

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT:
TRIAL TRENCHING AT PARK FARM, BANKS DROVE, SPALDING, LINCOLNSHIRE

Planning Reference: H03-0175-26
NGR: TF 2137 1788 and TF 2021 1967
AAL Site Code: SPPF 26
Museum Accession Number: LCNCC:2026.99
OASIS Reference Number: allenarc1-545414



Report prepared for Welvent
on behalf of Lord Carrington

By
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Report Number AAL 2026134

August 2026



Allenarchaeology



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Document Control

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Version no.:	1.0	25/08/2026

Cover image: General view of site, looking west

Executive Summary

- Welvent, on behalf of Lord Carrington, commissioned Allen Archaeology Ltd to conduct a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at Park Farm, Banks Drove, Spalding, Lincolnshire, as a condition of planning consent for the demolition of an agricultural building and erection of a grain store and associated infrastructure.
- Significant Iron Age and Roman activity have been recorded within a 1km radius of the site, with both Iron Age and Roman saltmaking identified to the southwest and southeast, and a possible Roman settlement from 100m to 600m north of Park Farm. Possible Roman cropmarks, enclosures, and settlements are also located to the south of the site.
- The works comprised the excavation of 2no 50m x 1.8m trenches, 4no 40m x 1.8m trenches and 2no 25m x 1.8m trenches, with the 2no 25m trenches targeting cropmarks. These were located in two areas, c.1.3km apart.
- Trenches 5 and 6 were positioned to investigate previously recorded cropmarks. However, they were devoid of any archaeological features. This suggests that there is a discrepancy in the georeferencing of the transcription of the cropmarks, which may in fact occur outside of the evaluation area.
- Archaeological features were identified in five trenches. Dateable features were all 19th or 20th century and likely related to activity associated with the modern farm. Trenches 7 and 8 contained a levelling deposit that may be related to the North Drove Drain. Six undated ditches indicate some limited potential for archaeology from earlier periods. These are likely to be agricultural in nature, related to drainage and/or field boundaries, and therefore of limited potential research value.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Welvent, on behalf of Lord Carrington, commissioned Allen Archaeology Ltd (AAL) to conduct a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at Park Farm off Banks Drove, Spalding, Lincolnshire, as a condition of planning consent for the demolition of an agricultural building and erection of a grain store and associated infrastructure.
- 1.2 The fieldwork, recording and reporting has been carried out in a manner consistent with current national guidelines, as set out in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists '*Standard for archaeological field evaluation*' (CIfA 2023a) and '*Universal guidance for archaeological field evaluation*' (CIfA 2023b), and the Historic England document '*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*' (Historic England 2015), as well as local guidance in the '*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook*' (LCC 2024) and the written scheme of investigation (WSI) for the works by this company (AAL 2026).
- 1.3 The documentation and records generated by the investigation will be assembled in accordance with the national guidelines in '*Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*' (AAF 2011) and local guidelines in '*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook*' (LCC 2024). The archive will be deposited with Lincoln Museum under the accession number LCNCC:2026.99. The agreed date of deposition is in February 2027.

2.0 Site Location and Description

- 2.1 Park Farm lies 375m southwest of Banks Drove and approximately 5km southwest of central Spalding, in the administrative district of South Holland, Lincolnshire (Figure 1). The site is divided into two areas, one located within the northwestern part of the farmyard measuring c.0.55ha and centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) TF 2137 1878 at c.2-4m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), and the second approximately 1.3km to the northwest of the farmyard, measuring c.0.52ha and centred at NGR TF 2024 1966 at c.2-3m aOD.
- 2.2 The bedrock geology comprises mudstone of the Oxford Clay Formation, overlain by superficial geology consisting of Tidal Flat deposits of clay and silt (<https://www.bgs.ac.uk/mapviewers/geoindex-onshore/>).

3.0 Planning Background

- 3.1 A planning application has been approved for the 'Demolition of agricultural building and erection of grain store and associated infrastructure' (H03-0175-26). The Historic Environment Officer advising Lincolnshire County Council has recommended a programme of trial trenching to provide information to allow the planning authority to make a reasoned decision as to whether any further intrusive investigations will be required to mitigate the effects of the proposed development upon the archaeological resource. A WSI was prepared and agreed (AAL 2026). This report presents the results of the trial trenching.
- 3.2 The approach adopted is consistent with the recommendations of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), with the chapter of relevance being '*Section 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment*' (Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government 2025) and Policy 29 of the South East Lincolnshire Local Plan 2011-2036 (Adopted March 2019).

4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 The site lies within a wider landscape of prehistoric, Romano-British and some Medieval activity.
- 4.2 Iron Age activity within the vicinity of the site includes salterns approximately 800m to the southwest of Park Farm (Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (LHER) MLI23232) and approximately 450m to the southeast (LHER MLI23271 and MLI23273), and Iron Age pottery from approximately 1km to the south-southeast of Park Farm (LHER MLI23236)
- 4.3 Romano-British activity includes a settlement and saltmaking remains distributed approximately 150m to 850m to the southeast of Park Farm (LHER MLI22063) and approximately 100m to 600m north of Park Farm (LHER MLI22066), and cropmarks immediately south of Park Farm (LHER MLI20297). Within the area for Biodiversity, approximately 1.3km to the northwest of the farmyard, there are possible Romano-British cropmarks (LHER MLI22345) (Philips 1970), with potential Romano-British enclosures immediately to the south (LHER MLI22062), and artefacts (LHER MLI20296) and further potential enclosures (LHER MLI22088) immediately to the southeast. A possible settlement is located approximately 600m to the south-southwest (LHER MLI22072). A potential Roman Road (LHER MLI22343) has been identified running immediately to the east of the Biodiversity area aligned northeast to southwest.
- 4.4 Spalding, 5km to the northeast, is believed to have been a Royal Estate in the Saxon period and the placename, first mentioned in c.1074, is an Old English group-name, *Spaldingas*, meaning 'the people of the Spalde' (Cameron 1998). The tribal name Spalde is recorded in the 7th/8th century tribute list called the Tribal Hidage (*ibid.*). At the time of the Domesday Book in 1086, the principal landowner was Ivo Tallboys, with smaller estates owned by Crowland Abbey and Guy of Craon. In total, Spalding was populated by 91 villagers and their dependents, and included a market, fisheries, and salt houses (Morgan and Thorn 1986). Medieval pottery has been recovered from 1.1km to the east of the site (LHER MLI22340).
- 4.5 Park Farm (The Parks) (LHER MLI23739) is a redeveloped 19th century farmstead, with a regular courtyard with an L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard.
- 4.6 The site lies in an area of archaeological potential also due to the farmyard lying on a large roddon crest. This has been confirmed by the Lidar assessment. Roddon crests in the wider Fen landscape are known to contain areas of archaeological remains (https://planning.sholland.gov.uk/OcellaWeb/viewDocument?file=dv_pl_files%5CH23-0313-25%5COWPC48966_OnlineComment_403785.pdf&module=pl), due to these hard, sand and clay filled channels representing areas of 'high' or more solid ground within the wider fen landscape (Smith et al 2010).

5.0 Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The purpose of the trial trench 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.

6.0 Methodology

- 6.1 A programme of trial trenching was undertaken, equivalent to approximately 5% of the combined areas of the site. Trenches 1-4, located in the southeastern area adjacent to Park Farm, comprised 4no 40m x 1.8m trenches. Trenches 5-8 were located in the northwestern area and comprised 2no 50m x 1.8m trenches and 2no 25m x 1.8m trenches as set out in the WSI (Figure 2). The 2no 25m x 1.8m trenches were placed to target cropmarks.
- 6.2 Fieldwork was undertaken by a team of experienced archaeologists, supervised by the author, between 15th and 17th July 2026.
- 6.3 The trenches were excavated to a maximum safe working depth. In each trench, topsoil, subsoil, and underlying non-archaeological deposits were removed by mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket in spits no greater than 10cm in thickness. The process was repeated until the first archaeologically significant or natural horizon was exposed. All further excavation was then carried out by hand.
- 6.4 A full written record of the archaeological deposits was made on standard AAL context recording sheets. Archaeological deposits were drawn to scale, in section (at scale 1:20 or 1:50), with Ordnance Datum heights being displayed on each class of drawing. A GNSS RTK Rover was used to locate the trenches, features, and drawings.
- 6.5 Digital photography, using a camera with a minimum 12MP APS-C sensor, formed an integral part of the recording strategy. Photographs incorporated scales and a directional arrow where appropriate.
- 6.6 The use of metal detectors on site was performed by a competent metal detector user. The metal detector was not set to discriminate against iron.
- 6.7 All finds of all classes were collected, processed, and analysed as appropriate. Finds collected during the fieldwork were bagged and labelled with the appropriate deposit context number, while registered finds were 3D located and bagged individually with the deposit context number and small find number. These were then submitted for specialist assessment as to their potential and significance for further analysis and study to the following people:

Paul Blinkhorn	Pottery and ceramic building material (CBM)
Mary La Chapelle	Animal remains
Yvonne Rose	Metal and glass artefacts

7.0 Results

- 7.1 The general stratigraphy revealed in Trenches 1-4 consisted of, from top to bottom, topsoil, subsoil and natural. Within in Trenches 1 and 2 made ground, 100 and 200, overlay the topsoil, consisting of silt, CBM, and gravel, forming the upper layer of the modern farm compound.
- 7.2 The topsoil, 101, 201, 300 and 400, consisted of a mid brownish grey silt that, in Trenches 1, 2 and 3, overlay a mid greyish brown silt subsoil, 102, 202 and 301. In Trench 4, which was located in an adjacent field, the topsoil directly overlay the natural, which was a mid brownish yellow sandy silt alluvium, 401. The natural was encountered between 0.35m and

0.70m below ground level. Archaeological features were cut into the natural and sealed by the overlying sedimentary sequence.

- 7.3 In Trenches 5 and 6, the uppermost deposit was a dark brownish grey clay ploughsoil, 500 and 600. This overlay an alluvial sequence consisting of dark brownish grey clay, 501 and 601, with frequent flecks of iron panning, measuring 1.20-1.30m in thickness, over a mid bluish grey clay with frequent flecks of iron panning, 502 and 602. The latter deposit was seen in sondages excavated in Trenches 5 and 6. No archaeology was recorded in these two trenches, aside from two modern land drains.
- 7.4 The stratigraphic sequence revealed in Trenches 7 and 8 consisted of mid brownish grey silt topsoil, 700 and 800, on top of mid greyish brown silt subsoil, 701 and 801, overlying alluvium, 702 and 802. At the eastern end of Trench 7, the alluvium consisted of dark brownish grey clay alluvium similar to the deposit seen in Trenches 5 and 6. At the western end of Trench 7 and in Trench 8 the upper alluvial deposit consisted of mid brownish yellow sandy silt alluvium. A sondage in Trench 8 showed this to overlie a bluish grey clay alluvium, 808, similar to that seen in sondages in Trenches 5 and 6. Archaeological features identified in Trench 8 were cut into the top of the alluvial sequence and sealed by the subsoil at c.0.55m below ground level.

Trench 1 (Figure 3)

- 7.5 The east end of Trench 1 was covered by the foundations of a recently demolished farm building that can be seen on the most recent Google Earth imaging from 2024. A trench associated with the centre of the building had been excavated though the entire sedimentary sequence revealed in the evaluation trench and into the natural geology.
- 7.6 Two tree boles were encountered at the western end of the trench. These are related to recently removed trees that can also be seen on recent Google Earth imaging. The eastern most tree bole **106** truncates a north-south oriented ditch **104** that contained a single natural silting fill with no finds (Plate 1). A second ditch, **108**, was recorded c.15m to the east, oriented northeast to southwest. It too had a naturally silted fill and produced no finds.



*Plate 1: South-facing section through tree bole **106** and ditch **104**, scale 2m*

Trench 2 (Figure 4)

- 7.7 Trench 2 contained a north-south oriented ditch **204** which truncated an earlier cess pit **205** (Plate 2). Ditch **204** was filled by a loose light orangish grey silty sand that contained eight sherds of pottery dating from the late 17th to the 20th century. Cess pit **205** contained three fills. The lowest, 206, consisted of a mid-greenish greyish brown clayey sand, with frequent flecks of shell and an animal bone. The middle fill 207 was a dark greyish brown sand that appeared organic but contained no finds. The upper fill 208 was a mid orange brown silty sand that contained a sherd of early modern 19th-20th century pottery, a fragment of late medieval brick and an equid tibia.



*Plate 2: Cess pit **205**, looking northeast, scale 2m*

- 7.8 A tree bole was recorded at the western end of Trench 2. This related to the same line of recently removed trees identified in Trench 1 and visible on recent Google Earth imaging.

Trench 3 (Figure 5)

- 7.9 The archaeological features in Trench 3 were sealed by a natural silting deposit 317 that contained occasional sherds of pottery, two of which were retained for assessment. These were a sherd of early modern black-glazed earthenware, dated to the late 17th to 19th century, and a sherd of early modern ware dating to the 19th to 20th century.
- 7.10 Trench 3 contained four parallel northeast-southwest oriented features. To the north, ditch **315** contained a single natural silting deposit with no finds (Plate 3). To the south, a rectangular, machine-cut pit, **309**, with vertical sides and a flat base, was heavily truncated by ditch **311** (Plate 4). Immediately adjacent was a second, potential machine-cut pit, **307**, which also had a wide flat base and sharp corners in plan. Pits **307** and **309** were both filled with a homogenous dark brown sandy silt. The former produced two sherds of pottery dated to the 19th to 20th century, a piece of modern unglazed roof tile, three iron nails, a fragment of modern glass and animal bone from cattle, goose, and pig.



*Plate 3: East-facing section through ditch **315**, scale 1m*



*Plate 4: Pits **307** and **309**, and ditch **311**, looking southwest, scale 2m*

Trench 4 (Figure 6)

- 7.11 Four features were recorded in Trench 4. These were, from north to south, east-west oriented ditch **404** (Plate 5), northeast-southwest oriented ditch **402**, and two contemporary pits **407** and **409**. Pit **407** contained a piece of plastic and pig bones. No finds were recovered from the other features.



*Plate 5: West-facing section through ditch **404**, scale 1m*

Trench 7

- 7.12 No archaeological features were recorded in Trench 7. There was, however, a levelling deposit 705 identified at the west end of the trench (Figure 2). This is likely the same as deposit 807 described below.

Trench 8 (Figure 7)

- 7.13 The west end of Trench 8 contained a levelling deposit 807 that contained a horse pelvis and a fragment of late medieval brick (Plate 6). In the middle of Trench 8 were two northeast-southwest ditches **803** and **805**. Both ditches contained a single natural silting fill and no finds.

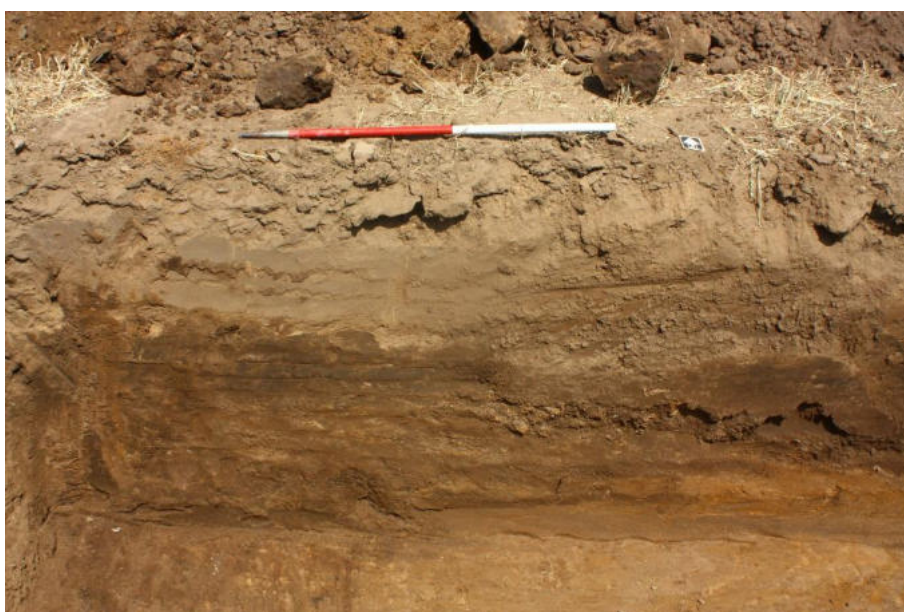


Plate 6: South-facing section through levelling deposit 807, scale 1m

8.0 Discussion and Conclusions

- 8.1 Archaeological features were identified in Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8. Levelling deposits were also identified in Trenches 7 and 8. Trenches 5 and 6 were devoid of archaeological remains except for modern land drains. The archaeological features were cut into an alluvial sequence that in Trenches 5 and 6 was shown to be in excess of 2.5m thick.
- 8.2 All of the dated features produced pottery from the 19th or 20th century, alongside modern glass and plastic. These consisted of ditch **204**, cess pit **205**, pit **307** and pit **407**. Deposits 317 and 807 also produced material of this age. Pit **309** appears to have been machine-cut and is likely contemporary with pit **307**. Ditch **311** and pit **409** can also be assigned to the modern period on stratigraphic grounds. The earliest artefacts recovered were two late medieval bricks, which are likely to be residual. Otherwise, all finds were either post-medieval or modern.

- 8.3 There were six undated ditches 104, 108, 402, 404, 803 and 805, which provide some limited potential for archaeological remains from earlier periods. These appear to be agricultural in nature, related to drainage and/or field boundaries.
- 8.4 Deposits 705 and 807 found at the western end of Trenches 7 and 8 respectively, are likely part of the same levelling deposit, dated to 19th/20th century, that has modified the ground surface of the field around the North Drove Drain.
- 8.5 Trenches 5 and 6 were positioned to target cropmarks of potential Roman date. However, corresponding features were not identified. It is possible that this is due to a discrepancy in the georeferencing of the cropmark transcription and suggests that the cropmarks and any associated features likely lie outside of the evaluation area.

9.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

- 9.1 The trial trenching methodology was appropriate to the scale and extent of the project and has recorded the presence, date and character of the archaeological resource present on the proposed development site.

10.0 Acknowledgements

- 10.1 Allen Archaeology Limited would like to thank Welvent for the commission.

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Appendix 1: Ceramics

By Paul Blinkhorn

Pottery

The pottery assemblage comprised 13 sherds with a total weight of 947g. It was all modern, and was recorded using the coding system of the Lincolnshire fabric series (LCC 2024) as follows:

LERTH: **Early Modern Black-glazed Earthenwares**, late 17th – 19th century. 2 sherds, 518g.

LPM: **Early Modern/Modern Wares**, 19th – 20th century. 10 sherds, 406g.

PEARL: **Pearlware**, 1770-1900. 1 sherd, 23g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*.

Cntxt	LERTH		PEARL		LPM		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
208					1	8	MOD
209	1	504	1	23	6	362	MOD
308					2	7	MOD
317	1	14			1	29	MOD
Total	2	518	1	23	10	406	

Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

CBM

Three fragments of fired clay building material were noted, comprising two fragments of brick and another of unglazed roof-tile. The latter, from context 308, was modern. The two bricks are both hand-made and incomplete. The first, from context 208, was 110mm wide and 45mm thick, and survived to a length of 150mm. The other, from context 807, is of the same width, 50mm thick, and survives to a length of 170mm. Their fabrics and surviving dimensions indicate that they are both of later medieval date (McComish 2015, 25).

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Appendix 2: Animal Bone

By Mary La Chapelle

Introduction

A very small assemblage of 16 animal bone fragments was recovered from five contexts during trial trenching at Park Farm, Banks Drove, Spalding, Lincolnshire.

This report provides an assessment of the faunal material and offers a brief overview of their significance.

Methodology

All recording was undertaken following standard guidelines by Baker and Worley (2019). Recording included identification to taxon, anatomical elements and preservation. Where relevant, taphonomic modifications, including butchery, burning, gnawing, pathologies and working, were also noted. Where taxonomic identification was not possible, classification into size classes was attempted: large mammal (e.g. cattle, horse), medium mammal (e.g. pig, dog, goat), small mammal (e.g. cat, rabbit) or micro mammal (e.g. mouse, vole). Furthermore, the potential for metrical analysis (following von den Driesch (1976)) and age-at-death estimation (following Grant (1982) and Payne (1973; 1987)), and epiphyseal fusion data) was assessed.

Quantification and Characterisation

Quantification of the assemblage is provided according to context in Table 2.

Context	Feature	Taxon	Element	Preservation	No. of fragments	Measurable	Ageable (Bone)	Ageable (Tooth)	Butchery	Burning	Gnawing	Notes
206	205	Cattle	Pelvis	GF	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	Unfused acetabulum
208	205	Equid	Tibia	FP	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	Fused proximally and distally
308	307	Cattle	Pelvis	G	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	Acetabulum fully fused. Sawn through ilium, pubis and ischium
308	307	Domestic fowl	Pelvis	G	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	Goose
308	307	Domestic fowl	Femur	G	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	Refitted; Goose
308	307	Large mammal	Lumbar Vertebra	G	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	Sawn through vertebral body, chopped along transverse process and on mamillary process
308	307	Pig	Tibia	GF	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	Unfused proximally, fusing distally
308	307	Pig	Femur	G	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	Unfused distally. Sawn through above distal condyles

Context	Feature	Taxon	Element	Preservation	No. of fragments	Measurable	Ageable (Bone)	Ageable (Tooth)	Butchery	Burning	Gnawing	Notes
408	407	Pig	Pelvis	G	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	Acetabulum fully fused; ischial tuberosity fusing; iliac crest unfused
408	407	Pig	Fibula	G	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	Fusing proximally
408	407	Pig	Tibia	GF	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	Fused distally; fusing proximally
408	407	Pig	Femur	G	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	Fused proximally; fusing distally
807	807	Equid	Pelvis	GF	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	Fully fused acetabulum

Table 2: Faunal assemblage catalogue

No modifications attributed to pathologies, working, burning or gnawing were observed.

Significance, potential and recommendations

The assemblage was well preserved with very little fragmentation, allowing for taxonomic identification for the vast majority of specimens, all of which were the pelves and hindlimbs of domestic livestock.

Pig dominated the assemblage, including a pelvis, femur, tibia and fibula belonging to a single individual from context 408. Goose, cattle and equid were also represented in smaller quantities.

Despite the presence of ten ageable and seven measurable elements from the four represented taxa, this material likely represents on-site butchery and waste disposal associated with the modern farmstead. No further work is recommended and the material may be discarded, in consultation with local museum deposition guidance.

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Appendix 3: Metal and Glass Finds

Yvonne Rose

Introduction

A total of five objects from the evaluation in Spalding, Lincolnshire, were submitted for assessment. The finds comprised objects of glass and iron, four of which are from modern machine-cut pit [307] in Trench 3. One object is unstratified. All objects date to the post-medieval and modern periods.

Methodology

The objects were identified by material and type using the FISH Thesaurus for materials, archaeological objects and period, and were described, counted, weighed and recorded on an Excel spreadsheet. The report follows guidelines as set out in the ClfA *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting*.

Results

A description of the finds is provided in Table 3.

Context	Quantity	Material	Object	Weight (g)	Period	Description
308	1	Iron	Nail	44.6	Post-medieval/modern	Incomplete nail. Heavily corroded with debris including wood adhering. Oval-sectioned shank; head shape indiscernible.
308	1	Iron	Nail	91.5	Post-medieval/modern	Large nail. Virtually complete; tip missing. Heavily corroded and expanded. Oval-sectioned shank and flat circular head.
308	1	Iron		101.7	Post-medieval/modern	Two joining fragments. Length of heavily corroded iron with another coming off at a right angle halfway along its length. Unclear if one object or adhering pieces.
308	1	Glass	Vessel?	8.6	Modern	Slightly curved with upturned edge. Clear, pale blue glass; no weathering. Possible vessel base.
Unstrat	1	Glass	Bottle	79.2	Post-medieval	Neck, rim and part shoulder of pale green beer or wine bottle. Applied lip below rim. Surface weathering.

Table 3: Finds catalogue

Discussion

The overall assemblage is small and comprises common generic archaeological finds from a modern feature. The iron finds are in very poor condition and comprise nails and an unidentified object. The unstratified glass bottle dates to the eighteenth century, while the other piece is possibly part of a modern vessel.

Recommendations

The iron objects will need to be x-rayed for archiving purposes and to aid identification if possible. No further work is necessary.

The finds are of no archaeological significance and could be discarded, subject to the receiving museum's guidelines.

References

ClfA 2021. *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting*. <https://www.archaeologists.net/reporting-toolkit>

Forum on Information Standards in Heritage (FISH) 2023. FISH Vocabularies. <https://www.heritage-standards.org.uk/fish-vocabularies/>

Appendix 4: Context Summary

Location	Context	Type	Fill of.	Part of.	Feature	Description	Length(m)	Width(m)	Thickness/ Depth(m)	Interpretation
Trench 1	100	Layer			100	Firm, mid greyish brown, silt and CBM			0.10	Made ground
Trench 1	101	Layer			101	Firm, mid brownish grey, silt			0.30	Topsoil
Trench 1	102	Layer			102	Firm, mid greyish brown, silt			0.30	Subsoil
Trench 1	103	Layer			103	Firm, mid brownish yellow, sandy silt			0.05	Natural
Trench 1	104	Cut			104	N-S linear; shallow concave sides, concave base.	2.10	1.00	0.47	Ditch
Trench 1	105	Fill	104		104	Friable, mid brownish grey, silty sand.			0.47	Natural Silting
Trench 1	106	Cut			106	Irregular; shallow concave sides, concave base.	2.10	1.40	0.50	Tree bole
Trench 1	107	Fill	106		106	Firm, dark brownish grey, clayey silt.			0.50	Natural Silting
Trench 1	108	Cut			108	N-S linear; shallow concave sides, concave base.	2.10	1.00	0.23	Ditch
Trench 1	109	Fill	108		108	Friable, mid orange yellow, sandy silt.			0.23	Natural Silting
Trench 2	200	Layer			200	Firm, mid grey, silt and gravel			0.10	Made ground
Trench 2	201	Layer			201	Firm, mid brownish grey, silt			0.15	Topsoil
Trench 2	202	Layer			202	Firm, mid greyish brown, silt			0.22	Subsoil
Trench 2	203	Layer			203	Firm, mid brownish yellow, sandy silt			0.03	Natural
Trench 2	204	Cut			204	N-S linear; moderately steep concave sides, flat base.	2.10	3.00	0.30	Ditch
Trench 2	205	Cut			205	E-W sub circular; steep stepped sides, edge not confirmed, flat base.	2.10	10.00	2.50	Cess Pit
Trench 2	206	Fill	205		205	Friable, mid greenish greyish brown, clayey sand; frequent small shell and frequent organics.			0.55	Deliberate backfill
Trench 2	207	Fill	205		205	Friable, dark greyish brown, trapped organics and sand.			0.60	Deliberate backfill

Location	Context	Type	Fill of.	Part of.	Feature	Description	Length(m)	Width(m)	Thickness/ Depth(m)	Interpretation
Trench 2	208	Fill	205		205	Friable, mid orange brown, silty sand.			1.10	Deliberate backfill
Trench 2	209	Fill	204		204	Loose, light orange grey, silty sand.			0.60	Deliberate backfill
Trench 3	300	Layer			300	Firm, mid brownish grey, silt			0.30	Topsoil
Trench 3	301	Layer			301	Firm, mid greyish brown, silt			0.35	Subsoil
Trench 3	302	Layer			302	Firm, mid brownish yellow, sandy silt			0.05	Natural
Trench 3	303	Cut			303	E-W linear, steep straight sides, flat base.	2.00			VOID
Trench 3	304	Fill	303		303					VOID
Trench 3	305	Cut			305					VOID
Trench 3	306	Fill	305		305					VOID
Trench 3	307	Cut			307	Rectangular; vertical straight sides, flat base.	4.14	3.00	1.03	Machine-cut pit
Trench 3	308	Fill	307		307	Firm, dark brown, sandy silt; occasional small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stones.			1.03	Deliberate backfill
Trench 3	309	Cut			309	NE-SW rectangular; vertical straight sides, flat base.	2.38	4.88	1.24	Machine-cut pit
Trench 3	310	Fill			310	Firm, dark brown, sandy silt; occasional small to medium sub-rounded and angular stones.			1.24	Deliberate backfill
Trench 3	311	Cut			311	NE-SW linear; steep straight sides, flat base.	2.10	8.78	1.06	Possible ditch
Trench 3	312	Fill	311		311	Firm, light yellowish grey, sandy silt; occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones.			0.10	Slumping
Trench 3	313	Fill	311		311	Firm, dark brown, sandy silt; occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones.			0.04	Deliberate backfill
Trench 3	314	Fill	311		311	Firm, light yellowish grey, sandy silt; occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones.			0.88	Natural silting
Trench 3	315	Cut			315	NE-SW linear, moderately steep straight sides, flat base.	2.10	2.45	0.34	Ditch

Location	Context	Type	Fill of.	Part of.	Feature	Description	Length(m)	Width(m)	Thickness/ Depth(m)	Interpretation
Trench 3	316	Fill	315		315	Firm, mid brownish grey, sandy silt.			0.34	Natural silting
Trench 3	317	Layer			317	Firm, mid grey, silt; occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions.			0.24	Natural silting
Trench 4	400	Layer			400	Firm, mid brownish grey, silt			0.36	Topsoil
Trench 4	401	Layer			401	Firm, mid brownish yellow, sandy silt			0.04	Natural
Trench 4	402	Cut			402	E-W linear; shallow concave sides, concave base.	2.10	0.46	0.20	Ditch
Trench 4	403	Fill	402		402	Firm, light greyish brown, sandy silt.			0.20	Natural silting
Trench 4	404	Cut			404	E-W linear; moderately steep straight sides, concave base.	2.10	1.58	0.68	Ditch
Trench 4	405	Fill	404		404	Firm, light yellowish brown, silt.			0.18	Natural silting
Trench 4	406	Fill	404		404	Firm, white with yellow mottling, silt.			0.50	Natural silting
Trench 4	407	Cut			407	Sub-oval, steep straight sides, flat base.	1.43	1.11	0.70	Pit
Trench 4	408	Fill	407		407	Firm, mid brown with yellow mottling, silt.			0.70	Natural silting
Trench 4	409	Cut			409	Sub-oval; steep straight sides, unexcavated base.	1.46	0.81	1.28	Pit
Trench 4	410	Fill	409		409	Firm, mid brown with yellow mottling, silt.			1.28	Natural silting
Trench 5	500	Layer			500	Compact, dark brownish grey, clay			0.30	Ploughsoil
Trench 5	501	Layer			501	Compact, dark brownish grey, clay; frequent iron pan			1.20	Subsoil - Alluvium
Trench 5	502	Layer			502	Compact, mid bluish grey, clay; frequent iron pan			1.00	Natural
Trench 6	600	Layer			600	Compact, dark brownish grey, clay			0.30	Ploughsoil
Trench 6	601	Layer			601	Compact, dark brownish grey, clay; frequent iron pan			1.30	Subsoil - Alluvium

Location	Context	Type	Fill of.	Part of.	Feature	Description	Length(m)	Width(m)	Thickness/ Depth(m)	Interpretation
Trench 6	602	Layer			602	Compact, mid bluish grey, clay			1.00	Natural
Trench 7	700	Layer			700	Firm, mid brownish grey, silt			0.30	Topsoil
Trench 7	701	Layer			701	Firm, mid greyish brown, silt			0.25	Subsoil
Trench 7	702	Layer			702	Firm, mid brownish yellow, sandy silt			0.05	Natural
Trench 7	703	Layer			703	Compact, dark brownish grey, clay; frequent iron pan			0.90	Subsoil - Alluvium
Trench 7	704	Layer			704	Compact, mid bluish grey, clay; frequent iron pan			0.70	Natural
Trench 7	705	Layer			705	Firm, dark blackish brown, clayey silt.	6.22	2.10		Levelling Deposit
Trench 8	800	Layer			800	Firm, mid brownish grey, silt			0.30	Topsoil
Trench 8	801	Layer			801	Firm, mid greyish brown, silt			0.25	Subsoil
Trench 8	802	Layer			802	Firm, mid brownish yellow, sandy silt			1.60	Natural
Trench 8	803	Cut			803	NE-SW linear; shallow concave sides, concave base.	2.10	0.40	0.10	Ditch
Trench 8	804	Fill	803		803	Soft, light yellow, sand.			0.10	Natural Silting
Trench 8	805	Cut			805	NE-SW linear; shallow concave sides, concave base.	2.10	0.40	0.05	Ditch
Trench 8	806	Fill	805		805	Soft, light yellow, sand.			0.05	Natural Silting
Trench 8	807	Layer			807	Firm, dark blackish grey, clayey silt	13.50	2.10	1.10	Levelling Deposit
Trench 8	808	Layer			808	Compact, mid bluish grey, clay; frequent iron pan			0.01	Natural

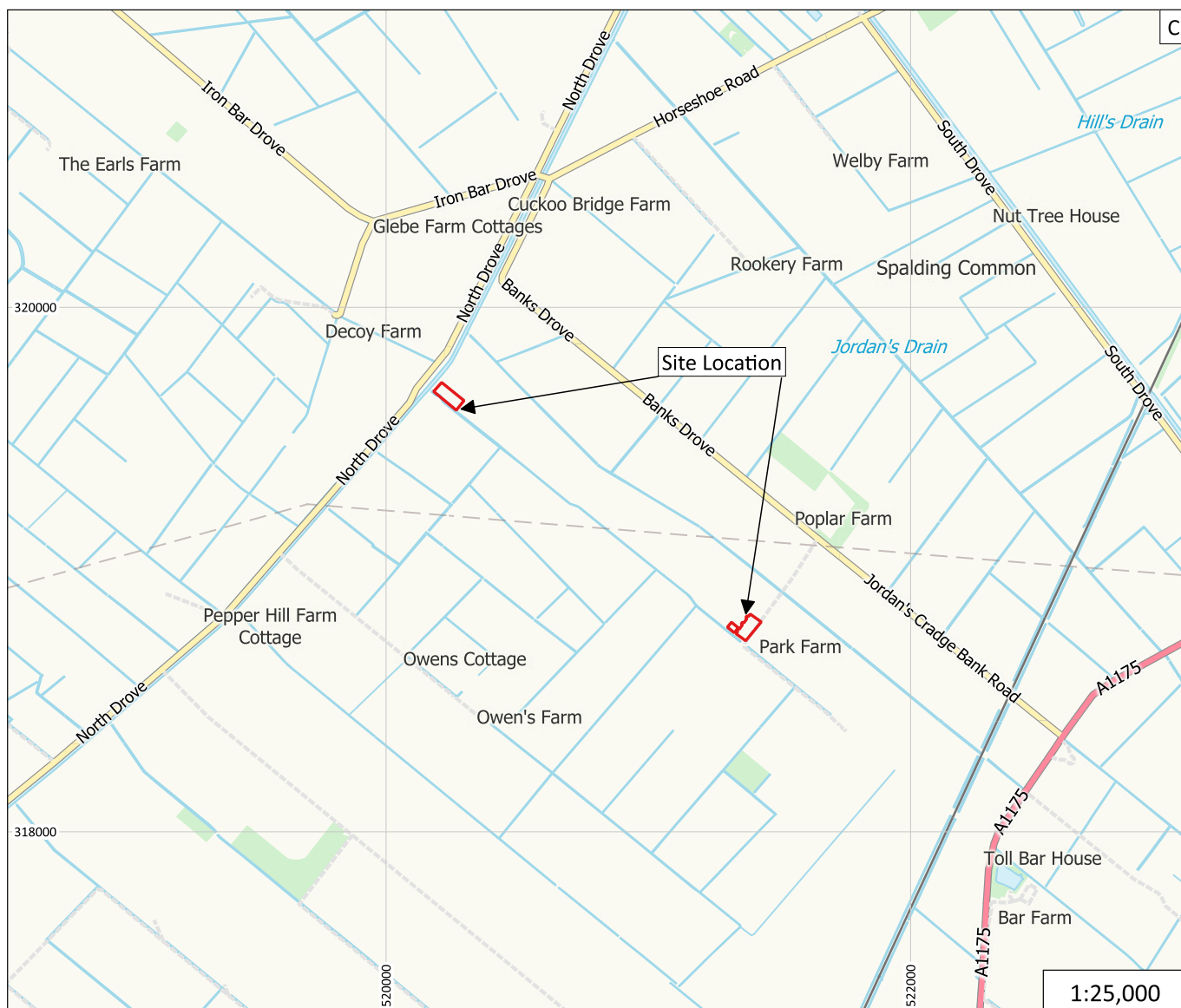
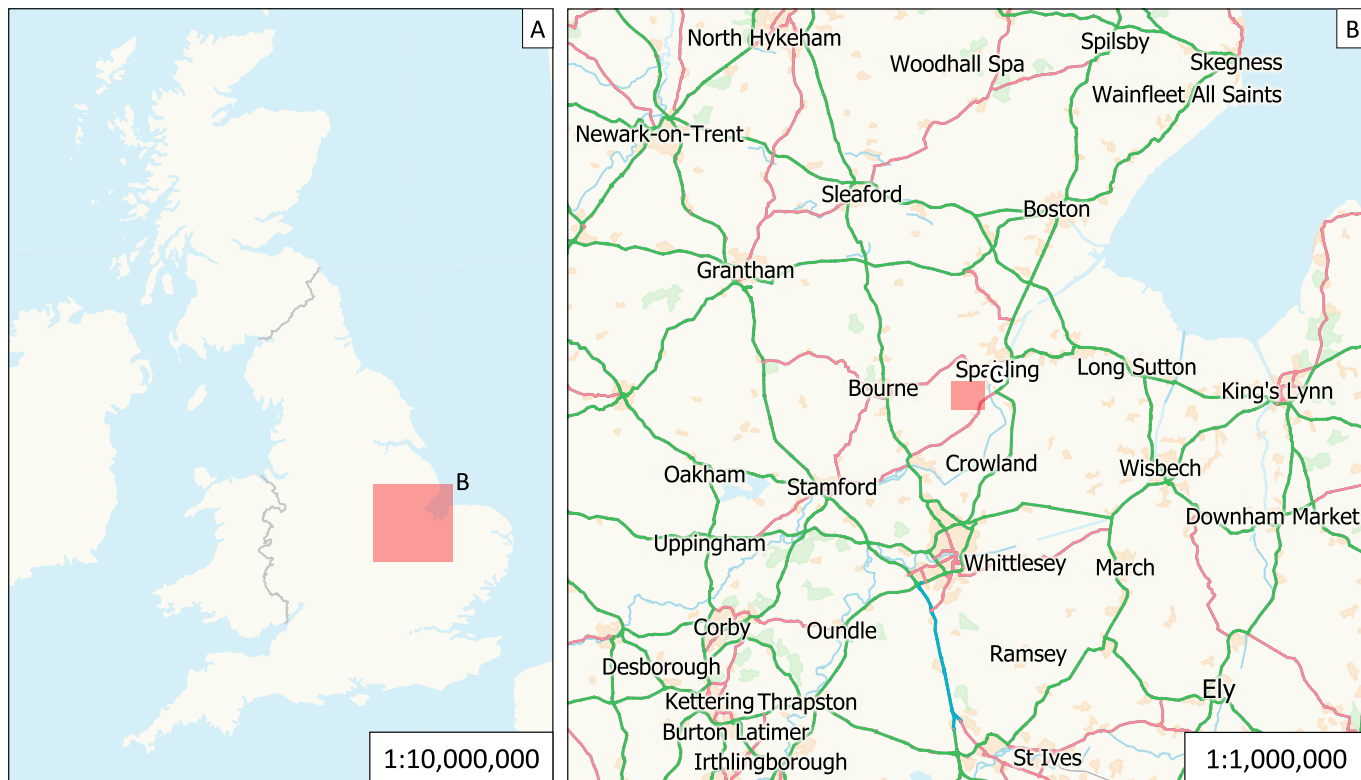
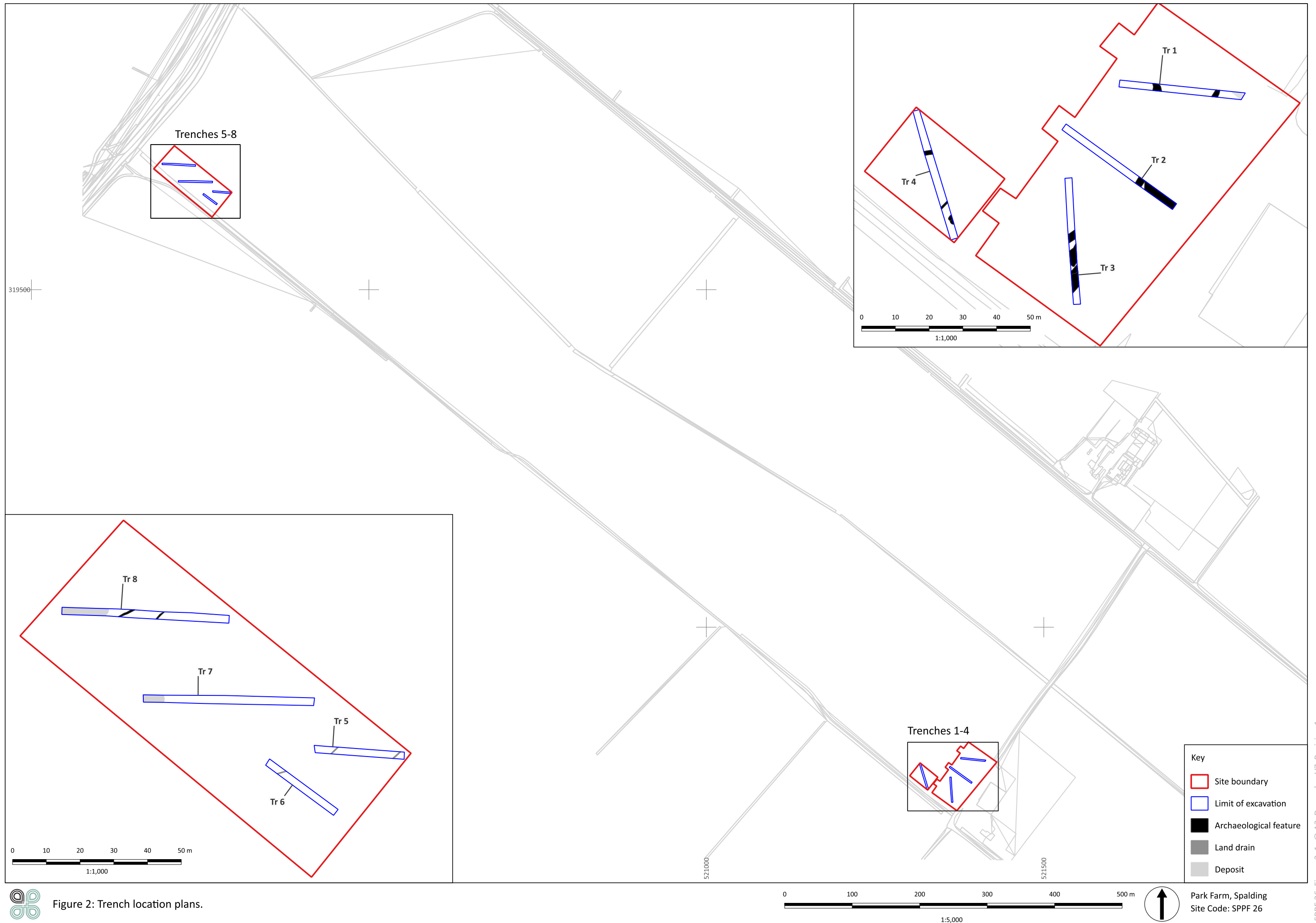


Figure 1: Site location outlined in red



Park Farm, Spalding
Site Code: SPFF 26



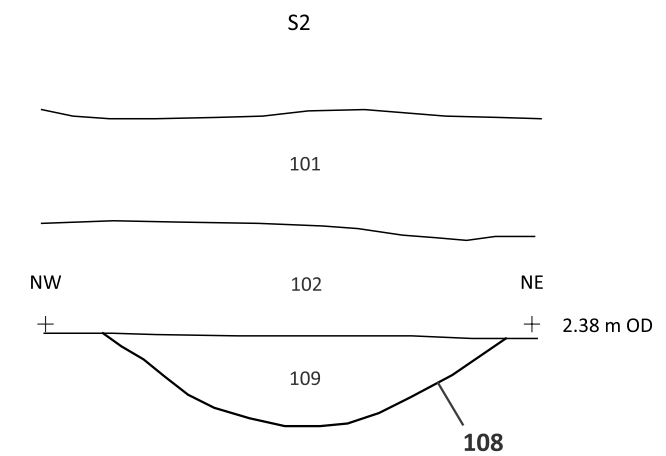
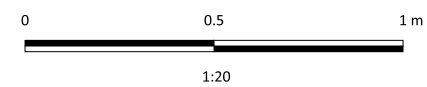
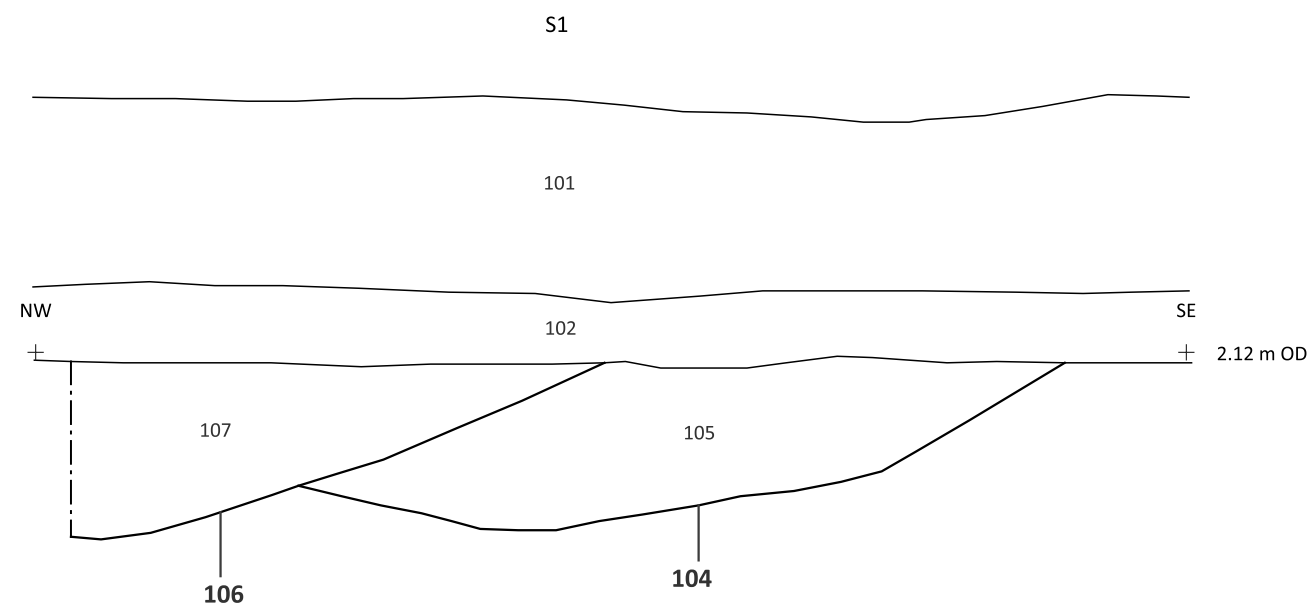
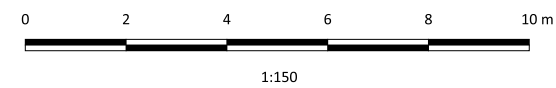
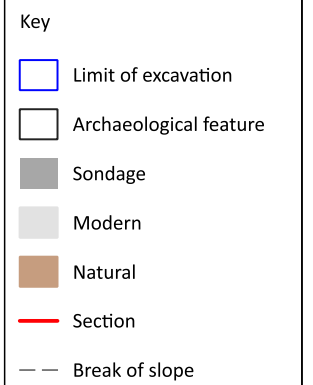
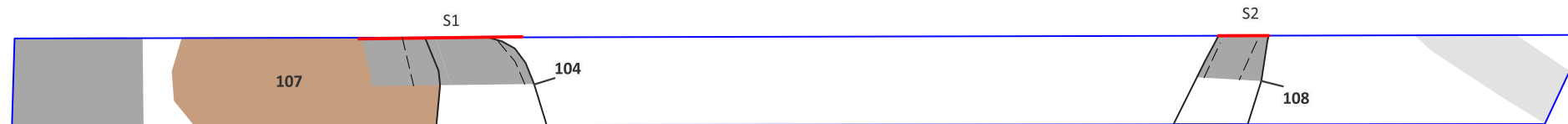


Figure 3: Trench 1, plan and sections.

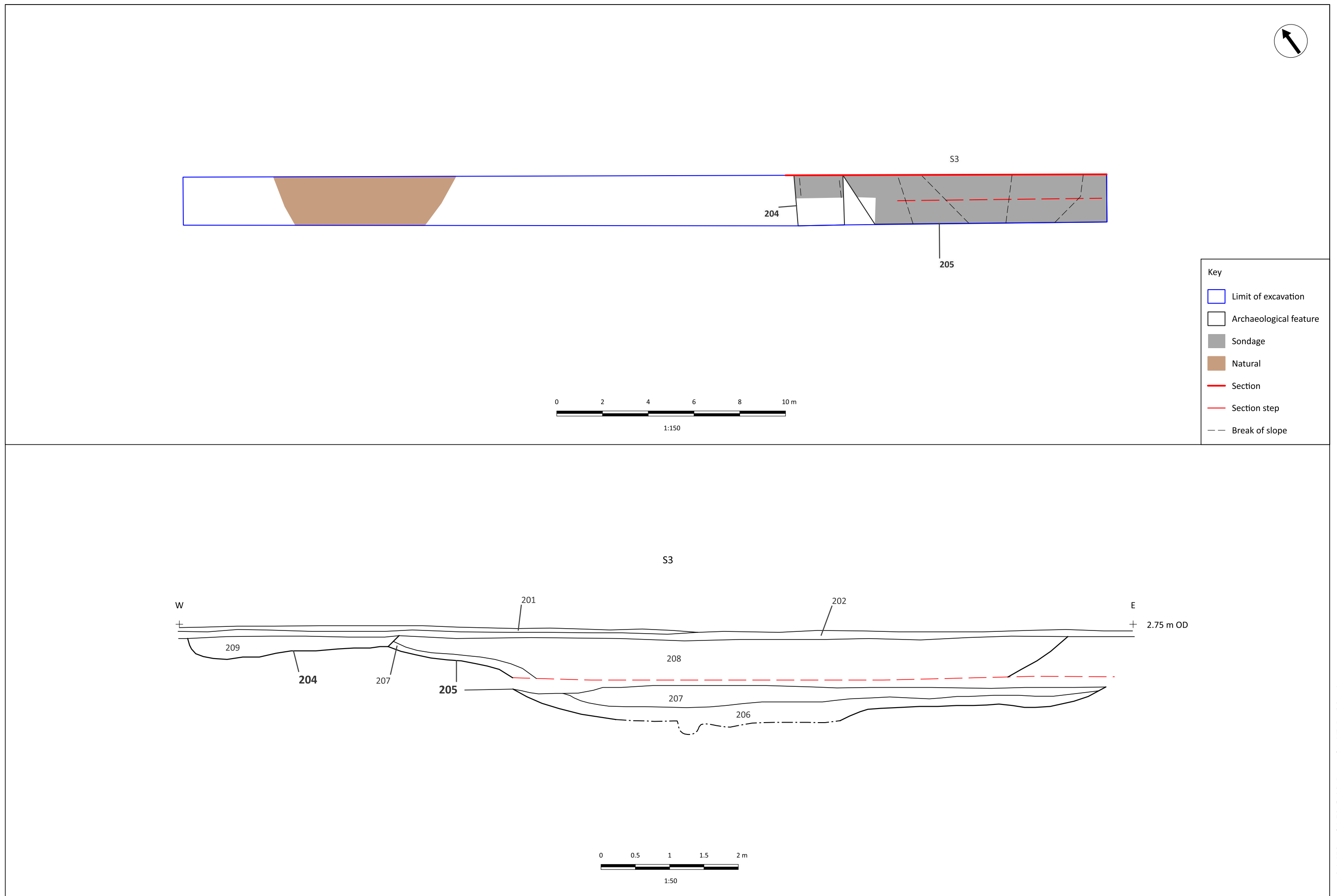
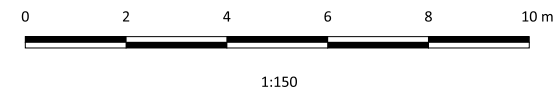
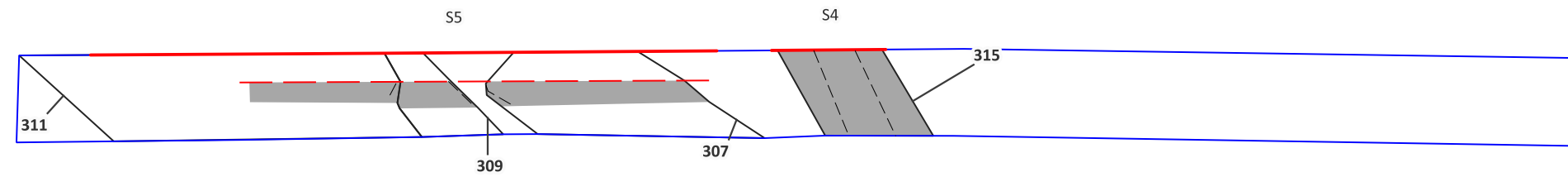
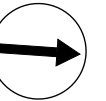


 Figure 3: Trench 2, plan and section.



- Key
- Limit of excavation
 - Archaeological feature
 - Sondage
 - Section
 - Section step
 - Break of slope

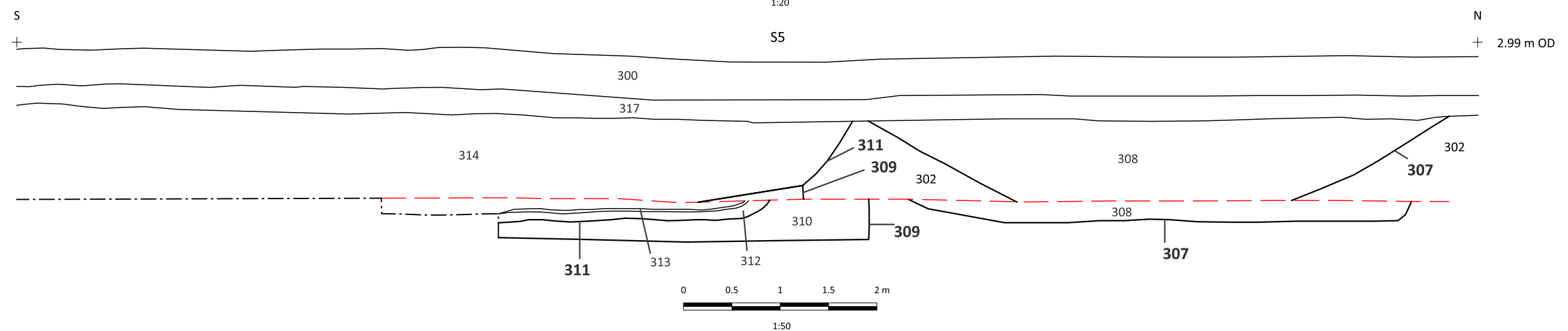
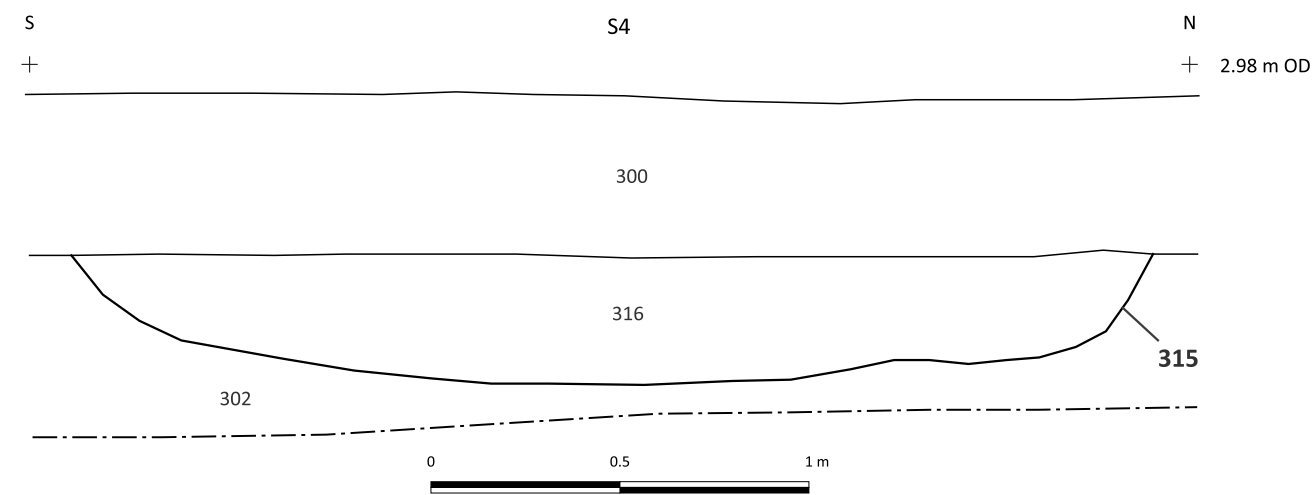


Figure 5: Trench 3, plan and sections.

Park Farm, Spalding
Site Code: SPPF 26

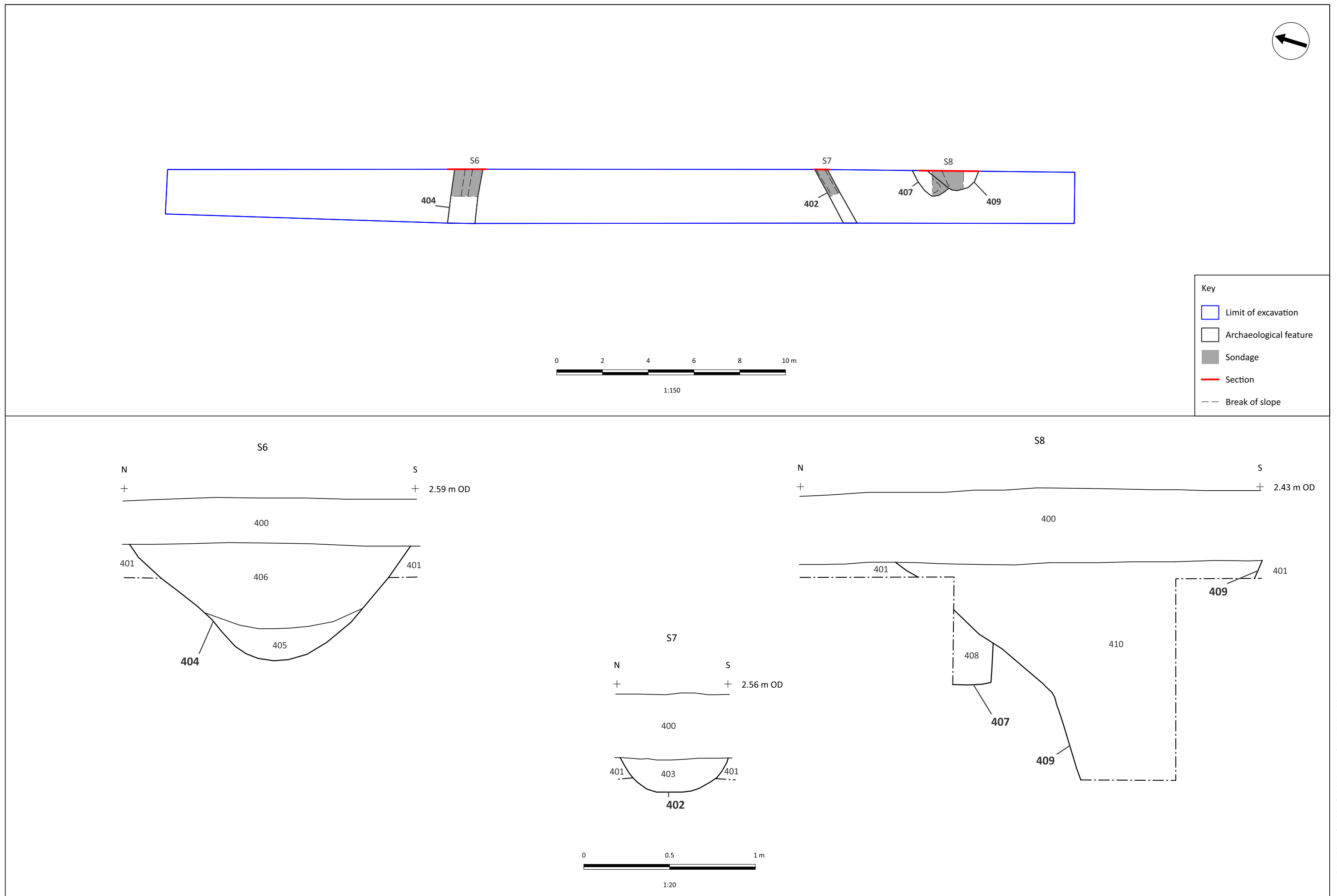


Figure 6: Trench 4, plan and sections.

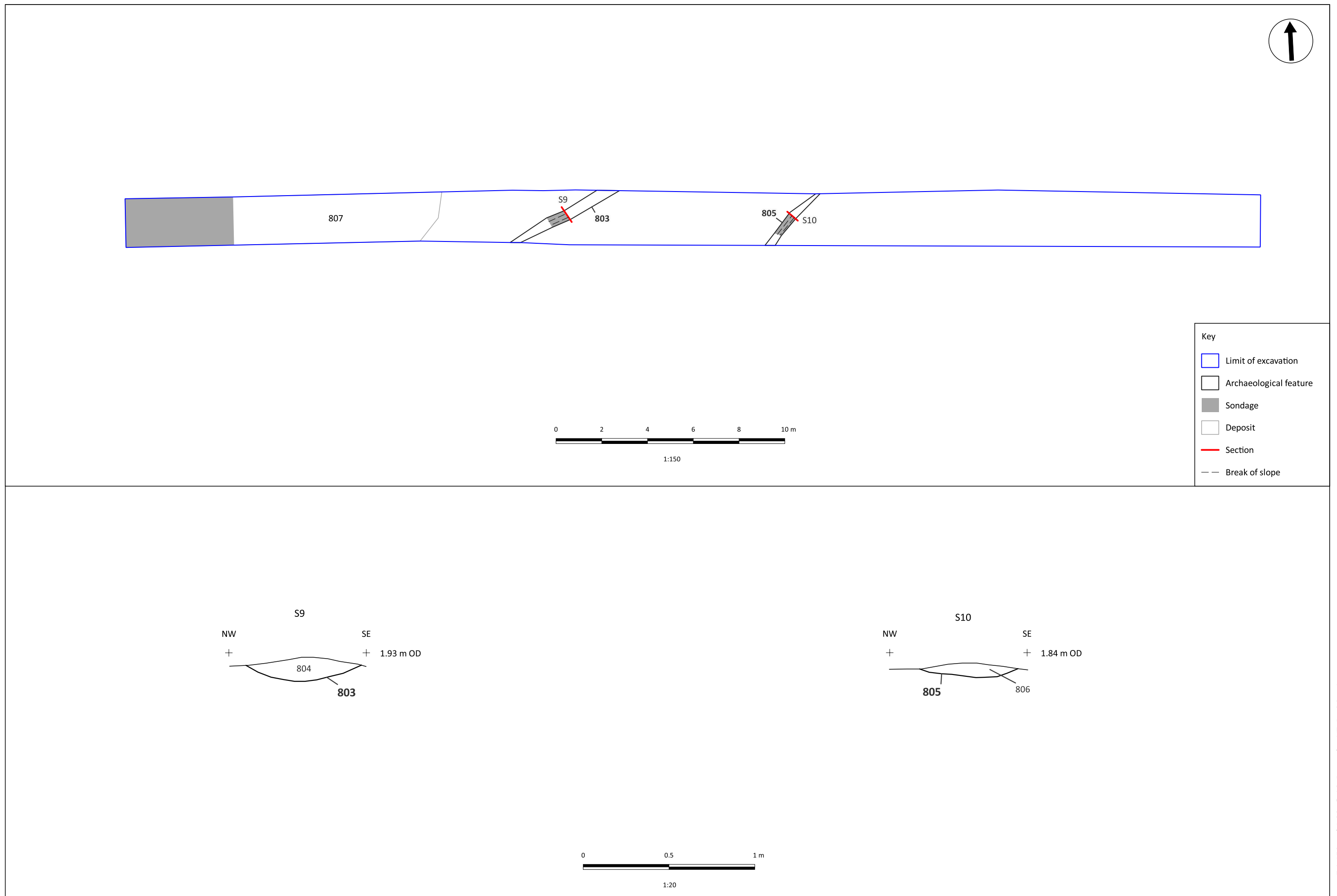


 Figure 7: Trench 8, plan and sections.

Appendix 6: OASIS Summary

OASIS ID (UID)	allenarc1-545414
Project Name	Evaluation at Parks Farm, Banks Drove, Spalding, Lincolnshire
Sitename	Parks Farm, Banks Drove, Spalding, Lincolnshire
Sitecode	SPPF 26
Project Identifier(s)	SPPF26
Activity type	Evaluation
Planning Id	H03-0175-26
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Allen Archaeology Limited
Project Dates	15-Jul-2026 - 17-Jul-2026
Location	Parks Farm, Banks Drove, Spalding, Lincolnshire NGR: TF 21370 17880 LL: 52.744925623769554, -0.203478320705808 12 Fig: 521370,317880
Administrative Areas	Country: England County/Local Authority: Lincolnshire Local Authority District: South Holland Parish: Deeping St Nicholas
Project Methodology	6.1 A programme of trial trenching was undertaken, equivalent to approximately 5% of the combined areas of the site. Trenches 1-4, located in the southeastern area adjacent to Park Farm, comprised 4no 40m x 1.8m trenches. Trenches 5-8 were located in the northwestern area and comprised 2no 50m x 1.8m trenches and 2no 25m x 1.8m trenches as set out in the WSI (Figure 2). The 2no 25m x 1.8m trenches were placed to target cropmarks.
Project Results	Trenches 5 and 6 were positioned to investigate previously recorded cropmarks. However, they were devoid of any archaeological

	features. This suggests that there is a discrepancy in the georeferencing of the transcription of the cropmarks, which may in fact occur outside of the evaluation area. Archaeological features were identified in five trenches. Dateable features were all 19th or 20th century and likely related to activity associated with the modern farm. Trenches 7 and 8 contained a levelling deposit that may be related to the North Drove Drain. Six undated ditches provide limited potential for archaeology from earlier periods.
Funder	Private individual
HER	Lincolnshire HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Robert Evershed
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Physical Archive - to be deposited with The Collection: Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire;

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