

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION BY TRIAL EXCAVATION:  
LAND OFF KING'S ROAD, SPALDING, LINCOLNSHIRE**

Planning Reference: Pre-planning  
NGR: TF 2457 2319  
Site Code: SPKR 10  
OASIS Reference Number: allenarc1-79445



Report prepared for Reliant Building Contractors

By  
Allen Archaeology Limited  
Report Number 2010042

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The  
Authority on  
Archaeological  
Planning  
Services

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## Document Control

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## Summary

- Allen Archaeology Limited was commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land off Kings Road in Spalding, Lincolnshire, in advance of the submission of a planning application for a residential development.
- There have been small quantities of prehistoric worked lithic material found in the vicinity of the site, as well as occasional small scatters of Romano-British pottery and briquetage indicative of salt making. The site remained outside the area of the town until major urban expansion during the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- Four trenches were excavated on the site, three of which exposed only a natural alluvial sequence. Trench 3, broadly in the centre of the site, exposed a single undated ditch, as well as a small gully cutting through a dumped deposit containing frequent charcoal, animal bone and early Roman pottery.

## **1.0 Introduction**

- 1.1 Allen Archaeology Limited (hereafter AAL) was commissioned by Reliant Building Contractors to carry out an archaeological evaluation by trial excavation on land off King's Road in Spalding, Lincolnshire.
- 1.2 The excavation, recording and reporting conforms to the guidelines that are set out in the Institute for Archaeologists '*Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluations*' (1994, revised 2001 and 2008) and the local guidelines in the *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook; a manual of archaeological practice* (LCC 2009) as well as the specification prepared by this company (Clay 2010).
- 1.3 The documentary archive will be submitted to The Collection Museum in Lincoln, within six months of the completion of the project and will be stored under the museum accession number LCNCC: 2010.71.

## **2.0 Site Location and Description**

- 2.1 Spalding is in the administrative district of South Holland, approximately 55km south-south-east of central Lincoln and 25km north-north-east of central Peterborough. The site is to the north-west of the town centre, and comprises a rectangular block of land of c.1.1 hectares, to the north of King's Road and to the east of the railway line, centred on NGR TF 2457 2319.
- 2.2 The site lies at a height of approximately 5m above Ordnance Datum, and is situated on a superficial geology of Terrington Beds; marine alluvium, salt marsh tidal creek and river deposits, overlying a solid geology of Oxford Clay (British Geological Survey 1992).

## **3.0 Planning Background**

- 3.1 A planning application has not yet been submitted, although the proposals are for the residential development of the site. It has however been requested that a programme of intrusive archaeological investigation is undertaken to fully characterise the archaeological resource on the site and provide appropriate information to allow the planning authority to determine any suitable strategies to effectively mitigate against the impact of the proposed development upon the archaeological resource.
- 3.2 The approach is consistent with Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5). This planning policy supersedes Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16), which was in place when the trenching strategy was devised.

## **4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background**

- 4.1 Prior to the current programme of work, a non-intrusive desk-based assessment of the archaeological potential of the proposed development area was undertaken (Roberts 2008). The following information is a summary of the detailed archaeological background provided in this document, drawing extensively on the records held in the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (hereafter LHER).
- 4.2 Prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site is represented by the discovery of a small number of Mesolithic and Neolithic flint implements (LHER References 22367, 22368, 23060 and 23797).

- 4.3 There is also a significant amount of evidence for Romano-British activity in the vicinity of the site recorded in the LHER, comprising scatters of pottery, coin finds and possible briquetage indicative of salt making.
- 4.4 There is no artefactual evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity in the vicinity of the site. The place name is Old English in origin however, deriving from the local tribal grouping known as the *Spaldingas* (Cameron 1998). The Fenland Survey has identified pottery scatters to the west of the town indicating settlement activity in the wider landscape from at least the 6<sup>th</sup> century AD (Sawyer 1998).
- 4.5 A Benedictine priory was founded in the town around 1052 as a dependency of Crowland Abbey, although this was re-founded in 1074, as a cell of St. Nicholas Abbey, Angers (LHER Reference 22355). It was located approximately 700m to the south-south-east of the site. Very little of the priory survives, other than dressed stone fragments found nearby and in-situ stone walls in the cellars of 8 – 11 Sheepgate (*ibid.*).
- 4.6 The Domesday Survey of 1086 shows that the principal landowner in Spalding was Ivo Tallboys. His estates included 77 villagers as well as a market, six fisheries and salt-houses. Small estates in the area were also owned by Guy of Craon and Crowland Abbey (Morgan and Thorn 1986).
- 4.7 The town continued to prosper throughout the medieval period as an important port, until it became landlocked by silt in the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries. The proposed development was in open agricultural land at this time, beyond the settled area of the town. Historic map evidence suggested that this situation persisted well into the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The adjacent railway line, the Lincolnshire Loop Line, was built in 1845 along the west side of the development area. By the time of the 1888 Ordnance Survey map a number of small buildings had appeared on the site, although the area remained largely undeveloped until well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century, with the northern part of the site being used as allotments.

## 5.0 Methodology

- 5.1 The purpose of the intrusive evaluation was 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.
- 5.2 Evidence was gathered to establish the presence/absence, nature, date, depth, quality of survival and importance of any archaeological deposits to enable an assessment of the potential and significance of the archaeological remains, and to assess the impact of the development upon the archaeology.
- 5.3 The fieldwork was supervised by the author and carried out in the week beginning Monday 5<sup>th</sup> July 2010. The investigation comprised a total of four trenches; one measuring 30m x 1.6m and three measuring 20m x 1.6m. A fifth trench situated within a British Telecom compound in the south-east corner of the site was not excavated due to lack of access.
- 5.4 The location for each trench was measured in with tapes from known boundary points. A JCB excavator fitted with a 1.6m wide toothless bucket was used to excavate the trenches in spits not exceeding 100mm in depth down to the first significant archaeological or natural horizon. A sondage was machine excavated in each trench examine the deeper stratigraphic profile.
- 5.5 All exposed plan and section surfaces were inspected for any archaeological features and deposits to determine the stratigraphic sequence. Each context was recorded on pro-forma AAL context record sheets, accompanied by plan and section drawings at appropriate scales. A

photographic record was maintained throughout the fieldwork, with selected shots included as an appendix to this report (see Appendix 1).

- 5.6 Each deposit, layer or cut was allocated a unique three digit identifier (context number), and accorded a written description, a summary of these are included in Appendix 5. Three digit numbers within square brackets reflect cut features (for example ditch [305]).

## 6.0 Results (Figures 2 – 6)

### 6.1 Trench 1 (Figure 3)

- 6.1.1 Trench 1 was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.62m within a deep sondage at the west end of the trench, exposing five distinct layers, all of which were archaeologically sterile. The uppermost layer 100 comprised a modern topsoil c.0.33m thick, sealing a 0.4m thick natural alluvial subsoil 101. 101 sealed 102, a mid grey brown natural alluvial silt with a maximum thickness of 0.48m. Beneath this was a 0.32m thick greyish brown alluvial clay 103, sealing a darker grey silty clay 104, which was exposed at the base of the sondage and extended below the limit of excavation.

### 6.2 Trench 2 (Figure 4)

- 6.2.1 Trench 2 was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.77m below the existing ground surface. The uppermost layer 200 was the modern topsoil, approximately 0.35m thick. It sealed 201, a natural alluvial subsoil of yellowish brown sandy silt with a thickness of c.0.37m. The underlying layer 202 consisted of a greyish yellow alluvial sandy silt. Layer 202 sealed a grey/brown silty clay 203, exposed at the base of the trench, and in excess of 0.76m thick.
- 6.2.2 No finds or features were identified in this trench.

### 6.3 Trench 3 (Figure 5)

- 6.3.1 The modern topsoil 300 was approximately 0.25m thick and sealed an alluvial subsoil 301 of mid brown sandy silt. This sealed a dark brown silty alluvial clay layer 302 which in turn sealed two thin lens of natural alluvial silt 304 and 310, which appear to have survived by slumping into the underlying archaeological features. 304 overlay [305], an east-north-east to west-south-west aligned ditch with an archaeologically sterile fill of greyish brown silty clay 306, likely to reflect deposition by slow moving or standing water.
- 6.3.2 Beneath layer 310 was a steep sided north-east to south-west aligned gully [308], containing a single fill of blueish grey silty clay 309. This fill contained a single small abraded sherd of early Roman vesicular pottery, as well as several small animal bone fragments. A soil sample from the deposit contained frequent charcoal and burnt bone, as well as occasional grass seeds and cereal grains. [308] was cut through 307, a mottled grey/brown clayey silt, also producing small abraded sherds of Roman pottery and numerous small animal bone fragments. A soil sample from this layer produced a similar assemblage to fill 309, but with a noticeably higher density of charcoal. Layer 307 also produced a very poorly preserved circular copper alloy object, broken into several pieces. This item had no diagnostic traits to aid its interpretation (A. Daubney, *pers. comm.*), and is currently undergoing conservation assessment at Lincolnshire Conservation Lab before appropriate packaging and archiving.
- 6.3.3 At the base of the sequence was 303, a mottled mid grey/brown natural alluvial silt.

## **6.4 Trench 4 (Figure 6)**

- 6.4.1 Trench 4 was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.21m below the existing ground surface. The uppermost deposit was a topsoil horizon 400, approximately 0.25m thick. Towards the south-west end of the trench this sealed a modern dumped deposit with frequent building rubble 401, up to 0.7m thick, beyond which layer 400 merged with another topsoil horizon, 402. 402 sealed a sterile alluvial silt 403 c. 0.56m thick, below which was a greyish yellow natural alluvial silt 404, extending below the limit of excavation.

## **7.0 Discussion and Conclusion**

- 7.1 All excavated trenches apart from Trench 3 were devoid of archaeological finds or features, exposing only a natural alluvial sequence typical of the local fenland environment.
- 7.2 Trench 3 exposed two linear features and a spread of material, 307, containing frequent charcoal, abraded Roman pottery and animal bone fragments, many of which were burnt. The environmental assessment suggests that the relative lack of charred grain and other plant remains, which is common within domestic waste dumps suggests the possibility that the deposit represents a dump of material representing waste from meat processing. Analysis of the animal bone assemblage also suggested a group of material representing butchery waste. Activities such as meat processing and rendering of carcasses generally occurs at some distance from the core of any settlement activity, which may also tie in with the lack of archaeological activity exposed in the other trenches.
- 7.3 Gully [308] was cut through earlier spread 307. The fill, 309 had a very similar composition and palaeoenvironmental assemblage to 307, and it seems likely that much of the material in the gully has been disturbed from the underlying layer.
- 7.4 There were no finds to date the second linear, ditch [305], which was filled by an archaeologically sterile natural alluvial deposit. It was at a similar position in the stratigraphic sequence to gully [308] and spread 307 and as such may be broadly contemporary, although this was not confirmed by dating evidence.
- 7.5 It is unclear from the excavated evidence how far the Romano-British activity identified in Trench 3 extends across the development area, although the lack of finds or features within any of the other trenches suggests that it represents a localised focus of activity.

## **8.0 Effectiveness of Methodology**

- 8.1 The evaluation methodology was appropriate to the scale and nature of the scheme. It has identified a limited archaeological potential, restricted to the area of Trench 3, and its immediate environs.

## **9.0 Acknowledgements**

- 9.1 Allen Archaeology Limited would like to thank Reliant Building Contractors for this commission. Ian Hutchinson at Kirton Consulting is also thanked for his assistance throughout the project.



## 10.0 References

- British Geological Survey, 1992. *Spalding. England and Wales Sheet 144. Solid and Drift Geology. 1:50000 Provisional Series*. Keyworth, Nottingham: British Geological Survey
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- Clay, C., 2010, *Specification for an archaeological evaluation by trial excavation: King's Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire*. Allen Archaeology Limited
- IfA, 1994 (revised 2001 and 2008), *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation*, Institute for Archaeologists, Reading
- LCC, 2009, *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook: a manual of archaeological practice*. Lincoln, Lincolnshire County Council, Built Environment Dept
- Morgan, P. and Thorn, C., (eds.), 1986, *Domesday Book: vol.31: Lincolnshire*, Phillimore & Co. Ltd, Chichester
- Roberts, J., 2008, *Land to the north of King's Road, Spalding. Archaeological desk-based assessment*. Archaeological Services, Durham University
- Sawyer P., 1998, *Anglo-Saxon Lincolnshire*, History of Lincolnshire III, History of Lincolnshire Committee, Lincoln

## Appendix 1: Colour Plates



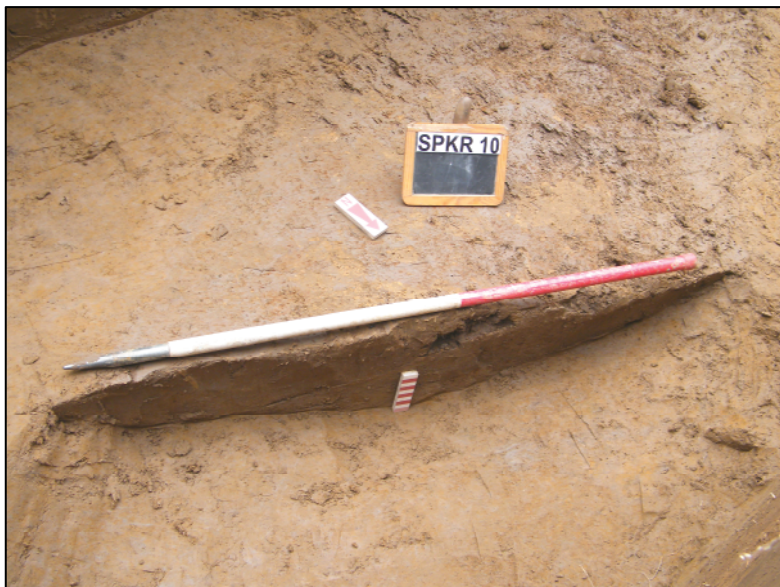
**Plate 1:** General view of the development area, looking north-north-east from the railway footbridge, with the BT compound to the right of shot



**Plate 2:** South-south-east-facing representative section of Trench 1 sondage, looking north-north-west



**Plate 3:** West-south-west-facing representative section of Trench 2 sondage, looking east-north-east



**Plate 4:** North-east facing section of ditch [305] in Trench 3, looking south-west



**Plate 5:** South-west-facing section of gully [308] cutting through spread 307 in Trench 3, looking north-east.



**Plate 6:** General shot of Trench 4, looking south-west.

## **Appendix 2: Roman Pottery Assessment**

*By I.M. Rowlandson*

### **Introduction**

The pottery has been archived using count and weight as measures according to the guidelines laid down for the minimum archive by *The Study Group for Roman Pottery* (Darling 2004) using the codes developed by the City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit- CLAU (see Darling and Precious *forthcoming*). Rim equivalents (RE) have been recorded and an attempt at a 'maximum' vessel estimate has been made following Orton (1975, 31). The pottery has been bagged by fabric and vessels selected as suitable for illustration have been bagged separately for ease of future reference. The archive record (Appendix 1) is an integral part of this report and will be curated in an Access database, available from the author in a digital format.

### **Condition**

The ceramics presented for assessment totalled 11 sherds, weighing 35g, RE 0.1, from 2 contexts from a scheme of archaeological evaluation. The pottery is abraded and fragmentary, much of the calcareous grit has leached away from the VESIC sherds. The average sherd weight was reasonably high for a rural site at 3.18g.

The pottery from context 307 and 309 dates broadly to the early Roman period. The groups are small and it is possible that the pottery was residual within the contexts it was retrieved from.

### **Discussion**

This small group suggests early Roman occupation in the area. Substantial evidence for Roman occupation has been found in the Spalding area at the regrettably as yet unpublished SWP05 site, excavated by Archaeological Project Services. Although the pottery from the SPKR10 site is small and fragmentary there remains a possibility of further evidence of Roman activity in the area.

### **Recommendations**

All of the pottery should be retained and deposited in the relevant museum to enable future scrutiny. The VESIC sherds should remain carefully wrapped as they are fragile.

### **Bibliography**

Darling, M.J., 2004, Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery. *Journal of Roman Pottery Studies* 11, 67-74.

Darling, M.J. and Precious, B.J., *forthcoming*, *Corpus of Roman Pottery from Lincoln*, Lincoln Archaeological Studies No. 6, Oxbow Books, Oxford

Orton, C. R., 1975, Quantitative pottery studies, some progress, problems and prospects. *Science and Archaeology* 17, 30-5.

## Pottery Archive

| Context | Fabric | Form | Decoration | Vessels | Alt | Comments   | Sherd | Weight (g) | Rim diam | RE % |
|---------|--------|------|------------|---------|-----|--|-------|------------|----------|------|
| 307     | GROGF  | CLSD | WM         | 1       |     | bs; sandy fabric sparse grog up to 1.2mm; transitional type fabric | 1     | 4          | -        | -    |
| 307     | VESIC  | JEV  | WM?        |         | ABR | rim shldr; common shell visicules                                  | 1     | 12         | 10       | 10   |
| 307     | VESIC  | -    | HM         | 7       |     | bs; scraps- shell vesic  | 7     | 13         | -        | -    |
| 307     | FCLAY  | -    |            | 1       |     | bs; formless; light orange fabric sparse quartz                    | 1     | 3          | -        | -    |
| 309     | VESIC  | -    | HM?        |         | VAB | bs; shell vesic?   | 1     | 3          | -        | -    |

## Appendix 3: Animal Bone Assessment

By Jennifer Wood

### Introduction

A total of 49 (163g) fragments of animal bone were recovered during a scheme of archaeological trial trench works undertaken by Allen Archaeology Ltd. Only Trench 3 yielded any animal bone. The remains were recovered from a possible occupation layer 307 and gully [309] both of a possible Romano-British date.

### Results

The remains were generally of a moderate to poor overall condition, averaging between grades 3 and 4 on the Lyman criteria (1996).

A total of 11 fragments of burnt bone were recovered from deposit 307. All of the burnt remains were identified as sheep/goat or medium mammal size.

No evidence of butchery, gnawing or pathology was noted on any of the remains.

Table 1, Summary of Identified Bone

| Cut        | Context    | Taxon              | Element      | Side | Number                               | Weight (g) | Comments                             |
|------------|------------|--------------------|--------------|------|--------------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------------|
| N/A        | 307        | Sheep/Goat         | Radius       | R    | 1                                    | 4          | Proximal end Bp=26mm                 |
|            |            | Sheep/Goat         | Radius       | R    | 2                                    | 5          | Midshaft fragments                   |
|            |            | Sheep/Goat         | Metatarsal   | R    | 1                                    | 5          | Midshaft                             |
|            |            | Sheep/Goat         | Tibia        | L    | 1                                    | 14         | Proximal shaft                       |
|            |            | Sheep/Goat         | Nav-Cuboid   | L    | 1                                    | 1          |                                      |
|            |            | Sheep/Goat         | Metatarsal   | R    | 1                                    | 2          | Proximal articulation Bp=17mm        |
|            |            | Sheep/Goat         | Metatarsal   | L    | 1                                    | 2          | Midshaft                             |
|            |            | Sheep/Goat         | Scapula      | L    | 1                                    | 2          | Glenoid                              |
|            |            | Sheep/Goat         | Calcaneus    | R    | 1                                    | 2          | Body missing                         |
|            |            | Sheep/Goat         | Phalanx I    | R    | 1                                    | 1          | Proximal end Bp=11mm                 |
|            |            | Medium Mammal Size | Cervical     | B    | 1                                    | 11         | Broken in to 3 pieces                |
|            |            | Sheep/Goat         | Mandible     | R    | 1                                    | 10         | In two pieces, M1=e                  |
|            |            | Medium Mammal Size | Rib          | X    | 3                                    | 6          |                                      |
|            |            | Cattle             | Metatarsal   | X    | 1                                    | 5          | Shaft fragment                       |
|            |            | Cattle             | Phalanx III  | R    | 1                                    | 18         |                                      |
|            |            | Large Mammal Size  | Rib          | X    | 3                                    | 13         |                                      |
|            |            | Large Mammal Size  | Long Bone    | X    | 2                                    | 11         |                                      |
|            |            | Medium Mammal Size | Long Bone    | X    | 3                                    | 4          |                                      |
|            |            | Large Mammal Size  | Vertebra     | X    | 2                                    | 15         | Two fragments                        |
|            |            | Sheep/Goat         | Phalanx I    | R    | 1                                    | 1          | Distal end                           |
|            |            | Cattle             | Phalanx I    | X    | 1                                    | 3          | Distal end fragment                  |
|            |            | Cattle             | Horncore     | X    | 1                                    | 3          | Fragment                             |
|            |            | Unidentified       | Unidentified | X    | 1                                    | 8          |                                      |
|            |            | Medium Mammal Size | Long Bone    | X    | 6                                    | 7          | Burnt white                          |
|            |            | Medium Mammal Size | Rib          | X    | 2                                    | 1          | Burnt white                          |
|            |            | Sheep/Goat         | Metapodial   | X    | 1                                    | <1g        | Single condyle, unfused, burnt white |
| Sheep/Goat | Humerus    | L                  | 1            | 2    | Distal condyle fragment, burnt white |            |                                      |
| Sheep/Goat | Metacarpal | R                  | 1            | 2    | Burnt grey                           |            |                                      |
| 308        | 309        | Large Mammal Size  | Skull        | X    | 3                                    | 2          |                                      |
|            |            | Sheep/Goat         | Mandible     | R    | 1                                    | 1          | Ramus process                        |
|            |            | Sheep              | Tooth        | L    | 1                                    | <1g        | Lower dpm4=h                         |
|            |            | Sheep/Goat         | Astragalus   | R    | 1                                    | 1          | Mostly medial side                   |

As can be seen from Table 1, single fragments of sheep/goat, cattle, medium and large sized mammals were identified within the assemblage, with sheep/goat representing the majority. A single fragment was positively identified as sheep. The skeletal element representation suggests that the remains were predominantly domestic butchery refuse.

The assemblage is too small to provide meaningful information on animal husbandry and utilisation on site. However, this small assemblage dominated by sheep/goat remains is rather typical for the area throughout most periods of occupation (Baker 2005). Excavations from the Spalding and surrounding areas have shown a particular trend for sheep/goat husbandry, a contemporary example being the Romano-British saltern and settlement at Wygate Park, Spalding (Kitch 2007).

In the possible event of further archaeological works, the site would be liable to produce further remains of a similar condition and nature, with good to moderate potential to provide further information on dietary economies and underlying husbandry practices for the site.

### **References**

Baker, P., 2005 *Animal Bone in Anglo-Saxon Settlement on the Siltland of Eastern England* (Eds. A. Crowson, T. Lane, K. Penn & D. Trimble)

Kitch, J., 2007 *The Faunal Remains in Wygate Park, Spalding, Lincolnshire Excavations at Phase 9 and Area A (SWPB 04) (SWP 05)*

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

## Appendix 4: Palaeoenvironmental Assessment

By Val Fryer

### Introduction and method statement

Evaluation excavations at Spalding, undertaken by Allen Archaeology Limited, recorded a limited number of features of possible Late Iron Age/Roman date. Samples for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from a spread of occupation/midden material (sample 1 from context 307) and a fill within gully [308] (sample 2 from context 309).

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern fibrous roots were present throughout. The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and will be sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts will be retained for further specialist analysis.

### Results

Both assemblages are similar in composition, although they differ somewhat in volume. Approximately 0.3 litres of material was recovered from sample 1, and although the flot is principally composed of charcoal/charred wood fragments, individual seeds of brome (*Bromus* sp.) and an indeterminate large grass (Poaceae) are also present along with poorly preserved wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains. The assemblage also contains a high density of bone fragments, many of which are burnt. The assemblage from sample 2 is considerably smaller (<0.1 litres in volume) but also contains a moderate density of charcoal/charred wood and bone fragments. The charcoal within this assemblage is, however, noticeably more abraded than that from sample 1.

### Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, the similarities between the assemblages may indicate that both contain materials derived from a common source. That both are primarily composed of charcoal and bone may suggest that material from domestic hearth or midden waste is present, although such assemblages frequently contain a higher density of grain, chaff, weed seeds and other plant remains than the current examples. However, it is possibly of note that similar, near-contemporary assemblages have been recorded from sites which were almost certainly involved with the processing of meat/bone or the rendering of carcasses. As such activities often occurred well away from any focus of settlement, the recovered plant macrofossil assemblages are, generally, more limited in composition.

Although plant macrofossils other than charcoal are scarce within the current assemblages, they clearly do survive within the archaeological horizon at Spalding. Therefore, if further work is planned within this area, it is strongly recommended that additional plant macrofossil samples of approximately 20 – 40 litres in volume are taken from all well-sealed and dated contexts recorded during excavation.

### Reference

Stace, C., 1997, *New Flora of the British Isles*. Second edition. Cambridge University Press



| <b>Sample No.</b>              | <b>1</b>     | <b>2</b>       |
|--------------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| <b>Context No.</b>             | <b>307</b>   | <b>309</b>     |
| <b>Feature No.</b>             |              | <b>308</b>     |
| <b>Feature type</b>            | <b>Layer</b> | <b>Gully</b>   |
| <b>Plant macrofossils</b>      |              |                |
| <i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)   | x            |                |
| Cereal indet. (grain)          |              | xfg            |
| <i>Bromus</i> sp.              | xcf          |                |
| Large Poaceae indet.           | xcf          |                |
| Charcoal <2mm                  | xxxx         | xxxx           |
| Charcoal >2mm                  | xxxx         | xx             |
| Charcoal >5mm                  | xxx          |                |
| <b>Other remains</b>           |              |                |
| Black porous 'cokey' material  | x            |                |
|                                | xxx          |                |
| Bone                           | xxb          | xx x <b>b</b>  |
| Small coal frags.              | x            | x              |
| <b>Sample volume (litres)</b>  | <b>42</b>    | <b>28</b>      |
| <b>Volume of flot (litres)</b> | <b>0.3</b>   | <b>&lt;0.1</b> |
| <b>% flot sorted</b>           | <b>50%</b>   | <b>100%</b>    |

### Key to table

x = 1 – 10 specimens    xx = 11 – 50 specimens    xxx = 51 – 100 specimens    xxxx = 100+ specimens  
 cf = compare    b = burnt    fg = fragment

**Appendix 5: Context Summary List****Trench 1**

| Context | Type  | Description   | Interpretation   |
|---------|-------|---|--|
| 100     | Layer | Loose mid grey brown sandy silt. Seals 101                    | Modern topsoil   |
| 101     | Layer | Firm mid yellowish brown sandy silt. Sealed by 100, seals 102 | Natural alluvial subsoil                                 |
| 102     | Layer | Mid grey brown sandy silt. Sealed by 101, seals 103           | Natural alluvial silt                                    |
| 103     | Layer | Greyish brown silty clay. Sealed by 102, seals 104            | Natural alluvium formed in slow moving or standing water |
| 104     | Layer | Firm dark greyish black silty clay. Sealed by 103             | Natural alluvium formed in slow moving or standing water |

**Trench 2**

| Context | Type  | Description  | Interpretation   |
|---------|-------|--|--|
| 200     | Layer | Loose mid grey brown sandy silt. Seals 201                     | Modern topsoil   |
| 201     | Layer | Firm mid yellowish brown sandy silt. Sealed by 200, seals 202  | Natural alluvial subsoil                                 |
| 202     | Layer | Firm light greyish yellow sandy silt. Sealed by 201, seals 203 | Natural alluvial silt                                    |
| 203     | Layer | Firm greyish brown silty clay. Sealed by 202                   | Natural alluvium formed in slow moving or standing water |

**Trench 3**

| Context | Type  | Description   | Interpretation   |
|---------|-------|---|--|
| 300     | Layer | Dark grey brown sandy silt. Seals 301   | Modern topsoil   |
| 301     | Layer | Mid brown sandy silt. Sealed by 300, seals 302  | Natural alluvial subsoil                                 |
| 302     | Layer | Firm dark brown silty clay. Sealed by 301, seals 304 and 310  | Natural alluvium formed in slow moving or standing water |
| 303     | Layer | Loose, mottled mid grey brown silty clay. Sealed by 307   | Natural alluvial silt                                    |
| 304     | Layer | Firm mottled grey blue silty sand. Sealed by 302, seals 306   | Naturally alluvial lens. Possibly same as 310            |
| 305     | Cut   | Shallow NE-SW aligned linear with gradual sloping sides and flat base. Contains 306                           | Cut of ditch   |
| 306     | Fill  | Mid greyish brown silty clay.   | Natural silting deposit within ditch [305]               |
| 307     | Layer | Firm mottled grey/brown clayey silt with frequent charcoal fragments and animal bone. Cut by [306], seals 303 | occupation spread or dumped deposit                      |
| 308     | Cut   | NNE-SSW aligned linear with steep sides and slightly curved base. Contains 309                                | Cut of gully   |
| 309     | Fill  | Firm bluish grey silty clay with occasional charcoal and few root intrusions.                                 | Primary fill of [308]                                    |
| 310     | Layer | Firm yellowish brown silt. Sealed by 302  | Natural alluvial lens. Possibly same as 304              |

**Trench 4**

| Context | Type  | Description  | Interpretation        |
|---------|-------|--|-----------------------|
| 400     | Layer | Dark brown silt with frequent roots. Seals 401   | Modern topsoil        |
| 401     | Layer | Mixed dark brown silt and pale yellow brown silt with frequent building rubble. Sealed by 400, seals 402 | Modern dump           |
| 402     | Layer | Very dark grey brown silt. Sealed by 401, seals 402  | Buried modern topsoil |
| 403     | Layer | Brown sterile silt. Sealed by 402, seals 404   | Natural alluvial silt |
| 404     | Layer | Mottled grey and light yellowish brown silt  | Natural alluvial silt |

## Appendix 6: OASIS Summary Form

OASIS ID: allenarc1-79445

### Project details

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Project name                           | ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION BY TRIAL EXCAVATION: King's Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire  |
| Short description of the project       | An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at King's Road in Spalding, Lincolnshire in July 2010. Four trenches were excavated, three of which were devoid of archaeology. One trench contained a ditch, gully and a charcoal rich spread with plenty of burnt and un-burnt bones and pottery of early Roman date. |
| Project dates                          | Start: 05-07-2010 End: 09-07-2010   |
| Previous/future work                   | No / Not known  |
| Any associated project reference codes | SPKR 10 - Sitecode  |
| Type of project                        | Field evaluation  |
| Current Land use                       | Other 13 - Waste ground   |
| Monument type                          | DITCH Roman   |
| Monument type                          | SPREAD Roman  |
| Significant Finds                      | POTTERY Roman   |
| Methods & techniques                   | 'Sample Trenches'   |
| Development type                       | Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)  |
| Prompt                                 | Pre-planning investigation to characterise the archaeology on site and provide information to the planning authority to help further strategies and actions   |
| Position in the planning process       | Pre-application   |

### Project location

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| Country          | England   |
| Site location    | LINCOLNSHIRE SOUTH HOLLAND SPALDING King's Road                         |
| Study area       | 1.10 Hectares   |
| Site coordinates | TF 2457 2319 52.7915331425 -0.152424739927 52 47 29 N 000 09 08 W Point |

### Project creators

|                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| Name of Organisation         | Allen Archaeology Limited   |
| Project brief originator     | Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body |
| Project design originator    | Chris Clay  |
| Project director/manager     | Chris Clay  |
| Project supervisor           | Maria Piirainen   |
| Name of sponsor/funding body | Reliant Building Contractors  |

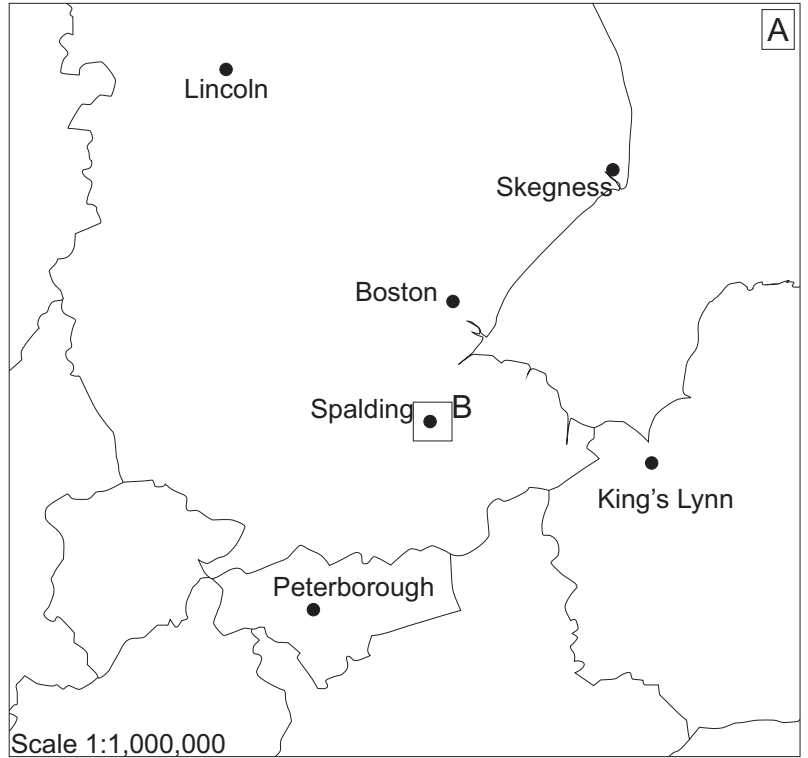
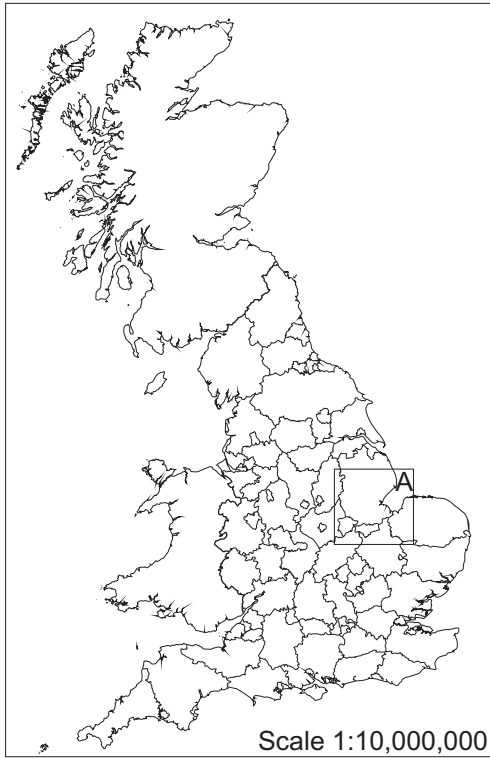
### Project archives

|                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| Physical Archive recipient | The Collection, Lincoln  |
| Physical Archive ID        | 2010.71  |
| Physical Contents          | 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental'  |
| Digital Archive recipient  | The Collection, Lincoln  |
| Digital Archive ID         | 2010.71  |
| Digital Contents           | 'none'   |
| Digital Media available    | 'Images raster / digital photography','Text'   |
| Paper Archive recipient    | The Collection, Lincoln  |
| Paper Archive ID           | 2010.71  |
| Paper Contents             | 'none'   |
| Paper Media available      | 'Context sheet','Diary','Miscellaneous Material','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Unpublished Text' |

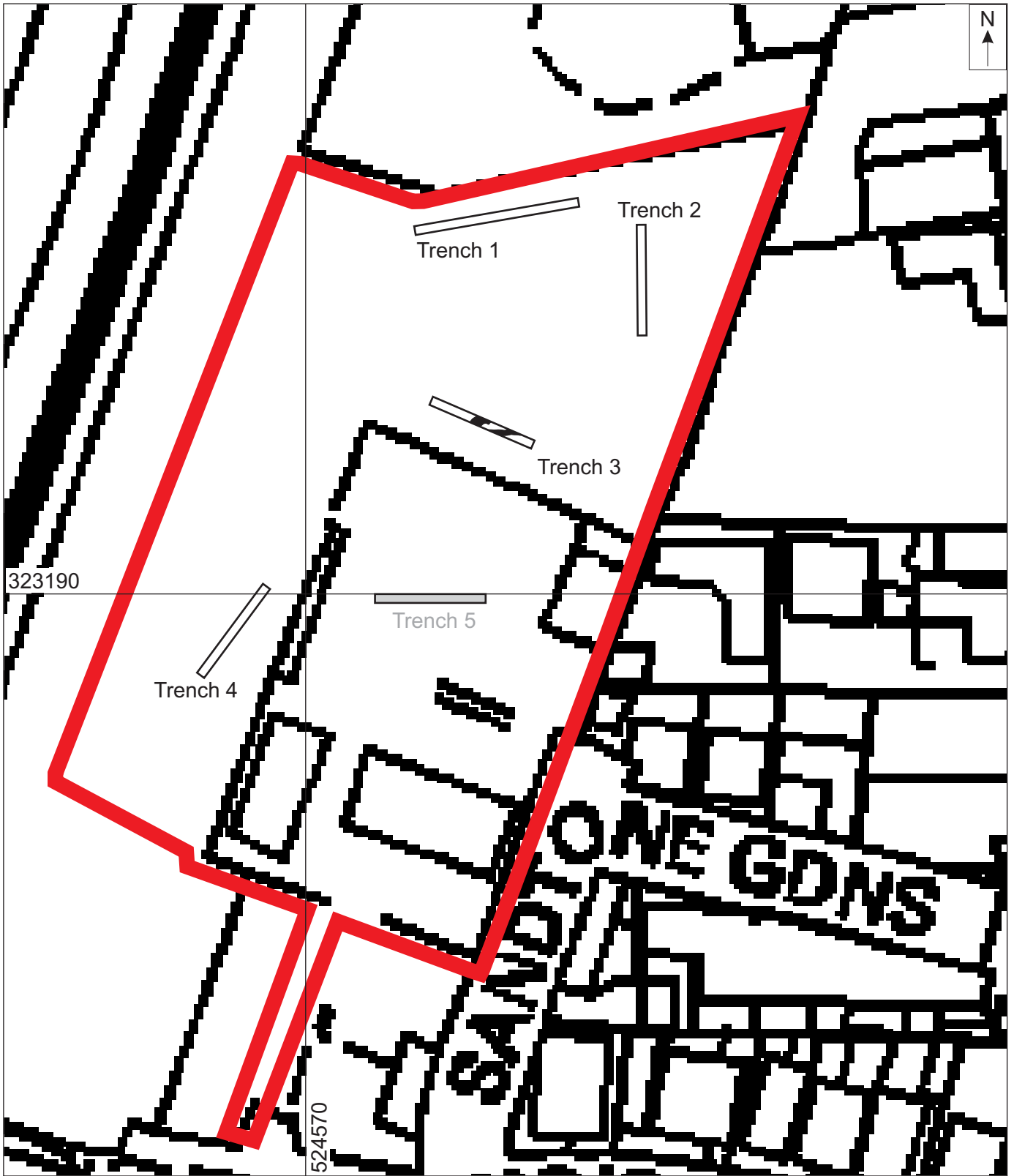
### Project bibliography 1

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Publication type              | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)   |
| Title                         | ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION BY TRIAL EXCAVATION: King's Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire  |
| Author(s)/Editor(s)           | Piirainen, M  |
| Other bibliographic details   | AAL report number 2010042   |
| Date                          | 2010  |
| Issuer or publisher           | Allen Archaeology Limited   |
| Place of issue or publication | Lincoln   |
| Description                   | Cover page, contents, summary, site location and description, planning background, archaeological and historical background, methodology, results, discussion and conclusions, effectiveness of methodology, acknowledgements, references, site archive, appendices |

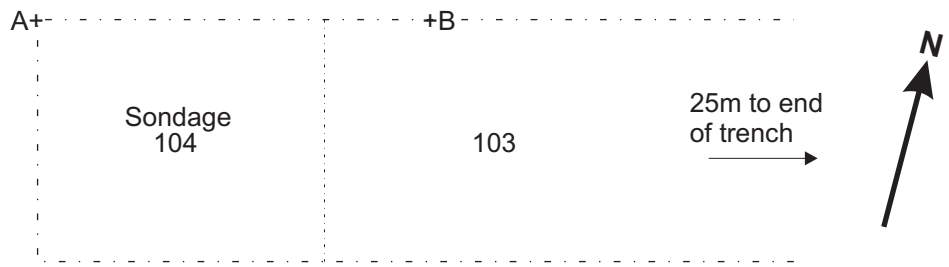
|            |   |
|------------|---|
| Entered by | Chris Clay (Chris@allenarchaeology.co.uk) |
| Entered on | 27 July 2010                              |



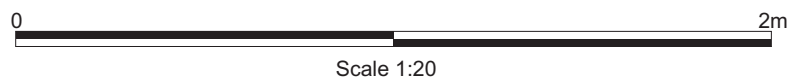
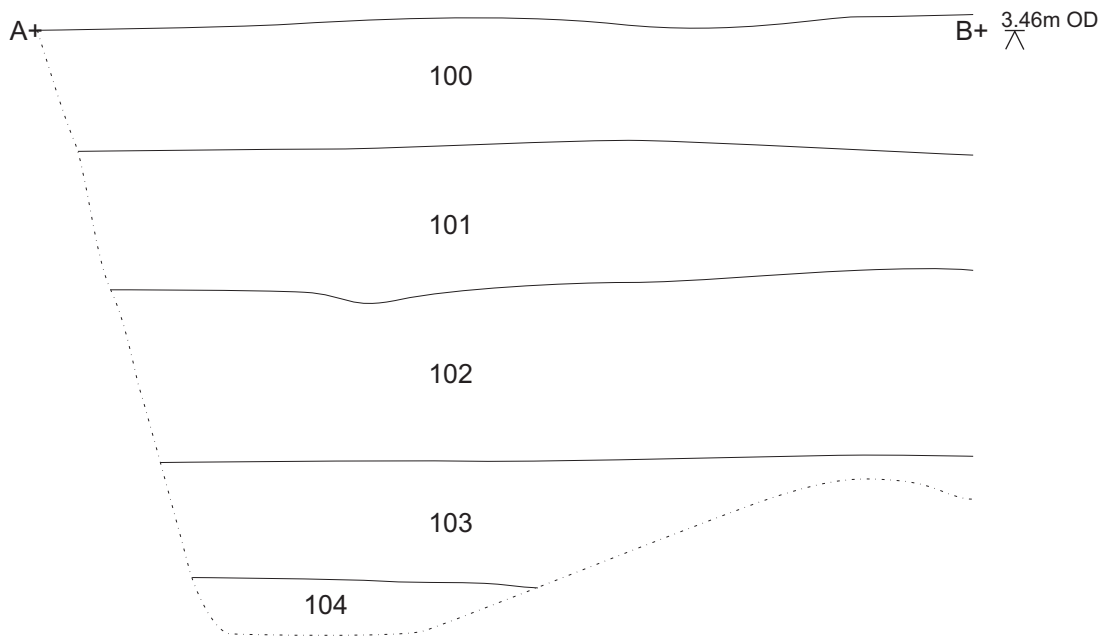
**Figure 1:** Site location at scale 1:25,000, with the site outlined in red.  
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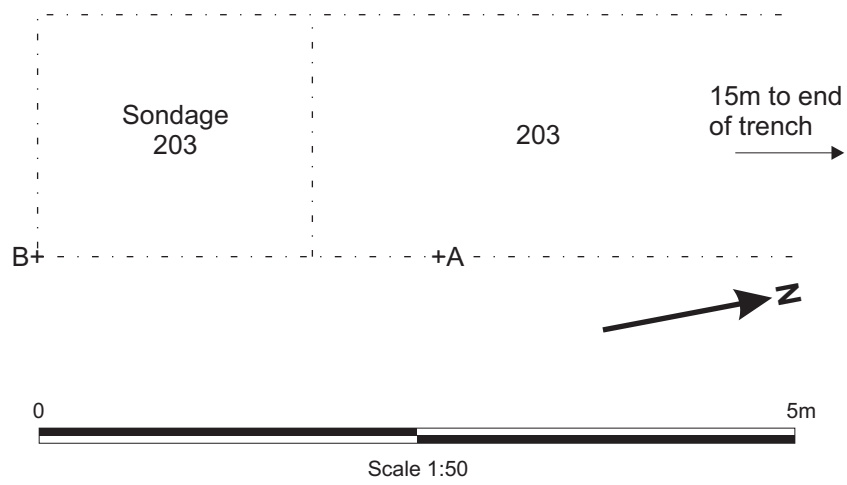
**Figure 2:** Trench location plan with archaeological features in solid black at scale 1:1000. Site outlined in red. Voided trench 5 marked in grey.



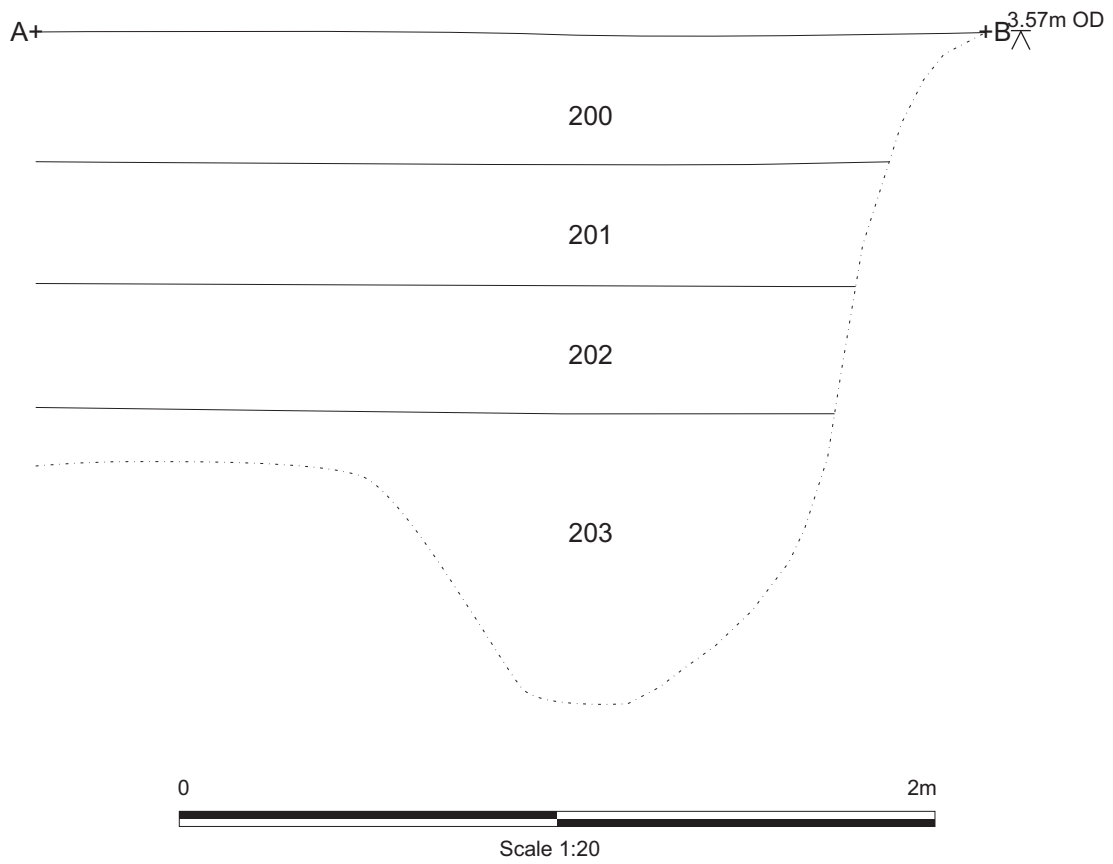
South-south-east-facing representative section



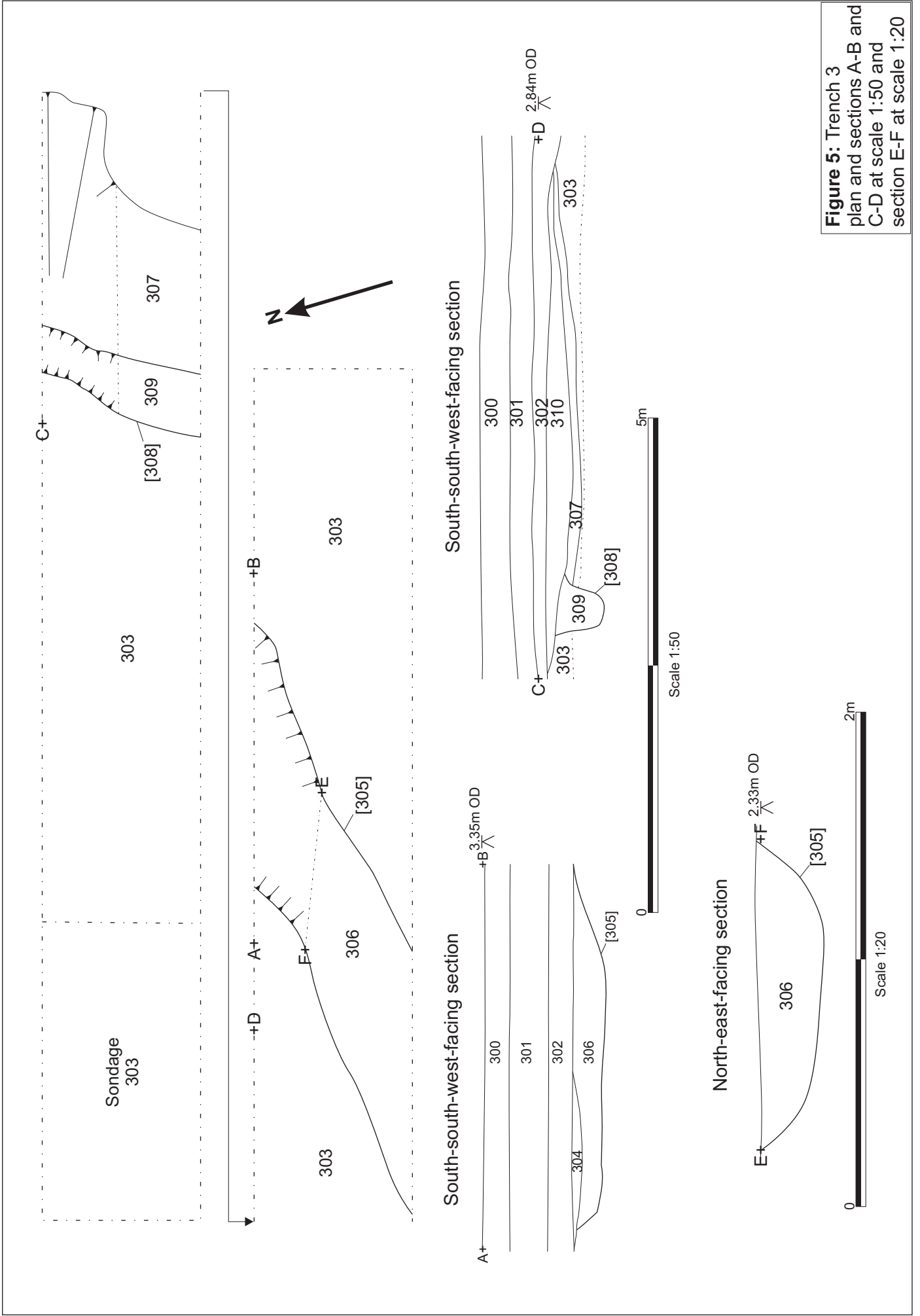
**Figure 3:** Trench 1 plan at scale 1:50 and section at scale 1:20



West-noth-west-facing representative section



**Figure 4:** Trench 2 plan at scale 1:50 and section at scale 1:20



**Figure 5:** Trench 3 plan and sections A-B and C-D at scale 1:50 and section E-F at scale 1:20





West-north-west facing representative section

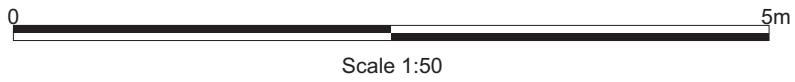
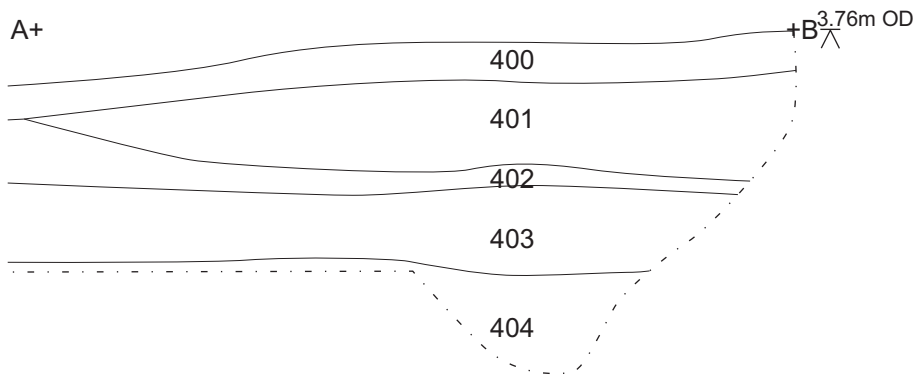


Figure 6: Trench 4 plan and section at scale 1:50