

00/12

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT DOUBLE STREET,
SPALDING,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SDSA 99)**

58



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

EUGHT 41282
SOURCES 415992/93
23604

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT DOUBLE STREET,
SPALDING,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SDSA 99)**

58

Work Undertaken For
JP Builders

May 2000

Report Compiled by
James Snee

Planning Application No: H16/0936/98
National Grid Reference: TF 2504 2286
City and County Museum Accession No: 305.99

A.P.S. Report No. 76/00



0 2 JUN 00

CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	Summary	1
2.	Introduction	1
	2.1 Definition of a Watching brief	1
	2.2 Planning Background	1
	2.3 Topography and Geology	1
	2.4 Archaeological Setting	1
3.	Aims	2
4.	Methods	2
5.	Results	3
6.	Discussion	3
7.	Conclusions	4
8.	Acknowledgements	4
9.	Personnel	4
10.	Bibliography	4
11.	Abbreviations	5

Appendices

1	Specification for archaeological watching brief
2	Context Descriptions
3	The Finds by <i>Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor</i>
4	The Archive
5	Glossary

List of Figures

Figure 1 General location plan

Figure 2 Location of Investigation Area

Figure 3 Location of Development Area

Figure 4 Development Plan showing location of drawn sections

Figure 5 Sections 1 and 2

List of Plates

Plate 1 General view of the development area

Plate 2 Section 2

1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during development at Double Street, Spalding, Lincolnshire because the site lay within an area of known remains dating from the post-medieval period.

A sequence of post-medieval and modern deposits to the north of the site demonstrate that the ground level had been raised as a result of previous development along the street front. In the south of the site, along the street frontage, modern deposits were encountered which are typical of urban construction and redevelopment.

Finds of clay pipe and pottery dating to the 17th century were the earliest artefacts retrieved during this investigation. Other finds include later pottery, glass and metalwork.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as 'a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons within a specified area or site, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed' (IFA 1997).

2.2 Planning Background

A watching brief was undertaken between 30th November and 16th December 1999 during the excavations of footings for two houses with garages at 30/33 Double Street Spalding, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application H16/0936/98 to South Holland District

Council. Permission was granted subject to a standard condition for archaeological recording.

The archaeological recording was commissioned by JP Builders and carried out by Archaeological Project Services in accordance with a specification accepted by the Archaeological Officer for Lincolnshire County Council (Appendix 1).

2.3 Topography and Geology

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

The development site is located approximately 350m northeast of Spalding town centre, as defined by the Market Place, on the northwest side of Double Street (Figs. 2 and 3). Situated alongside the River Welland, the land is at a height of c. 5m at National Grid Reference TF 2504 2286.

As an urban area the local soils have not been mapped but, on the basis of nearby deposits, are considered to be of the Wisbech Association, coarse silty calcareous soils, or the Wallasea 2 Association, peloalluvial gley soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 338, 361). Both these soils are developed on young marine alluvium, usually salt marsh, tidal creek and river deposits, that overlie a solid geology of Oxford Clay (BGS 1992).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

There is little evidence for prehistoric remains in the Spalding region as the land surface is now buried by later alluvium (peats, silts, clays *etc.*). However, later Iron Age remains are known from southwest of the town. Similarly, there is sparse evidence for the Romano-British occupation of the vicinity, although cropmarks of roads and

settlement indicate that Spalding may have been an important centre during this period.

At present no Saxon remains have been found in Spalding. However, Saxon activity has been recognised in place names. The name Spalding is derived from the Old English group name, *Spaldingas* 'the people of the Spalde'. *Spalde* is the name of a tribe, recorded in the 7th/8th century tribute list known as the Tribal Hideage (Cameron 1998). It has also been documented that although Spalding is believed to be of Saxon origin there are numerous street-names of Danish derivation (Hallam 1954).

Spalding is documented in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and was by this time an important centre having a priory, castle and market as well as resources such as fisheries and salt-pans. Much of this medieval centre has vanished under later developments. The present church is medieval and was built in place of an earlier cemetery chapel. Two other chapels are believed to have existed on the east bank of the Welland, although their precise location is not known. There is also documentary evidence for a leper hospital, the Hospital of St Nicholas.

During the 17th and 18th century Spalding remained an important centre as it was the lowest bridging point of the Welland. It also became a centre for river traffic and in 1743 the Welland was canalised and deepened. Maps of this period indicate that Double Street was in existence by 1732 as evidenced on a map by John Grundy. Furthermore, buildings and their associated plots of land are shown to front the street.

Post-medieval activity is well represented by several standing buildings, including many cottages and warehouses along Double Street. Excavations in Broad Street, during the demolition of Harrington House, revealed pottery of medieval to 19th century

date (EMAB 1965).

An evaluation of land adjacent to the current development revealed remains of post-medieval development on reclaimed alluvial deposits. These remains included the foundation of a cottage and refuse pits. Finds included medieval and later pottery, glass, clay pipes and a bronze spur (Cope-Faulkner 1996b).

3. AIMS

The aim of the archaeological investigation, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), was to ensure that any archaeological features exposed during the drainage works should be recorded and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

The footings for the two houses and garages were excavated by machine using a toothed bucket to the required depths for the development. All exposed surfaces and the trench sides were examined and where necessary cleaned and rendered vertical. Each archaeological deposit or feature revealed within the trench was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10.

Records of the deposits and features recognised during the investigation were examined. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them, supplemented by artefact dating where relevant (Appendix 3). A stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced.

5. RESULTS

Four phases were identified:

- Phase 1 Natural deposits
- Phase 2 Post-medieval deposits
- Phase 3 Undated deposits
- Phase 4 Modern deposits

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

Phase 1 Natural Deposits

The earliest deposit encountered during this investigation was mid yellow-brown silt (013). The deposit was greater than 0.28m thick and had been truncated which prevented its full extent from being determined. A short distance to the north was an identical deposit (012) which was probably a continuation of this natural silt.

Phase 2 Post-medieval Deposits

In the northern part of the site the excavation of the garage footings exposed a sequence of make-up layers. The earliest of these was dark yellow brown silt (003), greater than 0.28m thick. Two fragments of clay pipe of 17th century date were retrieved from this layer.

Phase 3 Undated deposits

In the north side of both house footings, deep wells were exposed by the groundworks and excavated by machine to a depth of approximately 3m. Health and Safety regulations prevented these wells from being recorded formally and a date cannot be assigned with any certainty. However it is unlikely that they are earlier than post-medieval in date.

Phase 3 Modern Deposits

Overlying the natural silt (013) was a sequence of modern deposits. Sealing (013) was a thick layer of mid grey-brown silt (010) with frequent brick and mortar fragments and stones. This deposit was 0.6m thick and extended beyond the footing. A short distance to the north was an identical deposit (011), sealing natural silt (012).

Between these deposits was a cut feature (009) which was observed in section (Fig. 5, Section 2). It had steep, almost vertical sides with a step on the north side. The feature was filled with black silt (008) containing brick, gravel, stones and decaying vegetation. At the top of the cut the deposit spread out to form a layer approximately 100mm thick.

Above deposit (008) was a lens of loose dark reddish brown silt (007) containing occasional small stones and roots. This lens was 100mm thick and extended northwards for approximately 0.73m.

Sealing these deposits was a 60mm layer of yellow sand and gravel (006). This was probably hard levelling material. Above this was a 90mm thick layer of concrete (005) on which was set concrete flagstones (004).

In the northern part of the site the post-medieval make up layer (003) was sealed by a dark greyish brown silt (002). This deposit was approximately 0.29m thick and contained occasional fragments of shell and plant roots. A small number of modern potsherds were recovered. Above this layer was a black silt (001) containing modern refuse and was approximately 0.42m thick.

6. DISCUSSION

The earliest deposits (Phase 1) were alluvial

silts and probably related to either the Welland or Westlode rivers that formerly ran alongside the development site. Similar flood deposits were found during the evaluation of the adjacent plot where they were dated to the medieval period (Cope-Faulkner 1996b, 7)

Post-medieval (Phase 2) remains are represented by a make-up layer of redeposited silt. This may have been laid down purely to raise ground level in this area to facilitate occupation. Two wells (Phase 3) remain undated, but are probably 18th - 19th century date. The presence of the redeposited silt and two wells are also consistent with the findings of the evaluation which concluded that development was occurring along Double Street during the 16th and 17th centuries (*ibid.*).

Modern deposits (Phase 4) in the north of the site show that the ground level has been raised several times in recent history.

Finds retrieved during this investigation include pottery, glass, clay pipes and a door handle. The earliest finds are two clay pipes and a sherd of Boston/Bolingbroke type pottery, all of the 17th century.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Double Street, Spalding because the site lay within an area of known remains dating from the post-medieval period.

A general sequence of post-medieval and modern deposits were identified to the north of the site and demonstrate that ground levels had been raised due to development along Double Street. Along the southern extent of the site, along the street frontage, modern deposits were encountered which

are typical of urban construction and redevelopment.

Fragments of pottery, clay pipe, glass and metalwork dating from the 17th to the 20th century were retrieved.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr P. Brown of JP Builders who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Denise Drury and this report was edited by Paul Cope-Faulkner and Tom Lane. Dave Start permitted access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Denise Drury
Supervisor: Denise Buckley
Site Assistant: Rachel Hall
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
Post-excavation Analyst: James Snee

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

BGS, 1992 *Spalding, Solid and Drift geology*, 1:50,000 map sheet 144

Cameron, K., 1998 *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place Names*.

Cope-Faulkner, P., 1996a *Desk-top Assessment of Archaeological Implications on Land adjacent to Double Street, Spalding, Lincolnshire*, unpublished APS report.

Cope-Faulkner, P., 1996b *An*

Archaeological Evaluation of Land Adjacent to Double Street, Spalding, Lincolnshire, unpublished APS report

Foster, C.W. and Longley, T. (eds), 1976 *The Lincolnshire Domesday and the Lindsey Survey*, The Lincoln Record Society **19**

Hallam, H.E., 1954, *The New Lands of Elloe*

Hodge, C.A.H., Burton, R.G.O., Corbett, W.M., Evans, R., and Seale, R.S., 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales **13**

IFA, 1997 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*

Pevsner, N. and Harris, J., 1989 *Lincolnshire, The Buildings of England* (2nd edition, revised Antram, N.)

11. ABBREVIATION

APS	Archaeological Project Services
BGS	British Geological Survey
EMAB	East Midlands Archaeological Bulletin
IFA	Institute of Field Archaeologists

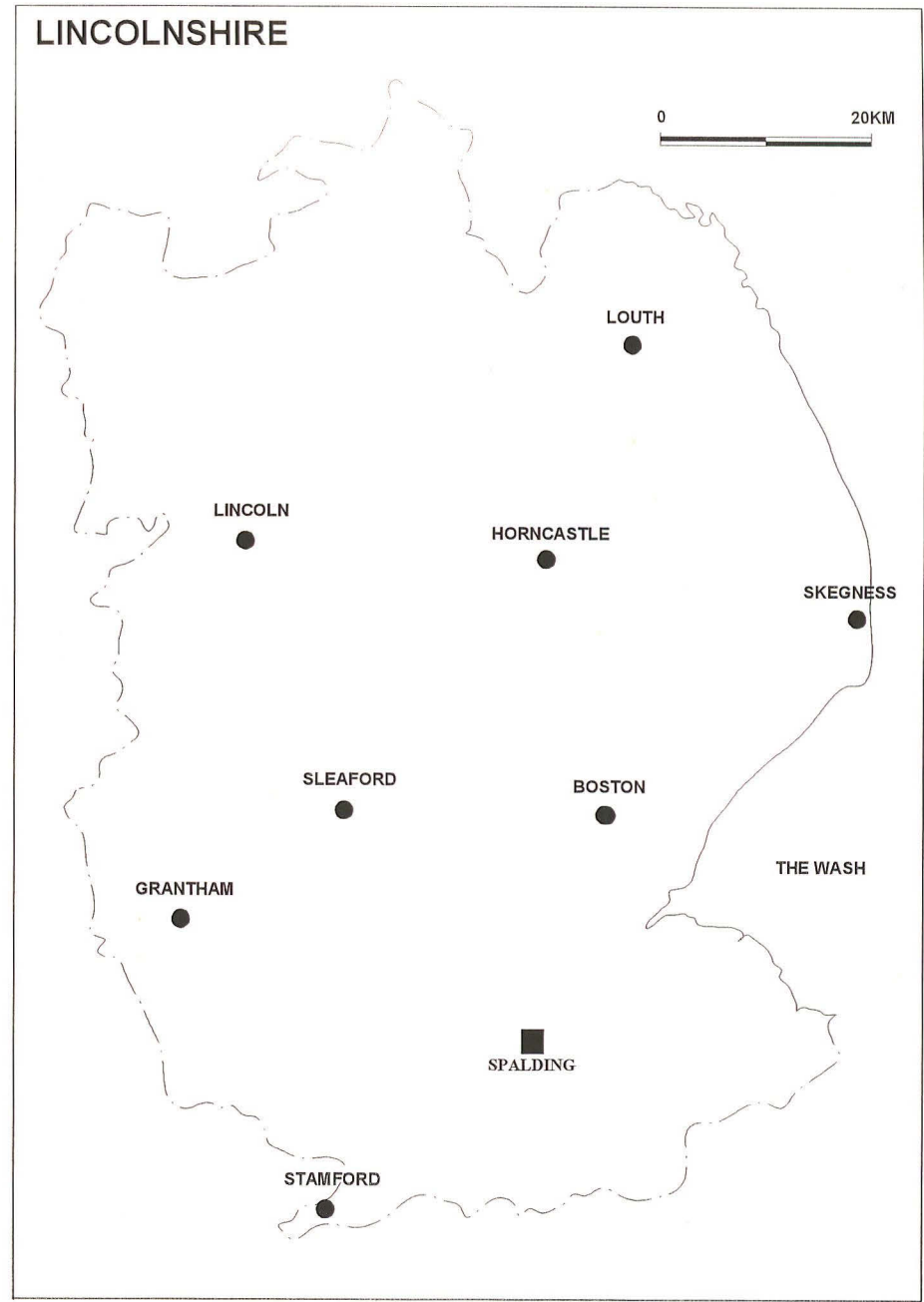


Figure 1 - General location map

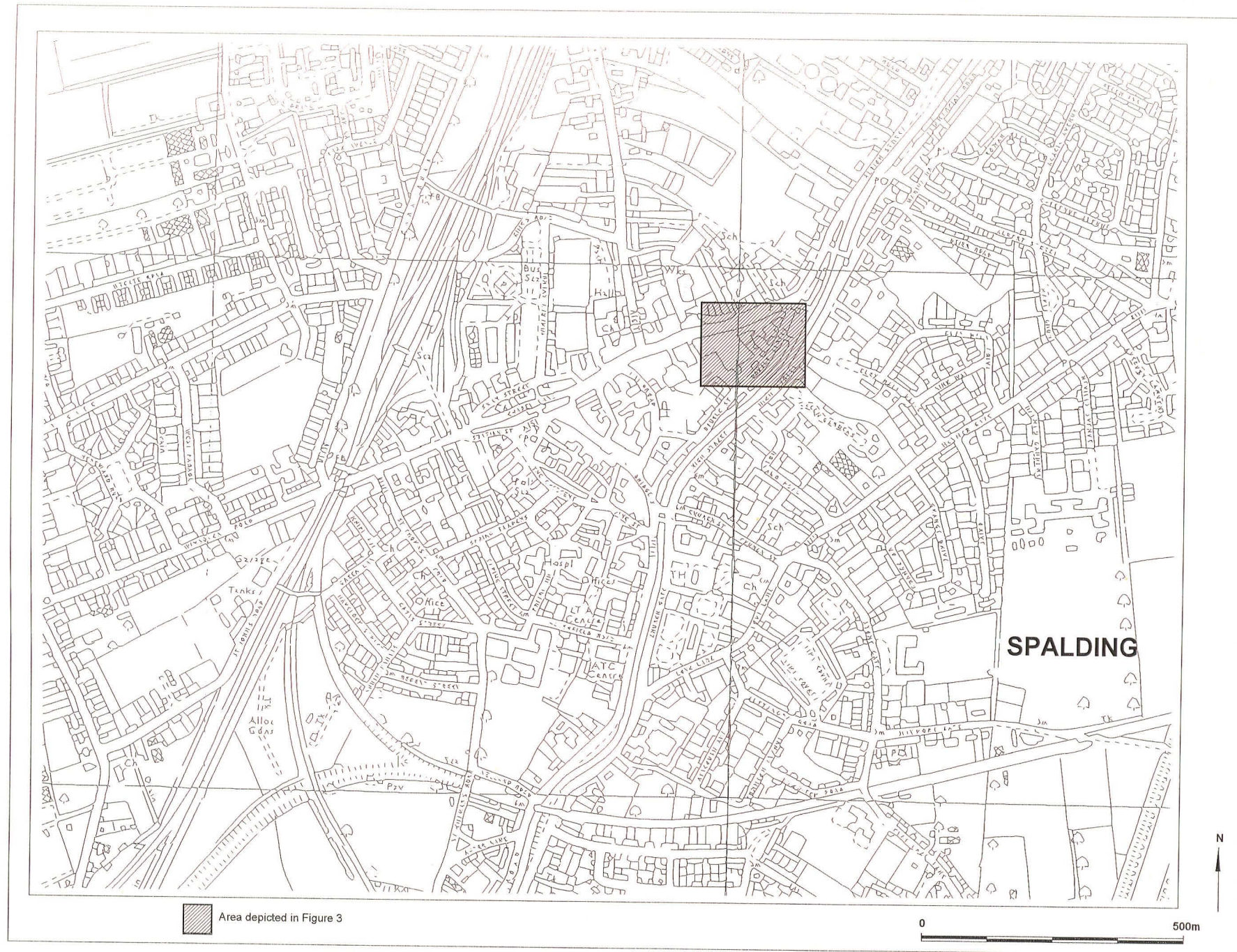


Figure 2 - Location of Investigation Area

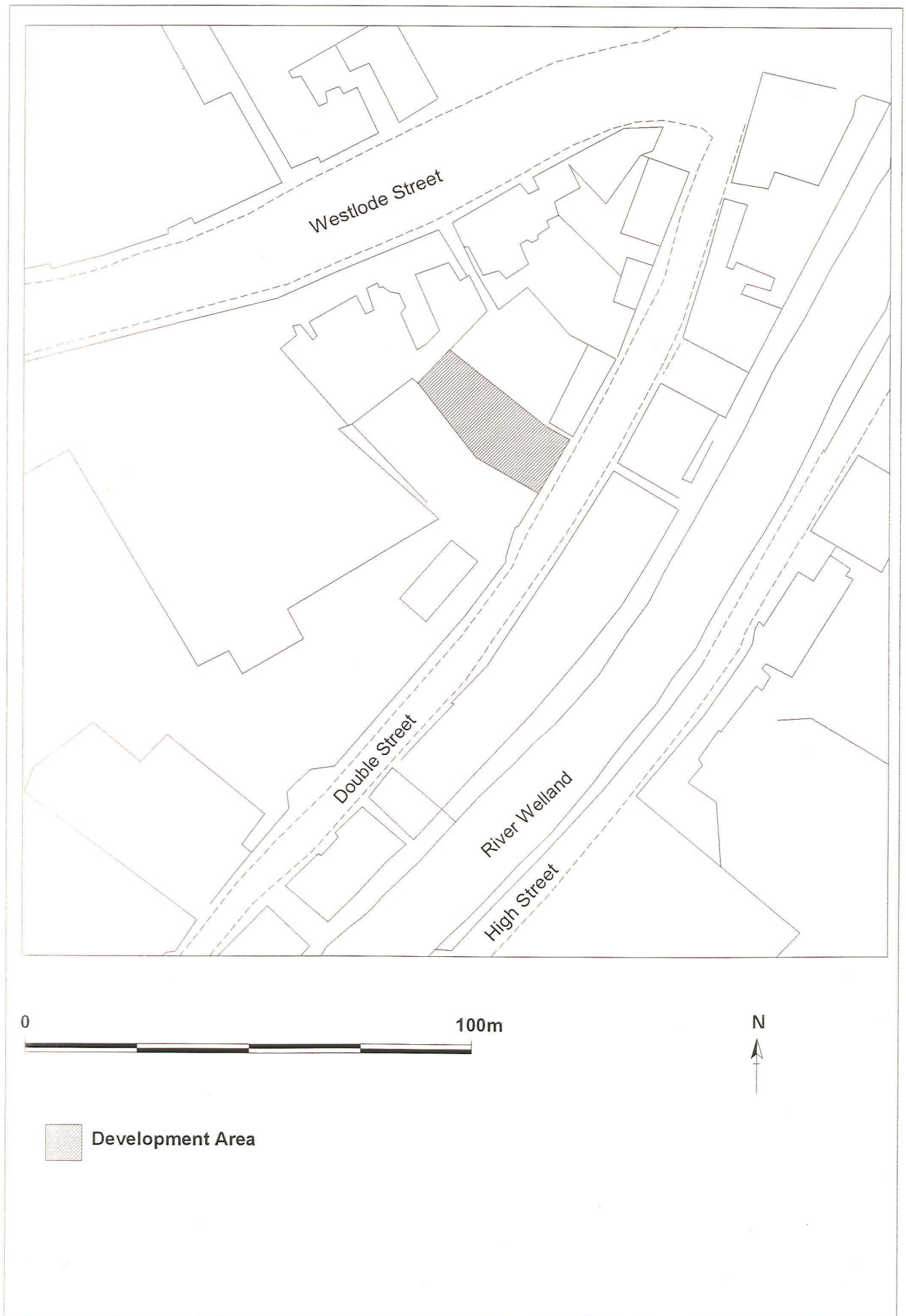


Figure 3 - Location of Development Area

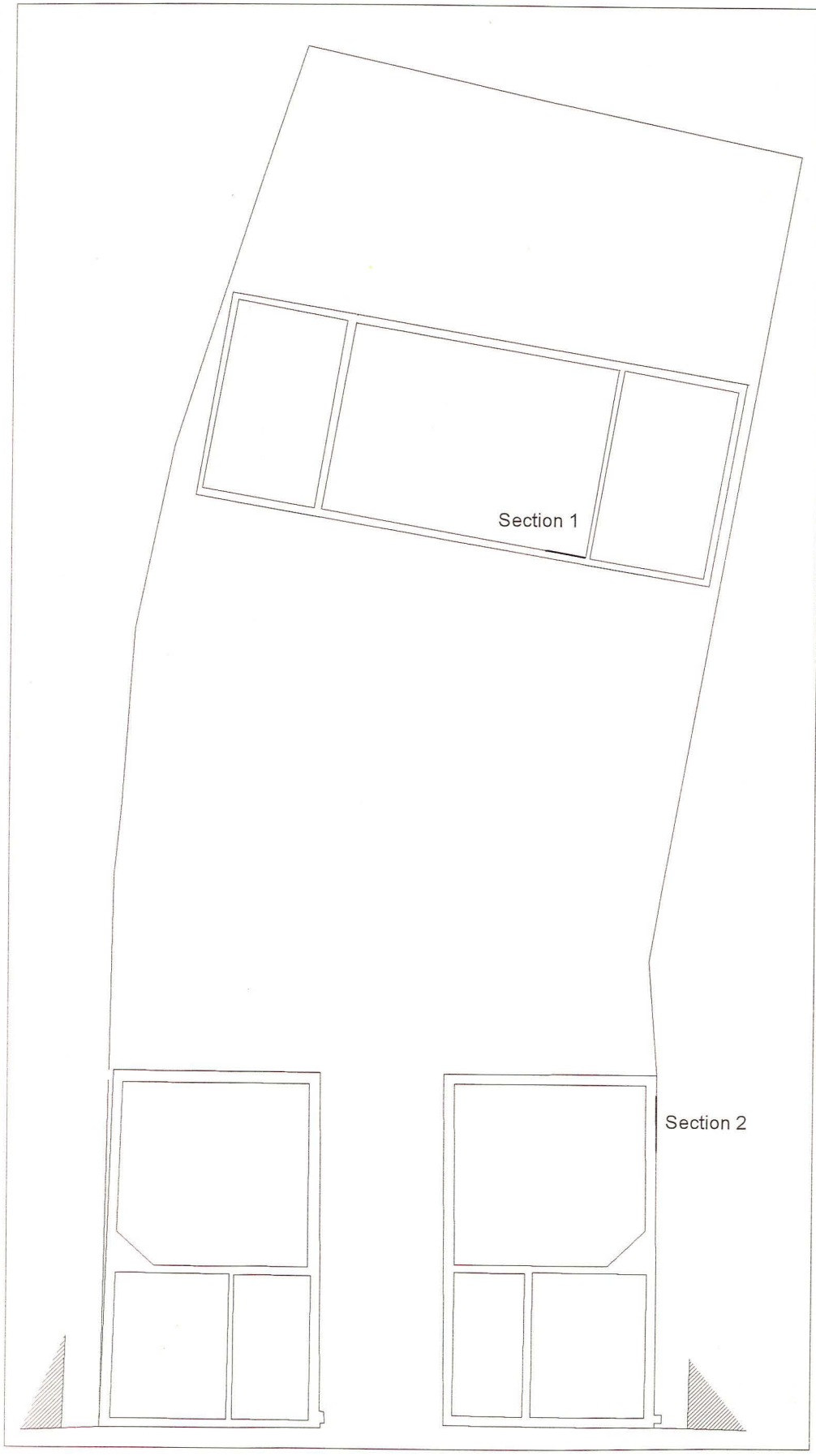
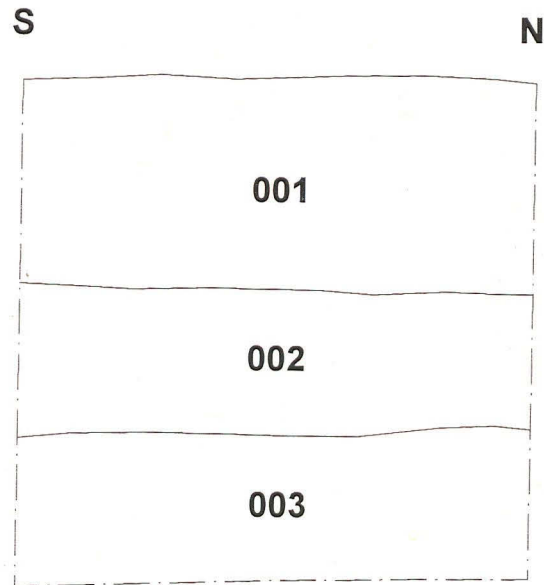
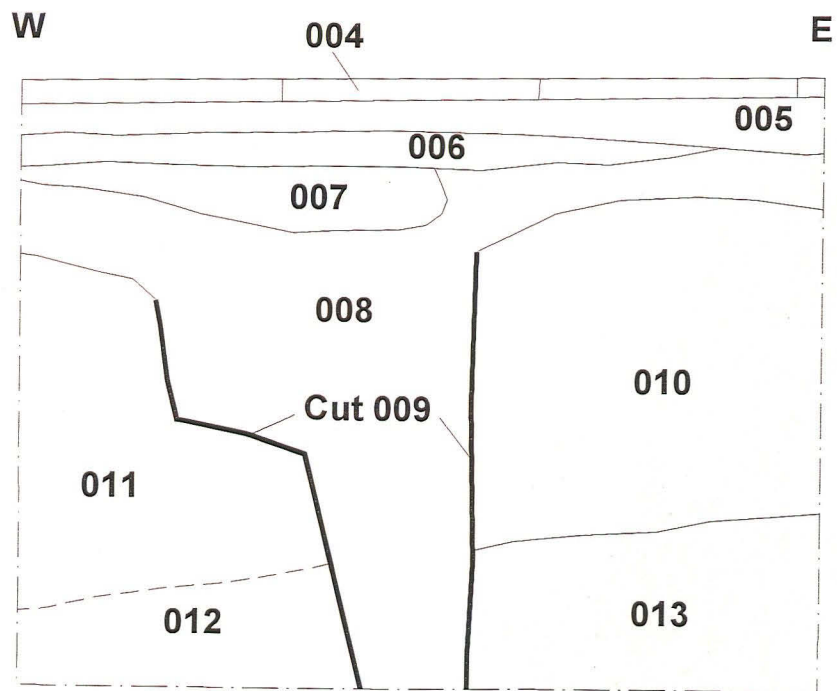


Figure 4 - Development Plan showing location of drawn sections



Section 1



Section 2



Figure 5 - Sections 1 and 2



Plate 1 - General view of the development area, looking south

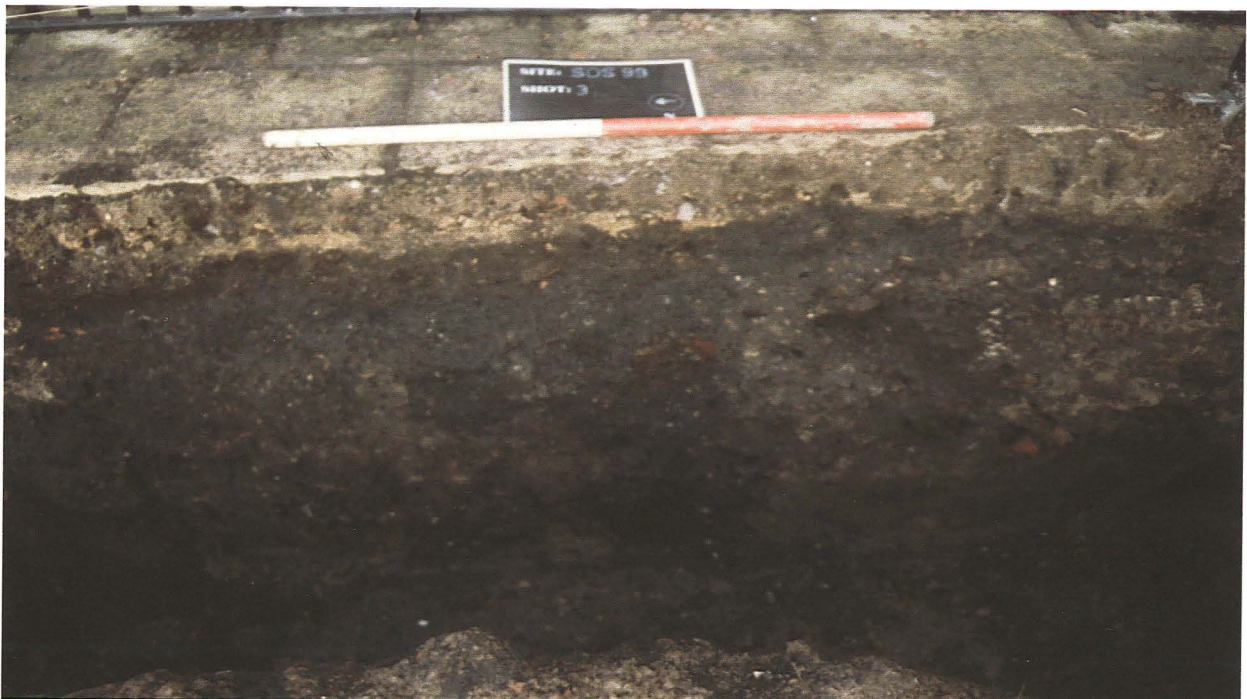


Plate 2 - Section 2, looking east

Appendix 1

LAND AT DOUBLE STREET, SPALDING, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during development at 30/33 Double Street, Spalding, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The development lies to the northeast of the town centre and close to the River Welland. Previous archaeological investigations along Double Street revealed evidence of post-medieval development on alluvial deposits and recovered finds of medieval and post-medieval date.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological 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 specification for an archaeological watching brief during development on land at 30/33 Double Street, Spalding. The site is located at national grid reference TF 2504 2286.
- 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 lies 23km southwest of Boston and 30km southeast of Sleaford in the administrative district of South Holland. The development site is located approximately 350m northeast of Spalding town centre on the northwest side of Double Street at national grid reference TF 2504 2286.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission (H16/0936/98) has been granted by South Holland District Council for two houses with garages with a standard condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The development site lies close to the town centre, on the northwestern side of the River Welland at approximately 5m OD. As an urban area the local soils have not been mapped but are considered to be of the Wisbech Association, coarse silty calcareous soils, or the Wallasea 2 Association, peoalluvial gley soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 338, 361).

6 THE ARCHAEOLOGY

- 6.1 Romano-British occupation has been identified in the vicinity of Spalding and within the town. Documents of Saxon date mention the Spaldas tribe, from which the town name derives. Spalding is recorded in the Domesday survey and was an important centre during the medieval period, having both a priory and a castle. A fishing centre during the medieval period, the port later declined but Spalding

continued as an important centre into the post-medieval period for river traffic and as the lowest bridging point of the River Welland.

- 6.2 Double Street lies on the northwest side of the River Welland. Archaeological investigations in the immediate vicinity have revealed evidence for post-medieval development on alluvial deposits and recovered pottery dating from the medieval and post-medieval periods (Archaeological Project Services 1996).
- 6.3 Groundworks may disturb archaeological remains of the medieval and post-medieval periods and may disturb earlier deposits depending on the depth of excavations.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
 - 7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
 - 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
 - 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
 - 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
 - 7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
- 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 watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 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 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

8.2.4.1 The site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.

8.2.4.2 groups of features where their relationship is important

8.2.5 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief 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 field work 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 watching brief 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 watching brief.

9.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.

9.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.

9.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the watching brief.

9.3.2.6 A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief 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 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.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the client; the Lincoln County Archaeology Officer; South Holland District Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

11 ARCHIVE

- 11.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, 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 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be published in Heritage Lincolnshire's Annual Report and a note presented to the editor of the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. 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 Lincoln County Archaeology Officer. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

14 VARIATIONS

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

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 15.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.
- 15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs 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. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

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

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist Medieval and later - H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

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, 1996 *An archaeological evaluation of land adjacent to Double Street, Spalding, Lincolnshire (SDS96)*, APS unpublished report 37/96

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

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Descriptions	Interpretation
001	Loose black silt, with frequent cinders, 0.42m thick	Made-up ground
002	Loose dark greyish brown silt, 0.29m thick	Made-up ground
003	Loose dark yellowish brown silt, 0.28m thick	Made-up ground
004	Hard light brown concrete flagstones, 30mm thick	Surface
005	Loose yellowish white concrete, with gravel, 90mm thick	Make-up for 004
006	Loose yellow gravel and sand, 60mm thick	Make-up for 004
007	Loose reddish dark brown silt, 100mm thick	Dumped deposit
008	Loose black silt	Fill of 009
009	Feature, 0.55m wide by >0.7m deep, stepped side to north and steep/vertical side to south	Possible pit
010	Loose mid greyish brown silt, with frequent brick fragments, 0.6m thick	Dumped deposit
011	Loose mid greyish brown silt, with frequent brick fragments, 0.6m thick	Dumped deposit
012	Soft mid yellowish brown silt, 0.25m thick	Natural deposit
013	Soft mid yellowish brown silt, 0.28m thick	Natural deposit
014	Unstratified finds	

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

By Hilary Healey MPhil and Gary Taylor MA

Provenance

The material was recovered from make-up layers (001, 002, 003, 006), backfill deposits (008) or as unstratified objects (014).

Much of the pottery was probably made in Staffordshire. However, there is a probable Boston copy of a Dutch import. The clay pipe was probably made in Spalding.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

The earliest artefacts are clay pipe fragments of 17th century date, though the material dates through to the 20th century. No animal bone was recovered though there was a collection of mollusc shell from (001).

Table 1: The Finds

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	DATE
001	1x part of base, colourless small rectangular bottle, 20 th century 6x cockle shell	20 th century
002	1x yellow glazed earthenware, 19 th -early 20 th century 1x lead glazed stoneware, ?tankard, 18 th -early 19 th century 1x Staffordshire feathered slipware, 18 th century	19 th -early 20 th century
003	1x clay pipe bowl, Oswald G6, bore 7/64", c. 1660-80 1x clay pipe stem, mouthpiece, bore 8/64", 17 th century	c. 1660-80
006	1x lead glazed stoneware, 19 th -early 20 th century	19 th -early 20 th century
008	1x Boston/Dutch-type red earthenware, 17 th century 1x ?local slipware, 18 th -early 19 th century	18 th -19 th century
014	1x saltglazed stoneware ?ink bottle, 19 th -early 20 th century 1x ceramic ?hose nozzle, 20 th century 1x glass paste jar, mould produced with rim applied later, and mould decoration, 20 th century 1x copper alloy cupboard/door handle, 19 th -20 th century	20 th century

Two trade moulded artefacts were recovered from (014). The glass jar has the moulded mark H & C and the stoneware ink bottle has the impressed mark:

LACKIN
* BOTTLE,

The upper word is probably an incomplete stamp for 'Blacking', as an identical vessel with a complete stamp has been identified from a site in Boston (Taylor, forthcoming). Neither of the manufacturers of the stoneware bottle and the glass jar have been identified.

The clay pipe bowl from context (003) is almost certainly a Spalding product and has a characteristic form that has previously been recovered from other archaeological sites in the town and vicinity (Healey and Taylor 1999).

Condition

All of the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. The assemblage should be archived by material class.

Documentation

A number of archaeological investigations have been undertaken in Spalding, including elsewhere on Double Street (Cope-Faulkner 1996). Details of archaeological sites and finds in the Spalding area are maintained in the

Lincolnshire County archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

The assemblage has moderate potential and aspects of the earliest material recovered would suggest 17th century activity at the site or its vicinity. Additionally, the absence of any material earlier than the 17th century would tend to indicate that the site was not occupied until that date.

References

Cope-Faulkner, P., 1996 *An Archaeological Evaluation of land adjacent to Double Street, Spalding, Lincolnshire (SDS96)*, APS Report 37/96

Healey, H. and Taylor, G., 1999 'The Pottery and Clay Pipes', in P. Cope-Faulkner, *Archaeological Evaluation on land adjacent to the White Hart Hotel, Market Place, Spalding, Lincolnshire (SPW99)*, APS Report 113/99

Taylor, G., forthcoming 'The Finds', in *Archaeological Watching Brief at Skirbeck Road, Boston (BSR00)*, APS Report

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 interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
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) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

14	Context records
1	Photographic record sheets
2	Drawing sheets
1	Bag of finds
1	Stratigraphic matrix

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum
12 Friars Lane
Lincoln
LN2 1HQ

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

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number: 305.99

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SDSA99

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.

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.