ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON LAND AT HOLLAND PARK SPALDING LINCOLNSHIRE (SPHP22)

Work Undertaken For
Broadgate Homes

September 2022

Report Compiled by
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Planning Application No: H16-0116-22
National Grid Reference: TF 2315 2108
The Collection Accession No: LCNCC:2022.66
OASIS Record No: archaeol1-509488

APS Report No. **62/22**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

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1. SUMMARY

Archaeological trial trenching was undertaken on land at Holland Park, Spalding, Lincolnshire prior to residential development of the area. Previous investigations nearby had revealed late Iron Age and/or Roman salt-making activity, therefore the area had a potential for archaeological importance.

The evaluation revealed a series of palaeochannels, one of which was north-south aligned and ran through trenches 10, 19 and 21. A trial trench from previous work was identified in Trench 3. One NE-SW aligned modern ditch containing a concrete pipe was recorded running through trenches 1, 4 and 6.

Artefacts retrieved included post-medieval iron objects, pottery and ceramic building material (CBM), animal bone, slag, a halfpenny from c. 1986, and a single sherd of 14th-15th century pottery.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as '*a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their significance in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate*' (CIfA 2014).

2.2 Planning Background

A proposal for residential development comprising 150 dwellings with associated infrastructure (Application H16-016-22) is in place for the site. In discussion with the Planning Archaeologist of Lincolnshire County Council a programme of archaeological trial trenching was agreed upon for the first phase of works on the site.

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Broadgate Homes to undertake this phase of the work which was carried out between 12th and 27th July 2022 in accordance with a written scheme of investigation prepared by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the Planning Archaeologist, Lincolnshire County Council.

2.3 Location, Topography and Geology

Spalding is located 32km northeast of Stamford and 30km south of Boston, in the South Holland district of Lincolnshire (Fig 1).

The proposed development site is located 2.2km southwest of the centre of Spalding, as defined by the Market Place and is centred on National Grid Reference TF 2315 2108 (Fig. 2). To the south the site is bounded by the 'The Raceground'.

Local soils are of the Wisbech Series, typically coarse silty calcareous alluvial gley soil (Robson 1990, 36). These soils are developed on a drift geology of younger overlying older marine alluvium which in turn seals a solid geology of Jurassic Oxford Clay (BGS 1992). The site lies generally level ground at a height of *c.* 3m.

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Several archaeological investigations over the past two decades have done much to elucidate the history of occupation in the areas surrounding the proposed development. The work of the Fenland Project provides a thorough background for occupation of the Fenland set against a post glacial history of dramatic environmental change (Hayes and Lane, 1992) (Peachey and Failes, 2011). The Desk-Based assessment undertaken for the wider development of the Holland Park site contains a detailed history of the various archaeological interventions undertaken in the immediate area of the site (Gajos, 2008).

Prehistoric

Any deposits relating to early prehistoric occupation in the area are deeply buried beneath a thick sequence of various peats, silts and clays associated with various episodes of freshwater and marine inundation which has characterised the Fenland from around the fifth millennium BC.

Iron Age

Towards the close of the 1st millennium BC occupation of the Fens became viable as the marine creek system matured, resulting in the opening up of large areas of silt laden soils, often in the form of raised levees of silted creeks known as roddons. In the first instance this pioneering occupation of the silt fen was associated with salt making and several sites ranging from middle Iron Age through to the Roman period have now been excavated.

The earliest of these was located in Cowbit Wash, approximately 5km to the south where a saltmaking hearth associated with middle Iron pottery was recorded on an excavation undertaken as part of the Fenland Project (Lane, 2005).

Late Iron Age/Roman

To the north of the proposed development site a number of saltern sites have been excavated over the past two decades. Among these is Wygate Park, approximately 4kmto the north, where a multi-phase saltern was recorded which is thought to have commenced production during the latest stages of the Iron Age. However, salt making continued and probably expanded during the early Roman period as testified by the great number of sites from which pottery of the period has been recovered (Trimble and Wood, forthcoming).

Approximately 1km to the north an excavation during 1998 recovered briquetage (salt making debris) associated with a rectangular ditched enclosure (JSAC 1998) Probably the most significant site in relation to this development is a ditched enclosure identified approximately 500m to the northeast of the proposed development. An evaluation trench excavated across this feature also recovered briquetage and the form of the enclosure strongly suggests that a saltern is represented (JSAC 2000). This saltern was preserved in situ as part of the archaeological mitigation strategy for development of that area.

Evaluation trenches that fell within the boundary of this application recorded 2 ditches of possible former field boundaries along with two palaeochannels, one of which was considered to be pre-Saxon in date.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the work 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.

The objectives were to:

- Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.
- Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.
- Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.
- Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.
- Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.
- Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
- Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

4. METHODS

Twenty-three evaluation trenches (Fig. 3), each measuring 40m long by 2m wide, were opened to the top of archaeological deposits or the surface of the underlying natural geology, as appropriate.

Removal of topsoil and other overburden was undertaken by a mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under archaeological supervision. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their interpretations appears as Appendix 1. A photographic record was also compiled, and sections and plans were drawn at scales of 1:10 and 1:20 respectively. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

The location of the excavated trenches was plotted with a survey grade differential GPS.

Following excavation, finds were examined, and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 2).

5. RESULTS

The results of the archaeological evaluation are discussed in trench order. Archaeological contexts are described below. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

Trench 1 (Fig. 4.1)
A natural of mid brownish-yellow sand (1003) was recorded. Throughout the trench patches of intermixed mottled black peat and mid greyish-blue clay (1006) were also noted. One iron nail was recovered from (1006), which was investigated at the eastern end of the trench (Fig. 5.1, Section 2).

Just to the west of the centre of the trench was a NE-SW aligned linear with concave sides and an undulated base [1004]. This measured >1m long, 3.9m wide, 0.25m deep and had a single fill of dark brown silty clay (1005) (Fig. 5.1, Section 1). Two pieces of CBM dated from 14th-15th and 18th-20th century were recovered, alongside three pieces of 19th-20th century land drain pieces.

Towards the eastern end of the trench was a modern NE-SW aligned linear [1007], which was left unexcavated but was >4m long by 1.39m wide. Its surface deposit was a mid grey silty gravel (1008). This feature had been noted in trenches 4 and 6 as well.

Covering the features was a dark brownish-grey clayey silt subsoil (1002), measuring 0.59m thick, which was overlain by topsoil (1001), a 0.25m thick dark greyish-brown clayey silt.

Trench 2
The natural was a mid greyish-yellow sand (2003). This was covered by a sequence of 0.17m thick mid grey silty sand subsoil (2002) and 0.4m mid greyish-brown topsoil (2001).

Trench 3 (Fig. 4.1; Plate 2)
A *sondage* was excavated at the western end of the trench to ascertain the geological stratigraphy of the site (Fig. 5.1, Section 8; Plate 7).

The earliest layer recorded was a series of banded light yellow/light whitish-grey/dark brownish-yellow silty fine sands (3006), which was an alluvium. Immediately above this were two layers of light greyish-blue clay (3005) and black peat (3004) which intermixed with one another and were both 0.25m thick. These were covered by a 0.25m thick alluvial layer of banded light reddish-yellow/greyish-yellow fine sands (3003).

Less than 10m from the eastern end of the trench was a NW-SE aligned linear [3007] which measured >2m long, 1.89m wide, 0.46m deep and had straight near-vertical sides bottoming out to a flat base. Three dumped deposits were recorded (Fig. 5.1, Section 9; Plate 8). The lowermost of these was a mid greyish-brown sandy silt (3008) which ranged from 0.02-0.2m thickness. Its middle fill ranged from 0.17-0.37m thickness and consisted of a light yellowish-red silty sand and lump of light greyish-blue clay (3009). Lastly, the uppermost fill was a mid greyish-brown silty sand with occasional patches of peat (3010) measuring between 0.07-0.23m in thickness. 18th to 20th century pottery, 1 iron nail and five pieces of slag were recovered from (3010)

Sealing this feature was subsoil (3002) which was a 0.11m thick mid yellowish-brown fine silty sand. Cutting into this, towards the western end of the trench, was a NE-SW aligned land drain [3011]. Sealing the land drain was a 0.38m thick mid greyish-brown sandy silt topsoil (3001).

Trench 4 (Plate 3)
Two naturals (4003) and (4004) were identified within the trench. (4003) was a mottled mixture of dark grey peat (Fig. 5.1, Section 3) and mid greyish-blue clay, while (4004) was a mid yellowish-white silty clay.

Less than 2m from the northern end of the trench was an unexcavated modern NE-SW aligned linear [4005], which was >2m long by 1.39m wide, also seen in trenches 1 and 6. Its surface fill was a mid grey silty gravel (4006) and contained a visible concrete pipe (Plate 9).

Trench 5
Natural was a mid brownish-yellow sand (5004). Throughout the trench a natural mid greyish-brown clay/peat (5003), which was concentrated towards its western end.

Cutting the natural was a NE-SW aligned land drain [5005], which was filled by a mid brown clayey silt (5006). This was covered by a 0.21m thick subsoil of mid brown sandy silt (5002), which in turn was sealed by a 0.31m thick mid brownish-grey silt topsoil (5001).

Trench 6 (Fig. 4.1)
Naturals (6003) and (6004) were recorded throughout the trench. (6003) was a mid brownish-yellow sand, while (6004) was a mottle light greyish-blue silty clay. Patches of dark brown peat (6005) were also noted, which were investigated (Fig. 5.1; Section 12).

More than 2m from the northern end of the trench was an unexcavated modern NE-SW aligned linear [6006], which runs into trenches 1 and 4. Its surface fill was a mid grey silty gravel (6007) which contained a concrete pipe. A surface artefact of a halfpenny dated *c.* 1986 was recovered from (6007).

Overlying this feature was a light yellow sand subsoil (6002), measuring at 0.13m thickness. This in turn was sealed by a 0.28m thick topsoil of light yellowish-grey silty sand (6001).

Trench 7
A natural of mid greyish-yellow sand (7004) was present throughout the trench. Immediately above this was a thin layer of dark brownish-grey clay/peat (7003). This was sealed by a mid brownish-yellow silty sand subsoil (7002) which was 0.22m thick. Covering the subsoil was a 0.28m thick mid brownish-grey silt (7001), identified as a topsoil.

Trench 8
The natural was a mid yellowish-brown sand (8004) with patches of mottled dark grey peat/clay (8003). These were covered by a 0.31m thick subsoil of mid greyish-yellow sand (8002), followed by a 0.32m thick mid grey silt topsoil (8001).

Trench 9 (Fig. 4.2)
A light reddish-yellow silty fine sand with patches of light whitish-grey fine sand natural (9003) was recorded throughout the trench.

12m from the southern end of the trench was a NE-SW aligned irregular linear [9004], which was 16m long before curving towards the northwest. This had asymmetrical concave sides bottoming out to an irregular base and was 1.13m wide by 0.15m deep (Fig. 5.1, Section 6). One fill of light brown fine silty sand (9005) was noted.

Overlying [9004] was subsoil (9002), which was a 0.32m thick mid greyish-brown sandy silt. This in turn was sealed by a 0.28m thick dark greyish-brown clayey silt topsoil (9001).

Trench 10 (Fig. 4.2; Plate 4)
The natural was a mid greyish-blue silty clay (10005) intermixed with patches of black peat (10004).

Near the centre of the trench was a NE-SW aligned irregular linear with gentle concaves sides and a flat base [10006]. It was over 21m long, 2m wide and 0.18m deep. One fill of light grey silty sand with light reddish-yellow lenses (10007) was recorded (Fig. 5.1, Section 4; Plate 10). This had two horse metacarpals and one unidentified animal bone.

Less than 3m east of [10006] was north-south aligned linear [10008]. Its measurements were >2m long, 8.85m wide, 0.25m deep and had gentle irregular

sides bottoming out to an undulating base (Fig. 5.2, Section 5, Plate 11). It was infilled by a mid brownish-grey sandy silt (10009).

Overlying the features was alluvium (10003), which consisted of a light reddish-yellow silty fine sand with patches of light whitish-grey find sand (10003) measuring 0.22m thick. This in turn was overlain by a 0.32m thick subsoil of mid greyish-brown sandy silt (10002) and a 0.28m thick topsoil of dark greyish-brown clayey silt (10001).

Trench 11 (Fig. 4.2; Plate 5)
Natural comprised of a light brownish-yellow silty sand (11002).

Nearly 9m from the northern end of trench was east-west aligned linear [11003], measuring >2m long, 12.6 wide and 0.9m deep (Fig. 5.2, Section 7; Plate 12). It had gentle straight sides, a flat base and was infilled by two deposits of 0.6m thick light greyish-blue silty clay (11004) and a 0.3m thick light yellowish-white silty clay (11005). This was truncated by a NE-SW aligned ceramic land drain [11006].

Immediately above was topsoil (11001), which was 0.3m thick and consisted of a light yellowish-grey clayey silt.

Trench 12
Natural consisted of a light greyish-yellow silt (12004) with a concentration of dark brown clay/peat (12003) as the southern end of the trench.

Trench 13
A sequence of light greyish-yellow sand natural (13004), dark brown peat (13003), 0.26m thick light greyish-brown silty sand subsoil (13002) and 0.42m thick mid grey silt topsoil (13001) was present throughout the trench.

Trench 14
The natural was a light yellowish-grey sand (14003).

Near the southern end of the trench was geological anomaly (14004), which was >2m long by 2.84m wide and was infilled with a mid bluish-grey clayey silt.

Covering (14004) was a 0.14m thick subsoil consisting of a mid-yellow sand (14002), which was sealed by a light brownish-grey silt topsoil (14001), measuring 0.44m thick

Trench 15
Two naturals of mid greyish-yellow sand (15003) and mottled dark brownish-grey peat/clay (15004) were present. These were overlain by a 0.28m thick subsoil (15002) which was a mid brownish-yellow sand. Immediately above this was mid grey silt topsoil (15001), measuring 0.49m thick.

Trench 16
Natural comprised of a light yellowish-grey sand (16004). Also present was a dark brown clay/peat natural (16003) which was patchy throughout the trench.

Overlying the naturals was subsoil (16002) which measured 0.12m thick and consisted of a mid greyish-yellow sand. This was sealed by a mid grey silt topsoil (16001) which was 0.45m thick.

Trench 17
A natural of light brownish-yellow sand (17003) with large concentrations of a dark brown peat/clay (17004) was present. Cutting into the natural were three NE-SW aligned land drains [17005], [17007] and [17009].

These were overlain by a 0.13m thick subsoil (17002) which consisted of a mid grey silt. This was followed by a mid brownish-grey silt topsoil (17001),

measured at 0.29m thickness.

Trench 18
A sequence of light greyish-yellow sand natural (18003), 0.12m thick mid greyish-brown silty sand subsoil (18002) and 0.36m thick mid greyish-brown silt topsoil (18001) was recorded throughout the trench.

Trench 19 (Fig. 4.3)
A light greyish-yellow sand natural (19004) was recorded throughout the trench. Patches of dark brown peat with lenses of clay (19003) were also present.

Near the centre of the trench was a north-south aligned linear [19005], with steep irregular sides, an irregular base and measured >1m long, 0.48m wide and 0.24m deep (Fig. 5.2, Section 11; Plate 13). It had a single fill of mid grey clayey-silt (19006).

Immediately above the feature was a 0.15m thick subsoil of mid yellowish-brown sand (19002), which was sealed by a 0.33m thick mid brownish-grey topsoil (19001). An iron pipe or machine/tractor part was recovered from the topsoil.

Trench 20
The natural was a light yellowish-grey sand (20003) which was covered by a 0.14m thick mid grey silty sand subsoil (20002). Sealing the subsoil was a mid brownish-grey silt (20001), identified as a topsoil and measuring 0.38m thick.

Trench 21 (Fig. 4.3; Plate 6)
Natural comprised of a mid brownish-yellow sand (21003).

Less than 9m from the eastern end of the trench was north-south aligned linear [21004], which had gentle concave sides, a concave base and measured >2m long by 4.22m wide by 0.41m deep (Fig. 5.2, Section 10). It had a single fill of mid greyish-yellow silty sand (21005), with one cow bone and one unidentified animal bone being recovered.

Overlying this was subsoil (21002), which was a 0.23m thick mid yellowish-brown sand. This in turn was sealed by a 0.32m thick topsoil of mid greyish-brown silt (21001).

Trench 22
A sequence of light greyish-yellow sand natural (22003), 0.11m thick mid yellowish-brown silty sand subsoil (22002) and 0.46m thick mid greyish-brown silt topsoil (22001) was recorded throughout the trench.

Trench 23
Natural was a light yellowish-grey sand (23004) with patches of dark brown peat (23003). Overlying the natural was a 0.16m thick mid yellowish-grey sand subsoil (23002), followed by a 0.49m thick mid brownish-grey silt topsoil (23001).

6. DISCUSSION

The lowest deposits observed across the site consisted of laminated light yellow/grey fine sands and light yellowish-grey/reddish-yellow silty fine sands. This is best seen in the machine excavated *sondage* (Fig. 5.1; Section 8) in Trench 3. These are likely tidal deposits and relates to the phase when this part of Spalding was regularly undergoing marine inundations at high tide.

The tidal deposits were overlain by an intermittent thin black peat/clay and light/mid greyish-blue silty clay/clay. The patches of black peat/clay are compressed and suggest having survived in areas where stagnant water would collect. Above this was the uppermost natural layer, which typically was represented as a variation of light greyish-yellow sand/silt.

Previous archaeological investigations showed similar results in their respective stratigraphic sequences, with the peat from excavations to the west being C14 dated to AD580-600 (JSAC 2000, 9) and considered characteristic of a 'reed swamp' formed due to a drop in the sea level (Rackham 2000, 7).

Most of the features investigated on site were naturally created palaeochannels. These were present in Trenches 1, 9, 11, 19 and 21, which were recognised to be cutting both the tidal deposits and alluvium. Of these, [1004], [9004] and [10004] were quite shallow. Slots [10006], [19005] and [21004] were noted to be running roughly in a north-south alignment and are likely to be part of the same palaeochannel. This widens from 0.48m to 8.58m towards the north. It is possible that further north of Trench 10 this palaeochannel curves to an east-west alignment into Trench 11 *i.e.* [11003]. Nonetheless, slot [11003], is far deeper and much wider than any of the other palaeochannels, so possibly this in a natural pond rather than a palaeochannel.

Two other features were discovered. One of these was linear [3007]. This matches the location of a previous evaluation trench (JSAC 2000), and its dimensions are also suggestive of a mechanical excavator's bucket. The other was a modern NE-SW aligned linear which was observed in Trenches 1, 4 and 6. This was left unexcavated, however [4005] was partially investigated to fully uncover the concrete pipe placed within the linear.

No prehistoric remains or evidence of salt making were encountered during the evaluation. No archaeological features were noted. The earliest pottery recovered was a single pieces of 14th-15th century pottery in [1004], but this is likely a redeposited find as it is associated with 19th-20th century CBM. The majority of the material recovered across the site is of a post-medieval date.

The site itself has not contributed to the research priorities outlined for the research agenda and strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands (Knight *et al*, 2012, 82).

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological trial trenching was undertaken on land at Holland Park, Spalding, Lincolnshire in advance of development.

The evaluation revealed multiple palaeochannels, one of which was recorded running at a north-south alignment through Trenches 10, 19 and 21. This same palaeochannel may curve to an easterly direction into Trench 11.

The only other features were modern, these being a NW-SE aligned linear in Trench 3, which lines up with a previous trial trench, and a NE-SW aligned ditch observed in Trenches 1, 4 and 6.

Artefacts retrieved included post-medieval iron objects, pottery and CBM, animal bone, slag, a halfpenny from *c.* 1986 and a single sherd of late medieval pottery.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Broadgate Homes who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Paul Cope-Faulkner who also edited this report.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Paul Cope-Faulkner
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Site Team: Asa Beeby, Courtney Edwards, Ryan Godbold, Sasha Godson, Francesca Lam-March, Connor Toghill
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Photographic reproduction: Jack Martin-Jones
CAD Illustration: Sasha Godson, Jack Martin-Jones
Post-excavation Analysis: Jack Martin-Jones
Archiving: Denise Buckley

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

AOD Above Ordnance Datum

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

CBM Ceramic Building Material

CIfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

JSAC John Samuels Archaeological Consultants

OD Ordnance Survey

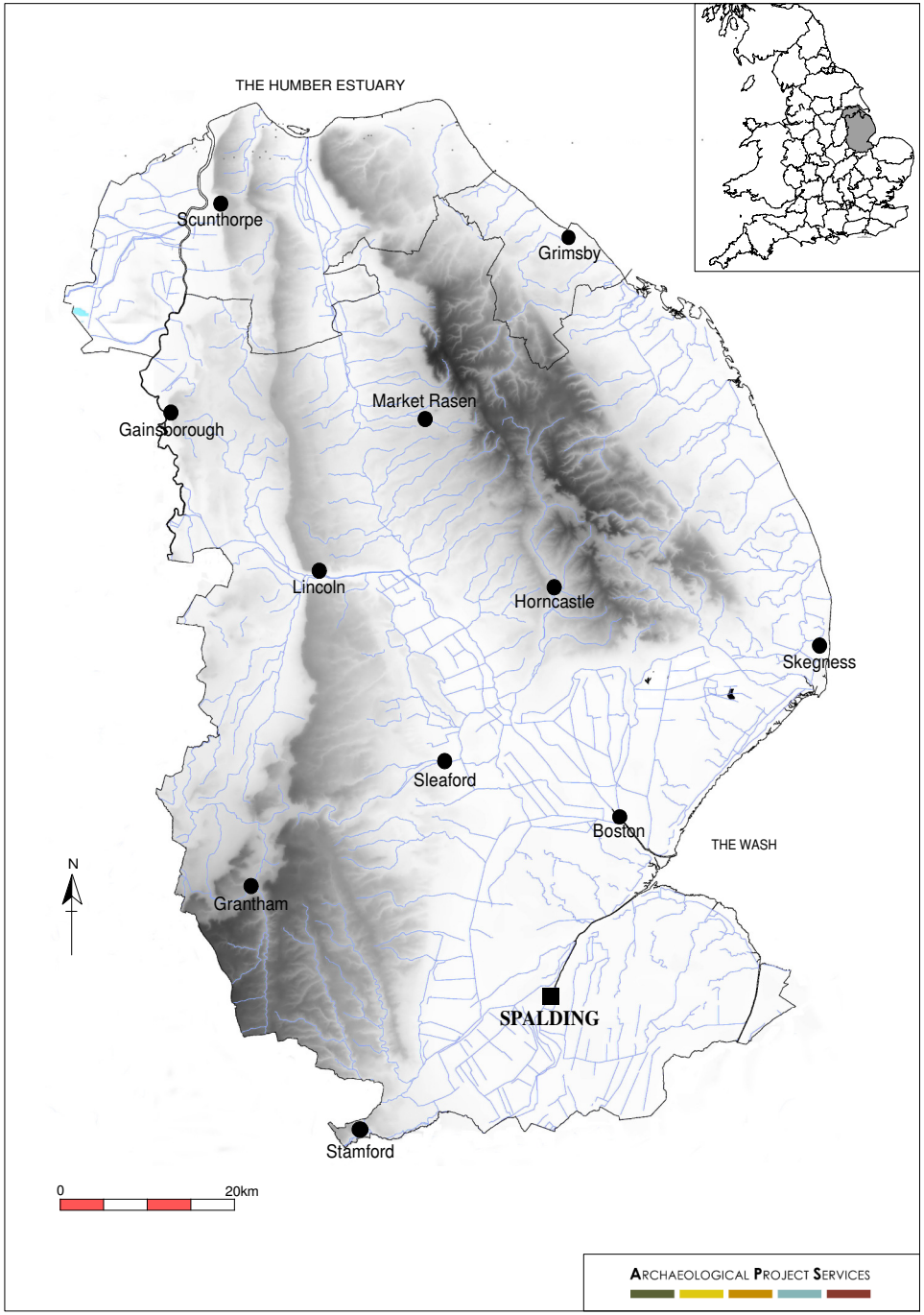
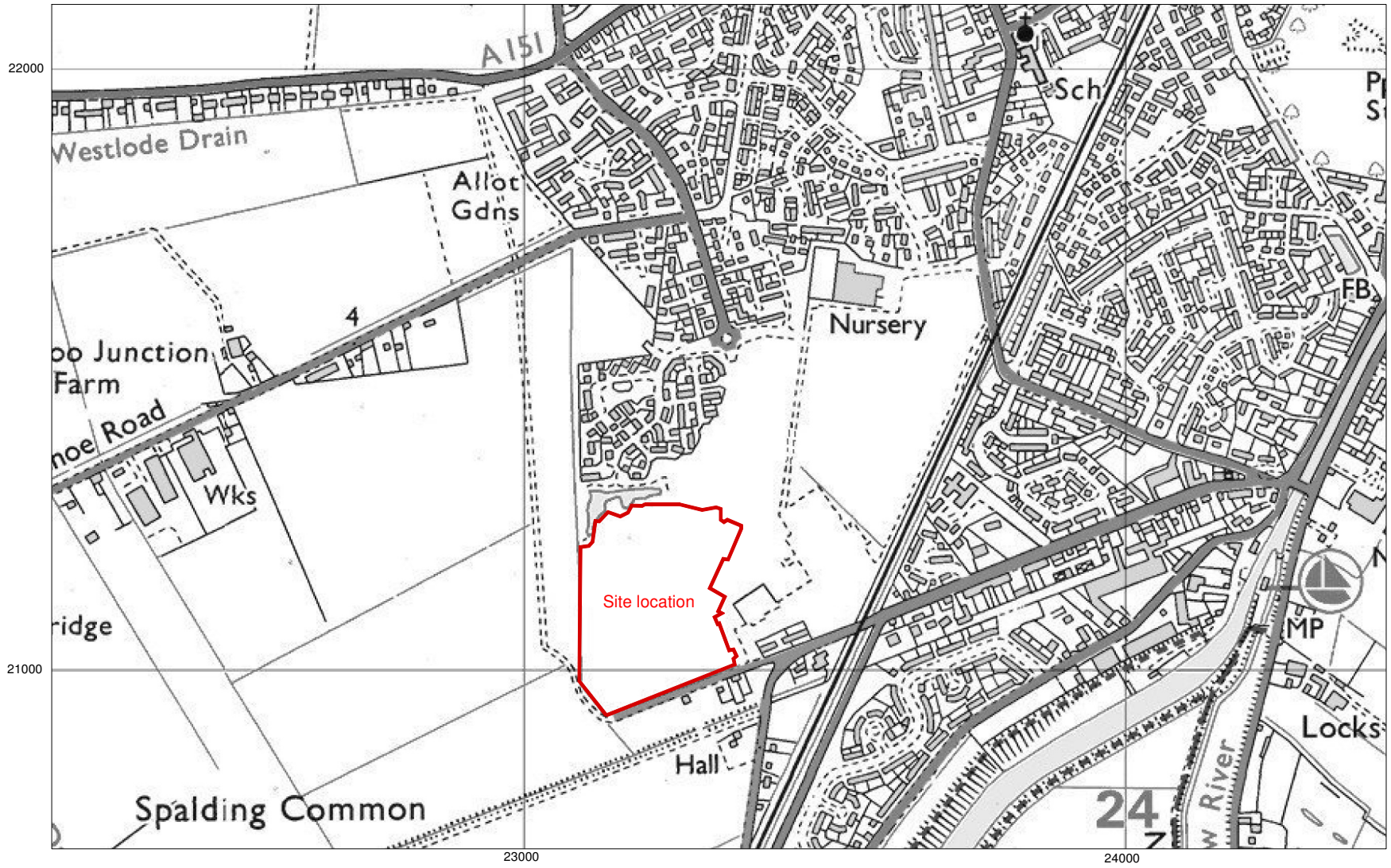


Figure 1 - General location plan



Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Spalding, Holland Park (SPHP22)		
Scale 1:10,000	Drawn by: JMJ	Report No: 62/22

Figure 2 - Site Location plan

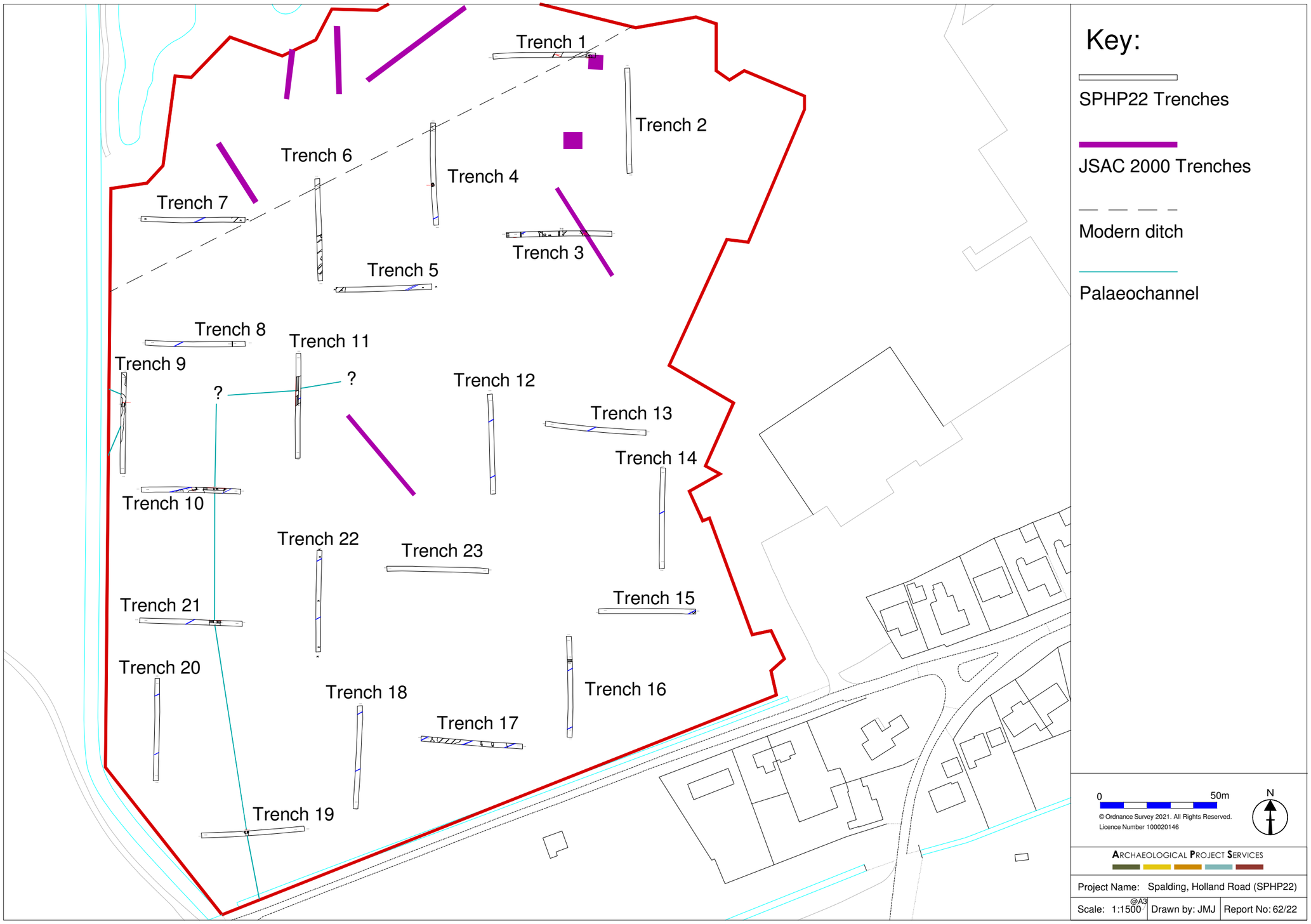


Figure 3 - Trench locations

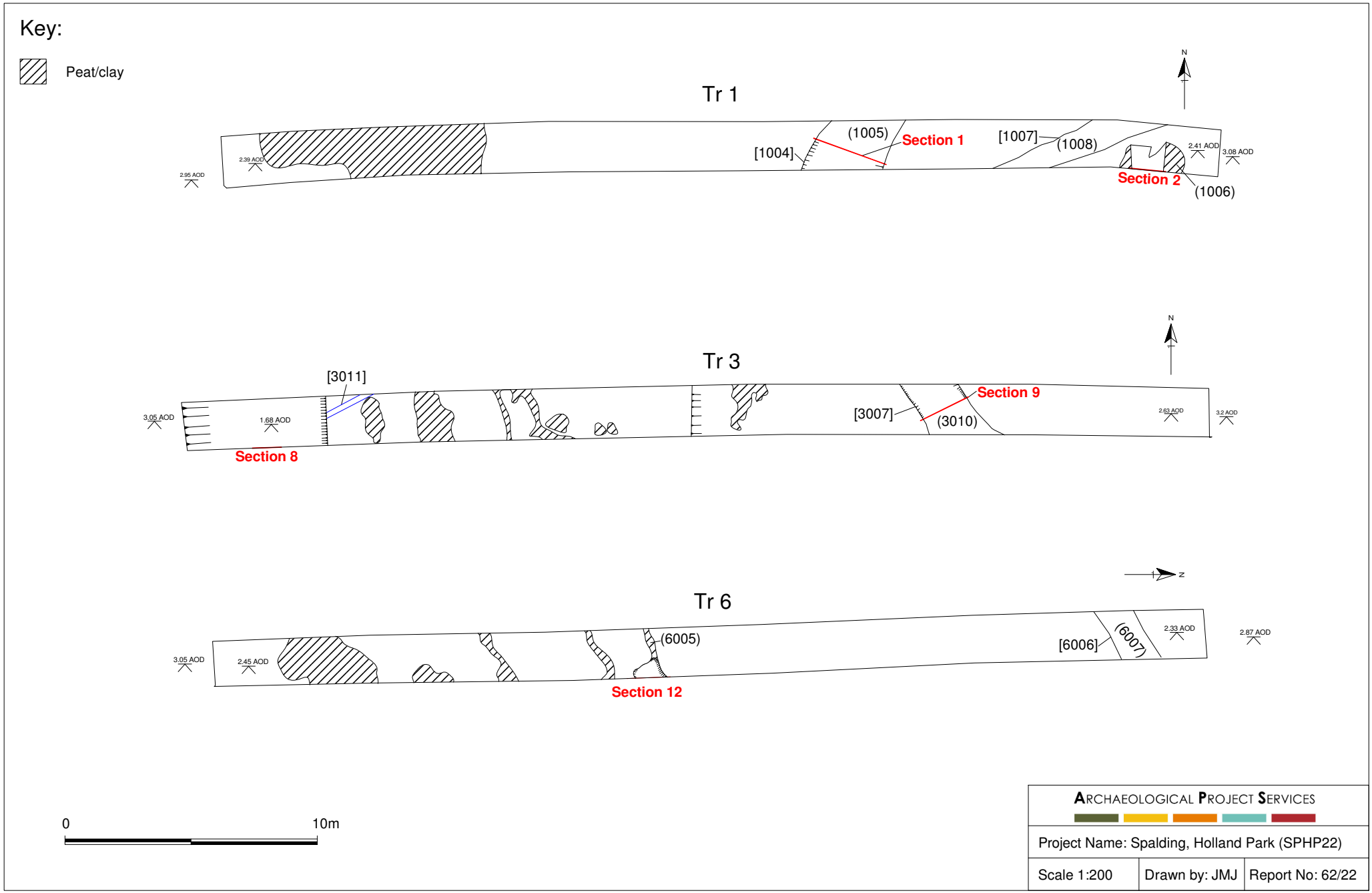


Figure 4.1 - Trenches 1, 3 and 6

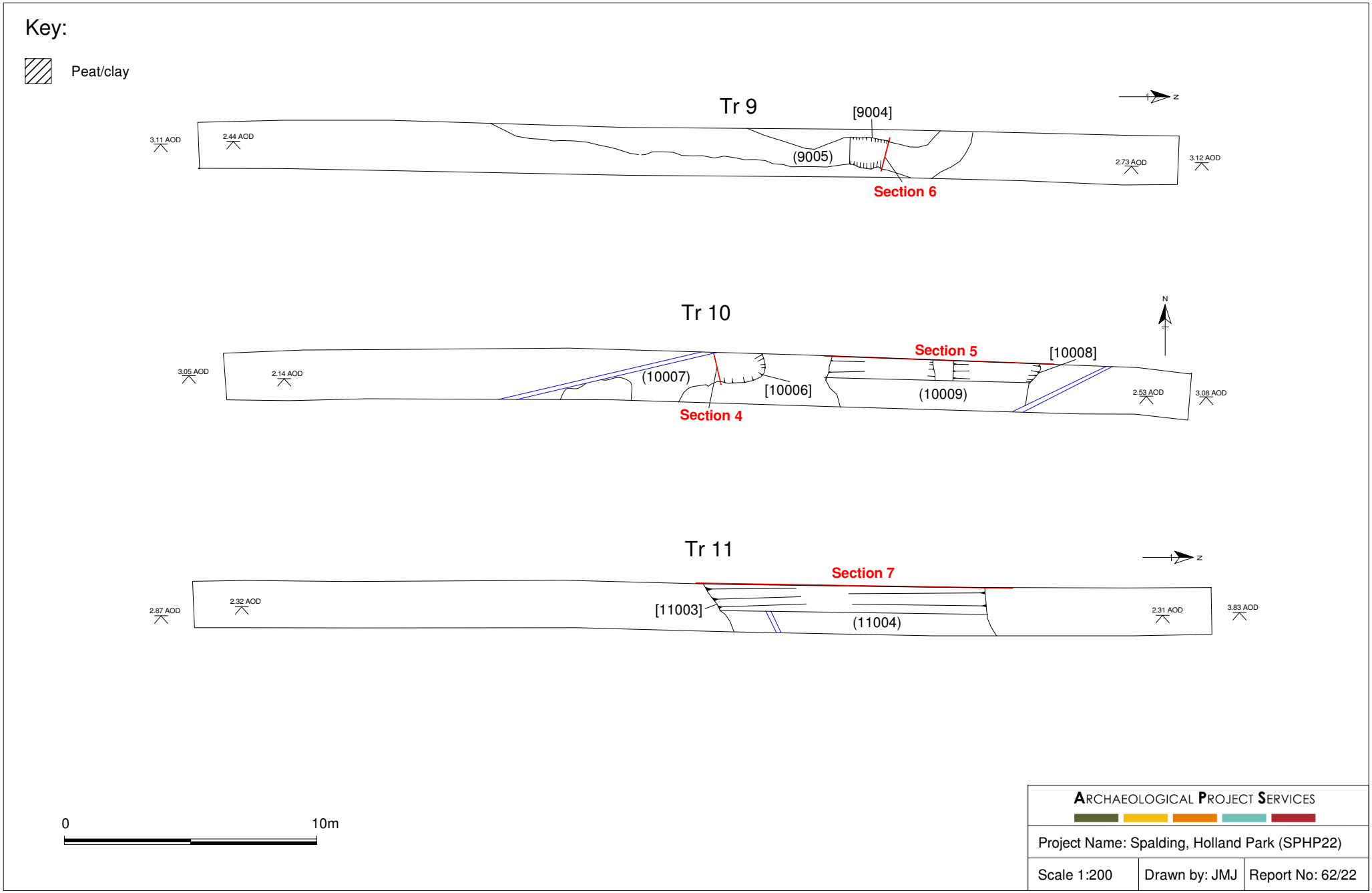


Figure 4.2 - Trenches 9, 10 and 11

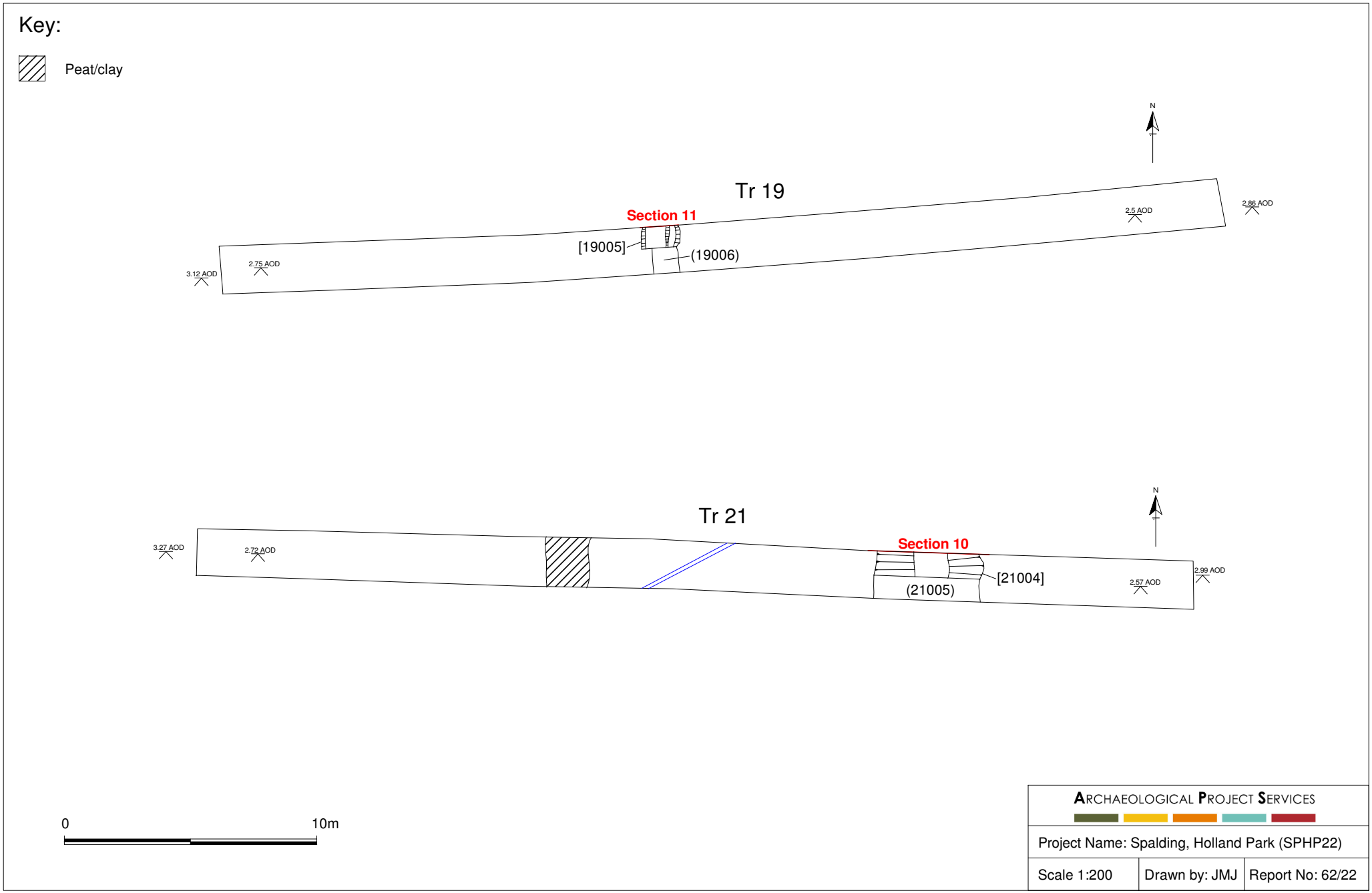


Figure 4.3 - Trenches 19 and 21

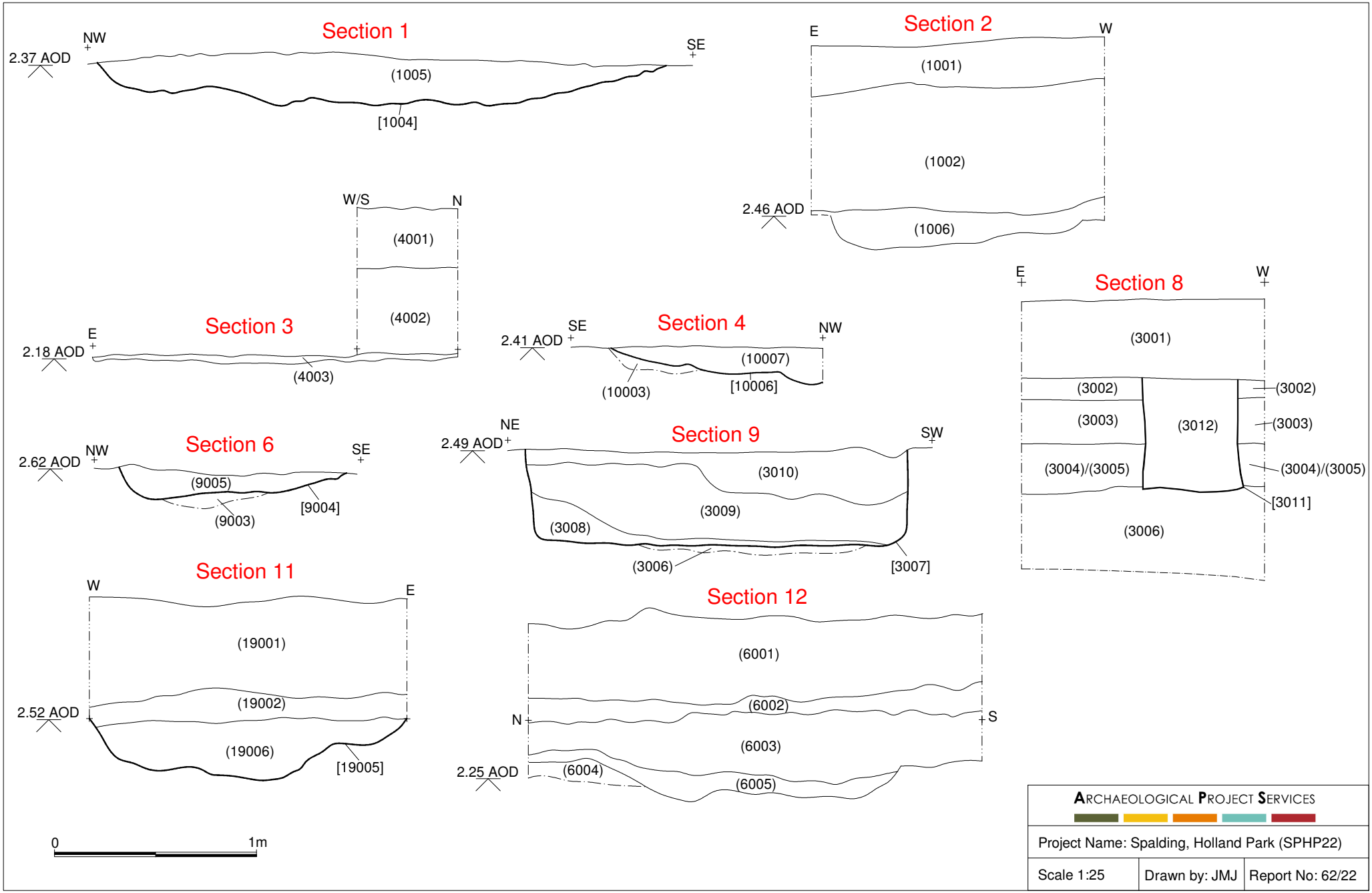


Figure 5.1 - Sections 1-4, 6, 8-9 and 11-12

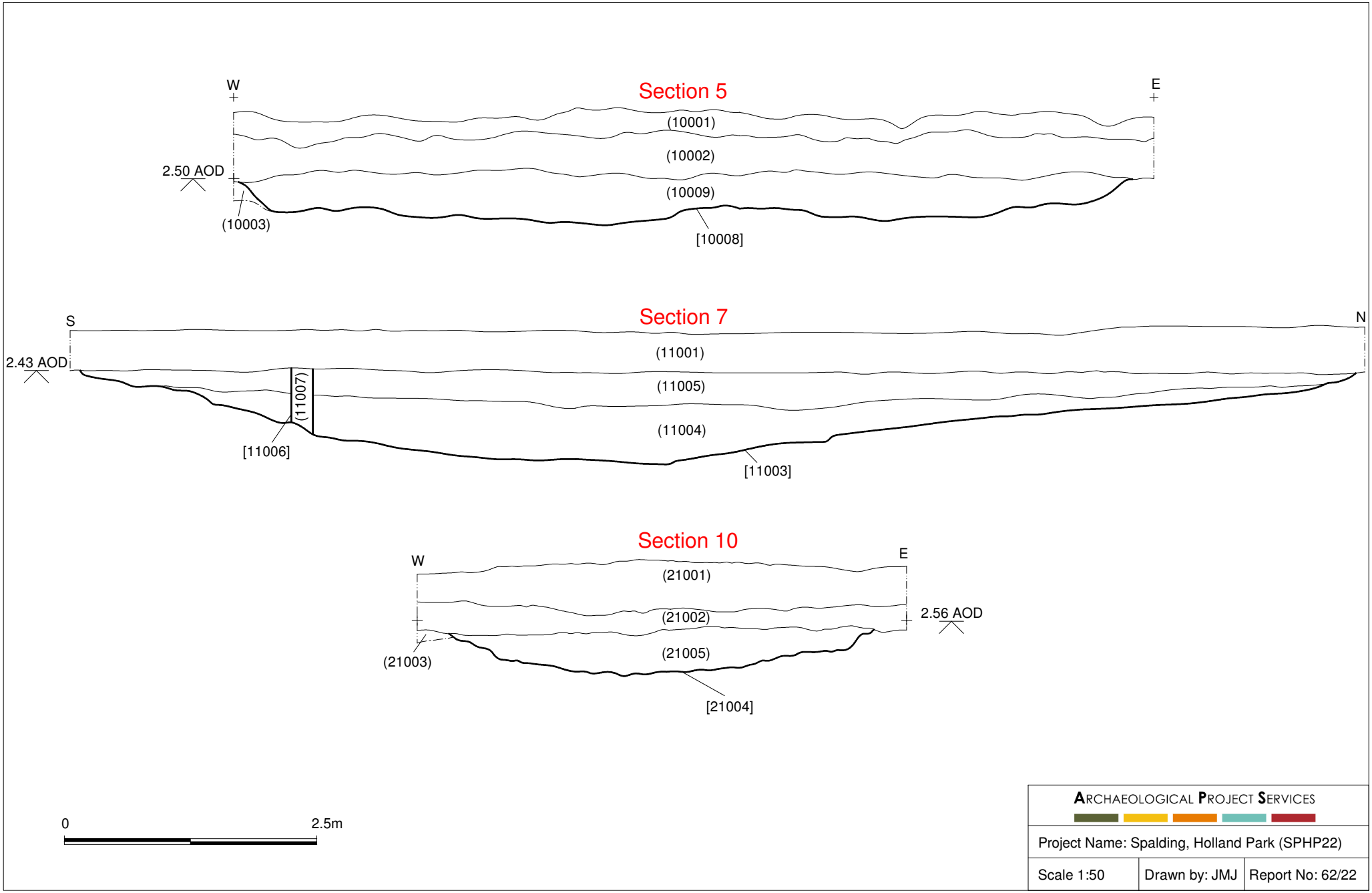


Figure 5.2 - Sections 5, 7 and 10

Plates



Plate 1 – General shot of site, looking southwest.

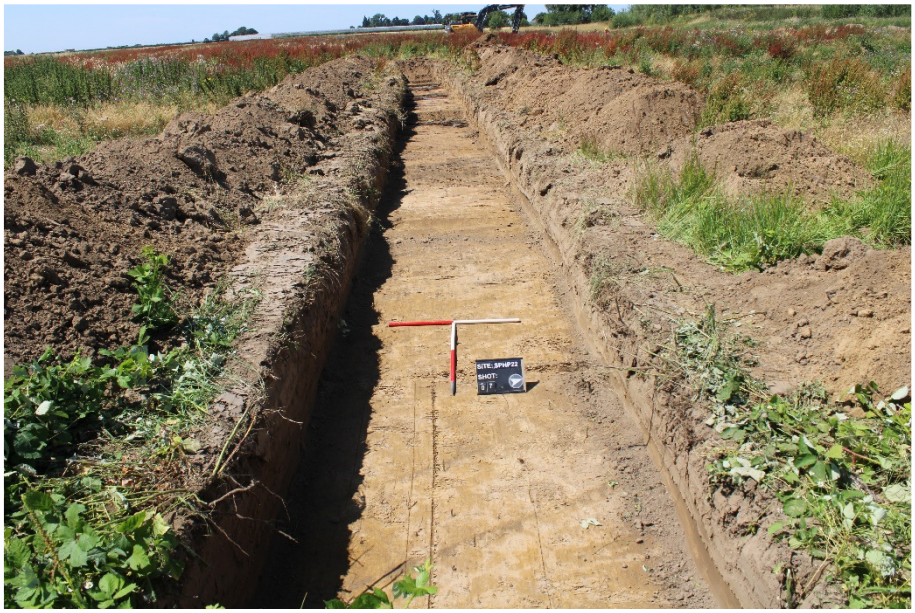


Plate 2 – Pre-excavation shot of Trench 3, looking west.



Plate 3 – Pre-excavation shot of Trench 4, looking south.



Plate 4 – Pre-excavation shot of Trench 10, looking west.



Plate 5 – Pre-excavation shot of Trench 11, looking south.



Plate 6 – Pre-excavation shot of Trench 21, looking east.



Plate 7 – North facing representative section in Trench 3, Section 8.



Plate 8 – North-west facing section of linear [3007], Section 9.



Plate 9 – General shot of modern ditch [4005], from above.



Plate 10 – East facing oblique shot of palaeochannel [10006], Section 4.



Plate 11 – Southwest facing oblique shot of palaeochannel [10008], Section 5.



Plate 12 – Northeast facing oblique shot of palaeochannel [11003], Section 7.



Plate 13 – South facing section of palaeochannel [19005], Section 11.

Appendix 1

Context descriptions

Trench 1

Context No.	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
(1001)	Topsoil	Loose, dark greyish-brown clayey silt with frequent rooting.	38.2	2	0.25
(1002)	Subsoil	Hard, dark brownish-grey clayey silt.	38.2	2	0.59
(1003)	Natural	Friable mid brownish-yellow sand.	38.2	2	-
[1004]	Cut of gully	NE-SW linear channel, with concave sides and an undulating base.	>2	3.9	0.25
(1005)	Fill of gully	Firm dark brown silty clay.	>2	3.9	0.25
(1006)	Natural	Firm mottled black peat/mid greyish-blue clay.	38.2	2	*c.* 0.20
[1007]	Cut of modern ditch	NE-SW linear cut for a modern sewer pipe.	>4	1.39	-
(1008)	Fill of [1007]	Loose, mid grey silty gravel with frequent pebbles.	>4	1.39	-

Trench 2

Context No.	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
(2001)	Topsoil	Compact mid greyish-brown silt.	40.2	2	0.4
(2002)	Subsoil	Compact, mid grey silty sand.	40.2	2	0.17
(2003)	Natural	Lose, mid greyish-yellow sand.	40.2	2	-

Trench 3

Context No.	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
(3001)	Topsoil	Hard mid greyish-brown sandy silt.	40.8	2	0.38
(3002)	Subsoil	Compact mid yellowish-brown, fine silty sand.	40.8	2	0.11
(3003)	Alluvial layer	Loose bands of light reddish-yellow/greyish yellow fine sands.	40.8	2	0.25
(3004)	Natural	Compact black firm peat.	40.8	2	0.25
(3005)	Geology	Hard, light greyish-blue clay.	40.8	2	0.25

(3006)	Alluvium	Loose bands of light yellow, light whitish-grey and dark brownish-yellow silty fine sands.	40.8	2	+0.37
[3007]	Cut of old trench	NW-SE linear channel with straight, near-vertical sides and a flat base.	>2	1.89	0.46
(3008)	Fill of [3007]	Loose, mid greyish-brown sandy silt with frequent fine rooting.	>2	1.74	0.02-0.2
(3009)	Fill of [3007]	Compact light yellowish-red silty sand with lumps of light greyish-blue clay. Inclusions of frequent roots.	>2	1.88	0.17-0.37
(3010)	Fill of [3007]	Compact, mid greyish-brown silty sand with occasional patches of peat.	>2	1.89	0.07-0.23
[3011]	Cut of land drain	NE-SW linear with vertical, straight sides and a flat base.	>4.4	0.2	0.57
(3012)	Fill of land drain	Compact, mid greyish-brown silty fine sand.	>4.4	0.2	0.57

Trench 4

Context No.	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
(4001)	Topsoil	Firm, light greyish-brown clayey silt.	37.9m	2	0.3
(4002)	Subsoil	Friable, light brownish yellow silty sand.	37.9m	2	0.4
(4003)	Natural	Firm, mottled dark grey peat/ mid greyish-blue clay.	37.9m	2	0.3
(4004)	Natural	Firm, mid yellowish-white silty clay.	37.9m	2	-
[4005]	Cut of concrete pipe	NE-SW linear cut for a modern pipe.	>2m	1.39	-
(4006)	Fill of [4005]	Loose, mid grey silty gravel with frequent pebbles.	>2m	1.39	-

Trench 5

Context No.	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
(5001)	Topsoil	Loose, mid brownish-grey silt.	39	2	0.31
(5002)	Subsoil	Loose, mid brown sandy silt.	39	2	0.21
(5003)	Natural	Compact, mid greyish-brown clay/peat.	39	2	-
(5004)	Natural	Loose, mid brownish-yellow sand.	39	2	-
[5005]	Cut of land drain	NE-SW linear land drain.	>2	0.18	-
(5006)	Fill of land drain	Compact, mid brown clayey silt.	>2	0.18	-

Trench 6

Context No.	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
(6001)	Topsoil	Compact, light yellowish-grey silty sand.	38.5	2	0.28
(6002)	Subsoil	Compact, light yellow sand.	38.5	2	0.13
(6003)	Natural	Compact, mid brownish-yellow sand.	38.5	2	0.08
(6004)	Natural	Hard, mottled light greyish-blue silty clay.	38.5	2	+0.11
(6005)	Natural geology	Compact, dark brown natural peat layer that has filled into depressions in the natural.			0.13
[6006]	Cut of concrete pipe	NE-SW linear cut for a modern pipe.	>1	1.39	-
(6007)	Fill of [6006]	Loose, mid grey silty gravel with frequent pebbles.	>1	1.39	-

Trench 7

Context No.	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
(7001)	Topsoil	Compact, mid brownish-grey silt.	39.5	2	0.28
(7002)	Subsoil	Loose, mid brownish-yellow silty sand.	39.5	2	0.22
(7003)	Natural	Compact, dark brownish-grey peat/clay.	39.5	2	-
(7004)	Natural	Loose, mid greyish-yellow sand.	39.5	2	-

Trench 8

Context No.	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
(8001)	Topsoil	Loose, mid grey silt.	40.3	2	0.32
(8002)	Subsoil	Loose, mid greyish-yellow sand.	40.3	2	0.31
(8003)	Natural	Compact, mottled dark grey peat/clay.	40.3	2	0.16
(8004)	Natural	Friable mid yellowish-brown sand.	40.3	2	+0.31

Trench 9

Context No.	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
(9001)	Topsoil	Compact, dark greyish-brown clayey silt.	38.7	2	0.28
(9002)	Subsoil	Compact, mid greyish-brown sandy silt.	38.7	2	0.32
(9003)	Natural	Soft, light reddish-yellow silty fine sand with patches of light whitish-grey fine sand.	38.7	2	0.22
[9004]	Geological channel	NE-SW irregular linear with asymmetrical sides - NW being steep and concave, SE gentle and concave – with an irregular base.	>16	1.13	0.15
(9005)	Fill of [9004]	Friable, light brown, fine silty sand.	>16	1.13	0.15

Trench 10

Context No.	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
(10001)	Topsoil	Compact, dark greyish-brown clayey silt.	38.4	2	0.28
(10002)	Subsoil	Compact, mid greyish-brown sandy silt.	38.4	2	0.32
(10003)	Alluvium	Soft, light reddish-yellow silty fine sand with patches of light whitish-grey fine sand.	38.4	2	0.22
(10004)	Peat	Patches of compact black peat	38.4	2	-
(10005)	Natural	Compact mid greyish-blue silty clay.	38.4	2	-
[10006]	Cut of channel	NE-SW irregular linear with gentle concave sides and a flat base.	>21.6	2	0.18

(10007)	Fill of [10006]	Compact, light grey silty sand with light reddish-yellow lenses.	>21.6	2	0.18
[10008]	Cut of channel	N-S linear, with gentle irregular sides and an undulating base.	>1	8.58	0.25
(10009)	Fill of [10008]	Compact, mid brownish-grey sandy silt.	>1	8.58	0.25

Trench 11

Context No.	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
(11001)	Topsoil	Firm, light yellowish-grey clayey silt.	39.4	2	0.3
(11002)	Natural	Firm, light brownish-yellow silty sand	39.4	2	+0.3
[11003]	Cut of channel	E-W linear with gentle, sloped sides and a flat base.	>2	12.6	0.9
(11004)	Primary fill of [11003]	Firm, light greyish blue silty clay.	>2	-	0.6
(11005)	Fill of [11003]	Firm, light yellowish-white silty clay.	>2	-	0.3
[11006]	Cut of land drain	NE-SW linear with straight, vertical sides and a sloped base.	>2	2	0.52
(11007)	Fill of [11006]	Compact, mid brownish grey clayish silt, with the land drain in situ.	>2	2	0.52

Trench 12

Context No.	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
(12001)	Topsoil	Loose, mid grey silt.	39.5	2	0.3
(12002)	Subsoil	Loose, mid greyish-yellow silty sand.	39.5	2	0.22
(12003)	Natural	Compact, dark brown clay/peat.	39.5	2	-
(12004)	Natural	Loose, light greyish-yellow silt.	39.5	2	-

Trench 13

Context No.	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
(13001)	Topsoil	Loose, mid grey silt.	40.9	2	0.42
(13002)	Subsoil	Loose, light greyish-brown silty sand.	40.9	2	0.26
(13003)	Peat	Dark brown, compact peat.	40.9	2	-
(13004)	Natural	Loose, light greyish-yellow sand.	40.9	2	-

Trench 14

Context No.	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
(14001)	Topsoil	Friable, light brownish-grey silt.	39	2	0.44
(14002)	Subsoil	Loose, mid yellow sand.	39	2	0.14
(14003)	Natural	Loose, light yellowish-grey sand.	39	2	-
(14004)	Natural channel	Natural geological linear, with a mid bluish-grey clayey silt	>2m	2.84	-

Trench 15

Context No.	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
(15001)	Topsoil	Friable, mid grey silt.	40.5	2	0.49
(15002)	Subsoil	Loose, mid brownish-yellow sand.	40.5	2	0.28
(15003)	Natural	Loose, mid greyish-yellow sand.	40.5	2	-
(15004)	Natural	Compact, mottled dark brownish-grey peat/clay.	40.5	2	-

Trench 16

Context No.	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
(16001)	Topsoil	Loose, mid grey silt.	39.5	2	0.45
(16002)	Subsoil	Loose, mid greyish-yellow sand.	39.5	2	0.12
(16003)	Natural	Compact, dark brown, mottled clay/peat.	39.5	2	+0.04
(16004)	Natural	Loose, light yellowish-grey sand.	39.5	2	-

Trench 17

Context No.	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
(17001)	Topsoil	Loose, mid brownish-grey silt.	41	2	0.29
(17002)	Subsoil	Friable, mid grey silt.	41	2	0.13
(17003)	Natural	Loose, light brownish-yellow sand.	41	2	-

(17004)	Natural	Compact, dark brown peat/clay.	41	2	-
[17005]	Cut of land drain	NE-SW linear. Unexcavated.	>3	0.16	-
(17006)	Fill of [17005]	Compact, mid brown silt.	>3	0.16	-
[17007]	Cut of land drain	NE-SW linear. Unexcavated.	>4.5	0.16	-
(17008)	Fill of [17007]	Compact, mid brown silt.	>4.5	0.16	-
[17009]	Cut of land drain	NE-SW linear. Unexcavated.	>4.5	0.16	-
(17010)	Fill of [17009]	Compact, mid brown silt.	>4.5	0.16	-

Trench 18

Context No.	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
(18001)	Topsoil	Friable, mid brownish-grey silt.	39.7	2	0.36
(18002)	Subsoil	Friable, mid greyish brown silty sand.	39.7	2	0.12
(18003)	Natural	Loose, light greyish-yellow sand.	39.7	2	-

Trench 19

Context No.	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
(19001)	Topsoil	Friable, mid brownish-grey silt.	39.8	2	0.33
(19002)	Subsoil	Loose, mid yellowish-brown sand.	39.8	2	0.15
(19003)	Peat	Compact, dark brown peat with lenses of clay.	39.8	2	-
(19004)	Natural	Loose, light greyish-yellow sand.	39.8	2	-
[19005]	Geological channel	N-S natural linear with steep, irregular sides and an irregular base.	>1	0.48	0.24
(19006)	Fill of [19005]	Firm, mid grey clayey-silt.	>1	0.48	0.24

Trench 20

Context No.	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
(20001)	Topsoil	Friable, mid brownish-grey silt.	40.2	2	0.38
(20002)	Subsoil	Loose, mid grey silty sand.	40.2	2	0.14
(20003)	Natural	Loose, light yellowish-grey sand.	40.2	2	-

Trench 21

Context No.	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
(21001)	Topsoil	Friable, mid greyish-brown silt.	39.8	2	0.32
(21002)	Subsoil	Friable, mid yellowish-brown sand.	39.8	2	0.23
(21003)	Natural	Friable, mid brownish-yellow sand.	39.8	2	+0.03
[21004]	Natural channel	N-S linear with gentle concave sides and a concave base,	>2	4.22	0.41
(21005)	Fill of [21004]	Compact, mid greyish-yellow silty sand.	>2	4.22	0.41

Trench 22

Context No.	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
(22001)	Topsoil	Friable, mid greyish-brown silt.	40.1	2	0.46
(22002)	Subsoil	Loose, mid yellowish-brown silty sand.	40.1	2	0.11
(22003)	Natural	Loose, light greyish-yellow sand.	40.1	2	-

Trench 23

Context No.	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
(23001)	Topsoil	Friable, mid brownish-grey silt.	41	2	0.49
(23002)	Subsoil	Friable, mid yellowish-grey sand.	41	2	0.16
(23003)	Peat	Compact, dark brown peat.	41	2	-
(23004)	Natural	Loose, light yellowish-grey sand.	41	2	-

Appendix 2

THE FINDS

POST ROMAN CERAMIC MATERIAL

By Jane Young

Introduction

A single sherd of early modern pottery and five fragments of ceramic building material of late medieval to early modern type and weighing 0.088kgs in total were examined for this report.
The assemblage was examined both visually and under a x20 binocular microscope and then recorded using the fabric codenames (CNAME) of the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit (Young et al 2005). The assemblage was quantified by several measures: number of sherds/fragments, vessel/CBM count, weight in grams and Estimated Rim Equivalent (REVE) with the resulting archive being entered onto an Access database (Archive Tables 1 and 2). Recording of the assemblage was in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001), a Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology (2016) and Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (2001) Guidelines and also complies with the Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeological Handbook* (sections 13.4 and 13.5).

Condition

The material is mainly in a slightly abraded to abraded and stable condition. Individual sherd/fragment size varies from 1gram to 55grams.

The Ceramic Material

In total one sherd early modern earthen ware (LERTH), three fragments of drain and two pieces of handmade brick (BRK) were examined.

The Site Sequence

The ceramic material reported on here was recovered from three deposits in two trenches.

Trench 1

Fill (1005) of gully [1004] produced two fragments of drain and two pieces of handmade brick. The earliest fragment is a flake from a handmade brick. The brick which is in a red fine micaceous fabric was straw-bedded suggesting a 14th to 15th century date. Similar bricks have been found in the local area. The other small piece of brick is from a brick of 18th to mid 20th century date. The two drain fragments are from curved drains of which one is of industrial late 19th to 20th century type and one of tradition hand moulding 19th to 20th century production. Another fragment of industrially produced late 19th to 20th century curved drain was recovered from natural deposit (1006).

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Trench 3

Fill (3010) of channel [3007] produced a rim sherd from a large Late Earthenware (LERTH) flower pot of potential 18th to 20th century date.

Summary and Recommendations

The small group of ceramic material recovered from this site is with one exception of early modern date. The recovered late medieval brick does not necessarily indicate the presence of a brick-built structure as these early bricks were often used purely for the construction of wells, cisterns or drains.
The early modern material could be discarded but the late medieval brick fragment should be retained.

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner and Maria LeRoi

Introduction

A total of 8 (394.9g) fragments of animal bone were recovered from stratified contexts.

Methodology

The faunal remains were laid out in context order and reference made to published catalogues (e.g. Schmid 1972; Hillson 2003). All the animal remains were counted and weighed, and where possible identified to species, element and side. Also fusion data, butchery marks, gnawing, burning and pathological changes were noted when present. Ribs and vertebrae were only recorded to species when they were substantially complete and could accurately be identified. Undiagnostic bones were recorded as micro (mouse size), small (rabbit size), medium (sheep size) or large (cattle size).

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

Provenance

The faunal remains were recovered from the fill (10007) of channel [10006] in Trench 10 and the fill (21005) of a natural channel [21004] in Trench 21.

Condition

The overall condition of the remains was good to moderate, averaging at grades 2-3 on the Lyman Criteria (1996).

Results

Table 1, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	No	W (g)	Comments
10007	Horse	Metacarpal	-	1	58.9	Proximal half
10007	Horse	Metacarpal	-	1	106.2	Distal half
10007	Unknown	Unidentified	-	3	2.4	Fragments are likely to be from the proximal end of the metacarpal found in this context
21005	Cow	Pelvis	-	1	212	
21005	Unknown	Unidentified	-	2	15.4	Fragments could potentially have come from the pelvis in this context
Totals				8	394.9	

Summary

Beyond confirming that both horse and cattle were present at the site these remains give little detail about the use of animals at this site.

IRON SLAG

By Charles Simpson BSc (Hons), MA

Introduction

Five small items listed as slag were recovered from a single context (3010) during archaeological investigations at Holland Park, Spalding, Lincolnshire, and were submitted for analysis and reporting. There was no provisional dating evidence available at the time of writing from ceramics evidence. The material was recorded in September 2022.

Methodology

The fragments were cleaned of surface debris, measured, weighed and macroscopically examined to identify diagnostic material and features. Exceptionally encrusted fragments were washed and dried in line with recommendations from Dungworth (pers.comm.) to reveal diagnostic surface features if present.

Full reference was made to published slag and crucible guides (Crew, 1995 & 1996; Dungworth et. al., 2012a, b & c; Historic England, 2015 & 2018; HMS, 2009; Tylecote, 1990) and reference material.

Results

A summary of the assemblage is recorded below in *Table 2* below.

Context No.	Material	Date	No. Pieces	Mass (g)	Comments
3010	furn	?	5	18	Low density, vesicular, non-magnetic, dark grey crystalline, glassy, furnace slag.

Key

furn = furnace slag (undiag.) pio = possible iron object tap = tap slag fas = fuel ash slag

shb = smithing hearth bottom pcb = plano-convex bottom blm = bloomery slag lin = furnace lining

(f_n) = fractured into multiple pieces irnb = iron bloom ore = metal working ore cru = crucible

Rm = Roman (RB = Romano British) med = medieval pm = post medieval mod = modern

Discussion

The main assemblage was very small in terms of overall numbers of fragments (5).

The fragments from context (3010) were all very small and had a combined mass of 18g. The fragments were uniformly or low density, non-magnetic, vesicular, dark grey in colour and of a slightly crystalline and glassy nature. This material has been heated to a high temperature, producing a frothy slag that has cooled relatively quickly resulting in the crystalline and glassy appearance. All five fragments are identical in composition, colour and appearance, and likely formed part of a larger original fragment or at least were produced in the same event.

The shape and lack of visible abrasion on the slag fragments recovered suggests they have not travelled far once deposition occurred.

Whilst the proximity of salt making activities may suggest this material is a low mass siliceous slag deriving from the heating of silica rich materials present in the areas surround fires used in the production of salt, its colour and composition would suggest it more likely from a furnace using in the production of iron.

It is not possible to give a suggested date or period from which these fragments originated. However, the ceramics evidence and other more accurate dating methods (such as XRD / XRF analysis) may produce supplementary dating guidance.

Recommendations
No further work is recommended at this stage. The five small fragments of slag need not be kept and may be discarded.

Any environmental samples taken from the features or deposits that produced slags, should be scanned for small fragments of metalworking debris such as hammerscale and other slag fragments, which may indicate any associated industrial activity in the vicinity and provide further details of casting or smithing occurring in the vicinity.

Should further investigations be undertaken at any of the monitored locations, it would be advisable to seek appropriate advice on any sampling strategies.

OTHER FINDS
By Denise Buckley

Introduction
Four other finds, together weighing 60.7g, were recovered during archaeological investigations at Holland Park, Spalding. The material was recorded in September 2022.

Condition
The other finds are in stable condition, although the iron is encrusted.

Results
Table 2, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
1006	Iron	Nail; 45mm long. Discard.	1	2	
3010	Iron	Nail; 40mm long. Discard.	1	1.4	
6007	Copper alloy	Halfpenny c.1986. Discard.	1	5.4	Late 20th
19001	Iron	Pipe, or machine/tractor part fragment. Discard.	1	51.9	20th
Total			4	60.7	

Provenance
The other finds were retrieved from the natural (1006) in Trench 1, the fill (3010) of a channel [3007] in Trench 3, the fill (6007) of modern pipe cut [6006], and the topsoil (19001) in trench 19.

Range
Trenches 1 (1006) and 3 (3010) each produced an iron nail. Both are corroded and encrusted.
Trench 6 produced a copper alloy halfpenny dating to 1986.
Trench 19 produced a fragment of possibly an iron pipe, or maybe a tractor/machine part.

Summary and Recommendations

Three pieces of iron and a modern copper alloy coin were retrieved. As single finds from the fills of a channel, modern pipe trench, topsoil and natural, spread over a large area, apart from indicating a human presence in the 20th century, the other finds are of no further potential and can be discarded.

SPOT DATING

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

Table 4, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
3010	18th to 20th	Date on pottery

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
LHJ	Lower Handle Join
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
PCRG	Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group
TR	Trench
UHJ	Upper Handle Join
W (g)	Weight (grams)

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ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

Archive catalogue 1, Post Roman Pottery

Tr.No.	cxt	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	Wgt (g)	part	description	date	rim diameter	rim EVE
3	3010	LERTH	Late earthenwares	orange fine sandy	large flower pot	1	1	13	rim	rounded cuff rim. Discard.	18th to 20th	16	9

Archive catalogue 2, Ceramic Building Material

Tr.No.	cxt	cname	full name	fabric	frags	weight	action	description	date
1	1005	BRK	Brick	micaceous fine red	1	55	discard	handmade; flake straw bedded	14th to 15th
1	1005	BRK	Brick	orange fine sandy	1	3	discard	handmade	18th to mid 20th
1	1005	DRAIN	Drain (general)	orange-red fine sandy	1	3	discard	curved flake	19th to 20th
1	1005	DRAIN	Drain (general)	fine red	1	1	discard	industrially produced curved flake	late 19th to 20th
1	1006	DRAIN	Drain (general)	fine orange-red	1	13	discard	industrially produced curved drain	late 19th to 20th

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, *e.g.* [004].
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, *etc*. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded**.**
Dumped deposit	A layer of material, often rubble, deliberately dumped in order to level up an area.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, and subsequent home production, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is 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.
Redeposited	An artefact that is redeposited is one that has been removed in the past from its original place of deposition. Redeposition can introduce earlier artefacts into later deposits, ie. medieval or post-medieval ditch or pit digging may have invaded Roman levels, bringing Roman artefacts to the surface. When the medieval/post-medieval features are infilled the Roman artefacts become incorporated with those deposits; these Roman artefacts are said to be redeposited. If the age differences within an assemblage are not great it is sometimes difficult to determine if an artefact is redeposited or residual (*q.v.*).
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saltern	Saltmaking site where salt is obtained from sea water through evaporation.
Sondage	Small investigative excavation, from French meaning 'sounding'.

Tap Slag	The waste product of iron smelting that has been allowed to run out of the bottom of the furnace. An important indicator of smelting activity.
Unstratified	Not related to definable layers (strata).

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

23	Trench record sheets
21	Context record sheets
3	Photographic record sheets
1	Section record sheet
11	Daily record sheets
7	Sheets of scale drawings

All primary records are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

The Collection
Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

Accession Number	LCNCC:2022.66
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	SPHP22
Oasis record no:	archaeol1-509488

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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Summary for archaeol1-509488

OASIS ID (UID)	archaeol1-509488
Project Name	Trial Trench at Land at Holland Park, Spalding, Lincolnshire
Sitename	Land at Holland Park, Spalding, Lincolnshire
Activity type	Trial Trench
Project Identifier(s)	Archaeological Evaluation on land at Holland Park, Spalding, Lincolnshire
Planning Id	H16-0116-22
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Between application and determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Archaeological Project Services
Project Dates	12-Jul-2022 - 27-Jul-2022
Location	Land at Holland Park, Spalding, Lincolnshire NGR : TF 23150 21080 LL : 52.7732754047506, -0.175923089641862 12 Fig : 523150,321080
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Lincolnshire District : South Holland Parish : South Holland, unparished area
Project Methodology	Trial trench evaluation. Twenty-three trial trenches measuring approximately 40m x 2m. Machine excavation and hand investigation of features, all dating to the post-medieval to modern periods
Project Results	Archaeological trial trenching was undertaken on land at Holland Park, Spalding, Lincolnshire prior to residential development of the area. Previous investigations nearby had revealed late Iron Age and/or Roman salt-making activity, therefore the area had a potential for archaeological importance. The evaluation revealed a series of palaeochannels, one of which was north-south aligned and ran through trenches 10, 19 and 21. A trial trench from previous work was identified in Trench 3. One NE-SW aligned modern ditch containing a concrete pipe was recorded running through trenches 1, 4 and 6. Artefacts retrieved included post-medieval iron objects, pottery and ceramic building material (CBM), animal bone, slag, a halfpenny from c. 1986, and a single sherd of 14th-15th century pottery.
Keywords	
Funder	
HER	Lincolnshire HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - LCNCC:2022.66
Archives	