southeast across Trench 3 were a number of 19th century brick wall footings 304, 307, 308, 309, 310 and 312. Wall 304 again exhibited a stepped profile. Immediately to the northeast of 304, was a spread of grey mortar with occasional tile 305, and immediately to the northeast of this, was another spread of pale yellow mortar 306. These deposits may represent bedding layers for former floor or yard surfaces.



Plate 3: Southeast-facing section of 302, scale 1m



Plate 4: Northwest-facing shot of Trench 3, scales 2 x 1m

Trench 4

- 7.7 In Trench 4 a 0.05m thick car park gravel layer 400 sealed a 0.04m thick hardcore layer 401 (Figure 4). This sealed levelling layers, 402, 404, and 405.
- 7.8 Aligned northeast to southwest across Trench 4, were several 19th to 20th century brick wall footings 406, 410 and 412. Wall 406 had a stepped profile suggesting it represented the foundation courses of a former building, the base of which was at c.0.55m below the existing ground surface.
- 7.9 Southeast of 406 two sections of vertical brick wall, 407 and 408 were exposed in the southwest facing section of the trench. The two walls were approximately 0.9m apart, and may represent two sides of a fireplace or chimney base.
- 7.10 Southeast of walls 407 and 408 was wall 410, to the southeast of which were the remnants of a former brick surface 412, and a later hard grey mortar screed, 411.
- 7.11 Approximately 2m to the southeast of 412, extending from the northeast trench edge was part of a 19th to 20th century brick wall footing 413. Roughly 1.5m to the southeast of 413, again extending from the northeast trench edge was the remains of a square brick structure 414, possibly representing a gate post or wall terminal. At the very southeast end of the trench, again extending from the northeast edge of the trench was a circular brick structure 415, with domed superstructure, probably representing a brick-lined soakaway.



Plate 5: Southwest-facing section of Trench 4 showing chimney place footings 407 and 408. Scales 1m, 0.50m



Plate 6: Gate post 414, scales 1m, 0.50m



Plate 7: 19th to 20th century soakaway 415, scales 1m, 0.50m

Trench 5

- 7.12 Trench 5 revealed the gravel car park layer 500, 0.05m thick, sealing a 0.04m thick hardcore layer 501 (Figure 6). This sealed a 0.32m thick brick rubble layer 502 which sealed 19th to 20th made ground layer 507, 1.2m thick. Below 507 were two natural alluvial layers, 505 and 506, exposed at a depth of c.1.9m.

8.0 Discussion and Conclusions

- 8.1 There were no features or deposits that could be attributed to activity associated with the nearby Spalding Priory, or the development of the medieval town generally. This accords well with the historic map evidence which indicates that after the dissolution of the priory, when the site lay within its precincts, the site was open, undeveloped land until the later 19th century.
- 8.2 All remaining dated activity was of 19th or 20th century date. Several brick walls and other associated dumps of material, and surfaces were also recorded in Trenches 3 and 4, both towards the west side of the site. This relates to the former terraced housing shown on historic mapping of the site from the later 19th century, and still present on the 1992 Ordnance Survey map. Trench 1, in the centre of the site, was to the east of this former terraced housing, and exposed only a small number of pits and postholes of 19th century date, cut into a possible former ground surface at a depth of c.0.8m depth.
- 8.3 Significant depths of 19th to 20th century ground raising and levelling layers were identified on the site, extending from approximately 0.9m deep in Trench 2, to 1.9m deep in Trench 5, and sealing natural alluvial deposits.

9.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

- 9.1 The archaeological evaluation methodology was appropriate to the nature and extent of the proposed development. It has identified a negligible archaeological potential for the site, with significant depths of recent overburden recorded across the site.

10.0 Acknowledgements

- 10.1 Allen Archaeology would like to thank Prospect Archaeology and their client Taylor Pearce Construction for this commission.

11.0 References

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Appendix 1: Post-Roman Pottery Report

By Jane Young

Introduction

Seven sherds recovered from four deposits in Trench 1 were examined for this report. The pottery was examined both visually and where necessary using a x20 binocular microscope, then recorded using the fabric codenames (CNAME) of the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit and other nationally agreed codenames. The assemblage was quantified by three measures: number of sherds, vessel count and weight and the resulting archive entered onto an Access database. The material has been recorded at archive level by ware and fabric type in accordance with the Medieval Pottery Research Group's Guidelines (Slowikowski 2001) and complies with the Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeological Handbook* (sections 13.4 and 13.5).

Condition

The sherds are in a slightly abraded condition with individual weight varying from 8grams to 38grams.

The range and variety of materials

Each of the seven recovered sherds represents an individual vessel. Layer 103 produced three early modern sherds and the base of a small Beverley 2 jug or jar of 13th to early/mid 14th century date. A large Transfer-printed plate (TPW) and a Nineteenth Century Buff ware (NCBW) jar or bowl are of 19th to 20th century date whilst an English Stoneware (ENGS) comes from a bowl or casserole of 19th to mid-20th century date. A sherd from a small Late Earthenware (LERTH) flowerpot recovered from posthole 111 (fill 112) is of 19th or 20th century date. Pit 117 produced two sherds of pottery from fills 115 and 116. Upper fill 115 contained the rim of a large mid 19th century Transfer-printed plate with flow-blue decoration. A plain White Earthenware (WHITE) saucer with gilt line decoration was recovered from lower fill 116. The saucer is of mid 19th to 20th century date.

Discussion

This small group suggests the possibility of medieval and early modern activity in the local area. The early modern vessels have been discarded but the other sherds should be kept for future study.

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Context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
103	BEVO2	Fabric B	small jug/jar	1	1	8		base		13th to early/mid 14th
103	ENGS	grey	bowl/casserole	1	1	25		BS	ext brown glaze	19th to mid 20th
103	NCBW		jar/bowl	1	1	9		BS		19th to 20th
103	TPW		large plate	1	1	11	int blue printed	rim		19th to 20th
112	LERTH	fine orange	small flower pot	1	1	11		BS		19th to 20th
115	TPW		large plate	1	1	11	int blue printed	rim	flow blue	mid 19th
116	WHITE		saucer	1	1	38	gold lines	profile	gilt lines mid body & rim edge	mid 19th to 20th

Table 1: Post-Roman pottery

Appendix 2: Animal Bone

By J Wood

Introduction

A total of 2 (33g) refitted fragments of animal bone were recovered by hand during a program of archaeological works undertaken by Allen Archaeology Ltd on Land off Drapers Place, Spalding, Lincolnshire. The remains were recovered from pit [117]. No dating evidence was available at the time of assessment.

Methodology

For the purposes of this assessment the entire assemblage has been fully recorded into a database archive. Identification of the bone was undertaken with access to a reference collection and published guides. All animal remains were counted and weighed, and where possible identified to species, element, side and zone (Serjeantson 1996). Also fusion data, butchery marks (Binford 1981), gnawing, burning and pathological changes were noted when present. Ribs and vertebrae were only recorded to species when they were substantially complete and could accurately be identified. Undiagnostic bones were recorded as micro (rodent size), small (rabbit size), medium (sheep size) or large (cattle size). The separation of sheep and goat bones was done using the criteria of Boessneck (1969) and Prummel and Frisch (1986) in addition to the use of the reference material. Where distinctions could not be made the bone was recorded as sheep/goat (S/G).

The condition of the bone was graded using the criteria stipulated by Lyman (1996). Grade 0 being the best preserved bone and grade 5 indicating that the bone had suffered such structural and attritional damage as to make it unrecognisable.

The quantification of species was carried out using the total fragment count, in which the total number of fragments of bone and teeth was calculated for each taxon. Where fresh breaks were noted, fragments were refitted and counted as one.

Tooth eruption and wear stages were measured using a combination of Halstead (1985), Grant (1982) and Levine (1982), and fusion data was analysed according to Silver (1969). Measurements of adult, that is, fully fused bones were taken according to the methods of von den Driesch (1976), with asterisked (*) measurements indicating bones that were reconstructed or had slight abrasion of the surface.

Results

Condition

The overall condition of the bone was good, averaging at grade 2 on the Lyman criteria (1996).

Butchery

A single sheep/goat humerus recovered from 115 displayed cut marks circling the midshaft, which may be indicative of skinning marks, where the skin has been removed from the carcass.

Working

No evidence of working within the assemblage.

Gnawing

No evidence of gnawing was noted in the assemblage.

Burning

No evidence of burning was noted within the assemblage.

Pathology

No evidence of pathological conditions was noted within the assemblage.

Species Representation

Table 2 summarises the number of fragments of bone identified to species or taxon from each context.

Context	Cut	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	Weight (g)	Comments
115	117	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	R	1	23	Distal shaft, Bd=33mm, BT=31mm. Knife cuts circling the midshaft
		Pig	Metatarsal (IV)	R	1	10	Complete. Unfused distal.

Table 2: Taxon summary, by context.

As can be seen from Table 2, single fragments of sheep/goat and pig remains were recovered from the assemblage.

Discussion of Potential

The assemblage is too small at this stage to provide detailed data on the dietary economy, animal utilisation or husbandry practices taking place on site.

Significance of the Data

Due to the nature of the assemblage and the lack of period specific context, the significance of the assemblage is limited.

No further work is recommended on this assemblage.

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Appendix 3: Context Summary List

Trench 1

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
100	Layer	Loose, light brown grey sand, very frequent small and medium sub angular very well sorted gravel inclusions	15+	1.8+	0.05	Car park gravel surface
101	Layer	Very compact, light brownish red brick and construction material, frequent small CBM inclusions	15+	1.8+	0.58	Hardcore
102	Layer	Loose, very dark grey silty sand, moderate small angular CBM inclusions	15+	1.8+	0.6	Demolition/levelling layer
103	Layer	Friable, mid grey brown silty clay, moderate small angular poorly sorted stone inclusions	15+	1.8+	0.34	Possible former ground surface
104	Layer	Loose, light brown yellow sand, with no inclusions	15+	1.8+	0.28	Alluvial layer
105	Layer	Friable, dark brown silty clay, with no inclusions			0.24	Alluvial layer
106	Layer	Friable, mid red brown silty clay, with no inclusions			0.10+	Alluvial layer
107	Cut	Sub circular, shallow, with steep sides, flat base	0.25	0.25	0.15	Cut of posthole
108	Fill	Loose, very dark grey sand, occasional small sub angular CBM inclusions			0.15	Fill of posthole [107]
109	Cut	Sub circular, steep sides, flat base	0.25	0.25	0.11	Cut of posthole
110	Fill	Loose, very dark grey sand, occasional small sub angular CBM inclusions			0.11	Fill of posthole [109]
111	Cut	Sub rectangular, NE-SW orientated, moderately steep sides, flat base	0.30+	0.3	0.12	Cut of posthole
112	Fill	Loose, very dark grey sand, occasional small sub angular CBM inclusions			0.12	Fill of posthole [111]
113	Fill	Friable, very dark brown silt, with frequent small wood fragments			0.25	Fill of pit [114]
114	Cut	Sub oval, NW-SE aligned, with steep sides, flat base	0.4	0.6	0.2	Cut of pit
115	Fill	Loose, dark brown grey silty sand, with no inclusions			0.2	Upper fill of pit [117]
116	Fill	Loose, mid brown sand, with very frequent small sandstone fragments			0.3	Primary fill of pit [117]

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
117	Cut	Linear, NW-SE orientated, stepped sided, concave base, gradual north edge, steep south edge	1.6	1.75	0.48	Cut of pit

Trench 2

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
200	Layer	Loose, light brown grey, sand, very frequent small and medium sub angular gravel inclusions	15+	1.8+	0.04	Carpark gravel surface
201	Layer	Very compact, light brownish red crushed brick	15+	1.8+	0.28	Hardcore
202	Layer	Loose, dark brown grey sandy silt with frequent medium moderate CBM inclusions			0.31	Levelling layer
203	Layer	Friable, mid brown sandy silt, occasional small angular poorly sorted CBM fragments			0.24	Levelling layer
204	Layer	Loose, light brown yellow sand			0.60	Natural alluvial layer
205	Layer	Soft mid grey silty clay			0.64	Natural alluvial layer
206	Layer	Light yellow brown silty clay			-LOE	Natural alluvial layer

Trench 3

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
300	Layer	Loose, light brown grey, sand, very frequent small and medium sub angular very well sorted gravel inclusions	15+	1.8+	0.05	Carpark gravel surface
301	Layer	Very compact, light brownish red sandy silt, frequent CBM			0.04	Hardcore
302	Structure	Brick, English Bond, 5 courses, stepped foundation, hard grey mortar, SW-NE orientated			0.38	19th - 20th century brick wall footing
303	Structure	Brick, English Bond, 6 courses, stepped foundation, hard grey mortar, SE-NW orientated			0.7	19th - 20th century brick wall footing
304	Structure	Brick, English Bond, 6 courses, stepped foundation, NW-SE orientated, light brown yellow loose mortar	1.7	0.57	0.32	19th - 20th century brick wall footing
305	Structure	Dark grey mortar, occasional tile	1.8	0.12	0.06	Mortar spread, former surface?
306	Structure	Pale yellow loose mortar, occasional tile	1.8		0.06	Former yard/path surface?

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
307	Structure	Brick, very rough abraded surface, NW-SE orientated	1.7	0.45	0.06	19th - 20th century brick wall footing
308	Structure	Brick pads, NW-SE orientated	1.7	0.3	0.06	19th - 20th century brick wall footing
309	Structure	Brick, unknown bond/coursing, NW-SE orientated, with stub to NE, lime mortar	1.7	0.35	0.06	19th - 20th century brick wall footing
310	Structure	Brick, unknown coursing/bond, NE-SW face mostly destroyed, NW-SE orientated, lime mortar	1.7	0.3	0.06	19th - 20th century brick wall footing
311	Structure	Brick, plain finish, coursing/bond unknown, NE-SE orientated, lime mortar	0.45	0.25	0.06	19th - 20th century brick wall footing
312	Structure	Brick, unknown coursing/bond, NW - SE orientated, lime mortar	1	0.35	0.06	19th - 20th century wall footing
313	Layer	Mid grey brown silty clay, moderate brick and CBM fragments, occasional mortar flecks				19th century ground surface (same as 315 and 319)
314	Layer	Loose, black silt, frequent soot and moderate small slate flecks			0.02	Demolition layer
315	Layer	Mid grey brown silty clay, moderate brick and CBM fragments, occasional mortar flecks				19 th century ground surface (same as 313 and 319)
316	Layer	Loose, mid grey sandy silt, no inclusions			0.5	Levelling layer
317	Layer	Loose, mid grey, clay silt, no inclusions			0.45	Levelling layer
318	Layer	Firm, mid grey brown, silt clay, no inclusions			-LOE	Natural alluvium
319	Layer	Hard, mid grey brown, silt clay, moderate brick and CBM fragments and occasional mortar flecks			0.06	19th century ground surface (same as 313 and 315)

Trench 4

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
400	Layer	Loose, light brown grey sand and gravel	15+	1.8+	0.05	Carpark gravel surface
401	Layer	Compact, light brownish red silty sand with frequent CBM			0.04	Hardcore
402	Layer	Friable, light red yellow sand, frequent small and medium CBM			0.15	Levelling layer
403	Layer	Compact, mid red brick	6.2	1.8	0.08	Brick yard surface
404	Layer	Friable, mid grey sand silt, frequent CBM inclusions			0.11	Levelling layer
405	Layer	Firm, dark brown grey silty clay, moderate small and medium sub angular poorly sorted CBM			0.56 excavated	Levelling layer

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
406	Structure	Brick, NE-SW orientated, yellowish brown mortar	1.7	0.15	0.44	19th - 20th century wall footing
407	Structure	Brick, stretcher bond, grey mortar, exposed in NE trench section		0.22	0.45	19th - 20th century chimney footing
408	Structure	Brick, stretcher bond, grey mortar, exposed in NE trench section		0.22	0.45	19th - 20th century chimney footing
409	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
410	Structure	Brick wall, NE-SW orientated, pale yellow/grey mortar	1.7	0.75		19th - 20th century wall footing
411	Structure	Hard grey surface	1.7	0.1	0.04	Mortar/screed surface
412	Structure	Brick, floor surface, NE-SW orientated, grey mortar	1.7	0.25	0.06	19th - 20th century brick floor
413	Structure	Brick, SE-NW orientated, grey mortar, 2 courses	0.75	0.3	0.24	19 - 20th century wall footing, pad
414	Structure	Brick, grey mortar, 3 courses	0.45	0.3		19th - 20th century gate post/wall terminus
415	Structure	Brick, stretcher bond, circular in plan with domed superstructure, grey mortar	1.2	0.15		Brick lined soakaway

Trench 5

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
500	Layer	Loose, light brown grey, sand, very frequent small and medium sub angular very well sorted gravel inclusions			0.05	Carpark gravel surface
501	Layer	Compact, light brownish red silty sand, frequent CBM			0.04	Hardcore
502	Layer	Friable, dark grey, silt, occasional CBM fragments			0.84	19th - 20th century made ground
503	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
504	Structure	Brick, unknown finish, unknown coursing / bond, wall footing possible wall terminus, grey mortar	0.8	0.24		19th - 20th century cellar wall
505	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
506	Layer	Soft, light brown sand				Natural alluvium
507	Layer	Brick rubble			0.32	Made ground

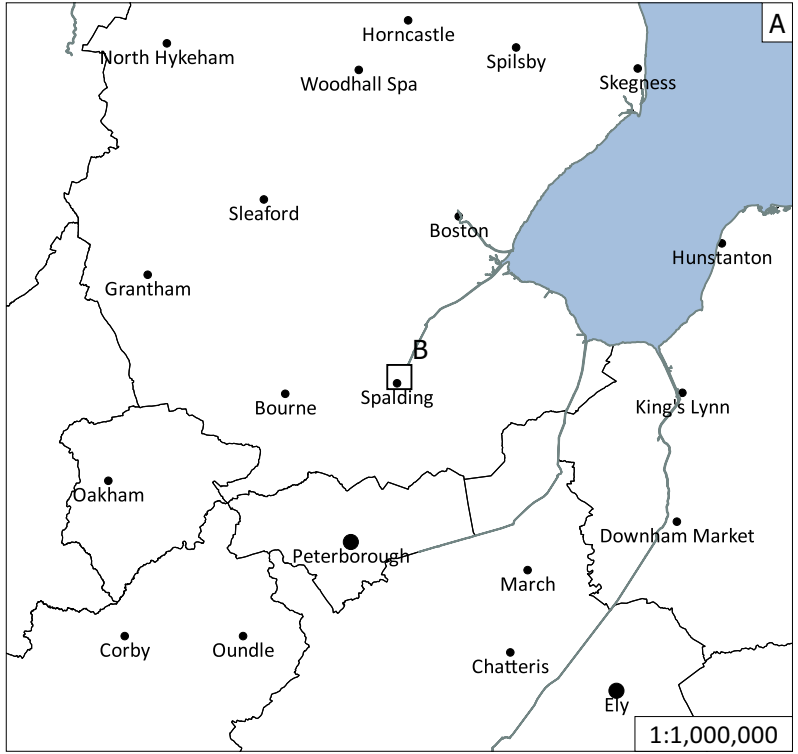


Figure 1: Site location outlined in red

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Site Code	SPDP 17
Scale	1:10,000,000 1:1,000,000 1:25,000 @ A4
Drawn by	R J Birtwistle
Date	07/03/18

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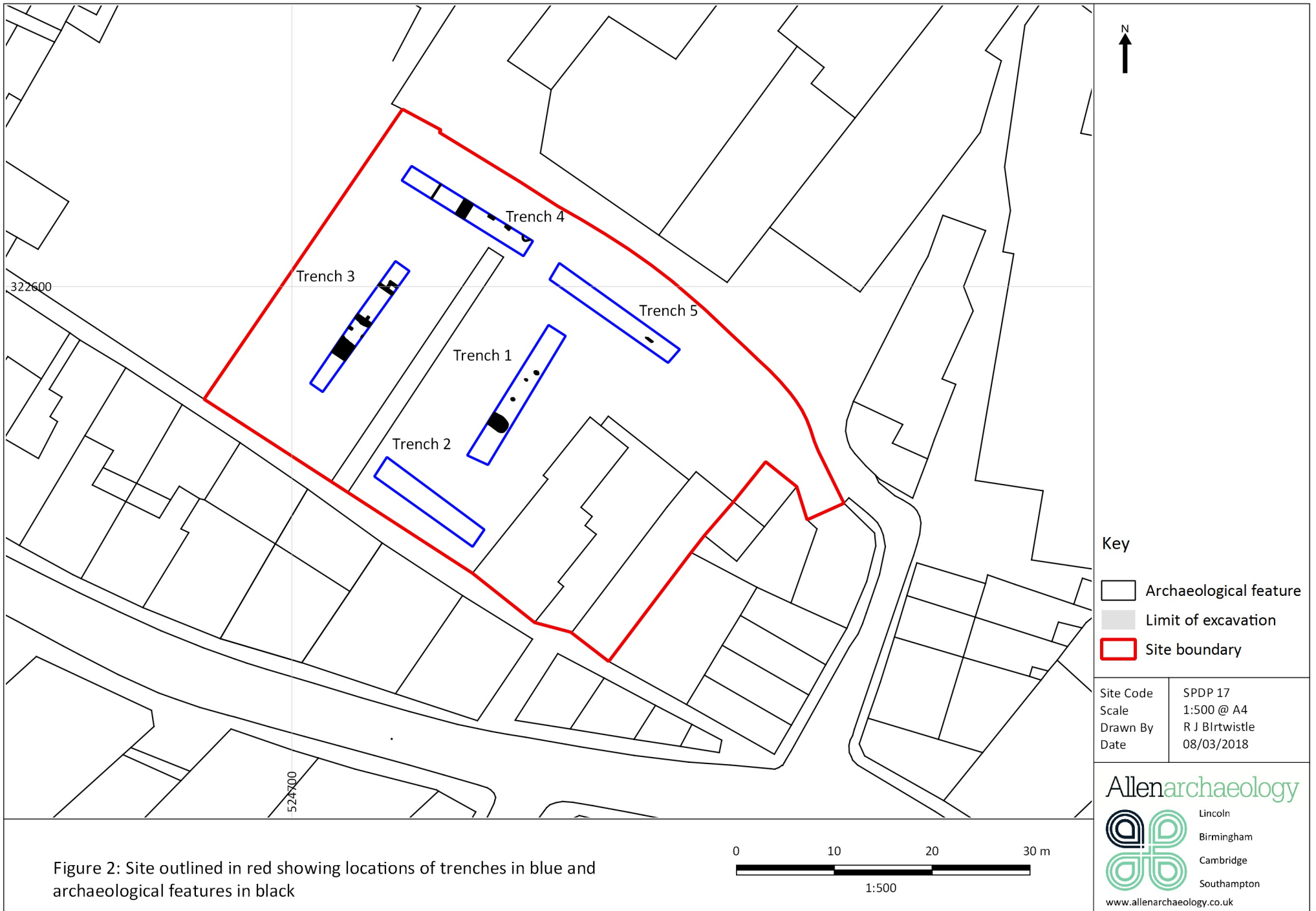
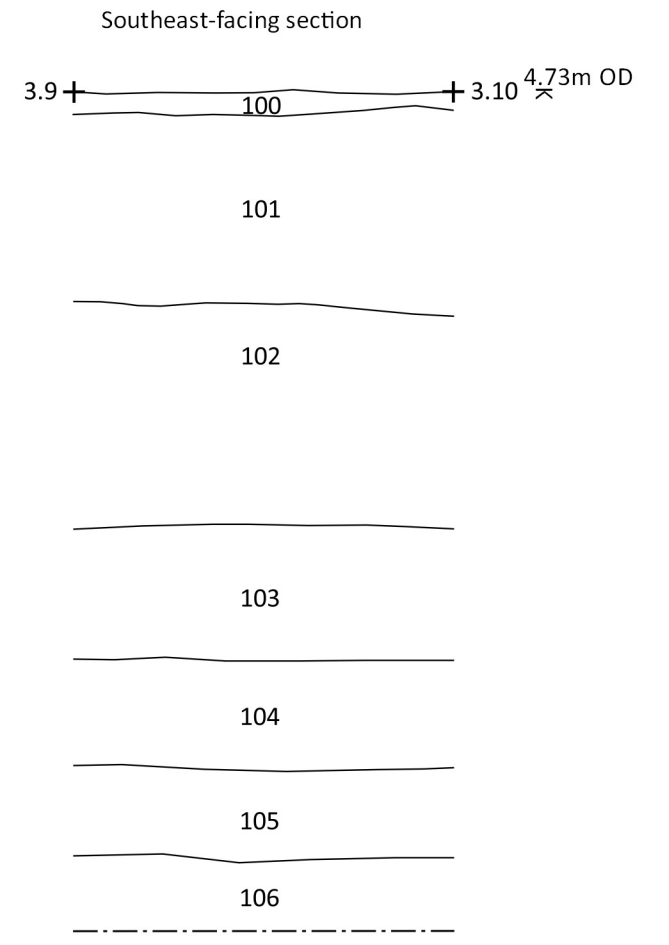
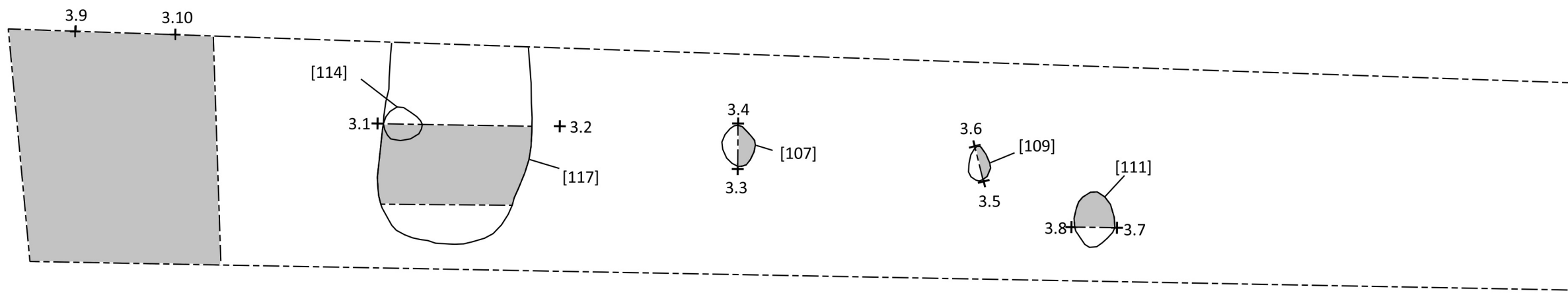
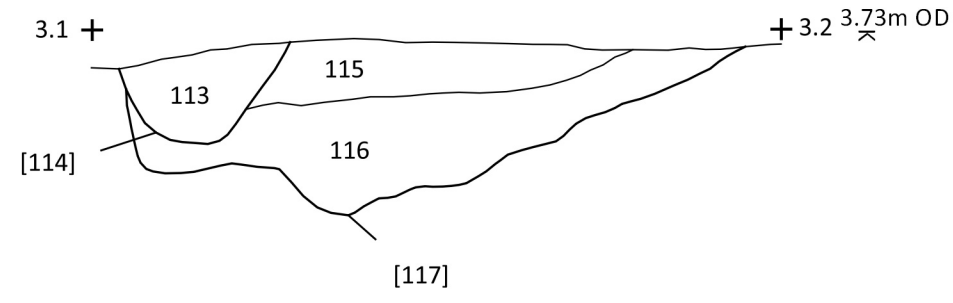


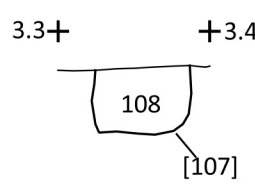
Figure 2: Site outlined in red showing locations of trenches in blue and archaeological features in black



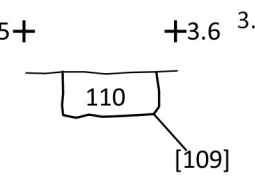
Southeast-facing section of posthole [114] and pit [117]



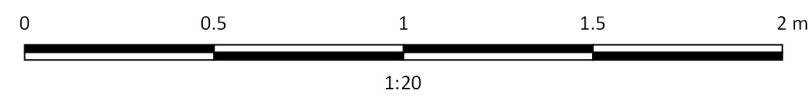
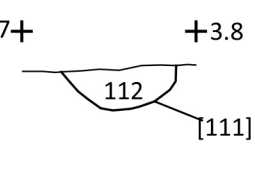
Northeast-facing section of post hole [107]



Northeast-facing section of post hole [109]



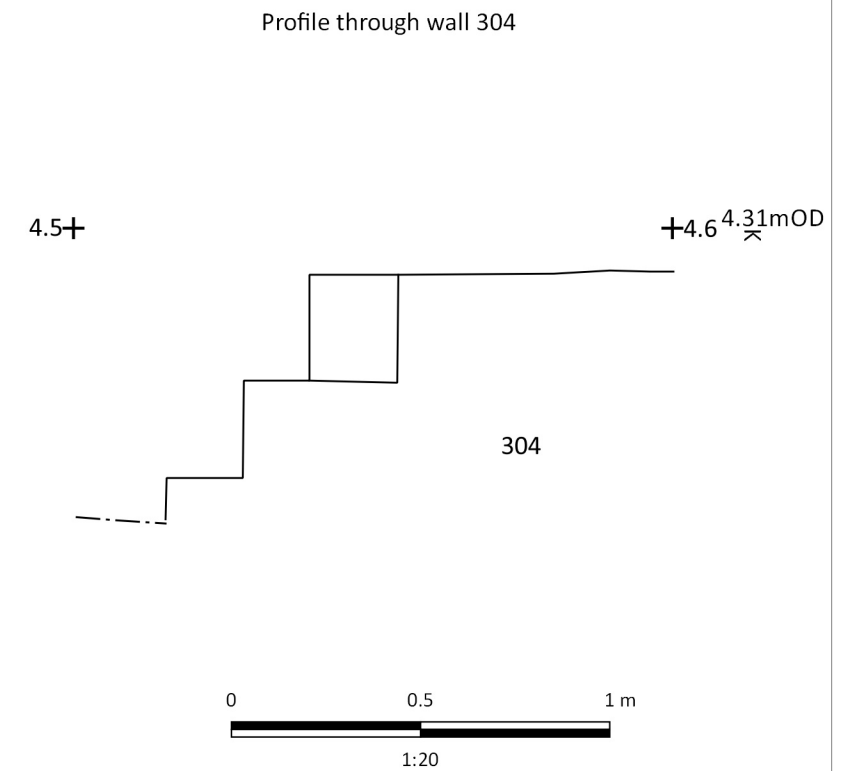
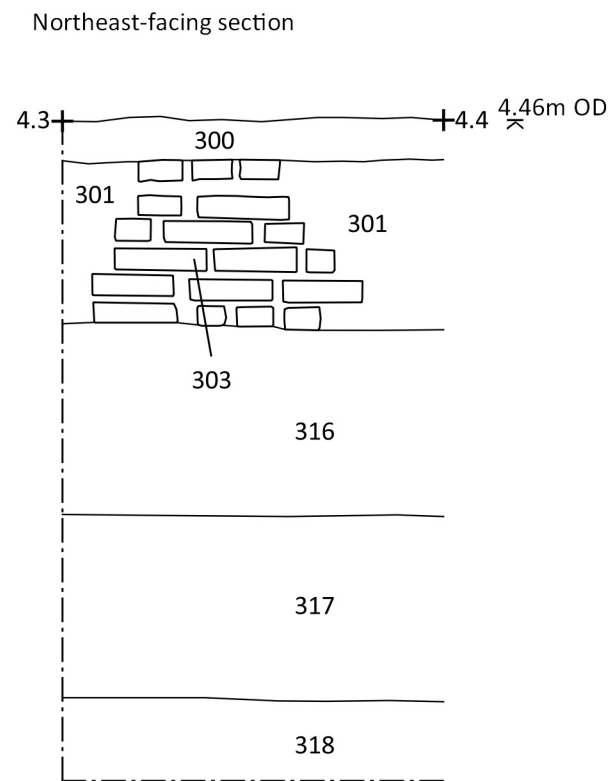
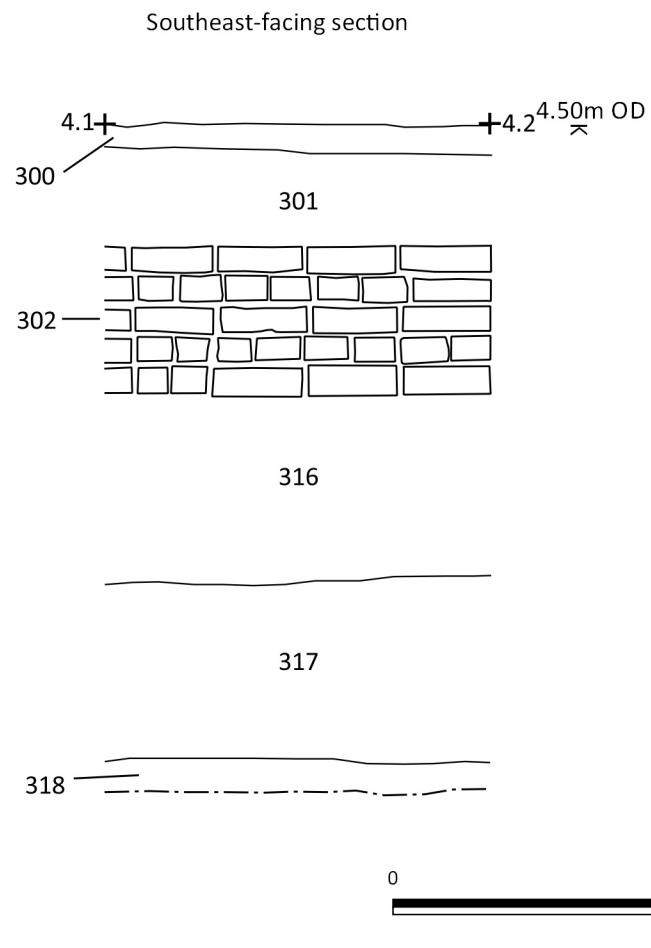
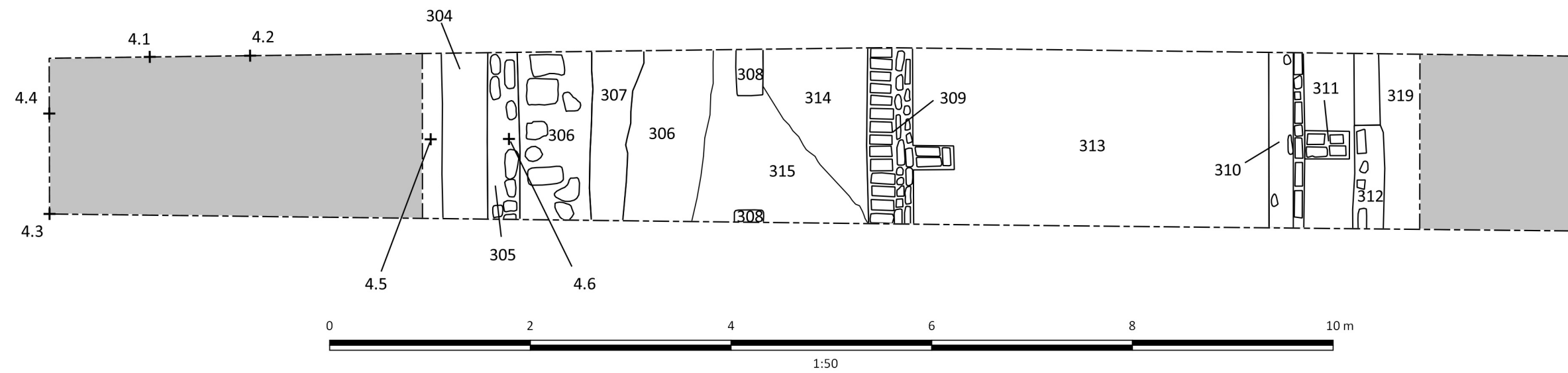
Northwest-facing section of post hole [111]



Site Code	SPDP 17
Scale	1:20 & 1:50 @ A3
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Date	09/03/2018

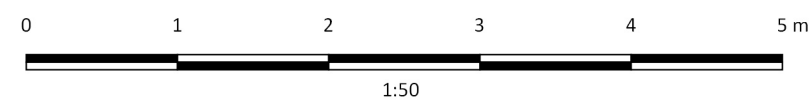
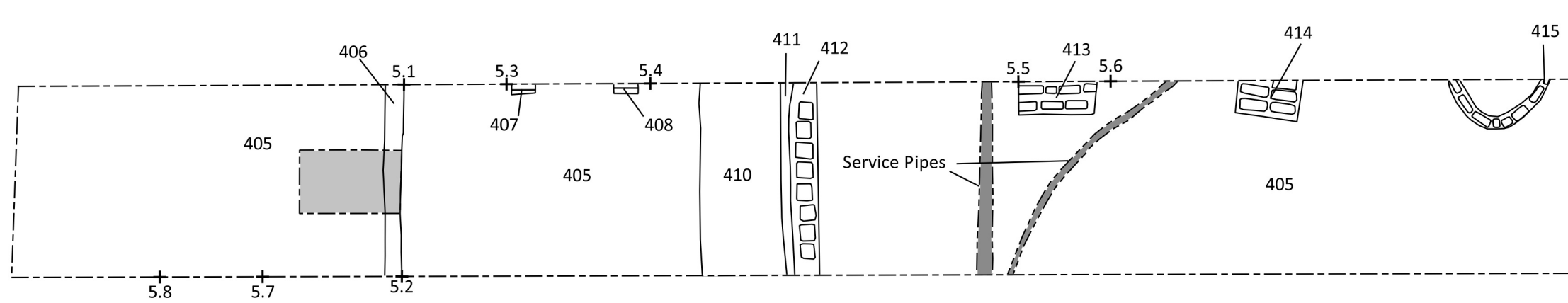
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Figure 3: Plan and sections of Trench 1

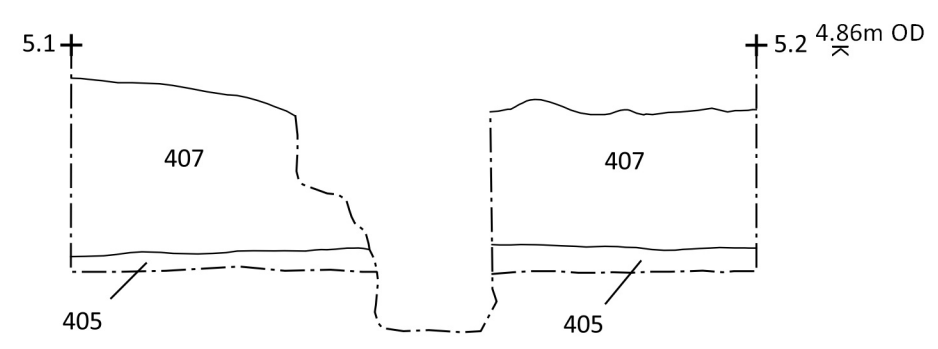


Site Code	SPDP 17
Scale	1:50, 1:20 & 1:10 @ A3
Drawn by	R J Birtwistle
Date	08/03/2018

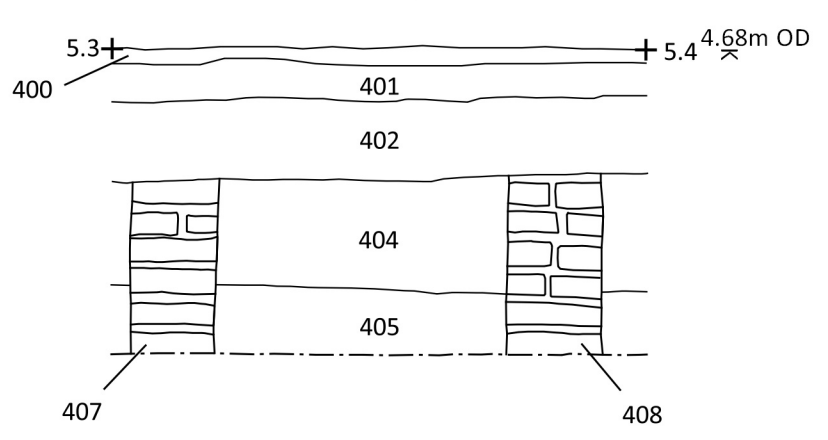
Figure 4: Plan and sections of Trench 3



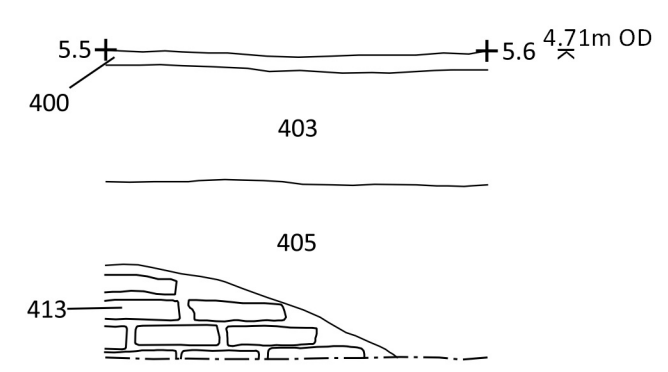
Northwest-facing section



Southwest-facing section



Southwest-facing section



Northeast-facing section

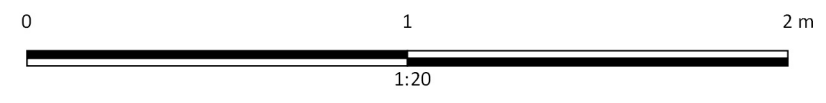
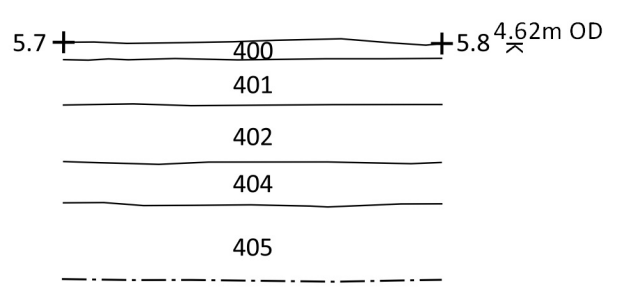


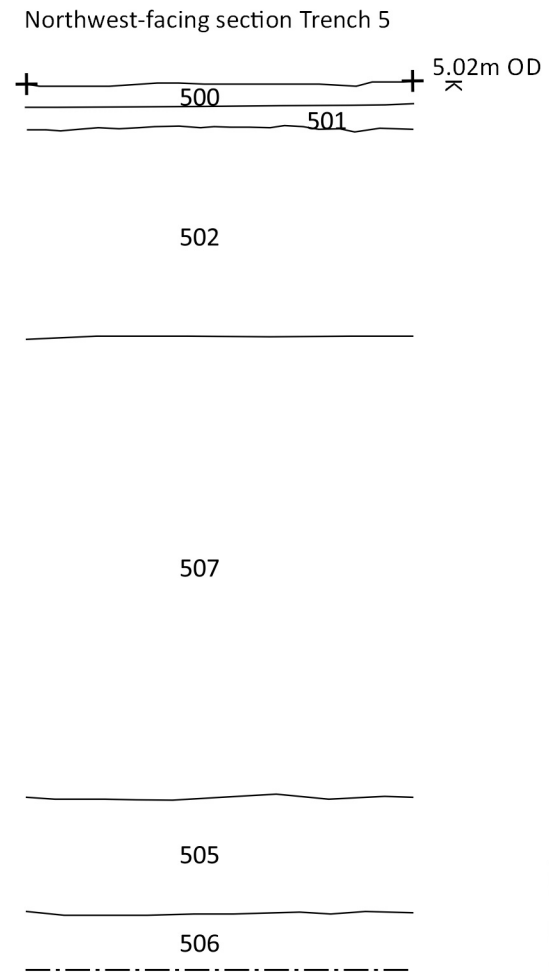
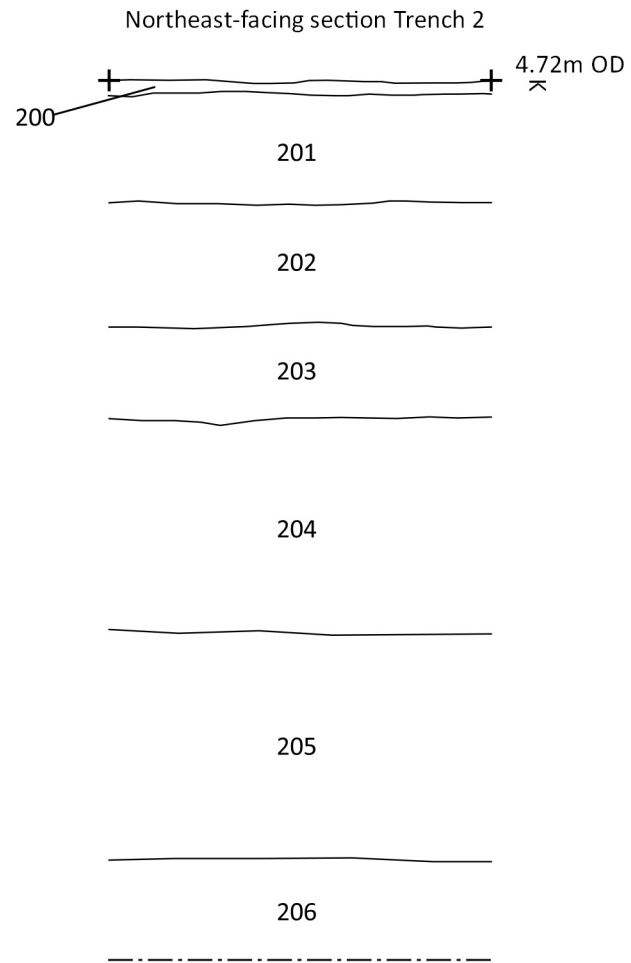
Figure 5: Plan and sections of Trench 4

Site Code	SPDP 17
Scale	1:50 and 1:20 @ A3
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Figure 6: Representative sections

